

# Aggregate API with PPM

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# What is MPC?

Secure Multiparty Computation (MPC)

Encryption, Signatures - protect data at rest and in transit

MPC - protect data while computing on it

→ Enable the computation of a specific function without revealing more than the output

# Aggregate Functionality

Differentially private histogram

Each client contributes a value to a bucket based on attributed impression and conversion data (**attribution done locally on device**)

# Prio Secret Sharing Solution

### Ingestion Server Filter

1. Perform device attestation check on incoming data
2. Forward encrypted data to the two computation servers for reports with verified device attestation

### User's device



Input  $x_i$

Encrypted shares and proofs

### AdTech



Encrypted shares and proofs

Encrypted shares and proofs

### Private Computation Server 2



### Private Computation Server 1

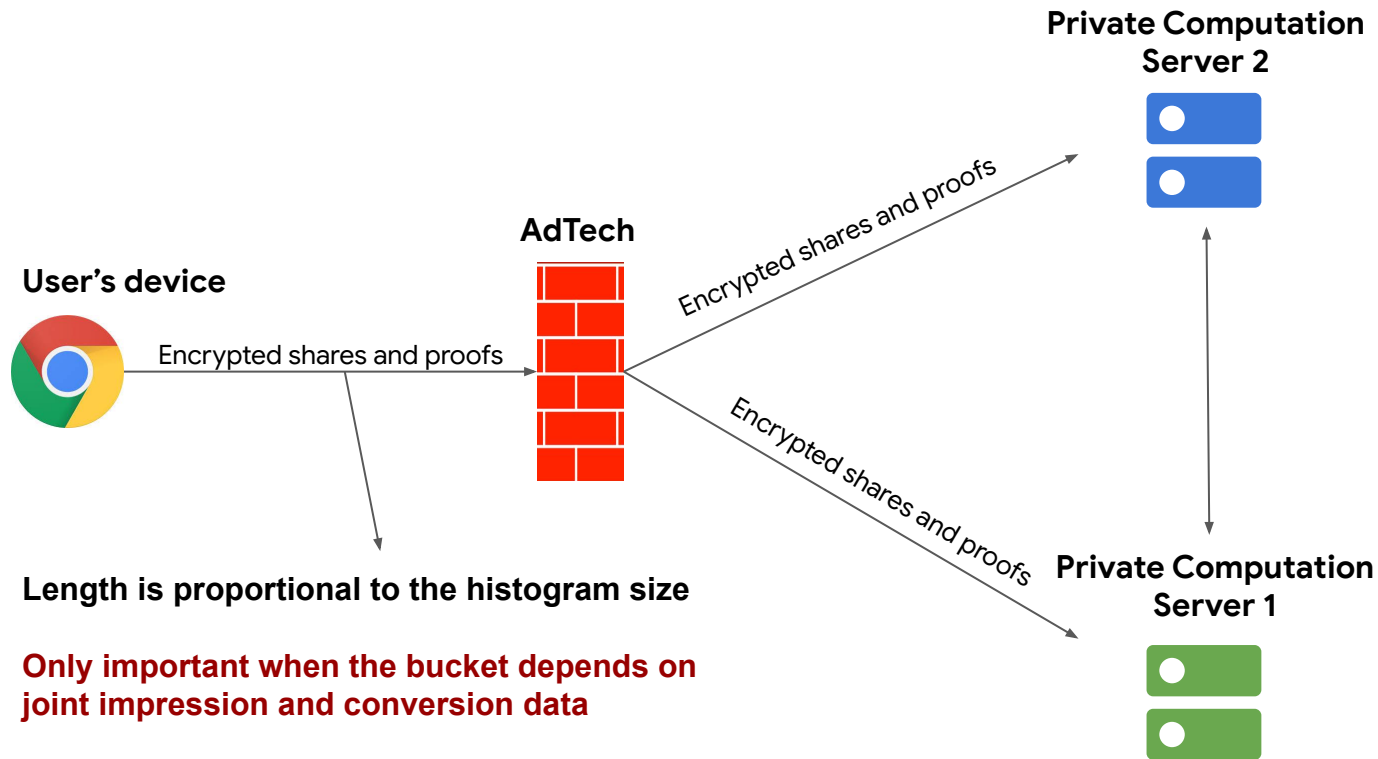


### Distributed Private Computation between the Two Servers

1. Verify input validity proofs
2. Aggregate the verified inputs and add DP noise

### Device Report Preparation

1. Split input into two cryptographic secret shares
  - $r_i^{HS} \leftarrow \text{random}; r_i^{PHA} \leftarrow x_i - r_i^{HS}$
2. Compute a distributed validity proof for the input
  - Proof:  $\pi^{HS}, \pi^{PHA}$
3. Encrypt shares and proofs under public keys of the computation servers
4. Send encrypted data together with device attestation information



