

Searching on Encrypted Data

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The Problem:

Want to be able to search for things in data without revealing anything about the data, or about our searches. We can give a third party, S (the server) the responsibility of facilitating this search, and model S as the adversary who wants to learn about our searches. The searches correspond with specific keywords.

Overview

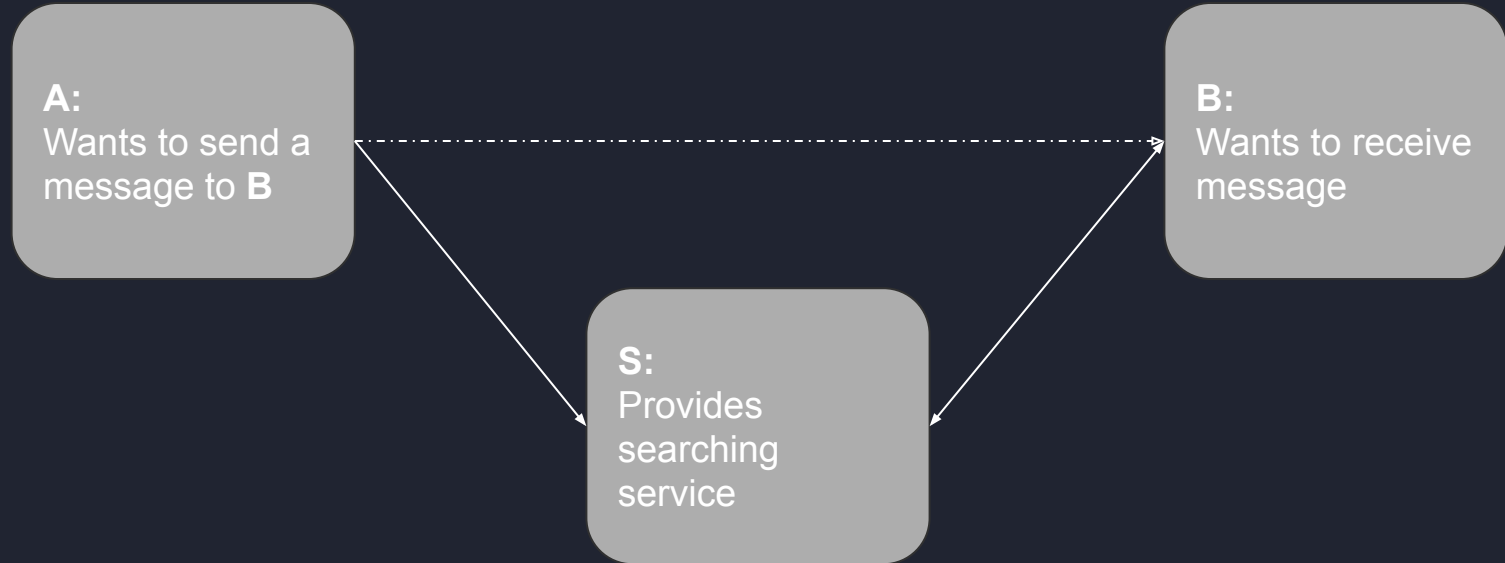
PEKS

Boneh et. al.
Baek et al.
Kim et al.

