# Succinct Malleable NIZKs and an Application to Compact Shuffles

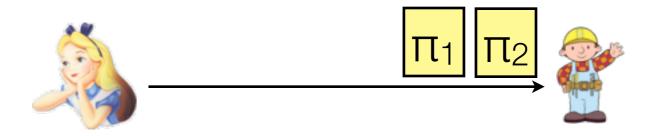
Melissa Chase (MSR Redmond)
Markulf Kohlweiss (MSR Cambridge)
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Sarah Meiklejohn (UC San Diego)



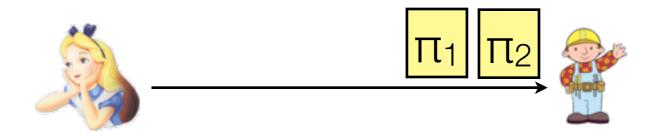






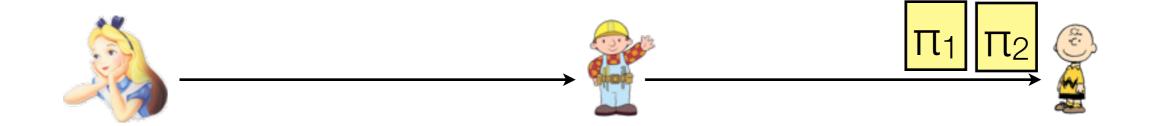


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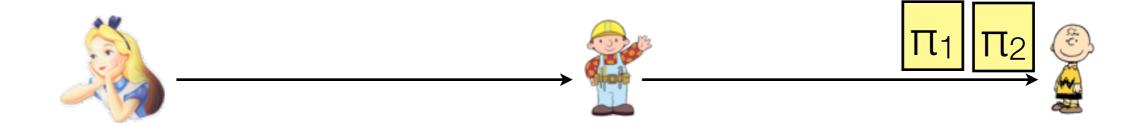
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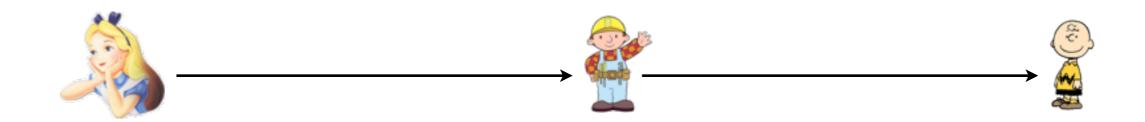
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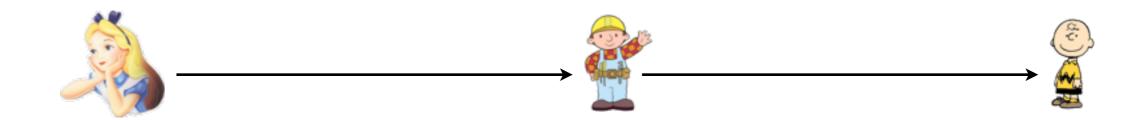
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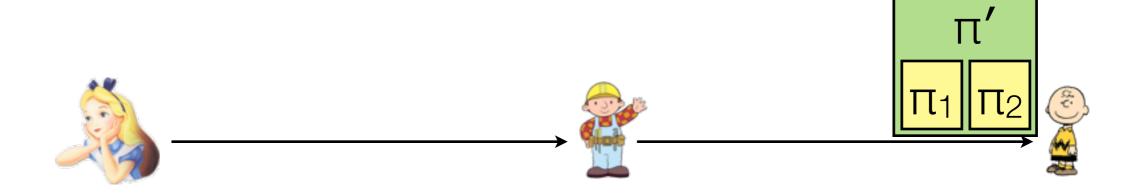


