

Next Generation Cloud Leadership

Cloud Operations



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Objectives



- Provide AVP & VP level management with the skills & knowledge they need to be more Cloud conversant both from a practical and strategic perspective
- Ultimate objective is for some participants to get certified as AWS Cloud Practitioners



CLOUD OPERATIONS

Examine key considerations associated to managing and operating Cloud

- Managing data and implementing analytics on Cloud
- Security & compliance
- Role of DevOps and DevSecOps in Cloud computing
- Cost management - CAPEX vs. OPEX
- Managing application & infrastructure performance in the Cloud
- Evaluate case studies - determining operational concerns for a Cloud project



Operations





“Every line is the perfect length if you don’t measure it.”

- Marty Rubin

“What gets measured gets managed.”

- Pearl Zhu

“If you don’t collect any metrics, you’re flying blind. If you collect and focus on too many, they may be obstructing your field of view.”

- Scott M. Graffius

“What science has failed to notice is that the measurement has become more real than the thing being measured.”

- R.A. Delmonico



“That which cannot be measured cannot be proven.”

- Anthony W. Richardson

“All conflict in the world is essentially about our differences in measurement.”

- Joseph Rain

“It is impossible to escape the impression that people commonly use false standards of measurement – that they seek power, success and wealth for themselves and admire them in others, and that they underestimate what is of true value in life.”

- Sigmund Freud

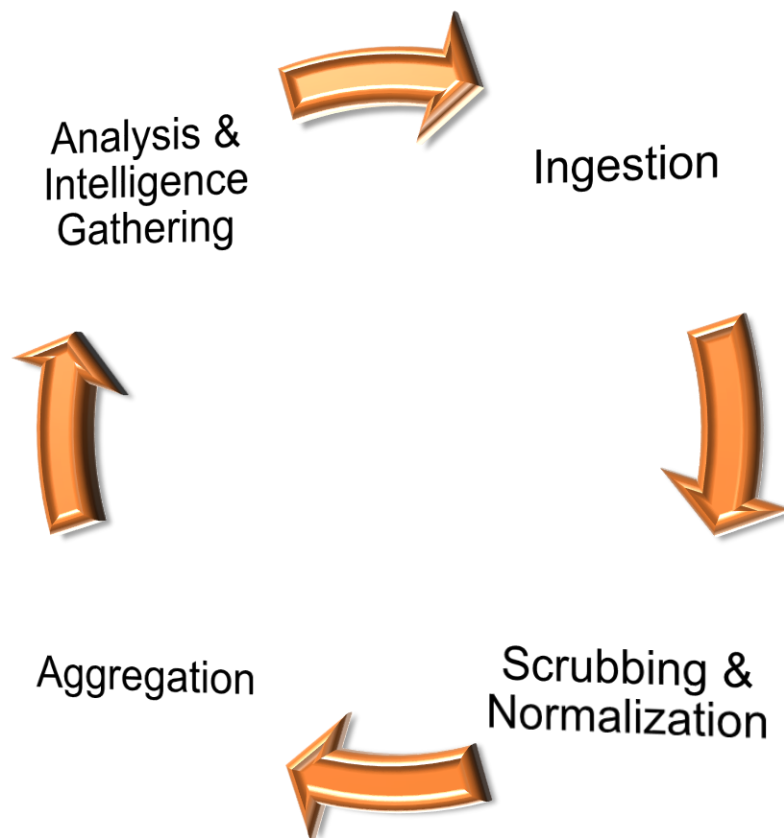


Data Management





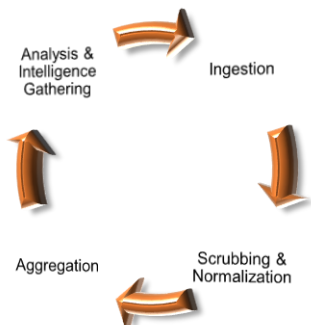
Data Management – Stages





Data Ingestion

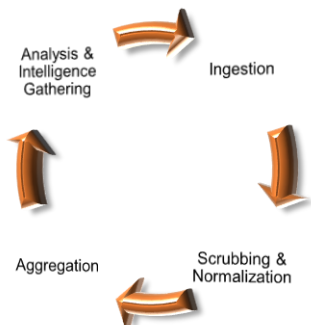
- Could be via message exchange or streaming
- Depending on size/scope, may translate to LARGE amounts of incoming data





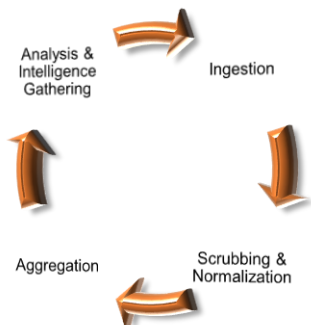
Data Ingestion

- Because of potential scale, bandwidth may be a concern
- Depending on application, latency may also be a concern
- Data may require translation (e.g., from low-level bytes to object or JSON)





