

Diffie–Hellman Key Exchange from Commutativity to Group Laws

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Youming Qiao



Chuanqi Zhang



Outline

- Review the classical **Diffie–Hellman** key exchange.

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- Propose our **group action-based** key exchange **framework**.

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- Review the classical Diffie–Hellman key exchange.
- Propose our group action-based key exchange framework.
- **Instantiate** the framework by linear code equivalence problems.

What is key exchange?

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- Key exchange: a public-key protocol allowing two parties to establish a shared secret over an **insecure** channel.
 - The shared secret is computed from the combination of a public key and one's private key.
 - **An adversary can eavesdrop on all transmitted messages.**

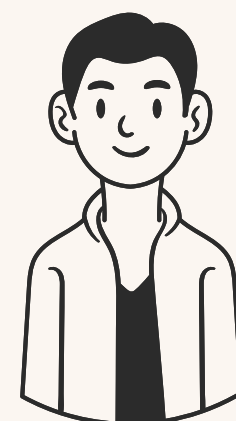
What is key exchange?

- Key exchange: a public-key protocol allowing two parties to establish a shared secret over an insecure channel.
 - The shared secret is computed from the combination of a public key and one's private key.
 - An adversary can eavesdrop on all transmitted messages.
- Application: **HTTPS, VPN, and messaging services.**

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



Alice



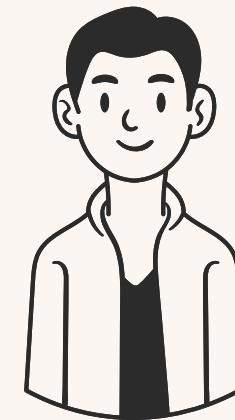
Bob

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



Alice

pk : prime p and generator γ of a cyclic group C_p



Bob

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



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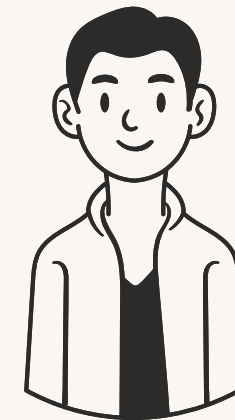
$$a \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



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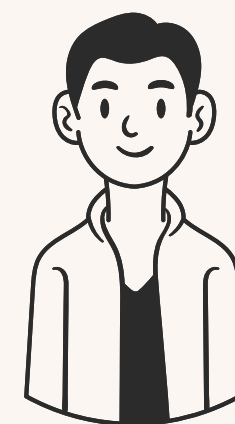
$$A = \gamma^a$$

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



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$$a \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$A = \gamma^a$$

$$b \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

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Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



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$$\text{key} = B^a$$

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



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B

$$\mathbf{key} = B^a$$

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Correctness: $A^b = \gamma^{ab} = \gamma^{ba} = B^a$.

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



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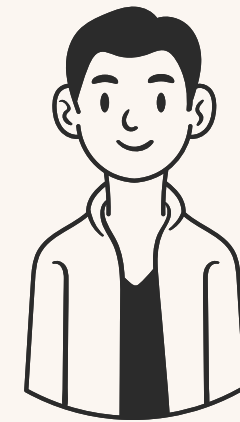
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Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



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$$a \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$A = \gamma^a$$

Given γ, γ^a , it's hard to solve a !

$$b \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$B = \gamma^b$$

A



B



$$\text{key} = B^a$$

$$\text{key} = A^b$$

Correctness: $A^b = \gamma^{ab} = \gamma^{ba} = B^a$.

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



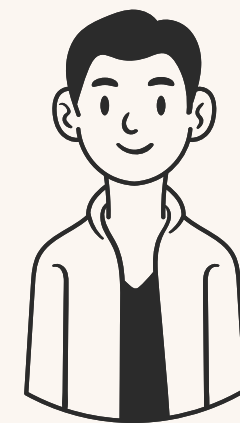
Alice

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$$A = \gamma^a$$

$$\text{key} = B^a$$

pk : prime p and generator γ of a cyclic group C_p



Bob

$$b \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

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$$\text{key} = A^b$$

Discrete Log Assumption
Given γ, γ^a , it's hard to solve a !

A

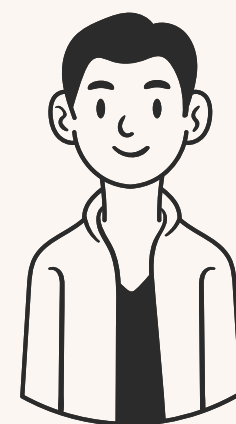
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Correctness: $A^b = \gamma^{ab} = \gamma^{ba} = B^a$.

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



Alice



Bob



Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



Alice

$pk : s \in S$



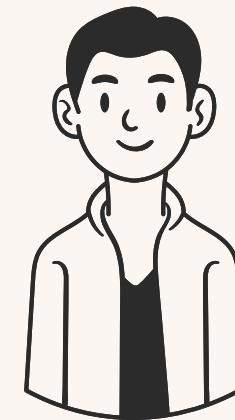
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$$\text{pk} : s \in S$$



Bob

$$g \overset{\$}{\leftarrow} G$$

$$A = s * g$$

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



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$\text{pk} : s \in S$



Bob

$$g \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} G$$

$$A = s * g$$

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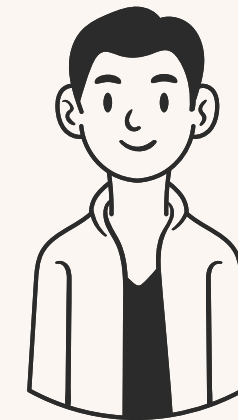
$$B = s * h$$

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



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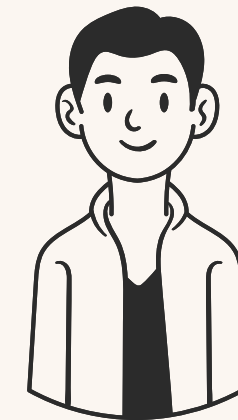
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$$\mathbf{key} = B * g$$

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$$\mathbf{key} = B * g$$

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Correctness: $B * g = s * hg = s * gh = A * h$.

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



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Correctness: $B * g = s * hg = s * gh = A * h$.

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Given $s, s * g$ it's hard to solve g !

$$h \xleftarrow{\$} G$$

$$B = s * h$$

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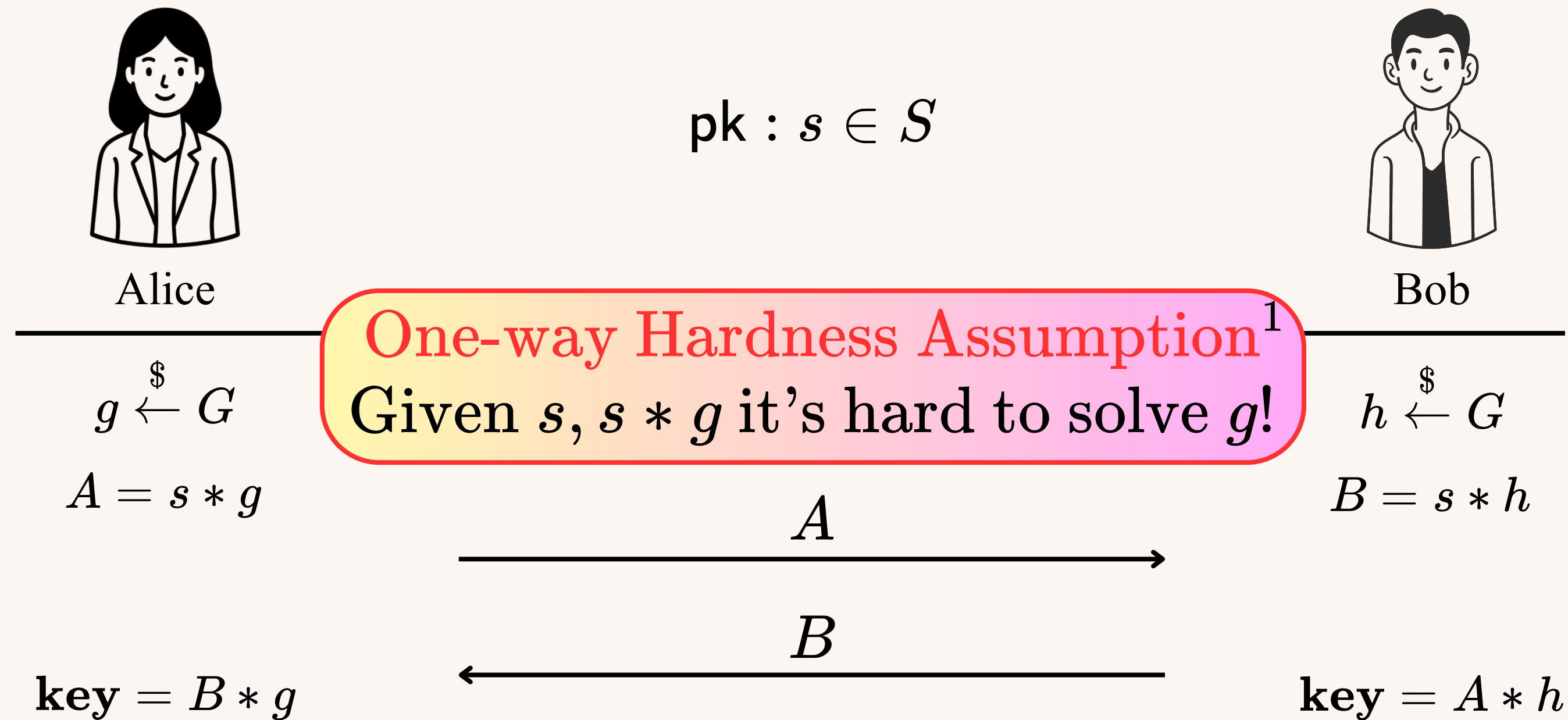
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Correctness: $B * g = s * hg = s * gh = A * h$.

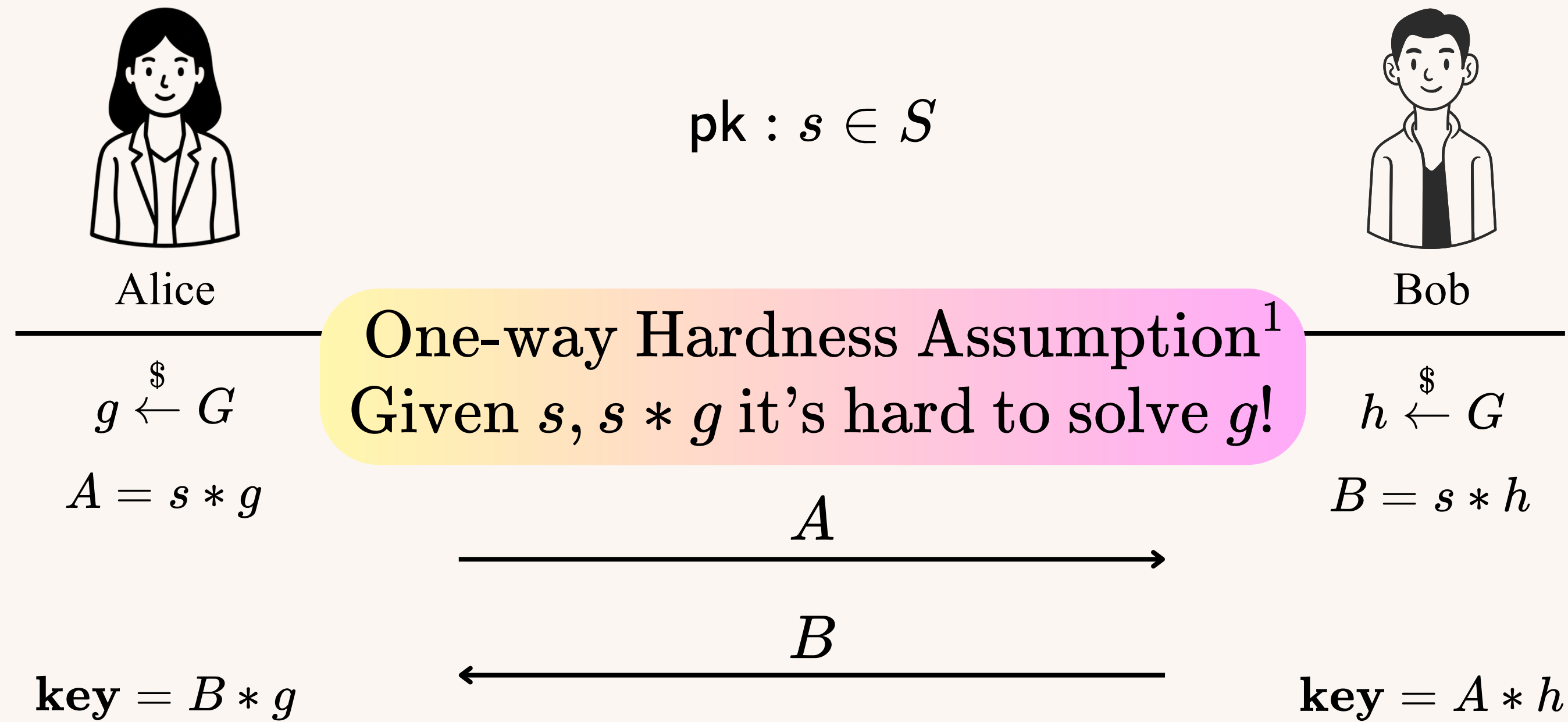
Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



Correctness: $B * g = s * hg = s * gh = A * h$.

