



# Aviatrix Cloud Firewall (Secure Cloud Egress)

AVIATRIX DCF FOR SECURE CLOUD EGRESS

# Cloud Perimeter Security Basics

- SaaS integration



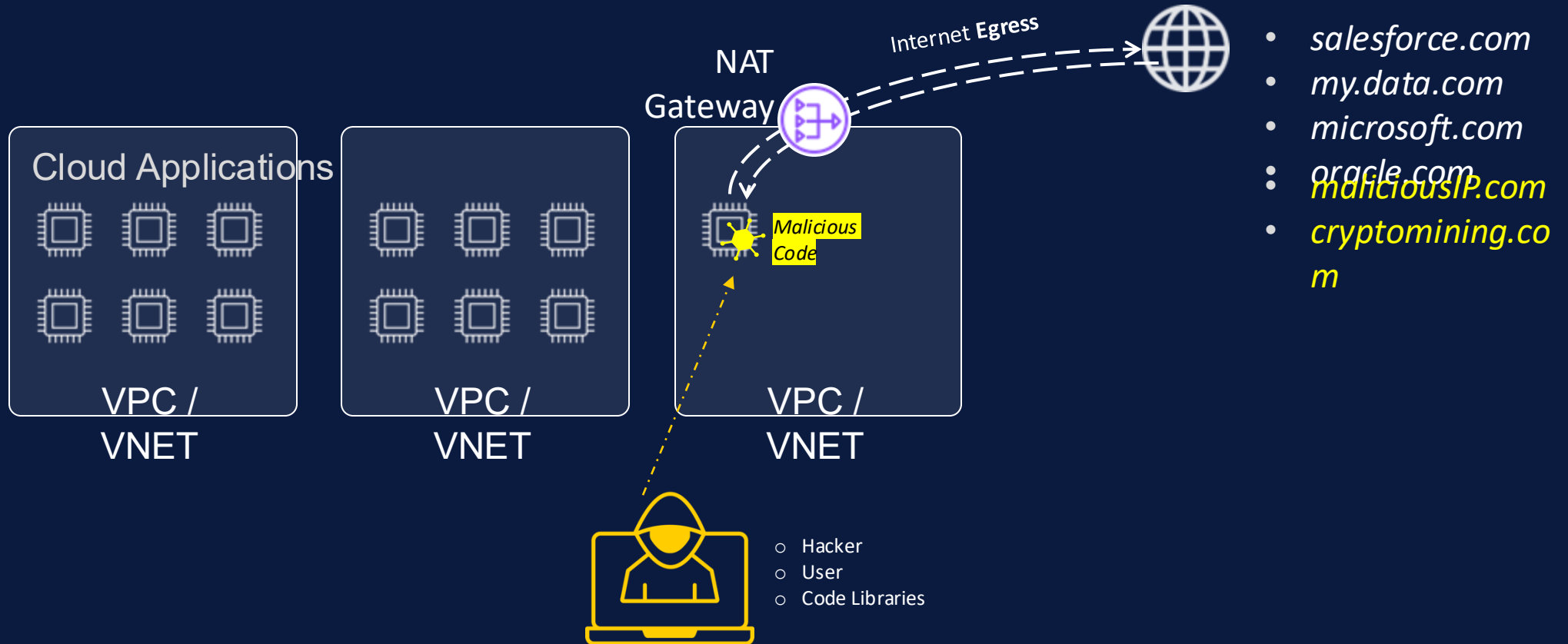
- Patching



- Updates



Private workloads need internet access

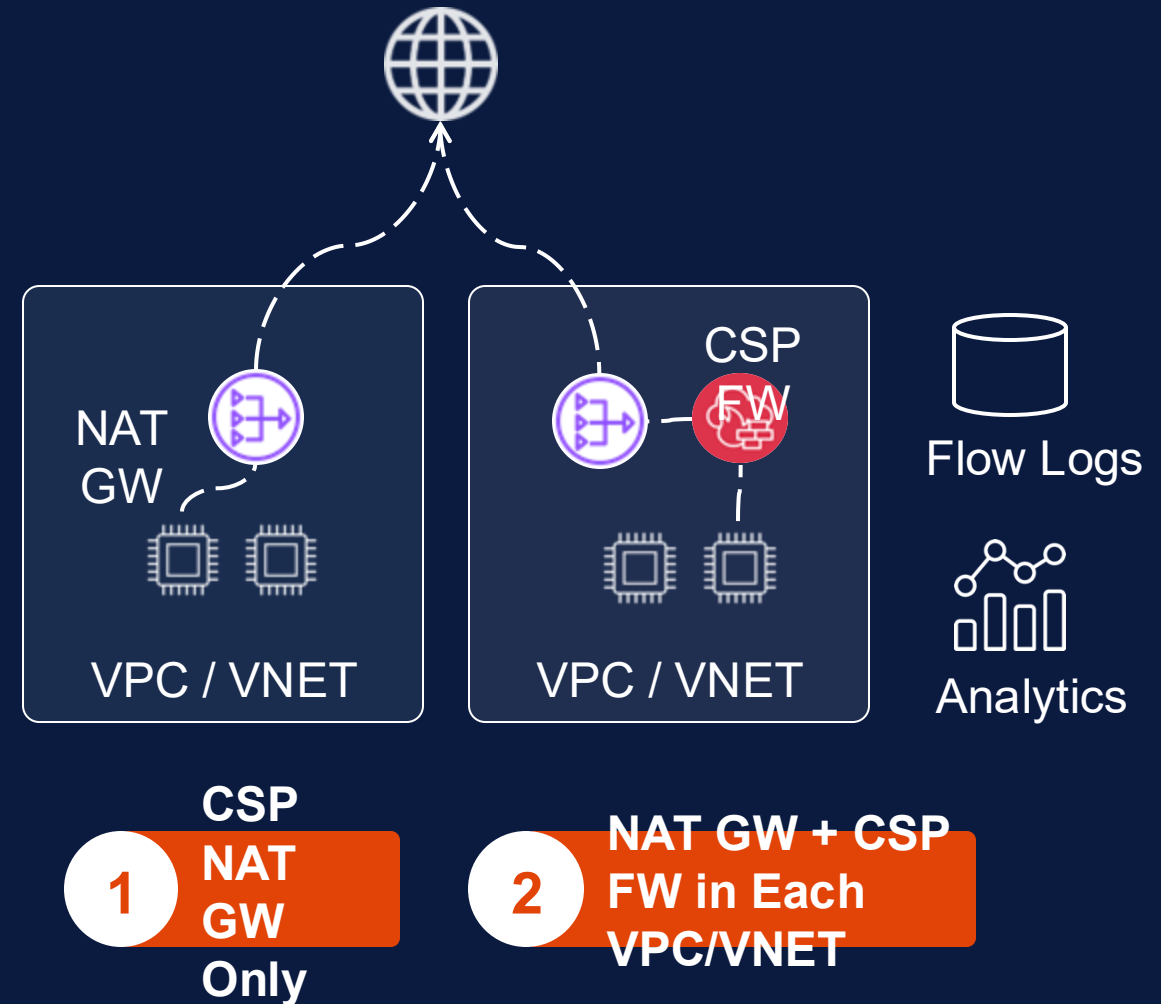


## Default Architectural Options

1. **CSP NAT GW Only**
2. **NAT GW + CSP FW in Each VPC/VNET**

## Challenges

- > Limited visibility
- > High data-processing costs
