

# Revisiting Cryptographic Accumulators, Additional Properties and Relations to other Primitives

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# Outline

1. Introduction
2. A Unified Formal Model
3. Accumulators from Zero-Knowledge Sets
4. Black-Box Construction of Commitments

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3. Accumulators from Zero-Knowledge Sets

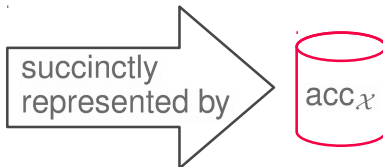
4. Black-Box Construction of Commitments

# Static Accumulators

Finite set

$$\mathcal{X} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} x_1 & x_2 & x_4 \\ x_3 & & x_5 \\ x_7 & \dots & x_n \end{array} \right\}$$

Accumulator

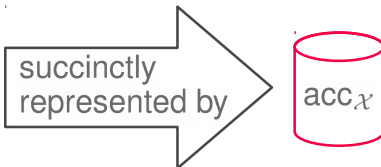


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Accumulator



Witnesses  $\text{wit}_x$  certifying membership of  $x$  in  $\text{acc}_{\mathcal{X}}$

- Efficiently computable  $\forall x \in \mathcal{X}$
- Intractable to compute  $\forall x \notin \mathcal{X}$

# A Simple Example - RSA Accumulator

- RSA modulus  $N$
- Accumulator for  $\mathcal{X} = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ 
  - $\text{acc}_{\mathcal{X}} \leftarrow g^{x_1 \cdot \dots \cdot x_{i-1} \cdot x_i \cdot x_{i+1} \cdot \dots \cdot x_n} \pmod{N}$

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- Witness for  $y \notin \mathcal{X}$ 
  - Would imply breaking strong RSA
  - ... unless factorization of  $N$  is known.

# Dynamic and Universal Features

## Dynamically add/delete elements

- ...to/from accumulator  $\text{acc}_{\mathcal{X}}$
- Update witnesses accordingly
- All updates **independent** of  $|\mathcal{X}|$

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## Universal features

- Demonstrate **non-membership**
- Non-membership witness wit<sub>x</sub>
  - Efficiently computable  $\forall x \notin \text{acc}_X$
  - Intractable to compute  $\forall x \in \text{acc}_X$

# Motivation

## Accumulators widely used in various applications

- e.g., credential revocation, malleable signatures, ...
- Previous models tailored to specific constructions
  - Different features
  - Private/public updatability

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- Previous models tailored to specific constructions
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## Thus, accumulators not usable as black-boxes

- Limited exchangeability when used in other constructions
- Relations to other primitives hard to study

# Contribution

- Unified formal model for
  - **Static/dynamic/universal** accumulators
  - Introduces **randomized** and **bounded** accumulators
  - Introduces **indistinguishability**
  - Includes **undeniability**

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- **Black-box relations** to commitments and ZK-sets
- **Exhaustive classification** of existing schemes (see Paper)

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# Algorithms

## Static Accumulators - Algorithms

- *Gen*
- *Eval*
- *WitCreate*
- *Verify*

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## We call accumulators

- ***t*-bounded**, if an upper bound for the set size exists
- **randomized**, if *Eval* is probabilistic
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## Dynamic Accumulators additionally provide

- *Add*
- *Delete*
- *WitUpdate*

# Algorithms - Universal Accumulators

Static or dynamic accumulator, but in addition

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# Algorithms - Universal Accumulators

Static or dynamic accumulator, but in addition

- *WitCreate* and *Verify* take additional parameter *type*
  - Membership (*type* = 0) vs. non-membership mode (*type* = 1)
- For dynamic accumulator schemes
  - The same additionally applies to *WitUpdate*

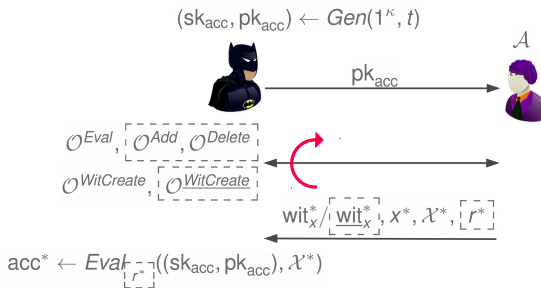


# Security

- Correctness
- Collision freeness
- Undeniability
- Indistinguishability

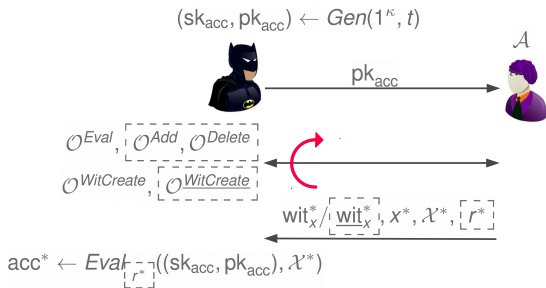
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Experiment  $\text{Exp}_{\kappa}^{cf}(\cdot)$ :



