Session 1 Report: Privacy Preserving Cloud Applications

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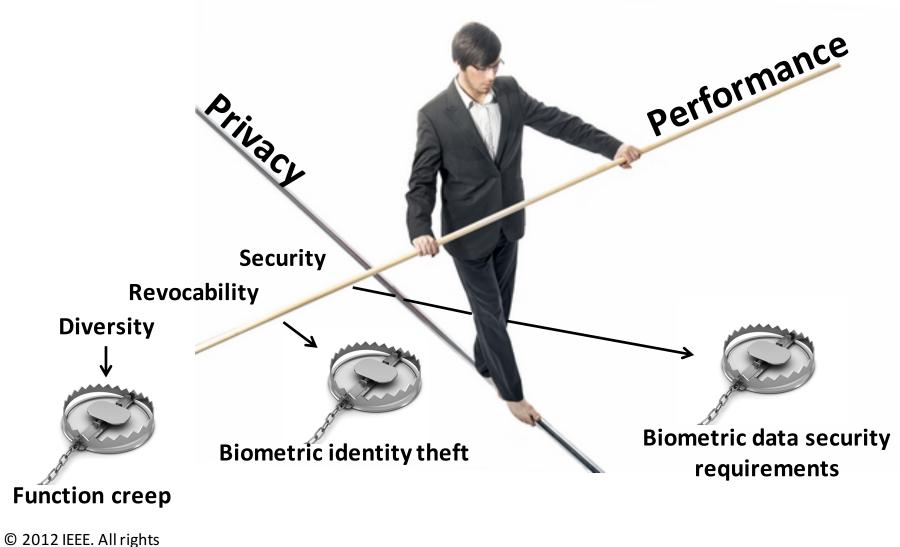
Trusted Execution Environments and Privacy-preserving Cloud Applications

- Presented by Pascal
- Discussed importance for protecting data in clouds
 - Protecting providers against malicious cloud tenants
 - Protecting tenants against provider's insider threats and platform deficiencies
- Protected mode execution insufficient, homomorphic encryption not scalable
- Intel SGX (software guard extension), enclaves
 - TEEs like SGX provide a first practical solution that combines efficiency and security

Enforcing Privacy in On-line Services (the privacy – utility tradeoff)

- Presented by Sonia
- Privacy threats from data collected by search / location / etc. service providers.
 - Collected data shared or sold
- Existing solutions: limited data sharing
 - Typically impacts utility
- Emerging solutions: application specific "obfuscation"
 - Geo-indistinguishability
- How to measure privacy? Utility?
 - Metrics and measures typically not generalizable

Identity Protection in IdM



reserved. Version 2.0

Privacy Protection Principles

• OECD's fair information practices (FIPs) are foundational privacy protection principles.

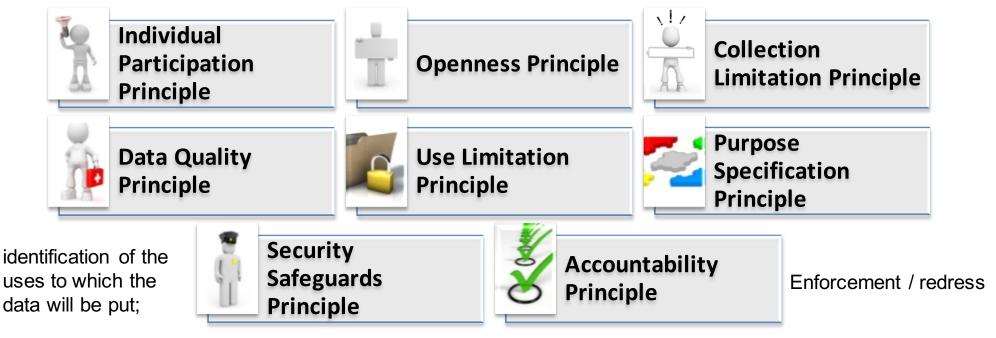
whether the provision of the requested data is voluntary or required

identification of the entity collecting the data Choice/Consent

identification of any potential recipients of the data

the nature of the data collected and the means by which it is collected

Access/Participation



⁽ steps taken by the data collector to ensure the confidentiality, integrity and quality reserved. Version 2.0

Some thoughts on IFIP WG 10.4 role

- Definitions of privacy in computing generally lacking
- Significant gap between socio-economic definitions and technical needs
 - Security and privacy research did not make strides towards practical measurement
- This may be opportunity for WG 10.4 to offer significant contribution!