New Tools for On-the-Fly Secure Computation

Sacha Servan-Schreiber

Thesis Defense

Advisor: Srini Devadas

Committee: Yael Tauman Kalai (MIT), Geoffroy Couteau (IRIF)



Part I: New practical tools and applications [SS'24], [CDDKSS'24]



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Part II: New theoretical tools and applications [CDHJSS'25], [BDSS'25]



This thesis: A toolbox for secure computation Part I: New practical tools and applications [SS'24], [CDDKSS'24]

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Part III: Expanding the frontier [BJSSS'25]



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- Part II: New theoretical tools and applications [CDHJSS'25], [BDSS'25]
- Part III: Expanding the frontier [BJSSS'25]

Overview of this talk

• **Background** on secure computation



Part I: New practical tools and applications [S²**2**4], [CDDK**S**²**2**4]

Part II: New theoretical tools and applications [CDHJSS'25], [BDSS'25]

Part III: Expanding the frontier [BJSSS'25]

- Background on secure computation
- **On-the-fly** secure computation



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Part II: New theoretical tools and applications [CDHJSS'25], [BDSS'25]

Part III: Expanding the frontier [BJSSS'25]

- Background on secure computation
- **On-the-fly** secure computation
- Current landscape



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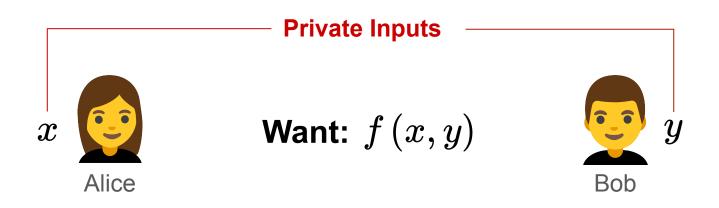
- Background on secure computation
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- Current landscape
- New results
- Conclusion

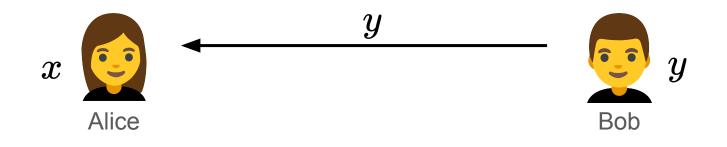


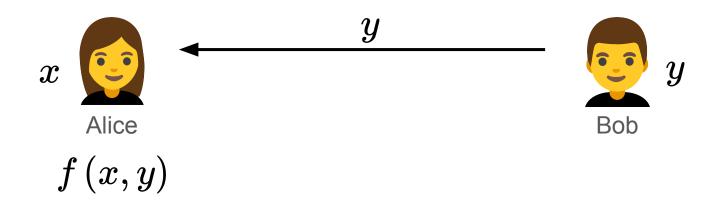


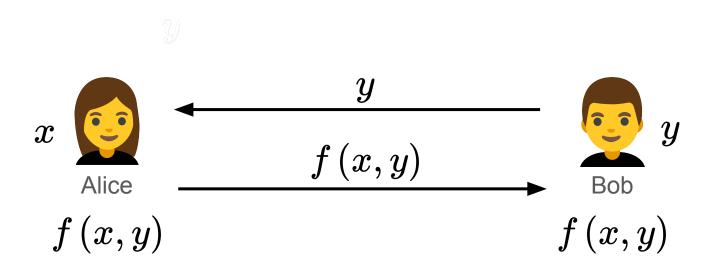


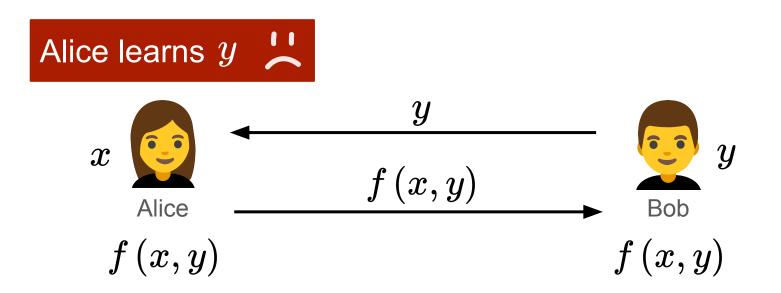


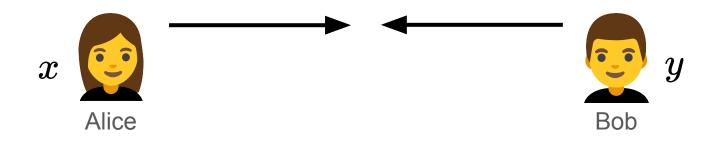


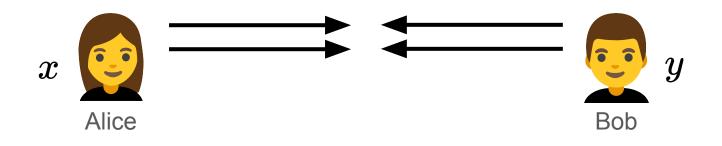


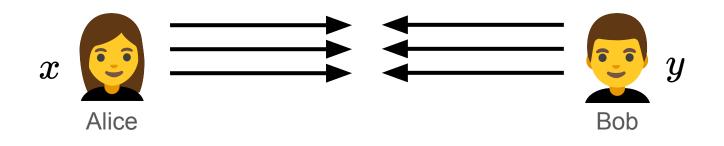


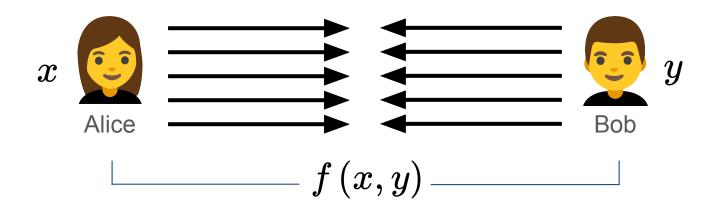




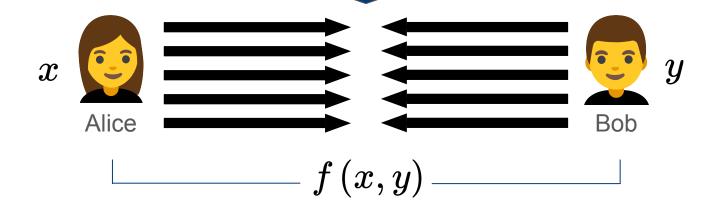


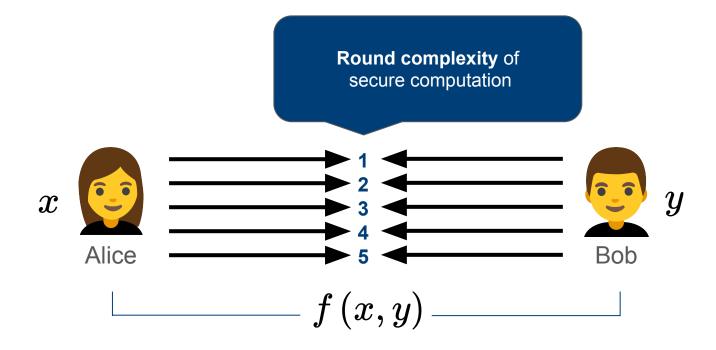








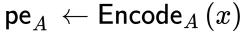


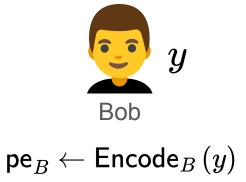


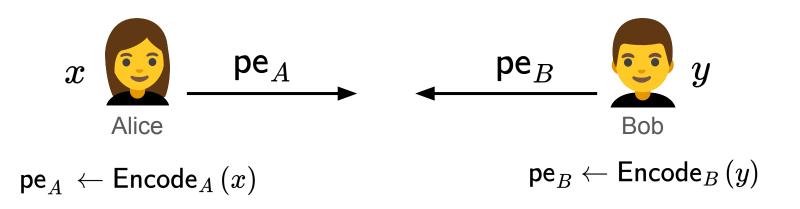


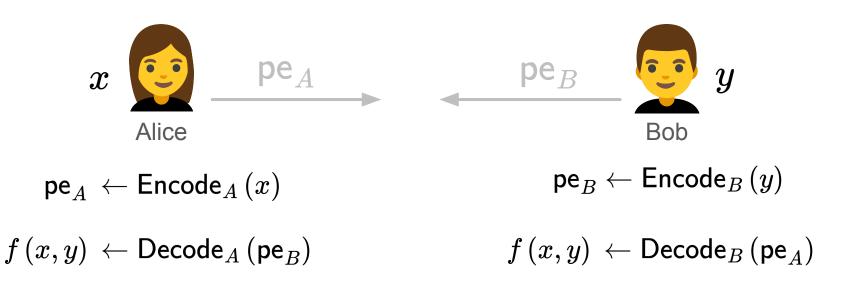












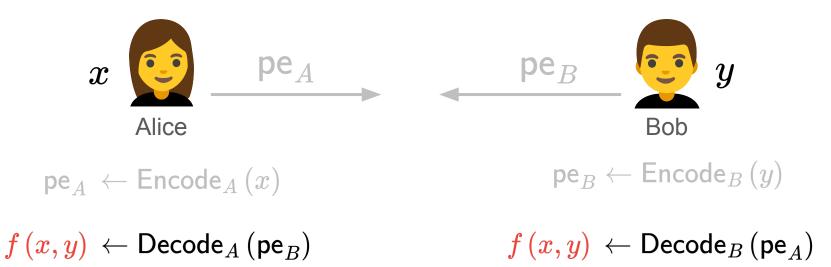
Impossible for arbitrary functions Two-round lower-bound for two party computation [HLP'11]

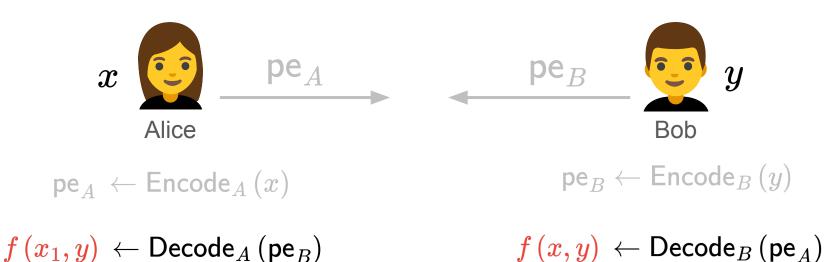
 $x \bigcirc \mathsf{pe}_A$ pe_B $\bigcirc y$

