

CS 594 – ADVANCED CRYPTO (SPRING 2026)

Alex Block

Lecture 17

March 16, 2026

THE GMW PROTOCOL

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- Yao's GC protocol: can think of it as secret sharing wire values.

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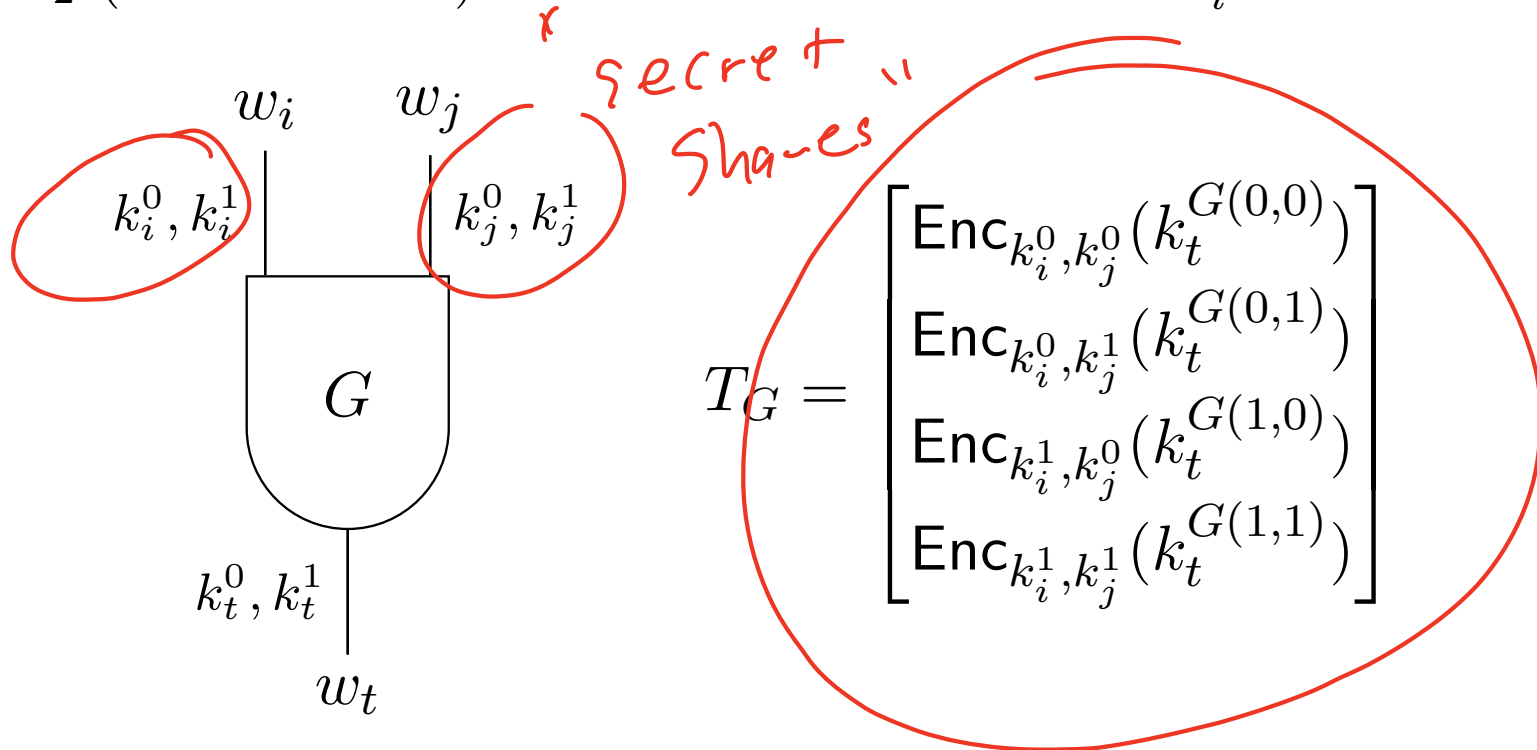
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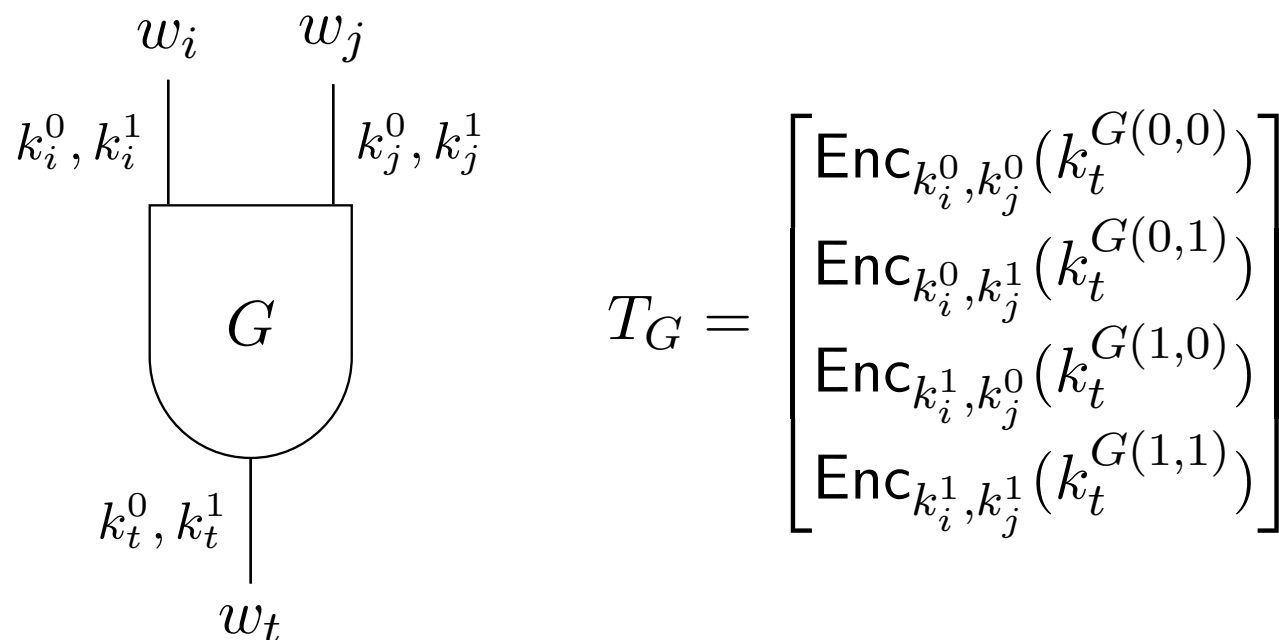
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- GMW Protocol: P_1 and P_2 both have *additive* secret shares of w_i for every wire.

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- For GMW over finite fields, we'll instead look at another protocol and then cast it as GMW (next time).

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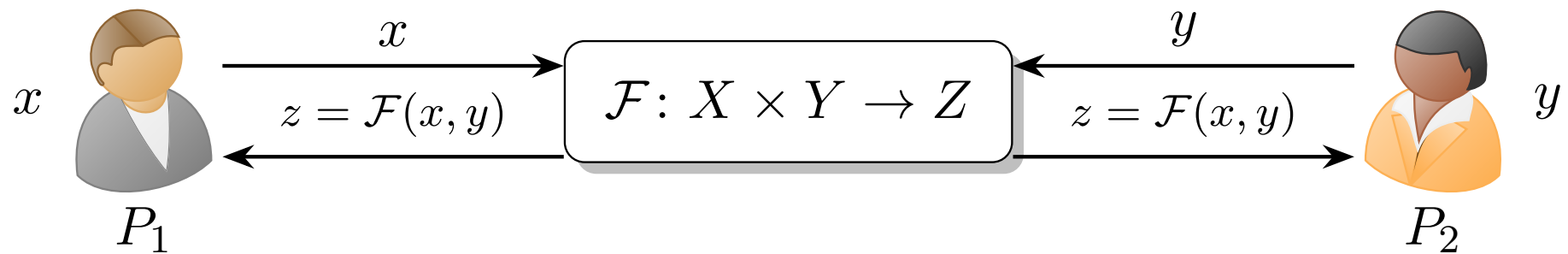
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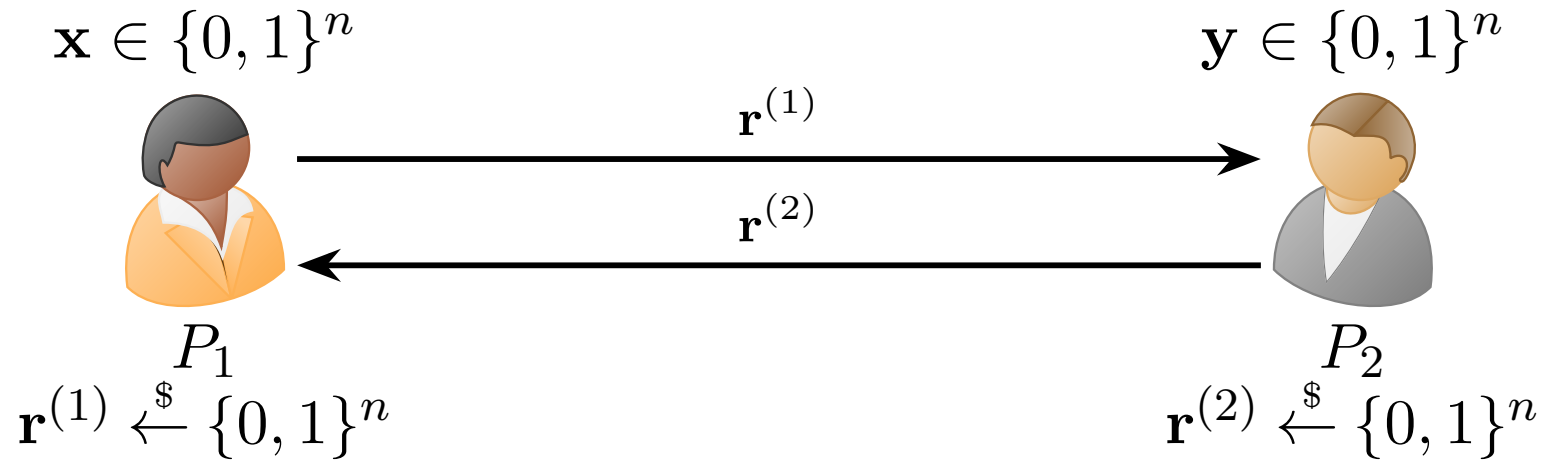


P_2

$$\mathbf{r}^{(2)} \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}^n$$

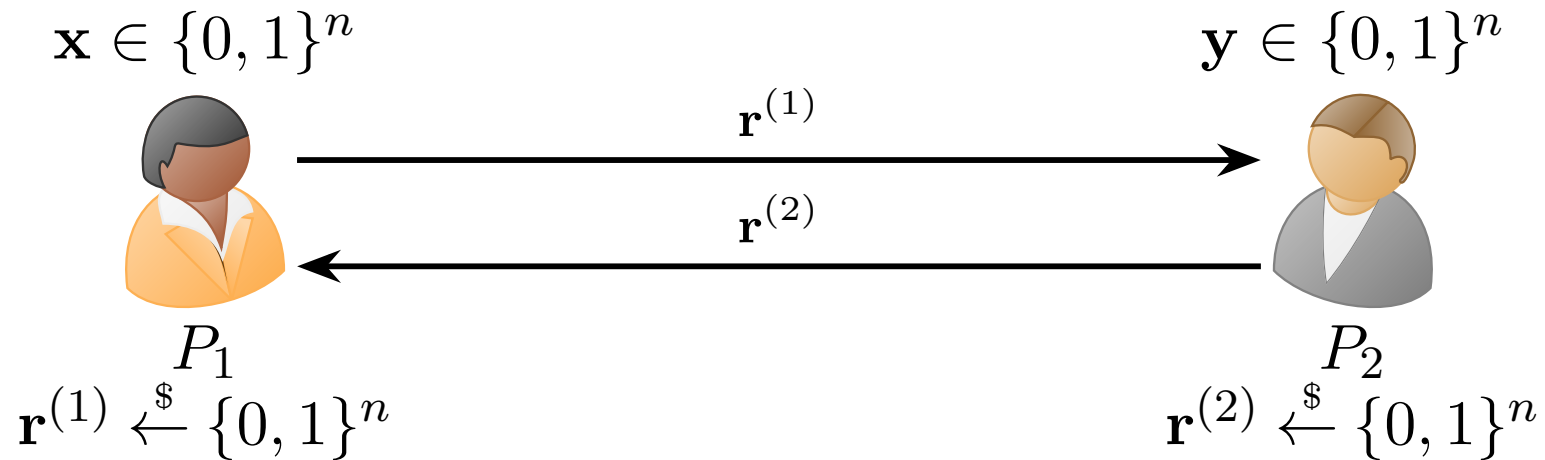
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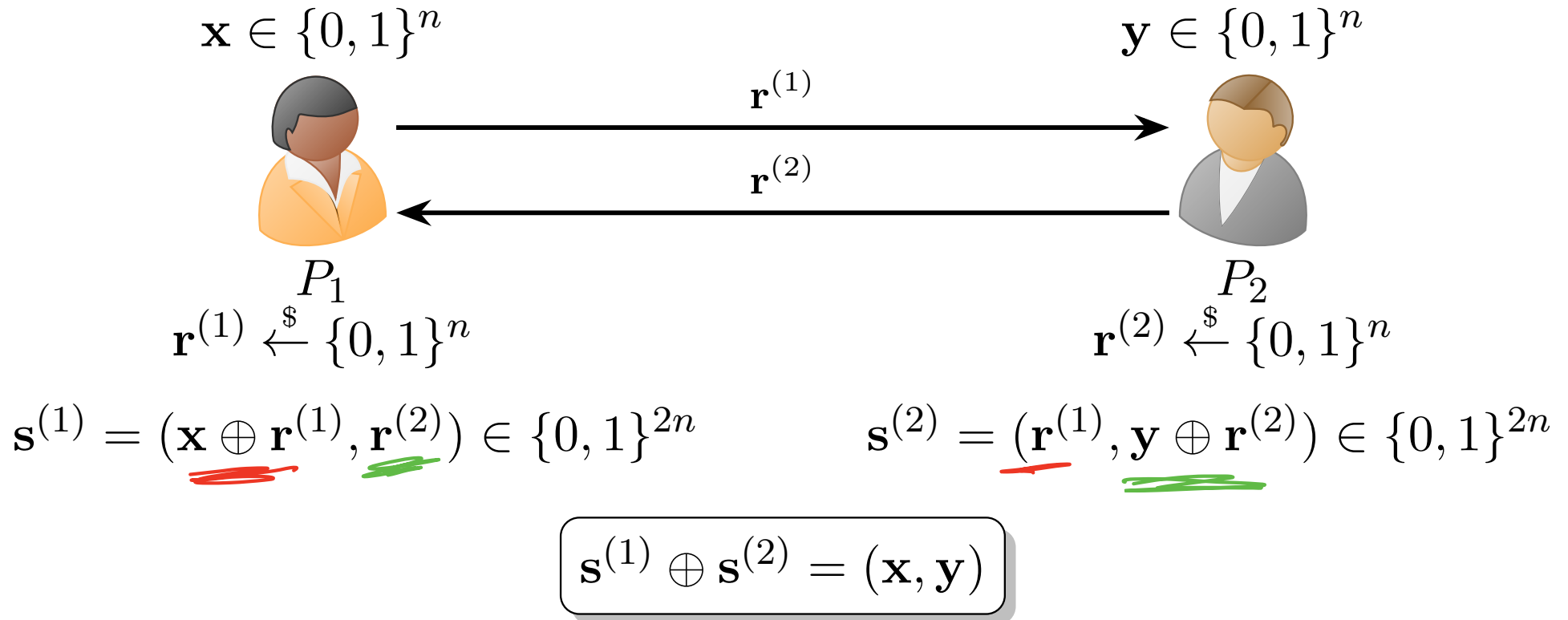
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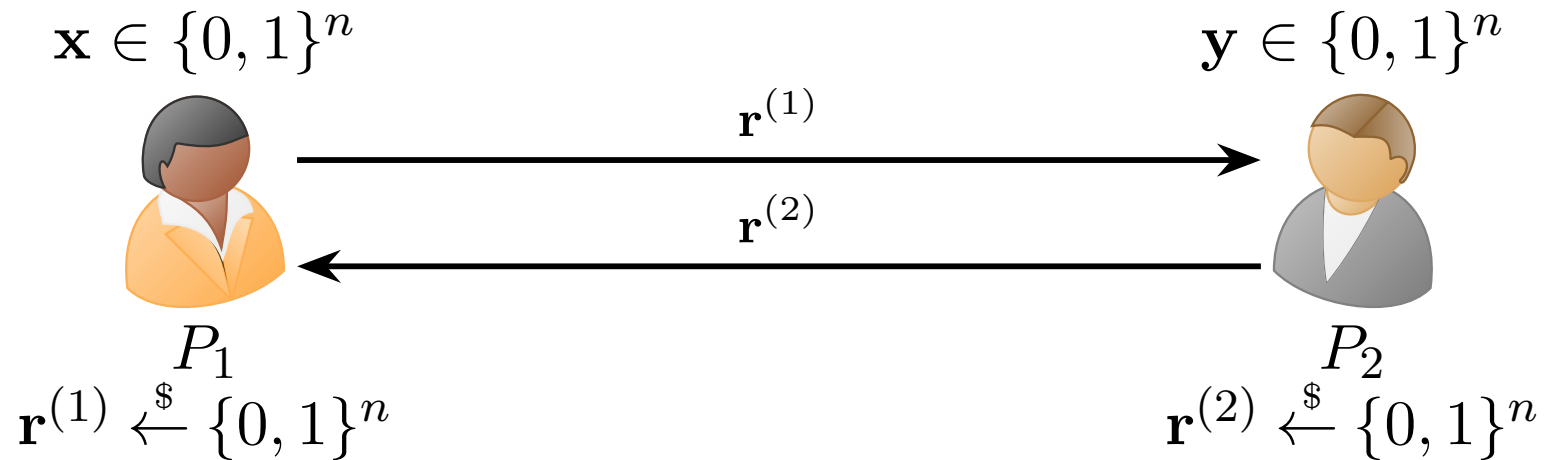
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$$\mathbf{s}^{(2)} = (\mathbf{r}^{(1)}, \mathbf{y} \oplus \mathbf{r}^{(2)}) \in \{0, 1\}^{2n}$$

$$\mathbf{s}^{(1)} \oplus \mathbf{s}^{(2)} = (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$$

- Next, *both* parties proceed gate-by-gate evaluating \mathcal{C} for \mathcal{F} using inputs $\mathbf{s}^{(1)}$ and $\mathbf{s}^{(2)}$, respectively.

