

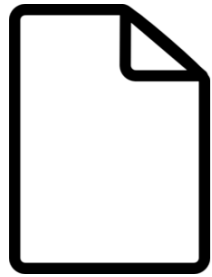
# Opaque

An Oblivious and Encrypted  
Distributed Analytics Platform

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

UC Berkeley

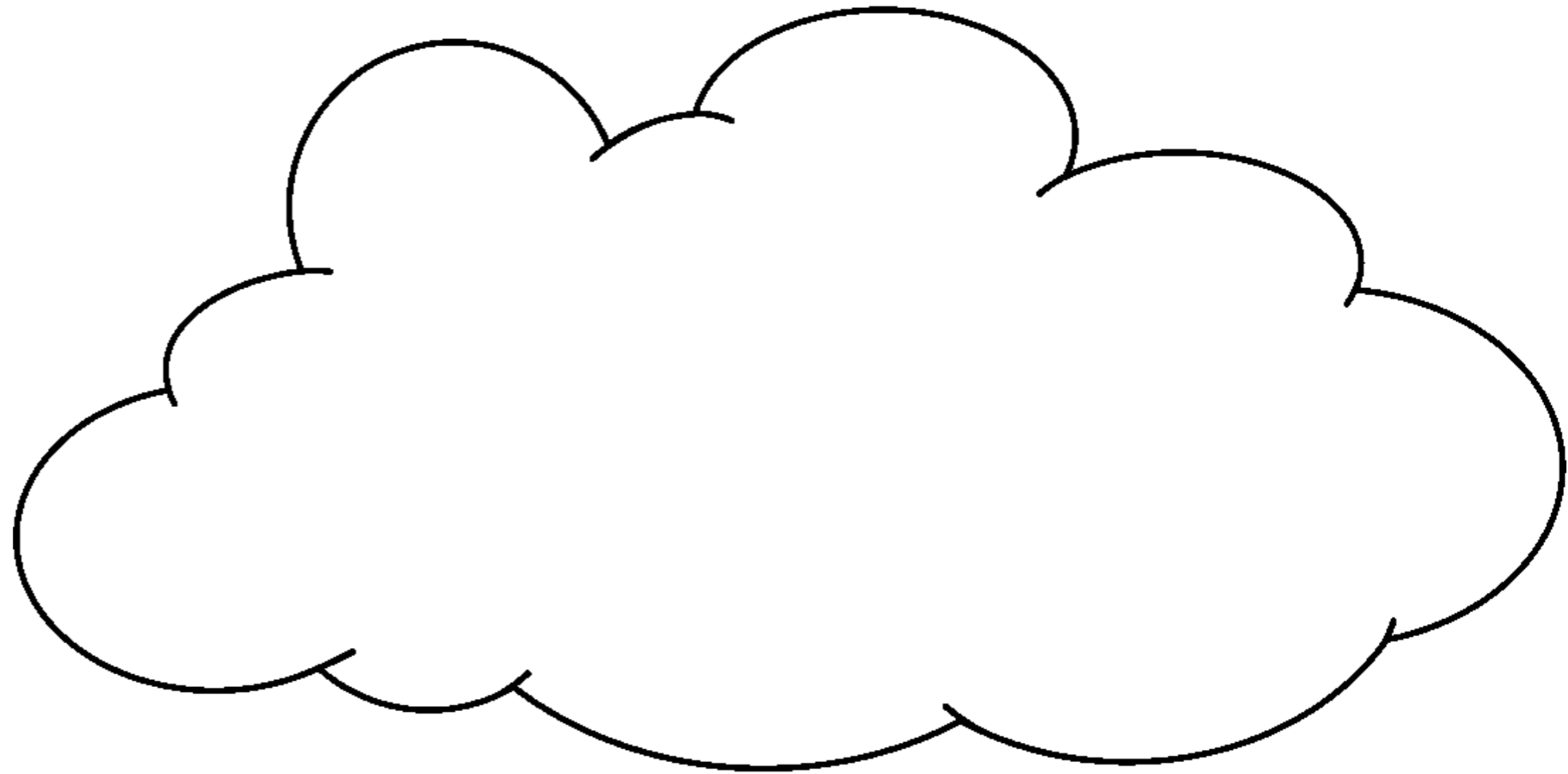
# Complex analytics run on sensitive data



**sensitive data**

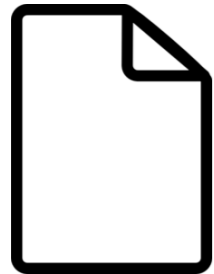


**client**



**cloud provider**

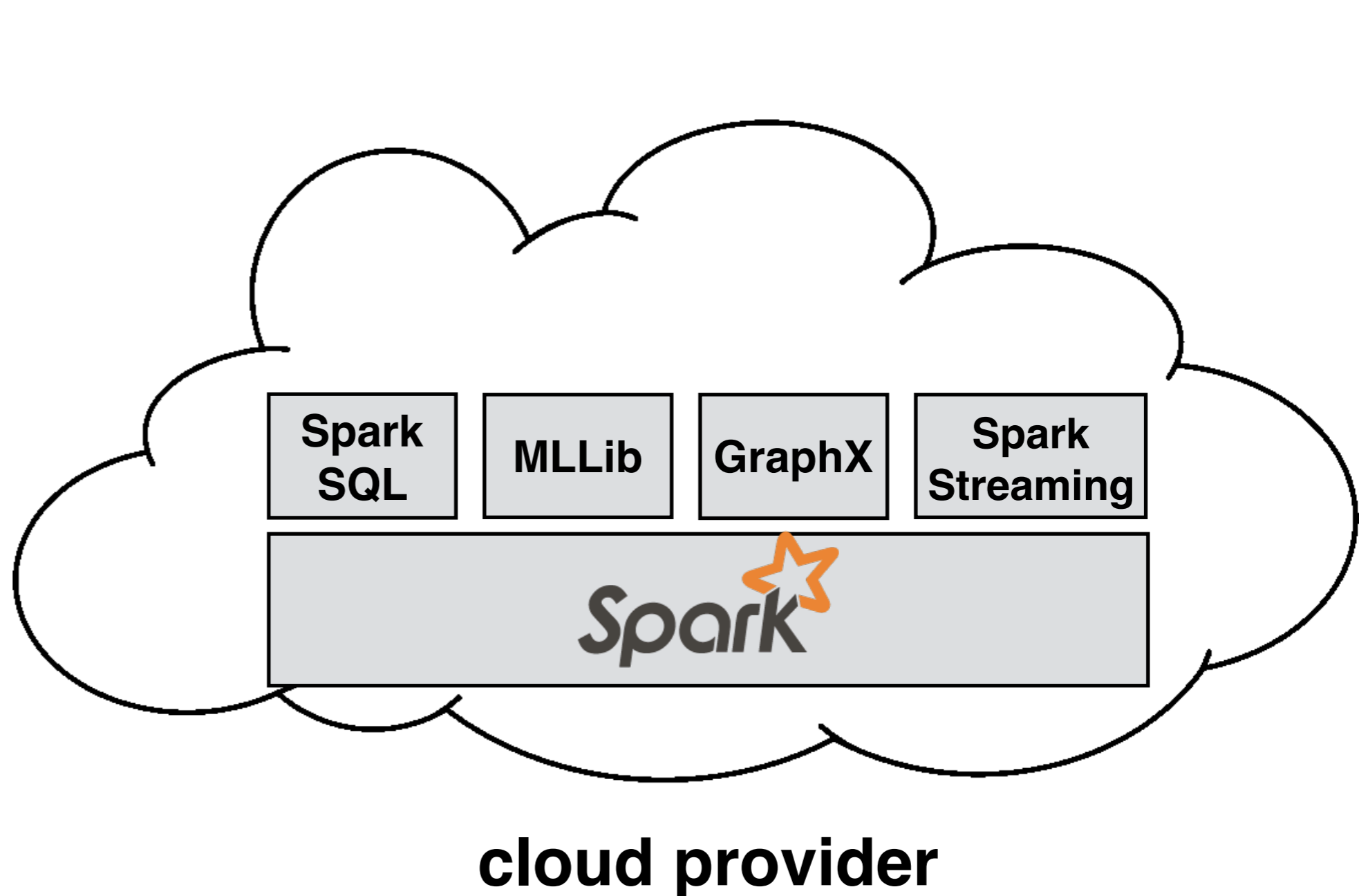
# Complex analytics run on sensitive data



**sensitive data**



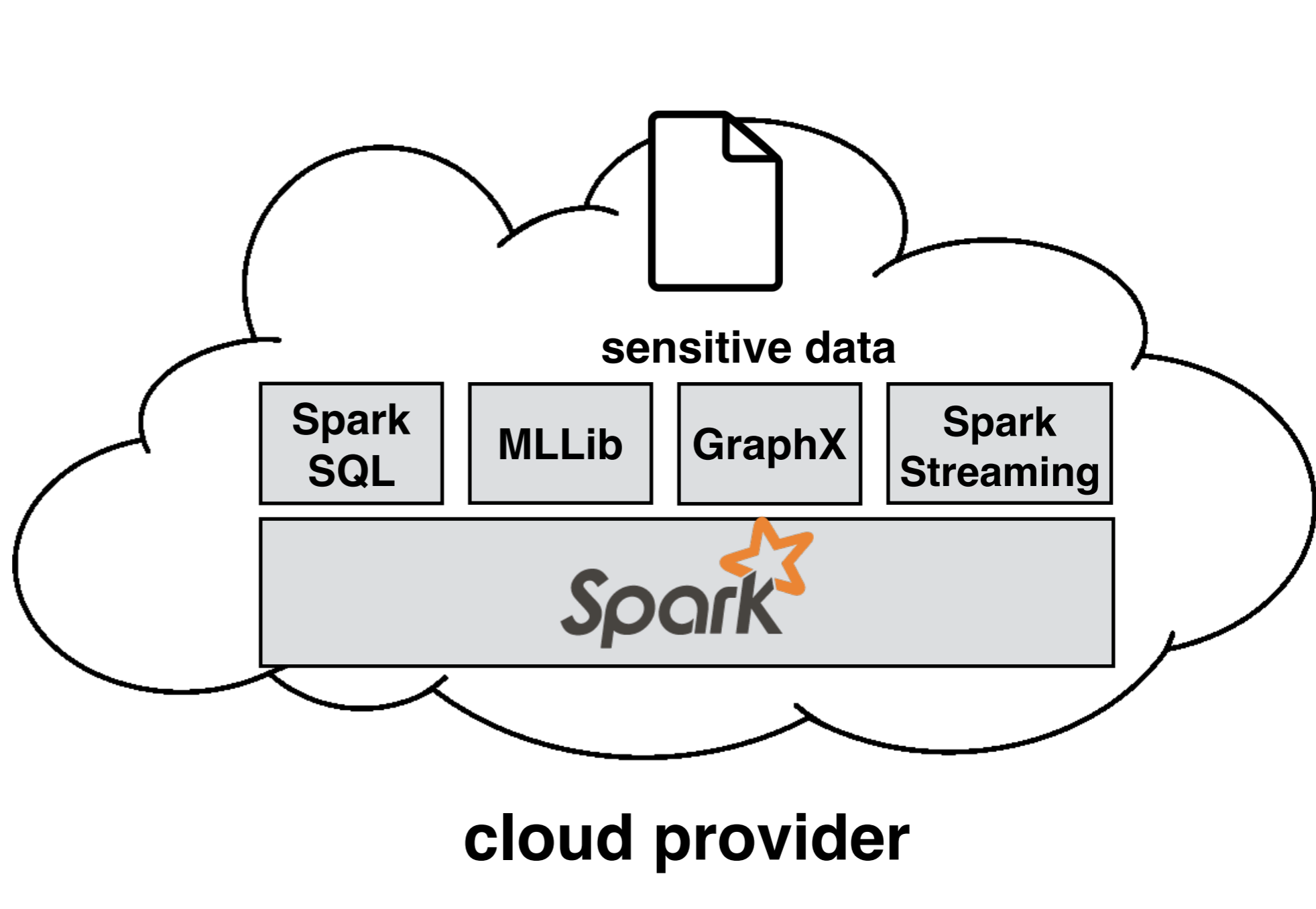
**client**



# Complex analytics run on sensitive data



**client**

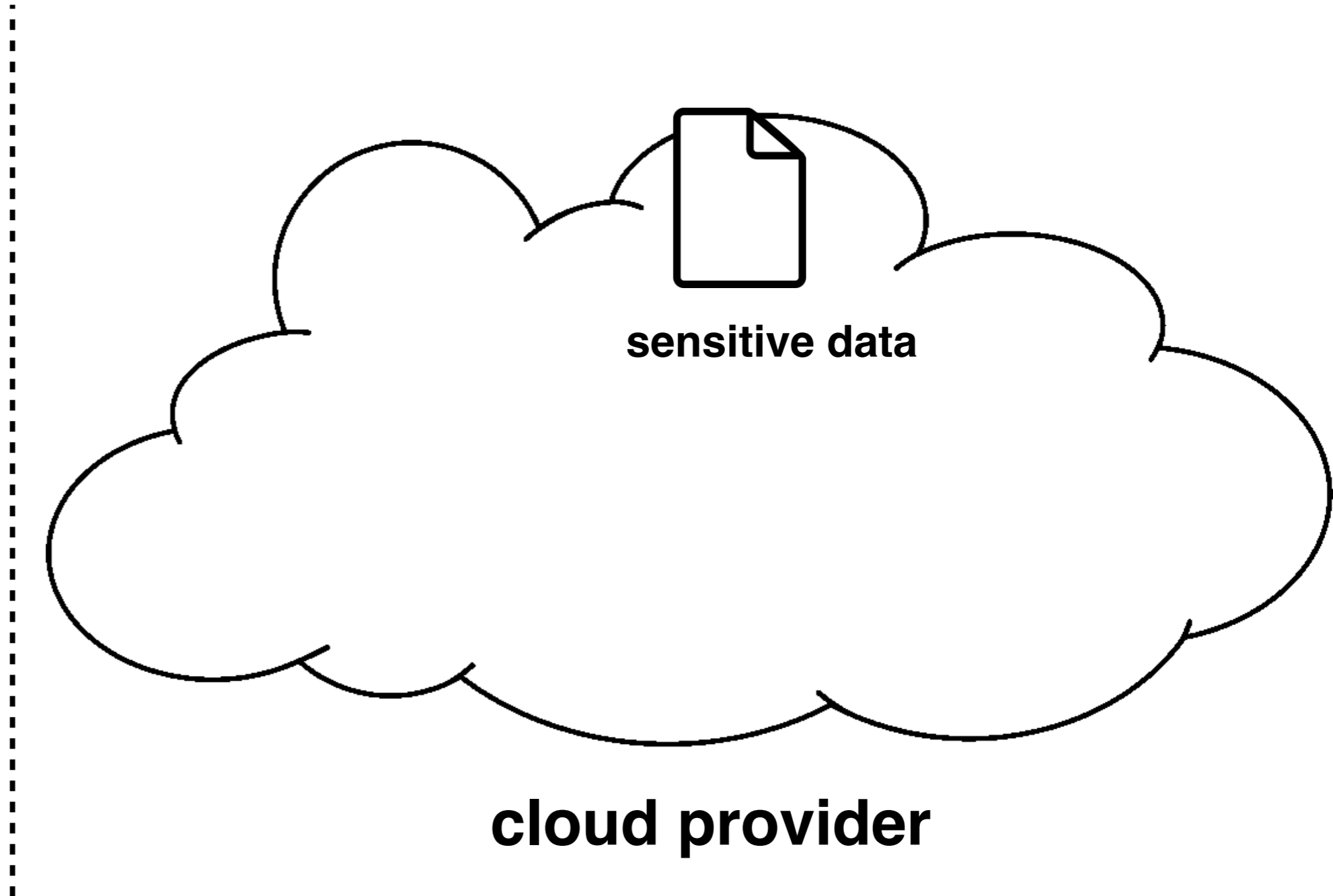




# Cloud attackers



**client**

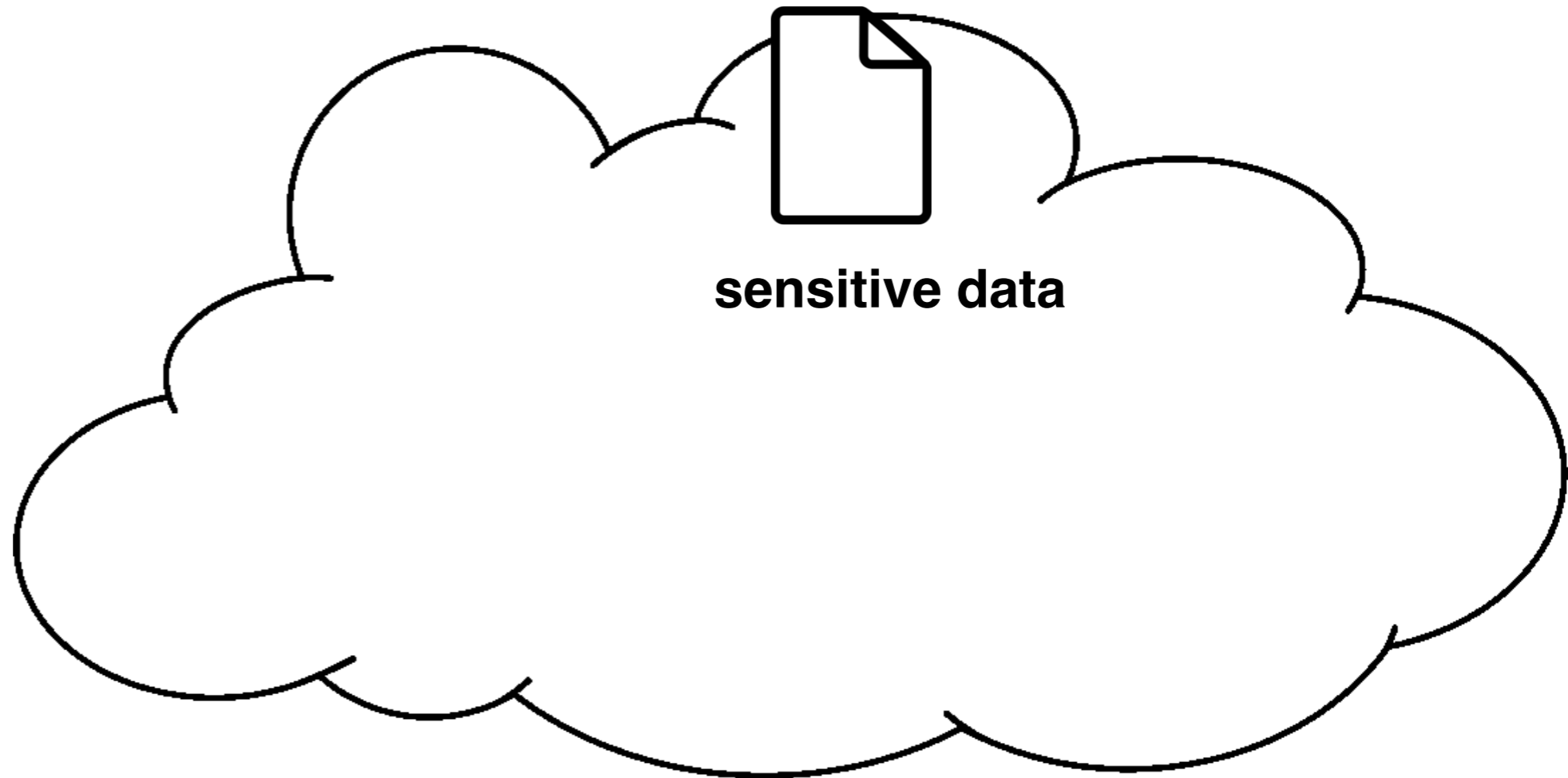


**cloud provider**

# Cloud attackers

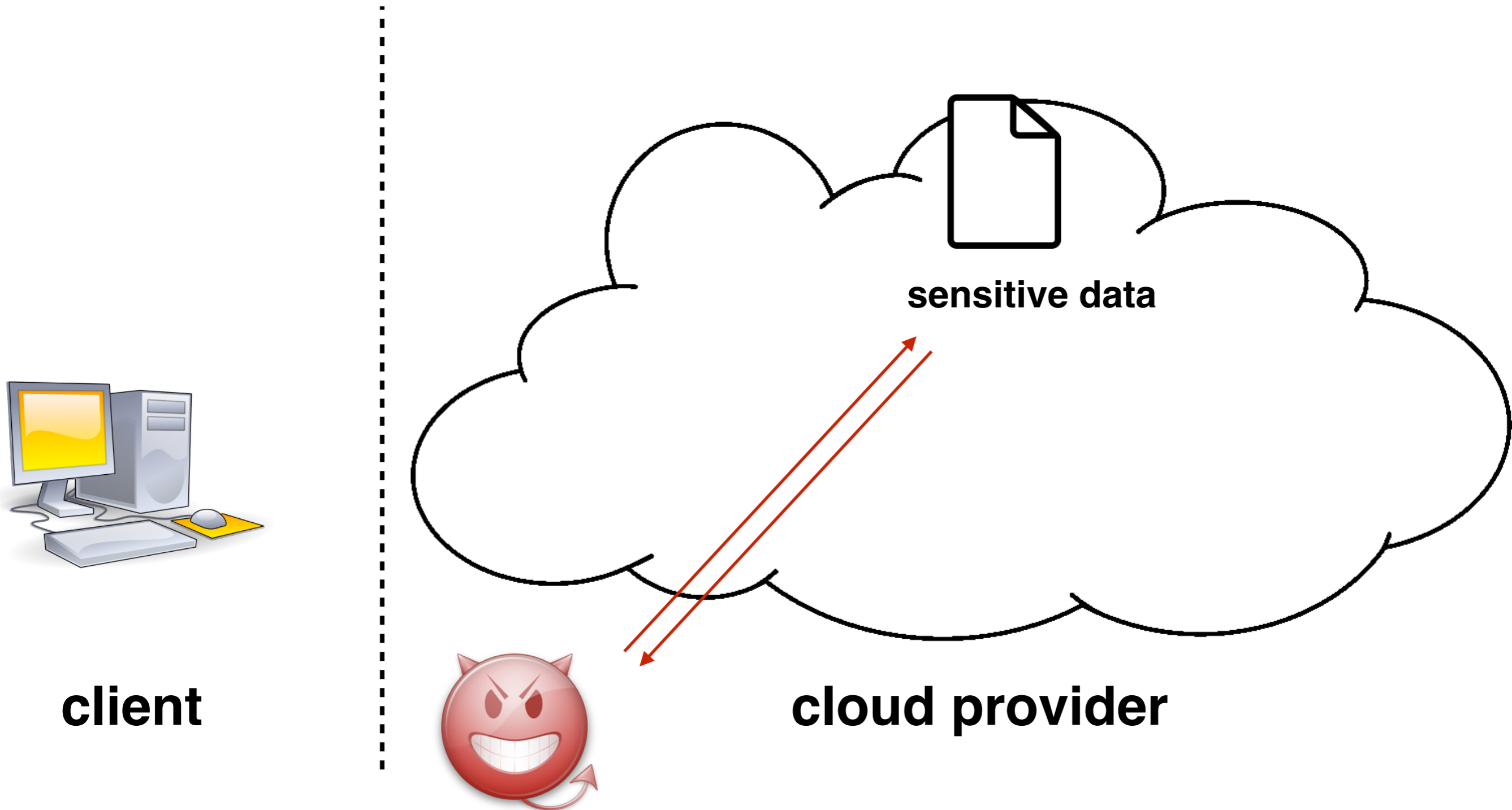


**client**



**cloud provider**

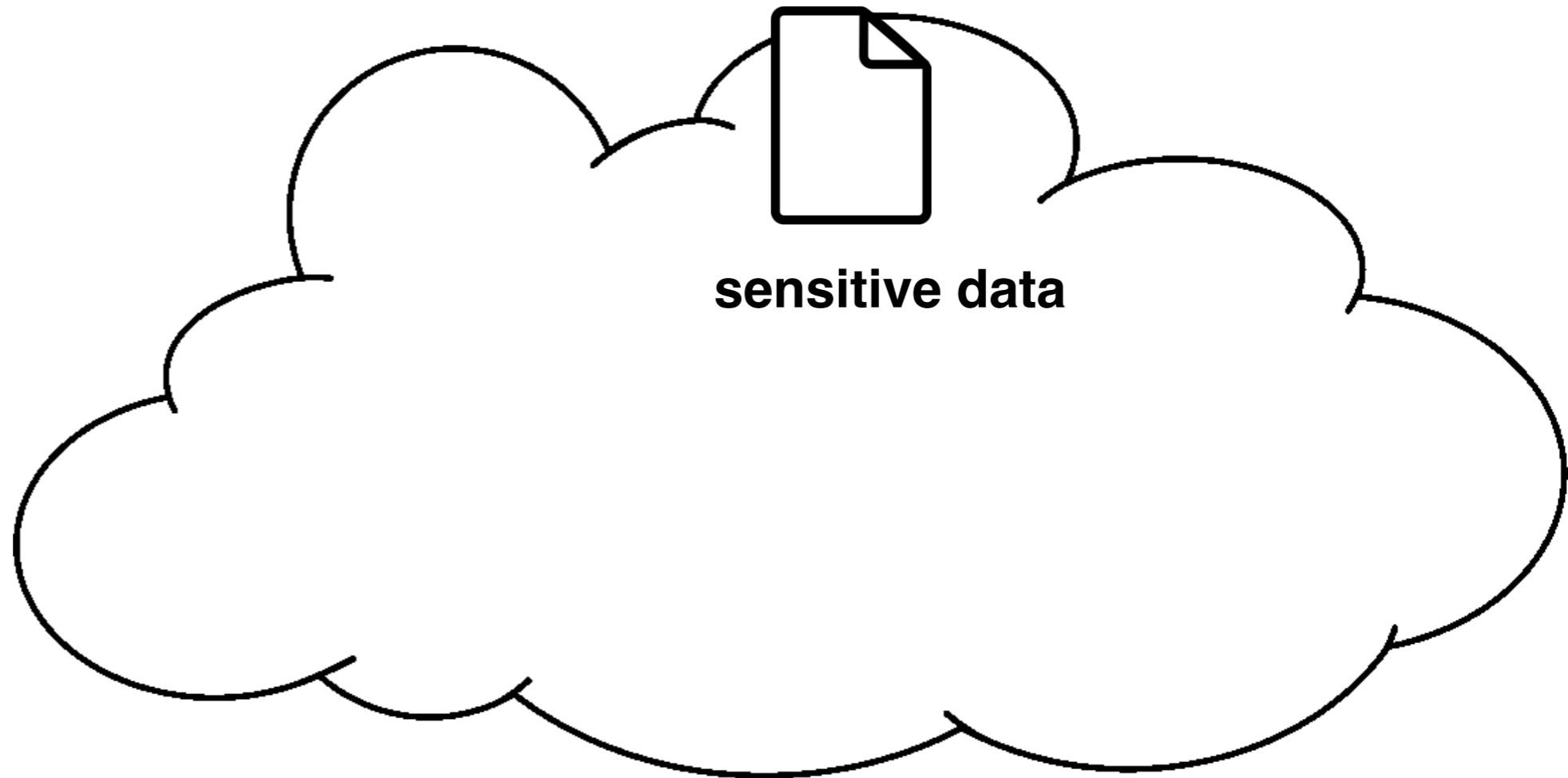
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# Cloud attackers



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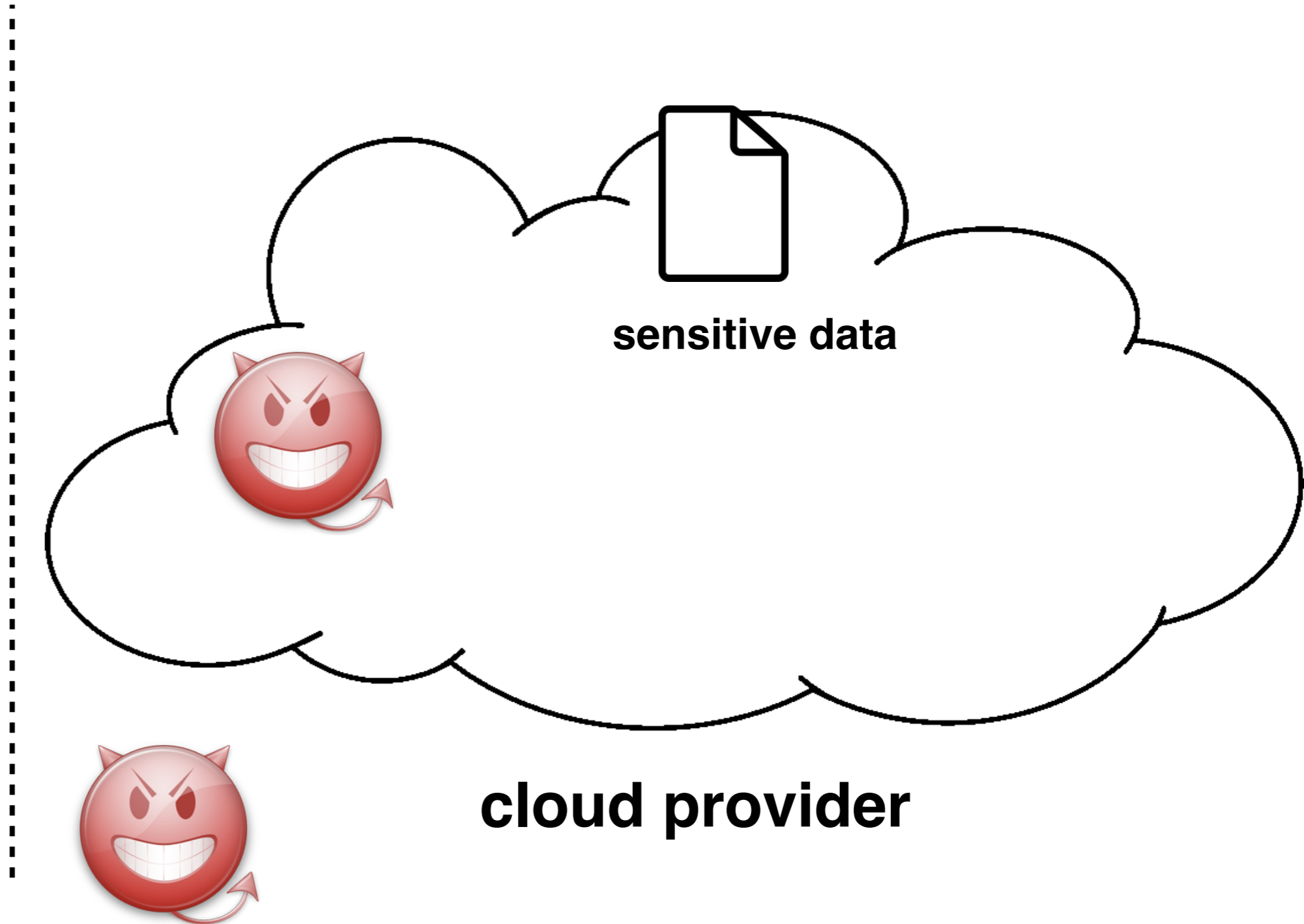


**cloud provider**

# Cloud attackers



**client**

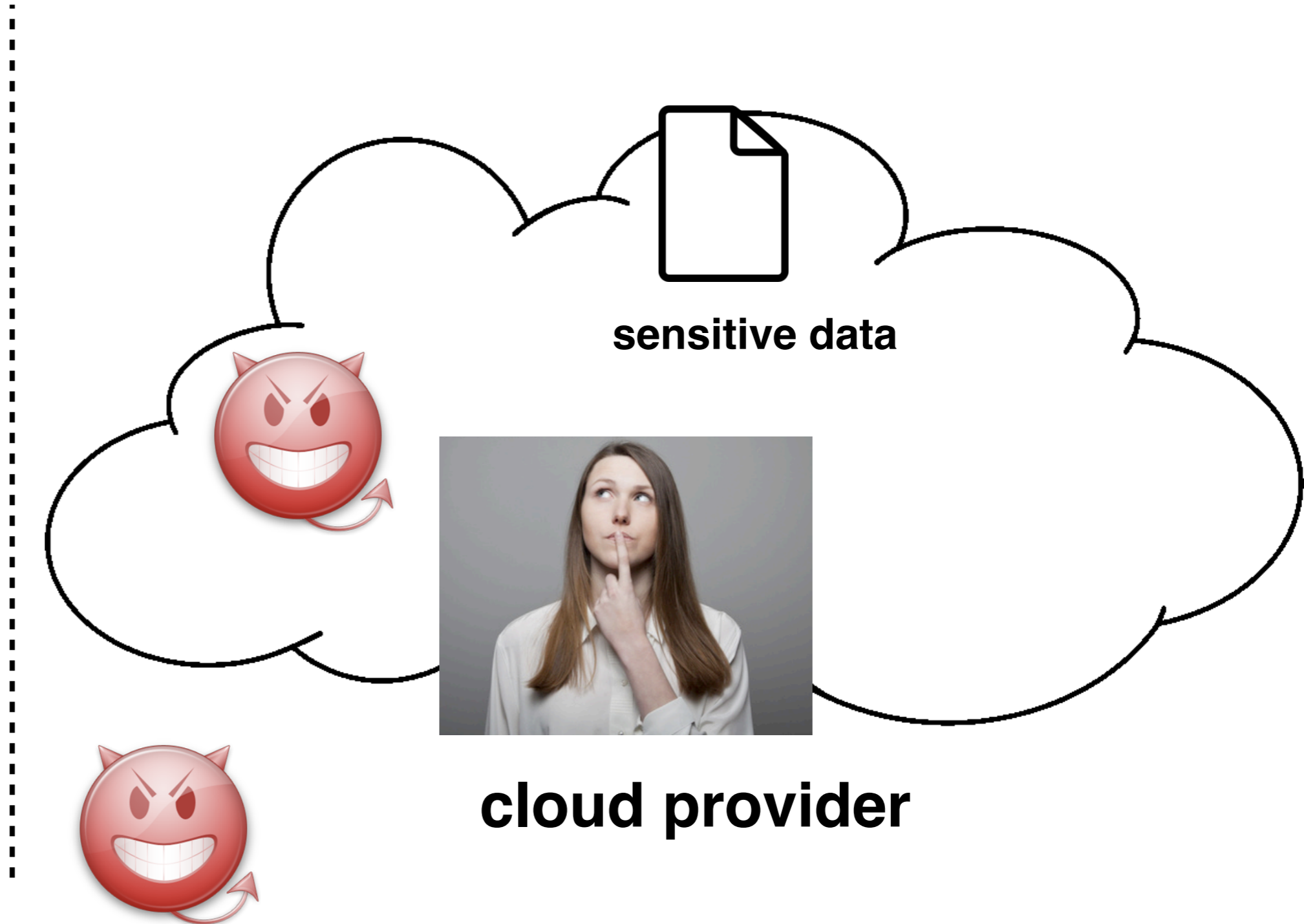


**cloud provider**

# Cloud attackers



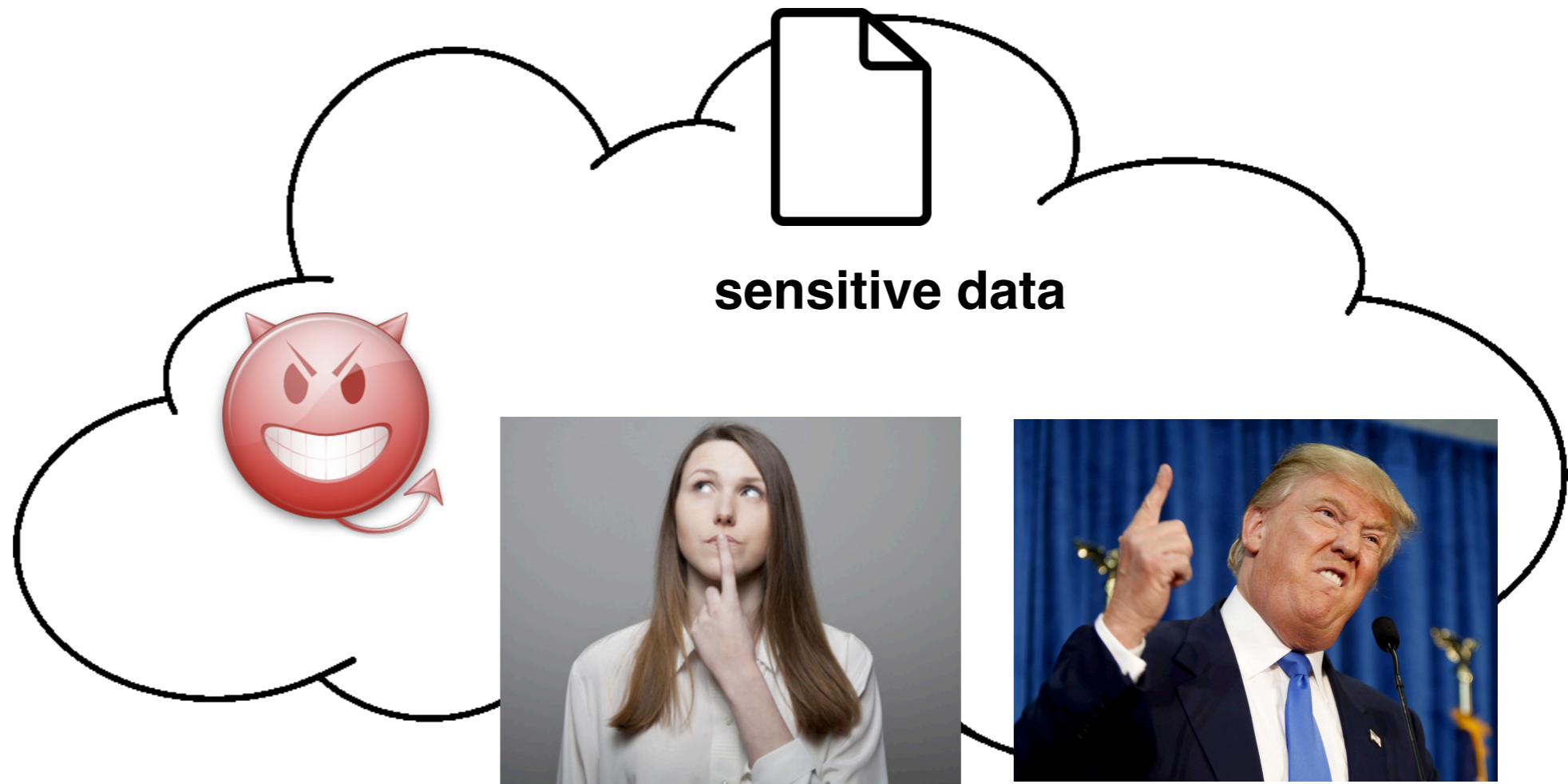
**client**



# Cloud attackers



**client**



**sensitive data**



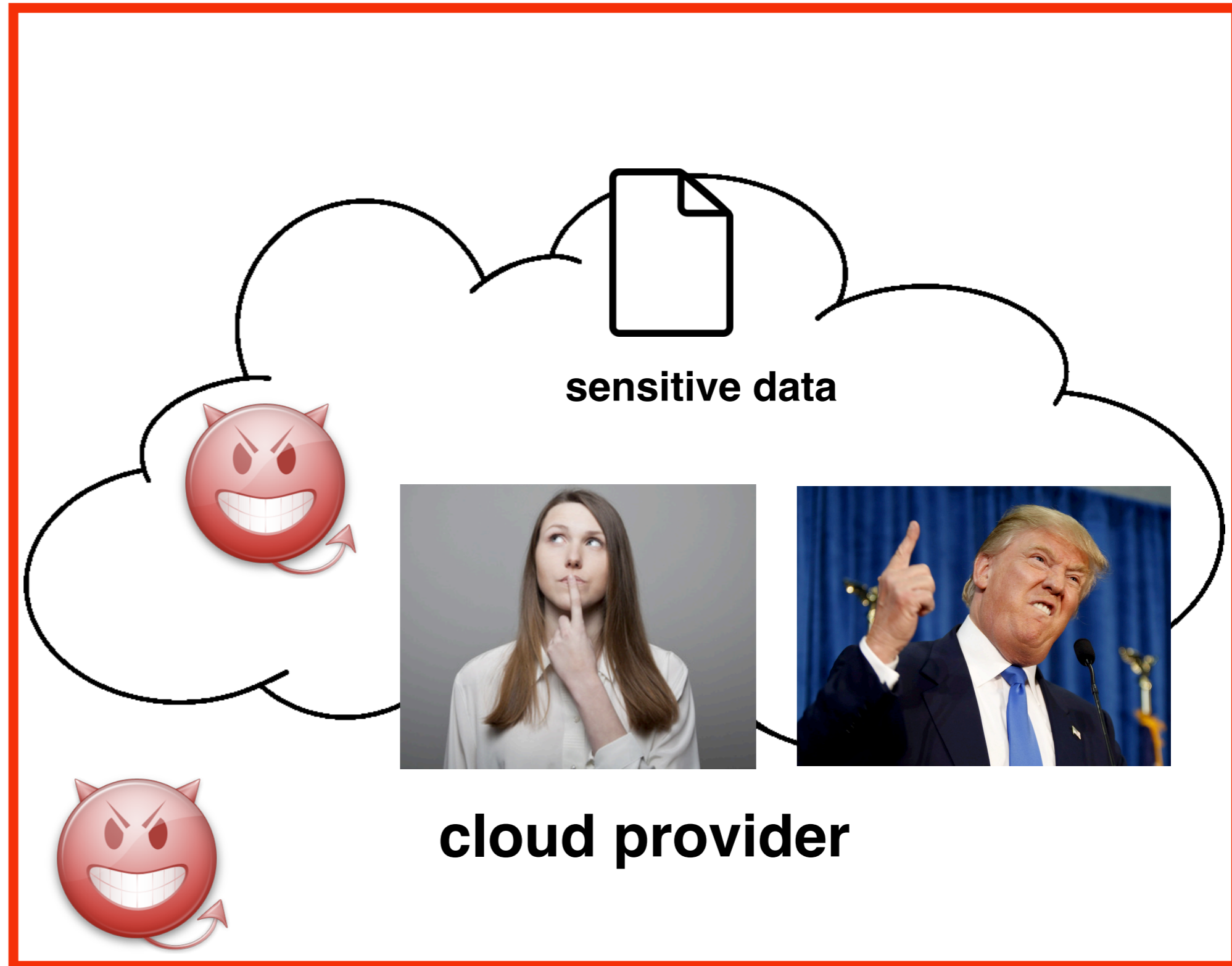
**cloud provider**



# Cloud attackers



**client**





How to protect data  
while preserving functionality?

# Cryptographic approach?

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- Fully homomorphic encryption [Gentry '09]

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**Alternative: hardware enclaves**

# Hardware enclaves

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

# Hardware enclaves

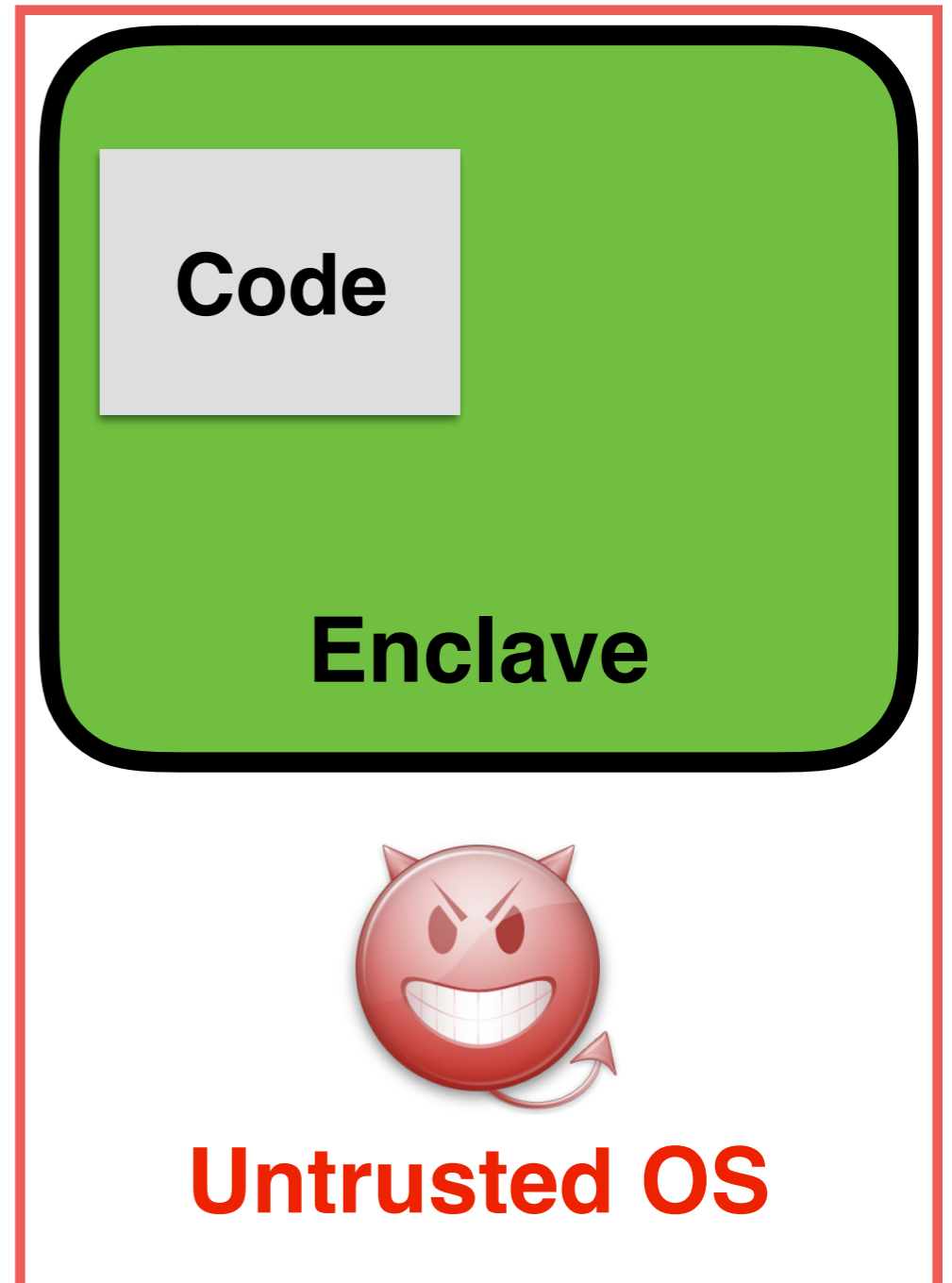
(e.g., Intel SGX, AMD memory encryption)

