Fluid MPC: Secure Multiparty Computation with Dynamic Participants

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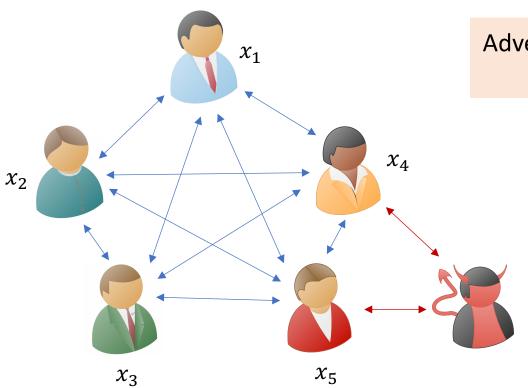
Abhishek Jain

Gabriel Kaptchuk





Secure Multiparty Computation



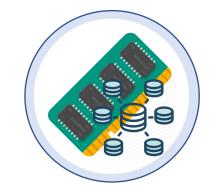
Adversary learns nothing beyond the output of the function, i.e., $y = f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5)$

MPC and Emerging Applications

- MPC protocols are becoming increasingly efficient.
- Can be used to compute large complex functionalities such as:



Training machine learning algorithms on massive, distributed datasets.



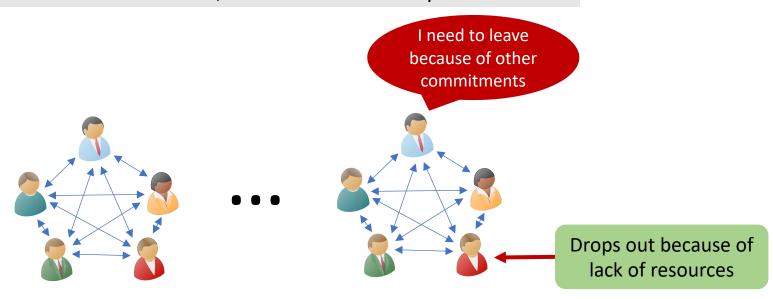
Simulating large RAM programs on distributed datasets

Issue: Evaluating these functionalities could take up to several hours or even days.

Problem with Static MPC (Fixed Participants)

Entire Protocol Duration

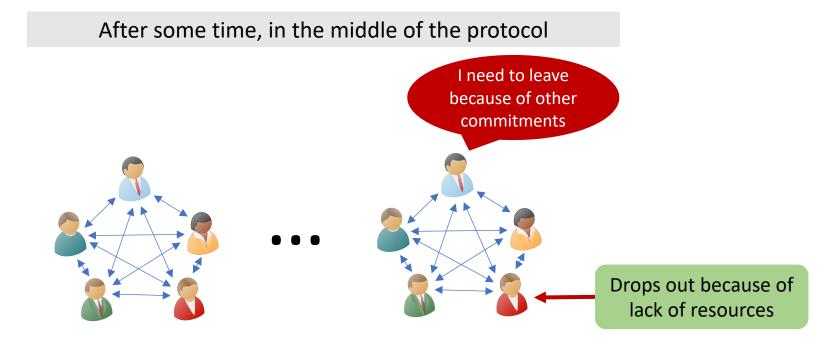
After some time, in the middle of the protocol



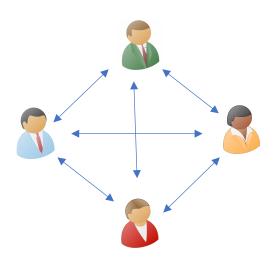
Requiring all participants to stay online throughout the computation is an unrealistic expectation.

Main Question

Entire Protocol Duration



Can we design MPC protocols with Dynamic Participants?



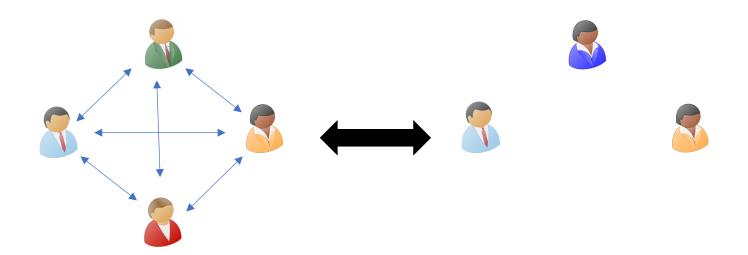
A group of parties start the computation



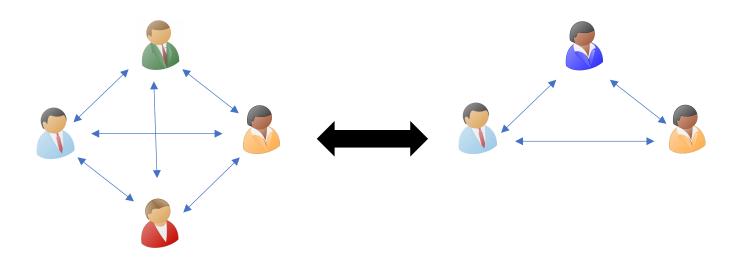
After some time two parties have to leave



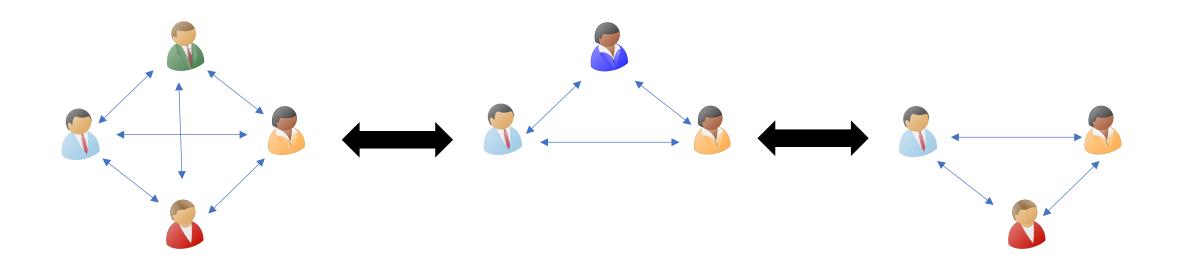
And a new party wants to join the computation

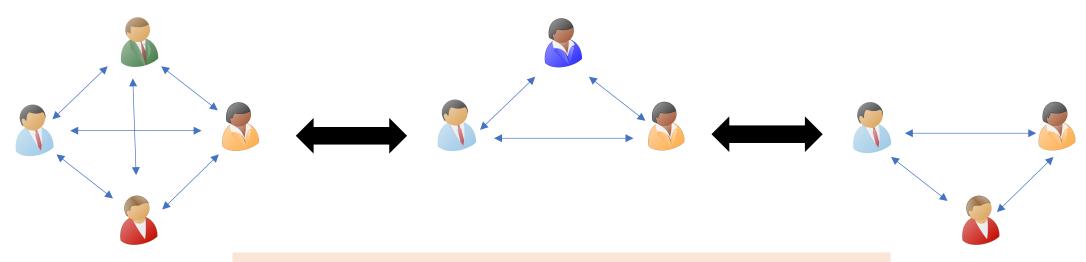


The previous group of parties securely distributes information about the computation so far, to the new group

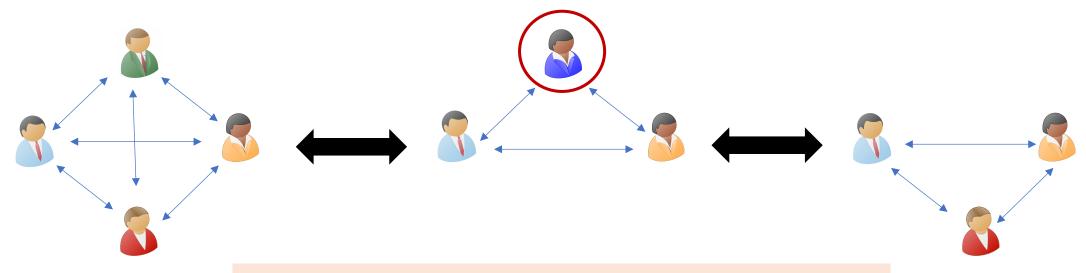


Given this information, the new group continues with the rest of the computation



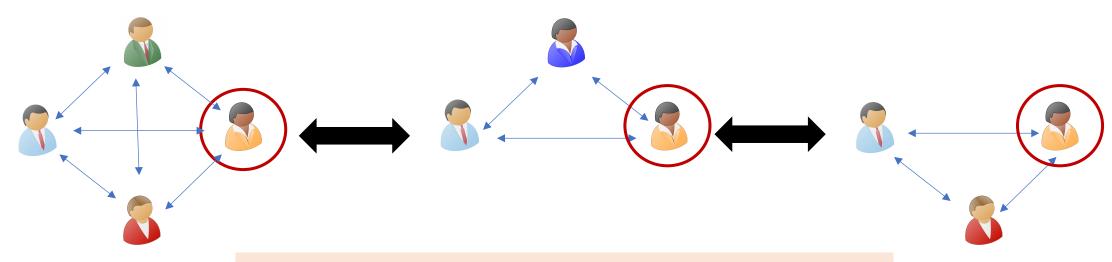


This reduces the burden of computation on individual parties



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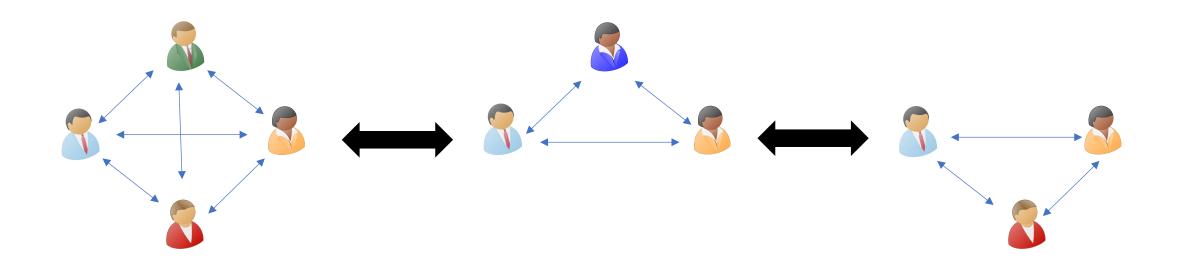
Parties with low computational resources can also participate for a small time



This reduces the burden of computation on individual parties

Parties with low computational resources can also participate for a small time

While parties with more time and computational resources can help with the computation for a longer time



This will result in a weighted, privacy preserving distributed computing system.