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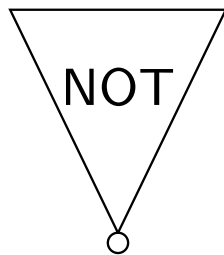
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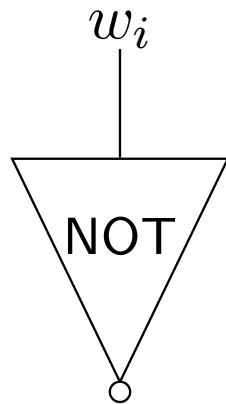
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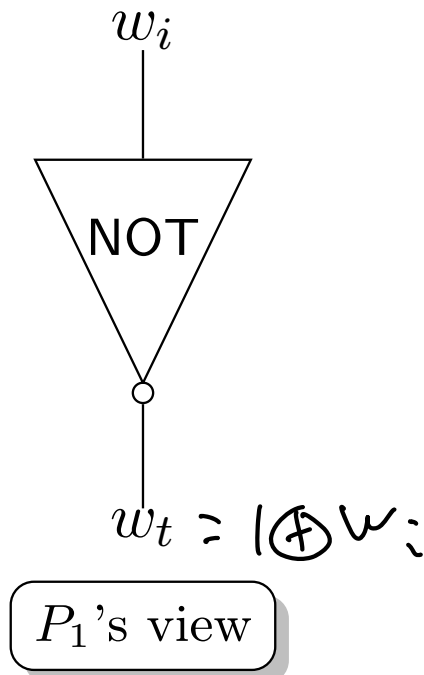
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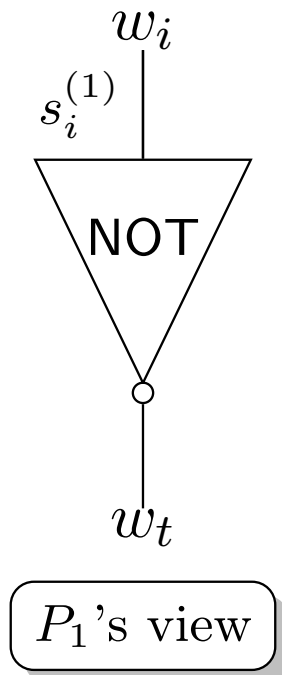
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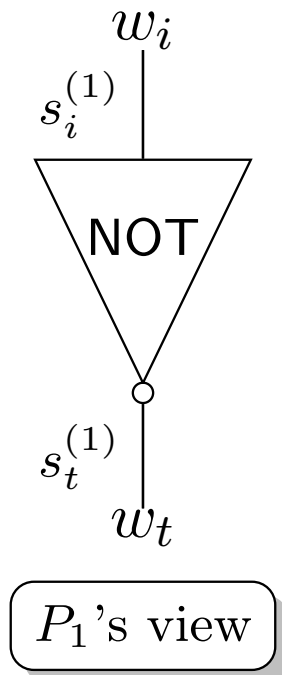
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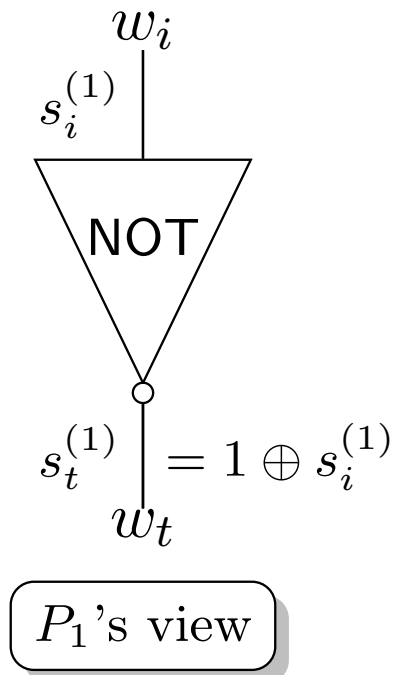
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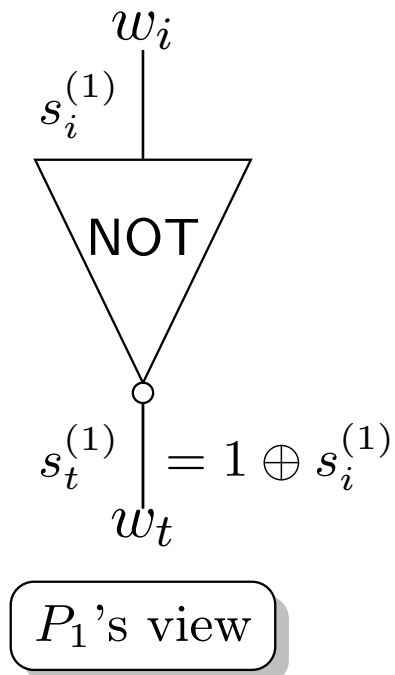
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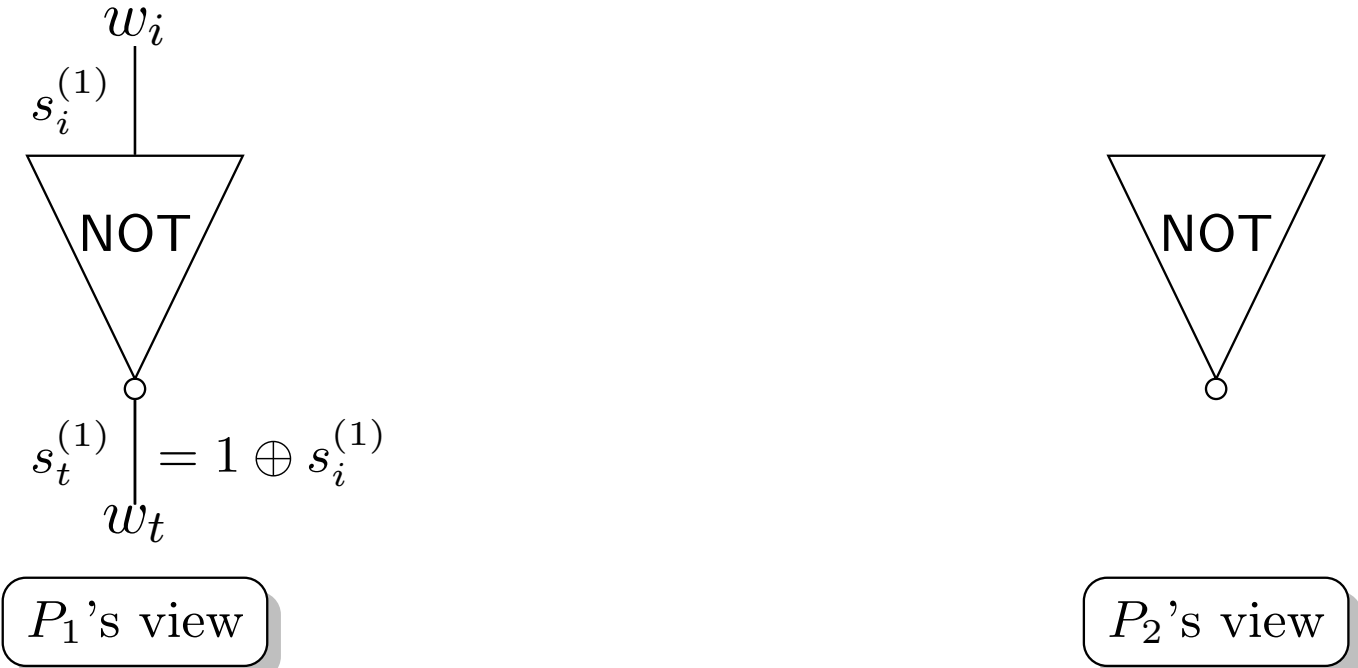
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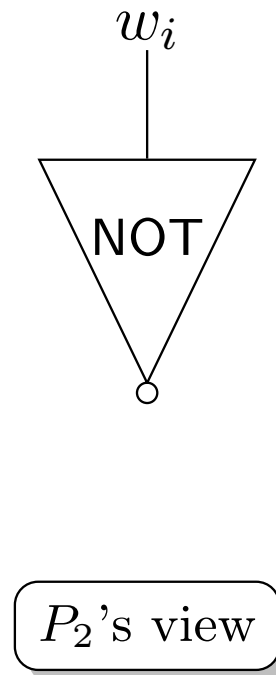
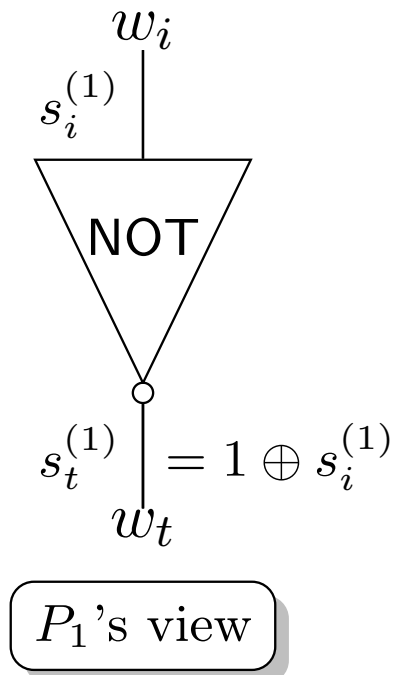
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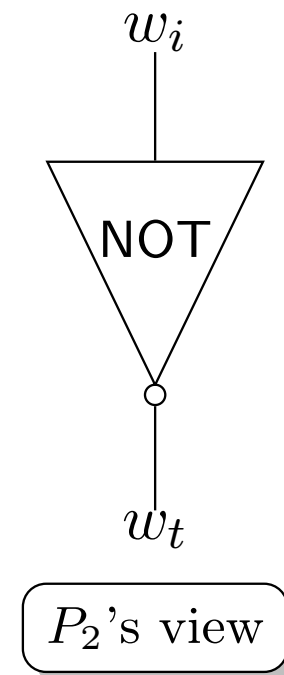
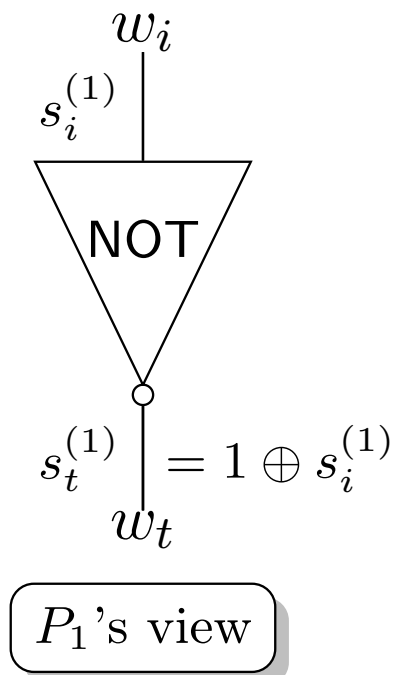
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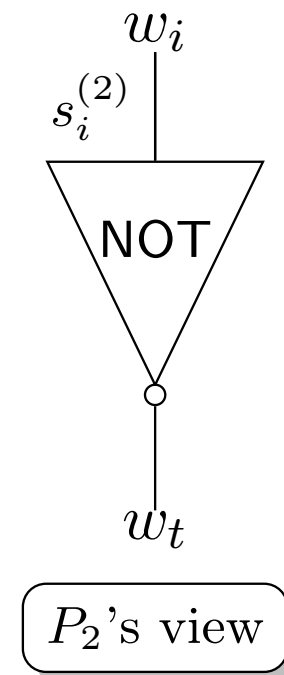
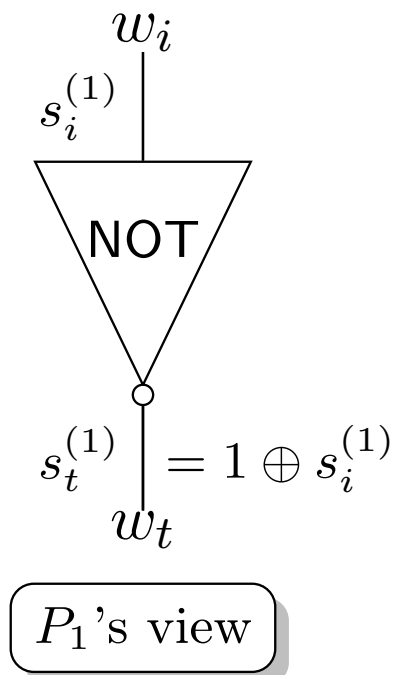
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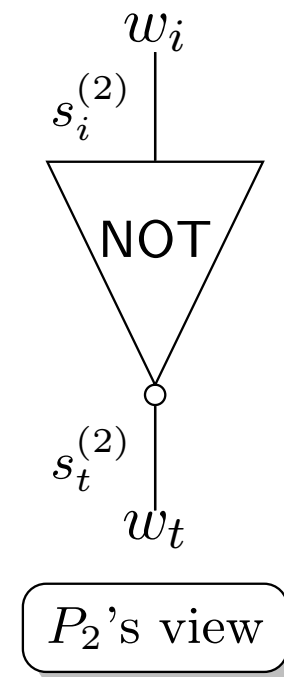
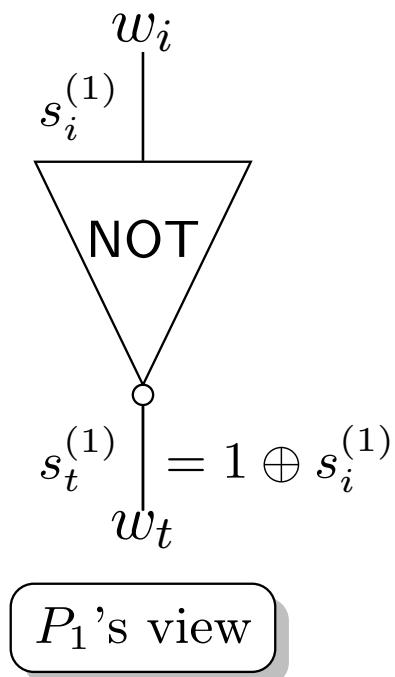
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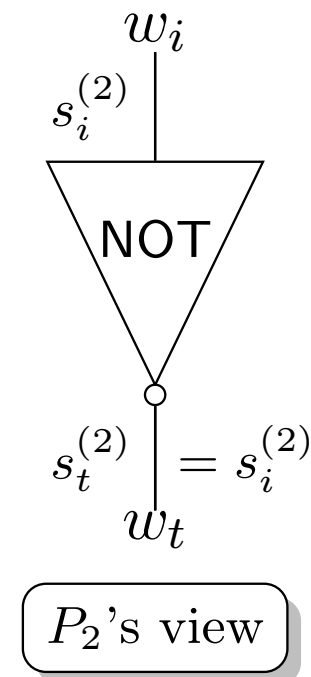
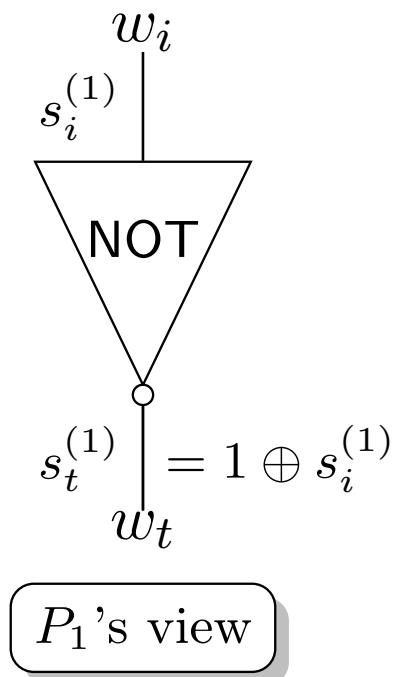
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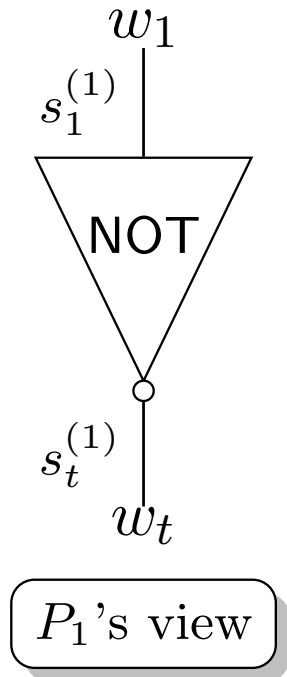


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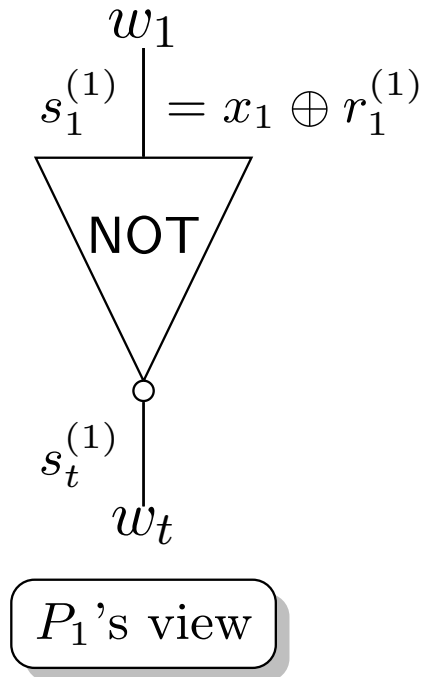
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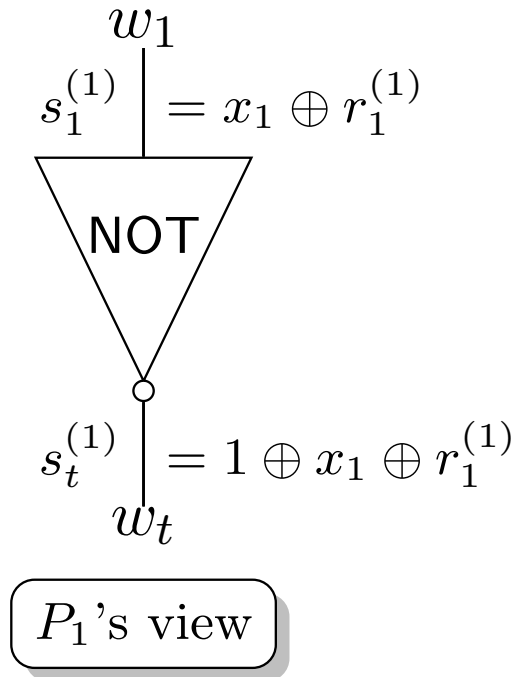
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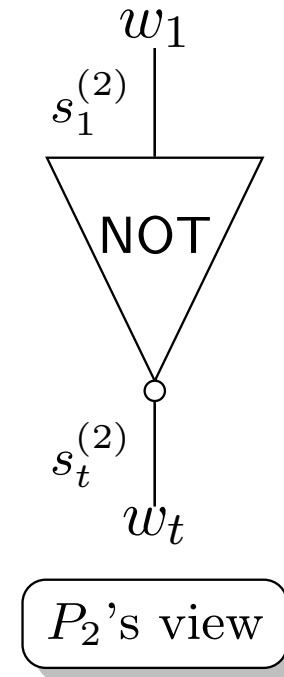
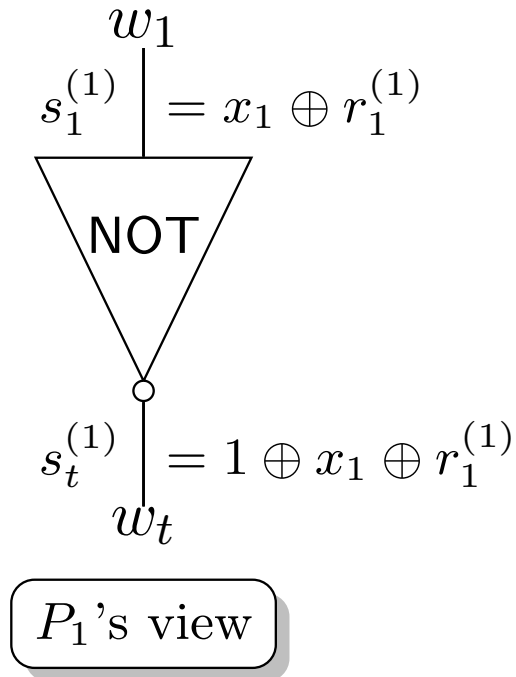
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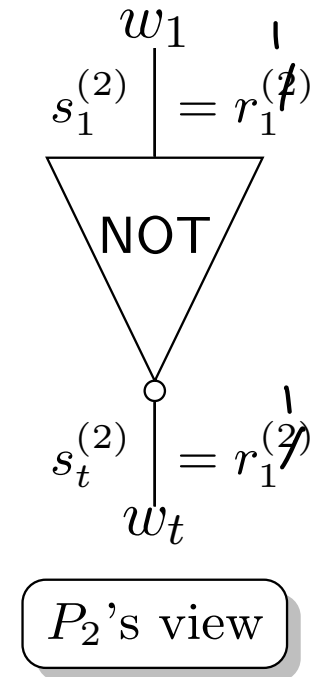
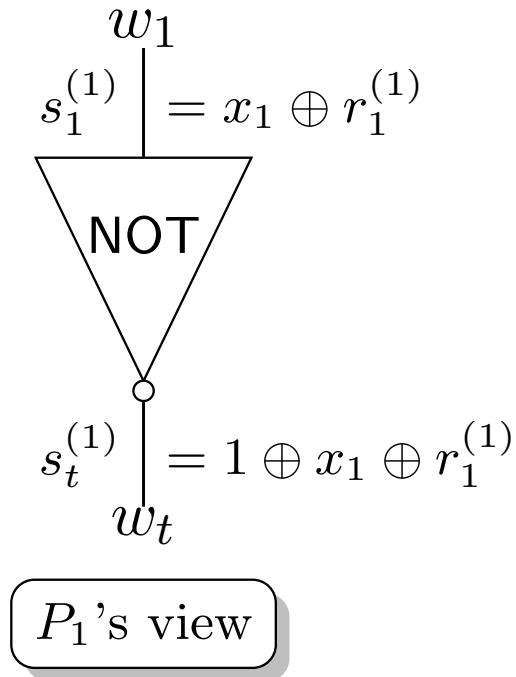
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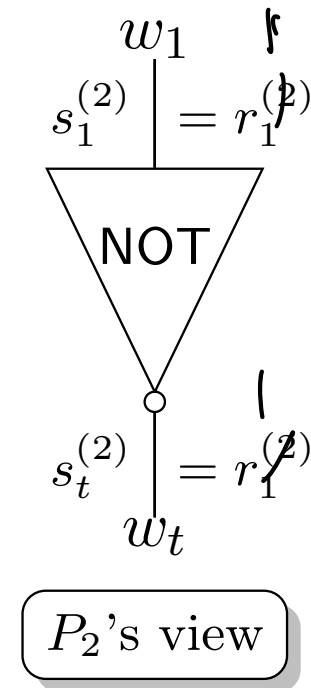
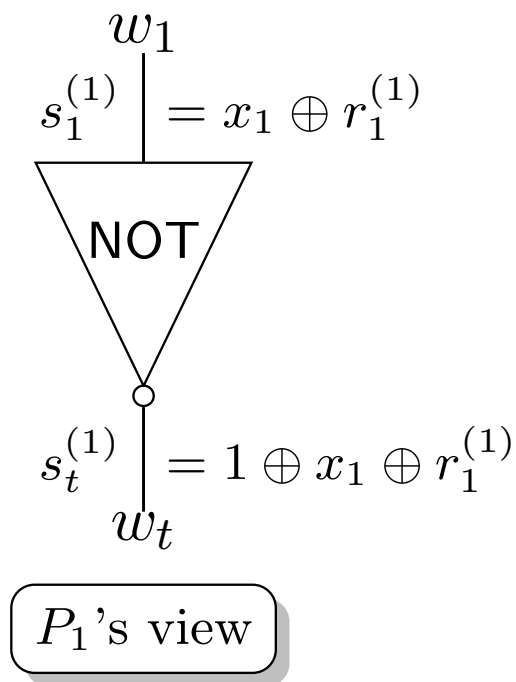
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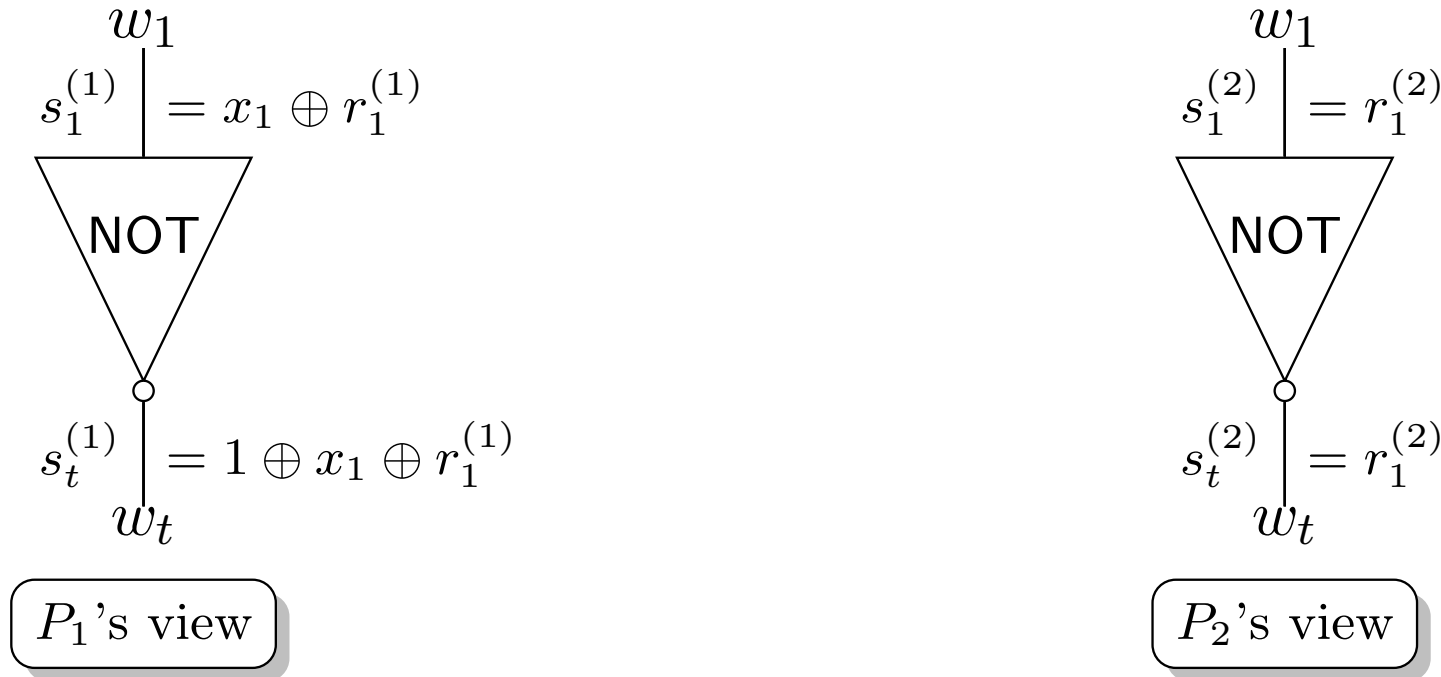
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- Input is secret shared: $s_1^{(1)} \oplus s_1^{(2)} = (x_1 \oplus r_1^{(1)}) \oplus r_1^{(2)} = x_1$.

