Towards Breaking the Exponential Barrier for General Secret Sharing

Tianren LiuVinod VaikuntanathanHoeteck WeeMITMITCNRS and ENS







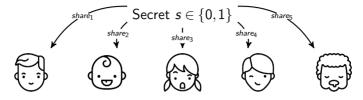
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May 6, 2018

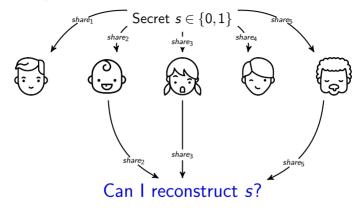
Secret $s \in \{0,1\}$



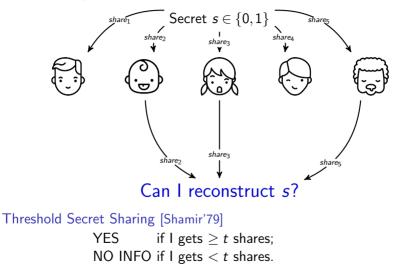
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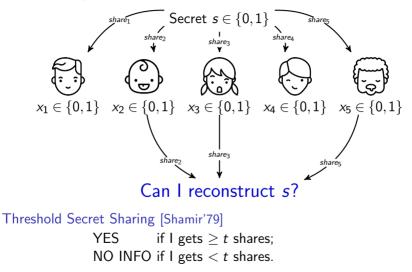
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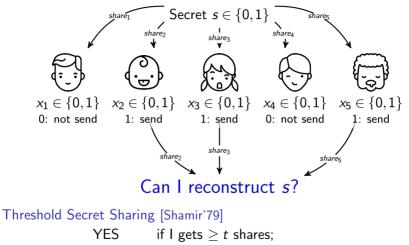
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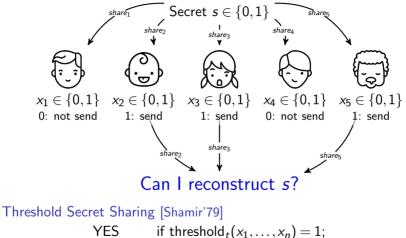
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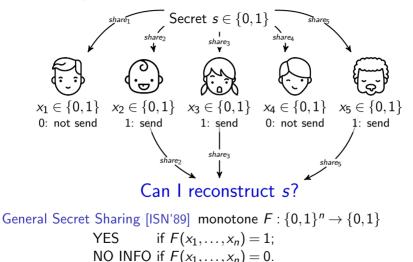
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NO INFO if I gets < t shares.



NO INFO if threshold $_t(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 1$,



Best Known Secret Sharing Schemes

Share size $\leq O(\text{monotone formula size}) \leq \tilde{O}(2^n)$. [Benaloh-Leichter'88] Share size $\leq O(\text{monotone span program size}) \leq \tilde{O}(2^n)$. [Karchmer-Wigderson'93]

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Lower Bounds

 $\exists F$ that share size $\geq \tilde{O}(2^{n/2})$ for *linear* secret sharing. [KW'93] $\exists F$ that total share size $\geq \tilde{\Omega}(n^2)$. [Csirmaz'97]

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Empirical Observation: In general secret sharing, share size grows (polynomially) on representation size.

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Representation Size Barrier?

For any collection of $2^{2^{\Omega(n)}}$ monotone access functions, $\exists F$ in the collection that requires $2^{\Omega(n)}$ share size.

Our results

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Our Theorem: Overcoming the Representation Size Barrier

There is a collection of $2^{2^{n/2}}$ monotone access functions, s.t. $\forall F$ in the family has a secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$.

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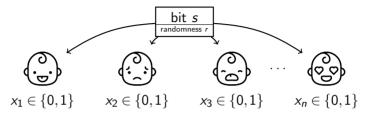
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Main Tool: Multi-party Conditional Disclosure of Secrets (CDS)

Multi-party CDS scheme with communication complexity $2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$.

