

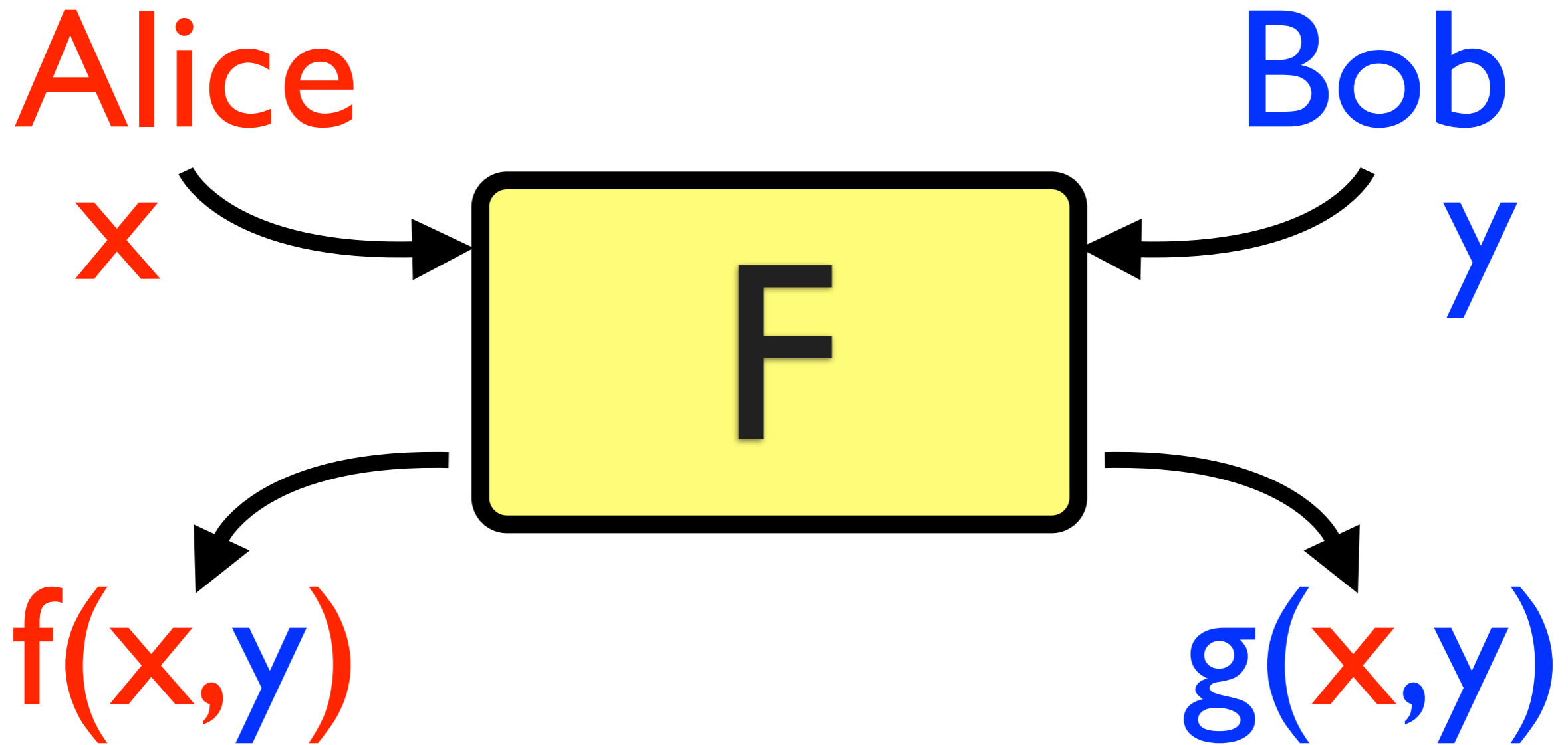
Billion-Gate

Secure Computation with Malicious Adversaries

Ben Kreuter, abhi shelat, and **Chih-hao Shen**

University of Virginia

Secure 2PC [Yao82]



Threat Models

Semi-Honest [Yao82]

Malicious [GMW86]

Our Contributions

- **Very Large Circuits**
- Fastest Semi-Honest System:
~400k gates/sec
- **KSS Thesis**: Malicious security incurs **(1+ ϵ)** time overhead over Semi-Honest security
- Fastest Malicious System

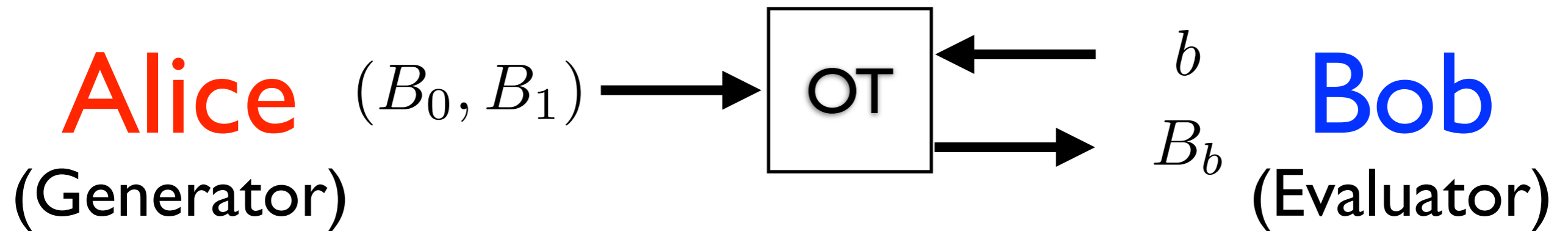
KSS Thesis

In a model with $O(k)$ cores and $O(k)$ bandwidth, the “**TIME OVERHEAD**” of **malicious** security over **semi-honest** security is

