

Koinonia: Verifiable E-Voting with Long-term Privacy

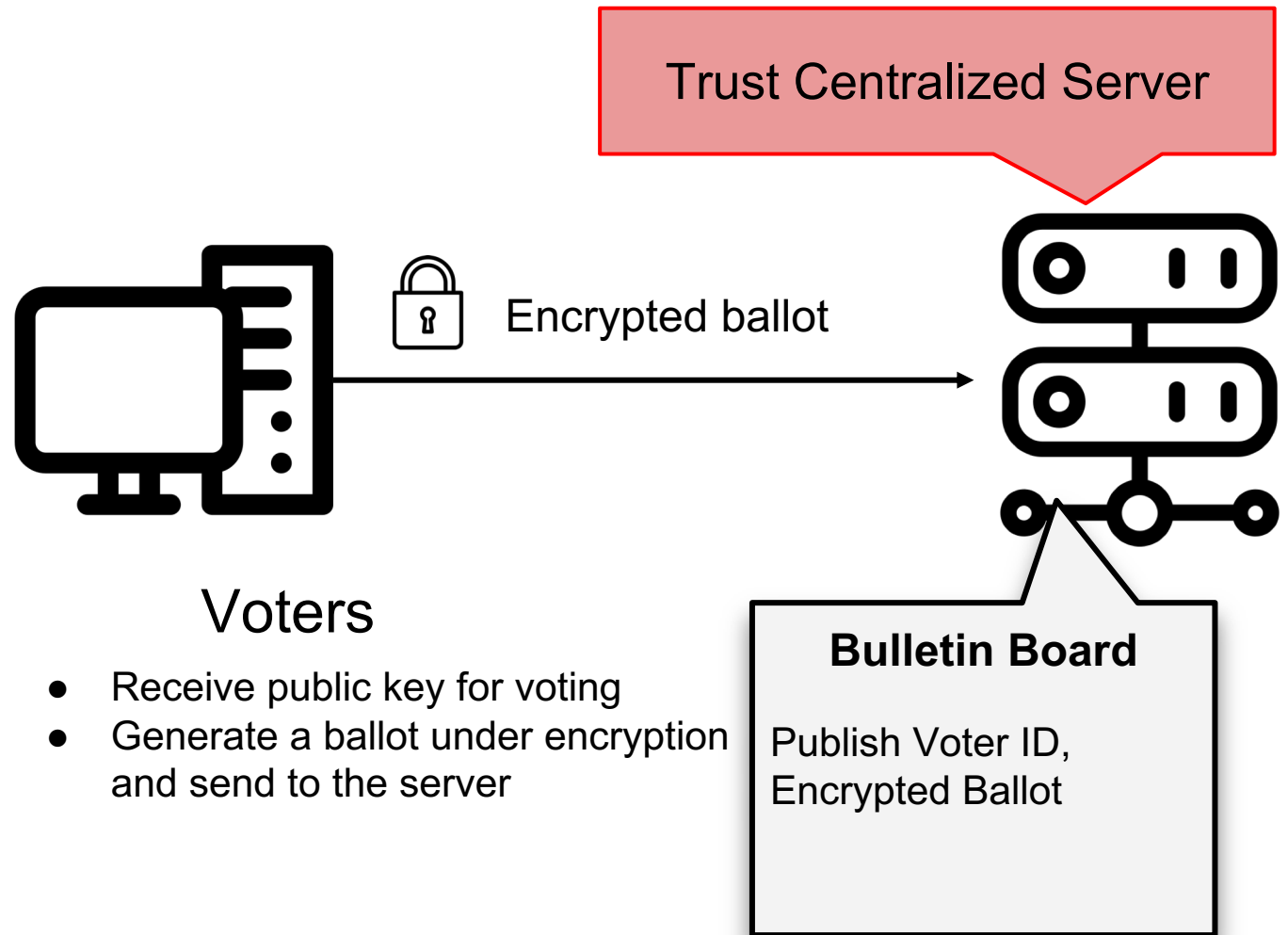
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Encryption-based E-Voting System



Voters

- Receive public key for voting
- Generate a ballot under encryption and send to the server

Ensuring Privacy

Approach 1: Use shuffling/mixing

- First shuffle the ballot, then decrypt the ballots
- Publish a ZK proof of shuffling correctness
- Can use multiple shuffling servers.