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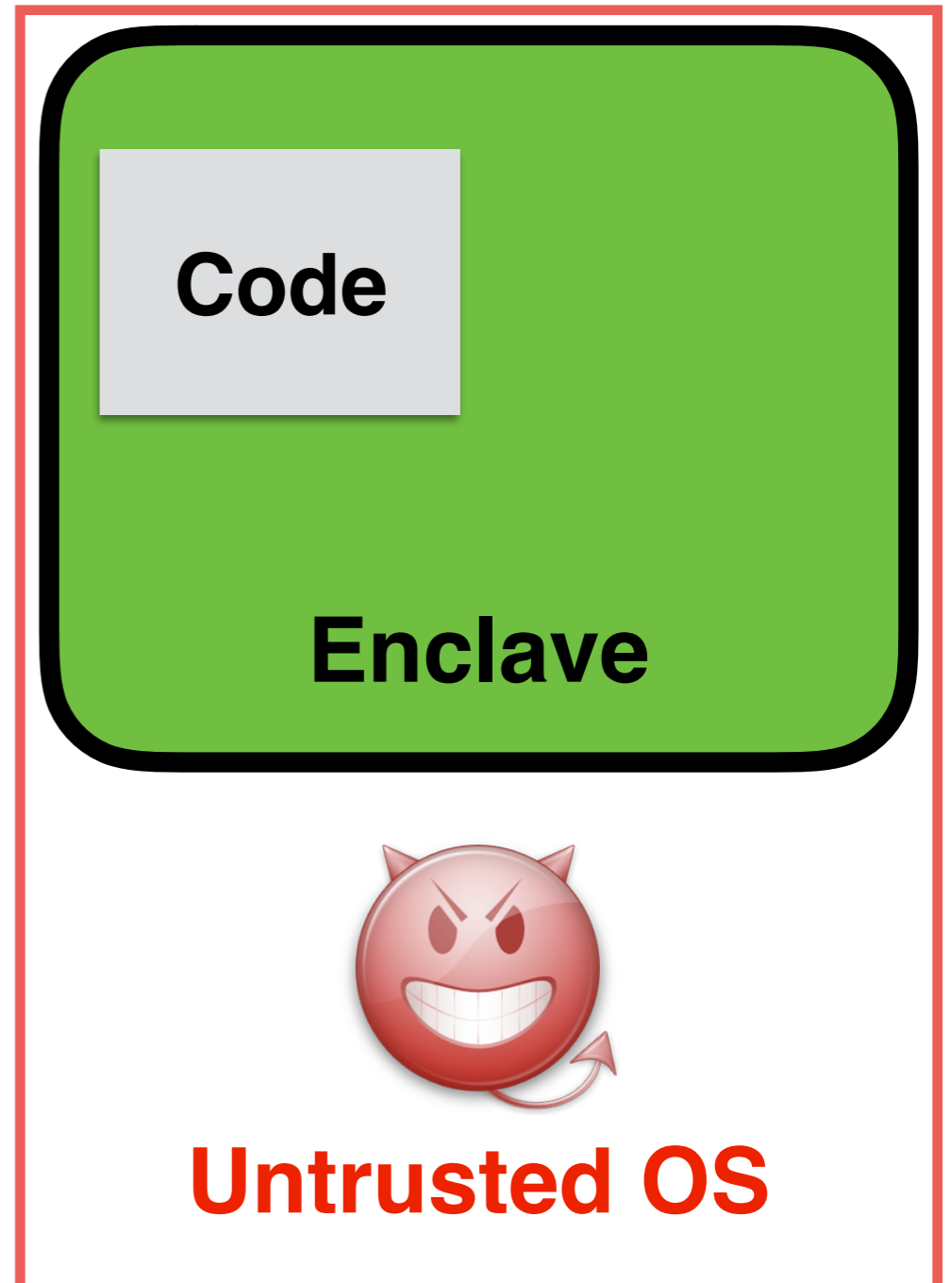
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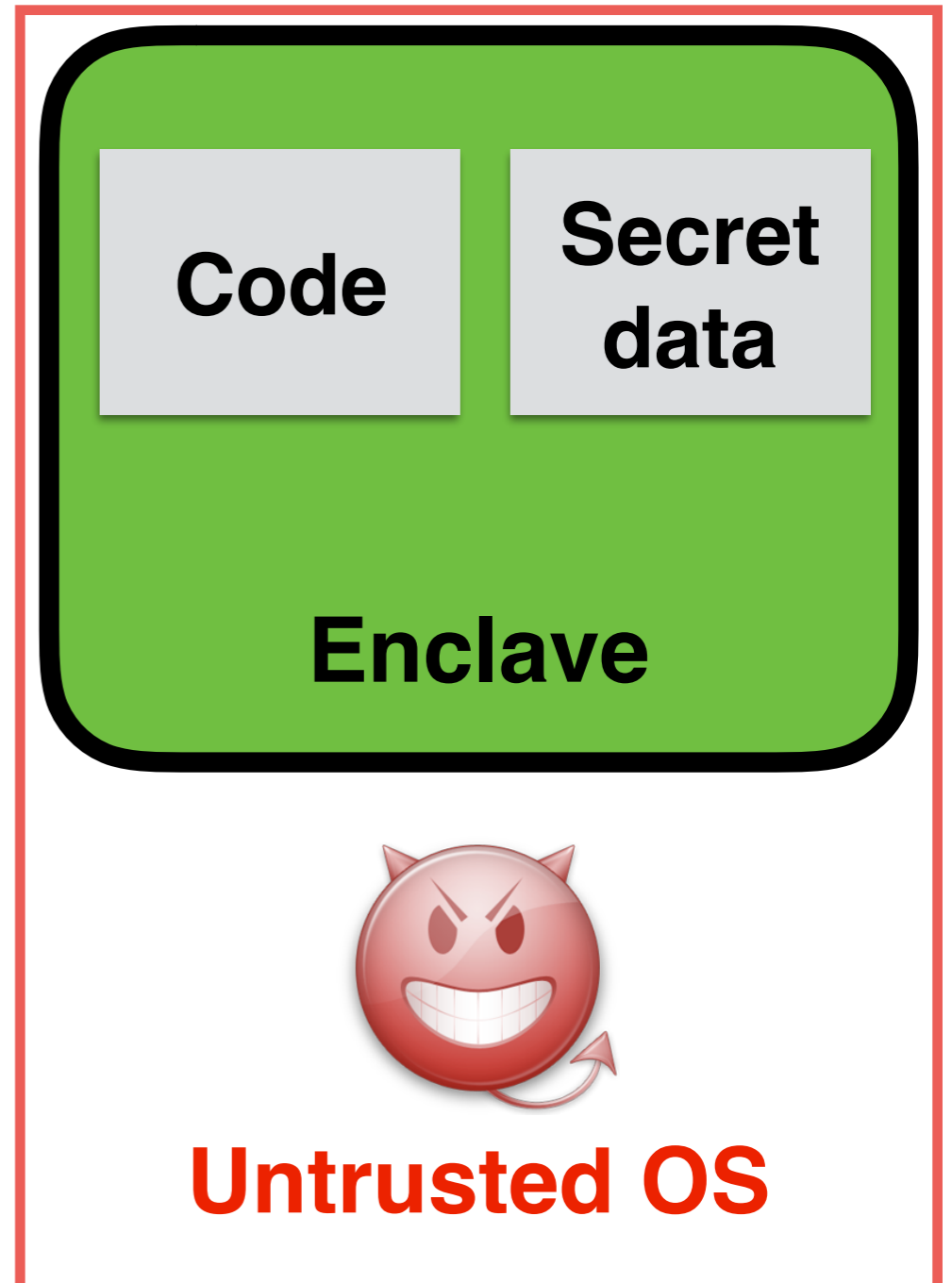
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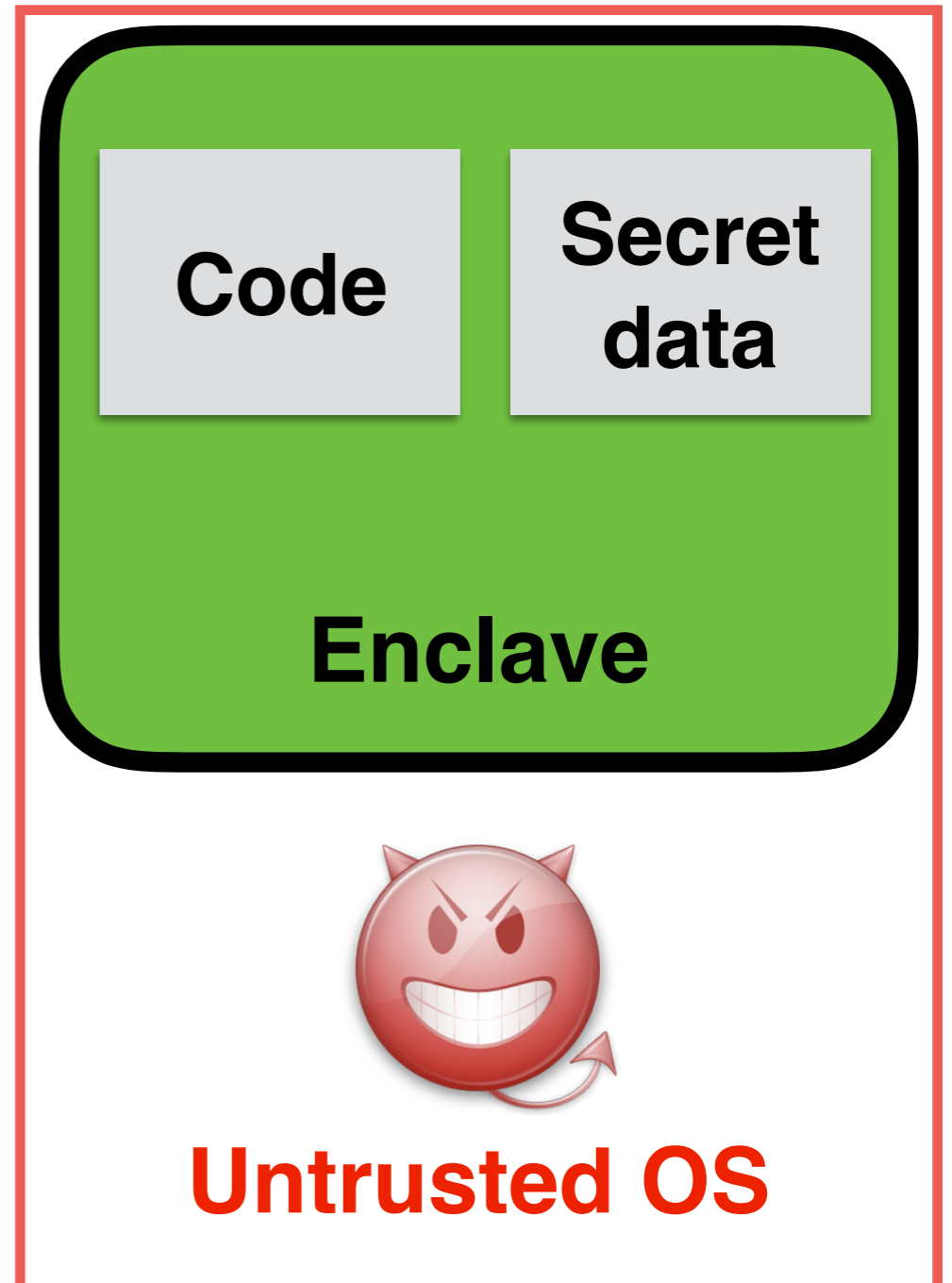
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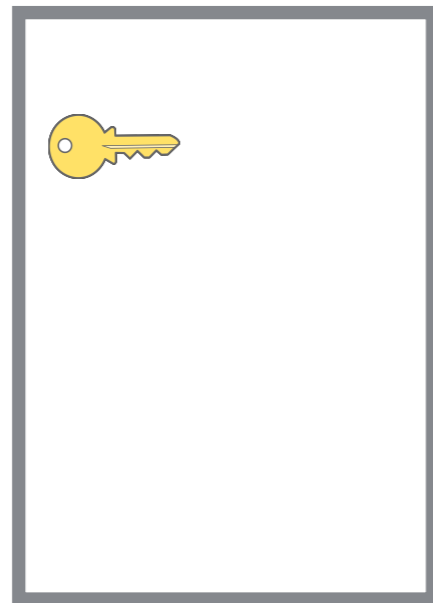
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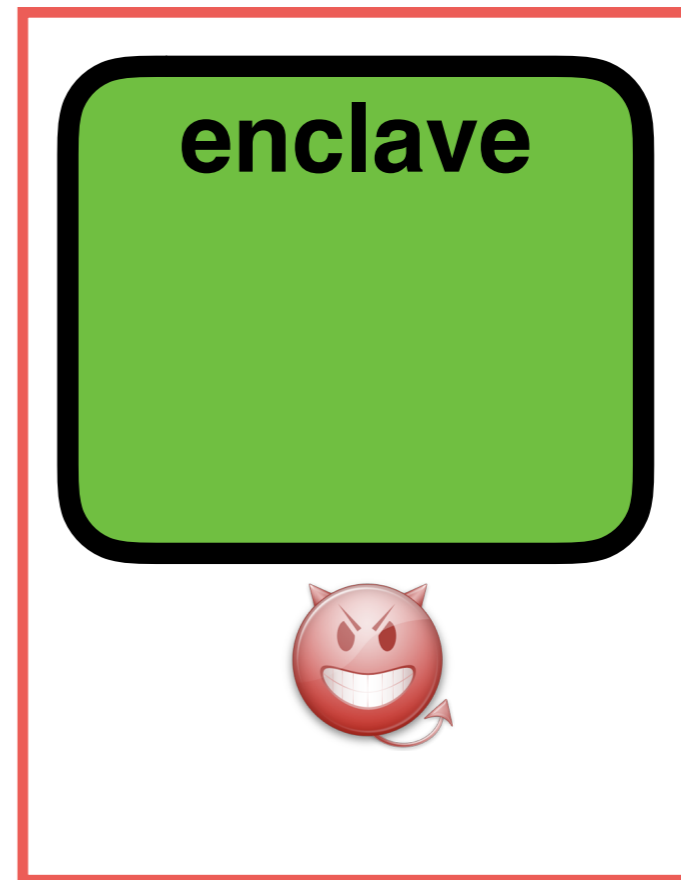
- Hardware-enforced secure execution environment
- EPC: encrypted enclave memory (accessible only from the enclave)
- Protect against an attacker who has root access



# Remote attestation



**Client**

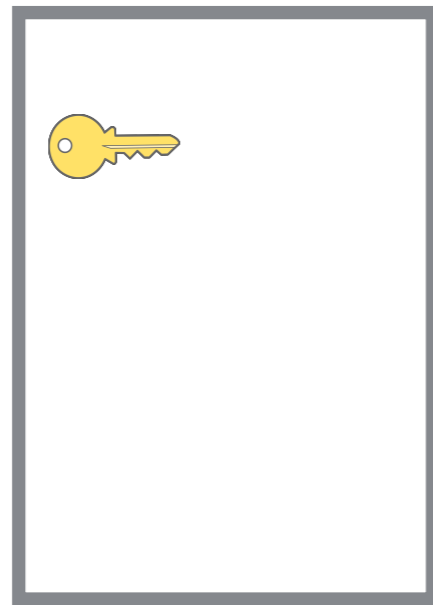


**Server**

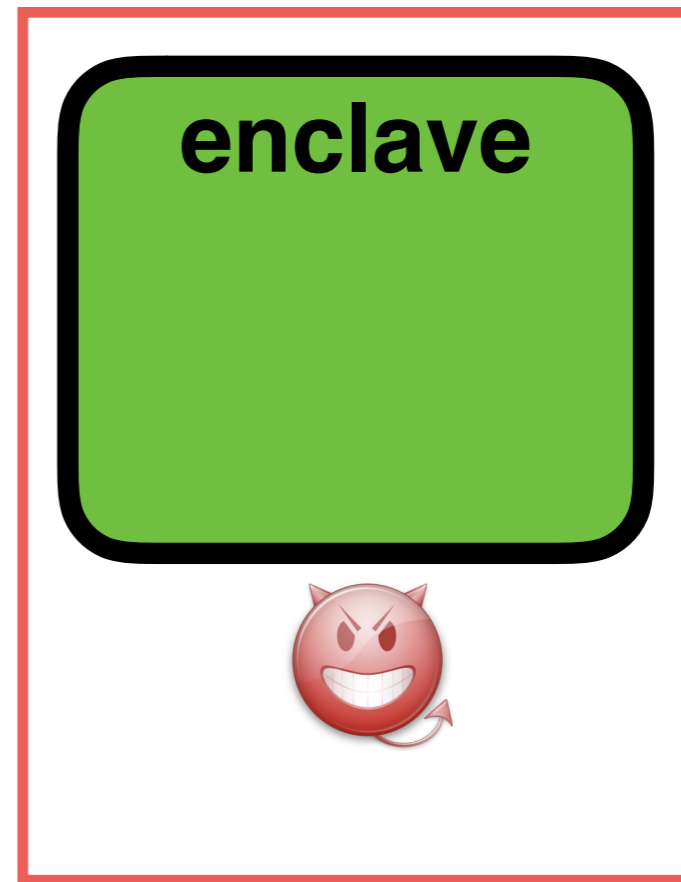


# Remote attestation

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



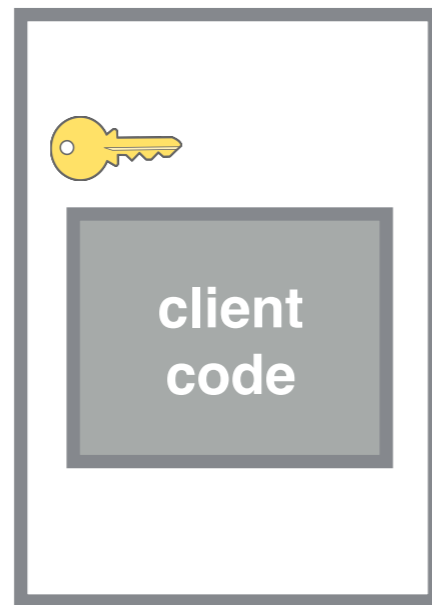
**Client**



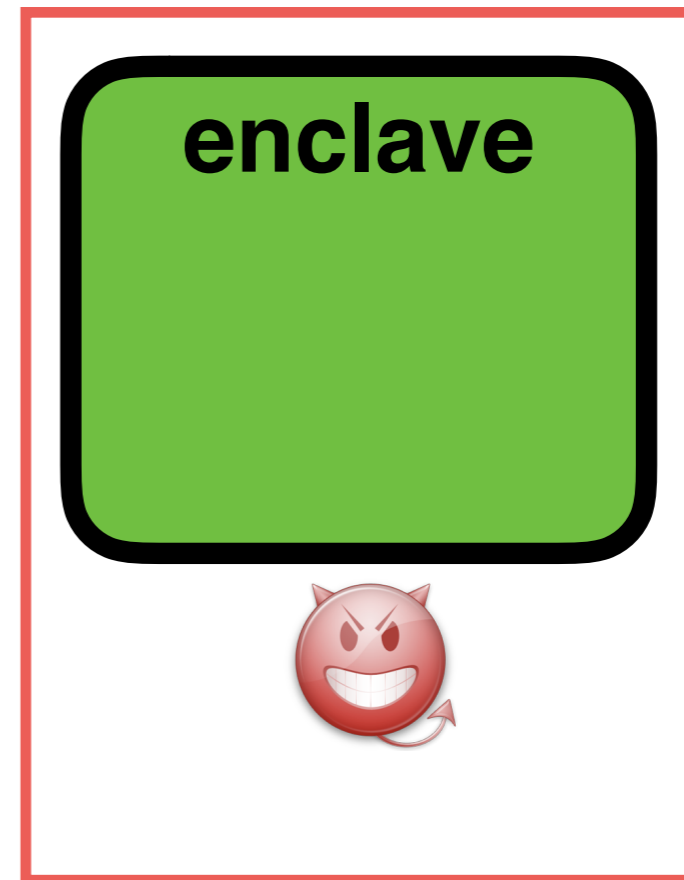
**Server**

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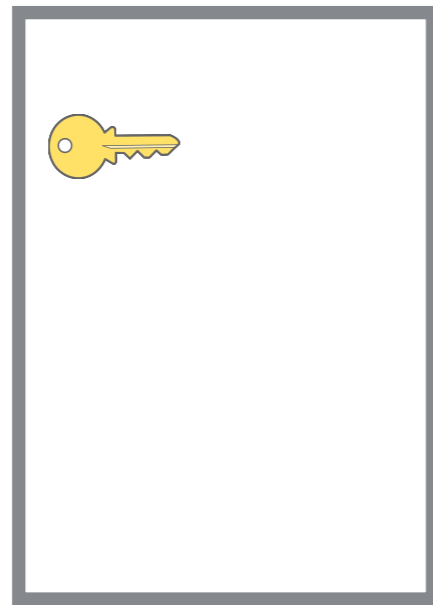
**Client**



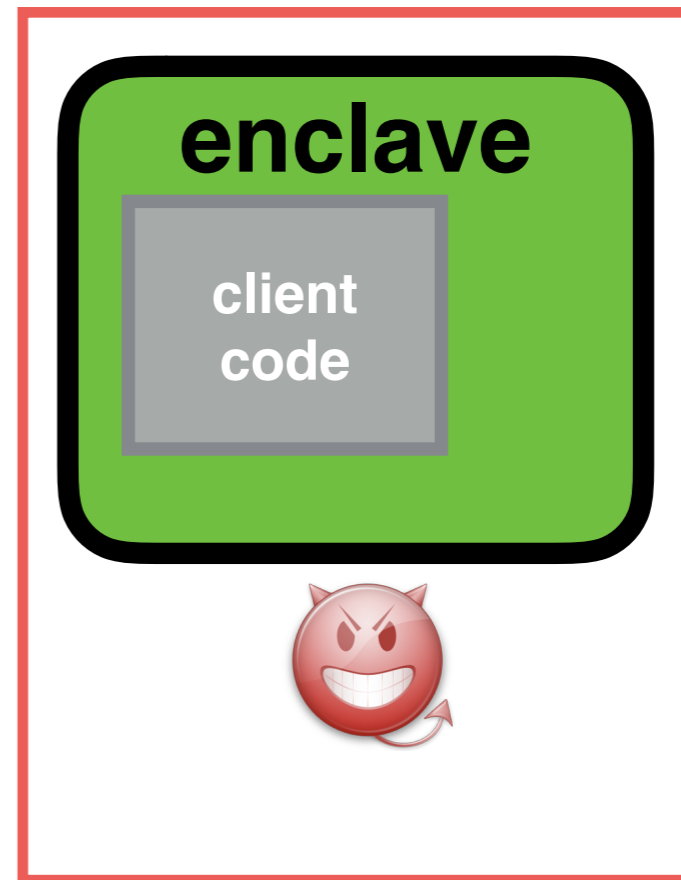
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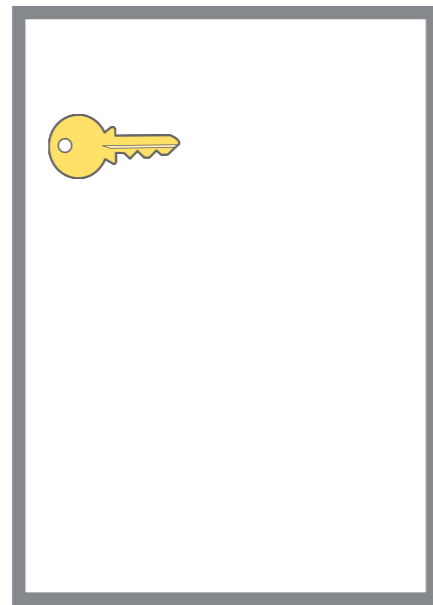
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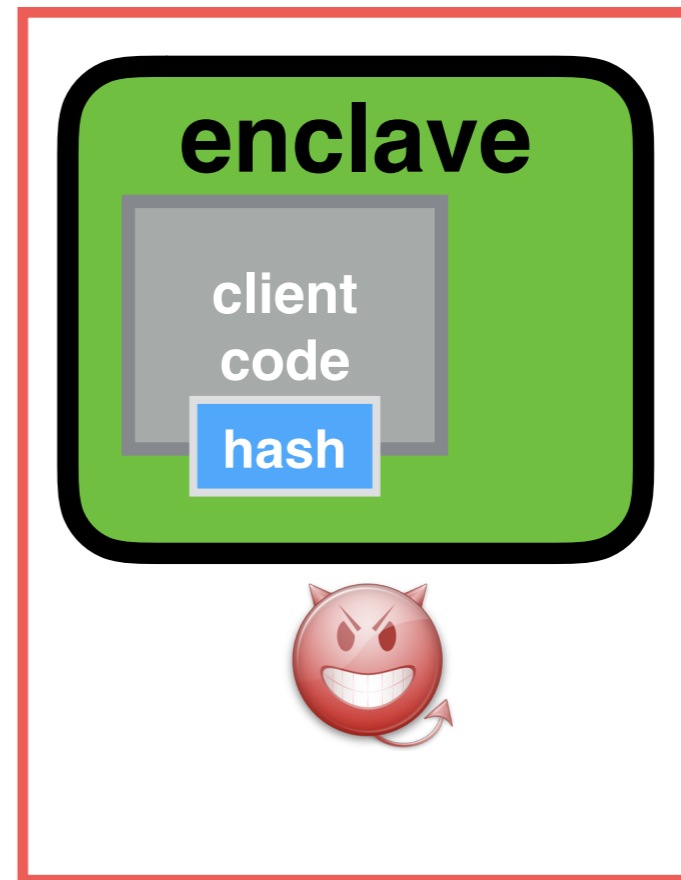
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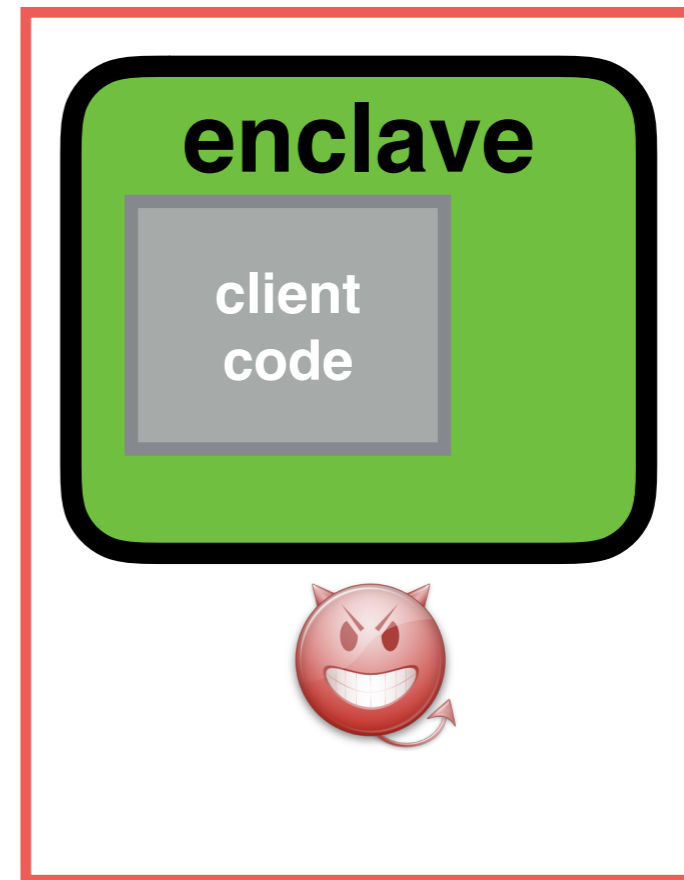
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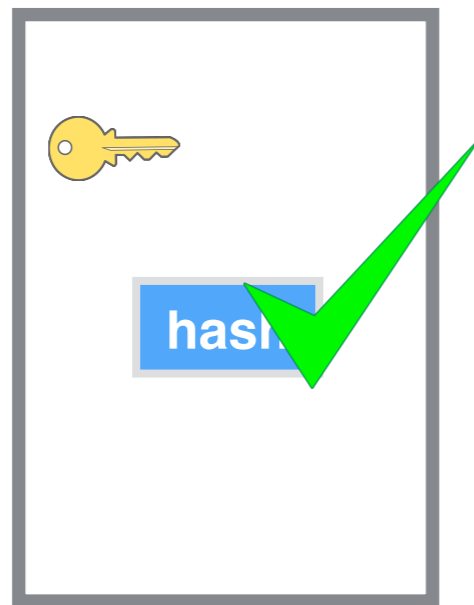
**Client**



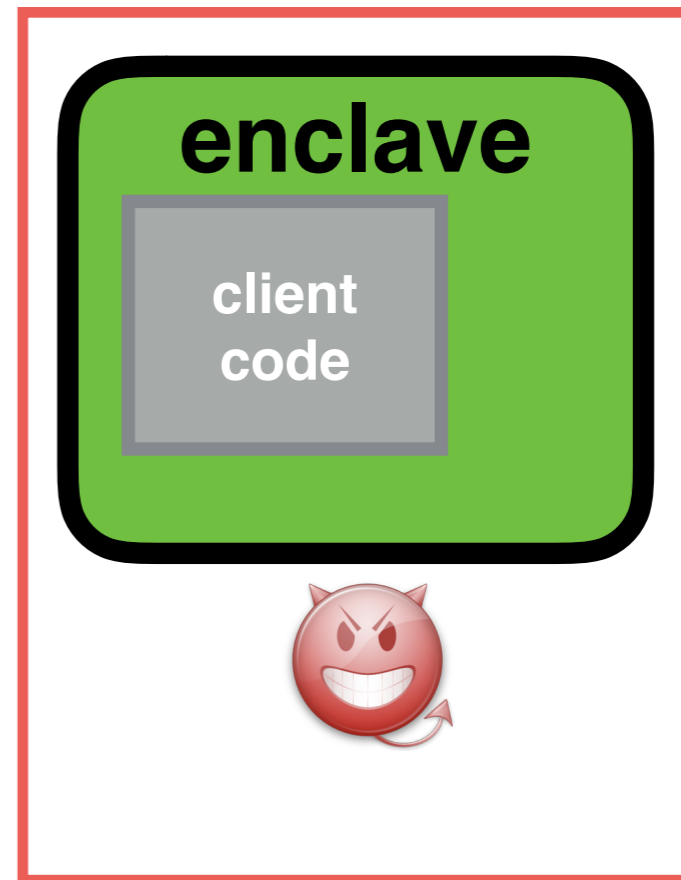
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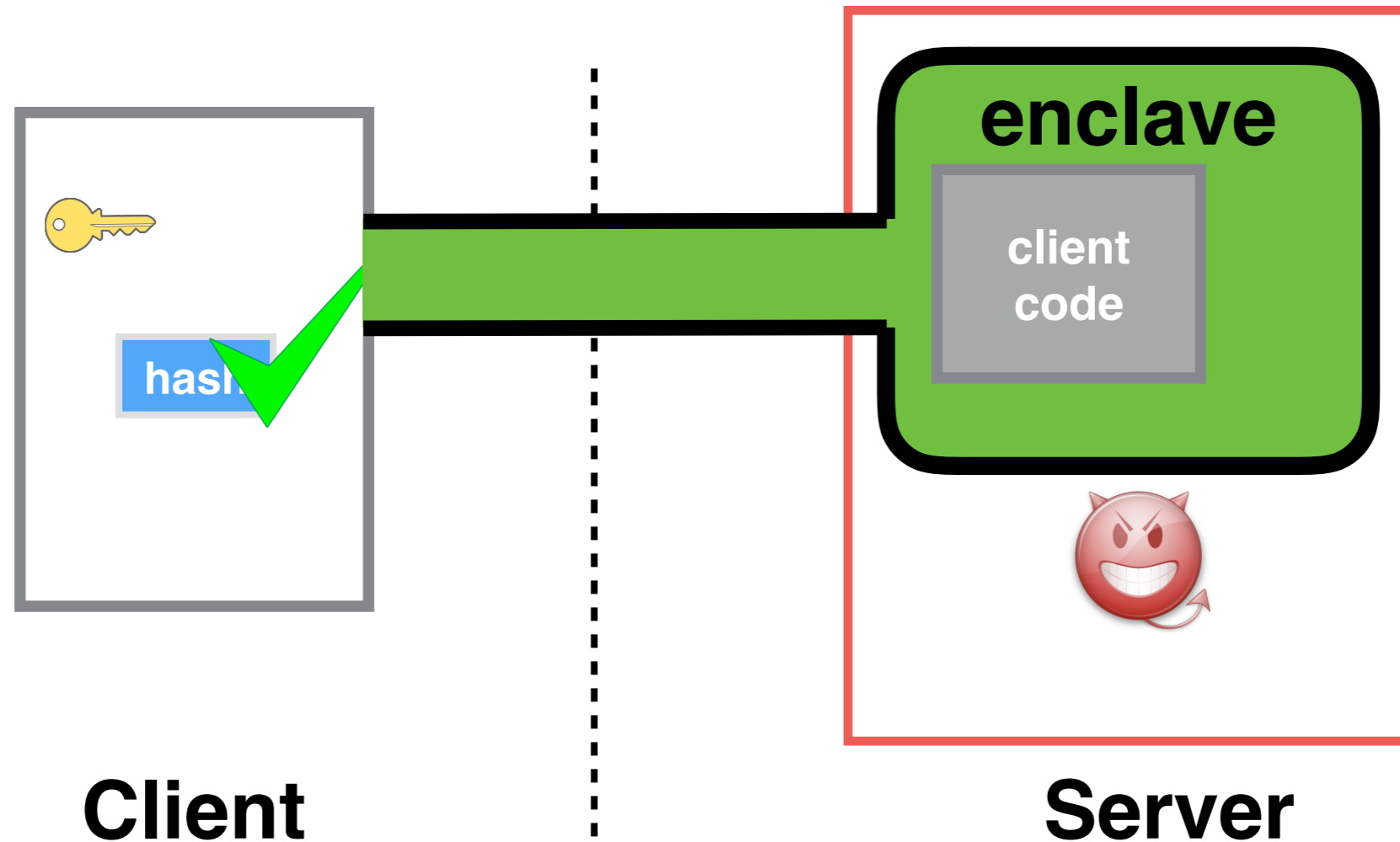
**Client**



**Server**

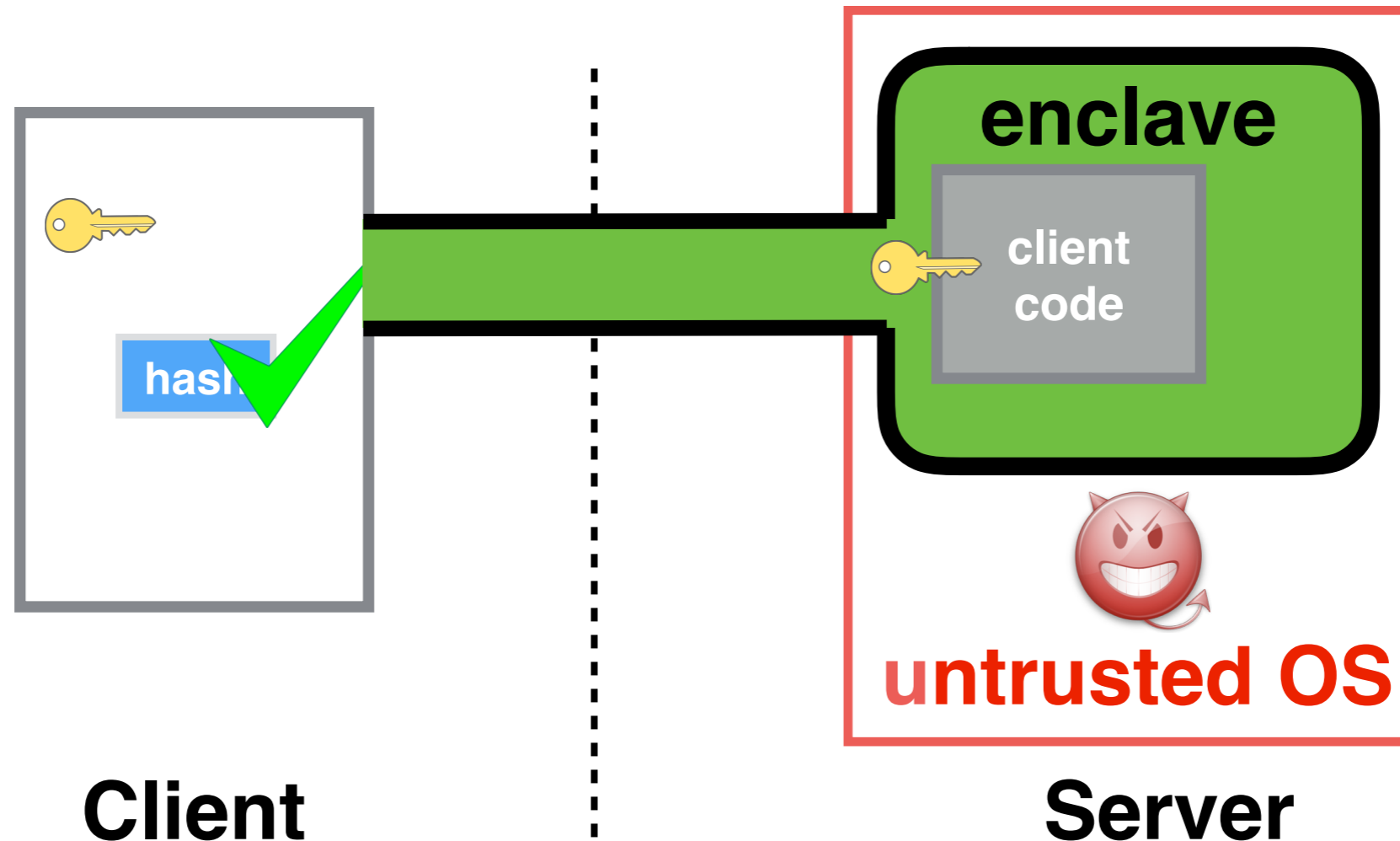
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- Prior work: Haven [BMG '14], VC3 [SCFGPMR '15]:
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  - **data access pattern leakage** [XCP '15, OCFGKS '15]

# Problem: access pattern leakage

[XCP '15, OCFGKS '15]

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[XCP '15, OCFGKS '15]