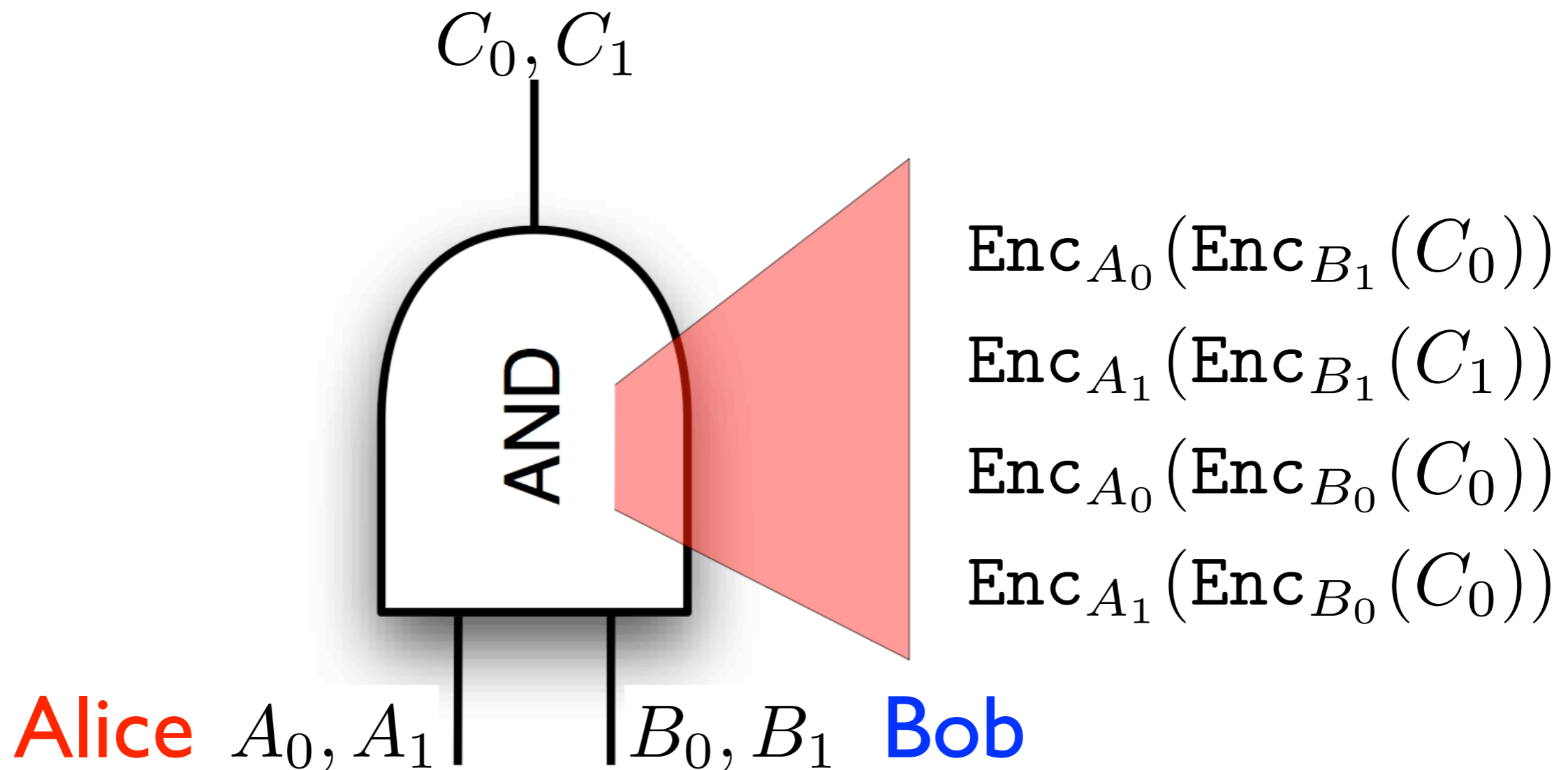
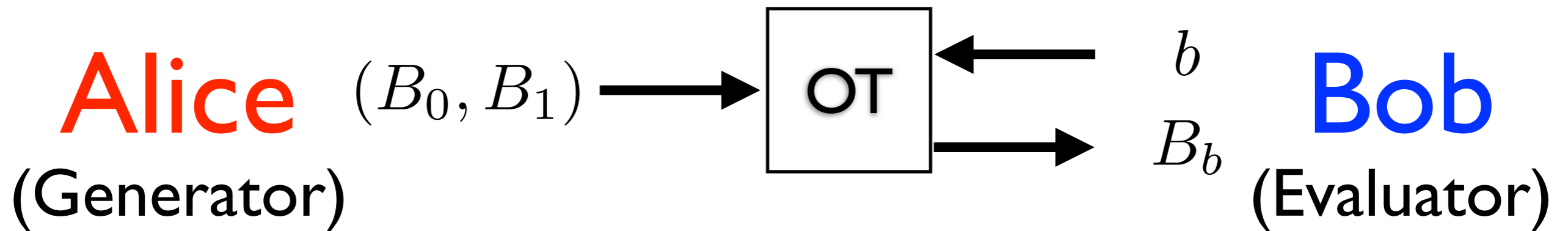
$$(1 + \epsilon)$$

