Efficient and Oblivious Query Processing for Range and kNN Queries

(Extended Abstract)

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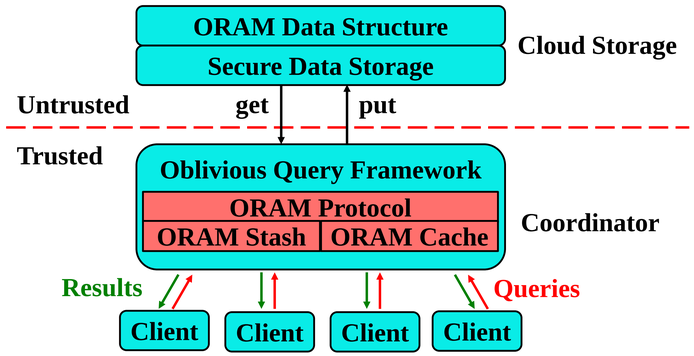
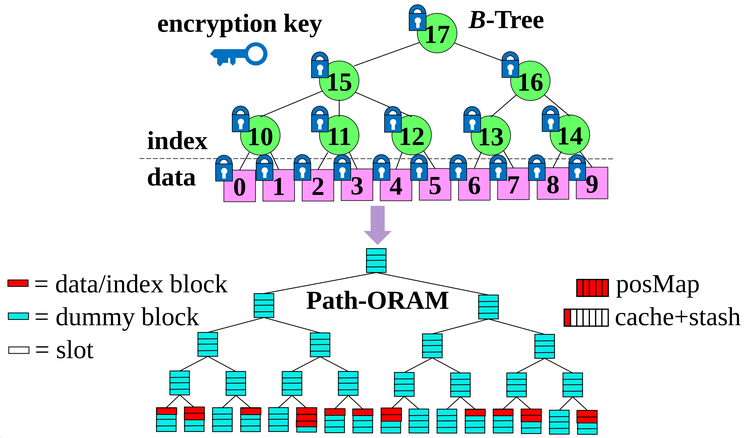
INTRODUCTION

- **OQF: Oblivious Query Processing Framework**
  - Background: protecting data access patterns in cloud
  - Problem: range and *k*NN queries
  - Objective: maximizing the overall query throughput

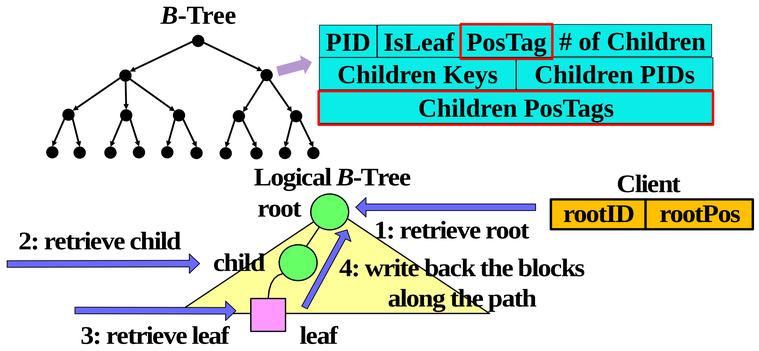
FRAMEWORK



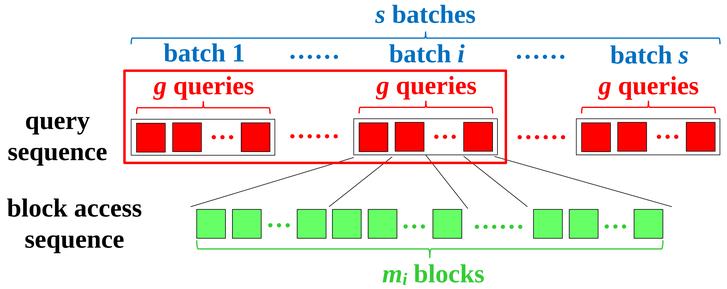
INTEGRATING INDEX INTO ORAM



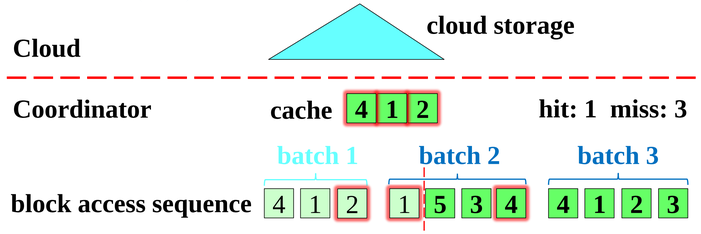
OBLIVIOUS INDEX



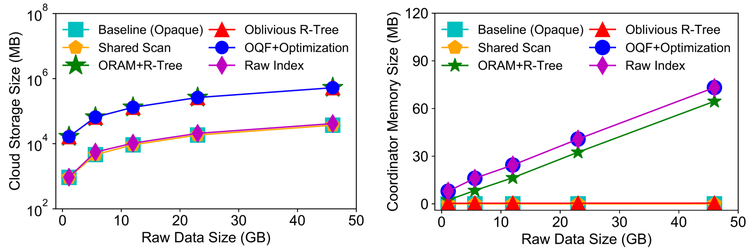
OPTIMIZATIONS



- **Caching Strategy: batch-FIF (LRU+FIF)**
  - (1) evict the block that will not be accessed within current batch using LRU strategy
  - (2) evict the block that will not be accessed until farthest in future (FIF) within current batch

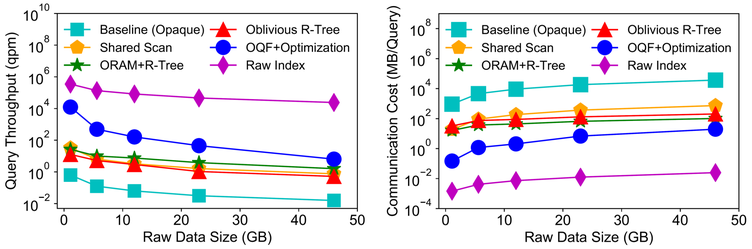


EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION



(a) cloud storage size. (b) coordinator memory size.

Figure 1: Storage cost against raw data size.



(a) query throughput. (b) communication cost.

Figure 2: Performance of *R*-tree range query against raw data size.

CONCLUSION

1. We propose an oblivious query framework (OQF).
2. Our objective is to process range and *k*NN queries with high throughput.
3. The main idea is to integrate indices into ORAM and leverage batch processing and ORAM caching.
4. Extensive experimental evaluation has demonstrated the effectiveness and efficiency of our method.