ID	Name	Age	Disease
112809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes
129489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes
113744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer
118740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes
198329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer
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```
SELECT count(*) FROM medical  
GROUP BY disease
```




# Problem: access pattern leakage

[XCP '15, OCFGKS '15]




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




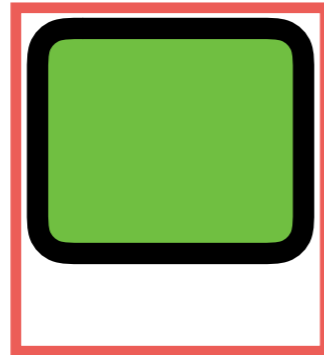
18740	...	Diabetes
98329	...	Cancer
32591	...	Diabetes

# Problem: access pattern leakage

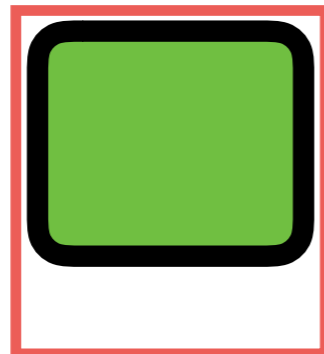
[XCP '15, OCFGKS '15]



12809	...	Diabetes
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# Problem: access pattern leakage

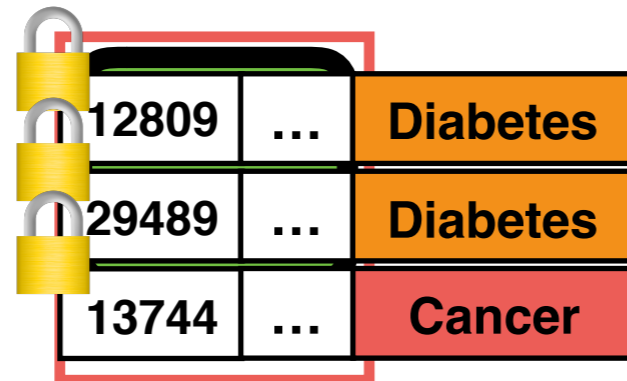
[XCP '15, OCFGKS '15]

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

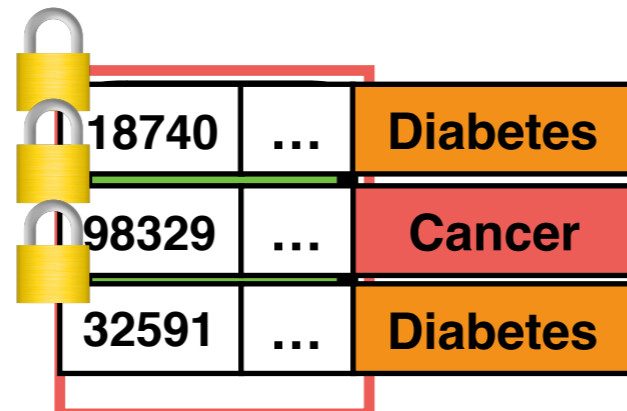
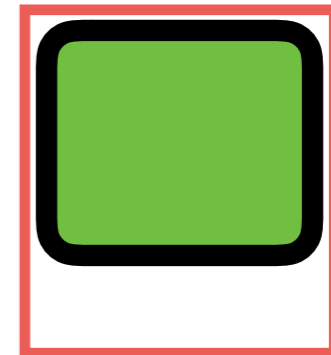
18740	...	Diabetes
98329	...	Cancer
32591	...	Diabetes

# Problem: access pattern leakage

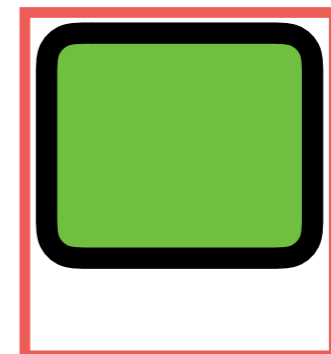
[XCP '15, OCFGKS '15]



12809	...	Diabetes
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13744	...	Cancer

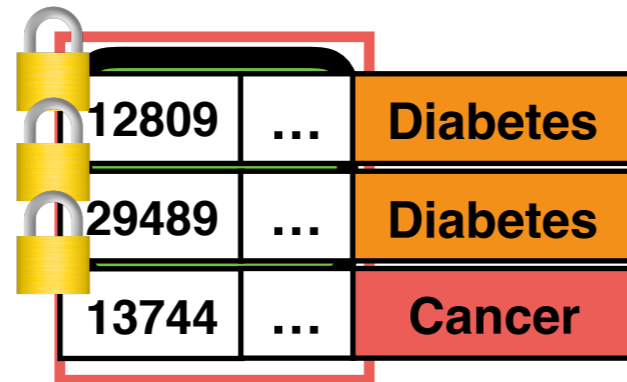


18740	...	Diabetes
98329	...	Cancer
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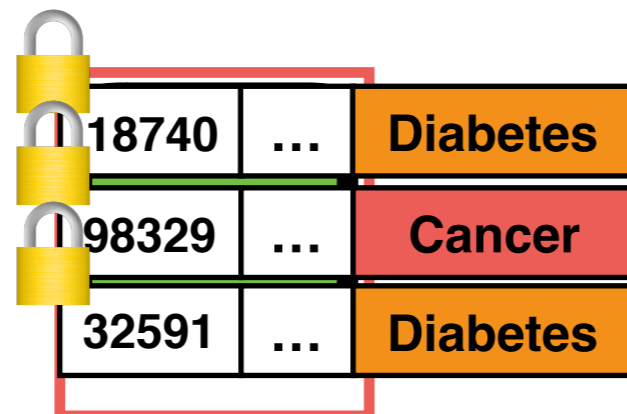
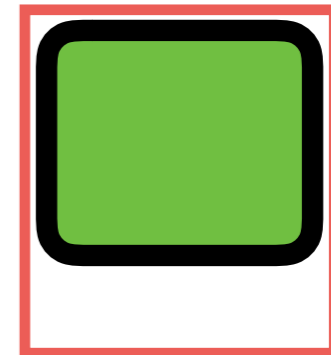


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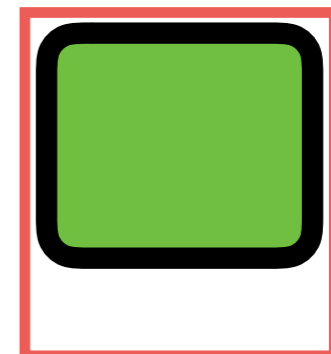
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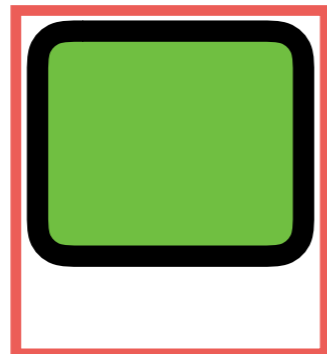
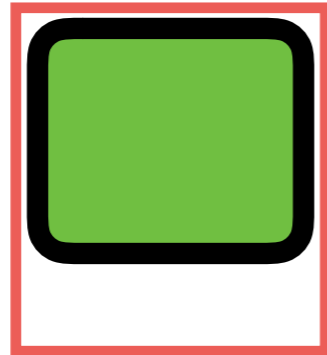


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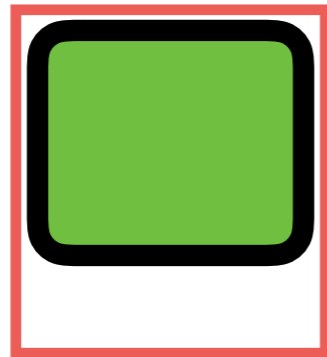


12809	...	Diabetes
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18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes

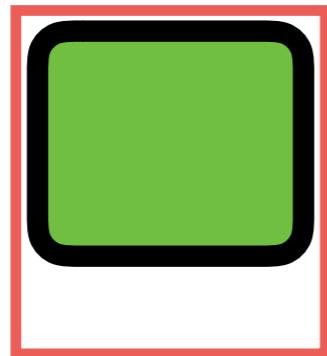
13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer

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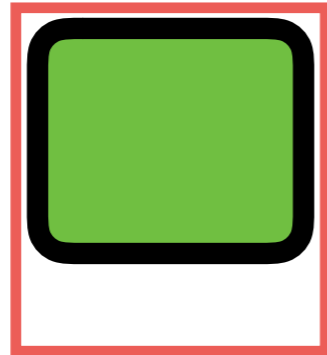
**Public information:  
Diabetes twice as  
common  
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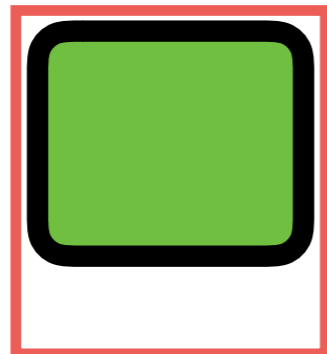
12809	...	Diabetes
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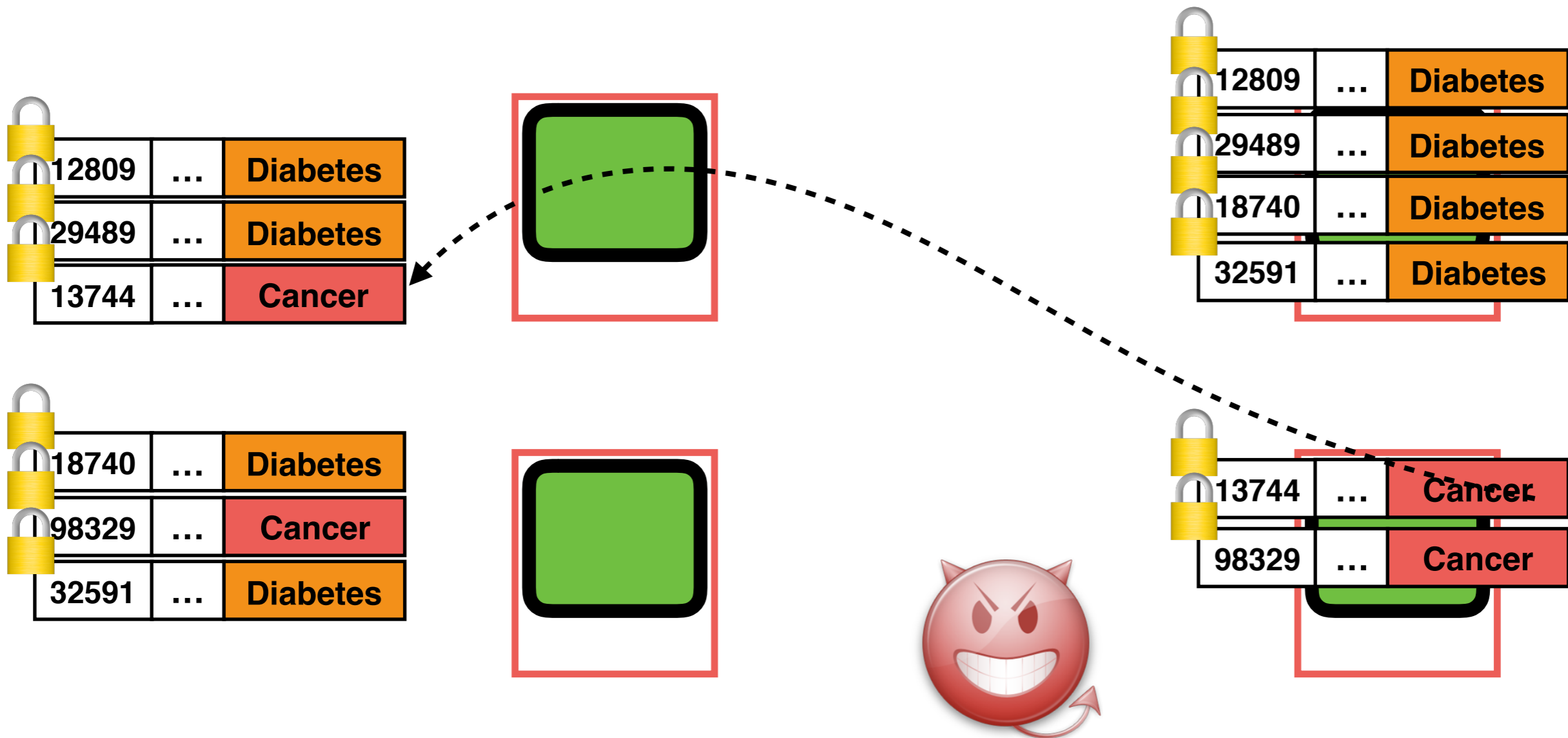


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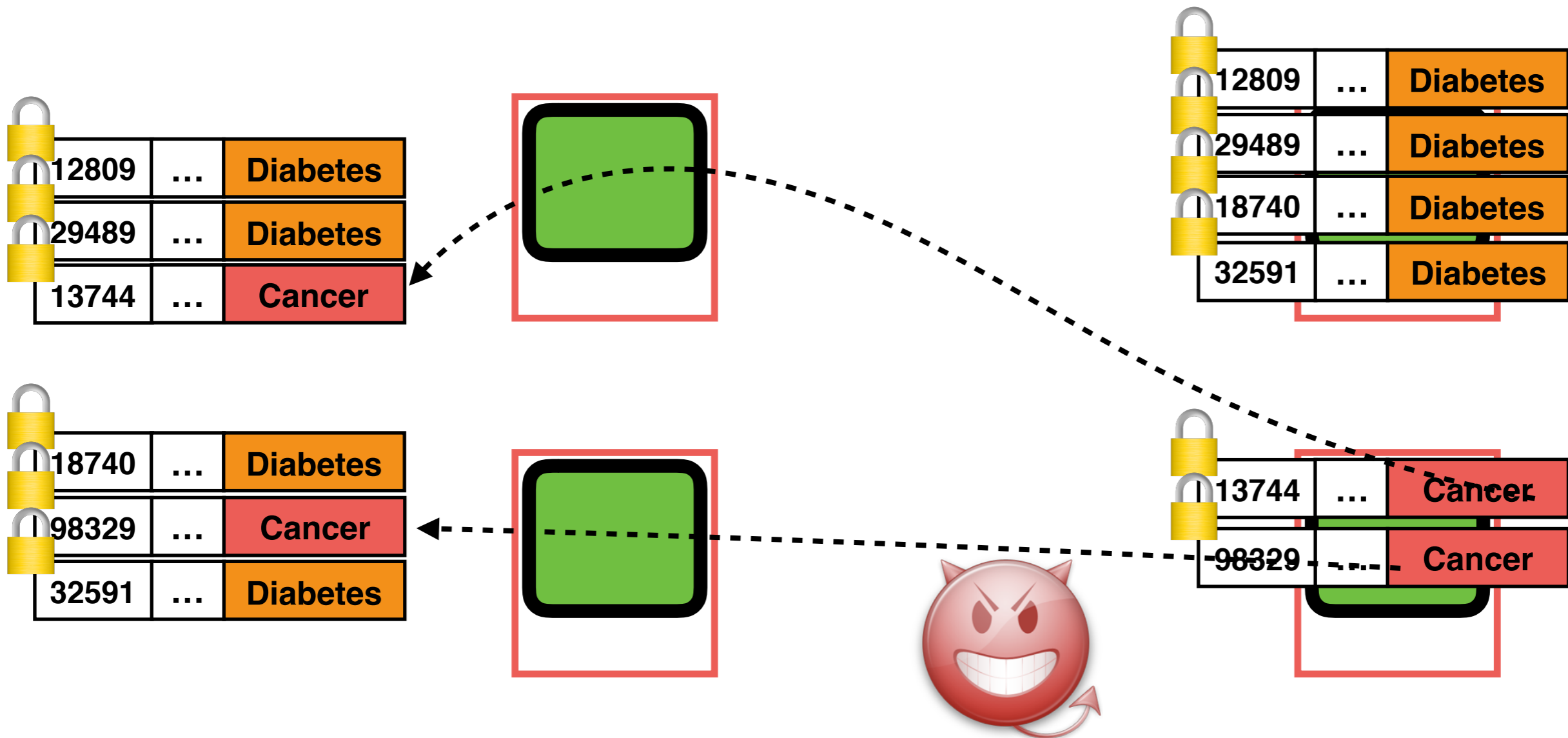
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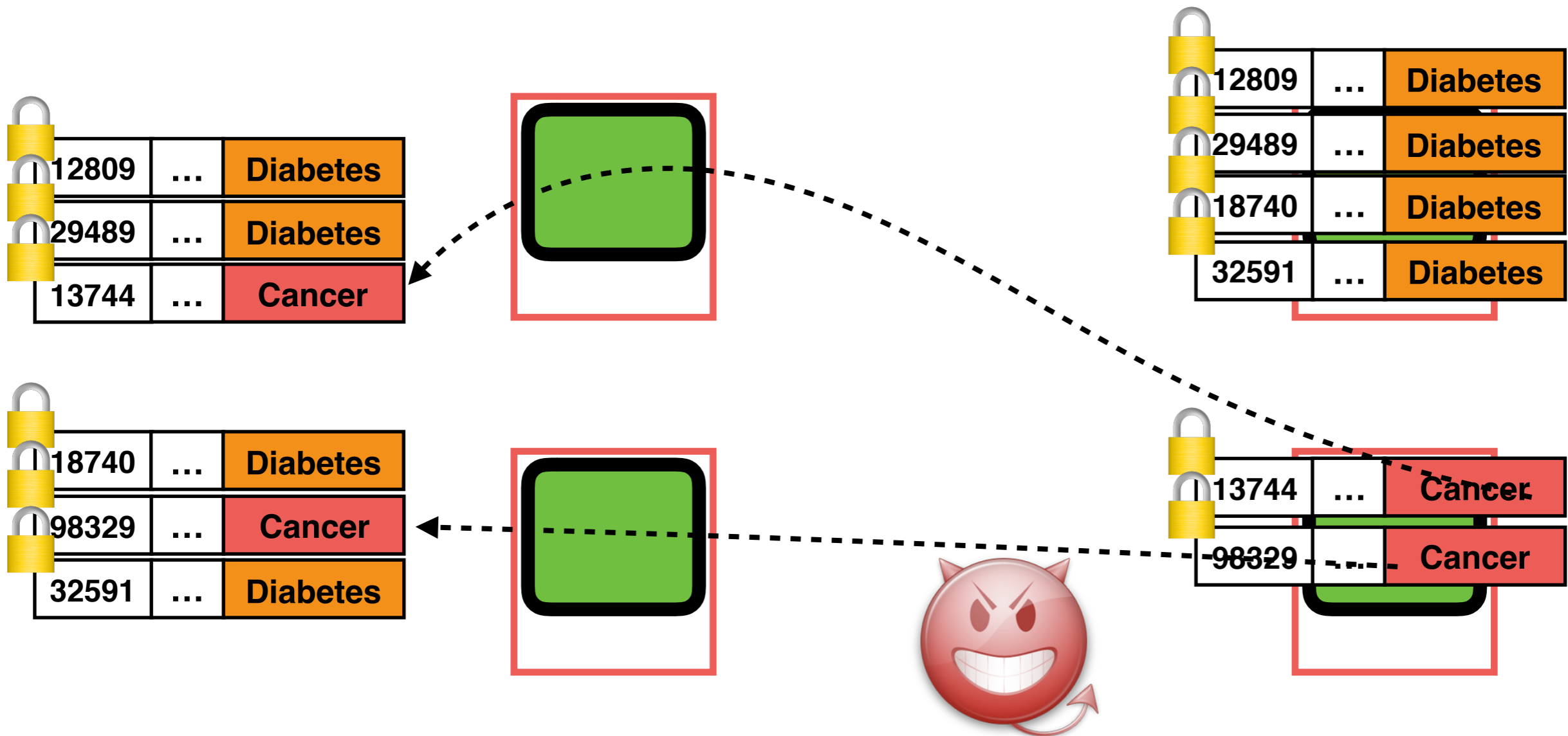
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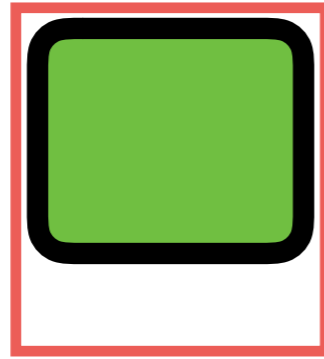


# Problem: access pattern leakage

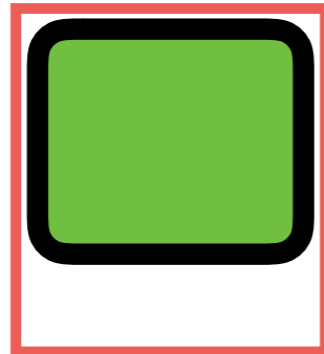
[XCP '15, OCFGKS '15]



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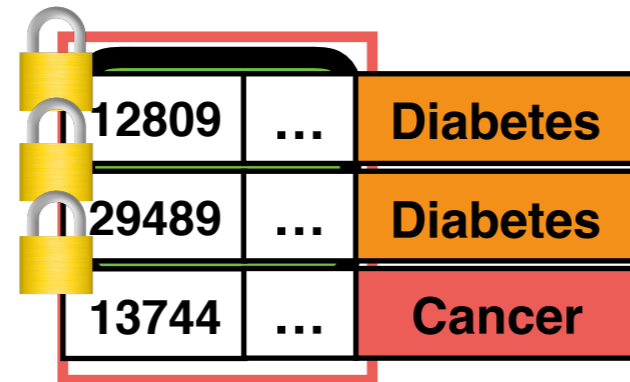


18740	...	Diabetes
98329	...	Cancer
32591	...	Diabetes

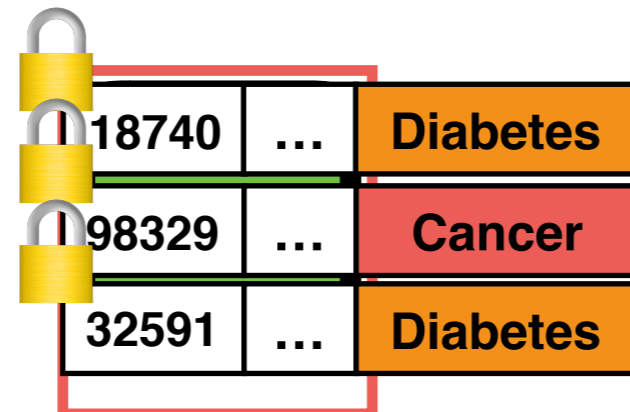


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[XCP '15, OCFGKS '15]



12809	...	Diabetes
29489	...	Diabetes
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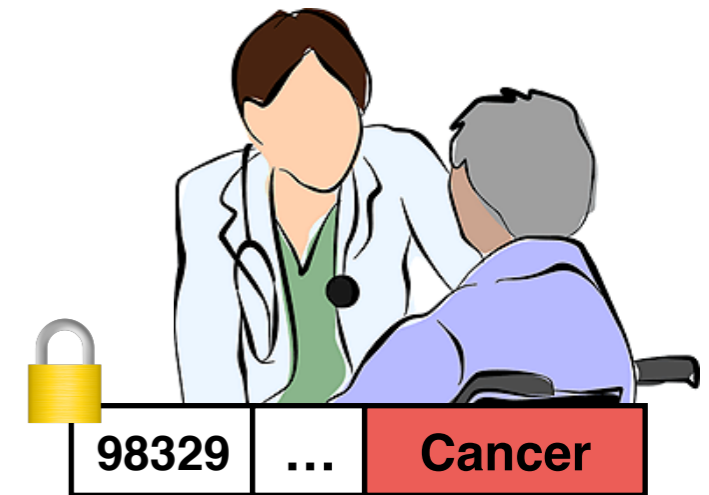
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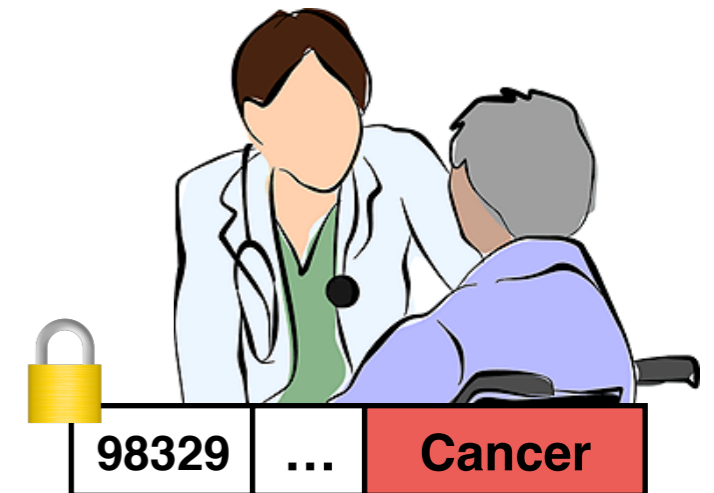
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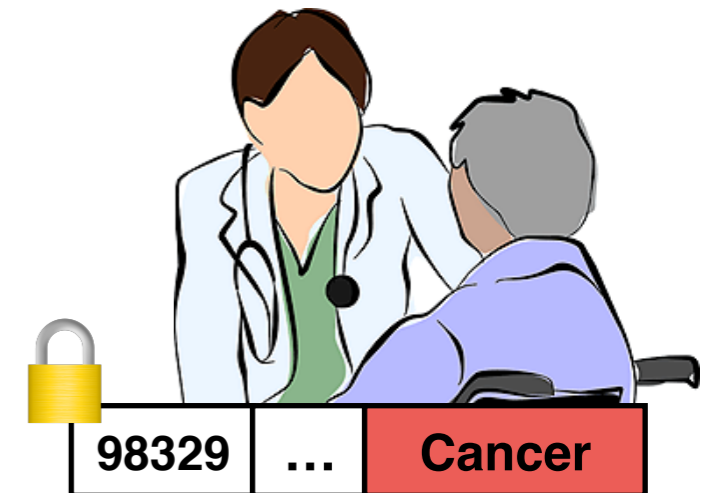


???	Diabetes
???	Diabetes
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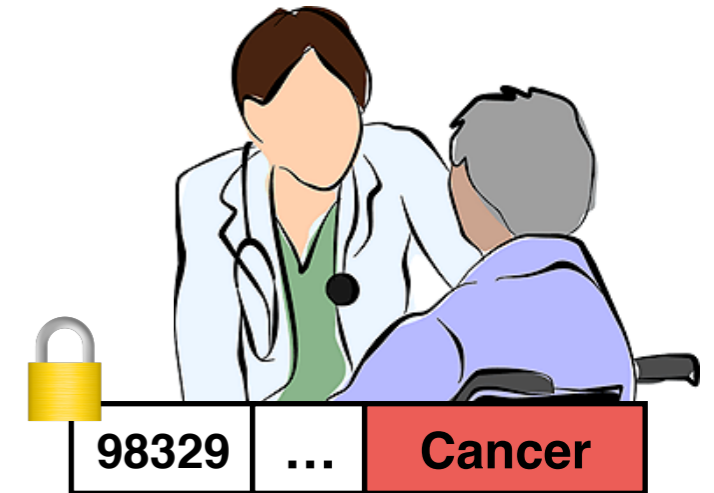
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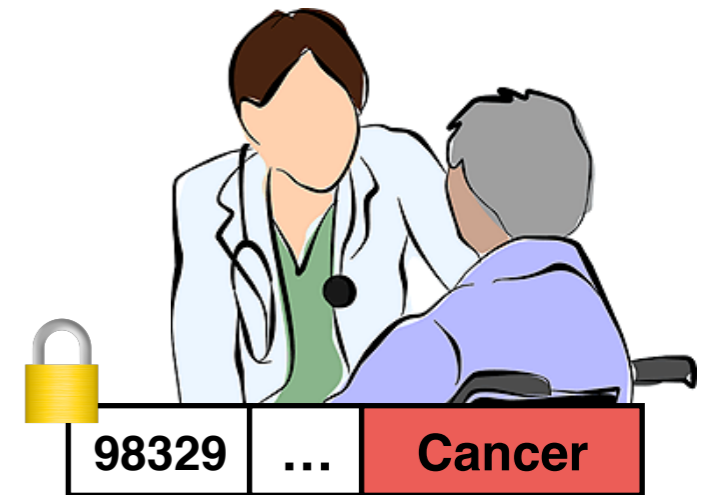
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[Redacted]		
32591	...	Diabetes

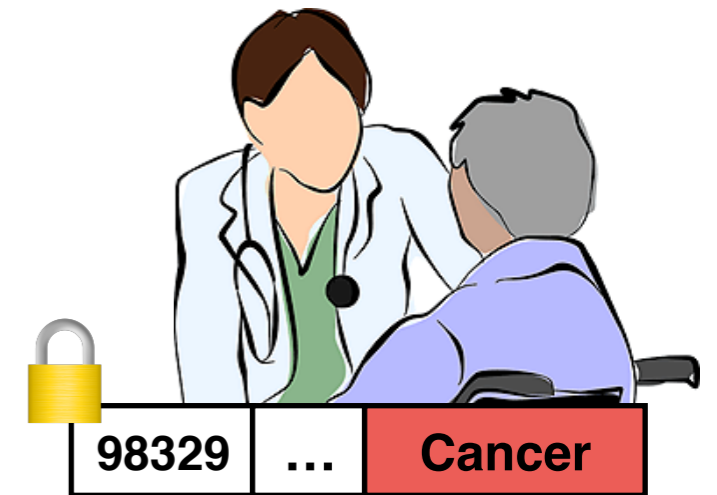


Learns that the patient has cancer

# Problem: access pattern leakage

[XCP '15, OCFGKS '15]

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



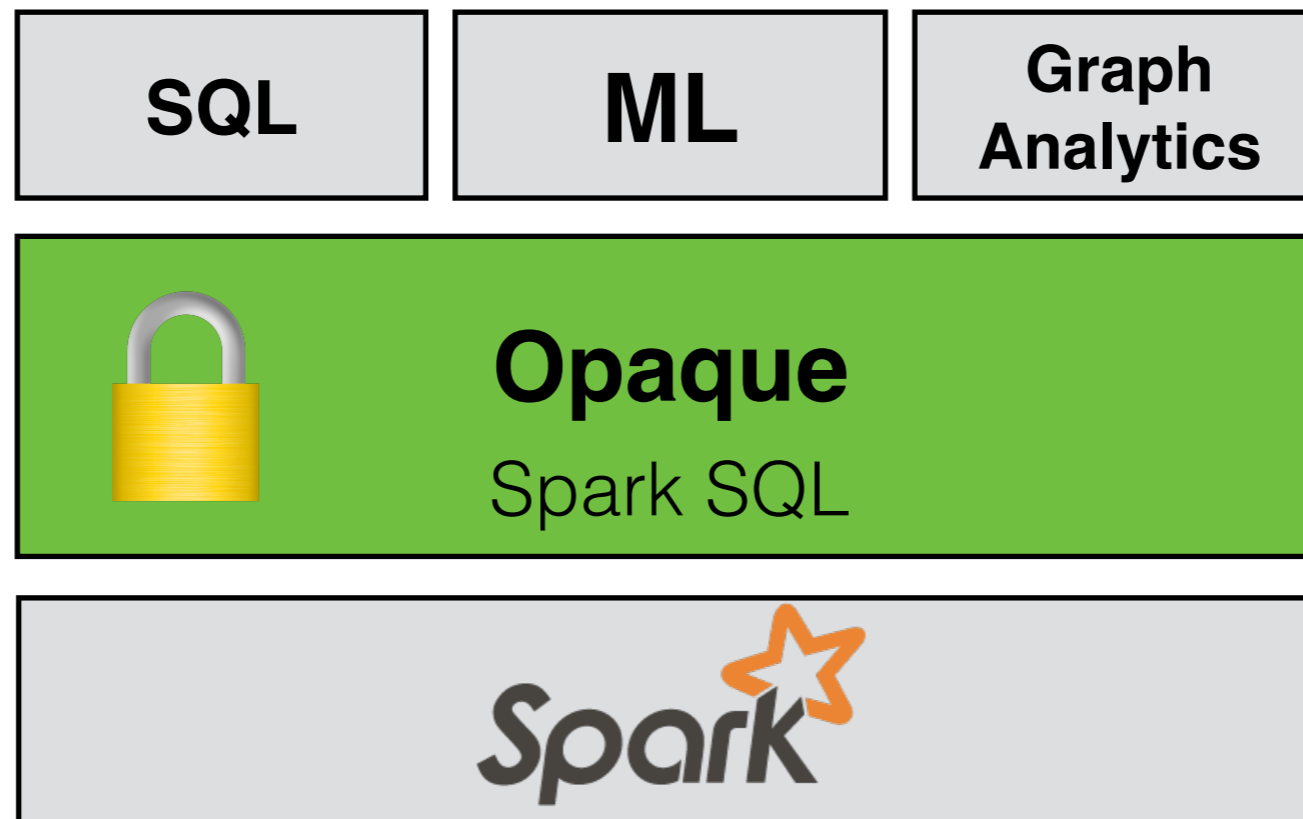
18740	...	Diabetes
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
32591	...	Diabetes



Learns that the patient has cancer

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

# Opaque\*: secure distributed analytics



\* Oblivious Platform for Analytic QUERies

# Security guarantees

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- Data encryption and authentication

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- Computation integrity: a check enforcing that the computation is executed correctly

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- Data encryption and authentication
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- **Obliviousness = hiding access patterns**
  - *Informal statement*

# Security guarantees

- Data encryption and authentication
- Computation integrity: a check enforcing that the computation is executed correctly
  - see paper for more!
- **Obliviousness = hiding access patterns**
  - *Informal statement*
    - *The memory and network accesses of the computation is the same for any input of the same size*



Challenge: obliviousness is  
expensive

Challenge: obliviousness is  
expensive

**Two-part solution:**

Challenge: obliviousness is  
expensive

**Two-part solution:**

Distributed oblivious SQL operators

# Challenge: obliviousness is expensive

**Two-part solution:**

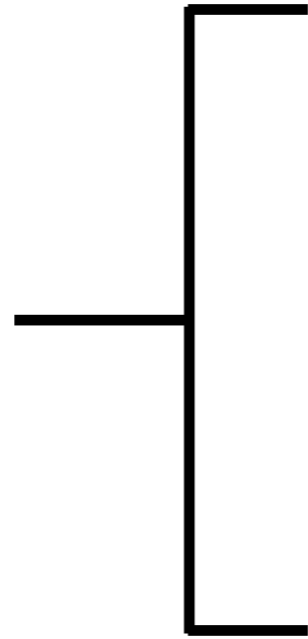
Distributed oblivious SQL operators

Novel query planning techniques

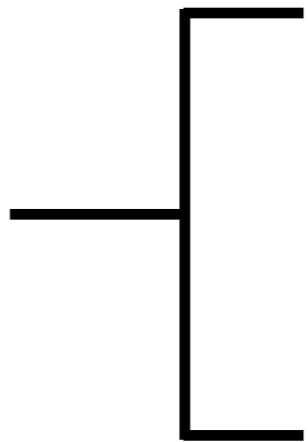


# Two-part solution:

Distributed  
oblivious SQL  
operators



Novel query  
planning  
techniques

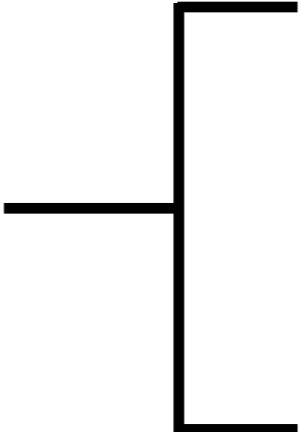
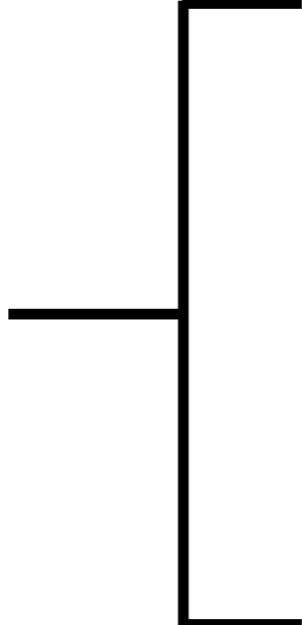


# Two-part solution:

Distributed oblivious SQL operators

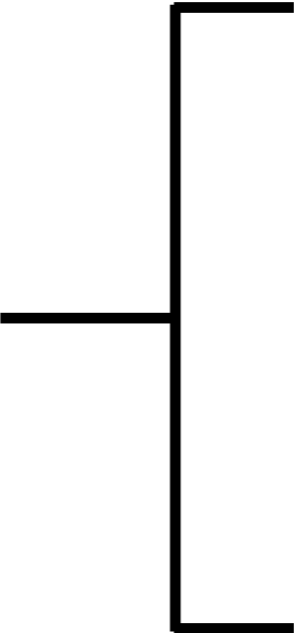
Oblivious filter

Novel query planning techniques



# Two-part solution:

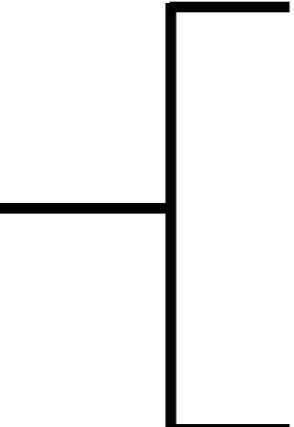
Distributed oblivious SQL operators



Oblivious filter

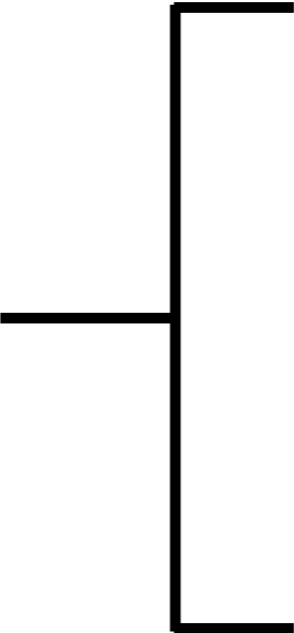
Oblivious sort

Novel query planning techniques



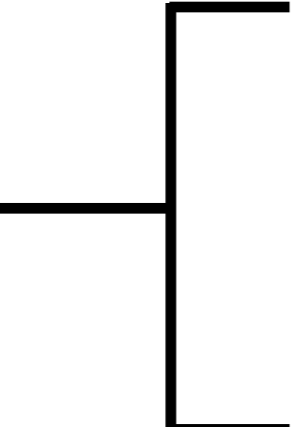
# Two-part solution:

Distributed oblivious SQL operators



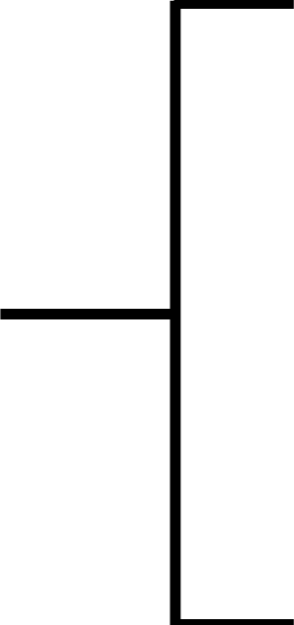
- Oblivious filter
- Oblivious sort
- Oblivious aggregation

Novel query planning techniques



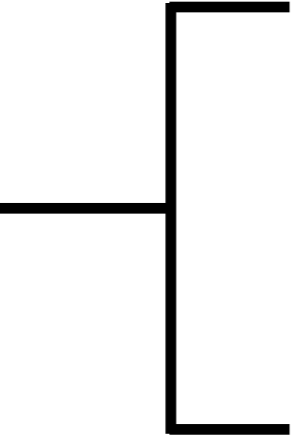
# Two-part solution:

Distributed oblivious SQL operators



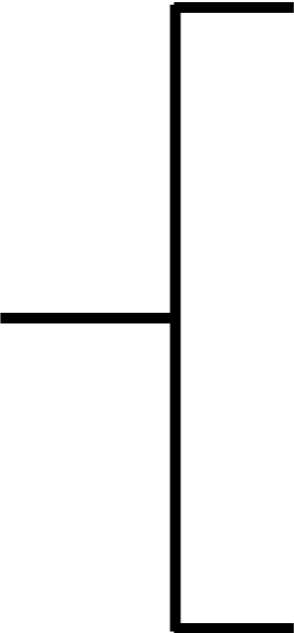
- Oblivious filter
- Oblivious sort
- Oblivious aggregation
- Oblivious join

Novel query planning techniques



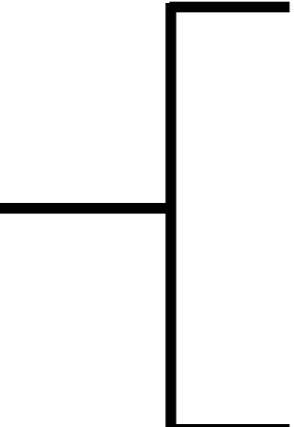
# Two-part solution:

Distributed oblivious SQL operators



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

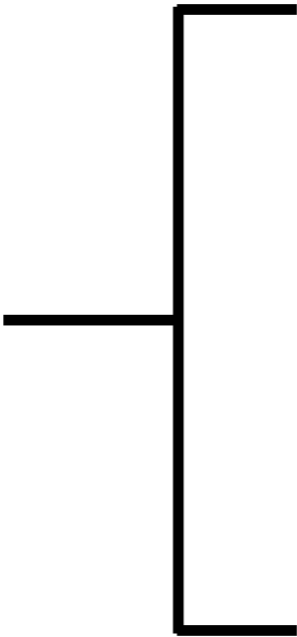
Novel query planning techniques



Rule-based optimization

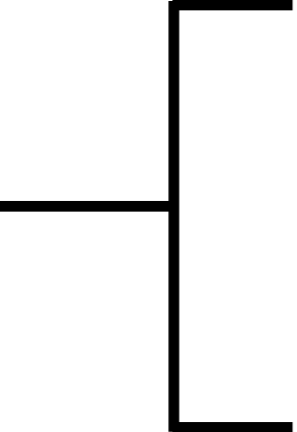
# Two-part solution:

Distributed oblivious SQL operators



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

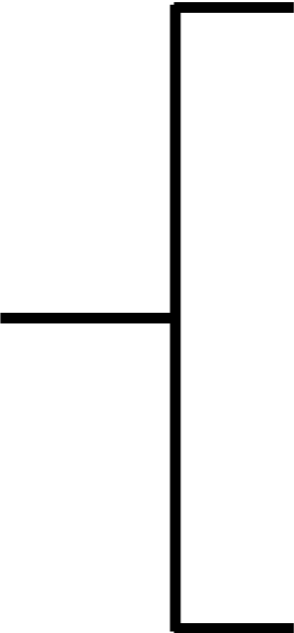
Novel query planning techniques



- Rule-based optimization
- Cost model

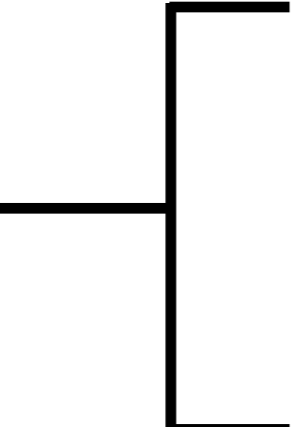
# Two-part solution:

Distributed oblivious SQL operators



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

Novel query planning techniques

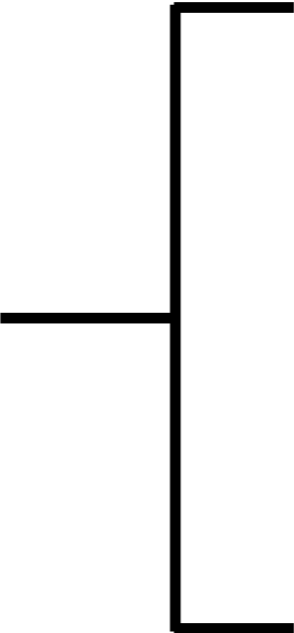


- Rule-based optimization
- Cost model
- Cost-based optimization



# Two-part solution:

Distributed oblivious SQL operators



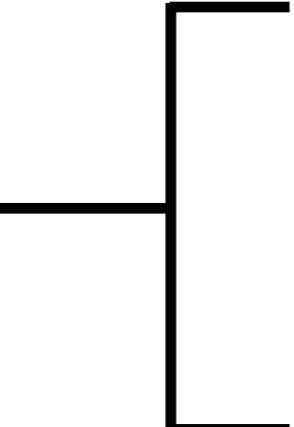
Oblivious filter

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

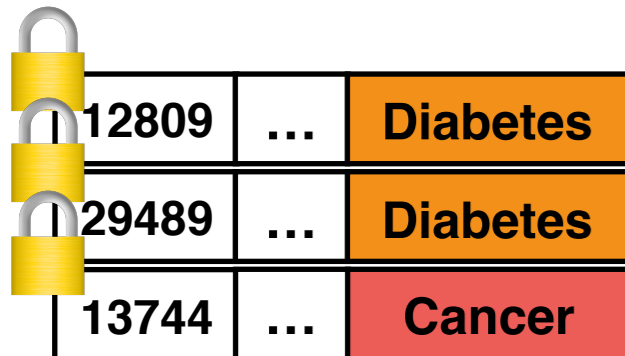
2



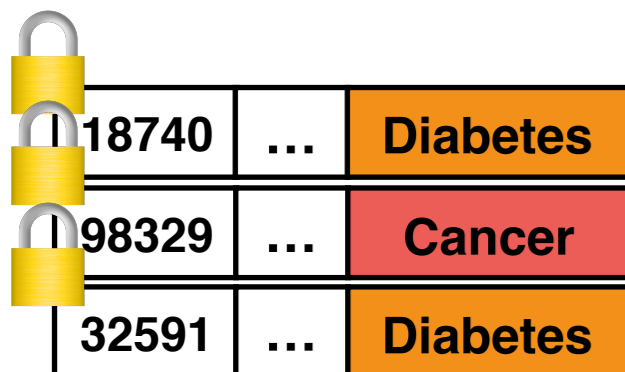
18740	...	Diabetes
98329	...	Cancer
32591	...	Diabetes

# Oblivious aggregation

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




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




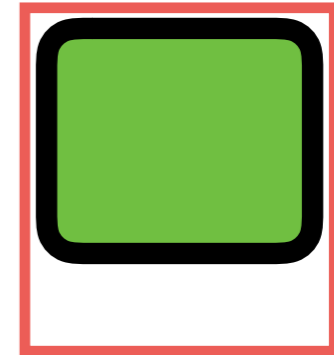
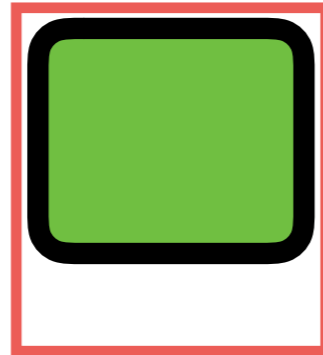
18740	...	Diabetes
98329	...	Cancer
32591	...	Diabetes

# Oblivious aggregation

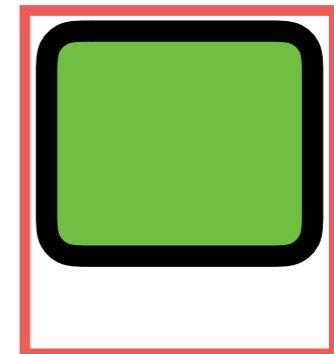
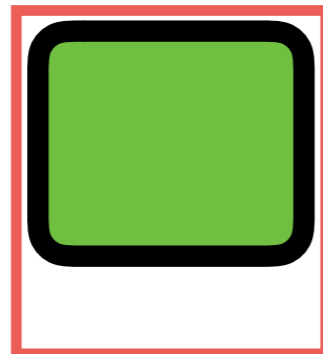
**SELECT count(\*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease**



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



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

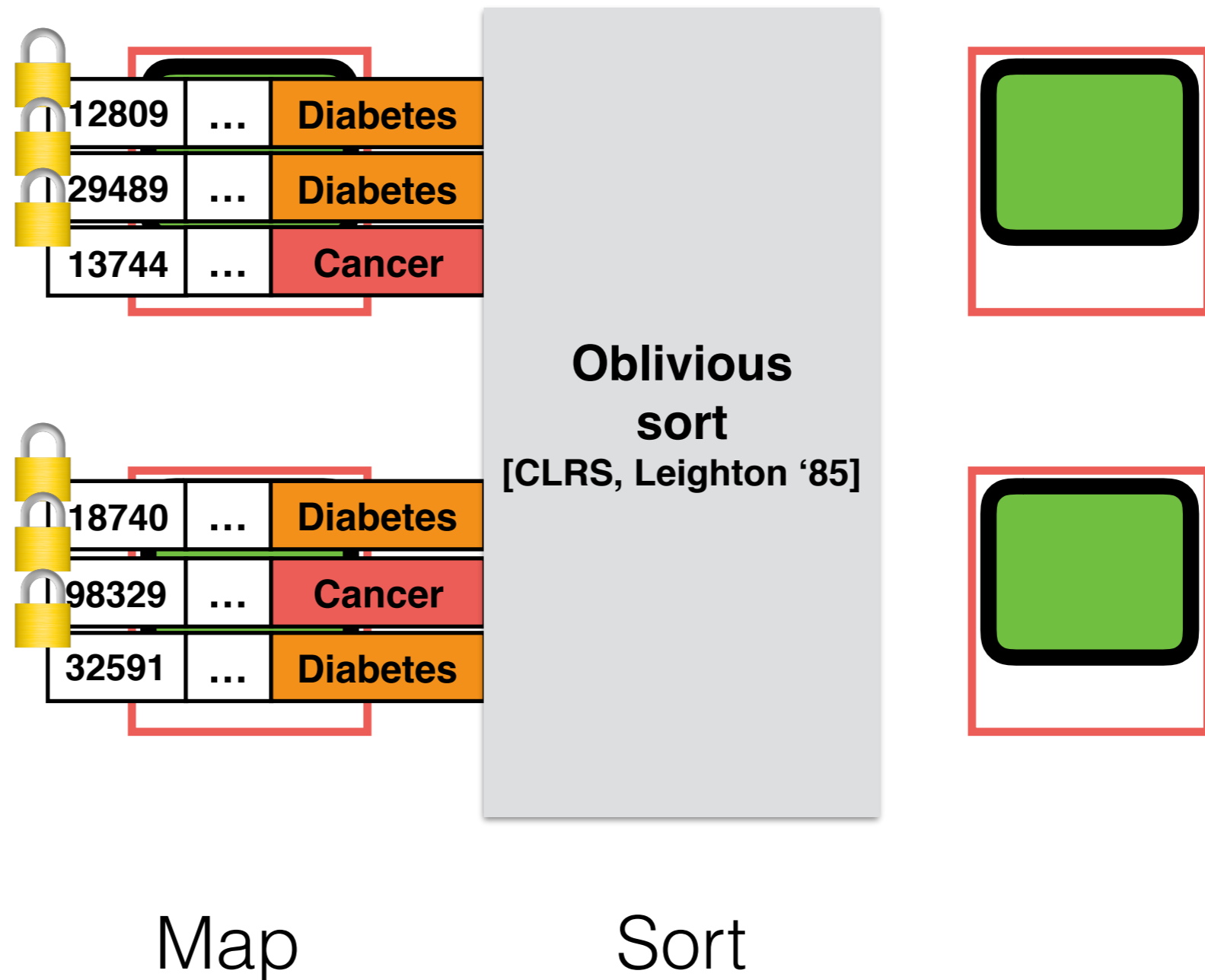


Map

Sort

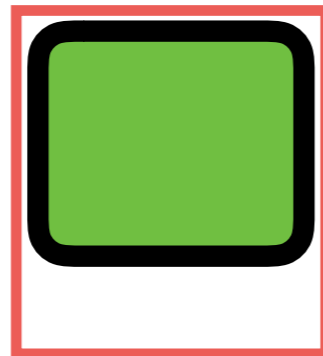
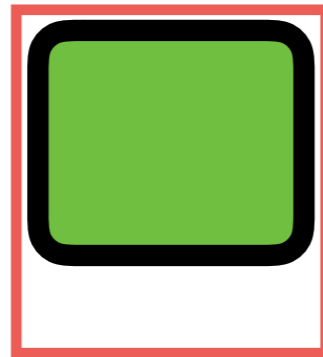
# Oblivious aggregation

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



# Oblivious aggregation

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



Map

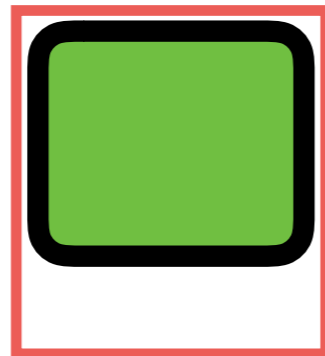
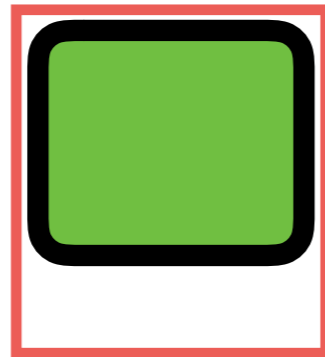


Sort

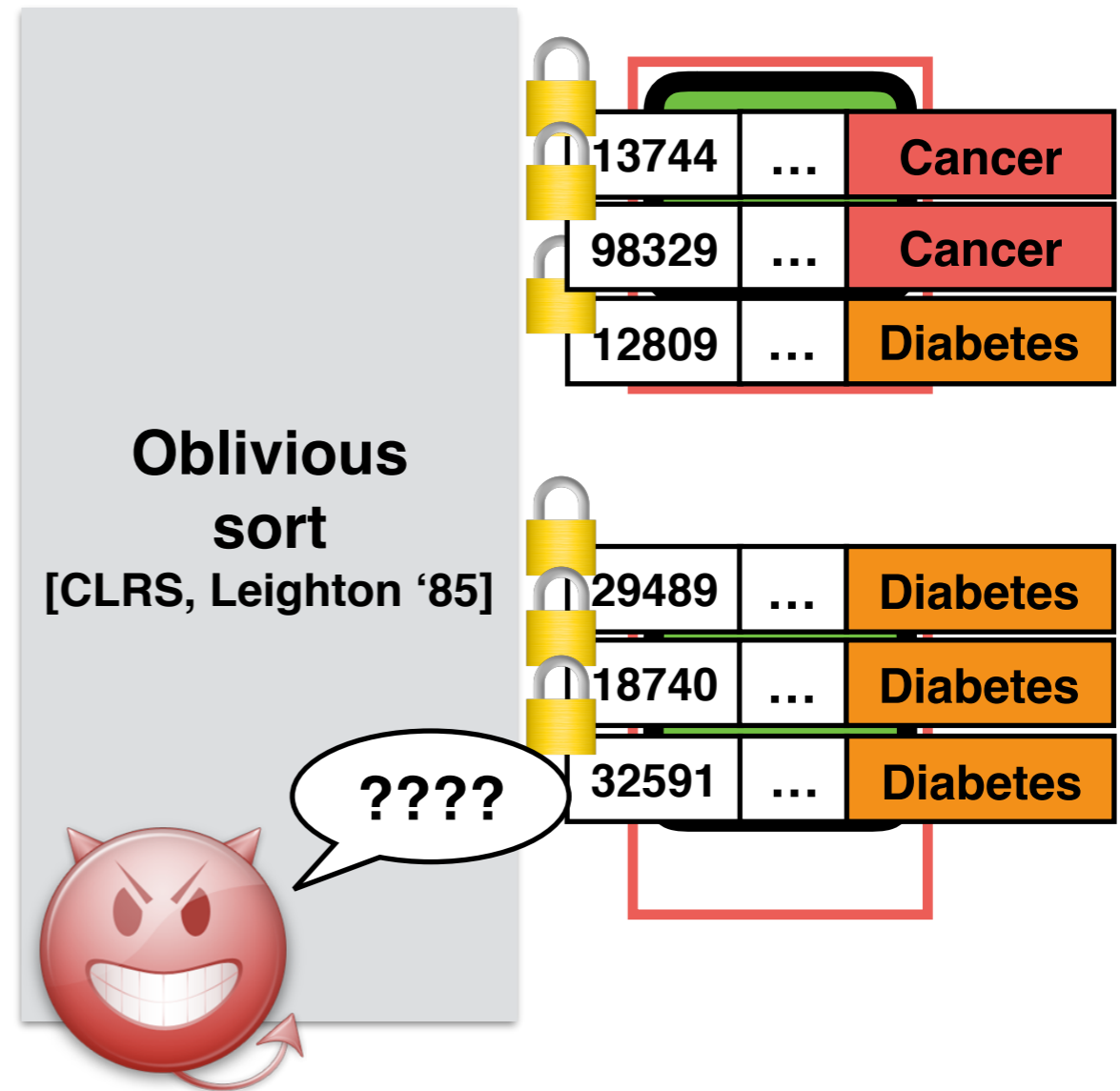
13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes
29489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes

# Oblivious aggregation

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



Map

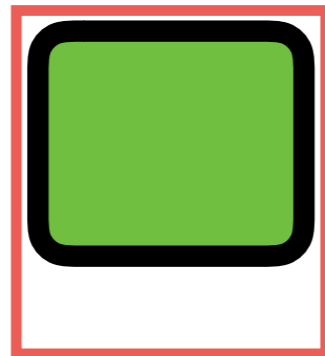
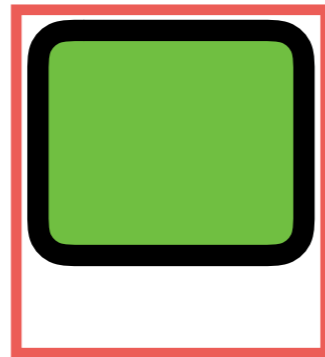


Sort



# Oblivious aggregation

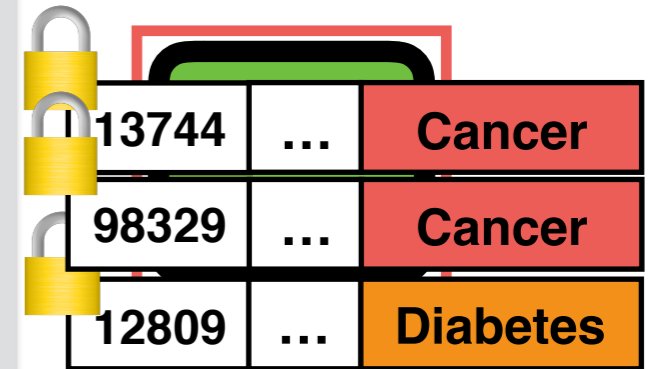
**SELECT count(\*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease**



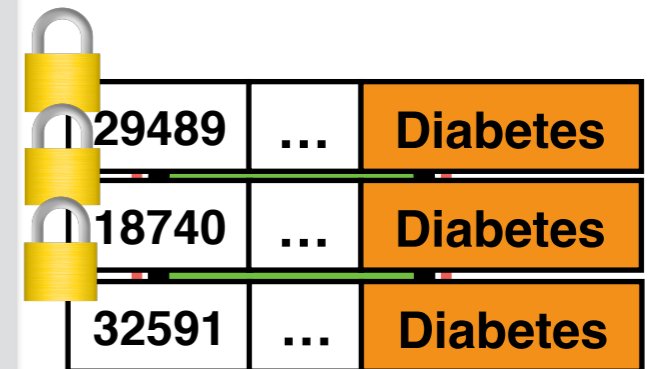
Map



Oblivious  
sort  
[CLRS, Leighton '85]

A table with three rows and three columns. The first column contains counts, the second contains ellipses, and the third contains disease names. The top two rows are red and labeled "Cancer", and the bottom row is orange and labeled "Diabetes". Three yellow padlocks are on the left side of the table.

113744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes

A table with three rows and three columns. The first column contains counts, the second contains ellipses, and the third contains disease names. All three rows are orange and labeled "Diabetes". Three yellow padlocks are on the left side of the table.

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

Sort

# Oblivious aggregation

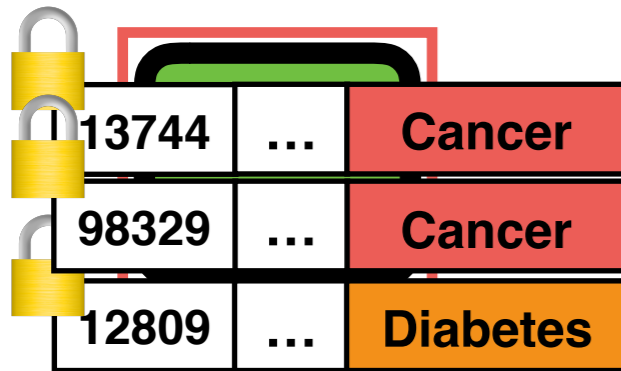
**SELECT count(\*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease**

113744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes

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

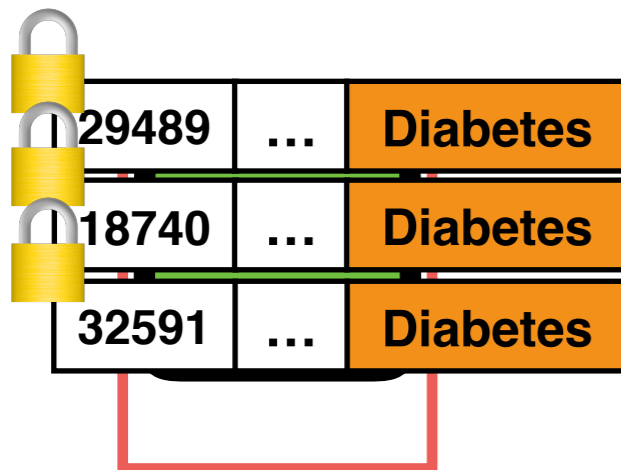
# Oblivious aggregation

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



The diagram shows a table with three rows. The first two rows are for 'Cancer' and the third is for 'Diabetes'. Each row has a count, an ellipsis, and the disease name. A red box highlights the first two rows. A green bar is positioned above the first two rows. Three yellow padlocks are on the left side of the first two rows, and one is on the third row. A red line connects the top of the first two rows to the top of the third row.

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



The diagram shows a table with three rows, all for 'Diabetes'. Each row has a count, an ellipsis, and the disease name. A red box highlights the first two rows. A green bar is positioned above the first two rows. Three yellow padlocks are on the left side of the first two rows, and one is on the third row. A red line connects the top of the first two rows to the top of the third row.

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

# Oblivious aggregation

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

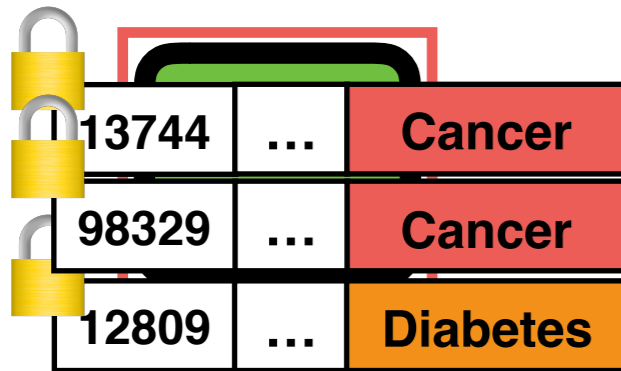
13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes

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

**The "Diabetes" group  
is split!**

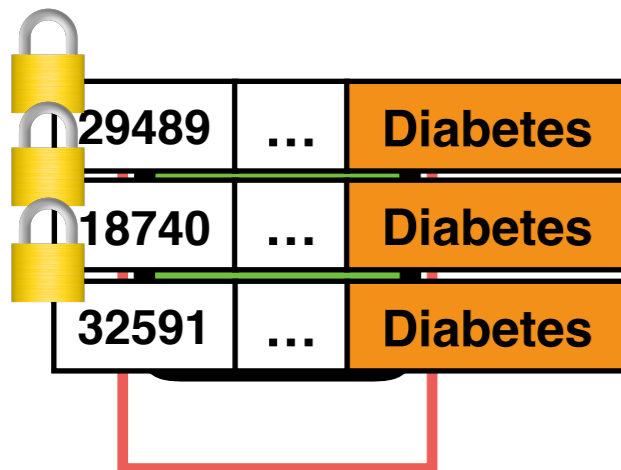
# Oblivious aggregation

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



The diagram shows a table with three rows. The first two rows are for 'Cancer' and the third is for 'Diabetes'. Each row has a count, an ellipsis, and the disease name. A red box highlights the first two rows. A green bar is positioned above the first two rows. Three yellow padlocks are on the left side of the first two rows, and one is on the third row. A red line connects the top of the first two rows to the top of the third row.

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



The diagram shows a table with three rows, all for 'Diabetes'. Each row has a count, an ellipsis, and the disease name. A red box highlights the first two rows. A green bar is positioned above the first two rows. Three yellow padlocks are on the left side of the first two rows, and one is on the third row. A red line connects the top of the first two rows to the top of the third row.

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

# Oblivious aggregation

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

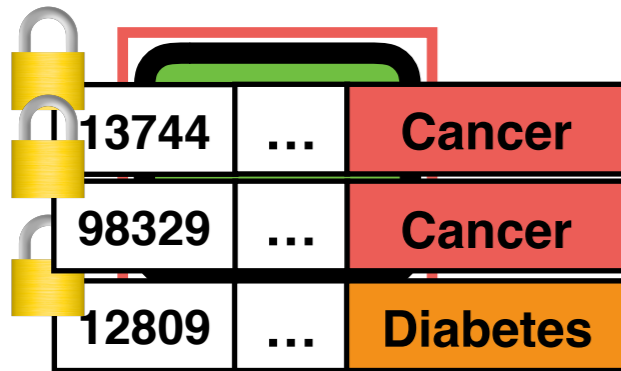
13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes

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

How to aggregate *obliviously* and in *parallel*?

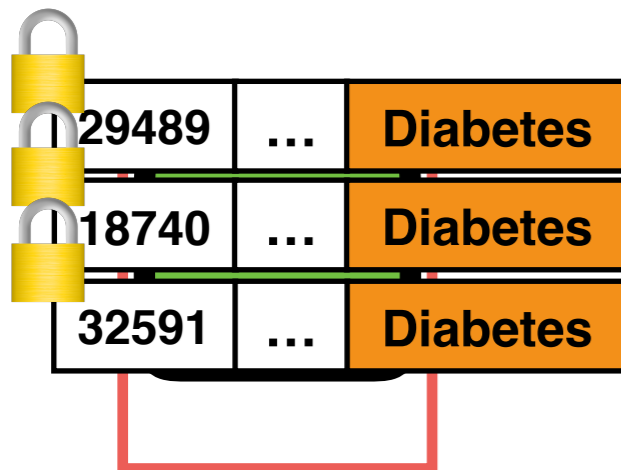
# Oblivious aggregation

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



The diagram shows a table with three rows. The first two rows are for 'Cancer' and the third is for 'Diabetes'. Each row has a count, an ellipsis, and the disease name. A red box highlights the top two rows. A green bar is positioned above the 'Cancer' rows. Three yellow padlocks are on the left side of the table.

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

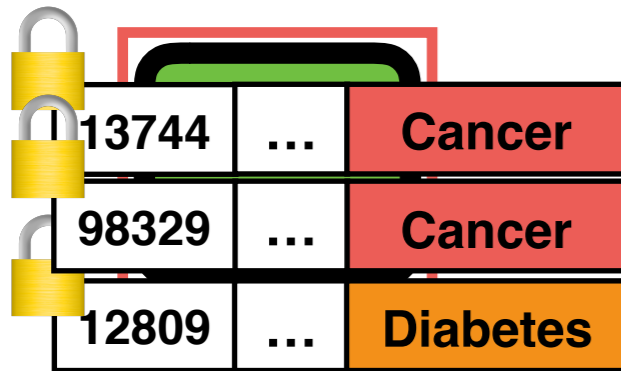


The diagram shows a table with three rows, all for 'Diabetes'. Each row has a count, an ellipsis, and the disease name. A red box highlights the bottom row. A green bar is positioned above the 'Diabetes' rows. Three yellow padlocks are on the left side of the table.

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

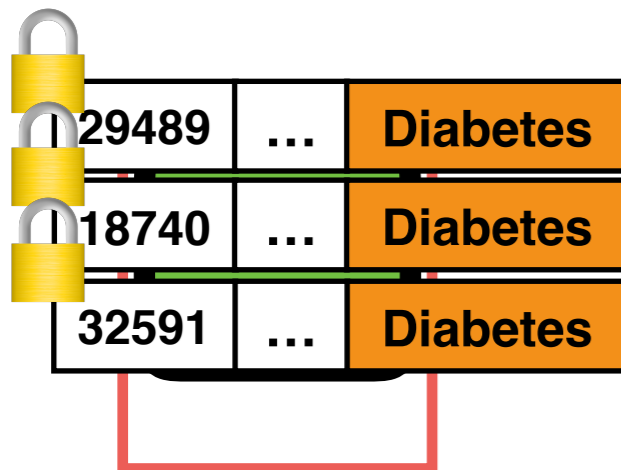
# Oblivious aggregation

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



A diagram illustrating oblivious aggregation. It shows a table with three rows. The first two rows are for 'Cancer' and the third is for 'Diabetes'. The first column contains counts: 13744, 98329, and 12809. The second column contains '...'. The third column contains the disease names. A red box highlights the first two rows. A green bar is positioned above the first two rows. Three yellow padlocks are on the left side of the table, indicating that the counts are encrypted.

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



A diagram illustrating oblivious aggregation. It shows a table with three rows, all for 'Diabetes'. The first column contains counts: 29489, 18740, and 32591. The second column contains '...'. The third column contains the disease name. A red box highlights the first two rows. A green bar is positioned above the first two rows. Three yellow padlocks are on the left side of the table, indicating that the counts are encrypted.

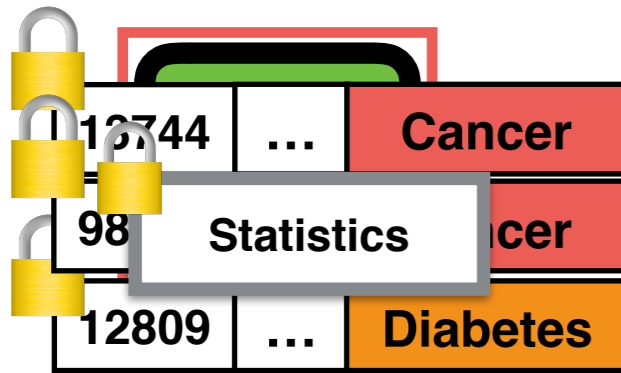
29489	...	Diabetes
18740	...	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes

Scan



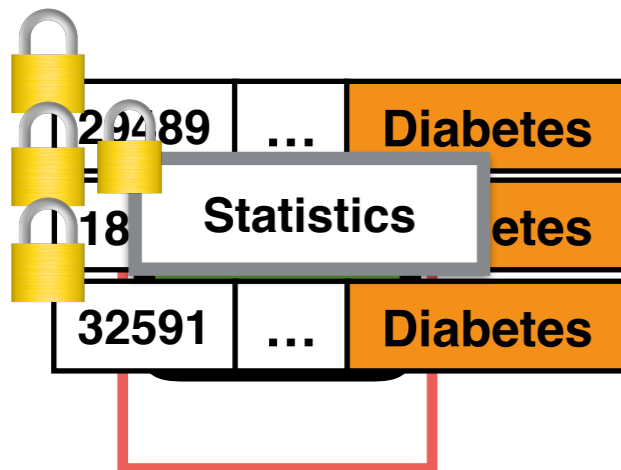
# Oblivious aggregation

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



The diagram shows a table with three rows. The first row has a count of 13744, an ellipsis, and the word 'Cancer'. The second row has a count of 98, the word 'Statistics', and the word 'Cancer'. The third row has a count of 12809, an ellipsis, and the word 'Diabetes'. A red box highlights the first and third rows. A white box labeled 'Statistics' is positioned over the second row. Three yellow padlocks are on the left side of the table, and a green bar is at the top.

13744	...	Cancer
98	Statistics	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes



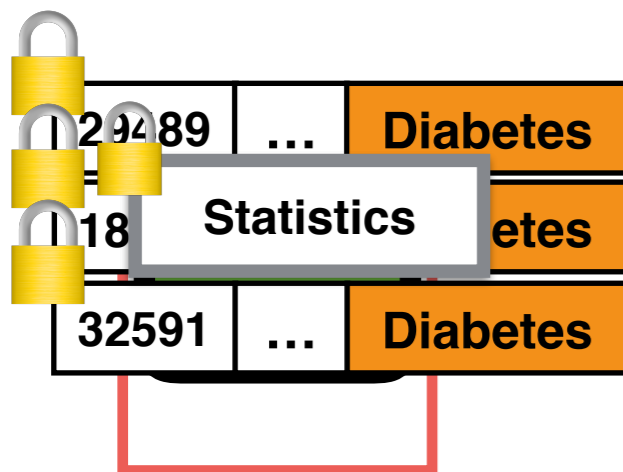
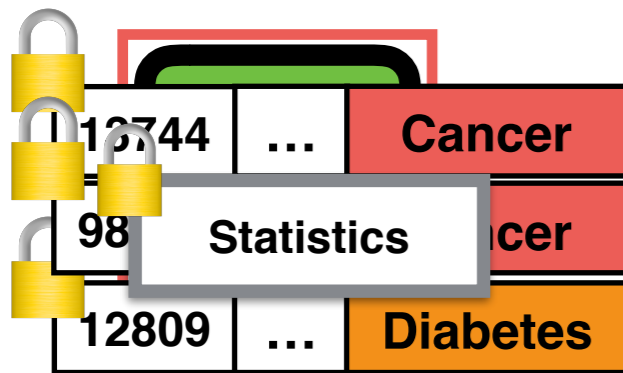
The diagram shows a table with three rows. The first row has a count of 29489, an ellipsis, and the word 'Diabetes'. The second row has a count of 18, the word 'Statistics', and the word 'Diabetes'. The third row has a count of 32591, an ellipsis, and the word 'Diabetes'. A white box labeled 'Statistics' is positioned over the second row. Three yellow padlocks are on the left side of the table, and a red box highlights the first and third rows.

29489	...	Diabetes
18	Statistics	Diabetes
32591	...	Diabetes

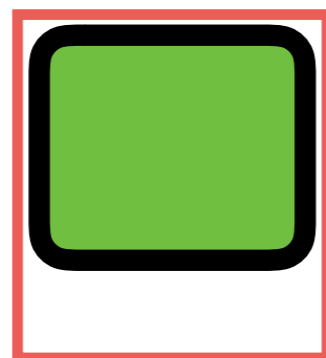
Scan

# Oblivious aggregation

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



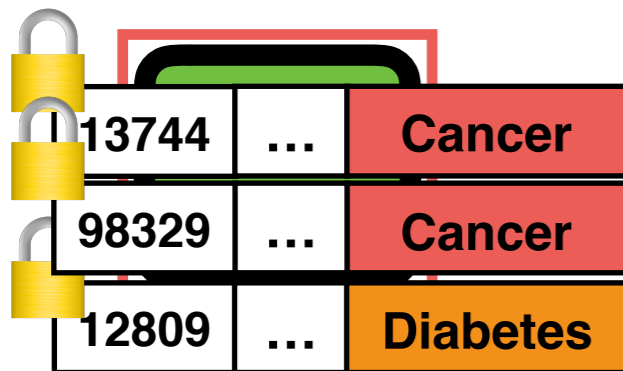
Scan



Boundary  
processing

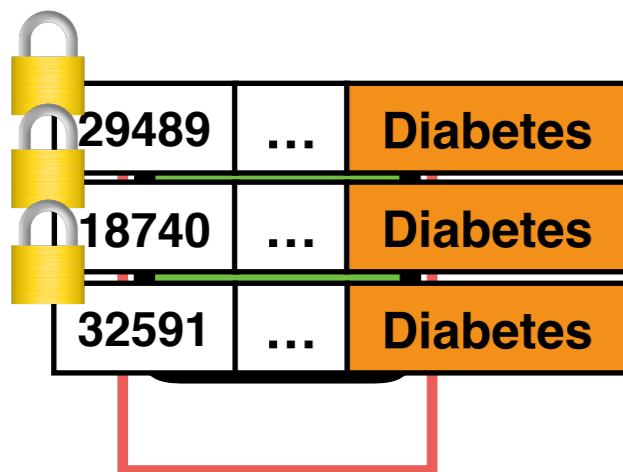
# Oblivious aggregation

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



A diagram illustrating a scan operation on a table. The table has three rows. The first two rows are for 'Cancer' and the last row is for 'Diabetes'. Each row is represented as a table with three columns: a count, an ellipsis, and the disease name. The 'Cancer' rows have counts 13744 and 98329. The 'Diabetes' row has a count of 12809. A red box highlights the top two rows, and a green bar is positioned above them. A red line indicates a scan path across the top of the table. Three yellow padlocks are on the left side, and a grey padlock is at the top left.

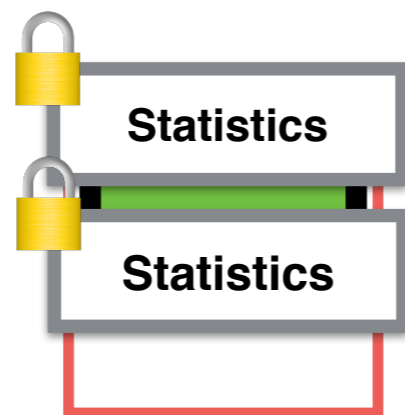
13744	...	Cancer
98329	...	Cancer
12809	...	Diabetes



A diagram illustrating a scan operation on a table. The table has three rows, all for 'Diabetes'. Each row is represented as a table with three columns: a count, an ellipsis, and the disease name. The counts are 29489, 18740, and 32591. A red box highlights the bottom two rows, and a green bar is positioned above them. A red line indicates a scan path across the bottom of the table. Three yellow padlocks are on the left side, and a grey padlock is at the top left.

29489	...	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

Diabetes:1
Diabetes:3

Boundary  
processing

# Oblivious aggregation

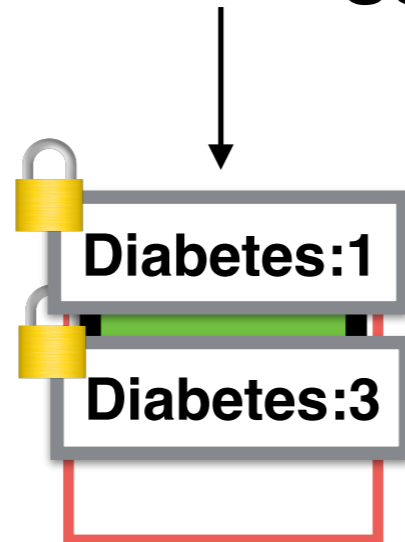
**SELECT count(\*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease**

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

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

Scan

**Partial agg.**



Boundary  
processing

# Oblivious aggregation

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

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

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

Scan

Diabetes:1
Diabetes:3

Boundary  
processing

# Oblivious aggregation

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

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

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

Scan

Diabetes:1
------------

Boundary  
processing

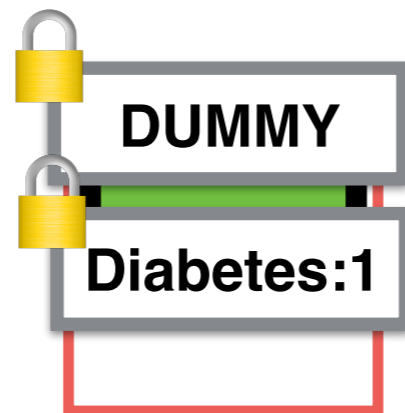
# Oblivious aggregation

**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

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

Scan



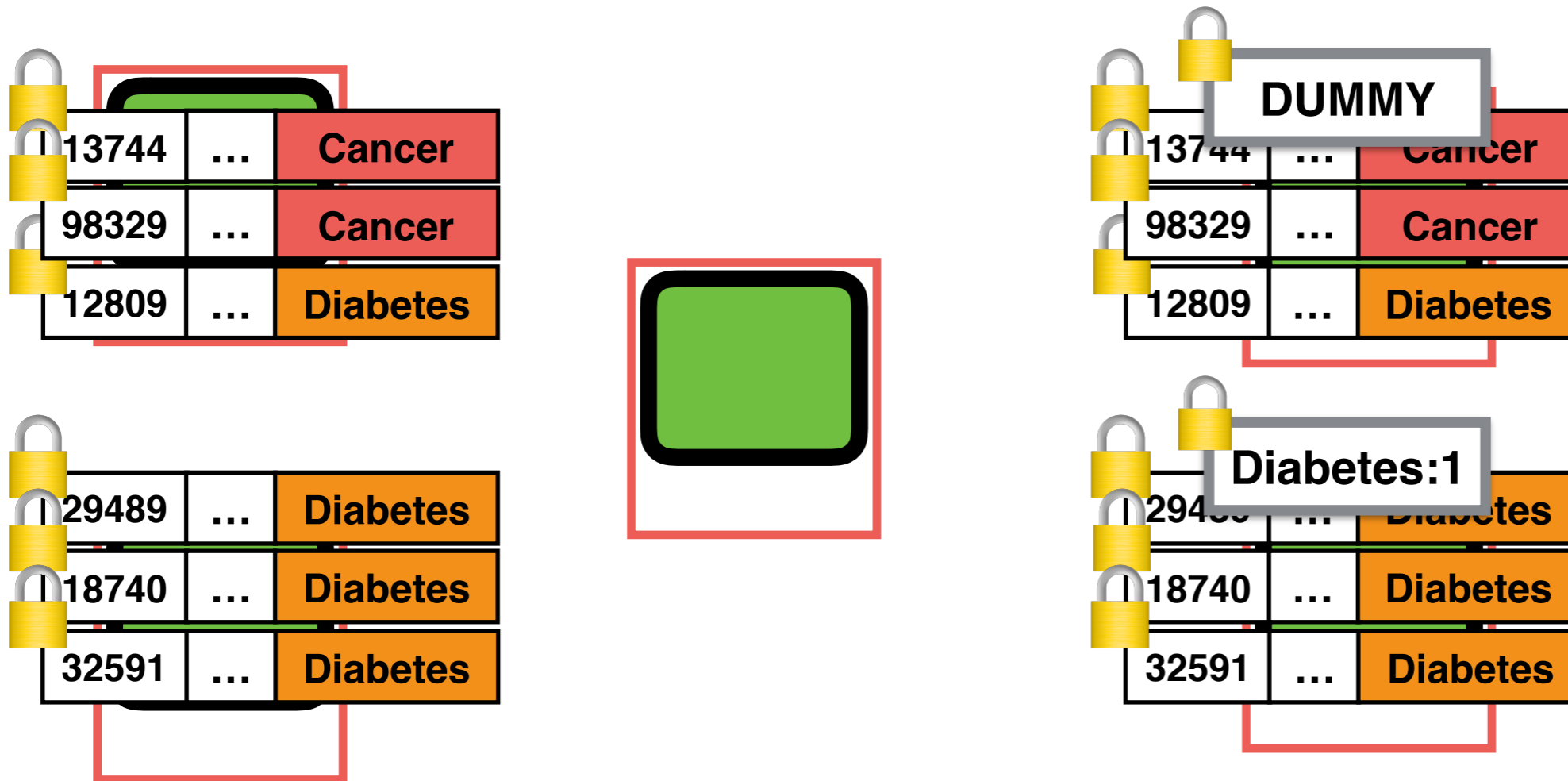
Boundary  
processing

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

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

# Oblivious aggregation

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

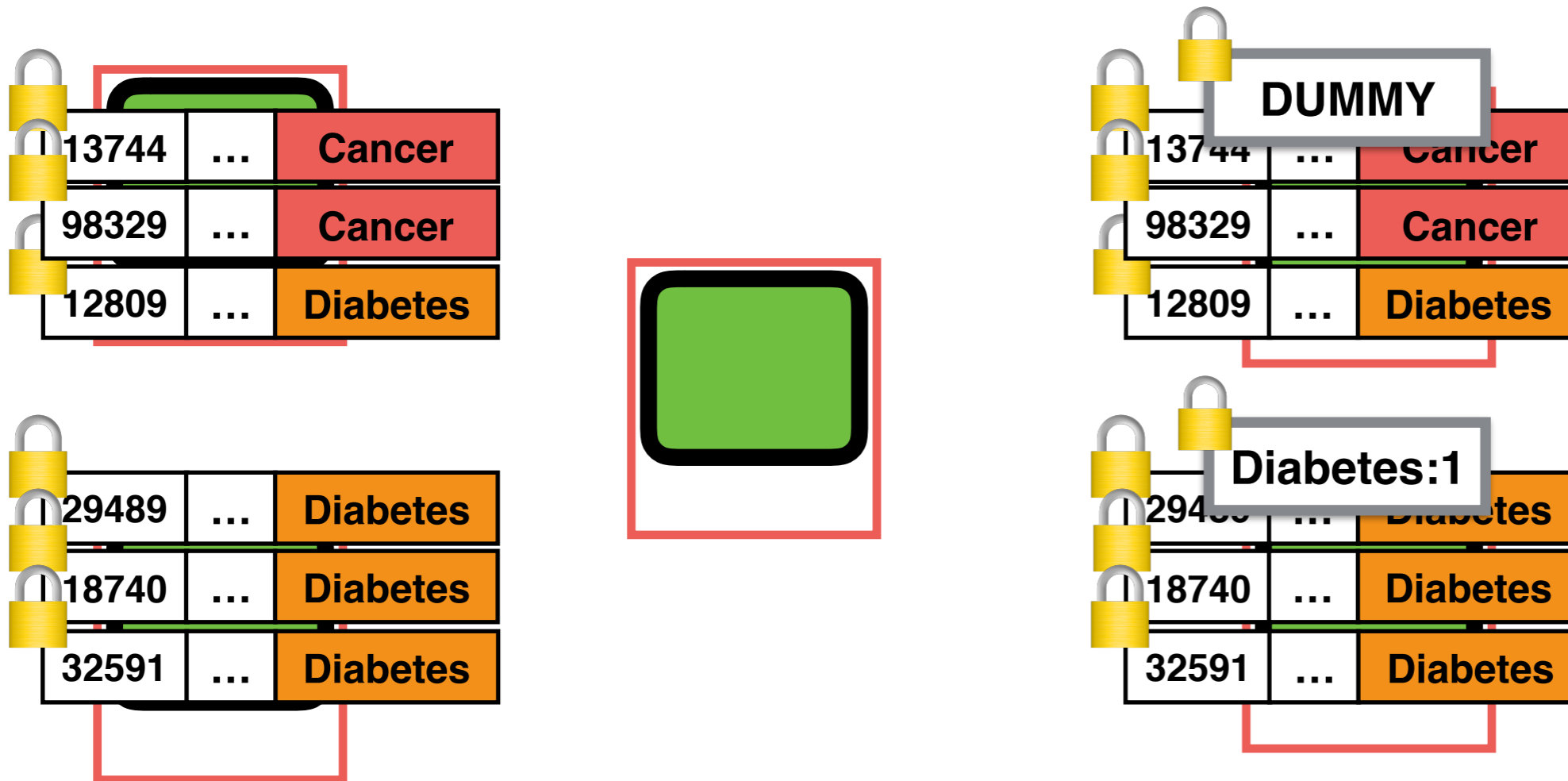


Scan

Boundary  
processing

# Oblivious aggregation

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



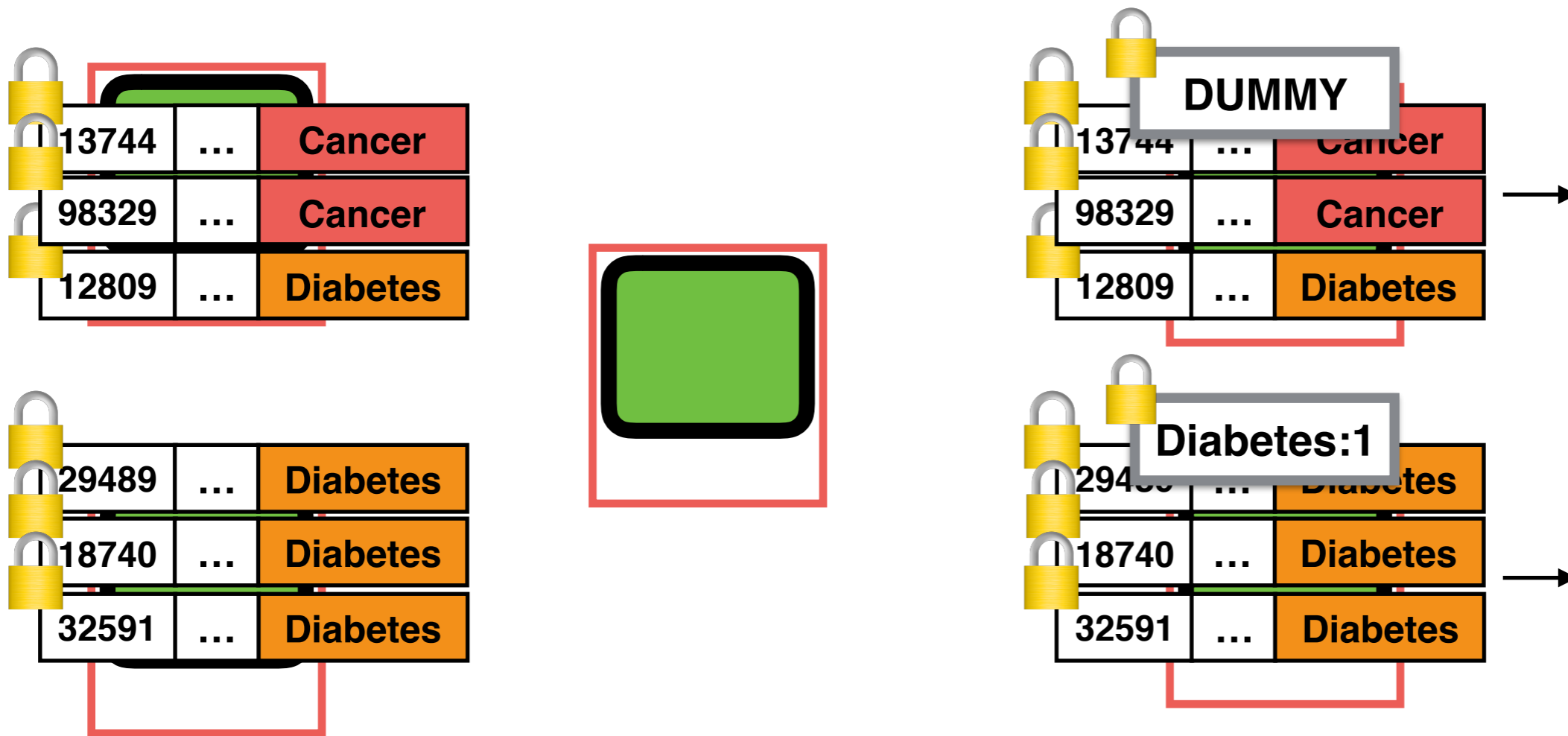
Scan

Boundary  
processing

Scan

# Oblivious aggregation

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



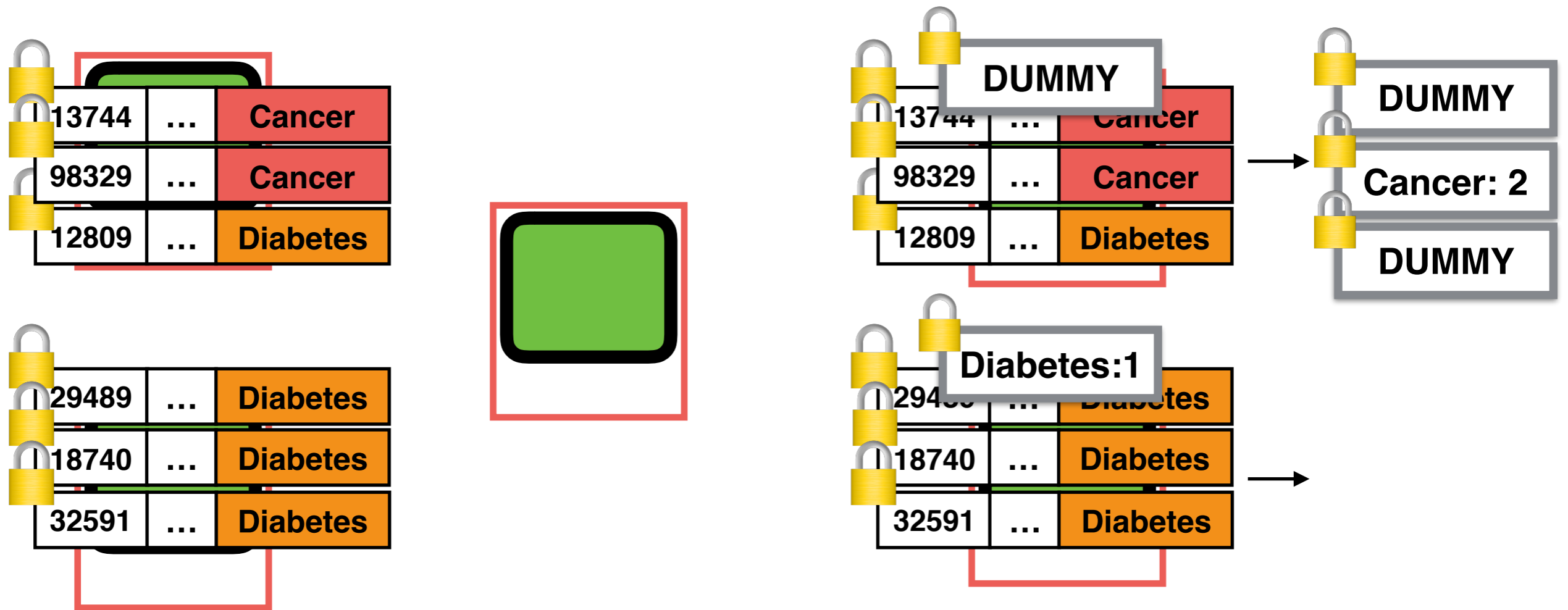
Scan

Boundary  
processing

Scan

# Oblivious aggregation

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



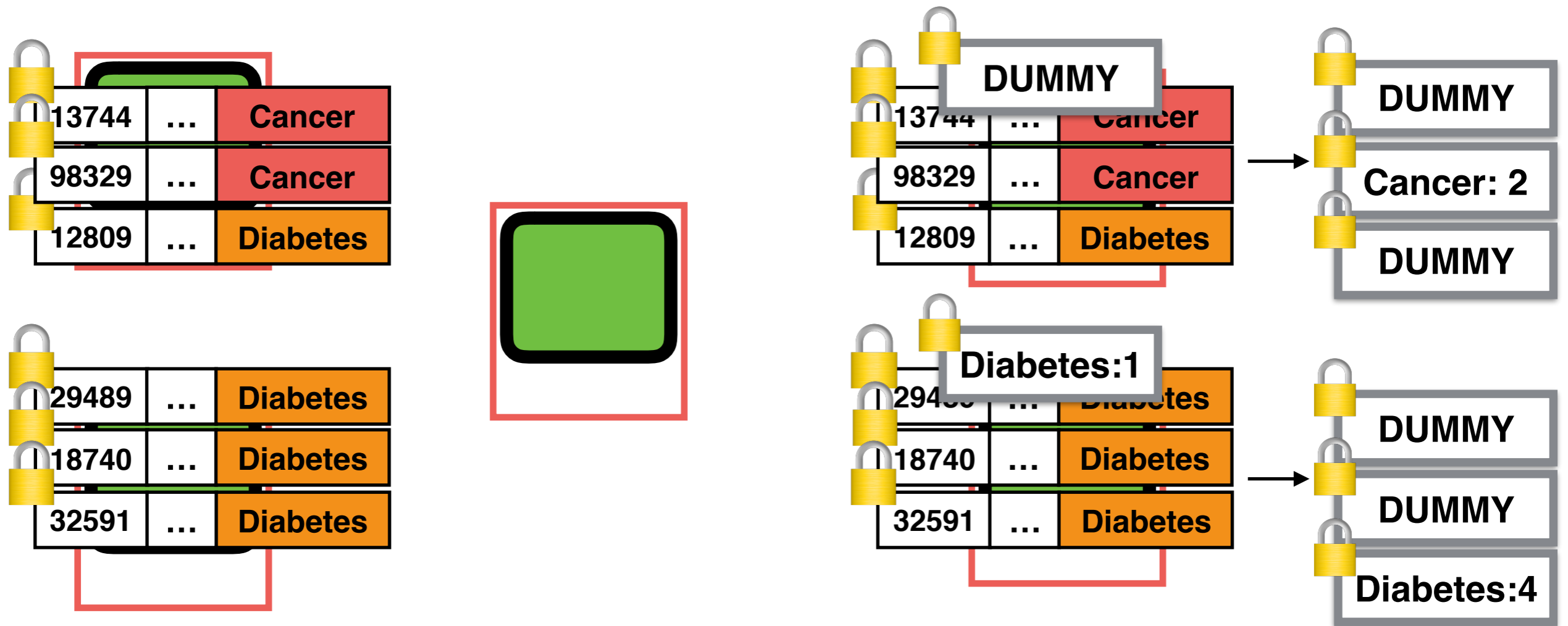
Scan

Boundary  
processing

Scan

# Oblivious aggregation

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



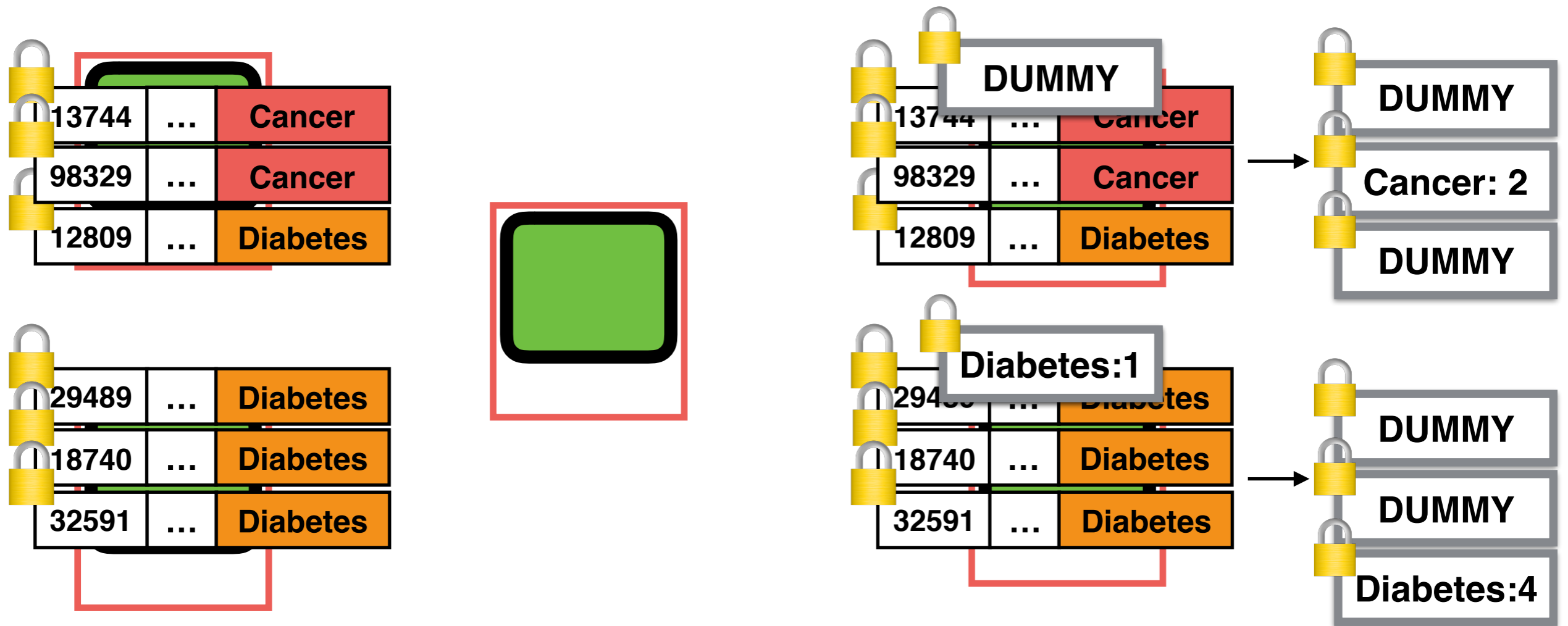
Scan

Boundary processing

Scan

# Oblivious aggregation

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



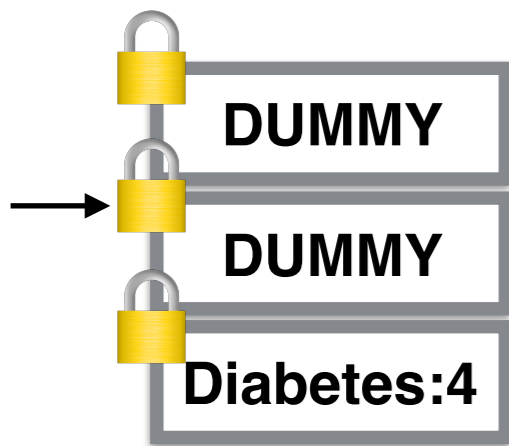
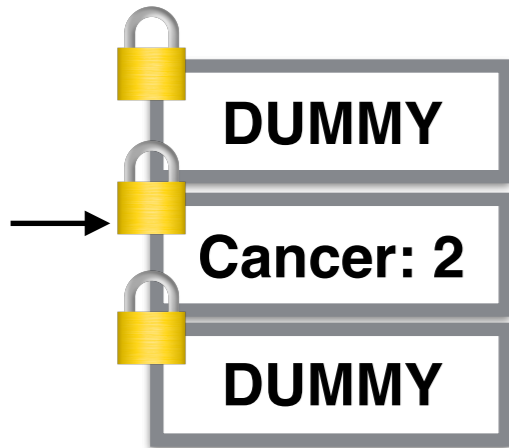
Scan

Boundary processing

Scan

# Oblivious aggregation

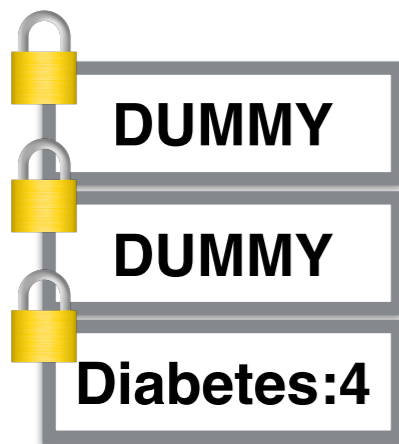
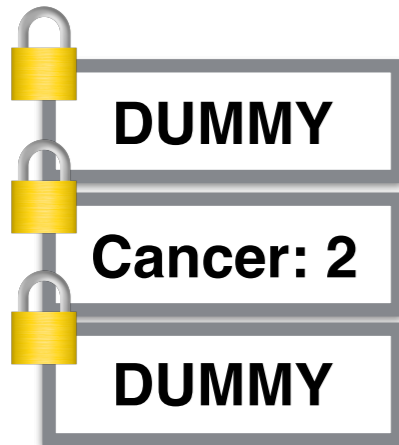
**SELECT count(\*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease**





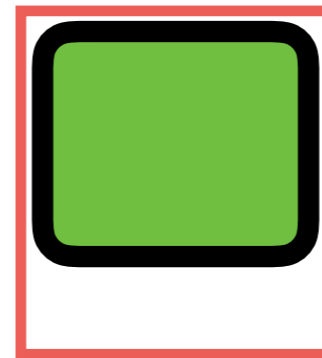
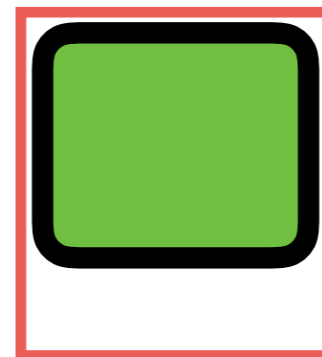
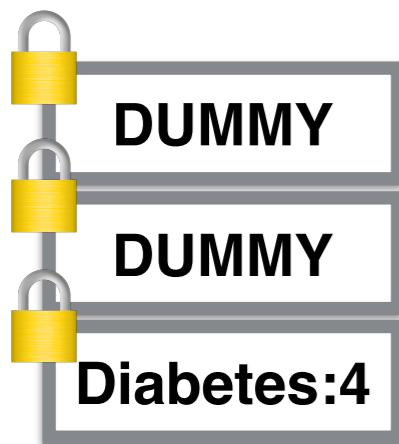
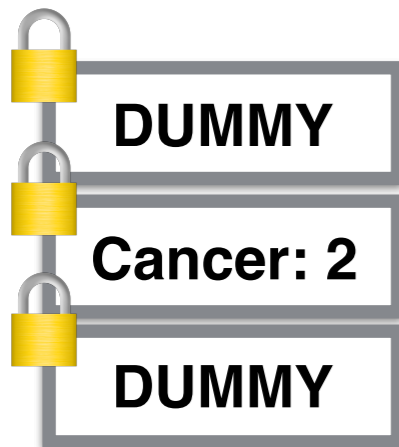
# Oblivious aggregation

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



# Oblivious aggregation

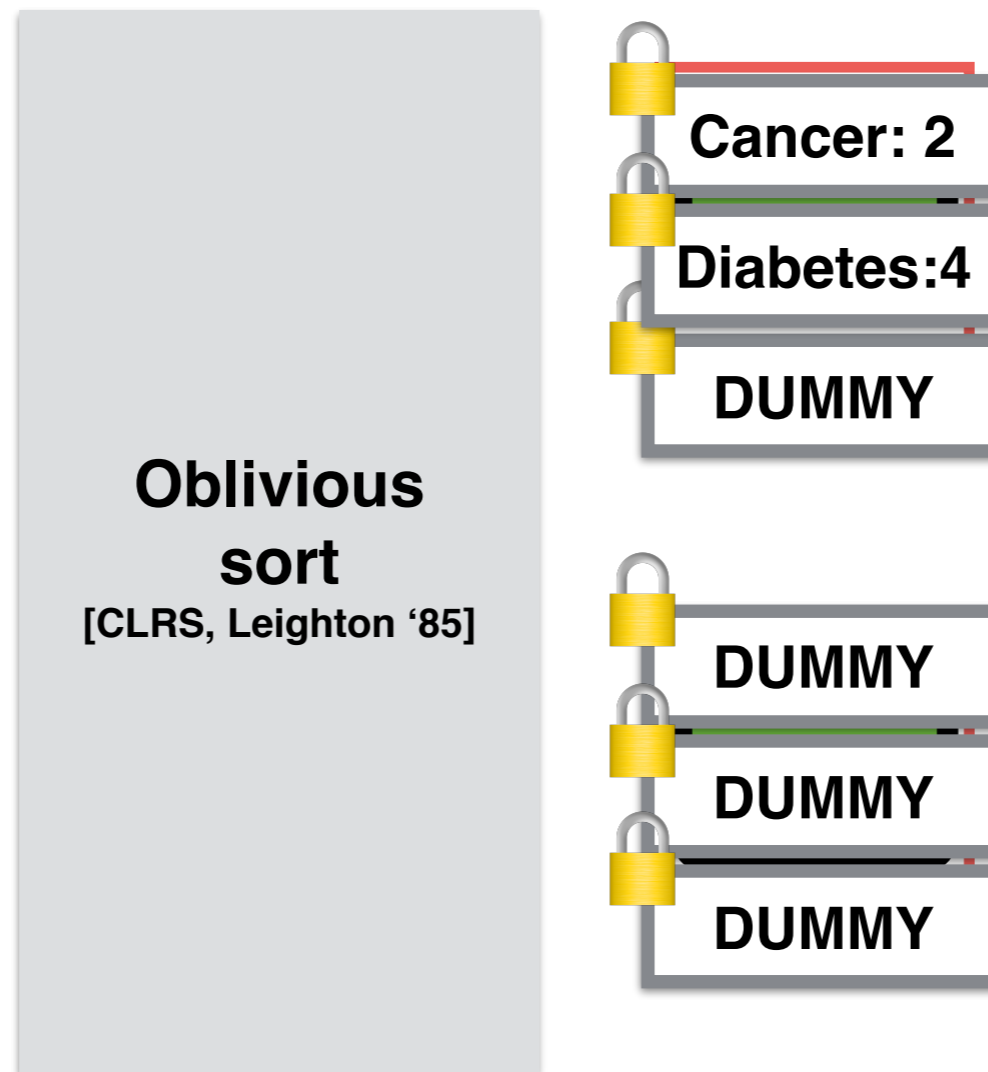
**SELECT count(\*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease**



Sort

# Oblivious aggregation

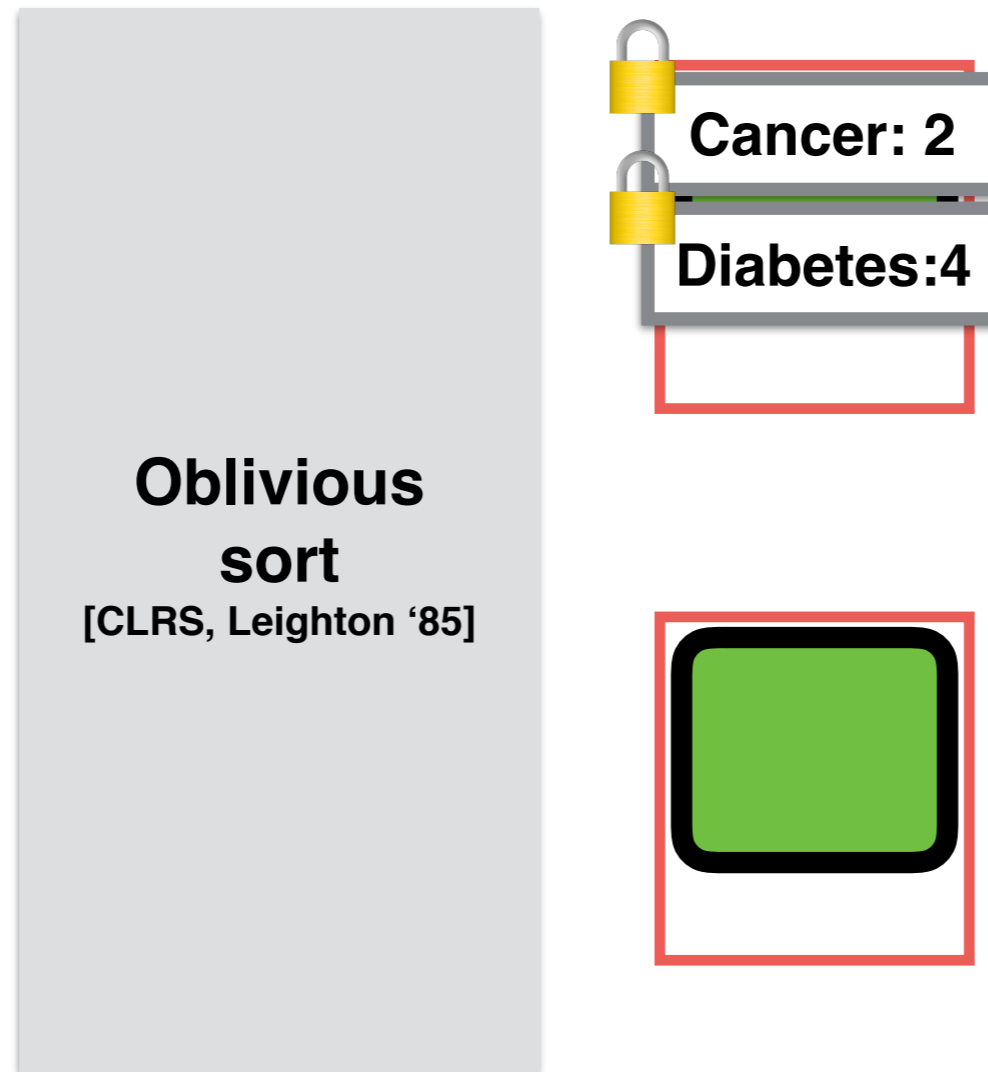
**SELECT count(\*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease**



Sort

# Oblivious aggregation

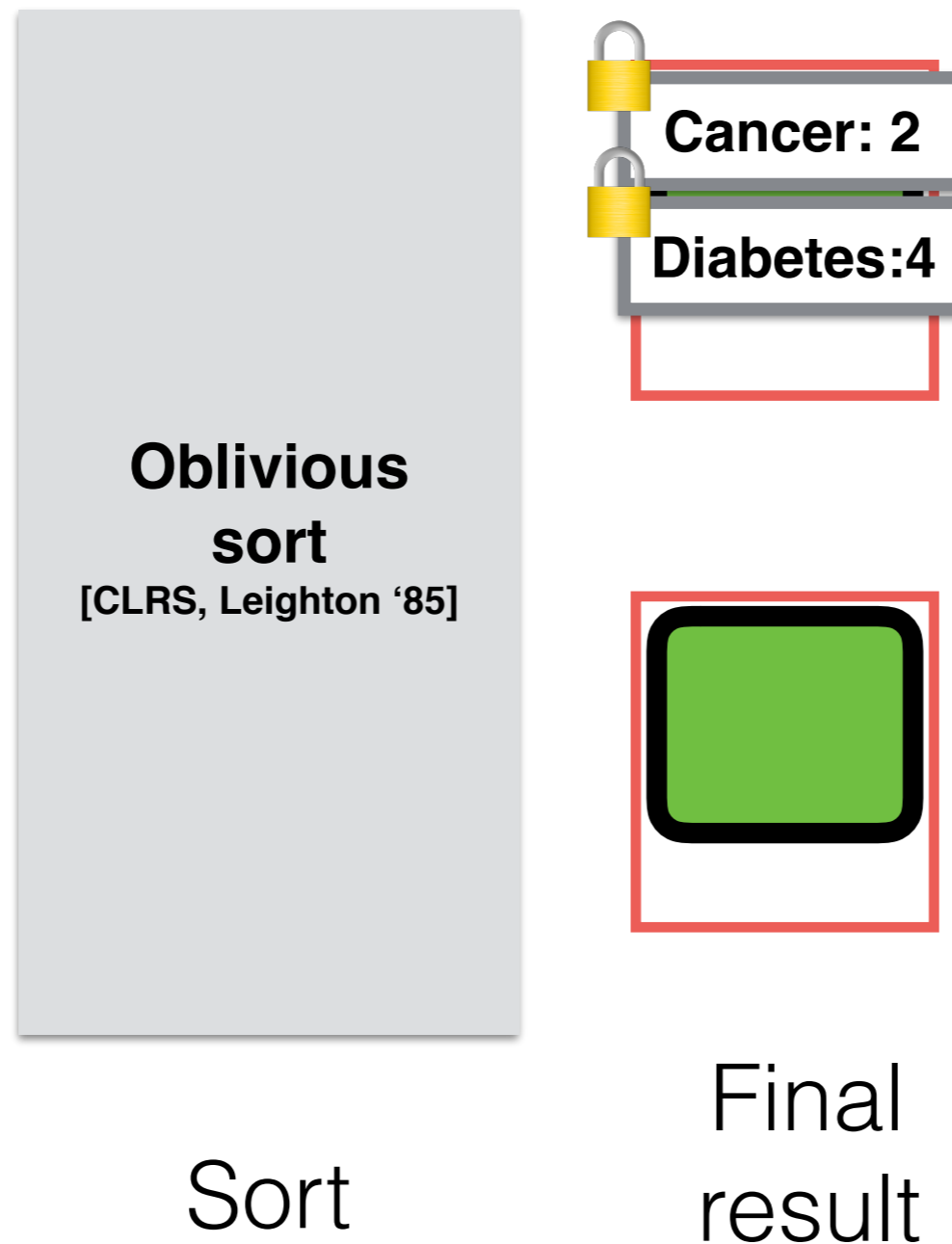
**SELECT count(\*) FROM medical GROUP BY disease**



Sort

# Oblivious aggregation

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

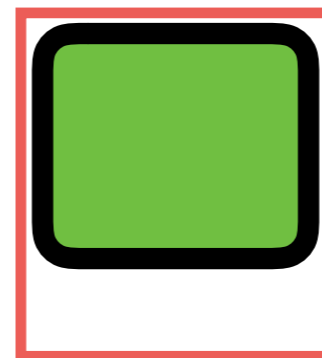
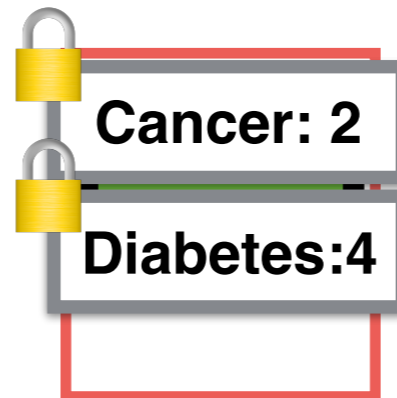


# Oblivious aggregation

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



Sort



Final result

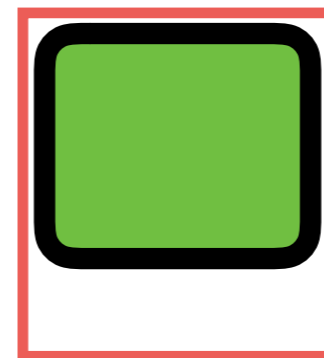
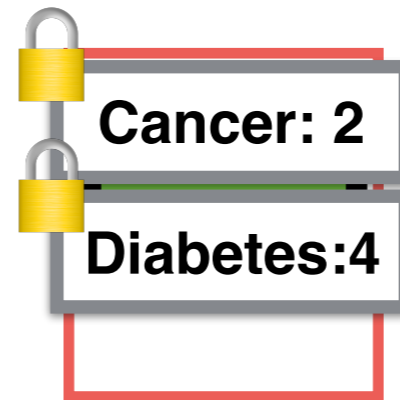
Aggregation has two sorts...

# Oblivious aggregation

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



Sort



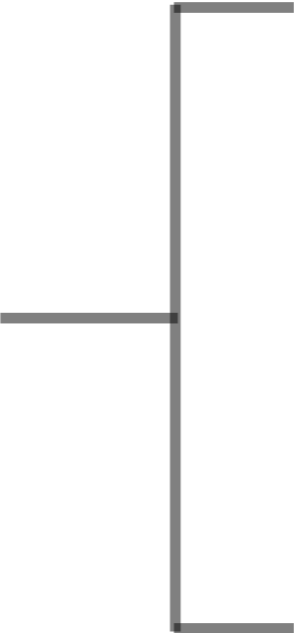
Final  
result

Aggregation has  
two sorts...

*Can we do better?*

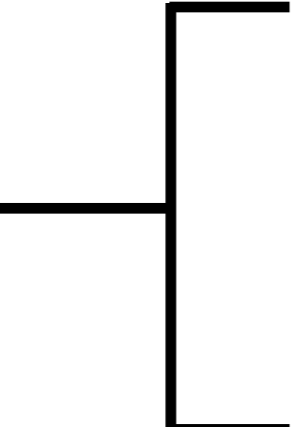
# Two-part solution:

Distributed oblivious SQL operators



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

Novel query planning techniques

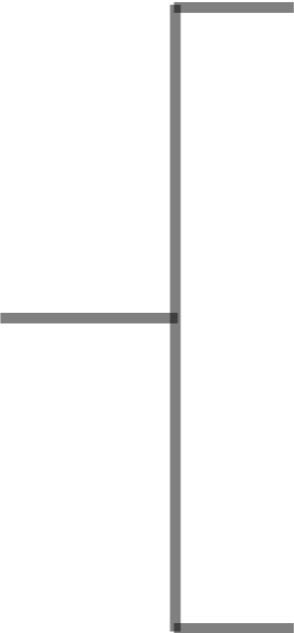


- Rule-based optimization
- Cost model
- Cost-based optimization



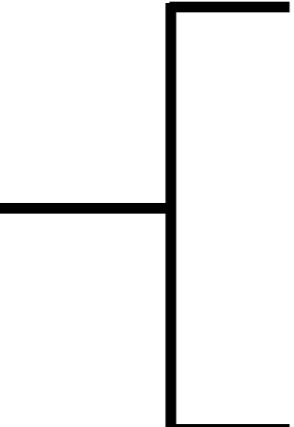
# Two-part solution:

Distributed oblivious SQL operators



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

Novel query planning techniques



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

# Rule-based optimization

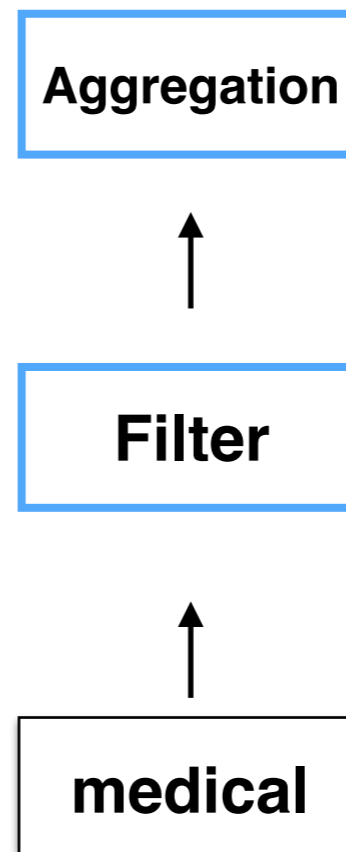
# Rule-based optimization

