# "Risk" in an untrusted setting

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# Risk

- Risk is a popular strategy board game.
- It is played on a single board, depicting a world map, partitioned into regions.
- A player owns a region of the map by stationing troops within the region.
- Players fight for regions by gambling some of their troops against the troops in the other player's region.



### $\mathsf{Risk}$

- Risk has a variant called "fog of war".
- In this variant, players can only see the number of troops stationed within regions they neighbour.
- This variant is therefore only played online, in a trusted setup.



# Proposition

- Play fog-of-war Risk in an untrusted setup.
- In the untrusted setup, the same guarantees should be made as the trusted setup, but on a peer-to-peer network.

# Rationale

#### Decentralised

- Longer lifespans than centralised platforms.
- More resistant to censorship and can help promote anonymity and privacy.
- Encourages user freedom.

#### Security

 Constantly looking for ways to secure against threats specific to decentralised infrastructures.

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 Security issues can be devastating even to decentralised infrastructures.

# State of the field

- Private key encryption and signatures.
- Additive homomorphic encryption.
- Monero, Zcash. Decentralised ledgers respectively using the Bulletproof and ZK-SNARK zero-knowledge proof systems.
  - ZKP protocols exist for proving properties of Paillier cyphertexts (Ivan Damgård, Mads Jurik,, Jesper Nielsen).

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- ▶ Web platform. ECMAScript 2019+
  - Web Locks API.
  - BigInt API.

Emulated P2P environment using WebSockets.



Produce shared random values without beacons using commitment schemes.



Generating large primes using ECMAScript BigInt and Rabin-Miller.

```
function random2048() {
    const byteArray = new BigUint64Array(32);
    window.crypto.getRandomValues(byteArray);
    let intRepr = 0n;
    for (let int of byteArray) {
        intRepr <= 64n;
        intRepr += int;
    }
    return intRepr;
}</pre>
```

```
function generate_bigint() {
    let intRepr = random2048();
    // Drop the MSB to force into range from above
    intRepr >>= ln;
    // Add 2^127 to force into range from below
    intRepr += 2n ** l27n;
    return intRepr;
}
```

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#### Implementation of the Paillier additive homomorphic cryptosystem.

```
> privKey
```

- PrivKey {n: 13479248814608379617357412543513248758050026676304...30369471323494566374238737650709040
   4217397061389n, Lambda: 13479248814608379617357412543513248758050026676304...46331745286785188426010
   2326652688978669549016256n, mu: 57977246335538708756607021053336381801257879512114...874415729094208
   169931129593876728854911101029285n}
- > pubKey
- PubKey {n: 13479248814608379617357412543513248758050826676384...303694713234945663742387376507090404 > 217397061389n, g: 13479248814608379617357412543513248758050026676304...30369471323494566374238737650 7089404217397061390n}
- > pubKey.encrypt(200n)
- 18042341624400104783941567284395799279527918352431...122879729467724499339573444479501353522496008180n
- > pubKey.encrypt(200n)
- < 52187291153685565605320097415042154992314375060706...408666894904348939306399591190681370117864191728n</p>

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- > let c1 = pubKey.encrypt(100n)
- <- undefined
- > let c2 = pubKey.encrypt(900n)
- <- undefined
- > privKey.decrypt(cl)
- < 100n

```
> privKey.decrypt(c2)
```

< 900n

```
> privKey.decrypt(cl * c2)
```

< 1000n

Implementation of Risk.



# Next steps

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- Zero-knowledge system for fog-of-war.
- Reduce issues of players halting play.
  - Handle disconnects.
- Check for modular biases.
- General analysis.

# Citations

Image Risk game board by CMG Lee, the asterisk denoting the missing link in the 40th Anniversary Collector's Edition, based on shapes from http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Risk\_board.svg. 11 November 2008. CC-BY-SA 4.0

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