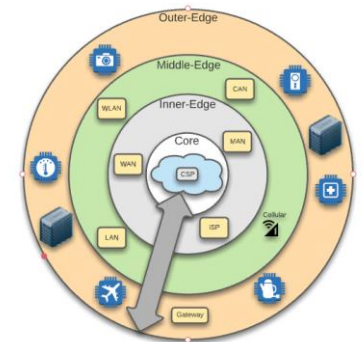
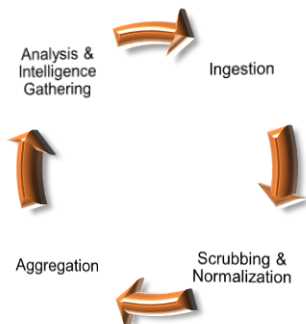
- Event hubs or streaming analytics platforms support ingestion at scale
- Provide time and context-aware processing for correct sequencing
- Data may flow through intermediate storage on way to final processing
- Depending on sensitivity of data, could require robust security at each stop





Data Ingestion – What About the Edge?

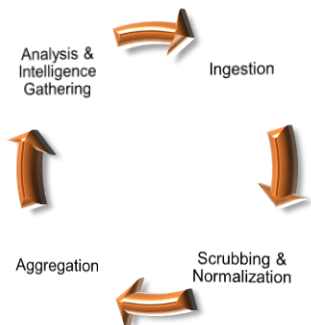
- Edge components (e.g., gateways) can help optimize
- Preliminary processing at the edge can be used to filter what really matters
- Potential for bundling or compressing data for transmit to cloud
- Can help with bandwidth or latency issues





Data Scrubbing & Normalization

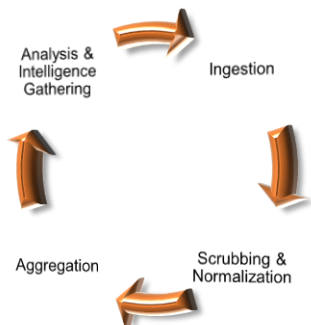
- Depending on payload, some portions of the data may not be needed
- Or some portions might contain sensitive detail
- Those parts not needed or sensitive can be “scrubbed” to exclude





Data Scrubbing & Normalization

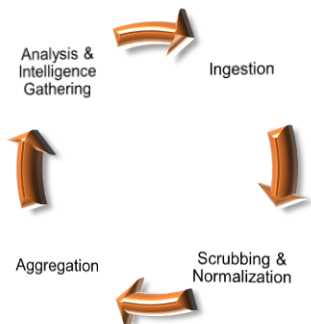
- Represents another potential optimization that can preserve storage
- In other cases, similar data may be coming in multiple, disparate formats





Data Scrubbing & Normalization

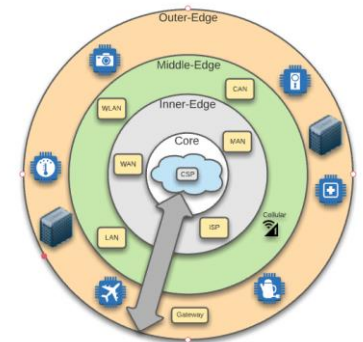
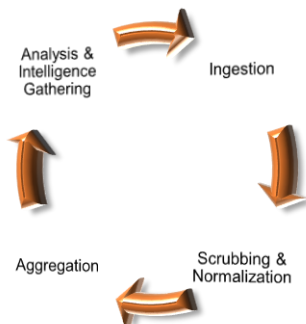
- Normalization can bring consistency to the disparate content
- By normalizing, becomes a single dataset for comprehensive analysis
- Normalization may happen as part of ingestion or as part of a separate step





Data Scrubbing & Normalization – What About the Edge?

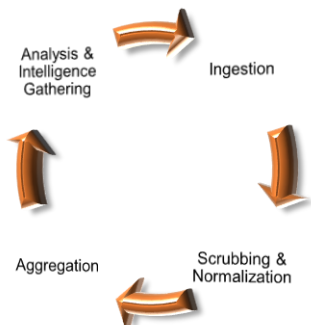
- Depending on complexity, may execute faster closer to the data
- Might involve proprietary algorithms best kept within full control
- Allows addressing of sensitive data before routed to Cloud
- Can also provide additional optimization (relative to bandwidth)





