Adaptive Distributional Security for Garbling Schemes with O(|x|) Online Complexity

Estuardo Alpirez Bock, Chris Brzuska, Pihla Karanko, Sabine Oechsner, <u>Kirthivaasan Puniamurthy</u>

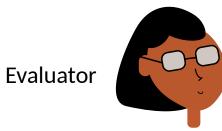


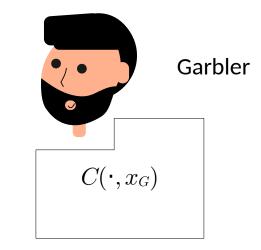


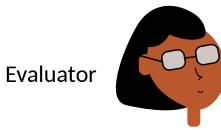
Aalto University

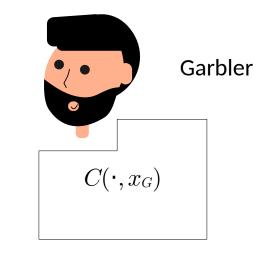


THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH

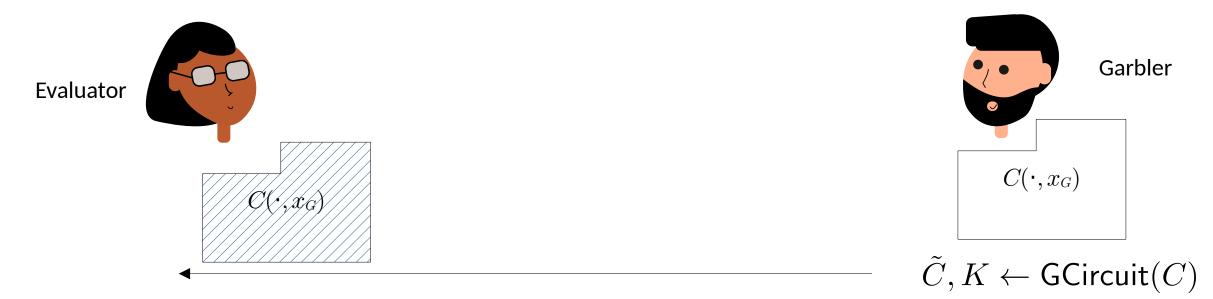


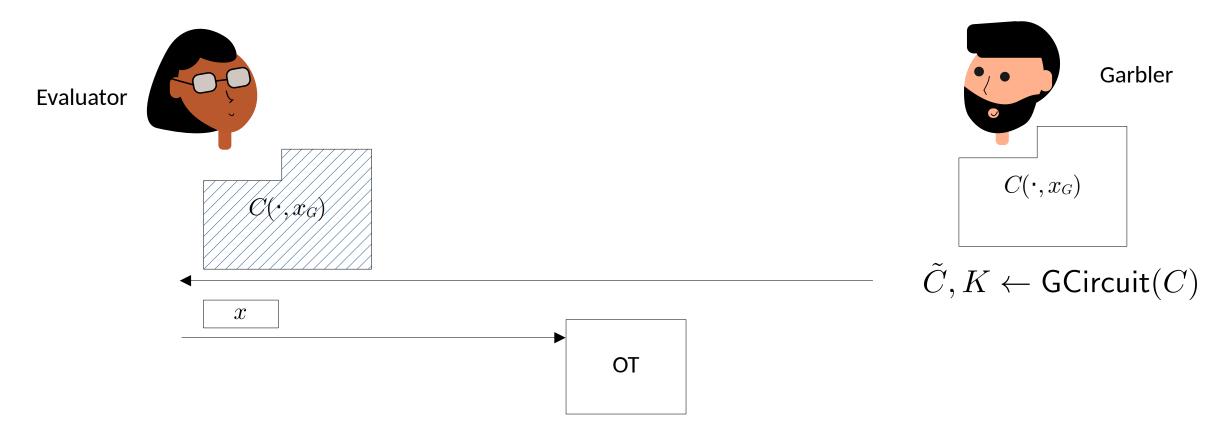


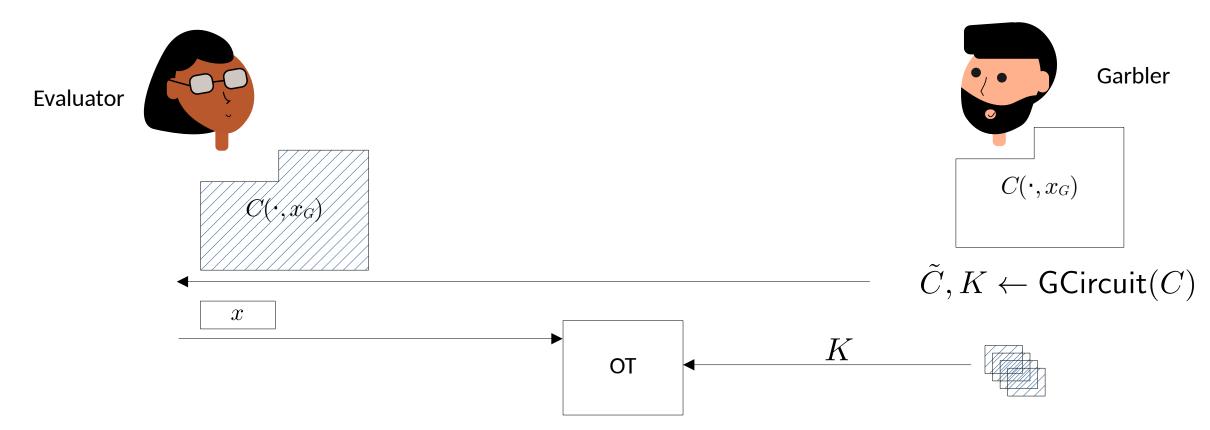


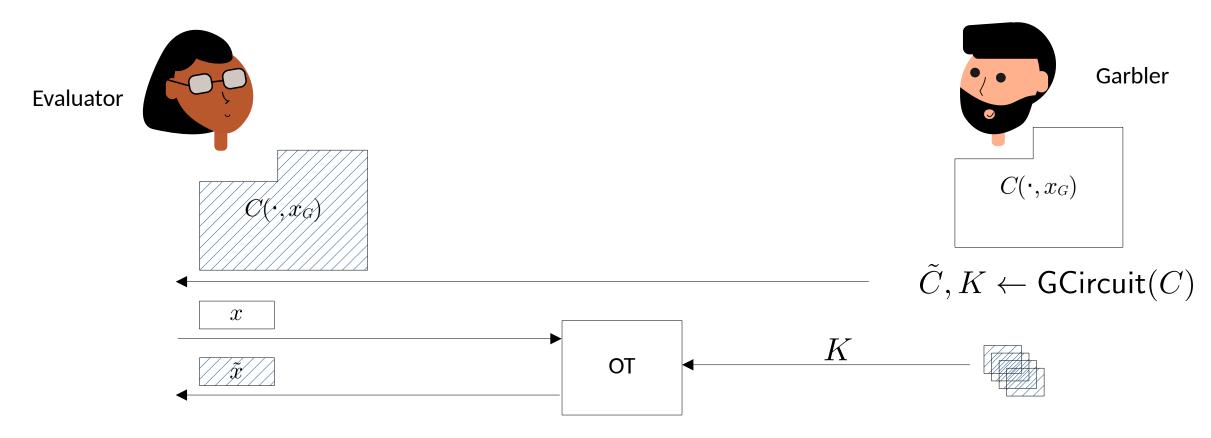


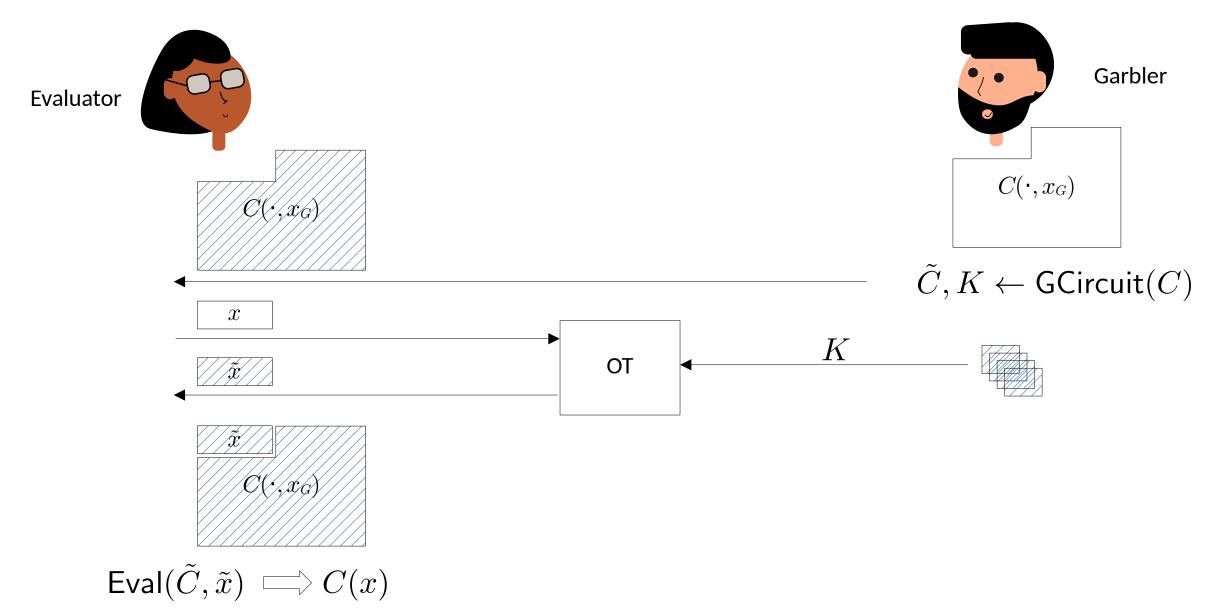
 $\tilde{C}, K \leftarrow \mathsf{GCircuit}(C)$