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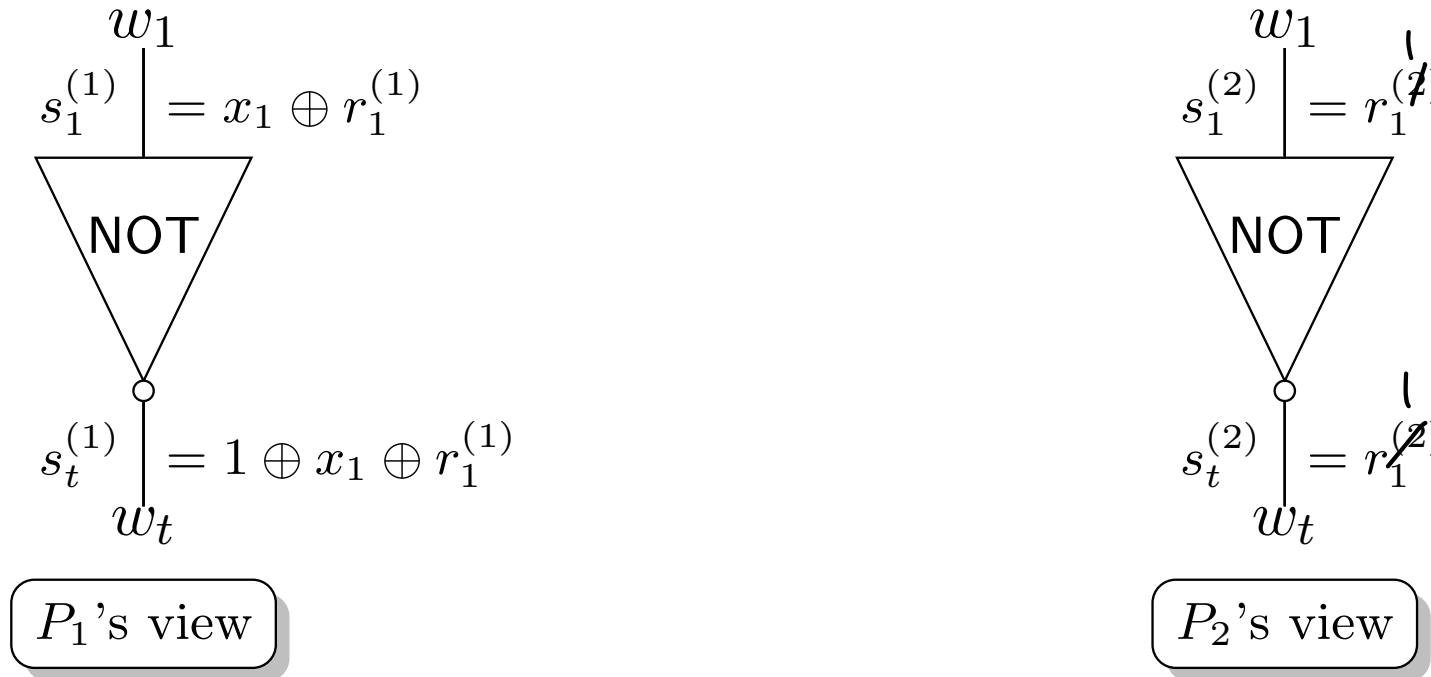
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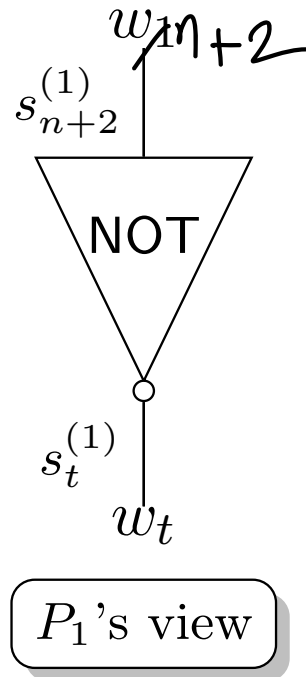
$$s_t^{(1)} \oplus s_t^{(2)} = (1 \oplus x_1 \oplus r_1^{(1)}) \oplus r_1^{(1)} = 1 \oplus x_1 = w_t$$

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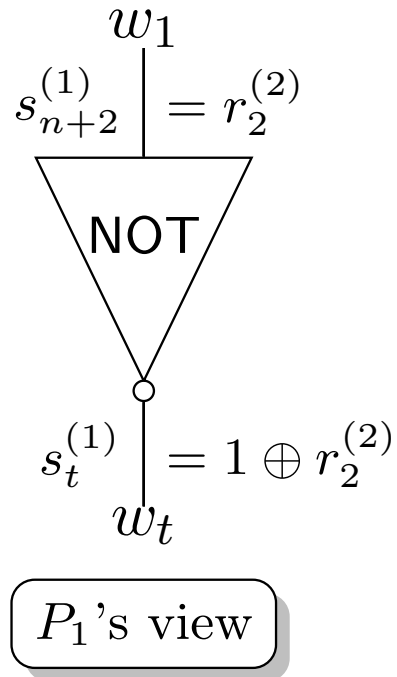
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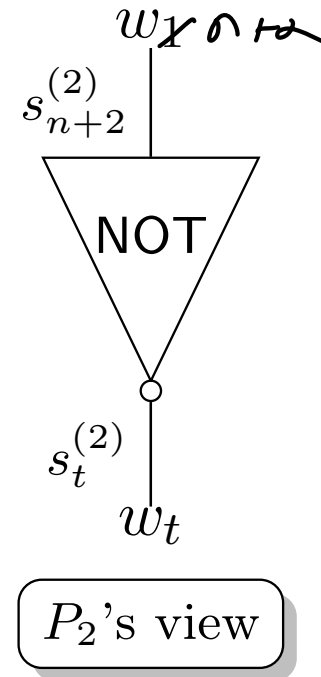
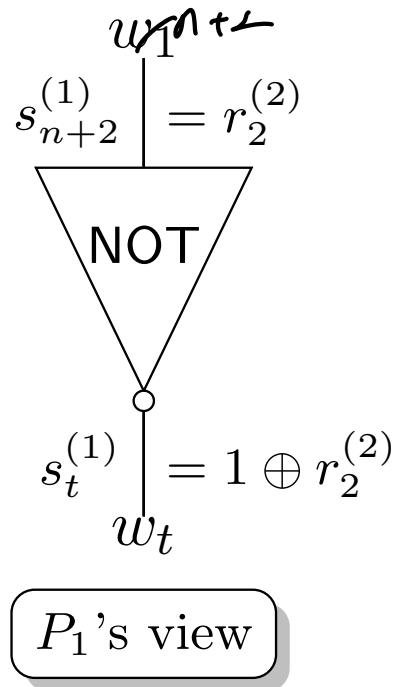
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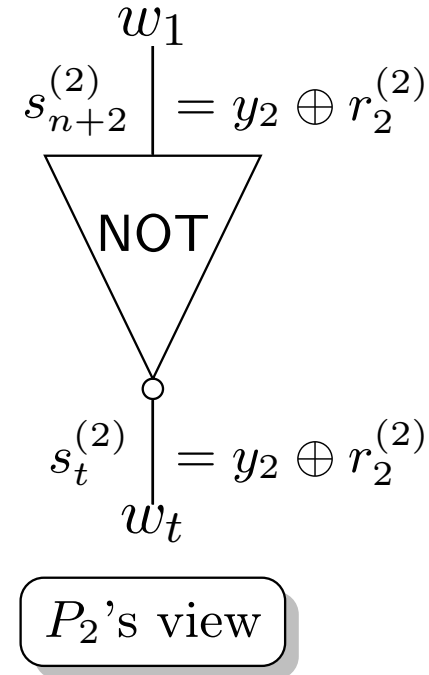
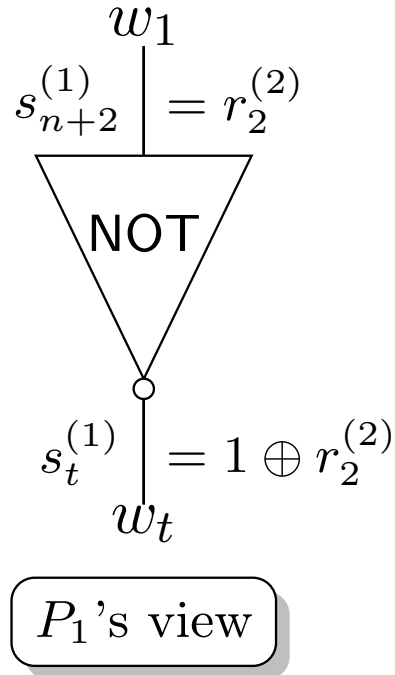
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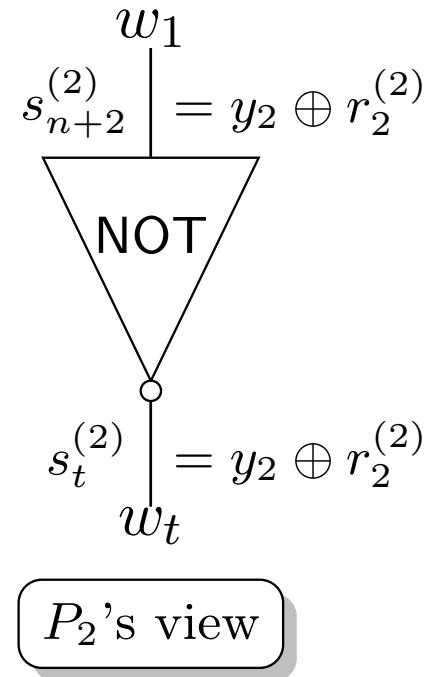
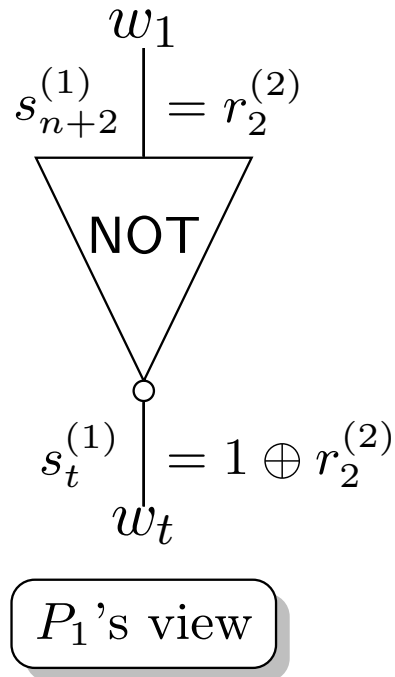
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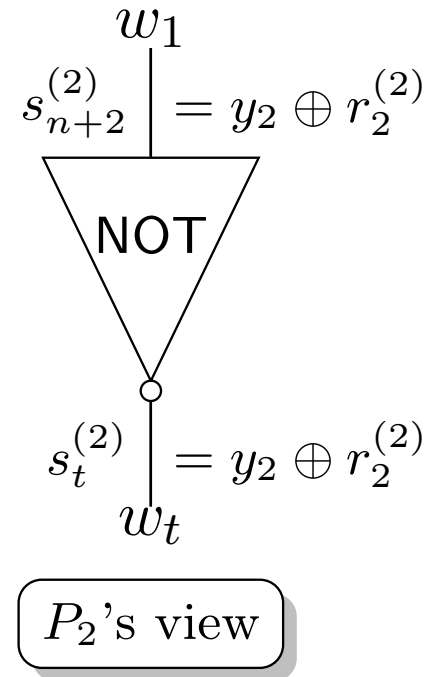
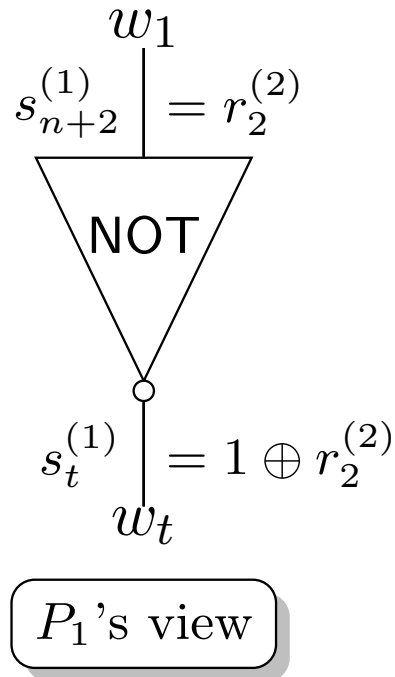
- As another example, suppose we have a NOT gate with input y_2 .



- Input is secret shared: $s_{n+2}^{(1)} \oplus s_{n+2}^{(2)} = \underline{r_2^{(2)}} \oplus \underline{(y_2 \oplus r_2^{(2)})} = y_2$.

GMW PROTOCOL: LOCAL EVALUATION OF NOT

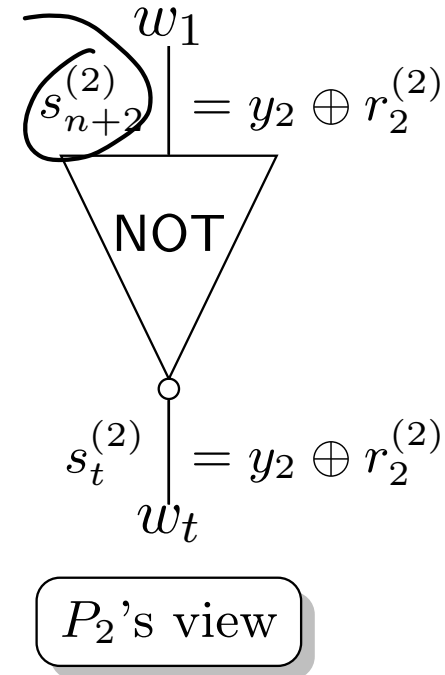
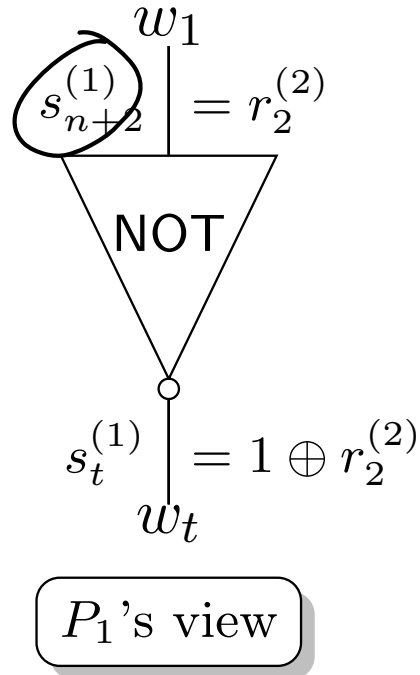
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 - $s_t^{(1)} \oplus s_t^{(2)} = (1 \oplus r_2^{(2)}) \oplus (y_2 \oplus r_2^{(2)}) = 1 \oplus y_2 = w_t$

GMW PROTOCOL: LOCAL EVALUATION OF XOR

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- For XOR gates, P_1 and P_2 will simply compute the XOR of the secret shares it holds for each wire.

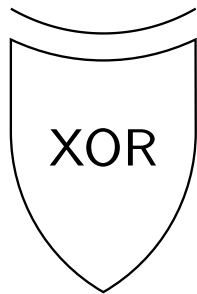
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P_1 's view

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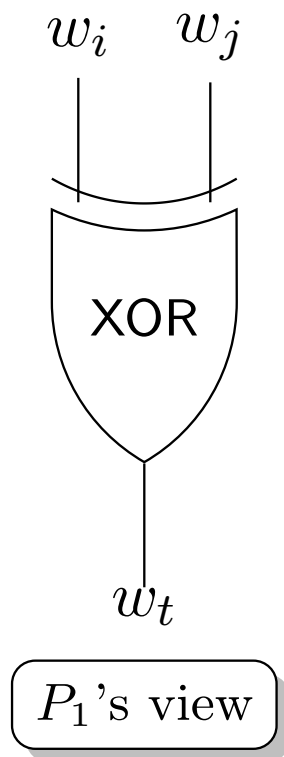
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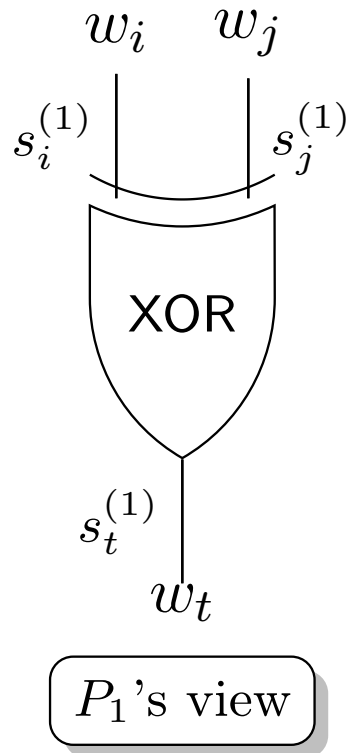
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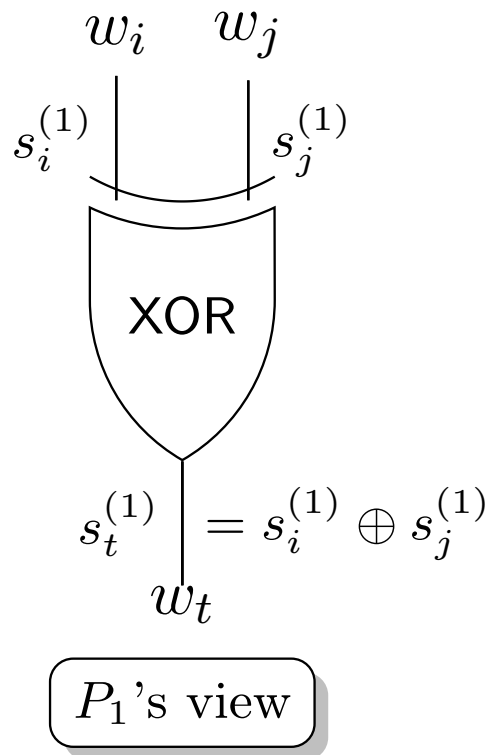
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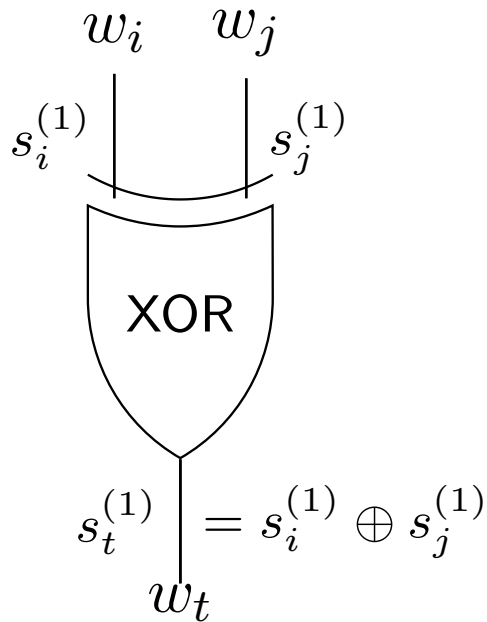
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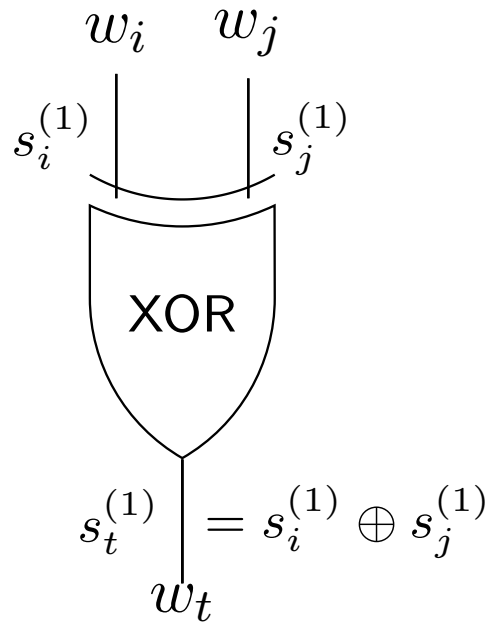


P_1 's view

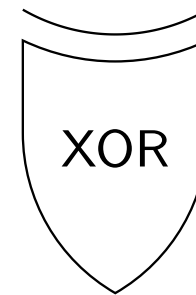
P_2 's view

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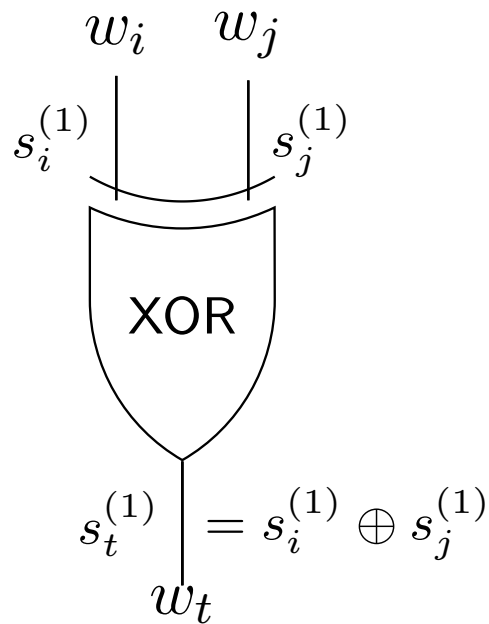
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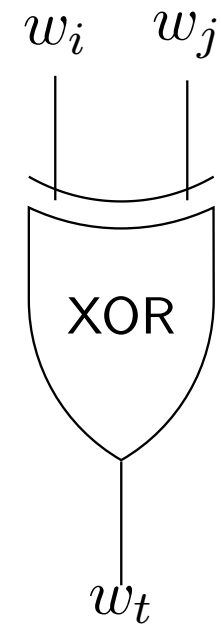
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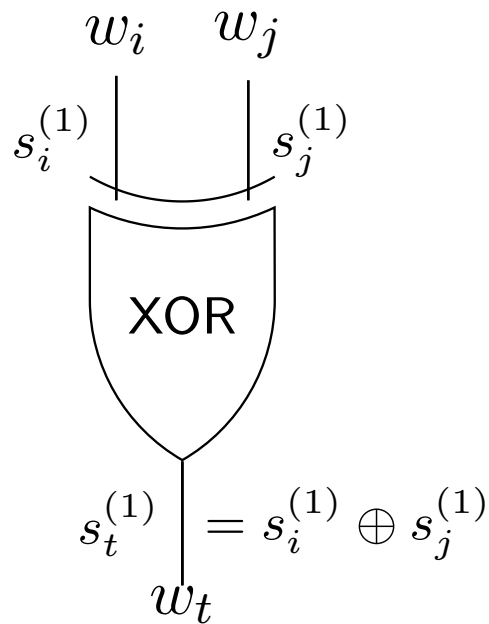
P_1 's view



