

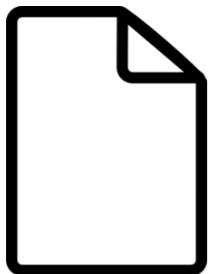
# Opaque

An Oblivious and Encrypted  
Distributed Analytics Platform

**Wenting Zheng, Ankur Dave, Jethro G. Beekman,  
Raluca Ada Popa, Joseph E. Gonzalez, Ion Stoica**

UC Berkeley

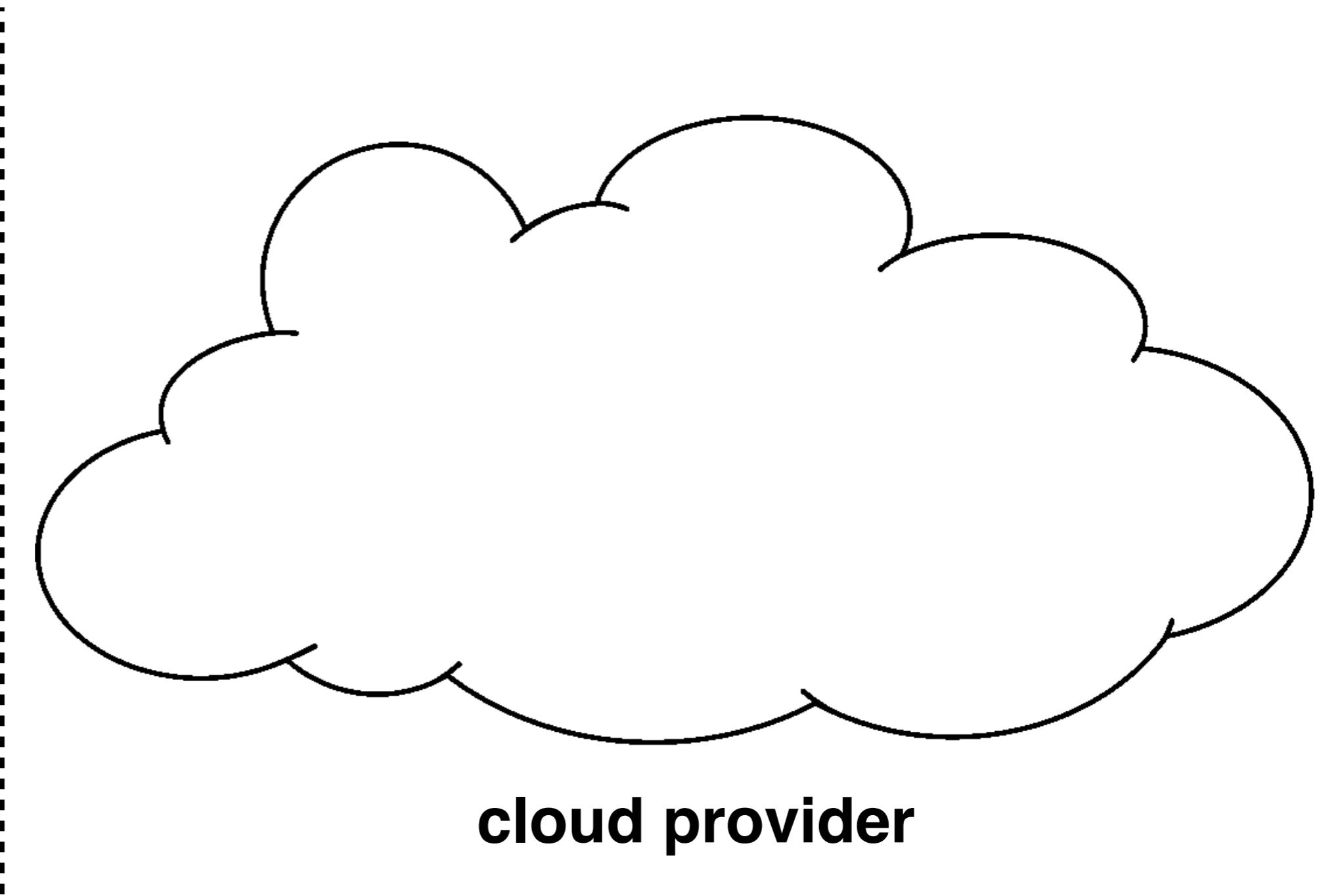
# Complex analytics run on sensitive data



**sensitive data**

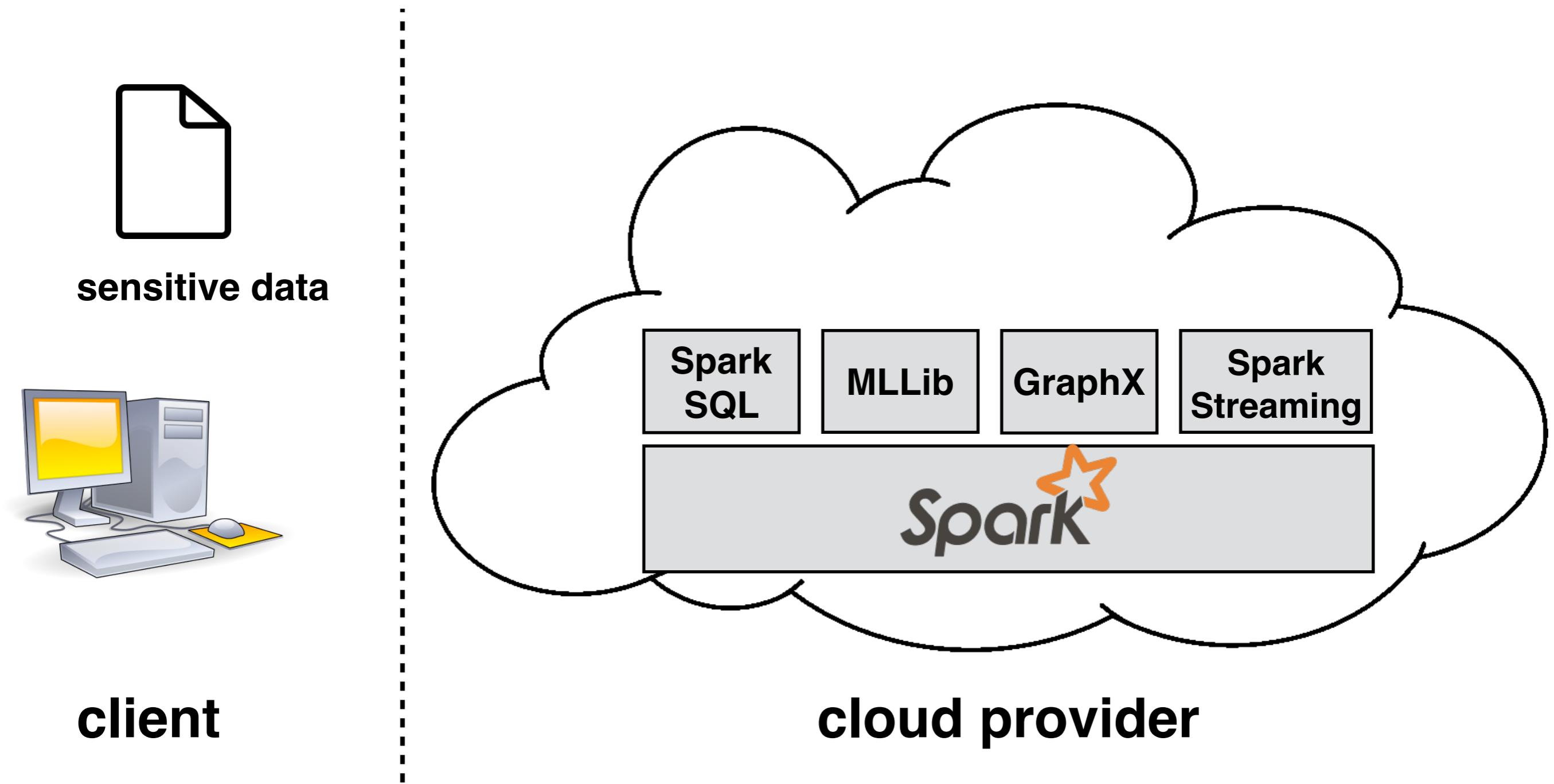


**client**

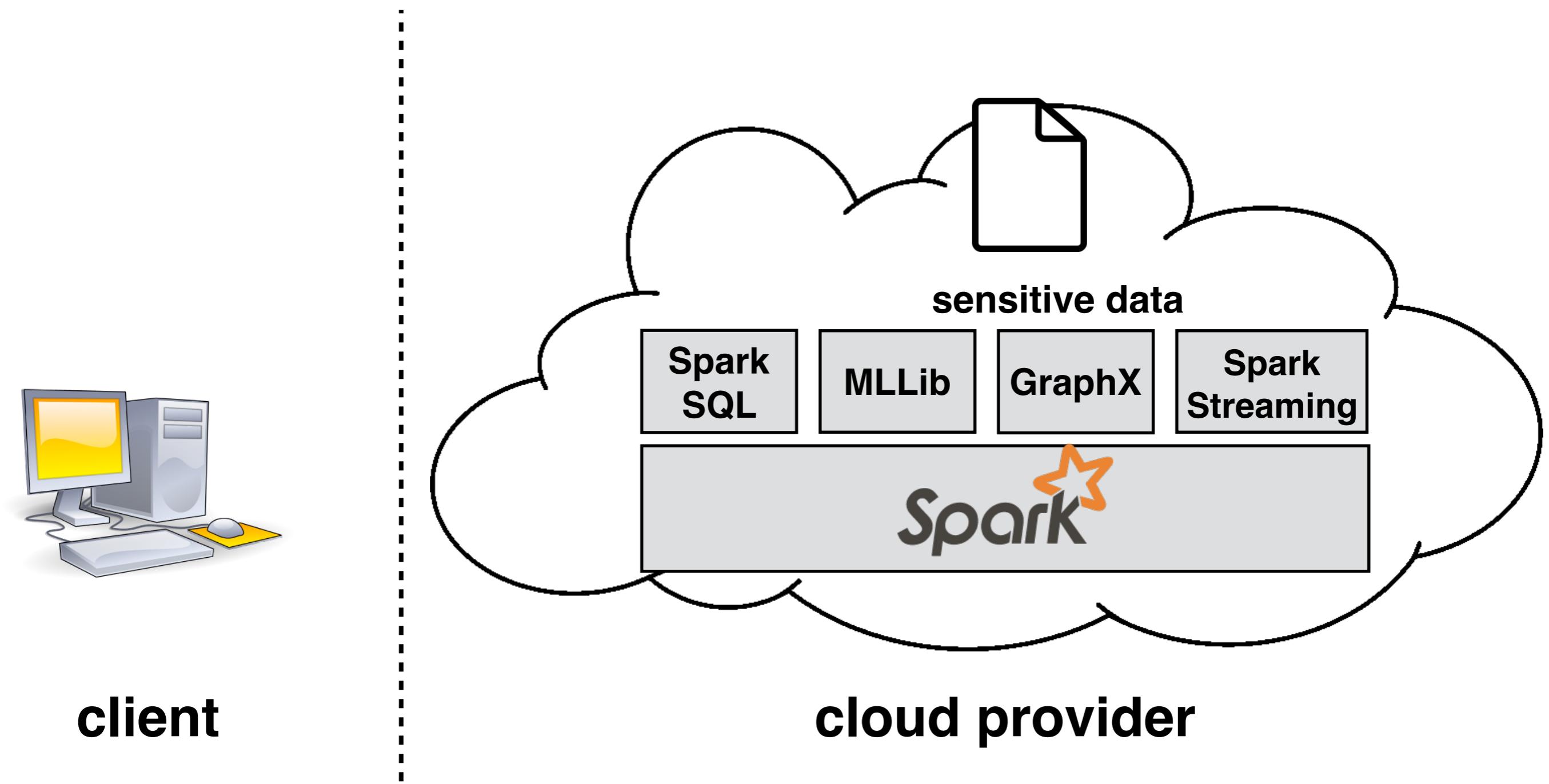


**cloud provider**

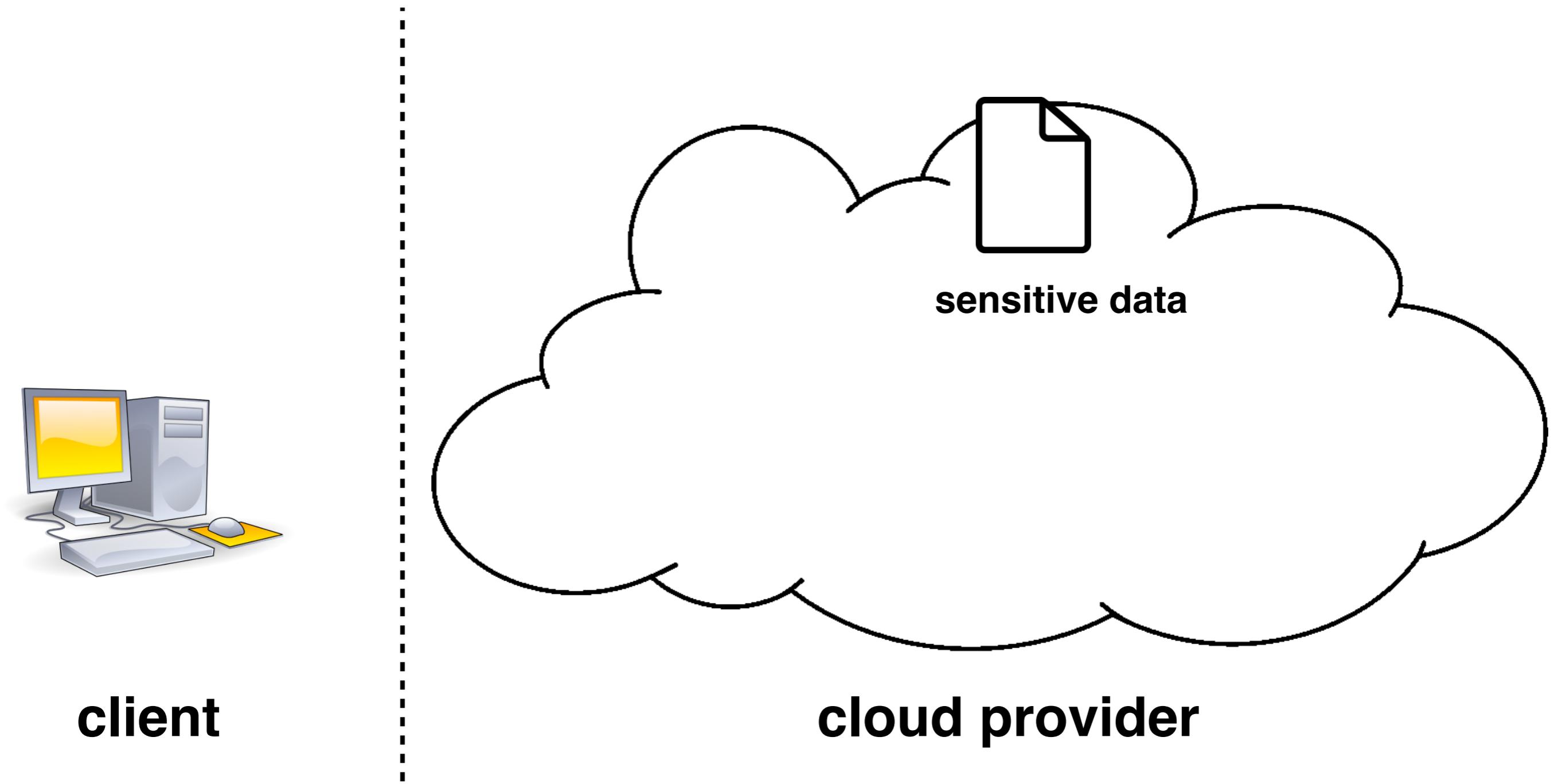
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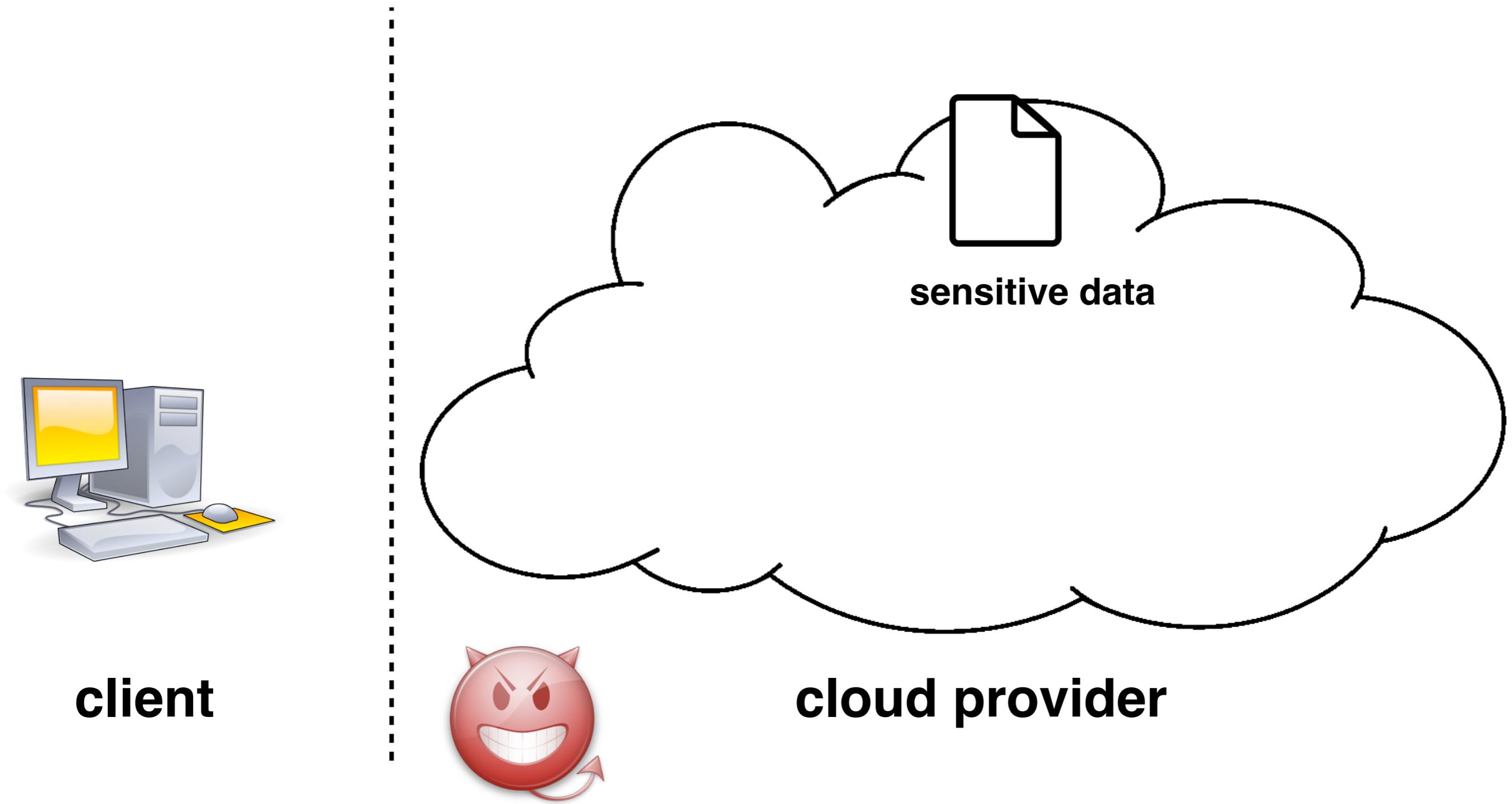
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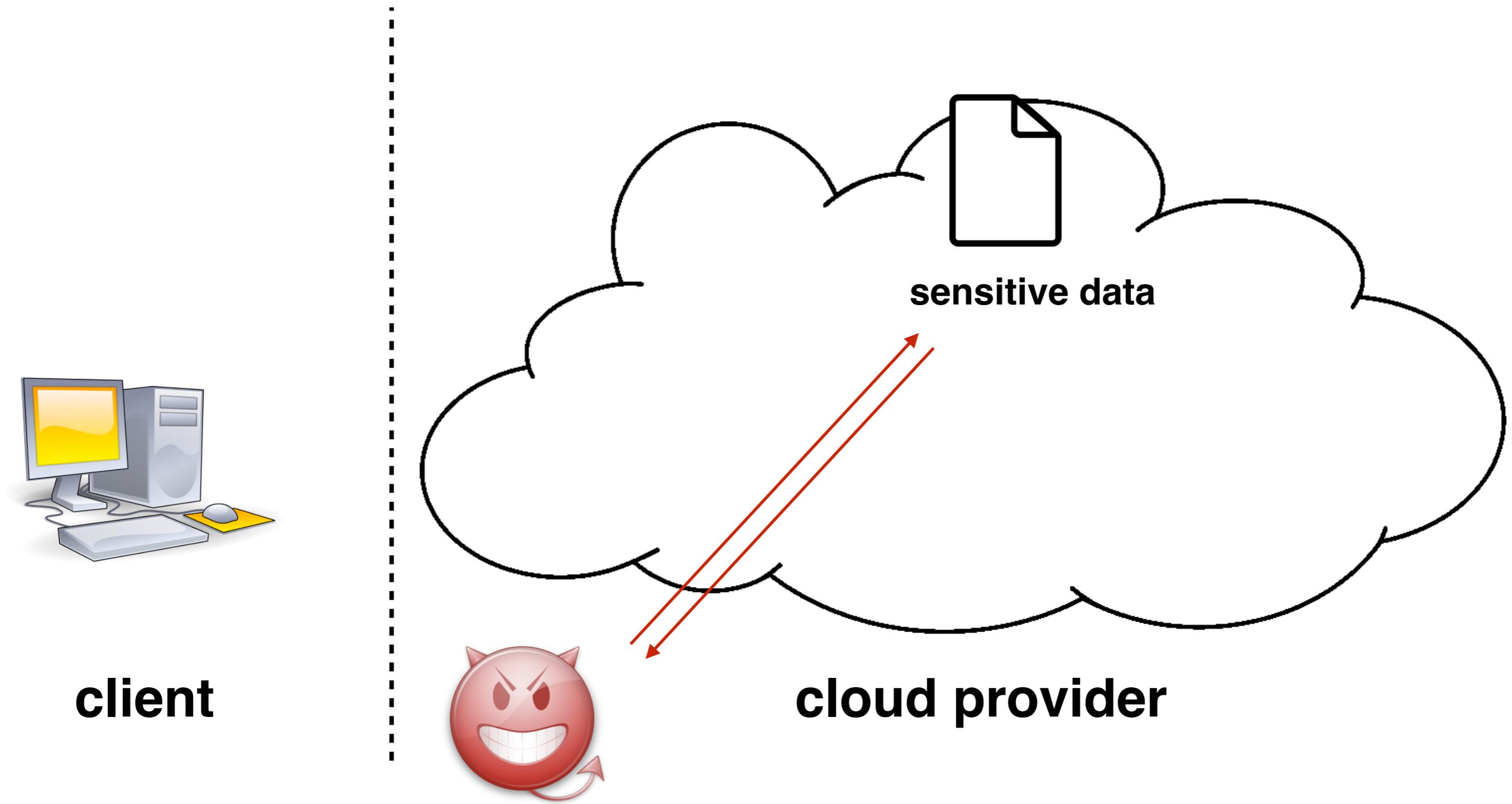
# Cloud attackers



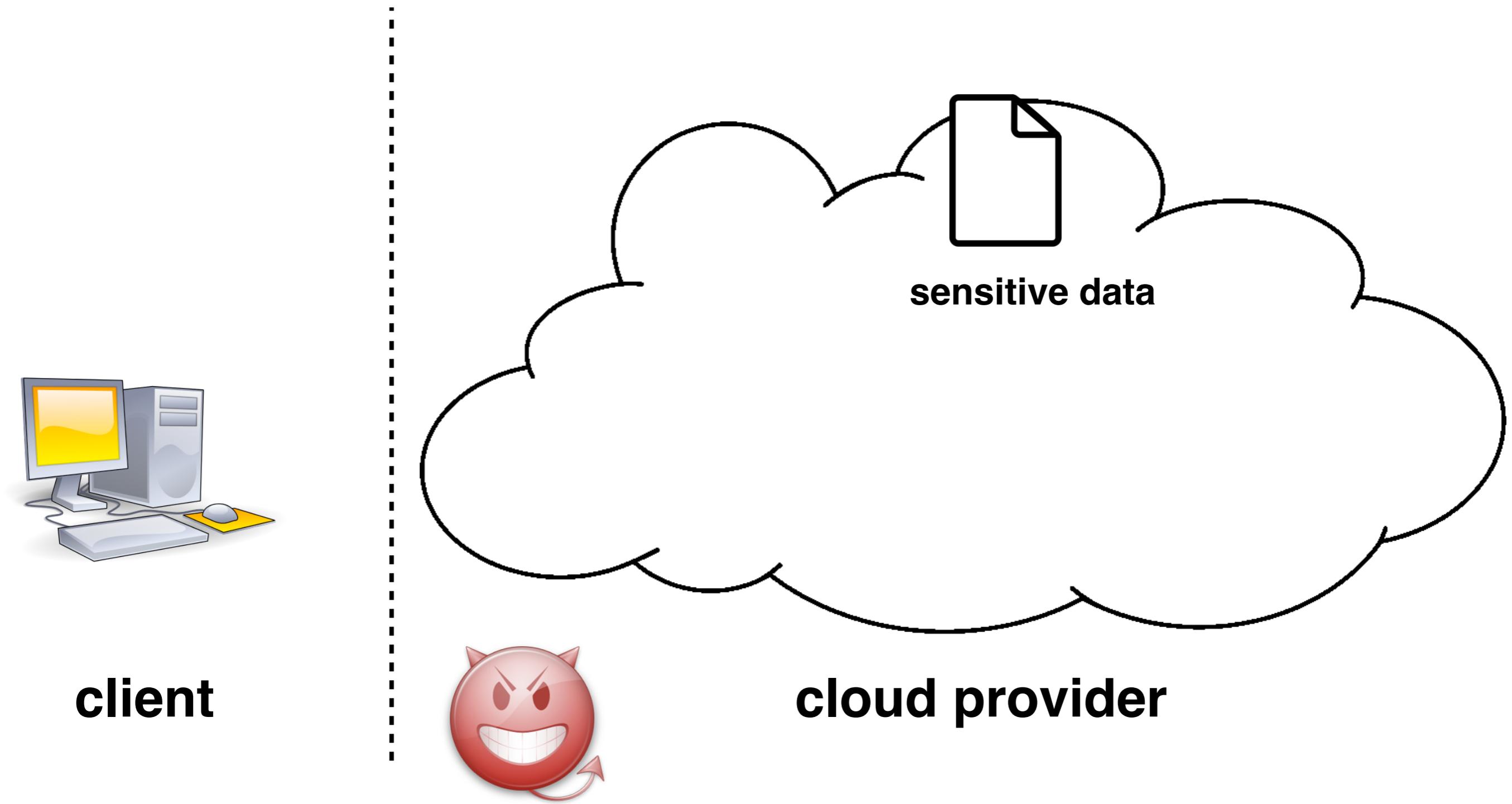
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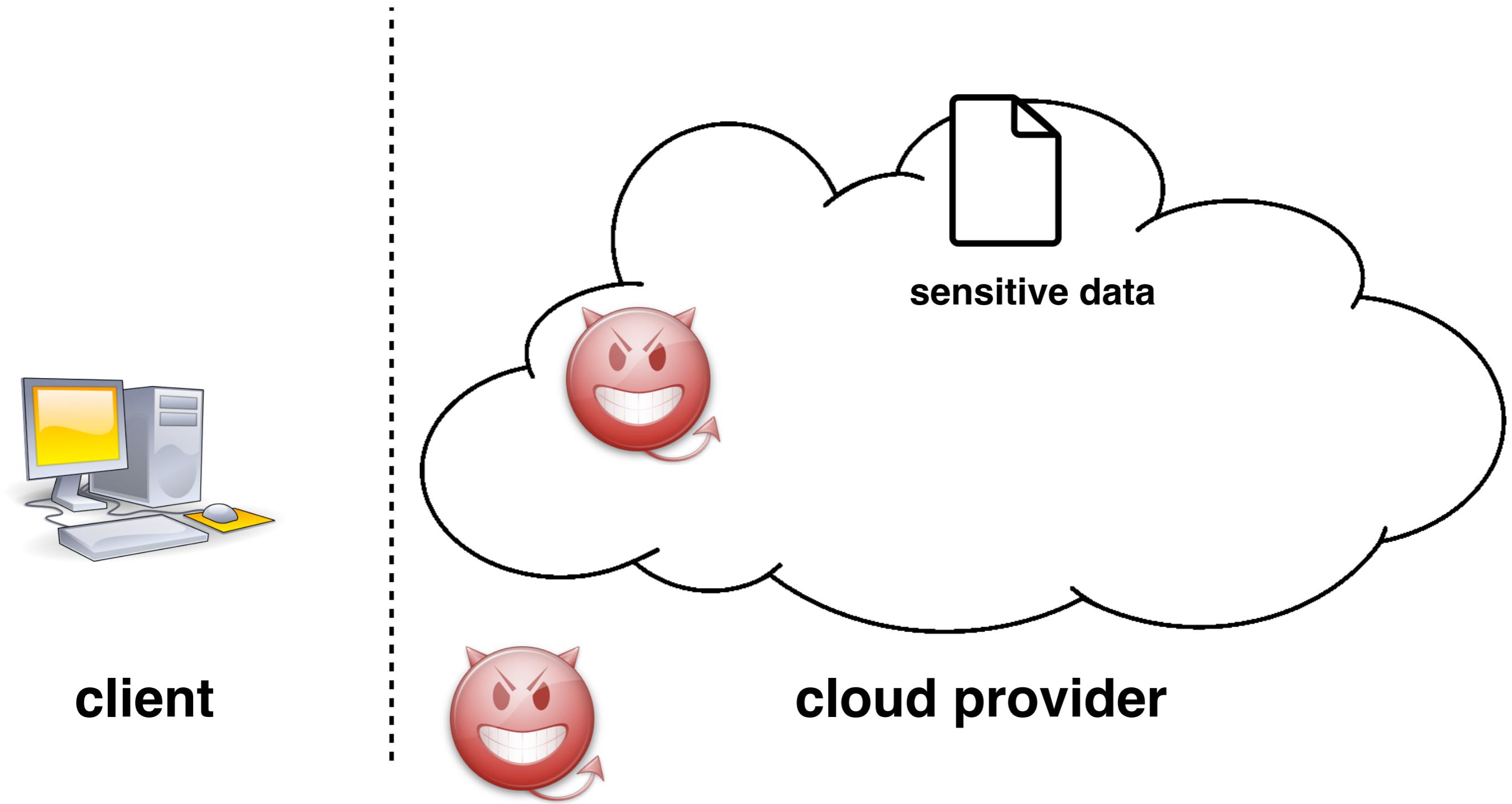
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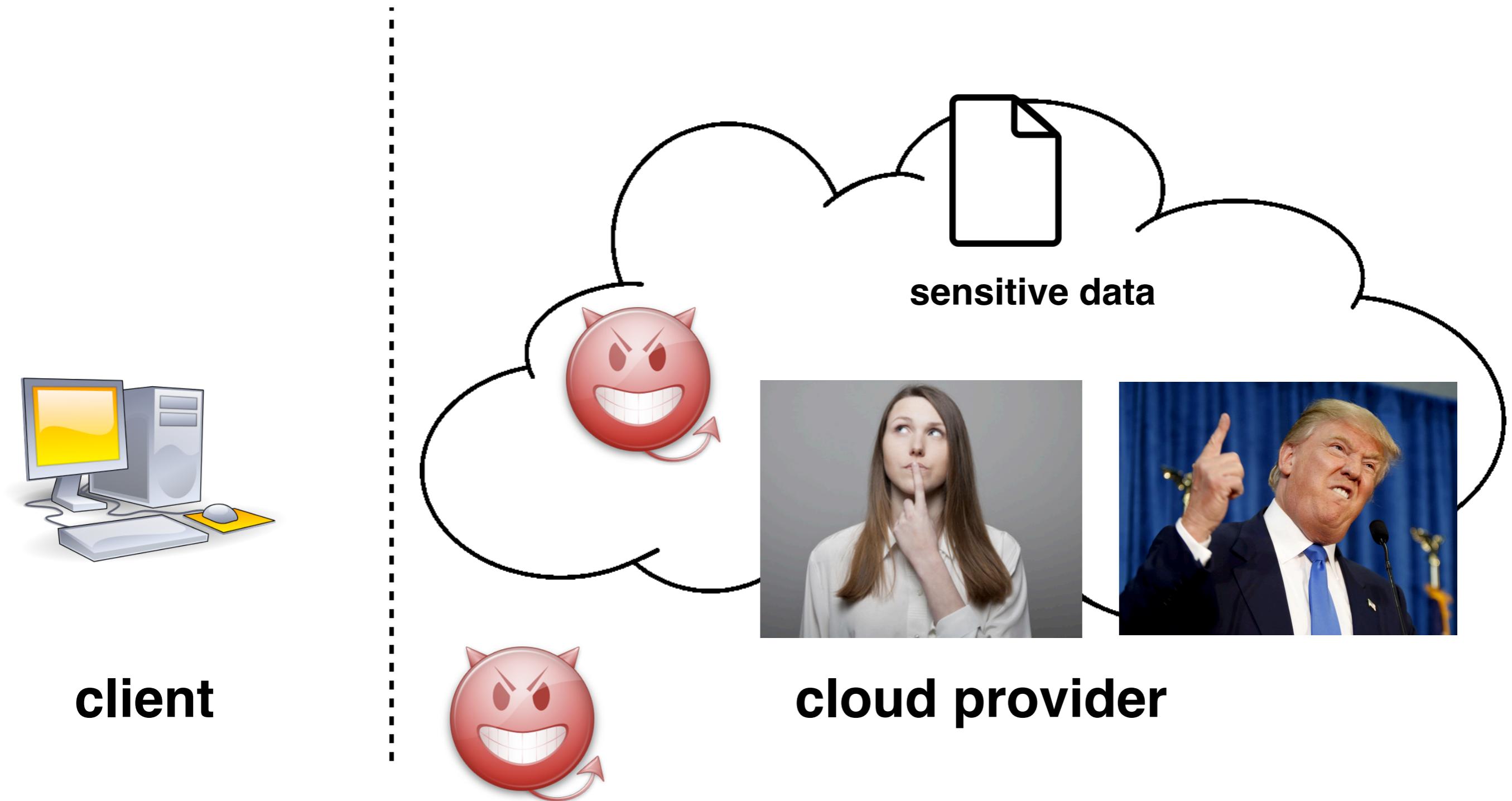
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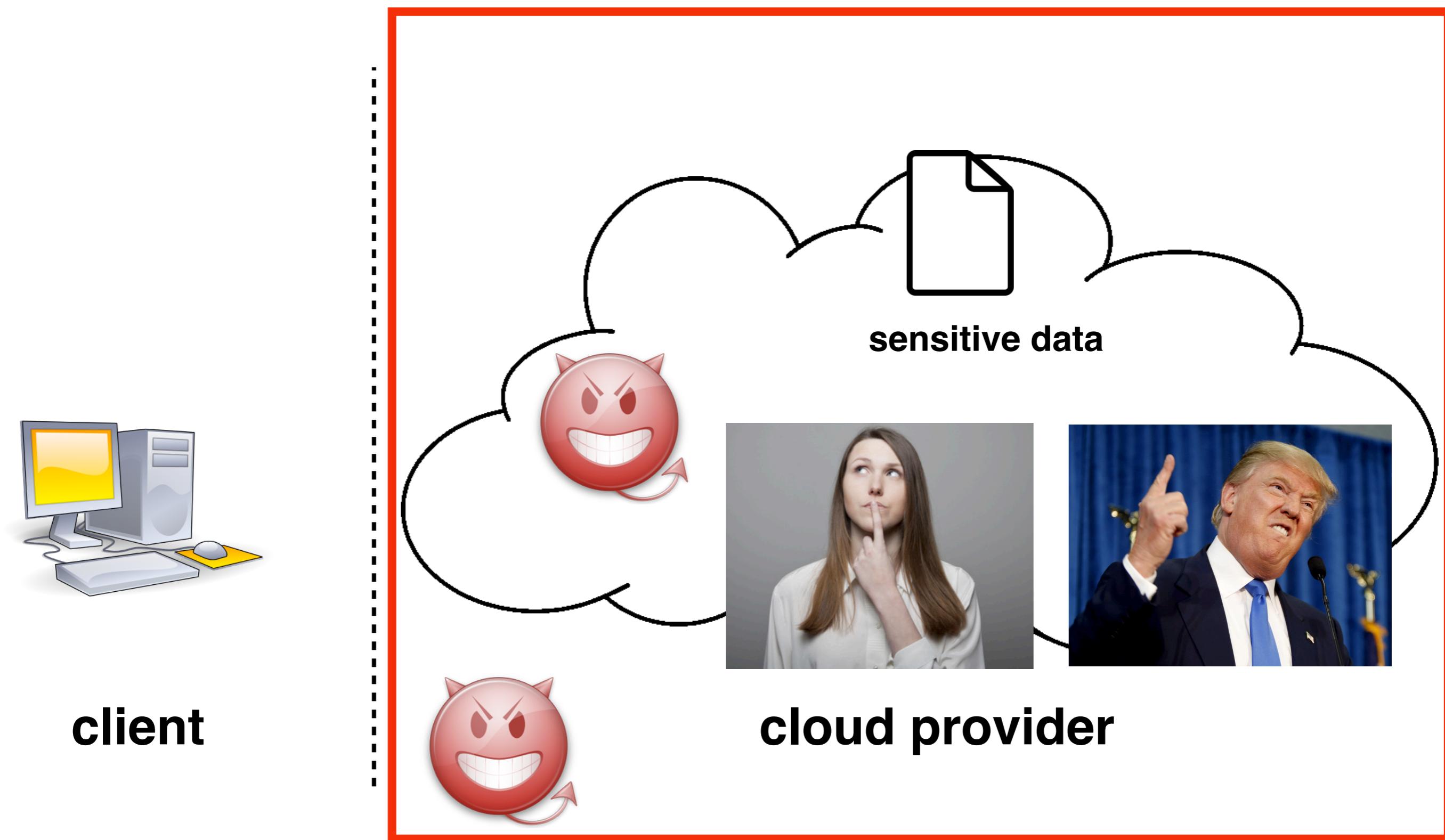
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How to protect data  
while preserving functionality?

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**Alternative: hardware enclaves**

# Hardware enclaves

(e.g., Intel SGX, AMD memory encryption)

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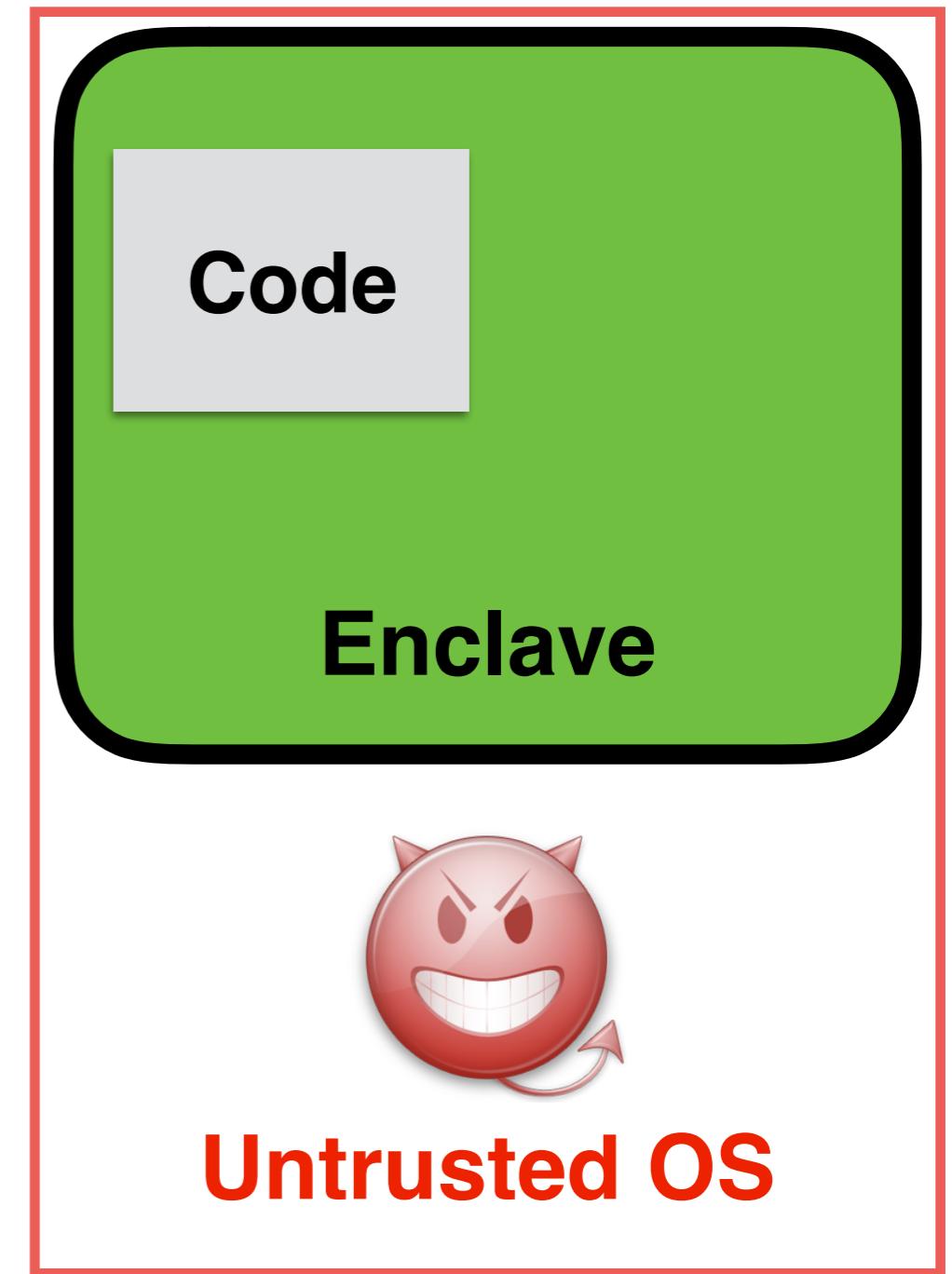
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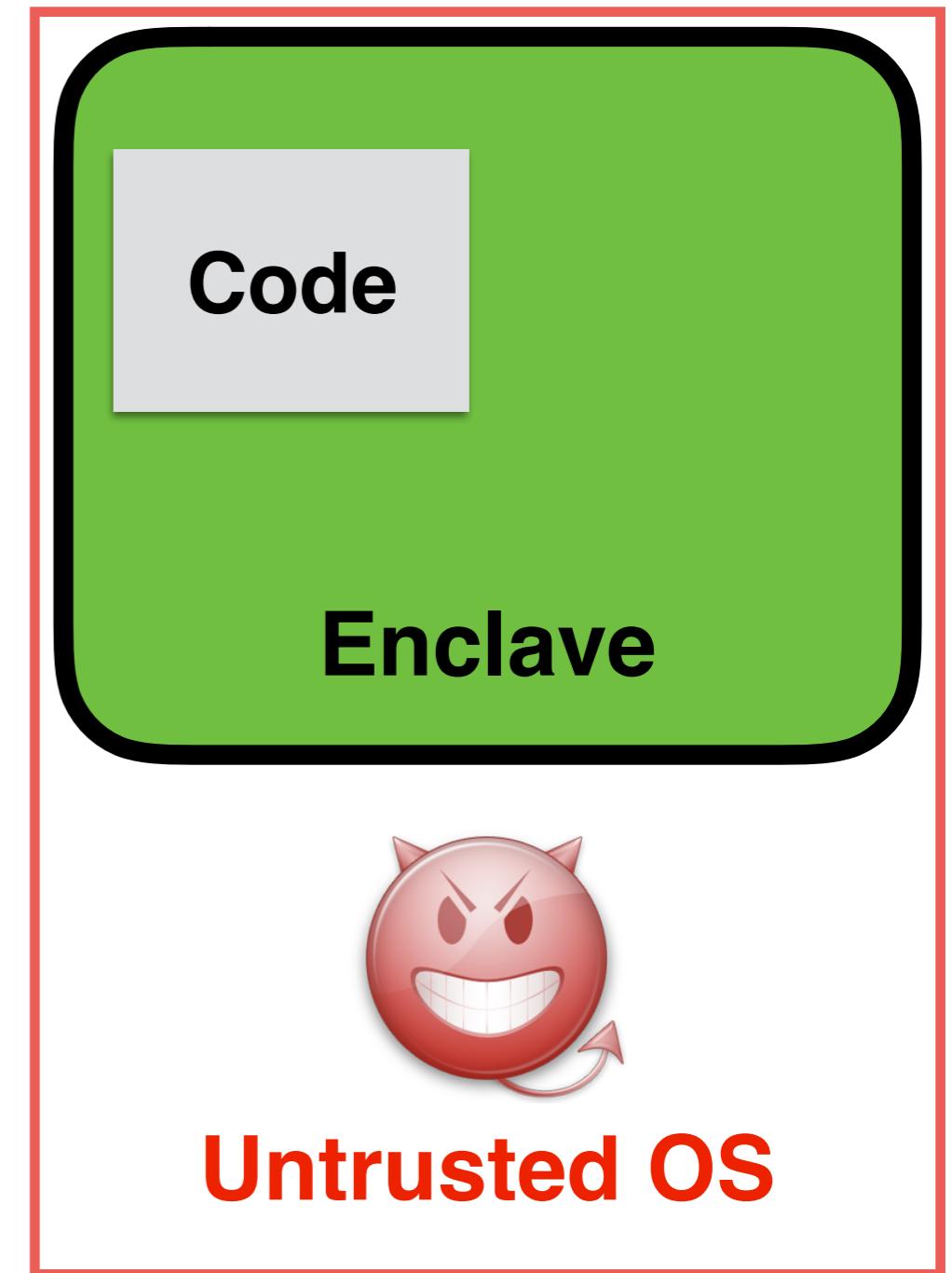
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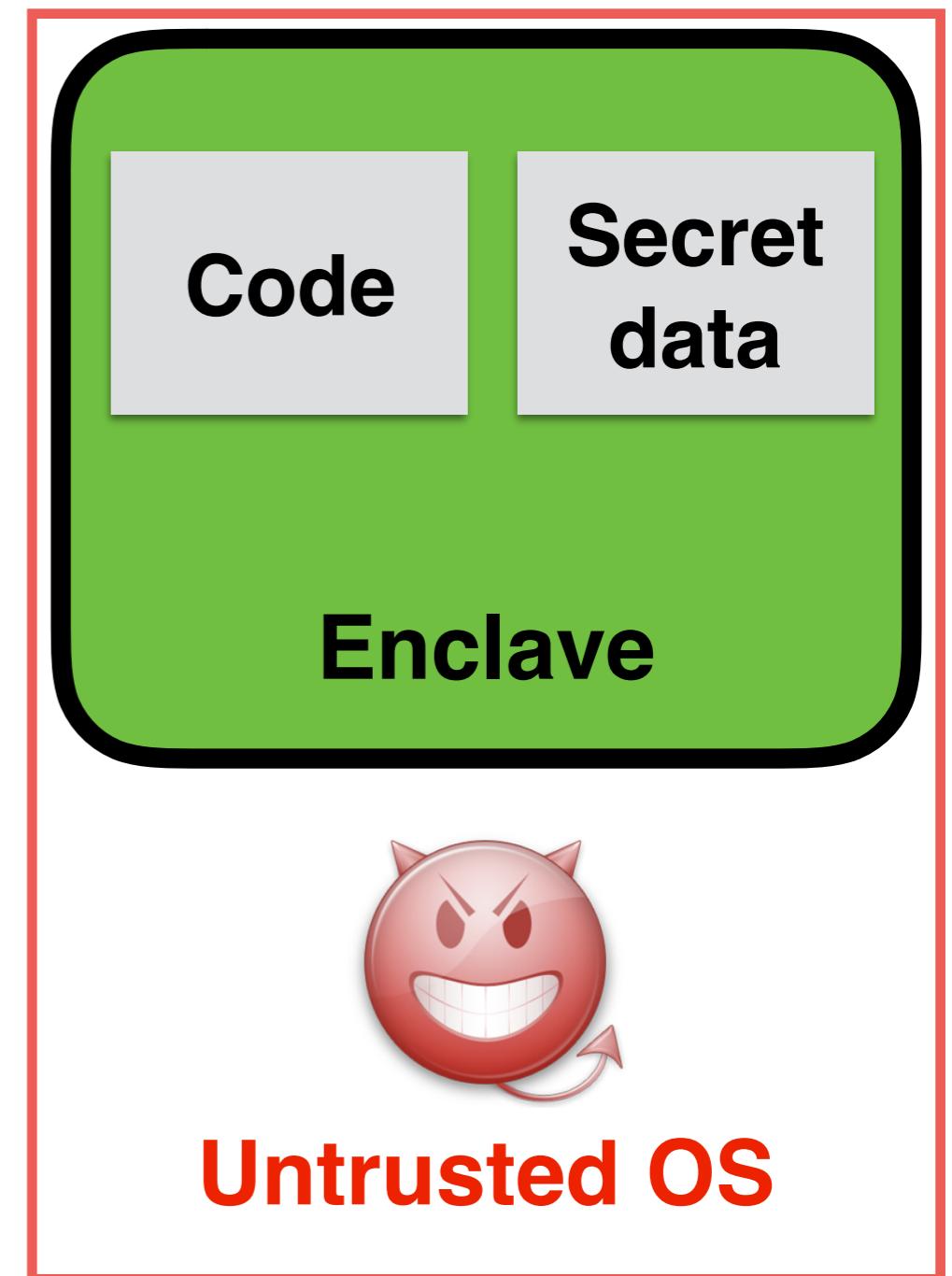
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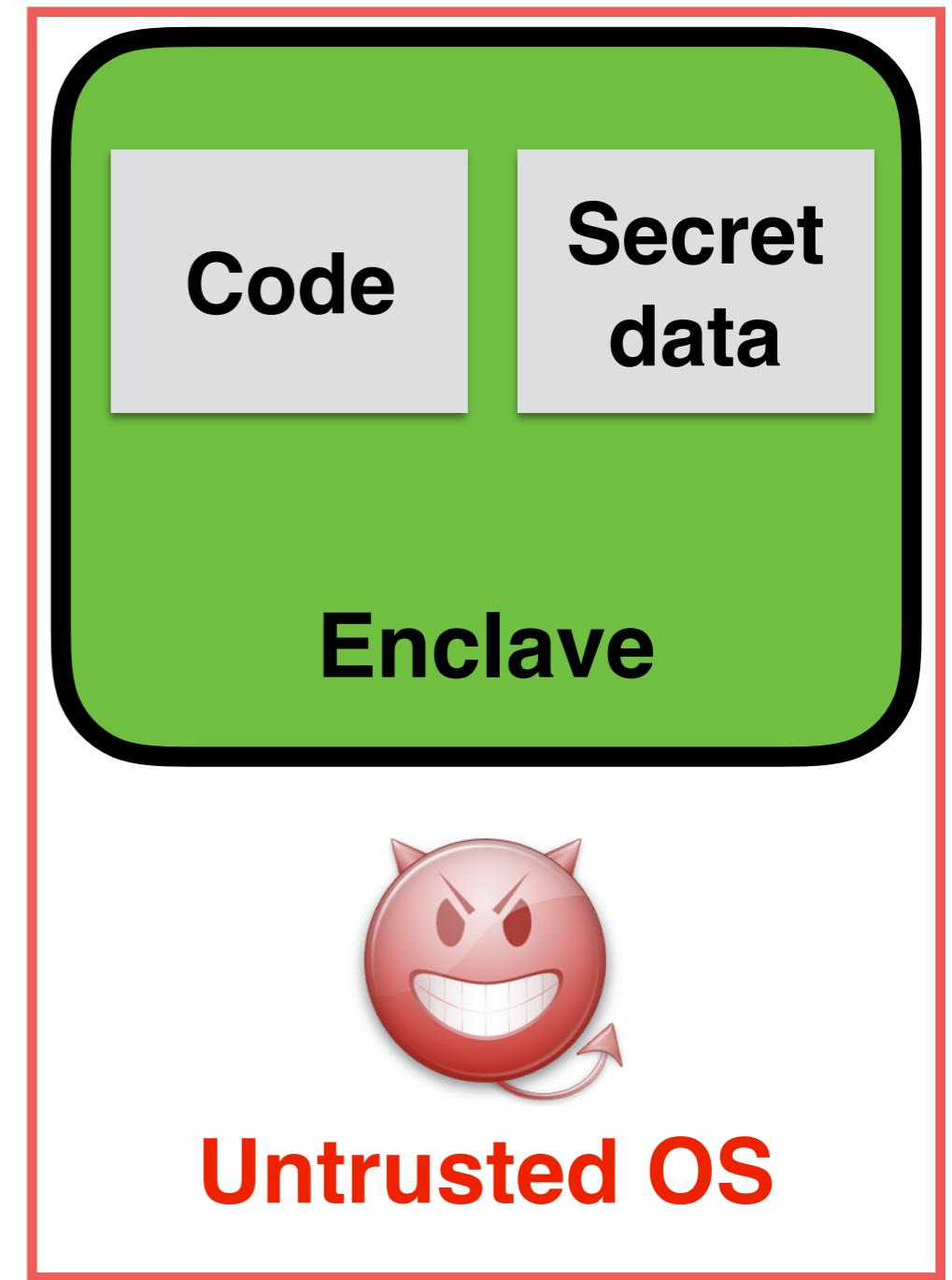
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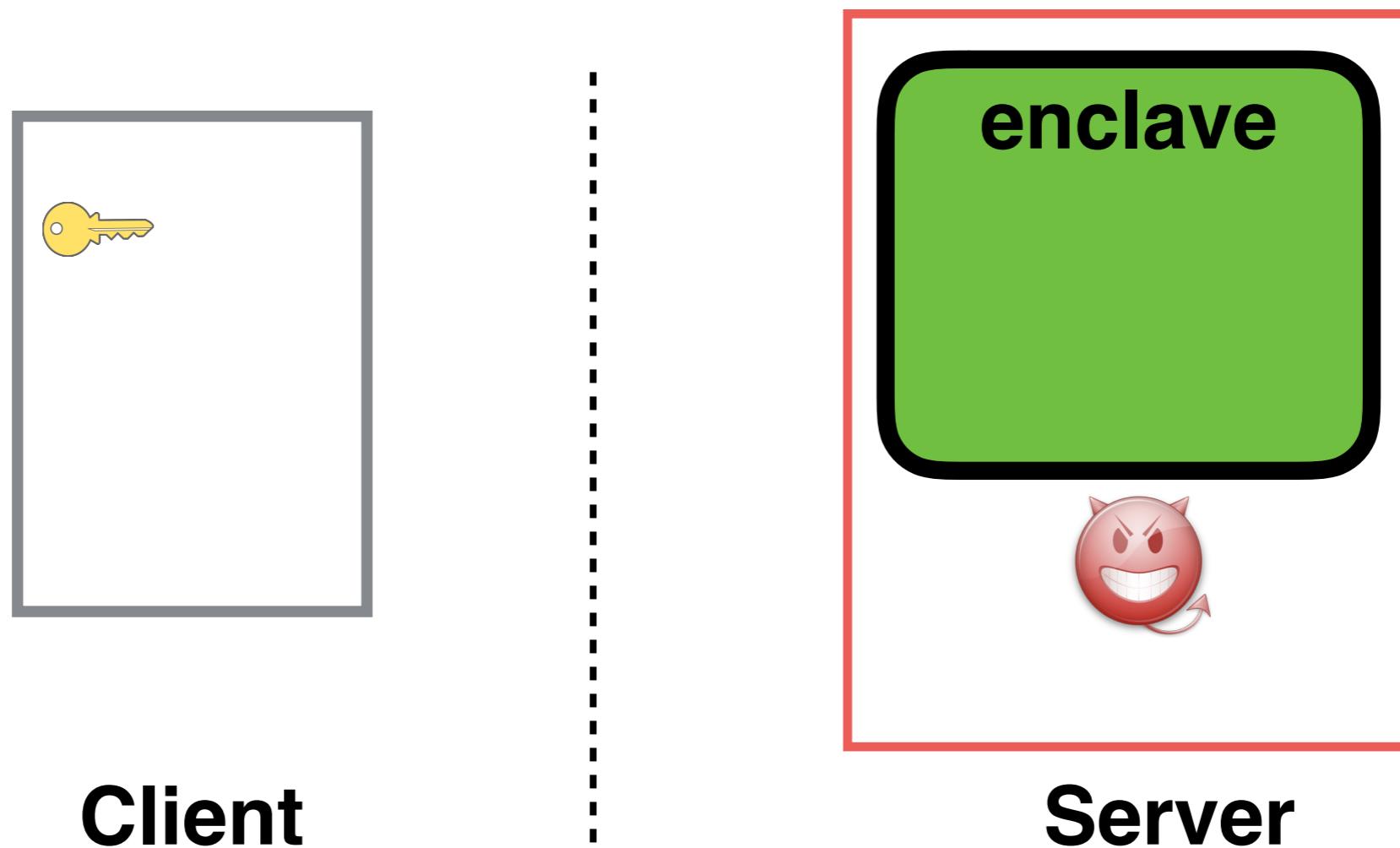
# Hardware enclaves

