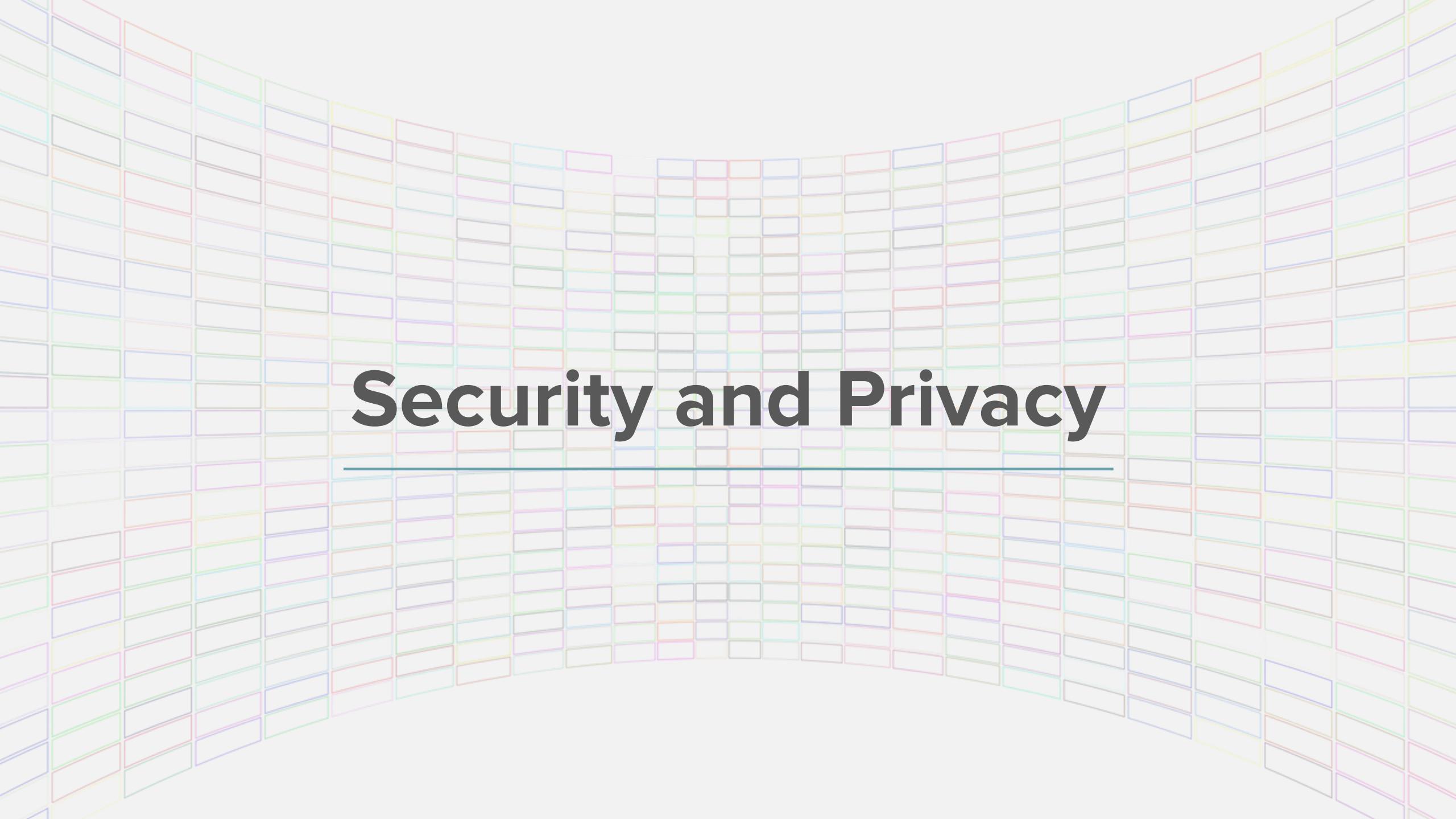


# Multi-party computation

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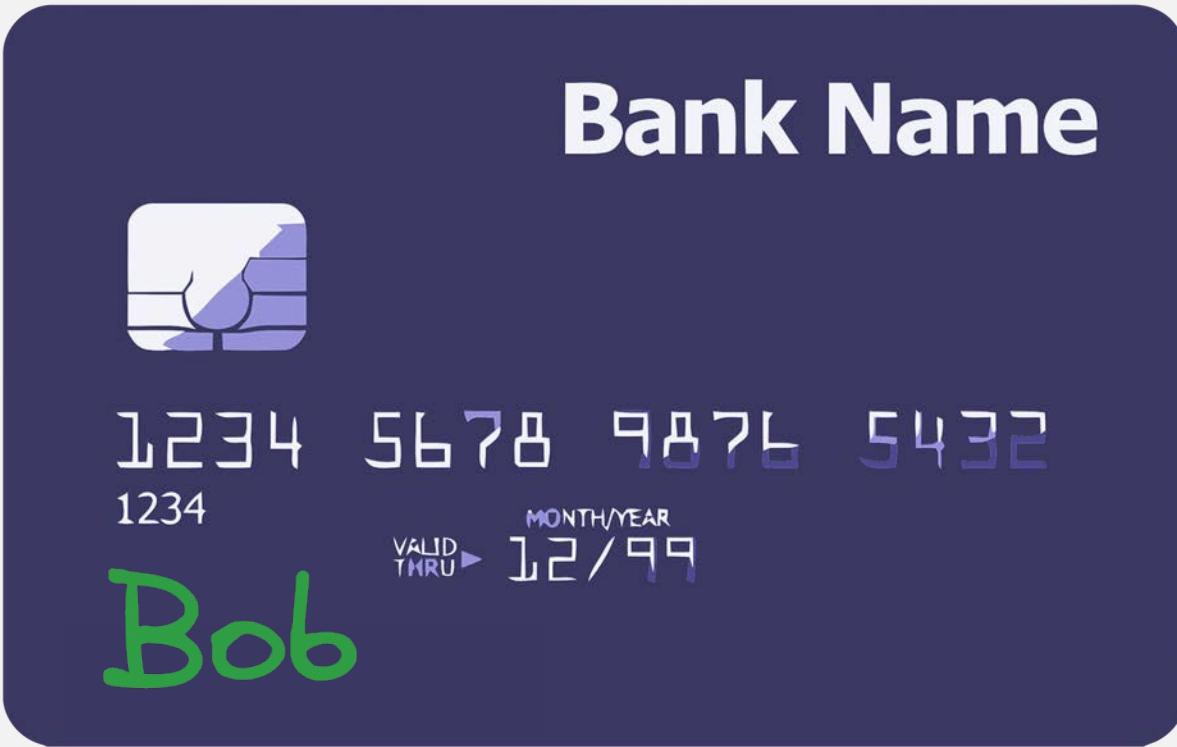
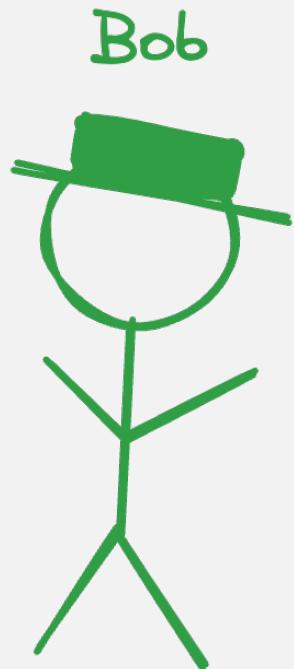
Share your data without sharing



