# CNNS Class Project SMPC 报告

# Part 1. Basic Theory

You should select two of the following techniques: (secret sharing, oblivious transfer, homomorphic encryption, and garbled circuits) and give a bir ef introduction on them. You should also pay extra attention on their Cryptograghy rationales. (20%)

Part 1a: a biref introduction on two of the following techniques

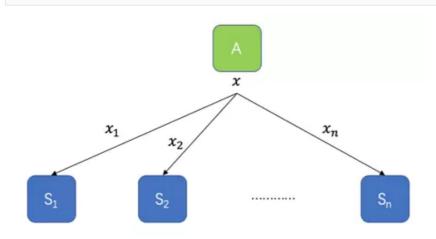
# 第 1a 部分: 对所要求的技术四选二进行介绍

1. secret sharing

资料来自知乎——密钥分享

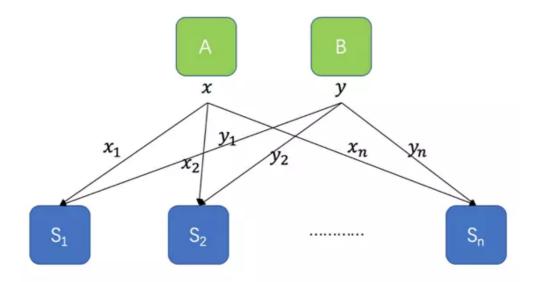
• cryptograghy rationales (密码学基本原理)

basic



那密钥分享具体是怎么运作的呢?我们先从一个最简单的方法讲起。假设A这个人有一个秘密数字 x ,他想将其分发到 $S_1,S_2,\ldots,S_n$ 那里。那么A首先要做的便是生成 n-1 个随机数  $r_1,r_2,\ldots,r_n$  ,然后计算第 n 个数  $r_n=x-\sum_{i=1}^{n-1}r_i$  ,最后A令  $x_1=r_1,x_2=r_2,\ldots,x_n=r_n$  ,并将它们发给 $S_1,S_2,\ldots,S_n$ 。上面这种简单的方法具有 如下几条性质:

- 1. 各个数字  $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$  都是随机分布的,单独一个或若干个并不泄露任何信息;
- 2. 当所有 $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ 合在一起时,可以还原 x ,因为  $x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$  ;
- 3. 这种方案具有加法同态的性质,也就是说,各参与方可以在不交换任何数据的情况下直接计算对 秘密数据求和。什么意思呢?假设还有另一个人B,他也有一个秘密数字 y ,并且和A一起将数据分 发给了 $S_1, S_2, \ldots, S_n$  ,



阈值密钥分享 (threshold secret sharing)

更具体地说,我们可以定义一种名为 (t,n) 阈值密钥分享的方案,此类方案允许任意 t

个参与方将秘密数据解开,但任何不多于 t-1 个参与方的小团体都无法将秘密数据解开。前面提到的那种简单方案其实是 t=n 时的特殊情况。Shamir大神在1979年就提出了阈值密钥分享方案,且该方案支持任意的 t 。该方案运作方式如下:假设A想要使用 (t,n) 阈值密钥分享技术将某秘密数字 s 分享给 $S_1,S_2,\ldots,S_n$ ,那么他首先生成一个 t-1 次多项式多项式  $f(x)=a_0+a_1x+a_2x^2+\cdots+a_{t-1}x^{t-1}$ ,其中  $a_0$  就等于要分享的秘密数字 s ,而  $a_1,a_2,\ldots,a_{t-1}$  ,则是A生成的随机数。随后A只需将  $s_1=f(1),s_2=f(2),\ldots,s_n=f(n)$  分别发给 $S_1,S_2,\ldots,S_n$ 即可。到了这一步,稍微有点线性代数基础的同学应该很容易看出来, $f(1),f(2),\ldots,f(n)$  中任意 t 个凑在一起都可以解出,而任意 t-1 个凑在一起都无法得到  $a_0$  (即 s )的确切解。通过这一点便达到了 (t,n) 阈值的要求。Shamir密钥分享方法也是满足加法同态的(因为多项式本身满足这一性质),有兴趣的同学可以自己验证一下。

