

Decentralised and secure analytics system

Andrea Di Nenno

CifrisChain 2018 - 17 Dicembre 2018 - Roma

Decentralised

Blockchain

Temper-proof, public,
replicated ledger

Non repudiation of each
writing operation

Connect mistrusting parties
without intermediaries

Smart Contract

General purpose computer
program that runs on a
blockchain

Self-enforces the contract logic
built into the code when
specified conditions are met

Comes up with a regular wallet
and a storage space

Secure

Multi-party Computation

Candidate technology for
“Computation on
Encrypted Data”

It allows to compute a function
between mistrusting parties
without a trusted third party

Input Privacy
Output Integrity
Robustness
No Single Point of Trust

Obfuscates the inputs
through an additive
secret sharing scheme

Complementary technologies

Both technologies address problems where mutually mistrusting parties are involved, without a trusted third party

Blockchain & Smart Contracts

Create, regulate and enforce ad-hoc business logics and economic bindings among parties through an incontestable and shared ledger

MPC

Lets parties perform computations over their sensitive data maintaining them private

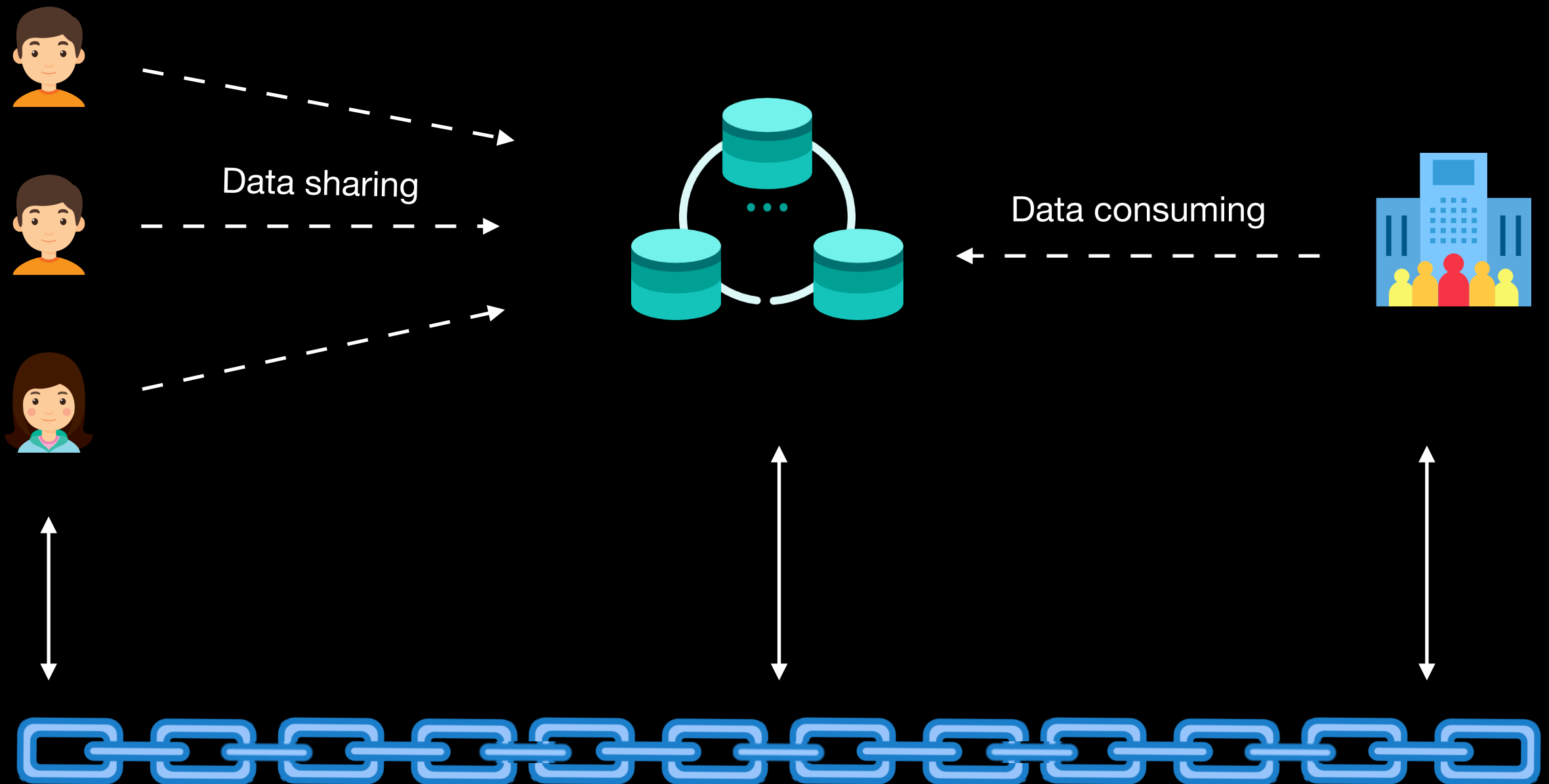
Use Case

Sharing private medical data for research

Data Producers

MPC system

Data Consumer



Blockchain & Smart Contract

Use Case

Sharing private medical data for research

Actor	Action	Benefit
Data Producer (physical person)	Submits his medical private data in secret shared form	Gets rewarded every time his data is used and the privacy is guaranteed
Data Consumer (hospital or research)	Pays for data analytics calculations over private data	Access private medical data otherwise unavailable
MPC System (independent entities)	Runs multi-party computations	Gets rewarded for every correct computation or penalised otherwise
Blockchain	Manages authorisations Logs what happens Implements the business logic	

