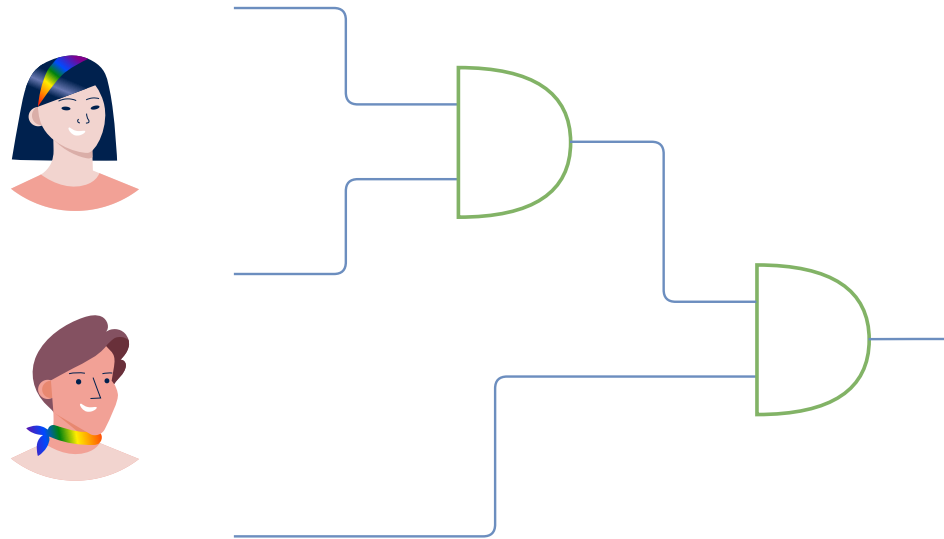


# SEEC: Memory Safety Meets Efficiency in Secure Two-Party Computation

Robin Hundt   Nora Khayata   Thomas Schneider

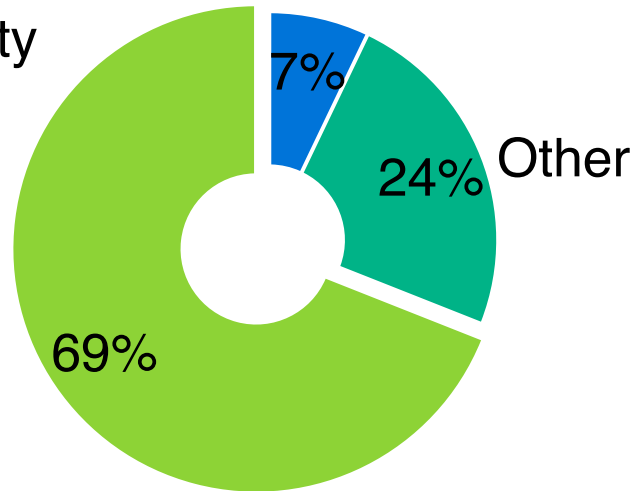


# Motivation

## Safety

Security-related assert

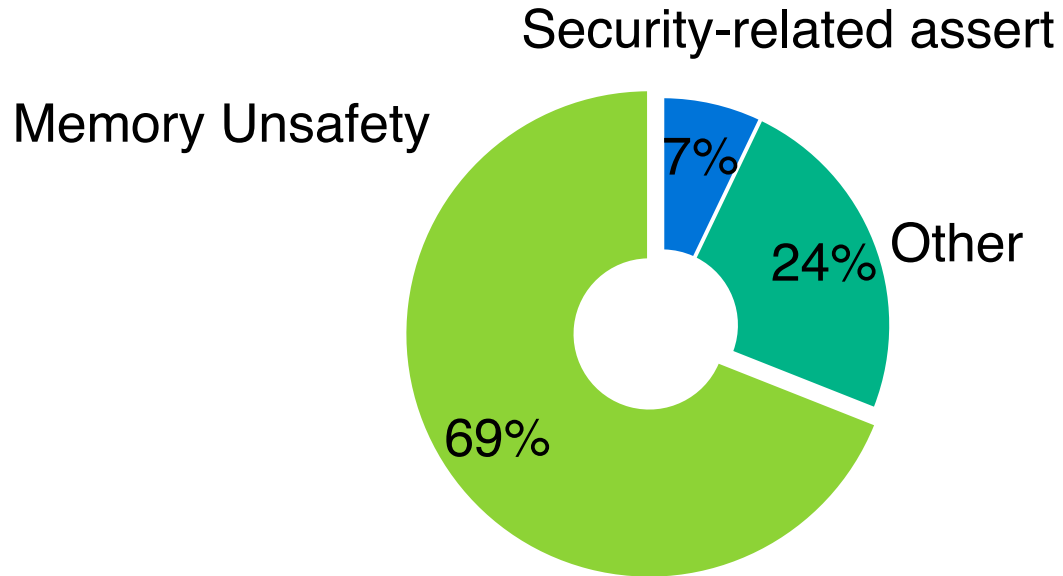
Memory Unsafety



Source: [The Chromium Projects - Memory Safety](#)

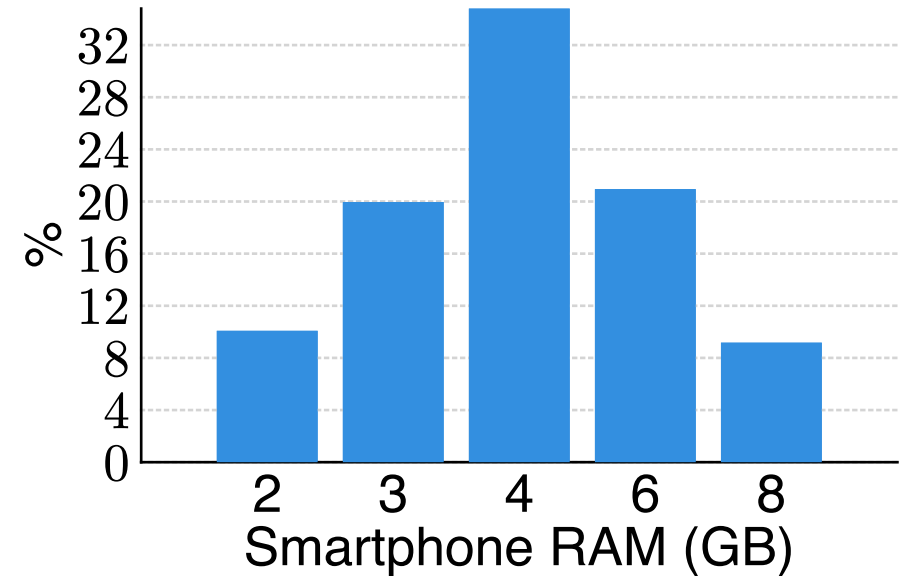
# Motivation

## Safety



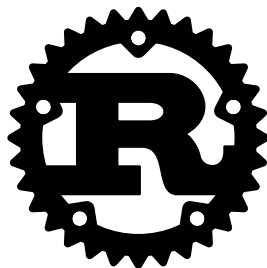
Source: [The Chromium Projects - Memory Safety](#)

## Efficiency



Source: [scientiamobile, 2022](#)

# [SEEC Executes Enormous Circuits (SEEC)]



High-Level eDSL / FUSE [[BHK+23](#)]



(SIMD) Sub-Circuits



Function (In-)Dependent Setup

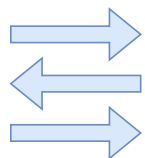


Extensibility w/o forking

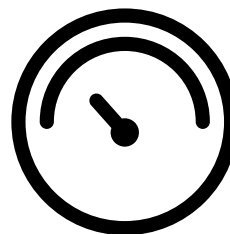


Cross-Platform

# [SEEC Executes Enormous Circuits (SEEC)]



2PC GMW (A/B) [[GMW87](#), [Bea92](#)]  
2PC GMW (A+B) [[DSZ15](#)]  
ASTRA (B\*) [[CCPS19](#)]  
ABY2.0 (B\*) [[PSSY21](#)]  
OT: [[ALSZ13](#)], Silent OT [[BCG+19](#)]



[encryptogroup/mpc-bench](https://github.com/encryptogroup/mpc-bench)

\* Partial Implementation

# Functions in Traditional Programs

```
fn func(args: [bool; 2]) -> bool {  
    // ... calculate return  
}  
  
let [a, b, c] = read_data();  
  
let result_0 = func([a, b]);  
// use result_0 for next func call  
let result_1 = func([result_0, c]);
```

