

# Clouds and Identity Management

# The Problem Space

- Cloud computing has changed the landscape for the delivery of new services; for example Microsoft Office 365, WorkDay, Google applications, grid computing, ....
- In addition, some campuses and resource providers have begun exploring a shared services model for some applications. Faculty, students, and staff now can make use of Service Providers that live in public and private clouds, or are shared with another institution.
- What lies ahead at the intersection of identity and cloud-based services?

## The panel

- Larry Gilreath II, Security Technology Specialist, Microsoft U.S. Education
- Kevin Kampman, Senior Analyst, Burton Group Executive Advisory Program
- Jack Suess, Vice President of Information Technology and Chief Information Officer, UMBC
- Paul Schopis, Chief Technology Officer, OARnet

## The Panel Format

- Four brief perspective presentations from the panelists
- A set of round table topics

## Discussion Topics – Current

- What are the most important apps driving your interest in the cloud?
  - Is your interest more IaaS, PaaS, or SaaS?
- Is location within the cloud important? Does it affect availability? Are the US Patriot laws a real issue for foreign users?
- Does the difference in cloud internals be reflected in how IdM is linked to the cloud?

## Discussion Topics - Future

- How is the cloud evolving?
  - How is IdM in the cloud evolving?
  - What's driving this evolution - technology or demand or something else?
  - Are there standards we should be paying attention to? What to make of the role of "quasi-standards" groups (e.g. IIW) relative to IETF and OASIS and...?
- Should we, as consumers, be working separately to buy an IaaS or PaaS service, and then work with our app provider to live in that cloud, or should we contract with a SaaS provider directly and have them offer the cloud infrastructure as well

## Discussion topics – Tricky Stuff

- Are people just federating to a cloud (single org using an outsourced service) or are they federating through a cloud (lots of federated partners sharing data with each other through a cloud)?
  - Does this distinction have implications on security, privacy and IdM?
- What are the gotchas that few folks are talking about?