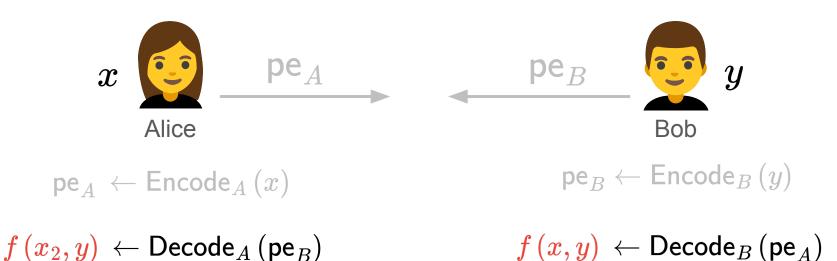
Alice Bob $pe_A \leftarrow Encode_A(x)$ $pe_B \leftarrow Encode_B(y)$

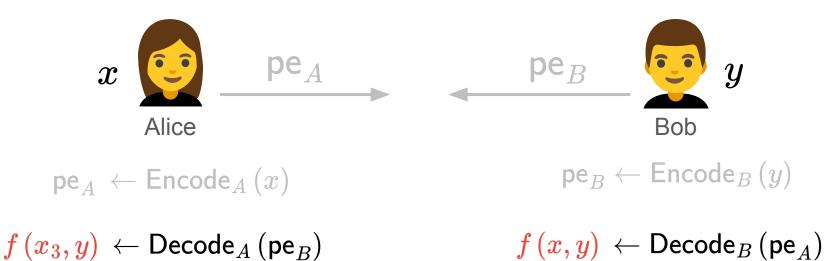
 $f(x,y) \leftarrow \mathsf{Decode}_A(\mathsf{pe}_B)$

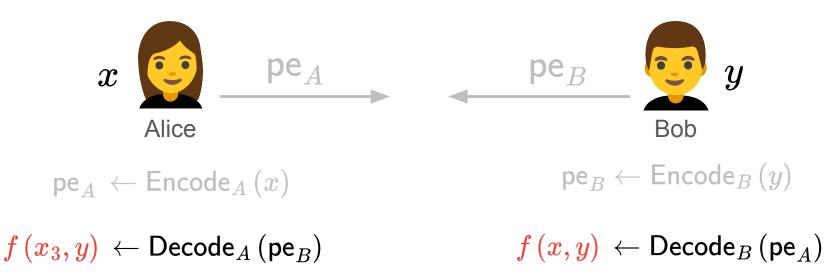
 $\boldsymbol{f}\left(\boldsymbol{x},\boldsymbol{y}\right) \leftarrow \mathsf{Decode}_{B}\left(\mathsf{pe}_{A}\right)$



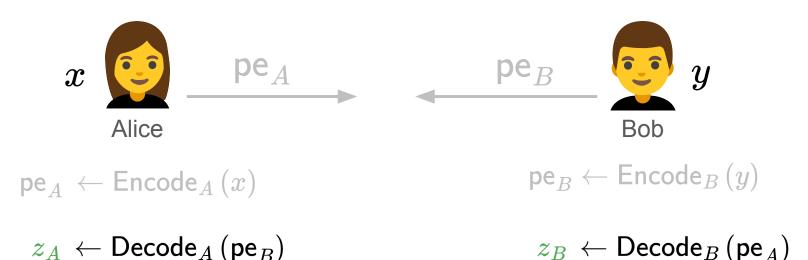


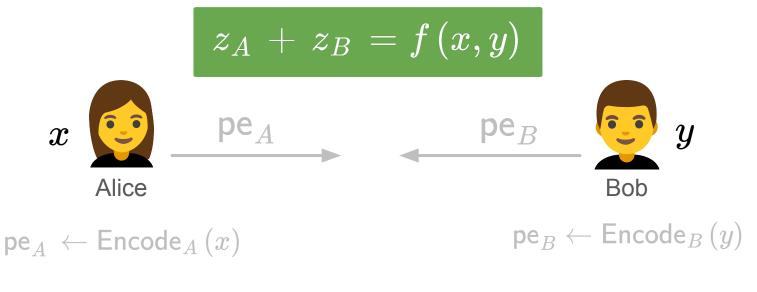






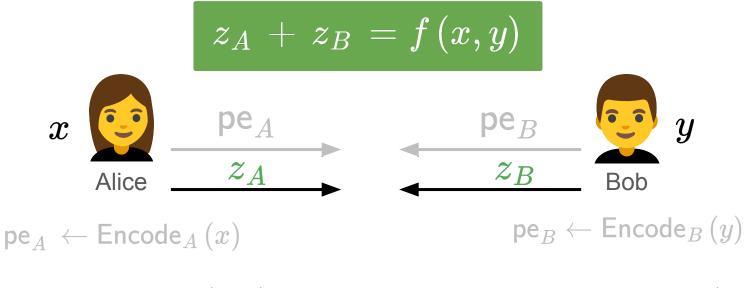
Attack: Alice learns more than just f(x, y)





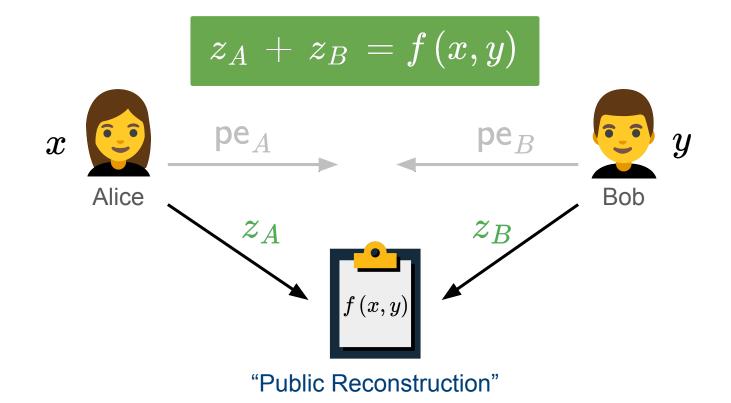
 $z_A \leftarrow \mathsf{Decode}_A(\mathsf{pe}_B)$

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A history of secure computation

Garbled Circuits [Yao'86]





Garbled Circuits [Yao'86]







y

Garbled Circuits [Yao'86]

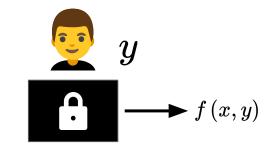


f(x,y)

y

Garbled Circuits [Yao'86]





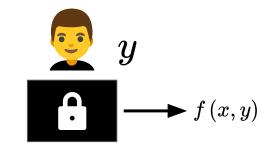
Pros:

- Two rounds (assuming two-round OT) ✓
- Requires minimal assumptions

Garbled Circuits [Yao'86]







Pros:

- Two rounds (assuming two-round OT) ✓
- Requires minimal assumptions

Cons:

- Linear communication in the circuit size
- No public reconstruction



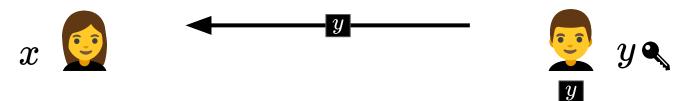


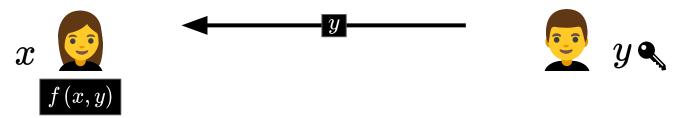


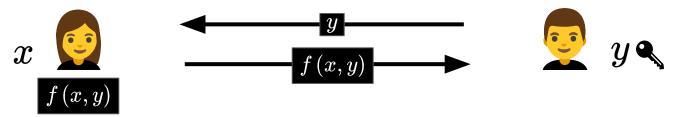


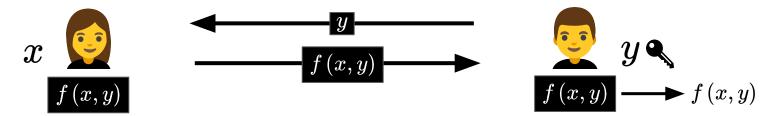




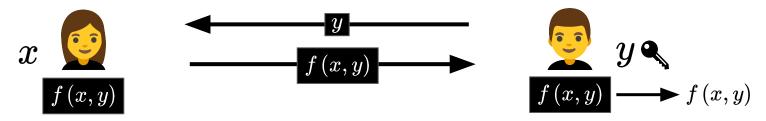








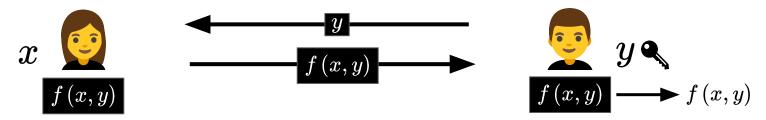
Fully Homomorphic Encryption [Gentry'09]



Pros:

- Two rounds ✓
- Sublinear communication in the circuit size \checkmark

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Spooky Encryption [DHRW'16]

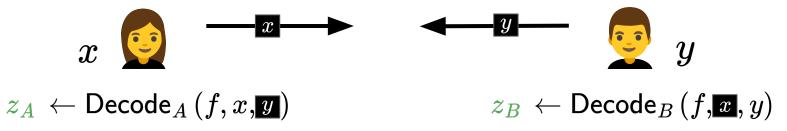




Spooky Encryption [DHRW'16]



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Spooky Encryption [DHRW'16]



$$z_A \leftarrow \mathsf{Decode}_A\left(f, x, y
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 $z_B \leftarrow \mathsf{Decode}_B\left(f, x, y
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Pros:

- Two rounds ✓
- Sublinear communication in the circuit size \checkmark
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Spooky Encryption [DHRW'16]



$$z_A \, \leftarrow \mathsf{Decode}_A\left(f, x, y
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 $z_B \leftarrow \mathsf{Decode}_B(f, x, y)$

Pros:

- Two rounds ✓
- Public reconstruction ✓

Cons:

• Only one approach is known

Spooky Encryption [DHRW'16]



$$z_A \, \leftarrow \mathsf{Decode}_A\left(f, x, y
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 $z_B \leftarrow \mathsf{Decode}_B(f, x, y)$

Pros:

- Two rounds
- Public reconstruction ✓

Spooky encryption gives us one-the-fly secure computation!



