

# Multiparty Computation made Practical

## Using the Virtual Ideal Functionality Framework

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# Outline

## Background

- Setting

- Related Projects

## Design Goals

- Automatic Parallel Execution

- Program Counters

## Benchmark Results

- Multiplications

- Comparisons

## Possible Improvements

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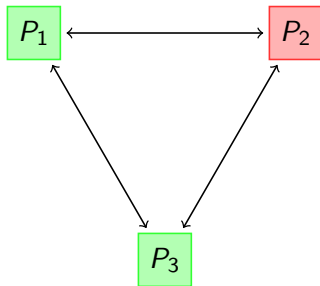
- Memory Overheads

- Debugging

## Conclusion

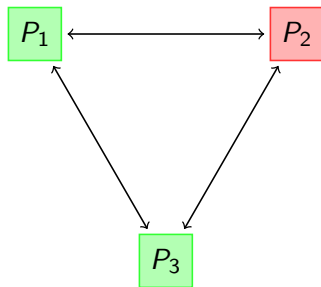
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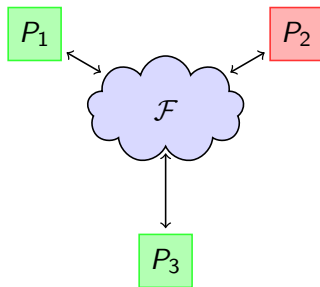


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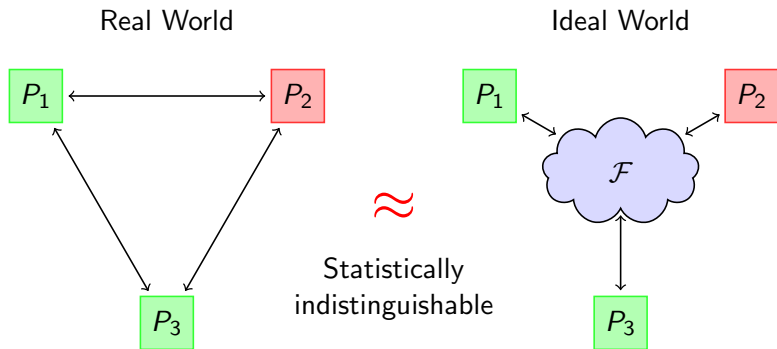
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Ideal World

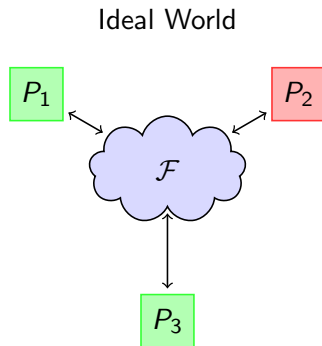


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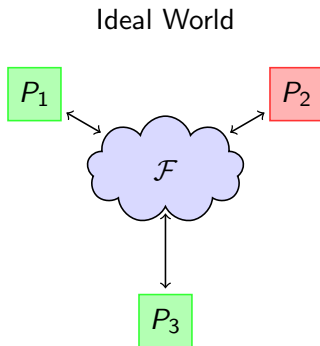
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- ▶ Input
  - ▶ Shamir secret sharing