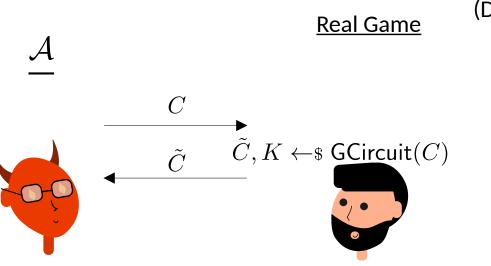




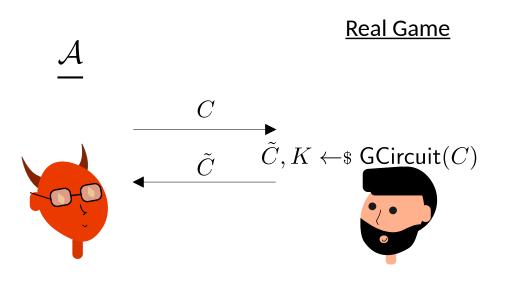


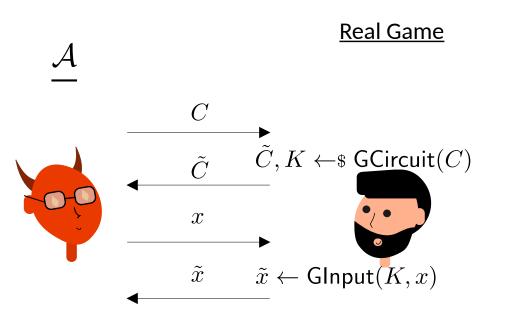


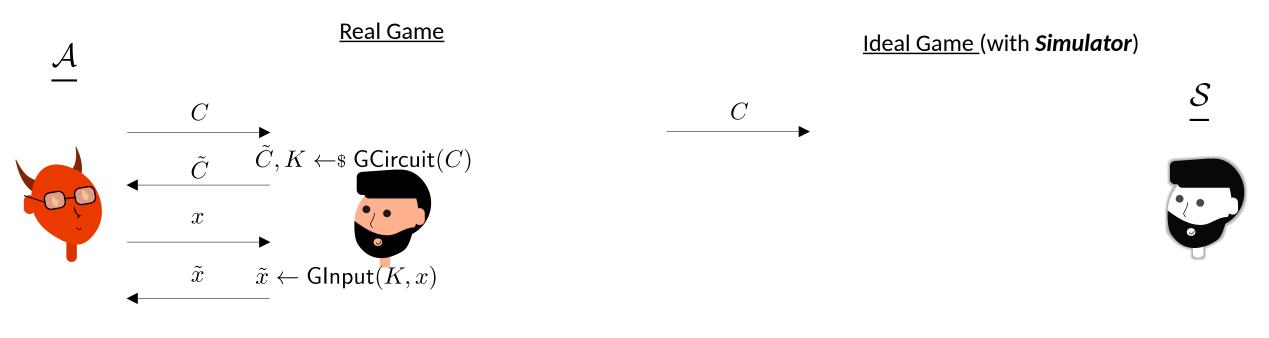


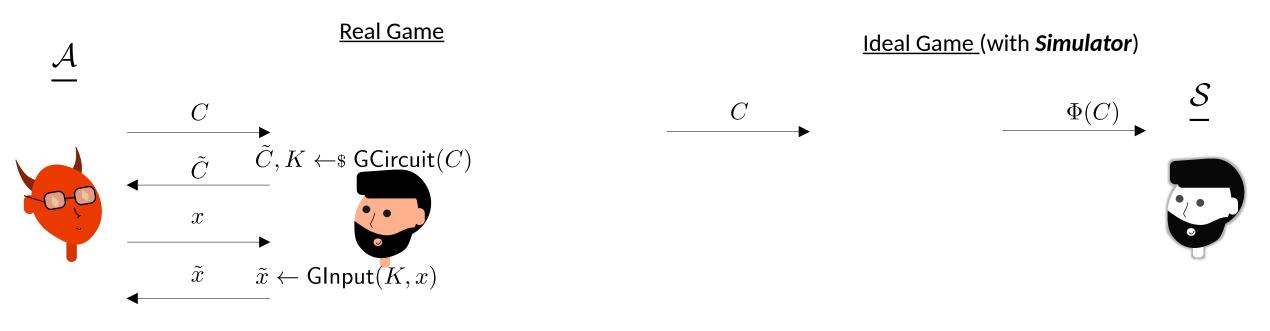


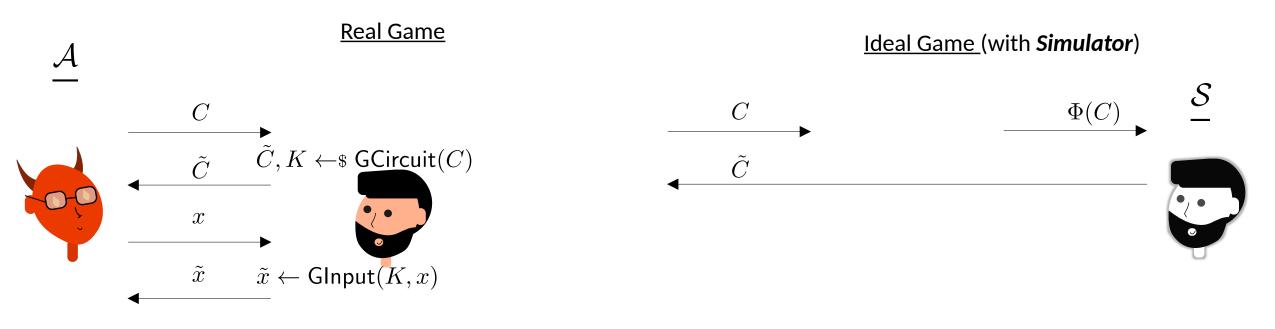
(Defined by Bellare, Hoang and Rogaway [BHR'12])