# 乘法

现在有A和B分别分享了两个数字 x 和 y ,参与方需要算出 x 和 y 的乘积 z 的密钥分享。这时候可以借助前面生成的随机乘积元组。我们先令 s=x-a 以及 t=y-b ,然后我们可以看到

$$x \times y = (x - a + a) \times (y - b + b) = (s + a) \times (t + b) = s \times t + s \times b + t \times a + c$$

参与方 $S_1,S_2,\ldots,S_n$ 可以联合起来将 s 和 t 的值解开,由于 a 和 b 都是值未知的随机数,因此 s 和 t 的值并不会暴露关于 a 和 b 的信息。上面那个式子中,  $s\times t$  可以直接用公开的 s 和 t 算出来,  $s\times b$  以及  $t\times a$  的密钥分享则可以用前面的秘密数与公开数的乘法得到,而 c 的密钥分享则是一开始就存在,因此这几项合起来便能得到  $z=x\times y$  的密钥分享。

#### • 简短介绍

1 密钥分享的基本思路是将每个数字 x 拆散成多个数 x1,x2,...,xn,

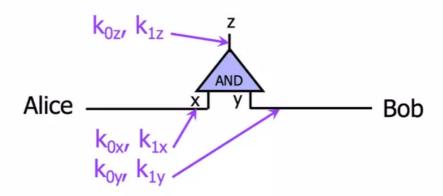
- 2 并将这些数分发到多个参与方 S1,S2,...,Sn 那里。
- 3 然后每个参与方拿到的都是原始数据的一部分,
- 4 一个或少数几个参与方无法还原出原始数据,
- 5 只有大家把各自的数据凑在一起时才能还原真实数据。
- 6 计算时,各参与方直接用它自己本地的数据进行计算,
- 7 并且在适当的时候交换一些数据
- 8 (交换的数据本身看起来也是随机的,不包含关于原始数据的信息),

- 计算结束后的结果仍以secret sharing的方式分散在各参与方那里,
- 10 并在最终需要得到结果的时候将某些数据合起来。
  - 4. garbled circuits
  - cryptograghy rationales (密码学基本原理)

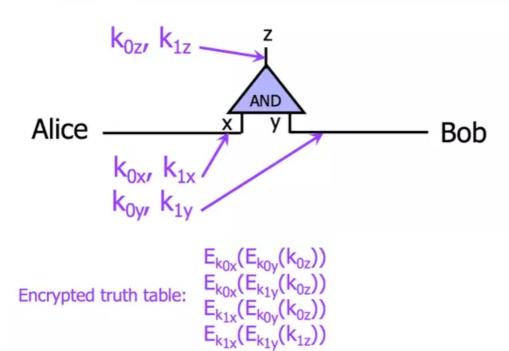
资料来自——混淆电路

basic

Alice和Bob想计算一个与门。该门两个输入线 x 和 y 和一个输出线 z ,每条线有0和1两个可能的值。Alice首先给每条线指定两个随机的key,分别对应0和1。



然后,Alice用这些密钥加密真值表,并将该表打乱后发送给Bob。加密过程就是将真值表中每一行对应的 x 和 y 的密钥加密 z 的密钥。这一加密+打乱的过程,就是混淆电路(garbled circuit)的核心思想。



 $E_{k_{1x}}(E_{k_{0y}}(k_{0z}))$ Garbled truth table:  $E_{k_{0x}}(E_{k_{1y}}(k_{0z}))$   $E_{k_{0x}}(E_{k_{1y}}(k_{0z}))$ 

 $E_{k_{1x}}(E_{k_{1y}}(k_{1z}))$  $E_{k_{0x}}(E_{k_{0y}}(k_{0z}))$  那Bob收到加密表后,如何计算呢?首先Alice把自己的输入对应的key发给Bob,比如Alice的输入是0,那就发  $k_{0x}$ ,输入是1就发  $k_{1x}$ 。同时把和Bob有关的key都发给Bob,也就是  $k_{0y}$  和  $k_{1y}$ 。然后Bob根据自己的输入挑选相关的key。由于Bob收到的这些key都是随机数,所以其实并没有任何有效信息泄露。Bob根据收到的  $k_x$  和自己的  $k_y$ ,对上述加密表的每一行尝试解密,最终只有一行能解密成功,并提取出相应的  $k_z$ 。

Bob将kz发给Alice,Alice通过对比是  $k_{0z}$  还是  $k_{1z}$  得知计算结果是0还是1。由于整个过程大家收发的都是密文或随机数,所以没有有效信息泄露。

