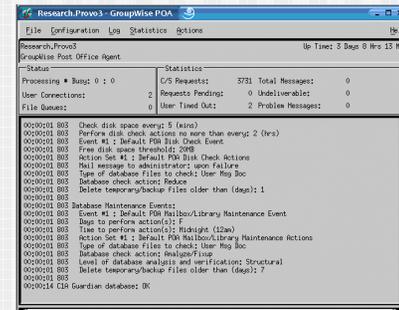

Secure Anonymous Database Search

Mariana Raykova

Binh Vo

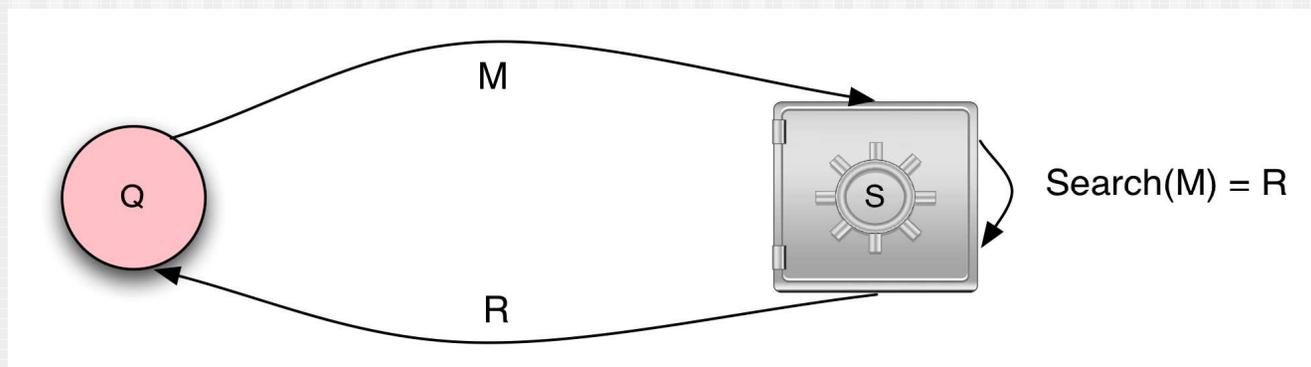
Steven Bellovin

Tal Malkin



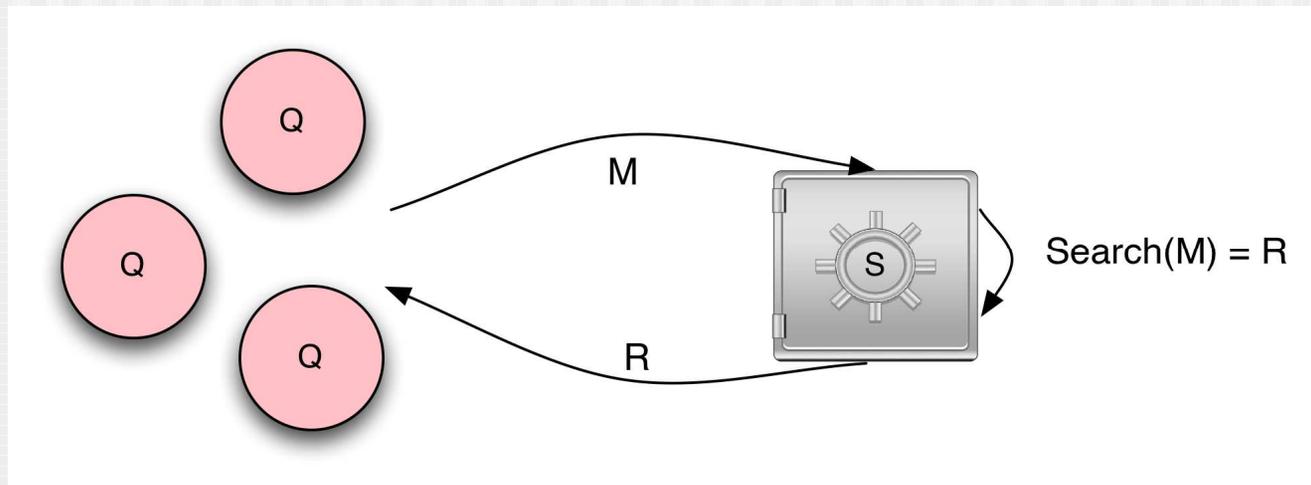
The underlying problem

- Goal: **Controlled data sharing**
- When protecting content, how do parties know if they have *data worth sharing*?
- Anonymous search



