

Data Security for Cloud Computing

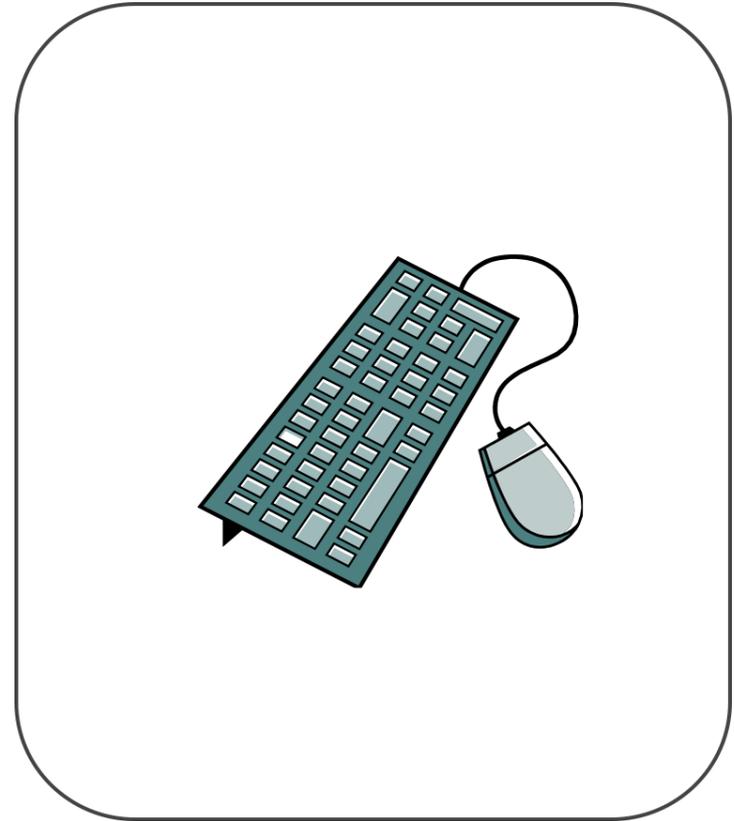


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To Steal a Data Center



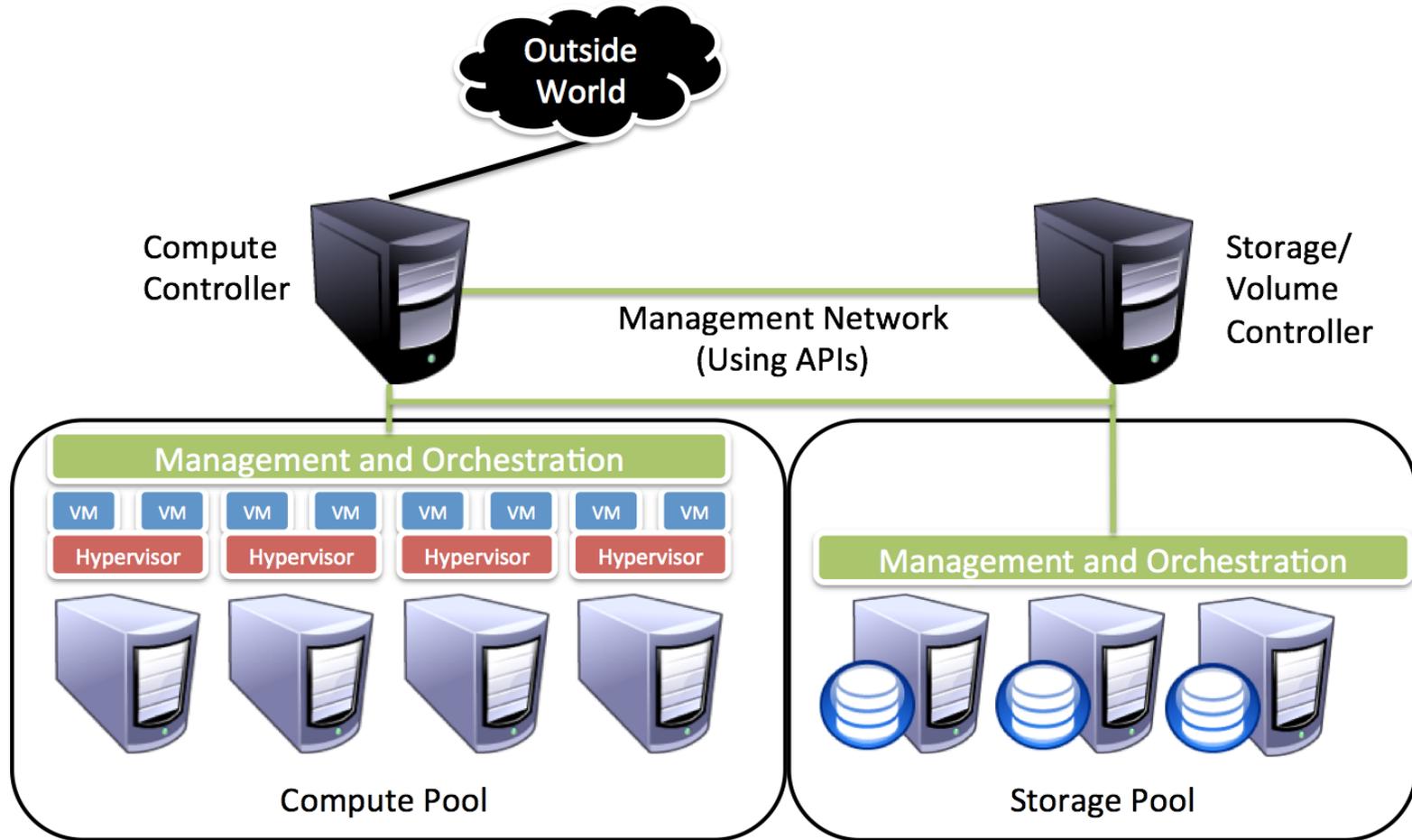
Old School



Cloud School



