

- Scribes?

- lecture recording

- Commitment schemes

- A ZKPoK for all of NP

- WI; an $O(1)$ -round WIPoK

Commitment schemes:

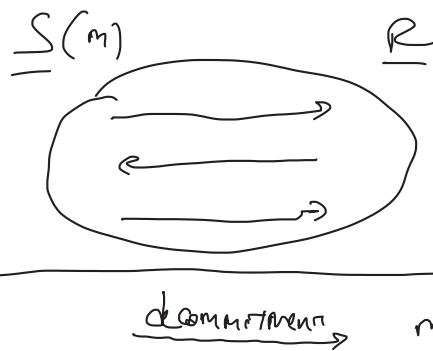
- Binding :

After the commitment phase,

there should be at most one m that S^* could validly decommit to

- Hiding: after the commitment phase,

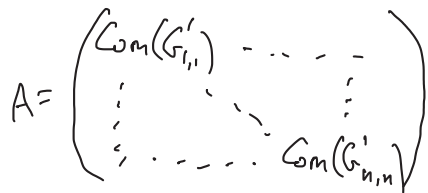
R^* has no information about m



ZKPoK for LHAM

$P(G, w)$

randomly permute G



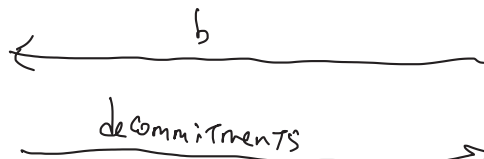
$V(G)$

$b \leftarrow \{0,1\}$

if $b=0$

open every commitment, reveal π

if $b=1$, open commitments corresponding to w



verify...

Repeat n times

Theorem

This protocol is zero knowledge.

Proof

Fix some (cheating, poly-time) V^* . Construct Sim as follows:

Sim(G)

For $i=1, \dots, n$:

For $j=1, \dots, n$ do:

- guess $b'_i \leftarrow \{0,1\}$
- generate committed adj. matrix A consistent w/ b'_i
- run V^* on A to get b_i
- if $b_i = b'_i$, send response and break
- else, go back to step 1

Output the entire transcript

} Ideal

Hybrid

For $i=1, \dots, n$:

For $j=1, \dots, n$ do:

- guess $b'_i \leftarrow \{0,1\}$
- generate committed adj. matrix A honestly
- run V^* on A to get b_i
- if $b_i = b'_i$, send response and break
- else, go back to step 1

Output the entire transcript

Claim

Hybrid is statistically close to Real

Proof

With overwhelming probability, Hybrid generates a complete transcript.
Conditioned on generating a complete transcript, Hybrid = Real.

Claim

Hybrid is comp. indistinguishable from Ideal

Proof

By hiding of Commitment scheme.

H

for $i=1, \dots, n$

for $j=1, \dots, m$

$b_i^j \leftarrow \{0,1\}$

if $b_i^j = 0$, commit honestly

if $b_i^j = 1$

Committer

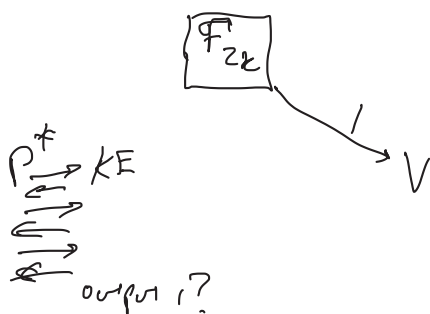
$\leftarrow G, 0$

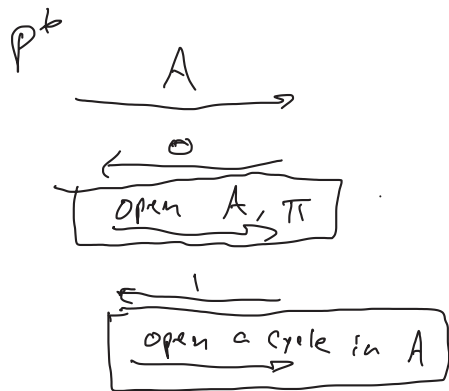
$\square \square \square \square \dots \square$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \square & \text{Com}(1) & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \text{Com}(1) & \\ \text{Com}(1) & \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \text{Com}(1) & \square \end{pmatrix}$$

Theorem

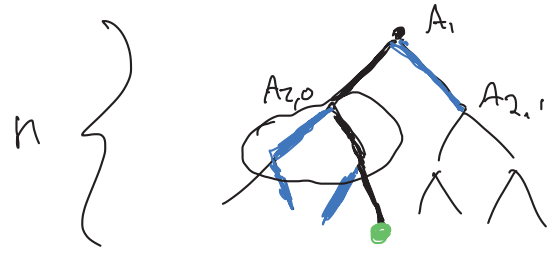
This protocol is a proof of knowledge.





Proof

First interact w/ P^* exactly as an honest verifier would. If the execution results in 0, stop. If the execution gives 1, do:



if $\Pr(P^* \text{ convinces } V) > 2^{-n}$,

this is guaranteed to extract a witness

if $\Pr(P^* \text{ convinces } V) = (2^{-n})$

\Rightarrow Simulation will be statistically close to a real-world execution

