

# **Achieving Trust-oriented Data Protection in the Cloud Environment**

A thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for

the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

ARN laboratory, iNext research centre

University of Technology, Sydney

by

Lingfeng Chen

Supervised by

Professor Doan B. Hoang

2014

## DEDICATION

To my Parents and my Grandparents

To my Wife and my Parents-in-Law

Thank you for your love and support

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I sincerely express my deepest gratitude to my principal supervisor, Professor Doan B. Hoang, for his supervision and continuous encouragement throughout my whole PhD study. His guidance, wisdom, and enthusiasm have made me both more mature as a person and more confident to be a good researcher. He has been outstanding in providing insightful feedback and creating the perfect balance of my research engagement and my casual teaching work. From the beginning of determining the research direction to publishing fruitful research outcome, he always commits to foster my research skills. Without his guidance, I would still be in the marsh of research career. Further, I thank him for offering me a number of research grants that were really helpful to support my research and study. I feel so fortunate to have him as my supervisor for the past three and half years.

I thank the University of Technology Sydney for offering me an IRS scholarship throughout my doctoral program. I also thank the iNext research centre for providing valuable resources, including funding for attending conferences. Special thanks go to the School of Computing and Communication at the University of Technology Sydney for offering me the teaching internship that has significantly increased my teaching experience in academia. Thanks to these funding and support, that makes me could concentrate on my research work without the burden of living.

My thanks also go to staff members and research students in the ARN lab for their help, suggestions, friendship and encouragement: special thanks to Fatima Furqan, Dr. Minh Hoang Phung, Dr. Venki Balasubramanian, Najmeh Kamyabpour, Nor Faizah Ahmad.

Furthermore, I thank my parents for their upbringing and encouragement to succeed in my study and my grandparents for their meticulous care and attention. Then, I express my gratitude and appreciation to my wife for her love and support. Her selfless sacrifices and commitment to the family, made it possible for me to finish my PhD studies. Finally, I would like to thank my brother, my parents and brother-in-law for their encouragement, and thank all the people who helped me and contributed to this study.

## CERTIFICATE OF ORIGINAL AUTHORSHIP

I certify that the work in this thesis has not previously been submitted for a degree nor has it been submitted as part of requirements for a degree except as fully acknowledged within the text.

I also certify that the thesis has been written by me. Any help that I have received in my research work and the preparation of the thesis itself has been acknowledged. In addition, I certify that all information sources and literature used are indicated in the thesis.

Signature of Student:

Date:

## THE AUTHOR'S PUBLICATIONS

### **International Conference Publications and Proceedings:**

CHEN, L. & HOANG, D. B. 2013. Adaptive data replicas management based on active data-centric framework in cloud environment. 2013 IEEE International conference on High Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC). (ERA ranking: B)

CHEN, L. & HOANG, D. B. 2013. Addressing data and user mobility challenge in the cloud. 2013 IEEE International conference on Cloud Computing (CLOUD), 549-556. (ERA ranking: B)

CHEN, L. & HOANG, D. B. 2012. Active data-centric framework for data protection in cloud environment. 2012 23rd Australasian Conference on Information Systems (ACIS), 1-11. (ERA ranking: A)

CHEN, L. & HOANG, D. B. 2011. Towards scalable, fine-grained, intrusion-tolerant data protection models for healthcare cloud. 2011 IEEE 10th International Conference on Trust, Security and Privacy in Computing and Communications (TrustCom), 126-133. (ERA ranking: A)

CHEN, L. & HOANG, D. B. 2011. Novel data protection model in healthcare cloud. 2011 IEEE International Conference on High Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC), 550-555. (ERA ranking: B)

HOANG, D. B. & CHEN, L 2010. Mobile Cloud for Assistive Healthcare (MoCAsH). 2010 IEEE International Conference on Asia-Pacific Services Computing Conference (APSCC), 6-10 Dec. 2010. 325-332. (ERA ranking: C)

## ABSTRACT

Cloud computing has gained increasing acceptance in recent years. In privacy-conscious domains such as healthcare and banking, however, data security and privacy are the greatest obstacles to the widespread adoption of cloud computing technology. Despite enjoying the benefits brought by this innovative technology, users are concerned about losing the control of their own data in the outsourced environment. Encrypting data can resolve confidentiality and integrity challenges, but the key to mitigating users' concerns and encouraging broader adoption of cloud computing is the establishment of a trustworthy relationship between cloud providers and users.