Sacha



Geoffroy

Is spooky encryption necessary for on-the-flyness?



Geoffroy

Sacha

Good luck figuring that out!



Sacha

Geoffroy

Reason 1 (practice): Spooky encryption is a heavy hammer and unlikely to lead concretely efficient protocols.

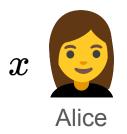
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Reason 2 (diversity): Not having all our eggs in one basket (in terms of cryptographic assumptions) is important.

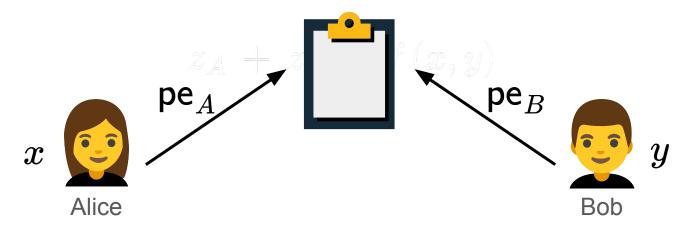
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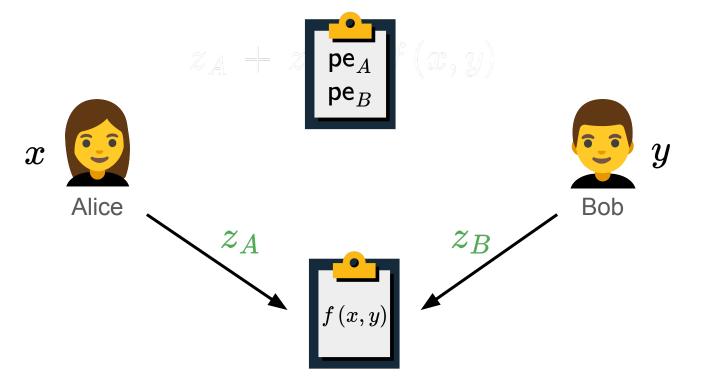
Reason 2 (diversity): Not having all our eggs in one basket (in terms of cryptographic assumptions) is important.

Reason 3 (theory): Finding alternative ways of building something unlocks new insights about the original approach and why it works.



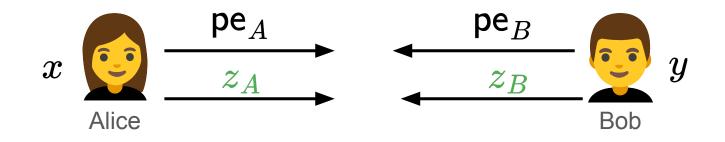






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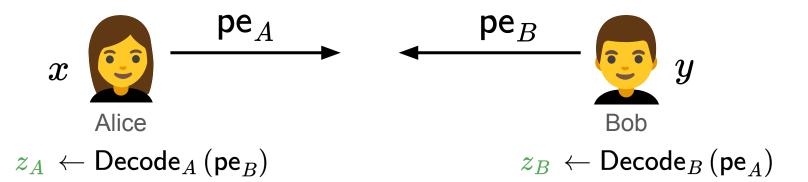


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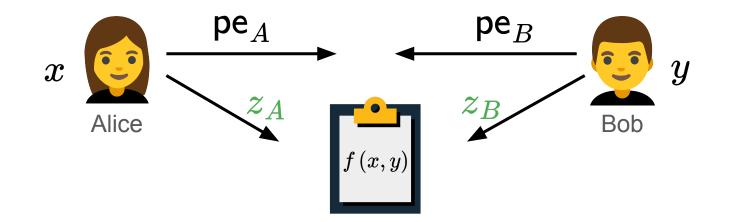
Alice and Bob get the same pseudorandom "share" i.e., key

$$z_A - z_B = 0 \cdot f(x,y) \implies z_A = z_B$$



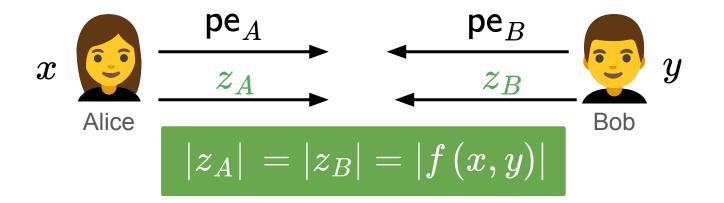
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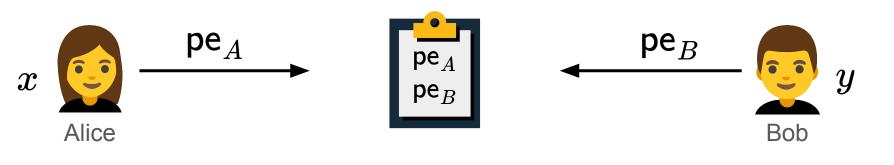


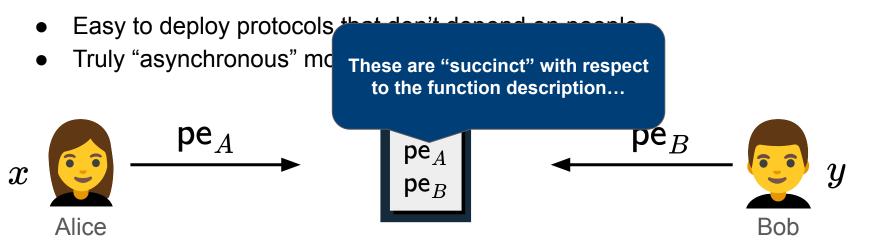


Sublinearity + Two-Rounds + Public Reconstruction

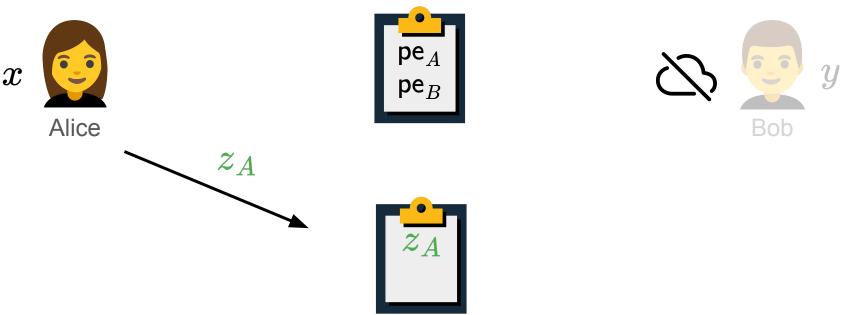
the gold standard?

- Easy to deploy protocols that don't depend on people
- Truly "asynchronous" model of communication



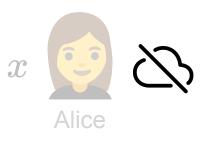


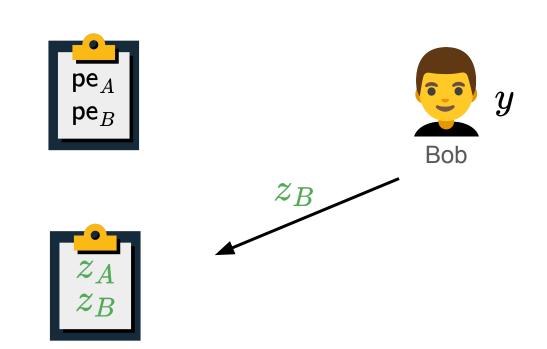
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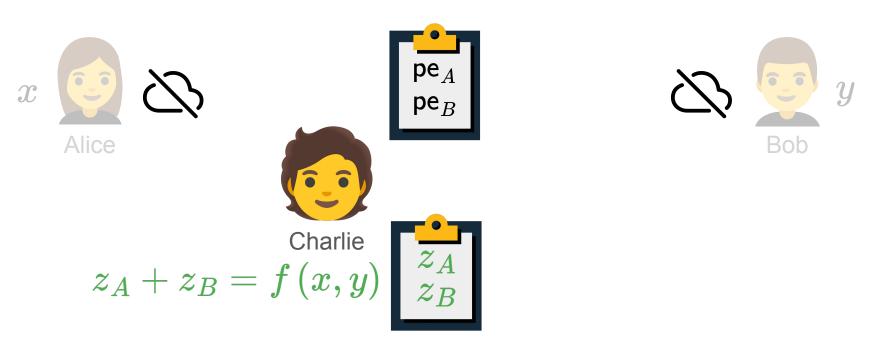
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The current landscape

All Functions from Spooky Encryption [DHRW16]

From LWE or Indistinguishability Obfuscation

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Can we build anything here?

All Functions from Spooky Encryption [DHRW16]



Can we build anything here?

What about here?

All Functions from Spooky Encryption [DHRW16]

From LWE or Indistinguishability Obfuscation

Can we build anything here?