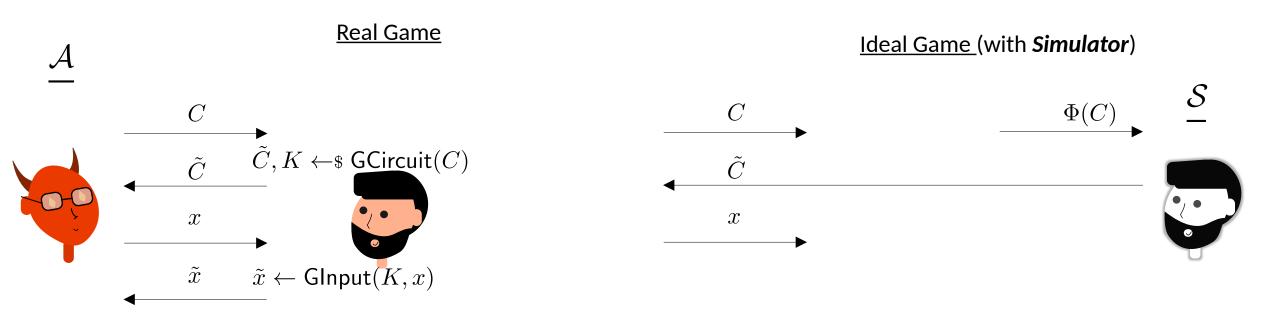


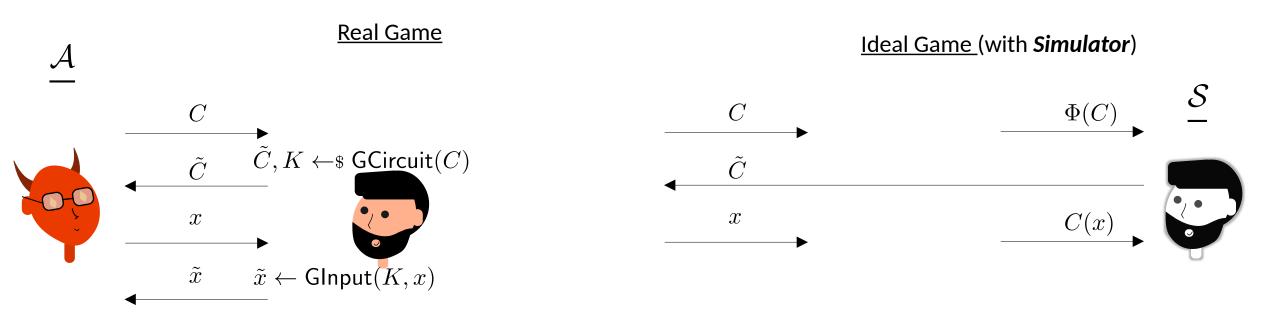


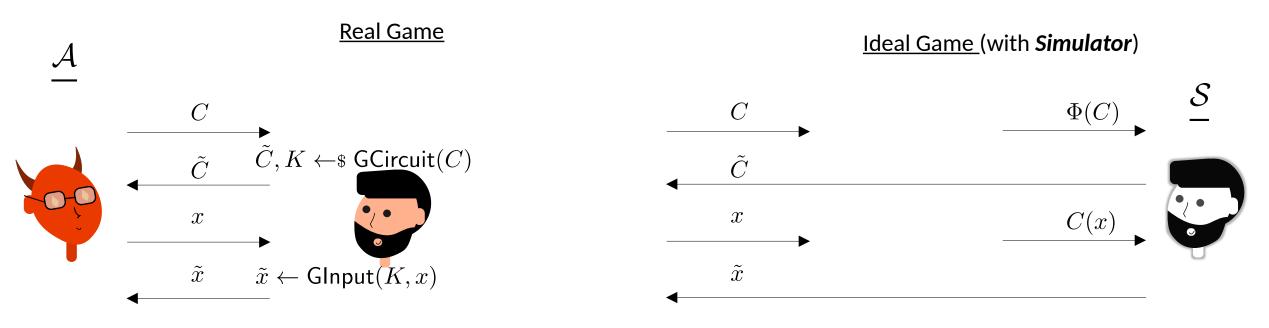


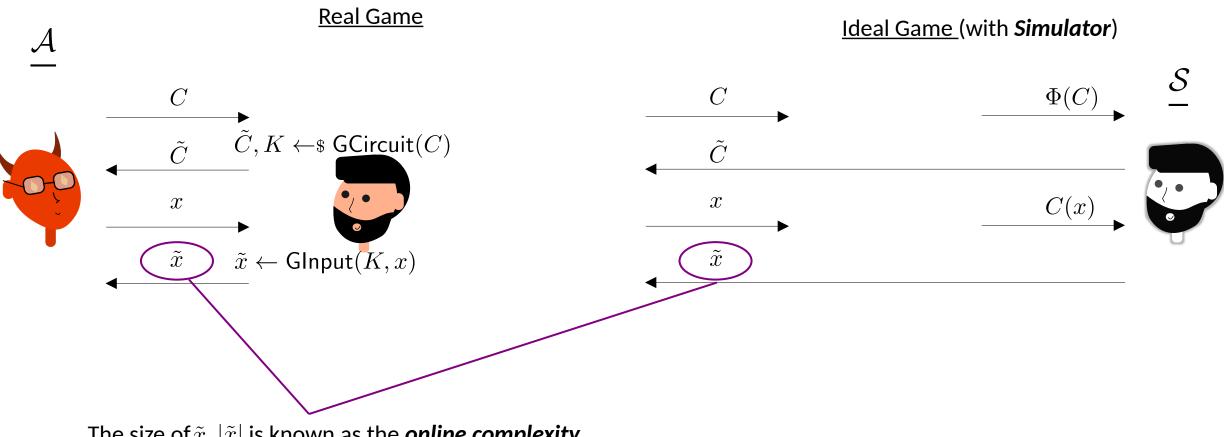




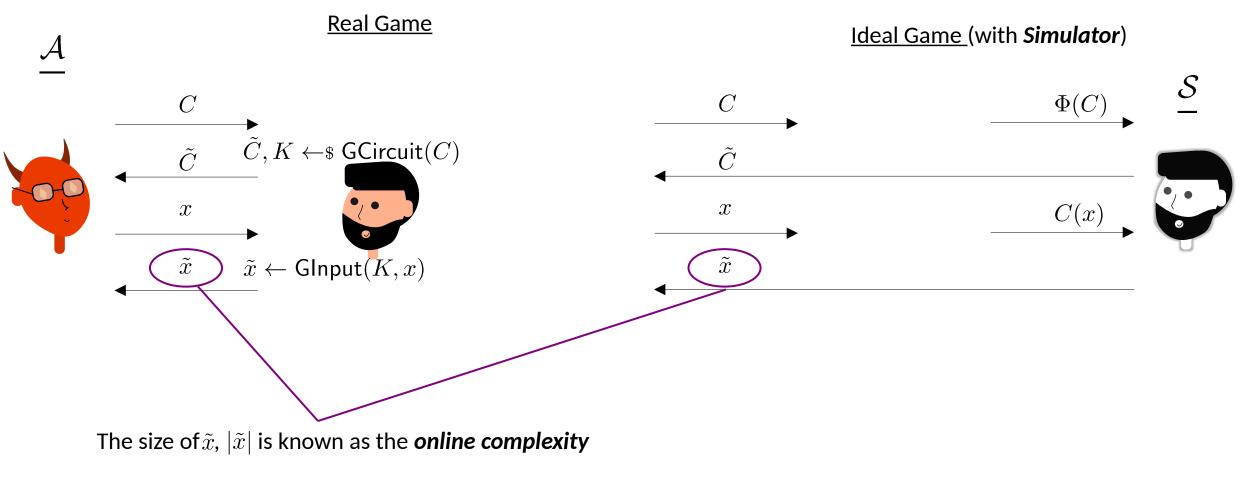




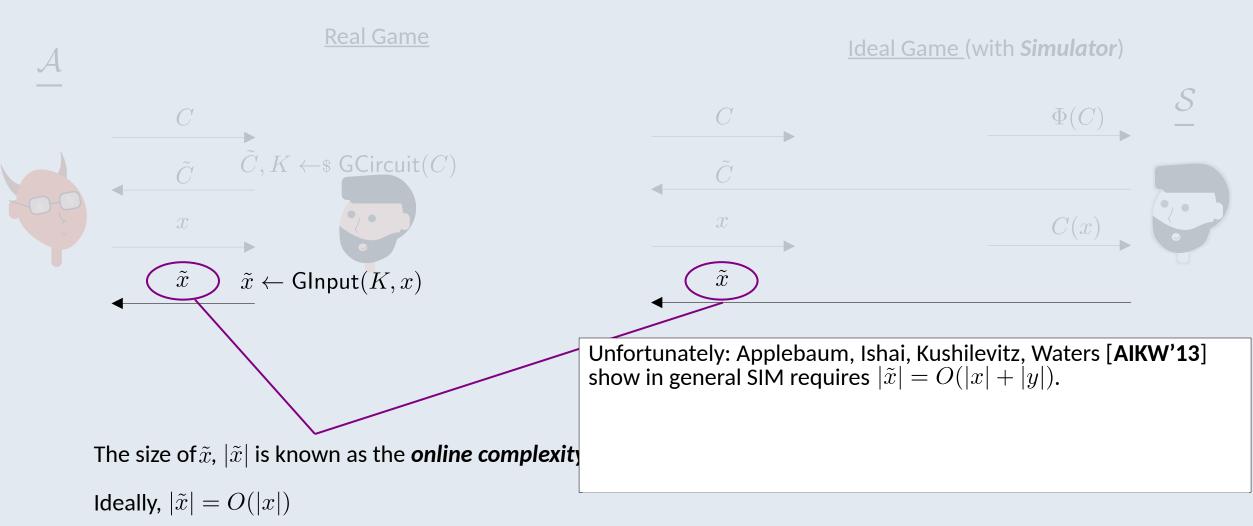


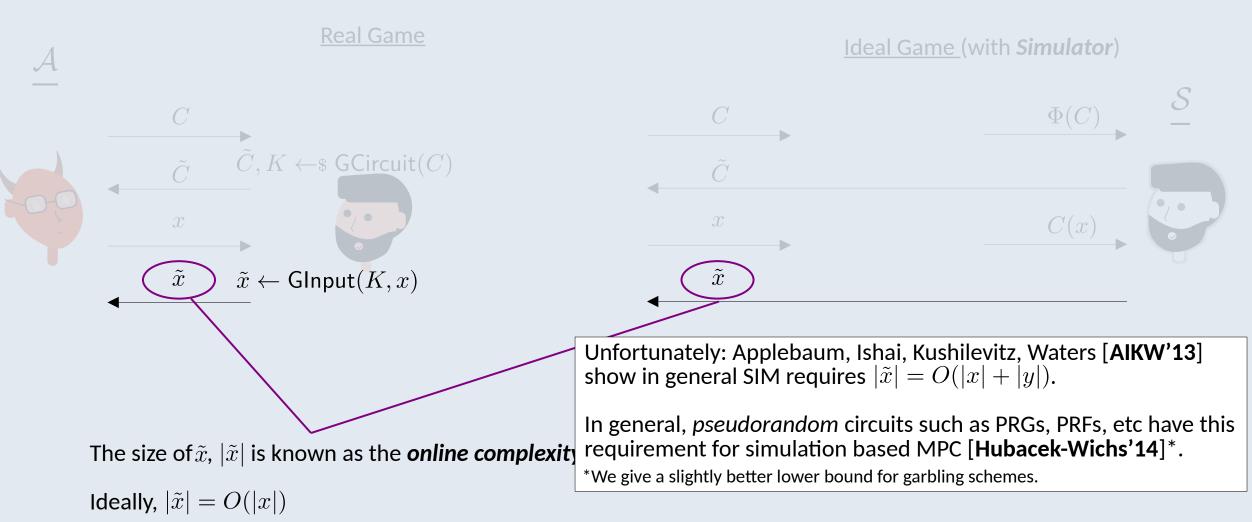


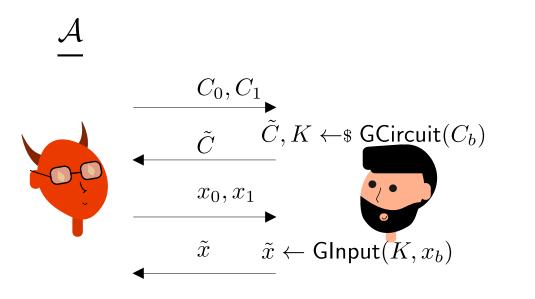
The size of \tilde{x} , $|\tilde{x}|$ is known as the **online complexity**



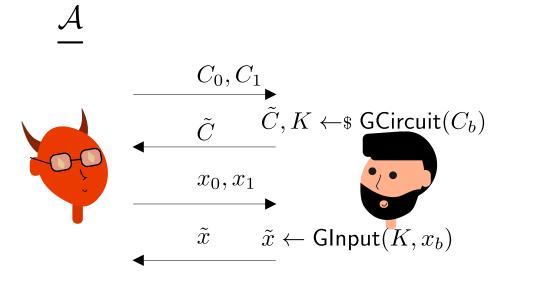
Ideally, $|\tilde{x}| = O(|x|)$





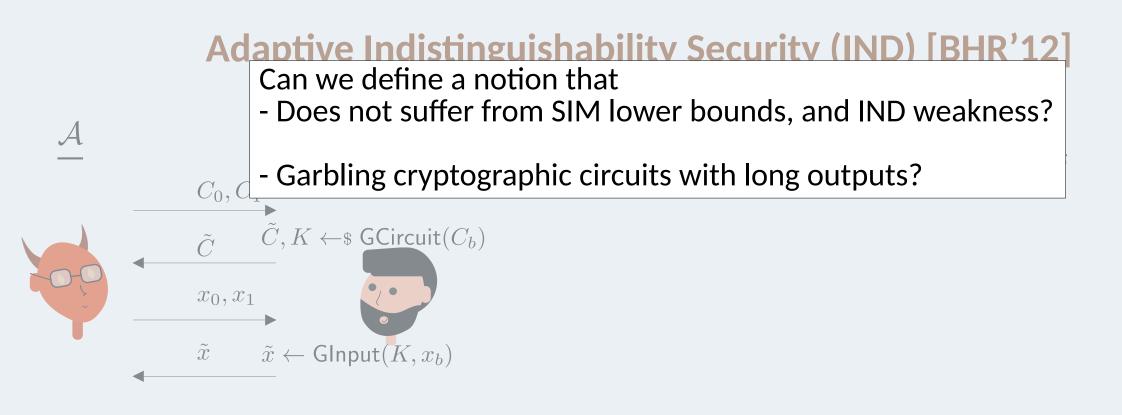


Requirement: $C_0(x_0) = C_1(x_1)$



Requirement: $C_0(x_0) = C_1(x_1)$

Seems **too** strong for *cryptographic circuits* i.e. only puncturable primitives.



Can we define a notion that

 C_0, C

- Does not suffer from SIM lower bounds, and IND weakness?

- Garbling cryptographic circuits with long outputs?

In fact, we want a distributional notion (Idea: Limit adversarial knowledge).

This has been a successful approach for defining things like:

Can we define a notion that

 C_0, C

- Does not suffer from SIM lower bounds, and IND weakness?

- Garbling cryptographic circuits with long outputs?

In fact, we want a distributional notion (Idea: Limit adversarial knowledge).

