

# An Alternative to Fixed-Key Based Pre-Indexing

Joel C. Frank • Shayna M. Frank • Thomas M. Kroeger  
Ethan L. Miller • Darrell D. E. Long

Center for Research in Storage Systems  
University of California, Santa Cruz



**Baskin  
Engineering**  
UC SANTA CRUZ



# The Fixed Key Dilemma

## ❖ Secret splitting (POTSHARDS)

- Divide each data object into multiple “shares”
  - Any “sufficiently large” subset of shares can be used to recover the original object: number of shares and threshold can be customized
  - Fewer shares reveals *no* information
  - Minimizes insider threat: information-theoretic secure data protection
- Independent sites: no single point of failure or compromise
- System can operate in the face of single-site adversaries

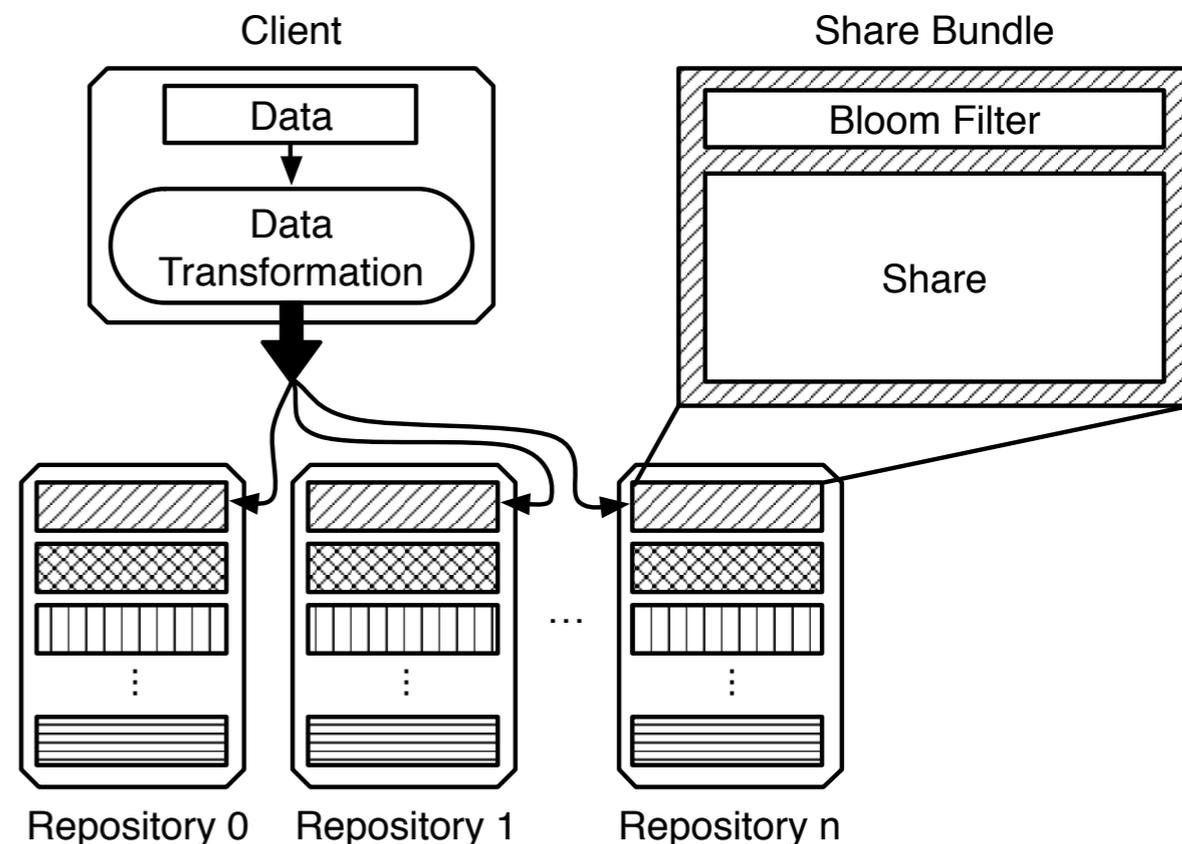
## ❖ But without pre-indexing, searching is...

