

# More Efficient Oblivious Transfer Extensions with Security for Malicious Adversaries

Gilad Asharov  
Yehuda Lindell  
Thomas Schneider  
Michael Zohner

EUROCRYPT 2015



TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DARMSTADT

# This Talk

# This Talk

- Oblivious Transfer Extension

# This Talk

- Oblivious Transfer Extension
  - Benny's talk (Sunday)

# This Talk

- Oblivious Transfer Extension
  - Benny's talk (Sunday)
  - Yehuda's talk (Monday)

# This Talk

- Oblivious Transfer Extension
  - Benny's talk (Sunday)
  - Yehuda's talk (Monday)
  - Claudio's talk (Tuesday)

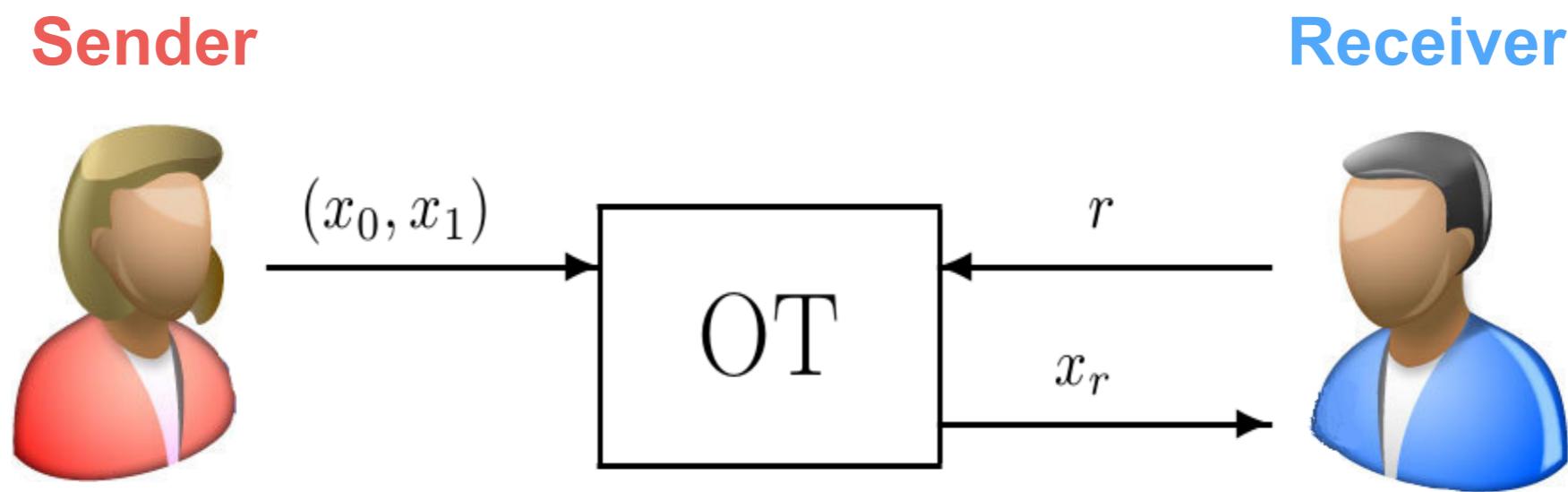
# This Talk

- Oblivious Transfer Extension
  - Benny's talk (Sunday)
  - Yehuda's talk (Monday)
  - Claudio's talk (Tuesday)
  - This talk (Thursday)

# This Talk

- Oblivious Transfer Extension
  - Benny's talk (Sunday)
  - Yehuda's talk (Monday)
  - Claudio's talk (Tuesday)
  - This talk (Thursday)
- Concrete efficiency in the malicious model
  - Most efficient OT extension protocol, yet
  - Optimized protocol, proofs and implementation

# 1-out-of-2 Oblivious Transfer



- **INPUT:** **Sender** holds two strings  $(x_0, x_1)$ , **Receiver** holds  $r$
- **OUTPUT:** **Sender** learns nothing, **Receiver** learns  $x_r$ ,

# Oblivious Transfer and Secure Computation

# Oblivious Transfer and Secure Computation

- OT is a basic ingredient in (almost) all protocols for secure computation

# Oblivious Transfer and Secure Computation

- OT is a basic ingredient in (almost) all protocols for secure computation
- **Protocols based on Garbled Circuits (Yao):**  
**1 OT per *input***  
[LP07,LPS08,PSSW09,KSS12,FN13,SS13,LR14,HKK+14,FJN14]

# Oblivious Transfer and Secure Computation

- OT is a basic ingredient in (almost) all protocols for secure computation
- **Protocols based on Garbled Circuits (Yao):**  
**1 OT per *input***  
[LP07,LPS08,PSSW09,KSS12,FN13,SS13,LR14,HKK+14,FJN14]
- **Protocols based on GMW:**  
**1+ OT per *AND-gate***  
TinyOT [NNOB12,LOS14] MiniMac protocols [DZ13,DLT14]

# How Many OT's?

# How Many OT's?

- **The AES circuit:** Uses  $2^{19}$  OTs  
(when evaluated with TinyOT)

# How Many OT's?

- **The AES circuit:** Uses  $2^{19}$  OTs  
(when evaluated with TinyOT)
- **The PSI circuit:** (for  $b=32, n=2^{16}$ ) Uses  $2^{30}$  OTs  
(when evaluated with TinyOT)

# How Many OT's?

- **The AES circuit:** Uses  $2^{19}$  OTs  
(when evaluated with TinyOT)
- **The PSI circuit:** (for  $b=32, n=2^{16}$ ) Uses  $2^{30}$  OTs  
(when evaluated with TinyOT)
- Using [PVW08]: 350 OTs per second

# How Many OT's?

- **The AES circuit:** Uses  $2^{19}$  OTs  
(when evaluated with TinyOT)
- **The PSI circuit:** (for  $b=32, n=2^{16}$ ) Uses  $2^{30}$  OTs  
(when evaluated with TinyOT)
- Using [PVW08]: 350 OTs per second
  - 1M ( $2^{20}$ ) OTs > 45 minutes(!)

# How Many OT's?

- **The AES circuit:** Uses  $2^{19}$  OTs  
(when evaluated with TinyOT)
- **The PSI circuit:** (for  $b=32, n=2^{16}$ ) Uses  $2^{30}$  OTs  
(when evaluated with TinyOT)
- Using [PVW08]: 350 OTs per second
  - 1M ( $2^{20}$ ) OTs > 45 minutes(!)



# How Many OT's?

- **The AES circuit:** Uses  $2^{19}$  OTs  
(when evaluated with TinyOT)
- **The PSI circuit:** (for  $b=32, n=2^{16}$ ) Uses  $2^{30}$  OTs  
(when evaluated with TinyOT)
- Using [PVW08]: 350 OTs per second
  - 1M ( $2^{20}$ ) OTs > 45 minutes(!)
  - 1G ( $2^{30}$ ) OTs > 45000 minutes > 1 month...



# OT Extensions

**Small amount of base OTs**  
(security parameter)

(cheap) private-key crypto



# OT Extensions

**Small amount of base OTs**

(security parameter)

(cheap) private-key crypto

+

Many  
OTs

# OT Extension and Related Work

# OT Extension and Related Work

- Introduced in [Beaver96]
- Ishai, Kilian, Nissim, Petrank [IKNP03]  
“Extending Oblivious Transfer Efficiently”

# OT Extension and Related Work

- Introduced in [Beaver96]
- Ishai, Kilian, Nissim, Petrank [IKNP03]  
“Extending Oblivious Transfer Efficiently”
- Optimizations semi-honest: [KK13, ALSZ13]
- Optimizations malicious:  
[Lar14, NNOB12, HIKN08, Nie07]