Overview of thesis results

Contributions of this Thesis

Practice

Theory

Contributions of this Thesis

Constrained PRFs for Inner-Product Predicates [**SS**'24]

Practice

Theory

Contributions of this Thesis Constrained PRFs for Inner-Product Predicates **[SS**'24] QuietOT: Lightweight Oblivious Transfer with a Public-Key Setup **Practice** [CDDK**SS**'24]

Theory

Contributions of this Thesis				
	Constrained PRFs for Inner-Product Pred [SS '24]	icates		
Practice	QuietOT: Lightweight Oblivious Transfer with a Public-Key Setup [CDDK SS '24]	Previously post-quantum constructions only known from Spooky Encryption		
Theory				

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Lightweight, Non-Interactive OT Extension [CDDKSS'24] From Post-Quantum Assumptions

This Talk

Constrained PRFs for Inner-Product Predicates [SS'24] QuietOT: Lightweight Oblivious Transfer with a Public-Key Setup [CDDKSS'24]

Practice

Theory

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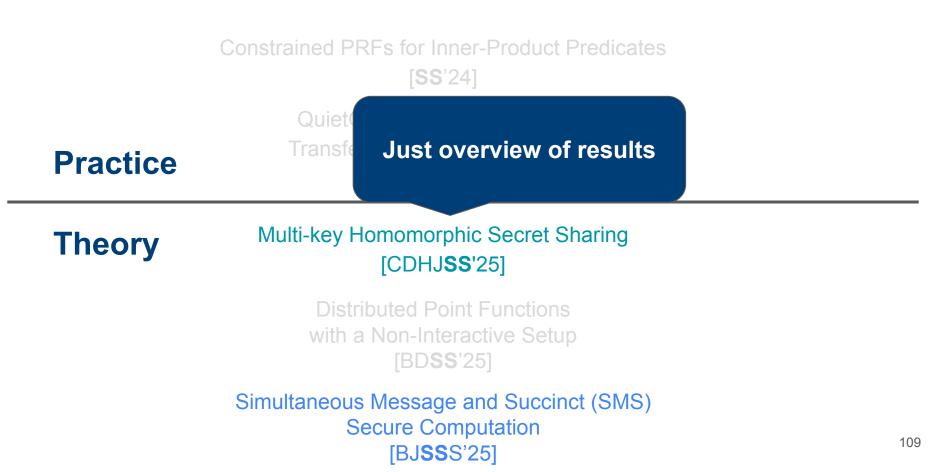
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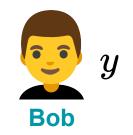
Multi-key Homomorphic Secret Sharing

Joint work with

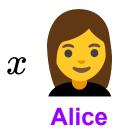
Geoffroy Couteau, Lali Devadas, Aditya Hegde, and Abhishek Jain

Homomorphic Secret Sharing [BGI'16]

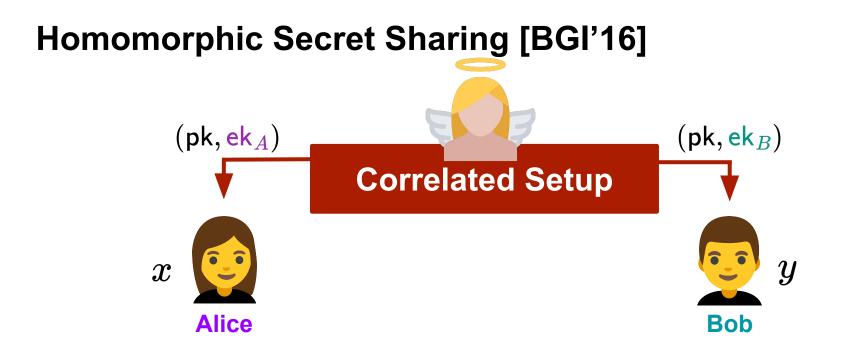




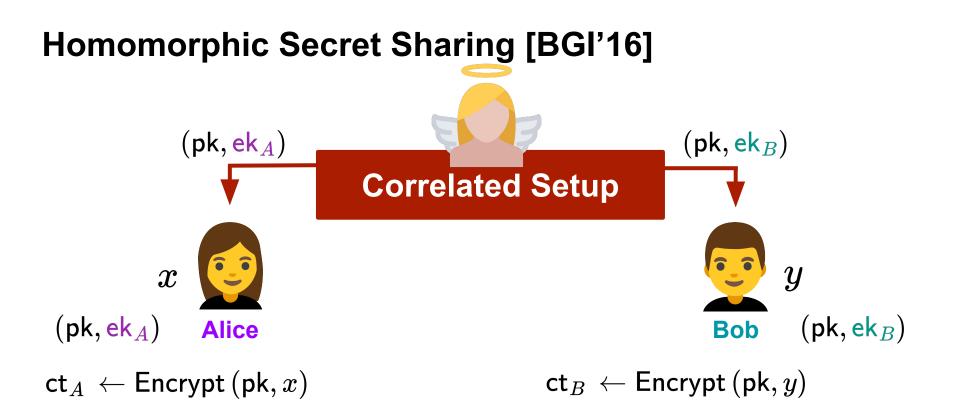
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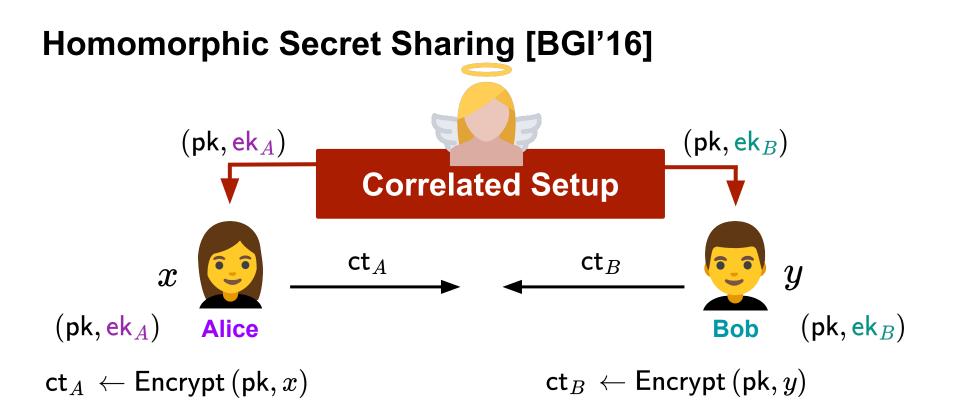


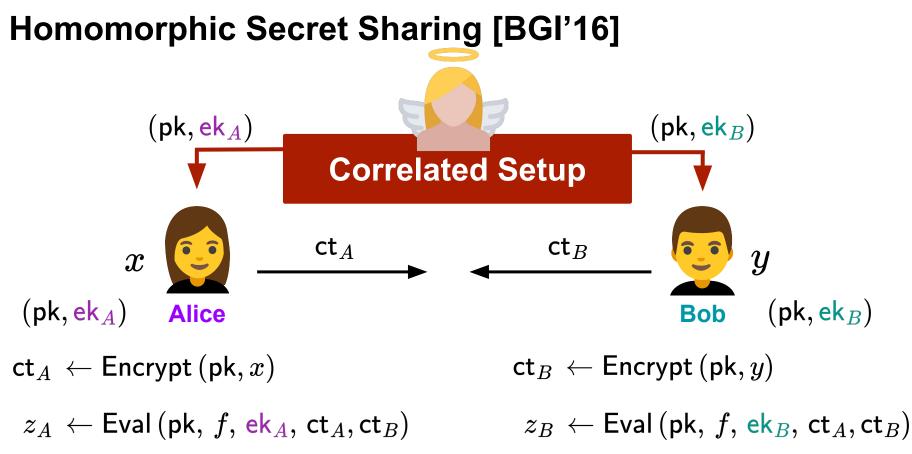


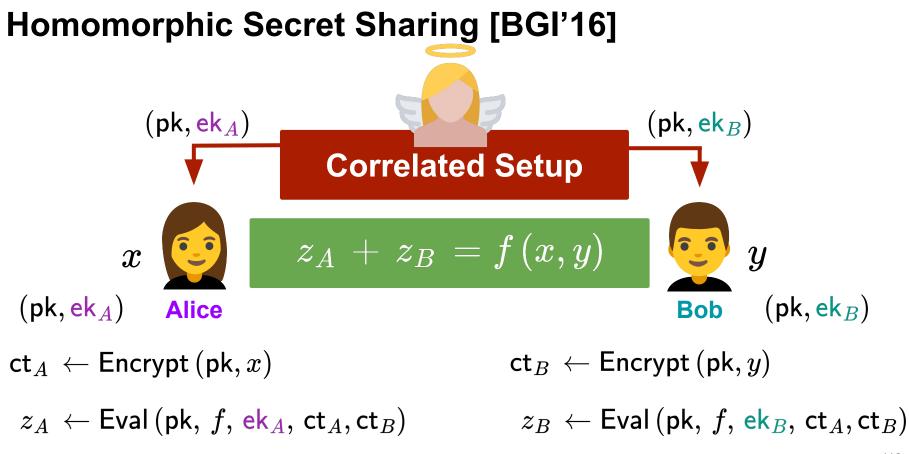




























No Correlated Setup

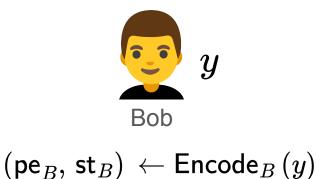


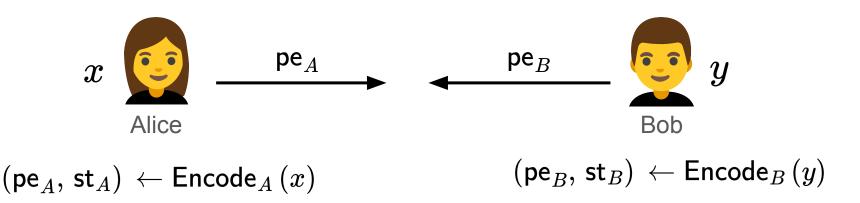


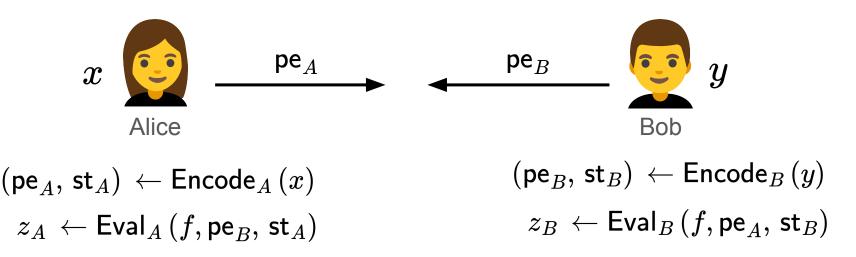
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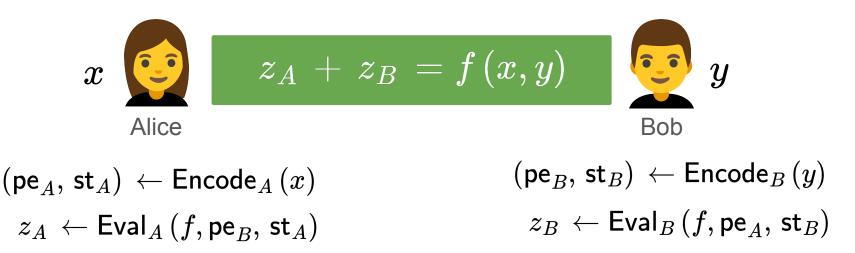


