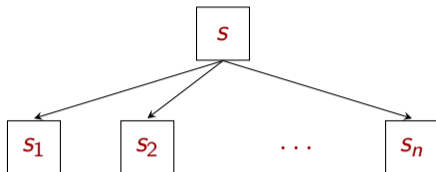


Leakage-resilient Linear Secret-sharing against arbitrary Bounded-size Leakage Family

Hemanta K. Maji Hai H. Nguyen Anat Paskin-Cherniavsky Tom Suad
Mingyuan Wang Xiuyu Ye Albert Yu

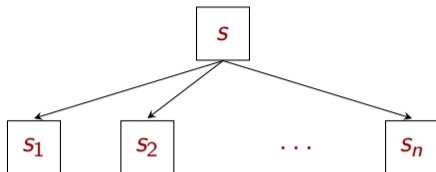


TCC-2022



Correctness: any $\geq k$ shares can reconstruct s

Privacy: any $< k$ shares reveals no information about s



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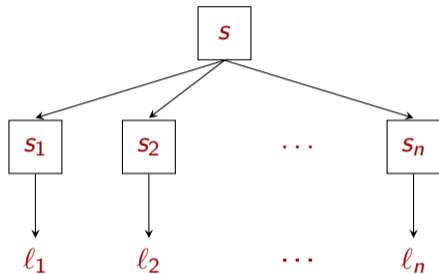
Privacy: any $< k$ shares reveals no information about s

Concern: Side-channel attacks

What if an adversary obtains partial information from secret shares?

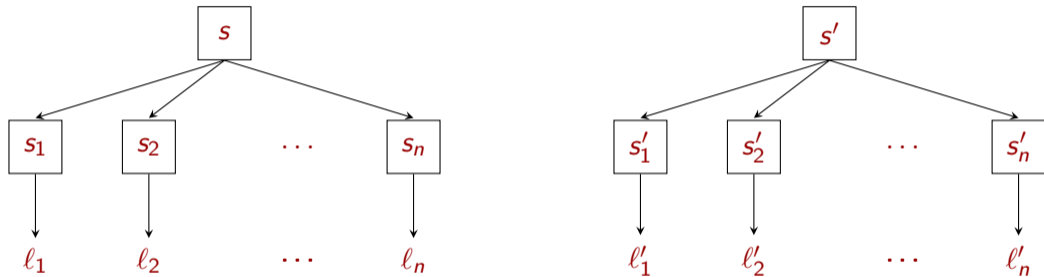
Local Leakage-resilient Secret-Sharing

[Benhamouda-Degwekar-Ishai-Rabin-18, Goyal-Kumar-18]



Local Leakage-resilient Secret-Sharing

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Leakage-resilience: $(l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n) \approx (l'_1, l'_2, \dots, l'_n)$

Construct new leakage-resilient schemes

[Aggarwal-Damgård-Nielsen-Obremski-Purwanto-Ribeiro-Simkin-19, Srinivasan-Vasudevan-19, Kumar-Meka-Sahai-19, Chattopadhyay-Goodman-Goyal-Kumar-Li-Meka-Zuckerman-20, Brian-Faonio-Obremski-Simkin-Venturi-20, Chandran-Kanukurthi-Obbattu-Sekar-22,...]

- Achieves higher leakage resilience.
- Usually incurs overheads + loses algebraic structure (e.g, linearity, multiplication friendly).

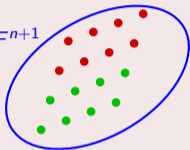
Prove the leakage-resilience of prominent schemes

[Benhamouda-Degkewar-Ishai-Rabin-18, Nielsen-Simkin-20, Maji-PaskinCherniavsky-Suad-Wang-21, Maji-Nguyen-PaskinCherniavsky-Suad-Wang-21, Adams-Maji-Nguyen-Paskin-Cherniavsky-Suad-Wang-21, Maji-Nguyen-Paskin-Cherniavsky-Wang-22, Maji-Nguyen-Paskin-Cherniavsky-Suad-Wang-Ye-Yu-22]

- More precise risk assessment.
- Our work belongs to this line of research.

