

A new approach to Security (Software Defined Secure Network)

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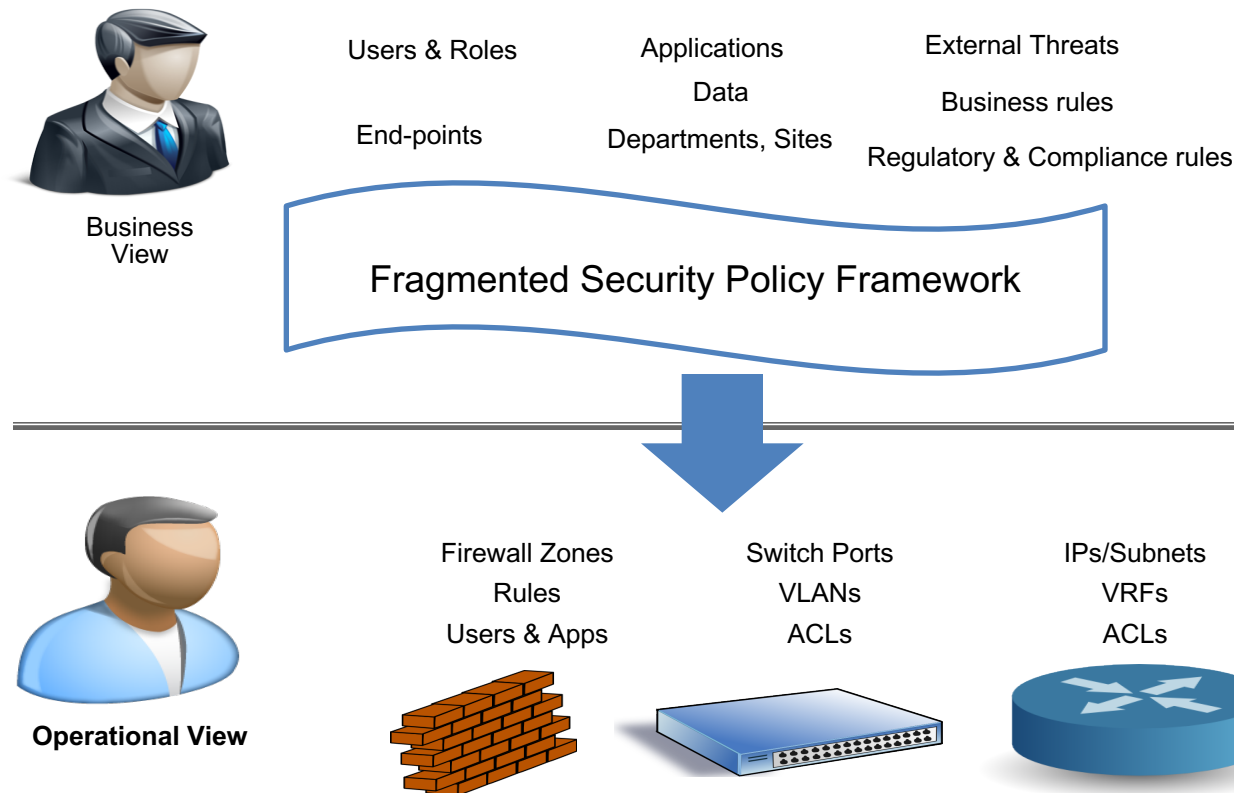
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Agenda

- Why do we need a new approach ?
 - Traditional model (Perimeter Defense)
 - Challenges
- The new approach
 - Software Defined Secure Network (SDSN)
 - Defense-in-depth (Pervasive Defense)
 - A SDN approach
 - Decouple policy management from enforcement
 - Abstraction for expressing security policies
 - Automated policy lifecycle management



