



Review

A survey on security issues in service delivery models of cloud computing

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ABSTRACT

Cloud computing is a way to increase the capacity or add capabilities dynamically without investing in new infrastructure, training new personnel, or licensing new software. It extends Information Technology's (IT) existing capabilities. In the last few years, cloud computing has grown from being a promising business concept to one of the fast growing segments of the IT industry. But as more and more information on individuals and companies are placed in the cloud, concerns are beginning to grow about just how safe an environment it is. Despite of all the hype surrounding the cloud, enterprise customers are still reluctant to deploy their business in the cloud. Security is one of the major issues which reduces the growth of cloud computing and complications with data privacy and data protection continue to plague the market. The advent of an advanced model should not negotiate with the required functionalities and capabilities present in the current model. A new model targeting at improving features of an existing model must not risk or threaten other important features of the current model. The architecture of cloud poses such a threat to the security of the existing technologies when deployed in a cloud environment. Cloud service users need to be vigilant in understanding the risks of data breaches in this new environment. In this paper, a survey of the different security risks that pose a threat to the cloud is presented. This paper is a survey more specific to the different security issues that has emanated due to the nature of the service delivery models of a cloud computing system.

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1. Introduction

Today Small and Medium Business (SMB) companies are increasingly realizing that simply by tapping into the cloud they can gain fast access to best business applications or drastically boost their infrastructure resources, all at negligible cost. Gartner (Jay Heiser, 2009) defines cloud computing (Stanojevi et al., 2008; Vaquero et al., 2009; Weiss, 2007; Whyman, 2008; Boss et al., 2009) as “a style of computing where massively scalable IT-enabled capabilities are delivered ‘as a service’ to external customers using Internet technologies”. Cloud providers currently enjoy a profound opportunity in the marketplace. The providers must ensure that they get the security aspects right, for they are the ones who will shoulder the responsibility if things go wrong. The cloud offers several benefits like fast deployment, pay-for-use, lower costs, scalability, rapid provisioning, rapid elasticity, ubiquitous network access, greater resiliency, hypervisor protection against network attacks, low-cost disaster recovery and data storage solutions, on-demand security controls, real time detection of system tampering and rapid re-constitution of services. While the cloud offers these advantages, until some of the risks are better understood, many of the major players will be tempted to hold back (Viega, 2009). According to a recent IDC survey, 74% of IT executives and CIO’s cited security as the top challenge preventing their adoption of the cloud services model (Clavister, 2009). Analysts’ estimate that within the next five years, the global market for cloud computing will grow to \$95 billion and that 12% of the worldwide software market will move to the cloud in that period. To realize this tremendous potential, business must address the privacy questions raised by this new computing model (BNA, 2009). Cloud computing moves the application software and databases to the large data centers, where the

management of the data and services are not trustworthy. This unique attribute, however, poses many new security challenges (Cong Wang et al., 2009). These challenges include but not limited to accessibility vulnerabilities, virtualization vulnerabilities, web application vulnerabilities such as SQL (Structured Query Language) injection and cross-site scripting, physical access issues, privacy and control issues arising from third parties having physical control of data, issues related to identity and credential management, issues related to data verification, tampering, integrity, confidentiality, data loss and theft, issues related to authentication of the respondent device or devices and IP spoofing.

Though cloud computing is targeted to provide better utilization of resources using virtualization techniques and to take up much of the work load from the client, it is fraught with security risks (Seccombe et al., 2009). The complexity of security risks in a complete cloud environment is illustrated in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 1, the lower layer represents the different deployment models of the cloud namely private, community, public and hybrid cloud deployment models. The layer just above the deployment layer represents the different delivery models that are utilized within a particular deployment model. These delivery models are the SaaS (Software as a Service), PaaS (Platform as a Service) and IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) delivery models. These delivery models form the core of the cloud and they exhibit certain characteristics like on-demand self-service, multi-tenancy, ubiquitous network, measured service and rapid elasticity which are shown in the top layer. These fundamental elements of the cloud require security which depends and varies with respect to the deployment model that is used, the way by which it is delivered and the character it exhibits. Some of the fundamental security challenges are data storage security, data transmission

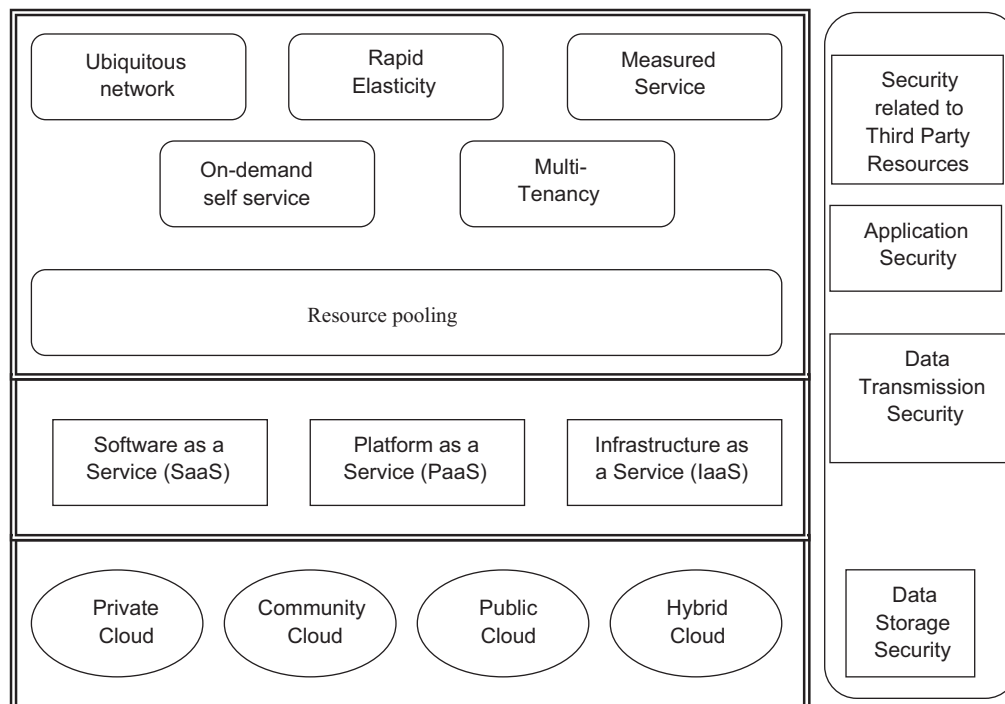


Fig. 1. Complexity of security in cloud environment.

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