

How Safe is Your Data?

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Popular Myth?

Most computer and network users believe that their data and communications to remain private i.e. only visible and available to the author/sender and intended recipient.



Threats

Legal

- Company/employer access to data and 'personal' communications
- Local (and remote) logging of communication
- Info sent to online service providers, merchants or other users
- Web intelligence gathering

Illegal

- Eavesdropping/Interception
- Man-in-the-middle
- Keylogging



Data Recovery

Your confidential data can be recovered after you delete it.

Be careful when you handover the devices for

maintenances.

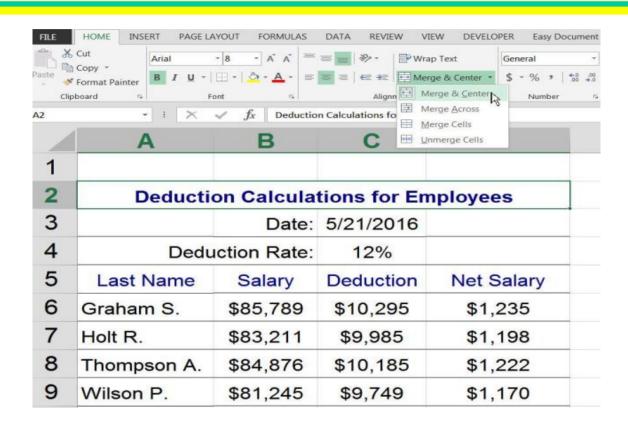
Data Recovery Tools (foremost)

Memory
Extractor (LiME)



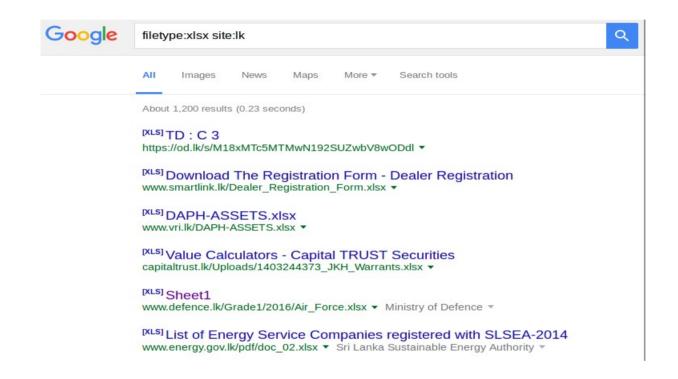
Lost your data?

Spreadsheets and Databases



- Data integrity
- Formulas can be changed
- Data can changed
- How do you verify the integrity of your spreadsheet?

Search Engine



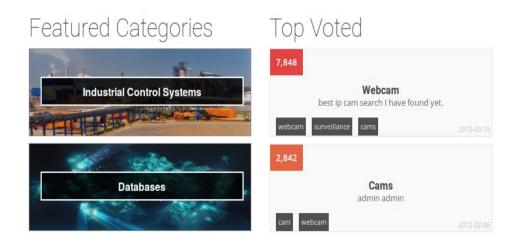
- ·Advanced search queries may reveal confidential data
- ·Google, Bing, Yahoo all the major search engines track your search history

