

## Q1 Test Environment

0 Points

All answers must meet a minimum viable solution to the questions asked to be graded.

I certify that I am in class

☐ no

☒ Yes

and discussed my strategy with the following people:

Lianjang Yang , Naixin Zong, Jaiyu Wu

## Q2 Topics

10 Points

List the three topics you will discuss in the last question of this test. (You may want to review that question now so the work you do helps towards that goal.) These topics should come from your reading of our text, videos from Canvas, or your project.

You do **NOT** need to expand on them yet.

Topic 1

The Cloud Computing Pyramid ( PaaS, IaaS, SaaS)

Topic 2

Different types of the cloud : Public, Private, and Hybrid Cloud

## Topic 3

Features and parts of the cloud (i.e. autoscaling, cloud bursting, VM, VMM, and more)

## Q3 Abbreviations

20 Points

Choose 5 of the abbreviations and write out what they stand for. Choose carefully as you will need to use them later.

You do **not** need to expand on the meaning.

2FA	DHS	HSM	OpEx	SOAP
AES	DOS	HTML	OTP	TCB
AMI	DR	HTTP	OWASP	TCP/IP
AWS	DRM	HTTPS	PaaS	TEE
AZ	DSA	IaaS	PIN	TRNG
B2B	DSS	IB	PK	UDDI
B2C	DUK	IETF	PoC	US-CERT
BC	EC2	INFOSEC	QoS	VLSI
C2C	EKE	IoT	REST	VM
CAD	EMR	IP	RFID	VMM
CapEx	ERP	IP	RoT	VPC
CAPTCHA	ESB	LAN	RSA	VPN
COMSEC	FaaS	LFSR	SaaS	WAN
CPS	FIPS	MFA	SDDC	WSDL
CSP	FIT	ML	SDN	WWW
CSRF	FMC	MTBF	SEC	XML
CV	FMR	MTTF	SGX	XSS
CVE	FNMR	MTTR	SHA3	
CVSS	FRR	NFV	SLA	
DARPA	GDP	NIST	SMB	
DBMS	HE	NSA	SMPC	
DDOS	HIP	OEM	SNIA	
DES	HPC	OOB	SOA	

**Example: BFF -- Best Friend Forever.**

SaaS - Software as a Service

PaaS - Platform as a Service

IaaS - Infrastructure as a Service

VM - Virtual Machine

VMM - Virtual Machine Monitors

## Q4 Definitions

20 Points

Choose 5 of the terms below and write out the definition. You must show you know what this is as defined in the context of this class.

Choose carefully as you will need to use them later.

Acceptability

Access Control

Asymmetric Encryption

Attack Surface

Authentication Factor

Auto-scaling

BlockChain

Breach

Cache

Cache Side-Channel Attack

Check Pointing

Checksum.

Ciphertext

Clickjacking

Client-Server  
Cloud Bursting  
CloudWatch  
Cluster  
Container  
Controllability  
CSRF Cross-site request forgery  
Cyber-Physical System  
Data Provenance  
Decryption  
Denial of Service Attack  
Detection Error Trade-Off  
Digital watermarking  
Distributed Denial-of-Service  
Eavesdropping  
Elasticity  
Electronic  
Encryption  
Enterprise Service Bus (ESB)  
Equal Error Rate  
Error  
Fab  
Failure in Time  
False Match Rate  
False Non-match  
Fault Tolerance  
Follow-ME Cloud  
Frame Busting  
Frame  
Gateway  
Grid Computing  
Hadoop  
Hardware Security Module  
Hash Checksum  
Hash Digest  
Hashing  
Homomorphic Encryption  
Hybrid Cloud  
Identity Authentication  
Imposter

Interoperability  
Key Distribution  
Key Generation  
Key Management  
Latency  
Machine Learning  
Malleability  
Malware  
Map-Reduce  
Masquerader  
Mean Time Between Failures  
Mean Time to Failure  
Mean Time to Repair  
Meltdown  
Multifactor Authentication  
Network Function Virtualization  
Noisy Neighbors  
Observability  
OpenStack  
Optimizations  
Phishing  
Plaintext  
Power Analysis Side-Channel Attack  
Private Cloud  
Quality of Service  
Reliability  
Secure Hash Function  
Self Service  
Service-Oriented Architecture  
Side-Channel Attack  
Single-Factor Authentication  
Software-Defined Data Center  
Speaker Identification  
Spectre  
Spoofing  
Streaming  
Symmetric  
Test Side-Channel  
Thick and Thin Clients  
Threat Model

Time Machine  
Trojan Horse  
True Match Rate  
True Non-match Rate  
Trust Anchor  
Trust List  
Trusted Agent  
Trusted  
Trusted Certificate  
Trusted Compute Boundary  
Trusted Computing  
Twin model  
Usability  
Utility  
Verification  
Virtual Machine Monitor  
Virtual Machines  
Virtual Private Cloud  
Virus  
Vulnerability  
Web Service  
Workload  
Worm  
Zombie

**Example:****Headache -- A continuous pain in the head.**

(Your definitions will likely be longer)

Elasticity - a property of computing & storage facilities in a cloud to expand in view of a growing need and shrink when the need goes away (i.e. similar to autoscale)

Public Cloud - a public cloud that offers its services to a full range of customers. The computing environment is shared with multiple tenants, a free or pay per usage model.

Cloud Bursting - process to request and access resources beyond an enterprise's boundary, typically reaching into a public cloud from a private cloud, when user load increases.

Workload - in cloud computing, workload is the amount of work that the computer system has been given to do at a given time i.e. CPU bound or memory bound workloads.

Interoperability - Interoperability is the ability of different information technology systems and software applications to communicate, exchange data, and use the information that has been exchanged.