¹ [Brassard-Yung, *Crypto*, 90]

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view

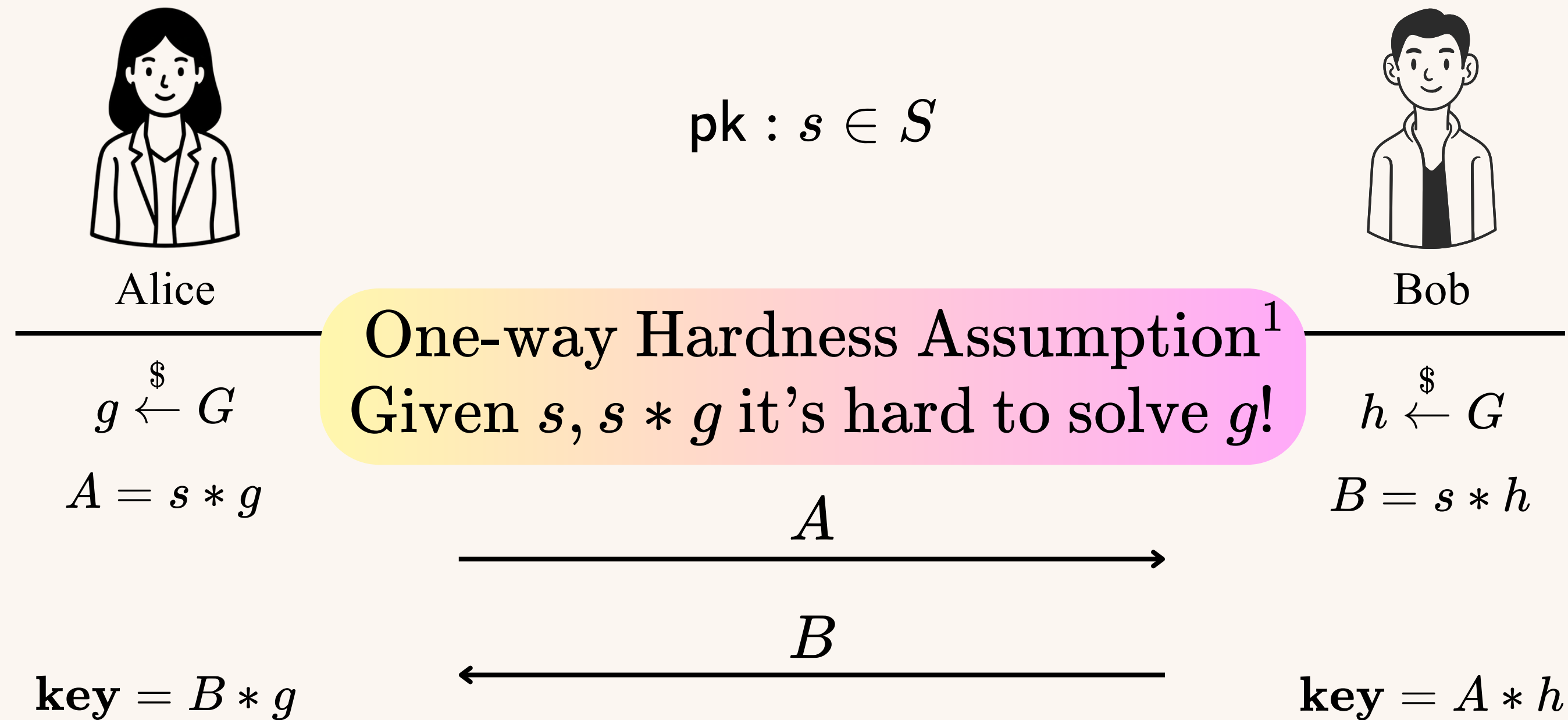


Good candidate for
instantiation

Correctness: $B * g = s * hg = s * gh = A * h$.

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Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



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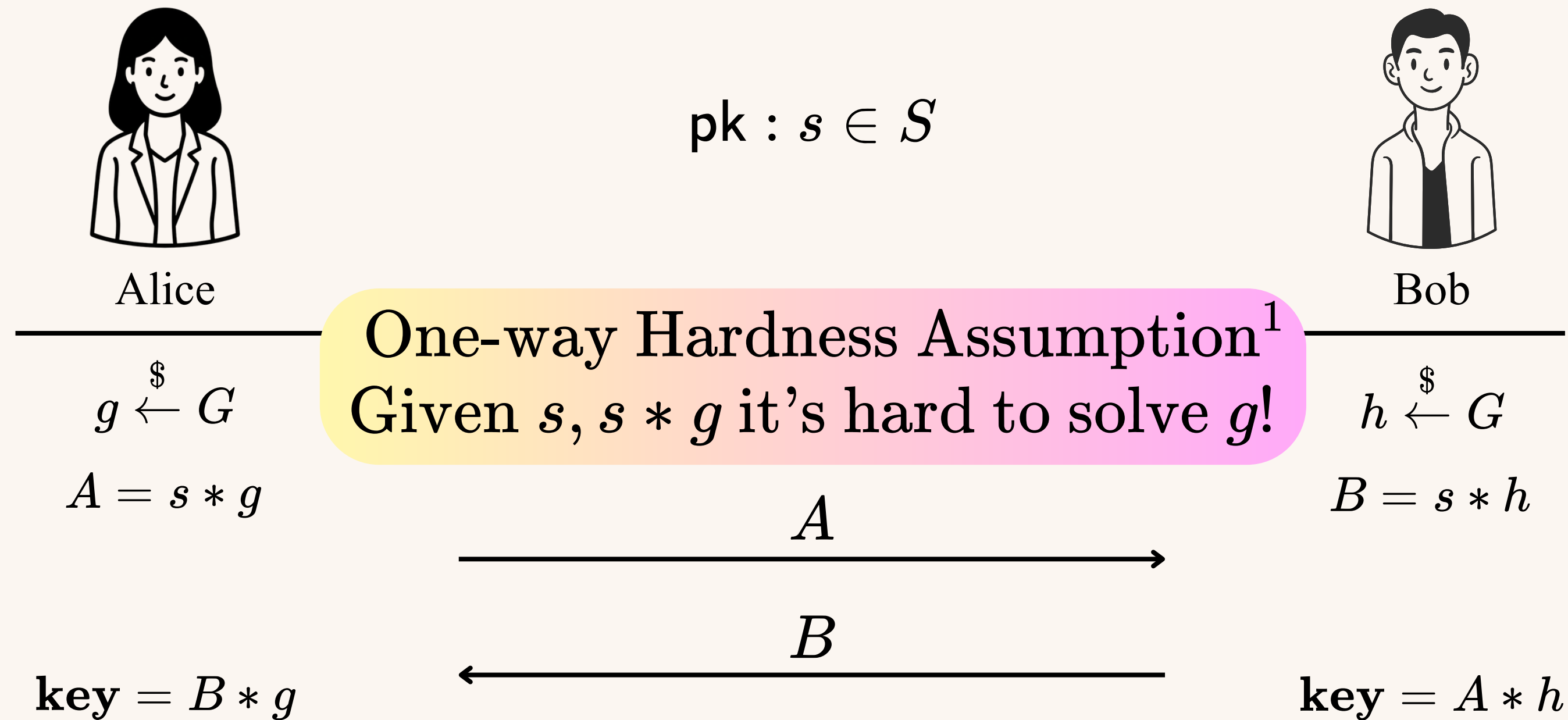
$$S = C_p \setminus \text{id}$$

$$G = \text{Aut}(C_p)$$

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Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



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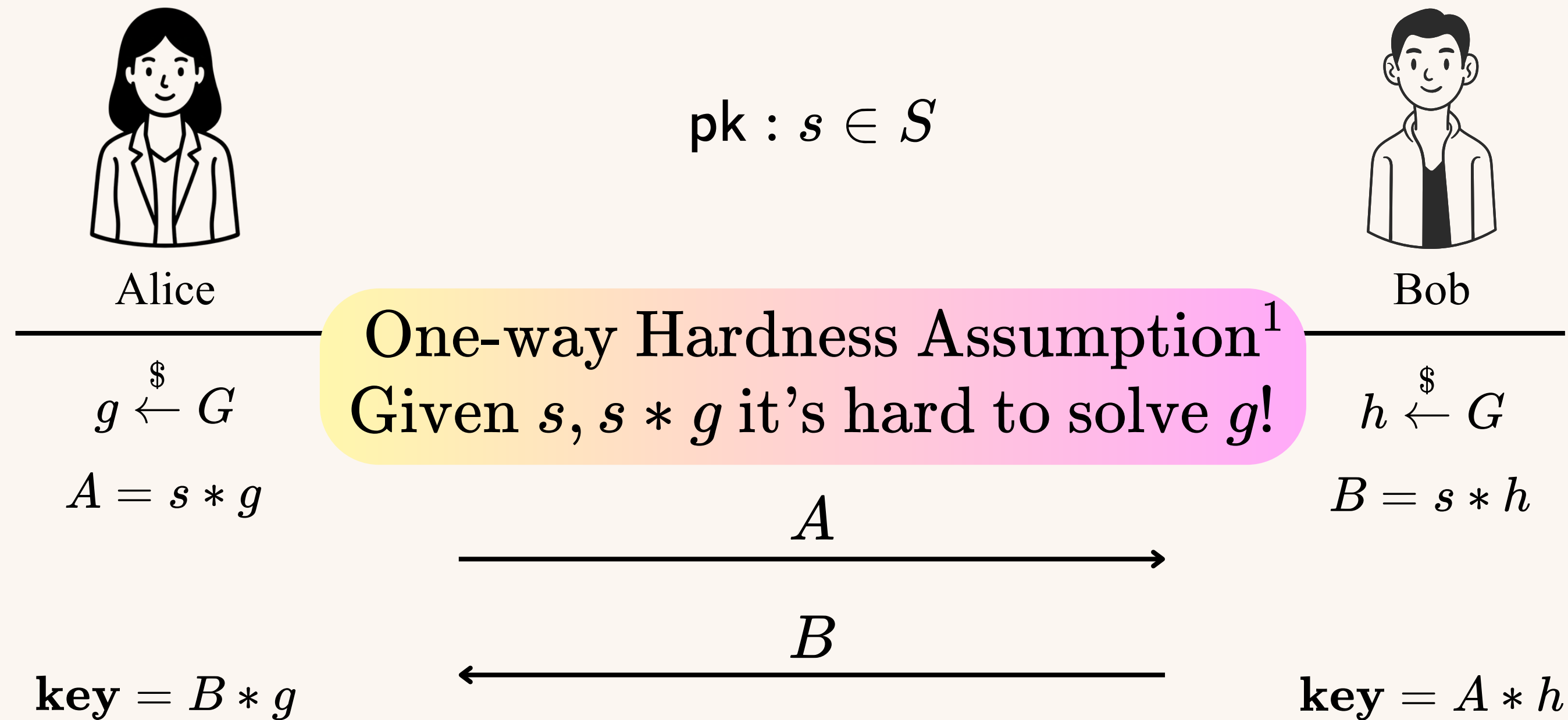
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Good candidate for instantiation

$$S = C_p \setminus \text{id}$$

$$G = \text{Aut}(C_p)$$

$$\text{Aut}(C_p) \cong \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

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Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



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$\text{pk} : s \in S$



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$$g \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} G$$

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Beyond commutativity?

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



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$$A = s * g$$

$$h \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} G$$

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A

B

$$\mathbf{key} = B * g$$

$$\mathbf{key} = A * h$$

Correctness: $B * g = s * hg = s * gh = A * h$.

Idea: treating this as a law in a group!

Law in a group

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A *law* in a group G is an equation that is satisfied by **any assignments of variables by group elements** in G .

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 $[a, b], [c, d] = [c, d][a, b]$

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- $u(a, b, c, \dots) = v(a, b, c, \dots)$ is a law in a group.

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↓
word

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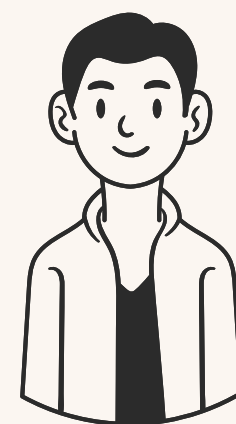
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- $u(a, b, c, \dots) = v(a, b, c, \dots)$ is a law in a group.

↓
word: e.g., $a^2b^3a^{-5}c^2b^7$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice



Bob

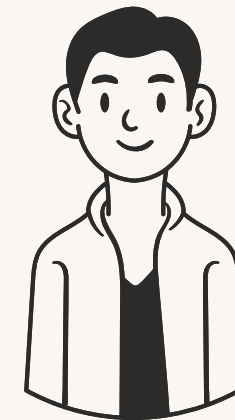


Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$pk : s_0 \in \mathcal{S}$



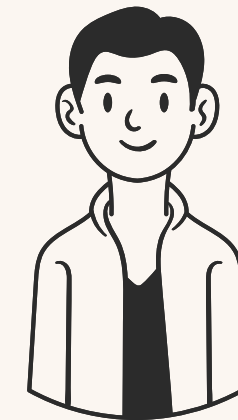
Bob

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



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Bob

$$y^{b_1} x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k} x^{a_k} = x^{c_1} y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell} y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



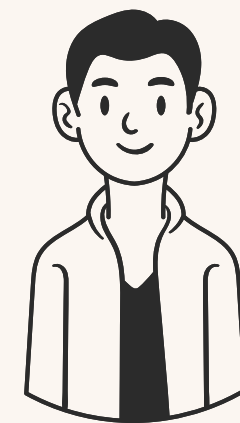
Alice

$g \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} G$

$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$

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$h \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} G$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



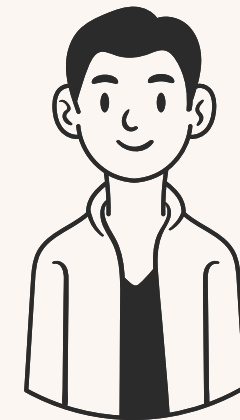
Alice

 $g \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} G$

pk : $s_0 \in S$

$$\textcolor{red}{y}^{b_1} x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k} x^{a_k} = x^{c_1} y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell} y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$



Bob

 $h \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} G$

$$\textcolor{red}{t}_1 = \textcolor{red}{s}_0 * \textcolor{red}{h}^{b_1}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$g \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} G$

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$$y^{b_1} x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k} x^{a_k} = x^{c_1} y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell} y^{d_\ell}$$

