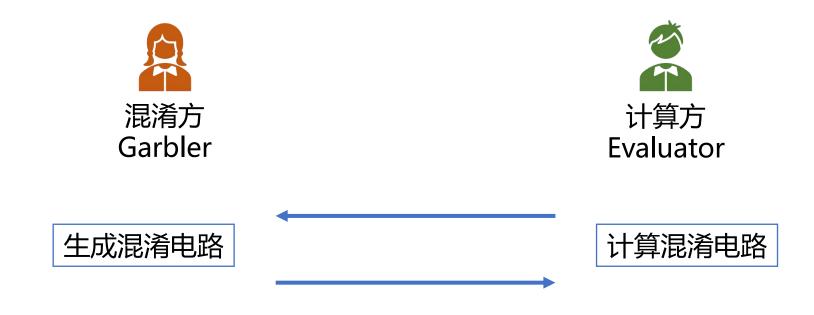
安全多方计算基础讲义(3)

基于混淆电路方法的安全多方计算协议

● 冯登国 ●

内容概要

本讲主要介绍安全两方计算(2PC)协议的设计方法,重点涉及混淆电路的构造方法



- 本讲介绍的MPC协议具有 O(1) 轮数复杂度,与电路深度 d 无关
- 第二讲介绍的 MPC 协议要求 O(d) 轮数复杂度

常数轮的 MPC 协议

常数轮安全多方计算(n > 2)

- 不同于两方情况,在多方情况下,存在多个参与方合谋
- 不能让任何一方计算整个混淆电路,需要所有参与方共同分布式计算混淆电路

BMR类分布式混淆电路

- 对称性:所有参与方都能计算混淆电路
- 混淆电路大小: 共发送 4n²|C|κ 比特
- 在线轮数:2轮

|C| 表示 AND 门数量,n 表示参与方数量

WRK类分布式混淆电路

- 非对称性:只有一方能计算混淆电路
- 混淆电路大小: 共发送 $4n(n-1)|C|\kappa$ 比特
- 在线轮数:2-4轮

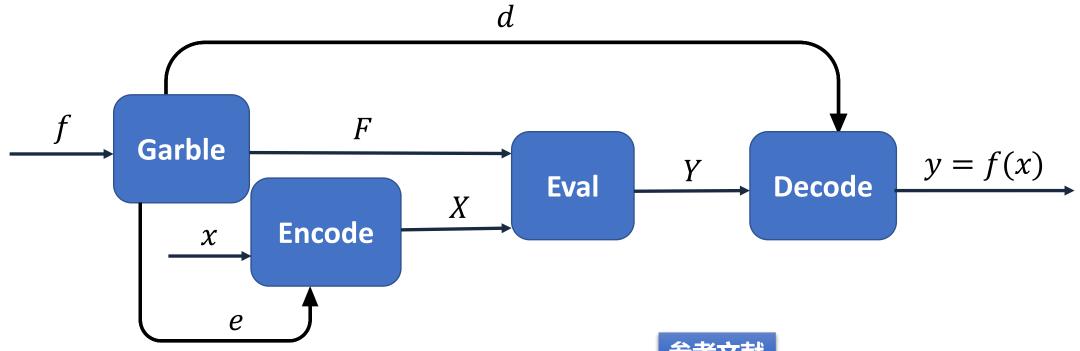
 $[YWZ20]: (4n-6)(n-1)|C|\kappa$ 比特

[YWZ20] Kang Yang, Xiao Wang, and Jiang Zhang. More efficient MPC from improved triple generation and authenticated garbling. In *ACM CCS 2020*

