

Breaking the Circuit-Size Barrier in Secret Sharing

Tianren Liu Vinod Vaikuntanathan
MIT MIT

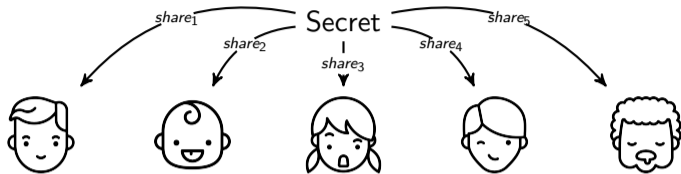
50th ACM Symposium on Theory of Computing
June 27, 2018

Secret Sharing [Blakley'79, Shamir'79, Ito-Saito-Nishizeki'87]

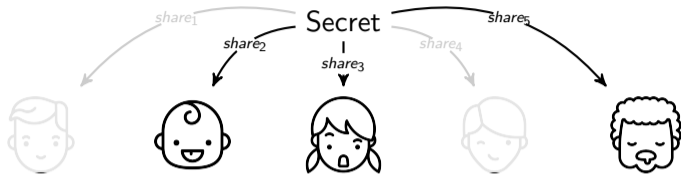
Secret



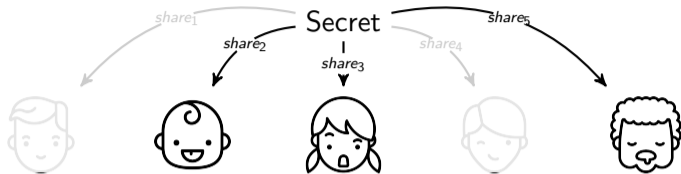
Secret Sharing [Blakley'79, Shamir'79, Ito-Saito-Nishizeki'87]



Secret Sharing [Blakley'79, Shamir'79, Ito-Saito-Nishizeki'87]

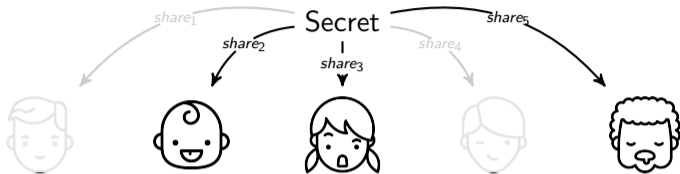


Secret Sharing [Blakley'79, Shamir'79, Ito-Saito-Nishizeki'87]



Can this subset of participants recover the secret?

Secret Sharing [Blakley'79, Shamir'79, Ito-Saito-Nishizeki'87]

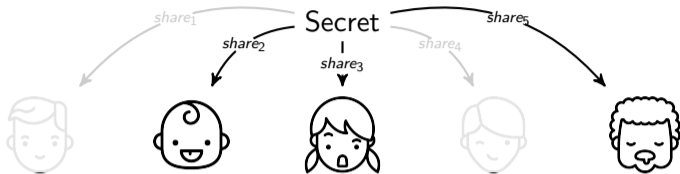


Can this subset of participants recover the secret?

Threshold Secret Sharing [Shamir'79]

- Any subset of $\geq k$ participants can recover the secret.
- Any subset of $< k$ participants learns no information.

Secret Sharing [Blakley'79, Shamir'79, Ito-Saito-Nishizeki'87]



Can this subset of participants recover the secret?

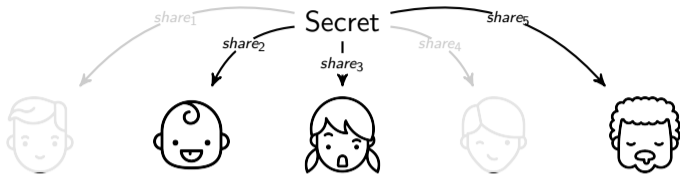
Threshold Secret Sharing [Shamir'79]

- Any subset of $\geq k$ participants can recover the secret.
- Any subset of $< k$ participants learns no information.

General Secret Sharing [ISN'89] **monotone** $F : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

- Any subset X that $F(X) = 1$ can recover the secret.
- Any subset X that $F(X) = 0$ learns no information.

Secret Sharing [Blakley'79, Shamir'79, Ito-Saito-Nishizeki'87]



Can this subset of participants recover the secret?

Threshold Secret Sharing [Shamir'79]

- Any subset of $\geq k$ participants can recover the secret.
- Any subset of $< k$ participants learns no information.

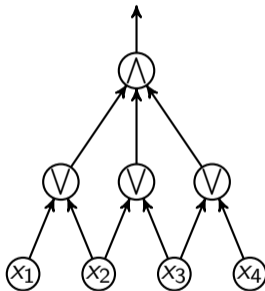
General Secret Sharing [ISN'89] **monotone** $F : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

- Any subset X that $F(X) = 1$ can recover the secret.
- Any subset X that $F(X) = 0$ learns no information.

