

# Secure Data Sharing and Processing in Heterogeneous Clouds

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# Presentation Outline

- ❑ SUNFISH Project
- ❑ Cloud Service for Public Administration
- ❑ Practical Approach
- ❑ Data Sharing and Processing
- ❑ Enforcement and Monitoring Architectures
- ❑ Summary

# SUNFISH Project

- ❑ **SecUre iNformation SHaring** in federated heterogeneous private clouds
- ❑ H2020 Project, ICT: *Advanced Cloud Infrastructure and Services*
- ❑ Started in January 2015, aimed for three years
- ❑ Budget ~4,5 Mil. €
- ❑ Involves eleven partners from diverse environments, including:  
public bodies, universities, IT developers, R&D institutions
- ❑ Partners from six countries: Italy, UK, Israel, Estonia, Malta, Austria

# Cloud Services for Public Administration

- ❑ Public Cloud Services?
  - ❑ Administrative obstacles (e.g. *procurement*)
  - ❑ Legal issues (e.g. *data localization, cross-border transactions*)
  - ❑ Security and privacy (e.g. *confidentiality, integrity, accountability*)
  
- ❑ Federation of private clouds for public administration?
  - ❑ Lack of infrastructure and technology
  - ❑ Considering public sector needs and requirements
  - ❑ Additional dimensions of efficiency, utilization, elasticity
  
- ❑ Challenges:
  - ❑ Heterogeneity and interoperability
  - ❑ Data security, process transparency, legal compliance

# Cloud Services for Public Administration

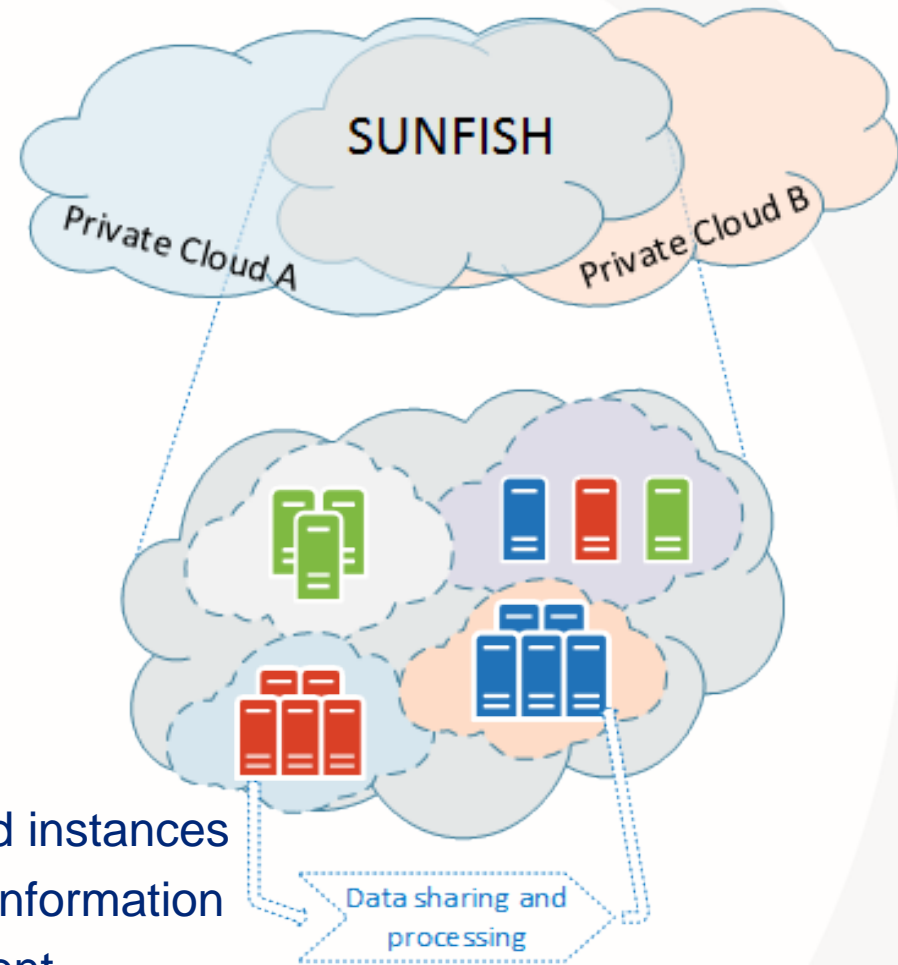
- ❑ SUNFISH aims to address the lack of infrastructure and technology for federation of private clouds considering the needs of public sector
  