## Q5 Discussion

50 Points

In this section, you will discuss the three topics listed above. Ensure that each topic is developed and that you can show an understanding of the topic and how it relates to the other topics you have picked.

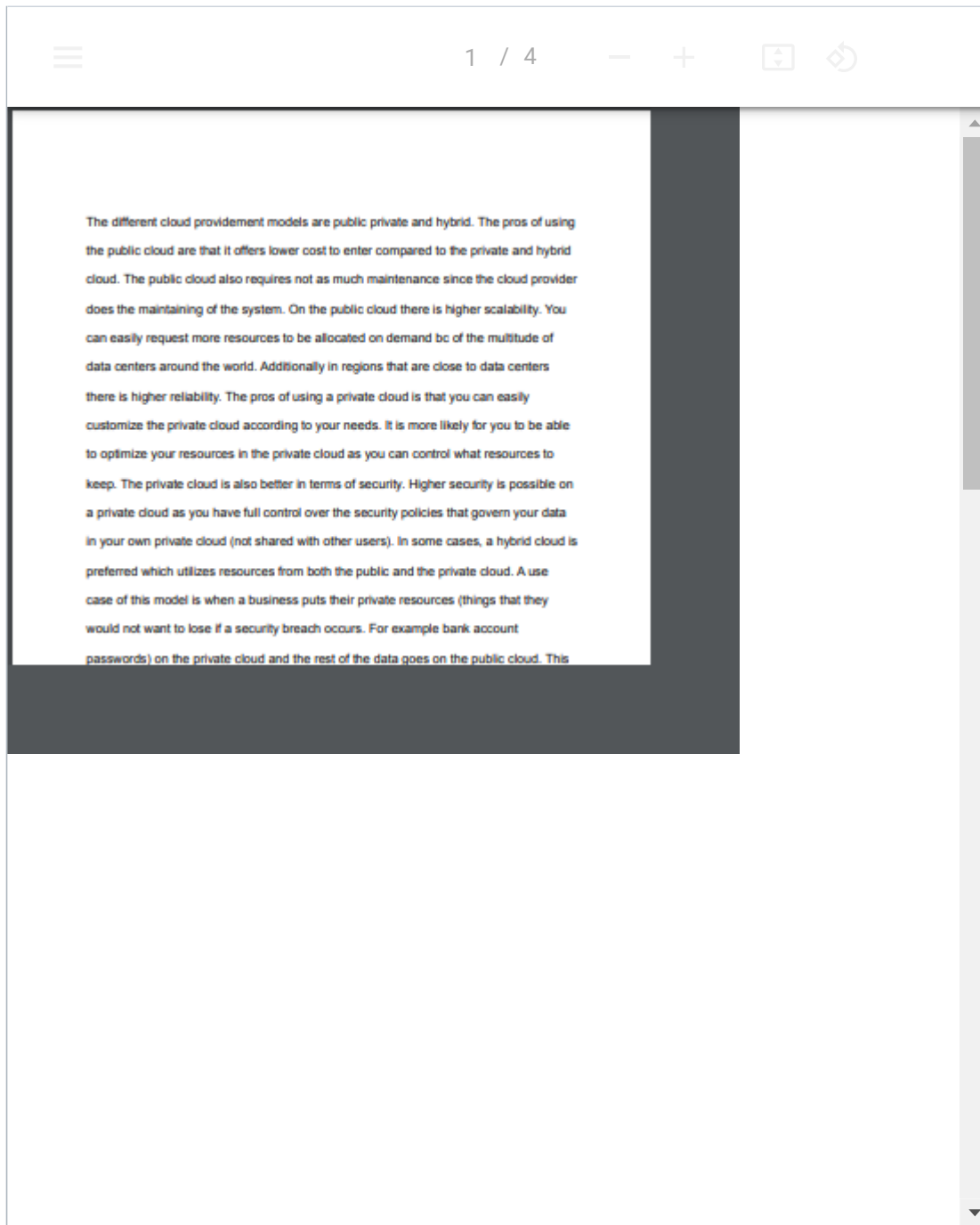
Your topics should include references to your abbreviations and definitions from above.

Your goal is to bring together these topics, words, and definitions to show a fuller knowledge of your chosen area.

Upload your file here: Please use a PDF file.

▼ CSCE 412 Exam .pdf

 Download



The different cloud providentment models are public private and hybrid. The pros of using the public cloud are that it offers lower cost to enter compared to the private and hybrid cloud. The public cloud also requires not as much maintenance since the cloud provider does the maintaining of the system. On the public cloud there is higher scalability. You can easily request more resources to be allocated on demand bc of the multitude of data centers around the world. Additionally in regions that are close to data centers there is higher reliability. The pros of using a private cloud is that you can easily customize the private cloud according to your needs. It is more likely for you to be able to optimize your resources in the private cloud as you can control what resources to keep. The private cloud is also better in terms of security. Higher security is possible on a private cloud as you have full control over the security policies that govern your data in your own private cloud (not shared with other users). In some cases, a hybrid cloud is preferred which utilizes resources from both the public and the private cloud. A use case of this model is when a business puts their private resources (things that they would not want to lose if a security breach occurs. For example bank account passwords) on the private cloud and the rest of the data goes on the public cloud. This

## Midterm Exam



STUDENT



Mualla Argin

TOTAL POINTS

100 / 100 pts

QUESTION 1

Test Environment

0 / 0 pts

QUESTION 2

Topics

10 / 10 pts

QUESTION 3

Abbreviations

20 / 20 pts

QUESTION 4

Definitions

20 / 20 pts

QUESTION 5

Discussion

50 / 50 pts