Can be used as an MPC-as-a-service framework

Player Replaceability

- Byzantine Agreement [Mic17, CM19]: After every round, the current set of players can be replaced by new ones.
- Blockchains [GHMVZ17]: This idea is used in the design of Algorand.
 - Helps mitigate targeted attacks on chosen participants after their identity is revealed.

Related Work

- Proactive MPC [OY91]
 - Static participants
 - Mobile adversaries

- Secret Sharing with dynamic participants [GKMPS20, BGGHKLRR20]
 - Computational setting
 - Guaranteed output delivery

Our Contributions

Fluid MPC: A formal model for MPC with dynamic participants

Semi-honest and maliciously secure Fluid MPC protocols

Fluid MPC Model

Modeling Dynamic Computation

- Client-server model
- Clients delegate computation to volunteer servers

Input Stage

Clients pre-process their inputs and hand them to the servers

Execution Stage

Dynamic servers participate to compute the function

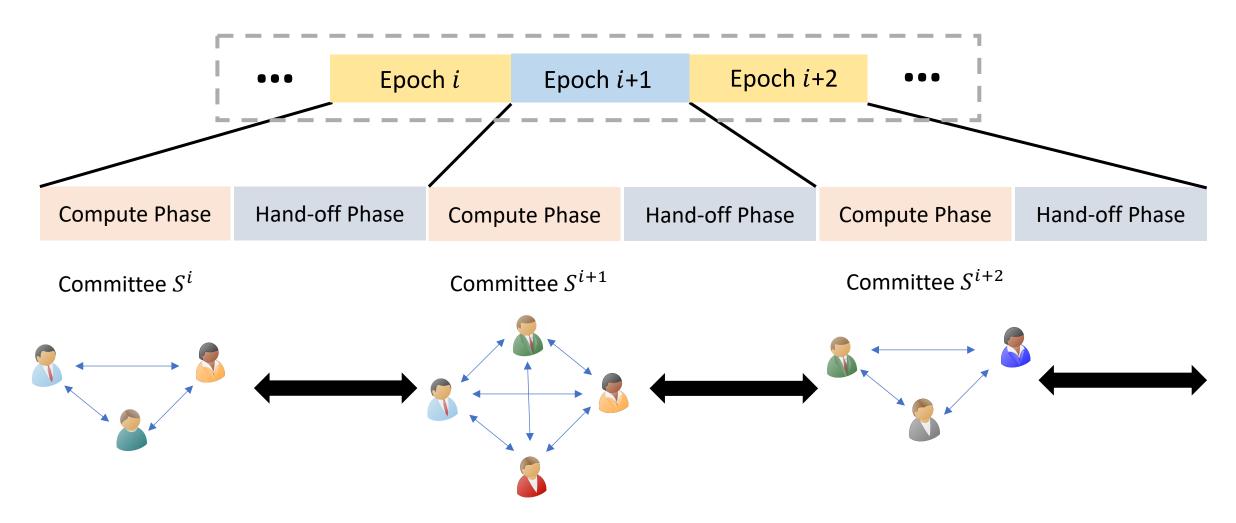
Output Stage

Clients reconstruct the output of the function

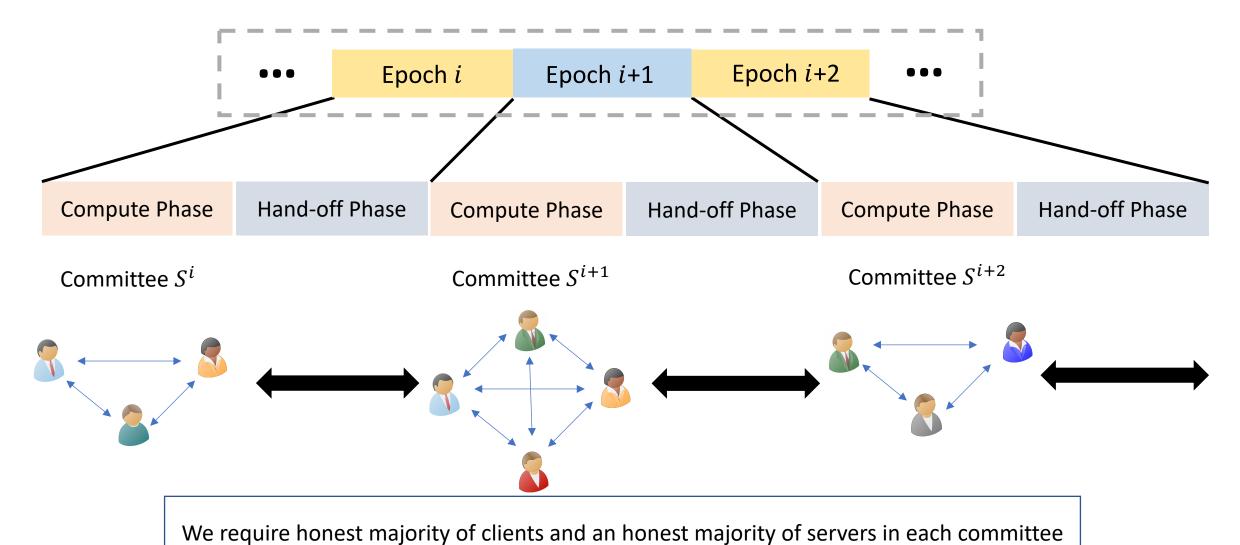
Modeling Execution Stage