SBS-PED

Proposed: KwdMAC

The Problem: Parties in PEKS



Syntax

$$PEKS = (Kg, PEKS, Td, Test)$$

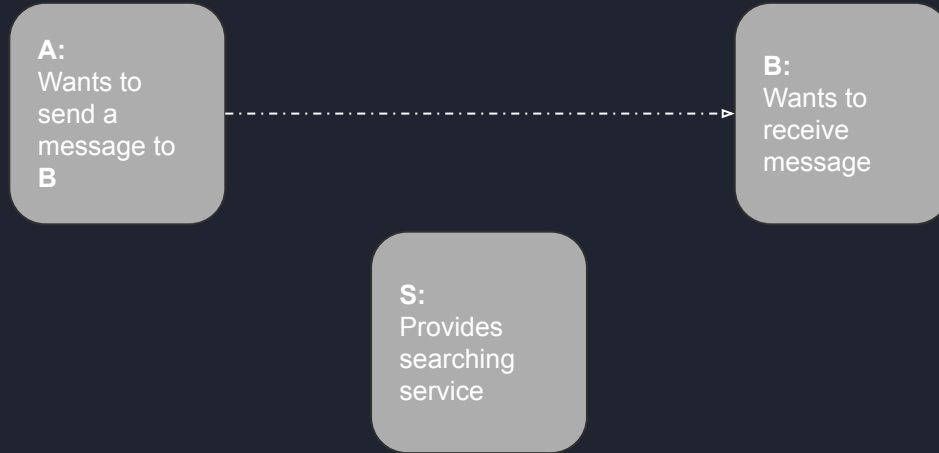
$$(k_p, k_s) \xleftarrow{\$} \mathcal{KG}(1^k) | k \in N$$