Further system requirements

- Search efficiency - sublinear
- Multiple parties
 - authentication – limit parties that can search
 - anonymization - hide querier identity



Our solution

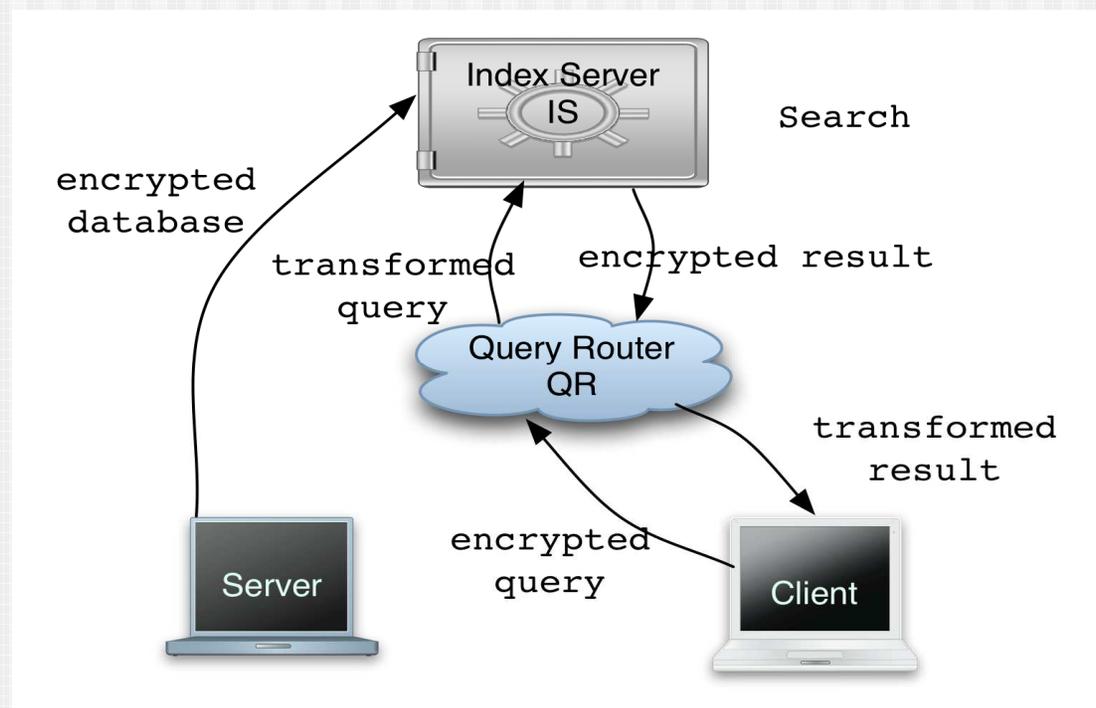
- System architecture
- Building blocks
- Analysis
- Implementation
- Test results

Search

- What is efficient search? – sublinearity
 - *decryption capability for matching ciphertext does not work*
- How to achieve?
 - deterministic encryption [BBO07] – *high min entropy of plaintext domain, replace randomness with hash*
 - Bloom filters
- Trade-offs
 - relaxed security notions – *equality pattern leaked*
 - false positives – *can be bounded*

System architecture

- Index Server – encrypted search
- Query Router – authentication and user anonymity