Massey Secret-sharing Scheme

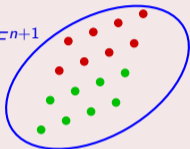
$$C \subseteq F^{n+1}$$



Model: Massey & Shamir Secret-sharing

Massey Secret-sharing Scheme

$$C \subseteq F^{n+1}$$



To share a secret s :

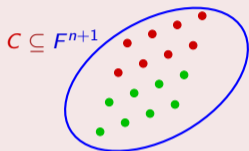
$$(s_0, s_1, \dots, s_n) \leftarrow C$$

conditioned on $s_0 = s$,

s_1, \dots, s_n are secret shares

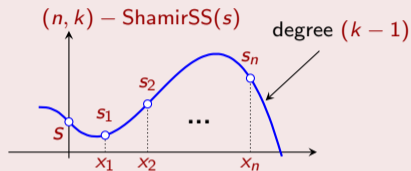
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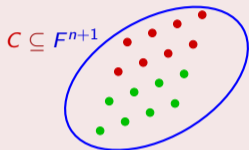
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Shamir Secret-sharing scheme



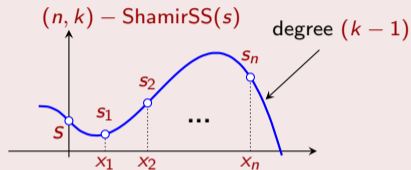
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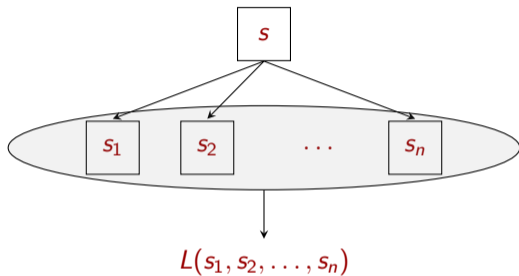


This work considers

- 1 Massey secret-sharing corresponding to a random linear code C .
 - The generator matrix $G^+ \in F^{k \times (n+1)}$ of C is sampled uniformly at random,
- 2 Shamir secret-sharing with random evaluation places.
 - (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) are sampled sequentially (without replacement) and uniformly at random.

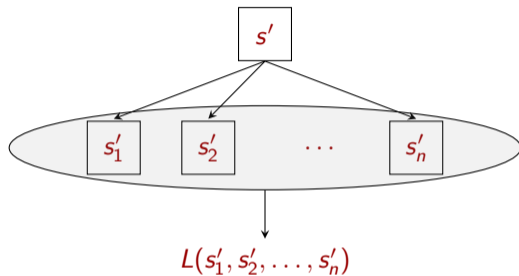
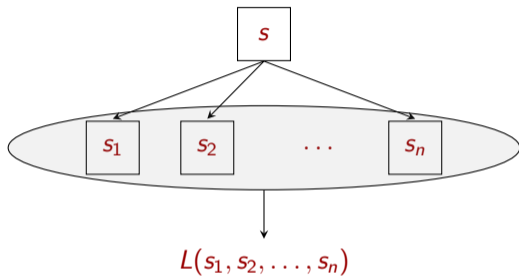
Model: Arbitrary Bounded-size Joint Leakage Family

m -bit Joint Leakage Function: $L: F^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^m$



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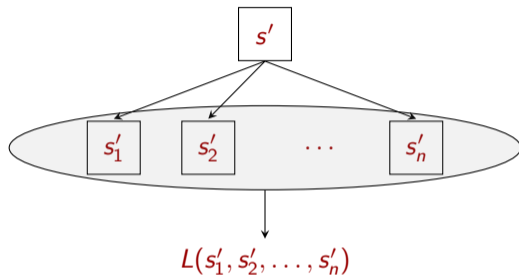
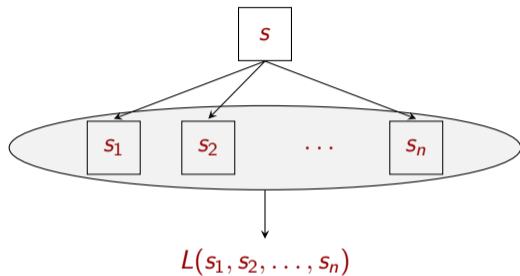
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Leakage-resilient Secret-Sharing

