



Zero Trust Networking

Multi-Team OpenShift-Focused Deliverable

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Zero Trust Networking

Zero Trust

Assume that everything is
independently and always exposed
to all potential threats.

OpenShift Zero Trust **Networking** Deliverable

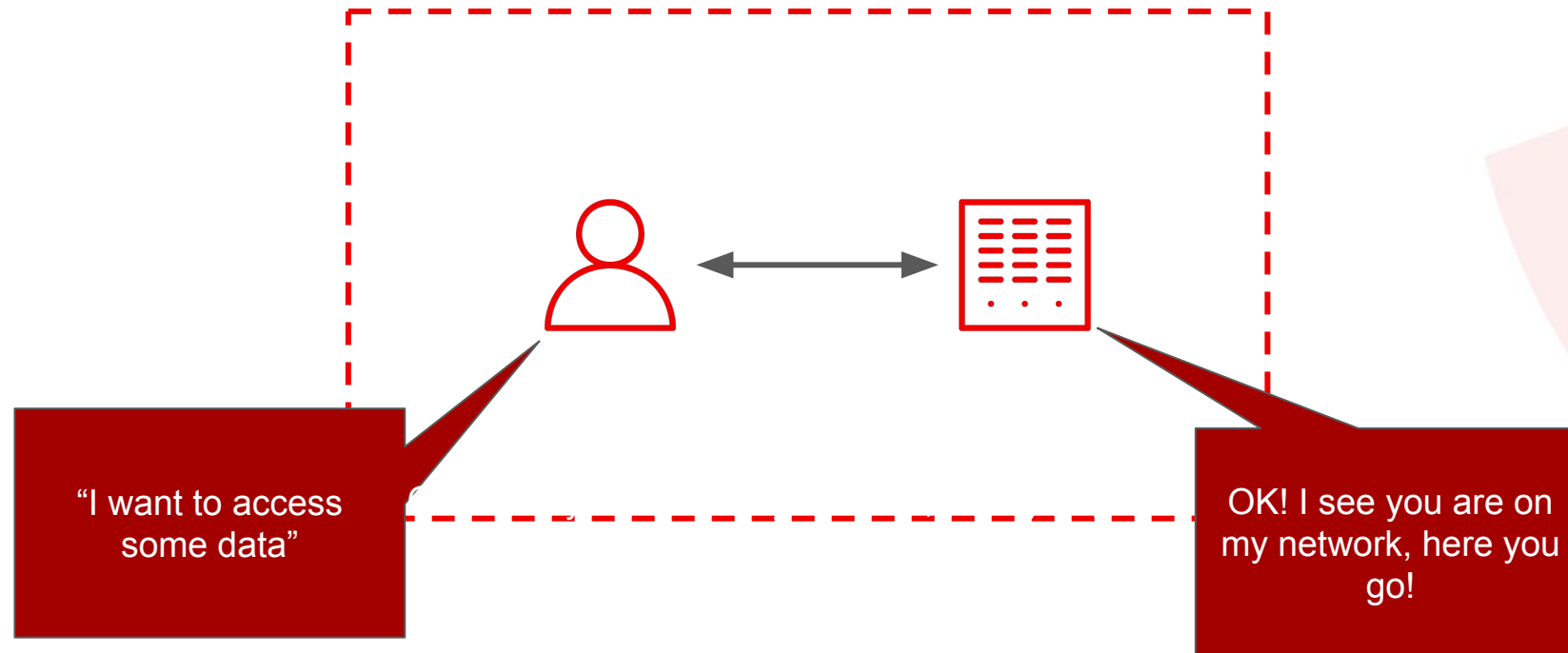
In line with White House Executive Order 14028:

“Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity”,

OpenShift will be focusing and improving its already-existing Zero Trust architecture to make Zero Trust Networking easier to understand and deploy, starting in Q4CY2023.