报告提纲



混淆电路基本定义回顾



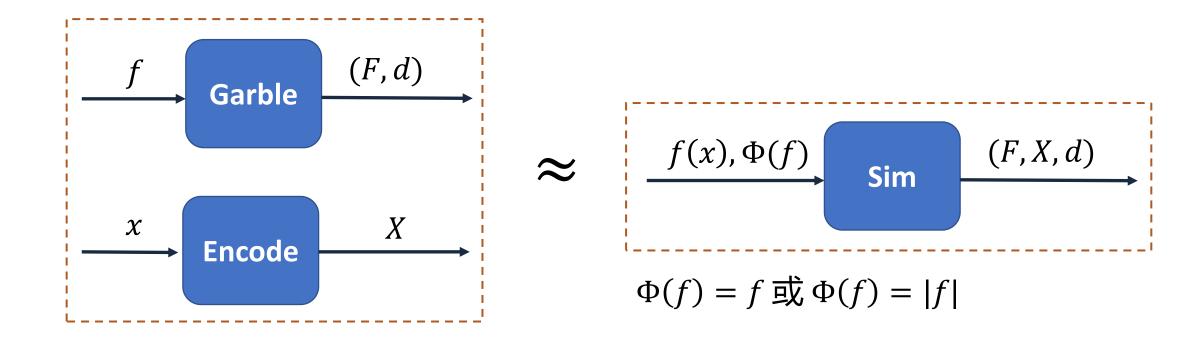
- f 为电路 , F 为混淆电路
- e 编码信息 , d 解码信息
- x 电路输入, y 电路输出
- X 输入编码, Y 输出编码

- Garble 混淆算法
- Encode 编码算法
- Eval 计算算法
- · Decode 解码算法

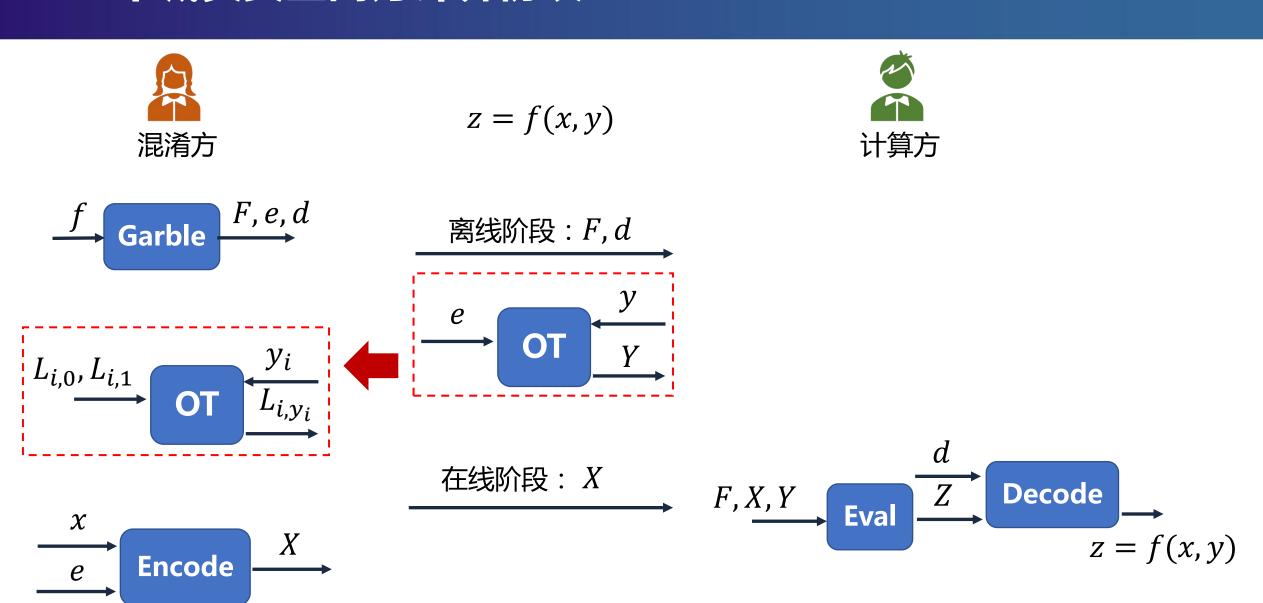
参考文献

- [Yao86] Andrew Chi-Chih Yao. How to generate and exchange secrets. In *FOCS 1986*
- [BHR12] Mihir Bellare, Viet Tung Hoang and Phillip Rogaway. Foundations of Garbled Circuits. In ACM CCS 2012

混淆电路的模拟安全定义



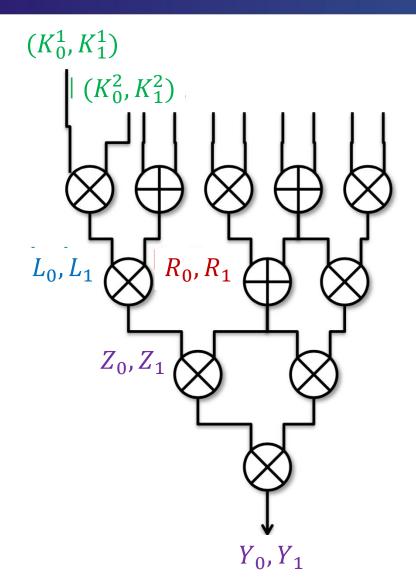
Yao 半诚实安全两方计算协议



报告提纲



混淆电路基础框架(1)