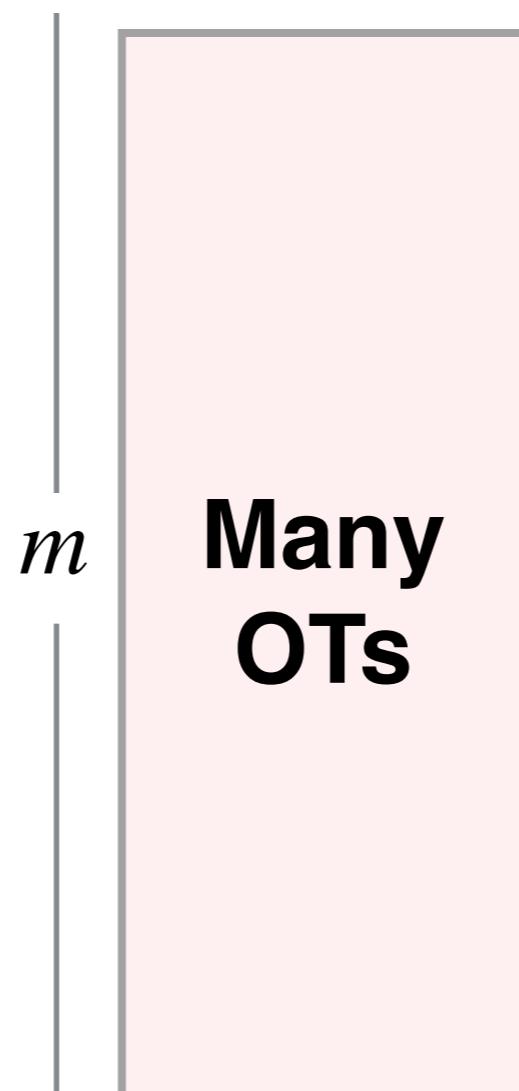
# Contents

- IKNP protocol
- Our Protocol, Security
- Performance

# Extending OT Efficiently<sup>1</sup> [IKNP03]

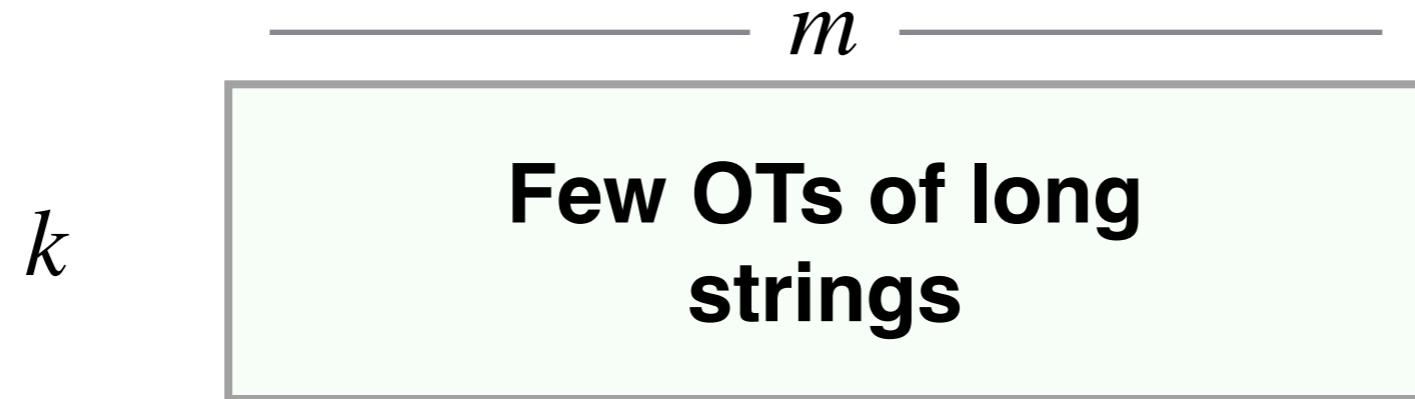
<sup>1</sup>Semi-honest

# IKNP - Idea



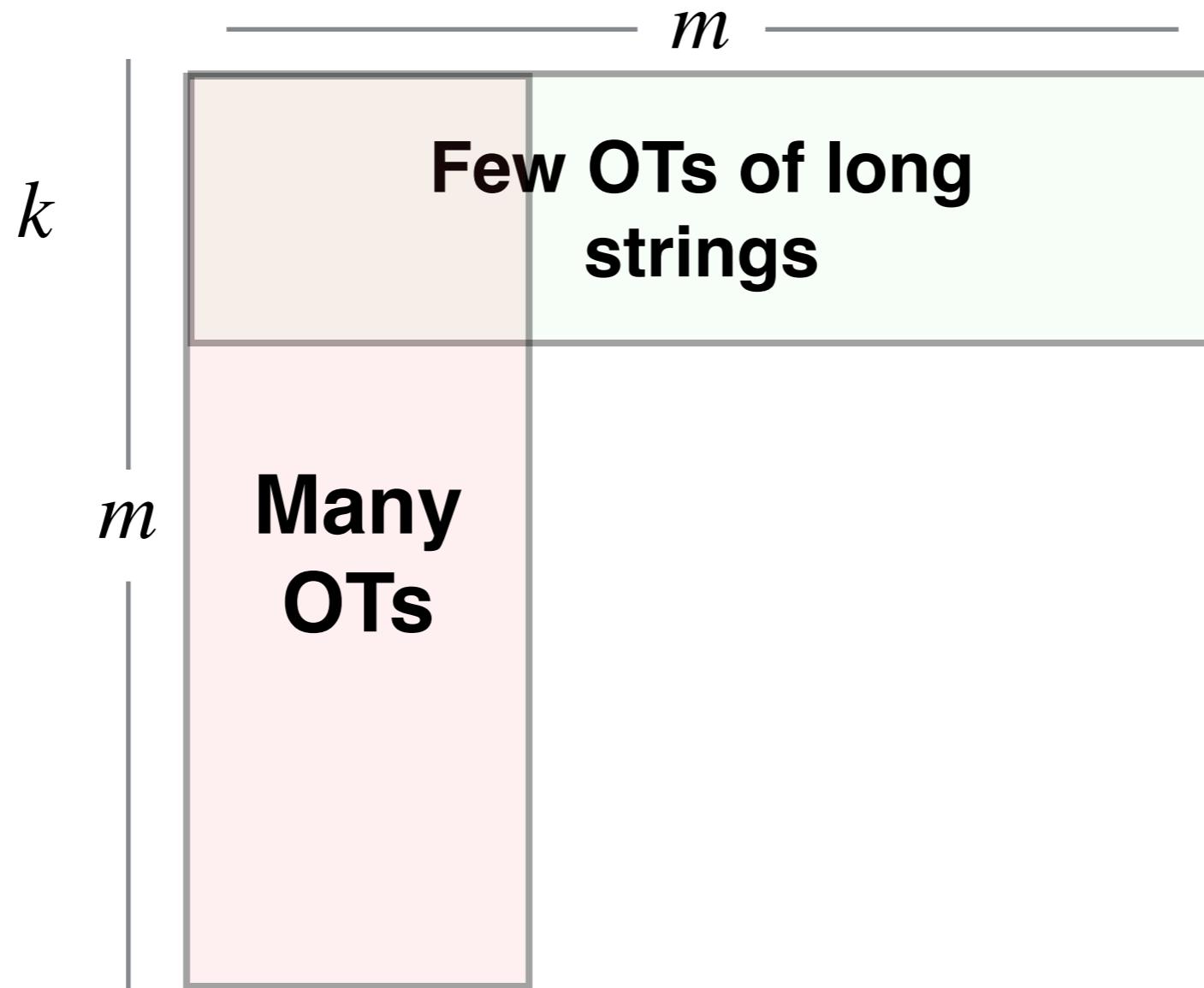
expensive

# IKNP - Idea

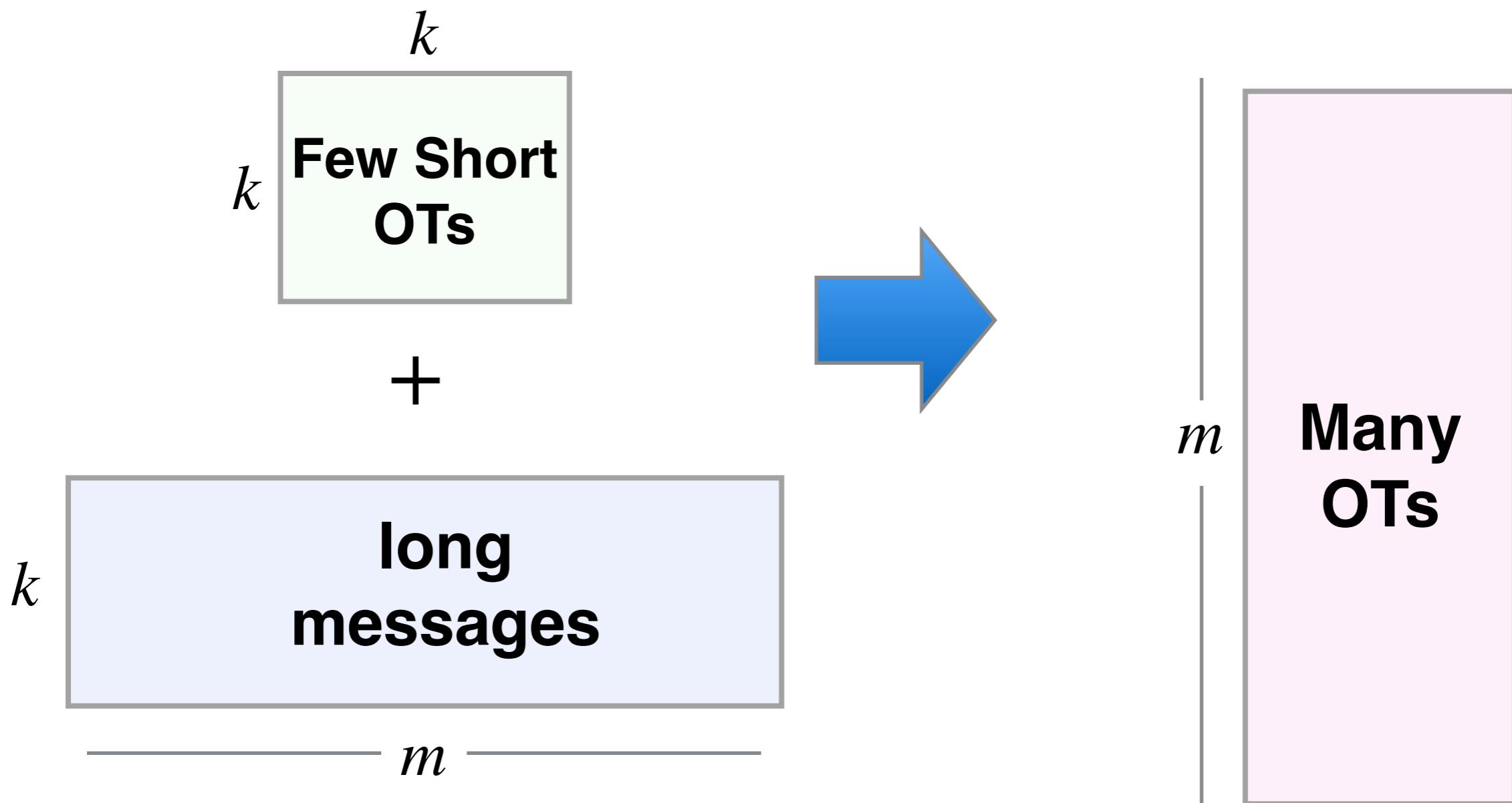


$k$

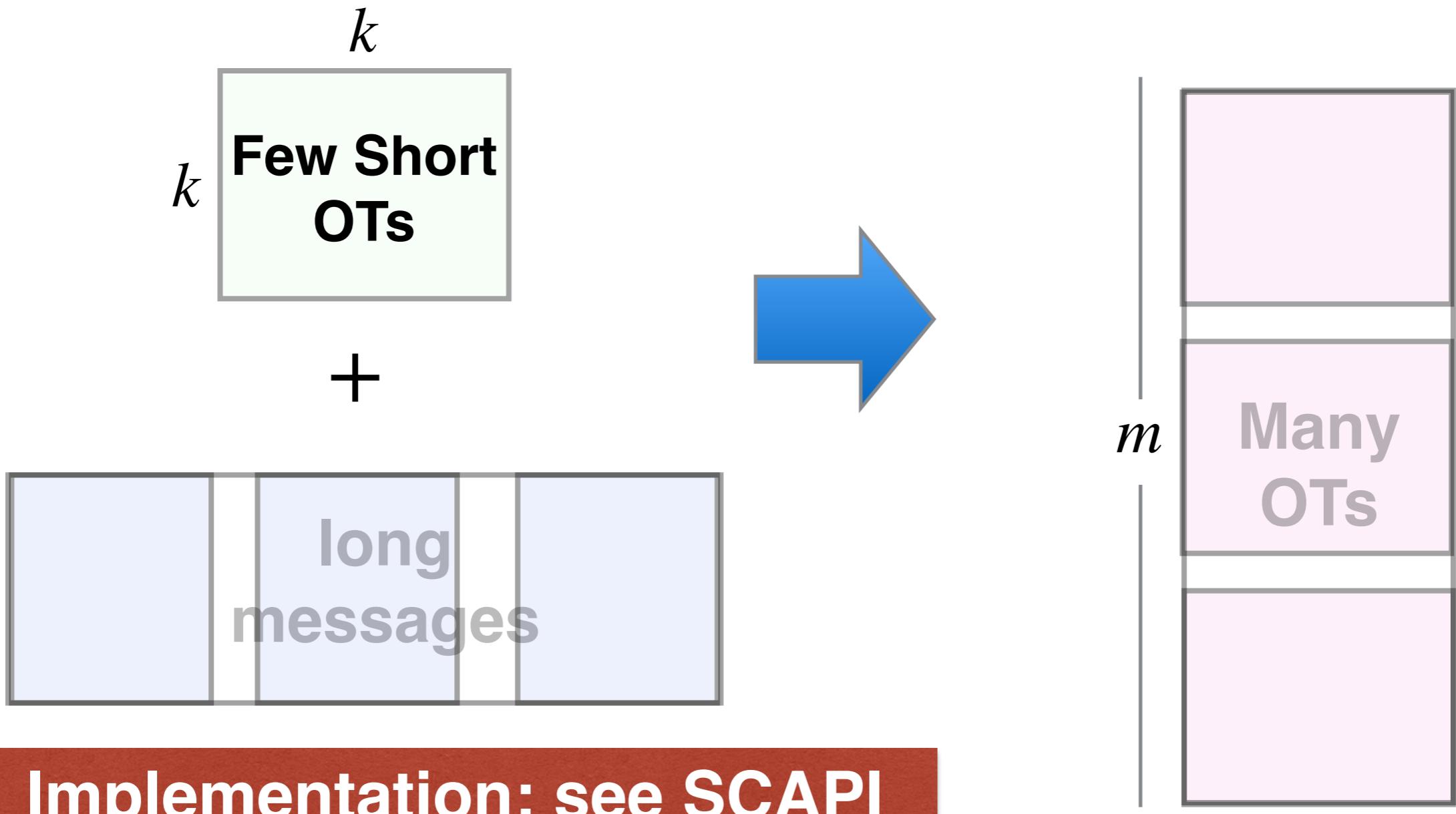
# IKNP - Idea



# IKNP - Implementation



# In Practice [ALSZ13]



# IKNP

$$\{x_j^0, x_j^1\}_{j=1}^m$$



$$\mathbf{r} = (r_1, \dots, r_m)$$

# IKNP

$\{x_j^0, x_j^1\}_{j=1}^m$



$\mathbf{r} = (r_1, \dots, r_m)$

$\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_\ell)$   
 $\mathbf{k}_1^{s_1}, \dots, \mathbf{k}_\ell^{s_\ell}$