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- Hardware-enforced secure execution environment
- EPC: encrypted enclave memory (accessible only from the enclave)
- Protect against an attacker who has root access

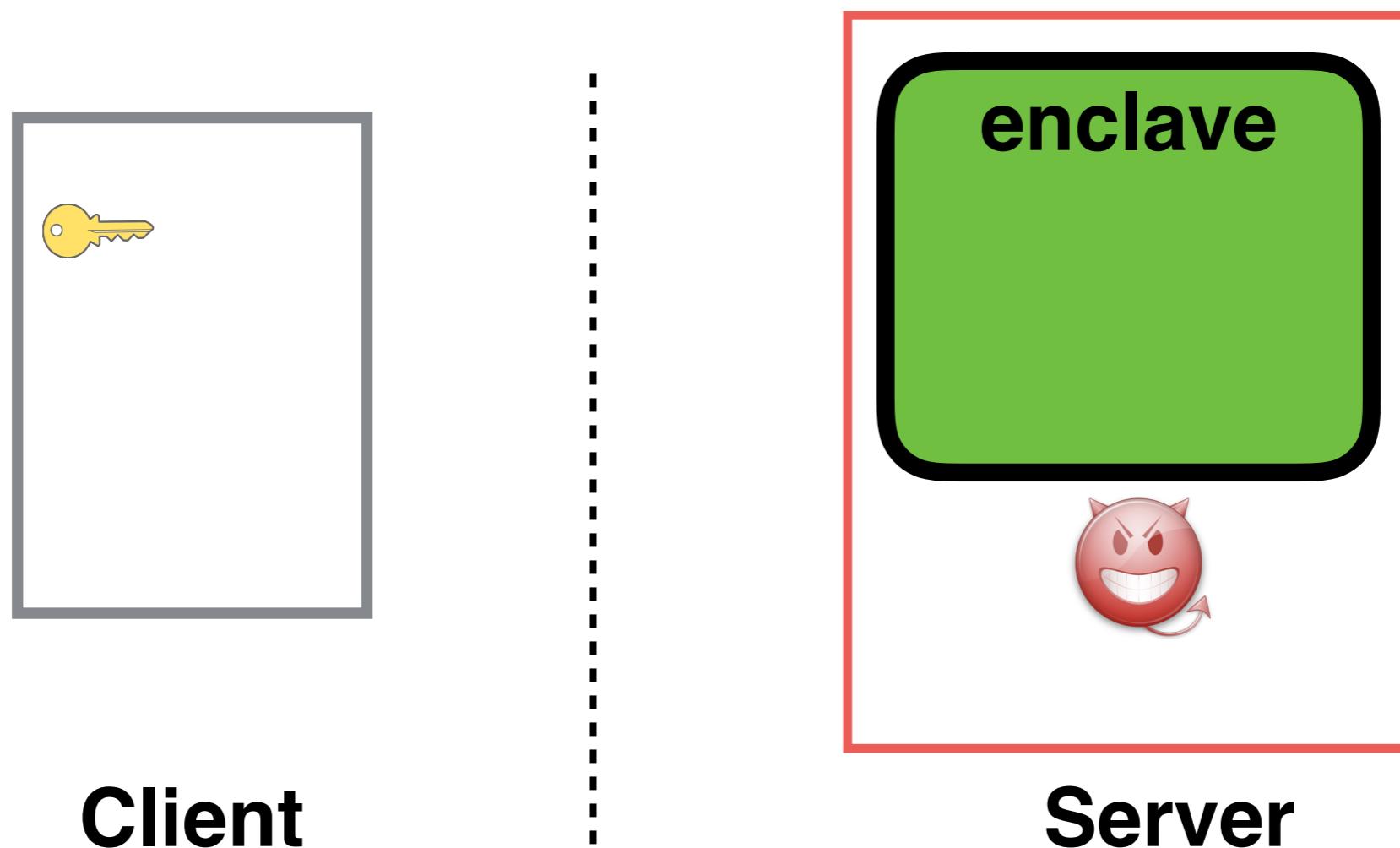


# Remote attestation



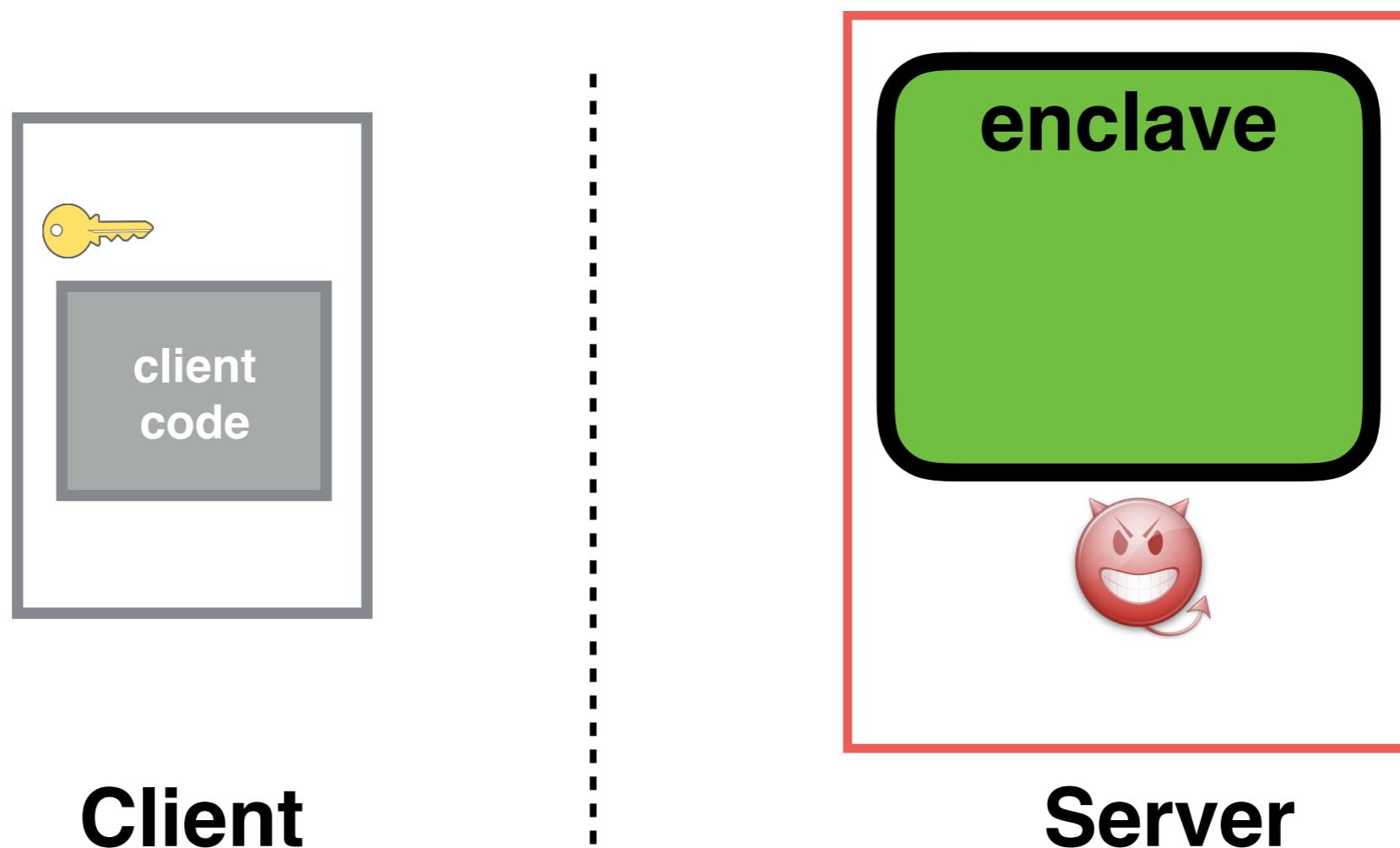
# Remote attestation

Enables verifying which code runs in the enclave and performing key exchange



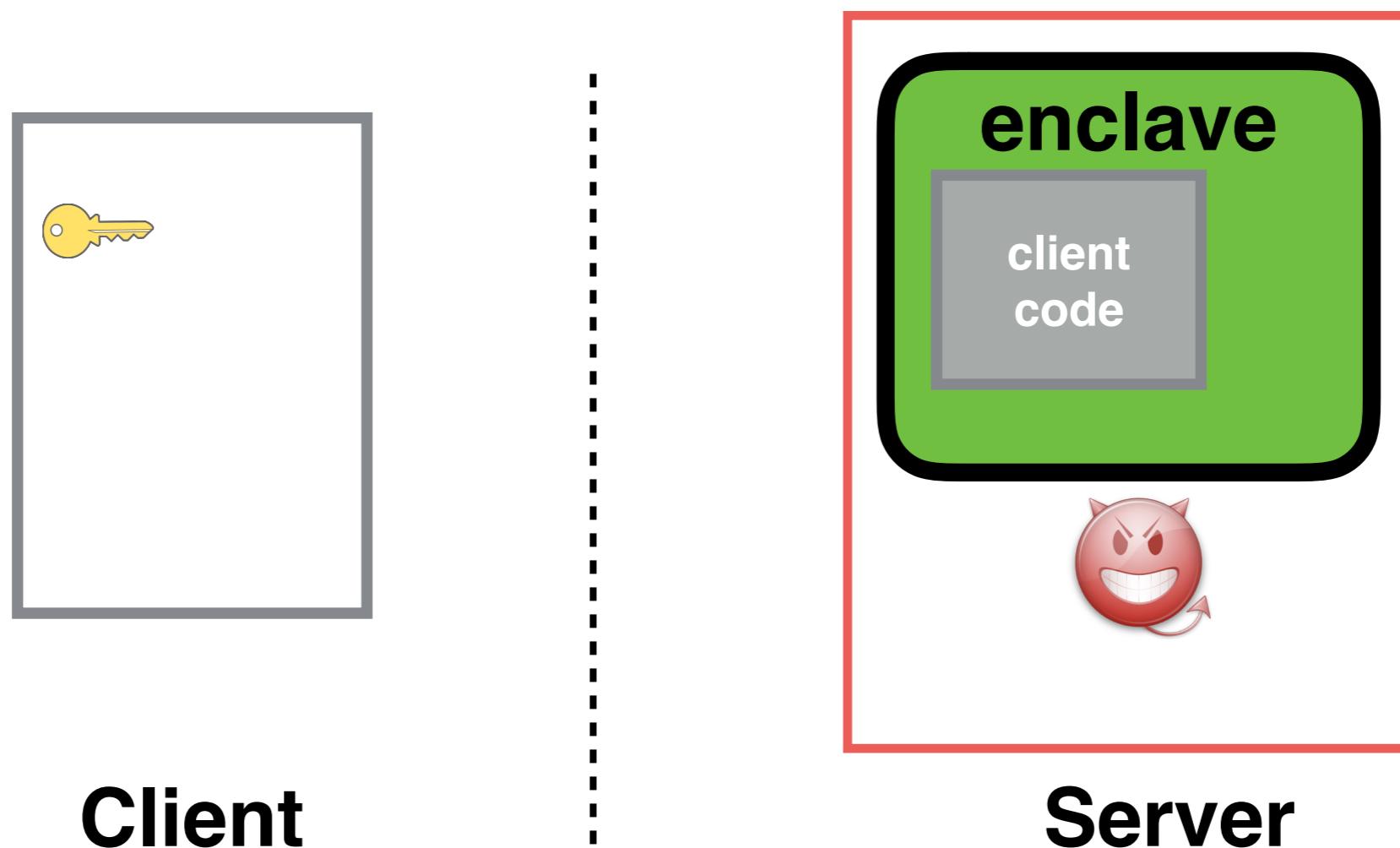
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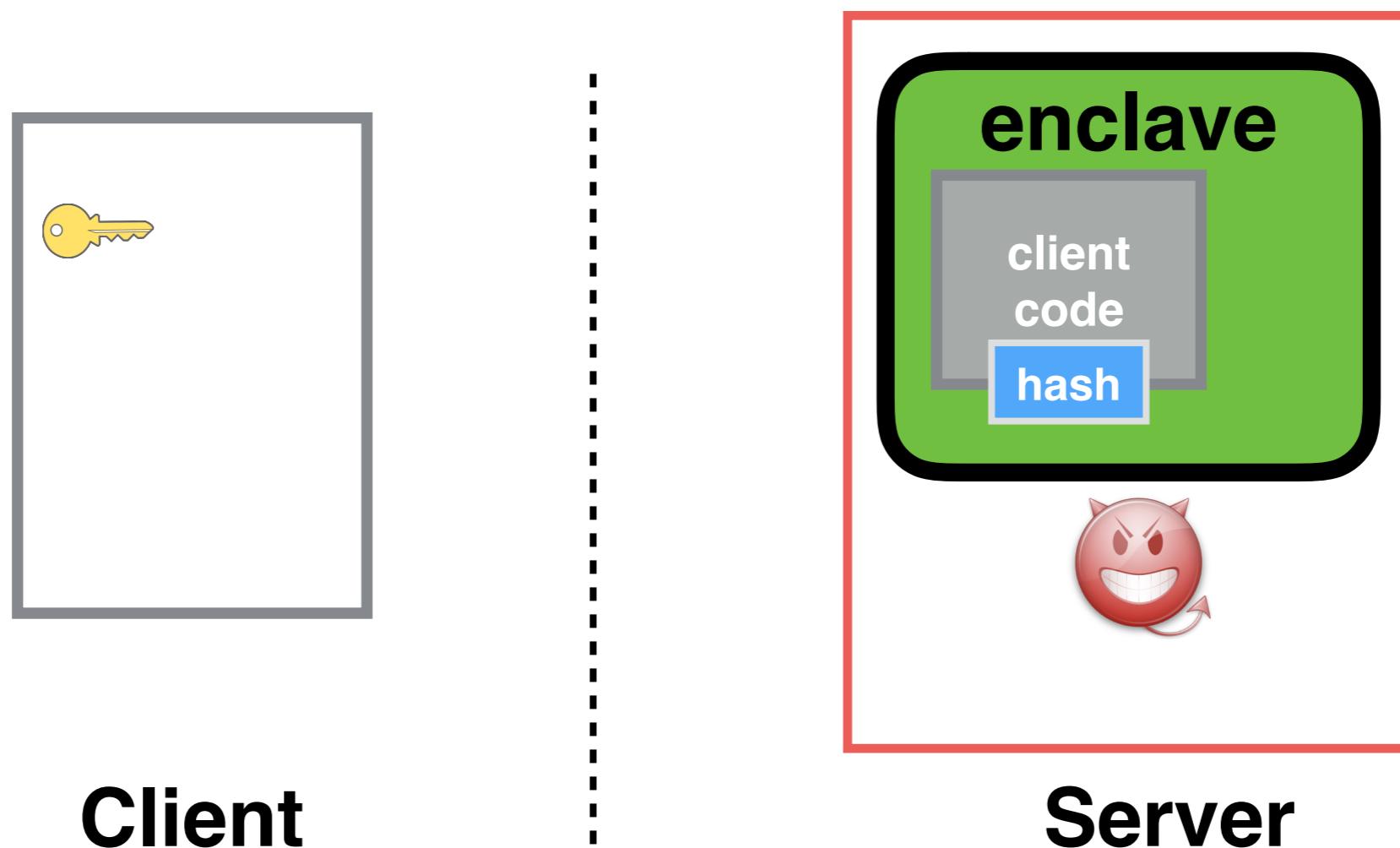
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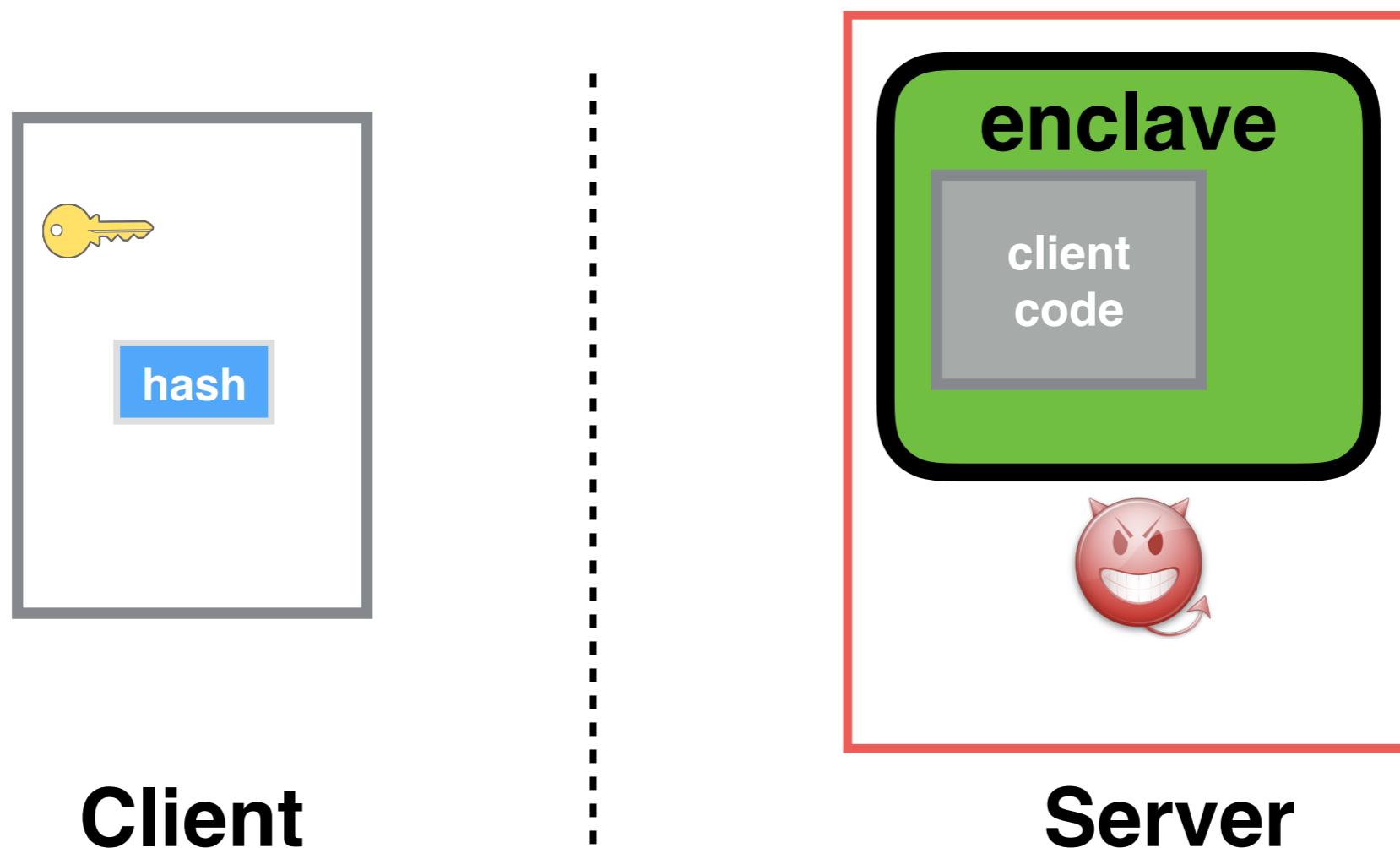
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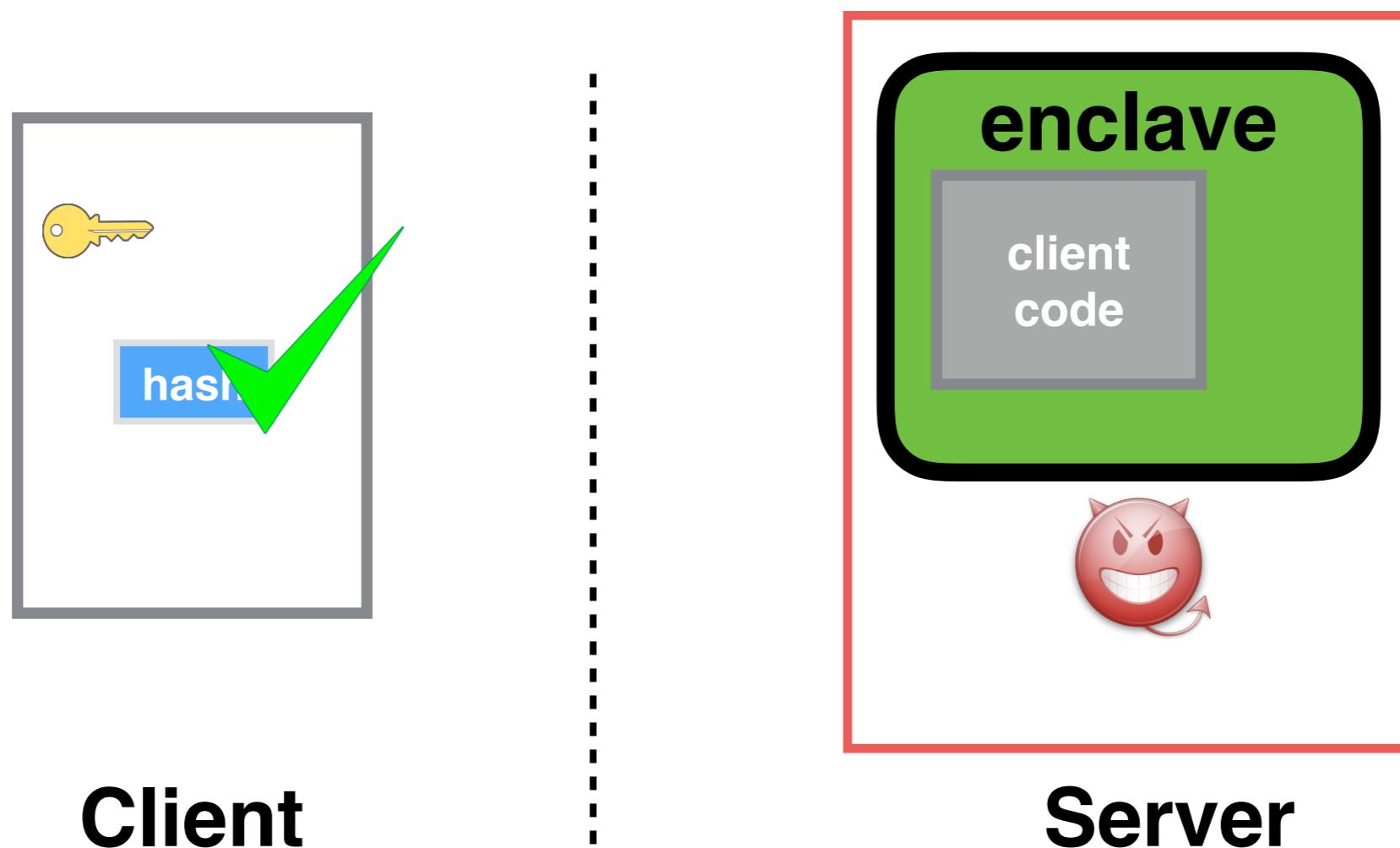
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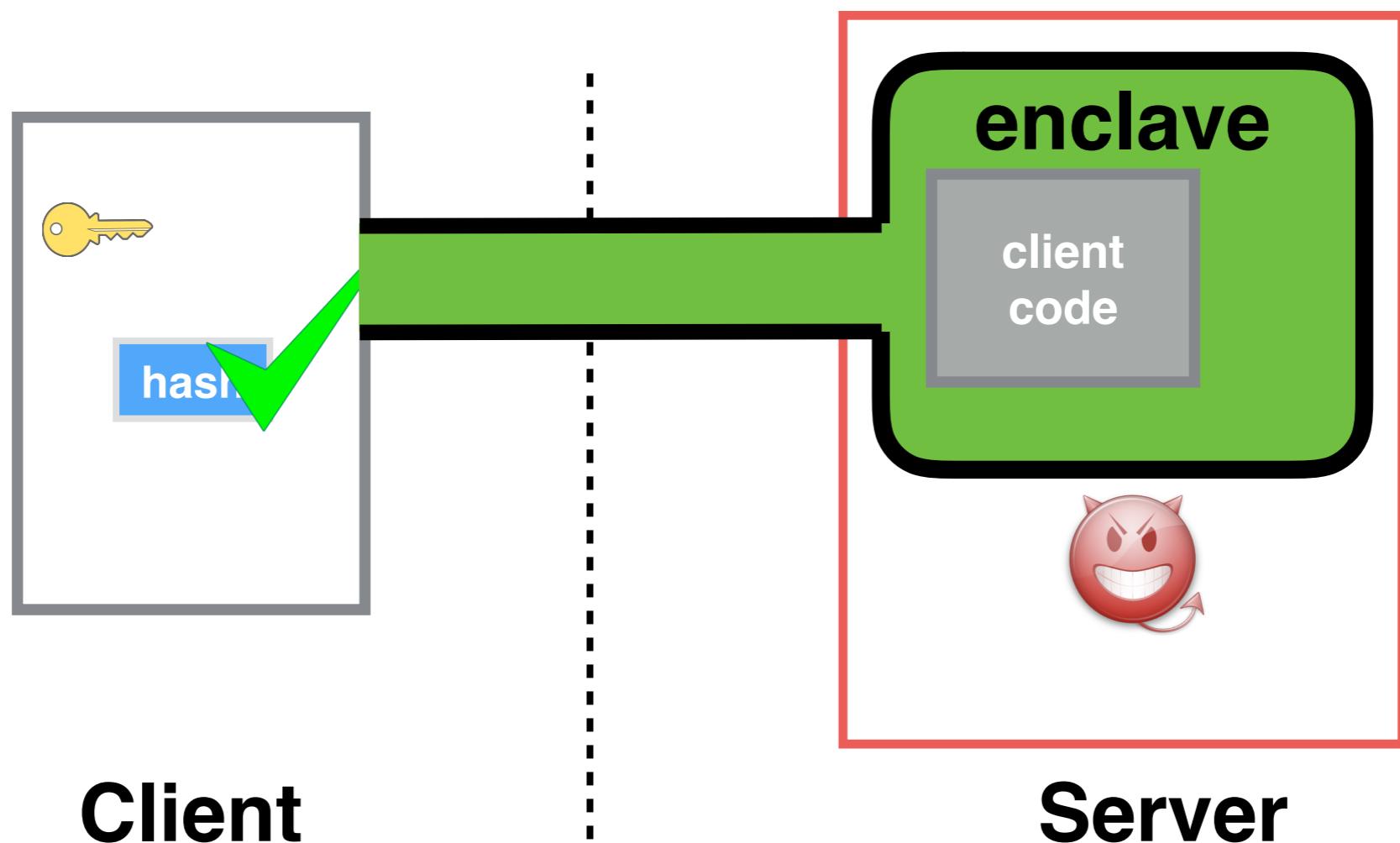
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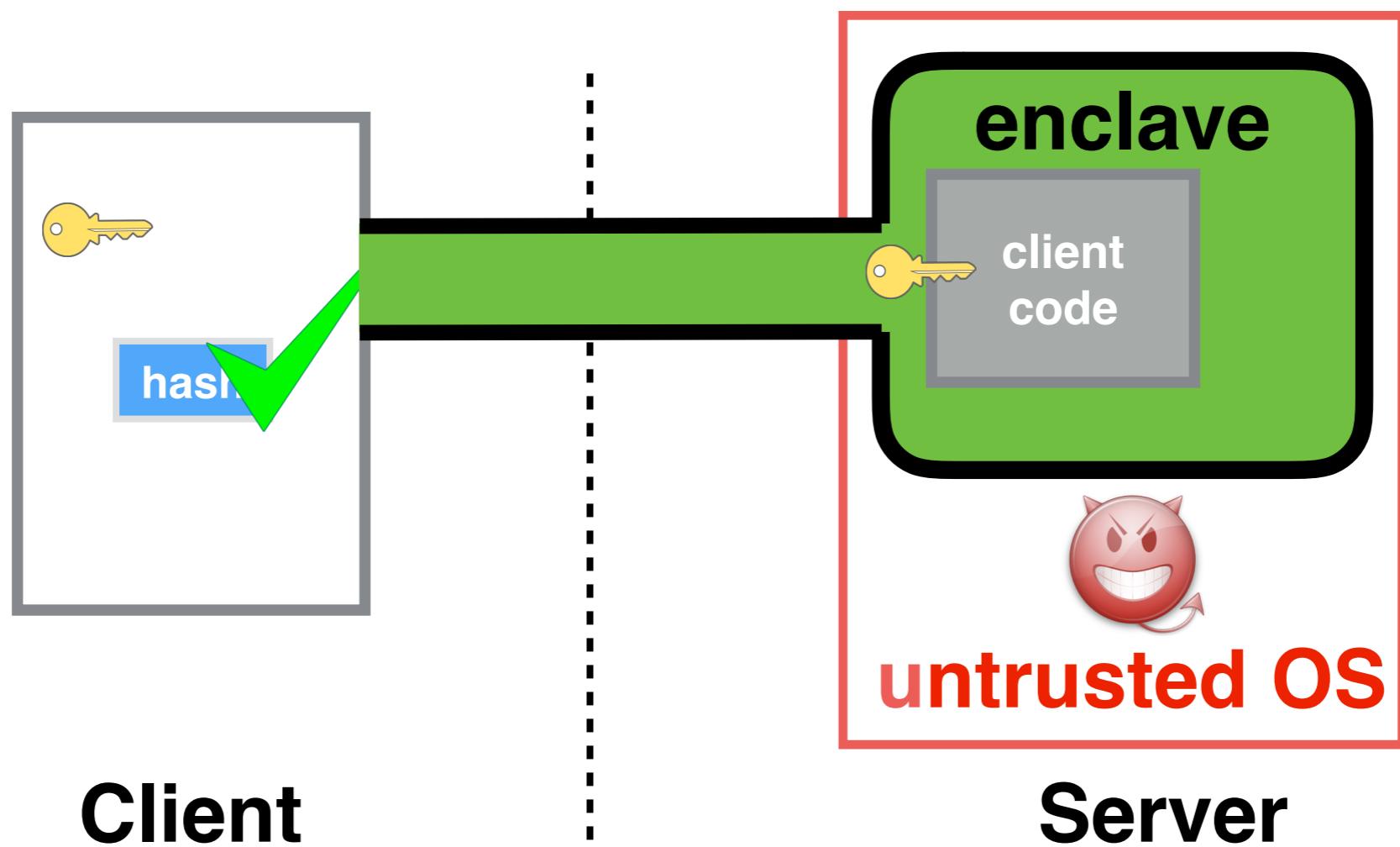
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- Prior work: Haven [BMG '14], VC3 [SCFGPMR '15]:
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  - **data access pattern leakage** [XCP '15, OCFGKS '15]

