Guardat: Enforcing data policies at the storage layer



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1. Problem

Complex storage systems threaten data integrity and confidentiality.

- Bugs, security vulnerabilities, viruses, operator errors, misconfiguration
- Protection implicit in application code or configuration **spread** across software layers
- Lack of transparency/accountability in third-party storage

Examples:

- A virus overwriting a system binary with an infected binary
- A file system bug falsely allowing access to private data

2. Guardat

Storage layer mediates all I/O, enforces user-defined data policy per file and certifies its state.

Key Idea:

- Data owner, provider, system designer and legislators provide per-file policy
- Storage device intercepts I/O and enforces the policy
- Storage device certifies
 - its own properties (type, reliability, etc.)
 - current policies associated with stored files

Benefits:

- Safety net against viruses, bugs, or operator error
- Centralized & declarative policy specification

4. Certificate 3. Policy Guardat attests file state & Access rules in declarative policy **Application** language, conditioned on: policy. Operating System Read Full name Identity Update File Syster Associated policy External facts (e.g. time) Destroy Disk Driver Size & hash SetPolicy HW/SW configuration Physical layout File state (content, size, ...)

Guardat Device

5. Guardat Controller

A controller (e.g. disk/RAID firmware, or extra microcontroller) that provides security primitives.

- Trusted firmware with secure updates
- Declarative policy language
- Cryptographic support (embedded key, ...)
- Protocols for secure channel establishment with remote applications

6. Data Protection Examples

Data confidentiality, integrity & accountability guarantees depend only on Guardat integrity.

Integrity:

- Append-only files
- Protected executables
- Mandatory access logging

Update: fileNameIs(f) ^ K_{Vendor} signs nextVersion(f, nH, cH) ^ f hasHash cH ^

f willHaveHash nH

Device properties

Read: sessionIs(Bob_pk)

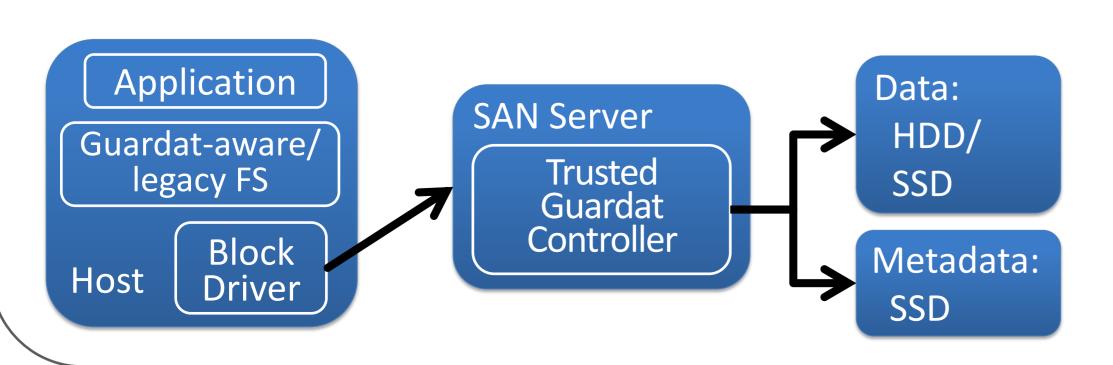
Confidentiality:

 Read private files using an authenticated secure session

7. Evaluation

iSCSI SAN prototype with moderate overhead.

- Latency: HDD < 1%, SSD < 18% (random accesses < 2x)
- Throughput: HDD & SSD < 2%



Webserver Experiment Requests/s 240 230 220 210 200 190 •iSCSI •Guardat 180 10 30 60 90 **Concurrent HTTP requests**