

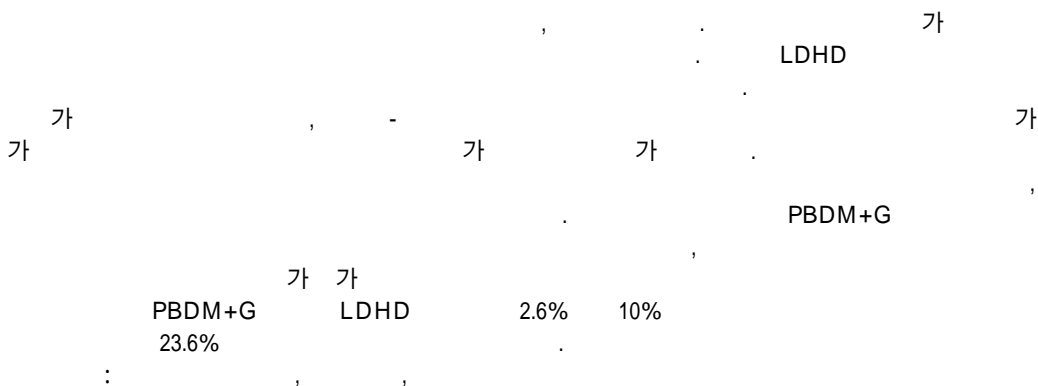
PBDM+ G :

## PBDM + G : Purpose-Based Database Access Control Model Using Group Concept

(Ji-Young Lim)\*,

(Woo-Cheol Kim)\*\*,

(Sanghyun Park)\*\*



### ABSTRACT

The personal information that is collected and used in on-line can be misused and abused. Therefore, data security techniques that restrict the usage of data only to the purpose of data provider are needed. The LDHD model, a well-known database security model, represents the purpose of data provision in the unit of "cell" in order to protect the privacy of data provider in detail. However, since the meta data is collected for every pair of users and purposes in this model, the size of the meta data is much larger than the original one and the introduction of a new user into the system causes the meta data to be changed significantly. To solve this problem, this paper first identifies the requirements of the database management systems supporting the privacy preservation and then suggests an effective and flexible database security model called PBDM + G. The PBDM + G model collects the meta data for every purpose rather than for every pair of users and purposes, and uses the concept of "grouping" to remove the duplicated meta data and thus reduce the size of meta data. The experimental result reveals that the PBDM + G model consumes at most 10% of the space need for the LDHD model while reducing the query processing time up to 23.6%.

Key words : Database security, Access control, Privacy preservation

---

\*

\*\*

+ : 2006 2 26 , : 2006 4 13



가 .  
 ,  
 .  
 ,  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 가 .  
 LeFevre et al. [8] ( LDHD: Limiting Disclosure in Hippocratic Databases) . Wisconsin  
 LDHD  
 .  
 가 90% 76.4%가  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 LDHD 3 . 4  
 LDHD LDHD  
 , 5 . 6  
 LDHD  
 7  
 .  
 가  
 2.  
 , 가 가  
 가 . 가  
 가 가  
 가 ,  
 가 .  
 가

( 2).

가

가

가

( 3).

가

( 4).

가

가

2.2

2.1.

1)

, 2)

, 3)

3가

가

가

가

가

가

( 5).

가 가

(

1).

가가

가

( 6).

< 1 >

1	가
2	
3	가 가
4	
5	
6	가 가
7	SQL
8	2 가 가

2.3

3.

가

SQL

SQL

SQL

( 7).  
가

( 8).

(DAC : Discretionary Access Control),

(MAC : Mandatory Access Control),

(RBAC : Role-Based Access Control)

2

가

(Access Control Matrix)[9],

(Access Control

List)[10],

(Capability List)[11]

3.1

4.

[12].

가

- 가

(Take-Grant Model)[13]  
Model)[14]

(Wood

3.2

가

가

4.1

[12].

