

# ***CURRENT CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR CLOUD SECURITY***

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# State of Cloud

Cloud is now the leading IT system on a global basis

- Cloud infrastructure spending exceeded traditional IT in 2018 for the first time (Source IDC)
- "Cloud First" strategy for new IT projects
- Industry leaders tend to be cloud leaders
- Agility, Cost, Developer mindshare, Tier 1 cloud providers more secure than nearly all on-premise alternatives

Cloud is mature – CSA is 10 years old!

- Certificate of Cloud Security Knowledge (CCSK, personal certification) – 9 years old, Body of Knowledge updated 4 times
- Cloud Controls Matrix (CCM, control objective framework) – 8 years old, most widely downloaded CSA research
- CSA Security, Trust and Assurance Registry (STAR, provider certification) – 7 years old, approx 600 entries



**ccsk**™

Certificate of  
Cloud Security Knowledge

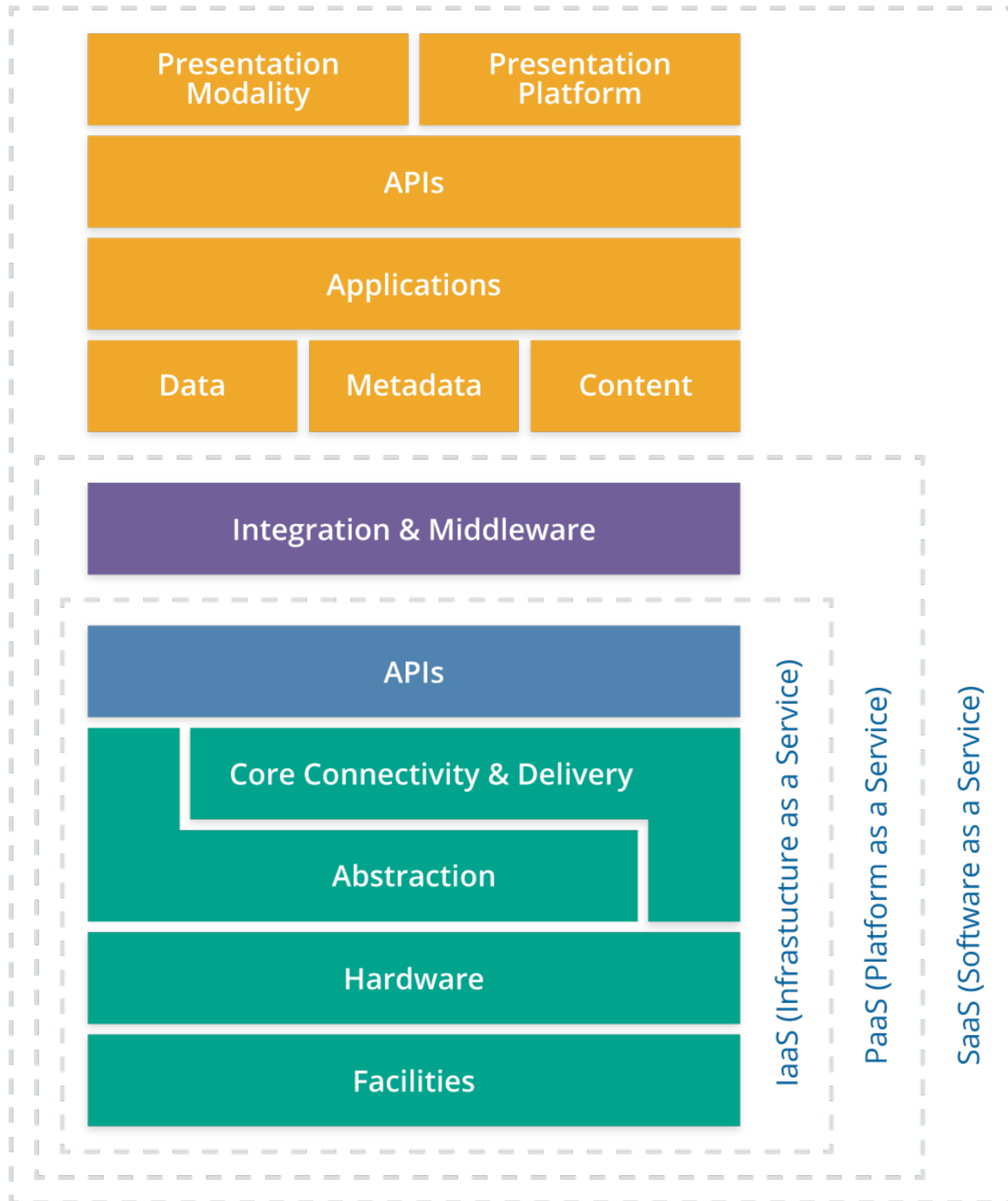
**CCM**™  
Cloud Controls Matrix

**CSA  
STAR**™  
Security, Trust & Assurance  
Registry



# The Cloud Security Focus

# Cloud Reference Architecture



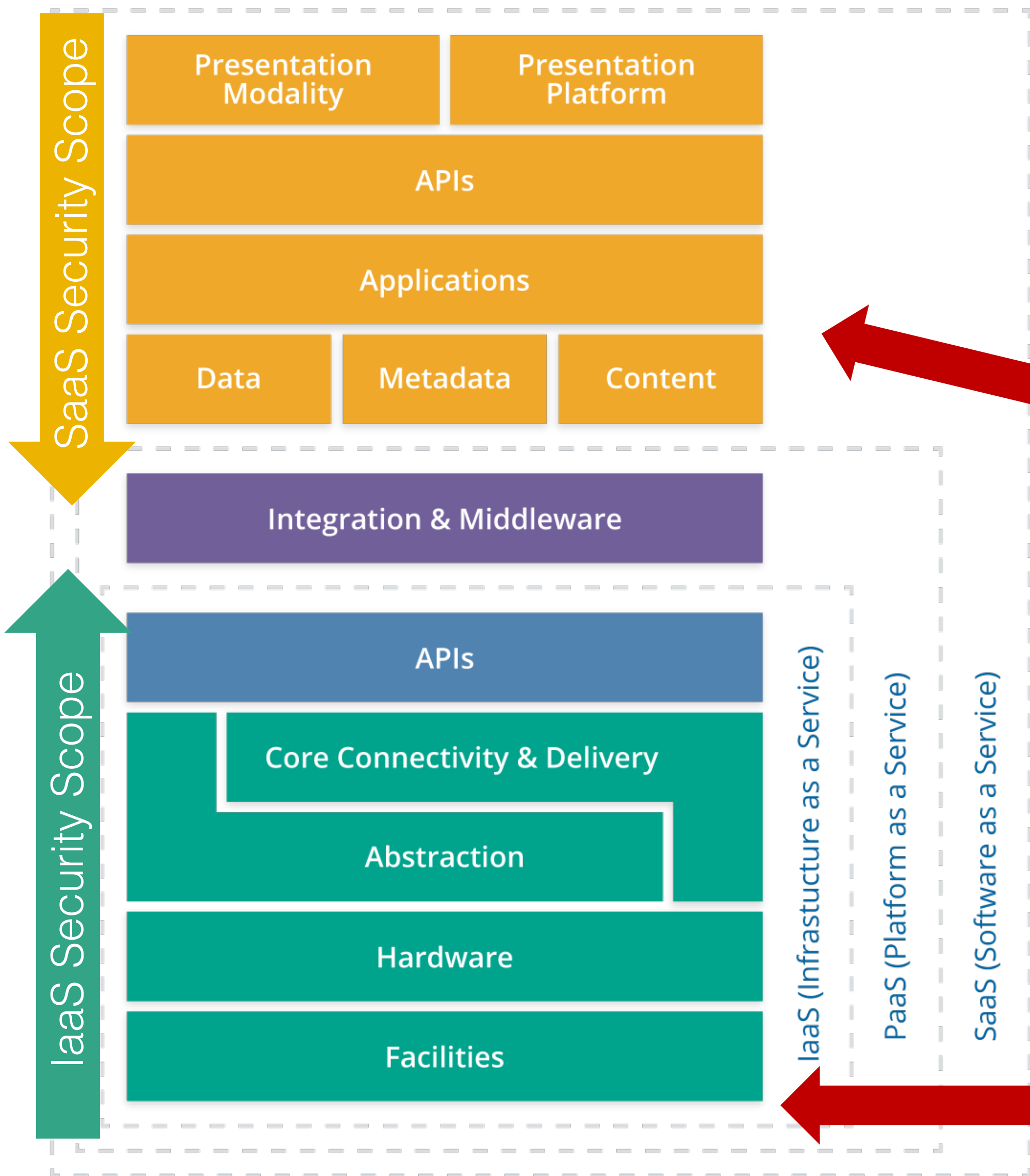
CSA Cloud Reference Model - 2009

- Cloud as a layered model
  - SaaS has implicit IaaS & PaaS layers
  - Businesses occupy individual layers
- Framework theory similar to OSI networking model
- Allows rationalizing the “Mashup” nature of virtually all cloud applications
- Data centers are Virtual, a “Software Construct”
- Code is continuously updated
- SaaS should “inherit” the controls and compliance of the lower layers
- Assurance activities should avoid redundancies
- Assurance activities will need to be more frequent to reflect dynamic nature of cloud

