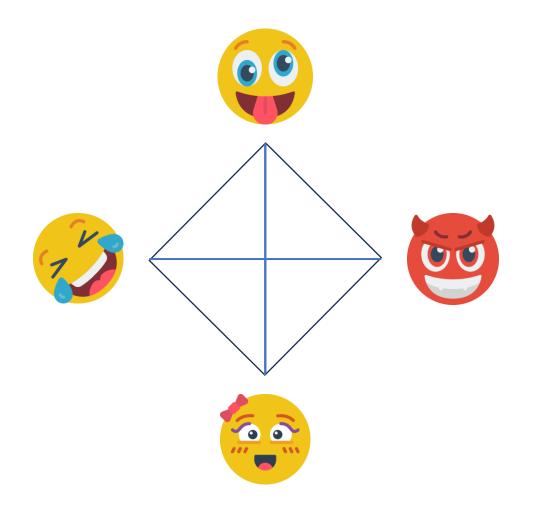
Perfectly-Secure MPC with Constant Online Communication Complexity

Yifan Song Tsinghua University & Shanghai Qi Zhi Institute Xiaxi Ye Tsinghua University

Multiparty Computation



Setting

- *n* parties
- *t* corrupted parties
- Optimal resilience: n = 3t + 1
- Synchronous network

Goal

• Perfect security

Communication Complexity

| Reference | Overall Communication | Online Communication | Security | Adversary |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| [BH08] | $O(C \cdot n + D \cdot n^2 + n^3)$ | $O(C \cdot n + D \cdot n^2 + n^3)$ | Optimal | Malicious with GOD |
| [GLS19] | $O(C \cdot n + n^3)$ | $O(C \cdot n + n^3)$ | Resilience $n = 3t + 1$ | |

|*C*|: circuit size, *D*: circuit depth, *n*: number of parties, counted by field elements

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| [DN07] | $O(C \cdot n)$ | $O(C \cdot n)$ | Optimal | Semi-honest |
| [EGPS22] | $O(C \cdot n)$ | <i>O</i> (<i>C</i>) | Resilience $n = 2t + 1$ | |

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Is it possible to construct a perfectly secure MPC protocol with GOD

such that the online communication complexity per gate is O(1)

while the overall communication remains O(n)?

Why Constant Online Communication?

• Online efficiency is important as the preprocessing phase which <u>only</u> <u>depends on the circuit size</u> can be done in the idle time.

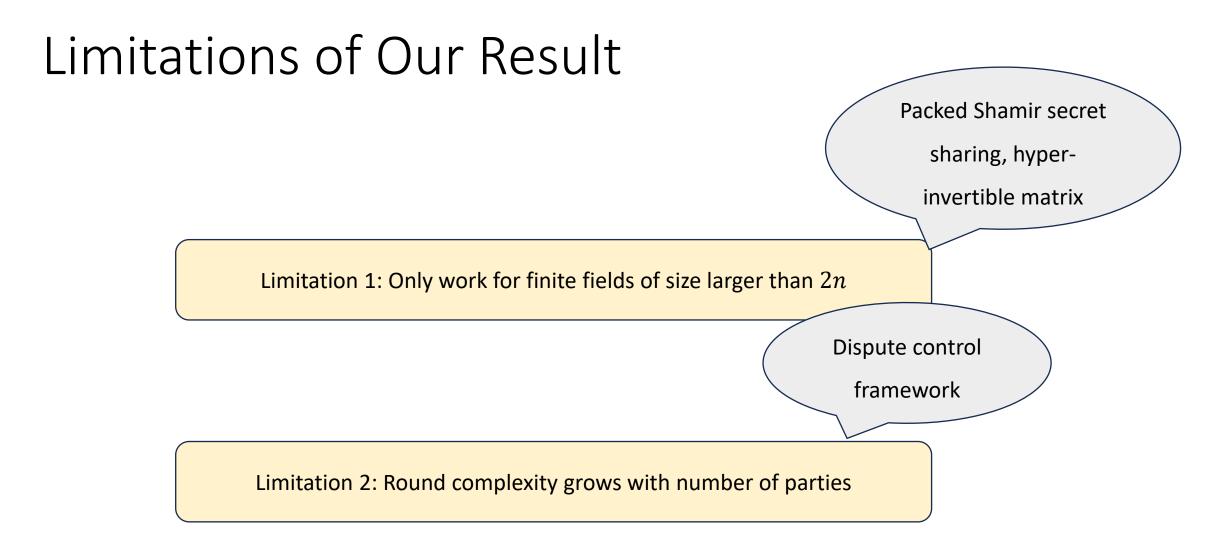
 Amortized online communication complexity per party <u>decreases</u> as the increase of the number of parties!

Our Result

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| Our result | $O(C \cdot n + D \cdot n^2 + n^5)$ | $O(C + D \cdot n + n^5)$ | $n = 3t \mp 1$ | |
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| [EGPS22] | $O(C \cdot n)$ | <i>O</i> (<i>C</i>) | Resilience n = 2t + 1 | |

Theorem.

Let n = 3t + 1. For any arithmetic circuit C over \mathbb{F} of size $|\mathbb{F}| \ge 2n$ of size |C| and depth D, there is an information-theoretic MPC protocol against a fully malicious adversary controlling at most t corrupted parties with perfect security. The communication is $O(|C| + D \cdot n + n^5)$ elements for the online phase and $O(|C| \cdot n + D \cdot n^2 + n^4)$ elements for the offline phase.



A Relative Mention – Round complexity

• A line of works [ALR11, AAY22, AAPP23] focuses on optimizing

communication without O(n) overhead in the round complexity.

| Reference | Overall Communication | Online Communication | Round complexity | Security |
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| [AAPP23] | $O(C \cdot n + D \cdot n^2 + n^4)$ | | O(D) | n = 3t + 1 |
| [GLS19] | $O(C \cdot n + n^3)$ | $O(C \cdot n + n^3)$ | O(D+n) | Malicious with |
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• [GLS19] removes the quadratic communication overhead in the

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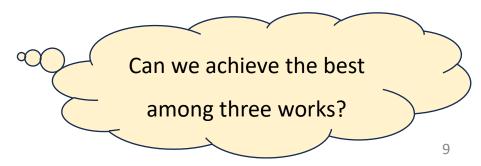
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Outline

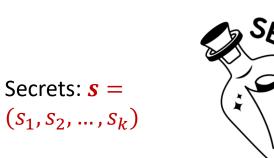
• Review: semi-honest protocol in [EGPS22]

• Towards full security via dispute control:

verification + identifying dispute pairs

• Towards general circuits via sharing transformation

Packed Shamir Secret Sharing



Parameters:

- pack size k
- degree-(t + k 1)

Use a degree-(t + k - 1) polynomial:

- Each share is an evaluation point of this polynomial.
- Any *t* shares are independent of the secrets.
- Any t + k shares can reconstruct the secrets.

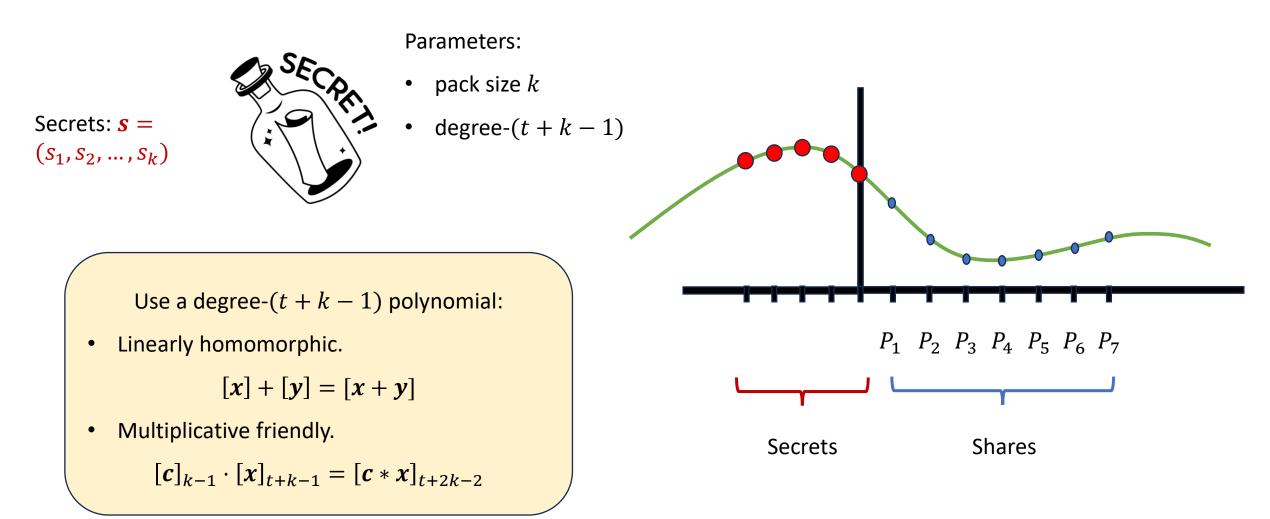
11

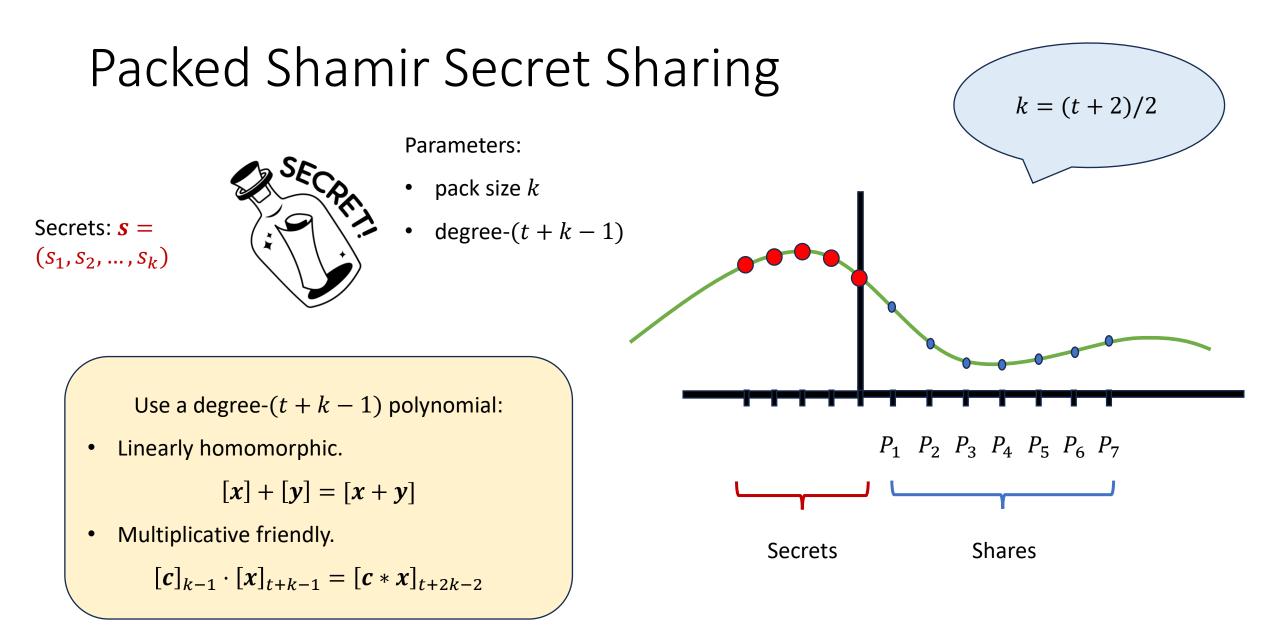
 P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4 P_5 P_6 P_7

Shares

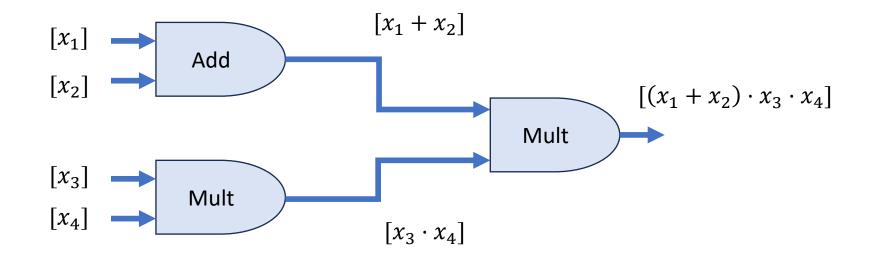
Secrets

Packed Shamir Secret Sharing

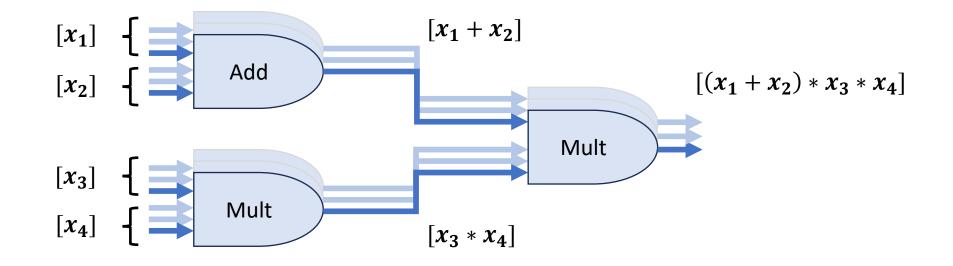




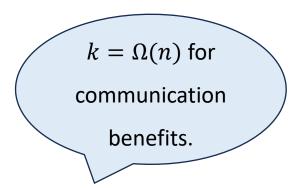
Generic Approach

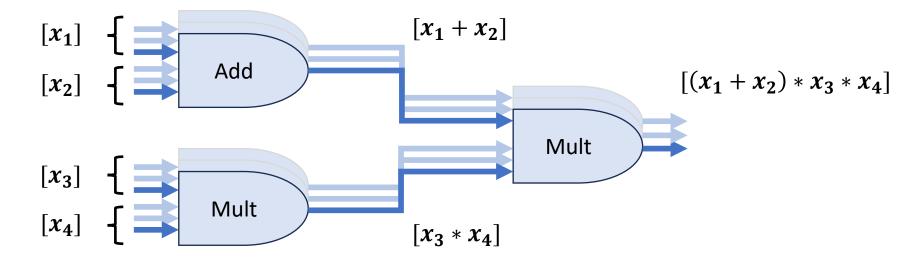


Generic Approach (SIMD Circuit)



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Multiplication

- Preprocessing: $([a]_{t+k-1}, [b]_{t+k-1}, [c]_{t+k-1})$
- Input: $[x]_{t+k-1}, [y]_{t+k-1}$.