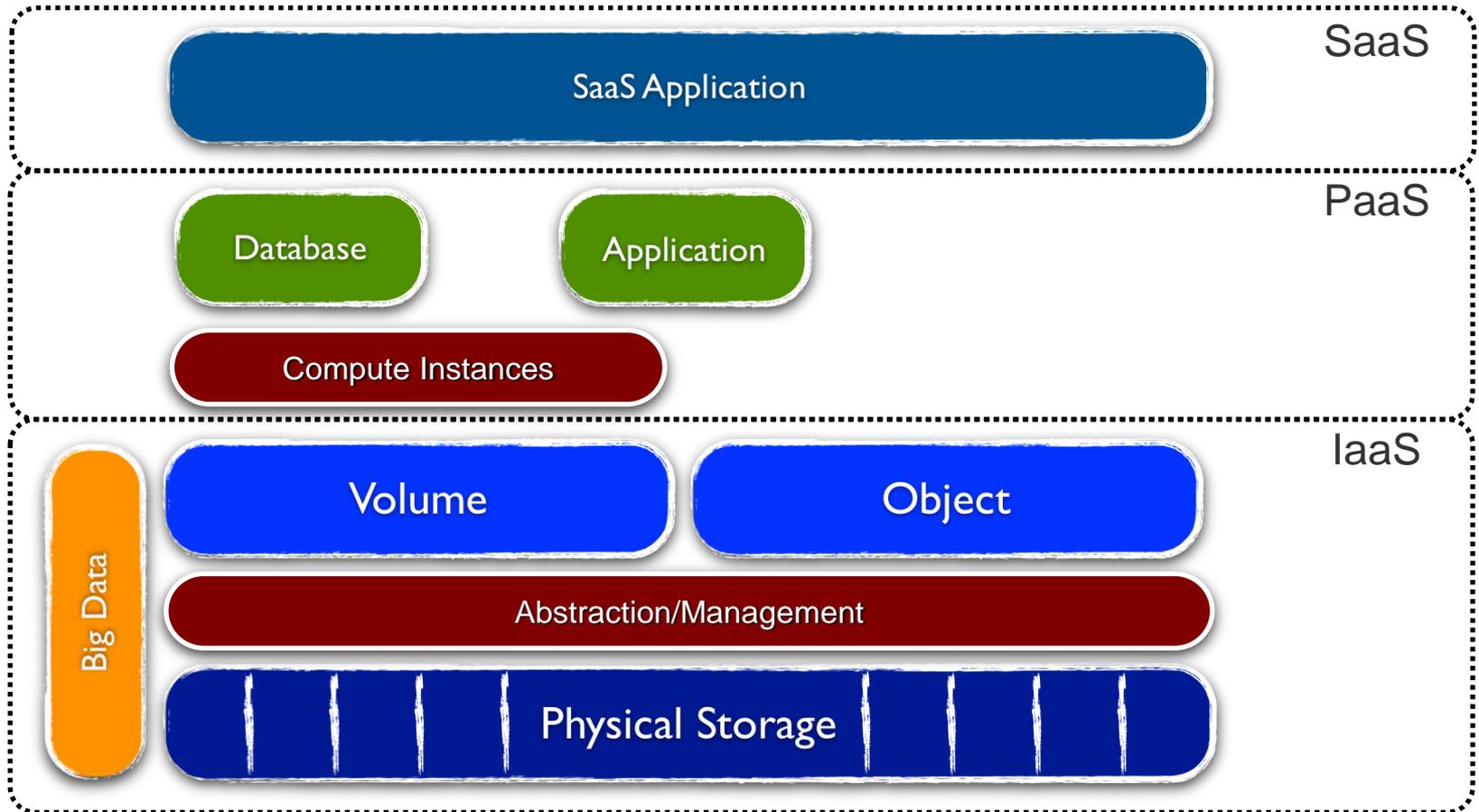
How IaaS Works





How Clouds Store Data

Cloud Data Architectures



Cloud vs. Trad

- Pooled physical storage
- Management by API
- Slower read/write, faster snapshot/migration
- Multitenancy



