



Stealth Databases: Ensuring User-Controlled Queries in Untrusted Cloud Environments

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Intro: Data Management in the Cloud

«We did this 7 years ago.» (cloud databases/data management, DBLP)

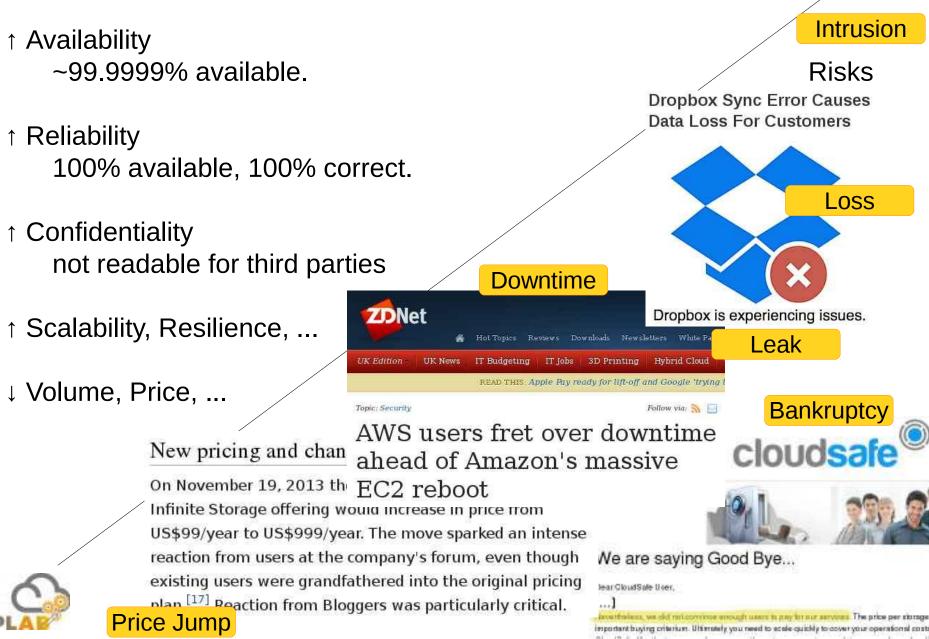
«We did this 40 years ago.» (networked databases)

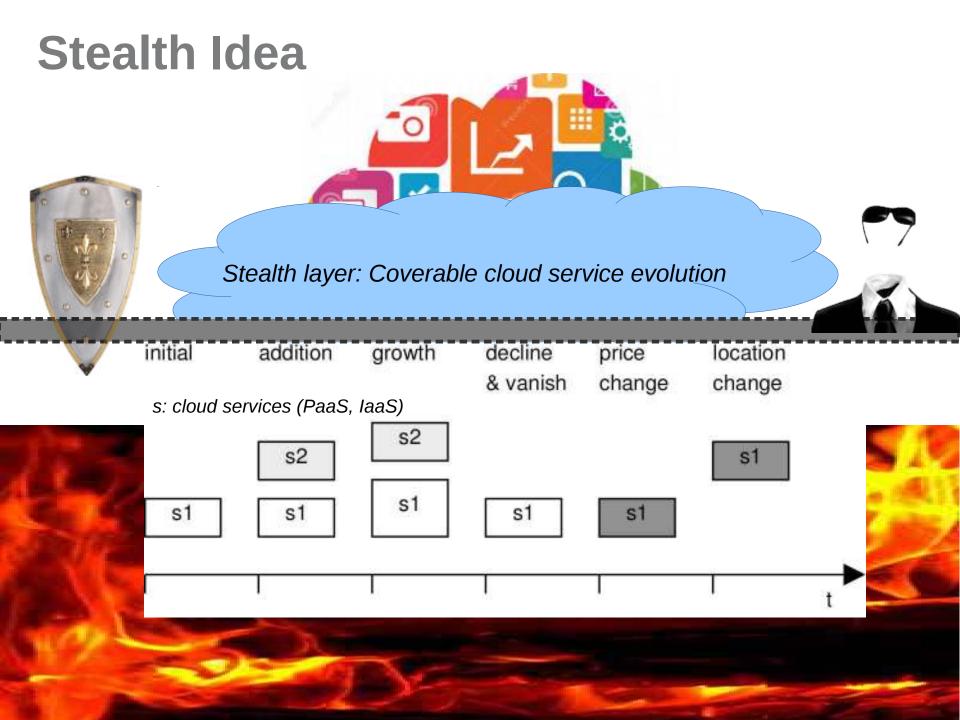
Unsolved challenges:

- Maintaining availability and confidentiality of data
- User-controlled multi-criteria optimisation
- Applicability to cluster, cloud and streaming environments



Data Service Quality Concerns





Stealth Concepts Overview

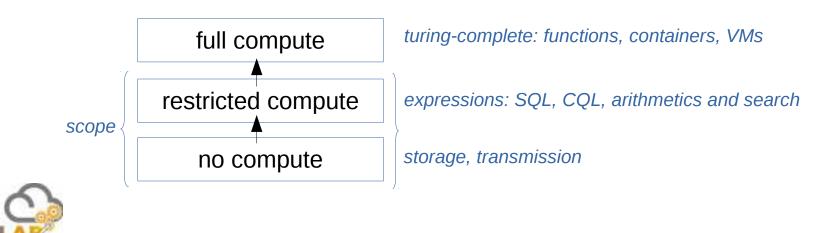
Stealth Computing: Well-protected processing of data in the cloud [NetSys'15, BlackSeaCom'15]

Concepts

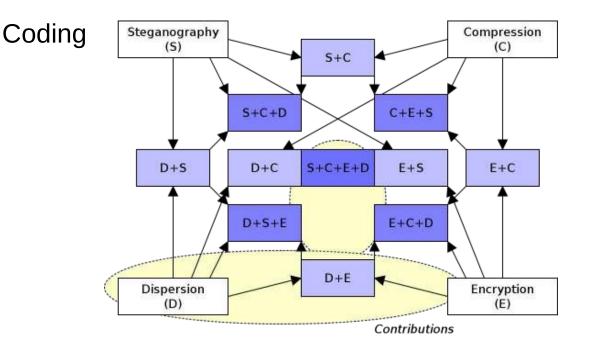
- Data coding and distribution
- Data processing
- User preferences and quality constraints

Approach: operation-aware data multi-coding, distribution and processing

 in one pipeline for <u>data records and data streams</u> over <u>multiple</u> independent services evolving <u>over time</u>

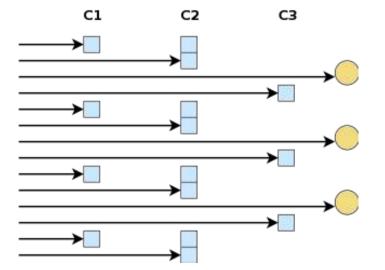


Concept: Multi-Coded Distributed Data



Goals: availability → <u>executable</u> dispersion confidentiality/privacy → <u>executable</u> encryption capacity → <u>executable</u> compression

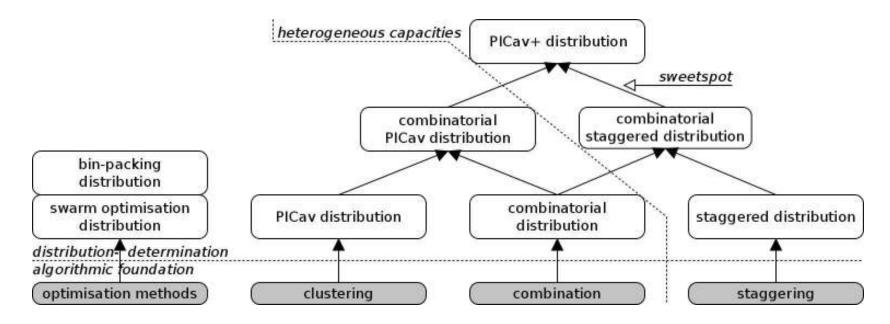
Executable Multi-Coding = «Stealth Data»