This has been a successful approach for defining things like:

1. Deterministic Public Key Encryption (Bellare, Boldyreva, O'Neill [**BBO'07**]): (Cannot allow adversary to pick the whole message)

Can we define a notion that

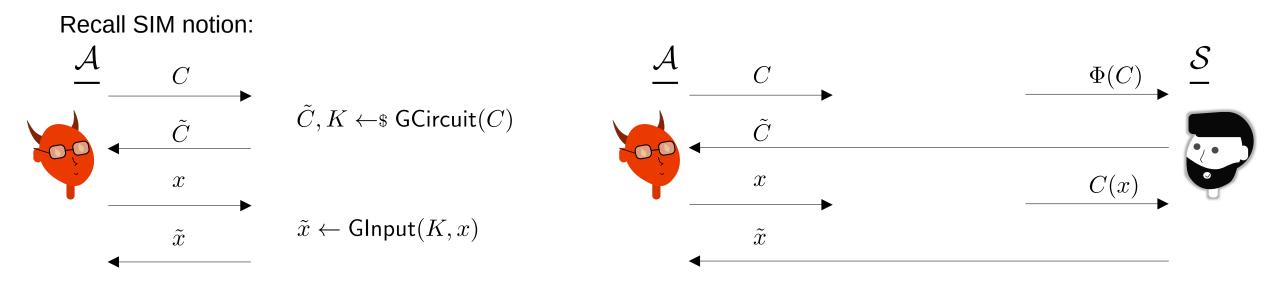
- Does not suffer from SIM lower bounds, and IND weakness?

- Garbling cryptographic circuits with long outputs?

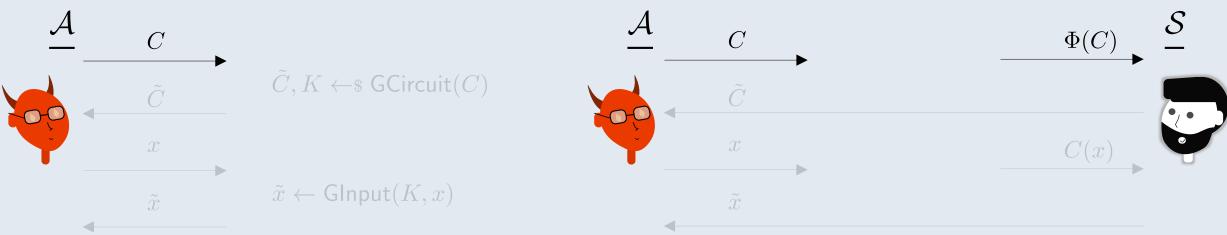
In fact, we want a distributional notion (Idea: Limit adversarial knowledge).

This has been a successful approach for defining things like:

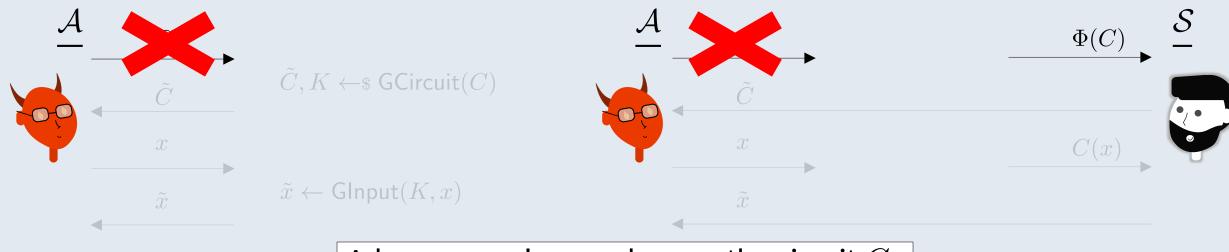
- 1. Deterministic Public Key Encryption (Bellare, Boldyreva, O'Neill [**BBO'07**]): (Cannot allow adversary to pick the whole message)
- 2. Distributional Zero Knowledge [Goldreich'93, DNRS'99, JKKR'17, Khurana'21]
 Random statement instead of *any* statement.



Our DSIM notion:

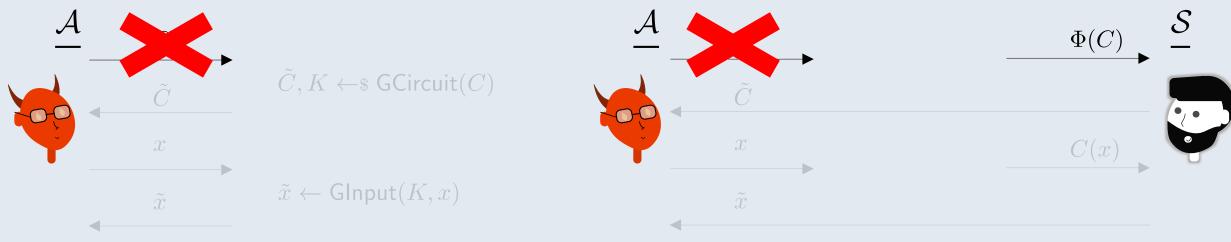


Our DSIM notion:



Adversary no longer chooses the circuit ${\cal C}$

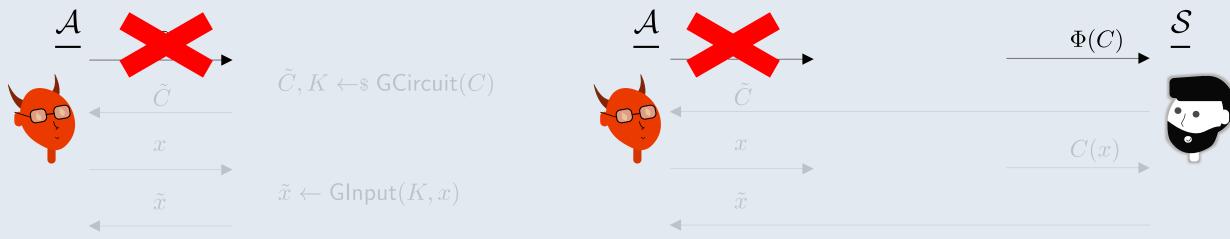
Our DSIM notion:



Adversary no longer chooses the circuit ${\cal C}$

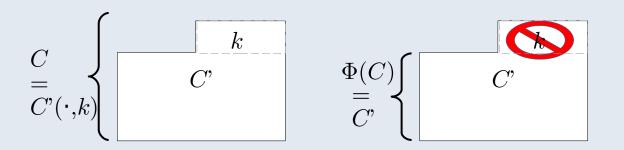
Instead, C comes from a sampler: $(C, \ \Phi(C), \ \mathcal{O}) \leftarrow \$ \operatorname{Sam}(1^{\lambda})$

Our DSIM notion:

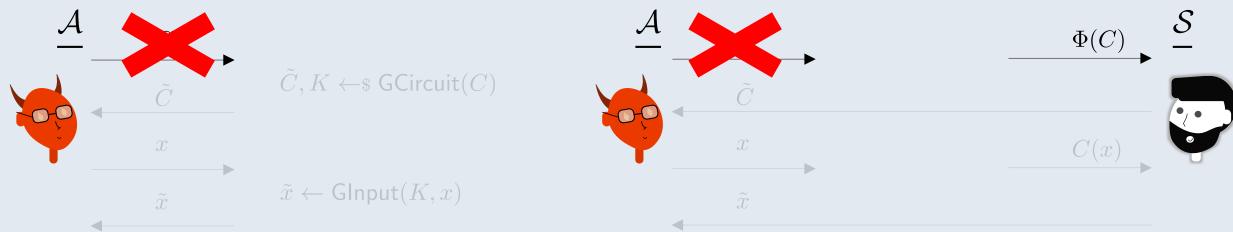


Adversary no longer chooses the circuit ${\cal C}$

Instead, C comes from a sampler: $(C, \ \Phi(C), \ \mathcal{O}) \leftarrow \$ \operatorname{Sam}(1^{\lambda})$

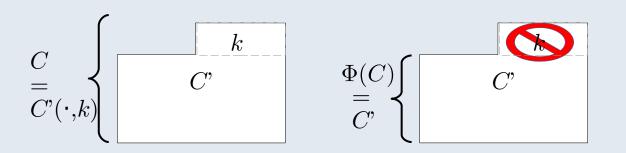


Our DSIM notion:



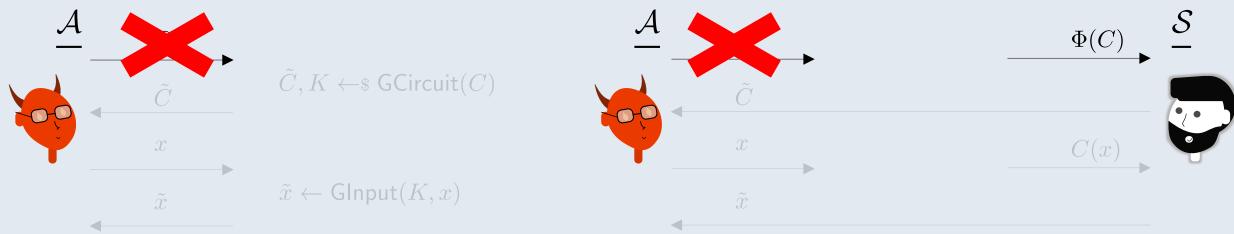
Adversary no longer chooses the circuit ${\cal C}$

Instead, C comes from a sampler: $(C, \ \Phi(C), \ \mathcal{O}) \leftarrow \$ \operatorname{Sam}(1^{\lambda})$



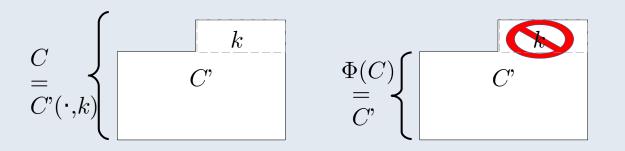
Think of $C = C'(\cdot, k)$ with public part $\Phi(C) = C$ and secret k.

Our DSIM notion:



Adversary no longer chooses the circuit ${\cal C}$

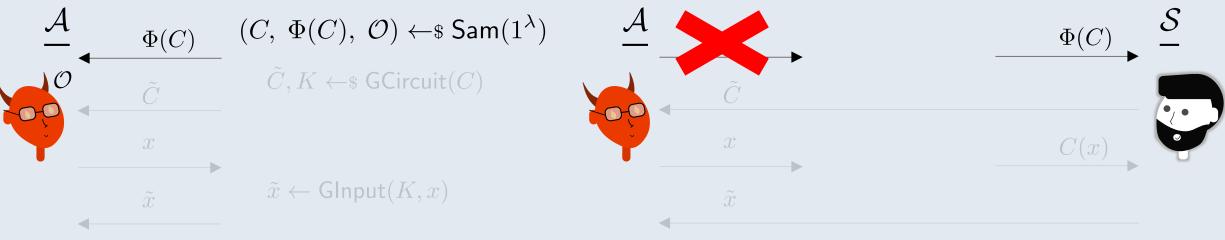
Instead, C comes from a sampler: $(C, \ \Phi(C), \ \mathcal{O}) \leftarrow \$ \operatorname{Sam}(1^{\lambda})$



Think of $C = C'(\cdot, k)$ with public part $\Phi(C) = C'$ and secret k.