Base OTs

$\{\mathbf{k}_i^0, \mathbf{k}_i^1\}_{i=1}^\ell$

# IKNP

$\{x_j^0, x_j^1\}_{j=1}^m$



$\mathbf{r} = (r_1, \dots, r_m)$

$\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_\ell)$   
 $\mathbf{k}_1^{s_1}, \dots, \mathbf{k}_\ell^{s_\ell}$

Base OTs

$\{\mathbf{k}_i^0, \mathbf{k}_i^1\}_{i=1}^\ell$

Q

$\mathbf{u}^1, \dots, \mathbf{u}^\ell$

$\mathbf{u}^i = G(\mathbf{k}_i^0) \oplus G(\mathbf{k}_i^1) \oplus \mathbf{r}$

T

\*

# IKNP

$\{x_j^0, x_j^1\}_{j=1}^m$



$\mathbf{r} = (r_1, \dots, r_m)$

$$\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_\ell)$$

$$\mathbf{k}_1^{s_1}, \dots, \mathbf{k}_\ell^{s_\ell}$$

Base OTs

$$\{\mathbf{k}_i^0, \mathbf{k}_i^1\}_{i=1}^\ell$$

Q

$$\mathbf{u}^1, \dots, \mathbf{u}^\ell$$

$$\mathbf{u}^i = G(\mathbf{k}_i^0) \oplus G(\mathbf{k}_i^1) \oplus \mathbf{r}$$

T

\*

$$y_j^0 = x_j^0 \oplus H(\mathbf{q}_j)$$

$$y_j^1 = x_j^1 \oplus H(\mathbf{q}_j \oplus \mathbf{s})$$

$$y_j^0, y_j^1$$



\*

# When Moving to Malicious

# When Moving to Malicious

- The protocol is already secure with respect to malicious **Sender!**

# When Moving to Malicious

- The protocol is already secure with respect to malicious **Sender!**
- Malicious **Receiver** may send inconsistent **r** with each **u<sup>i</sup>** message

# When Moving to Malicious

- The protocol is already secure with respect to malicious **Sender!**
- Malicious **Receiver** may send inconsistent **r** with each **u<sup>i</sup>** message
  - Learns bits of **s**

# When Moving to Malicious

- The protocol is already secure with respect to malicious **Sender!**
- Malicious **Receiver** may send inconsistent  $r$  with each  $u^i$  message
  - Learns bits of  $s$

**REMEMBER:** if **Receiver** learns  $s$ ,  
it gets ALL **Sender**'s inputs!

# When Moving to Malicious

- The protocol is already secure with respect to malicious **Sender!**
  - Malicious **Receiver** may send inconsistent  $r$  with each  $u^i$  message
    - Learns bits of  $s$
- REMEMBER:** if **Receiver** learns  $s$ , it gets ALL **Sender**'s inputs!
- We add consistency check of  $r$

# When Moving to Malicious

- The protocol is already secure with respect to malicious **Sender!**
  - Malicious **Receiver** may send inconsistent  $r$  with each  $u^i$  message
    - Learns bits of  $s$
- REMEMBER:** if **Receiver** learns  $s$ , it gets ALL **Sender**'s inputs!
- We add consistency check of  $r$
  - **Sender** checks that **Receiver** uses the same  $r$  with each  $u^i$

# The Protocol

$$\{x_j^0, x_j^1\}_{j=1}^m$$



$$\mathbf{r} = (r_1, \dots, r_m)$$



Base OTs

$$\mathbf{u}^1, \dots, \mathbf{u}^\ell$$

$$\mathbf{u}^i = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{k}_i^0) \oplus \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{k}_i^1) \oplus \mathbf{r}$$

Q

T

$$y_j^0 = x_j^0 \oplus H(\mathbf{q}_j)$$

$$y_j^1 = x_j^1 \oplus H(\mathbf{q}_j \oplus \mathbf{s})$$

$$y_j^0, y_j^1$$



# The Protocol

$$\{x_j^0, x_j^1\}_{j=1}^m$$



$$\mathbf{r} = (r_1, \dots, r_m)$$



Base OTs

$$\mathbf{u}^1, \dots, \mathbf{u}^\ell$$

$$\mathbf{u}^i = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{k}_i^0) \oplus \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{k}_i^1) \oplus \mathbf{r}$$

Q

T

Consistency Check of  $\mathbf{r}$

$$y_j^0 = x_j^0 \oplus H(\mathbf{q}_j)$$

$$y_j^1 = x_j^1 \oplus H(\mathbf{q}_j \oplus \mathbf{s})$$

$$y_j^0, y_j^1$$



# The Consistency Checks

# Consistency Check

$$\mathbf{u}^i = G(\mathbf{k}_i^0) \oplus G(\mathbf{k}_i^1) \oplus \mathbf{r}$$

$$\mathbf{u}^j = G(\mathbf{k}_j^0) \oplus G(\mathbf{k}_j^1) \oplus \mathbf{r}$$

# Consistency Check

$$\mathbf{u}^i = G(\mathbf{k}_i^0) \oplus G(\mathbf{k}_i^1) \oplus \mathbf{r}$$

$$\mathbf{u}^j = G(\mathbf{k}_j^0) \oplus G(\mathbf{k}_j^1) \oplus \mathbf{r}$$

$$\mathbf{u}^i = \mathbf{t}_i^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^1 \oplus \mathbf{r}$$

$$\mathbf{u}^j = \mathbf{t}_j^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1 \oplus \mathbf{r}$$

# Consistency Check

$$\mathbf{u}^i = G(\mathbf{k}_i^0) \oplus G(\mathbf{k}_i^1) \oplus \mathbf{r}$$

$$\mathbf{u}^j = G(\mathbf{k}_j^0) \oplus G(\mathbf{k}_j^1) \oplus \mathbf{r}$$

$$\oplus \quad \mathbf{u}^i = \mathbf{t}_i^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^1 \oplus \mathbf{r}$$

$$\mathbf{u}^j = \mathbf{t}_j^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1 \oplus \mathbf{r}$$

---

# Consistency Check

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{u}^i = G(\mathbf{k}_i^0) \oplus G(\mathbf{k}_i^1) \oplus \mathbf{r} \\ \mathbf{u}^j = G(\mathbf{k}_j^0) \oplus G(\mathbf{k}_j^1) \oplus \mathbf{r} \\ \hline \mathbf{u}^i = \mathbf{t}_i^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^1 \oplus \mathbf{r} \\ \mathbf{u}^j = \mathbf{t}_j^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1 \oplus \mathbf{r} \\ \hline \mathbf{u}^i \oplus \mathbf{u}^j = \mathbf{t}_i^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^1 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1 \end{array}$$

# Consistency Check

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{u}^i = G(\mathbf{k}_i^0) \oplus G(\mathbf{k}_i^1) \oplus \mathbf{r} \\ \mathbf{u}^j = G(\mathbf{k}_j^0) \oplus G(\mathbf{k}_j^1) \oplus \mathbf{r} \\ \hline \mathbf{u}^i + \mathbf{u}^j = \mathbf{t}_i^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^1 \oplus \mathbf{r} \\ \mathbf{u}^j = \mathbf{t}_j^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1 \oplus \mathbf{r} \\ \hline \mathbf{u}^i + \mathbf{u}^j = \mathbf{t}_i^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^1 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1 \end{array}$$

$$\mathbf{u}^i + \mathbf{u}^j + \mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} + \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j} ?= \mathbf{t}_i^{1-s_i} + \mathbf{t}_j^{1-s_j}$$

# Consistency Check

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{u}^i = G(\mathbf{k}_i^0) \oplus G(\mathbf{k}_i^1) \oplus \mathbf{r} \\ \mathbf{u}^j = G(\mathbf{k}_j^0) \oplus G(\mathbf{k}_j^1) \oplus \mathbf{r} \\ \hline \mathbf{u}^i + \mathbf{u}^j = \mathbf{t}_i^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^1 \oplus \mathbf{r} \\ \mathbf{u}^j = \mathbf{t}_j^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1 \oplus \mathbf{r} \\ \hline \mathbf{u}^i + \mathbf{u}^j = \mathbf{t}_i^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^1 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1 \end{array}$$

$$\mathbf{u}^i + \mathbf{u}^j + \mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} + \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j} ?= \mathbf{t}_i^{1-s_i} + \mathbf{t}_j^{1-s_j}$$

$$H(\mathbf{u}^i + \mathbf{u}^j + \mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} + \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j}) ?= H(\mathbf{t}_i^{1-s_i} + \mathbf{t}_j^{1-s_j})$$

# Consistency Check



$$h_{i,j}^{0,0} = H(\mathbf{t}_i^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^0)$$

$$h_{i,j}^{0,1} = H(\mathbf{t}_i^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1)$$

$$h_{i,j}^{1,0} = H(\mathbf{t}_i^1 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^0)$$

$$h_{i,j}^{1,1} = H(\mathbf{t}_i^1 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1)$$



For every pair  
(i, j)

# Consistency Check



$$h_{i,j}^{0,0} = H(\mathbf{t}_i^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^0)$$

$$h_{i,j}^{0,1} = H(\mathbf{t}_i^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1)$$

$$h_{i,j}^{1,0} = H(\mathbf{t}_i^1 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^0)$$

$$h_{i,j}^{1,1} = H(\mathbf{t}_i^1 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1)$$



For every pair  
(i,j)

$$\overleftarrow{\mathbf{u}^1, \dots, \mathbf{u}^\ell} \quad \{h_{i,j}^{0,0}, h_{i,j}^{0,1}, h_{i,j}^{1,0}, h_{i,j}^{1,1}\}_{i,j}$$

# Consistency Check



$$h_{i,j}^{0,0} = H(\mathbf{t}_i^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^0)$$

$$h_{i,j}^{0,1} = H(\mathbf{t}_i^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1)$$

$$h_{i,j}^{1,0} = H(\mathbf{t}_i^1 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^0)$$

$$h_{i,j}^{1,1} = H(\mathbf{t}_i^1 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1)$$



For every pair  
(i,j)

$$\mathbf{u}^1, \dots, \mathbf{u}^\ell \quad \{h_{i,j}^{0,0}, h_{i,j}^{0,1}, h_{i,j}^{1,0}, h_{i,j}^{1,1}\}_{i,j}$$

**Alice** checks that every pair (i,j):

$$h_{i,j}^{1-s_i, 1-s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{u}^i \oplus \mathbf{u}^j \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

$$h_{i,j}^{s_i, s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

# Does it really work?

$$h_{i,j}^{1-s_i, 1-s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{u}^i \oplus \mathbf{u}^j \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

$$h_{i,j}^{s_i, s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

# Does it really work?

- **Our goal:** in case  $\mathbf{r}^i \neq \mathbf{r}^j$ , catch the adversary

$$h_{i,j}^{1-s_i, 1-s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{u}^i \oplus \mathbf{u}^j \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

$$h_{i,j}^{s_i, s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

# Does it really work?

- **Our goal:** in case  $\mathbf{r}^i \neq \mathbf{r}^j$ , catch the adversary

$$\mathbf{u}^i = \mathbf{t}_i^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^1 \oplus \mathbf{r}^i$$

$$\mathbf{u}^j = \mathbf{t}_j^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1 \oplus \mathbf{r}^j$$

$$h_{i,j}^{1-s_i, 1-s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{u}^i \oplus \mathbf{u}^j \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

$$h_{i,j}^{s_i, s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

# Does it really work?

- **Our goal:** in case  $\mathbf{r}^i \neq \mathbf{r}^j$ , catch the adversary

$$\mathbf{u}^i = \mathbf{t}_i^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^1 \oplus \mathbf{r}^i$$

$$\mathbf{u}^j = \mathbf{t}_j^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1 \oplus \mathbf{r}^j$$

