Security

ACE Solutions Architecture Team

Agenda

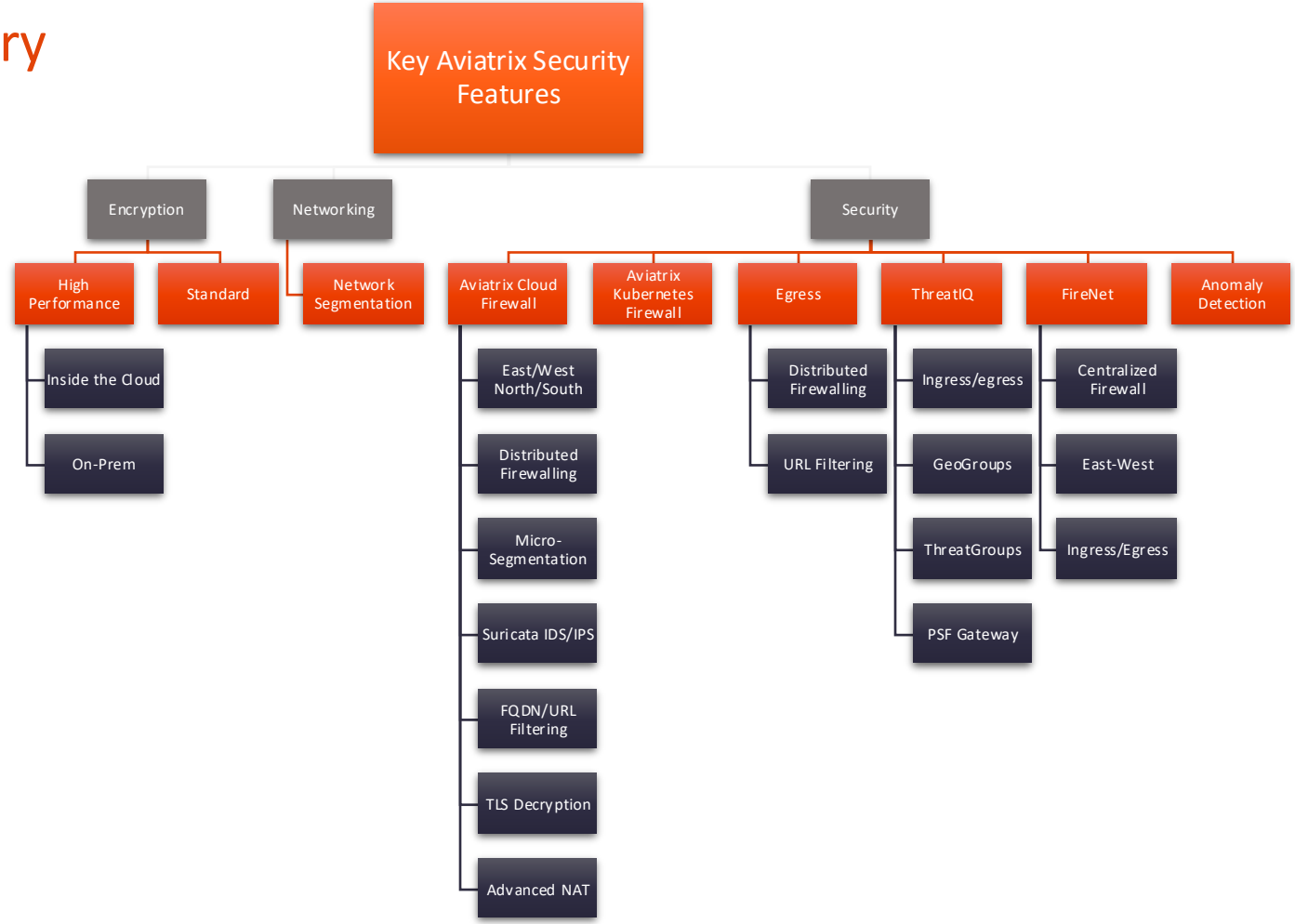
- Aviatrix Security Features Overview
- Securing Aviatrix Platform
- Aviatrix Cloud Firewall
- Public Subnet Filtering Gateway

Challenges for CISO, CIO/CTO and NetSec Architects

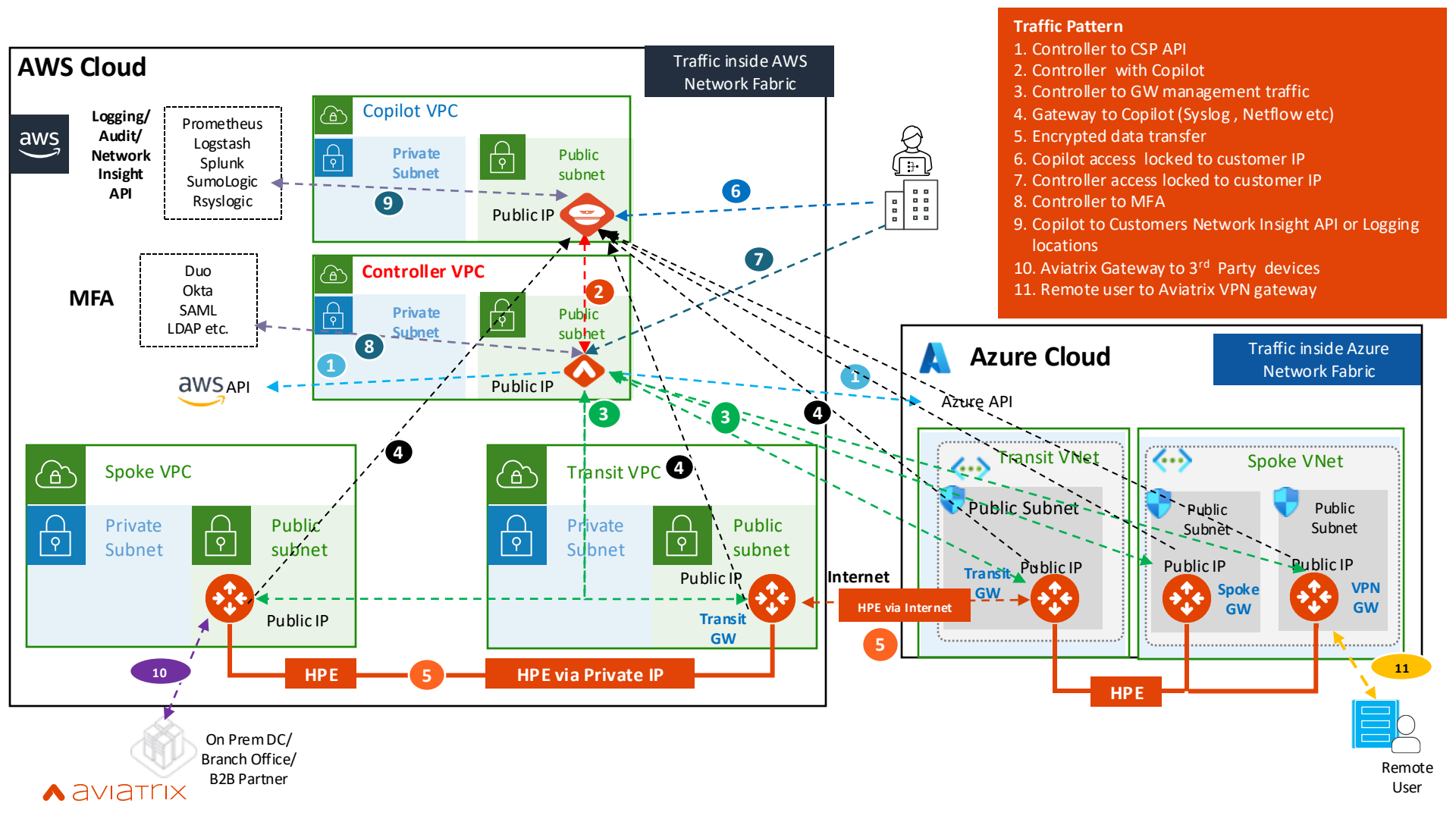
- Apps/Business requirements dictate the Multi-Cloud
  - Some Apps simply operate better in one cloud vs another
  - New Customer Requirements a particular cloud OR M&A
- **Security and Compliance is NOT shared responsibility**
  - It is YOUR responsibility
- SaaS or Managed Services are often a Black-Boxes
- Understaffed Team, Skill Gap and Learning Curve issue
- Time-to-Market causes short-cuts
- Hacked or Not, doesn't matter Audit will happen regardless

https://aviatrix.com/resources/ebooks/security-architects-guide-multi-cloud-networking-v2

Summary


Key Aviatrix Security Features
Encryption
Networking
Security
High Performance
Standard
Network Segmentation
Aviatrix Cloud Firewall
Aviatrix Kubernetes Firewall
Egress
ThreatIQ
FireNet
Anomaly Detection
Inside the Cloud
On-Prem
East/West North/South
Distributed Firewalling
Micro-Segmentation
Suricata IDS/IPS
FQDN/URL Filtering
TLS Decryption
Advanced NAT
Distributed Firewalling
URL Filtering
Ingress/egress
GeoGroups
ThreatGroups
PSF Gateway
Centralized Firewall
East-West
Ingress/Egress