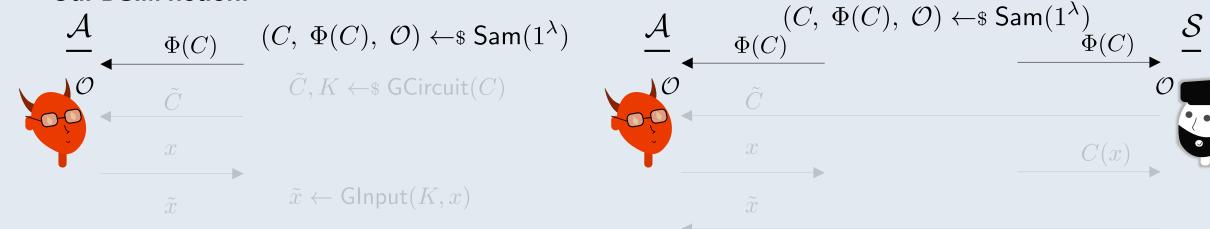
C is "cryptographic": If k unknown, $C(x,k) \approx C(0^{|x|},k)$

Our DSIM notion:



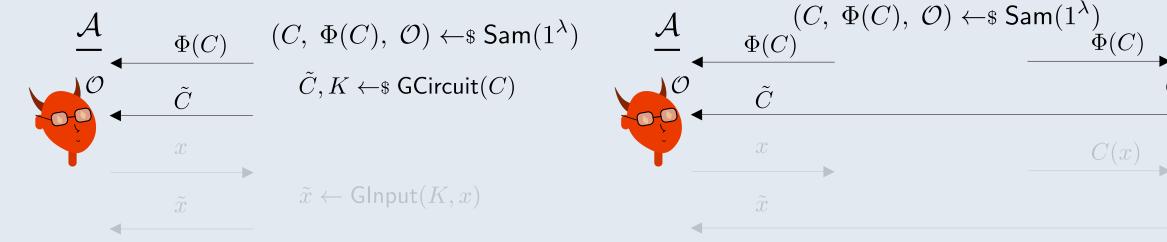
Instead, C comes from a sampler: $(C, \ \Phi(C), \ \mathcal{O}) \gets \$ \ \mathsf{Sam}(1^{\lambda})$

Our DSIM notion:

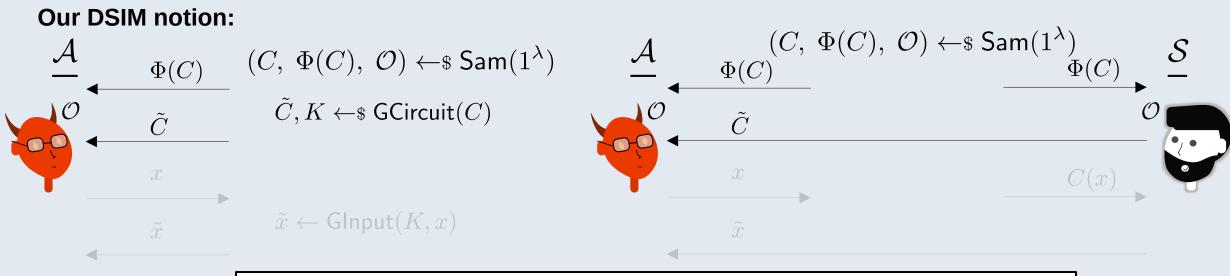


Instead, C comes from a sampler: $(C, \ \Phi(C), \ \mathcal{O}) \gets \$ \ \mathsf{Sam}(1^{\lambda})$

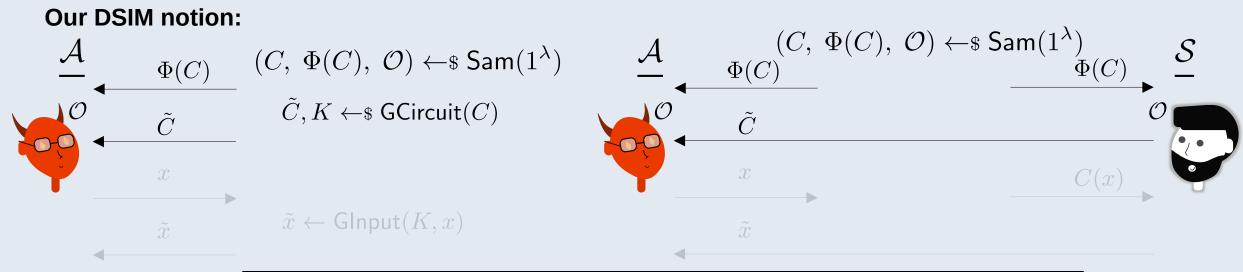
Our DSIM notion:



Instead, C comes from a sampler: $(C, \ \Phi(C), \ \mathcal{O}) \gets \$ \ \mathsf{Sam}(1^{\lambda})$

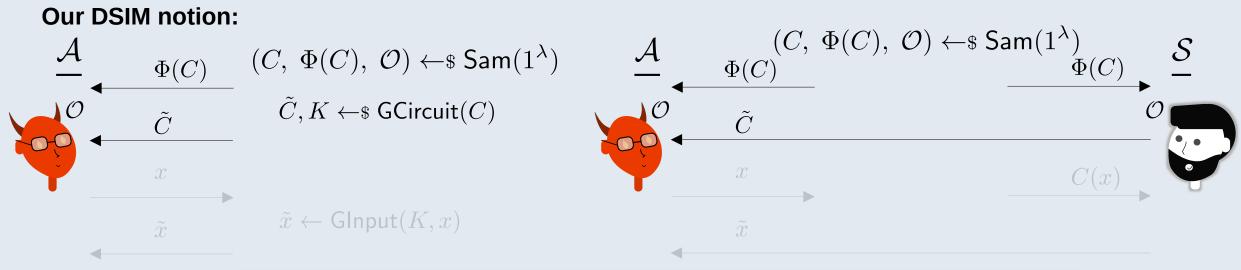


Next we make the simulator's consistency requirement flexible: (via leakage function $\Lambda(C,\!x)$)



Next we make the simulator's consistency requirement flexible: (via leakage function ${\cal A}(C,\!x)$)

In the extreme case (SIM) the simulator is given A(C,x) = C(x) since it needs to produce the exact same output.

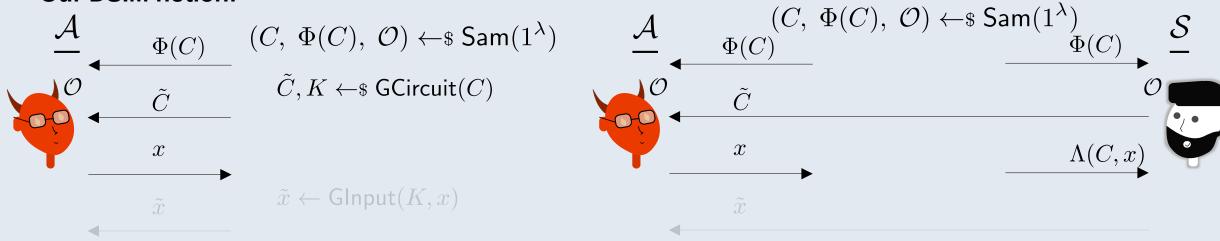


Next we make the simulator's consistency requirement flexible: (via leakage function $A(C\!,\!x)$)

In the extreme case (SIM) the simulator is given A(C,x) = C(x) since it needs to produce the exact same output.

In the other extreme we can make $\Lambda(C,x) = \emptyset$ for *pseudorandom outputs*

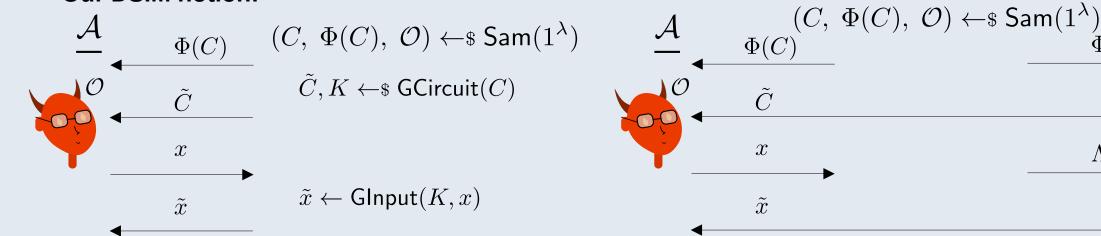
Our DSIM notion:

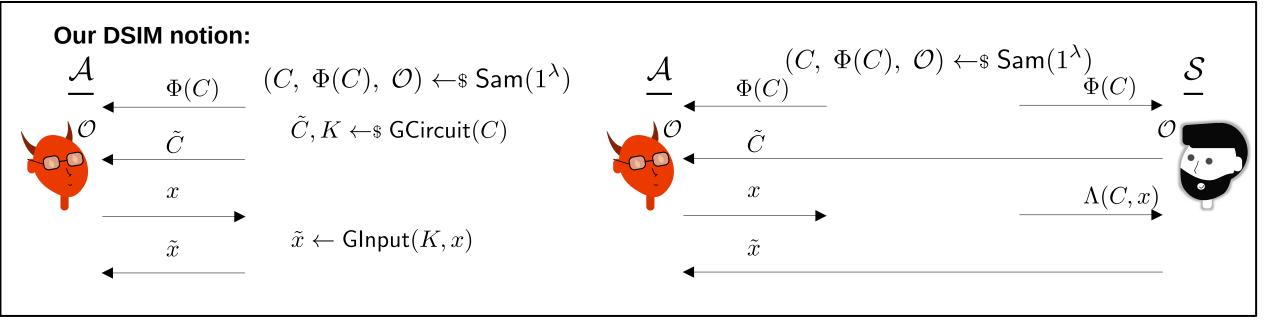


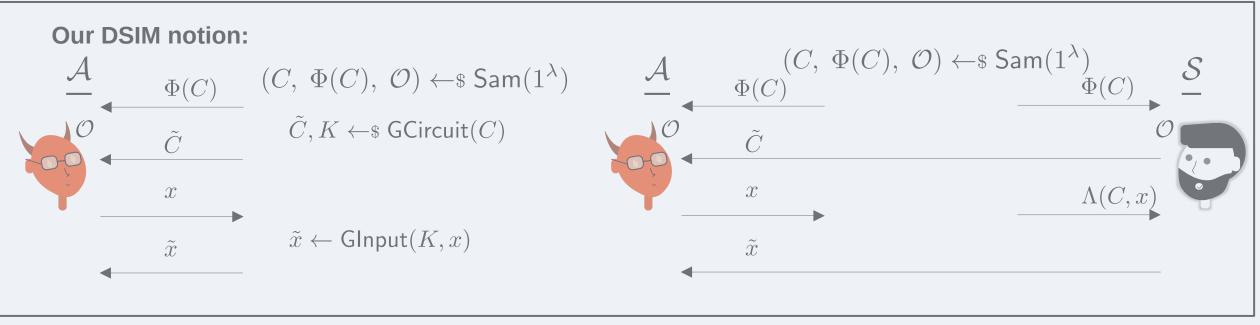
 $\Phi(C)$

 $\Lambda(C, x)$

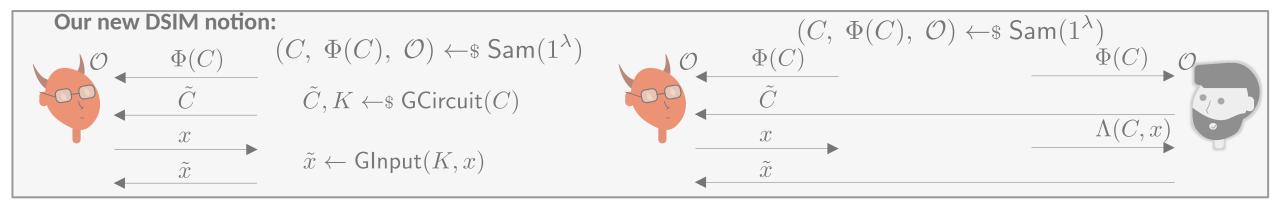
Our DSIM notion:





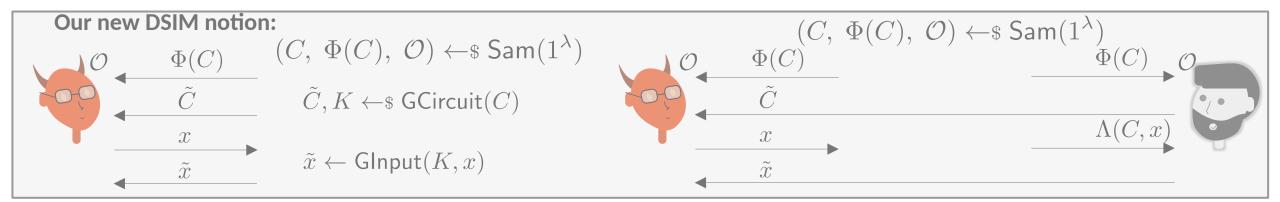


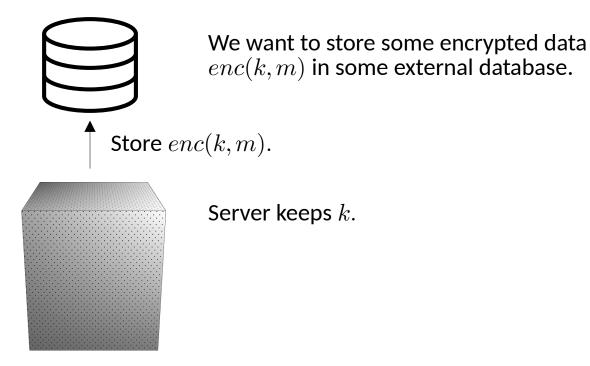
Let's look at an example application of DSIM, where we want to garble a length expanding cryptographic (encryption) circuit.

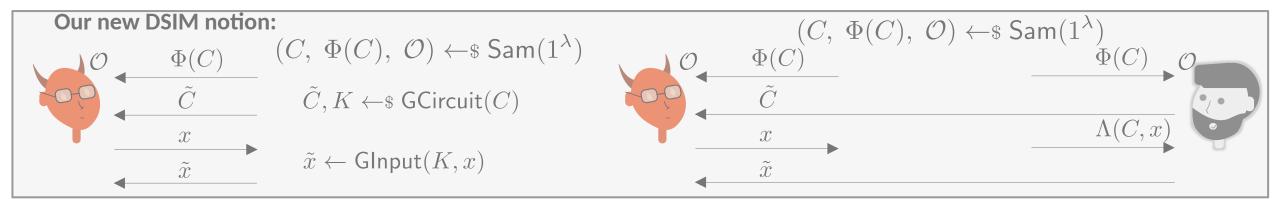


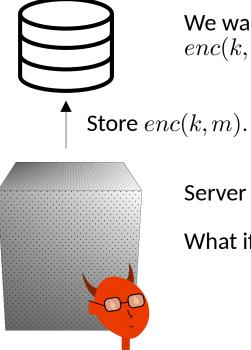


We want to store some encrypted data enc(k,m) in some external database.





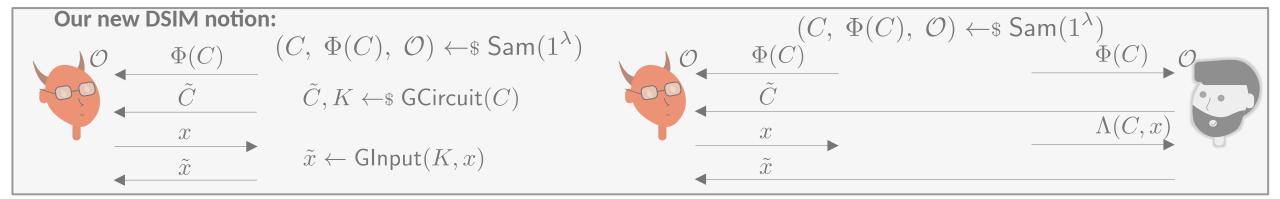


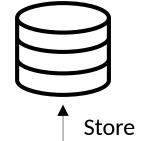


We want to store some encrypted data enc(k,m) in some external database.

Server keeps k.

What if it gets corrupted?





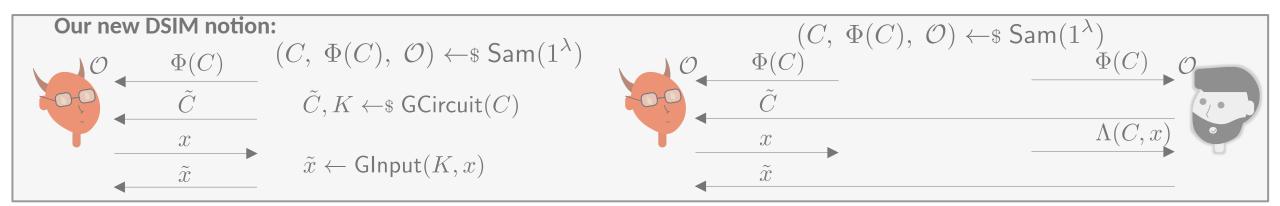
We want to store some encrypted data enc(k,m) in some external database.

Store enc(k,m).

Server keeps k.

What if it gets corrupted?

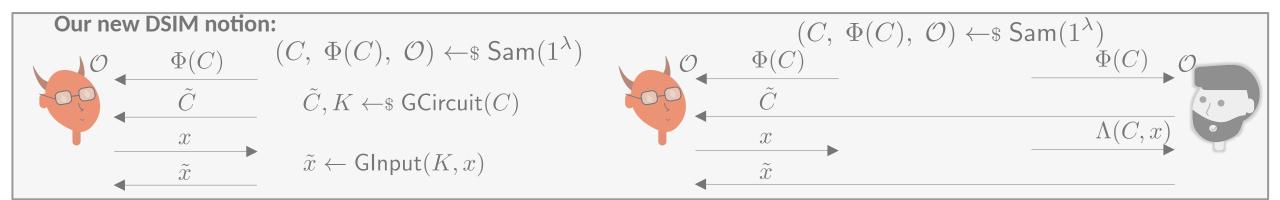
Solution: Secret share key k to many servers and hope that not all of them get corrupted.