```
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
```



# Insight 1

# Insight 1

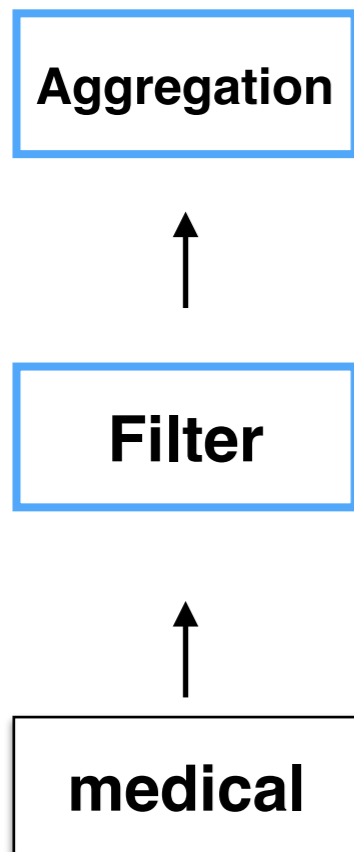
1. Split each logical operator into smaller Opaque operators

# 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.

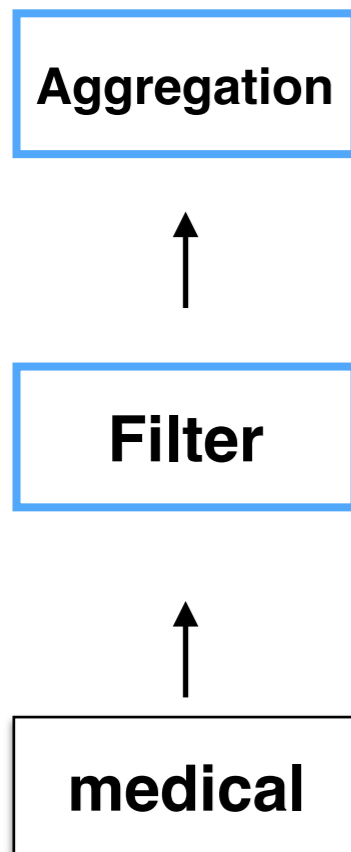




# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.



# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

medical

# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

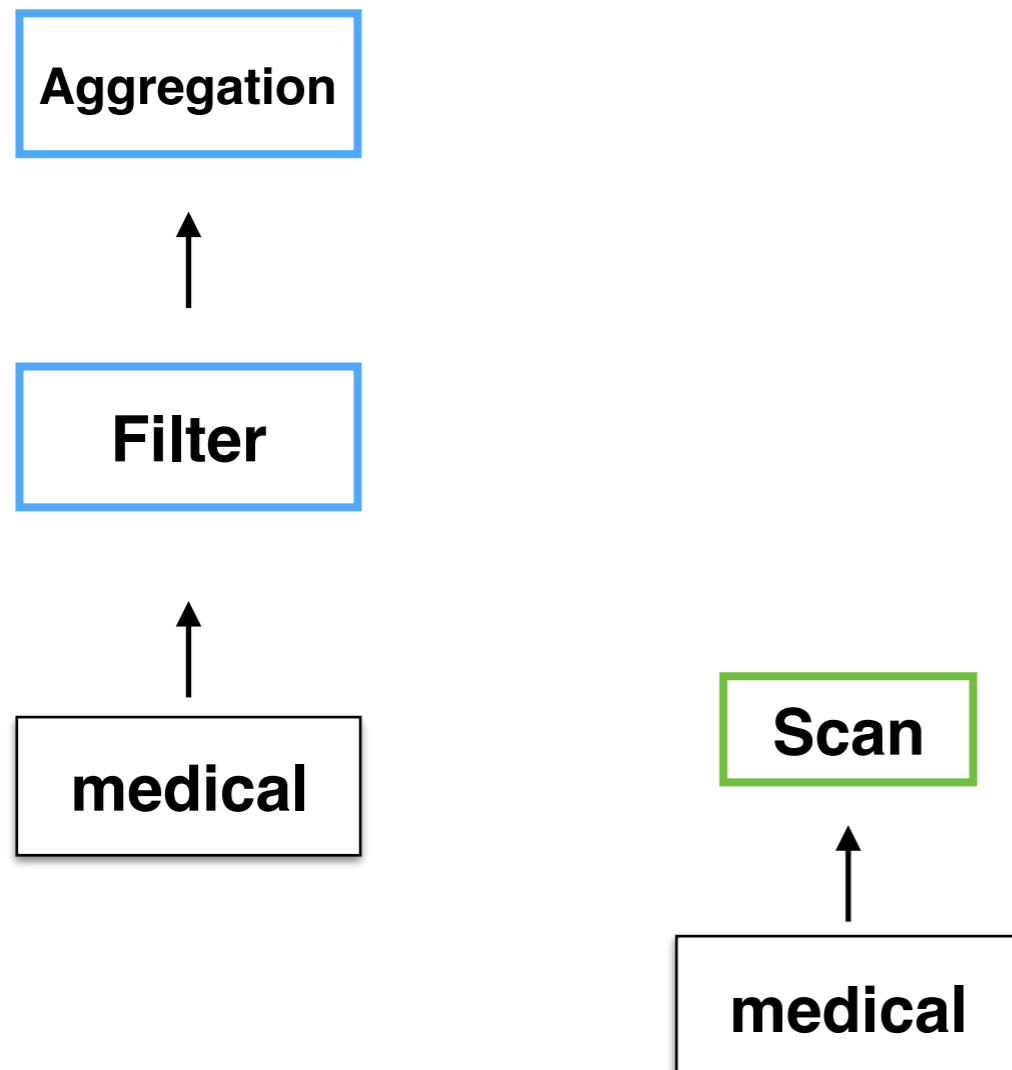


medical

# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.



# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter




medical

Scan



medical

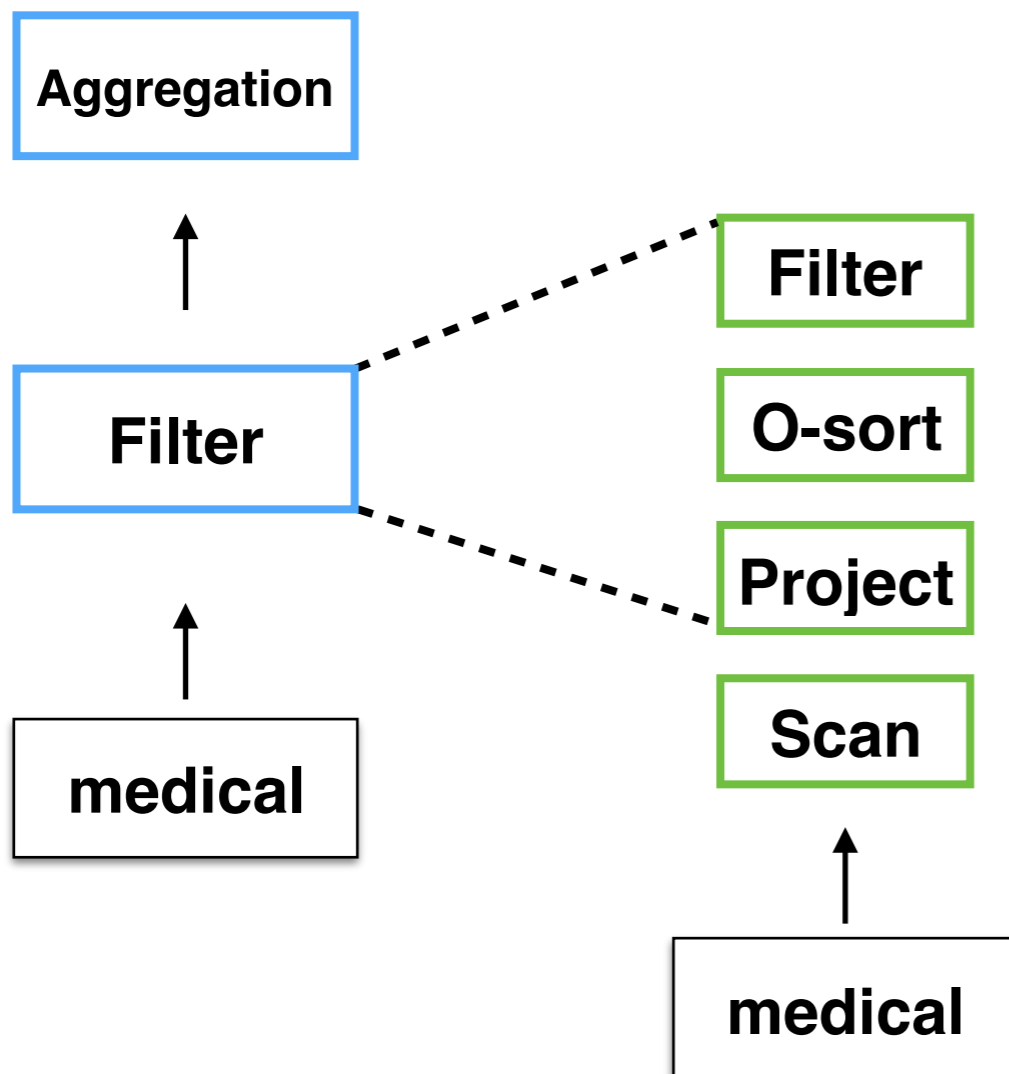


112809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes
129489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes
113744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer
118740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes
132591	Donna R. Bridges	26	Diabetes
198329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer

# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.



112809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes
129489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes
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118740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes
132591	Donna R. Bridges	26	Diabetes
198329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer

# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

Filter


O-sort

Project

Scan



medical



112809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes
129489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes
113744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer
118740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes
132591	Donna R. Bridges	26	Diabetes
198329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer

# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

Filter


O-sort

Project

Scan



medical



112809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes
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118740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes
132591	Donna R. Bridges	26	Diabetes
198329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer



# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

Filter

O-sort

Project

Scan



medical

112809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes
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# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

Filter

O-sort

Project

Scan



medical

112809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes
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98329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer

# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

Filter

O-sort

Project

Scan



medical

112809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
129489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes	0
113744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer	0
118740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
132591	Donna R. Bridges	26	Diabetes	1
198329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer	0

# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

Filter


O-sort

Project

Scan



medical



112809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
129489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes	0
113744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer	0
118740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
132591	Donna R. Bridges	26	Diabetes	1
98329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer	0

# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

Filter


O-sort

Project

Scan



medical



112809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
129489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes	0
113744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer	0
118740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
132591	Donna R. Bridges	26	Diabetes	1
98329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer	0

# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

Filter


O-sort

Project

Scan



medical



112809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
129489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes	0
113744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer	0
118740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
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198329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer	0

# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

Filter


O-sort

Project

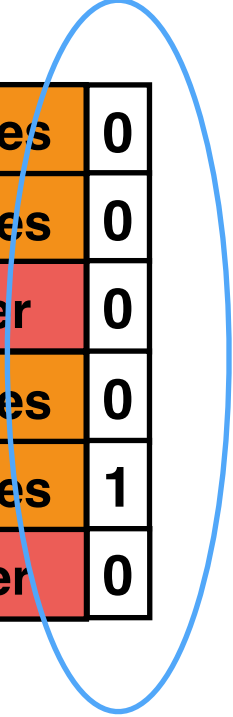
Scan



medical



112809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
129489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes	0
113744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer	0
118740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
132591	Donna R. Bridges	26	Diabetes	1
198329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer	0



# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

Filter


O-sort

Project

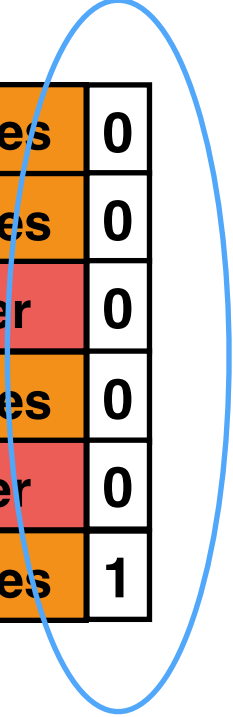
Scan



medical



112809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
129489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes	0
113744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer	0
118740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
198329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer	0
132591	Donna R. Bridges	26	Diabetes	1





# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

Filter


O-sort

Project

Scan



medical



112809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
129489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes	0
113744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer	0
118740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
198329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer	0
132591	Donna R. Bridges	26	Diabetes	1

# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

Filter


O-sort

Project

Scan



medical



112809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
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113744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer	0
118740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
198329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer	0
132591	Donna R. Bridges	26	Diabetes	1

# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

Filter


O-sort

Project

Scan



medical



112809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
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118740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
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132591	Donna R. Bridges	26	Diabetes	1

# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

Filter


O-sort