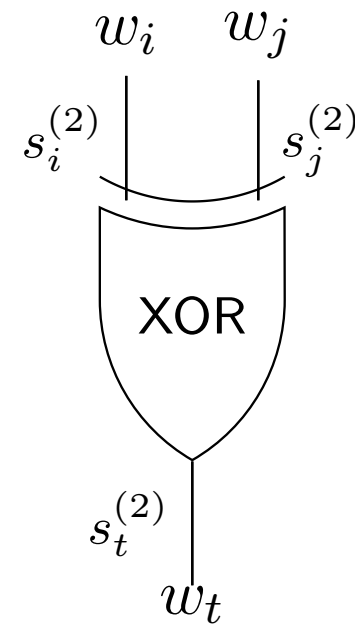
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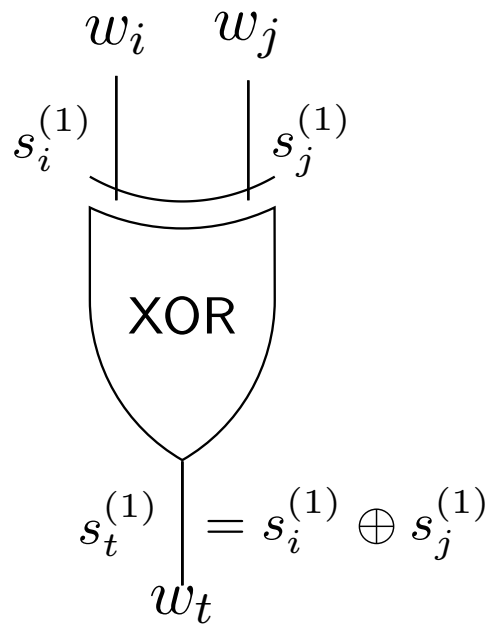
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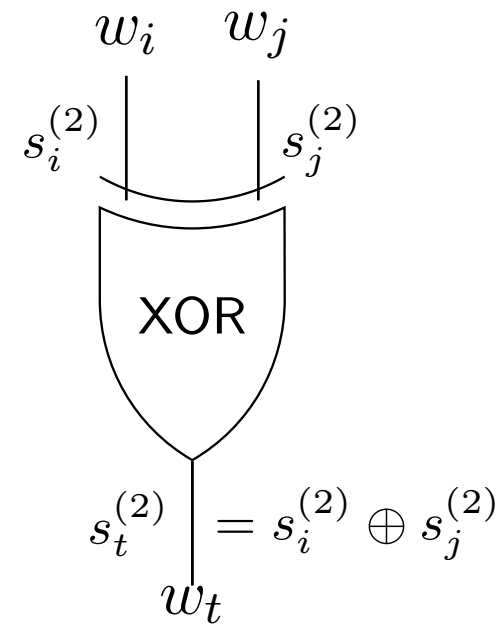
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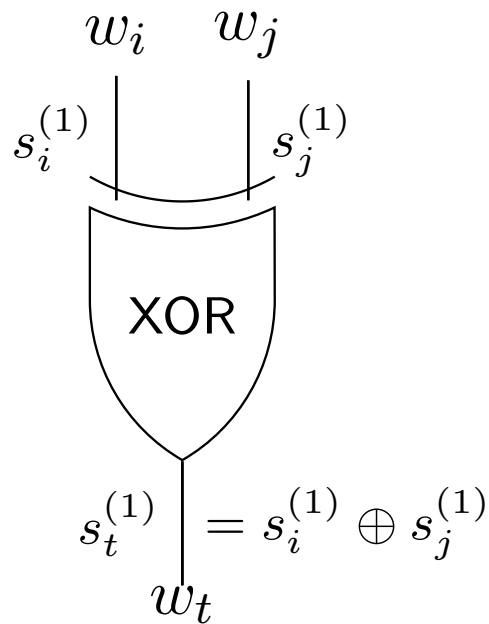
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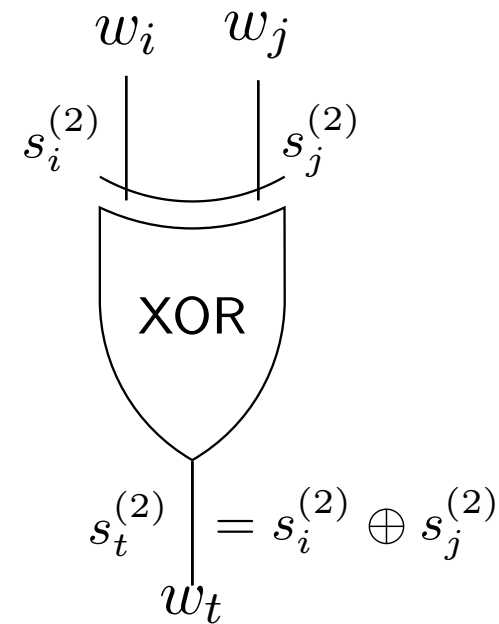
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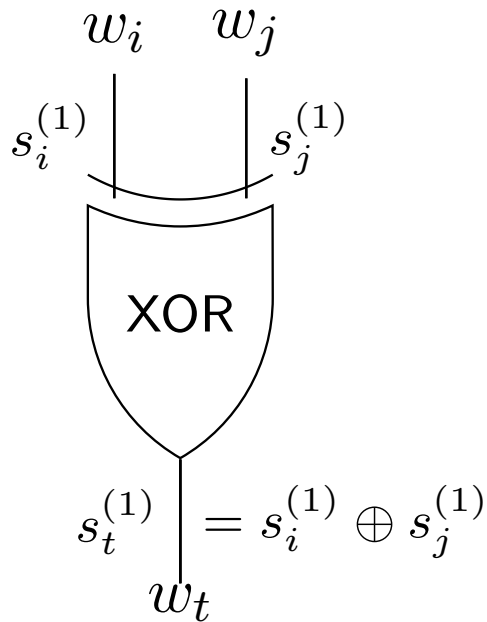


P_2 's view

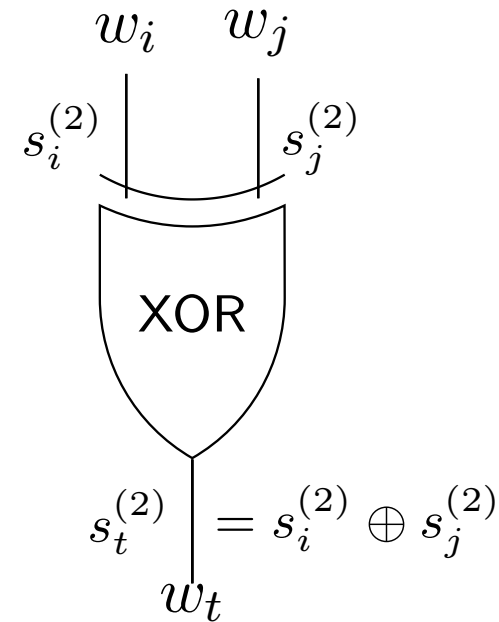
- Here, $s_i^{(1)}$ and $s_j^{(2)}$ are circled, and $s_i^{(1)} \oplus s_j^{(2)}$ is underlined and equal to w_i . Similarly, $s_j^{(1)}$ and $s_i^{(2)}$ are circled, and $s_j^{(1)} \oplus s_i^{(2)}$ is underlined and equal to w_j .

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P_1 's view



P_2 's view

- Here, $s_i^{(1)} \oplus s_i^{(2)} = w_i$ and $s_j^{(1)} \oplus s_j^{(2)} = w_j$.

- Then: $s_t^{(1)} \oplus s_t^{(2)} = (s_i^{(1)} \oplus s_j^{(1)}) \oplus (s_i^{(2)} \oplus s_j^{(2)}) = w_i \oplus w_j$.

GMW PROTOCOL: LOCAL EVALUATION OF XOR

- Example: XOR gate with inputs x_1 and y_1 .

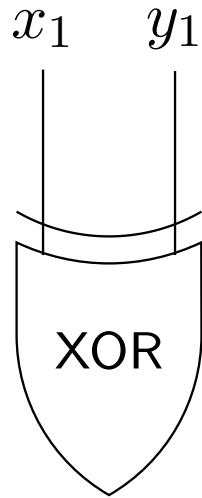
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P_1 's view

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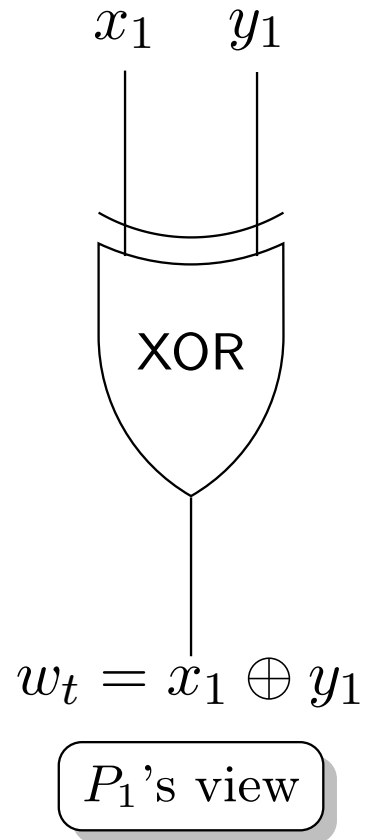
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P_1 's view

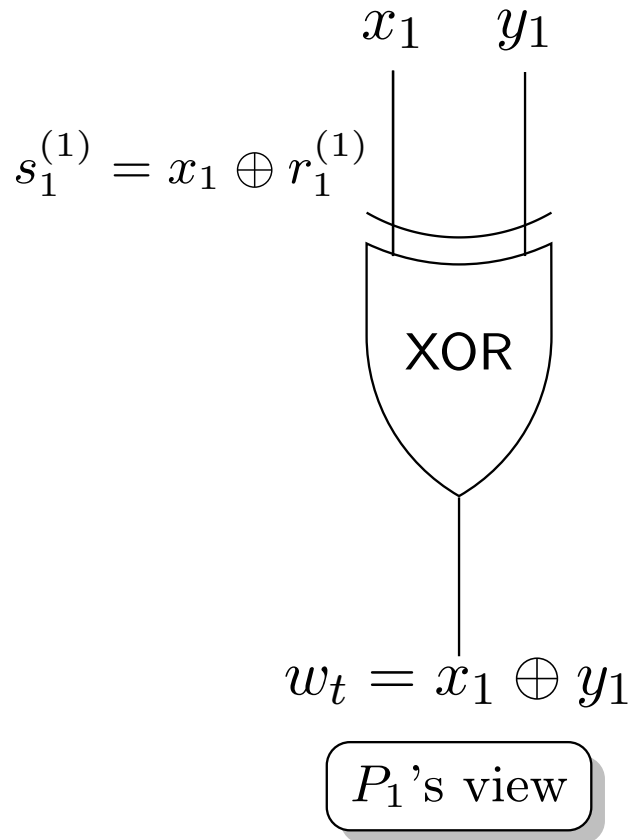
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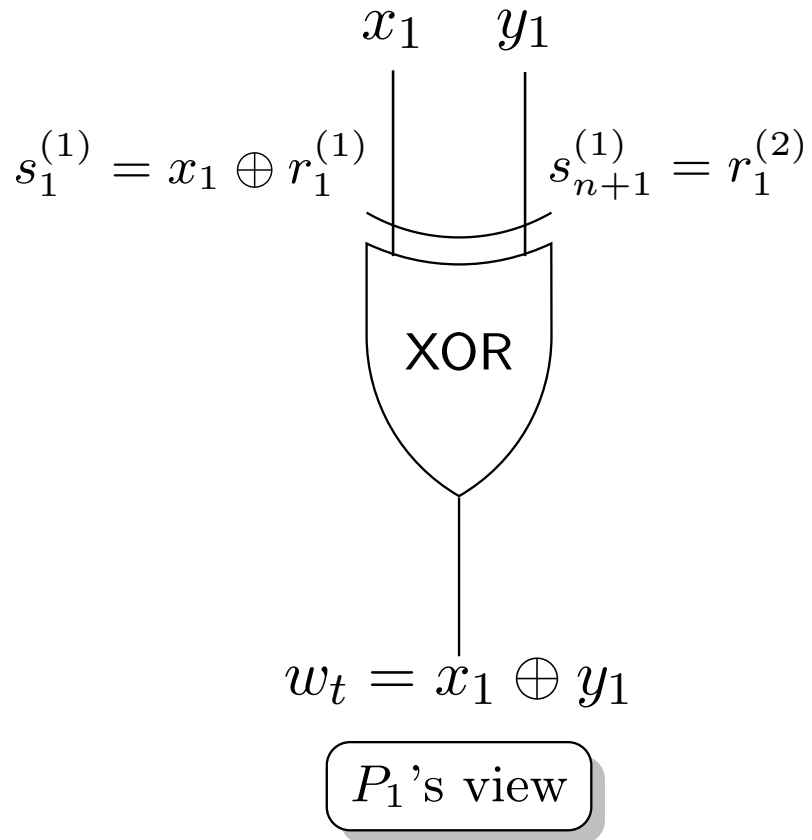
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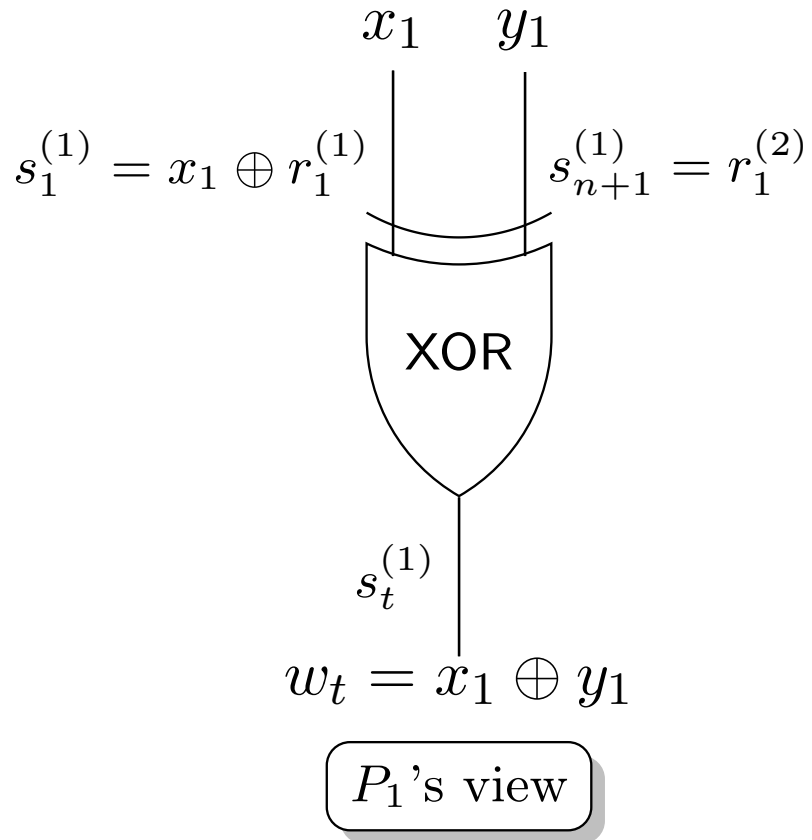
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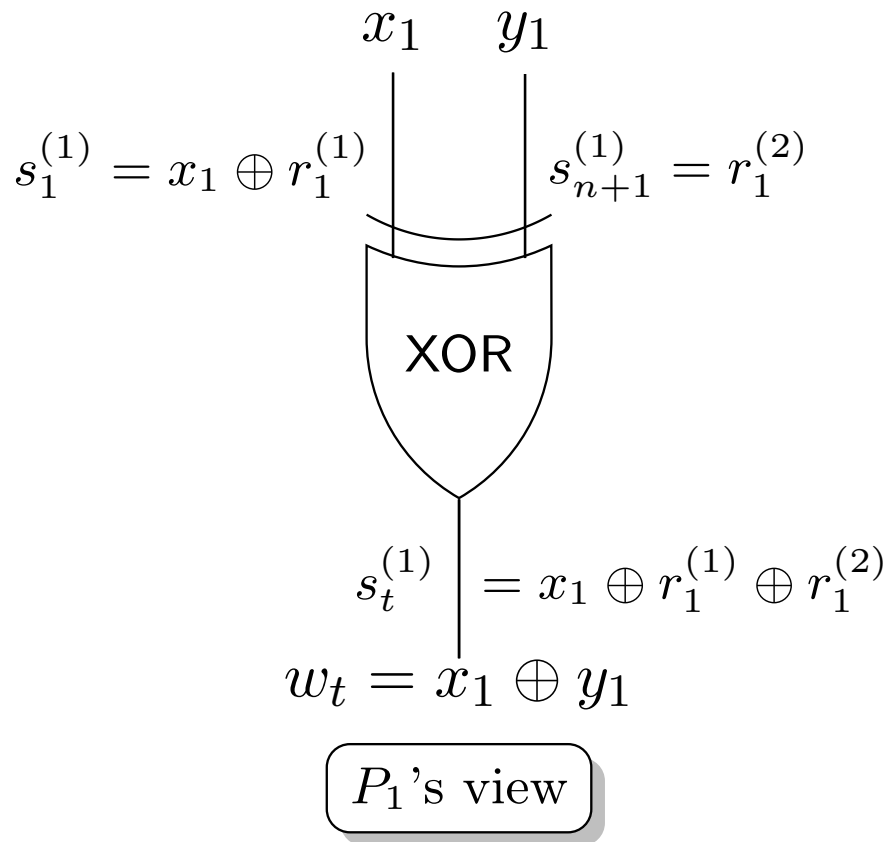
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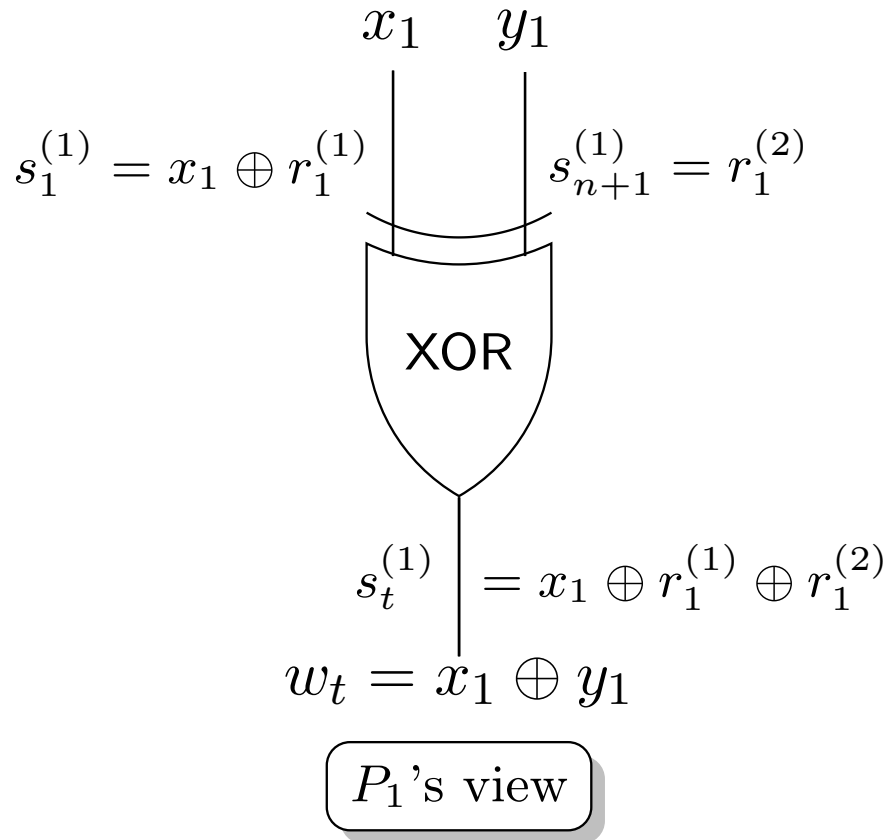
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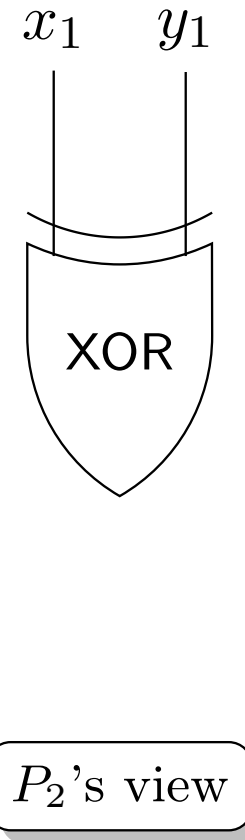
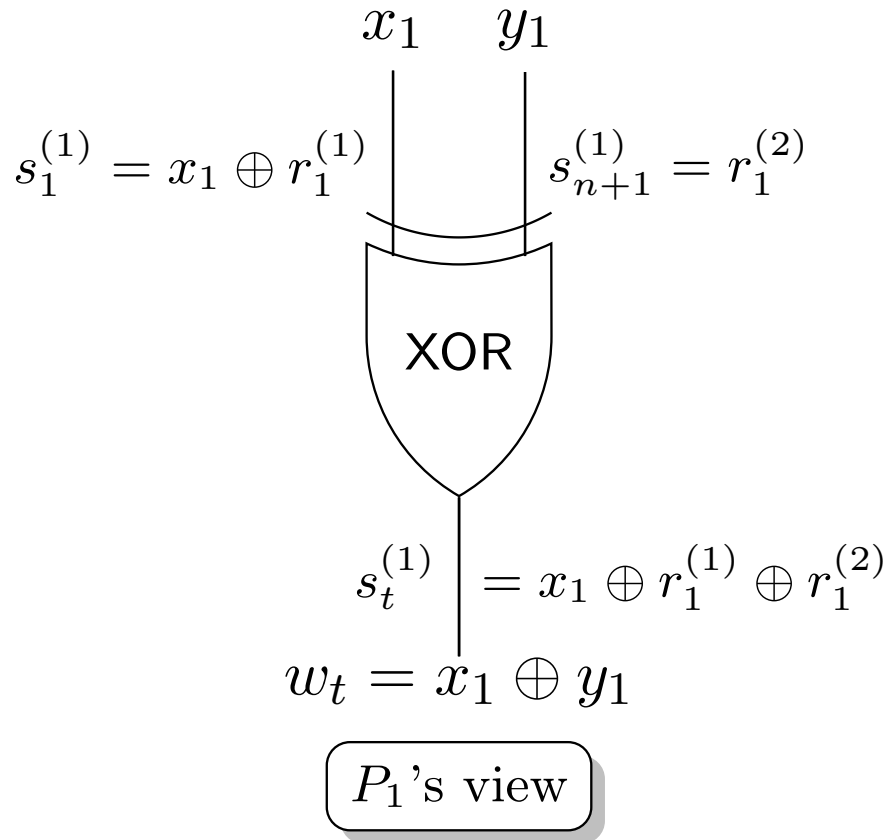
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P₂'s view

