

CIPHERMATCH

Accelerating Homomorphic Encryption-Based
String Matching via Memory-Efficient Data Packing
and In-Flash Processing

Rakesh Nadig

6 August 2025

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CIPHERMATCH

Accelerating Homomorphic Encryption-Based String Matching via Memory-Efficient Data Packing and In-Flash Processing

Mayank Kabra, Rakesh Nadig, Harshita Gupta, Rahul Bera, Manos Frouzakis, Vamanan Arulchelvan, Yu Liang, Haiyu Mao, Mohammad Sadrosadati, and Onur Mutlu

Published at ASPLOS 2025

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Talk Outline

Background, Problem & Goal

CIPHERMATCH System: Overview

CIPHERMATCH: Algorithm

CIPHERMATCH: Hardware

Evaluation Results

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Evaluation Results

Exact String Matching

Exact string matching is used
in many **security critical applications**, such as



Databases

e.g., searching a query in
sensitive databases

[Koudas+, VLDB 2003]
[Chen+, TIP 2013]

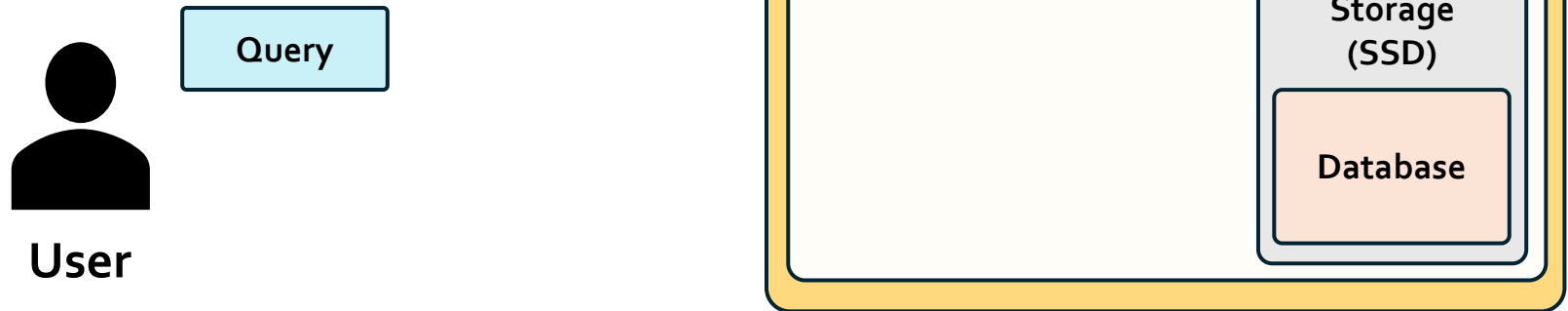


Bioinformatics

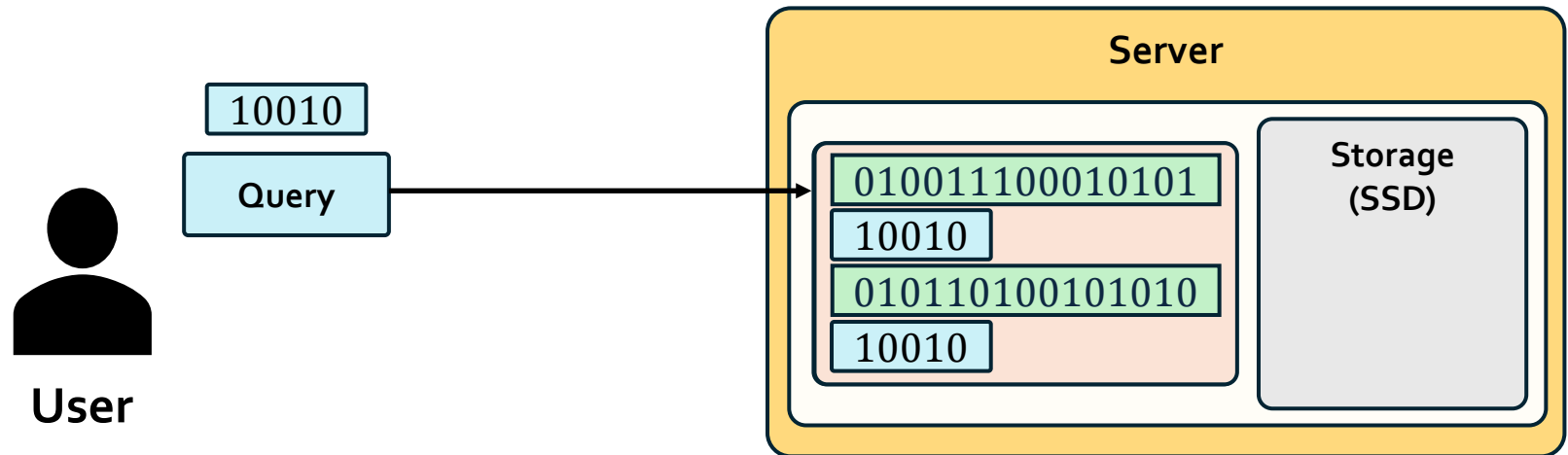
e.g., identifying similarities
in DNA sequences

[Bhukya+, IJCA 2011]
[Cali+, MICRO 2020]

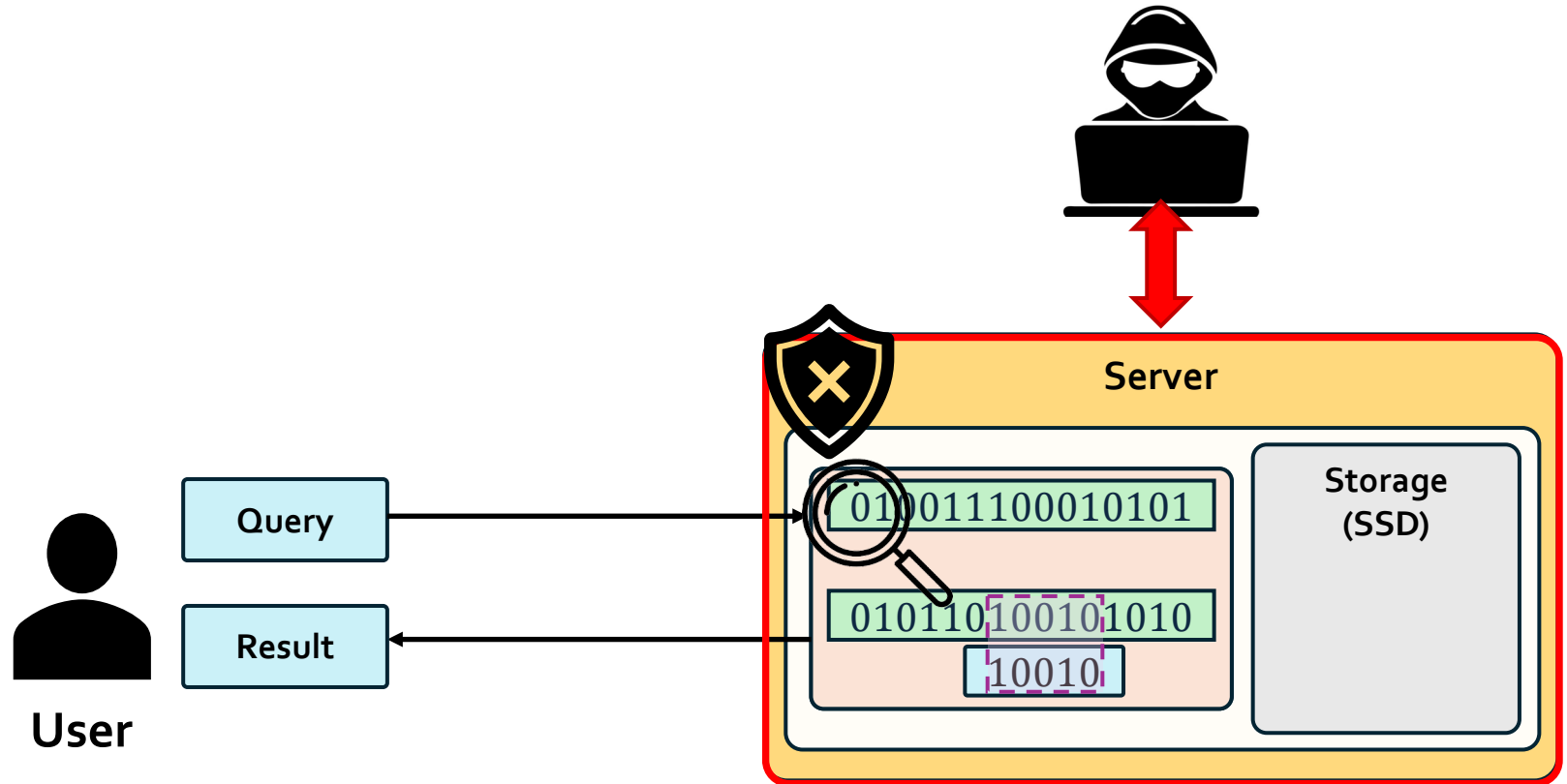
Exact String Matching



Exact String Matching

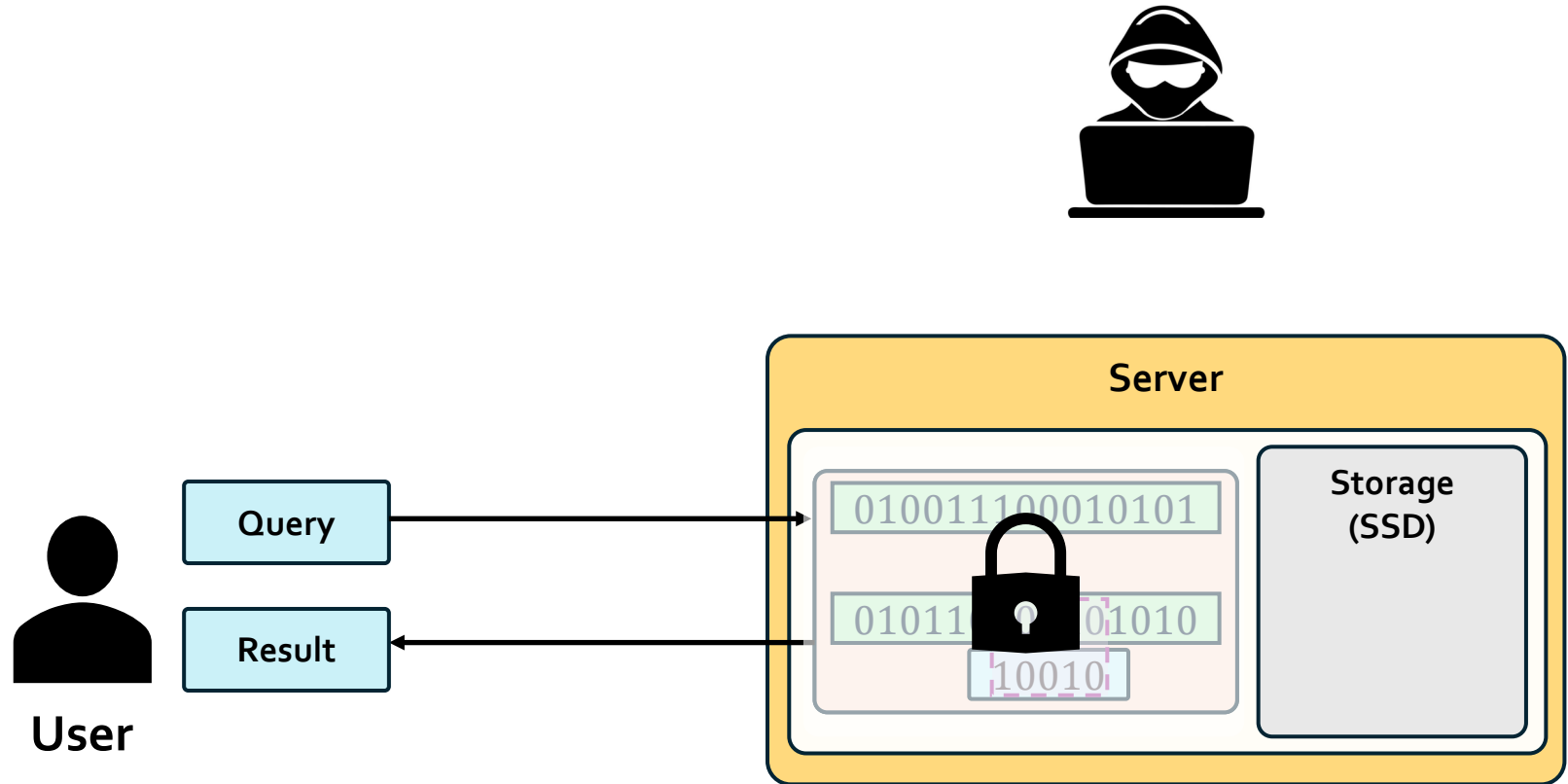


Exact String Matching



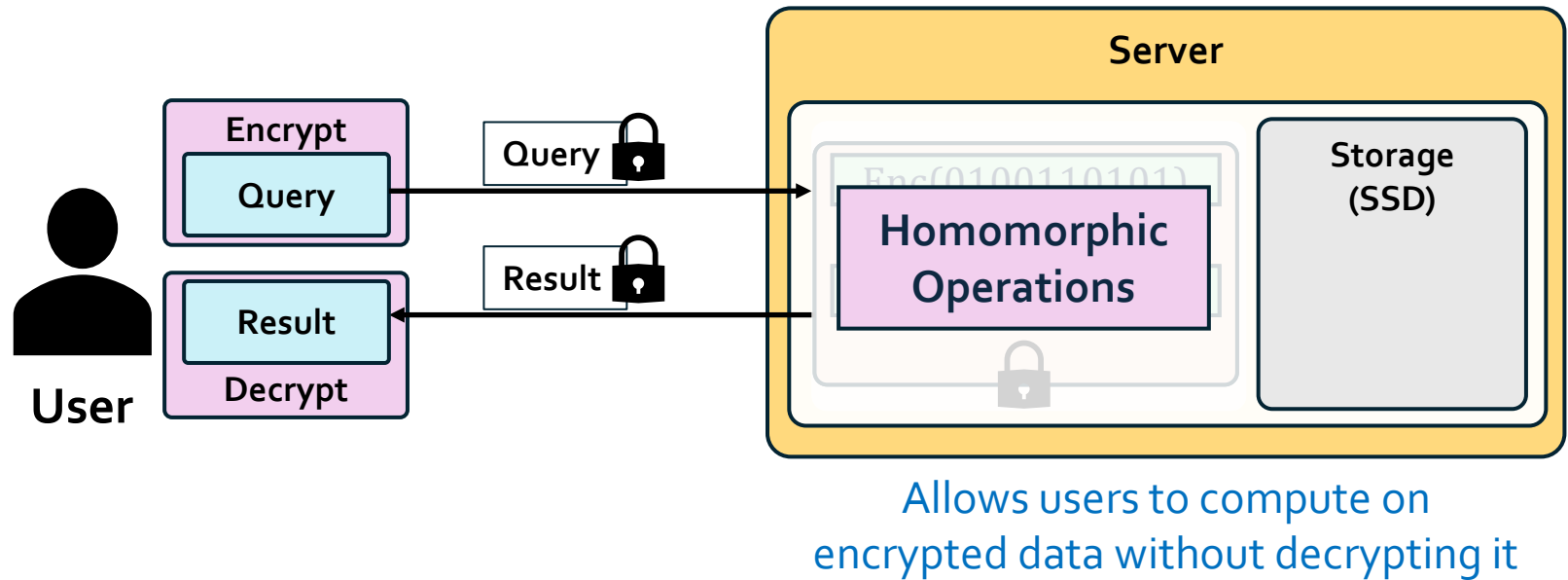
**Performing computation on plaintext
can lead to data leakage**

Exact String Matching



Homomorphic encryption (HE) can be leveraged to perform **secure** *exact* string matching

Secure Exact String Matching



Approaches to HE-based String Matching

Secure string matching using HE can be performed using **two** key approaches

Boolean Approach

Encrypt **individual bits** and use homomorphic XOR and AND operations

1) High memory footprint

2) High computation cost

3) Supports flexible query size

Arithmetic Approach

Encrypt **multiple packed bits** and use homomorphic MUL and ADD operations

1) Low memory footprint

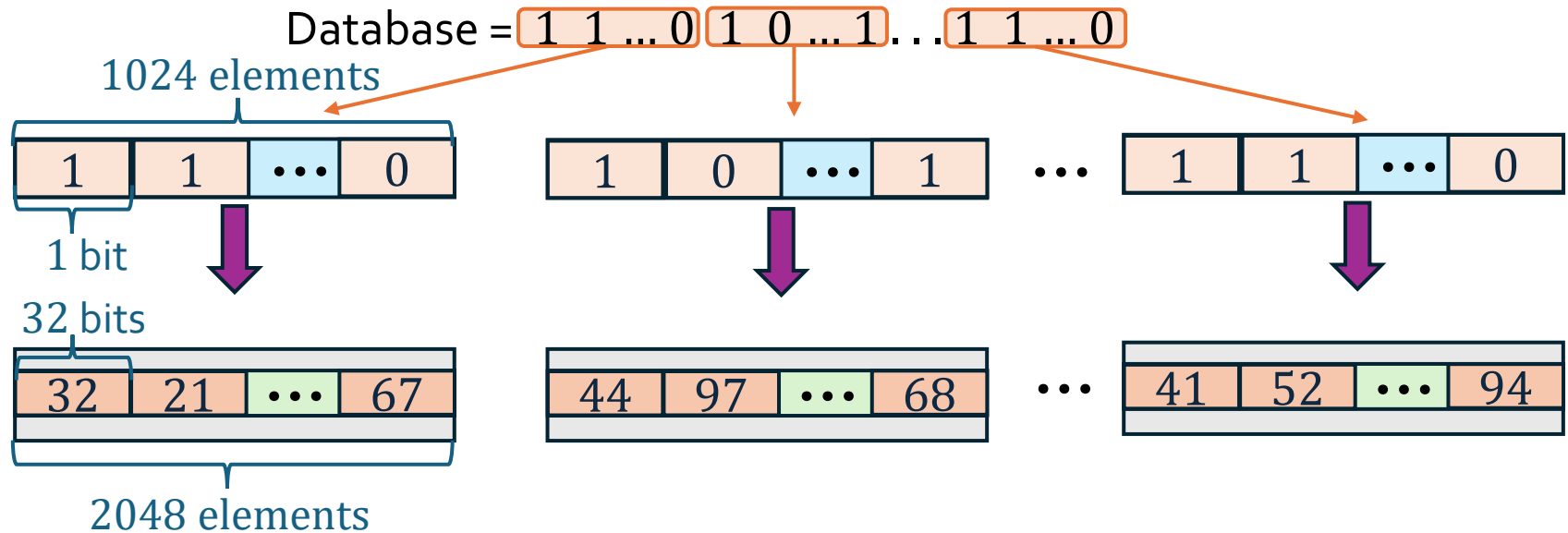
2) Low computation cost

3) Supports limited query size

Arithmetic Approach

Arithmetic Approach

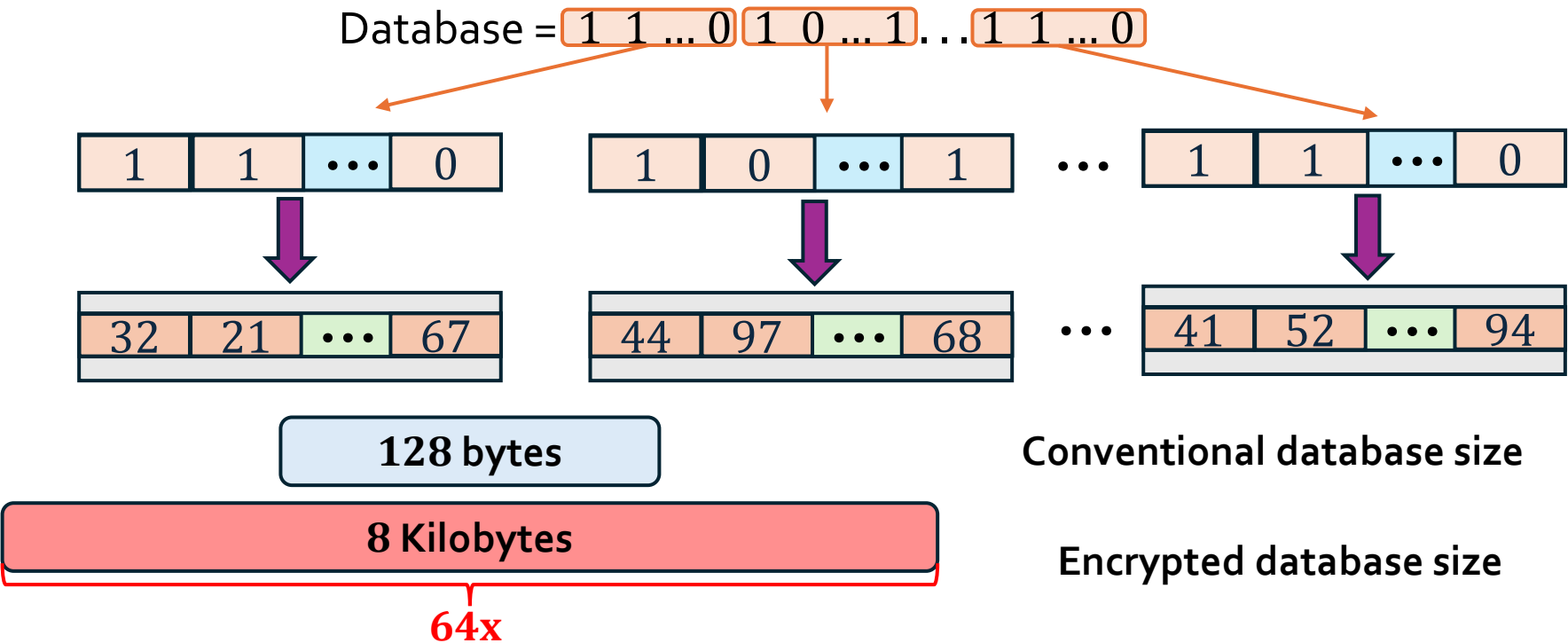
Encrypt **multiple** packed bits



Arithmetic Approach

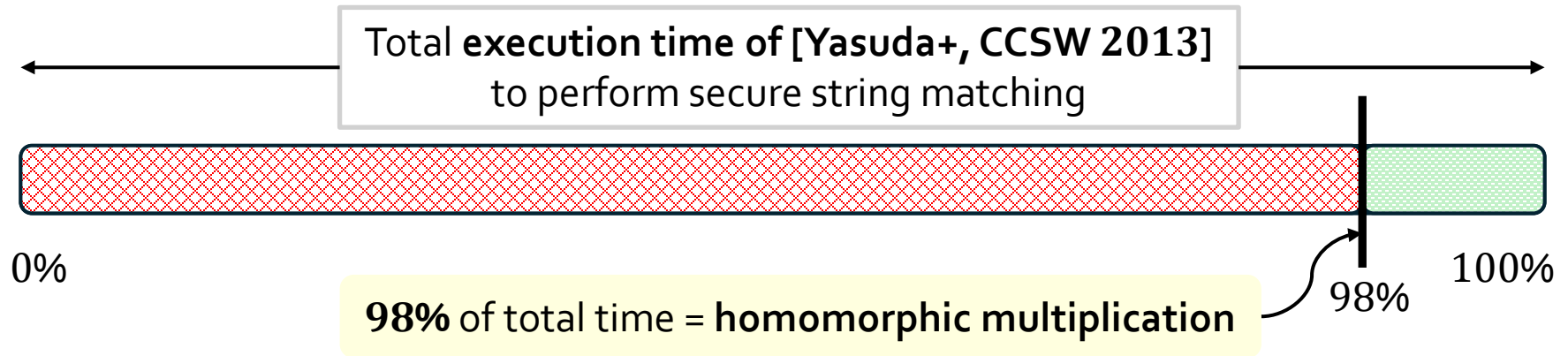
Arithmetic Approach

Encrypt multiple packed bits



Execution Time of Arithmetic Approach

Arithmetic Approach [Yasuda+, CCSW 2013 ; Kim+, TDSC 2017 ; Bonte+, CCS 2020]



Homomorphic multiplication is **100x slower** than homomorphic addition on a CPU-system

Key Problem (I): Homomorphic multiplication

Arithmetic Approach [Yasuda+, CCSW 2013 ; Kim+, TDSC 2017 ; Bonte+, CCS 2020]

Homomorphic multiplication **limits scalability**
of HE-based string matching algorithm

78% of total time – homomorphic multiplication

Homomorphic multiplication is **100x slower** than homomorphic addition

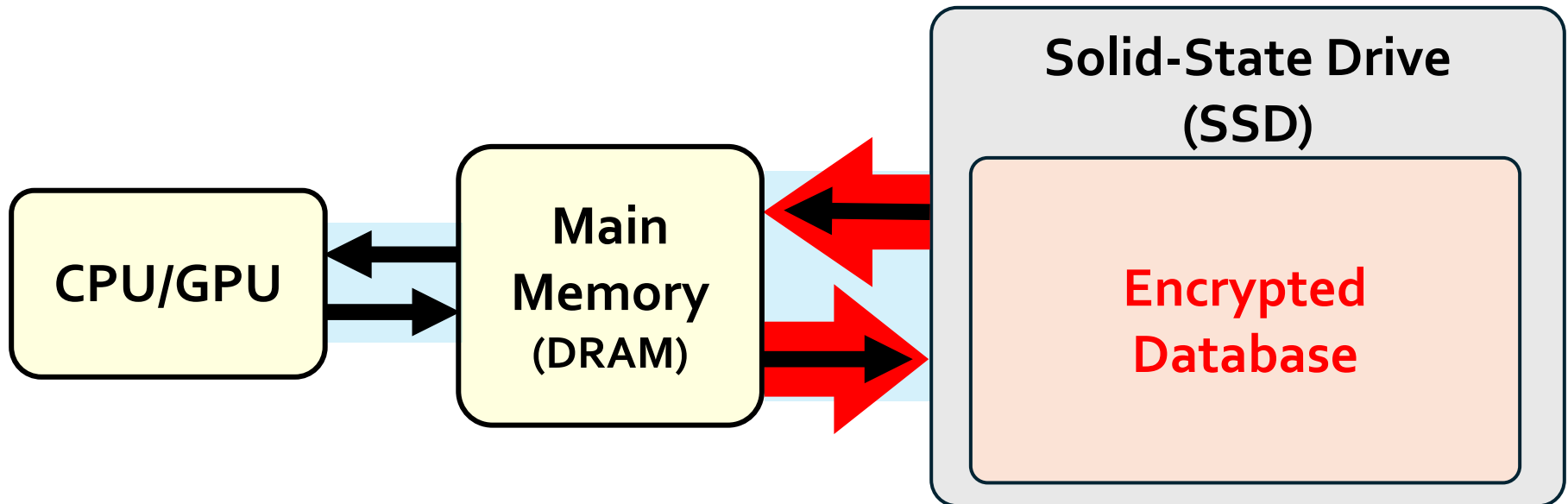
Key Problem (II): Data Movement Bottleneck

Databases are **large** and **stored in SSDs**

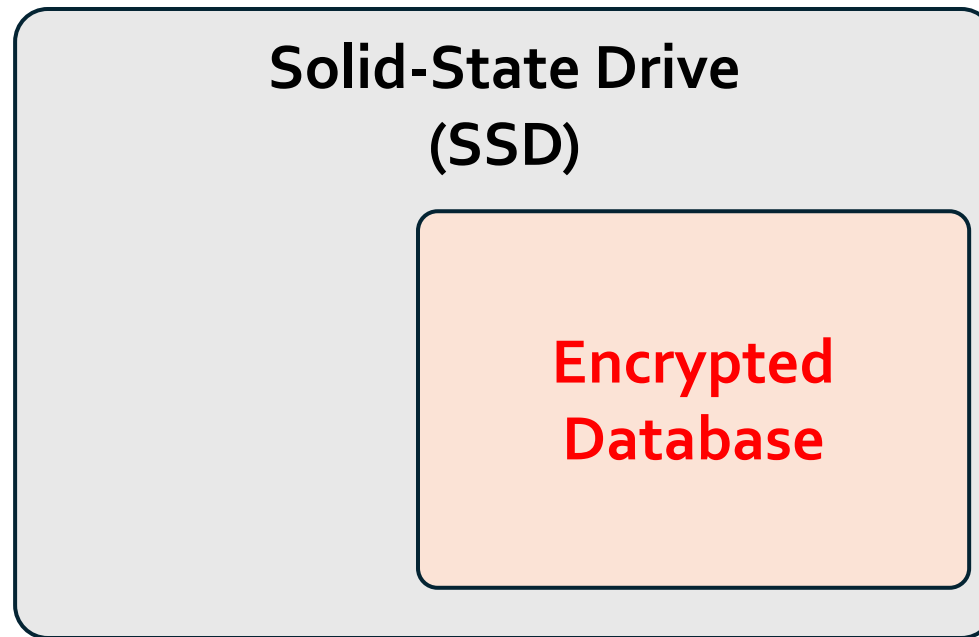
External I/O bandwidth of SSD

is the **main bottleneck** for reading large encrypted database

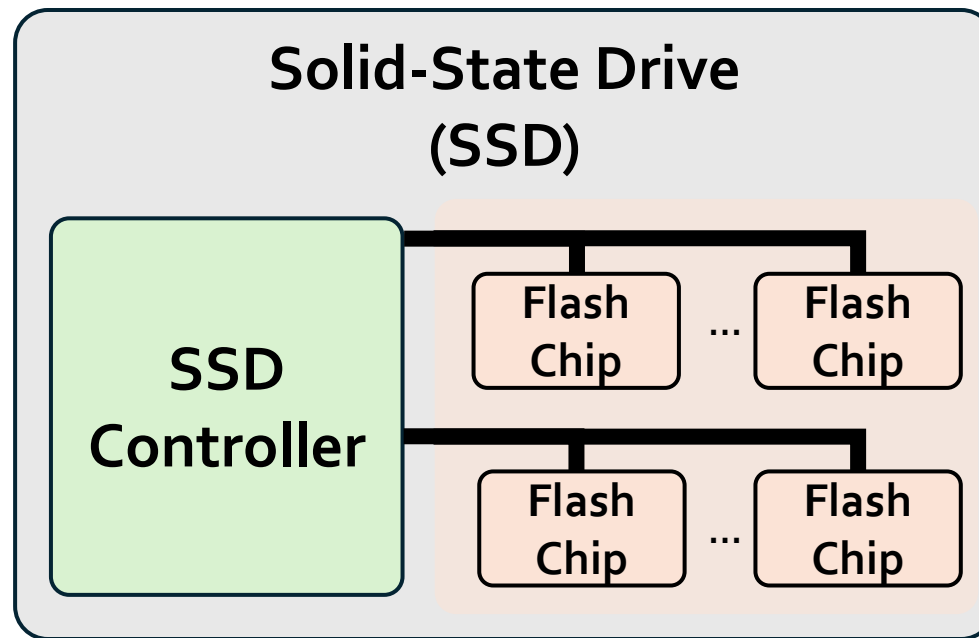
further increases the database size



Prior Works on Reducing Data Movement



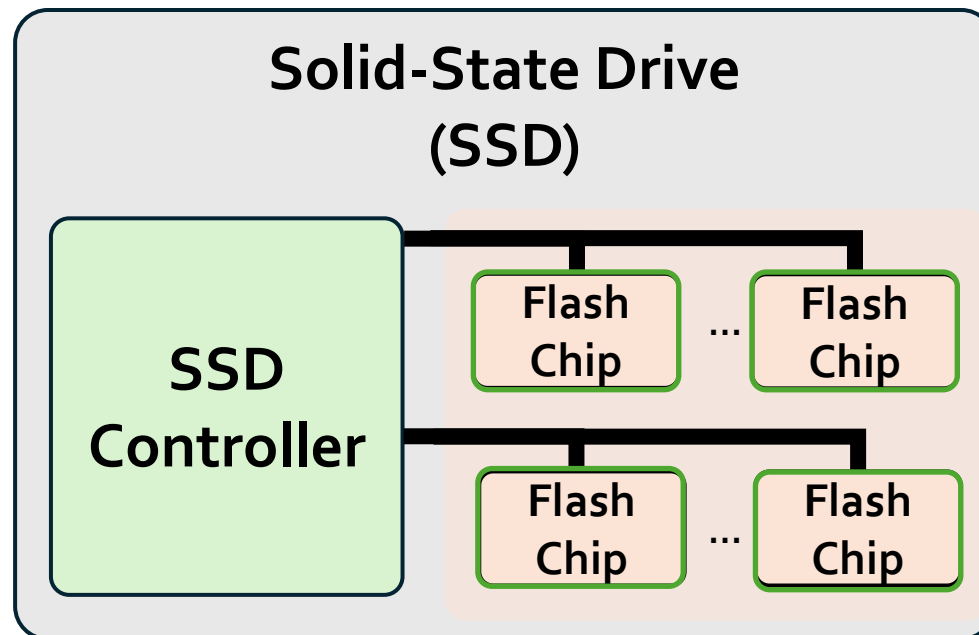
Prior Works on Reducing Data Movement



Prior Works on Reducing Data Movement

In-Flash Processing (IFP) [Park+, MICRO 2022 ; Gao+, MICRO 2021]

enables computation inside SSD by exploiting
the operational principles of NAND-flash memory



