Scala Days, 13 June 2019

Compiling to Preserve Our Privacy

Manohar Jonnalagedda
Jakob Odersky

A

B

C

```
def avg(salaries: List[Int]) =
  salaries.sum / salaries.length

avg(A :: B :: C :: Nil)
```

Dimitar

A = 1000

Jakob

B = 100

Manohar

C = 70

A = 1000

$0 = d = d_1 + d_2 + d_3$

B = 100

$0 = j = j_1 + j_2 + j_3$

C = 70

$0 = m = m_1 + m_2 + m_3$

```
type SecretNum = Int // in this example
type SharedNum = List[SecretNum]

def createZeroShares(players: Int): SharedNum = {
  val rands =
    List.fill(players - 1)(util.Random.nextInt)
  val diff = -rands.sum
  diff :: rands
}

val d = createZeroShares(3) // locally by d
val j = createZeroShares(3) // locally by j
val m = createZeroShares(3) // locally by m
```

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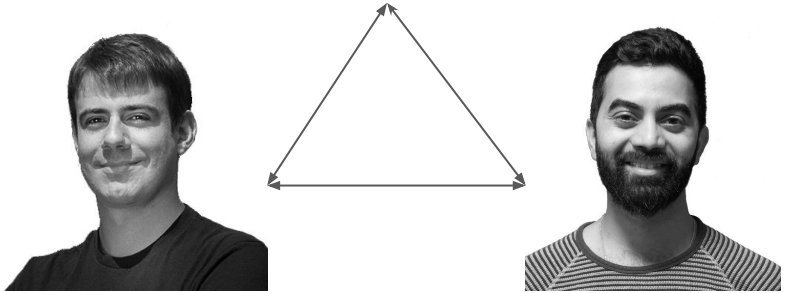
Secret shares (elements of the list) reside with different players

A = 1000

$0 = d = d_1 + d_2 + d_3$



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		players		
				
shared zeroes	d	d_1	d_2	d_3
	j	j_1	j_2	j_3
	m	m_1	m_2	m_3
data		A	B	C
shared sum		S_1	S_2	S_3
		$S = S_1 + S_2 + S_3$		

sum

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sum

Secret shares for zero are **distributed**

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	m	m_1	m_2	m_3
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shared sum		S_1	S_2	S_3
		$S = S_1 + S_2 + S_3$		

sum

Shared sums are **revealed publicly**

		players		
				
shared zeroes	0	2000	3500	-5500
	0	-4000	4000	0
	0	4330	-1220	-3110
data		1000	100	70
shared sum		3330	6380	-8540
		S = 1170		

sum

1170

avg = 390

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		$S = S_1 + S_2 + S_3$		

```
def add(x: SharedNum, y: SharedNum): SharedNum =
  x.zip(y).map(addSecret)
def addSecret(x: SecretNum, y: SecretNum): SecretNum =
  x + y
def reveal(x: SharedNum): Int = x.sum

// shared zeroes
val d = createZeroShares(3)
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val m = createZeroShares(3)

val data: SharedNum = A :: B :: C :: Nil

val sharedSum       = add(add(d, j), add(m, data))


val sum             = reveal(sharedSum)
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```

d + j + m + data

Secure multi-party computation (MPC)

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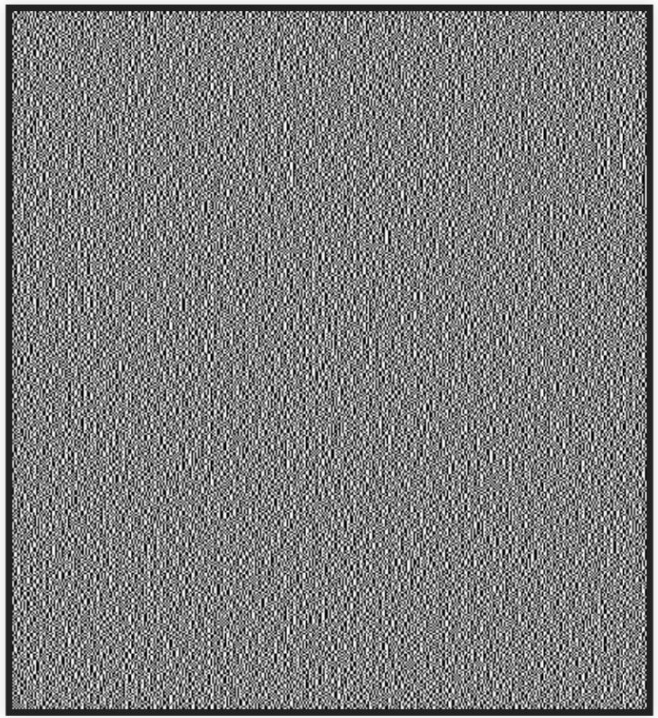
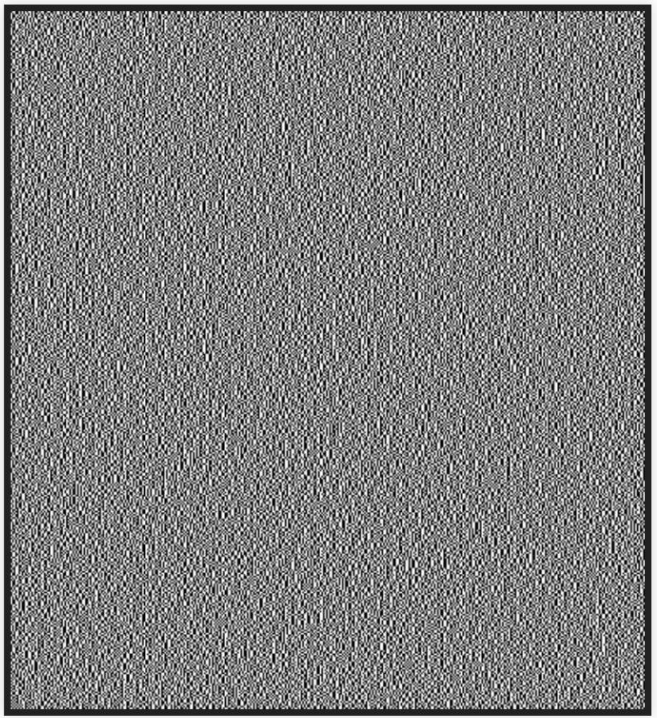
subfield of cryptography with the goal of creating methods for parties to **jointly compute a function** over their inputs **while keeping those inputs private**.

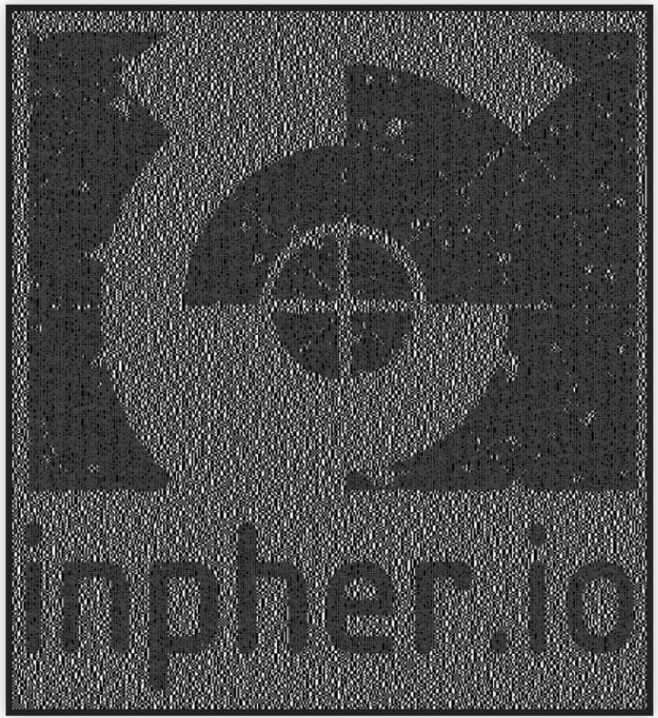
Secret Shared Data





Reveal Secret Share

Reveal Secret Shared Data



Reveal Secret Share

Further operations on SharedNum ?

1. Addition
2. …
3. …
4. …

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2. Multiplication
3. …
4. …

Multiplications on SharedNum