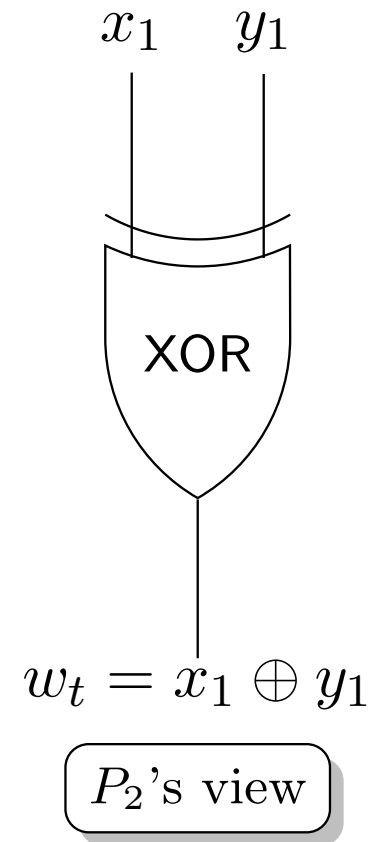
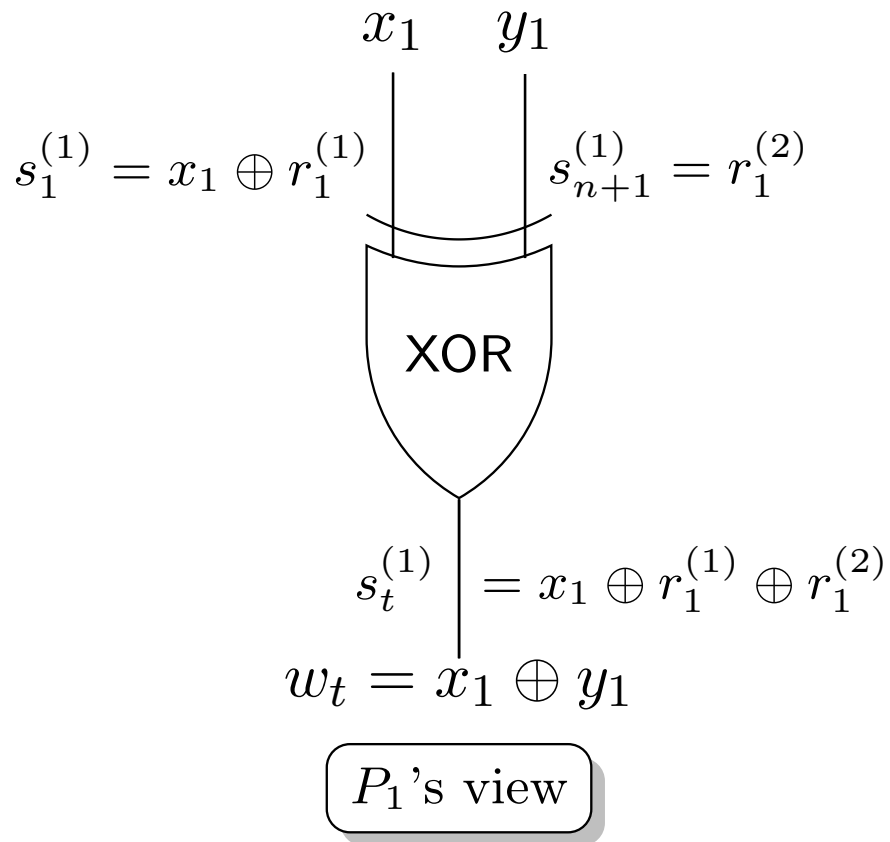
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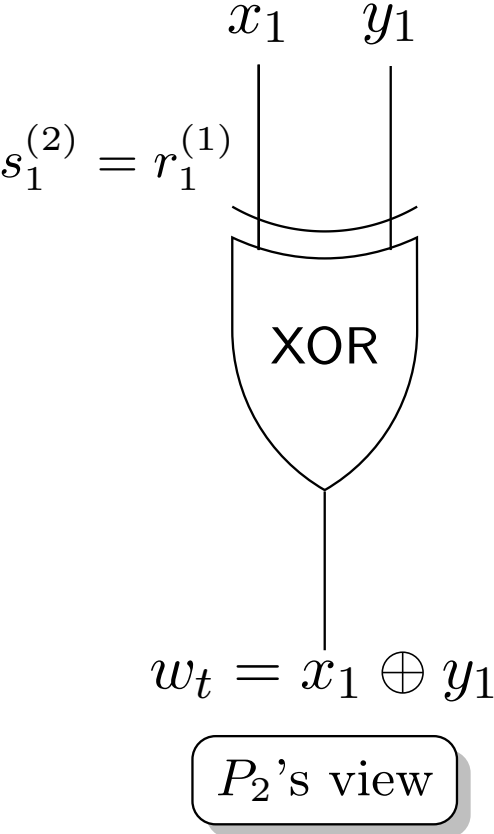
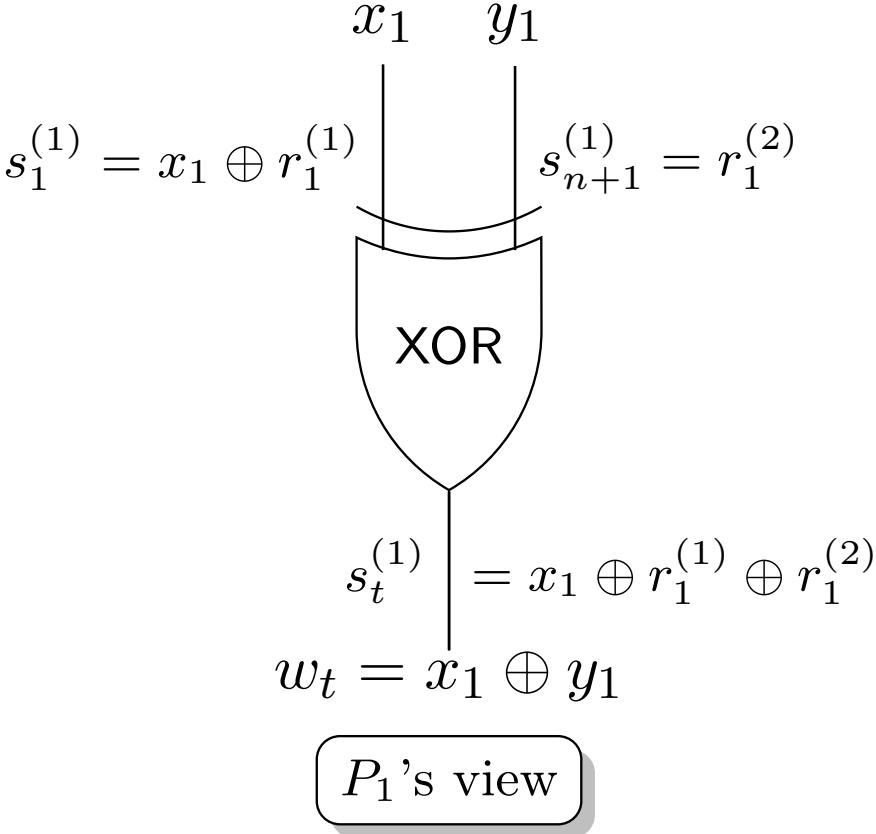
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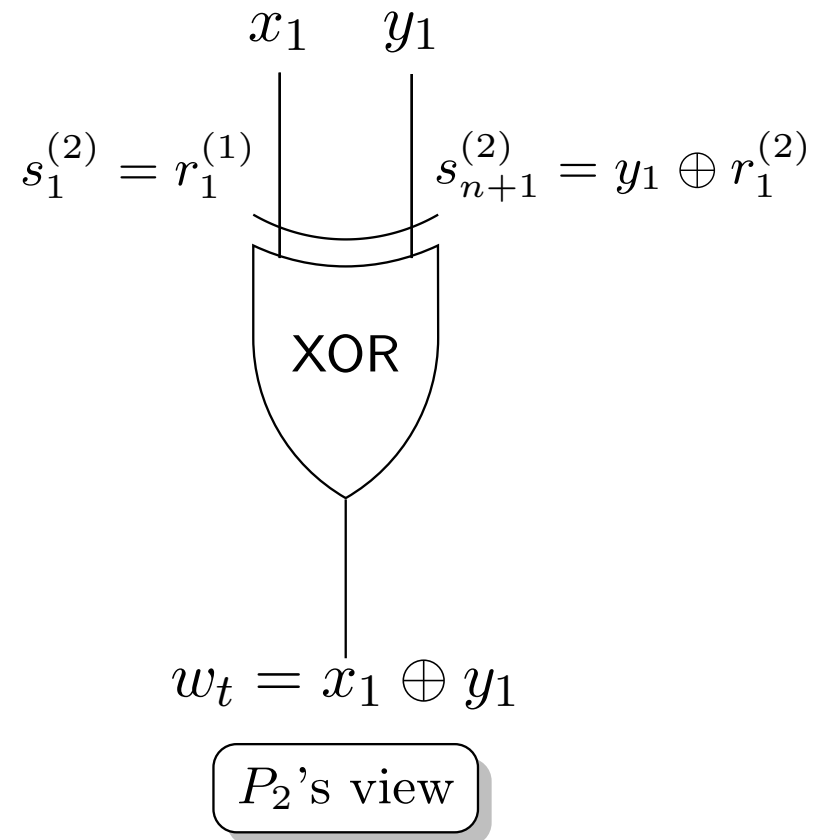
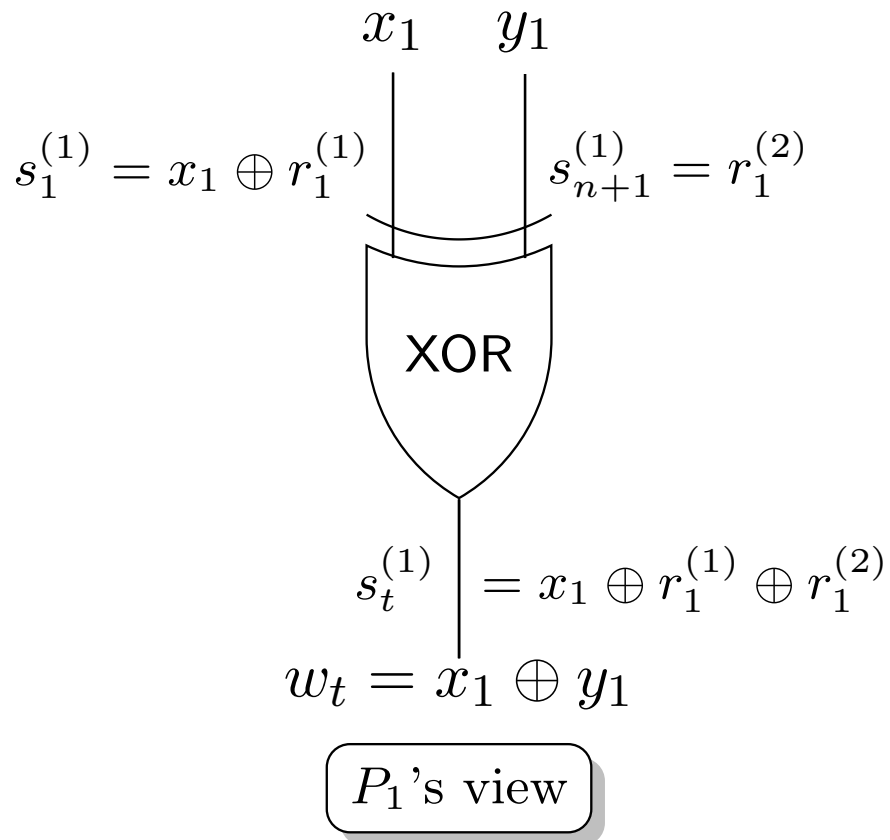
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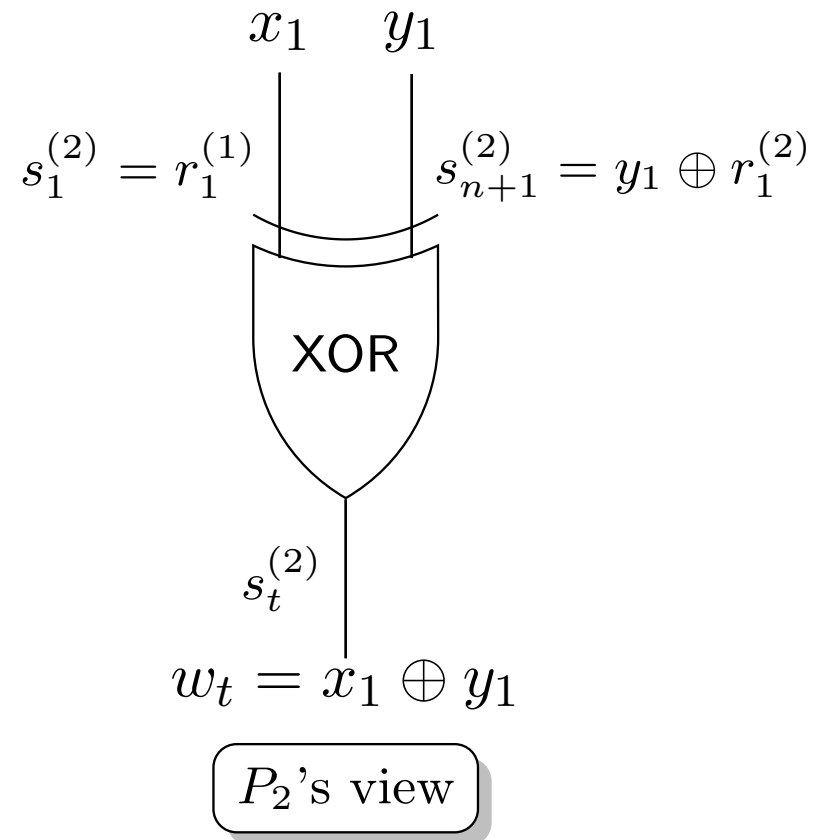
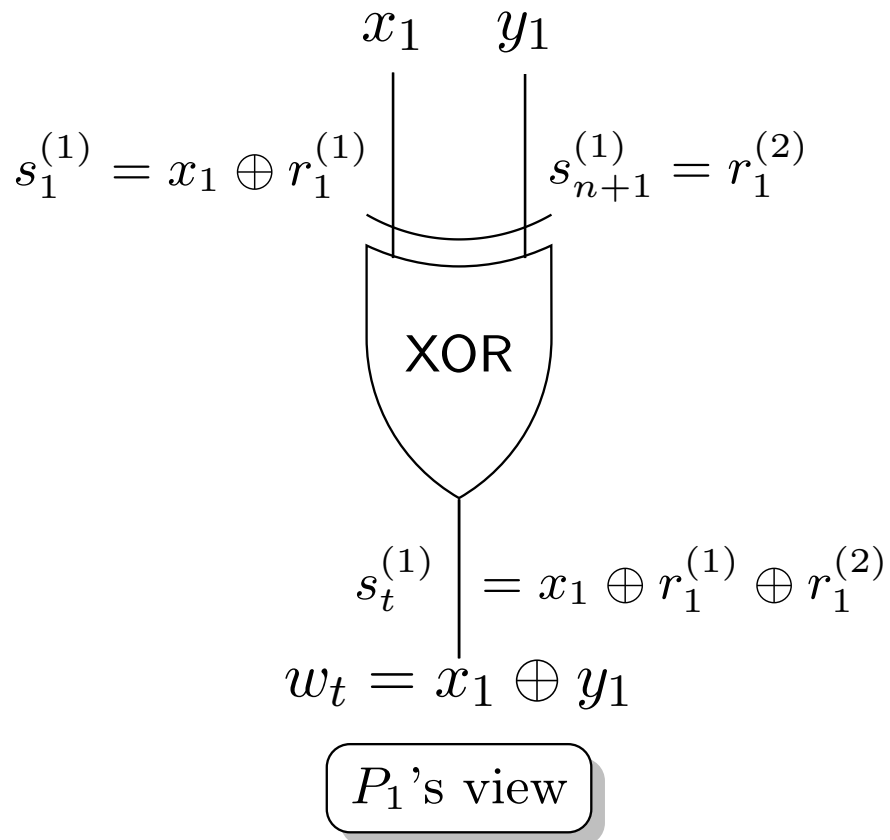
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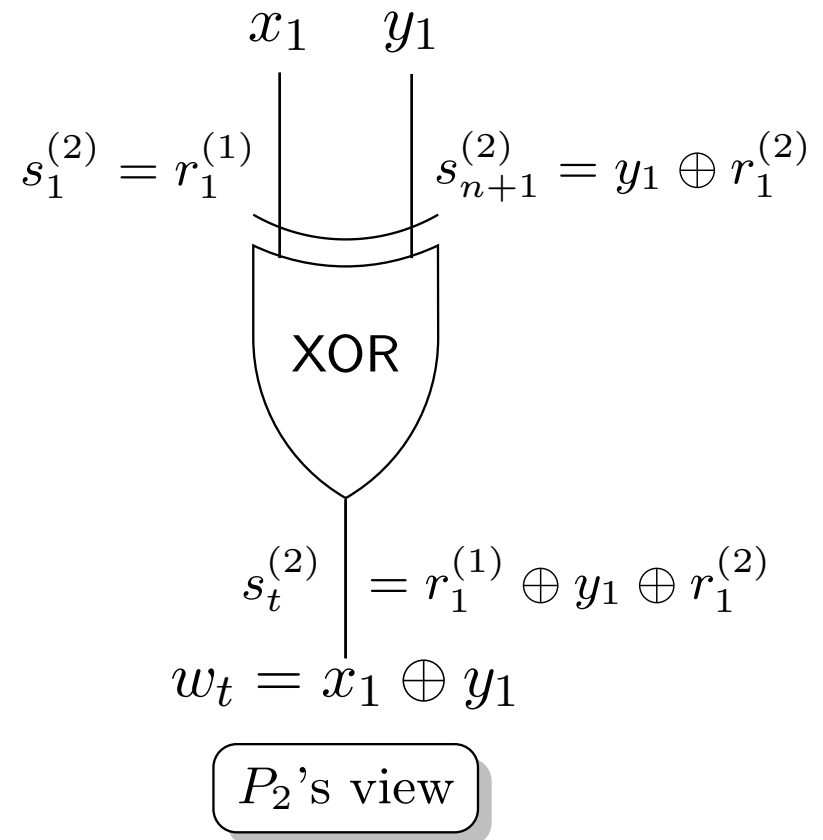
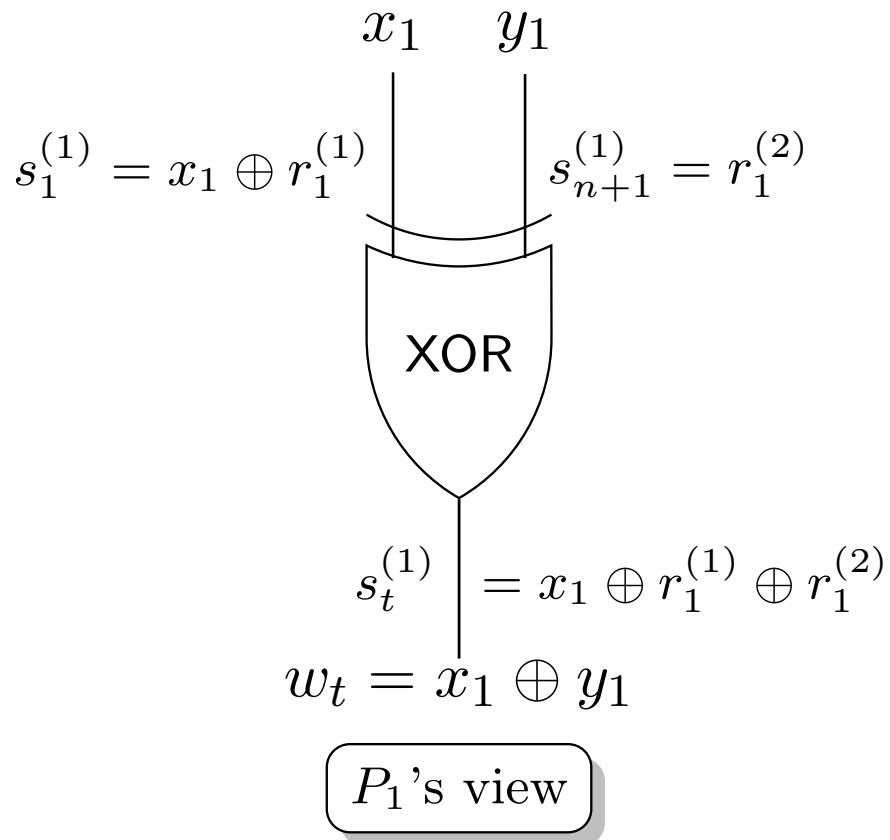
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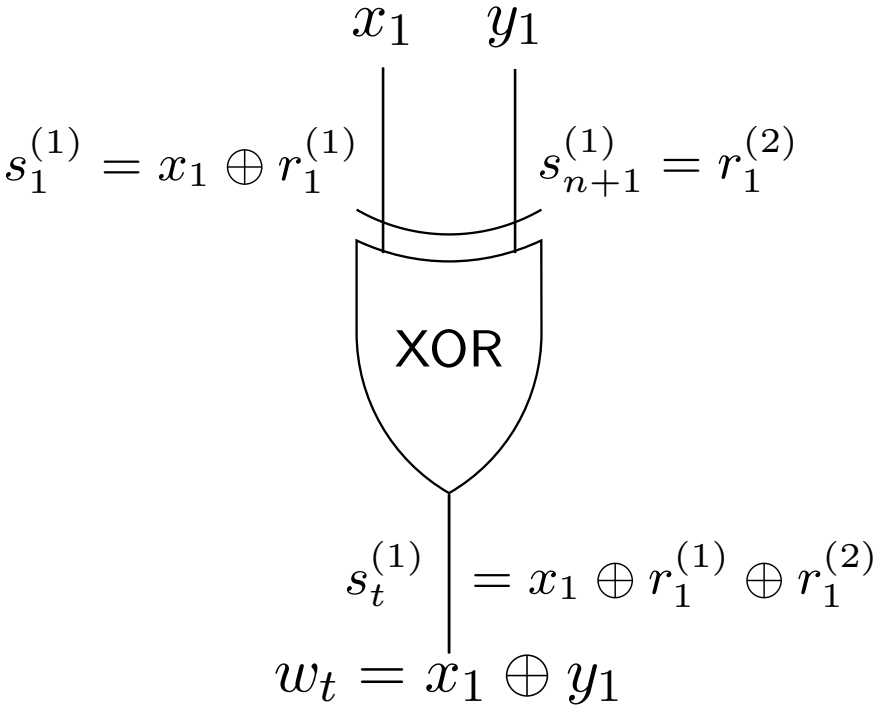
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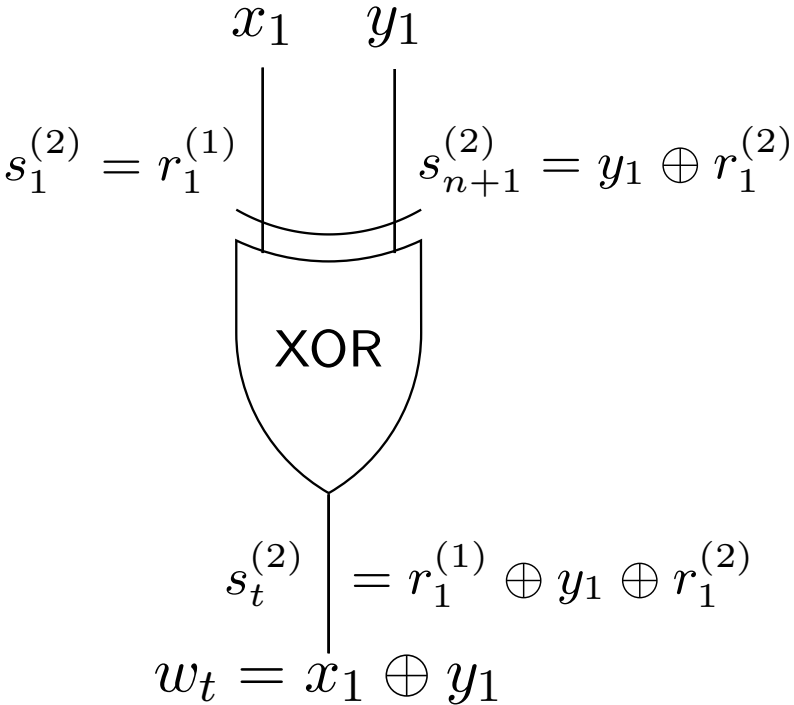


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- Example: XOR gate with inputs x_1 and y_1 .



P_1 's view



P_2 's view

- Notice: $s_t^{(1)} \oplus s_t^{(2)} = (x_1 \oplus r_1^{(1)} \oplus r_1^{(2)}) \oplus (r_1^{(1)} \oplus y_1 \oplus r_1^{(2)}) = x_1 \oplus y_1$.