Our Goal

Develop an
IFP-based algorithm-hardware co-designed system
that can perform **scalable, parallelizable and efficient**
secure *exact* string matching

CIPHERMATCH

An algorithm-hardware co-design

Improves the performance of
HE-based **secure exact string matching**

Reduces memory footprint

- by **optimizing** the **data packing scheme** used before encryption

Eliminates costly homomorphic multiplication

- by **designing** secure string-matching algorithm using **only homomorphic addition**

Reduces data movement

and leverages massive bit and array-level parallelism

- by **designing** an **in-flash processing architecture**

Talk Outline

Background, Problem & Goal

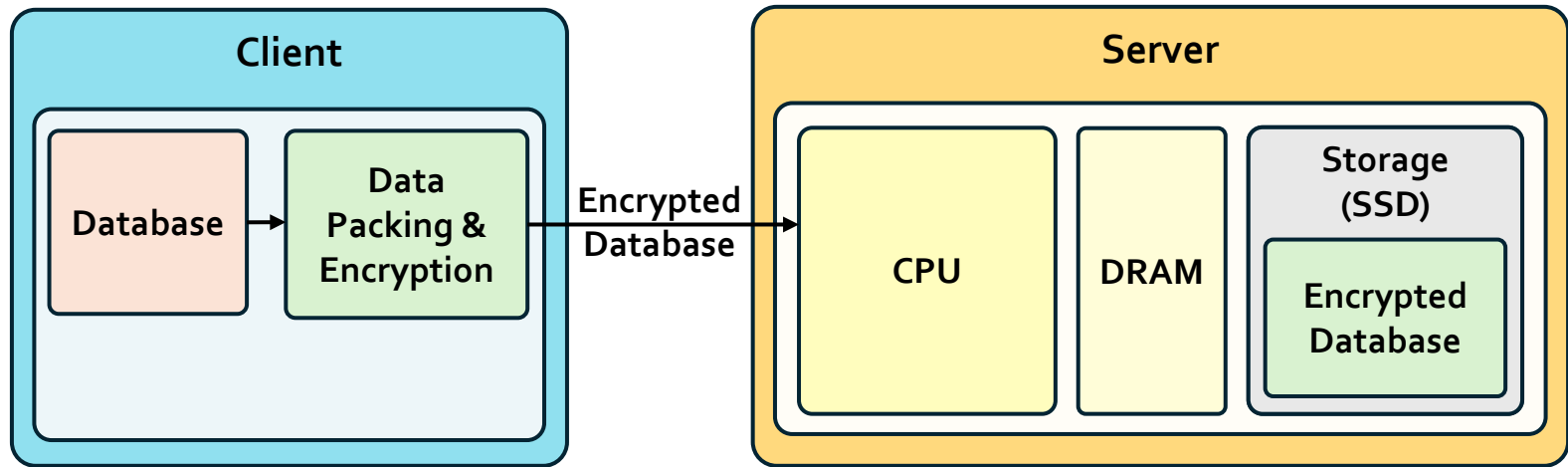
CIPHERMATCH System: Overview

CIPHERMATCH: Algorithm

CIPHERMATCH: Hardware

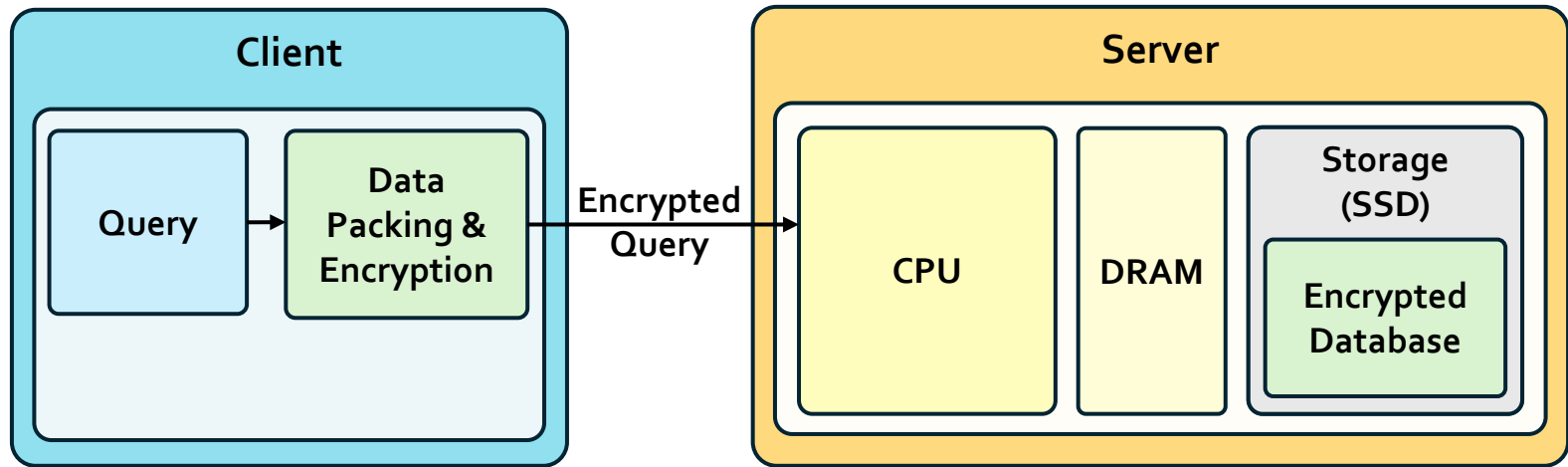
Evaluation Results

CIPHERMATCH: System Overview



Efficiently pack the database
to reduce the memory footprint after encryption

CIPHERMATCH: System Overview



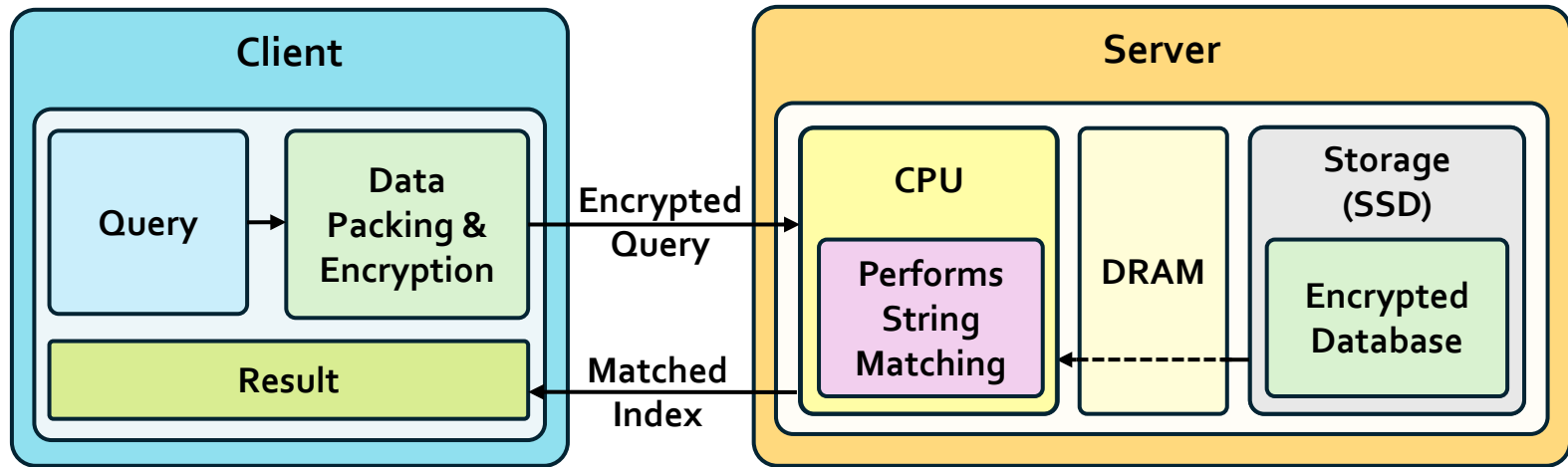
Efficiently pack the database

to reduce the memory footprint after encryption

Efficiently pack the query

to perform parallel secure string matching on encrypted database

CIPHERMATCH: System Overview



Efficiently pack the database

to reduce the memory footprint after encryption

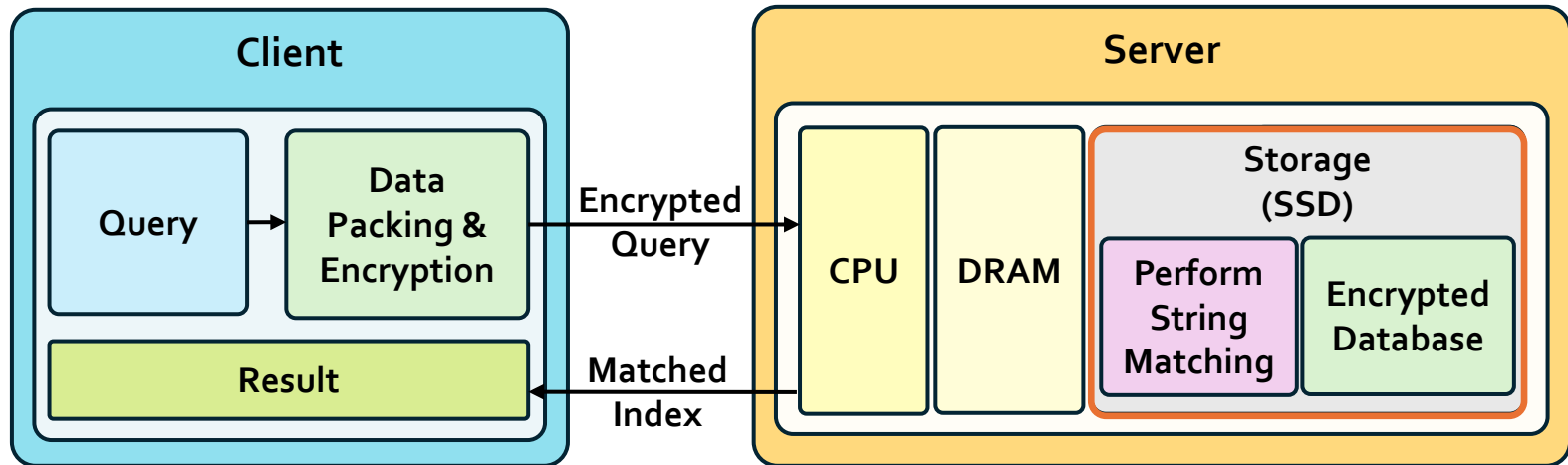
Efficiently pack the query

to perform parallel secure string matching on encrypted database

Perform secure *exact* string matching

using *only* homomorphic addition

CIPHERMATCH: System Overview



Efficiently pack the database

to reduce the memory footprint after encryption

Efficiently pack the query

to perform parallel secure string matching on encrypted database

Perform secure *exact* string matching

using *only* homomorphic addition

Accelerate secure *exact* string matching by performing computations inside SSD

by exploiting operational principles of NAND-flash memory

CIPHERMATCH: Key Steps

- 1 Memory-Efficient Data Packing Scheme
- 2 Secure *Exact* String-Matching Algorithm
- 3 In-Flash Processing

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CIPHERMATCH: Key Steps

1

Memory-Efficient Data Packing Scheme

Memory-Efficient Data Packing Scheme

- Efficiently pack the query and database

to reduce the memory footprint and enable parallel string matching

2

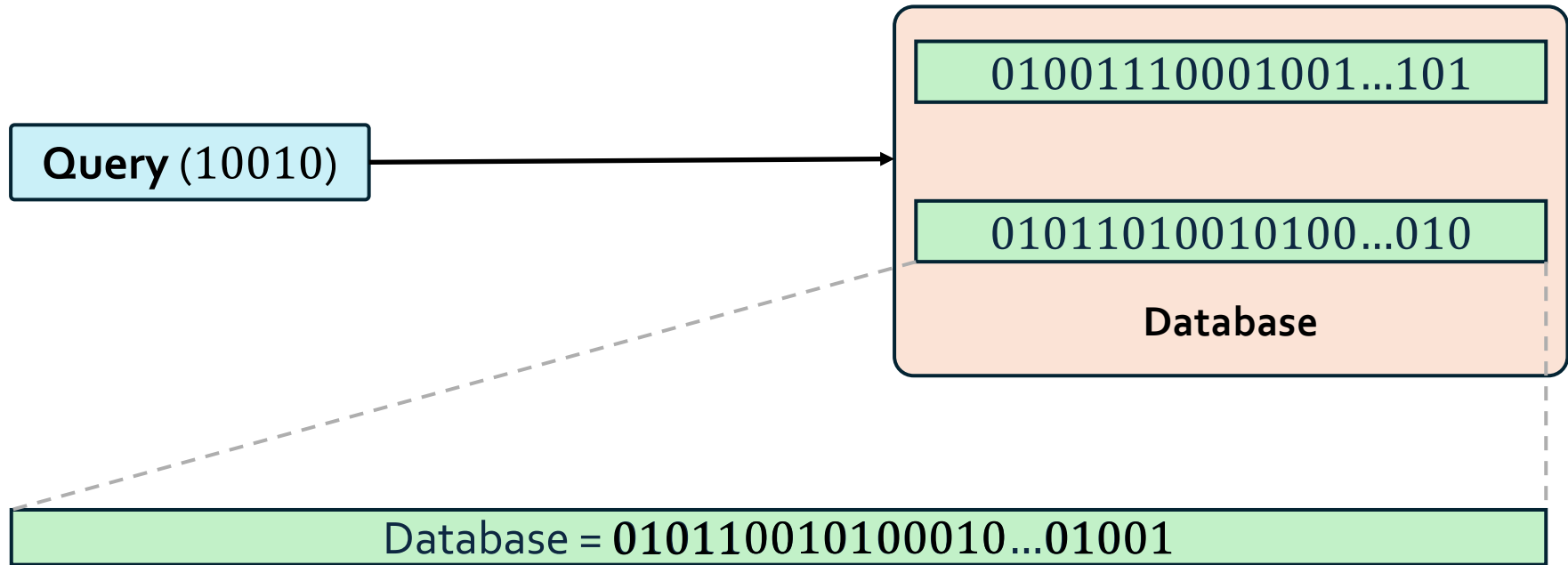
Secure *Exact* String-Matching Algorithm

3

In-Flash Processing

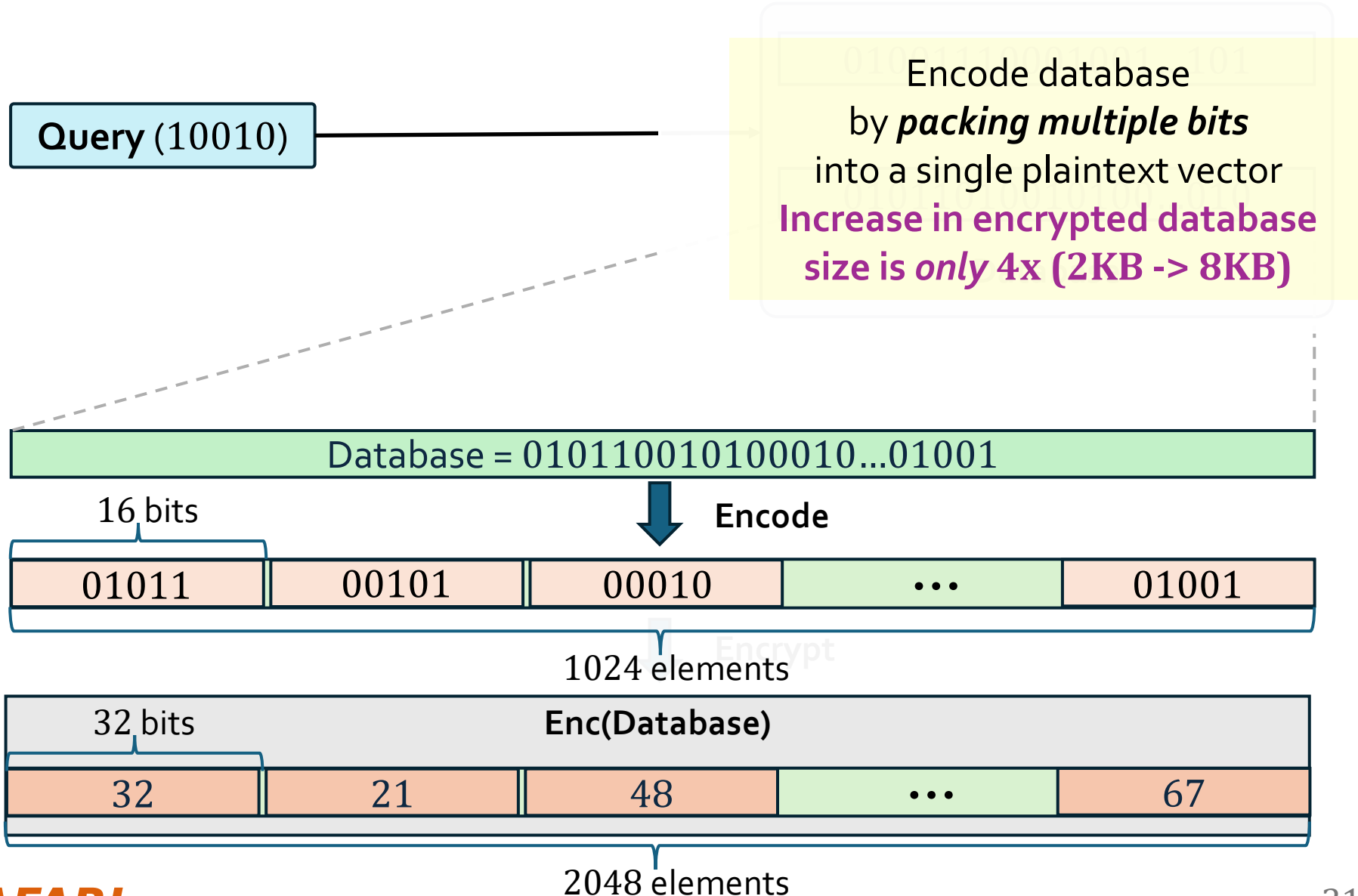
Memory-Efficient Data Packing Scheme

1



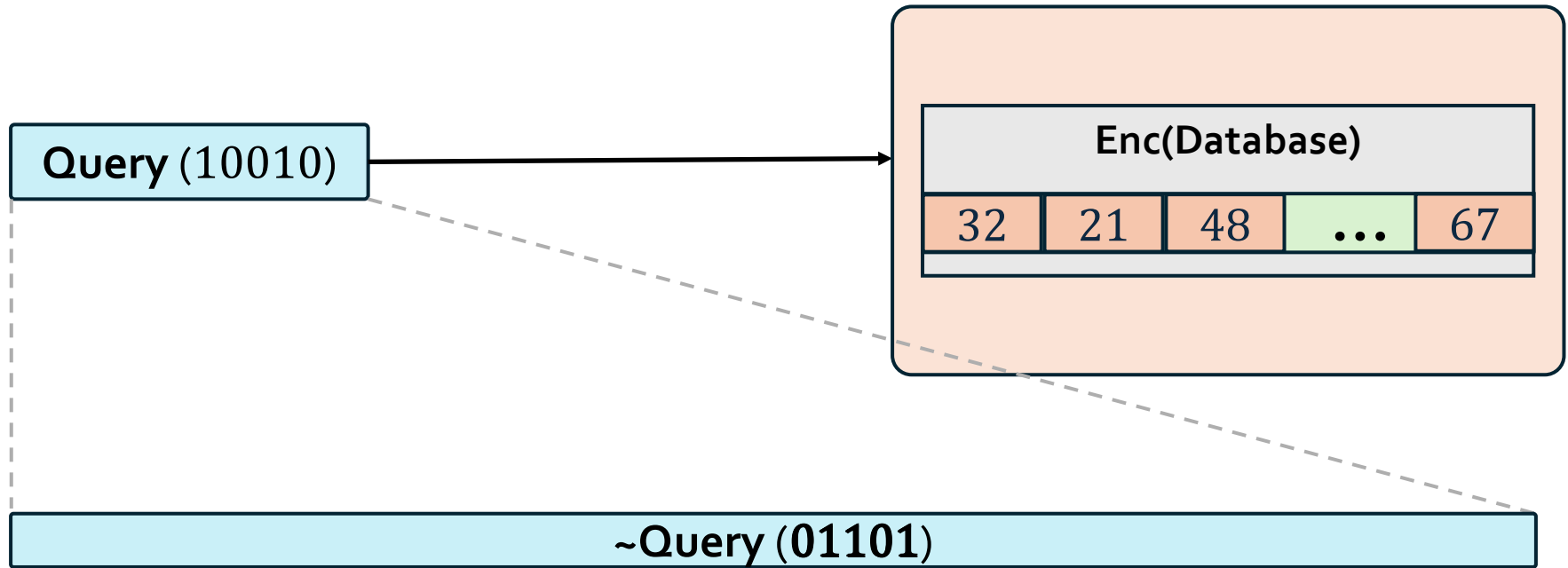
Memory-Efficient Data Packing Scheme

1



Memory-Efficient Data Packing Scheme

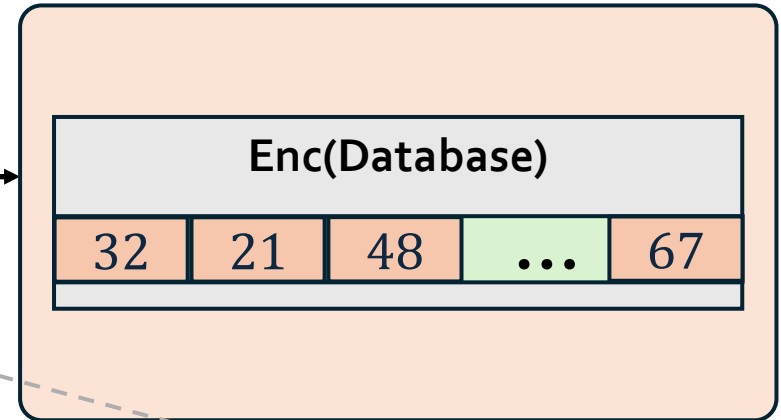
1



Memory-Efficient Data Packing Scheme

1

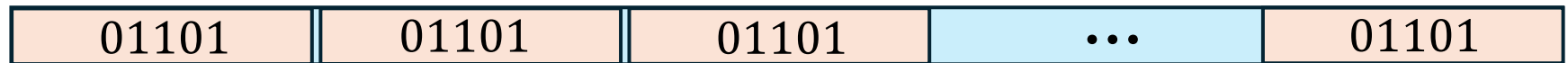
Encode query
by *negating and replicating*
into a single plaintext vector



\sim Query (01101)

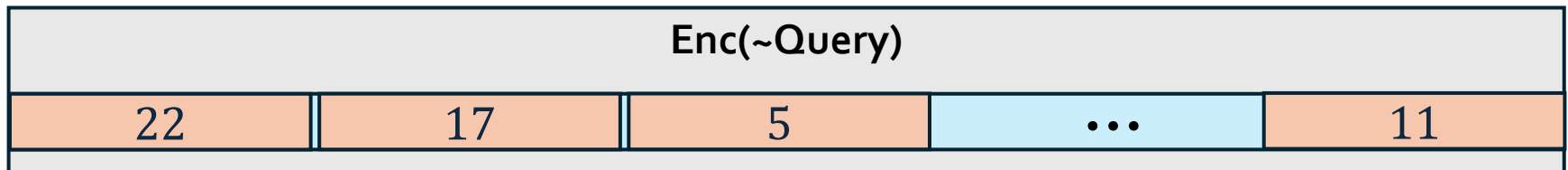


Encode



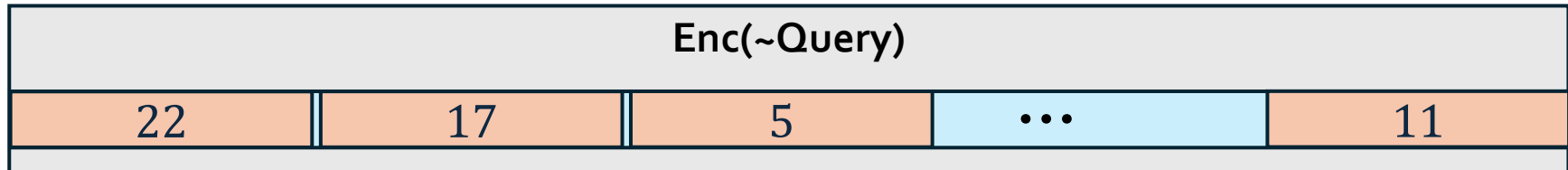
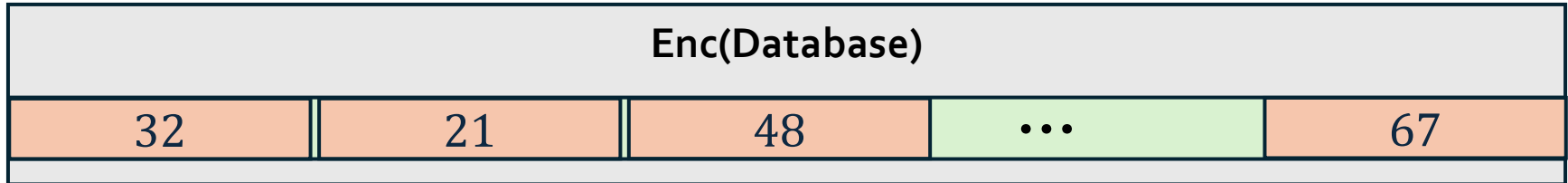
Encrypt

Enc(\sim Query)



Memory-Efficient Data Packing Scheme

1



CIPHERMATCH: Key Steps

1

Memory-Efficient Data Packing Scheme

- Efficiently pack the query and database to reduce the memory footprint and enable parallel string matching

2

Secure *Exact* String-Matching Algorithm

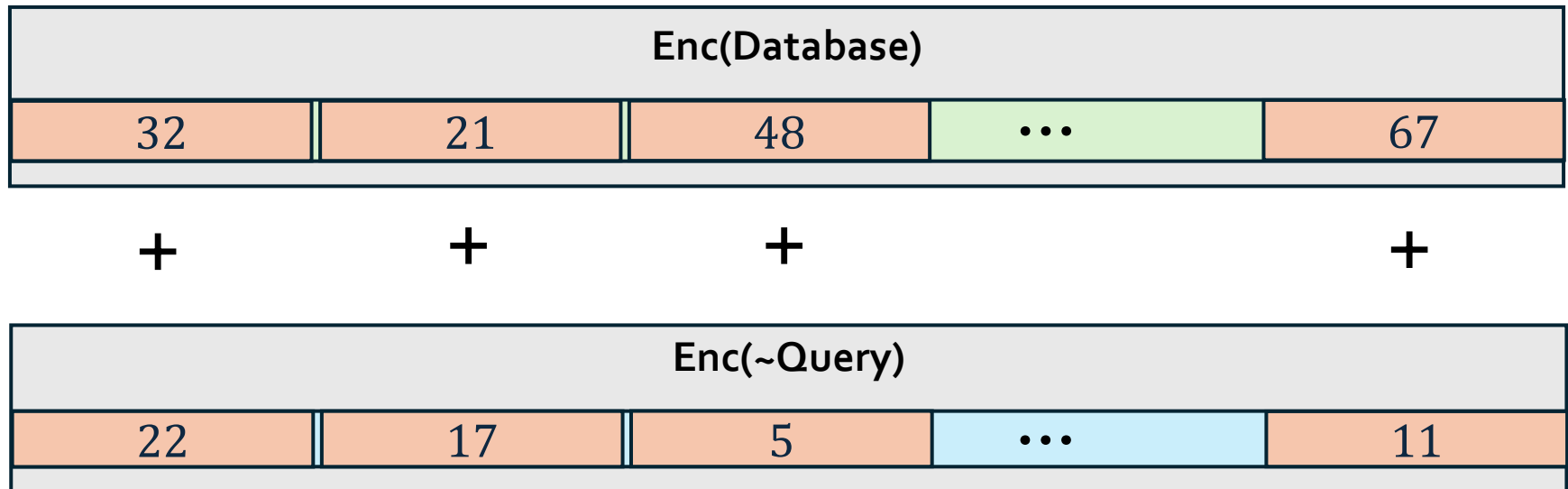
- Uses *only* homomorphic addition and identifies the match to eliminate costly homomomorphic multiplication