In this dissertation, we investigate a novel trust-oriented data protection framework adapted to the cloud environment. By investigating cloud data security, privacy, and control related issues, we propose a novel data protection approach that combines active and passive protection mechanisms. The active protection is used to secure data in an independent and smart data cube that can survive even when the host is in danger. The passive protection covers the actions and mechanisms taken to monitor and audit data based on third party security services such as access control services and audit services. Furthermore, by incorporating full mobility and replica management with the active and passive mechanisms, the proposed framework can satisfy *confidentiality, integrity, availability, scalability, intrusion-tolerance, authentication, authorization, auditability, and accountability*, increasing users' confidence in consuming cloud-based data services.

In this work we begin by introducing cloud data storage characteristics and then analyse the reasons for issues of data security, privacy and control in cloud. On the basis of results of analysis, we identify desirable properties and objectives for protecting cloud data. In principle, cryptography-based and third party based approaches are insufficient to address users' concerns and increase confidence in consuming cloud-based data services, because of possible intrusion attacks and direct tampering of data. Hence, we propose a novel way of securing data in an active data cube (ADCu) with smart and independent functionality. Each ADCu is a deployable data protection unit encapsulating sensitive data, networking, data manipulation, and security

verification functions within a coherent data structure. A sealed and signed ADCu encloses dynamic information-flow tracking throughout the data cube that can precisely monitor the inner data and the derivatives. Any violations of policy or tampering with data would be compulsorily recorded and reported to bundled users via the mechanisms within the ADCu. This active and bundled architecture is designed to establish a trustworthy relationship between cloud and users.

Subsequently, to establish a more comprehensive security environment cooperating with an active data-centric (ADC) framework, we propose a cloud-based privacy-aware role-based access control (CPRBAC) service and an active auditing service (AAS). These components in the entire data protection framework contribute to the passive security mechanisms. They provide access control management and audit work based on a consistent security environment. We also discuss and implement full mobility management and data replica management related to the ADCu, which are regarded as significant factors to satisfy data accountability, availability, and scalability.

We conduct a set of practical experiments and security evaluation on a mini-private cloud platform. The outcome of this research demonstrates the efficiency, feasibility, dependability, and scalability of protecting outsourced data in cloud by using the trust-oriented protection framework. To that end, we introduce an application applying the components and mechanisms of the trust-oriented security framework to protecting eHealth data in cloud.

The novelty of this work lies in protecting cloud data in an ADCu that is not highly reliant on strong encryption schemes and third-party protection schemes. By proposing innovative structures, concepts, algorithms, and services, the major contribution of this thesis is that it helps cloud providers to deliver trust actively to cloud users, and encourages broader adoption of cloud-based solutions for data storage services in sensitive areas.

# TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>THE AUTHOR'S PUBLICATIONS .....</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES .....</b>	<b>XII</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES.....</b>	<b>XV</b>
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS .....</b>	<b>XVI</b>
<b>Chapter 1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Defining Cloud Computing and Cloud Data Storage .....	2
1.2 Key Issues of This Research .....	5
1.3 Research Motivation .....	7
1.4 Research Aims and Objectives.....	8
1.5 Research Contribution.....	9
1.6 Research Model and Methodology .....	11
1.7 Structure of the Thesis .....	11
<b>Chapter 2 Literature Review and Related Work .....</b>	<b>15</b>
2.1 Cloud Computing Models and Structures .....	15
2.2 Evolution and Development of Cloud Computing .....	16
2.3 Cloud Architecture .....	18
2.4 Characteristics of Cloud Data Storage .....	20
2.4.1 Structured and Unstructured Data .....	20
2.4.2 Multi-tenancy.....	21
2.4.3 Data Sharing .....	21
2.4.4 Data Segregation.....	22