- Unavailable, or
- Requires data reassembly: reintroduces single point of failure or compromise

## ❖ Current pre-indexing methods rely on fixed-key encryption

- Introduces single point of compromise
- Not well suited for archival storage

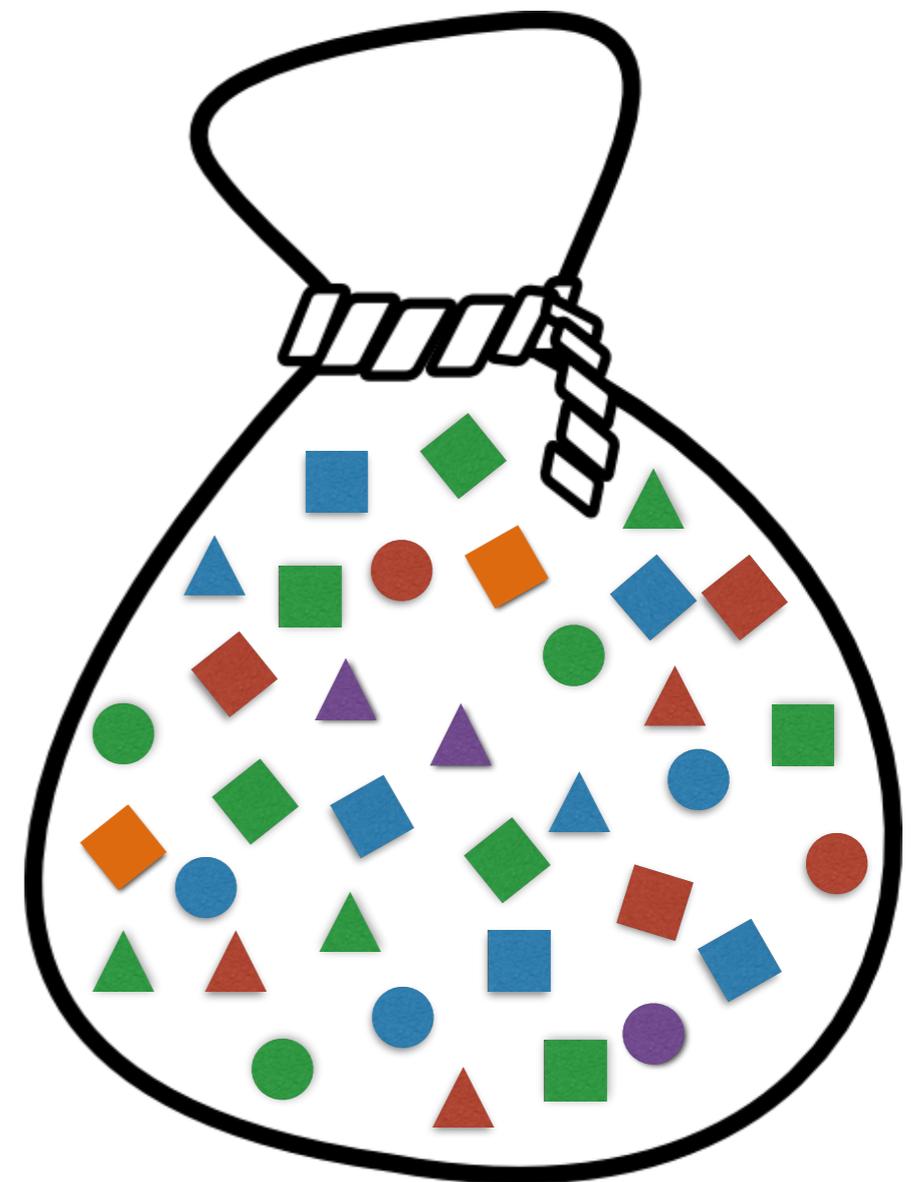
- ❖ Goal: enable search without the need for reassembly
- ❖ Solution: Tag shares using Bloom filters containing search terms
  - Terms are inserted into the filters using salted hashing
  - Perform blinded searching of secret split data store
  - Known quantity of information release
- ❖ Resulting system
  - Secure and searchable data store
  - Aids in information sharing
  - Assumes insider threat
    - Single repository
    - No collusion between attackers