3

In-Flash Processing

Secure Exact String-Matching Algorithm

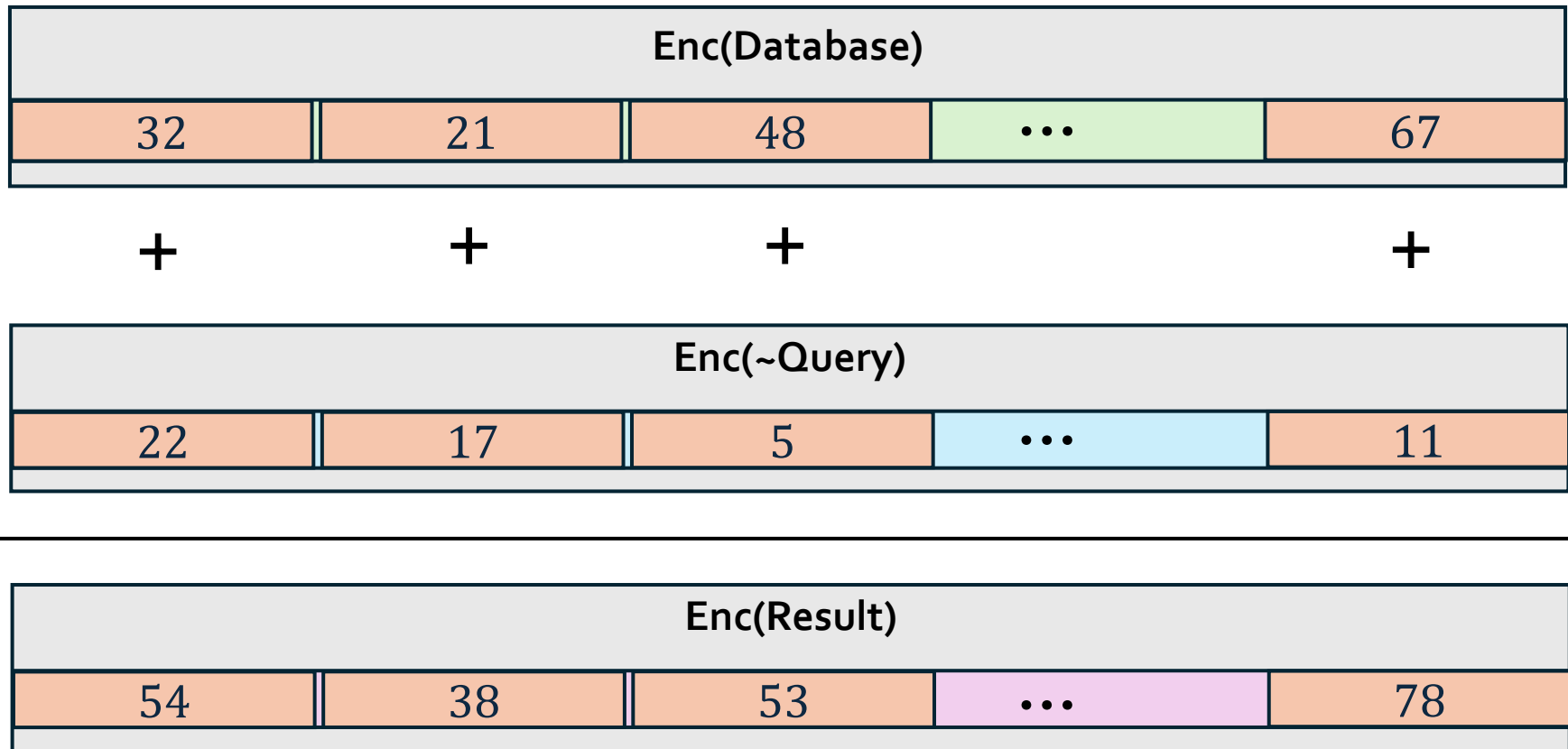
2



Homomorphic addition
is inherently **element-wise addition**

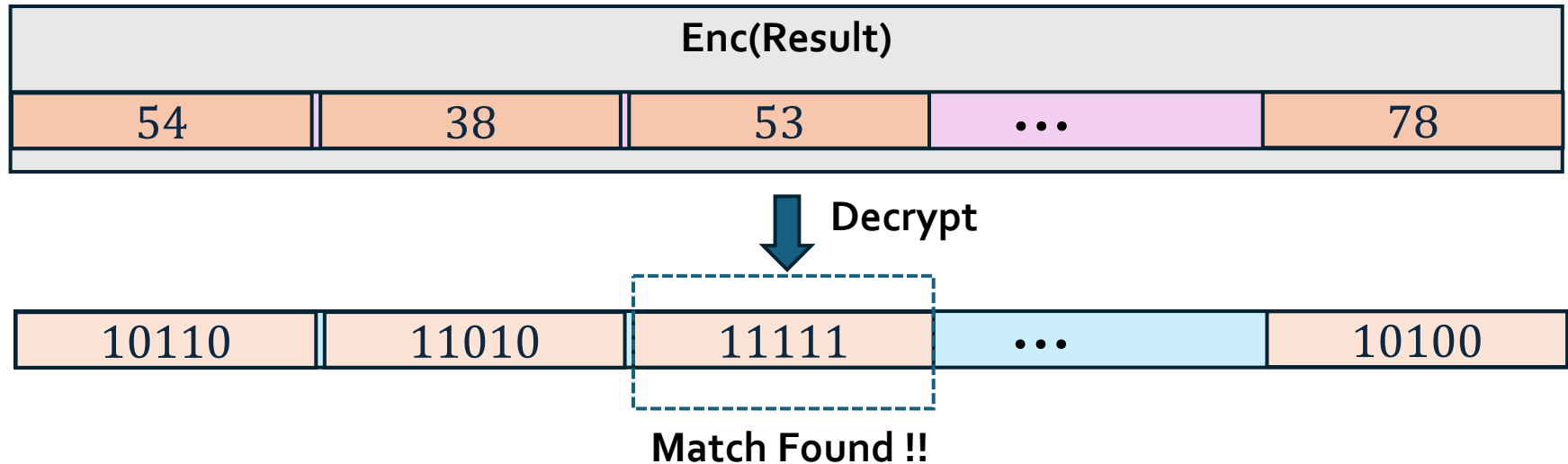
Secure Exact String-Matching Algorithm

2



Secure Exact String-Matching Algorithm

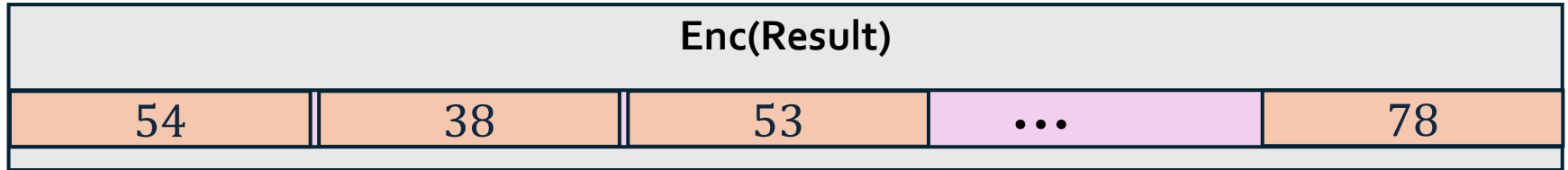
2



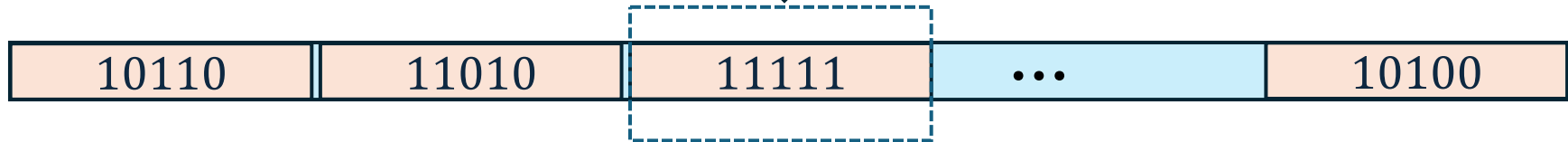
However, we want to find the **match**
using **Enc(Result)** on the server

Identify the Match

2

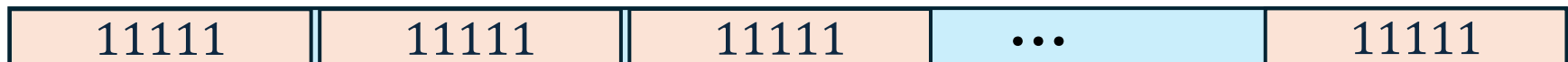


↓ Decrypt

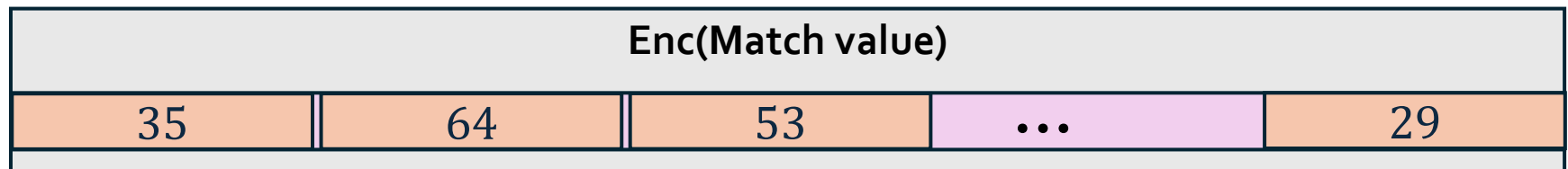


Match Found !!

Match Value

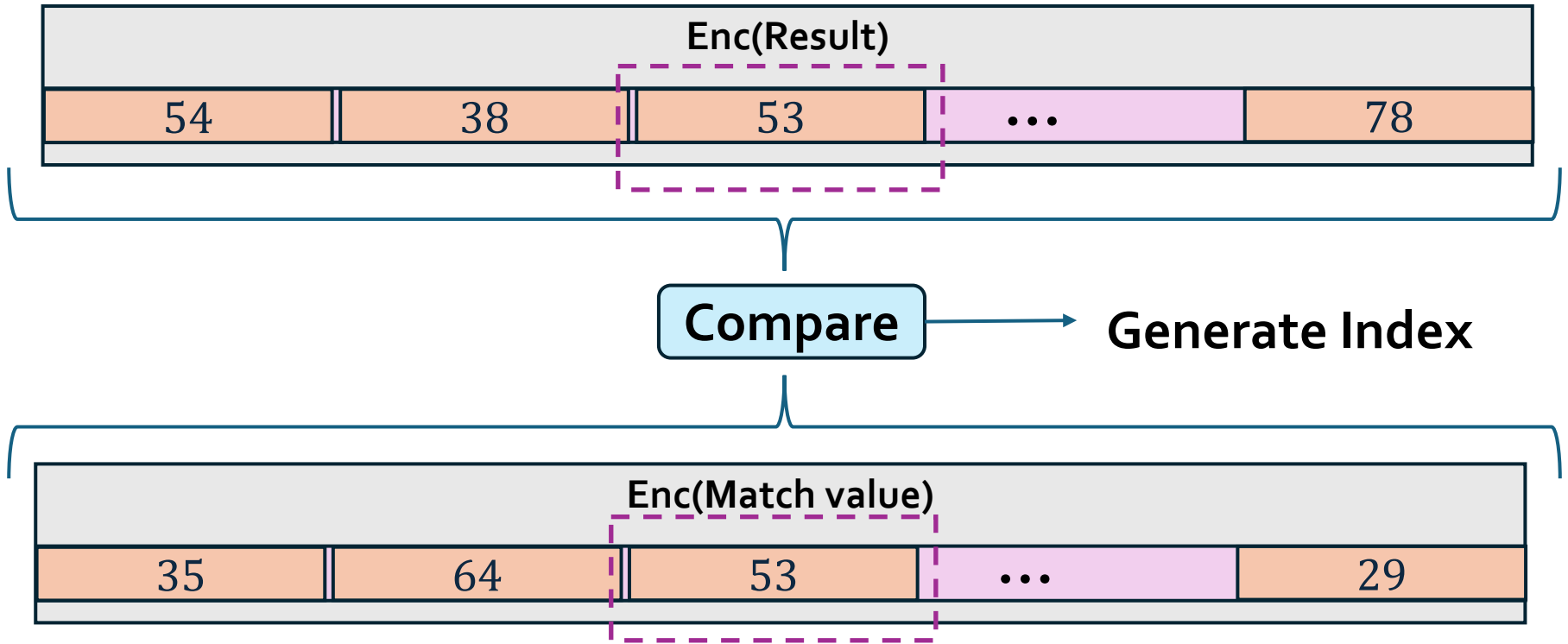


↓ Encrypt



Identify the Match

2



Compare and **send the final index** back to client

Talk Outline

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CIPHERMATCH: Hardware

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CIPHERMATCH: Key Steps

1

Memory-Efficient Data Packing Scheme

- Efficiently pack the query and database to reduce the memory footprint and enable parallel string matching

2

Secure *Exact* String-Matching Algorithm

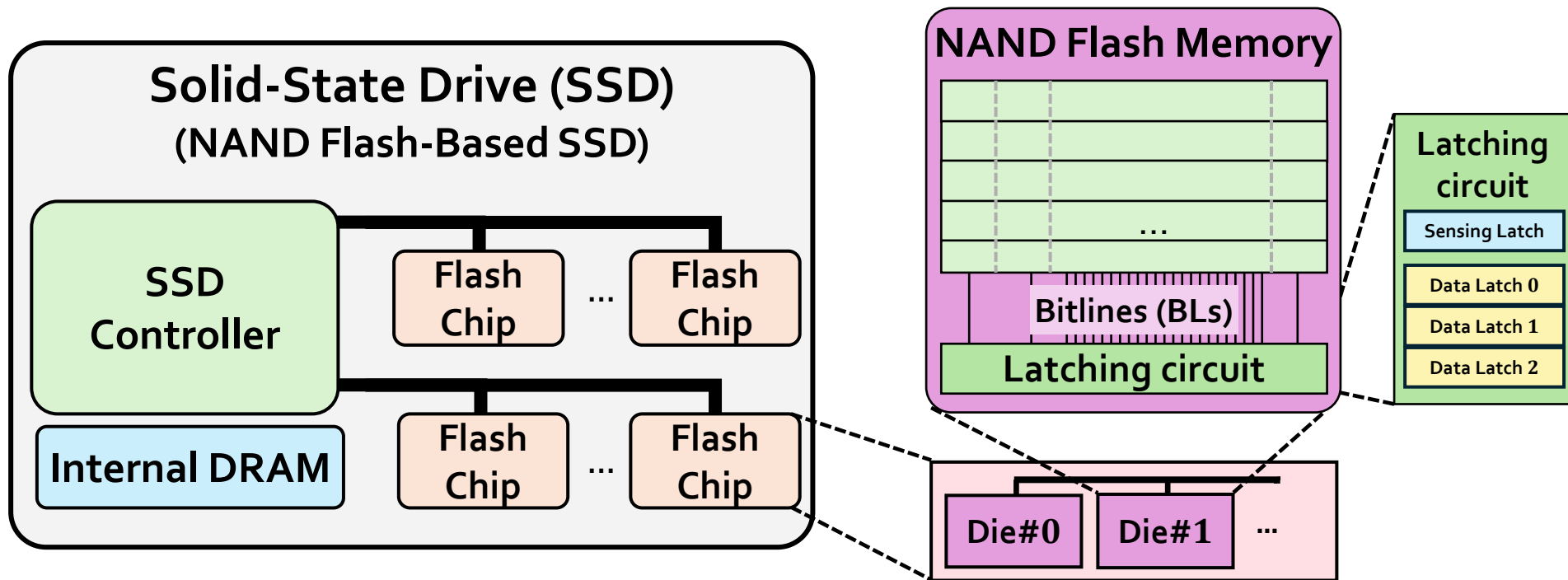
- Uses *only* homomorphic addition and identifies the match to eliminate costly homomomorphic multiplication

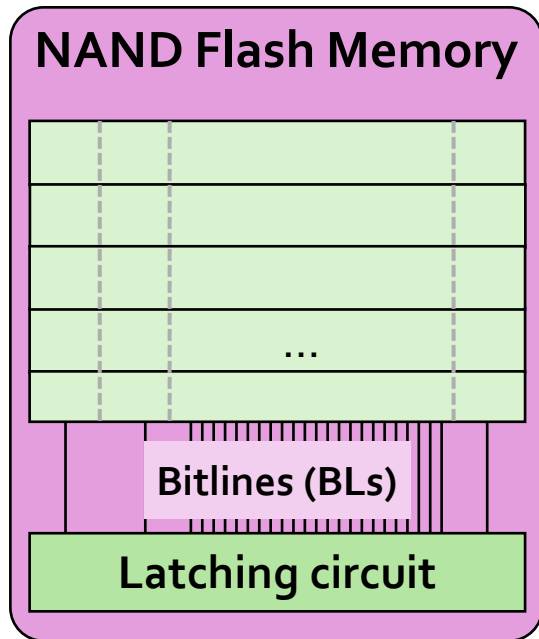
3

In-Flash Processing

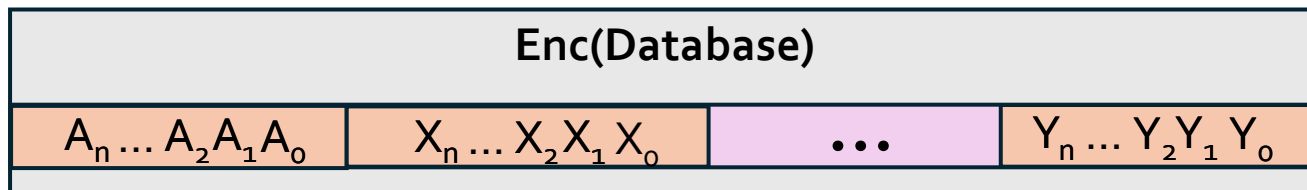
- Exploit the operational principles of NAND-flash memory to perform homomorphic addition

We use **bit-serial addition**
to **avoid carry propagation** across different bitlines



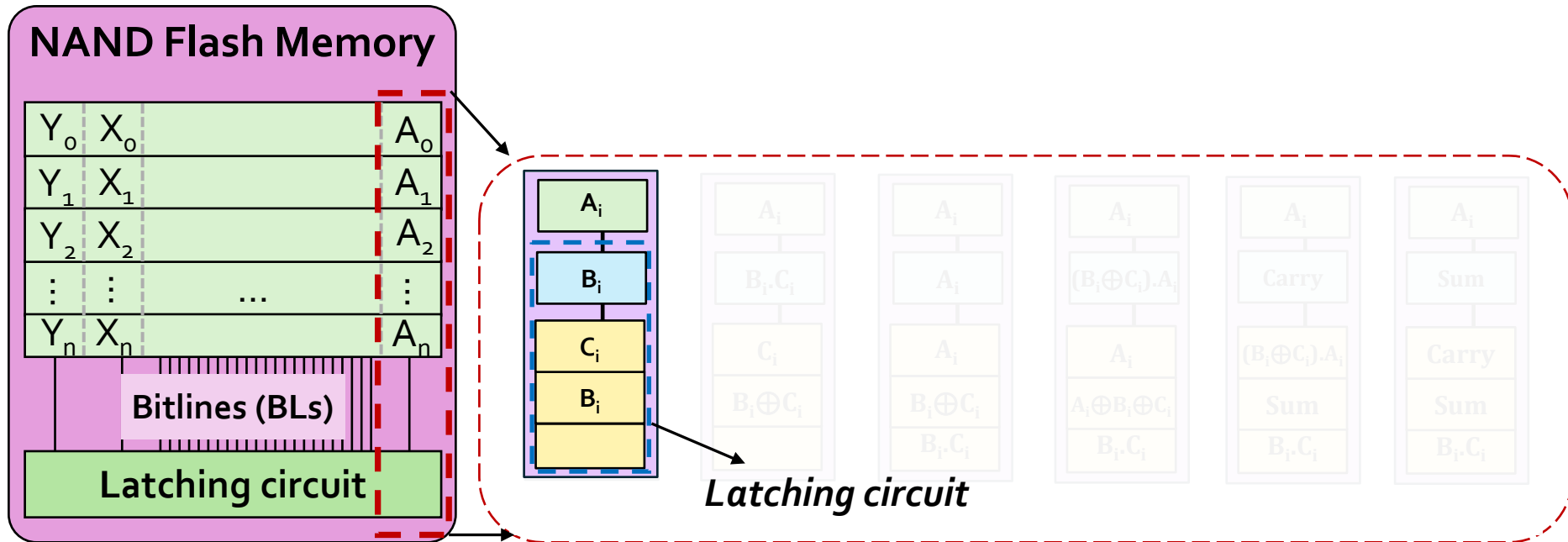


Lay out the data vertically in NAND-flash memory



CIPHERMATCH: Bit-Serial Addition

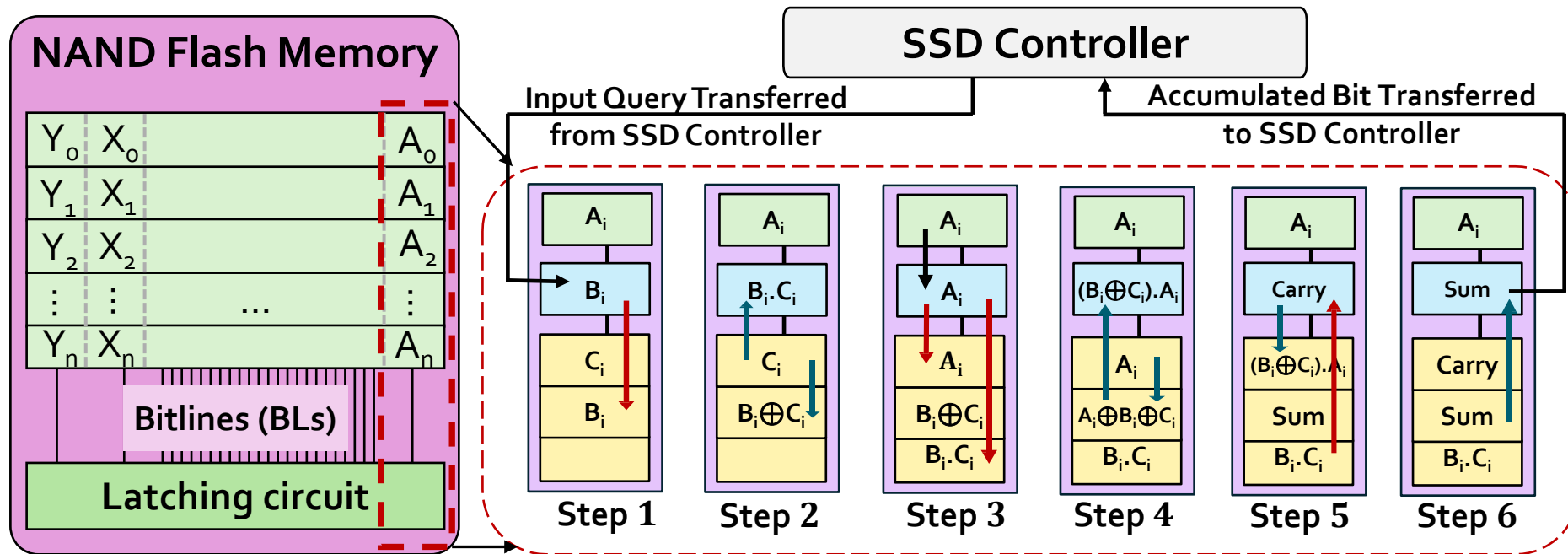
3



Lay out the data vertically in NAND-flash memory

CIPHERMATCH: Bit-Serial Addition

3



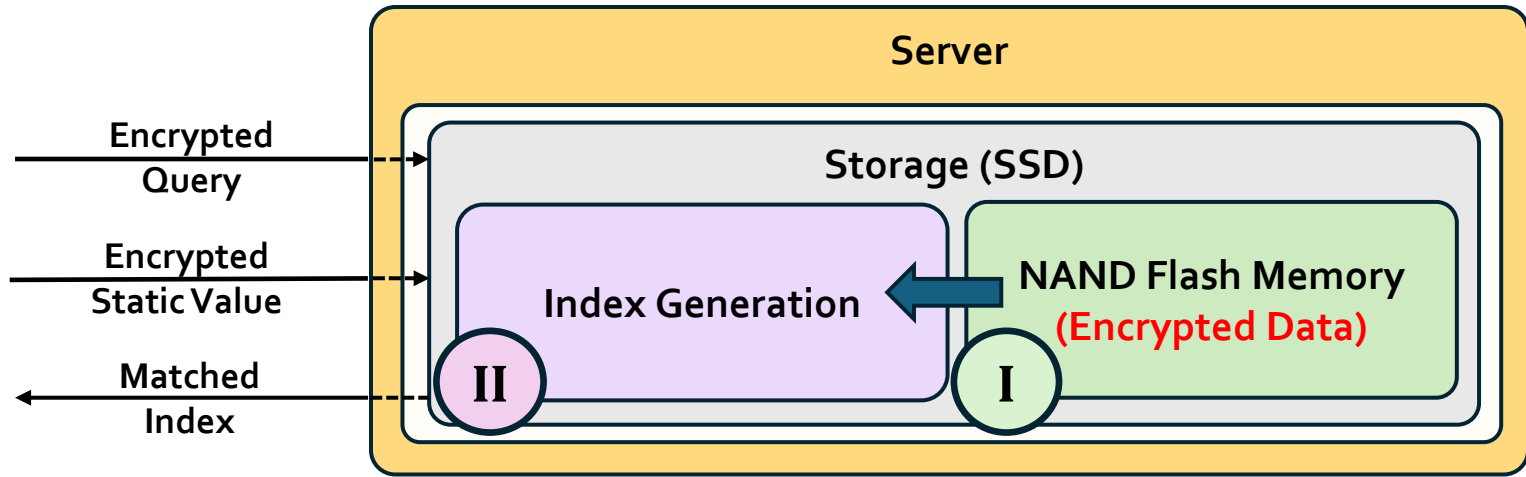
Lay out the data vertically in NAND-flash memory

Send the query from SSD controller to the latches

Perform Steps 1-6 to perform bit-serial addition

Accumulate the sum bit and send the accumulated bit to the SSD controller

CIPHERMATCH: Hardware (Summary)



I

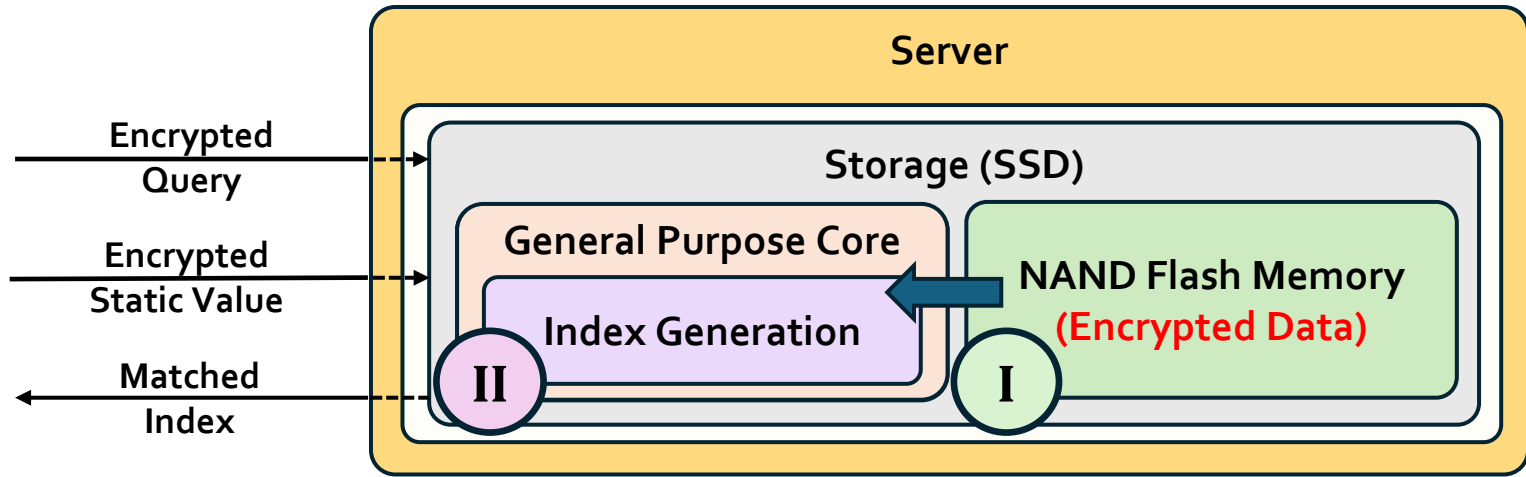
Perform **homomorphic additions**
inside **NAND-flash memory**



II

Generate the **final index**
by **comparing it with match value**

CIPHERMATCH: Hardware (Summary)



II

Generate the **final index**
by **comparing it with match value**



Use **general purpose cores** to **identify the final match**

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Evaluation Results

Evaluation Methodology (1/2): Real System

Our Implementation

Intel Xeon, 6 cores, 3.2 GHz 32GB DDR4 DRAM 2TB PCIe 4.0 SSD

We evaluate **software-based CIPHERMATCH implementation (CM-SW)**
by **modifying the Microsoft SEAL library**

