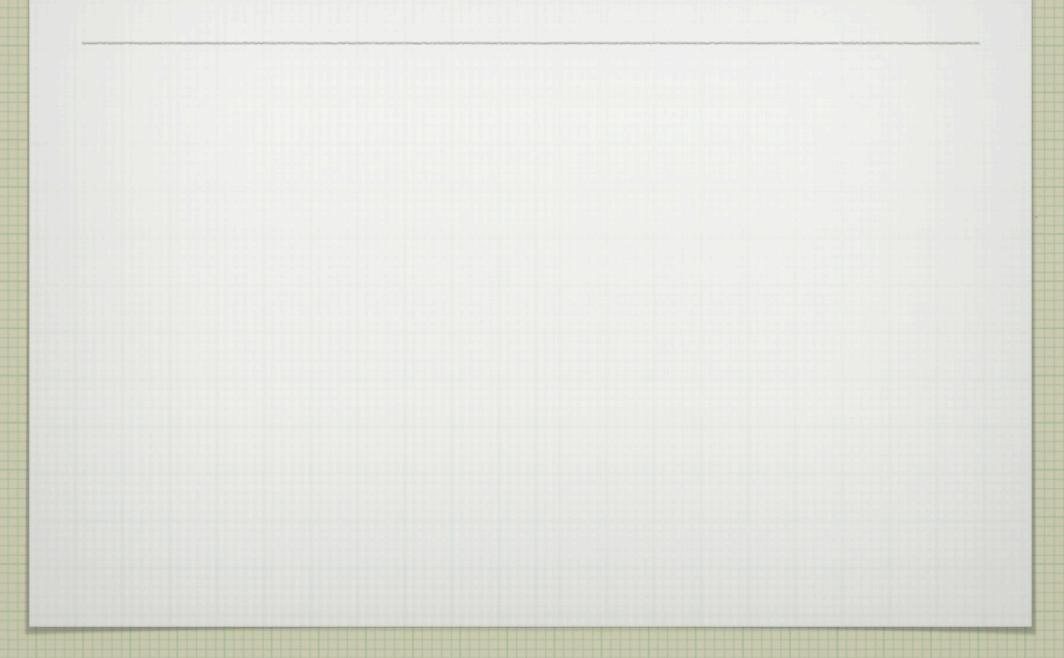
### AN ABSTRACTION FOR "GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS" USING MPC FUNCTIONALITIES

MANOJ PRABHAKARAN

(BASED ON JOINT WORK WITH HEMANTA MAJI & MIKE ROSULEK)

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN



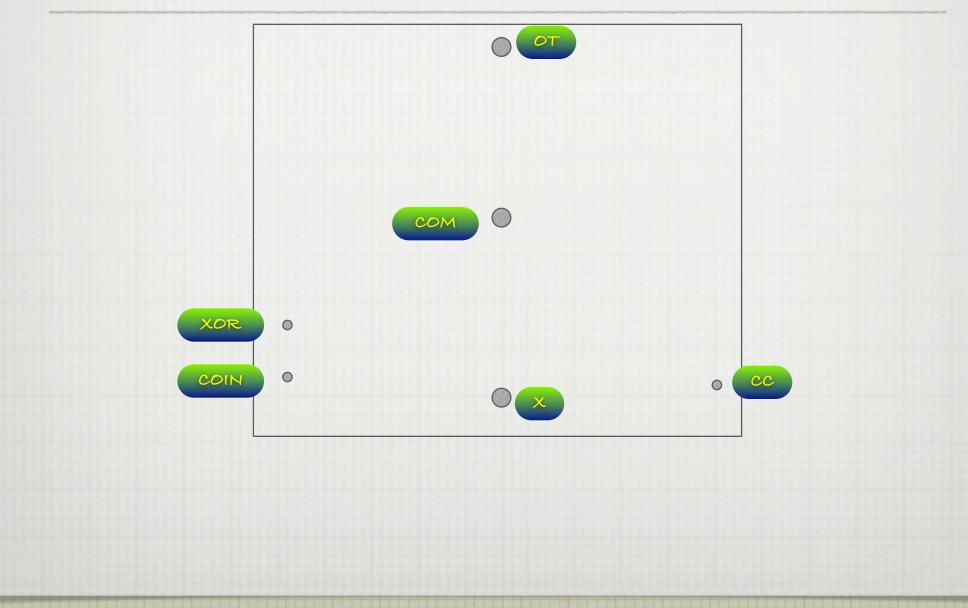
Different MPC functionalities encapsulate different ways one can "access" information

