Course: - MCAL32 Distributed System and Cloud Computing Lab

PRACTICAL NO. 7 Identity Management

LOB6: Understand the cloud computing services and Identity management in the cloud.

LO6: Implement programs for cloud computing services and Identity management.

Identity Management:

Identity management in cloud computing is the subsequent step of identity and access management (IAM) solutions. However, it is a lot more than merely a straightforward web app single sign-on (SSO) solution. This next generation of IAM solution is a holistic move of the identity provider right to the cloud.

Innovations in the user identity management space have been a trend in the past couple of years. Most of these developments across business and technology fronts have been around identity management in cloud computing, enabling the authentication and authorization processes right in the cloud.

The primary goal of identity management in cloud computing is dealing with personal identity information so that a user's access to data, computer resources, applications, and services is controlled accurately.

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Known as Directory-as-a-Service (DaaS), this particular service is the advanced version of the conventional and on-premises solutions, including Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) as well as Microsoft Active Directory (AD).

Features of a Modern Cloud Identity Management Solution:

The following are a few advantages of identity management in cloud computing:

- It offers a consistent access control interface: Applicable for all cloud platform services; Cloud IAM solutions provide a clean and single access control interface.
- It offers superior security levels: If needed, we can easily define increased security levels for crucial applications.
- It lets businesses access resources at diverse levels: Businesses can define roles and grant permissions to explicit users for accessing resources at diverse granularity levels.

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Why Do You Need Cloud IAM?

Identity management in cloud computing incorporates all categories of user-base who can operate in diverse scenarios and with specific devices. A modern cloud Identity and Access Management (IAM) solution helps to:

- Connect professionals, employees, IT applications, and devices securely either on-premise or the cloud and through involved networks.
- It makes it easy to share the network abilities with the entire grid of users who were precisely connected with it.
- It offers zero management overhead, enhanced security levels, and easy management of diverse users with directory service in a SaaS solution.
- It is utterly known that cloud-based services are enabled, configured, and hosted by external providers. This scenario may also get the least hassle, either for users or clients. As a result, many organizations can enhance their productivity with cloud IAM.
- SaaS protocol is created and used as a hub for connecting with all virtual networks of distributors, suppliers, and partners.
- Business users can deal with all services and programs in one place with cloud services, and Identity management can be enabled with a click on a single dashboard.
- Easily connect your cloud servers, which are virtually hosted at Google Cloud, AWS, or elsewhere right next to your current LDAP or AD user store.
- Widen and extend your present LDAP or AD directory right to the cloud.
- Deal with Linux, Windows, and Mac desktops, laptops, and servers established at different locations.
- Connect different users to diverse applications that use LDAP or SAML-based authentication.
- Effortlessly handle user access controls to WiFi networks securely by using a cloud RADIUS service.
- Enable GPO-like functionalities across diverse Windows, Mac, and Linux devices.
- Facilitate both system-based as well as application-level multi-factor authentications (2FA).

These abilities help build a platform that connects users to virtually all IT resources through any provider, protocol, platform, or location.

AAA (Authentication, Authorization, Accounting):

AAA is a standard-based framework used to control who is permitted to use network resources (through authentication), what they are authorized

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to do (through authorization), and capture the actions performed while accessing the network (through accounting).

1. Authentication:

The process by which it can be identified that the user, which wants to access the network resources, valid or not by asking some credentials such as username and password. Common methods are to put authentication on console port, AUX port, or vty lines.

2. Authorization:

It provides capabilities to enforce policies on network resources after the user has gained access to the network resources through authentication. After the authentication is successful, authorization can be used to determine what resources is the user allowed to access and the operations that can be performed.

3. Accounting:

It provides means of monitoring and capturing the events done by the user while accessing the network resources. It even monitors how long the user has access to the network. The administrator can create an accounting method list to specify what should be accounted for and to whom the accounting records should be sent.

Exercise:

a)Implementation of identity management.