```
def mult(x: SharedNum, y: SharedNum) : SharedNum = ???
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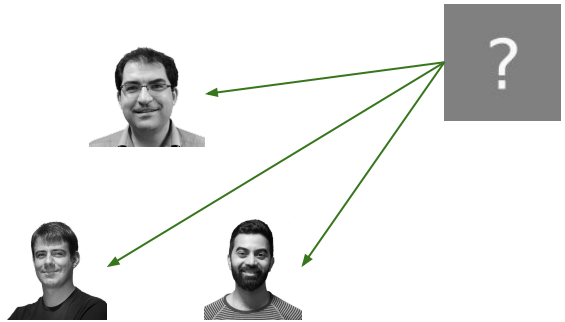
- is more efficient with a **trusted dealer**



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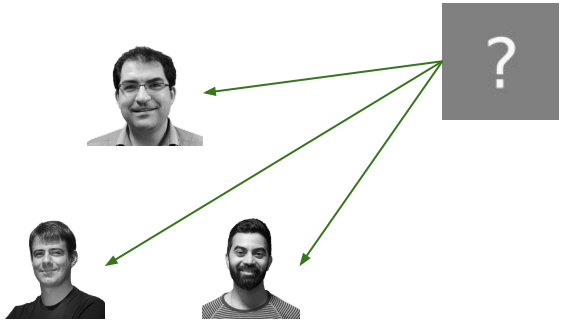
- requires some precomputed random values
  - **Beaver triplets**
  - Used for **mask and reveal**



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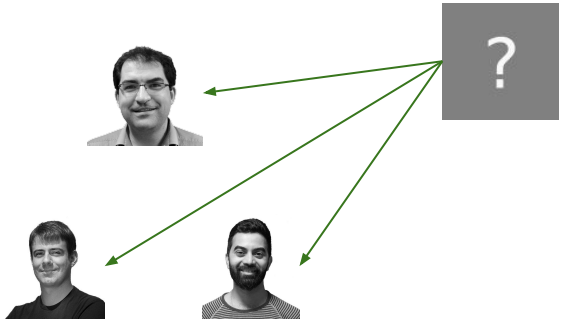
  - Used for **mask and reveal**
- come talk to us to know more!



Further operations on SharedNum ?

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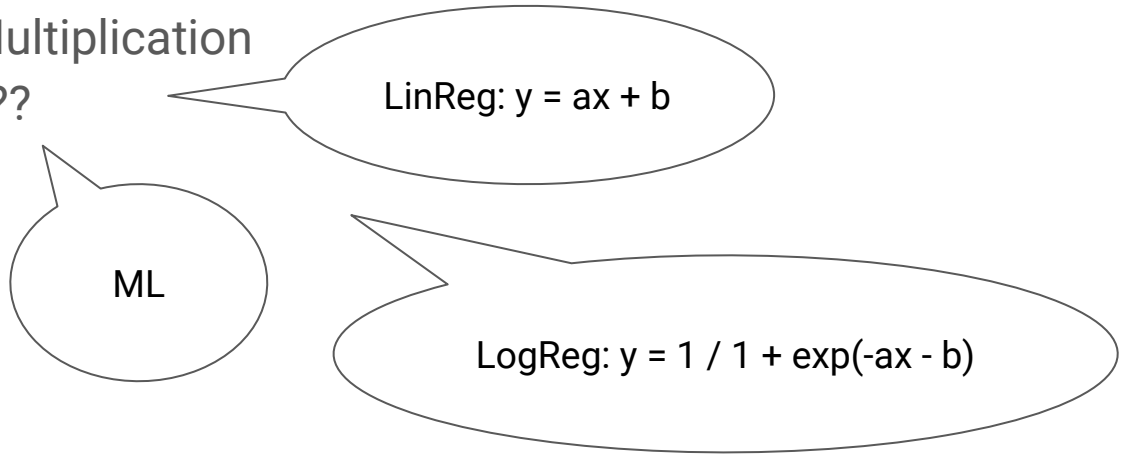
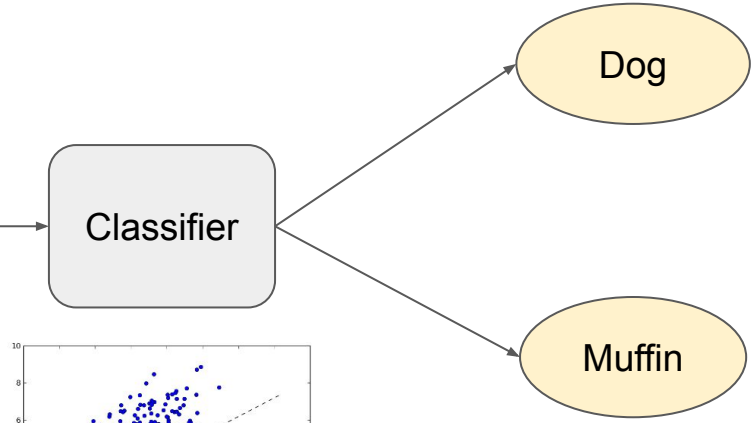
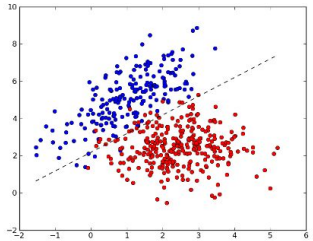


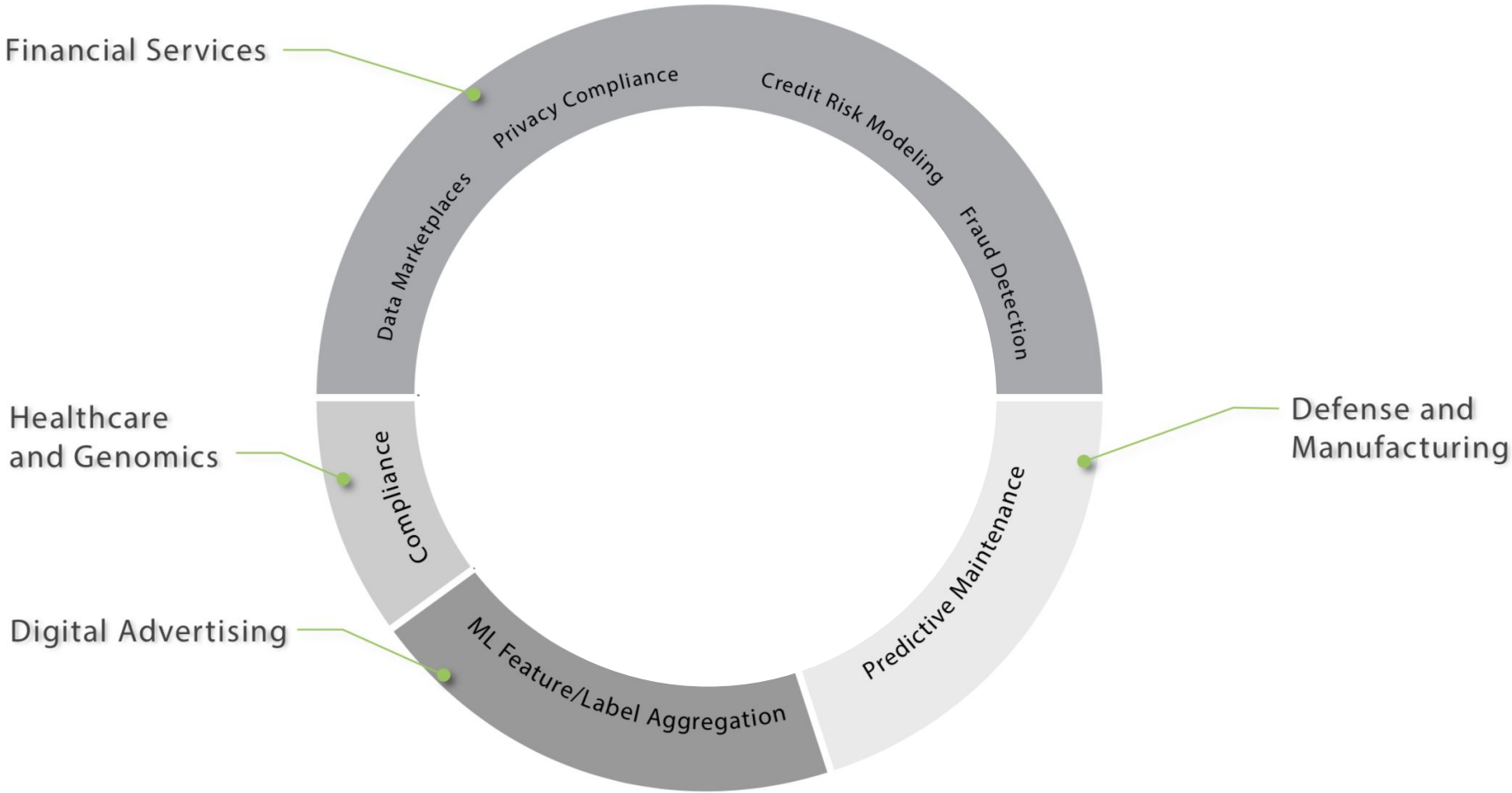
Classification: Chihuahua or Muffin ?