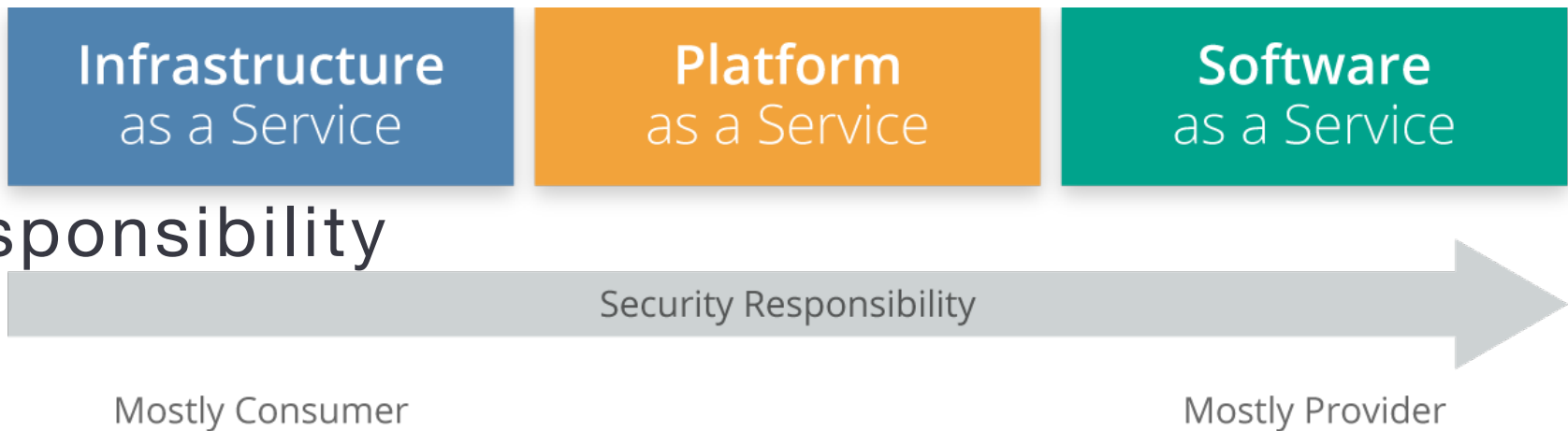


# Understand the Cloud Security Focus

## 1. Layered Cloud Model



## 2. Shared Responsibility



**Larger number of vendors For vetting**

**SOFTWARE AS A SERVICE**

## 3. Impact to Security Program

**Greater technical security control implementation responsibility**

**PLATFORM AS A SERVICE**

**INFRASTRUCTURE AS A SERVICE**

# Enterprise Concerns?

- Cloud attacks & breaches will explode, probably based on basic threats
- What are the Wild Cards?
  - Total Cloud Meltdown? Not seen as likely, any more than the Internet
  - “Snowden” events leading to widespread lack of trust in the model and players? More likely
- Security at Scale
  - Ubiquity of compute (cloud & IoT), storage (cloud & IoT) and bandwidth (5G)
- Pervasive compute (Cloud, Big Data, IoT, 5G, etc) leading to a Loss of Privacy?
  - GDPR is not the last privacy regulation, more will come – with stricter requirements
  - In the future, will you be allowed to have databases of PII if you cannot provide security?
- Can we retool and grow a cloud security workforce?
- Let's not forget the business, can we keep pace with digital transformation?



# The Multi-Cloud Question(s)

- All organizations are multi-cloud, the question is to which degree?
  - At least 1 IaaS CSP, often more
  - On-premise IT, private cloud
  - Many SaaS CSPs
- Are security policies uniformly applied?
- Are organizations able to move workloads between clouds?
- Are organizations able to migrate to competing clouds?
- Does multi-cloud enable agility & innovation?
- Are risks reduced or increased in multi-cloud?



