

Optimally Robust Private Information Retrieval

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What is Private Information Retrieval (PIR)?

A Real-World Example

Suppose there is a movie database and I want to find information on the movie *300*.

I don't want anyone to know about your interest in this movie.



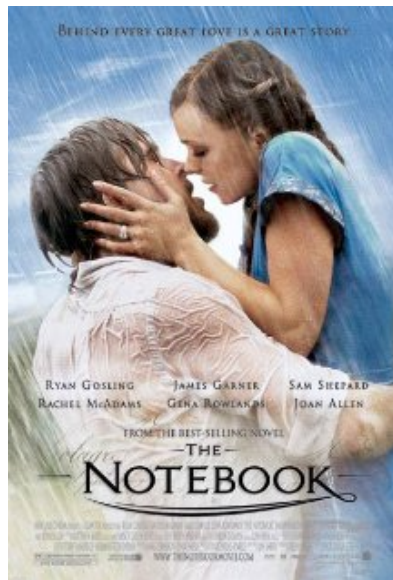
A Real-World Example

Suppose there is a movie database and I want to find information on the movie *The Notebook*.

I don't want

anyone

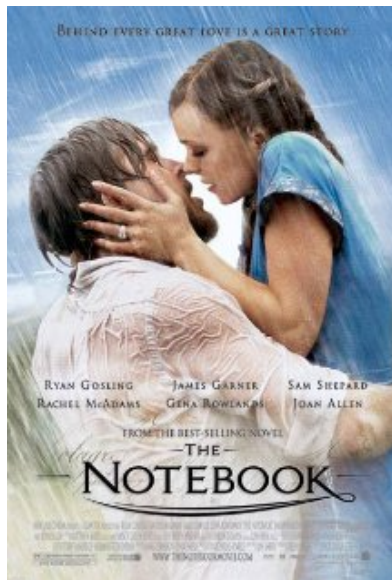
to know about your interest in this movie.



The Goal of PIR

Suppose there is a movie database and I want to find information on the movie *The Notebook*.

I don't want **the database operator** to know about your interest in this movie.



Great! How Does It
Work?

Download the entire
database!

The (Improved) Goal of PIR

- Suppose there is a database with blocks D_1, \dots, D_r .
- A client wants to retrieve block D_β from the database in such a way that the database operator learns **nothing** about β .
- Do this without downloading the entire database.

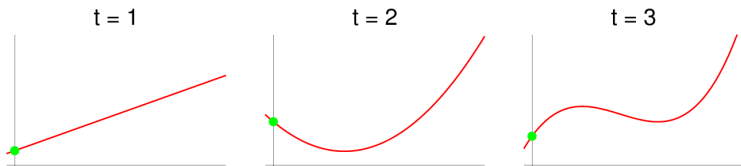
Goldberg's Scheme

We can represent a database of r blocks as an $r \times s$ matrix D and get the β th block (β th row) of D using simple linear algebra:

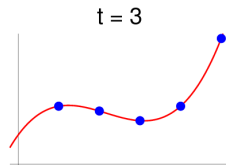
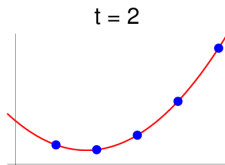
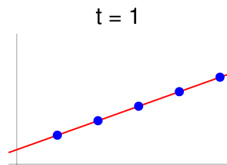
$$D_{\beta} = \mathbf{e}_{\beta} \cdot D$$

where $\mathbf{e}_{\beta} = [0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 1 \ \dots \ 0]$ is a vector with all zeros, except a one for the β coordinate.

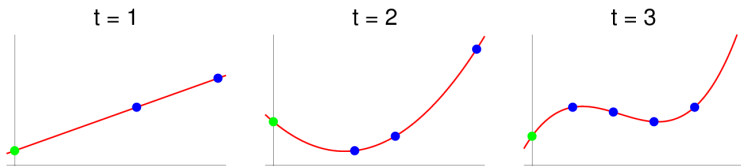
Shamir Secret Sharing



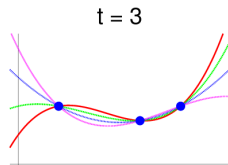
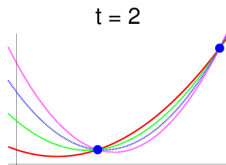
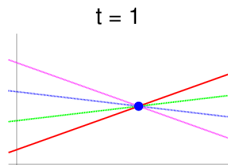
Shamir Secret Sharing



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Shamir Secret Sharing



Goldberg's Scheme

- There are ℓ servers, each with a copy of the database.
- We Shamir secret share \mathbf{e}_β into $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_\ell$ and send one to each server.

Goldberg's Scheme

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- We Shamir secret share \mathbf{e}_β into $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_\ell$ and send one to each server.
- Each server computes and sends their response:

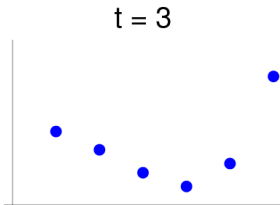
$$\mathbf{r}_i = \mathbf{v}_i \cdot D$$

- The responses $\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_k$ are Shamir secret shares for D_β . (k is the number of responses)

Robustness

In Shamir Secret Sharing

What happens if some of the responses (say v of k) are wrong?