- > Log storage and analytics costs
- > No centralized intelligence
- > Not multi-cloud capable

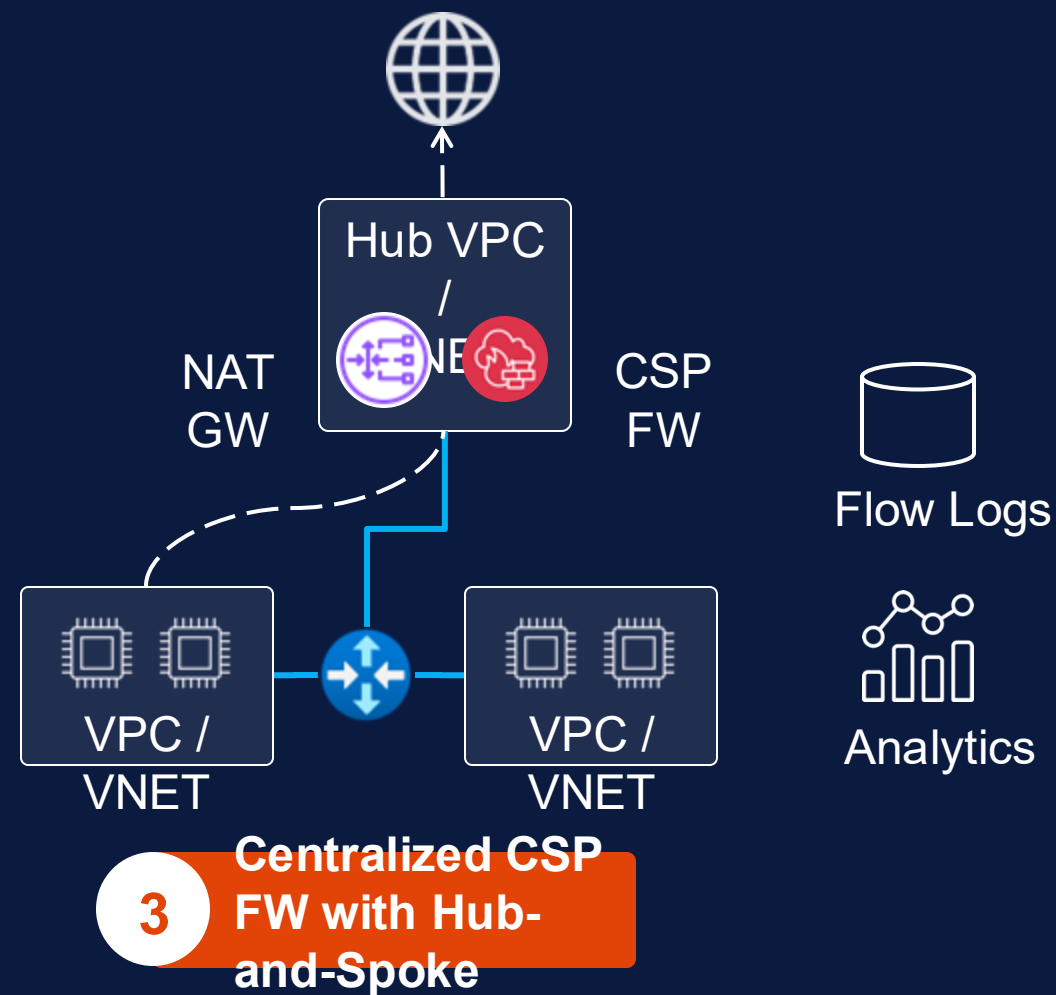


## Default Architectural Options

### 3. Centralized CSP FW with Hub-and-Spoke

#### Challenges

- > Limited visibility
- > High data-processing costs
- > Log storage and analytics costs
- > No intelligence on new resources
- > Cannot enforce encryption of data in transit
- > Additional troubleshooting issues
- > Not multi-cloud capable