- But **Receiver** sends  $(h_{i,j}^{0,0}, h_{i,j}^{0,1}, h_{i,j}^{1,0}, h_{i,j}^{1,1})$  such that:

$$h^{0,0} = H(\mathbf{t}_i^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^0) \quad h^{1,1} = H(\mathbf{u}^i \oplus \mathbf{u}^j \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1)$$

$$h^{0,1} = H(\mathbf{t}_i^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1) \quad h^{1,0} = H(\mathbf{u}^i \oplus \mathbf{u}^j \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^1 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^0)$$

$$h_{i,j}^{1-s_i, 1-s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{u}^i \oplus \mathbf{u}^j \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

$$h_{i,j}^{s_i, s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

# Does it really work?

- **Our goal:** in case  $\mathbf{r}^i \neq \mathbf{r}^j$ , catch the adversary

$$\mathbf{u}^i = \mathbf{t}_i^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^1 \oplus \mathbf{r}^i$$

$$\mathbf{u}^j = \mathbf{t}_j^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1 \oplus \mathbf{r}^j$$

- But **Receiver** sends  $(h_{i,j}^{0,0}, h_{i,j}^{0,1}, h_{i,j}^{1,0}, h_{i,j}^{1,1})$  such that:

$$h^{0,0} = H(\mathbf{t}_i^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^0) \quad h^{1,1} = H(\mathbf{u}^i \oplus \mathbf{u}^j \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1)$$

$$h^{0,1} = H(\mathbf{t}_i^0 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^1) \quad h^{1,0} = H(\mathbf{u}^i \oplus \mathbf{u}^j \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^1 \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^0)$$

$$h_{i,j}^{1-s_i, 1-s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{u}^i \oplus \mathbf{u}^j \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

$$h_{i,j}^{s_i, s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

**X** if  $s_i=0$  **Passes**  
**✓** if  $s_i=1$  **Gets caught**

# Does it really work?

**Alice** checks that every pair  $(i,j)$ :

$$h_{i,j}^{1-s_i, 1-s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{u}^i \oplus \mathbf{u}^j \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

$$h_{i,j}^{s_i, s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

# Does it really work?

**Alice** checks that every pair  $(i,j)$ :

$$h_{i,j}^{1-s_i, 1-s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{u}^i \oplus \mathbf{u}^j \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

$$h_{i,j}^{s_i, s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

# Does it really work?

- If  $\mathbf{r}^i \neq \mathbf{r}^j$  then:

**Alice** checks that every pair  $(i,j)$ :

$$h_{i,j}^{1-s_i, 1-s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{u}^i \oplus \mathbf{u}^j \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

$$h_{i,j}^{s_i, s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

# Does it really work?

- If  $\mathbf{r}^i \neq \mathbf{r}^j$  then:  
If the verification **passes** for  $(s^i, s^j)$  -  
the verification **fails** for  $(1-s^i, 1-s^j)$

**Alice** checks that every pair  $(i, j)$ :

$$h_{i,j}^{1-s_i, 1-s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{u}^i \oplus \mathbf{u}^j \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

$$h_{i,j}^{s_i, s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

# Does it really work?

- If  $\mathbf{r}^i \neq \mathbf{r}^j$  then:  
If the verification **passes** for  $(s^i, s^j)$  -  
the verification **fails** for  $(1-s^i, 1-s^j)$
- It can succeed only with 2-out-of-4 possibilities of  $(s^i, s^j)$   
**With probability 1/2, we catch the adversary!**

**Alice** checks that every pair  $(i, j)$ :

$$h_{i,j}^{1-s_i, 1-s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{u}^i \oplus \mathbf{u}^j \oplus \mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

$$h_{i,j}^{s_i, s_j} ? = H(\mathbf{t}_i^{s_i} \oplus \mathbf{t}_j^{s_j})$$

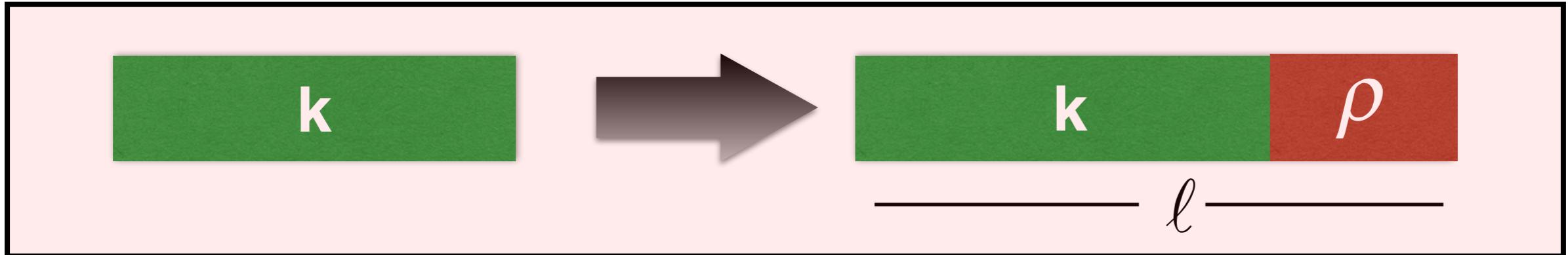
# Consistency Check

# Consistency Check

- **Bob** can still learn  $t$  bits of  $\mathbf{s}$ , with probability  $2^{-t}$ 
  - By guessing  $s_i$ , can pass verification of  $(i,j)$  for all  $j$

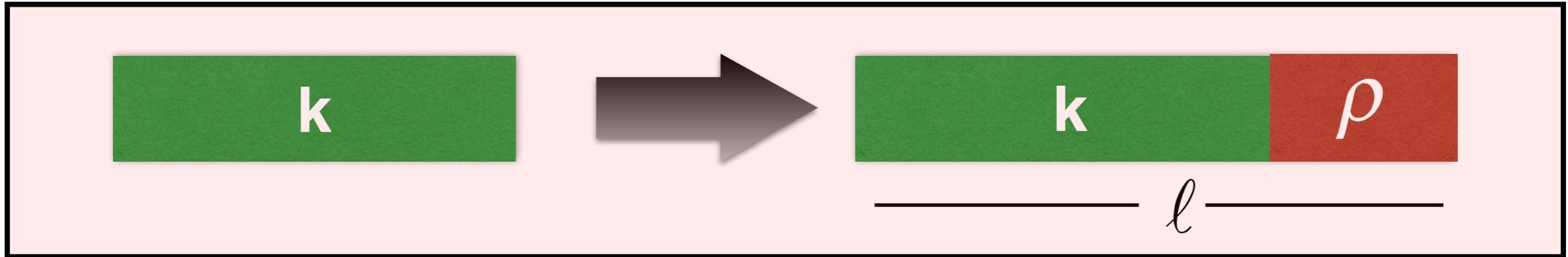
# Consistency Check

- **Bob** can still learn  $t$  bits of  $\mathbf{s}$ , with probability  $2^{-t}$ 
  - By guessing  $s_i$ , can pass verification of  $(i, j)$  for all  $j$
- **Solution** - increase the size of  $\mathbf{s}$



# Consistency Check

- **Bob** can still learn  $t$  bits of  $\mathbf{s}$ , with probability  $2^{-t}$ 
  - By guessing  $s_i$ , can pass verification of  $(i, j)$  for all  $j$
- **Solution** - increase the size of  $\mathbf{s}$



- With probability  $1 - 2^{-\rho}$ , still  $k$  bits of  $\mathbf{s}$  are completely hidden!

$$y_j^0 = x_j^0 \oplus H(\mathbf{q}_j)$$

$$y_j^1 = x_j^1 \oplus H(\mathbf{q}_j \oplus \mathbf{s})$$

# Some concrete numbers...

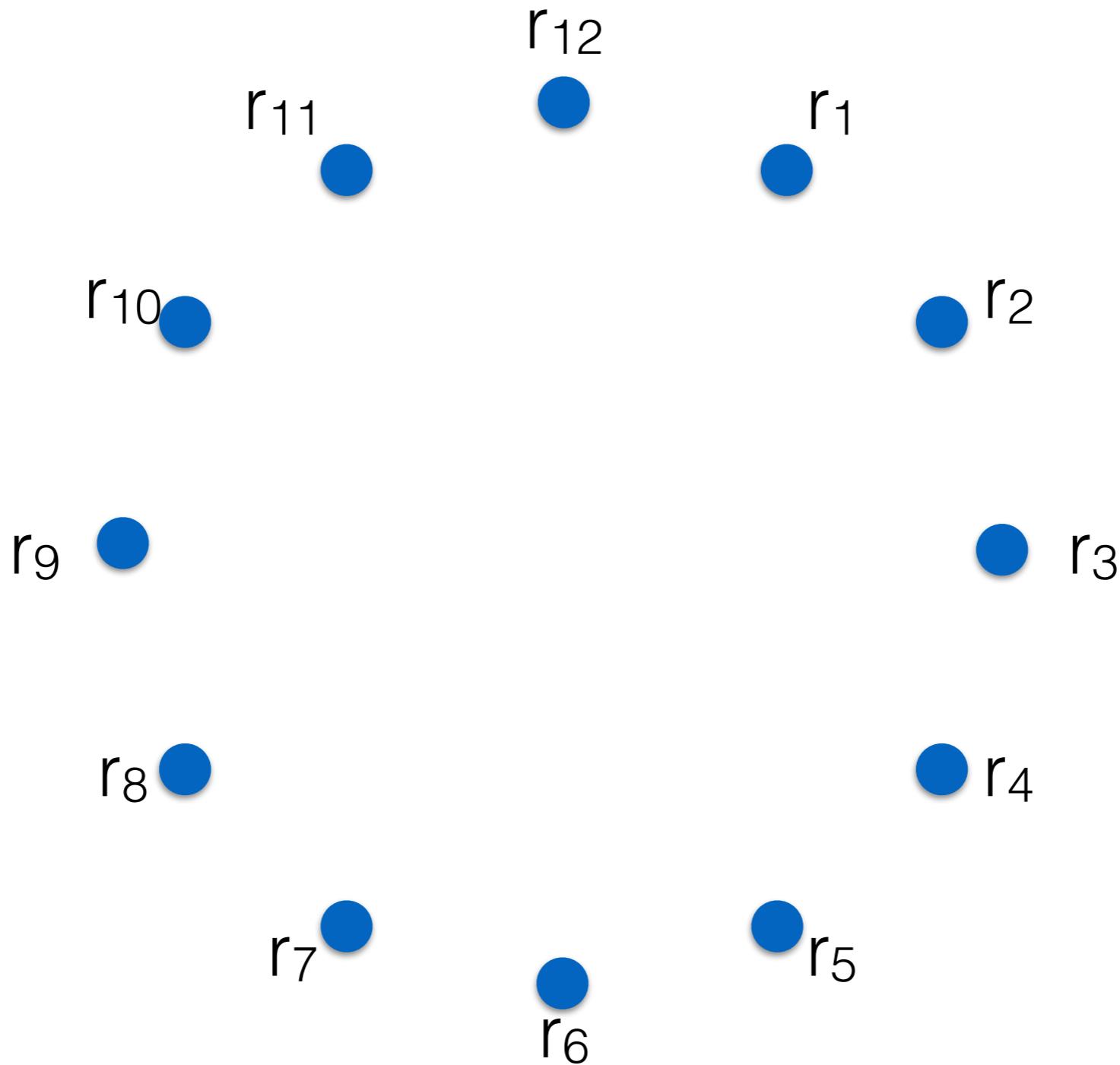
# Some concrete numbers...