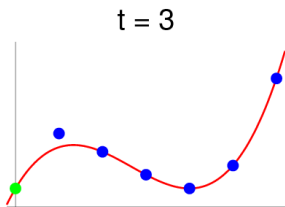


The Shamir secret shares are a **Reed-Solomon codeword** encoding the polynomial.

Robustness

In Shamir Secret Sharing

We can use **Reed-Solomon decoding algorithms** to find all polynomials of degree at most t that miss at most v of the responses. One of these polynomials is the correct one.



The **Byzantine robustness** of Goldberg's scheme is the bound on v .

ImPIRoving Robustness

Results for Byzantine-Robust PIR

Algorithm	Robustness (Bound on v)	First used for PIR
Berlekamp-Welch (1986)	$\frac{k-t-1}{2}$	Beimel, Stahl (2002)

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Cohn-Heninger Multi-Polynomial (2012)	$k - t - 2$ (optimal!)	this work

Portfolio Algorithm

We have the following single-polynomial decoding algorithms:

- Berlekemp-Welch
- Guruswami-Sudan
- Cohn-Heninger Single-Polynomial
- Brute Force
- Dynamic Programming Methods

Our portfolio algorithm chooses the best algorithm to use depending on k , t and v .

Multi-Polynomial Decoding

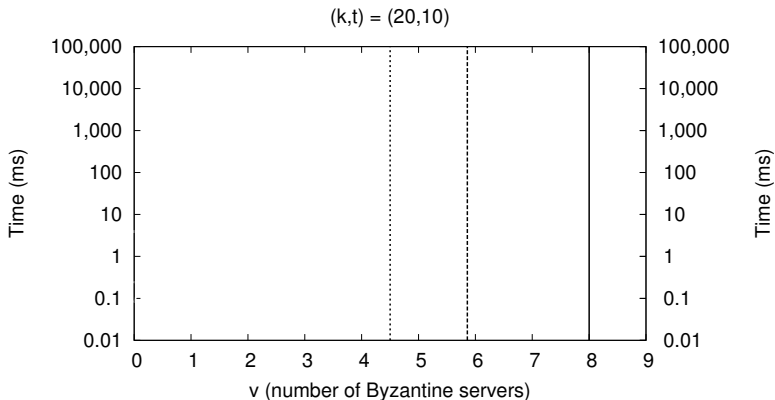
- If you only query one block, the above is the best you can do.
- **Insight:** Clients query multiple blocks from databases!
- We can combine information from multiple blocks to handle *more* errors

Multi-Polynomial Decoding

- Use the Cohn-Heninger multi-polynomial decoding algorithm.
 - Decode multiple blocks *at the same time*
- Improves the robustness so that $v \leq k - t - 2$. This is optimal.
- Requires clients to randomize their queries.
 - Fails with very small probability.

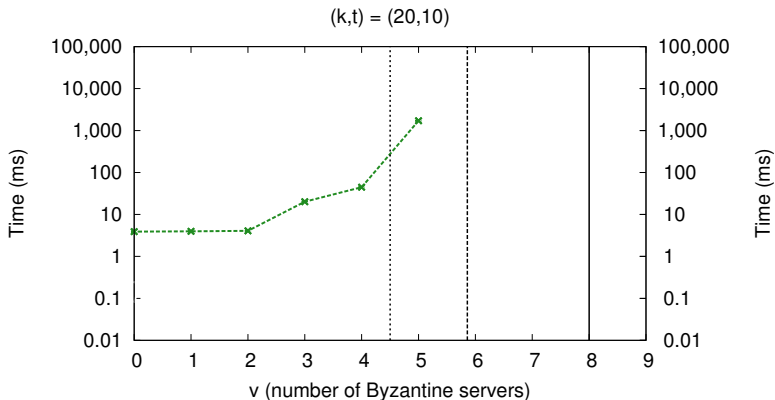
Better PIRformance

Testing Results



- unique decoding bound ($v = (k-t-1)/2$)
- theoretical limit for Guruswami-Sudan ($v = k - \sqrt{(kt)}$)
- theoretical limit for polynomial-time decoding ($v = k - t - 2$) _____

