

# One (Block) Size Fits All

*PIR and SPIR with Variable-Length Records  
via Multi-Block Queries*

**WATERLOO**  
**CHERITON SCHOOL OF**  
**COMPUTER SCIENCE**

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**Yizhou Huang**  
**Ian Goldberg**

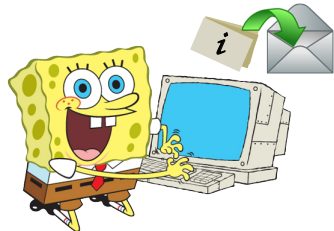
The 20<sup>th</sup> Annual  
**Network & Distributed System Security**  
Symposium (NDSS 2013)

# Private Information Retrieval

**pri-vate in-for-ma-tion re-triev-al** [prahy-vit in-fer-mey-shuhn re-tree-vuhl]

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*Abbreviation:* **PIR**



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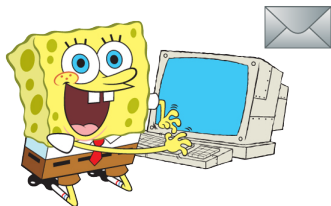


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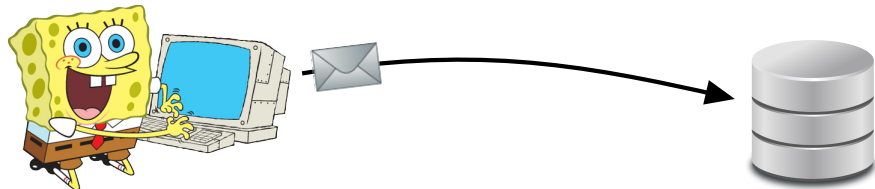
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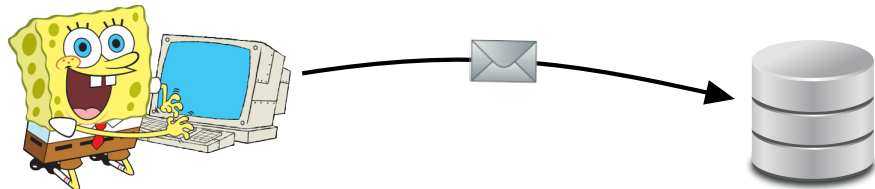
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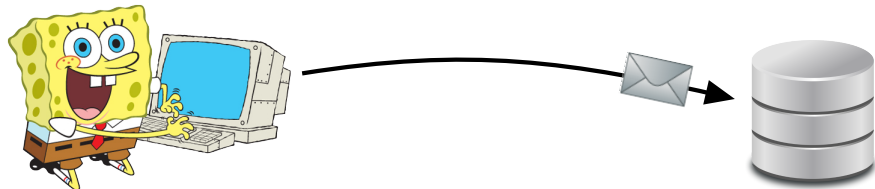
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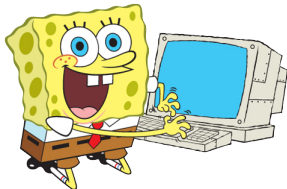
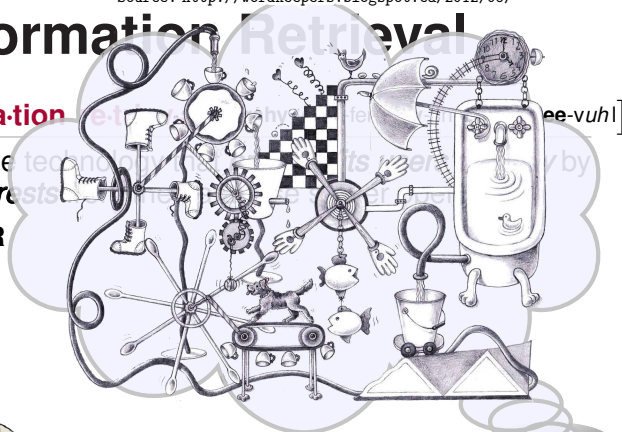
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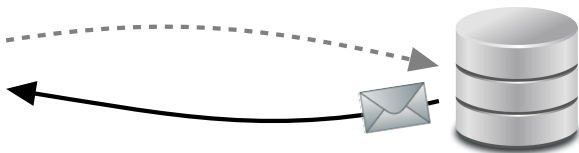
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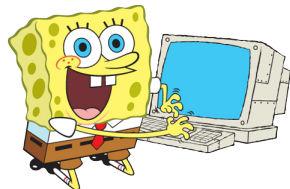