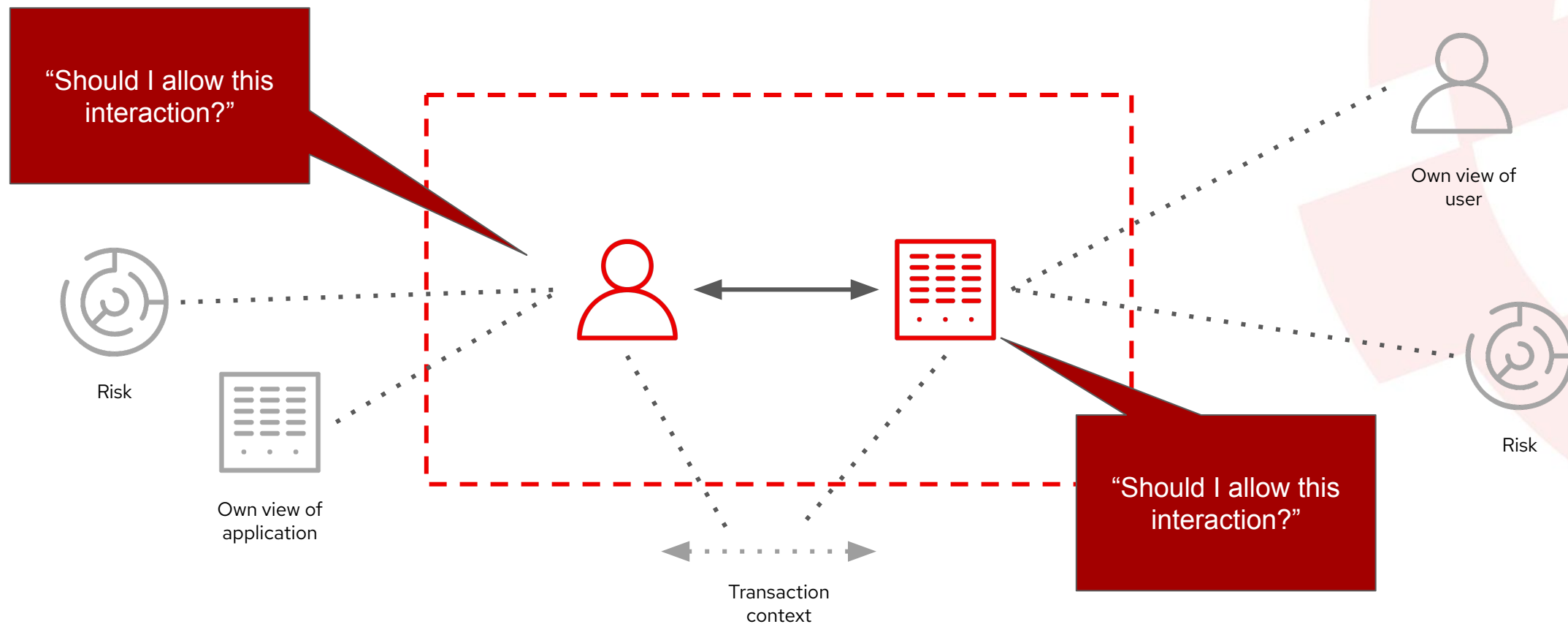
Implicit Trust Today

Users and applications are trusted because they are all inside the same boundary



Explicit Trust Is the Goal

Trust is no longer implicit -- but derived from the specifics of each transaction



Zero Trust at Red Hat

Zero Trust Momentum at Red Hat

Zero Trust SIG

The collage features several Red Hat web pages and a video player. The top-left page is titled "What is zero trust?" and includes an overview section. The top-right page is titled "Redefining Security: Bring zero trust architecture to the public" and includes a download form. The bottom-left page is a video player for "Security Week: Zero Trust Starts With Identity Management". The bottom-right page is titled "Build a foundation for zero trust in Linux environments" and includes a download form. The central page is titled "Red Hat's approach to hybrid cloud security" and includes a video player and a download form.

What is zero trust?

Updated May 26, 2022 • 7-minute read

Overview

Zero trust is an approach to designing security architectures based on the premise that every interaction begins in an untrusted state. This contrasts with traditional architectures which may determine trustworthiness based on whether communication starts inside a firewall. More specifically, zero trust attempts to close gaps in security architectures that rely on implicit trust models and one-time authentication.

