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ESPRESSO: An Encryption as a Service for Cloud Storage Systems

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Outline



- Introduction and motivation
- Main contribution
- Detailed proposed solution
 - Cloud storage system models
 - Overall architecture of ESPRESSO
 - Implementation of ESPRESSO
 - Integration of ESPRESSO into Swift and Cumulus
- Experiments and performance evaluation
- Conclusion and future work.

Introduction and Motivation



- Cloud storage systems provide high data availability and the flexibility in data management, and they become the primary storage space for cloud users' data.
- Data privacy is one of the most important challenges to be solved due to the shared storage space characteristic of cloud storage systems.
- Data encryption emerged as one of the most effective means to protect sensitive data.
- Among existing CSPs, only Google Cloud Storage and Amazon S3 provide such encryption service.
- Many other CSPs do not have yet this service.

Main Contribution



- Proposing a solid encryption service which allows any CSP to integrate it
 - Designing and implementing an encryption service, called ESPRESSO (Encryption as a Service for Cloud Storage Systems).

ESPRESSO

- is a standalone service
- is configurable and flexible service for both CSPs and cloud users
 - CSPs can choose the encryption algorithm based on their preference
 - Users can specify the critical level of their data
- is easily integrated.

Outline

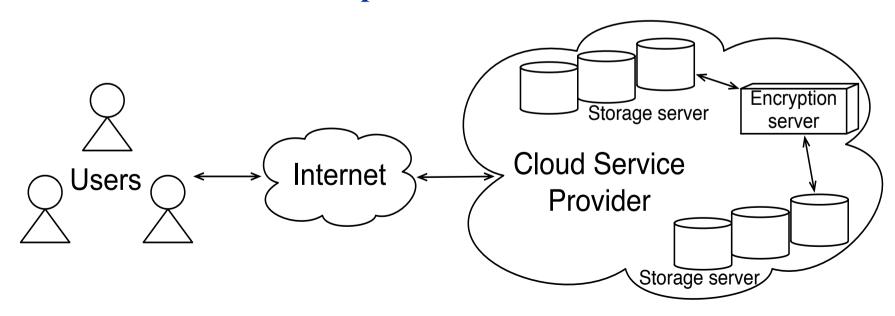


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Cloud Storage System Models

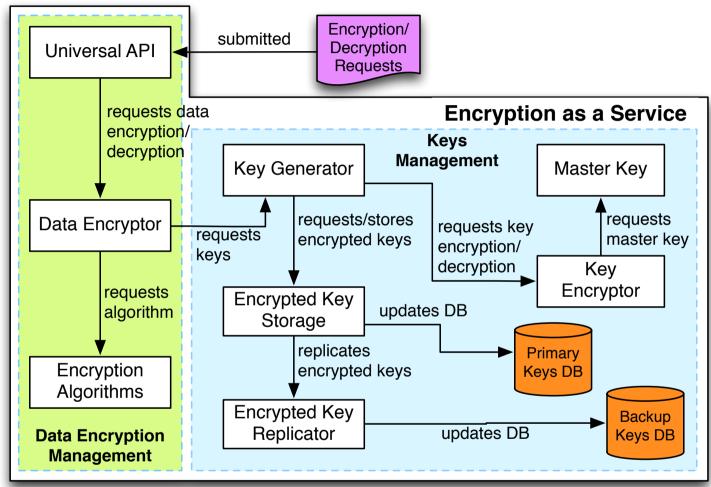


- Cloud users deploy the encryption software on their local machine or on a remote machine in their trusted domain.
- Cloud users rely on a third party who deploys the encryption software and provides it to users as a service.
- CSPs deploy the encryption software on a server in its trusted domain as one of its components.



Overall Architecture of ESPRESSO





Two main components

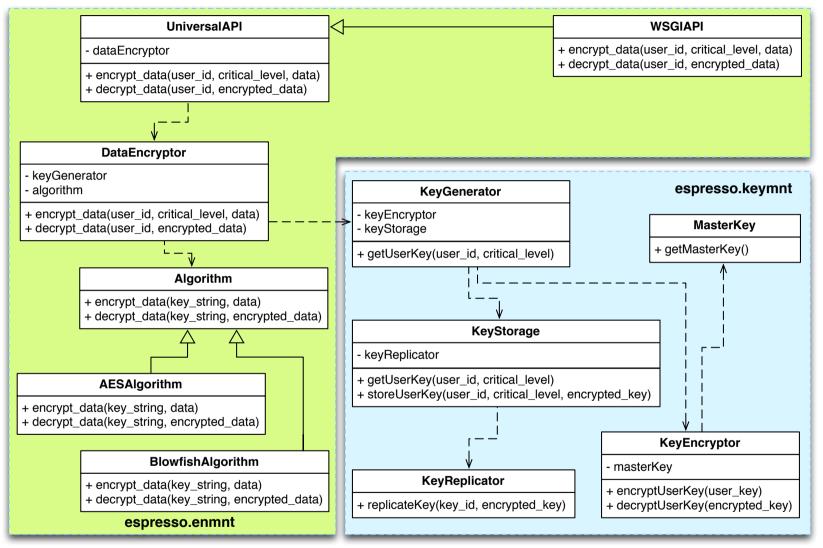
- Data encryption management.
- Key management.