A General Secret Sharing Scheme [Benaloh-Leichter'88]

F is computed by some monotone formula

- ▶ Generate a tag for each wire
 - ▶ Output wire tag: the secret s
 - ▶ AND gate: additively share the output wire tag
 - ▶ OR gate: copy the output wire tag
- ▶ The i -th participant's share: all tags of its input wires

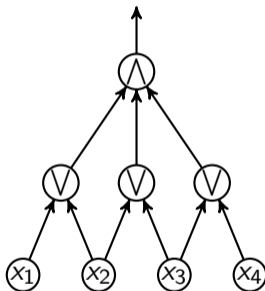


Total share size = formula size of $F \leq \tilde{O}(2^n)$

A General Secret Sharing Scheme [Benaloh-Leichter'88]

F is computed by some monotone formula

- ▶ Generate a tag for each wire
 - ▶ Output wire tag: the secret s
 - ▶ AND gate: additively share the output wire tag
 - ▶ OR gate: copy the output wire tag
- ▶ The i -th participant's share: all tags of its input wires

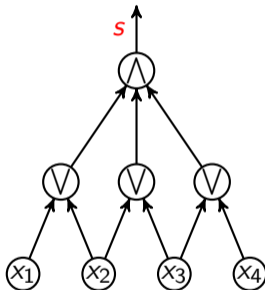


Total share size = formula size of $F \leq \tilde{O}(2^n)$

A General Secret Sharing Scheme [Benaloh-Leichter'88]

F is computed by some monotone formula

- ▶ Generate a tag for each wire
 - ▶ Output wire tag: the secret s
 - ▶ AND gate: additively share the output wire tag
 - ▶ OR gate: copy the output wire tag
- ▶ The i -th participant's share: all tags of its input wires

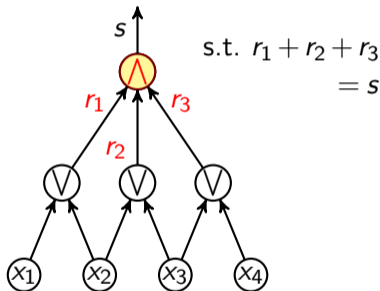


Total share size = formula size of $F \leq \tilde{O}(2^n)$

A General Secret Sharing Scheme [Benaloh-Leichter'88]

F is computed by some monotone formula

- ▶ Generate a tag for each wire
 - ▶ Output wire tag: the secret s
 - ▶ AND gate: additively share the output wire tag
 - ▶ OR gate: copy the output wire tag
- ▶ The i -th participant's share: all tags of its input wires

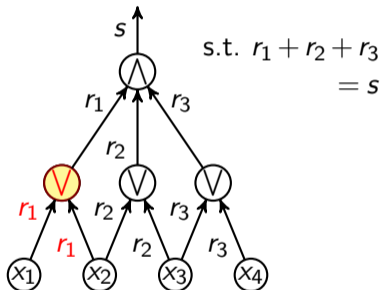


Total share size = formula size of $F \leq \tilde{O}(2^n)$

A General Secret Sharing Scheme [Benaloh-Leichter'88]

F is computed by some monotone formula

- ▶ Generate a tag for each wire
 - ▶ Output wire tag: the secret s
 - ▶ AND gate: additively share the output wire tag
 - ▶ OR gate: copy the output wire tag
- ▶ The i -th participant's share: all tags of its input wires

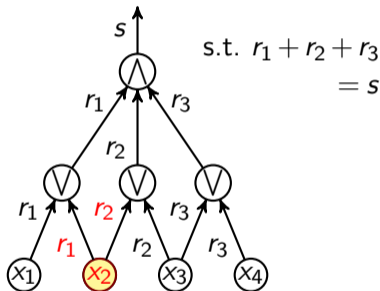


Total share size = formula size of $F \leq \tilde{O}(2^n)$

A General Secret Sharing Scheme [Benaloh-Leichter'88]

F is computed by some monotone formula

- ▶ Generate a tag for each wire
 - ▶ Output wire tag: the secret s
 - ▶ AND gate: additively share the output wire tag
 - ▶ OR gate: copy the output wire tag
- ▶ The i -th participant's share: all tags of its input wires

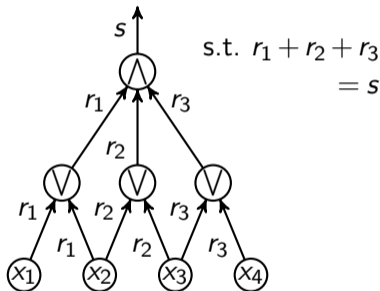


Total share size = formula size of $F \leq \tilde{O}(2^n)$

A General Secret Sharing Scheme [Benaloh-Leichter'88]

F is computed by some monotone formula

- ▶ Generate a tag for each wire
 - ▶ Output wire tag: the secret s
 - ▶ AND gate: additively share the output wire tag
 - ▶ OR gate: copy the output wire tag
- ▶ The i -th participant's share: all tags of its input wires

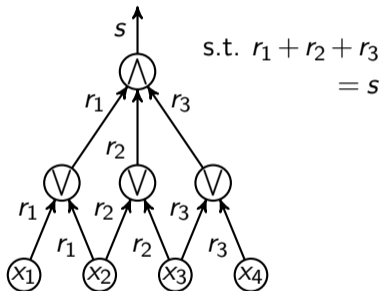


Total share size = formula size of $F \leq \tilde{O}(2^n)$

A General Secret Sharing Scheme [Benaloh-Leichter'88]