A secret-sharing is ϵ -leakage-resilient against \mathcal{L} if

$$SD(L(\text{Share}(s)), L(\text{Share}(s'))) \leq \epsilon, \forall s, s' \in F, L \in \mathcal{L}.$$

Prior Work and Our Contribution

Relevant work	Secret-sharing scheme	Leakage family	Reconstruction threshold k
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Our work	Massey secret-sharing of a random linear code	arbitrary bounded-size joint leakage	$k \geq 4,$ $n = \text{poly}(\lambda)$
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Main Result I

- Let λ be the security parameter.
- Every secret share is an element of a field F , where $|F| \approx 2^\lambda$.
- Let n be the number of parties, k be the reconstruction threshold s.t. $n = \text{poly}(\lambda)$.
- Let \mathcal{L} be any m -bit leakage family of size at most $|F|^{k-3.01}/8^m$.

Theorem (Leakage-resilience of Massey secret-sharing scheme)

Massey secret-sharing corresponding to a random generator matrix $\mathbf{G}^+ \in F^{k \times (n+1)}$ is $\exp(\Omega(-\lambda))$ -leakage-resilient against \mathcal{L} except with probability $\exp(\Omega(-\lambda))$.

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Remarks: Our result

- requires $k \geq 4$ only,
- bypasses the bottleneck due to the existing Fourier approach,
- enables secure computation of secrets, and
- is near optimal (in terms of the size of the leakage family).

Main Result II

- Let λ be the security parameter.
- Every secret share is an element of a prime field F , where $|F| \approx 2^\lambda$.
- Let n be the number of parties, k be the reconstruction threshold s.t. $n = \text{poly}(\lambda)$.
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Theorem (Leakage-resilience of Shamir secret-sharing)

k -out-of- n Shamir secret-sharing with random evaluation places is $\exp(\Omega(-\lambda))$ -leakage-resilient against \mathcal{L} except with probability $\exp(\Omega(-\lambda))$.

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k -out-of- n Shamir secret-sharing with random evaluation places is $\exp(\Omega(-\lambda))$ -leakage-resilient against \mathcal{L} except with probability $\exp(\Omega(-\lambda))$.

Remarks: Our result

- requires $k > n/2$,
- is near-optimal due to the barrier of the existing Fourier approach.

Technical Overview: Massey Secret-sharing Result

Objective. Massey secret-sharing corresponding to random generator matrix \mathbf{G}^+ is leakage-resilient against any bounded-size leakage family \mathcal{L} with high probability.

High-level Idea. Combinatorial argument + second-moment technique.

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- ① **Reduction.** Suffices to prove that, for any subset $A \subseteq F^n$, the random variable $\mathbf{X}_{s,A}$ is small with high probability.

$$\mathbf{X}_{s,A} = \frac{1}{|F|^k} \cdot \left(|\langle \mathbf{G} \rangle \cap A| - |(\langle \mathbf{G} \rangle + s \cdot \vec{v}) \cap A| \right)$$

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- 2 **Bounding using the second-moment technique.** $\Pr_{\mathbf{G}}[|\mathbf{X}_{s,A}| \geq t] \leq E[\mathbf{X}_{s,A}^2]/t^2$
 - Bound the expectation of the second-moment of $\mathbf{X}_{s,A}$ using a combinatorial approach (crucially relying on the fact \mathbf{G} is a fully random matrix).

Objective. Shamir secret-sharing with random evaluation places is leakage-resilient against any bounded-size leakage family \mathcal{L} with high probability.

Bottleneck

- The generator matrix G for Shamir secret-sharing has less randomness.
- The idea used for Massey secret-sharing to bound $\mathbb{E}[X_{s,A}^2]$ seems to fail.

High-level Idea. Use existing Fourier-analytic approach with Bézout's theorem [MNPSW21] to bound the second-moment.

Summary

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Thanks!