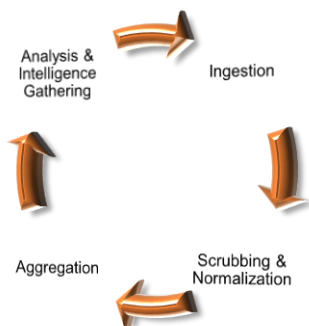
Data Aggregation

- Helps provide full picture of data from multiple streams
- May also be used to enrich with info from other data sources
- Data will be stored in persistent storage for downstream analysis & reporting





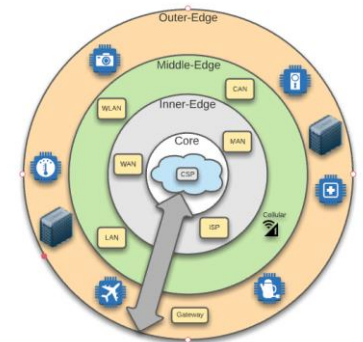
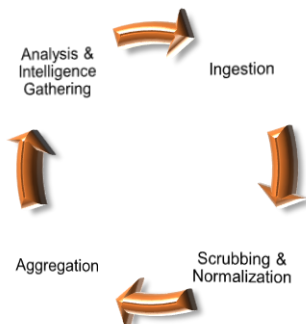
- In statistical analysis, the larger the sample size, the more accurate the inference
- To manage costs, large sets of data may leverage different types of storage:
 - Hot storage – most recent data and most relevant for current analysis
 - Cool storage – data not actively used but potentially relevant (short-term trends)
 - Cold or archive storage – data kept for historical purposes and long-term trending
- Security of the stored data and encryption at rest become critical





Data Aggregation – What About the Edge?

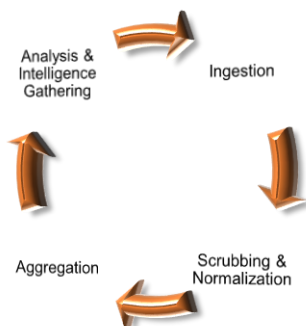
- Provides an additional layer of storage
- Data not transmitted to Cloud (due to optimizations) may still be valuable to keep
- Enables storage of sensitive data in “raw” format in controlled environment
- Can help balance costs against short to mid-term retention requirements





Data Analysis & Intelligence Gathering

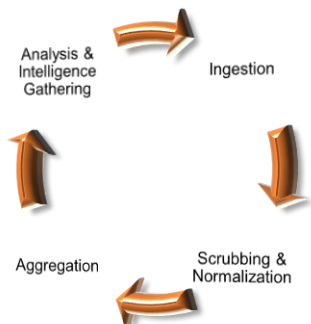
- In the digital age, data is the competitive edge
- Companies that manage their data as a critical asset succeed
- Keys:
 - Aggregating efficiently
 - Analyzing effectively





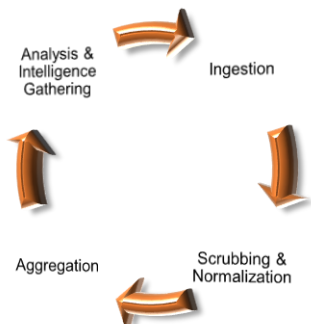
Data Analysis & Intelligence Gathering

- Goal is to identify and leverage the most important data points
- Importance is measured by business value-driven decision-making
- What can I learn about today's customers, scenarios, or business cases?
- What can I effectively predict about tomorrow?





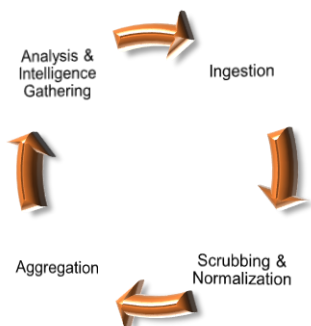
- Requires balancing of competing concerns:
 - To increase quality of intelligence, more data is required (sometimes MUCH more)
 - But massive datasets can be complex to manage and process