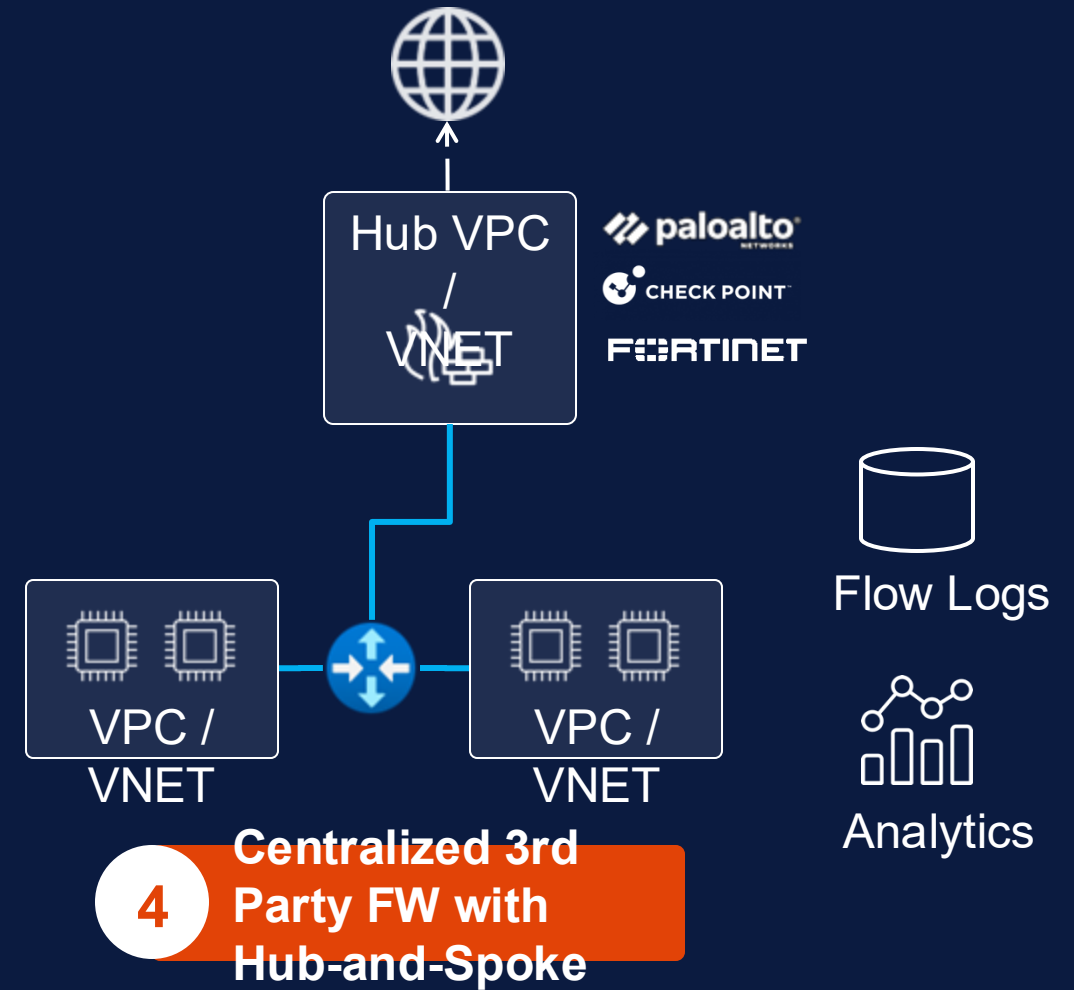


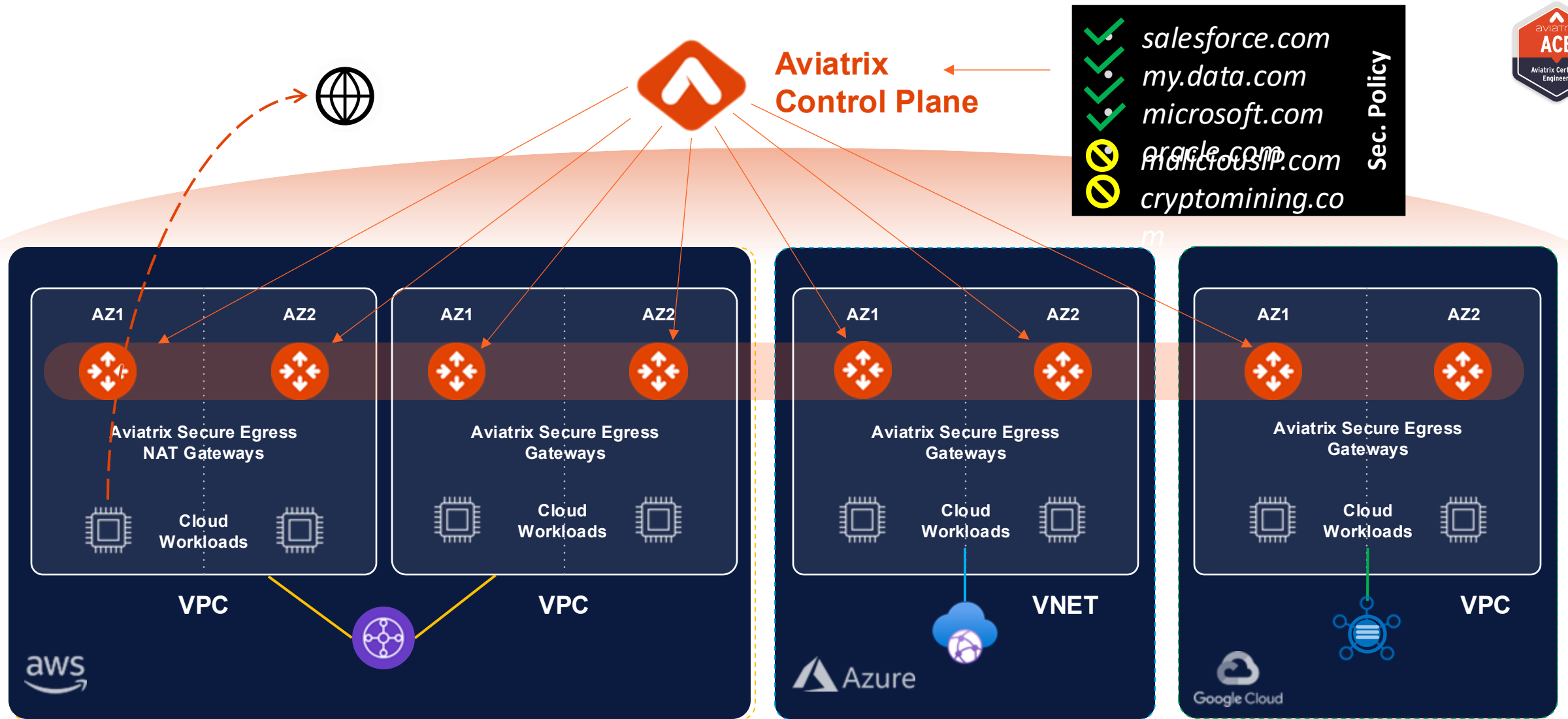
## Default Architectural Options

### 4. Centralized 3rd Party Firewall w/ Hub-and-Spoke

#### Challenges

- > Firewalls not built for cloud: Operational complexity
- > Cloud Ops < > Sec Ops Friction
- > No centralized network & security intelligence
- > Additional troubleshooting issues
- > Not multi-cloud deployable