# Enterprise Directions

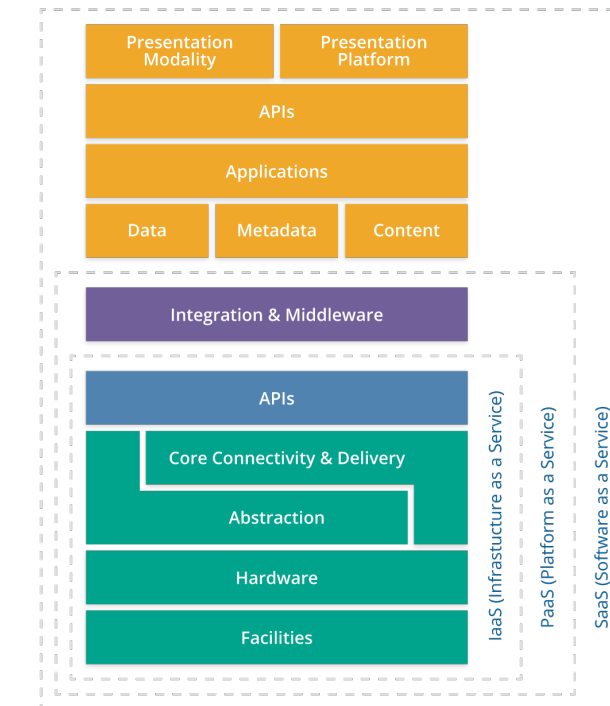
- Moving from information security to cybersecurity
- Cybersecurity skills gap remediation
- Scale & Automation
  - DevOps/DevSecOps
  - Machine Learning
- Highly virtualized, API-driven models
  - Zero Trust
  - Microsegmentation
  - Software Defined Everything
  - Containerized, Microservices & Serverless
  - Structured frameworks and orchestration to shrink threat windows
  - Highly dependent upon identity and crypto advances
- Blockchain = Worldwide ledger of trust





# Multi-Cloud specific strategies

- DevOps & Containerization = create levels of abstractions over different clouds
- CSA Cloud Controls Matrix = achieve uniformity in security control objectives in very different cloud environments
  - CSP, Tenant & cloud layer responsibility
  - Can use CSA STAR to assist:  
[www.cloudsecurityalliance.org/star](http://www.cloudsecurityalliance.org/star)
- Robust Identity Management strategy
  - Identity federation with all clouds
  - Strong authentication
- Push for 100% cloud visibility
  - Cloud Access Security Broker or similar
  - Logfile management & Cloud SOC





# Blockchain as a Security Game Changer?

1993



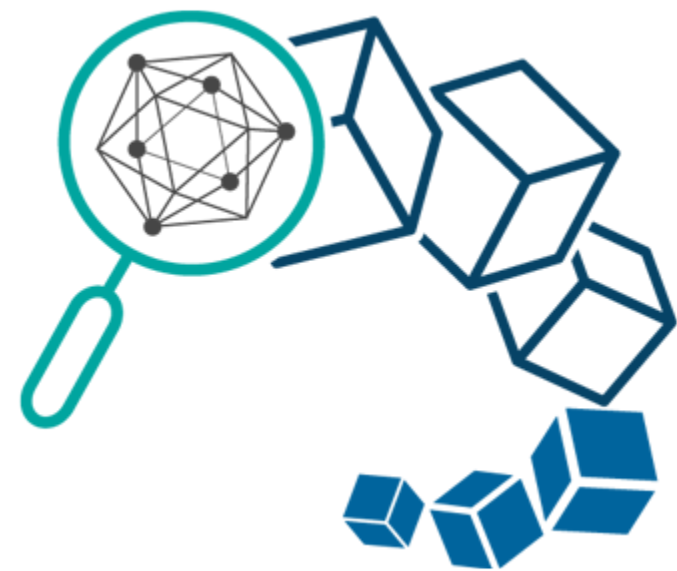
*"On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog."*

2015





# Blockchain



- Blockchain: the immutable logging infrastructure at the heart of cryptocurrencies
- Blockchain being applied to many other solutions: supply chain, non-financial transactions
- Rapid improvements introduced
- Wide variety of implementations: Permissioned vs permissionless, Consensus models, Chaining, Forking
- NIST description:  
<https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/ir/2018/NIST.IR.8202.pdf>
- Not a silver bullet, but we feel it will reshape the Internet and Cloud in profound ways

# Cybersecurity at the Intersection of Cloud & Blockchain



- Cloud + Blockchain + Community (people)
- Performance, scale, automation and agility of Cloud
- Privacy, immutability and security of Blockchain
- ***Blockchain provides a security, transparency, accountability layer on top of cloud, and puts it in the hands of the users***
- We need to marry Cloud + Blockchain and reinvent applications and disrupt cybersecurity
- CSA is taking this big picture approach and applying it to targeted opportunities within cybersecurity and privacy
- We think there will be a few standard public Blockchains the cybersecurity industry will agree on using



# Thank You!

## Contact CSA

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