



INDIA CLOUD
SECURITY SUMMIT

ICSS

India Cloud Security Summit - 2025

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Adaptive Authentication and Zero Trust

Elevating Data Protection in the Cloud

13:00 – 13:45 IST



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Cohesity

\$whoami

- Senior ~~s/w~~ Engineer **Learner**
- Community evangelist
- Innovator
- Opensource Contributor
- Public speaker
- Athlete at heart : 🏃 🏀 ⚽ 🔍



Off the grid? soaking up nature to recharge for the next big idea.



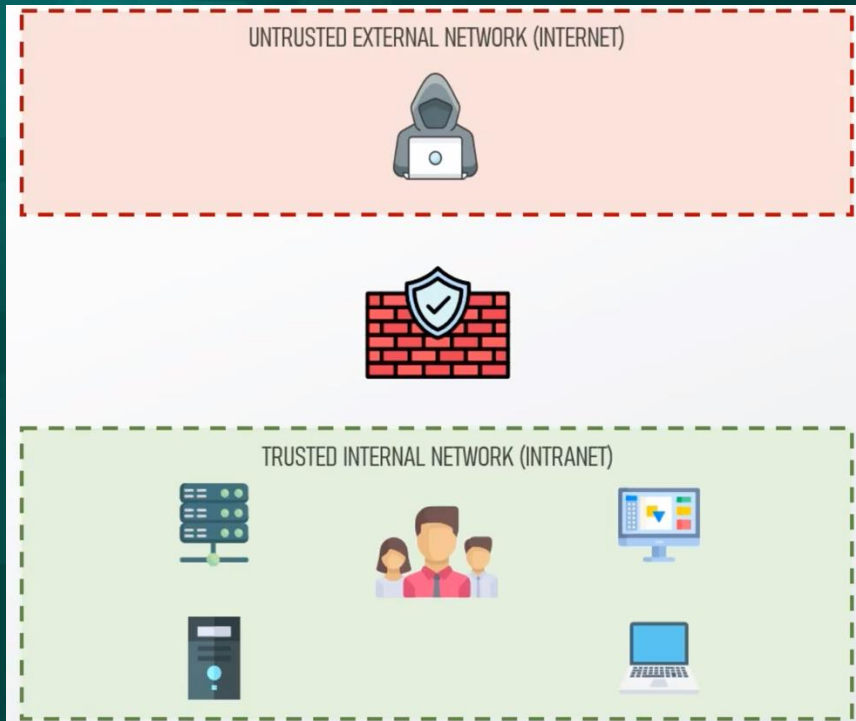
AGENDA

1. Why we need Zero Trust Architecture?
2. What is Zero Trust Architecture?
3. What is Adaptive Authentication?
4. Benefits of Zero Trust Architecture
5. Overview of NIST Zero Trust Architecture
6. Microsoft's Internal Zero Trust Architecture
7. Microsoft Zero Trust Strategy Step by Step
8. References
9. QnA

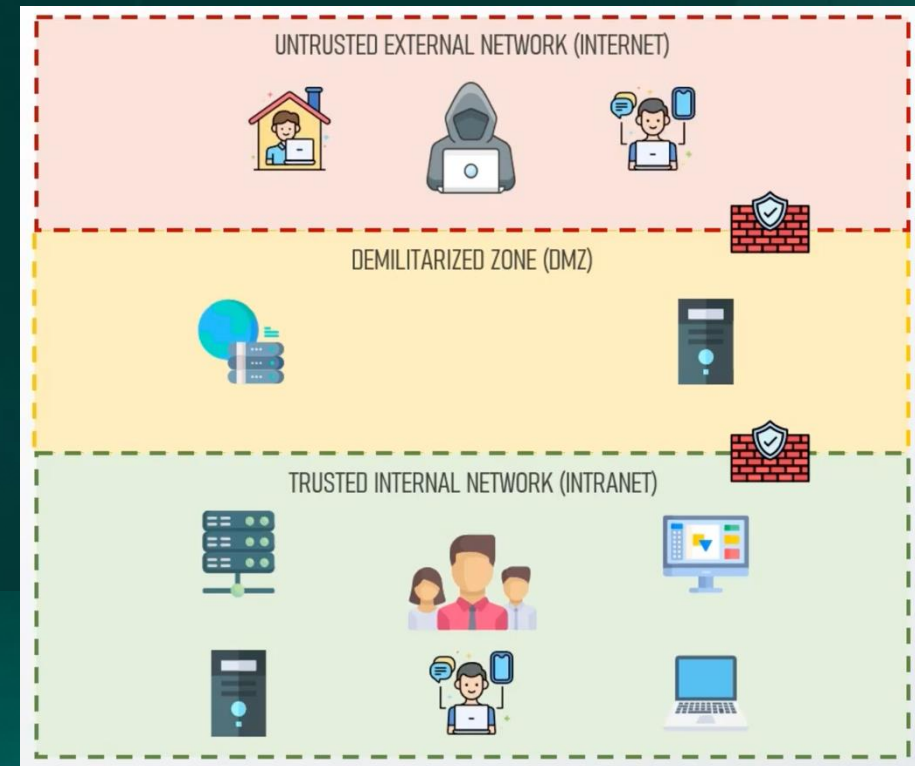
Why Zero Trust Architecture ?