Project

Scan



medical



112809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
129489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes	0
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118740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
98329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer	0

# Rule-based optimization

Opaque op.

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

Filter


O-sort

Project

Scan

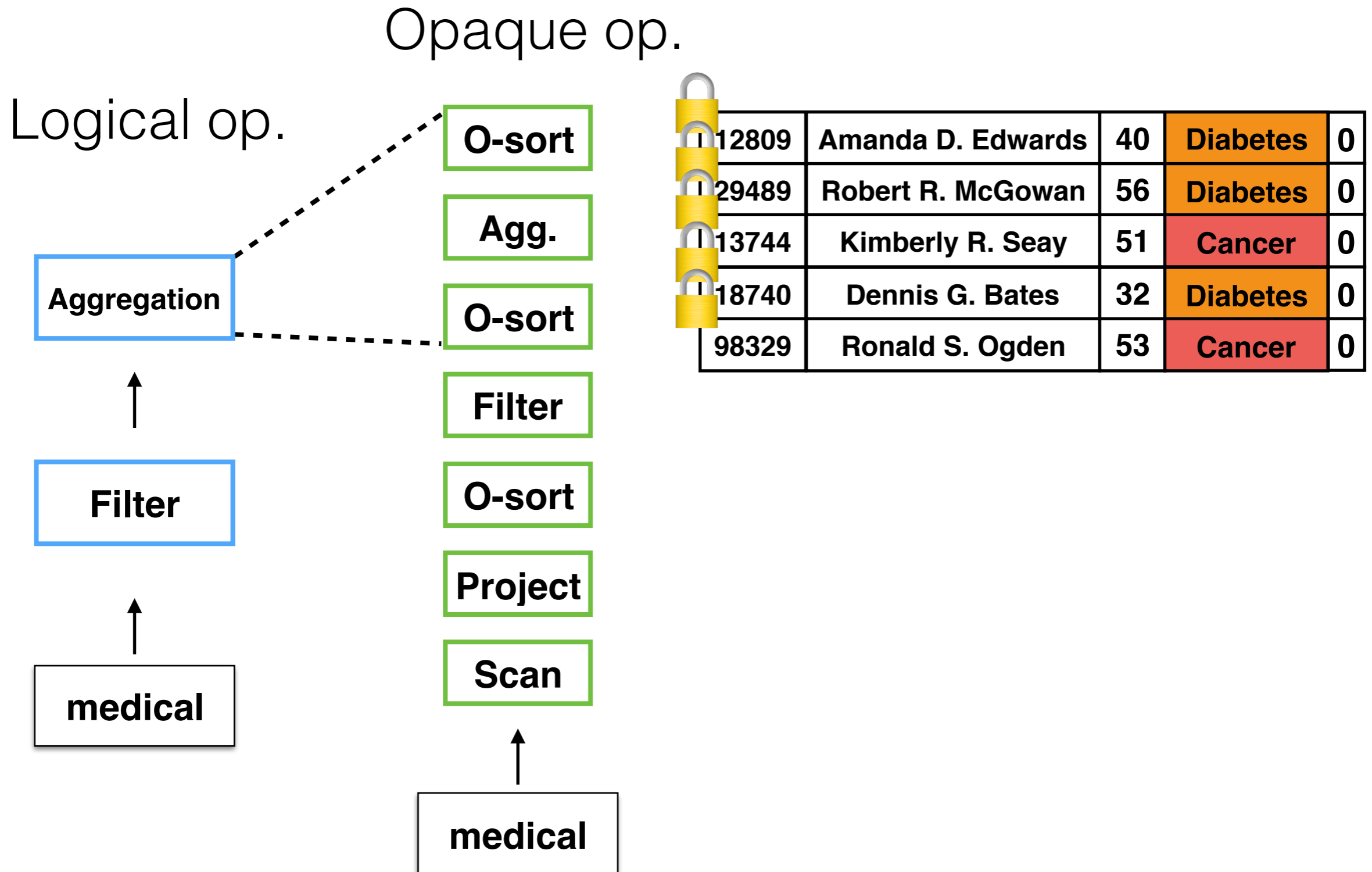


medical



112809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
129489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes	0
113744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer	0
118740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
98329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer	0

# Rule-based optimization



# Rule-based optimization

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

Opaque op.

O-sort

Agg.

O-sort

Filter


O-sort

Project

Scan



medical



112809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
129489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes	0
113744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer	0
118740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
98329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer	0

# Rule-based optimization

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

Opaque op.

O-sort

Agg.

O-sort

Filter


O-sort

Project

Scan



medical



112809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0
129489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes	0
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# Rule-based optimization

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

Opaque op.

O-sort

Agg.

O-sort

Filter

O-sort

Project

Scan



medical

13744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer	0
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129489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes	0
18740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
12809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0

# Rule-based optimization

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

Opaque op.

O-sort

Agg.

O-sort

Filter

O-sort

Project

Scan

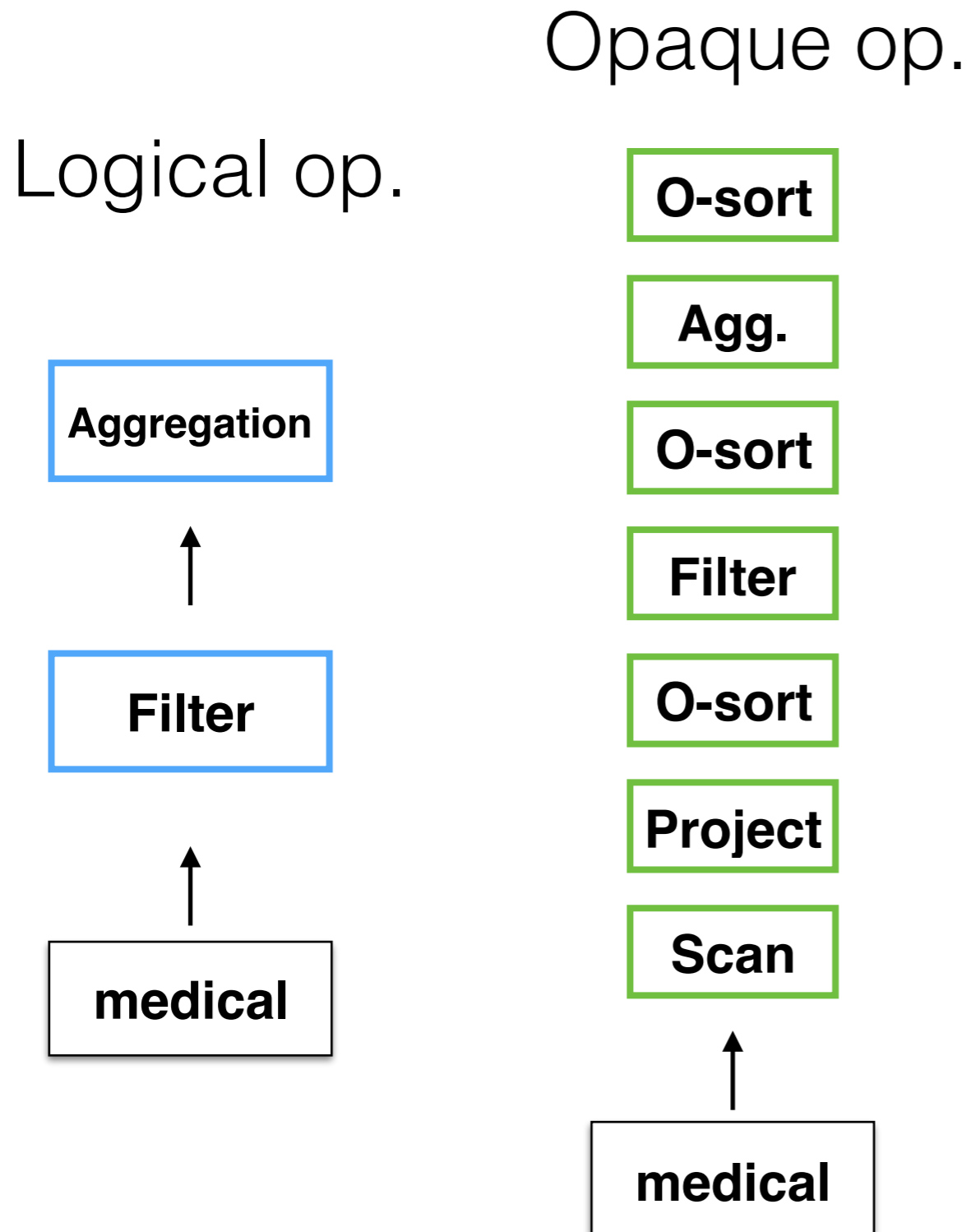


medical

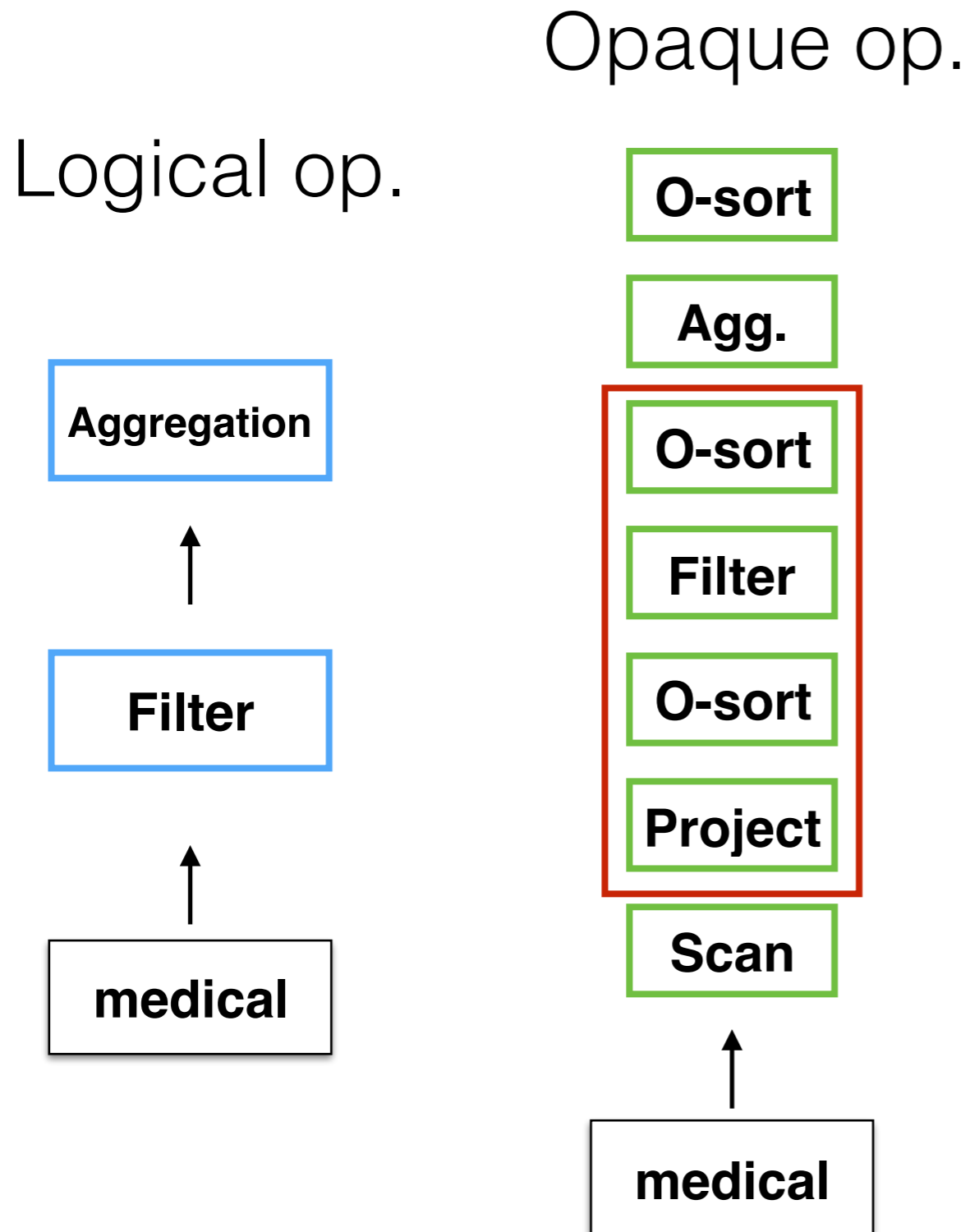
13744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer	0
98329	Ronald S. Ogden	53	Cancer	0
129489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes	0
18740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
12809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes	0

Can we remove any sort?

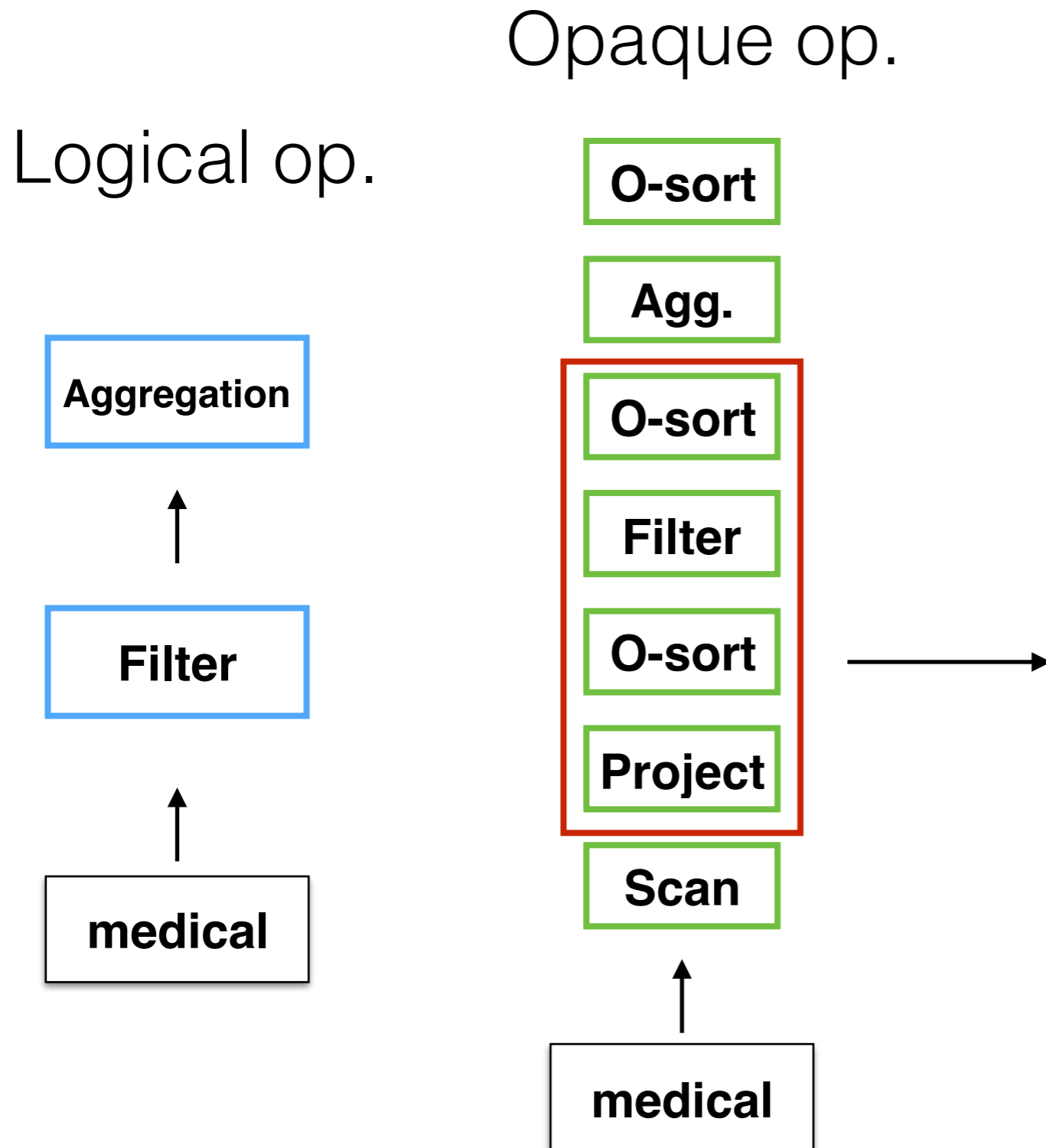
# Rule-based optimization



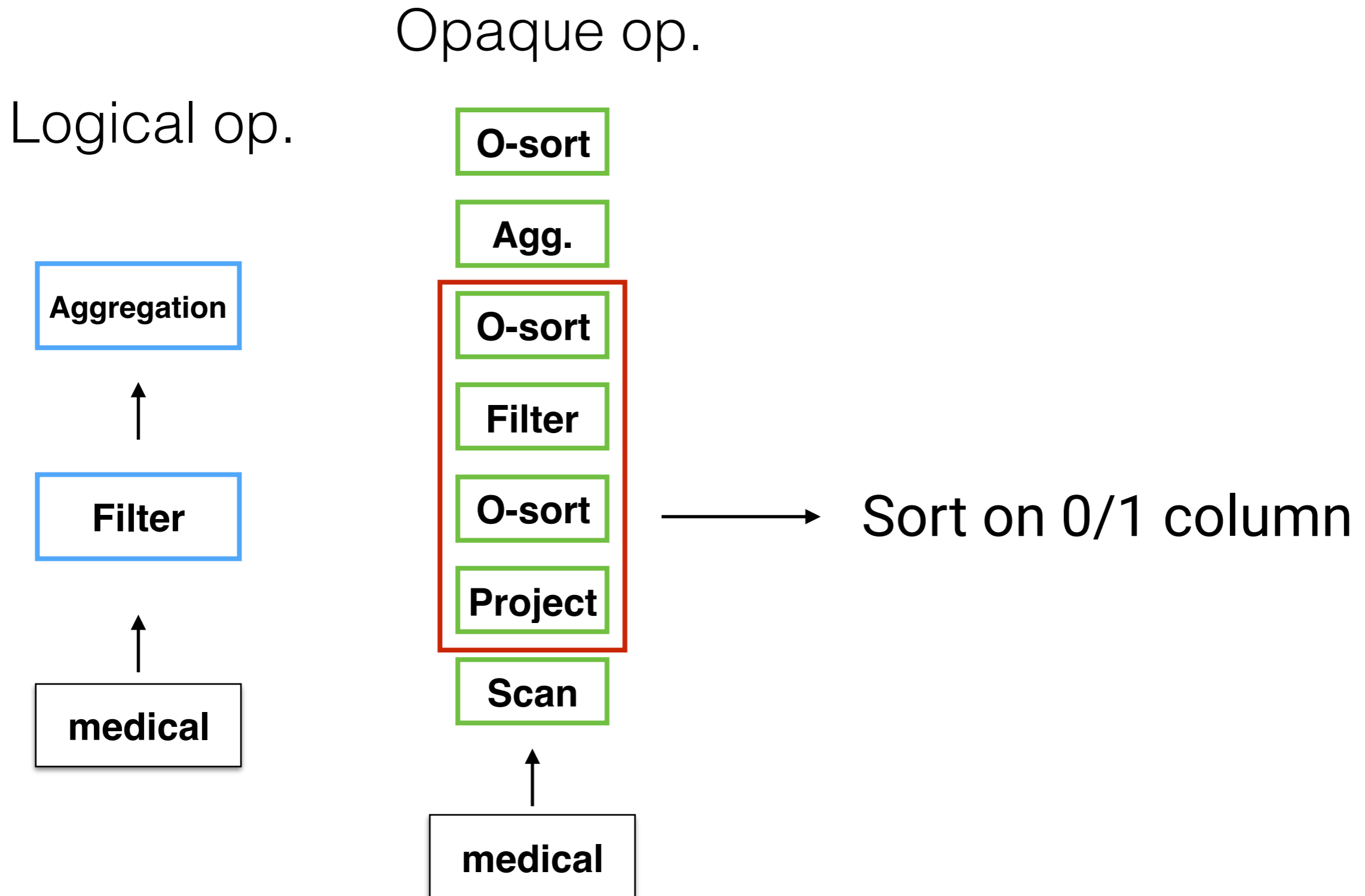
# Rule-based optimization



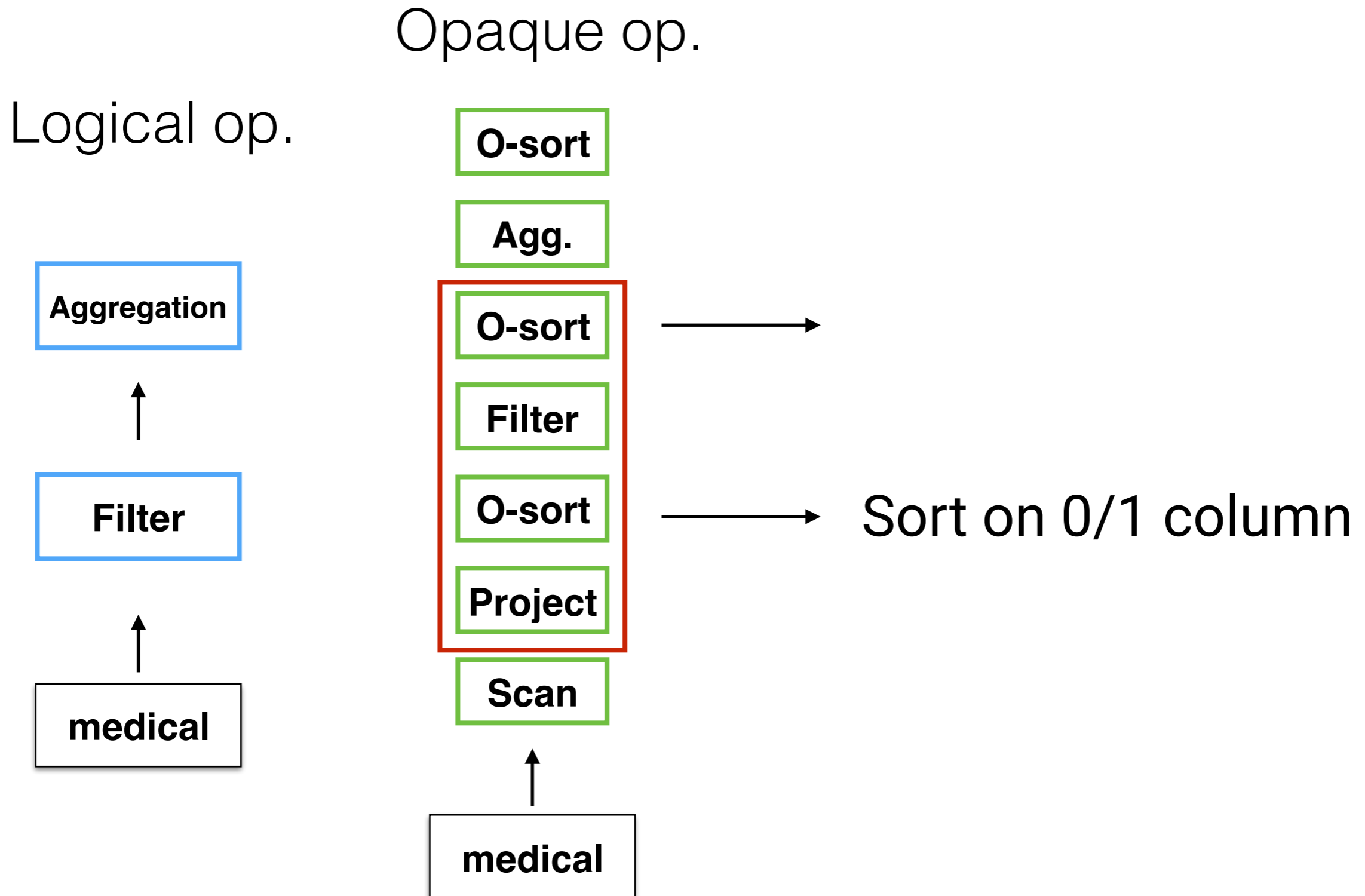
# Rule-based optimization



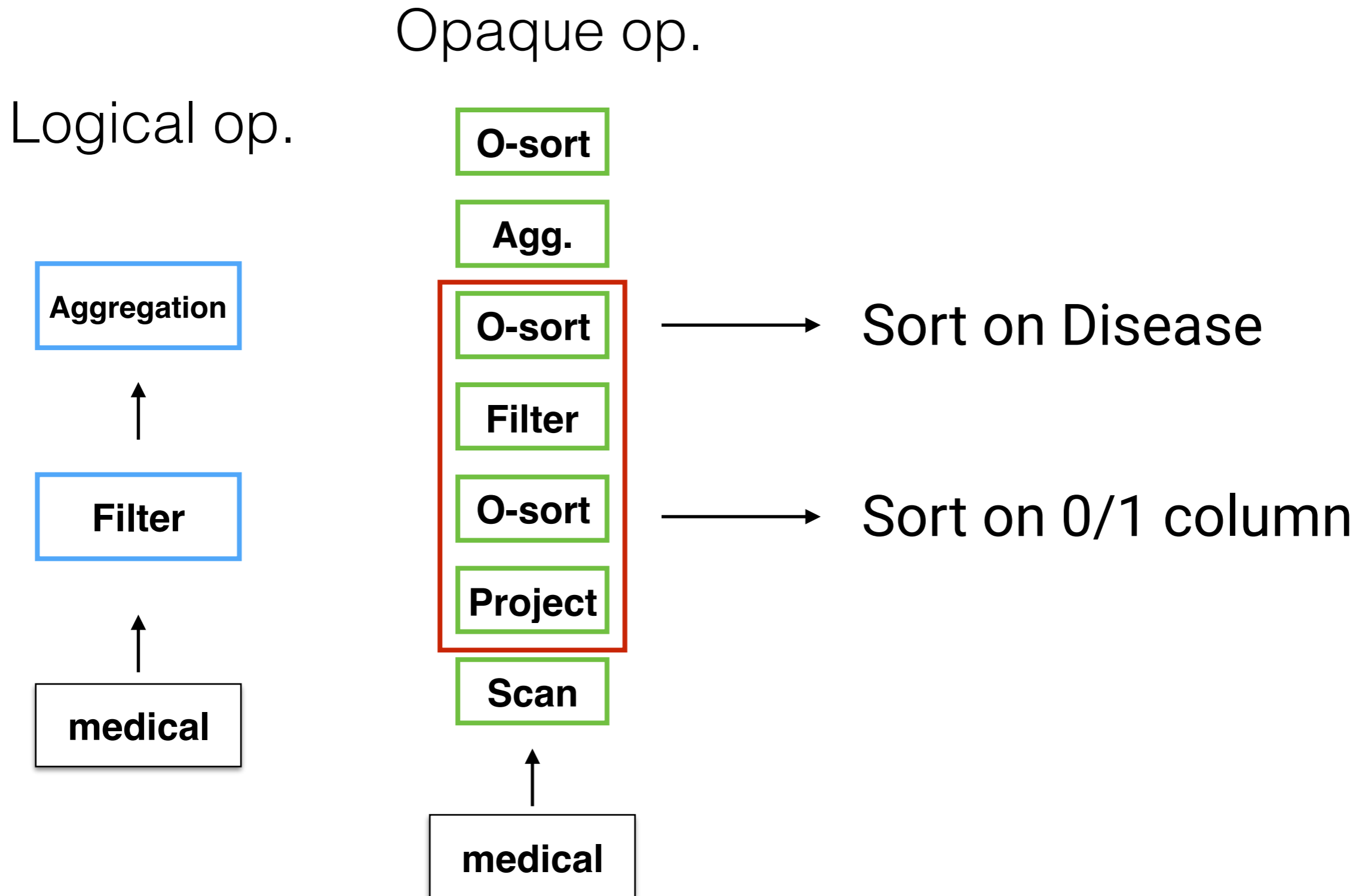
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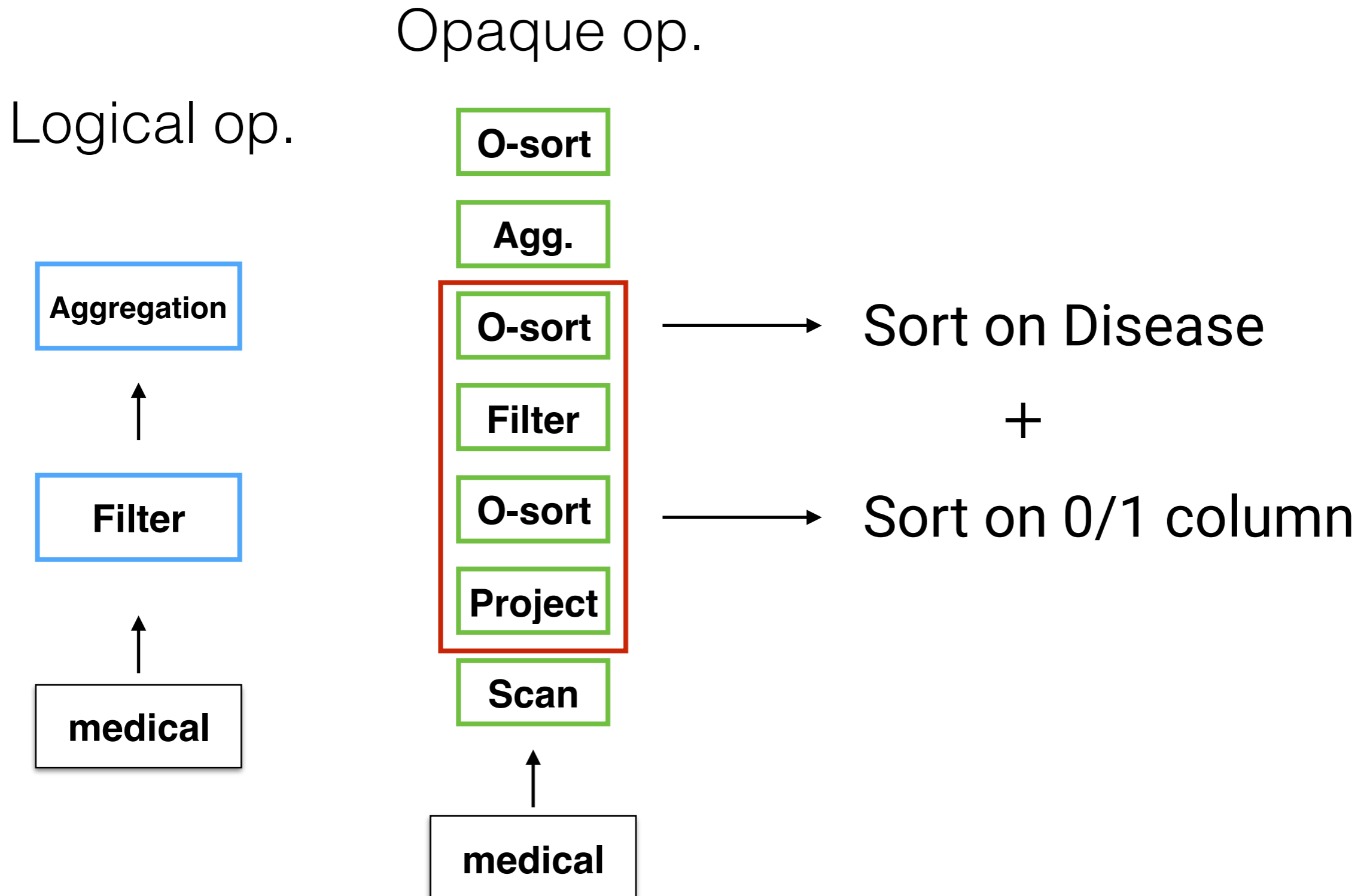


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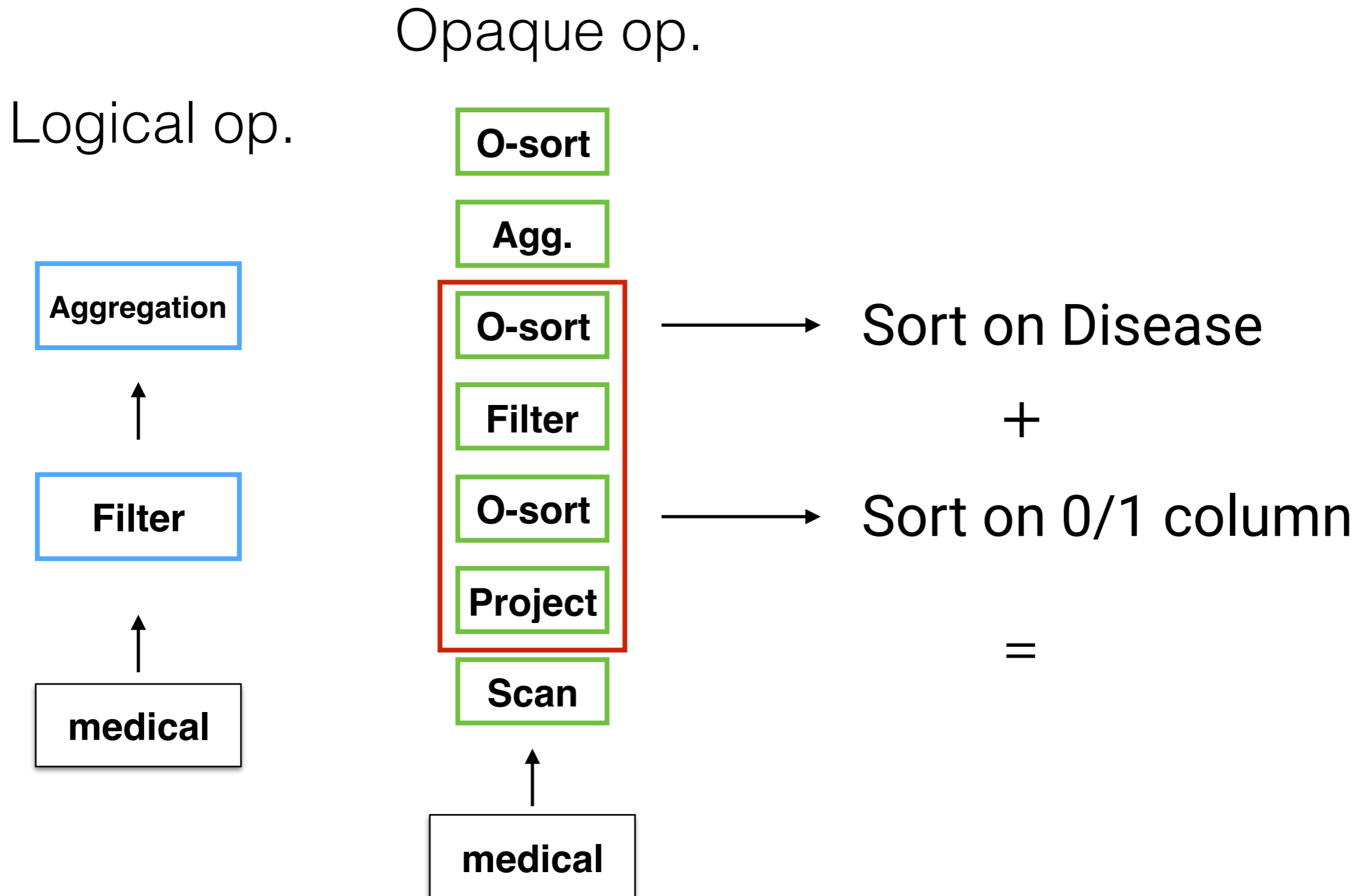




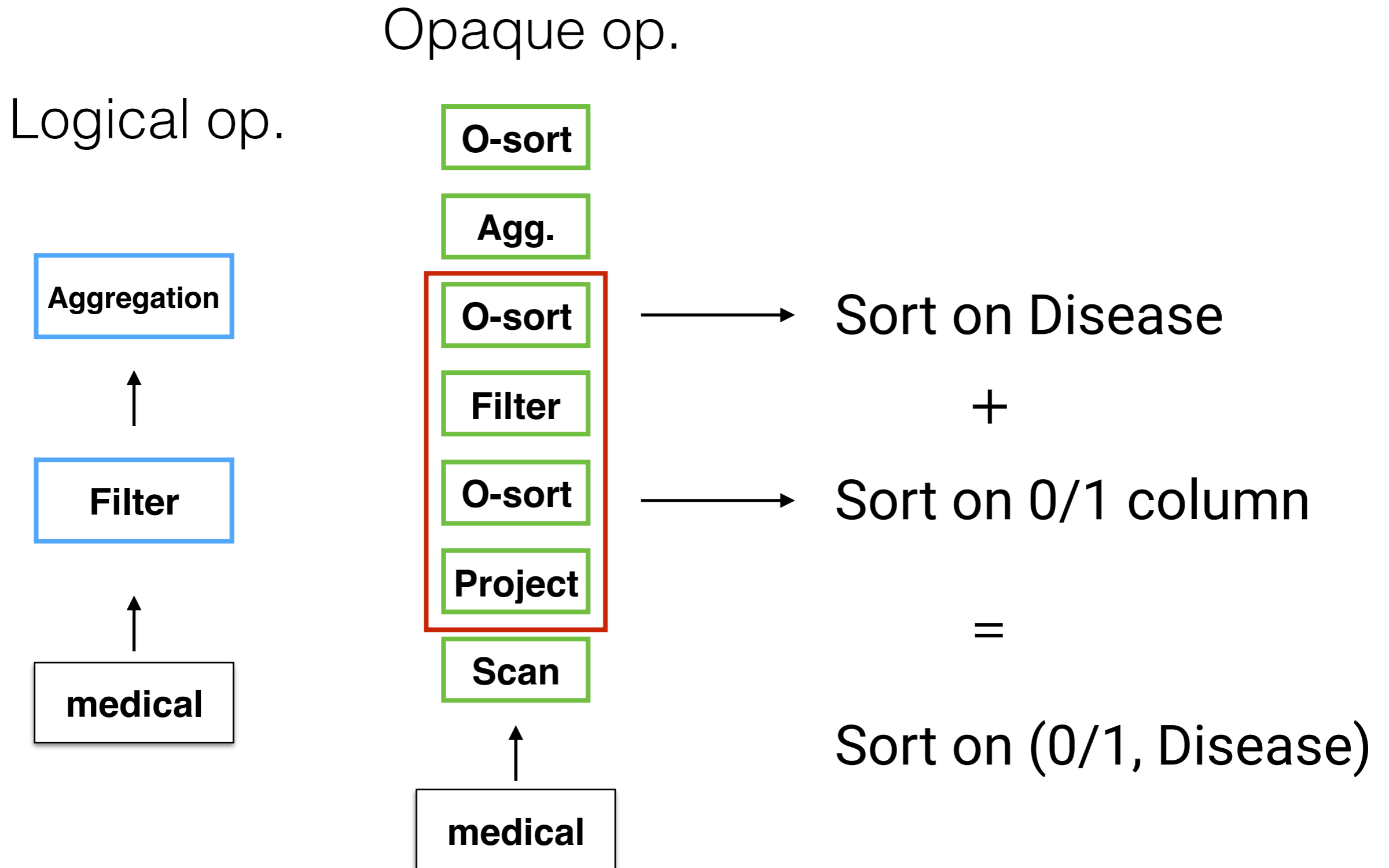
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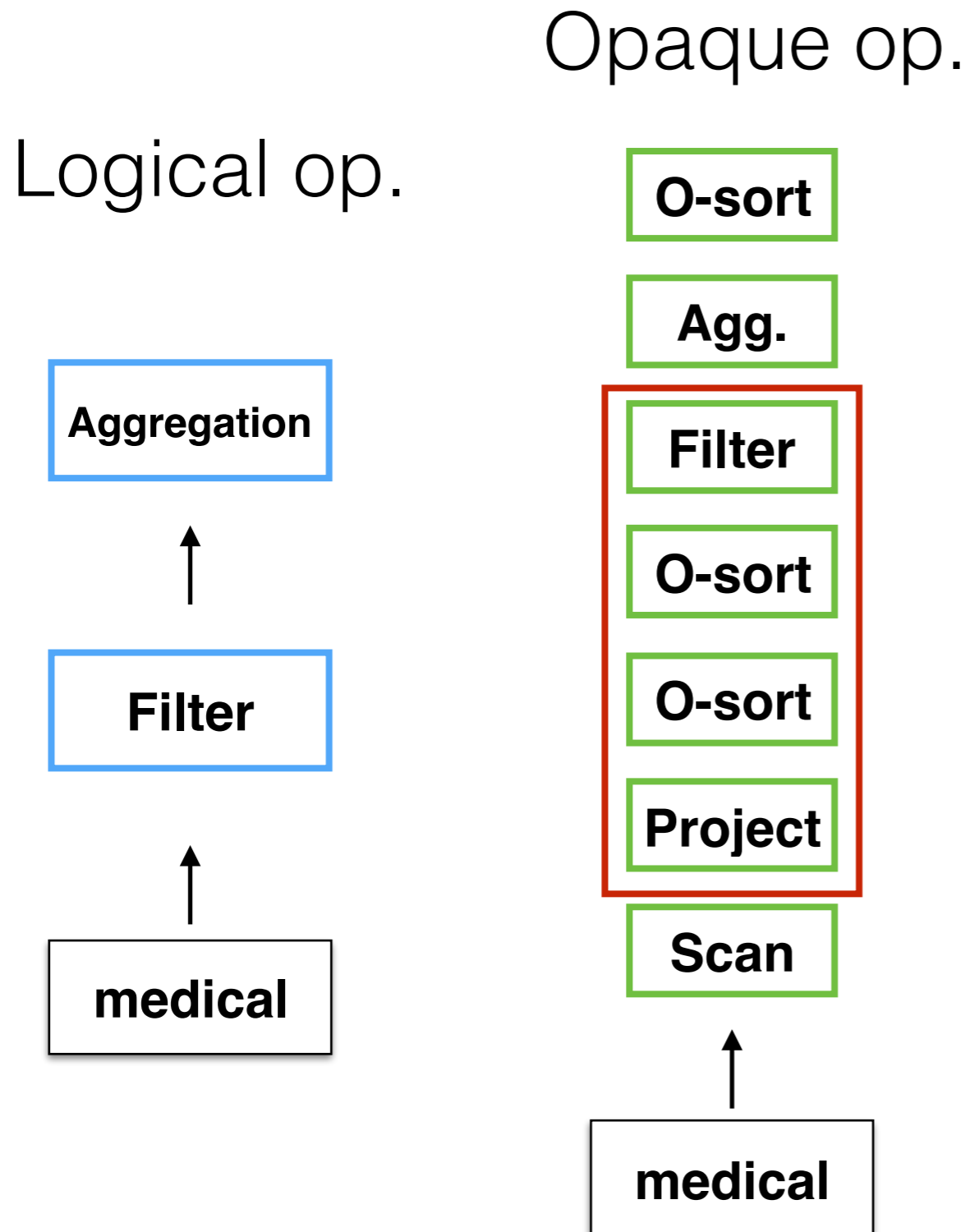
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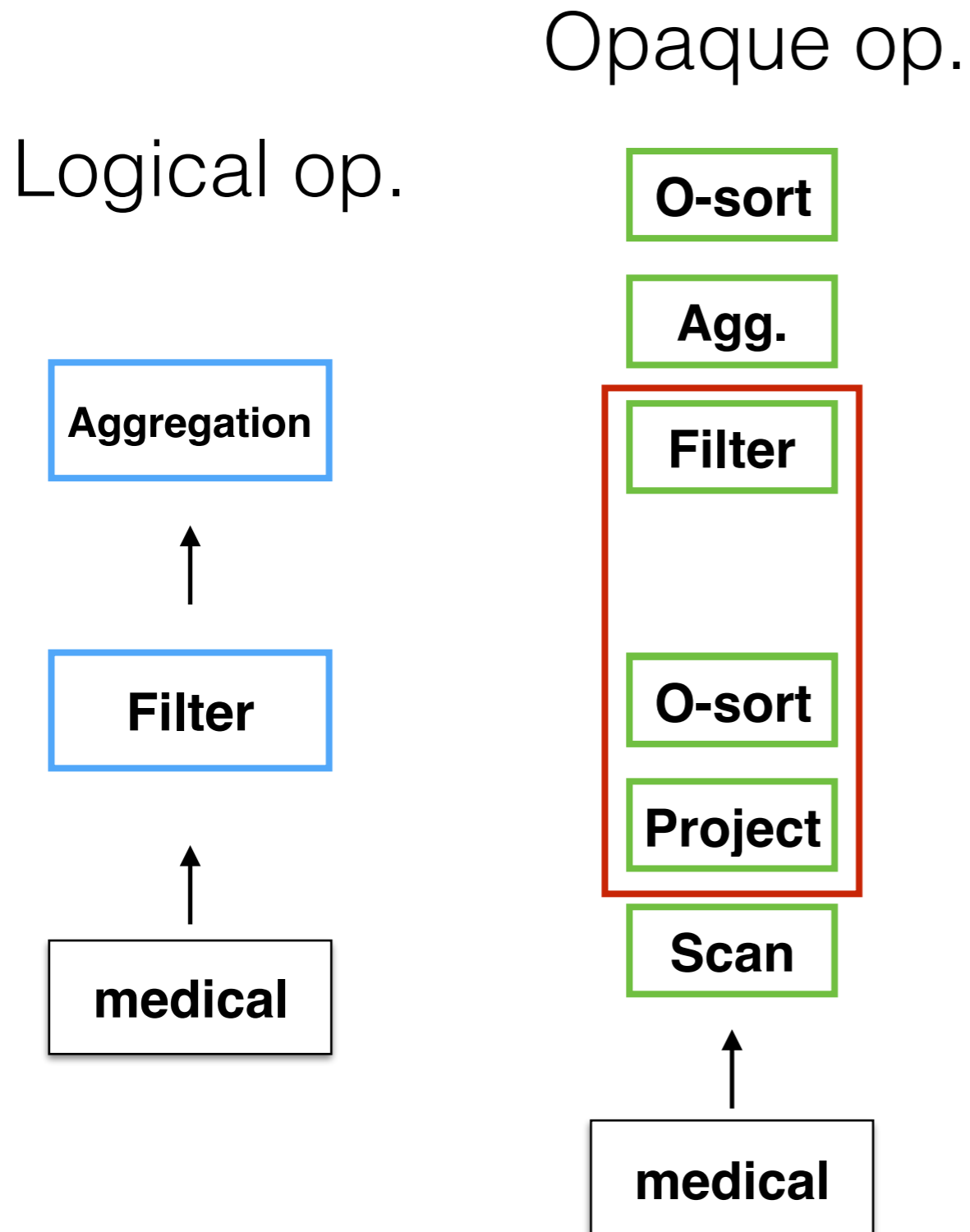
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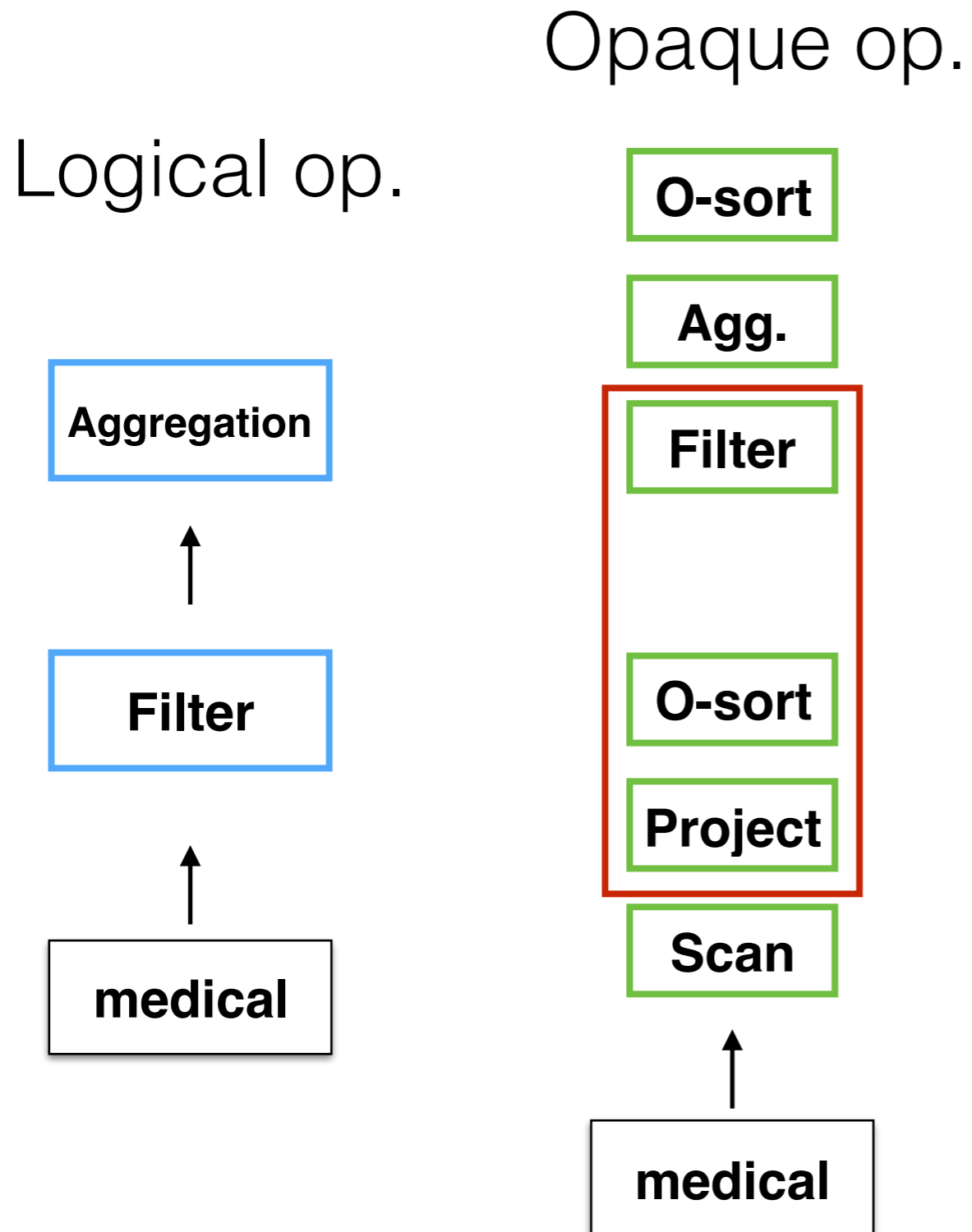
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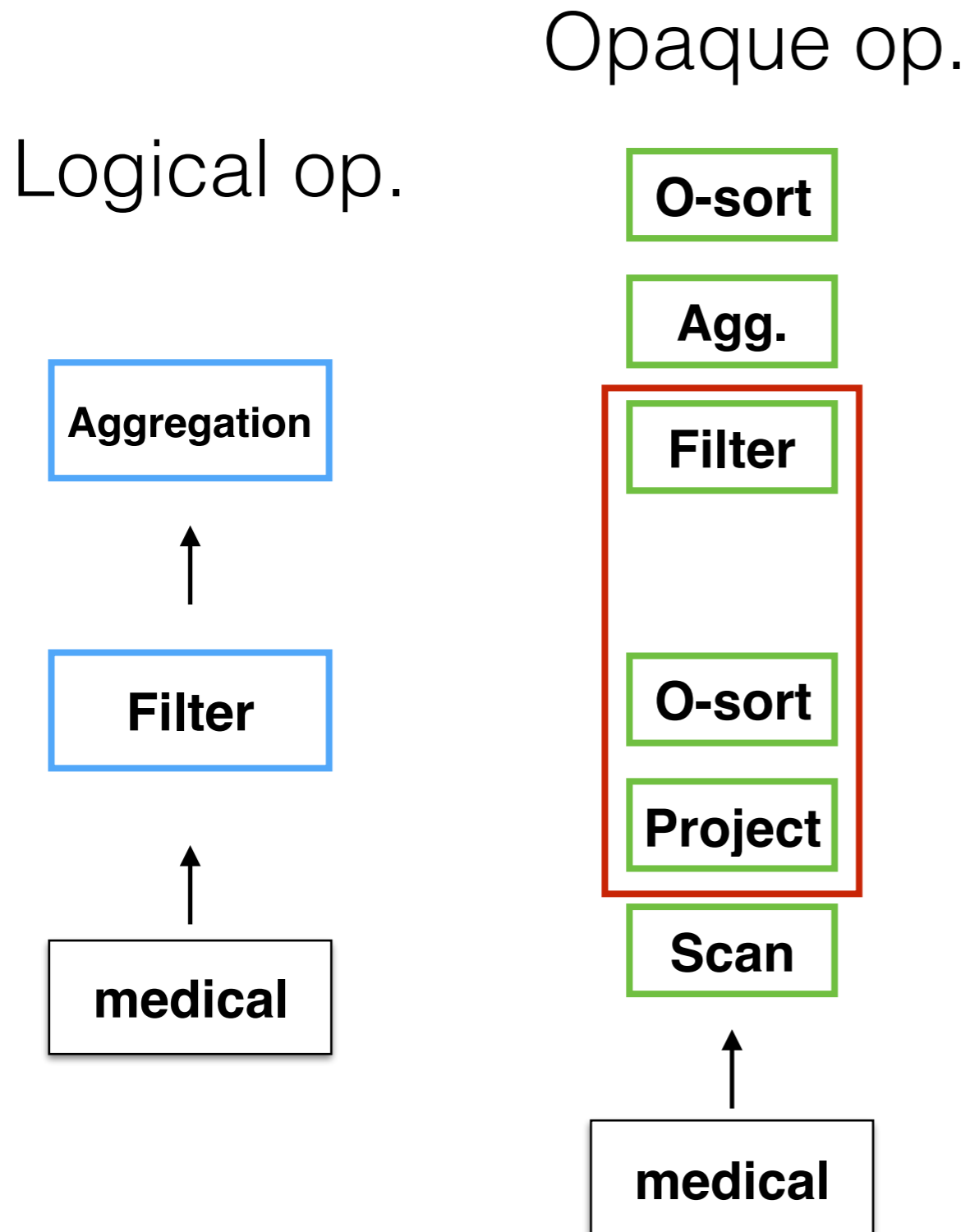
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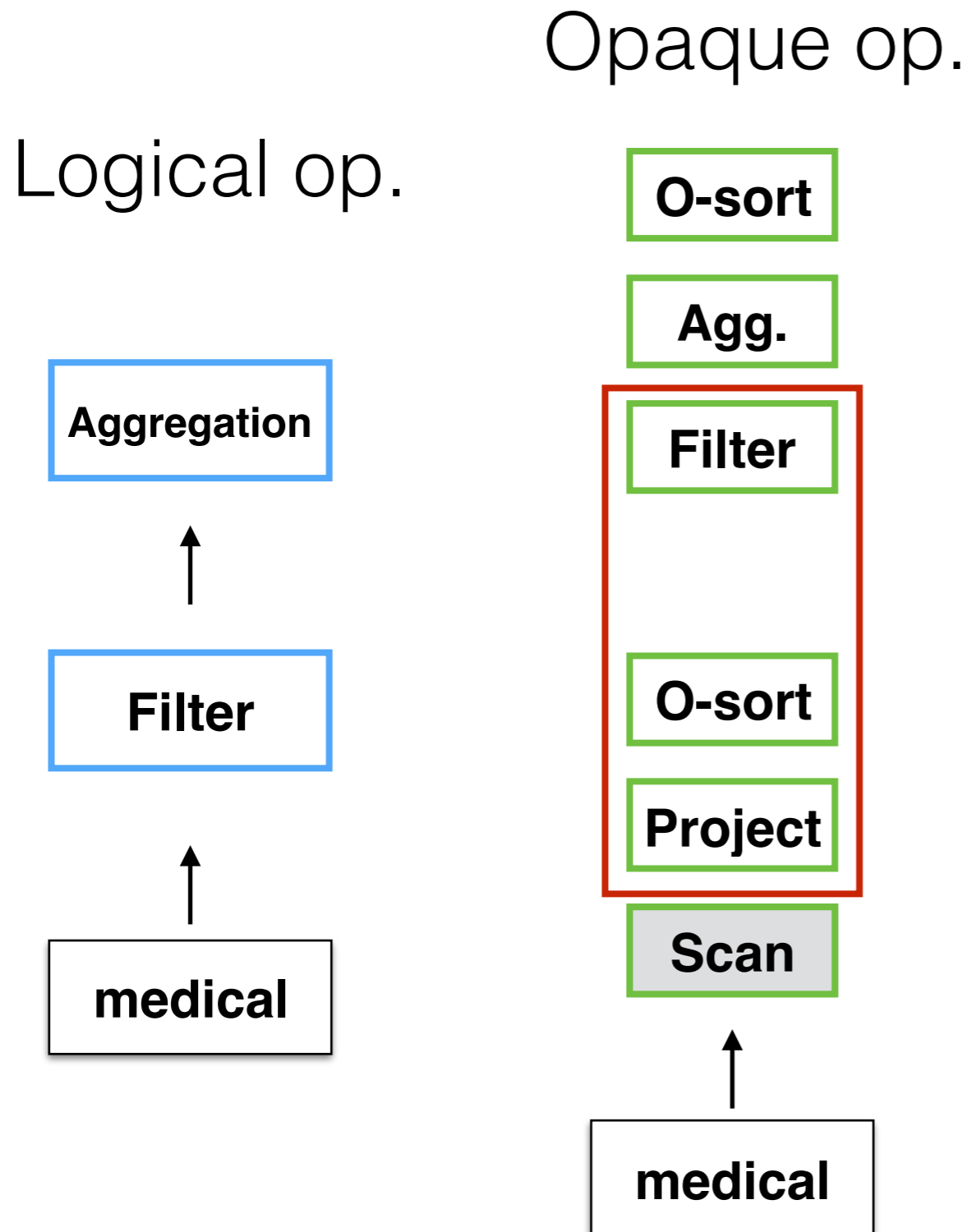
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# Rule-based optimization

Logical op.

Aggregation



Filter



medical

Opaque op.

O-sort

Agg.

Filter


O-sort

Project

Scan



medical



112809	Amanda D. Edwards	40	Diabetes
129489	Robert R. McGowan	56	Diabetes
113744	Kimberly R. Seay	51	Cancer
118740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes
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118740	Dennis G. Bates	32	Diabetes	0
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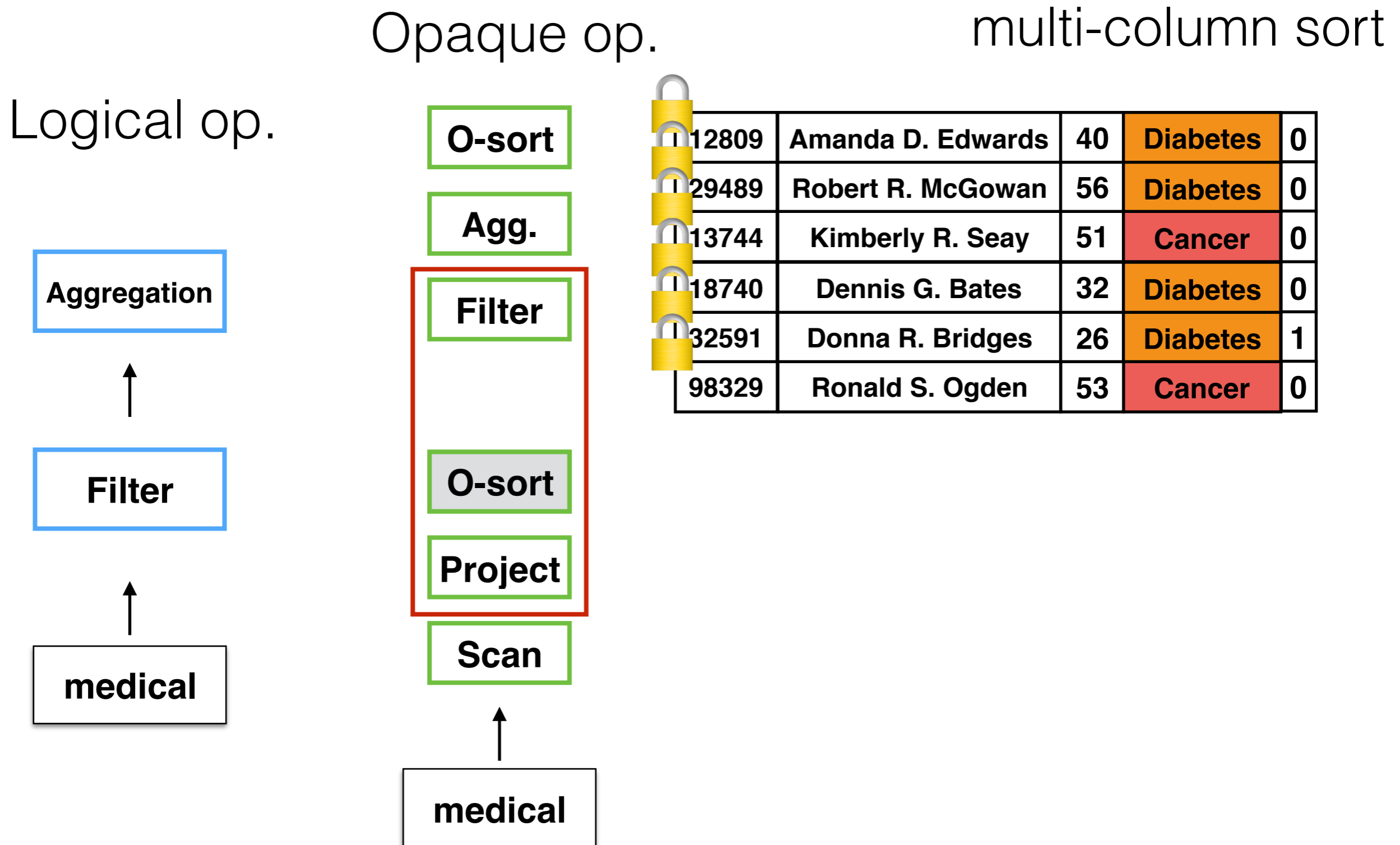


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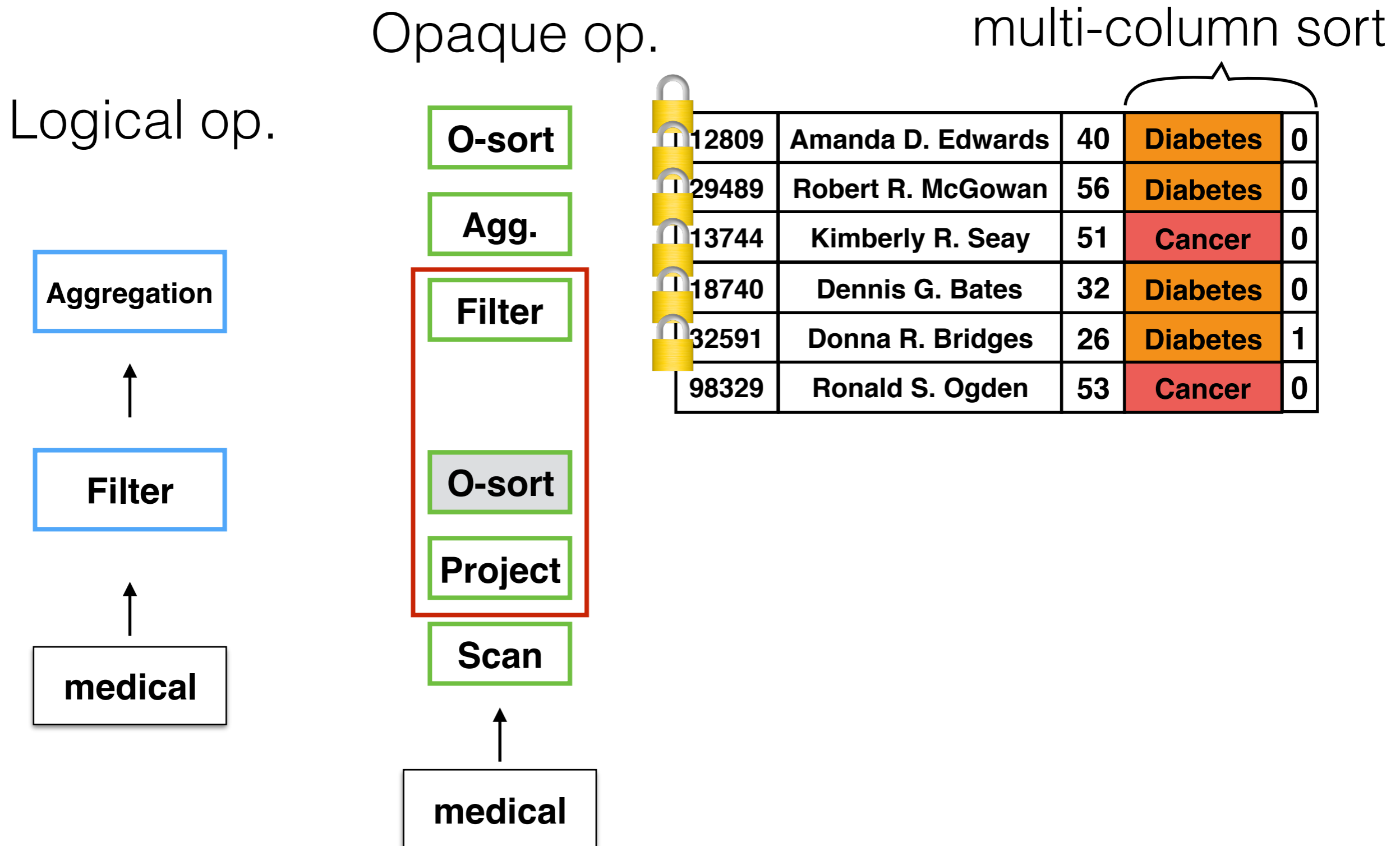


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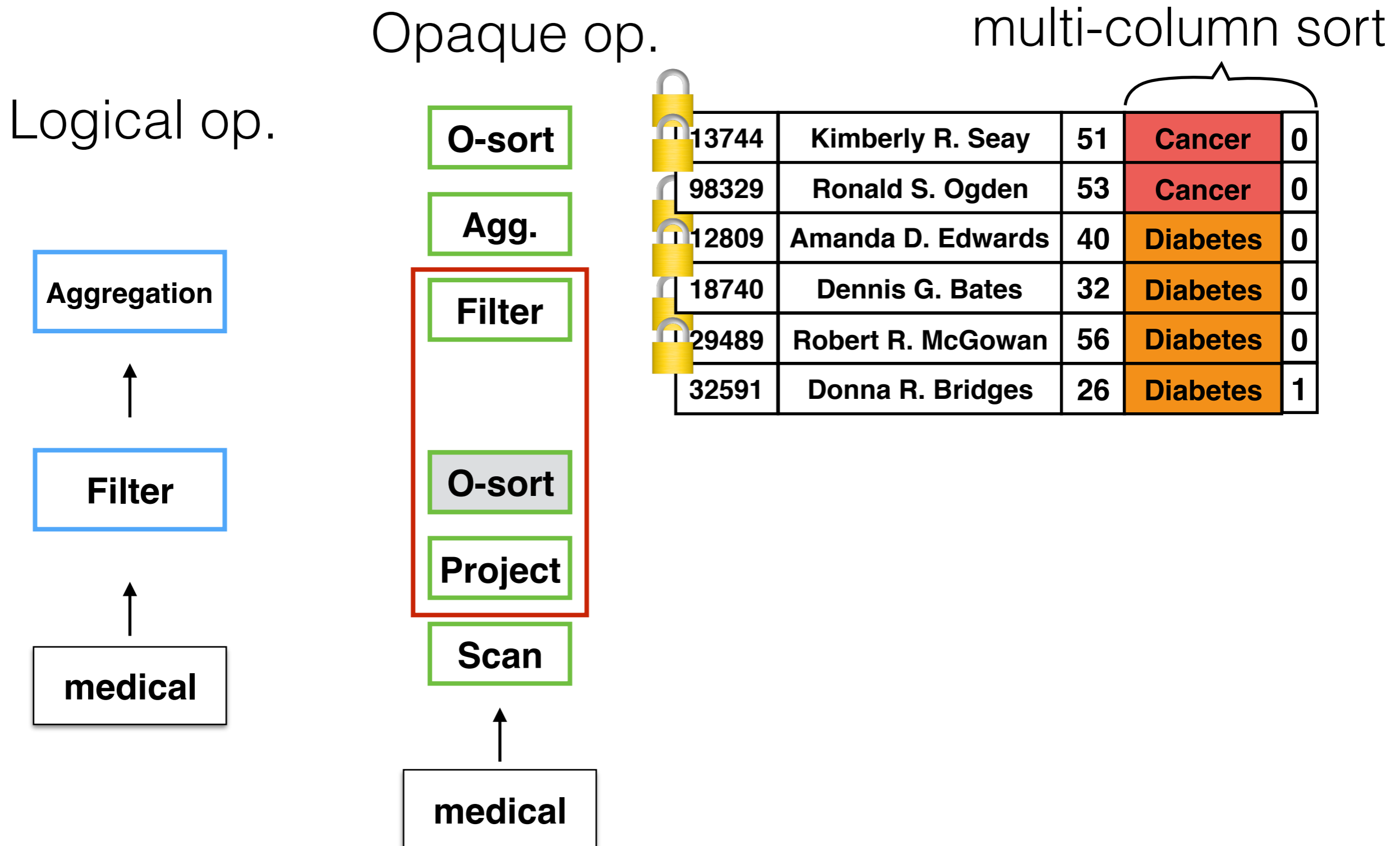


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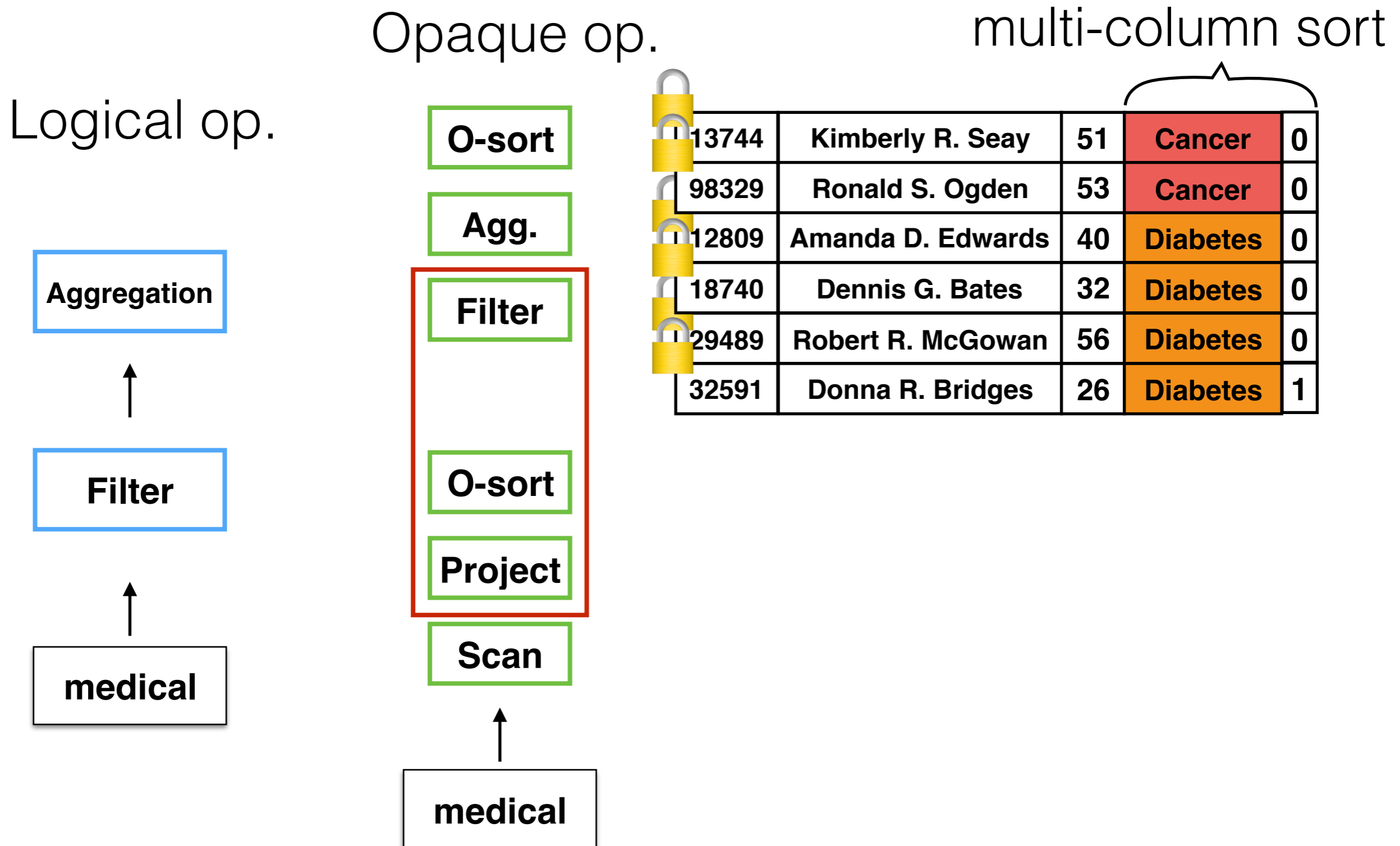




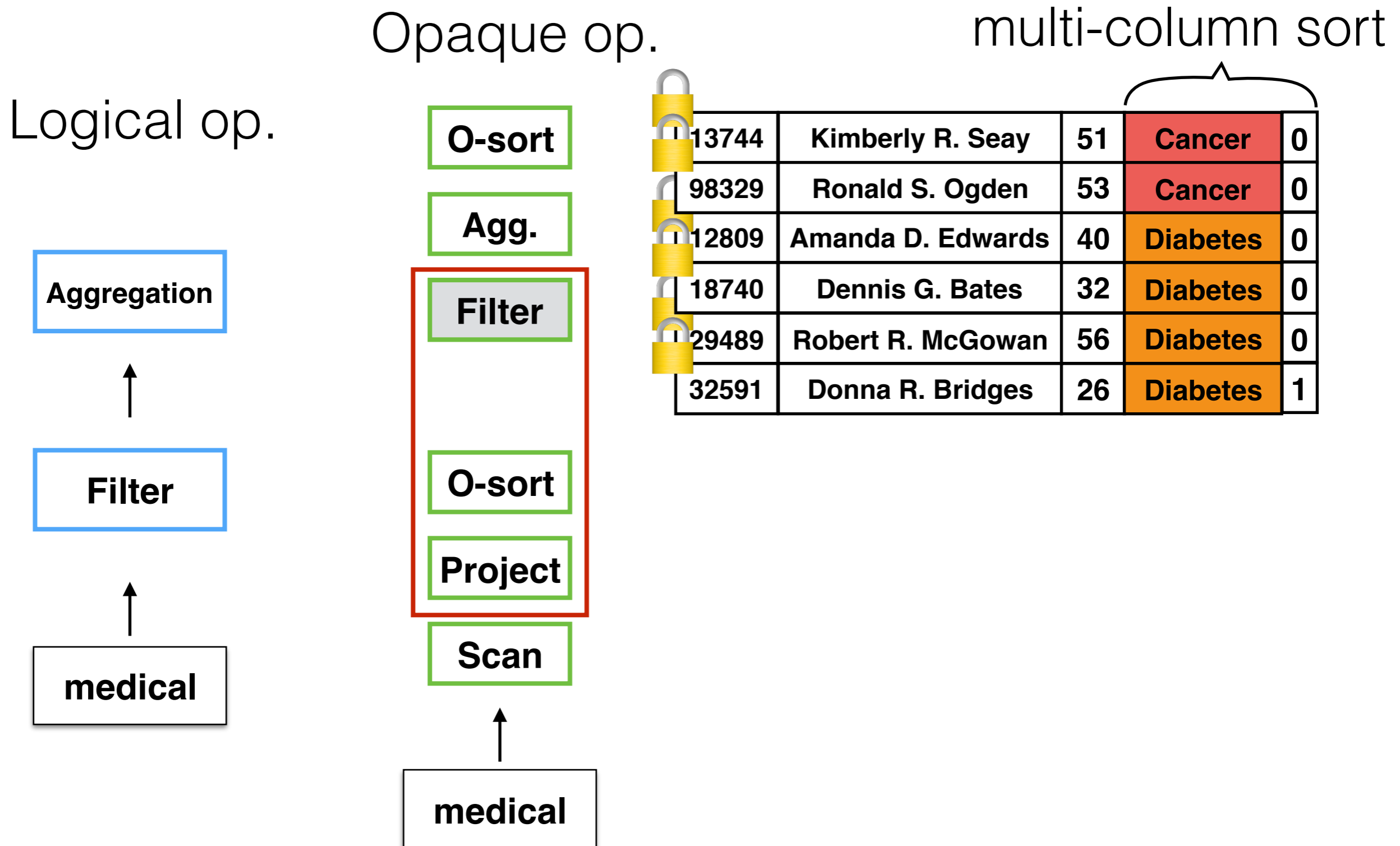
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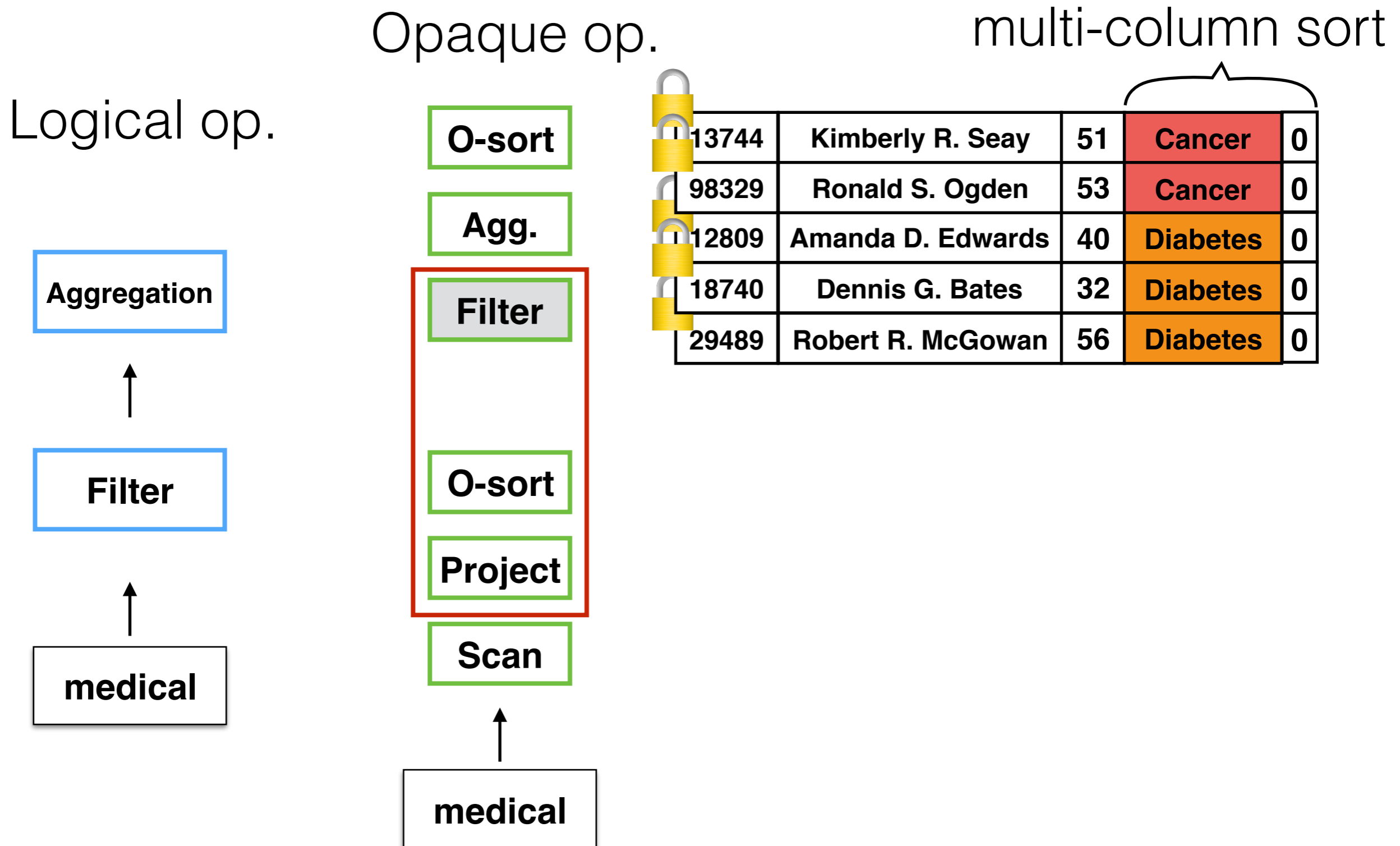
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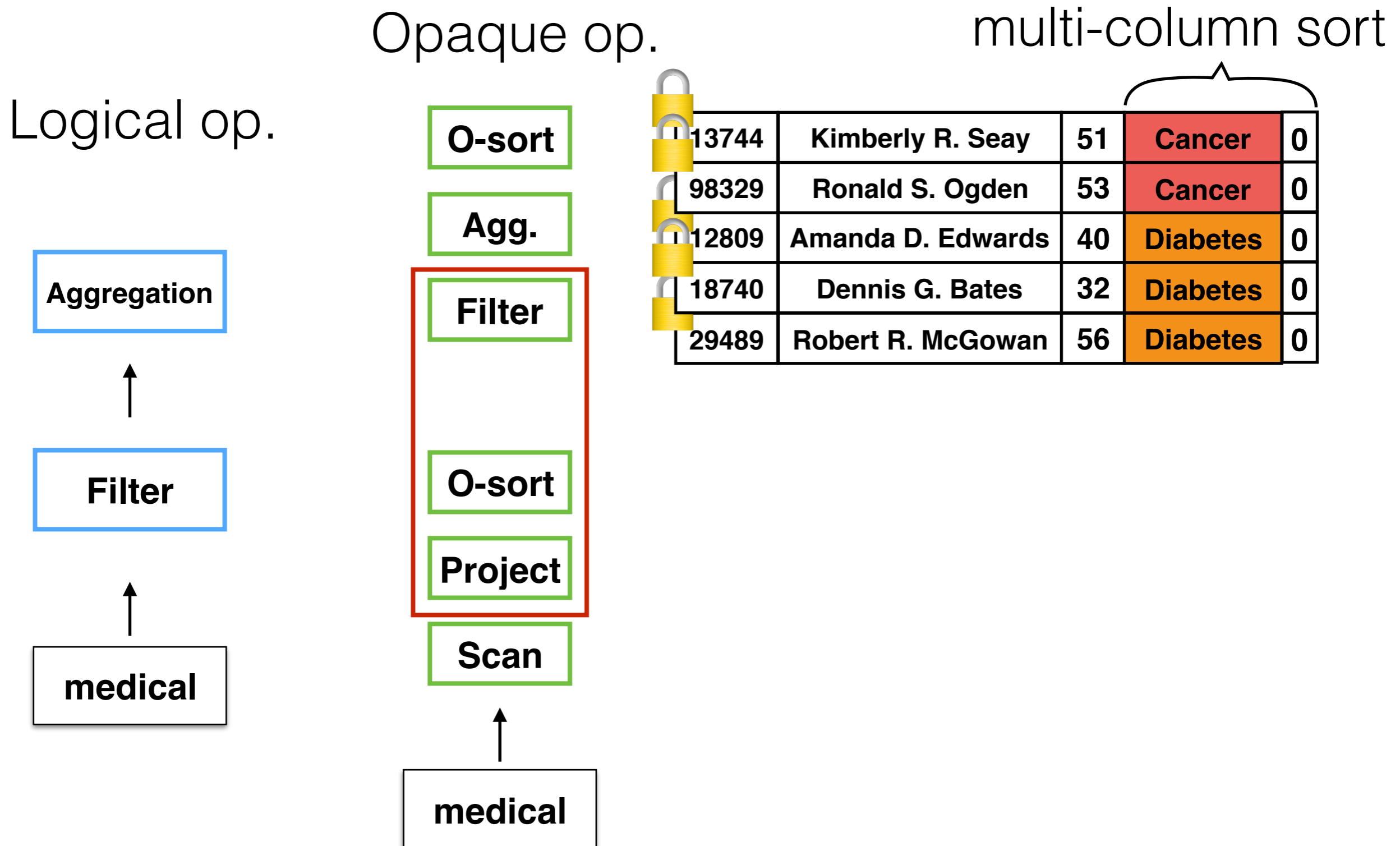
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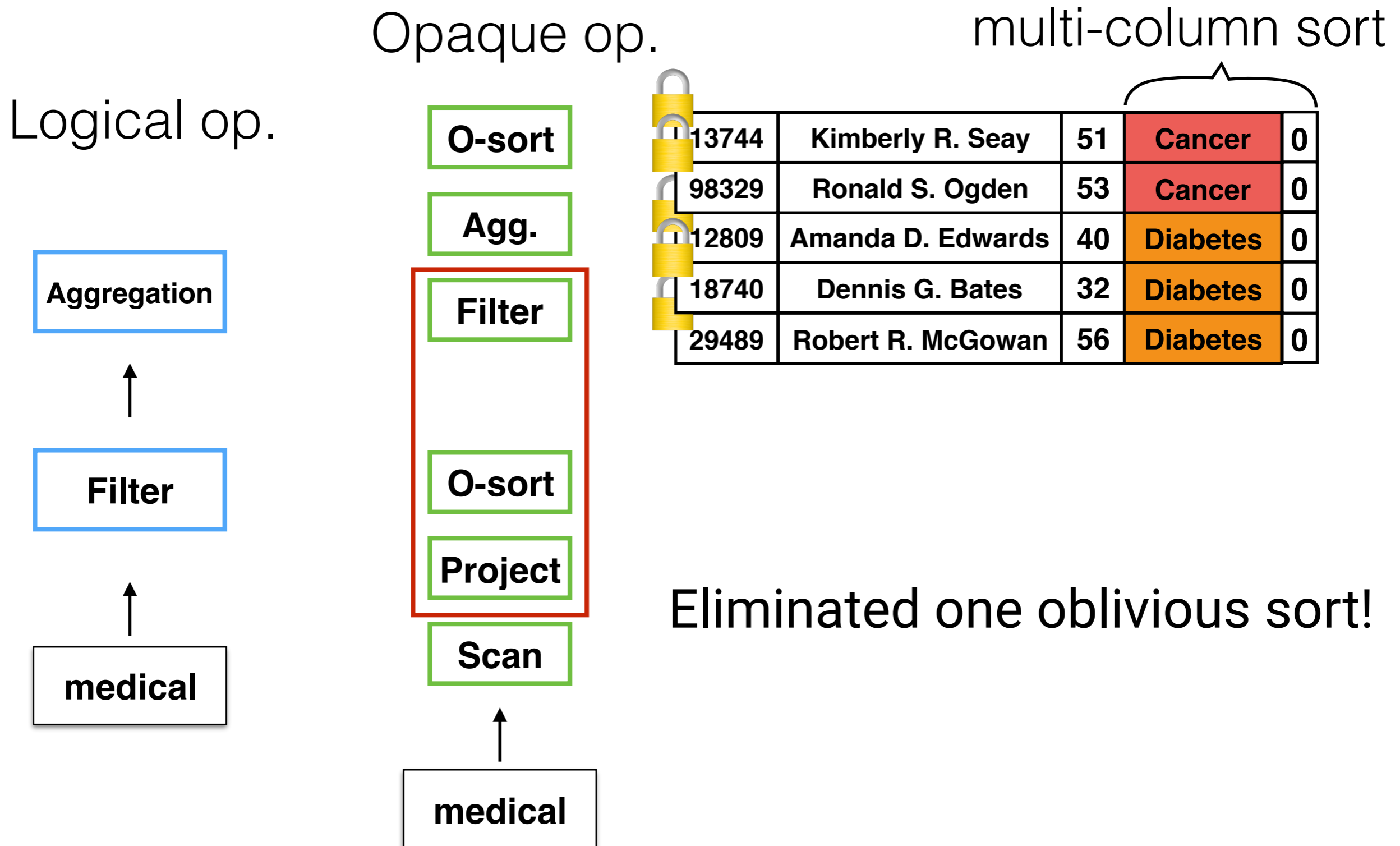
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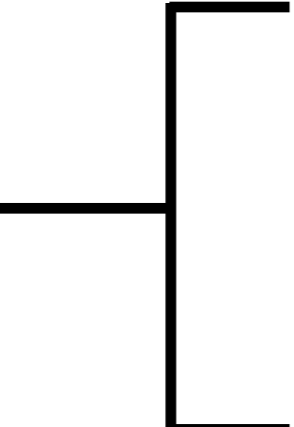
# Two-part solution:

Distributed oblivious SQL operators



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

Novel query planning techniques

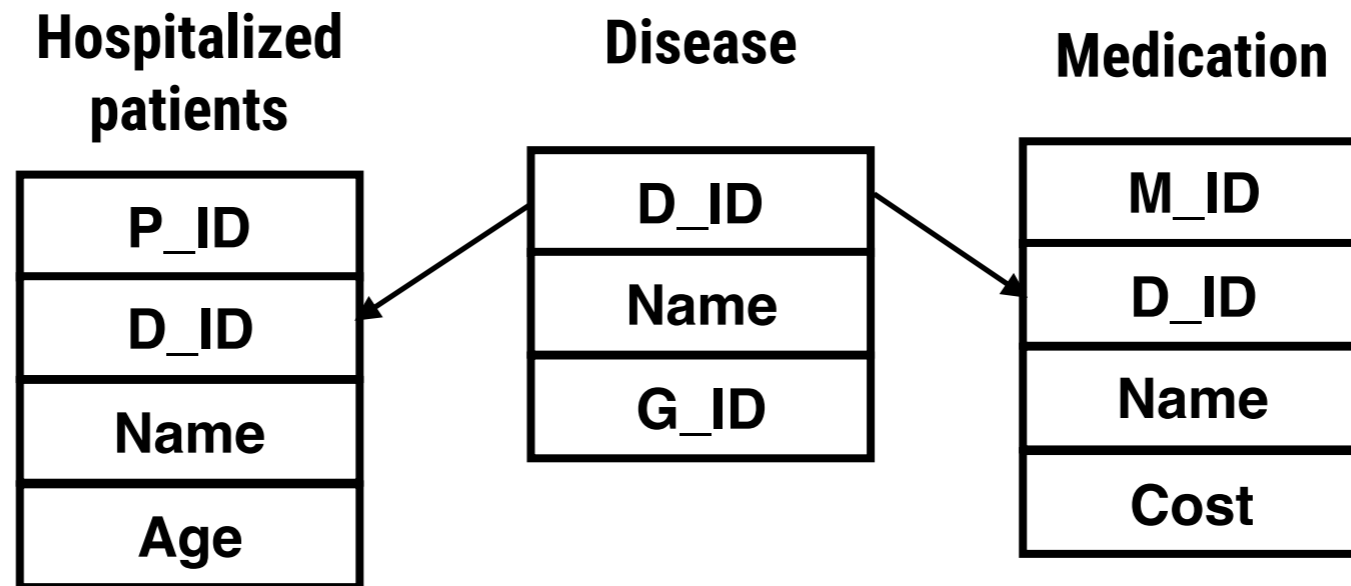


- Rule-based optimization
- Cost model
- Cost-based optimization**

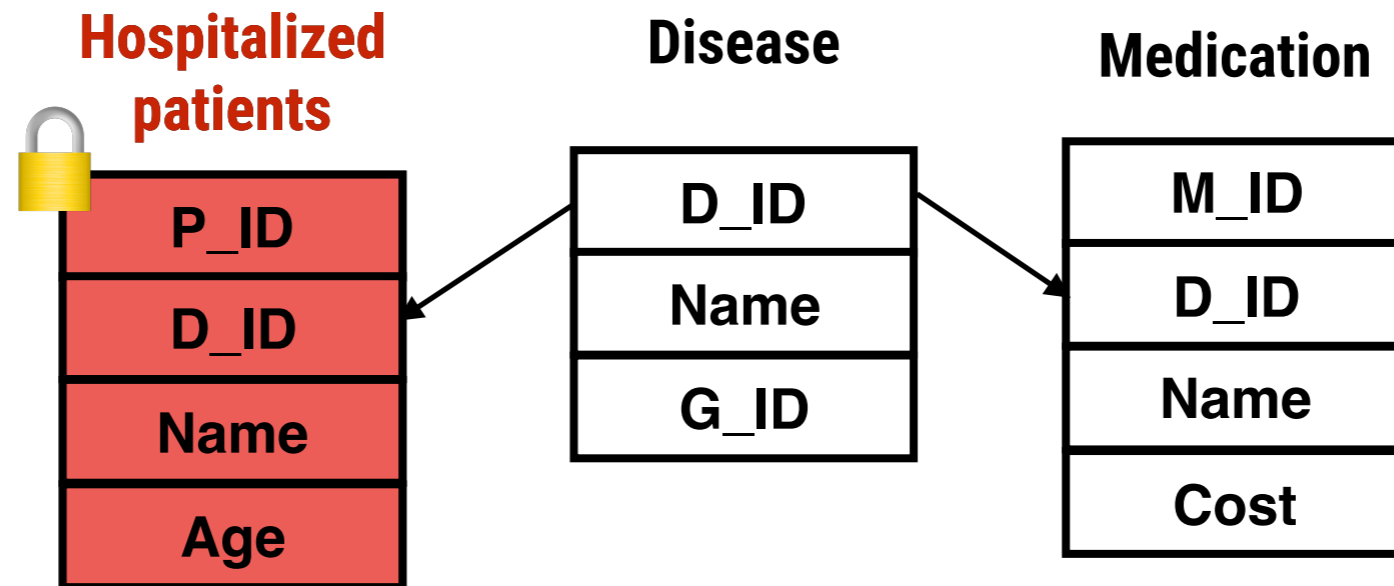
Observation: not all  
tables are sensitive



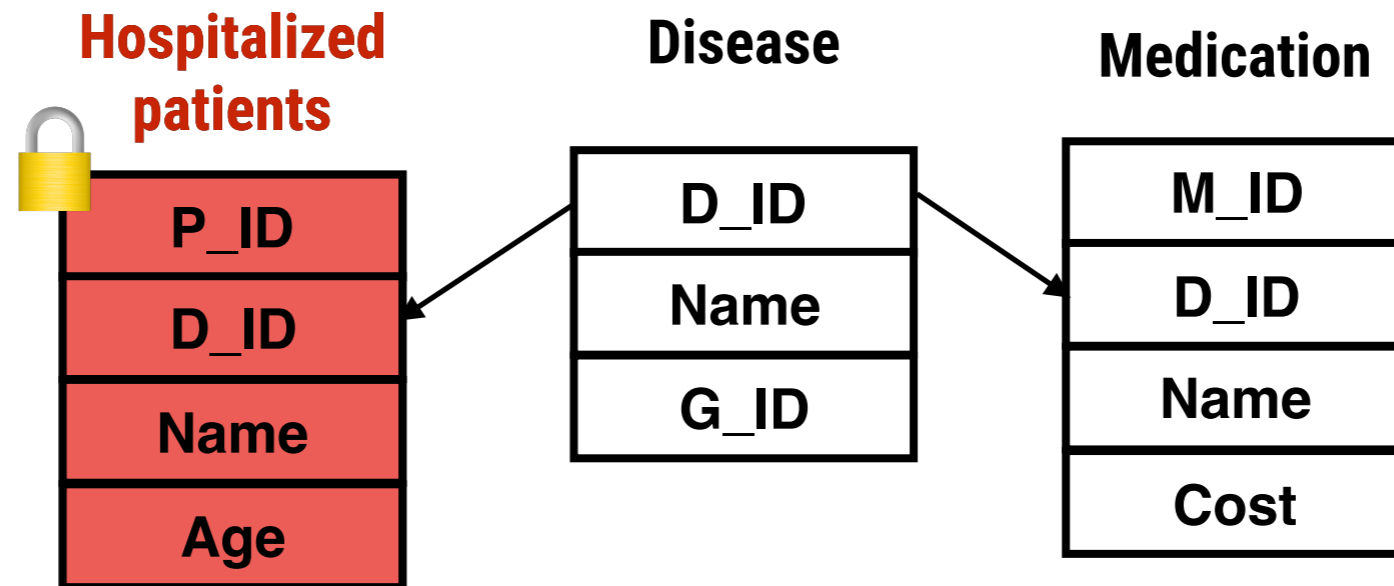
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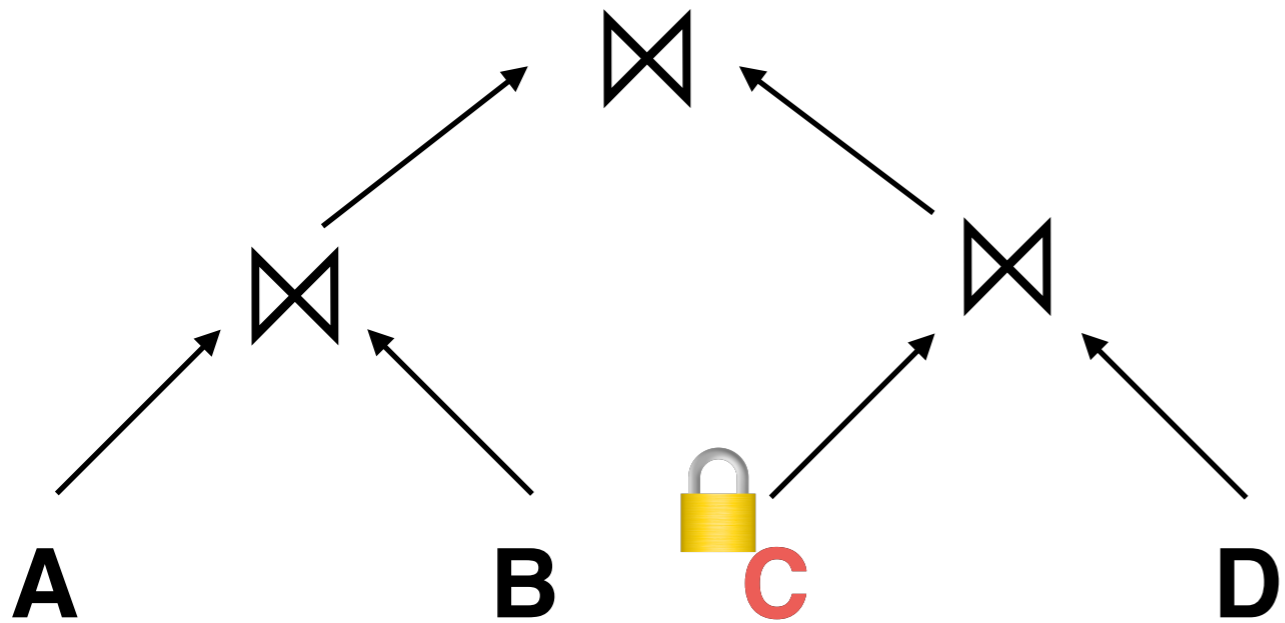


# Observation: not all tables are sensitive

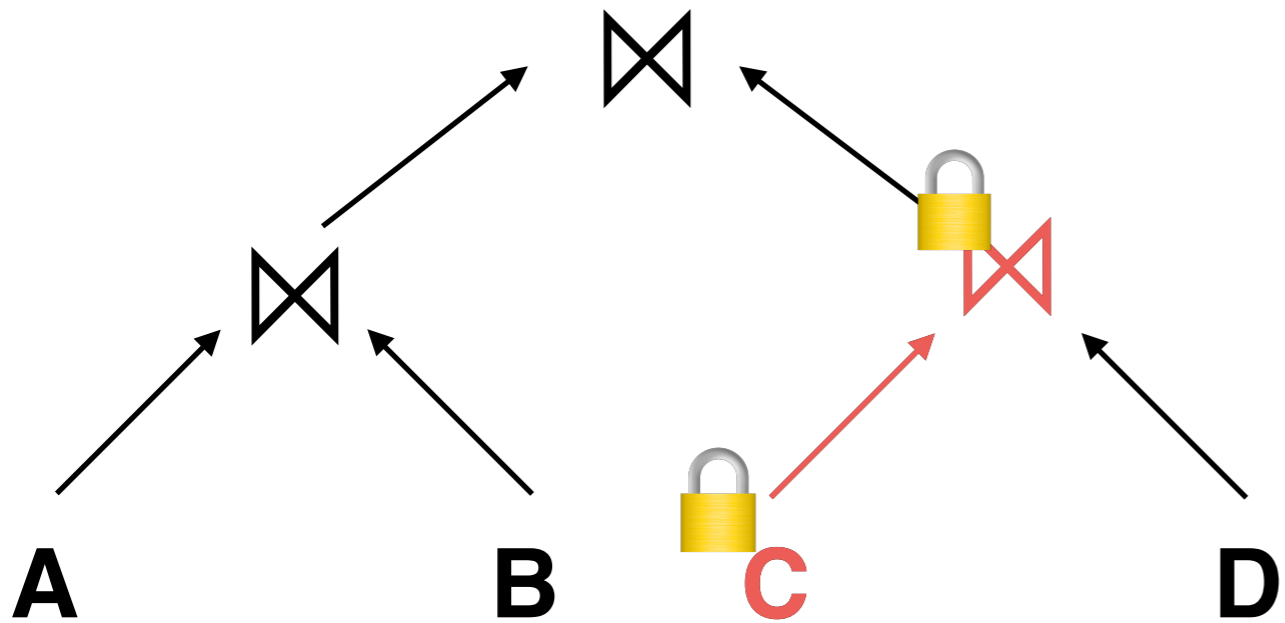


Opaque can operate in *mixed sensitivity*:  
sensitive tables are run with oblivious operators

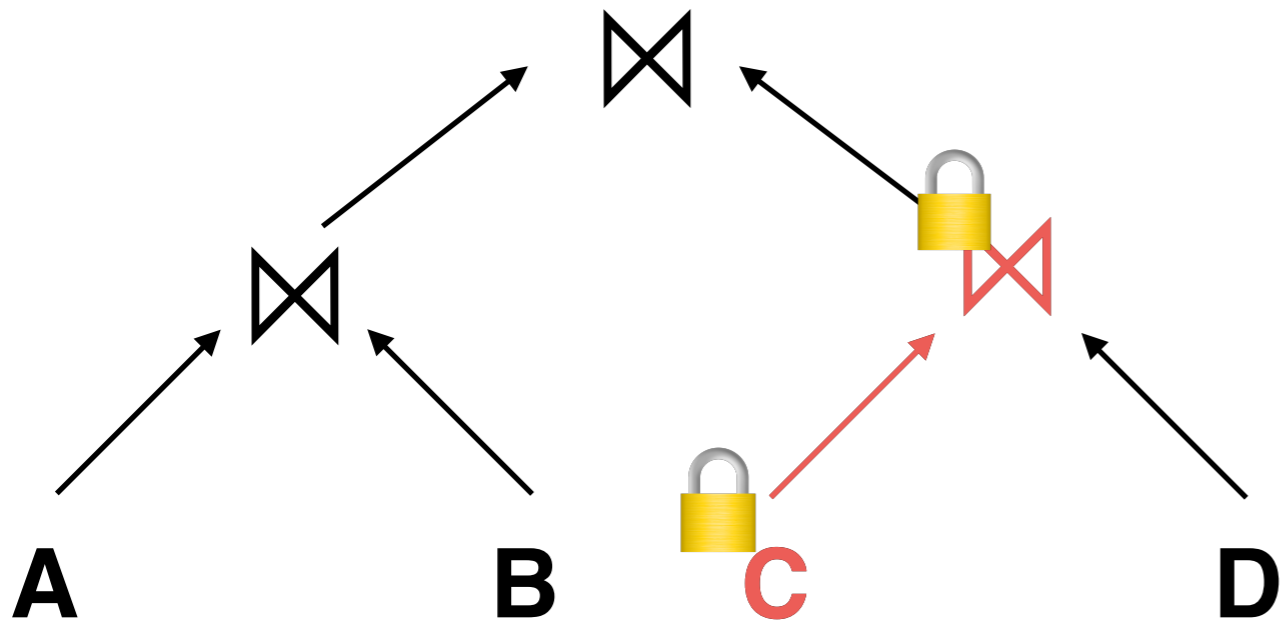
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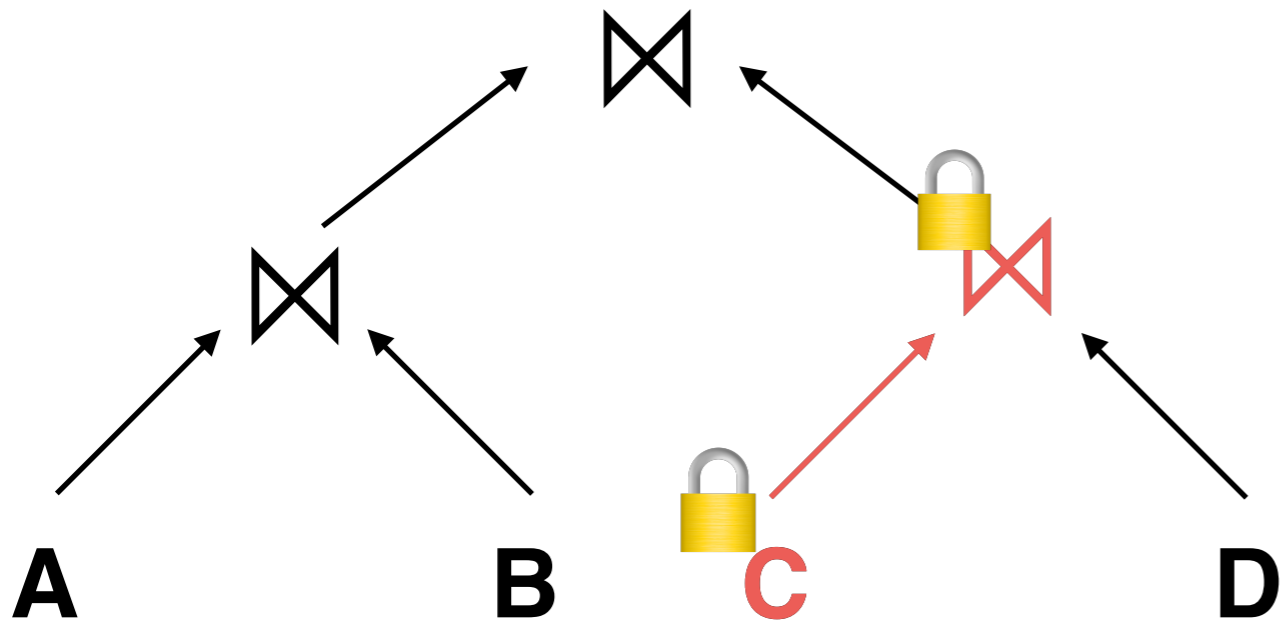


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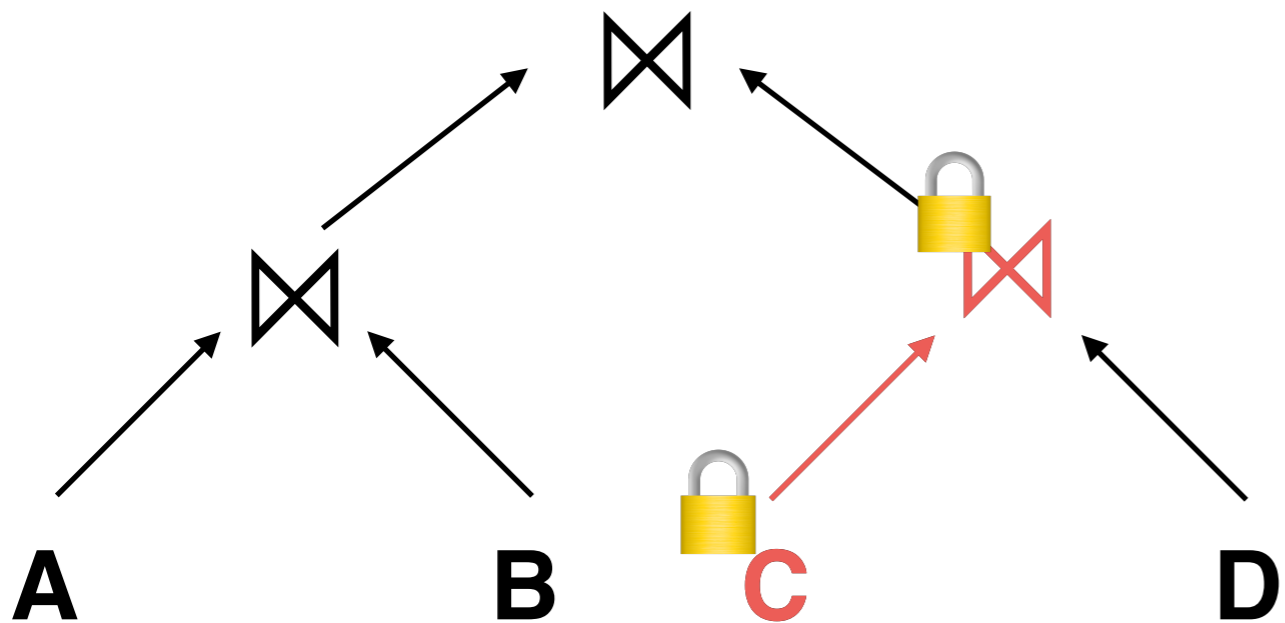


**Not oblivious!**

# Observation: not all tables are sensitive



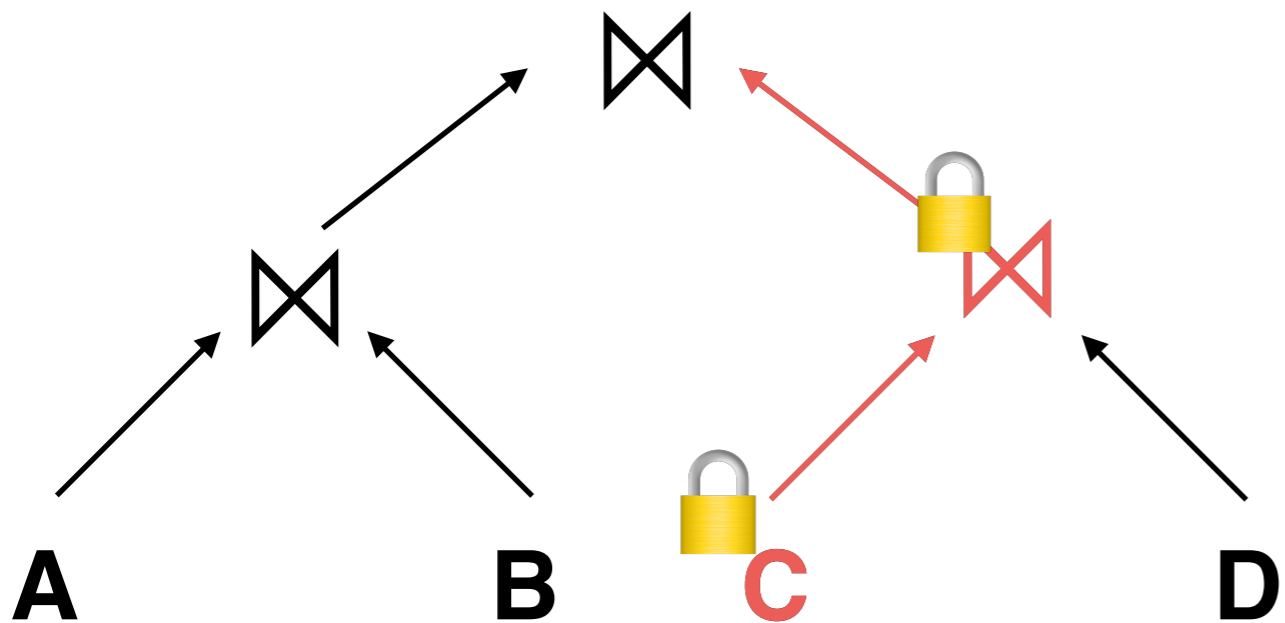
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**Sensitivity propagation:**  
propagate obliviousness  
from leaf to root

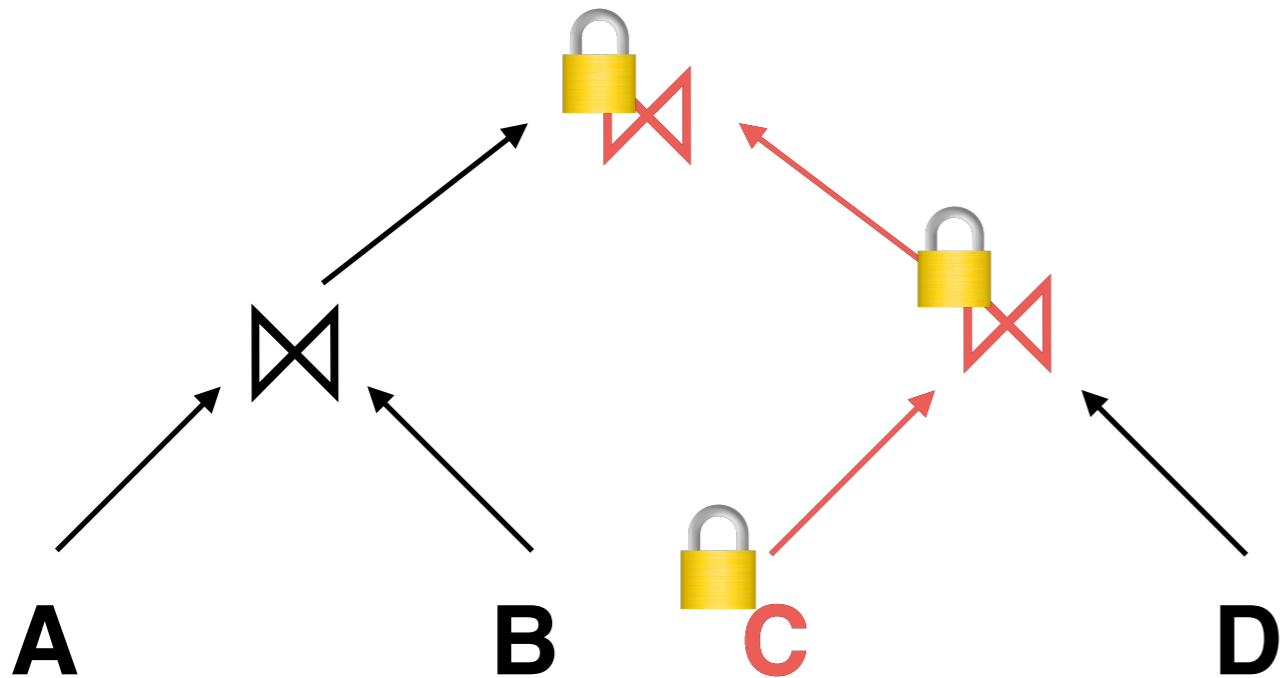


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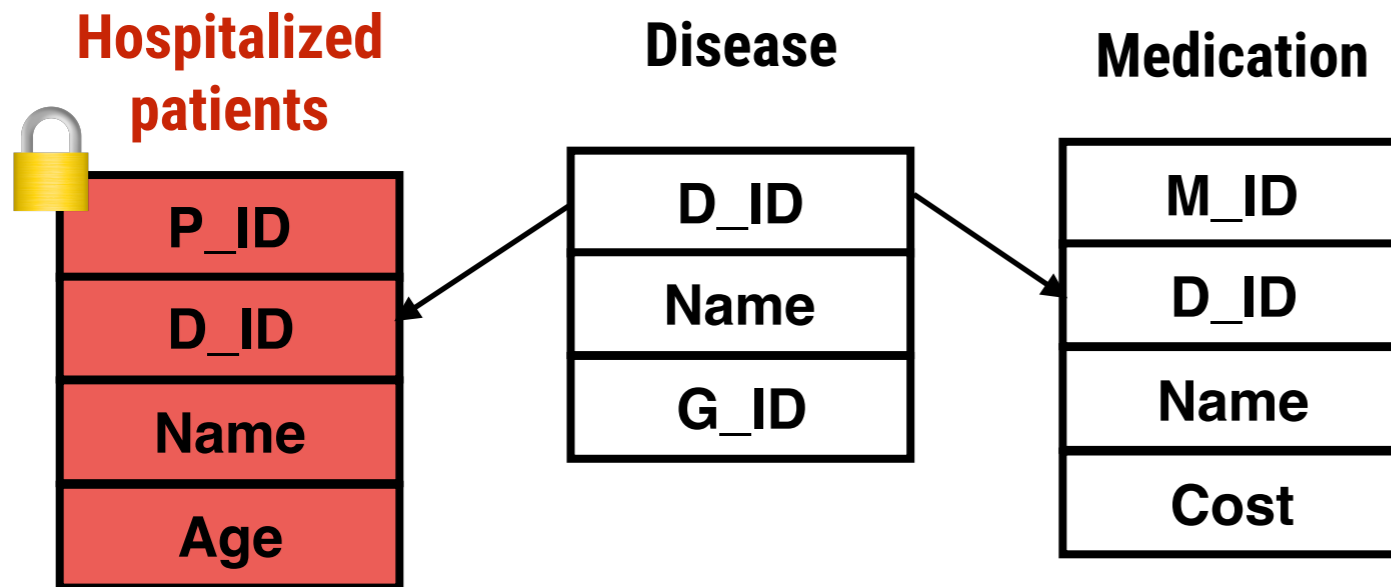


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# Insight 2

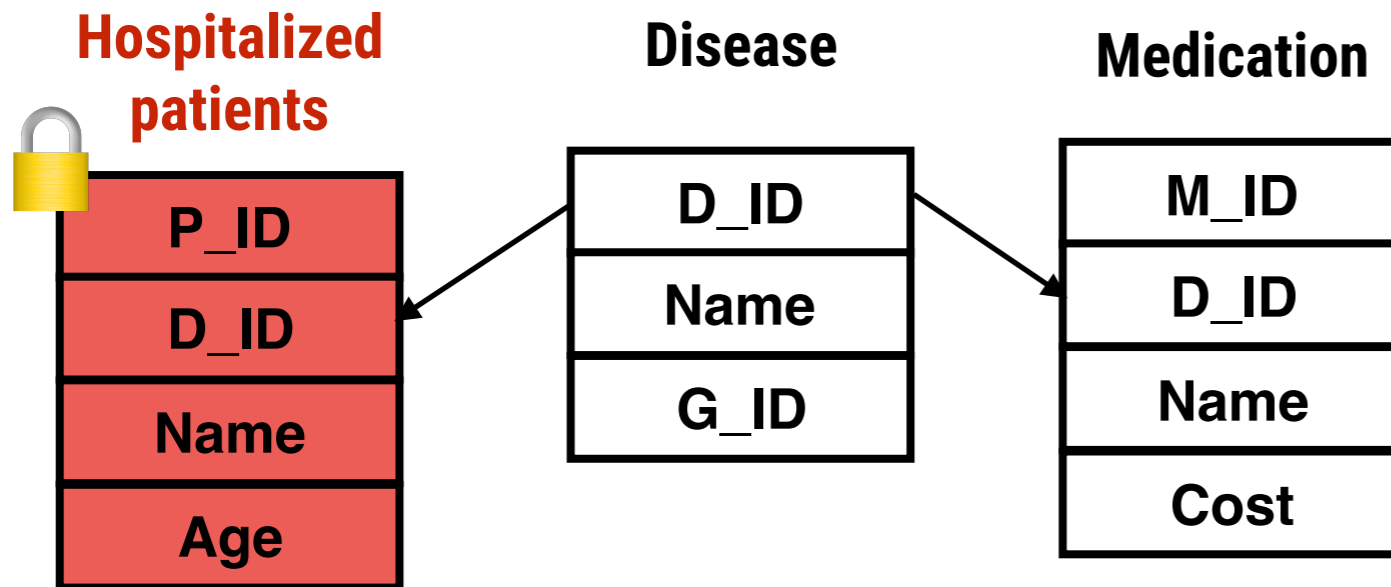
Sensitivity propagation  
introduces a new dimension to  
query optimization

# Cost-based optimization



Find the least costly medication for each patient

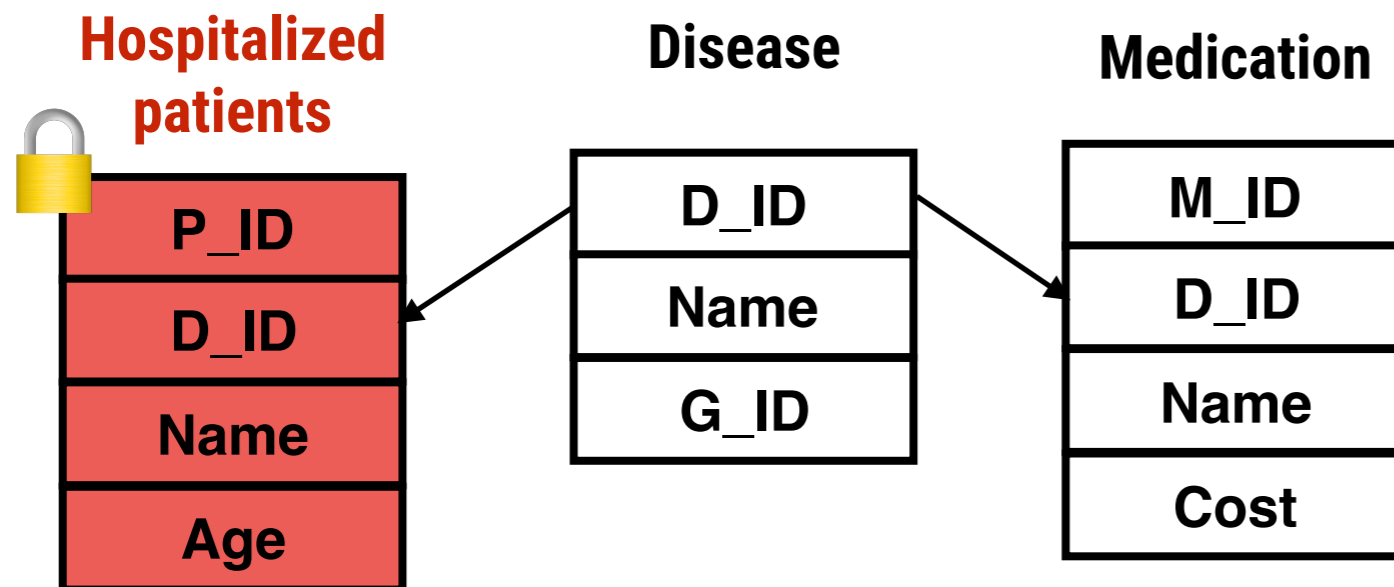
# Cost-based optimization



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

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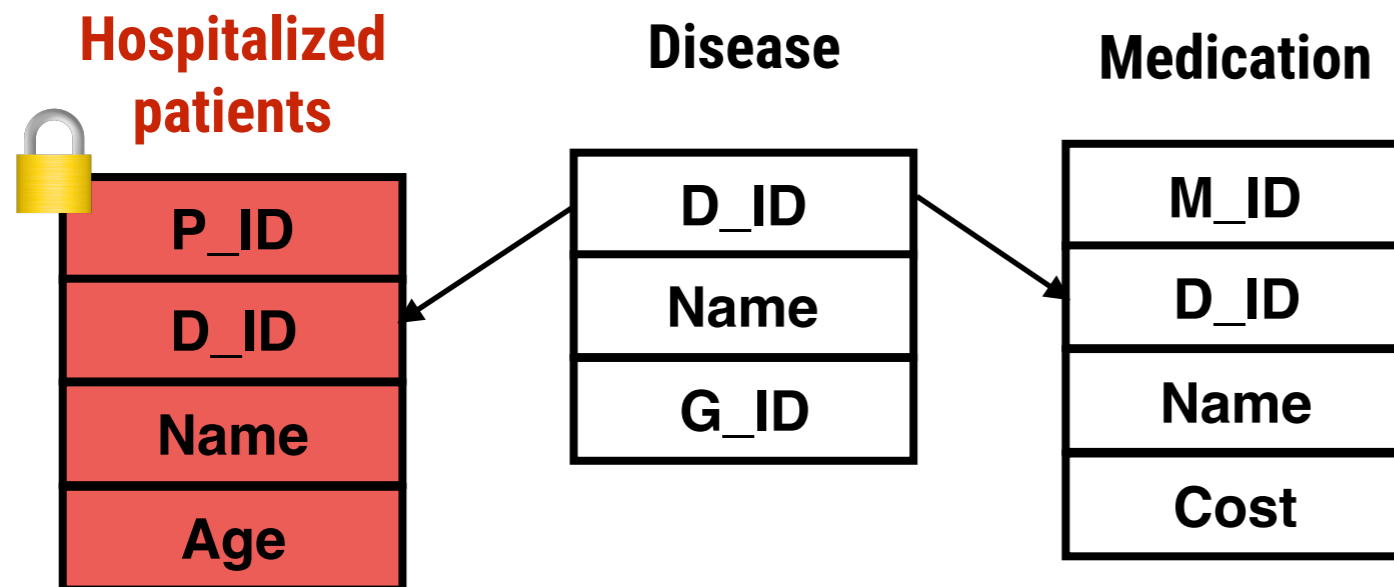


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```
SELECT p_name, d_name, med_cost
FROM patient, disease,
     (SELECT d_id, min(cost) AS med_cost
      FROM medication
      GROUP BY d_id) AS med
WHERE disease.d_id = patient.d_id
      AND disease.d_id = med.d_id
```