Baselines

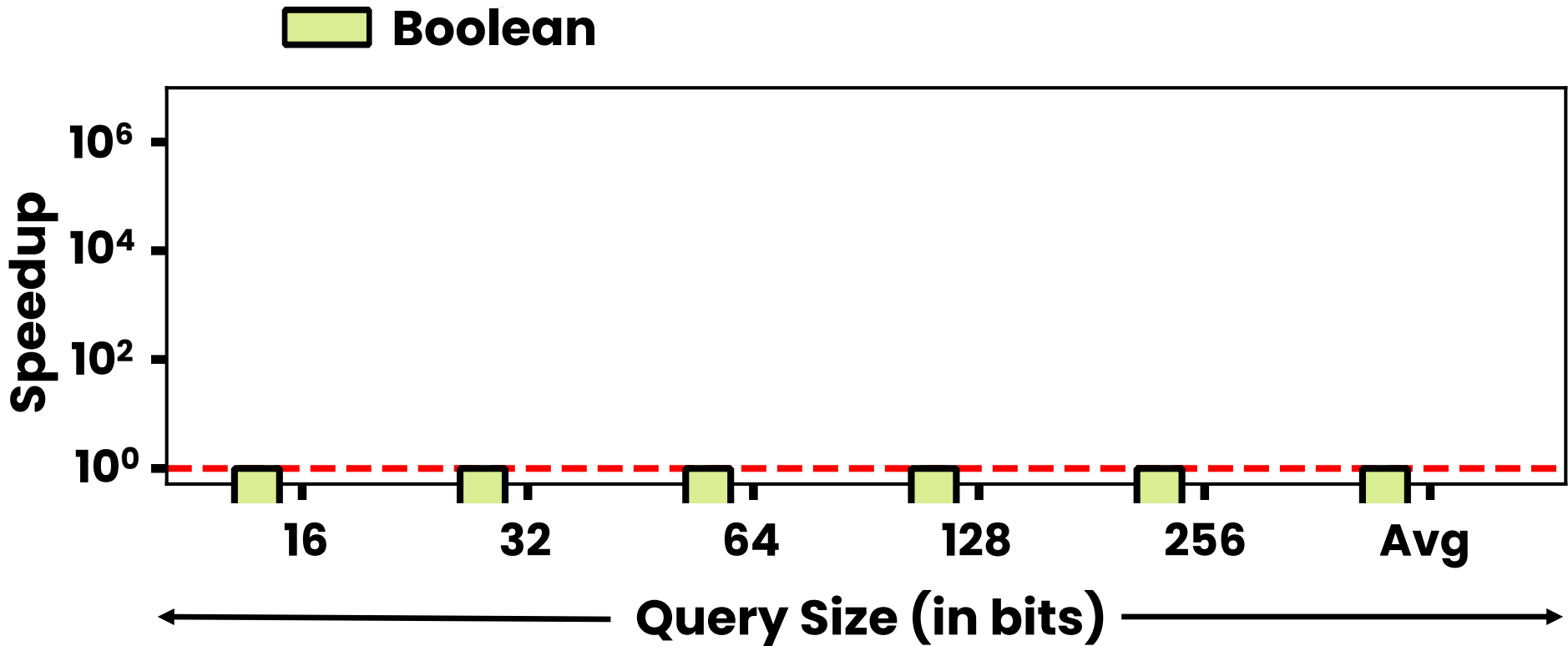
- **Arithmetic (using SEAL):** State-of-the-art **arithmetic approach** [Yasuda+, CCSW 2013]
- **Boolean (using TFHE-rs):** State-of-the-art **Boolean approach** [Aziz+, Information 2024]

Workloads

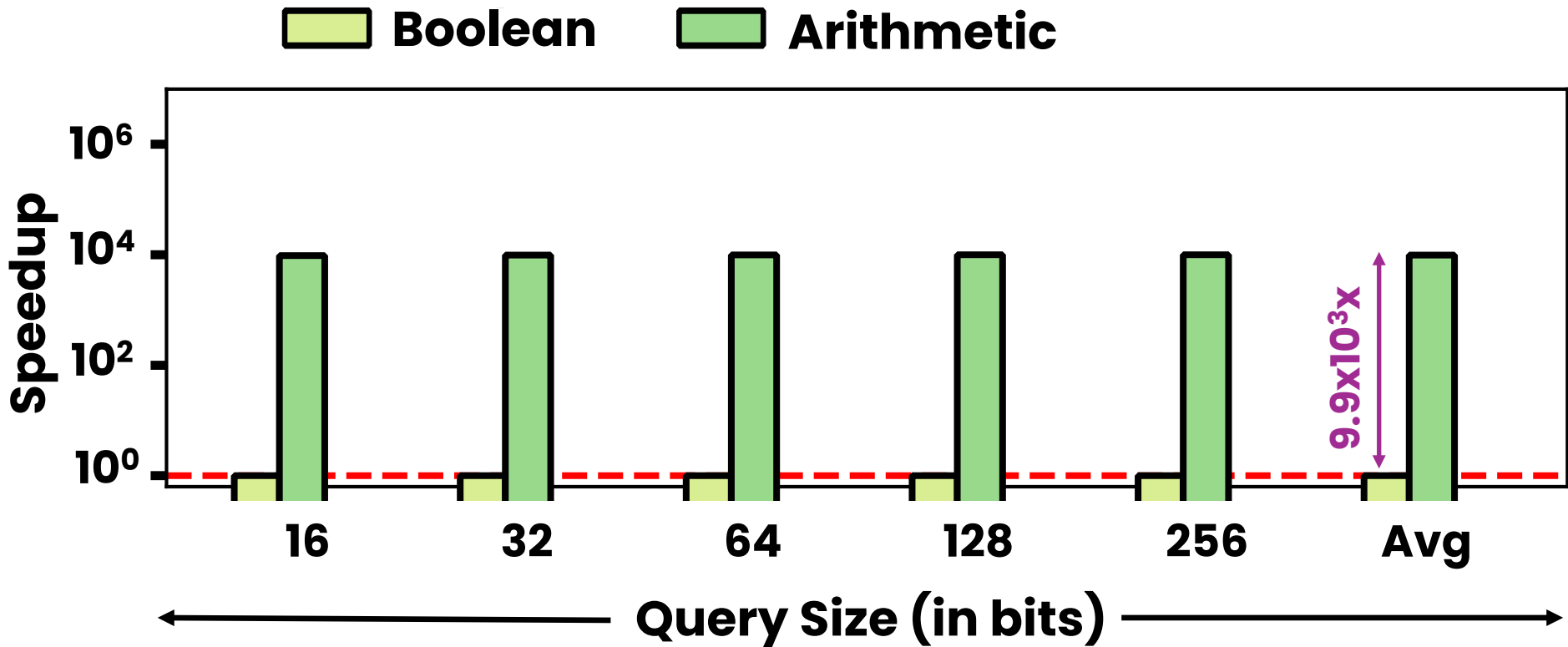
- **Varying query size (16-256 bits)*** for encrypted database size of **128 GB**
- **Varying encrypted database size (8-128 GB)*** for **16-bit query** and 1000 queries

* including all circular shifted queries

Speedup for Different Query Sizes

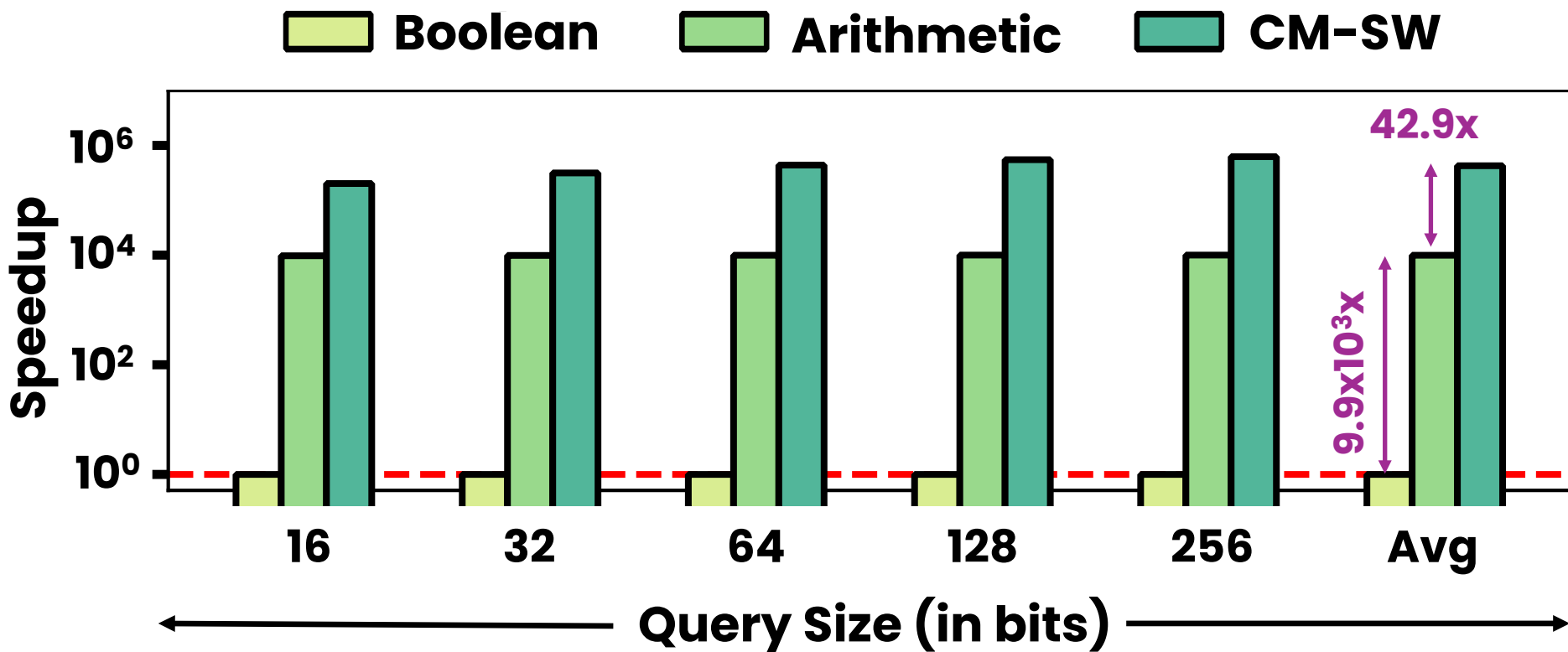


Speedup for Different Query Sizes (1/3)



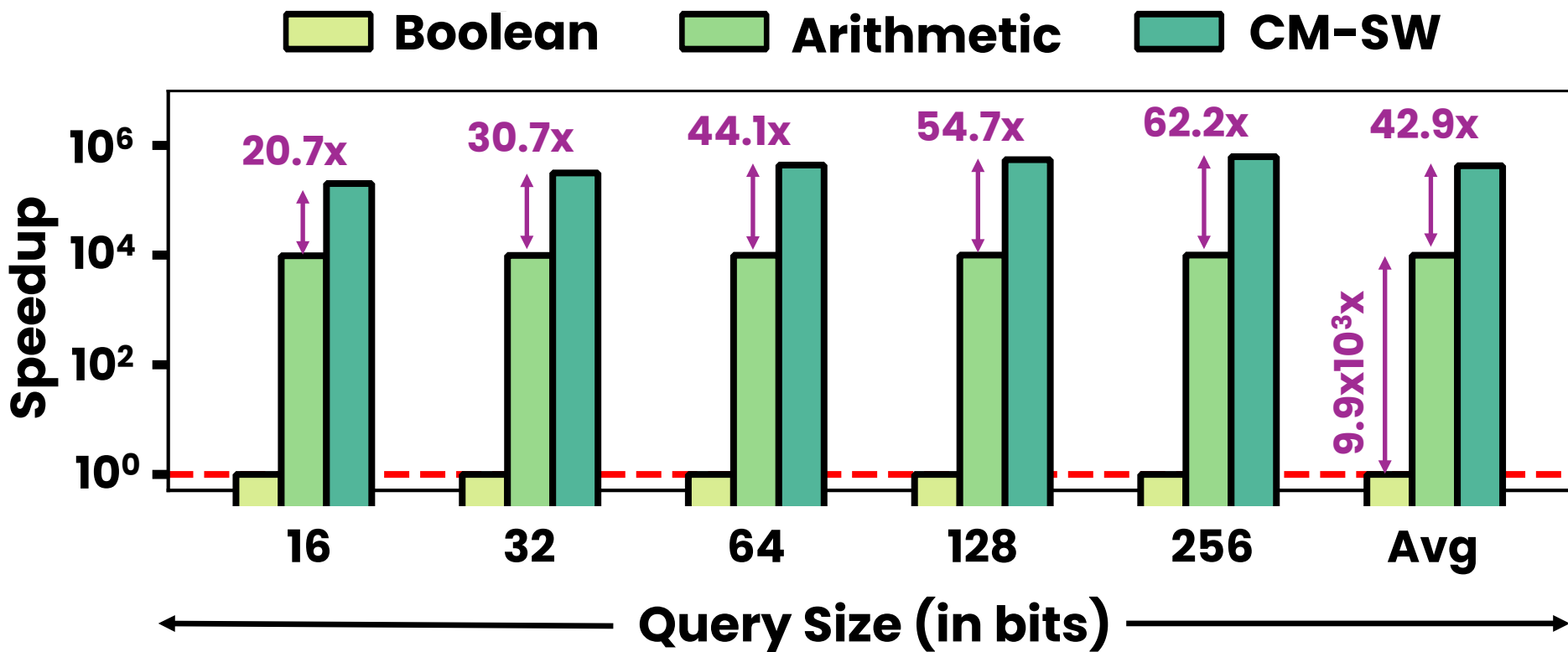
Arithmetic technique outperforms Boolean technique
by orders of magnitude

Speedup for Different Query Sizes (2/3)



CM-SW outperforms the best prior arithmetic technique
by 42.9x

Speedup for Different Query Sizes (3/3)



CM-SW speedup increases with query size
(due to the elimination of homomorphic multiplication)

Evaluation Methodology (2/2): Simulation

Our Implementation

We evaluate **IFP-based CIPHERMATCH implementation (CM-IFP)**
by **modeling the characteristics of the NAND-flash memory**

Baselines

- **CM-SW:** CIPHERMATCH on **compute-centric system** [same as real system]
- **CM-PuM:** CIPHERMATCH on **memory-centric system** [*, 32GB DDR4-2400]
- **CM-PuM-SSD:** CIPHERMATCH on **storage-centric system** [*, SSD DRAM - 2GB LPDDR4-1866]

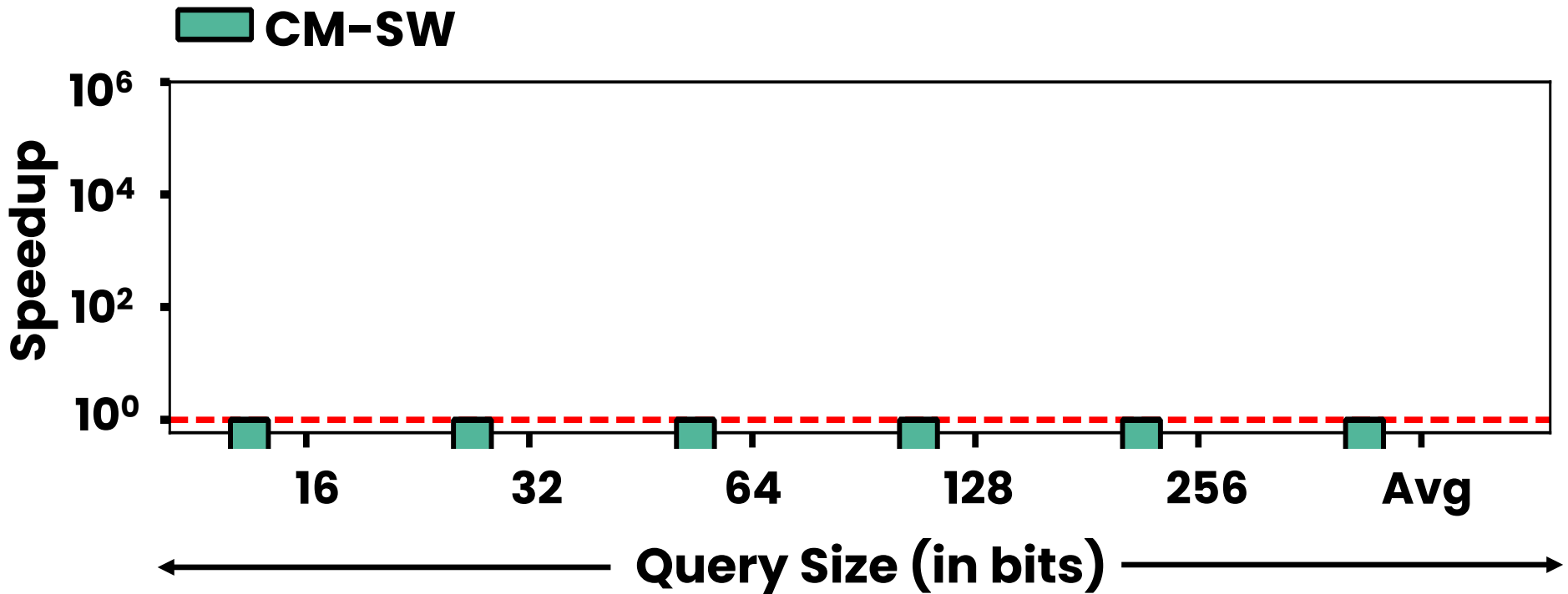
[*] - SIMDRAM framework [Hajinazar+ , ASPLOS 2021]

Workloads

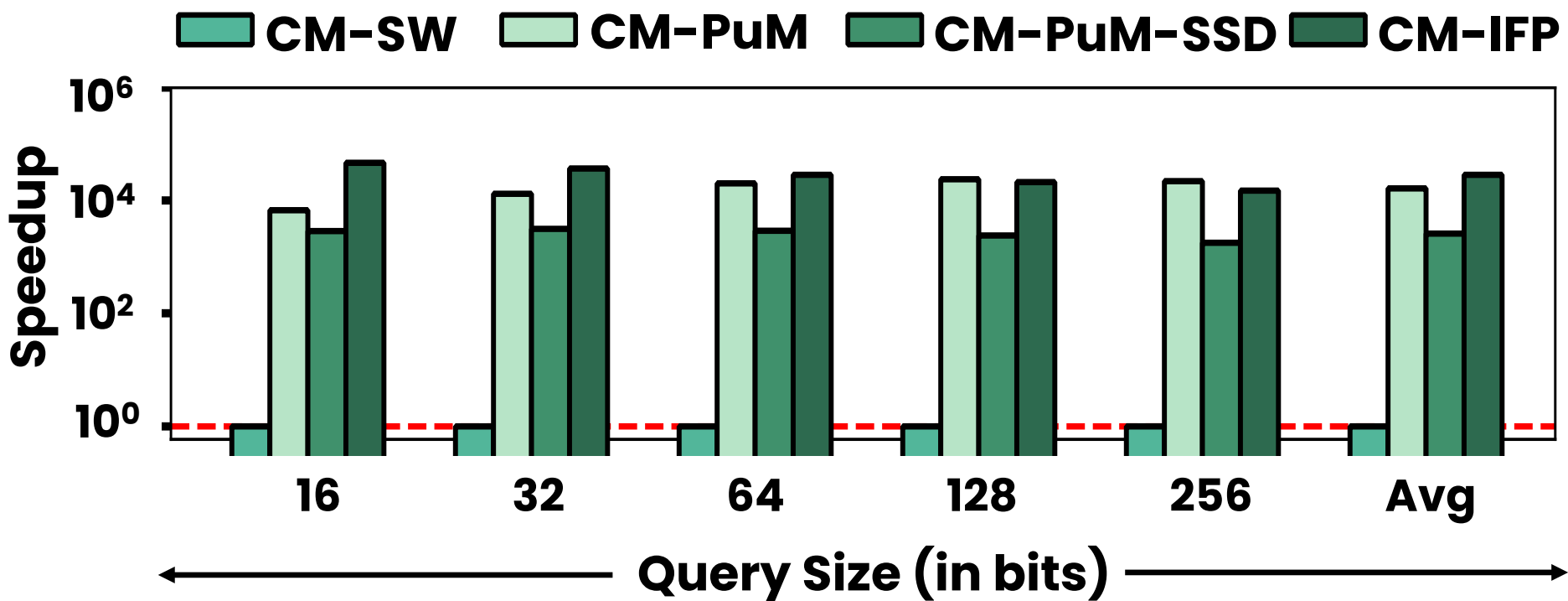
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Speedup for Different Query Sizes

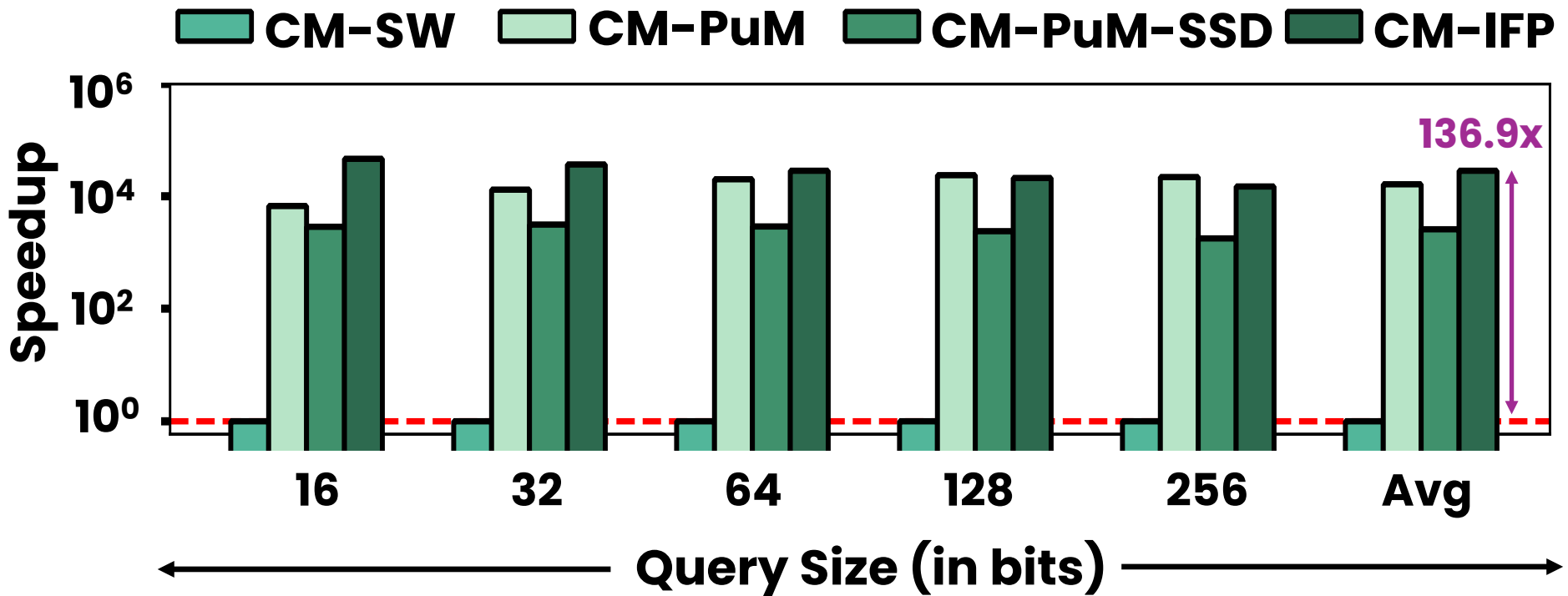


Speedup for Different Query Sizes (1/3)



All three near-data processing systems
improve performance **by reducing data movement**

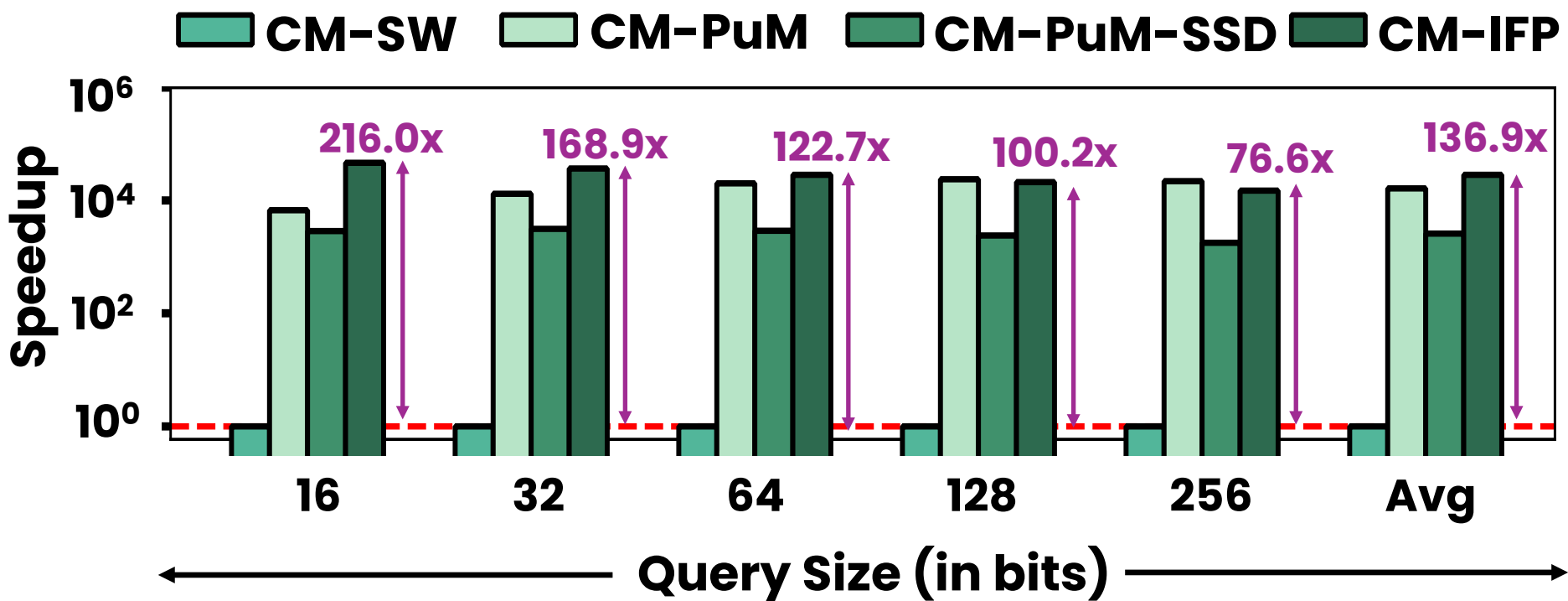
Speedup for Different Query Sizes (2/3)



CM-IFP outperforms CM-SW by 136.9x

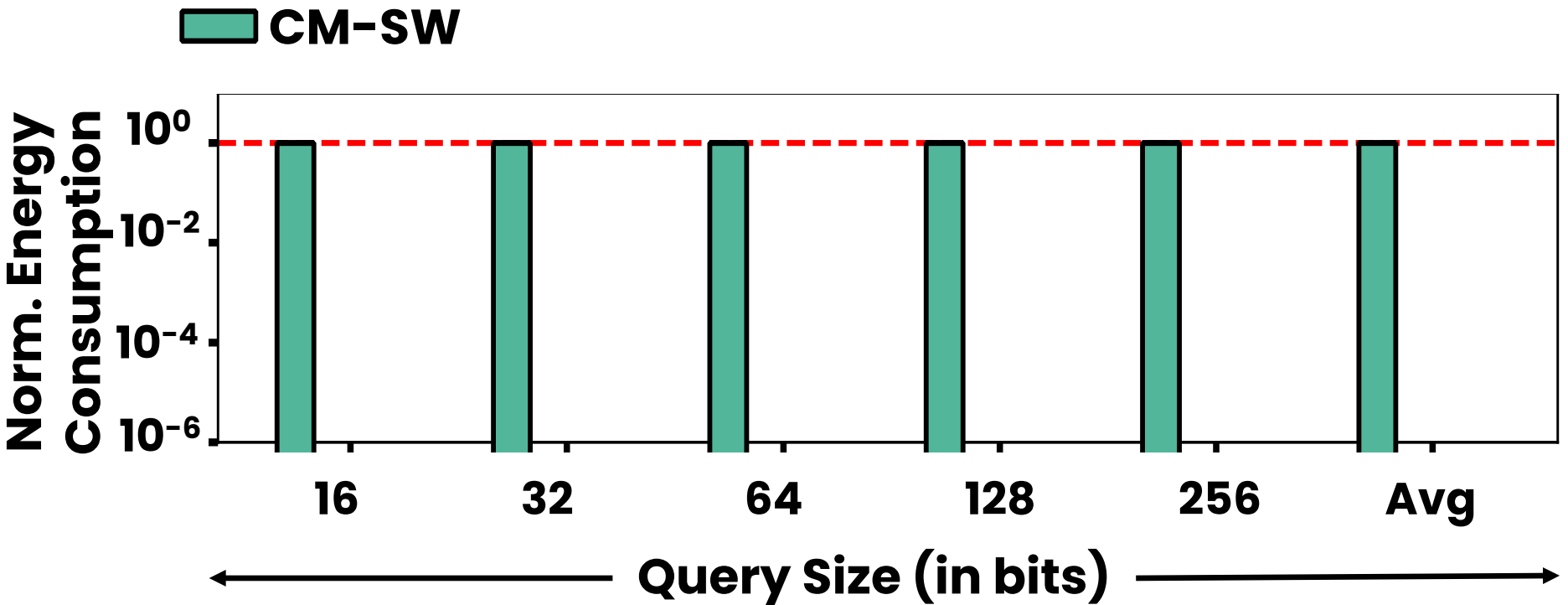
CM-IFP outperforms other near-data processing systems

Speedup for Different Query Sizes (3/3)

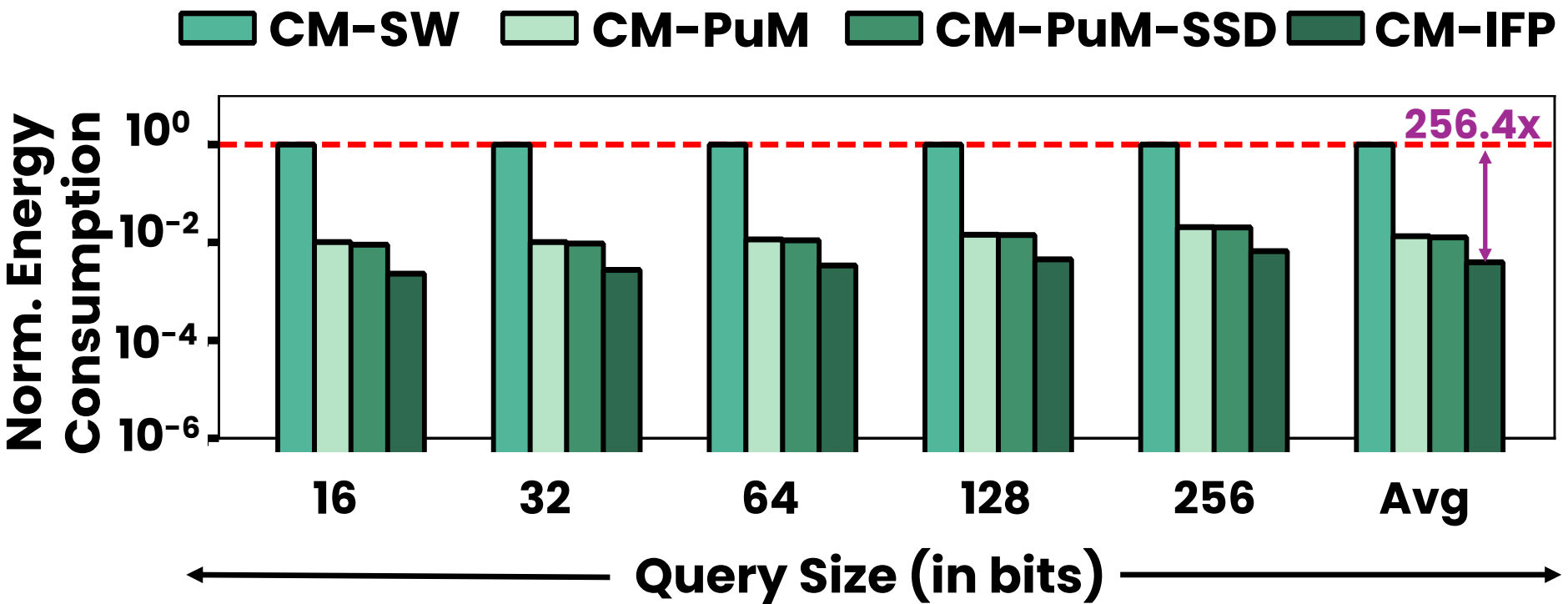


CM-IFP speedup decreases with query sizes
due to repeated flash read operations on same data
for circularly shifted queries

Energy Consumption for Different Query Sizes



Energy Consumption for Different Query Sizes



All three near-data processing systems provide large **energy savings** over CM-SW

More Details in Our Paper

CIPHERMATCH: Accelerating Homomorphic Encryption-Based String Matching via Memory-Efficient Data Packing and In-Flash Processing

Mayank Kabra[†] Rakesh Nadig[†] Harshita Gupta[†] Rahul Bera[†] Manos Frouzakis[†]
Vamanan Arulchelvan[†] Yu Liang[†] Haiyu Mao[‡] Mohammad Sadrosadati[†] Onur Mutlu[†]

ETH Zurich[†] King's College London[‡]

Homomorphic encryption (HE) allows secure computation on encrypted data without revealing the original data, providing significant benefits for privacy-sensitive applications. Many cloud computing applications (e.g., DNA read mapping, biometric matching, web search) use exact string matching as a key operation. However, prior string matching algorithms that use homomorphic encryption are limited by high computational latency caused by the use of complex operations and data movement bottlenecks due to the large encrypted data size. In this work, we provide an efficient algorithm-hardware codesign to accelerate HE-based secure exact string matching. We propose CIPHERMATCH, which (i) reduces the increase in memory footprint after encryption using an optimized software-based data packing scheme, (ii) eliminates the use of costly homomorphic operations (e.g., multiplication and rotation), and (iii) reduces data movement by designing a new in-flash processing (IFP) architecture.

format). Since cloud servers can be shared among multiple users, sensitive user data can become vulnerable to security threats and leaks [24–26]. HE can significantly benefit privacy-sensitive applications [27–31] that require exact string matching [13–17, 19, 21–23] as the fundamental operation by directly operating on encrypted data without requiring decryption.