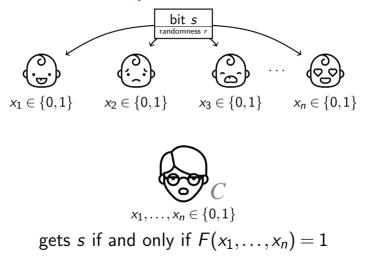
$$(\underbrace{\bigcirc}_{x_1 \in \{0,1\}} \qquad \underbrace{\bigcirc}_{x_2 \in \{0,1\}} \qquad \underbrace{\bigcirc}_{x_3 \in \{0,1\}} \qquad \underbrace{\bigcirc}_{x_n \in \{0,1\}} \qquad (\underbrace{\bigcirc}_{x_n \in \{0,1\}})$$

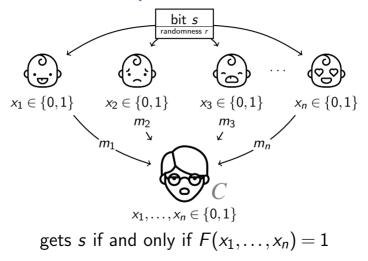




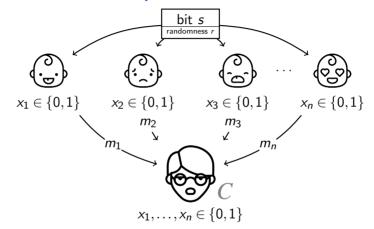


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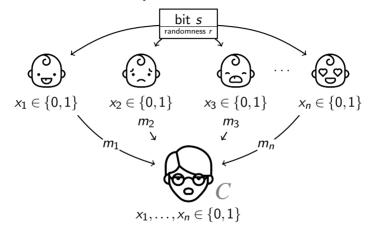


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• Correctness: When $F(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = 1$, Charlie gets s.



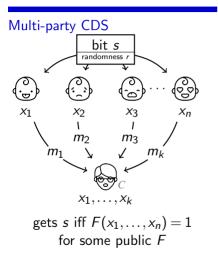
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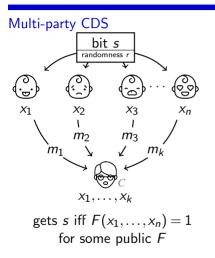
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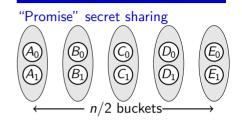
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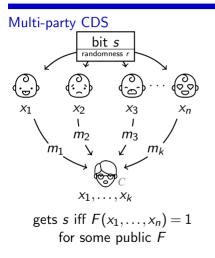
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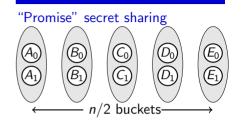
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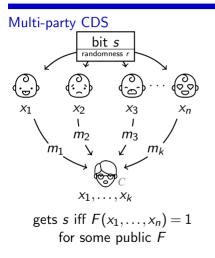


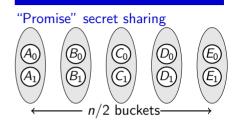






 Promise: Exactly one participant from each bucket

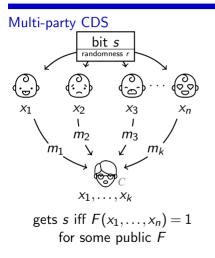


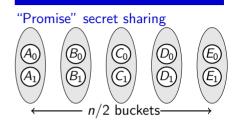


 Promise: Exactly one participant from each bucket

•
$$A_{x_1}, B_{x_2}, \dots, E_{x_5}$$
 recover *s* if $F(x_1, \dots, x_5) = 1$

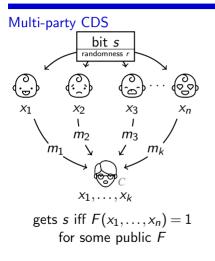
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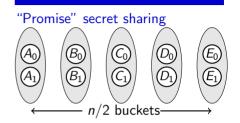




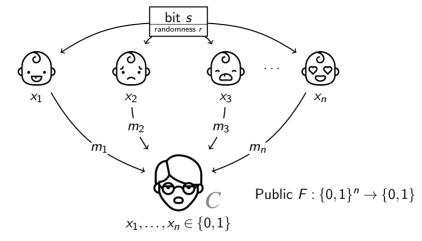
- Promise: Exactly one participant from each bucket
- ► $A_{x_1}, B_{x_2}, \dots, E_{x_5}$ recover s if $F(x_1, \dots, x_5) = 1$