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 w_t

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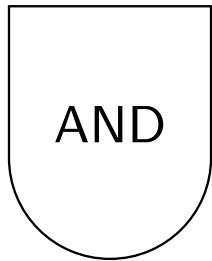
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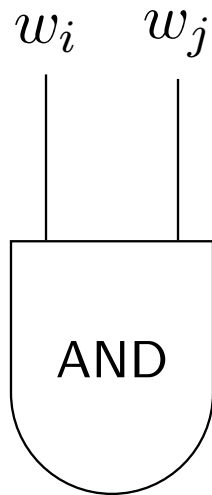
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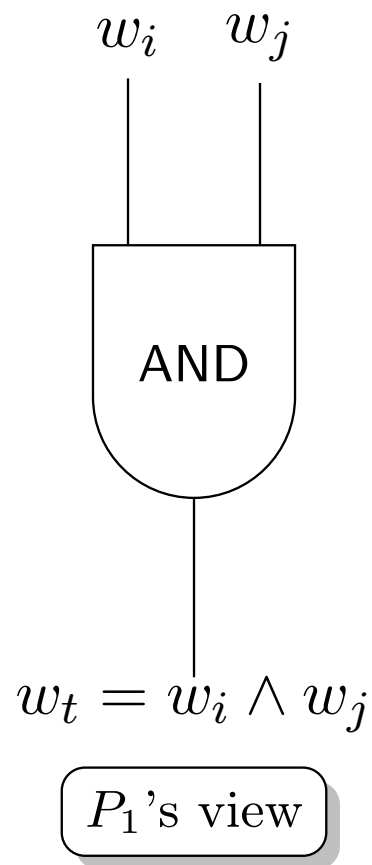
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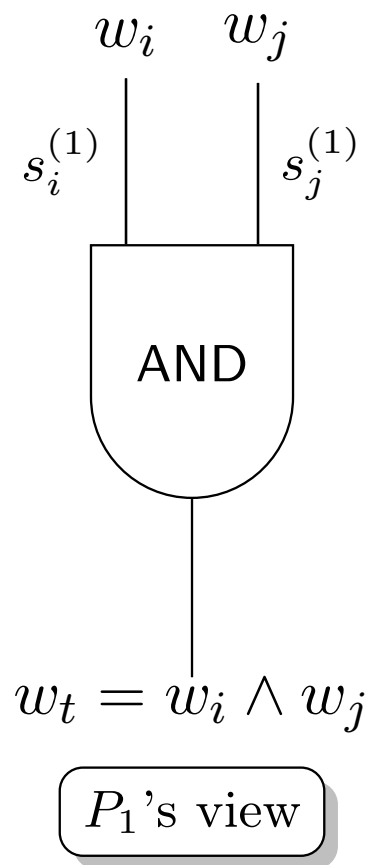
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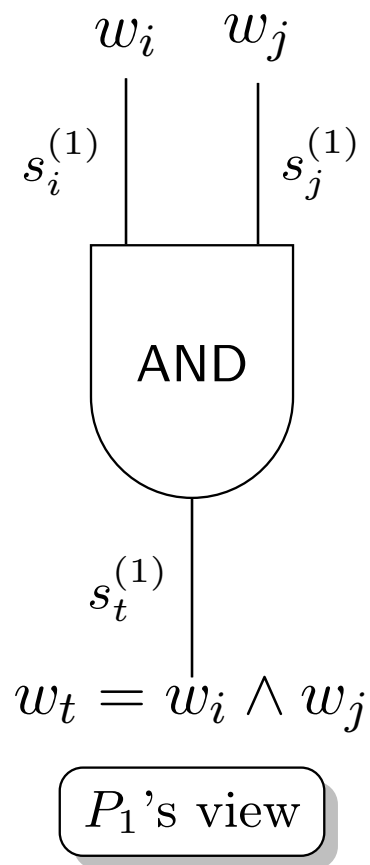
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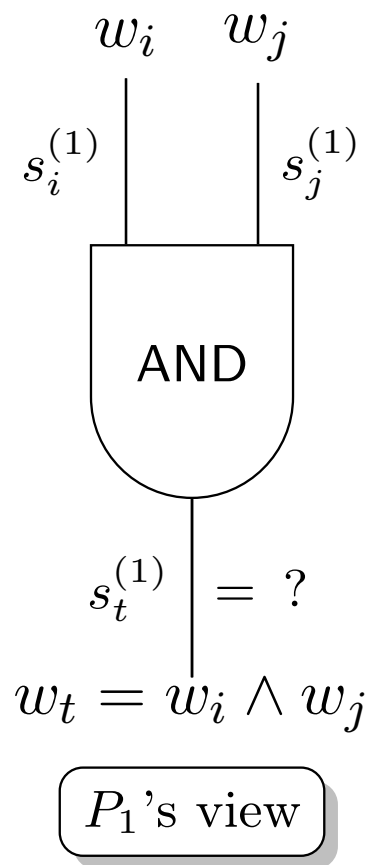
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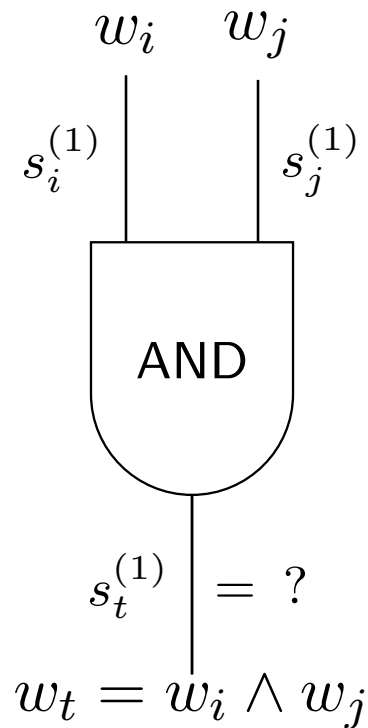
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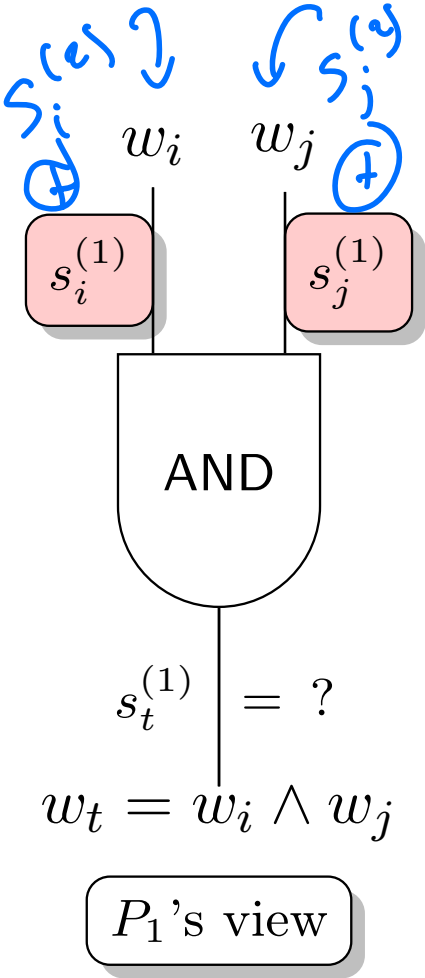


GMW PROTOCOL: EVALUATION OF AND

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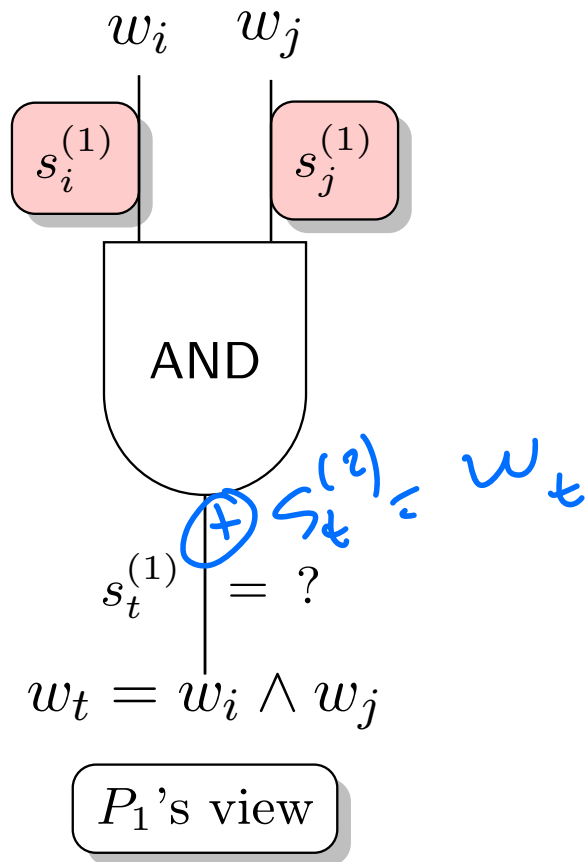


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P_1 's View:

- Shares $s_i^{(1)}$ and $s_j^{(1)}$ are fixed.
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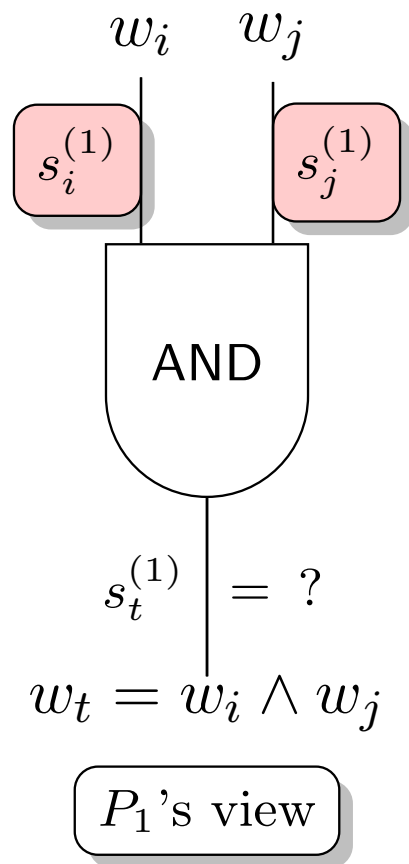


$$\begin{array}{c} \oplus \quad \oplus \\ (s_i^{(1)} \quad s_j^{(1)}) \\ \hline (w_i, w_j) \end{array}$$

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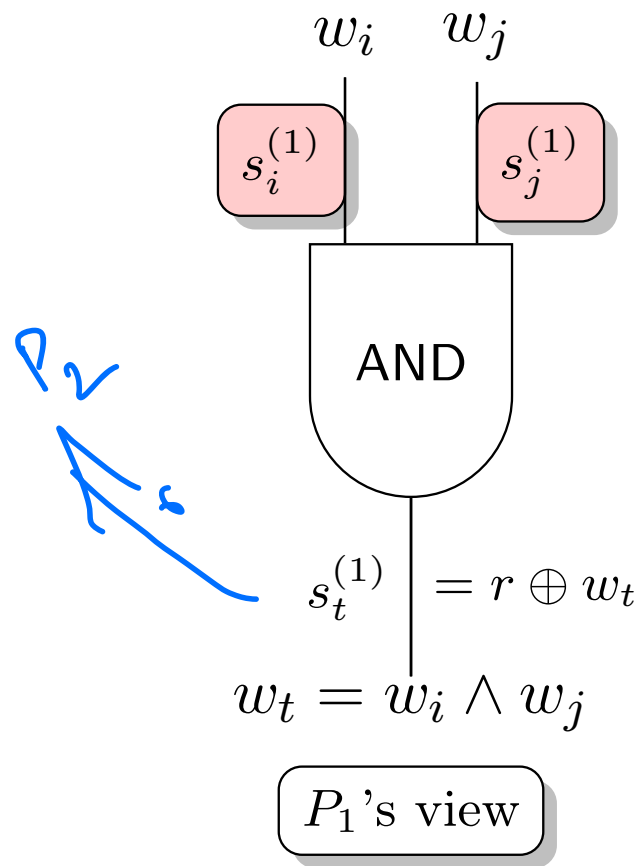
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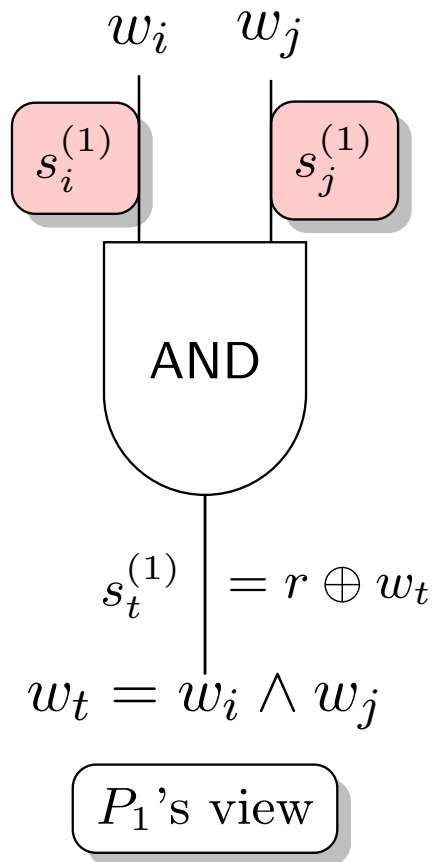
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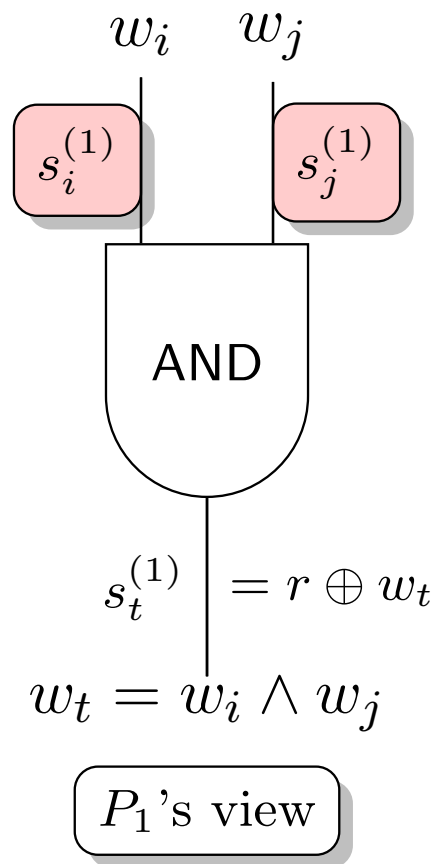


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 - **Why can't we do this?**

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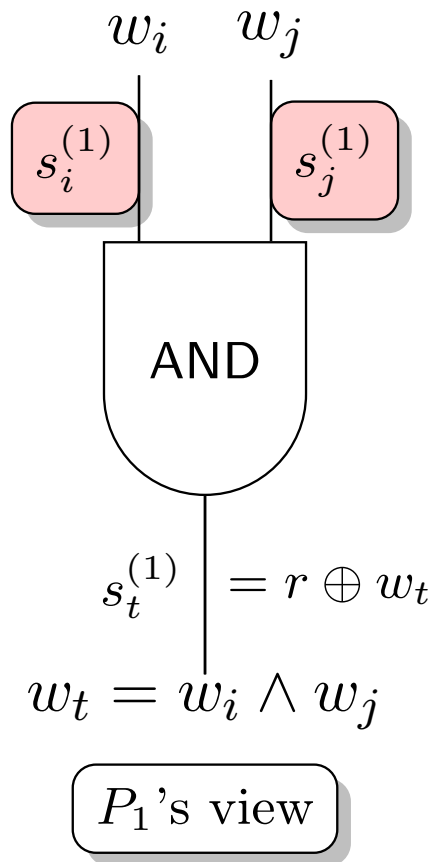


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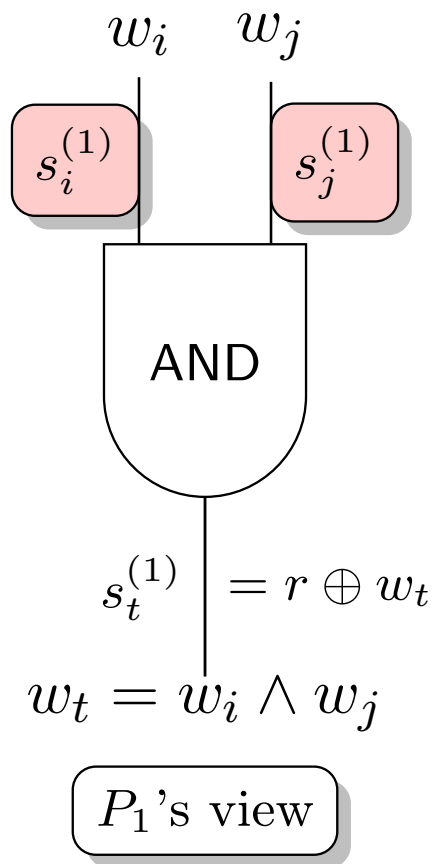


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- If P_1 knew P_2 's shares, it could compute w_t by reconstructing w_i and w_j , then re-share w_t with P_2 using $r \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}$.
 - **Why can't we do this?**
- Solution:
 - P_1 prepares a secret share for each of P_2 's possible inputs.

GMW PROTOCOL: EVALUATION OF AND

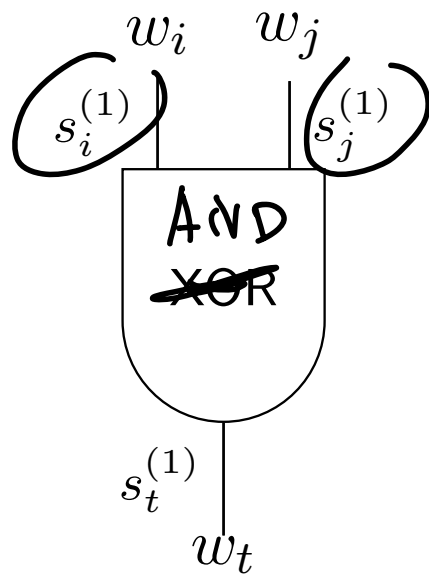
- AND gates require interaction between P_1 and P_2 .

P_1 's View:

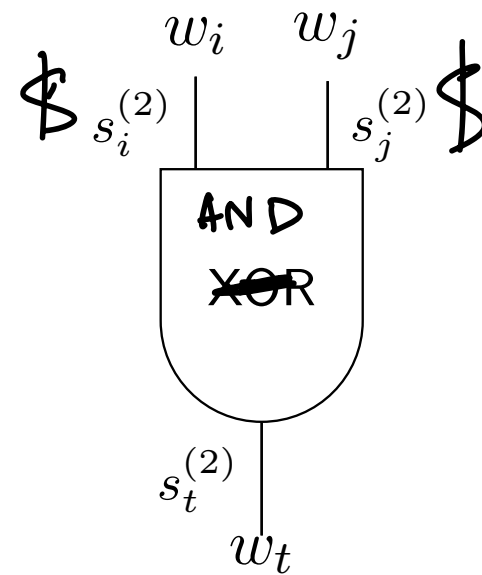


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 - **Why can't we do this?**
- Solution:
 - P_1 prepares a secret share for each of P_2 's possible inputs.
 - P_1 and P_2 then run a 1-out-of-4 OT to give P_2 the correct shares.

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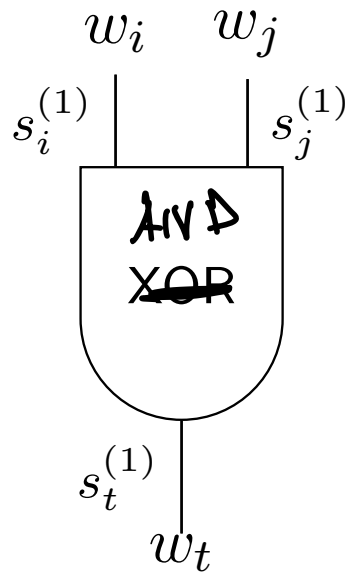


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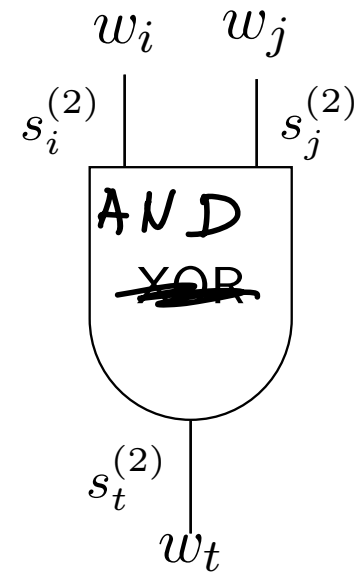


P_2 's view

GMW PROTOCOL: EVALUATION OF AND



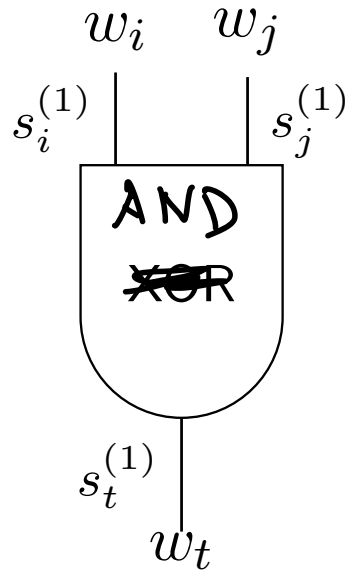
P_1 's view



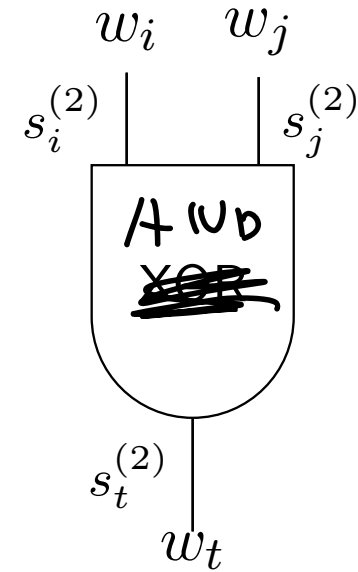
P_2 's view

- Need $s_t^{(1)}$ and $s_t^{(2)}$ such that $s_t^{(1)} \oplus s_t^{(2)} = w_t \oplus w_j$. $w_i \wedge w_j$

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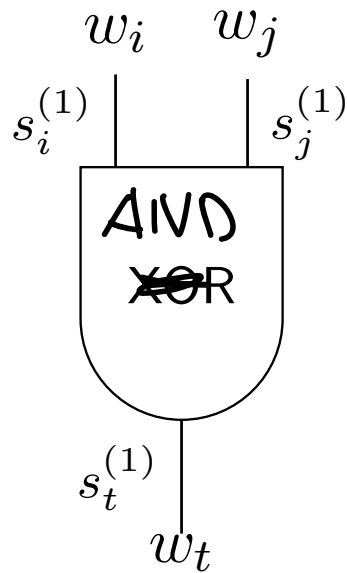
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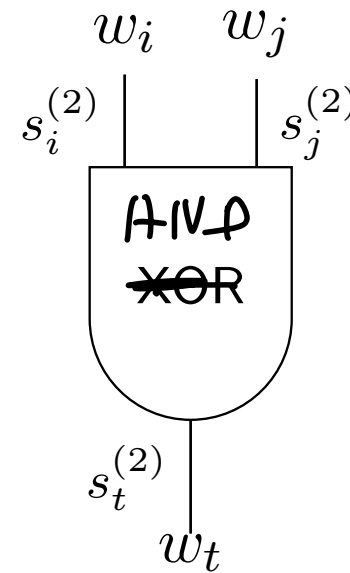
P_2 's view

- Need $s_t^{(1)}$ and $s_t^{(2)}$ such that $s_t^{(1)} \oplus s_t^{(2)} = w_i \overset{\sim}{\bullet} w_j$.
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GMW PROTOCOL: EVALUATION OF AND



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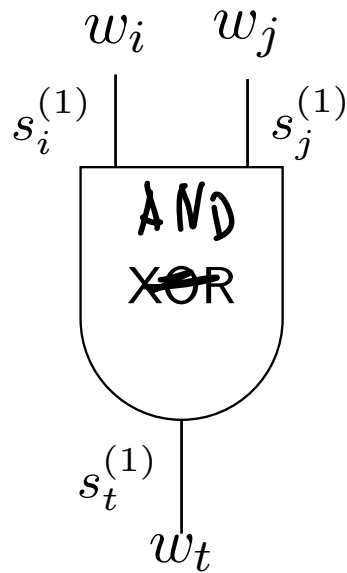


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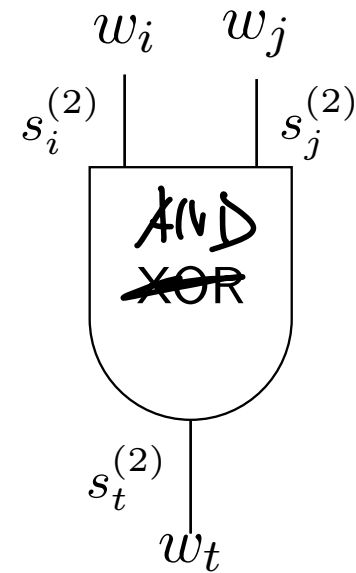
- Need $s_t^{(1)}$ and $s_t^{(2)}$ such that $s_t^{(1)} \oplus s_t^{(2)} = w_i \wedge w_j$.
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GMW PROTOCOL: EVALUATION OF AND



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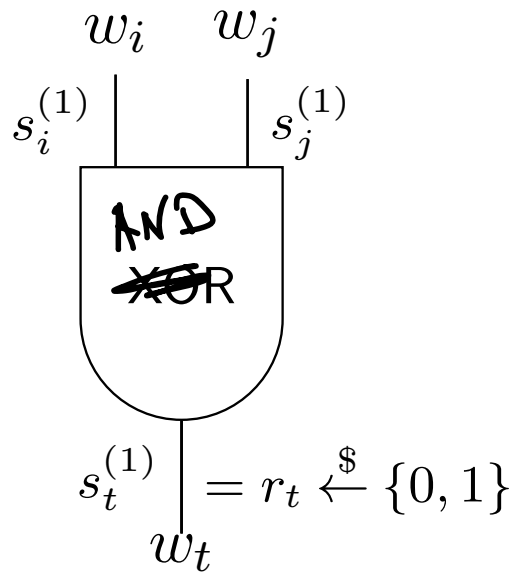
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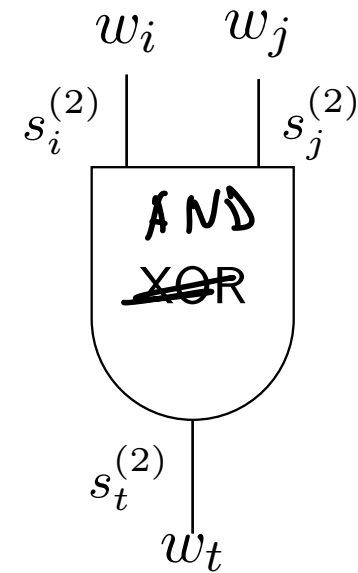
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- P_1 samples $r_t \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}$, sets this as share for $s_t^{(1)}$.