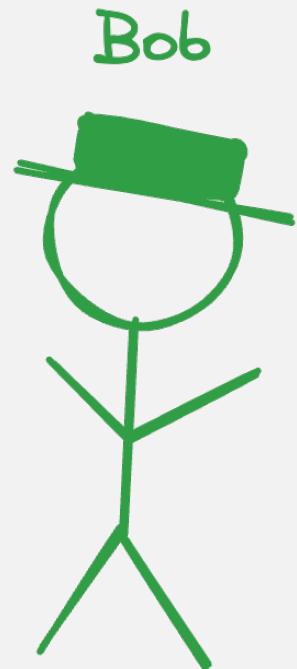
# Security and Privacy

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# Credit card

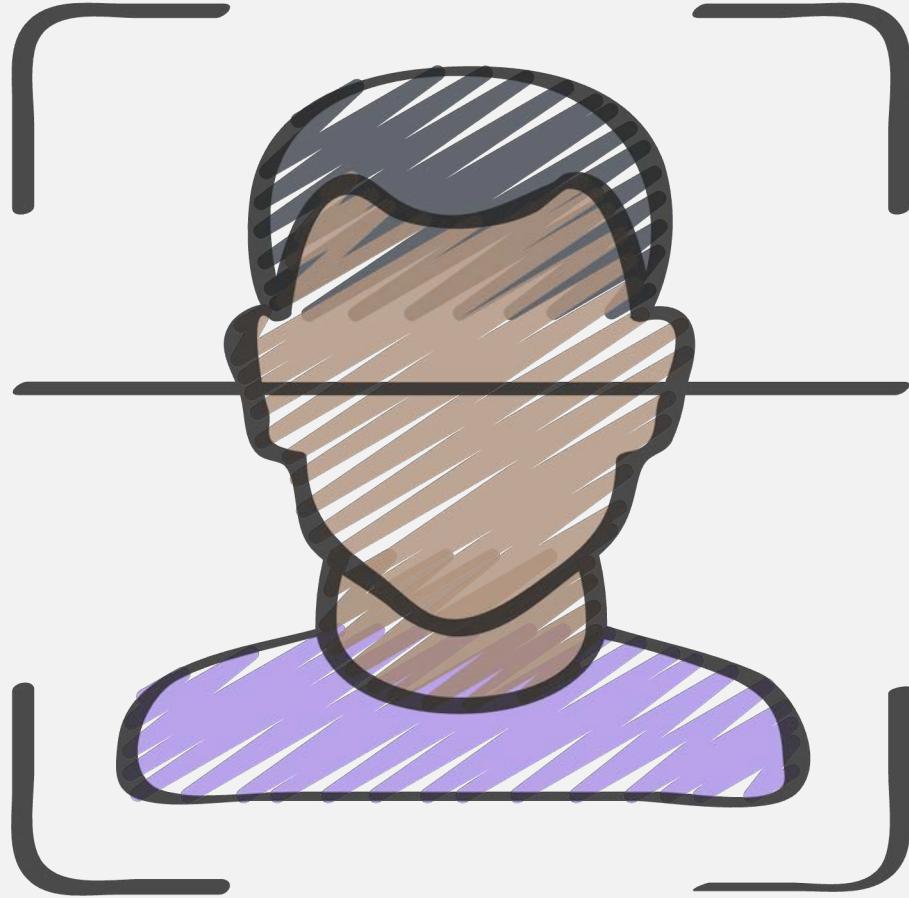
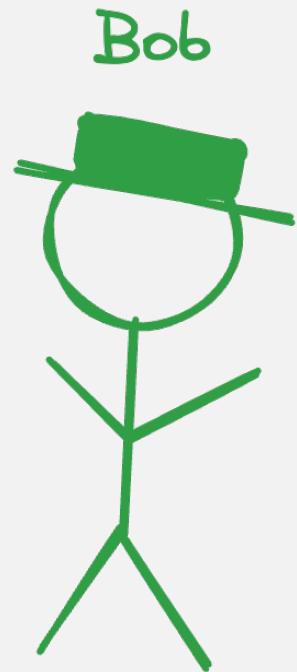


