

MQDSS

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In a nutshell..

- ▶ \mathcal{MQ} -based 5-pass identification scheme
 - ▶ Fiat-Shamir transform
- ▶ Loose reduction from (only!) \mathcal{MQ} problem
 - ▶ Security proof, instead of typical 'break and tweak'

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- ▶ 62 resp. 88 byte public keys

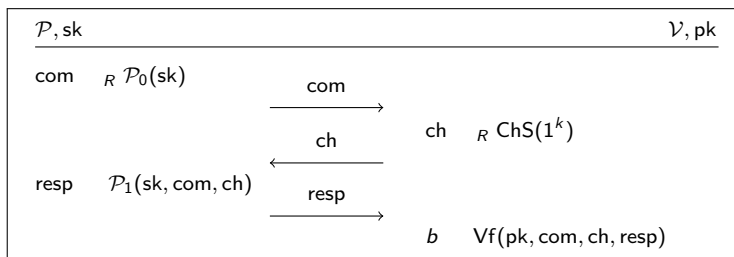
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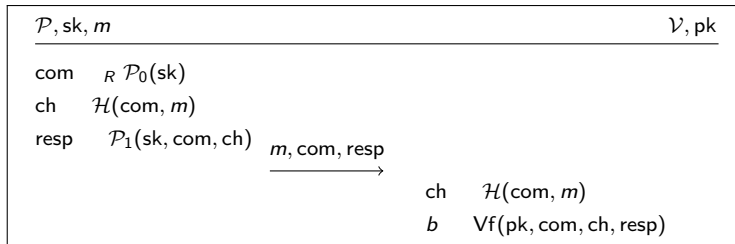
Canonical Identification Schemes



Informally:

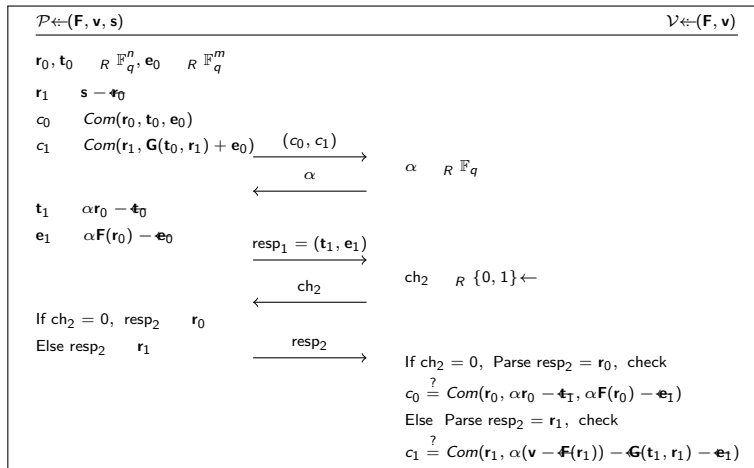
1. Prover commits to some (randomized) value derived from sk
2. Verifier picks a challenge 'ch'
3. Prover computes response 'resp'
4. Verifier checks if response matches challenge

Fiat-Shamir transform

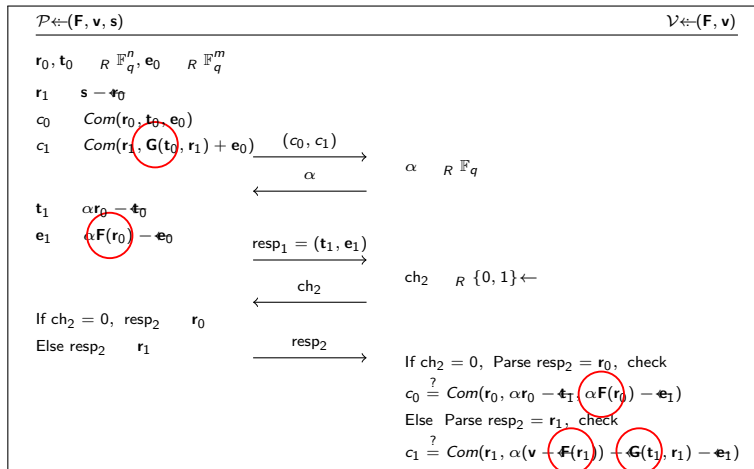


- ▶ Unpredictably derive ch from m and com
- ▶ Repeat to compensate for adversary 'guessing right'

Sakumoto-Shirai-Hiwatari 5-pass IDS [SSH11]



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(evaluating $\mathbf{G} \approx$ evaluating \mathbf{F})

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 - ▶ Sample seed $\mathcal{S}_F \in \{0, 1\}^k$, $\mathbf{sk} \in \mathbb{F}_q^n \Rightarrow (\mathcal{S}_F, \mathbf{sk})$
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 - ▶ Perform r parallel rounds of transformed IDS
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 - ▶ $2r$ \mathcal{MQ} evaluations

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- ▶ Parameters: k, n, m, \mathbb{F}_q , Com, hash functions, PRGs

Hardness of \mathcal{MQ}

- ▶ Assume $m \geq n$, $m \in \mathcal{O}(n)$
- ▶ HybridF5 [BFS15], BooleanSolve [BFSS13], Crossbred [JV17]
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- ▶ Analyze both classically and using Grover
 - ▶ Classical gates, quantum gates, circuit depth

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- ▶ SHAKE-256 for commitments / hashes
 - ▶ Match output length to k

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