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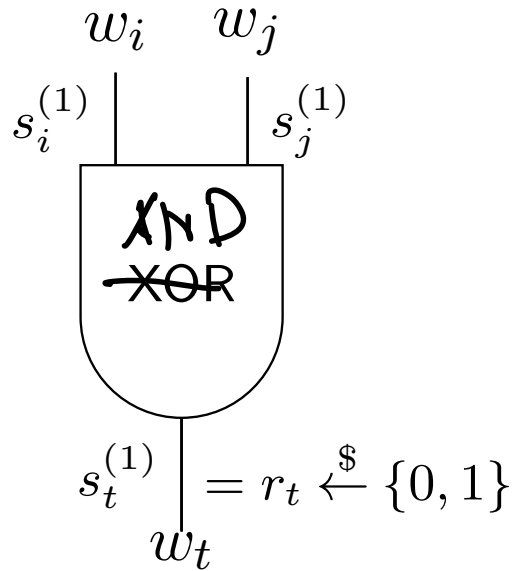
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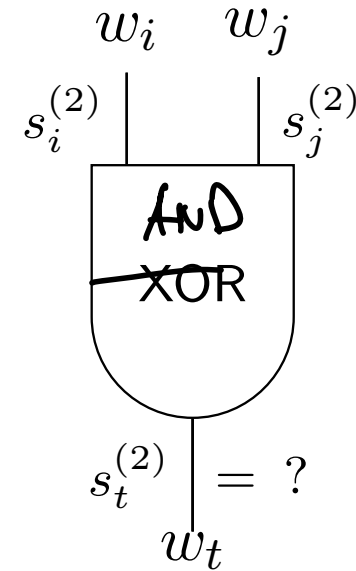
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\uparrow variables
fixed for P_1

$$S: \{0, 1\}^2 \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

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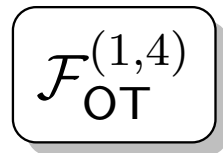
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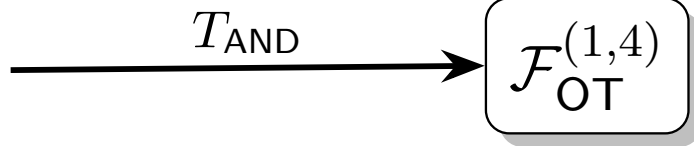
P_2

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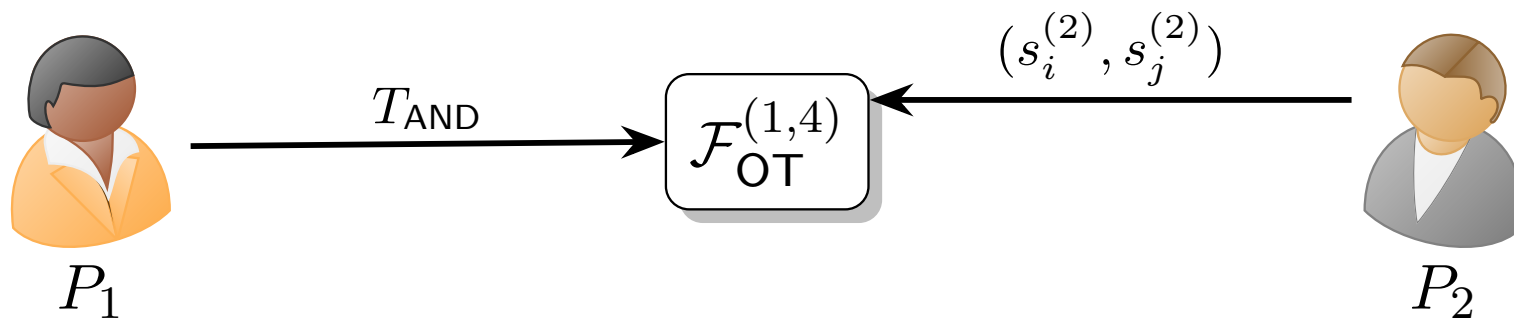


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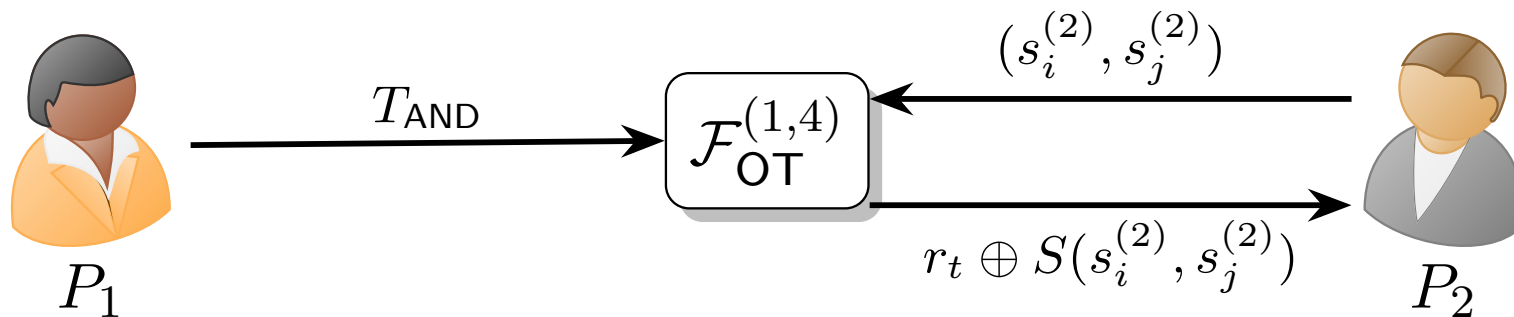
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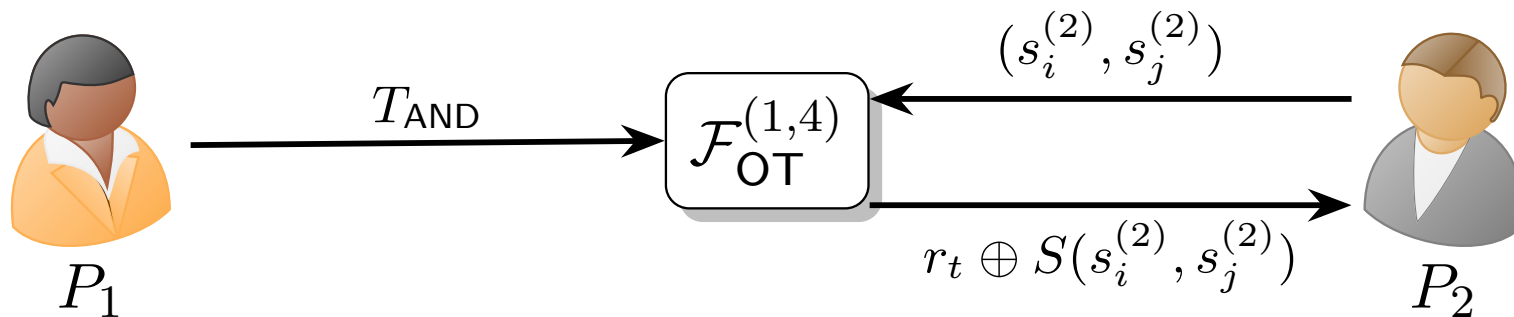


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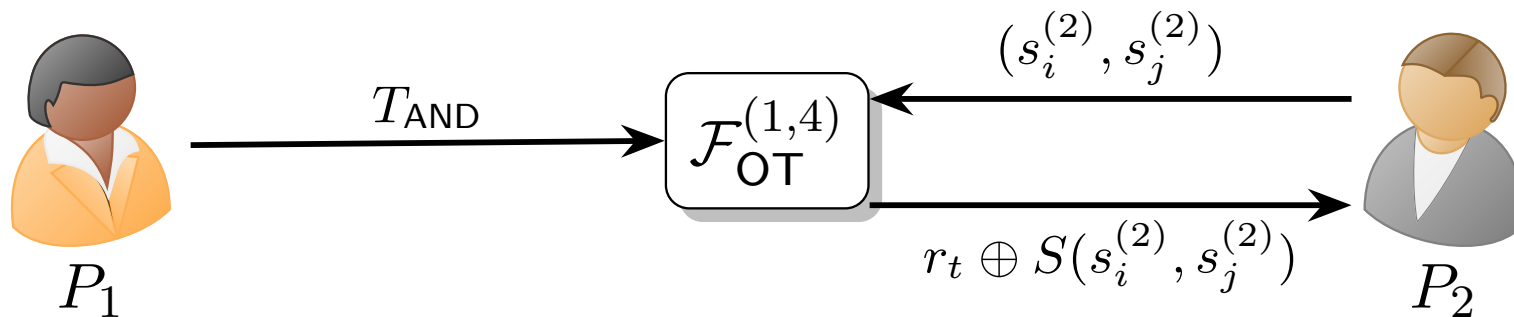
$$s_t^{(2)} = r_t$$

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- Parties have learned $\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})!$

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- For all $i \in [m]$: $i \mapsto j$
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$j \rightarrow i$

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 - P_i uses $\mathbf{s}^{(i)} = (\mathbf{s}^{(i,1)}, \dots, \mathbf{s}^{(i,m)})$ as its input to the circuit \mathcal{C} .

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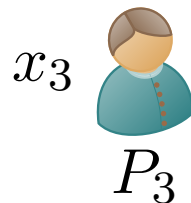
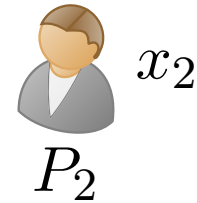
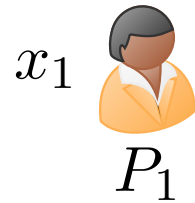
P_2