Modeling Execution Stage

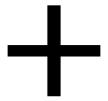


Modeling Execution Stage



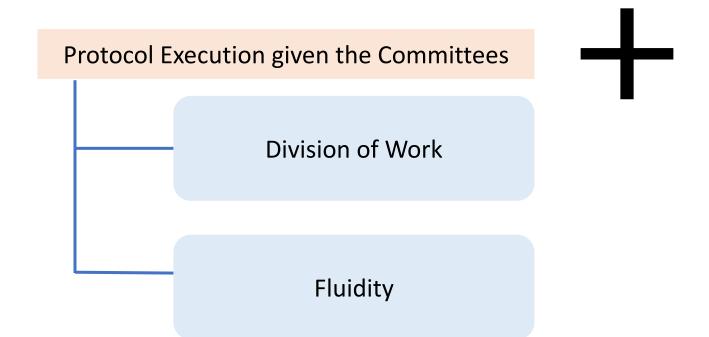
Fluid MPC Protocol

Protocol Execution given the Committees



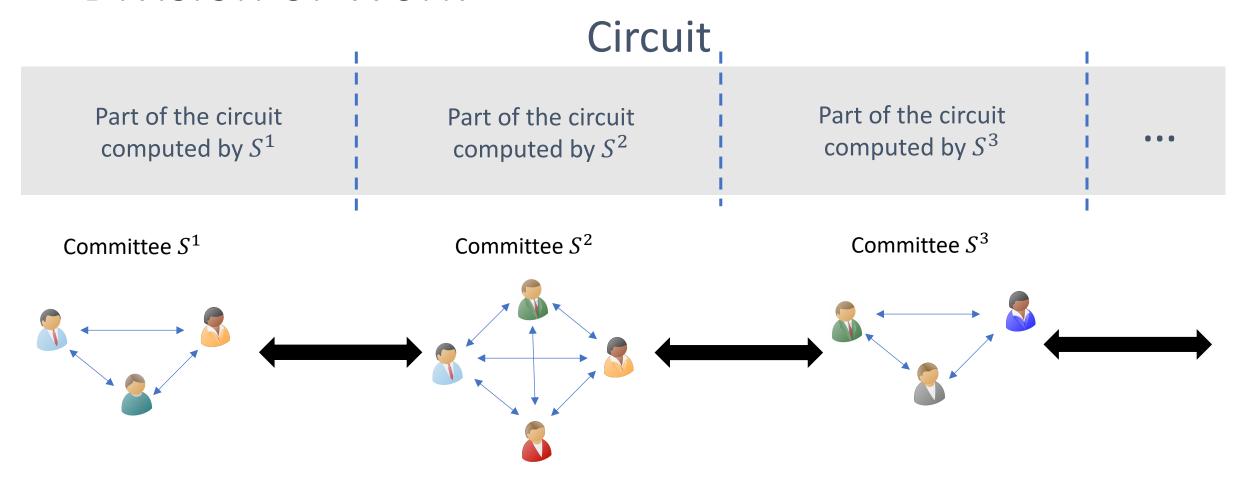
Committee Selection/Corruption

Fluid MPC Protocol



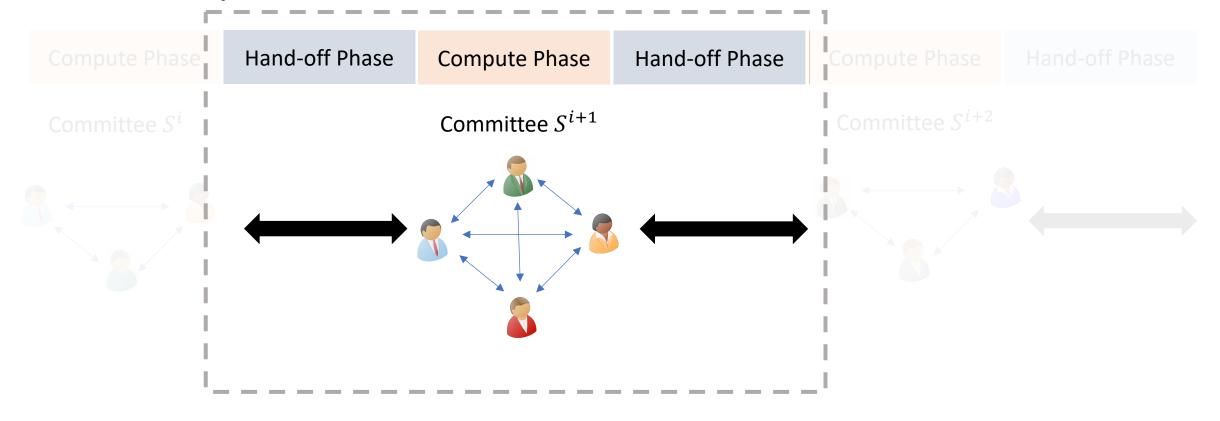
Committee Selection/Corruption

Division of Work



Per-committee work independent of the depth of the circuit

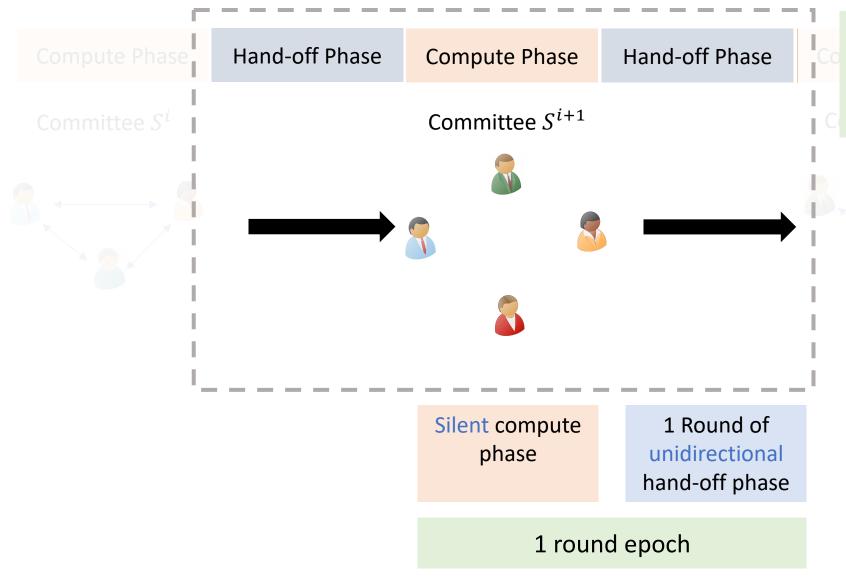
Fluidity



Fluidity is the minimum commitment a server needs to make for participating in the protocol.

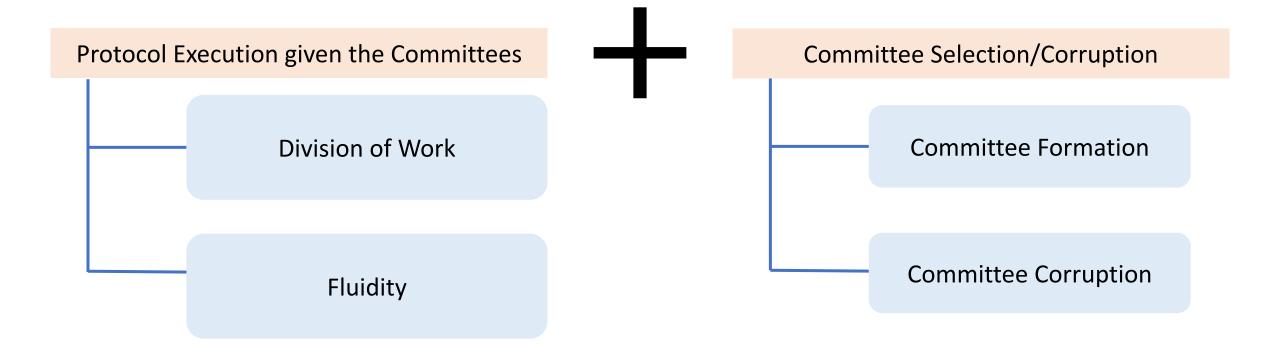
Measured by the number of rounds in an epoch

Maximal Fluidity

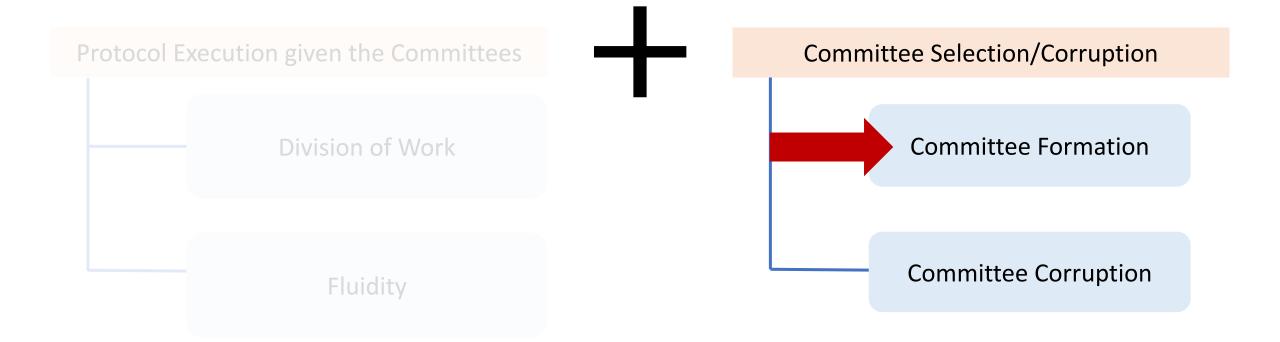


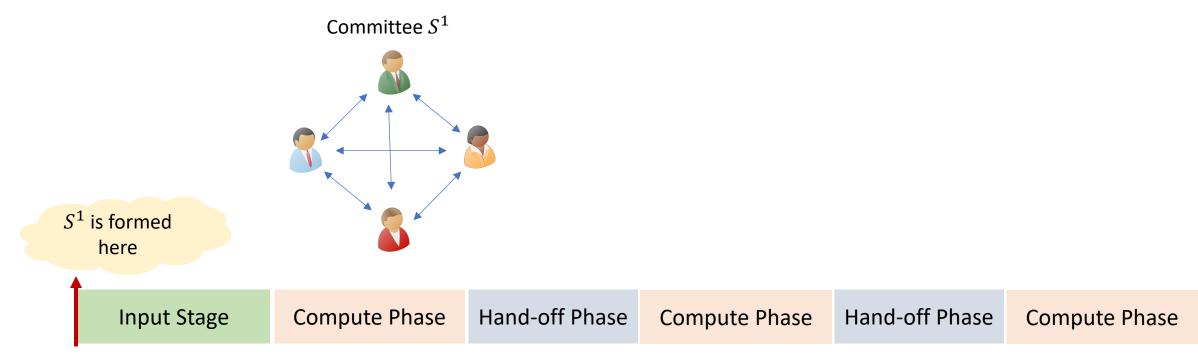
Essentially, each party is only required to communicate in one round

Fluid MPC Protocol

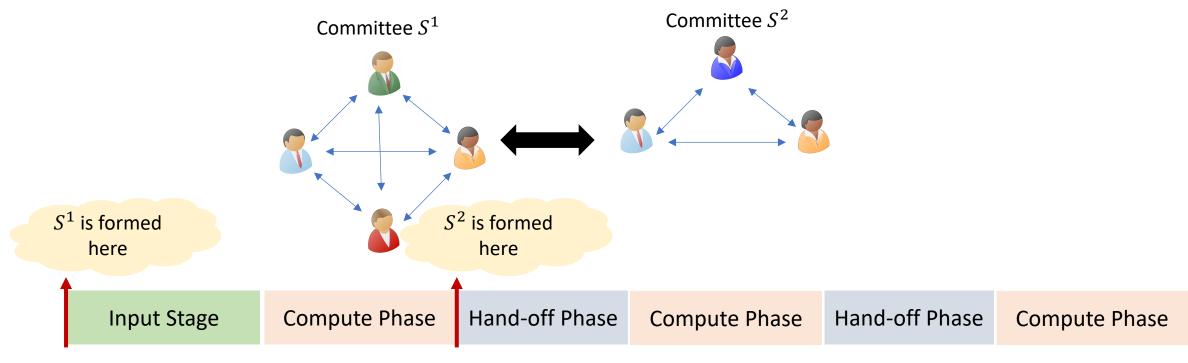


Fluid MPC Protocol

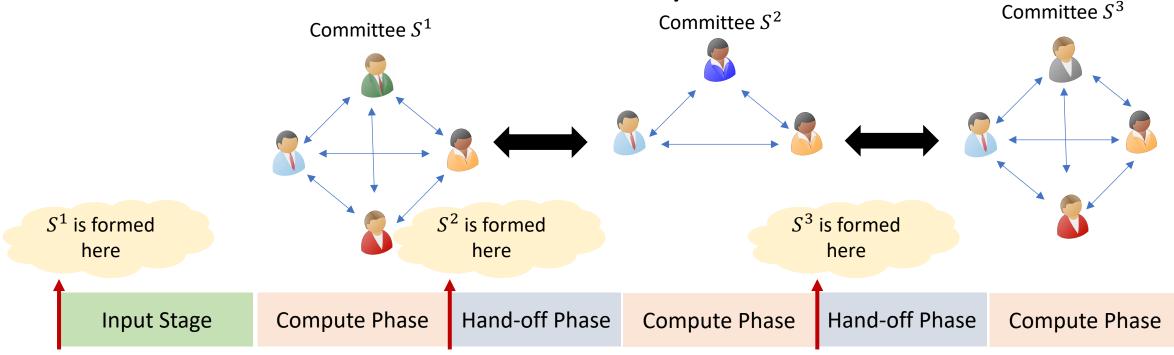




On-the-fly Committee Formation: Committee for each epoch is known at the start of the hand-off phase of the previous epoch.