Data Dispersion



The Pragmatic Process



Assess

Manage
Cloud
Migrations

Secure
Transfers

Encrypt

Monitor



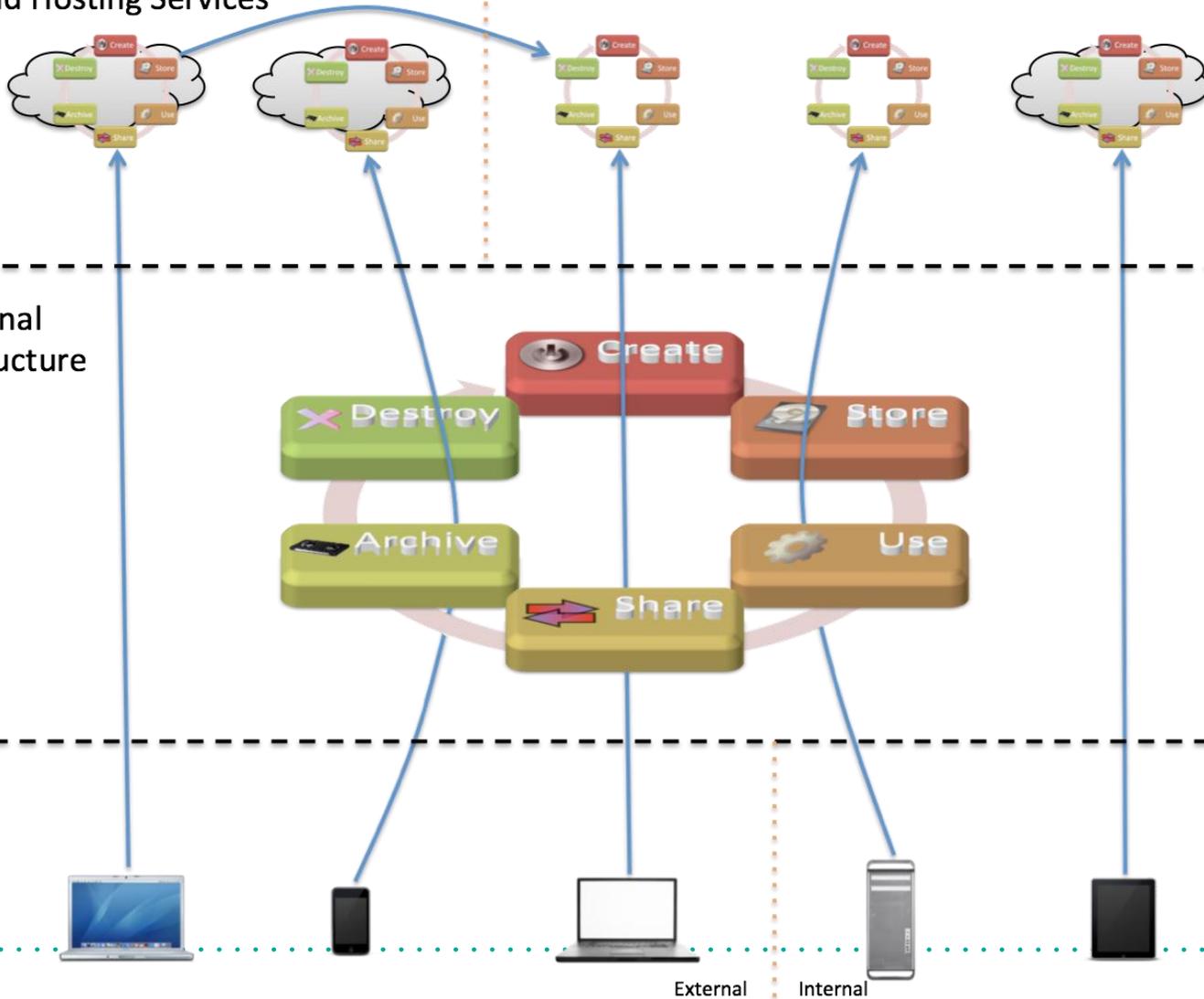
Assess

Cloud and Hosting Services

Internal External

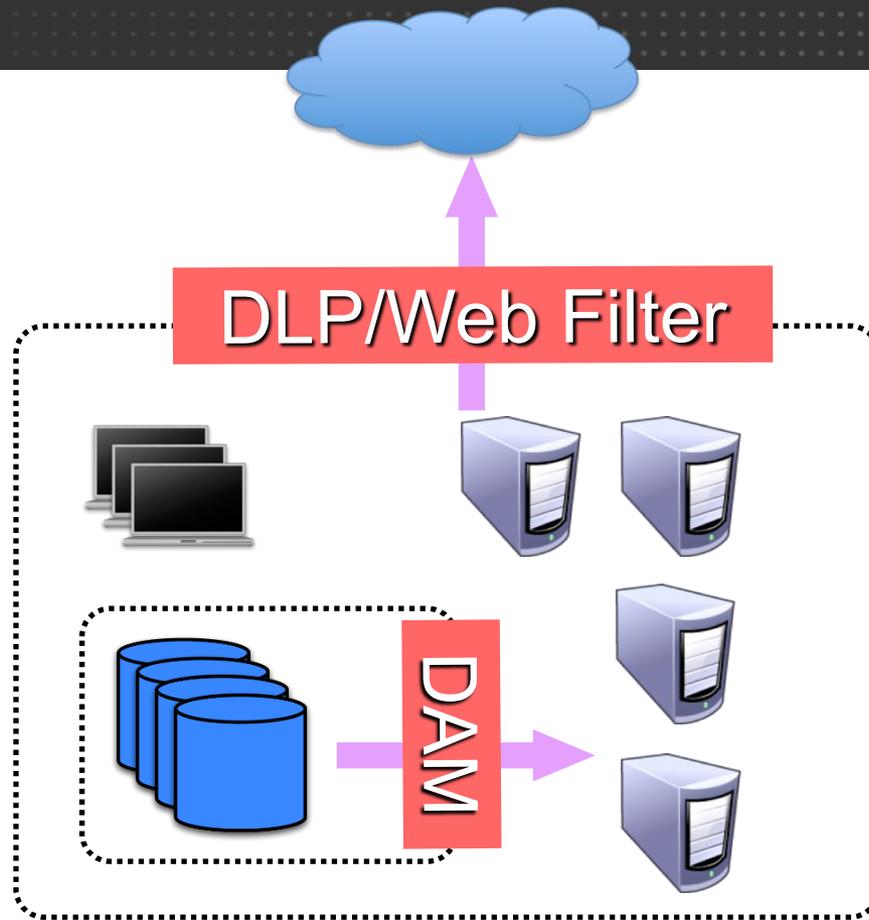
Traditional Infrastructure

Access Devices



A hand holding a black smartphone against a background of a blue sky with white clouds and several white padlock icons. The smartphone screen displays a graphic of a server rack with three server units and a pen resting on a desk in front of it.

Manage Cloud Migrations



A hand holding a black smartphone. The screen displays a document icon with three columns of text. The background is a light blue pattern of padlock icons, some open and some closed. A dotted line separates the image from the text below.