- (Bell-Lapadula Model)[15]  
(Biba Model)[16]

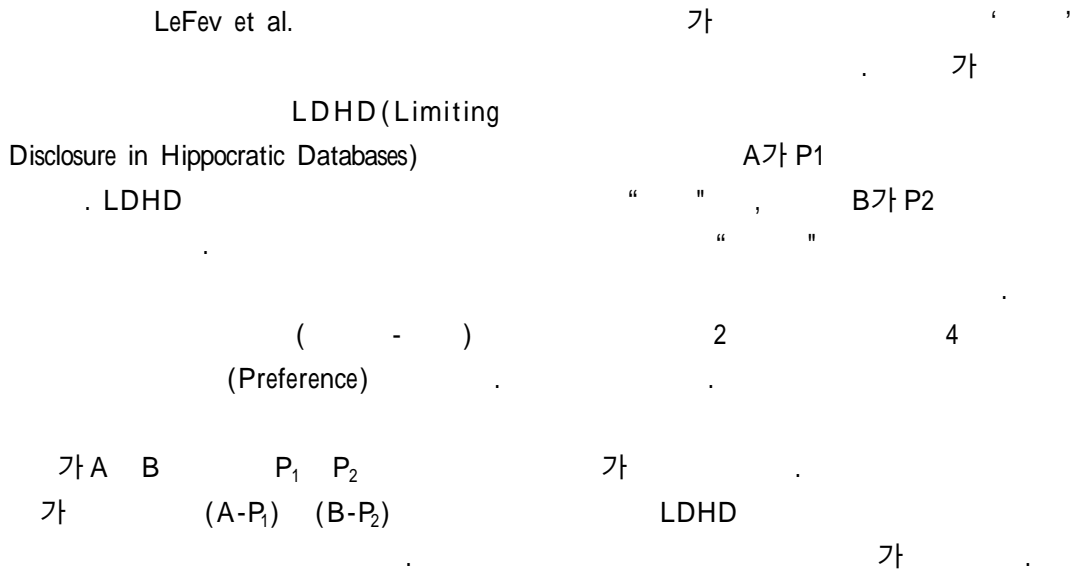
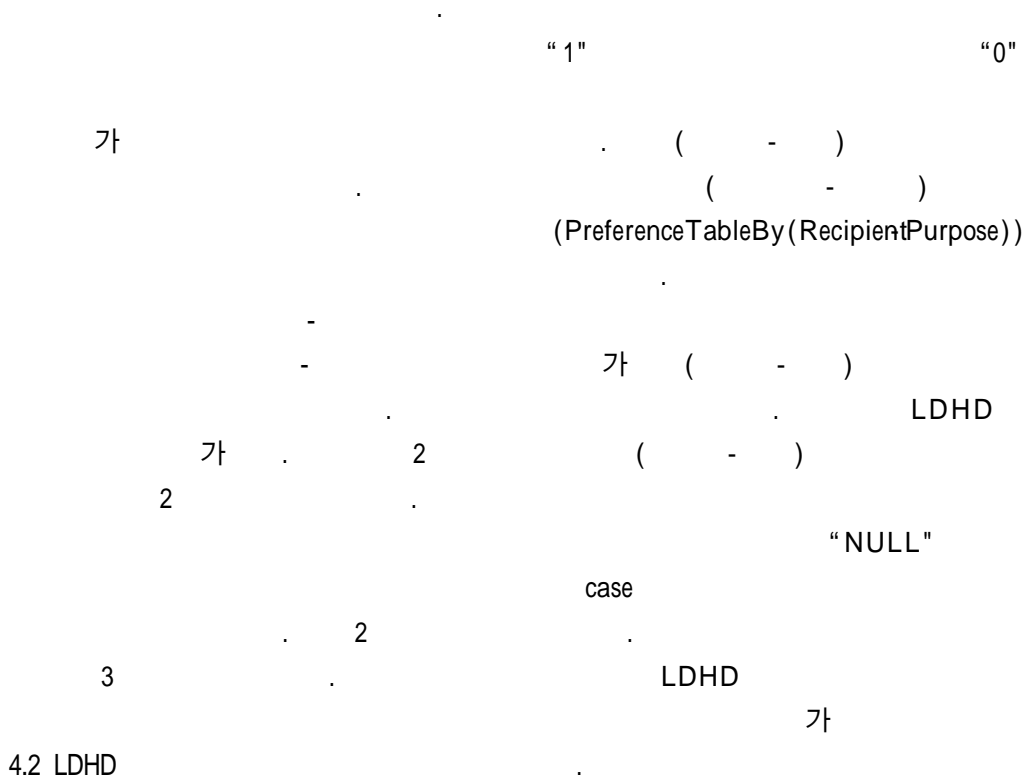
3.3

가가

가

(Role)

가



< 2 >

		LDHD
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

( - ) 5.

