

Function Secret Sharing, Distributed Point Functions

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- Setting: multiple servers with some collusion threshold, each holding a copy of the full dataset

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- $\text{Gen}(1^\lambda, \hat{f})$ is a PPT key generation algorithm, which outputs an m -tuple of keys (k_1, \dots, k_m)
- $\text{Eval}(i, k_i, x)$ is a polynomial-time evaluation algorithm, which on input $i \in [m]$ (party index), k_i (key defining the function share f_i), outputs a group element $y_i \in \mathbb{G}$ (the value of $f_i(x)$)

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 - $f(\alpha) = \beta$
 - $f(x) = 0$ for $x \neq \alpha$

DPF construction

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 - If s is the root, then recursively applying G will result in a tree

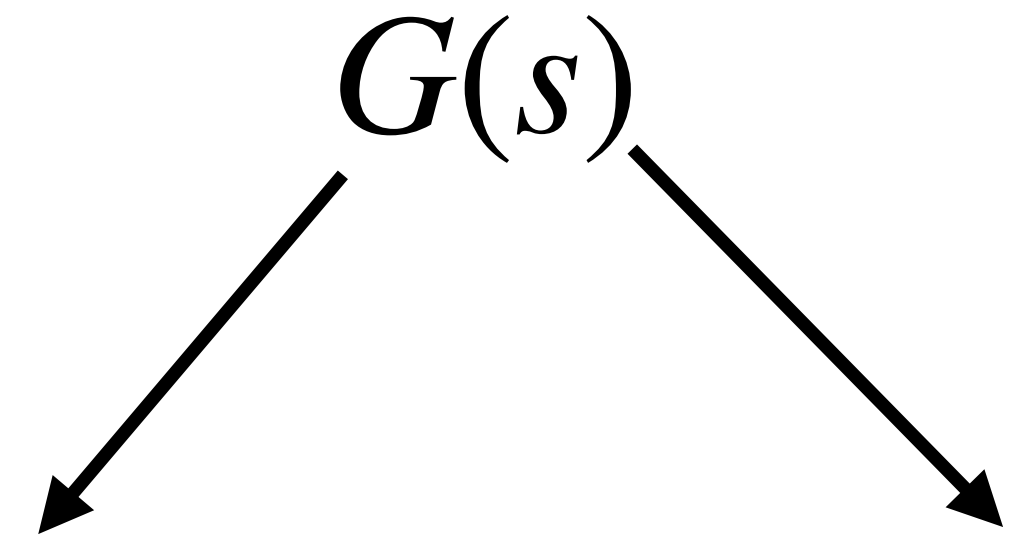
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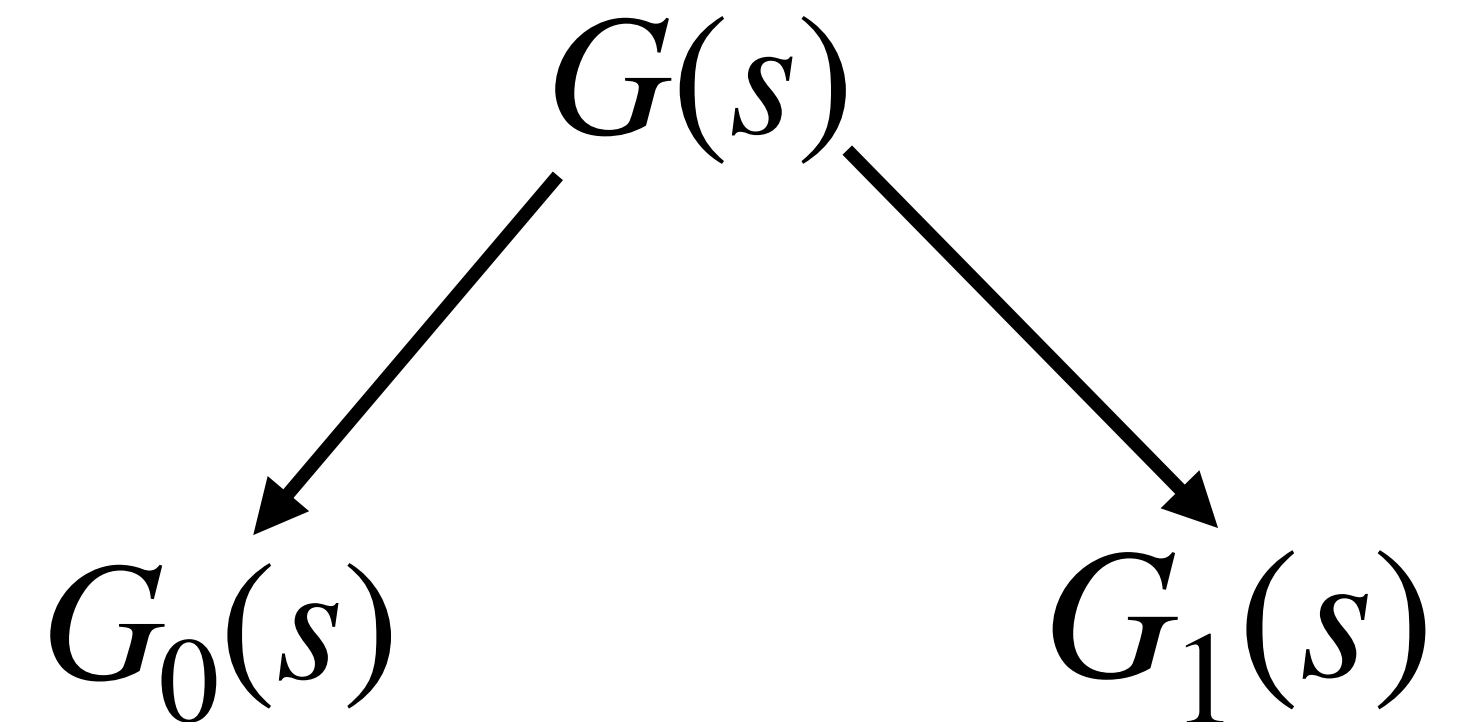
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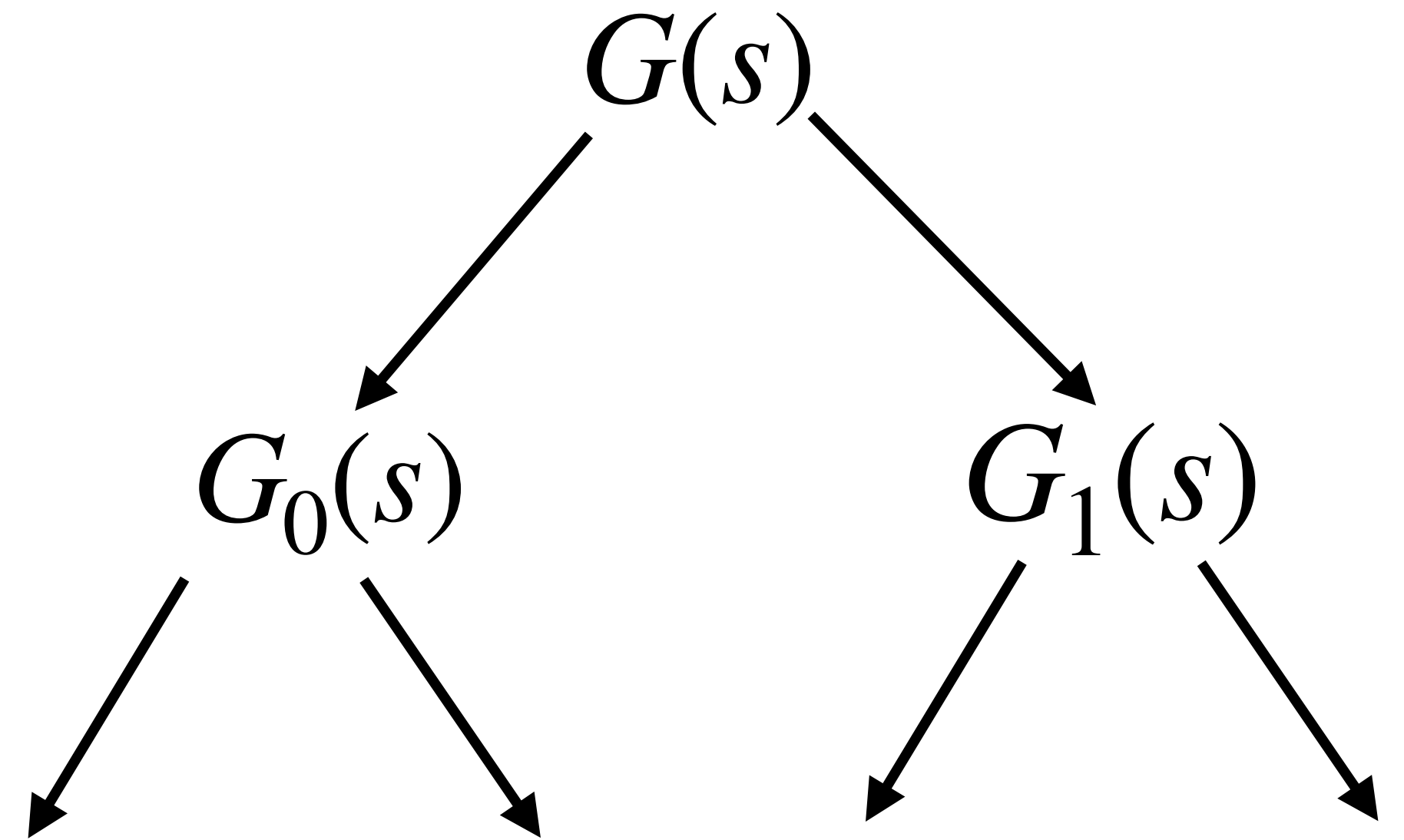
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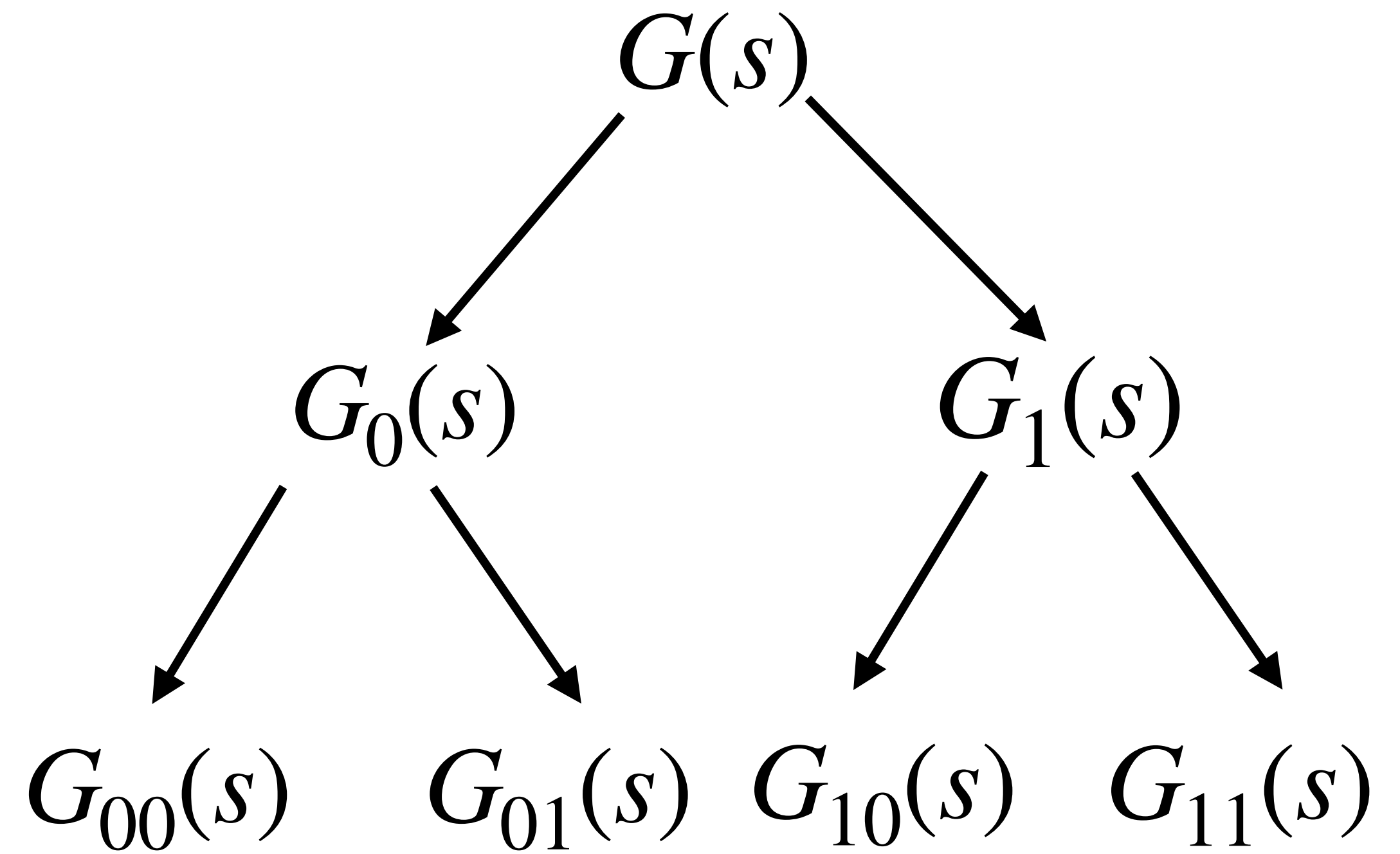
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- Invariant for each node
 - Each node has a seed, and a control bit
 - Outside of special path: labels on the two trees are *identical*
 - On the special path: seeds are indistinguishable from being random and independent, and two control bits are different