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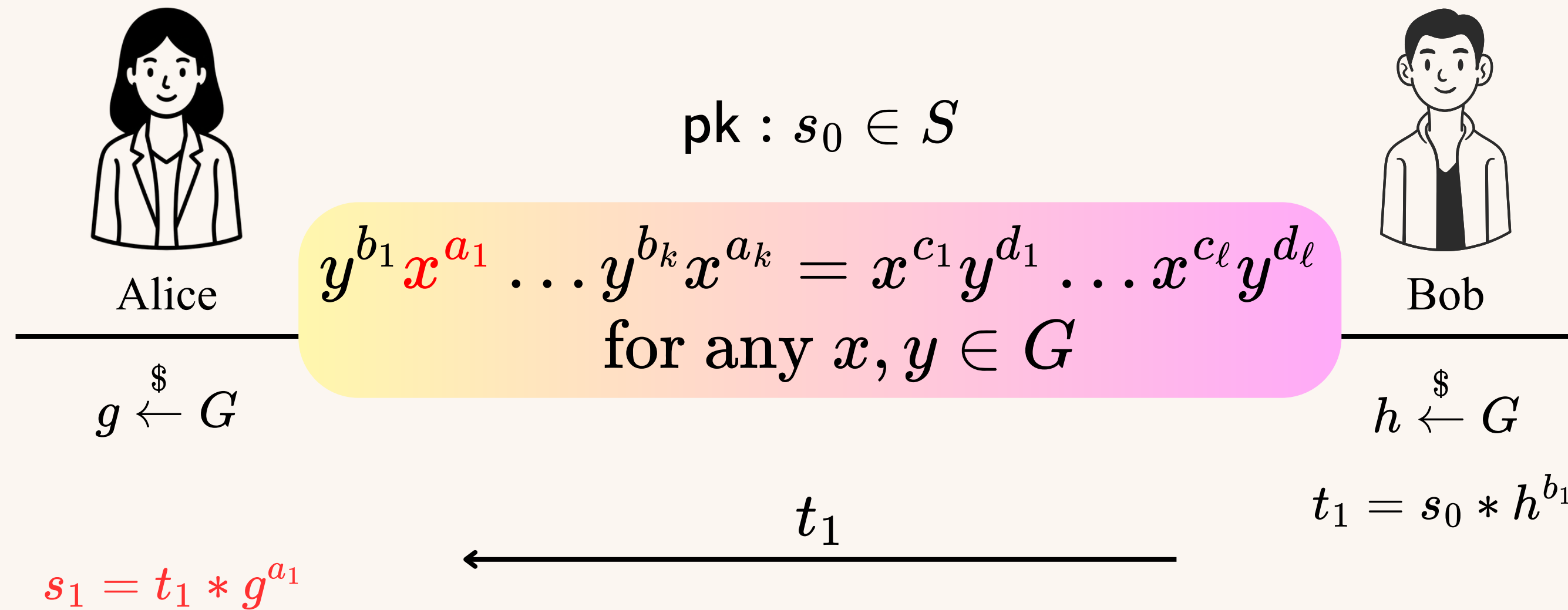
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$$t_1 = s_0 * h^{b_1}$$

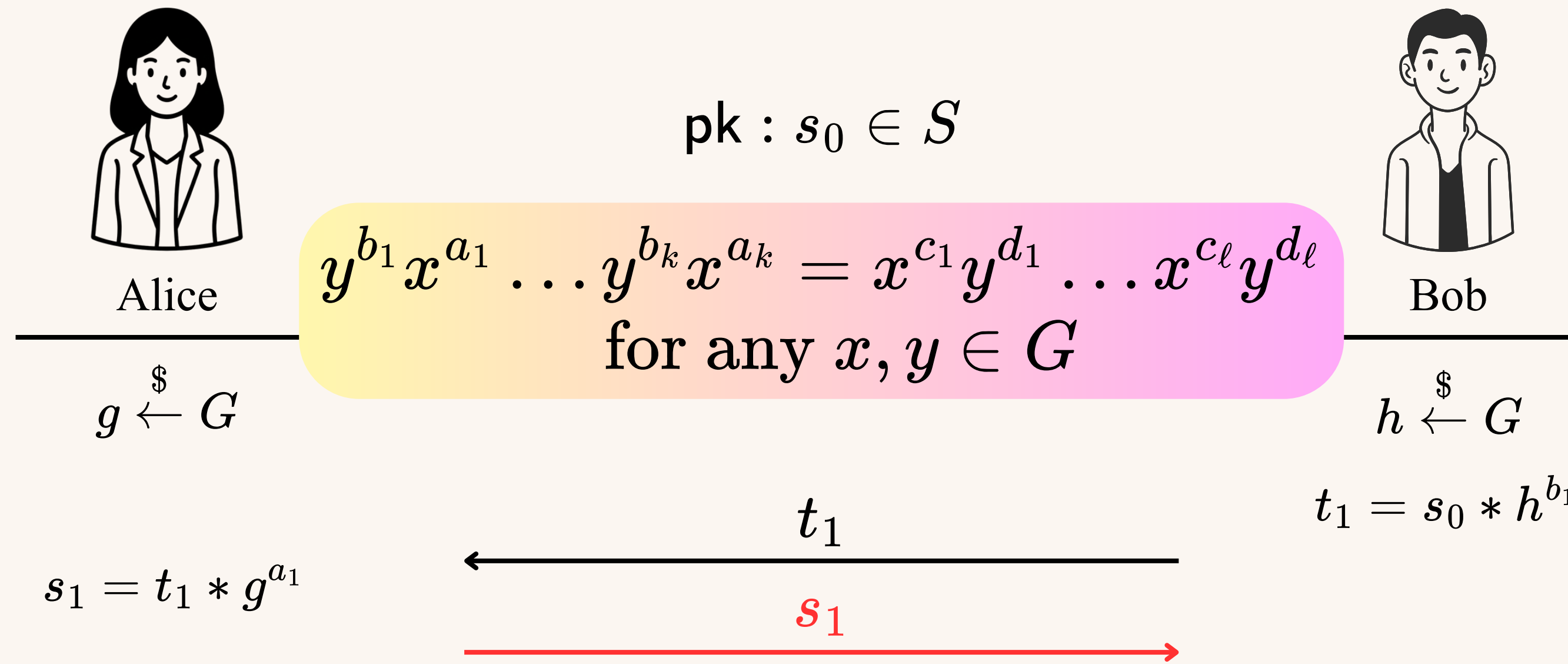
t_1



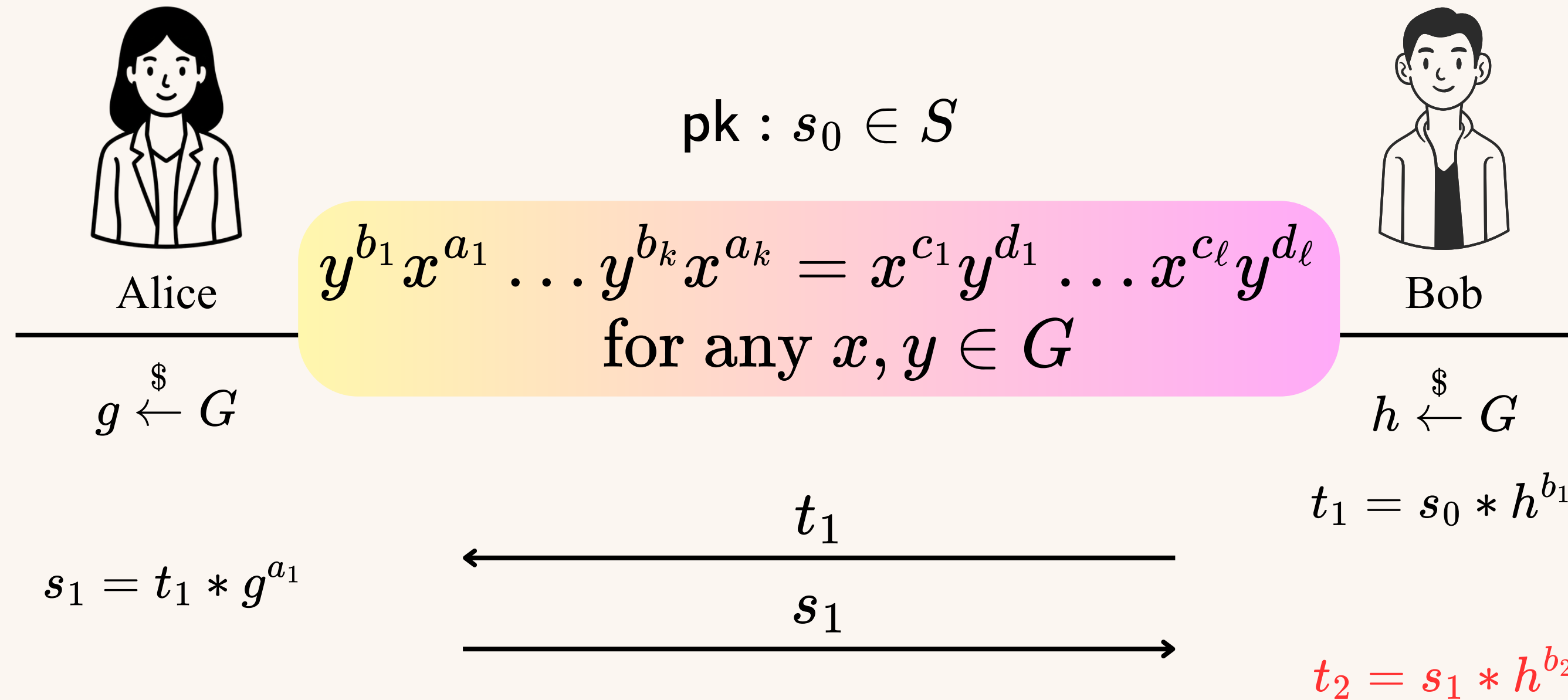
Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



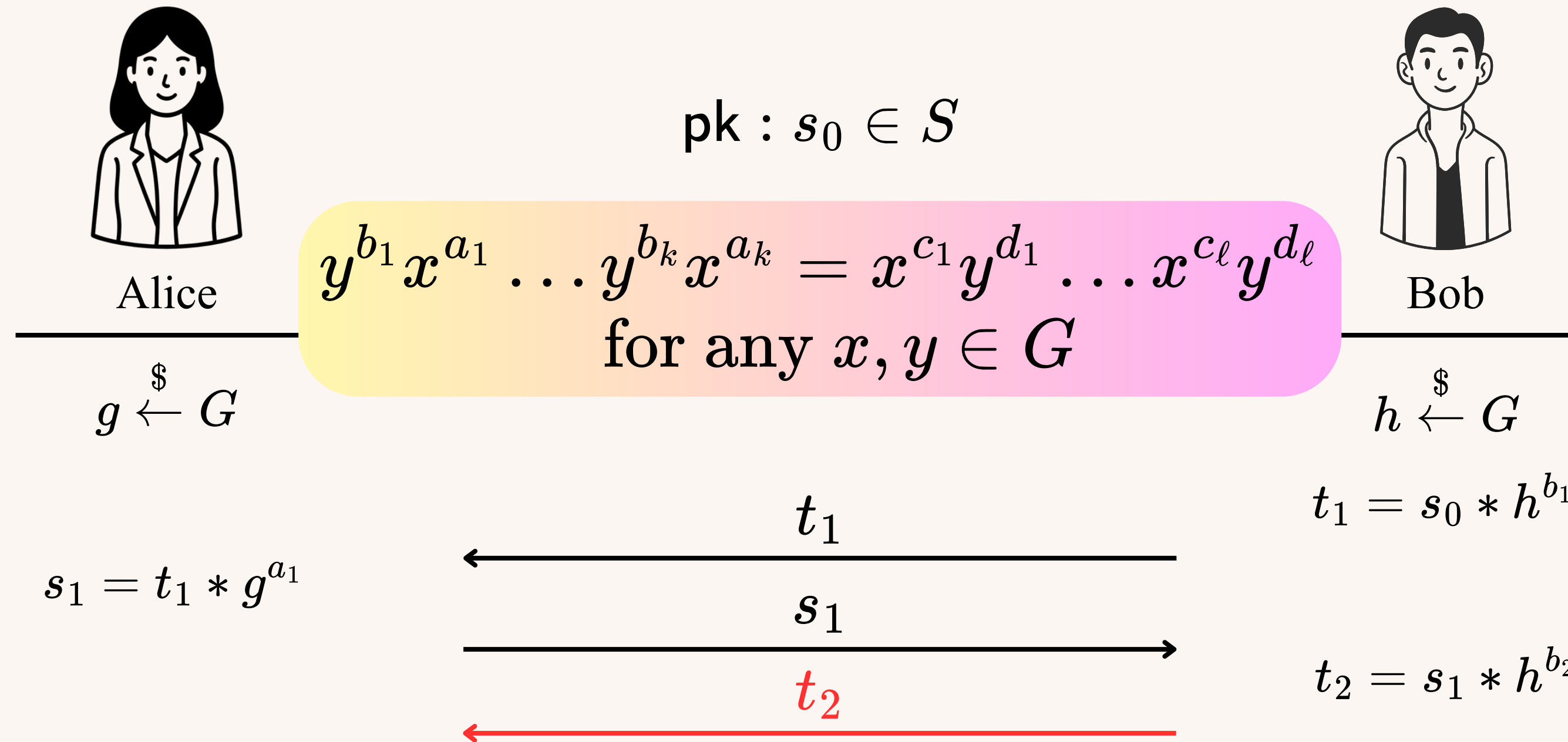
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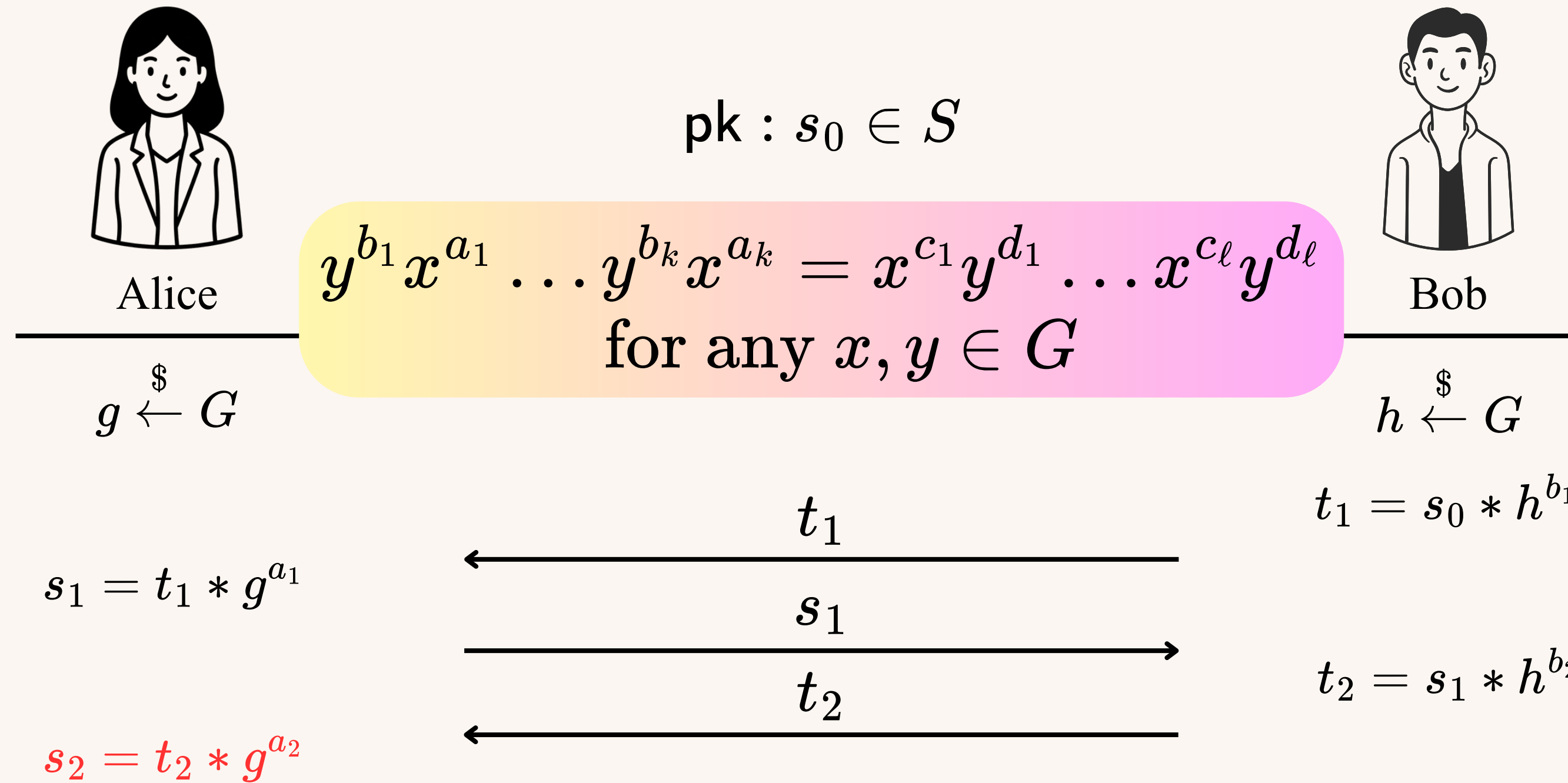
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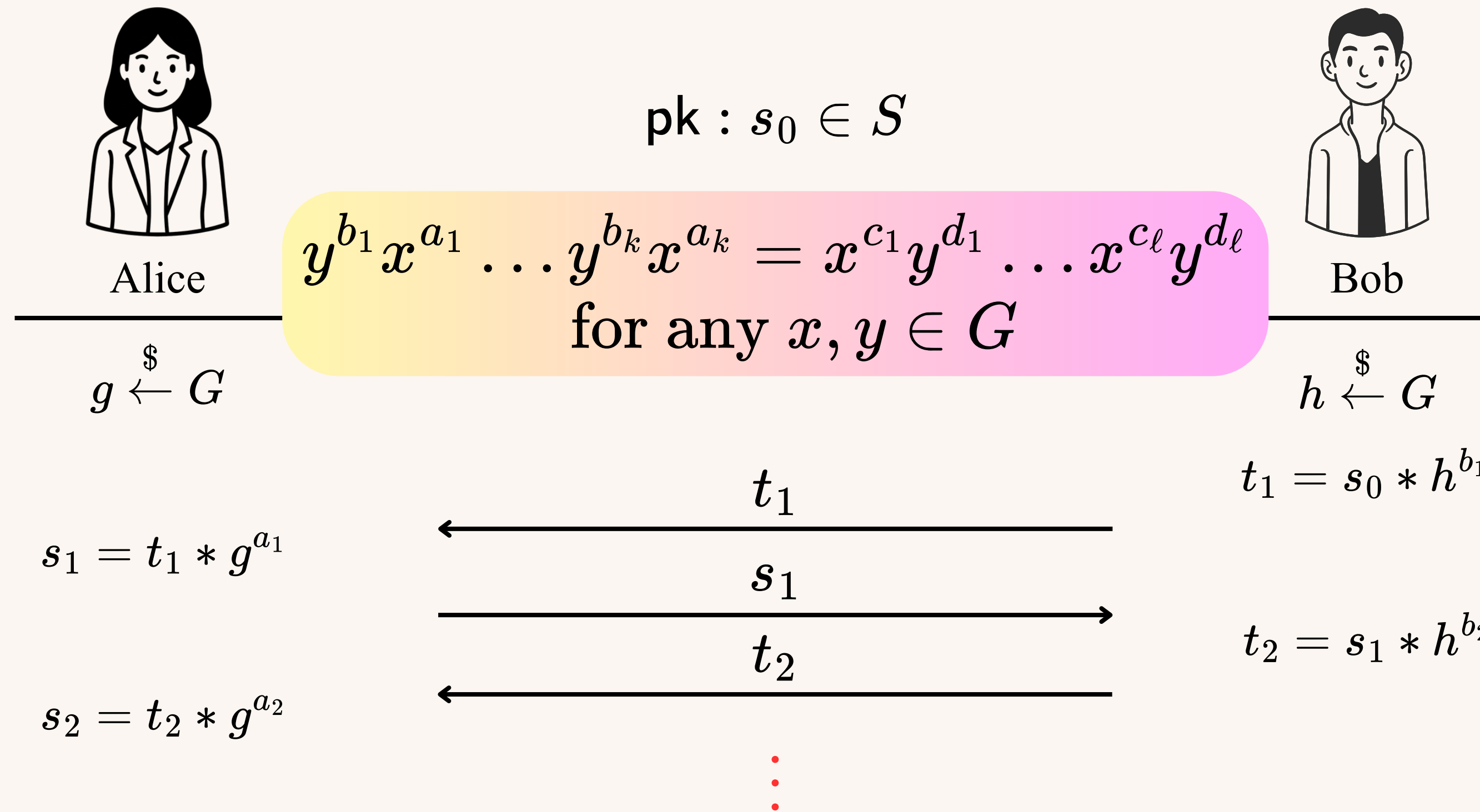
Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