2 5 5.1

가 가 (PBDM)

가 가 LDHD (

A P<sub>1</sub> 가 가 - )

P<sub>2</sub> 가 B가

C가 LDHD (P<sub>2</sub> 가 가

C) 가

2

6 2

4.1 LDHD < 2 > 4.2 가 ( - ) ( )



MetadataTable			
SID	A <sub>1</sub> C	A <sub>2</sub> C	A <sub>3</sub> C
1	O	X	O
2	X	O	O
3	X	O	O
4	O	X	O

DataTable			
SID	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>
1	AA	11	!
2	BB	22	@
3	CC	33	#
4	DD	44	\$

MetadataTable					
SID	GID	GID	A <sub>1</sub> C	A <sub>2</sub> C	A <sub>3</sub> C
1	1	1	O	X	O
2	2	2	X	O	O
3	2				
4	1				

(a)

(b)

< 1 >

( )

가

(Normalization)

5.2

( )

(PBDM+G)

PBDM

LDHD

가

가

( )

<

1 >

3

5.3

8 (=23)가

가

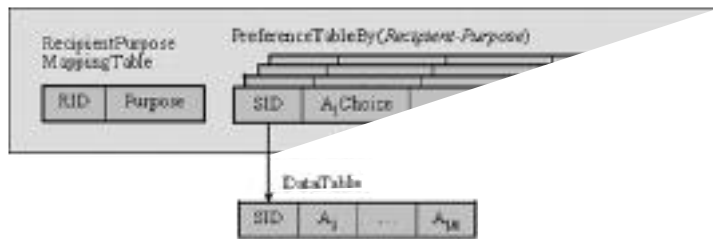
가8

(P1)

2

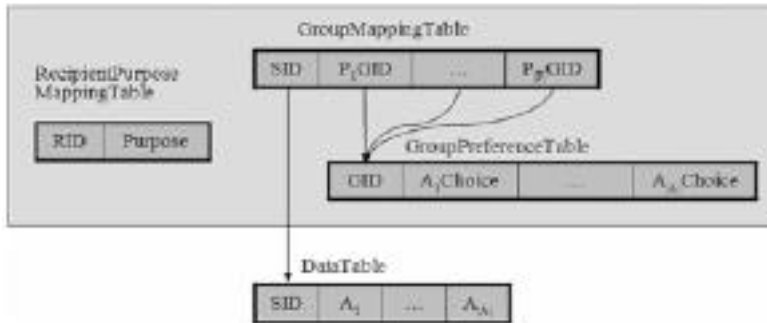
가 SID

|A|



< 2> LDHD

가 가 LDHD  
 LDHD ( - )  
 ) ( )  
 가 LDHD  
 ( - ) 5.2 PBDM+G  
 ( )  
 가 (GroupPreferenceTable)  
 (Recipient가  
 (RecipientPurpose  
 MappingTable)  
 < 2>  
 5.1 PBDM 가 P<sub>2</sub> SID가 5  
 {1, 0, 1, 0, 0}



< 3> PBDM+G

	$ R  \times ( A +1) \times  S $	
GID	$ P  \times  R  \times ( A +1) \times  S $	PBDM+G
(GroupMappingTable) P2GID		
GID	$ G $ 가	
	$ S  \times ( P +1)$	
5.4	$ G  \times ( A +1)$	$ S  \times ( P +1) +  G $
	$\times ( A +1)$	
가	$ A $	가
	$ S $	가
	$ P $	8
	$ R $	1,000,000
		16
		8
	LDHD	
	144,000,000	1,152,000,000
		PBDM 72,000,000
	가	PBDM+G
	가	가
		8
		256(28)
	LDHD ( - )	9,002,304
)	( - )	LDHD
	( - )	PBDM+G 7%
	$( A +1) \times S$	
	가1	
가	( - )	가
	가	5.5
R	가	LDHD case
	( - )	P  ×
R	가	( - )

```

select case when exists ( select Ai
                        from PreferenceTableBy(R) as PT
                        where DT.SID = PT.SID and PT.AiChoice = 1 )
      then Ai else null end,
      case when exists ( select Aj
                        from PreferenceTableBy(R) as PT
                        where DT.SID = PT.SID and PT.AjChoice = 1 )
      then Aj else null end
from DataTable as DT

