Federated Sharing of Disparate Database Resources

Joshua Roberts

System Goal

Sharing data between different organizations

Motivation: To improve collaboration among alliances.

Examples:

- Share medical information related to patient care in collaboration with multiple providers;
- Share data among law enforcement agencies to aid investigations;
- Share clinical trial data among multiple research organizations to discover new therapeutics;
- Share data from IoT systems among different organizations to amass data to find optimizations and to build innovations.

System Goal

Problem:

- Multiple types of DBMS with different schema makes sharing data between different organizations a challenge.
- Solution had to be non-intrusive while maintaining the security, privacy, and integrity of the data.

Approach:

- Leverage two proven NIST technologies: Next Generation Database Access Control (NDAC), and data block matrix to have controlled shared access.
- Exchange **attributes** not **data**

Approach - NDAC

- Middleware that leverages NGAC and policy review for imposing access control over database queries
- Eliminates the need to implement and manage access control in the application or DBMS
- Translates a user's query to a permitted query for Select, and Grant/Deny for Update, Delete, and Insert
 - User's query may fetch entire data sets and NDAC restricts access to the set of data permissible for the user.
- Enforcement of policy combinations over DBMS data down to the field level





Approach - Data Block Matrix

- A NIST developed distributed ledger
 - integrity protection of a blockchain but with the ability to edit or delete data.
- Provides an API for storing, managing and sharing attributes
 - Stores a catalog of common attributes using standard nomenclature (e.g., SNOMED-CT) in the federation (e.g., Dr, Nurse, Patient, Clerk, HR, Supervisor)
 - Enables user access to the resources of other Relying Party's (RPs), not for accessing resources in their own organization.
- Establishing trust in the federation (e.g., who under what authority can create/delete in the DBM.)

	0	1	2	3	4	
0	X _{0,0}	X _{0,1}	X _{0,2}	X _{0,3}	X _{0,4}	H _{0,-}
1	X _{1,0}	X _{1,1}	X _{1,2}	X _{1,3}	X _{1,4}	H _{1,-}
2	X _{2,0}	X _{2,1}	X _{2,2}	X _{2,3}	X _{2,4}	H _{2,-}
3	X _{3,0}	X _{3,1}	X _{3,2}	X _{3,3}	X _{3,4}	H _{3,-}
4	X _{4,0}	X _{4,1}	X _{4,2}	X _{4,3}	X _{4,4}	H _{4,-}
	H _{-,0}	H _{-,1}	H _{-,2}	H _{-,3}	H _{-,4}	

Operational Sharing of Data Resources



Federated Consent Scenario

- Gastroenterologist doctor requests access to patient1's endocrinologist record
- Patient1 accepts request
- Doctor is onboarded into endocrinologist with attributes from the data block matrix
- Doctor accesses patient1's record at the endocrinologist





Gastro Doctor accesses patient1's record at the endocrinologist **Gastro Doctor** Endocrinologist **Patient Portal** Gastroenterologist auth SQL IDP **Data Block Matrix** NDAC-x NDAC-y permitted SQL SQL-x SQL-y

Demo User Story

- Patient1 is 15 years old
- Diagnosed with T1D at the age of 10
- Patient1_mom has control of patient1's record
- Sees a primary care physician and an endocrinologist to maintain T1D
- Recently visited the primary care physician with symptoms of celiac disease, so the doctor referred patient1 to a gastroenterologist
- Patient1 and patient1_mom are about to visit the gastroenterologist

Links

- Data Block Matrix Whitepaper
 - <u>https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/detail/white-paper/2018/05/31/data-</u> <u>structure-for-integrity-protection-with-erasure-capability/draft</u>
- Data Block Matrix GitHub
 - <u>https://github.com/usnistgov/blockmatrix</u>
- NIST Policy Machine GitHub
 - <u>https://github.com/PM-Master/policy-machine-core</u>
- NDAC Whitepaper
 - <u>https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/detail/conference-paper/2017/03/24/imposing-fine-grain-ngac-over-database-queries</u>