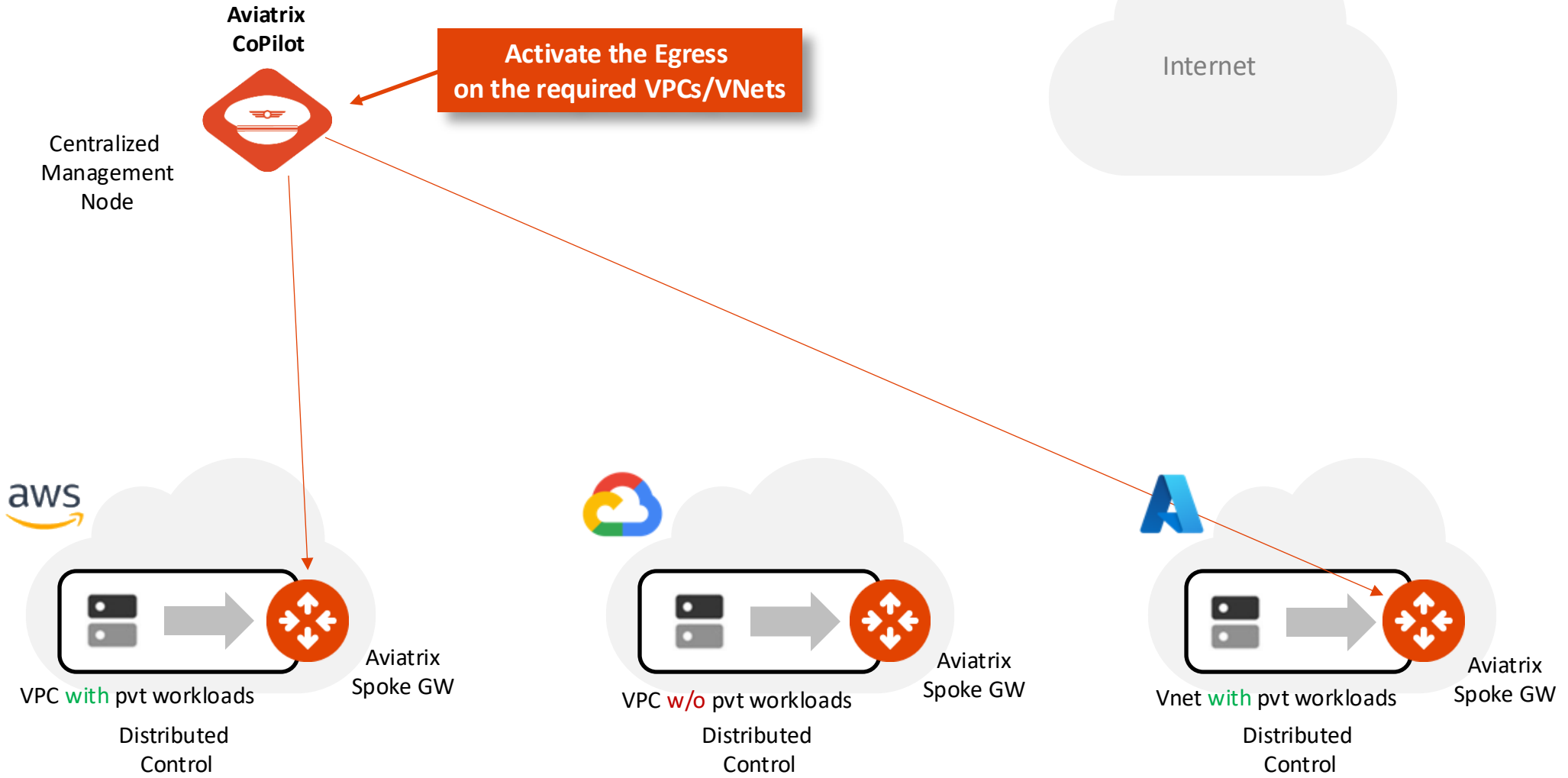


✔ **Distributed Perimeter**

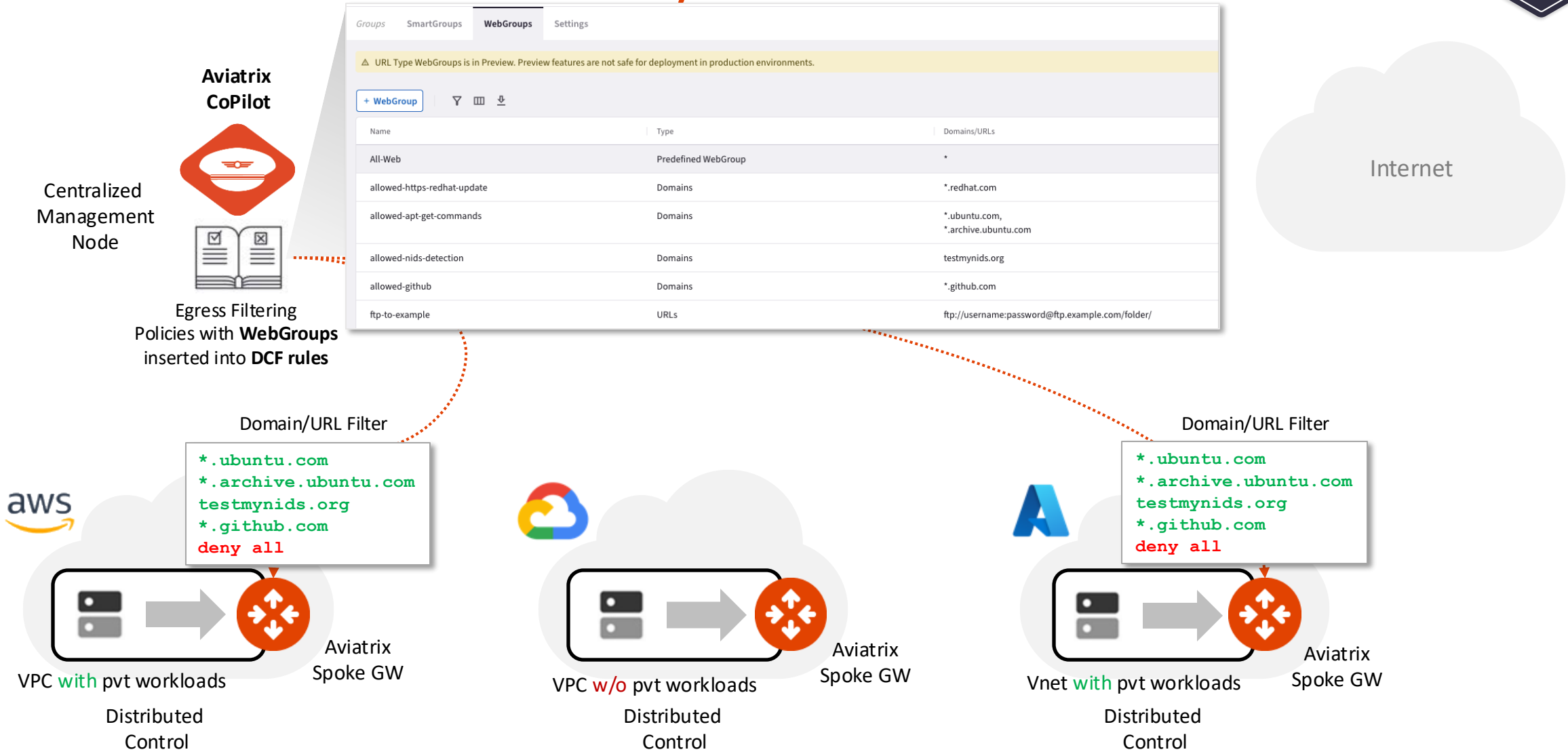
✔ **1:1 Replacement of NAT GW**

✔ **Centralized Management, Visibility, and Control**

# Aviatrix Cloud Perimeter Security

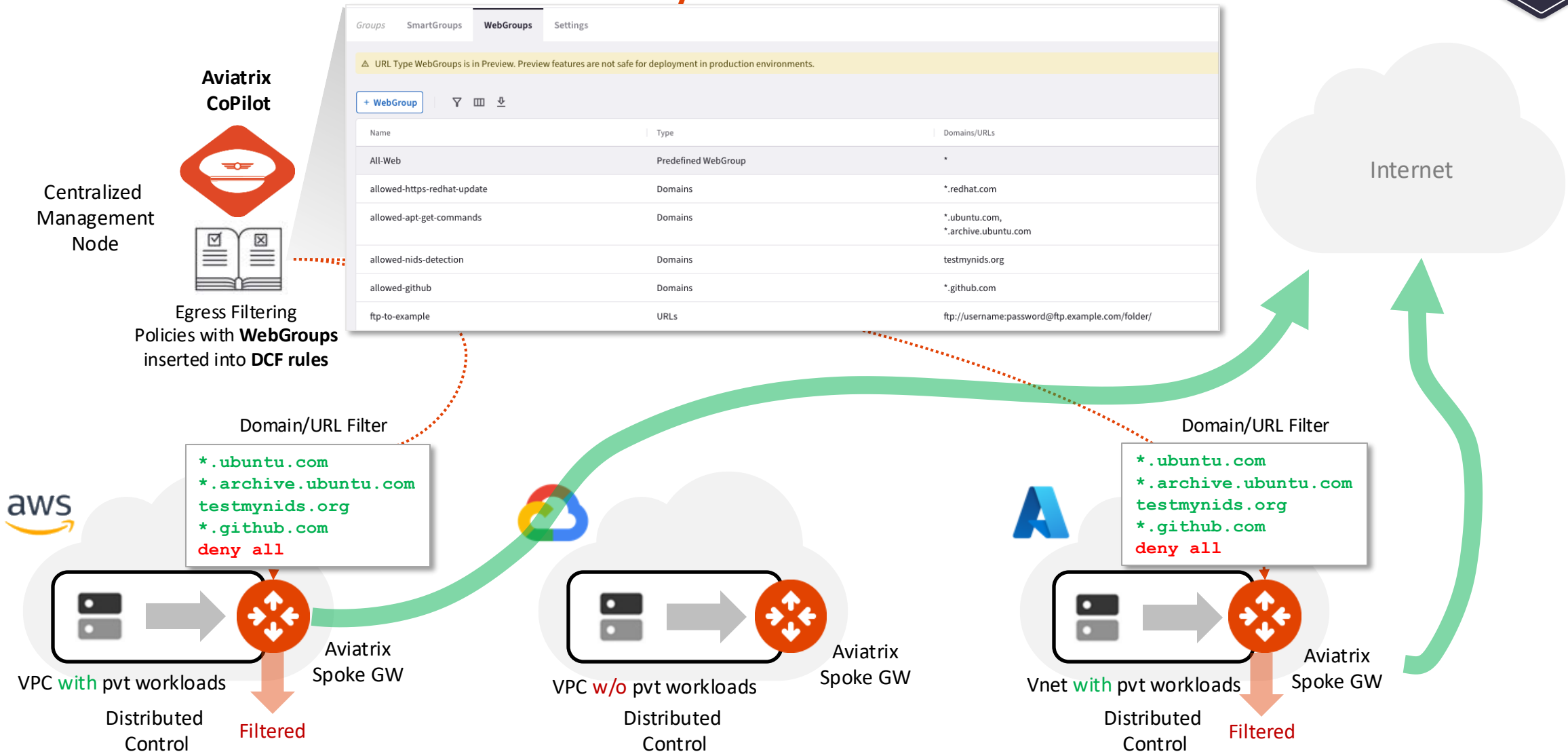


# Aviatrix Cloud Perimeter Security





# Aviatrix Cloud Perimeter Security



# WebGroups Definition

Groups SmartGroups **WebGroups** Settings

⚠ URL Type WebGroups is in Preview. Preview features are not safe for deployment in production environments.

+ WebGroup

Name	Type	Domains/URLs
All-Web	Predefined WebGroup	*
allowed-https-redhat-update	Domains	*.redhat.com
allowed-apt-get-commands	Domains	*.ubuntu.com, *.archive.ubuntu.com
allowed-nids-detection	Domains	testmynids.org
allowed-github	Domains	*.github.com
ftp-to-example	URLs	ftp://username:password@ftp.example.com/folder/

Useful for logging all the FQDNs/Domains that are being accessed (i.e. in a typical scenario where you would use the Discovery Rule)

Domains & sub-domains (leveraging the Wild Cards)

URL: full path for http, https, ftp...