Built-in Security of the Aviatrix Platform



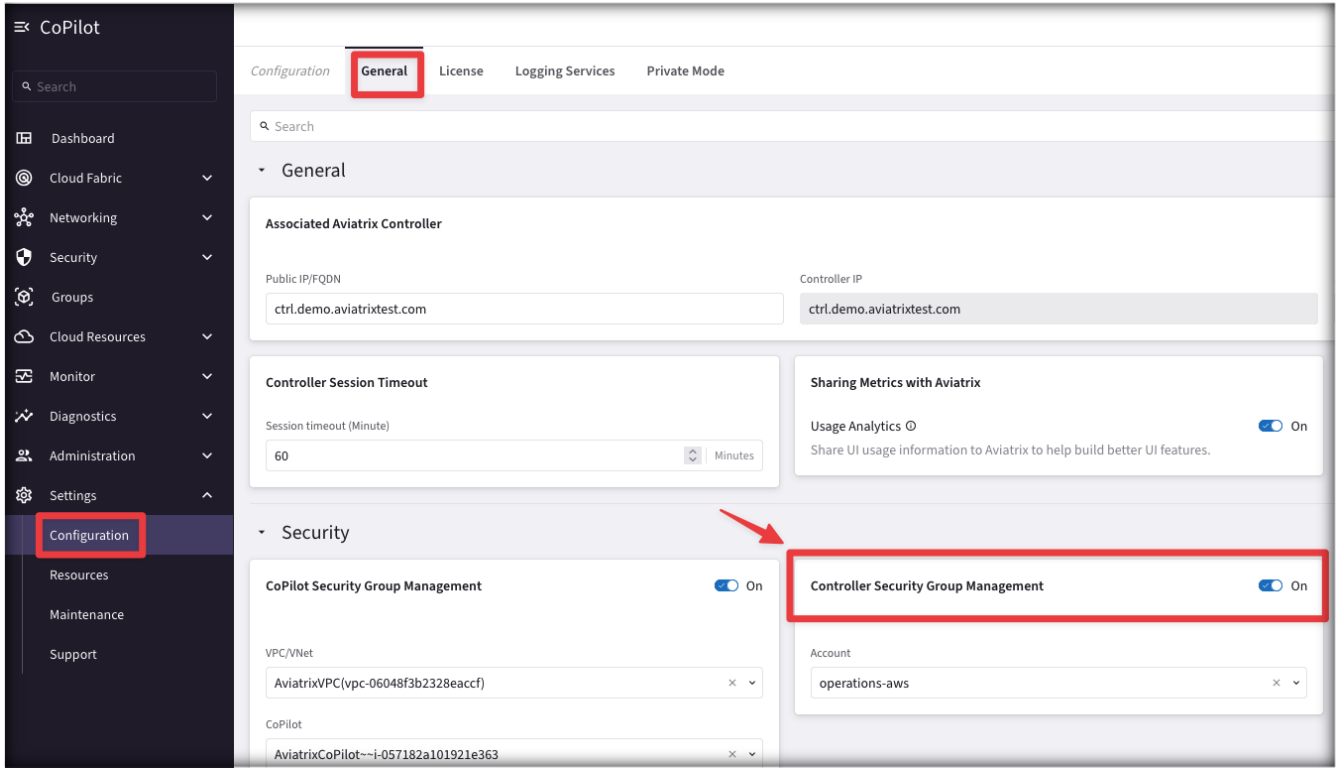
Traffic Pattern

1. Controller to CSP API
2. Controller with Copilot
3. Controller to GW management traffic
4. Gateway to Copilot (Syslog , Netflow etc)
5. Encrypted data transfer
6. Copilot access locked to customer IP
7. Controller access locked to customer IP
8. Controller to MFA
9. Copilot to Customers Network Insight API or Logging locations
10. Aviatrix Gateway to 3rd Party devices
11. Remote user to Aviatrix VPN gateway

Controller Security Group Management (part.1)

- You can use the **Controller Security Group Management** feature to automatically manage the Controller instance's inbound rules from gateways.
- When enabled (**default**), each time you deploy an Aviatrix gateway, a rule will be automatically added to the Controller instance's inbound rule to allow the gateway to reach the Controller. Only TCP port 443 needs to be opened for inbound traffic to the Controller. Gateways launched from the Controller use its public IP address to communicate back to the Controller.
- After the Controller Security Group Management feature is enabled, you can edit the security rules that are outside gateways public IP addresses to limit the source address range. When specifying the custom IP addresses to allow access, you must include your own public IP address.

Controller Security Group Management (part.2)



- You can enable Controller Security Group Management in CoPilot from **Settings > Configuration > General**

CoPilot Security Group Management (part.1)

- When **CoPilot Security Group Management** is enabled (**default**), the Controller creates a security group for the specified CoPilot virtual machine to manage its inbound security-group rules.

The feature adds gateway IP rules to customer-attached CoPilot security groups as well as CoPilot-created security groups. CoPilot comes with a base security group when it is first launched.

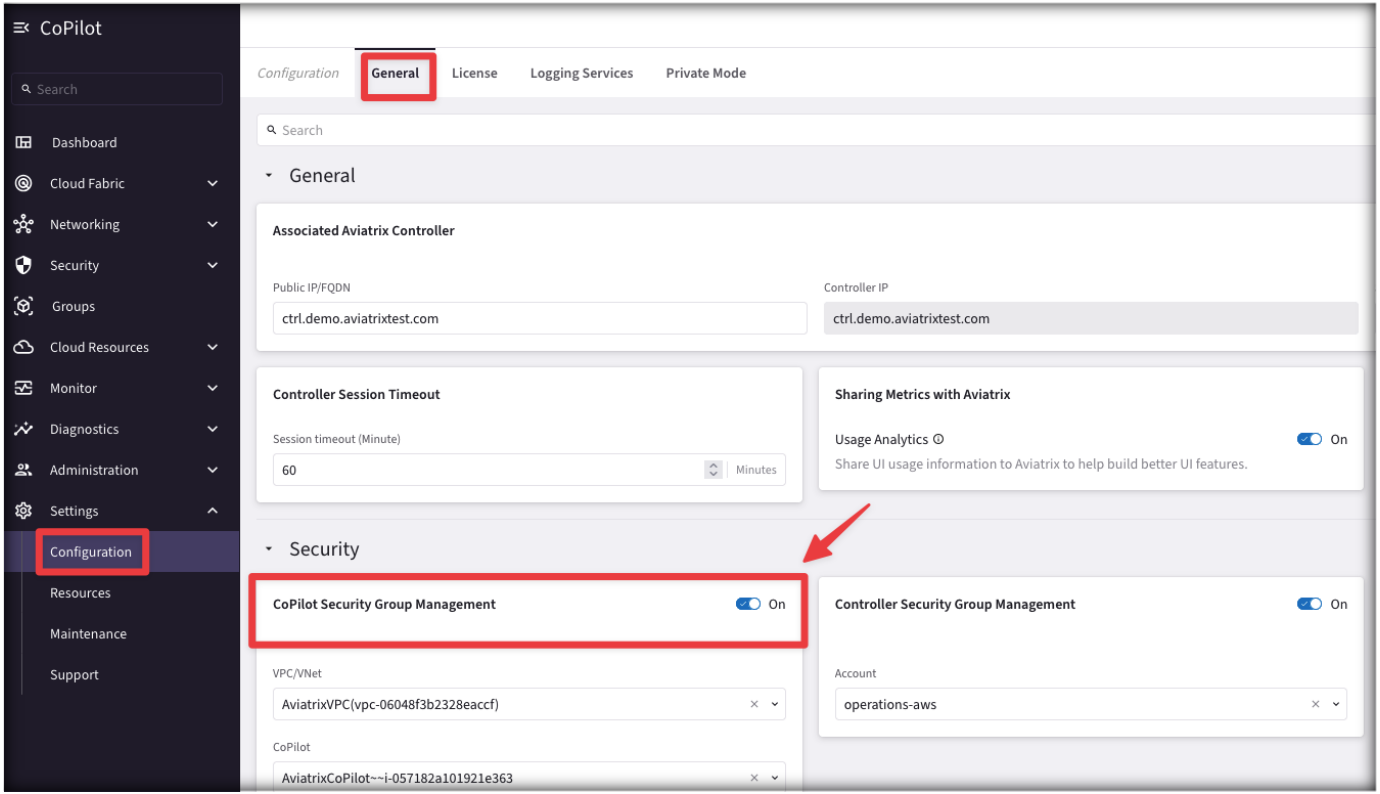
The Controller adds rules to the security group for each gateway IP for the following:

- ***UDP port 5000*** (default) — Enable Syslog for CoPilot Egress FQDN (Legacy) & Audit Data (from each gateway). Gateways send remote syslog data to CoPilot.
- **TCP port 5000** (default, if using Private Mode) — Enable Syslog for CoPilot Egress FQDN & Audit Data (from each gateway). Gateways send remote syslog data to CoPilot.
- **UDP port 31283** (default, port is configurable) — Enable NetFlow for CoPilot FlowIQ Data (from each gateway). Gateways send NetFlow to CoPilot.

The Controller adds the above rules for:

- New gateways launched from the Controller after the feature is enabled.
- Existing gateways launched from the Controller before the feature was enabled.