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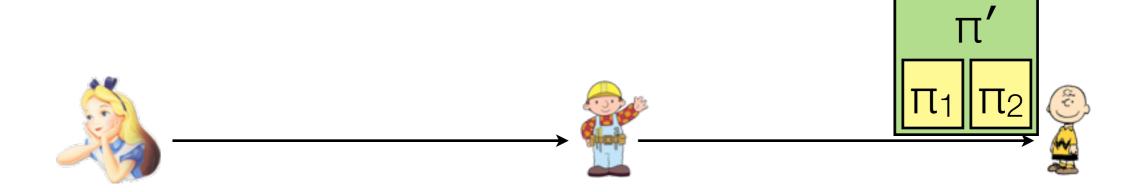


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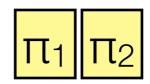


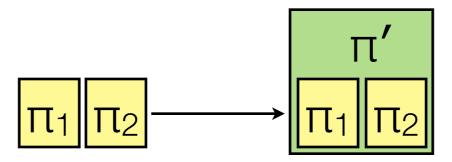
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But this proof is big; reveals that Bob didn't form original proofs!





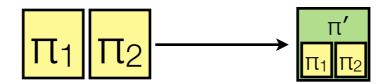


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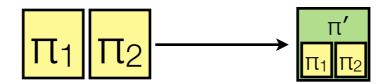
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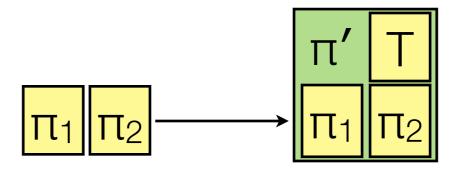
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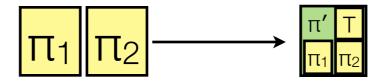


