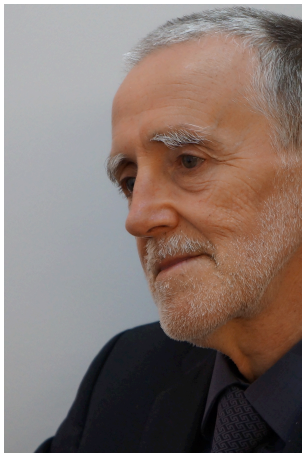
ITU Workshop on "ICT Security Standardization for Developing Countries"

(Geneva, Switzerland, 15-16 September 2014)

Information Security, PII and Big Data



Edward (Ted) Humphreys

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 27 (WG1 Convenor)

edwardj7@msn.com

What is BD?

- BIG DATA is high **volume**, high **velocity** and high **variety** information assets that demand cost-effective, innovative forms of information processing for enhanced insight and decision making *(Gartner IT Glossary)*

- BIG DATA is a term that describes large **volumes** of high **velocity**, complex and **variable** data that require advanced techniques and technologies to enable the capture, storage, distribution, management and analysis of the information *(TechAmerica Foundation)*

- BIG DATA is the common term used to describe the deluge of data in our networked, digitized, sensor-laden, information-driven world *(NIST Big Data Interoperability Framework: Volume 4, Security and Privacy Requirements)*

How Big is Big (volume)?

- *Kilobytes, Megabytes (large 2^{20}), Gigabytes (giant 2^{30}), Terabytes (monster 2^{40})*
- ***Petabyte*** *(2^{50}),* ***Exabyte*** *(2^{60}) – 2009 USA healthcare was 150 exabytes, FB in 2011 was 30 petabytes and in 2012 FB was growing at 500 terabytes per day*
- ***Zettabyte*** *(2^{70}) – EU estimates that about 4 ZB of data is being generated each year*
- *Yottabyte (2^{80}) - One yottabyte is approximately one septillion (10^{24}) bytes - One litre of water contains 33 Y water molecules*

How Diverse (variety)?

any type of data structured/unstructured, multiple sources, multiple formats - text, sensor data, call records, maps, audio, image, video, click streams, log files and more - hence need for Big Data Analytics

How Fast (velocity)?

fast collection/ production/processing in real time/near real time, streamed

What is BD?

- BIG DATA: BIG Potential or Big Problem
- *"The biggest advantage of big data – the ability to analyse vast quantities of data regardless of source, location or purpose – is from a legal perspective, its biggest challenge"* (Brinkman) … biggest legal problem confronting Big Data is privacy or the protection of PII (personally identifiable information)
- BIG DATA: Business Opportunity versus Risk

Who is Using BD?

- *Government*
- *Commercial sector*
- *Science, Research*
- *Education*
- *Energy Systems*
- *Healthcare Systems*
- *Transportation Systems*
- *SMART Cities*
- *Deep Learning*
- *Social Media*
- *Environmental and Ecosystems*

Information Security Risks to BD

Information security and PII of BD

- *Volume*
  - *Greater volume of data at risk (issues of multi-tiered storage and threading of data, movement, recordkeeping of gigabytes-petabytes and beyond)*
- *Variety*
  - *Risks associated with the organisation of data where there is greater degree and complexity of data from a diversity of sources etc.*
- *Velocity*
  - *Risks associated to faster production and transformation of data etc.*
- *Veracity*
  - *Magnified risks related to integrity, provenance and consistency issues etc.*
- *Volatility*
  - *Risks related to the temporal issues of data, its management, its persistent etc.*

Information Security Risks to BD

BD magnifies the concerns of information security and PII *(personally identifiable information)* and creating larger scale issues

- *Greater cyber attack surface offering the attacker a richer set of targets, multiple attack vectors …*
- *There are some aspects of BD where the traditional information security and PII methods are neither suitable, adequate nor effective and so there is a need for new and more innovative solutions need to be found*
- *The general principles relating to PII that apply to existing datasets equally apply to BD, however, BD analytics raises some new and interesting problems*

PII Preservation

- Some data subjects are 'identifiable' and some are 'anonymised'
  - *Anonymization and obfuscation does not mean individuals cannot be identified: re-identification is possible either maliciously (inference attack) or otherwise*
- Data mining and BD analytics
  - *Invasion of privacy through abuse of datasets, inferencing, large scale data aggregation*
  - *Invasive marketing, consumer intelligence gathering involving PII …*
  - *Privacy, PII and the digital economy*
- PII and the Cloud
- Need for PIA (Privacy Impact Analysis)
- Legislation and Regulation on PII