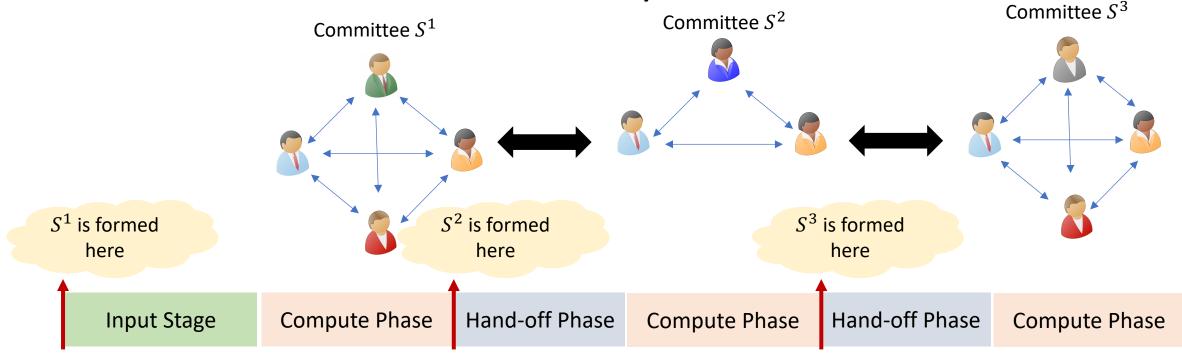


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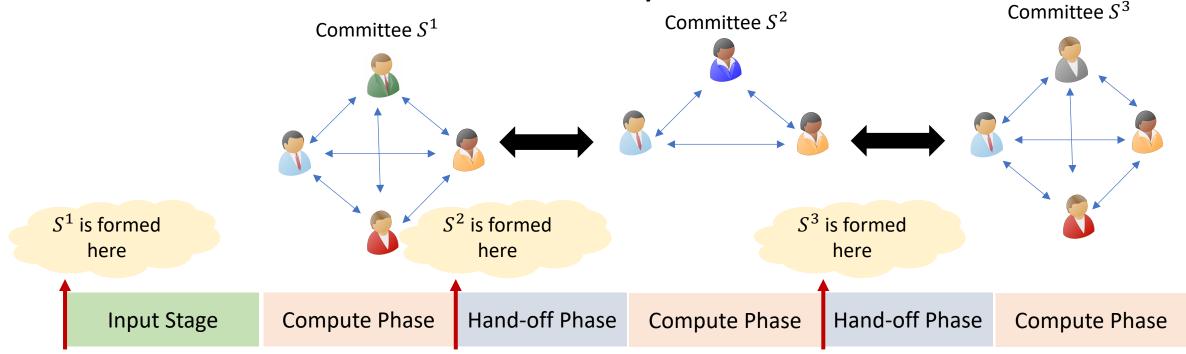
Committees: How are they formed?



On-the-fly Committee Formation:

Volunteer: Anyone who volunteers can join the computation (Corruption threshold is difficult to enforce)

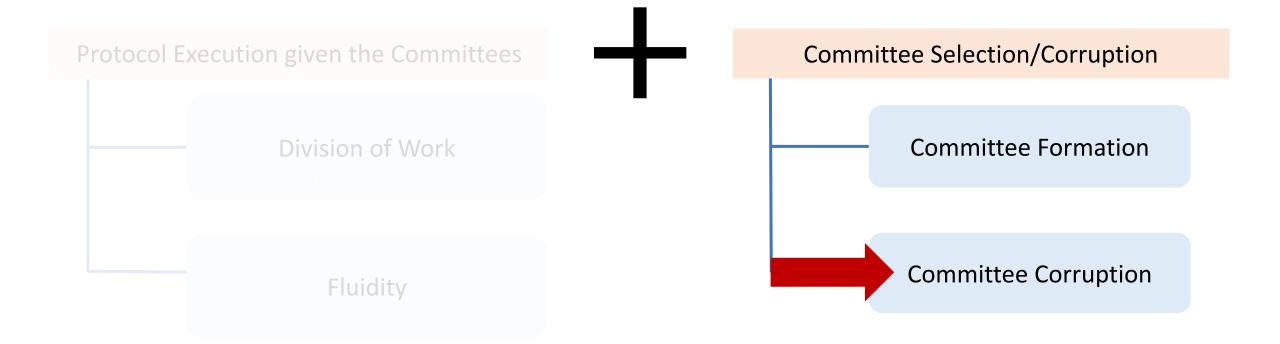
Committees: How are they formed?



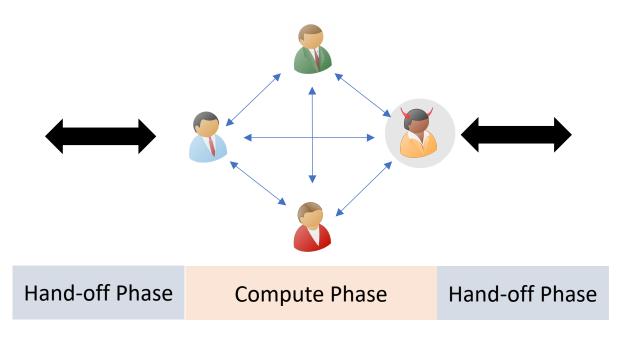
On-the-fly Committee Formation:

Volunteer: Anyone who volunteers can join the computation (Corruption threshold is difficult to enforce) Elected: Anyone can nominate themself and an election process decides which nominees will participate (e.g., [BGGHKLRR20, GHMNY20] uses proof-of-stake blockchains)

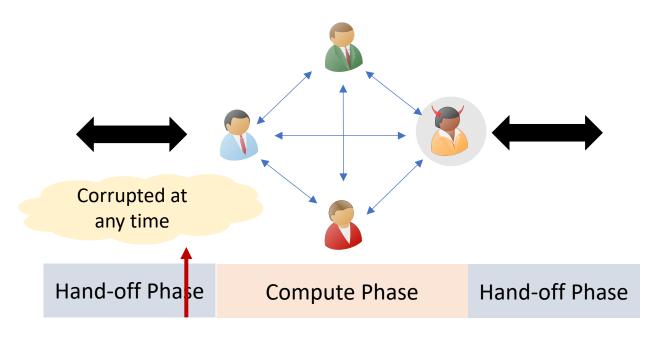
Fluid MPC Protocol



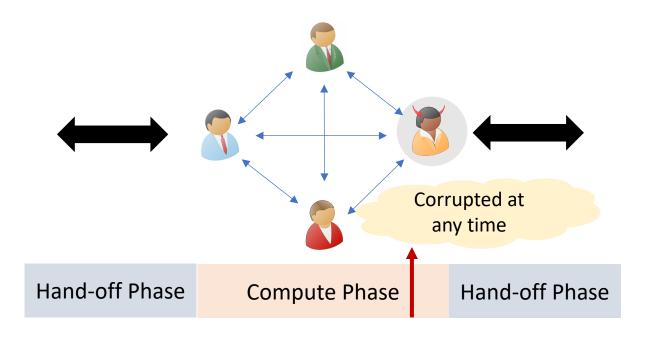
When can a server be corrupted?



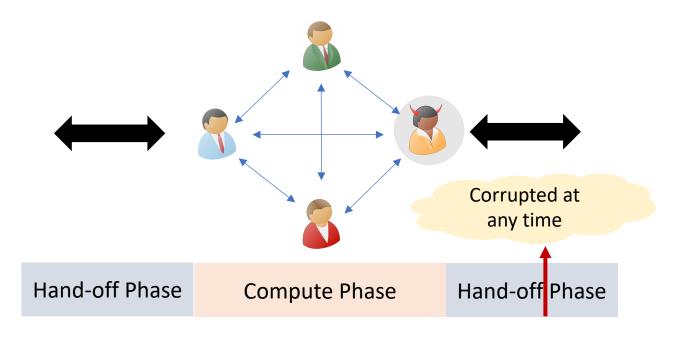
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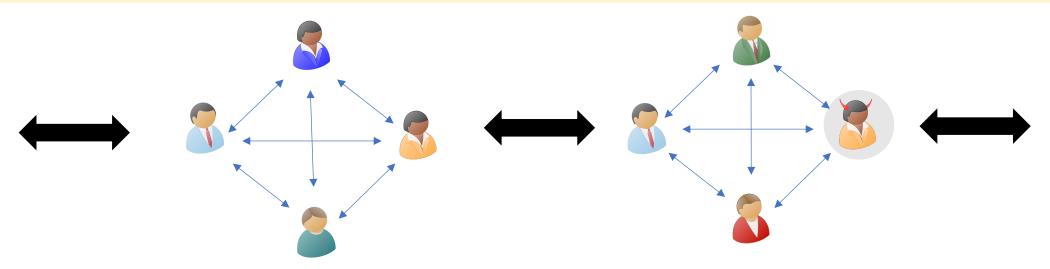


When can a server be corrupted?



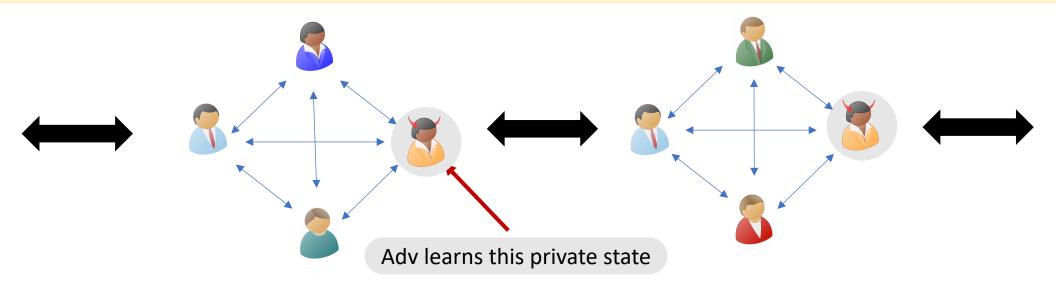
Effect of Committee Corruption on Prior Epochs

What effect does corrupting a server have on the prior epochs where it participated?