CoPilot Security Group Management (part.2)



- You can enable CoPilot Security Group Management in CoPilot from **Settings > Configuration > General**

Securing the Platform with Cloud Native Load Balancers

Problem Statement

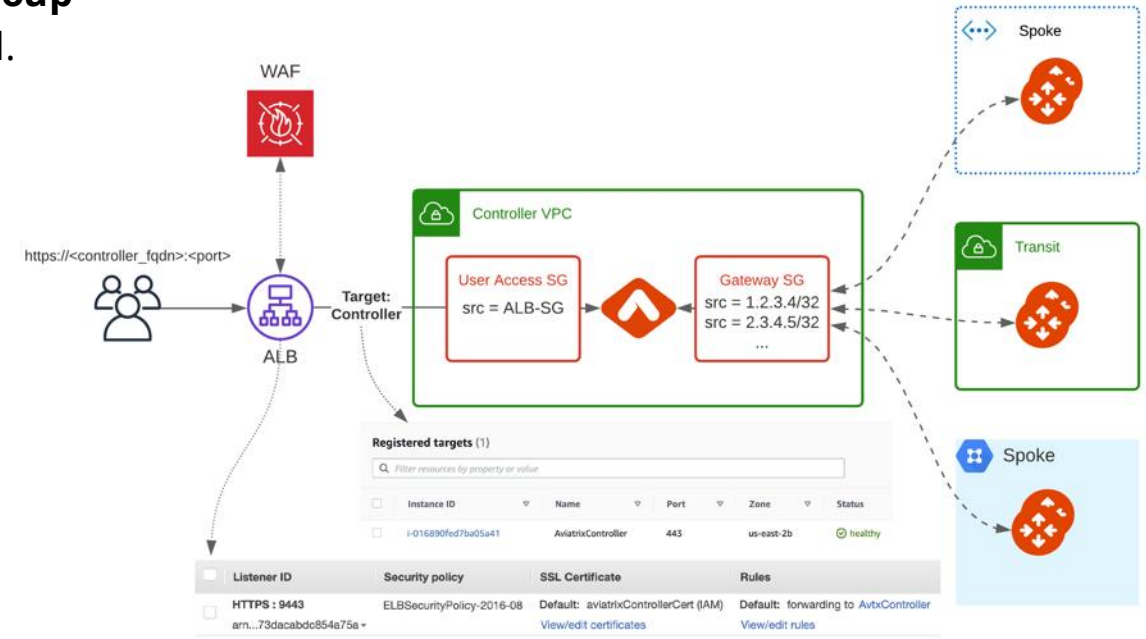
- Enterprise concerns around putting Aviatrix Controller with a public IP in a Public subnet
- Enterprises need tighter security and availability
- What are the options?
    1. Limit access using cloud native L4 stateful firewalls such as:
        - AWS Security Groups
        - Azure Network Security Groups
        - GCP Firewall Rules
    2. Deploy a third-party Firewall in front of controller
    3. Deploy an Application (L7) Load Balancer in front of Aviatrix Controller

Advantages: L7 Load Balancer in Front of Aviatrix Controller

- **Limit management access to Controller**
  - Only allow access from the LB internal IPs to Controller on port 443
- **WAF capability on LBs**
  - Stops usual web hacks/attacks against controller
- **L7 LB managing Controller certificate**
  - Potentially terminating the SSL connection on LB [cloud native process]
- **Adhere to SoPs and best practices**
  - Around alerts, operational features, logging integration, etc.
  - Putting an LB in front means Controller access can fit right into your existing operational model
- **Leverage LB health checks**
  - Monitor the Controller at an application layer
  - If the LB health check goes down, it again fits right into existing operational best practices and SoPs of customer making it easier for them to monitor the control plane
- Any access to controller, including API, UI login, etc., would go through LB, and the LB logging can provide easier, faster integration to existing tools

AWS

- Verify that the **Controller Security Group Management** feature is NOT disabled. This feature allows access to the Controller EIP from Aviatrix Gateways, solely
- Create a new internet facing ALB
- Modify main Controller Security Group to only allow access from the ALB Security Group
- Enable WAF on the ALB with AWS Managed Rules
- Adjust ALB idle timeout, modify rulesets
- Modify ALB Security Group to only allow access from the admin user IP