- ❑ Specific objectives:
  - ❑ *Integrate different clouds* assuring information security
  - ❑ *Greater infrastructure usage efficiency* thanks to a *more effective workload management* in shared private clouds
  - ❑ *The development of services for EU citizens* which use sensitive data shared securely between different private clouds

# Practical Approach

## ❑ Use case 1

### Data and resource sharing in federated private clouds

- ❑ Collaboration of two organizations
- ❑ Requirements: scalability and security
- ❑ Private, shared and secure zones
- ❑ Data is shared and processed in isolated instances
- ❑ Data transformation: masking sensitive information
- ❑ Monitoring the data flows and enforcement

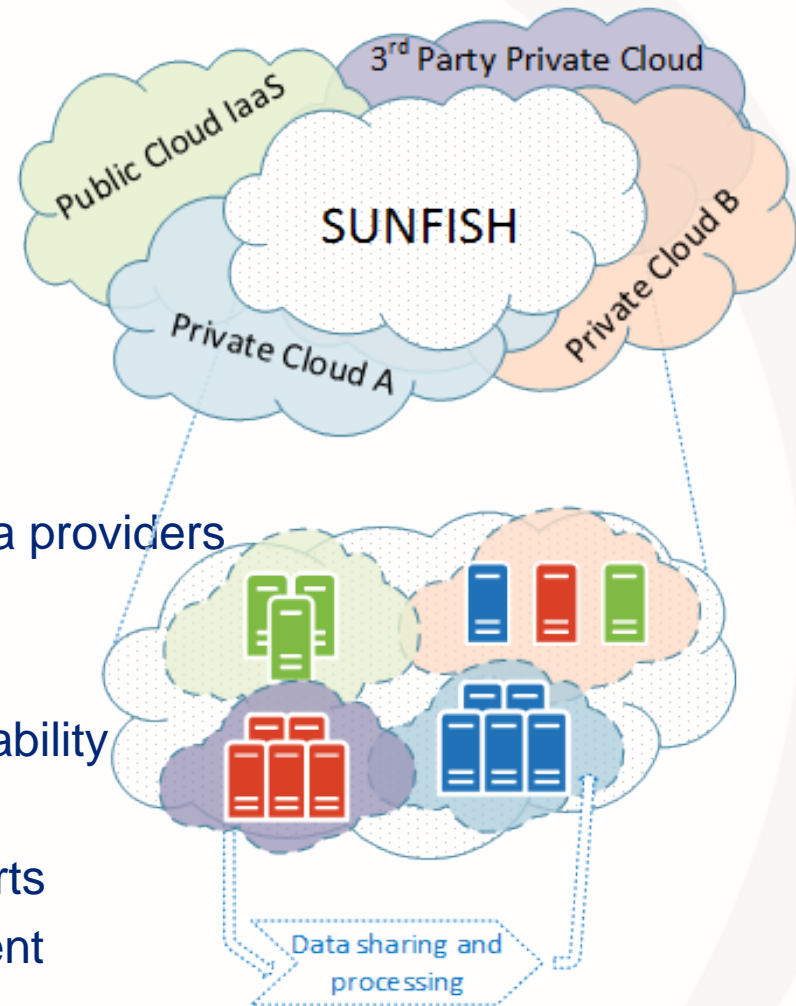


# Practical Approach

## ❑ Use case 2

### Data and resource sharing in federated private – public clouds

- ❑ Secure collaboration of public entity with data providers
- ❑ Sharing the data between entities, traversing from private sector, to public, and back
- ❑ Requirements: scalability, security, interoperability
- ❑ Transforming the data, masking sensitive parts
- ❑ Performing processing in secured environment
- ❑ Monitoring the data flows and activities