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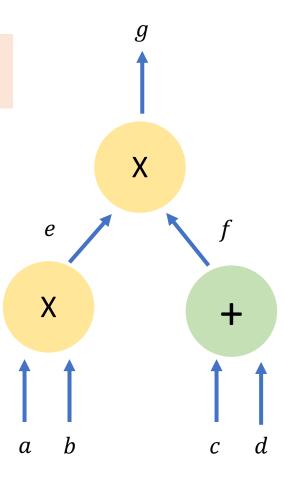
If there is overlap across committees, a server can only be corrupted if it does not violate the corruption threshold of prior epochs.

Fluid MPC Protocol (Semi-Honest)

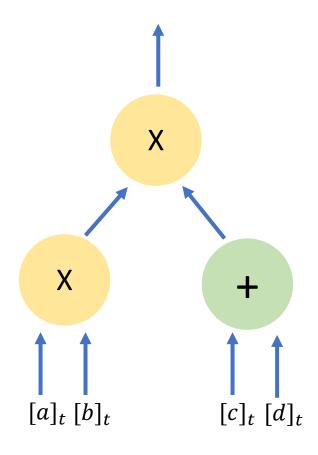
Semi-Honest BGW [GRR98] can be adapted to obtain a maximally Fluid semi-honest MPC

Semi-honest BGW [GRR98]

Gate-by-Gate evaluation on secret shared inputs

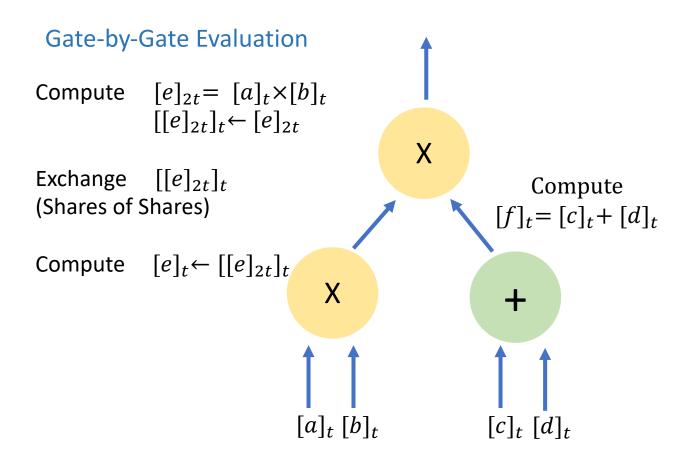


Semi-honest BGW [GRR98]



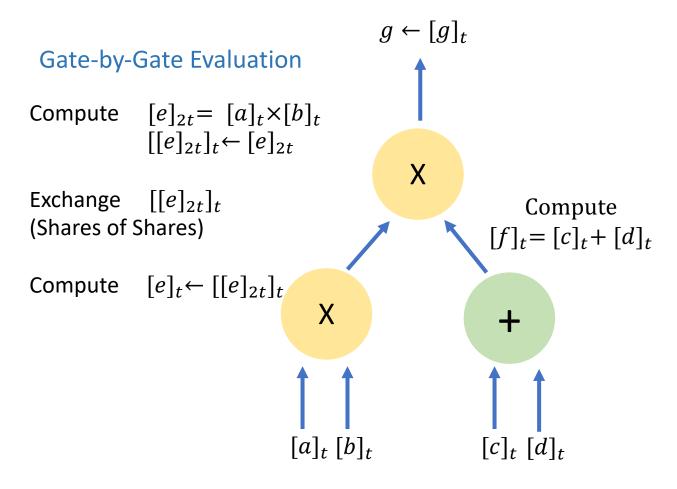
Input sharing: *t*-out-of-*n* shares of inputs

Semi-honest BGW [GRR98]

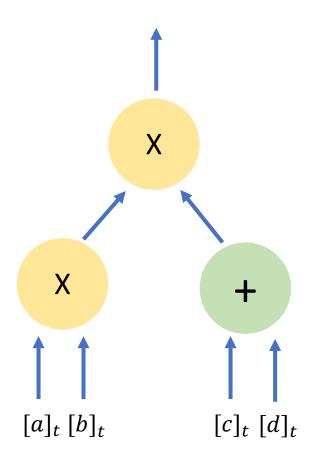


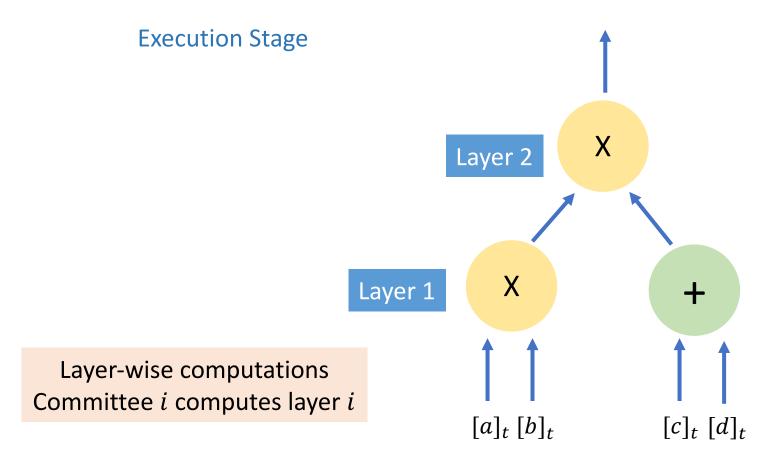
Input sharing: *t*-out-of-*n* shares of inputs

Semi-honest BGW [GRR98] Output Reconstruction



Input sharing: *t*-out-of-*n* shares of inputs





Execution Stage

Computation Phase : $[e]_t \leftarrow [[e]_{2t}]_t$

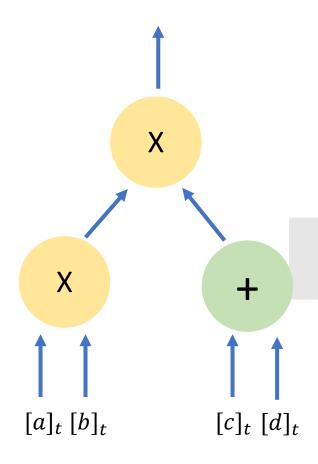
of Epoch 2

Handoff Phase $[[e]_{2t}]_t$

Computation Phase : $[e]_{2t} = [a]_t \times [b]_t$

of Epoch 1

 $[[e]_{2t}]_t \leftarrow [e]_{2t}$



Computation Phase : $[f]_t \leftarrow [[f]_t]_t$

of Epoch 2

Handoff Phase $[[f]_t]_t$

Computation Phase : $[f]_t = [c]_t + [d]_t$

of Epoch 1

 $[[f]_t]_t \leftarrow [f]_t$

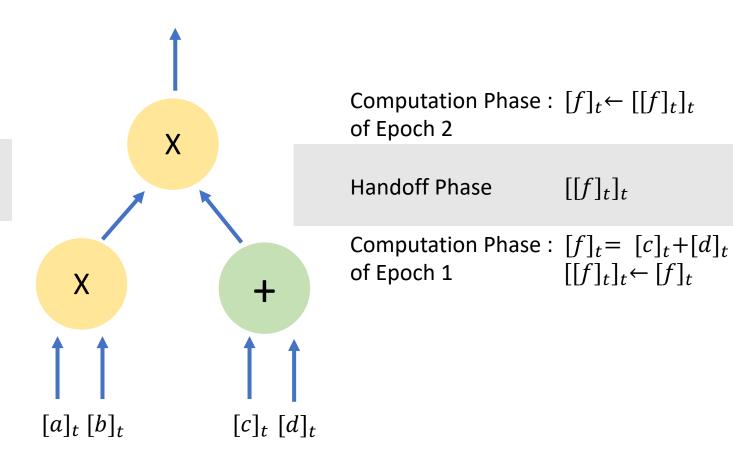
Execution Stage

Computation Phase : $[e]_t \leftarrow [[e]_{2t}]_t$

of Epoch 2

Handoff Phase $[[e]_{2t}]_t$

Computation Phase : $[e]_{2t} = [a]_t \times [b]_t$ of Epoch 1 $[[e]_{2t}]_t \leftarrow [e]_{2t}$



Execution Stage

Computation Phase : $[e]_t \leftarrow [[e]_{2t}]_t$

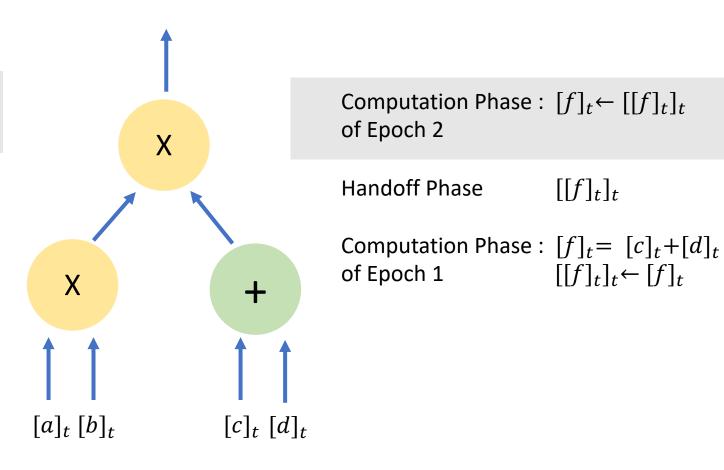
of Epoch 2

Handoff Phase $[[e]_{2t}]_t$

Computation Phase : $[e]_{2t} = [a]_t \times [b]_t$

of Epoch 1

 $[[e]_{2t}]_t \leftarrow [e]_{2t}$



Execution Stage

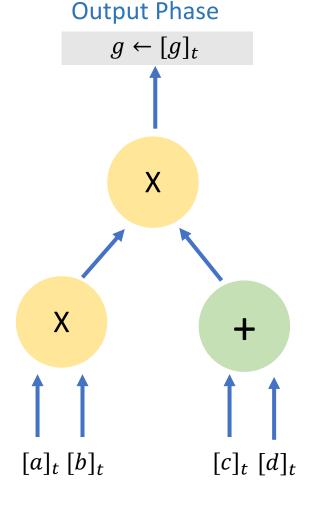
Computation Phase : $[e]_t \leftarrow [[e]_{2t}]_t$