```

< 4> LDHD

```

select case when PT1AiChoice = 0 then null else DTAi end,
      case when PT2AjChoice = 0 then null else DTAj end
from DataTables DT left outer join GroupMappingTables GMT
      on DT.SID = GMT.SID
      left outer join GroupPreferenceTables PT1
      on GMT.FGID = PT1.GID and PT1AiChoice = 1
      left outer join GroupPreferenceTables PT2
      on GMT.FGID = PT2.GID and PT2AjChoice = 1

```

< 5>

< 3>

	PBDM	PBDM+ G
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

6. 가

“NULL”

가

R Pr  
 가 ‘ select Ai, Aj from  
 DataTable < 4>  
 5.3

6.1

6.2

PBDM+G

6.1

가LDHD

가

R Pr  
 가 ‘ select Ai, Aj from  
 DataTable’ 5  
 가 Ai, Aj

1)

(Unmodified), 2) LDHD

(LDHD), 3)

PBDM

(PBDM), 4)

GID GID Ai, Aj가  
 SID  
 , SID

PBDM  
(PBDM+G)

PBDM+G  
( - )

LDHD

case  
outer join

LDHD

case

가

outer join

case

left outer join

LDHD

PBDM

가

case

LDHD

PBDM+G

< 3>

PBDM

PBDM LDHD

< 4>

choice column

Column	Description
Unique2 (int)	Primary Key, Sequential order
Unique1 (int)	Candidate key, random order
Onepercent (int)	Values 0-99, random order
Tenpercent (int)	Values 0-9, random order
Twentypercent (int)	Values 0-4, random order
Fiftypercent (int)	Values 0-1, random order
stringu1 (32-byte str)	Unique character string
stringu2 (32-byte str)	Unique character string
Choice0 (int)	Values 0-1 (5% = 1), indexed
Choice1 (int)	Values 0-1 (20% = 1), indexed
Choice2 (int)	Values 0-1 (50% = 1), indexed
Choice3 (int)	Values 0-1 (80% = 1), indexed
Choice4 (int)	Values 0-1 (100% = 1), indexed

2

6

2.60GHz CPU 512MB

Pentium IV PC

LDHD

< 4>

Microsoft Server 2003

Wisconsin Benchmark[17]

DBMS Microsoft SQL Server 2005

LDHD

6.2

1 :

(primary key)

SID

LDHD

)

