Short Leakage Resilient and Non-malleable Secret Sharing Schemes

Sruthi Sekar



Nishanth Chandran Microsoft Research



Bhavana Kanukurthi





Sai Lakshmi Bhavana Obbattu Microsoft Research







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Statistical distance



LEAKAGE ATTACKS [Kocher(1996)]

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> [Guruswami, Wooters (2016)]: Shamir SS breaks, given 1-bit leakage on remaining shares.

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Adversary

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shares of s

t-1 of these are full shares, rest arbitrary functions outputting μ bits each.

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 Long line of research: [DDV10, LL12, GK18, BDIR18, GK18, BS19, SV19, ADN+19, KMS19, FV19, BFV19, LCG+19, CGG+20, BFO+20, CKOS21, MPSW21, MNP+21]

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Most of these works focus on stronger leakage models (adaptive, joint) However, the share size of these schemes is ω(message length)!

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This is the best one can hope from Shamir SS—[NS20]

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2. <u>Generic Compiler</u> [ADN+19, SV19]

-Best known for arbitrary N and t [SV19]: Share size is (3.message length + μ), with μ -bits of leakage per share ($\mu \leq (1 - o(1))$.message length).



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OUR CONSTRUCTION











RANDOMNESS EXTRACTORS [Nisan and Zuckerman, 1996]

• Uniformity: $Ext(W; U_d), Z, U_d \approx U_l, Z, U_d$



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We use invertibility of such linear extractors!



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Can invert and get a "correct" source string w, given a seed s and an extractor output y.



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- 2. For each $(s,y) \in \{0,1\}^d \times \{0,1\}^l$:
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- Else $InvExt(y,s) = \perp w.p. 1$.

m secret





Sample $s \leftarrow U_d$

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Our Construction Optimal Threshold LRSS: Leakage Resilience CASE II Sample $s \leftarrow U_d$ (w_1, s_1) InvExt(.,**s)** m_1 Shamir f_2 Sharing (w_2, s_2) m_2 InvExt(.,s) Shamir Sharing m secret Leakage part (N-(t-1) shares): Leakages from each of the (w_i, s_i) 's independent of the m_i 's. Shares










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