

Secure Data Search via Searchable Encryption Using FABRIC Smart Contracts

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INTRODUCTION

I. Encryption

- protects data from attackers
- reduces search capabilities

II. Searchable Encryption (SE)

- allows **keyword search over encrypted data** [1]
- trapdoors** are encrypted queries used for search delegation
- majority of SE schemes model server as honest-but-curious

III. Hyperledger Fabric (HLF)

- permissioned distributed ledger (DL) platform
- provides trust, immutability, transparency and provenance
- DLs are **immutable databases** shared across **network of peers**
- ledgers**: data about current & historical state of a set of objects

IV. Smart Contracts (SC) [2]

- automated transaction protocols for asset manipulation
- based on **predefined conditions**
- known as **chaincode** (CC)

OBJECTIVE How can SE be implemented using HLF Smart Contracts?

METHODOLOGY

I. Literature Review

II. Protocol Design

- Learn the requisite frameworks and concepts
- Develop a model using the open-source network [3]
- Implement the algorithm
- Evaluate the performance

III. Log findings and draw appropriate conclusions

SYSTEM MODEL*

PHASE I - DATA APPENDMENT

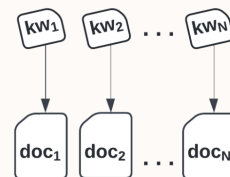
I. System Initialisation



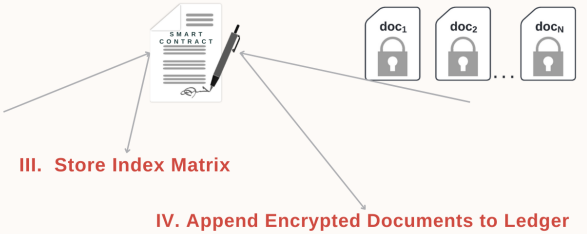
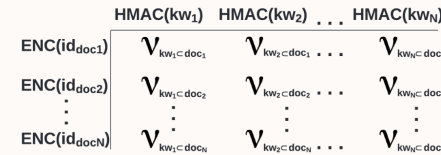
data owner



symmetric key K

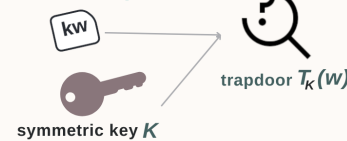


II. Build Index Matrix

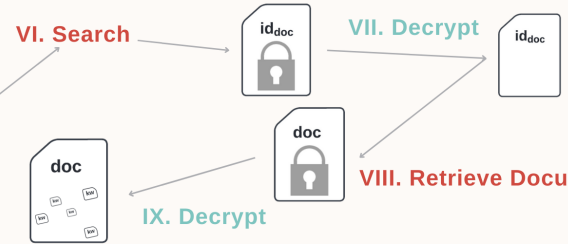


PHASE II - DATA SEARCH

V. Build Trapdoor



VI. Search



VII. Decrypt

VIII. Retrieve Document

IX. Decrypt

RESULTS

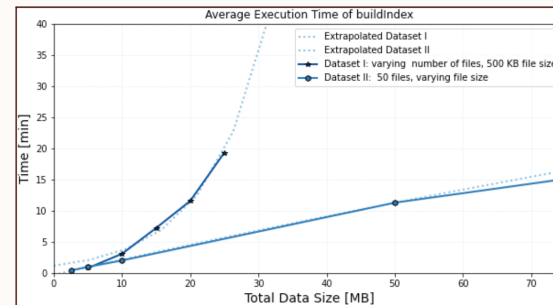


Figure 1. Time performance of two datasets. Dataset1 consists of 5 sets of 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 files of size 500 KB. Dataset2 contains 5 sets of 10 files, each having size 250 KB, 500KB, 1MB, 5MB, and 25MB, respectively.

CONCLUSION

- buildIndex** is faster for datasets with smaller number of files
- search takes ms to execute
- suitable for **larger files**
- single-writer/single-reader architecture

FUTURE WORK

- multi-writer/multi-reader architecture
- support multiple-keyword documents
- extend range of assets
- implement dynamic SE

References

- [1] E. Androulaki et al., "Hyperledger Fabric: A Distributed Operating System for Permissioned Blockchains" Proceedings of the Thirteenth EuroSys Conference, 2018.
- [2] N. Szabo, "Smart Contracts: Building Blocks for Digital Markets," 1996.
- [3] Hyperledger Fabric: Using the Fabric Test Network.
- [4] S. Tahir and M. Rajarajan, "Privacy-preserving searchable encryption framework for permissioned Blockchain Networks", pp. 1628-1633, 2018.

* methods written in orange are run by SC
methods written in turquoise are run locally
the model was built upon the the PBSE scheme