• 简短介绍

先明确一下混淆电路解决的是什么问题。通俗的说,就是一堆人各自拥有其隐私数据,他们想把 这些数据合起来算点什么,但又不想把数据交给别人,混淆电路解决的就是此类问题。

Part 1b: Basic MP-SPDZ

第 1b 部分: MP-SPDZ 基础

- 2. Your should first install the MP-SPDZ . You are required to implemented a SMPC (secure multiparty computation) version of any sort algorithm. The algorithm will get its input from files named Input-P0-0, Input-P1-0..., and reveal the sorted array to all parties. (20%)
- 1. install

github

```
1. Download and unpack the distribution
(https://github.com/data61/MP-SPDZ/releases) mp-spdz-0.3.3.tar.xz.

2. MP-SPDZ documentation:
https://github.com/data61/MP-SPDZ#tldr-binary-distribution-on-linux-or-sou rce-distribution-on-macos
https://mp-spdz.readthedocs.io/en/latest/Compiler.html#

3. MP-SPDZ Publication:
https://ia.cr/2020/521

4. install
Scripts/tldr.sh
./compile.py tutorial
echo 1 2 3 4 > Player-Data/Input-P0-0
echo 1 2 3 4 > Player-Data/Input-P1-0
Scripts/mascot.sh tutorial
```

1. implement a SMPC version of any sort algorithm(实现任意排序算法的安全多方计算版本)

☐ implement

```
1 >>>>>>> 代码:
2 program.use_edabit(True)
3 from util import if_else
```

```
from Compiler import types
   def maopao(a):
       print_ln("hello: %s", a.reveal())
       n = len(a)
       @for_range(n)
       def _(i):
           @for_range(n)
           def_{(j)}:
               @if_((a[i] > a[j]).reveal())
               def _():
                   # print_ln("!!!")
                   tmp = a[i]
                   a[i] = a[j]
                   a[j] = tmp
       return a
   n = 2
   a = Array(n, sfix)
24
   @for_range_opt(n)
   def _(i):
       a[i] = sfix.get_input_from(i)
   d = maopao(a)
30
   print_str("%s", d.reveal())
  print_ln('Data receive success !!')
34 >>>>> compile
yunxi@yunxi-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/CNNS/classProject/mp-spdz-0.3.3$ ./c
   ompile.py merge_and_sort
36 Default bit length: 64
37 Default security parameter: 40
Compiling file /home/yunxi/Desktop/CNNS/classProject/mp-spdz-0.3.3/Program
   s/Source/merge_and_sort.mpc
39 WARNING: Order of memory instructions not preserved, errors possible
40 WARNING: Order of memory instructions not preserved, errors possible
   Writing to /home/yunxi/Desktop/CNNS/classProject/mp-spdz-0.3.3/Programs/Sc
   hedules/merge_and_sort.sch
   Writing to /home/yunxi/Desktop/CNNS/classProject/mp-spdz-0.3.3/Programs/By
   tecode/merge_and_sort-0.bc
   Program requires at most:
            inf integer inputs from player 0
45
             4 strict edabits of length 41
46
             4 strict edabits of length 31
            220 bit triples
              4 integer dabits
```

```
66 virtual machine rounds
   >>>>> run
   yunxi@yunxi-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/CNNS/classProject/mp-spdz-0.3.3$ ./s
   emi-party.x -p 0 -N 2 merge_and_sort
   Using security parameter 40
   hello: [0, 1]
   [1, 0]Data receive success!!
  Significant amount of unused dabits of gfp. For more accurate benchmarks,
    consider reducing the batch size with -b.
   Significant amount of unused edaBits of size 31. For more accurate benchma
   rks, consider reducing the batch size with -b or increasing the bucket siz
   e with -B.
  Significant amount of unused edaBits of size 41. For more accurate benchma
   rks, consider reducing the batch size with -b or increasing the bucket siz
   e with -B.
  Significant amount of unused triples of binary secret. For more accurate b
   enchmarks, consider reducing the batch size with -b.
  The following benchmarks are including preprocessing (offline phase).
   Time = 0.27738 seconds
   Data sent = 11.1609 MB in ~1560 rounds (party 0)
   Global data sent = 22.3217 MB (all parties)
   yunxi@yunxi-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/CNNS/classProject/mp-spdz-0.3.3$ ./s
   emi-party.x -p 1 -N 2 merge_and_sort
  Using security parameter 40
  Significant amount of unused dabits of gfp. For more accurate benchmarks,
    consider reducing the batch size with -b.
  Significant amount of unused edaBits of size 31. For more accurate benchma
   rks, consider reducing the batch size with -b or increasing the bucket siz
   e with -B.
   Significant amount of unused edaBits of size 41. For more accurate benchma
   rks, consider reducing the batch size with -b or increasing the bucket siz
   e with -B.
  Significant amount of unused triples of binary secret. For more accurate b
   enchmarks, consider reducing the batch size with -b.
   The following benchmarks are including preprocessing (offline phase).
   Time = 0.275165 seconds
   Data sent = 11.1609 MB in ~1560 rounds (party 1)
  Global data sent = 22.3217 MB (all parties)
76 >>>>>>> 实现输出到文件
   yunxi@yunxi-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/CNNS/classProject/mp-spdz-0.3.3
  $./semi-party.x -p 0 -N 2 -IF 'Player-Data/Input' -OF Player-Data/Output m
   erge_and_sort
```