Concept: Multi-Coded Distributed Data

Distribution: find optimal placement according to desired availability with minimum redundancy overhead



Placement algorithm PICav+: Improved Precise, Iterative, Complementbased availability calculation [UCC'14]

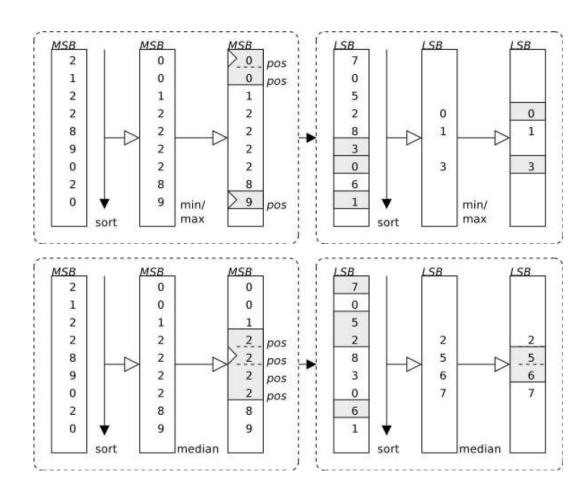
$$\mathcal{C}_{n} \subset \mathcal{C}_{h} \in \mathfrak{P}(\mathcal{C}) = \{\{\mathsf{T}_{1}\}, \{\mathsf{T}_{1},\mathsf{T}_{2}\}, \dots, \{\mathsf{T}_{1}, \dots, \mathsf{T}_{n}\}\}$$



Concept: Stealth Data Processing

Local processing in each location

- resource provider view: random data blocks
- application view: map-carry-reduce access to full results





Concept: Type-Ops-Dependent Coding

Strings

- exact string search
- redundant fragments: fuzzy string search
- fragment selection: heuristics

Integer numbers

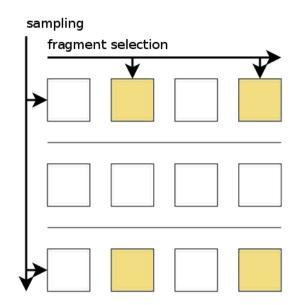
- exact arithmetics
- sampling: approximate arithmetics
- fragment selection: heuristics

Floating point numbers

fragment selection: varying-precision processing

Multimedia

• fragment selection: interpolated processing





Concept: Query Optimisation

Syntax: SELECT ... OPTIMIZE FOR <goal(s)>

Preferences

- performance
 - apply fragment selection & sampling
- precision
 - request all fragments (even beyond default)
- reliability
 - query fully replicated values & compare
- energy efficiency
 - upon sorting: apply sweetspot CPU frequency
- power
 - upon sorting: apply lowest CPU frequency



StealthDB System Overview

Resources

- local storage (RAM, files) + compute
- remote storage+compute services

(Processable) dispersion

• replication, hashring, erasure, bitsplit

(Processable) encryption

• homomorphic, order-preserving, searchable, fuzzy

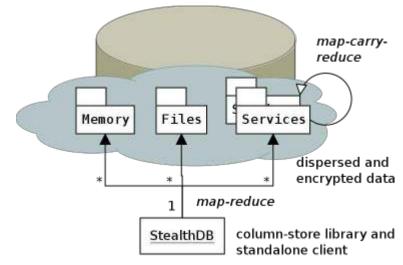
Preferences

• optimises queries for performance, reliability, energy efficiency, precision

Features

- data records and streams
- per-column distribution and migration control
- map-carry-reduce operators





StealthDB Architecture

Coding: Dispersion

• erasure | bitsplitting | hashring replication

Coding: Encryption

homomorphic + order-preserving + searchable + diffuse

Features:

- datasets & streams
- per-column distribution
- migration control
- map-carry-reduce operations
- user requirements optimisation
- dynamic deployment of processing code