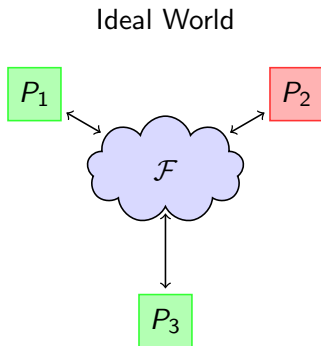
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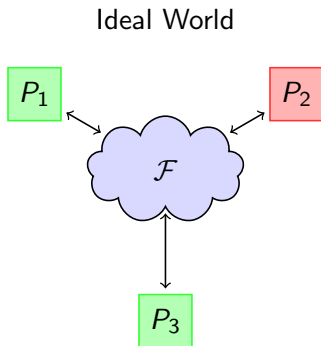
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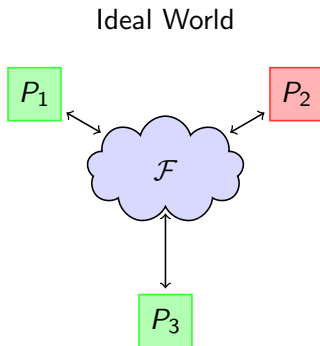
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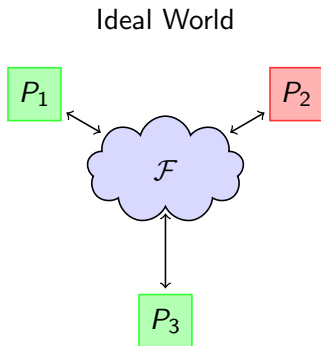
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All over arbitrary finite fields.



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  - ▶ Yao-garbled circuits for 2 players
  - ▶ Java implementation
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- ▶ SIMAP project (Aarhus, Denmark)
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  - ▶ Java implementation
  - ▶ Some work done on a domain specific language

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- ▶ Automatically run things in parallel:

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x = a * b  
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```

- ▶ Extensible with new operations:

```
def max(a, b):  
    c = a > b  
    return c * a + (1 - c) * b
```

# Parallel Execution

- ▶ Networks have significant latency
- ▶ Want to run many operations in parallel
- ▶ Including primitive and compound operations

## Example: Hamming Distance

```
def xor(a, b):  
    assert a.field is b.field  
    if a.field is GF256:  
        return a + b  
    else:  
        return a + b - 2 * a * b
```

