

Machine-Checking Unforgeability Proofs for Signature Schemes with Tight Reductions to the Computational Diffie-Hellman Problem

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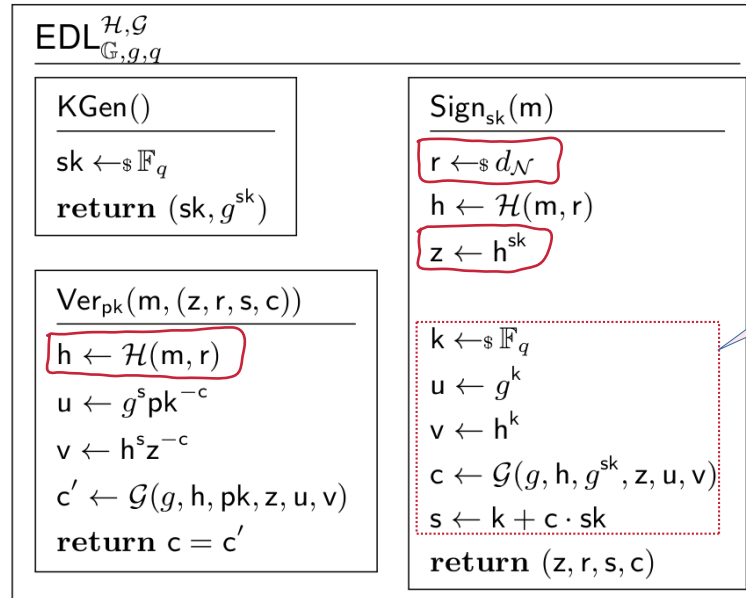
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EDL(EUROCRYPT 2003) and Chevallier-Mames(CM)(CRYPTO 2005) signature schemes

- The first machine-checked proofs for signature schemes based on Discrete Logarithm (DL) problem.

The EDL Scheme



NIZK proof of DL equality

$$\mathcal{H} \in \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{G},$$

$$\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{G}^6 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_q$$

\mathcal{M} : set of msgs,
 \mathcal{N} : set of nonces,
 \mathcal{G} : cyclic group,
 \mathbb{F}_q : prime field

Definitions and the advantages

$$\text{Exp}_{\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{F}}^{\text{euf-cma}}()$$

$$(\text{pk}, \text{sk}) \leftarrow \mathcal{S}.\text{KGen}()$$

$$(\tilde{m}, \tilde{\sigma}) \leftarrow \mathcal{F}^{\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{S}}.\text{Sign}_{\text{sk}}(\cdot)(\text{pk})$$

$$b \leftarrow \mathcal{S}.\text{Ver}_{\text{pk}}(\tilde{m}, \tilde{\sigma})$$

$$\text{Exp}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{cdh}}(G, g_G, n)$$

$$a \leftarrow_{\$} \mathbb{F}_q$$

$$b \leftarrow_{\$} \mathbb{F}_q$$

$$r \leftarrow \mathcal{A}_{G, g_G, n}(g_G^a, g_G^b)$$

$$\text{Adv}_{\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{S}}^{\text{euf-cma}}(\mathcal{A}) := \Pr \left[\text{Exp}_{\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{A}}^{\text{euf-cma}}() : b \wedge \tilde{m} \notin \mathcal{Q}_{\mathcal{S}} \right]$$

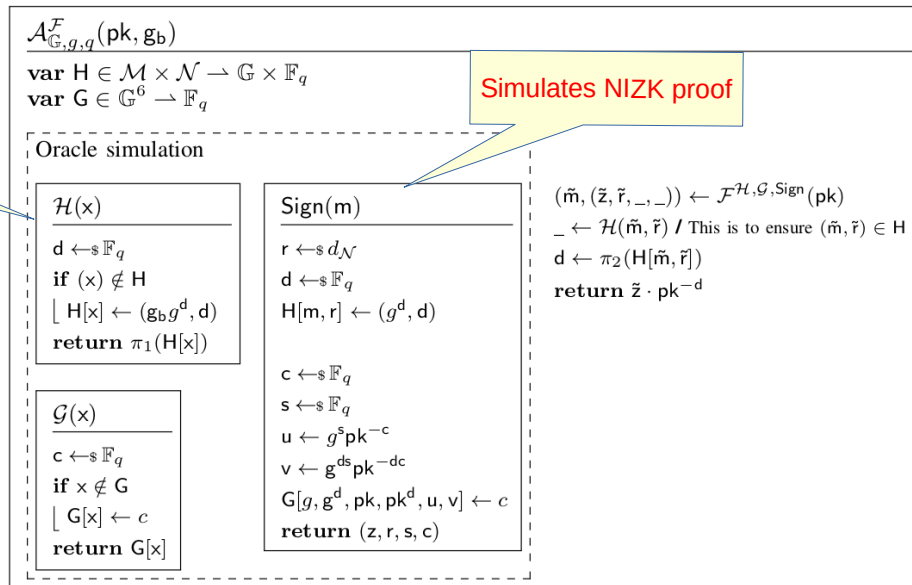
$$\text{Adv}_{G, g_G, n}^{\text{cdh}}(\mathcal{A}) := \Pr \left[\text{Exp}_{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{cdh}}(G, g_G, n) : r = g_G^{ab} \right]$$

$$\text{Adv}_{\text{EDL}}^{\text{euf-cma}}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \text{Adv}^{\text{cdh}} + \varepsilon$$