- Typical security parameter: 128
- Typical statistical sec. parameter: 40
- Overall number of base OTs: 168  
**(Reminder:** [NNOB12] uses  $8/3k = 341$  base OTs)

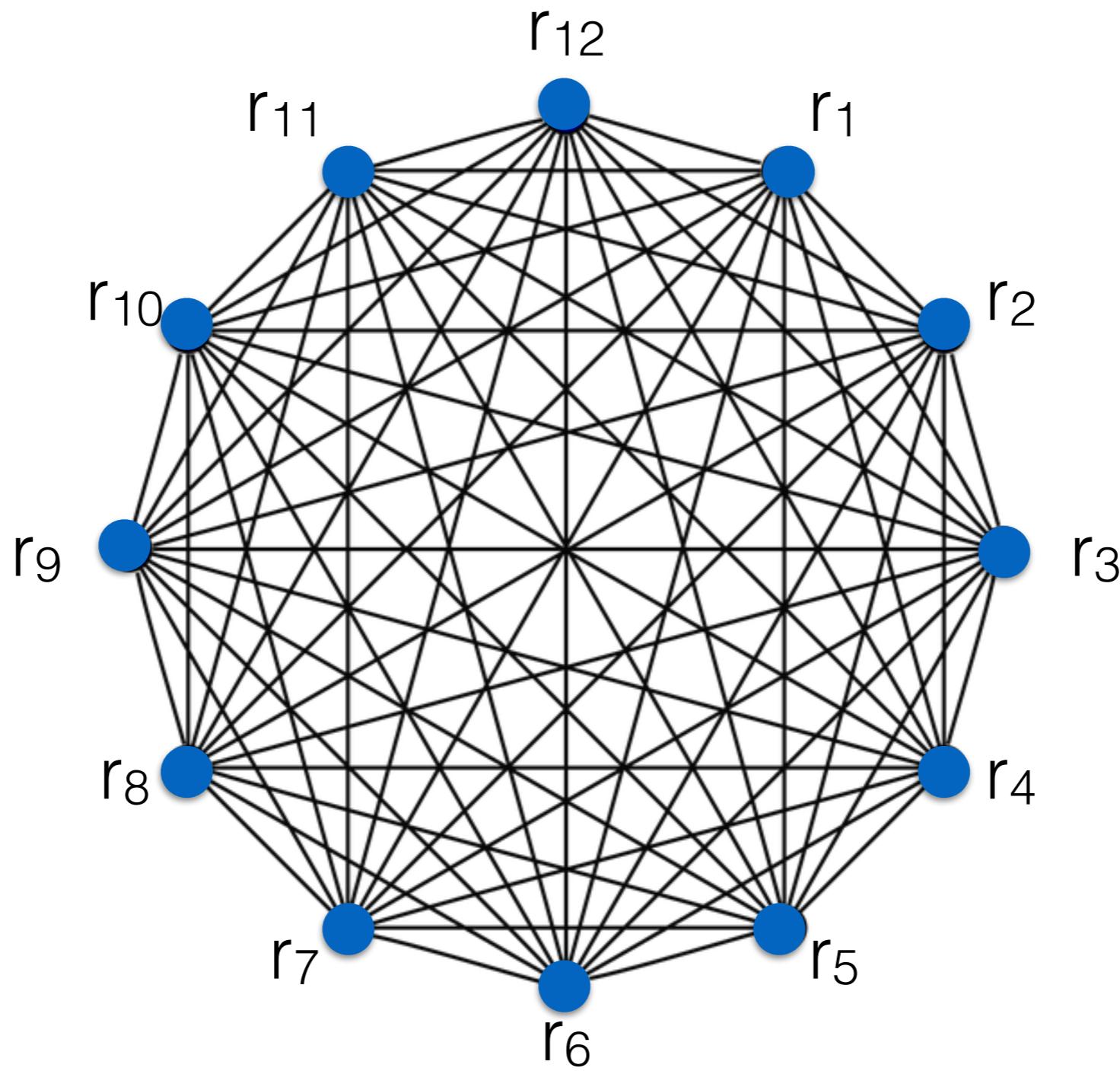
# Some concrete numbers...

- Typical security parameter: 128
- Typical statistical sec. parameter: 40
- Overall number of base OTs: 168  
**(Reminder:** [NNOB12] uses  $8/3k = 341$  base OTs)
- Checks: all pairs  $\sim 14028$
- We have to reduce the number of checks!  
(at the expense of increasing the number of base-OTs)

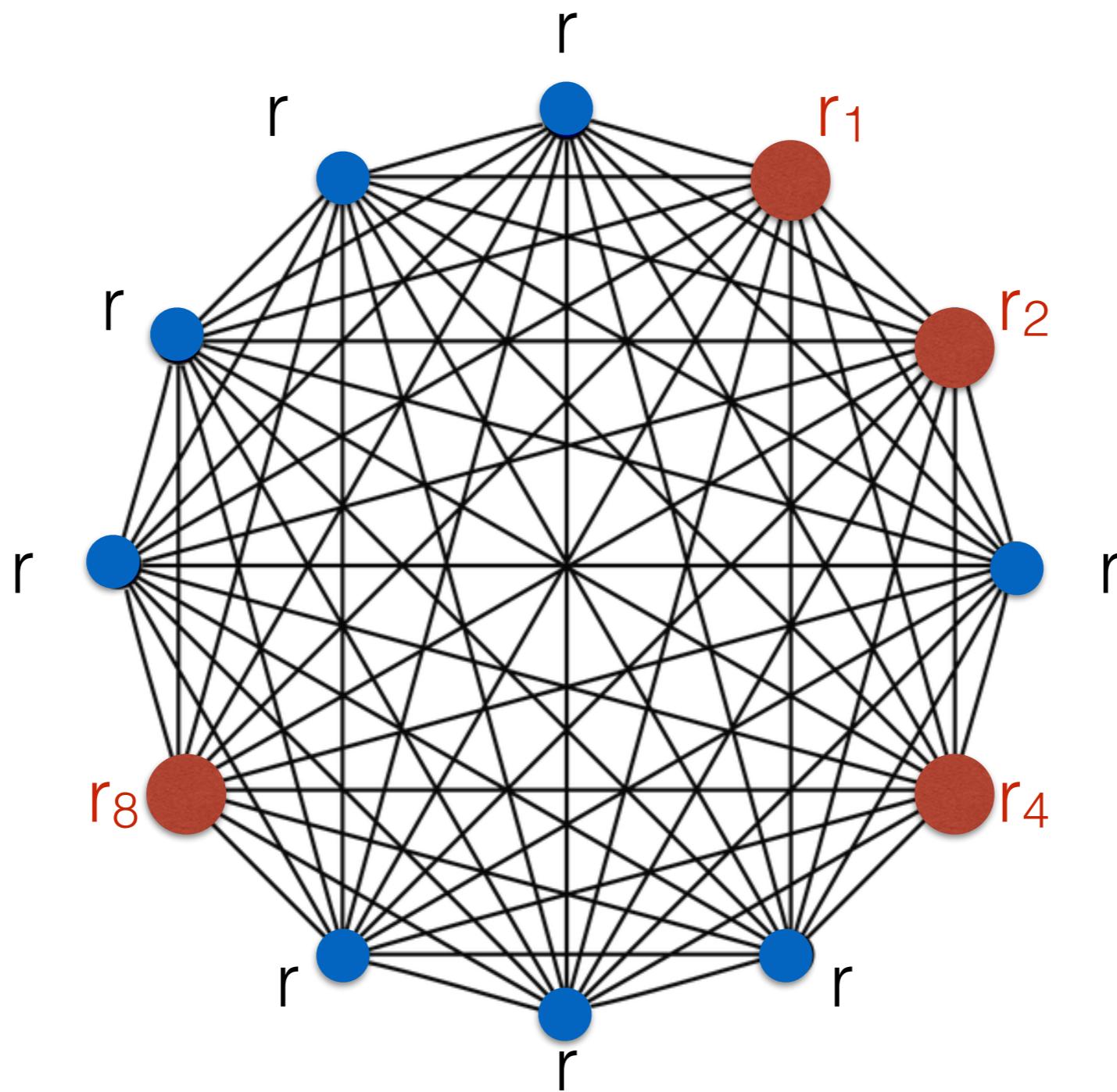
# How many checks do we really need?



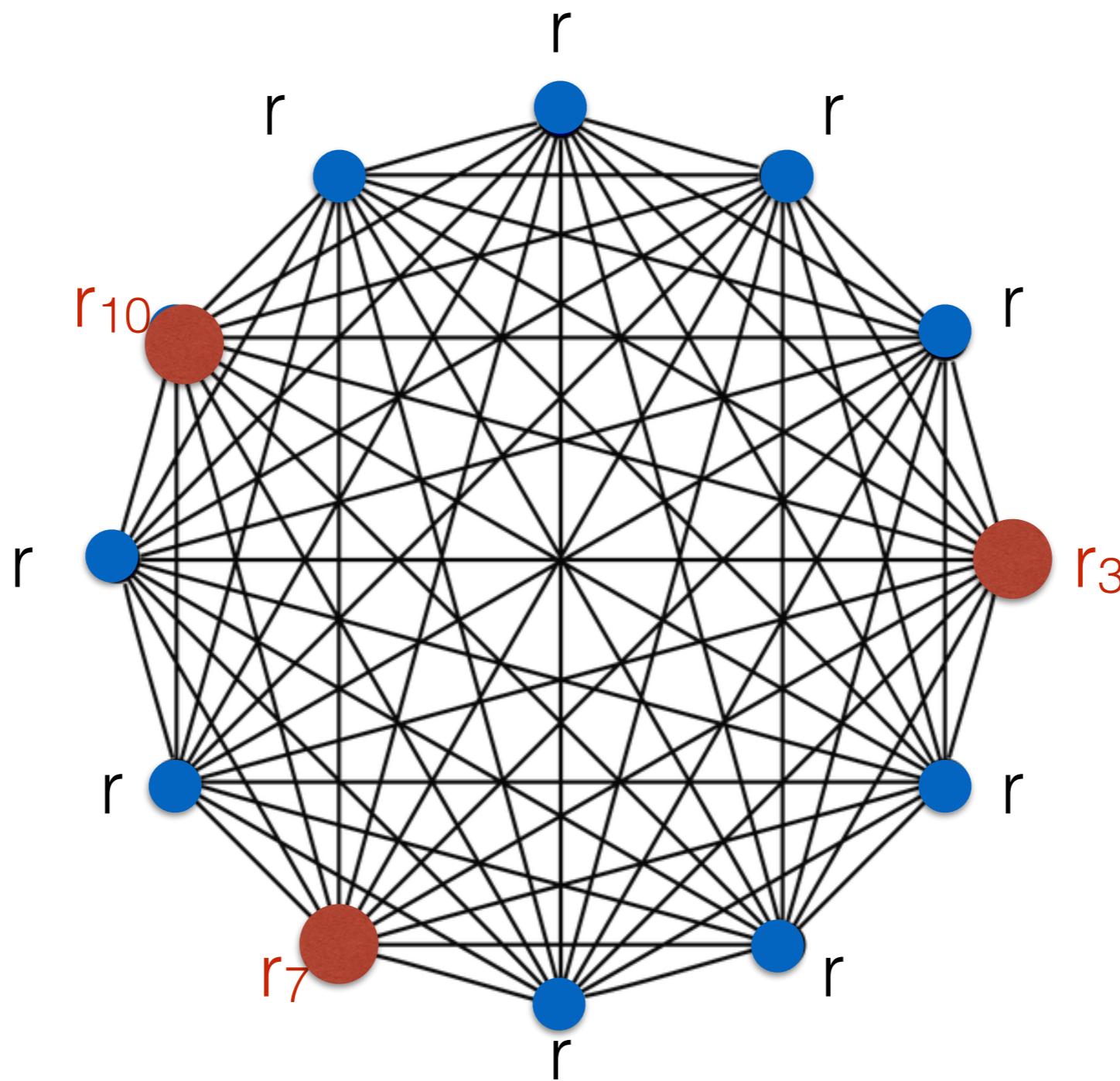
# How many checks do we really need?