F is computed by some monotone formula

- ▶ Generate a tag for each wire
 - ▶ Output wire tag: the secret s
 - ▶ AND gate: additively share the output wire tag
 - ▶ OR gate: copy the output wire tag
- ▶ The i -th participant's share: all tags of its input wires



Total share size = formula size of $F \leq \tilde{O}(2^n)$

Key Complexity Measure: Total Share Size

Upper Bounds

Share size = $O(\text{monotone formula size})$ [Benaloh-Leichter'88]

Key Complexity Measure: Total Share Size

Upper Bounds

Share size = $O(\text{monotone formula size})$ [Benaloh-Leichter'88]

Share size = $O(\text{monotone span program size})$ [Karchmer-Wigderson'93]

Key Complexity Measure: Total Share Size

Upper Bounds

$$\text{Share size} = O(\text{monotone formula size}) \leq \frac{2^n}{\text{poly}(n)}.$$

$$\text{Share size} = O(\text{monotone span program size}) \leq \frac{2^n}{\text{poly}(n)}.$$

Key Complexity Measure: Total Share Size

Upper Bounds

$$\text{Share size} = O(\text{monotone formula size}) \leq \frac{2^n}{\text{poly}(n)}.$$

$$\text{Share size} = O(\text{monotone span program size}) \leq \frac{2^n}{\text{poly}(n)}.$$

Lower Bounds

Exists an explicit F s.t. total share size = $\tilde{\Omega}(n^2)$. [Csirmaz'97]

Key Complexity Measure: Total Share Size

Upper Bounds

$$\text{Share size} = O(\text{monotone formula size}) \leq \frac{2^n}{\text{poly}(n)}.$$

$$\text{Share size} = O(\text{monotone span program size}) \leq \frac{2^n}{\text{poly}(n)}.$$

Lower Bounds

Exists an explicit F s.t. total share size = $\tilde{\Omega}(n^2)$. [Csirmaz'97]
(No better lower bounds, even existentially.)

Key Complexity Measure: Total Share Size

Upper Bounds

$$\text{Share size} = O(\text{monotone formula size}) \leq \frac{2^n}{\text{poly}(n)}.$$

$$\text{Share size} = O(\text{monotone span program size}) \leq \frac{2^n}{\text{poly}(n)}.$$

Lower Bounds

Exists an explicit F s.t. total share size = $\tilde{\Omega}(n^2)$. [Csirmaz'97]
(No better lower bounds, even existentially.)

Can we do better?

30⁺-year-old open problem

Yes, we can!

Theorem 1

Every monotone F has a secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{0.994n}$.

Key Complexity Measure: Total Share Size

Upper Bounds: *Linear* Secret Sharing

$$\text{Share size} = O(\text{monotone formula size}) \leq \frac{2^n}{\text{poly}(n)}.$$

$$\text{Share size} = \Theta(\text{monotone span program size}) \leq \frac{2^n}{\text{poly}(n)}.$$

Lower Bounds: *Linear* Secret Sharing

Exists $\{F_n\}$ s.t. total share size $= \tilde{\Omega}(2^{n/2})$.

Can we do better?

Key Complexity Measure: Total Share Size

Upper Bounds: *Linear* Secret Sharing

Share size = $O(\text{monotone formula size}) \leq \frac{2^n}{\text{poly}(n)}$.

Share size = $\Theta(\text{monotone span program size}) \leq \frac{2^n}{\text{poly}(n)}$.

Lower Bounds: *Linear* Secret Sharing

Exists $\{F_n\}$ s.t. total share size = $\tilde{\Omega}(2^{n/2})$.

$(2^{\Omega(n)})$ for an explicit $\{F_n\}$ [Pitassi-Robere'18]

Can we do better?

Yes, we can!

Theorem 2

Every monotone F has a *linear* secret sharing with share size $2^{0.999n}$.

Yes, we can!

Theorem 2

Every monotone F has a *linear* secret sharing with share size $2^{0.999n}$.

Corollary

Every monotone F has a monotone span program of size $2^{0.999n}$.

Our Approach

Every monotone F can be computed by a monotone formula s.t.

Prop. I

Prop. II

Our Approach

Every monotone F can be computed by a monotone formula s.t.

Prop. I has size $2^{0.994n}$

Prop. II

Our Approach

Every monotone F can be computed by a monotone formula s.t.

Prop. I has size $2^{0.994n}$

Prop. II

$$\text{Formula size} \gtrsim \log(\#\text{Monotone Functions}) \geq \frac{2^n}{\text{poly}(n)}$$

Our Approach

Every monotone F can be computed by a monotone formula s.t.

Prop. I has size $2^{0.994n}$

Prop. II

$$\text{Formula size} \times \log(\# \text{Base Gates}) \geq \log(\# \text{Monotone Functions}) \geq \frac{2^n}{\text{poly}(n)}$$

Our Approach

Every monotone F can be computed by a monotone formula s.t.

Prop. I has size $2^{0.994n}$

Prop. II

Formula size $\times \log(\# \text{Base Gates}) \geq \log(\# \text{Monotone Functions}) \geq \frac{2^n}{\text{poly}(n)}$

\implies Requires $2^{\tilde{\Omega}(2^n)}$ gates in formula basis.

Our Approach

Every monotone F can be computed by a monotone formula s.t.