Red Hat's approach to hybrid cloud security

Red Hat provides the technologies to build and deploy applications across a hybrid cloud more securely. We take a layered, defense-in-depth approach that helps customers implement security across the entire infrastructure and application stack and life cycle.

Build a foundation for zero trust in Linux environments

June 2, 2022 • Resource type: Overview

Traditional perimeter-based security approaches cannot effectively protect new, widely distributed, cloud-based environments. Implementing a zero trust architecture can help you protect your IT environment and organization. While adopting a zero trust security approach typically involves changes to your security and IT mindsets and processes, there are a number of technological capabilities that are needed as well.

Security Week: Zero Trust Starts With Identity Management

Episode 85 • May 26, 2021

As we race to implement zero trust architectures, identity and access management is becoming far more important than ever before. At the core of the zero trust model is moving authentication and authorization closer to the systems and data that need to be protected and modeling allowed access to control and limit usage. All this means users and systems will need to re-authenticate and re-authorize frequently and across the enterprise and against consistent identities and policies from IAM systems. The goal is to limit lateral exploitation and escalation via differences to protection levels and policies, and have a central location to view and administer governance across these. To help bootstrap this journey, we will discuss some of the best practices for integrating and using user and system identities in zero trust systems.

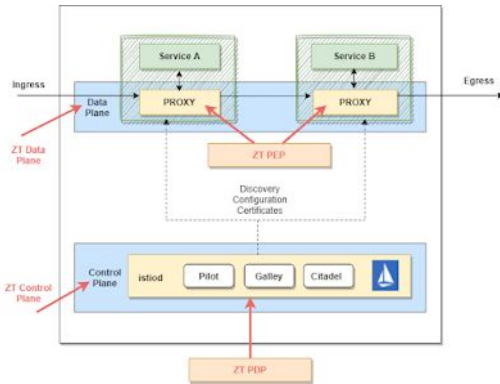
Guest Speaker:
Michael Epley, Chief Architect and Security Strategist, Public Sector at Red Hat

Boost hybrid cloud security

Protect your business with cloud-native security approaches

Download the Boost Hybrid Cloud Security e-book →

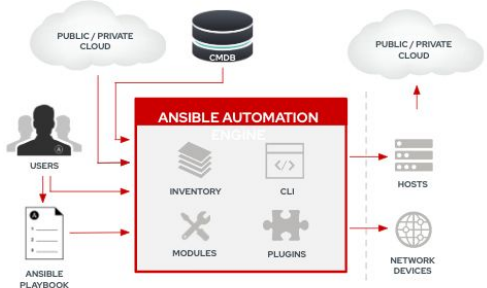
ZT is Already Supported by Red Hat's Portfolio



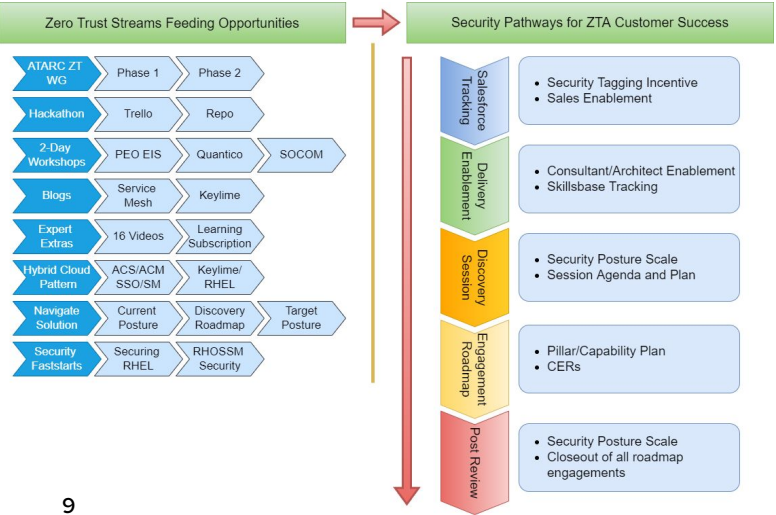
OpenShift

Zero Trust

Ansible



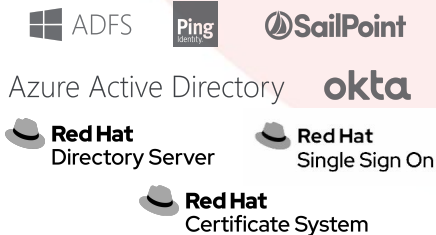
ZT maturity via **services engagements**



Security Ecosystem



Identity Platforms
(IDM, DS/CS, SSO)



Zero Trust Networking Development Focus

What is the status of ZTN for OpenShift Today?