Supporting flexibility in ESPRESSO

- AES and Blowfish algorithms.
- Three critical levels with three key lengths: 128, 192 and 256 bits.

Implementation of ESPRESSO

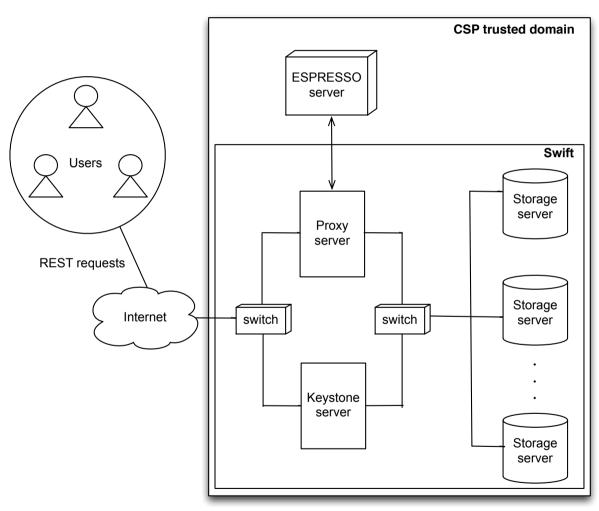




- Implementing the abstract Universal API class to allow multiple CSPs to integrate ESPRESSO, e.g., SwiftAPI.
- Implementing the abstract Algorithm class to support different encryption algorithms.

Integration of ESPRESSO into Swift

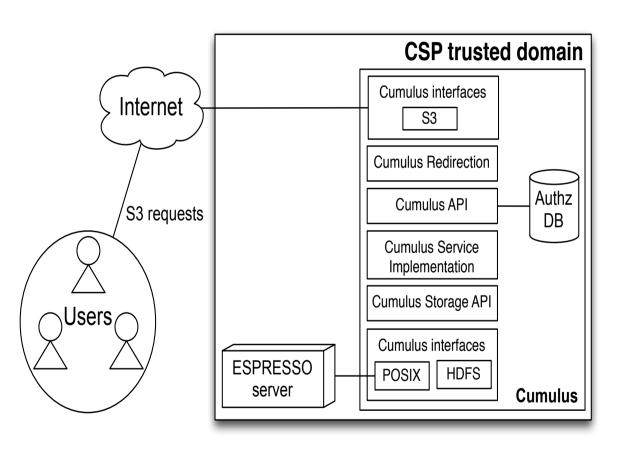




- ESPRESSO is deployed on a separate server.
- The proxy server initializes encryption on ESPRESSO.
- All modification were made in swift/proxy/controller/obj.py.
- Less than 50 code lines were added for encryption and decryption requests in Swift.
- Parameters of requests:
 - Input data
 - User identification
 - Critical level of data

Integration of ESPRESSO into Cumulus





- ESPRESSO is deployed on a separate server.
- The Cumulus interface initializes encryption on ESPRESSO.
- All modification were made in cumulus/cb/pycb/cbRequest.py.
- Less than 50 code lines were added for encryption and decryption requests in Cumulus.
- --add-header "critical level: A".

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Experiment setup

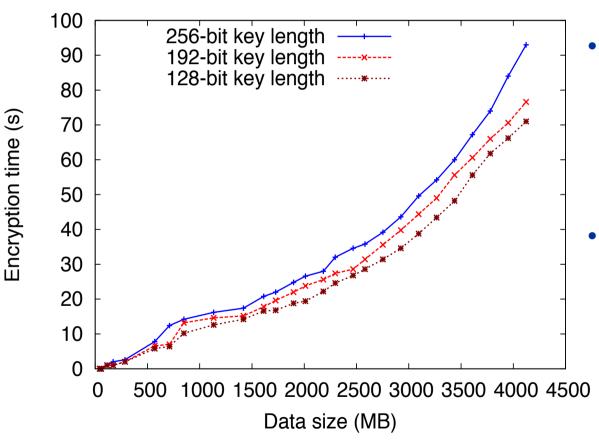
- Deploying the integrated Swift/Cumulus storage system on two dedicated physical servers of the same rack
 - PowerEdge C6220 with Intel(R) Xeon(R) Processor E5-2640 2.50GHz,
 24GB RAM
- Using real data files which are downloaded from the Wikipedia archive. Data size varies from 100MB to 4000MB (~4GB).