of Epoch 2

Handoff Phase $[[e]_{2t}]_t$

Computation Phase : $[e]_{2t} = [a]_t \times [b]_t$ $[[e]_{2t}]_t \leftarrow [e]_{2t}$

of Epoch 1



Computation Phase : $[f]_t \leftarrow [[f]_t]_t$

of Epoch 2

 $[[f]_t]_t$ Handoff Phase

Computation Phase : $[f]_t = [c]_t + [d]_t$

of Epoch 1

 $[[f]_t]_t \leftarrow [f]_t$

Execution Stage

Computation Phase : $[e]_t \leftarrow [[e]_{2t}]_t$

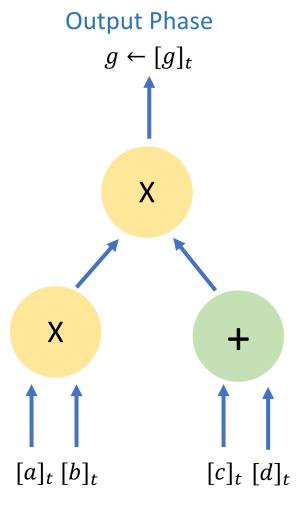
of Epoch 2

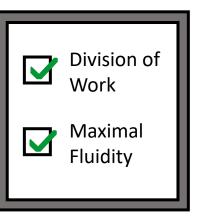
Handoff Phase $[[e]_{2t}]_t$

Computation Phase : $[e]_{2t} = [a]_t \times [b]_t$

of Epoch 1

 $[[e]_{2t}]_t \leftarrow [e]_{2t}$





Computation Phase : $[f]_t \leftarrow [[f]_t]_t$

of Epoch 2

Handoff Phase $[[f]_t]_t$

Computation Phase : $[f]_t = [c]_t + [d]_t$

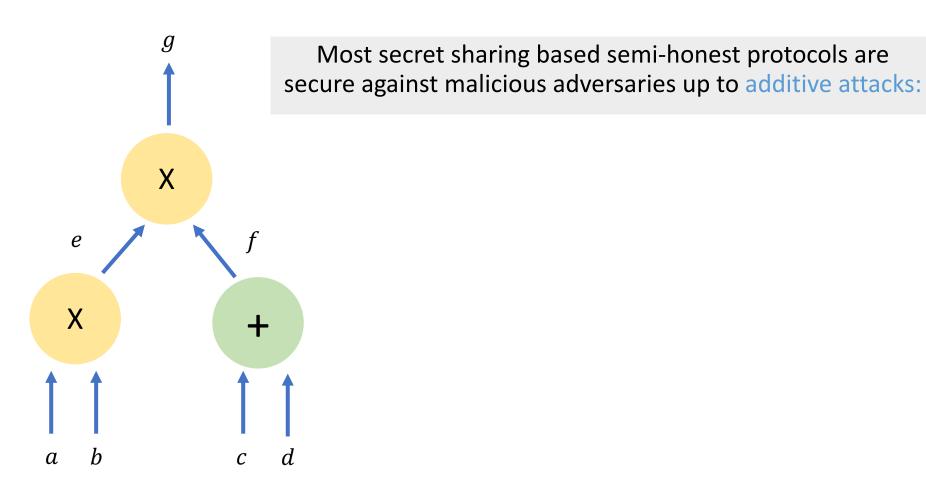
of Epoch 1

 $[[f]_t]_t \leftarrow [f]_t$

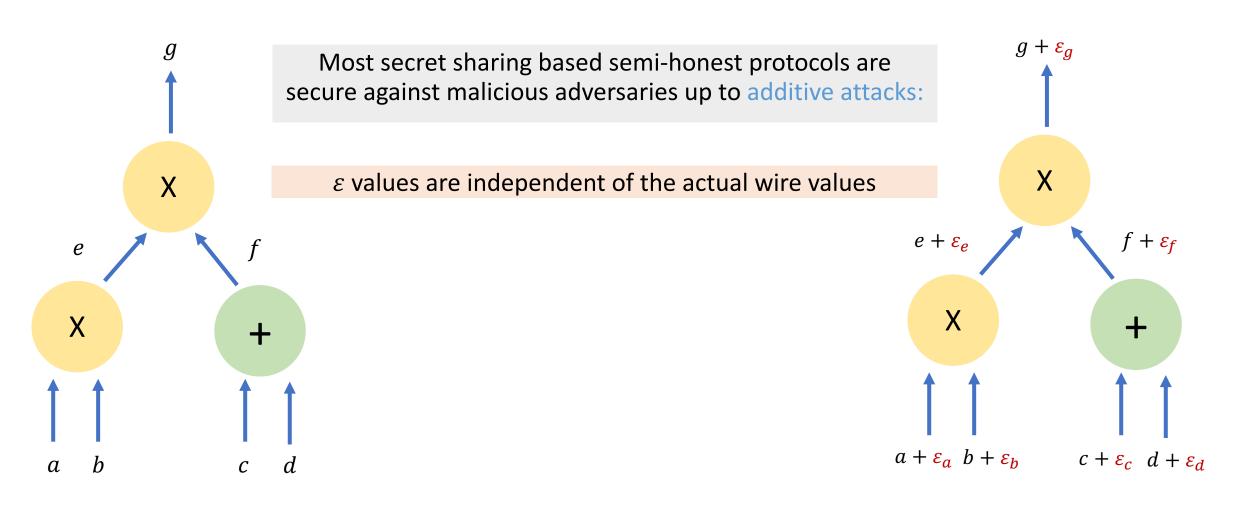
Fluid MPC Protocol (Malicious)

- 1. A compiler that that transforms "certain" semi-honest Fluid MPC protocols into maliciously secure protocols:
 - security with abort
 - 4 × communication complexity
 - Preserves fluidity
- 2. Provide Implementation of our protocol

Additive Attack Paradigm [GIPST14]

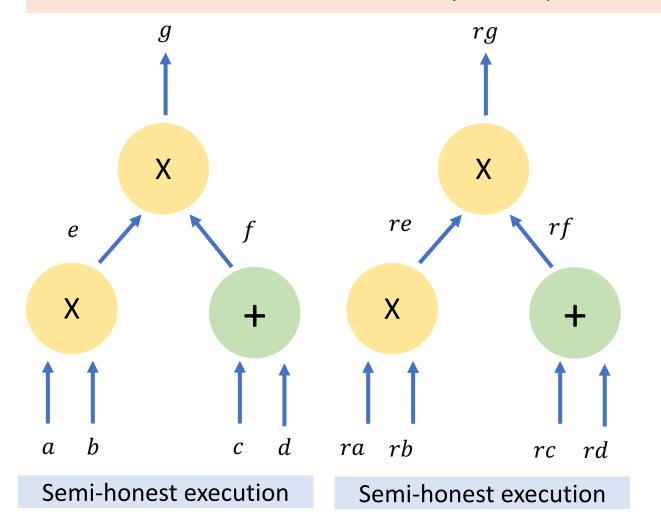


Additive Attack Paradigm [GIPST14]



Efficient Maliciously Secure Protocols [DPSZ12,CGHIKLN18]

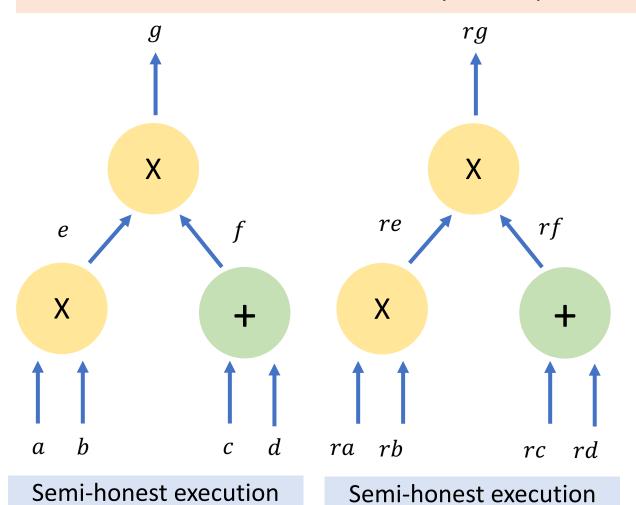
Modern efficient maliciously secure protocols rely on this additive attack paradigm.



Dual execution: On actual inputs and randomized inputs.

Efficient Maliciously Secure Protocols [DPSZ12,CGHIKLN18]

Modern efficient maliciously secure protocols rely on this additive attack paradigm.



Dual execution: On actual inputs and randomized inputs.

Check for correctness by comparing a random linear combination of all the intermediate values at the end.

$$r(\alpha_1 a + \alpha_2 b + \dots + \alpha_7 g)$$

$$=?=$$

$$\alpha_1 ra + \alpha_2 rb + \dots + \alpha_7 rg$$

Maliciously secure Fluid MPC

Additive Attack Paradigm?

Semi-honest Fluid BGW



Maliciously secure Fluid MPC

Maliciously secure Fluid MPC

Additive Attack Paradigm?

Semi-honest Fluid BGW



Maliciously secure Fluid MPC

We Show: Additive Attack Paradigm extends to the Fluid MPC setting

Maliciously secure Fluid MPC

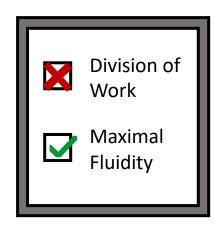
Can we use known techniques in the additive attack paradigm?