StealthDB Software

Laboratory approach: live demo - recomputable results / reproducibility

```
josef@rumba:/repos/space-universe/dispersedalgorithms/db$ ./stealthdb
~~ StealthDB >master >Wed May 20 16:14:37 2015 +0200 ~~
Type HELP; to get started.
Using database 'stealthdb'.
Storing all data and performing all procedures on ['mem://localhost'] with ['replication'].
>>> HELP:
StealthDB Quickhelp
HELP [<topic>]
SHOW DATABASES | TABLES
CREATE TABLE  [(<column> <column-type>, ...)]
DESCRIBE 
DROP TABLE [IF EXISTS] 
CREATE DATABASE <database>
USE DATABASE <database>
DROP DATABASE <database>
[EXPLAIN ANALYZE] SELECT [DISTINCT] */<column>/<aggregate>(*/<column>)/<predicate>, ... [FROM ]
[WHERE <column> LIKE/=/... <value>] [ORDER BY <column> [ASC|DESC]] [OPTIMIZE FOR <goal>] [FOREVER]
INSERT INTO  (<column>, ...) VALUES (<value>, ...)
DELETE FROM 
USE CLOUDS <cloud> [AND <cloud>...][WITH <distribution>]
ALTER TABLE  [ALTER COLUMN <column>] USE CLOUDS ...
MODE <mode>
>>>
```



Functionality Evaluation: Stealth Apps

Embedding StealthDB

- low-level: Python methods
- high-level: SQL parser method
- transparent: as a network proxy/ service



So far

- 3 stealth web applications
- 1 stealth IoT streaming prototype





Document Database - System configuration

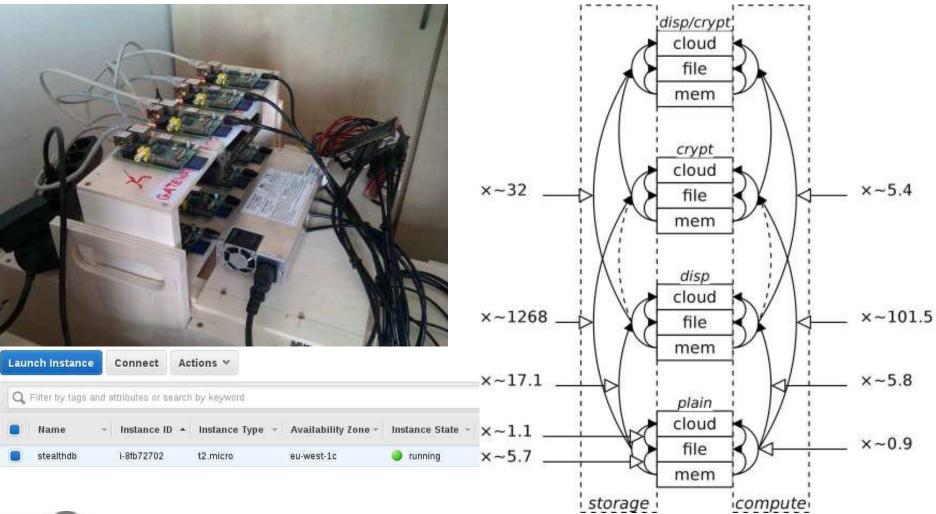
Attention: Changing the configuration may lead to the inability to retrieve already stored documents. **This is particularly true for password changes.**

	RAM
Location(s):	🗆 Files
	☑ Cloud services
Storage mode:	encrypted, dispersed 🛛 🕶
Password:	DefaultPass
	Accept configuration



Performance Evaluation

Diverse configurations - Raspberry Pi cluster, Amazon EC2, localhost...



SPLAN

Note: quantitative considerations to be generalised at some point 15

Summary & Future Work

Achievements

- tiny but powerful data processing prototype for mixed setups
 - clouds, clusters (RPC), in-memory, files, ...
- user-friendly query optimisations to ensure SLAs can be met

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• novel design paradigm for inherent quality in cloud applications

Future work

- effort/benefit comparison with other reliability and security techniques e.g. cloud-native applications
- marketplaces full of stealthy applications!

Thanks to ad-hoc collaboration partners





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References

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