

# Orchestrating Cloud Infrastructures to Manage Sensitive Data IDCC 2017, February 20-24, Edinburgh

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# **QDR Overview**

At Syracuse University (United States)
Online since 2014, NSF funded
Curated, qualitative & mixed methods data
Small holdings (~20 datasets), growing steadily



## Why Cloud Infrastructure

- Elastic Capacity / Load Balancing
- Single platform (some services already on AWS)
- Comfort of built-in tools / easy to set-up automation
- Redundant storage
- Economical
- But: Must allow for storage of sensitive data



## **QDR's Current Infrastructure**



QDR

# Sensitive Data, Cloud Storage, and the Importance of Context

#### • US Legal Context: Patchwork of laws

- Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) (which is composed of the Wiretap Act, the Stored Communications Act, and the Pen Register Act); Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA); Health Insurance Portability and Accountability (HIPAA) which includes electronic Personal Health Information (ePhi), and the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (HITECH Act); Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA), and Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)
- But overall permissive privacy laws
- QDR Context: Small team and holdings



# **CAIQ Self-Assessment**

- Consensus Assessment Initiative (2014)
- Catalog of 292 Yes/No Questions
- 16 Areas, e.g. Application & Interface Security, Datacenter Security, Encryption & Key Management
- AWS recently published own assessment: https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/compliance/A WS\_Risk\_and\_Compliance\_Whitepaper.pdf



# **Using CAIQ Self-Assessment for QDR**

- Transforming VPN set-up to use VPC
- Single Sign-on to both AWS and Syracuse ICT
- Shared online at: https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4670506
- Example:

Network architecture diagrams shall clearly identify high-risk environments and data flows that may have legal compliance impacts. Technical measures shall be implemented and shall apply defense-in-depth techniques (e.g., deep packet analysis, traffic throttling, and black-holing) for detection and timely response to network-based attacks associated with anomalous ingress or egress traffic patterns (e.g., MAC spoofing and ARP poisoning

	Do your network architecture diagrams clearly identify high-risk	x			This is something	S3.4
	environments and data flows that may have legal compliance				we should discuss in	
y	impacts?				future how to	
					represent this	
					compliance in our	
					system's diagrams	
	Do you implement technical measures and apply defense-in-depth	x				
	and the second sec		1			

#### **QDR's Planned Infrastructure**



**ICT** Syracuse



#### **Benefits of Self Assessment**

- Assessment of AWS Suitability (low sunk costs)
- Early recognition of config issues rather than during testing
- Recognition of additional documentation/policy requirements



## **NIST Cloud Usability Framework**

- Ongoing works
- High-level framework for any cloud service
- 5 Categories: capable, personal, reliable, valuable, secure
- Repository-user as end user: user stories
- Developer/organization as end user