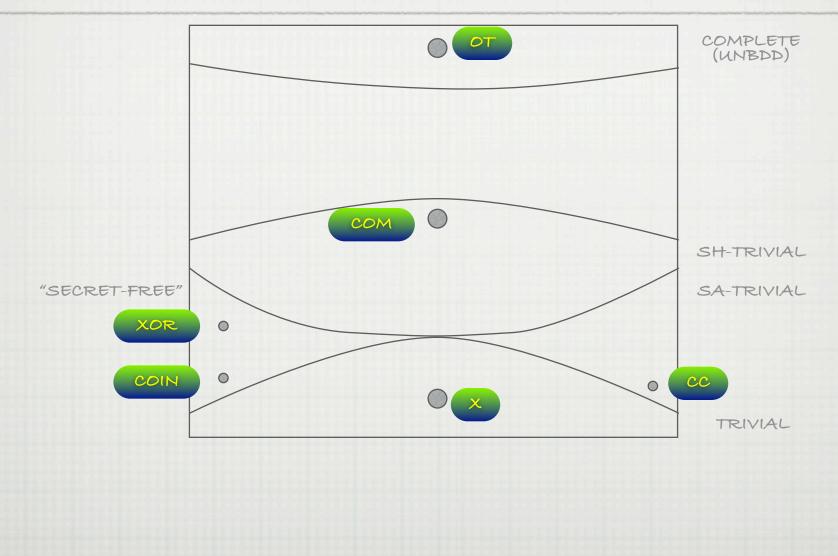
Access to learning information and influencing information

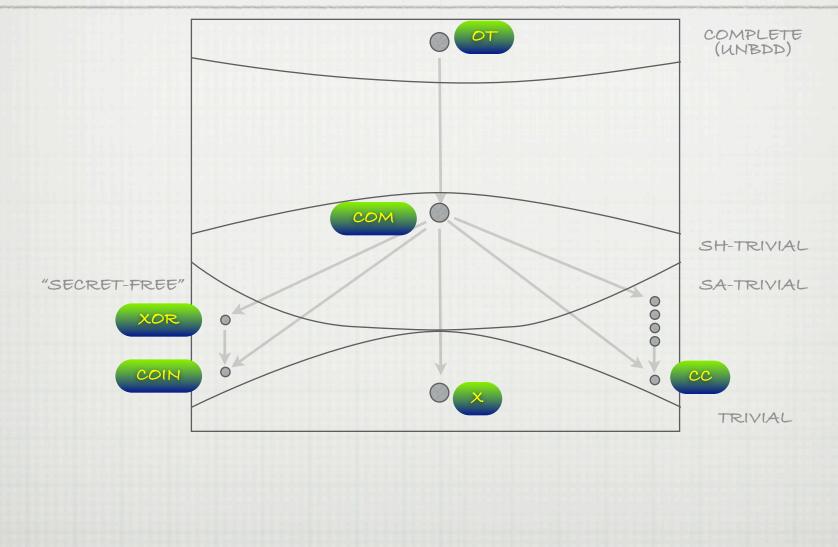
🗆 e.g. OT, key exchange, coin-tossing, commitment, ...

