

Efficient Confidentiality - Preserving Data Analytics over Symmetrically Encrypted Datasets

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Introduction

Motivation - Cloud computing

Economical and practical for computations

Used by corporations and governments

Computations can contain sensitive data that are moved to the cloud

Trust in the third-party cloud provider

Confidentiality concerns

Homomorphic encryption is used to mitigate concerns

Motivation - Homomorphic encryption

Form of encryption to **allow computation on encrypted data without decryption**

Fully homomorphic encryption (FHE). Offers arbitrary operations but with high performance overhead

Partially Homomorphic encryption (PHE). Individual operations like addition, subtraction

PHE uses asymmetric and symmetric approaches that sacrifice expressiveness

Property preserving Encryption (PPE)
Create ciphertexts that preserve a property of the plaintext

Symmetria is suggested to solve problems of previous approaches, and performance overhead

Contributions

- ❑ Design and evaluate a system that employs the proposed schemes
 - ❑ Propose symmetric additive homomorphic encryption (**SAHE**)
 - ❑ method for additions and other operations in encrypted data
 - ❑ Propose symmetric multiplicative homomorphic encryption (**SMHE**)
 - ❑ method for multiplications and other operations over encrypted data
- ❑ Introduce compaction techniques

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Background

Background - Homomorphic encryption

- ❑ When Ciphertexts are altered → plaintexts are altered in predictable way
- ❑ The **decryption of the result** when the operation is performed **with encrypted data yields the same result as with the plaintext data**
 - ❑ $\text{dec}(\text{enc}(m_1) + \text{enc}(m_2)) = m_1 + m_2$
 - ❑ $\text{dec}(\text{enc}(m_1) \times \text{enc}(m_2)) = m_1 \times m_2$
- ❑ Paillier uses AHE which takes an asymmetric approach
- ❑ ASHE is a symmetric approach for addition operations only

Background - PPE

- ❑ Schemes that preserve properties of the plaintext.
 - ❑ Allow certain operations (equality, order)
- ❑ Deterministic Encryption (DE):
 - ❑ Supports **equality comparisons** – same plaintext always yields same ciphertext
- ❑ Order preserving encryption (**OPE**):
 - ❑ **Order comparison** on encrypted data

Background - SAHE

- ❑ Symmetric additive homomorphic encryption (**SAHE**)
 - ❑ Consider message **m** and the abelian additive group Z_N
 - ❑ **Ciphertext** format is a **triplet of $\langle v, I_p, I_n \rangle$**
 - ❑ v is the obfuscated value
 - ❑ I_p : list of ids that generate random element in the group that is **added to m**
 - ❑ I_n : list of ids that generate random element in the group that is **subtracted from m**

Background - SMHE

- ❑ Symmetric multiplicative homomorphic encryption (**SMHE**)
 - ❑ Consider message **m**, the abelian multiplicative group Z_N^*
 - ❑ **g** a generator element of the group
 - ❑ **Ciphertext** format is a **triplet of <v, Ip, In >**
 - ❑ v is the obfuscated value
 - ❑ Ip: list of ids that generate random element in the group that is **raised to the power of g and multiplied by m**
 - ❑ In: list of ids that generate random element in the group that is **raised to the power of g, then it is inverted and multiplied by m**

Background - Compaction Techniques

Lp and Ln list size grows and reduces performance

List aggregation

$l_p = [r_1, r_2, r_3], l_n = [r_1, r_4] \Rightarrow$
 $l_p = [r_2, r_3], l_n = [r_4]$

Id grouping

$[r_1, r_1, r_1, r_2] \Rightarrow [3 : r_1, r_2]$

Range folding

$[2, 3, 4, 5, 8] \Rightarrow [2 - 5, 8]$

Telescoping

Change encryption functions to use 2 PRNs that when added to l_p and l_n will cancel each other out

Integer list compression

Integer array compression, ids are stored in non-decreasing order. And chosen incrementally

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Symmetria Design

Symmetria Design - Threat Model

- ❑ Preserve **confidentiality** in semi-honest / **honest-but-curious environment**
- ❑ The adversary has **access** to all cloud nodes, and can observe data and queries
- ❑ **Adversary does not**
 - ❑ **Change** queries or data stored in the cloud
 - ❑ **Interfere** with the results
- ❑ Attacks that target integrity or availability of the system are out of scope
 - ❑ Like side-channel attacks