Performance metrics

- Latency of encryption algorithms
- Latency of the storage system with and without ESPRESSO
- Impact of network bandwidth
- Comparison of Swift and Cumulus.



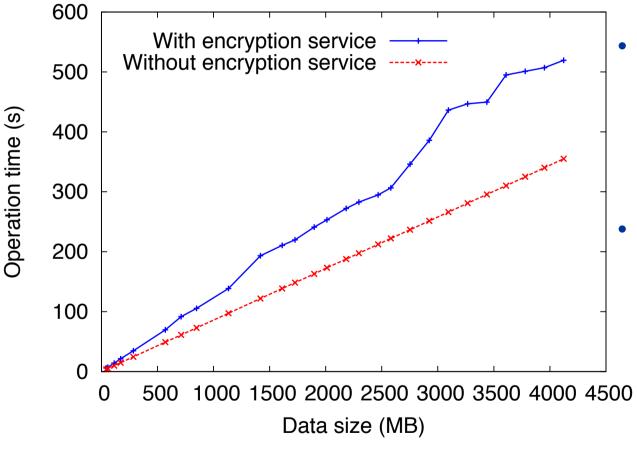
Latency of encryption algorithm



- With the same key length, the larger data volume, the longer time needed to complete the encryption.
- The longer key provides higher security level, however, needs longer time to complete the encryption.



Overall latency with and without ESPRESSO



Without ESPRESSO

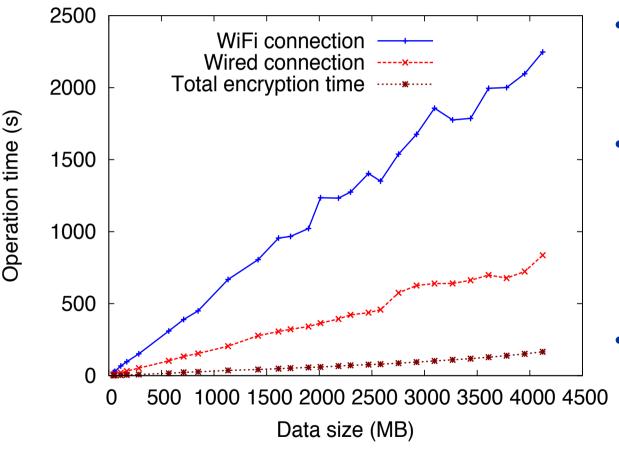
• The total time is considered the data transfer time from the client to the Swift server.

With ESPRESSO

• Additional overhead includes the encryption time and the data transfer time between the Swift and ESPRESSO servers.



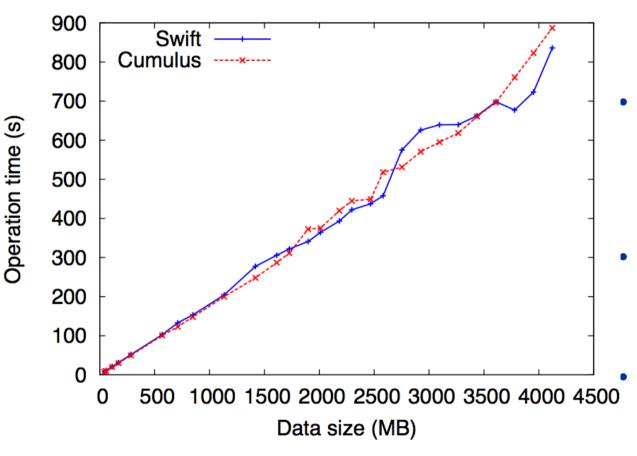
Impact of network bandwidth



- The client machine is 3kms far from the Swift server.
- The data transfer time dominates in both cases:
 - WiFi (~2 Mbps)
 - Wired connection (~10 Mbps).
 - The observed encryption time overhead is negligible (2.75 mins) compared to the total uploading time (37.45 mins) with the WiFi connection.



• Swift vs. Cumulus performance



- The operation times of both systems are almost the same.
- Swift needs longer time for replicating data with three copies.
- Cumulus does not provide the replication service.
 - The overhead on Swift is compromised by the fluctuation of data transfer time.

Conclusion and Future Work



- We provided ESPRESSO, an encryption service which is
 - Standalone
 - Transparent
 - Flexible
- Real experiments assess the performance and effectiveness of ESPRESSO.
- Any CSP can integrate ESPRESSO into its infrastructure without heavy modification.
- Future Work: integrate ESPRESSO with Homomorphic encryption (HE).



Thank you for your attention! Q & A