Secure Transfers

Encryption

- Link/Network
- Client/Application
- Proxy



Encrypt

Encryption Matrix

Components

Encryption Engine

Key Management

Data Storage

Locations

Instance

Hardware

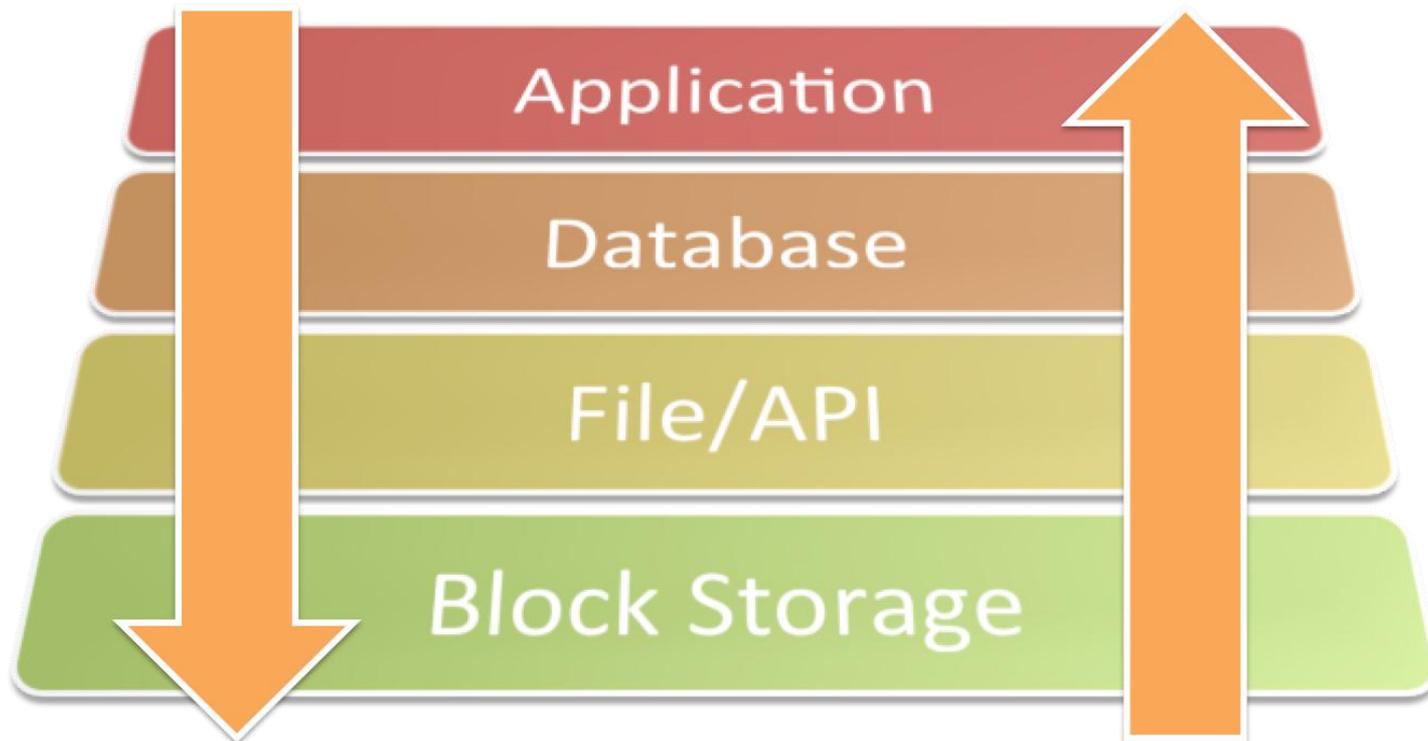
Public

Private