# Problem: access pattern leakage [XCP '15, OCFGKS '15]

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ID	Name	Age	Disease
12809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes
29489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes
13744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer
18740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes
98329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer
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```
SELECT count(*) FROM medical  
GROUP BY disease
```

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12809	...	Diabetes
29489	...	Diabetes
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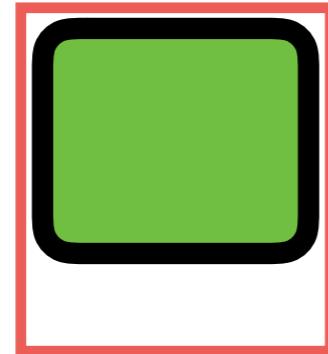


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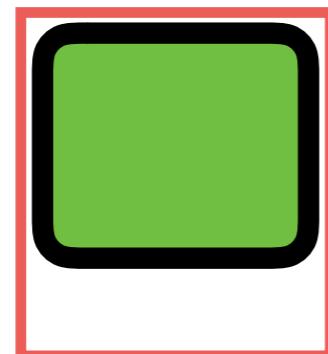
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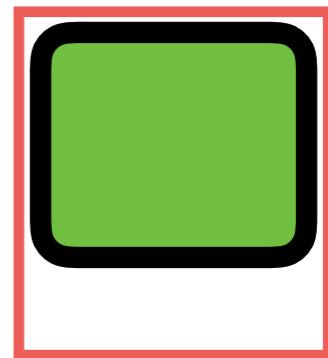
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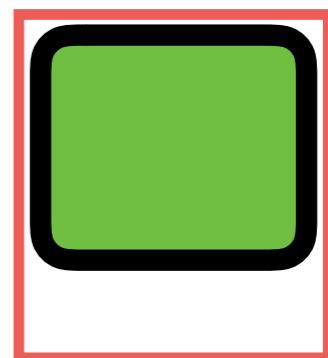
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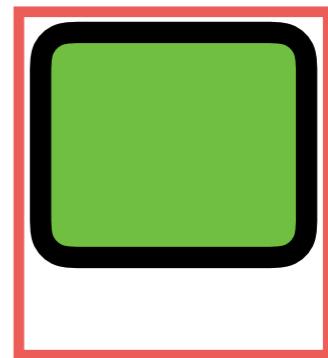


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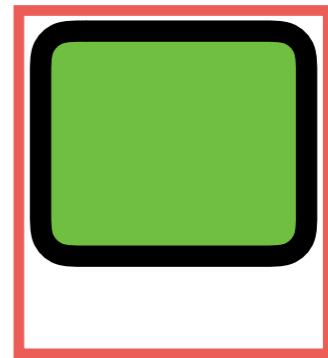


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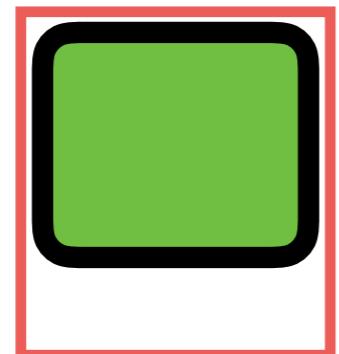
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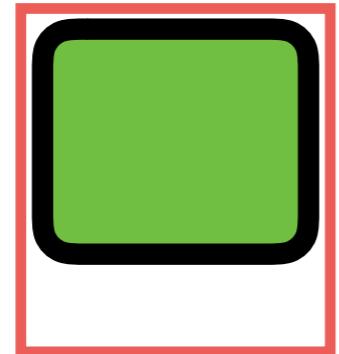
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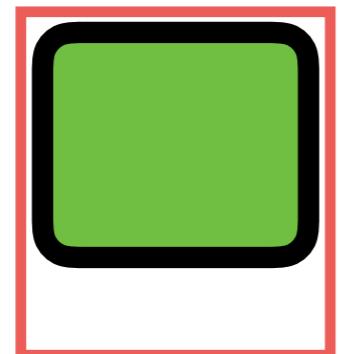


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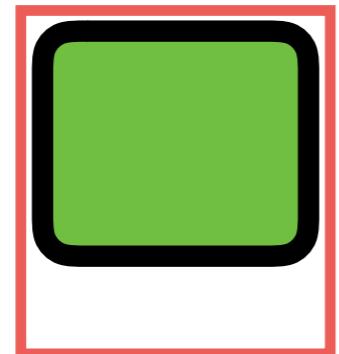


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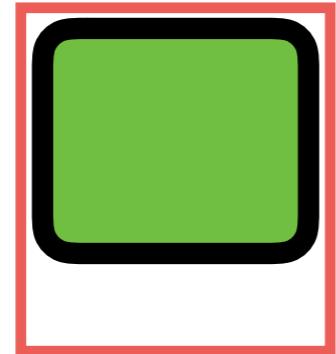


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**Public information:**  
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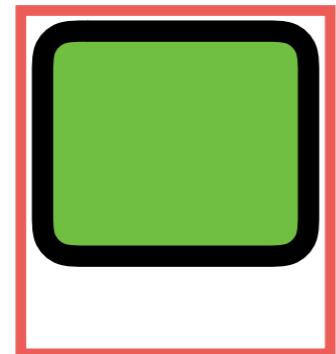
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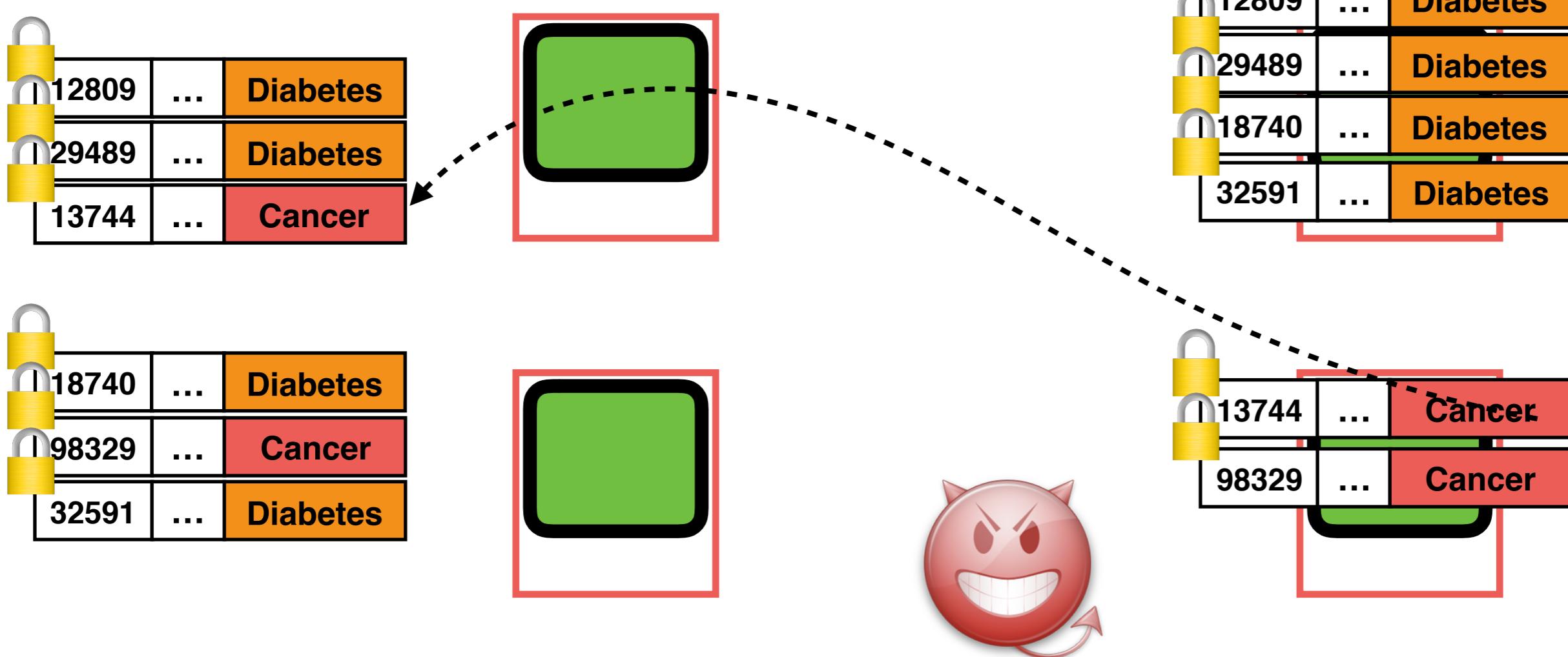
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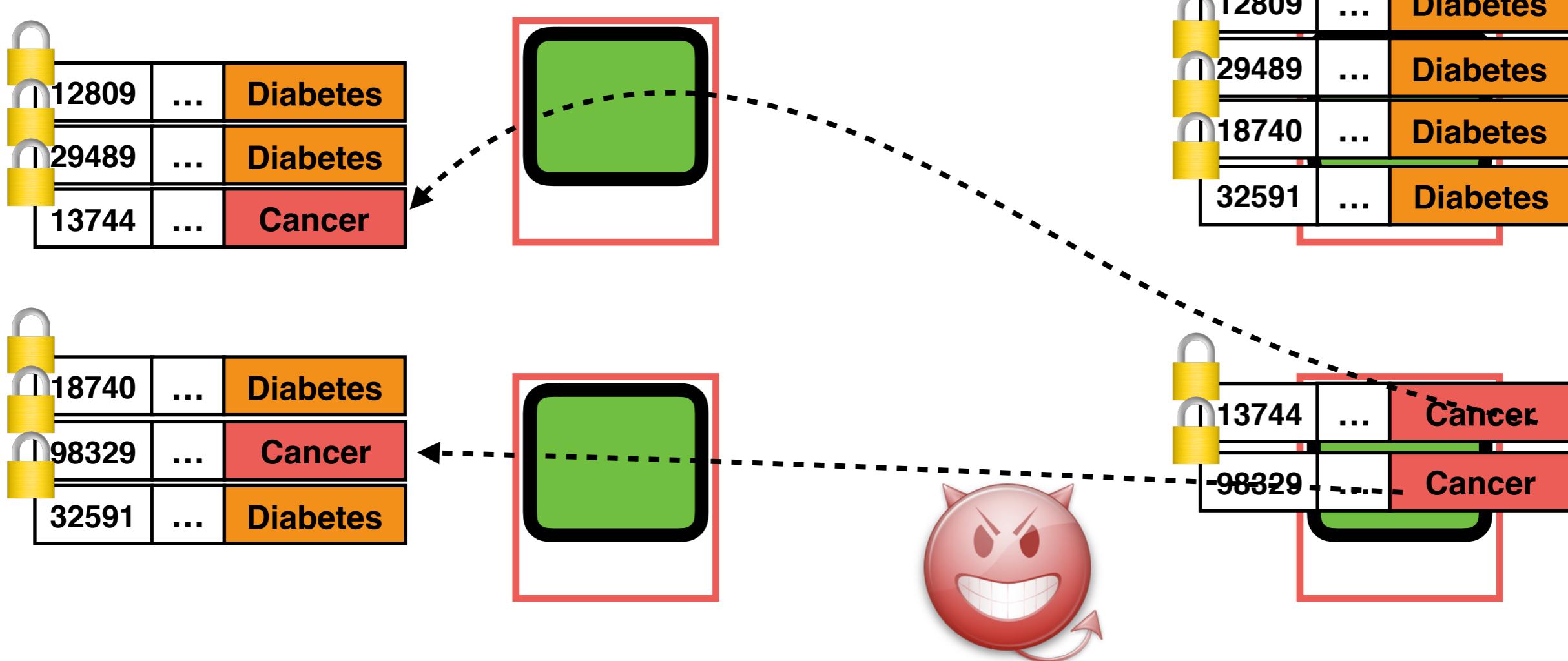
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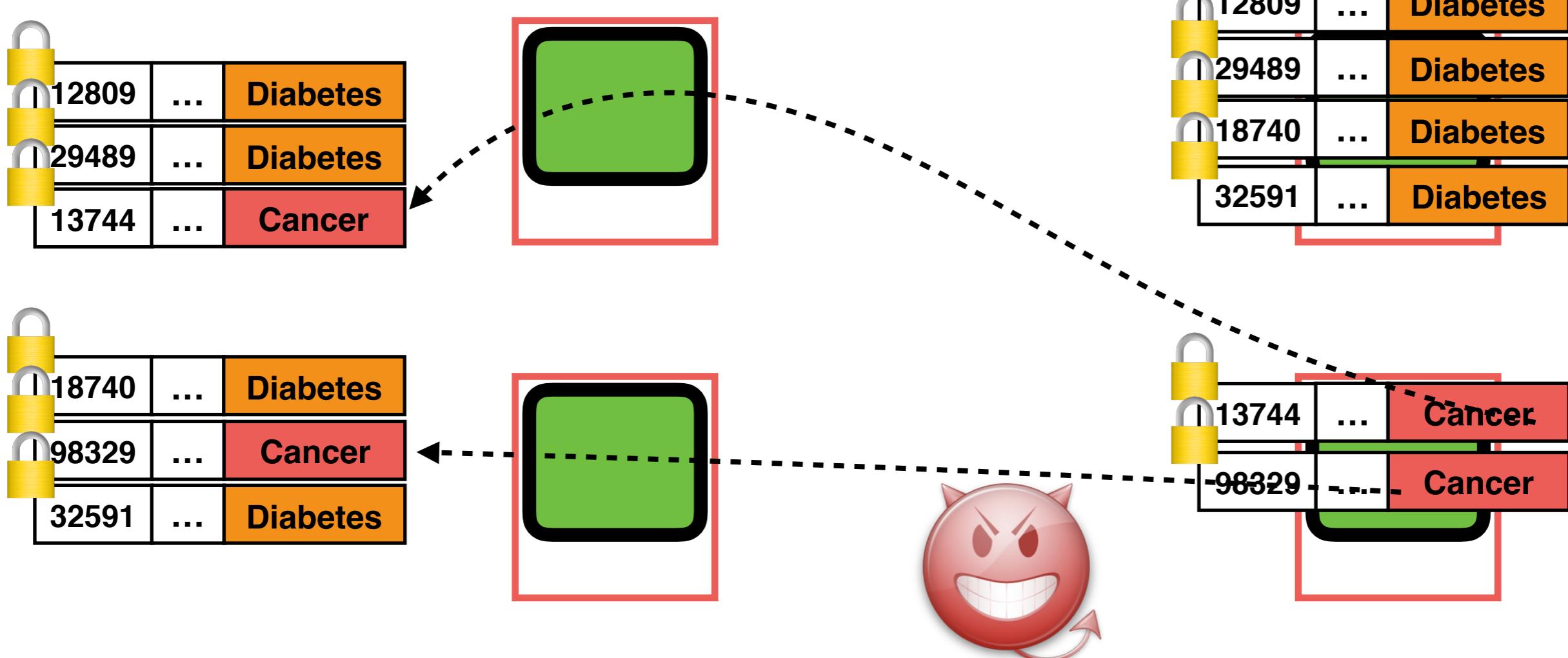
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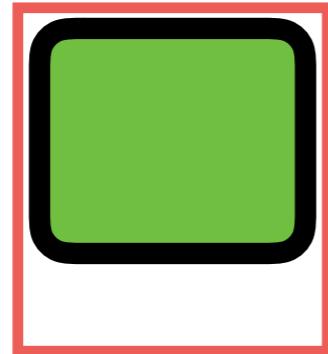
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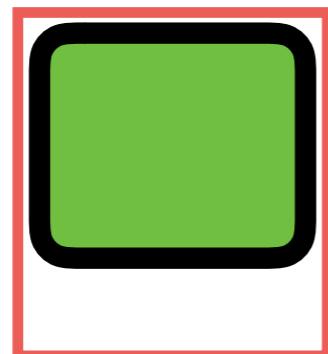


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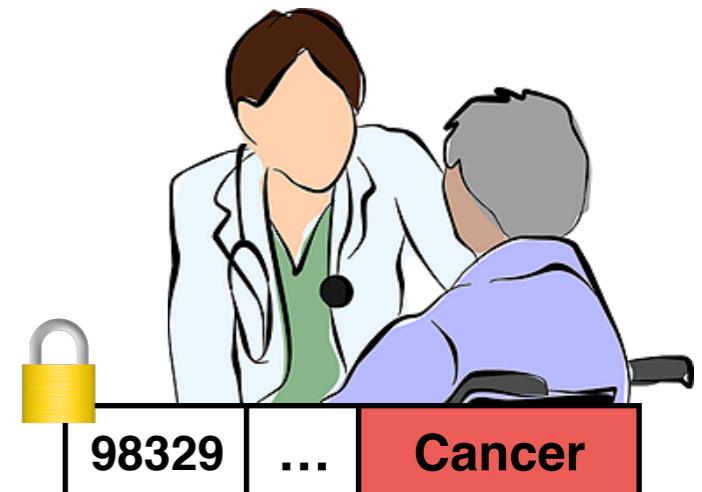


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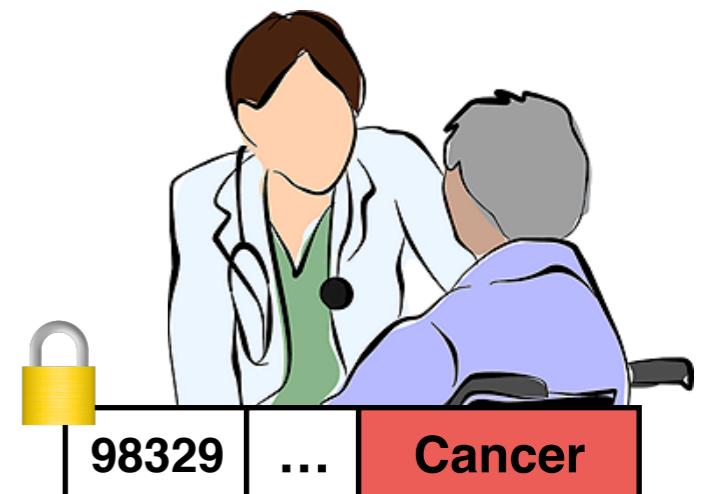


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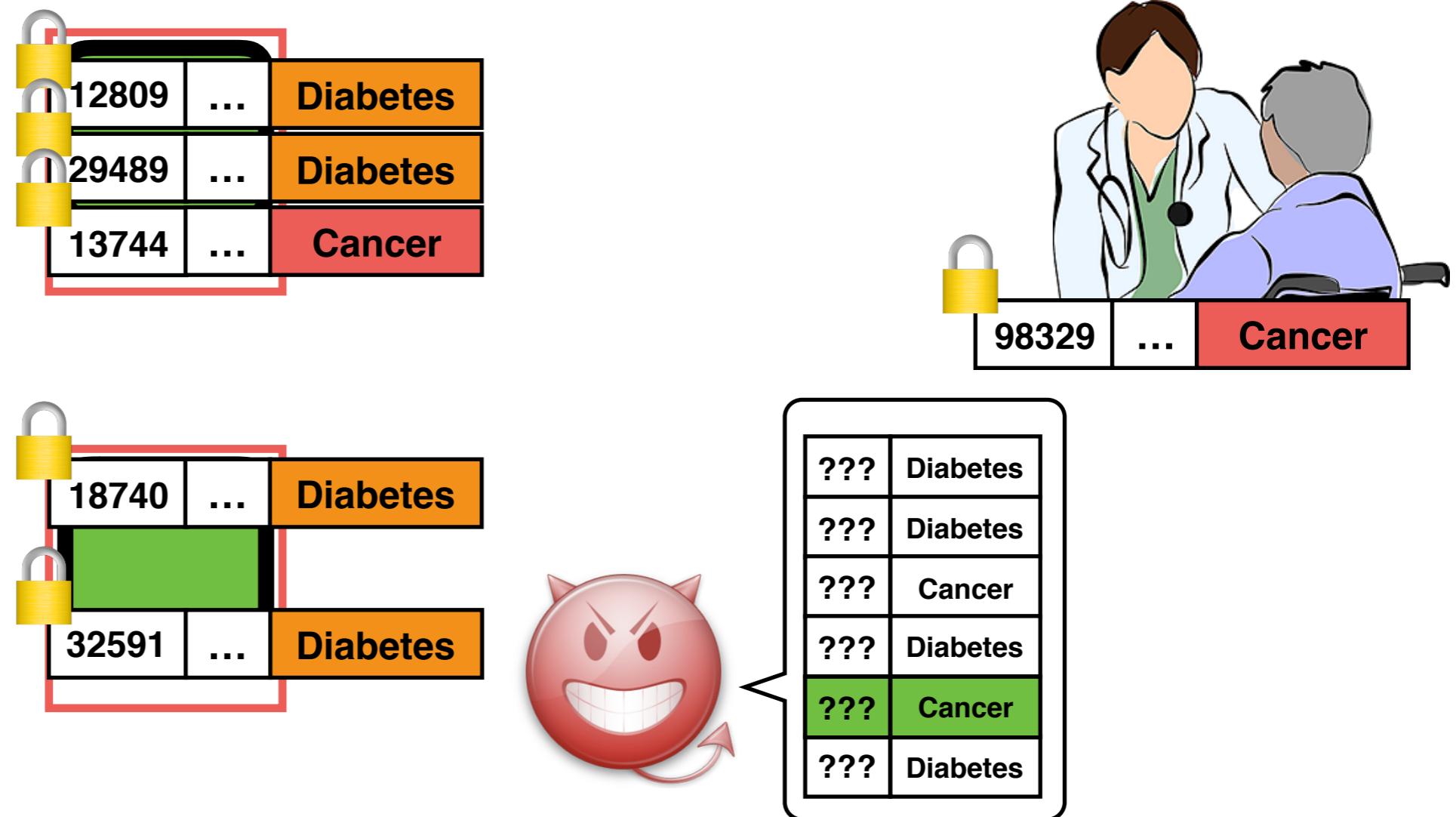


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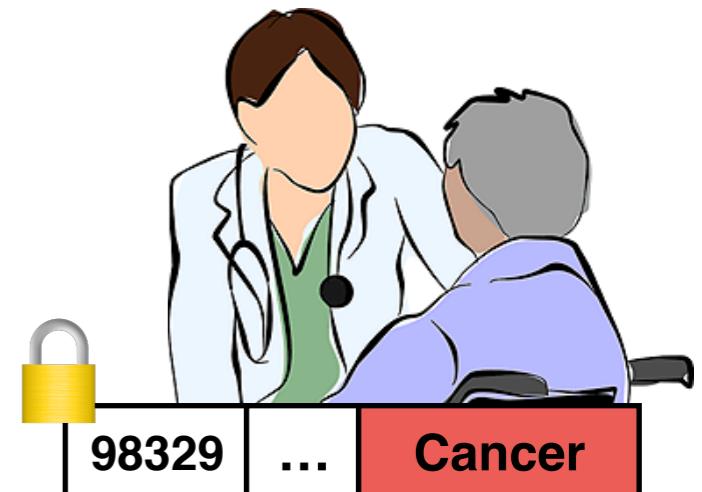
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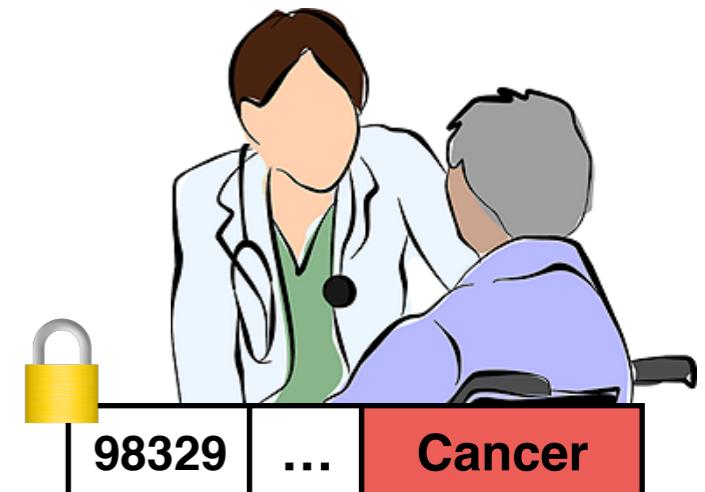
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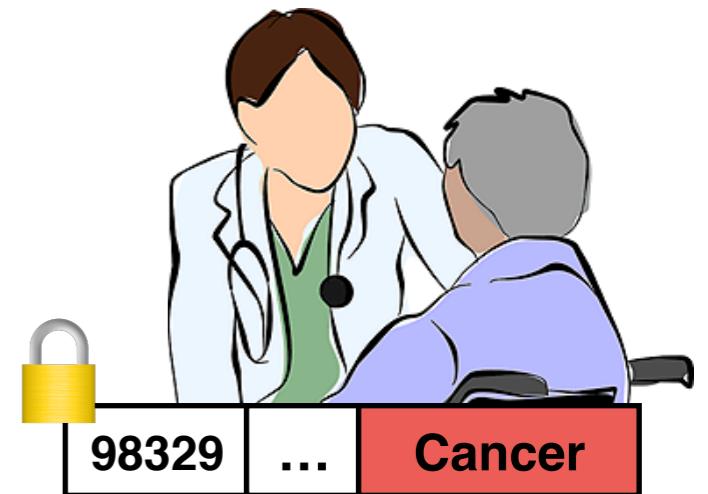
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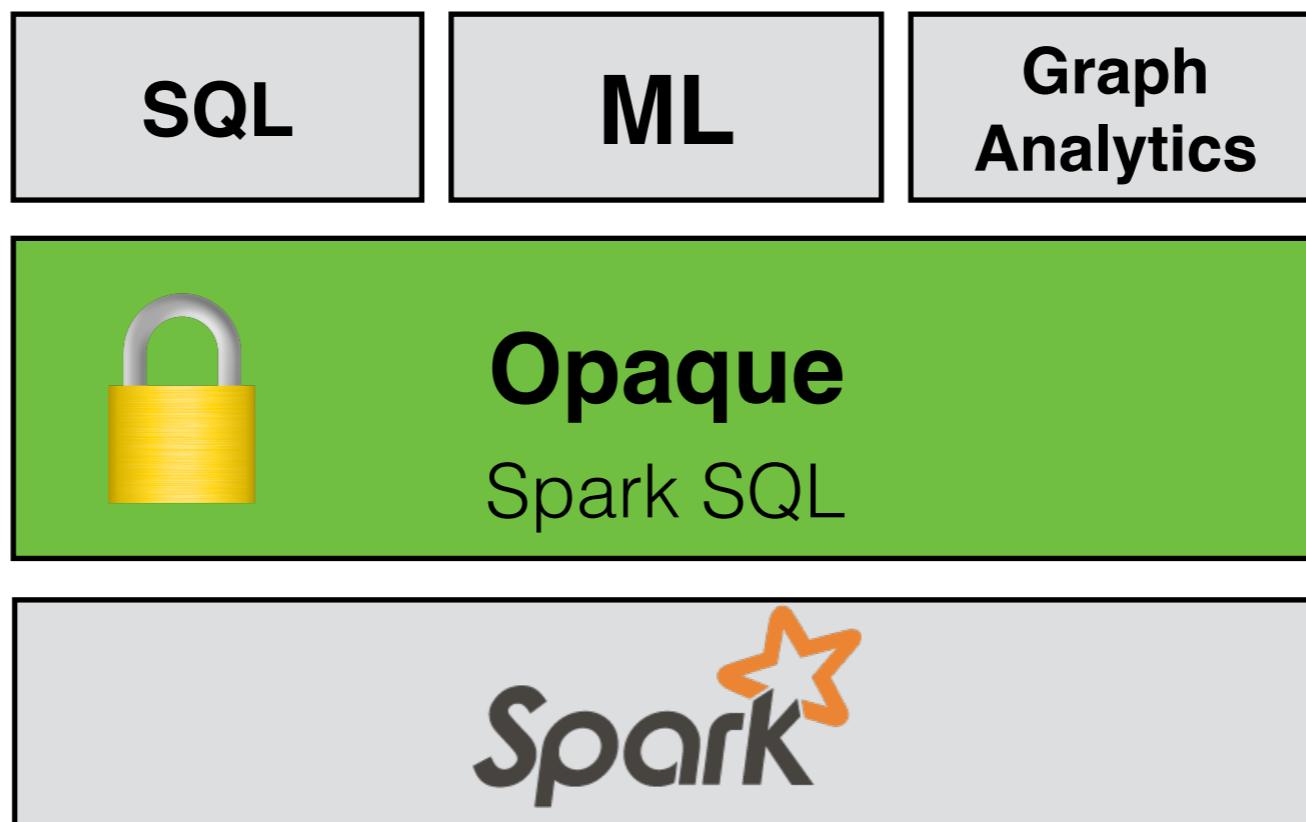
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**Attack viable by observing both memory and network accesses!**

# Opaque\*: secure distributed analytics



\* Oblivious Platform for Analytic QUERies

# Security guarantees

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    - *The memory and network accesses of the computation is the same for any input of the same size*



Challenge: obliviousness is  
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**Two-part solution:**

Distributed oblivious SQL operators

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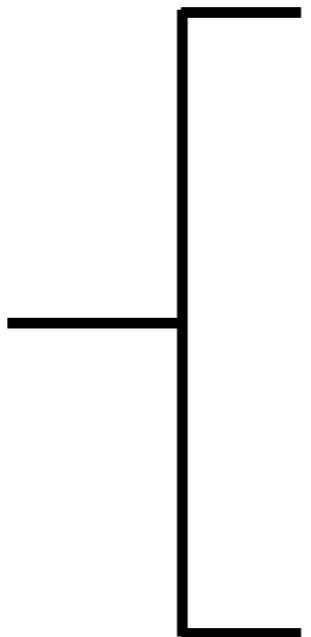
**Two-part solution:**

Distributed oblivious SQL operators

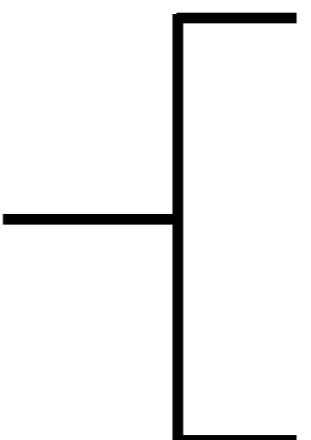
Novel query planning techniques

# Two-part solution:

Distributed  
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operators

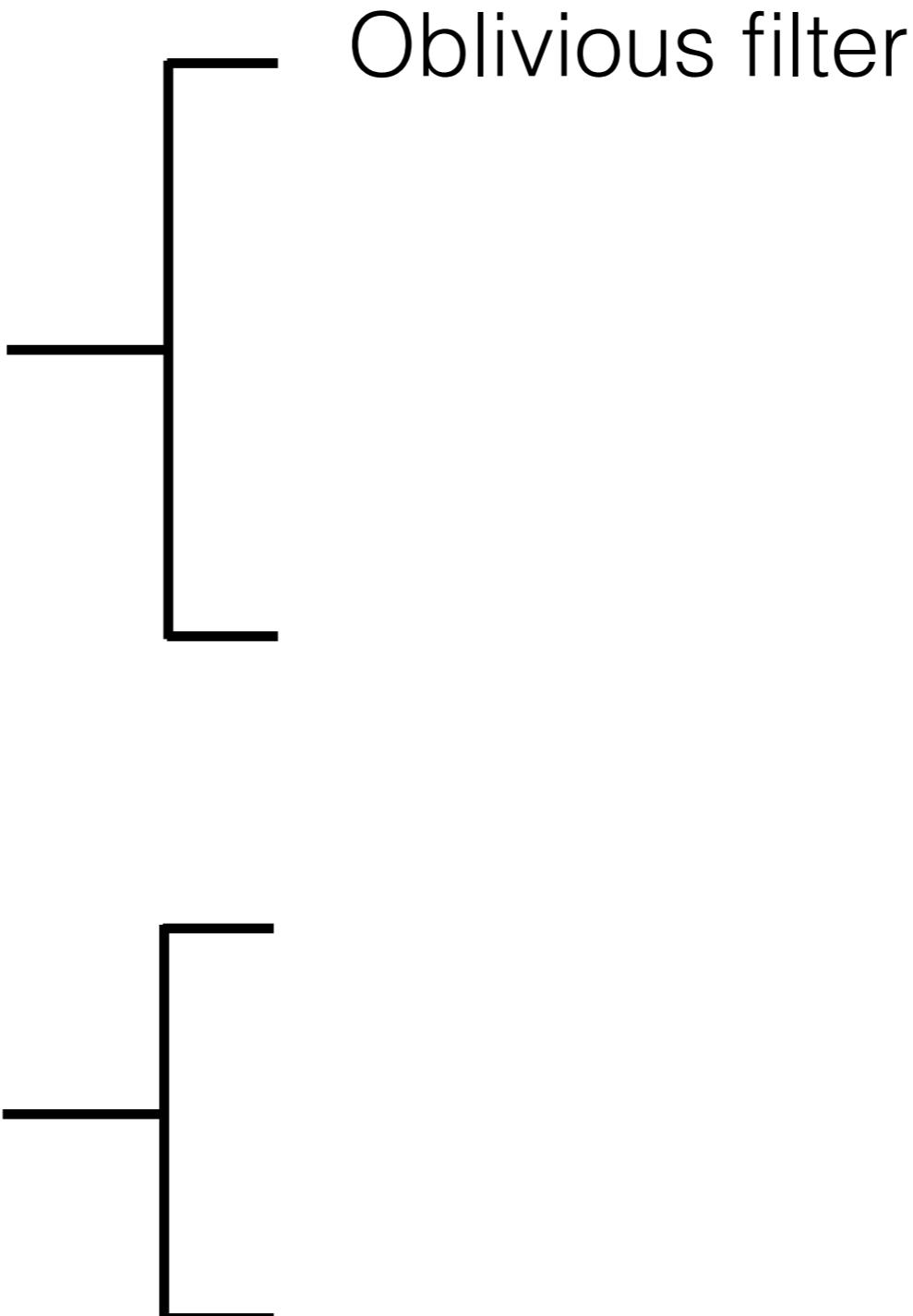


Novel query  
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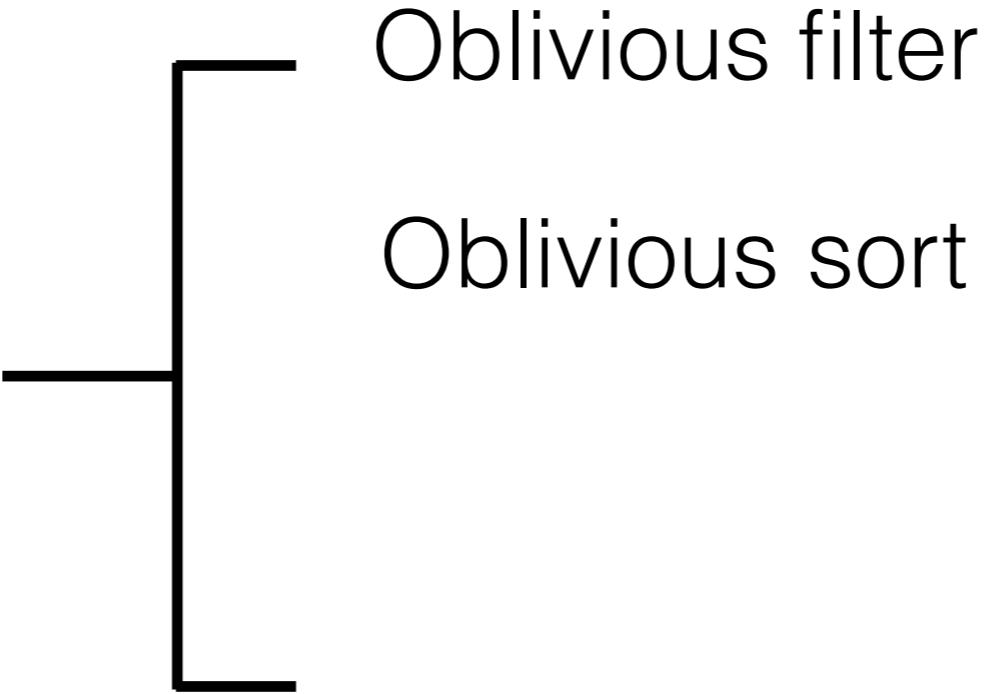
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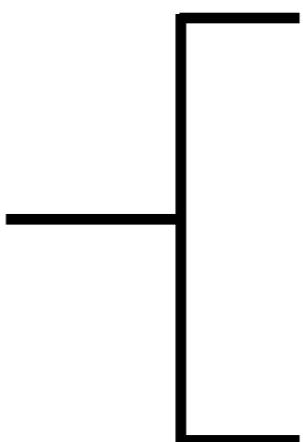


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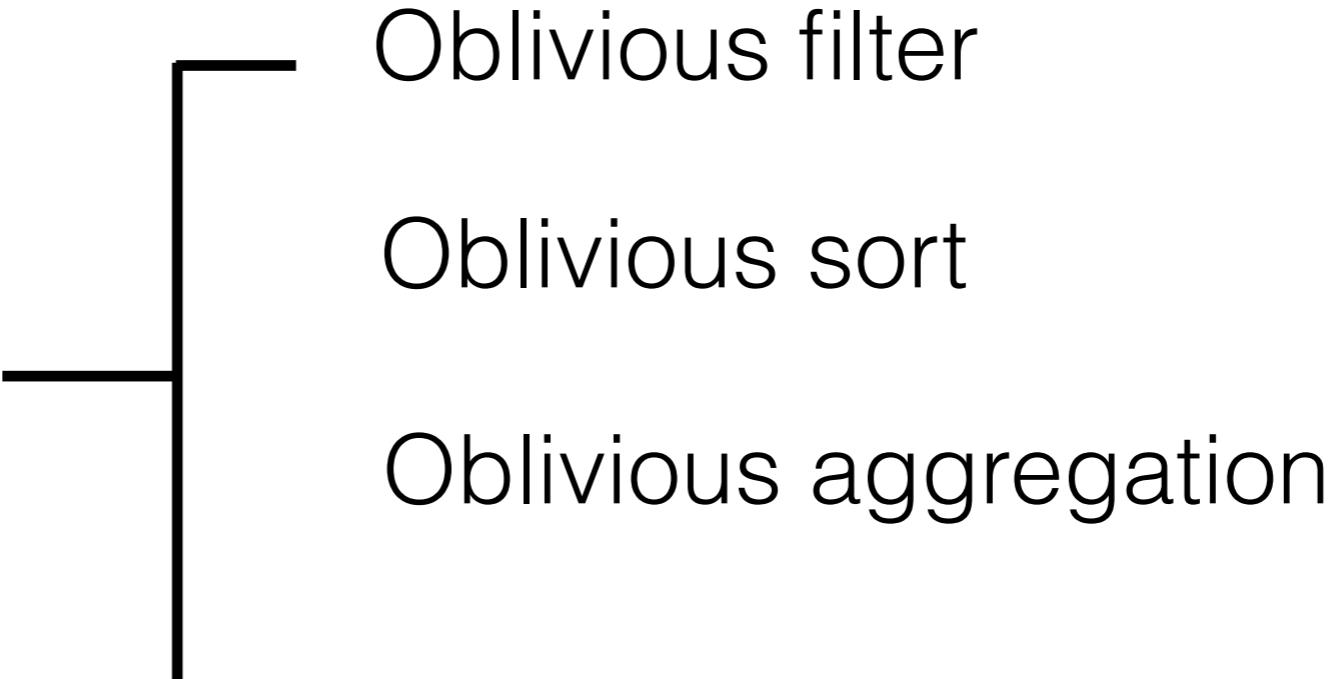


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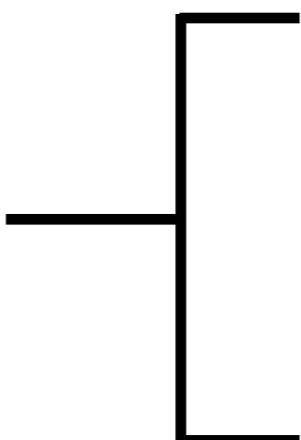


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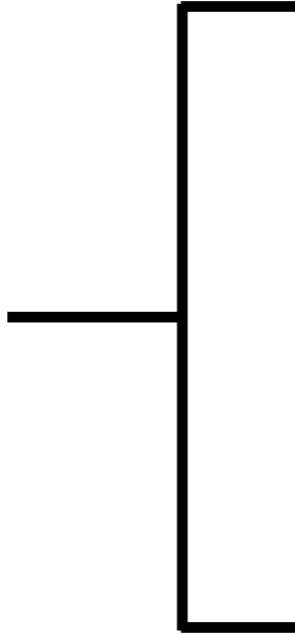
Distributed  
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- Oblivious filter
- Oblivious sort
- Oblivious aggregation
- Oblivious join

Novel query  
planning  
techniques

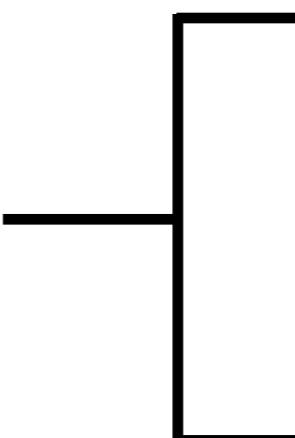
# Two-part solution:

Distributed  
oblivious SQL  
operators



- Oblivious filter
- Oblivious sort
- Oblivious aggregation
- Oblivious join

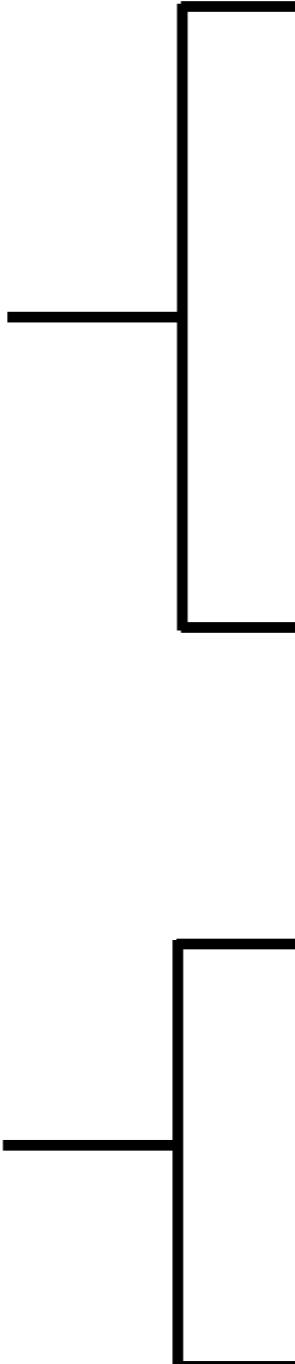
Novel query  
planning  
techniques



- Rule-based optimization

# Two-part solution:

Distributed  
oblivious SQL  
operators



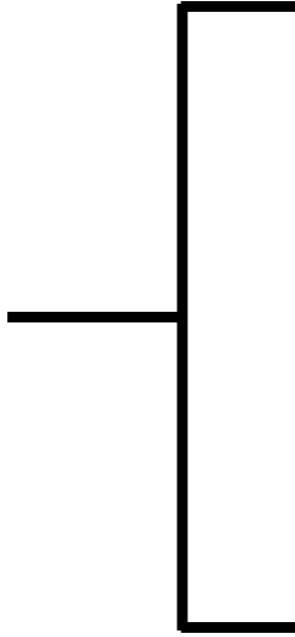
Oblivious filter  
Oblivious sort  
Oblivious aggregation  
Oblivious join

Novel query  
planning  
techniques

Rule-based optimization  
Cost model

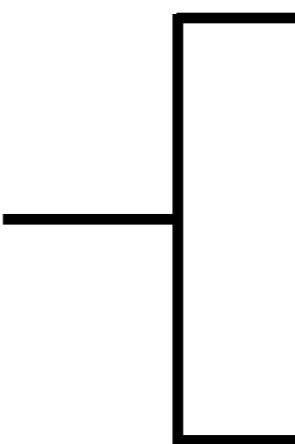
# Two-part solution:

Distributed  
oblivious SQL  
operators



- Oblivious filter
- Oblivious sort
- Oblivious aggregation
- Oblivious join

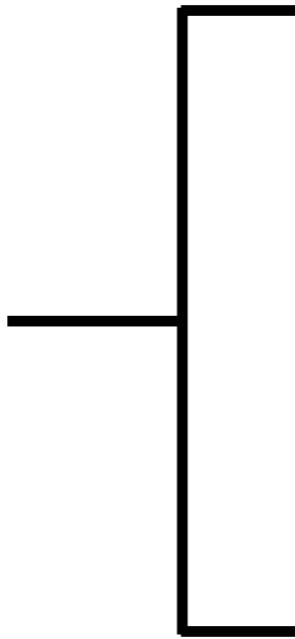
Novel query  
planning  
techniques



- Rule-based optimization
- Cost model
- Cost-based optimization

# Two-part solution:

Distributed  
oblivious SQL  
operators



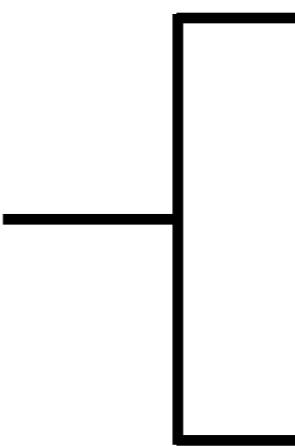
Oblivious filter

Oblivious sort

**Oblivious aggregation**

Oblivious join

Novel query  
planning  
techniques



**Rule-based optimization**

Cost model

**Cost-based optimization**

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`



12809	...	Diabetes
29489	...	Diabetes
13744	...	Cancer



18740	...	Diabetes
98329	...	Cancer
32591	...	Diabetes

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`

1

12809	...	Diabetes
29489	...	Diabetes
13744	...	Cancer

2

18740	...	Diabetes
98329	...	Cancer
32591	...	Diabetes

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`



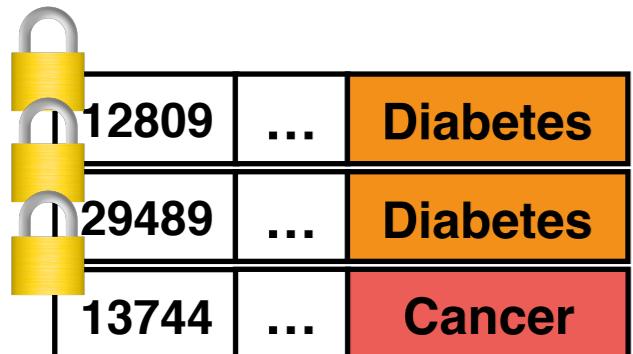
12809	...	Diabetes
29489	...	Diabetes
13744	...	Cancer



18740	...	Diabetes
98329	...	Cancer
32591	...	Diabetes

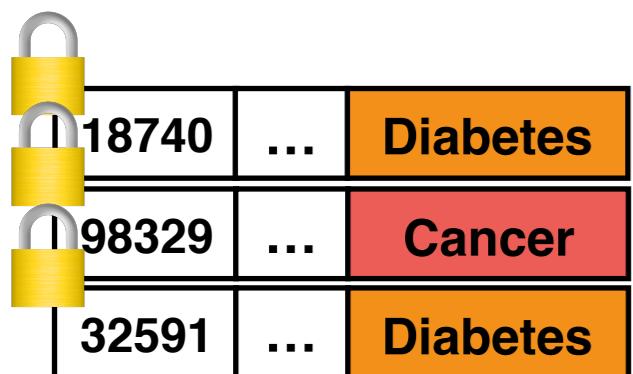
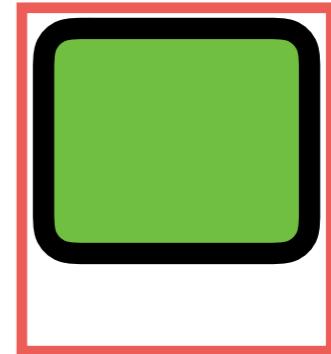
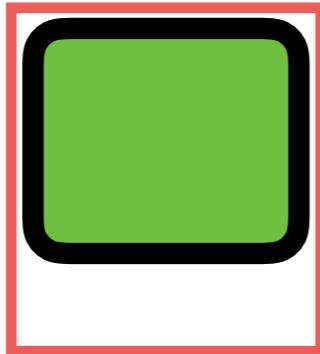
# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`



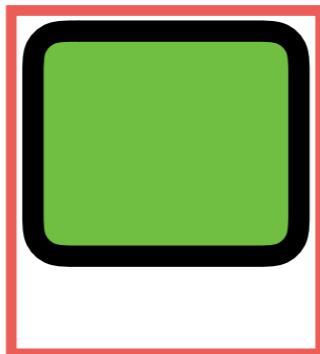
A database table with three rows. The first two rows have orange backgrounds and are labeled "Diabetes". The third row has a red background and is labeled "Cancer". To the left of the table, there are three yellow padlocks stacked vertically.

12809	...	Diabetes
29489	...	Diabetes
13744	...	Cancer



A database table with three rows. The first and third rows have orange backgrounds and are labeled "Diabetes". The second row has a red background and is labeled "Cancer". To the left of the table, there are three yellow padlocks stacked vertically.

18740	...	Diabetes
98329	...	Cancer
32591	...	Diabetes



Map

Sort

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`

12809	...	Diabetes
29489	...	Diabetes
13744	...	Cancer

18740	...	Diabetes
98329	...	Cancer
32591	...	Diabetes

**Oblivious  
sort**

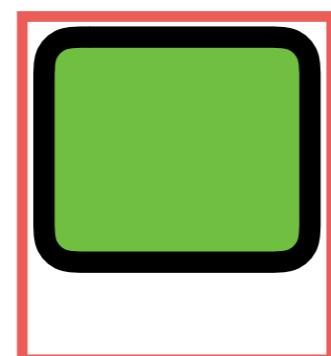
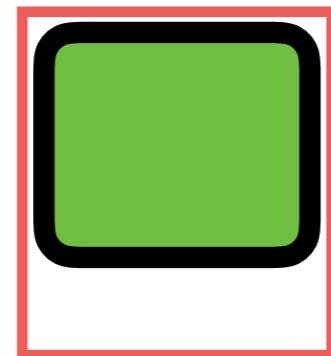
[CLRS, Leighton '85]

Map

Sort

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`



13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes
29489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes

**Oblivious  
sort**

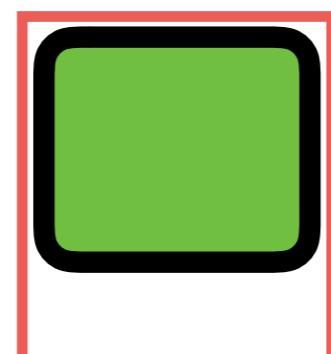
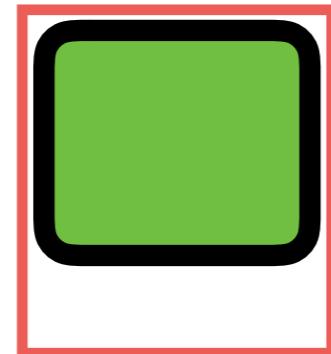
[CLRS, Leighton '85]

Map

Sort

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`

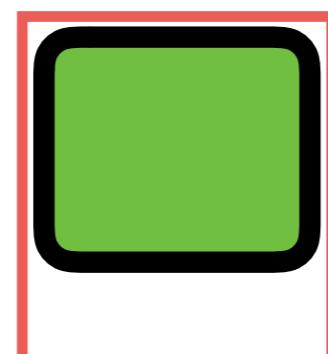
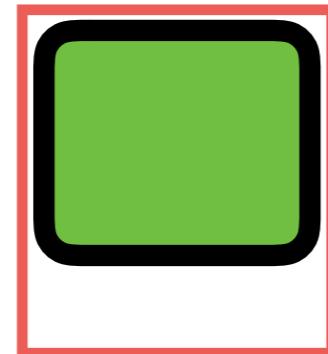


Map

Sort

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`



Map



Sort

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`

13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes

29489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`

13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes

29489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`

Medical Data		
13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes

Medical Data		
129489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes

The “Diabetes” group  
is split!

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`

13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes

29489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`

13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes

29489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes

How to aggregate *obliviously* and in parallel?

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`

13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes

29489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`

The diagram illustrates the process of oblivious aggregation. It starts with three separate rows of data, each enclosed in a yellow lock icon. The first row contains the value 13744, followed by three dots, and the word Cancer. The second row contains 98329, three dots, and Cancer. The third row contains 12809, three dots, and Diabetes. A green horizontal bar is positioned above the first two rows, indicating they are being aggregated. Below the third row, a red horizontal bar indicates it is the result of the aggregation.

13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes

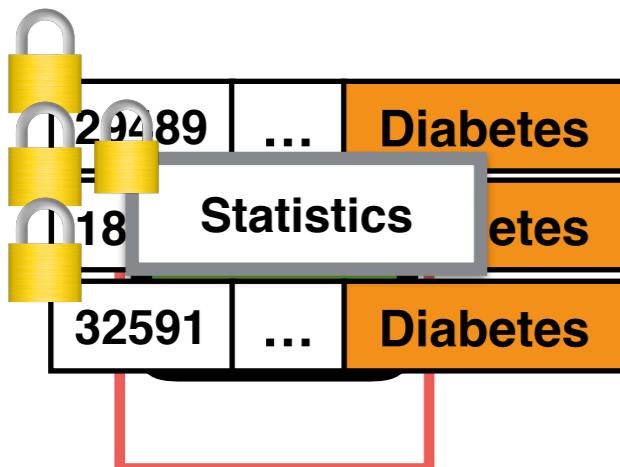
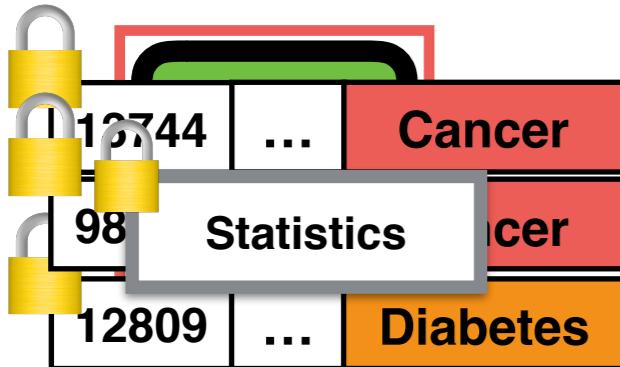
The diagram shows the final state of the aggregation. Three rows of data are shown, each enclosed in a yellow lock icon. The first row contains 29489, three dots, and Diabetes. The second row contains 18740, three dots, and Diabetes. The third row contains 32591, three dots, and Diabetes. A red horizontal bar is positioned below the first two rows, indicating they have been aggregated into a single row.

29489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes

Scan

# Oblivious aggregation

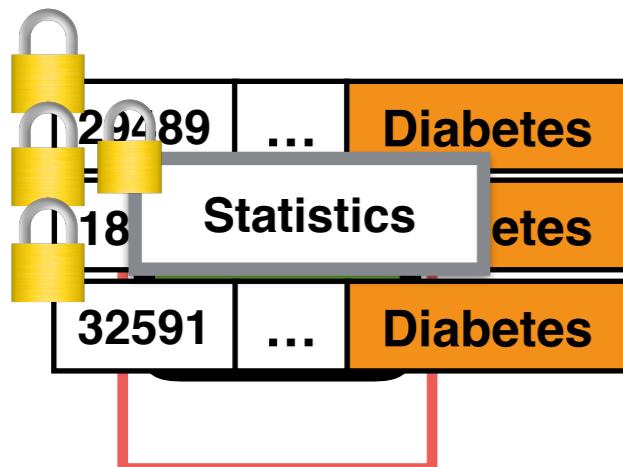
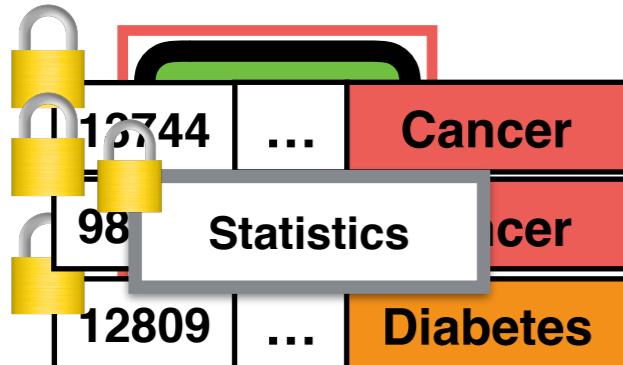
`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`



Scan

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`



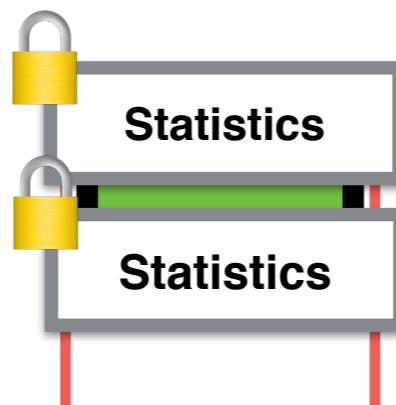
Scan

Boundary  
processing

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`

13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes



129489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes

Scan

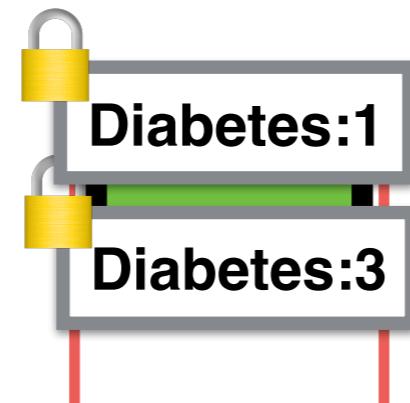
Boundary  
processing

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`

13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes

29489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes



Scan

Boundary  
processing

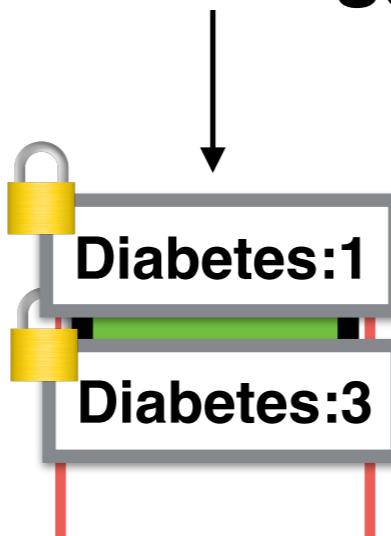
# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`

13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes

129489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes

Partial agg.



Scan

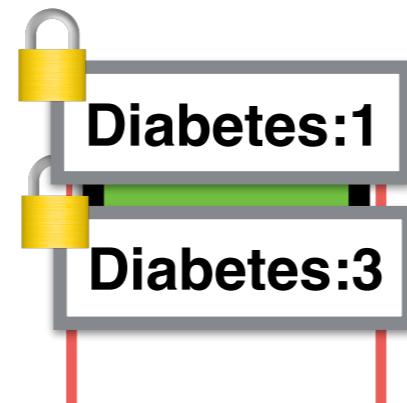
Boundary  
processing

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`

13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes

29489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes



Scan

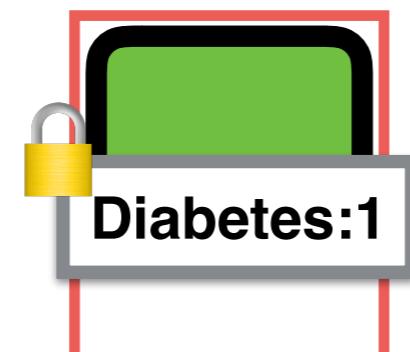
Boundary  
processing

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`

13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes

129489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes



Scan

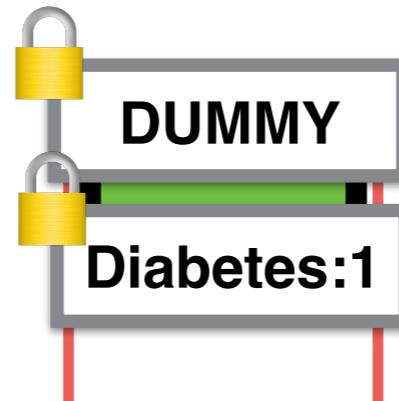
Boundary  
processing

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`

13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes

129489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes



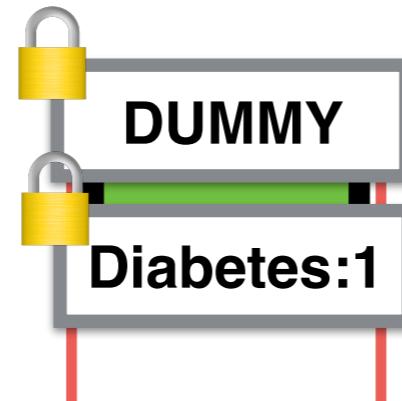
Scan

Boundary  
processing

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`

13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes



13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes

129489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes

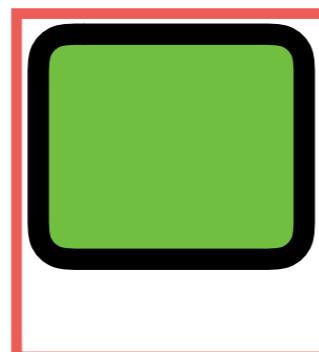
Scan

Boundary  
processing

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`

13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes



129489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes

Scan

Boundary  
processing

13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes

129489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes

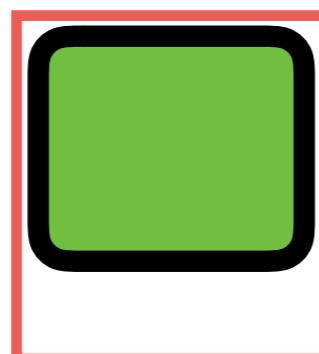
DUMMY

Diabetes:1

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`

13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes



129489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes

Scan

13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes

129489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes

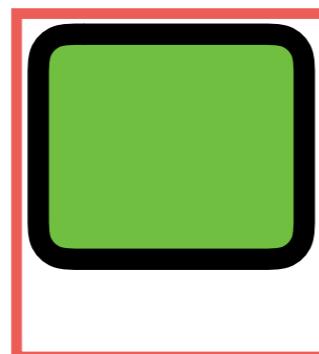
Boundary  
processing

Scan

# Oblivious aggregation

SELECT count(\*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease

13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes



129489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes

Scan

DUMMY	→
13744	...
98329	...
12809	...

Diabetes:1	→
129489	...
18740	...
32591	...

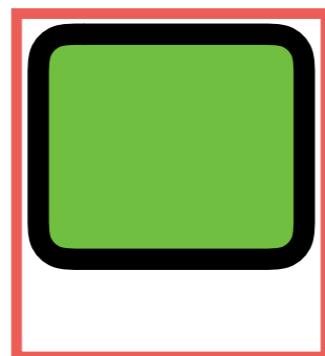
Boundary  
processing

Scan

# Oblivious aggregation

SELECT count(\*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease

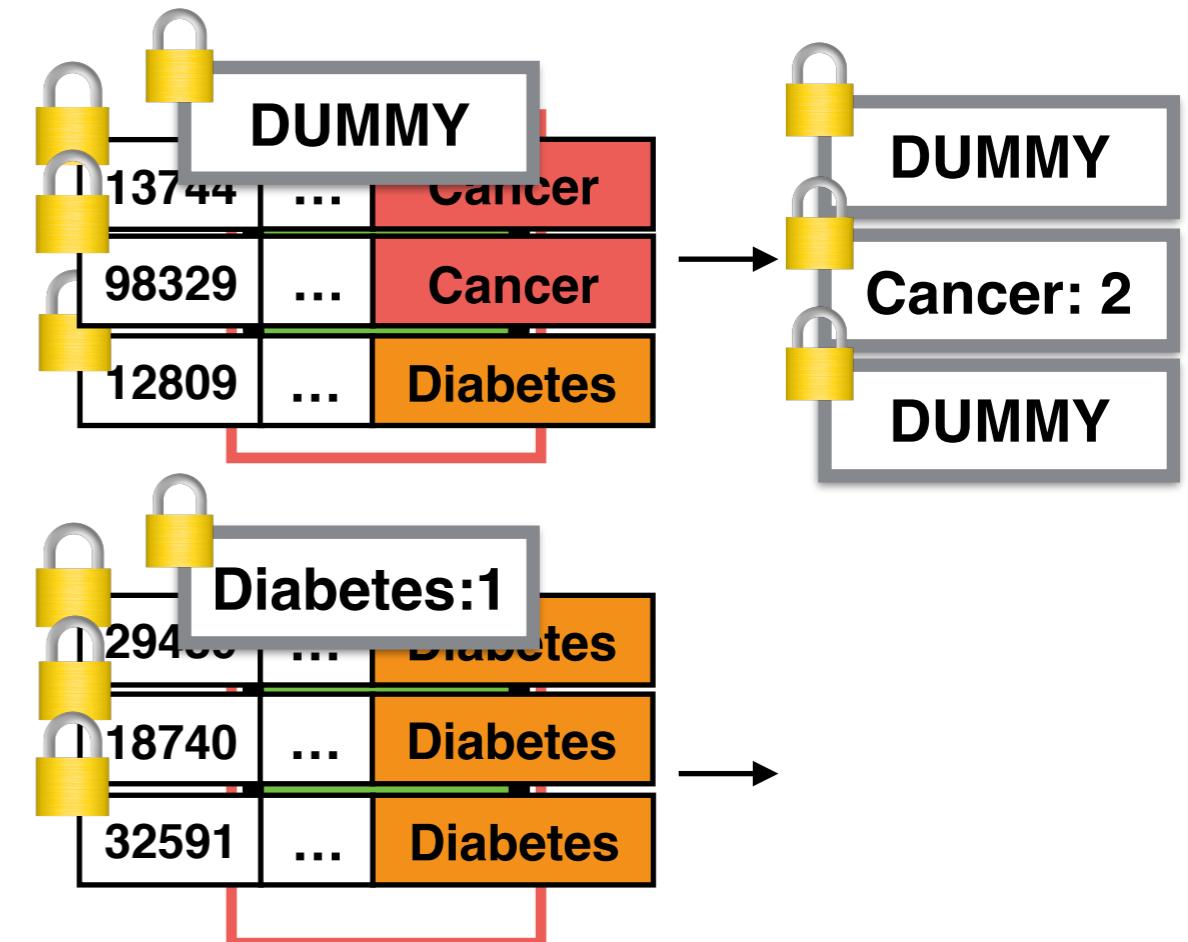
13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes



129489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes

Scan

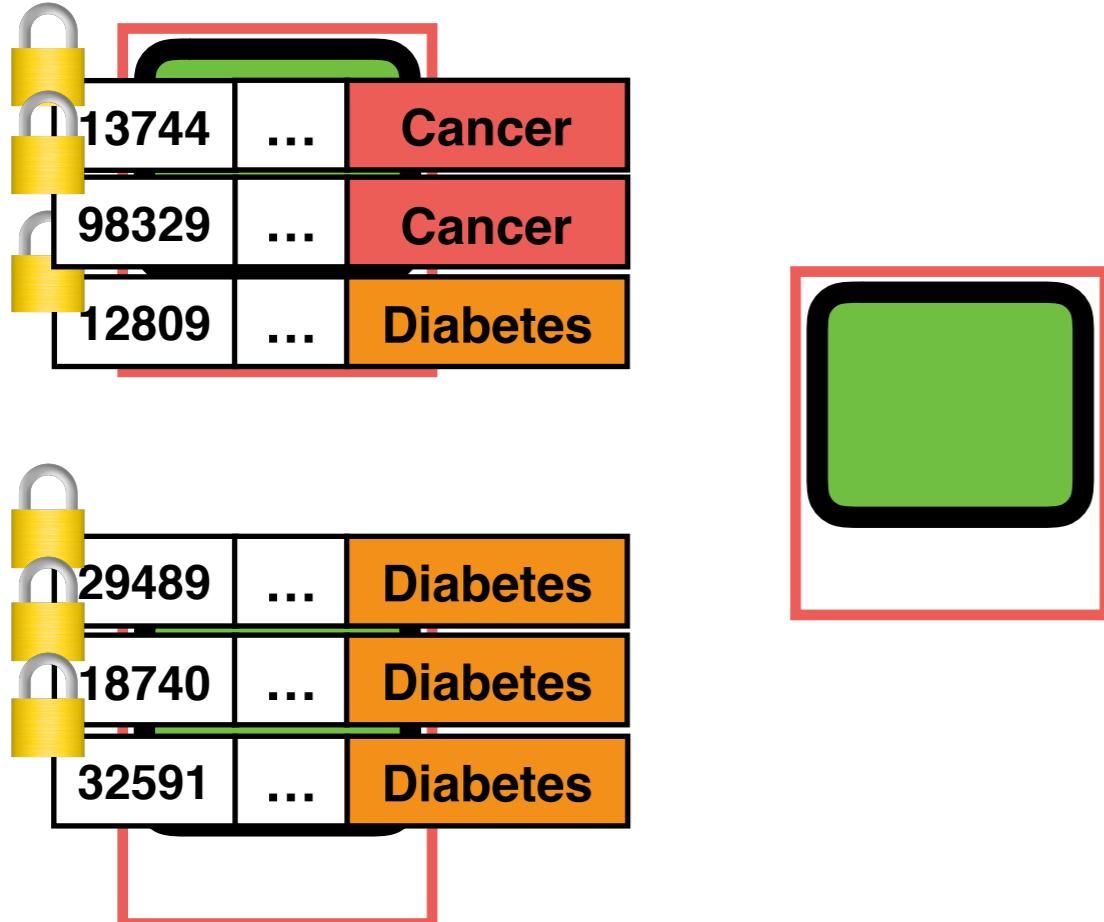
Boundary  
processing



Scan

# Oblivious aggregation

SELECT count(\*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease



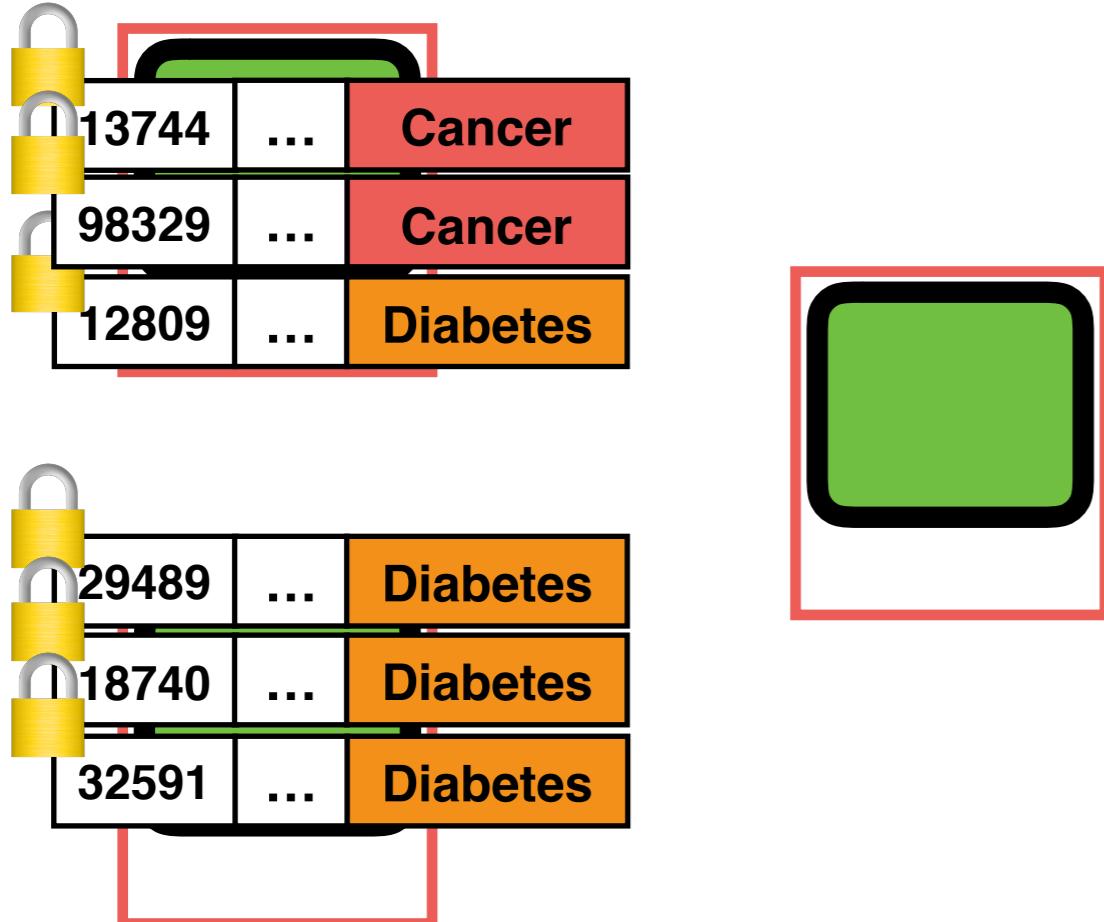
Scan

Boundary  
processing

Scan

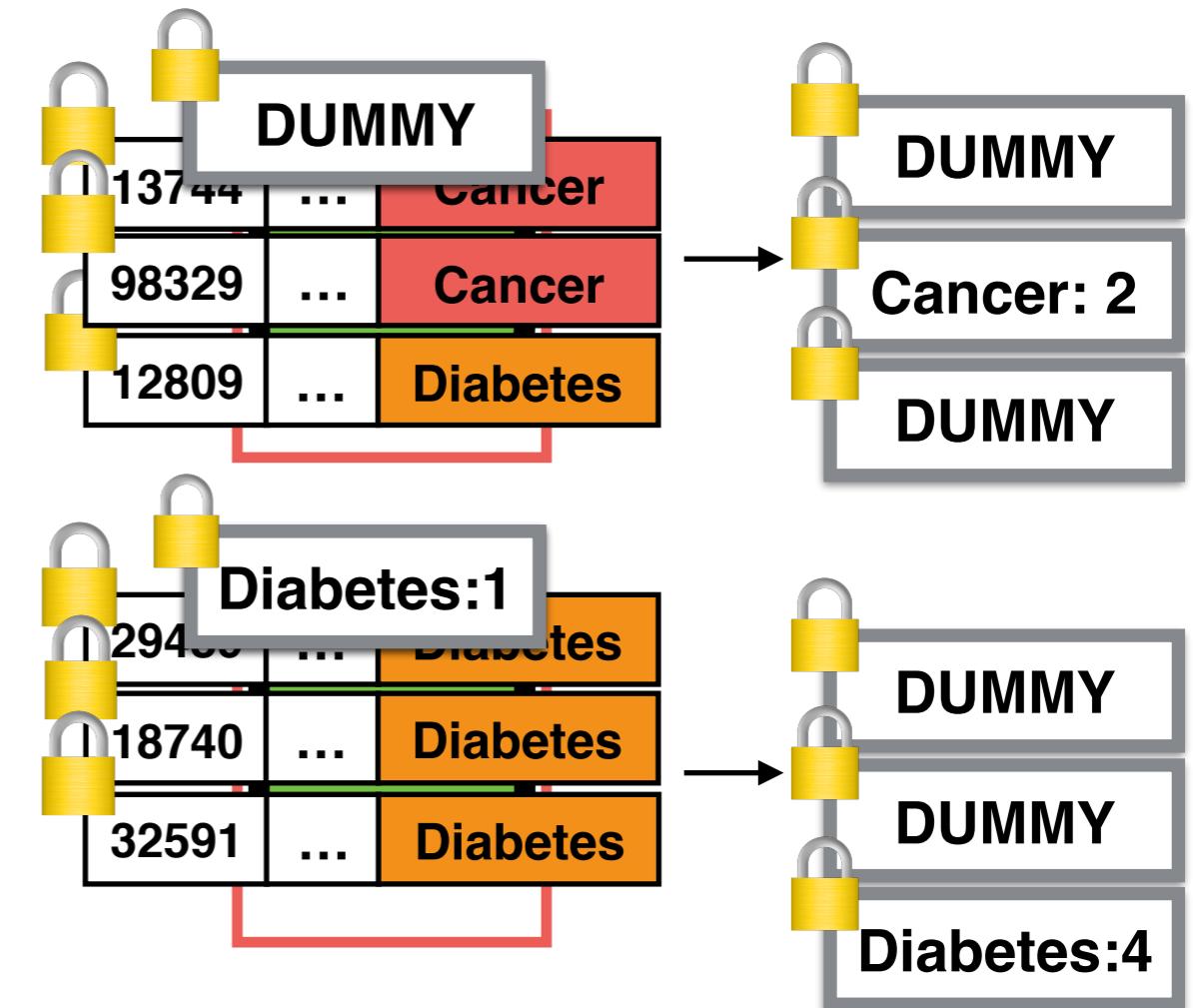
# Oblivious aggregation

SELECT count(\*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease



Scan

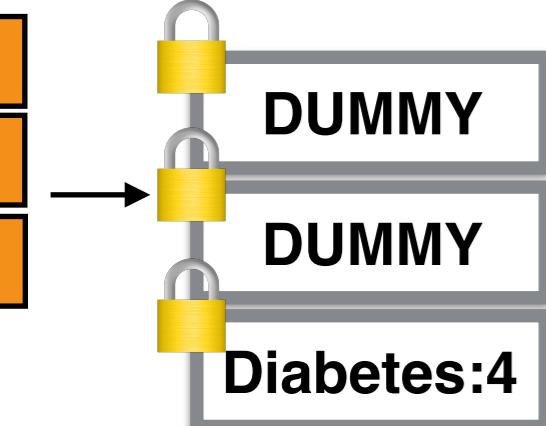
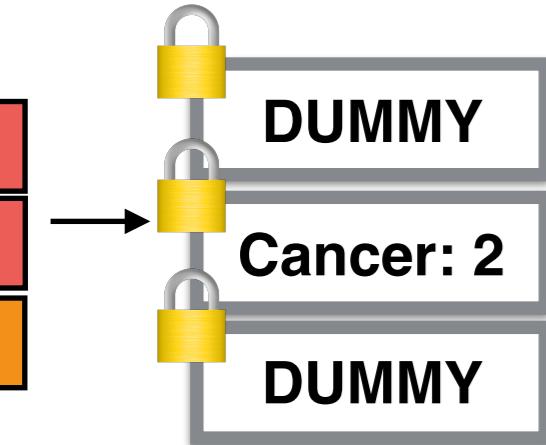
Boundary  
processing



Scan

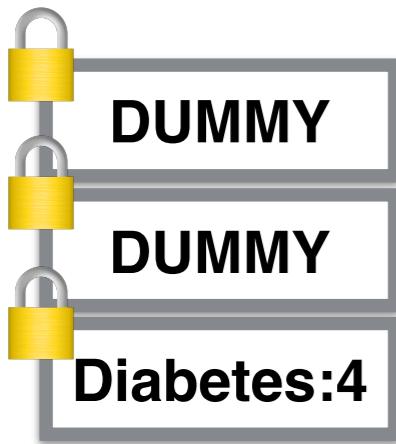
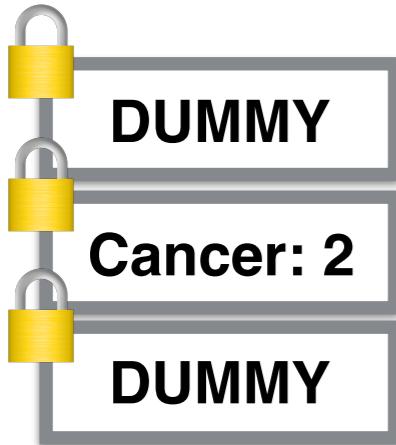
# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`



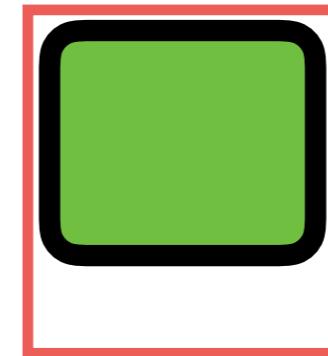
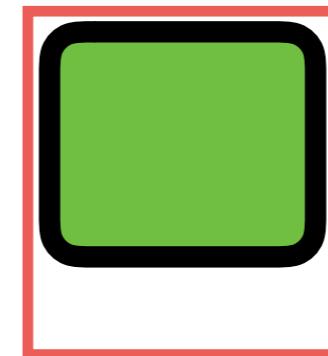
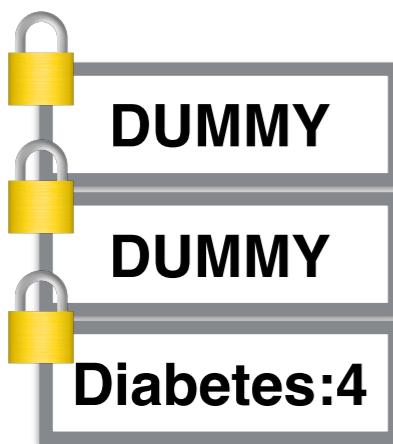
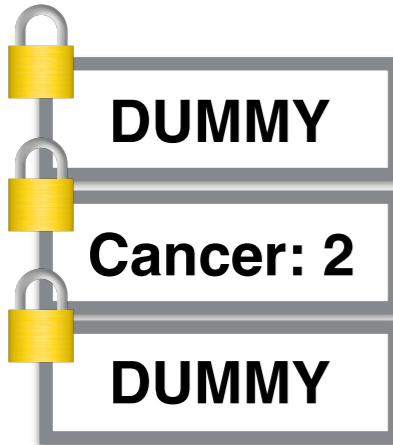
# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`



# Oblivious aggregation

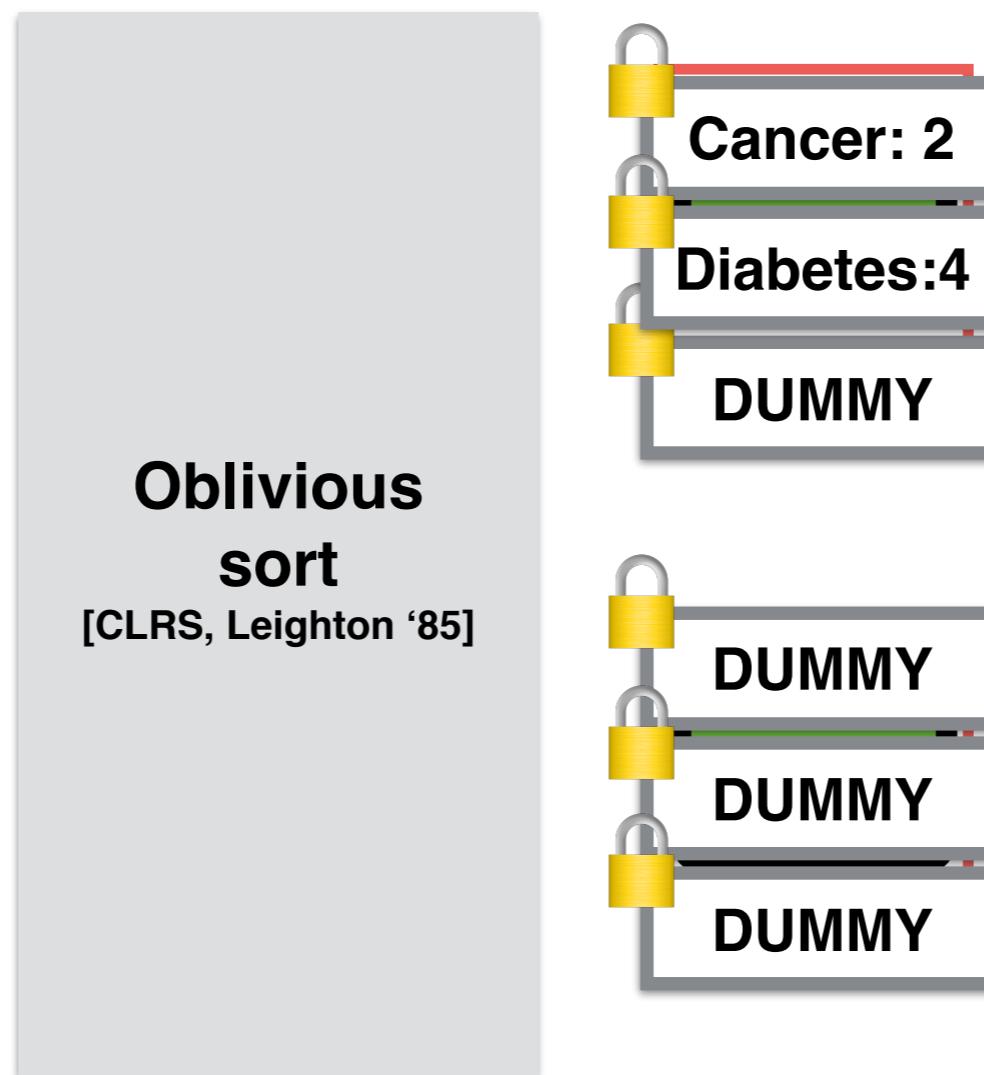
`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`



Sort

# Oblivious aggregation

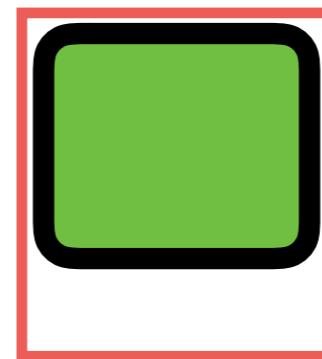
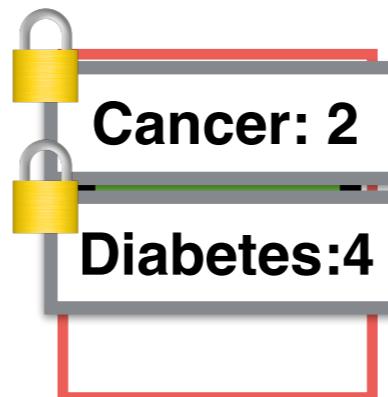
`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`



Sort

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`



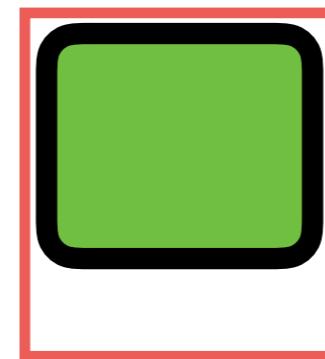
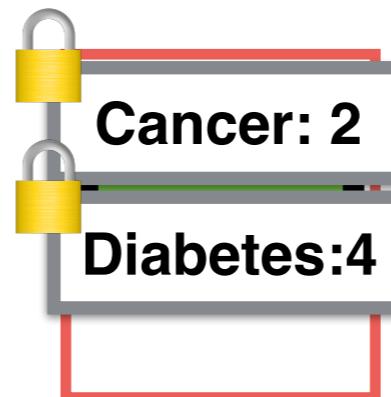
Sort

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`



Sort



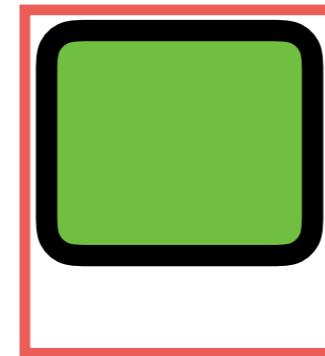
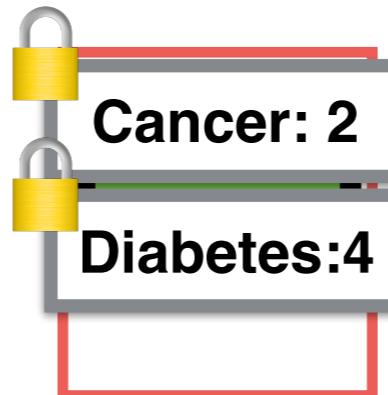
Final  
result

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`



Sort



Final  
result

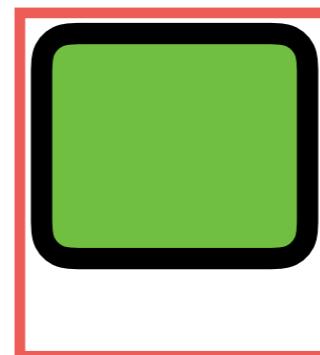
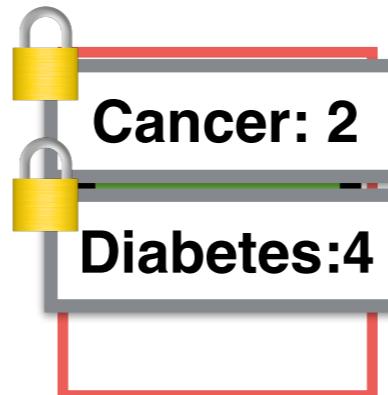
Aggregation has  
two sorts...

# Oblivious aggregation

`SELECT count(*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease`



Sort



Aggregation has  
two sorts...

*Can we do better?*

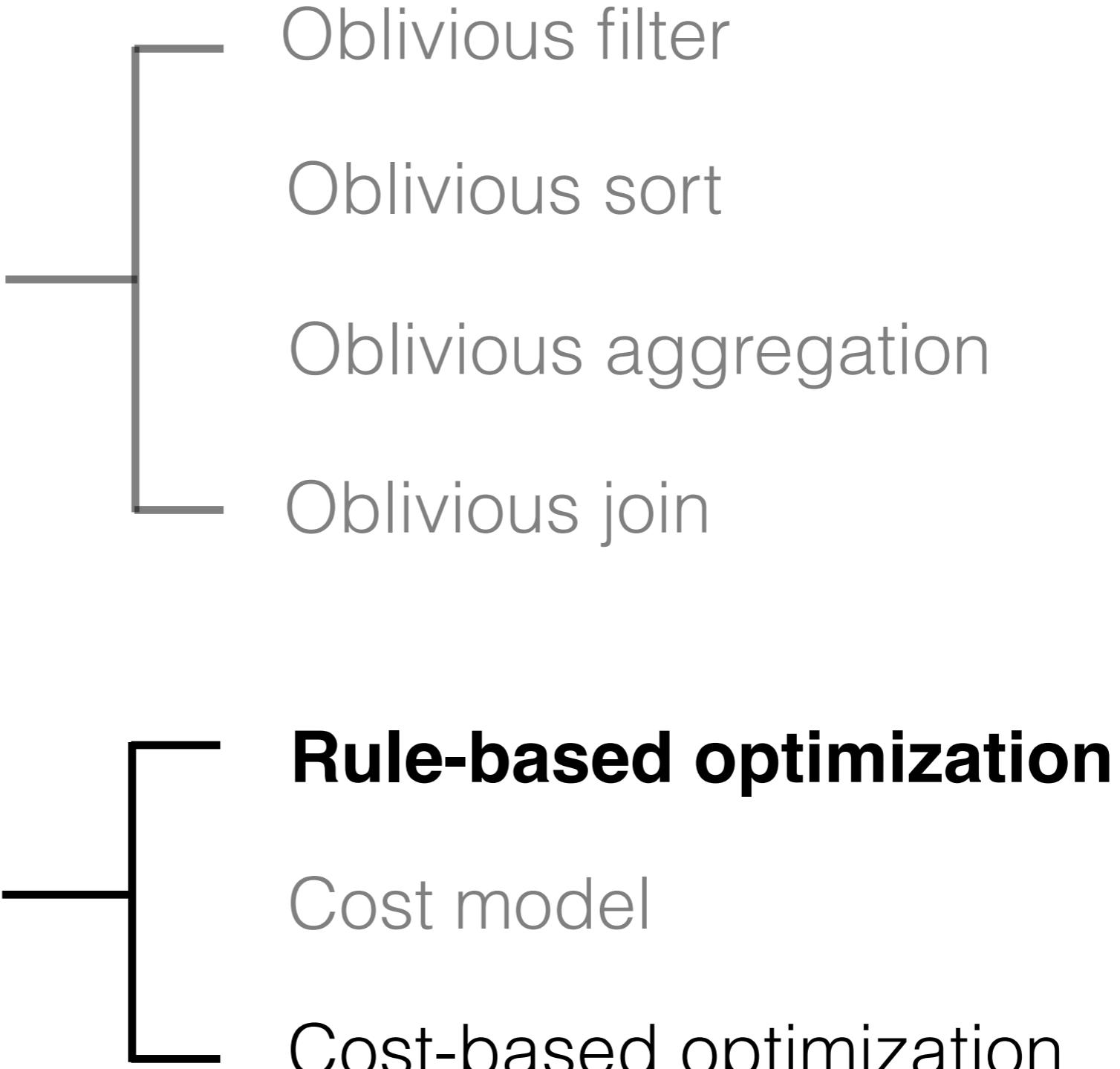
# Two-part solution:

Distributed  
oblivious SQL  
operators

- Oblivious filter
  - Oblivious sort
  - Oblivious aggregation
  - Oblivious join
- 
- Novel query  
planning  
techniques
- Rule-based optimization
  - Cost model
  - Cost-based optimization

# Two-part solution:

Distributed  
oblivious SQL  
operators



# Rule-based optimization

# Rule-based optimization

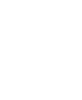
```
SELECT count(*)  
FROM medical  
WHERE age > 30  
GROUP BY disease
```

# Rule-based optimization

Logical op.