Further operations on SharedNum ?

1. Addition
2. Multiplication
3. ???
4. Real-world (i.e. profit)


Financial Services
Privacy Compliance
Credit Risk Modeling
Data Marketplaces
Fraud Detection
Healthcare
and Genomics
Compliance
Defense and
Manufacturing
Predictive Maintenance
Digital Advertising
ML Feature/Label Aggregation

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Farmers on Drenched Land Confront Tough Choice on Planting

More Universities Find Full-Time M.B.A. Programs Aren't Worth It

Bristol R&D Chief to Leave After Celgene Acquisition

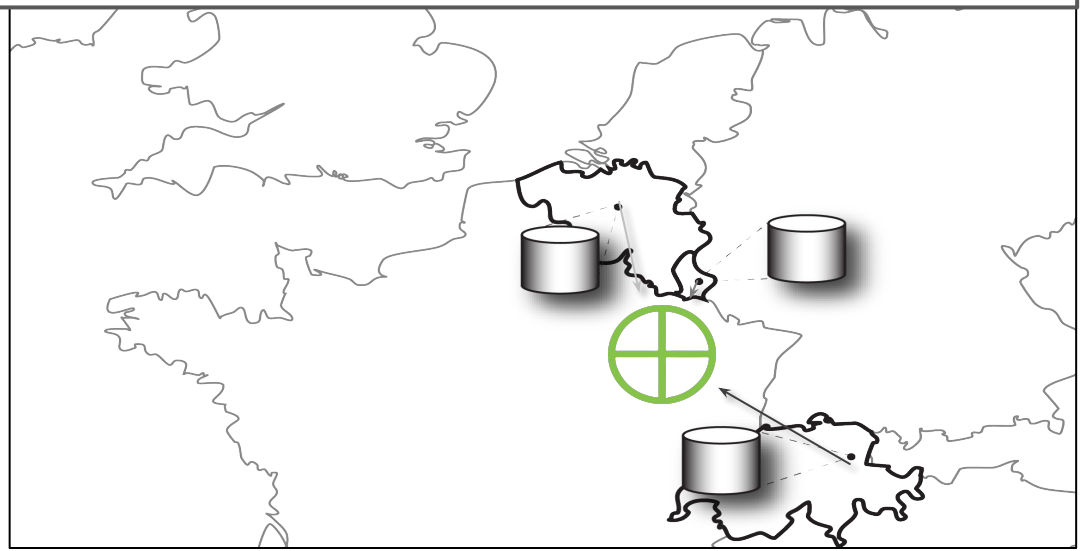
Jaguar Land Rover's Turnaround Ends in China

Sale Campbel Strengt

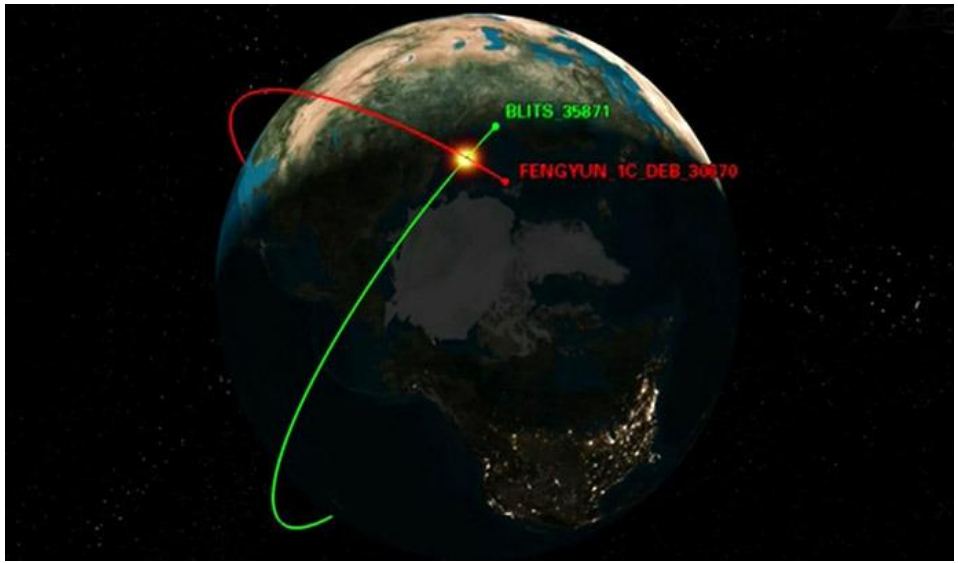
CIO JOURNAL.

ING Belgium Sees Opportunities for 'Secret' Sharing of Encrypted Data

Zero-knowledge computing would let companies analyze encrypted information without revealing any secret information