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- Let $G : \{0,1\}^\lambda \rightarrow \{0,1\}^{2\lambda+2}$ be a PRG, and let $[s]$ denote an additive secret sharing among two parties where the shares are s_0, s_1 , and that $s = s_0 \oplus s_1$

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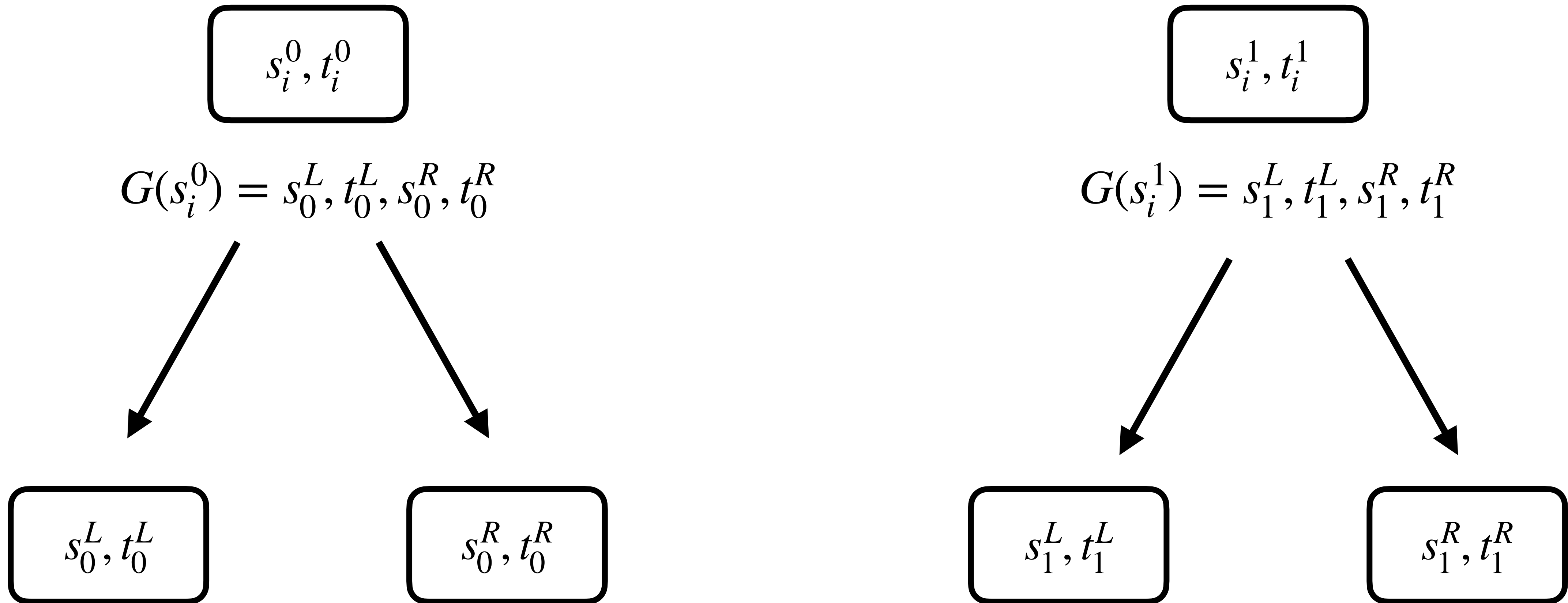
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DPF construction

s_i^0, t_i^0

s_i is seed, t_i is control bit

s_i^1, t_i^1

$$G(s_i^0) = s_0^L, t_0^L, s_0^R, t_0^R$$

$$G(s_i^1) = s_1^L, t_1^L, s_1^R, t_1^R$$

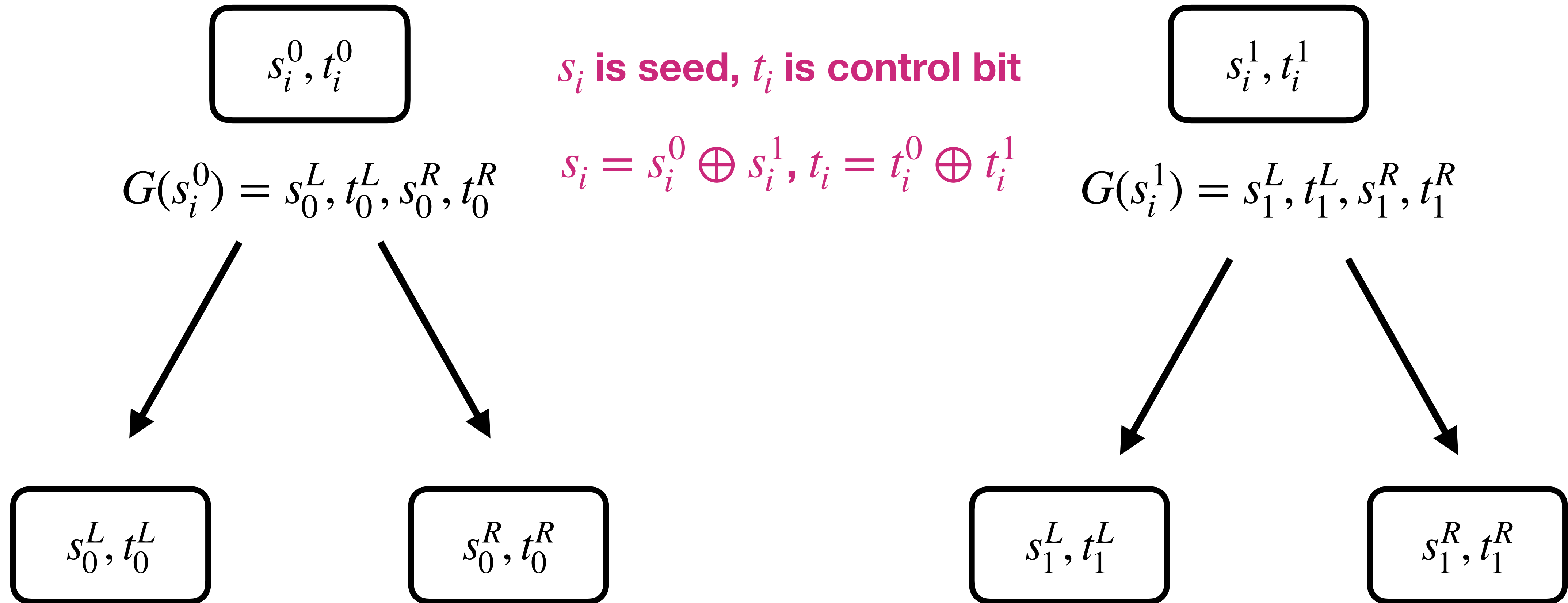
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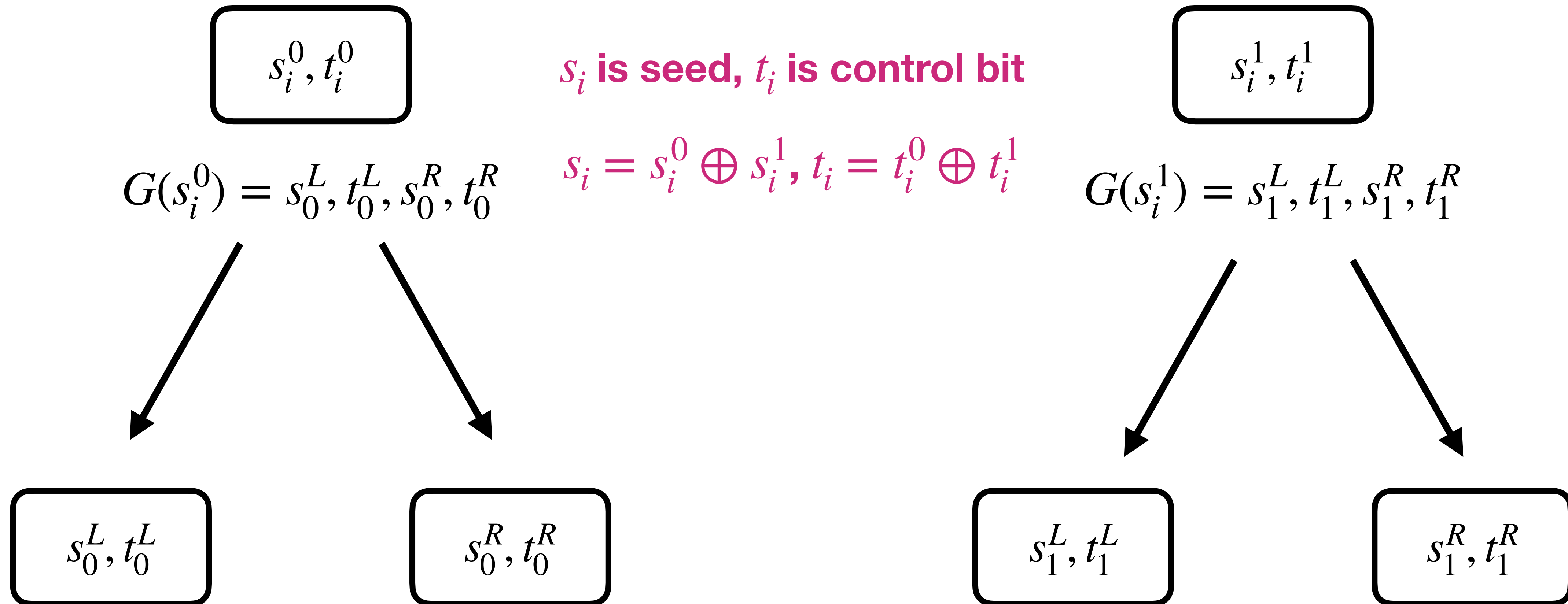
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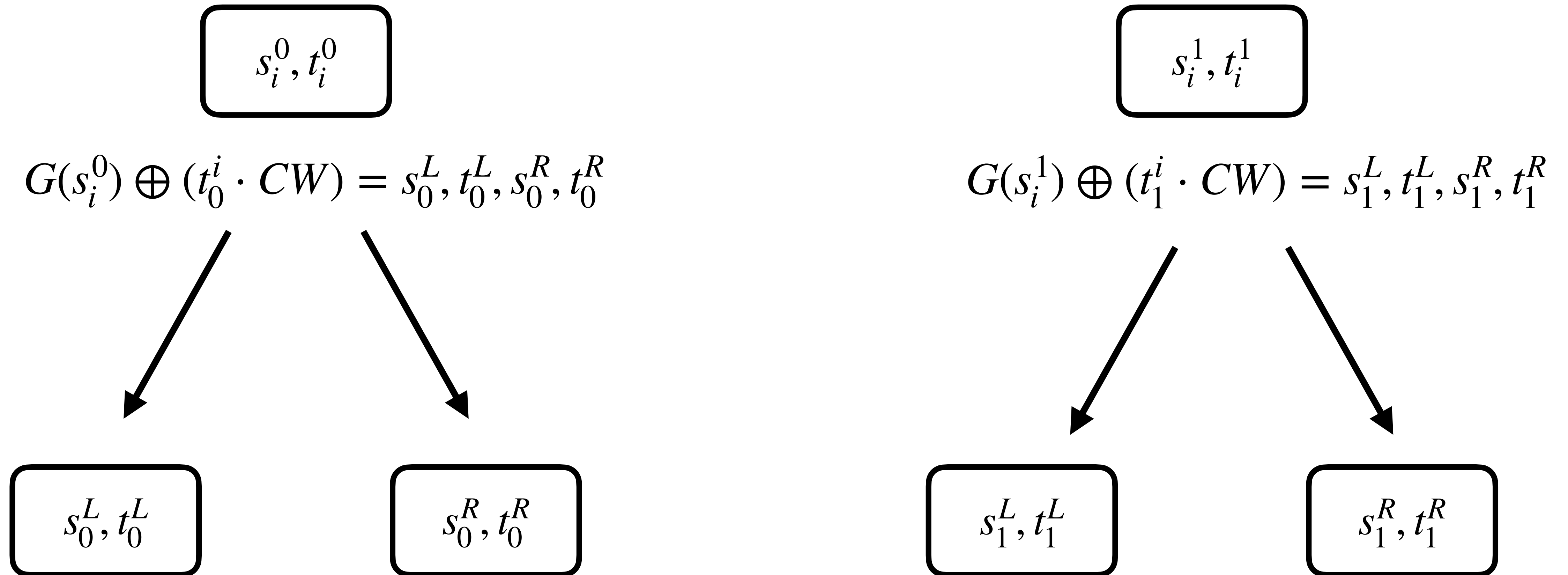