Symmetria Design - Operations

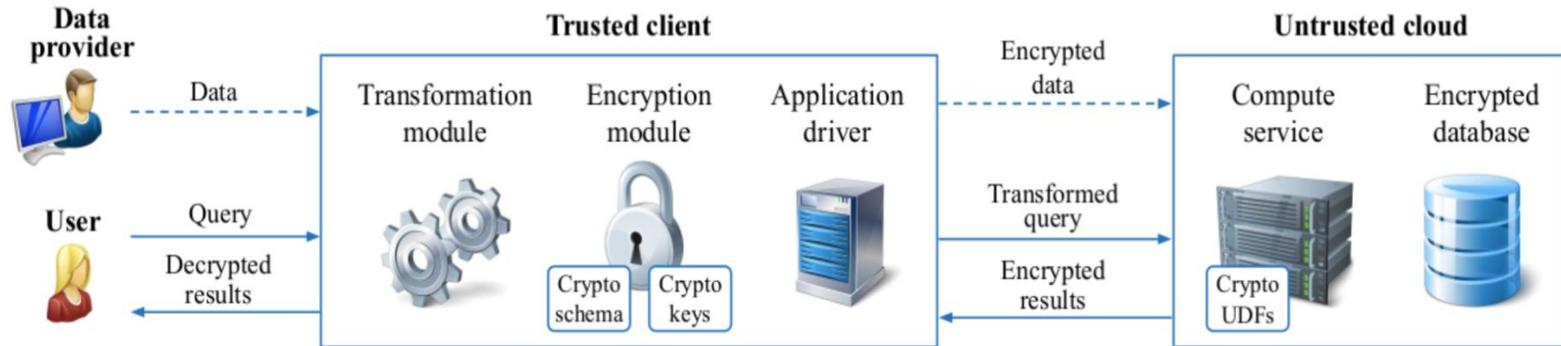


Figure 1: Symmetria system architecture. Dashed arrows indicate setup phase. Solid arrows indicate query execution phase.

Symmetria Design - Implementation

- ❑ Java
- ❑ AES as PRF
- ❑ **AES** Symmetric encryption (ECB mode)
- ❑ **Extending Apache spark** classes on the trusted node to create the transformation module
- ❑ **Unmodified Apache spark** service on the cloud

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Evaluation

Evaluation - Setup

- ❑ 3 system setups
 - ❑ **Plaintext:**
 - ❑ Setup without encryption and confidentiality guarantees
 - ❑ **Symmetria:**
 - ❑ SAHE and SMHE schemes for arithmetic operations
 - ❑ **Asym:**
 - ❑ Setup with asymmetric schemes (Paillier, ElGamal) for operations
- ❑ Benchmarks:
 - ❑ **TPC-H**: decision support benchmark (22 queries)
 - ❑ **TPC-DS**: big data decision solutions (100 queries)

Evaluation - Expressiveness comparison

Table 4: Expressiveness comparison. *Type* indicates whether a scheme is symmetric (sym) or asymmetric (asym).

(a) AHE

	Paillier ASHE SAHE		
Type	asym	sym	sym
add	✓	✓	✓
adp	✓	✗	✓
mlp	✓	✗	✓
neg	✓	✗	✓
sub	✓	✗	✓

(b) MHE

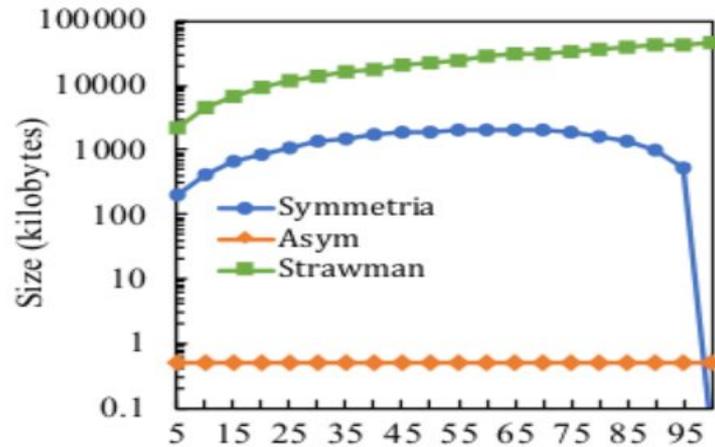
	ElGamal SMHE		
Type	asym	sym	sym
mul	✓	✓	✓
mlp	✓	✓	✓
pow	✓	✓	✓
inv	✓	✓	✓
div	✓	✓	✓