```
SELECT count(*)  
FROM medical  
WHERE age > 30  
GROUP BY disease
```

Aggregation



Filter



medical

# Insight 1

# Insight 1

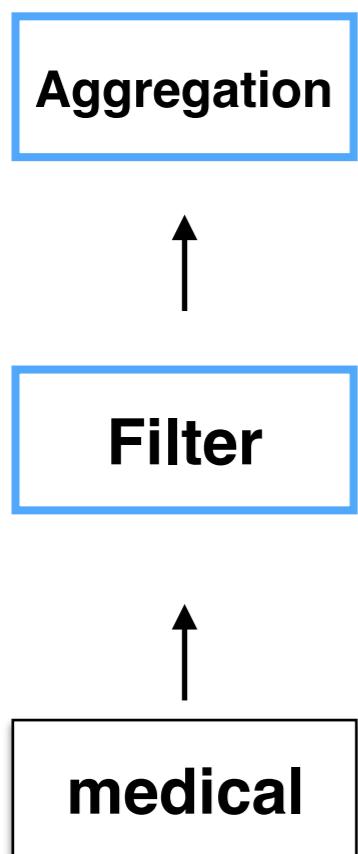
1. Split each logical operator into smaller  
Opaque operators

# Insight 1

1. Split each logical operator into smaller Opaque operators
2. Take a global view across the plan to remove some Opaque operators

# Rule-based optimization

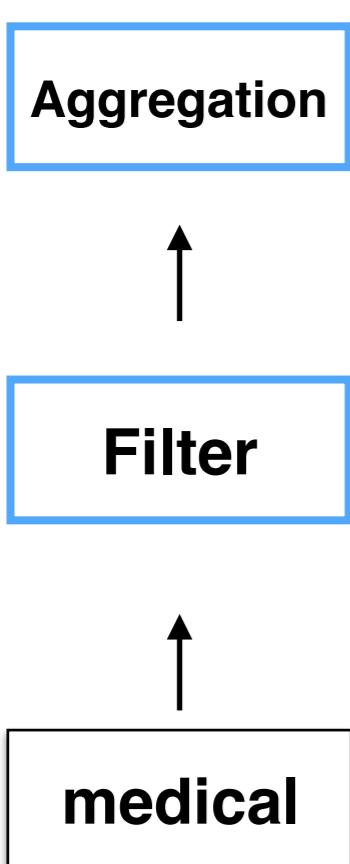
Logical op.



# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

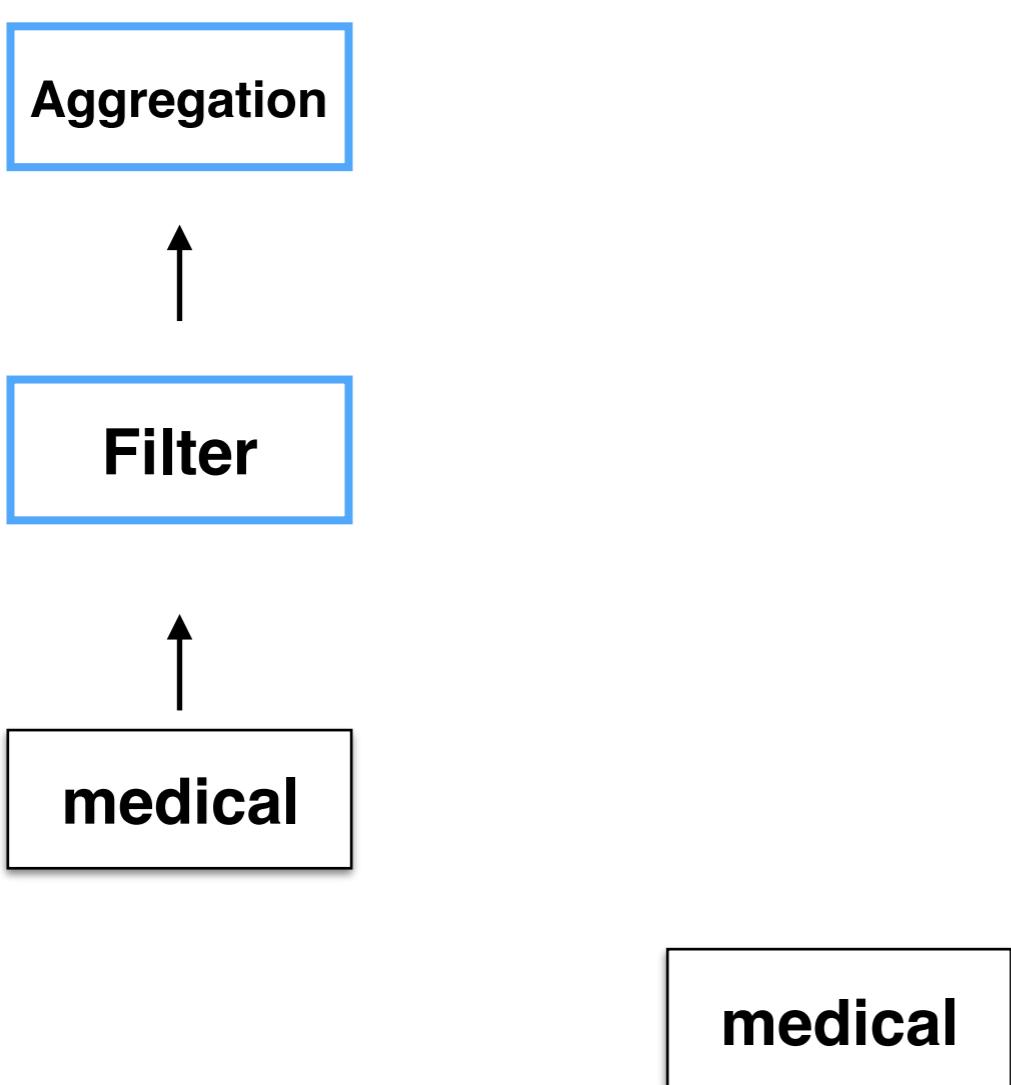
Logical op.



# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

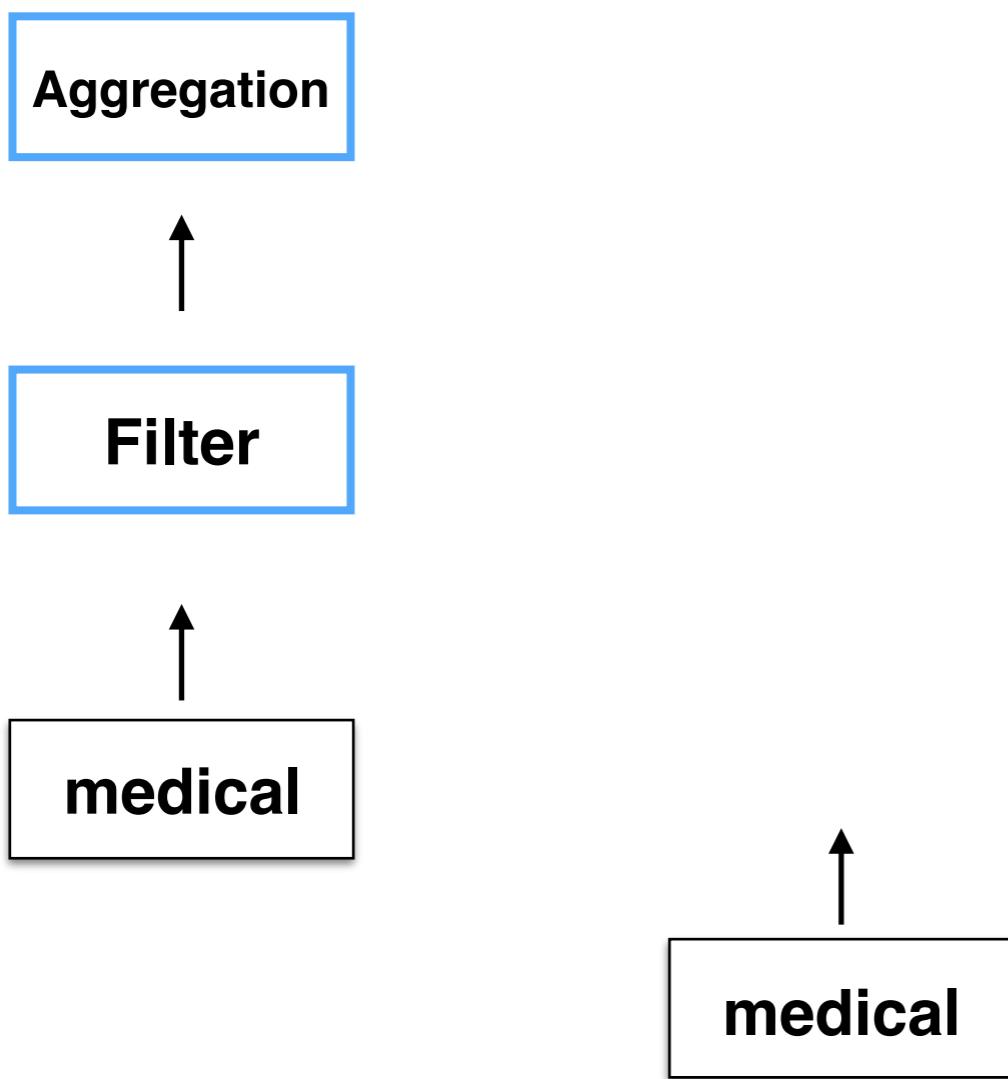
Logical op.



# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

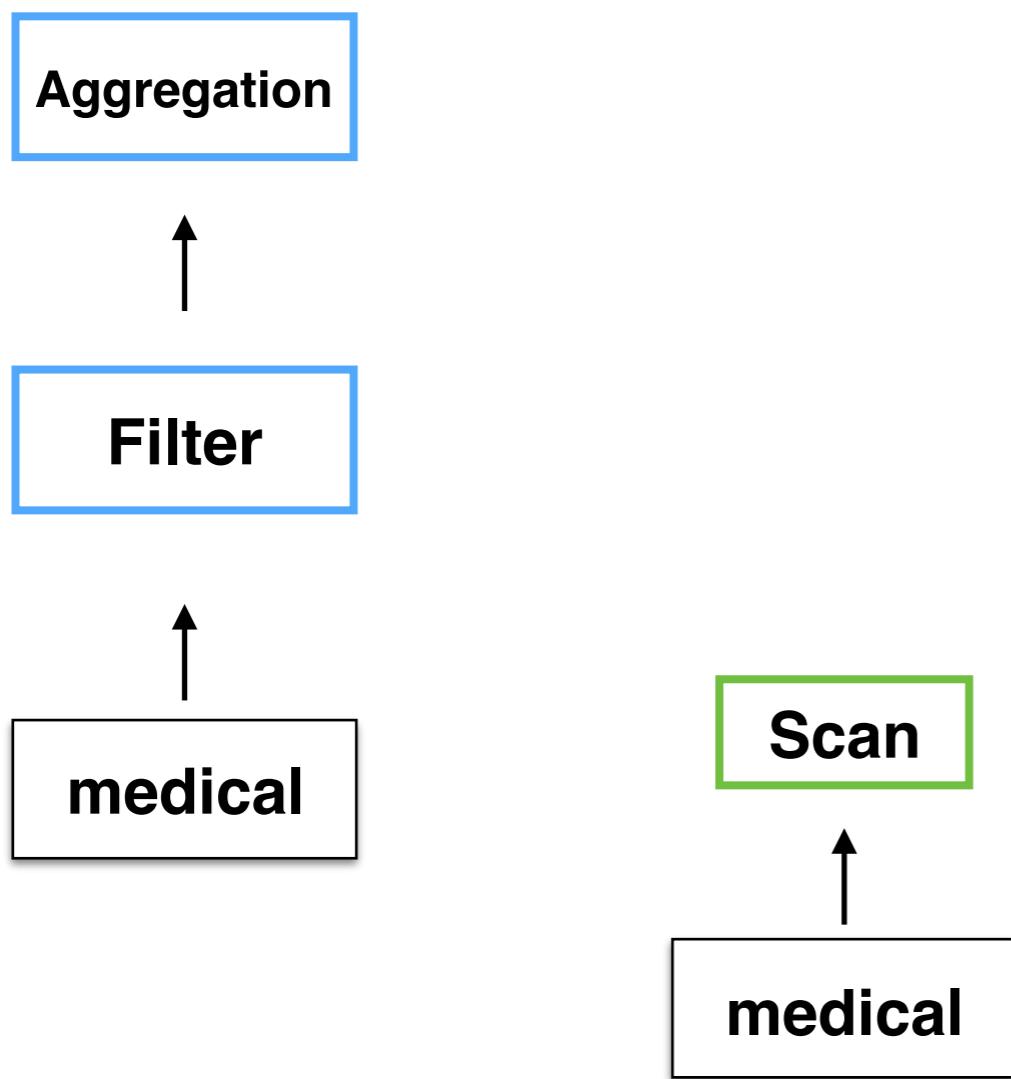
Logical op.



# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.



# Rule-based optimization

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter

medical

Scan

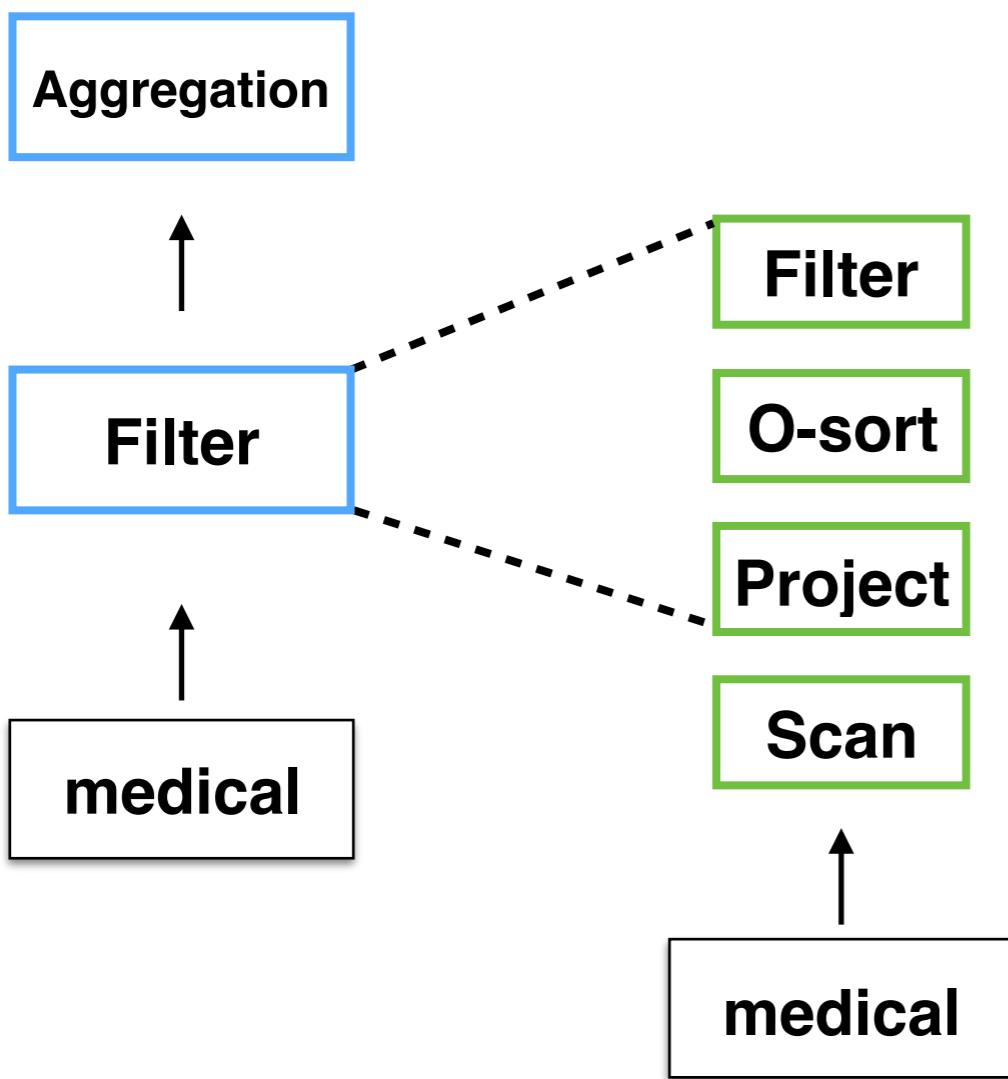
medical

Opaque op.

12809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes
29489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes
13744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer
18740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes
32591	Donna R. Bridges	26	Diabetes
98329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer

# Rule-based optimization

Logical op.



Opaque op.

12809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes
29489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes
13744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer
18740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes
32591	Donna R. Bridges	26	Diabetes
98329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer

# Rule-based optimization

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter

medical

Opaque op.

Filter

O-sort

Project

Scan

medical

12809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes
29489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes
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32591	Donna R. Bridges	26	Diabetes
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# Rule-based optimization

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter

medical

Opaque op.

Filter

O-sort

Project

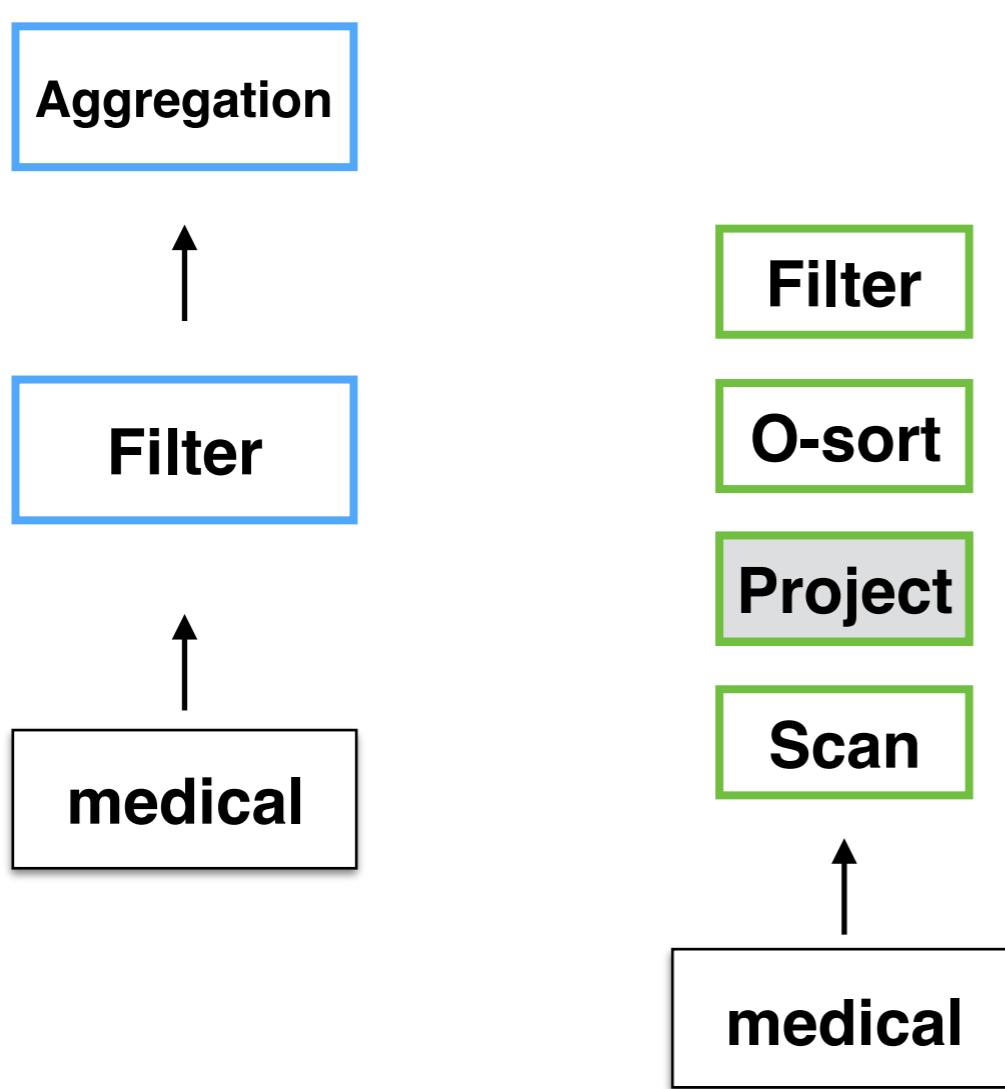
Scan

medical

12809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes
29489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes
13744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer
18740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes
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# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.  
Logical op.

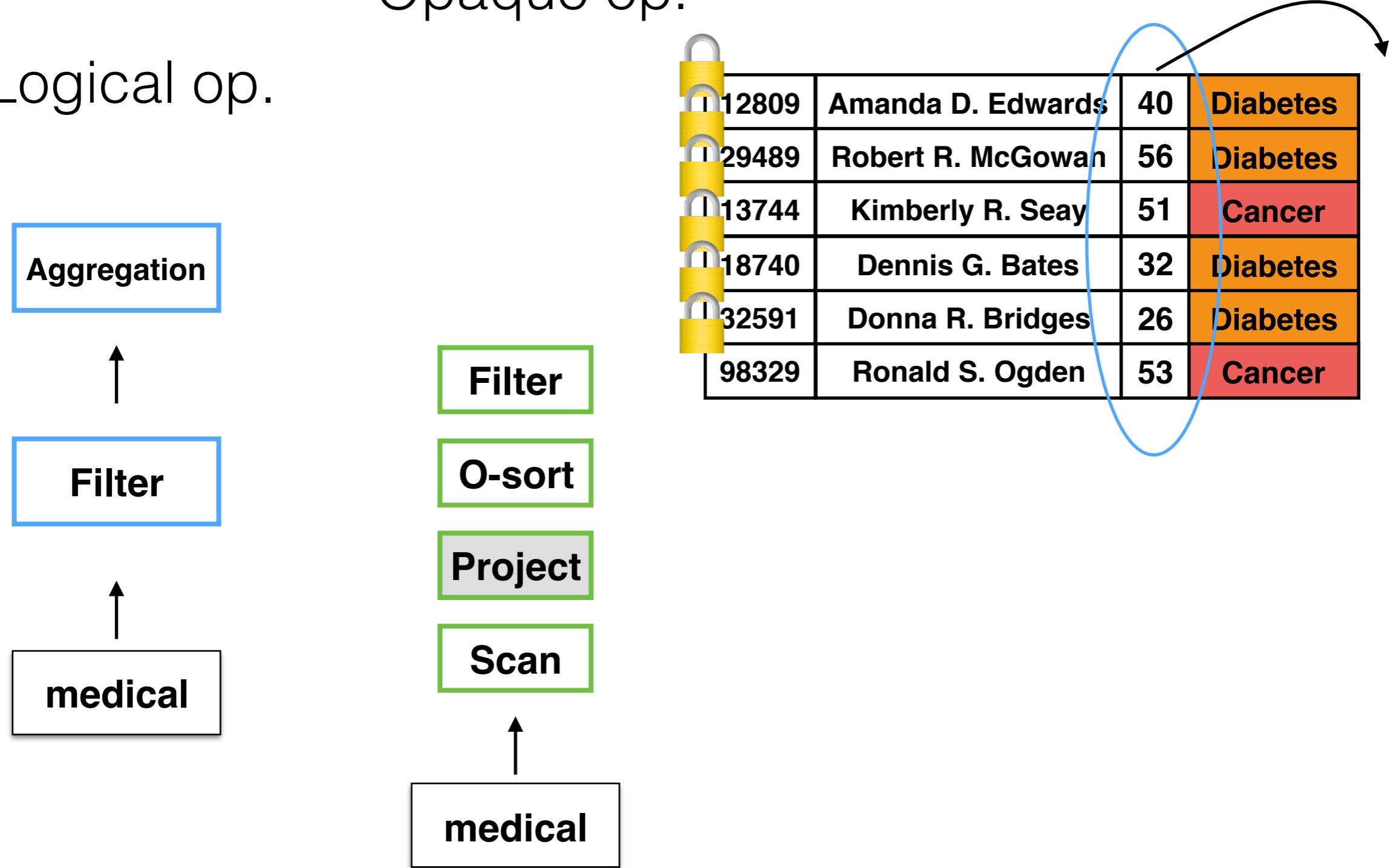


12809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes
29489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes
13744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer
18740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes
32591	Donna R. Bridges	26	Diabetes
98329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer

# Rule-based optimization

## Logical op.

# Opaque op.



# Rule-based optimization

Logical op.

Aggregation

Filter

medical

Opaque op.

Filter

O-sort

Project

Scan

medical

12809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
29489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes	0
13744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer	0
18740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
32591	Donna R. Bridges	26	Diabetes	1
98329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer	0

# Rule-based optimization

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter

medical

Opaque op.

Filter

O-sort

Project

Scan

medical



12809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
29489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes	0
13744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer	0
18740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