Garble

- \triangleright 每条电路线:选取密钥 (K_0^i, K_1^i)
- ▶ 每个电路门:
 - 左輸入线密钥 (L_0, L_1)
 - 右输入线密钥 (R₀, R₁)
 - 输出线密钥 (Z₀, Z₁)
 - 计算混淆门 $gg \leftarrow Gb(g, L_0, L_1, R_0, R_1, Z_0, Z_1)$
- \triangleright 电路输入线的密钥构成编码信息 $e = \{(K_0^i, K_1^i)\}$
- \triangleright 电路输出线的密钥构成解码信息 $d = (Y_0, Y_1)$
- \triangleright 所有混淆门构成混淆电路 $F = \{qg^i\}$

混淆电路基础框架(2)

$X \leftarrow Encode(e, x)$

 \blacktriangleright 输入: $e = \{(K_0^i, K_1^i)\}$ 和 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$

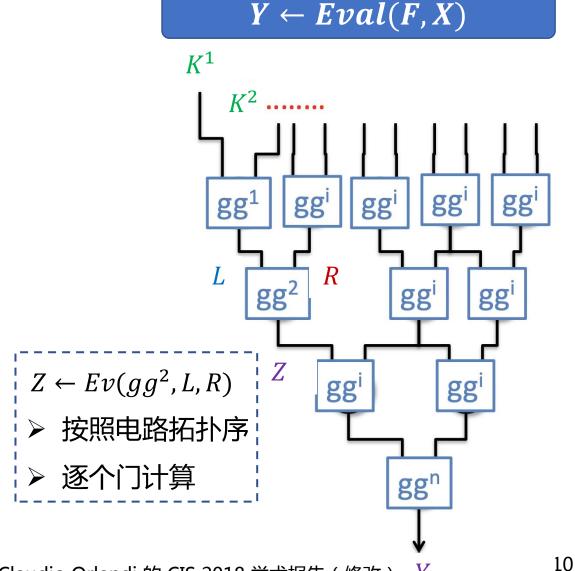
 \triangleright 输出: $X = (K_{\chi_1}^1, \dots, K_{\chi_m}^m)$

$y \leftarrow \overline{Decode(d, Y)}$

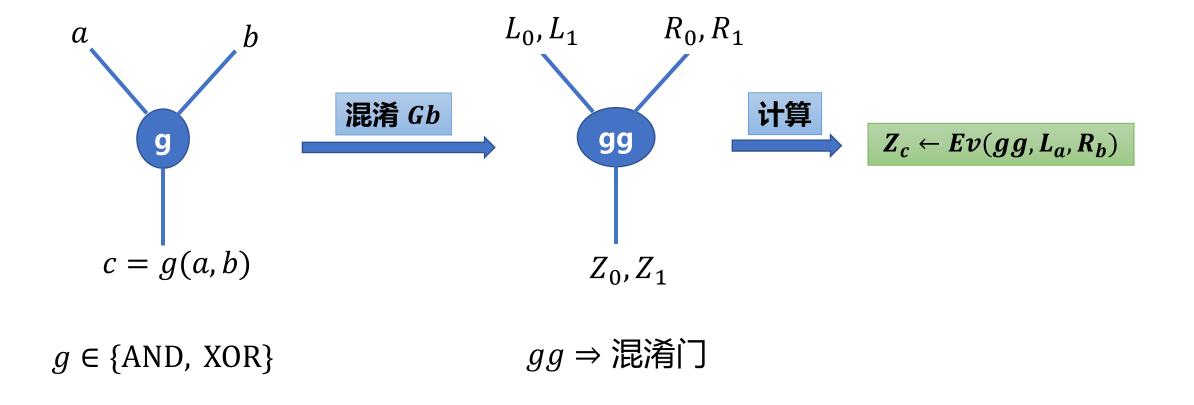
 \blacktriangleright 输入: $d = \{Y_0, Y_1\}$ 和 Y