- ▶ Today, Zero Trust Networking is largely IPsec and Network Policy
- ▶ No single product technology solves the ZTN space, though some have greater existing contributions than others (e.g. Service Mesh)
- ▶ ACS and ACM will have major contributions to ZTN

High-Level Initial Engineering Focus

- ▶ Short-term: use what we've got already (target EOY2023)
- ▶ We can't *require* every solution option or existing product solution, but we should optionally provide them
- ▶ For existing solutions today, it may be a matter of documentation
- ▶ Identify our gaps and provide solutions
- ▶ Gap solutions may include partnering with 3rd-party providers

Targeted Capabilities

- ▶ **Observability for Constant, and Retrospective, Evaluation**
 - The ability to observe and verify all of the things that make up ZTN. This important for intrusion detection, forensics, and is helpful for operational load management.
- ▶ **Risk Assessment**
 - The ability to examine policies to make it easier for people to understand and develop.
- ▶ **Identification and Authentication**
 - Establishing a trust relationship by verification of the identity of the other end of a connection. Management of certificate lifecycles to limit use if compromised.
- ▶ **Inter-Service Authorization**
 - The ability to control access to services based on request identity.
- ▶ **Traffic Authentication and Encryption (e.g. mTLS)**
 - The ability to ensure that traffic on-the-wire is encrypted and that the source is identifiable.
- ▶ **Endpoint Security**
 - Enabling trust of remote endpoint connections to, for example, ensure certified images are run on trusted hardware and policies controlling an endpoint can be established based on endpoint characteristics.
- ▶ **Session validation / Session validity expiration (current session only)**
 - The ability to issue short-lived tokens (perhaps even single-use) so that tokens from a compromised pod are useless elsewhere.
- ▶ **Transaction-Level Verification**
 - The ability to identify and authenticate individual transactions. This can include rate-limiting by source, observability, and semantic validation that a transaction is well-formed.
- ▶ **Sitewide Policy Enforcement and Distribution**
 - The ability to apply and govern site-wide policies. This should allow for delegation of some permissions to users and cluster administrators within defined bounds.

Array of Existing Cross-Product Capability Providers

- ▶ Network Observability Operator
- ▶ Kubernetes Network Policy
- ▶ Admin Network Policy
- ▶ Istio/Envoy (pod-to-pod)
- ▶ OpenShift Service Mesh / Kiali
- ▶ IPsec (N-S, E-W)
- ▶ cert-manager
- ▶ Red Hat Service Interconnect
- ▶ Advanced Cluster Security
- ▶ Advanced Cluster Manager
- ▶ Submariner
- ▶ Kuadrant
- ▶ Gateway API
- ▶ 3Scale (API Gateway)
- ▶ namespace/SELinux/cgroups
- ▶ OpenShift Distributed Tracing Platform
- ▶ Red Hat SSO
- ▶ KubeVirt / Kata Containers
- ▶ SPIFFE / Spire
- ▶ OpenShift Service Certs
- ▶ Supply Chain / Trusted Computing
- ▶ Insights
- ▶ ...

Zero Trust Networking Resources

Resources / Collateral

- ▶ [Zero Trust SIG GDrive Repository](#)
- ▶ [Red Hat Zero Trust Strategy Executive Briefing](#)
- ▶ [What is Zero Trust and why it is the future of cybersecurity](#)
- ▶ [ATARC Zero Trust Demonstration](#)
- ▶ [Zero Trust Networking Working Group - WIP Technical Alignment Document](#)
- ▶ [ZTN Architecture Working Group Charter](#)
- ▶ [Project Compass Notes](#)
- ▶ [Red Hat OpenShift Networking - Strategy and Roadmap](#)
- ▶ [The Big Bang! Zero trust and supply chain security](#)

Thank you

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