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$$[x + a]_{t+k-1} = [x]_{t+k-1} + [a]_{t+k-1}$$
$$[y + b]_{t+k-1} = [y]_{t+k-1} + [b]_{t+k-1}$$



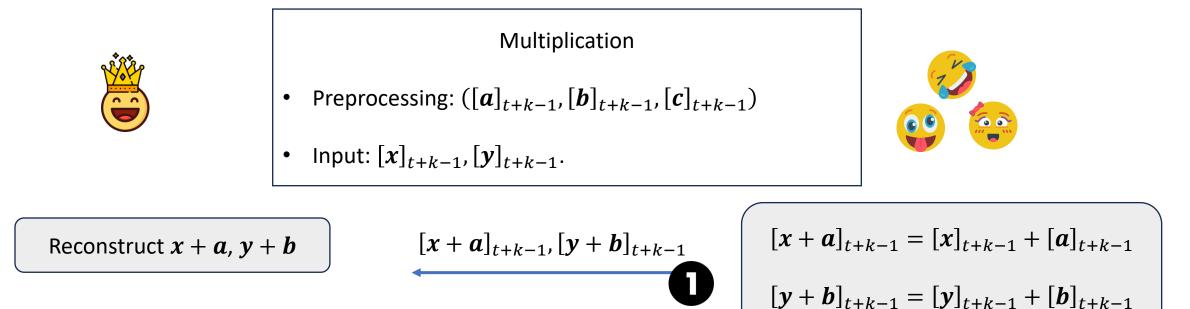
Multiplication

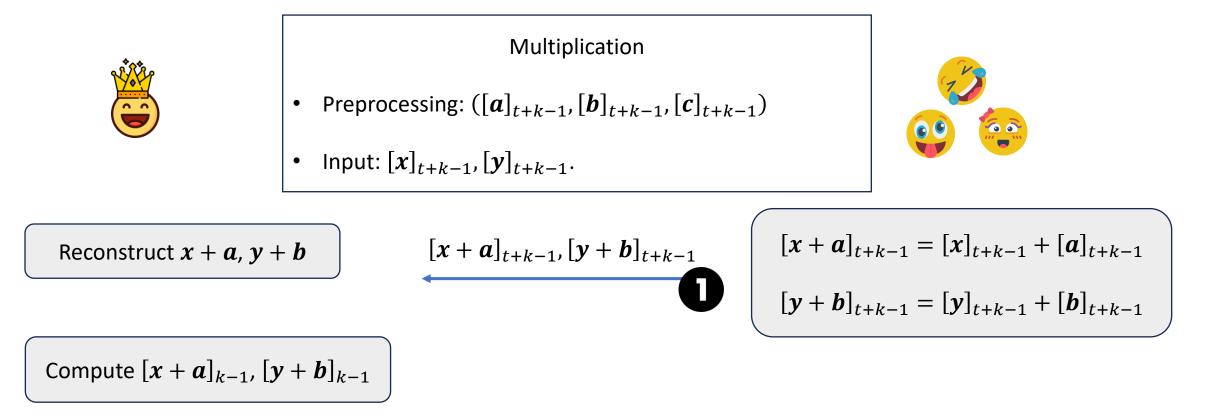
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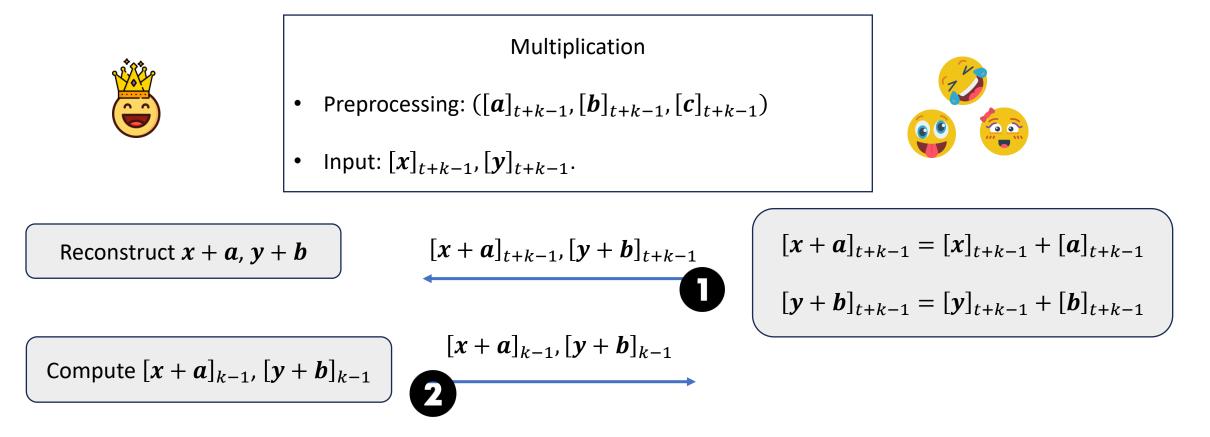


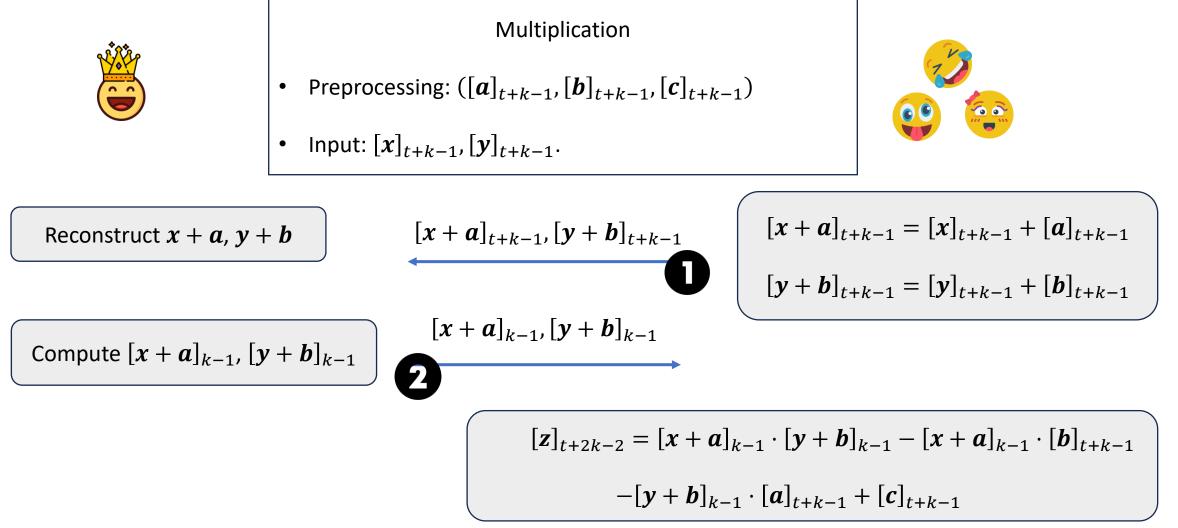
$$[x+a]_{t+k-1}, [y+b]_{t+k-1}$$

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Degree Reduction

- Preprocessing: $([r]_{t+2k-2}, [r]_{t+k-1})$.
- Output: $[x * y]_{t+k-1}$





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$$[\mathbf{z} + \mathbf{r}]_{t+2k-2} = [\mathbf{z}]_{t+2k-2} + [\mathbf{r}]_{t+2k-2}$$



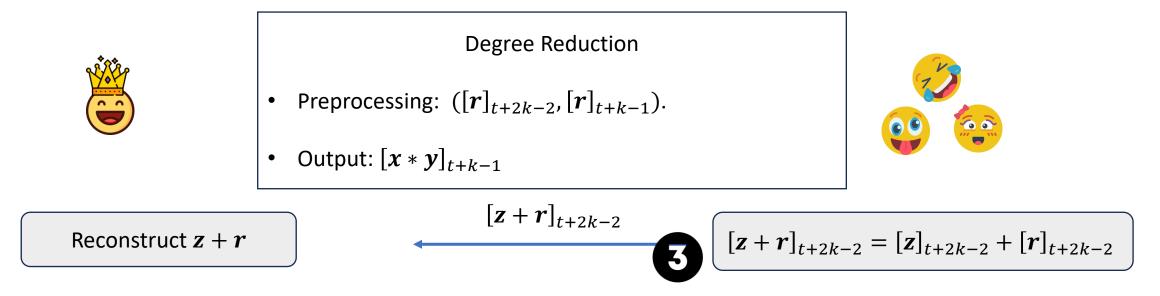
Degree Reduction

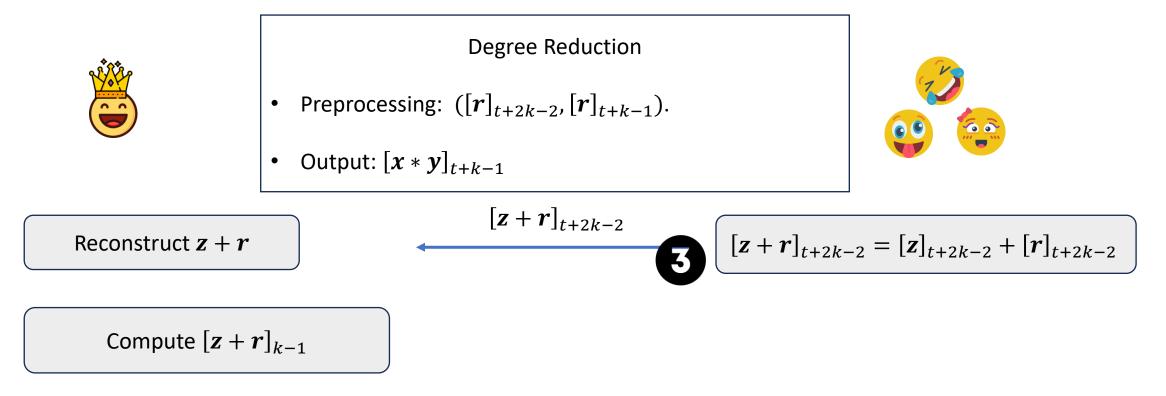
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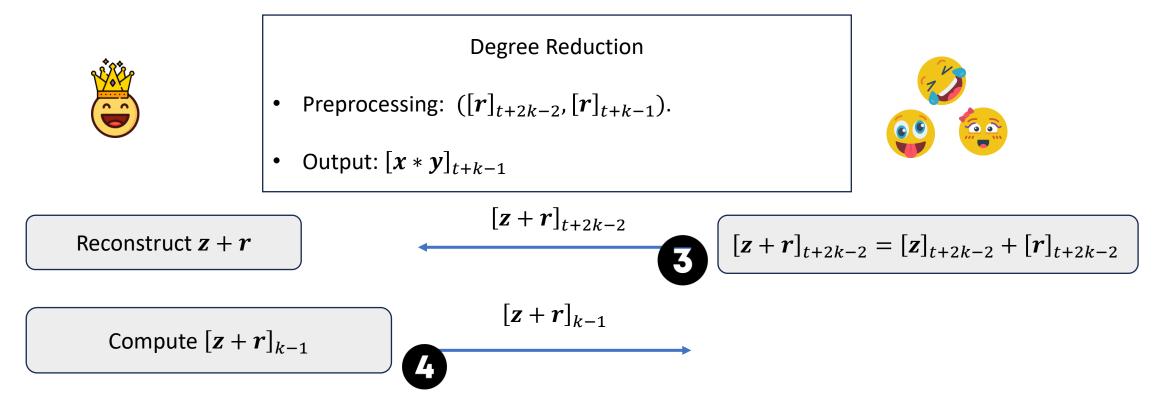


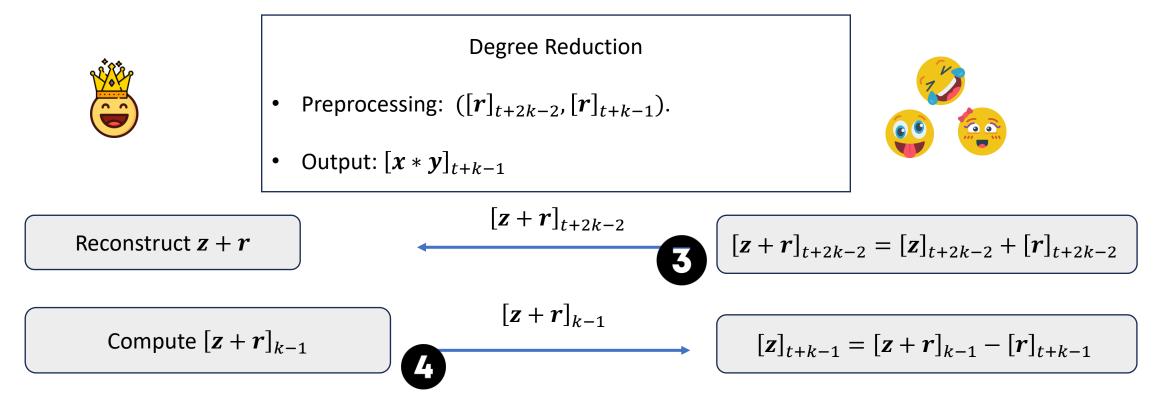
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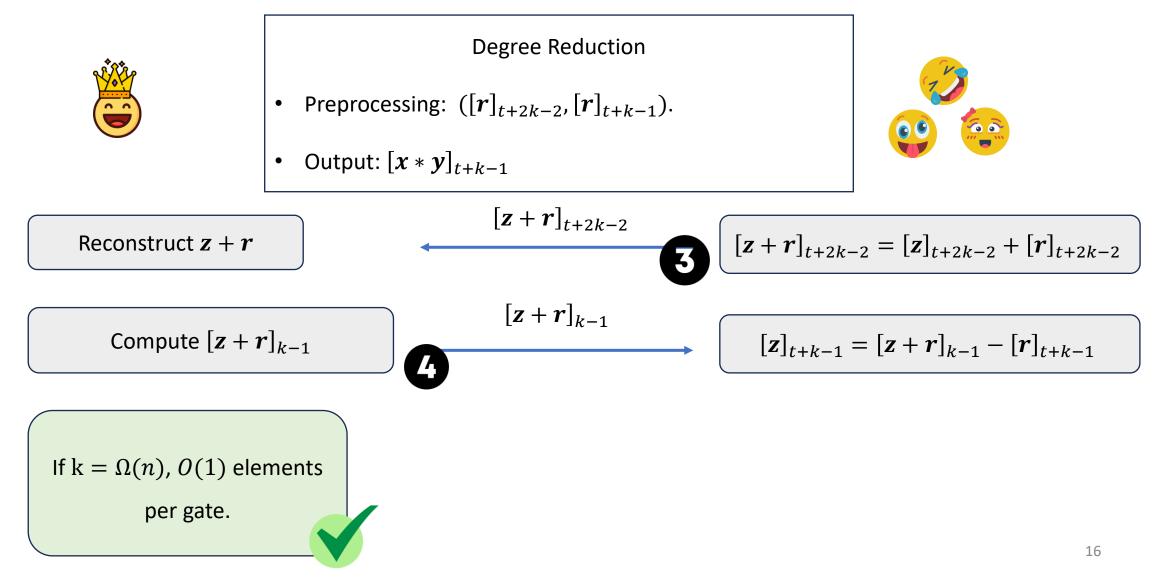
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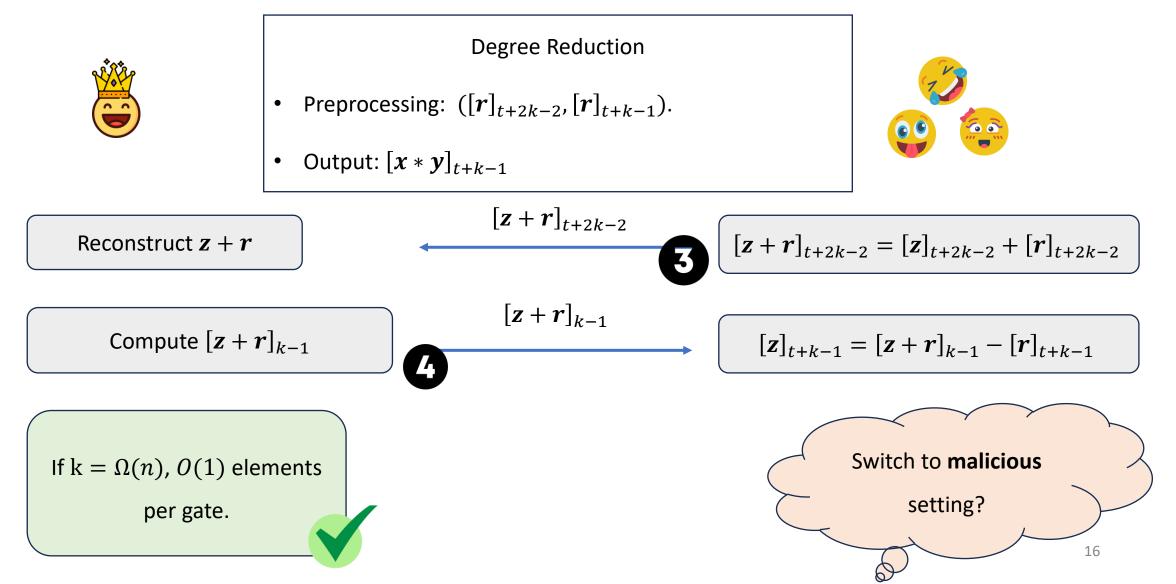