32591	Donna R. Bridges	26	Diabetes	1
98329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer	0

# Rule-based optimization

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter

medical

Opaque op.

Filter

O-sort

Project

Scan

medical

12809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
29489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes	0
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# Rule-based optimization

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter

medical

Opaque op.

Filter

O-sort

Project

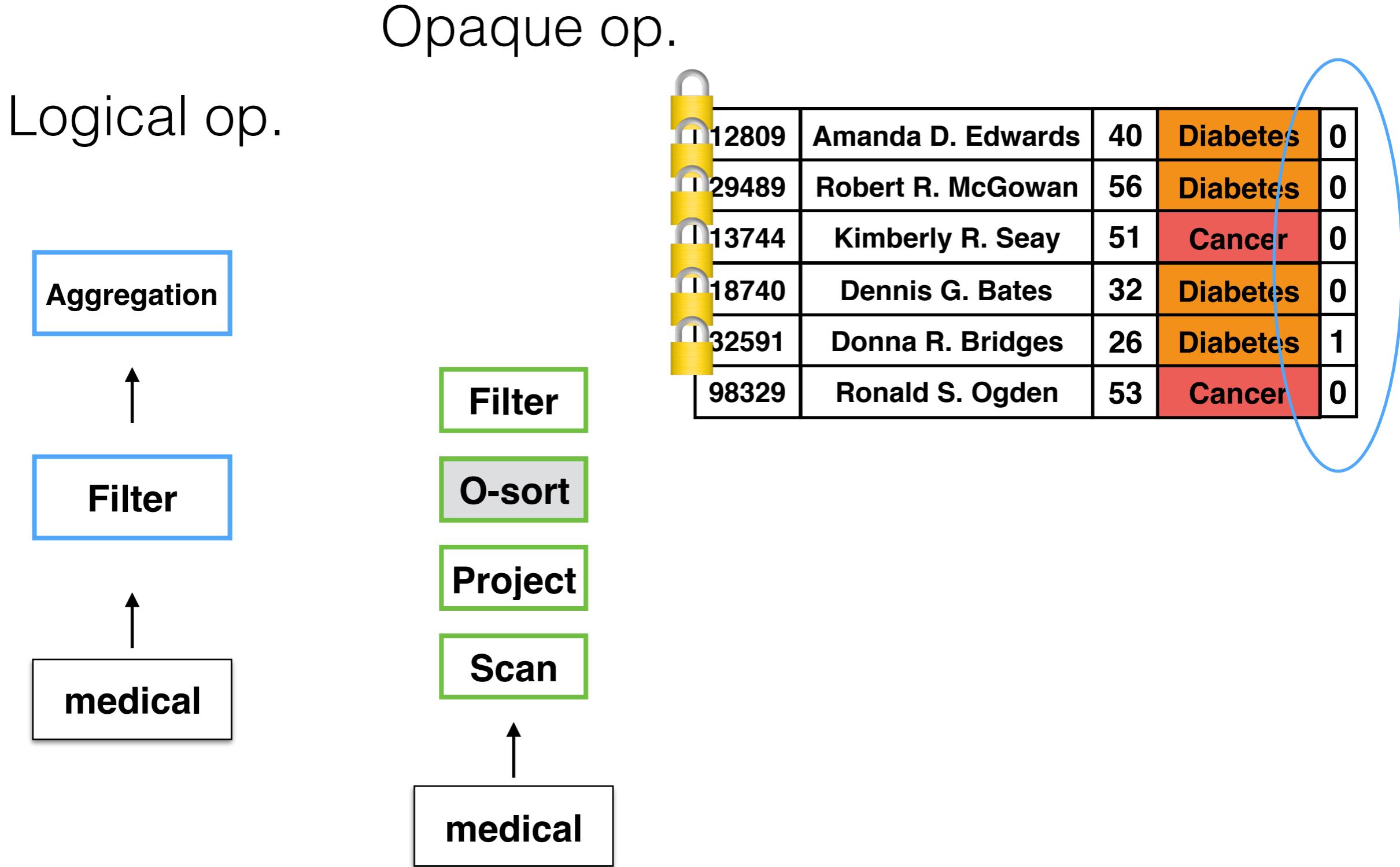
Scan

medical



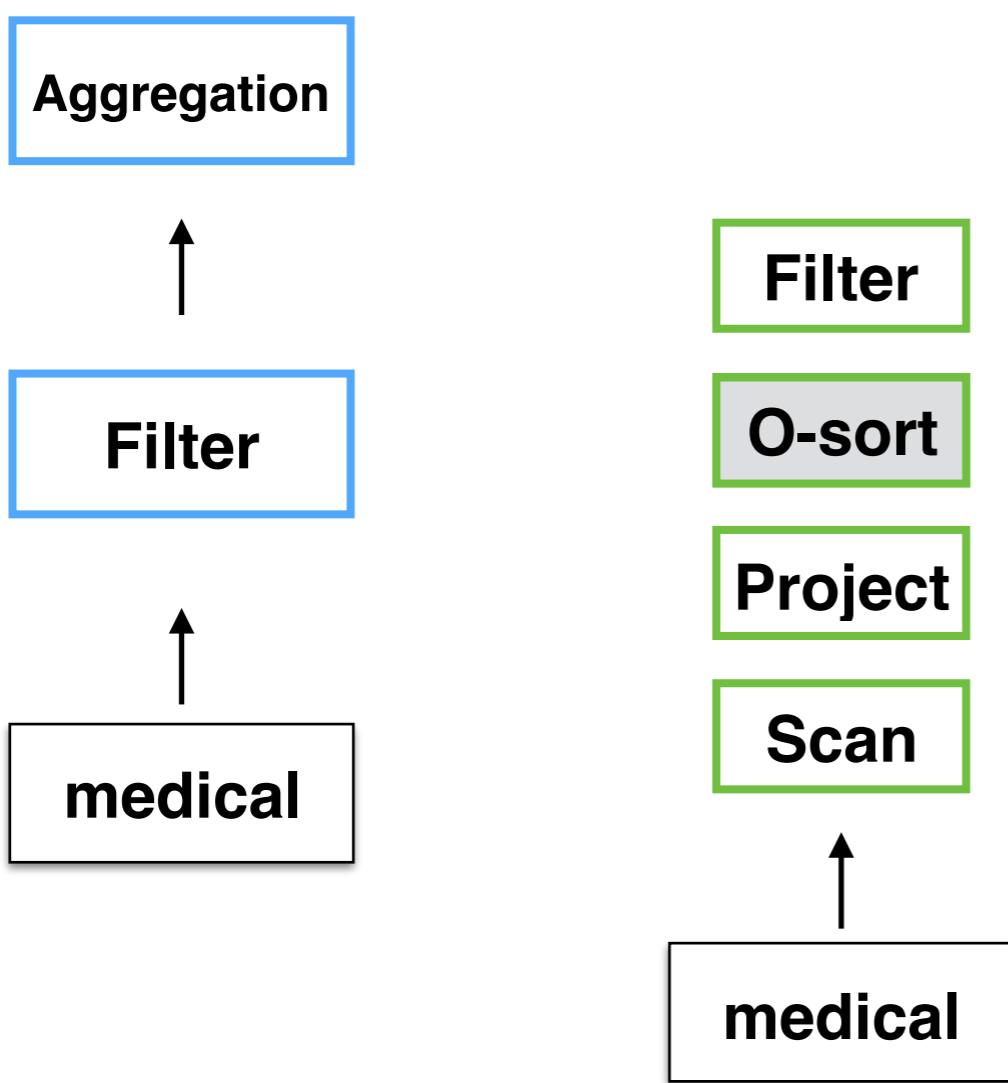
12809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
29489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes	0
13744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer	0
18740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
32591	Donna R. Bridges	26	Diabetes	1
98329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer	0

# Rule-based optimization



# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.  
Logical op.



12809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
29489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes	0
13744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer	0
18740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
98329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer	0
32591	Donna R. Bridges	26	Diabetes	1

# Rule-based optimization

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter

medical

Opaque op.

Filter

O-sort

Project

Scan

medical

12809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
29489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes	0
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18740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
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# Rule-based optimization

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter

medical

Opaque op.

Filter

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Project

Scan

medical

12809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
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# Rule-based optimization

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter

medical

Opaque op.

Filter

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medical

12809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
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32591	Donna R. Bridges	26	Diabetes	1

# Rule-based optimization

Logical op.

Aggregation

Filter

medical

Opaque op.

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medical

12809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
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18740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
98329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer	0

# Rule-based optimization

Logical op.

Aggregation

Filter

medical

Opaque op.

Filter

O-sort

Project

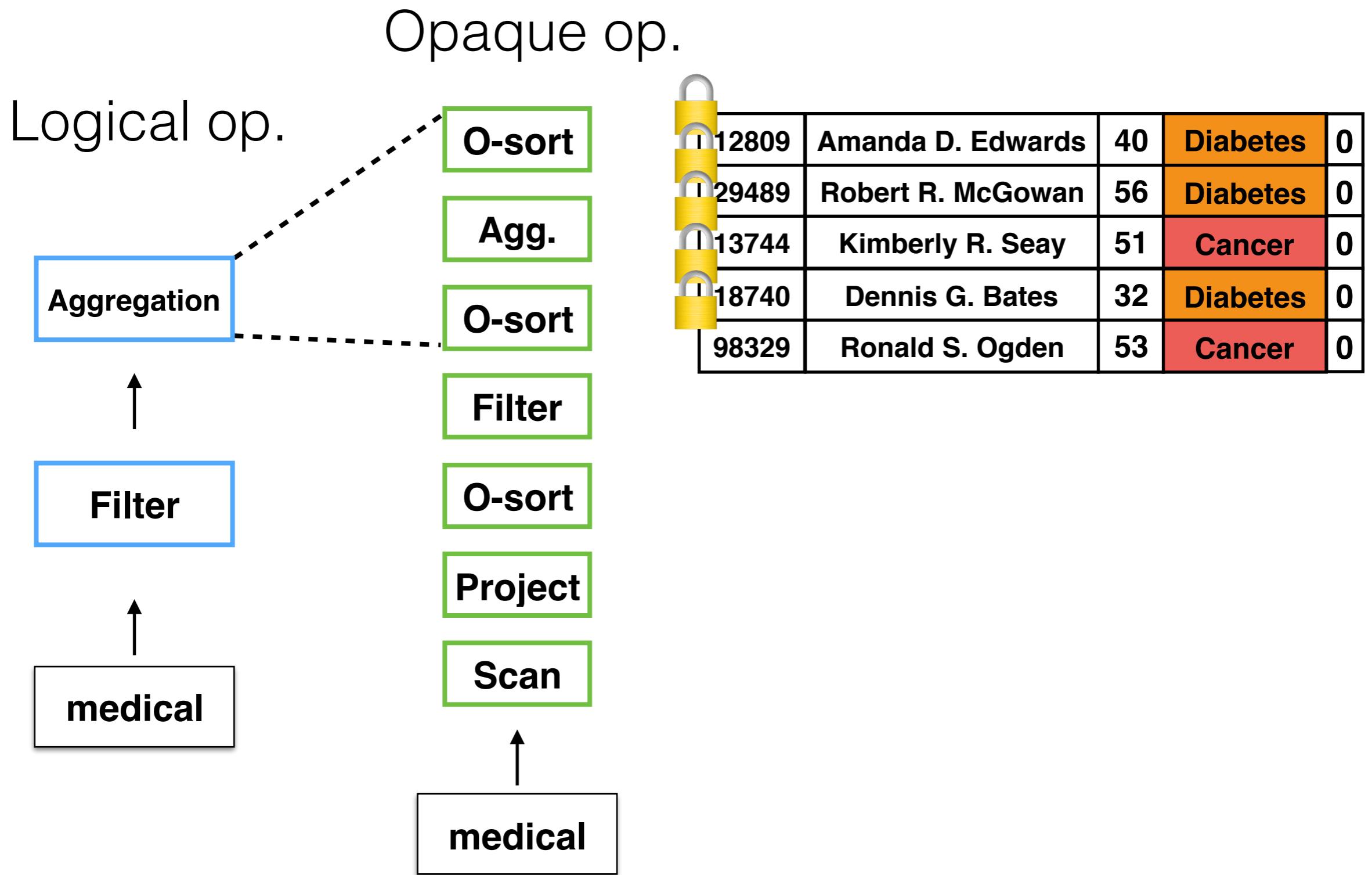
Scan

medical

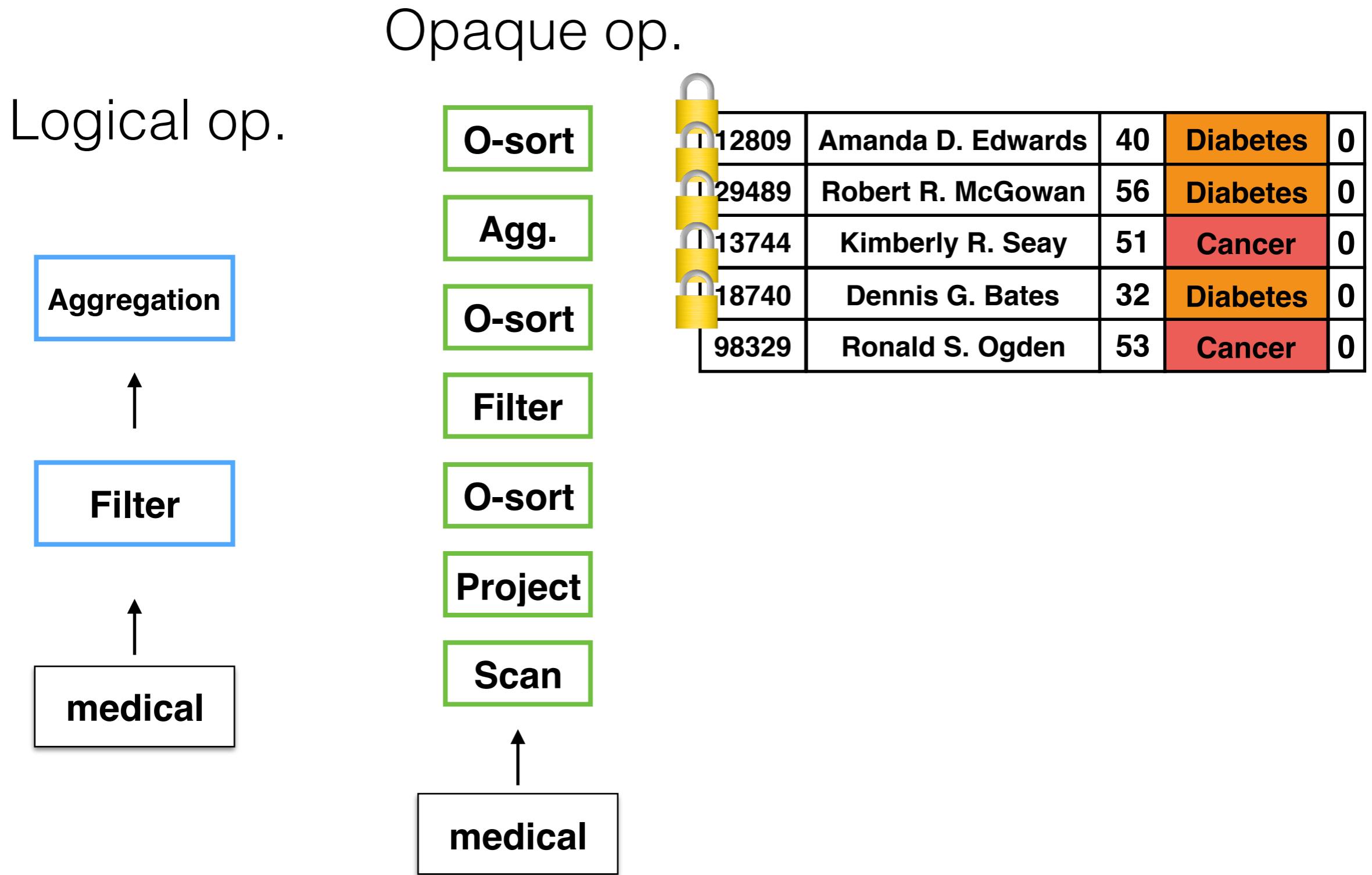


12809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
29489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes	0
13744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer	0
18740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
98329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer	0

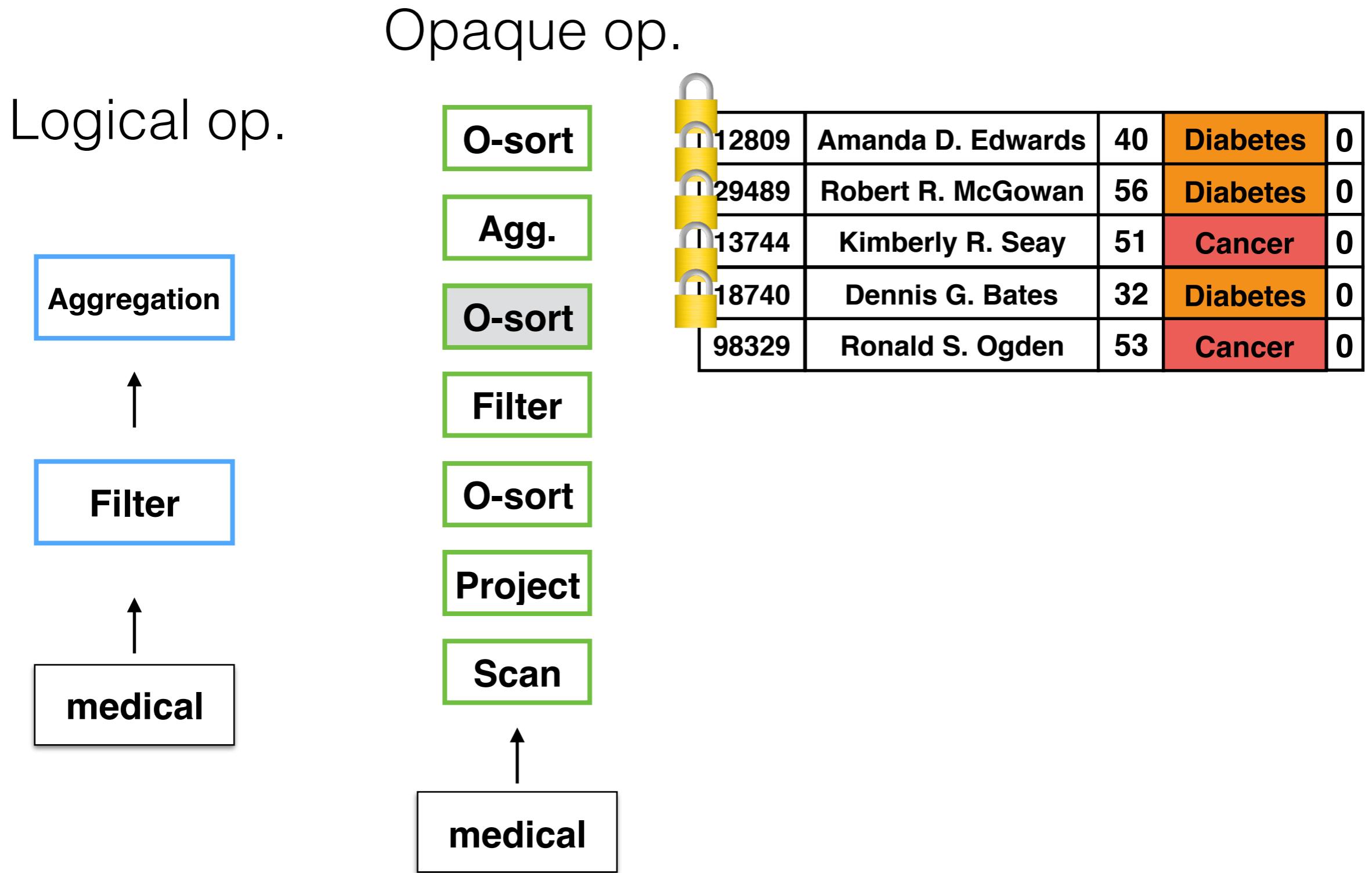
# Rule-based optimization



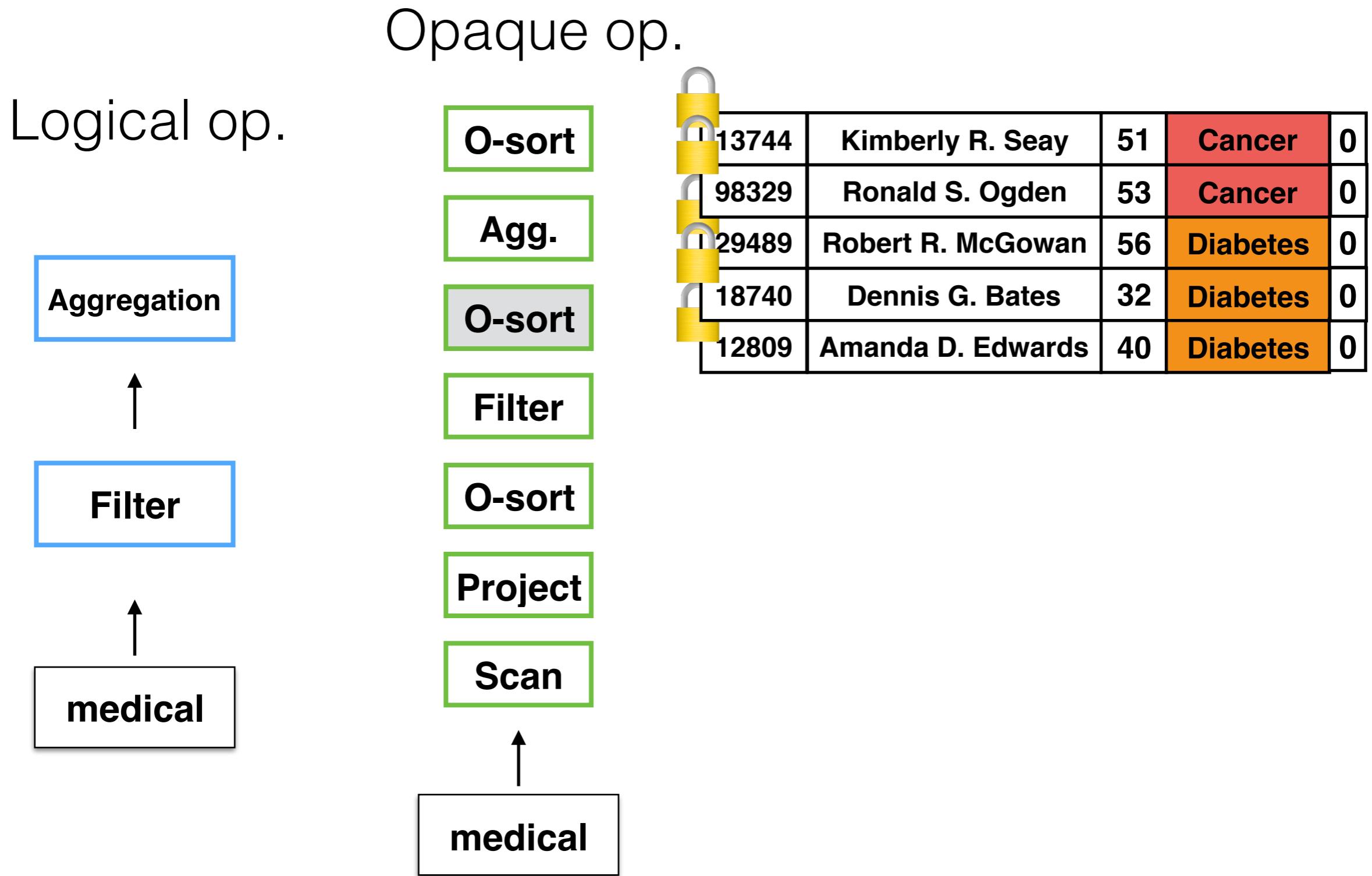
# Rule-based optimization



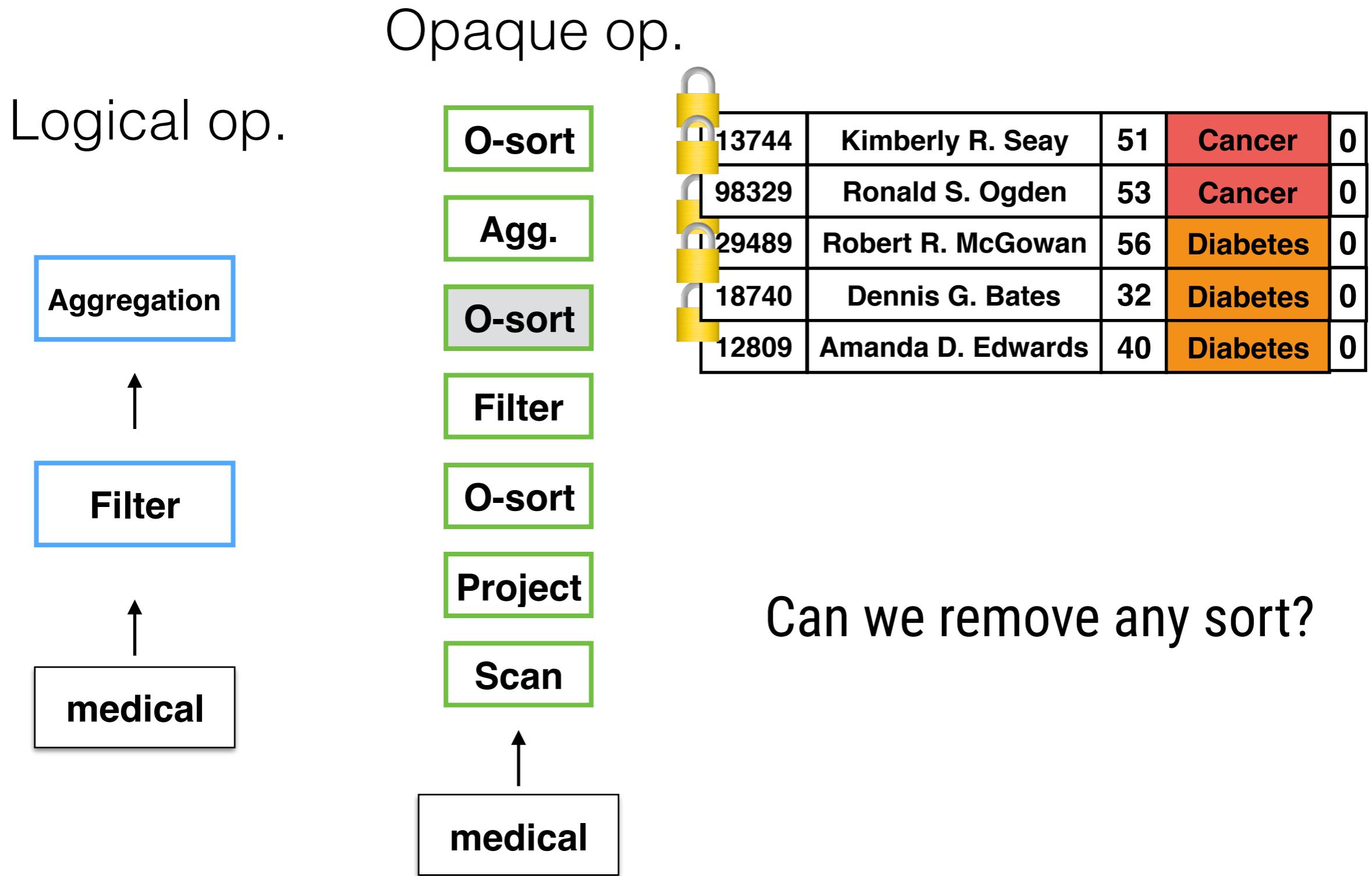
# Rule-based optimization



# Rule-based optimization

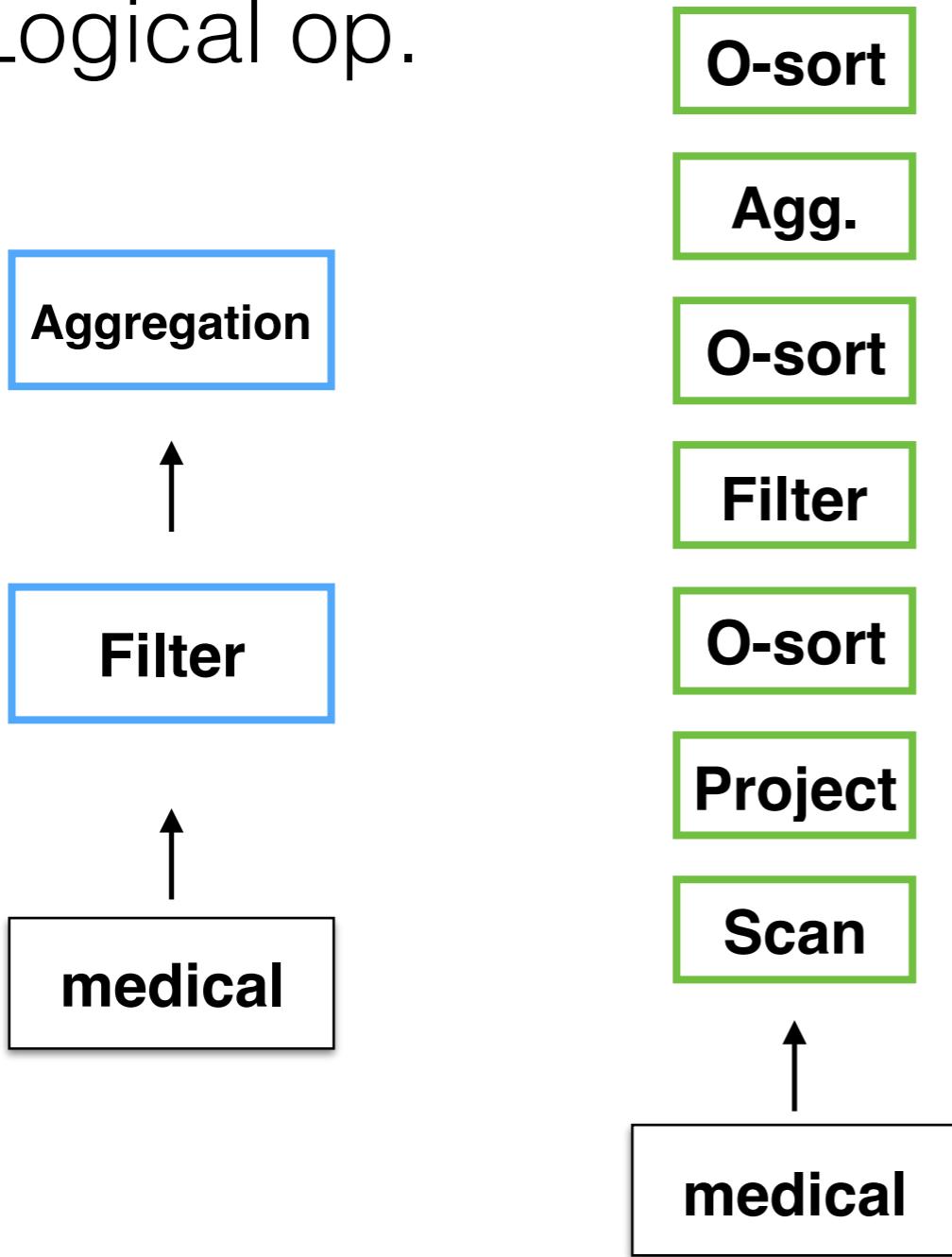


# Rule-based optimization



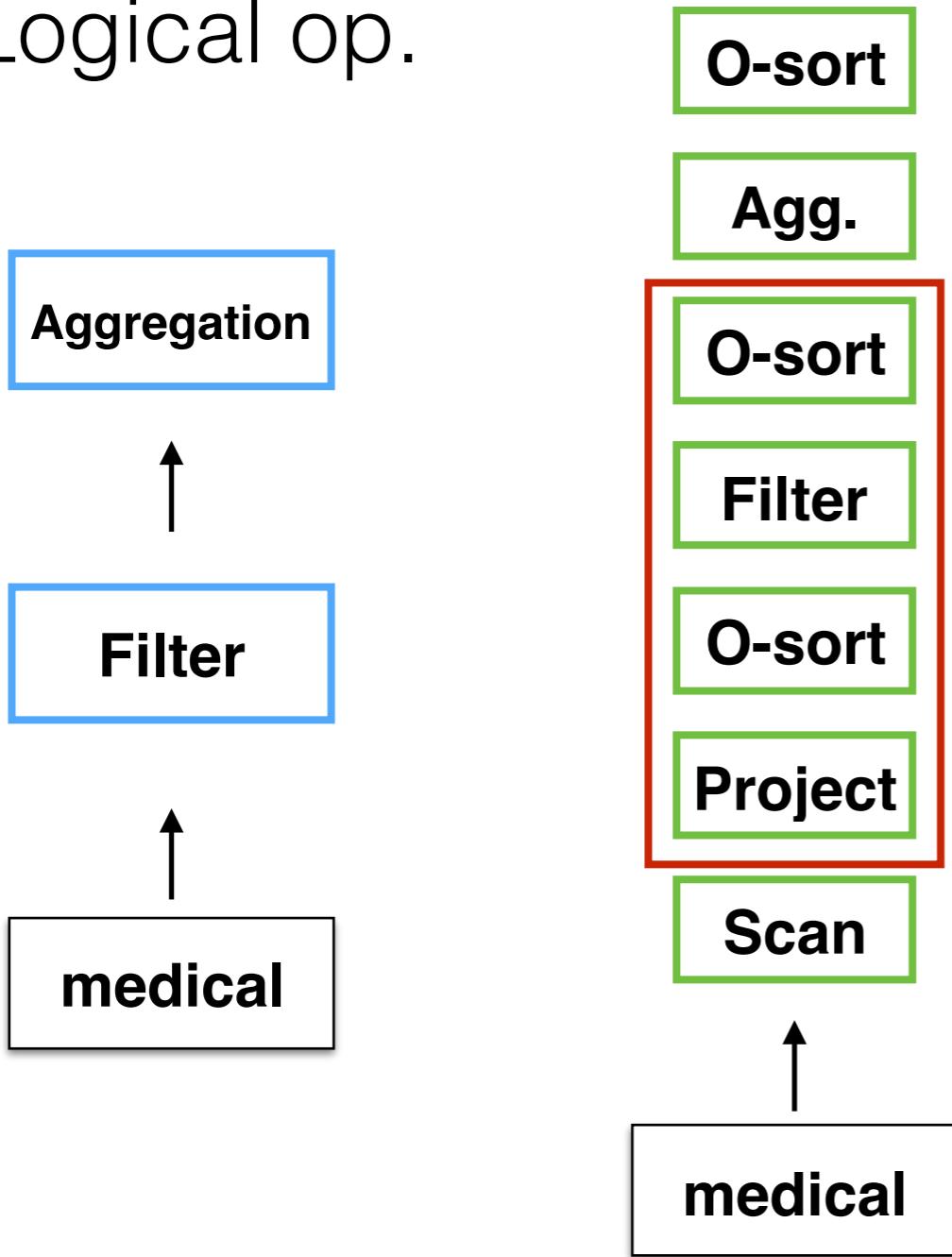
# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.  
Logical op.



# Rule-based optimization

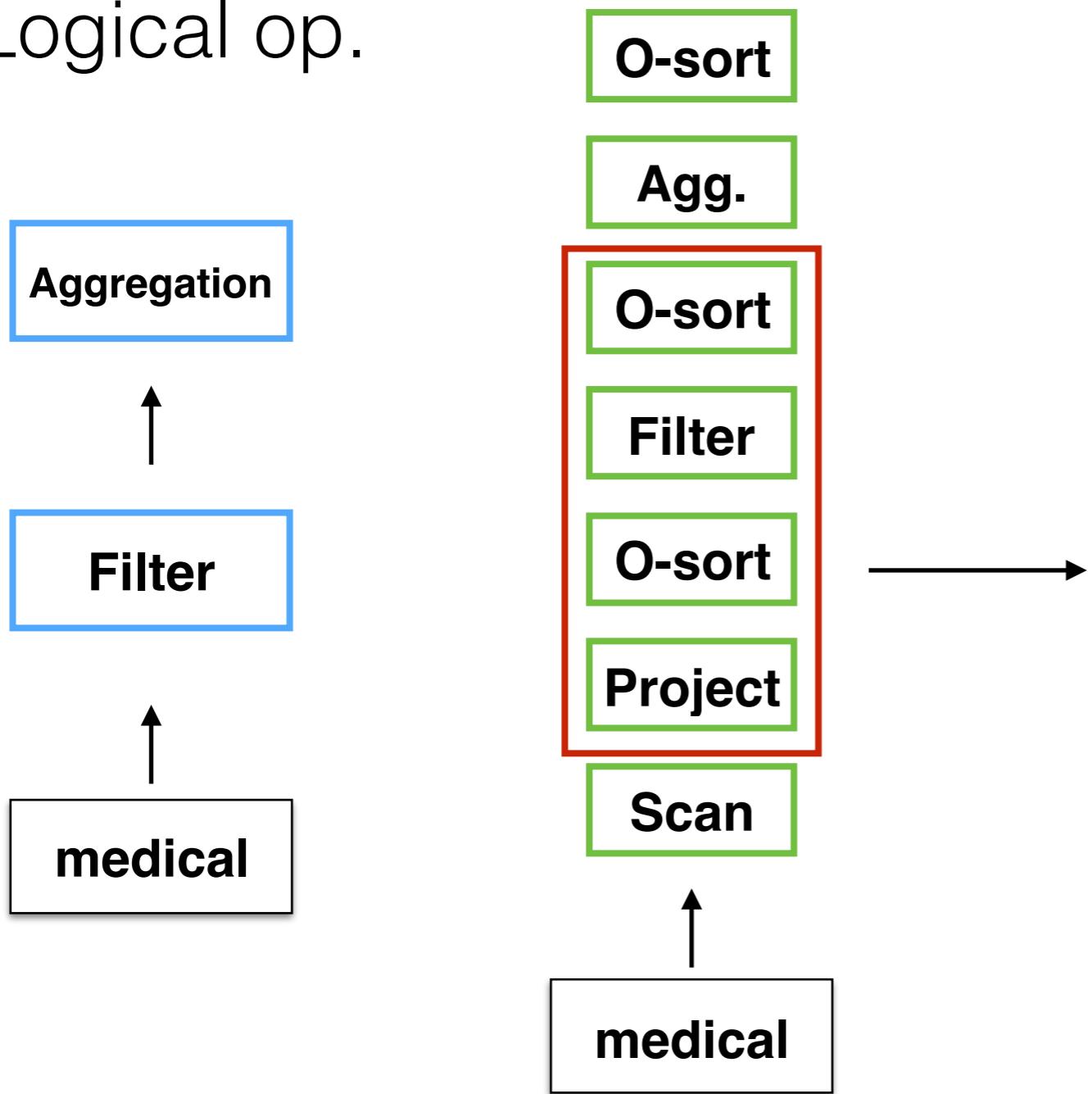
Opaque op.  
Logical op.



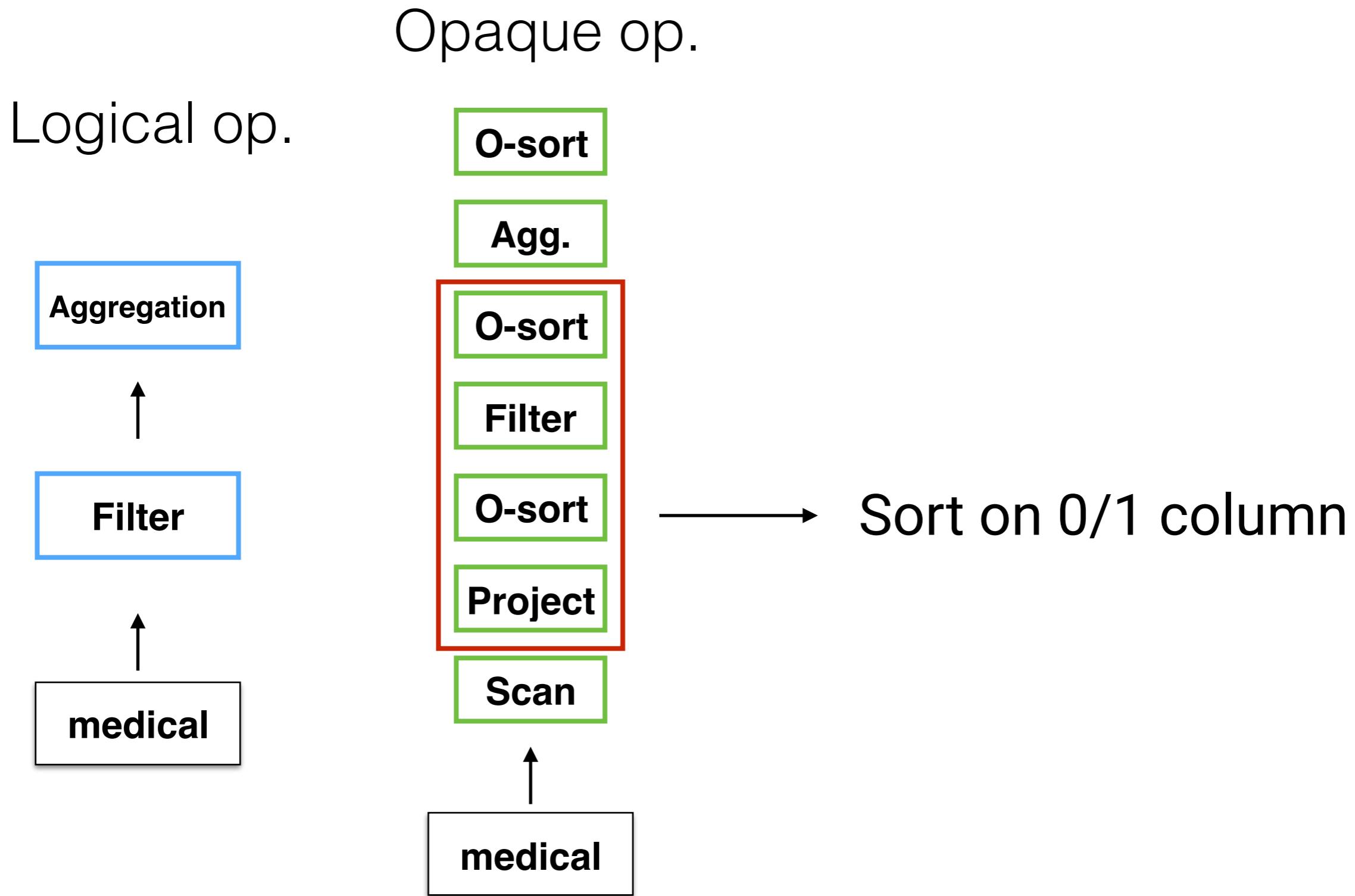