 \blacktriangleright 输出: 若 $Y = Y_0$, 则输出 y = 0 ; 若 Y =

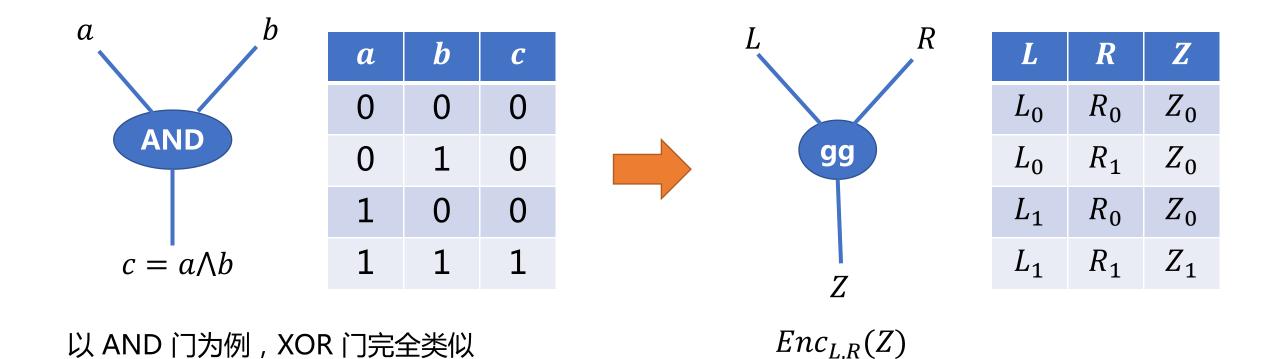
 Y_1 ,则输出y=1;否则,输出中止符⊥



混淆单个电路门

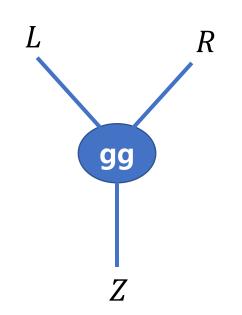


Textbook Yao 混淆电路(1)



- [Yao86] Andrew Chi-Chih Yao. How to generate and exchange secrets. In *FOCS 1986*
- [LP09] A Proof of Security of Yao's Protocol for Two-Party Computation. In JoC 2009 (原稿发表于 ASIACRYPT 2004)

Textbook Yao 混淆电路(2)



$Enc_{L,R}(Z)$

$$C_{00} = H(L_0, R_0) \oplus Z_0$$

$$C_{01} = H(L_0, R_1) \oplus Z_0$$

$$C_{10} = H(L_1, R_0) \oplus Z_0$$

$$C_{11} = H(L_1, R_1) \oplus Z_1$$



$Enc_{L,R}(Z)$



$$C_{00} = H(L_0, R_0) \oplus Z_0$$

$$C_{01} = H(L_0, R_1) \oplus Z_0$$

$$C_{10} = H(L_1, R_0) \oplus Z_0$$

$$C_{11} = H(L_1, R_1) \oplus Z_1$$



- $> H \Rightarrow "密钥导出函数" , 保证加密安全性$
- > 原理:输入线密钥 加密 输出线密钥
- $\triangleright Ev(gg, L_a, R_b) \Rightarrow Z_c = C_{ab} \oplus H(L_a, R_b)$
- \triangleright 泄漏输入 (a,b) 和输出 $c=a \land b$ 的信息

无法判断哪个密文被正确解密

Textbook Yao 混淆电路(3)

$Enc_{L,R}(Z)$

$$C_0 = H(L_0, R_0) \oplus (Z_0, \mathbf{0}^{\kappa})$$

$$C_1 = H(L_0, R_1) \oplus (Z_0, \mathbf{0}^{\kappa})$$

$$C_2 = H(L_1, R_0) \oplus (Z_0, \mathbf{0}^{\kappa})$$

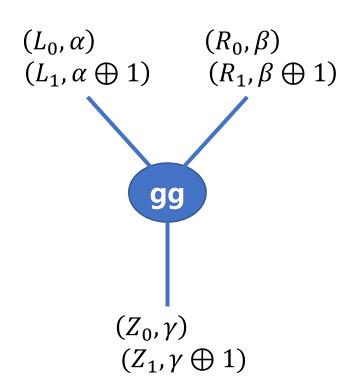
$$C_3 = H(L_1, R_1) \oplus (Z_1, \mathbf{0}^{\kappa})$$