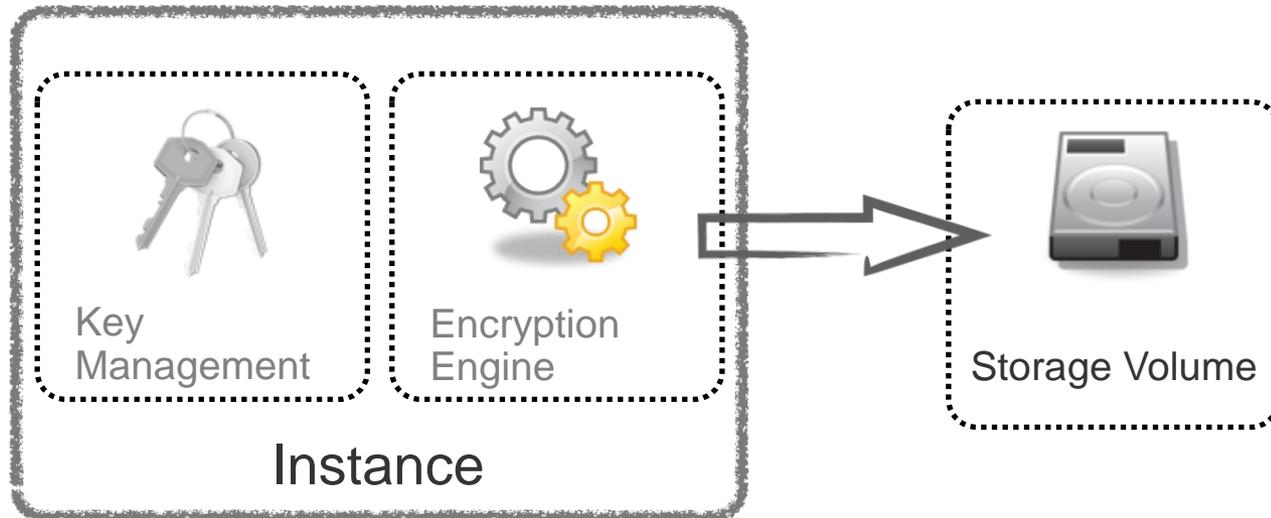
Host

Network

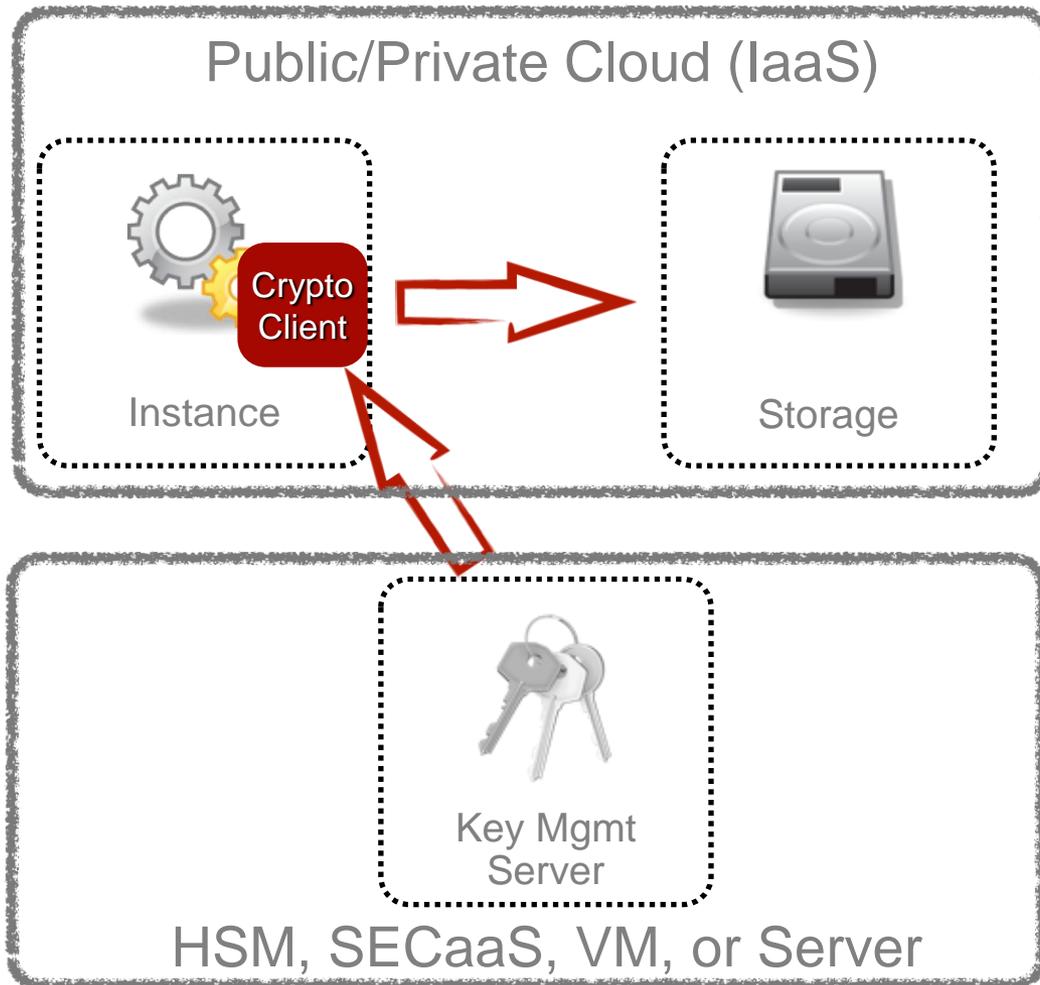
Encryption Layers



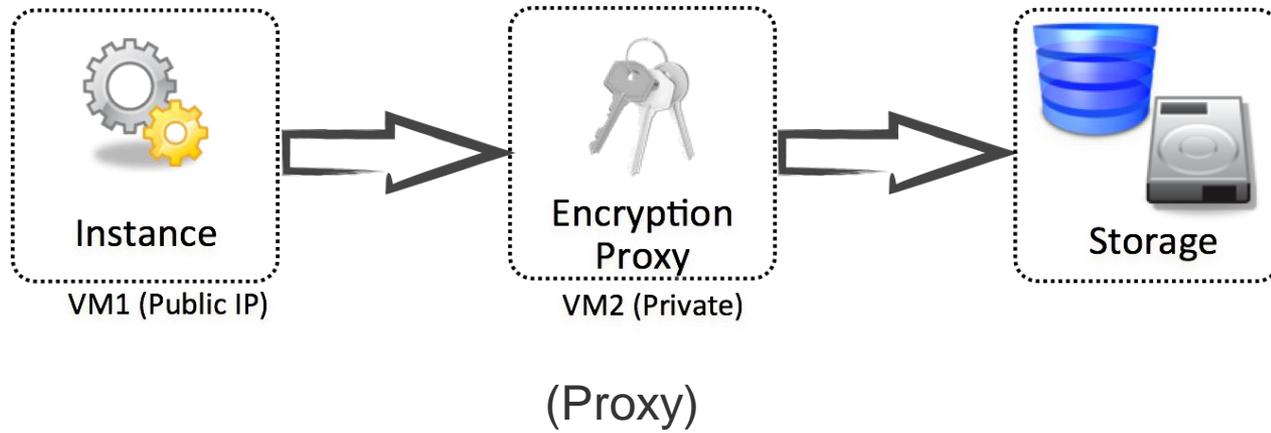
Instance-Managed



External Key Management



Proxy



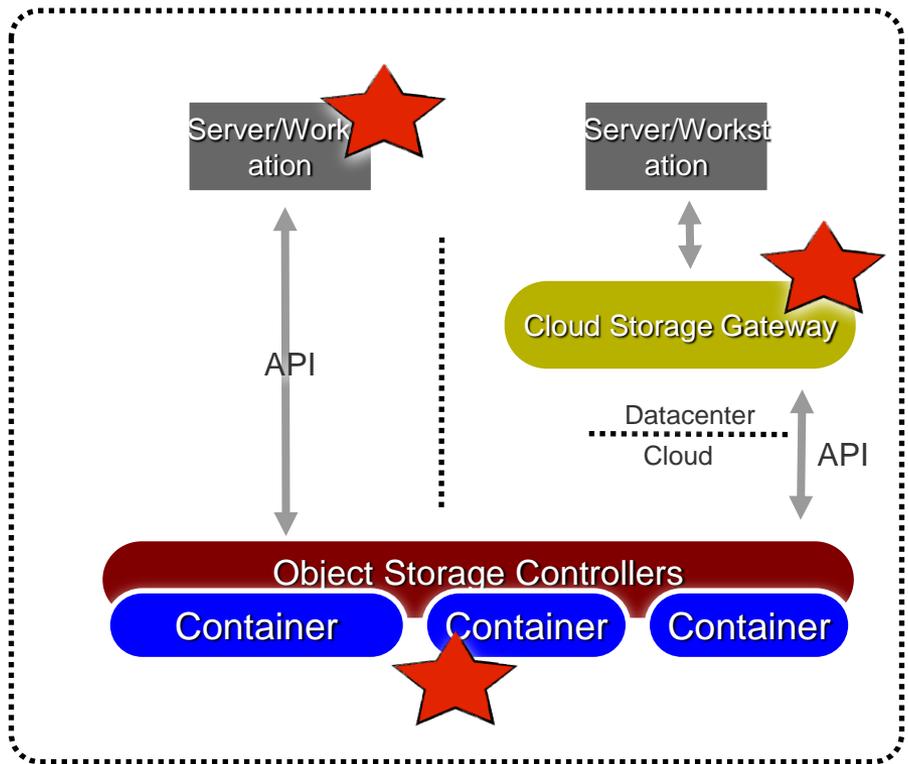
How to Choose

- Instance is easiest. Built into most operating systems.
 - External more secure/flexible; easy to tie to existing infrastructure. Go with agent-based.
 - Proxy for databases and more-complex storage situations.
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Encrypting Object Storage