$$C \xleftarrow{\$} \mathcal{PEKS}^H(k_p, w)$$

$$t_w \xleftarrow{\$} \mathcal{Td}^H(k_s, w)$$

$$b \xleftarrow{\$} \mathcal{Test}^H(t_w, C)$$

Functions



Functions

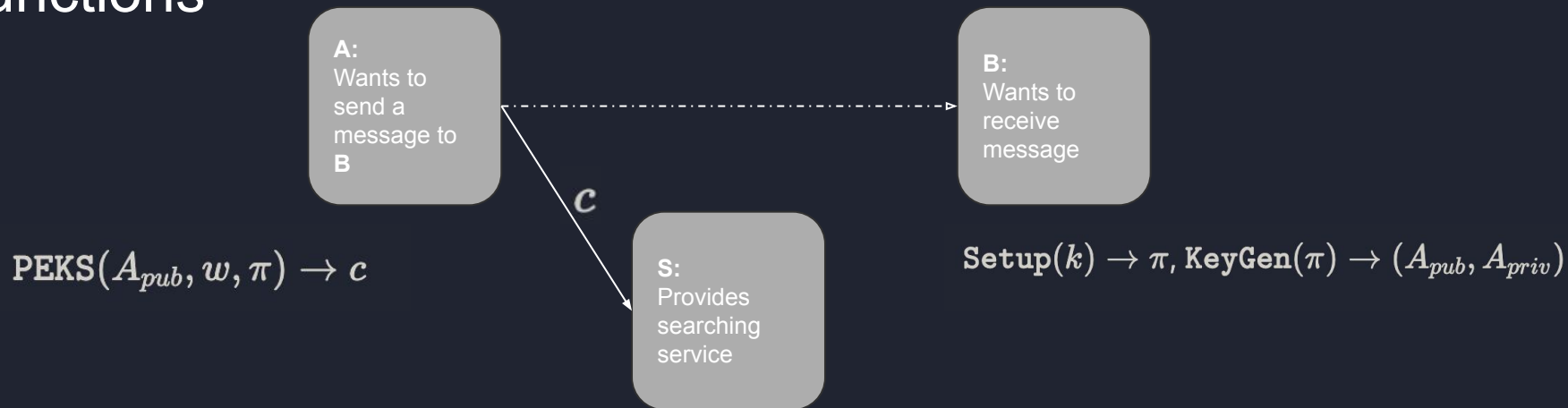
A:
Wants to
send a
message to
B

B:
Wants to
receive
message

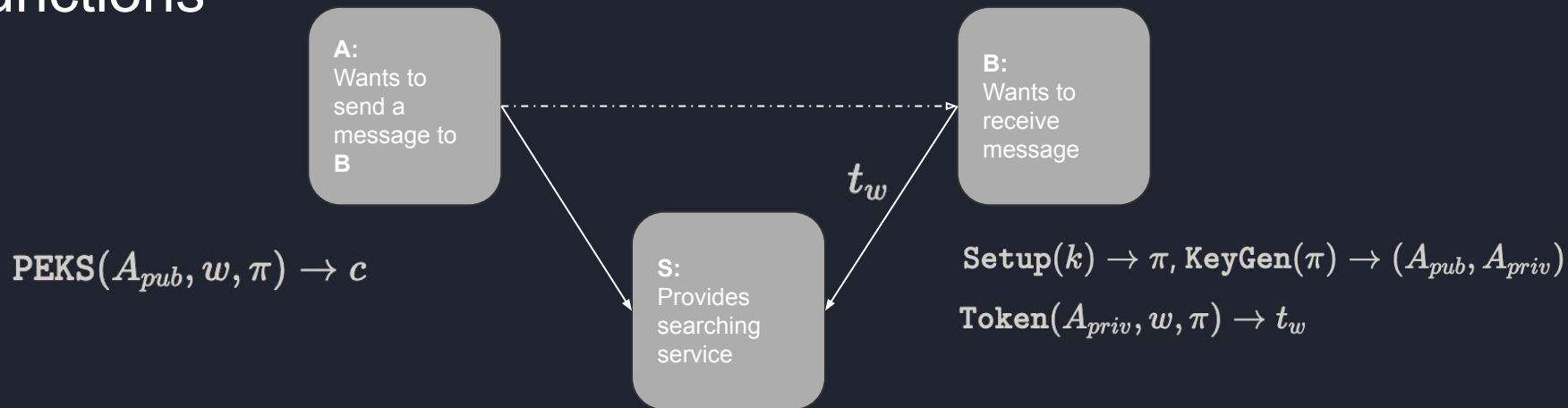
S:
Provides
searching
service

$\text{Setup}(k) \rightarrow \pi, \text{KeyGen}(\pi) \rightarrow (A_{\text{pub}}, A_{\text{priv}})$

Functions



Functions



Functions

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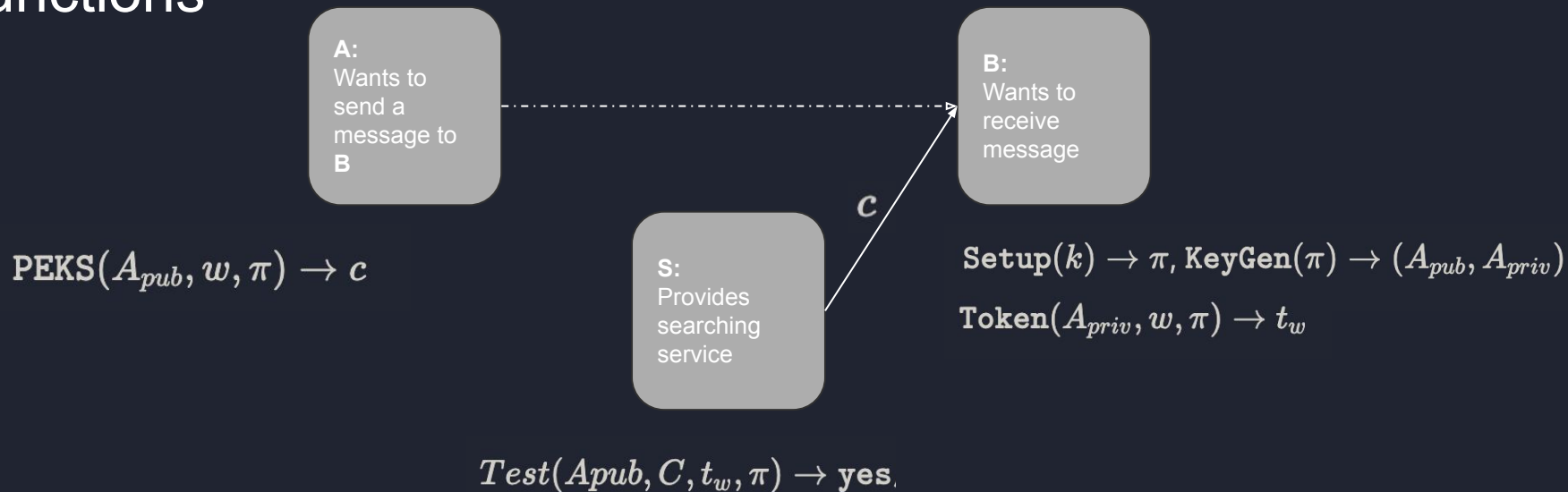
$$\text{PEKS}(A_{\text{pub}}, w, \pi) \rightarrow c$$

