

# Data De-Identification

Neutralize Breaches: Protect your Data and your Brand

Neutralize data breaches: a new breed of cyber attacks—advanced malware, exploitation networks, and motivated insiders are stealing sensitive data from vulnerable ecosystems. But companies can neutralize data breaches by rendering the data valueless, de-identifying data through encryption, tokenization, and data masking

#### Use Cases

- High performance, frequent data masking from production to test/dev
- Hadoop or large data sets for secure analytics and external sharing
- Mainframe data masking, native to z/OS—for DB2, Files, IMS
- Masking in existing workflow; e.g. ETL or data sub-setting tools
- Secure reversibility; e.g. z/OS to Teradata to Hadoop and back again



## New Challenges

Today, companies have implemented every type of deterrent, policy, training, intrusion prevention, and firewall, but it is not enough. New challenges exist because businesses are increasingly driving initiatives that push sensitive data into more business areas. The only way for organizations to truly protect their data is to make it worthless to an attacker by de-identifying the data while at rest, in use, or in transit.

Traditionally, data masking has been viewed as a technique for solving a test data problem. But the December 2013 Gartner Magic Quadrant Report on Data Masking Technology<sup>1</sup>, extends the scope of data masking to more broadly include data de-identification in production, non-production, and analytic use cases. A robust Data De-identification Solution should not complicate workflows or compromise applications' ability to utilize masked data. The challenge is to do this while retaining the business value in the information for consumption and use. HPE SecureData has made that vision a reality.

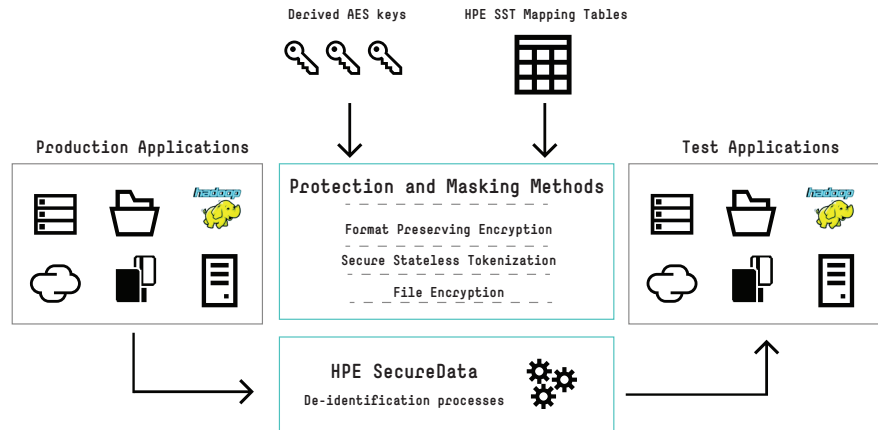
## HPE SecureData for Data De-Identification

HPE SecureData provides a comprehensive data-centric approach to enterprise data protection. It includes:

- HPE Format-Preserving Encryption (FPE; see NIST SP-800-38G standard),
- HPE Secure Stateless Tokenization (SST) technology, and
- HPE Stateless Key Management for on-demand key generation and re-generation without an ever-growing key store

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With the innovative and proven techniques delivered by HPE FPE and SST, data formats are preserved and policy controlled, thus maintaining the analytic value of data. Preserving date ranges, the first 6 and last 4 digits of PAN data, and other critical data characteristics, means protected data can be used by the business without compensating controls or causing significant IT changes.



## Key Capabilities

### CONSIDERATIONS

### HPE SECUREDATA SOLUTION

How are you managing data masking in test environments? Is it the same solution for production data and analytics?

**Delivers single platform** with production, analytic, test, and development protection and masking all in one technology/platform and enables database integrity across geographically distributed and large data systems

Does the solution require additional servers or databases or increase management cost and complexity? What is the cost to implement and maintain?

**Because of its stateless solution, HPE SecureData eliminates the need for mapping tables or databases** so it is well-suited for projects requiring high scalability and requires less than .1 FTE per data center

Can you easily incorporate data de-identification into existing workflows such as ETL or data sub-setting tools? Does the solution support a heterogeneous data management environment?

**Builds data masking into existing workflows** and data management frameworks using a set of APIs and processing tools that are compatible with extraction, transformation and loading (ETL) and data management solutions across Linux, Unix, Windows, IBM z/OS mainframe, HPE Nonstop, Stratus, Teradata, Amazon Web Services, Windows Azure, Hadoop; technology integration with Informatica

Can you reverse the data masking? How is that done, and can it be done securely and without risk?

**Securely reverses masked data** through centralized key management to its original state, or make it irreversible using one-time, 256-bit FPE keys

How are you masking data for secure analytics in Big Data platforms such as Hadoop?

**Supports Big Data initiatives**—available for Hadoop and certified for Cloudera, MapR, IBM Big Insights, and Hortonworks

How does the solution support access rules from Active Directory, LDAP or other systems?

**Enables on-the-fly masking** that dynamically applies access rules based on input from Active Directory, LDAP or custom identity and access management (IAM) systems

Is the solution built on proven security standards? Will it provide Safe Harbor in the event of data breach?

**Proven Security Leadership track record**—NIST, ANSI, IEEE, IETF—Standards Bodies where HPE SecureData data protection technology breakthroughs are published



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