Aviatrix Cloud Firewall

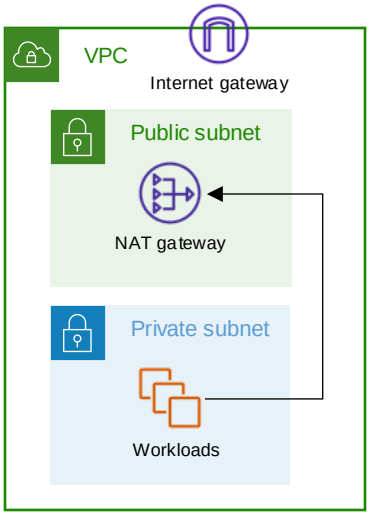
Problem Statement

Private workloads need internet access

- **SaaS integration**
- **Patching**
- **Updates**

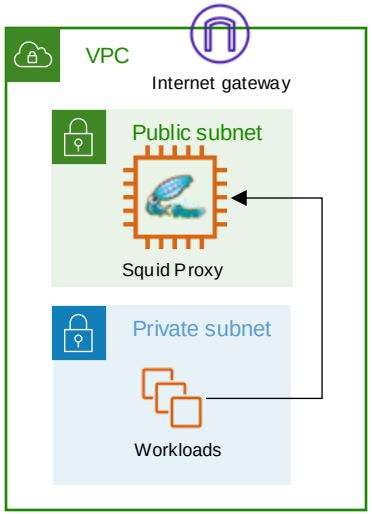
NAT Gateway

- NACLs are necessary
- Layer-4 only



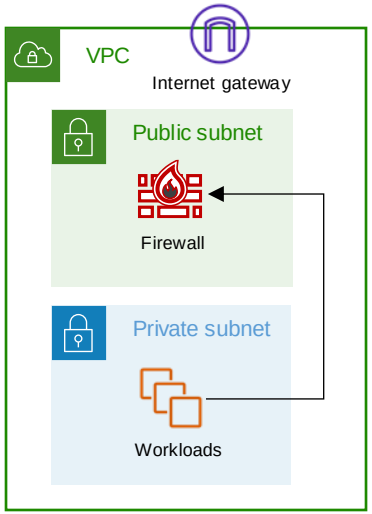
Squid Proxy

- Hard to manage
- Scale and HA issues

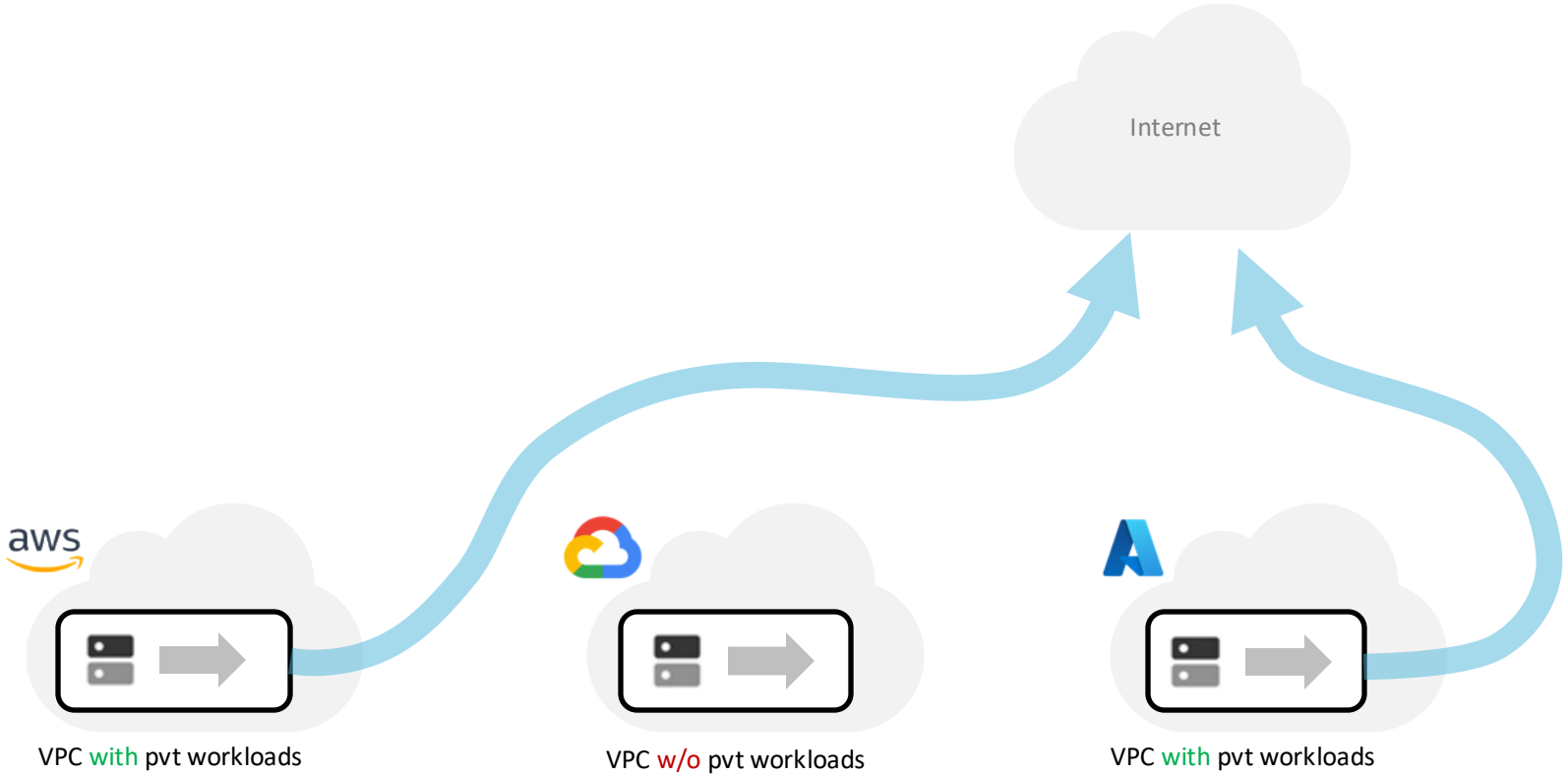


Layer-7 Firewall

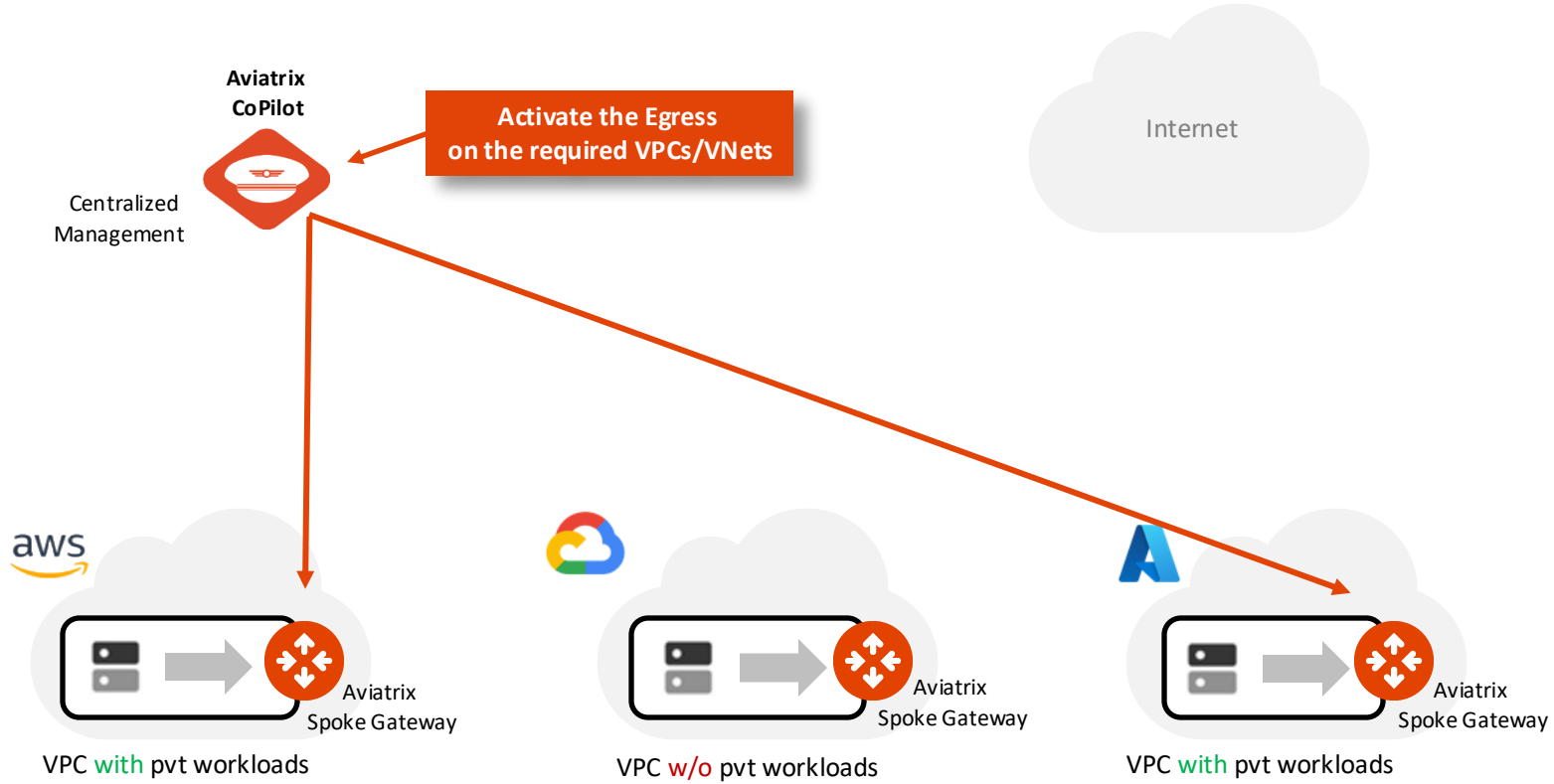
- Overkill
- Expensive



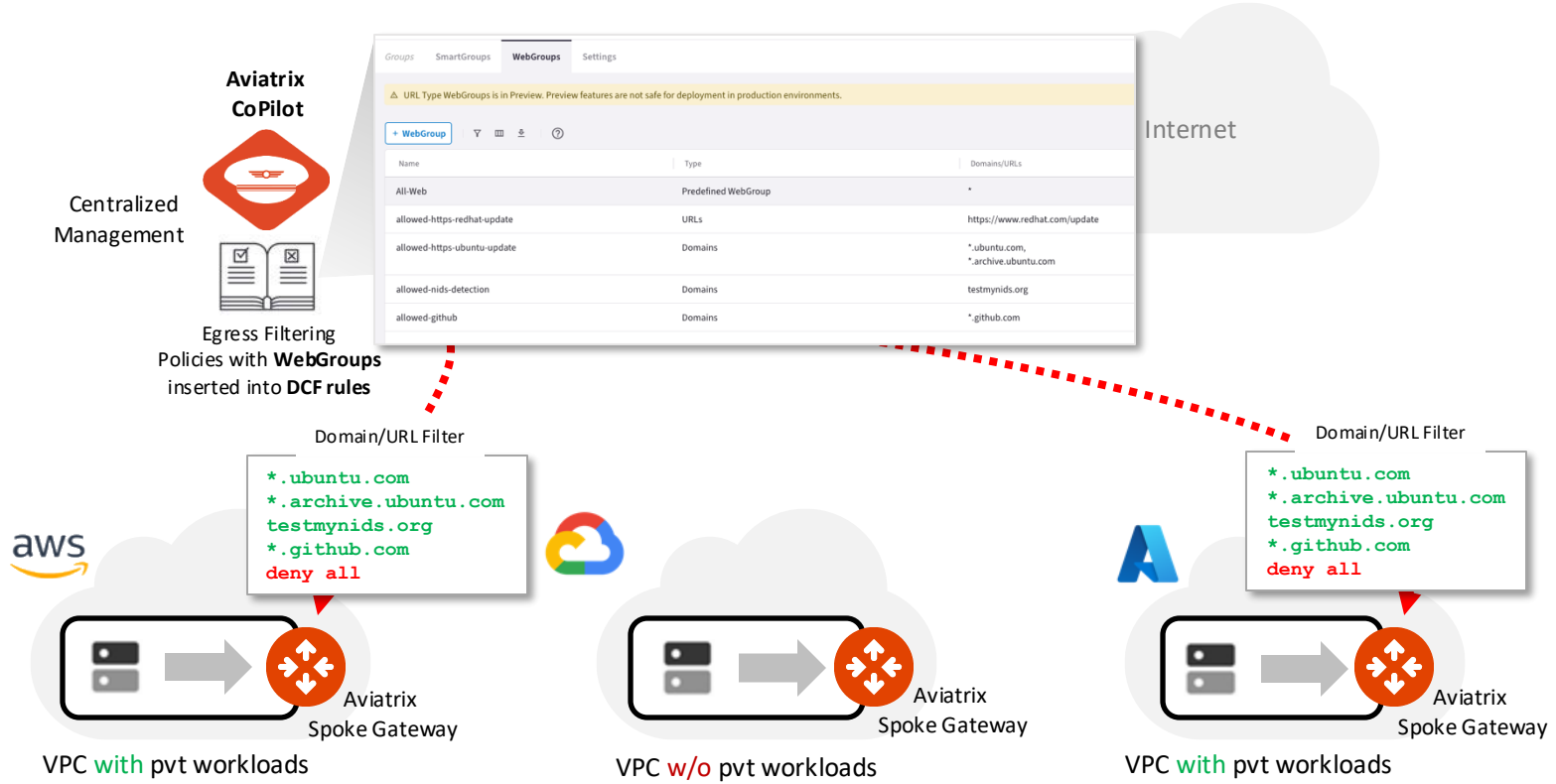
Aviatrix Cloud Firewall



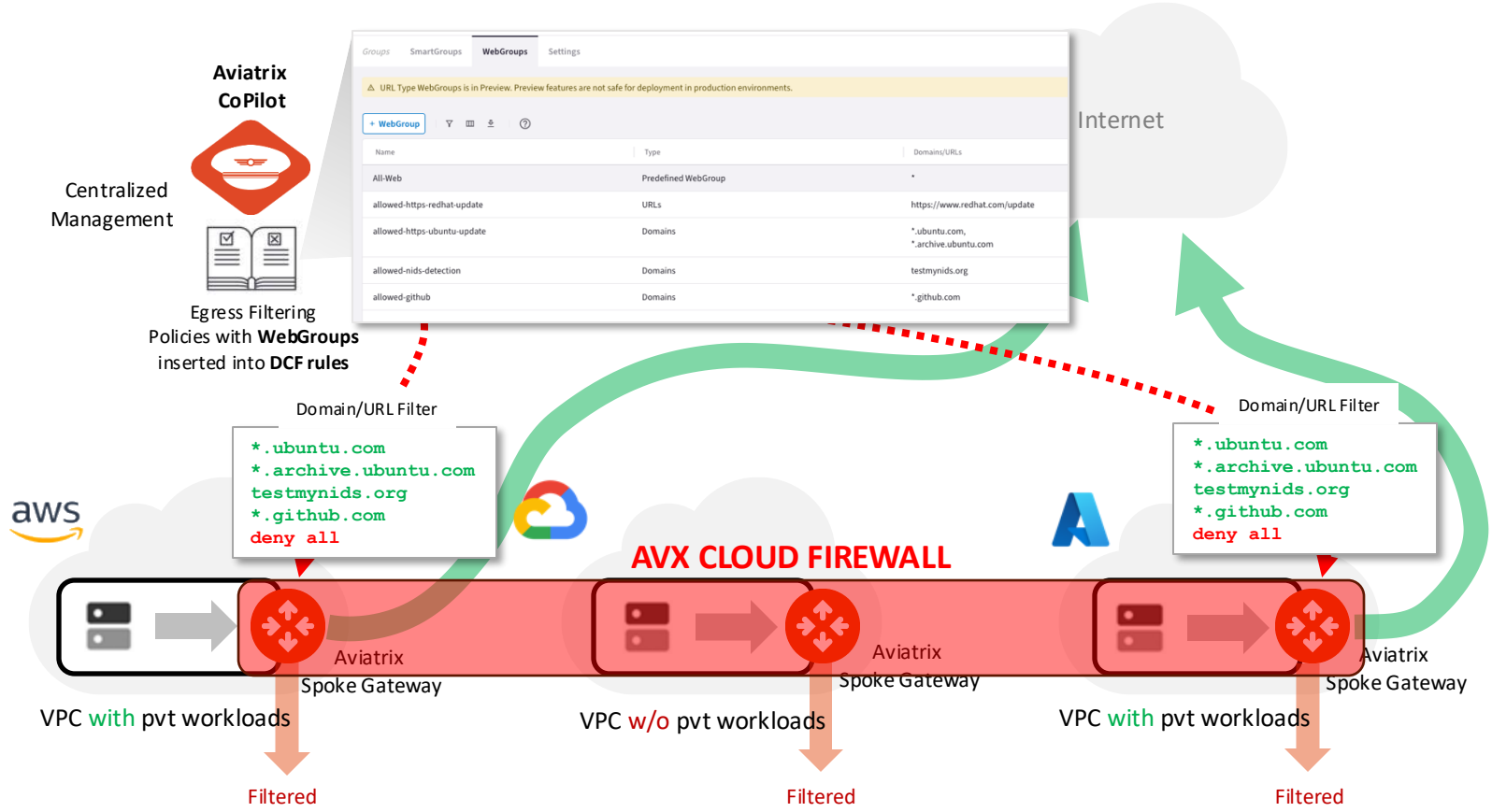
Aviatrix Cloud Firewall



Aviatrix Cloud Firewall



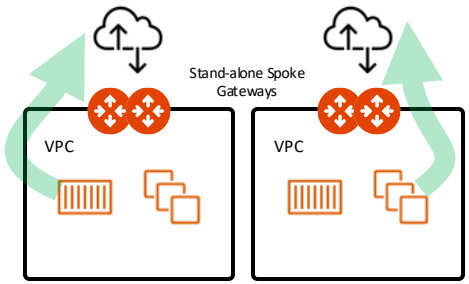
Aviatrix Cloud Firewall



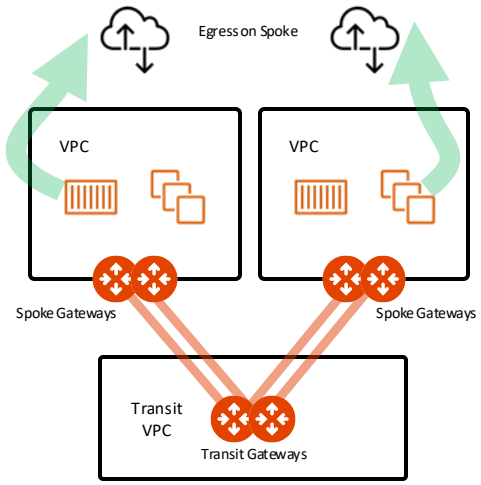
- The Aviatrix Cloud Firewall can be extended also to the Edge

Aviatrix Cloud Firewall - Filtering Design Patterns