DPF construction



If node is off the special path, then the weak homomorphism will allow expansion of the 0 string into a longer 0 string, maintaining identical labels

DPF construction



DPF construction

$$s_i^0, t_i^0$$

Because of additive homomorphism,
CW is only applied when the node is
on the special path!

$$s_i^1, t_i^1$$

$$G(s_i^0) \oplus (t_i^0 \cdot CW) = s_0^L, t_0^L, s_0^R, t_0^R$$

$$G(s_i^1) \oplus (t_i^1 \cdot CW) = s_1^L, t_1^L, s_1^R, t_1^R$$

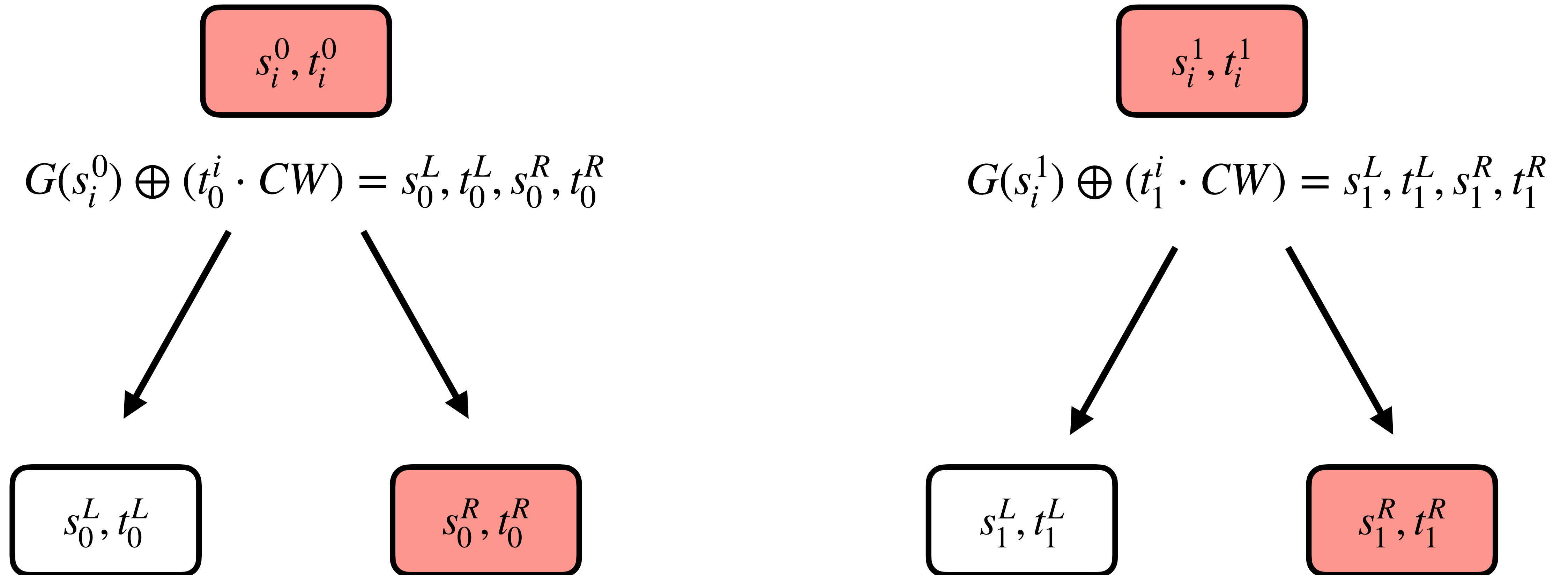