2.4.5 Other Features and Terms .....	22
2.5 Cloud Data Security, Privacy, and Control Issues .....	23
2.5.1 Data Security Lifecycle .....	23
2.5.2 Reasons for Data Security, Privacy and Control Issues.....	24
2.5.3 Desirable Properties and Objectives for Protecting Data in Cloud .....	25
2.6 Possible Solutions for Data Protection in Cloud.....	27
2.6.1 Protecting Cloud Data Using Cryptography-based Schemes .....	27
2.6.2 Protecting Cloud Data Using Trust Computing Technologies.....	33
2.6.3 Protecting Cloud Data Using Data-policy Binding Mechanisms .....	35
2.6.4 Protecting Cloud Data Using Active Data-centric Framework .....	37
2.7 Summary .....	38
<b>Chapter 3 The Vision of Trust-oriented Data Protection in Cloud .....</b>	<b>39</b>
3.1 Defining Threat Models for Cloud Data .....	39
3.2 Ensuring Cloud Data Security, Privacy and Control.....	42
3.3 Trust-oriented Data Protection Infrastructure .....	43
3.3.1 Data Core Protection Layer .....	44
3.3.2 Data Security Control Layer.....	45
3.3.3 Data Operation and Management Layer.....	46
3.4 Data Operation Workflow in ADC Framework .....	47
3.5 Comparison between Traditional Data Structure and Active Data Structure .....	50
3.6 Case Study.....	51
3.7 Summary .....	52
<b>Chapter 4 Data Core Protection Layer – ADC Framework .....</b>	<b>54</b>
4.1 Fundamental Structures of ADC Framework .....	54
4.1.1 Features of Active Data Cube .....	55
4.1.2 Overall Structure of ADC Framework.....	55

4.1.3	Triggerable Data File Structure .....	57
4.1.4	Supervisor .....	60
4.1.5	ADCu Decomposition Scheme .....	62
4.2	Data Operation Patterns in ADC Framework .....	63
4.2.1	Data Update Operation .....	63
4.2.2	Data Query or Read Operation .....	64
4.2.3	Data Tamper-Proof Schemes .....	65
4.3	Verification and Request Identification.....	66
4.3.1	Analysis of ZK Proof Scheme .....	69
4.4	Implementing ADC Framework .....	70
4.5	Security Analysis and Evaluation .....	71
4.5.1	Direct Access and Intrusion Attacks .....	72
4.5.2	Reverse Engineering and Decompilation Attacks .....	72
4.5.3	Tampering and Integrity Attacks.....	74
4.5.4	Runtime Environment Attacks.....	76
4.5.5	Man-in-the-Middle Attacks .....	76
4.5.6	Host Compromise Attacks and Unpredictable Failures .....	77
4.6	Summary .....	77
<b>Chapter 5</b>	<b>Data Security Control Layer – CPRBAC and AAS .....</b>	<b>78</b>
5.1	Foreword .....	78
5.1.1	Problem Definition and Requirement for Cloud Access Control Services.....	79
5.1.2	Problem Definition and Requirement for Cloud Audit Service .....	80
5.2	Cloud Privacy-Aware Role Based Access Control Service .....	80
5.2.1	Related Work .....	80
5.2.2	Construction of CPRBAC Model.....	83
5.2.3	Data Permission Assignment .....	86

5.2.4	Role Assignment and Hierarchy .....	86
5.2.5	Organization Hierarchy.....	87
5.2.6	Role Delegation and Role Roaming .....	88
5.3	Implementing CPRBAC Prototype .....	89
5.3.1	Introduction of XACML.....	90
5.3.2	Elements of XACML.....	90
5.3.3	Combining Algorithms for Executing XACML Evaluation.....	93
5.3.4	Execution Modules of CPRBAC Service .....	94
5.3.5	Evaluation Performance Improvement .....	95
5.4	Active Auditing Service .....	96
5.4.1	Audit Data Operations in Active and Transactional Manner .....	96
5.4.2	Attestation Record of Audit Participants .....	102
5.5	Summary .....	104

## **Chapter 6 Data Operation and Management Layer – Full Mobility Management and Data Replica Management .....****105**

6.1	Cloud Access Interfaces .....	105
6.2	Addressing Data and User Mobility Challenges in Cloud .....	106
6.2.1	Issues Statement.....	106
6.2.2	Full Mobility Management Framework.....	107
6.2.3	Related Work .....	108
6.2.4	Data Mobility Management .....	110
6.2.5	User Mobility Management .....	116
6.2.6	Implementing Data and User Mobility Management .....	121
6.3	Addressing Data Replica Challenges in Cloud .....	122
6.3.1	Issues Statement and Challenges .....	122
6.3.2	Related Work .....	124
6.3.3	Data Replica Network Establishment.....	125