 $(\mathsf{pe}_A, \mathsf{st}_A) \leftarrow \mathsf{Encode}_A(x)$









• First construction of multi-key HSS for **NC**¹ from the DCR assumption

- First construction of multi-key HSS for **NC**¹ from the DCR assumption
- Applications include:

- First construction of multi-key HSS for **NC**¹ from the DCR assumption
- Applications include:
 - First construction of sublinear, two-round secure computation from DCR

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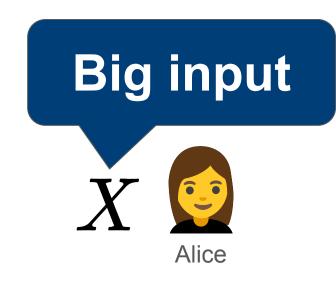
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First construction of these applications without using spooky encryption

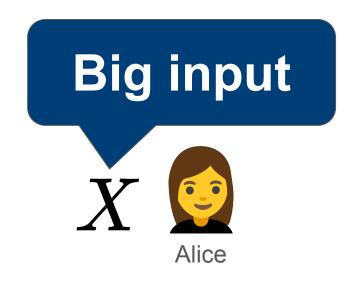
Can we go further?

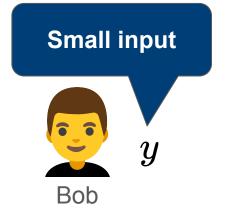


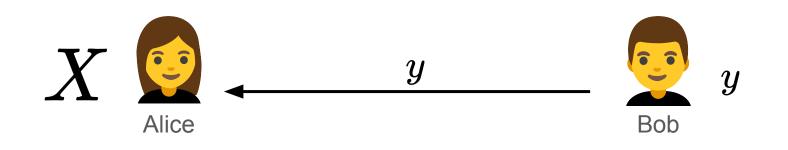


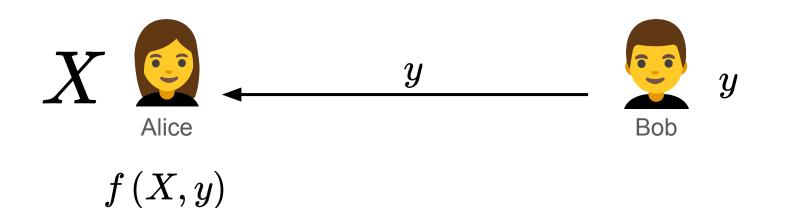


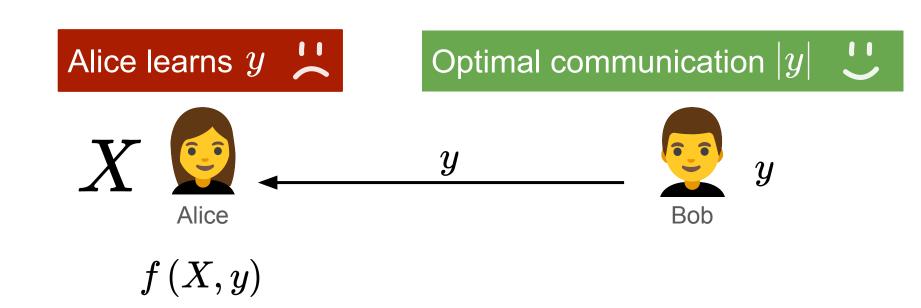




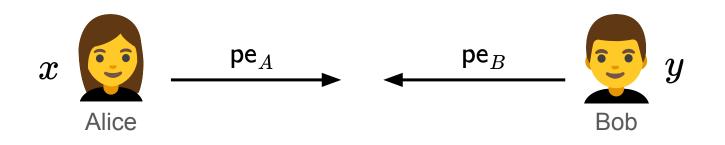




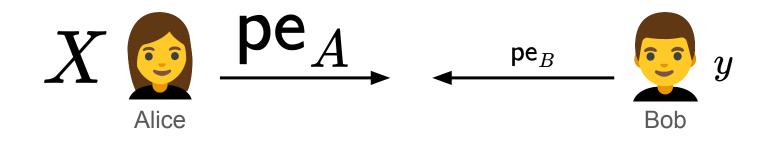




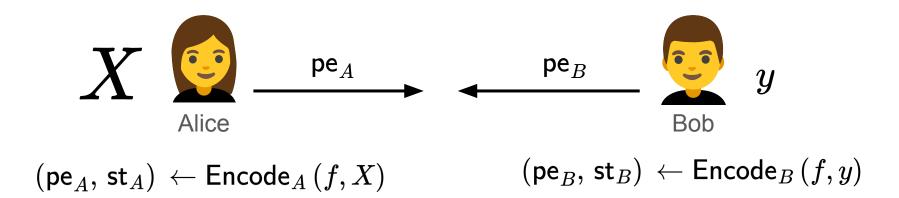
Use Multi-Key Homomorphic Secret Sharing?



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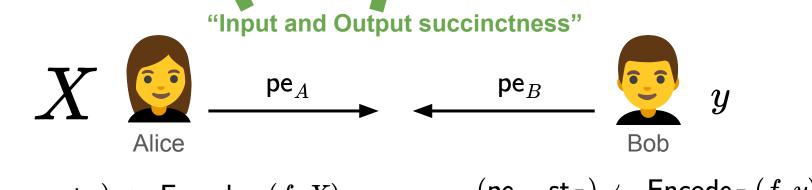


Can we get a "fully succinct" protocol? $|\mathsf{pe}_{\sigma}| \leq \; (|X|^{\epsilon} + |f(X,y)|^{\epsilon}) \; ext{ for all } \sigma \in \{A,B\}$



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$|\mathsf{pe}_{\sigma}| \leq (|X|^{\epsilon} + |f(X,y)|^{\epsilon}) ext{ for all } \sigma \in \{A,B\}$



 $(\mathsf{pe}_A, \mathsf{st}_A) \leftarrow \mathsf{Encode}_A(f, X)$

 $(\mathsf{pe}_B, \mathsf{st}_B) \leftarrow \mathsf{Encode}_B(f, y)$

Simultaneous-Message and Succinct (SMS) Secure Computation

Joint work with Elette Boyle, Abhishek Jain, and Akshay Srinivasan

The "magic" scheme





The "magic" scheme

$\mathsf{Hash}(X) \to \mathsf{pe}_A$

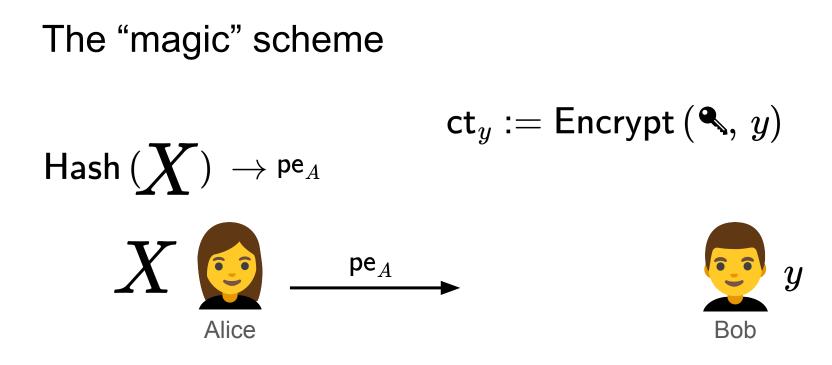


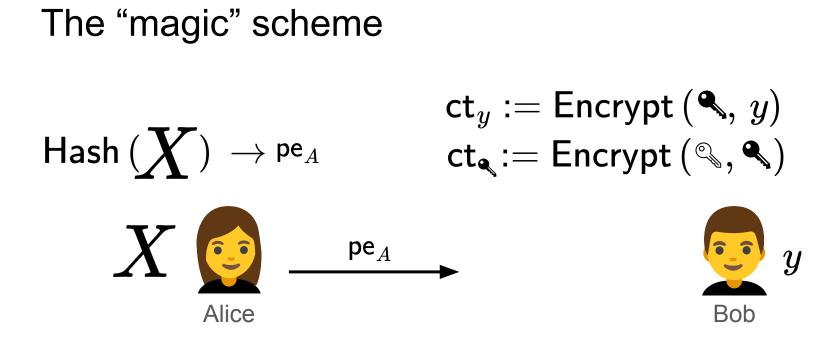


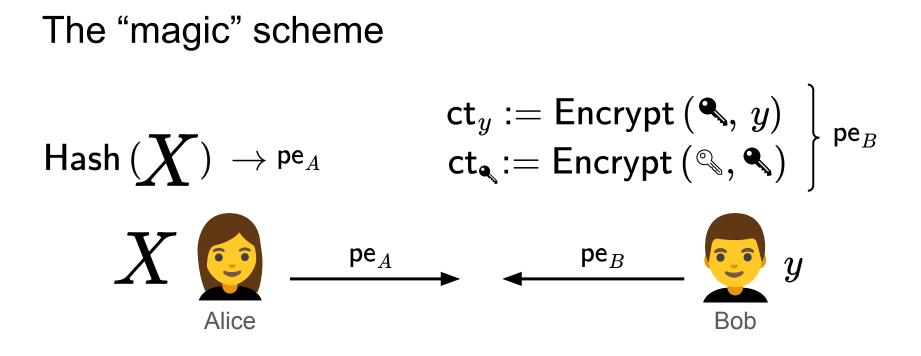
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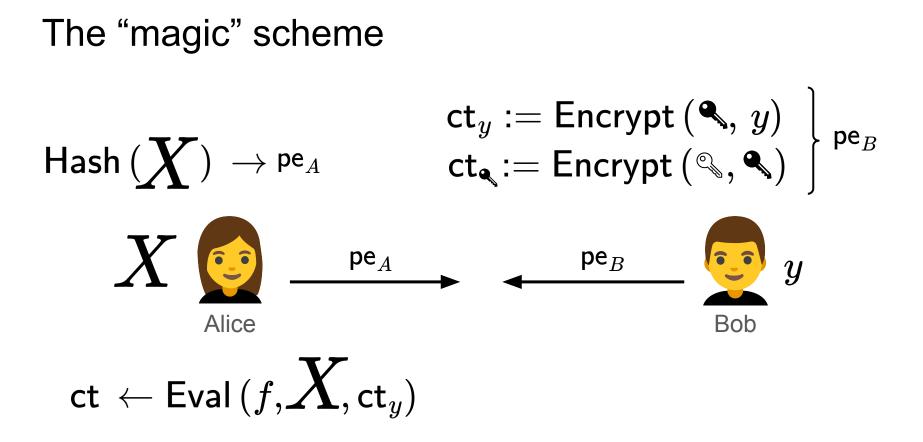
$$\mathsf{Hash}(X) o \mathsf{pe}_A$$
 $X o \mathsf{pe}_A$
 $Alice$

