High Throughput Secure MPC Over Small Population in Hybrid Networks

Ashish Choudhury, Aditya Hegde

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- Setting
- $n=4, t=1$

- Malicious adversary


## Communication Model - Synchronous and Asynchronous Networks

- Pairwise private and authentic channels


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- No synchronisation
- Adversary schedules messages
- Eventual delivery



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Cannot distinguish between delayed and unsent message

Can only wait for $n-t$ messages at each step

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- Input deprivation $\Longrightarrow$ compute approximation of $f$
- Hybrid networks: $R$ initial synchronous rounds followed by asynchronous computation [BHN10,CHP13,PR18]
- Assume synchronous broadcast channel in first $R$
 rounds


## Our Contributions

- Perfectly secure MPC protocol over hybrid network with $R=2$
- First protocol in this setting
- Cryptographically secure MPC protocol over hybrid network with $R=1$
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- Cryptographically secure MPC protocol over asynchronous network
- Implementation and benchmarks


## Overview - Circuit Evaluation

- $f$ represented as arithmetic circuit over finite field



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- Multiplication triple
- Triple known to party $\boldsymbol{X}$


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## Perfect HMPC

- Open Problem [PR18]: Perfectly secure MPC protocol over hybrid network
- Two synchronous rounds
- Tolerating $t<n / 3$ corruptions
- With synchronous broadcast channel
- Guaranteed output delivery
- Input provision impossible in this setting [PR18]


## Perfect HMPC - Linear Secret Sharing Scheme

- Replicated Secret Sharing [ISN89]
- $[s]=\left(s_{1}, s_{2}, s_{3}, s_{4}\right)$
- $s=s_{1}+s_{2}+s_{3}+s_{4}$


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$\left(s_{3}, s_{4}, s_{1}\right)$

$\left(s_{4}, s_{1}, s_{2}\right)$
- $P_{i}$ does not have $s_{i}$


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\begin{gathered}
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- Reconstruction
- $P_{j}$ sends $s_{i}$ to $P_{i}$
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- Round 1
- $D$ sends share to each party

8
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- Parties exchange random pad for each common element in share


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\left(a_{2}, a_{3}, a_{4}\right)
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$\left(b_{3}, b_{4}, b_{1}\right)$
$\left(c_{4}, c_{1}, c_{2}\right)$

$\left(d_{1}, d_{2}, d_{3}\right)$

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- Else output with secret shares

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## Perfect HMPC - Triple Sharing with Party Elimination Functionality



- Triple sharing with Party Elimination
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- Completely asynchronous instantiation in [CP17]


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## 8

Q

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## Perfect HMPC - Triple Generation with Party Elimination

TripGen

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TripGen

## Perfect HMPC

- 3 phases
- Triple generation phase
- Input phase
- Circuit evaluation and output phase



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## Cryptographically Secure HMPC - Secret Sharing and Reconstruction

```
3889
CBPeg, %
```

- Assume symmetric-key setup for PRF [AFL+16,CCP $+19, \mathrm{MR} 18]$


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$$
\left(s_{2}, s_{3}, \alpha+r\right) \quad\left(s_{3}, \alpha+r, s_{1}\right) \quad\left(\alpha+r, s_{1}, s_{2}\right) \quad\left(s_{1}, s_{2}, s_{3}\right)
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- Dealer shares $2 l+1$ triples instead of 3 triples
- Other parties don't share triples


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$\left[x_{1}\right],\left[y_{1}\right],\left[z_{1}\right]$<br>$\left[x_{2}\right],\left[y_{2}\right],\left[z_{2}\right]$<br>$\vdots$<br>$\left[x_{2 l+1}\right],\left[y_{2 l+1}\right],\left[z_{2 l+1}\right]$

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\left[f_{c}(r)\right],\left[f_{a}(r)\right],\left[f_{b}(r)\right] \longrightarrow \operatorname{Recon} \longrightarrow f_{c}(r) \stackrel{?}{=} f_{a}(r) f_{b}(r)
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- Each instance outputs $l$ triples
$\checkmark l$ multiplication triples
$\times l$ shares of ([0], [0], [0])


## Cryptographically Secure HMPC and AMPC

- Cryptographically secure HMPC
- Triple generation phase and input phase use 1 synchronous round
- Circuit evaluation is completely asynchronous
- Input provision


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- Cryptographically secure AMPC
- Similar to Cryptographically secure HMPC
- No synchronous broadcast $\Longrightarrow$ ACast and ACS
- No input provision


## Conclusion



LAN


WAN

## Conclusion



LAN


WAN

- Open problems
- Perfect HMPC protocol for general case
- Bridging the gap between synchronous and asynchronous MPC protocols


## References

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## Thank You