- > 逐一解密每个密文
- \rightarrow 解密结果包含 0^{κ} 的密文为正确解密
- \triangleright $(Z,T) = C \oplus H(L_a, R_b)$: 若 $T = 0^{\kappa}$,则密文解密正确,Z为输出线密钥

	通信开销 (单位:κ 比特/门)		计算开销 (H数量/门)				
混淆电路方案			Garbler		Evaluator		假设
	AND	XOR	AND	XOR	AND	XOR	
Textbook Yao [Yao86]	8	8	4	4	2.5	2.5	PRF

点置换优化 (Point-and-Permute) (1)

- Textbook Yao 混淆电路每个电路门需要 8κ 比特通信,并要求计算方(Evaluator)每个电路门平均解密 2.5 次(从第一个密文开始逐一尝试解密,直至解密成功)
- \triangleright 点置换优化降低通信开销至每个电路门 4κ 比特,同时降低平均解密次数为 1 次



- 添加随机置换比特 α , β , $\gamma \in \{0,1\}$
- 可用密钥 L_0, R_0, Z_0 的最低比特作为置换比特
- $gg \leftarrow Gb(g, L_0, L_1, \alpha, R_0, R_1, \beta, Z_0, Z_1, \gamma)$
- $(Z_c, c \oplus \gamma) \leftarrow Ev(gg, L_a, a \oplus \alpha, R_b, b \oplus \beta)$

[BMR90] Donald Beaver, Silvio Micali, and Phillip Rogaway. The round complexity of secure protocols. In *STOC 1990*

点置换优化(Point-and-Permute)(2)

移除冗余

$Enc_{L,R}(Z)$

$$C_{00} = H(L_0, R_0) \oplus (Z_0, \gamma)$$

$$C_{01} = H(L_0, R_1) \oplus (Z_0, \gamma)$$

$$C_{10} = H(L_1, R_0) \oplus (Z_0, \gamma)$$

$$C_{11} = H(L_1, R_1) \oplus (Z_1, \gamma \oplus 1)$$

②添加置换

$Enc_{L,R}(Z)$

$$C'_{00} = H(L_{\alpha}, R_{\beta}) \oplus (Z_{\alpha\beta}, \gamma \oplus \alpha\beta)$$

$$C'_{01} = H(L_{\alpha}, R_{\beta \oplus 1}) \oplus (Z_{\alpha(\beta \oplus 1)}, \gamma \oplus \alpha(\beta \oplus 1))$$

$$C'_{10} = H(L_{\alpha \oplus 1}, R_{\beta}) \oplus (Z_{(\alpha \oplus 1)\beta}, \gamma \oplus (\alpha \oplus 1)\beta)$$

$$C'_{11} = H(L_{\alpha \oplus 1}, R_{\beta \oplus 1}) \oplus (Z_{(\alpha \oplus 1)(\beta \oplus 1)}, \gamma \oplus (\alpha \oplus 1)(\beta \oplus 1))$$

采用比特 α , β 实现密文置换

$a \oplus \alpha$	$b \oplus oldsymbol{eta}$	а	b	<i>c</i>
0	0	α	β	lphaeta
0	1	α	$\beta \oplus 1$	$\alpha(\beta \oplus 1)$
1	0	<i>α</i> ⊕1	β	$(\alpha \oplus 1)\beta$
1	1	$\alpha \oplus 1$	$\beta \oplus 1$	$(\alpha \oplus 1)(\beta \oplus 1)$

点置换优化 (Point-and-Permute) (3)

$Enc_{L,R}(Z)$

$$C'_{00} = H(L_{\alpha}, R_{\beta}) \oplus (Z_{\alpha\beta}, \gamma \oplus \alpha\beta)$$

$$C'_{01} = H(L_{\alpha}, R_{\beta \oplus 1}) \oplus (Z_{\alpha(\beta \oplus 1)}, \gamma \oplus \alpha(\beta \oplus 1))$$

$$C'_{10} = H(L_{\alpha \oplus 1}, R_{\beta}) \oplus (Z_{(\alpha \oplus 1)\beta}, \gamma \oplus (\alpha \oplus 1)\beta)$$

$$C'_{11} = H(L_{\alpha \oplus 1}, R_{\beta \oplus 1}) \oplus (Z_{(\alpha \oplus 1)(\beta \oplus 1)}, \gamma \oplus (\alpha \oplus 1)(\beta \oplus 1))$$

$$Ev(gg, L_a, a \oplus \alpha, R_b, b \oplus \beta) \Rightarrow (Z_{ab}, ab \oplus \gamma) = C'_{a \oplus \alpha, b \oplus \beta} \oplus H(L_a, R_b)$$

