

Homomorphic Secret Sharing: Optimizations and Applications

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KIT



November 2, 2017

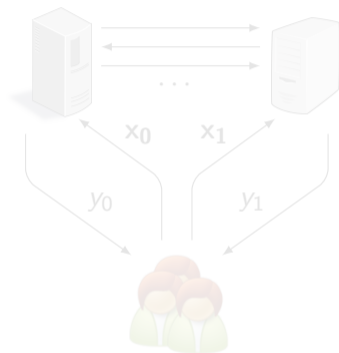
Secure Outsourcing

From FHE



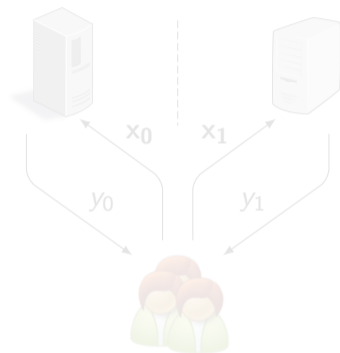
Secret input x
 $\text{Dec}(y) = f(x)$

From MPC



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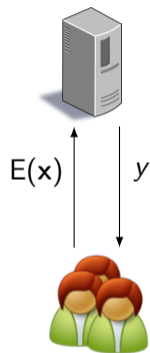
From HSS



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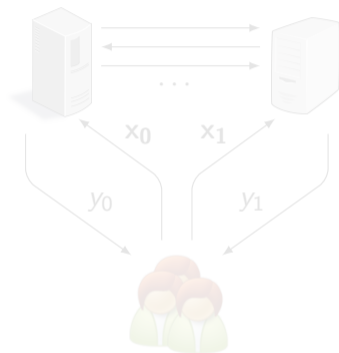
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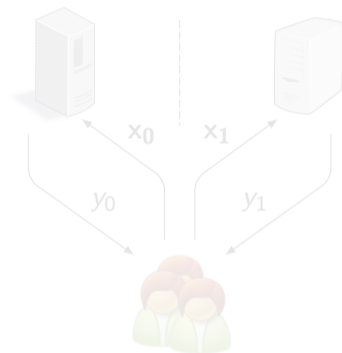
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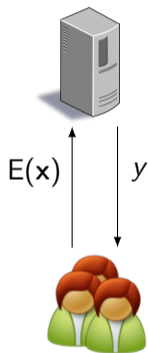
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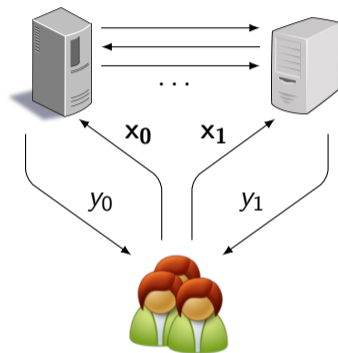
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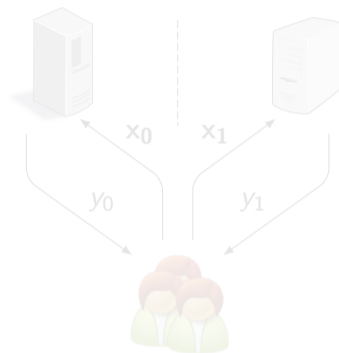
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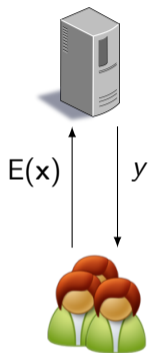
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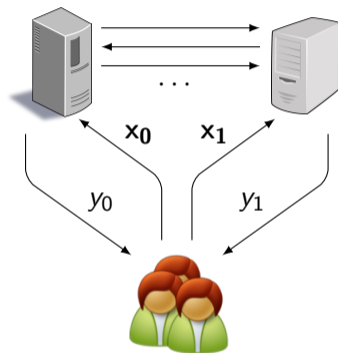
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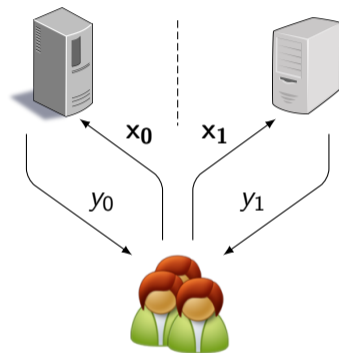
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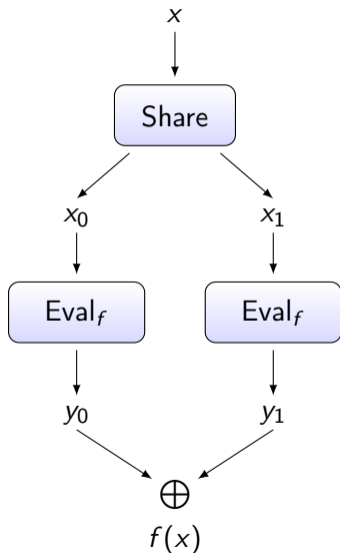
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Homomorphic Secret Sharing