Re-routable encryption

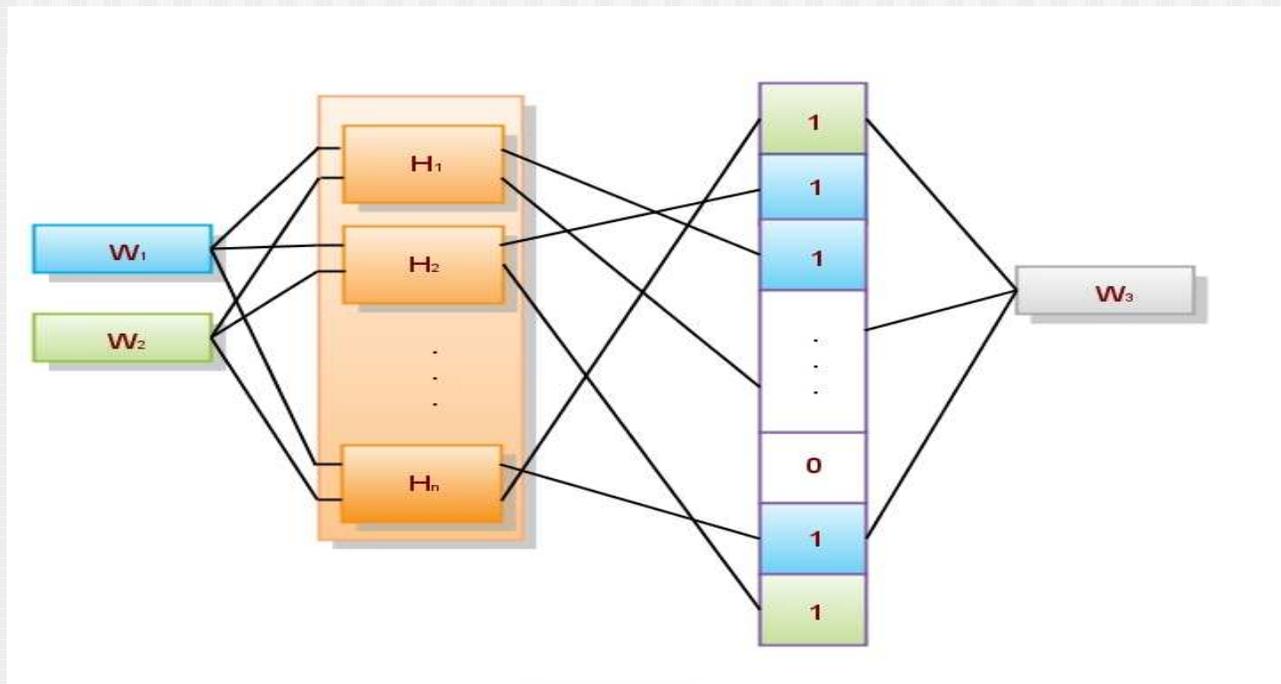
- Goal
 - A has some information
 - A trusts B to distribute, but not to see
 - How to control distribution?
- Ciphertext transformation under different keys
 - Encryption scheme with group property

PH-DSAEP+

- Private key deterministic encryption – following BBO07
- Pohlig-Hellman function
 - *Group property:*
$$PH_{k_1}(PH_{k_2}(x)) = PH_{k_1 * k_2}(x)$$
- Message padding **SAEP+** [Boneh01]
 - Randomness r replaced by a hash