• # access functions =
$$2^{2^{n/2}}$$

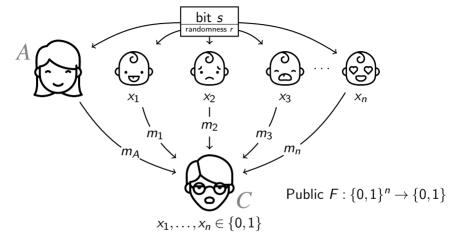




- Promise: Exactly one participant from each bucket
- ► $A_{x_1}, B_{x_2}, \dots, E_{x_5}$ recover s if $F(x_1, \dots, x_5) = 1$
- # access functions = $2^{2^{n/2}}$
- A_0 's share $= m_1(0, s, r)$, A_1 's share $= m_1(1, s, r)$, etc

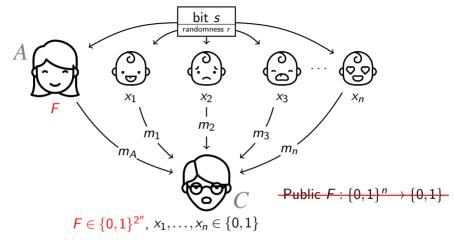


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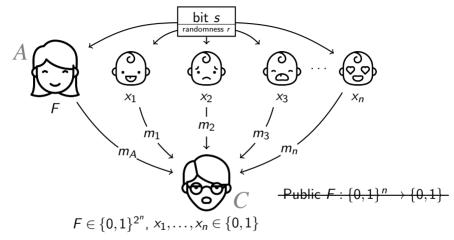


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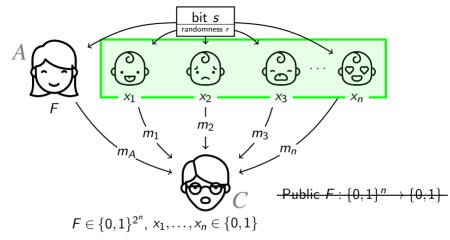


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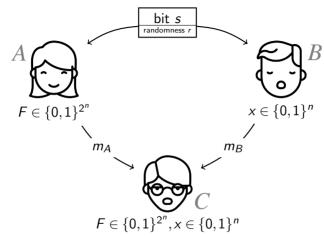
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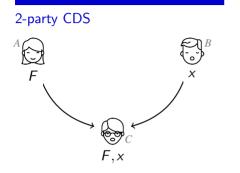
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2-party CDS: Previous Works

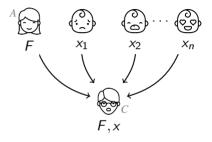
2-Party CDS

Communication Complexity		Reconstruction
$\Theta(2^{n/2})$	[GKW'15]	linear
$\Theta(2^{n/3})$	[LVW'17]	quadratic
$2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$	[LVW'17]	general
$\Omega(n)$	[GKW'15]	general

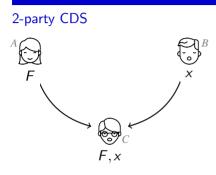
2-party CDS \implies Multi-party CDS



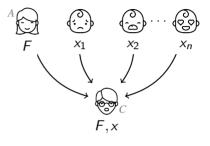
Multi-party CDS



- $O(2^{n/2})$ linear reconstruction [GKW'15]
- $O(2^{n/3})$ quadratic reconstruction [LVW'17]
- $2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$ general reconstruction [LVW'17]