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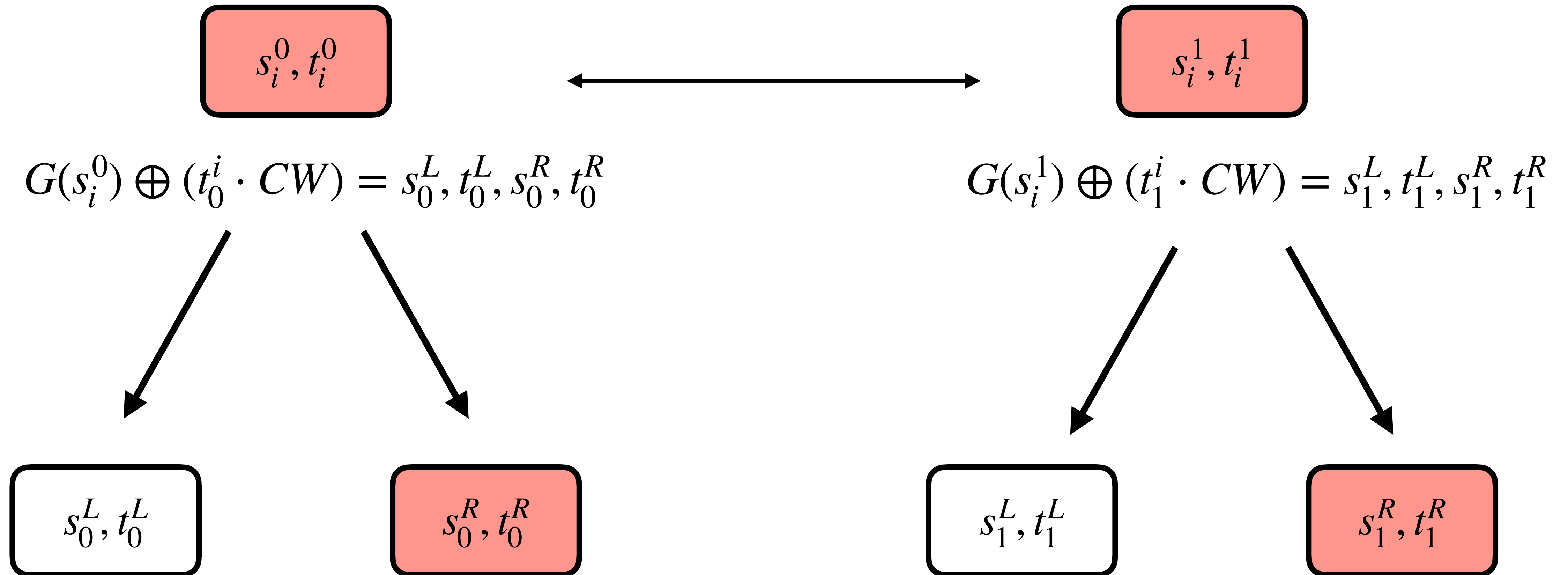
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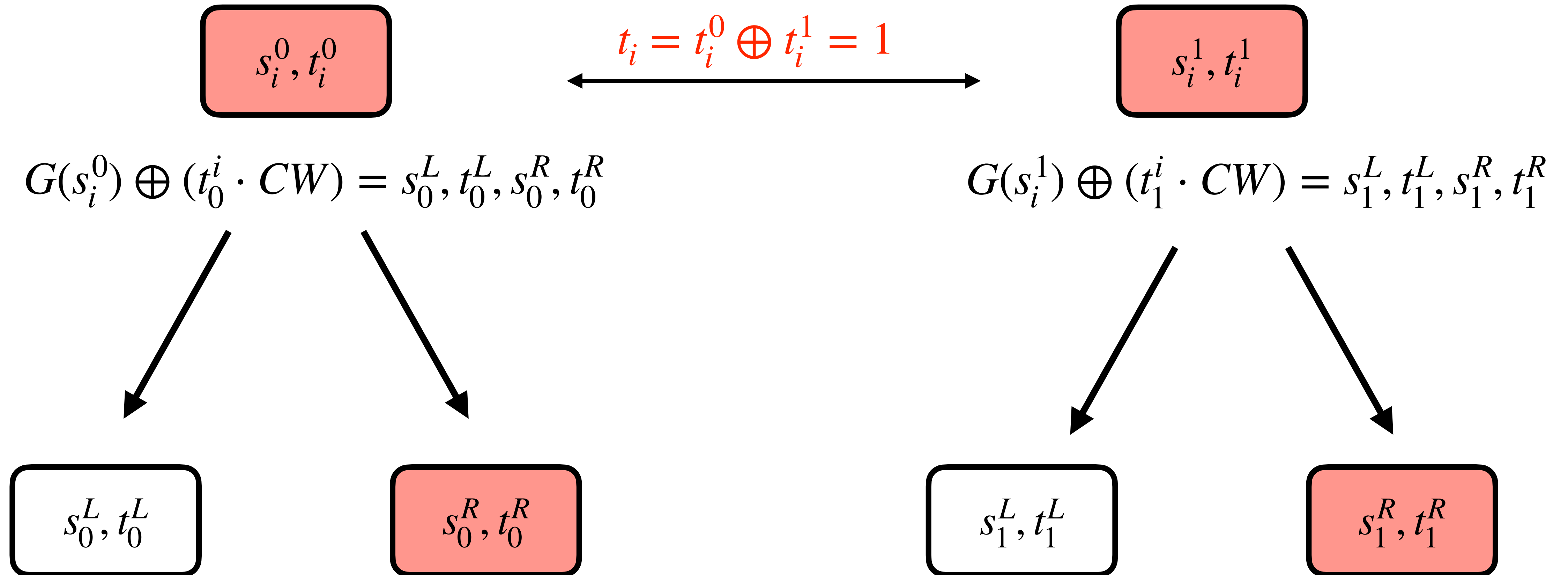
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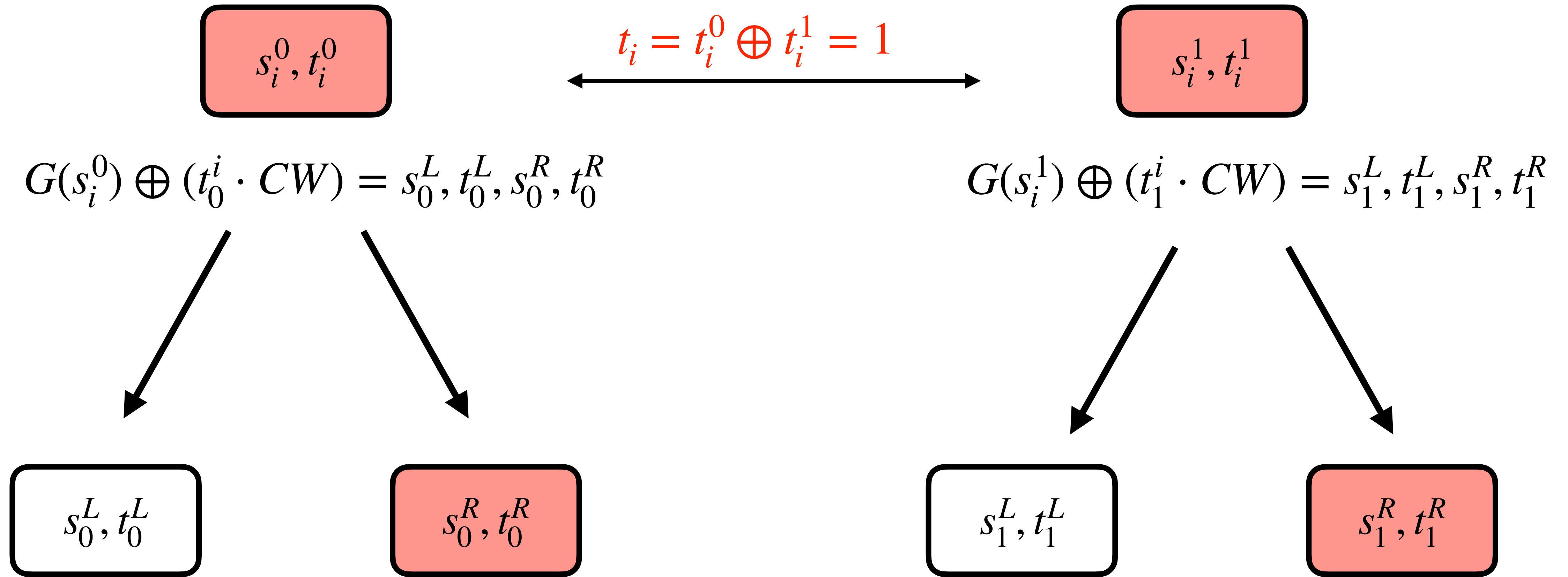
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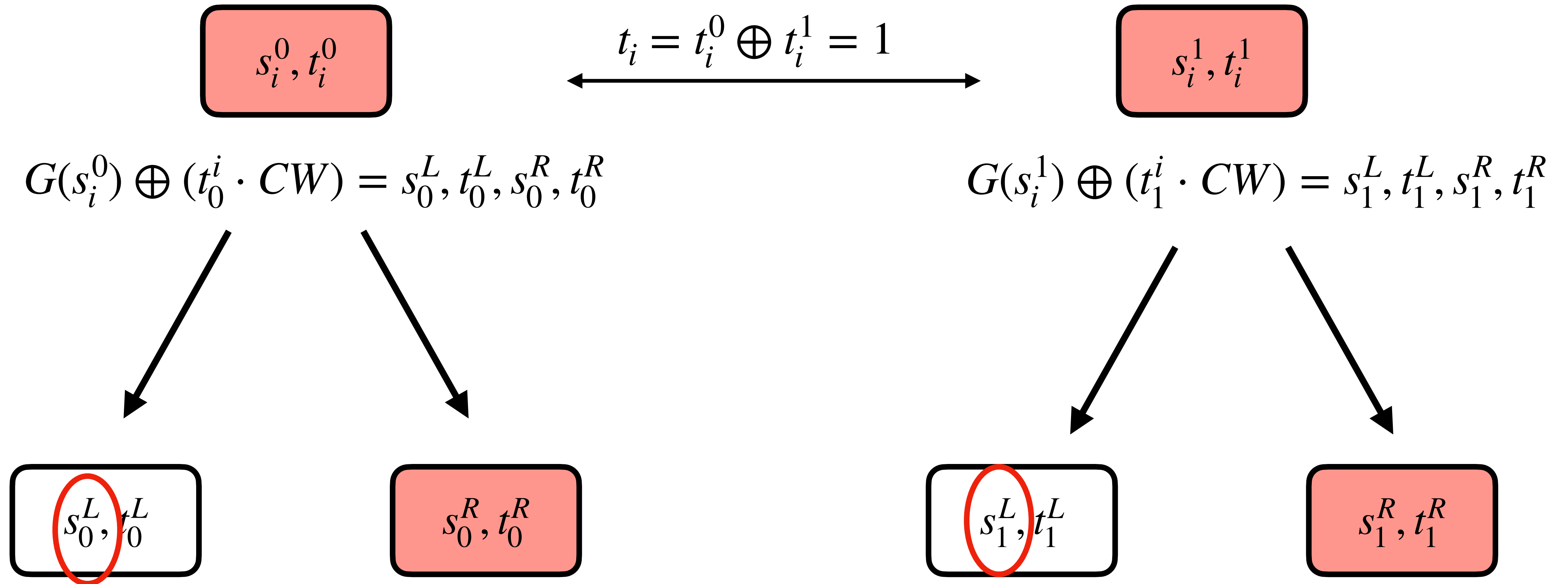


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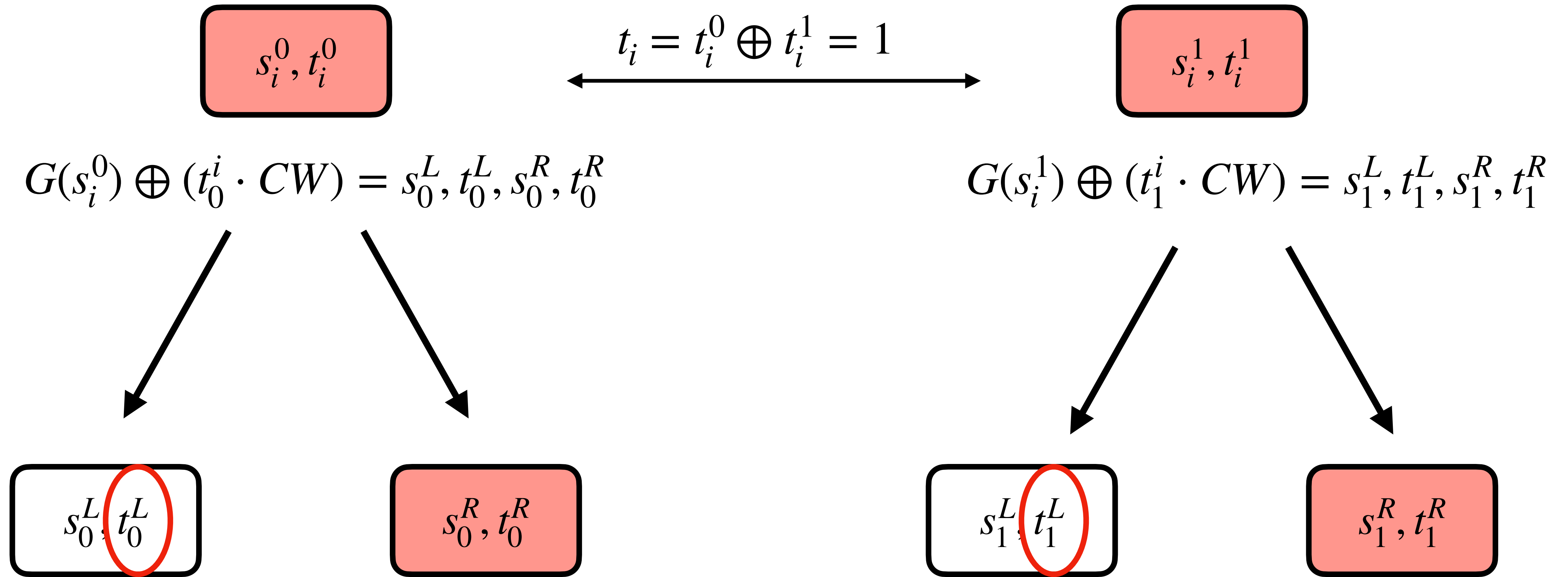
$CW =$