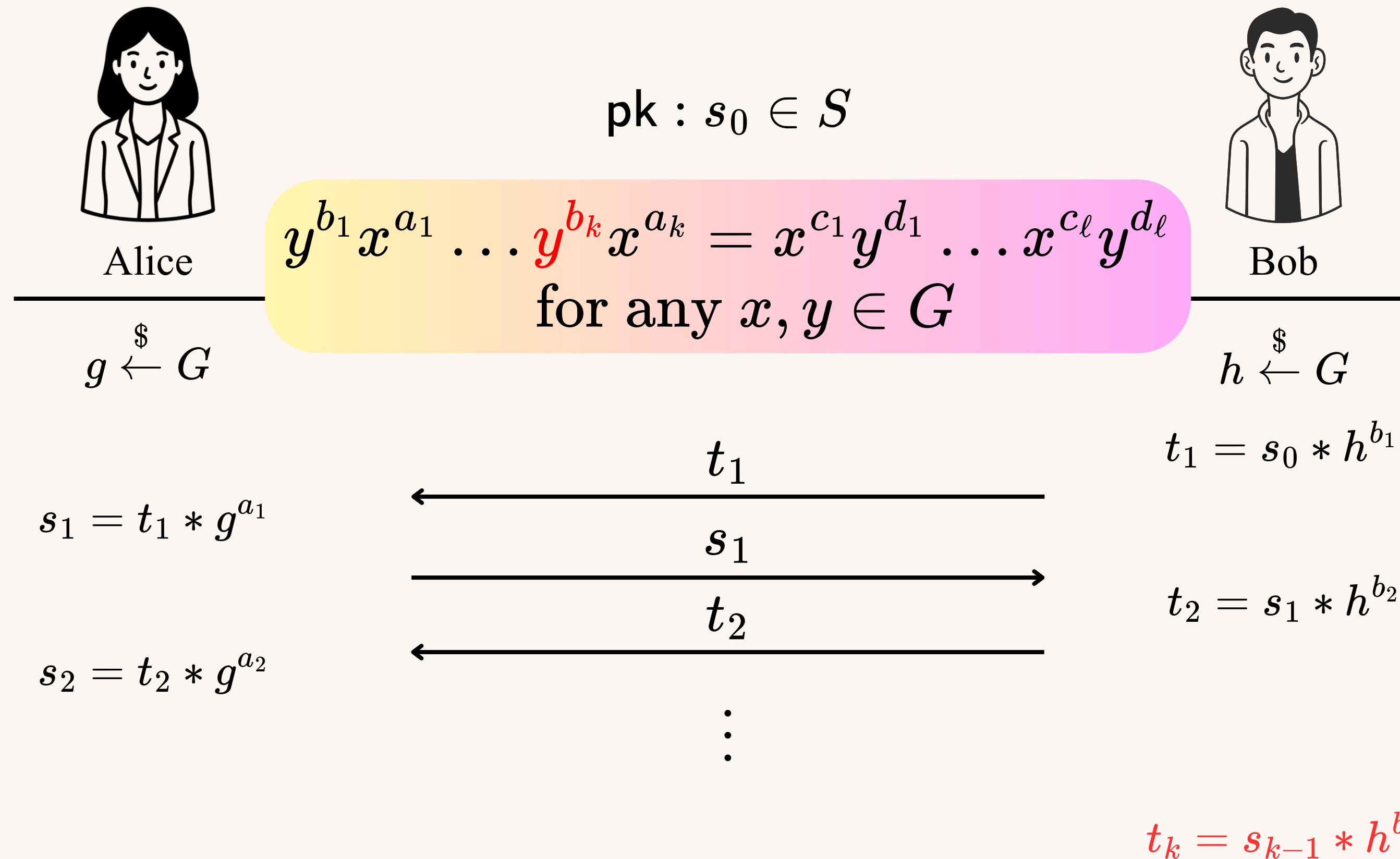
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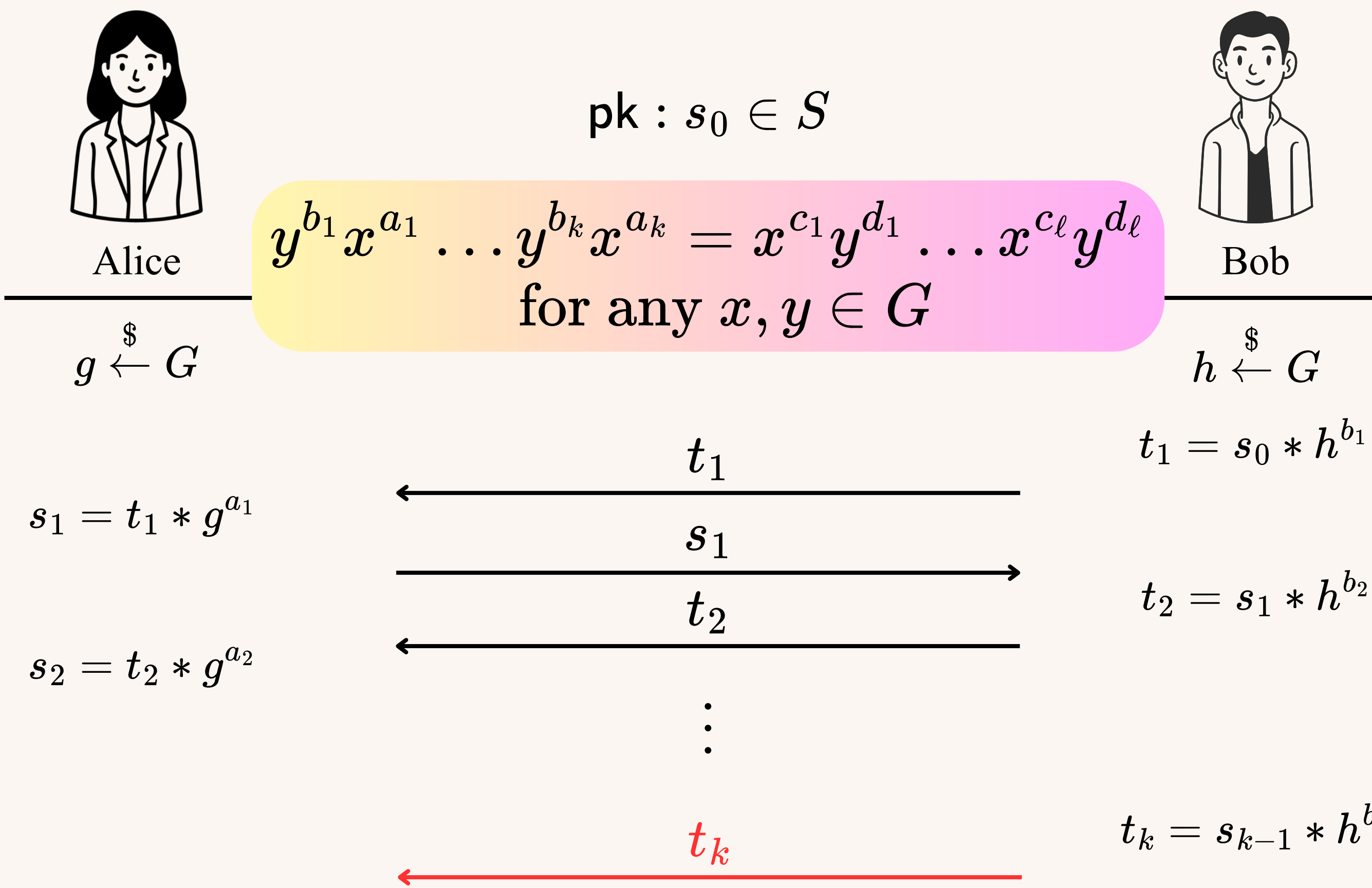
Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