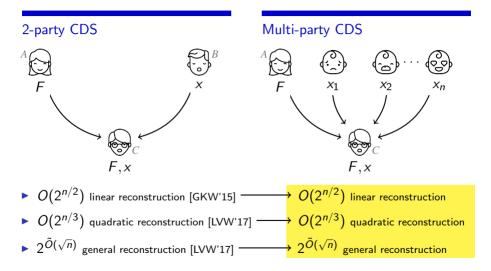


Multi-party CDS

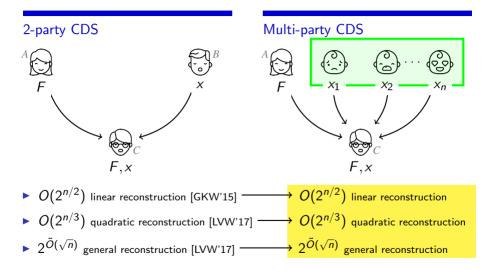


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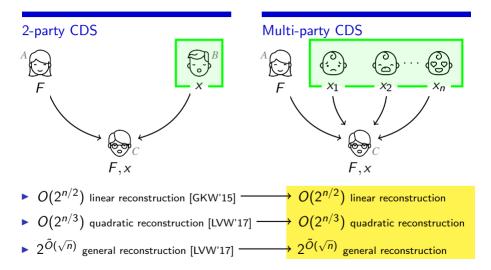
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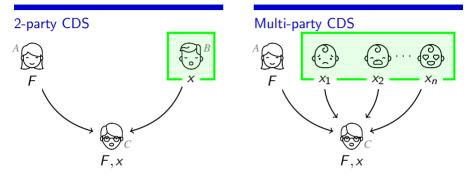
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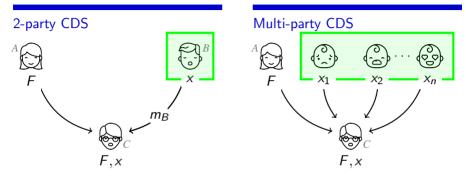
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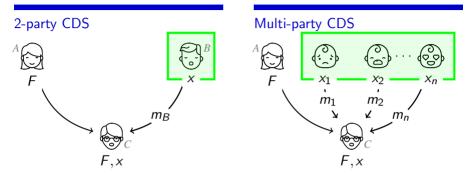


Key Idea: Player Emulation [Hirt-Maurer'00]



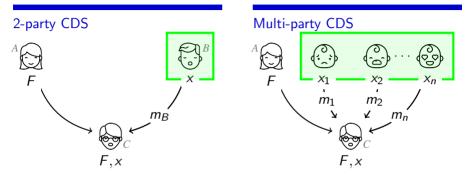
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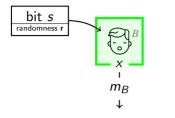
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- How can *n* players jointly compute m_B ... revealing nothing else?

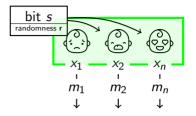


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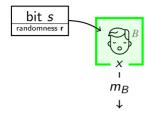
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- PSM (Private Simultaneous Messages) [FKN'94] pprox Non-Interactive MPC

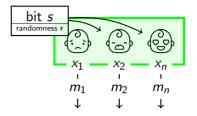








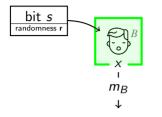


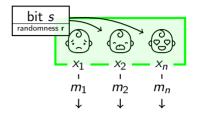


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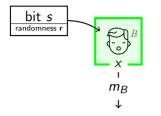
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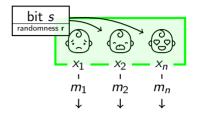
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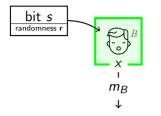


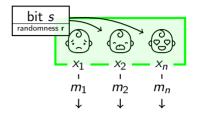
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- $\begin{array}{l} \bullet \quad \mathbf{u}_{x}: \text{ matching vector} \\ \mathbf{u}_{x}, \mathbf{v}_{x} \in \mathbb{Z}_{6}^{\ell} \text{ for each } x \in \{0,1\}^{n} \\ \langle \mathbf{u}_{x}, \mathbf{v}_{y} \rangle = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x = y \\ \neq 0, & \text{o.w.} \end{cases} \end{array}$



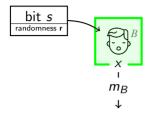


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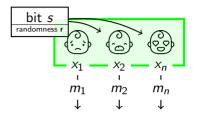
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- ▶ \mathbf{u}_{x} : matching vector $\mathbf{u}_{x}, \mathbf{v}_{x} \in \mathbb{Z}_{6}^{\ell}$ for each $x \in \{0,1\}^{n}$ $\langle \mathbf{u}_{x}, \mathbf{v}_{y} \rangle = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x = y \\ \neq 0, & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$ ▶ $\ell = 2^{O(\sqrt{n \log n})} \text{ [BBR'94, Gro'00]}$ ▶ Communication $= \ell = 2^{O(\sqrt{n \log n})}$



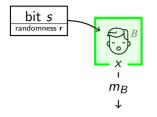
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• Communication
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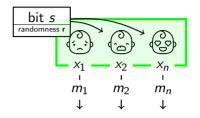


PSM protocol computing m_B ?



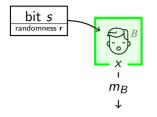
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- $\ell = 2^{O(\sqrt{n \log n})}$ [BBR'94,Gro'00]
- Communication $= \ell = 2^{O(\sqrt{n \log n})}$



PSM protocol computing m_B ?