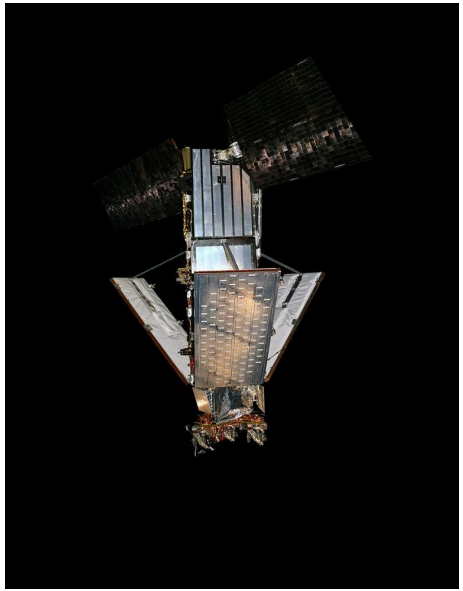


Privacy-preserving satellite collision detection

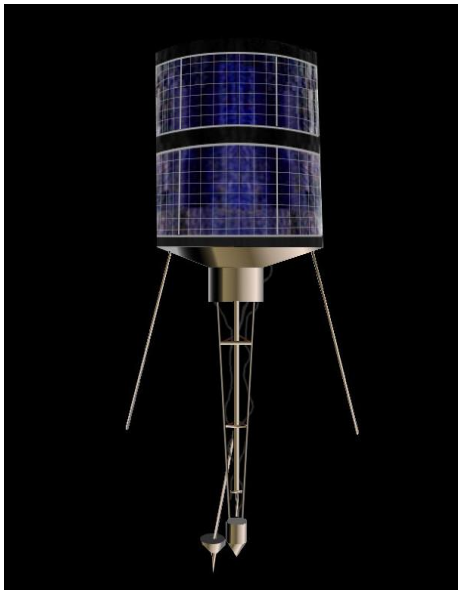


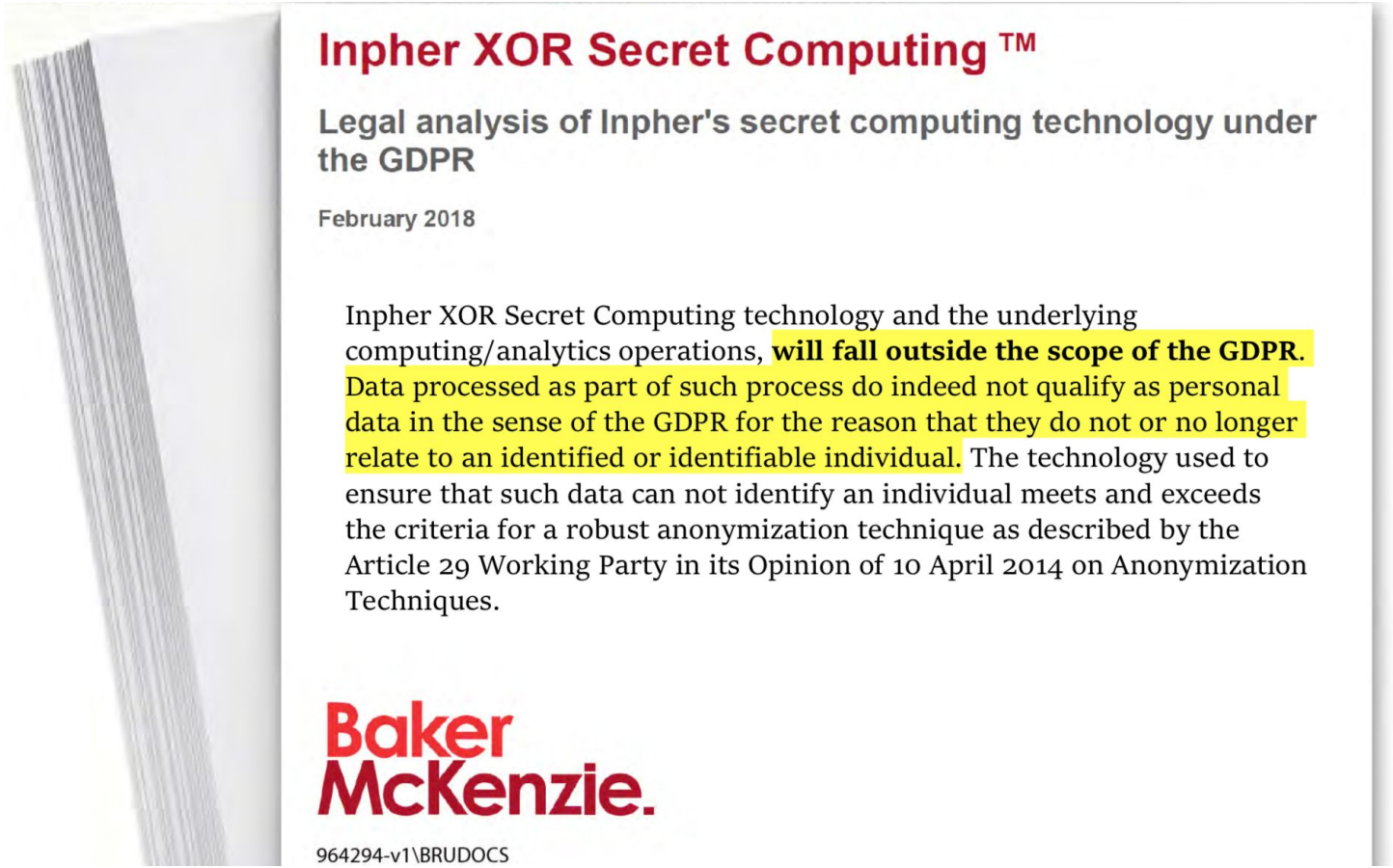
- Predicting collisions of satellites
- Satellite trajectories are private
- Satellite operators nonetheless perform **conjunction analysis**
- Need to evaluate non-linear functions with high numerical precision

Iridium 33 and Kosmos-2251 Satellite Collision



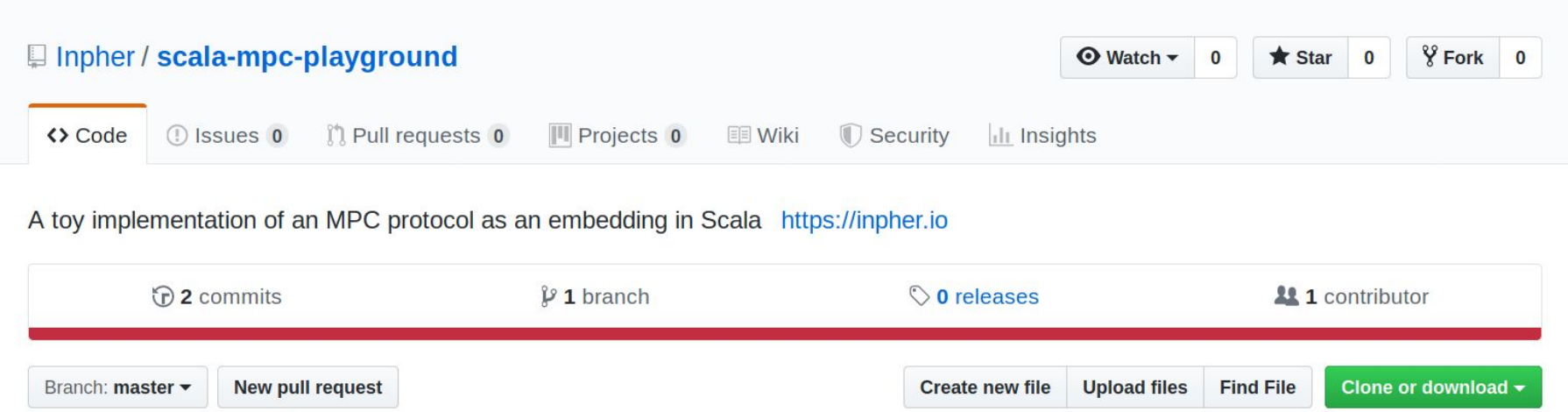
- Collision - 2009
- 11,700 m/s
- 789 km above Siberia
- More than 2000 debris
- ISS special maneuvers




Inpher XOR Secret Computing ™
Legal analysis of Inpher's secret computing technology under the GDPR
February 2018
Inpher XOR Secret Computing technology and the underlying computing/analytics operations, will fall outside the scope of the GDPR. Data processed as part of such process do indeed not qualify as personal data in the sense of the GDPR for the reason that they do not or no longer relate to an identified or identifiable individual. The technology used to ensure that such data can not identify an individual meets and exceeds the criteria for a robust anonymization technique as described by the Article 29 Working Party in its Opinion of 10 April 2014 on Anonymization Techniques.
Baker McKenzie.
964294-v1\BRUDOCS

A Scala embedding

- Write code in linear algebra style, get secret compute with it for (almost) free!
- More Scala goodness for seamless DSL (Numeric, implicit Ops etc...)
- https://github.com/inpher/scala-mpc-playground



From library to full-blown compiler

- Computations **distributed** in reality
  - Must target a runtime that distributes computation and deploys

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- Require **static analysis** of programs
  - Compute **statistical distributions** of intermediate values
  - **Optimize** for memory usage and communication

The DSL and the compiler

- The DSL: allows composable code in a linear algebra style
- Generates low-level, MPC-specific instructions

The DSL and the compiler

- The DSL: allows composable code in a linear algebra style
- Generates low-level, MPC-specific instructions
- Various static analysis passes
  - The **usual** (type-checking, dimension-checking)
  - The **MPC specific** (infer numerical parameters, optimise for memory/communication)

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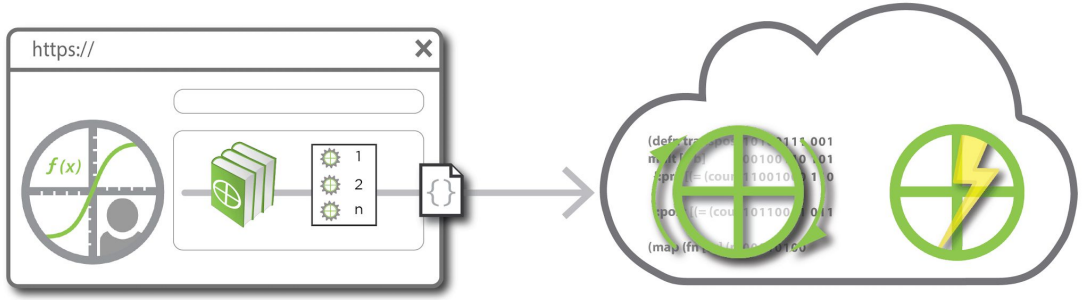
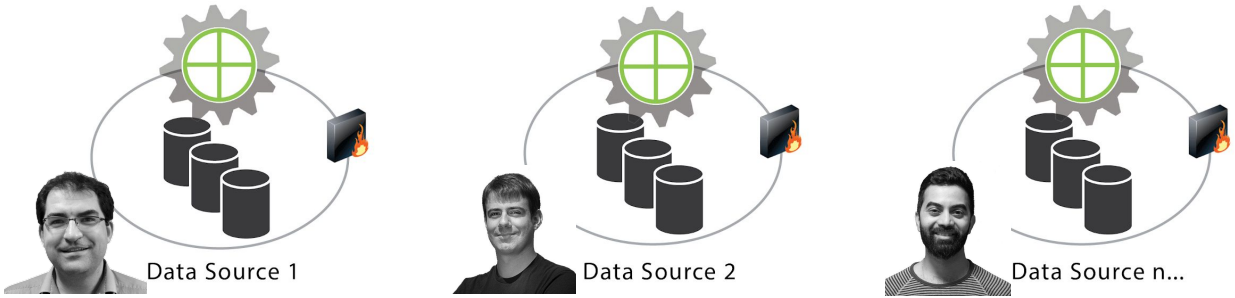
The complete architecture