k : secure parameter

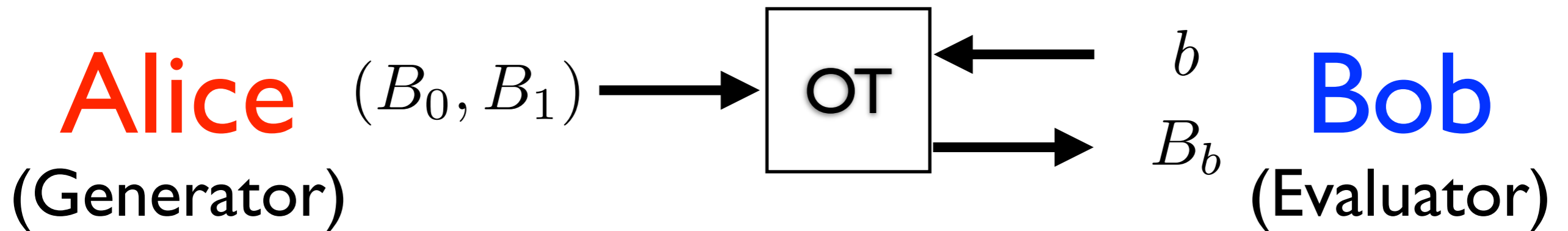
Yao's Garbled Circuit



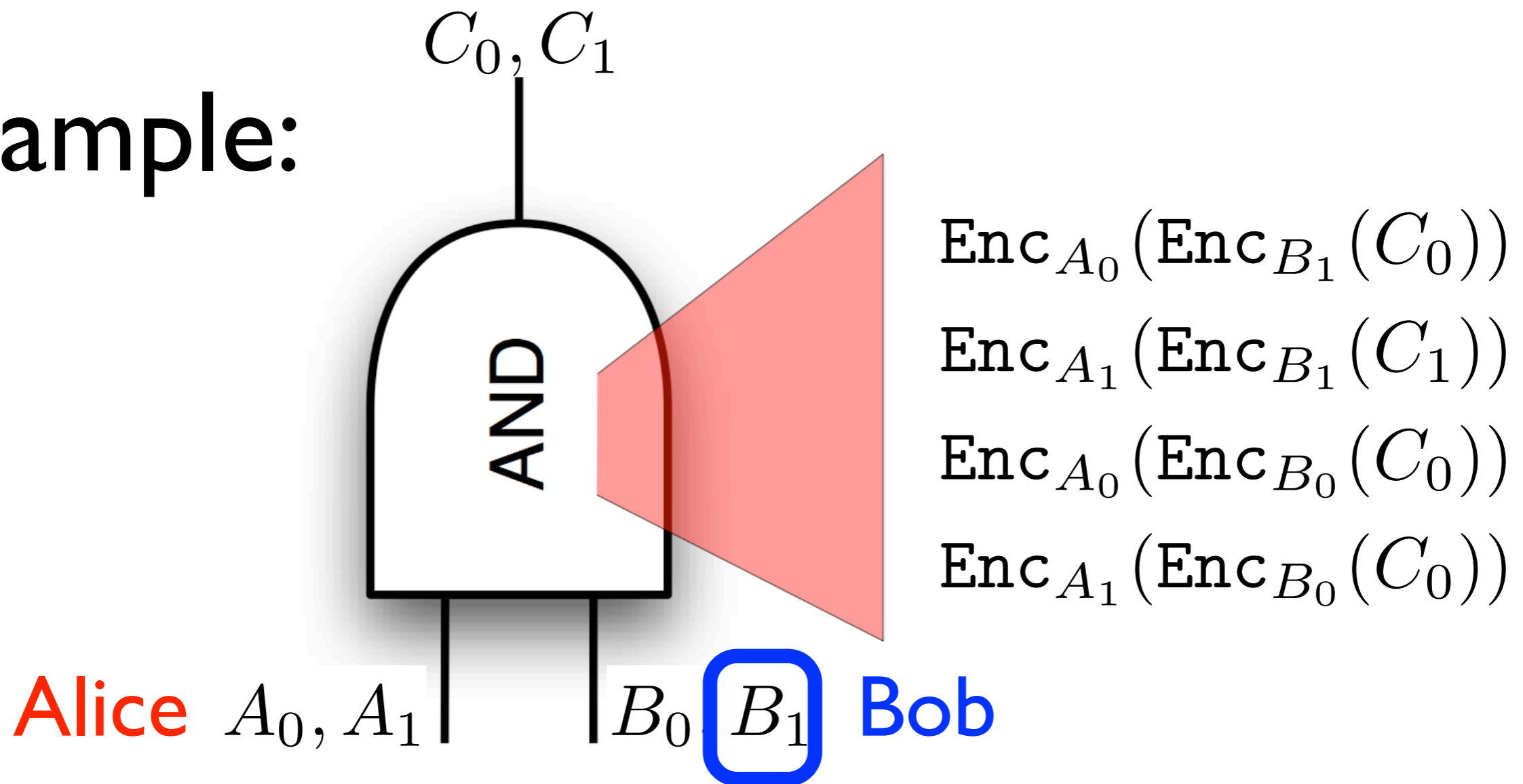
Yao's Garbled Circuit



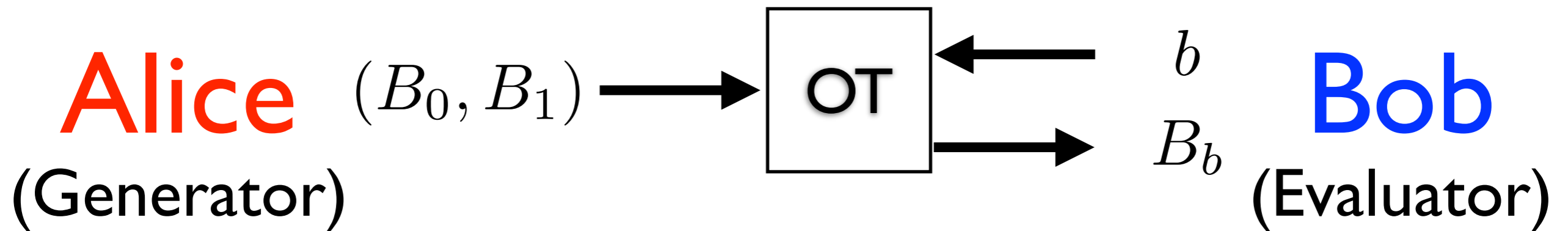
Yao's Garbled Circuit



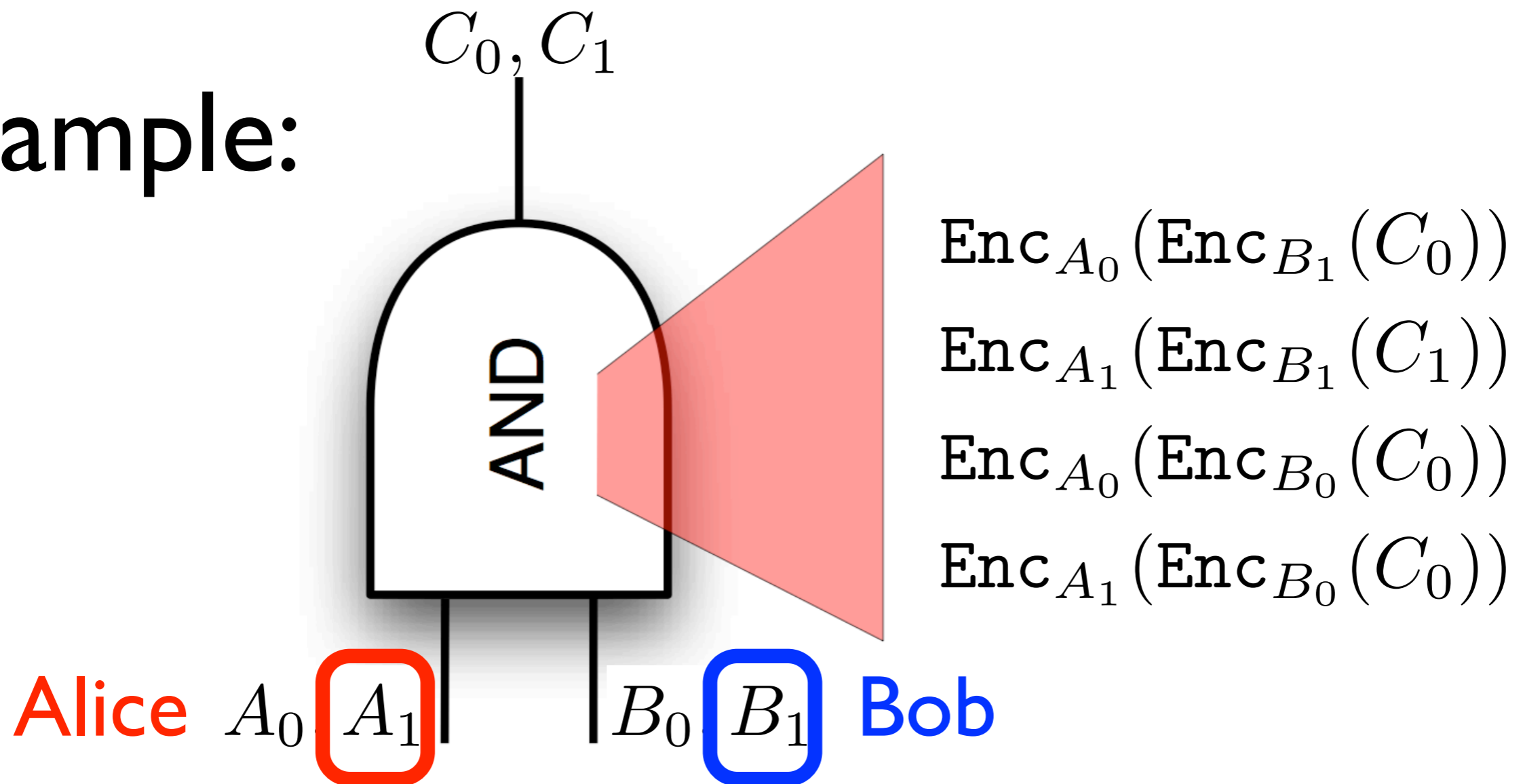
Example:



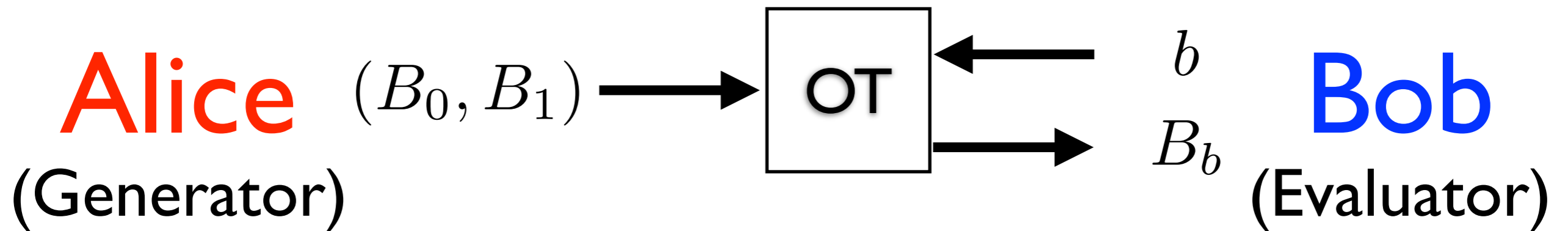
Yao's Garbled Circuit



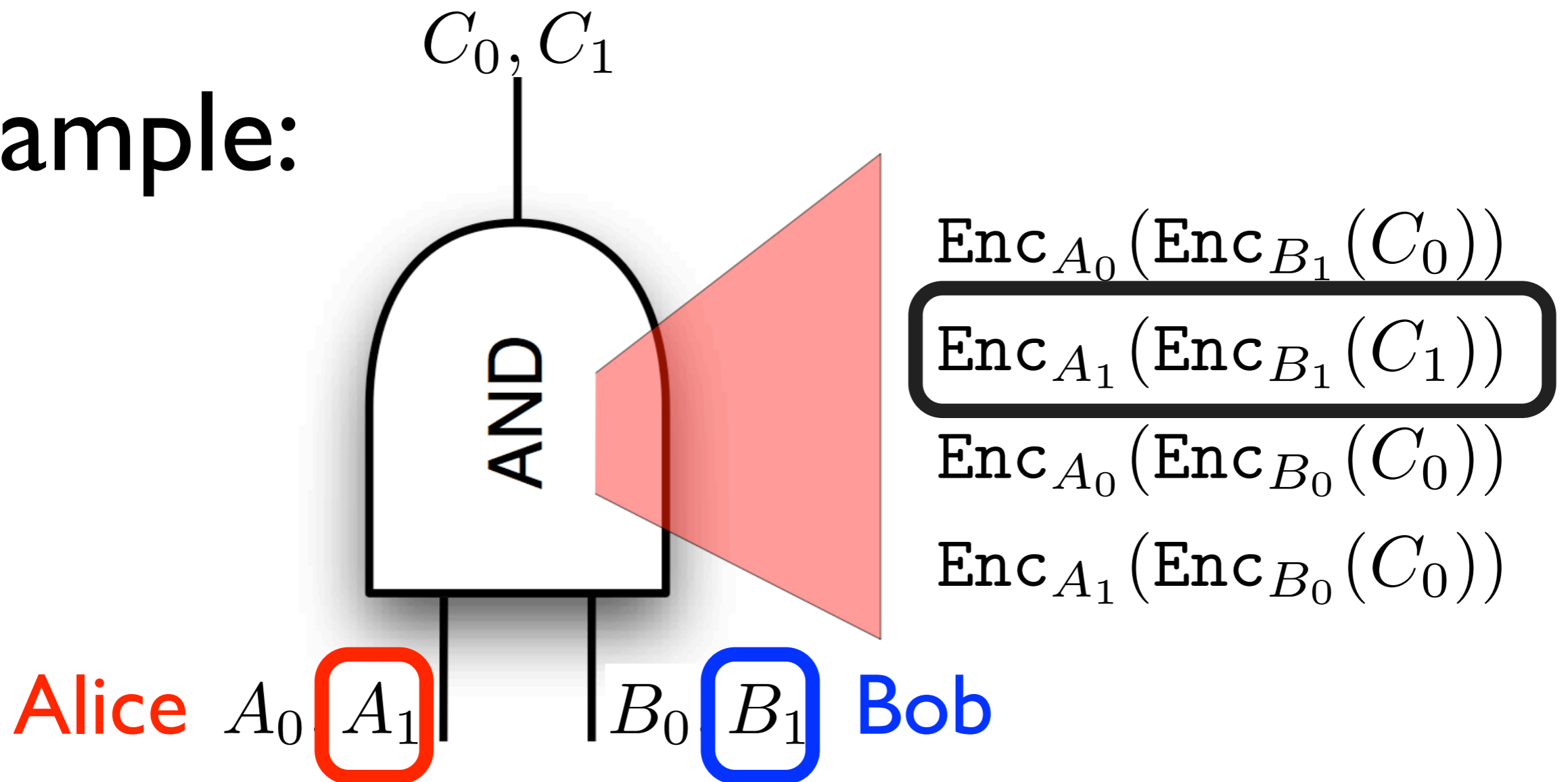
Example:



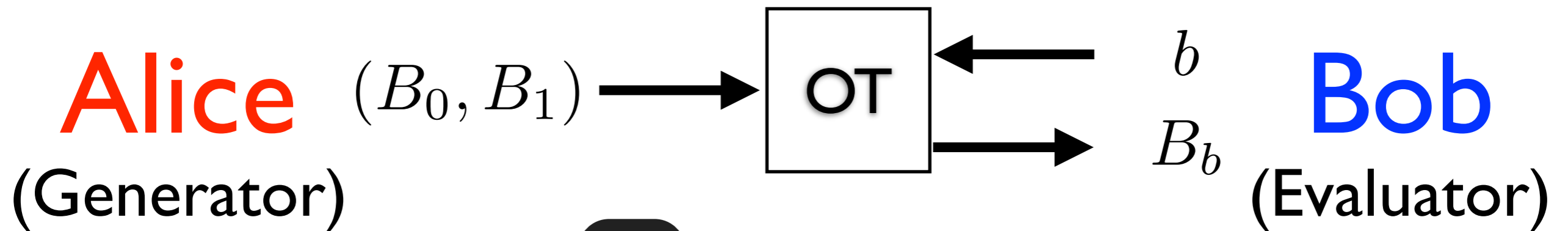
Yao's Garbled Circuit



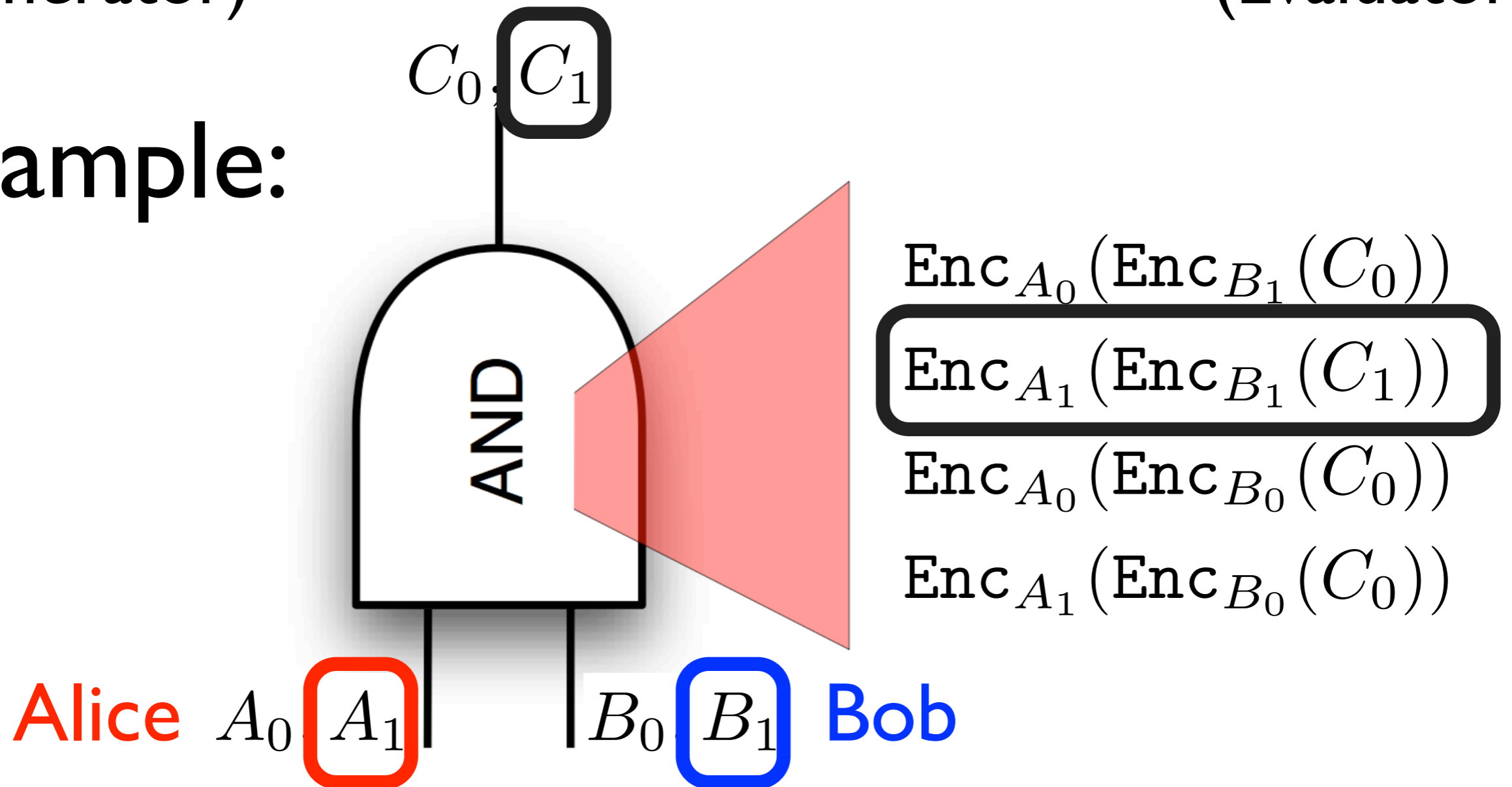
Example:



Yao's Garbled Circuit



Example:

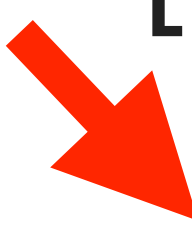


Challenges in Malicious Security

Large Circuits

Fast Protocols

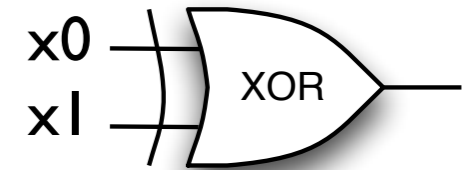
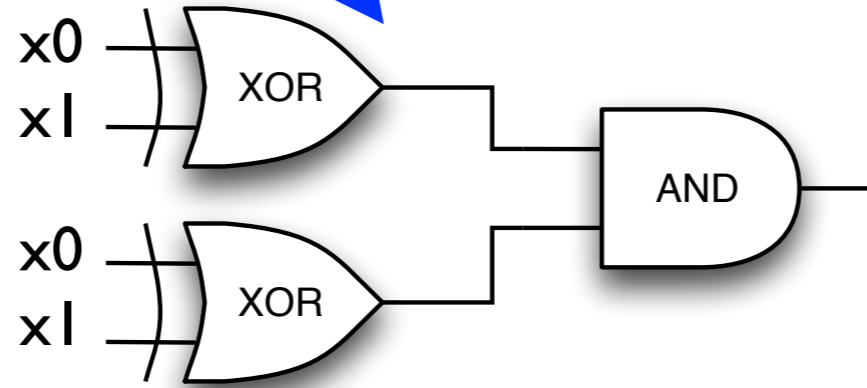
Progress on S2PC over **Big Circuits**

