Verifiable Set Operations over Outsourced Databases

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- Modern Computing
 - → asymmetric computational environment
- Powerful Servers

 Multiple types of "weak" devices







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Integrity-of-computation

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Verifiable Computation (VC) Protocol











 $Verify(x,f,y,\Pi) = accept/reject$

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Untrusted prover – server can arbitrarily cheat



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 $Verify(x,f,y,\Pi) = accept/reject$

Soundness: *Verify* accepts with negligible probability if $y \neq f(x)$ Efficiency: Verification should be faster than computation

Client runs expensive pre-processing for f once





• Client runs expensive pre-processing for *f* once



- Client runs expensive pre-processing for *f* once
- Amortizes cost over multiple executions



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- Pre-processing not inherently necessary
 - [Bitansky,Canetti,Chiesa,Tromer'13]

VC with Outsourced Storage

dataset D





VC with Outsourced Storage

dataset D





Setup(sk,D) = auth(D)

VC with Outsourced Storage

dataset D



D, auth(D)



Setup(sk,D) = auth(D)





Studied in existing work

- memory delegation [Chung,Kalai,Liu,Raz'11]
- outsourced datasets [Backes, Fiore, Reischuk'13]
- authenticated data structures [Nissim, Naor'98][Tamassia'03]





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 handle updates efficiently

Security Game



 $Gen(\$) \rightarrow sk, pk$





Security Game







Prove and Verify using pk Provides oracle access to Setup and Update



Security Game

Finally:



 $\{D_{i}, auth(D_{i}), d, Q, A^{*}, \Pi\}$

for $0 \le i \le t$



Adv wins if A^* is not the correct answer but *Verify* accepts

Known Solutions (in this model and others)

Theoretical Results

[Micali'00],[Ishai,Kushilevitz,Ostrovsky'08], [Goldwasser,Kalai,Rothblum'08], [Applebaum,Ishai,Kusilevitz'10], [Gennaro,Gentry,Parno'10] [Chung,Kalai,Vadhan'10], [Canetti,Riva,Rothblum'11], [Gennaro,Gentry,Parno,Raykova'13], [Bitansky,Canetti,Chiesa,Tromer'13],...

Implementation Works

[Cormode,Mitzenmacher,Thaler'12] [Setty,Braun,Vu,Blumberg,Parno,Walfish'13], [Parno,Gentry,Howell,Raykova'13] [Ben-Sasson,Chiesa,Genkin,Tromer,Virza'13]...

State of the art

Excellent <u>asymptotic</u> behavior

- non-interactive
- general (i.e. for any language in NP)
- verification cost O(|input| + |output|)
- O(1) proof size
- poly-log overhead for proof computation

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High concrete overhead
 server's cost prohibitive for general functions

Examples of Practical Issues

- Delegation in the *circuit-based* model of computation
 reduce concrete functions to circuit problems
- Prover's overhead should be <u>query-specific</u>
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Recent works explore alternative models

- [Goldwasser,Kalai,Popa,Vaikuntanathan,Zeldovich'13]
- [Gentry,Halevi,Raykova,Wichs'14]

In this Work

- Focus on specific class of functions
 - exploit algebraic structure for practical solutions
 - existing works
 - [Benabbas,Gennaro,Vahlis'11],[Backes,Fiore,Reischuk'13], [Papamanthou,Tamassia,Triandopoulos'11] ...

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- Functionality: Nested Intersections, Unions and Set Differences

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- Functionality: Nested Intersections, Unions and Set Differences
- Applications
 - A rich class of SQL queries
 - Keyword search
 - Similarity Measurements (e.g. Jaccard distance)
 - Set Membership

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- Supports queries expressed as polynomial length formulas of nested intersections, unions, and set differences
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- *D* changes dynamically under element insertion and deletion

Our Result

VC with outsourced storage for sets:

- query-specific proof-construction cost
- efficient non-interactive updates
- circuit-independent
- public verifiability
- concrete complexity analysis
 - low involved constants

Our Result

• Setup cost:

- client's pre-processing cost $\rightarrow O(|D|)$

• Given query *Q* computable in *O(N)* with answer *A*:

- verification time O(|Q| + |A|)
- proof size O(|Q|)
- proof construction $\widetilde{O}(N)$
- Update cost:
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independent of cardinalities of other sets

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 Verification cost and proof size should be oblivious to the set cardinalities (except for answer set)

Papamanthou, Tamassia, Triandopoulos'11]

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- construction for a <u>single</u> set operation based on *bilinear accumulators*
- Apply repeatedly per operation?





 $\Pi = \{ (I_1, \Pi_1), (I_2, \Pi_2), (U_1, \Pi_3), (U_2, \Pi_4), (A, \Pi_5) \}$



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- Not efficient!
- Intermediate sets possibly much larger than answer



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 $\Pi = \{ (X, \Pi_1), (X, \Pi_2), (X, \Pi_3), (X, \Pi_4), (A, \Pi_5) \}$

Remove intermediate sets

Soundness?

construct adversary for a single operation

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- Soundness?
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- Exists operation with
 - honest input A,B, cheating output C and proof Π_{i}



• What is the value of set *C*?

- even the adversary may not know!

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Witness → cheating sets

PoK for Sets

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- Construction based on *q*-Knowledge of Exponent assumption [Groth'10]
- Constant size
 - only two additional group elements on Π_i
- Matches nicely with bilinear accumulators

 "accumulators with knowledge"

Conclusion

- Verifiable Computation
 - numerous general solutions in literature
 - asymptotically excellent but not practical for general deployment yet (continuous improvements though...

[SBV⁺'12],[PGHR'13],[BCGTV'13], etc.)

- Our work: a protocol for specific functions
 sacrifice generality for practicality
- Follow-up [Kosba, Papadopoulos, Papamanthou, Sayed, Shi, Triandopoulos]
 - constant-size proofs
 - extends the Quadratic Span Program framework
 - server cost ~30x smaller than [PGHR'13]

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Thank you!