LDHD

1

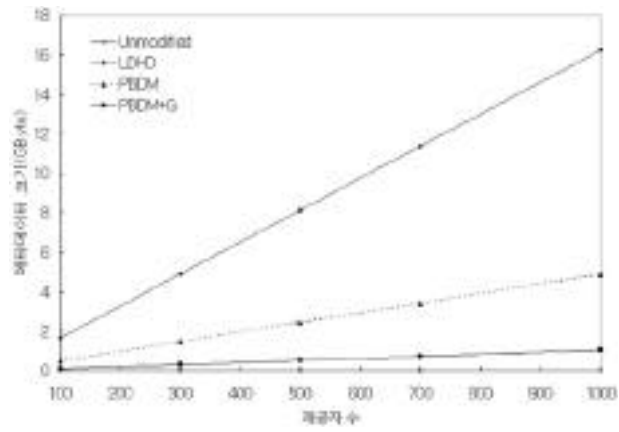
100

, 300 , 500 , 700 , 1000

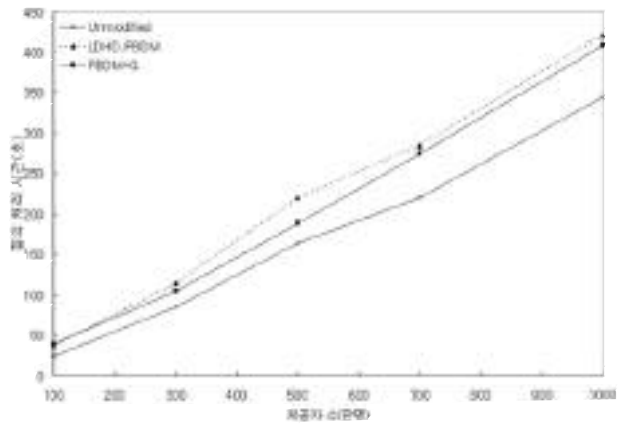
PBDM+G

가 가

primary key GID

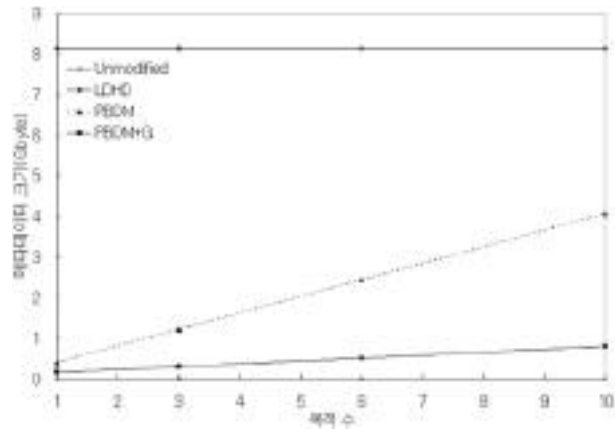


< 6>

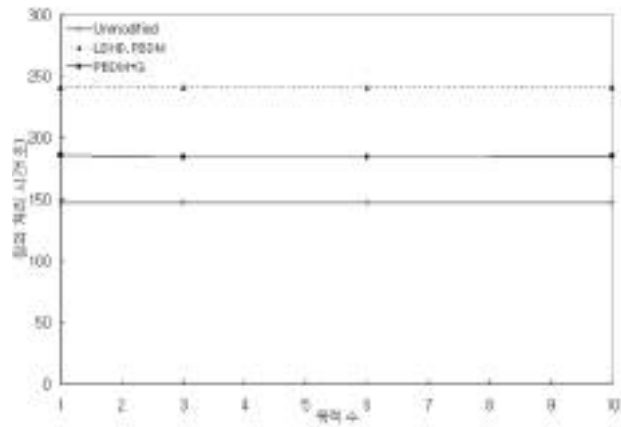


< 7>

가  
 50%(  
 100%  
 ),  
 6  
 < 6>  
 가 LDHD PBDM+G가  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 < 7>  
 LDHD PBDM+G  
 PBDM+G  
 가



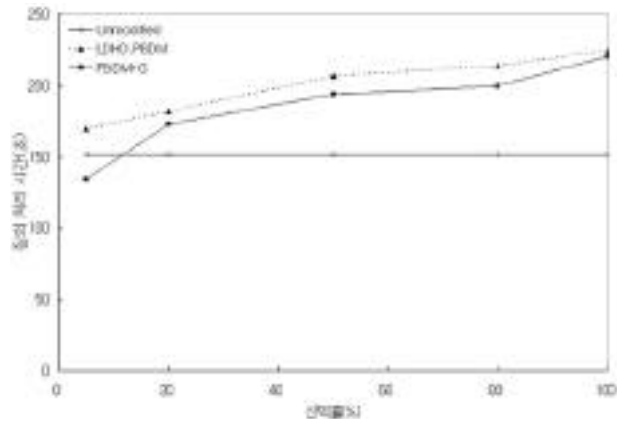
< 8 >



< 9 >

가 2 1, 3, 6, 10  
 가  
 LDHD  
 PBDM 30%, 500, 50%  
 PBDM+G 6.5%  
 2 :  
 < 8 > LDHD  
 가 PBDM  
 PBDM+G 가





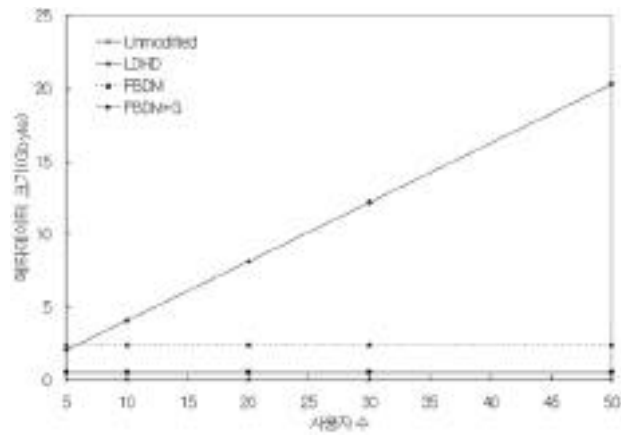
< 10>

LDHD 가 3 :  
가

. PBDM PBDM+G 3 5%, 20%, 50%, 80%,  
가 가 ( ) 100%  
가  
가 가 .  
PBDM PBDM+G가  
가 10 500 ,

LDHD 가 6 .  
50% 10% . < 10> unmodified

가 가 100%가  
PBDM . LDHD  
PBDM, PBDM+G 가  
PBDM+G 가 가  
가 PBDM+G  
LDHD 1.9%  
가 . 21% .



