Non-Malleable Secret Sharing against Bounded Joint-Tampering Attacks in the Plain Model

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Unauthorized

Authorized

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- Correctness: at least t parties are able to reconstruct the secret.
- Privacy: less than t parties should not be able to learn any information about the secret.











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**Limitations:** Impossible for arbitrary families  $\mathcal{G}$  and  $\mathcal{F}$ .

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#### Both settings

• Corollary: construction of a p-time non-malleable secret sharing scheme from known techniques [OPVV18, BFV19].



$5_1$ $5_2$ $5_3$ $5_4$ $5_3$ $5_6$ $5_7$ $5_8$ $5_9$	51	52 53	54	35	36	3/	38	39		<b>3</b> n
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# Security against semi-adaptive partitioning

<i>s</i> 1	<i>s</i> <sub>2</sub>	<b>S</b> 3	<b>S</b> 4	<b>S</b> 5	<i>S</i> 6	<b>S</b> 7	<i>S</i> 8	<b>S</b> 9	 Sn
		-		-	-		-	-	




#### Security against **semi-**adaptive partitioning



- The attacker only tampers within partitions whose subsets do not **partially** overlap with subsets belonging to leakage partitions.
- Much easier to achieve.

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#### **Building blocks:**

• NMC: a 2-out-of-2 one-time non-malleable secret sharing scheme (i.e. a non malleable code);

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- Share<sub>R</sub>: a joint-leakage resilient k'-out-of-n secret sharing scheme, where  $k' \approx \sqrt{t}$ .

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- Security proof inspired by [KMS18]
- We extend their result obtaining security against joint tampering with k' 1 shares (instead of independent tampering).





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- Hybrid 3-4: the same as in Hybrid 1-2, but on the right shares.
- Now we can safely reduce to non-malleability of the non-malleable code.

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- Security against joint tampering.

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