Unfortunately, homomorphic operations are typically $10^4 \times$ to $10^5 \times$ slower than their traditional unencrypted counterparts in existing systems [32]. Prior works propose two main approaches to perform secure string matching: (1) the Boolean approach (e.g., [17, 33]), and (2) the arithmetic approach (e.g., [27, 29, 34]). The Boolean approach [17, 33] packs individual bits into a polynomial, encrypts it, and uses homomorphic XNOR and AND operations to perform secure string matching on a search pattern of any size. In contrast, the arithmetic approach [27, 29, 34] packs multiple bits into a polynomial, encrypts it, and employs homomorphic multiplication and addition

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2503.08968>

Conclusion

CIPHERMATCH

A new **algorithm-hardware codesign** that significantly improves the performance of secure *exact* string matching algorithm

1

Pack multiple bits of database and thus eliminate the use of homomorphic multiplication

+ Reduces memory footprint
+ Provides scalable secure *exact* string-matching

2

Use in-flash processing (IFP) to accelerate secure *exact* string-matching

+ Reduces data movement
+ Leverages bit-level and array-level parallelism

Key Results

- CIPHERMATCH-SW: 42.9x speedup & 39.4x lower energy than best software
- CIPHERMATCH-IFP: 136.9x speedup & 256.4x lower energy than CM-SW



arXiv



the Future of Memory and Storage

CIPHERMATCH

Accelerating Homomorphic Encryption-Based String Matching via Memory-Efficient Data Packing and In-Flash Processing

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CIPHERMATCH

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String Matching via Memory-Efficient Data Packing
and In-Flash Processing

Rakesh Nadig

6 August 2025

FMS: the Future of Memory and Storage



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Backup slides

Executive Summary

Problem: Secure exact string matching using homomorphic encryption (HE) lacks scalability due to performance bottlenecks in **two key areas**:

- a) **Use of complex homomorphic multiplication** resulting in high computation cost
- b) **Data movement bottleneck** from large encrypted database stored in solid-state drive (SSD)

Goal: Develop an **algorithm-hardware co-design** to provide **scalable, parallelizable and efficient** HE-based secure **exact** string-matching

Key Idea: Use (a) **only homomorphic addition** and (b) **perform in-flash processing** by exploiting the **operational principles of NAND-flash memory** to accelerate secure **exact** string matching

CIPHERMATCH: A new algorithm-hardware co-design

that significantly improves the performance of HE-based secure *exact* string matching by

- a) **using only homomorphic addition** to reduce the high computation cost
- b) **optimizing the data packing scheme** to reduce memory footprint
- c) **designing a new in-flash-processing (IFP) architecture** to reduce data movement

Key Results:

- a) CIPHERMATCH algorithm: **42.9x speedup & 39.4x energy savings** than best software
- b) CIPHERMATCH with IFP: **136.9x speedup & 256.4x energy savings** over CM-SW

Approaches to HE-based String Matching

Secure string matching using HE can be performed using **two** key approaches

Boolean Approach

Encrypt **individual bits** and use homomorphic XOR and AND operations

1) High memory footprint

Arithmetic Approach

Encrypt **multiple packed bits** and use homomorphic MUL and ADD operations

1) Low memory footprint

More detailed analysis in the paper

3) Supports flexible query size

3) Supports limited query size

Prior Works on HE-based String Matching

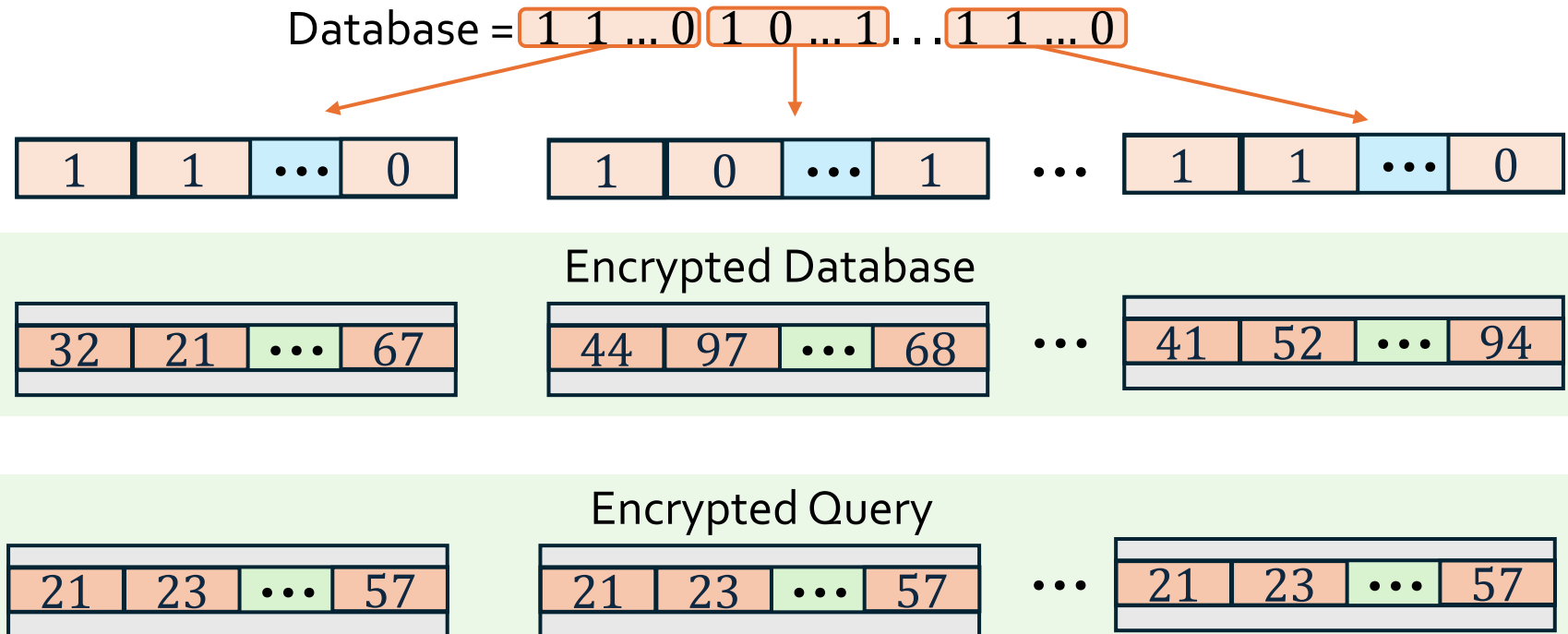
Arithmetic Approach [Yasuda+, CCSW 2013 ; Kim+, TDSC 2017 ; Bonte+, CCS 2020]

Boolean Approach [Pradel+, TrustCom 2021 ; Aziz+, Information 2024]

Arithmetic Approach

Arithmetic Approach

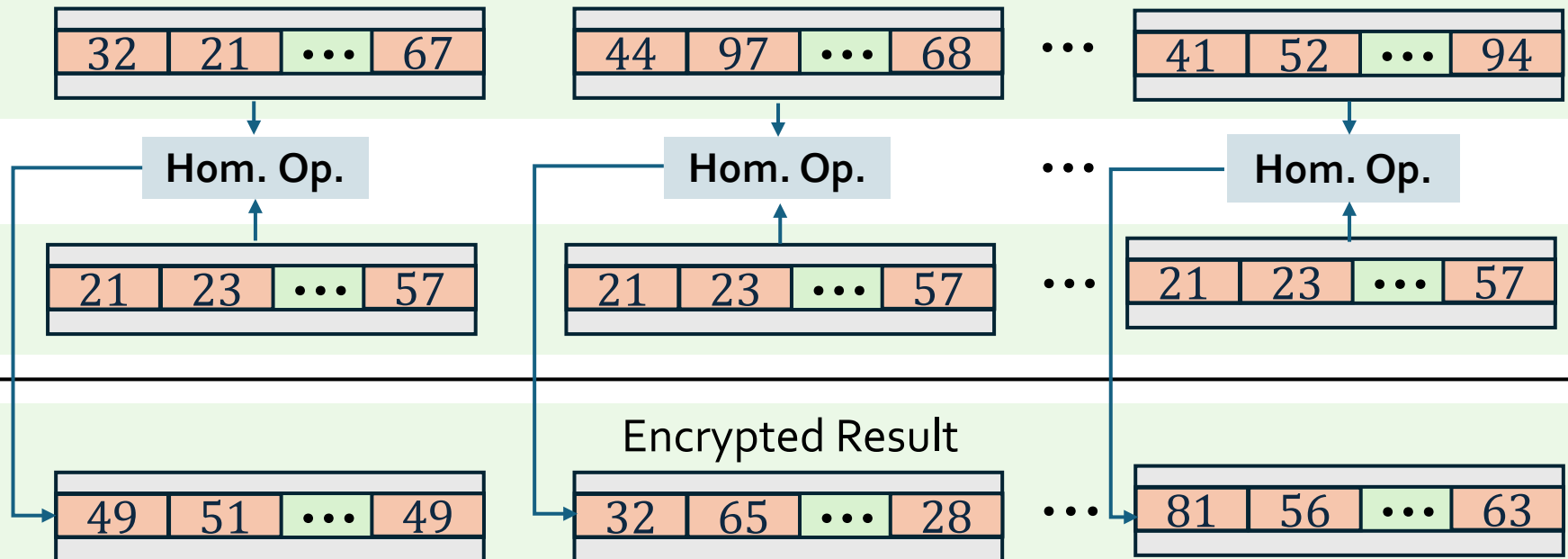
1. Encrypt **multiple packed bits**
2. Perform **homomorphic MUL and ADD** operations



Arithmetic Approach

Arithmetic Approach

1. Encrypt **multiple packed bits**
2. Perform **homomorphic MUL and ADD** operations



Talk Outline

Background, Problem & Goal

Key Idea

CIPHERMATCH: System Overview

CIPHERMATCH: Algorithm

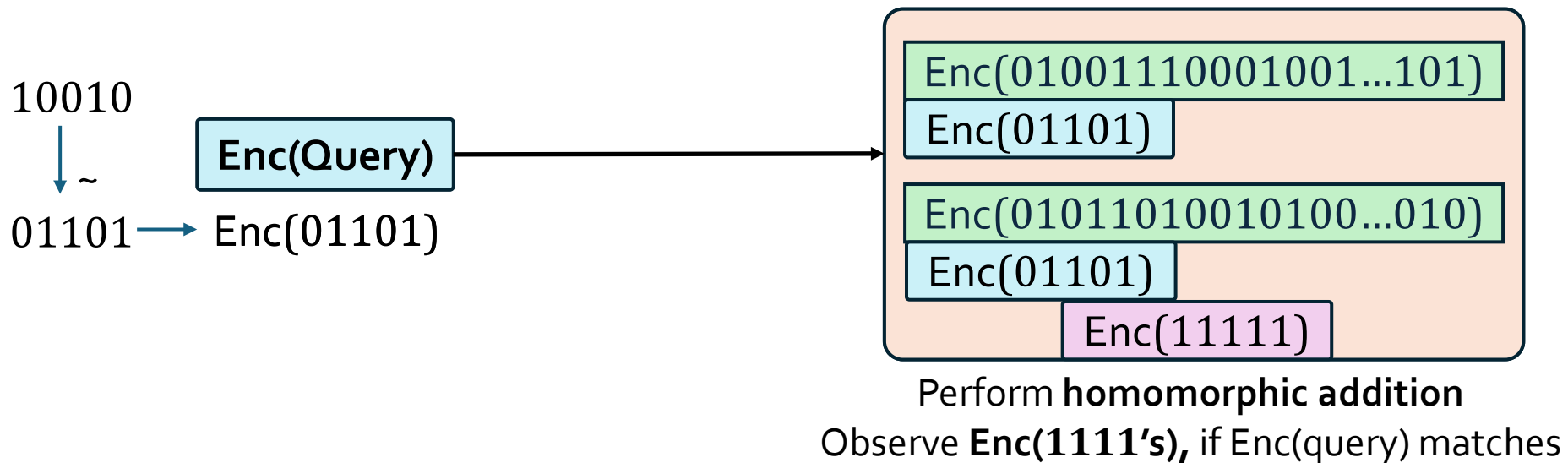
CIPHERMATCH: Hardware

Evaluation Results

Key Observation

In a conventional database,
we perform *only* addition to get a string match

This observation can be extended to perform
secure exact string matching
using *only* homomorphic addition



Key Idea (1/2)

Use *only* homomorphic addition to perform secure *exact* string matching

Key Observation

Homomorphic addition is **highly parallelizable**



Exploit **inherent parallelism** of NAND-flash memory

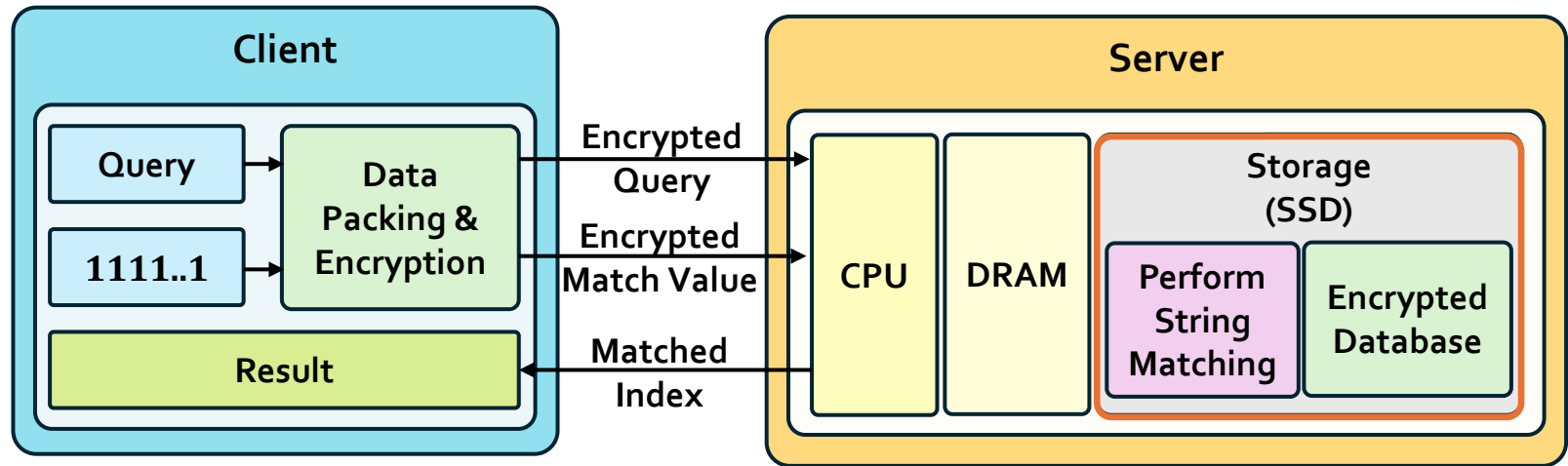
- Improves the **performance** of secure string matching
 - Reduces **data movement**

Key Idea (2/2)

Use *only* homomorphic addition to perform secure *exact* string matching

Use in-flash processing (IFP) to *reduce data movement* and *accelerate* secure *exact* string matching

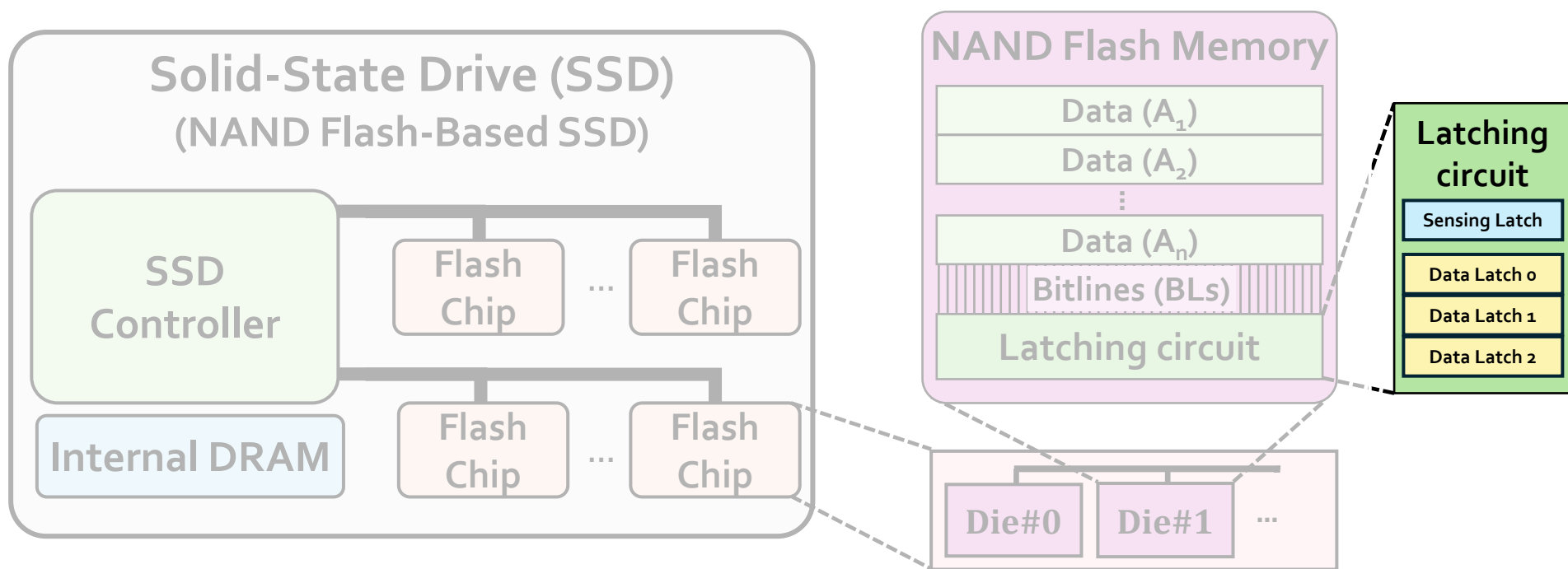
CIPHERMATCH: Hardware Overview



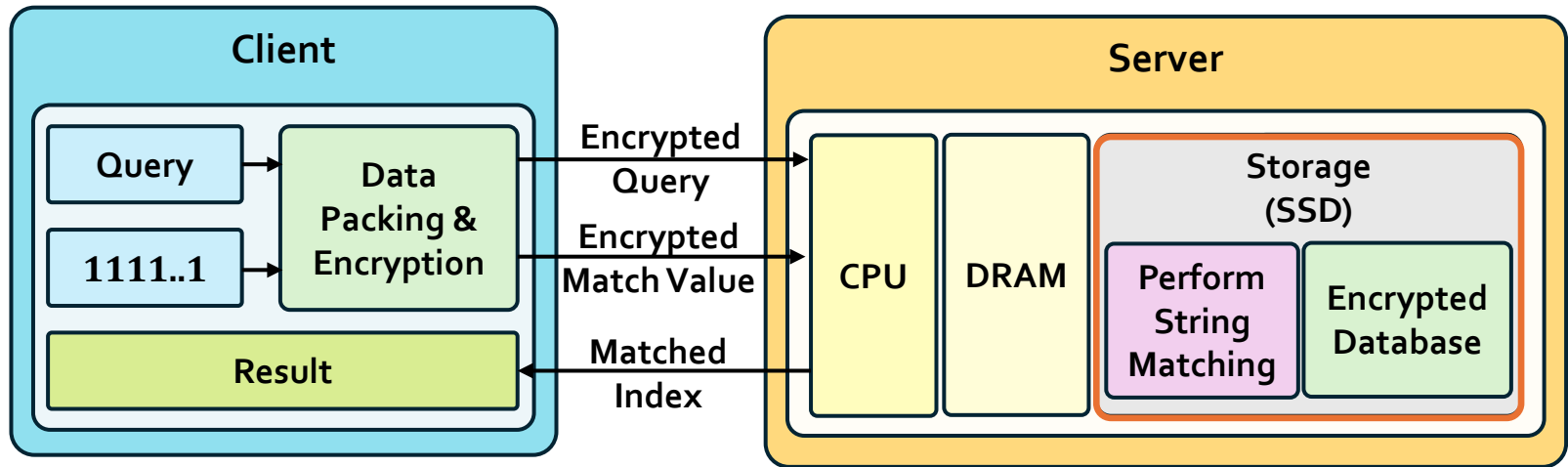
Perform secure *exact* string matching
inside SSD using in-flash processing (IFP)

Limitations of Prior Work

Prior work [Gao+, MICRO 2021] uses **latching circuit** to **perform *only* bitwise operations**



Advantages of Secure String Matching in SSD

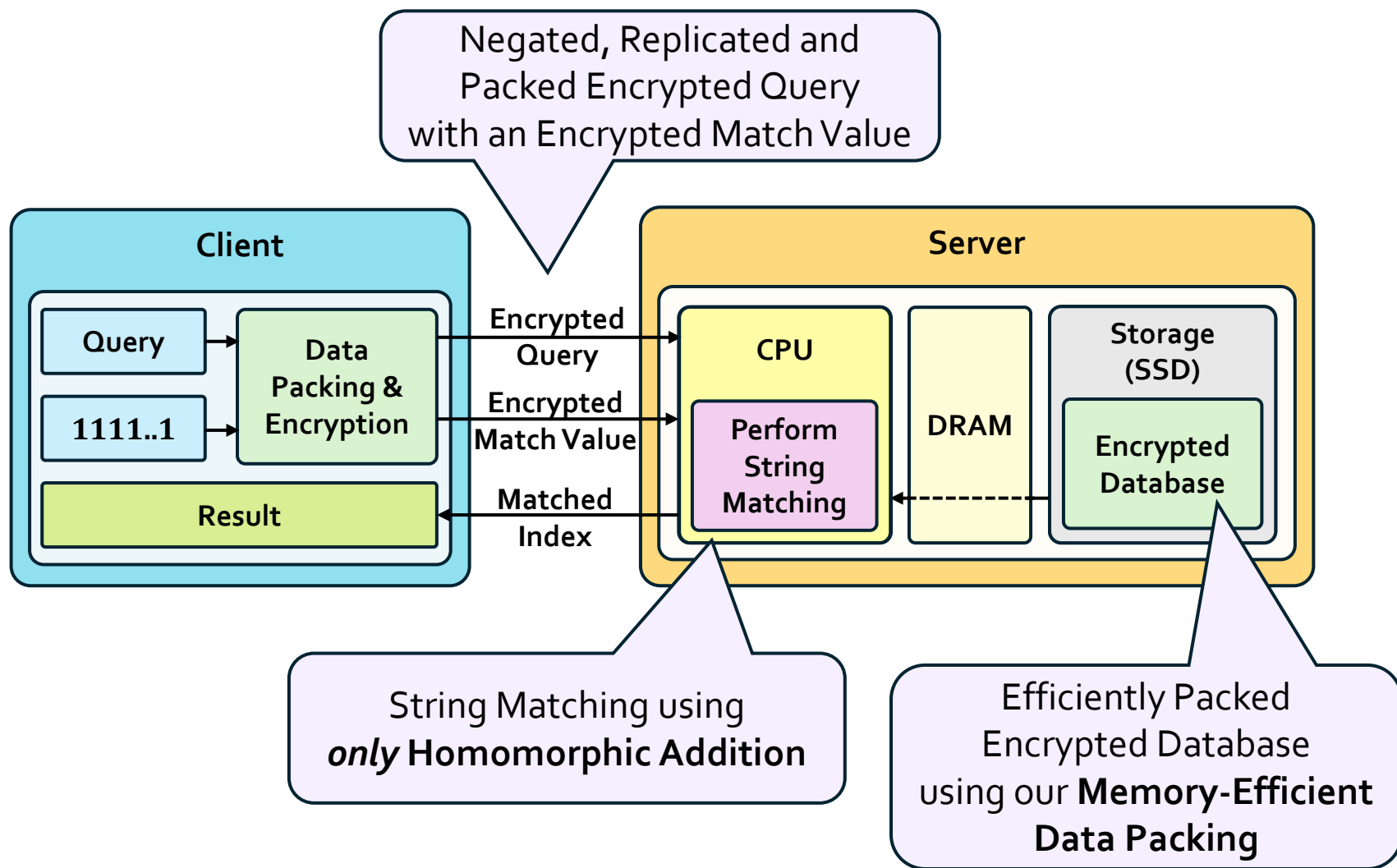


Homomorphic addition can be **parallelized**

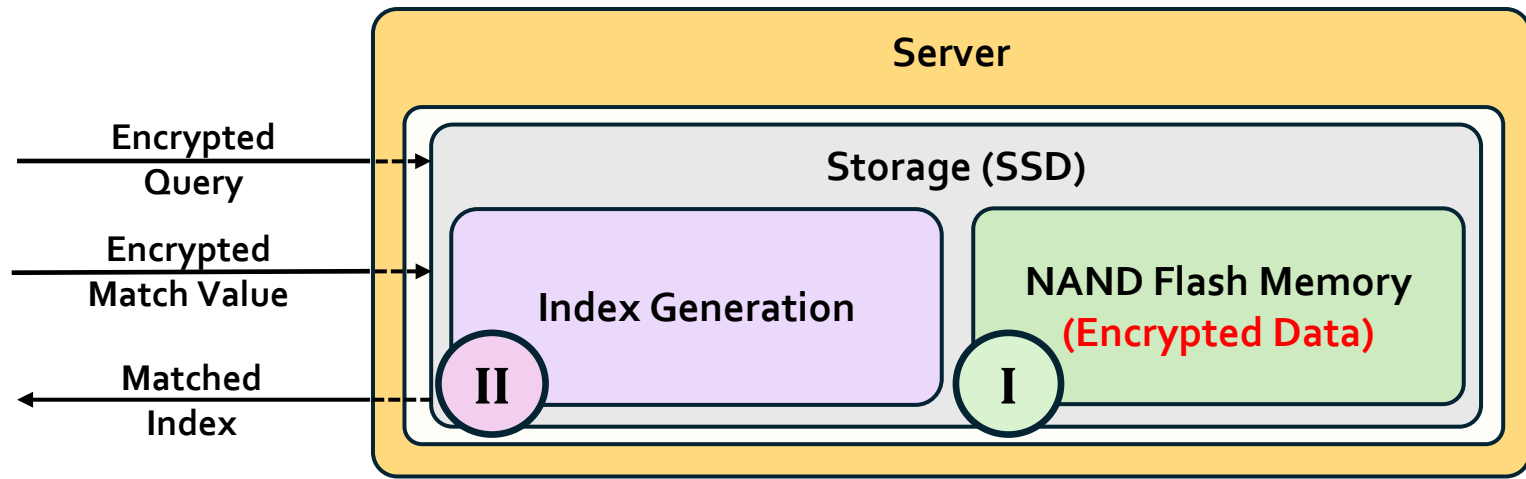


Exploit **bit-level and array-level parallelism**
of NAND-flash memory

CIPHERMATCH: Algorithm (Summary)