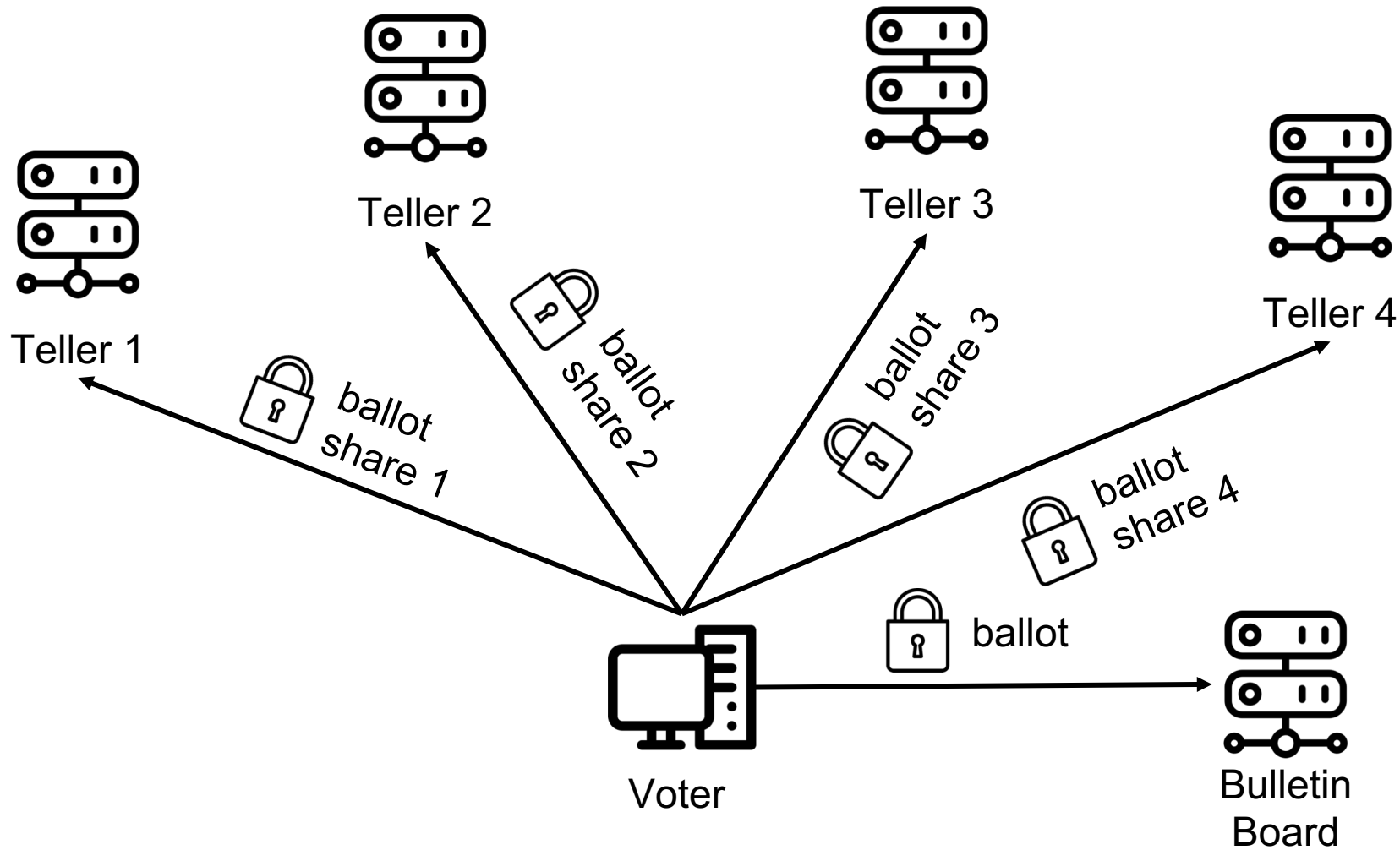
Approach 2: Use homomorphic encryption

- “Add up” all ballots, then decrypt
- Can use threshold crypto.

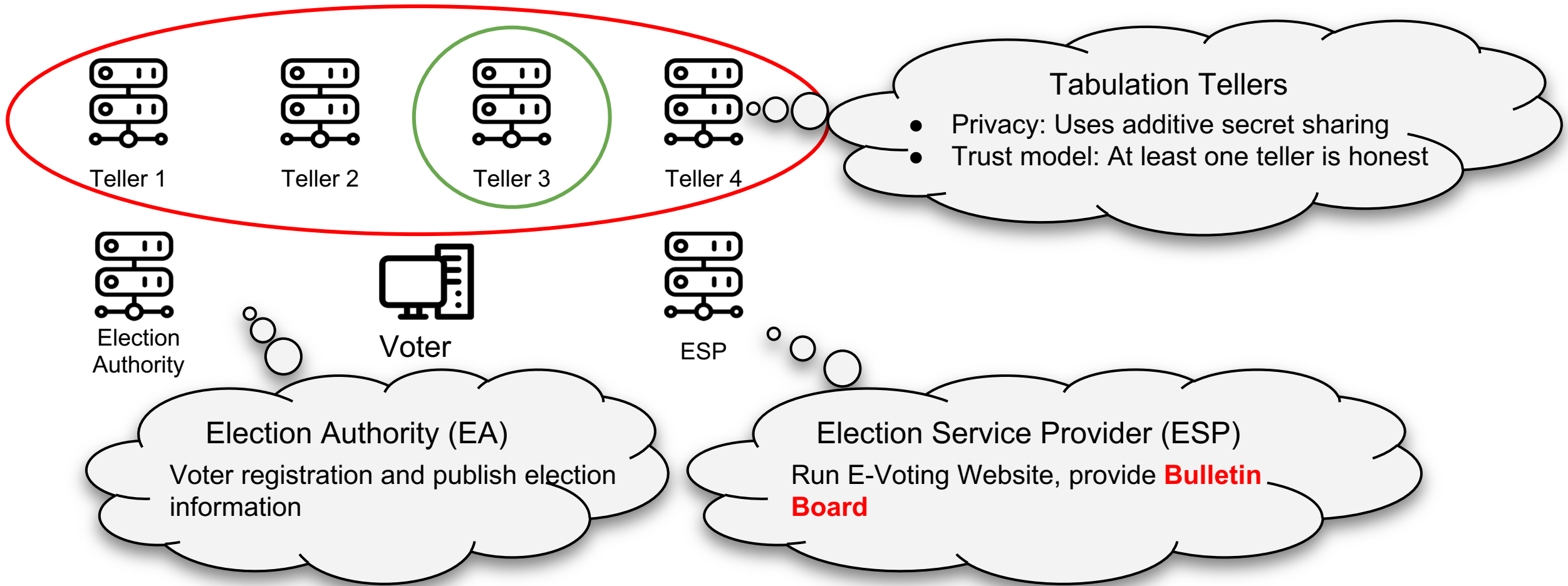
Weakness:

- Encrypted ballots may be decrypted in future.