# Circuit Reuse in Secure Programs

```
fn func(args: [bool; 2]) -> bool {  
    // ... calculate return  
}
```

```
let [a, b, c] = read_data();
```

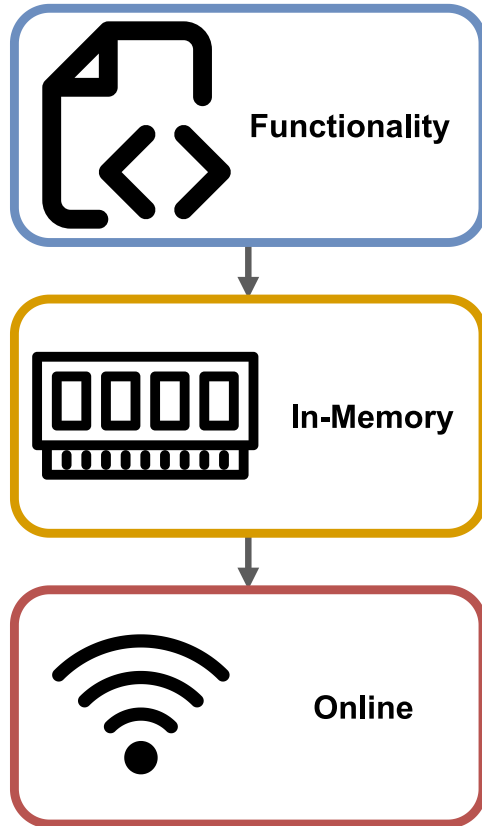
```
let result_0 = func([a, b]);  
// use result_0 for next func call  
let result_1 = func([result_0, c]);
```

```
fn func(args: [SBool; 2]) -> Sbool {  
    // ... calculate return  
}
```

```
let [a, b, c] = read_data();
```

```
let result_0 = func([a, b]);  
// use result_0 for next func call  
let result_1 = func([result_0, c]);
```

# Sub-Circuits in GMW: Challenges

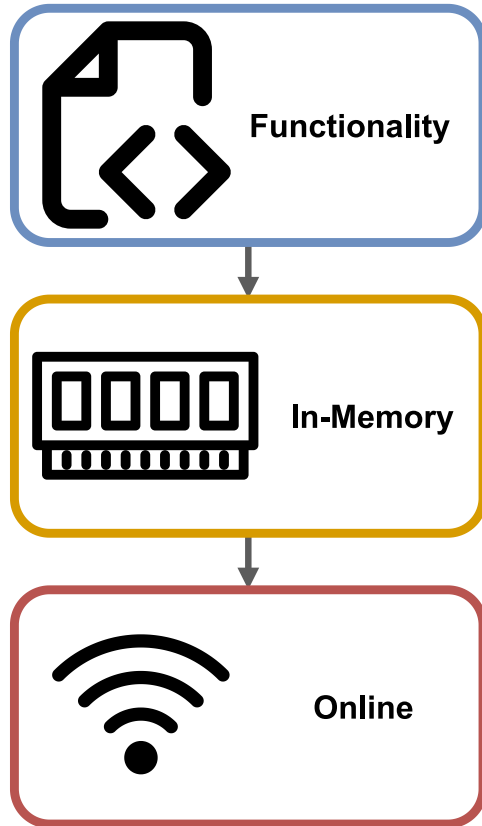


```
func(a);  
func(b);
```

a and b are independent



# Sub-Circuits in GMW: Challenges



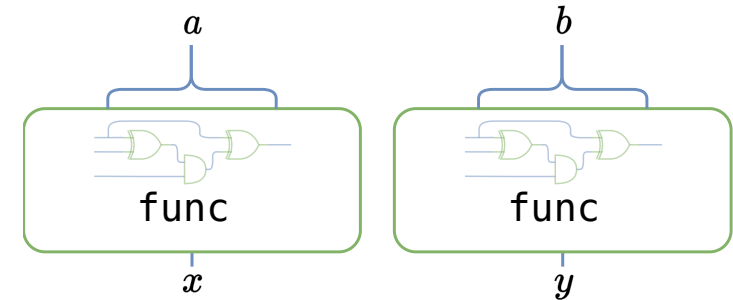
```
func(a);  
func(b);
```

*a* and *b* are independent

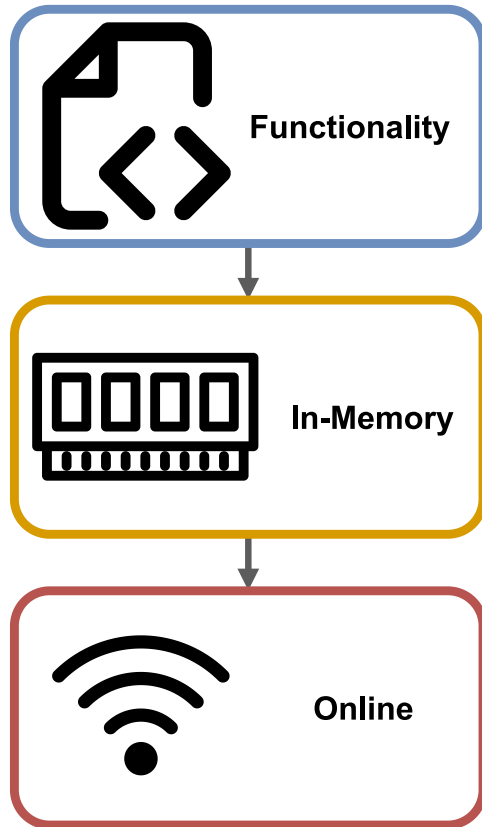
## Bytecode VM

```
func:  
  # ...  
  ret  
  
call func  
call func
```

## Graph based



# Sub-Circuits in GMW: Challenges



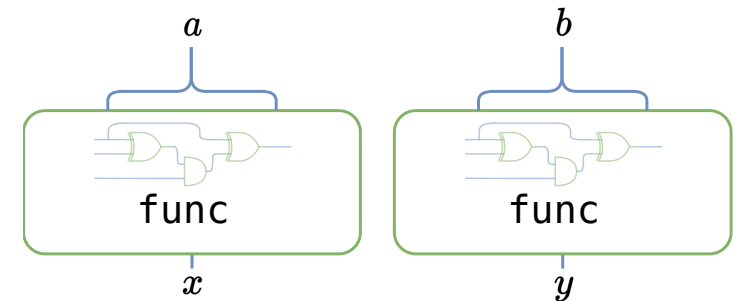
```
func(a);  
func(b);
```

a and b are independent

## Bytecode VM

```
func:  
# ...  
ret  
  
call func  
call func
```

## Graph based



→ Increased rounds  
→ func only once in memory

→ Concurrent evaluation  
→ Increased Memory

# SEEC: eDSL Enables Efficient Circuit Reuse

```
#[sub_circuit]
fn func(a: Vec<Secret>, b: Vec<Secret>)
  -> Vec<Secret> {
  a.into_iter().zip(b).map(|(el_a, el_b)| {

    el_a & el_b

  }).collect()
}
```