Prop. I has size $2^{0.994n}$ using an extended basis of $2^{\tilde{\Omega}(2^n)}$ gates

Prop. II

Our Approach

Every monotone F can be computed by a monotone formula s.t.

Prop. I has size $2^{0.994n}$ using an extended basis of $2^{\tilde{\Omega}(2^n)}$ gates

Prop. II every gate in the basis is a monotone function that has an efficient secret sharing scheme

Our Approach

Every monotone F can be computed by a monotone formula s.t.

Prop. I has size $2^{0.994n}$ using an extended basis of $2^{\tilde{\Omega}(2^n)}$ gates

Prop. II every gate in the basis is a monotone function that has an efficient secret sharing scheme

Base gates [Liu-Vaikuntanathan-Wee'18]

We define **slice functions**, there are $2^{\binom{n}{n/2}}$ of them and they have secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$.

Our Approach

Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > n/2 \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < n/2 \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\#\text{functions} = 2^{\binom{n}{n/2}}$$

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$$

Our Approach

Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > n/2 \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < n/2 \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\# \text{functions} = 2^{\binom{n}{n/2}}$$

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$$

Monotone Functions

all monotone F

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{0.994n}$$

monotone formula

$$\text{size: } 2^{0.994n}$$

depth: constant

gates: \wedge, \vee , slice functions

Our Approach

Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > n/2 \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < n/2 \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\# \text{functions} = 2^{\binom{n}{n/2}}$$

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$$

Fat-Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > .51n \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < .49n \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{(1-c)n}$$

Monotone Functions

all monotone F

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{0.994n}$$

monotone formula

$$\text{size: } 2^{0.994n}$$

depth: constant

gates: \wedge, \vee , slice functions

Our Approach

Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > n/2 \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < n/2 \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\# \text{functions} = 2^{\binom{n}{n/2}}$$

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$$

Fat-Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > .51n \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < .49n \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{(1-c)n}$$

monotone formula
size: $2^{(1-c)n}$
depth: constant
gates: \wedge, \vee , slice func

Monotone Functions

all monotone F

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{0.994n}$$

monotone formula
size: $2^{(1-c')n}$
depth: constant
gates: $\wedge, \vee, 1 \times \text{fat-slice func}$

Our Approach

Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > n/2 \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < n/2 \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\# \text{functions} = 2^{\binom{n}{n/2}}$$

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$$

monotone formula
size: $2^{(1-c)n}$
depth: constant
gates: \wedge, \vee , slice func

Fat-Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > .51n \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < .49n \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{(1-c)n}$$

monotone formula
size: $2^{(1-c')n}$
depth: constant
gates: $\wedge, \vee, 1 \times \text{fat-slice func}$

Monotone Functions

all monotone F

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{0.994n}$$

Fat-Slice Functions \implies All Monotone Functions

Let F be any monotone function.

Define $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{mid}}, F_{\text{top}}$ as the following:

$$F_{\text{bot}}(x) = \bigvee_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| < .49n \\ F(y)=1}} \mathbb{1}_{x \geq y}$$

$$= \bigvee_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| < .49n \\ F(y)=1}} \bigwedge_{i, y_i=1} x_i$$

$$F_{\text{mid}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \|x\| < .49n \\ F(x), & \text{if } \|x\| \approx .5n \\ 1, & \text{if } \|x\| > .51n \end{cases}$$

F_{mid} is a fat-slice function.

$$F_{\text{top}}(x) = \bigwedge_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| > .51n \\ F(y)=0}} \mathbb{1}_{x \leq y}$$

$$= \bigwedge_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| > .51n \\ F(y)=0}} \bigvee_{i, y_i=0} x_i$$

F_{bot} is the smallest monotone function that agrees with F on all input x that $\|x\| < .49n$.

F_{top} is the largest monotone function that agrees with F on all input x that $\|x\| > .51n$.

Fat-Slice Functions \implies All Monotone Functions

Let F be any monotone function.

Define $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{mid}}, F_{\text{top}}$ as the following:

$$F_{\text{bot}}(x) = \bigvee_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| < .49n \\ F(y)=1}} \mathbb{1}_{x \geq y}$$

$$= \bigvee_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| < .49n \\ F(y)=1}} \bigwedge_{i, y_i=1} x_i$$

$$F_{\text{mid}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \|x\| < .49n \\ F(x), & \text{if } \|x\| \approx .5n \\ 1, & \text{if } \|x\| > .51n \end{cases}$$

F_{mid} is a fat-slice function.

$$F_{\text{top}}(x) = \bigwedge_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| > .51n \\ F(y)=0}} \mathbb{1}_{x \leq y}$$

$$= \bigwedge_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| > .51n \\ F(y)=0}} \bigvee_{i, y_i=0} x_i$$

F_{bot} is the smallest monotone function that agrees with F on all input x that $\|x\| < .49n$.

F_{top} is the largest monotone function that agrees with F on all input x that $\|x\| > .51n$.

Fat-Slice Functions \implies All Monotone Functions

Let F be any monotone function.