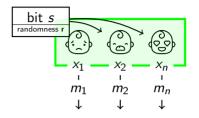
 If m_B(x, s, r) computable by small arithmetic formula, PSM communication is small. [IK'02,AIK'04]



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• Communication
$$= \ell = 2^{O(\sqrt{n \log n})}$$



PSM protocol computing m_B ?

- If m_B(x, s, r) computable by small arithmetic formula, PSM communication is small. [IK'02,AIK'04]
- ▶ Is $x \mapsto \mathbf{u}_x$ simple?



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• mapping $x \mapsto \mathbf{u}_x$ computable by small formula



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New Construction of Matching Vectors

• mapping $x \mapsto \mathbf{u}_x$ computable by small formula

$$\forall x, \mathbf{u}_x = \mathbf{u}_{1,x_1} \circ \ldots \circ \mathbf{u}_{n,x_n}$$

n pairs of vectors $(\mathbf{u}_{1,0}, \mathbf{u}_{1,1}), \ldots, (\mathbf{u}_{n,0}, \mathbf{u}_{n,1})$



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i-th bit of m_B = r + s ⋅ u_x computable by size-O(n) arithmetic formula r[i] + s ⋅ u_{1,x1}[i] ⋅ ... ⋅ u_{n,xn}[i]



New Construction of Matching Vectors

• mapping $x \mapsto \mathbf{u}_x$ computable by small formula

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$$\ell = \frac{2O(\sqrt{n\log n})}{2O(\sqrt{n\log n})} 2^{O(\sqrt{n\log n})}$$

New Construction of Matching Vectors $x \mapsto (\mathbf{u}_x, \mathbf{v}_x)$

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• Each
$$x \in \{0,1\}^n$$
 is mapped to $\mathbf{z}_x \in \{0,1\}^{n^2}$
s.t. \mathbf{z}_x has $\frac{n}{\log n}$ 1's

New Construction of Matching Vectors $x \mapsto (\mathbf{u}_x, \mathbf{v}_x)$

► There exists polynomials $\{p_x\}_x$ for each x s.t. degree- $O(\sqrt{n/\log n})$ over \mathbb{Z}_6 $p_y(\mathbf{z}_x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x = y \\ \neq 0, & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$

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length = # monomials = $(n^{2})^{O(\sqrt{n/\log n})} = 2^{O(\sqrt{n\log n})}$

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Multi-party CDS

There is a multi-party CDS scheme with communication complexity $2^{O(\sqrt{n}\log n)}$ as long as the total input length is *n* bits.

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Secret sharing for double-exponentially many access functions

There is a collection of $2^{2^{n/2}}$ access functions, s.t. $\forall F$ in the family has a secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{O(\sqrt{n}\log n)}$.

Our Results

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Multi-party CDS

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 $O(2^{n/2})$ [GKW'15]

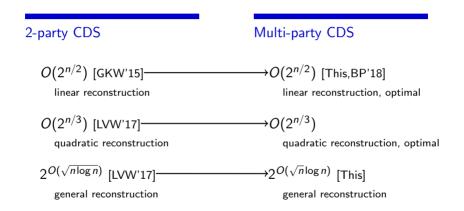
linear reconstruction

 $O(2^{n/3})$ [LVW'17]

quadratic reconstruction

 $2^{O(\sqrt{n\log n})}$ [LVW'17] $\longrightarrow 2^{O(\sqrt{n\log n})}$ [This] general reconstruction general reconstruction

Our Results



Secret sharing for even more access functions [This,BKN'18] There is a collection of $2^{\binom{n}{n/2}}$ access functions, s.t. $\forall F$ in the family has a secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$.

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Secret sharing for all access functions [LV'18 @STOC]

 $\forall F$ has a secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{0.994n}$.

$Can \ communication \ll Computation)$





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Computational

► FHE



(or representation)Can communication \ll computation size?

Computational

FHE

Information theoretic

Private Information Retrieval

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(or representation)Can communication \ll computation size?

Computational

FHE

Information theoretic

- Private Information Retrieval
- Conditional Disclosure of Secrets 2-party & multiparty case

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 Secret Sharing for 2^{2Ω(n)} access functions potentially for all access functions

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- Secret Sharing for 2^{2Ω(n)} access functions potentially for all access functions
- What's next?