Data Consuming Protocol

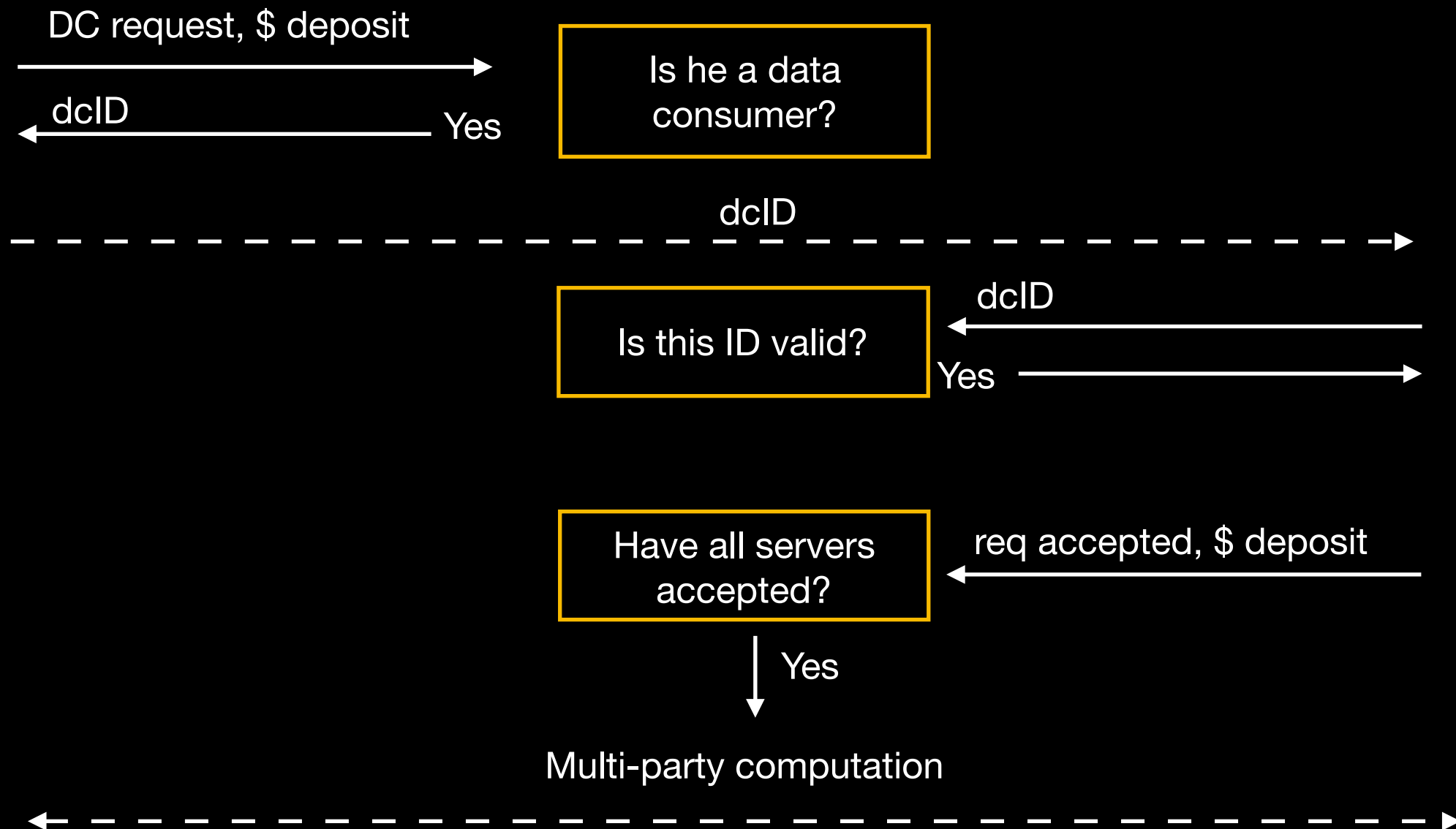
Data Consumer



Blockchain & Smart Contract



MPC servers



Data Consuming Protocol

Data Consumer



Blockchain & Smart Contract



MPC servers



Computation output



Have all servers
sent the hash?

output hash

Yes

Are all hashes
equal?

Yes

No

**Rewarding
procedure**

**Penalisation
procedure**

Finalisation

Enforced by Smart Contract after each computation

Rewarding procedure

In case the computation delivered
a correct output to the data
consumer

Data producers are rewarded
with the data consumer's
deposit

The MPC system gets his
deposit back and is rewarded
with the data consumer's
deposit

Penalisation procedure

In case the computation aborted due to
different outputs or timeout

Data consumer gets his
deposit back. The
computational costs paid
before are refunded with the
MPC's deposit

The MPC system loses his
deposit and isn't rewarded

To Do

Automatic cheater detection