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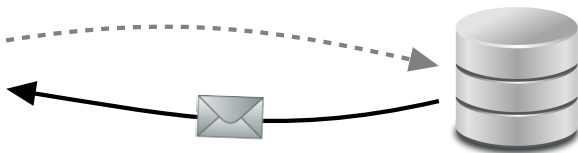
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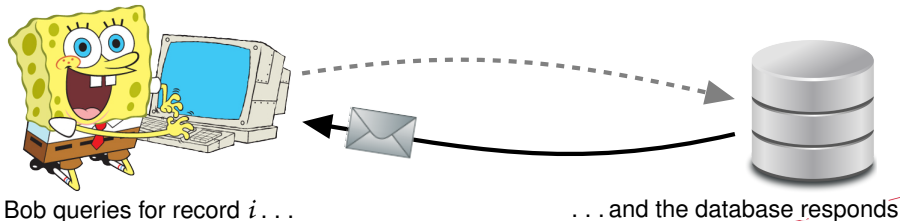
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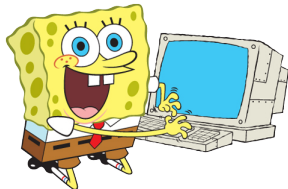


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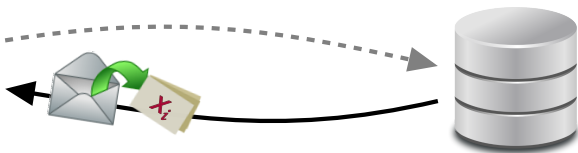
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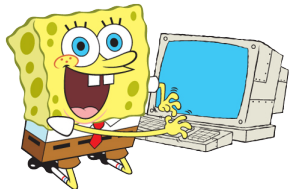
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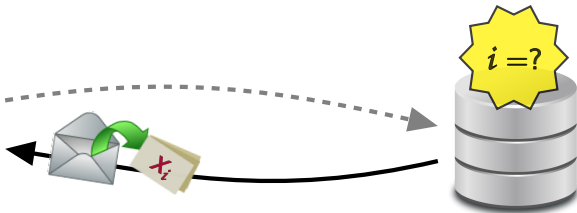
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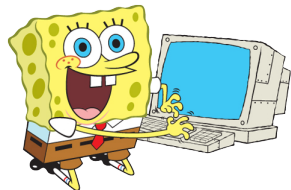


Bob queries for record  $i$  . . .



. . . and the database responds **without learning  $i$ !**

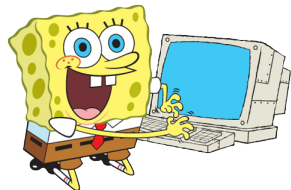
# The *trivial* PIR construction



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- Database sends *everything* to Bob

⇒ communication cost is **{ \Huge ... }**



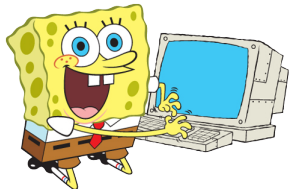
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  2. replication + noncollusion
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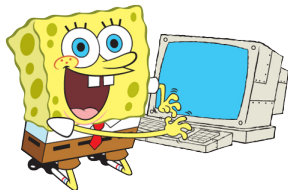


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# The *database* as a matrix

high school linear algebra  $\Rightarrow$  **Non-private** database queries

- Encode each record as string of “words” from  $\mathbb{F}$
- Pad all records to fixed length ( $s$  words)
- Arrange as rows of a matrix in  $\mathbb{F}^{r \times s}$

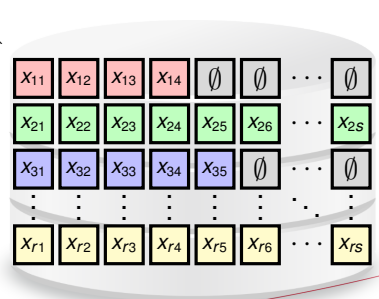


position  $i$

$$\vec{e}_i = \langle 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 1 \ \dots \ 0 \ 0 \rangle$$



$$\vec{e}_i \mathbf{X} = \langle x_{i1} \ x_{i2} \ x_{i3} \ \dots \ x_{is} \rangle$$

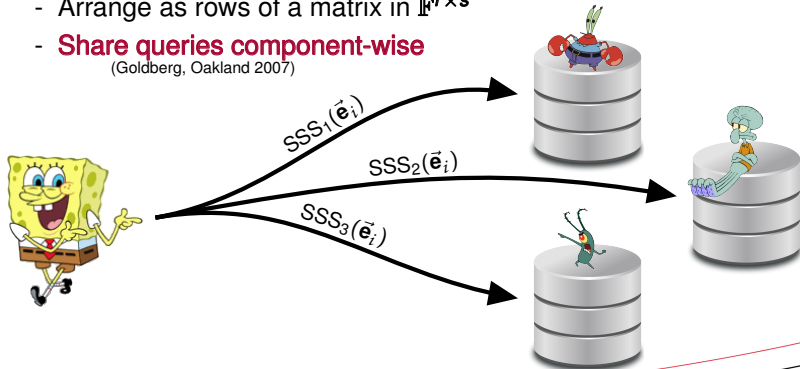


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high school linear algebra  $\Rightarrow$  ~~NBUT~~ private database queries  
+ Shamir secret sharing