Security. x remains hidden given x_i

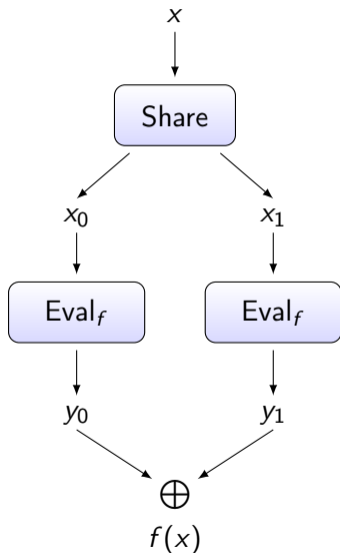
Correctness. $\text{Eval}_f(x_0) \oplus \text{Eval}_f(x_1) = f(x)$

Efficiency. Running time $\text{poly}(\lambda, |f|)$

Shamir: linear functions

[DHRW16]: all circuits, from MK-FHE

Homomorphic Secret Sharing



Security. x remains hidden given x_i

δ -Correctness. $\text{Eval}_f(x_0) \oplus \text{Eval}_f(x_1) = f(x)$
Except with probability δ

Efficiency. Running time $\text{poly}(\lambda, |f|, 1/\delta)$

[BGI16]:

- ▶ DDH \implies δ -HSS for low-depth circuits
- ▶ δ -HSS \implies sublinear 2PC

Our Results

- ▶ **Optimizations**

- ▶ Improved key generation
- ▶ Smaller computation ($\times 30$)
- ▶ Smaller share size ($\times 2$)
- ▶ Leakage management techniques
- ▶ Extensions

- ▶ **Applications**

- ▶ Secure MPC with minimal interaction
- ▶ Secure database access
- ▶ Correlated randomness generation

- ▶ **Implementation**

- ▶ ... and more

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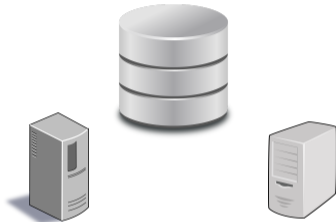
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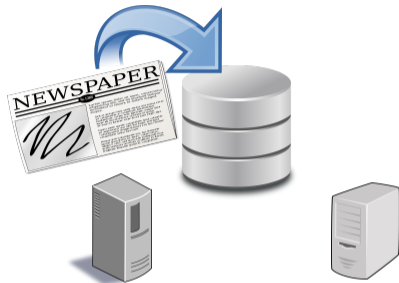
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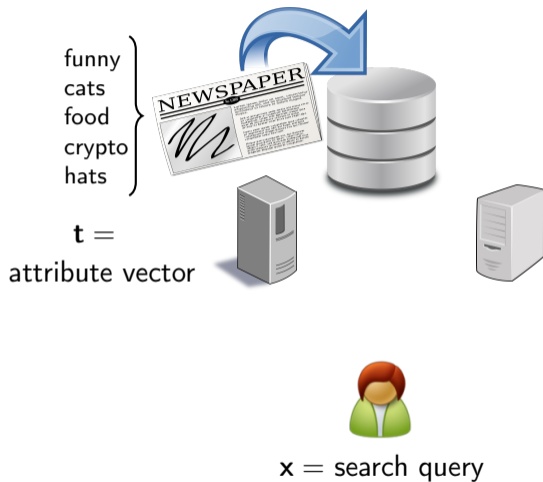
Application: Secure Database Access