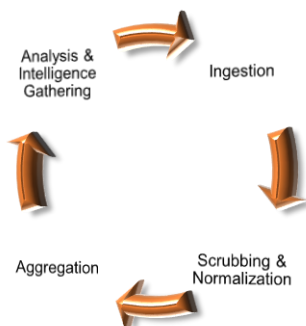
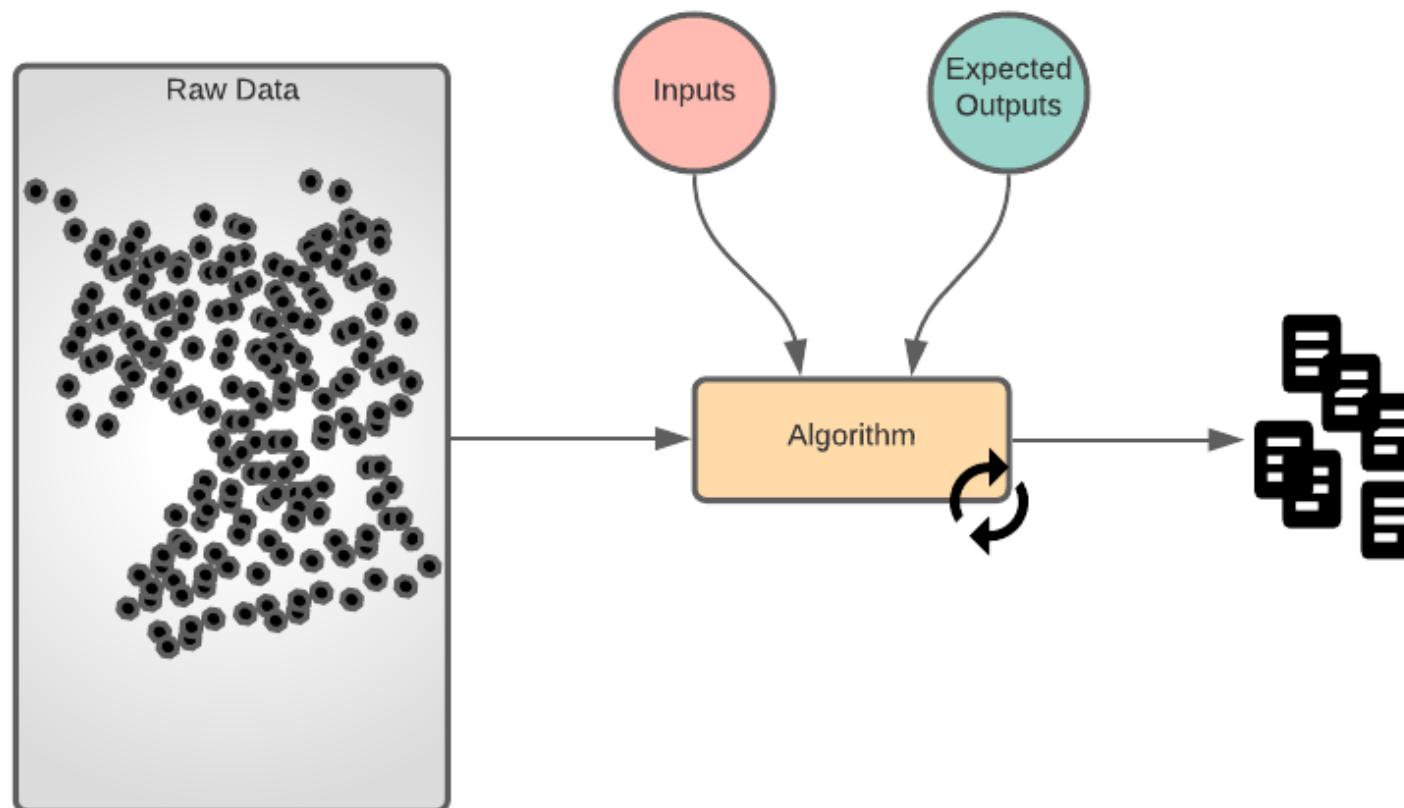
Data Analysis & Intelligence Gathering

- Enter ML / AI:
 - Algorithms are used to build mathematical models from existing data
 - Results in a mathematical “trajectory” (and confidence level)
 - Algorithms can be configured to learn and improve over time
- Hyperscale available in the Cloud brings near-limitless power to bear



