

Edge Hill University

Cloud Computing

Topic 8A, Session 6

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Introduction

- *Cloud computing is a powerful idea*
- *There is potential for cloud computing*
- *No Binary answers for Cloud adoption -There is a need to consider the future impact (whether to adopt or not)*

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## What will make clouds attractive ?

- ❖ *Low cost*
- ❖ *Flexibility*
- ❖ *Correlation between cost and usage*
- ❖ *Business functions can acquire services they need (without IT Services Dept.)*

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## What will make clouds attractive ?

- Low levels of initial investment and ongoing costs, economies of scale, open standards, and sustainability.
- **Scalability on demand/flexibility to the business**
  - ❖ Reduced hardware infrastructure costs
  - ❖ Reduced IT staffing/administration costs
- **Access to skills capabilities we have no interest in developing in-house**

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## What won't make clouds attractive

- ❖ Loss of control
- ❖ Perceived risk
- ❖ Data security, financial cost
- ❖ Integration issues/difficulties
- **Security concerns**
  - ❖ Integration with existing systems
  - ❖ Loss of control over data
  - ❖ Availability concerns
  - ❖ Performance issues
- **IT governance issues**
  - ❖ Regulatory/compliance concerns
  - ❖ Dissatisfaction with vendor offerings/pricing
  - ❖ Ability to bring systems back in-house
  - ❖ Lack of customization opportunities
  - ❖ Measuring Return On Investment (ROI)




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## Infrastructure Security

- ❖ At network, application and host level, problems are exacerbated by clouds, but not caused by them
- ❖ There is a need for secure software development life cycles
- ❖ Majority of concern is over the shift in trust boundaries between users and CSPs
- ❖ Lack of Transparency – Typically limited visibility of data from security tools. Compliance, where available, is only as reliable as its scope.
- ❖ Most people are not sure what that move is

How do you know?




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## Identity and Access Management (IAM)

- IAM is a major hurdle for enterprise solutions using cloud
- Leads to risks in
  - ✓ Protecting sensitive information
  - ✓ Sustaining compliance
- Solutions exist, but scaling up to cloud volumes (users and resources) is an issue
- Also a need for federation and integration with directory services

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## Privacy

- ❖ Significant challenges due to cross country boundaries (e.g. Legal, regulatory, compliance)
- ❖ How to deal with cross-border data flows. Since this involves a number of foreign jurisdictions, complexities start to develop due to conflicting rules among foreign governments.
- ❖ Easier to define with CSP which country hosts the data, but harder to say which server
- ❖ The organisation that collected the data holds responsibility
- ❖ Information governance must be put in place that:
  - ❖ Provides tools and procedures for classifying information and assessing risk.
  - ❖ Establishes policies for cloud-based processing based upon risk and value of asset.

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## Audit and Compliance

- ❖ CSP needs to choose a compliance framework to suit its customers (but will all customers be covered under one!)
- ❖ Policies supported by processes and controls are a must
- ❖ Development of IT Governance, Risk and Compliance (GRC) programme is growing

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## The Future of Cloud Security

- ❖ Greater level of agreement (and transparency) concerning the capabilities of CSP and customer. Particularly in relation to SPI delivery model
- ❖ Developments in cryptographic research
- ❖ The development of identity-aware cloud services which map access policies across boundaries
- ❖ Cloud APIs that cover not only development and deployment, but also access management
- ❖ Cloud management services being developed by third party suppliers
- ❖ Standardised interactions/interoperations between cloud environments
- ❖ Augmentation of laws to support international operation
- ❖ Cross-CSP compliance frameworks




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## Summary

- ❑ Cloud computing is not a change in technology
  - The techs involved already existed
- ❑ It is, however, a change in business model
  - The biggest change is the multitenancy aspect of the model
- ❑ There is a need for greater transparency (and auditing) of CSPs to boost customer confidence
  - Most of this lack of confidence is based on unfamiliarity – the “newness” of cloud
  - Also provides opportunity for third party suppliers to develop tools to assist




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