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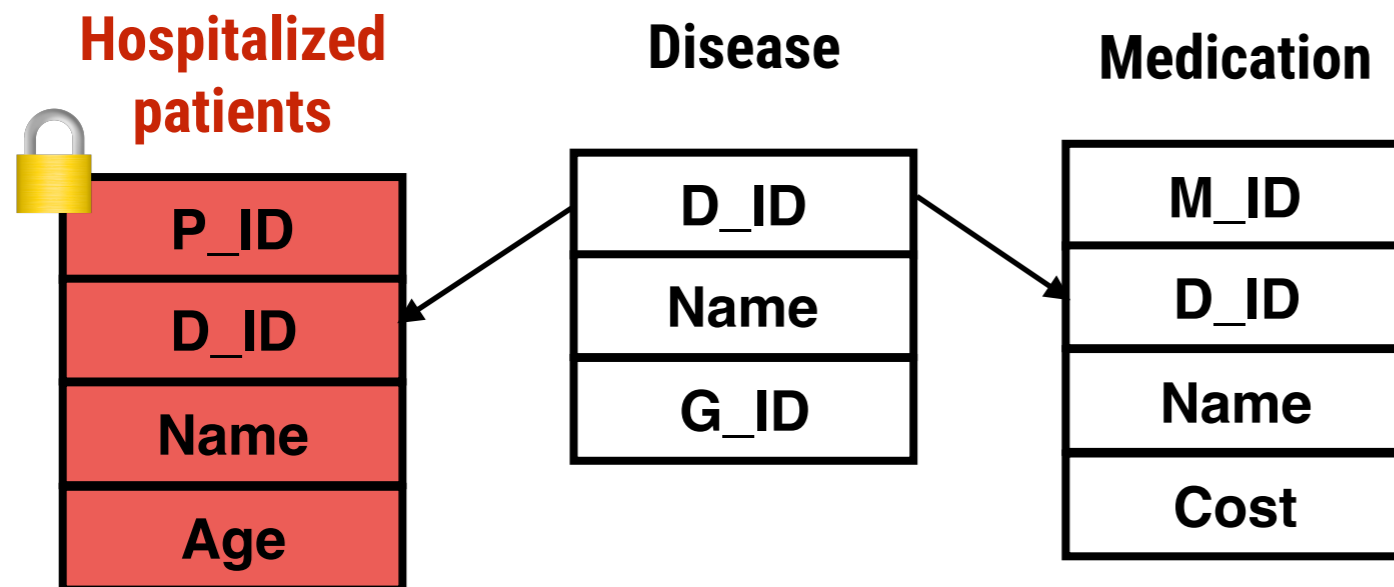
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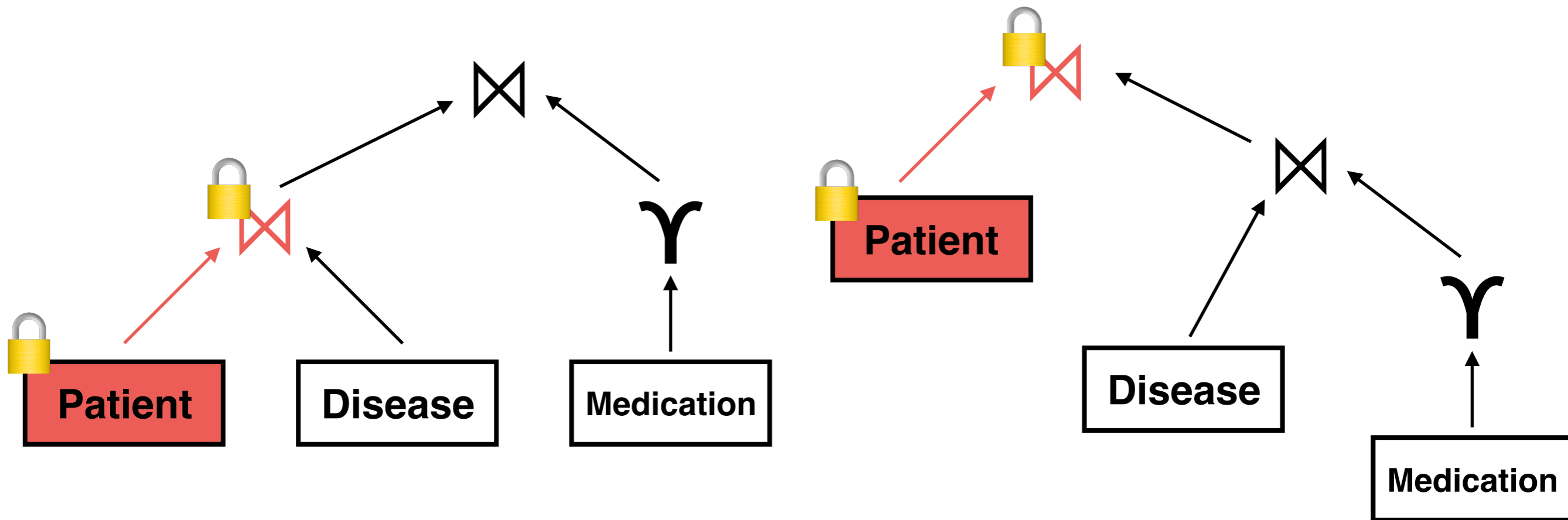