Evaluation - Execution times

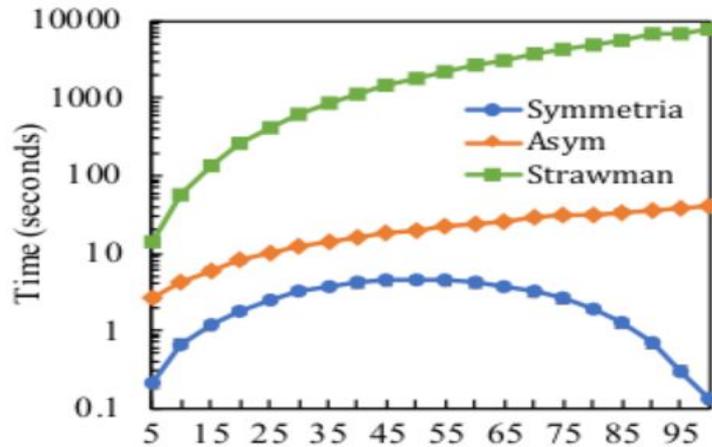
Table 5: Operation execution times of SAHE and SMHE compared to asymmetric schemes. All reported times are given in *nanoseconds* followed by the *relative standard error*. Values in parentheses indicate pre-computation.

	Paillier	Packed Paillier	SAHE		ElGamal	SMHE
enc	17285376 ± 0.13%	880921 ± 0.11%	1321 (63) ± 1.43%	enc	8700278 ± 0.04%	2974 (752) ± 0.29%
dec	16390295 ± 0.01%	781727 ± 0.01%	1202 (153) ± 4.18%	dec	4768193 ± 0.02%	3090 (1420) ± 0.23%
add	34807 ± 1.37%	1666 ± 1.21%	457 ± 3.10%	mul	25803 ± 0.16%	419 ± 0.92%
adp	917141 ± 2.38%	104775 ± 0.95%	71 ± 0.37%	mlp	678 ± 1.17%	371 ± 0.11%
mlp	857943 ± 2.54%	–	406 ± 0.18%	pow	505675 ± 2.53%	2856 ± 0.37%
neg	1370859 ± 0.07%	–	397 ± 0.11%	inv	809711 ± 0.09%	3529 ± 0.24%
sub	1408870 ± 0.08%	–	819 ± 3.88%	div	841260 ± 0.14%	4172 ± 0.25%

Evaluation - Effect of non-compactness



(a) Ciphertext size



(b) Execution time

Figure 2: Summation of 1 million rows as sampling size (x -axes) changes from 5% to 100%, with y -axes in log scale.

Evaluation - Encryption Overhead

Table 6: Encryption overheads. Plaintext (text) indicates uncompressed data. All other setups use Parquet to store compressed data. Time column refers to compression time for Plaintext, and adds encryption time for other setups.

Benchmark	System setup	Size	Time
TPC-H	Plaintext (text)	106.8 GB	–
	Plaintext	34.0 GB	2.4 min
	Asym	363.7 GB	84 min
	Symmetria	67.8 GB	14 min
TPC-DS	Plaintext (text)	38.6 GB	–
	Plaintext	15.1 GB	1.5 min
	Asym	482.4 GB	228 min
	Symmetria	39.7 GB	4 min