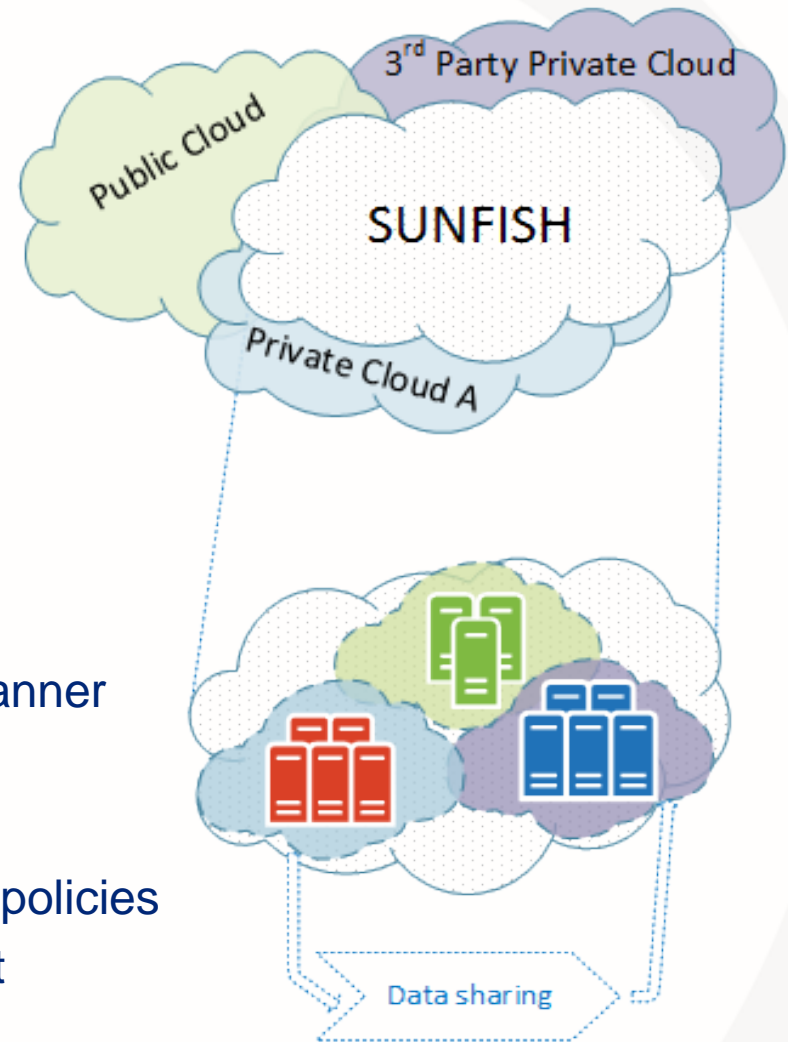


# Practical Approach

## ❑ Use case 3

### Data sharing based on fine grained, dynamic policies

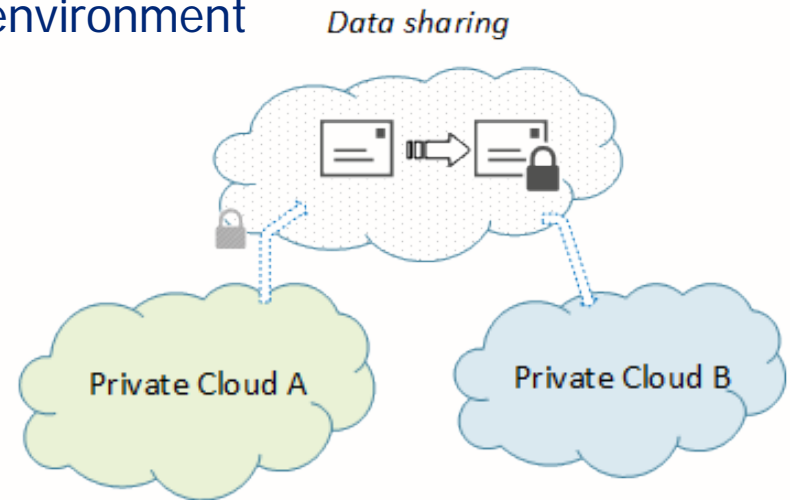
- ❑ Private-cloud centered
- ❑ Data shared to external entities, in controlled, transparent and traceable manner
- ❑ Requirements: security, interoperability
- ❑ Fine grained, adaptable, dynamic security policies
- ❑ Monitoring the data flows and enforcement





