

# From 5-pass $MQ$ -based identification to $MQ$ -based signatures

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Solutions:

- ▶ Hash-based: SPHINCS, XMSS
  - ▶ Slow or stateful
- ▶ Lattice-based: (Ring-)TESLA, BLISS, GLP
  - ▶ Large keys, or additional structure
- ▶  $MQ$ : ?
  - ▶ Unclear security: many broken (except HFEv-, UOV)

# Overview

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MQDSS-31-64 provides post-quantum secure signatures.



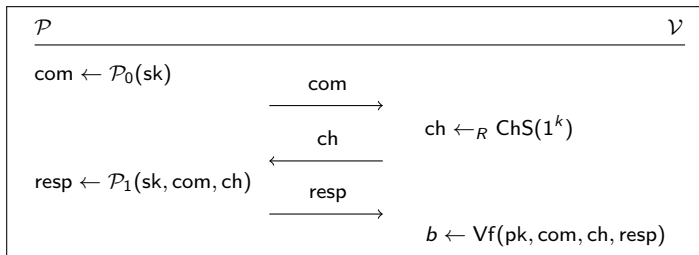
## This work

- ▶ Transform 5-pass IDS to signature schemes
- ▶ Prove an earlier attempt [EDV+12] vacuous
- ▶ Propose MQDSS
- ▶ Instantiate as MQDSS-31-64
- ▶ Implement using AVX2

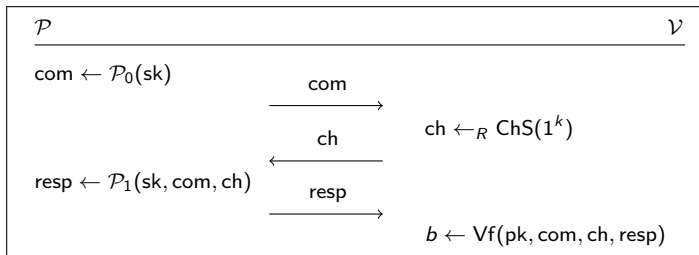
But also:

- ▶ Reduction in the ROM (not in QRROM)
- ▶ No tight proof

# Identification schemes



# Identification schemes



Informally:

1. Prover commits to some (random) value
2. Verifier picks a challenge 'ch'
3. Prover computes response 'resp'
4. Verifier checks if response matches challenge

# Zero-knowledge

*Special Soundness*: given  $pk$ ,  $(com, ch, resp)$ ,  $(com, ch', resp')$ , find  $sk$ .

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⇒ Passively secure IDS

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- ▶ Repeat, to compensate for error  $\kappa$
- ▶ Generalise to 5-pass (of certain form)
  - ▶ Reduces knowledge error

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Verifying a signature  $\sigma$ :

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Verifying a signature  $\sigma$ :

1. Generate challenges  $\text{ch}_i \leftarrow \mathcal{H}(\sigma_0 \parallel M)$
2. Verify that  $\forall i, \forall f(\text{pk}, \text{com}_i, \text{ch}_i, \text{resp}_i)$

## $\mathcal{MQ}$ problem

The function family  $\mathcal{MQ}(n, m, \mathbb{F}_q)$ :

$$\left\{ \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = (f_1(\mathbf{x}), \dots, f_m(\mathbf{x})) \mid \begin{array}{l} f_l(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i,j} a_{l,i,j} x_i x_j + \sum_i b_{l,i} \\ \text{for } a_{l,i,j}, b_{l,i} \in \mathbb{F}_q \\ l \in 1, \dots, m \end{array} \right\}$$

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i.e., solve the system of equations:

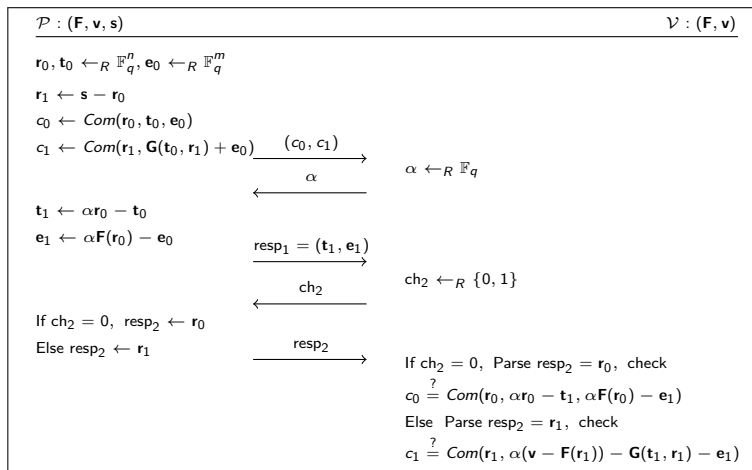
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$$\vdots$$

$$f_m(\mathbf{x}) = a_{m,0,0} x_0 x_0 + a_{m,0,1} x_0 x_1 + \dots + a_{m,n,n} x_n x_n + b_{m,0} + \dots + b_{m,n}$$

# Sakumoto et al. 5-pass IDS [SSH11]

- ▶ Key technique:  $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{s}) = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}_0) + \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}_1) + \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{r}_0, \mathbf{r}_1)$



# MQDSS

- ▶ Generate keys
  - ▶ Sample seeds  $\in \{0, 1\}^k$ ,  $\mathbf{sk} \in \mathbb{F}_q$
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- ▶ Parameters:  $k, n, m, \mathbb{F}_q$ , Com, hash functions, PRGs

# MQDSS-31-64

- ▶ Security parameter  $k = 256$
- ▶ Soundness error  $\kappa$  depends on  $q$ 
  - ▶  $\kappa = \frac{q+1}{2q}$
  - ▶ Determines number of rounds:  $r = 269, \kappa^{269} < \frac{1}{2}^{256}$
- ▶  $\mathbb{F}_q = \mathbb{F}_{31}, n = m = 64$ 
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- ▶ Commitments, hashes, PRGs: SHA3-256, SHAKE-128

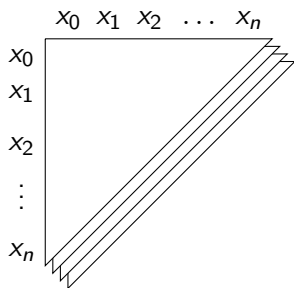


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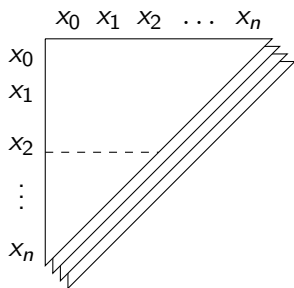
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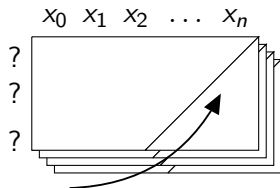
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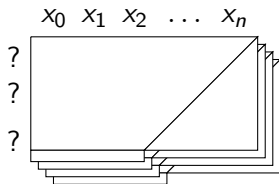
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- ▶ First compute monomials, then evaluate polynomials
- ▶ 64 elements in  $\mathbb{F}_{31}$ ; 16 (or 32) per 256 bit AVX2 register
- ▶ Monomials: intuition of arrangement using  $4 \times 4$ :

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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	99	AA	BB	8C	9D	AE	BF

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10	21	32	03	14	25	36	07	18	29	3A	0B	1C	2D	3E	0F
-	-	-	-	44	55	66	77	48	59	6A	7B	4C	5D	6E	7F
50	61	72	43	54	65	76	47	58	69	7A	4B	5C	6D	7E	4F
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90	A1	B2	83	94	A5	B6	87	98	A9	BA	8B	9C	AD	BE	8F
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06	17	-	-	46	57	-	-	86	97	-	-	C6	D7	-	-
0A	1B	-	-	4A	5B	-	-	8A	9B	-	-	CA	DB	-	-
0E	1F	-	-	4E	5F	-	-	8E	9F	-	-	CE	DF	-	-

## Benchmarks & conclusion

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- ▶ Public and private keys: 72 resp. 64 bytes
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- ▶ Competitive signatures with (non-tight) reduction to  $\mathcal{MQ}$

# References



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