- ▶ Straight-forward exclusive-or
- ▶ Fast for  $GF(2^8)$  elements
- ▶ Slower for  $\mathbb{Z}_p$  elements
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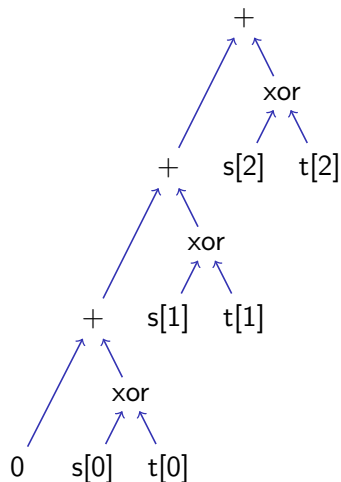
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```
def hamming(s, t):  
    assert len(s) == len(t)  
    distance = 0  
    for i in range(len(s)):  
        distance += xor(s[i], t[i])  
    return distance
```

- ▶ Hamming distance
- ▶ xor calls should run in parallel

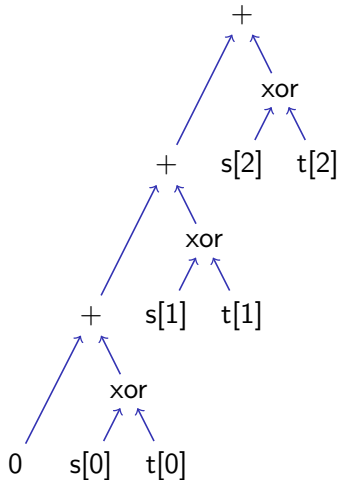
# Hamming Distance Execution Tree

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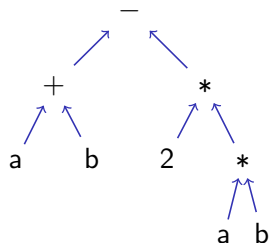


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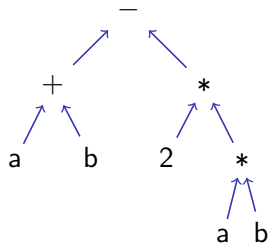
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# VIFF Execution Strategy

- ▶ Create execution tree as we go along
- ▶ Destroy execution tree from bottom up
  - ▶ Each node waits on nodes below
  - ▶ Bottom nodes wait on network traffic
- ▶ **Composable**: just plug new operations into tree!

# Program Counters



- ▶ No parsing — execution tree never fully constructed
- ▶ No fixed evaluation order
- ▶ But we must identify results

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- ▶ Working solution:
  - ▶ Manually “weave” a **program counter** through program
  - ▶ Tedious, easy to forget to increment program counter
- ▶ Current solution:
  - ▶ Runtime methods wrapped by a decorator
  - ▶ Calculated automatically based on call stack

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*A*



*B*



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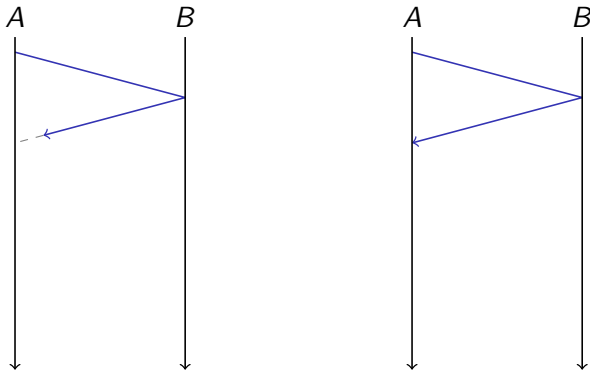


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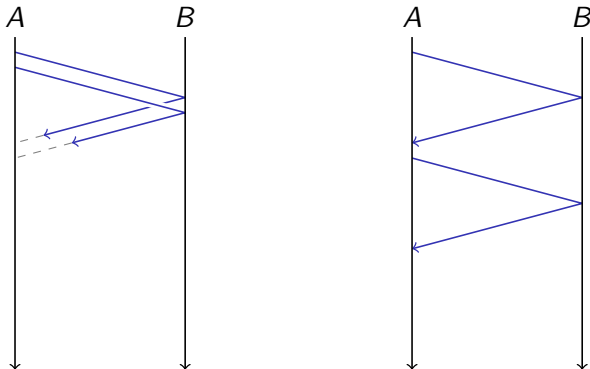
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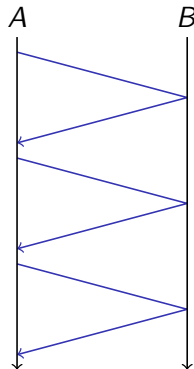
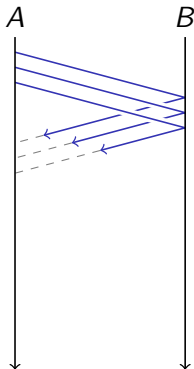
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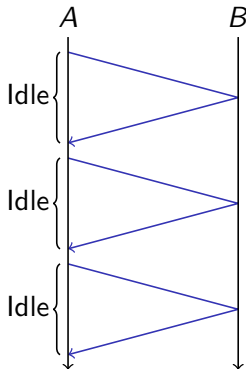