# Data Sharing

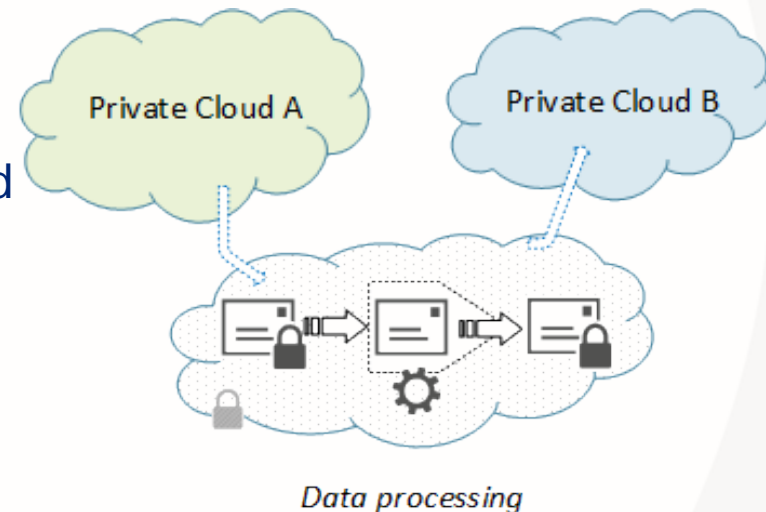
- ❑ Data sharing
  - ❑ Conforms to common and organization-specific *security policies*
  - ❑ Using *legislation aware* approach
  - ❑ Performed using isolated and secure environment
- ❑ Data transformation based on:
  - ❑ Format-preserving encryption
  - ❑ Masking/tokenization
  - ❑ Attribute-based encryption
- ❑ Key and tokenization management using SUNFISH framework services <sup>1)</sup>



<sup>1)</sup> Reimair et al. *WebCrySIL - Web Cryptographic Service Interoperability Layer*. (2015)

# Data Processing

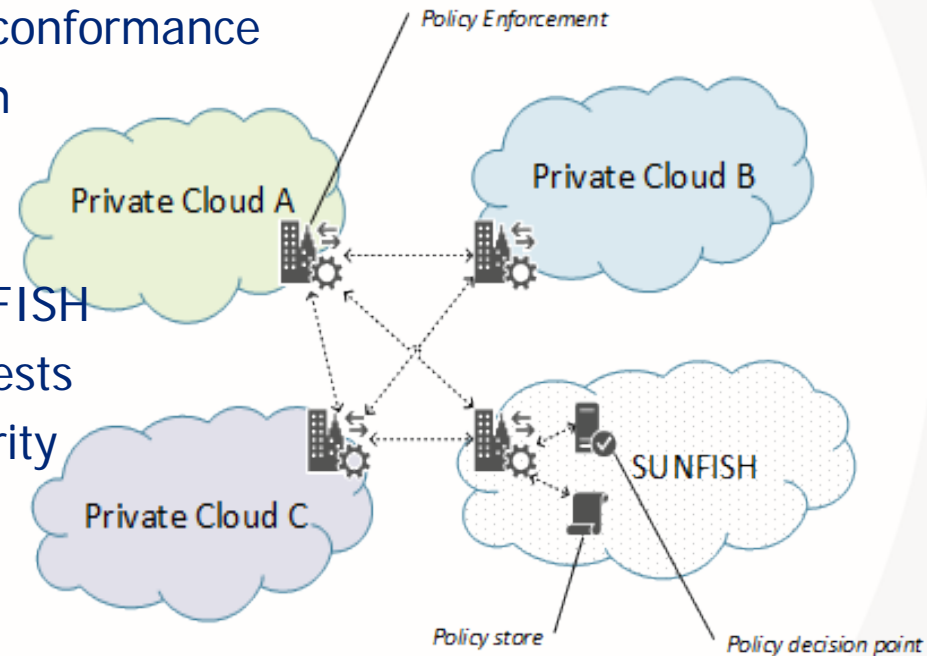
- ❑ Data processing
  - ❑ Common and organization-specific *security policies*, considering security-level objectives and legislative requirements
  - ❑ Performed in isolated and secure environment
- ❑ Data processing based on:
  - ❑ Original data, decrypted or unmasked and processed in a secure environment
  - ❑ Using *secure multi-party computation* <sup>2)</sup>



<sup>2)</sup> Bogdanov et al. *A universal toolkit for cryptographically secure privacy-preserving data mining.* (2012)

# Enforcement Architecture

- ❑ Based on enhanced XACML architecture and policy language
- ❑ *Policy-enforcement point* ensures the conformance to security policies on the level of each zone and instance
- ❑ *Policy-decision point* is located in SUNFISH common environment, evaluates requests and checks their conformance to security policies and legal requirements



# Monitoring Architecture

- ❑ Assuring security and accountability
- ❑ Exists independently of the enforcement infrastructure
- ❑ Deployed at various service and infrastructure levels, in cross-cloud setting
- ❑ Intercepts and monitors each action and interaction, on a *cloud-wide* basis
- ❑ Validates policy enforcement and executes the actions upon its violation
- ❑ Integrated with visual console

# Summary

- ❑ Establishment of secure system for federated private clouds
- ❑ Conforming to the needs of public administrations
- ❑ Focused on security
- ❑ Neutral in the terms of vendors, platforms, systems
- ❑ Validated using real-world use cases

Any questions?



Thank you very much