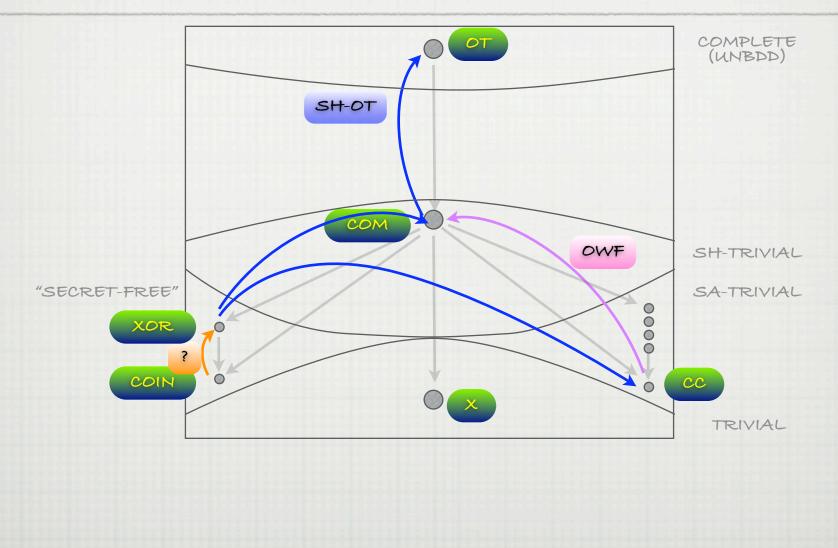
- Different MPC functionalities encapsulate different ways one can "access" information
  - Access to learning information and influencing information
  - 🗆 e.g. OT, key exchange, coin-tossing, commitment, ...
- □ Complexity: F reduces to G if there is a secure protocol for F using access to G (i.e., in G-hybrid)

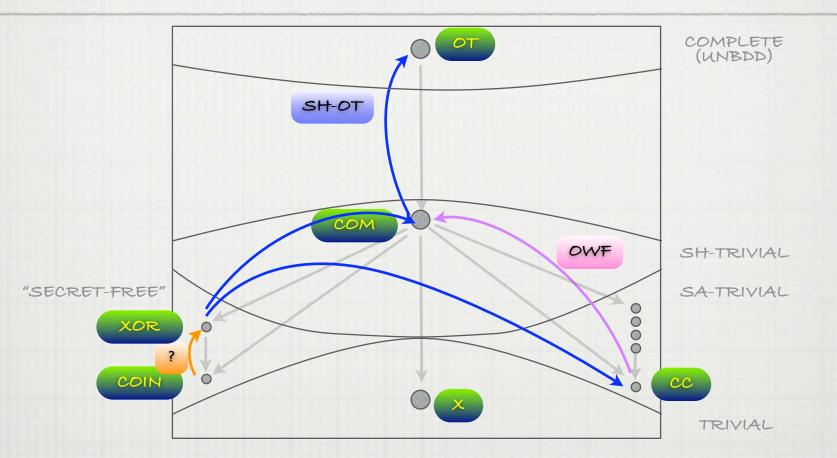
- Different MPC functionalities encapsulate different ways one can "access" information
  - Access to learning information and influencing information
  - 🗆 e.g. OT, key exchange, coin-tossing, commitment, ...
- □ Complexity: F reduces to G if there is a secure protocol for F using access to G (i.e., in G-hybrid)
  - $\Box$  "Cryptography" needed captures the gap between the kinds of information access in F and G