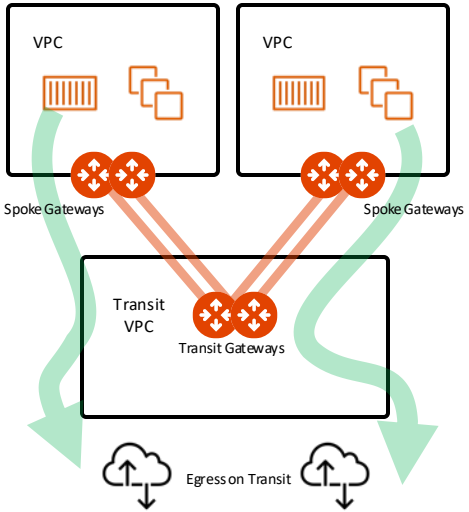
Stand-alone Spoke GW (Distributed)



Local Egress (Distributed) with Aviatrix Spoke GW

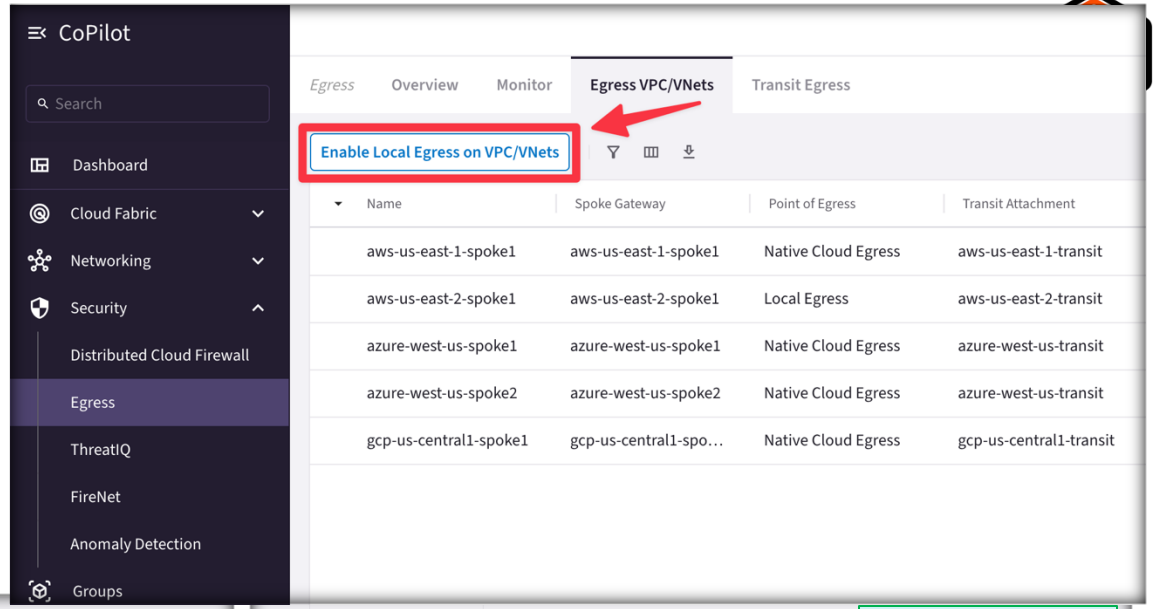


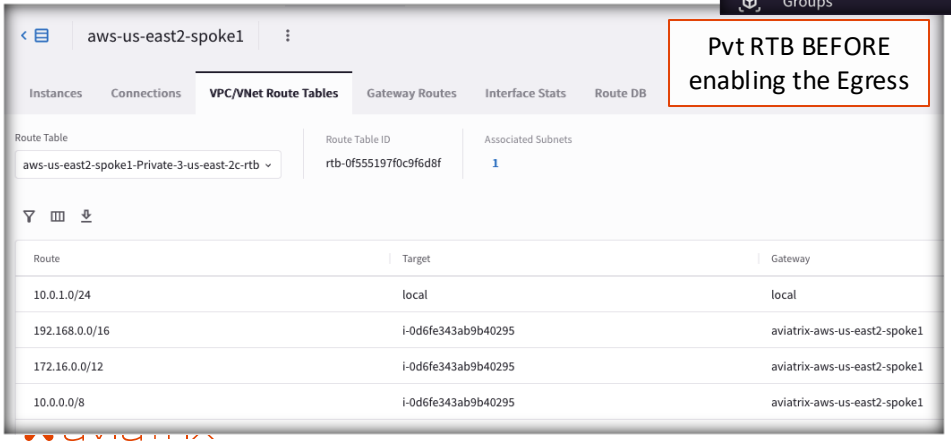
Centralized Egress with Aviatrix Transit GW



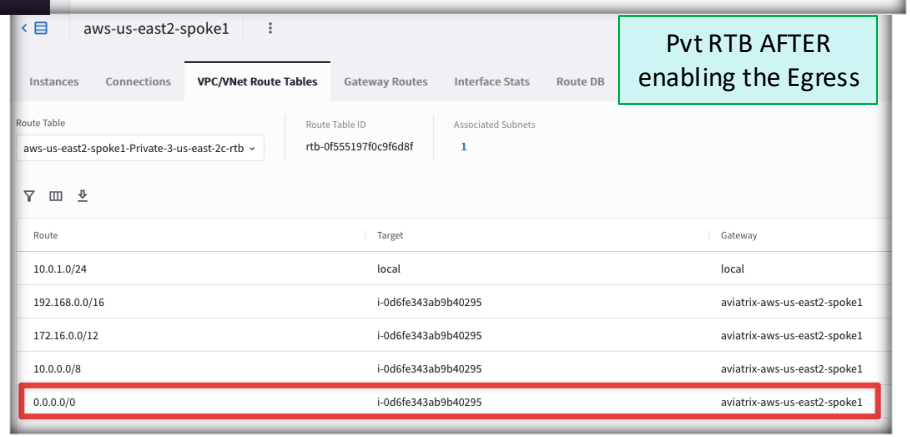
Enabling Egress

- Adding Egress Control on VPC/VNet changes the default route on VPC/VNet to point to the Spoke Gateway and enables **SNAT**.
- In addition to the **Local route**, the **three RFC1918 routes**, also a **default route** will be injected.
- CAVEAT: Egress Control also requires additional resources on the Spoke Gateway (i.e. scale up the VM size). Before enabling Egress Control on Spoke Gateways, ensure that you have created the additional CPU resources on the Spoke Gateway required to support Egress Control.