$$\text{Setup}(k) \rightarrow \pi, \text{KeyGen}(\pi) \rightarrow (A_{\text{pub}}, A_{\text{priv}})$$

$$\text{Token}(A_{\text{priv}}, w, \pi) \rightarrow t_w$$

$$\text{Test}(A_{\text{pub}}, C, t_w, \pi) \rightarrow \text{yes/no}$$

Functions



Generic Dictionary attack on PEKS

A generic dictionary attack on PEKS may be performed by any party with access to t_w including the search server. Additionally the attacker has the extra advantage of using context to guess tags, such as guessing business names if targeting stock brokers. Effectively the scheme performs:

$$Test(A_{pub}, C, t_w, \pi) = \text{"yes"}, \text{ with } C' = PEKS(A_{pub}, w, \pi)$$

And an attacker performs:

$$Test(A_{pub}, C', t_w, \pi) = \text{"yes"}, \text{ with } C' = PEKS(A_{pub}, w', \pi)$$

Proposed solution

PEKS

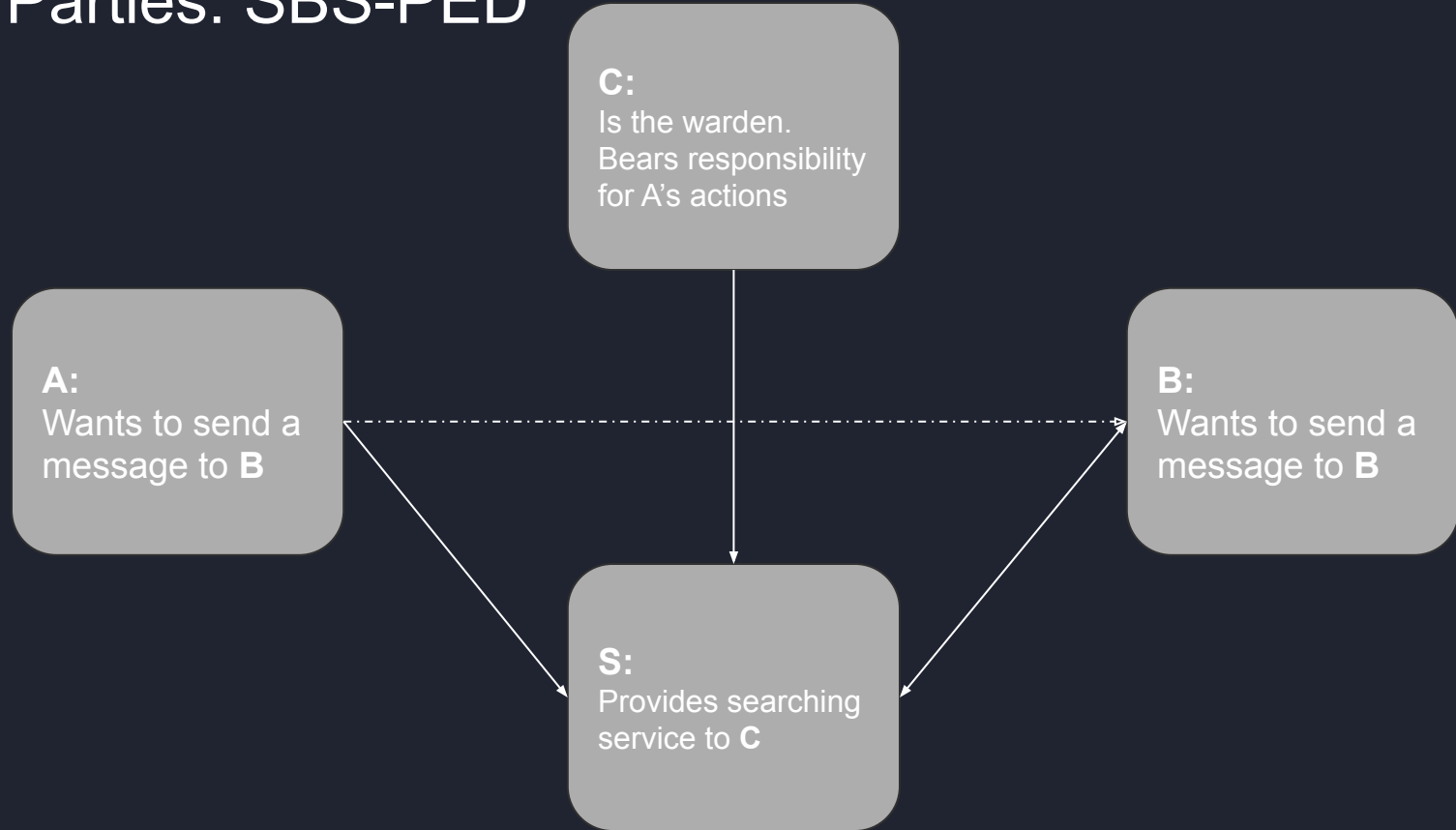
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SBS-PED