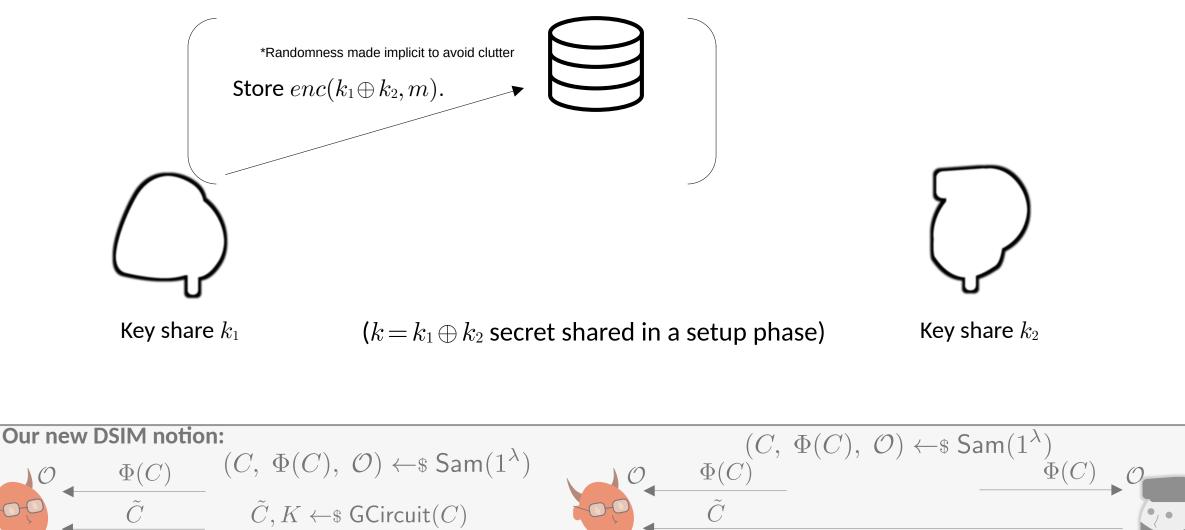
2-Party DSE Protocol



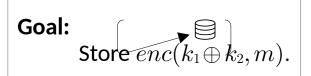




2-Party DSE Protocol







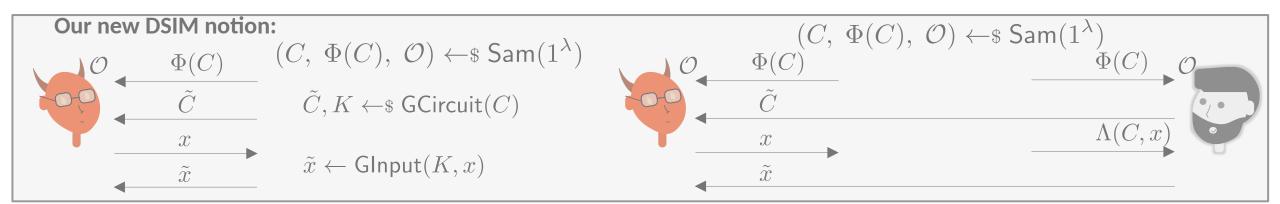


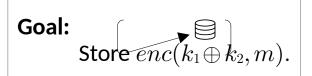
Key share k_2

2-Party DSE Protocol



Key share k_1





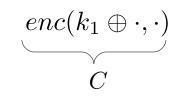
\bigcirc

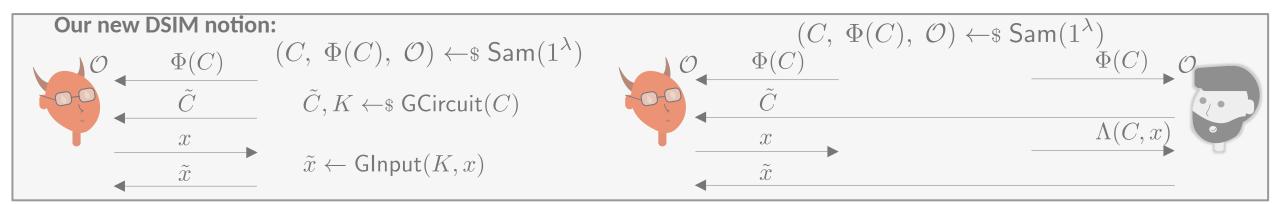
Key share k_2

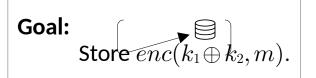
2-Party DSE Protocol



Key share k_1







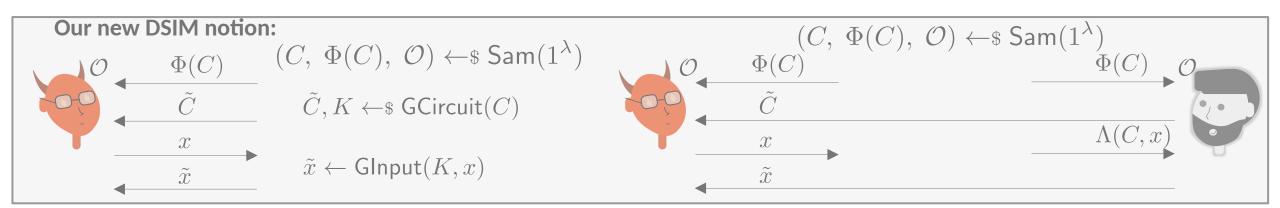


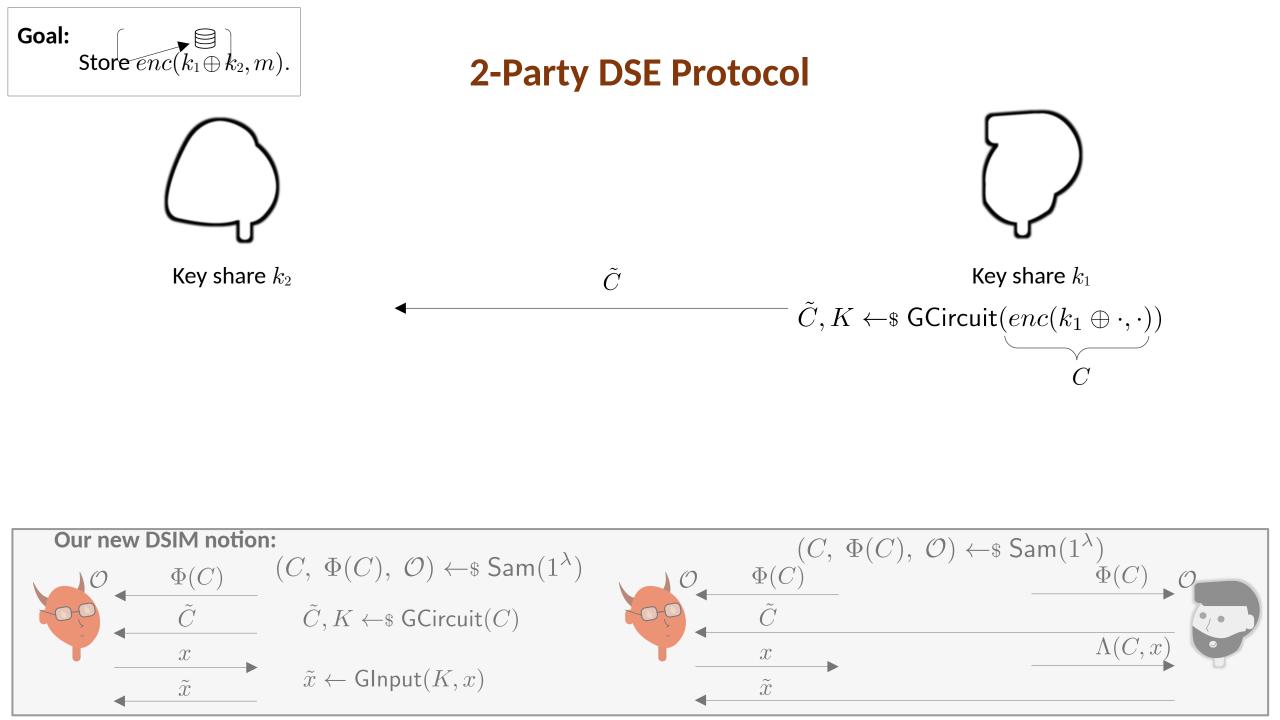
Key share k_2

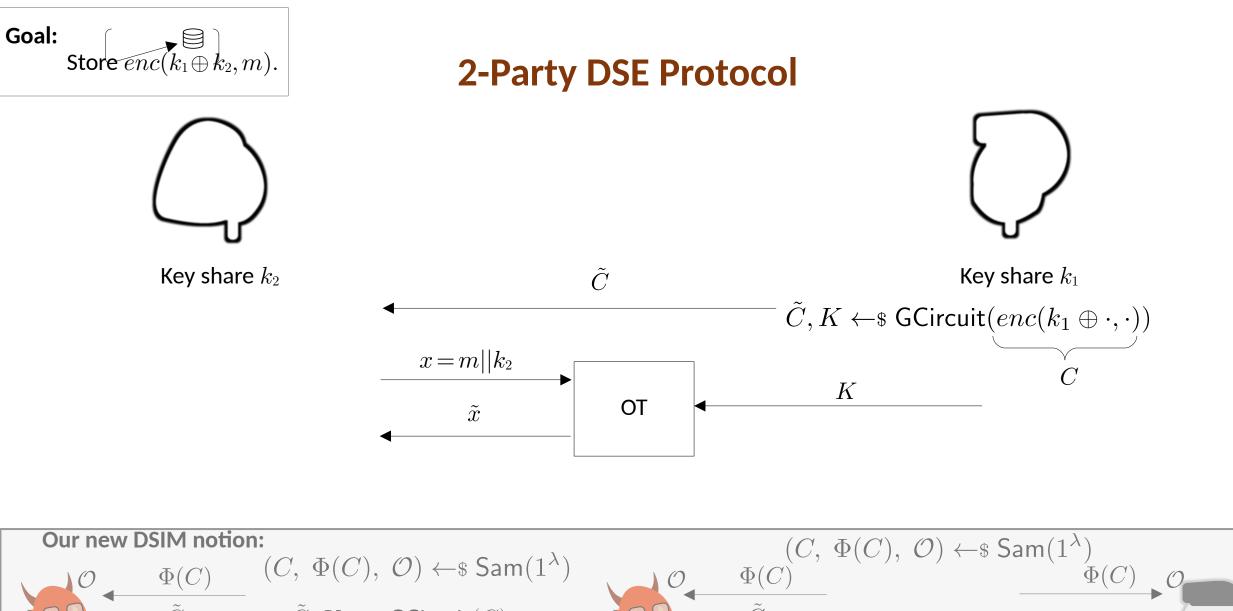
2-Party DSE Protocol

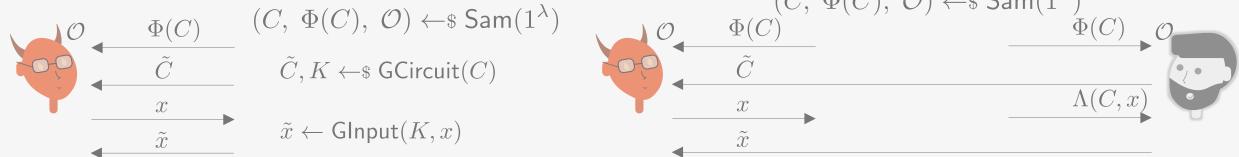


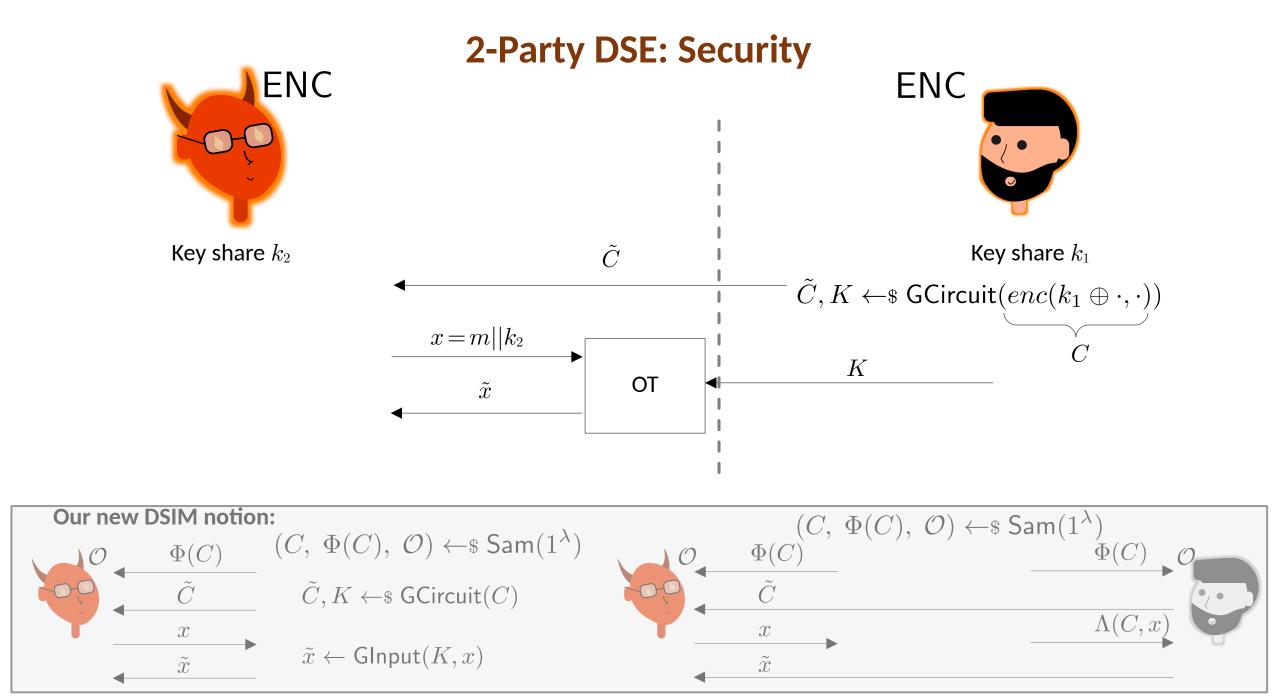
Key share k_1 $\tilde{C}, K \leftarrow \texttt{GCircuit}(enc(k_1 \oplus \cdot, \cdot))$ C