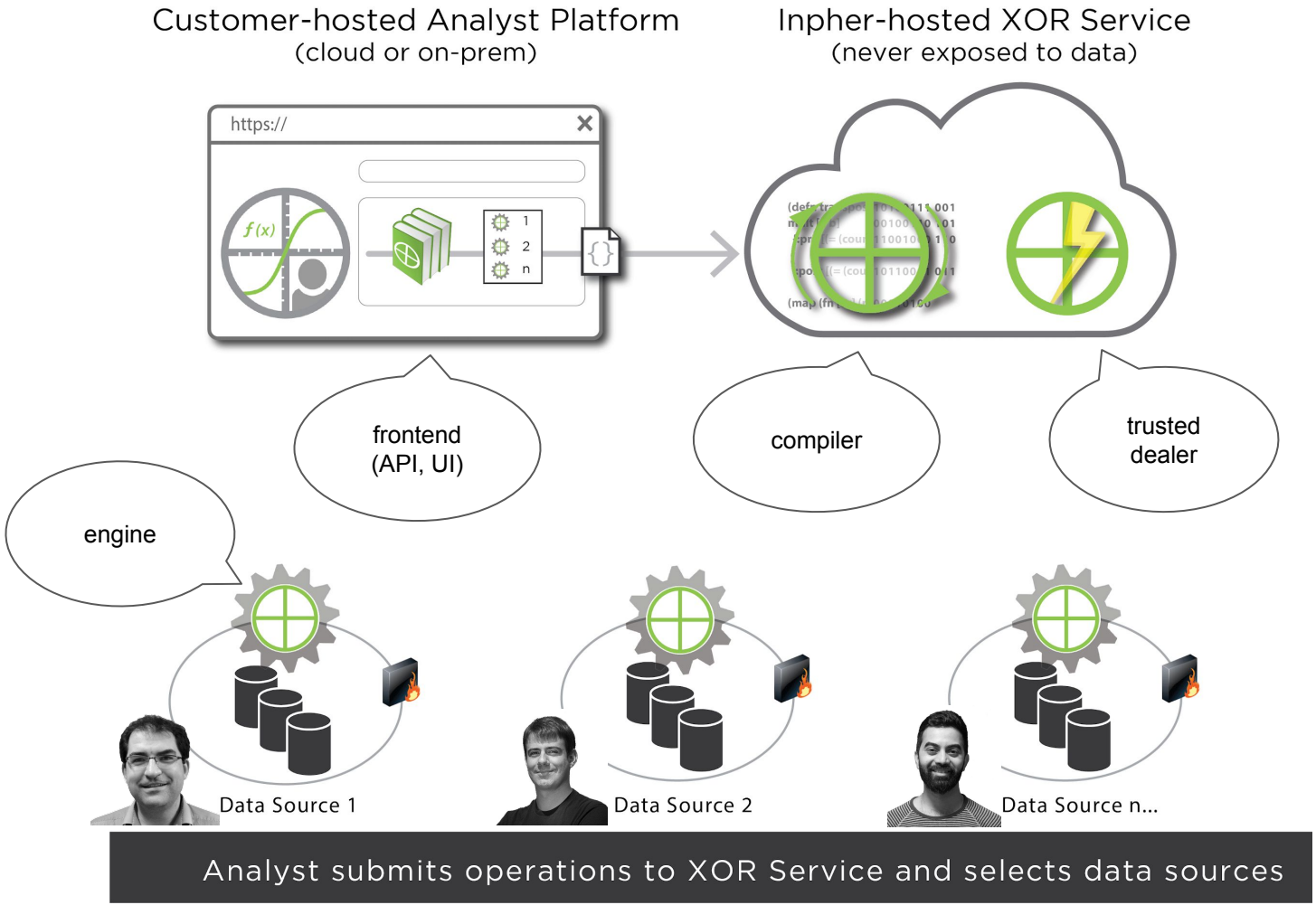
Customer-hosted Analyst Platform
(cloud or on-prem)

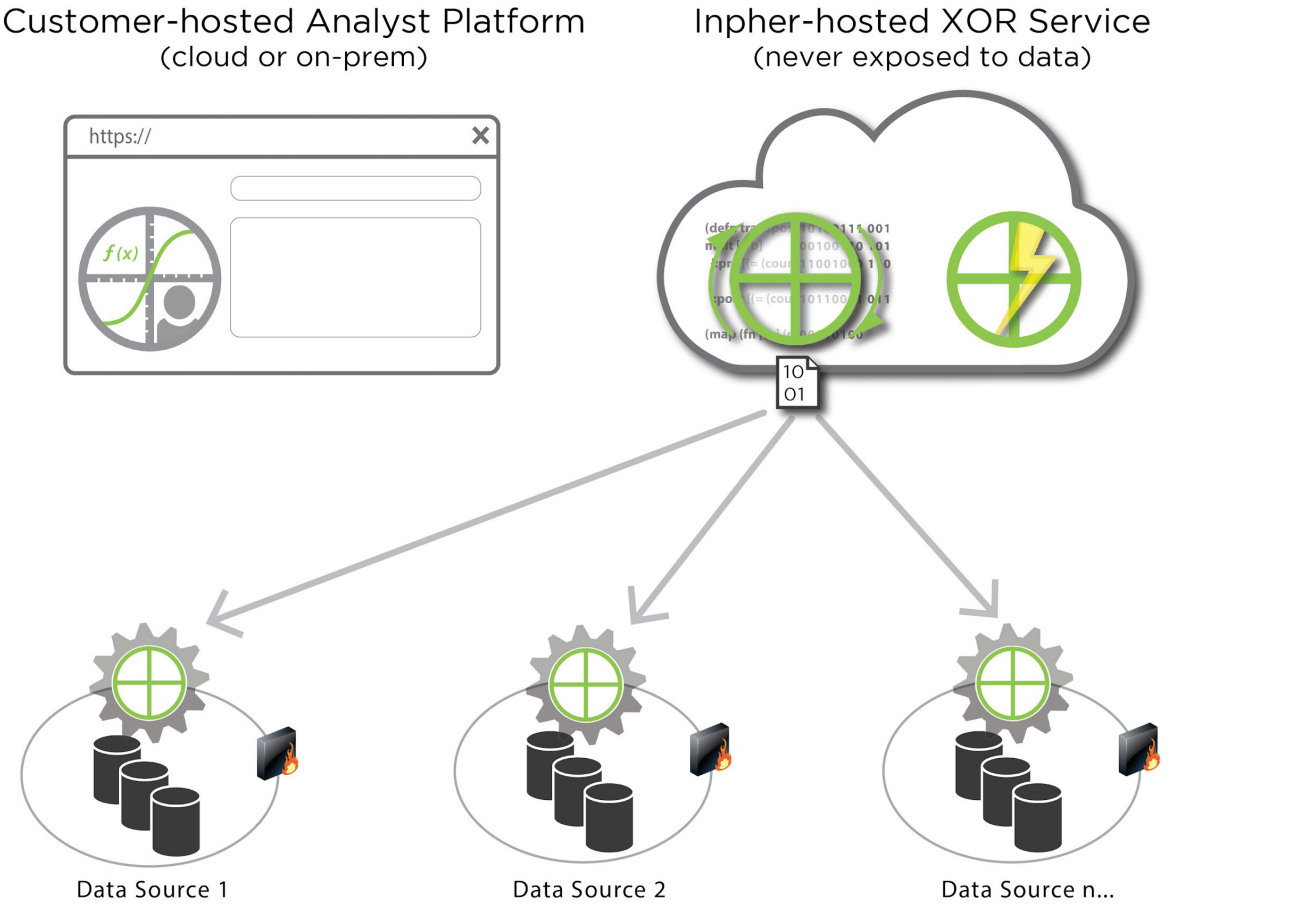
Inpher-hosted XOR Service
(never exposed to data)