Testing Results



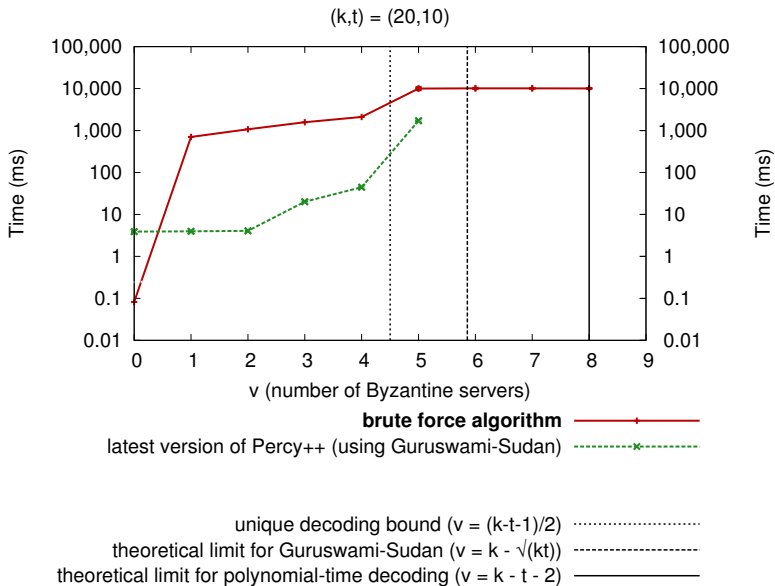
latest version of Percy++ (using Guruswami-Sudan)

unique decoding bound ($v = (k-t-1)/2$)

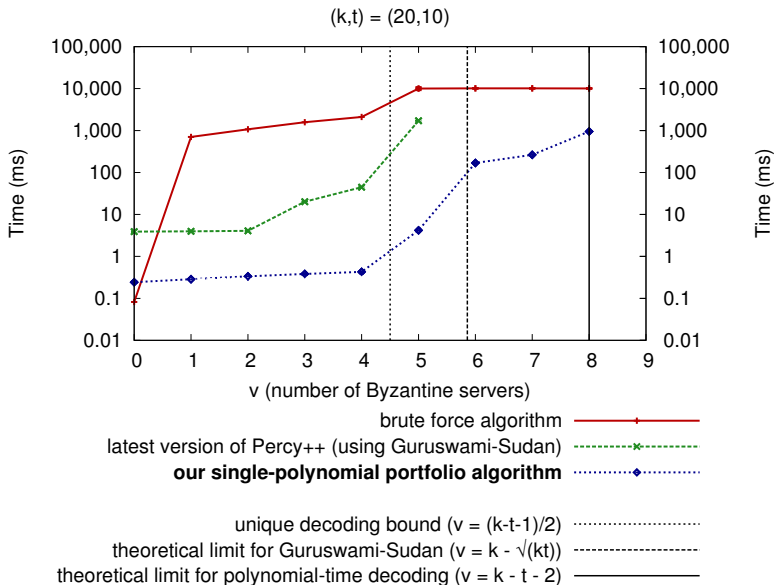
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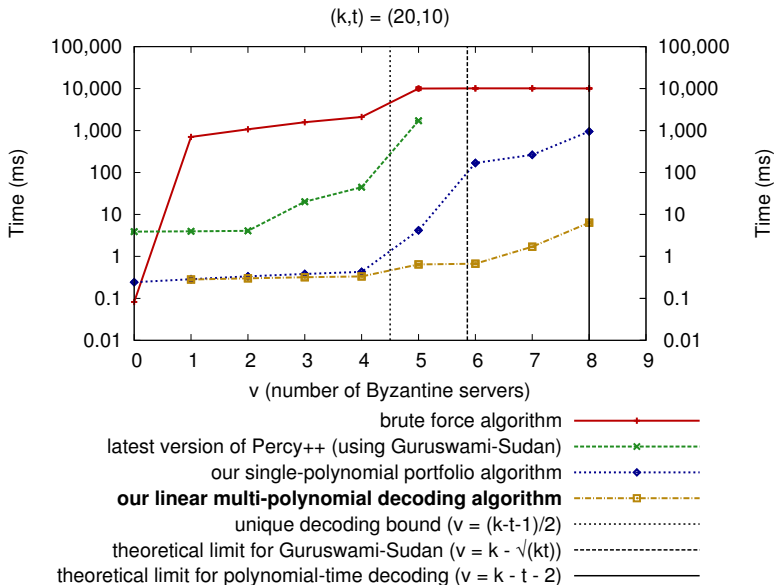
Testing Results



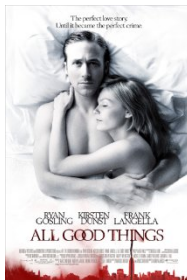
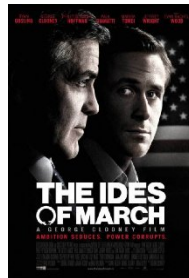
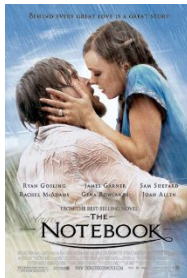
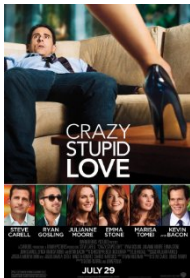
Testing Results



Testing Results



Takeaways



Takeaways

- Using the Cohn-Heninger error-correction algorithm, we improve Goldberg's PIR scheme to be optimally robust.
- It's *FAST!*
- Implemented in Percy++
(`percy.sourceforge.net`)