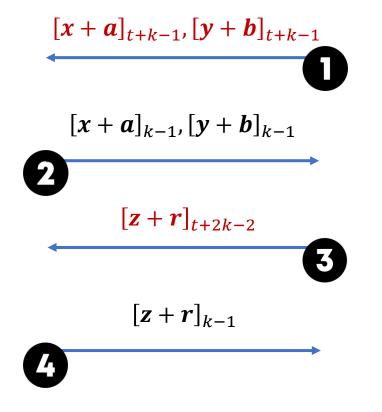




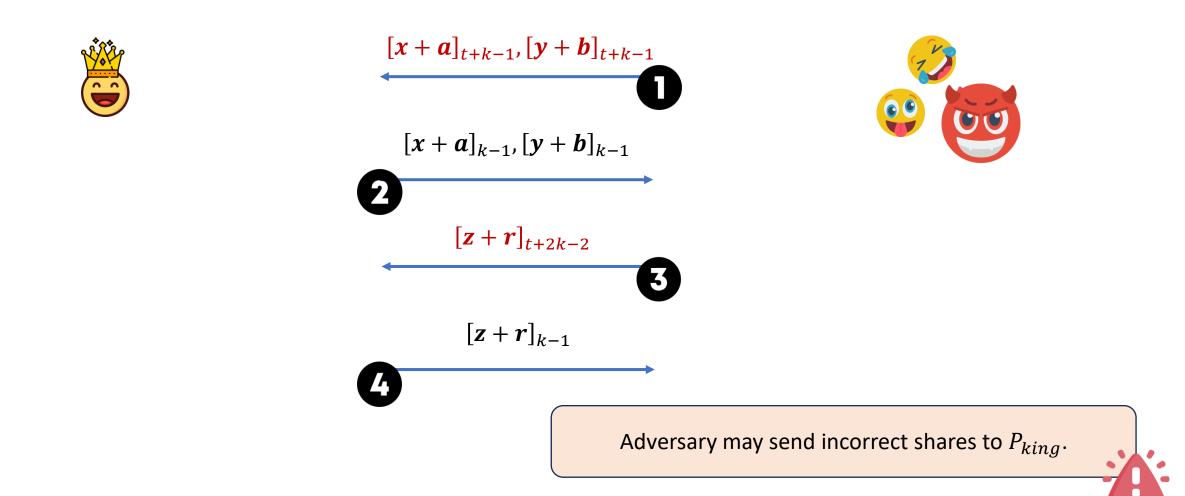




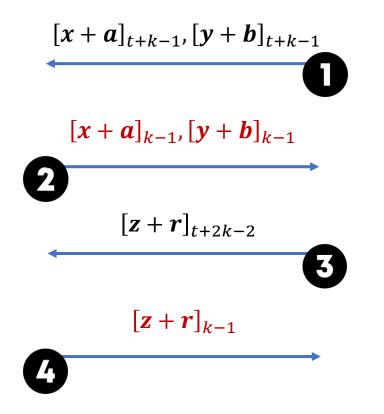




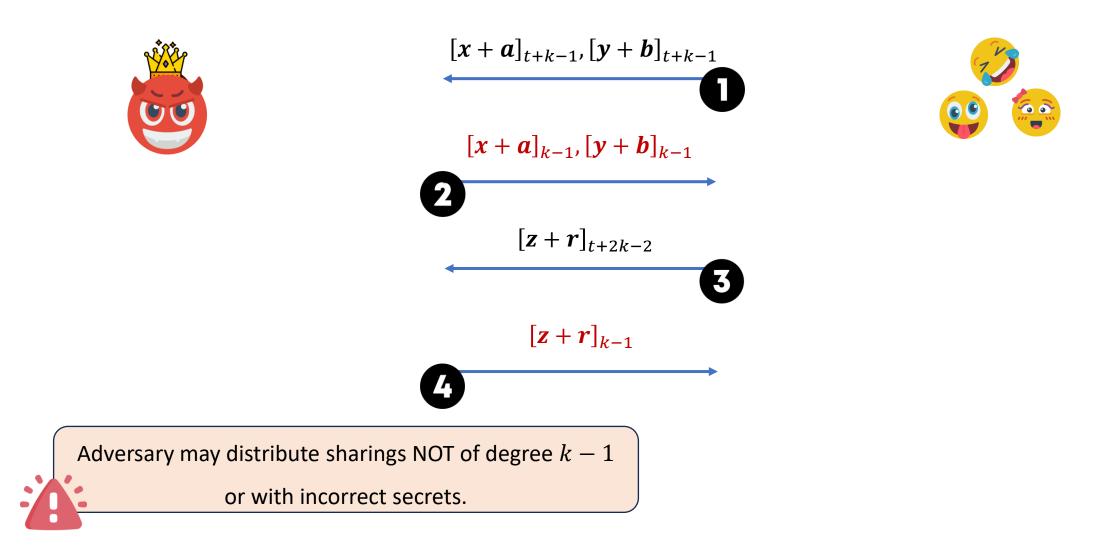












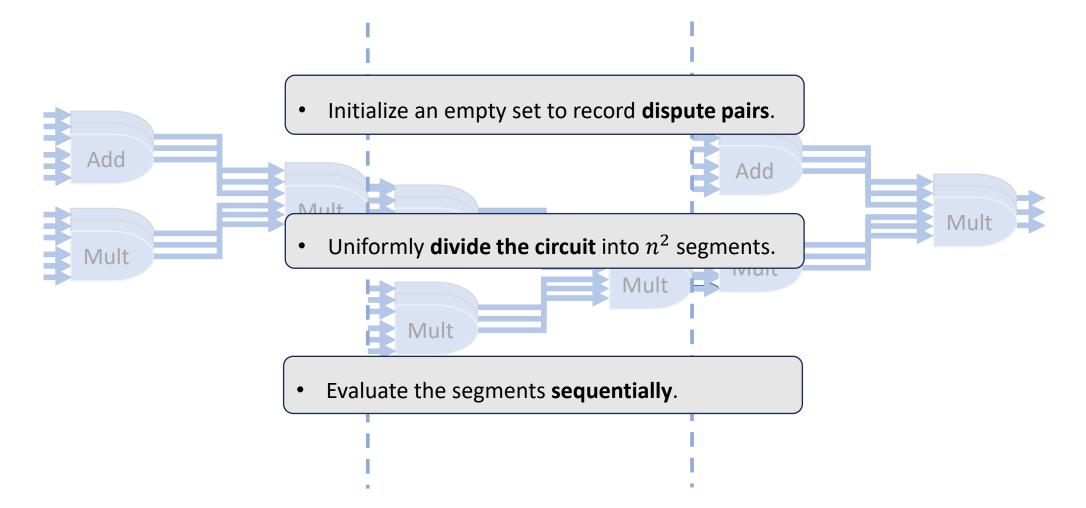
Outline

• Review: semi-honest protocol in [EGPS22]

• Towards full security via dispute control:

verification + identifying dispute pairs

• Towards general circuits via sharing transformation



For each segment,

- Evaluate the segment.
- Verify the computation.



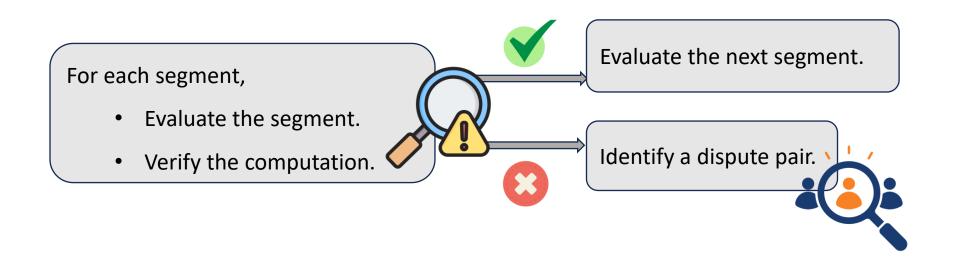
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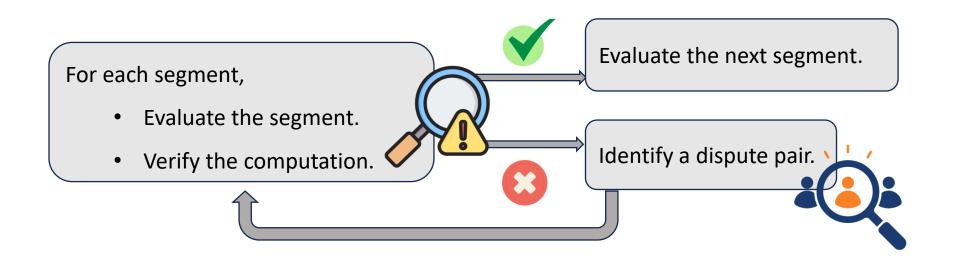
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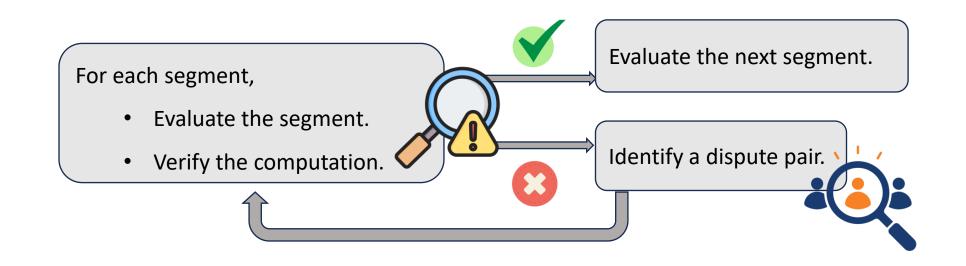




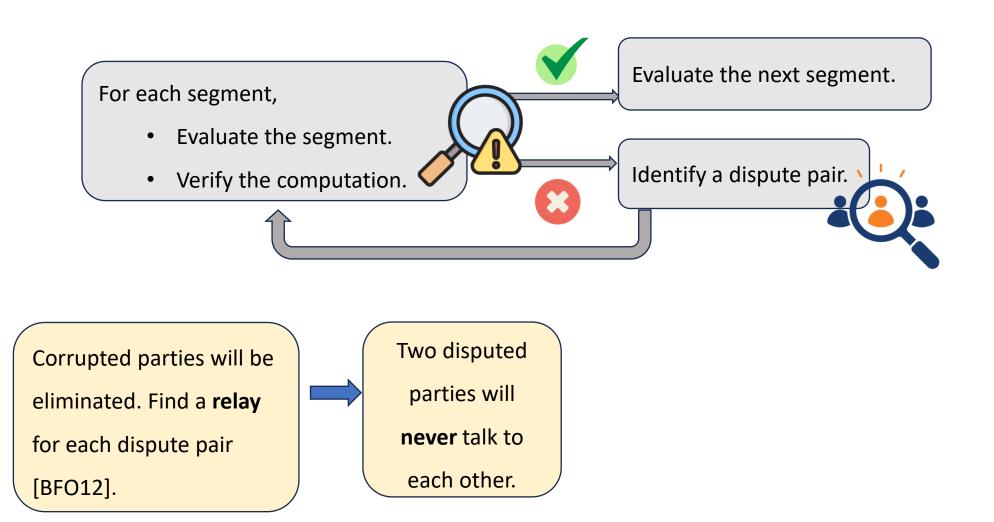


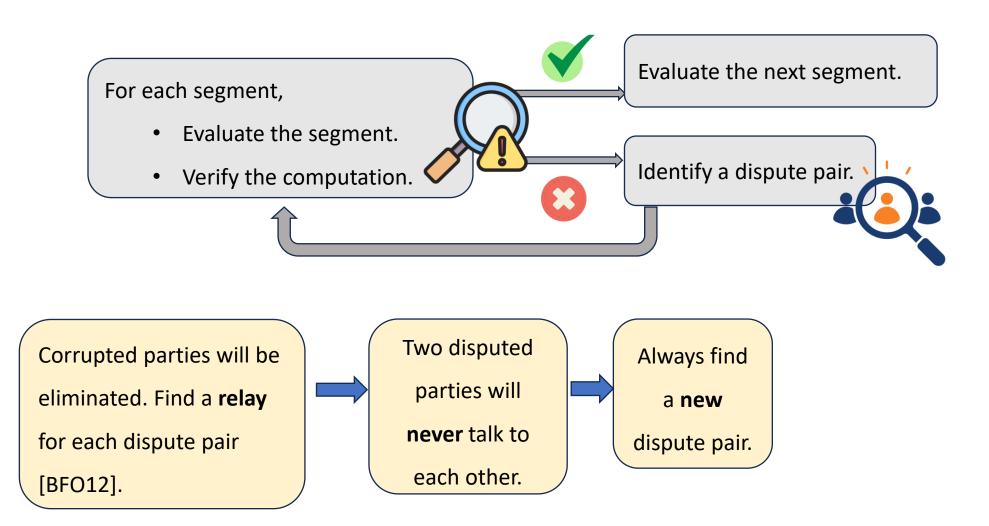


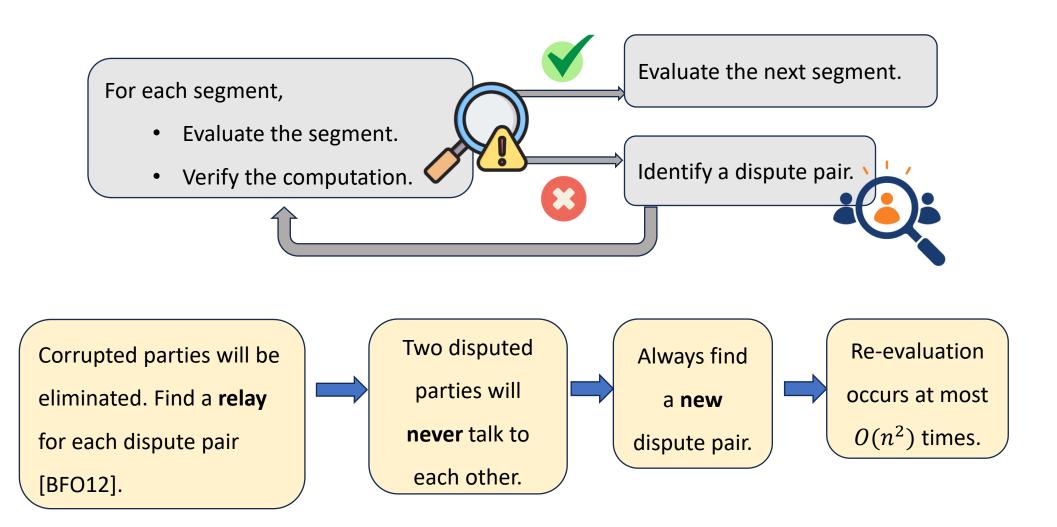


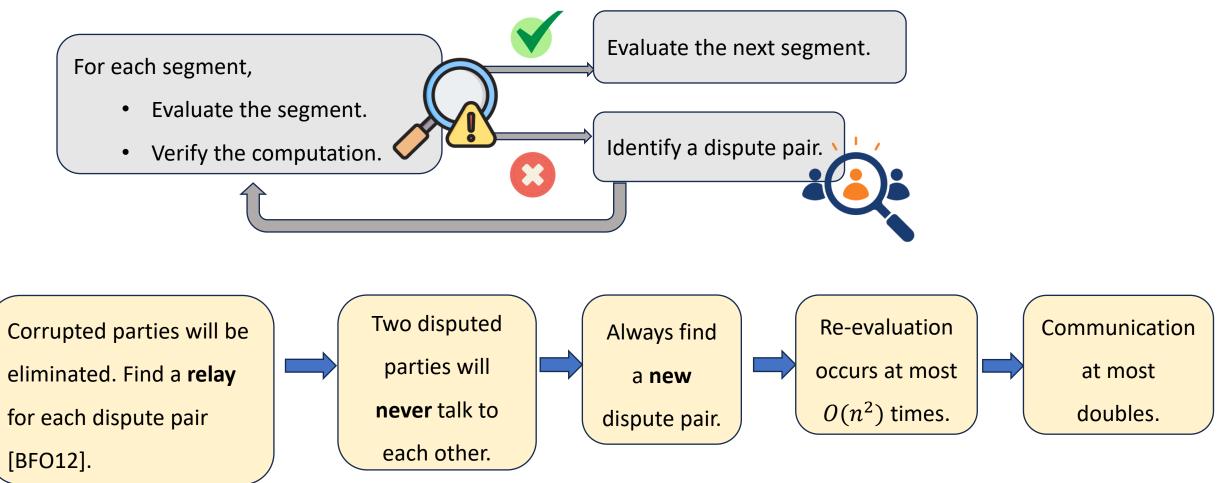


Corrupted parties will be eliminated. Find a **relay** for each dispute pair [BFO12].









