

Cloud Technologies and Security

Chapter 18



Cloud Computing Service Models

- **Software as a Service (SaaS)**
 - Examples: Office 365 or Gmail
 - Eliminates the need to install and maintain applications on individual computers
- **Platform as a Service (PaaS)**
 - Software developers use PaaS as a framework on which to build applications OSs, servers, storage, managed by someone else
- **Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)**
 - Self-service model with access to configure and use all levels of infrastructure down to the server



Types of Cloud Solutions

- **Public Cloud**
 - External, hosted by a third party
 - Security issue: control by a third party may be an unacceptable risk
- **Private Cloud**
 - Built by an individual company for their use only
 - Retains control of security and data
- **Hybrid**
 - Combines public and private
 - May store sensitive data on private cloud while using size and scale of public cloud for less sensitive data
- **Community Cloud**
 - Shared by several organizations with common needs and security goals



Security Threats in the Cloud

- Large data breaches more common
- Data loss (data might not just be copied and stolen but inadvertently deleted)
- Accounts and services may be hijacked and credentials intercepted
- Cloud APIs may be insecure
- DoS also affects cloud



More Security Threats in the Cloud

- Malicious insiders or poor security practices at the cloud service
- Use of cloud services by attackers to scale their attacks
- Multitenancy
 - Various clients reside on the same machine.
 - A flaw in implementation could compromise security.
- Laws and Regulations
 - The consumer retains the ultimate responsibility for compliance.



Cloud Computing Attacks

- **Session Riding (aka Cross-Site Request Forgery)**
 - Tricks a user into running request that runs with their privileges and context
- **Side Channel Attacks**
 - Potentially devastating but requires skill and luck by the attacker
- **Signature Wrapping Attacks**
 - Relies on altering web service SOAP and XML content but preserving the ID



Controls for Cloud Security

- Secure design and architecture are key
- Identity and access management as important or more important in the cloud
- Governance (ensures that the policies, procedures, and standards are deployed and enforced)
- Risk management and compliance
- Consider availability and uptime QoS/SLA of your cloud provider



Testing Security in the Cloud

- SOASTA CloudTest
- LoadStorm
- BlazeMeter
- Nexpose
- AppThwack
- Jenkins Dev@Cloud
- Xamarin Test Cloud