- $> \alpha, \beta, \gamma$ 是输入/输出比特 a, b, c = ab 的 "一次一密本"
- $rac{1}{\triangleright} a \oplus \alpha, b \oplus \beta, c \oplus \gamma$ 未泄漏门输入/输出比特的任何信息

点置换优化(Point-and-Permute)(4)

混淆电路方案	通信		计算开销 (H数量/门)				
	(单位:κ	<u>ΓΓ44/1</u>])	Garbler		Evaluator		假设
	AND	XOR	AND	XOR	AND	XOR	
Textbook Yao [Yao86]	8	8	4	4	2.5	2.5	PRF
点置换优化 [BMR90]	4	4	4	4	1	1	PRF

混淆电路计算效率的改进(1)

 $2 \ Hash > 1 \ Hash > 1 \ block \ cipher > 1 \ block \ cipher \ without \ key \ schedule$

$Enc_{L,R}(Z) = H(L,R) \oplus Z$	生成 AES 的混淆电路计算时间
$PRF(L, \text{gateID}) \oplus PRF(R, \text{gateID}) \oplus Z$ [NPS99]	约 6 秒 [MNPS04], PRF = SHA256
$H(L \parallel R \parallel \text{gateID}) \oplus Z \text{ [LPS08]}$	约 0.15 秒 [sS12], H = SHA256
$PRF(L \parallel R, \text{gateID}) \oplus Z \text{ [KsS12]}$	约 0.12 秒 [KsS12], PRF = AES256
$\pi(K) \oplus K \oplus Z$, 其中 π 为随机置换和 $K = 2L \oplus 4R \oplus \text{gateID}$ [BHKR13]	约 0.0003 秒 [BHKR13], $\pi = AES$ 128 w/o key schedule

表格参考 Mike Rosulek 的学术报告 "Practical Garbled Circuit Optimizations" 的PPT

- [NPS99] Moni Naor, Benny Pinkas, and Reuban Sumner. Privacy preserving auctions and mechanism design. In *Proceedings of the 1st ACM Conference on Electronic Commerce, 1999*
- [MNPS04] Dahlia Malkhi, Noam Nisan, Benny Pinkas, and Yaron Sella. Fairplay A Secure Two-Party Computation System. In USENIX Security 2004
- [LPS08] Yehuda Lindell, Benny Pinkas, and Nigel P. Smart. Implementing Two-Party Computation Efficiently with Security Against Malicious Adversaries. In SCN 2008
- [KsS12] Benjamin Kreuter, abhi shelat and Chih-hao Shen. Billion-Gate Secure Computation with Malicious Adversaries. In USENIX Security 2012
- [BHKR13] Mihir Bellare, Viet Tung Hoang, Sriram Keelveedhi, and Phillip Rogaway. Efficient Garbling from a Fixed-Key Blockcipher. In IEEE S&P 2013

混淆电路计算效率的改进(2)

- ➤ 随机置换(如:固定密钥 AES)可实现混淆电路构造中特殊 Hash 函数 [BHKR13]
- ➤ 基于硬件指令(AES-NI)加速,混淆电路的效率瓶颈是通信开销

拓展研读:后续混淆电路方案的计算效率优化方法

- [ZRE15] Samee Zahur, Mike Rosulek, and David Evans. Two Halves Make a Whole: Reducing Data Transfer in Garbled Circuits using Half Gates. In *EUROCRYPT 2015*
- [GKWY20] Chun Guo, Jonathan Katz, Xiao Wang and Yu Yu. Efficient and Secure Multiparty Computation from Fixed-Key Block Ciphers. In *IEEE S&P 2020*
- [RR21] Mike Rosulek and Lawrence Roy. Three Halves Make a Whole? Beating the Half-Gates Lower Bound for Garbled Circuits. In *CRYPTO 2021*