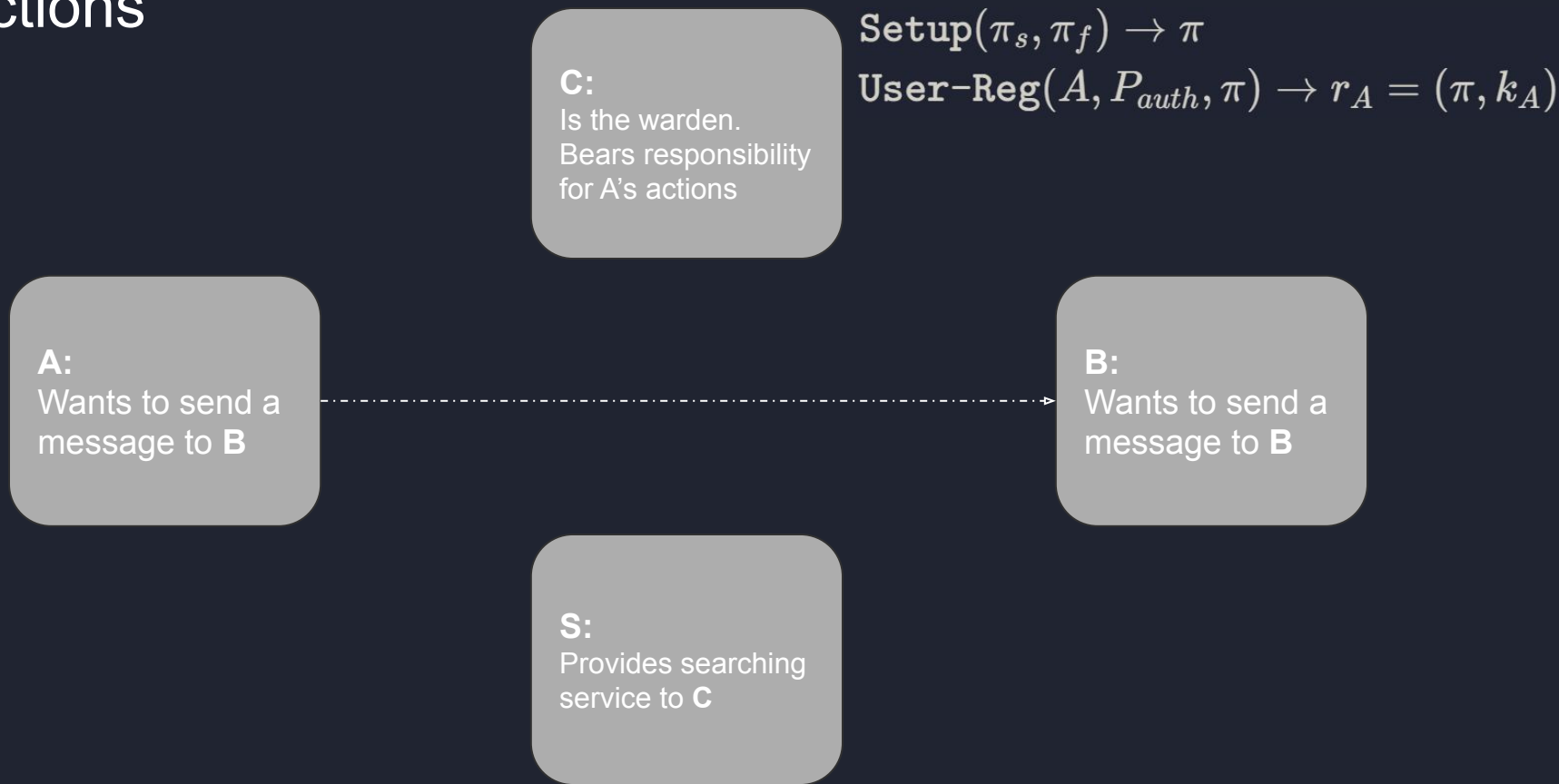
Proposed: KwdMAC



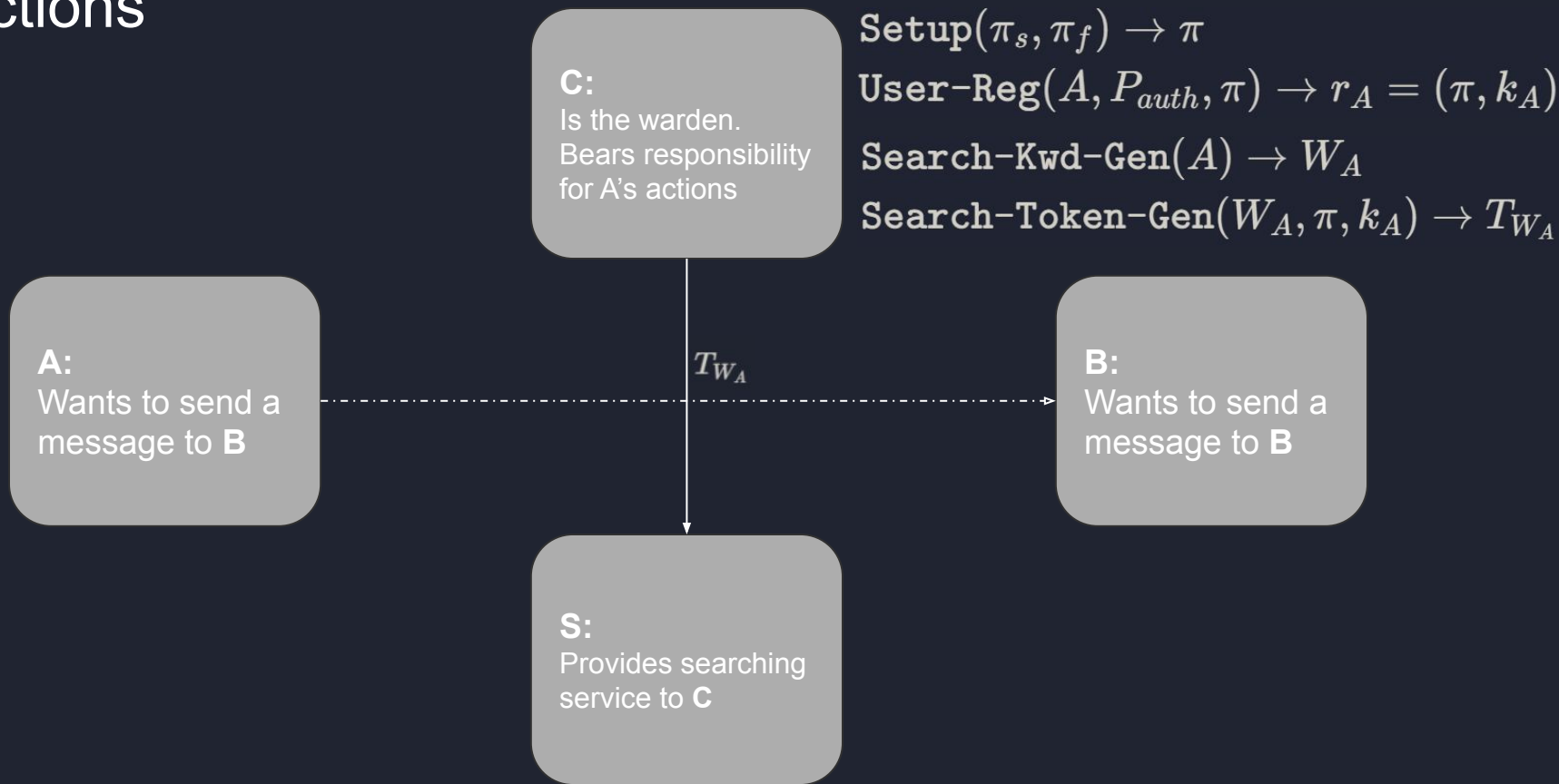
The Parties: SBS-PED



Functions



Functions



Functions

C:
Is the warden.
Bears responsibility
for A's actions

Setup $(\pi_s, \pi_f) \rightarrow \pi$