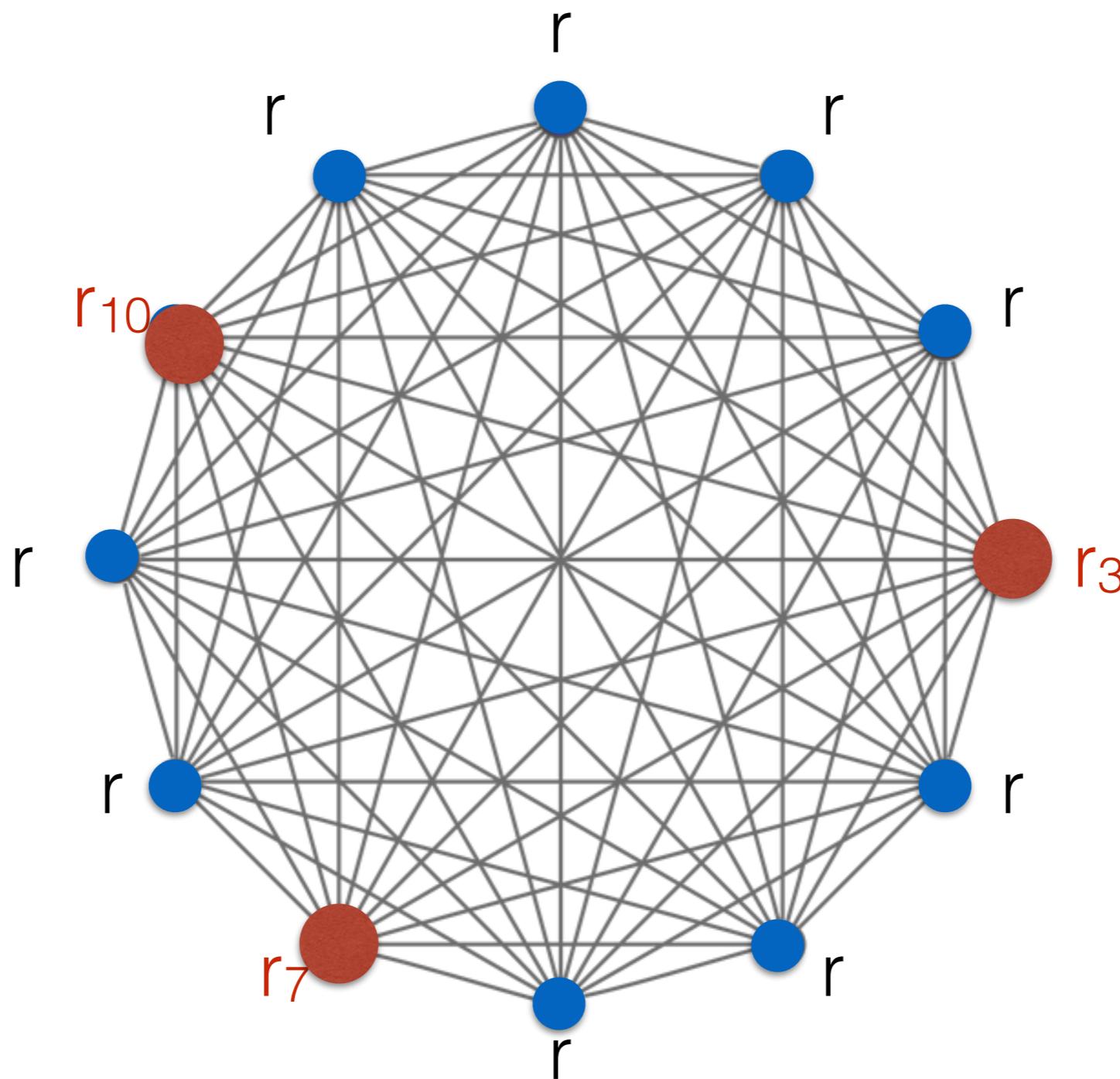
# How many checks do we really need?



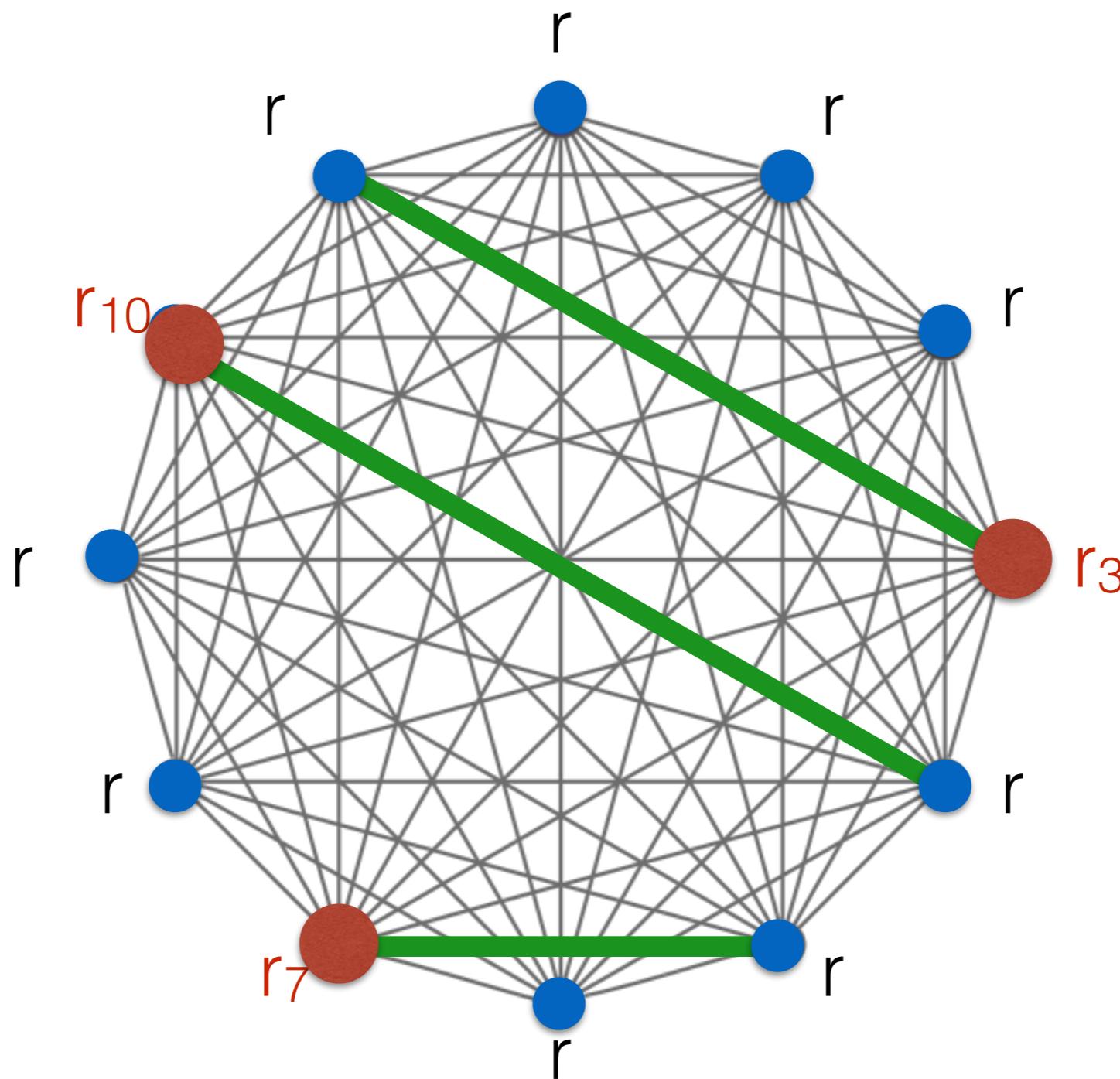
# How many checks do we really need?



# How many checks do we really need?



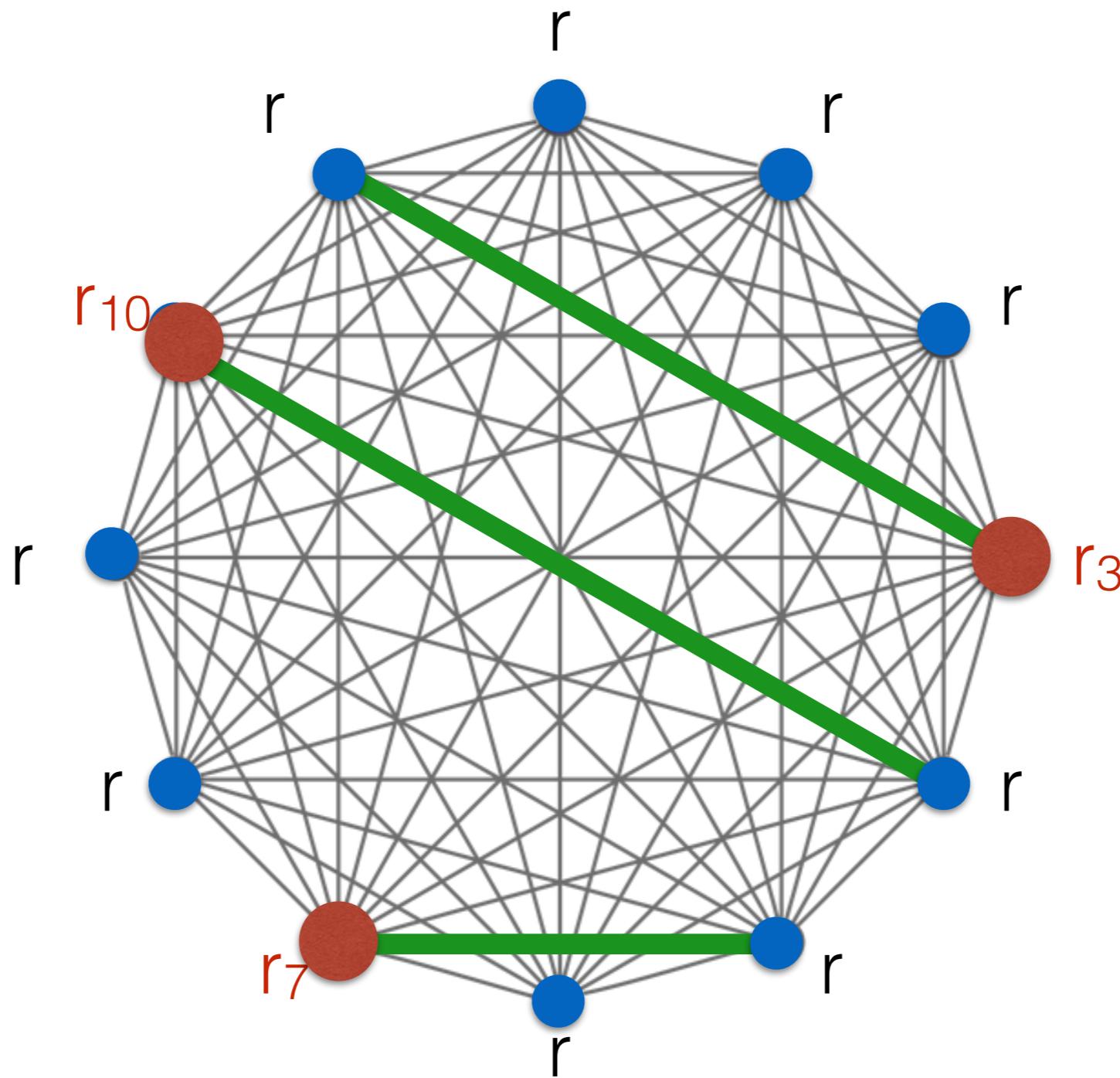
# How many checks do we really need?