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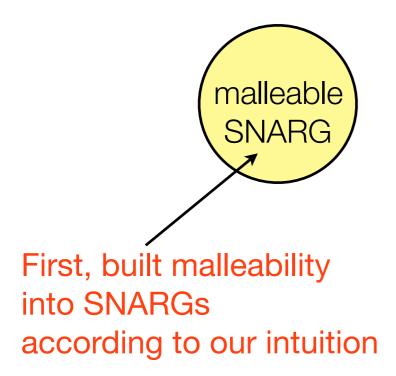
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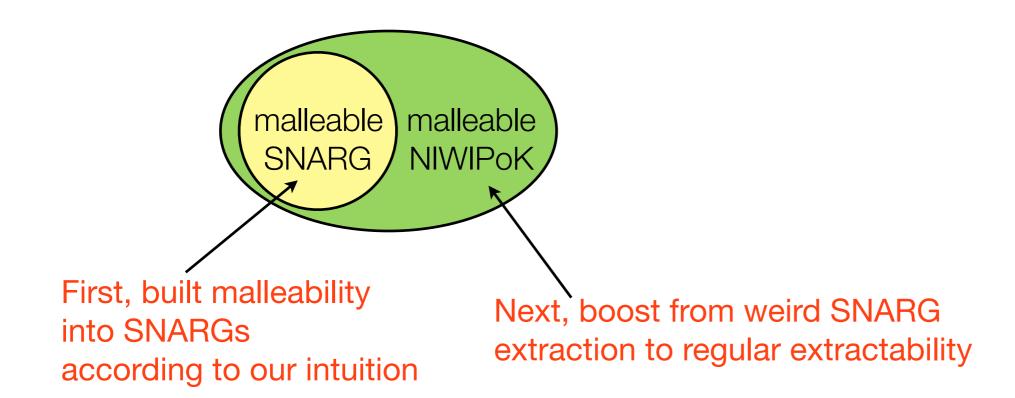
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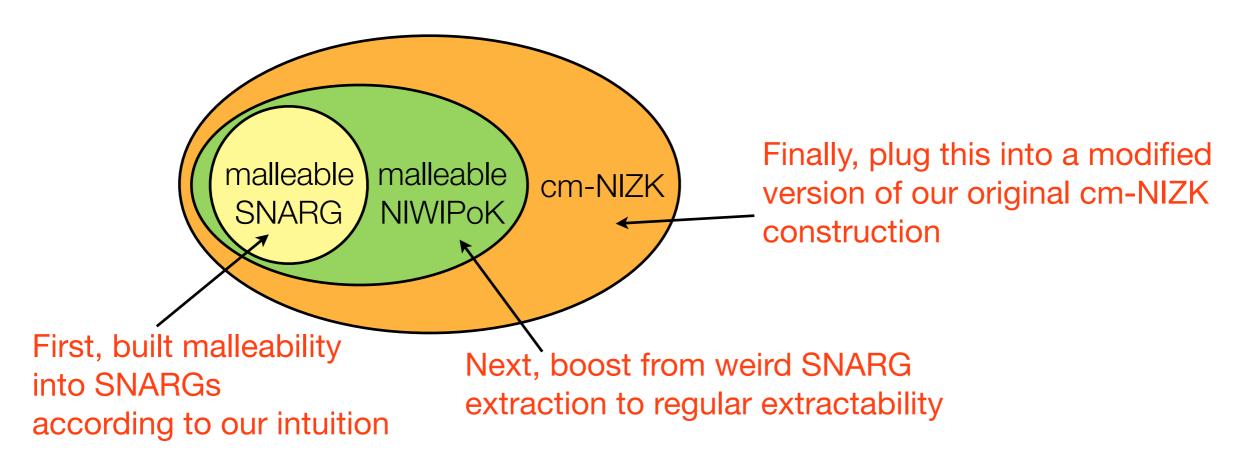
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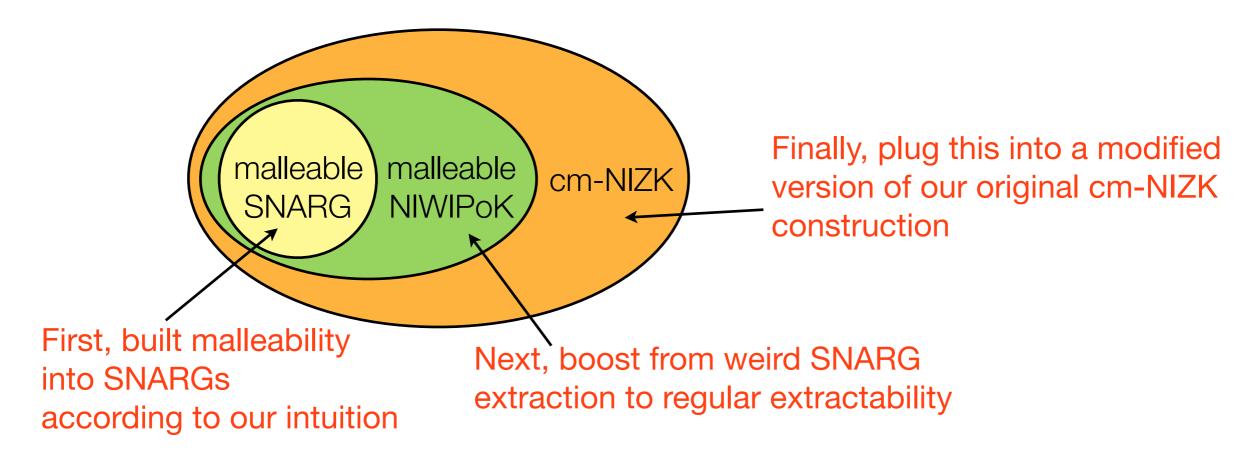
This would potentially allow for more applications (e.g., CM-CCA encryption)







To get all the way from a SNARG to a cm-NIZK, proceed in three stages



The end result? A fully generic cm-NIZK with a much wider range of malleability (all t-tiered transformations) than previously supported, that is easier to "plug in" to applications

# Outline

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Malleable proofs
SNARGs
t-tiered transformations