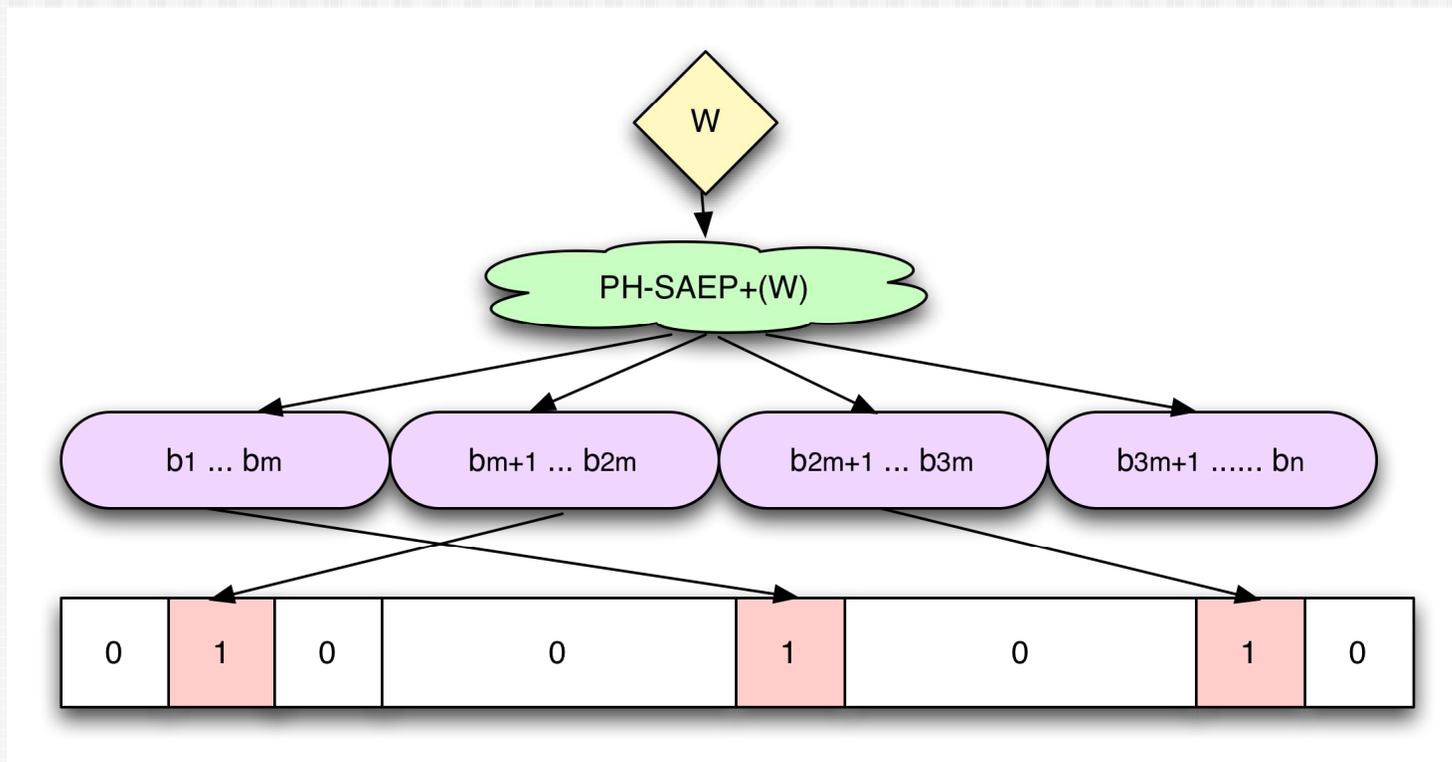
Bloom Filter Efficient Search

- **Bloom filters** – extend the idea of hashing

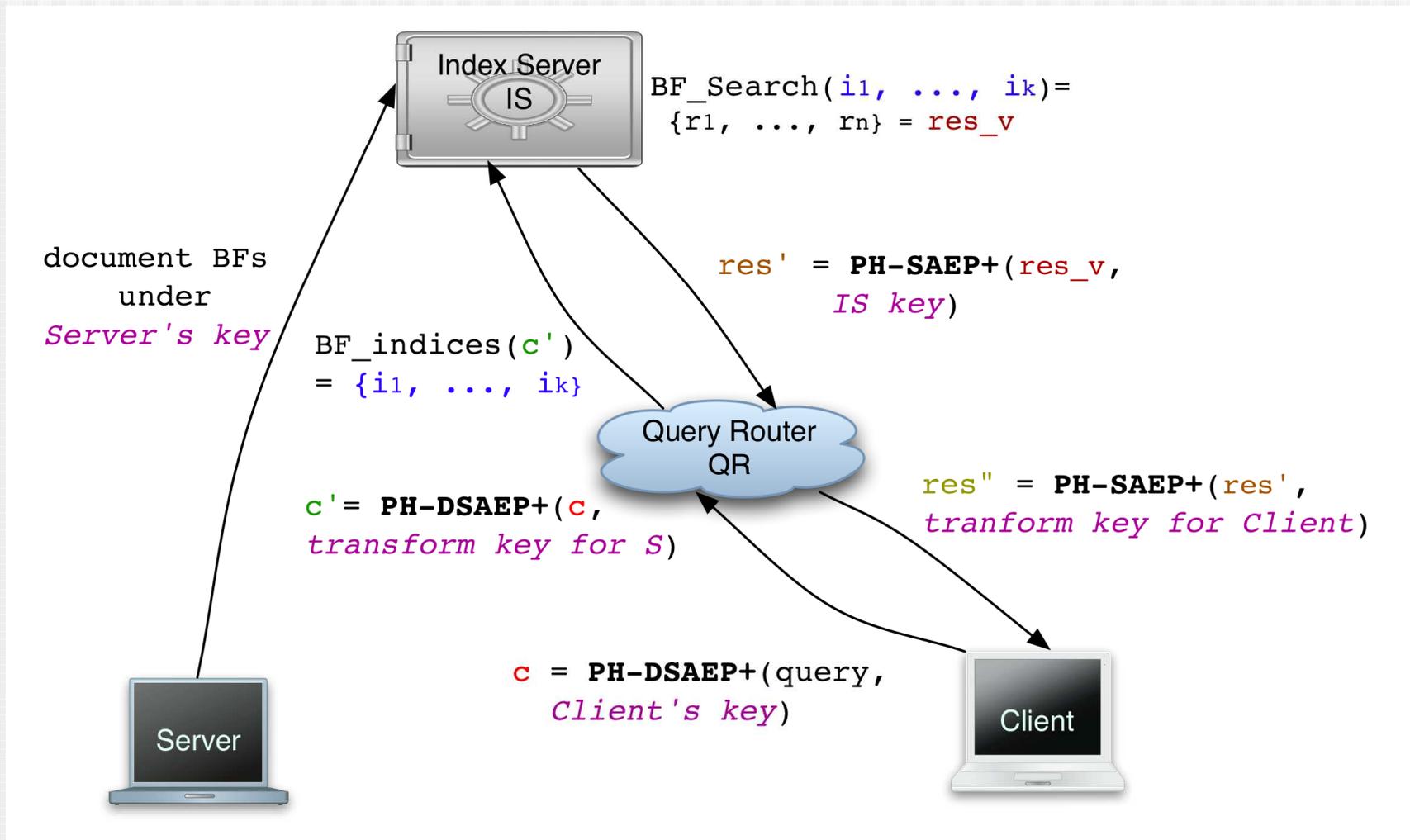


BFs for Document Search

- BF per document with stemmed words entries



Secure Anonymous Database Search (SADS)



Trust Assumptions – IS, QR

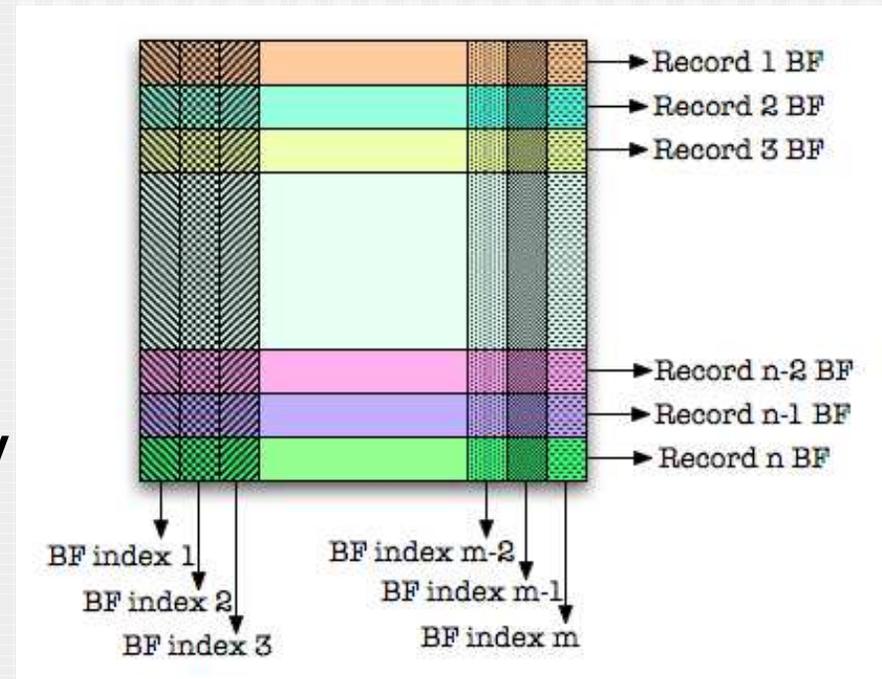
- Trust distribution – semi-honest IS, QR:
 - QR - *correct key transformation*
 - IS - *correct BF search*
- Privacy with respect to **IS**
 - IS *does not know relation of BFs to documents*
 - Client anonymity - *cannot link queries of one client*
- Privacy with respect to **QR**
 - Query privacy – *up to equality, PH-DSAEP+*
 - Result privacy

Security Guarantees

- **Server** participates only in preprocessing
- **Client**
 - Authenticated by QR
 - Learns only relevant result – *adjustable false positive rate, no false negatives*
- Collusion of **IS** and **QR**:
 - *Search pattern* in results leaked
 - *No search capability* - cannot submit queries