# What's a Bloom filter?

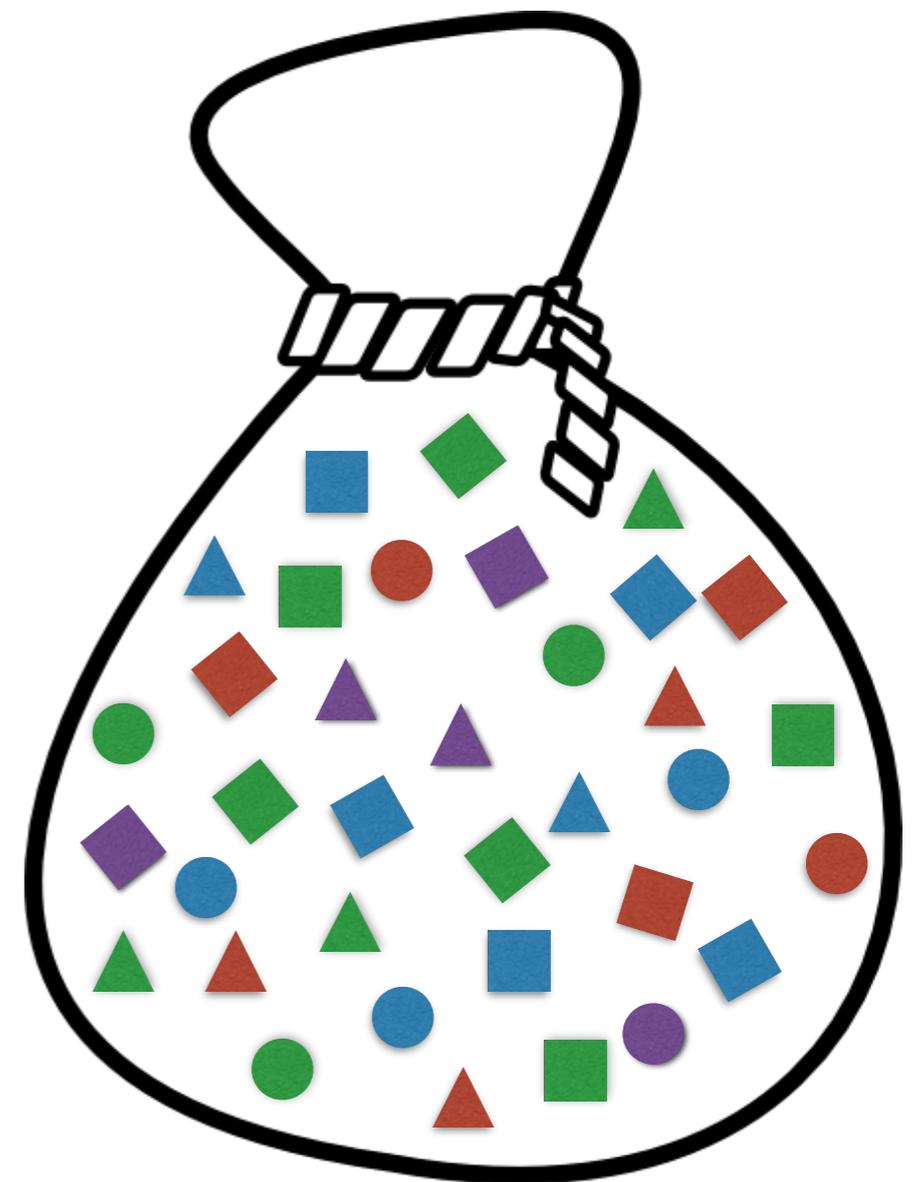
A way to store (approximate) answers to questions

- ❖ Given: A bag of different colored shapes
- ❖ Store questions and answers beforehand:
  - Blue shapes : yes
  - Circles : yes
  - Yellow shapes : no
  - etc...
- ❖ Queries:
  - Any purple triangles? Yes!
  - Any yellow circles? No!
  - Any purple squares? **Yes!**
    - We have both purple shapes and squares



# Blinded searching

- ❖ How can we hide the properties of the data set?
  - Shrink the number of stored questions?
  - Reduce the number of properties?
  - Add “fake” properties?
- ❖ How can we make queries less useful to an adversary?
  - Ask for things we don't really want?
- ❖ Together, these changes:
  - Decrease the uniqueness of the result set
  - Confuse the bag holder: more difficult to gather information
- ❖ But they make searching more difficult
  - Result set has more “useless” answers
  - Can user easily filter them out?



# Ongoing work

- ❖ Currently testing system using digital corpora
- ❖ Quantify information released
  - Ensure that this approach doesn't release useful information to an attacker
- ❖ Improving reconstruction performance
  - Query on each archive returns a set of shares from different documents
    - Shares from "desirable" should be in all result sets
    - But there might be many other shares...
  - Reduce the penalty due to "false hits": identify the "undesirable" shares
  - Drastically reduce data reconstruction time
- ❖ Improve query performance by:
  - Organizing shares on each repository
  - Bloom filter variants

# Questions?

## Thank you!

Ethan L. Miller  
[elm@ucsc.edu](mailto:elm@ucsc.edu)

Joel C. Frank  
[jcfrank@soe.ucsc.edu](mailto:jcfrank@soe.ucsc.edu)