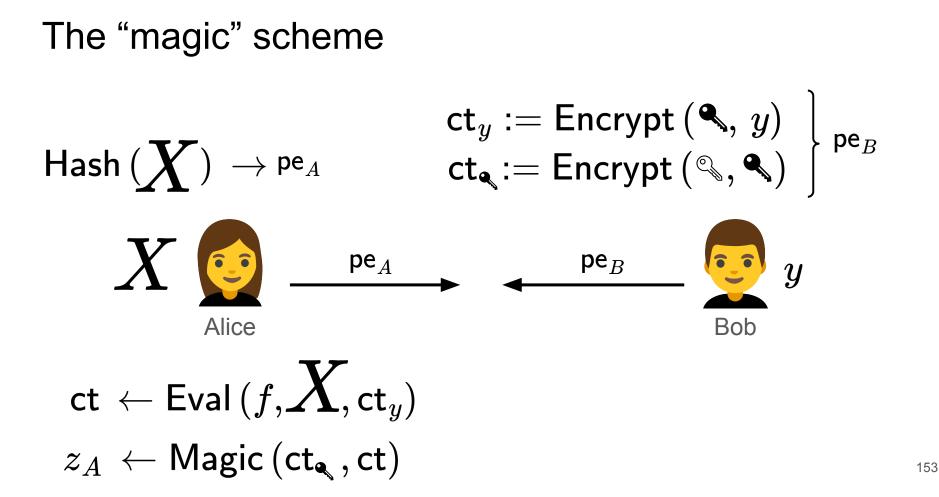


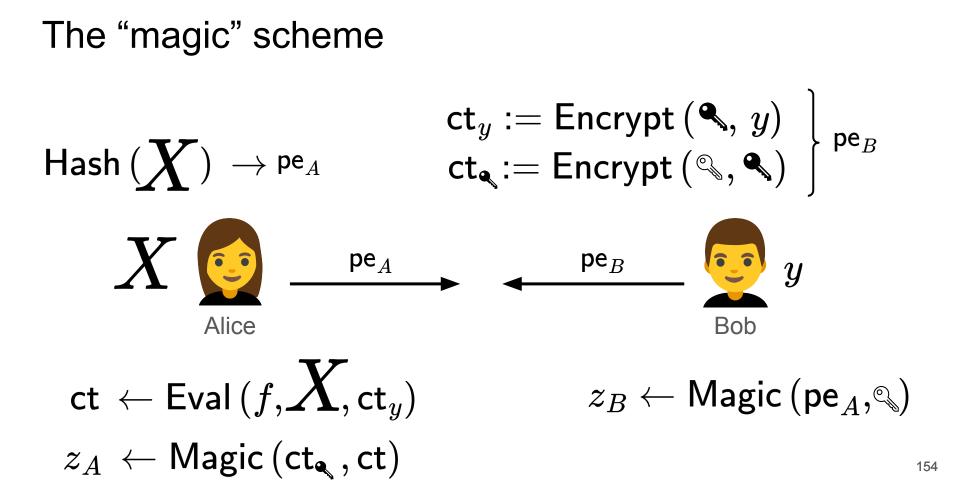












Preliminaries

Ingredient I: FHE from LWE with "nice" decryption

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"Near linear decryption"

Building blocks from [GVW'15]:

• EvalPK (crs,
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) $\rightarrow \mathbf{A}_C$.
Input: CRS and a circuit $C : \{0, 1\}^{\alpha} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_q^{\beta}$
Output: a public matrix $\mathbf{A}_C \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{n \times k}$

EvalCT (crs,
$$\mathbf{u}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{u}_{\alpha}, \mathbf{v}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_{\beta}, C, \hat{a}) \to \mathbf{w}_C$$

Input: CRS, $\alpha + \beta$ ciphertexts, the circuit C and public input \hat{a} where:

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• EvalPK (crs, C) $\rightarrow \mathbf{A}_C$. Input: CRS and a circuit $C : \{0,1\}^{\alpha} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_q^{\beta}$ Output: a public matrix $\mathbf{A}_C \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{n \times k}$

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$$egin{aligned} \mathbf{u}_i &= \mathbf{s}^{ op} \mathbf{A}_i + \hat{a} \left[i
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ight] \end{aligned}$$
 $\mathbf{V}_i &= \mathbf{s}^{ op} \mathbf{B}_i + \hat{\mathbf{b}} \left[i
ight] \cdot \mathbf{G} + ext{noise}, ext{ for all } i &\in \left[eta
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 $\mathbf{Dutput:}$ a ciphertext $\mathbf{w}_C &= \mathbf{s}^{ op} \left(\mathbf{A}_C + \left\langle C\left(\hat{a}
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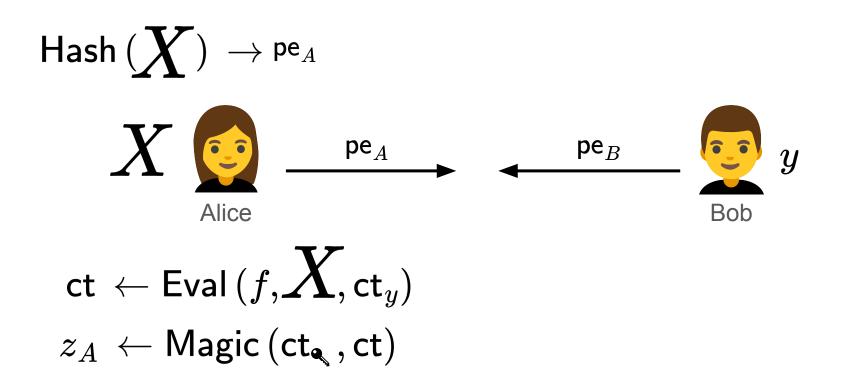
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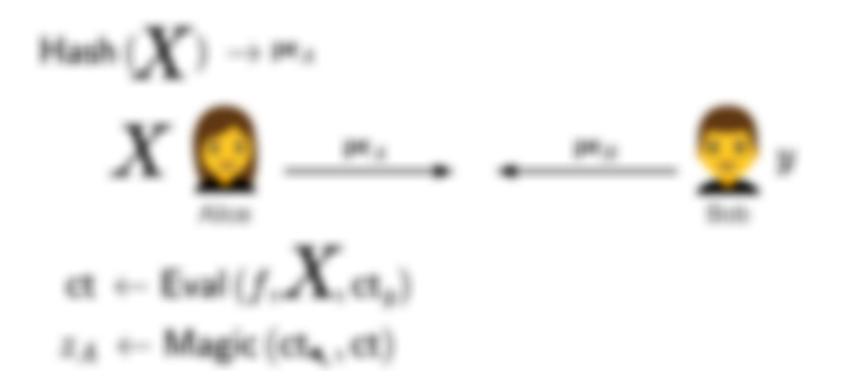
SMS Secure Computation

SMS Secure Computation Getting input succinctness

SMS Secure Computation Getting input succinctness

Output succinctness will come later





$\mathsf{EvalPK}(X) \to {}^{\mathsf{pe}_A}$

$\mathsf{ct} \leftarrow \mathsf{EvalCT}\left(f, X, \mathsf{ct}_y\right)$

 $f: \{0,1\}^{\mathsf{BIG}} imes \{0,1\}^{\mathsf{small}} o \{0,1\}$

Building SMS with Input Succinctness

 $f: \{0,1\}^{\mathsf{BIG}} \times \{0,1\}^{\mathsf{small}} \to \{0,1\}$ Building SMS with Input Succinctness



 $f: \{0,1\}^{\mathsf{BIG}} \, \times \{0,1\}^{\mathsf{small}} \, \rightarrow \{0,1\}$

Building SMS with Input Succinctness

C takes as input an FHE ciphertext ct and computes FHE. Eval $(f,\,X,\,{\rm ct})$



X

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Building SMS with Input Succinctness

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X

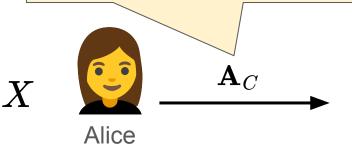
Alice

 $\mathbf{A}_{C} \leftarrow \mathsf{EvalPK}\left(\mathsf{crs}\,,C\right)$

 $f: \{0,1\}^{\mathsf{BIG}} \times \{0,1\}^{\mathsf{small}} \to \{0,1\}$ Building SMS with Input Succinctness $|\mathbf{A}_C| \ = \ \mathsf{poly}\left(\mathsf{depth}\left(C
ight),\,\lambda
ight) \quad \mathsf{crs} \ = \ (\mathbf{A}_1,\,\ldots,\mathbf{A}_lpha,\,\mathbf{B}_1,\ldots\mathbf{B}_eta)$ "It's very small" \mathbf{A}_{C} XAlice Bob

 $\mathbf{A}_C \leftarrow \mathsf{EvalPK}\left(\mathsf{crs}\,,C\right)$

Remark: EvalPK does not guarantee hiding of the circuit *C*, so \mathbf{A}_C may leak something about Alice's input. We resolve this using the transformation of Quach et al. [QWW'18].



