

Practical Concerns:

# Engineered Controls for Dealing with Big Data

1. Recognize that insecure systems can't defend privacy from serious attacks ... and current systems are penetrable. Study the threats and vulnerabilities in your environment.
2. Plan from the start to employ available engineered controls to enforce policies. Add-on measures have a poorer track record than built-in.
3. Maintain the technical basis for accountability for data use to retain public trust when problems occur.

# Know Your Vulnerabilities and Threats

## Prepare for both accidents and attacks

Even large, well-supported systems can harbor undetected, exploitable vulnerabilities

- Example: April 16, 2014: Oracle distributes patches repairing 104 security vulnerabilities\*

Aim to prevent, but be able to detect, respond, and recover

Consider what might motivate an attacker – fear, greed, lust, revenge – and consider how your particular data (or programs) might be abused

# Plan from the start to employ available engineered controls to enforce policies

- Access controls (subject, object, permitted access) provides basic structure;
  - may be extended to take account of purpose of access: “usage-based” access control
  - Example: Accumulo – open source tool for big data – supports cell-level access controls
- Future: Information flow controls may mirror policies and provide a simpler way to enforce them
- Future: breakthroughs in cryptography may support computing with encrypted data

# To Build Public Trust, Maintain Technical Basis for Accountability for Data Use

- When bad things happen, be able to answer
  - How are users identified, authenticated?
  - How is access to data tracked, logged?
  - How are software versions tracked, logged?
  - How is data provenance maintained from inputs through outputs?
- Mechanisms that can help
  - Multi-factor authentication
  - Hardware root-of-trust (e.g. Trusted Platform Module)
  - Data tagging
  - Cryptographic mechanisms

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