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- **Share queries component-wise**

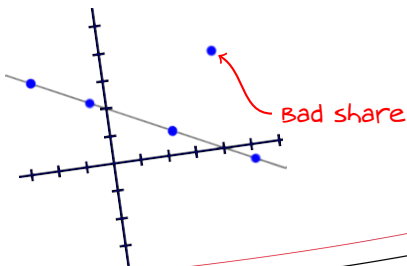
(Goldberg, Oakland 2007)



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- Share queries component-wise
- **Robustness:** query succeeds despite some Byzantine servers

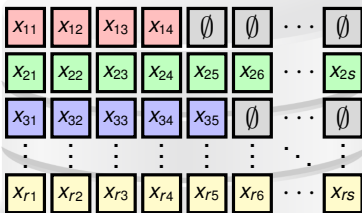


# The *query* as a matrix



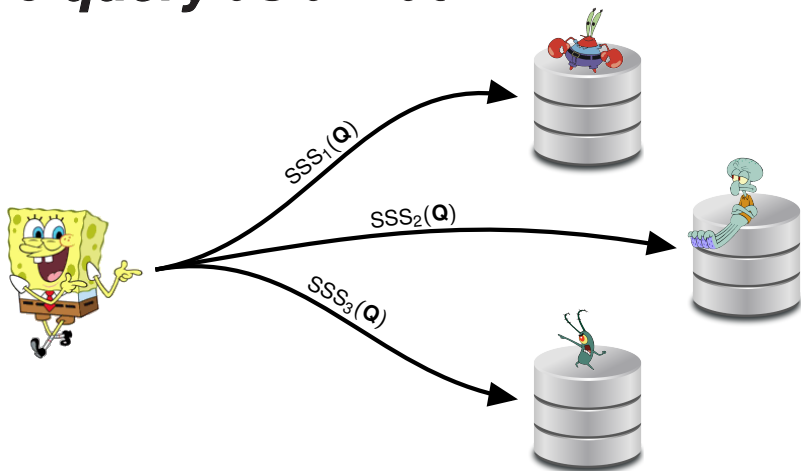
$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{e}_{i_1} \\ \vec{e}_{i_2} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{e}_{i_q} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \times =$$

$$\mathbf{QX} = \begin{bmatrix} X_{i_1 1} & X_{i_1 2} & X_{i_1 3} & \cdots & X_{i_1 s} \\ X_{i_2 1} & X_{i_2 2} & X_{i_2 3} & \cdots & X_{i_2 s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ X_{i_q 1} & X_{i_q 2} & X_{i_q 3} & \cdots & X_{i_q s} \end{bmatrix}$$

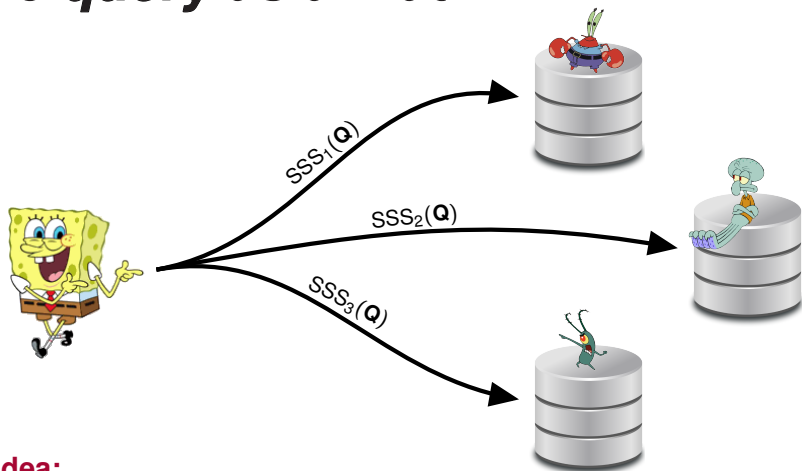


$X_{11}$	$X_{12}$	$X_{13}$	$X_{14}$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\cdots$	$\emptyset$
$X_{21}$	$X_{22}$	$X_{23}$	$X_{24}$	$X_{25}$	$X_{26}$	$\cdots$	$X_{2s}$
$X_{31}$	$X_{32}$	$X_{33}$	$X_{34}$	$X_{35}$	$\emptyset$	$\cdots$	$\emptyset$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
$X_{r1}$	$X_{r2}$	$X_{r3}$	$X_{r4}$	$X_{r5}$	$X_{r6}$	$\cdots$	$X_{rs}$