Index implementation

- What is bitslicing?
 - View a set of BFs as a matrix
 - Transpose
 - Track 'zeroed' slices
- What is gained?
 - Don't read unnecessary
 - Cache behavior



Better Boolean queries

- The naïve way to do and/or queries
 - Run term queries in parallel
 - Union/intersect
- How we can do it better in sliced indexes
 - AND queries unioned in query indices
 - OR queries processed in parallel
 - OR query indices are handled in order of frequency in queries

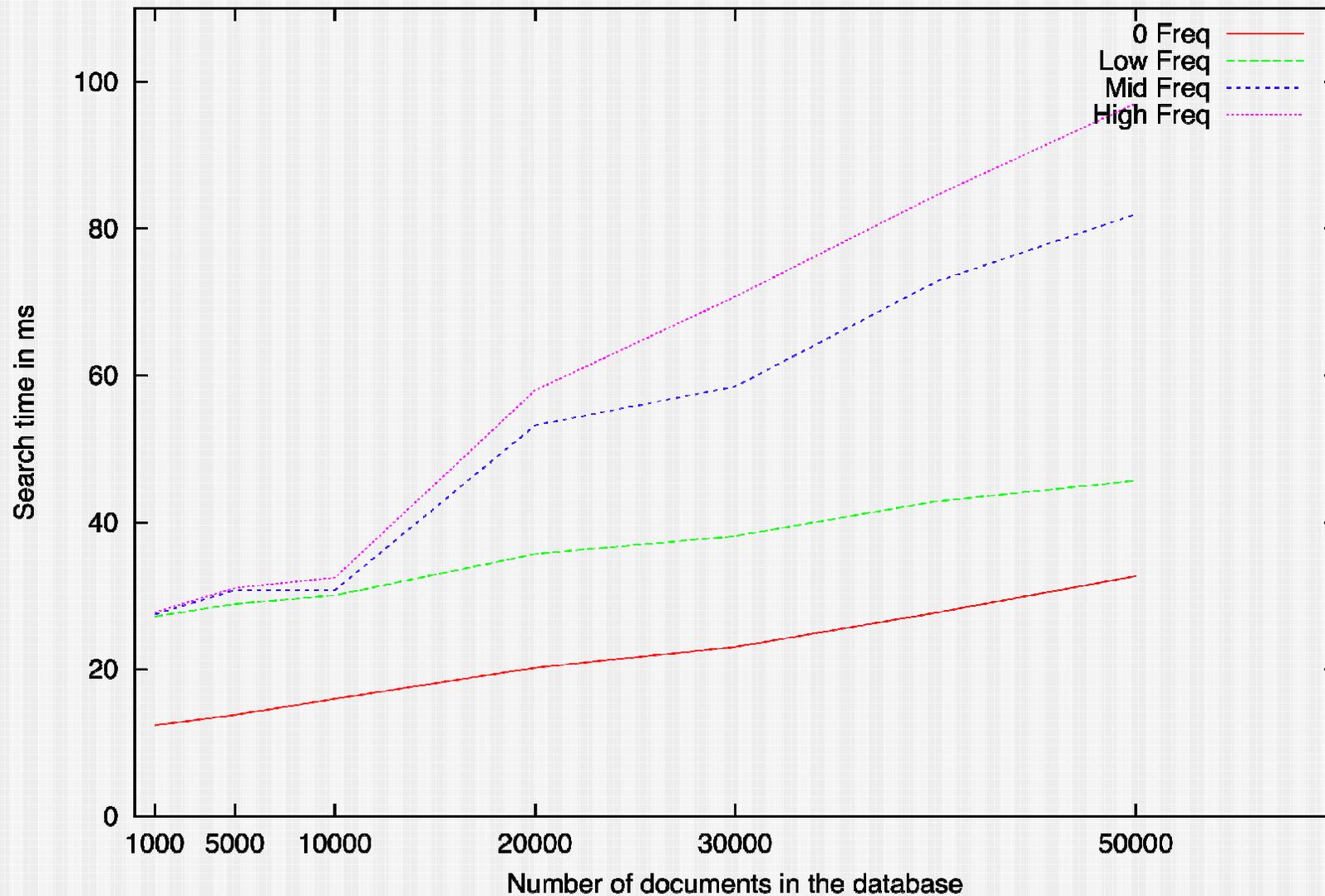
Performance

- *Constant search* time per BF
- *Parallel search* over multiple BFs (minimal overhead)
- What is considered “acceptable”, compare with network delay