[MNPS04]	4k gates	} Fairplay compiler [MNPS04]
[LP07, PSSW09]	34k gates	
[SSI1]	34k gates	
[NNOBI1]	560m gates (34k X 16384)	
[HEKMI1]	1.2b gates	Circuit Library [HEKMI1]
 [This Work]	5.9b gates	Our Compiler

compilation

optimization

```
defvar x0 := input.0{1};  
defvar x1 := input.1{1};  
x2 := x0 ^ x1;  
x3 := x2 & x2;  
output.1 := x3;
```



Our Compiler

- High-level Programming Language
- Multi-pass
- Local/Global Optimizations
- XOR-favoring

Large Circuits

	size (gates)	Compile Time
AES-128	5.0×10^4	$\sim 10^{-1}$ (<1 sec)
Dot ₄ ⁶⁴	4.6×10^5	$\sim 10^0$ (6 secs)
RSA-32	1.8×10^6	$\sim 10^1$ (21 secs)
EDT-255	1.6×10^7	$\sim 10^2$ (3 mins)
RSA-256	9.3×10^8	$\sim 10^4$ (4 hrs)
EDT-4095	5.9×10^9	$\sim 10^5$ (3 days)

Compile AES: **This work (<1 sec)** vs **Fairplay (12 mins)**

Large Circuits

Hardware:
Amazon EC2
68.4 GB RAM
8 cores

	size (gates)	
AES-128	5.0×10^4	← Fairplay
Dot ₄ ⁶⁴	4.6×10^5	
RSA-32	1.8×10^6	
EDT-255	1.6×10^7	
RSA-256	9.3×10^8	
EDT-4095	5.9×10^9	← This work

100,000x Bigger

Progress on Fast Protocols


[MNPS04] 600 gates/sec, 2^{-80} security
semi-honest

[LP07, PSSW09] 40 gates/sec, 2^{-40} security
malicious

[SS11] 120 gates/sec, 2^{-40} security
malicious

[NNOBI11] 12k gates/sec, 2^{-80} security
malicious

[HEKMI11] 96k non-XOR gates/sec, 2^{-80} security
semi-honest

 [This Work] 432k gates/sec
(154k non-XOR), 2^{-80} security
malicious

Aug, 2012¹⁷

Techniques in Our Protocol

Security (Malicious Model)

Cut-and-Choose LP07

Input Consistency SSI I

Selective Failure LP07

Output Authentication Ki08

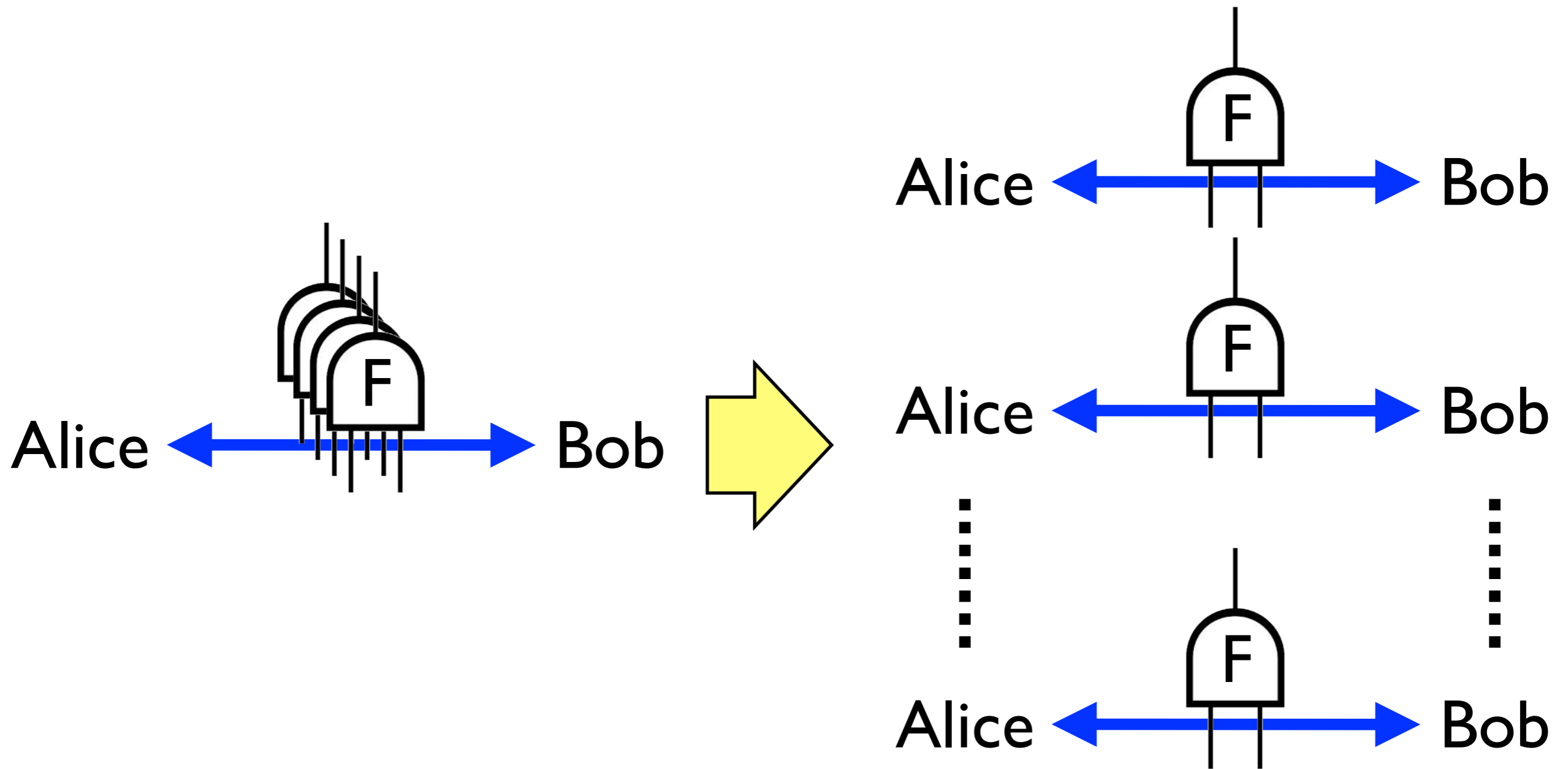
Performance

Free XOR KS08

Garbled Row Reduction PSSW09

Random Seed Checking GMS08

Parallelization



KSS Thesis

Baseline Yao
(semi-honest)

Time-Priority
(malicious)