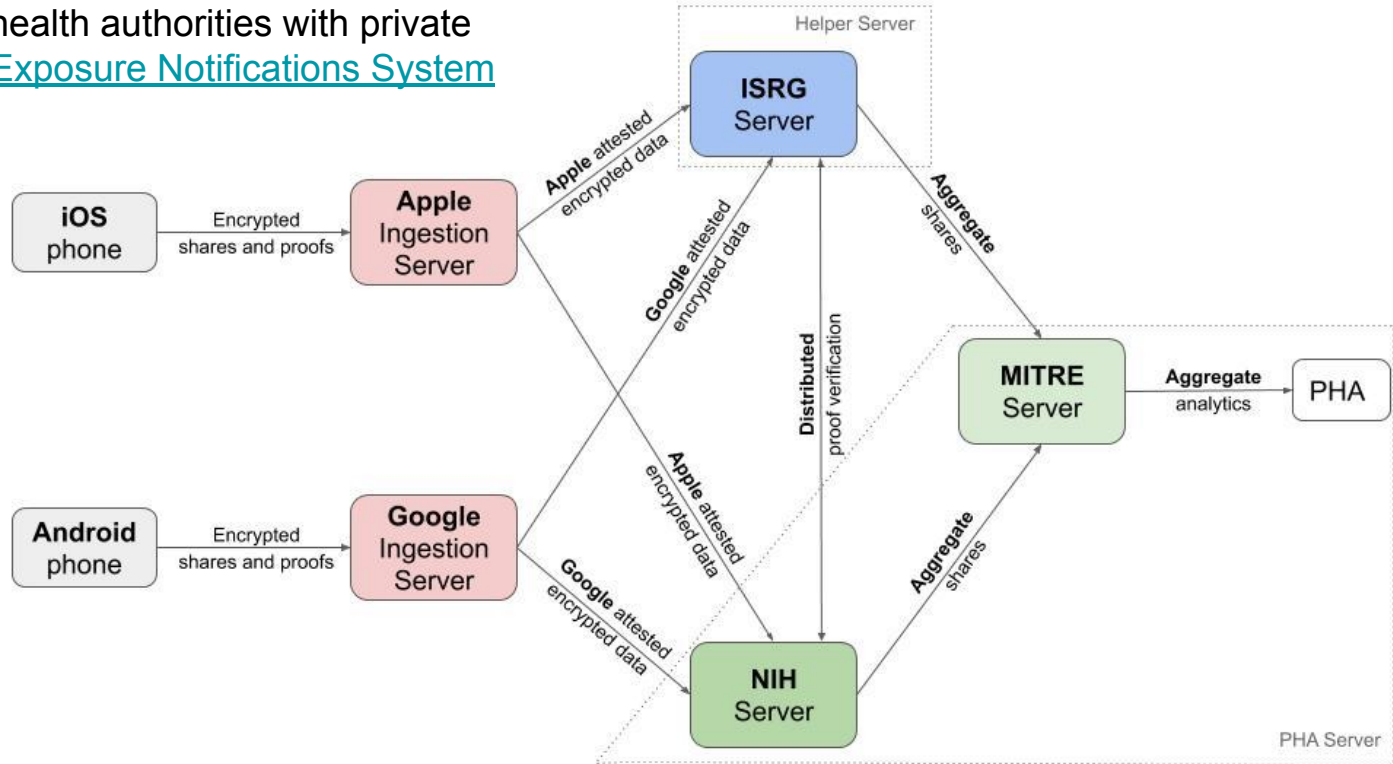
# Privacy-preserving Firefox telemetry with Prio

Henry Corrigan-Gibbs  
(EPFL → MIT CSAIL)

In collaboration with: Dan Boneh (Stanford),  
Gary Chen, Steven Englehardt, Robert Helmer, Chris Hutten-Czapski,  
Anthony Miyaguchi, Eric Rescorla, and Peter Saint-Andre (Mozilla)

# Exposure Notifications Private Analytics (ENPA)

ENPA: Provide health authorities with private analytics in the Exposure Notifications System





How to reduce communication?

# Distributed Point Function

Can encode the contribution value  $v$  to bucket  $i$  among  $N$  possible buckets with  $O(\log N)$  bits **while hiding the index  $i$  where the client is contributing**

Servers do additional work to expand the compact shares

## Incremental DPFs

- [Lightweight Techniques for Private Heavy Hitters](#), Boneh, Boyle, Corrigan-Gibbs, Gilboa, Ishai, IEEE S&P 2021

# Construction

To evaluate the share of the  $i$ -th location in the histogram compute

$$\sum_m \text{Eval}(K_{m,0}, i)$$



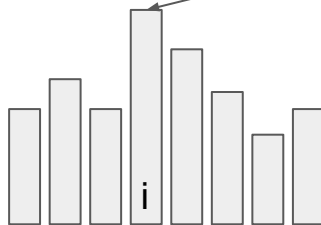
$K_{m,0}$



.....



$$\sum_m (\text{Eval}(K_{m,0}, i) + \text{Eval}(K_{m,1}, i)) = \# \text{ clients with input } i$$



To evaluate the share of the  $i$ -th location in the histogram compute

$$\sum_m \text{Eval}(K_{m,1}, i)$$



$K_{m,1}$

Input  $i$  for  $m$ -th client : Construct  $f_{i,x_i}(x)$ , generate DPF keys  $K_{m,0}, K_{m,1}$

# Some Benchmarks

[https://github.com/google/distributed\\_point\\_functions](https://github.com/google/distributed_point_functions)

Domain space  $2^{10}$ ,  $2^{15}$ ,  $2^{20}$  full evaluation

Key space size	$2^{10}$	$2^{15}$	$2^{20}$
Full Evaluation Cost Per Client	18.53 $\mu$ s	511.24 $\mu$ s	17.04ms

Domain space  $2^{32}$  with  $2^{20}$  non-zeros:

Distribution	PL1	PL5	PL10	PL50	Uniform
Hierarchical Evaluation Cost per Client	0.98s	1.36s	1.55s	2.42s	3.40s
Direct Evaluation Cost Per Client	0.66s	0.66s	0.67s	0.68s	0.70s

# Privacy Preserving Measurement (PPM) at IETF

<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-gpew-priv-ppm/>