# Income



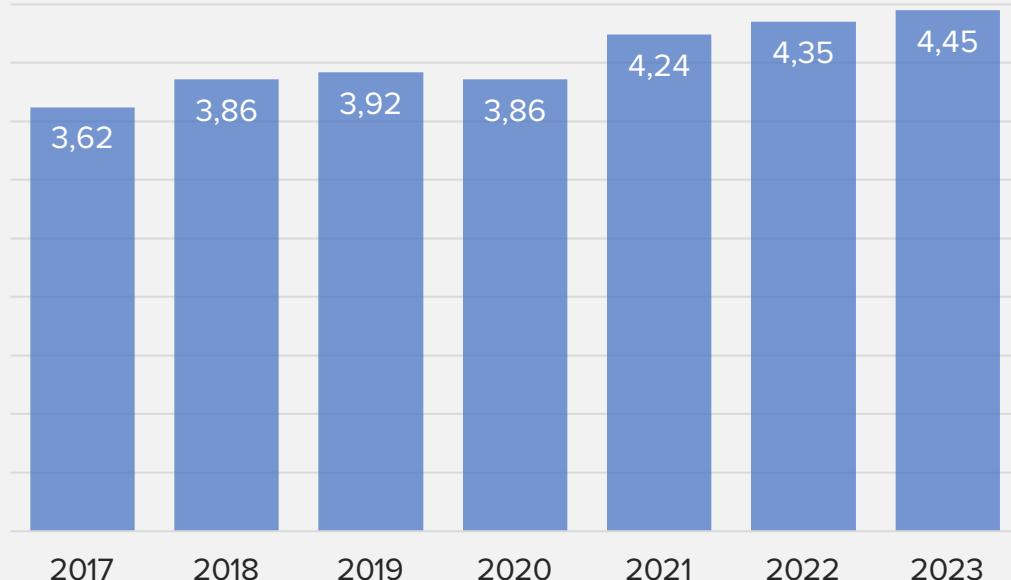
**100K \$**  
**annually**

# Biometrics



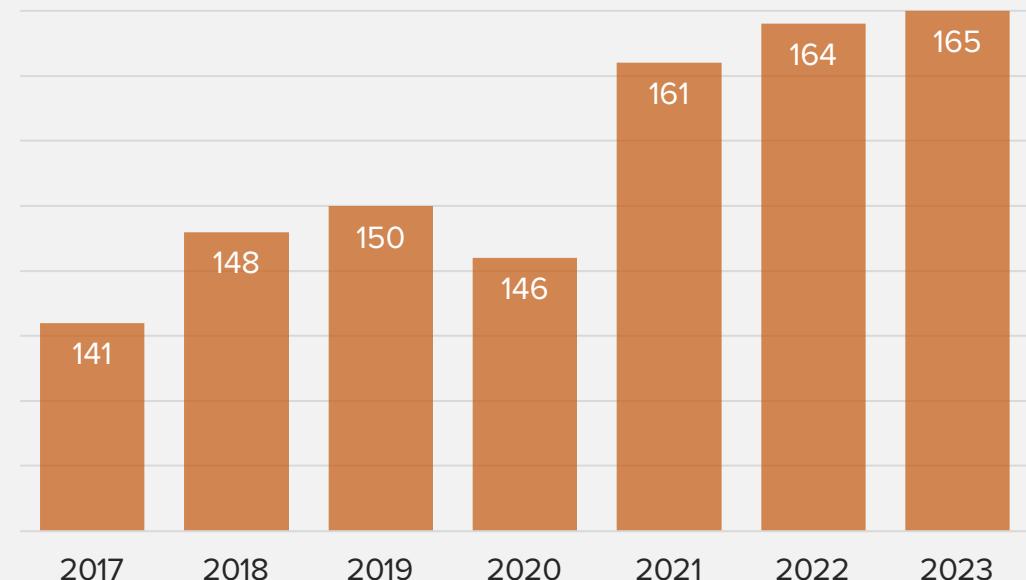
# Anxiety

Measured in USD millions



**The cost of a data breach**

Measured in USD



**Per-record cost of a data breach**

# MPC in a Nutshell

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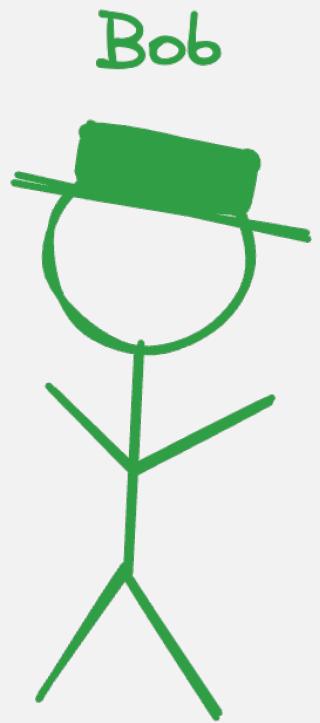
# Secret Sharing

$$x = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n$$

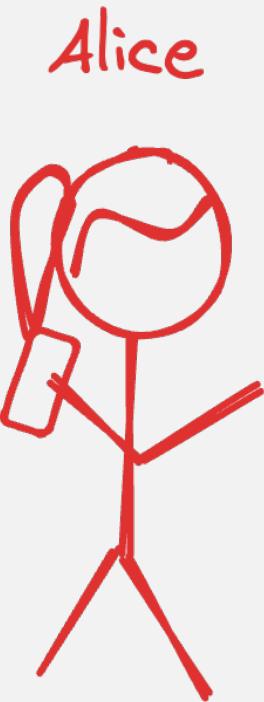
Random numbers

The diagram illustrates the process of generating shares for a secret. At the top, two six-sided dice are shown, each with three dots on its faces. Below them, the equation  $x = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n$  is displayed. Four blue lines extend from the dice down to the first four terms of the sum ( $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots$ ). To the right of the equation, the text "Random numbers" is written, indicating that the dice rolls represent random numbers used in the sharing scheme.