**3-way join**



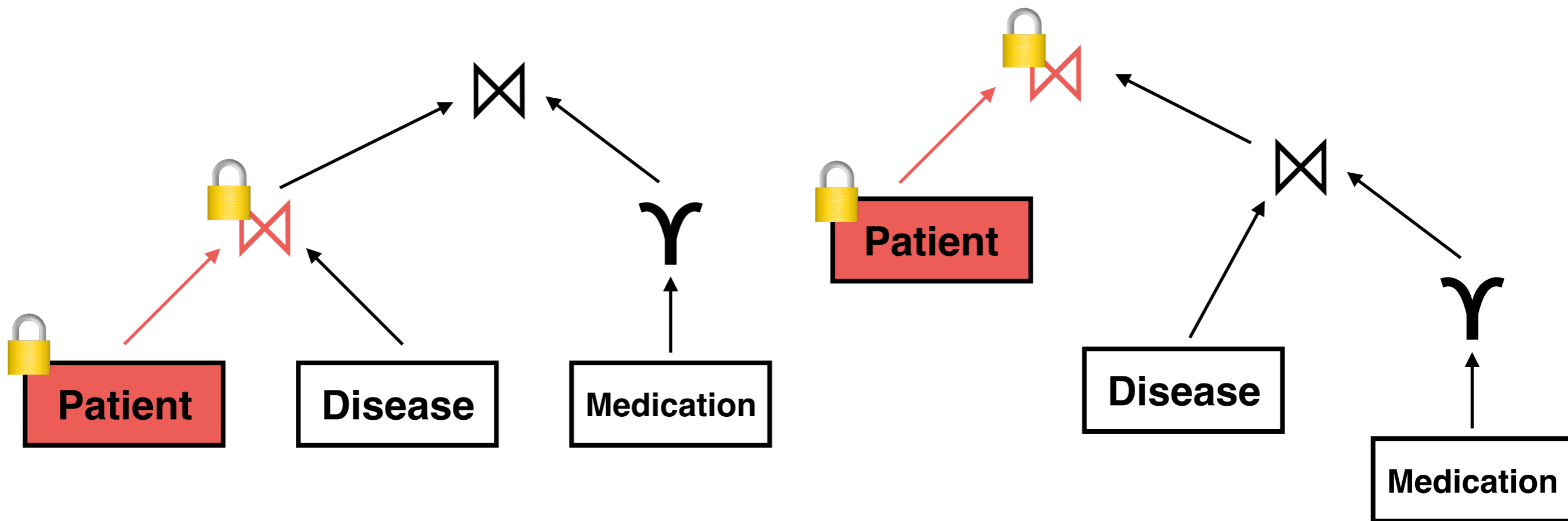
# Cost-based optimization

SQL optimizer with new cost:



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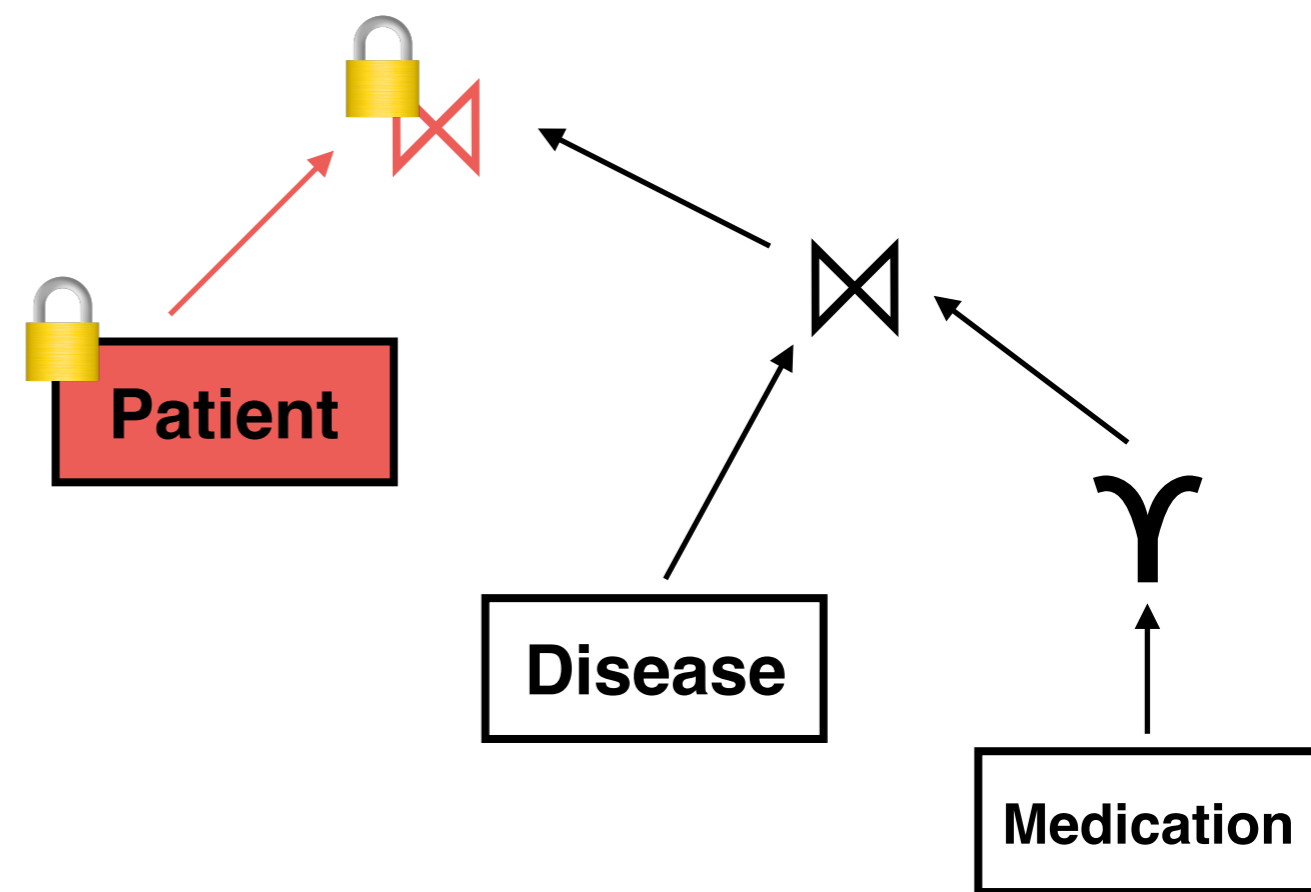
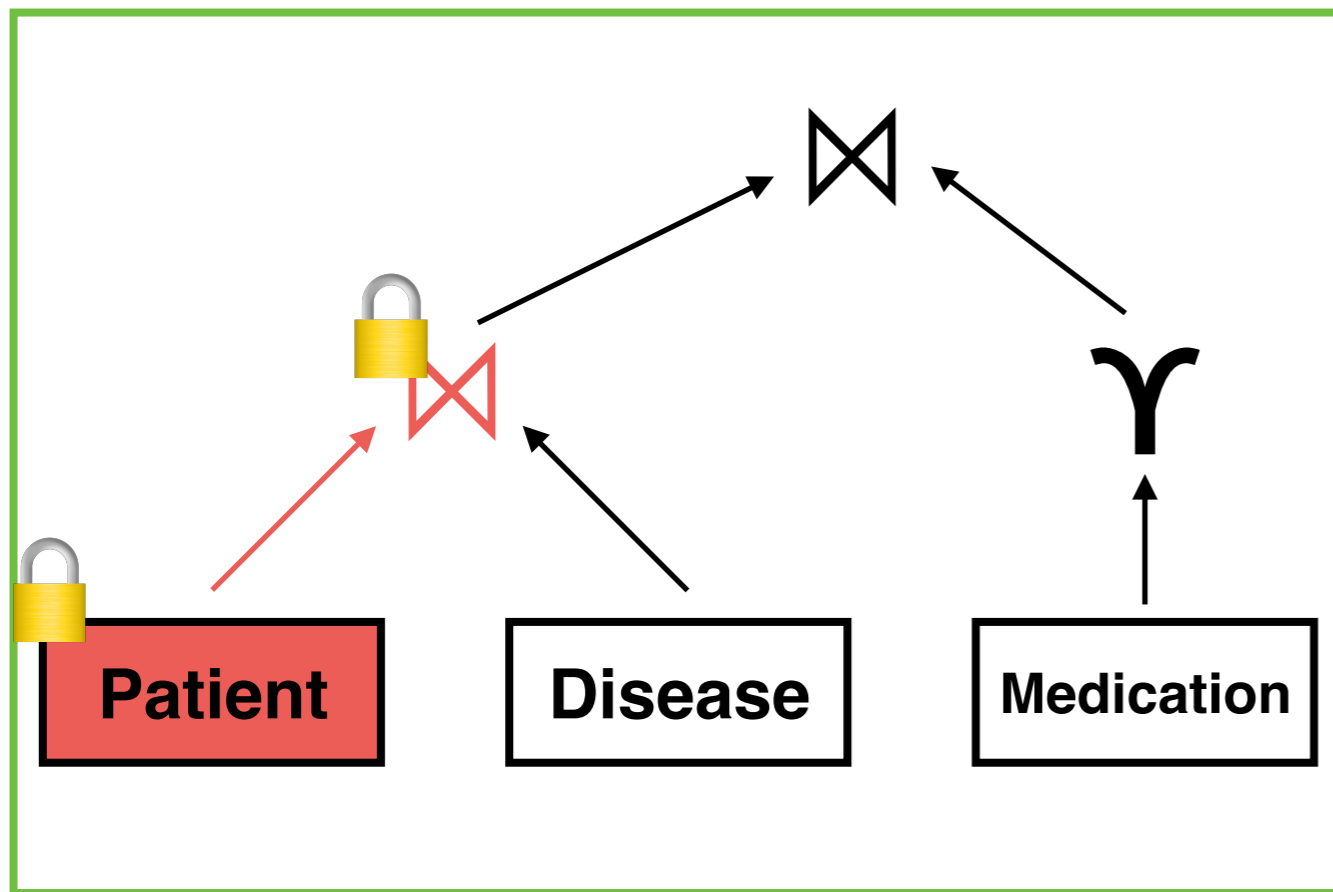
SQL optimizer with new cost:



More selective  
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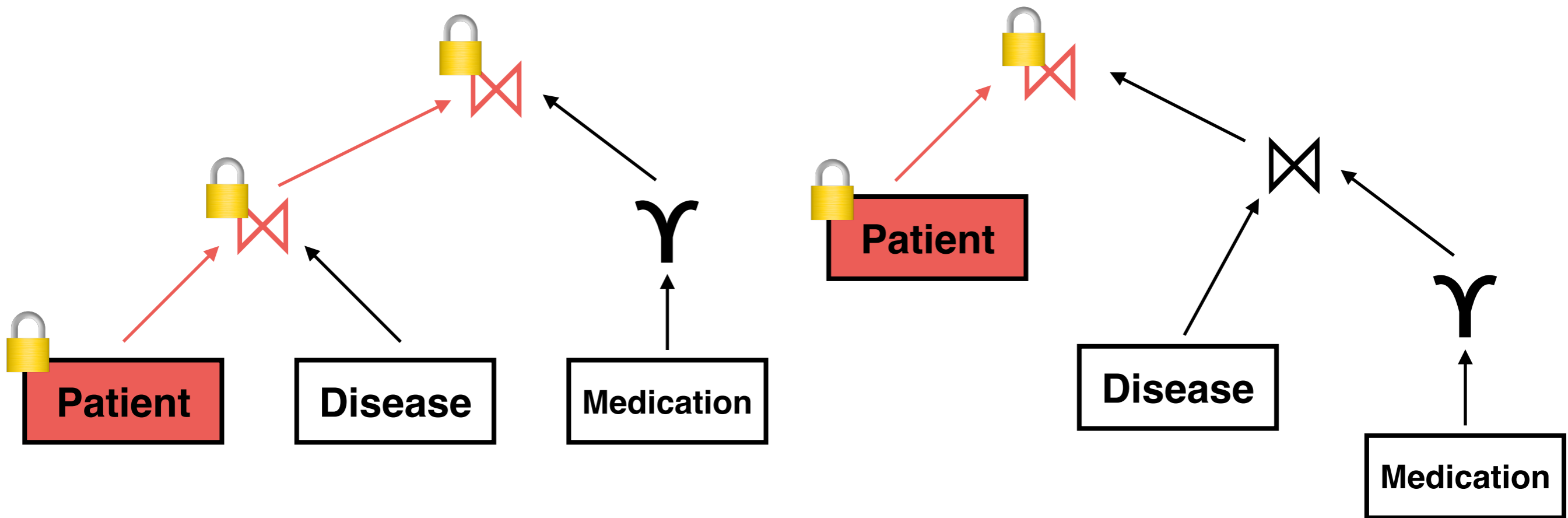
SQL optimizer with new cost:



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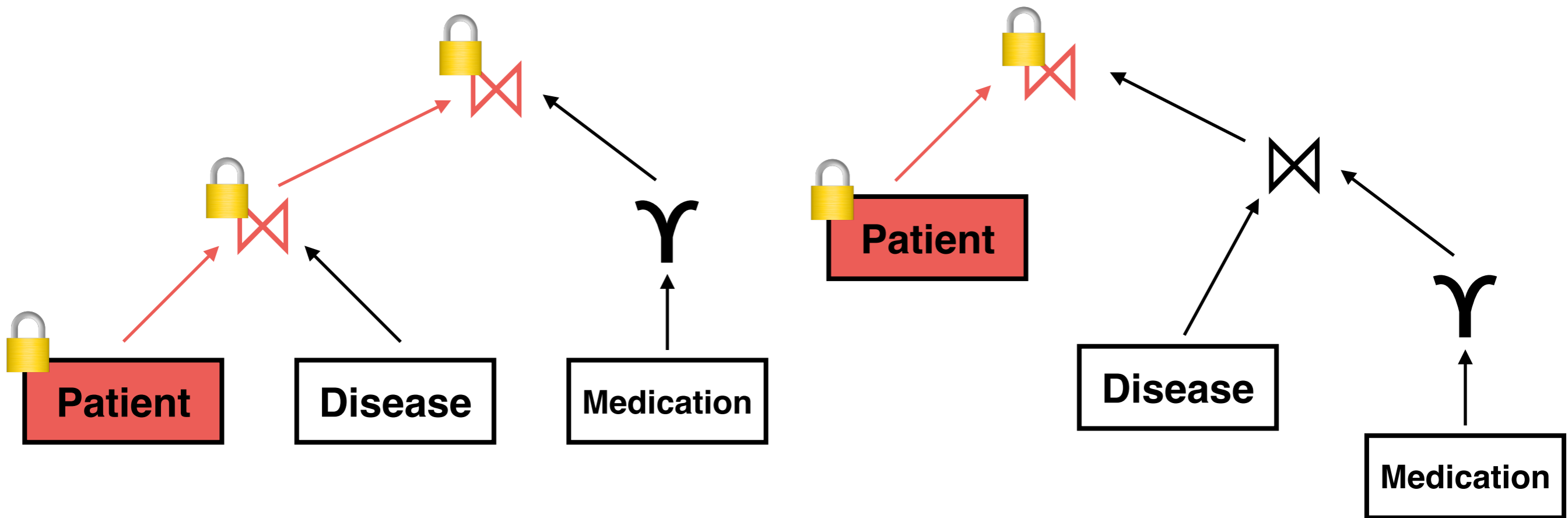
# Cost-based optimization

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



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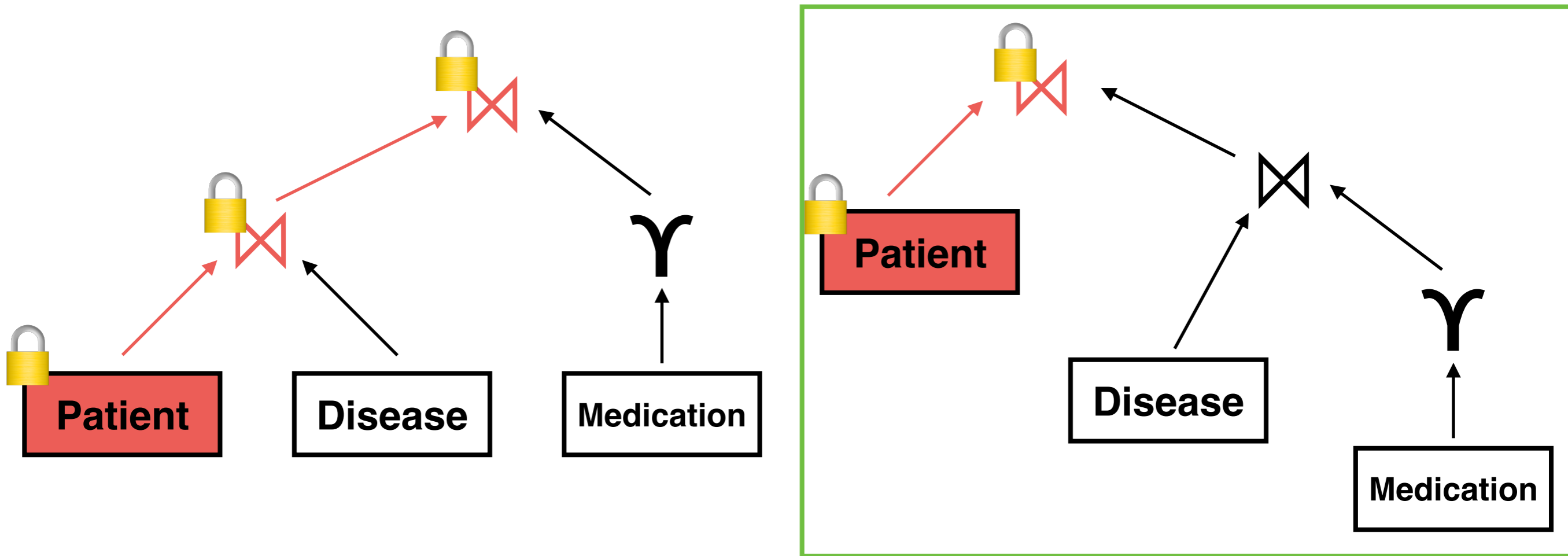
SQL optimizer with new cost and **sensitivity propagation**:



Fewer oblivious joins

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



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# Evaluation setup

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- Single machine experiments:
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  - Intel SGX: 128 MB of enclave page cache (EPC)



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  - Intel Xeon E3-1280 v5, 4 cores, 64 GB RAM
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  - A cluster of 5 SGX machines