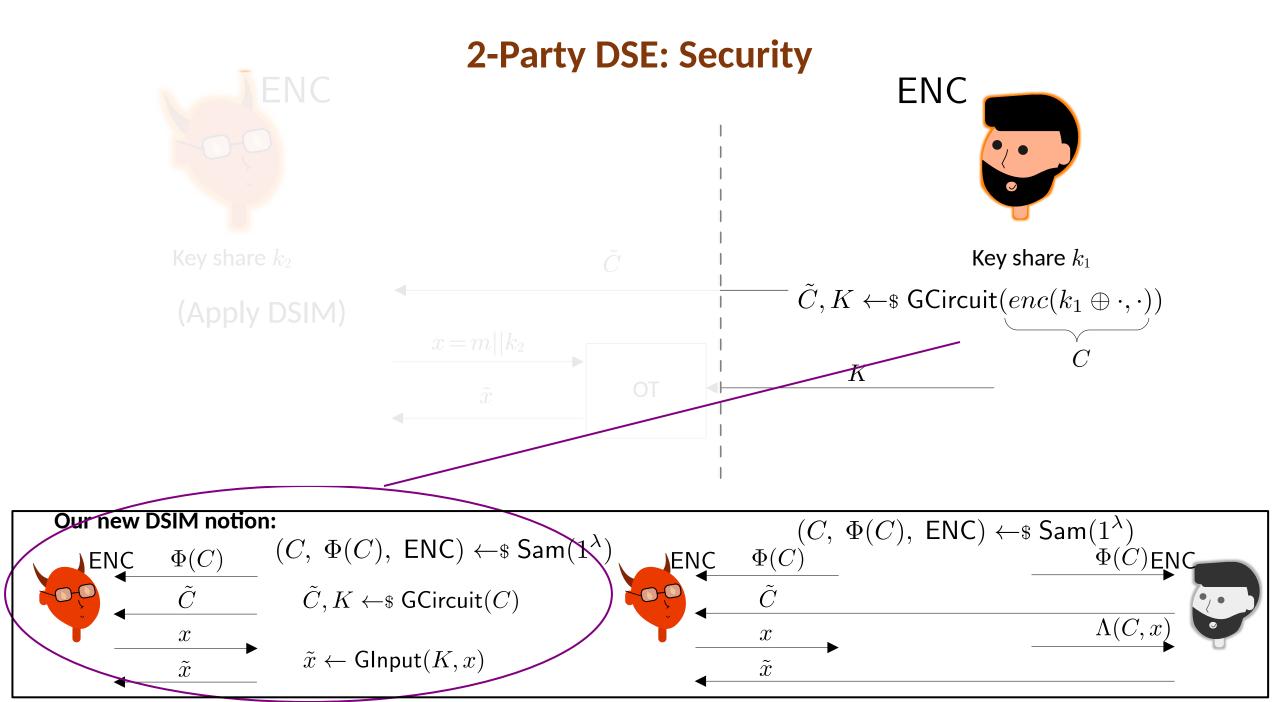


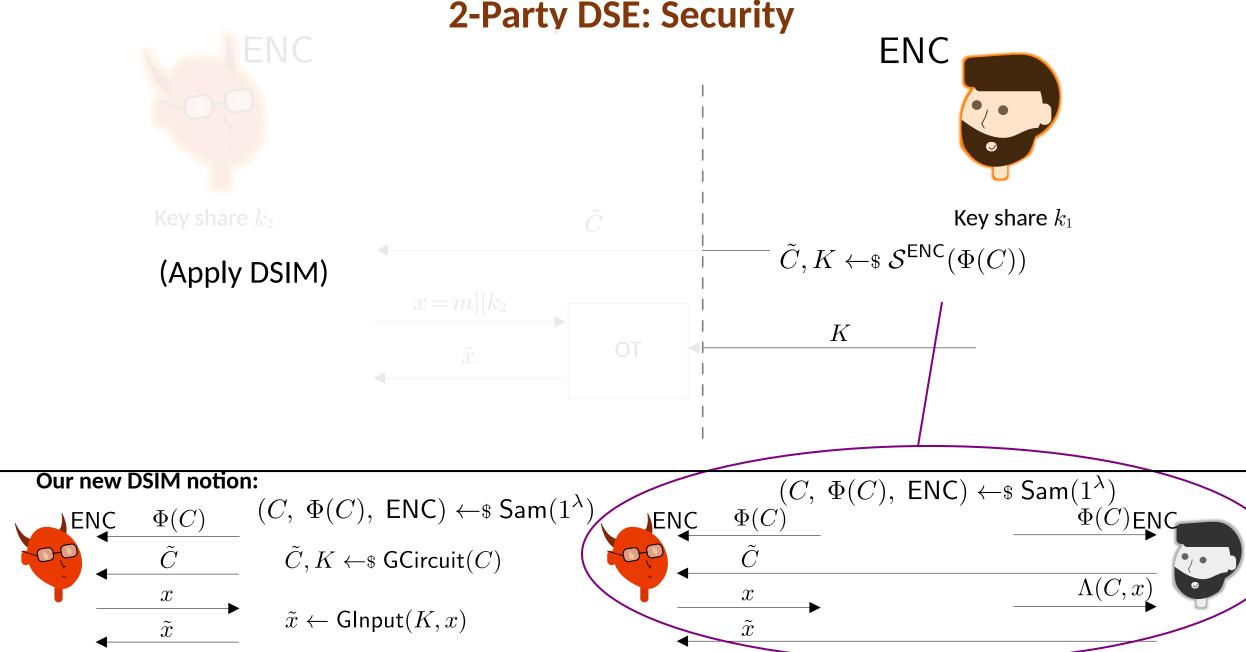






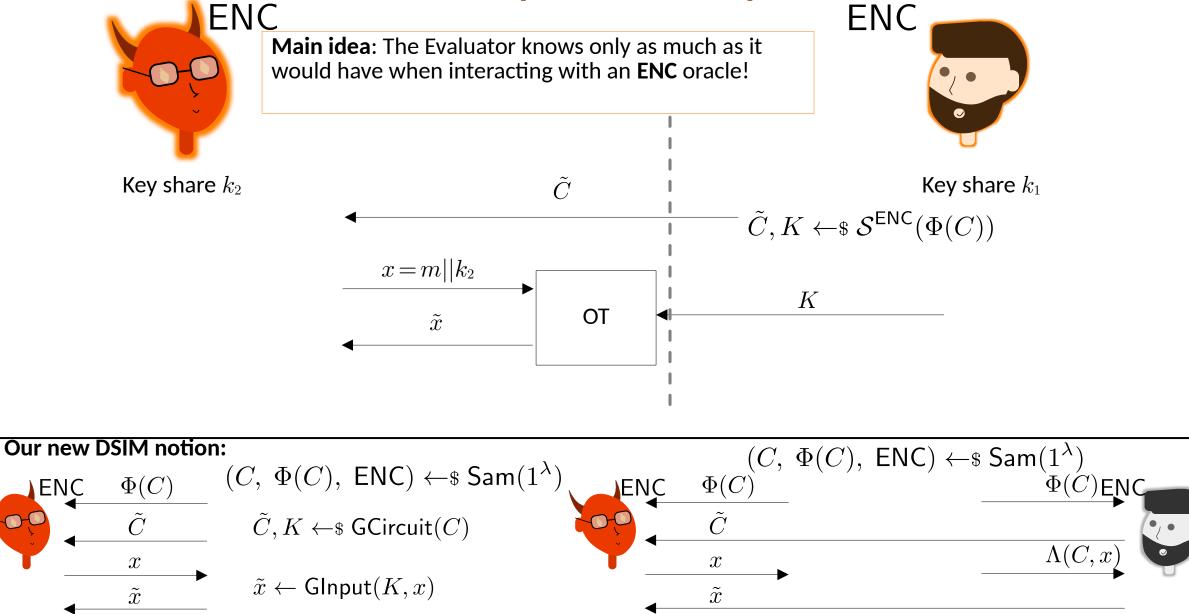






2-Party DSE: Security

2-Party DSE: Security





- **1.** DSIM Definition
- **2.** Application of DSIM to DSE



1. DSIM Definition

2. Application of DSIM to DSE

3. Bootstrapping: We show that $DSIM[NC0] \rightarrow DSIM[P/Poly]!$

Idea: We can represent a circuit as a randomized encoding (REs), which itself is of constant depth.



- 1. DSIM Definition
- **2.** Application of DSIM to DSE
- **3. Bootstrapping**: We show that $DSIM[NC0] \rightarrow DSIM[P/Poly]!$

Idea: We can represent a circuit as a randomized encoding (REs), which itself is of constant depth.

4. We observe that the *online complexity* of the Jafargholi-Scafuro-Wichs [**JSW'17**] construction for IND can be improved: O(|x|) instead of O(|x|+d).



- 1. DSIM Definition
- **2.** Application of DSIM to DSE
- **3. Bootstrapping**: We show that $DSIM[NC0] \rightarrow DSIM[P/Poly]!$

Idea: We can represent a circuit as a randomized encoding (REs), which itself is of constant depth.

4. We observe that the *online complexity* of the Jafargholi-Scafuro-Wichs [**JSW'17**] construction for IND can be improved: O(|x|) instead of O(|x|+d).

5. Tighter online complexity lower bounds for SIM but for garbling schemes (improvement of the Hubacek-Wichs [**HW'14**] bound for MPC) via pseudo-entropy.

Open Questions

- Can we construct DSIM (from reasonable, standard assumptions)? In particular can we construct DSIM[**NCO**]?
- Would DSIM have applications beyond MPC?