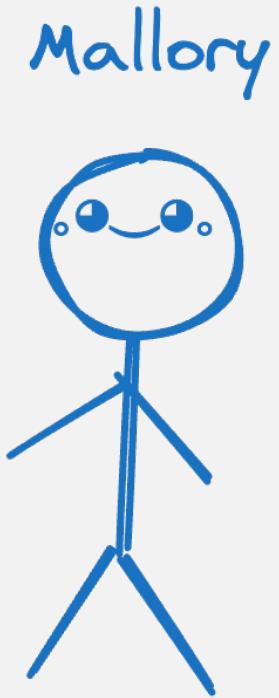
# Addition/Subtraction



3



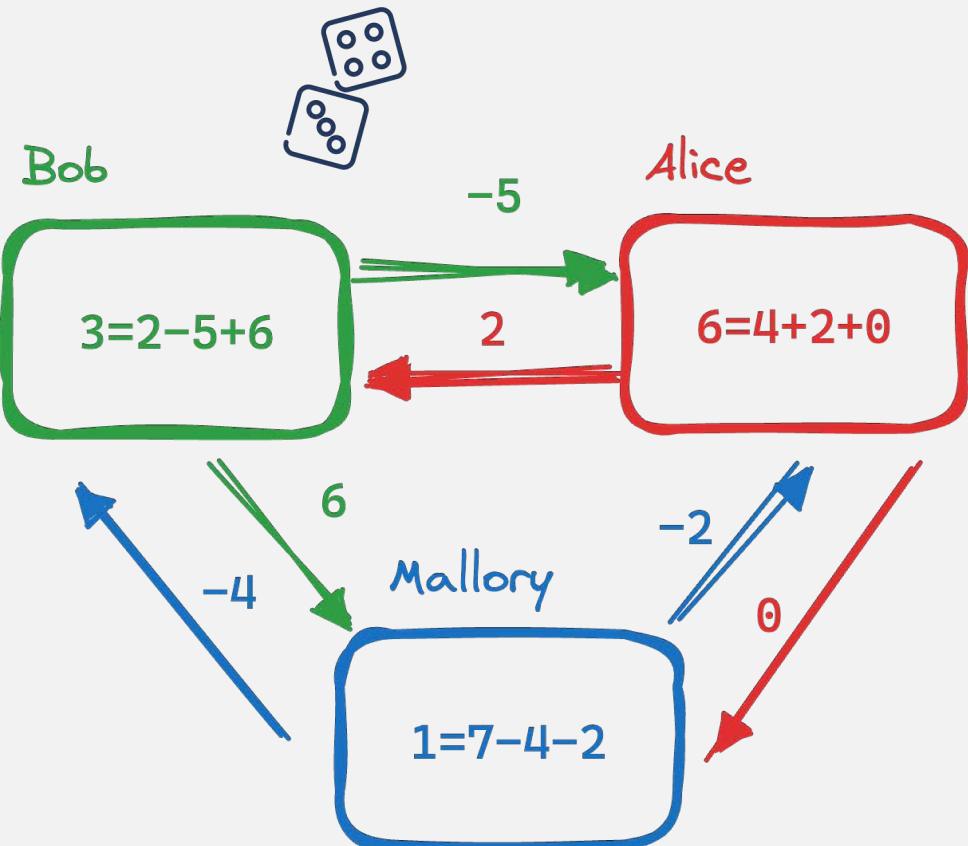
6



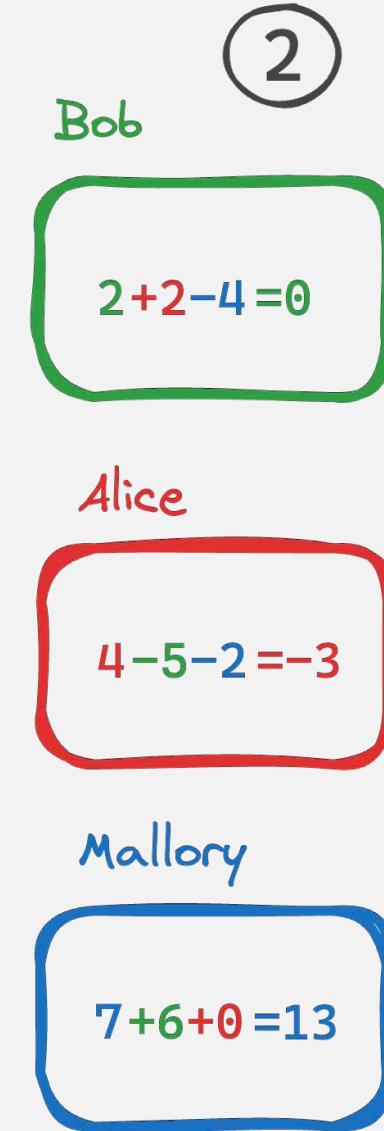
