

# Shaken, not Stirred: Automated Discovery of Subtle Attacks on Protocols using Mix-Nets

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-  **Computer-Aided Security:** ProVerif



# Shaken, not Stirred

Automated Discovery of Subtle Attacks on Protocols using Mix-Nets

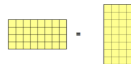


Shaken

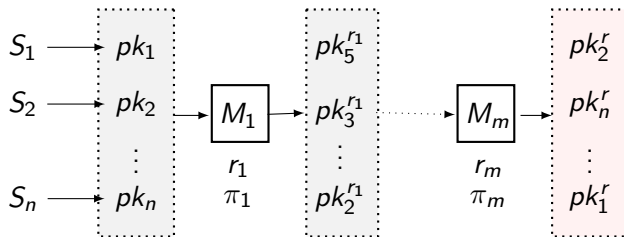


Stirred





El Gamal,  $pk_i = g^{sk_i}$



$$\pi = \prod_{i=1}^m \pi_i, \quad r = \prod_{i=1}^m r_i$$

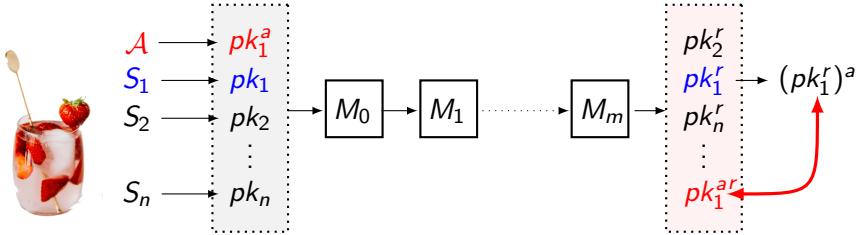
with  $sk_i$ , everyone can check  $(g^r)^{sk_i} = pk_i^r$   
 For anonymity and unlinkability of voters

Shaken



Stirred

# Attack Exponentiation Mix-Nets: Pfitzmann 1994, Rakeei *et al.* 2022

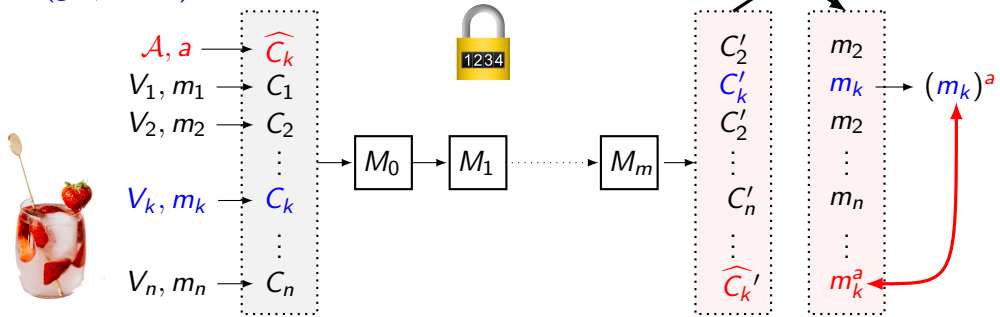


# Attack against Re-encryption Mix-Nets Park et al. 1994 for voting

Candidates are public

$$C_k = (g^{r_k}, m_k h^{r_k})$$

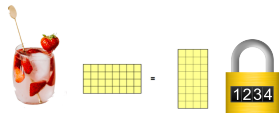
Decryption by the vote authority



$$\widehat{C}_k = (C_k)^a = (g^{r_k a}, (m_k h^{r_k})^a) = (g^{r_k a}, m_k^a h^{r_k a})$$

## Contributions

Can we find **automatically** such “cryptographic” attacks?



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ProVerif models for Mixnet:

- ▶ Exponentiation
- ▶ ElGamal
- ▶ Weak and Strong NIZKP

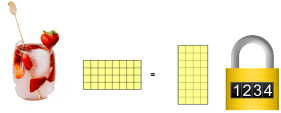
Applications:



e-voting

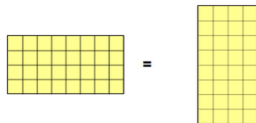


e-exam



Crypto Santa

# Exponentiation and Signature Modeling



## Exponentiation

$$(g^x)^y = (g^y)^x$$

$$\begin{aligned} ((g^x)^y)^z &= ((g^x)^z)^y \\ &= ((g^z)^x)^y \\ &= ((g^z)^y)^x \\ &= ((g^y)^z)^x \\ &= ((g^y)^x)^z \end{aligned}$$

$$\exp(\exp(g, x), y) = \exp(\exp(g, y), x)$$

$$\exp(\exp(\exp(g, x), y), z) = \exp(\exp(\exp(g, x), z), y)$$



## Signature

$$pk = g^{sk}, \sigma = \text{sign}(m, g, sk), \text{checksign}(\sigma, pk) = m$$