Outline

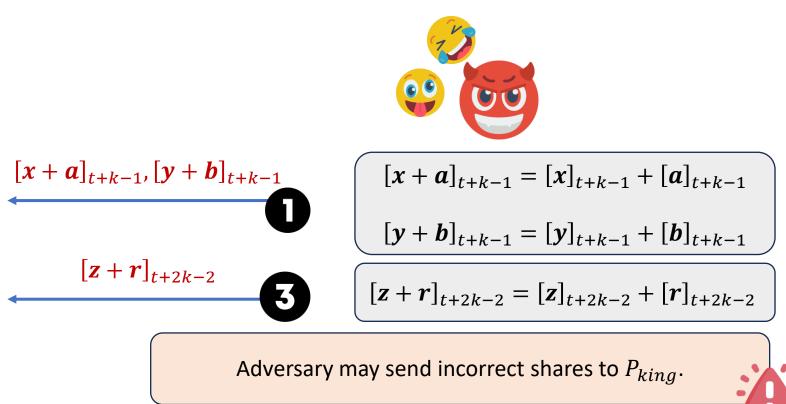
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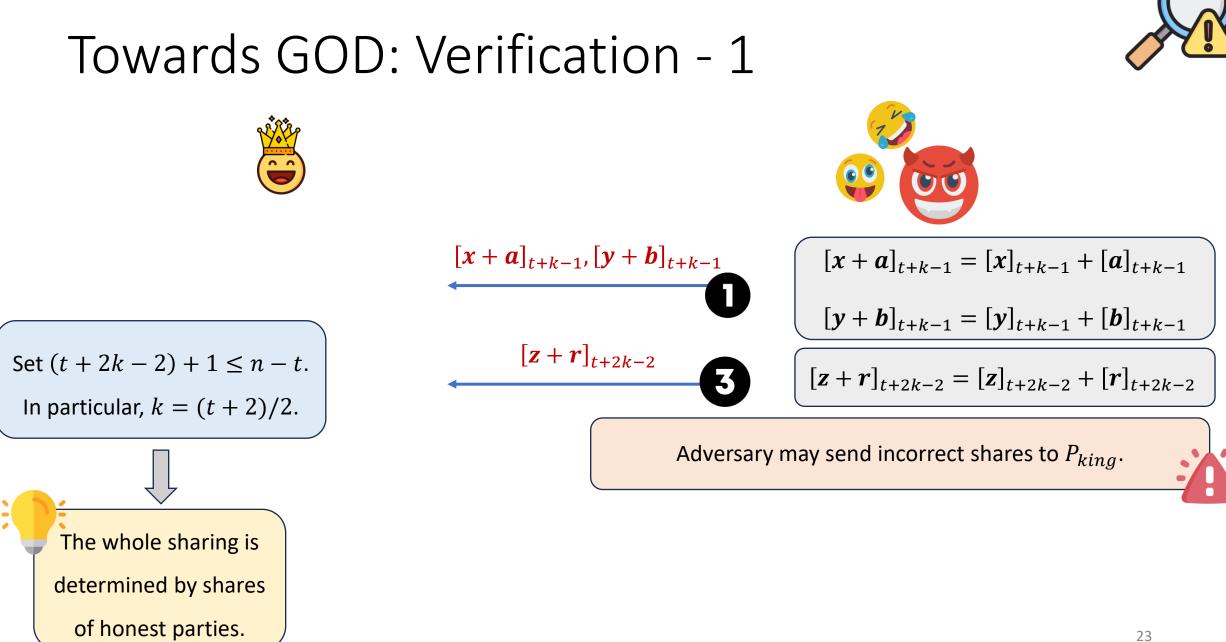


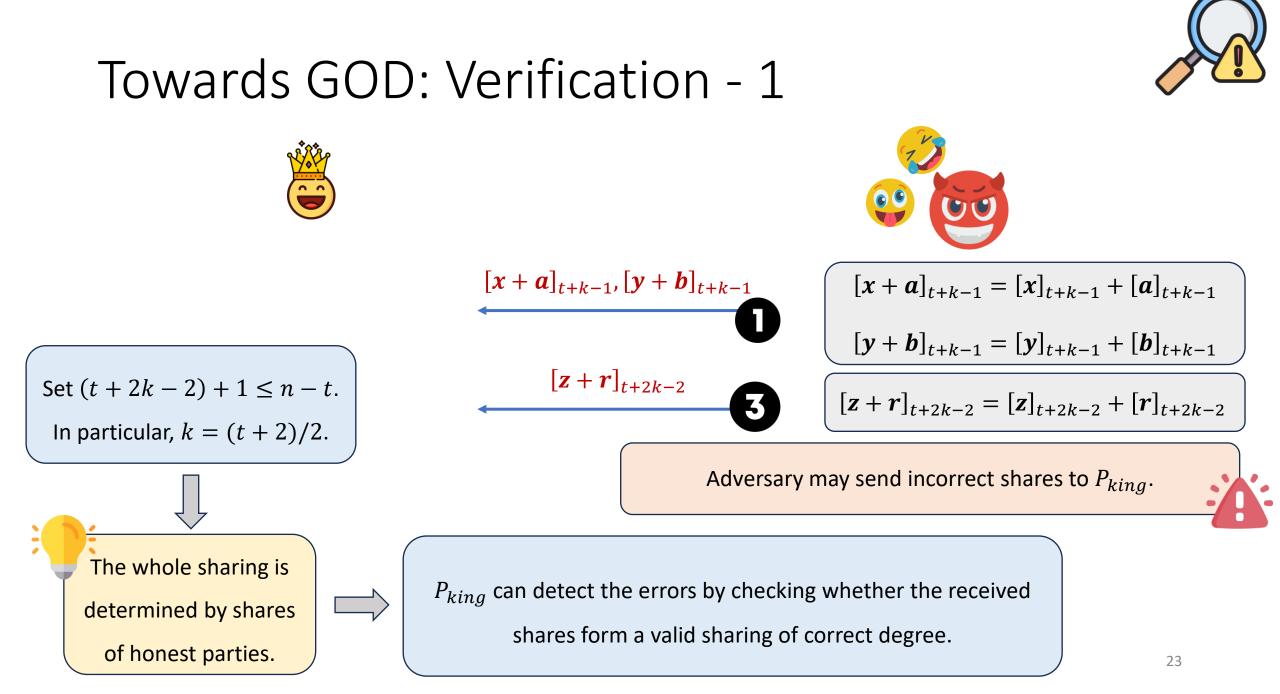
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Adversary may send incorrect shares to P_{king} .

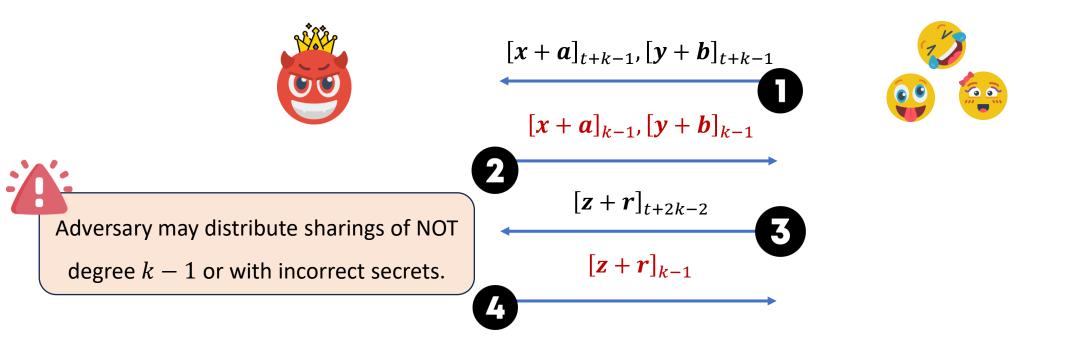
The whole sharing is determined by shares of honest parties.

23

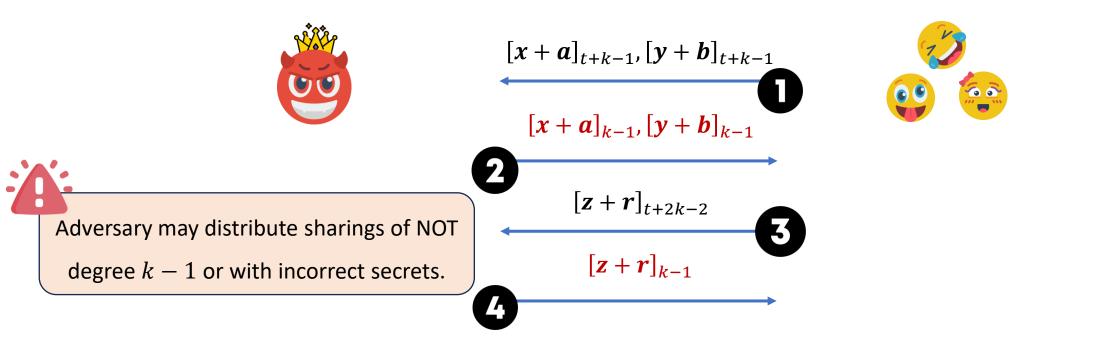






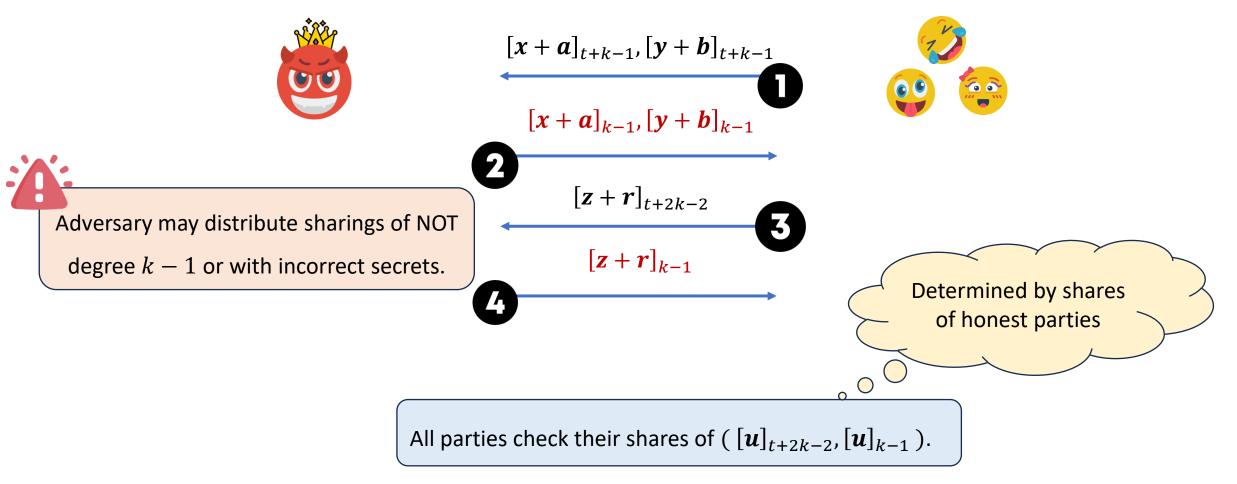






All parties check their shares of ($[\boldsymbol{u}]_{t+2k-2}, [\boldsymbol{u}]_{k-1}$).







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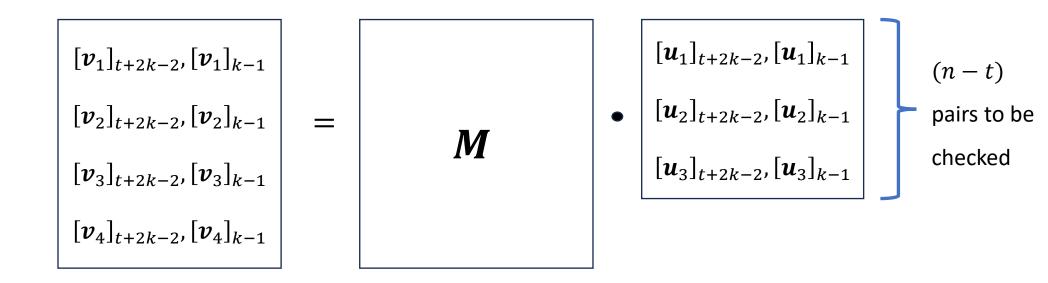


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$$\begin{bmatrix} [u_1]_{t+2k-2}, [u_1]_{k-1} \\ [u_2]_{t+2k-2}, [u_2]_{k-1} \\ [u_3]_{t+2k-2}, [u_3]_{k-1} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (n-t)
pairs to be checked

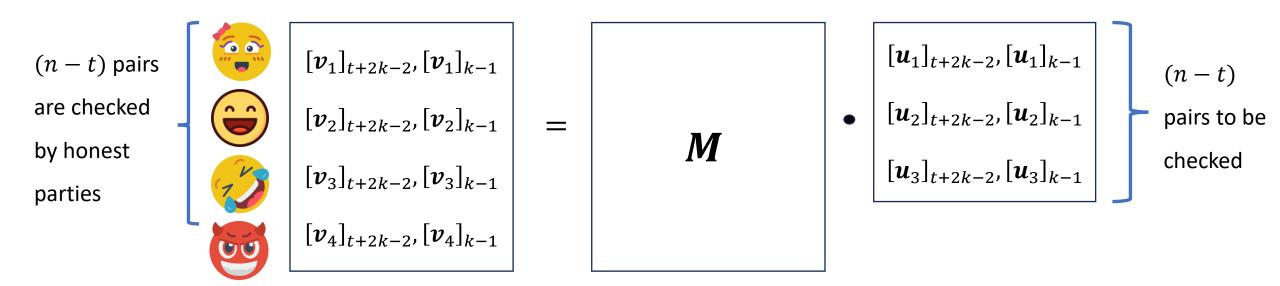


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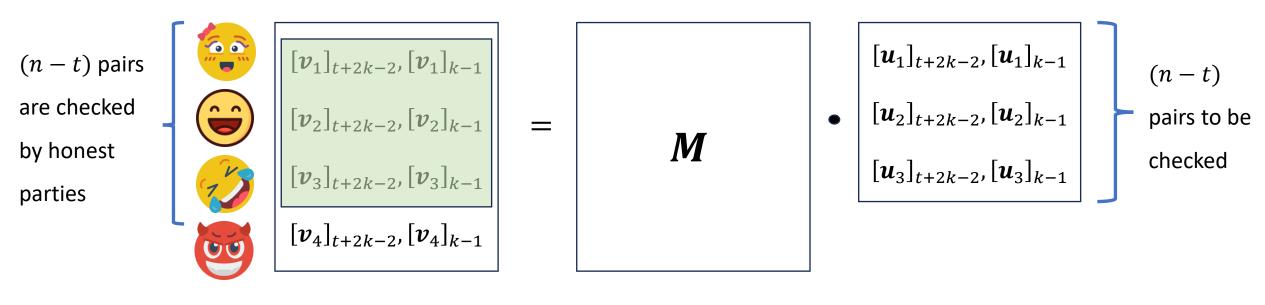


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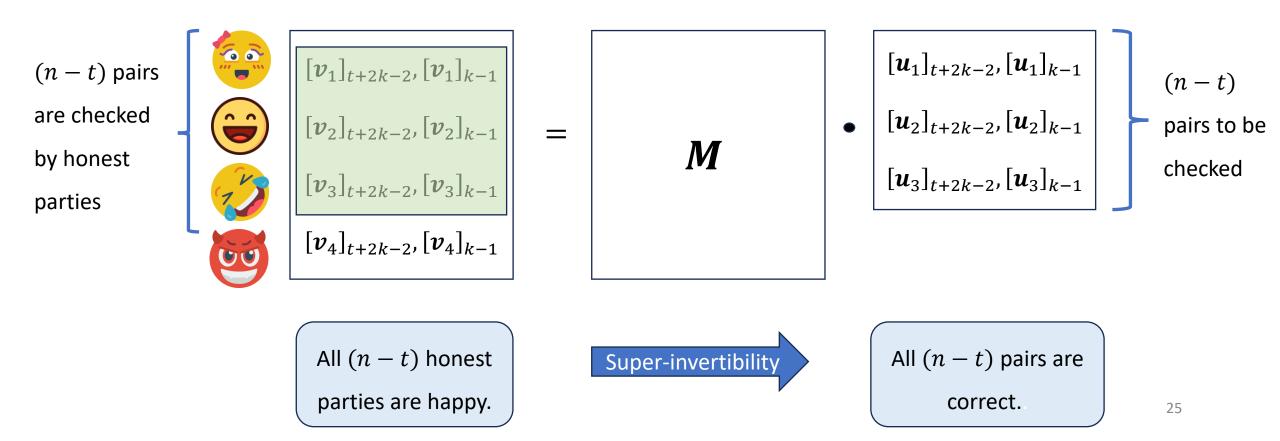
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 $\left(\begin{array}{c} All \ (n-t) \ honest \\ parties are \ happy. \end{array}\right)$

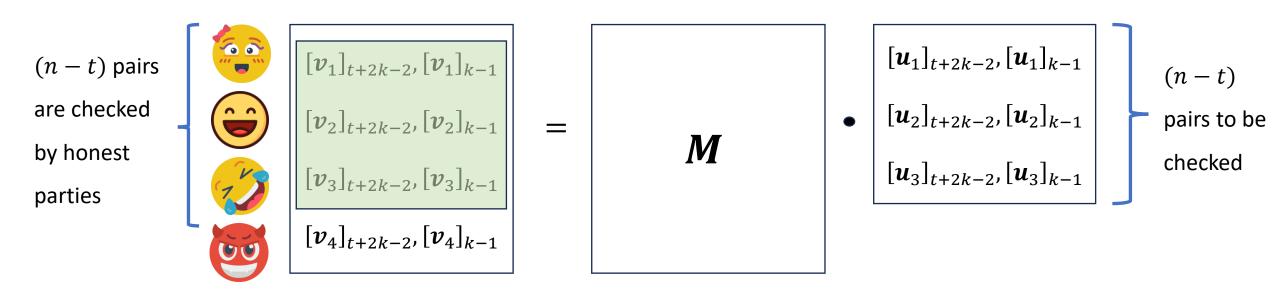


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Batch-wise verification: O(n) elements per pair.

