

# CSCI971/CSCI471 Modern Cryptography

Spring 2024

## Assignment 2 (25 marks)

**Due: 20 Oct 2024 23:30**

### Task A: (5 marks)

Please briefly describe how ring signatures can be used in privacy-preserving cryptocurrencies. You can refer to the descriptions from the internet but rephrasing is desired.

### Task B: (5 marks)

Please show how to recover the secret key of Schnorr signature given two signatures  $(R, z_1), (R, z_2)$  for different messages  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ .

### Task C: (5 marks)

We need a variant of cryptography notion to meet the following requirements:

- It is a variant based on identity-based signature (IBS).
- In normal IBS, the PKG will generate a private key for an identity ID.
- In this variant IBS, the PKG can generate an accumulated private key (i.e., a single private key) for a bunch of identities, namely  $ID_1, ID_2, \dots, ID_n$ .
- The signing algorithm can generate a signature signed by ID using this bunch private key when (1) ID is inside this bunch of identities and (2) the bunch of identities are given.
- The verification is the same as the normal IBS.

Please describe the **syntax** and the **correctness requirement** for the new cryptographic scheme.

### Task D: (5 marks)

Please show that the following variant of El Gamal encryption is not IND-CPA secure, i.e., you are asked to give an attack that breaks the IND-CPA security for the following scheme.

#### • Key generation:

- Choose groups  $G, G_T$  of order  $q$  and a generator  $g$  of  $G$ , where we can perform the pairing operation  $e: G \times G \rightarrow G_T$ .
- Then choose a uniform  $x \in \mathbb{Z}_q$  and compute  $h = g^x$ .
- The public key is  $(G, G_T, e, q, g, h)$  and the private key is  $(G, G_T, e, q, g, x)$ . The message space is  $G$ .

#### • Encryption:

- on input a public key  $pk = (G, G_T, e, q, g, h)$  and a message  $m \in G$ , choose a uniform  $r \in \mathbb{Z}_q$  and output the ciphertext  $(g^r, h^r \cdot m)$

#### • Decryption:

- on input a private key  $sk = (G, G_T, e, q, g, x)$  and a ciphertext  $(c_1, c_2)$ , output  $m = c_2 (c_1^x)^{-1}$ .

### Task E: (5 marks)

Assume that you have encrypted a message  $M$  using the El Gamal encryption scheme and get a ciphertext  $CT = (C_1, C_2) = (g^r, h^r \cdot M)$ .

**Qa (this question is for CSCI471 students only):** You are asked to prove that  $M = g^{10}$  or  $M = g^{20}$  without leaking any additional information.

**Qb (this question is for CSCI971 students only):** You are asked to prove that  $M = g^{100}$  or  $M = g^{200}$  without leaking any additional information.

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Submission:

Submit the pdf file to the Moodle site.

The following information should be provided on the top.

The pdf file must be your student number only, such as 55555555.pdf

CSCI971/CSCI471 Modern Cryptography

Assignment 1

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Student Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Plagiarism:

A plagiarised assignment will receive a zero mark (and be penalised according to the university rules).