PII Preservation

- PII/Privacy and the Internet/Digital Economy
  - Threat to PII/Privacy versus Threat to Business Opportunities and the Internet Economy
    - *limit business opportunity and economic growth and protect PII*
    - *allow economic growth and face legal action regarding PII*
  - Commercial "Behind the scenes" collection, exchange and analysis of customer/consumer and social media data
    - *Consumer digital media usage, social media*
    - *Family level retail transactions*
    - *Web-traffic analysis and marketing*

PII Preservation

Collection, exchange and analysis of citizen data in the field of medicine and healthcare

- *Healthcare information- collection, usage and sharing*
- *Genetic and medical research*
- *Pharmaceutical research*

Summary of Security Concerns of BD

Protective framework for

- BD that may collected and gathered from a variety of sources
  - *Covering actors - Data providers, Data owners, Data consumers, Mobile users, Social network users etc*
- BD aggregation and dissemination
  - *Data owner and data consumer contract*
- BD search and selection capability
  - *For example, protection of PII and against re-identification*
- Data management and governance
  - *Secure data storage*
  - *Attack surface reduction and attack vector reduction*
  - *Data discovery, data masking, cross-border regulation, data deletion*
- BD and PII preservation
  - *Processing steps between actors, data integrity, information assurance etc*

Information Security?

Information security for BD

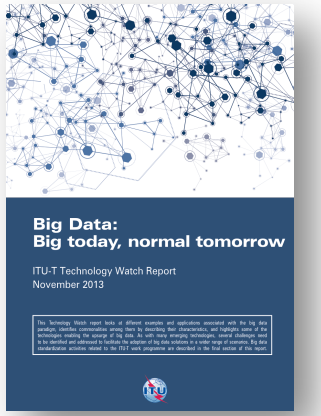
BD for information security

BD for Information Security
Real-Time Security Analytics

- BD analytics can increase the security problem but at the same time the technology can be harnessed for real-time cyber security analysis:
  - *Incident and event management (Report, analysis, evaluation …), SIEMs*
  - *Forensics*
  - *Fraud detection*
  - *IDS and IPS*
  - *National CERTs*

Examples of Current Activities

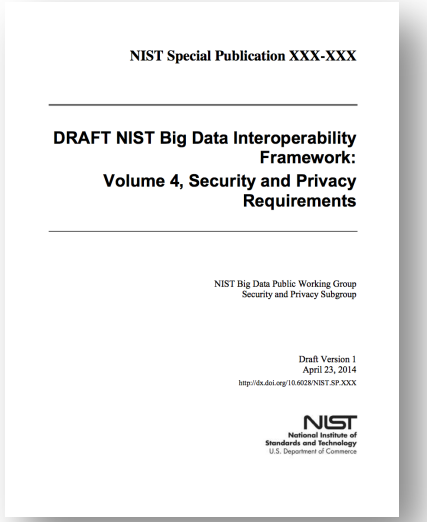
- ITU-T
  - ITU-T Technology Watch Report
  - TSAG held a BD workshop (June 2014)

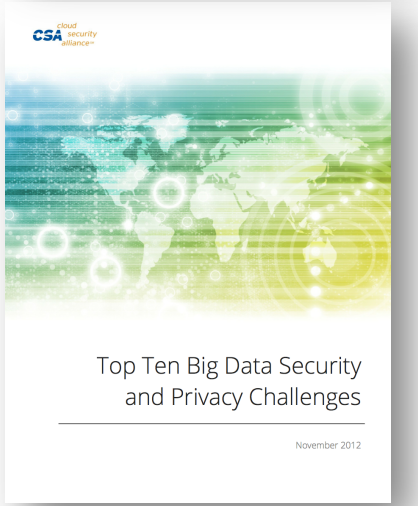


- ISO/IEC JTC 1
  - SG 2 – SGDB (Study Group on Big Data)
  - SC 32 – Data Management and Interchange
    - Study Group on Next Generation Analytics
    - Link to SC6 and SC 39
  - Other interested groups
    - *SC 27 (IT security)*
    - *SC 32 (Document Description and Processing Languages)*
    - *SC 38 (Distributed Application Platforms and Services (DAPS)) – Web services, SOA and Cloud*

Examples of Current Activities

- NIST
  - NBD-WG (http://bigdatawg.nist.gov)
- IEEE
  - BigData 2014, Cloud
  - Computational intelligence and BD
  - Data analytics for BD security
- CSA, OASIS





Future Activities Needed

More work needed on infrastructure security, data privacy (PII), GRC, data management and integrity and reactive security

- *Research*
- *Standards*
- *Regulation*

Thanks for Listening

Edward (Ted) Humphreys
edwardj7@msn.com