Cloud Security

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• What is it?
  • Most overused and abused buzzword of the 21st century.
Cloud

• What is it?
  • It’s when you borrow a computer over a network.
  • That’s all.

• Lots of ways to “borrow”.
• Lots of kinds of “computer”.
• Lots of kinds of “network”.

• Marketing nonsense was so bad the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) produced a definition which most people go by now
What is Cloud Computing?

A model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., servers, storage, networks, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction.

– NIST

• Essential Cloud characteristics
  ▶ On-demand self-service
  ▶ Broad network access
  ▶ Resource pooling
  ▶ Rapid elasticity
  ▶ Measured service
Cloud Service Models

- Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS)
- Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS)
- Software-as-a-Service (SaaS)
- Storage-as-a-Service (StaaS)
- Tons of other stuff -as-a-Service (XaaS)
Infrastructure-as-a-Service

• Consumers deploy their software, including OS and application on provider’s infrastructure
  ▸ Computing resources such as processing power, memory, storage, and networking components are offered as service
  ▸ Example: Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
• Consumers have control over the OSs and deployed applications
Platform-as-a-Service

- Consumers deploy consumer-created or acquired applications onto provider’s computing platform
  - Computing platform is offered as a service
  - Example: Google App Engine and Microsoft Windows Azure Platform
- Consumer has control over deployed applications
Software-as-a-Service

• Consumers use provider’s applications running on the cloud infrastructure
  ▸ Applications are offered as a service
  ▸ Examples: EMC Mozy and Salesforce.com
• Service providers exclusively manage computing infrastructure and software to support services
Cloud security threats

- All the traditional threats, plus...

- Cross-tenant data or access leakage
  - What if Coke and Pepsi are running VMs on the same physical machine?
  - Loss of hypervisor integrity compromises whole organizations now!

- Access rights issues
  - There are SO MANY stories of data leaks from Amazon S3 set to world-readable
    - E.g.: This major ISP leaked plaintext passwords, secret keys, and more

- Cloud command-and-control issues
  - Previous student group in Prof. Board’s cloud computing class leaked AWS credentials; attackers racked up $30,000 in service charges in a few days!

- Cloud provider has access to all your data!
  - This may be a legal liability and a security concern
Cloud Security As A Service

- SecaaS
- Is a segment of the SaaS offering of a CP
- Defined by The Cloud Security Alliance as the provision of security applications and services via the cloud either to cloud-based infrastructure and software or from the cloud to the customers’ on-premise systems

This is bolt-on-security dumbness to appease people who want security to be easy and automatic (and we know it’s not).

Can a VM running network intrusion detection software be helpful? Yes.

Does that solve security? No.

Is it useful to call it “Sac-aaS”? No.
Cloud security practical defenses

• Do all the normal defensive techniques we’re learning

• Prevent cross-tenant data or access leakage:
  ▪ Cloud providers: keep your hypervisors and code up to date
  ▪ Customers: use reputable providers that do the above

• Prevent access rights issues:
  ▪ Set your access rights as restrictively as possible from the *start*

• Prevent cloud command-and-control issues:
  ▪ Secure credentials
  ▪ Set service usage notices and pay caps

• Mitigate the fact the cloud provider has access to all your data:
  ▪ Don’t use the cloud’s *storage* services
  ▪ Encrypt the data before it hits the cloud (if possible)
  ▪ Don’t use cloud at all...