Time: $I + C$

$I + C + \epsilon$

Comm: Y

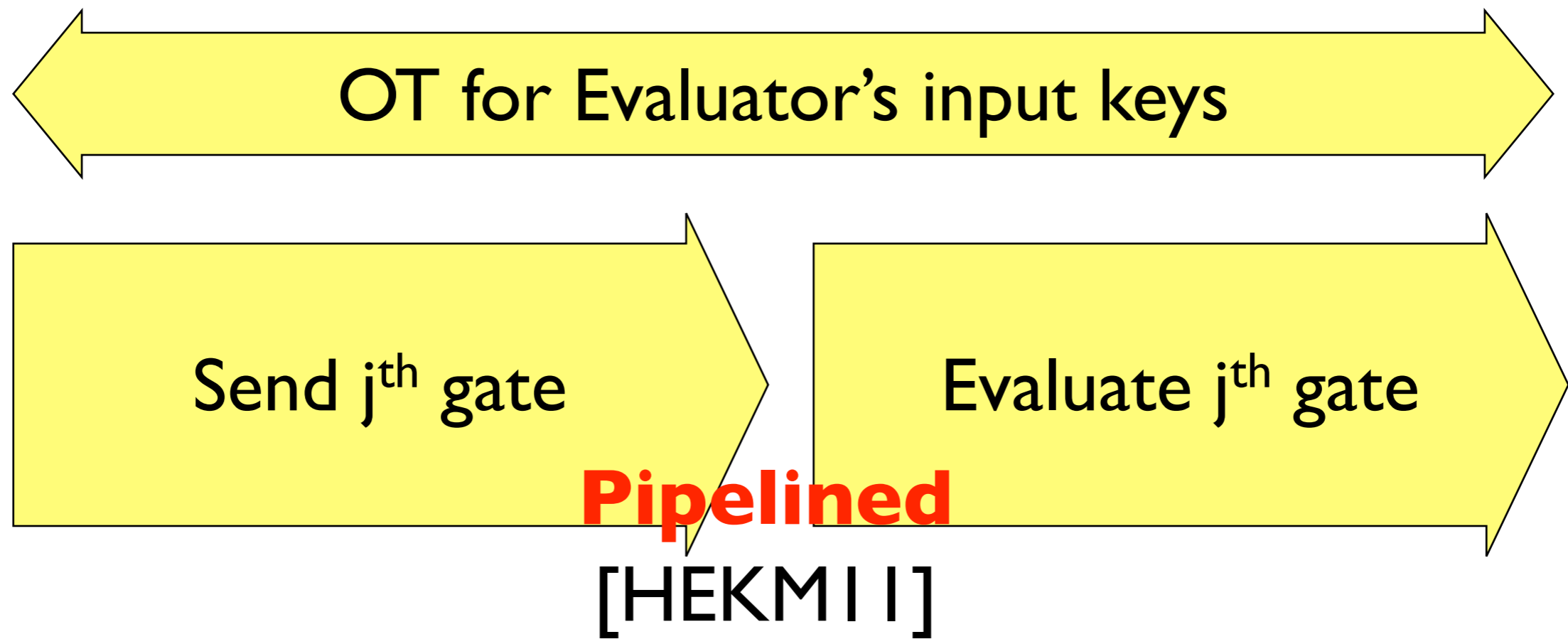
$256Y$
(for 2^{-80} security)

I : initial setup C : circuit garbling

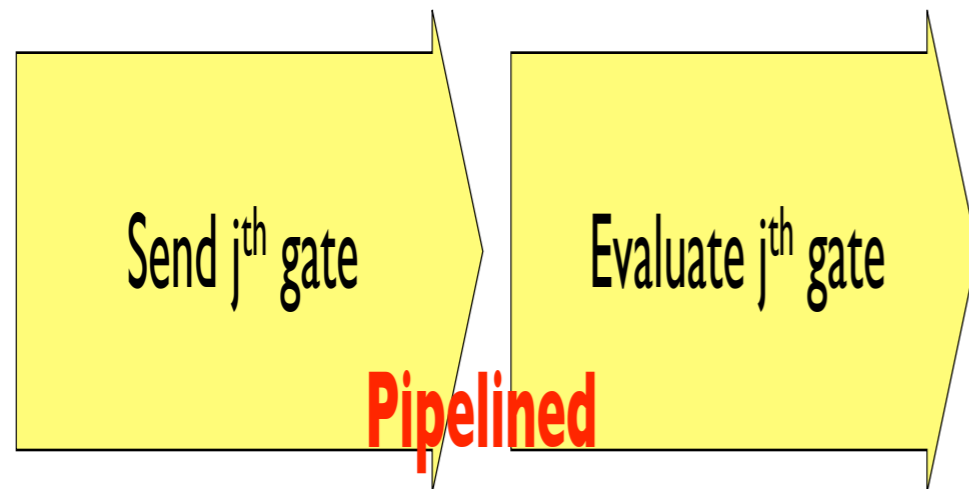
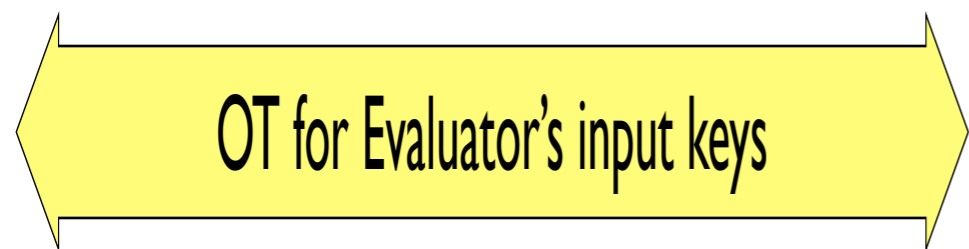
In a model with $O(k)$ cores and $O(k)$ bandwidth, the “**TIME OVERHEAD**” between semi-honest security and malicious security is $(1 + \epsilon)$