# SEEC: eDSL Enables Efficient Circuit Reuse

```
#[sub_circuit]
fn func(a: Vec<Secret>, b: Vec<Secret>)
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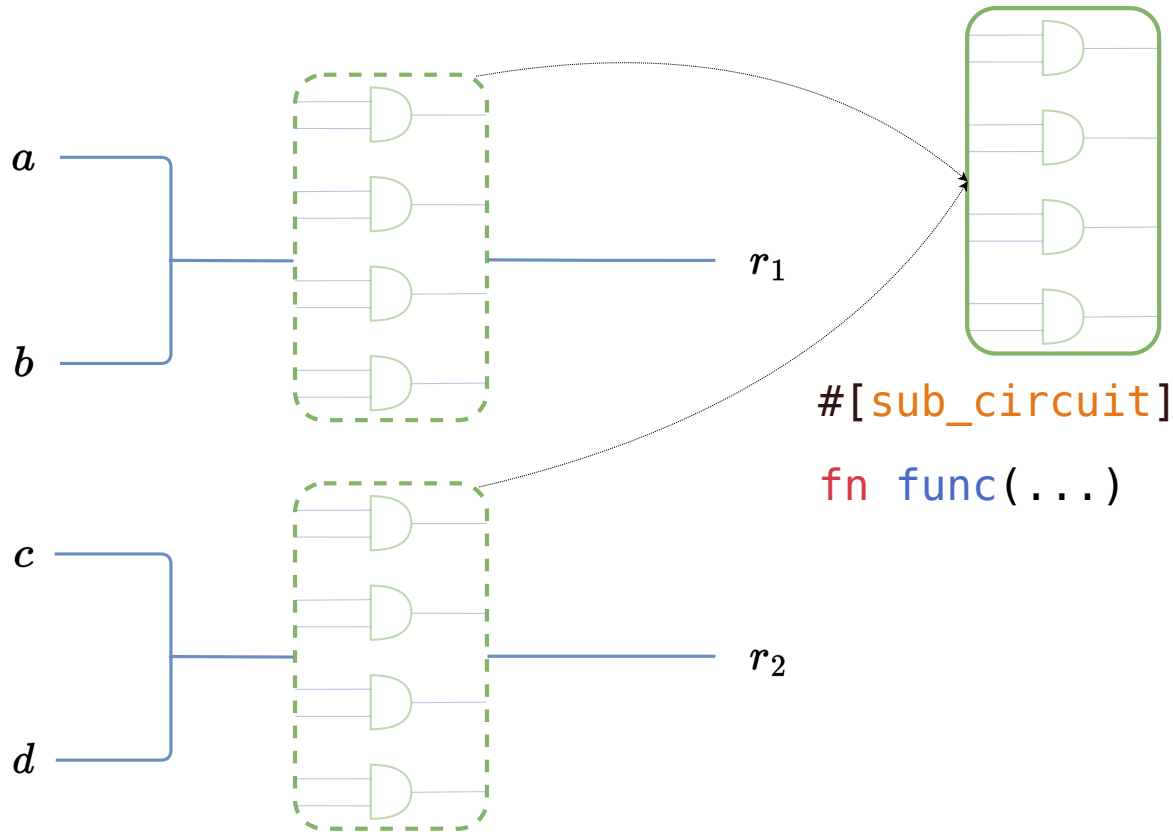
    el_a & el_b

  }).collect()
}
```

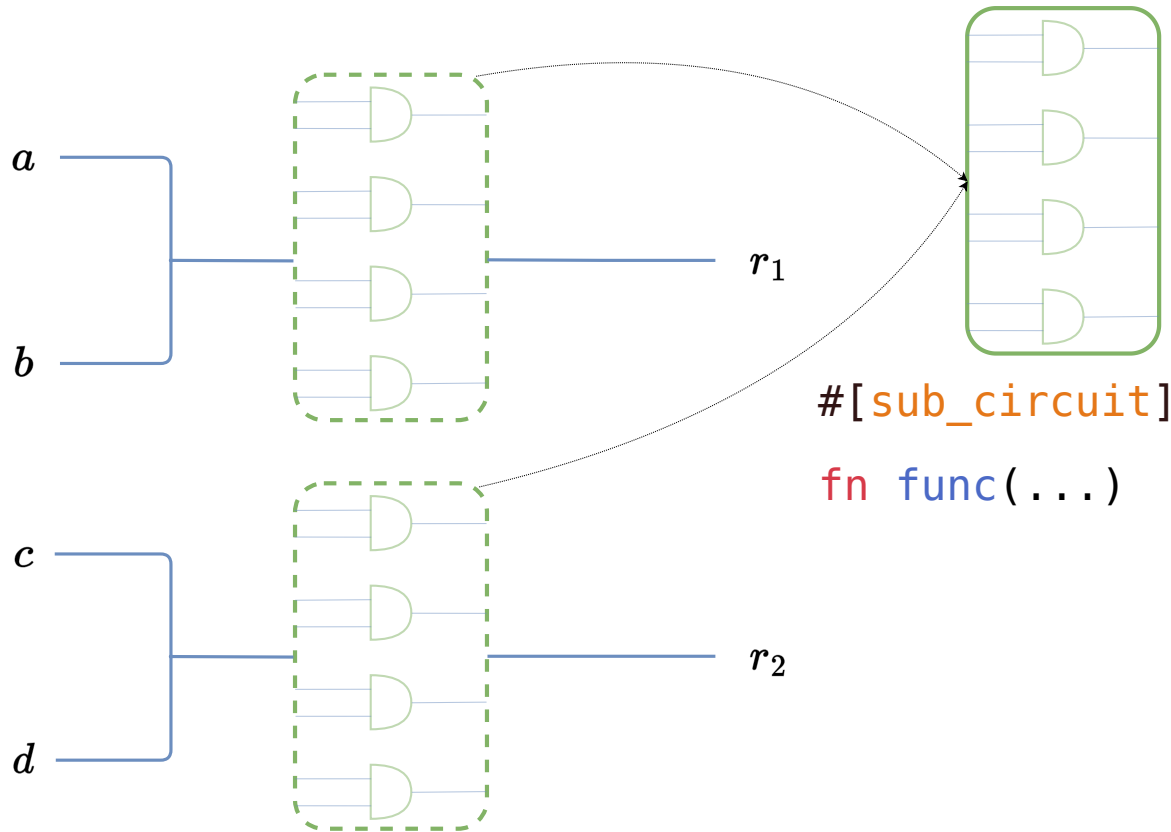
```
let (a, b, c, d) = init_data();
// func is called as normal
function.
let r1 = func(a, b);

let r2 = func(c, d);
```

# SEEC: Sub-Circuits Are Not Inlined



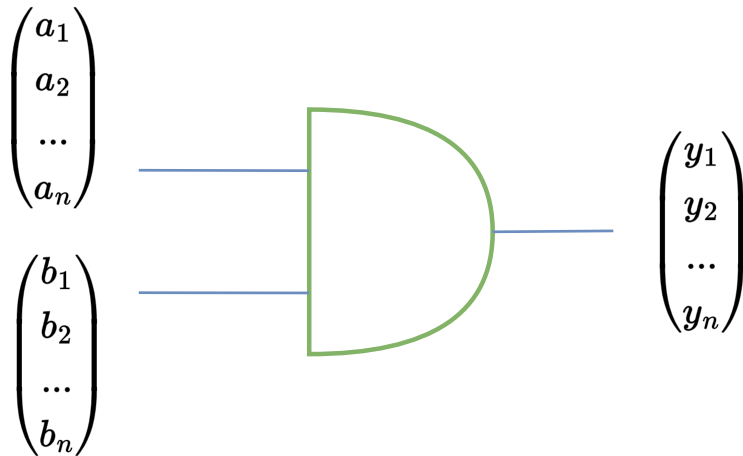
# SEEC: Sub-Circuits Are Not Inlined



**Online**

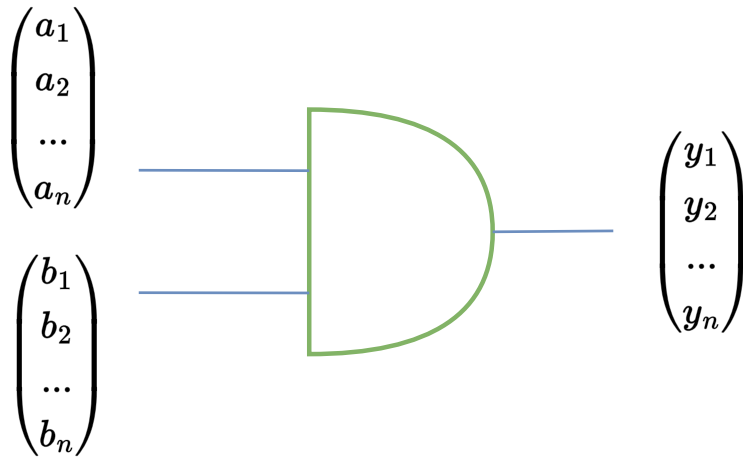
- Layer iteration **as if** inlined (DL)
  - No increase in depth
- Partial and concurrent evaluation

# Single Instruction, Multiple Data (SIMD)

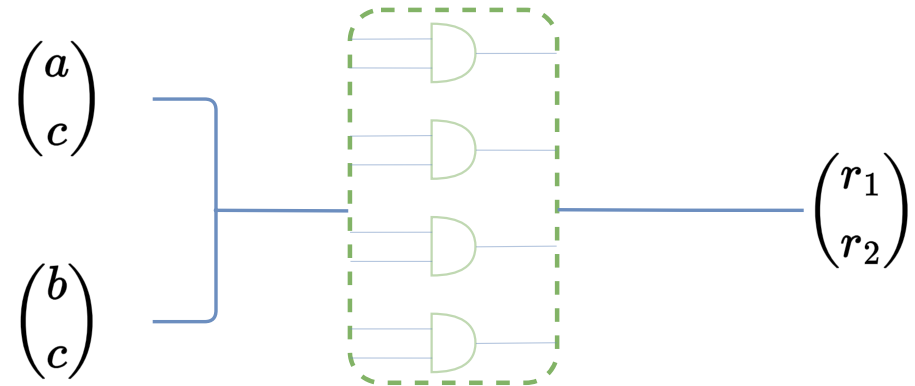


Traditional SIMD, e.g., in  
MOTION [BDST22].

