

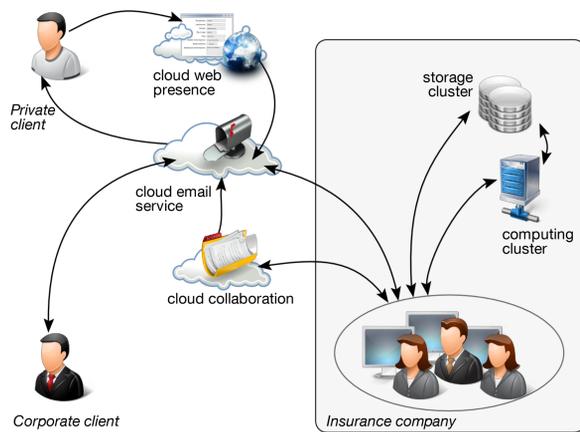
Data Usage Control for the Cloud

Motivation & Use Case

Despite the increasing adoption of cloud services, users remain concerned about processing *sensitive* data in the cloud: Once data has been given away, there do not exist reliable means to exercise control over its further usage. It remains uncertain whether, how and by whom released sensitive data may be accessed, stored and used.

Use Case: Insurance company

- In-house computing cluster for data analysis
- Usage of cloud services for email, web, collaboration
- Data usage control solutions on all computing devices
 - Goal: Eliminate data misuse and data leakage



Problem & Expected Contribution

How can we enforce usage control requirements if data flows between systems, services, and applications that are distributed logically, physically and organizationally?

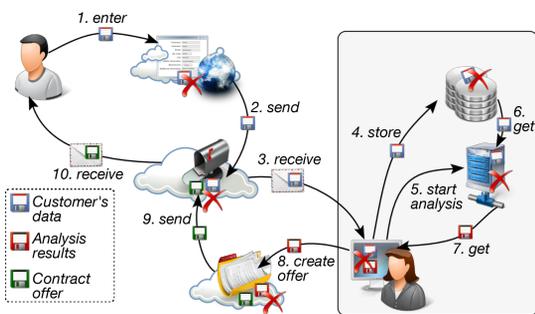
Expected Contribution

- Conceptual and technical framework for enforcing data usage control requirements in distributed systems
- Enhanced data security and privacy in cloud environments

Cross-System Data Flow Tracking

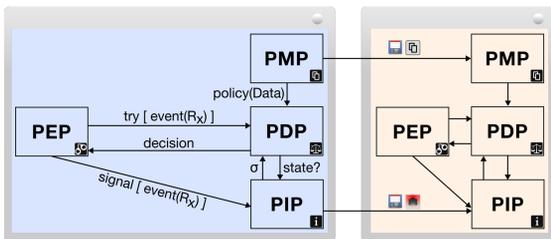
1 *How can data flow across systems be tracked and data usage policies be propagated accordingly?*

- Private client asks for health insurance offers
- Later, the client refuses any offers
- ✗ Regulations demand data deletion at all systems



Achieved Results [1,2,3]

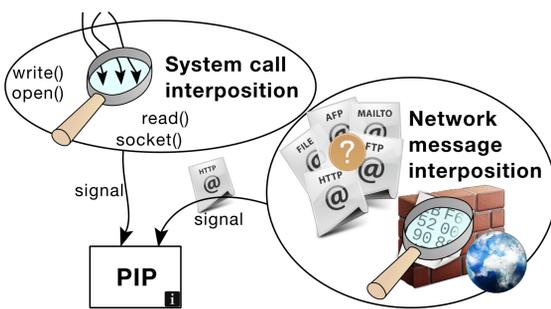
- Generic model for cross-system data flow tracking
 - TCP/IP instantiation
- Architecture, implementation and evaluation
 - Cross-system data flow tracking
 - Policy propagation
 - Based on system call interposition