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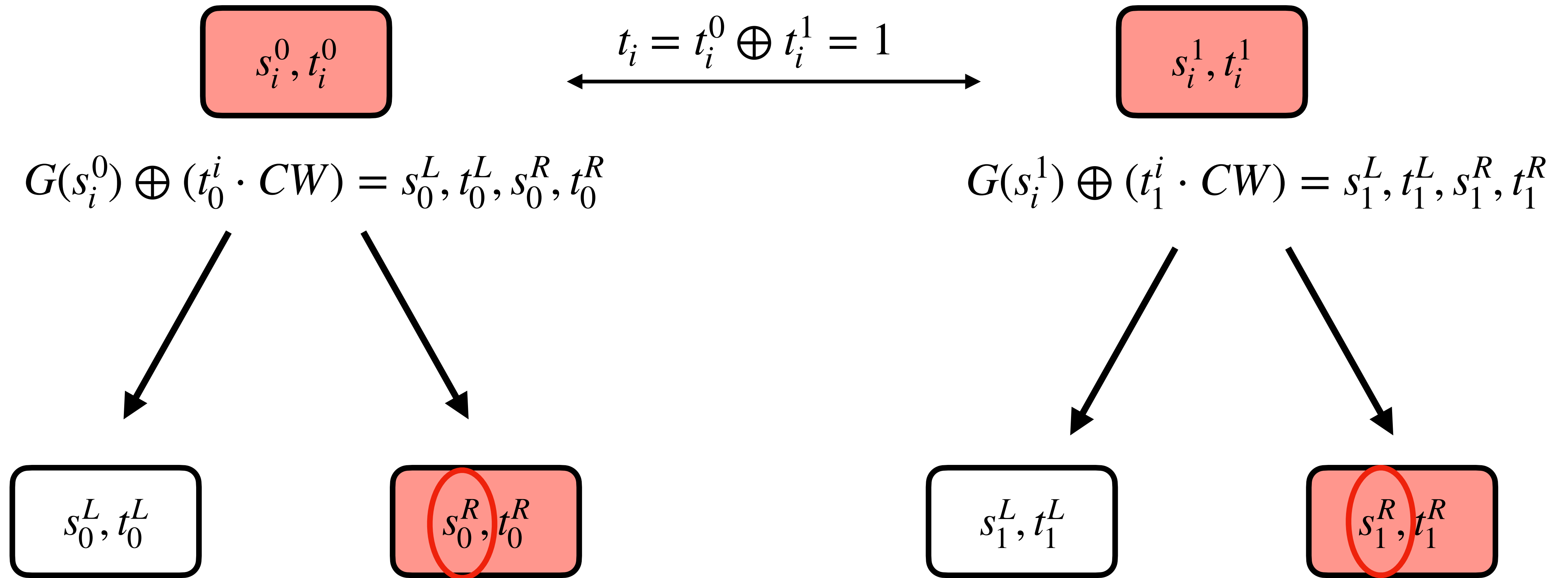
$$CW = s^L$$

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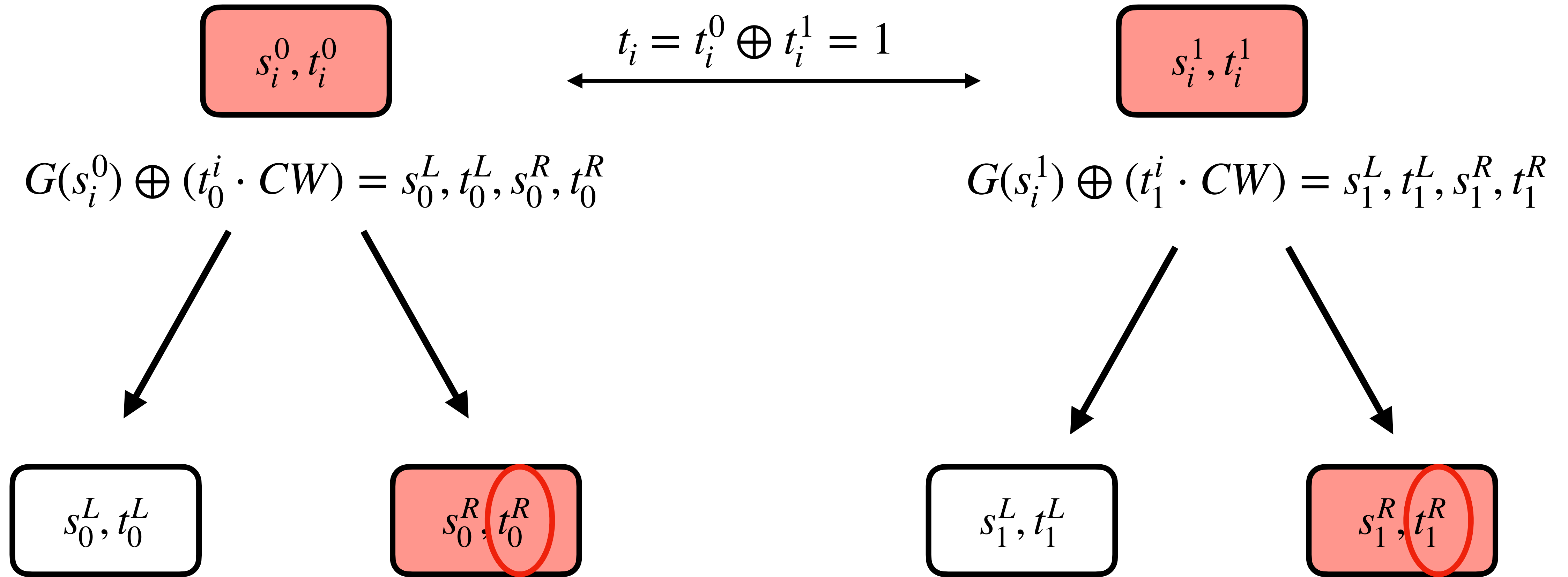
$$CW = s^L ||| t^L$$

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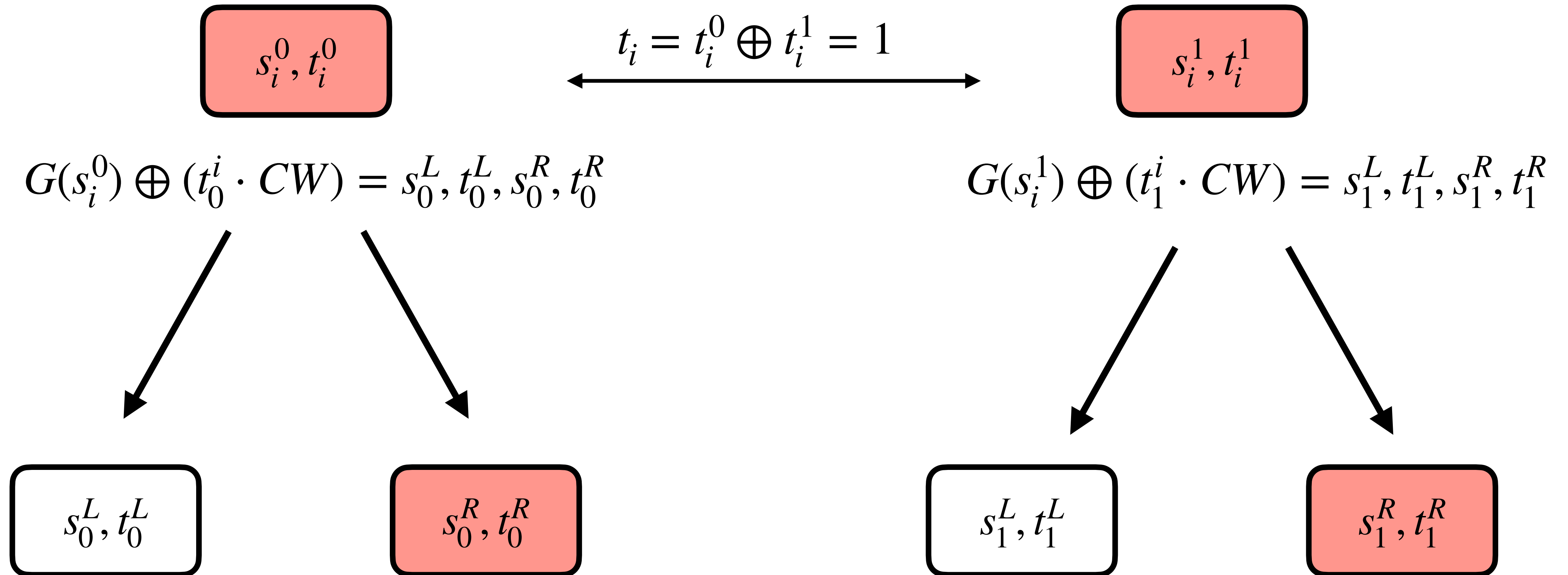
$$CW = s^L || t^L || s^R \oplus s'$$

DPF construction



$$CW = s^L || t^L || s^R \oplus s' || t^R \oplus 1$$

DPF construction



If reached leaf node, control bit t is either 0 or 1, and an additional CW is added to select β based on the value of the control bit

DPF construction

Optimized Distributed Point Function ($\text{Gen}^\bullet, \text{Eval}^\bullet$)

Let $G : \{0, 1\}^\lambda \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{2(\lambda+1)}$ be a pseudorandom generator.

Let $\text{Convert}_\mathbb{G} : \{0, 1\}^\lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{G}$ be a map converting a random λ -bit string to a pseudorandom group element of \mathbb{G} . (See Figure 3.)