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• Towards full security via dispute control:

verification + **identifying dispute pairs**

• Towards general circuits via sharing transformation

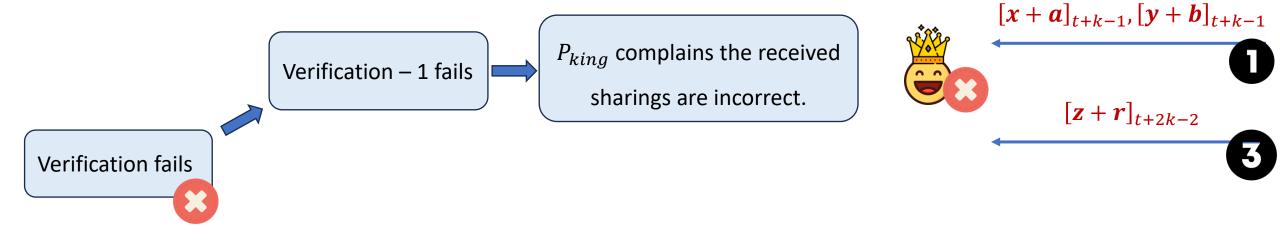


Towards GOD: Identifying Dispute Pairs



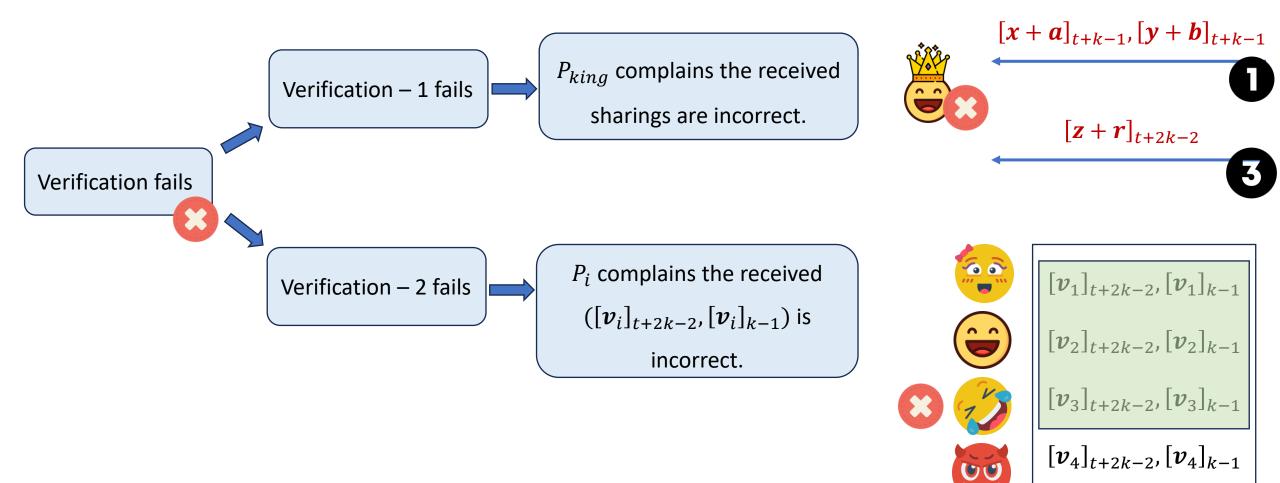


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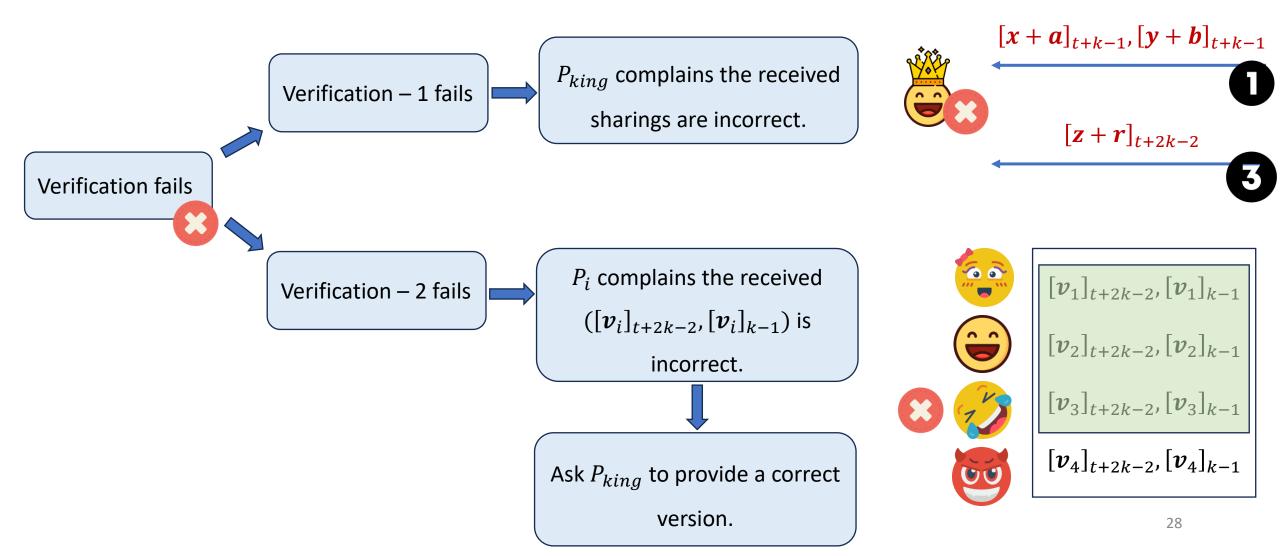




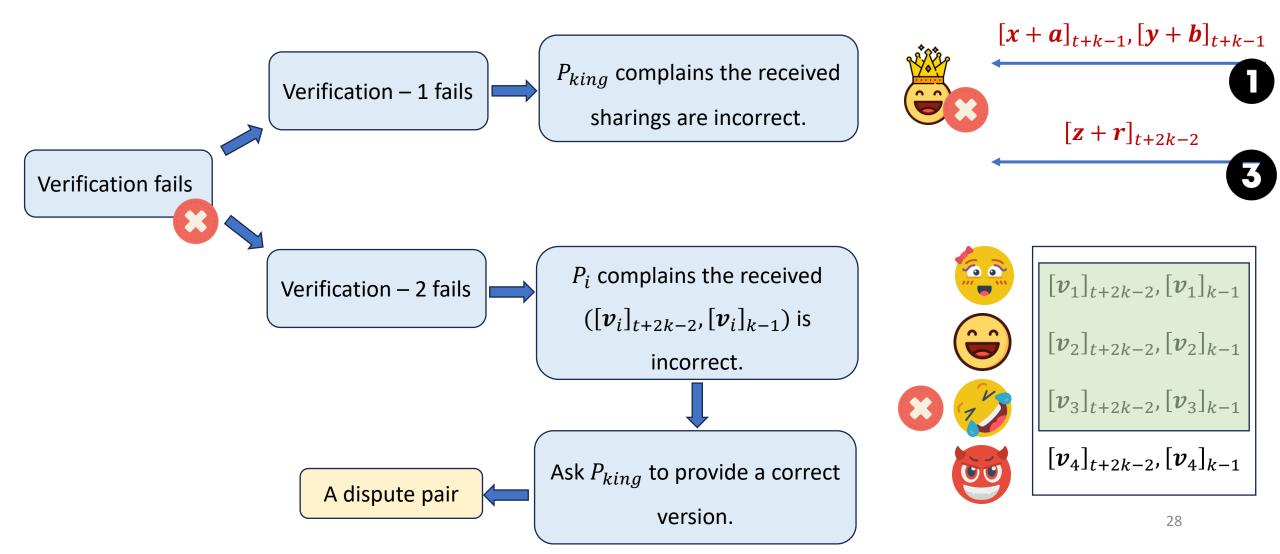
Towards GOD: Identifying Dispute Pairs







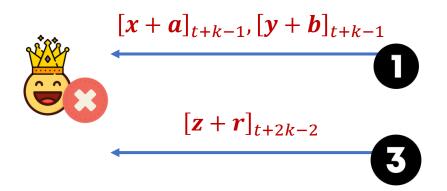




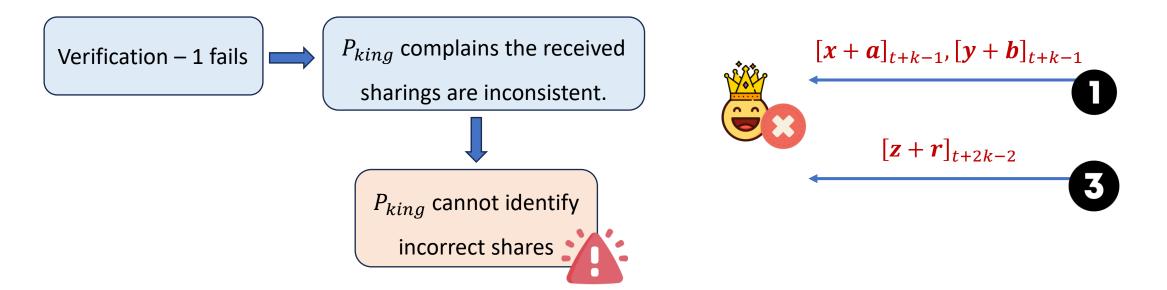


P_{king} complains the received sharings are inconsistent.