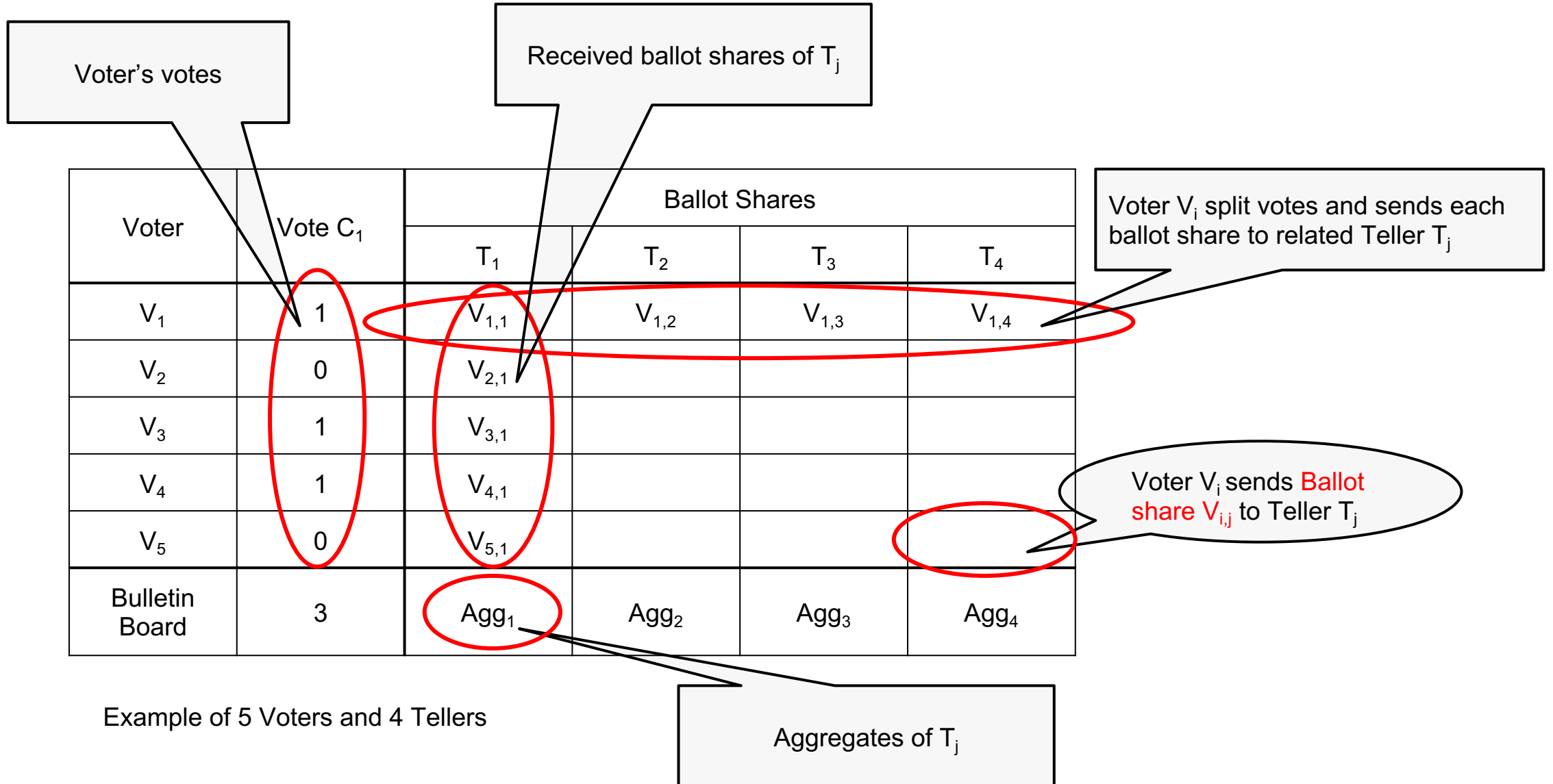
Secret-Sharing-based E-Voting System



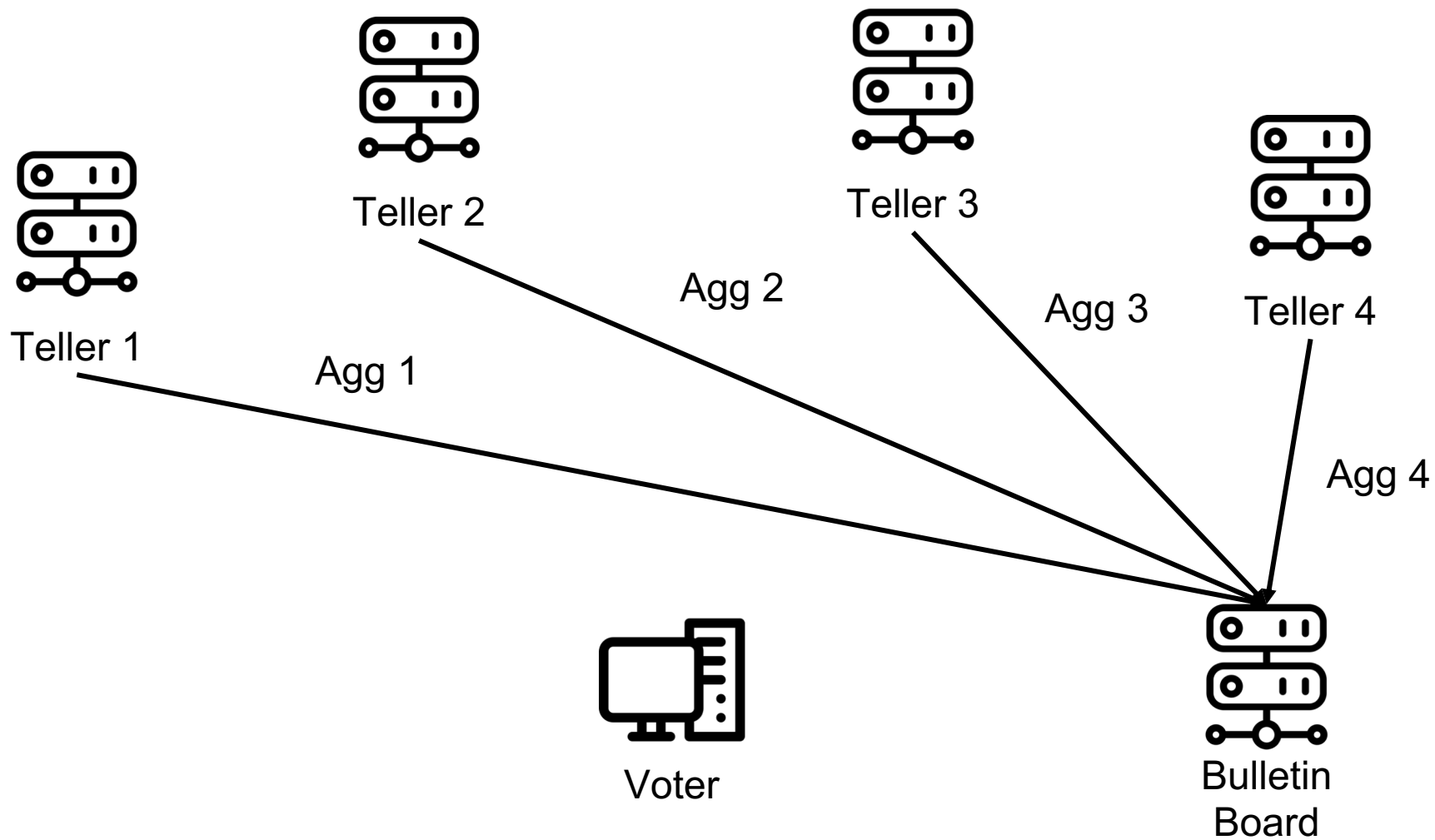
System Architecture in Koinonia



Additive Secret Sharing for Privacy



Tallying on Koinonia



Tallying on Koinonia

Example of 5 Voters and 4 Tellers

Voter	Vote	Ballot Shares			
		T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄
V ₁	1	V _{1,1}	V _{1,2}	V _{1,3}	V _{1,4}
V ₂	0	V _{2,1}			
V ₃	1	V _{3,1}			
V ₄	1	V _{4,1}			
V ₅	0	V _{5,1}			
Bulletin Board	3	Agg ₁	Agg ₂	Agg ₃	Agg ₄

Outcome

Compute the sum of Aggregates

Integrity Using Cryptographic Commitments

Example of 5 Voters and 4 Tellers

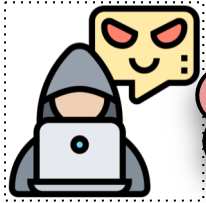