$\text{Gen}^\bullet(1^\lambda, \alpha, \beta, \mathbb{G})$:

- 1: Let $\alpha = \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \{0, 1\}^n$ be the bit decomposition of α
- 2: Sample random $s_0^{(0)} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$ and $s_1^{(0)} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$
- 3: Let $t_0^{(0)} = 0$ and $t_1^{(0)} = 1$
- 4: **for** $i = 1$ to n **do**
- 5: $s_0^L || t_0^L || s_0^R || t_0^R \leftarrow G(s_0^{(i-1)})$ and $s_1^L || t_1^L || s_1^R || t_1^R \leftarrow G(s_1^{(i-1)})$.
- 6: **if** $\alpha_i = 0$ **then** $\text{Keep} \leftarrow L, \text{Lose} \leftarrow R$
- 7: **else** $\text{Keep} \leftarrow R, \text{Lose} \leftarrow L$
- 8: **end if**
- 9: $s_{CW} \leftarrow s_0^{\text{Lose}} \oplus s_1^{\text{Lose}}$
- 10: $t_{CW}^L \leftarrow t_0^L \oplus t_1^L \oplus \alpha_i \oplus 1$ and $t_{CW}^R \leftarrow t_0^R \oplus t_1^R \oplus \alpha_i$
- 11: $CW^{(i)} \leftarrow s_{CW} || t_{CW}^L || t_{CW}^R$
- 12: $s_b^{(i)} \leftarrow s_b^{\text{Keep}} \oplus t_b^{(i-1)} \cdot s_{CW}$ for $b = 0, 1$
- 13: $t_b^{(i)} \leftarrow t_b^{\text{Keep}} \oplus t_b^{(i-1)} \cdot t_{CW}^{\text{Keep}}$ for $b = 0, 1$
- 14: **end for**
- 15: $CW^{(n+1)} \leftarrow (-1)^{t_1^n} \cdot [\beta - \text{Convert}(s_0^{(n)}) + \text{Convert}(s_1^{(n)})] \in \mathbb{G}$
- 16: Let $k_b = s_b^{(0)} || CW^{(1)} || \dots || CW^{(n+1)}$
- 17: **return** (k_0, k_1)

$\text{Eval}^\bullet(b, k_b, x)$:

- 1: Parse $k_b = s^{(0)} || CW^{(1)} || \dots || CW^{(n+1)}$, and let $t^{(0)} = b$.
- 2: **for** $i = 1$ to n **do**
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- 4: $\tau^{(i)} \leftarrow G(s^{(i-1)}) \oplus (t^{(i-1)} \cdot [s_{CW} || t_{CW}^L || s_{CW} || t_{CW}^R])$
- 5: Parse $\tau^{(i)} = s^L || t^L || s^R || t^R \in \{0, 1\}^{2(\lambda+1)}$
- 6: **if** $x_i = 0$ **then** $s^{(i)} \leftarrow s^L, t^{(i)} \leftarrow t^L$
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- 15: $CW^{(n+1)} \leftarrow (-1)^{t_1^n} \cdot [\beta - \text{Convert}(s_0^{(n)}) + \text{Convert}(s_1^{(n)})] \in \mathbb{G}$
- 16: Let $k_b = s_b^{(0)} || CW^{(1)} || \dots || CW^{(n+1)}$
- 17: **return** (k_0, k_1)

CW generation

$\text{Eval}^\bullet(b, k_b, x)$:

- 1: Parse $k_b = s^{(0)} || CW^{(1)} || \dots || CW^{(n+1)}$, and let $t^{(0)} = b$.
- 2: **for** $i = 1$ to n **do**
- 3: Parse $CW^{(i)} = s_{CW} || t_{CW}^L || t_{CW}^R$
- 4: $\tau^{(i)} \leftarrow G(s^{(i-1)}) \oplus (t^{(i-1)} \cdot [s_{CW} || t_{CW}^L || s_{CW} || t_{CW}^R])$
- 5: Parse $\tau^{(i)} = s^L || t^L || s^R || t^R \in \{0, 1\}^{2(\lambda+1)}$
- 6: **if** $x_i = 0$ **then** $s^{(i)} \leftarrow s^L, t^{(i)} \leftarrow t^L$
- 7: **else** $s^{(i)} \leftarrow s^R, t^{(i)} \leftarrow t^R$
- 8: **end if**
- 9: **end for**
- 10: **return** $(-1)^b \cdot [\text{Convert}(s^{(n)}) + t^{(n)} \cdot CW^{(n+1)}] \in \mathbb{G}$

DPF construction

Optimized Distributed Point Function ($\text{Gen}^\bullet, \text{Eval}^\bullet$)

Let $G : \{0, 1\}^\lambda \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{2(\lambda+1)}$ be a pseudorandom generator.

Let $\text{Convert}_\mathbb{G} : \{0, 1\}^\lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{G}$ be a map converting a random λ -bit string to a pseudorandom group element of \mathbb{G} . (See Figure 3.)

$\text{Gen}^\bullet(1^\lambda, \alpha, \beta, \mathbb{G})$:

- 1: Let $\alpha = \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \{0, 1\}^n$ be the bit decomposition of α
- 2: Sample random $s_0^{(0)} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$ and $s_1^{(0)} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$
- 3: Let $t_0^{(0)} = 0$ and $t_1^{(0)} = 1$
- 4: **for** $i = 1$ to n **do**
- 5: $s_0^L || t_0^L || s_0^R || t_0^R \leftarrow G(s_0^{(i-1)})$ and $s_1^L || t_1^L || s_1^R || t_1^R \leftarrow G(s_1^{(i-1)})$.
- 6: **if** $\alpha_i = 0$ **then** $\text{Keep} \leftarrow L, \text{Lose} \leftarrow R$
- 7: **else** $\text{Keep} \leftarrow R, \text{Lose} \leftarrow L$
- 8: **end if**
- 9: $s_{CW} \leftarrow s_0^{\text{Lose}} \oplus s_1^{\text{Lose}}$
- 10: $t_{CW}^L \leftarrow t_0^L \oplus t_1^L \oplus \alpha_i \oplus 1$ and $t_{CW}^R \leftarrow t_0^R \oplus t_1^R \oplus \alpha_i$ CW generation
- 11: $CW^{(i)} \leftarrow s_{CW} || t_{CW}^L || t_{CW}^R$
- 12: $s_b^{(i)} \leftarrow s_b^{\text{Keep}} \oplus t_b^{(i-1)} \cdot s_{CW}$ for $b = 0, 1$
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- 14: **end for**
- 15: $CW^{(n+1)} \leftarrow (-1)^{t_1^n} \cdot [\beta - \text{Convert}(s_0^{(n)}) + \text{Convert}(s_1^{(n)})] \in \mathbb{G}$ Leaf CW
- 16: Let $k_b = s_b^{(0)} || CW^{(1)} || \dots || CW^{(n+1)}$
- 17: **return** (k_0, k_1)

$\text{Eval}^\bullet(b, k_b, x)$:

- 1: Parse $k_b = s^{(0)} || CW^{(1)} || \dots || CW^{(n+1)}$, and let $t^{(0)} = b$.
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- 5: Parse $\tau^{(i)} = s^L || t^L || s^R || t^R \in \{0, 1\}^{2(\lambda+1)}$
- 6: **if** $x_i = 0$ **then** $s^{(i)} \leftarrow s^L, t^{(i)} \leftarrow t^L$
- 7: **else** $s^{(i)} \leftarrow s^R, t^{(i)} \leftarrow t^R$
- 8: **end if**
- 9: **end for**
- 10: **return** $(-1)^b \cdot [\text{Convert}(s^{(n)}) + t^{(n)} \cdot CW^{(n+1)}] \in \mathbb{G}$

DPF construction

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Let $G : \{0, 1\}^\lambda \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{2(\lambda+1)}$ be a pseudorandom generator.

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- 3: Let $t_0^{(0)} = 0$ and $t_1^{(0)} = 1$
- 4: **for** $i = 1$ to n **do**
- 5: $s_0^L || t_0^L || s_0^R || t_0^R \leftarrow G(s_0^{(i-1)})$ and $s_1^L || t_1^L || s_1^R || t_1^R \leftarrow G(s_1^{(i-1)})$.
- 6: **if** $\alpha_i = 0$ **then** $\text{Keep} \leftarrow L, \text{Lose} \leftarrow R$
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- 11: $CW^{(i)} \leftarrow s_{CW} || t_{CW}^L || t_{CW}^R$
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- 14: **end for**
- 15: $CW^{(n+1)} \leftarrow (-1)^{t_1^n} \cdot [\beta - \text{Convert}(s_0^{(n)}) + \text{Convert}(s_1^{(n)})] \in \mathbb{G}$ Leaf CW
- 16: Let $k_b = s_b^{(0)} || CW^{(1)} || \dots || CW^{(n+1)}$
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$\text{Eval}^\bullet(b, k_b, x)$:

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- 6: **if** $x_i = 0$ **then** $s^{(i)} \leftarrow s^L, t^{(i)} \leftarrow t^L$
- 7: **else** $s^{(i)} \leftarrow s^R, t^{(i)} \leftarrow t^R$
- 8: **end if**
- 9: **end for**
- 10: **return** $(-1)^b \cdot [\text{Convert}(s^{(n)}) + t^{(n)} \cdot CW^{(n+1)}] \in \mathbb{G}$

DPF construction

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Let $G : \{0, 1\}^\lambda \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{2(\lambda+1)}$ be a pseudorandom generator.

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- 4: **for** $i = 1$ to n **do**
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- 10: $t_{CW}^L \leftarrow t_0^L \oplus t_1^L \oplus \alpha_i \oplus 1$ and $t_{CW}^R \leftarrow t_0^R \oplus t_1^R \oplus \alpha_i$ CW generation
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- 8: **end if**
- 9: **end for**
- 10: **return** $(-1)^b \cdot [\text{Convert}(s^{(n)}) + t^{(n)} \cdot CW^{(n+1)}] \in \mathbb{G}$

DPF construction

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- 16: Let $k_b = s_b^{(0)} || CW^{(1)} || \dots || CW^{(n+1)}$ Key handed to each party
- 17: **return** (k_0, k_1)

$\text{Eval}^\bullet(b, k_b, x)$:

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- 5: Parse $\tau^{(i)} = s^L || t^L || s^R || t^R \in \{0, 1\}^{2(\lambda+1)}$
- 6: **if** $x_i = 0$ **then** $s^{(i)} \leftarrow s^L, t^{(i)} \leftarrow t^L$
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DPF construction

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- 9: $s_{CW} \leftarrow s_0^{\text{Lose}} \oplus s_1^{\text{Lose}}$
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- 14: **end for**
- 15: $CW^{(n+1)} \leftarrow (-1)^{t_1^n} \cdot [\beta - \text{Convert}(s_0^{(n)}) + \text{Convert}(s_1^{(n)})] \in \mathbb{G}$ *Leaf CW*
- 16: Let $k_b = s_b^{(0)} || CW^{(1)} || \dots || CW^{(n+1)}$ *Key handed to each party*
- 17: **return** (k_0, k_1)

$\text{Eval}^\bullet(b, k_b, x)$:

- 1: Parse $k_b = s^{(0)} || CW^{(1)} || \dots || CW^{(n+1)}$, and let $t^{(0)} = b$.
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- 5: Parse $\tau^{(i)} = s^L || t^L || s^R || t^R \in \{0, 1\}^{2(\lambda+1)}$
- 6: **if** $x_i = 0$ **then** $s^{(i)} \leftarrow s^L, t^{(i)} \leftarrow t^L$
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- 8: **end if**
- 9: **end for**
- 10: **return** $(-1)^b \cdot [\text{Convert}(s^{(n)}) + t^{(n)} \cdot CW^{(n+1)}] \in \mathbb{G}$

Key size?