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(hides fresh vs. transformed)

If a proof is zero knowledge, CM-SSE, and strongly derivation private, then we call it a cm-NIZK

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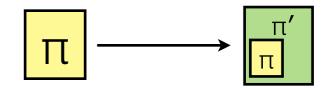
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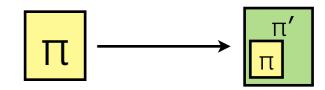
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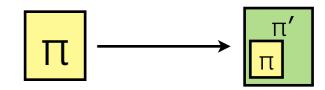
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Constructions of these do exist [AF07,Groth10,...,BCCT12,GGPR13]

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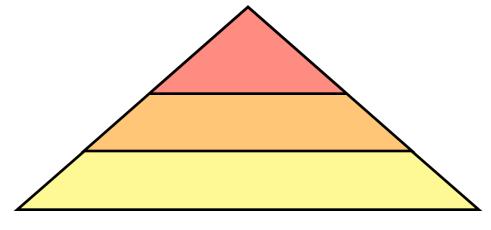
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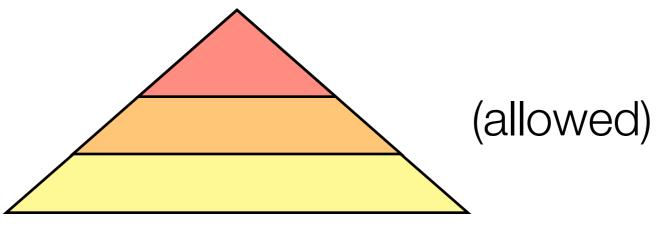
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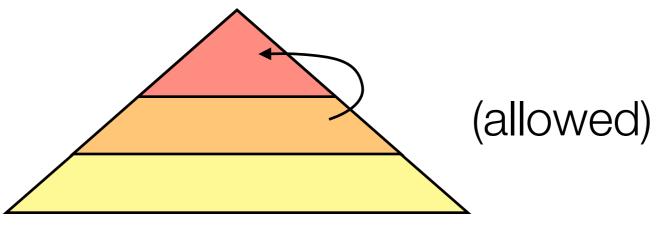
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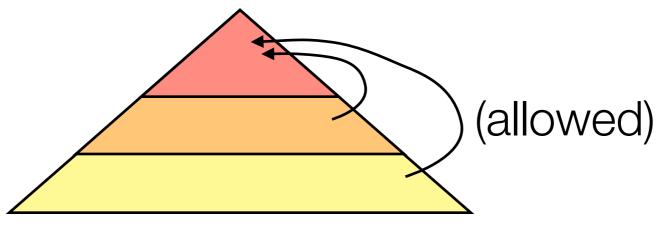
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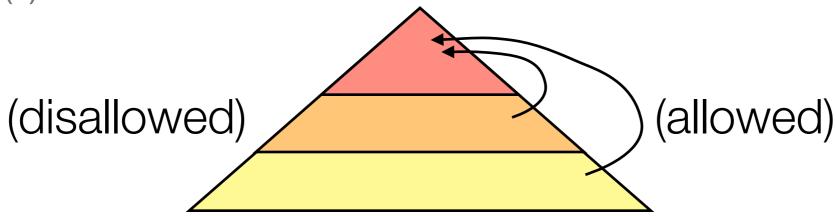
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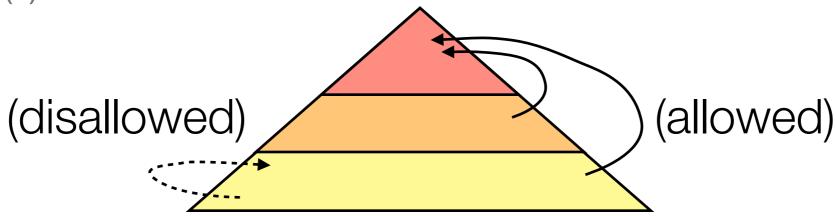
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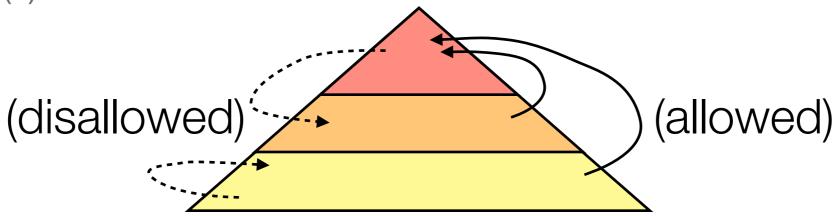
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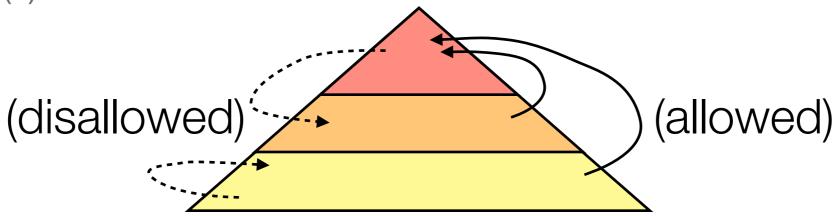
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A class of transformations  $\mathcal J$  is t-tiered if for all  $T\in\mathcal J$ , (1) tier(x) < t and  $x\in L_R$  then tier(T(x)) > tier(x) and T(x)  $\in L_R$ , and (2) if tier(x) = t then T(x) =  $\bot$ 