P_3

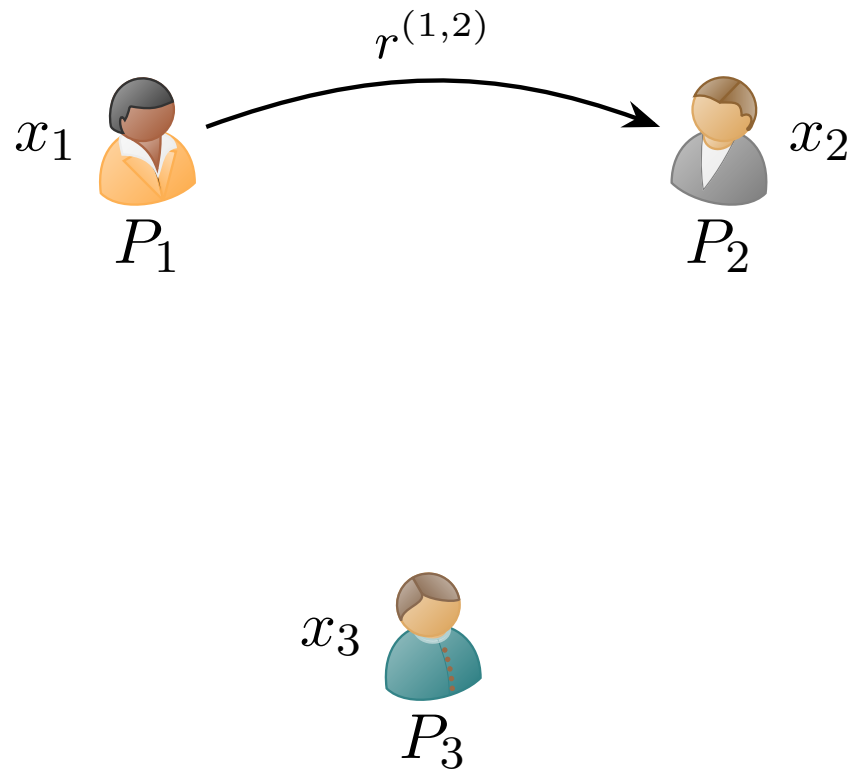
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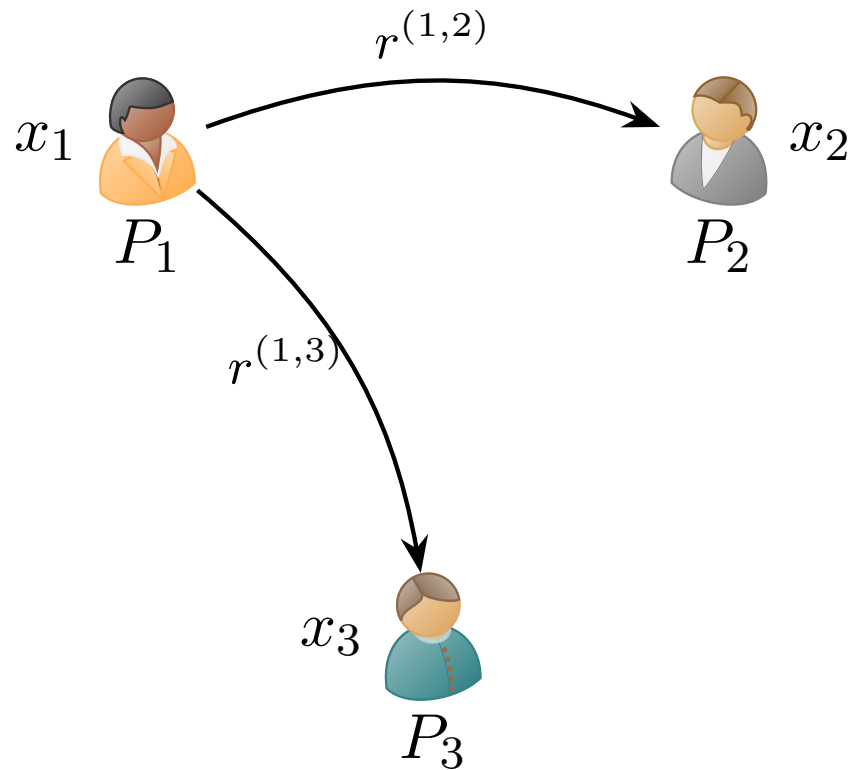
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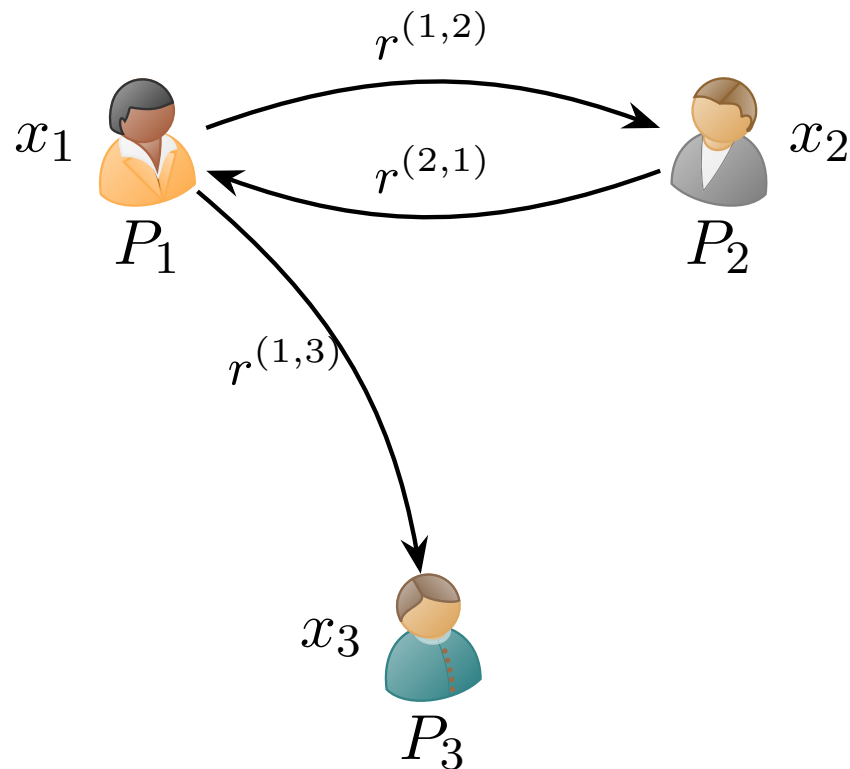
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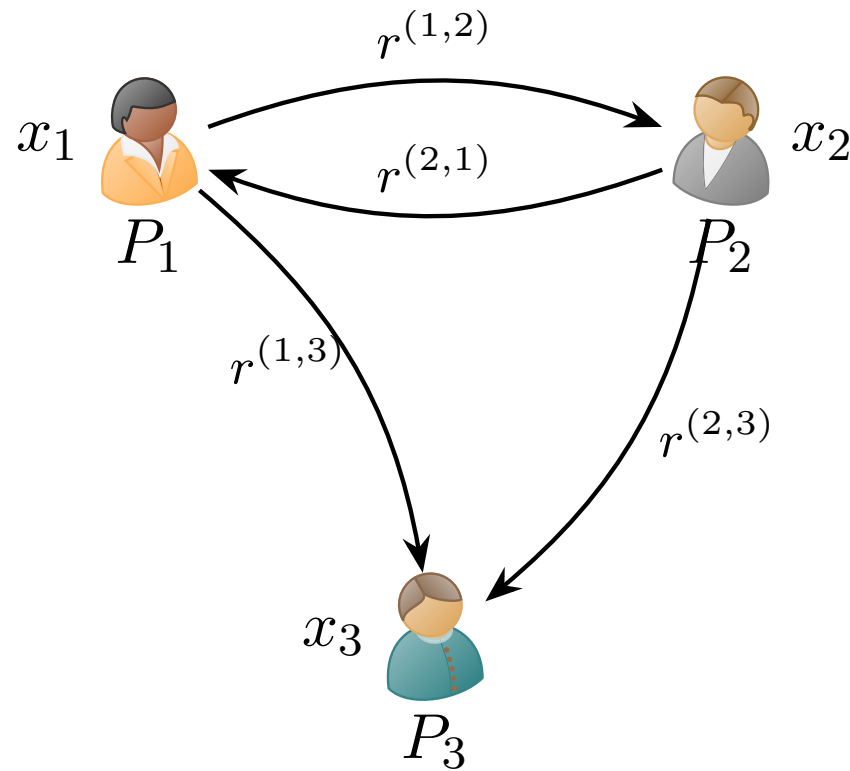
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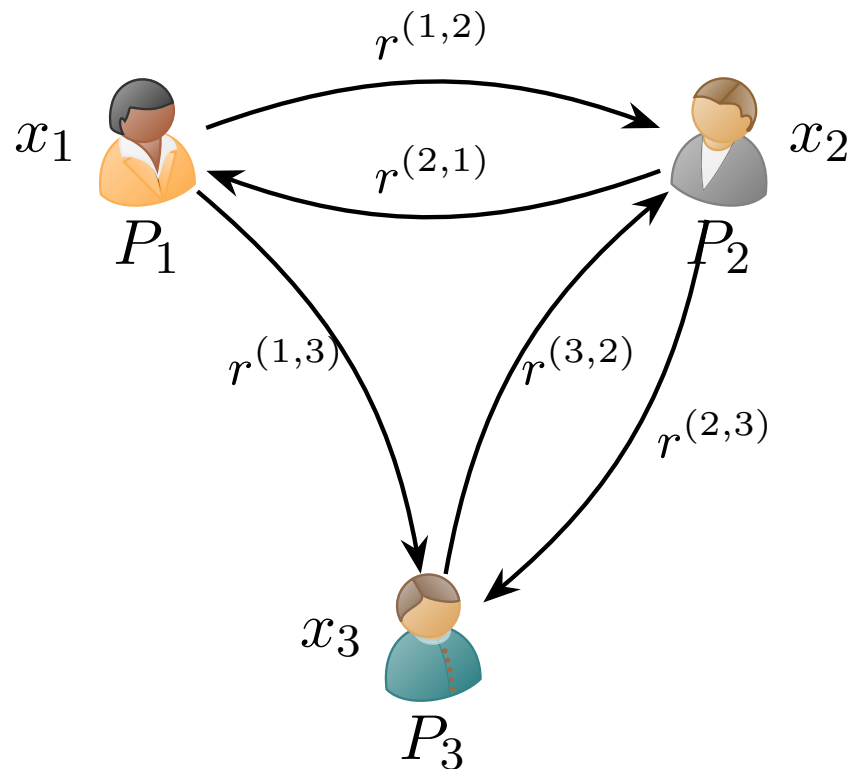
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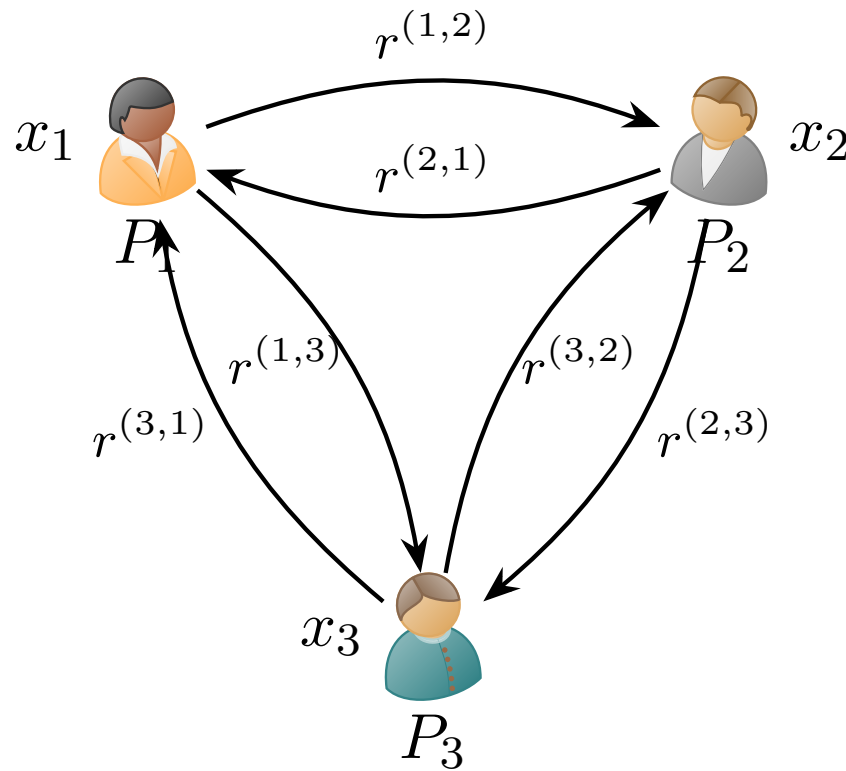
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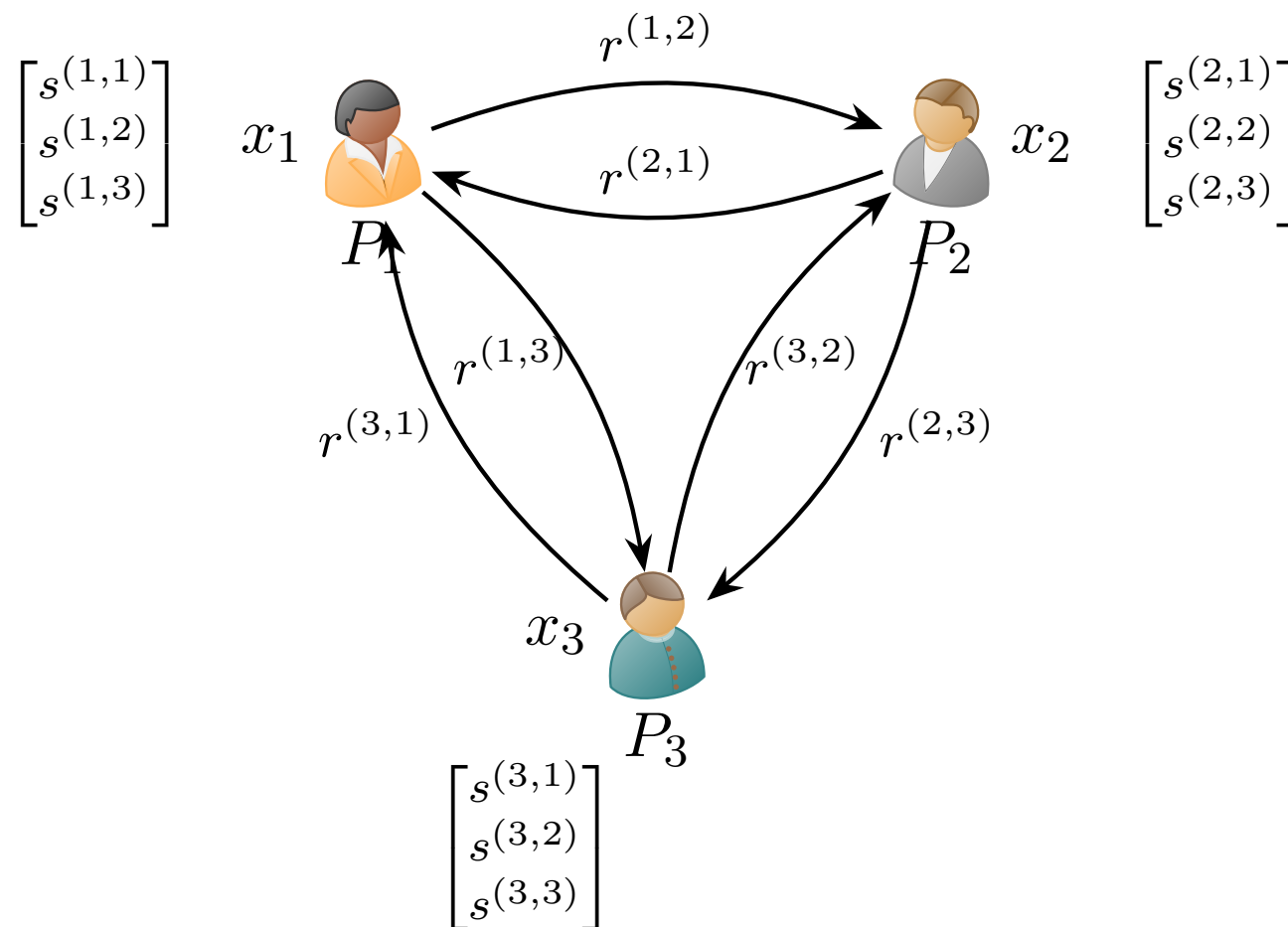
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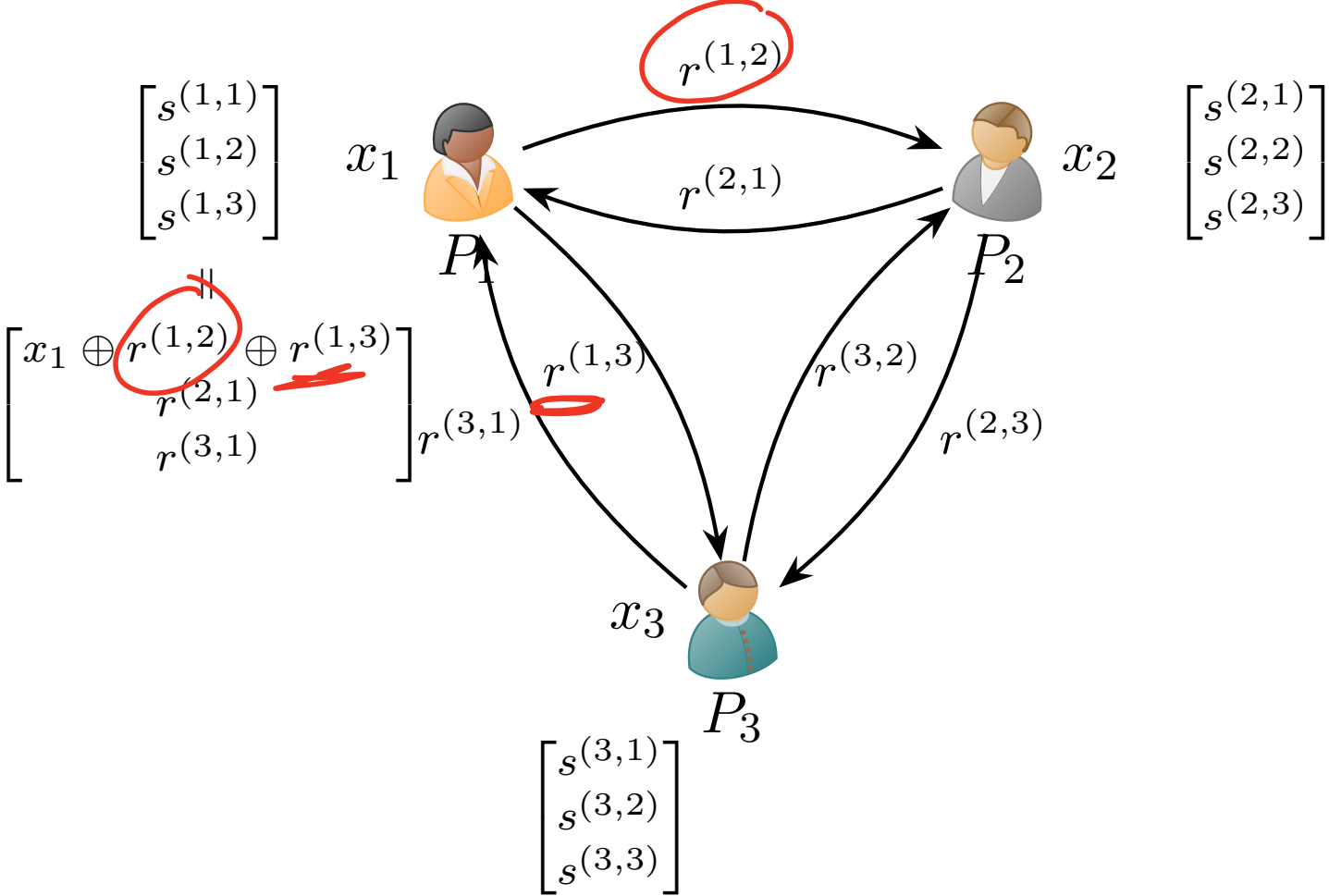
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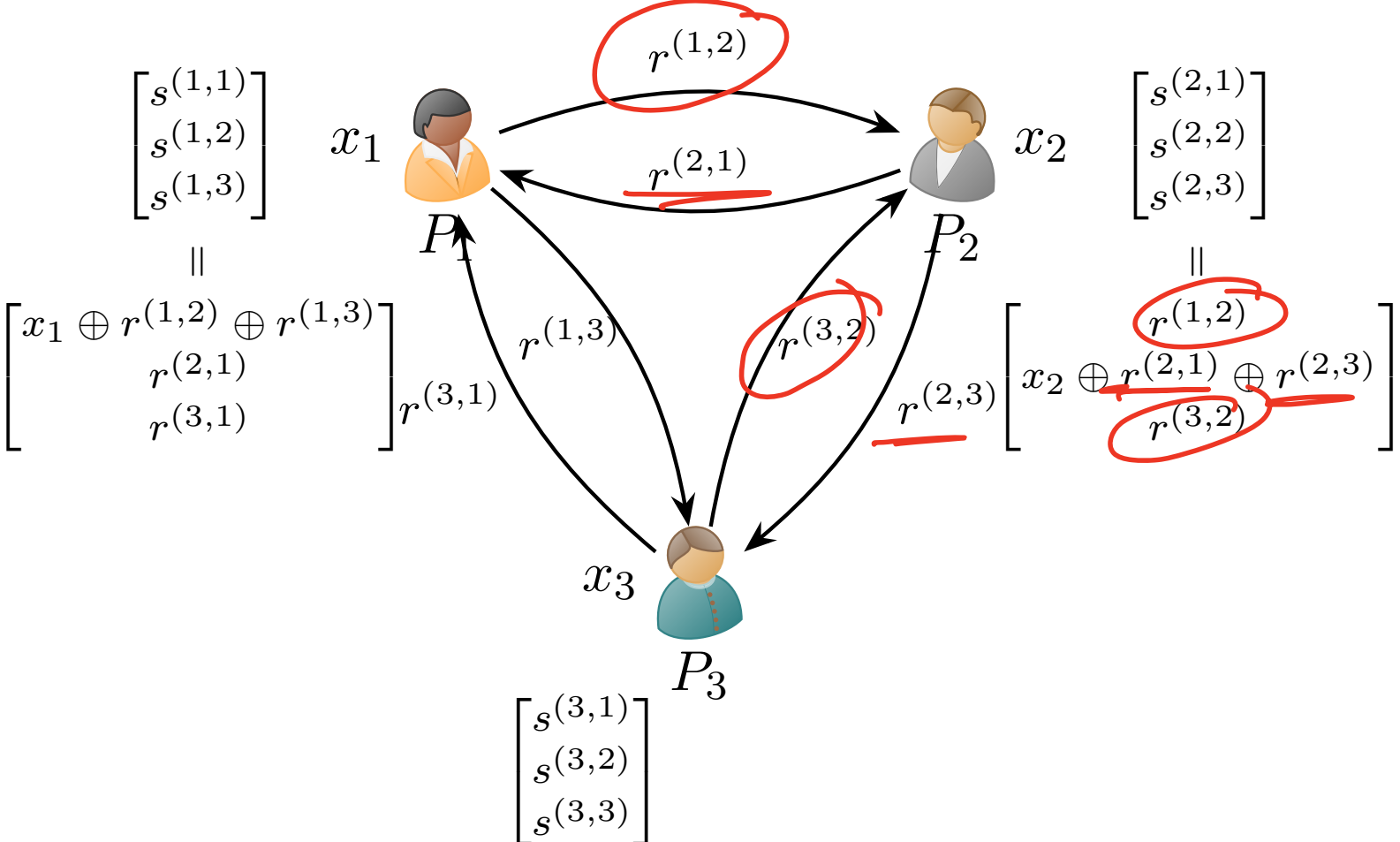
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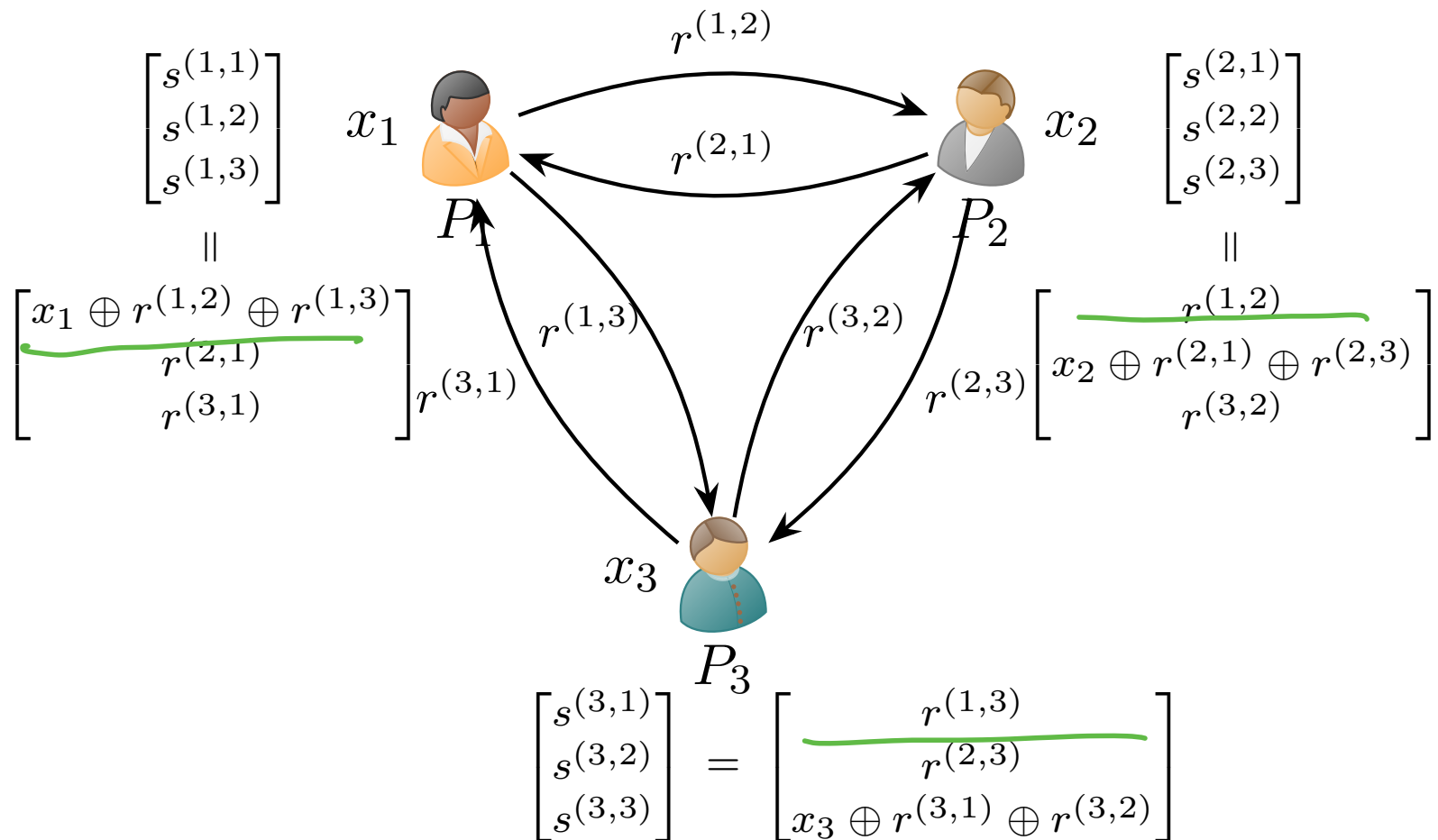
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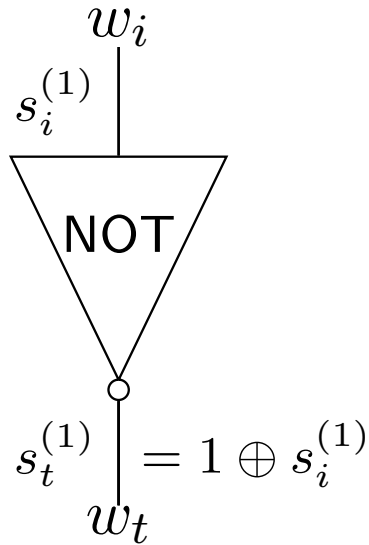


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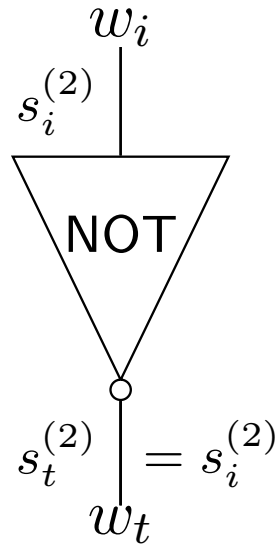
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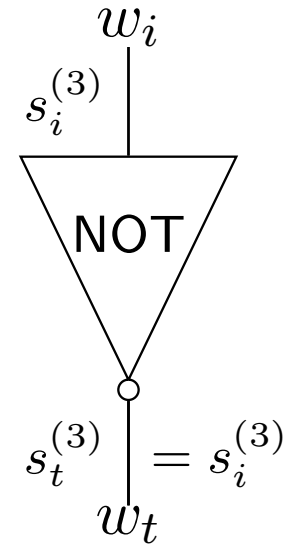
GMW PROTOCOL: 3-PLAYER NOT GATE



P_1 's view



P_2 's view

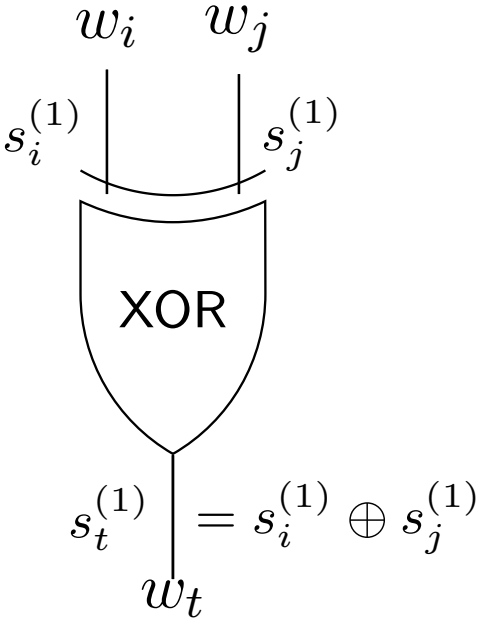


P_3 's view

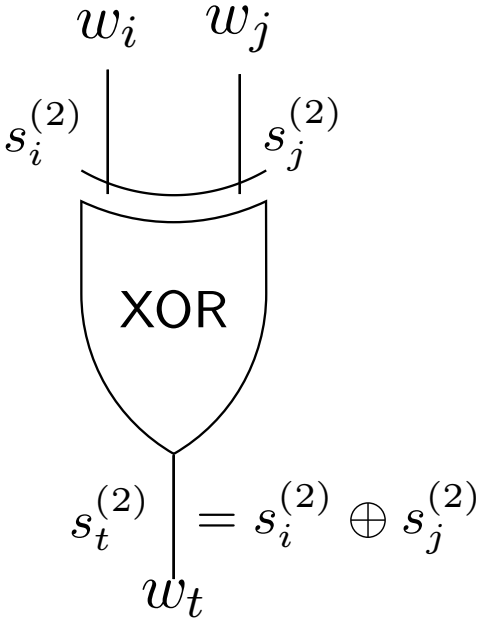
$$s_i^{(1)} \oplus s_i^{(2)} \oplus s_i^{(3)} = w_i$$

$$s_t^{(1)} \oplus s_t^{(2)} \oplus s_t^{(3)} = 1 \oplus (s_i^{(1)} \oplus s_i^{(2)} \oplus s_i^{(3)}) = 1 \oplus w_i$$

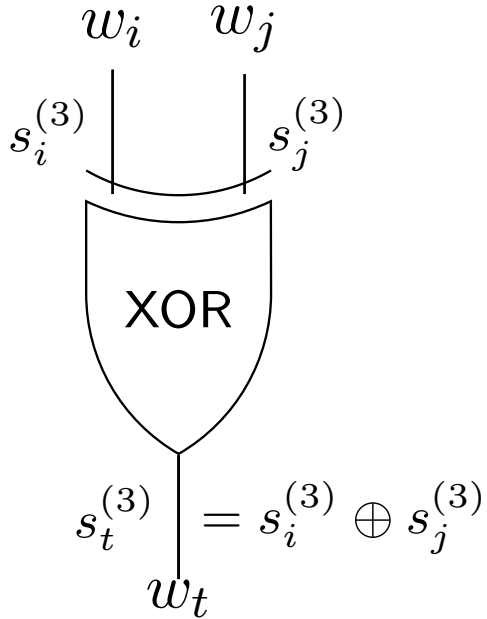
GMW PROTOCOL: 3-PLAYER XOR GATE



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P_2 's view



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$$s_i^{(1)} \oplus s_i^{(2)} \oplus s_i^{(3)} = w_i \quad s_j^{(1)} \oplus s_j^{(2)} \oplus s_j^{(3)} = w_j$$

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$$\begin{aligned} w_t = w_i \wedge w_j &= \left(s_i^{(1)} \oplus \dots \oplus s_i^{(m)} \right) \wedge \left(s_j^{(1)} \oplus \dots \oplus s_j^{(m)} \right) \\ &= \underbrace{\left(\bigoplus_{k=1}^m s_i^{(k)} \wedge s_j^{(k)} \right)}_{\uparrow} \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{\substack{k, k' \in [m] \\ k \neq k'}} s_i^{(k)} \wedge s_j^{(k')} \right). \end{aligned}$$

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- Then for all $k \in [m]$, P_k sets $s_t^{(k)} = \underbrace{(s_i^{(k)} \wedge s_j^{(k)})}_{\text{green underline}} \oplus \underbrace{\bigoplus_{k' \neq k} s_i^{(k')} \wedge s_j^{(k')}}_{\text{green underline}}$.

$$\bigoplus_k s_t^{(k)} = w_i \wedge w_j$$

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- Parties have learned $\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{x}^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{x}^{(m)})!$

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 - Parties exchange $(n + s_{\text{out}} + s_{\text{AND}} \cdot O(m^2 \cdot \text{bits}(\mathcal{F}_{\text{OT}}^{(1,4)})))$ bits.

NEXT TIME: MPC WRAP-UP