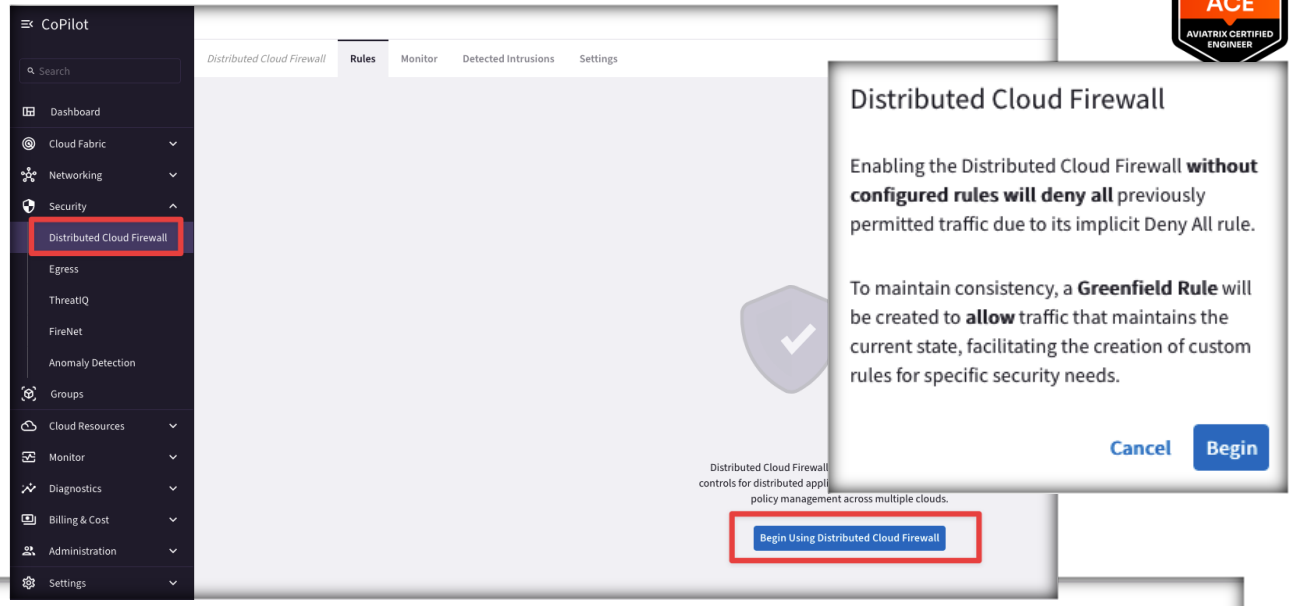
Pvt RTB BEFORE enabling the Egress

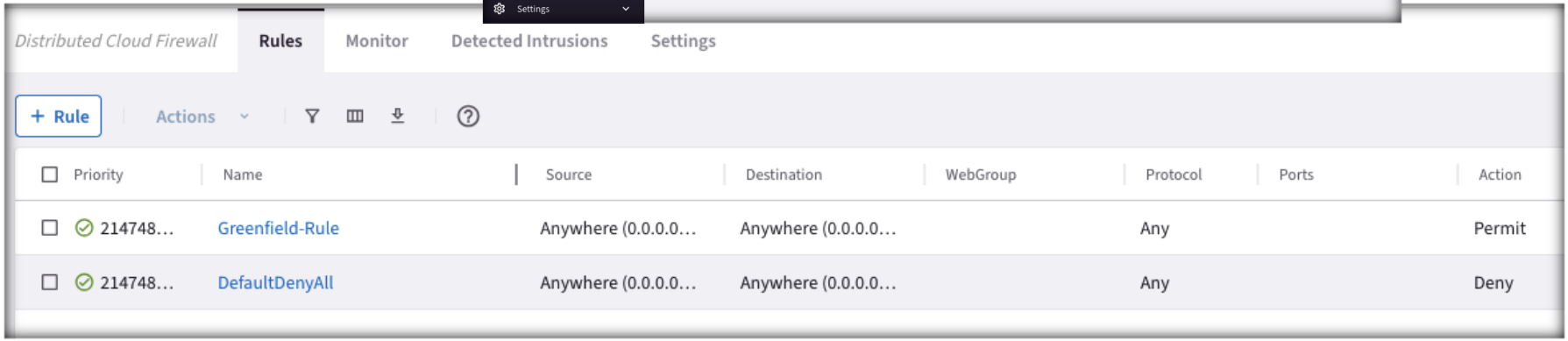


Pvt RTB AFTER enabling the Egress

The Greenfield-Rule

- If you want to apply policies on your Egress traffic, you must enable the Distributed Cloud Firewall.
- The Egress control requires the activation of the Distributed Cloud Firewall.
- The **Greenfield-Rule** is automatically added to allow all kind of traffic.
- An Explicit Deny Rule, named **DefaultDenyAll,** is also added below the Greenfield-Rule.
- *Caveat:* Logging is disabled by default on the Greenfield-Rule





Discovery Process

- If you are unsure about the sites your applications are accessing, you can temporarily enable an ad-hoc Discovery Rule.

  a) Attach the SmartGroup that identifies the private workloads affected by the Egress feature, previously enabled, as *Source SmartGroup*.

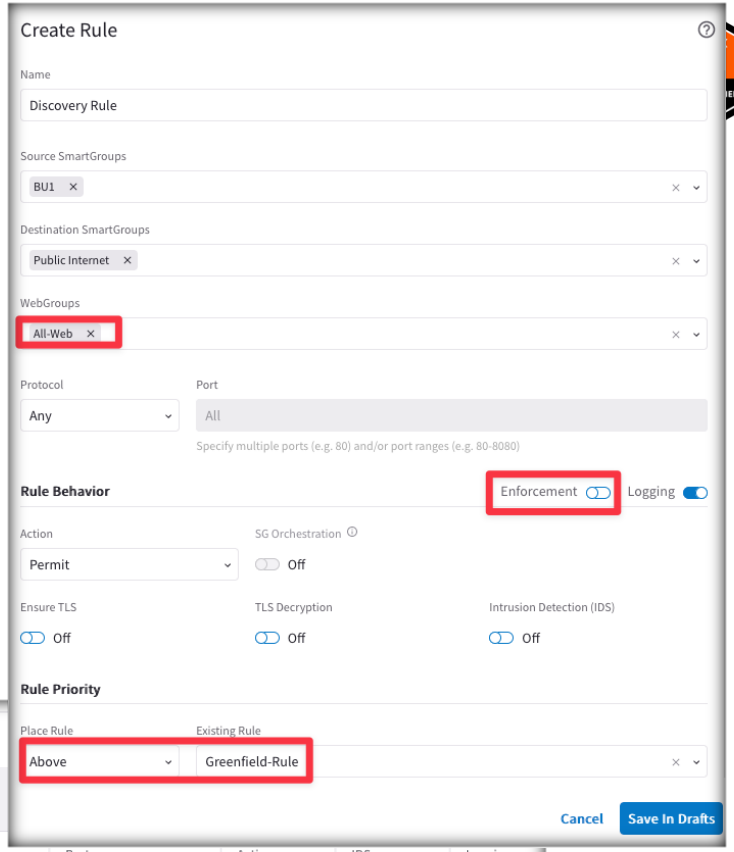
  b) Attach the Predefined SmartGroup **"Public Internet"**, as *Destination SmartGroup*.

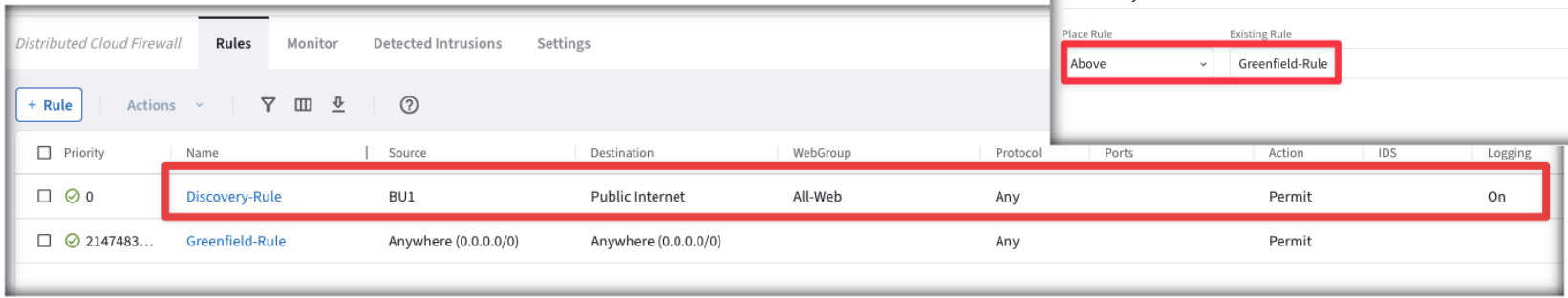
  c) Attach the Predefined ***All-Web*** WebGroup.