# Single Instruction, Multiple Data (SIMD)



Traditional SIMD, e.g., in  
MOTION [BDST22].



SIMD Sub-Circuits in SEEC.



# SEEC: Optimizations

## Static Layers (SL)



- Transforms Dynamic Layer (DL) representation
- Layers are precomputed for every call site
- Precomputed layers are stored deduplicated

## Early Deallocation (ED)



## Streaming MTs (SMT)



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- Unneeded gate outputs are freed
- Only applies to SIMD circuits

## Streaming MTs (SMT)



# SEEC: Optimizations

## Static Layers (SL)



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## Early Deallocation (ED)



- Unneeded gate outputs are freed
- Only applies to SIMD circuits

## Streaming MTs (SMT)



- Multiplication Triples (MTs) are precomputed and stored in a file
- Online: read on-demand in batches from the file


# Evaluation

## Frameworks

- ABY [DSZ15]
- MP-SPDZ [Kel20]
- MOTION [BDST22]
- SEEC

## Environment

 LAN-0.25ms / LAN-1.25ms  
WAN-100ms

 1, 2, ..., 32 Threads

 Heaptrack<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://github.com/KDE/heaptrack>

# Evaluation

## Frameworks

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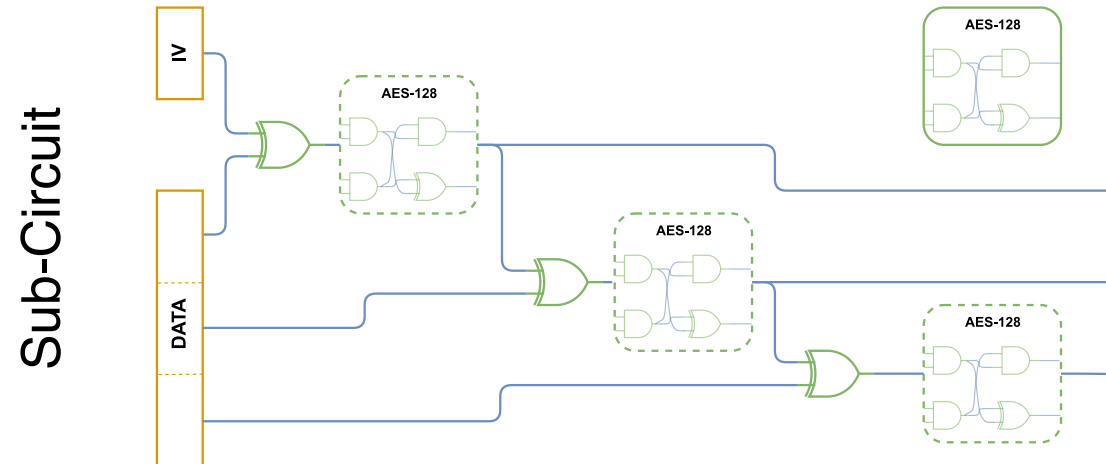
1, 2, ..., 32 Threads



Heaptrack<sup>1</sup>

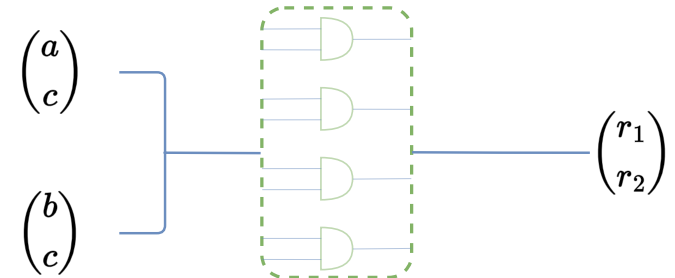
<sup>1</sup> <https://github.com/KDE/heaptrack>