www.google.com/history



Device Search

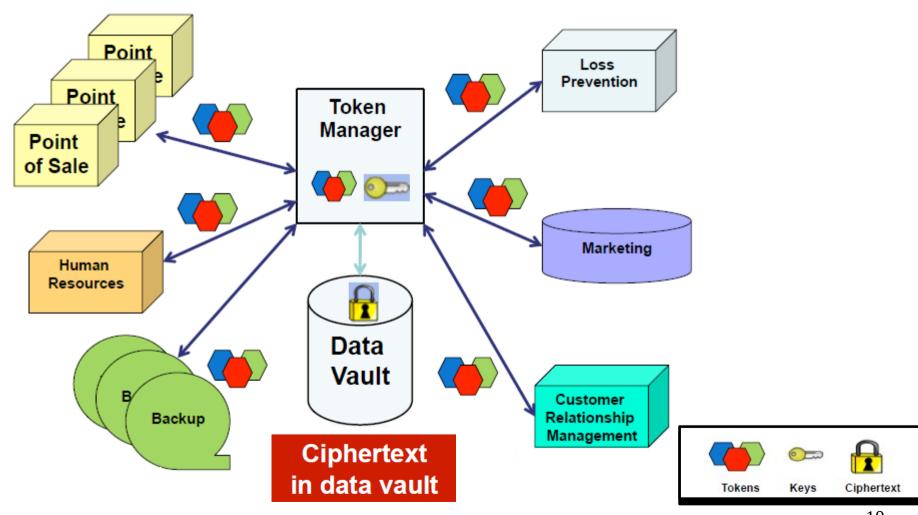
- Typical search engines crawl for data on web pages and then index it for searching
- Rather than to locate specific content on a particular search term, SHODAN is designed to help the user find specific nodes (desktops, servers, routers, switches, etc.) with specific content in their banners



Encryption Tools: Truecrypt, VeraCrypt

- Free open-source disk encryption software
- Creates a virtual encrypted disk within a file and mounts it as a real disk.
- Encrypts an entire partition or storage device such as USB flash drive or hard drive.
- Encryption is automatic, real-time (on-the-fly) and transparent.
- Parallelization and pipelining allow data to be read and written as fast as if the drive was not encrypted.
- Encryption can be hardware-accelerated on modern processors.
- Provides plausible deniability, in case an adversary forces you to reveal the password

Tokenization



Social Networks

- Current services (FB, GMail, GCal, Flickr, Pinterest)
 are "free" users pay with their data, advertisement based business model ("If you're not paying, you're
 the product")
- Centralized data collection, privacy leaks
 - accidental
 - deliberate
- Information flow to third parties (companies, governments, the web-browsing public, hackers)
- Tracking
- Data Mining



Social Networks

- Once leaked, the data cannot be revoked
- Potential audience exceeds expectations, copying easy
- Not known who has what information
- Pieces of information that are harmless, taken together can be identifying or damaging



Cloud

- The ability of a user to control what information they reveal about themselves over the Cloud or to a cloud service provider (CSP)
- Also, the ability to control who can access that information
 - A CSP is a third party that maintains information about another entity
- Privacy and confidentiality concerns arise when individuals, businesses or organizations, a business, a government agency share information in the cloud, privacy or confidentiality issues will rise

Cloud

- Loss of control in the Cloud
 - Data, applications, and resources are located within CSP premises
 - The Cloud handles: IdM, user access control rules, security policies and enforcement
 - The user relys on the CSP to ensure
 - Data security and privacy
 - Resource availability,
 - Monitoring of services and resources

Cloud

- Lack of trust
 - Trusting a third party requires taking risks
 - Trust and risk are opposite sides of the same coin
 - Some monitoring or auditing capabilities would be required to increase the level of trust



Bitcasa for cloud storage

Bitcasa is a cloud storage system that encrypts your files before storing them on its servers. If its security should ever be compromised, you won't have to worry about someone finding sensitive files.