3. Design and implement the solution of a SMPC problem on graphs (e.g.,bre adth-first search, depth-first search), and evaluate the security and perf ormance of your algorithm analytically and experimentally. (60%)

## Part 2a: Project Implementation

• dfs basic theory on paper (论文中基本 dfs 算法) 节点5改名为节点0,并将节点0设为s0

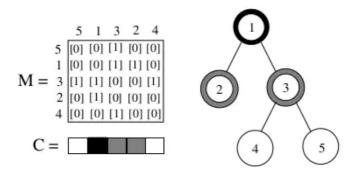


Figure 1: Illustration of the BFS algorithm.

• dfs implementation, design, solution and problem

```
program.use_edabit(True)
   from util import if_else
   from Compiler import types
   def bfs(M, V, n):
       i2 = Array(1, sint)
       ii = 0
       @for_range(n)
       def _(i):
10
           i2[0] = 0
           mindis = n
           @for_range(n)
           def _(i1):
                @if_(V[3*i1].reveal()==1)
                def _():
                    @if_(V[3*i1+1].reveal()<mindis)
                    def _():
                        mindis = V[3*i1+1].reveal()
                        i2[0] = i1
           # print_str(" %s\n",i2[0].reveal())
           # t = sint(0)
           # iii = str(i2.get(t.reveal()))
           # print_ln("%s",iii)
24
           # ii = int('0')
           @for_range(n)
           def _(j):
               @if_(M[i2[0].reveal()*n+j].reveal()==1)
                def _():
```

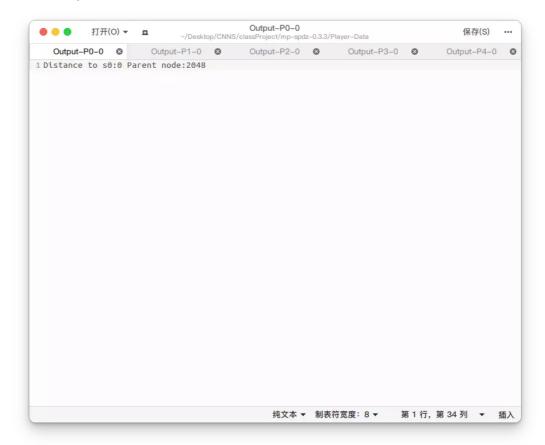
```
@if_(V[3*j].reveal()==0)
                    def _():
                       V[3*j] = 1
                       V[3*j+1] = V[3*i2[0].reveal()+1] + 1
                       V[3*j+2] = i2[0].reveal()
34
            #print_str("%s %s %s %s %s\n",i1,i2[0].reveal(),V[3*ii].reveal(),V[3
            V[3*i2[0].reveal()] = 2
            #print_str("%s %s %s %s %s \n",i1,i2[0].reveal(),V[3*i2[0]].reveal();
38 n = 5
39 M = Array(n*n, sfix)
40 V = Array(n*3, sfix)
   @for_range_opt(n)
41
   def _(i):
42
       @for_range_opt(n)
43
       def _(j):
45
           M[i*n+j] = sfix.get_input_from(i)
46
47
   @for_range(n)
48
   def _(i):
49
           V[i*3] = 0
           V[i*3+1] = 2048
50
           V[i*3+2] = 2048
53 \quad V[0] = 1
54 \quad V[1] = 0
66 @for_range(n)
   def _(i):
           @if_(M[i].reveal()==1)
           def _():
               V[i*3+1] = 1
   # print_str("%s\n", M.reveal())
   # print_str("%s\n", V.reveal())
64
65 bfs(M,V,n)
67 # print_str("%s", V.reveal())
68 @for_range(n)
69 def _(i):
70
       print_ln_to(i,"Distance to s0:%s Parent node:%s",V[i*3+1].reveal(),V[i*3
```