6.3.4	Replica Adjustment and Distribution.....	127
6.3.5	Reconfiguration of Replica Network .....	129
6.3.6	Adaptive Data Replica Consistency Mechanism.....	129
6.4	Simulated Performance Result and Analysis of Adaptive Data Replica Management....	131
6.4.1	Data Request and Query Test.....	131
6.4.2	Data Update Consistency Test .....	134
6.5	Summary .....	135
<b>Chapter 7 Experiments and Evaluations .....</b>		<b>137</b>
7.1	Security Evaluation and Analysis .....	139
7.2	Functionality and Security Tests .....	142
7.2.1	Test Cases for Active Data-centric Framework .....	143
7.2.2	Test Cases for Verifying CPRBAC Policy.....	146
7.2.3	Test Cases for Full Mobility Management .....	148
7.3	Performance and Cost Tests .....	152
7.3.1	Stress Testing on ADCu.....	152
7.3.2	Verification and Identification Cost on ADCu.....	153
7.3.3	Operation Cost of ADCu .....	154
7.3.4	Storage Cost on ADCu.....	156
7.3.5	Performance Comparison of Executing Active Auditing Services on Diverse Data Operations on ADCu .....	156
7.4	Comparison of Different Data Protection Mechanisms Applied in Cloud .....	159
7.5	Summary .....	161
<b>Chapter 8 Application of protecting healthcare data in cloud.....</b>		<b>162</b>
8.1	Introduction of e-Health.....	162
8.2	Problem Statement Regarding Storing EHRs in Cloud .....	164
8.3	Securing EHRs in Cloud by the Proposed Trust-Oriented Scheme .....	165
8.3.1	EHR Transformation and Node Labeling .....	166

8.3.2 Examples of ADCus Storing Patients' EHRs .....	169
8.4 Future Direction: eHealth Cloud.....	173
<b>Chapter 9 Conclusion and Future Work.....</b>	<b>176</b>
9.1 Summary and Contribution of This Thesis .....	176
9.2 Future Work .....	178
<b>References.....</b>	<b>180</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1 Comprehensive software engineering-based research model.....	11
Figure 1.2 Thesis structure.....	13
Figure 2.1 Evolution of cloud computing .....	17
Figure 2.2 Generic cloud system architecture.....	19
Figure 2.3 KPMG data security life cycle .....	23
Figure 3.1 Threat models for cloud data .....	41
Figure 3.2 Trust-oriented data protection solution in cloud .....	43
Figure 3.3 Top-level sequence diagram when users request resources from their subscribed cloud services.....	48
Figure 3.4 Workflow diagram when users subscribe to cloud storage service.....	49
Figure 4.1 Active data-centric framework architecture .....	56
Figure 4.2 Skeleton of TDFS .....	58
Figure 4.3 Supervisor service instance .....	62
Figure 4.4 Data decomposition diagram of a tenant's data .....	63
Figure 4.5 Data update operations .....	64
Figure 4.6 Data read or query operations.....	65
Figure 4.7 Traditional verification based on third party (A) and verification based on ZK proof scheme (B) .....	68
Figure 4.8 Decompiled code for the original source code (upper) and the obfuscated code (lower) .....	74

Figure 4.9 Signed message of a demonstration ADCu .....	76
Figure 5.1 CPRBAC model construction.....	84
Figure 5.2 A possible management hierarchy in the cloud healthcare context .....	88
Figure 5.3 Example of a XACML policy .....	92
Figure 5.4 CPRBAC service workflow .....	94
Figure 5.5 Active audit control transaction flow .....	98
Figure 5.6 Structure of attestation records .....	103
Figure 6.1 Full mobility management framework .....	108
Figure 6.2 Handoff algorithm for Scenario 1 .....	119
Figure 6.3 Handoff algorithm for Scenario 2 .....	120
Figure 6.4 Data replica network topology .....	126
Figure 6.5 Metadata of a data replica.....	126
Figure 6.6 Decision tree for adjusting replica numbers .....	128
Figure 6.7 Request traffic.....	132
Figure 6.8 Response time with request traffic .....	133
Figure 6.9 Replication cost with request traffic .....	133
Figure 6.10 Operation cost in three consistency strategies .....	135
Figure 6.11 Percentage of accessing the latest update in three consistency strategies .....	135
Figure 7.1 Network topology of a mini-private cloud in ARN lab .....	138
Figure 7.2 Demonstration ADCus created in the storage node .....	143
Figure 7.3 Screenshot of notification messages when violations occurred in user's data .....	144