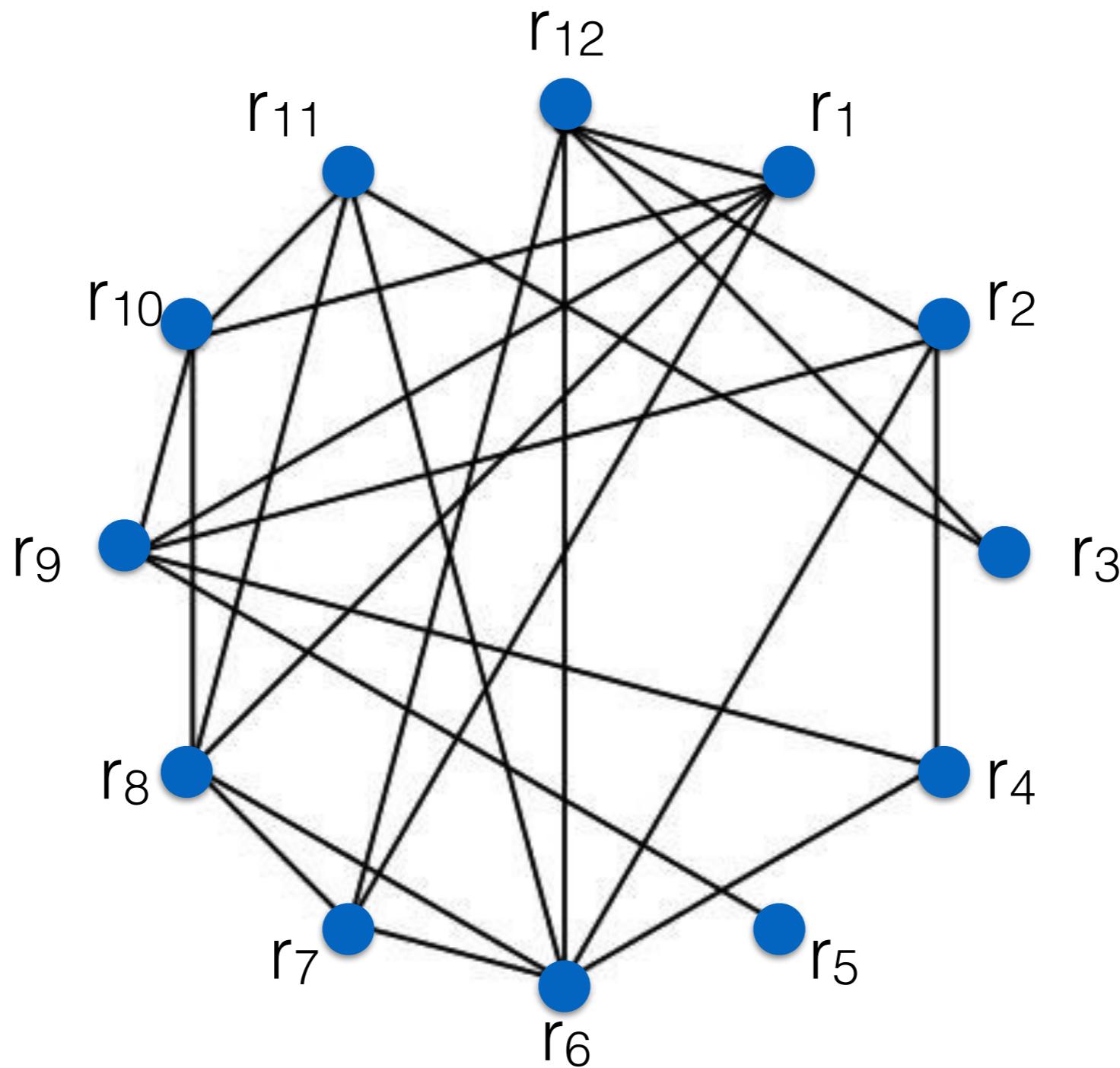
## The needed property:

For any “large enough” set of **bad** vertices

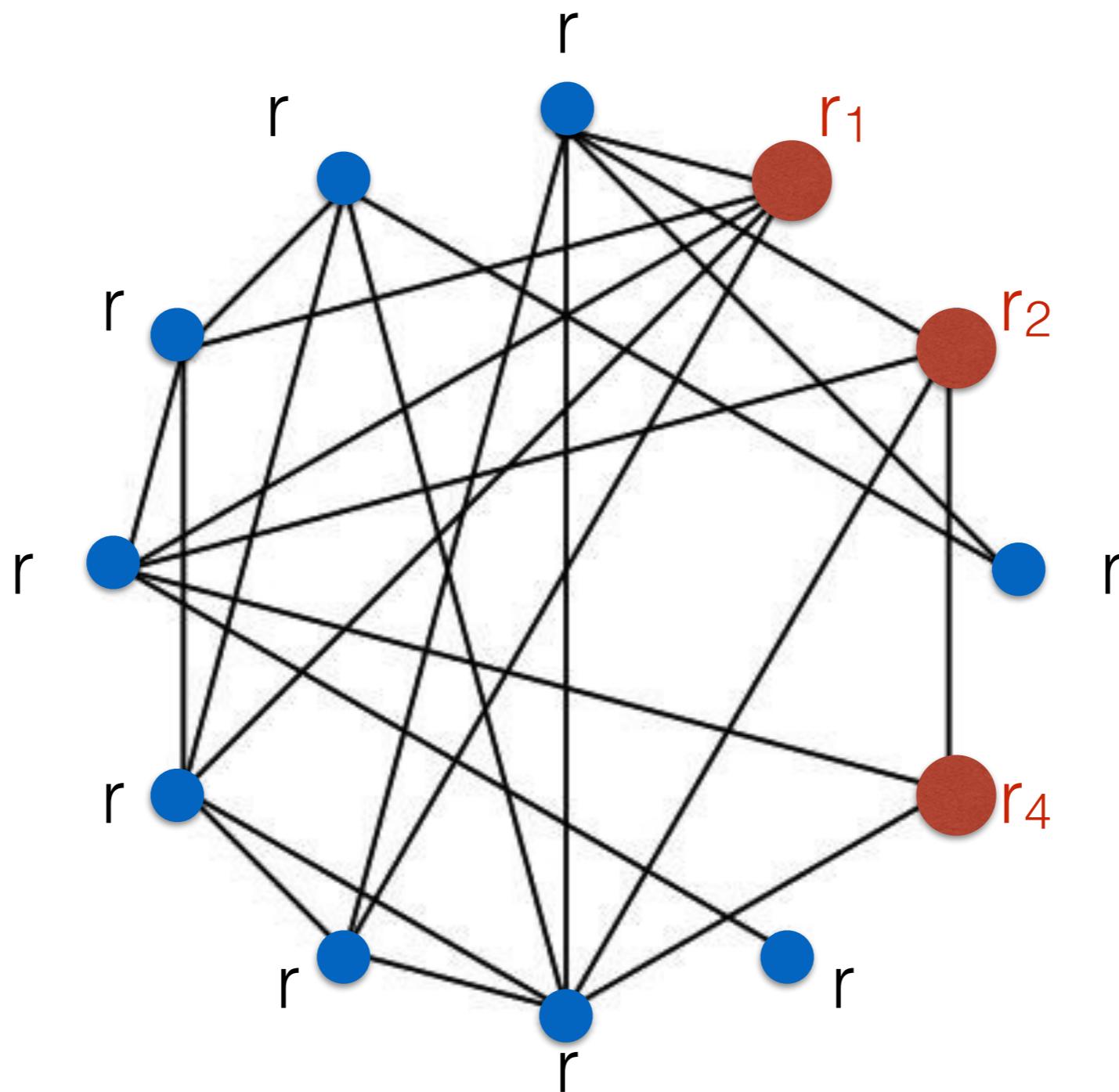
( $> p=40$ ), **there exists**  $p$ -matching with the **good** vertices



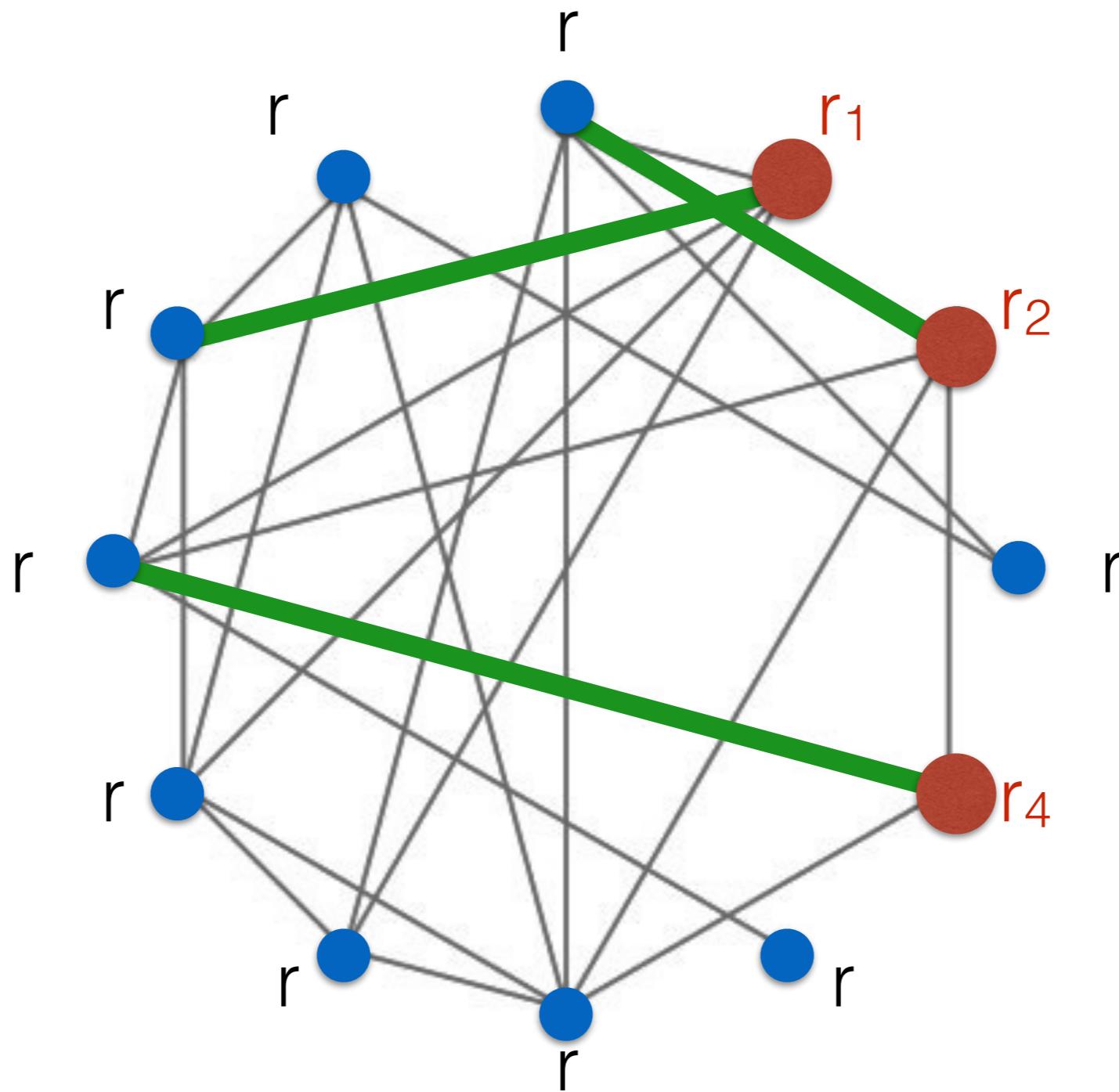
# How many checks do we really need?