DPF construction

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- 2: Sample random $s_0^{(0)} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$ and $s_1^{(0)} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$
- 3: Let $t_0^{(0)} = 0$ and $t_1^{(0)} = 1$
- 4: **for** $i = 1$ to n **do**
- 5: $s_0^L || t_0^L || s_0^R || t_0^R \leftarrow G(s_0^{(i-1)})$ and $s_1^L || t_1^L || s_1^R || t_1^R \leftarrow G(s_1^{(i-1)})$.
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- 5: Parse $\tau^{(i)} = s^L || t^L || s^R || t^R \in \{0, 1\}^{2(\lambda+1)}$
- 6: **if** $x_i = 0$ **then** $s^{(i)} \leftarrow s^L, t^{(i)} \leftarrow t^L$
- 7: **else** $s^{(i)} \leftarrow s^R, t^{(i)} \leftarrow t^R$
- 8: **end if**
- 9: **end for**
- 10: **return** $(-1)^b \cdot [\text{Convert}(s^{(n)}) + t^{(n)} \cdot CW^{(n+1)}] \in \mathbb{G}$

Key size?

$O(\lambda n)$ where n is the number of bits of input

DPF construction

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- 3: Let $t_0^{(0)} = 0$ and $t_1^{(0)} = 1$
- 4: **for** $i = 1$ to n **do**
- 5: $s_0^L || t_0^L || s_0^R || t_0^R \leftarrow G(s_0^{(i-1)})$ and $s_1^L || t_1^L || s_1^R || t_1^R \leftarrow G(s_1^{(i-1)})$.
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- 5: Parse $\tau^{(i)} = s^L || t^L || s^R || t^R \in \{0, 1\}^{2(\lambda+1)}$
- 6: **if** $x_i = 0$ **then** $s^{(i)} \leftarrow s^L, t^{(i)} \leftarrow t^L$
- 7: **else** $s^{(i)} \leftarrow s^R, t^{(i)} \leftarrow t^R$
- 8: **end if**
- 9: **end for**
- 10: **return** $(-1)^b \cdot [\text{Convert}(s^{(n)}) + t^{(n)} \cdot CW^{(n+1)}] \in \mathbb{G}$

Key size?

$O(\lambda n)$ where n is the number of bits of input

DPF construction

Optimized Distributed Point Function ($\text{Gen}^\bullet, \text{Eval}^\bullet$)

Let $G : \{0, 1\}^\lambda \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{2(\lambda+1)}$ be a pseudorandom generator.

Let $\text{Convert}_\mathbb{G} : \{0, 1\}^\lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{G}$ be a map converting a random λ -bit string to a pseudorandom group element of \mathbb{G} . (See Figure 3.)

$\text{Gen}^\bullet(1^\lambda, \alpha, \beta, \mathbb{G})$:

- 1: Let $\alpha = \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \{0, 1\}^n$ be the bit decomposition of α
- 2: Sample random $s_0^{(0)} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$ and $s_1^{(0)} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$
- 3: Let $t_0^{(0)} = 0$ and $t_1^{(0)} = 1$
- 4: **for** $i = 1$ to n **do**
- 5: $s_0^L || t_0^L || s_0^R || t_0^R \leftarrow G(s_0^{(i-1)})$ and $s_1^L || t_1^L || s_1^R || t_1^R \leftarrow G(s_1^{(i-1)})$.
- 6: **if** $\alpha_i = 0$ **then** $\text{Keep} \leftarrow L, \text{Lose} \leftarrow R$
- 7: **else** $\text{Keep} \leftarrow R, \text{Lose} \leftarrow L$
- 8: **end if**
- 9: $s_{CW} \leftarrow s_0^{\text{Lose}} \oplus s_1^{\text{Lose}}$
- 10: $t_{CW}^L \leftarrow t_0^L \oplus t_1^L \oplus \alpha_i \oplus 1$ and $t_{CW}^R \leftarrow t_0^R \oplus t_1^R \oplus \alpha_i$ *CW generation*
- 11: $CW^{(i)} \leftarrow s_{CW} || t_{CW}^L || t_{CW}^R$
- 12: $s_b^{(i)} \leftarrow s_b^{\text{Keep}} \oplus t_b^{(i-1)} \cdot s_{CW}$ for $b = 0, 1$
- 13: $t_b^{(i)} \leftarrow t_b^{\text{Keep}} \oplus t_b^{(i-1)} \cdot t_{CW}^{\text{Keep}}$ for $b = 0, 1$
- 14: **end for**
- 15: $CW^{(n+1)} \leftarrow (-1)^{t_1^n} \cdot [\beta - \text{Convert}(s_0^{(n)}) + \text{Convert}(s_1^{(n)})] \in \mathbb{G}$ *Leaf CW*
- 16: Let $k_b = s_b^{(0)} || CW^{(1)} || \dots || CW^{(n+1)}$ *Key handed to each party*
- 17: **return** (k_0, k_1)

$\text{Eval}^\bullet(b, k_b, x)$:

- 1: Parse $k_b = s^{(0)} || CW^{(1)} || \dots || CW^{(n+1)}$, and let $t^{(0)} = b$.
- 2: **for** $i = 1$ to n **do**
- 3: Parse $CW^{(i)} = s_{CW} || t_{CW}^L || t_{CW}^R$
- 4: $\tau^{(i)} \leftarrow G(s^{(i-1)}) \oplus (t^{(i-1)}) \cdot [s_{CW} || t_{CW}^L || s_{CW} || t_{CW}^R]$
- 5: Parse $\tau^{(i)} = s^L || t^L || s^R || t^R \in \{0, 1\}^{2(\lambda+1)}$
- 6: **if** $x_i = 0$ **then** $s^{(i)} \leftarrow s^L, t^{(i)} \leftarrow t^L$
- 7: **else** $s^{(i)} \leftarrow s^R, t^{(i)} \leftarrow t^R$
- 8: **end if**
- 9: **end for**
- 10: **return** $(-1)^b \cdot [\text{Convert}(s^{(n)}) + t^{(n)} \cdot CW^{(n+1)}] \in \mathbb{G}$

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Security?

DPF construction

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Key size?

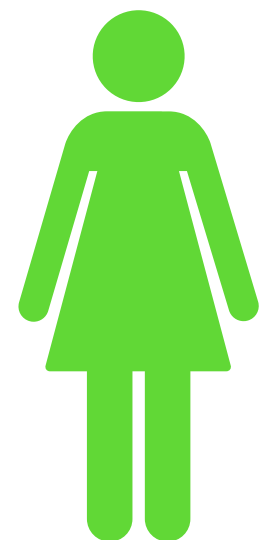
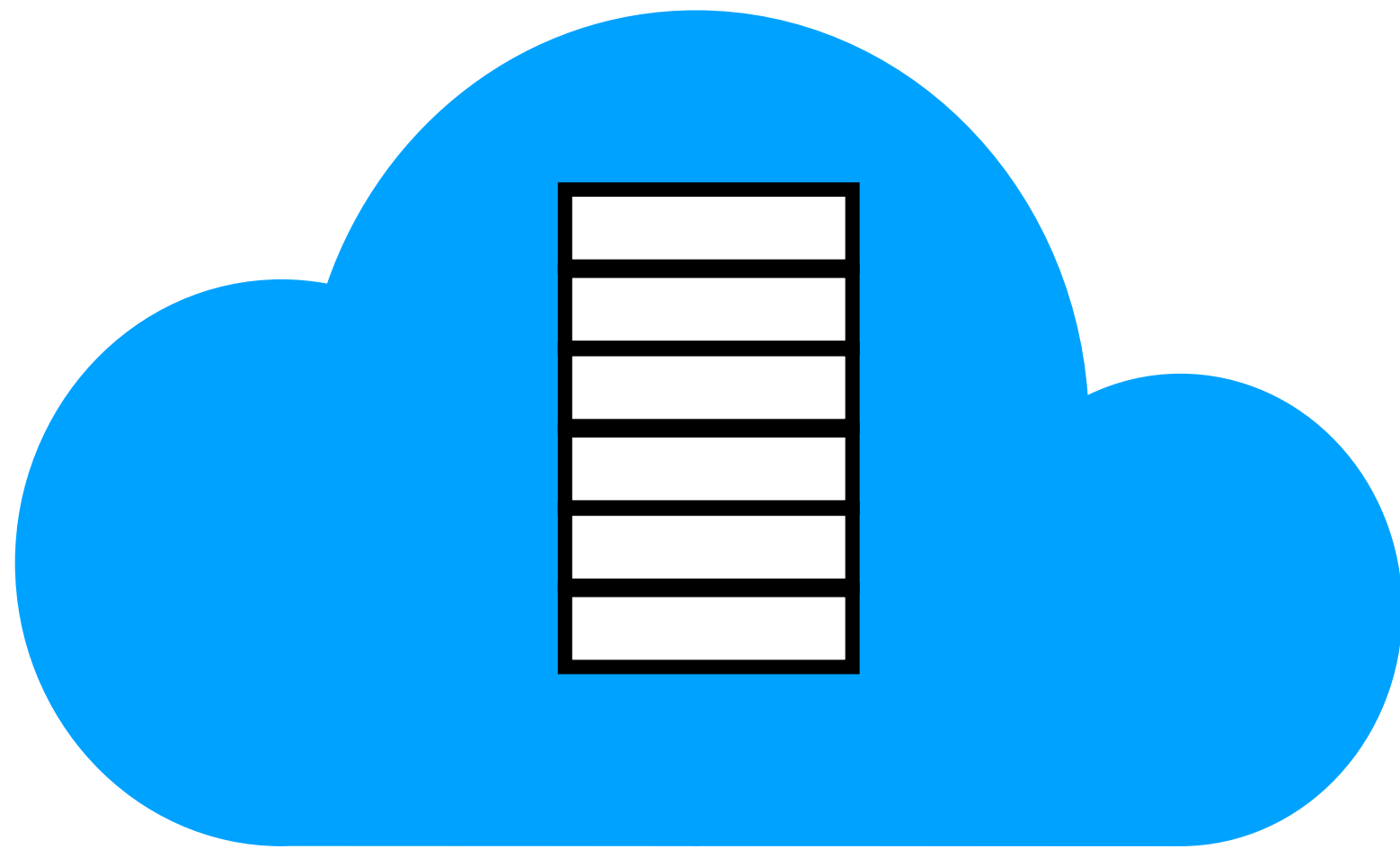
$O(\lambda n)$ where n is the number of bits of input

Security?

k_b is pseudorandom because
 1) seed is random 2) CW use up 3/4 generated randomness