Intuition

Formal proof in 4 steps

- 1) Refactoring
- 2) Embedding
- 3) Simulation
- 4) Reduction



Formalisation

- Machine-checked proofs
 - Emerging approach, ensures the correctness of reasoning steps (smt solvers & automated theorem provers).
- EasyCrypt
 - Follows the code-based, game-based approach to reductionist argument
 - Security goals & assumptions are modelled as probabilistic programs (called experiments/games)

Overview of the sequence of games & the Shim

Game^{EDL} _{$\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{F}$} (\cdot)

- 1 : $sk \leftarrow_{\mathcal{S}} \mathbb{F}_q$
- 2 : $b \leftarrow_{\mathcal{S}} \mathbb{F}_q$
- 3 : $pk \leftarrow g^{sk}$
- 4 : $g_b \leftarrow g^b$
- 5 : $(\tilde{m}, (\tilde{z}, \tilde{r}, \tilde{s}, \tilde{c})) \leftarrow \mathcal{F}^{\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{S}}(pk)$
- 6 : $h \leftarrow \mathcal{H}(\tilde{m}, \tilde{r})$
- 7 : $u \leftarrow g^{\tilde{s}} pk^{-\tilde{c}}$
- 8 : $v \leftarrow h^{\tilde{s}} pk^{-\tilde{c}}$
- 9 : $c \leftarrow \mathcal{G}(g, h, pk, \tilde{z}, u, v)$
- 10 : win $\leftarrow \tilde{c} = c \wedge \tilde{m} \notin Q_S$

S₀(m)

$r \leftarrow_{\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{N}$

$h \leftarrow \mathcal{H}(m, r)$

$z \leftarrow h^{sk}$

$k \leftarrow_{\mathcal{S}} \mathbb{F}_q; u \leftarrow g^k; v \leftarrow h^k$

$c \leftarrow \mathcal{G}(g, h, g^{sk}, z, u, v)$

$s \leftarrow k + c \cdot sk$

return (z, r, s, c)

S₁(m)

$r \leftarrow_{\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{N}; \text{bad}_{\mathcal{H}} \leftarrow \text{bad}_{\mathcal{H}} \vee (m, r) \in \mathcal{H}$

$d \leftarrow_{\mathcal{S}} \mathbb{F}_q; h \leftarrow g^d$

$\mathcal{H}[m, r] \leftarrow (h, d)$

$z \leftarrow h^{sk}$

$k \leftarrow_{\mathcal{S}} \mathbb{F}_q; u \leftarrow g^k; v \leftarrow h^k$

$\text{bad}_{\mathcal{G}} \leftarrow \text{bad}_{\mathcal{G}} \vee (g, h, g^{sk}, z, u, v) \in \mathcal{G}$

$c \leftarrow \mathcal{G}(g, h, g^{sk}, z, u, v)$

$s \leftarrow k + c \cdot sk$

return (z, r, s, c)

S₂(m)

$r \leftarrow_{\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{N}$

$d \leftarrow_{\mathcal{S}} \mathbb{F}_q; h \leftarrow g^d$

$\mathcal{H}[m, r] \leftarrow (h, d)$

$z \leftarrow pk^d$

$c \leftarrow_{\mathcal{S}} \mathbb{F}_q; s \leftarrow_{\mathcal{S}} \mathbb{F}_q$

$u \leftarrow g^s pk^{-c}; v \leftarrow h^s z^{-c}$

$\text{bad}_{\mathcal{G}} \leftarrow \text{bad}_{\mathcal{G}} \vee (g, h, pk, z, u, v) \in \mathcal{G}$

$\mathcal{G}[g, h, pk, z, u, v] \leftarrow c$

return (z, r, s, c)

H(x)

$h \leftarrow_{\mathcal{S}} \mathbb{G}$

if $x \notin \mathcal{H}$

$\mathcal{H}[x] \leftarrow h$

return $\mathcal{H}[x]$

G(x)

$c \leftarrow_{\mathcal{S}} \mathbb{F}_q$

if $x \notin \mathcal{G}$

$\mathcal{G}[x] \leftarrow c$

return $\mathcal{G}[x]$

H'(x)