Voter	Vote	Ballot Shares			
		T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄
V ₁	1	V _{1,1}	V _{1,2}	V _{1,3}	V _{1,4}
V ₂	0	V _{2,1}			
V ₃	1	V _{3,1}			
V ₄	1	V _{4,1}			
V ₅	0	V _{5,1}			
Bulletin Board	3	Agg ₁	Agg ₂	Agg ₃	Agg ₄

Commit of Share

- Included in the Ballot
- Unconditional hiding
- Computational binding
- The Pedersen Commitment Scheme

Verifiable Outcome

Well-formed Ballot of Koinonia



vote 2
or more

Example of 5 Voters and 4 Candidates

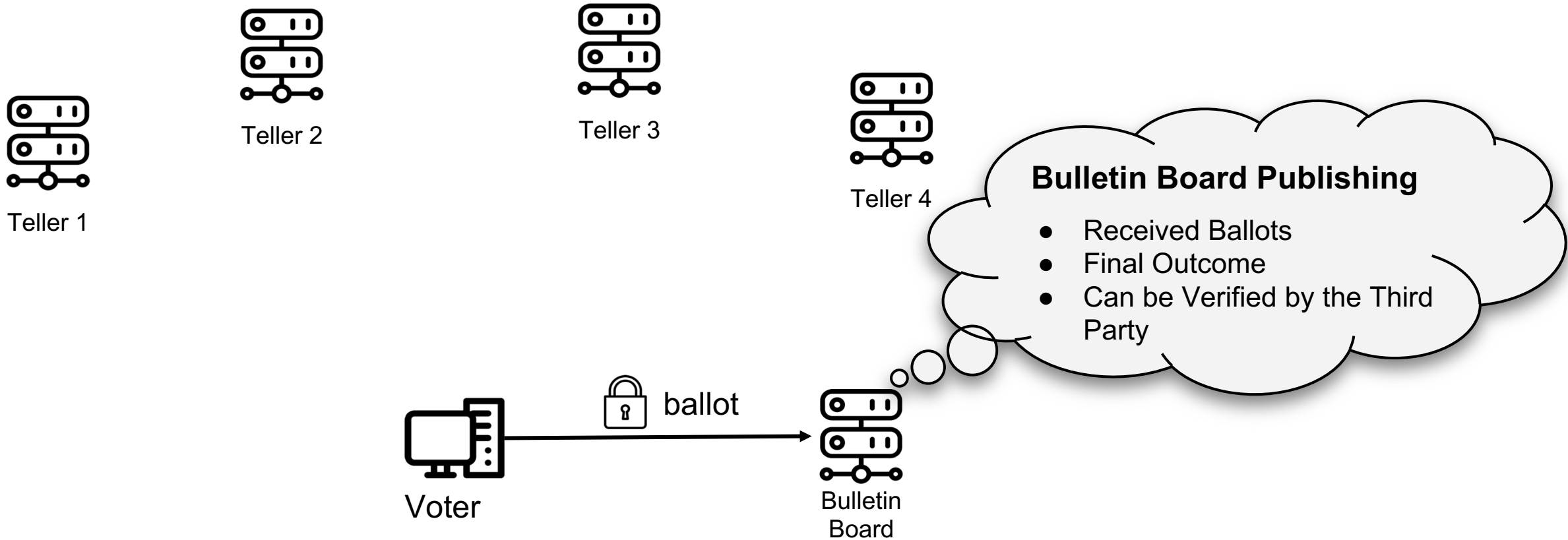
Voter	Vote Sum	Candidates			
		C ₁	C ₂	C ₃	C ₄
V ₁	1	1	0	0	0
V ₂	0	0	0	0	0
V ₃	1	0	0	0	1
V ₄	1	1	0	0	0
V ₅	0	0	0	0	0
Bulletin Board	3	2	0	0	1