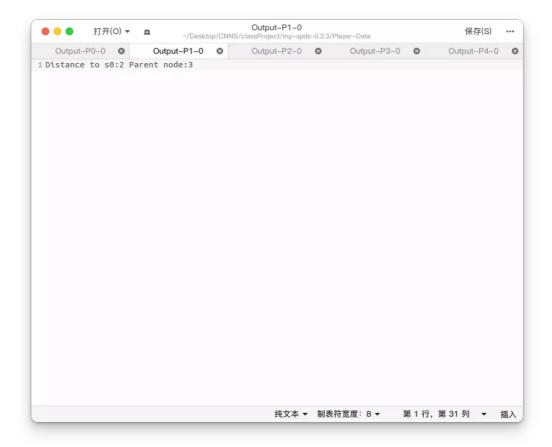
• 命令行 benchmark

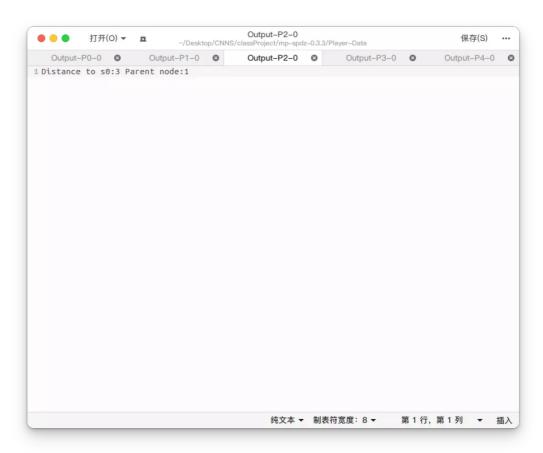
```
./semi-party.x -p 0 -N 5 -IF 'Player-Data/Input' -OF Player-Data/Output bfs
```

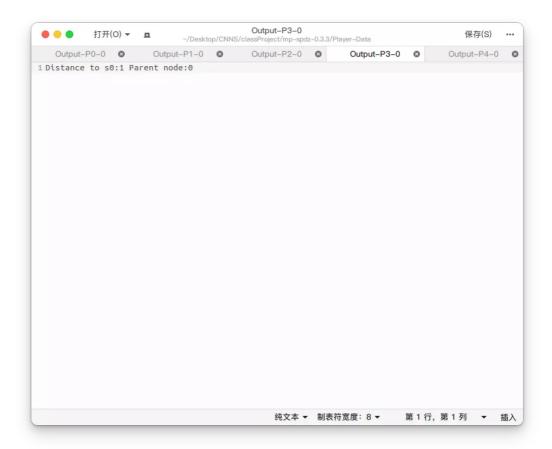
```
yunxi@yunxi-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/CNNS/classProject/mp-spdz-0.3.3$ ./semi-pa
rty.x -p 0 -N 5 -IF 'Player-Data/Input' -OF Player-Data/Output bfs
Using security parameter 40
The following benchmarks are including preprocessing (offline phase).
Time = 0.0337145 seconds
Data sent = 0.125796 MB in ~2472 rounds (party 0)
Global data sent = 0.605364 MB (all parties)
```

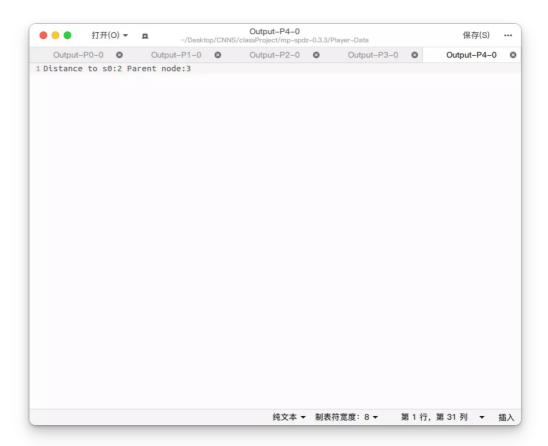
● -OF output file 文件输出











Part 2b: evaluate the security and performance of your algorithm analytically and experimentally