User-Reg $(A, P_{auth}, \pi) \rightarrow r_A = (\pi, k_A)$

Search-Kwd-Gen $(A) \rightarrow W_A$

Search-Token-Gen $(W_A, \pi, k_A) \rightarrow T_{W_A}$

A:
Wants to send a
message to **B**

B:
Wants to send a
message to **B**

Encrypt $(m, Pub_B, \pi, k_A) \rightarrow c$

c

S:
Provides searching
service to **C**

Functions

C:

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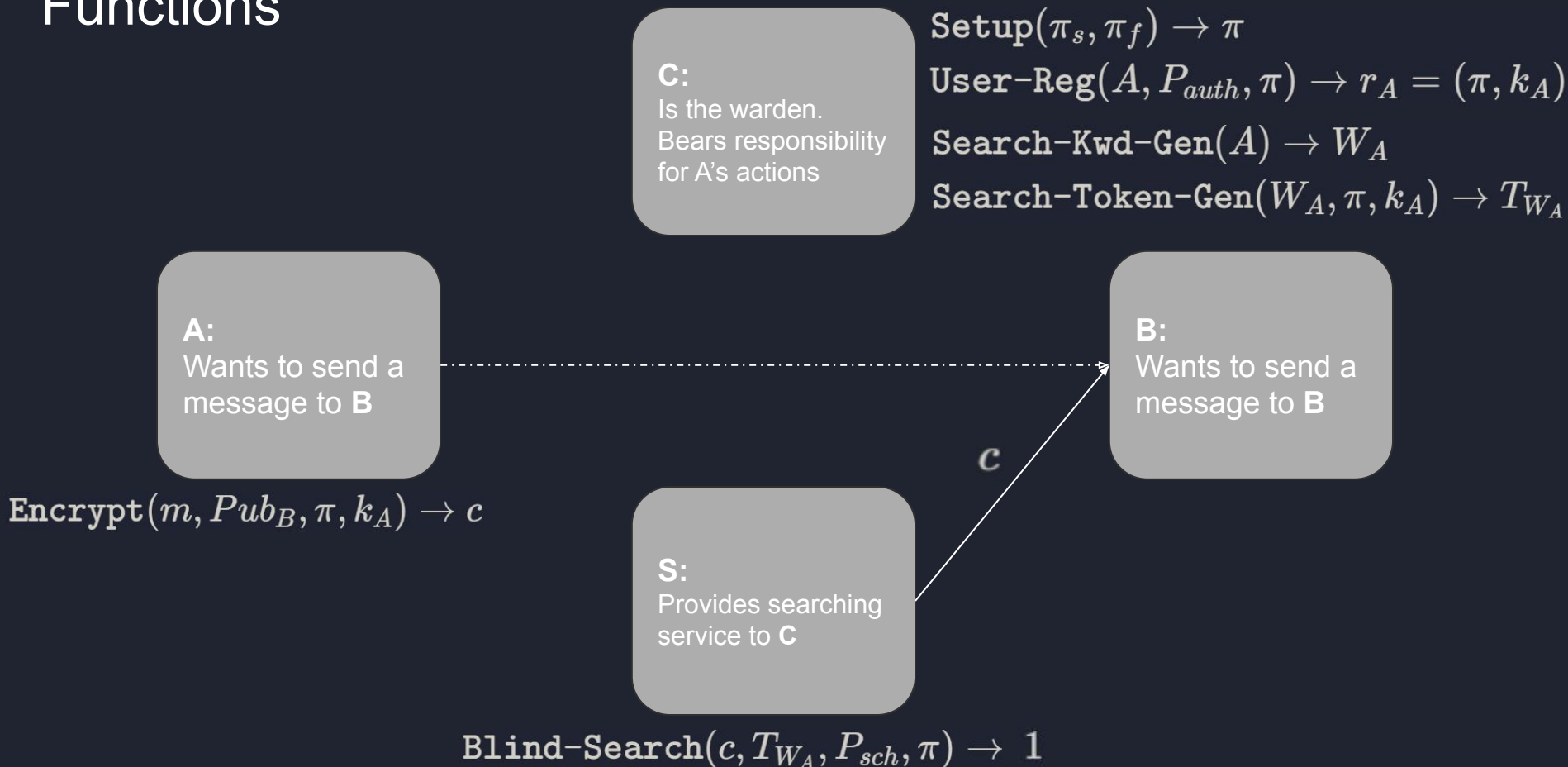
Encrypt $(m, Pub_B, \pi, k_A) \rightarrow c$