Ballot

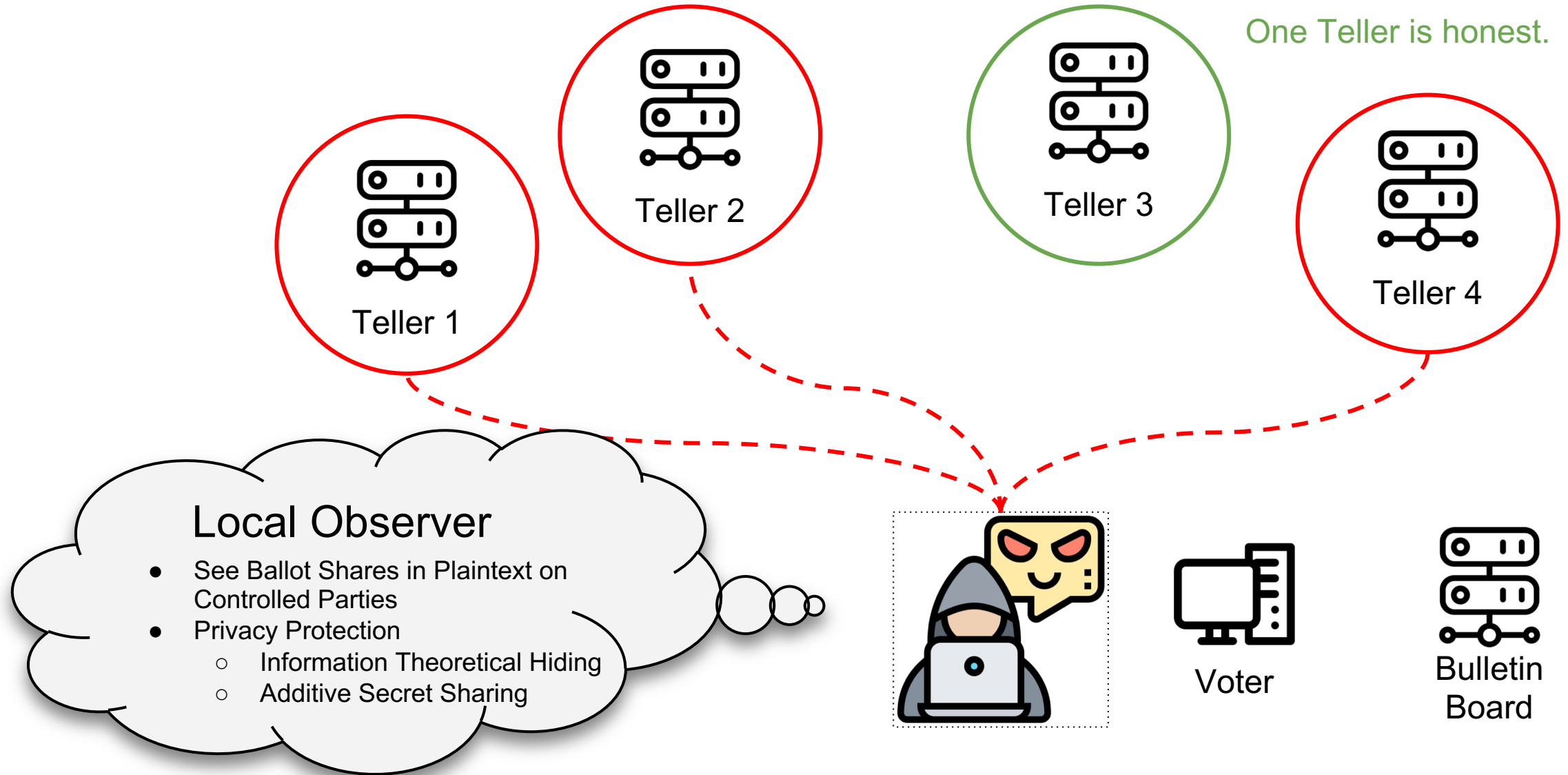
- Well-formed Ballot**
- Witness-Indistinguishable Proof (WIP)
 - Reveal no Information about the Vote Shares
 - WIP Included in the Ballot