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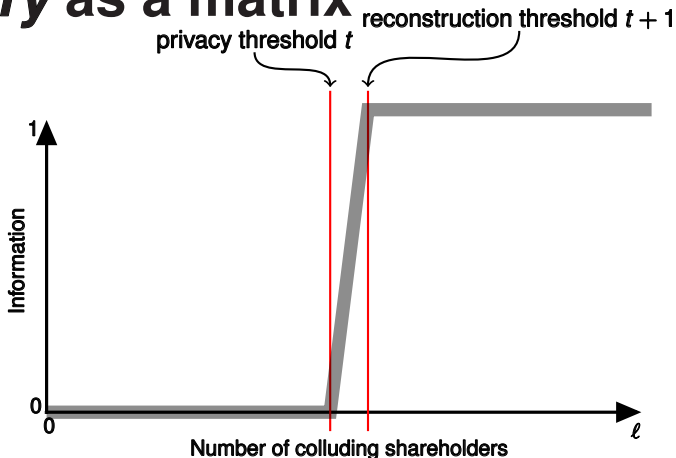
## Idea:

share  $\mathbf{Q}$  column-wise with a **ramp scheme**

$\implies SSS_j(\mathbf{Q})$  is still a *vector* of length  $r$



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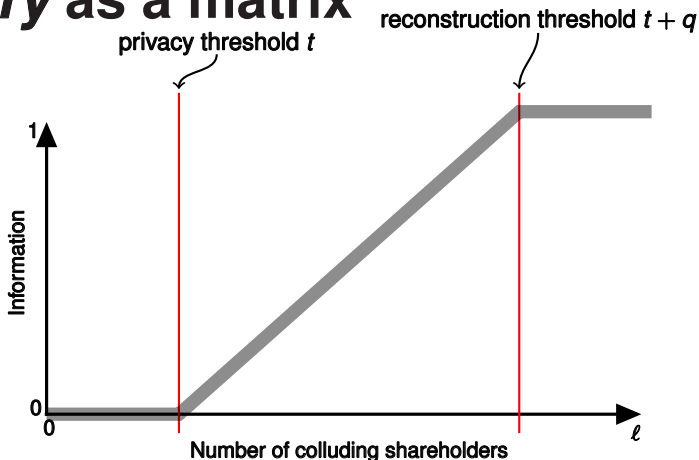


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# Impact to privacy & robustness

$$\ell = t + q + v + 1$$

where

- $\ell$  = number of servers
- $t$  = collusion threshold (for perfect privacy)
- $q$  = rows retrieved per query
- $v$  = Byzantine robustness bound

---

$$\therefore \text{fixed } (\ell, t) \wedge \uparrow q \Rightarrow \downarrow v$$

# Sacrificing robustness

**2007:** (Goldberg, Oakland 2007)

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**There is no shortage of robustness to sacrifice.**

# Impact to throughput & overhead

**Assume fixed:** number of servers  $\ell$ , privacy threshold  $t$

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Coalitions of  $t$  or fewer servers cannot distinguish between single-block and multi-block queries

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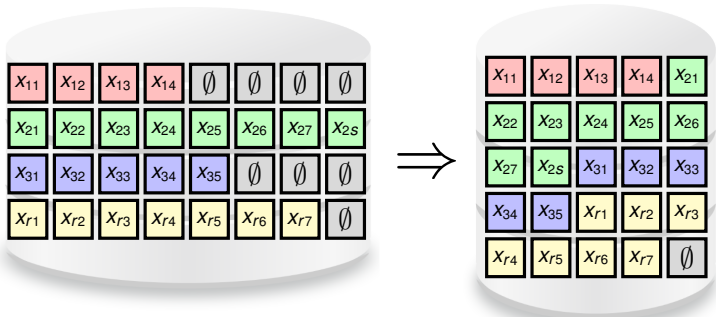
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⇒ **factor  $q$  increase in throughput/decrease in overhead**

# PIR with variable record lengths



Records padded to fixed length:

response size  
 $\gg$   
longest record size

No padding:

response size  
 $\gg$   
 $\frac{1}{q}$ (longest record size)

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- Performance measurements / a pretty graph

# Takeaways

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2. There is *plenty of robustness* to go around
3. PIR can model real databases
4. PIR-based applications may be on the horizon

# The aforementioned “pretty graph”