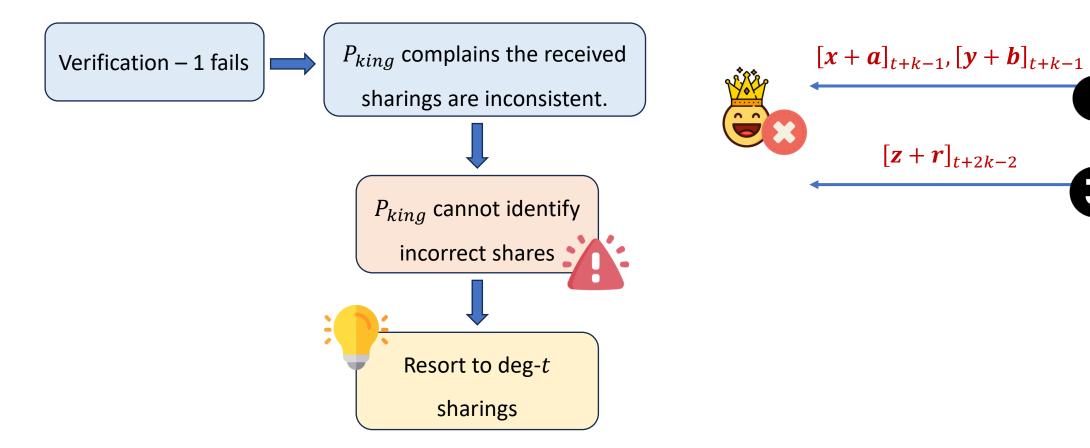
Verification – 1 fails



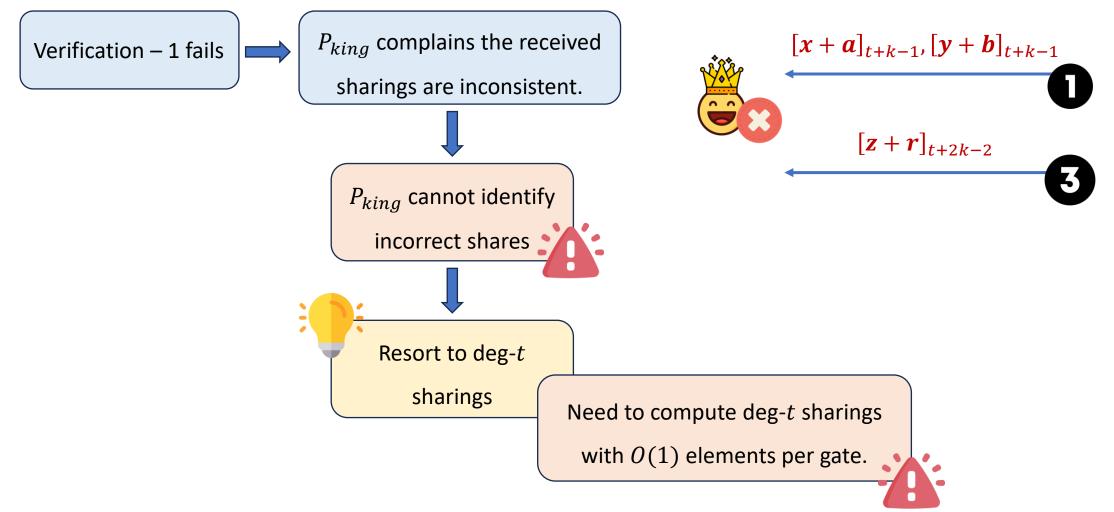




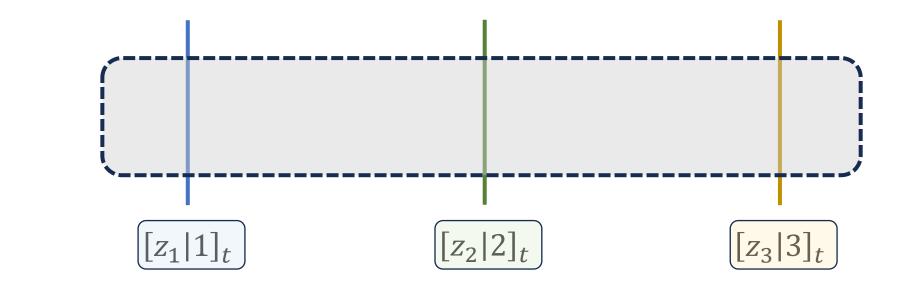






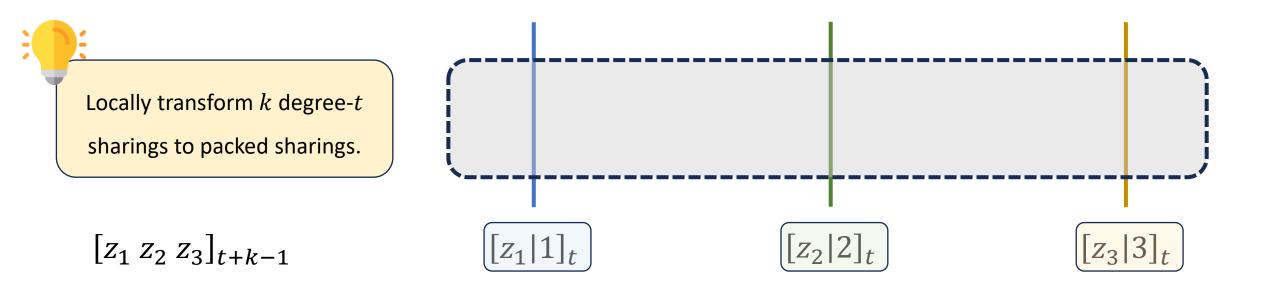




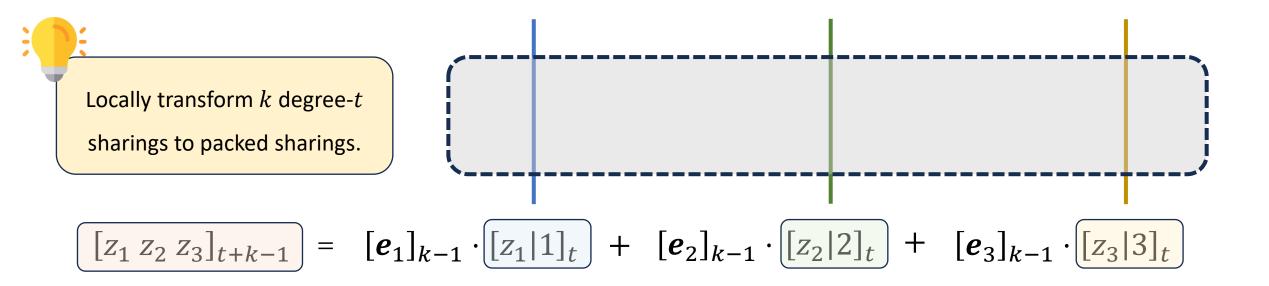


 $[z_1 \ z_2 \ z_3]_{t+k-1}$

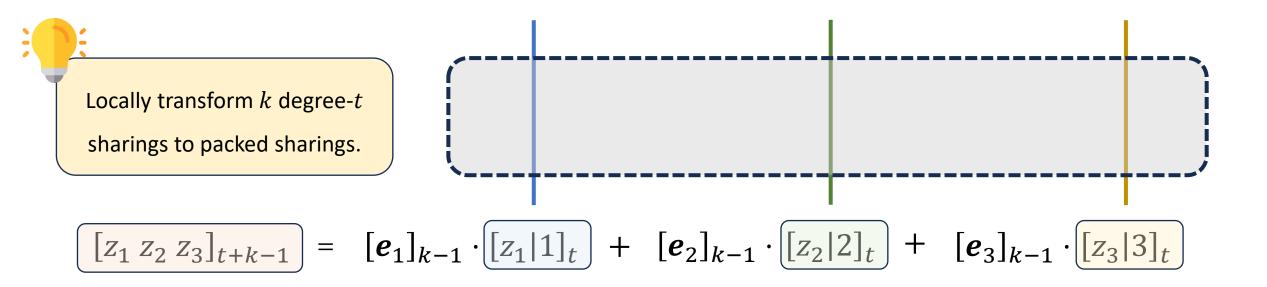






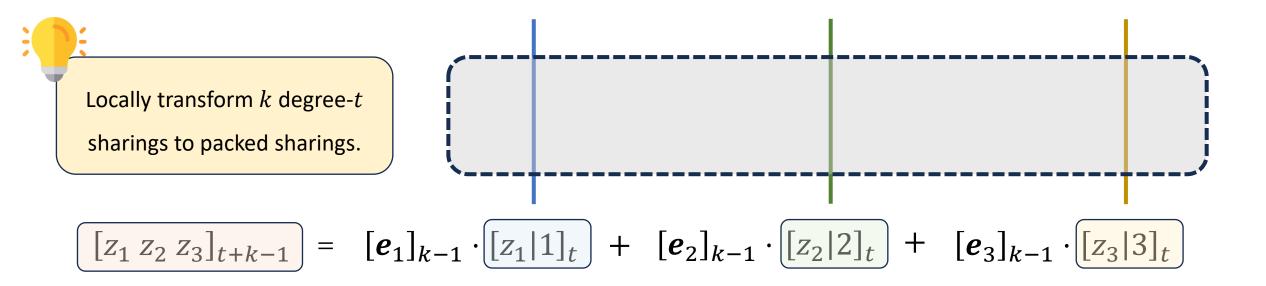


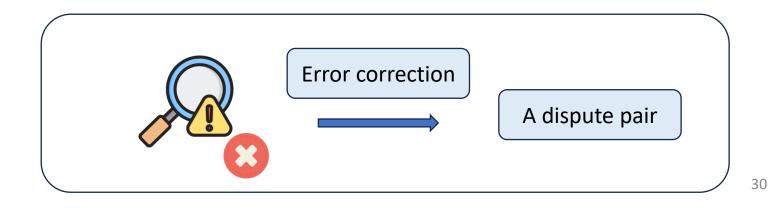


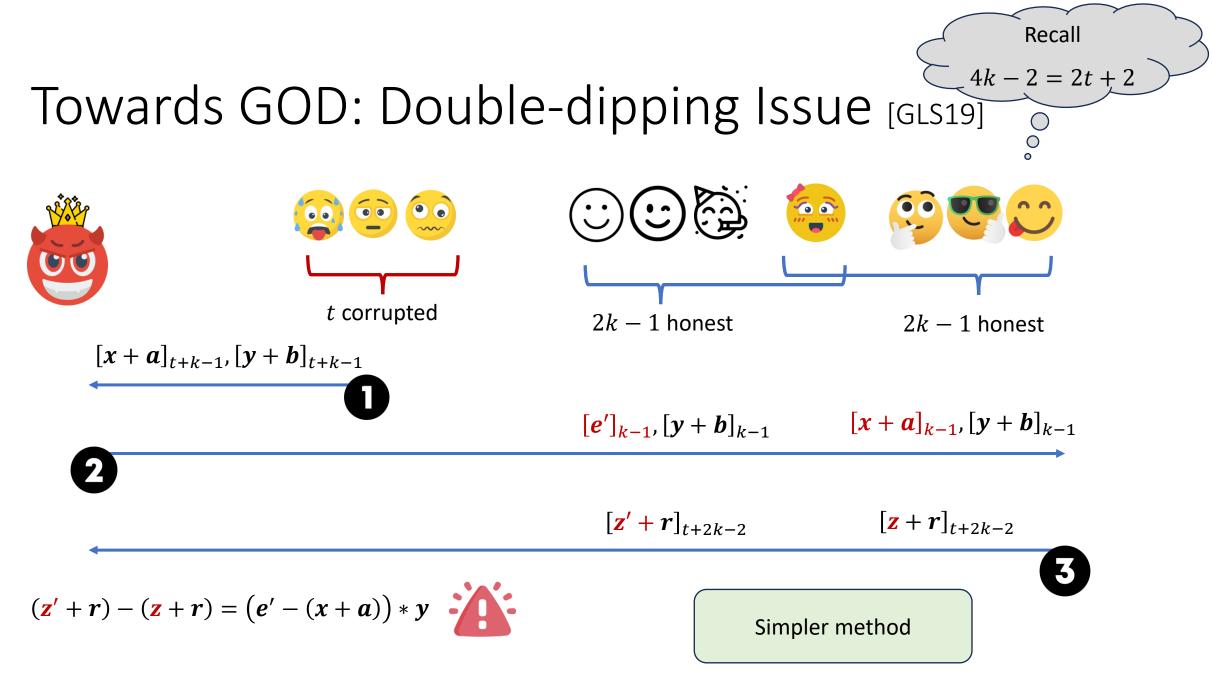












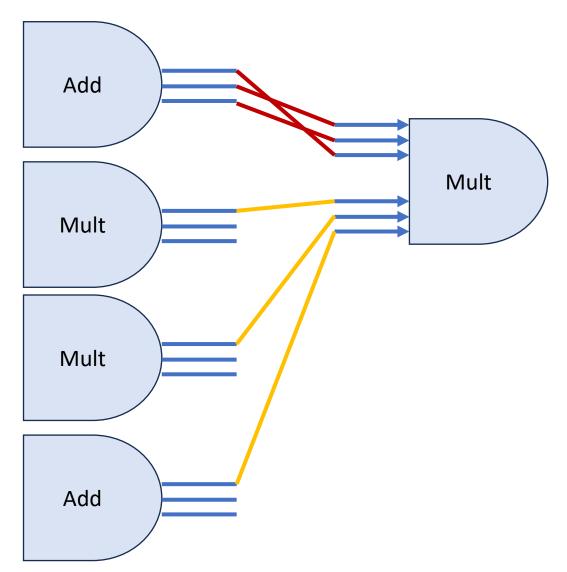
Outline

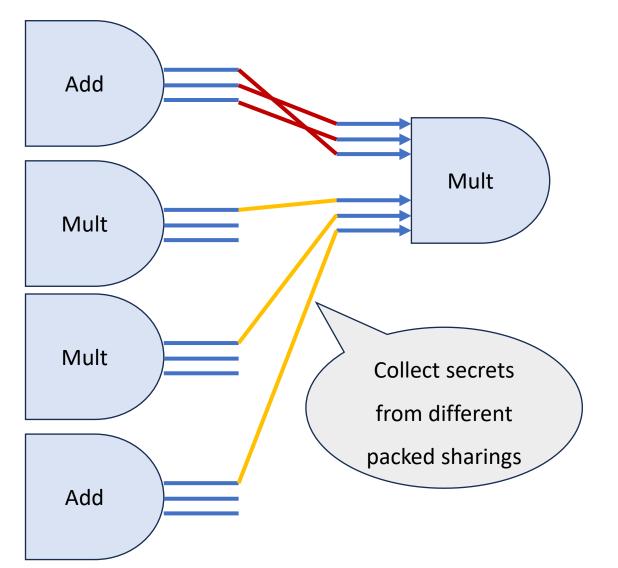
• Review: semi-honest protocol in [EGPS22]

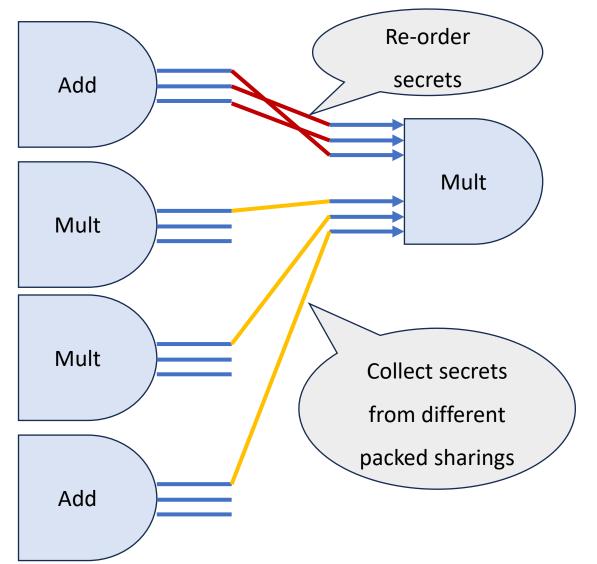
• Towards full security via dispute control:

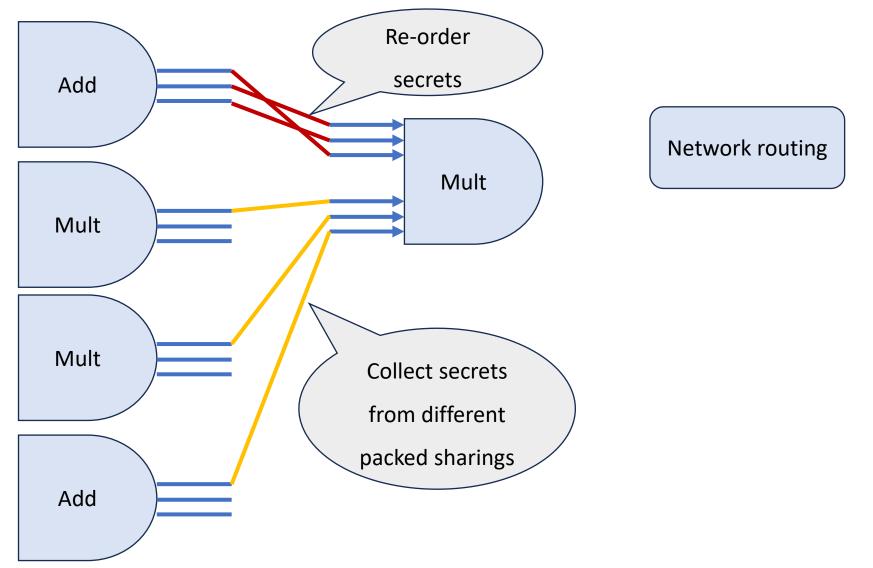
verification + identifying dispute pairs

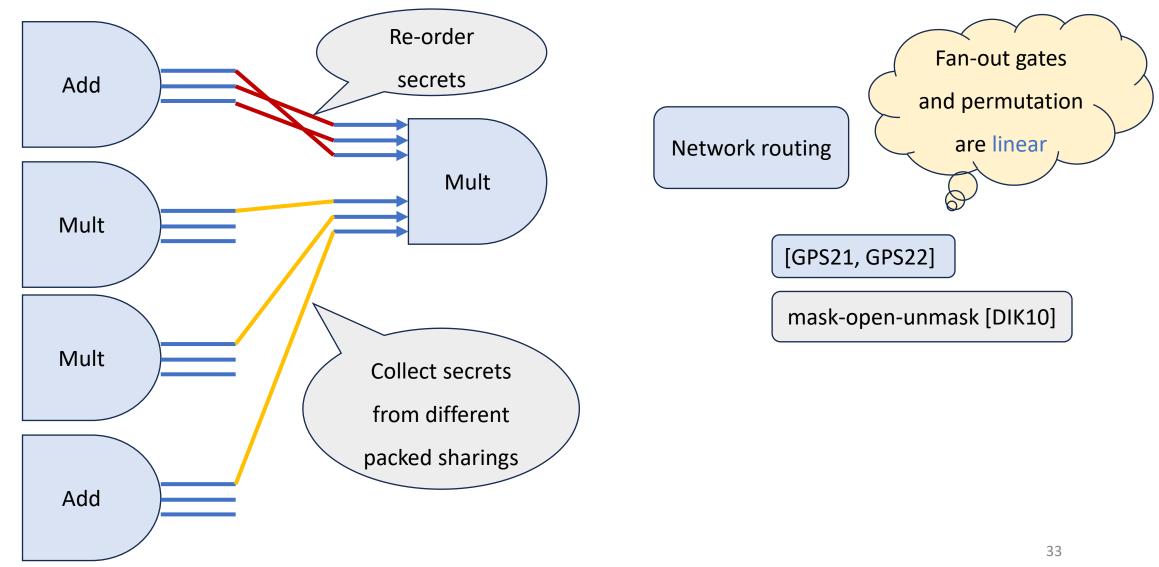
• Towards general circuits via sharing transformation

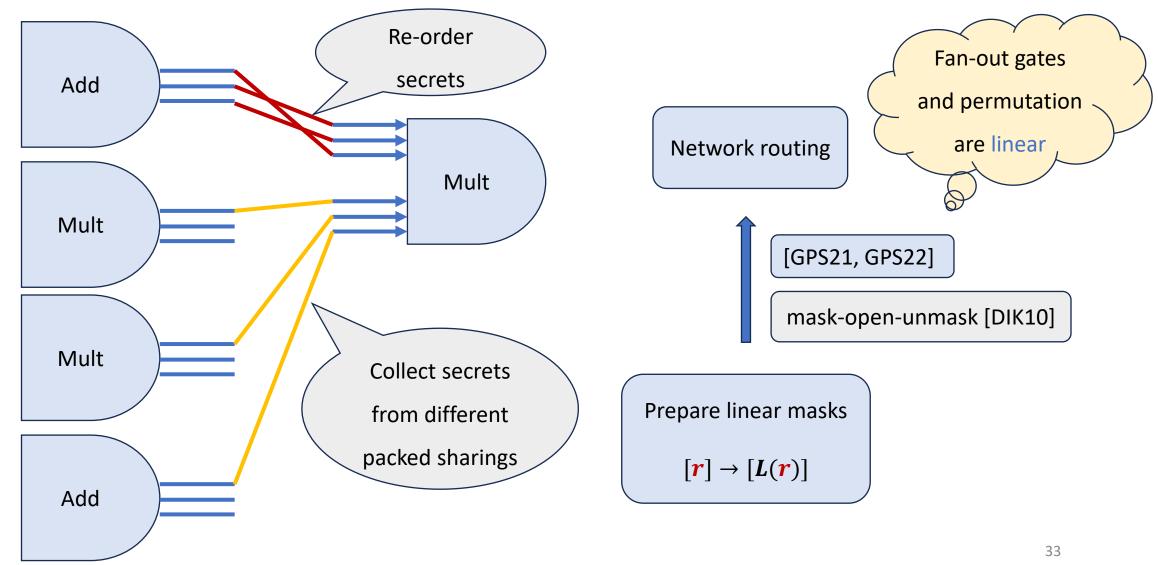












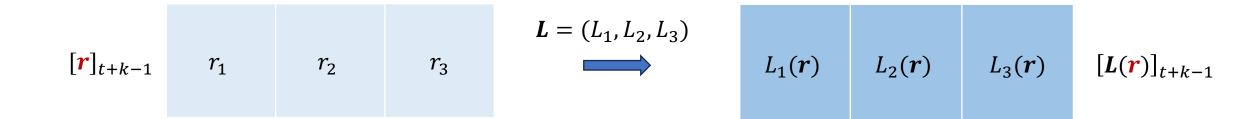
╋

Goal: Prepare $[\mathbf{r}]_{t+k-1}$, $[\mathbf{L}(\mathbf{r})]_{t+k-1}$

Different linear transformations *L*

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Different linear transformations *L*

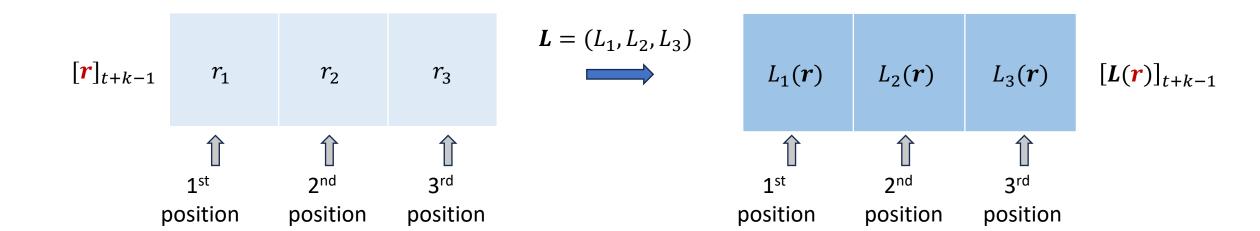


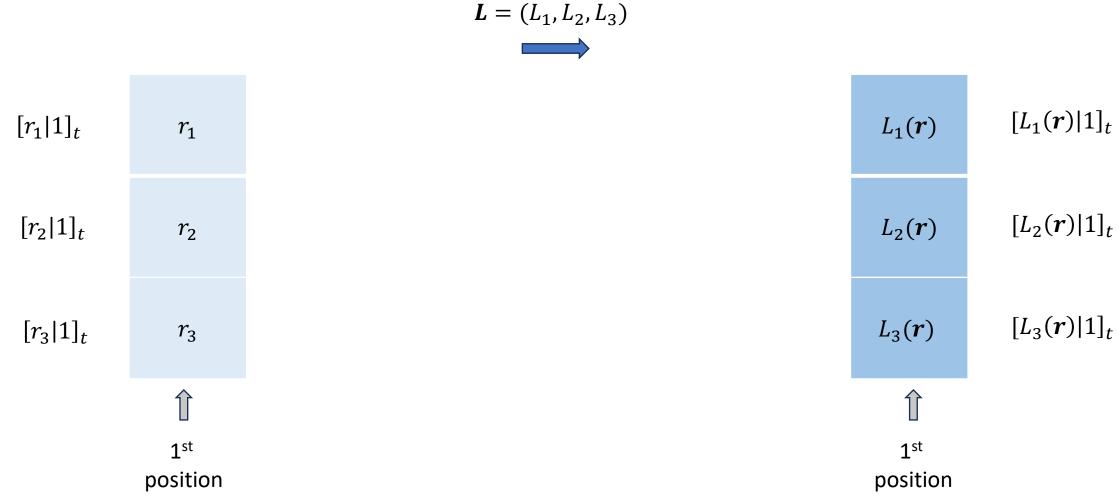
+

+

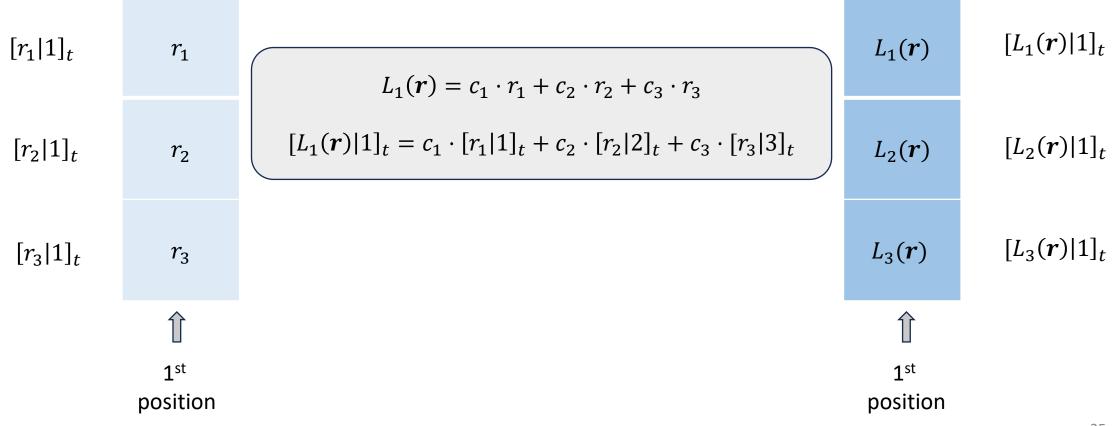
Goal: Prepare $[\mathbf{r}]_{t+k-1}$, $[\mathbf{L}(\mathbf{r})]_{t+k-1}$