  d) Turn On the ***"Logging"*** toggle

  e) Turn Off the ***"Enforcement"*** toggle

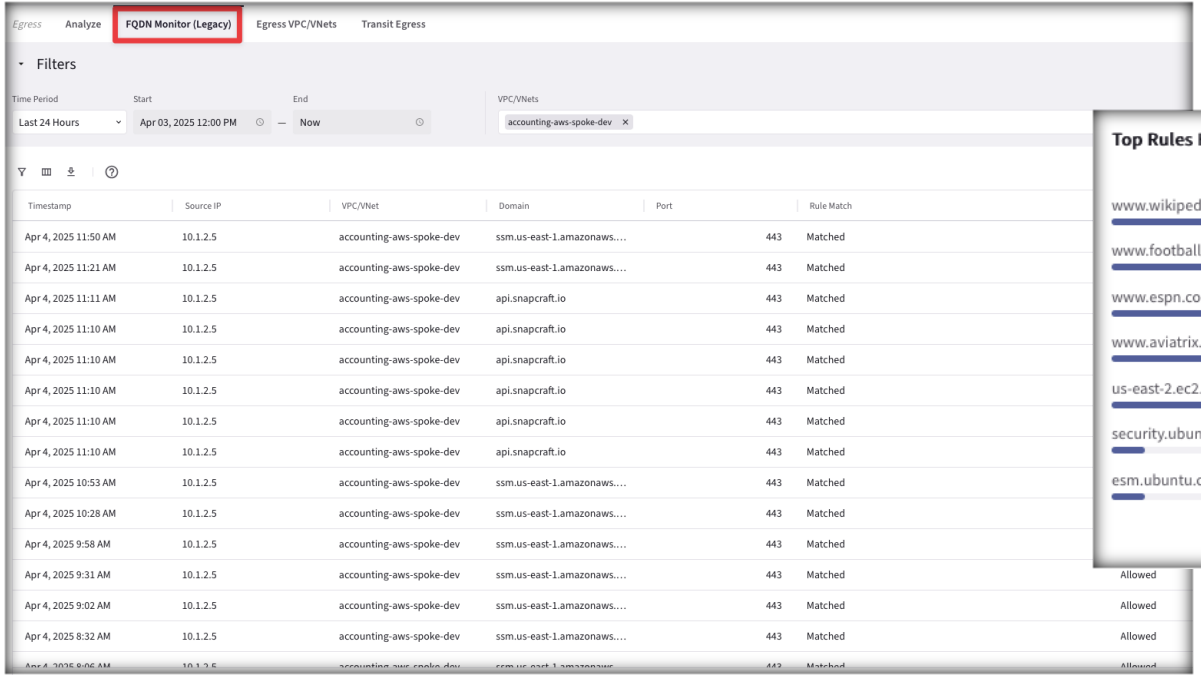
- The *Discovery-Rule* allows to intercept the logs generated only by HTTP (port 80) and HTTPS (port 443) traffic, from the VPC where the Egress control was enabled.
- *Best Practice*: Place your Discovery-Rule always above the Greenfield-Rule.
- The result will be displayed undfer the ***CoPIlot > Security > Egress > FQDN Monitor (Legacy)*** *tab*

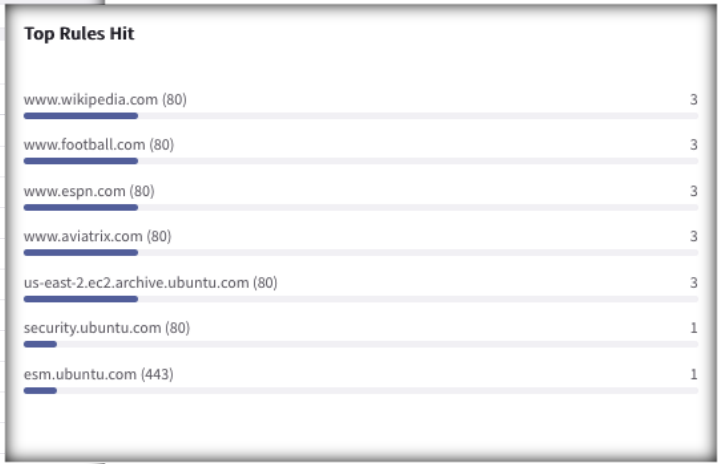




Monitor

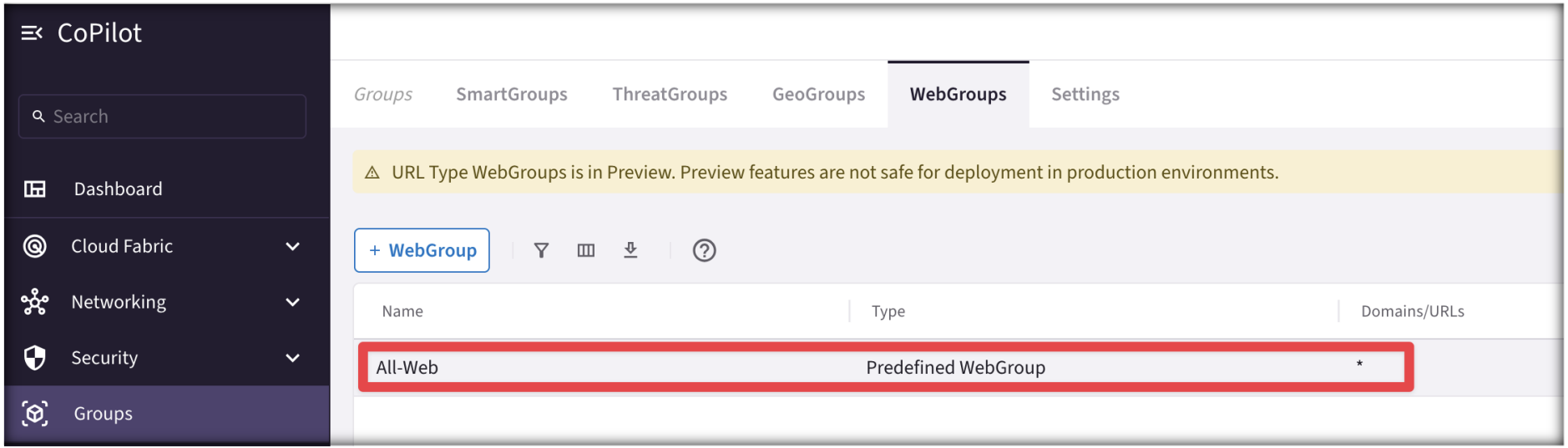
- On the **FQDN Monitor (Legacy)** section you can retrieve all the logs and therefore distinguish the domains that should be permitted from those ones that should be denied.
- Best Practice: *The Discovery Process* should be used only temporarily. As soon as you have completed your discovery, kindly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





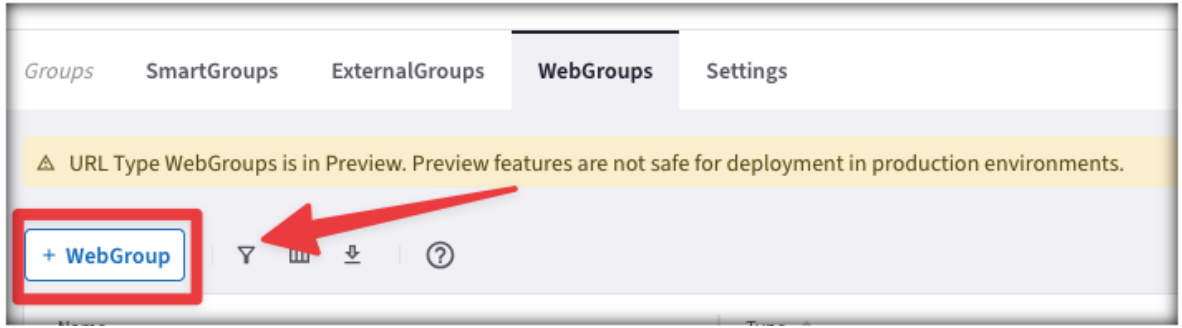
Predefined WebGroup: All-Web

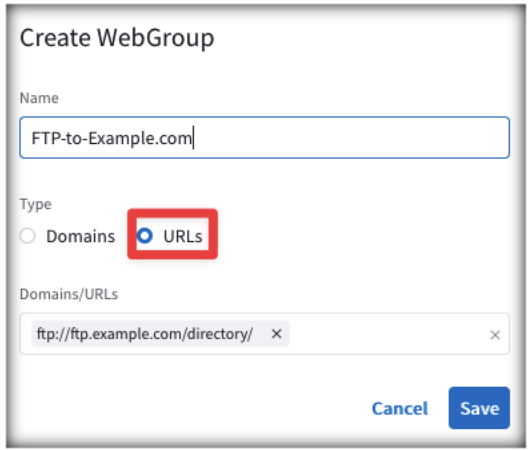
- When you navigate to **CoPilot > Groups**, a predefined WebGroup, *All-Web*, has already been created for you.
- This is an *"allow-all"* WebGroup that you must select in a Distributed Cloud Firewall rule if you do not want to limit the Internet-bound traffic for that rule, but you still want to log the FQDNs that are being accessed.

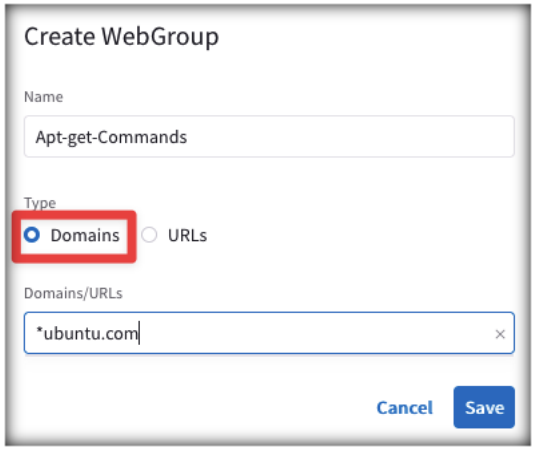


WebGroup Creation

- **WebGroups** are groupings of domains and URLs, inserted into Distributed Cloud Firewall rules, that filter (and provide security to) Internet-bound traffic.
- In addition to the predefined WebGroup ***All-Web***, you can also create two kind of custom WebGroups:
  1. **URLs WebGroup:** for HTTP/HTTPS and for other protocols, but you need to define the full Path.
     - CAVEAT: TLS Decryption must be turned on when URLs-based WebGroups are used.
  2. **Domains WebGroup:** for HTTP and HTTPS traffic (wild cards are supported – i.e. partial names).