S:

Provides searching
service to **C**

Blind-Search $(c, T_{W_A}, P_{sch}, \pi) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

Functions



Kwd-MAC

Setup $(\pi_s, \pi_f) \rightarrow \pi$

User-Reg $(A, P_{auth}, \pi) \rightarrow r_A = (\pi, k_A)$

C runs **Setup** to select a MAC function $H : \{0, 1\}^* \times \{0, 1\}^{n_2} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{n_3}$ where n_2 and n_3 are sufficiently large integers, also determined in **Setup**

$$\pi = (n_1, n_4, d_H, ID_S, Pub_S, Pub_C).$$

User-Reg: C authenticates A using policy P_{auth}

Kwd-MAC

Search-Kwd-Gen(A) $\rightarrow W_A$

Search-Token-Gen(W_A, π, k_A) $\rightarrow T_{W_A}$

Search-Kwd-Gen(A): is the process of C generating a dictionary W_A of search keywords, possibly specific to user A.

Search-Token-Gen(A): is the process of C building the data structure T_{W_A} encoding the set of search keywords $t_w = t_{(k_A, w)} = H_{k_A}(w)$ for each $w \in W_A$. C then gives T_{W_A} to S secretly.

Kwd-MAC

$$\text{Encrypt}(m, \text{Pub}_B, \pi, k_A) \rightarrow c$$

A computes $t_{(k_A, v)} = H_{k_A}(v)$ for each $v \in V$

then:

$$c = ([m]^B, (t_{(k_A, v)})_{v \in V}, ID_B)$$

Where $[m]^B$ denotes the asymmetric encryption of m with B 's public key, and ID_B is a global identifier for B .

Kwd-MAC

$$\text{Blind-Search}(c, T_{W_A}, P_{sch}, \pi) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

Blind-Search(c, T_{W_A}, P_{sch}, π): is the process run by S to check if the chosen tokens T_{W_A} are present in c and a response based on the policy P_{sch} if tokens are present or absent.

A Potential Vulnerability in SBS-PED

A malicious party A' (For example, an employee of C with malicious intent) could disobey the policy specified by **Encrypt**:

Where normally:

$$c = ([m]^B, (t_{(k_A, v)})v \in V, ID_B)$$

A' could instead produce a message m that *does* contain violating keywords, but not generate $(t_{(k_A, v)})v \in V$ faithfully. It could instead include nothing and simply compute $c = ([m]^B, \varepsilon, ID_B)$, or $c = ([m]^B, (H_{k_A}(s))s \in R, ID_B)$ where R is a set of strings s chosen randomly.

This attack appears possible based on the construction of SBS-PED. The ideal direction for a solution to this appears to be modifying **Blind-Search** to check whether $(t_{(k_A, v)})v \in V$ is actually a function of the keywords in m , but it's very unclear how to do this given that S receives $[m]^B$, and cannot see m by the design of the scheme.