1

# Addition/Subtraction

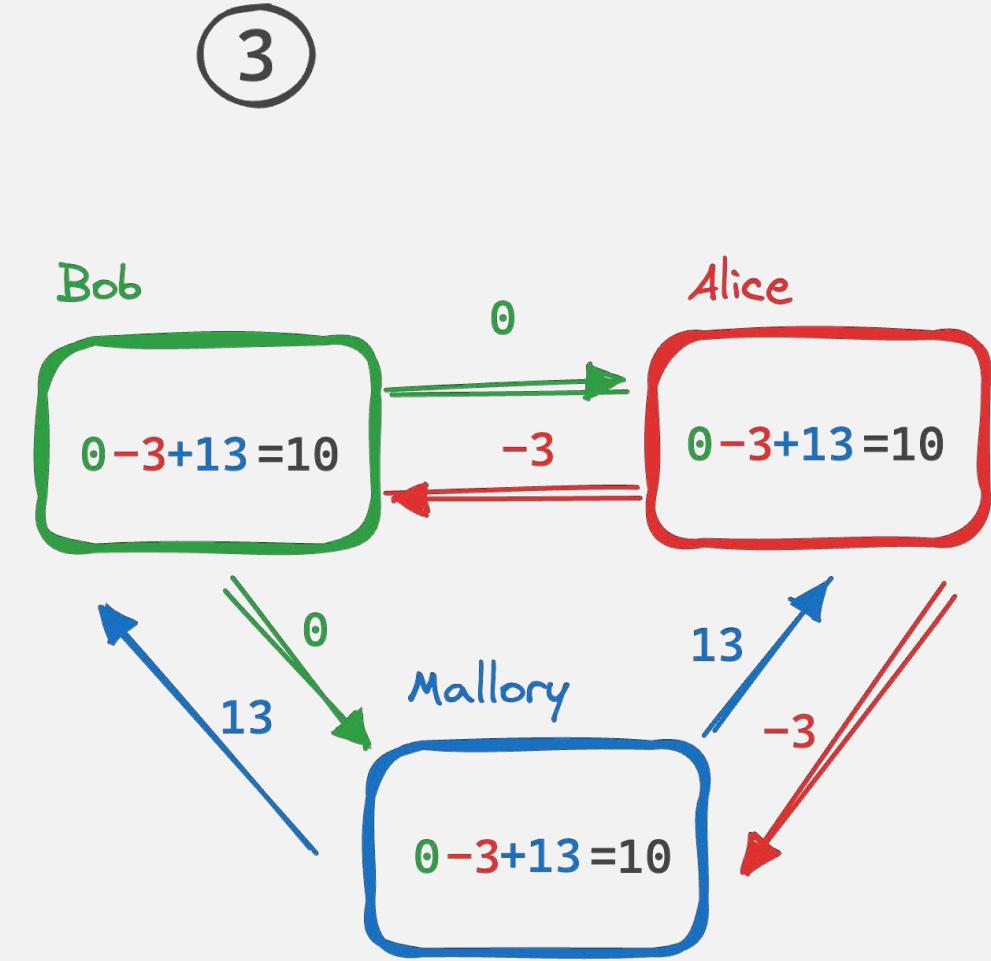
①



②

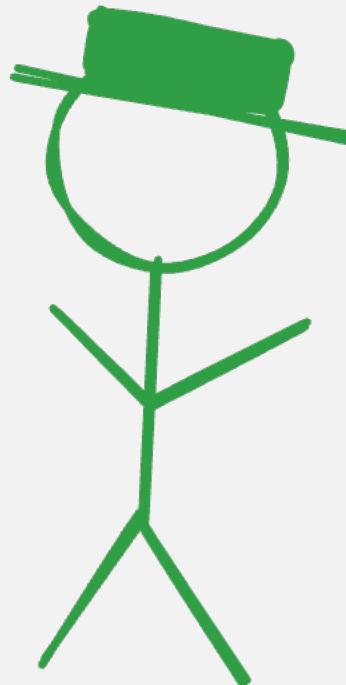


③