	Local server	trans US	Europe
Ping time (ms)	0.227	90.615	110.978

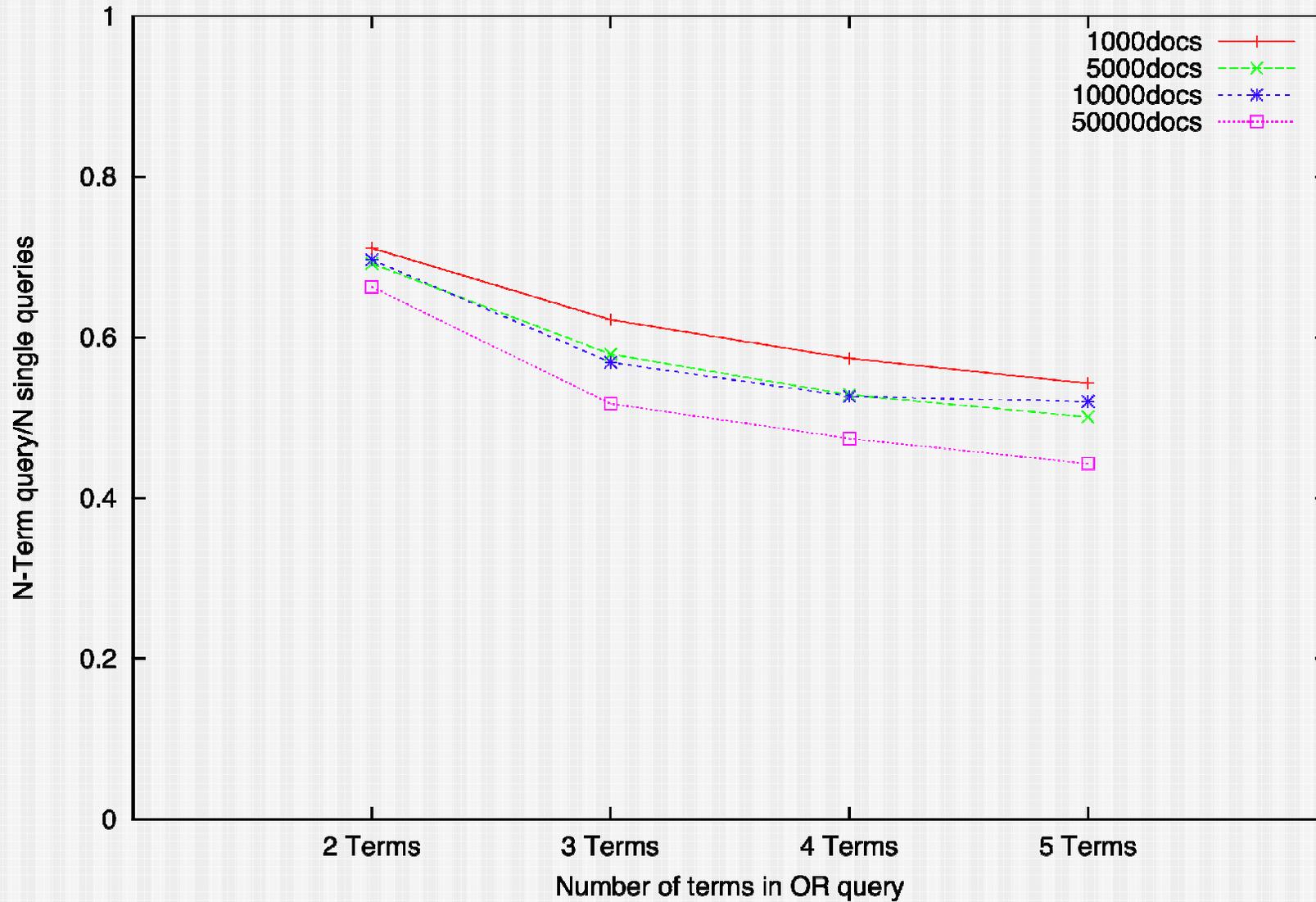
Corpus size

Average Query Search Time for Different Database Sizes



OR improvement

Ratio of Search Times for One N-Term Query and N Single Queries



Conclusion

- New search problem
- Efficient solution
- Introduction of a new encryption method
- Re-routable encryption primitive

Thank You!

- *Questions?*