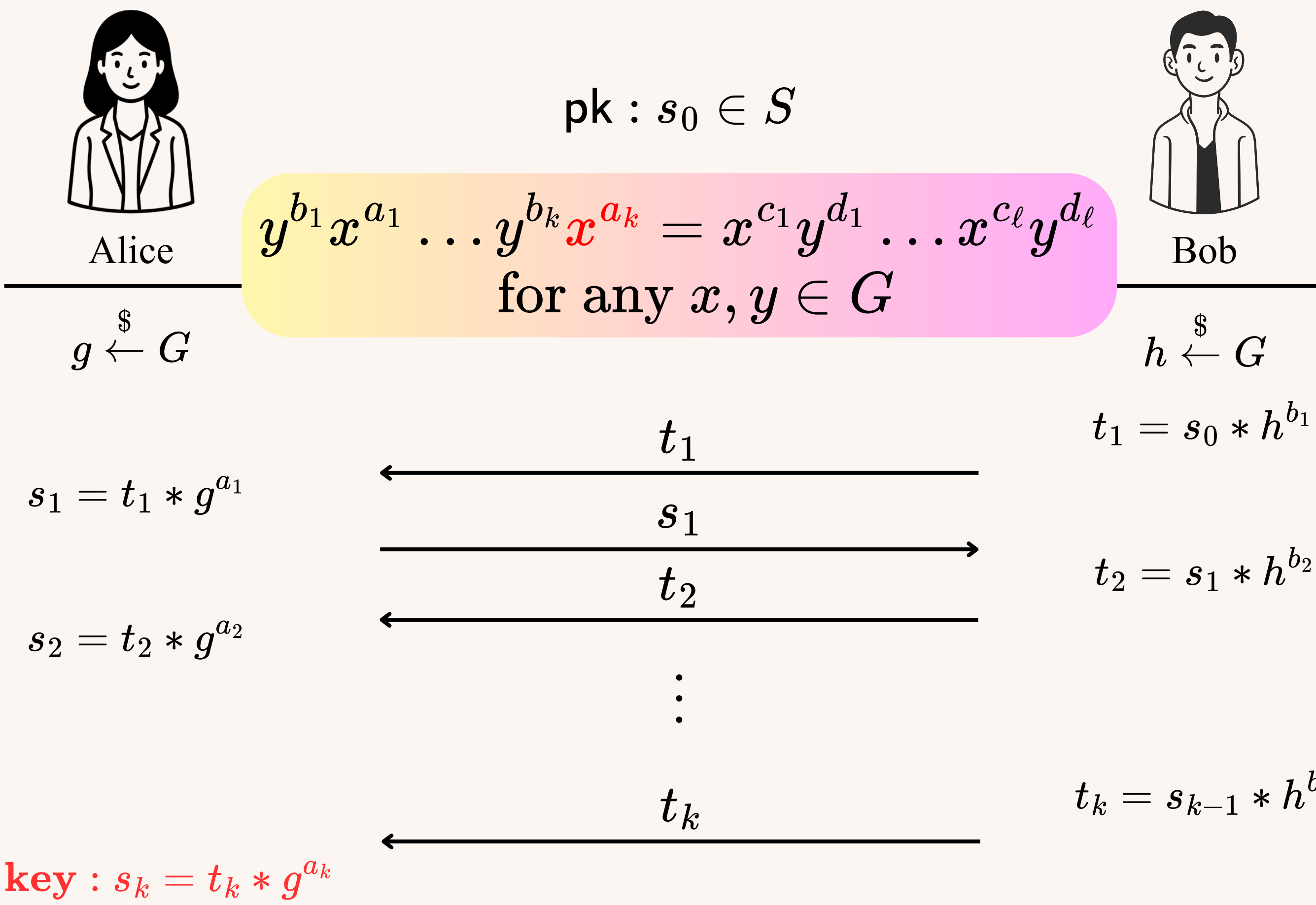
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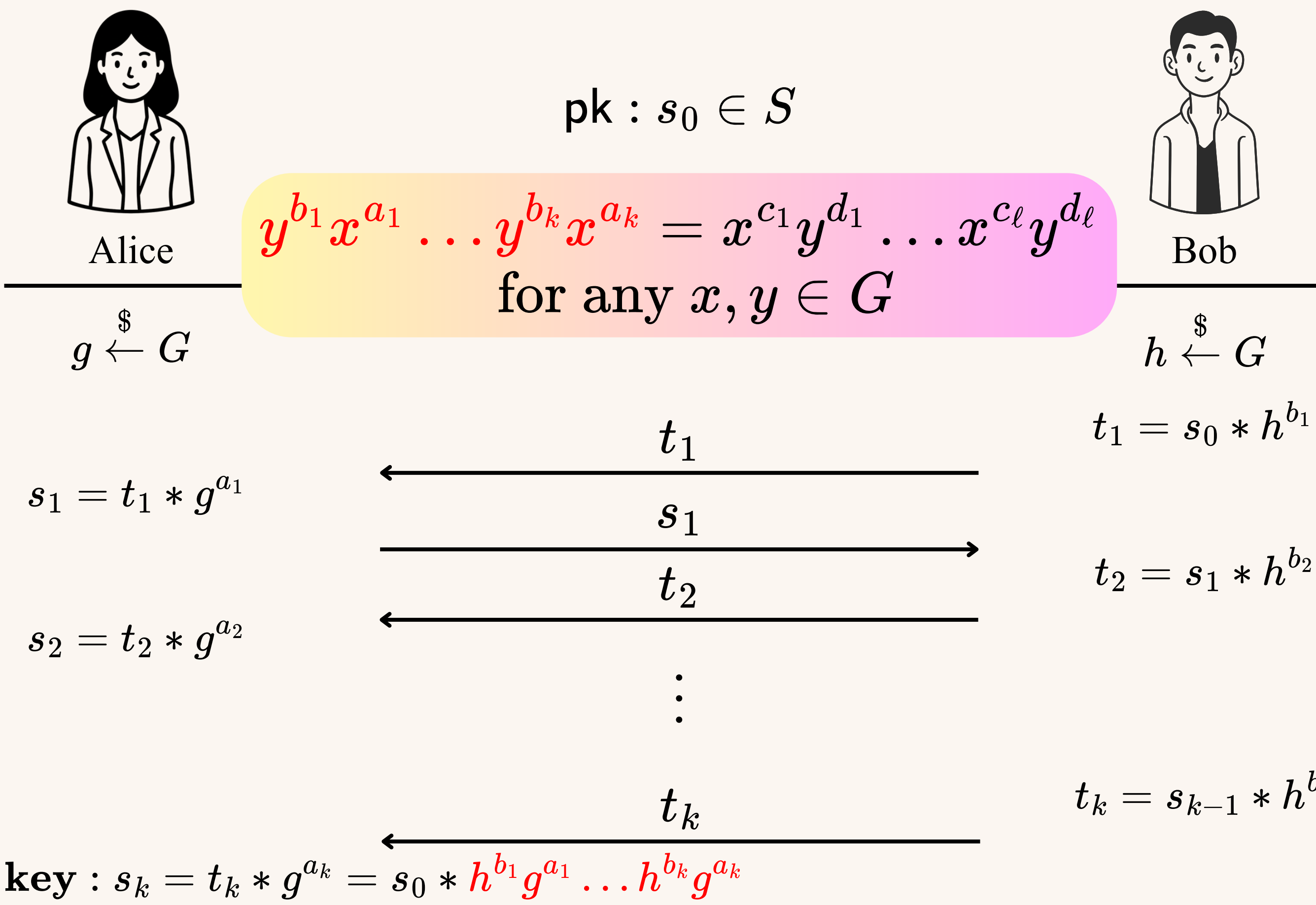
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Bob

$$y^{b_1} x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k} x^{a_k} = \textcolor{red}{x}^{c_1} y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell} y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$$\textcolor{red}{s}'_1 = s_0 * \textcolor{red}{g}^{c_1}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws

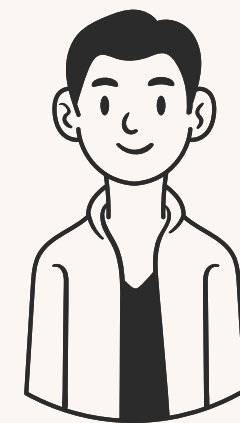


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for any $x, y \in G$



Bob

$$s'_1 = s_0 * g^{c_1}$$

s'_1



Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



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for any $x, y \in G$

$$s'_1 = s_0 * g^{c_1}$$

s'_1

$$t'_1 = s'_1 * h^{d_1}$$

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Alice

pk : $s_0 \in S$

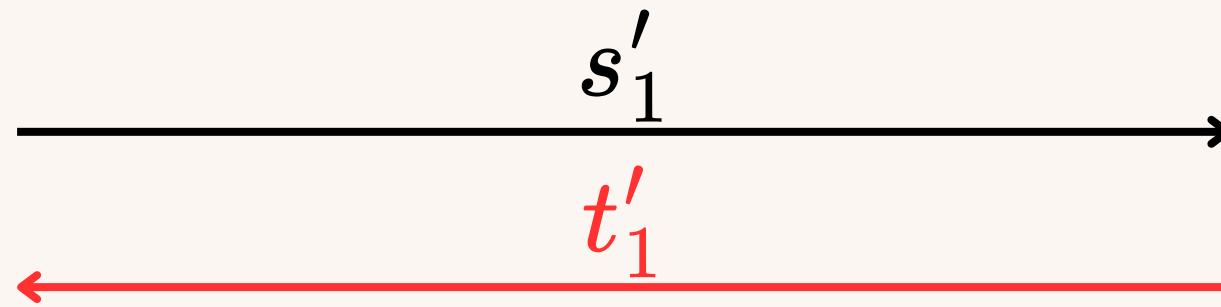


Bob

$$y^{b_1} x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k} x^{a_k} = x^{c_1} y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell} y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$$s'_1 = s_0 * g^{c_1}$$



$$t'_1 = s'_1 * h^{d_1}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

pk : $s_0 \in S$

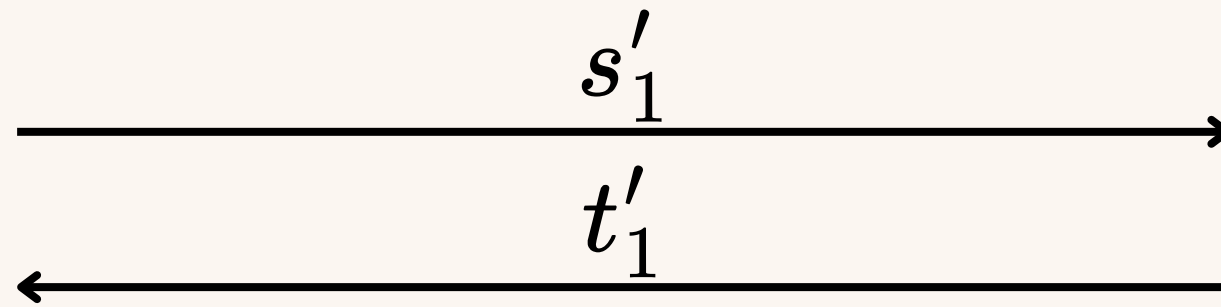


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Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

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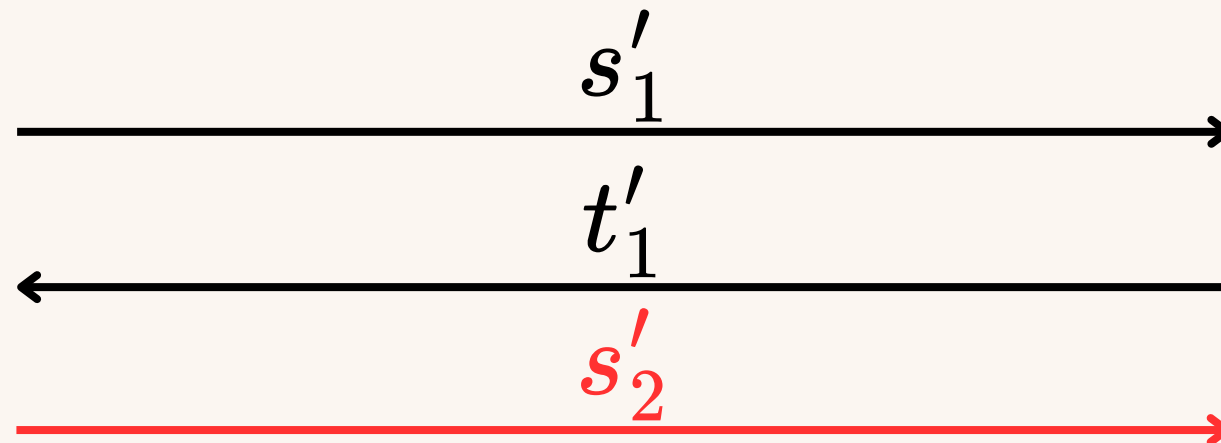


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Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



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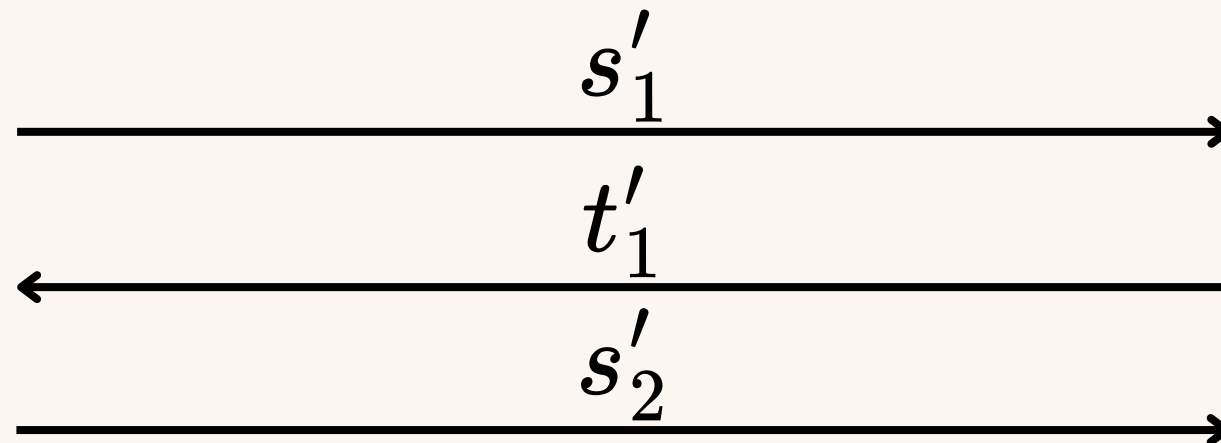


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$$y^{b_1} x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k} x^{a_k} = x^{c_1} y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell} y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$$s'_1 = s_0 * g^{c_1}$$



$$s'_2 = t'_1 * g^{c_2}$$

$$t'_1 = s'_1 * h^{d_1}$$

$$t'_2 = s'_2 * h^{d_2}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

pk : $s_0 \in S$

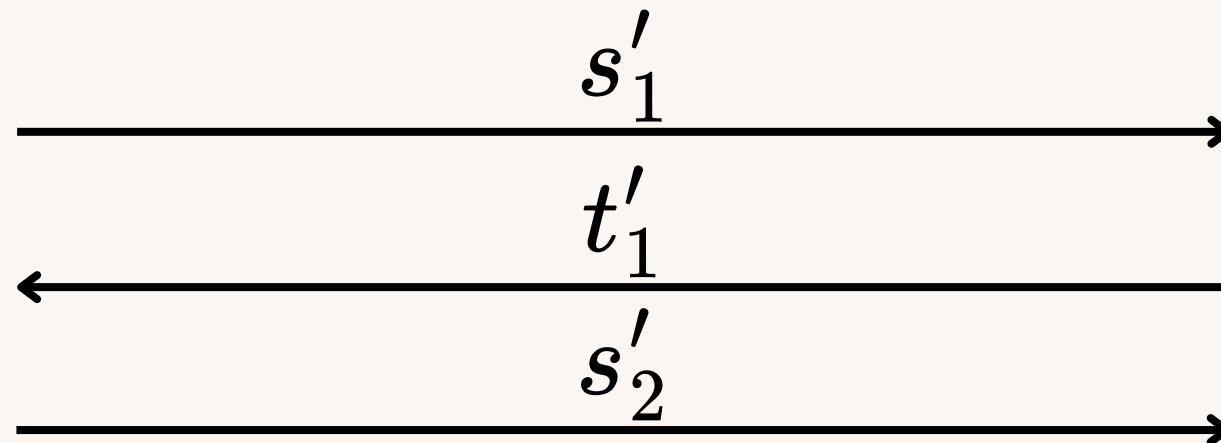


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$$y^{b_1} x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k} x^{a_k} = x^{c_1} y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell} y^{d_\ell}$$

