

A Policy System for Control of Data Fusion Processes and Derived Data



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The use of datasets for fusion processes must be governed by policy systems to ensure data security and privacy

Scenario

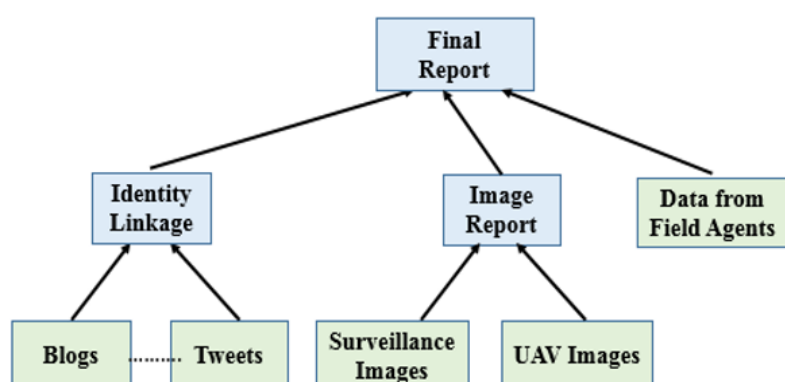
Rescue and Transportation Operations Across the Mediterranean Sea



- 1) Data fusion may be constrained based on the content of the data; that is, whether a dataset (portion of a dataset) may be provided for a fusion task to a given subject depends on the content of the dataset (portion of it).
- 2) Data fusion may be executed only by subjects with specific roles and attributes.
- 3) Data fusion may have to be privacy-preserving with respect to its input.
- 4) Results of data fusion may be made available to subjects based on their roles and attributes.
- 5) Data fusion may be constrained based on the source of data.
- 6) Data provided as input to fusion steps may have to be aggregated and sanitized.

Fusion Processes

Represented as trees



Policy Model

- **Three Domains:**
 - Access Control Policies (Basic, SoD, BoD)
 - Fusion Policies (data separation, pre-processing)
 - Derived Data Control Policies
- **Applicability Scope:** global, local
- **Support for Exceptions:** strong, weak
- **Attribute-based:** it uses
 - Roles to characterize the subjects
 - Types to characterize the protected resources
 - Attributes for roles and types are defined by metadata templates

Access Control Policies Informal Grammar

Definition. (Basic access control policy). An access control policy P is an expression of the form:

$$P = \langle \text{weak} \mid \text{strong}, \text{Scp}, S, D, A \rangle$$

$$\text{Scp} = \text{global} \mid \text{local} \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n\}$$

$$S = r \{ \{pr\} \}$$

$$D = ot \{ \{d, pr\} \}$$

$$pr = attr \ \phi \ v \mid pr \wedge pr \mid pr \vee pr \mid \neg pr$$

$$d, pr = pr \mid e_end$$

$$A = read \mid write \mid execute \ \diamond$$

A policy specifying that analysts from an EU country can read the passenger list:

```
< strong, local{i}, analyst {country ∈ {EU}}, pass_list, read >
```

A policy specifying that analysts from country A can only read the list of passengers who are citizens of A:

```
< strong, local{i}, analyst {country = A}, pass_list {Select * From pass_list Where citizenship = A}, read >
```

Fusion Policies Informal Grammar

Definition. (Fusion policy). A fusion policy P is an expression of the form:

$$P = \langle \text{weak} \mid \text{strong}, \text{Scp}, DS \mid SN \mid mc \{is_i, D_i, D\} \mid E(is_i) \rangle$$

$$\text{Scp} = \text{global} \mid \text{local} \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n\}$$

$$DS = \{D, D\}$$

$$SN = \text{anom} \mid \text{diffpriv} \mid \text{encl}(D)$$

$$D = ot \{ \{d, pr\} \}$$

$$d, pr = pr \mid e_end$$

$$pr = attr \ \phi \ v \mid pr \wedge pr \mid pr \vee pr \mid \neg pr$$

$$E = \text{trustenv} \mid \text{enclave} \ \diamond$$

A policy specifying that the fusion must be executed according to a multi-party protocol:

```
< strong, local{i}, mc {is, pass_list {Select * From pass_list Where citizenship = A}, fighter_list} >
```

Policy Enforcement Challenges

- to automatically determine the technologies to use based on the policies and which fusion tasks must be executed on which platform/environment
- to ensure that policies do not conflict and their enforcement is feasible