Also can't compose more than t transformations

Definitions

SNARGs to cm-NIZKs

Malleable SNARGs
Boosting to full extractability
Boosting to CM-SSE

Applying the cm-NIZK

Conclusions





Our goal: build malleability into SNARGs [BSW12]



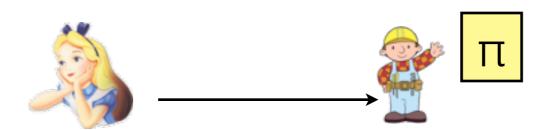
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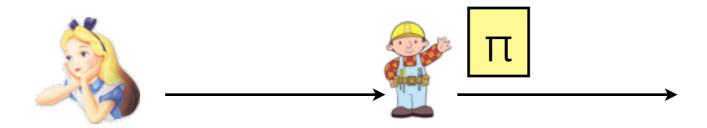
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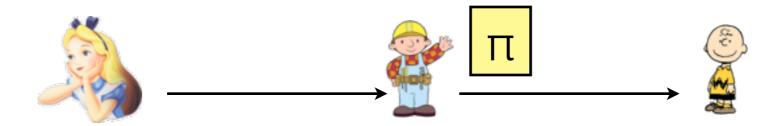


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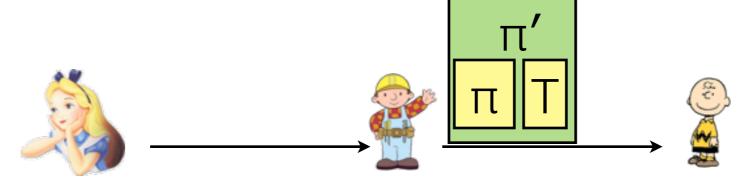


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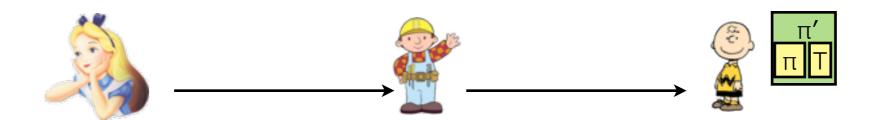