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$$s'_1 = s_0 * g^{c_1}$$



$$s'_2 = t'_1 * g^{c_2}$$

$$t'_1 = s'_1 * h^{d_1}$$

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Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



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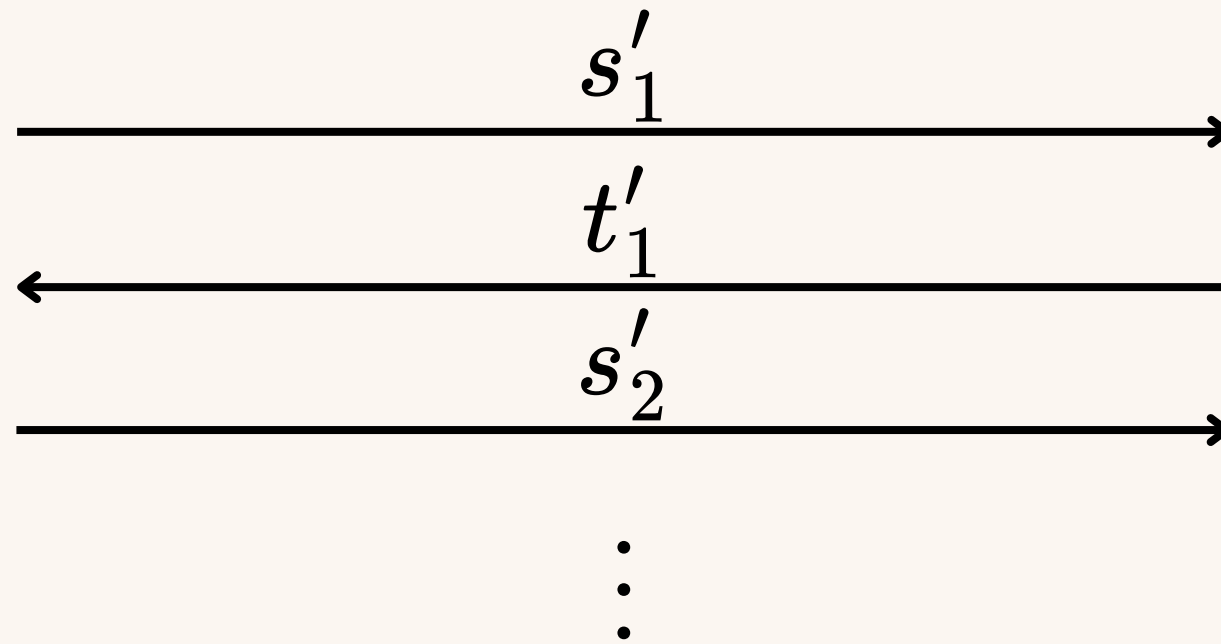


Bob

$$y^{b_1} x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k} x^{a_k} = x^{c_1} y^{d_1} \dots \textcolor{red}{x^{c_\ell}} y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$$s'_1 = s_0 * g^{c_1}$$



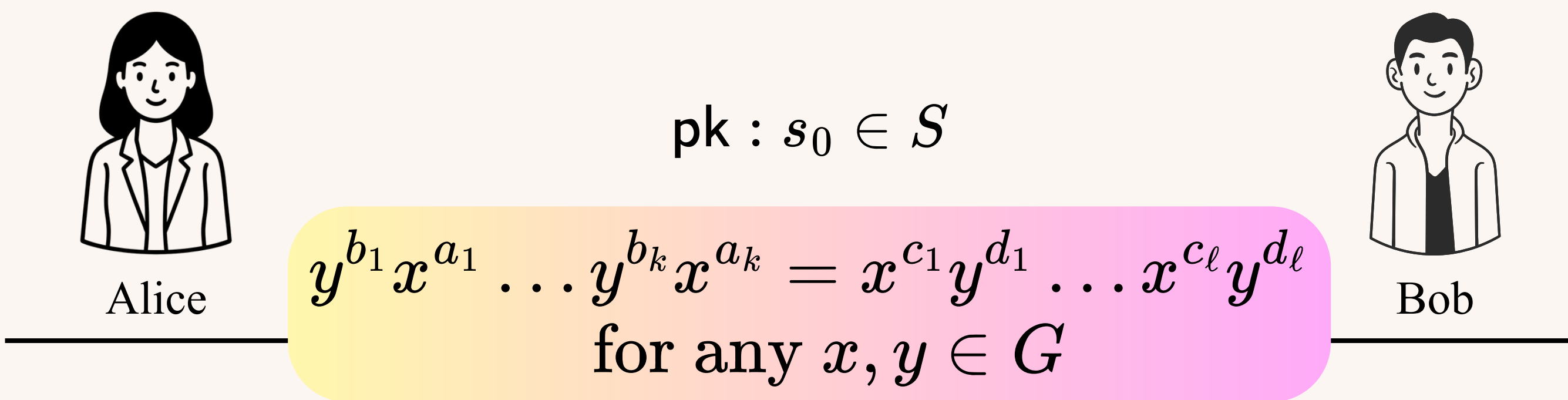
$$t'_1 = s'_1 * h^{d_1}$$

$$s'_2 = t'_1 * g^{c_2}$$

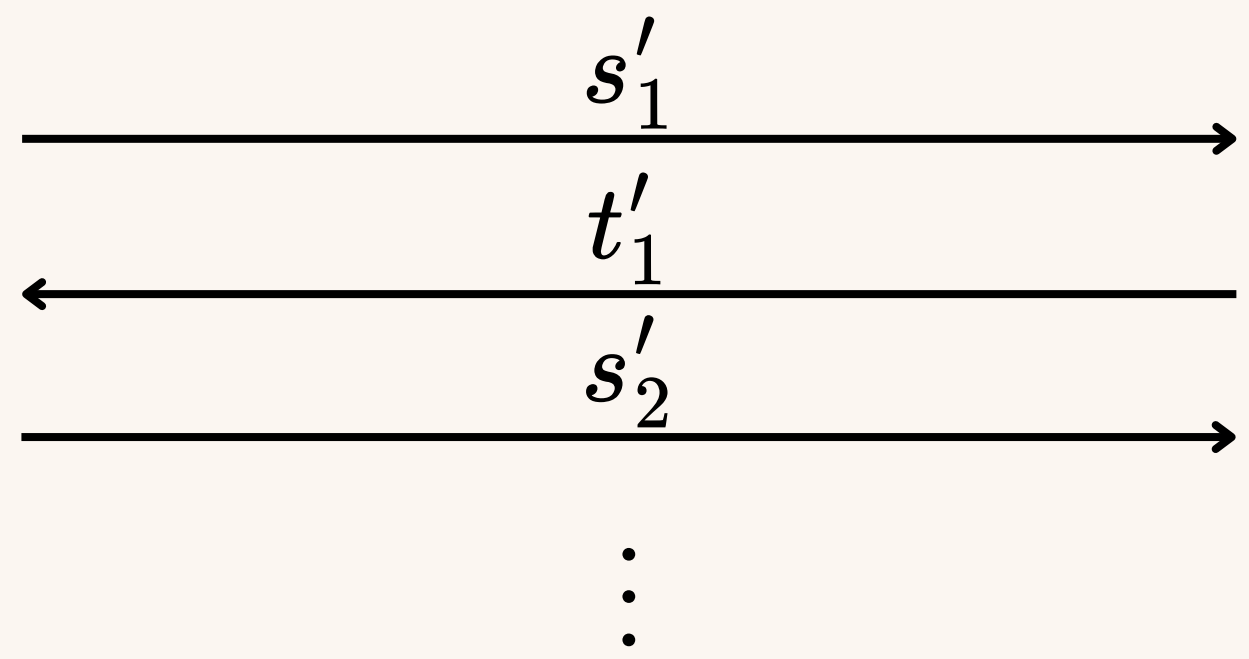
$$t'_2 = s'_2 * h^{d_2}$$

$$\textcolor{red}{s'_\ell = t'_{\ell-1} * g^{d_\ell}}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



$$s'_1 = s_0 * g^{c_1}$$



$$t'_1 = s'_1 * h^{d_1}$$

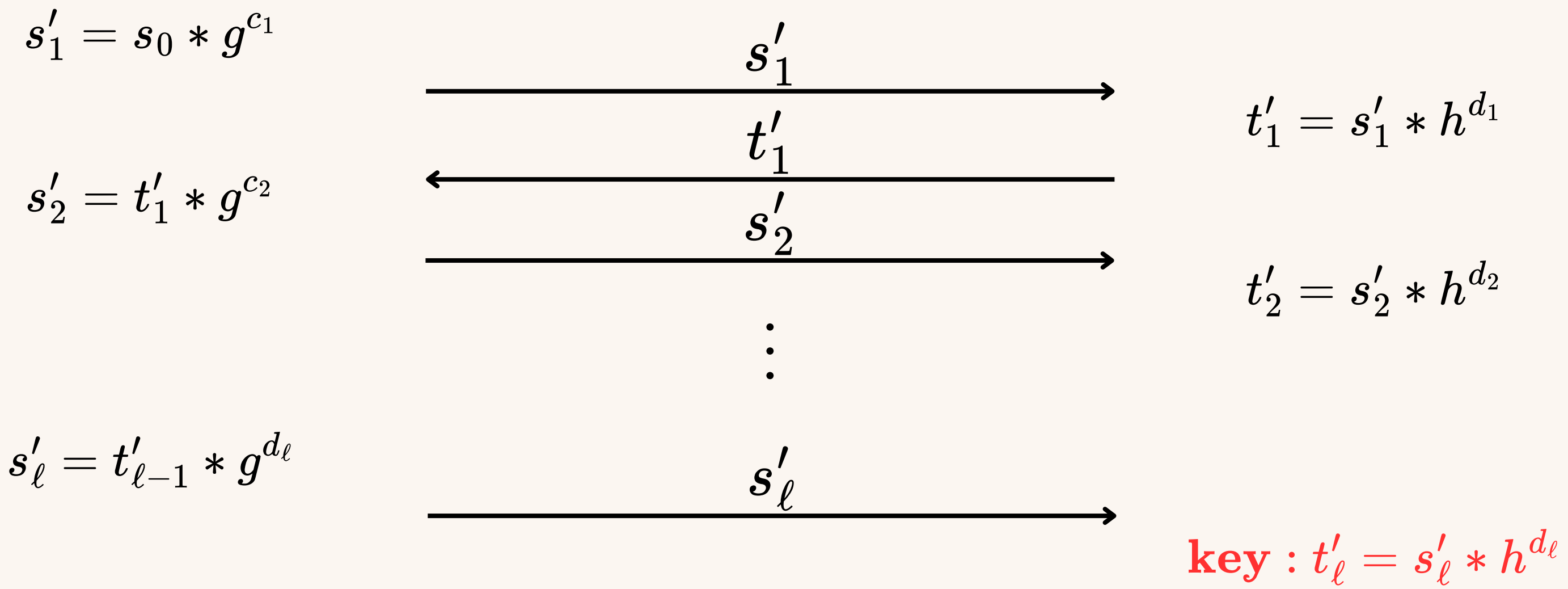
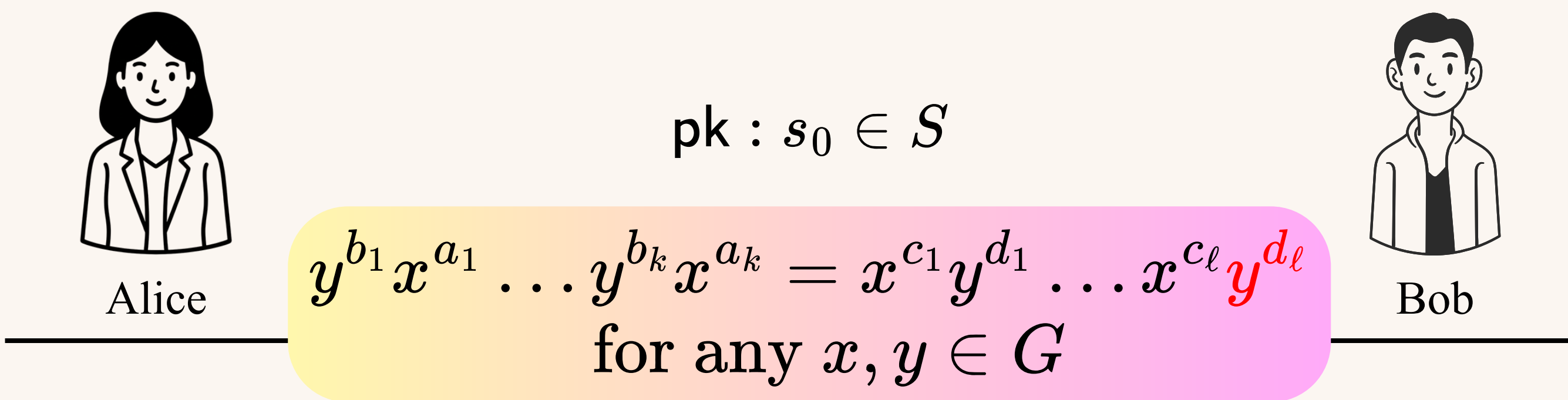
$$s'_2 = t'_1 * g^{c_2}$$