# Rule-based optimization

# Opaque op.

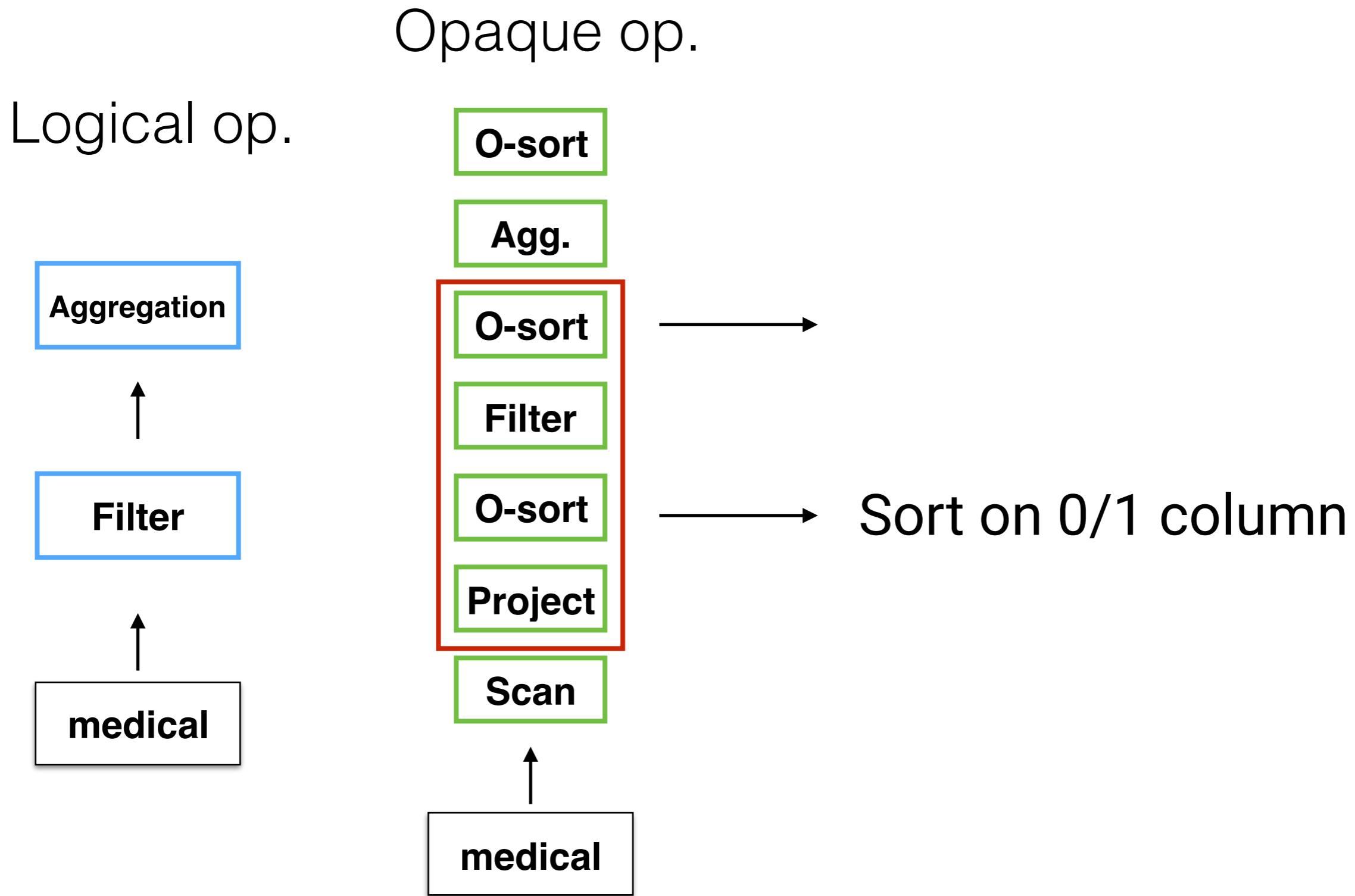
## Logical op.



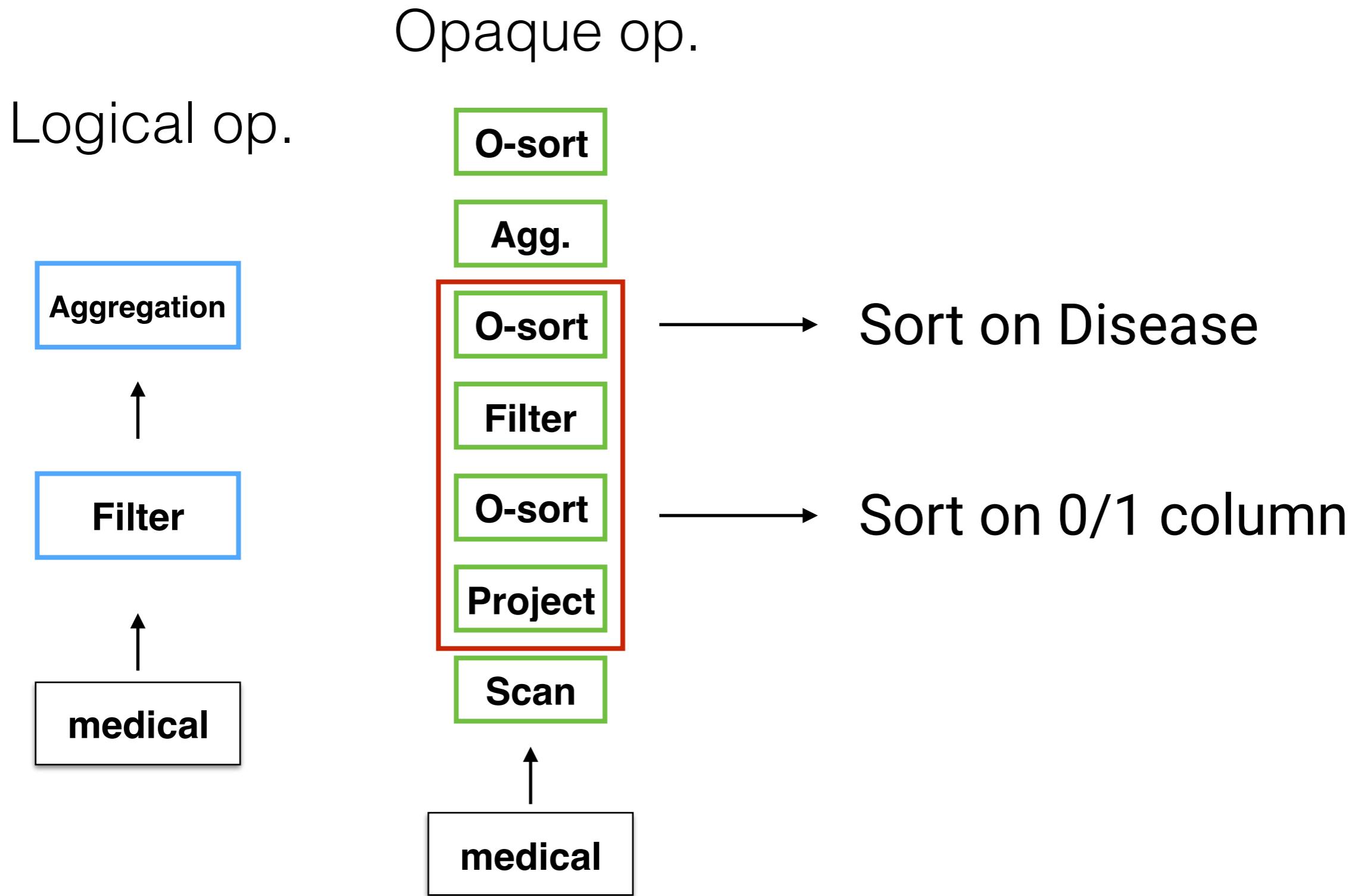
# Rule-based optimization



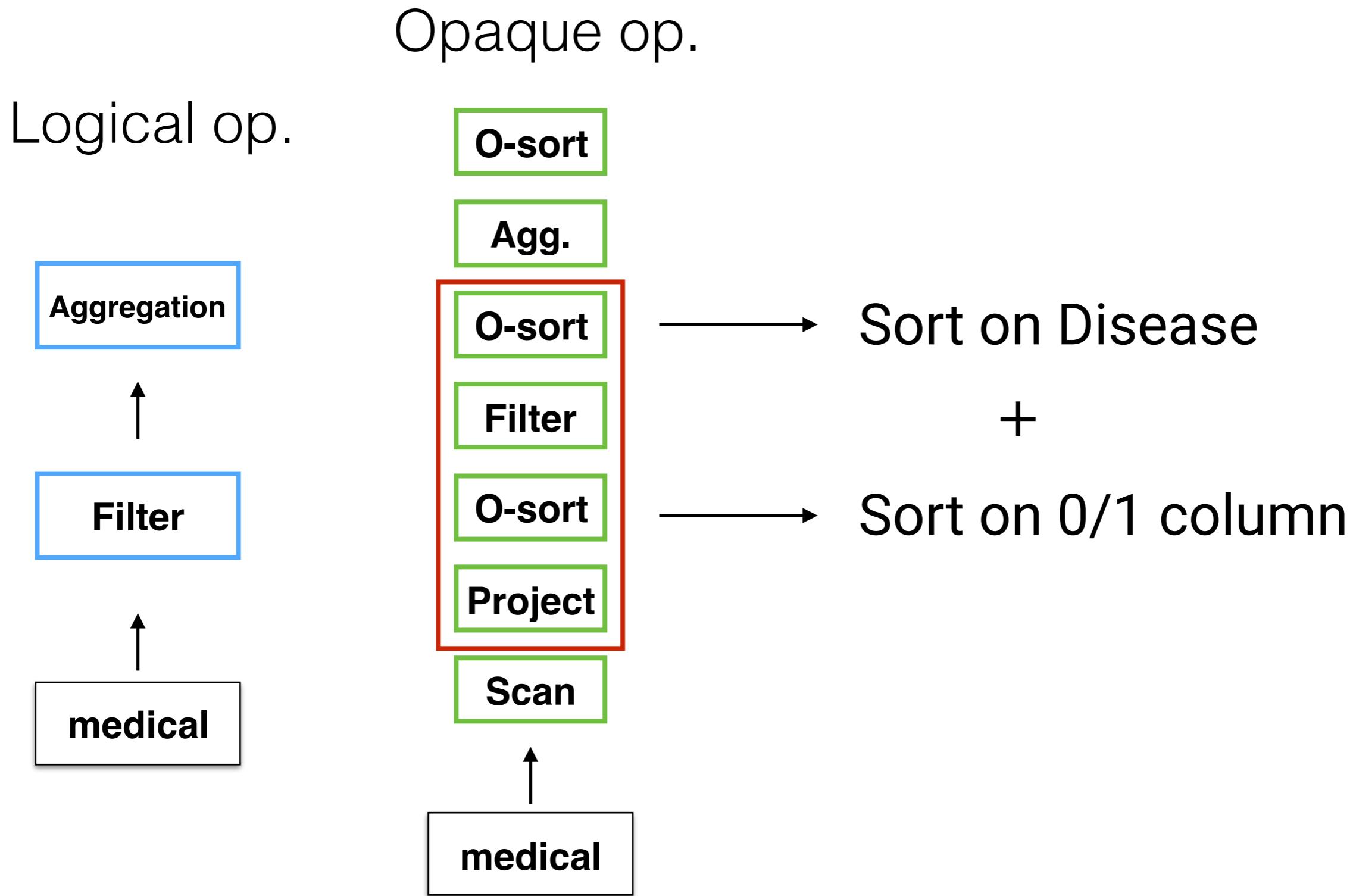
# Rule-based optimization



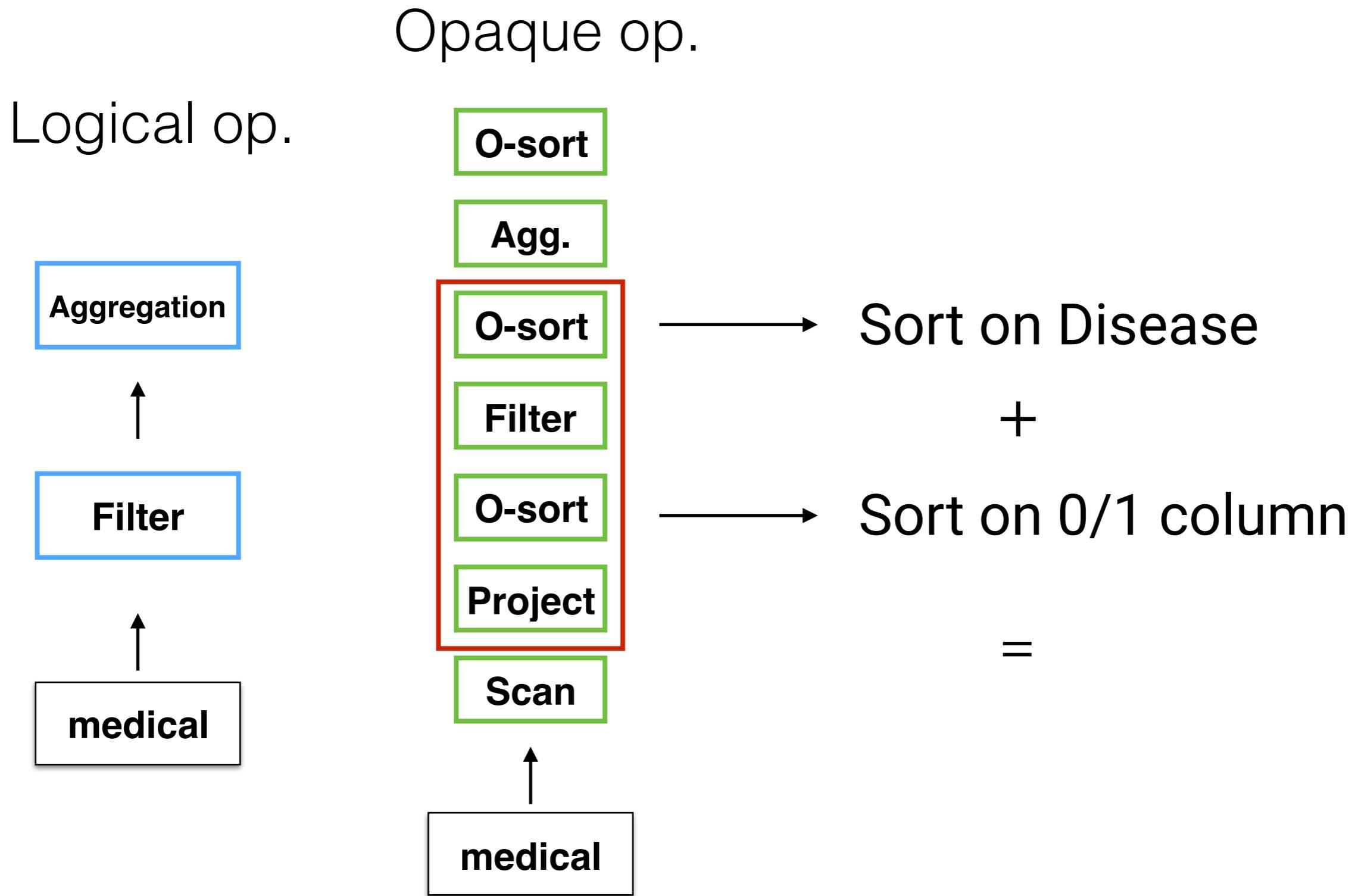
# Rule-based optimization



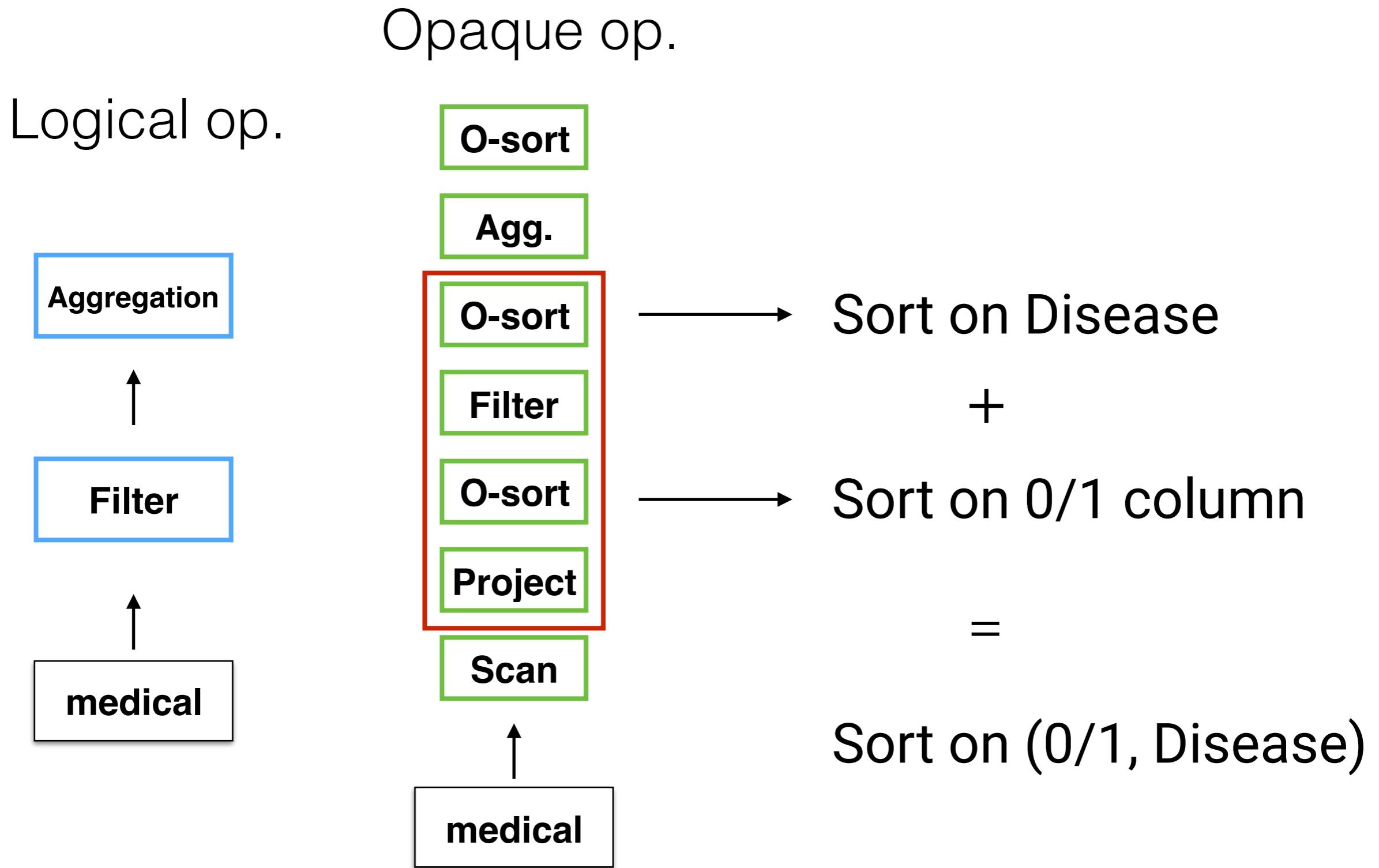
# Rule-based optimization



# Rule-based optimization

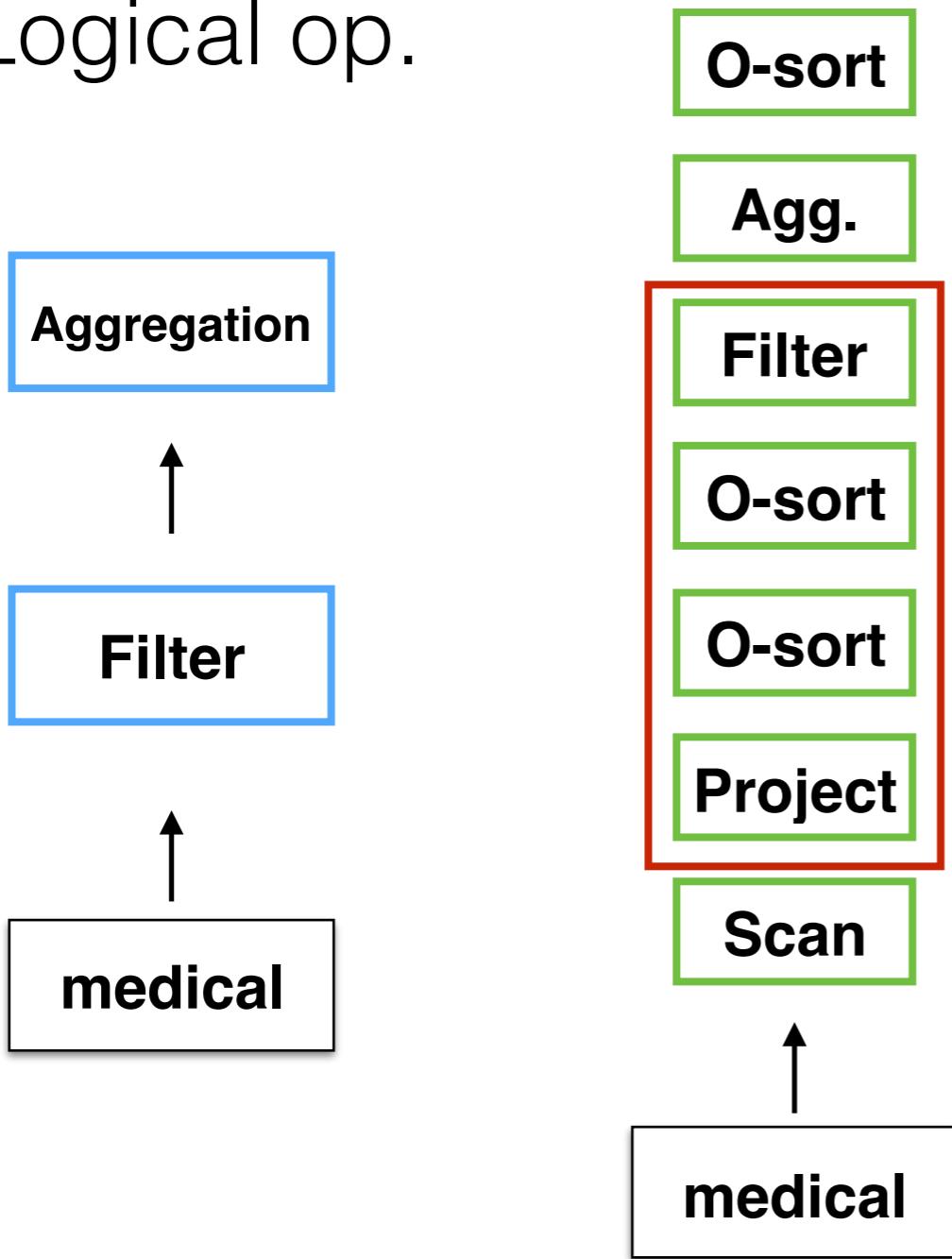


# Rule-based optimization



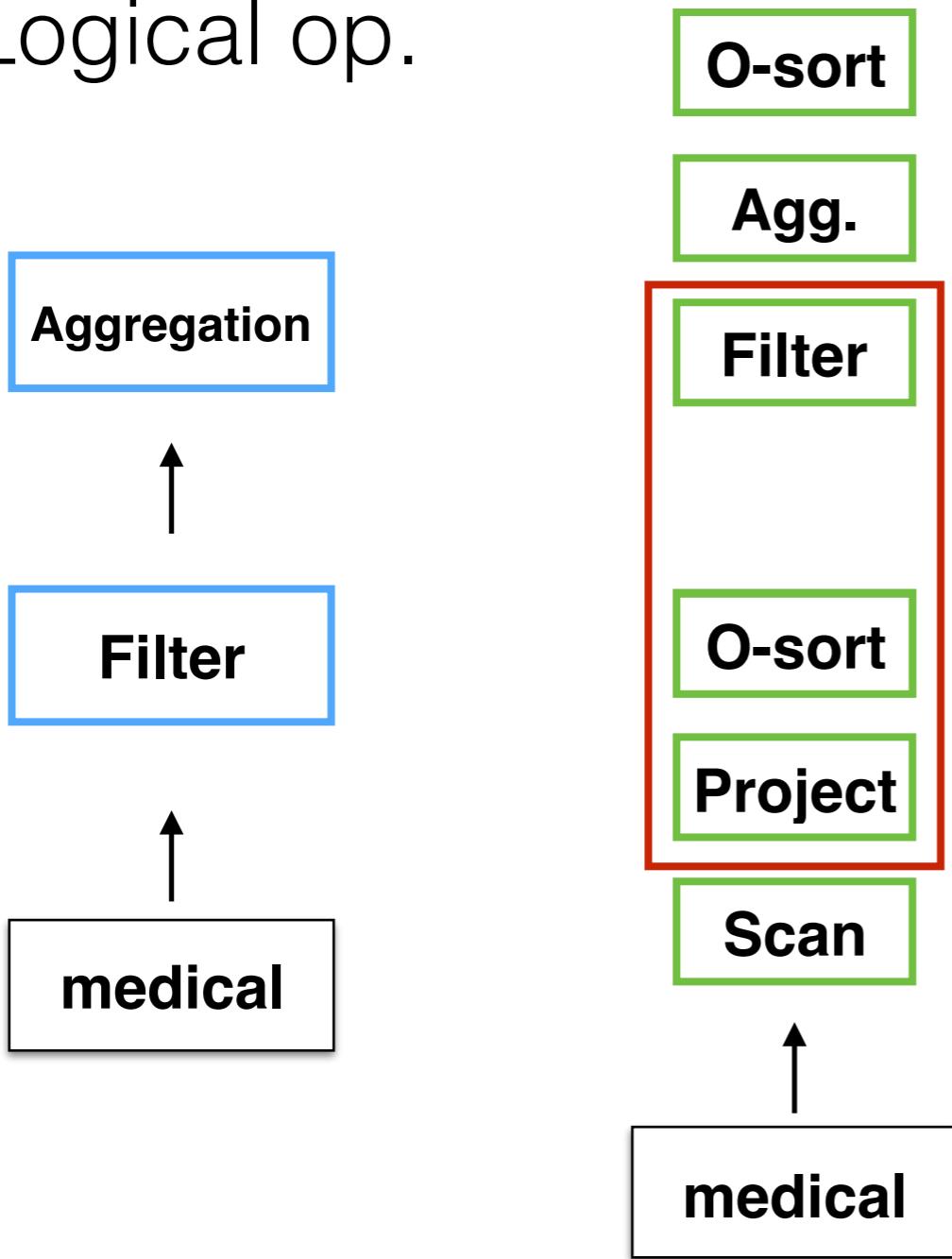
# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.  
Logical op.



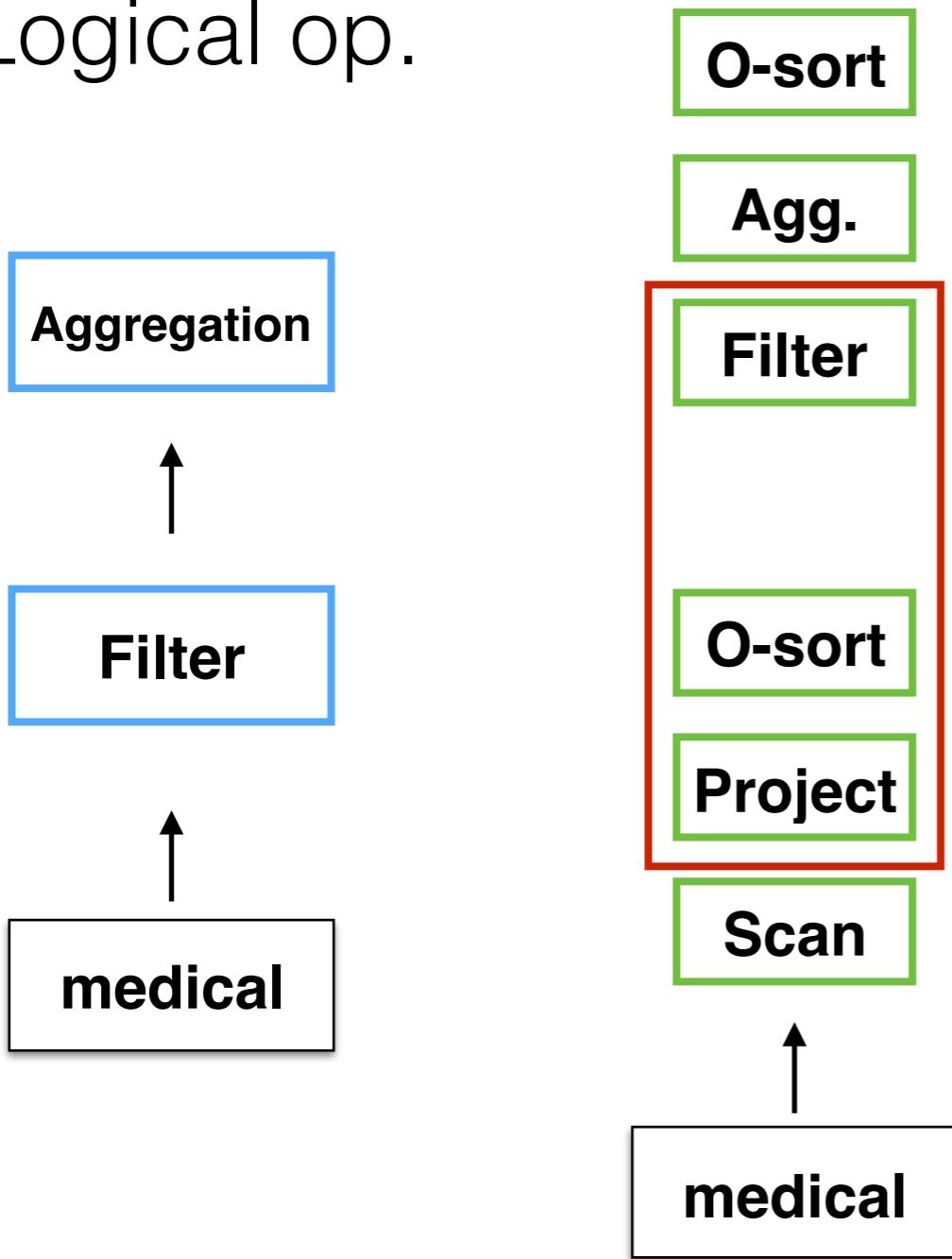
# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.  
Logical op.



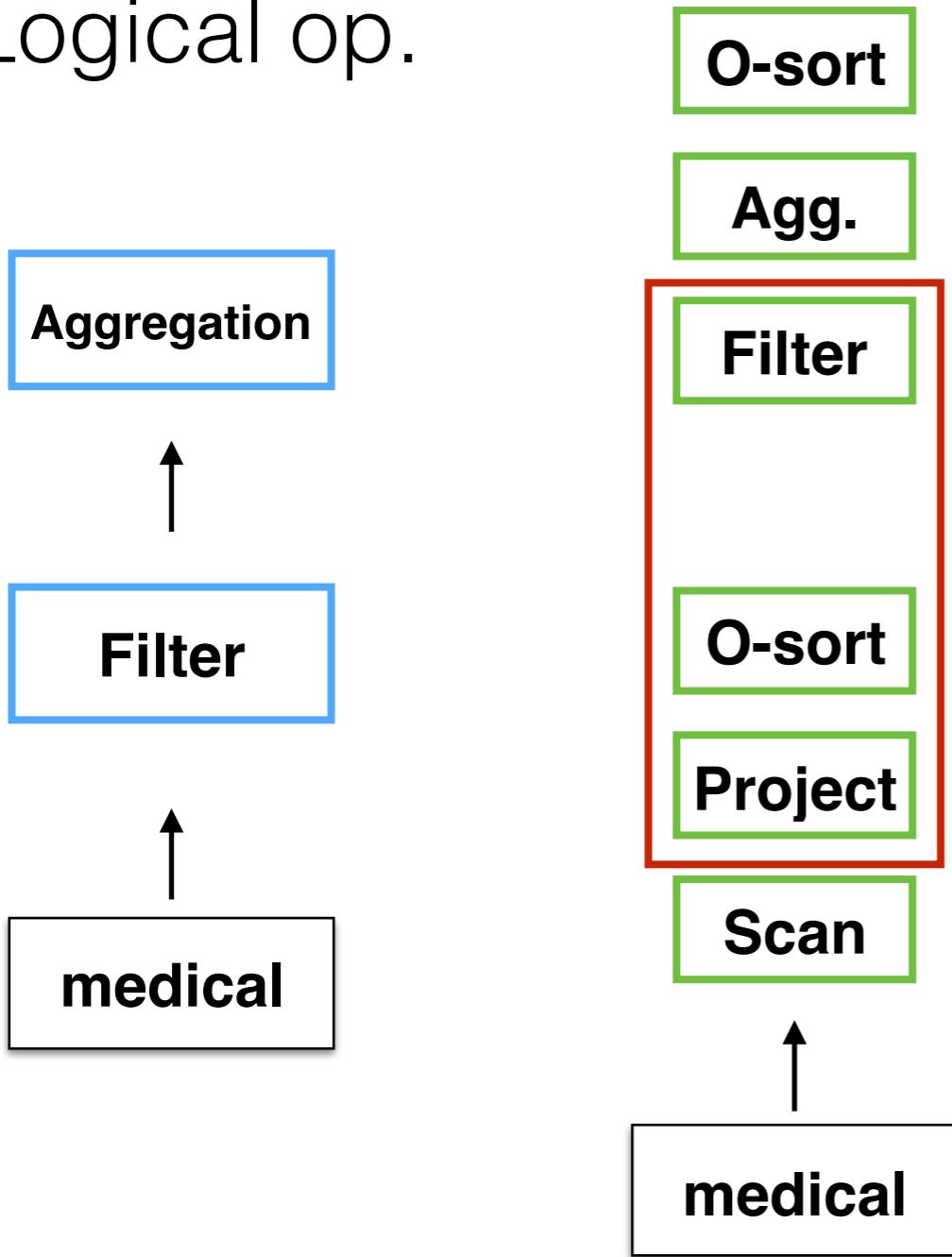
# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.  
Logical op.



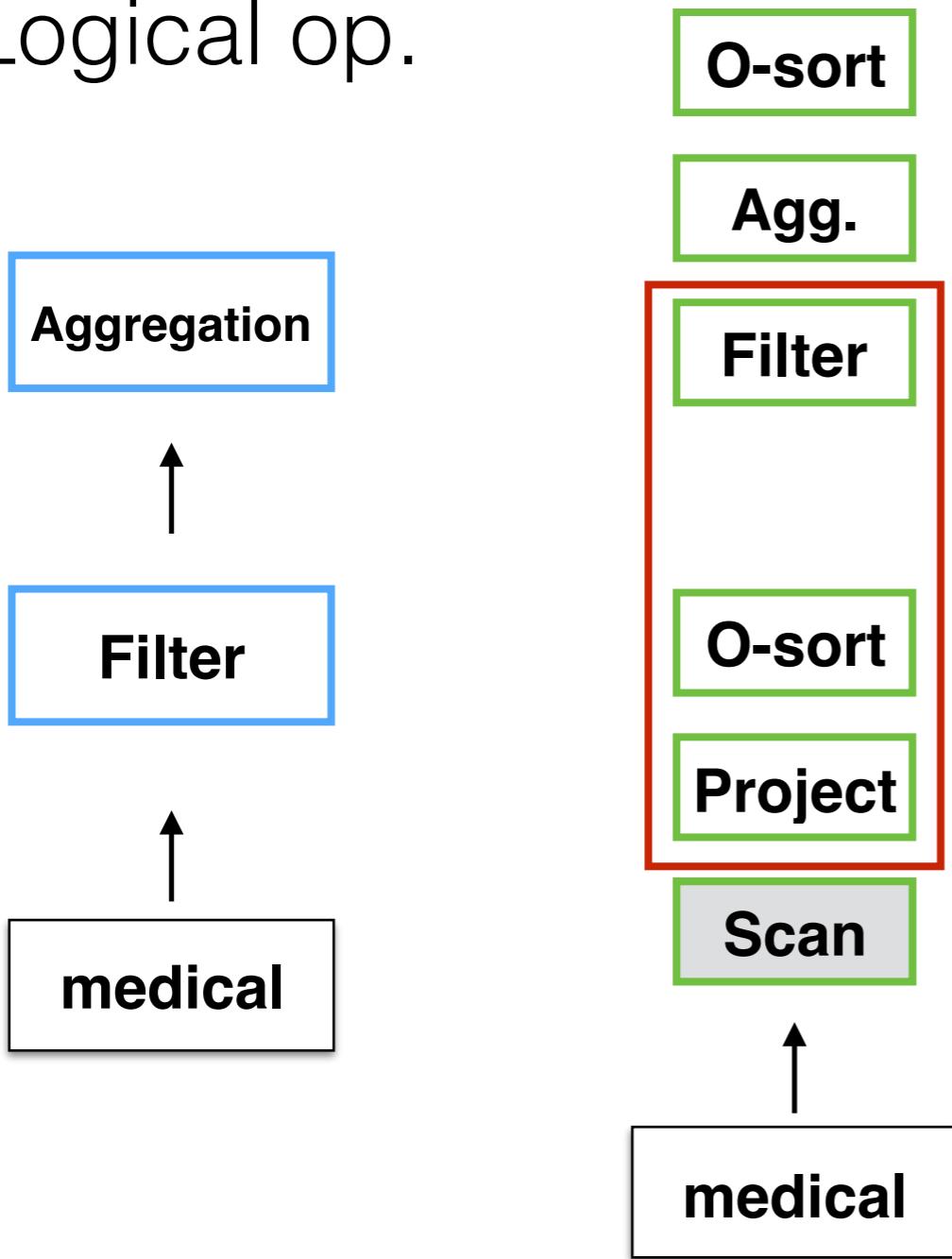
# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.  
Logical op.

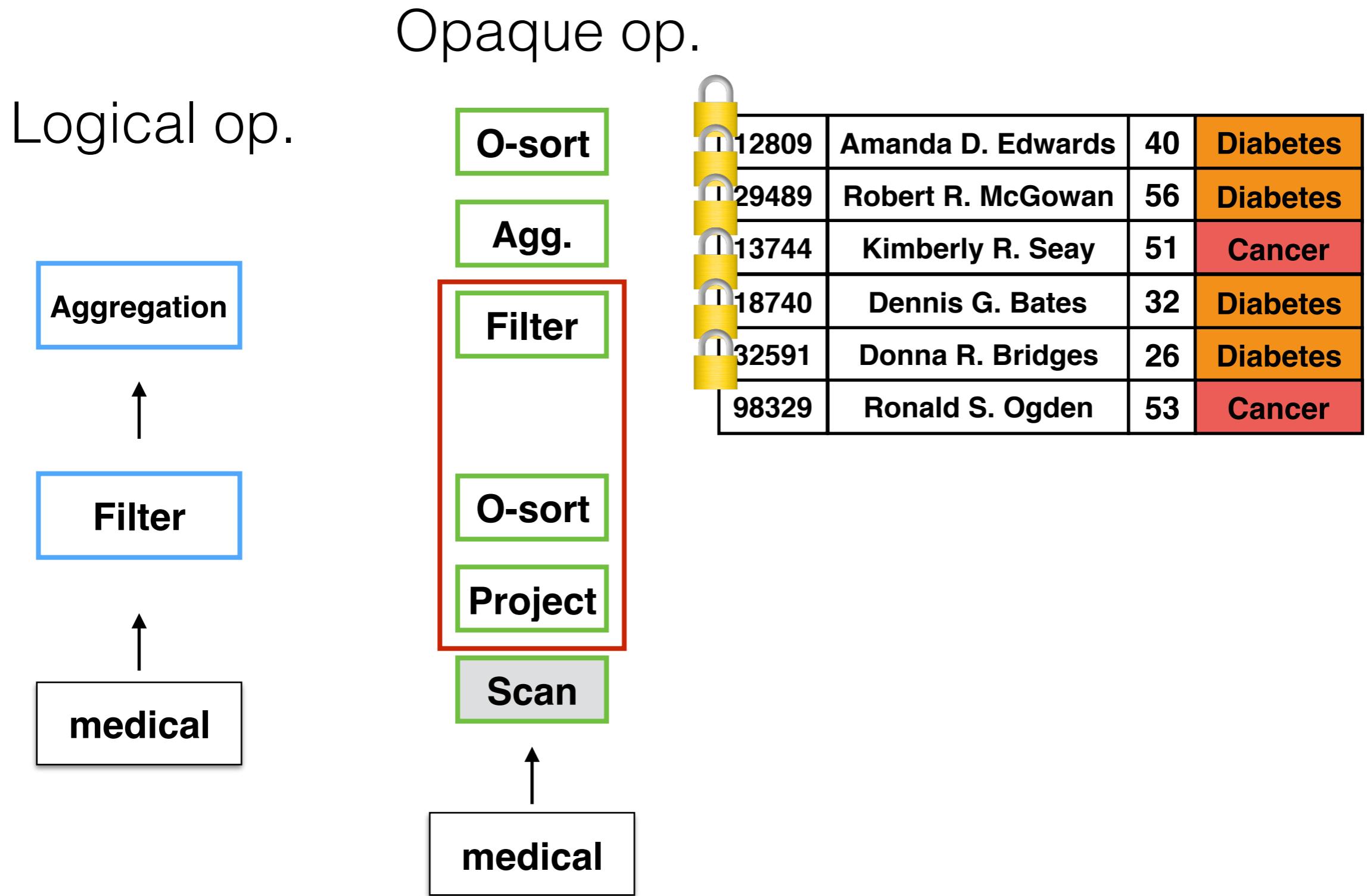


# Rule-based optimization

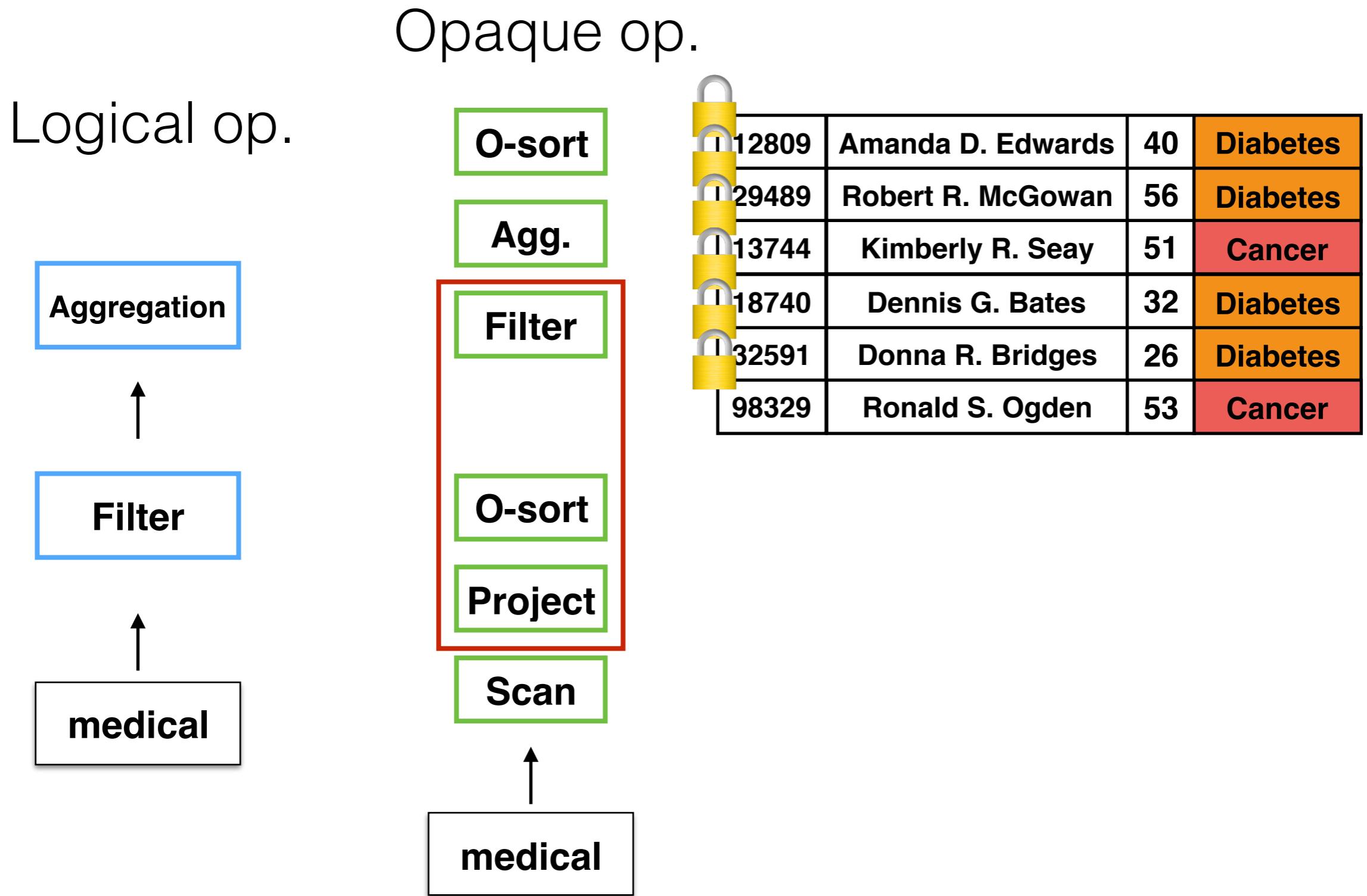
Opaque op.  
Logical op.



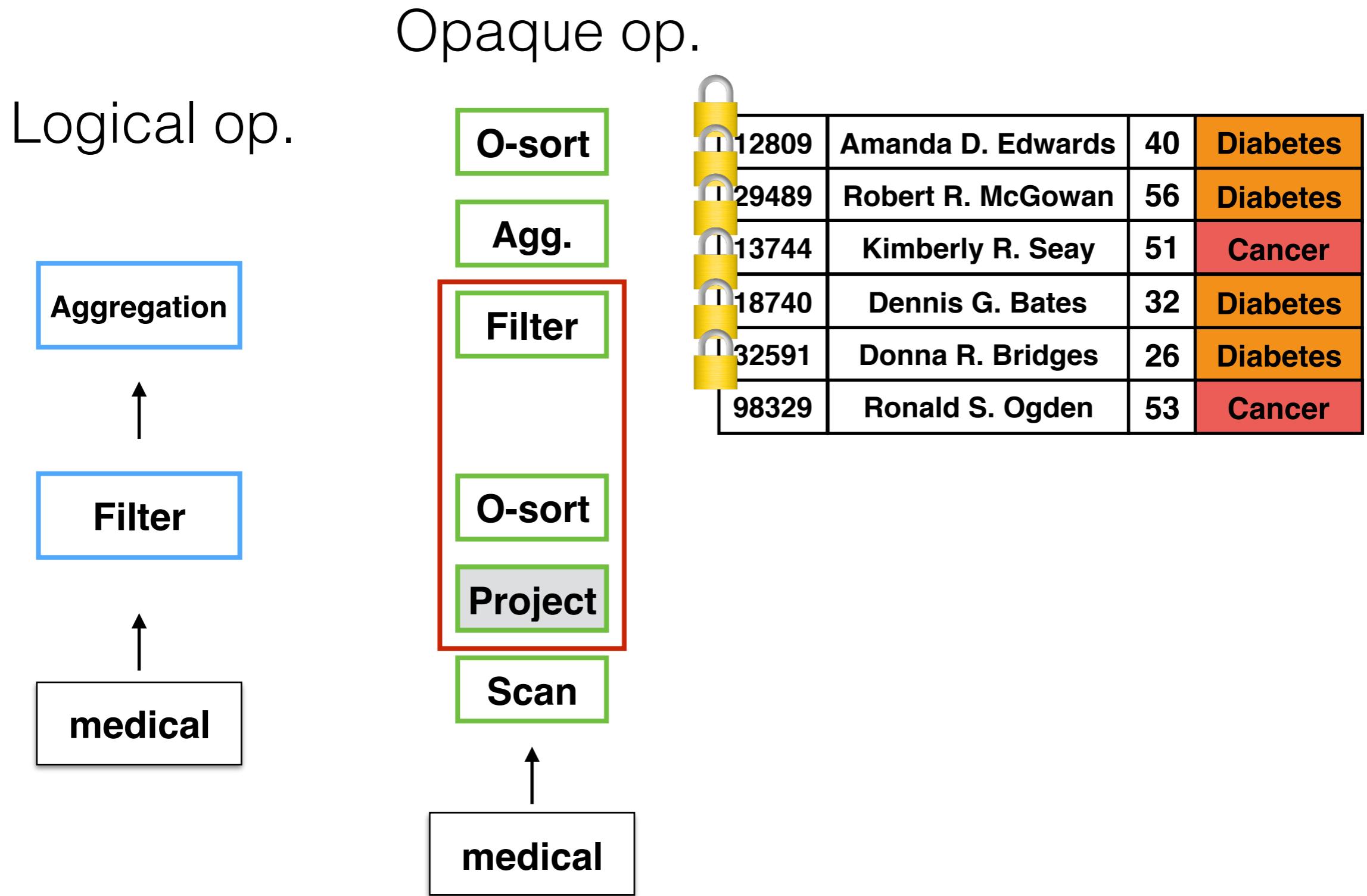
# Rule-based optimization



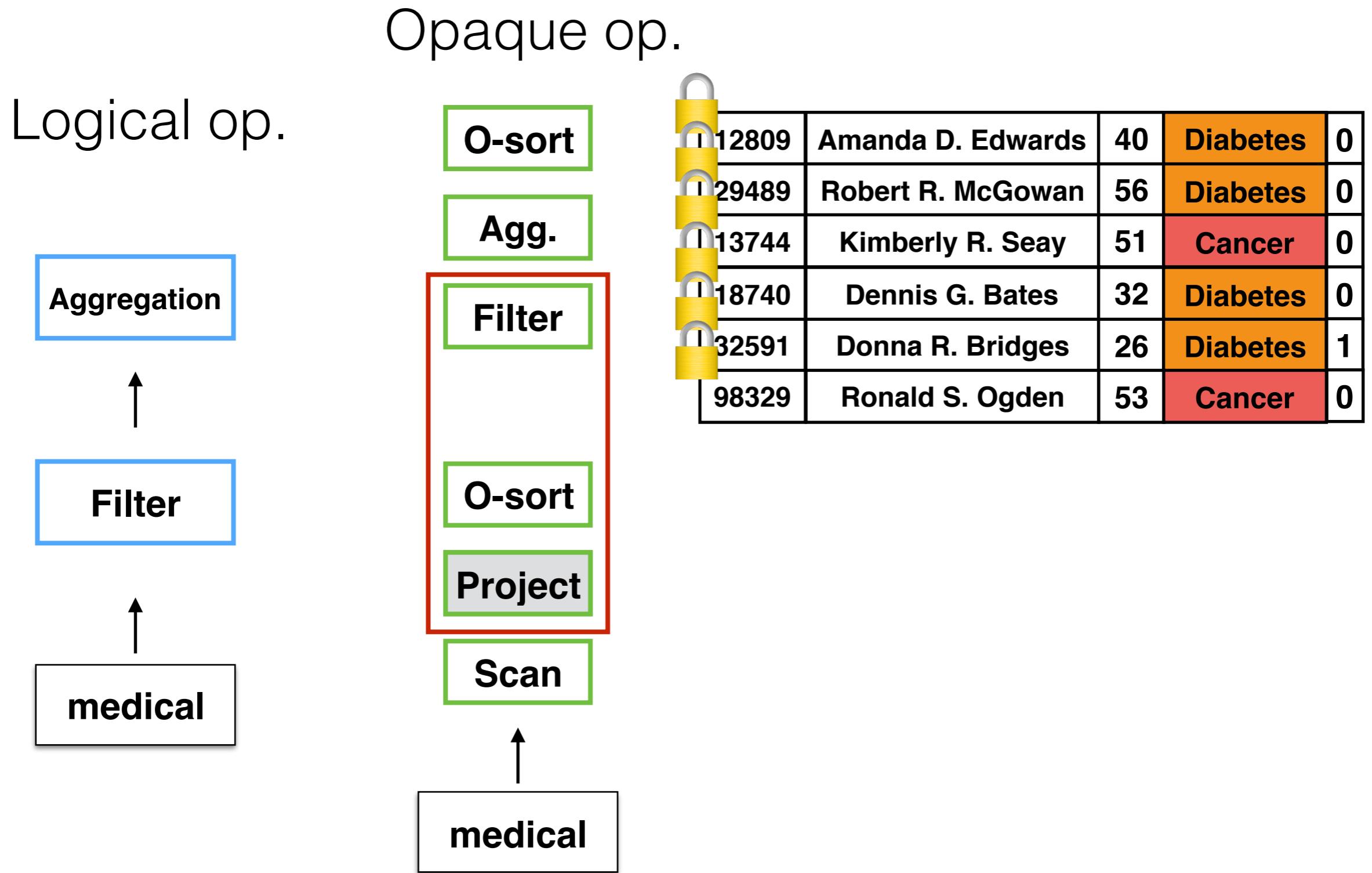
# Rule-based optimization



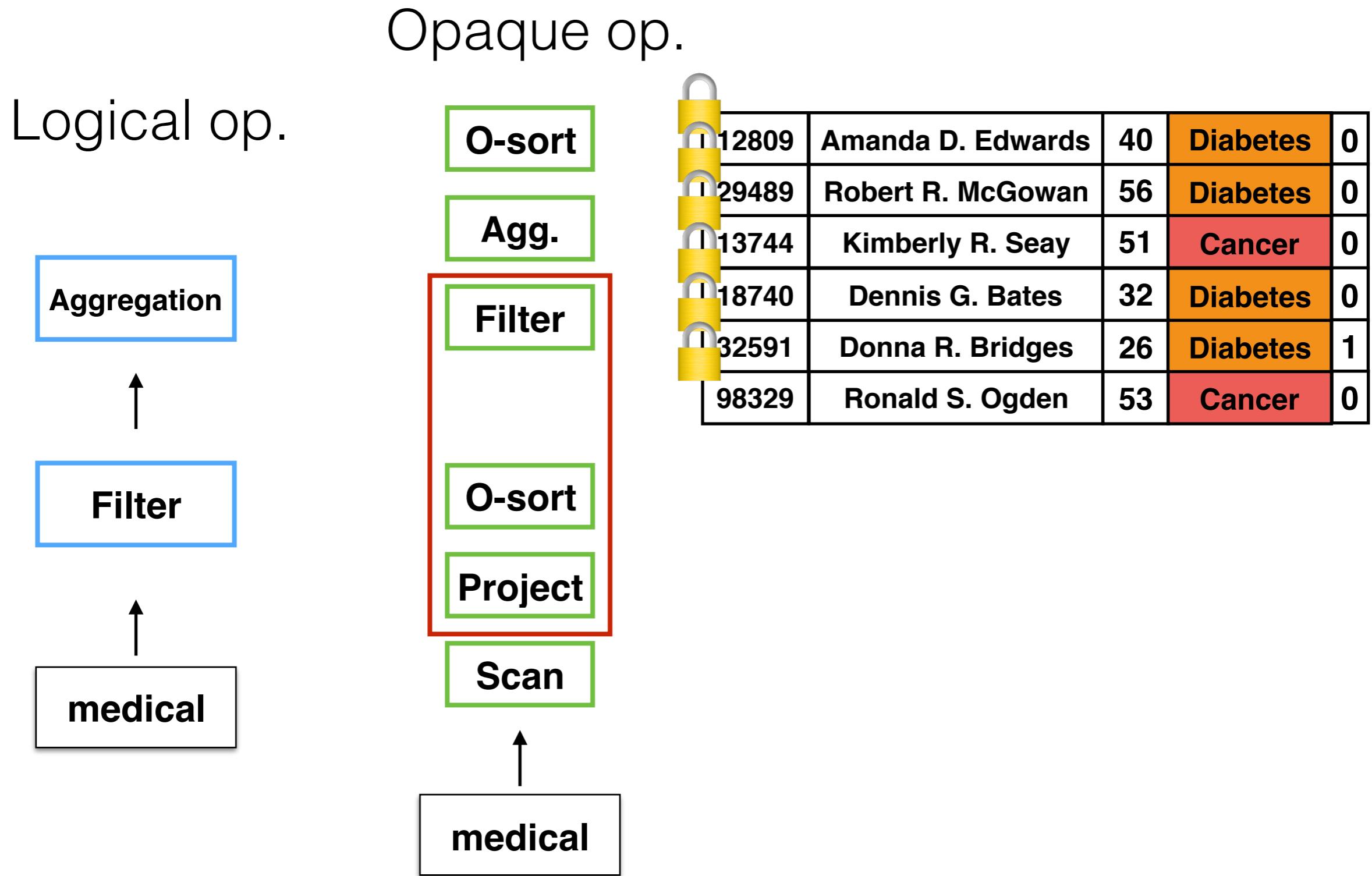
# Rule-based optimization



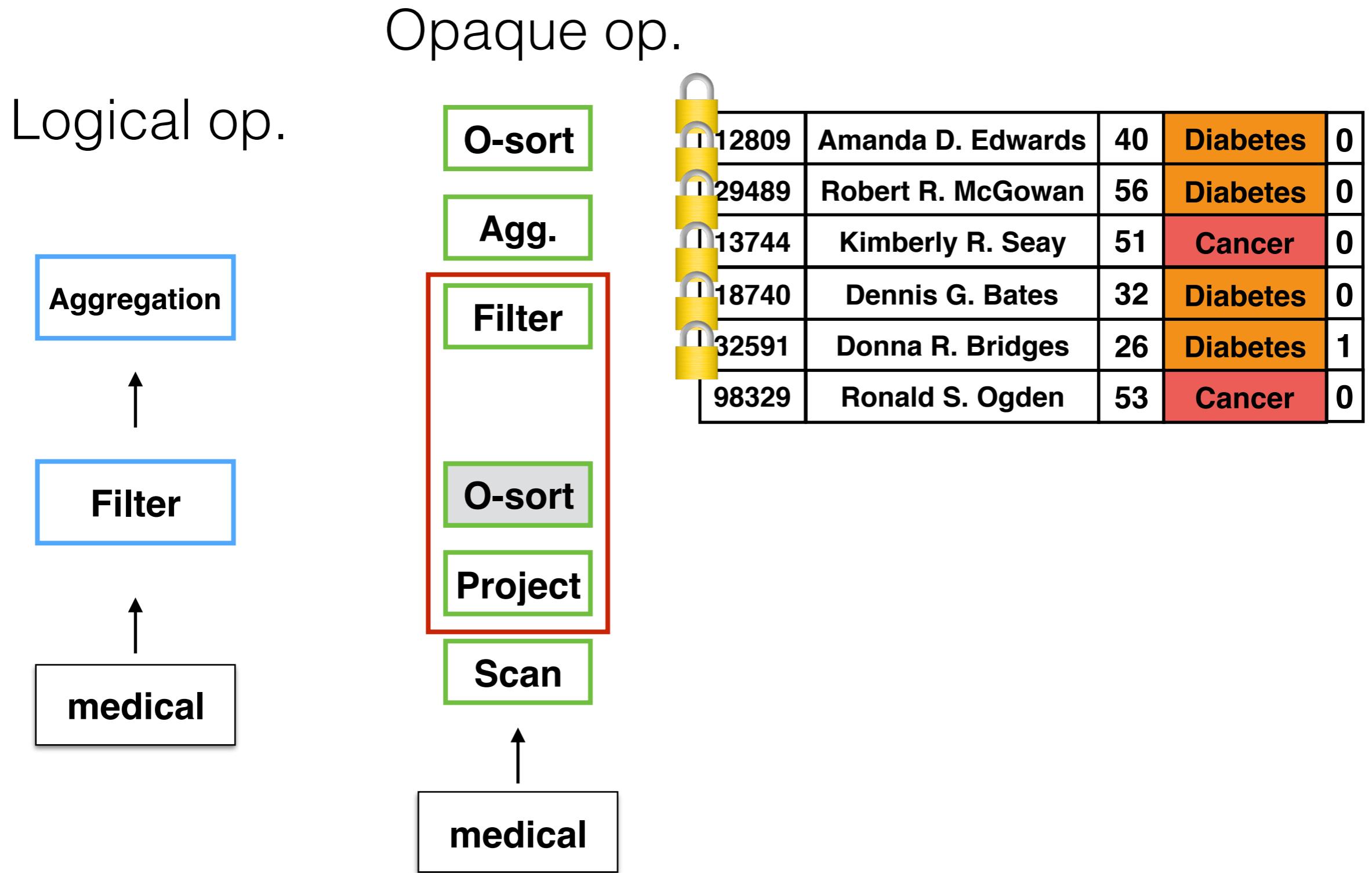
# Rule-based optimization



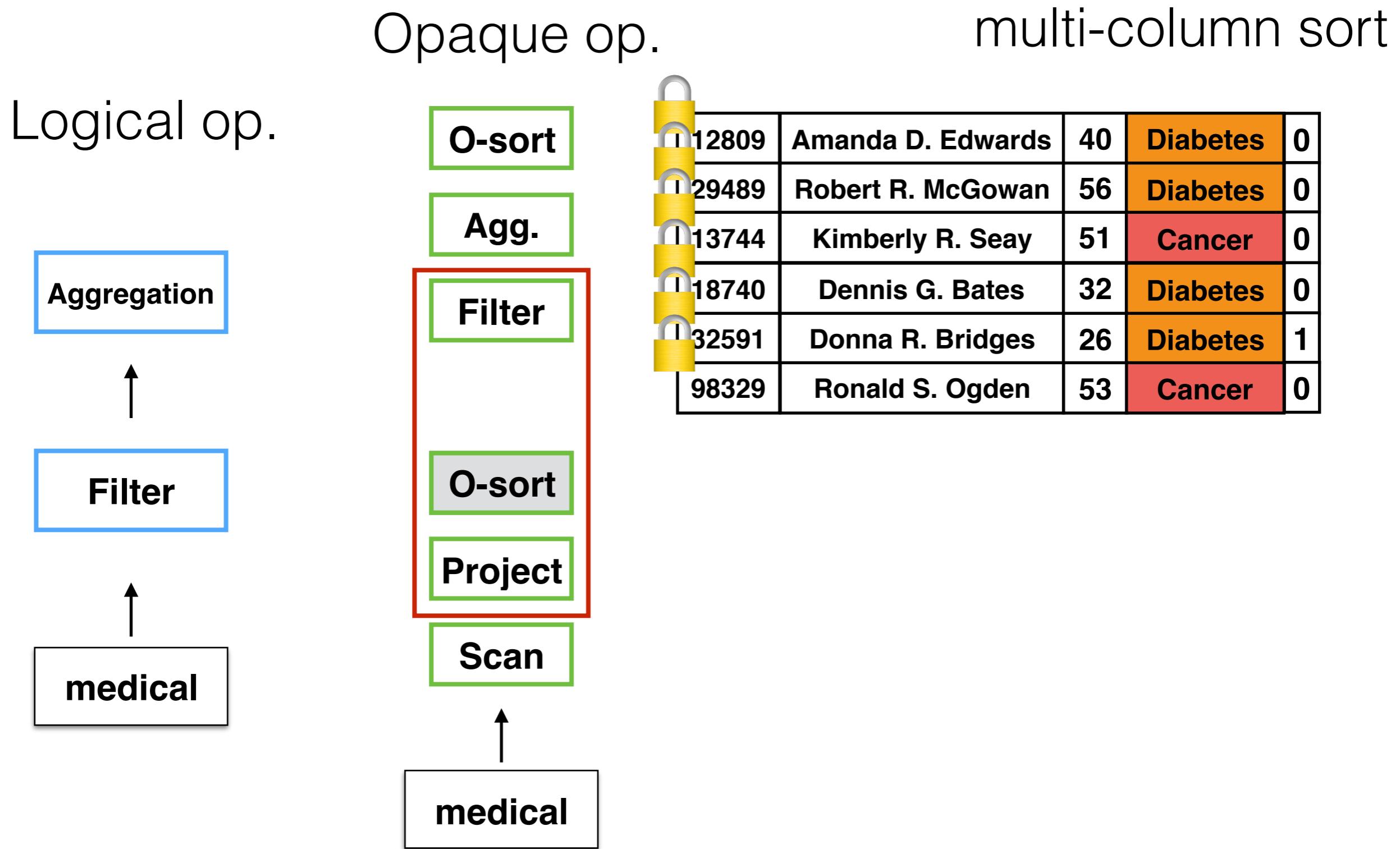
# Rule-based optimization



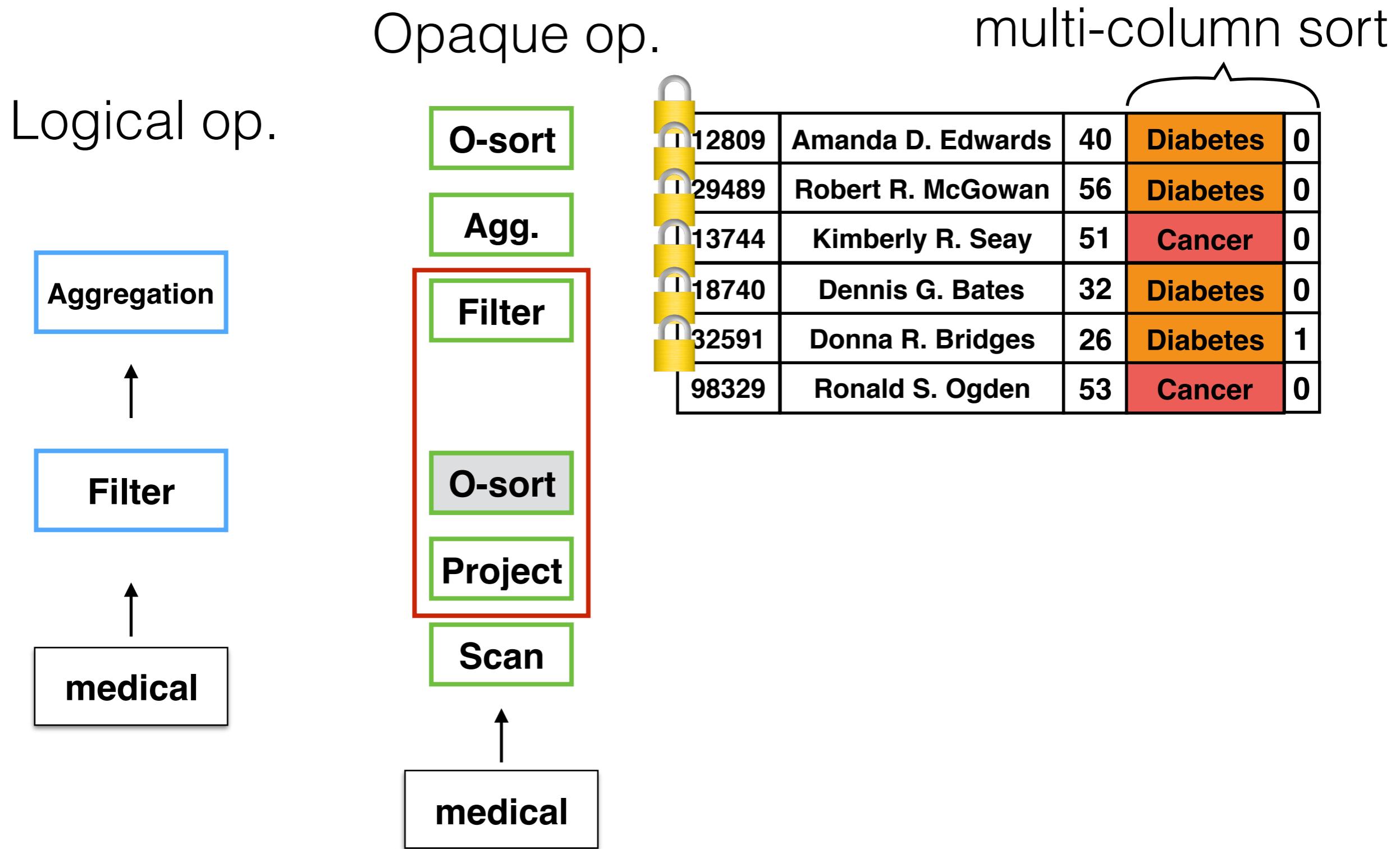
# Rule-based optimization



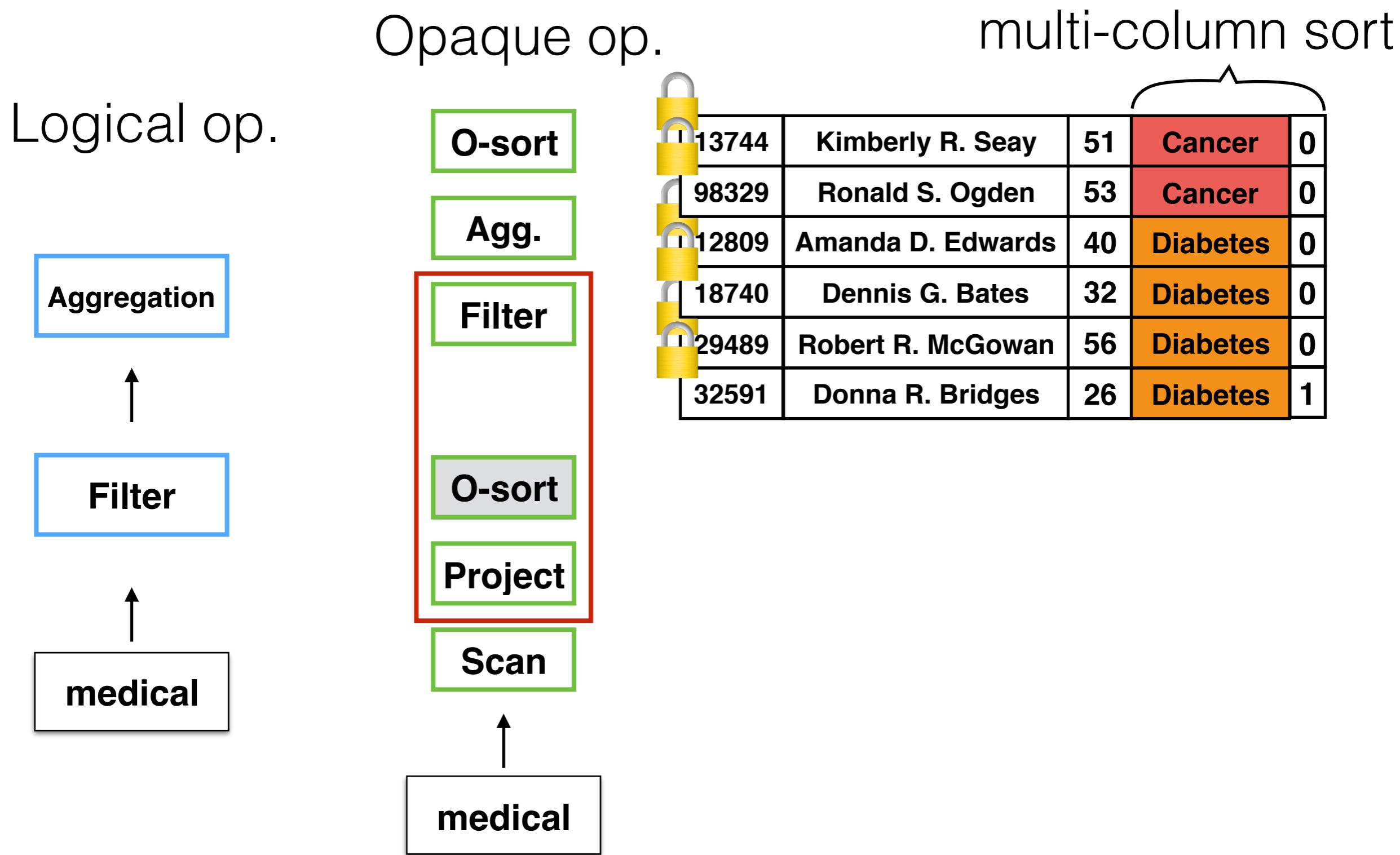
# Rule-based optimization



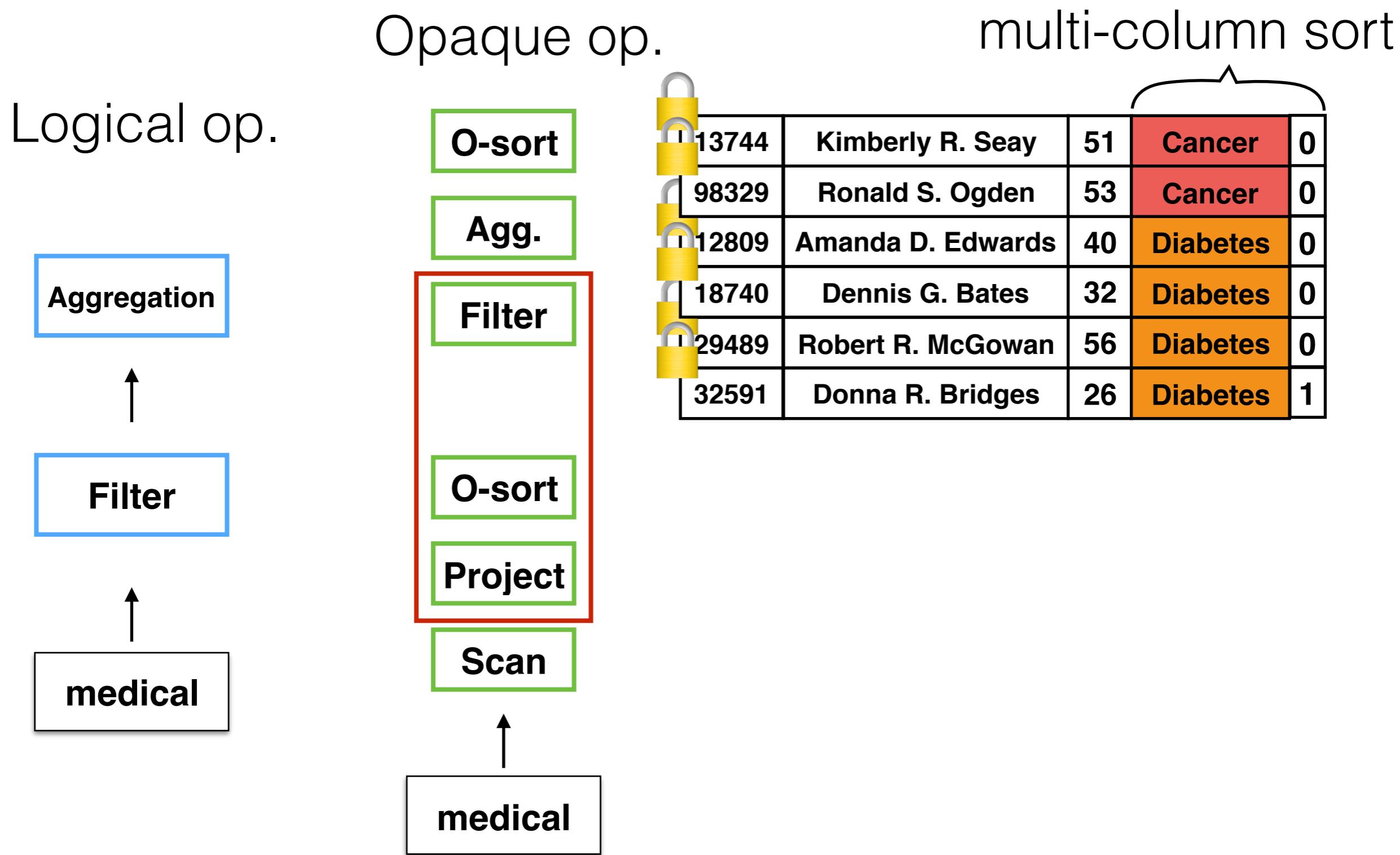
# Rule-based optimization



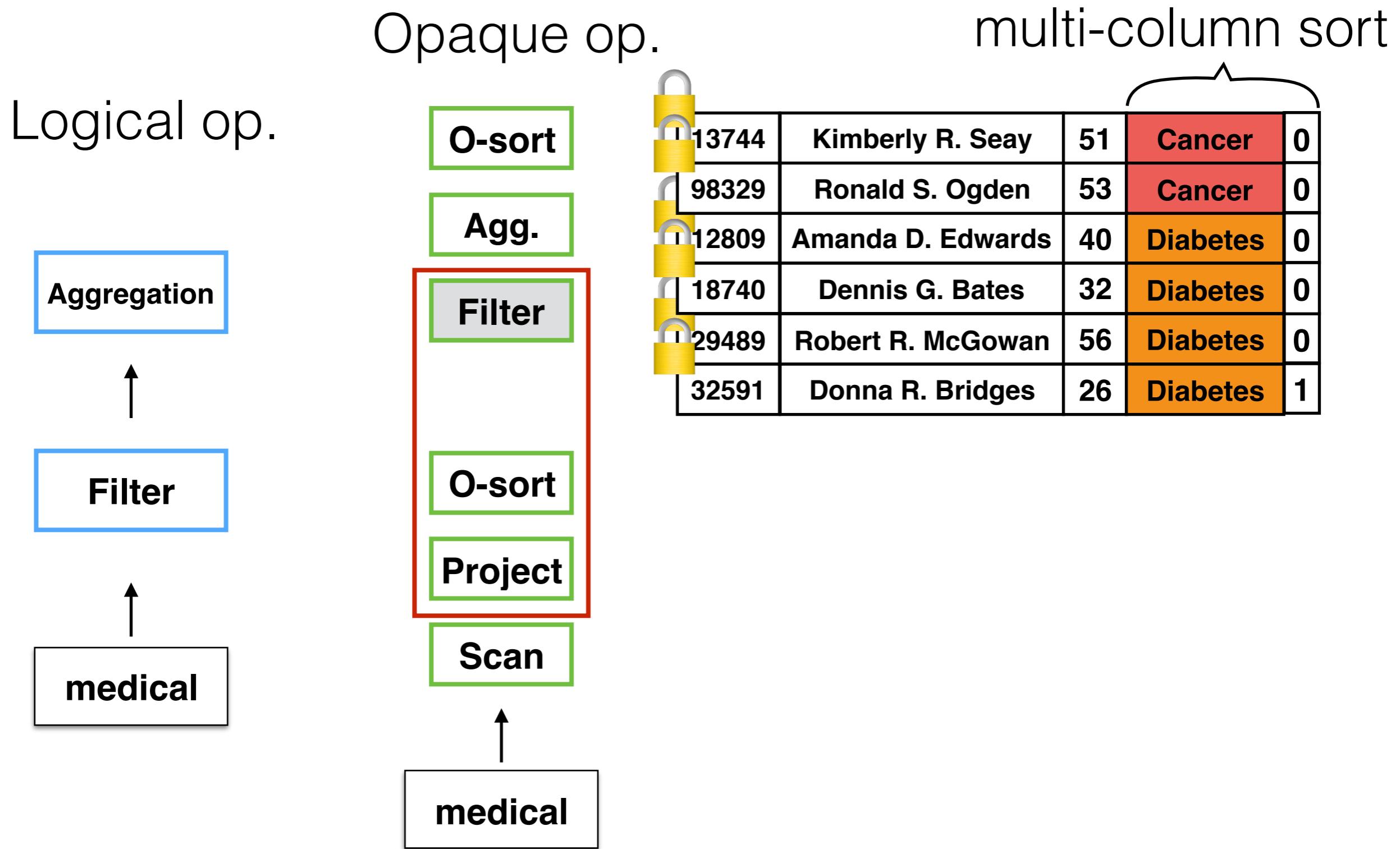
# Rule-based optimization



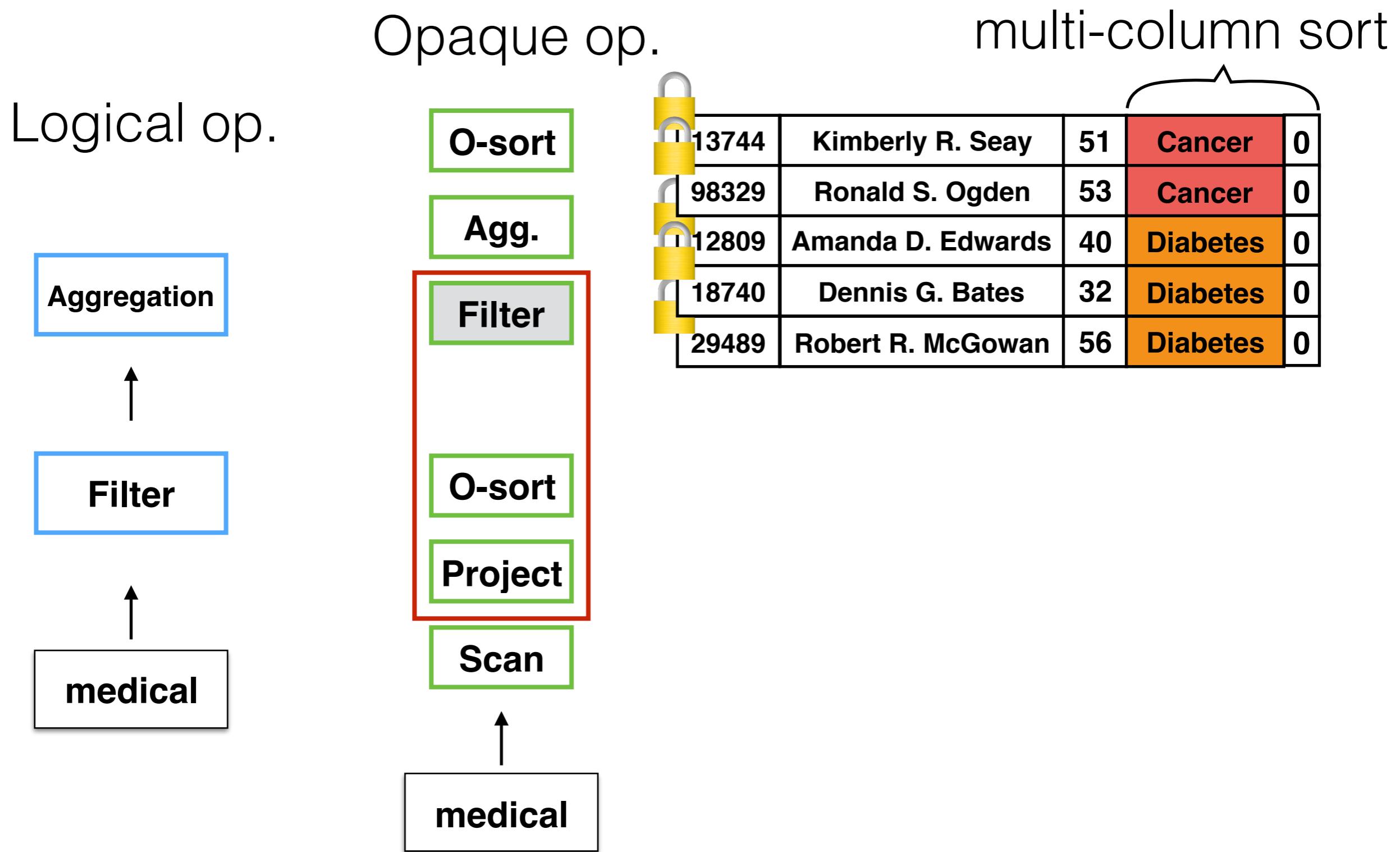
# Rule-based optimization



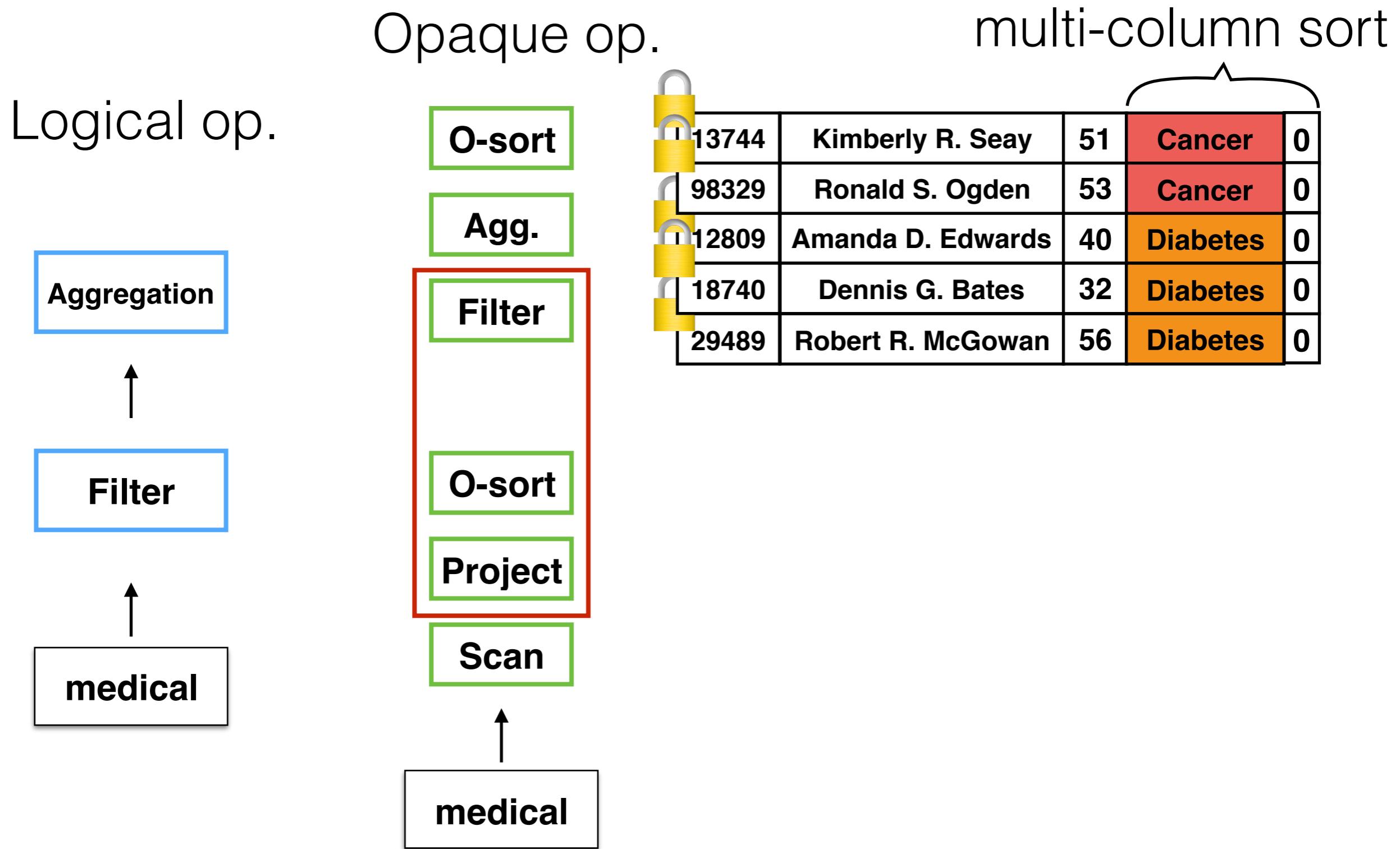
# Rule-based optimization



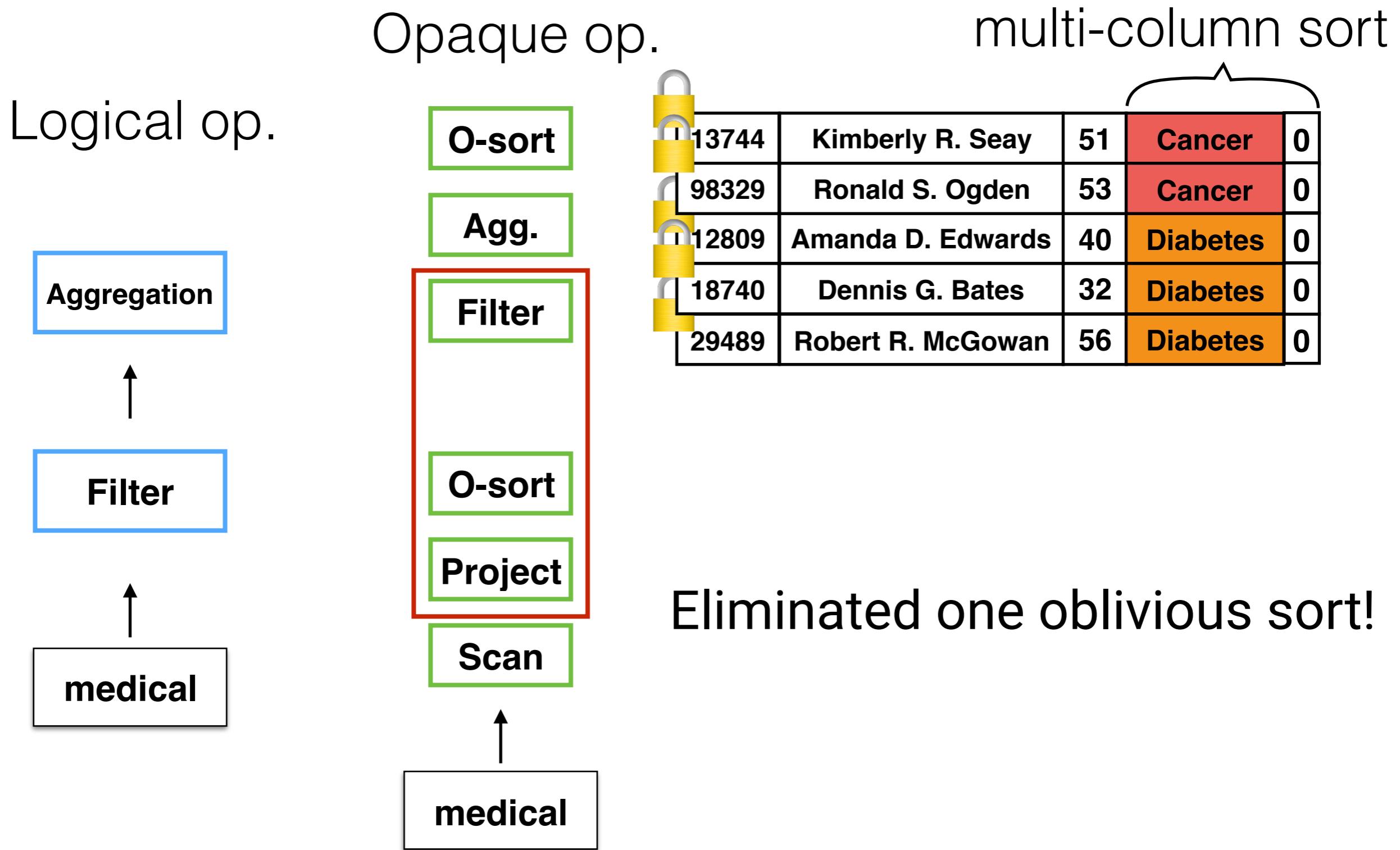
# Rule-based optimization



# Rule-based optimization



# Rule-based optimization



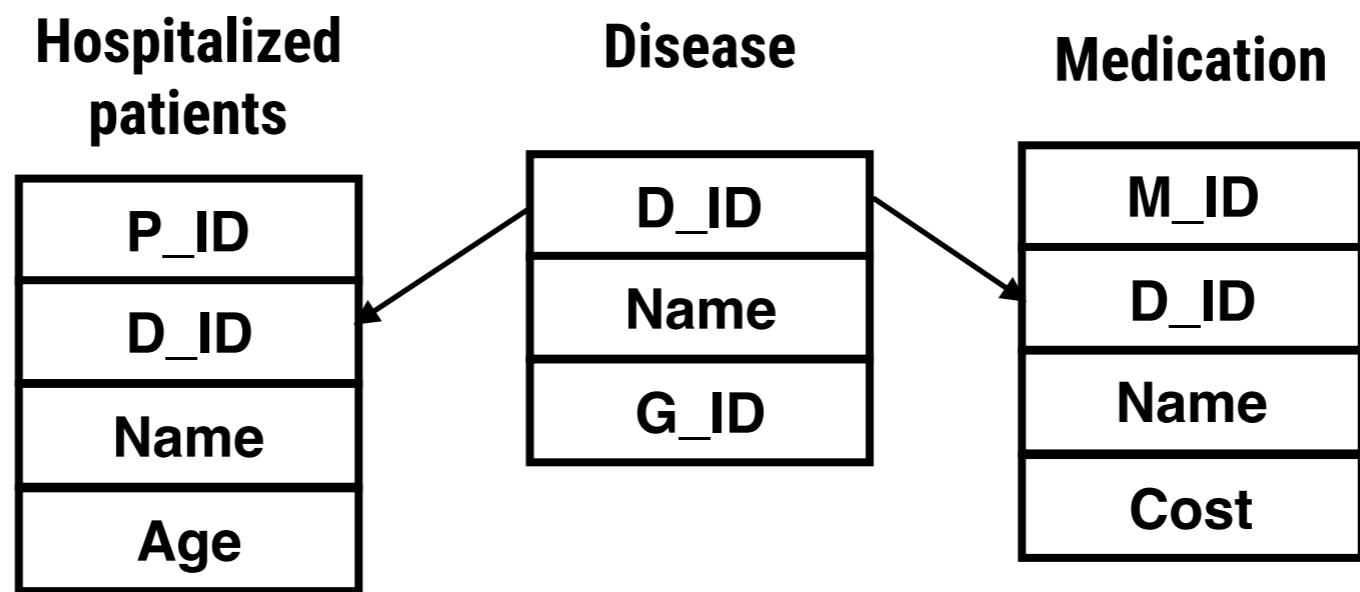
# Two-part solution:

Distributed  
oblivious SQL  
operators

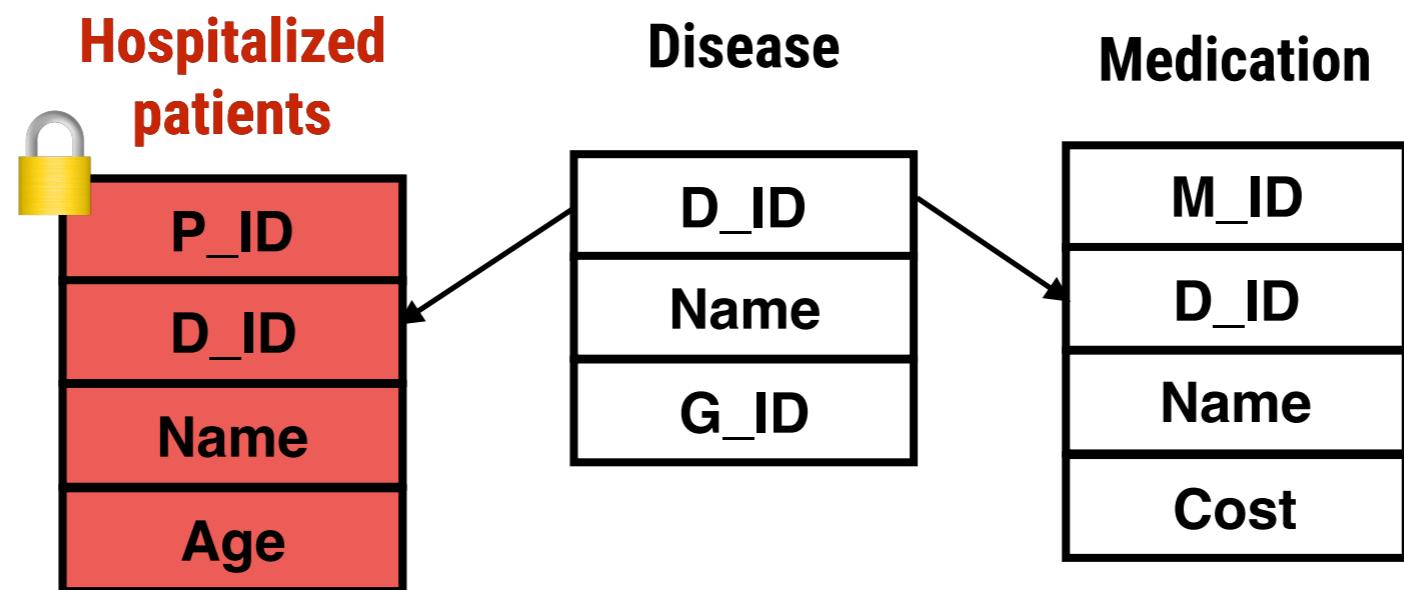
- Oblivious filter
  - Oblivious sort
  - Oblivious aggregation
  - Oblivious join
- 
- Novel query  
planning  
techniques
- Rule-based optimization
  - Cost model
- Cost-based optimization**

Observation: not all  
tables are sensitive

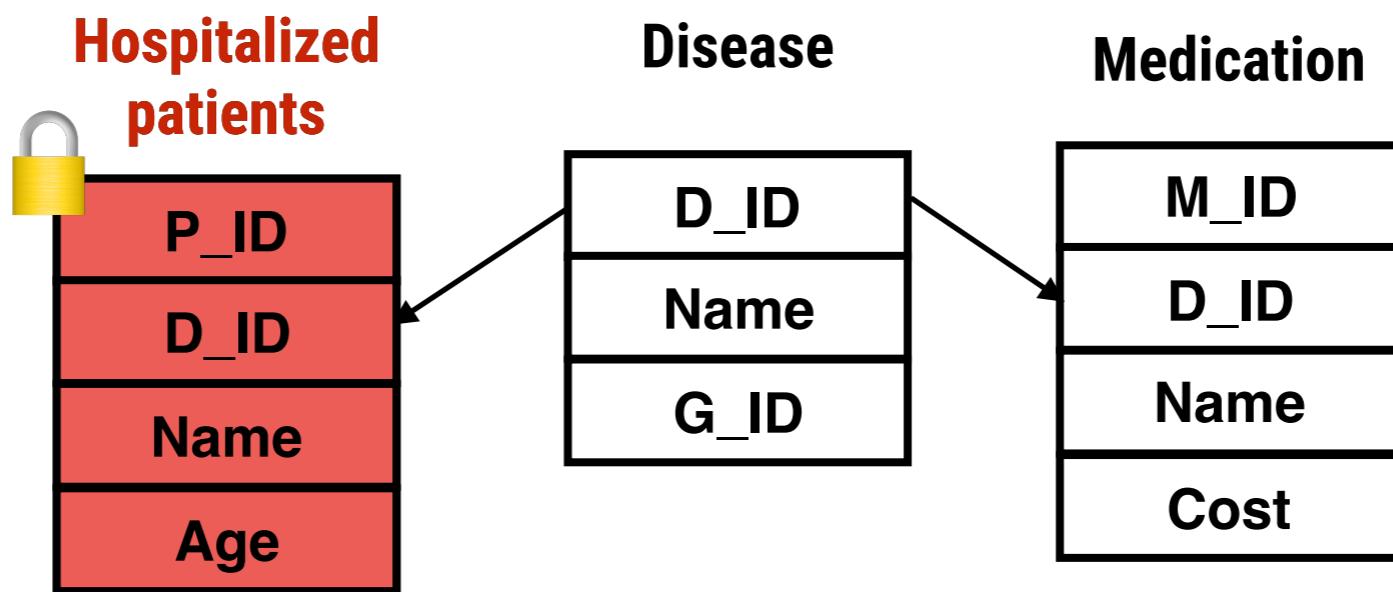
# Observation: not all tables are sensitive



# Observation: not all tables are sensitive

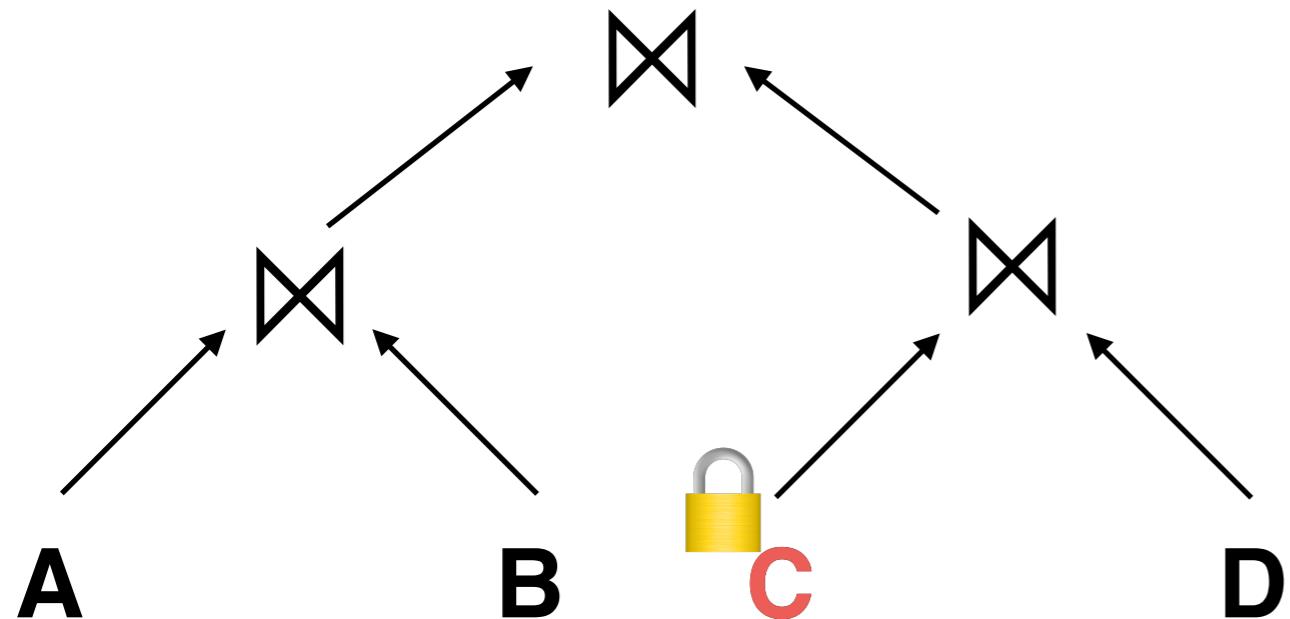


# Observation: not all tables are sensitive

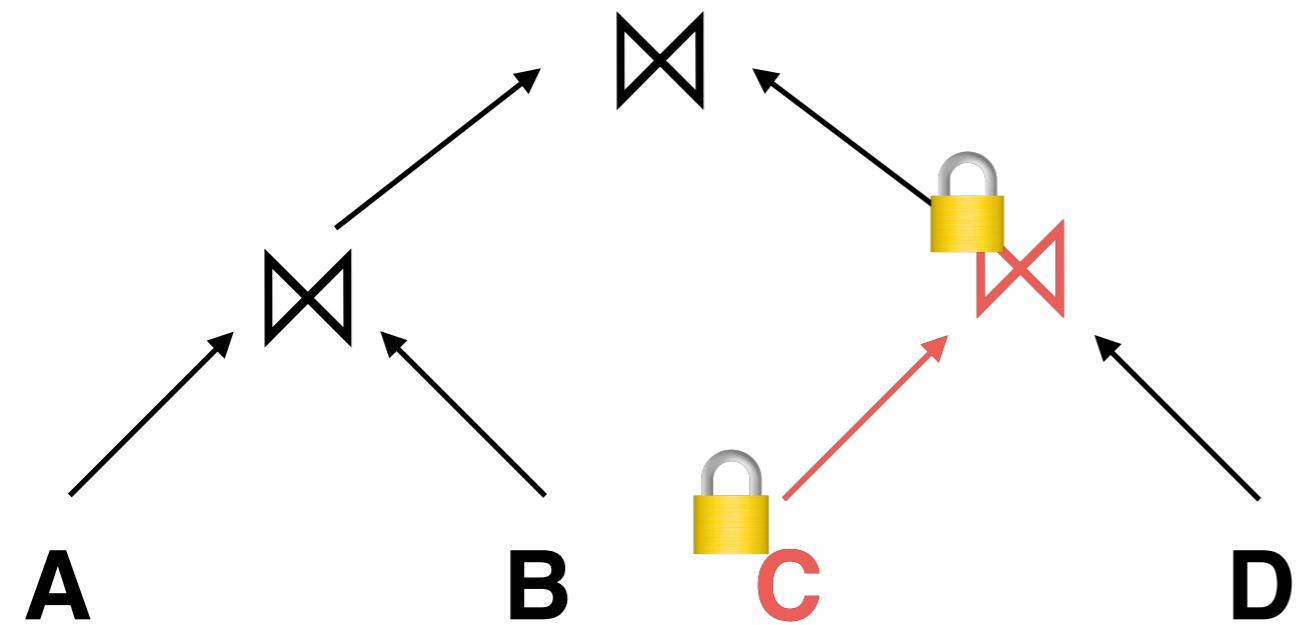


Opaque can operate in *mixed sensitivity*:  
sensitive tables are run with oblivious operators

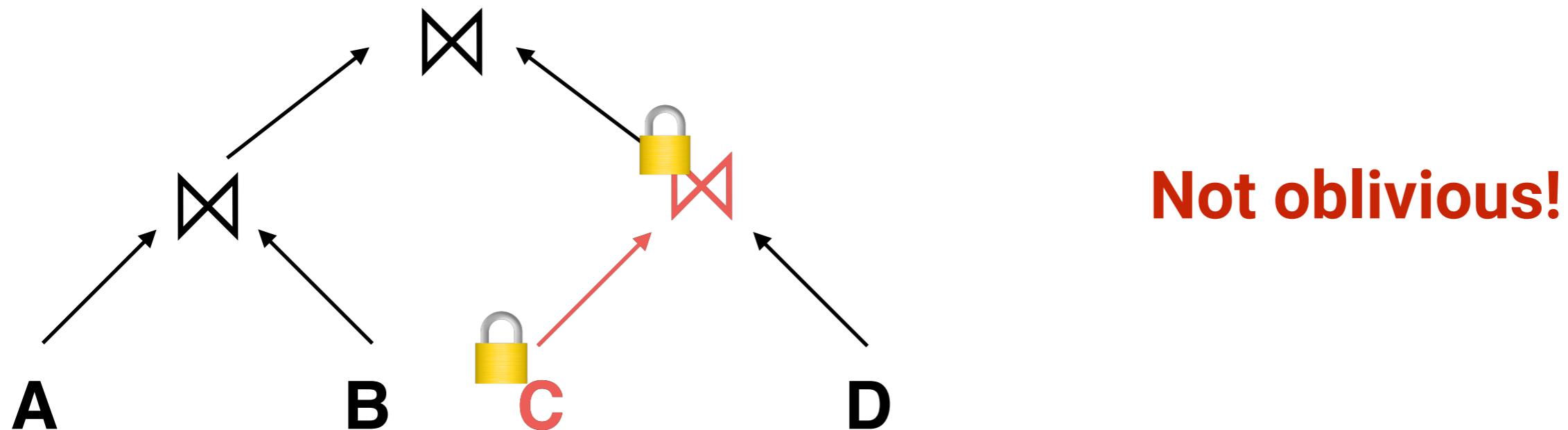
# Observation: not all tables are sensitive



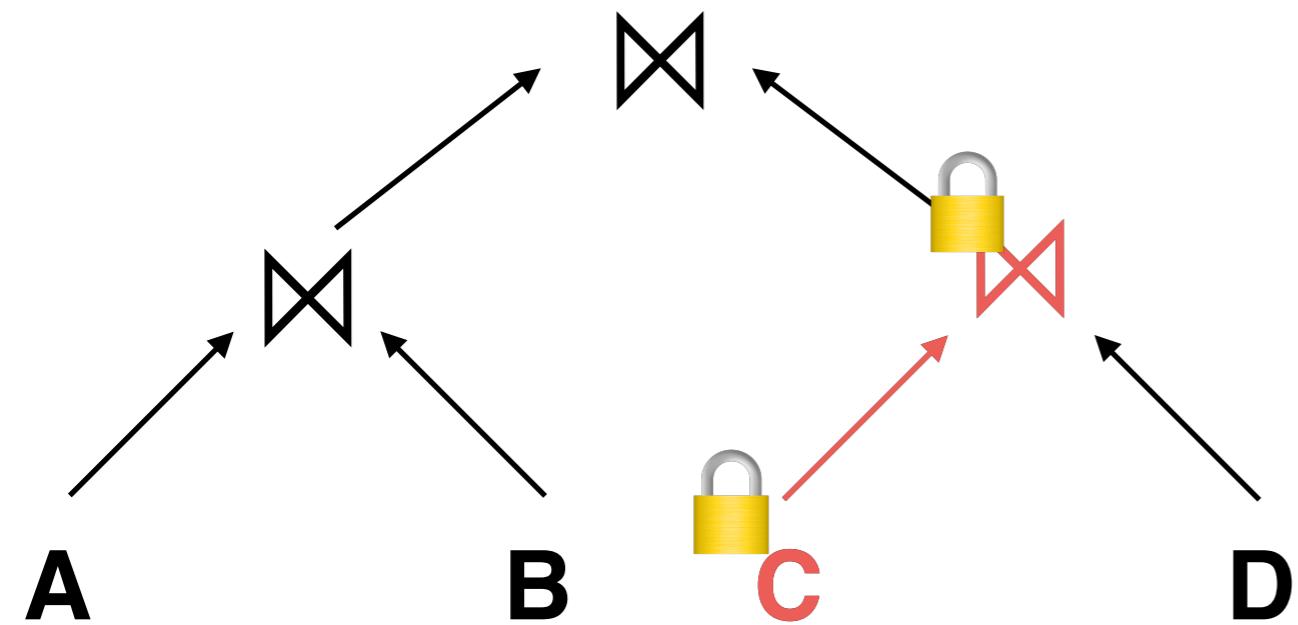
# Observation: not all tables are sensitive



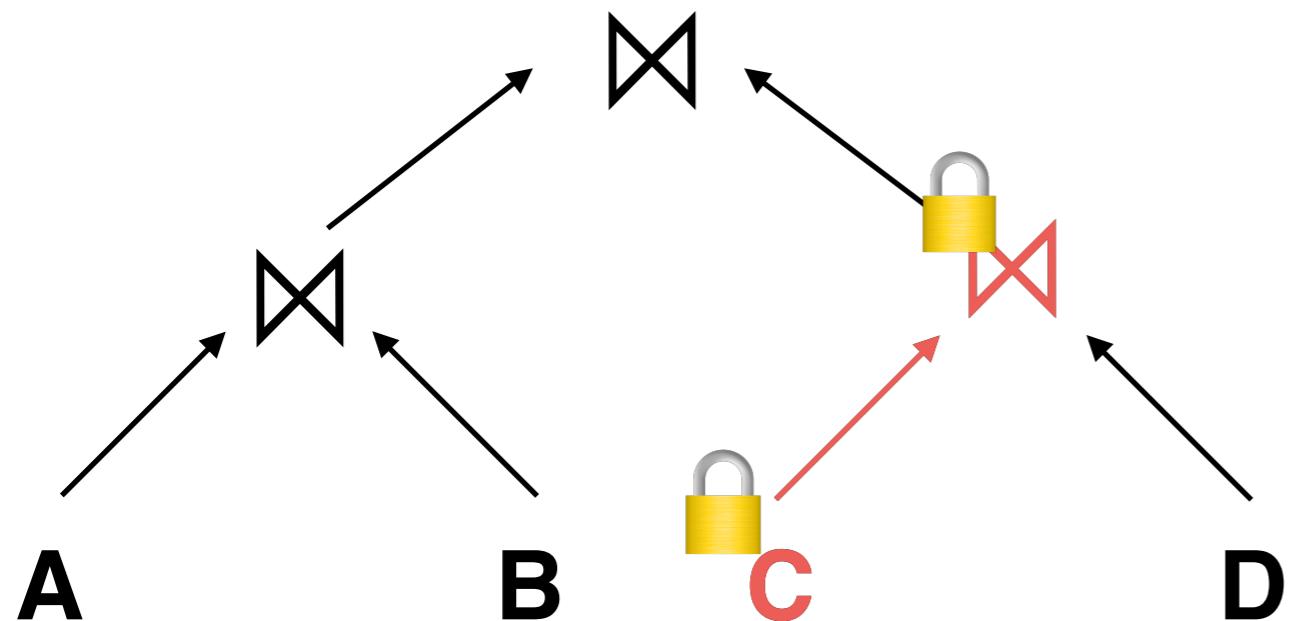
# Observation: not all tables are sensitive



# Observation: not all tables are sensitive

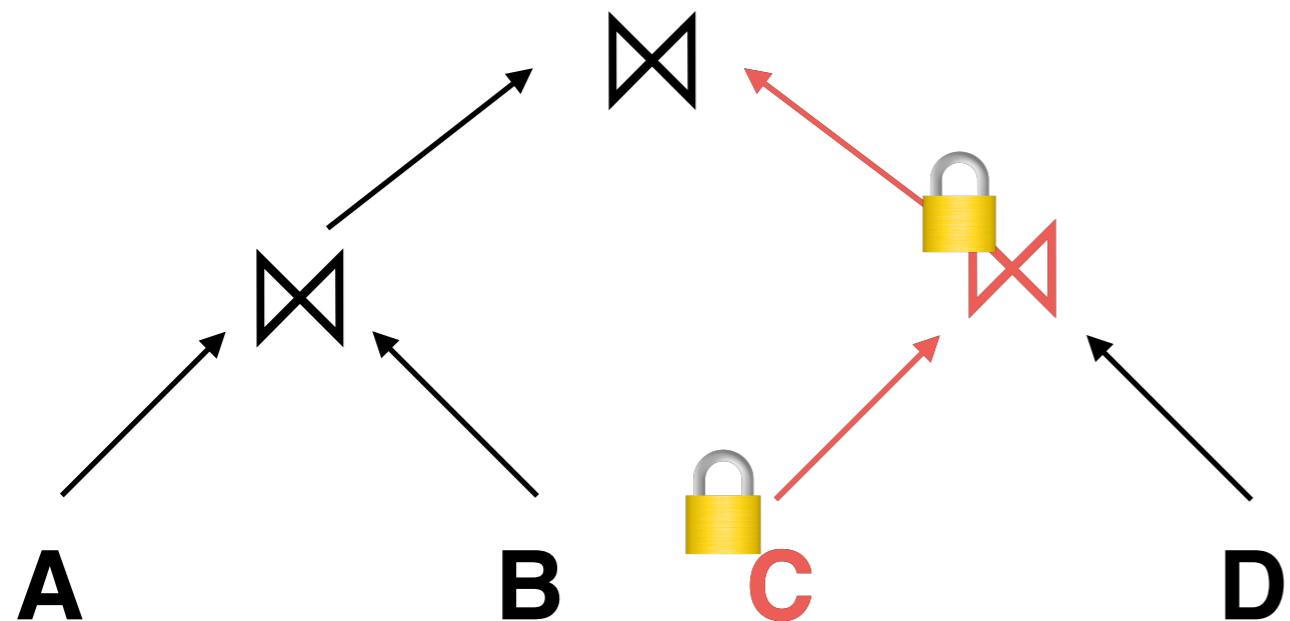


# Observation: not all tables are sensitive



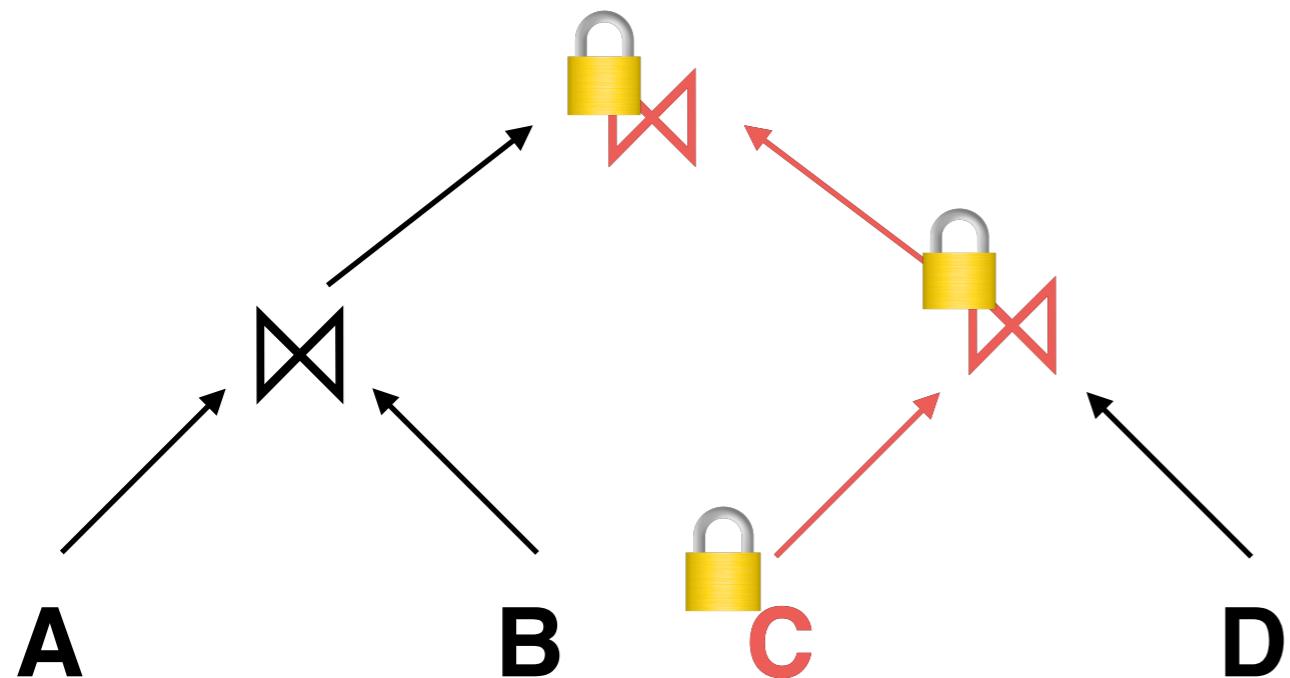
**Sensitivity propagation:**  
propagate obliviousness  
from leaf to root

# Observation: not all tables are sensitive



**Sensitivity propagation:**  
propagate obliviousness  
from leaf to root

# Observation: not all tables are sensitive

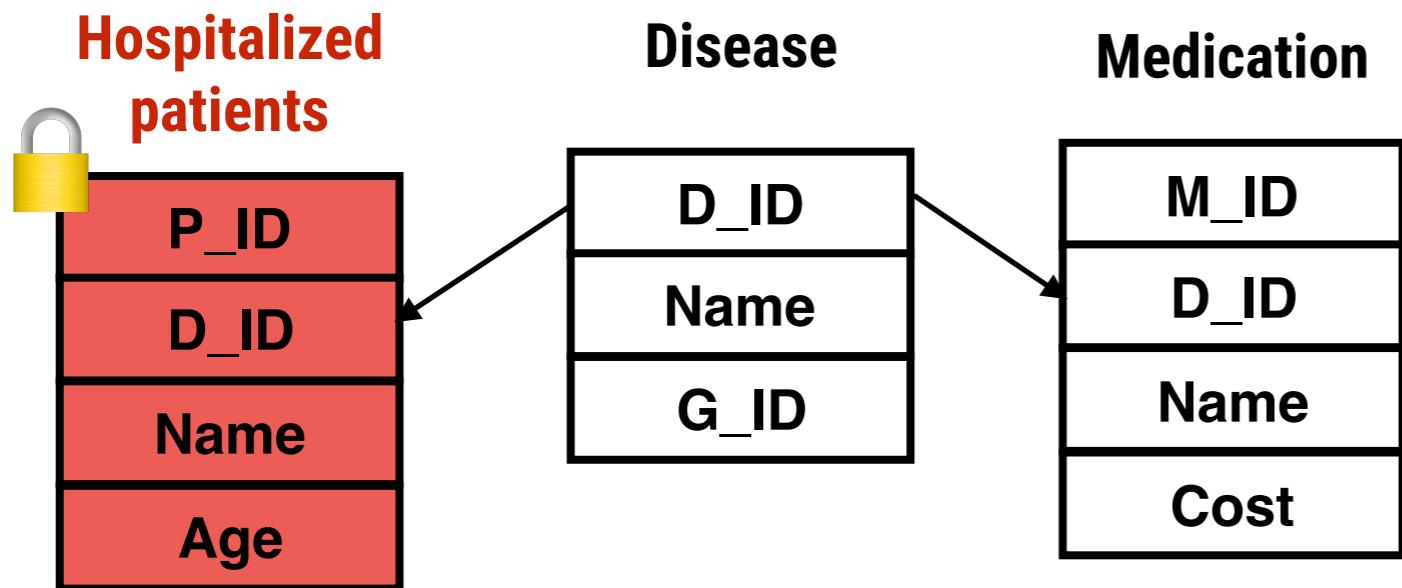


**Sensitivity propagation:**  
propagate obliviousness  
from leaf to root

# Insight 2

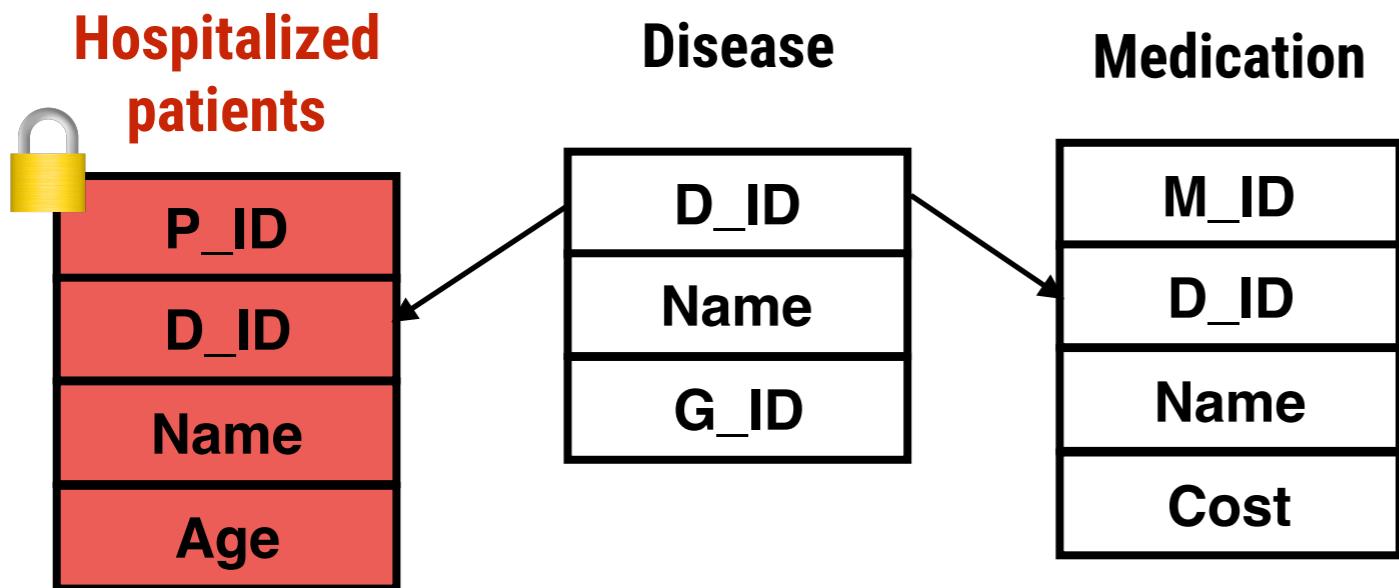
Sensitivity propagation  
introduces a new dimension to  
query optimization

# Cost-based optimization



Find the least costly medication for each patient

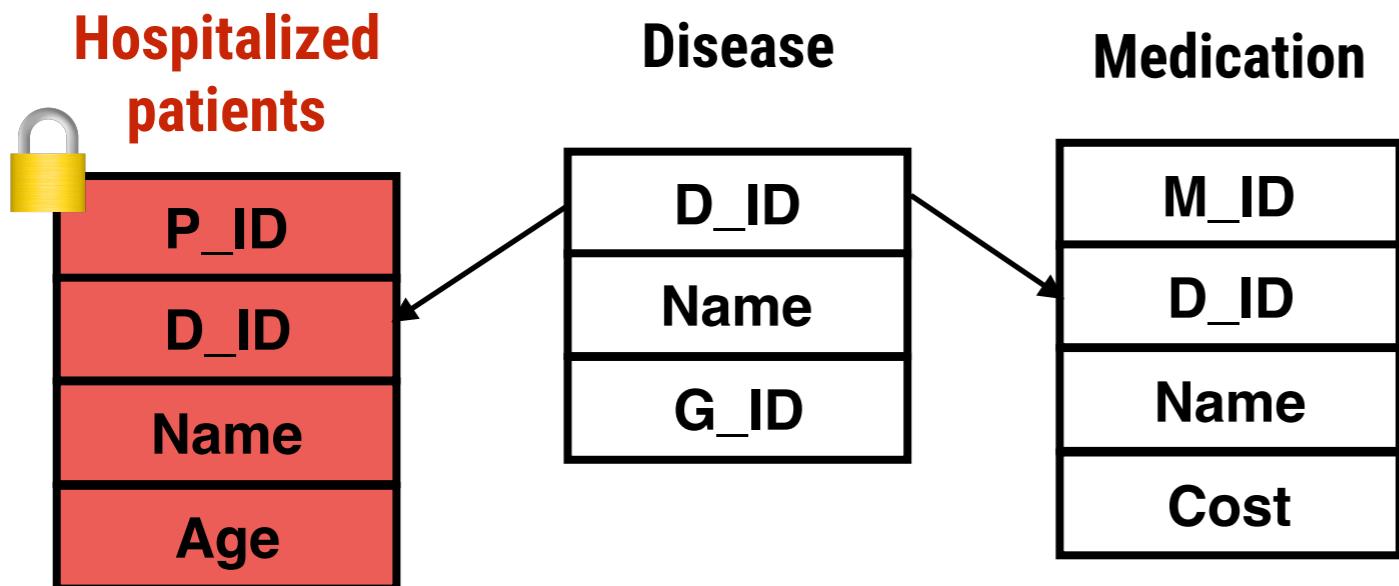
# Cost-based optimization



Find the least costly medication for each patient

Assumption:  $|P| < |D| < |M|$

# Cost-based optimization

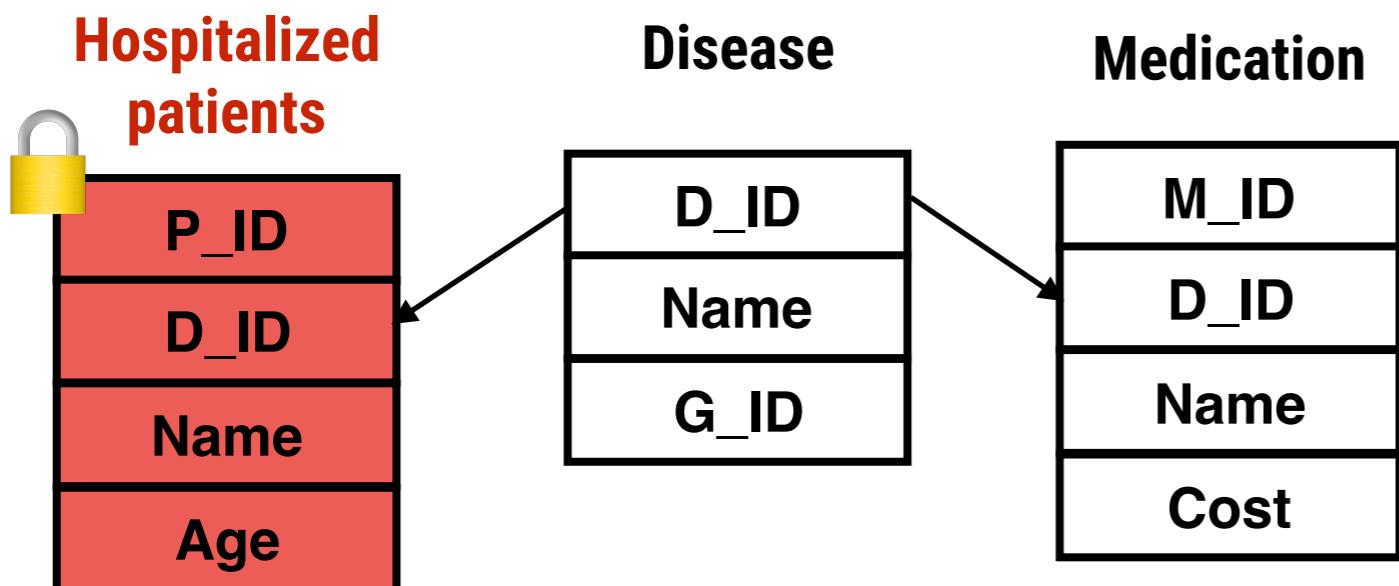


Find the least costly medication for each patient

Assumption:  $|P| < |D| < |M|$