k : secure parameter

Baseline Yao



Baseline Yao

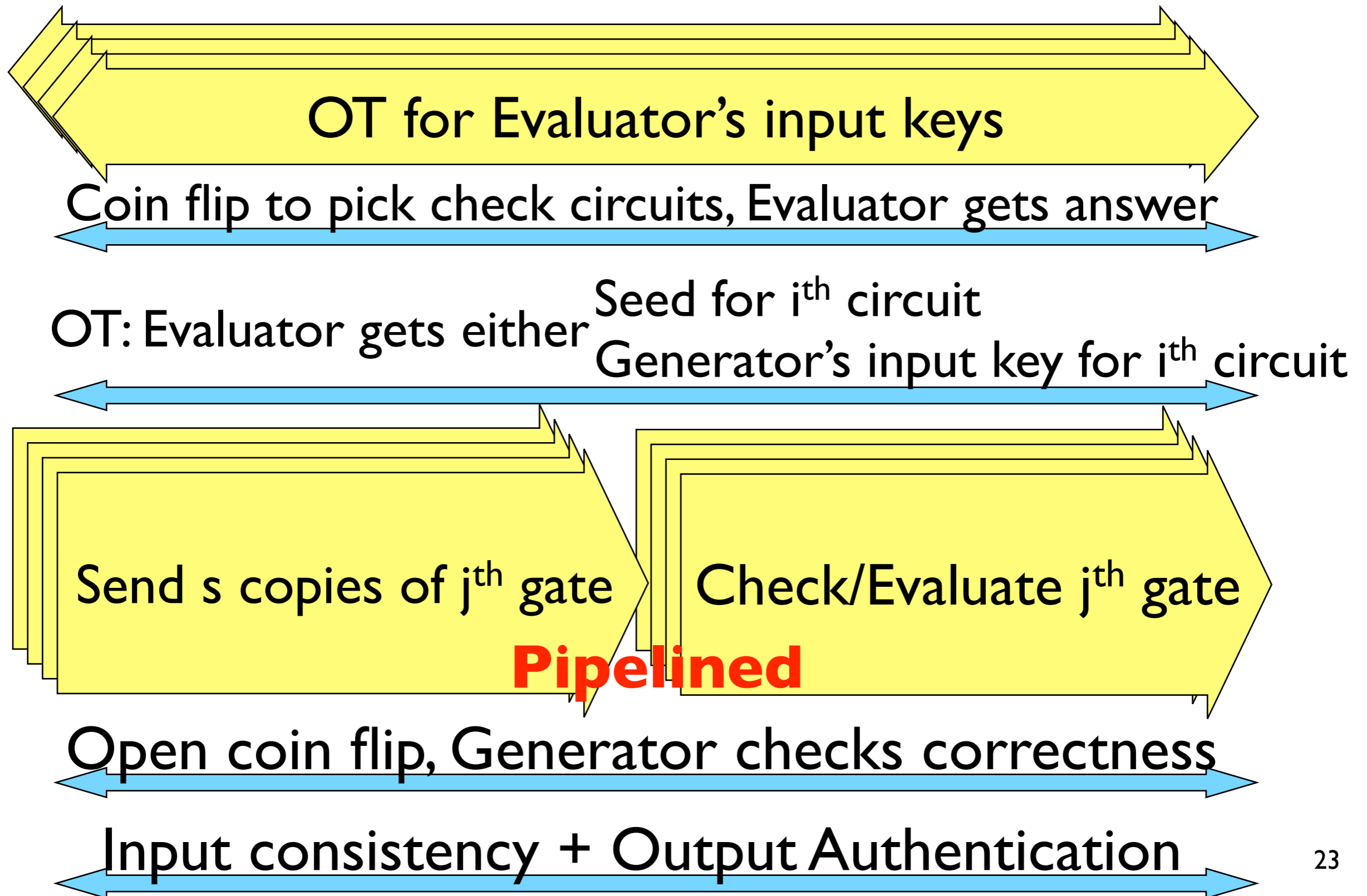


Stage	Time (sec)	Size (byte)
OT	1.32 ± 0.3%	6.5×10^4
Eval.	2180 ± 1%	1.0×10^{10}

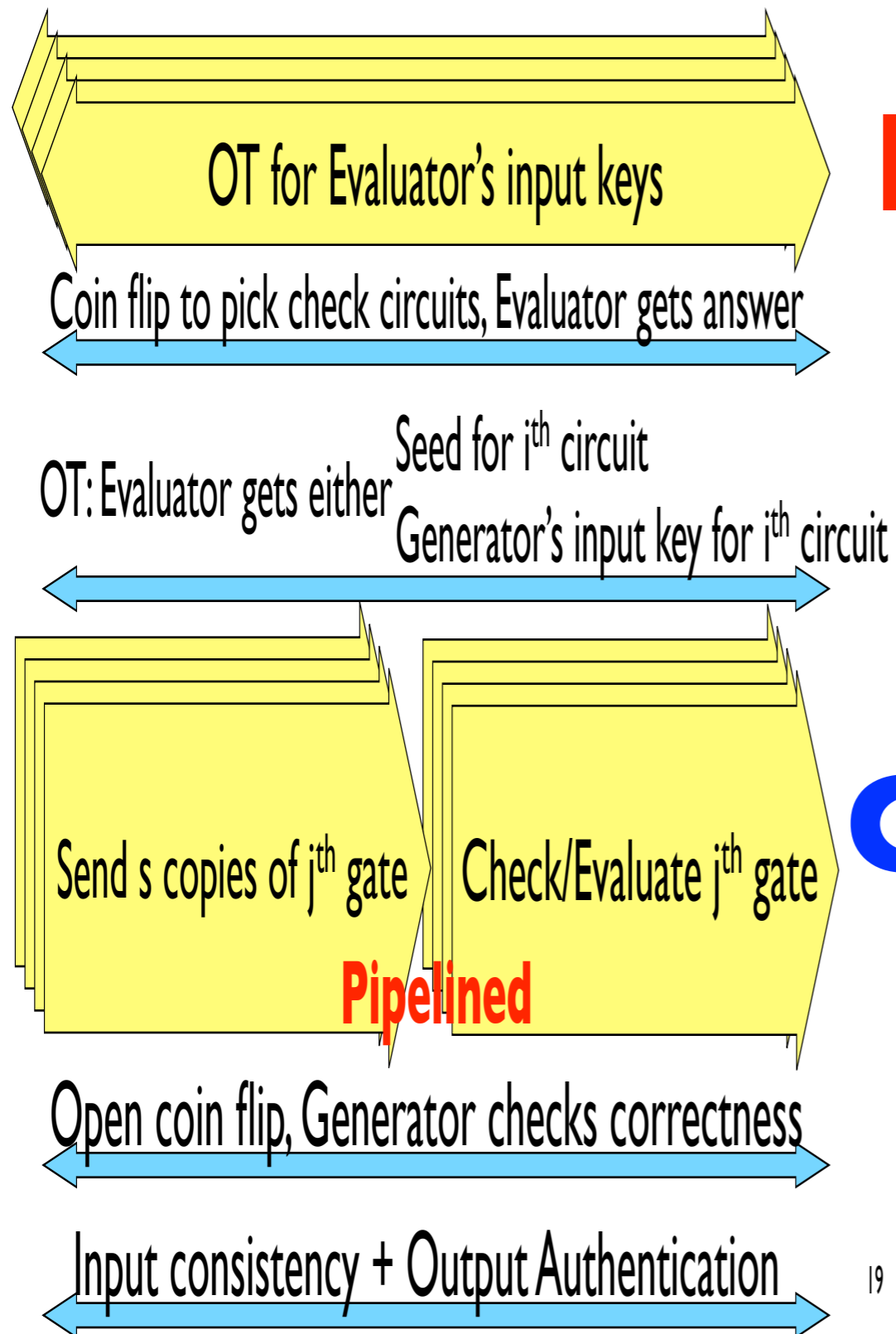
C Table : $(x, y) \mapsto (\perp, x^y \bmod C)$, where $x, y, C \in \{0, 1\}^{256}$. The circuit has 934m gates, and 332m are non-XOR. This result comes from 10 trials of the experiment.

428k gates/sec

Time-Priority



Time-Priority

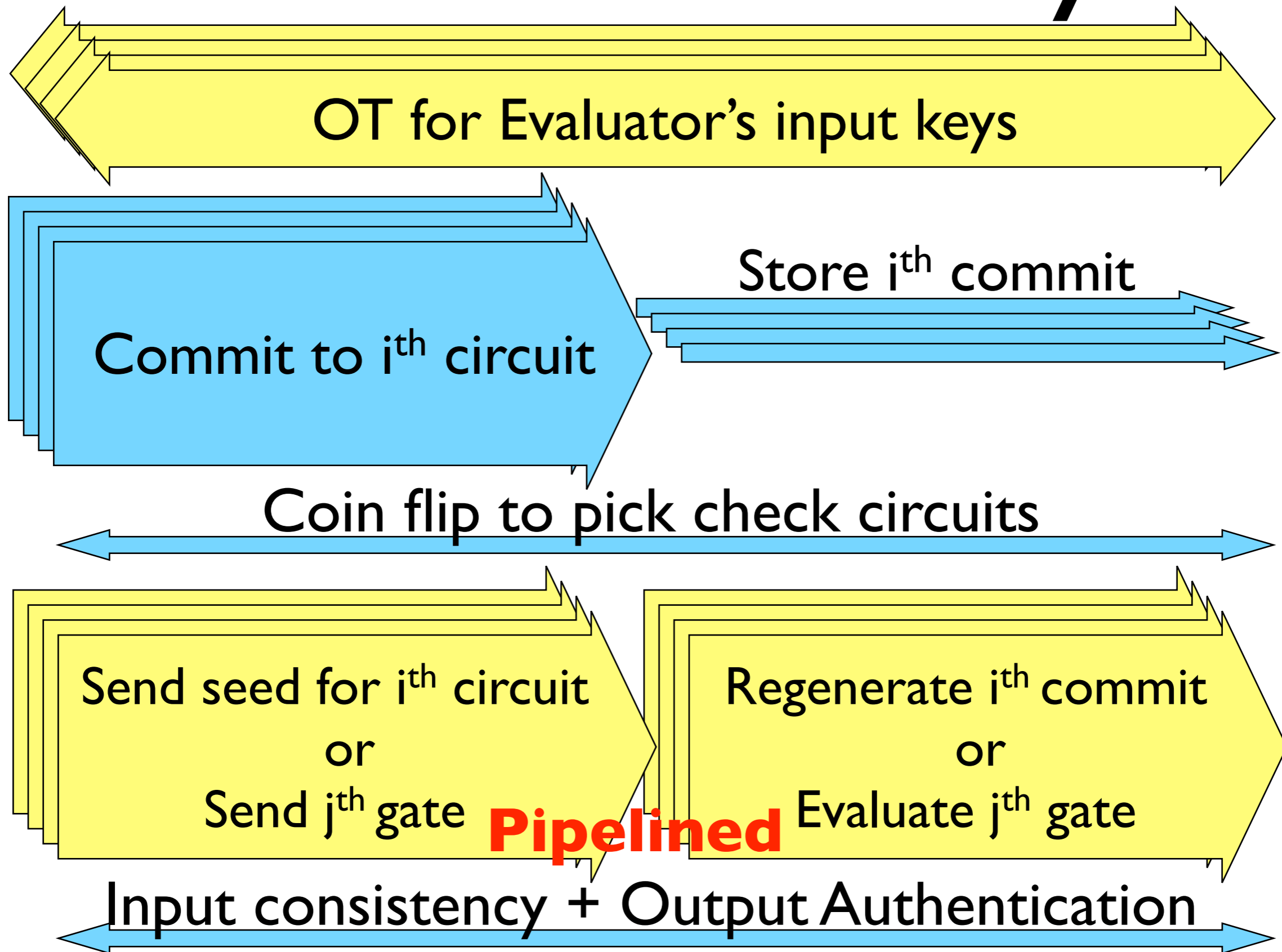


Stage	Time (sec)	Size (byte)
OT	1.4 ± 9%	1.1×10^7
Cut-&-Chk.	0.001 ± 0.7%	6.2×10^1
2nd OT	0.1 ± 0.8%	4.1×10^6
Eval.	2160 ± 0.4%	2.6×10^{12}
Input Chk.	0.003 ± 15%	5.3×10^5