- File/Folder
- Client/Application
- Proxy

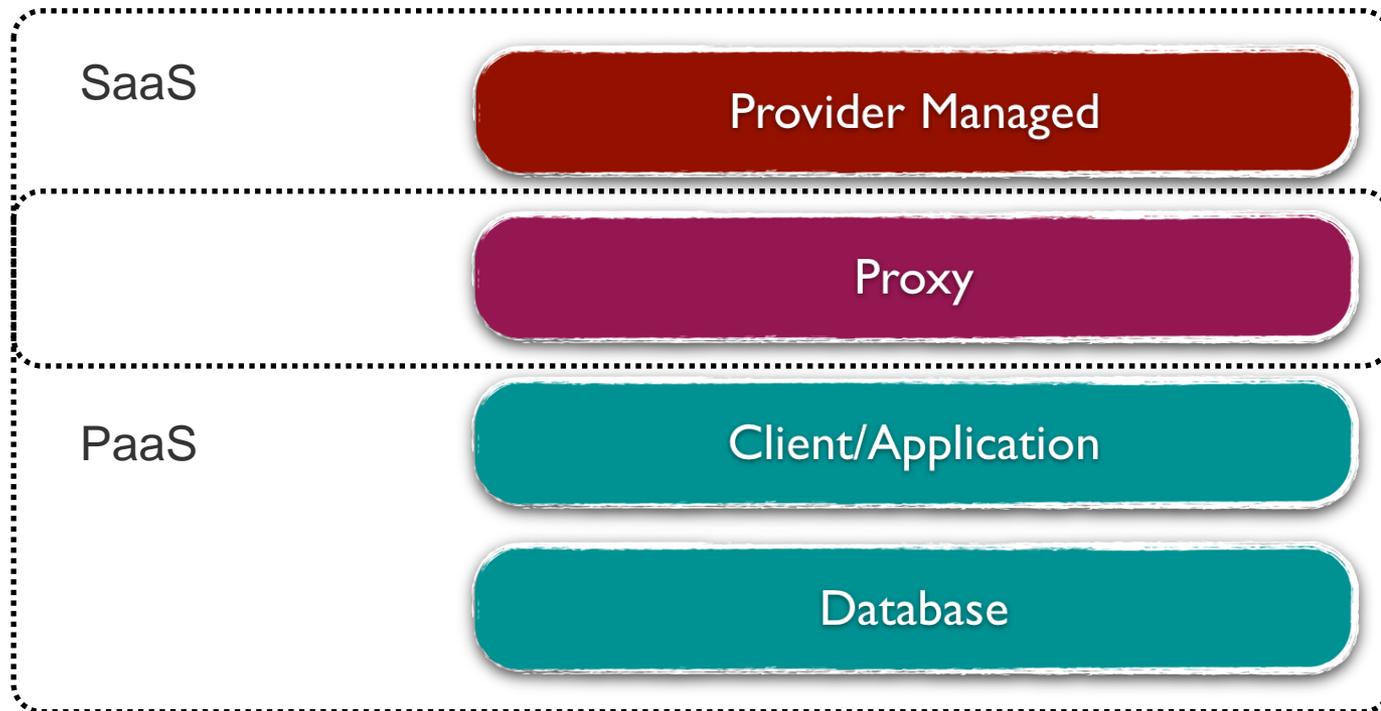




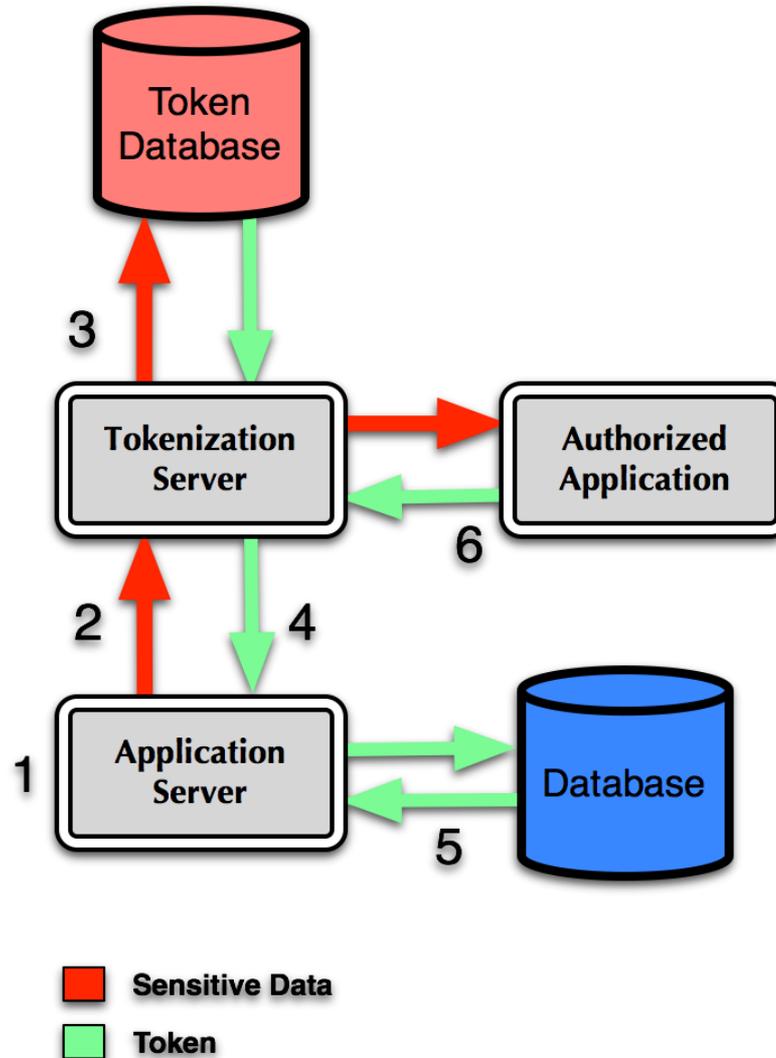
How to Choose

- Try to find storage services that support encryption in the client.
 - Use file/folder for public cloud object storage (e.g. DropBox, box.net, S3), or when extra protection needed in private cloud.
 - Consider proxy for server-to-object sync.
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Encrypting PaaS/SaaS



