# Data-Oblivious External Shuffling on SGX

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# Who Am I

- Hao Zhou
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#### Goal: Secure Data Analysis on Emerging TEE

#### 1. Emerging TEE: Intel SGX

 Intel® Software Guard Extensions (Intel® SGX) is an Intel technology for application developers who are seeking to protect select code and data from disclosure or modification.



#### Goal: Secure Data Analysis on Emerging TEE

#### 1. Security: Data-Obliviousness

- Meaning: Data access trace independent of data values
- Example: Bubble sort versus Merge sort
- Time complexity:  $O(n_2)$  versus  $O(n \log n)$
- Tradeoff: Obliviousness and performance
- Our goal: We want both.
- 2. Data Analysis: Data shuffling
  - Meaning: Permutation multiplication
  - Data shuffling is a fundamental operator of oblivious data analysis

Goal: Secure Data Analysis on Emerging TEE

#### Focus of this work:

### Implementing Melbourn shuffle on Intel SGX

#### Melbourne Shuffle [1]



#### Implementing Melbourne Shuffling with SGX-TSX

- TSX (Intel Transactional Synchronization eXtensions)
  - Two new instructions "XBEGIN", "XEND"
  - All the code between "XBEGIN" and "XEND" is in a TSX *transaction*
  - When cache miss happens inside a TSX transaction, the transaction abort

#### Implementing Melbourne Shuffling with SGX-TSX

*My work: Implemented the Melbourne shuffle in* **X86\_64** *and* **C** (~400 LoC) *Demo: Functioning on real Intel SGX machine in our lab.* 



#### Reference

The Melbourne Shuffle: Improving Oblivious Storage in the Cloud. ICALP (2) 2014: 556-567, Olga Ohrimenko, Michael T. Goodrich, Roberto Tamassia, Eli Upfal

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