# How many checks do we really need?



# How many checks do we really need?



# How Many Checks?

**The needed property:**

**For any** “large enough” set of **bad** vertices  
( $> p=40$  ), **there exists**  $p$ -matching with the **good** vertices

# How Many Checks?

**The needed property:**

**For any** “large enough” set of **bad** vertices ( $> p=40$ ), **there exists**  $p$ -matching with the **good** vertices

- We show that random **d-regular graph** satisfies the above (for appropriate set of parameters)

# How Many Checks?

**The needed property:**

**For any** “large enough” set of **bad** vertices ( $> p=40$ ), **there exists**  $p$ -matching with the **good** vertices

- We show that random **d-regular graph** satisfies the above (for appropriate set of parameters)
  - For  $k=128$ ,  $p=40$ 
    - 168 base OTs, complete graph: 14028
    - 190 base OTs,  $d=2$ , checks: 380
    - 177 base OTs,  $d=3$ , checks: 531

# How Many Checks?

**The needed property:**

**For any** “large enough” set of **bad** vertices ( $> p=40$ ), **there exists**  $p$ -matching with the **good** vertices

- We show that random **d-regular graph** satisfies the above (for appropriate set of parameters)
  - For  $k=128$ ,  $p=40$ 
    - 168 base OTs, complete graph: 14028
    - 190 base OTs,  $d=2$ , checks: 380
    - 177 base OTs,  $d=3$ , checks: 531
- **Covert**: probability 1/2, just random 7 checks!

# Instantiation of $\mathbf{H}$

Correlation Robustness:

$$\{H(t_1 \oplus \mathbf{s}), \dots, H(t_\ell \oplus \mathbf{s})\} \stackrel{c}{=} U_{\ell \times n}$$
$$\mathbf{s} \leftarrow_R \{0,1\}^k$$

# Instantiation of $\mathbb{H}$

Correlation Robustness:

$$\{H(t_1 \oplus \mathbf{s}), \dots, H(t_\ell \oplus \mathbf{s})\} \stackrel{c}{=} U_{\ell \times n}$$
$$\mathbf{s} \leftarrow_R \{0,1\}^k$$

k-Min Entropy Correlation Robustness:

$$\{H(t_1 \oplus \mathbf{s}), \dots, H(t_\ell \oplus \mathbf{s})\} \stackrel{c}{=} U_{\ell \times n}$$

$\mathbf{s}$  is taken from a source  $\chi$  with min entropy k

# Performance

# Empirical Evaluation

# Empirical Evaluation

- Benchmark:  $2^{23}=8M$  OTs

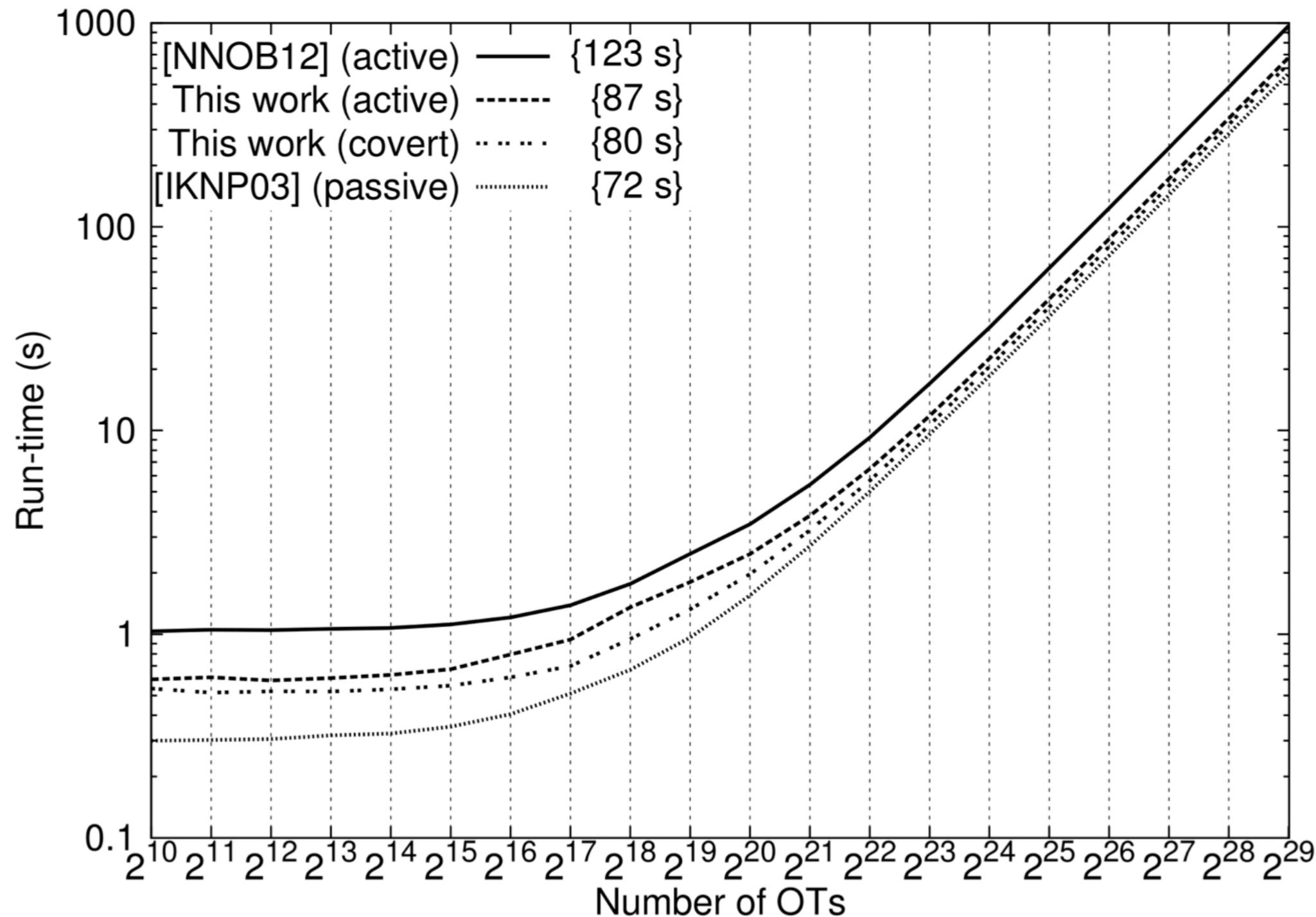
# Empirical Evaluation

- Benchmark:  $2^{23}=8M$  OTs
- **Local scenario (LAN):**  
Two servers in the same room  
(network with low latency and high bandwidth)  
**12 sec** (190 base OTs, 380 checks)

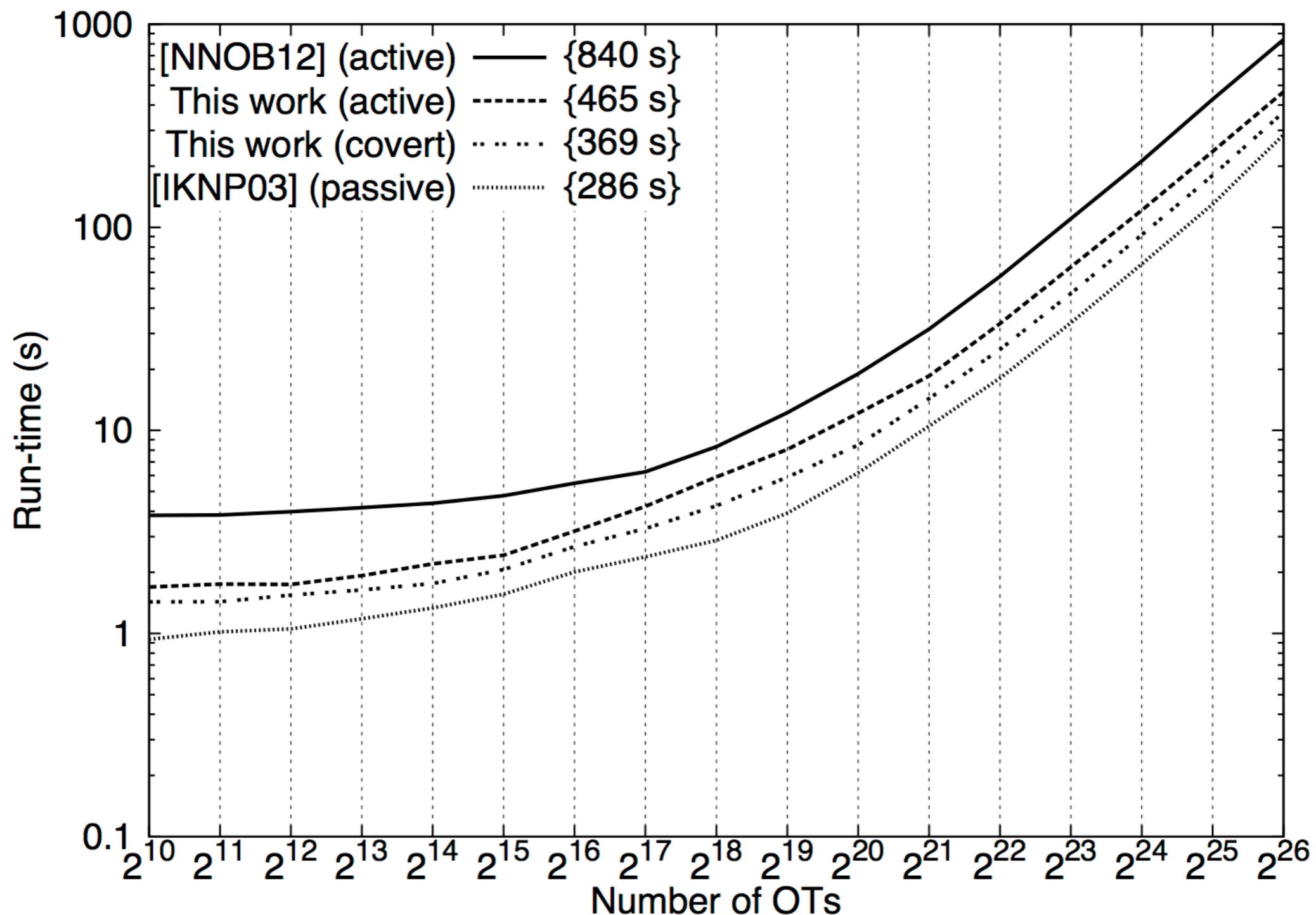
# Empirical Evaluation

- Benchmark:  $2^{23}=8M$  OTs
- **Local scenario (LAN):**  
Two servers in the same room  
(network with low latency and high bandwidth)  
**12 sec** (190 base OTs, 380 checks)
- **Cloud scenario (WAN):**  
Two servers in different continents  
(network with high latency and low bandwidth)  
**64 sec** (174 base OTs, 696 checks)

# Comparison - LAN Setting



# Comparison - WAN setting



# Conclusions

- More efficient OT extension - more efficient protocols for MPC
- The most efficient OT extension protocol, yet
- Combination of theory and practice

# Conclusions

- More efficient OT extension - more efficient protocols for MPC
- The most efficient OT extension protocol, yet
- Combination of theory and practice

Thank You!