## Circuits

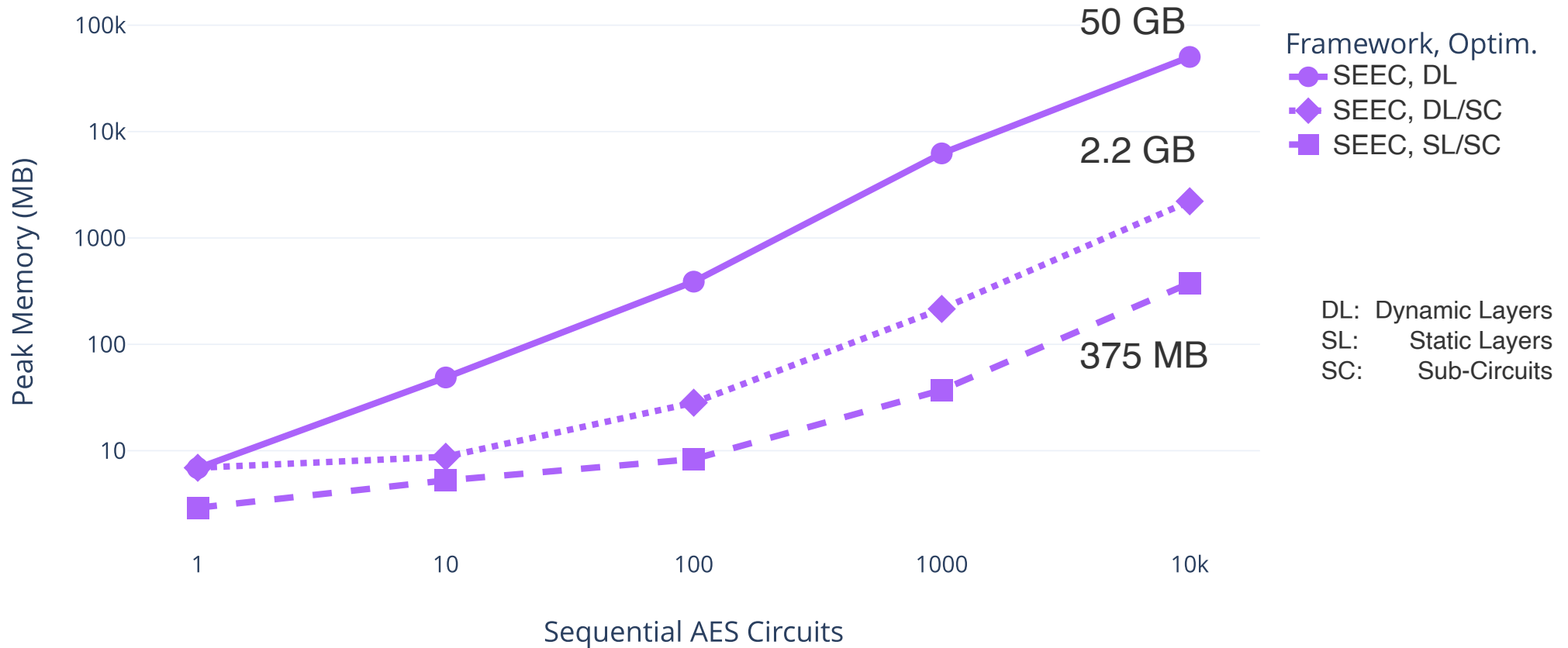


SIMD

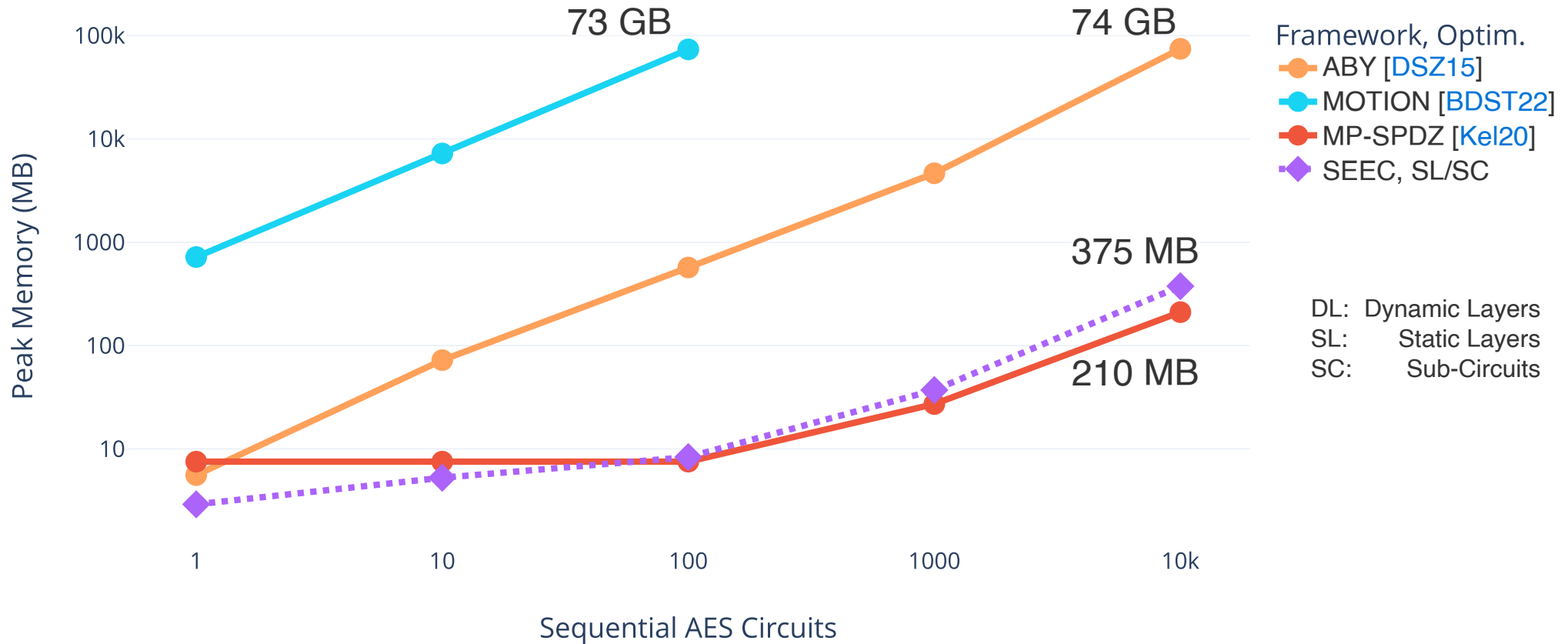
- AES-128
- SHA-256



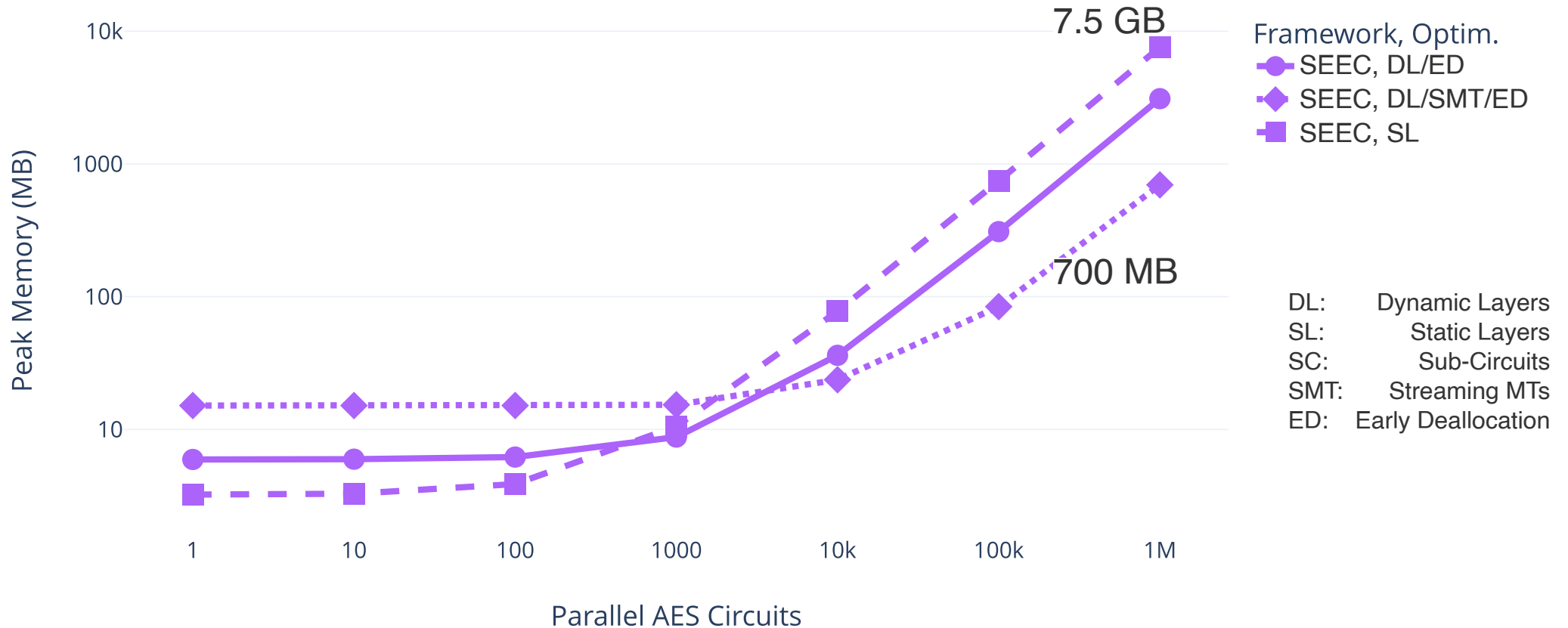
# AES-CBC: Reduced Memory via Sub-Circuits