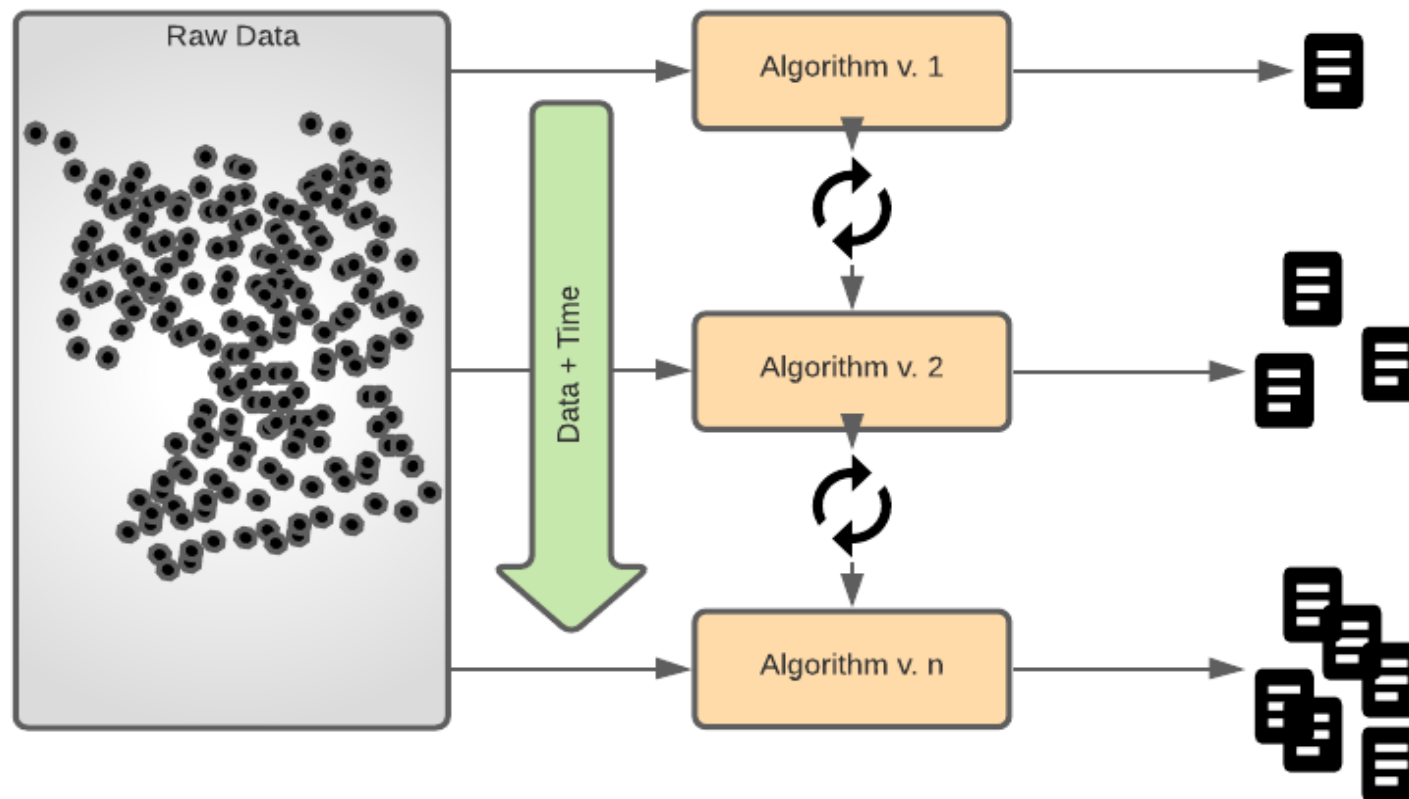
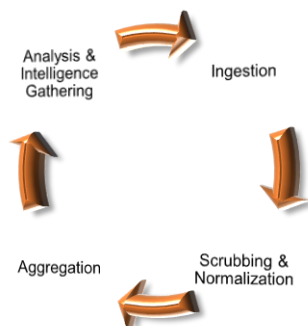


Supervised Learning



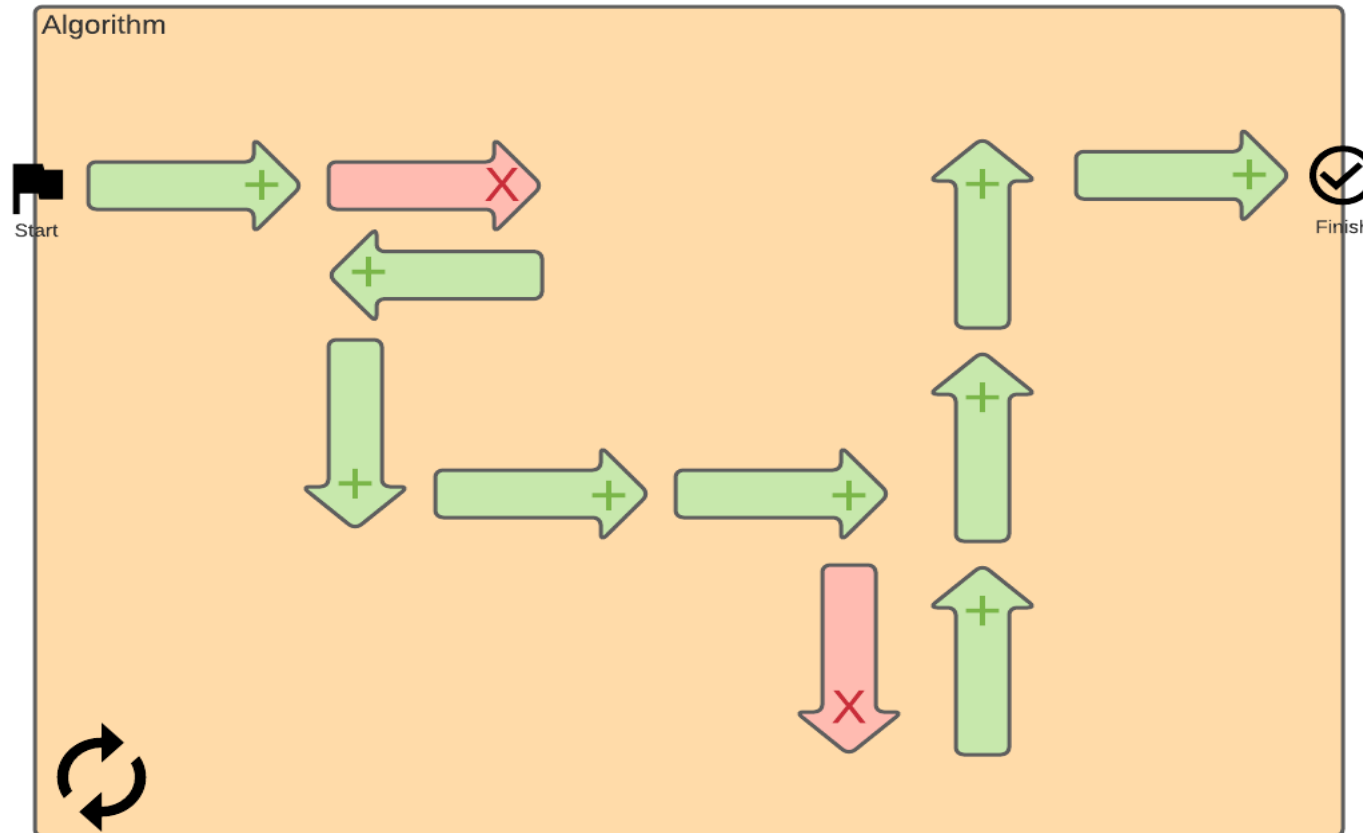
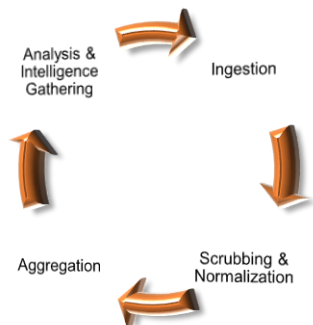