$$\text{getmess}(\text{sign}(m, X, sk)) = m$$

$$\text{checksign}(\text{sign}(m, X, sk), X, \exp(X, sk)) = m$$

# ElGamal Encryption Modeling



## ElGamal

- ▶ Encryption and decryption

$$pk = g^{sk}, c = (g^r, (g^{sk})^r m)$$

$$dec(enc(m, X, exp(X, sk), r), X, sk) = m$$

- ▶ Re-Encryption with  $g^{r'}$   
 $c' = (g^{r'} g^r, g^{r'} g^{sk} m)$

$$reenc(enc(m, X, exp(X, sk), r), r', X, exp(X, sk)) = enc(m, X, exp(X, sk), sum(r, r'))$$

$$c^a = ((g^r)^a, (g^{sk})^a m^a)$$

$$EXP(enc(m, X, exp(X, x), r), a) = enc(exp(m, a), X, exp(X, x), mult(r, a))$$



# Non-Interactive ZKP (NIZKP)

## Weak NIZKP

Public parameter:  $pk = g^{sk}$

- ▶ Construction with  $sk$  and  $a$  random

$$A = g^a, c = H(A), f = a + c \cdot sk, \pi = (c, f)$$

- ▶ Verification of  $\pi = (c, f)$  with  $pk$ , check  $H(g^f \cdot pk^{-c}) \stackrel{?}{=} c$   
 $H(g^f \cdot pk^{-c}) = H(g^{a+c \cdot sk} \cdot g^{-sk \cdot c}) = H(g^a) = c$

## Fake a Weak NIZKP

- ▶ Construction with  $A'$  and  $f'$  two randoms

$$c' = H(A') \text{ and produce } \pi' = (c', f')$$

- ▶ Verification for  $pk' = (g^{f'} \cdot A'^{-1})^{c'^{-1}}$

$$H(g^{f'} \cdot pk'^{-c'}) = H(g^{f'} \cdot ((g^{f'} \cdot A'^{-1})^{c'^{-1}})^{-c'}) = H(A') = c'$$

Allows attack against Exponentiation Mix-Nets with Weak NIZKP

**Strong NIZKP:**  $c = H(A, pk)$





## Non-Interactive ZKP

Weak NIZPK attack: Link of  $pk$  with  $pk' = pk^{-c'-1}$

$A' = g^{f'}.pk$  and  $c' = H(A')$  then  $\pi' = (c', f')$

Verification of  $\pi' = (c', f')$  with  $pk'$ , check  $H(g^{f'}.pk'^{-c'}) \stackrel{?}{=} c'$ :

$$H(g^{f'}.pk'^{-c'}) = H(A'.pk^{-1}(pk^{-c'-1})^{-c'}) = H(A'.pk^{-1}.pk) = H(A')$$



## ProVerif Modelling

- ▶ Weak ZKP:  $c = H(A)$

$$check(wzpk(A, X, sk), X, exp(X, sk), H(A)) = true$$



- ▶ Strong ZKP:  $c = H(A, pk)$

$$check(szpk(A, g, sk), g, exp(g, sk), H(A, g, exp(g, sk))) = true$$







Weak modeling allows the intruder to choose the value of the public key !

# Results on Mixnets



Protocol	ZKP	Result	Time
Exponentiation Mix-Nets	without	✗	2 s
	weak	✗	1 m 6 s
	strong	✓	3 s
Re-encryption Mix-Nets	without	✗	1 s
	weak	✗	2 s
	strong	✓	1 s



Protocol	ZKP	Property	Result	Time
Remark! 	without	Anonymous Marking	✗	3 m 16 s
		Anonymous Examiner	✗	4 m 19 s
	weak	Anonymous Marking	✗	9 m 35 s
		Anonymous Examiner	✗	9 m 23 s
	strong	Anonymous Marking	✓	11 s
		Anonymous Examiner	✓	7 s
Haenni Voting 	without	Vote Privacy	✗	4 m 35 s
	weak		✗	9 m 35 s
	strong		✓	14 s
	weak	Anonymous Shuffling	✗	4 m 6 s
	strong		✓	9 s
Estonian IVXV 	without	Vote Privacy	✗	1 s
	weak		✗	25 s
	strong		✓	8 s



# Conclusion

New ProVerif models for:

- ▶ Exponentiation Mixnets
- ▶ Re-Encryption Mixnets
- ▶ Weak ZKP
- ▶ Strong ZKP
- ▶ ElGamal
- ▶ Signature



## Applications



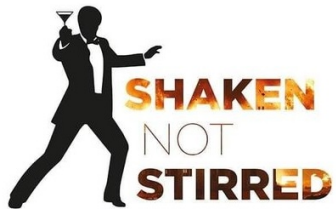
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Thanks for your attention!