 $\mathbf{A}_{C} \leftarrow \mathsf{EvalPK}\left(\mathsf{crs}\,,C\right)$

$$\left| {{f rs}}
ight| = \left({{f A}_1 ,\ldots ,{f A}_lpha ,{f B}_1 ,\ldots {f B}_eta }
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 $\mathbf{A}_C \leftarrow \mathsf{EvalPK}\left(\mathsf{crs}\,,C\right)$

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Bob

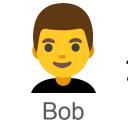
 $\mathsf{sk} \leftarrow \mathsf{FHE}. \mathsf{KeyGen} (1^{\lambda})$

C takes as input an FHE ciphertext ct and computes FHE. Eval $(f,\,X,\,{\rm ct})$



 $\mathbf{A}_C \leftarrow \mathsf{EvalPK}\left(\mathsf{crs}\,,C\right)$

 $\mathsf{crs}\,=\,(\mathbf{A}_1,\,\ldots,\mathbf{A}_lpha,\,\mathbf{B}_1,\ldots\mathbf{B}_eta)$



$$\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{sk} \ \leftarrow \ \mathsf{FHE}. \ \mathsf{KeyGen} \left(1^{\lambda} \right) \\ \mathsf{ct} \ \leftarrow \ \mathsf{FHE}. \mathsf{Enc} \left(\mathsf{sk}, y \right) \end{array}$$

C takes as input an FHE ciphertext ct and computes FHE. Eval $(f,\,X,\,{\rm ct})$



 $\mathbf{A}_C \leftarrow \mathsf{EvalPK}\left(\mathsf{crs}\,,C\right)$

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$$\mathsf{sk} \leftarrow \mathsf{FHE}. \mathsf{KeyGen} (1^{\lambda})$$

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 $\mathsf{s} \leftarrow (1, \mathsf{random}) \in \mathbb{Z}_q^n$

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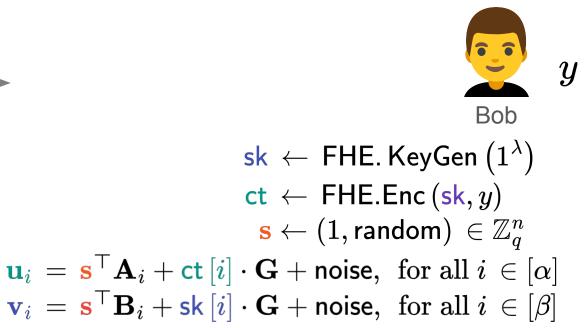
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 \mathbf{A}_C



Nested encryption of y

$$\mathsf{crs}\,=\,(\mathbf{A}_1,\,\ldots,\mathbf{A}_lpha,\,\mathbf{B}_1,\ldots\mathbf{B}_eta)$$

$$\mathbf{y}$$

$$\mathbf{sk} \leftarrow \mathsf{FHE}. \mathsf{KeyGen} (1^{\lambda})$$

$$\mathsf{ct} \leftarrow \mathsf{FHE}.\mathsf{Enc} (\mathsf{sk}, y)$$

$$\mathbf{s} \leftarrow (1, \mathsf{random}) \in \mathbb{Z}_q^n$$

$$\mathbf{u}_i = \mathbf{s}^\top \mathbf{A}_i + \mathsf{ct} [i] \cdot \mathbf{G} + \mathsf{noise}, \text{ for all } i \in [\alpha]$$

$$\mathbf{v}_i = \mathbf{s}^\top \mathbf{B}_i + \mathsf{sk} [i] \cdot \mathbf{G} + \mathsf{noise}, \text{ for all } i \in [\beta]$$

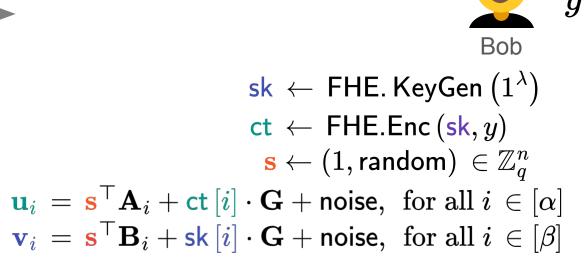
C takes as input an FHE ciphertext ct and computes FHE. Eval $(f,\,X,\,{\rm ct})$

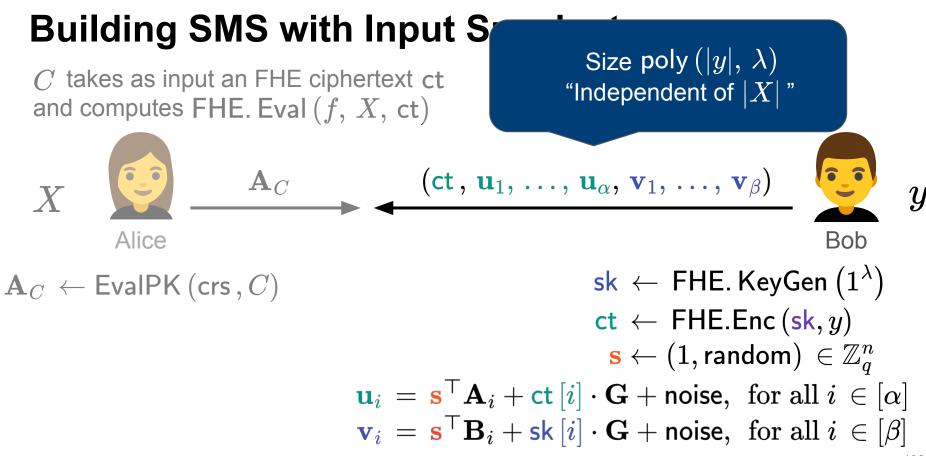


Encryption of sk

$$\mathbf{A}_C \leftarrow \mathsf{EvalPK}\left(\mathsf{crs}\,,C\right)$$

 $\mathsf{crs}\,=\,(\mathbf{A}_1,\,\ldots,\mathbf{A}_lpha,\,\mathbf{B}_1,\ldots\mathbf{B}_eta)$









(ct, $\mathbf{u}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{u}_{\alpha}, \mathbf{v}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_{\beta}$)



$$(\mathsf{ct}\,,\,\mathbf{u}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{u}_lpha,\,\mathbf{v}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{v}_eta)$$

Alice

 $\mathbf{w}_C \leftarrow \mathsf{EvalCT}\left(\mathsf{crs}\,,\,\mathbf{u}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{u}_\alpha,\,\mathbf{v}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{v}_\beta,C,\,\mathsf{ct}\right)$



$$(\mathsf{ct}\,,\,\mathbf{u}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{u}_lpha,\,\mathbf{v}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{v}_eta)$$

Alice

 $\mathbf{w}_C \leftarrow \mathsf{EvalCT}\left(\mathsf{crs}\,,\,\mathbf{u}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{u}_\alpha,\,\mathbf{v}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{v}_\beta,C,\,\mathsf{ct}\right)$

 $\mathbf{w}_{C}[1] = \mathbf{s}^{\top} \left(\mathbf{A}_{C} + \langle C(\mathsf{ct}), \mathsf{sk} \rangle \cdot \mathbf{G} \right) [1] + \mathsf{noise} \qquad // \text{ correctness of EvalCT}$



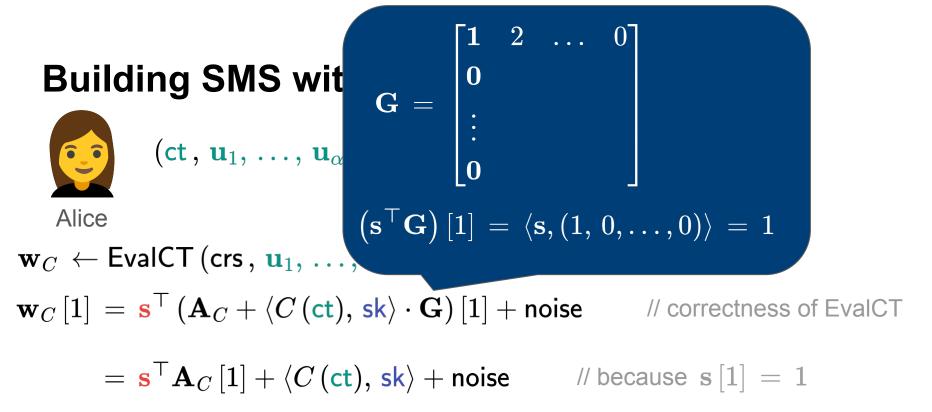
$$(\mathsf{ct}\,,\,\mathbf{u}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{u}_lpha,\,\mathbf{v}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{v}_eta)$$

Alice

 $\mathbf{w}_C \leftarrow \mathsf{EvalCT}\left(\mathsf{crs}\,,\,\mathbf{u}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{u}_\alpha,\,\mathbf{v}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{v}_\beta,C,\,\mathsf{ct}\right)$

 $\mathbf{w}_{C}[1] = \mathbf{s}^{\top} \left(\mathbf{A}_{C} + \langle C(\mathsf{ct}), \mathsf{sk} \rangle \cdot \mathbf{G} \right) [1] + \mathsf{noise} \qquad // \text{ correctness of EvalCT}$

 $= \mathbf{s}^{\top} \mathbf{A}_{C} [1] + \langle C(\mathsf{ct}), \mathsf{sk} \rangle + \mathsf{noise} \qquad \textit{// because } \mathbf{s} [1] = 1$





$$(\mathsf{ct}\,,\,\mathbf{u}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{u}_lpha,\,\mathbf{v}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{v}_eta)$$

Alice

 $\mathbf{w}_C \leftarrow \mathsf{EvalCT}\left(\mathsf{crs}\,,\,\mathbf{u}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{u}_\alpha,\,\mathbf{v}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{v}_\beta,C,\,\mathsf{ct}\right)$

 $\mathbf{w}_{C}[1] = \mathbf{s}^{\top} \left(\mathbf{A}_{C} + \langle C(\mathsf{ct}), \mathsf{sk} \rangle \cdot \mathbf{G} \right) [1] + \mathsf{noise} \qquad // \text{ correctness of EvalCT}$