Remaining Objectives

Reduce overapproximations using protocol semantics

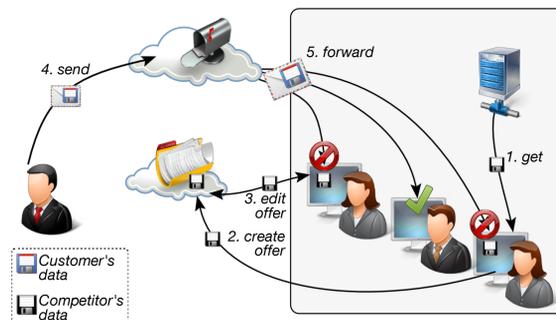
- Combine system call interposition with
- Qualitative analysis of network messages



Distributed Policy Decisions

2 *How can usage control decisions be taken if data and policies are distributed across systems?*

- Corporate client asks for insurance offers via email
- Agents may have worked on competitor's data
- ✗ No processing of request by such agents

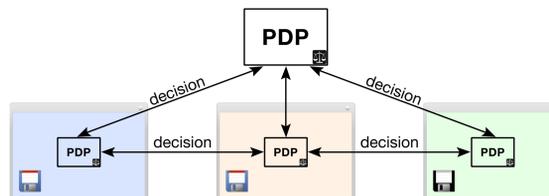


Goal

- Methodology for distributed policy decisions
- Conceptual framework and implementation

Anticipated Solution

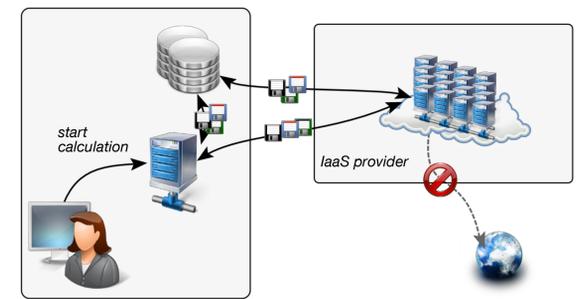
- Decentral; local decisions wherever possible
- Hierarchical decision components where needed



Adaptivity

3 *How can usage control requirements be enforced if data processing systems keep changing?*

- Annual recalculation of insurance premiums
- Temporary utilization of external processing power
- ✗ No data misuse or leakage through these resources

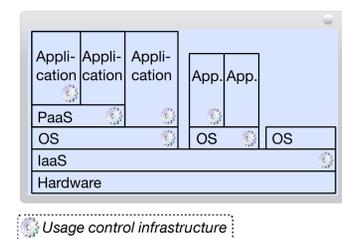


Goal:

- Reliable enforcement if systems keep changing
- Fallback solutions for legacy systems

Anticipated Solution

- Transparent enforcement mechanisms
- Integration at low system layers



Guarantees

4 *Which guarantees for usage control enforcement can be provided under which preconditions?*

- Deliberate data release to cloud provider
- Enforcement of usage policies at these providers
- ✗ Technical measures providing appropriate guarantees

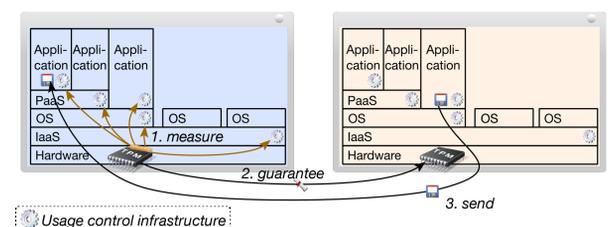


Goal

- Provide guarantees that policies are enforced
- Preclude data processing without such guarantees

Anticipated Solution

- TPM measurements and remote attestation
- Mitigate downsides of existing approaches



References

1. F. Kelbert, A. Pretschner: Data Usage Control Enforcement in Distributed Systems. In Proc. 3rd ACM Conference on Data and Application Security and Privacy, 2013.
2. F. Kelbert, A. Pretschner: Towards a Policy Enforcement Infrastructure for Distributed Usage Control. In Proc. 17th ACM Symposium on Access Control Models and Technologies, 2012.
3. P. Kumari, F. Kelbert, A. Pretschner: Data Protection in Heterogeneous Distributed Systems: A Smart Meter Example. In Proc. Dependable Software for Critical Infrastructures, 2011.

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