

Internship Presentation

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1 Studied problem: Introduction to MPCiTH schemes

2 What did work

3 What did not work

Motivations for the problem

Signatures that only rely on symmetric crypto are more secure.
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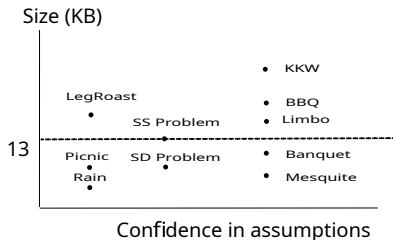


Figure: Comparison of the MPCiTH schemes

MPCitH: Original idea.

Input

- witness w
- Public key y
- Public function f
- Protocol Π that is t -private.

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Honest Verifier Zero Knowledge Argument of Knowledge (HVZKAoK)

- **Completeness:** Accept if x is **known**.
- **Soundness:** Usually reject if x is **unknown**.
- **Zero knowledge:** Verifier learns **nothing** about x .

Description of IKOS

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- c The opened parties' views are all consistent with each other.

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Simple IKOS

Soundness error: $1 - t/n$. Repeat $O(n)$ times:

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Robust IKOS

The same algorithm can be used in the case where Π_f is t_p private and t_r robust, then the soundness is:

$$(1 - t_p/n)^{t_r}$$

In this case is possible to achieve negligible soundness in $O(1)$ rounds.

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Signature from AES

- **Particular example:**
 - Public key: (m, c) .
 - Private key: k .
 - Signature: HVZKAoK that $c = AES_k(m)$.

Better protocols: Using correlated randomness.

- **Goal:** Use correlated randomness.
- Beaver triples
- **Summary:** Communication of 2 elements/mult gate.

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What is the chance that a dishonest prover fools the verifier?

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Runs preprocessing

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Runs τ execution

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views →

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Challenges every execution

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views \rightarrow

$\leftarrow \left(\tilde{i}_e \right)_{e \in \tau}$

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Description KKW

Circuit size	1000 mult gates	10000 mult gates
	Signature size (KB)	Signature size (KB)
$n = 64$	37	136
$n = 32$	39	159
$n = 16$	44	190
$n = 8$	50	245

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- Prover inserts the views of the parties, and then runs a protocol that checks that it was honest
- Verifier issues a challenge, and prover runs check.

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Adapt MPC protocol to particular OWF.

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- **Before:**
 - Addition gates: Locally.
 - Multiplication gates: Two elements of communication.
- **Now:**
 - Addition gates: Locally.
 - ‘Inversion’ gates: At most three elements of communication.

BBQ and Banquet

- **BBQ:** Computation of the inverse gate. Parties share triples, and $r \in \mathbb{F}_{2^8} - \{0\}$.
 - 1 P_i has input x_i .
 - 2 The parties open $r \cdot x = (\sum r_i)(\sum x_i)$.
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- **Banquet:** Computation of the inverse gate. Suppose there are Ω gates:
 - 1 Prover shares the outputs.
 - 2 For the $k - th$ inversion gate, P_i sets $S^{(i)}(k - 1) = s_k^{(i)}$.
 - 3 To preserve zk, they set $S^{(i)}(\Omega)$ and $T^{(i)}(\Omega)$ at random.
 - 4 Prover computes and shares: $P = S \cdot R$.
 - 5 Then the verifier chooses $v \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{F} - \{ \text{points already used for interpolation} \}$ and the parties open $P(v), R(v), S(v)$.
 - 6 Verifier checks that $P(v) \stackrel{?}{=} R(v) \cdot S(v)$

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- ① LowMC: Picnic scheme.
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Scheme	pk (bytes)	sig (bytes)	Sign	Verify
Banquet-AES-128	32	13284	47.31	43.03
Banquet-EM-AES-128	32	11940	41.05	36.88
Banquet-EM-LSAES-128	32	10496	20.99	18.91
Rainier-128	32	4880	28.28	28.16

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- ② Step 2: Then P_i locally computes $o_i = G(u_i, x - u) + v_i$.
- ③ Step 3: Parties open

$$G(u, x - u) + F(u) = F(x) - F(x - u)$$

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Mesquite formula

$$2\kappa + 3\kappa\tau \left\lceil \log \frac{M}{\tau} \right\rceil + \tau (\kappa \lceil \log N \rceil + \kappa + (n + m) \log q)$$

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$$4\kappa + 2\kappa\tau \left\lceil \log \frac{M}{\tau} \right\rceil + \tau (\kappa \lceil \log N \rceil + \kappa + n \log q)$$

Formula comparison

Improvements on Merkle tree

			Tree cost (KB)	
N	M	τ	Before	After
8	176	51	4.34	2.31
16	232	37	4.625	2.42

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Improvements on general scheme

			Sig size (KB)	
N	M	τ	Mesquite	Updated
8	176	51	10.51	7.42
16	232	37	9.68	6.77

Multivariate sacrificing

Prove: Prove $F(x) = y$, $y \in \mathbb{F}_q^M$ public $x \in \mathbb{F}_q^N$ secret.

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Compute soundness for parameters

- $P_1(\tau, \tau_1) = \text{PMF}(B(\tau, \tau_1, p)) = \sum_{k=\tau_1}^{\tau} \binom{\tau}{k} p^k (1-p)^{\tau-k}$

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- $\min 1/P_1 + 1/P_2$

Choosing the right parameters

Analysis soundness. We want to find:

- 1 $N, M: \mathcal{F} : \mathbb{F}_q^N \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_q^M$
- 2 τ
- 3 n

Things that did not work

Size formula:

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N	τ	τ_1	τ_2	security level	signature size
8	43	0	32	128.0	6.45KB
16	32	0	26	128.0	5.31KB
32	26	0	26	130.0	4.73KB
64	22	0	22	132.0	4.36KB
128	19	0	19	133.0	4.07KB
1024	13	0	13	130.0	3.41KB
65536	8	0	8	128.0	2.8KB

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Asymptotic limit: 2.2KB.

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Soundness error

$$\left(1 - \frac{k}{n}\right)^{d-1}$$

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 - Masked tables.
 - Special gates.
 - Homomorphic hashing: Relies on CVP.
 - Vector commitments?
- ② Amortizing repetition.
- ③ VSS
- ④ Other 'standard' symmetric ciphers.

Summary and future work

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Future work

- 1 Implementation of Multivariate Sacrificing (Cranberry). (How high can n be?).
- 2 Proof of security.
- 3 Rescue some ideas.