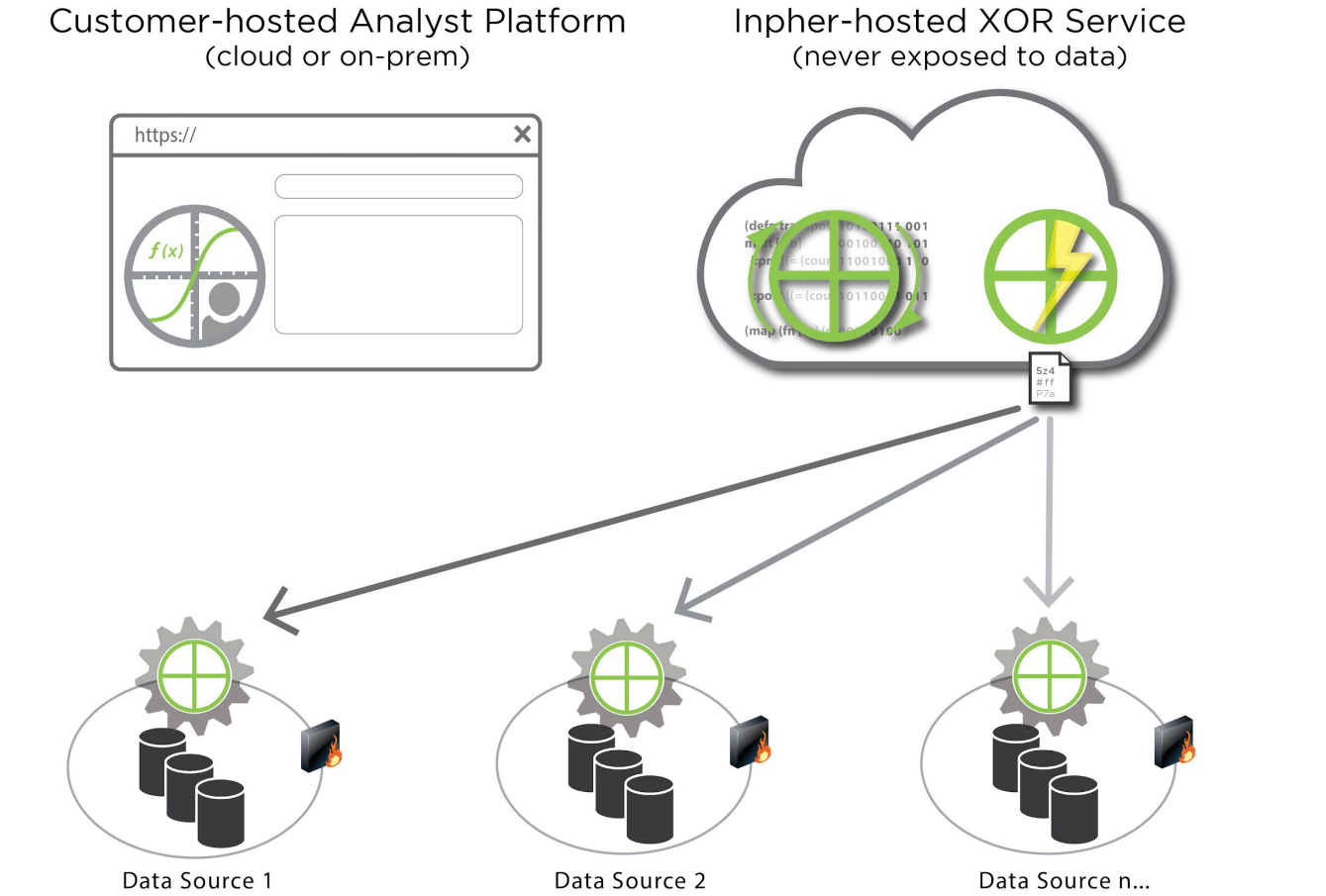


Analyst submits operations to XOR Service and selects data sources


Customer-hosted Analyst Platform
(cloud or on-prem)
Inpher-hosted XOR Service
(never exposed to data)
https://
f(x)
1
2
n
frontend
(API, UI)
compiler
trusted
dealer
engine
Data Source 1
Data Source 2
Data Source n...
Analyst submits operations to XOR Service and selects data sources



Operations compiled into a ‘circuit’ and distributed as a binary



Offline Phase: Random triplets are generated and distributed

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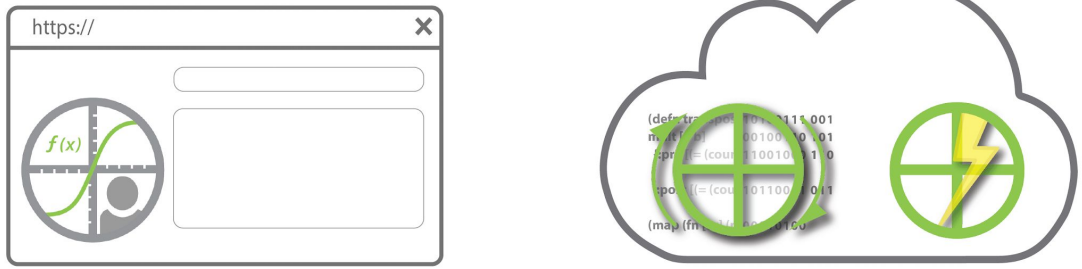
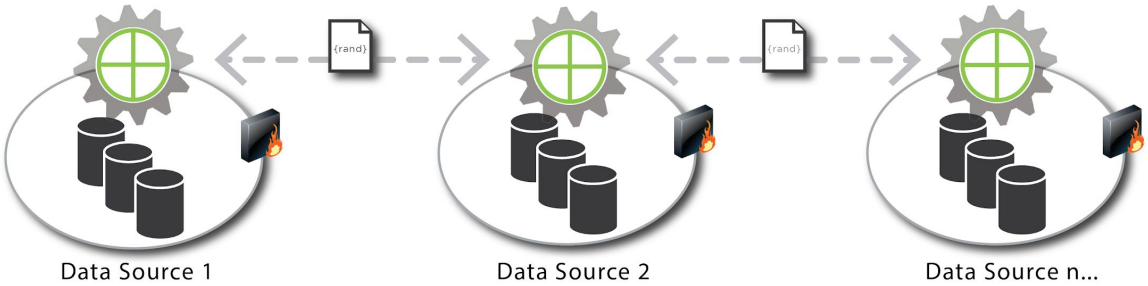
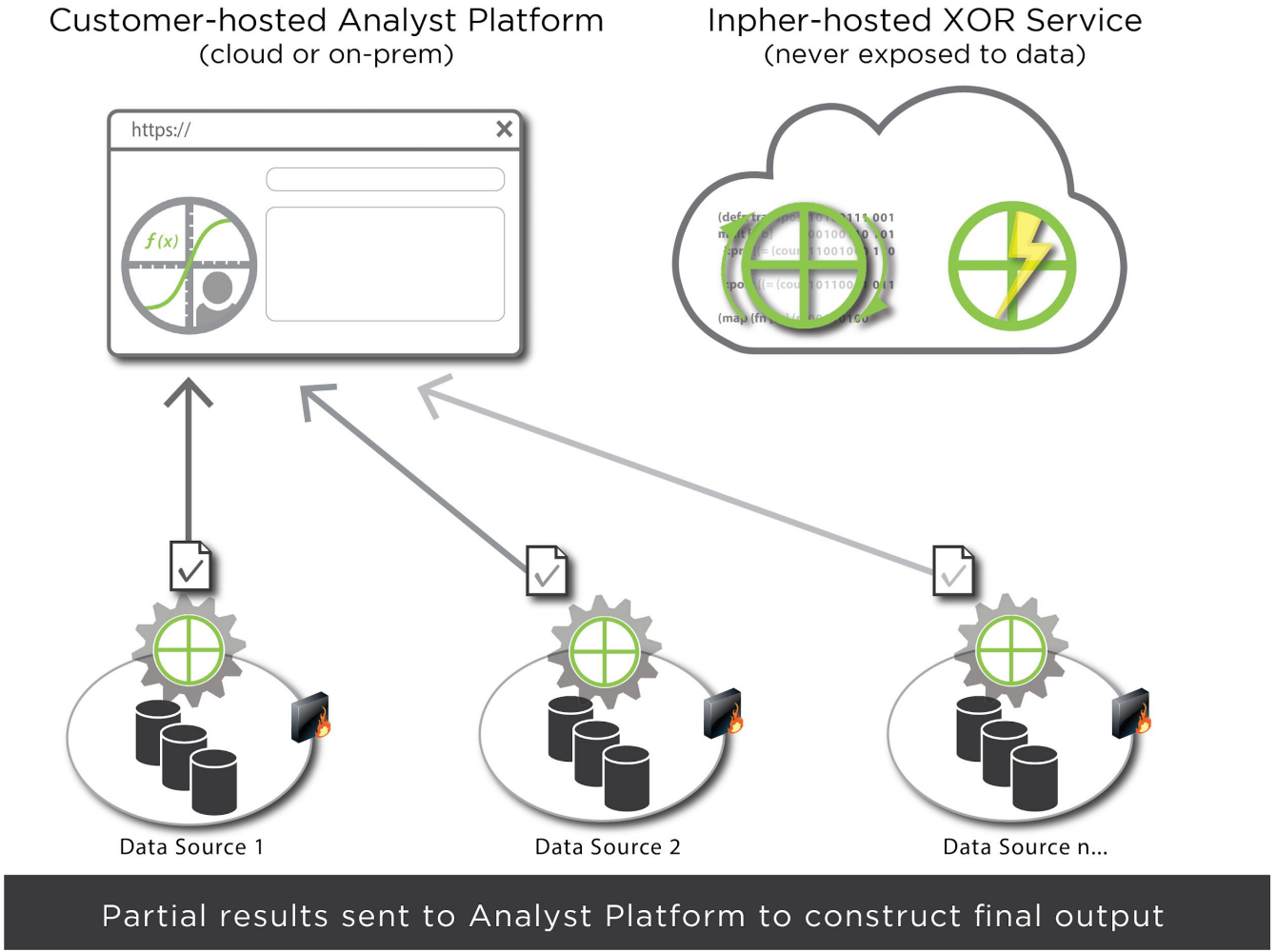