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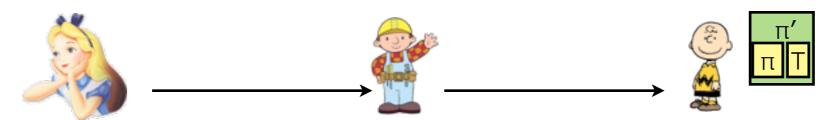
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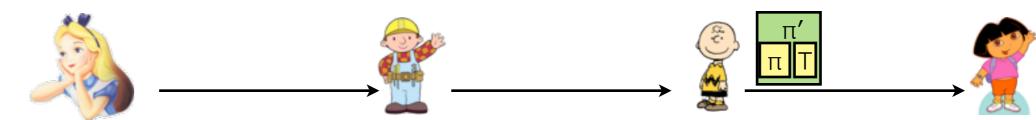
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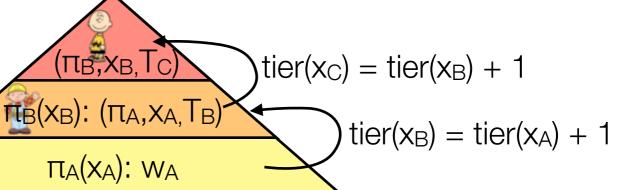
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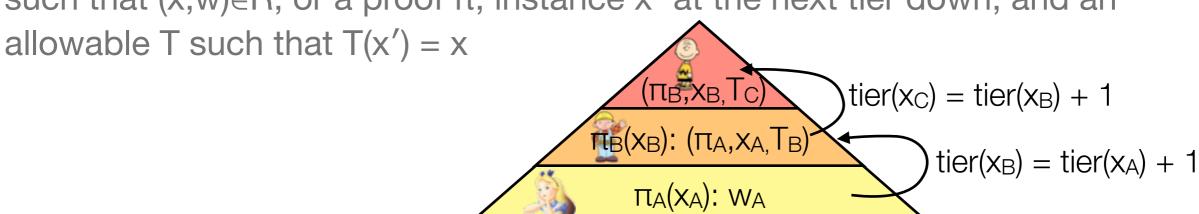
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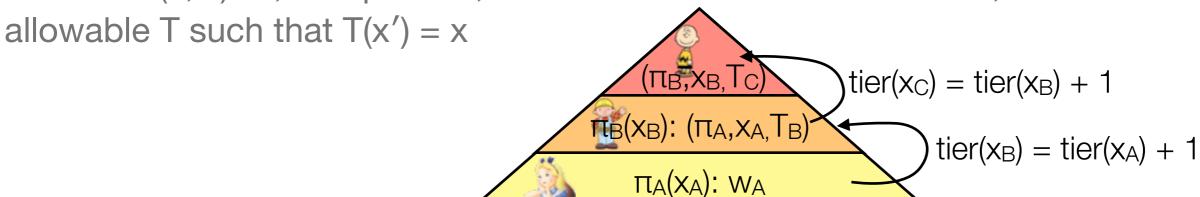
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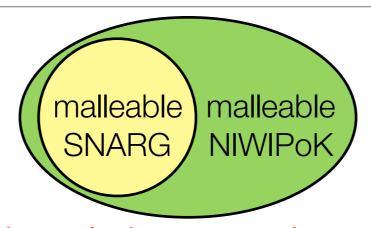
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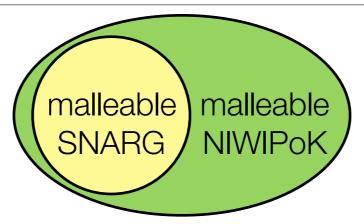
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\*Since extractor might have to "tunnel down" t must be a constant [BSW12,BCCT13] and we use a stronger notion of extraction (consider non-uniform adversaries)



