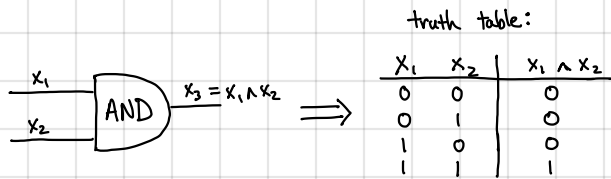
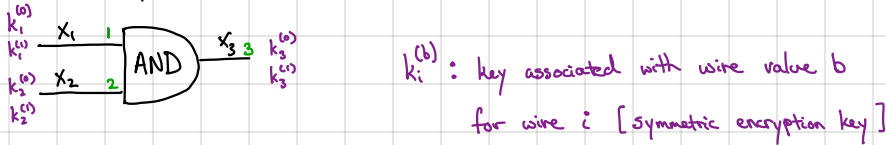


Yao's Protocol (2PC):

Key ingredient: "garbling" protocol (garbled circuits)



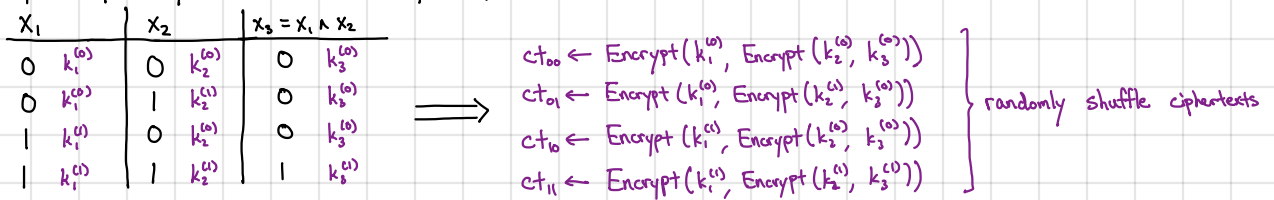
1) Associate a pair of keys $(k_i^{(0)}, k_i^{(1)})$ with each wire i in the circuit



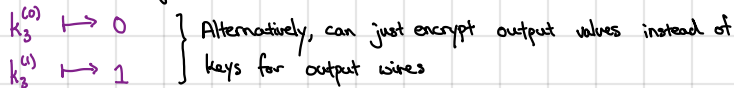
2) Prepare garbled truth table for the gate

↳ Replace each entry of truth table with corresponding key

↳ Encrypt output key with each of the input keys

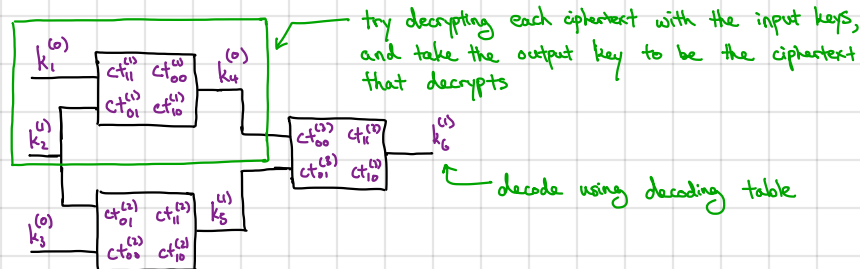


3) Construct decoding table for output values



General garbling transformation: construct garbled table for each gate in the circuit, prepare decoding table for each output wire in the circuit

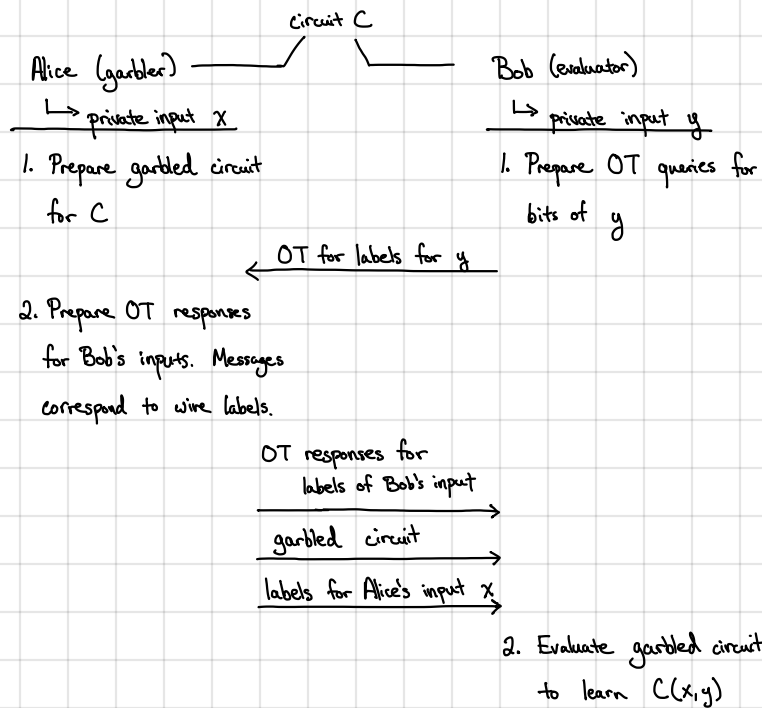
Evaluating a garbled circuit:



Invariant: given keys for input wires of a gate, can derive key corresponding to output wire \implies enables gate-by-gate evaluation of garbled circuit

↳ Requirement: Evaluator needs to obtain keys (labels) for its inputs (but without revealing which set of labels it requested)

Yao's garbled circuit protocol:



Correctness: Follows by correctness of OT and of the garbling construction

Security: Relies on security of OT and garbling transformation

- ↳ Simulate Bob's view given output of computation (using the garbled circuit simulator)
- ↳ Simulate Alice's view using OT simulator

↳ relies on OT simulator to simulate OT responses

Variants: 1. If both parties should learn output, Bob can send it to Alice.

2. If Alice and Bob should learn distinct outputs, Alice can have the functionality output a blinded/encrypted version of her output.

3. Can extend to malicious security (need additional rounds and some modifications).

Many optimizations possible:

1. free XOR - no need to send garbled tables for XOR gates in circuit
2. half gates - only need two ciphertexts for each AND gate (not 4)
3. no need to double encrypt - can "encrypt" once using key derived from input keys

} AND and XOR are universal
↳ standard basis for garbled circuits