Define $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{mid}}, F_{\text{top}}$ as the following:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\text{bot}}(x) &= \bigvee_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| < .49n \\ F(y)=1}} \mathbb{1}_{x \geq y} \\ &= \bigvee_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| < .49n \\ F(y)=1}} \bigwedge_{i, y_i=1} x_i \end{aligned}$$

F_{bot} is the smallest monotone function that agrees with F on all input x that $\|x\| < .49n$.

$$F_{\text{mid}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \|x\| < .49n \\ F(x), & \text{if } \|x\| \approx .5n \\ 1, & \text{if } \|x\| > .51n \end{cases}$$

F_{mid} is a fat-slice function.
Share size = $2^{(1-c)n}$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\text{top}}(x) &= \bigwedge_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| > .51n \\ F(y)=0}} \mathbb{1}_{x \leq y} \\ &= \bigwedge_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| > .51n \\ F(y)=0}} \bigvee_{i, y_i=0} x_i \end{aligned}$$

F_{top} is the largest monotone function that agrees with F on all input x that $\|x\| > .51n$.

Fat-Slice Functions \implies All Monotone Functions

Let F be any monotone function.

Define $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{mid}}, F_{\text{top}}$ as the following:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\text{bot}}(x) &= \bigvee_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| < .49n \\ F(y)=1}} \mathbb{1}_{x \geq y} \\ &= \bigvee_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| < .49n \\ F(y)=1}} \bigwedge_{i, y_i=1} x_i \end{aligned}$$

F_{bot} is the smallest monotone function that agrees with F on all input x that $\|x\| < .49n$.

$$F_{\text{mid}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \|x\| < .49n \\ F(x), & \text{if } \|x\| \approx .5n \\ 1, & \text{if } \|x\| > .51n \end{cases}$$

F_{mid} is a fat-slice function.
Share size = $2^{(1-c)n}$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\text{top}}(x) &= \bigwedge_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| > .51n \\ F(y)=0}} \mathbb{1}_{x \leq y} \\ &= \bigwedge_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| > .51n \\ F(y)=0}} \bigvee_{i, y_i=0} x_i \end{aligned}$$

F_{top} is the largest monotone function that agrees with F on all input x that $\|x\| > .51n$.

Fat-Slice Functions \implies All Monotone Functions

Let F be any monotone function.

Define $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{mid}}, F_{\text{top}}$ as the following:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\text{bot}}(x) &= \bigvee_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| < .49n \\ F(y)=1}} \mathbb{1}_{x \geq y} \\ &= \bigvee_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| < .49n \\ F(y)=1}} \bigwedge_{i, y_i=1} x_i \end{aligned}$$

F_{bot} is the smallest monotone function that agrees with F on all input x that $\|x\| < .49n$.

$$F_{\text{mid}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \|x\| < .49n \\ F(x), & \text{if } \|x\| \approx .5n \\ 1, & \text{if } \|x\| > .51n \end{cases}$$

F_{mid} is a fat-slice function.
Share size = $2^{(1-c)n}$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\text{top}}(x) &= \bigwedge_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| > .51n \\ F(y)=0}} \mathbb{1}_{x \leq y} \\ &= \bigwedge_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| > .51n \\ F(y)=0}} \bigvee_{i, y_i=0} x_i \end{aligned}$$

F_{top} is the largest monotone function that agrees with F on all input x that $\|x\| > .51n$.

Fat-Slice Functions \implies All Monotone Functions

Let F be any monotone function.

Define $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{mid}}, F_{\text{top}}$ as the following:

$$F_{\text{bot}}(x) = \bigvee_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| < .49n \\ F(y)=1}} \mathbb{1}_{x \geq y}$$

$$= \bigvee_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| < .49n \\ F(y)=1}} \bigwedge_{i, y_i=1} x_i$$

$$F_{\text{mid}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \|x\| < .49n \\ F(x), & \text{if } \|x\| \approx .5n \\ 1, & \text{if } \|x\| > .51n \end{cases}$$

F_{mid} is a fat-slice function.

Share size = $2^{(1-c)n}$

$$F_{\text{top}}(x) = \bigwedge_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| > .51n \\ F(y)=0}} \mathbb{1}_{x \not\leq y}$$

$$= \bigwedge_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| > .51n \\ F(y)=0}} \bigvee_{i, y_i=0} x_i$$

F_{bot} is the smallest monotone function that agrees with F on all input x that $\|x\| < .49n$.

F_{top} is the largest monotone function that agrees with F on all input x that $\|x\| > .51n$.

Fat-Slice Functions \implies All Monotone Functions

Let F be any monotone function.

Define $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{mid}}, F_{\text{top}}$ as the following:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\text{bot}}(x) &= \bigvee_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| < .49n \\ F(y)=1}} \mathbb{1}_{x \geq y} \\ &= \bigvee_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| < .49n \\ F(y)=1}} \bigwedge_{i, y_i=1} x_i \end{aligned}$$

$$F_{\text{mid}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \|x\| < .49n \\ F(x), & \text{if } \|x\| \approx .5n \\ 1, & \text{if } \|x\| > .51n \end{cases}$$

F_{mid} is a fat-slice function.
Share size = $2^{(1-c)n}$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\text{top}}(x) &= \bigwedge_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| > .51n \\ F(y)=0}} \mathbb{1}_{x \leq y} \\ &= \bigwedge_{\substack{y \text{ s.t.} \\ \|y\| > .51n \\ F(y)=0}} \bigvee_{i, y_i=0} x_i \end{aligned}$$

$F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{top}}$ has monotone formula of size $2^{h(.49) \cdot n} = 2^{(1-c')n}$
 \implies Share size = $2^{(1-c')n}$

Fat-Slice Functions \implies All Monotone Functions

Let F be any monotone function.