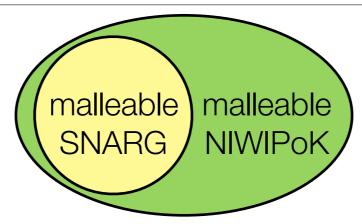


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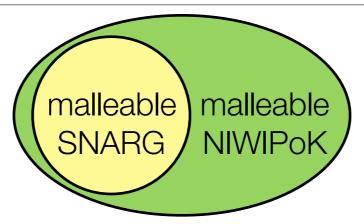
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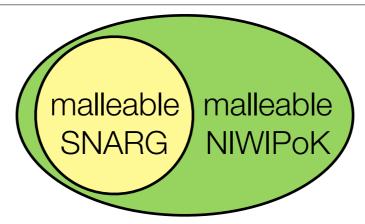


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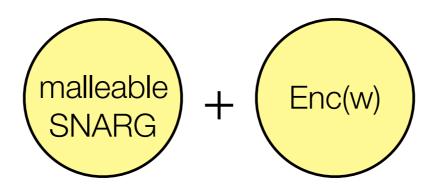


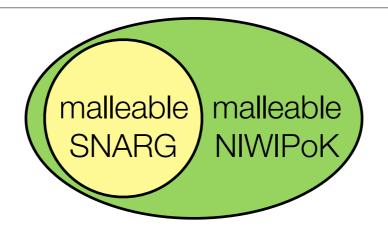


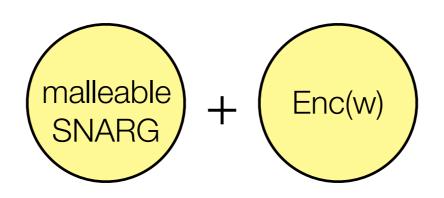
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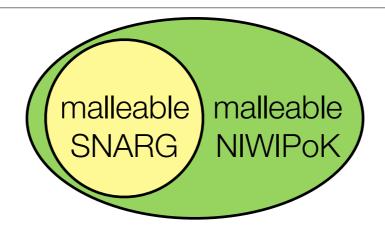
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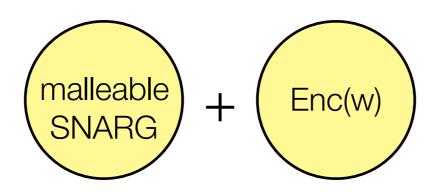


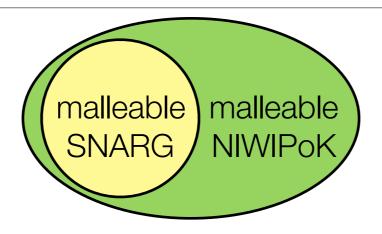






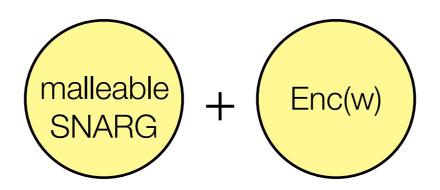
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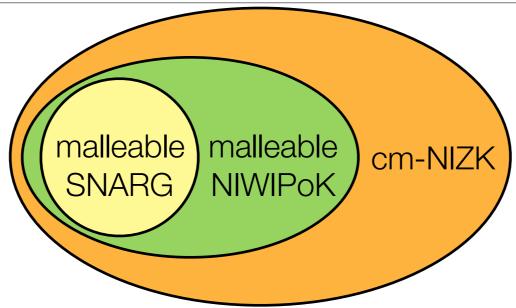




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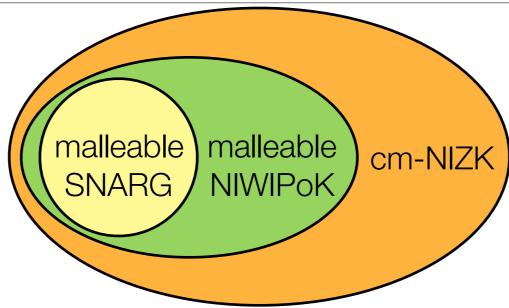
If we use a fully-homomorphic encryption scheme, can preserve malleability for t-tiered transformations (but we do lose succinctness)