Different linear transformations *L*

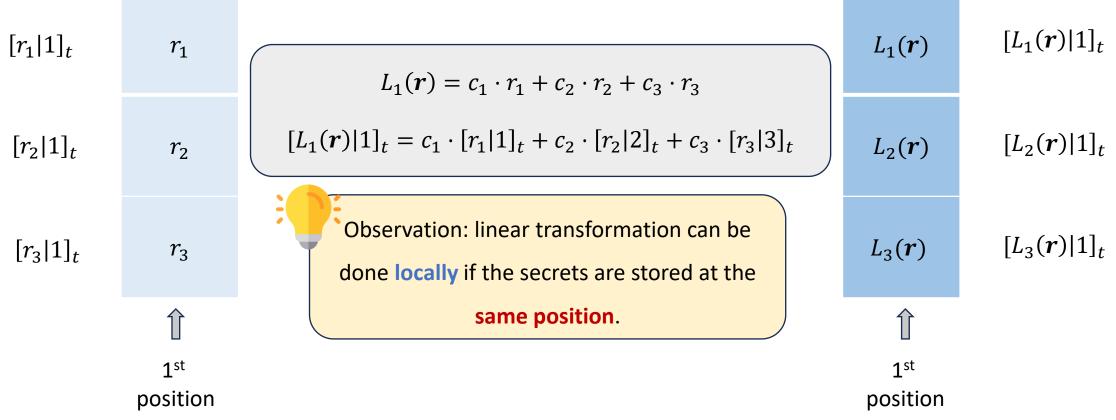




 $\boldsymbol{L} = (L_1, L_2, L_3)$



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$$[r_{1}]_{t+k-1}, [L(r_{1})]_{t+k-1}$$

$$[r_{2}]_{t+k-1}, [\pi(r_{2})]_{t+k-1}$$

$$k \text{ transformations}$$

$$[r_{3}]_{t+k-1}, [P(r_{3})]_{t+k-1}$$

$$[r_{1}]_{t+k-1}, [L(r_{1})]_{t+k-1}$$

$$[r_{2}]_{t+k-1}, [\pi(r_{2})]_{t+k-1}$$

$$k \text{ transformations}$$

$$[r_{3}]_{t+k-1}, [P(r_{3})]_{t+k-1}$$

$$k \begin{bmatrix} [r_1]_{t+k-1} & r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} & \vdots & L_1(r_1) & L_2(r_1) & L_3(r_1) & [L(r_1)]_{t+k-1} \\ [r_2]_{t+k-1} & r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} & \vdots & n_1(r_2) & n_2(r_2) & n_3(r_2) & [\pi(r_2)]_{t+k-1} \\ [r_3]_{t+k-1} & r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} & P & P_1(r_3) & P_2(r_3) & P_3(r_3) & [P(r_3)]_{t+k-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

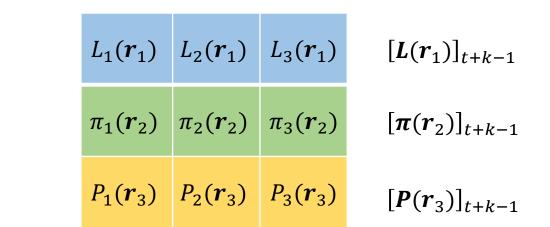
| $[r_1]_{t+k-1}$ | r_{11} | <i>r</i> ₁₂ | <i>r</i> ₁₃ | | $L_1(\boldsymbol{r}_1)$ | $L_2(r_1)$ | $L_3(\boldsymbol{r}_1)$ | $[\boldsymbol{L}(\boldsymbol{r}_1)]_{t+k-1}$ |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--|
| $[r_2]_{t+k-1}$ | <i>r</i> ₂₁ | <i>r</i> ₂₂ | <i>r</i> ₂₃ | π | $\pi_1(\boldsymbol{r}_2)$ | $\pi_2(r_2)$ | $\pi_3(\boldsymbol{r}_2)$ | $[\boldsymbol{\pi}(\boldsymbol{r}_2)]_{t+k-1}$ |
| $[r_3]_{t+k-1}$ | r ₃₁ | r ₃₂ | r ₃₃ | | $P_{1}(r_{3})$ | $P_2(r_3)$ | $P_{3}(r_{3})$ | $[P(r_3)]_{t+k-1}$ |

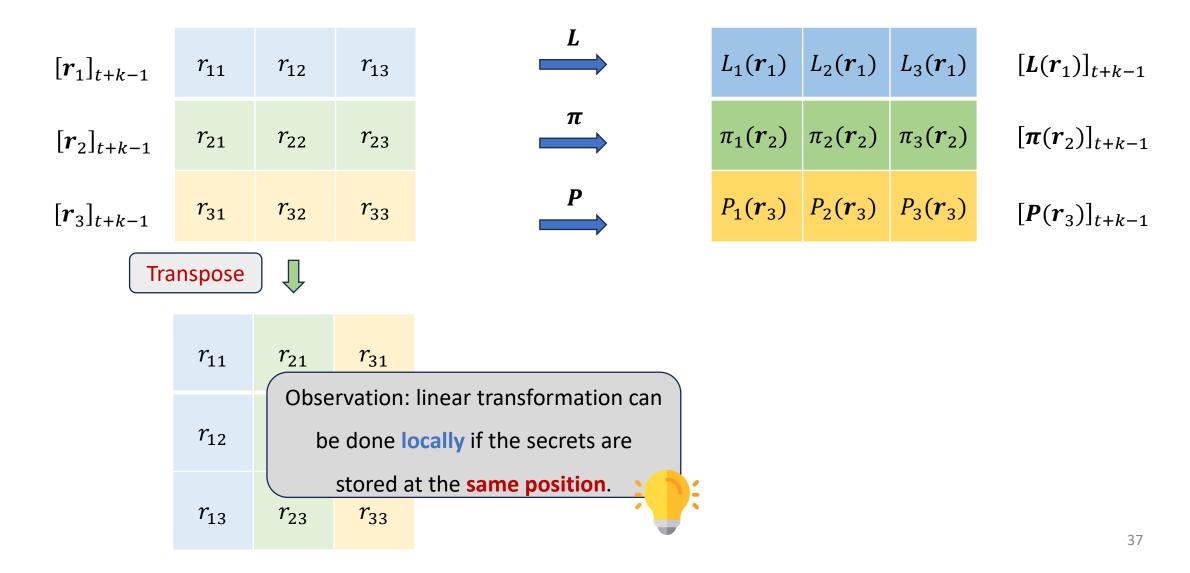
L

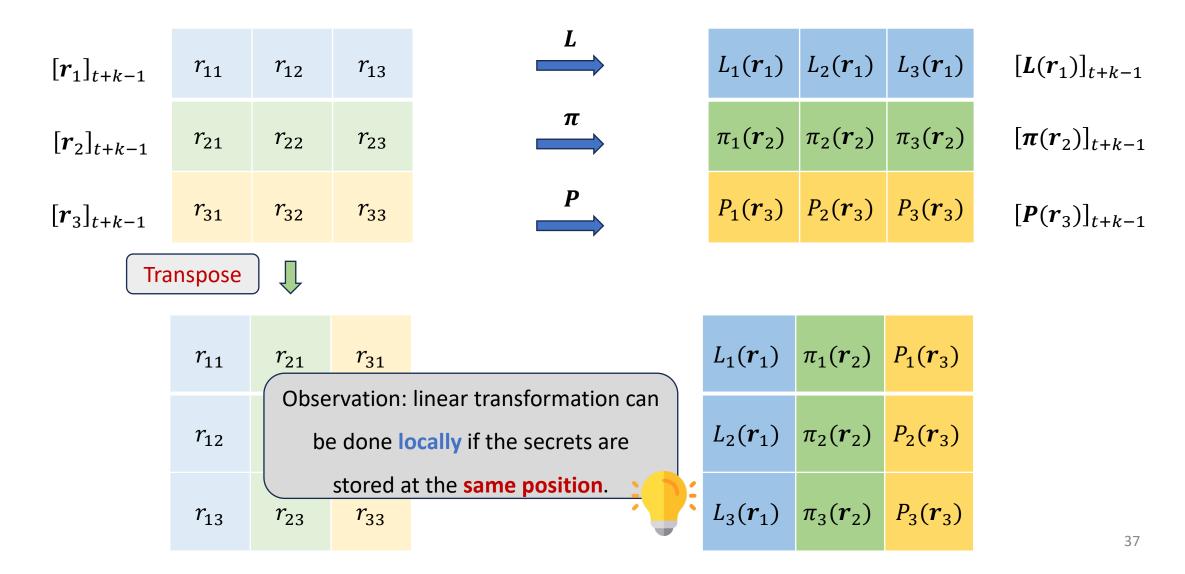
π

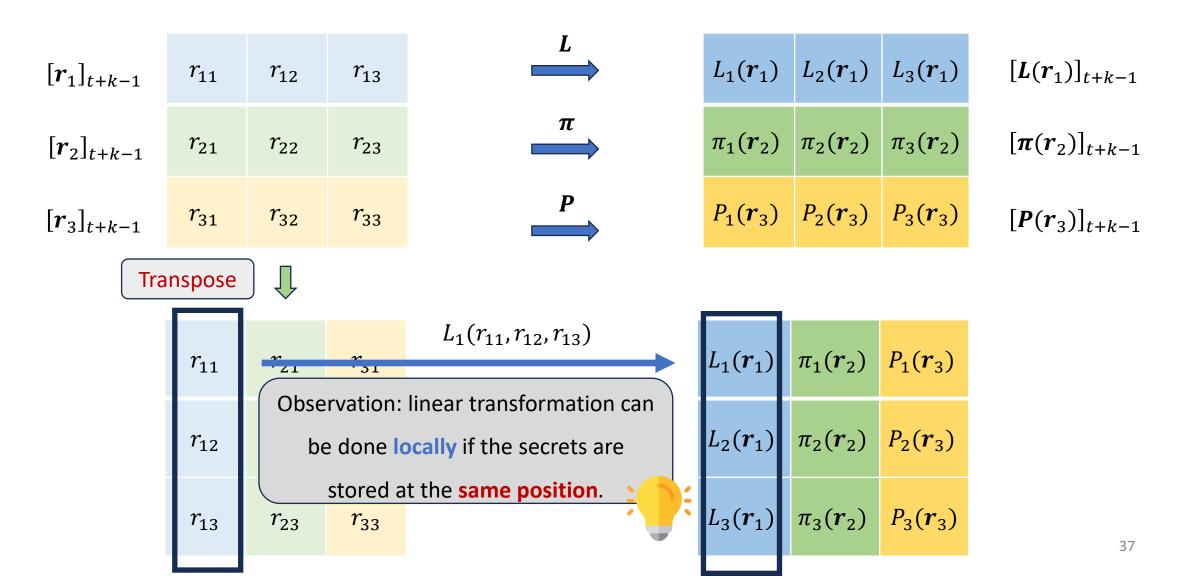
Р

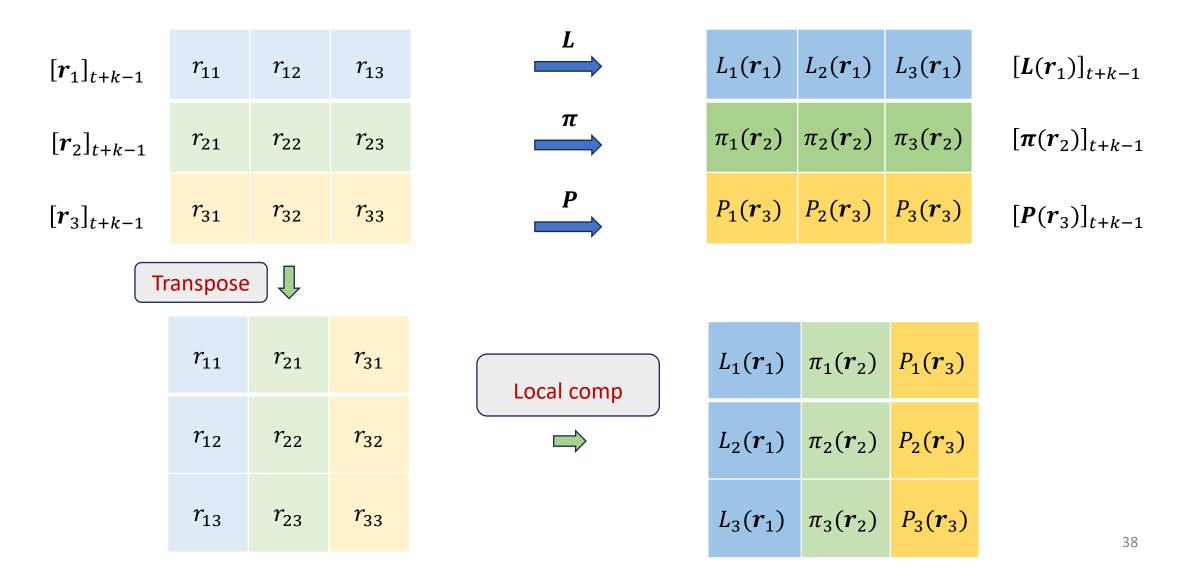
| $[r_1]_{t+k-1}$ | <i>r</i> ₁₁ | <i>r</i> ₁₂ | <i>r</i> ₁₃ | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| $[r_2]_{t+k-1}$ | r ₂₁ | r ₂₂ | r ₂₃ | | | | | |
| $[r_3]_{t+k-1}$ | r ₃₁ | r ₃₂ | r ₃₃ | | | | | |
| Transpose | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>r</i> ₁₁ | <i>r</i> ₂₁ | <i>r</i> ₃₁ | | | | | |
| | <i>r</i> ₁₂ | <i>r</i> ₂₂ | r ₃₂ | | | | | |
| | <i>r</i> ₁₃ | r ₂₃ | r ₃₃ | | | | | |

