

Zero-Knowledge Proof in Self-Sovereign Identity

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July 5, 1993 - Peter Steiner's famous cartoon about Internet anonymity:

"On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog"



"On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog."





Privacy-ABC

Zero-Knowledge Proof

Self-Sovereign Identity (SSI)

Anonymous Credentials



<u>First</u>. Giving private information to the third parties to proof our rights.

Second. Database is stolen.







reuse

manipulate

profit



Before Distributed Ledgers





Using Distributed Ledgers





Variety of solutions





Solution	Aspect	
	Protocol	Source
Sovrin	Hyperledger Indy	Open-source
Civic	Ethereum	Closed-source
uPort	Ethereum	Open-source
Jolocom	Ethereum	Open-source
Veres one	Custom	Open-source
Ontology	Custom	Open-source
Remme	Hyperledger Sawtooth	Open-source



Some problems

In Ethereum and Bitcoin:

transaction cost for the creation of DID record;









Some problems

IOTA example: <u>Snapshot mechanism</u>

- + allows to perform transactions on a public network really fast and free of charge
- allows full nodes to remove a transaction history



public key registry would be simply eliminated



DIDs

DID - Decentralized Identifies

The W3C Community Group says:

"DIDs are the new type of identifiers for verifiable "self-sovereign" digital identity"







General scheme





DID Components

DID

Functionality:

- Create
- Read
- Verify

DID

Method

- Update
- Deactivate

Options:

- Context
- DID Subject
- Public Keys
- Authentication
- Delegation
- Service endpoints

DID

Document

- Proof
- Extensibility



Wallet

List of basic functions:

- store user data and key pairs securely, so that no one else would be able to access them.
- be able to find, access and store public keys of another users by their DIDs.
- provide a way to encrypt, decrypt, sign and check signature.
- be able to receive messages from other wallets.



Authentication protocol





- 1. for IoT (Chainbox project)
- 2. for Expert Systems (Experts Ledger project)





1 - SSI in Logistic Chain





1 - SSI in Logistic Chain

"Chainbox" SSI :

- the identity number;
- the weight;
- the size;
- the owner;
- other properties.

"Chainbox" IoT:

- GPS coordinates;
- temperature;
- humidity;
- shaking;
- etc.



1 - SSI in Logistic Chain





2 - Experts Ledger project





2 - Experts Ledger project





Reasons for ZKP

We need:

- Anonymization;
- Opportunity to give the right of control to another entity.



Zero-Knowledge Proof



Comparison of anonymization technology:

Main aspects	Technology	
	Idemix	U-Prove
Signature scheme	Camenisch-Lysyanskaya's signature	Brand's signature
Implementation instantiation	Elliptic curves	Standard subgroup
Untraceability and unlinkability	Has both	Untraceable, but linkable between presentations
Revocation, Inspectation	Shared	Shared
Languages	Java	C#



ZK-STARK*

 $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$

Post Quantum Cryptography Algorithms

Merkle hash-tree

signatures











ZK-STARK

 Resistance to hacking by quantum computers

+

- Relatively rapid generation of evidence
- Relatively quick proof check
- No toxic waste

But not yet finished!

- The complexity of the technology
- Large proof size



Conclusion

- We have tried to consider the main key points of the SSI technology;
- Discussed difficulties in modern distributed application;
- We have tried to describe the most important problems that modern developers of DIDs and ZKP have to face;
- In the future, we plan to expand the use of the opportunities described here to other cases;
- Work is in progress.







Thank you for your attention!

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