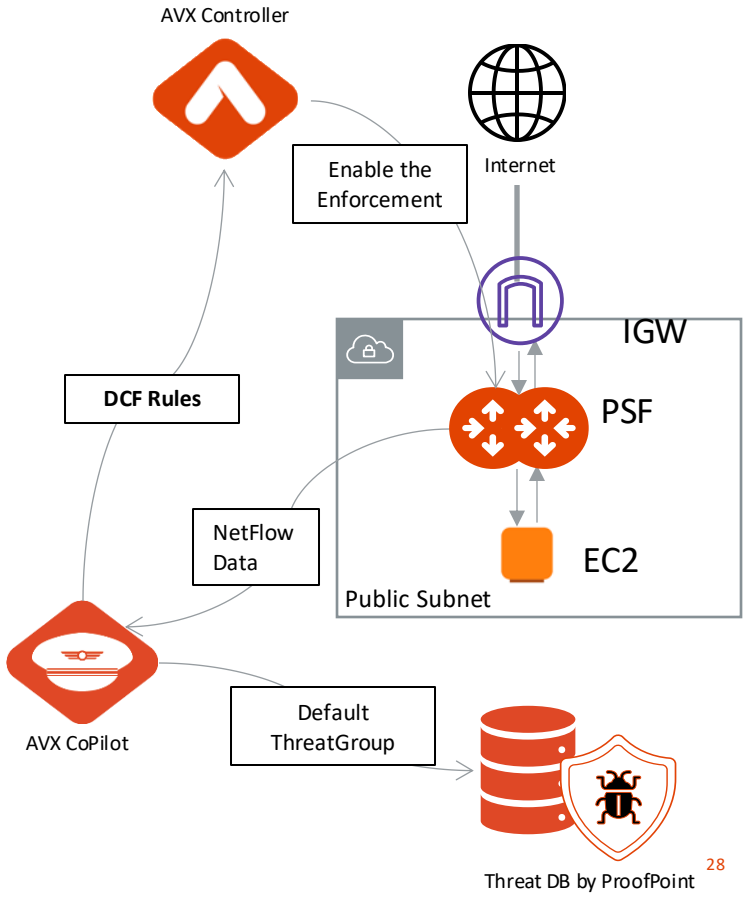




Aviatrix PSF GW(aka Public Subnet Filtering Gateway)

Aviatrix Public Subnet Filtering Gateways (PSF GWs)

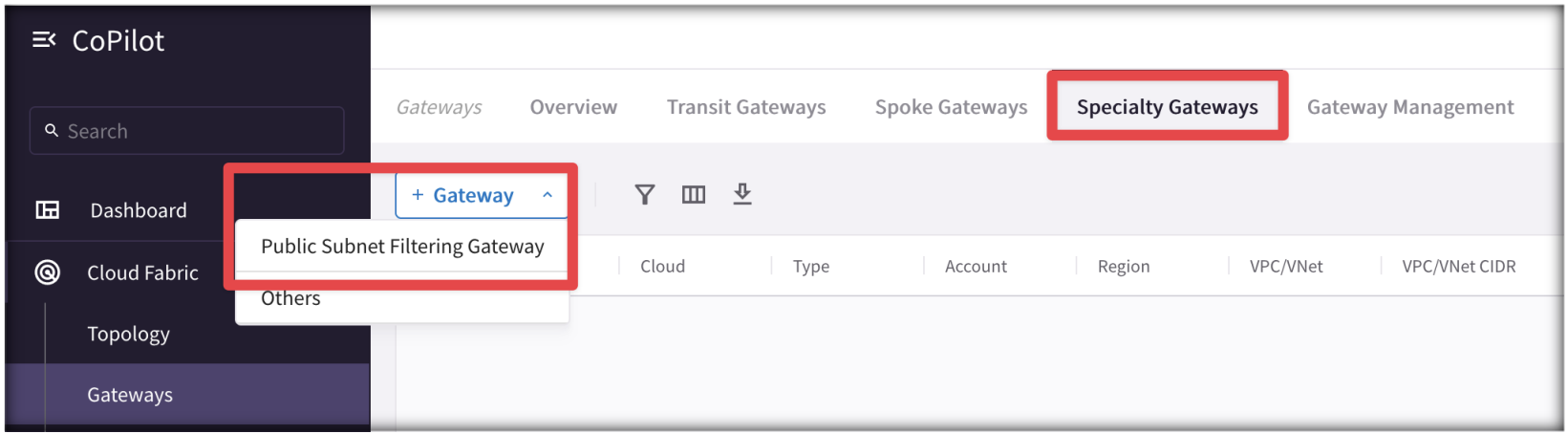
- **Public Subnet Filtering Gateways** (PSF gateways) provide ingress and egress security for **AWS** public subnets where instances have public IP addresses.
- After the Public Subnet Filtering (PSF) gateway is launched, you can apply also DCF (Distributed Cloud Firewall) rules – *enforcement must be enabled.*
- The PSF Gateway acts as a **standalone Gateway** (it's neither a Spoke nor a Transit).
- Leverage the **Default ThreatGroup** (i.e. a Malicious IP addresses DB supplied by ProofPoint) if you want to prevent attacks towards your public-facing workloads.



Aviatrix PSF Deployment Workflow (part.1)

To deploy a Public Subnet Filtering Gateway:

1. In CoPilot, navigate to **Cloud Fabric** > **Gateways** > **Speciality Gateways** tab.
2. Click **+Gateway** and select **Public Subnet Filtering Gateway**.

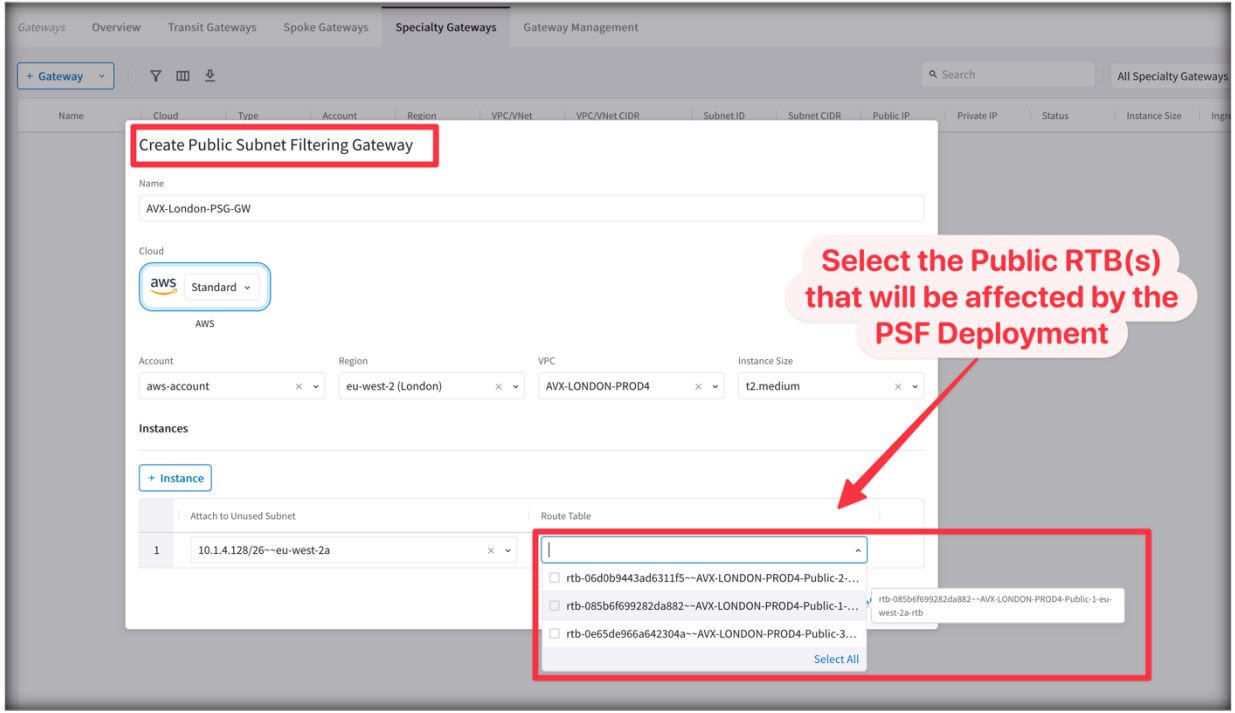


Aviatrix PSF Deployment Workflow (part.2)

3. Fill up the relevant fields with the required parameters.

4. Select the Public RTB that will get its default route affected (i.e. pointing to the PSF, instead of the IGW)

After the Public Subnet Filtering Gateway is deployed, **Ingress traffic** from IGW is routed to the gateway in a “pass through” manner. **Egress traffic** from instances in the protected public subnets is routed to the PSF gateway in a pass through manner.



Enforcement on PSF

The Enforcement of DCF (Distributed Cloud Firewall) rules on the PSF Gateway is *disabled* by default.

- CAVEAT: This feature must be enabled if you want the AVX Controller to push DCF Rules to this standalone Gateway as well.

Lab 5 – **Aviatrix Cloud Firewall (with Secure Egress)**