Define $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{mid}}, F_{\text{top}}$ such that:

	$F_{\text{bot}}(x)$	$F_{\text{mid}}(x)$	$F_{\text{top}}(x)$
$\ x\ < .49n$	$= F(x)$	$= 0$	$\geq F(x)$
$\ x\ \in [.49n, .51n]$	$\leq F(x)$	$= F(x)$	
$\ x\ > .51n$		$= 1$	$= F(x)$

► $F(x) = \text{Majority}(F_{\text{bot}}(x), F_{\text{mid}}(x), F_{\text{top}}(x))$

Fat-Slice Functions \implies All Monotone Functions

Let F be any monotone function.

Define $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{mid}}, F_{\text{top}}$ such that:

	$F_{\text{bot}}(x)$	$F_{\text{mid}}(x)$	$F_{\text{top}}(x)$
$\ x\ < .49n$	$= F(x)$	$= 0$	$\geq F(x)$
$\ x\ \in [.49n, .51n]$	$\leq F(x)$	$= F(x)$	
$\ x\ > .51n$		$= 1$	$= F(x)$

► $F(x) = \text{Majority}(F_{\text{bot}}(x), F_{\text{mid}}(x), F_{\text{top}}(x))$

Fat-Slice Functions \implies All Monotone Functions

Let F be any monotone function.

Define $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{mid}}, F_{\text{top}}$ such that:

	$F_{\text{bot}}(x)$	$F_{\text{mid}}(x)$	$F_{\text{top}}(x)$
$\ x\ < .49n$	$= F(x)$	$= 0$	$\geq F(x)$
$\ x\ \in [.49n, .51n]$	$\leq F(x)$	$= F(x)$	
$\ x\ > .51n$		$= 1$	$= F(x)$

► $F(x) = (F_{\text{bot}}(x) \vee F_{\text{mid}}(x)) \wedge F_{\text{top}}(x)$

Fat-Slice Functions \implies All Monotone Functions

Let F be any monotone function.

Define $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{mid}}, F_{\text{top}}$ such that:

- ▶ F_{mid} lays in “a fat slice” [49%, 51%]
 \implies Share size of $F_{\text{mid}} = 2^{(1-c)n}$
- ▶ $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{top}}$ computed by size- $2^{h(.49) \cdot n}$ formula
 \implies Share size of $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{top}} = 2^{(1-c')n}$
- ▶ $F(x) = F_{\text{bot}}(x) \vee F_{\text{mid}}(x) \wedge F_{\text{top}}(x)$
 \implies Share size of $F = 2^{(1-c)n} + 2 \cdot 2^{(1-c')n}$
 $= O(2^{\max(1-c, 1-c')n})$

Fat-Slice Functions \implies All Monotone Functions

Let F be any monotone function.

Define $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{mid}}, F_{\text{top}}$ such that:

- ▶ F_{mid} lays in “a fat slice” [49%, 51%]
 \implies Share size of $F_{\text{mid}} = 2^{(1-c)n}$
- ▶ $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{top}}$ computed by size- $2^{h(.49) \cdot n}$ formula
 \implies Share size of $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{top}} = 2^{(1-c')n}$
- ▶ $F(x) = F_{\text{bot}}(x) \vee F_{\text{mid}}(x) \wedge F_{\text{top}}(x)$
 \implies Share size of $F = 2^{(1-c)n} + 2 \cdot 2^{(1-c')n}$
 $= O(2^{\max(1-c, 1-c')n})$

Fat-Slice Functions \implies All Monotone Functions

Let F be any monotone function.

Define $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{mid}}, F_{\text{top}}$ such that:

- ▶ F_{mid} lays in “a fatter slice” [40%, 60%]
 \implies Share size of $F_{\text{mid}} = 2^{(1-c)n}$
- ▶ $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{top}}$ computed by size- $2^{h(.49) \cdot n}$ formula
 \implies Share size of $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{top}} = 2^{(1-c')n}$
- ▶ $F(x) = F_{\text{bot}}(x) \vee F_{\text{mid}}(x) \wedge F_{\text{top}}(x)$
 \implies Share size of $F = 2^{(1-c)n} + 2 \cdot 2^{(1-c')n}$
 $= O(2^{\max(1-c, 1-c')n})$

Fat-Slice Functions \implies All Monotone Functions

Let F be any monotone function.

Define $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{mid}}, F_{\text{top}}$ such that:

- ▶ F_{mid} lays in “a fatter slice” [40%, 60%]
 \implies Share size of $F_{\text{mid}} = 2^{(1-c)n}$ increase $\uparrow\uparrow$
- ▶ $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{top}}$ computed by size- $2^{h(.49) \cdot n}$ formula
 \implies Share size of $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{top}} = 2^{(1-c')n}$
- ▶ $F(x) = F_{\text{bot}}(x) \vee F_{\text{mid}}(x) \wedge F_{\text{top}}(x)$
 \implies Share size of $F = 2^{(1-c)n} + 2 \cdot 2^{(1-c')n}$
 $= O(2^{\max(1-c, 1-c')n})$

Fat-Slice Functions \implies All Monotone Functions

Let F be any monotone function.