CIPHERMATCH: Hardware Overview



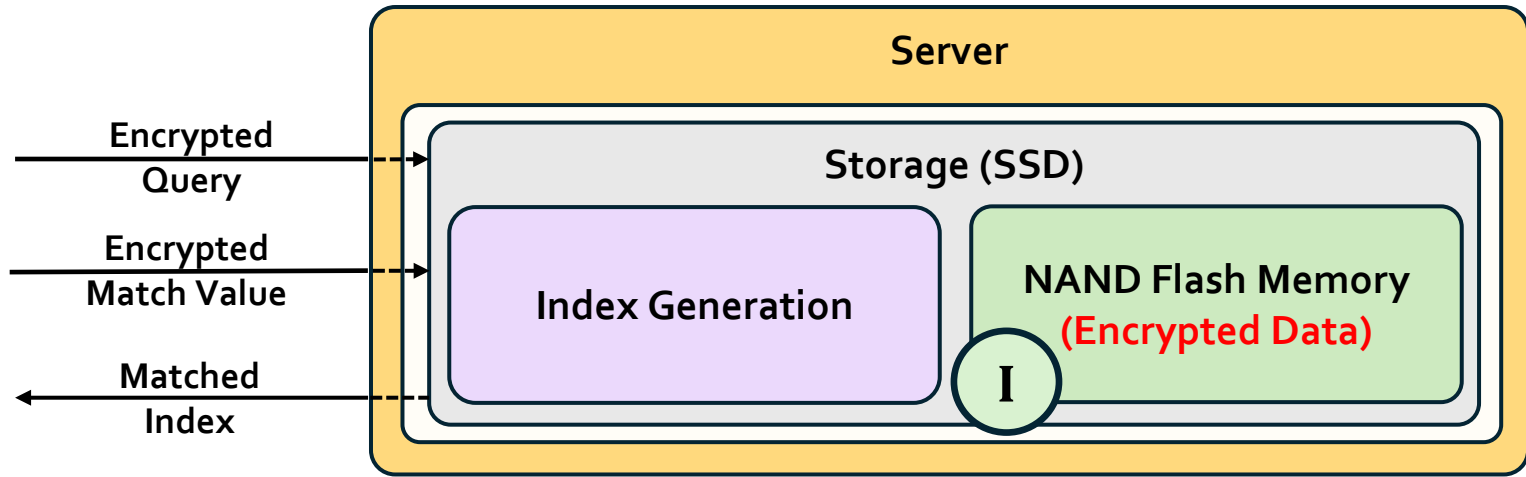
I

Perform **homomorphic additions**
inside **NAND-flash memory**

II

Generate the **final index**
by **comparing it with match value**

CIPHERMATCH: Hardware Overview



I

Perform **homomorphic additions**
inside **NAND-flash memory**

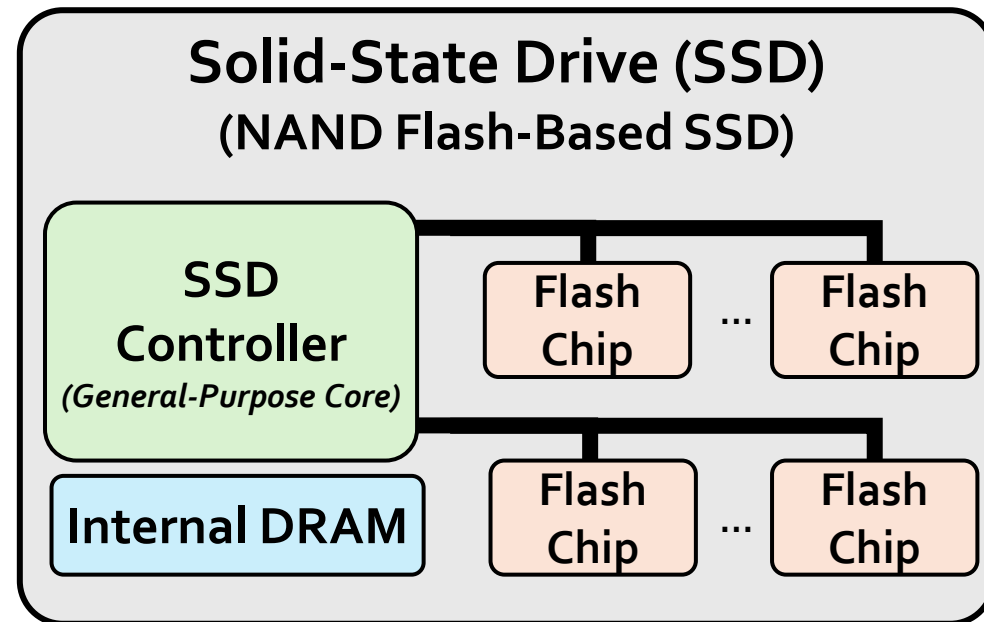


Perform **element-wise addition** inside NAND-flash memory

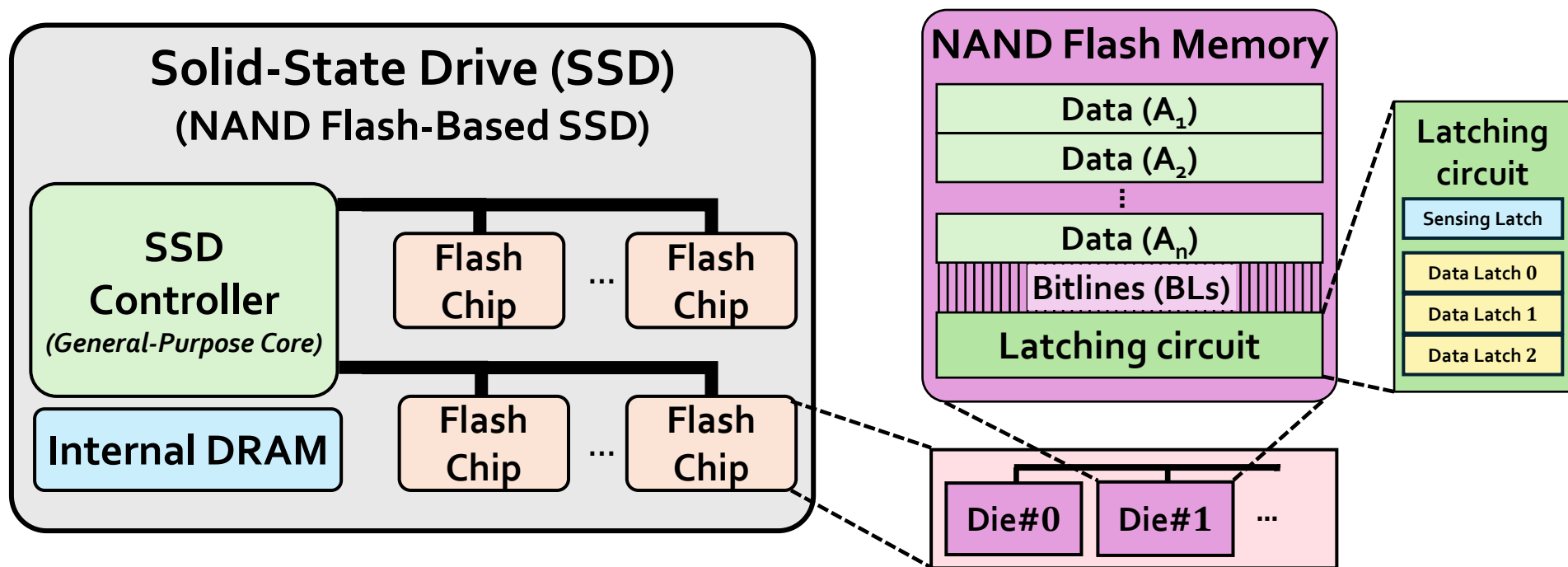
Overview of a Modern Solid State Drive (SSD)

Solid-State Drive (SSD)
(NAND Flash-Based SSD)

Overview of a Modern Solid State Drive (SSD)



Overview of a Modern Solid State Drive (SSD)



Summary

CM-SW provides **42.9x speedup** over the state-of-the-art approach in real systems

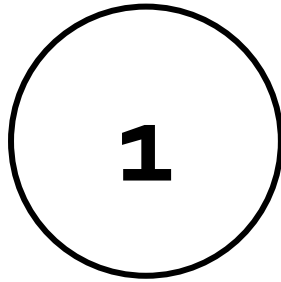
Due to our **new memory-efficient data packing scheme** and use of **only homomorphic additions**

CM-IFP provides **136.9x speedup** over CM-SW and **outperforms** three near-data processing systems

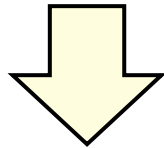
Due to our **new IFP design** to perform in-flash operations and exploiting **large-scale bit-level parallelism**

NAND Flash Basics: A Flash Cell

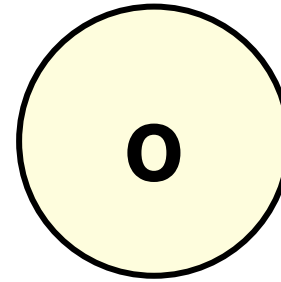
- A flash cell stores data by adjusting the **amount of charge** in the cell



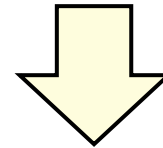
Erased Cell
(Low Charge Level)



Operates as a **resistor**



Programmed Cell
(High Charge Level)

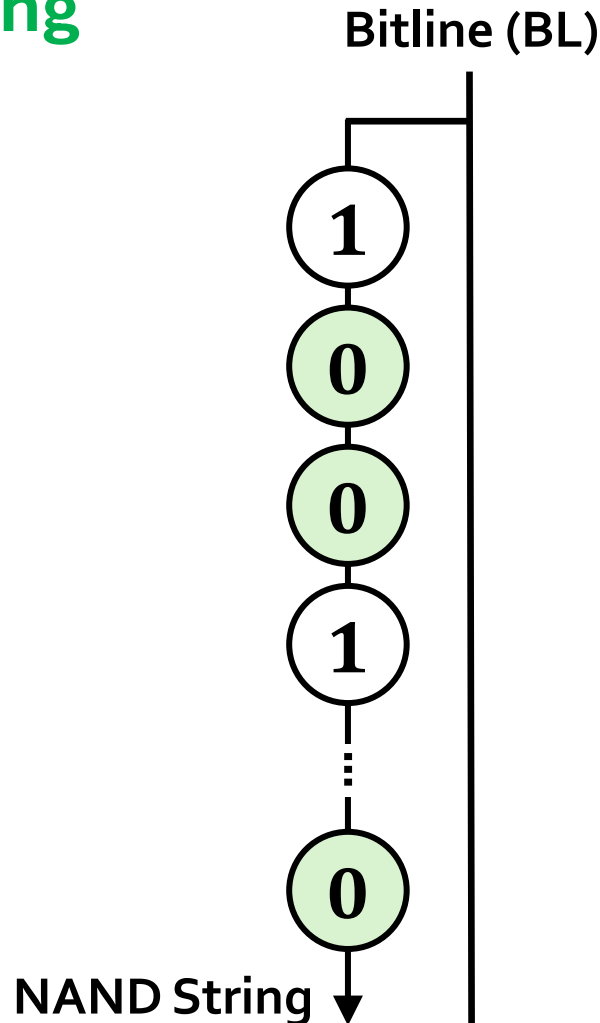


Operates as an **open switch**

Activation

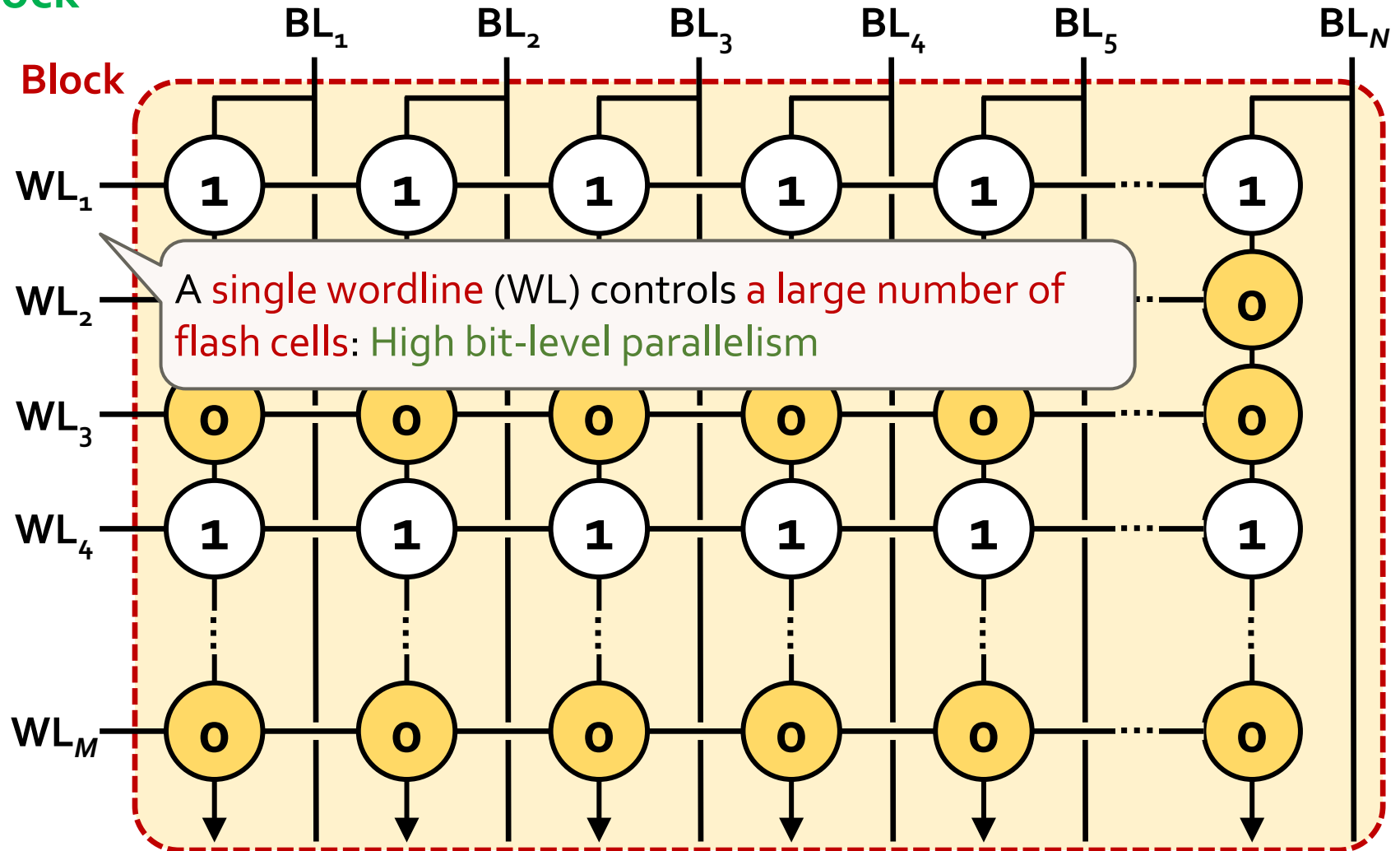
NAND Flash Basics: A NAND String

- A set of flash cells are **serially connected** to form a **NAND String**



NAND Flash Basics: A NAND Block

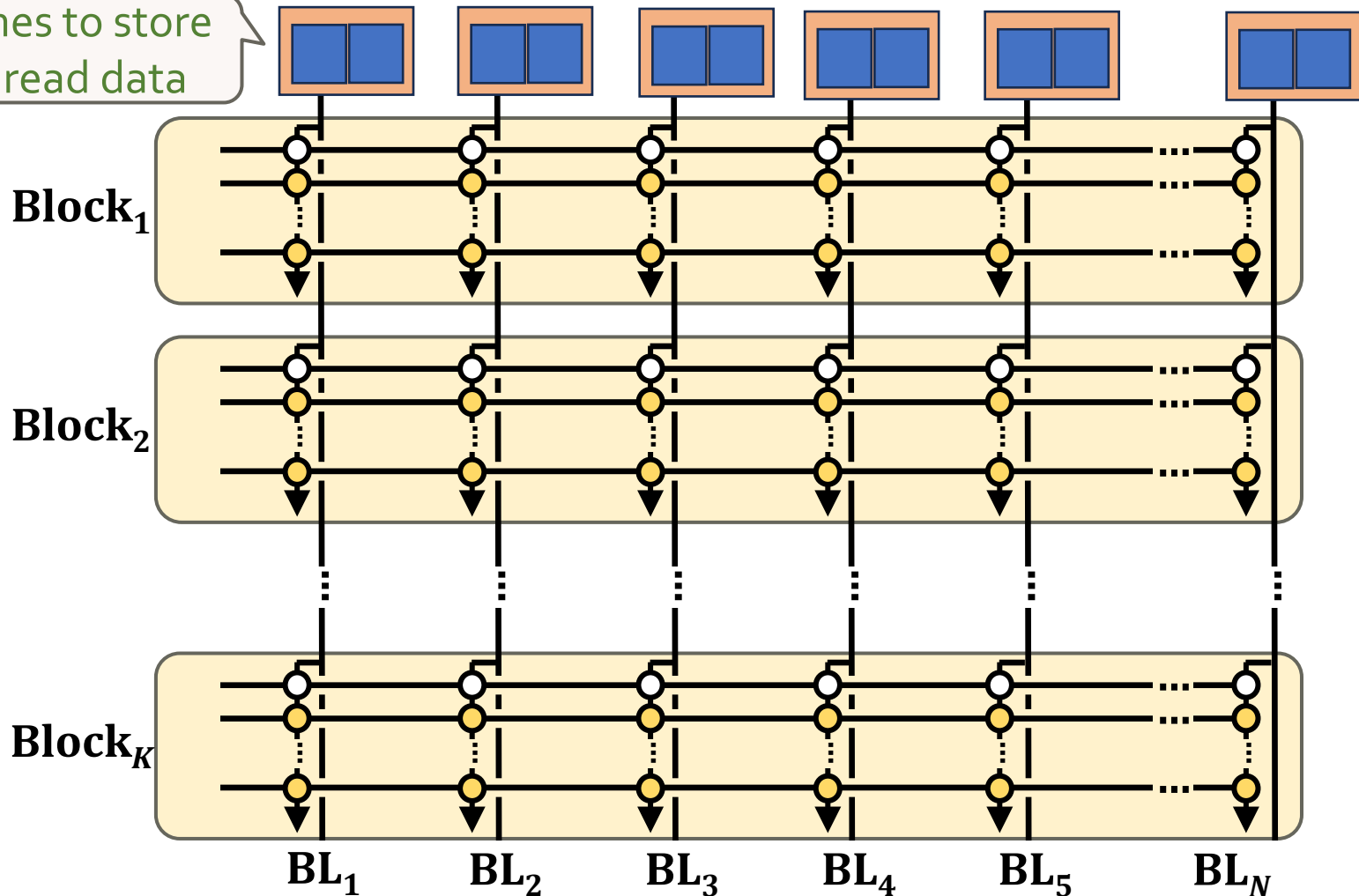
- NAND strings connected to different bitlines comprise a **NAND block**



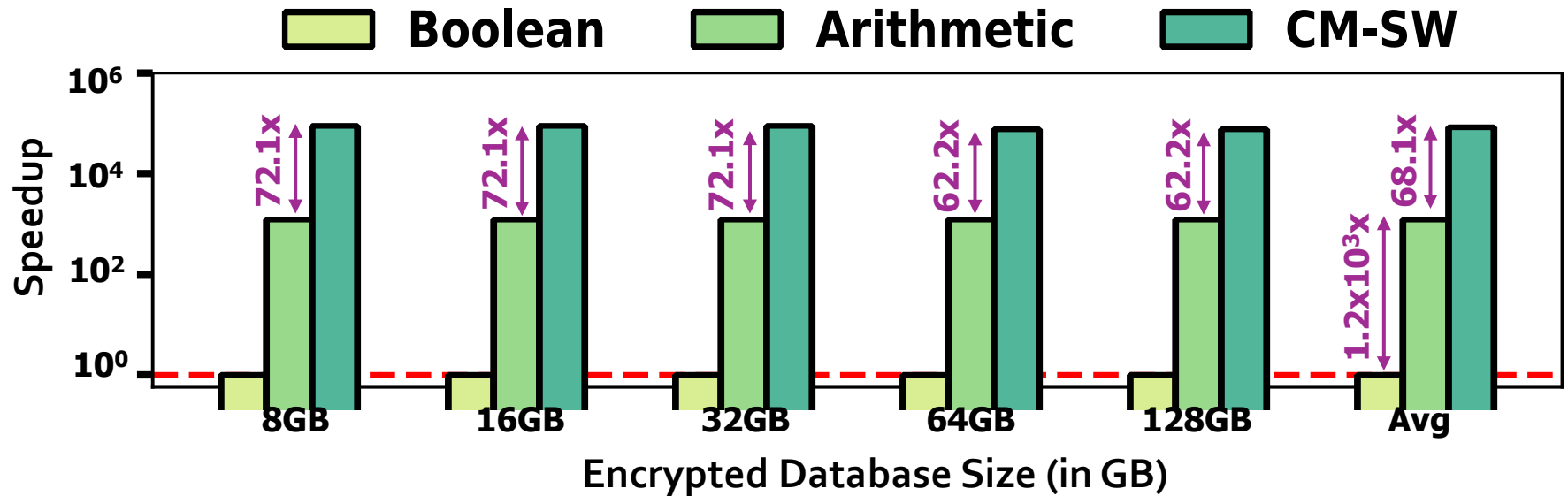
NAND Flash Basics: A NAND Plane

- A large number of blocks share the same bitlines

Latches to store
flash read data



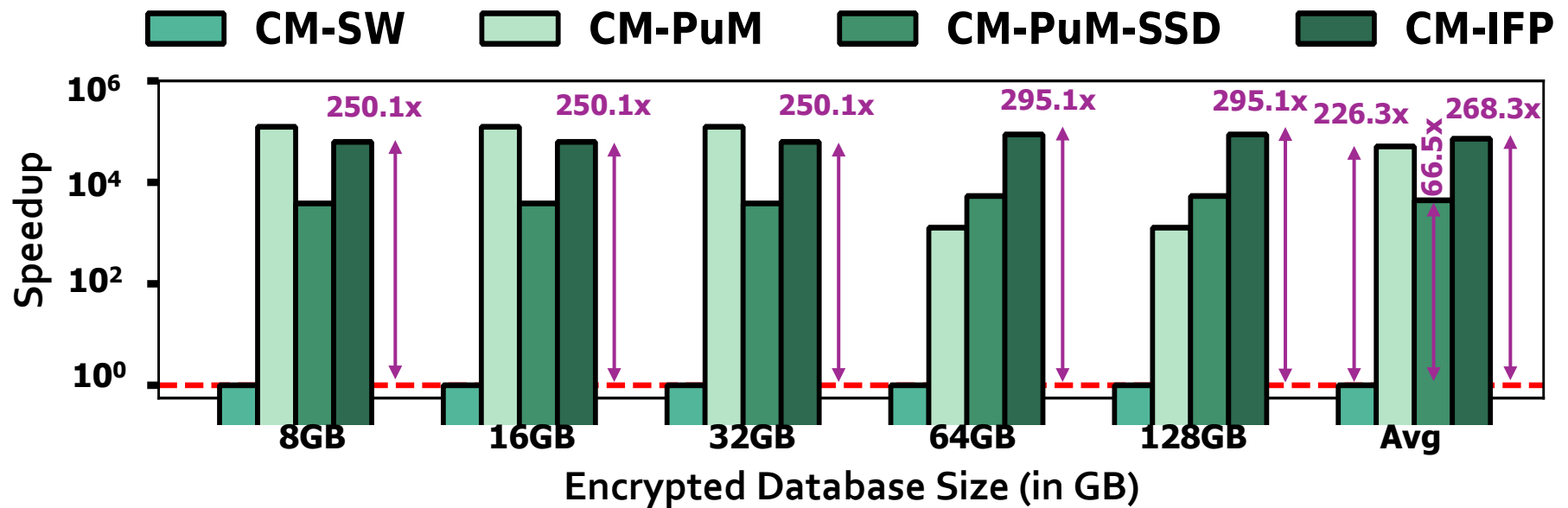
Speedup for Different Database Size



CM-SW shows average speedup of 68.1x over prior arithmetic approach

CM-SW speedup decreases as data size exceeds DRAM capacity, primarily due to increased data movement between storage and DRAM.

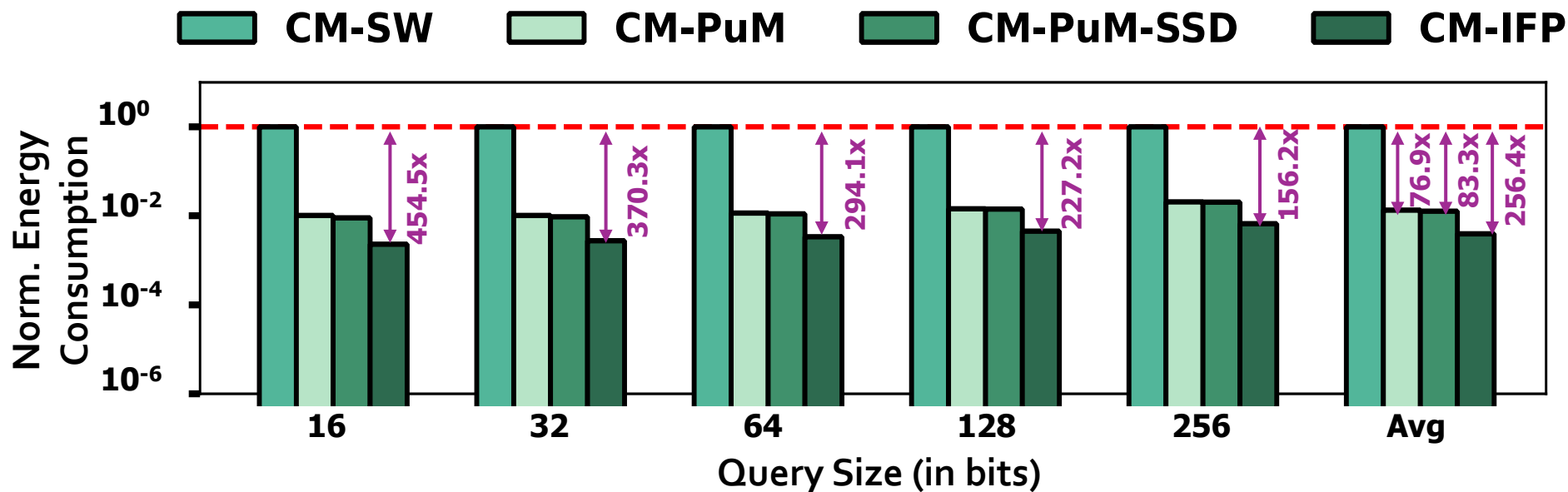
Speedup for Different Database Size



CM-IFP shows highest average speedup of 268.3x over CM-SW

CM-SW speedup decreases when data size goes beyond DRAM size due to frequent data movement between storage and DRAM

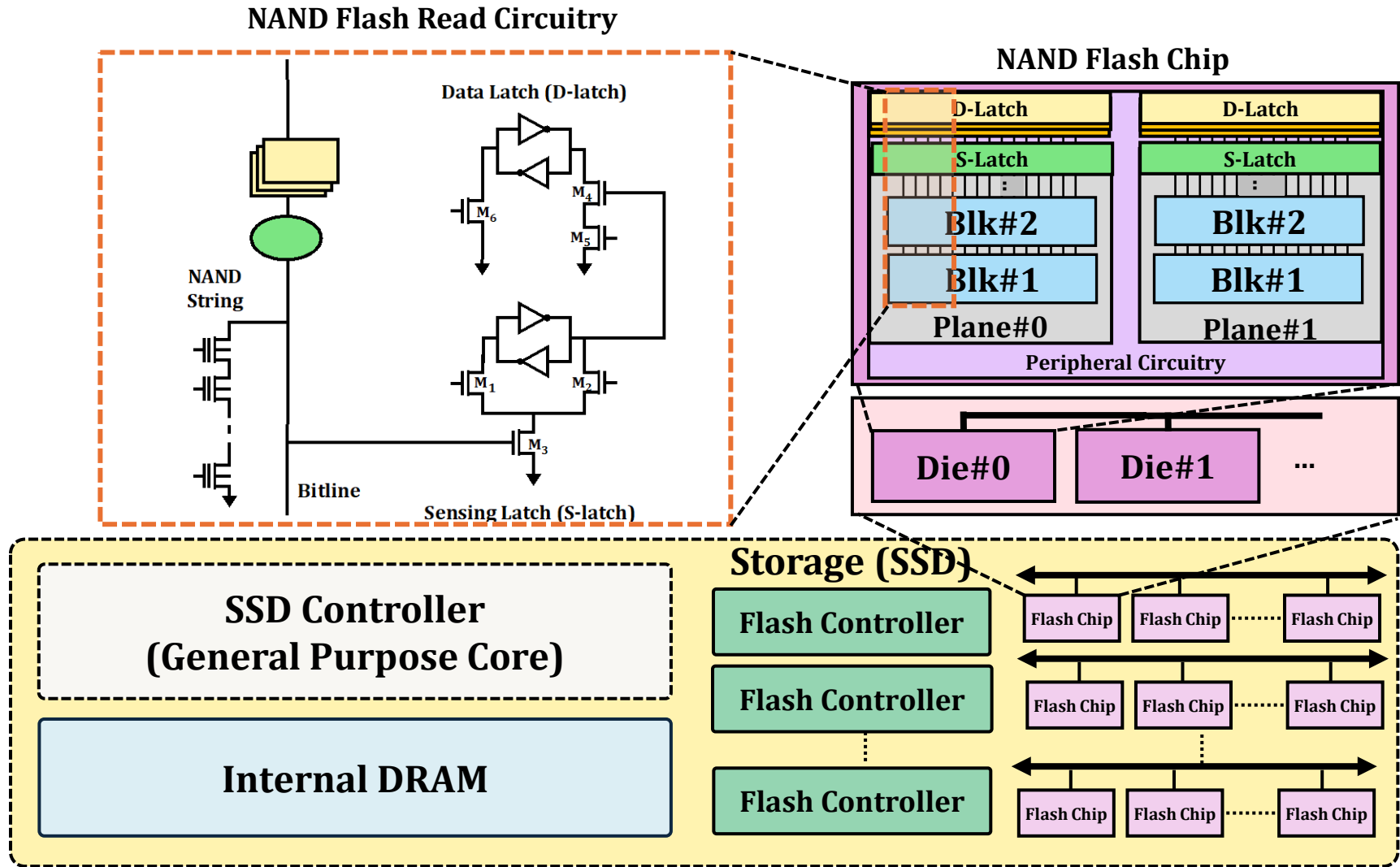
Energy Consumption for Different Query Size