混淆行约化技术(Garbled Row Redution)(1)

$Enc_{L,R}(Z)$

$$C_{00} = H(L_0, R_0) \oplus Z_0 = \mathbf{0}^{\kappa}$$

 $Z_0 = H(L_0, R_0)$

$$C_{01} = H(L_0, R_1) \oplus Z_0$$

$$C_{10} = H(L_1, R_0) \oplus Z_0$$

$$C_{11} = H(L_1, R_1) \oplus Z_1$$



- > 与点置换优化兼容
- ↓ > 与 Free XOR 技术(即将介绍)兼容
- > 降低通信开销 κ比特/门

[NPS99] Moni Naor, Benny Pinkas, and Reuban Sumner. Privacy preserving auctions and mechanism design. In *Proceedings* of the 1st ACM Conference on Electronic Commerce, 1999

拓展

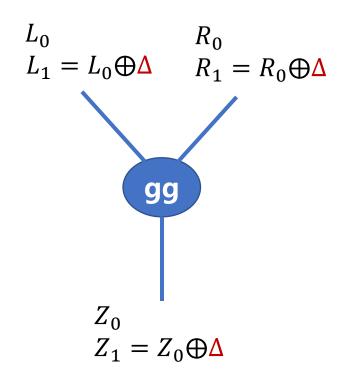
- 研读 → 采用多项式插值技术实现混淆行约化,降低通信开销 2κ比特/门
 - ▶ 与点置换优化兼容, 但与 Free XOR 技术不兼容, XOR 门仍然需要通信开销

[PSSW09] Benny Pinkas, Thomas Schneider, Nigel P. Smart, and Stephen C. Williams. Secure two-party computation is practical. In ASIACRYPT 2009

混淆行约化技术(Garbled Row Redution)(2)

混淆电路方案	通信开销 (单位:κ 比特/门)		计算开销 (H数量/门)				
	(単位:化	[C]44 /1])	Garbler		Evaluator		假设
	AND	XOR	AND	XOR	AND	XOR	
Textbook Yao [Yao86]	8	8	4	4	2.5	2.5	PRF
点置换优化 Yao [BMR90]	4	4	4	4	1	1	PRF
4-to-3 GRR [NPS99]	3	3	4	4	1	1	PRF
4-to-2 GRR [PSSW09]	2	2	4	4	1	1	PRF

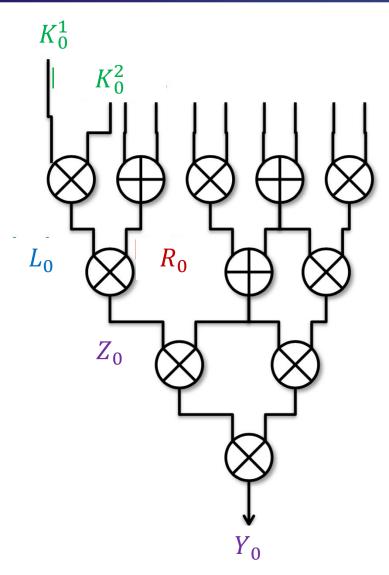
Free XOR 技术(1)



- ➤ 第二讲介绍的基于线性秘密分享的 MPC 协议均对于加法等线性门满足 "free" 特性
- > 混淆电路是否可行?
- ightharpoonup 引入全局密钥 ightharpoonup , 使得密钥 L_0,L_1 满足固定相关性 $L_0\oplus L_1=\Delta$
- $(gg,Z_0) \leftarrow Gb(g,L_0,R_0,\Delta)$
- $Z_{g(a,b)} \leftarrow Ev(gg, L_a, R_b)$

[KS08] Vladimir Kolesnikov and Thomas Schneider. Improved garbled circuit: Free XOR gates and applications.