Define $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{mid}}, F_{\text{top}}$ such that:

- ▶ F_{mid} lays in “a fatter slice” [40%, 60%]
 \implies Share size of $F_{\text{mid}} = 2^{(1-c)n}$ increase $\uparrow\uparrow$
- ▶ $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{top}}$ computed by size- $2^{h(.4) \cdot n}$ formula
 \implies Share size of $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{top}} = 2^{(1-c')n}$
- ▶ $F(x) = F_{\text{bot}}(x) \vee F_{\text{mid}}(x) \wedge F_{\text{top}}(x)$
 \implies Share size of $F = 2^{(1-c)n} + 2 \cdot 2^{(1-c')n}$
 $= O(2^{\max(1-c, 1-c')n})$

Fat-Slice Functions \implies All Monotone Functions

Let F be any monotone function.

Define $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{mid}}, F_{\text{top}}$ such that:

- ▶ F_{mid} lays in “a fatter slice” [40%, 60%]
 \implies Share size of $F_{\text{mid}} = 2^{(1-c)n}$ increase $\uparrow\uparrow$
- ▶ $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{top}}$ computed by size- $2^{h(.4)\cdot n}$ formula
 \implies Share size of $F_{\text{bot}}, F_{\text{top}} = 2^{(1-c')n}$ decrease $\downarrow\downarrow$
- ▶ $F(x) = F_{\text{bot}}(x) \vee F_{\text{mid}}(x) \wedge F_{\text{top}}(x)$
 \implies Share size of $F = 2^{(1-c)n} + 2 \cdot 2^{(1-c')n}$
 $= O(2^{\max(1-c, 1-c')n})$

To Summarize

Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > n/2 \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < n/2 \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\# \text{functions} = 2^{\binom{n}{n/2}}$$

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$$

Fat-Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > .51n \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < .49n \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{(1-c')n}$$

Monotone Functions

all monotone F

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{(1-c)n}$$

monotone formula

$$F(x) = F_{\text{bot}}(x) \vee F_{\text{mid}}(x) \wedge F_{\text{top}}(x)$$

To Summarize

Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > n/2 \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < n/2 \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\# \text{functions} = 2^{\binom{n}{n/2}}$$

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$$

Fat-Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > .51n \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < .49n \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{(1-c')n}$$

Monotone Functions

all monotone F

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{0.994n}$$

monotone formula

$$\text{size: } 2^{0.994n}$$

depth: constant

gates: \wedge, \vee , slice functions

To Summarize

Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > n/2 \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < n/2 \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\# \text{functions} = 2^{\binom{n}{n/2}}$$

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$$

Previous Work
[LVW'18]

Fat-Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > .51n \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < .49n \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{(1-c')n}$$

monotone formula

$$\text{size: } 2^{0.994n}$$

depth: constant

gates: \wedge, \vee , slice functions

Monotone Functions

all monotone F

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{0.994n}$$

Our Result

To Summarize

Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > n/2 \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < n/2 \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\# \text{functions} = 2^{\binom{n}{n/2}}$$

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$$

Fat-Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > .51n \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < .49n \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{(1-c')n}$$

Monotone Functions

all monotone F

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{0.994n}$$

monotone formula

$$\text{size: } 2^{0.994n}$$

depth: constant

gates: \wedge, \vee , slice functions

To Summarize

Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > n/2 \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < n/2 \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\# \text{functions} = 2^{\binom{n}{n/2}}$$

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$$

Fat-Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > .51n \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < .49n \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{(1-c')n}$$

Monotone Functions

all monotone F

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{0.1n}$$

monotone formula

$$\text{size: } 2^{0.1n}$$

depth: constant

gates: \wedge, \vee , slice functions

Open Problem!

To Summarize

Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > n/2 \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < n/2 \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\# \text{functions} = 2^{\binom{n}{n/2}}$$

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$$

Fat-Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > .51n \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < .49n \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{(1-c')n}$$

Monotone Functions

all monotone F

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$$

monotone formula

$$\text{size: } 2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$$

depth: constant

gates: \wedge, \vee , slice functions

Open Problem!

To Summarize (Linear Secret Sharing)

Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > n/2 \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < n/2 \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\# \text{functions} = 2^{\binom{n}{n/2}}$$

$$\text{Share size} = \tilde{\Theta}(2^{n/2})$$

Monotone Functions

all monotone F

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{0.999n}$$

monotone formula

$$\text{size: } 2^{0.999n}$$

depth: constant

gates: $\wedge, \vee, 2^{0.499} \times$ slice functions

To Summarize (Linear Secret Sharing)

Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > n/2 \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < n/2 \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\# \text{functions} = 2^{\binom{n}{n/2}}$$

$$\text{Share size} = \tilde{\Theta}(2^{n/2}) \text{ (tight)}$$

Monotone Functions

all monotone F

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{0.999n}$$

monotone formula

$$\text{size: } 2^{0.999n}$$

depth: constant

gates: $\wedge, \vee, 2^{0.499} \times$ slice functions

To Summarize (Linear Secret Sharing)

Slice Functions

all F such that

$$\|x\| > n/2 \implies F(x) = 1$$

$$\|x\| < n/2 \implies F(x) = 0$$

$$\# \text{functions} = 2^{\binom{n}{n/2}}$$

$$\text{Share size} = \tilde{\Theta}(2^{n/2}) \text{ (tight)}$$

Monotone Functions

all monotone F

$$\text{Share size} = 2^{0.999n}$$

Corollary: Monotone Span Program Complexity

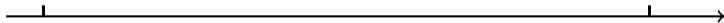
Every monotone F has a monotone span program of size $2^{0.999n}$.