$$t'_2 = s'_2 * h^{d_2}$$

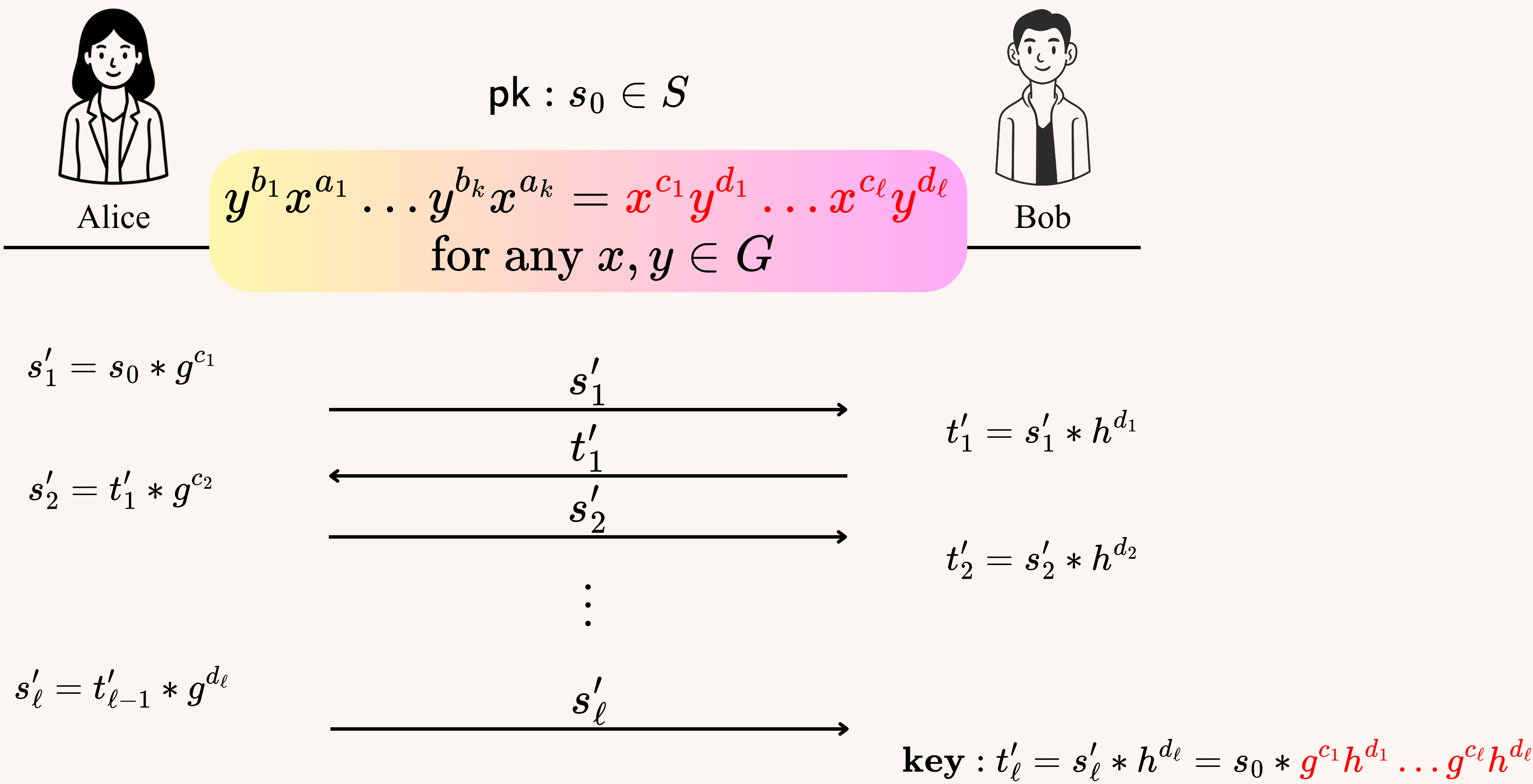
$$s'_\ell = t'_{\ell-1} * g^{d_\ell}$$



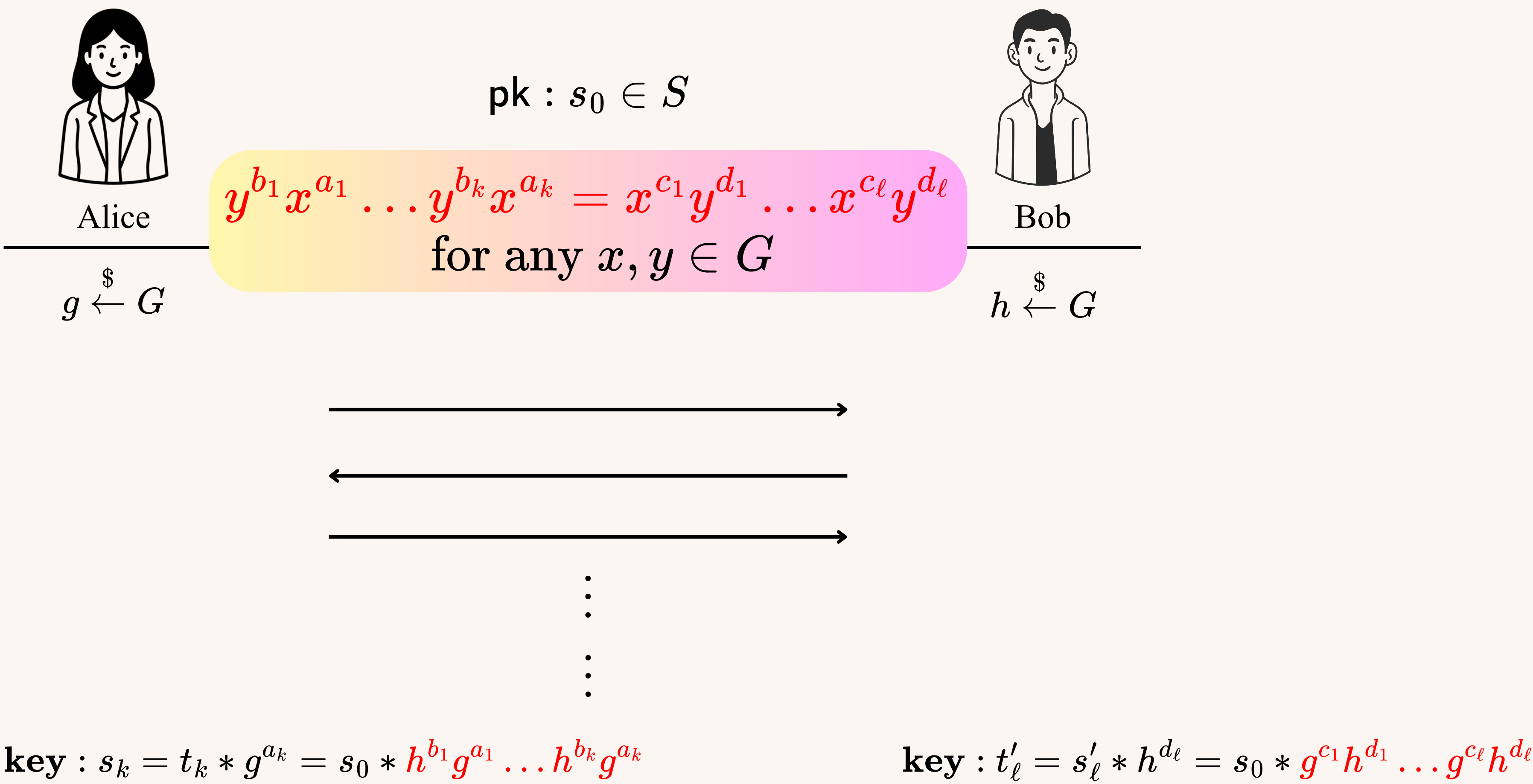
Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



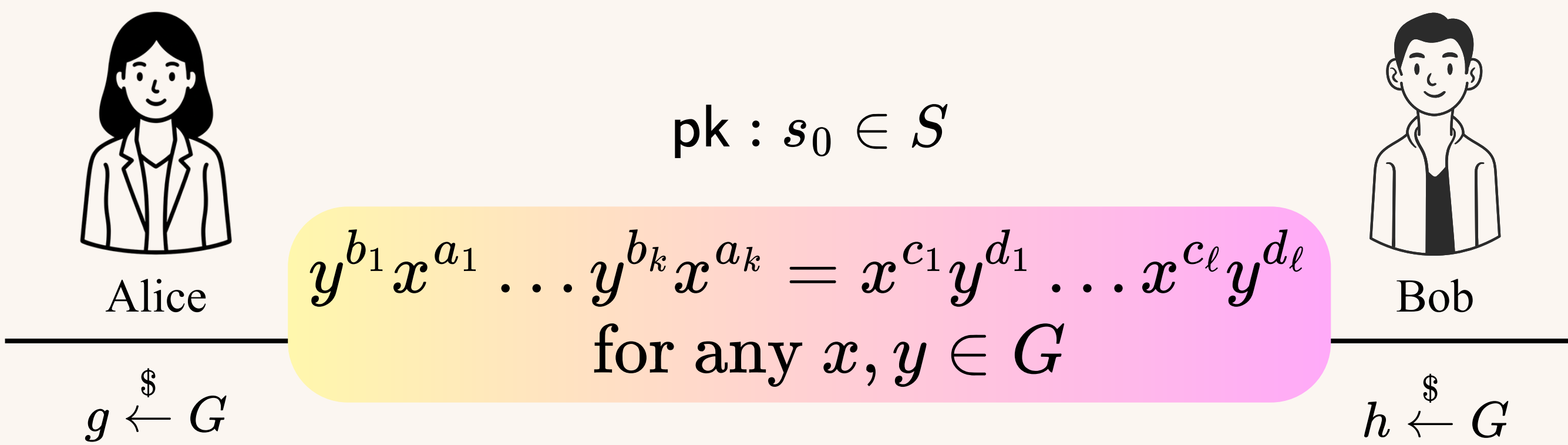
Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws

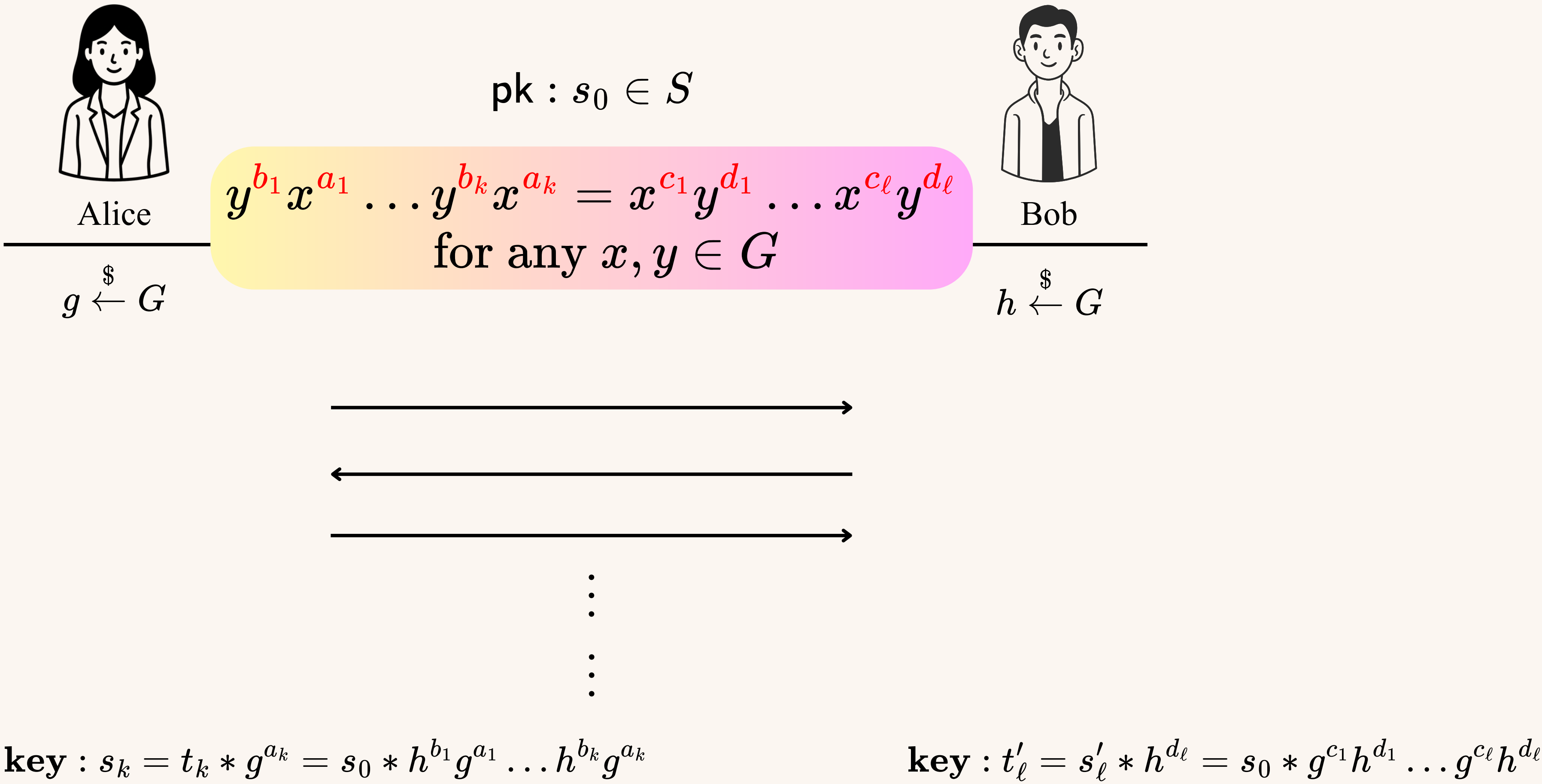


This can be generalised to the multi-variable case!