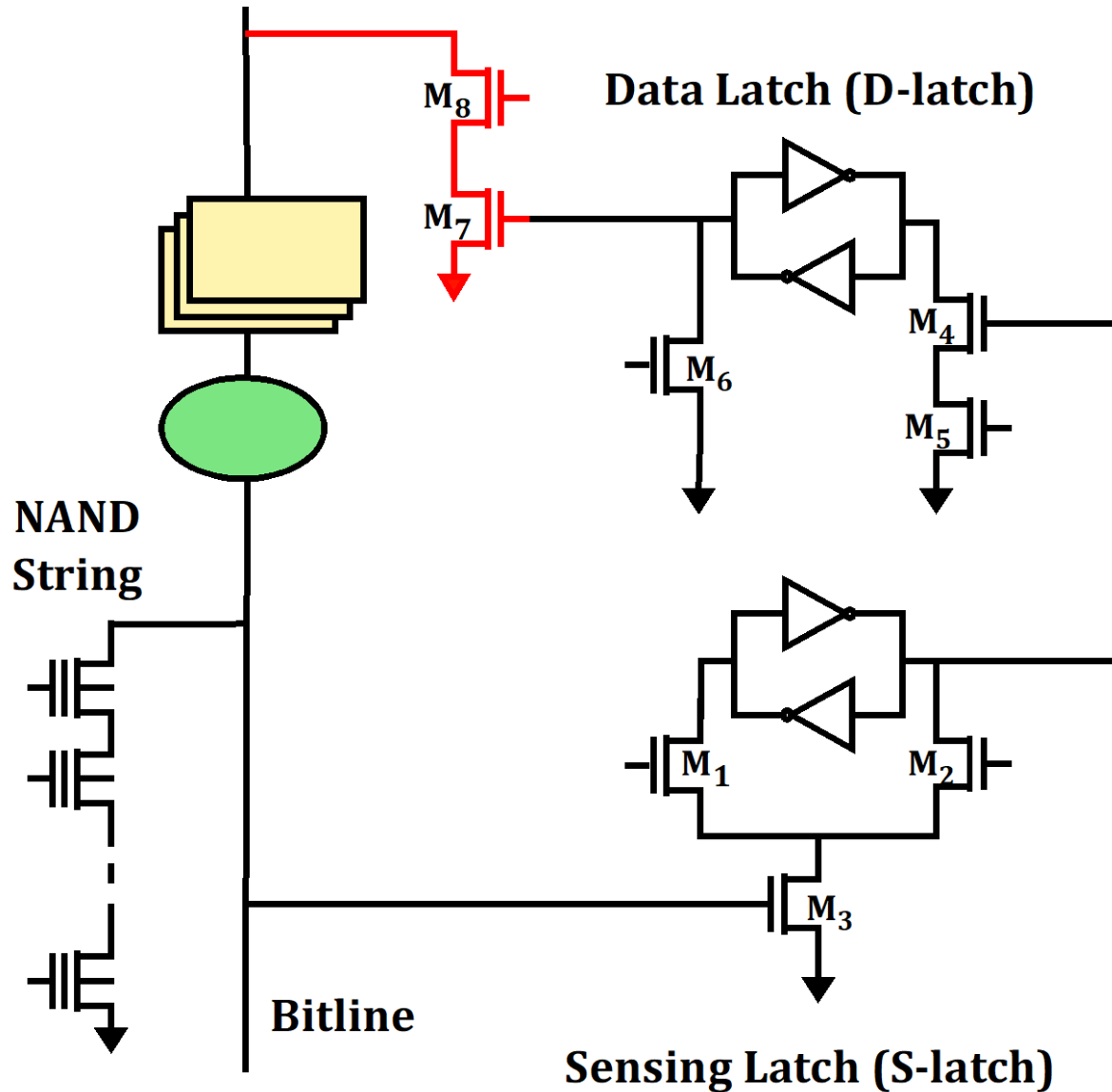
CM-IFP shows highest average energy savings of 256.4x over CM-SW

CM-IFP energy efficiency decreases with increasing query sizes *due to expensive flash reads*

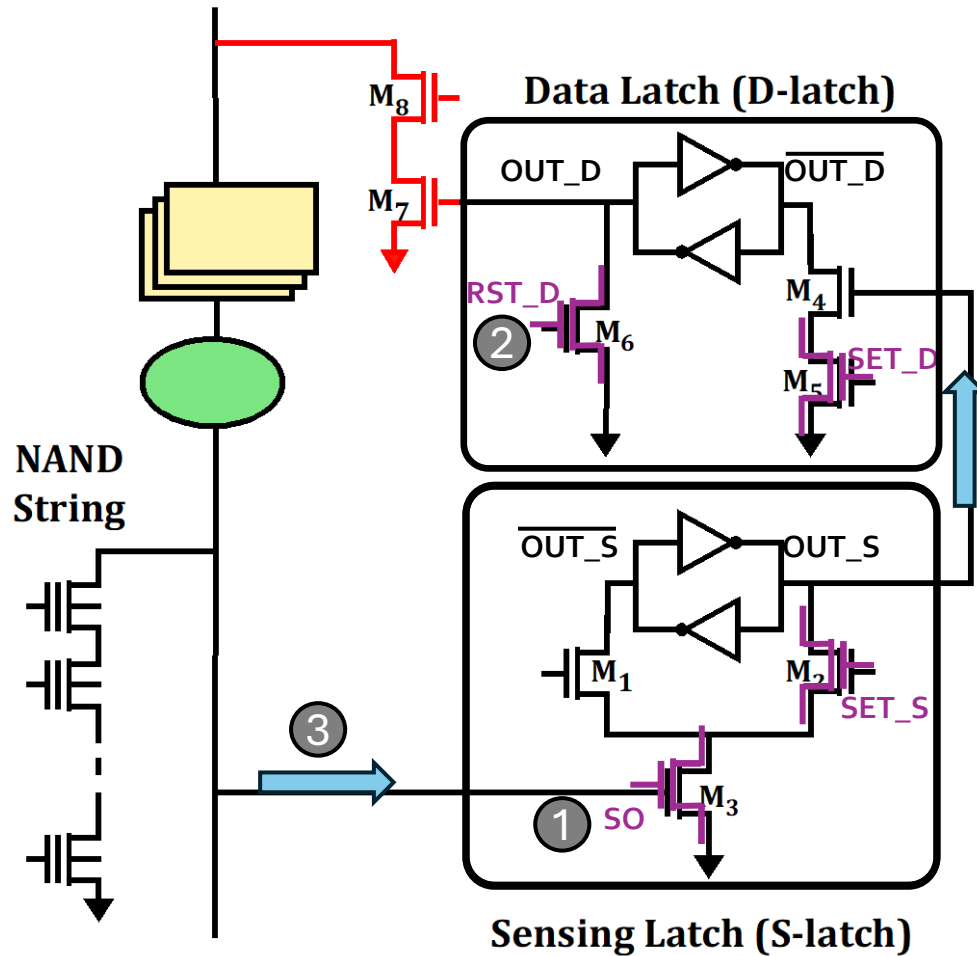
CIPHERMATCH: NAND-Flash Bitwise Operations



CIPHERMATCH: NAND-Flash Bitwise Operations



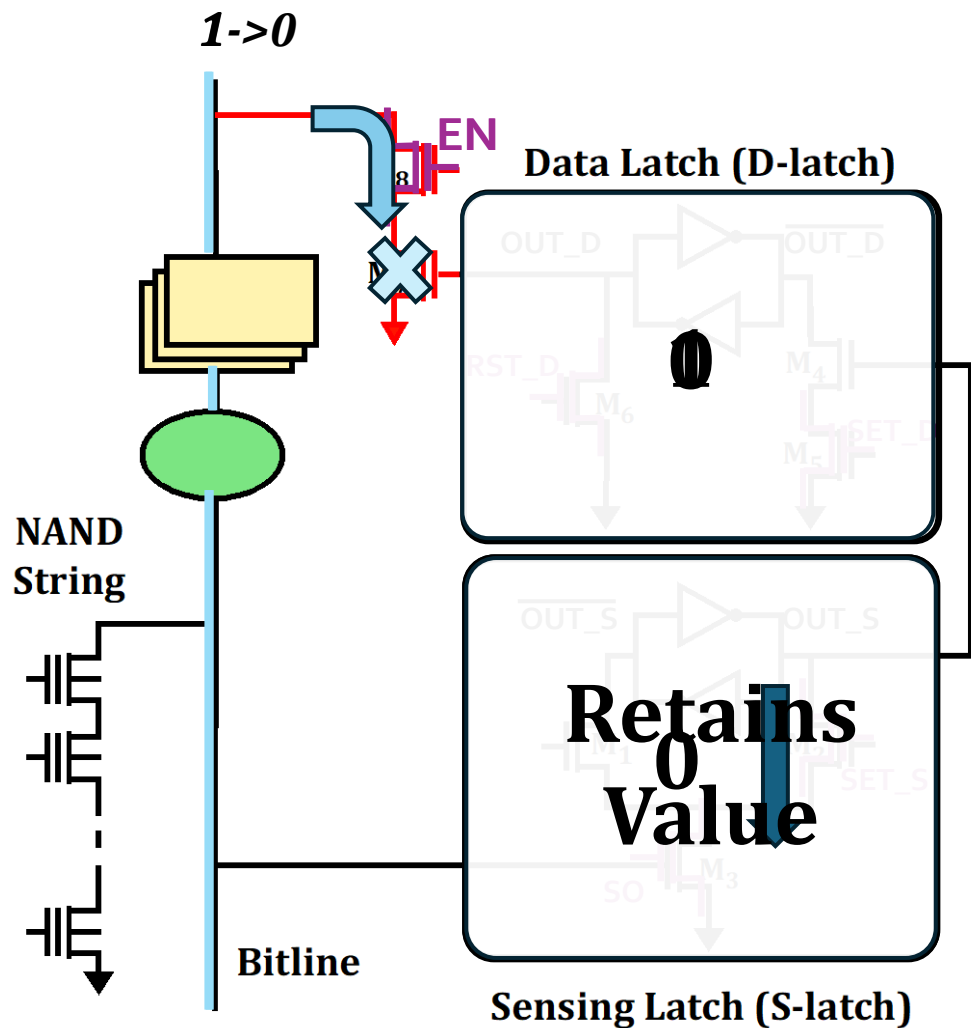
CIPHERMATCH: NAND-Flash Bitwise Operations



Bitwise AND of A and B

- 1 Data (A) is read and stored in S-latch
- 2 Data (A) is transferred from S-latch to D-latch
- 3 Similarly data (B) is read and stored in S-latch

CIPHERMATCH: NAND-Flash Bitwise Operations



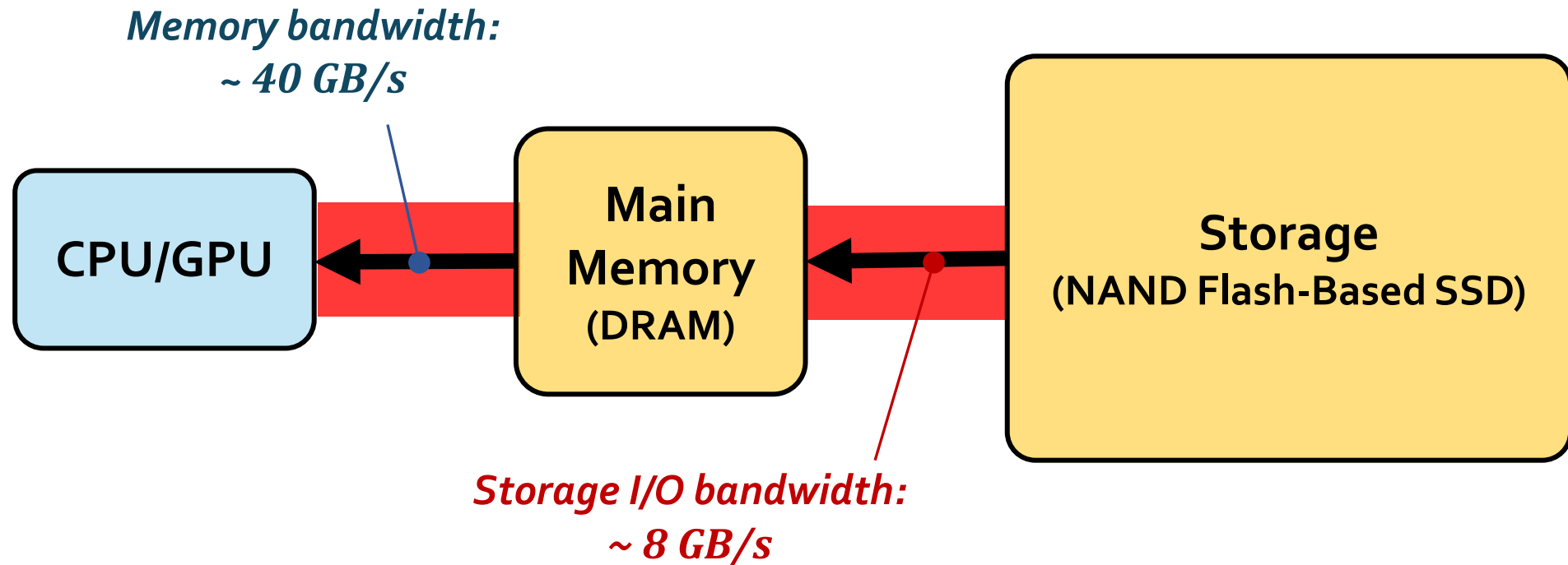
Bitwise AND of A and B

D-latch (A)	S-latch (B)	Z
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

Precharge the bitline to
logical 1

Data Movement Bottleneck

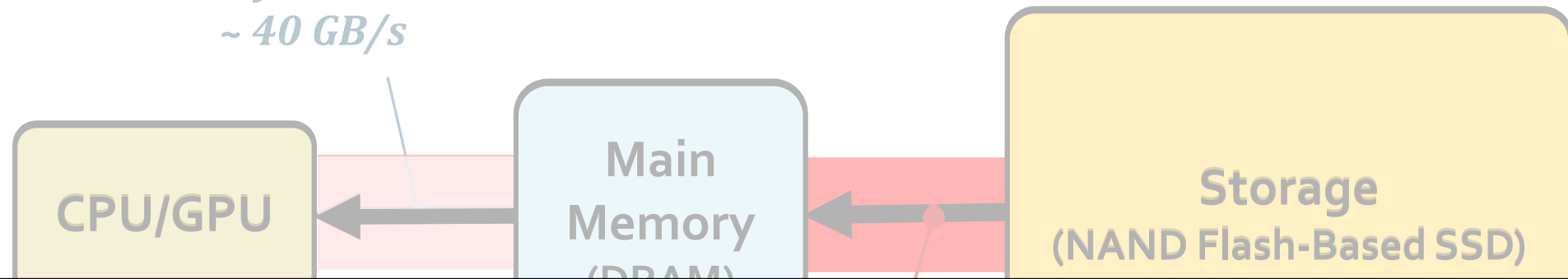
- **Compute-centric systems:** Move entire data from storage to CPU/GPU



Motivation (II) – Data Movement Bottleneck②

- **Compute-centric systems:** Move entire data from storage to CPU/GPU
- **Memory-centric systems:** Perform computations in main memory

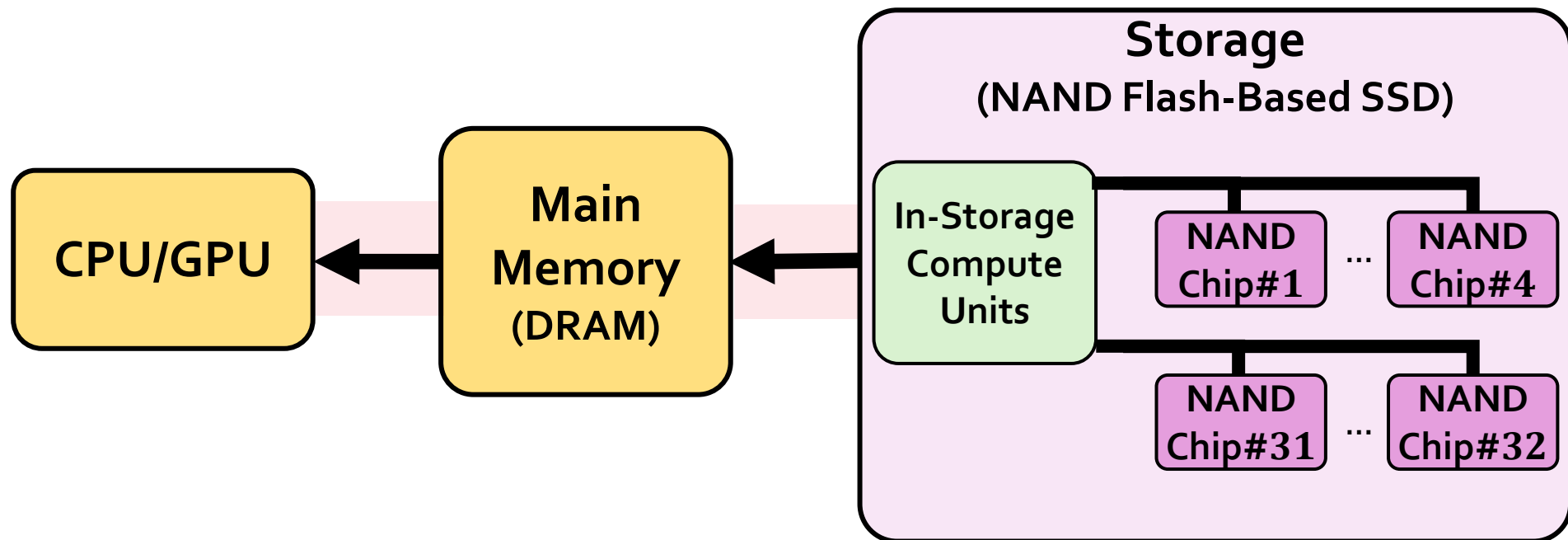
Memory bandwidth:
~ 40 GB/s



External I/O bandwidth of storage systems
is the ***main bottleneck*** for memory intensive application

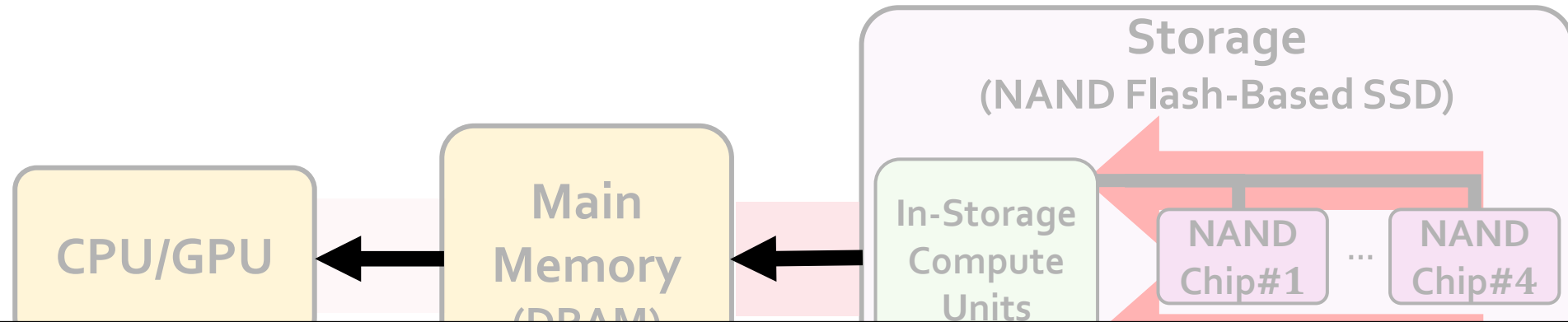
Motivation (II) – Data Movement Bottleneck②

- **Compute-centric systems:** Perform computations in CPU/GPU
- **Memory-centric systems:** Perform computations in main memory
- **Storage-centric systems:** Perform computations inside storage system



Motivation (II) – Data Movement Bottleneck②

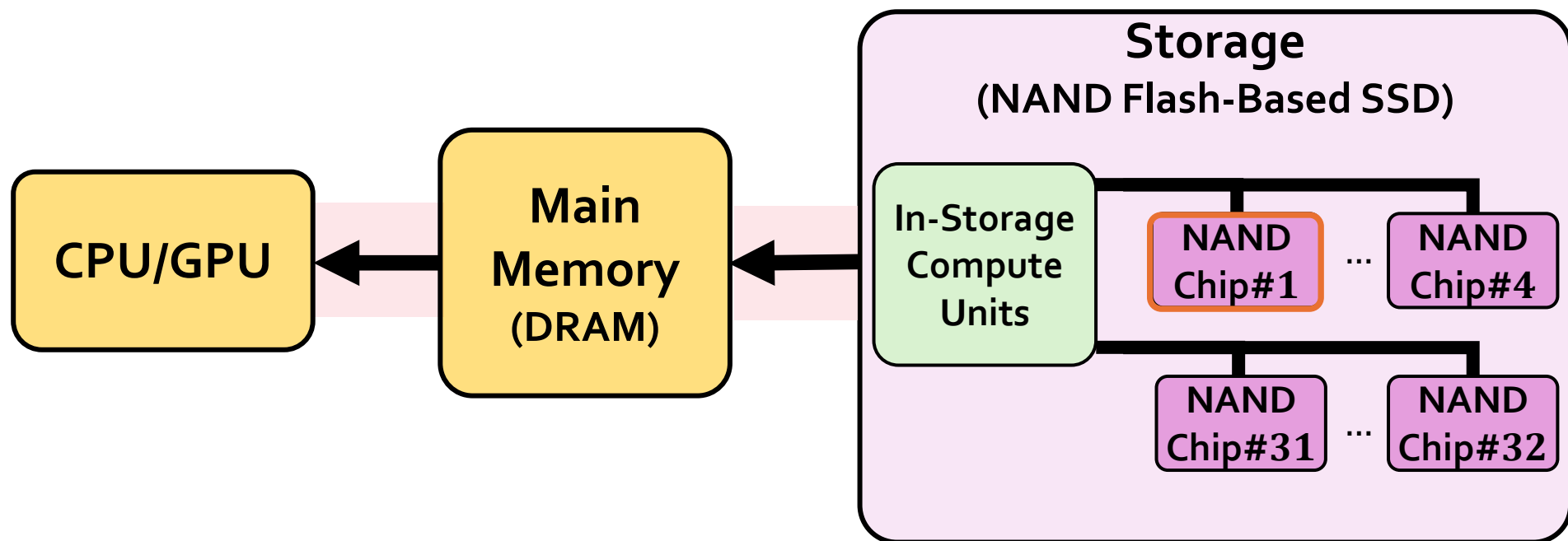
- **Compute-centric systems:** Perform computations in CPU/GPU
- **Memory-centric systems:** Perform computations in main memory
- **Storage-centric systems:** Perform computations inside storage system



SSD-internal bandwidth
becomes the *new bottleneck for computations*

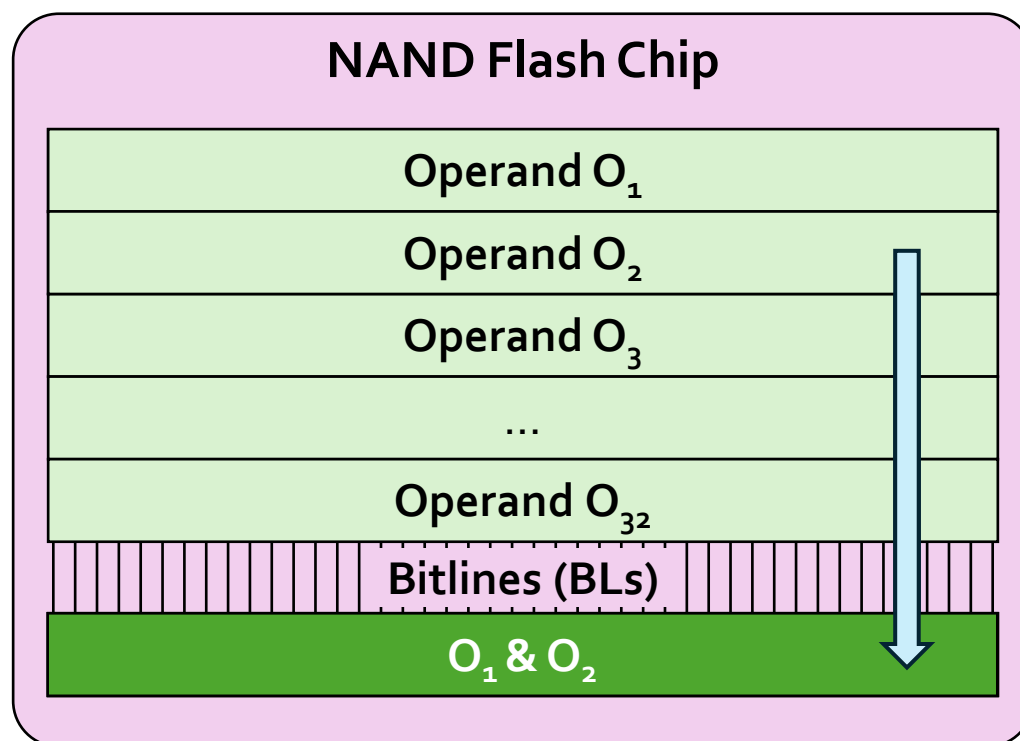
In-Flash Processing (IFP)

*Perform computations inside NAND-flash chips
by using operational principles of NAND-flash memory*



In-Flash Processing (IFP)

Prior Works ([Gao+, MICRO 2021] , [Park+, MICRO 2022])
perform *bitwise operations using the latching circuit*

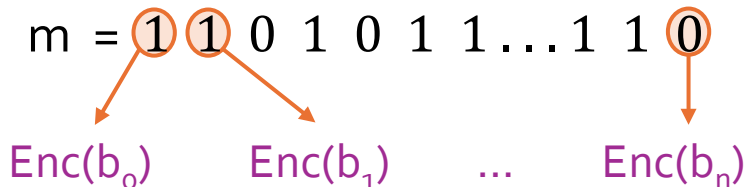


Limitations of Prior Works

- Boolean Approach [Pradel+, TrustCom 2021 ; Aziz+, Information 2024]
- Arithmetic Approach [Yasuda+, CCSW 2013 ; Kim+, TDSC 2017 ; Bonte+, CCS 2020]

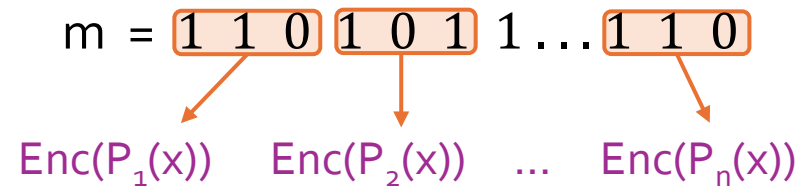
Boolean Approach

1. **High memory footprint** due to encryption of individual bits



Arithmetic Approach

1. **Low memory footprint** due to data packing mechanism



Limitations of Prior Works

- Boolean Approach [Pradel+, TrustCom 2021 ; Aziz+, Information 2024]
- Arithmetic Approach [Yasuda+, CCSW 2013 ; Kim+, TDSC 2017 ; Bonte+, CCS 2020]

Boolean Approach

1. **High memory footprint** due to encryption of individual bits
2. **High computation cost** due to large number of HE operations

$\text{Enc}(b_0) \oplus \text{Enc}(b_1) \oplus \text{Enc}(b_2) \dots 1000x$

Arithmetic Approach

1. **Low memory footprint** due to data packing mechanism
2. **Low computation cost** due to small number of HE operations

$\text{Enc}(P_1(x)) \times \text{Enc}(P_2(x)) \dots 10x$

Limitations of Prior Works

- Boolean Approach [Pradel+, TrustCom 2021 ; Aziz+, Information 2024]
- Arithmetic Approach [Yasuda+, CCSW 2013 ; Kim+, TDSC 2017 ; Bonte+, CCS 2020]

Boolean Approach

1. **High memory footprint** due to encryption of individual bits
2. **High computation cost** due to large number of HE operations
3. **Support flexible query sizes** due to unlimited computations

Arithmetic Approach

1. **Low memory footprint** due to data packing mechanism
2. **Low computation cost** due to small number of HE operations
3. **Support limited query sizes** due to limited computations

Approaches for HE-based String Matching

Secure string matching using HE can be performed using two key approaches

Boolean Approach

- 1 Encrypt *individual* bits

e.g., $m = 1\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 1 \dots 1\ 1\ 0$

$\text{Enc}(b_0)$ $\text{Enc}(b_1)$... $\text{Enc}(b_n)$

Arithmetic Approach

- 1 Encrypt *multiple packed* bits

e.g., $m = \boxed{} \boxed{} 1 \dots \boxed{}$

$P_1 = b_2x^2 + b_1x^1 + b_0$ $P_2(x) = b_5x^2 + b_4x^1 + b_3$... $P_n(x)$

$\text{Enc}(P_1(x))$ $\text{Enc}(P_2(x))$... $\text{Enc}(P_n(x))$

Approaches for HE-based String Matching

Secure string matching using HE can be performed using two key approaches

Boolean Approach

- 1 Encrypt individual bits
- 2 Perform *homomorphic XOR and AND* operation

$\text{Enc}(b_0)$	$\text{Enc}(b_1)$...	$\text{Enc}(b_n)$
\oplus	\oplus	...	\oplus
$\text{Enc}(q_0)$	$\text{Enc}(q_1)$...	$\text{Enc}(q_n)$

$\text{Enc}(r_0)$	$\&$	$\text{Enc}(r_1)$	$\&$...	$\&$	$\text{Enc}(r_n)$
-------------------	------	-------------------	------	-----	------	-------------------

Result

Arithmetic Approach

- 1 Encrypt multiple packed bits
- 2 Perform *homomorphic multiplication and addition* operation

$\text{Enc}(P_1(x))$	$\text{Enc}(P_2(x))$...	$\text{Enc}(P_n(x))$
\times	\times	...	\times
$\text{Enc}(Q_1(x))$	$\text{Enc}(Q_2(x))$...	$\text{Enc}(Q_n(x))$

$\text{Enc}(R_1(x))$	$+$	$\text{Enc}(R_2(x))$	$+$...	$+$	$\text{Enc}(R_n(x))$
----------------------	-----	----------------------	-----	-----	-----	----------------------

Result

Prior Works on HE-based String Matching

- Boolean Approach [Pradel+, TrustCom 2021 ; Aziz+, Information 2024]
- Arithmetic Approach [Yasuda+, CCSW 2013 ; Kim+, TDSC 2017 ; Bonte+, CCS 2020]

Boolean Approach

1. **High memory footprint** due to encryption of individual bits

$m = 1\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 1 \dots 1\ 1\ 0$

$\swarrow \quad \searrow \quad \quad \quad \searrow$

$\text{Enc}(b_0) \quad \text{Enc}(b_1) \quad \dots \quad \text{Enc}(b_n)$

Arithmetic Approach

1. **Low memory footprint** due to data packing mechanism

$m = 1\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 1 \dots 1\ 1\ 0$

$\swarrow \quad \quad \searrow \quad \quad \quad \searrow$

$\text{Enc}(P_1(x)) \quad \text{Enc}(P_2(x)) \quad \dots \quad \text{Enc}(P_n(x))$

Prior Works on HE-based String Matching

- Boolean Approach [Pradel+, TrustCom 2021 ; Aziz+, Information 2024]
- Arithmetic Approach [Yasuda+, CCSW 2013 ; Kim+, TDSC 2017 ; Bonte+, CCS 2020]