Applications of DPF

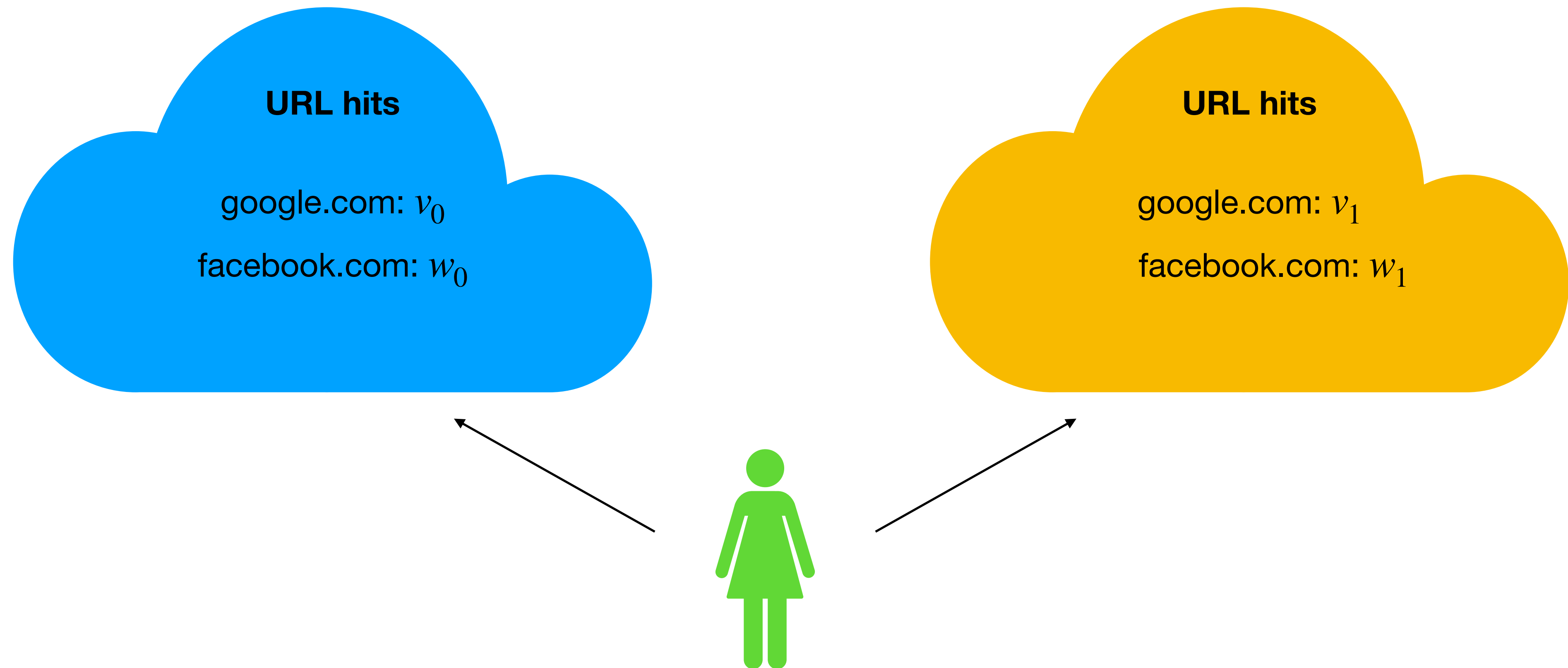
- Private keyword search



**How many times does
“Pittsburgh” appear?**

Applications of DPF

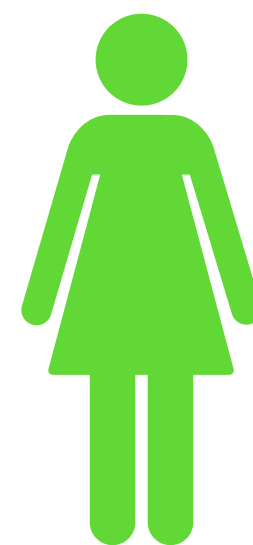
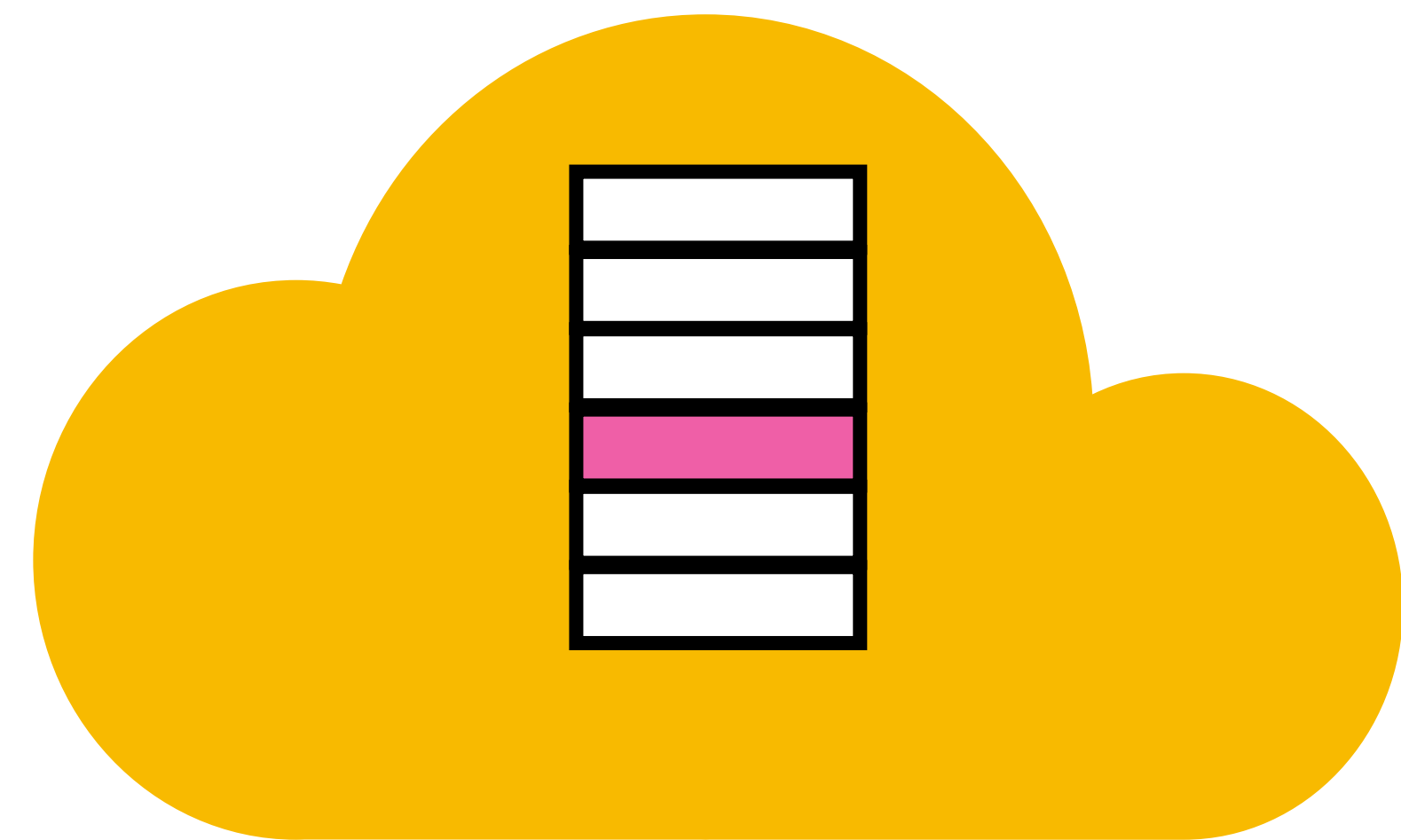
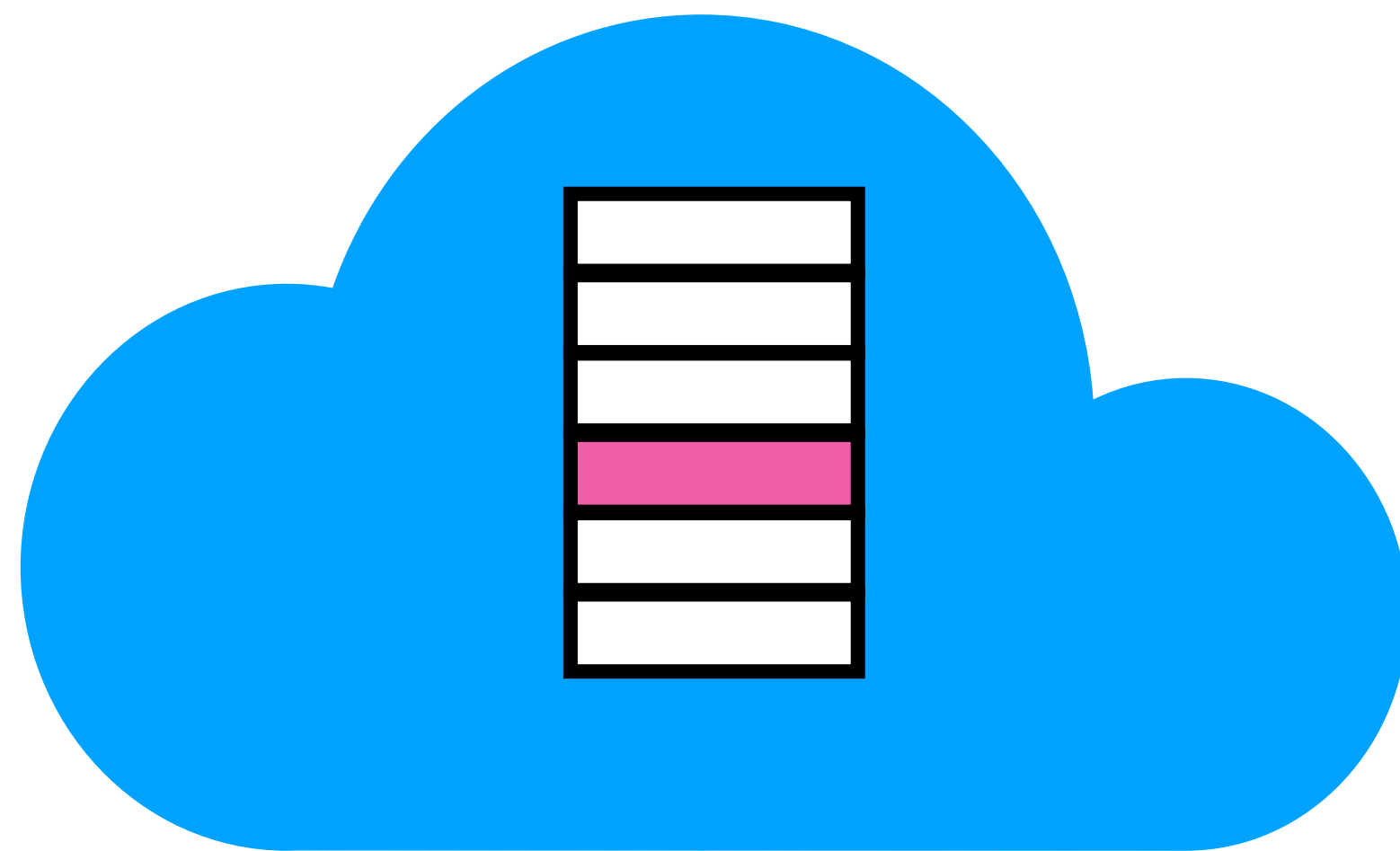
- Private statistics collection



Today: anonymous messaging

Next time: Pung

- DPF can be used for Private Information Retrieval (PIR)
- Allows clients to fetch item i from a database of n items without revealing i



Generate keys for $f_{\alpha,\beta}$ where α is the index and $\beta = 1$

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- Is it possible to reduce the cost of a retrieval?
 - Batching queries together for better throughput