Published Final Outcome

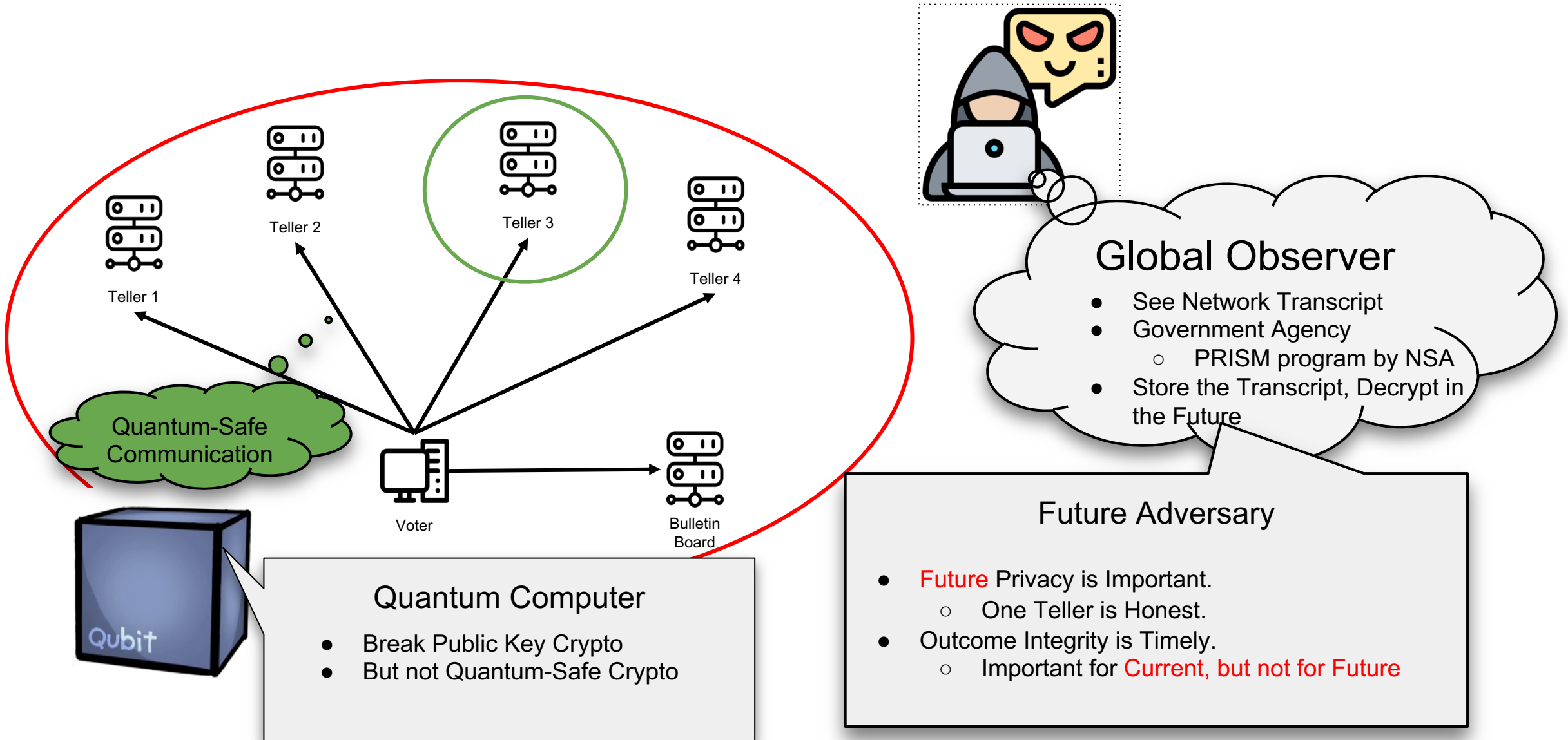
Publishing on Koinonia



Adversary of Koinonia

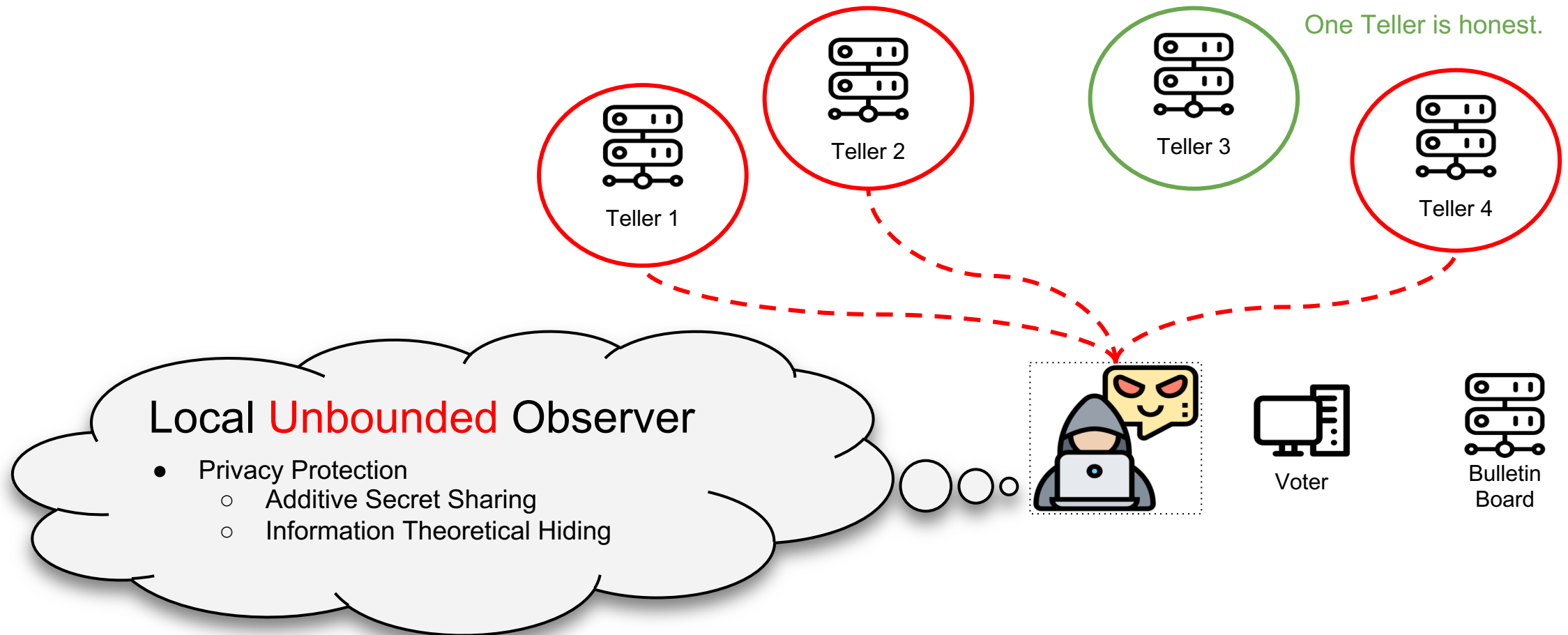


Adversary of Koinonia

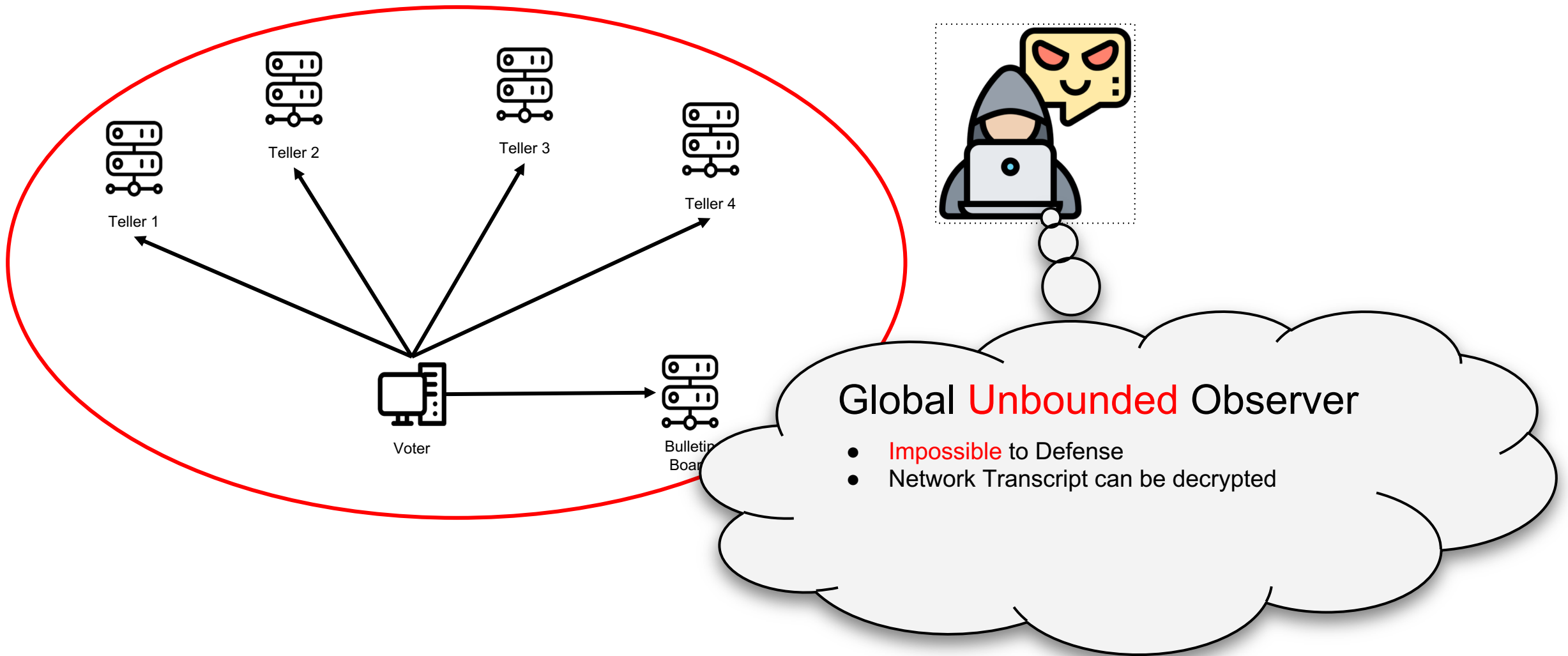


Unbounded Adversary

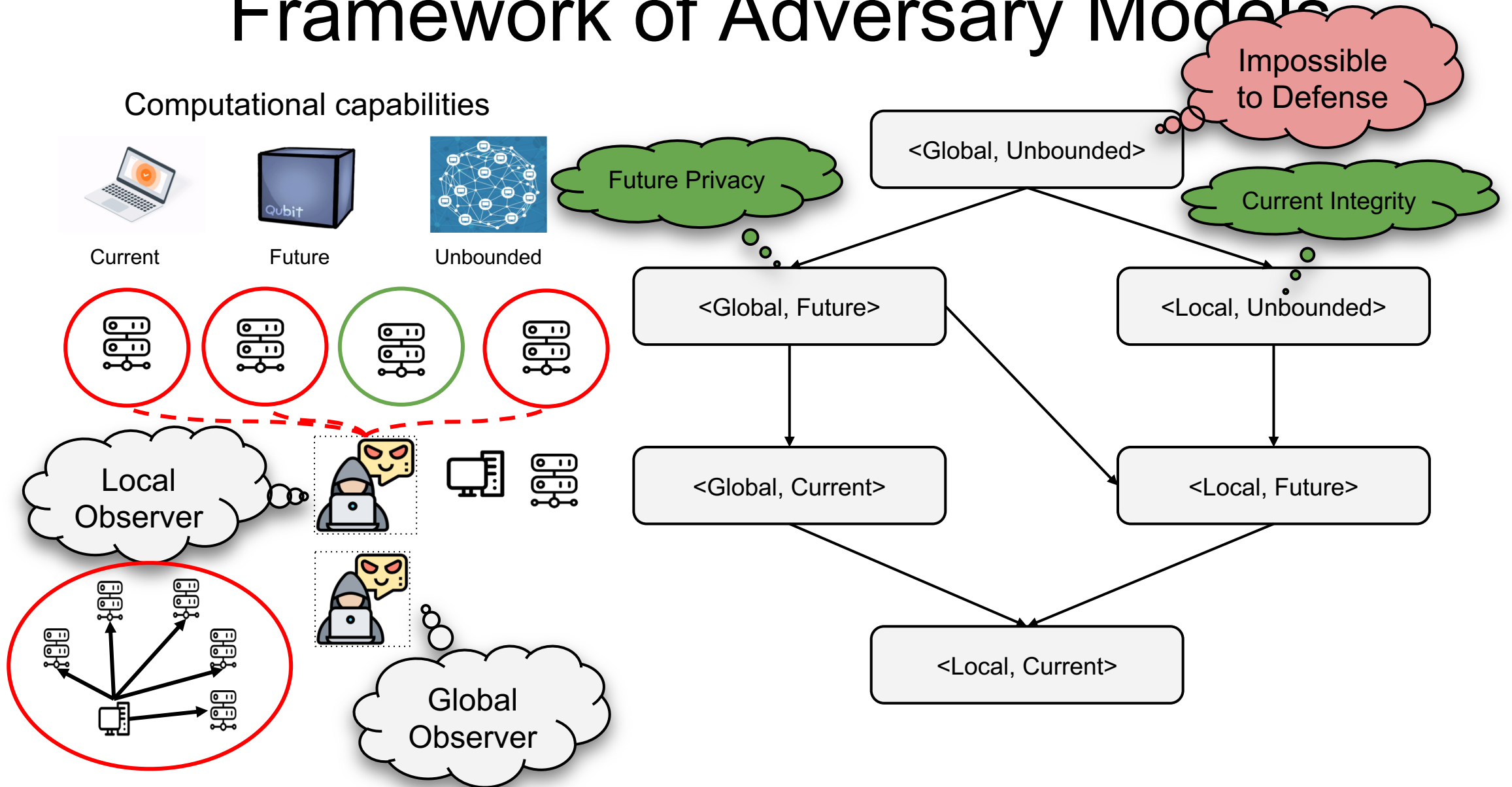
- Quantum-Safe Crypto is **Broken**



Unbounded Adversary



Framework of Adversary Models



Other Security Considerations

- Teller Deny of Service (DoS)
- Teller manipulating ballot shares
- Missing Ballot Attack