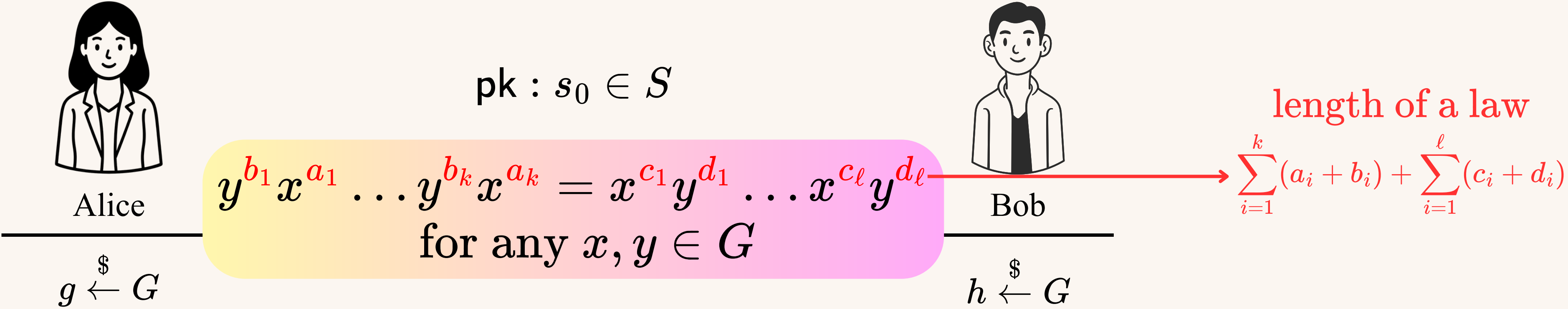
key : $s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} g^{a_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$

key : $t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



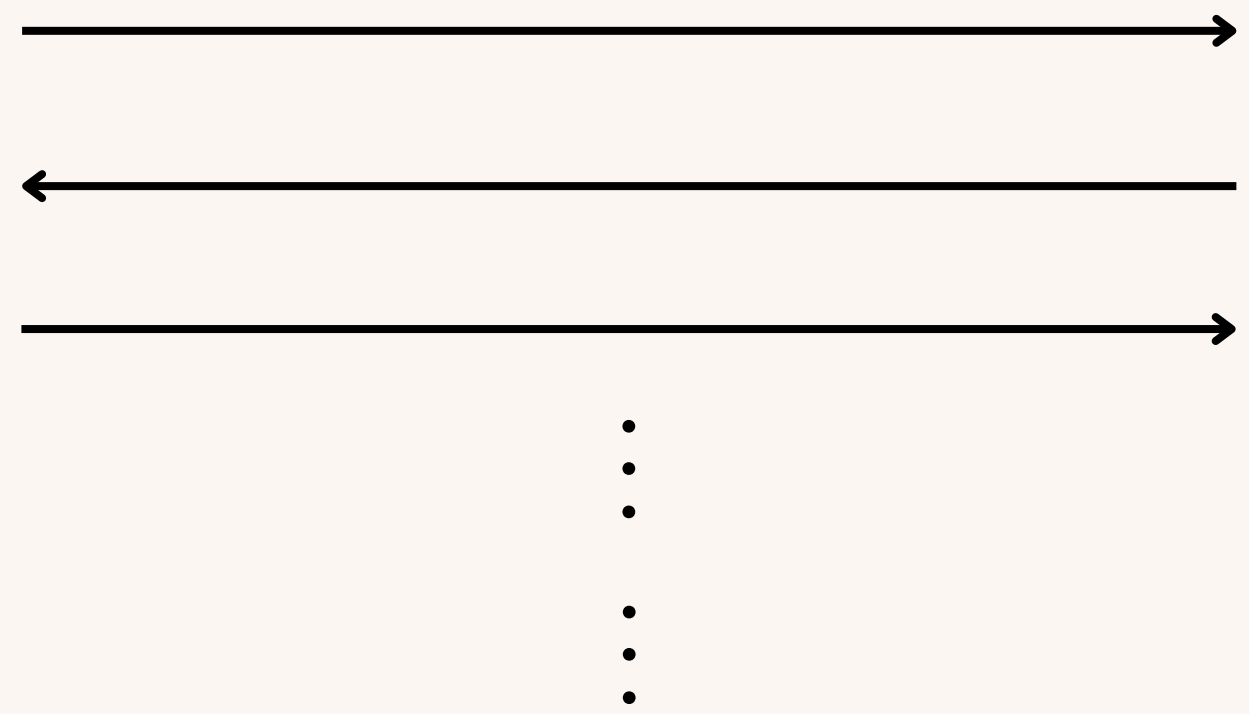
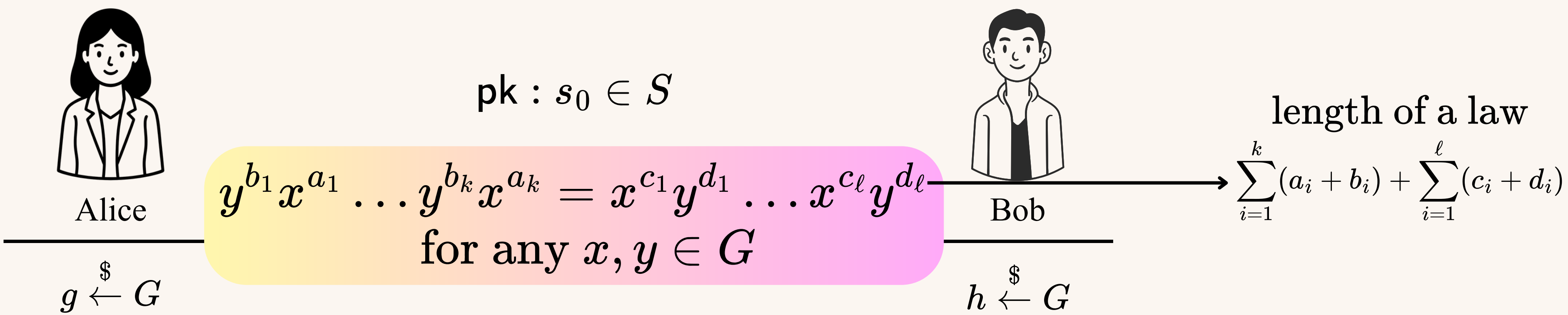
Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



key : $s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} g^{a_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$

key : $t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Multi-variable laws can be turned into **2**-variable laws by a polynomial blow-up in length
[Bradford-Thom, *TAMS*, 19]

key : $s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} g^{a_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$

key : $t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



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$$y^{b_1} x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k} x^{a_k} = x^{c_1} y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell} y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$



Bob

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} (c_i + d_i)$$

$$g \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} G$$

$$h \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} G$$

What kind of *(non-abelian) Group* should we choose?

$$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} g^{a_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws

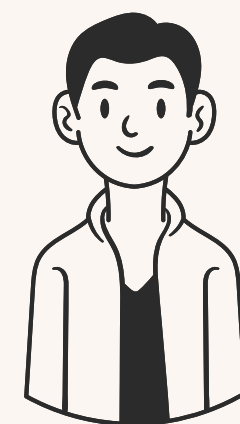


Alice

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$$y^{b_1} x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k} x^{a_k} = x^{c_1} y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell} y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$



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length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} (c_i + d_i)$$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?

1. **One-way hardness (with multiple copies)**

⋮

$$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} g^{a_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$$

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Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

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$$y^{b_1} x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k} x^{a_k} = x^{c_1} y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell} y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$



Bob

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} (c_i + d_i)$$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?

1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)
2. With a law whose **length** is as **short** as possible

$$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} g^{a_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws

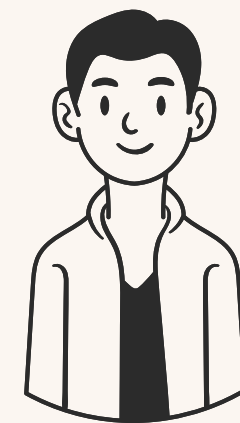


Alice

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Bob

length of a law

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Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws

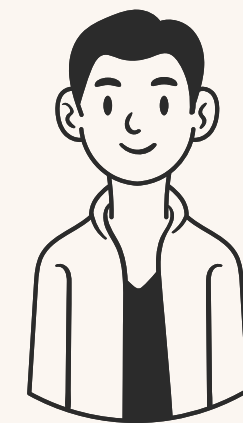


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Metabelian groups



key : $s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * g^{a_1} \dots g^{a_k}$ key : $t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws

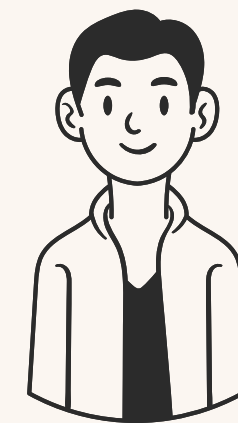


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What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?

1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)
- ✓ 2. With a law whose length is as short as possible

Metabelian groups



Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



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Metabelian groups



Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws

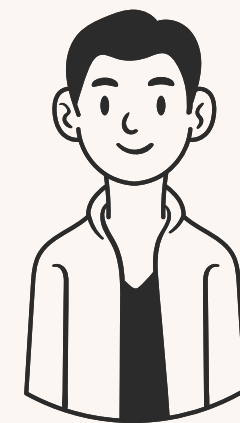


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$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} (c_i + d_i)$$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?



1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)
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Metabelian groups

NO



Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

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What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?

1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)
2. With a law whose length is as short as possible

*Highly non-abelian groups,
e.g., **general linear groups***



key : $s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * g^{a_1} \dots g^{a_k}$ key : $t_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws

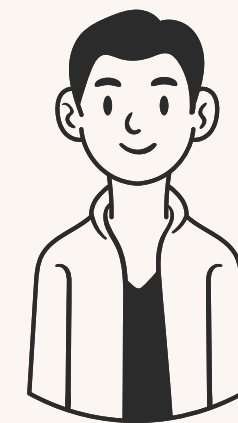


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Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



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Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws

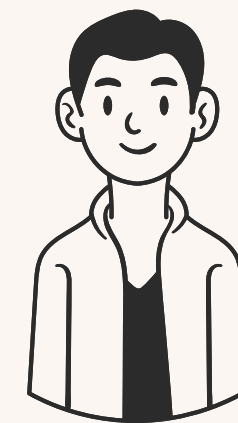


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Highly non-abelian groups,
e.g., *general linear groups*

NO

[Bradford-Thom, *JEMS*, 24]

The length could be
exponentially long!



Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws

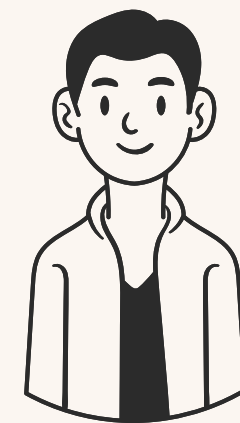


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*Highly non-abelian groups,
e.g., symmetric groups*



Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws

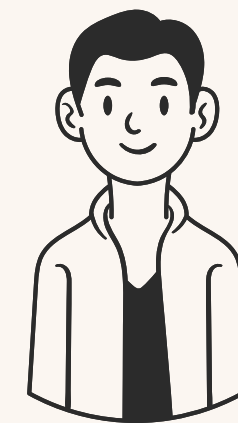


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Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



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What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?



1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)



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Highly non-abelian groups,

e.g., symmetric groups



Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



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length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} (c_i + d_i)$$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?

- ✓ 1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)
- ✓ 2. There is a short law with high probability

*Highly non-abelian groups,
e.g., symmetric groups*



key : $s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * g^{a_1} \dots g^{a_k}$ key : $t_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws

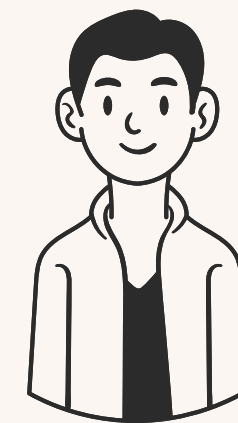


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for any $x, y \in G$



Bob

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} (c_i + d_i)$$

$$g \xleftarrow{\$} G$$

$$h \xleftarrow{\$} G$$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?



1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)



2. There is a short law with high probability

$$(xy)^{\lceil n/2 \rceil} = (y^{-1}x^{-1})^{\lceil n/2 \rceil}$$

i.e., $(xy)^n = \text{id}$

Highly non-abelian groups,

e.g., symmetric groups



$$\text{key : } s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_k} h^{d_k}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws

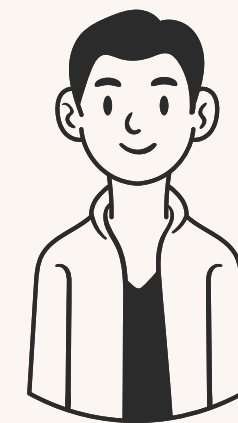


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for any $x, y \in G$



Bob

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} (c_i + d_i)$$

$g \xleftarrow{\$} G$

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What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?



1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)



2. There is a short law with high probability

$$(xy)^{\lceil n/2 \rceil} = (y^{-1}x^{-1})^{\lceil n/2 \rceil}$$

i.e., $(xy)^n = \text{id}$

Highly non-abelian groups,
e.g., *symmetric groups*



key : $s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * g^{a_1} \dots g^{a_k}$ key : $t_\ell = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

pk : $s_0 \in S$

$$y^{b_1} x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k} x^{a_k} = x^{c_1} y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell} y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$



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with probability $1/n$

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Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

Notation:

- $M(k \times n, \mathbb{F})$: the set of all $k \times n$ matrices over \mathbb{F} .

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Problem (Linear Code Equivalence)

For two generator matrices $C_1, C_2 \in \text{M}(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)$, determine if there is $A \in \text{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q)$ and $M \in \text{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ such that $C_1 = AC_2M$.

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- View 2 : $\text{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ acts on the set of all k -dimensional codes in \mathbb{F}_q^n .

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- Note that $\textcolor{red}{M} = \textcolor{red}{D}P$, where $D \in \text{D}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ and $P \in \text{S}_n$.

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- Note that $M = DP$, where $D \in \text{D}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ and $P \in \text{S}_n$, then $AC_2M = AC_2DP$.

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- Our view : S_n acts on the set of **equivalence classes** $[C]_{\sim} := \{ACD : A \in \text{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q), D \in \text{D}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)\}$, for every $C \in \text{M}(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)$.

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- Key properties : $[C]_{\sim}P = [CP]_{\sim}$ for any $P \in \text{S}_n$.

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- We give a **canonical form algorithm** to efficiently compute a representative in $[C]_{\sim}$.

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Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

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- Alice and Bob send matrices in $[C]_{\sim}$, **with randomly sampled A and D in each round.**
- We give a canonical form algorithm to efficiently compute a representative in $[C]_{\sim}$.
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Problem (Diagonal-masked Linear Code Equivalence)

For generator matrices $\{C_i : i \in [n]\} \subseteq \text{M}(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)$, determine if there exist $\{A_i : i \in [n-1]\} \subseteq \text{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q)$, $\{D_i : i \in [n-1]\} \subseteq \text{D}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ and $P \in \text{S}_n$ such **$A_i C_i D_i P = C_{i+1}$** for all $i \in [n-1]$. If yes, compute such a permutation P .

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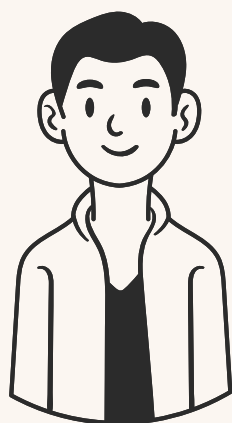
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- We also carry out **Magma experiments** to support the hardness.

Instantiation Summary



Alice



Bob

What kind of Group and Set did we choose?

$$G = S_n$$

$$S = \{[C]_{\sim} : C \in M(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)\}$$

OK!

This can be generalised to the multi-variable case!

Instantiation Summary



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Bob

$(xy)^{\lceil n/2 \rceil} = (y^{-1}x^{-1})^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$
for a large proportion of $x, y \in G$

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key : $s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$ key : $t_\ell = s_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$

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Thank you so much!