< 11>

4 : ( )  
 - )  
 가 가 가  
 4 가 .  
 가 PBDM, PBDM+G  
 가 50 가 가  
 , LDHD PBDM  
 가 12%, PBDM+G  
 . 11 가 5 , 10 2.6% .  
 , 20 , 30 , 50 가  
 500 , 50%, 7.  
 6 .  
 가 LDHD, 가  
 PBDM, PBDM+G  
 가 가  
 11 PBDM PBDM+G 가 . 1) LDHD  
 가 가 ( - )  
 LDHD ( )

LDHD . 2)

. 3)

PBDM+G LDHD  
 23.6%  
 LDHD  
 2.6% 10% 가

1)

2)

3)

[1] Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner, Ontario, Data Mining : Staking a Claim on Your Privacy, 1998.  
 [2] The Economist. The End of Privacy, May 1999.

[3] European Union. Directive on Privacy Protection, October 1998.  
 [4] Time. The Death of Privacy, August 1997.  
 [5] Online Americans More Concerned about Privacy than Health Care, Crime, and Taxes, New Survey Reveals , http : //www.nclnet.org/pressessentials.htm  
 [6] R. S. Sandhu, E. J. Coyner, H. L. Feinstein, and C. E. Youman, Role-Based Access Control Models, IEEE Computer, Vol. 29. No. 2, pp. 38-47, 1996.  
 [7] R. Agrawal, J. Kiernan, R. Srikant, and Y. Xu, Hippocratic Databases, In Proc. International Conference on Very Large Data Bases, 2002.  
 [8] K. LeFevre, R. Agrawal, V. Ercegovac, R. Ramakrishnan, Y. Xu, and D. DeWitt, " Limiting Disclosure in Hippocratic Databases", VLDB 2004, pp 108-119.  
 [9] M. H. Harrison, W. L. Ruzzo, and J. D. Ullman. Protection in operating systems. Communications of the ACM, 19(8) : 461-471, 1976.  
 [10] C. J. McCollum, J. R. Messing, and L. Notargiacomo. Beyond the pale of MAC and DAC-Defining new forms of access control. In Proc. of the IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy, pages 190-200, Oakland, CA, 1990.  
 [11] P.P. Griffiths and B. W. Wade. An authorization mechanism for a relational database system. ACM Transactions on

Database Systems, 1(3) : 242-255, 1976.

[12] S. Castano, M. G. Fugini, G. Martella, and P. Samarati, Database Security, Addison-Wesley, 1995.

[13] GA. K. Jones, R. J. Lipton, and L. Snyder. "A linear time algorithm for deciding security", In Proc. FOCS, pp 33-41. IEEE, 1976.

[14] C. Wood, R. C. Summers, and E. B. Feranadez, "Authorization in multilevel database models", Information Systems, Vol. 4, No. 2, 1979.

[15] D. E. Bell and L. J. La Padula, Secure Computer Systems : mathematical foundations and model, Technical report M74-244, MITRE Corp., 1974.

[16] K. J. Biba, Integrity considerations for secure computer systems, Technical report 76-372, MITRE Corp., 1977.

[17] D. DeWitt. The Wisconsin benchmark : Past, present, and future. In J. Gray, editor, The benchmark Handbook. Morgan Kaufmann, 1993.



2002. 2 :  
( )  
2005. 3~ :

:  
e-mail : jylim@cs.yonsei.ac.kr



2003. 2 :  
( )  
2006. 2 :  
( )  
2006. 3~ :

:  
,  
, LBS,  
e-mail: twelvepp@cs.yonsei.ac.kr



1989. 2 :  
( )  
1991. 2 :  
( )  
2001. 2 : UCLA

( )  
1991. 3~1996. 8 :  
2001. 2~2002. 6 : IBM T. J Watson Research Center Post-Doctoral Fellow.  
2002. 8~2003. 8 :  
2003. 9~ :

:  
,  
, XML  
e-mail: sanghyun@cs.yonsei.ac.kr