- Ballot Stuffing Attack

Implementation

- Koinonia system
 - Node.js
- Koinonia Libraries
 - Share and Ballot Generation, Verification Functions
 - Client: SJCL (Stanford Javascript Crypto Library)
 - Server: Native Code Optimization
 - Node.js C++ Addons
- Secure Communication and Future Privacy
 - Open Quantum Safe (OQS) with Stunnel²

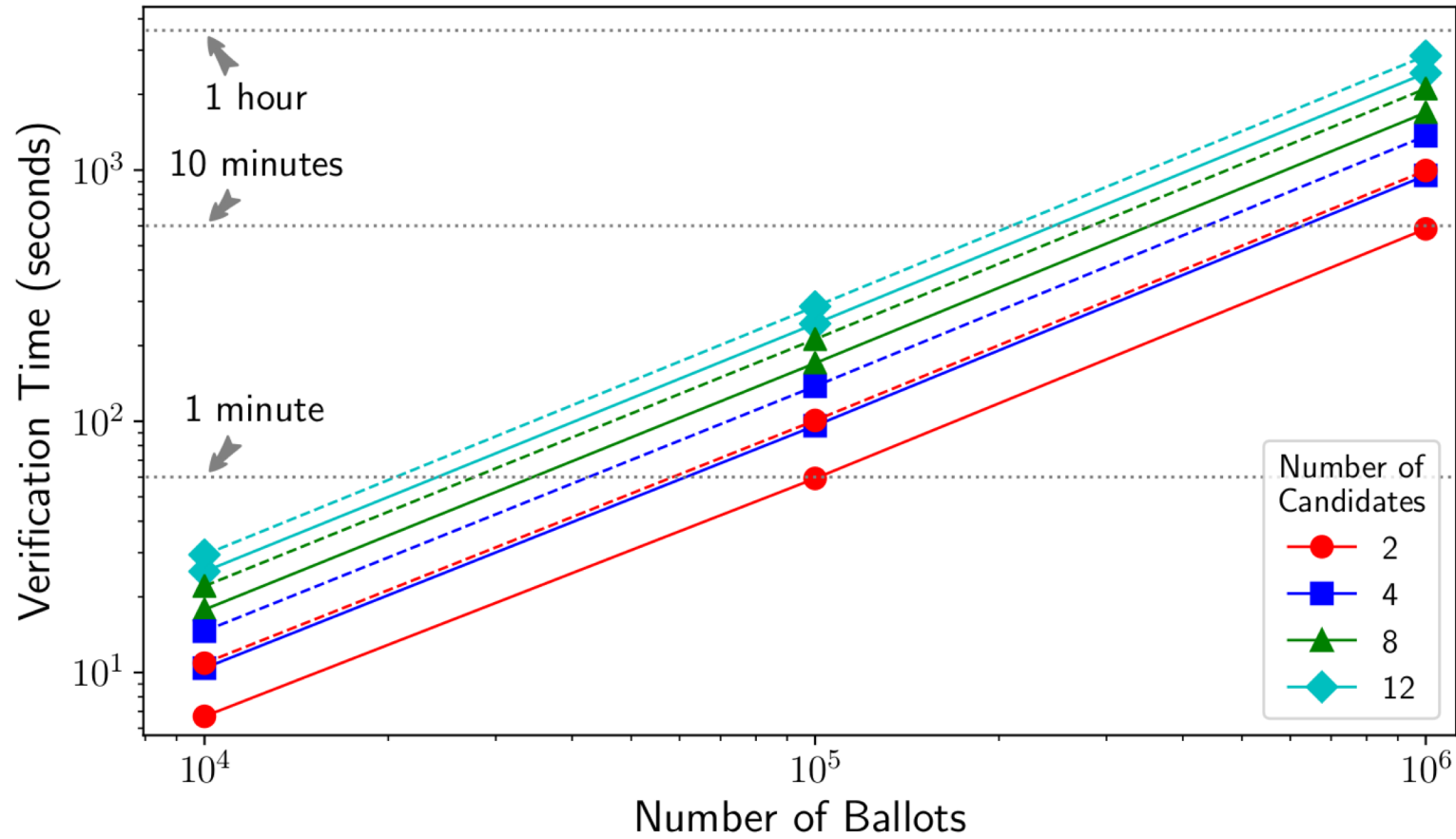
2. <https://github.com/open-quantum-safe/liboqs>

Performance

- One position, two candidates, and three Tellers
- 8 core i7-3770 3.40 GHz CPU, 16GB Ram

	Client	
Voter	301ms \pm 4.9%	Construct shares and ballot
	Server	
Teller	2.37ms \pm 22%	Accept a share
ESP	5.77ms \pm 27%	Accept a ballot
Verifier	11s	10,000 Ballots, 8 threads

Verification Benchmark



Conclusion

- Koinonia
 - Current integrity and Future privacy
 - Additive secret sharing, Pedersen commitment, and WIP
- Open source
 - Light weighted
 - <https://github.com/gehuangyi20/Koinonia>

Q&A

Thank You

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