# WebGroups Attached to the DCF Rule

**Allow access to any FQDNs/Domains using port 80/443 and capture the logs**

Distributed Cloud Firewall

Rules Monitor Detected Intrusions

+ Rule Actions Filter Download Help

Priority	Name	Source	Destination	WebGroup	Protocol	Ports	Action	SG Orchestration	Decryption	IDS	Logging
0	Discovery-Rule	BU1	Public Internet	All-Web	Any		Permit				On

**Restrict access to specific domains and sub-domains and capture the logs**

Distributed Cloud Firewall

Rules Monitor Detected Intrusions

+ Rule Actions Filter Download Help

Priority	Name	Source	Destination	WebGroup	Protocol	Ports	Action	IDS	Logging
0	Inter-rule-bu1-inet-redh...	BU1	Public Internet	allowed-https-redhat-up...	TCP	80,443	Permit		On

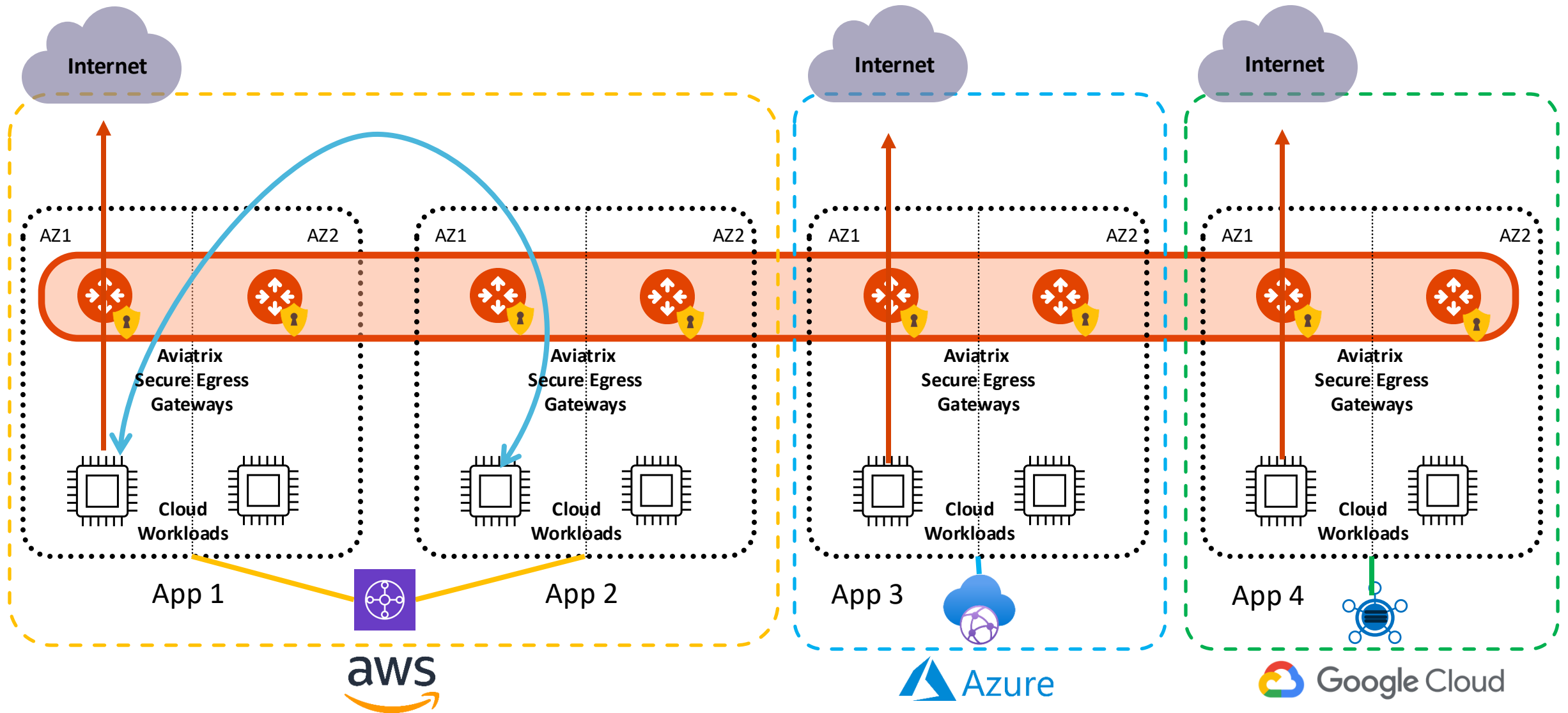
**Restrict access to a specific ftp url and capture the logs**