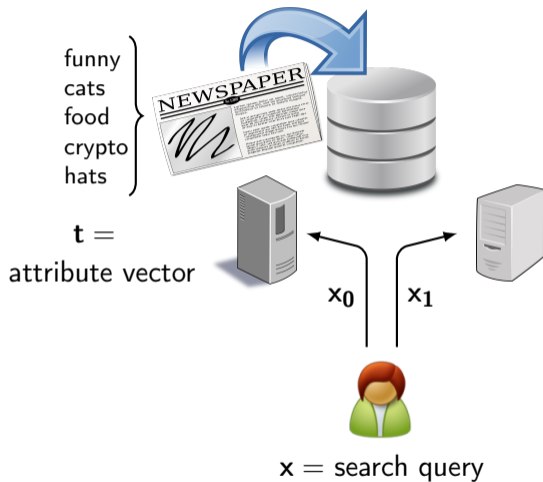
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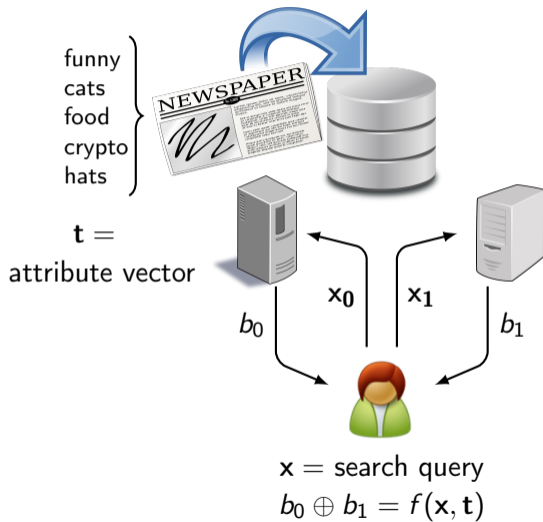
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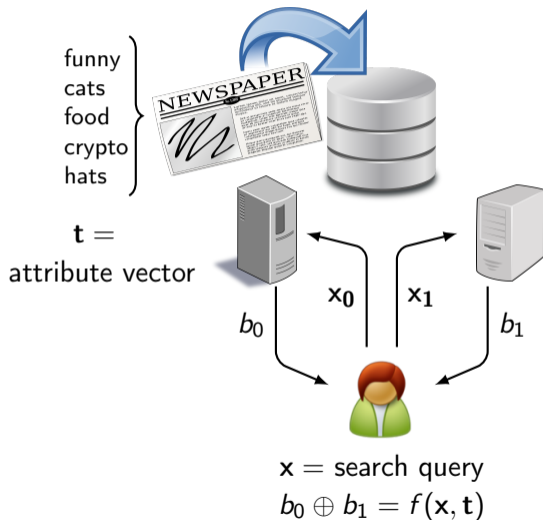
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Application: Secure Database Access



- Expressive matching functions
- Near optimal communication
- 100 gates: $< 0.1s$
- Handles access control

Group-Based HSS

RMS Programs:

IT :