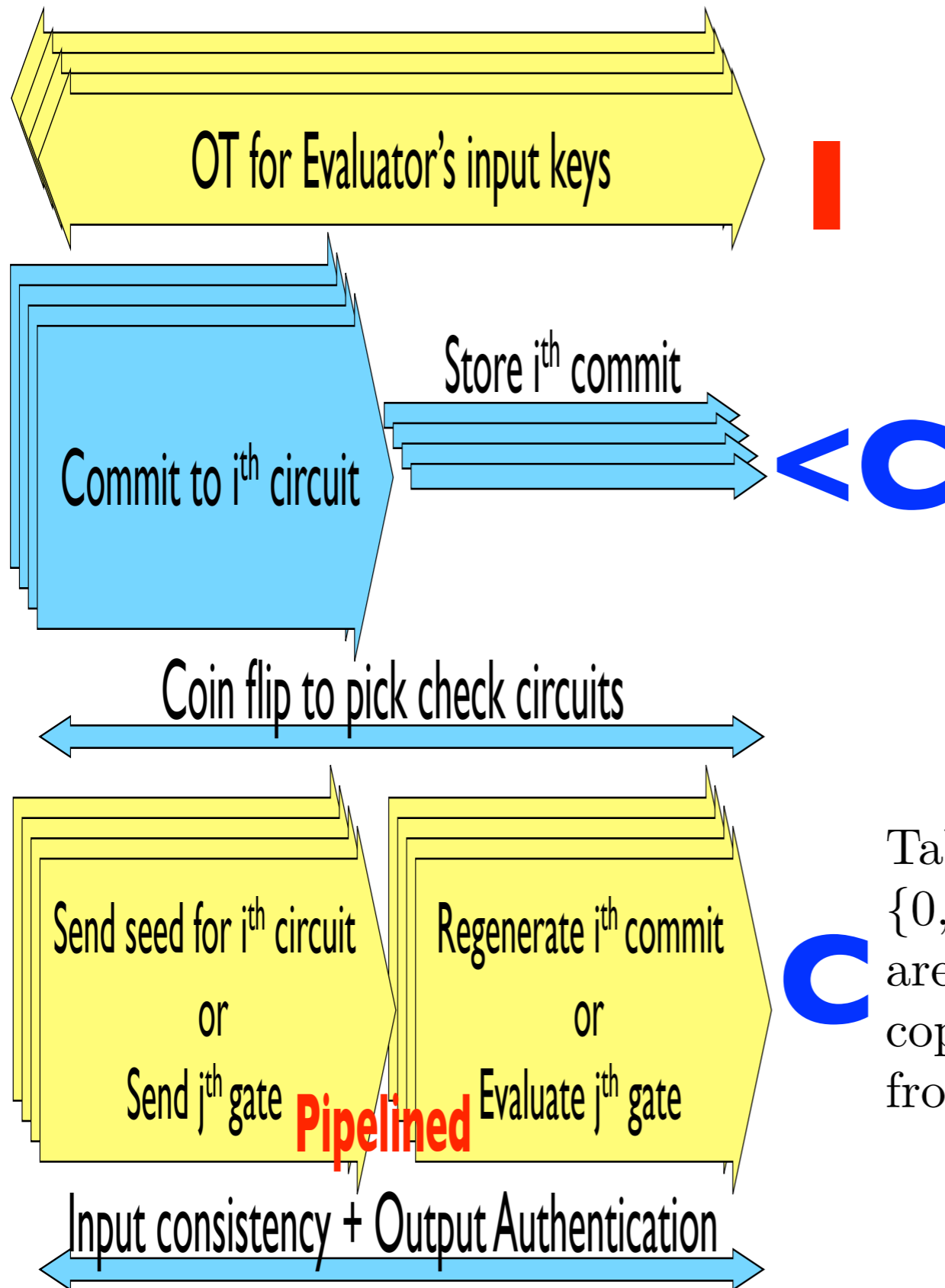
C Table : $(x, y) \mapsto (\perp, x^y \bmod C)$, where $x, y, C \in \{0, 1\}^{256}$. The circuit has 934m gates, and 332m are non-XOR. Each party has 256 nodes. 256 copies of the circuit are used. This result comes from 10 trials of the experiment.

~ 1x ~ 256x

Comm-Priority



Comm-Priority



Stage	Time (sec)	Size (byte)
OT	1.4 ± 5%	1.1×10^7
Commit	1231 ± 0.2%	2.6×10^3
Cut-&-Chk.	0.004 ± 22%	6.2×10^1
Eval.	2270 ± 1%	1.0×10^{12}
Input Chk.	0.07 ± 0.3%	5.3×10^5

Table : $(x, y) \mapsto (\perp, x^y \text{ mod } C)$, where $x, y, C \in \{0, 1\}^{256}$. The circuit has 934m gates, and 332m are non-XOR. Each party has 256 nodes. 256 copies of the circuit are used. This result comes from 10 trials of the experiment.

~1.6x ~102x

KSS Thesis

Baseline Yao (semi-honest)

Stage	Time (sec)	Size (byte)
OT	$1.32 \pm 0.3\%$	6.5×10^4
Eval.	$2180 \pm 1\%$	1.0×10^{10}

Time-Priority (malicious)

Stage	Time (sec)	Size (byte)
OT	$1.4 \pm 9\%$	1.1×10^7
Cut-&-Chk.	$0.001 \pm 0.7\%$	6.2×10^1
2nd OT	$0.1 \pm 0.8\%$	4.1×10^6
Eval.	$2160 \pm 0.4\%$	2.6×10^{12}
Input Chk.	$0.003 \pm 15\%$	5.3×10^5

Comm-Priority (malicious)

Stage	Time (sec)	Size (byte)
OT	$1.4 \pm 5\%$	1.1×10^7
Commit	$1231 \pm 0.2\%$	2.6×10^3
Cut-&-Chk.	$0.004 \pm 22\%$	6.2×10^1
Eval.	$2270 \pm 1\%$	1.0×10^{12}
Input Chk.	$0.07 \pm 0.3\%$	5.3×10^5

Cores: 1

256

256

Time: $I + C$

$I + C + \epsilon$

$I + < 2C + \epsilon$

Comm: Y

$256Y$

$102Y$

In a model with $O(k)$ cores and $O(k)$ bandwidth, the “**TIME OVERHEAD**” between semi-honest security and malicious security is $(1 + \epsilon)$

4095x4095 Edit Distance

	Gen (sec)	Eval (sec)	Comm (Byte)
OT	19.73±0.5% 1.1± 6%	5.26±0.4% 15.6±0.6%	1.7×10^8
Cut-& Choose	1.1±0.8% –	– 1.5± 2%	6.5×10^7
Gen./Evl.	24,400± 1% 4,900± 1%	14,600± 3% 14,700± 2%	1.8×10^{13}
Inp. Chk	0.6± 20% 0.4± 40%	– 0.60± 20%	8.5×10^6
Total	24,400± 1% 4,900± 1%	14,600± 3% 14,700± 2%	1.8×10^{13}

size: **5.9b** (2.4b non-xor)

rate: **201k** per sec (82k non-xor)

256 cores. 6 trials. time-priority approach.

RSA256 (latest)

Comm-Priority

Stage	Time (sec)	Size (byte)
OT	1.4	1.1×10^7
Commit	1231	2.6×10^3
Cut-&-Chk.	0.004	6.2×10^1
Eval.	2270	1.0×10^{12}
Input Chk.	0.07	8.0×10^5
Total	3510	1.0×10^{12}

size: 934m/332m (non-XOR)
rate: **266k/95k** (non-XOR) / sec.
256 cores. 10 trials.

Time-Priority

Stage	Time (sec)	Size (byte)
OT	1.41	1.1×10^7
Cut-&-Chk.	0.001	6.2×10^1
2nd OT	0.1	4.1×10^6
Eval.	2160	2.6×10^{12}
Input Chk.	0.003	5.3×10^5
Total	2161	2.6×10^{12}

size: 934m/332m (non-XOR)
rate: **432k/154k** (non-XOR) / sec.
256 cores. 10 trials.

Future Work

- **Just-in-time compiler**
- **GPU+FPGA**

Questions?