Figure 7.4 Log information generated by the checkpoints in the ADCu.....	145
Figure 7.5 Data location view when user's active data moves from the University of Technology, Sydney cloud server (left figure) to the Amazon Technologies Seattle Washington cloud server (right figure) .....	149
Figure 7.6 Signal of APs and one-way delay diagram in Scenario 1 .....	150
Figure 7.7 Signal of AP and one-way delay diagram in Scenario 2 .....	151
Figure 7.8 Stress test on an ADCu.....	153
Figure 7.9 Time cost of verification and request identification in the ADCu .....	154
Figure 7.10 Time cost for reading, updating, and moving operations between the regular data file and the ADCu with (a) small and (b) large data quantities.....	155
Figure 7.11 Time cost of read-only (top), update-type (middle), and move operations (bottom) in the AAS.....	158
Figure 8.1 Blueprint for securing EHRs in cloud using the trustworthy data protection framework .....	165
Figure 8.2 Tree-type EHR data blocks.....	166
Figure 8.3 Raw EHR data of a patient .....	171
Figure 8.4 EHR header in ADCu.....	172
Figure 8.5 EHR body in ADCu.....	173
Figure 8.6 Authorize policy in the administrator page .....	173
Figure 8.7 Vision of future eHealth cloud .....	175

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Comparison between traditional data and active data.....	51
Table 5.1 Notations used in the scheme description.....	85
Table 6.1 Notation used in the scheme description .....	111
Table 7.1 Conformance test on CPRBAC service .....	146
Table 7.2 Comparison of different data protection strategies in cloud .....	161

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AA	Active Auditor
AAS	Active Auditing Service
ABAC	Attribute Based Access Control
ACID	Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, and Durability
ACL	Access Control List
ADC	Active Data-centric
ADCu	Active Data Cube
ADNI	Active Data Network Information
AES	Advanced Encryption Standard
AF	Access Frequency
AP	Access Point
AS	Attribute Set
ATC	Average Time Consumption
CIA	Cloud Information Accountability
CPRBAC	Cloud-based Privacy-aware Role-Based Access Control
CR	Consistency Requirement
CR	Concurrent Requests
CSPs	Cloud Service Provider
CT	Current Time
DAC	Discretionary Access Control
Ddes	Data Descriptor
DMM	Data Mobility Management
DP	Data Permission

DPA	Data Permission Assignment
EHR	Electronic Health Record
EPAL	Enterprise Privacy Authorization Language
ES	Executable Segment
GCM	Google Cloud Messaging
GUID	Globally Unique Identifier
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
HWNE	Heterogeneous Wireless Network Environment
IaaS	Infrastructure as a Service
JAR	Java Archive
JDBC	Java Database Connectivity
JRE	Java Runtime Environment
JVM	Java Virtual Machine
LSP	Location Service Provider
MAC	Mandatory Access Control
MQTT	Message Queue Telemetry Transport
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NTP	Network Time Protocol
OC	Operation Cost
ODBC	Open Database Connectivity
OS	Operation System
PaaS	Platform as a Service
PDP	Provable Data Possession
PDP	Policy Decision Point
PEP	Policy Enforcement Point
PI	Pervasive Informing

PK	Pervasive Knowing
PL	Participants List
POR	Proof Of Retrievability
QoS	Quality of Service
RA	Role Assignment
RAID	Redundant Array of Independent Disks
RBAC	Role Based Access Control
RESTFUL	Representational State Transfer
RMI-SSL	Remote Method Invocation over Secure Socket Layer
SaaS	Software as a Service
SAN	Storage Area Networks
SAML	Security Assertion Markup Language
SID	Security Identifier
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SOA	Service Oriented Architecture
SOAP	Simple Object Access Protocol
SSH	Secure Shell
SSL	Secure Socket Layer
TDFS	Triggerable Data File Structure
TPM	Trusted Platform Module
TCG	Trusted Computing Group
TLS	Transport Layer Security
TTL	Time-To-Live
UF	Update Frequency
UMM	User Mobility Management
UUID	Universally Unique Identifier

VLAN	Virtual Local Area Networks
VM	Virtual Machine
VT	Verification Token
WS	Web Service
WSDL	Web Services Description Language
XACML	eXtensible Access Control Markup Language
XML	Extensible Markup Language
ZK	Zero-Knowledge