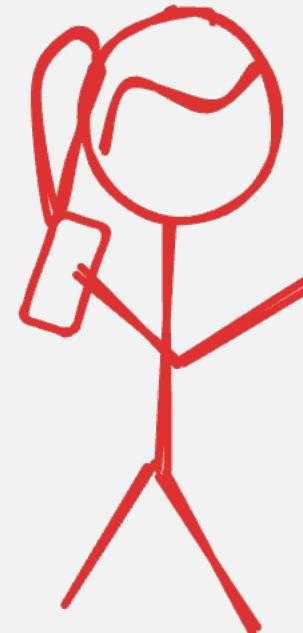
# Multiplication

Bob



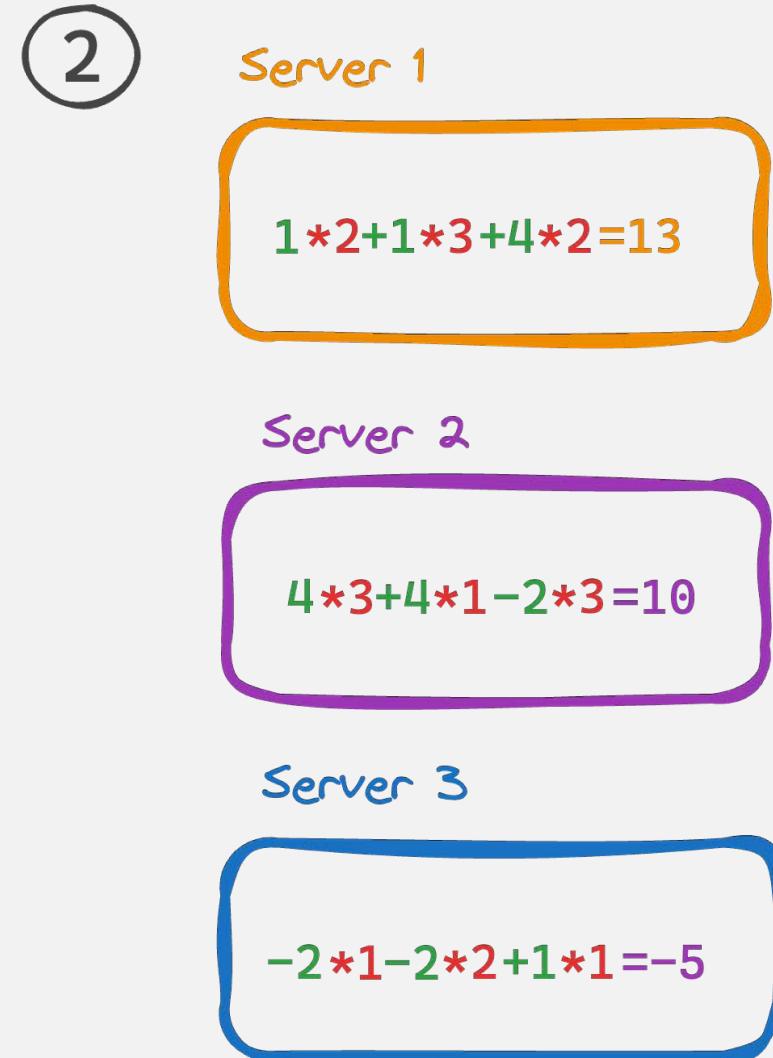
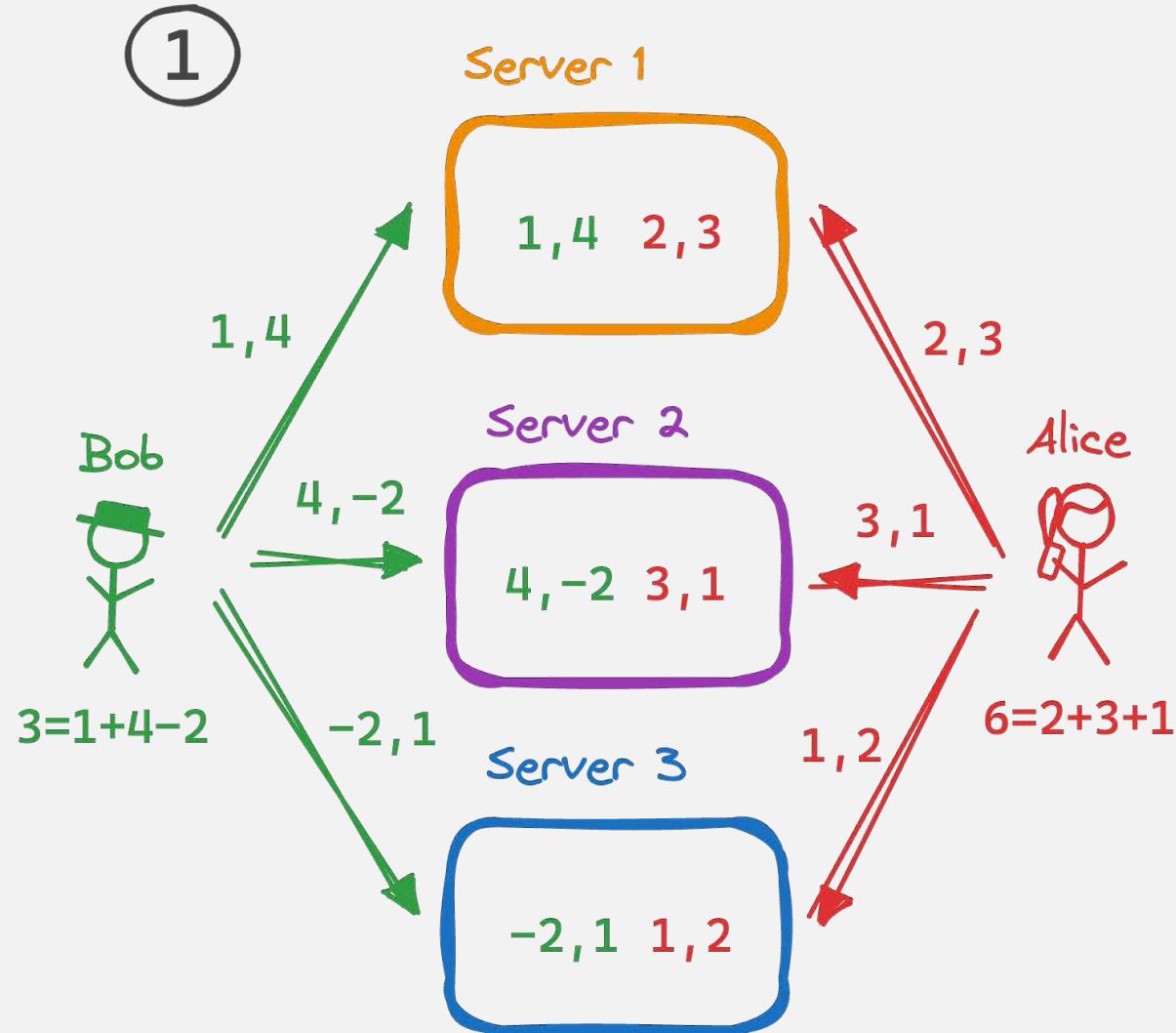
3