Unsupervised Learning



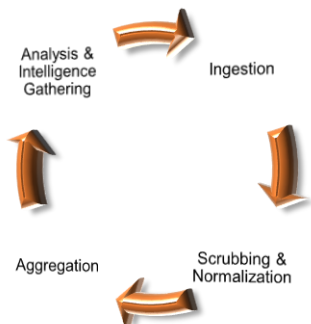


Reinforcement Learning





- With powerful systems at the Edge, sophisticated analysis can be localized
- Can also provide controlled environment for validating algorithms
- Potential options for additional layers of optimization prior to Cloud transmission
- With K8S and containerization at Edge, supports “smart workflow”





Security & Compliance





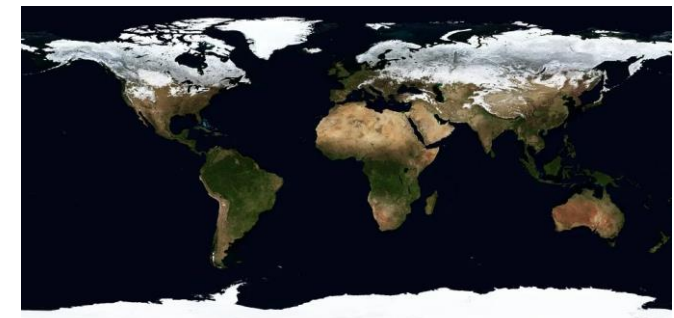
Standards & Compliance Categories

- Can include:
 - By geographical region
 - By industry
 - By technology



Standards & Compliance by Region

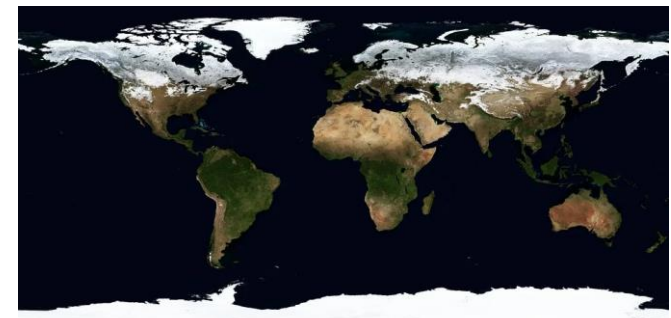
- Standards and compliance enforcement can vary by area of the world
- For example, the EU likely has different requirements than the US:
 - Federal Communications Commission (FCC) certification in the US
 - General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in the EU
- Other likely apply regardless of locality
 - PCI
 - SOX