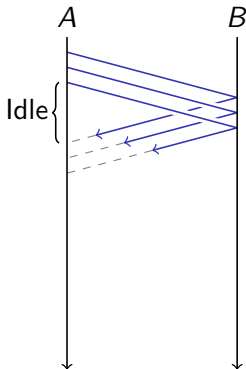
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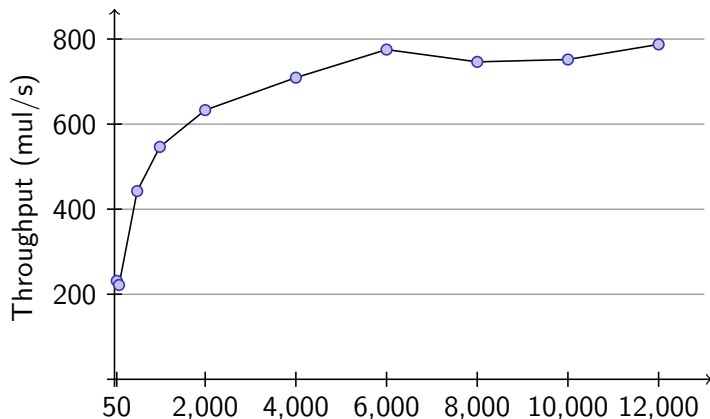
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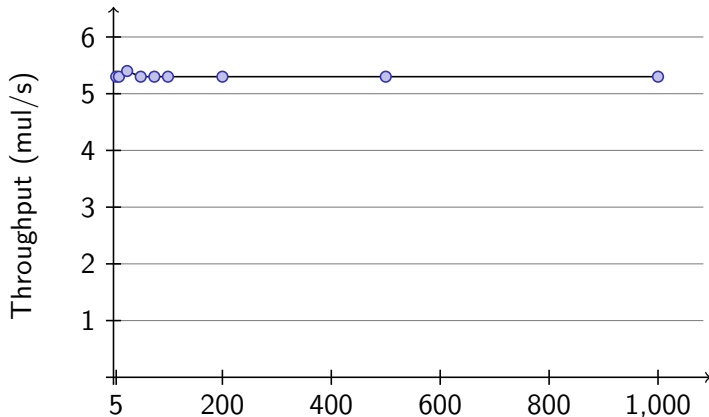
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Multiplying random 65-bit numbers:



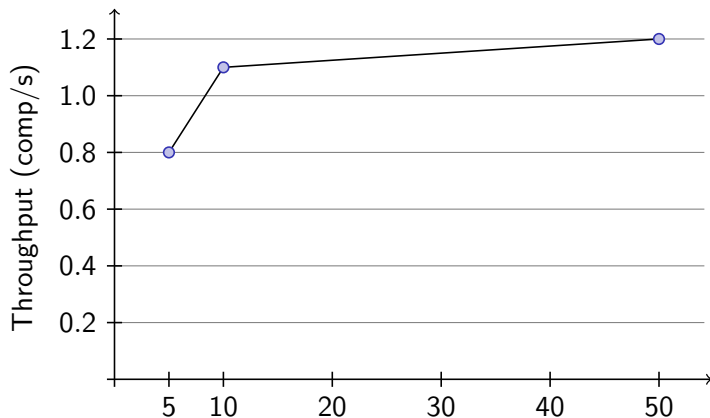
# Serial Multiplications

Multiplying random 65-bit numbers:



## Parallel Comparisons

Comparing random 32-bit numbers, 65-bit field modulus:



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# Program Counter Overheads

- ▶ They work, but it's a bit magic...
- ▶ Exactly when must the program counter be updated?
- ▶ Excessive wrapping slows down method calls
- ▶ Program counter size depends on stack depth

# Memory Overheads

- ▶ Python objects have a large memory overhead:
  - ▶ Reference count (4 bytes)
  - ▶ Object attribute dictionary (144 bytes)
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- ▶ 100,000 field elements with 65-bit prime:
  - ▶ Optimal:  $\approx 800$  KB
  - ▶ VIFF:  $\approx 40$  MB (expanded 50 times)
  - ▶ More memory needed for execution tree

# Debugging

- ▶ Something went wrong! What now?
- ▶ Debugging asynchronous programs can be hard

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- ▶ Something went wrong! What now?
- ▶ Debugging asynchronous programs can be hard
- ▶ Need better
  - ▶ Logging infrastructure
  - ▶ Handling of exceptions

# Type Safety

- ▶ Python is a strongly typed language
  - ▶ `"12" * 3 == "121212"` but `12 * 3 == 36`
  - ▶ `"1" + 12` raises `TypeError`
- ▶ Types are only checked at runtime

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- ▶ Unit tests help here
- ▶ Better input validation

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- ▶ Automatic parallel execution
- ▶ Free Software: LGPL
- ▶ Please see <http://viff.dk/>
  - ▶ Source code
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