• 性能分析

### 1 算法共有四个步骤:

2 1. 从 Input-P..... 读入信息生成邻接矩阵,此处分内循环和外循环,循环 n\*n 次,如下:

```
@for_range_opt(n)
    def _(i):
      @for_range_opt(n)
        def _(j):
          M[i*n+j] = sfix.get_input_from(i)
  2. 初始化数组 C,用于存放每个节点与 s0 的距离,颜色和父亲节点,总共 3*n+2+n 步,如
9
    @for_range(n)
    def _(i):
       V[i*3] = 0
       V[i*3+1] = 2048
       V[i*3+2] = 2048
14
    V[0] = 1
    V[1] = 0
    @for_range(n)
    def _(i):
18
       @if_(M[i].reveal()==1)
       def _():
          V[i*3+1] = 1
  3. 广度优先搜索, 共 n*(n+n) 步,分外循环、找下一个灰色节点、为节点寻找孩子3部分,代
  码较长,暂不给出。
  4. 输出至指定 party, 共 n 步, 代码如下:
   @for_range(n)
24
   def _(i):
      print_ln_to(i,"Distance to s0:%s Parent node:%s",V[i*3+1].reveal(),V[i
  *3+2].reveal())
27 综上,时间复杂度为 O(n*n + 3*n+2+n + n*(n+n) + n) = O(n*n)
```

• 性能测试

```
将 merge_and_sort 与 bfs 进行比较,可以发现所使用的时间相近。
2 白色图为merge_and_sort,黑色图为 bfs
```

```
The following benchmarks are including preprocessing (offline phase). 
 Time = 0.27738 seconds 
 Data sent = 11.1609 MB in \sim 1560 rounds (party 0) 
 Global data sent = 22.3217 MB (all parties)
```

```
yunxi@yunxi-virtual-machine:-/Desktop/CNNS/classProject/mp-spdz-0.3.3$ ./semi-pa
rty.x -p 0 -N 5 -IF 'Player-Data/Input' -OF Player-Data/Output bfs
Using security parameter 40
The following benchmarks are including preprocessing (offline phase).
Time = 0.0337145 seconds
Data sent = 0.125796 MB in ~2472 rounds (party 0)
Global data sent = 0.605364 MB (all parties)
```

• 安全性评估

- 1. 程序全部使用存储 sfix 和 sint 加密类型的数组,对数组内数据的读取只能使用 reveal()方法,数据在运算过程中是保密的,难以被拦截。
- 2.程序使用 print\_ln\_to()进行私密输出,每个节点只接收到自己的数据。
  - 安全性测试

#### 1

#### SMPC 图算法: 私密输出 (Private Outputs)

#### **Private Outputs to Computing Parties**

Some types provide a function to reveal a value only to a specific party (e.g.,  $\texttt{Compiler.types.sint.reveal\_to()} \ ). \ It can be used conjunction \ with \ \ \texttt{print\_in\_to()} \ \ in \ order \ to \ output \ it.$ 68 @for\_range(n) 60 def \_(i): print\_ln\_to(i, "Distance to s0:%s Parent node:%s", V[i\*3+1].reveal(), V[i\*3+2].reveal()) ● ● 打开(O) ▼ 車 Output-P0-0
-/Dustrop/Chit/S/Gusch reacting-case C3.3/Timer-Data 据在(S) ··· Output-P0-0 © Output-P1-0 © Output-P2-0 © Output-P3-0 © Output-P1-0 © ● ● 打开(O) ▼ ロ Output-P1-0 保存(S) … Cutput-P0-0 © Output-P1-0 © Output-P2-0 © Output-P3-0 © O ● ● 打开(O) ▼ ■ Output-P3-0 Self(S) ··· Output-P0-0 © Output-P1-0 © Output-P2-0 © Output-P3-0 © Output-P4-0 © ● ● 新刊(O) ▼ B //Deskilop/CNNS/kn Output-P4-0 real-react/mp-spcc-9.33/Preser-Data 保存(S) ···· Output-P0-0 Output-P1-0 Output-P2-0 Output-P2-0 Output-P3-0 O