Standards & Compliance by Region

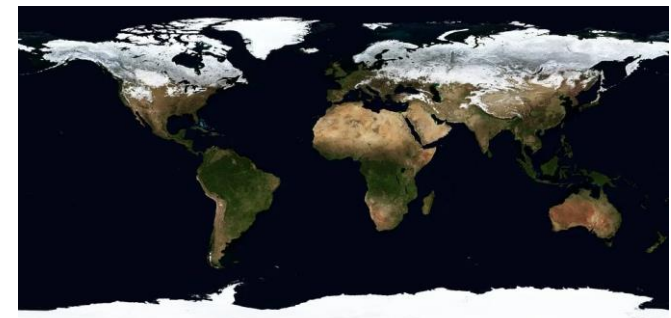
- Can include considerations for:
 - How data is transmitted
 - How data is secured, managed, and used
 - Physical or systems security of the device or Edge component itself





Standards & Compliance by Region

- Failure to adhere can limit ability to do business in the region
- Or can result in significant penalties and/or reputational damage
- Can add permutations to approach to build out of the tech





Standards & Compliance by Industry

- Different industries may have different regulations
- There can also be a difference in physical requirements
- Think remote oil field vs. data center vs. nuclear power plant





Standards & Compliance by Industry

- Regulations often driven by types of data being gathered
- Medical devices likely subject to HIPAA regulations
- Point-of-Sale (POS) devices may require PCI compliance





Standards & Compliance by Industry

- Depending on the industry, failure to comply may have devastating impact
- Think potential exposure for autonomous vehicles, for example





Standards & Compliance by Technology

- Azure Security → <https://invidgroup.com/how-secure-is-microsoft-azure/>
- AWS Security → <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/security-and-compliance.html>
- GCP Security → <https://medium.com/google-cloud/is-my-data-safe-in-cloud-41608c1d1f89>



Assessing Security Risks

- To secure a solution, attack surfaces and potential threats must be identified
- Common practice utilizes something called threat modeling
- Includes modeling and analyzing possible attack vectors based on application



Assessing Security Risks



- Risk assessment should account for different “zones” of execution
- Security requirements for device in remote oil field different from secure data center
- And, ideally, threat modeling would be executed during design & dev phases



- Security required as data flows through the ether between producer and consumer
- If attacker able to intercept information flowing between the two:
 - Potentially exposes sensitive information contained within header or payload
 - Could allow insertion of alternate, damaging detail or control instruction



Securing Data in Motion

- Certificate/secrets-based Transport Layer Security (TLS) can be used to protect
- Highlights need to protect security keys
- Impact can range from trivial to devastating (depending on application)



Securing Data at Rest

- Aggregated data stored in plain text can create a vulnerability
- In previous topic on data management, goal is gained intelligence from the data
- If the data at rest has been compromised:
 - May lead to inaccurate conclusions from analysis
 - Could provide competitor or bad actor access to a company's competitive advantage
- As with “in motion”, certificate-based encryption in storage is key



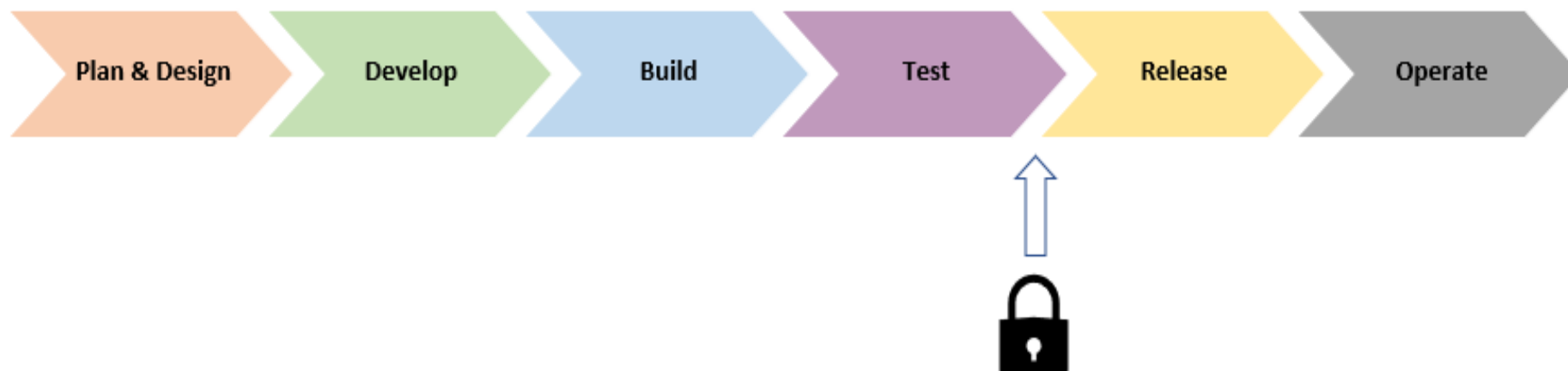
- As with other software applications, DevOps can provide lift
- Key principle of DevOps is automation
- Continuous Integration & Continuous Delivery can be applied as well