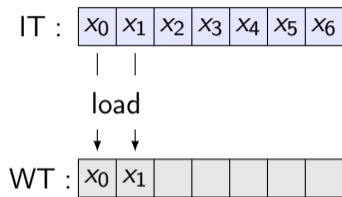
x_0	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6
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WT :

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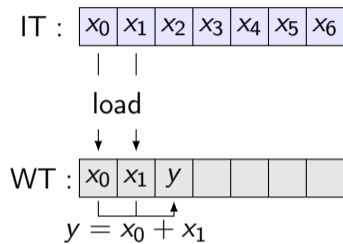
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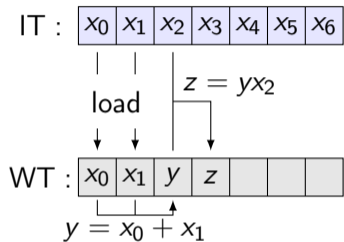
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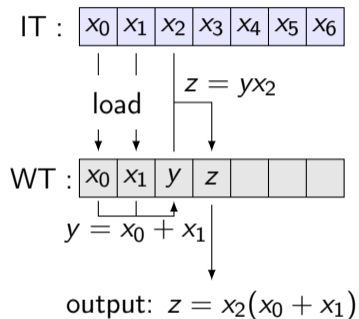
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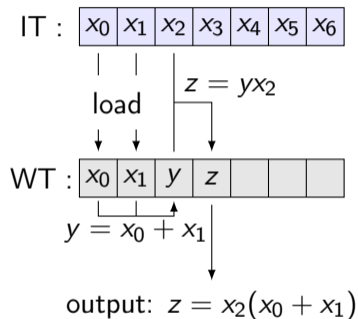
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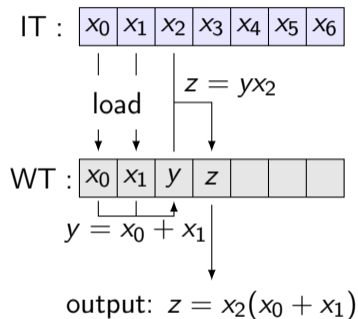


Powerful model:

LOGSPACE, NC^1 , branching programs,
formulas...

Group-Based HSS

RMS Programs:



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Share Types: Fix (\mathbb{G}, g) .

Level 1. (g^x, g^x) ("encryption")

Level 2. $\langle x \rangle = (x_0, x_1), x_0 + x_1 = x$.

Level 3. $\{x\} = (g_0, g_1), g_0 = g_1 \cdot g^x$

Operations on shares:

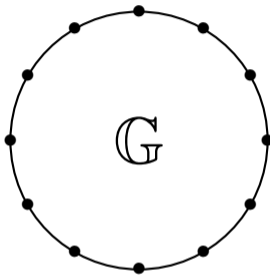
Sum. $\langle x \rangle + \langle y \rangle = \langle x + y \rangle$

Product. $\text{Pair}(g^x, \langle y \rangle) \mapsto \{xy\}$

Conversion. $\{xy\} \mapsto \langle xy \rangle$
= distributed dlog w/ failure δ

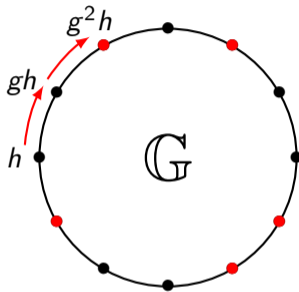
Conversion Procedure

(\mathbb{G}, g) , parties have $(h_0, h_1 = g^x h_0)$, $x \in \{0, 1\}$



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●: $\text{PRF}(\bullet) = 0$

$\text{Convert}(h) \mapsto$ smallest i s.t. $\text{PRF}(g^i h) = 0$

Failure probability = ratio of distinguished points $\approx 1/(\text{running time of Convert})$

Optimization: Fast Share Conversion

[BGI17]: Group \mathbb{G} with generator g

h gh g^2h g^3h g^4h \dots

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stream : $\text{msb}(h)$ $\text{msb}(gh)$ $\text{msb}(g^2h)$ $\text{msb}(g^3h)$ $\text{msb}(g^4h)$ \dots

→ look for 0^d in stream

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Conversion-friendly group:

- ▶ $\mathbb{G} \subset \mathbb{F}_p$
- ▶ $p = 2^a - b$, b small
- ▶ $g = 2$

Less than a machine word
instruction per step!