Online Phase: Data sources secretly compute with random numbers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(cloud or on-prem)
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https://
f(x)
Data Source 1
Data Source 2
Data Source n...
Partial results sent to Analyst Platform to construct final output

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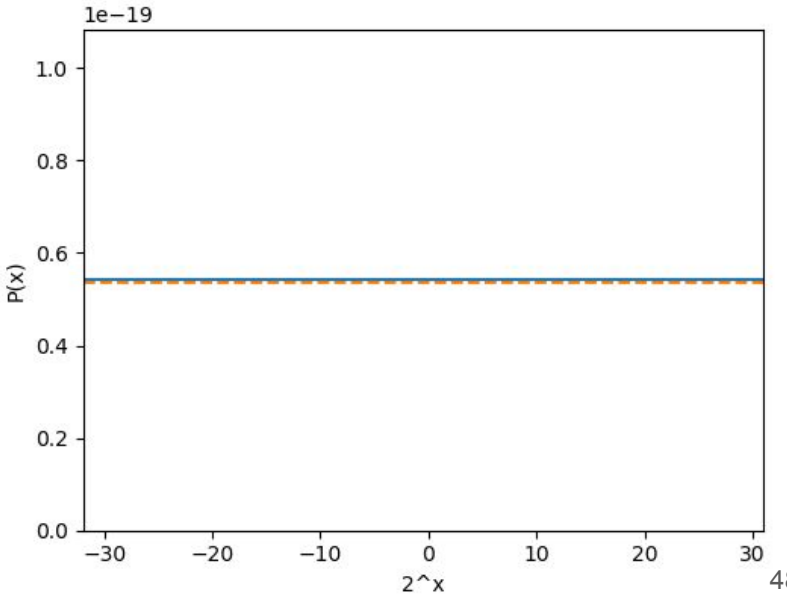
Masking numbers: some intuition

Masking integers

- Security: looking at two masked values, can I infer anything about their relationship? If so, how many computations?
- Uniform distribution possible over $\mathbb{Z}_n$
  - **information-theoretic security**



Masking floating point numbers

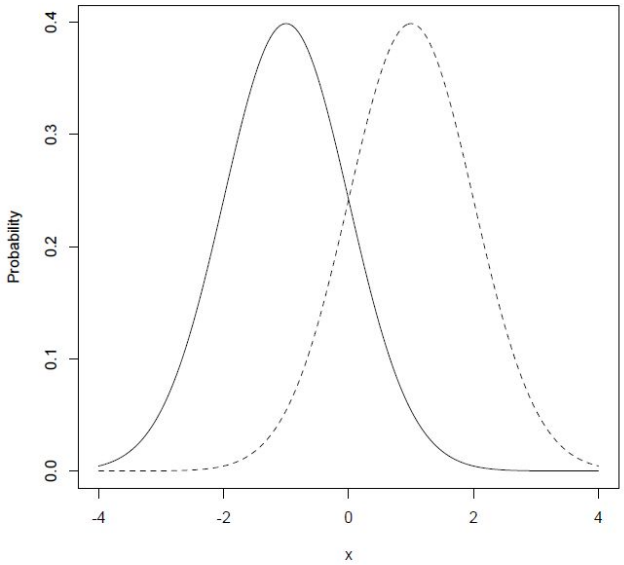


Figure: Masking $x = \pm 1$, $\sigma = 1$

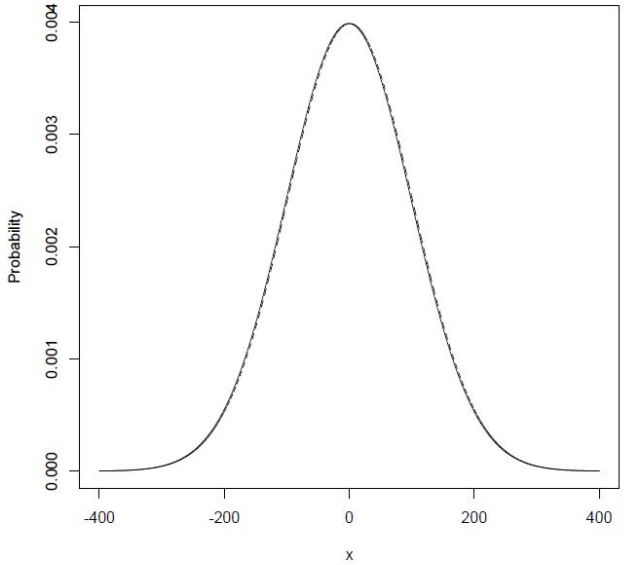


Figure: Masking $x = \pm 1$, $\sigma = 100$

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Masking floating point numbers

- **Computational security**: an attacker needs to work **a lot** to distinguish two masked values
- Masking and multiplying can blow up quickly
- **Fixed-point representation** as a solution:
  - Use different number representations at the back
  - Helps avoiding format explosion
- Needs to be **analysed statically**

An overview of the compiler

Linear Regression - Source

```
def solve(A: Matrix, b: Vector): Vector {
  var nrows: Int = xor.rows(A);
  var ncols: Int = xor.cols(A);

  var P: Matrix = xor.orthrand(nrows, ncols, -6);
  var Q: Matrix = xor.orthrand(nrows, ncols, -6);

  var PAQ: Matrix = P * A * Q;
  var Pb: Vector = P * b;

  xor.reveal(PAQ);
  xor.reveal(Pb);
  var r: Vector = xor.publicSolve(PAQ, Pb);
  return Q * r;
}
```

```
def linreg(y: Vector, X: Matrix): Vector {
  var A: Matrix = xor.transpose(X) * X;
  var b: Vector = xor.transpose(X) * y;
  return solve(A, b);
}

def main() {
  var X: Matrix = xor.input("X");
  var y: Vector = xor.input("y");
  var theta: Vector = linreg(y, X);
  xor.output(theta, "thetas");
}
```

Linear Regression - Source

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builtin

builtin

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def main() {
  var X: Matrix = xor.input("X");
  var y: Vector = xor.input("y");
  var theta: Vector = linreg(y, X);
  xor.output(theta, "thetas");
}
```

builtin

builtin

```
   manojoport in ~/workspace/inpher/xor-compiler
± |master {4} U:1 ?:5 ✗| → xorc -L
```

Index	Phase	Brief
0	parse	Parses the program.
1	namer	Enters symbols for all top-level functions.
2	typer	Checks that the program is well typed, and performs some basic type inference.
3	anf	Transform the program in A-normal form.
4	ssa	Transforms the tree into its Static Single-Assignment (SSA) form.
5	inline	Inlines all functions called by the main function into its body.
6	tuple-elimination	Eliminates tuples creation and projections.
7	copy-propagation	Removes intermediate variables from assign-chains, and other unused variables.
8	constant-fold	Performs basic partial evaluation and folds constants through the program.
9	dimension-checking	Checks the dimensions of all matrices, and ensures that the operations are valid.
10	desugaring	Transforms a user-level program into one that operates on MPC-level primitives only.
11	visibility	Tracks and sets the visibility of all values.
12	plaintext-param	Computes plaintext parameters pMsb and pLsb.
13	mask-resolution	Resolves masking parameters from plaintext parameters.
14	builtin-params-resolution	Computes extra parameters specific to builtins.
15	codegen	Generates a compiled-program.bin that can be executed by an appropriate backend.