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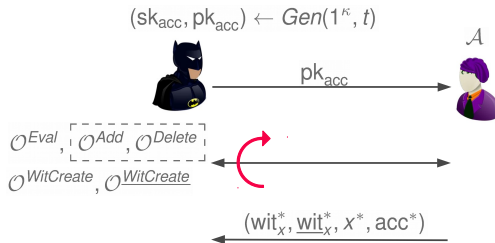


- $\mathcal{A}$  wins if
  - $wit_x^*$  is membership witness for non-member, or
  - $\underline{wit}_x^*$  is non-membership witness for member

# Security - Undeniability

Defined for **universal** accumulators

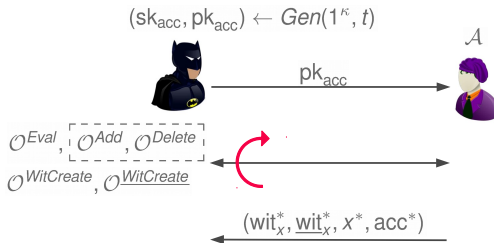
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# Security - Undeniability

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Experiment  $\text{Exp}_{\kappa}^{ud}(\cdot)$ :



- $\mathcal{A}$  wins if verification succeeds for both  $wit_x^*$  and  $\underline{wit}_x^*$

# Undeniability $\not\Rightarrow$ Collision Freeness

We show that

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Other direction does not hold [BLL02]

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So far, no meaningful formalization

- Existing formalization allows to prove indistinguishability
- for **trivially distinguishable** accumulators



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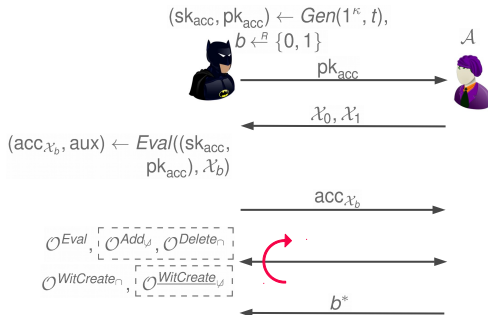
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We provide formalization

- not suffering from shortcomings above

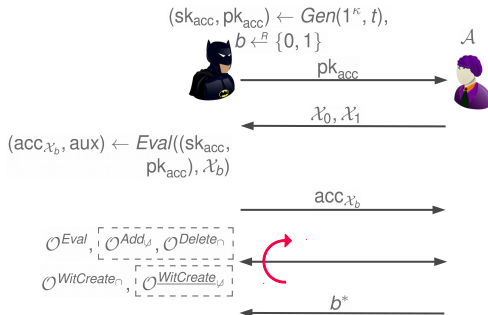
# Security - Indistinguishability II

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We modify [Ngu05] to provide indistinguishability

- **First indistinguishable  $t$ -bounded dynamic** accumulator

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# Zero-Knowledge Sets

## Commit to a set $\mathcal{X}$

- Prove predicates of the form
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## Observation

- Similar to undeniable indistinguishable accumulators
- Algorithms compatible
- Security notions similar

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- Perfect completeness  $\equiv$  correctness
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## First undeniable, unbounded, indistinguishable acc

- Nearly ZK sets  $\rightarrow t$ -bounded

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- Compute commitment  $\mathcal{C}$  to message  $m$
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  - Hiding: For  $\mathcal{C}$  to either  $m_0$  or  $m_1$ . Intractable to decide whether  $\mathcal{C}$  opens to  $m_0$  or  $m_1$

# Commitments from Accumulators I

Use 1-bounded indistinguishable accumulators

- $\mathcal{C} \leftarrow \text{acc}_{\{m\}}$
- $\mathcal{O} \leftarrow (m, r, \text{wit}_m, \text{aux})$  such that
  - $\text{acc}_{\{m\}} = \text{Eval}_r((\emptyset, \text{pk}_{\text{acc}}), \{m\})$
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Observe: cfw-indistinguishability not useful



# Commitments from Accumulators II

Straight forward extension to set-commitments

- Use  $t$ -bounded accumulators
- Opening w.r.t. entire set

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## Trapdoor commitments

- Use  $sk_{\text{acc}}$  as trapdoor

# Conclusion

## Unified model for accumulators

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## Introduce indistinguishability notion

- Provide first indistinguishable dynamic scheme

## Show relations to other primitives

- Commitments
- Zero-knowledge sets
  - Yields first undeniable, unbounded, indistinguishable, universal accumulator
- Inspiration for new constructions

# Thank you.

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Extended version: <http://eprint.iacr.org/2015/087>

# References I

- [BLL02] Ahto Buldas, Peeter Laud, and Helger Lipmaa. Eliminating counterevidence with applications to accountable certificate management. *Journal of Computer Security*, 10(3):273–296, 2002.
- [Ngu05] Lan Nguyen. Accumulators from bilinear pairings and applications. In *Topics in Cryptology - CT-RSA 2005, The Cryptographers' Track at the RSA Conference 2005, San Francisco, CA, USA, February 14-18, 2005, Proceedings*, pages 275–292, 2005.