## A Framework for Statistically Sender Private OT with Optimal Rate

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## Oblivious Transfer

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Main Application: OT is complete for 2PC/MPC

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Lower bound: $k$ OTs need at least $2 k$ bits of communication

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Strongest security possible for OT with optimal rate?

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$\operatorname{Send}\left(m_{0}, m_{1}\right) \approx_{s} \operatorname{Send}\left(m_{b}, m_{b}\right)$

## Why SSP?

## Theory:

Best security in two rounds in plain model

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## Applications:

- Statistical zaps
- Circuit-private FHE
- Non-malleable commitments


## Our Results

Our Result: A two-round SSP OT with optimal rate in the plain model assuming DDH+LPN.

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Our Result: A two-round SSP OT with optimal rate in the plain model assuming DDH+LPN.

- Sender security: Statistical against malicious receivers
- Receiver security: DDH and LPN assumptions against semi-honest senders
- Communication Complexity: $2 k(1+o(1))$ for $k$ independent OT executions


## Blueprint [BBDP22]

## [BBDP22] building blocks:

- LPN
- Rate-1 LHE w/ circuit privacy
- PIR
- Co-PIR


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## Blueprint [BBDP22]

Download rate-1 OT
[DGI+19]

## Blueprint [BBDP22]

## Download rate-1 OT <br> [DGI+19] <br> Re-encryption step <br> Upload rate-1 using LPN

## Blueprint [BBDP22]



## Our construction: Blueprint

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OT with optimal rate


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- LPN


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## Our Construction:

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- Malicious Rate-1 LHE w/ circuit privacy
- SSP PIR
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SSP OT with optimal rate


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## SSP Co-PIR from DDH

## Co-Private Information Retrieval



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Receiver's message of size $|S| \cdot \operatorname{poly}(\lambda)$
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$\mathbf{D}_{j}$ for $j \in S$ is hidden from the receiver
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## Problems:

- Previous constructions from PPRF
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- From All-but-One Lossy Functions with computational complexity of $|\mathbf{D}|^{1+\varepsilon}$


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## Rate-1 SSP PIR



$$
\mathrm{q}=\operatorname{Enc}(i)
$$

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Efficiency: Size of $\quad=$ Size of $\mathbf{D}_{i}$

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$\begin{aligned} \text { Efficiency: } \quad \text { Size of } & =\text { Size of } \mathbf{D}_{i} \\ \text { Size of } h \quad & =\operatorname{poly}(\lambda)\end{aligned}$

## Rate-1 SSP PIR



Ext that extracts $i$
s.t.
$\operatorname{PIR} . \operatorname{Send}(q, \mathbf{D}) \approx_{s} \operatorname{PIR} . \operatorname{Send}\left(q,\left(\mathbf{D}_{i}, \ldots, \mathbf{D}_{i}\right)\right)$

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From DDH [ADD+22]
Efficiency: $\begin{aligned} \text { Size of } & =\text { Size of } \mathbf{D}_{i} \\ \text { Size of } \quad \mathbf{h} & =\operatorname{poly}(\lambda)\end{aligned}$

## Statistical 1-Query Co-PIR

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Rate-1 and SSP


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Given queries $\mathrm{q}_{1}, \mathrm{q}_{2}, \ldots, \mathrm{q}_{t}$ and 1 QCoPIR


1QCoPIR. $\operatorname{Send}\left(q_{3}, \mathbf{D}_{2}\right)$

Rate-1 if $t=o(|\mathbf{D}|)$


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## SSP

## Recap

- Main Result: two-round SSP OT with optimal rate from DDH + LPN.
- Main building block: SSP Co-PIR from DDH


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## Thanks!

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