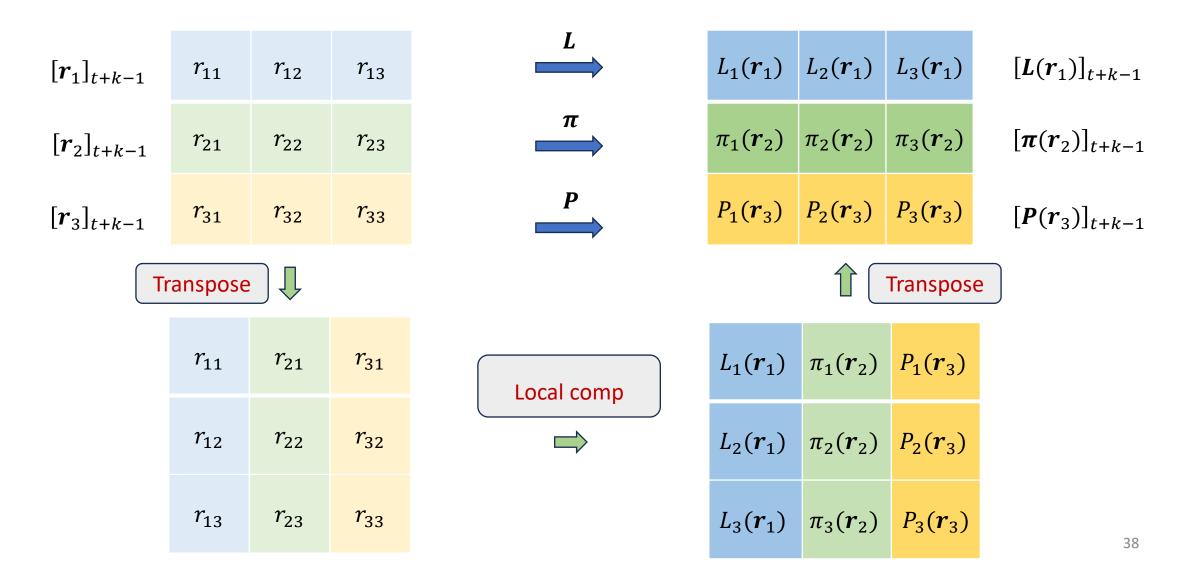


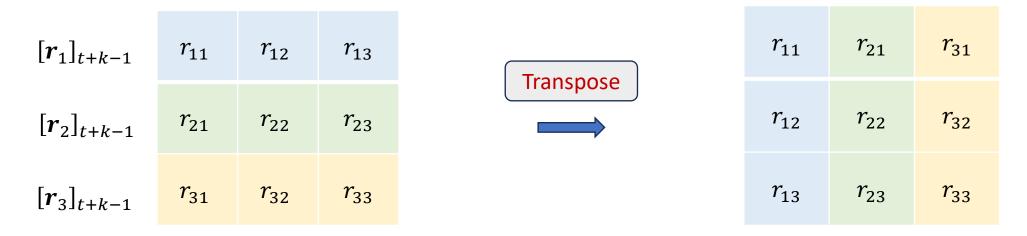


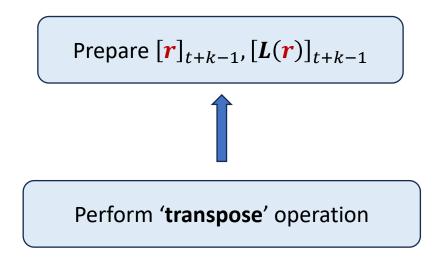


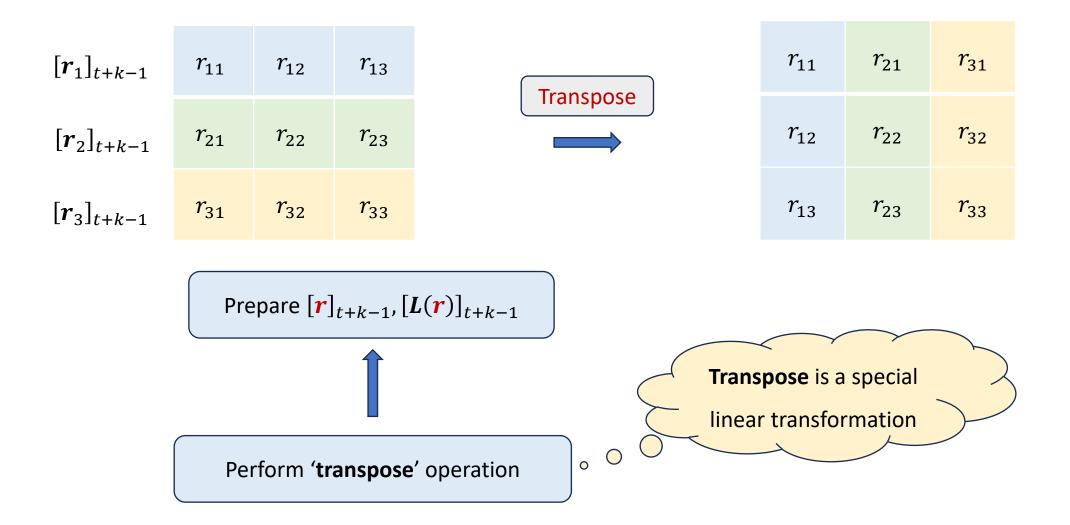






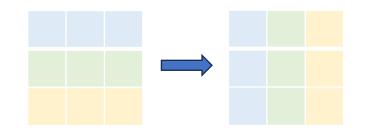


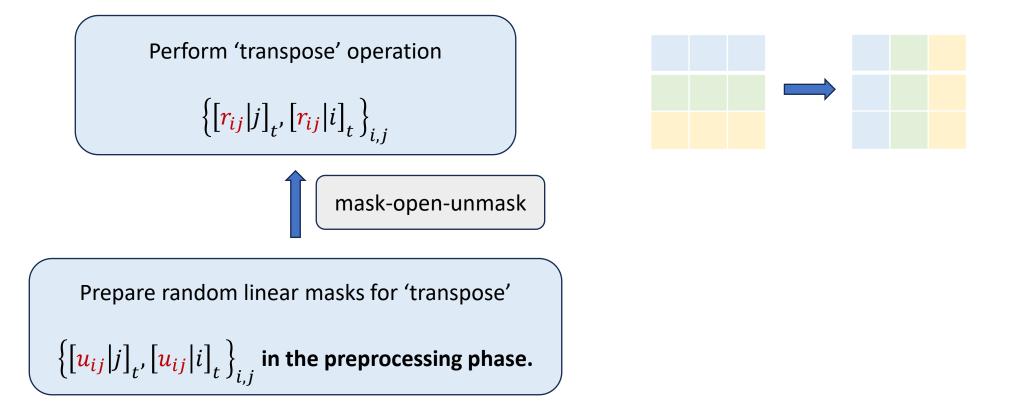


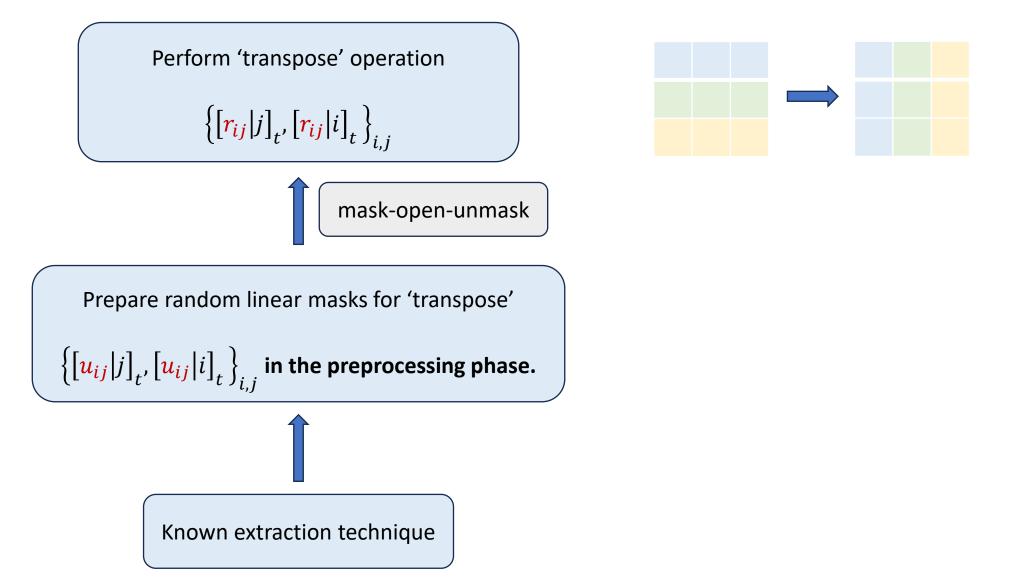


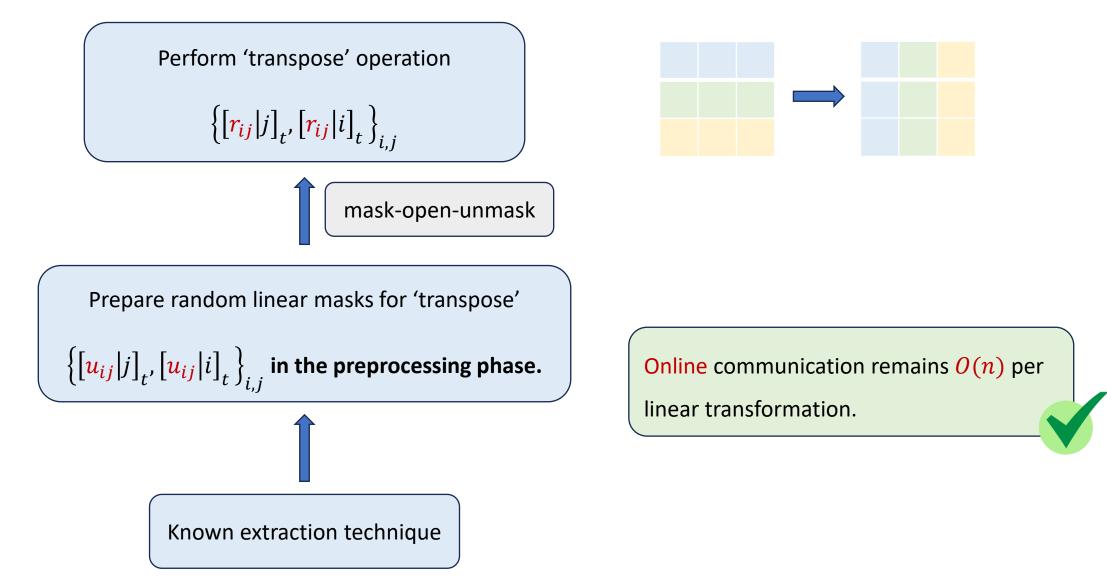
Perform 'transpose' operation

 $\left\{ \left[\mathbf{r}_{ij} | j \right]_{t}, \left[\mathbf{r}_{ij} | i \right]_{t} \right\}_{i,j}$



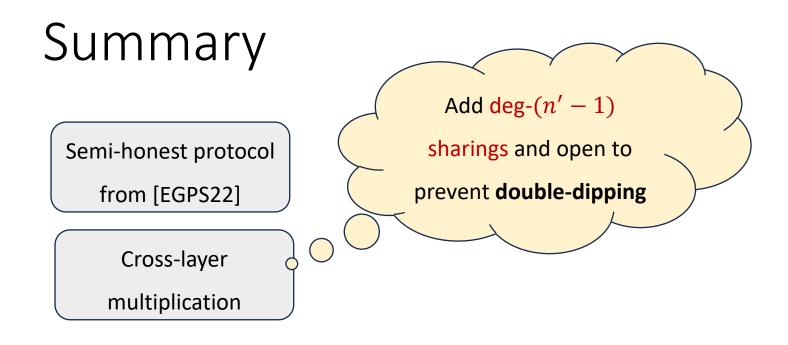




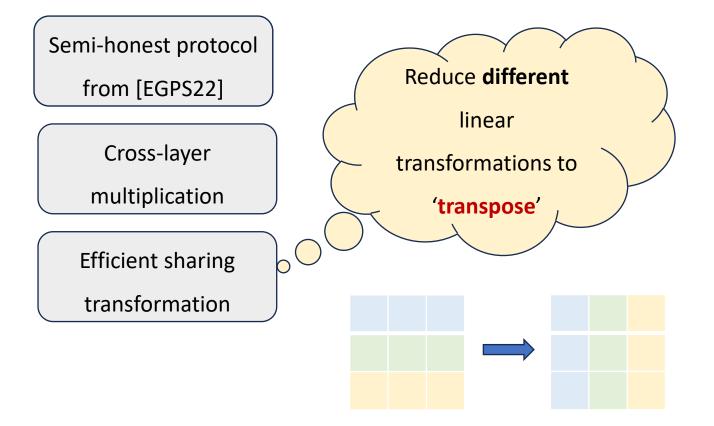




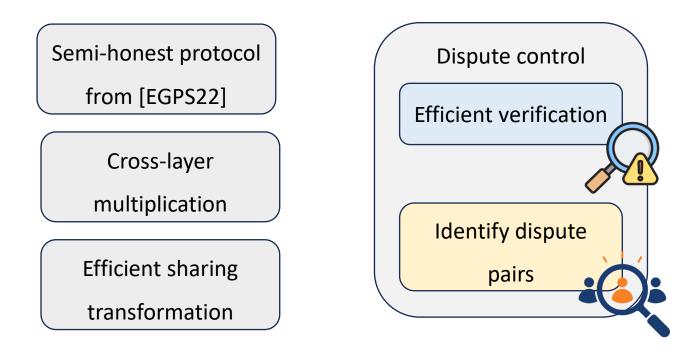
Semi-honest protocol from [EGPS22]



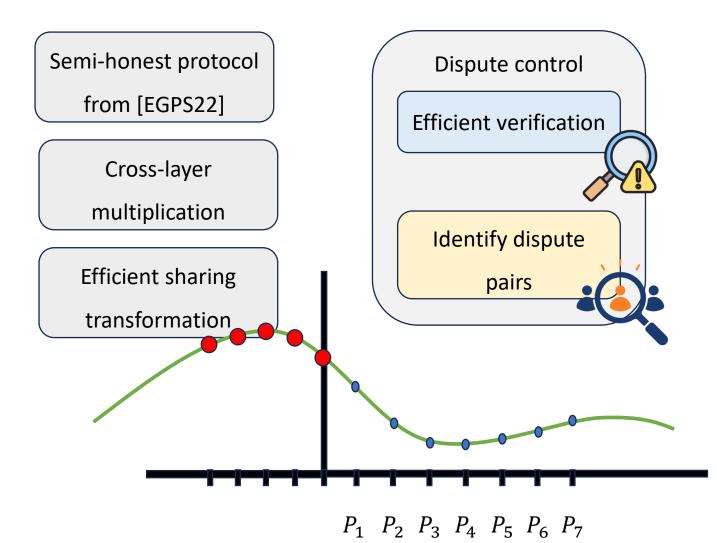




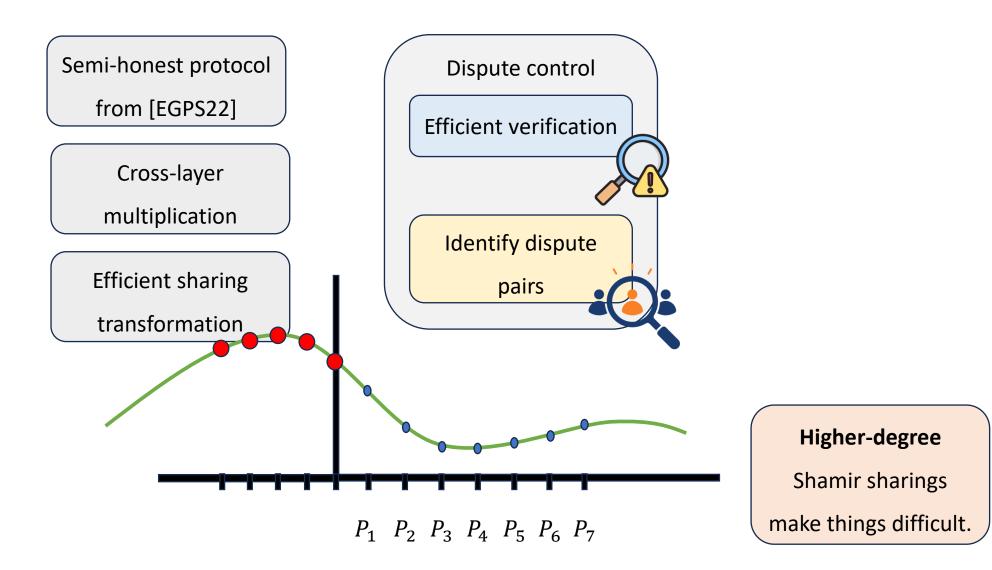




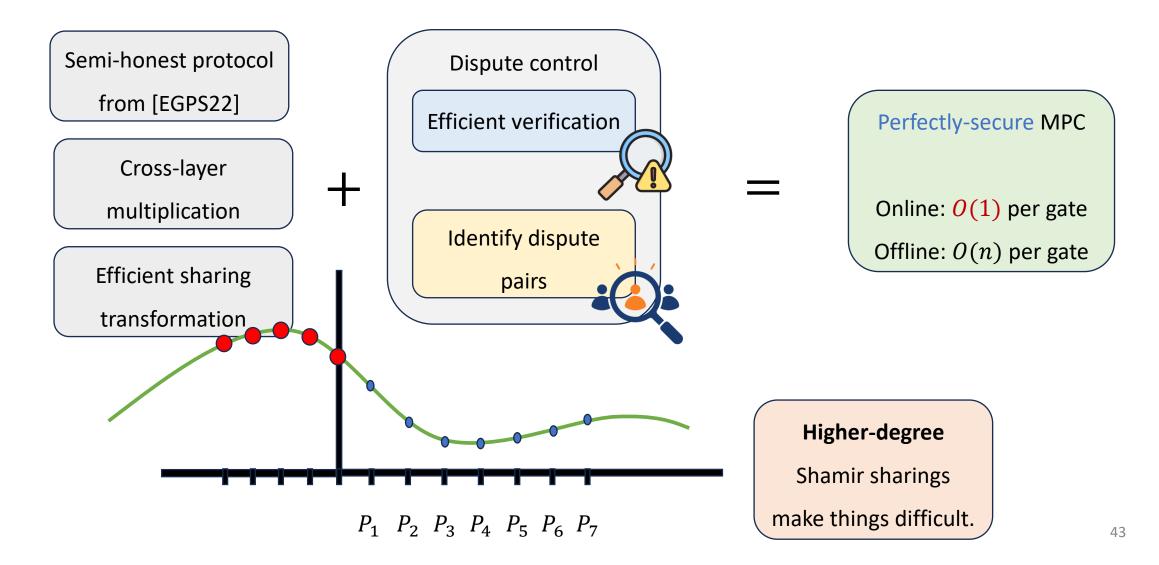








Summary



Thank you!

Credit: Icons: <u>https://www.flaticon.com/</u>