Boolean Approach

1. **High memory footprint** due to encryption of individual bits

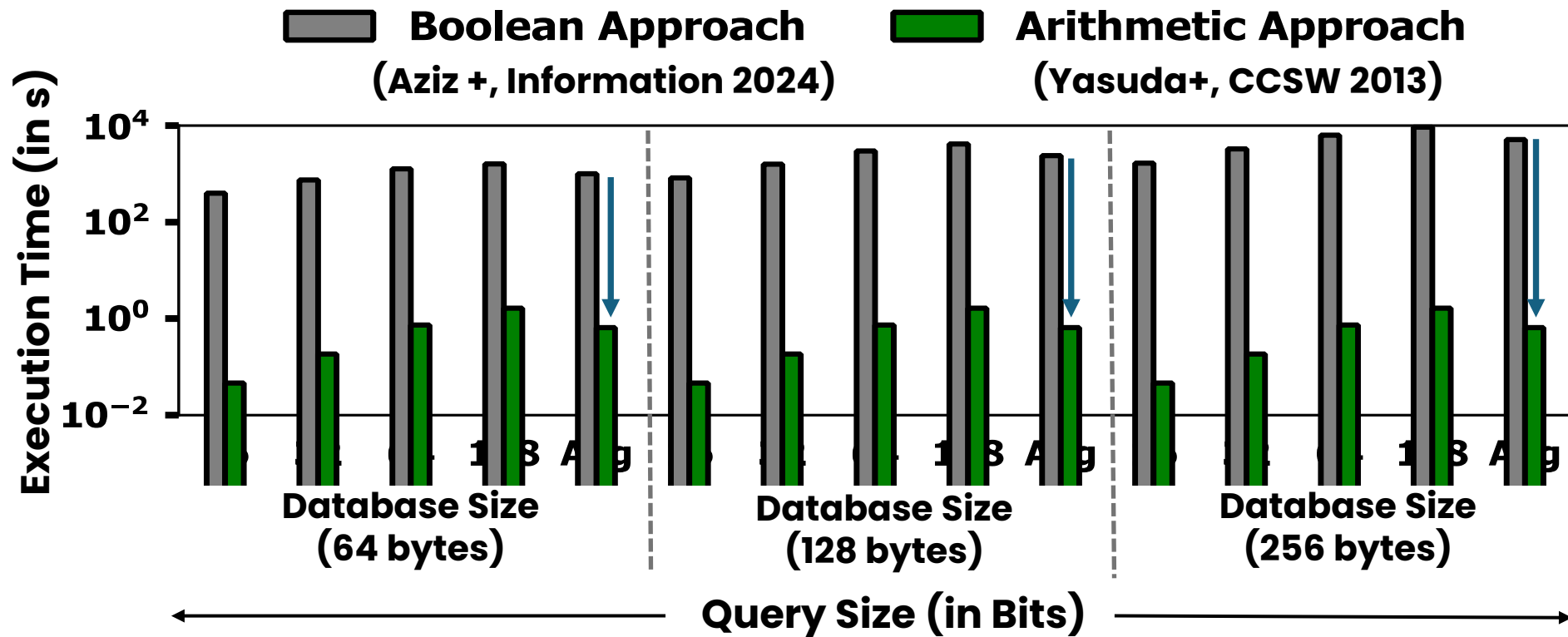
2. **Support flexible query sizes** due to unlimited computations

Arithmetic Approach

1. **Low memory footprint** due to data packing mechanism

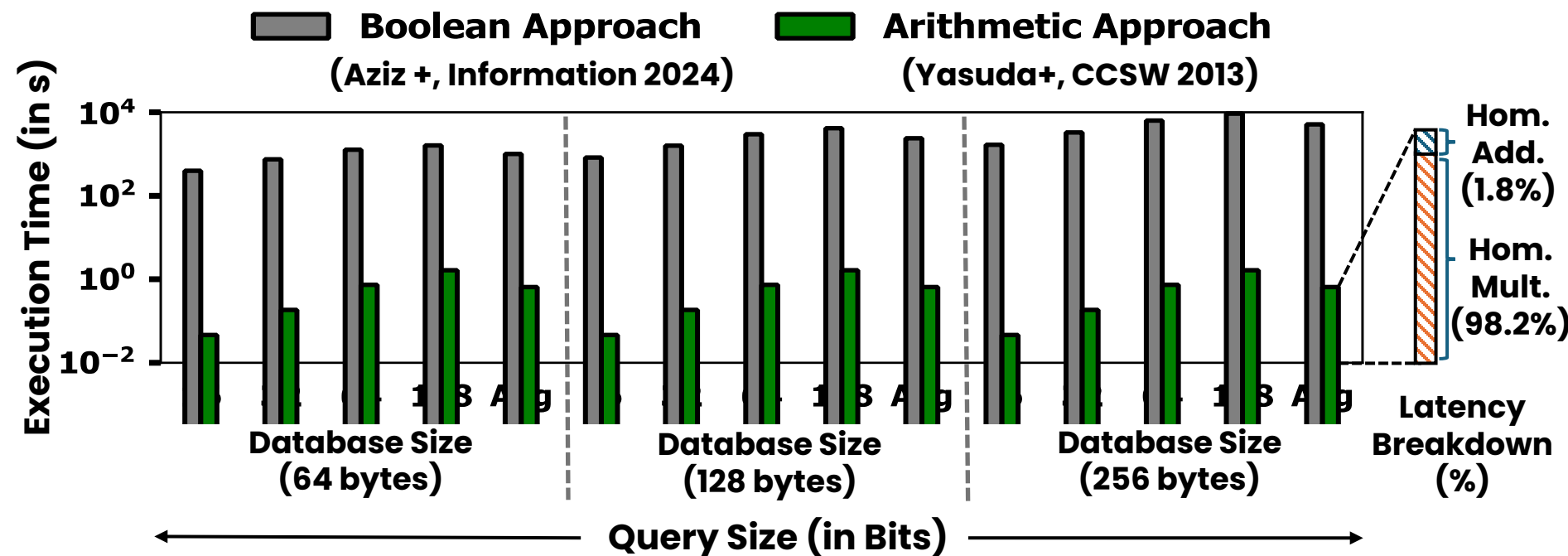
2. **Support limited query sizes** due to limited computations

Arithmetic Approach Performs Better

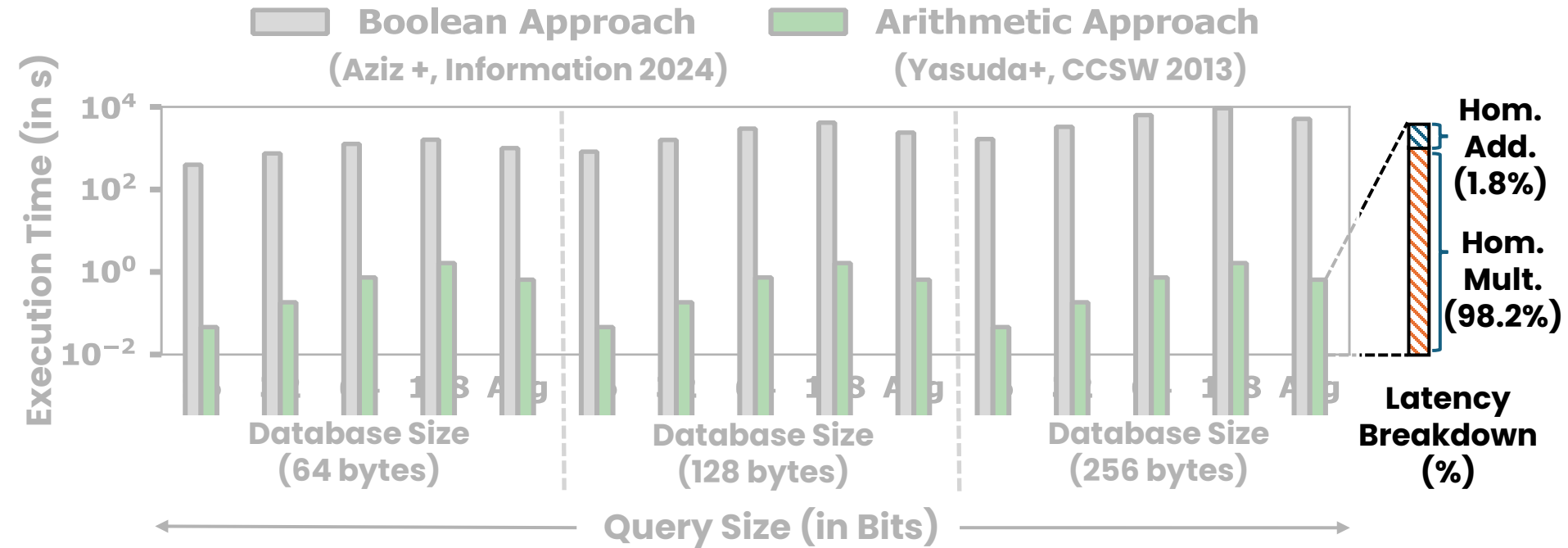


Arithmetic approach *performs better*
with larger database sizes due to fewer HE operations

Latency Breakdown of Arithmetic Approach



Key Problem (I): Complex HE Operations



Prior arithmetic approaches
use *costly homomorphic multiplication operations*
which limits *the scalability of HE-based string matching*

Key Observation

String matching can be performed using addition operation

If we negate the data, add it to the original data,
we get a string of 1 1 1 1's

$$\begin{array}{r} m = \quad 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \\ + \sim m = \quad 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \\ \hline \quad 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \end{array}$$

Value which can be checked

Key Observation

String matching can be performed using addition operation

$$\begin{array}{r} m = \quad 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \\ + \sim m = \underline{1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0} \\ \quad \quad \quad 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \end{array}$$

Value which can be checked

Secure string matching can be performed using **HE addition** operation

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Enc}(m) = (5x^{1024} + 10x^{1023} + \dots + 19, \dots) \\ + \text{Enc}(\sim m) = (6x^{1024} + 11x^{1023} + \dots + 3, \dots) \\ \hline (11x^{1024} + 21x^{1023} + \dots + 22, \dots) \end{array}$$

↓

Decrypt

↓

$$(1111\dots 1x^{1024} + 1111\dots 1x^{1023} + \dots + 1111\dots 1)$$

Key Observation

String matching can be performed using addition operation

$$\begin{array}{r} m = 01010010100101 \\ + \sim m = 10101101011010 \\ \hline 11111111111111 \end{array}$$

Value which can be checked

This output after homomorphic addition
is an encrypted value of 1111's
that can be used for matching

$$+ \text{Enc}(\sim m) = (6x^{1024} + 11x^{1023} + \dots + 3, \dots)$$

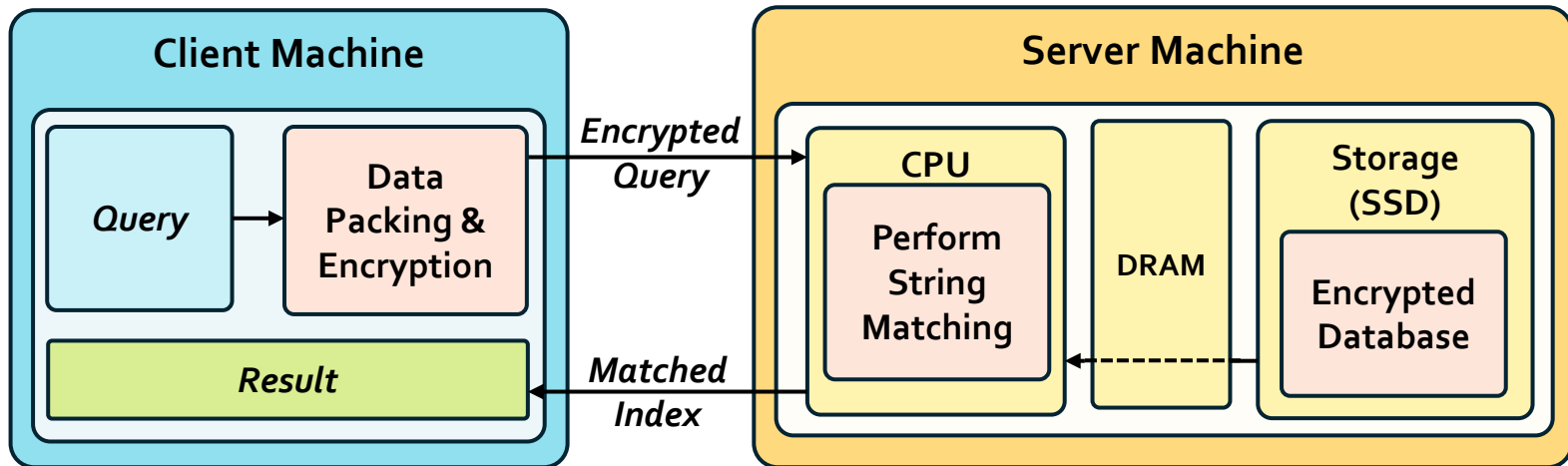
$$(11x^{1024} + 21x^{1023} + \dots + 22, \dots)$$

Decrypt

$$(1111\dots1x^{1024} + 1111\dots1x^{1023} + \dots + 1111\dots1)$$

Memory-Efficient Data Packing Scheme

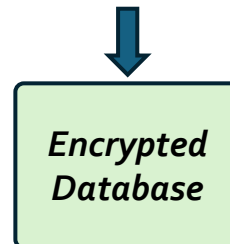
1



Assume, **Database (d)** = 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 ... 1 0 1 0 1

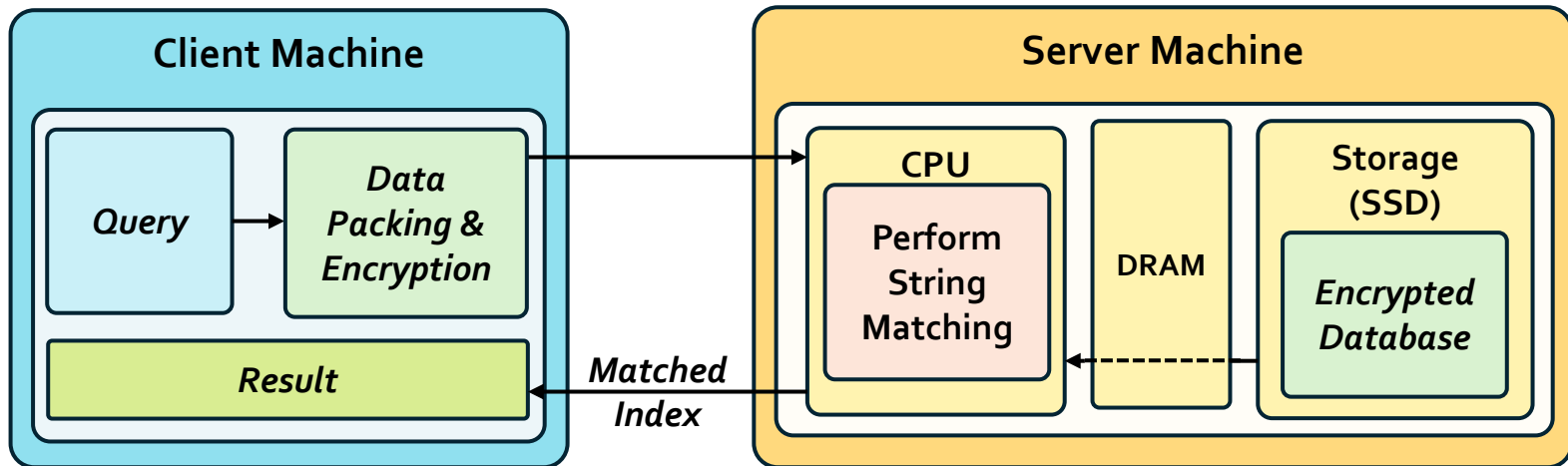
Encode database into multiple **plaintext polynomials (P(x))**
by *packing multiple bits* into a single polynomial coefficient

e.g., $P(x) = 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1...1\ x^{1024} + 1\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0...1\ x^{1023} + \dots + 1\ 1...1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1$



CIPHERMATCH: Data Packing Scheme

1



Assume, **Query (q)** = 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 \longrightarrow 0 0 0 1 1 0 0

The query (q) is *negated, replicated*
and encoded into the **plaintext polynomials** ($Q(x)$)

$$\text{e.g., } Q(x) = 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 1\dots 0\ x^{1024} + 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 1\dots 0\ x^{1023} + \dots + 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 1\dots 0$$

\downarrow
Encrypted Query

CIPHERMATCH: Identify the Match

2

String matching can be performed using addition operation

$$\begin{array}{r} m = 01010010100101 \\ + \sim m = 10101101011010 \\ \hline 11111111111111 \end{array}$$

Value which can be checked

This output after homomorphic addition
is an encrypted value of **1111's**
that can be used for matching

$$+ \text{Enc}(\sim m) = (6x^{1024} + 11x^{1023} + \dots + 3, \dots)$$

$$(11x^{1024} + 21x^{1023} + \dots + 22, \dots)$$

Decrypt

$$(1111\dots1x^{1024} + 1111\dots1x^{1023} + \dots + 1111\dots1)$$

CIPHERMATCH: Identify the Match

String matching can be performed using addition operation

$$\begin{array}{r}
 m = 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1 \\
 + \sim m = 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 1 \\
 \hline
 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1
 \end{array}$$

Value which can be checked

Secure String matching can be performed using **HE addition** operation

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{Enc}(m) & = & (5x^{1024} + 10x^{1023} + \dots + 19, \dots) \\
 + \text{Enc}(\sim m) & = & (6x^{1024} + 11x^{1023} + \dots + 3, \dots) \\
 \hline
 & & (11x^{1024} + 21x^{1023} + \dots + 22, \dots)
 \end{array}$$

↓

Decrypt

↓

$$(1010\dots 1x^{1024} + 1111\dots 1x^{1023} + \dots + 1001\dots 0)$$

CIPHERMATCH: Identify the Match

2

$$\text{Encrypted Database } \text{Enc}(m) = (5x^{1024} + 10x^{1023} + \dots + 19, \dots)$$

$$\text{Encrypted Query } + \text{Enc}(\sim q) = (2x^{1024} + 14x^{1023} + \dots + 3, \dots)$$

$$\text{Result} = (7x^{1024} + 24x^{1023} + \dots + 22, \dots)$$

Decrypt

$$(1010\dots1x^{1024} + 1111\dots1x^{1023} + \dots + 1001\dots0)$$

$$\text{Match polynomial} = 111\dots11x^{1024} + 111\dots11x^{1023} + \dots + 111\dots11$$

Encrypt

$$\text{Match value} = (91x^{1024} + 24x^{1023} + \dots + 32, \dots)$$

CIPHERMATCH: Identify the Match

2

Encrypted Database $\text{Enc}(m) = (5x^{1024} + 10x^{1023} + \dots + 19, \dots)$

Encrypted Query $+ \text{Enc}(\sim q) = (2x^{1024} + 14x^{1023} + \dots + 3, \dots)$

Result = $(7x^{1024} + 24x^{1023} + \dots + 22, \dots)$

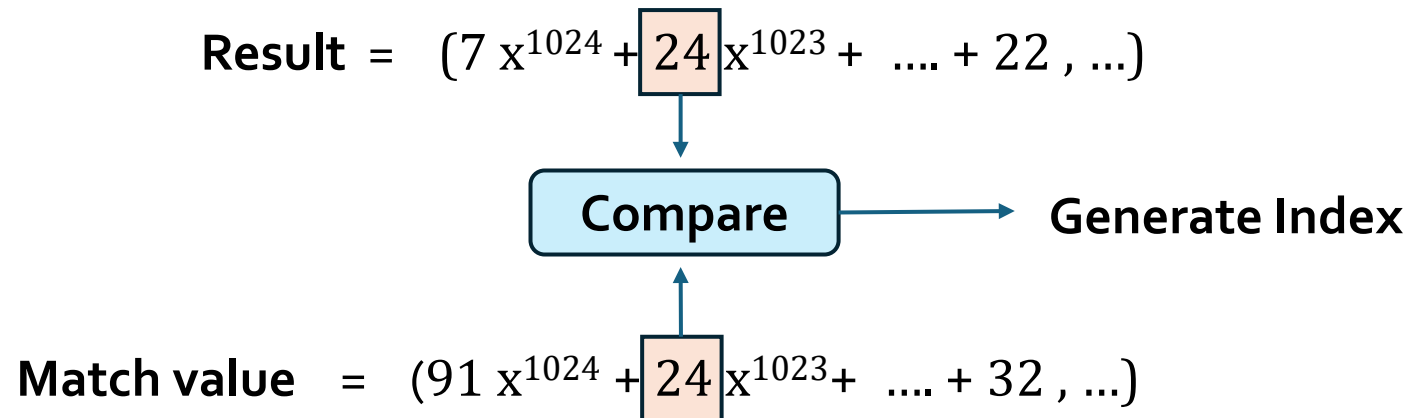
Decrypt

$(1010\dots1x^{1024} + 1111\dots1x^{1023} + \dots + 1001\dots0)$

Match polynomial = $111\dots11x^{1024} + 111\dots11x^{1023} + \dots + 111\dots11$

Encrypt

Match value = $(91x^{1024} + 24x^{1023} + \dots + 32, \dots)$



Compare the *match value*

Qualitative Analysis of Prior Work

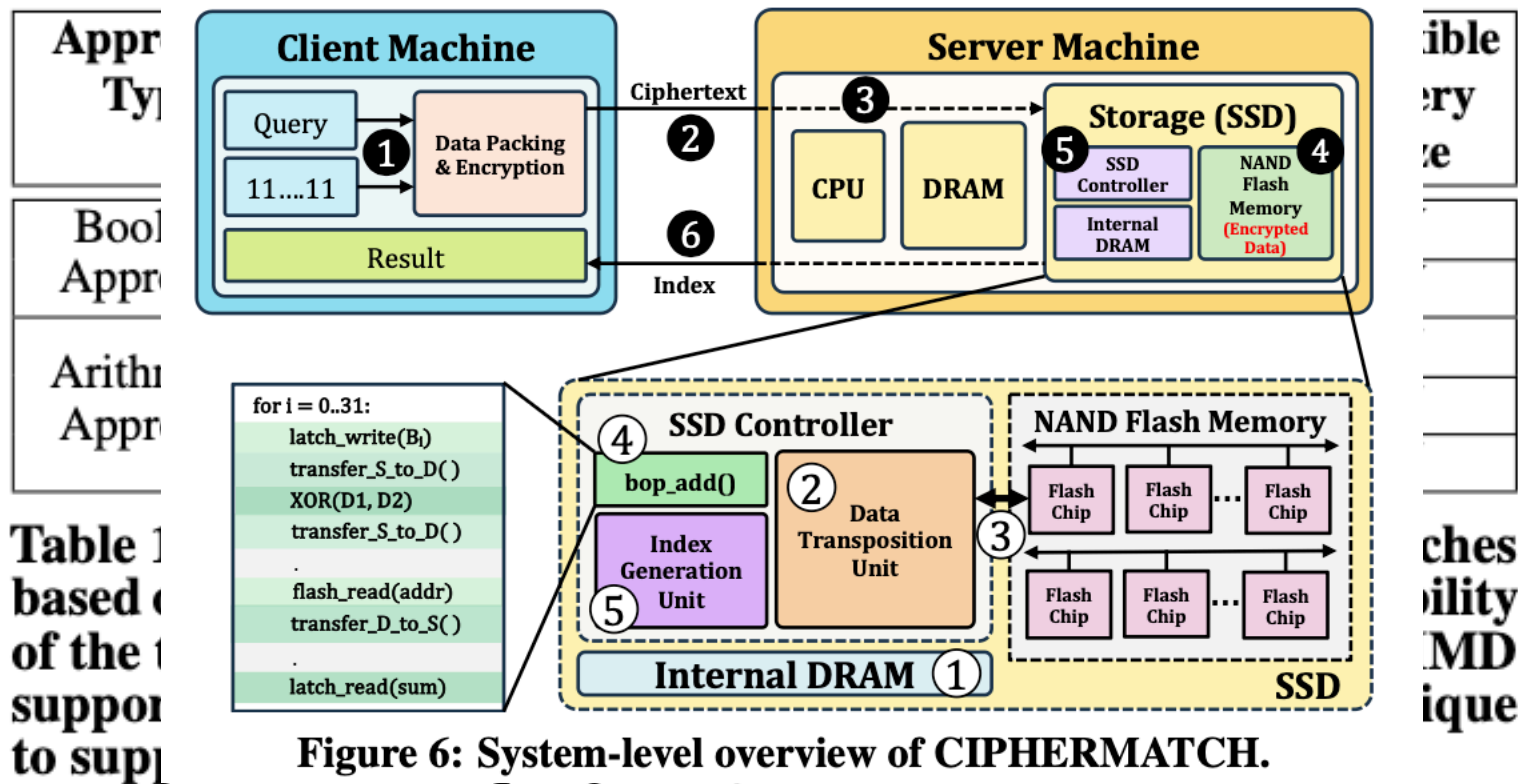


Figure 6: System-level overview of CIPHERMATCH.

System-Level Overview of CIPHERMATCH

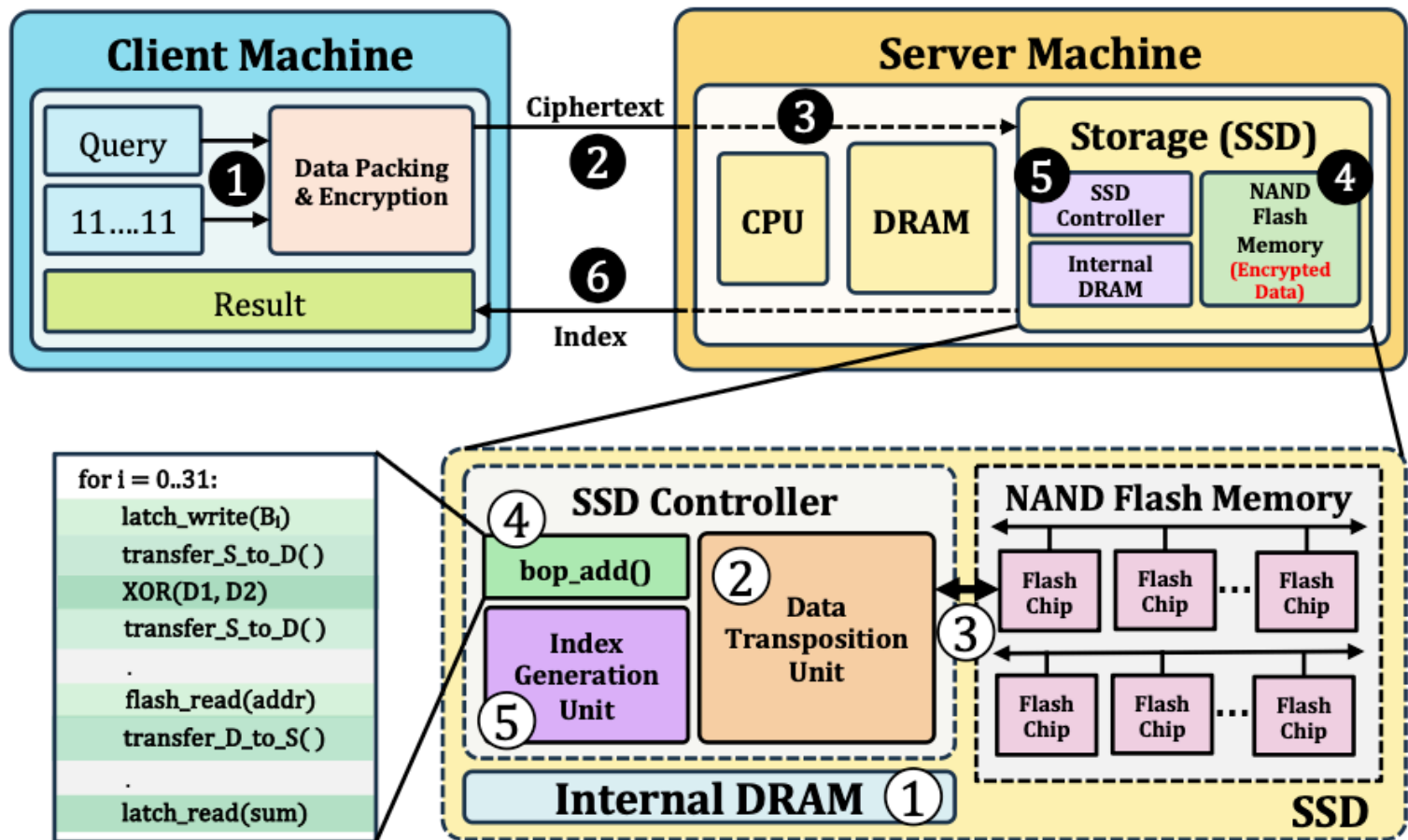


Figure 6: System-level overview of CIPHERMATCH.

Evaluation Configuration

CPU: Intel(R) Xeon(R) Gold 5118	<i>Microarchitecture:</i> Intel Skylake [149]
	x86-64 [150], 6 cores, out-of-order, 3.2 GHz
	<i>L1 Data + Inst. Private Cache:</i> 32kB, 8-way, 64B line
	<i>L2 Private Cache:</i> 256kB, 4-way, 64B line
	<i>L3 Shared Cache:</i> 8MB, 16-way, 64B line
Main Memory	32GB DDR4-2400, 4 channels
Storage (SSD)	Samsung 980 Pro PCIe 4.0 NVMe SSD 2 TB [102]
Operating System (OS)	Ubuntu 22.04.1 LTS

Table 2: Real CPU system configuration.

Evaluation Configuration

CM-PuM	32 GB DDR4-2400, 4 channel, 1 rank, 16 banks; Peak throughput: 19.2 GB/s
	Latency: T_{bbop} : 49 ns; Energy: E_{bbop} : 0.864 nJ; where <i>bbop</i> is bulk bitwise operation
	SSD External-Bandwidth: 7-GB/s external I/O bandwidth; (4-lane PCIe Gen4)
CM-IFP and CM-PuM-SSD	48-WL-layer 3D TLC NAND flash-based SSD; 2 TB
	SSD Internal DRAM: 2GB LPDDR4-1866 DRAM cache; 1 channel, 1 rank, 8 banks
	NAND-Flash Channel Bandwidth: 1.2-GB/s Channel IO rate
	Controller Cores: ARM Cortex-R5 series @ 1.5GHz; 5 Cores [153]
	NAND Config: 8 channels; 8 dies/channel; 2 planes/die; 2,048 blocks/plane; 196 (4×48) WLs/block; 4 KiB/page
	Latency: T_{read} (SLC mode): 22.5 μ s [60]; $T_{AND/OR}$: 20 ns [62]; $T_{latchtransfer}$: 20 ns [62]; T_{XOR} : 30 ns [60]; T_{DMA} : 3.3 μ s; T_{bit_add} (CM_IFP): 29.38 μ s
	Energy: E_{read} (SLC mode): 20.5 μ J/channel [60]; $E_{AND/OR}$: 10nJ/KB [62]; $E_{latchtransfer}$: 10nJ/KB [62]; E_{XOR} : 20nJ/KB [60]; E_{DMA} : 7.656 μ J/channel; E_{index_gen} (SSD controller): 0.18 μ J/page size; E_{bit_add} (CM_IFP): 32.22 μ J/channel

Table 3: Simulated system configurations.