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The New TCG “Ruby” Standard

How did we get here, and what should we
be doing with it?

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Overview

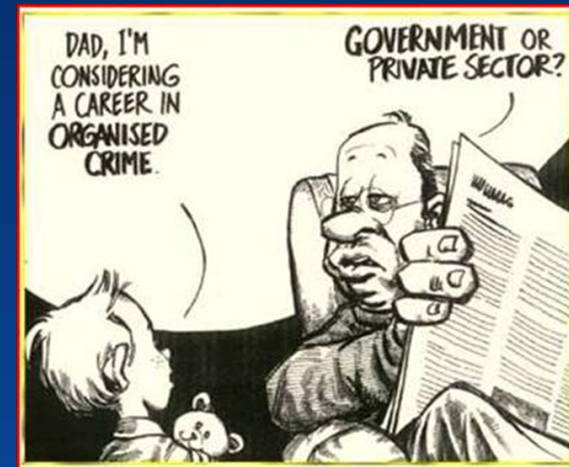
- Why should customers want this?
 - Exposure Risk
 - Regulations/Statutes
- History of TCG
 - Development of Standards
 - What happened to the Enterprise specification?
 - How is Ruby different?



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Customer Exposure?

- The 2018 Verizon Data Breach Investigations Report listed more than 53000 incidents and 2216 confirmed data breaches!
- 42% of data breaches were enterprises, 58% were small businesses
- 28% involved people internal to the company!
- 50% were carried out by “organized criminal groups”
- 12% were “state-affiliated”



www.papermasters.com/organized-crime.html

Santa Clara, CA

August 2018
Verizon report source - www.verizonenterprise.com/verizon-insights-lab/dbir/



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Why Encrypt the Drives?

Physical loss of devices or storage media containing data costs approximately \$2.8M per occurrence – not counting the losses in reputation, ongoing business, and other intangibles.¹

One-in-four breaches in the financial sector was due to a lost or stolen device¹

Drive encryption is now required by law or regulation in many areas¹:

- Finance (Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council)
- Healthcare (HIPAA and HITECH (Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Acts))
- EU GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation)

American Bar Association now recommends end-to-end data encryption stating that data loss “is not a matter of ‘if’ but ‘when’.”¹



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History of TCG

- The “Trusted Computing Group” was founded in 2003
 - 14 companies originally, now more than 75
 - Created “to develop, define, and promote open specifications for trusted computing and security technologies”
- Not just Self-Encrypting Drives
 - The Trusted Platform Module (TPM)
 - All other security technologies, including Cloud, Networking, Mobile, and others



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TCG Specifications

- Enterprise SSC (Security Subsystem Class) published in January 2009
 - Focused on server drives
- Opal SSC originally published in January 2009
 - Primarily targeted at Client/Boot drives
 - Contains requirements that an Enterprise or Datacenter Drive can't or won't meet.
 - Currently on V2.01 Rev 1.00 from August of 2015
 - Derivatives created (Opalite – simplified version and Pyrite – non-encrypted version)



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Wait... What about the enterprise?

- But, the Enterprise SSC has been sparingly updated since introduction
 - V1.0 Rev 2 in Dec 2009
 - V1.0 Rev 3 in Jan 2011
 - V1.01 Rev 1 in Aug 2015
 - Primary changes have been editorial in nature and have not followed technology



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What happened?

- The industry recognized that the Enterprise drive specification was not keeping up
 - Technology Changes (such as NVMe™)
 - No significant updates since original
- TCG “Ruby” is designed as an updated enterprise and datacenter specification – providing specifications for NVMe and other new technology drives.
- V1.00 Rev 1.19 recently completed public comment phase and should be ratified shortly.

NVMe is a trademark of NVM Express, Inc.”



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Now that we've got it... now what?

- The case for “Ruby” ...
 - As we've mentioned, many customers are now facing requirements to encrypt drives
 - Delivering “Ruby”-complaint drives for customers improves flexibility and offers security improvements over the Enterprise SSC.



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Toshiba and Ruby

- Toshiba is a leading member of TCG, and has been actively involved in creating the Ruby standard
- We are currently planning for all of our next-generation enterprise and datacenter drives to be Ruby-compliant
- As we have an extensive history with SEDs and TCG, we can work with you to enable your use model
- As a member of TCG, we can also work to make updates to Ruby to include your use model



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Conclusions...?

- TCG Ruby is the logical evolution of TCG specifications for Enterprise and Datacenter use
- A single specification with optional features that covers every use model in the Enterprise and Datacenter
- Customers meet regulatory compliance (GDPR, HIPAA, HITECH, and others) more easily
- Toshiba is a strong proponent of Ruby, and can work with you to deliver your Self-Encrypting Drive use cases!



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Please stop by booth #307 to see the latest offerings and technology demonstrations from Toshiba Memory America

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