Free XOR 技术(2)

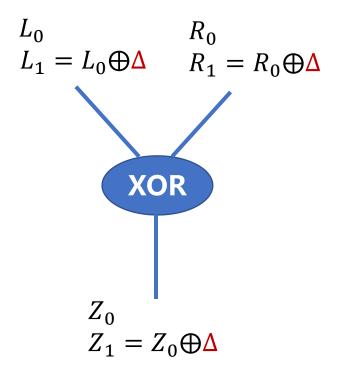


- \triangleright 每条电路输入线随机选取密钥 K_0^i
- ▶ 随机选取全局密钥 Δ
- $\succ L_0 \oplus L_1 = \Delta$
- ▶ 混淆 AND 门方法与之前相同,但需要"循环安全假设"
- ightharpoonup 例如: $C_{00} = H(L_0 \oplus \Delta, R_0 \oplus \Delta) \oplus (Z_0 \oplus \Delta)$
- H 需满足循环相关强健性的定义
- Circular Correlation Robustness (CCR)



[CKKZ12] Seung Geol Choi, Jonathan Katz, Ranjit Kumaresan, and Hong-Sheng Zhou. On the security of the "free-XOR" technique. In *TCC 2012*

Free XOR 技术(3)



$$ightharpoonup Z_0 \leftarrow Gb(XOR, L_0, R_0, \Delta) : Z_0 = L_0 \oplus R_0$$

- · XOR 门无需通信,密钥 XOR 即可
- $\triangleright Z_{a \oplus b} \leftarrow Ev(XOR, L_a, R_b) : Z_{a \oplus b} = L_a \oplus R_b$



- $= L_a \oplus R_b$
- $= (L_0 \oplus a\Delta) \oplus (R_0 \oplus b\Delta)$
- $= (L_0 \oplus R_0) \oplus ((a \oplus b)\Delta)$
- $= Z_0 \oplus ((a \oplus b) \Delta)$
- $= Z_{a \oplus b}$

Free XOR 技术 (4)

	通信开销 (单位:κ 比特/门)		计算开销 (H数量/门)				
混淆电路方案			Garbler		Evaluator		假设
	AND	XOR	AND	XOR	AND	XOR	
Textbook Yao [Yao86]	8	8	4	4	2.5	2.5	PRF
点置换优化 Yao [BMR90]	4	4	4	4	1	1	PRF
4-to-3 GRR [NPS99]	3	3	4	4	1	1	PRF
4-to-2 GRR [PSSW09]	2	2	4	4	1	1	PRF
Free XOR [KS08]	3	0	4	0	1	0	CCR
Flexible XOR [KMR14]	2	{0,1,2}	4	{0,2,4}	1	{0,1,2}	CCR



[KMR14] Vladimir Kolesnikov, Payman Mohassel, and Mike Rosulek. FleXOR: Flexible garbling for XOR gates that beats free-XOR. In *CRYPTO 2014*

混淆电路构造——进一步改进优化

		通信开销 (单位:κ 比特/门)		计算开销 (H数量/门)			
混淆电路方案	(年14:片	tr ₄₄ /17)	Garbler		Evaluator		假设
	AND	XOR	AND	XOR	AND	XOR	
Half-gates [ZRE15]	2	0	4	0	2	0	CCR
快速 4-to-2 GRR [GLNI	P15] 2	1	4	3	2	1.5	PRF
Three halves [RR21	.] 1.5	0	≤ 6	0	≤ 3	0	CCR

当前通信效率最优构造



拓展研读

- [ZRE15] Samee Zahur, Mike Rosulek, and David Evans. Two halves make a whole reducing data transfer in garbled circuits using half gates. In *EUROCRYPT 2015*
- [GLNP15] Shay Gueron, Yehuda Lindell, Ariel Nof, and Benny Pinkas. Fast garbling of circuits under standard assumptions. In ACM CCS 2015
- [RR21] Mike Rosulek and Lawrence Roy. Three Halves Make a Whole? Beating the Half-Gates Lower Bound for Garbled Circuits. In *CRYPTO 2021*

谢谢!不妥之处,敬请指正!

- > 安全多方计算基础讲义(1) ——安全多方计算基本定义及基础组件
- > 安全多方计算基础讲义(2) —— 基于秘密分享方法的安全多方计算协议
- > 安全多方计算基础讲义(3) —— 基于混淆电路方法的安全多方计算协议

MPC综述论文

- [Lin20] Yehuda Lindell. Secure multiparty computation. In Communications of the ACM 2020
- [Ors20] Emmanuela Orsini. Efficient, actively secure MPC with a dishonest majority: A survey. In WAIFI 2020
- [FY21] Dengguo Feng and Kang Yang. Concretely Efficient Secure Multi-Party Computation Protocols: Survey and More. In *Security and Safety 2021*