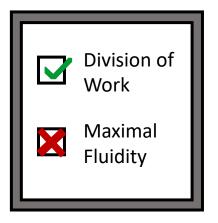
If the linear combination is computed at the end

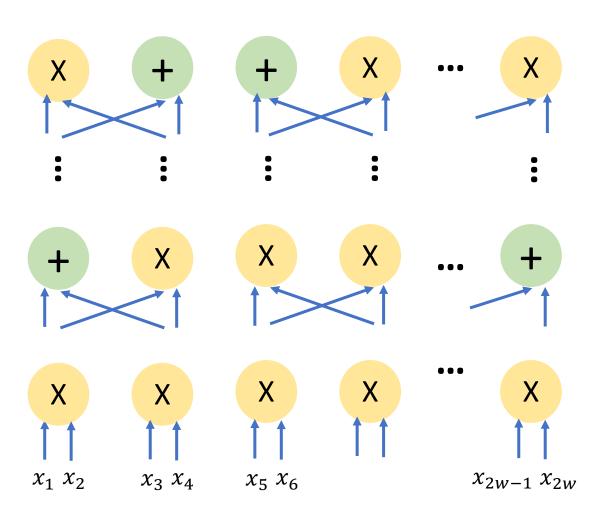
All intermediate values must be passed along till the end of the protocol.

If the linear combination is computed incrementally layer-by-layer

Random α values used in the linear combination will have to be generated on the fly, which may take many rounds.



