

Building web applications on top of encrypted data

 $xd5d1db5abce2356d51db5aab23d5321535abbce23352abc4352314987\\x435acb734352a12cad5d1db5abce2356d51db5345323acb2312aaab23$

Raluca Ada Popa, Emily Stark, Jonas Helfer, Steven Valdez, Nickolai Zeldovich, M. Frans Kaashoek, and Hari Balakrishnan

MIT CSAIL and Meteor Inc.

Problem



Confidential data leaks from web servers

Attackers get full server access



Mylar

A web framework that protects confidentiality against fully compromised servers

Servers store data encrypted

Plaintext data exists only in browsers



Related work

- File systems: CFS, NCryptfs, SiRiUS, Plutus
- Encrypted databases: CryptDB, Monomi
- Browser encryption: Christodorescu'08, Cryptocat



Challenges

- Active adversaries (e.g., corrupt webpage)
- Enabling functionality with encryption:
 - data sharing
 - computation

Mylar

- Active adversaries (e.g., corrupt webpage)
- Enabling functionality with encryption:
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 - computation

webpage code verification

client-side web framework

principal graph & certification

new encryption scheme: multi-key search

Example: Chat application



TODO:





Users share chat rooms securely



Format messages, generate html page



How to organize a web application framework for encryption?

Start: common web framework

e.g., Django, Ruby on Rails





Add encryption



- server's computation is restricted by encryption
- easy to tamper with webpage





Data and code separate

Generate webpage at client, compute in browser

Mylar



Certify code (trusted developer)

Intercept and encrypt/decrypt data

Chat application



Format messages, generate html page

Users share chat rooms securely



Data sharing

Developer specifies access control via the principal graph



Enforce access with key chains





Get access to shared data



Problem: attacker gives incorrect key





Solution: Certification graph



How does Bob's browser know

- 1. that it needs to check a signature from Alice?
- 2. Alice's PK? IDP: invoked once per user account creation

Choosing the certification path

- 1. Principals have human meaningful names
- 2. Developer displays entire path
- 3. User chooses path





No other change to user experience!

Chat application



Format messages, generate html page





Challenge: multi-key





Strawman: use single-key search scheme

[Kamara et al.'12]



New cryptosystem: multi-key search



Based on elliptic curves

API:	≻ Setup
	≻ Keygen
	Encrypt
	> Token
	> Delta
	> Adjust
	> Match

Delta







Chat application



Format messages, generate html page





Confidentiality guarantees

Protects user A's data confidentiality against

- full server compromise
- compromise of any user machine, except for users with legitimate access to user A's data assuming
- developer's client-side code does not leak data

Does not protect against side channels or access patterns, and does not hide metadata

Implementation

- On top of Meteor, but design is not limited to Meteor
- 9000 LoC: Javascript and C++

Evaluation

- How much developer effort does porting apps require?
- What is the performance overhead?

Applications

≈36 LoC

Applications	Fields secured	LoC added	LoC total	Existed before
kChat	chat messages	45	793	Yes
endometriosis	medical fields	28	3659	Yes
class submit	grades, homework, feedback	40	8410	Yes
photo sharing	photos, thumbnails,	32	610	No
forum	post body, title,	39	912	No
calendar	event body, title,	30	798	No



Endometriosis App

Please sign in using your email and your password

	Email Address		
-	Password		
	Sign in	Forgot Password	

Experimental setup



kChat performance

Latency:



Throughput: 17% reduction

Mylar

- A web platform that protects confidentiality against full server compromise
 - Secures real applications with few LoC
 - Modest overhead

webpage code verification principal graph & certification new encryption scheme: multi-key search

http://css.csail.mit.edu/mylar/

Demo!