Ghostor: Toward a Secure Data-Sharing System from Decentralized Trust

*Yuncong Hu, *Sam Kumar, and Raluca Ada Popa

University of California, Berkeley

*Co-primary authors





Motivating Example: Medical Record System



Threat Model



Existing Systems rely on Centralized Trust



End-to-End Encryption [CFS, SiRiUS, Plutus, etc.]



Privacy Leakage in E2EE Data Sharing



Ghostor: Cryptographic Data-Sharing System

• Anonymity

• Verifiable Linearizability

Ghostor: Cryptographic Data-Sharing System

• Anonymity

• Verifiable Linearizability

Privacy Leakage in E2EE Data Sharing



E2EE Data Sharing vs. Ghostor's Anonymity



E2EE Data Sharing

E2EE Data Sharing vs. Ghostor's Anonymity



E2EE Data Sharing

Ghostor's Anonymity

E2EE Data Sharing vs. <u>Ghost</u>or's Anonymity



E2EE Data Sharing

<u>Ghost</u>or's Anonymity

E2EE Data Sharing vs. <u>Ghost</u>or's Anonymity



E2EE Data Sharing

<u>Ghost</u>or's Anonymity

Ghostor: Cryptographic Data-Sharing System

• Anonymity

• Verifiable Linearizability

Verifiable Linearizability





Verifiable Linearizability





Comparison to Existing Work

Verena [KFPC16]: Verifiable Linearizability

AnonymousCloud [KH12]: Anonymity

Rely on Central Trust

- Split server into two parts and assume one is honest, or
- Assume semi-honest adversary

<u>Ghostor</u>

Anonymity and Verifiable Linearizability

Based on Decentralized Trust

 Avoids placing trust in a few central machines

Bootstrapping Decentralized Trust









- History for each object is recorded as a hash chain of digests
- History is committed to blockchain at the end of each epoch



How to make Verifiable History Anonymous?

- Signing keys are like *capabilities*
- Idea: have different users *share capabilities* for each object





- History for each object is recorded as a hash chain of digests
- History is committed to blockchain at the end of each epoch





- History for each object is recorded as a hash chain of digests
- History is committed to blockchain at the end of each epoch



Additional Challenge: Concurrent Operations



Additional Challenge: Concurrent Operations



 Suppose Alice and Doctor read the object concurrently 	Alice's Client	Doctor's Client
 Both see the same latest digest 		27

Additional Challenge: Concurrent Operations



• Suppose Alice and Doctor read the object concurrently	Alice's Client	Doctor's Client
 Both see the same latest digest 		28

Insight: Client Signs over only Some Fields



Concurrent Reads in Ghostor



- Suppose Alice and Doctor read the object concurrently
- Both see the same latest digest



Concurrent Reads in Ghostor



- Suppose Alice and Doctor read the object concurrently
- Both see the same latest digest



This Technique Does Not Work for Writes





This Technique Does Not Work for Writes





Concurrent Writes in Ghostor



• Suppose Alice writes the file



Ghostor Stack

Concurrent Operations Preventing Resource Abuse Hiding Network Information

Ghostor-MH

Verifiable Anonymous History

Anonymously Distributed Shared Capabilities

Ghostor Stack

Described in our paper

Concurrent Operations Preventing Resource Abuse

Hiding Network Information

Ghostor-MH

Verifiable Anonymous History

Anonymously Distributed Shared Capabilities

Implementation

- Implemented Ghostor prototype in Go
- Built on top of Ceph RADOS
 - Linearizable, distributed, fault-tolerant object store
- Benchmarked on Amazon EC2 in multi-node, multi-SSD setup

Server-Side Latency to PUT a 1 MiB Object



Server-Side Latency to PUT a 1 MiB Object



Total Latency

- To hide network information, Ghostor clients use the Tor anonymity network to contact the server
- With Tor, overall latency is several seconds

Conclusion

Ghostor is a cryptographic data sharing system based on *decentralized trust* It achieves:

- Anonymity: server cannot tell which user makes an access
- Verifiable Linearizability: users detect if they don't receive the latest data

Ghostor's techniques could significantly boost the security guarantees of:



Conclusion

Ghostor is a cryptographic data sharing system based on *decentralized trust*. It achieves:

- Anonymity: server cannot tell which user makes an access
- Verifiable Linearizability: users detect if they don't receive the latest data

Thank you!



This material is based on work supported by the National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship Program under Grant No. DGE-1752814. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.