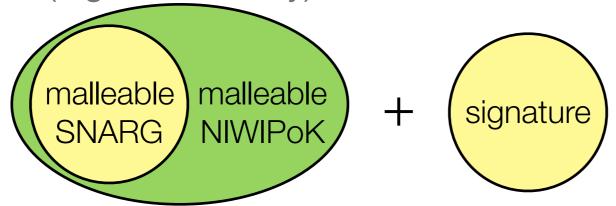
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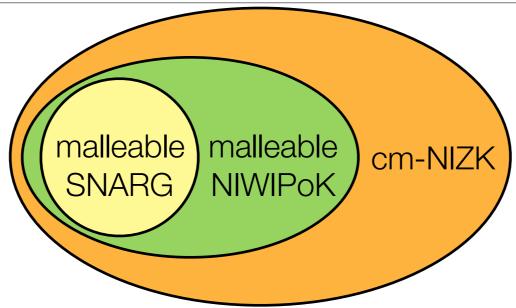
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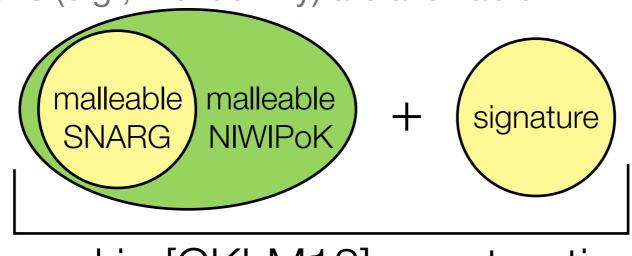
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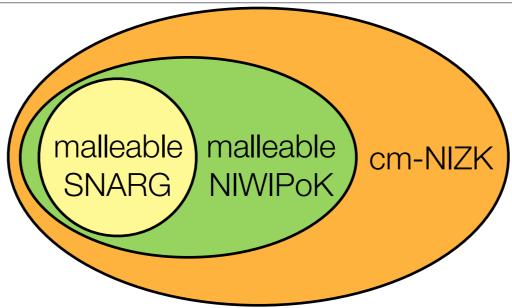


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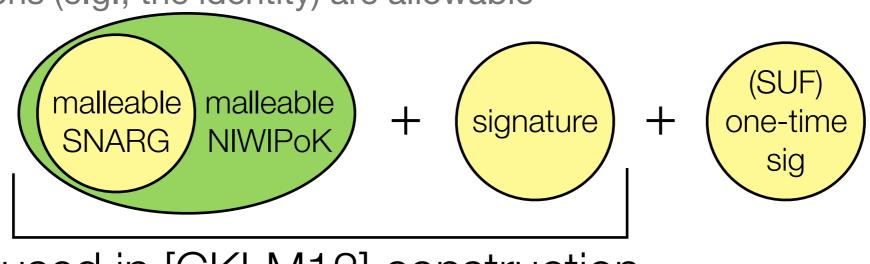


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SNARGs to cm-NIZKs

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Basically had to show that proof verification could consist of a set of pairing product equations, and that instances, witnesses, and transformations could be represented and transformed as elements in a bilinear group, etc.

### How to apply previous cm-NIZK?

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To instantiate a cm-NIZK, had to therefore jump through a lot of hoops!

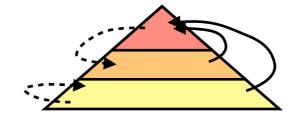
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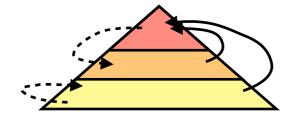
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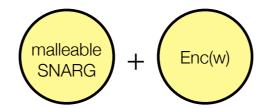
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 Step 2: Give instantiation for encryption scheme depending on how much malleability you want (for shuffle: multiplicatively homomorphic encryption)

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Thanks!
Any questions?