## Constrained Pseudorandom Functions From Homomorphic Secret Sharing

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Pseudorandom function:  $F: \mathcal{K} \times \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ 

**Definition.** A deterministic keyed function that is computationally indistinguishable from a truly random function. ([GGM'1984])



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Set of Outputs ( $\mathcal{Y}$ )





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**Definition.** A pseudorandom function with constrained access to the evaluation. ([BW'13, KPTZ'13,BGI'14])



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1-key (selectively-secure) constrained PRF for inner-product and NC<sup>1</sup> predicates.



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+ MPC Applications

**Definition.** Protocol for performing distributed evaluation on a secret. ([BGI'16])

Program  $P \in \mathcal{P}$ 

Goal: Evaluate P(s).

s secret

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# 1-key constrained PRF for inner-product and NC<sup>1</sup> predicates from homomorphic secret sharing.

- Extending homomorphic secret sharing properties.
- (most of) Existing HSS schemes satisfy these properties.

 $\sim\!\!\sim\!\!\sim$  new constructions of constrained PRF.

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  - Secure computation with silent preprocessing, and
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(1) **D**ecisional **C**omposite **R**esiduosity

(2) **LWE** with superpolynomial modulus

(3) Hardness of the **Joye-Libert** encryption scheme

(4) **DDH & DXDH** over class groups

(5) **H**ard **M**embership **S**ubgroup over class groups

Constrained PRF

from

Homomorphic Secret Sharing

General strategy

For a constraint  $C: \mathcal{X} ext{->} \{0,1\}: S_C = \{x \in \mathcal{X}: C(x) = 0\}$ 

The adversary can evaluate on  $S_C$ , while learning nothing about the output outside of it.

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Take a PRF F with key k, and use an HSS to compute  $\ P_x: (k,C)\mapsto C(x)\cdot F_k(x)$  .

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otin S_C \Rightarrow P_x(k,C) = F_k(x) \sim Random-looking$ function output  $ek_0$  $\mathsf{Eval}_{P_x}$  $C_0$  $k_0$  $\rightarrow y_0$ correctness: msk C, kShare  $y_0 - y_1 = F_k(x)$  $\mathsf{ek}_1$  $C_1$  $\mathsf{Eval}_{P_x}$  $y_1 \hspace{0.4cm} | \Rightarrow \hspace{0.4cm} y_0 = y_1 + F_k(x)$  $k_1$ looks random (k is hidden)

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Constrained PRF

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Homomorphic Secret Sharing

What really happens!

#### Homomorphic Secret Sharing supporting $P_x : (k, C) \mapsto C(x) \cdot F_k(x)$

Homomorphic Secret Sharing supporting NC<sup>1</sup> programs

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Using (additively homomorphic) public-key encryption scheme.

**Shares: Encryptions** 


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 $P_x:(k,C)\mapsto C(x)\cdot F_k(x)$  $\mathsf{Eval}_{P_x}$ 

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 $P_x:(k,C)\mapsto C(x)\cdot F_k(x)$  $\mathsf{Eval}_{P_x}$ Inputs  $\mathsf{Enc}(C)$ Enc(k) $ek_b$ 

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 $P_x:(k,C)\mapsto C(x)\cdot F_k(x)$  $\mathsf{Eval}_{P_x}$ Inputs  $\mathsf{Enc}(C)$ Enc(k) $ek_b$ Memory  $C_b$ 

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 $P_x:(k,C)\mapsto C(x)\cdot F_k(x)$ after  $\mathsf{Eval}_{P_x}$  $\mathsf{Eval}_{P_x}$ knowing C Inputs Enc(k)Inputs  $ek_0$ Enc(k)ek<sub>1</sub> Random  $C_0$  Can be faked!99 Set  $C_1 = C_0 - C$ 

Using (additively homomorphic) public-key encryption scheme.

after  $\mathsf{Eval}_{P_x}$  $\mathsf{Eval}_{P_x}$ knowing C Inputs Enc(k)Inputs  $ek_0$ Enc(k)ek<sub>1</sub> Random Co Can be () (•) 99 Set  $C_1 = C_0 - C$  $\Rightarrow C_0 - C_1 \models C \checkmark$ 

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after  $\mathsf{Eval}_{P_x}$  $\mathsf{Eval}_{P_x}$ knowing C Inputs Inputs Enc(k) $ek_0$ Enc(k)ek<sub>1</sub> Random  $C_0 \qquad Can be \int \int$ faked!  $C_1$  There's some hope! Set  $C_1 = C_0 - C$  $C_1$  $\Rightarrow C_0 - C_1 = C \checkmark$ 

Constrained PRF

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Homomorphic Secret Sharing

For Inner-Product.

 $P_{\mathsf{x}}:(k,\mathsf{z})\mapsto \langle\mathsf{z},\mathsf{x}
angle\cdot F_k(\mathsf{x}) ext{ for a vector } \mathsf{z}.$ 

 $P_{\mathsf{x}}: (k, \mathsf{z}) \mapsto \langle \mathsf{z}, \mathsf{x} \rangle \cdot F_k(\mathsf{x})$  for a vector  $\mathsf{z}$ . Adversary can compute on  $\mathsf{x}$  iff  $\langle \mathsf{z}, \mathsf{x} \rangle = 0$ .

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Homomorphic Secret Sharing

For NC<sup>1</sup>



NC<sup>1</sup> Constraint

$$P_x:(k,C)\mapsto C(x)\cdot F_k(x)$$











# Conclusion

- HSS + (some level of) Programmability -> Constrained PRF (for inner-product and NC<sup>1</sup>)
- New constructions of constrained PRF.

(1) Decisional Composite Residuoisity, (2) LWE with superpolynomial modulus,
 (3) Hardness of the Joye-Libert encryption scheme, (4) DDH & DXDH over class groups, (5) Hard Membership Subgroup over class groups

- Revisiting Applications of HSS to Secure Computation.
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Thank You!



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