# Evaluation

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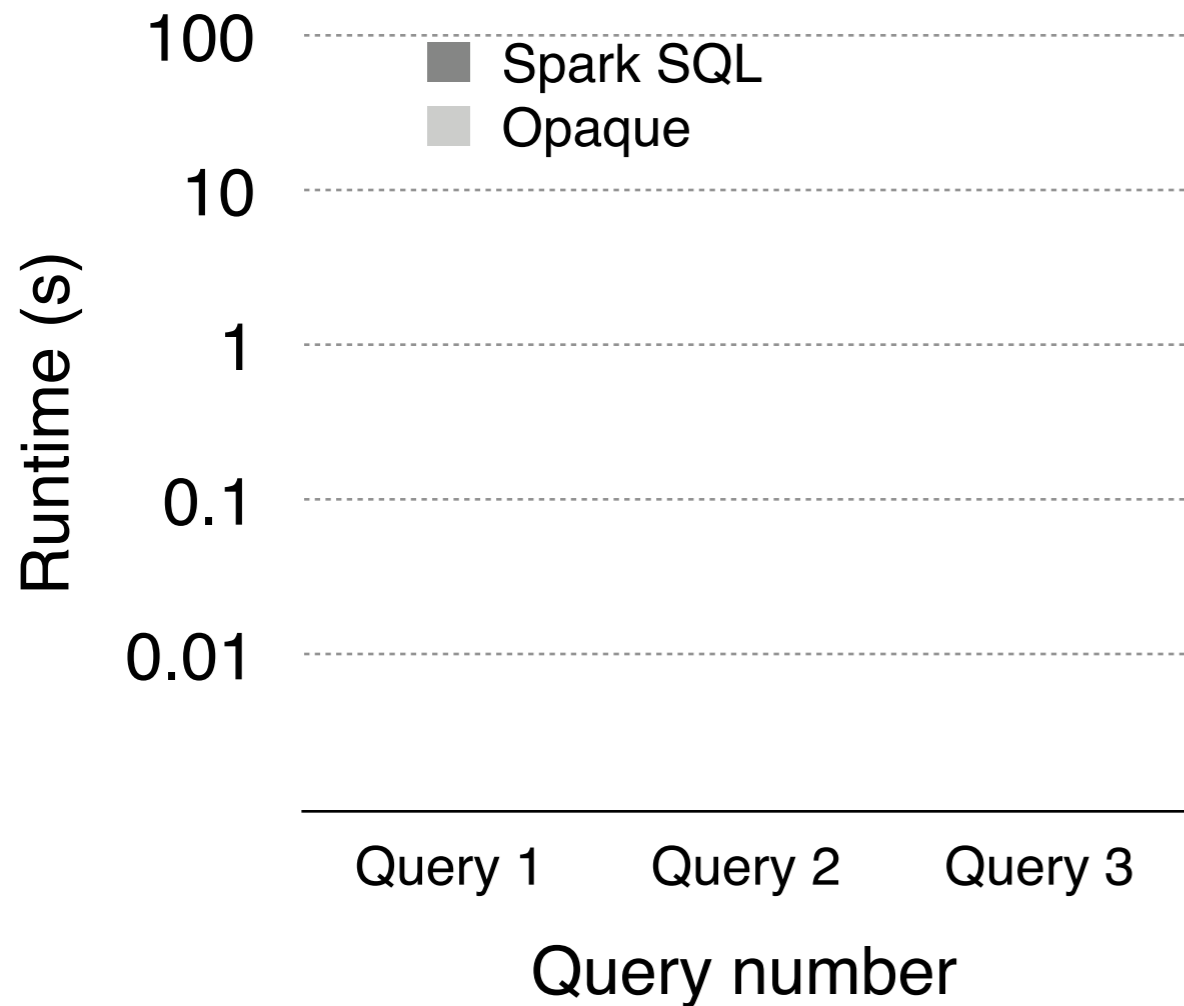
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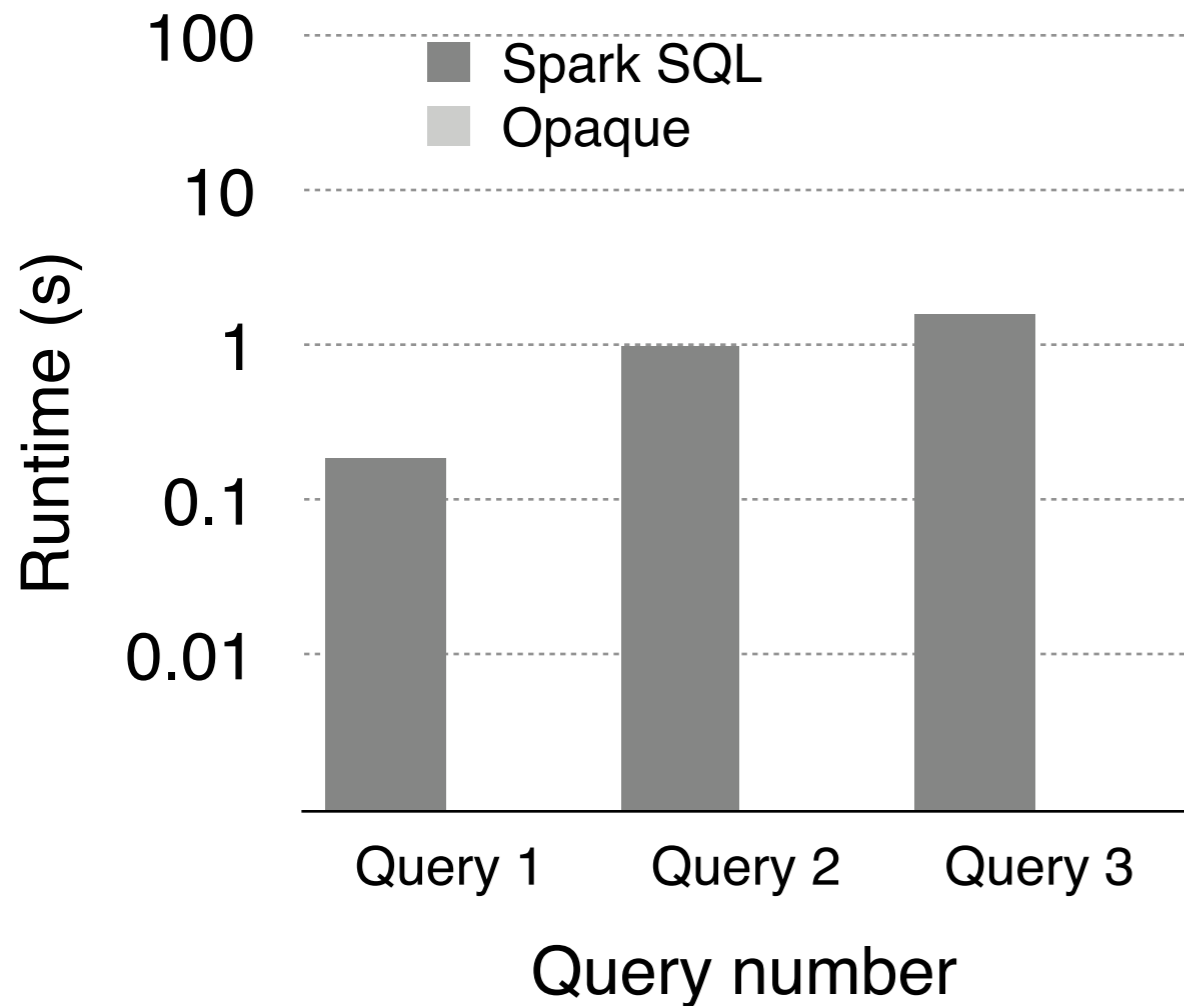
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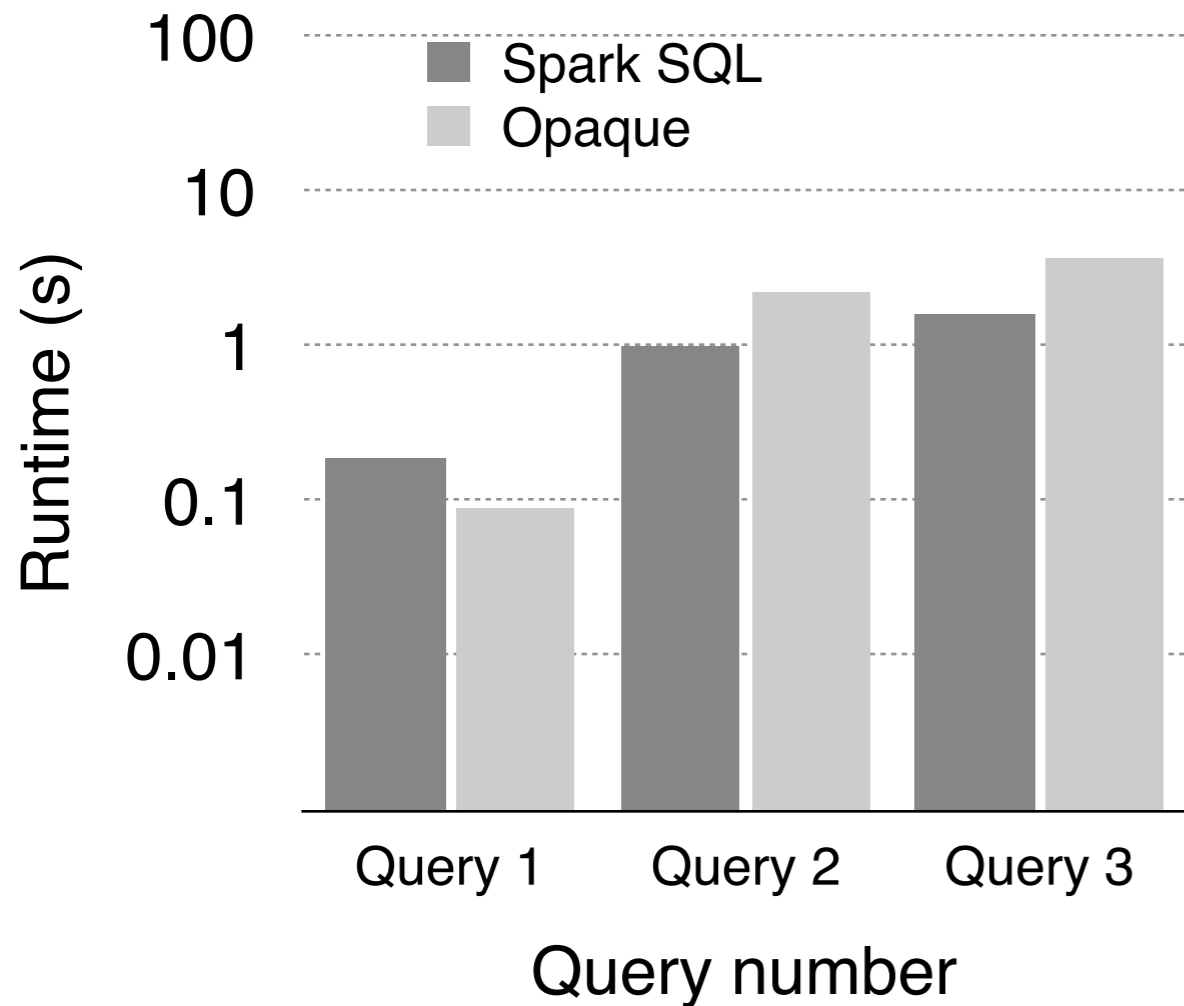
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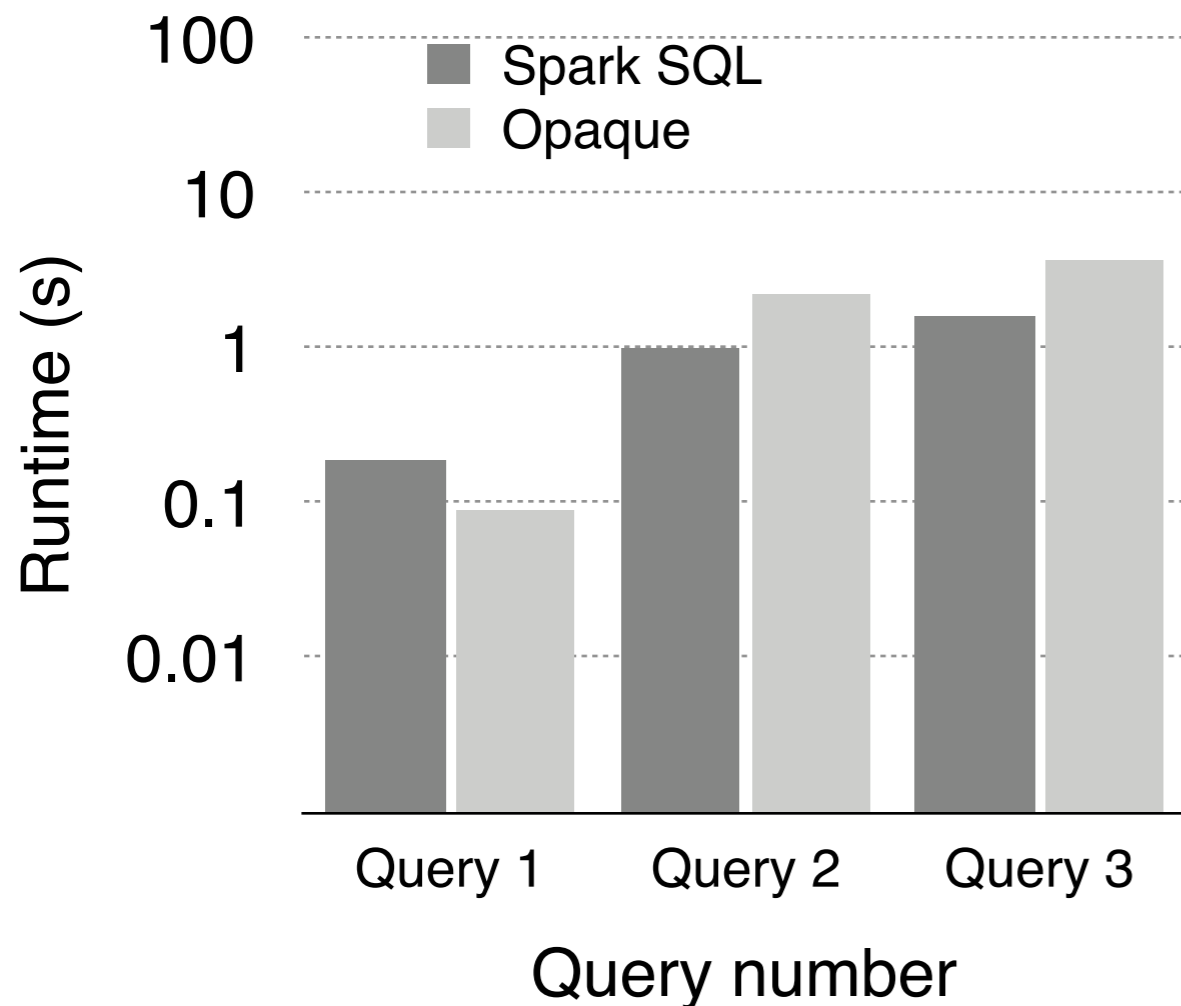
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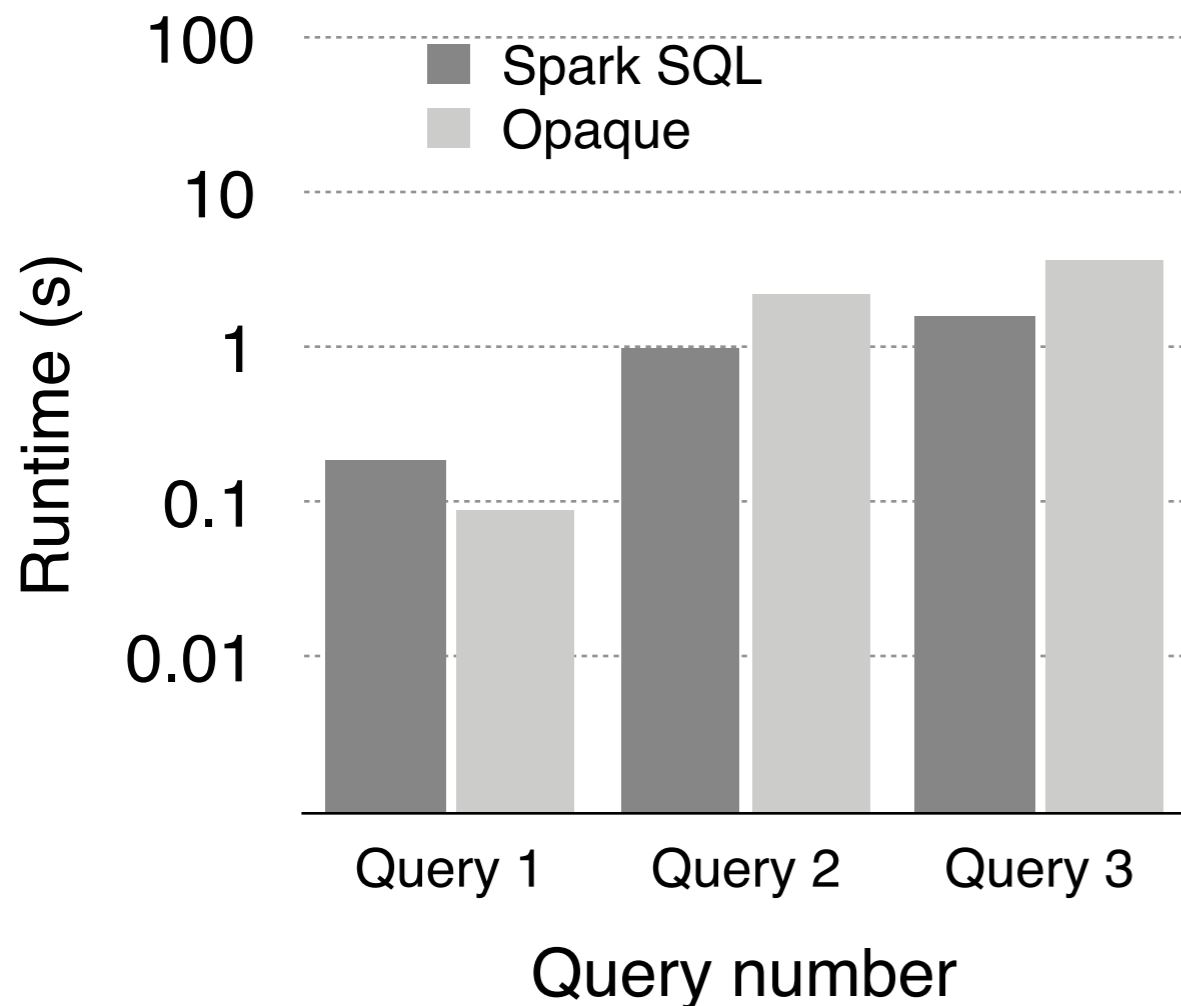


Overhead: 0.47x to 2.3x

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**+ Obliviousness**

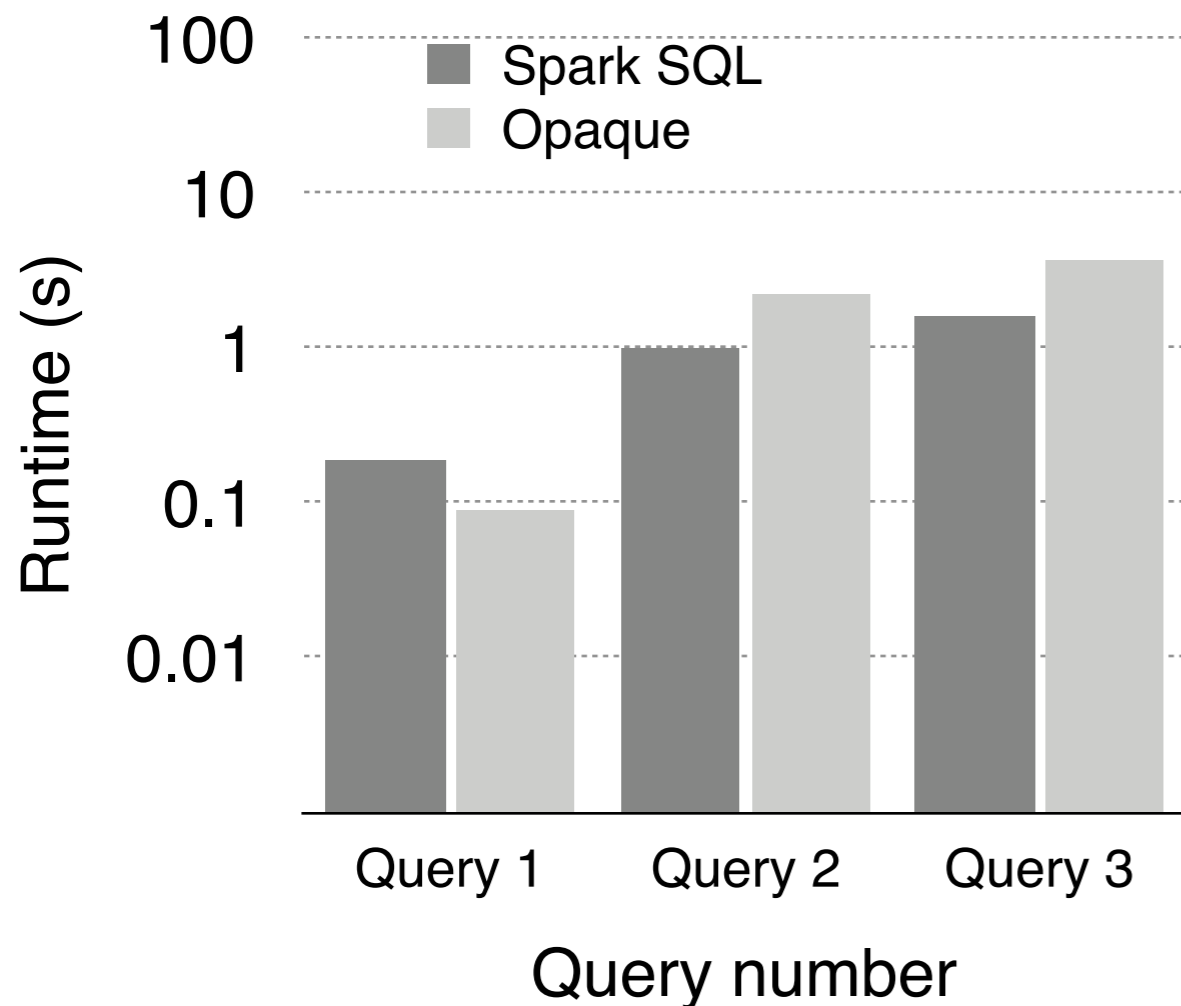


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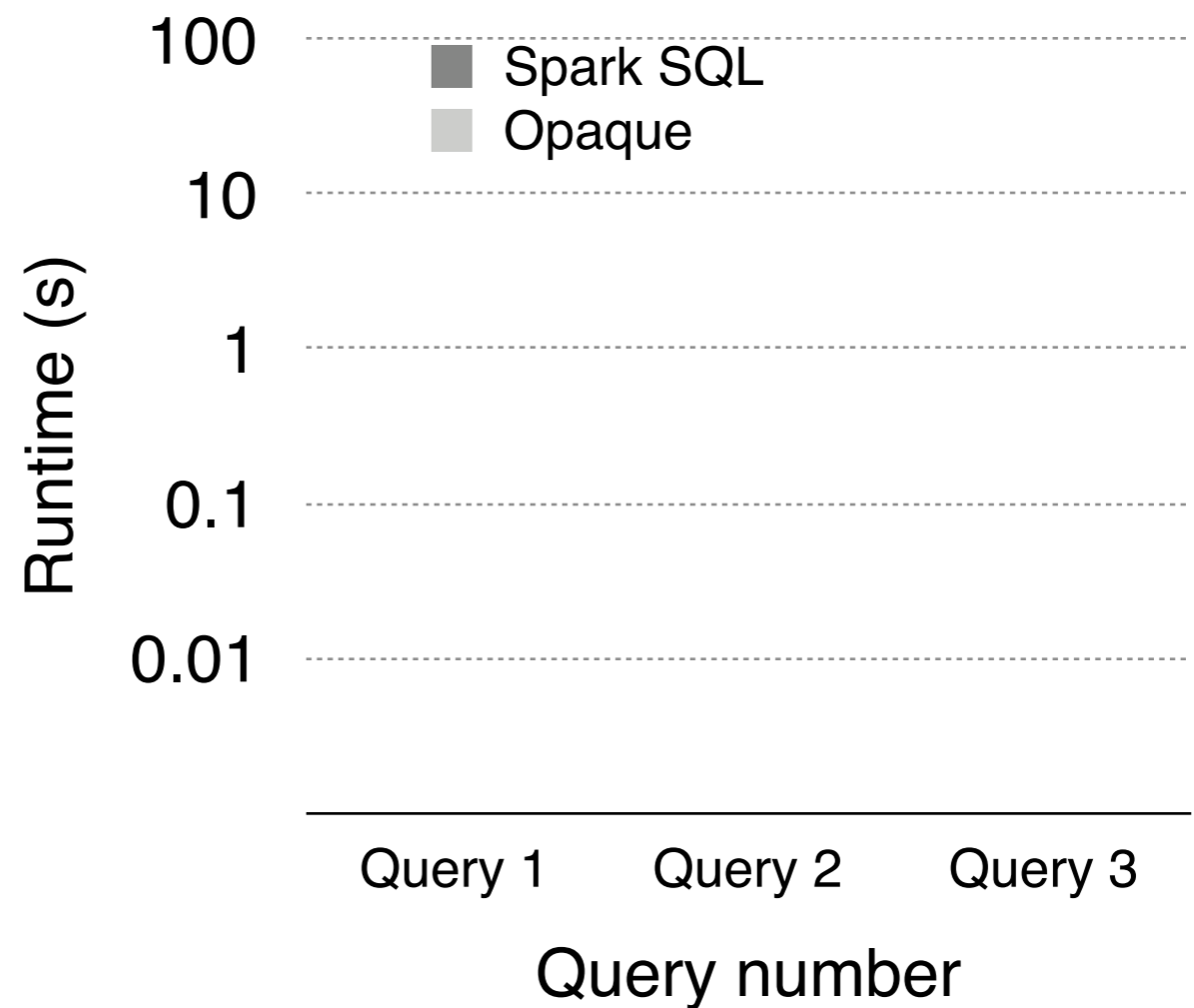


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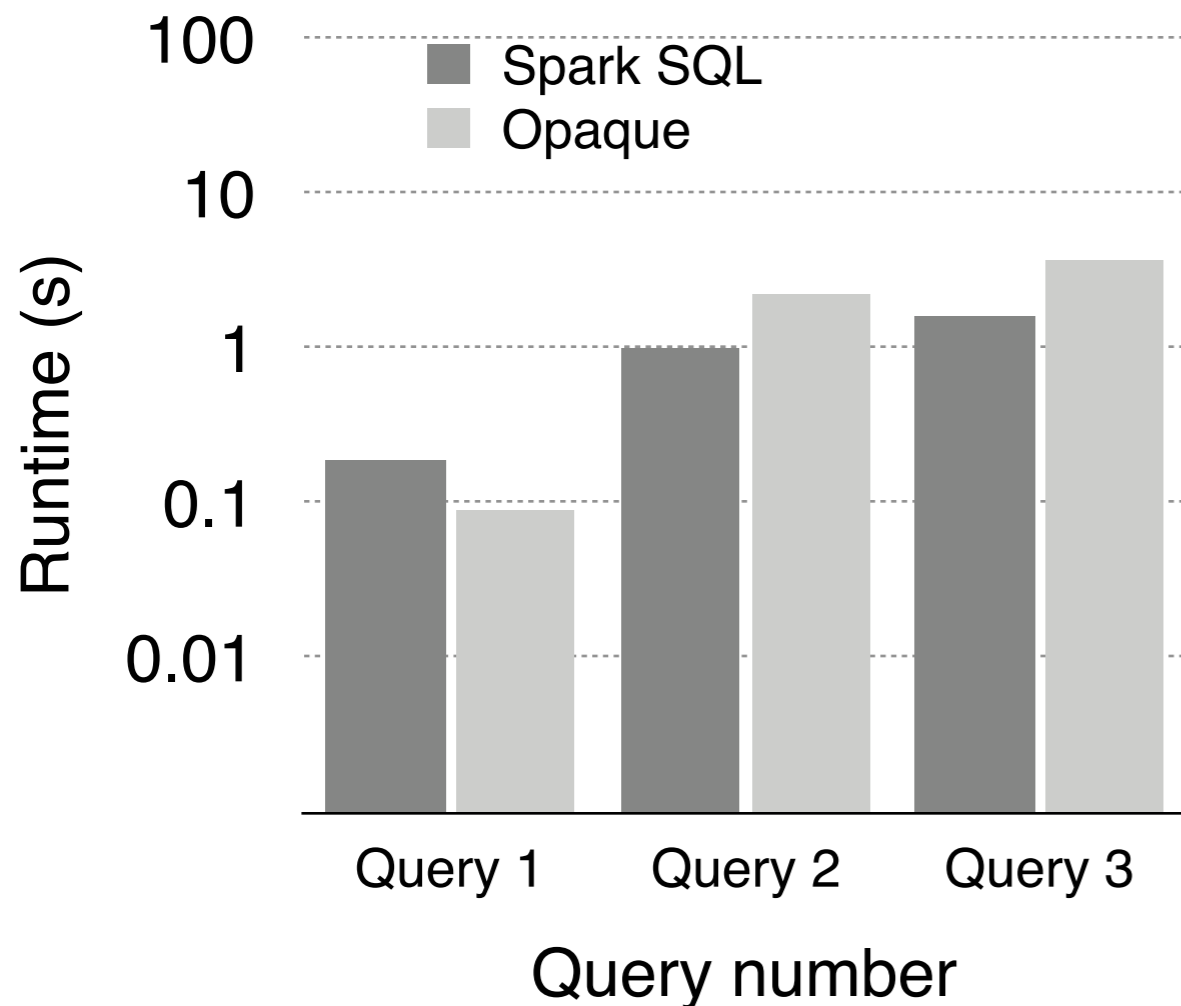
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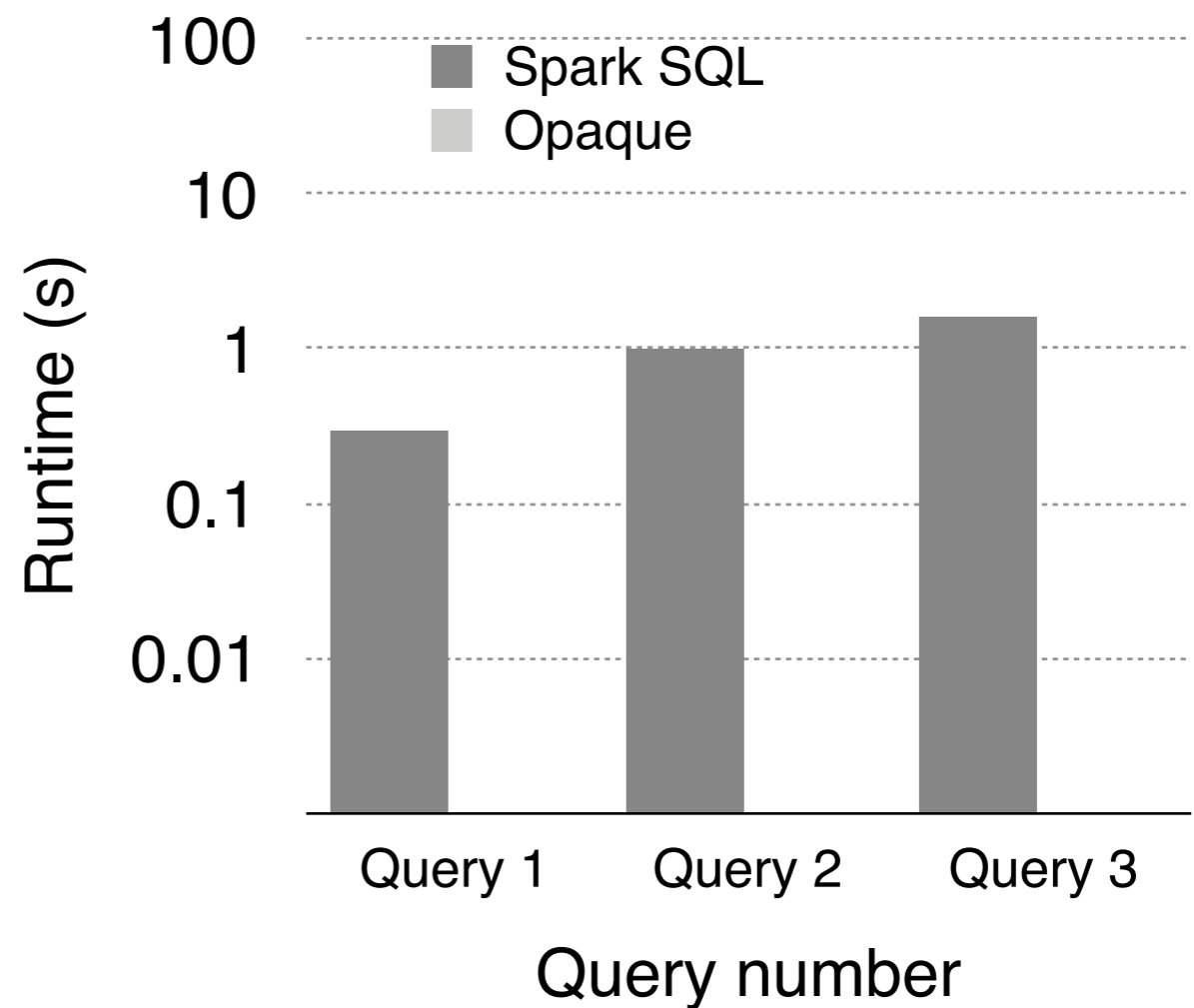
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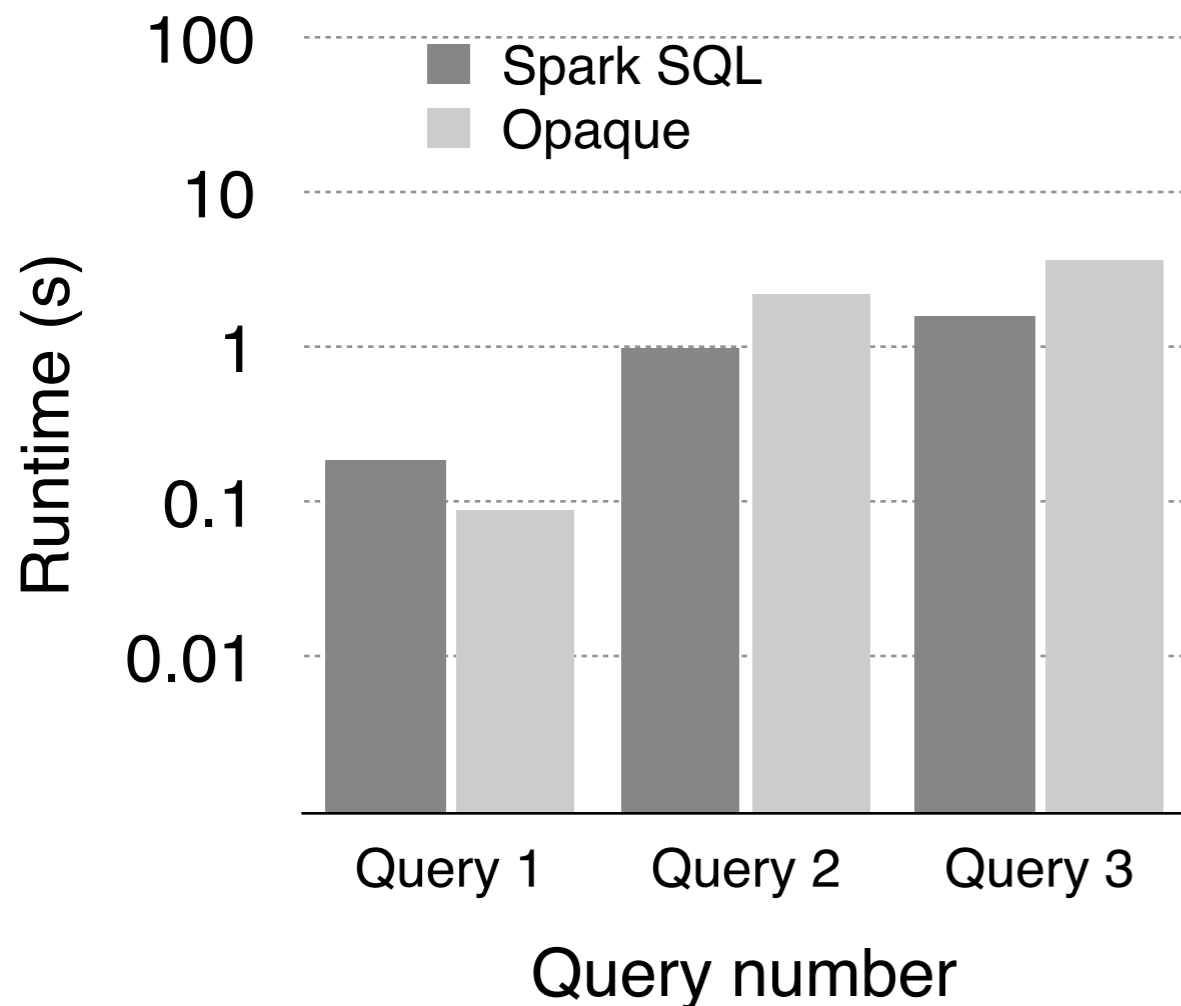
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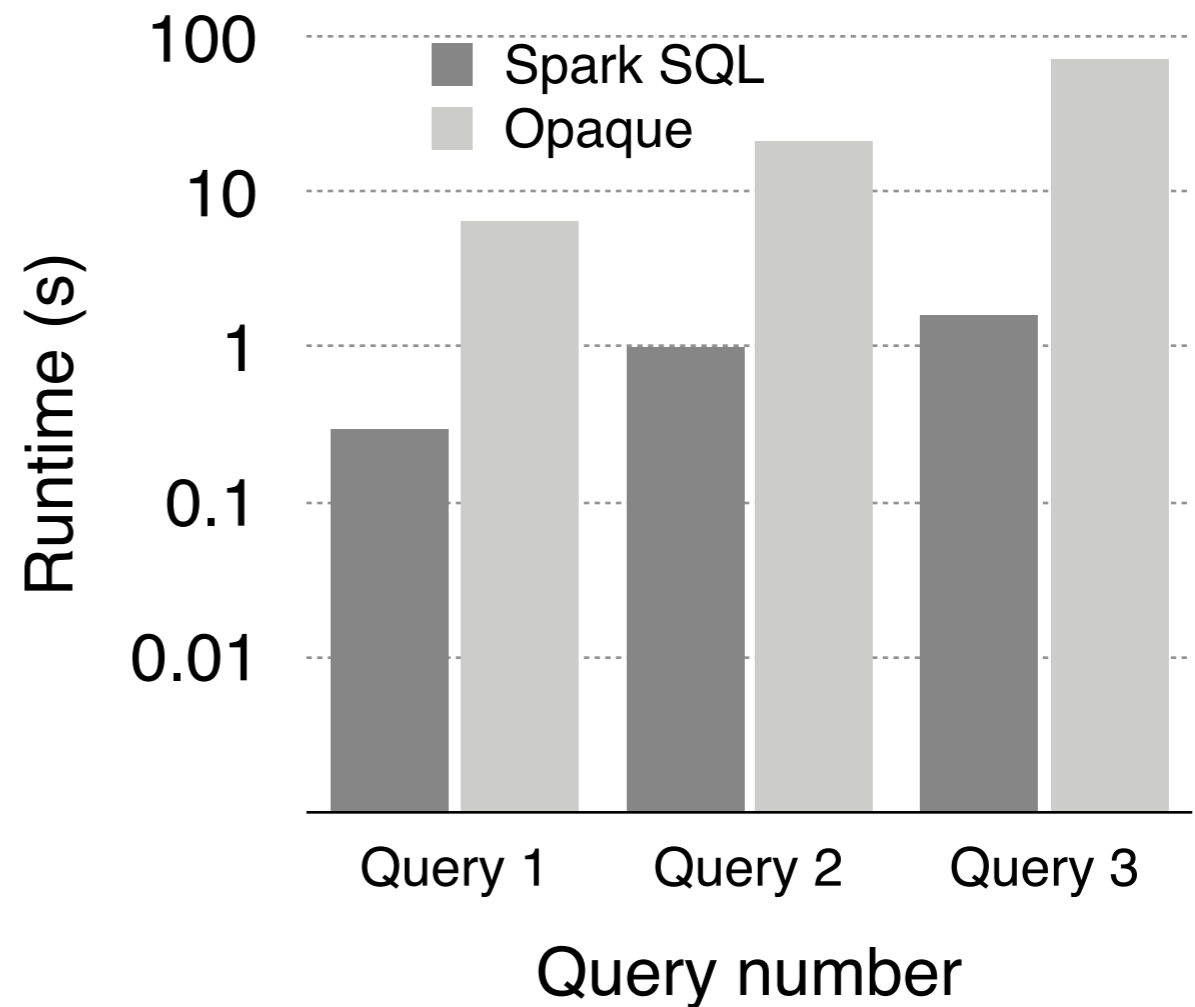
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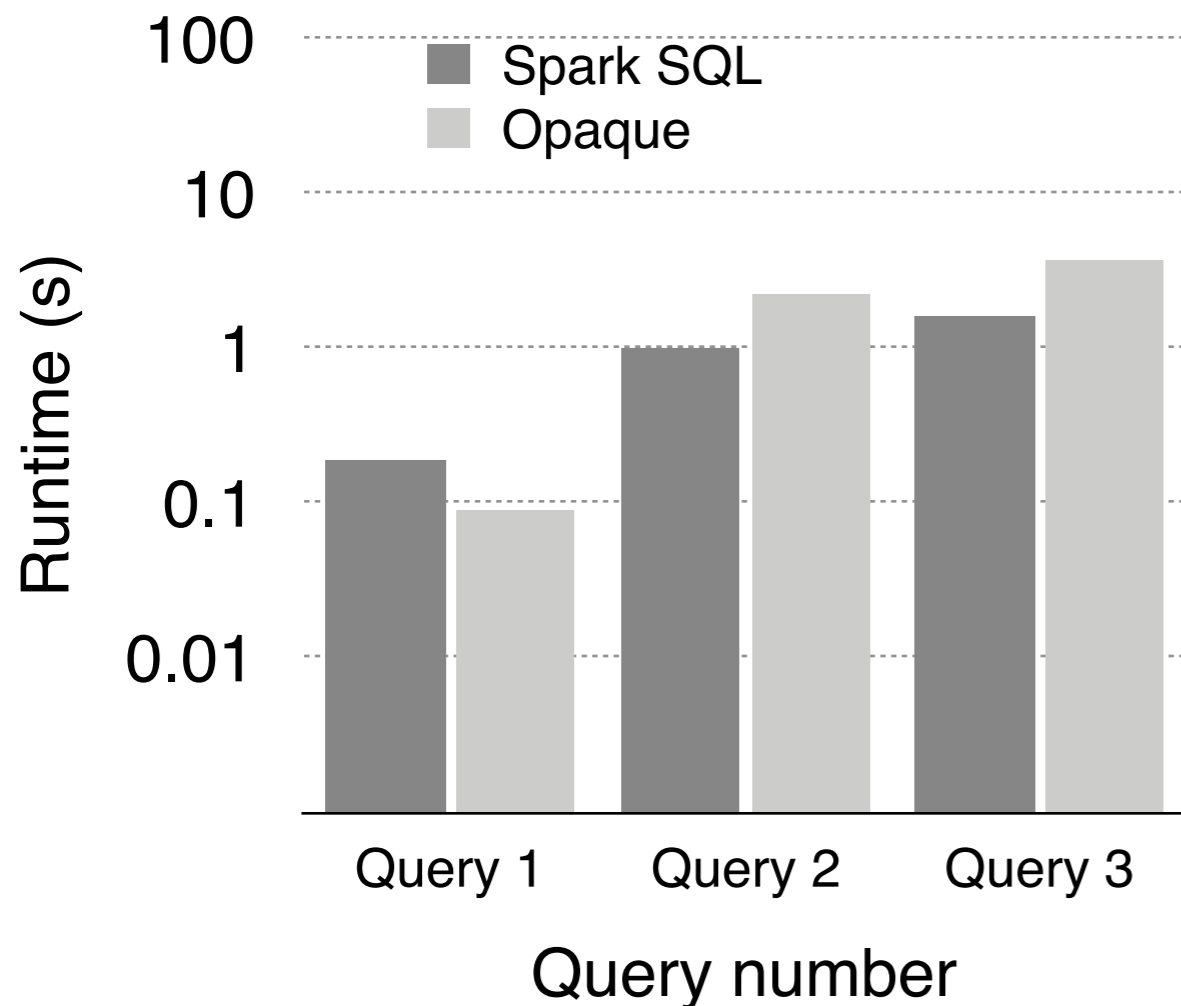
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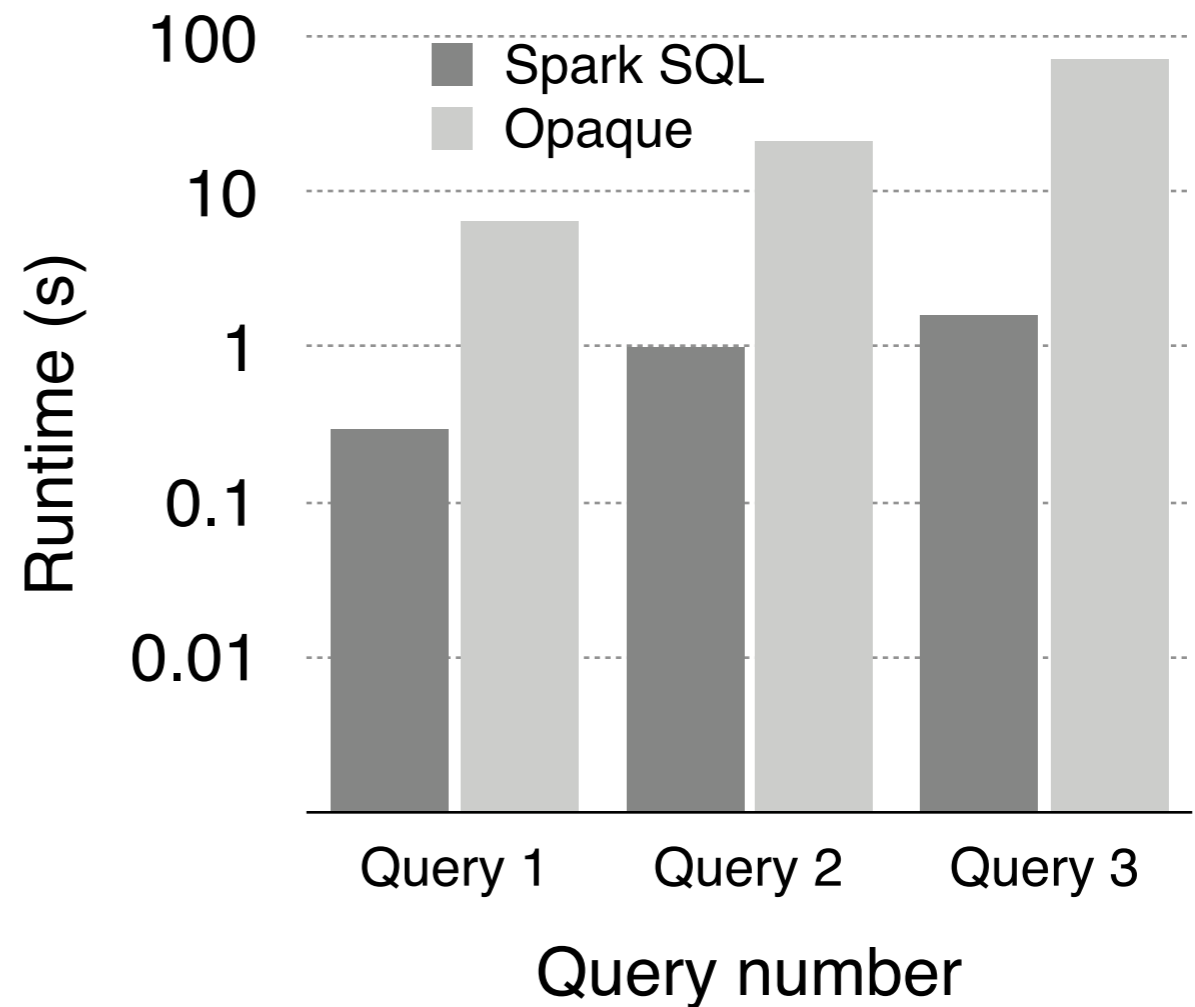
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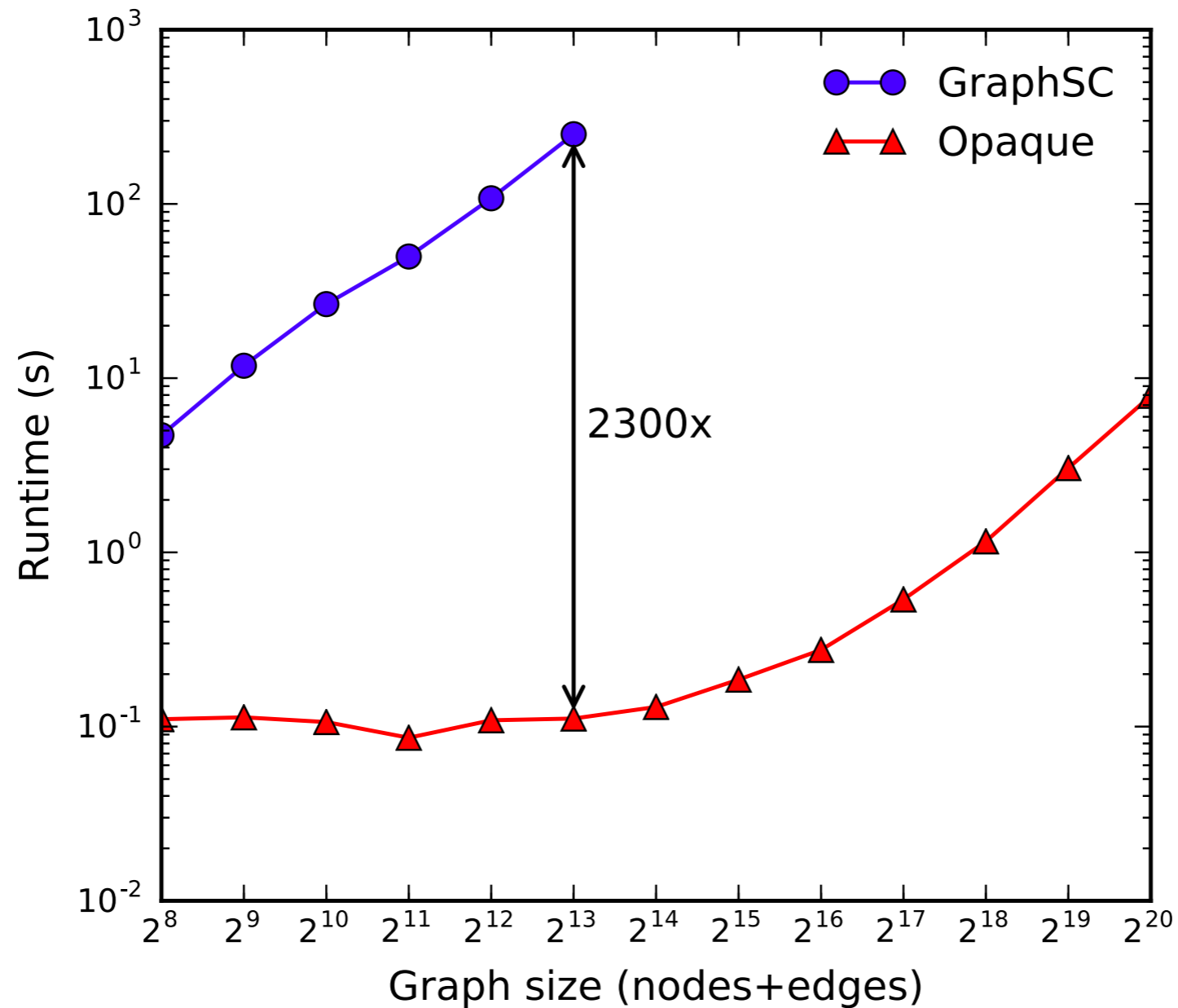
Overhead: 0.47x to 2.3x

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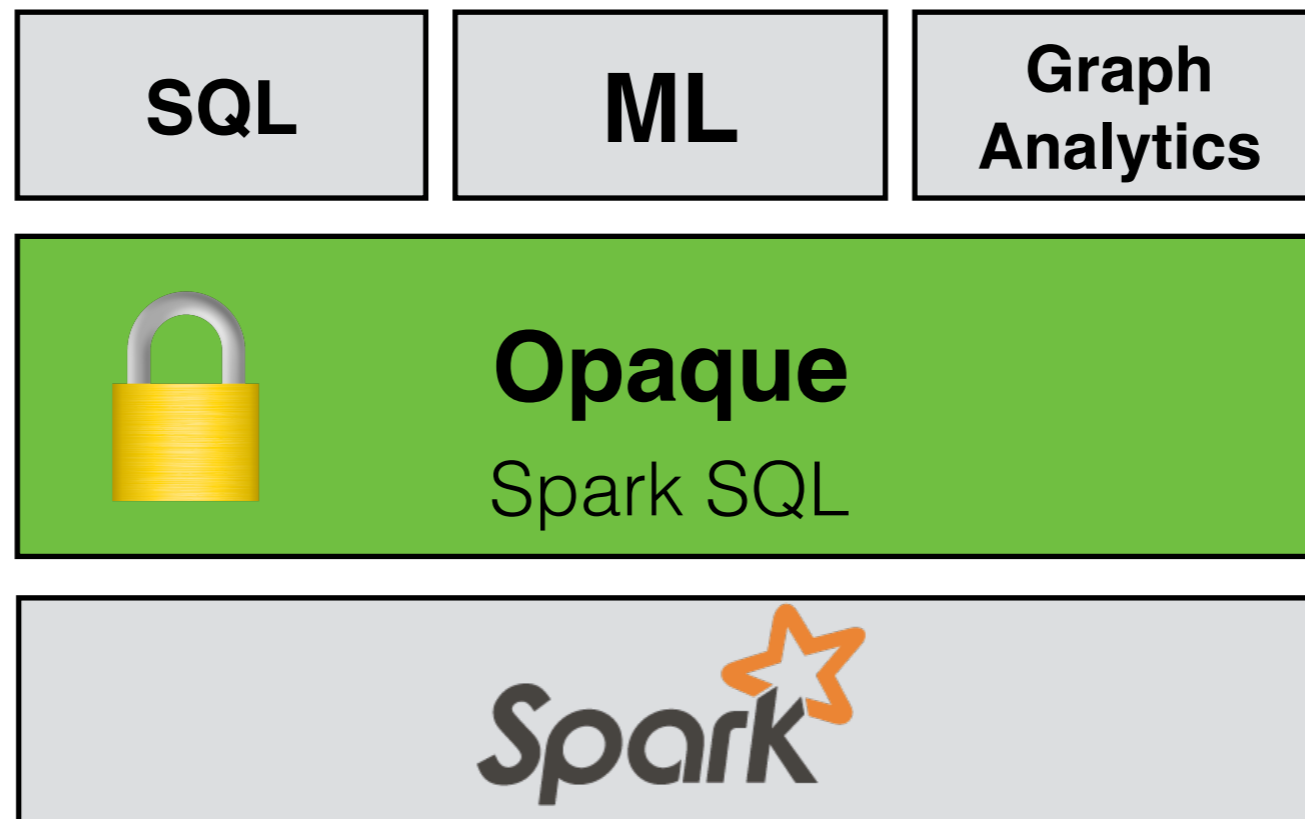
Overhead: 21x to 45x

# 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)