- Presents opportunities to apply scripting to:
 - Automate onboarding, offboarding, and configuration
 - Deployment & configuration of Edge components
 - Deployment & configuration of Cloud services used to aggregate & analyze data
- Practicing principles of DevSecOps helps ensure security is “shifted left”



- What is often done:



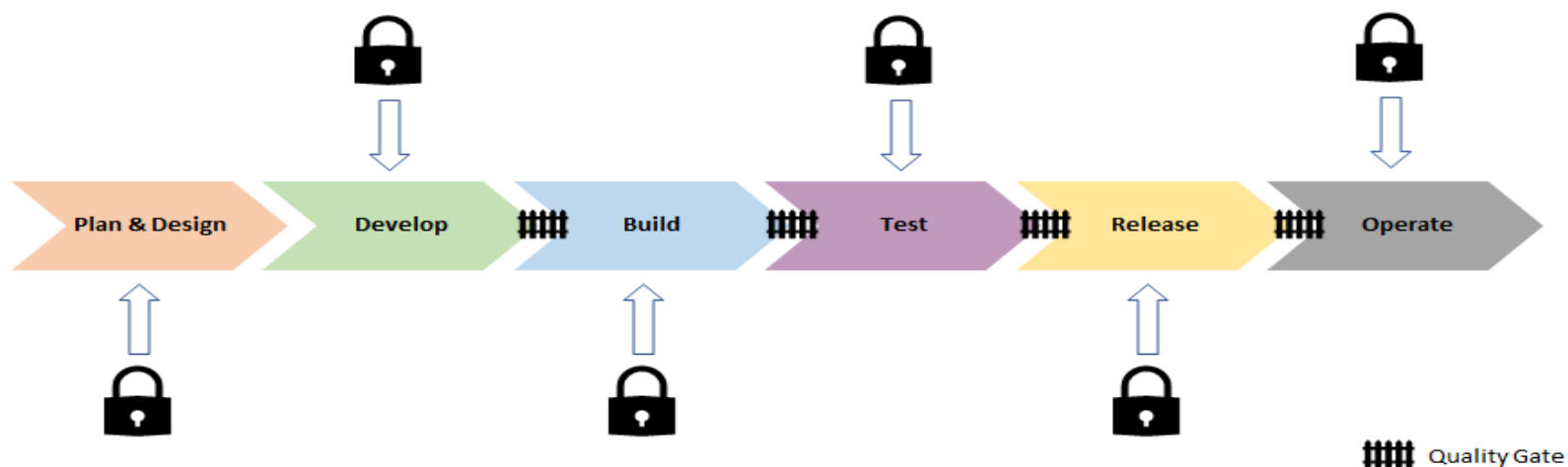
What are the potential challenges with taking this approach?




- Potential challenges:
 - At this point, there may not be enough time in schedule to absorb change
 - Activities required to remediate may be complex
 - May require revisit of one or more previous phases to properly address



- Better approach:



 Quality Gate



- Plan & Design – Threat modeling, data protection, and risk assessment
- Develop – SAST (Static Application Security Testing) tools
- Build – SAST and SCA (Software Composition Analysis) tooling
- Test – DAST (Dynamic Application Security Testing) tools, passive/active scans and “fuzzing”
- Release – Additional security-specific scanning, port scans, and log validation
- Operate – Monitoring & alerting, RCA (Root Cause Analysis)



- Quality gates guard against moving security defects forward
- In true DevOps fashion:
 - Information gathered from early phases feeds into later phases
 - Lessons learned feed continuous improvement of overall process



Data Visualization & Dashboarding



- Computers are great at “crunching” large amounts of raw data
- For humans, sometimes a “picture is worth a million bytes”
- With dashboarding & graphical visualization, it can be much easier to see trends
- Data science and forecasting can help with extrapolating for the future



Data Visualization & Dashboarding

- Tools like Power BI or Tableau (among others) provide powerful options
- Able to integrate through connectors with multiple data sources
- Visualizations & charts can be layered onto large datasets to provide insight



Data Visualization & Dashboarding

- Often the tools support regular data refresh for fuller picture over time
- Tools leverage defined authentication/authorization against data sources
- Helps ensure ongoing, end-to-end security of key data



Cost Management

- CAPEX vs. OPEX
- Azure → <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/calculator/>
- AWS → <https://calculator.aws/>
- GCP → <https://cloud.google.com/products/calculator/>
- Key is – ensuring accounting for ALL components
- Drives ROI (Return on Investment) & CBA (Cost-Benefit Analysis)



Evaluate Case Studies – Operational Concerns



THANK YOU