```
            compile and print each phase until <phase>

      -m, --print-symbols
            include symbols when printing tree

      -f, --print-full-type
            include the full type when printing tree

      -c, --print-code
            print human friendly representation of generated code

      -L, --print-phases
            print all phases, in the order in which they are executed, and exit

  Control options
      -W, --warning <warn>
            enable/disable warning <warn>

      --disable-warnings
            disable all warnings

      -O, --optimize <level>
            enable optimizations level <level>

      -D, --define:<name>=<value>
            define a global variable <name> of specified <value>

      -v, --verbose
Manual page (stdin) line 1/104 62% (press h for help or q to quit)
```

```
            command-line options to pass to the underlying JVM

EXAMPLES
      Assume file main.xor with contents:

            def main() {
              var v1: Vector = xor.input("v1");
              var v2: Vector = xor.input("v2");
              var corr: Float = v1 * v1;
              xor.output(corr, "product");
            }

      Assume file iodb.csv with contents:

            # Placeholder name, visibility, rows, cols, msb, lsb
            v1, secret, 5, 1, 5, -2
            v2, secret, 5, 1, 5, -2

      Run the xor compiler with the following invocation:

            xorc --iodb iodb.csv main.xor -o main.xbin

      This will produce a compiled program in main.xbin.

AUTHORS
      Inpher, Inc.

                                          June 2019                    XORC(1)
Manual page (stdin) line 47/104 (END) (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Linear Regression - Assembly

```
  :  ...
 6:  CreateContainer(V6, FlMR<2,2,9,7,-43>);
 7:  BeaverMod(PriV1, PriV1, V6, AW=(29,-20), BW=(29,-20), W=(9,-40), Pairing=4);
 8:  CreateContainer(V8, FlMR<2,1,15,13,-37>);
 9:  BeaverMod(PriV1, PriV3, V8, AW=(35,-20), BW=(35,-20), W=(15,-40), Pairing=4);
10:  {
11:        CreateContainer(V11, FlMR<2,2,2,0,-6>);
12:        RandomOrthogonalMatrix(V11);
13:        CreateContainer(V13, FlMR<2,2,2,0,-6>);
14:        RandomOrthogonalMatrix(V13);
15:        CreateContainer(V15, FlMR<2,2,14,12,-38>);
16:        BeaverMod(PriV11, PriV6, V15, AW=(52,-6), BW=(20,-38), W=(14,-44), Pairing=3);
17:        CreateContainer(V17, FlMR<2,2,15,13,-37>);
18:        BeaverMod(PriV15, PriV13, V17, AW=(21,-37), BW=(52,-6), W=(15,-43), Pairing=3);
19:        CreateContainer(V19, FlMR<2,1,16,14,-36>);
20:        BeaverMod(PriV11, PriV8, V19, AW=(52,-6), BW=(22,-36), W=(16,-42), Pairing=3);
21:        Reveal(V17);
22:        Reveal(V19);
23:        CreateContainer(V23, FlMR<2,1,26,24,-26>);
24:        PublicSolve(V17, V19, V23);
25:        CreateContainer(V25, FlMR<2,1,27,25,-25>);
26:        BeaverMod(PriV13, PubV23, V25, AW=(52,-6), BW=(33,-25), W=(27,-31), Pairing=3);
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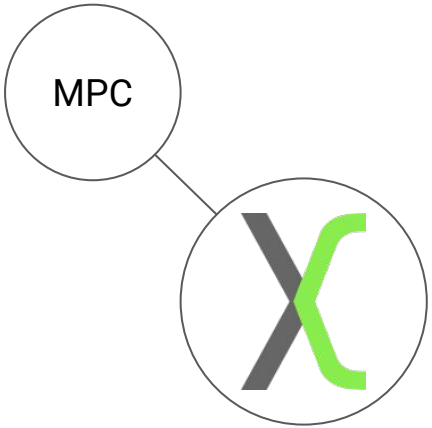
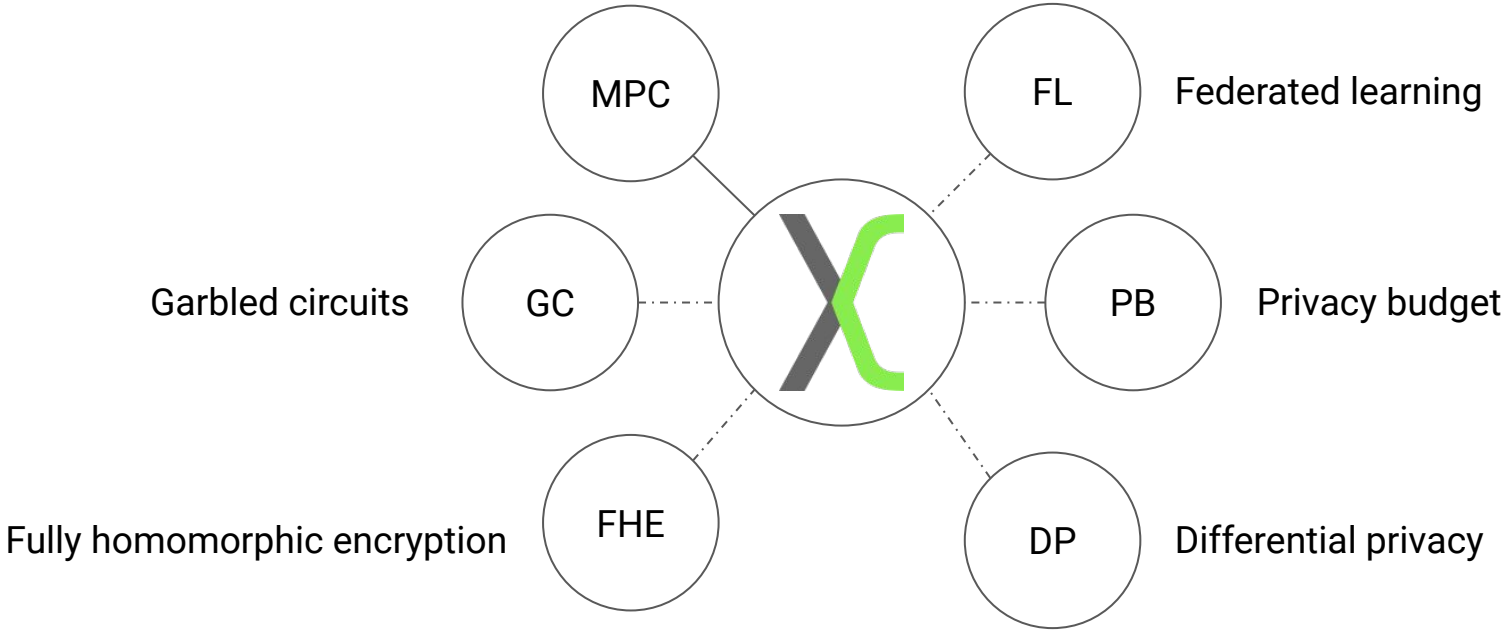
Compiling to preserve privacy - beyond MPC



Compiling to preserve privacy - beyond MPC



Team

_	Name	Handle	Salutation
	Anton	@antonrd	Acolyte of the Pythonic Way, Builder of Builtins, Hero of the Seven Setups, and Supreme Sage of Artificial Intelligence
	Benedikt	@Picnixz	Disciple of Taz, Breaker of Changes, and Guardian of Precision
	Dimitar	@djetchev	The Omnipresent, Grand Master of Numbers, and Oracle of the Ivory Tower
	Iulian	@dragos	First of His Name, Champion of the Phases, and Elder of Scala
	Jakob	@jodersky	Second of His Name, Writer of Compilers, and Prodigal Son
	Manohar	@manojo	Ambassador to the High Council, Slayer of the Jirassic, and Chief Prophet of Linguistics

Team

_	Name	Handle	Salutation
	You	@CouldBe	The One

Merci beaucoup!

inpher