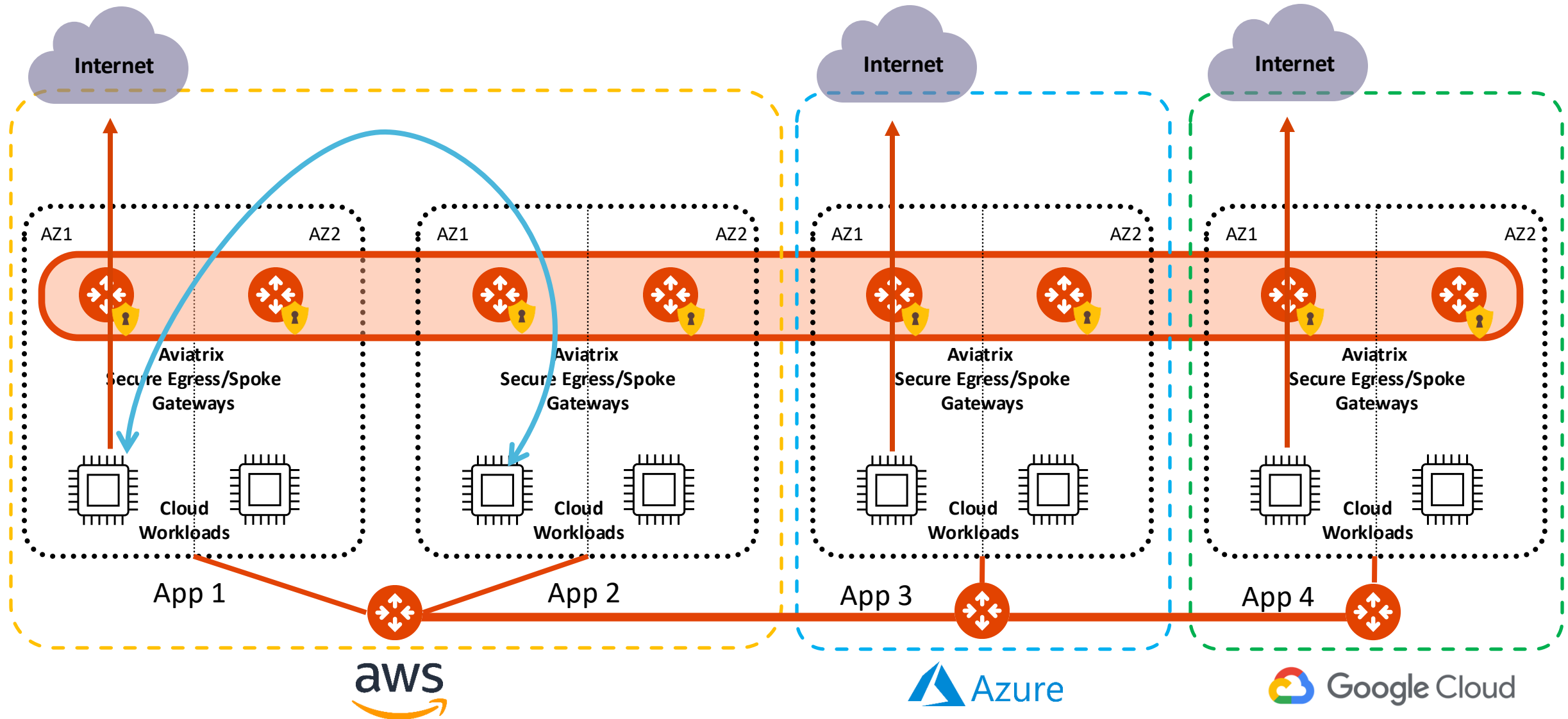
Distributed Cloud Firewall

Rules Monitor Detected Intrusions Settings

+ Rule Actions Filter Download Help

Priority	Name	Source	Destination	WebGroup	Protocol	Ports	Action	IDS	Logging
0	inter-rule-bu1-inet-ftp	BU1	Public Internet	ftp-to-example	TCP	20,21	Permit		On





# Monitor



- On the Monitor section you can retrieve all the logs and therefore distinguish the domains that should be permitted from those ones that should be denied.
- Best Practice: *The Discovery Process* should be used only temporarily. As soon as you have completed your discovery, kindly proceed to activating the *Allow-List model* (i.e. *ZTN approach*).

EgressOverview**Monitor**Egress VPC/VNetsTransit Egress

^ Filters

Time Period

Last 24 Hours

Start

Dec 5, 2023 10:40 AM

End

Now

VPC/VNets

aws-us-east-2-spoke1

Top Rules Hit

www.wikipedia.com (80)	3
www.football.com (80)	3
www.espn.com (80)	3
www.aviatrix.com (80)	3
us-east-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com (80)	3
security.ubuntu.com (80)	1
esm.ubuntu.com (443)	1

TimestampSource IPVPC/VNetDomainPortRule MatchAction

Dec 6, 2023 10:40 AM	10.0.1.10	aws-us-east-2-spoke1	esm.ubuntu.com	443	Matched	Allowed
Dec 6, 2023 10:40 AM	10.0.1.10	aws-us-east-2-spoke1	security.ubuntu.com	80	Matched	Allowed
Dec 6, 2023 10:40 AM	10.0.1.10	aws-us-east-2-spoke1	us-east-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com	80	Matched	Allowed
Dec 6, 2023 10:40 AM	10.0.1.10	aws-us-east-2-spoke1	us-east-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com	80	Matched	Allowed
Dec 6, 2023 10:40 AM	10.0.1.10	aws-us-east-2-spoke1	us-east-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com	80	Matched	Allowed
Dec 6, 2023 10:39 AM	10.0.1.10	aws-us-east-2-spoke1	www.football.com	80	Matched	Allowed
Dec 6, 2023 10:39 AM	10.0.1.10	aws-us-east-2-spoke1	www.espn.com	80	Matched	Allowed
Dec 6, 2023 10:39 AM	10.0.1.10	aws-us-east-2-spoke1	www.wikipedia.com	80	Matched	Allowed
Dec 6, 2023 10:39 AM	10.0.1.10	aws-us-east-2-spoke1	www.aviatrix.com	80	Matched	Allowed

# Aviatrix Kubernetes Firewall

## Kubernetes Aware Firewall

### Securing Kubernetes Clusters

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# Aviatrix Kubernetes Firewall

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**Provide a Scalable and Secure Fabric on which to safely deploy and run Kubernetes workloads with high developer velocity.**





# What we hear from customers about Kubernetes challenges

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- Scalability issues due to IP address exhaustion and overlap
- Sub-par and inefficient Egress security due to ephemeral and dynamic nature of Kubernetes Lower developer velocity due to security, governance and compliance needs
- Complex implementation for Network segmentation and Zero Trust
- Complex multi-cluster secure networking across zones, regions and multi-cloud for modern apps.
- Inadequate network observability and troubleshooting
- High cost from suboptimal Compute usage, Network Firewall, NAT GW, IP address, Egress, etc.



# Network Security for Kubernetes

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## Key Use Cases

- Multi-cluster security without worrying about IP address overlap or exhaustion
- Kubernetes resource (cluster, namespaces, pods, service, nodes) based egress security to guard against breaches, command and control and exfiltration
- Network segmentation and observability based on Kubernetes resources, VMs and cloud services to stop lateral movement and help achieve compliance.
- Zero Trust Security