To Summarize

Secret sharing for any monotone function:

$$\Omega(n^2 / \log n)$$

$$\tilde{O}(2^n)$$

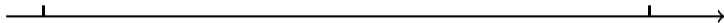


To Summarize

Secret sharing for any monotone function:

$$\Omega(n^2 / \log n)$$

$$\tilde{O}(2^n)$$



Linear secret sharing for any monotone function:

$$\tilde{\Omega}(2^{n/2})$$

$$\tilde{O}(2^n)$$

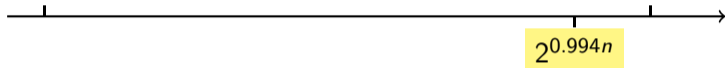


To Summarize

Secret sharing for any monotone function:

$$\Omega(n^2 / \log n)$$

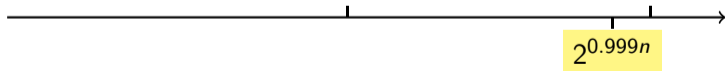
$$\tilde{O}(2^n)$$



Linear secret sharing for any monotone function:

$$\tilde{\Omega}(2^{n/2})$$

$$\tilde{O}(2^n)$$



To Summarize

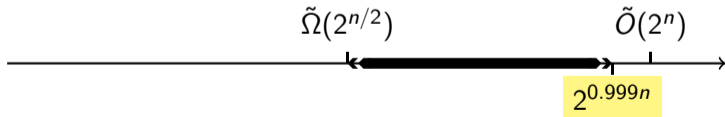
Secret sharing for any monotone function:

$$\Omega(n^2 / \log n)$$



Linear secret sharing for any monotone function:

$$\tilde{\Omega}(2^{n/2})$$



To Summarize

All Monotone Functions

$\forall F$ has a secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{0.994n}$.

$\forall F$ has a linear secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{0.999n}$.

To Summarize

All Monotone Functions

$\forall F$ has a secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{0.994n}$.

$\forall F$ has a linear secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{0.999n}$.

Slice Functions [LVW'18,BKN'18]

Every slice function (there are $2^{\binom{n}{n/2}}$ of them) has a secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$.

To Summarize

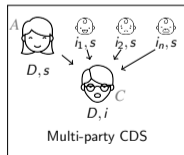
All Monotone Functions

$\forall F$ has a secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{0.994n}$.

$\forall F$ has a linear secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{0.999n}$.

Slice Functions [LVW'18,BKN'18]

Every slice function (there are $2^{\binom{n}{2}}$ of them) has a secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$.



[LVW'18]

To Summarize

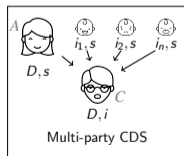
All Monotone Functions

$\forall F$ has a secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{0.994n}$.

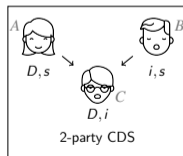
$\forall F$ has a linear secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{0.999n}$.

Slice Functions [LVW'18,BKN'18]

Every slice function (there are $2^{\binom{n}{2}}$ of them) has a secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$.



[LVW'18]



[LVW'17]

To Summarize

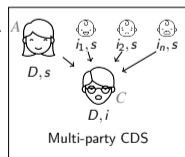
All Monotone Functions

$\forall F$ has a secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{0.994n}$.

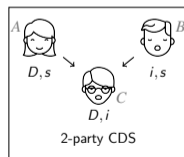
$\forall F$ has a linear secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{0.999n}$.

Slice Functions [LVW'18,BKN'18]

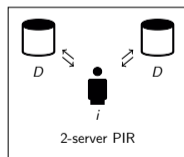
Every slice function (there are $2^{\binom{n}{2}}$ of them) has a secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$.



[LVW'18]



[LVW'17]



[Yek'08,Efr'09,DG'15]

To Summarize

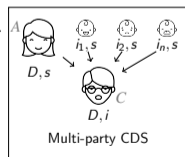
All Monotone Functions

$\forall F$ has a secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{0.994n}$.

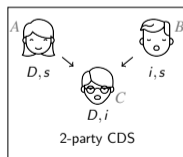
$\forall F$ has a linear secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{0.999n}$.

Slice Functions [LVW'18,BKN'18]

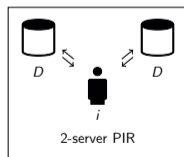
Every slice function (there are $2^{\binom{n}{2}}$ of them) has a secret sharing scheme with share size $2^{\tilde{O}(\sqrt{n})}$.



[LVW'18]



[LVW'17]



[Yek'08,Efr'09,DG'15]

Matching
Vectors,
OR-poly

[BBR'94]