# AES-CBC: Reduced Memory via Sub-Circuits

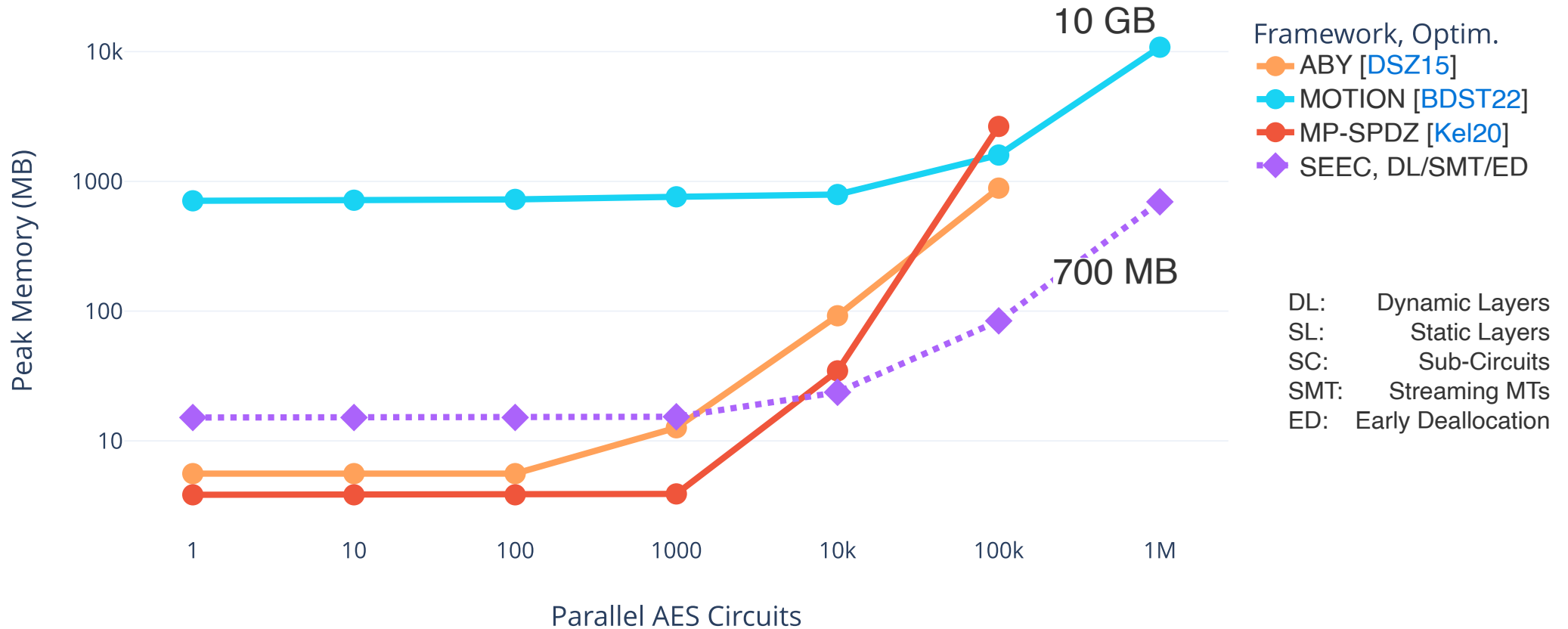


# AES: Reduced SIMD Memory Usage

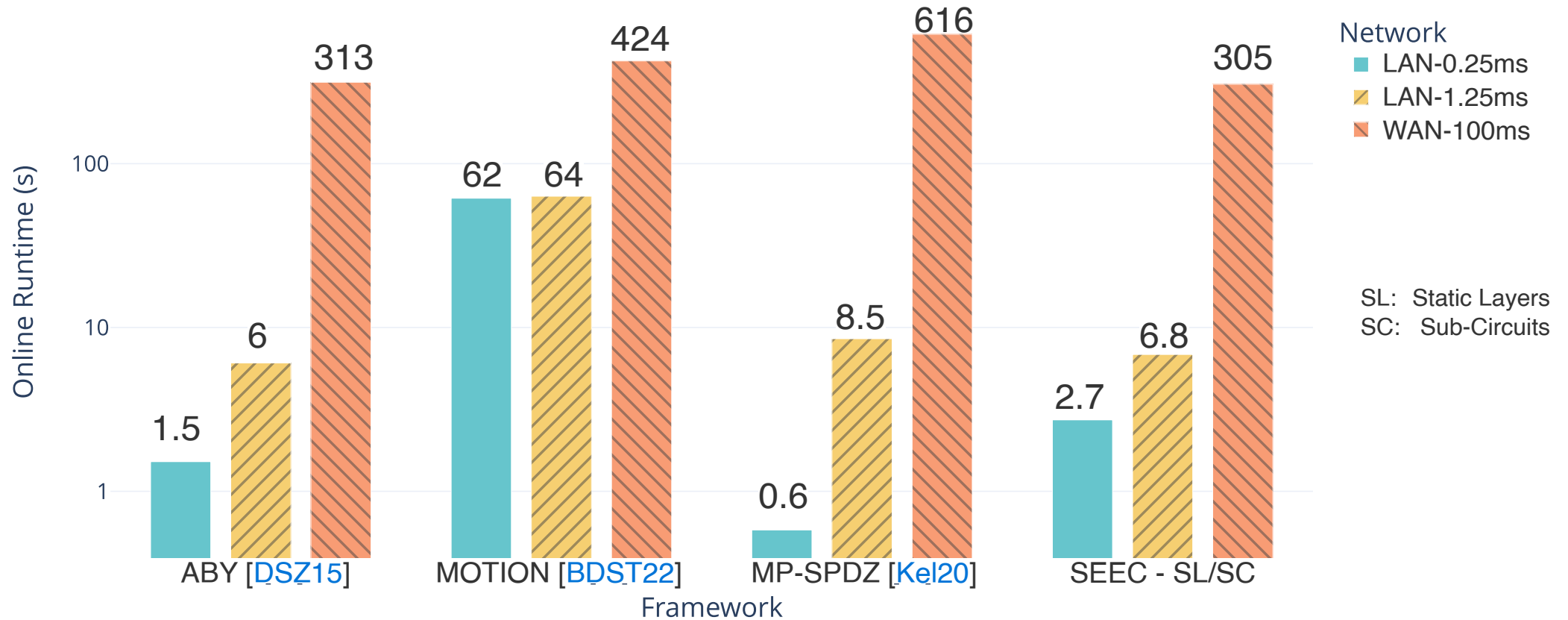




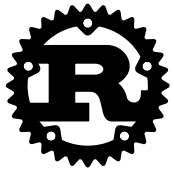
# AES: Reduced SIMD Memory Usage



# AES-CBC Runtime: Effect of Latency



# Summary



Memory-Safety  
&  
Memory-Efficiency

## Sub-Circuits

## SIMD

`#[sub_circuit]  
fn process(...)`

Up to 15x - 1,983x  
less memory than  
MOTION [BDST22].

## Predictability Reliability

ABY	✓	✗
MP-SPDZ	✗	✓
MOTION	✗	✓
SEEC	✓	✓

# Questions?



[github.com/encryptogroup/SEEC](https://github.com/encryptogroup/SEEC)

Made with

typst



SVG REPO

# References

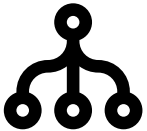
- [ALSZ13] G. ASHAROV, Y. LINDELL, T. SCHNEIDER, M. ZOHNER. “More Efficient Oblivious Transfer and Extensions for Faster Secure Computation”. In: CCS, 2013.
- [BCG+19] E. BOYLE, G. COUTEAU, N. GILBOA, Y. ISHAI, L. KOHL, P. RINDAL, and P. SCHOLL. “Efficient two-round OT extension and silent non-interactive secure computation.” In CCS, 2019.
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- [Bea92] D. BEAVER. “Efficient Multiparty Protocols Using Circuit Randomization”. In CRYPTO, 1992.
- [DSZ15] D. DEMMLER, T. SCHNEIDER, M. ZOHNER. “ABY – A Framework for Efficient Mixed-Protocol Secure Two-Party Computation”. In NDSS, 2015.
- [CCPS19] ASTRA: High Throughput 3PC over Rings with Application to Secure Prediction”. In: CCSW@CCS, 2019.
- [Kel20] M. KELLER. “MP-SPDZ: A Versatile Framework for Multi-Party Computation”. In CCS, 2020.
- [PSSY21] A. PATRA, T. SCHNEIDER, A. SURESH, H. YALAME. “ABY2.0: Improved Mixed-Protocol Secure Two-Party Computation”. In USENIX Security, 2021.
- [BDST22] L. BRAUN, D. DEMMLER, T. SCHNEIDER, O. TKACHENKO. “MOTION - A Framework for Mixed-Protocol Multi-Party Computation”. In TOPS, 2022.
- [BHK+23] L. BRAUN, M. HUPPERT, N. KHAYATA, T. SCHNEIDER, O. TKACHENKO. “FUSE - Flexible File Format and Intermediate Representation for Secure Multi- Party Computation”. In AsiaCCS 2023.

# Appendix

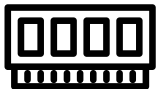
# Future Work



- Expanding Secret API
- SIMD #[`sub_circuit`] macro
- Usability improvements



- Protocol composability
- Optional register storage
- Sub-Circuit SIMD-vectorization



- Sub-Circuit output deallocation



- OT-based interleaved setup
- Interleaved function dependent preprocessing



- Asynchronous Evaluation
- QUIC Channels
- Multi-Party + Malicious Protocols

# Benchmarking Tool

```
net_settings = ["RESET", "LAN", "WAN"]  
repeat = 5
```

```
[[bench]]  
framework = "SEEC"  
target = "bristol"  
tag = "seec_aes_ctr_no_setup"  
compile_flags = ["../../../circuits/  
advanced/aes_128.bristol"]  
flags = ["--insecure-setup"]  
cores = [0,1]  
[bench.compile_args]  
"--simd" = ["1", "10", "100", "1000",  
"10000", "100000", "1000000"]
```

```
[[bench]]  
framework = "MOTION"  
tag = "motion_aes_no_setup"  
target = "aes128"  
flags = ["--insecure-setup"]  
cores = [0,1]  
[bench.args]  
"--num-simd" = ["1", "10", "100",  
"1000", "10000", "100000", "1000000"]
```



[encryptogroup/mpc-bench](https://github.com/encryptogroup/mpc-bench)



# Sub-Circuit Iteration

```
class BaseLayerIter:
    graph: Graph,
    inputs_needed: [int]
    next_layer: Queue<Id>
    current_layer: Queue<Id>
    prev_interactive: Queue<Id>

    def __init__(self, i, G, I, 0):
        self.graph = G
        self.inputs_needed = [len(pred(v)) for v in G.V]
        self.next_layer = Queue()
        self.current_layer = Queue()
        self.prev_interactive = Queue()

    # decrement successors' inputs_needed of v and add to queue if
    # no more inputs are needed
    def add_ready_successors(self, v, queue):
        for s in succ(v):
            self.inputs_needed[s] -= 1
            if self.inputs_needed[s] == 0:
                queue.push_back(s)
```