Alice

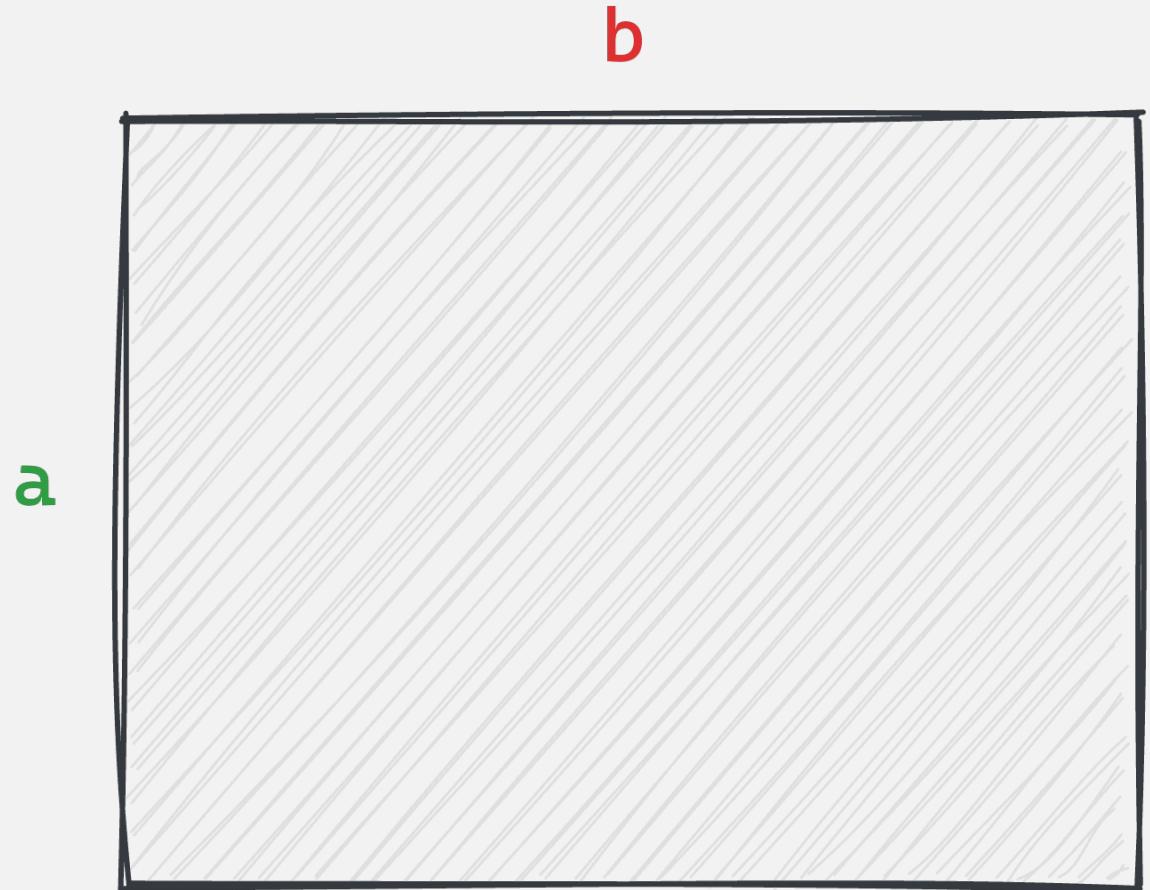


6

# Multiplication



# Multiplication



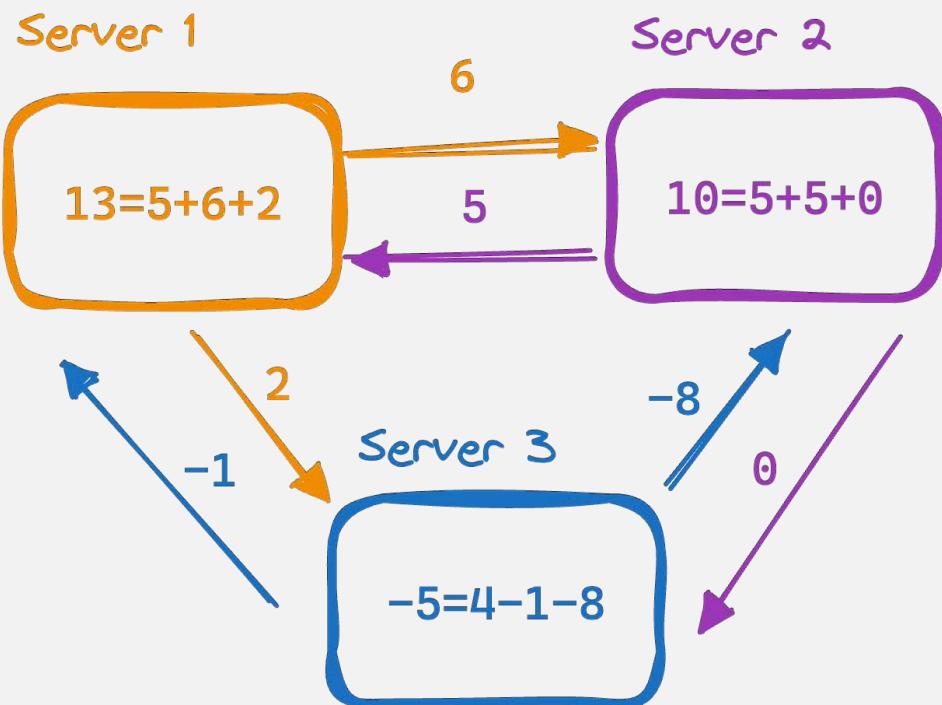
|           | <b>b1</b> | <b>b2</b> | <b>b3</b> |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>a1</b> | Server 1  | Server 1  | Server 3  |
| <b>a2</b> | Server 1  | Server 2  | Server 2  |
| <b>a3</b> | Server 3  | Server 3  | Server 2  |

# Multiplication

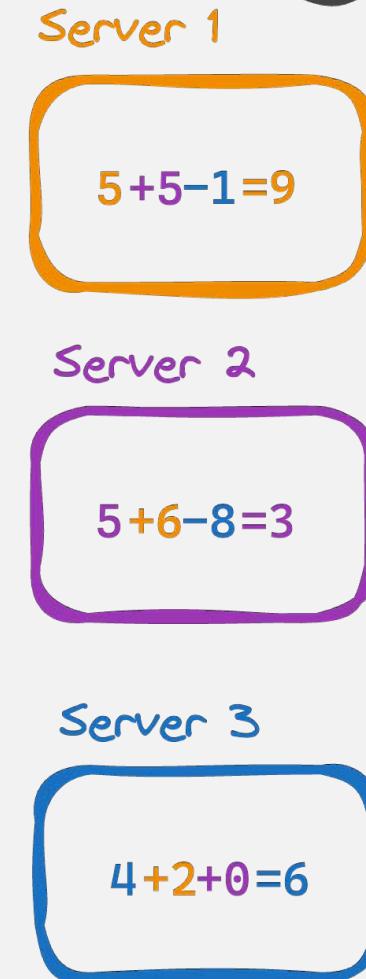
|    | b1                   | b2                   | b3                   |
|----|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| a1 | Server 1<br>Server 3 | Server 1             | Server 3             |
| a2 | Server 1             | Server 1<br>Server 2 | Server 2             |
| a3 | Server 3             | Server 2             | Server 3<br>Server 2 |