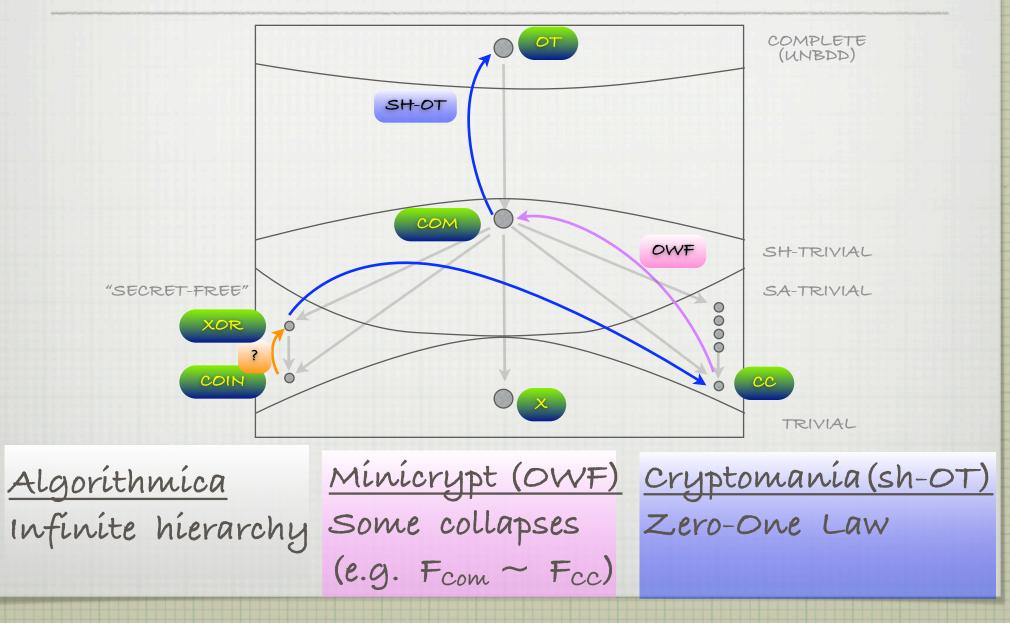


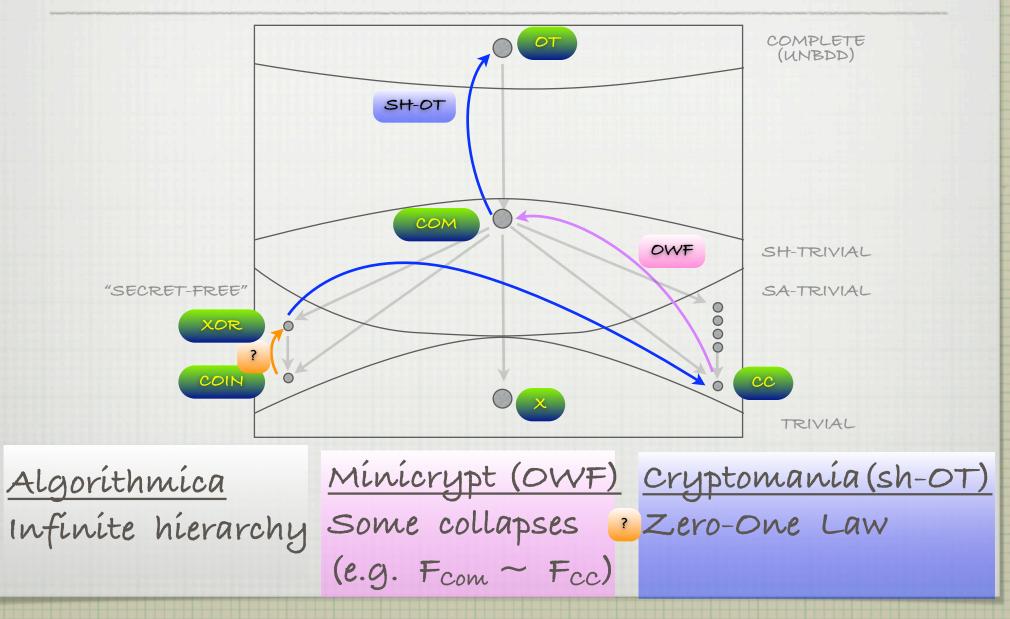


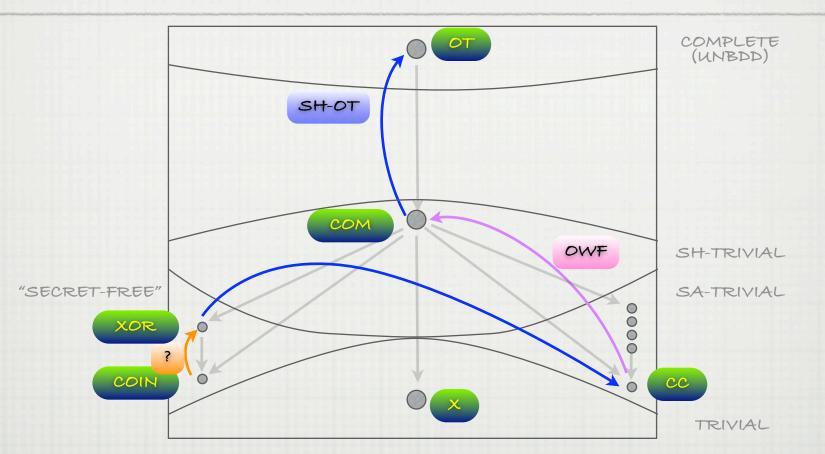




□ A Zero-One Law: If (and only if) sh-OT exists, every <u>non-trivial</u> functionality is <u>complete</u>!







□ Conjecture [<u>Finiteness of Assumption-Space</u>]: The assumptions "F reduces to G" (over all pairs F,G) are only finitely many