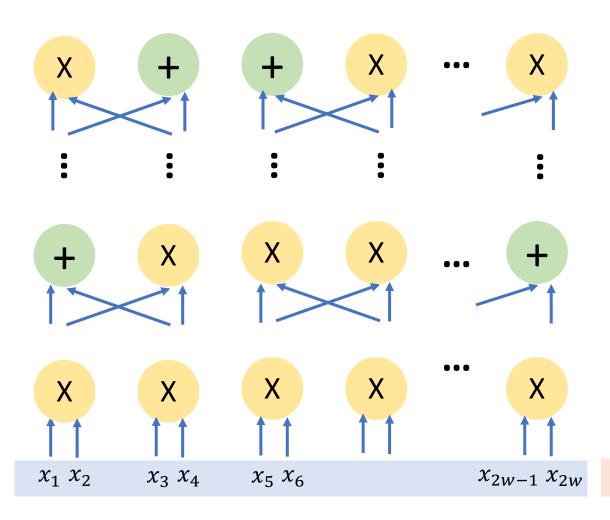


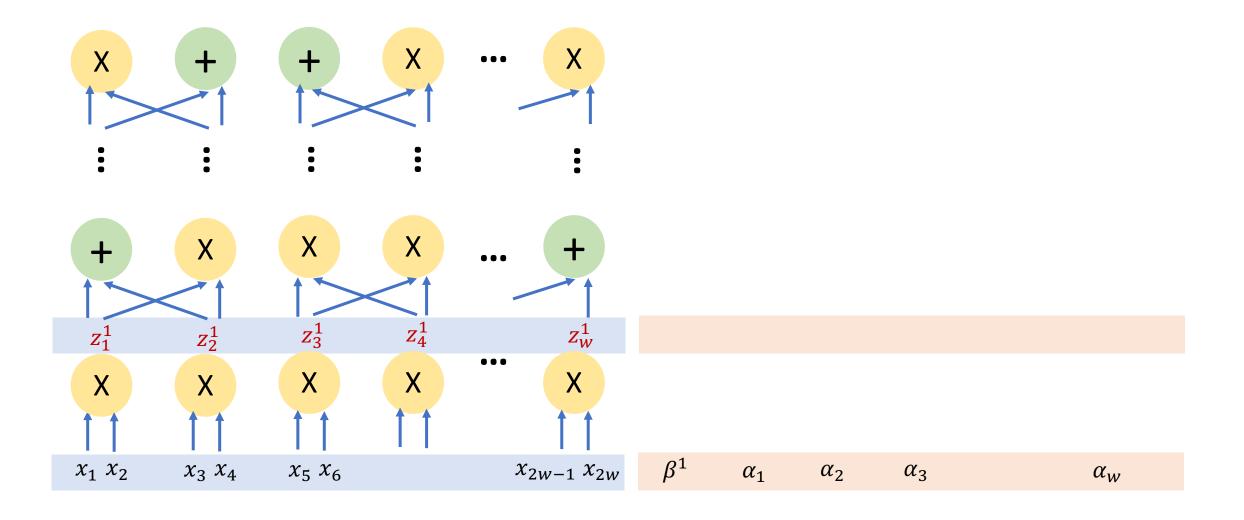


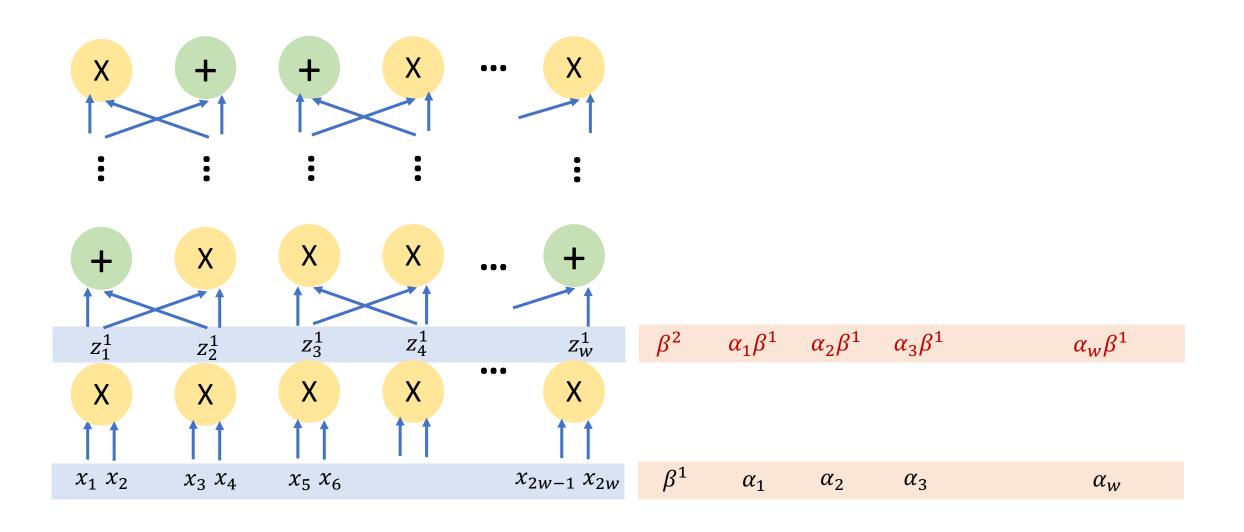
 α_2

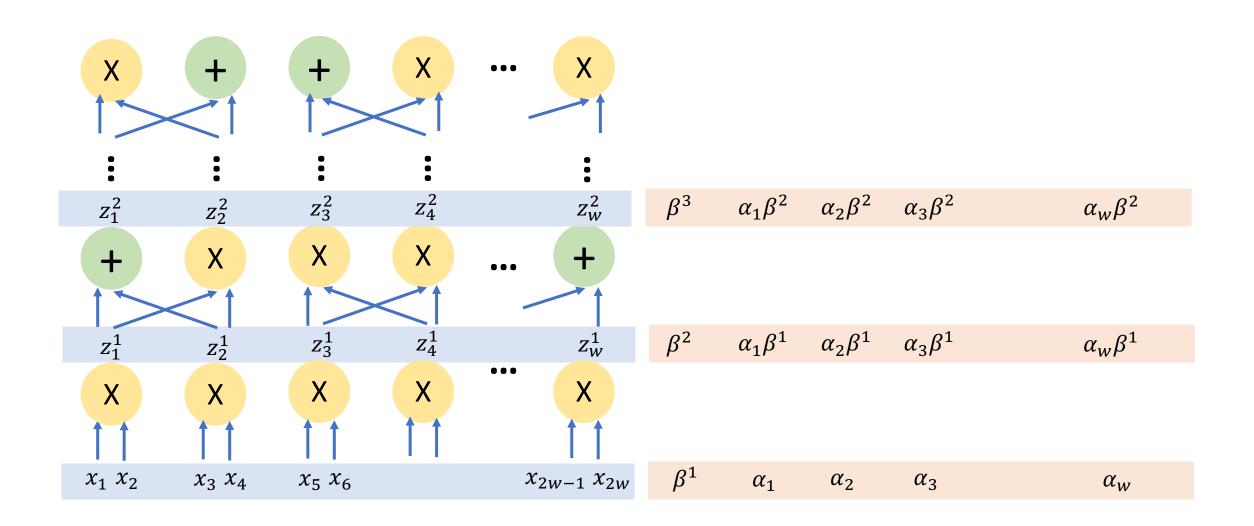
 α_3

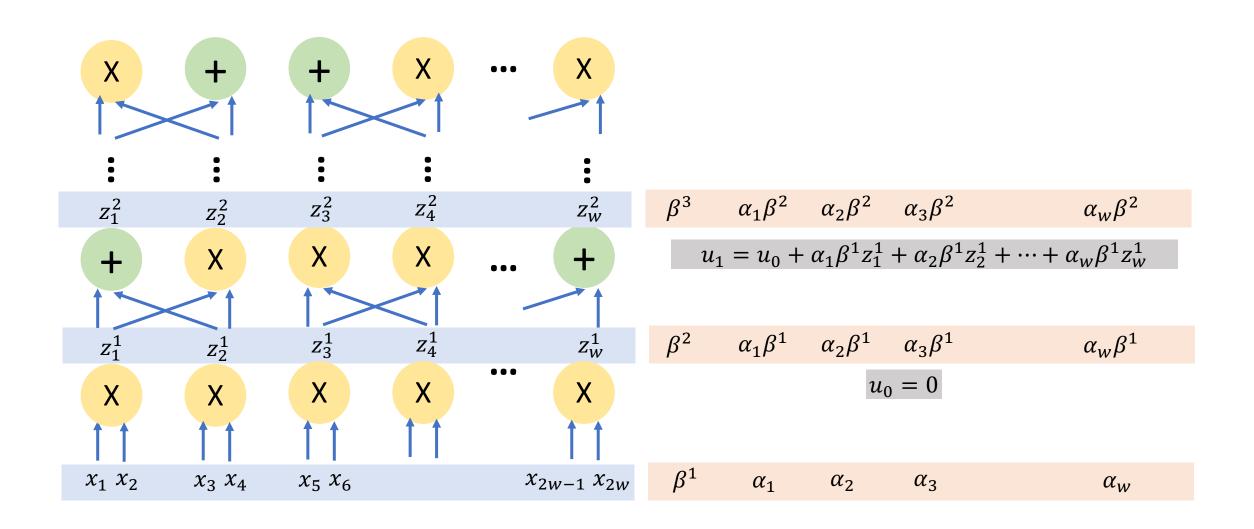
 α_w

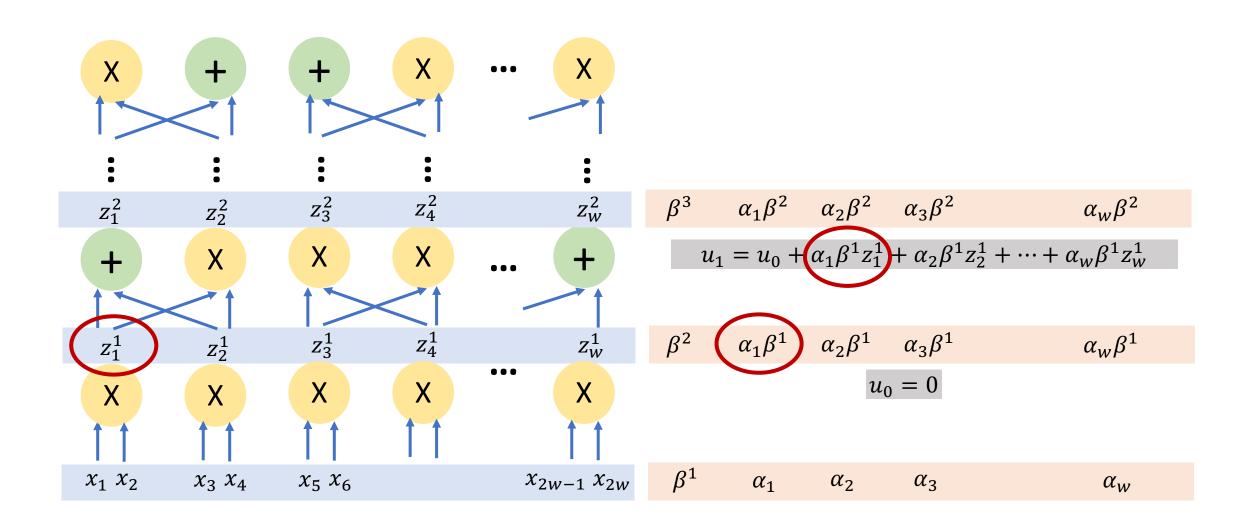


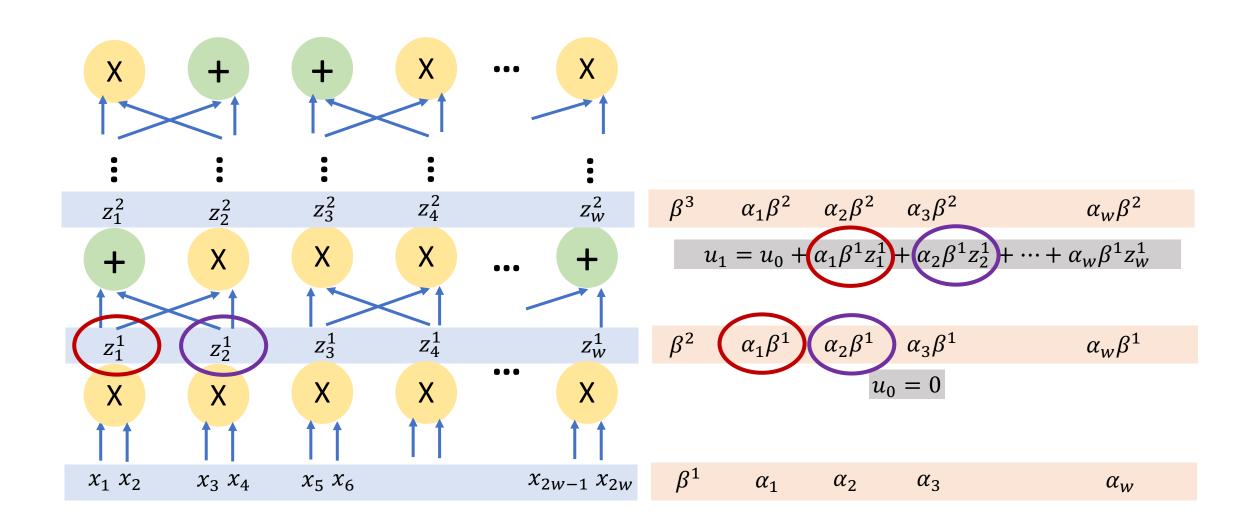


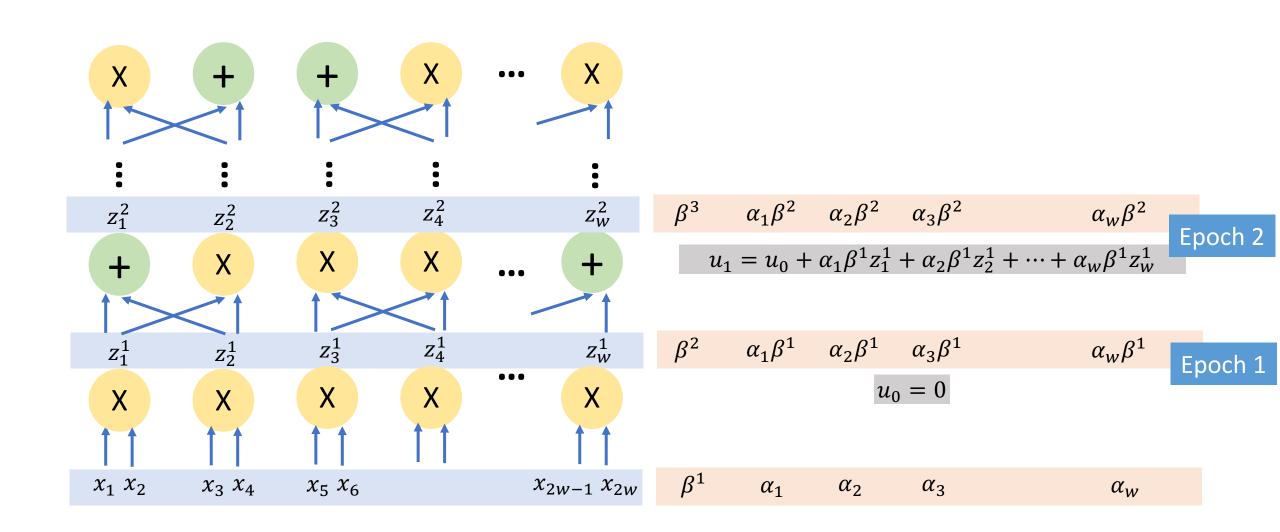


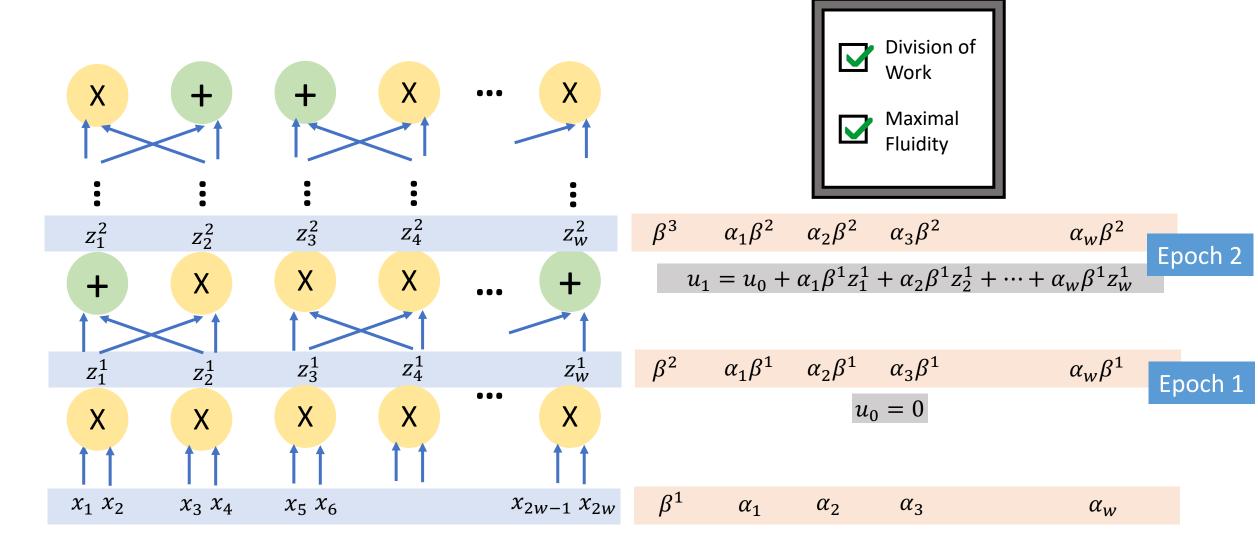












Summary

Fluid MPC: A formal model for MPC with dynamic participants.

Construct semi-honest and malicious Fluid MPC protocols that have maximum fluidity.

Provide an implementation of our protocol.

Thank You!