```
SELECT p_name, d_name, med_cost
FROM patient, disease,
  (SELECT d_id, min(cost) AS med_cost
   FROM medication
   GROUP BY d_id) AS med
WHERE disease.d_id = patient.d_id
  AND disease.d_id = med.d_id
```

# Cost-based optimization



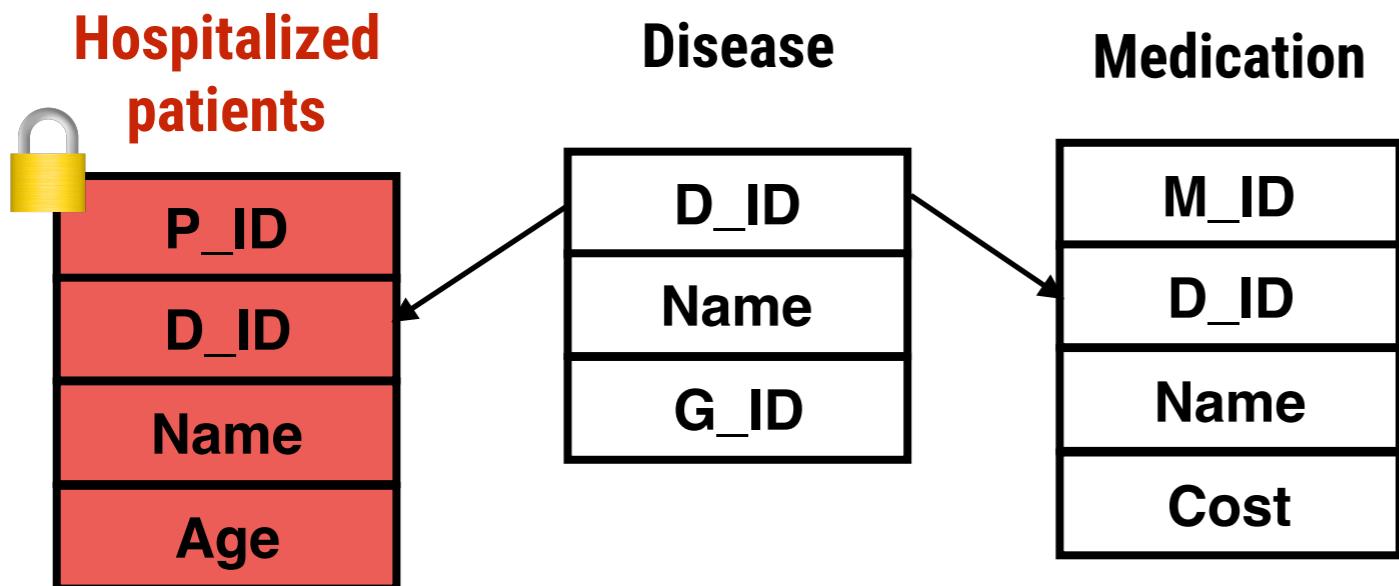
Find the least costly medication for each patient

Assumption:  $|P| < |D| < |M|$