# Sub-Circuit Iteration

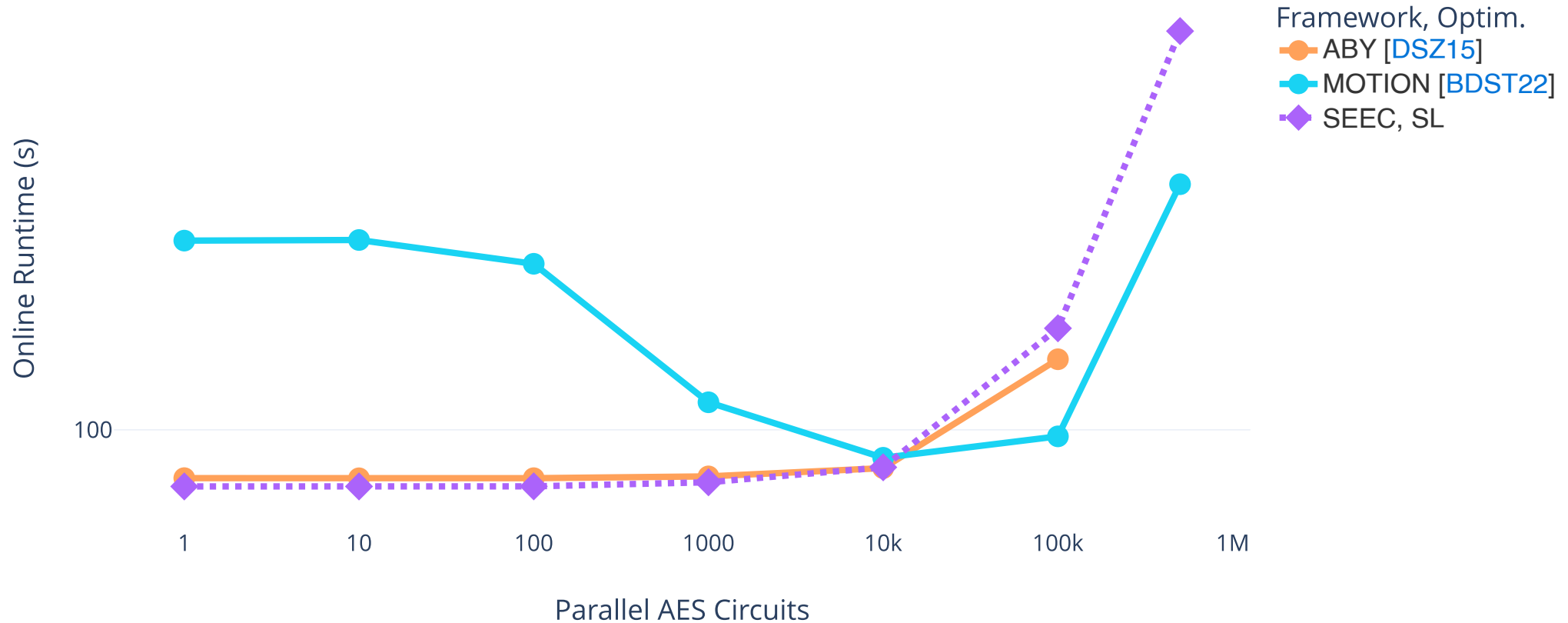
```
# returns next layer in topological order or None
def next(self):
    # next layer queue becomes the current layer
    swap(next_layer, current_layer)
    # current layer is empty, as we popped all elements
    # in previous iteration
    layer = Layer()

    # check previous interactive gates successors for current
    layer
    while v = prev_interactive.pop_front():
        self.add_ready_successors(v, inputs_needed,
current_layer)

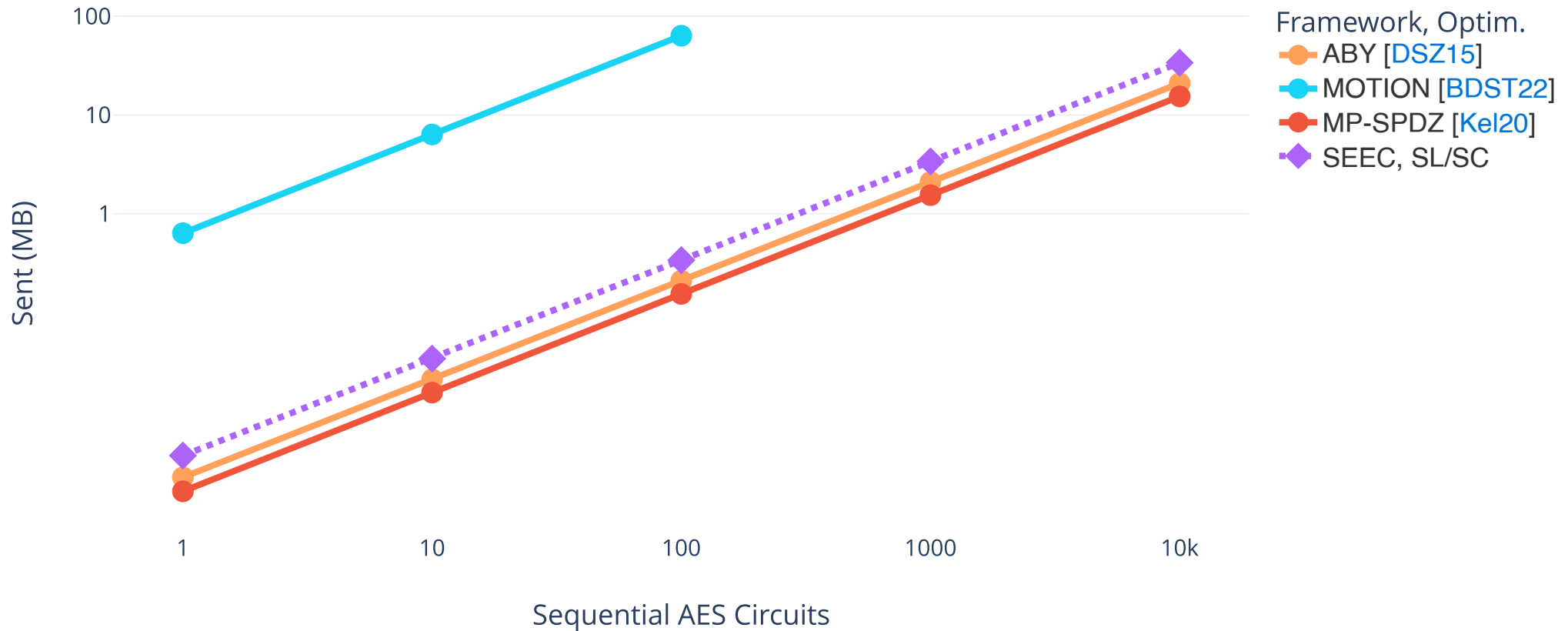
    # pop from the front of the queue until empty
    while v = current_layer.pop_front():
        if G.is_interactive(v):
            layer.push_interactive(v)
            # consider successors in **next** iteration
            self.prev_interactive.push_back(v)
        else:
            layer.push_non_interactive(v)
            # potentially add successors of non-interactive gate
            to
            # **current layer**
            self.add_ready_successors(v, inputs_needed,
current_layer)

    if layer.is_empty():
        # we have yielded all gates and this iterator is
        exhausted
        return None
    else:
        # this layer can be evaluated in one round
        return layer
```