$d \leftarrow_{\mathcal{S}} \mathbb{F}_q$

if $x \notin \mathcal{H}$

$\mathcal{H}[x] \leftarrow (g_b, g^d, d)$

return $\pi_1(\mathcal{H}[x])$

The EDL proof Shim

Sequence of games

3) Simulation (pRHL judgment)

$\mathcal{S}_1(m)$

$r \leftarrow \mathcal{s}\mathcal{N}; \text{bad}_{\mathcal{H}} \leftarrow \text{bad}_{\mathcal{H}} \vee (m, r) \in \mathcal{H}$

$d \leftarrow \mathcal{s}\mathbb{F}_q; h \leftarrow g^d$
 $\mathcal{H}[m, r] \leftarrow (h, d)$

$z \leftarrow h^{\text{sk}}$

$k \leftarrow \mathcal{s}\mathbb{F}_q; u \leftarrow g^k; v \leftarrow h^k$
 $\text{bad}_{\mathcal{G}} \leftarrow \text{bad}_{\mathcal{G}} \vee (g, h, g^{\text{sk}}, z, u, v) \in \mathcal{G}$

$c \leftarrow \mathcal{G}(g, h, g^{\text{sk}}, z, u, v)$
 $s \leftarrow k + c \cdot \text{sk}$
return (z, r, s, c)

secret key used

$\mathcal{S}_2(m)$

$r \leftarrow \mathcal{s}\mathcal{N}$
 $d \leftarrow \mathcal{s}\mathbb{F}_q; h \leftarrow g^d$
 $\mathcal{H}[m, r] \leftarrow (h, d)$
 $z \leftarrow \text{pk}^d$

$c \leftarrow \mathcal{s}\mathbb{F}_q; s \leftarrow \mathcal{s}\mathbb{F}_q$
 $u \leftarrow g^c \text{pk}^{-c}; v \leftarrow h^s z^{-c}$
 $\text{bad}_{\mathcal{G}} \leftarrow \text{bad}_{\mathcal{G}} \vee (g, h, \text{pk}, z, u, v) \in \mathcal{G}$
 $\mathcal{G}[g, h, \text{pk}, z, u, v] \leftarrow c$
return (z, r, s, c)

secret key isn't used

Failure event $\text{Bad}_{\mathcal{G}}$

Oracle \mathcal{H} is the same as \mathcal{S}_1

$\mathcal{H}'(x)$

$d \leftarrow \mathcal{s}\mathbb{F}_q$
 if $x \notin \mathcal{H}$
 $\mathcal{H}[x] \leftarrow (g_b, g^d, d)$
return $\pi_1(\mathcal{H}[x])$

$$\Pr \left[\text{Game}_{\mathcal{H}', \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{F}}^{\text{EDL}}() : \text{bad}_{\mathcal{G}} \right]$$

$$= \Pr \left[\text{Game}_{\mathcal{H}', \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{S}_2, \mathcal{F}}^{\text{EDL}}() : \text{bad}_{\mathcal{G}} \right]$$

$$\Pr \left[\text{Game}_{\mathcal{H}', \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{F}}^{\text{EDL}}() : \text{win} \right]$$

$$\leq \Pr \left[\text{Game}_{\mathcal{H}', \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{S}_2, \mathcal{F}}^{\text{EDL}}() : \text{win} \right]$$

$$+ \Pr \left[\text{Game}_{\mathcal{H}', \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{F}}^{\text{EDL}}() : \text{bad}_{\mathcal{G}} \right]$$

4) Reduction

For any forger \mathcal{F} , the forger's success probability either

- the forger solves its given CDH instance ($z = h^{sk}$) or
- the forger exploited the unsoundness in the proof of discrete logarithm equality ($z \neq h^{sk}$)

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pr \left[\text{Game}_{\mathcal{H}', \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{S}_2, \mathcal{F}}^{\text{EDL}}() : \text{win} \right] \\ &= \Pr \left[\text{Game}_{\mathcal{H}', \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{S}_2, \mathcal{F}}^{\text{EDL}}() : \text{win} \wedge \tilde{z} = h^{sk} \right] \\ & \quad + \Pr \left[\text{Game}_{\mathcal{H}', \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{S}_2, \mathcal{F}}^{\text{EDL}}() : \text{win} \wedge \tilde{z} \neq h^{sk} \right] \end{aligned}$$

B. Chevallier-Mames(CM) -Crypto 2005

- Proposed a new signature scheme that also has a tight security reduction to CDH but whose resulting signatures are smaller than EDL signatures
- Message is not included in the random oracle query to \mathcal{H} whose output serves as the second base for the proof of discrete logarithm equality

Summary

- First machine-checked proof for signature scheme based on discrete logarithm.
- We identify a proof schema that we believe applies more broadly.
- We refine some EasyCrypt techniques to reduce the proof burden and support better proof reuse. (Shim)