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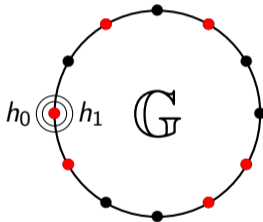
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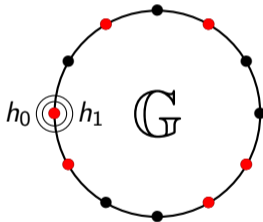
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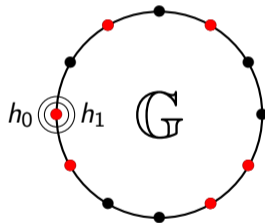
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② looking for 10^d in stream ($\times 2$)

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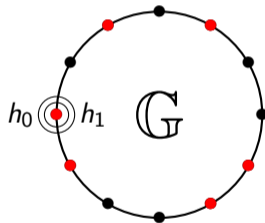
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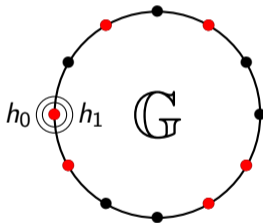
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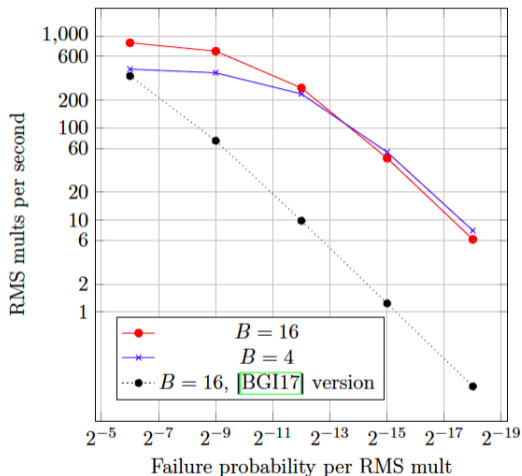


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- ① separating distinguished points
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- ② looking for 10^d in stream ($\times 2$)
- ④ average-case analysis ($\times 8$)

Optimization: Fast Share Conversion



Implementation: <https://www.di.ens.fr/~orru/hss/>

Optimization: Smaller Share Size

Level 1 share of x = several ElGamal ciphertexts

Idea 1: randomness reuse \rightarrow use $pk = (g, h_0, \dots, h_k)$

Factor 2 compression, but requires many secret keys

Idea 2: use a single key c , a public matrix $V = (\mathbf{v}_1 | \mathbf{v}_2 | \dots | \mathbf{v}_k)$, and assume

$\{V, g, g^{c \bullet \mathbf{v}_1}, \dots, g^{c \bullet \mathbf{v}_k}, \text{random } c\} \approx \{V, g, g^{d_1}, \dots, g^{d_k}, \text{random } d_1, \dots, d_k\}$

(Holds generically)

Further Results

Leakage Management: Failures depends on inputs and secret key.

generate *leakage-absorbing pads* at key setup, use formulas for *masked evaluation*, e.g.
 $(EG(x), \llbracket b \rrbracket_c, \llbracket x \oplus b \rrbracket_c) \mapsto \llbracket xy \oplus b \rrbracket_c \rightarrow$ reduces leakage rate from δ to $O(\delta^2)$

Extentions: optimization for branching programs, threshold functions, degree-2 functions, extention to large outputs

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Thank you for your attention



Questions?