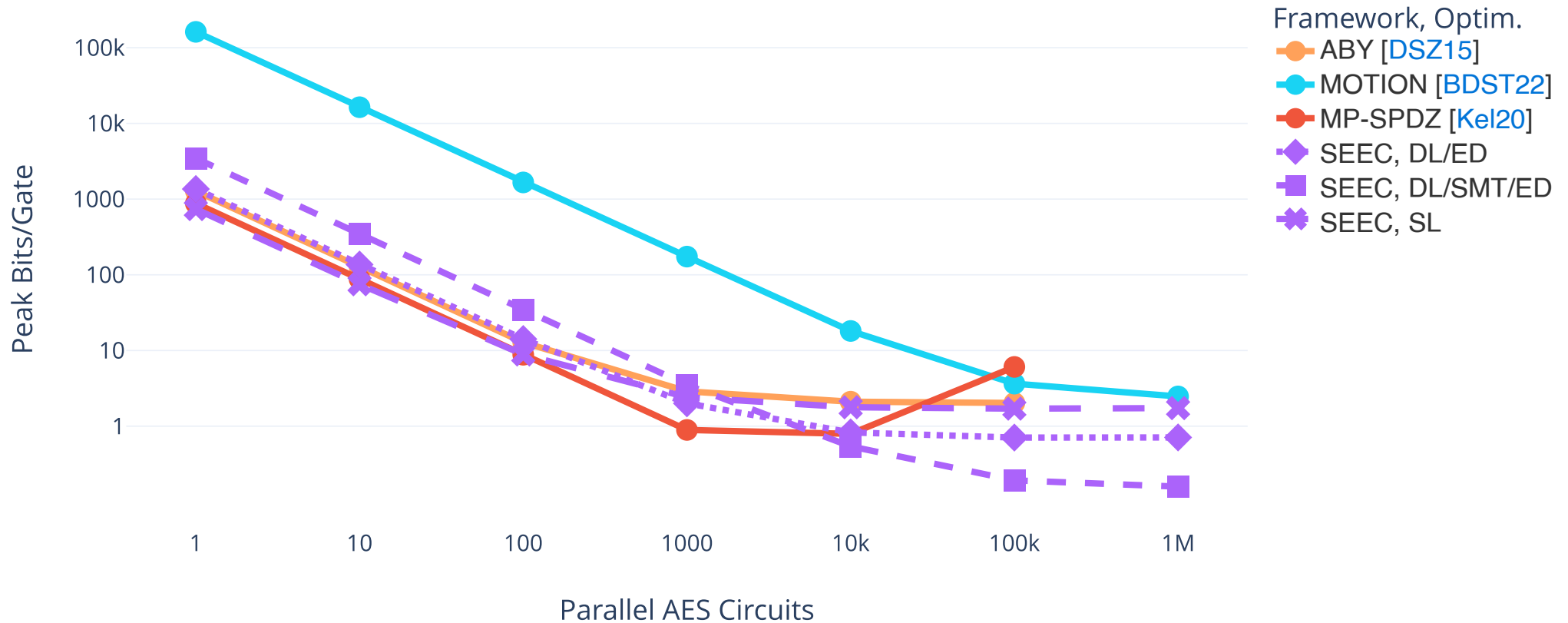
# SHA-256: Effect of Nagle's Algorithm



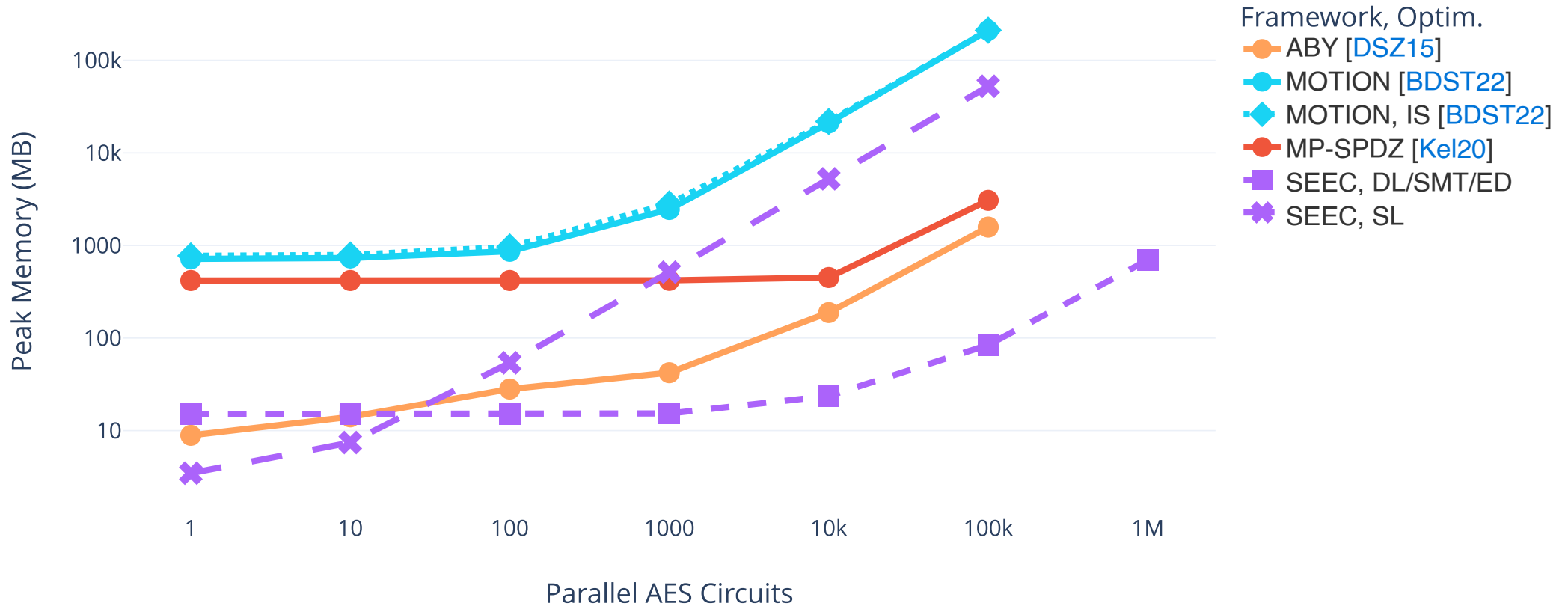
# AES-CBC: Async. Communication Overhead



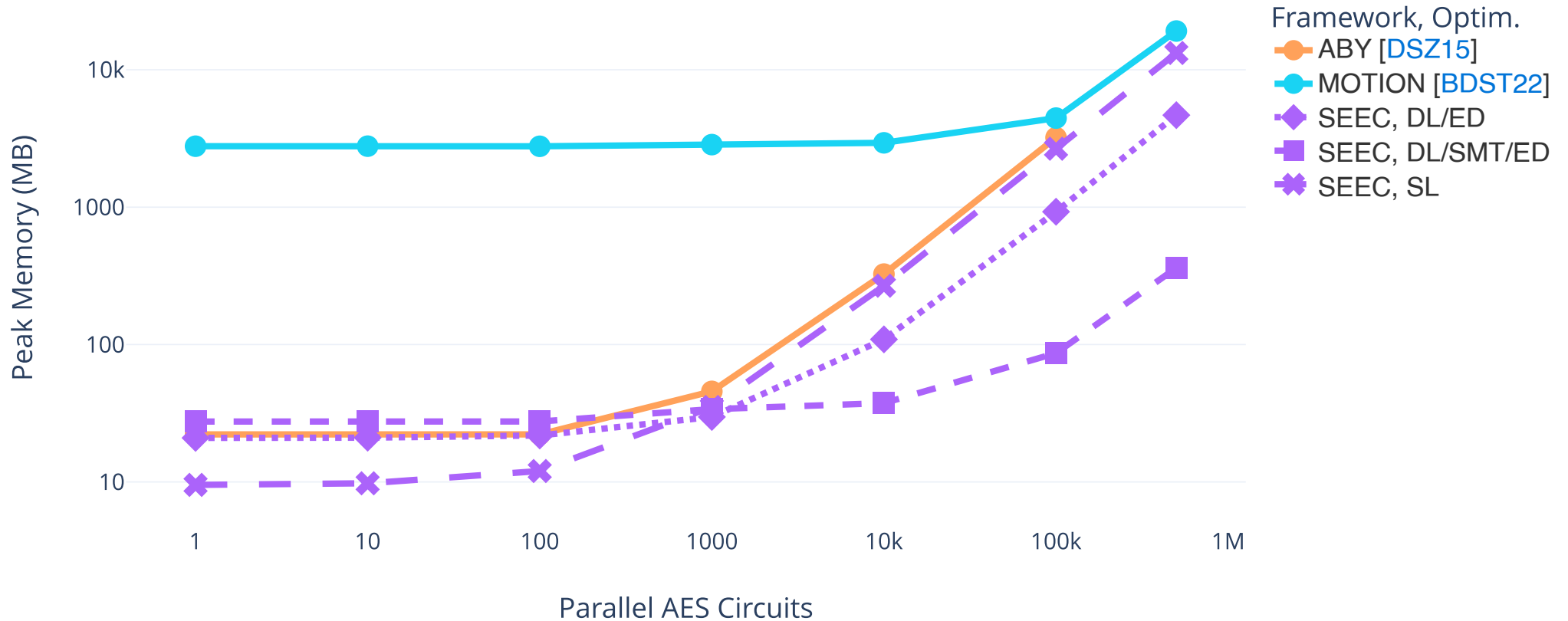
# SIMD AES: Peak Bits per Gate



# SIMD AES: Impact of Setup



# SHA-256: Reduced SIMD Memory Usage



# SEEC: System Architecture (slightly outdated)