# Multiplication

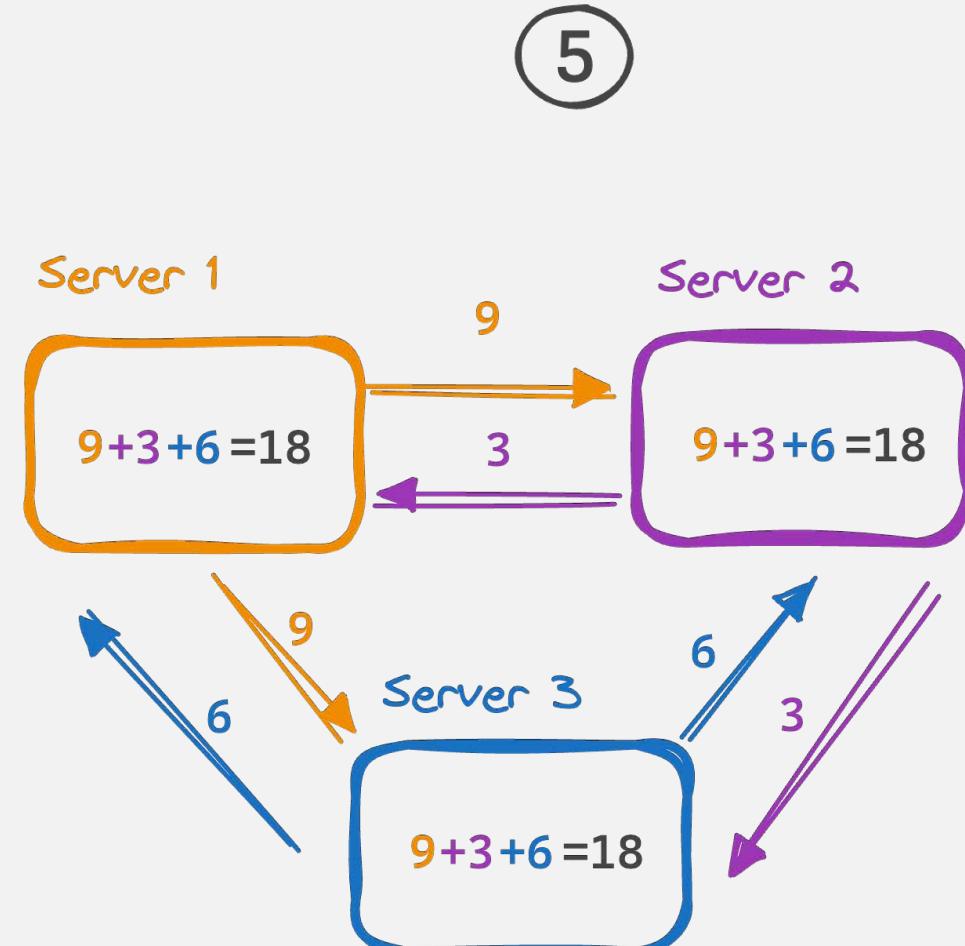
3



4



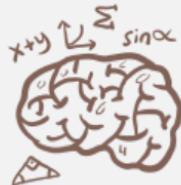
5



# Linear Regression

$$y = ax + by + c$$

# Real (*almost*) case



Model owner

a, b, c



Bank 1

x



Bank 2

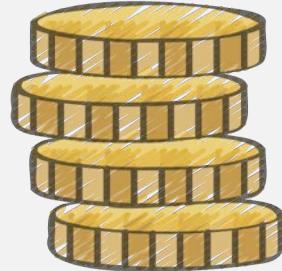
y

Server 2

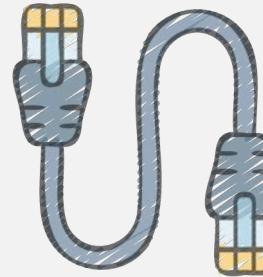
Server 1

Server 3

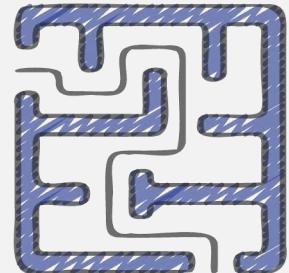
# Drawbacks



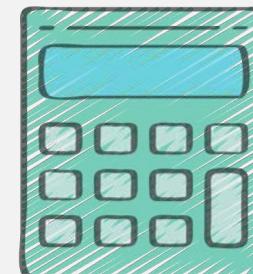
Higher costs



Communication overhead



Complexity



Computing overhead

# Closing thoughts

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# Security Consideration

1. Randomness (don't use `import random`)
2. Modular arithmetic (we need “endless” numbers)
3. Risk of maliciousness (honest but curious)
4. Risk of collusion (trust but check)

# Playground

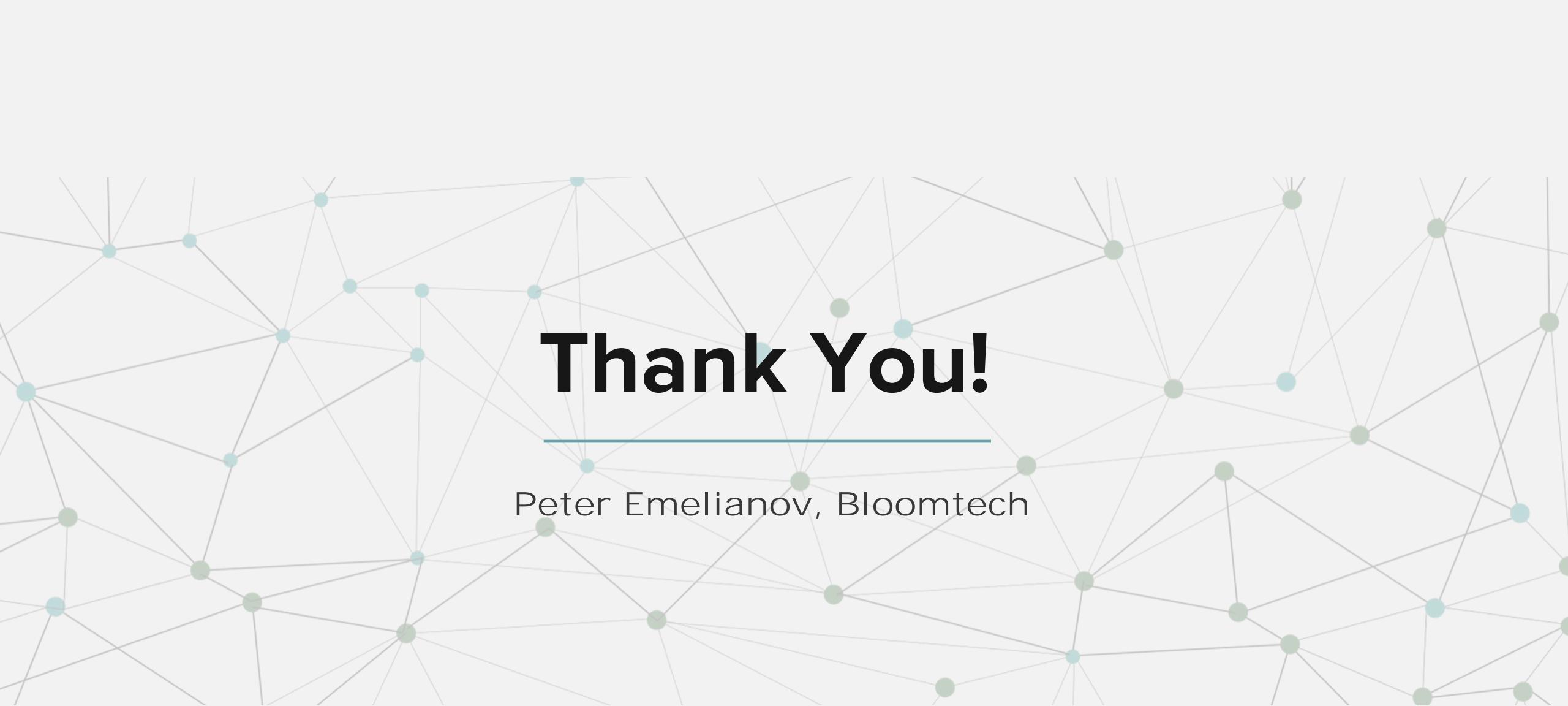


CrypTen

<https://github.com/facebookresearch/CrypTen>

# Conclusions

1. Promotes privacy and data utility;
2. Reveals only the final result (unlike Federated Learning);
3. Less resource-intensive than other methods (e.g. Homomorphic encryption);
4. More practical than other methods (e.g. differential privacy);
5. More independent than hardware methods (e.g. Intel SGX);



# Thank You!

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<https://www.linkedin.com/in/emelianovpeter/>