Implement in a Smart Contract a logic to detect which MPC server cheated during the computation

Scalability analysis

Number of servers
Function to compute
Data input size

Reputation system

MPC servers may have a score indicating how they behaved on past computations

This score will influence the probability of a server to be selected for the next computation

Used technologies

SPDZ

Nigel Smart, Ivan Damgård

Open source base
architecture written in C++

Multi-party computation
programs written on top of it
in Python

Communication with
blockchain via Javascript
Web3.js

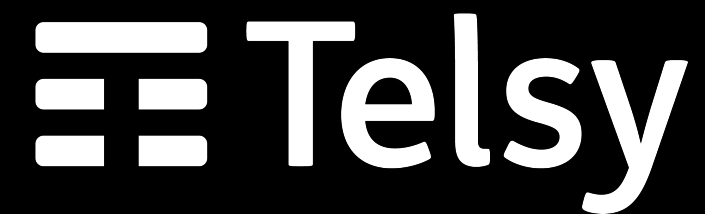
Ethereum & Solidity

Vitalik Buterin

Ethereum is the first blockchain
implementing smart contracts

The EVM is Turing-complete

Solidity is an high-level, contract-
driven programming language
specifically designed for Ethereum



Decentralised and secure analytics system

Andrea Di Nenno

CifrisChain 2018 - 17 Dicembre 2018 - Roma