## High Level Concept

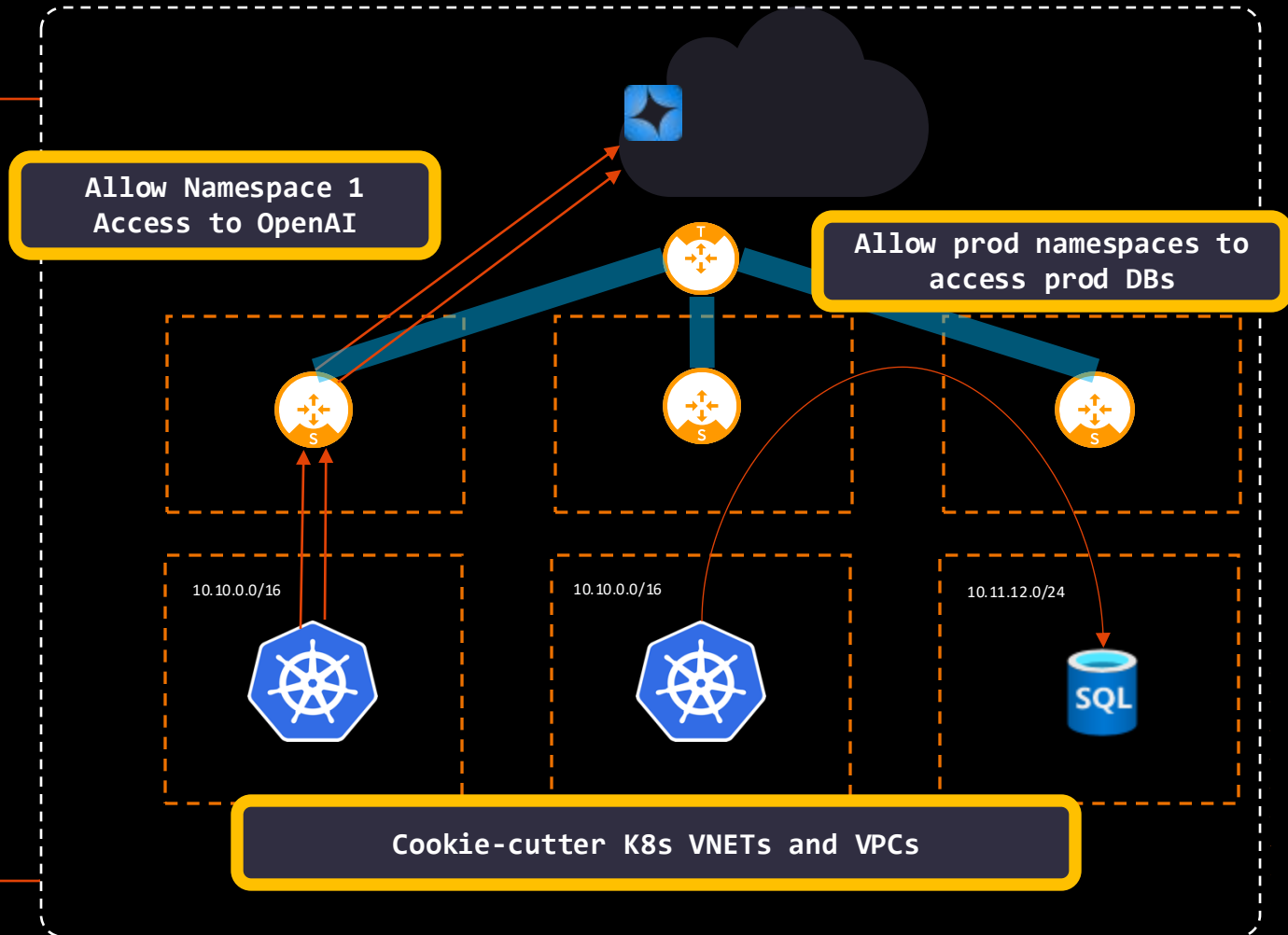
- Aviatrix Controller connects to all API servers across multi-cloud deployments
- Customer can define declarative KRM based policies using smart groups
- Aviatrix Controller listens to etcd changes and reconciles smart groups
- The reconciled rules gets rapidly actualized in the right Aviatrix Gateways for enforcement

# SHIPPING TODAY

## DCF for Kubernetes

**Problem: Kubernetes often hosts multiple applications and lacks effective egress and cluster-to-cluster controls**

- Pod and namespace level firewall policy
- Egress L7 policy enforcement
- East-West L4 segmentation
- Enables repeatable K8s deployments without IP address exhaustion
- AKS/EKS/GKE with native CNIs





Demo

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F22bJEUAaoc>

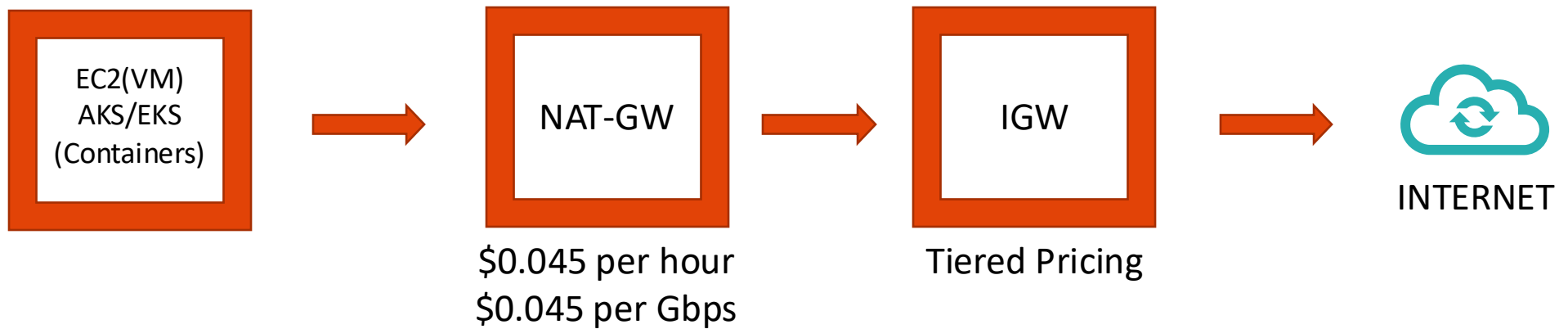


# Cloud Perimeter Security – LAB Time

- Lab Progress is counted towards the cert
- Everyone will get their own lab pod
- Work in Groups / Breakout – Instructor will create breakouts
- No help will be provided by the instructor to complete the lab
- Group members should discuss and help each other
- You have 1 hour
- Use hints and Aviatrix documentation
- LABs will be destroyed after 6 hours automatically at the completion of course

# Cloud Perimeter Security – Secure Egress Advantages

1. Cost saving → <https://aviatrix.com/tco-calculator/>
2. Enhanced Security
3. Deep Monitoring Logging
4. Easy management and troubleshooting



Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/vpc/pricing/>  
<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/pricing/on-demand/>



Aviatrix Certified Engineer (ACE)  
<https://aviatrix.com/ACE>



COMMUNITY  
<https://community.aviatrix.com>