Traditional Model - Overview



Traditional Model - Challenges

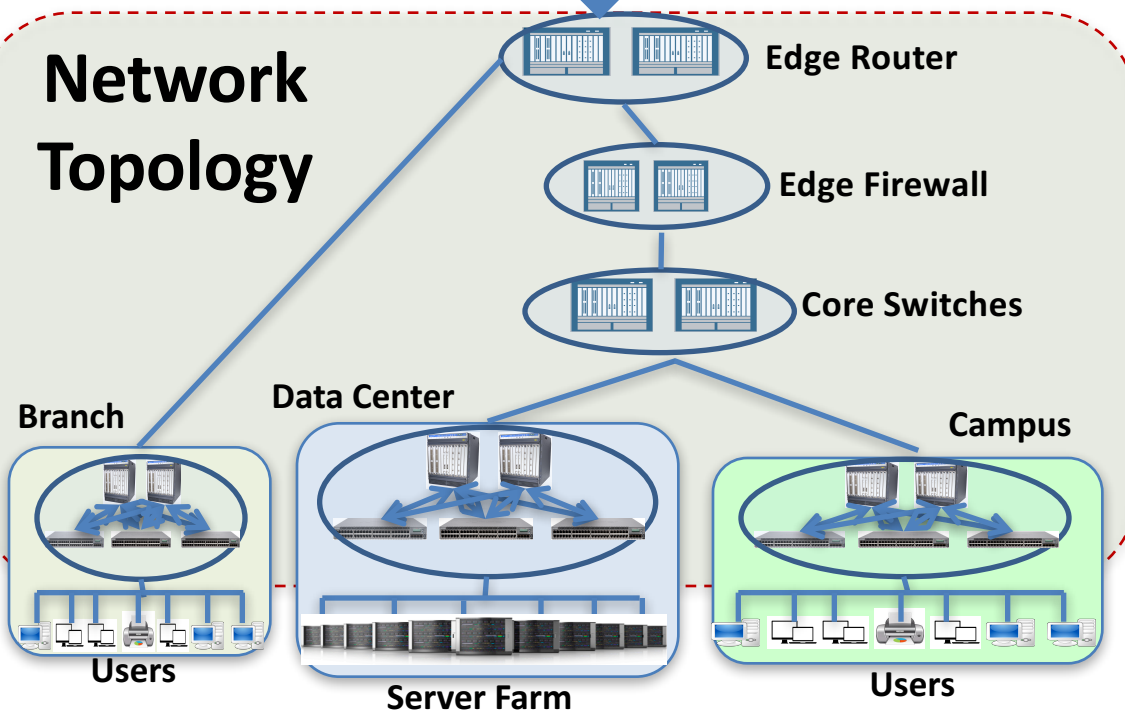
- Multiple administrative domains
 - Network Security, Network Operation, IT
- Multiple provisioning systems
 - Networks, Firewalls, End-points
 - Requires complex and time consuming co-ordination
- Lack of user-intent for provisioning
 - Highly feature, vendor specific approach
- Lack of complete protection
 - East-to-West traffic lack protection
 - An infection can spread laterally in the network
- Lack of network participation in effective enforcement
 - Typically only firewalls used as policy enforcement points



SDSN Model - Overview



Security Policy Controller



- Security Controller
 - A policy controller
- Northbound Interface
 - Security admin interface
 - Policy abstraction
 - Data model driven
- Southbound Interface
 - Security function interface
 - Vendor, Device, Feature agnostic
 - Data model driven
- Secure Network Fabric
 - Policy Enforcement Points

SDSN Model – Building Blocks ... (1/3)

➤ Security Policy Controller

- Manages security policy framework through northbound interface
- Breaks down policy into policy enforcement point (PEP) configuration
- Manages Network Security Functions (NSF) as PEP
- IETF I2NSF WG defining northbound and southbound interfaces

➤ Controller Northbound Interface

- Enables Security Admin to express network-wide security policy
- User-Intent based policy definition
 - Meta-data driven objects
 - YANG Data models
- Agnostic of NSF's form factor and location in the network

➤ Controller Southbound Interface

- Enables Controller to configure NSF for a given user-policy
- Vendor and device agnostic Interface
 - Yang Data models



SDSN Model – Building Blocks ... (2/3)

➤ Secure Network Fabric

- Policy Enforcement Points (PEP) for user-policy
- Composed of Network Security Functions (NSF)
 - Physical form factor (Router, Switch, Firewall)
 - Virtual form factor (VNF)
 - Service Function chains (SFC)
 - Statically provisioned NSF
 - Dynamically instantiated NSF as per policy requirement
- Topology awareness
- Vendor agnostic open interface



SDSN Model – Building Blocks ... (3/3)

➤ User-Intent

- Meta-data driven groups
 - User-group (e.g., HR-users, Finance-users)
 - Application-group (e.g., HR-apps, Finance-apps)
 - Device-group (e.g., Windows-machines, Linux-machines)
 - Location-group (e.g., US-region, EMEA-region)
- Meta-data information sources
 - Active Directory
 - LDAP
 - CMDB

SDSN Model – Use cases

- Enterprise & Service provider use cases
 - Organizational needs
 - Business rules (e.g., social media access)
 - Regulatory and compliance rules (e.g., HIPPA, PCI-DSS)
 - Macro segmentation
 - Securing East-West traffic
 - Micro segmentation
 - Multitier application security
 - Advanced Threat Prevention
 - Malware management
 - Threat feed management



References

➤ IETF I2NSF WG

- <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/i2nsf/documents>

➤ I2NSF drafts

- <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-i2nsf-framework/>
- <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-i2nsf-problem-and-use-cases/>
- <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-kumar-i2nsf-client-facing-interface-req/>
- <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-kumar-i2nsf-controller-use-cases/>