```
SELECT p_name, d_name, med_cost
FROM patient, disease,
  (SELECT d_id, min(cost) AS med_cost
   FROM medication
   GROUP BY d_id) AS med
WHERE disease.d_id = patient.d_id
  AND disease.d_id = med.d_id
```



# Cost-based optimization



Find the least costly medication for each patient

Assumption:  $|P| < |D| < |M|$

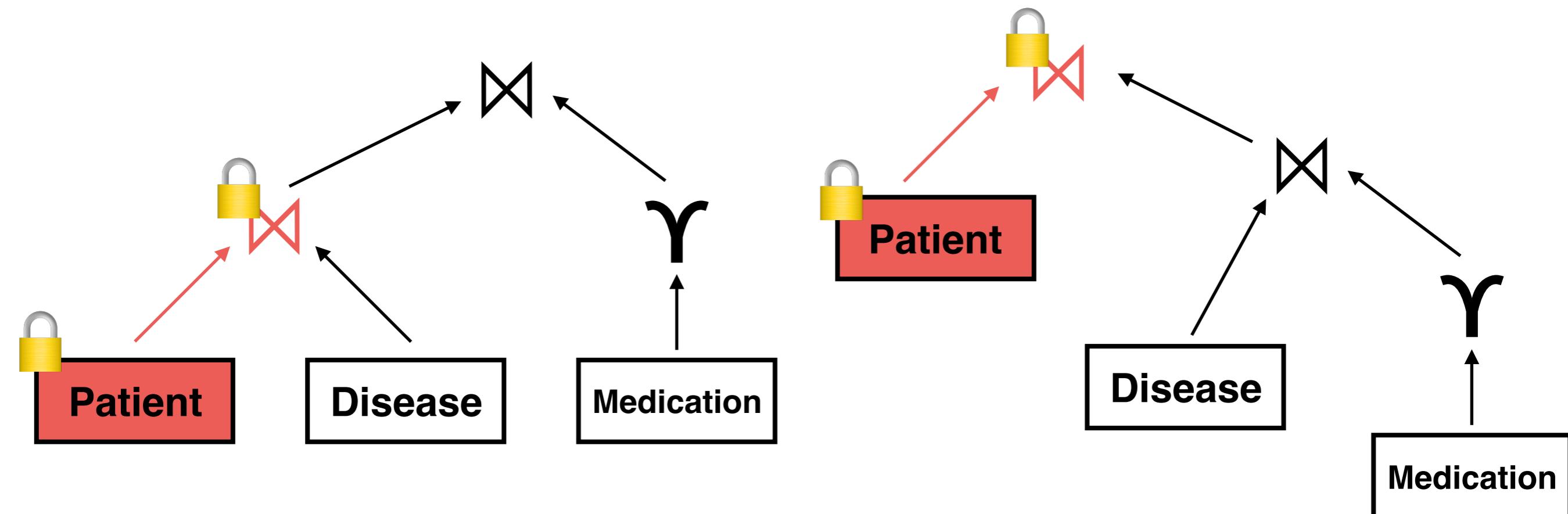
```
SELECT p_name, d_name, med_cost
FROM patient, disease,
  (SELECT d_id, min(cost) AS med_cost
   FROM medication
   GROUP BY d_id) AS med
WHERE disease.d_id = patient.d_id
  AND disease.d_id = med.d_id
```



**3-way join**

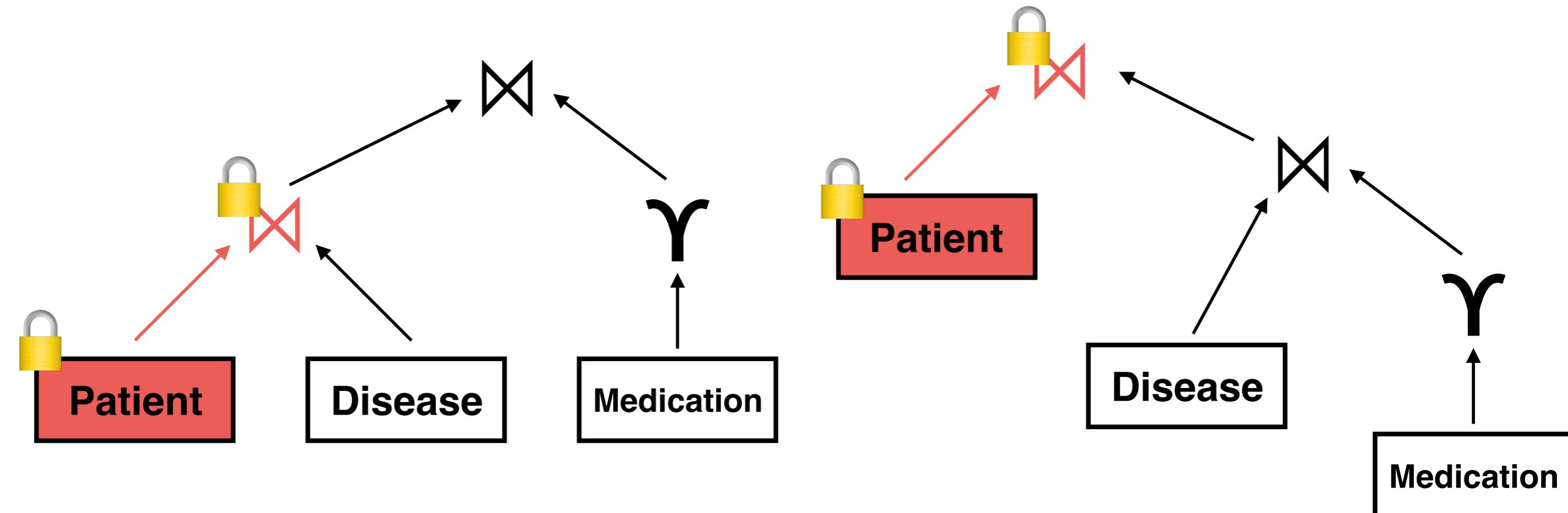
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SQL optimizer with new cost:



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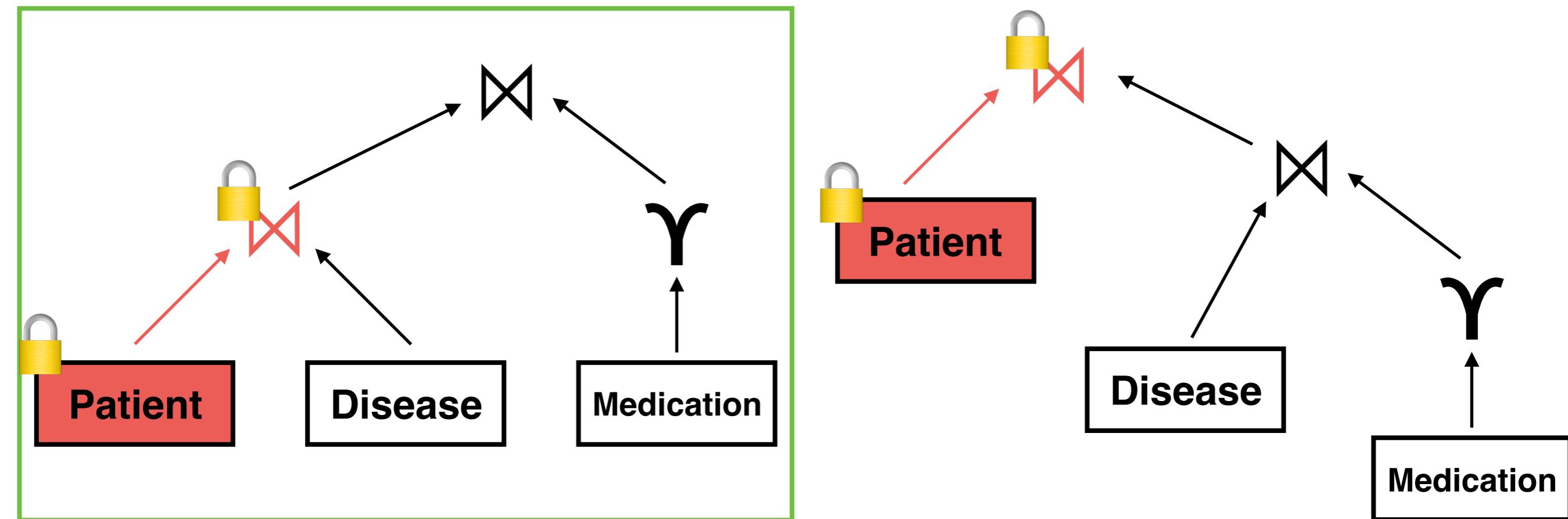
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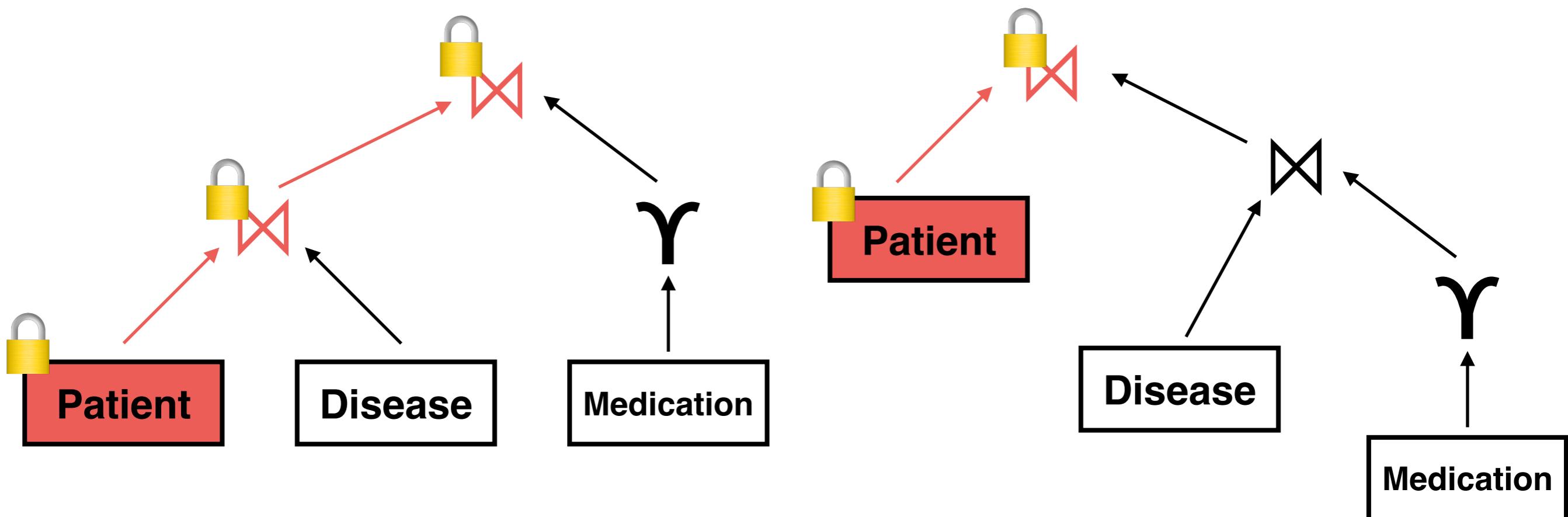
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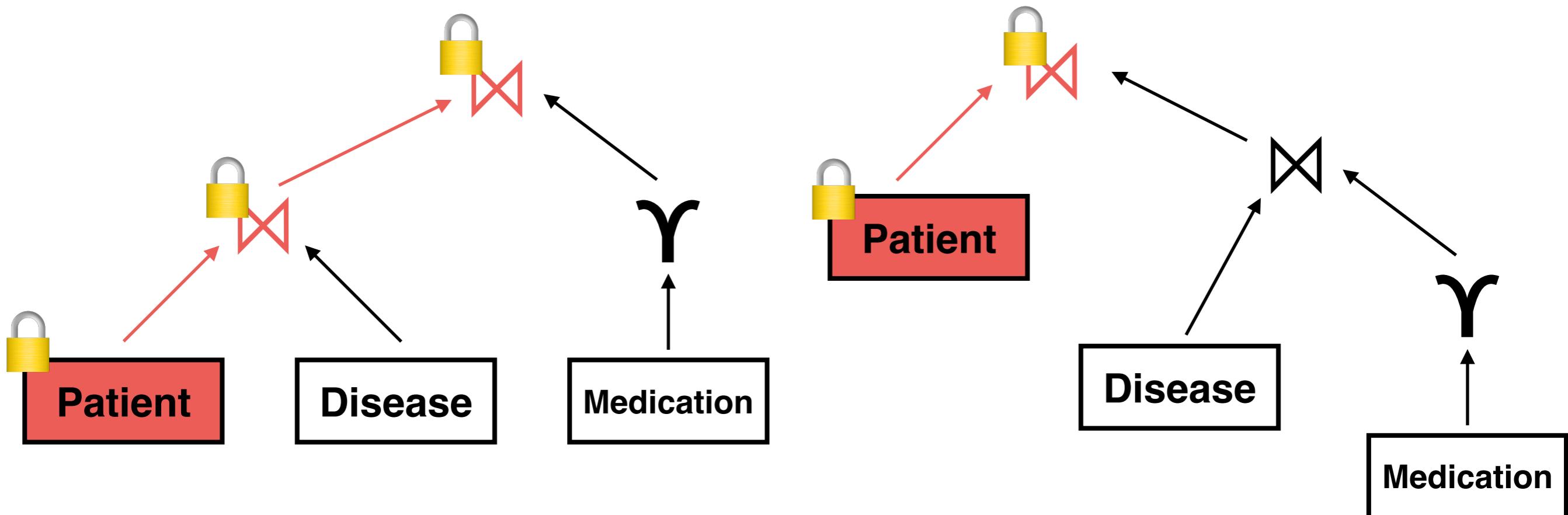
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SQL optimizer with new cost and **sensitivity propagation**:



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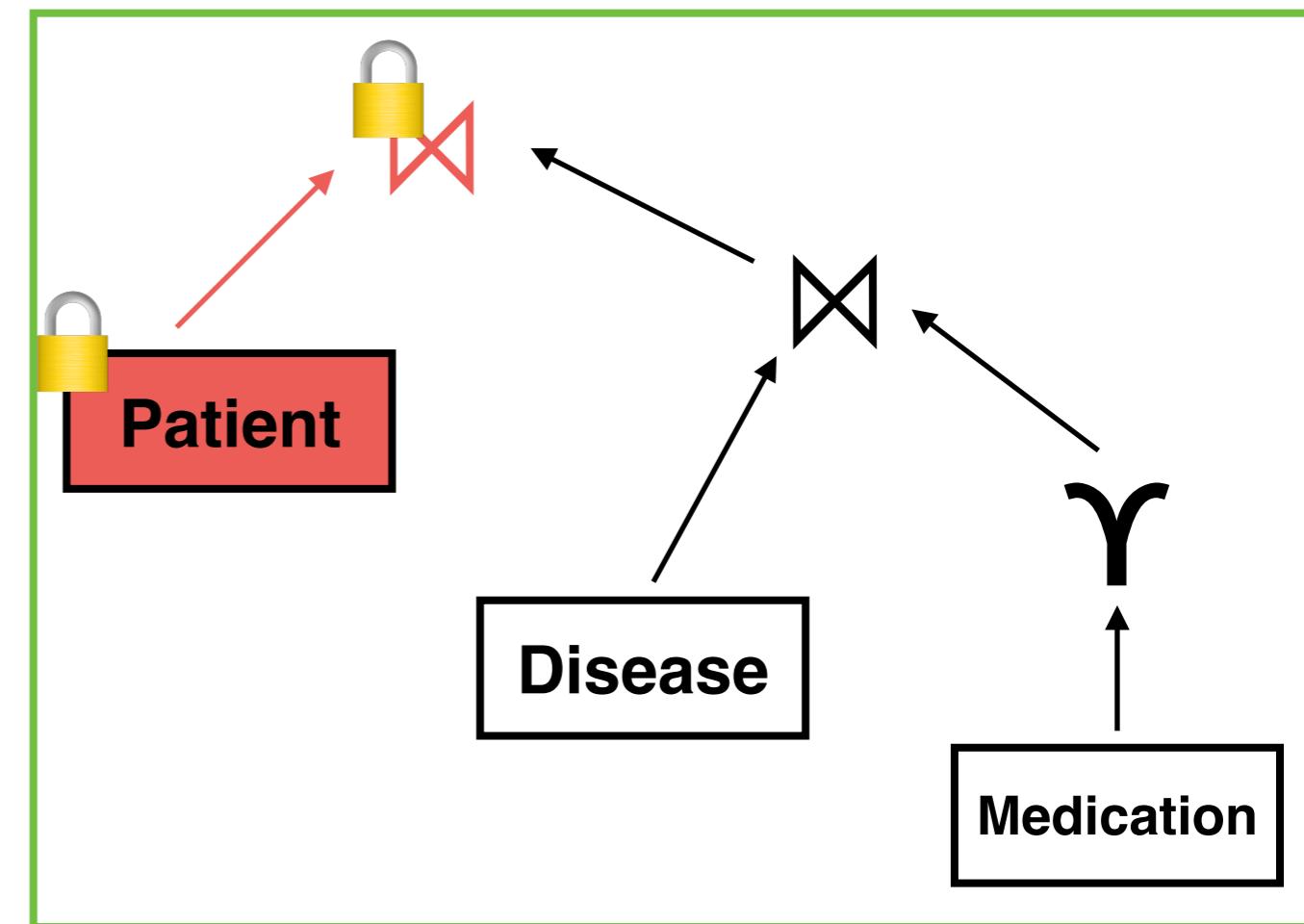
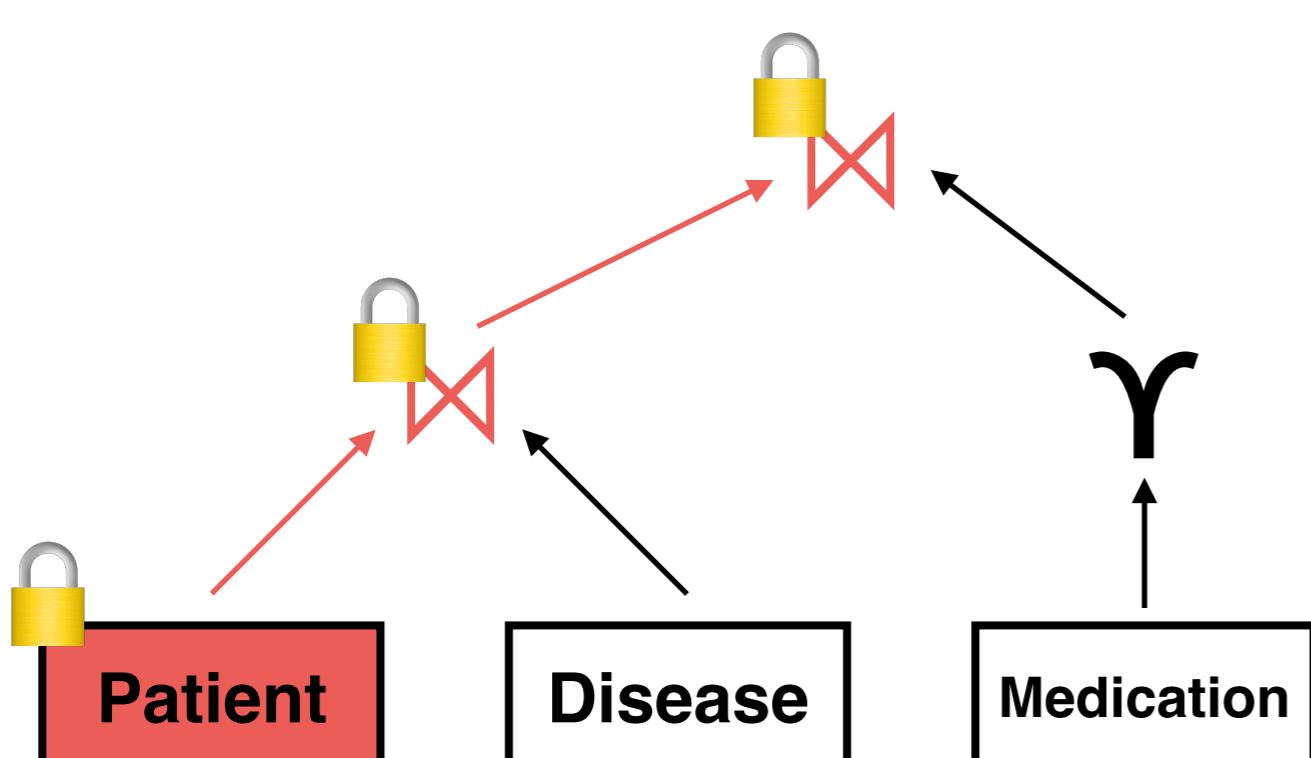
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Fewer oblivious joins

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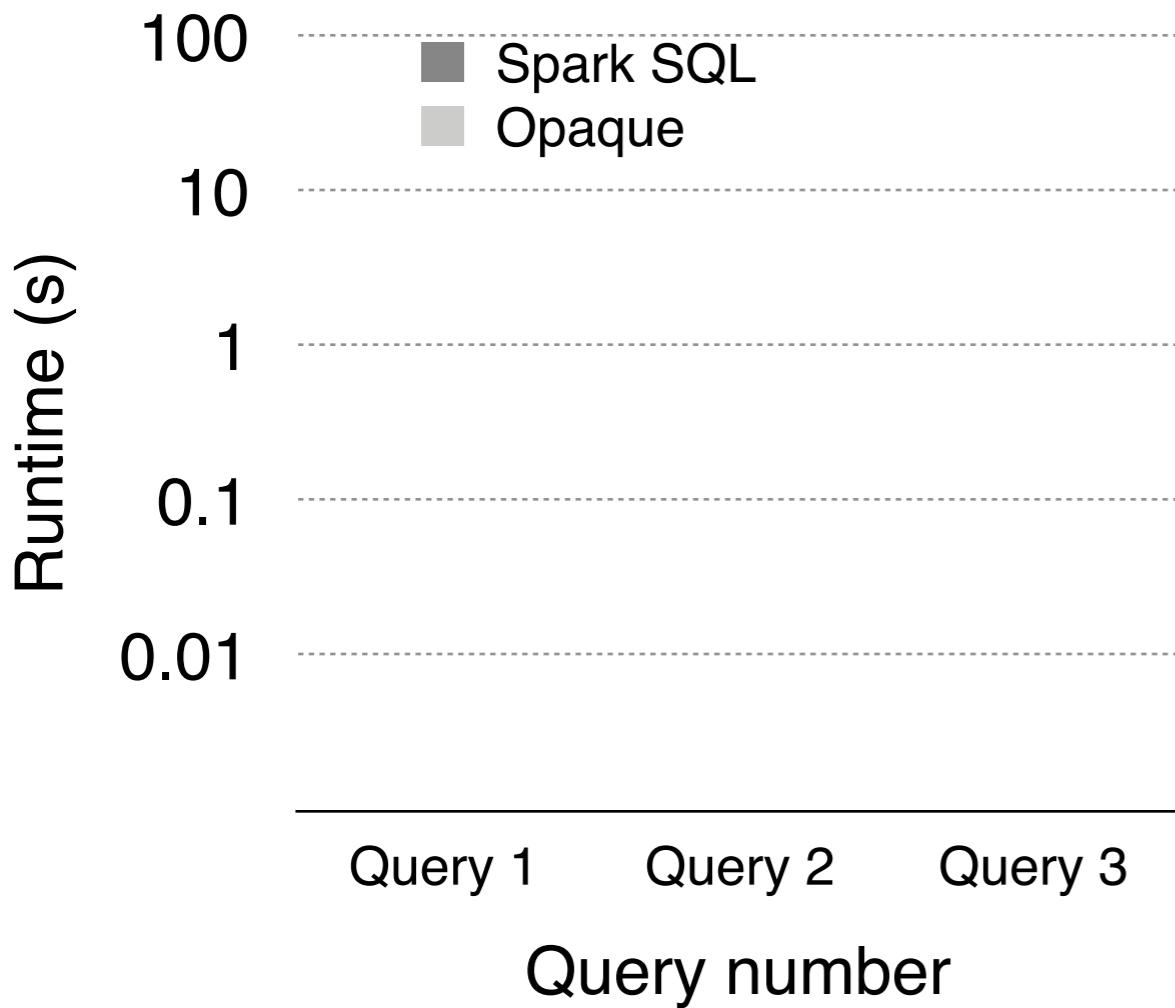
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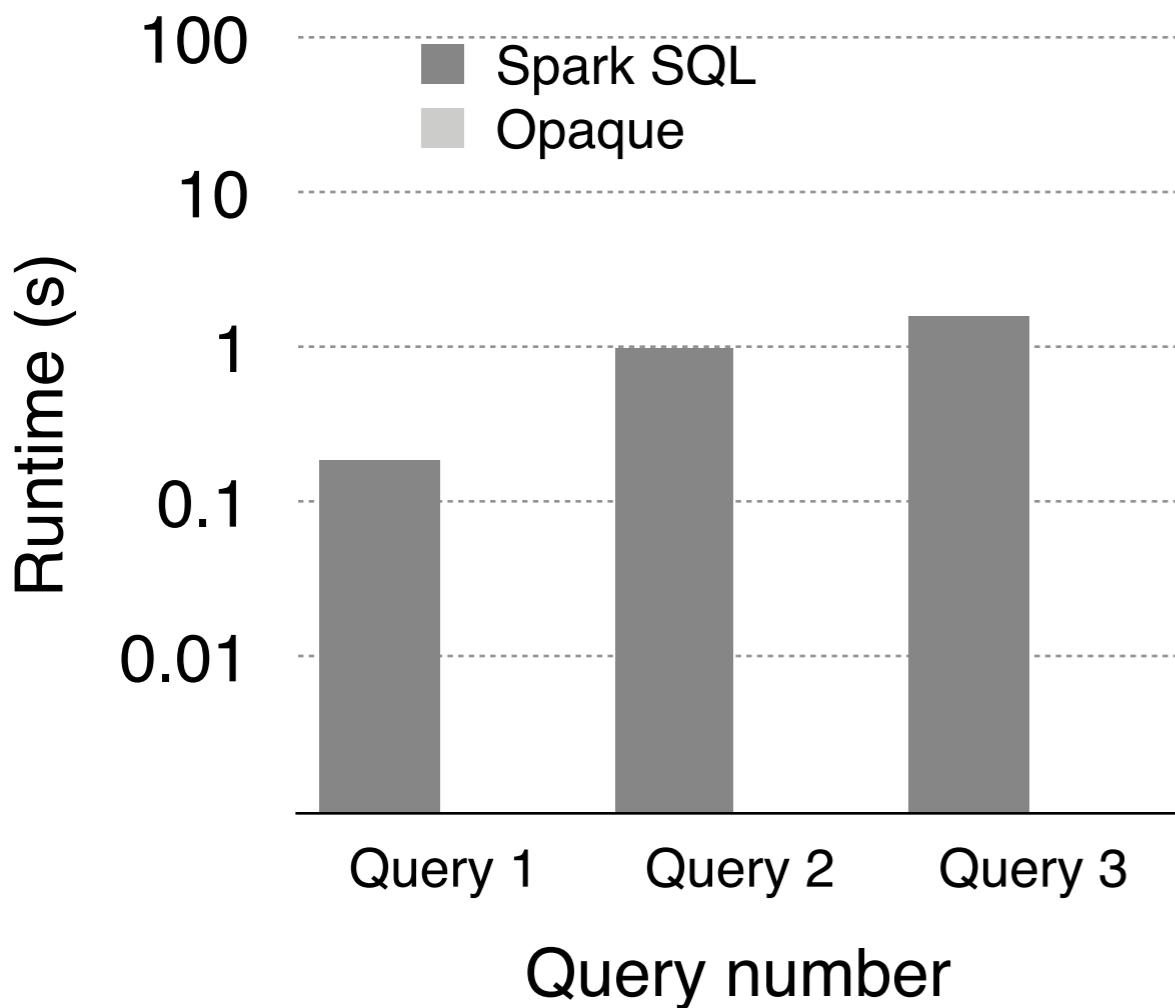
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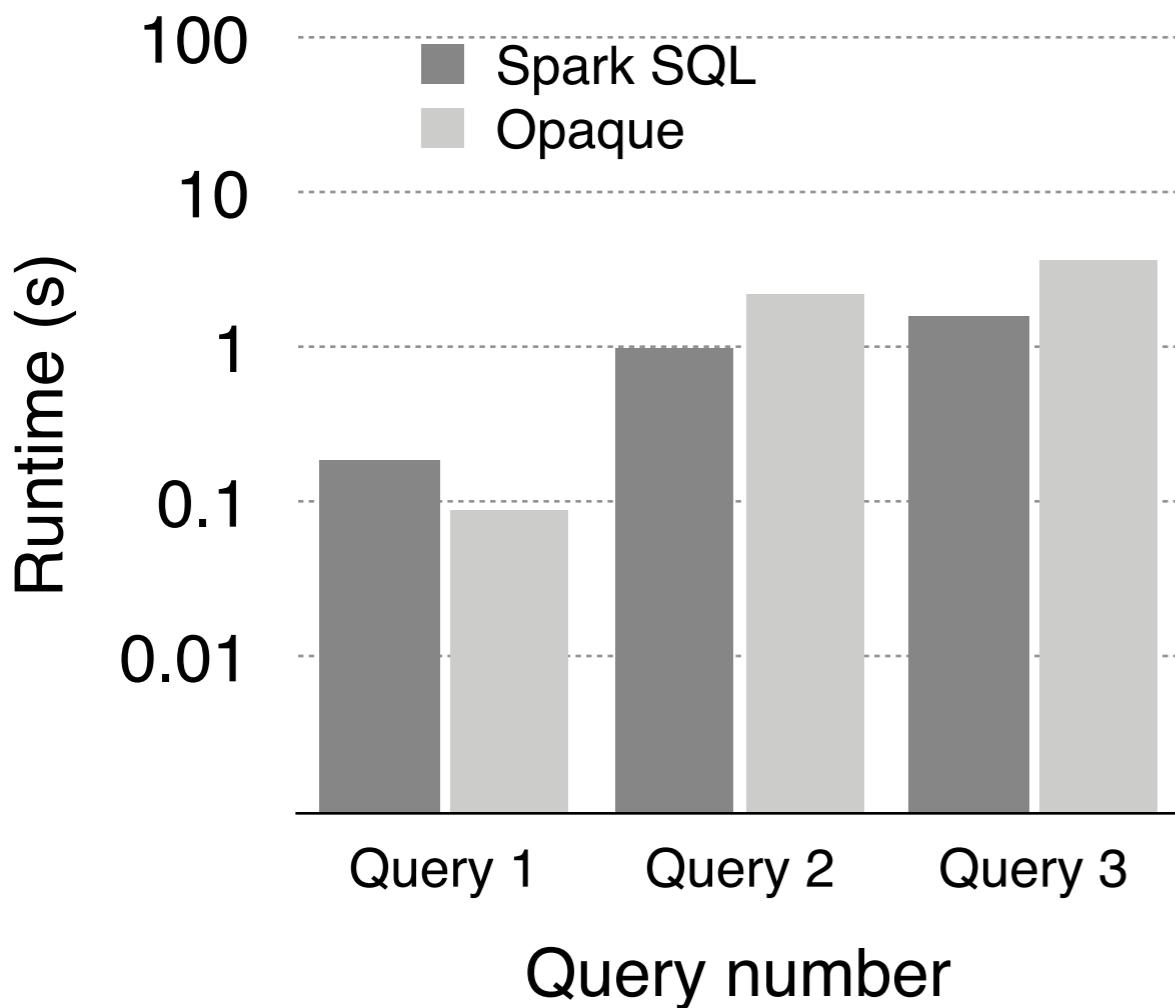
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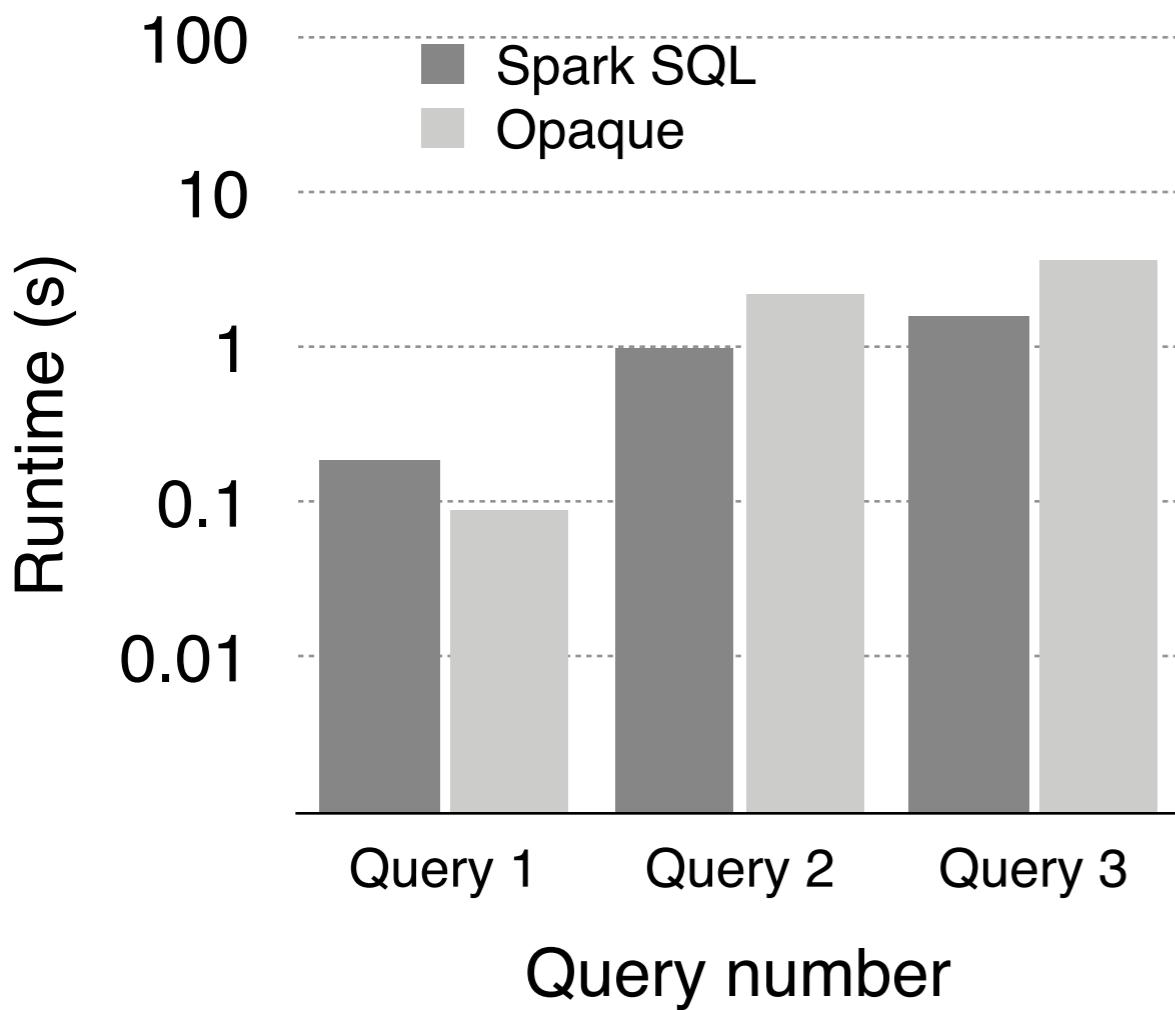
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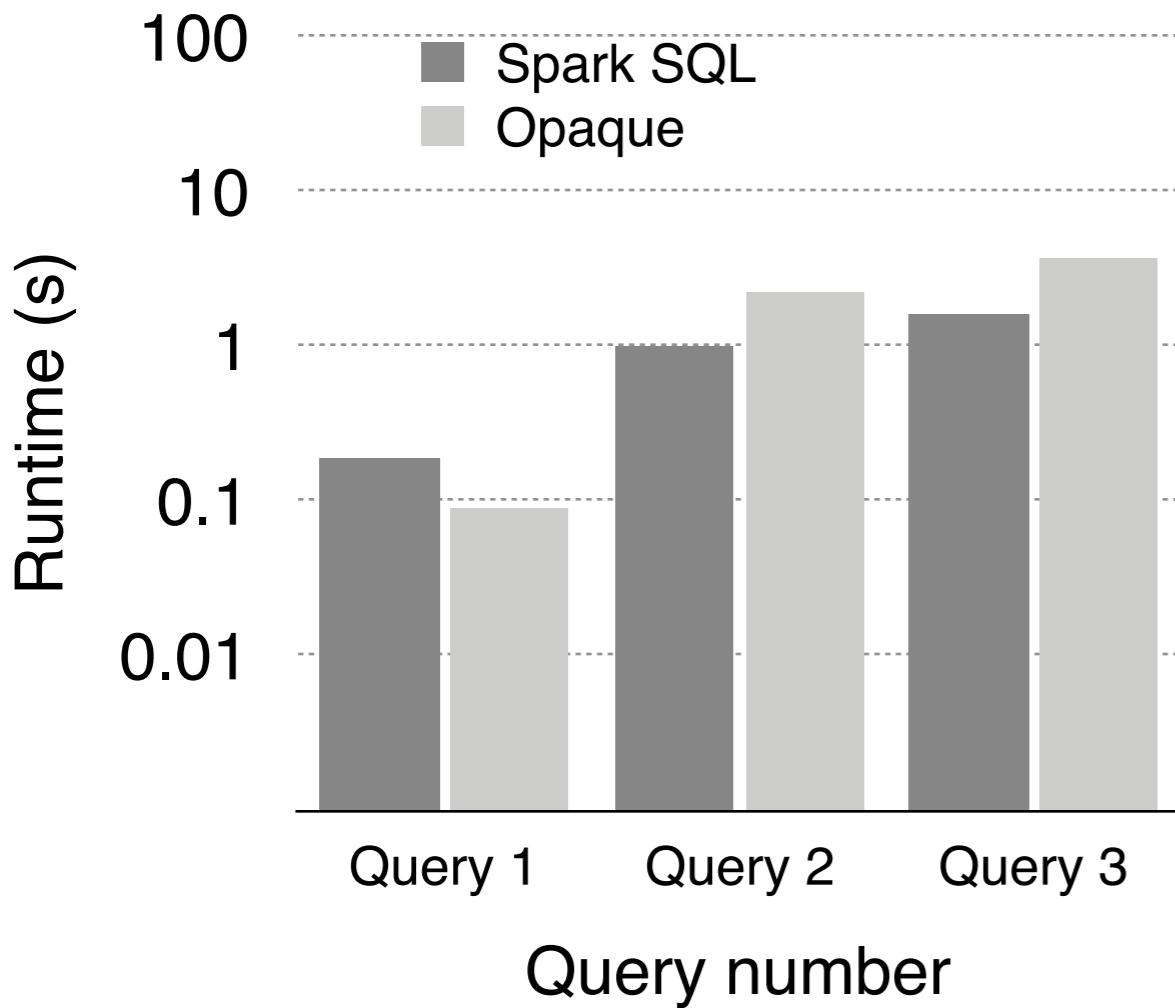


Overhead: 0.47x to 2.3x

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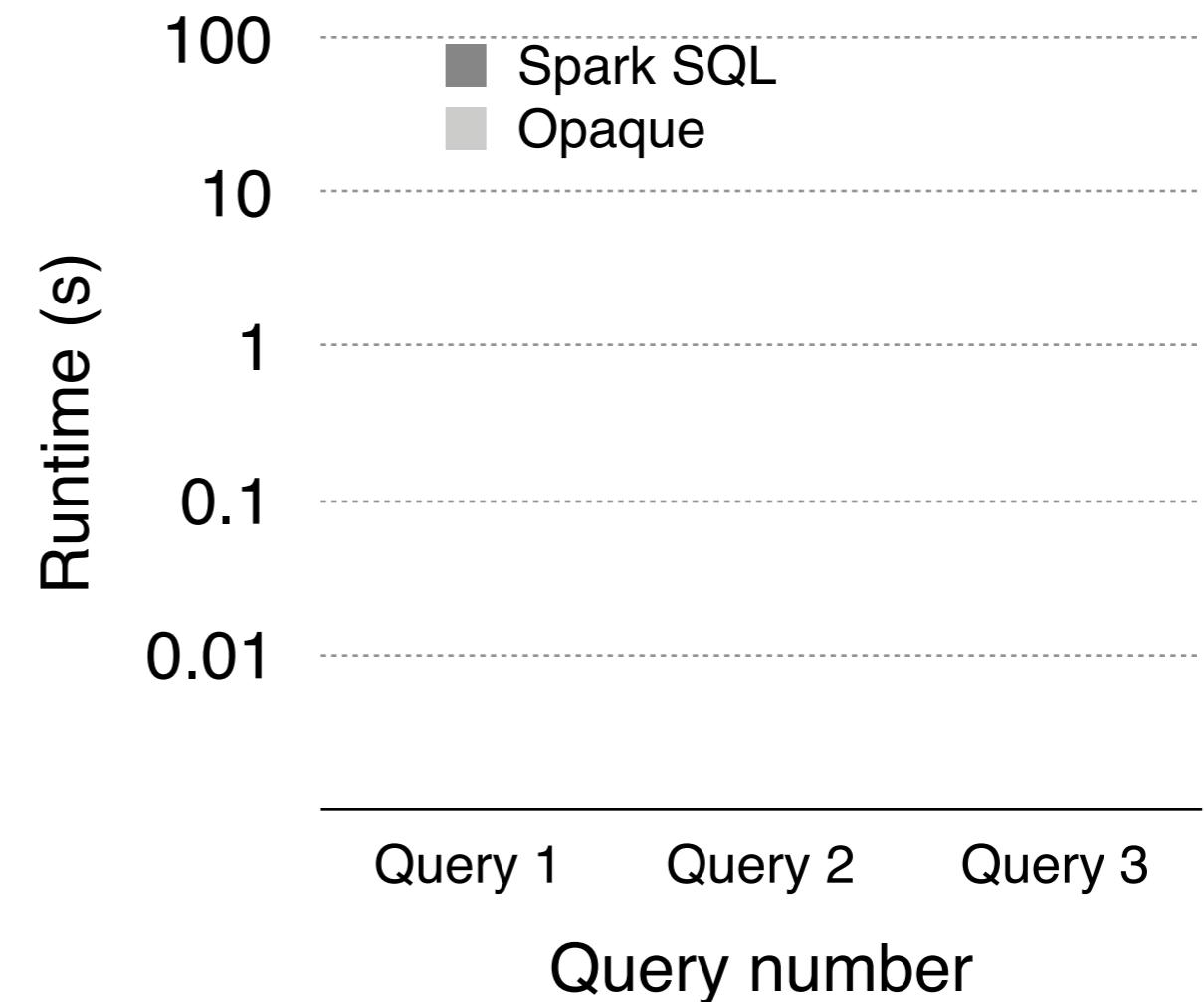
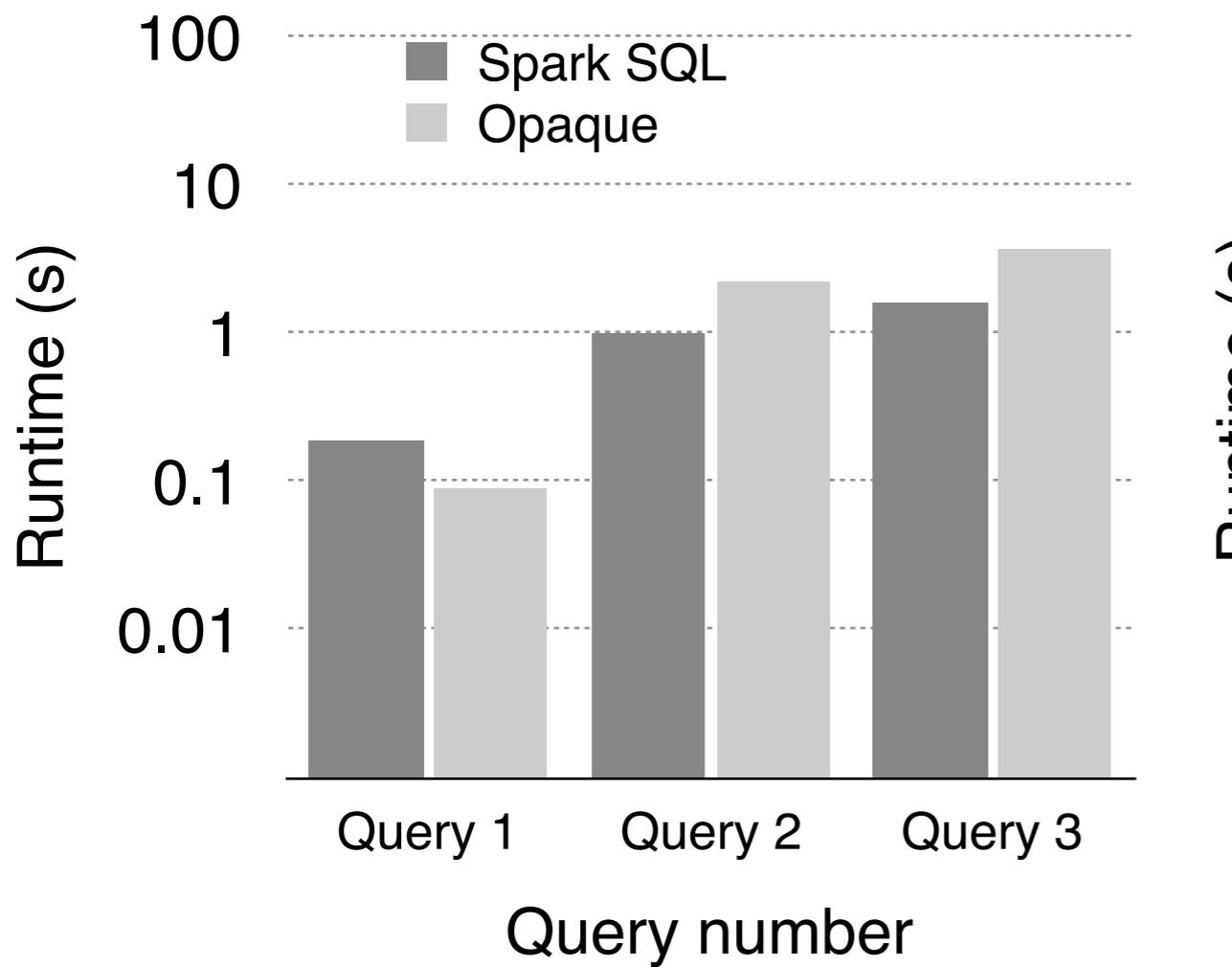


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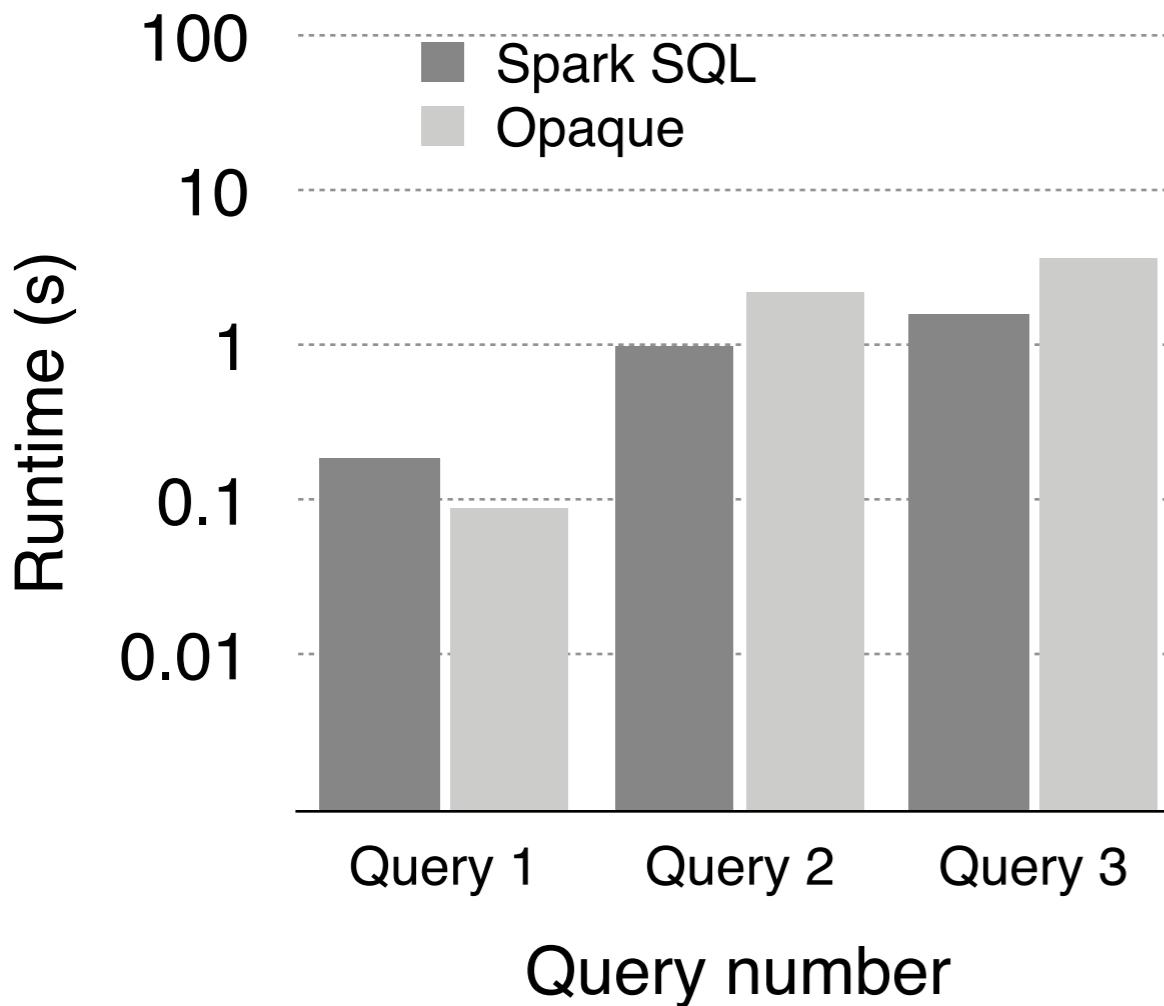
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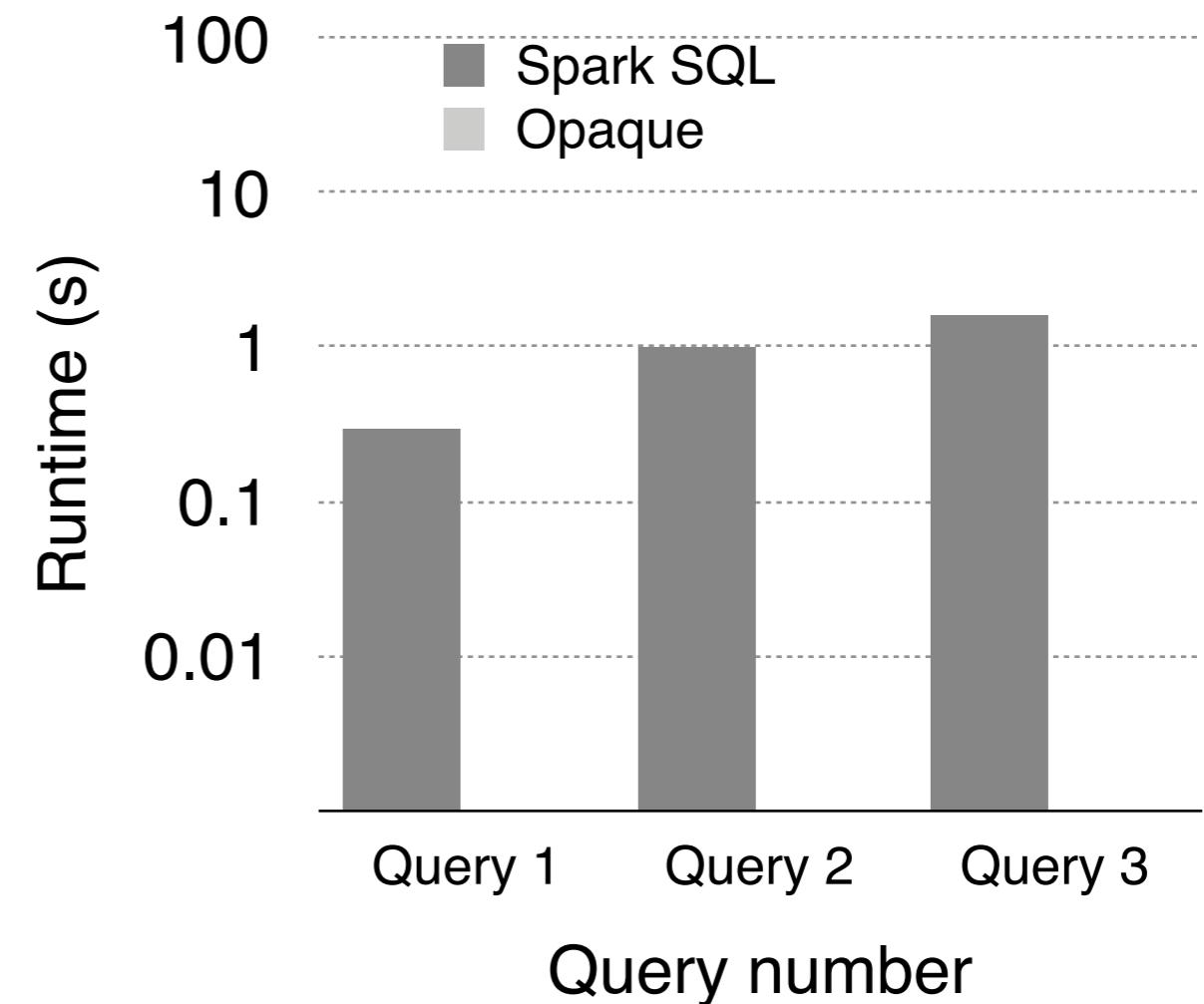
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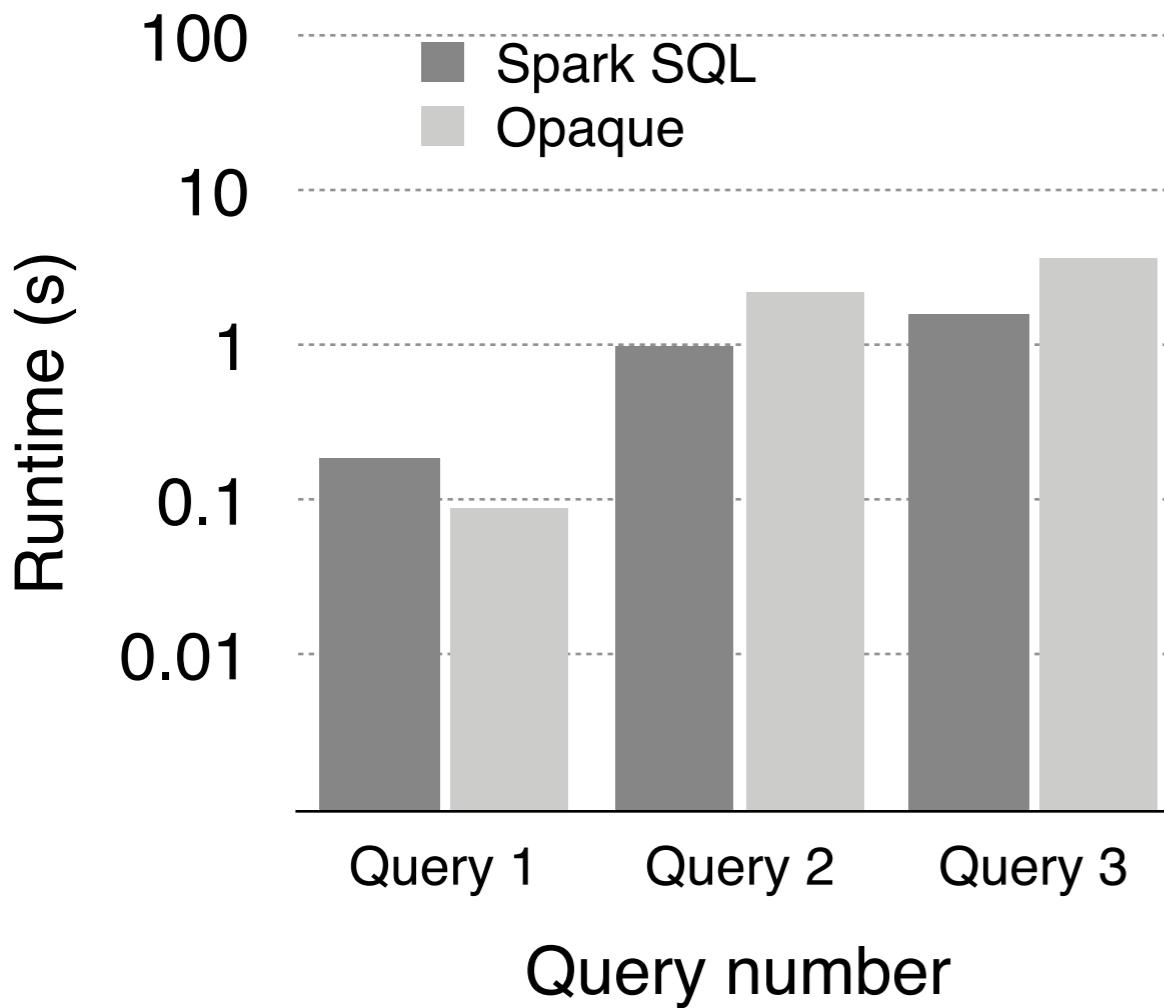
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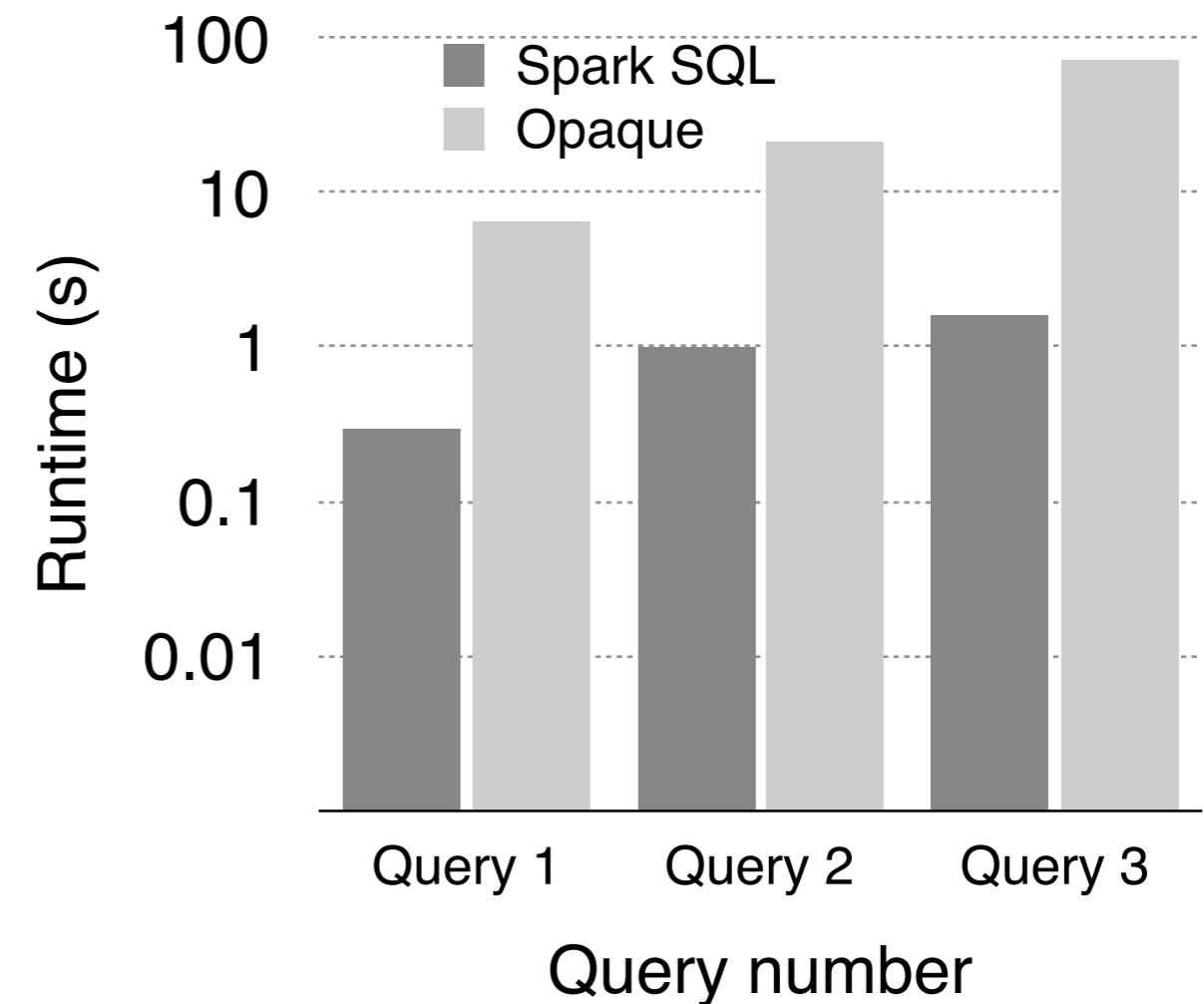
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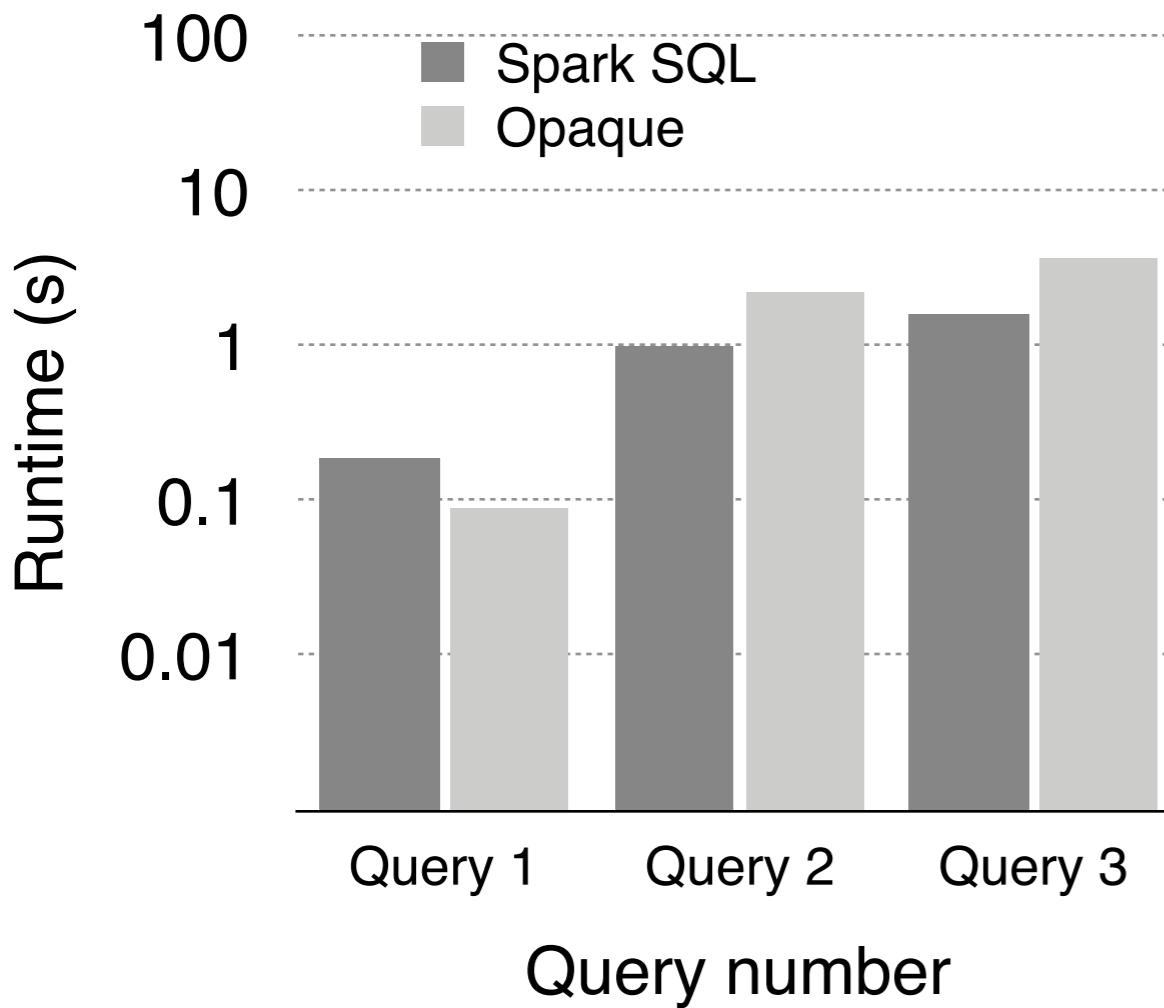
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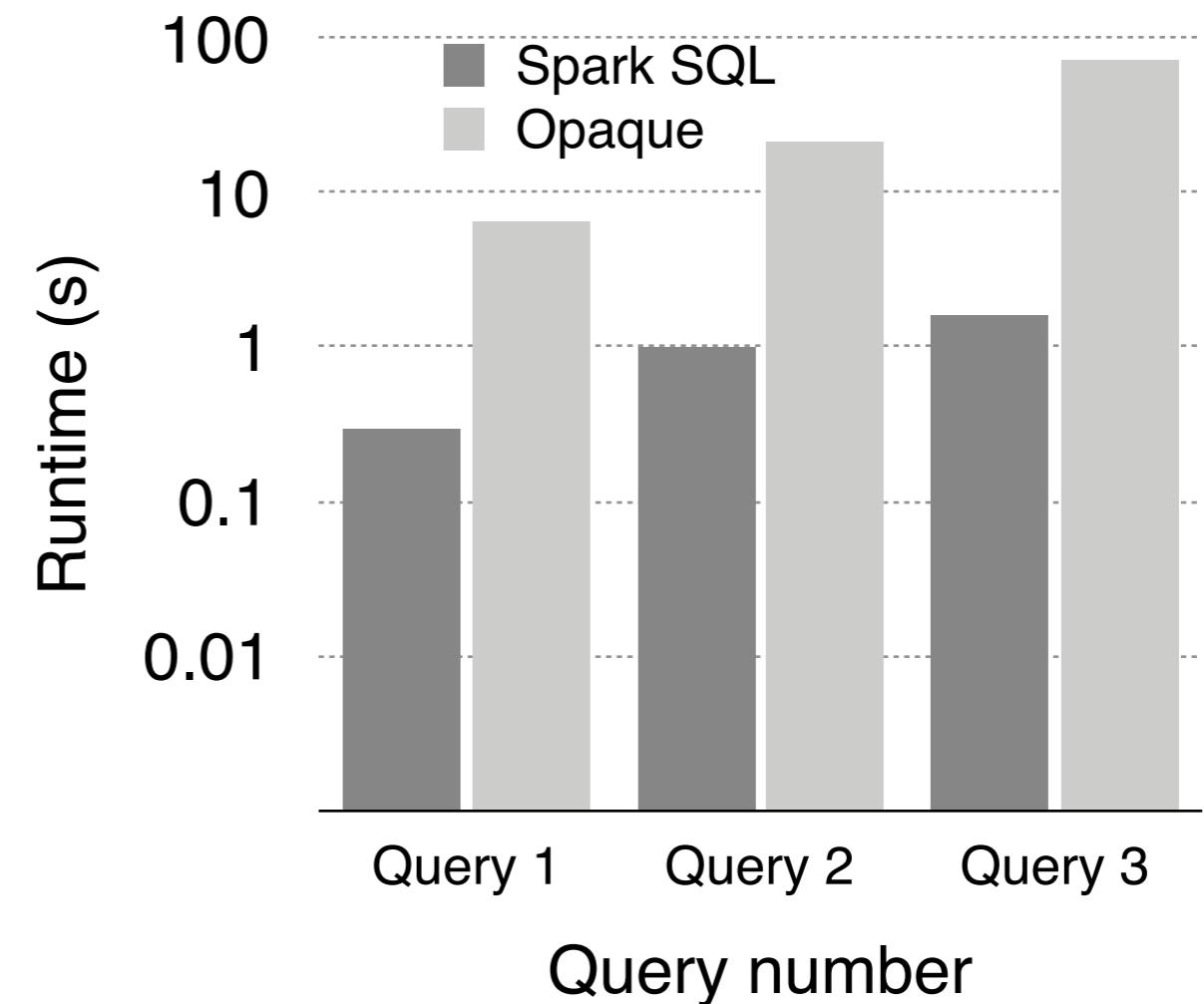
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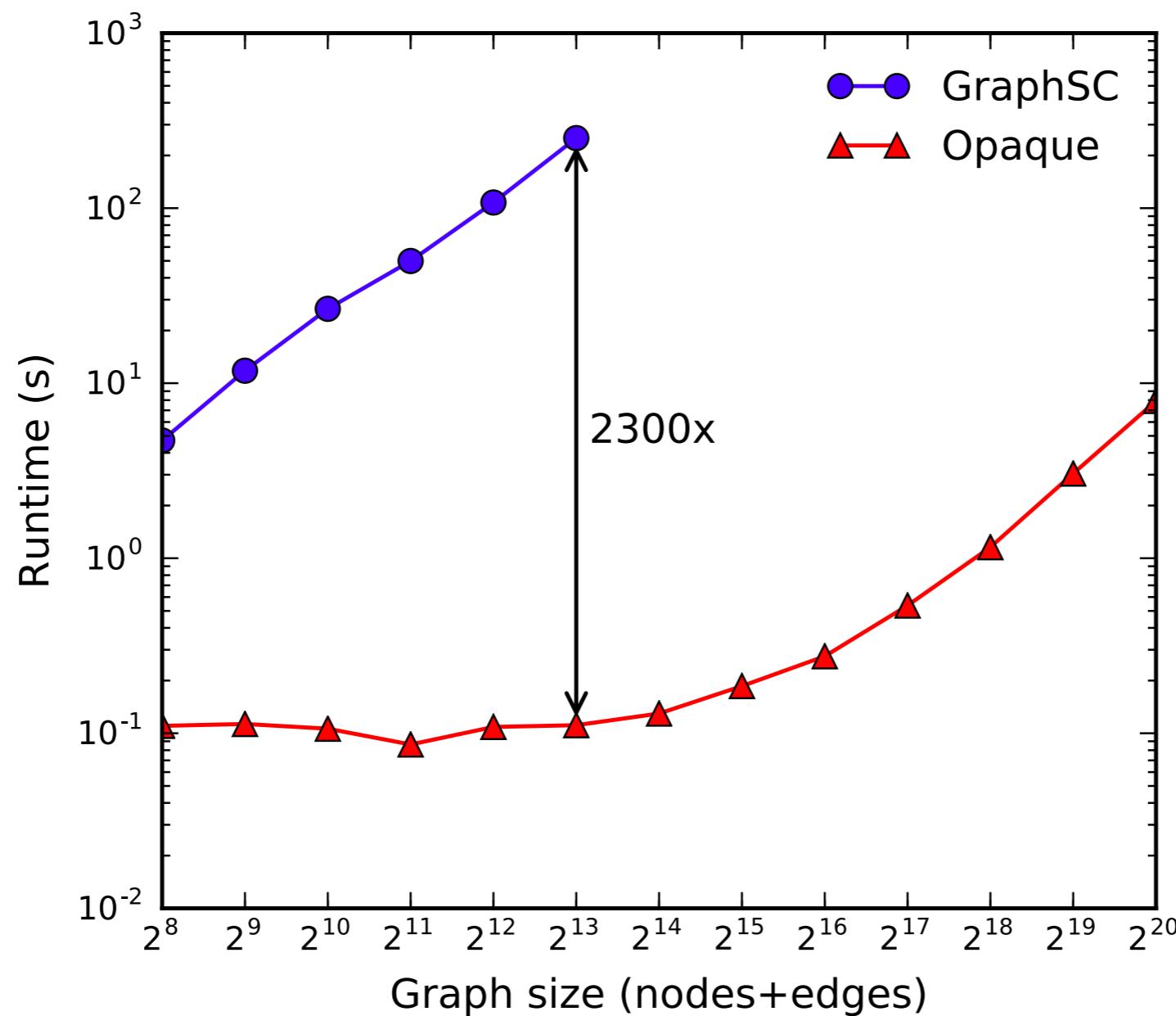
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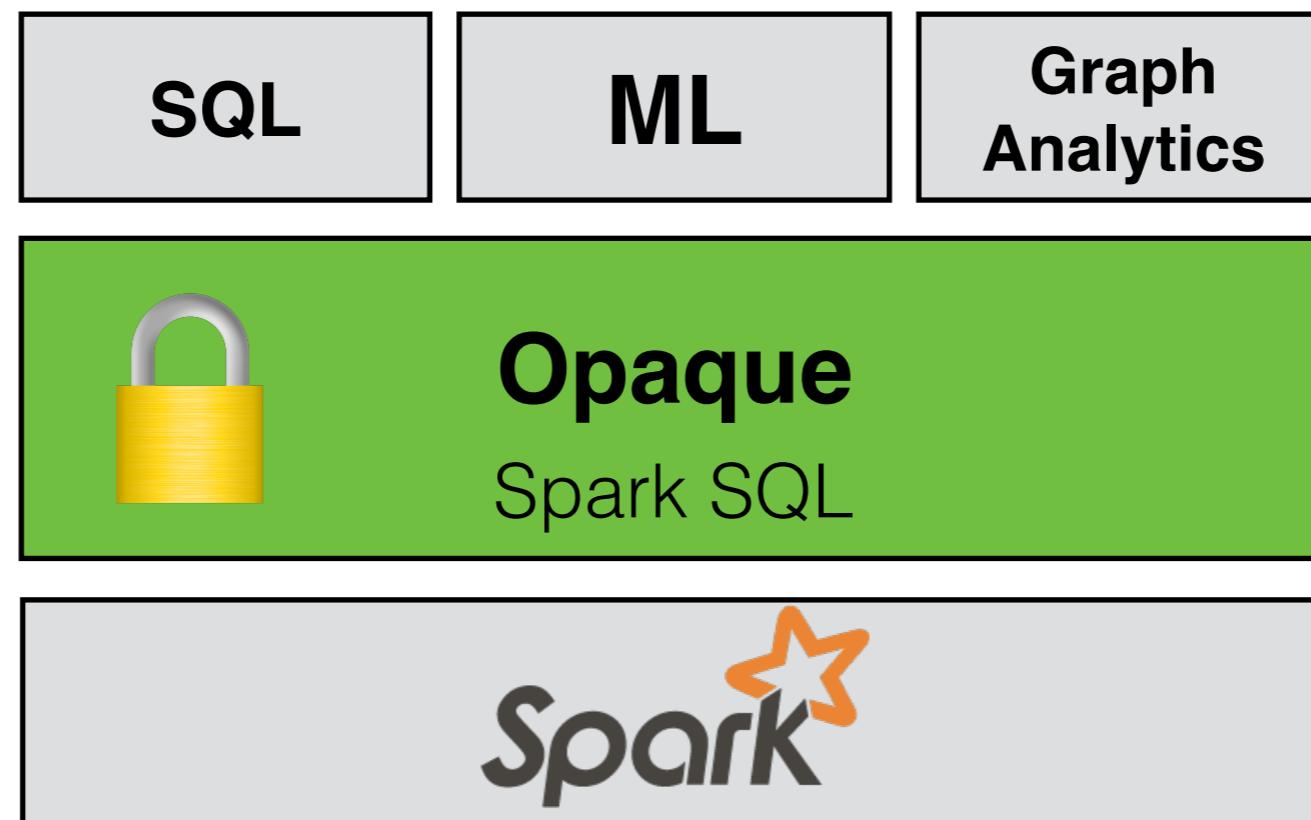
Overhead: 21x to 45x

# PageRank: comparison with GraphSC (single machine)



# Conclusion

Opaque is an oblivious and encrypted distributed analytics platform



Open source: [github.com/ucbrise/opaque](https://github.com/ucbrise/opaque)