Evaluation - End-to-end Slowdown Factor

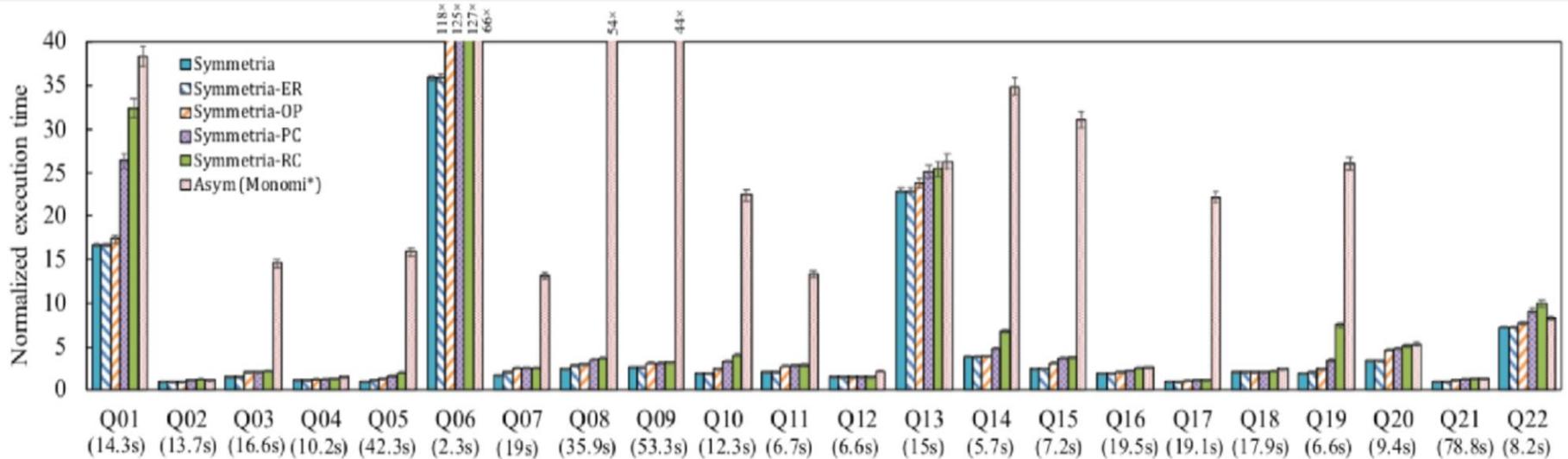


Figure 3: TPC-H end-to-end execution times normalized to Plaintext execution (slowdown factor)

Evaluation - End-to-end Slowdown Factor

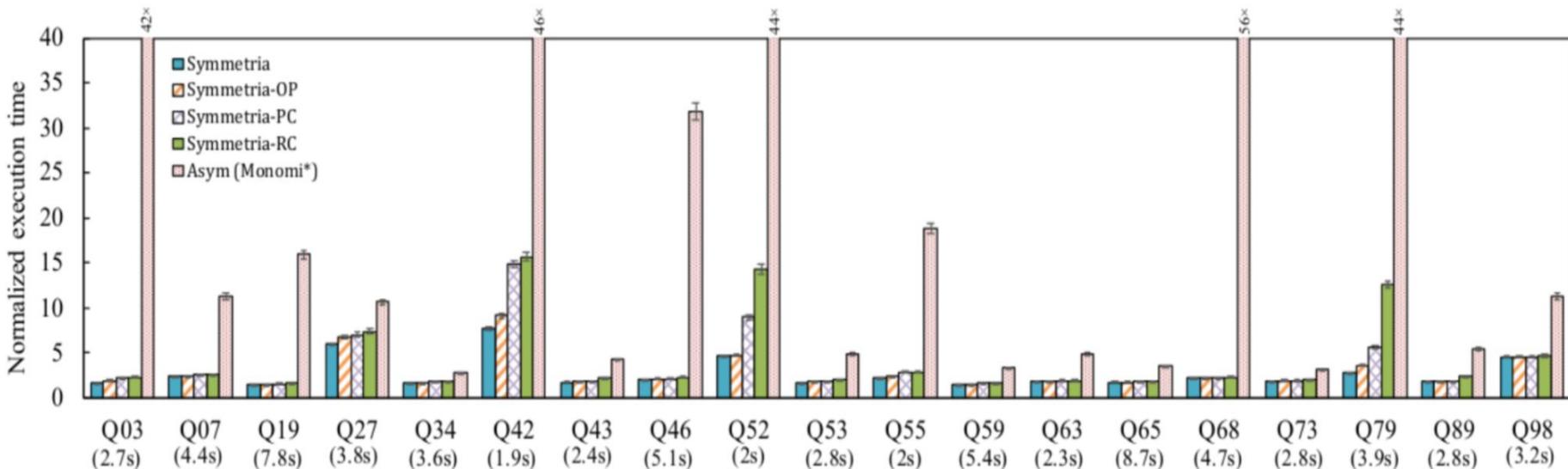


Figure 4: TPC-DS (subset) end-to-end execution times normalized to Plaintext execution (slowdown factor)

Conclusions

- ❑ **Symmetria**
 - ❑ with all compaction techniques and query optimizations enabled is
 - ❑ **3.8× faster** on **TPC-H** queries
 - ❑ **7× faster** on **TPC-DS** queries
 - ❑ **than the state-of-the-art asymmetric PHE-based systems**
- ❑ Authors Symmetria improvements:
 - ❑ Adopting more recent PPE schemes
 - ❑ Stronger security models
 - ❑ Combining proposed schemes with techniques like **ORAM**
 - ❑ To prevent active attacks

Thank you for your attention

Any Questions?