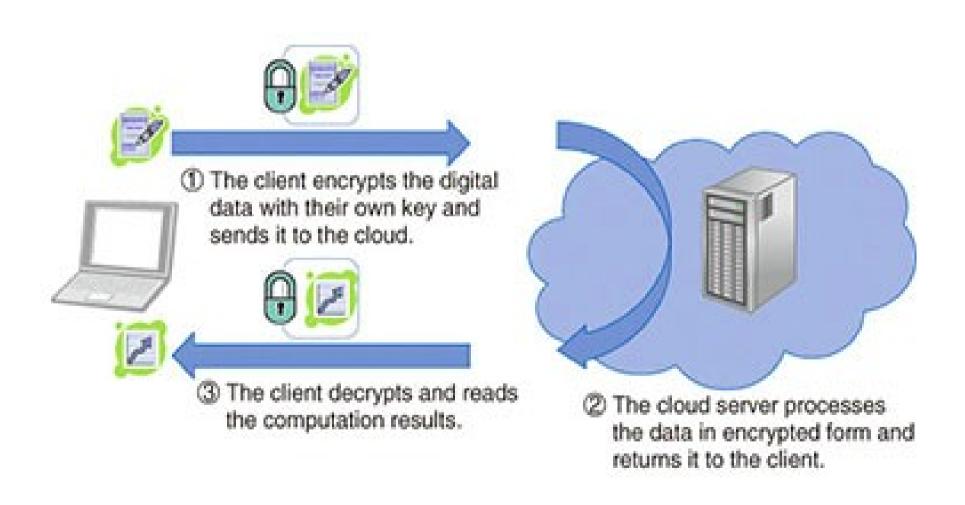
Can we compute statistics on secrets?

- You're in the 85th percentile for saving water today!
- Your house consumed 120% of its average energy today

Can we securely compute complex analytics?

Need new cryptographic computation models

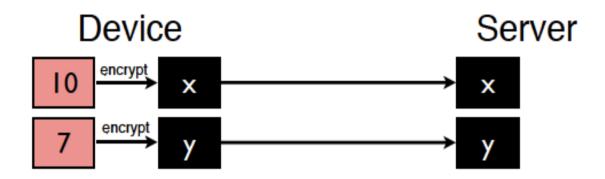
Support computations that IoT applications need



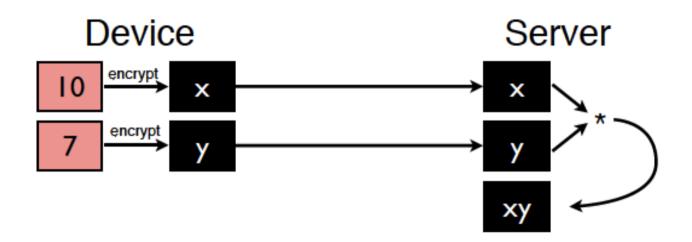
- Take a sensor value S, encrypt it to be S_e
- It is possible to perform arbitrary computations on S_e



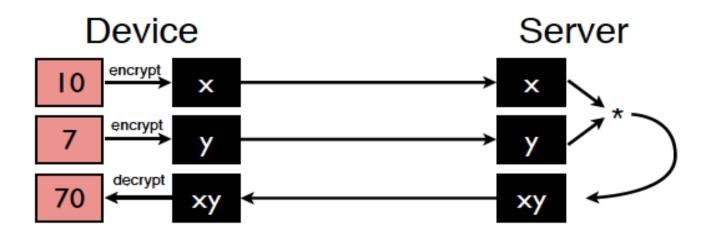
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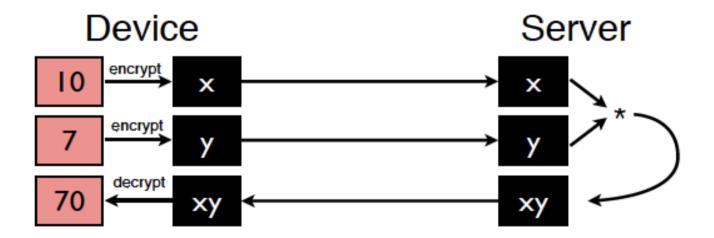
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- So confidential analytics possible, but not yet practical
 - ▶ Computations on S_e are 1,000,000 slower than computations on S
- But can be fast for specific computations (e.g., *)

Policies Required for:

- Backup files of databases
- Disposal of media previously used to hold confidential information
- Management of equipment sent for offsite maintenance
- Public agencies and organizations concerned with sensitive, critical or confidential information
- E-token electronic keys- Tokenization
- Storage records





Thank You

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