 $\mathbf{s}^{\top} \mathbf{A}_{C}[1] + \langle C(\mathsf{ct}), \mathsf{sk} \rangle + \mathsf{noise}$ // because $\mathbf{s}[1] = 1$

 $\mathbf{s}^{ op} \mathbf{A}_{C}[1] + \langle \mathsf{FHE}. \operatorname{\mathsf{Eval}}(f, (X, \operatorname{\mathsf{ct}})), \operatorname{\mathsf{sk}}
angle + \operatorname{\mathsf{noise}}(f, (X, \operatorname{\mathsf{ct}})), \operatorname{\mathsf{sk}} \rangle$



$$(\mathsf{ct}\,,\,\mathbf{u}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{u}_lpha,\,\mathbf{v}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{v}_eta)$$

Alice

 $\mathbf{w}_C \leftarrow \mathsf{EvalCT}\left(\mathsf{crs}\,,\,\mathbf{u}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{u}_\alpha,\,\mathbf{v}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{v}_\beta,C,\,\mathsf{ct}\right)$

 $\mathbf{w}_{C}[1] = \mathbf{s}^{\top} \left(\mathbf{A}_{C} + \langle C(\mathsf{ct}), \mathsf{sk} \rangle \cdot \mathbf{G} \right) [1] + \mathsf{noise} \qquad // \text{ correctness of EvalCT}$

 $\mathbf{s}^{\top} \mathbf{A}_{C}[1] + \langle C(\mathsf{ct}), \mathsf{sk} \rangle + \mathsf{noise}$ // because $\mathbf{s}[1] = 1$

 $\mathbf{s}^{\top} \mathbf{A}_{C}[1] + \langle \mathsf{FHE}. \mathsf{Encrypt}(\mathsf{sk}, f(X, y)), \mathsf{sk} \rangle + \mathsf{noise}$ // correctness



$$(\mathsf{ct}\,,\,\mathbf{u}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{u}_lpha,\,\mathbf{v}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{v}_eta)$$

Alice

 $\mathbf{w}_C \leftarrow \mathsf{EvalCT}\left(\mathsf{crs}\,,\,\mathbf{u}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{u}_\alpha,\,\mathbf{v}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{v}_\beta,C,\,\mathsf{ct}\right)$

 $\mathbf{w}_{C}\left[1\right] = \mathbf{s}^{\top} \left(\mathbf{A}_{C} + \langle C(\mathsf{ct}), \mathsf{sk} \rangle \cdot \mathbf{G}\right) \left[1\right] + \mathsf{noise} \qquad // \text{ correctness of EvalCT}$

 $\mathbf{s}^{\top} \mathbf{A}_{C}[1] + \langle C(\mathsf{ct}), \mathsf{sk} \rangle + \mathsf{noise}$ // because $\mathbf{s}[1] = 1$

 $\mathbf{s}^{\top} \mathbf{A}_{C}[1] + \langle \mathsf{FHE}. \mathsf{Encrypt}(\mathsf{sk}, f(X, y)), \mathsf{sk} \rangle + \mathsf{noise}$ // correctness

 $f=\mathbf{s}^{ op}\mathbf{A}_{C}\left[1
ight]+rac{q}{p}f\left(X,y
ight)+$ noise $\,$ // near-linear decryption of FHE $_{_{201}}$

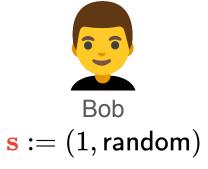


$$(\mathsf{ct}\,,\,\mathbf{u}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{u}_lpha,\,\mathbf{v}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{v}_eta)$$

$$z_A := \mathbf{s}^ op \mathbf{A}_C\left[1
ight] + rac{q}{p}f\left(X,y
ight) + ext{noise}$$



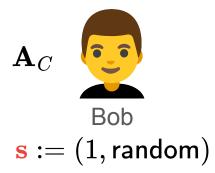
$$(\mathsf{ct}\,,\,\mathbf{u}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{u}_lpha,\,\mathbf{v}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{v}_eta)$$



$$z_A := \mathbf{s}^{ op} \mathbf{A}_C \left[1
ight] + rac{q}{p} f \left(X, y
ight) + \, \mathsf{noise}$$



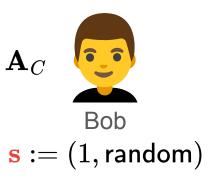
$$(\mathsf{ct}\,,\,\mathbf{u}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{u}_lpha,\,\mathbf{v}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{v}_eta)$$



$$z_A := \mathbf{s}^ op \mathbf{A}_C\left[1
ight] + \, rac{q}{p} f\left(X,y
ight) \, + \, \mathsf{noise}$$



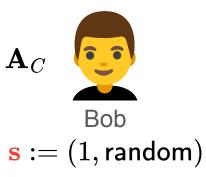
$$(\mathsf{ct}\,,\,\mathbf{u}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{u}_lpha,\,\mathbf{v}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{v}_eta)$$



$$z_A := \mathbf{s}^{\top} \mathbf{A}_C \left[1 \right] + \frac{q}{p} f\left(X, y
ight) + \text{noise} \qquad z_B := -\left(\mathbf{s}^{\top} \mathbf{A}_C
ight) \left[1
ight]$$



$$(\mathsf{ct}\,,\,\mathbf{u}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{u}_lpha,\,\mathbf{v}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{v}_eta)$$

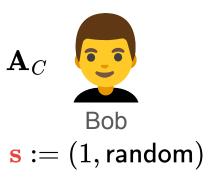


$$z_A := \mathbf{s}^{\top} \mathbf{A}_C [1] + \frac{q}{p} f(X, y) + \text{noise} \qquad z_B := -\left(\mathbf{s}^{\top} \mathbf{A}_C\right) [1]$$

$$z_A\,+\,z_B\,=rac{q}{p}f\left(X,y
ight)+{\sf noise}$$



$$(\mathsf{ct}\,,\,\mathbf{u}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{u}_lpha,\,\mathbf{v}_1,\,\ldots,\,\mathbf{v}_eta)$$



$$z_A := \lceil \mathbf{s}^{ op} \mathbf{A}_C \left[1
ight] + rac{q}{p} f\left(X, y
ight) + \mathsf{noise}
floor_p \qquad z_B := - \lceil \left(\mathbf{s}^{ op} \mathbf{A}_C
ight) \left[1
ight]
floor_p$$



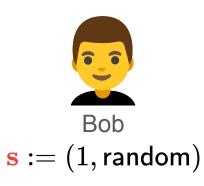
Alice

Lemma (Rounding of Noisy Shares): Assuming LWE with *superpolynomial modulus-to-noise ratio*, rounding of two noisy shares results in additive shares.



$$z_A := \lceil \mathbf{s}^\top \mathbf{A}_C [1] + \frac{q}{p} f(X, y) + \mathsf{noise} \rfloor_p \qquad z_B := -\lceil \left(\mathbf{s}^\top \mathbf{A}_C \right) [1] \rfloor_p$$
$$= \mathbf{s}^\top \mathbf{A}_C [1] + f(X, y) \pmod{p} \qquad = -\left(\mathbf{s}^\top \mathbf{A}_C \right) [1] \pmod{p}$$





$$egin{aligned} & z_A := \lceil \mathbf{s}^ op \mathbf{A}_C \left[1
ight] + rac{q}{p} f\left(X, y
ight) + \mathsf{noise}
floor_p & z_B := - \left[\left(\mathbf{s}^ op \mathbf{A}_C
ight) \left[1
ight]
floor_p \ & = - \left(\mathbf{s}^ op \mathbf{A}_C
ight) \left[1
ight] + f\left(X, y
ight) \pmod{p} & = - \left(\mathbf{s}^ op \mathbf{A}_C
ight) \left[1
ight] \pmod{p} \end{aligned}$$

$$z_A\,+\,z_B\,=f\left(X,y
ight)$$

Long outputs?

Long outputs?

Too long to explain; Short answer: Use SMS for vector OLE [ARS'24]

Applications of SMS

Direct applications to

Direct applications to

1. First construction of trapdoor hashing beyond linear predicates

Direct applications to

- 1. First construction of trapdoor hashing beyond linear predicates
- 2. Generic compiler to correlation-intractable hash functions

Direct applications to

- 1. First construction of trapdoor hashing beyond linear predicates
- 2. Generic compiler to correlation-intractable hash functions
- 3. Generic compiler to rate-1 fully-homomorphic encryption

SMS Secure Computation

Direct applications to

- 1. First construction of trapdoor hashing beyond linear predicates
- 2. Generic compiler to correlation-intractable hash functions
- 3. Generic compiler to rate-1 fully-homomorphic encryption
- 4. Hubacek–Wichs [HW'15]-style succinct secure computation (from our iO-based construction of SMS)

Conclusion

• New constructions of succinct, two-round secure computation



- New constructions of succinct, two-round secure computation
- New constructions of constrained PRFs + implementations



- New constructions of succinct, two-round secure computation
- New constructions of constrained PRFs + implementations
- New constructions non-interactive OT extension + implementations



- New constructions of succinct, two-round secure computation
- New constructions of constrained PRFs + implementations
- New constructions non-interactive OT extension + implementations
- New theory connecting



- New constructions of succinct, two-round secure computation
- New constructions of constrained PRFs + implementations
- New constructions non-interactive OT extension + implementations
- New theory connecting
 - Rate-1 FHE, succinct computation



- New constructions of succinct, two-round secure computation
- New constructions of constrained PRFs + implementations
- New constructions non-interactive OT extension + implementations
- New theory connecting
 - Rate-1 FHE, succinct computation
 - Trapdoor and correlation-intractable hash functions



- New constructions of succinct, two-round secure computation
- New constructions of constrained PRFs + implementations
- New constructions non-interactive OT extension + implementations
- New theory connecting
 - Rate-1 FHE, succinct computation
 - Trapdoor and correlation-intractable hash functions
 - Output-succinct secure computation



- New constructions of succinct, two-round secure computation
- New constructions of constrained PRFs + implementations
- New constructions non-interactive OT extension + implementations
- New theory connecting
 - Rate-1 FHE, succinct computation
 - Trapdoor and correlation-intractable hash functions
 - Output-succinct secure computation
- and more...



So Long, and Thanks for All the Fish!

— Douglas Adams

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