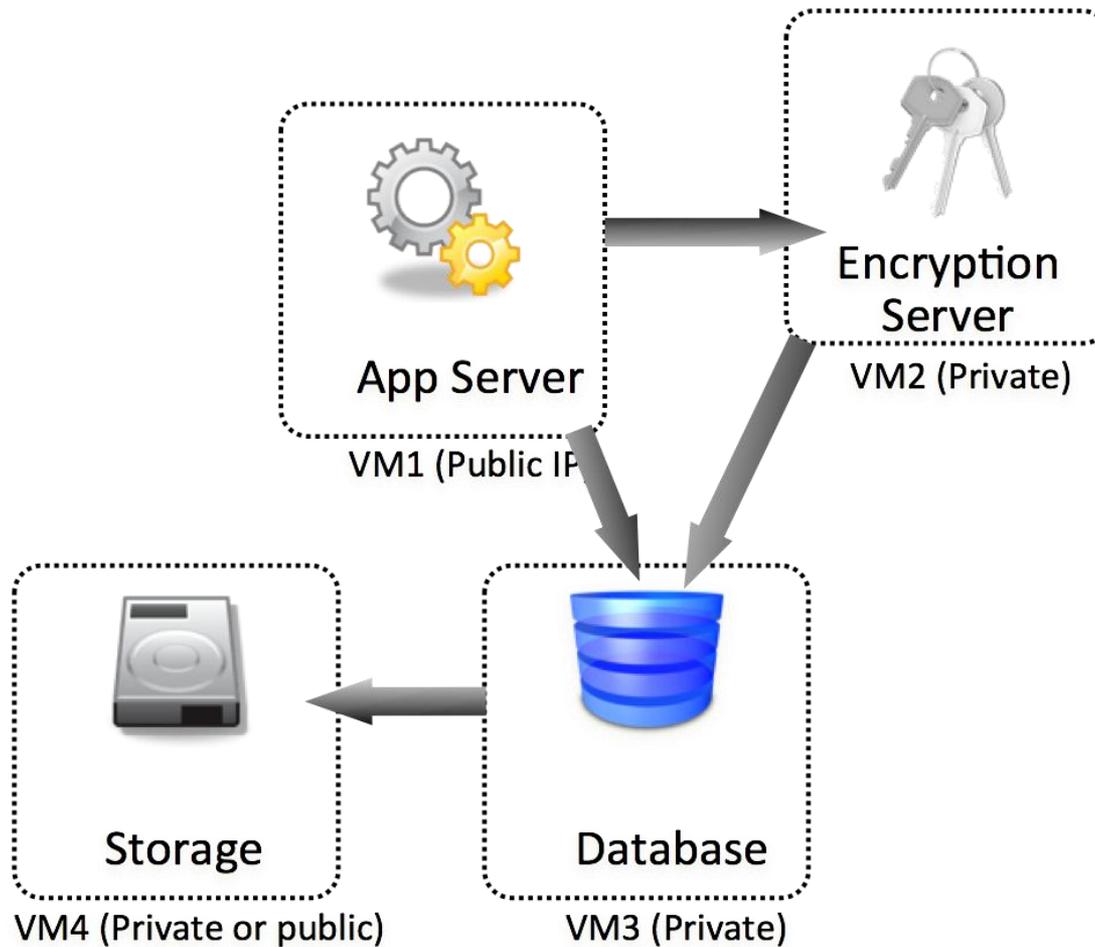
Tokenization



How to Choose

- PaaS is freaking hard to get right. Code into your application if you can. Use a proxy if you can't. Watch the key management.
 - Prefer a SaaS provider you trust.
 - Proxy (encryption or tokenization) for SaaS if you have to, but keep it simple.
-

Application Encryption Architecture





Monitor

Content Discovery

- DLP
- DAM
- Cloud awareness and limitations



Data Loss Prevention

- Agent or hypervisor-based for private cloud.
- Good for content discovery, less good for in-cloud monitoring.
- SaaS for discovery should be available soon.



Database Activity Monitoring



- Must be agent based.
- Physical server okay for private, not good for public.
- Virtual appliance for public.
- Watch that performance.

Digital Rights Management?

- Maybe for consumer.
- Enterprise DRM complex beyond workgroups, never mind cloud.
- It will happen... maybe in 5-10 years.



What We Skipped

- Hardening the management plane.
 - Internal segregations for private cloud.
 - Authentication and Authorization.
 - All the little details- encrypting an IaaS volume is easy; encrypting a distributed cloud application is hard.
 - The future.
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What to Do

- Control data migrations with DLP, DAM, and FAM.
 - Use the lifecycle to define your controls.
 - Spend most of your cloud data security time on getting encryption right.
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Thank You!

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