Evolution of IT Infrastructure

1. Started With a Trusted and Untrusted Network



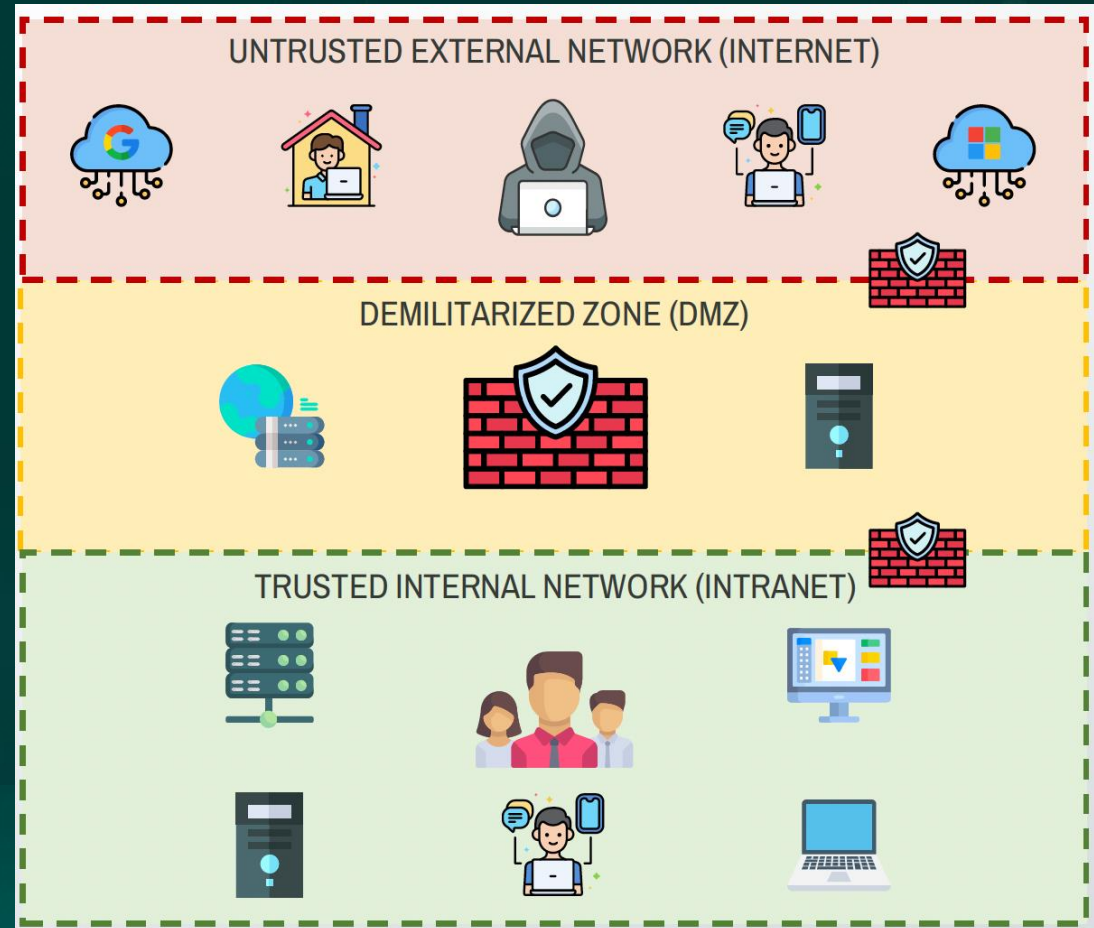
2. Introduced the DMZ for Public-Facing Services



Why Zero Trust Architecture ?

- Working From Home
- BYOD Were Widely Adopted
- Cloud Services Became Highly Leveraged

Effectively **Dissolving the Traditional Network Perimeter**



Why Zero Trust Architecture ?

- Digital Transformation :
 - More than 90% of the organizations use cloud¹
 - 8 in 10 people are working hybrid or remotely²
 - 83% of the companies allow Bring Your Own Device BYOD³
 - Moore's Law: Covid19 accelerated digital transformation by 6 years⁴
- Blurred Traditional Network Boundaries
- Created Complex IT infrastructure Environments
- Failed Mindset :
 - Trust by Verify approach
 - Static Policies

1. O'Reilly: The Cloud in 2021: Adoption Continues

2. Gallup: Returning to the Office: The Current, Preferred and Future State of Remote Work

3. Zippia: 26 Surprising BYOD Statistics [2023]: BYOD Trends in the Workplace

4. Twilio: COVID-19 Digital Engagement Report



Basic Public Access Rule

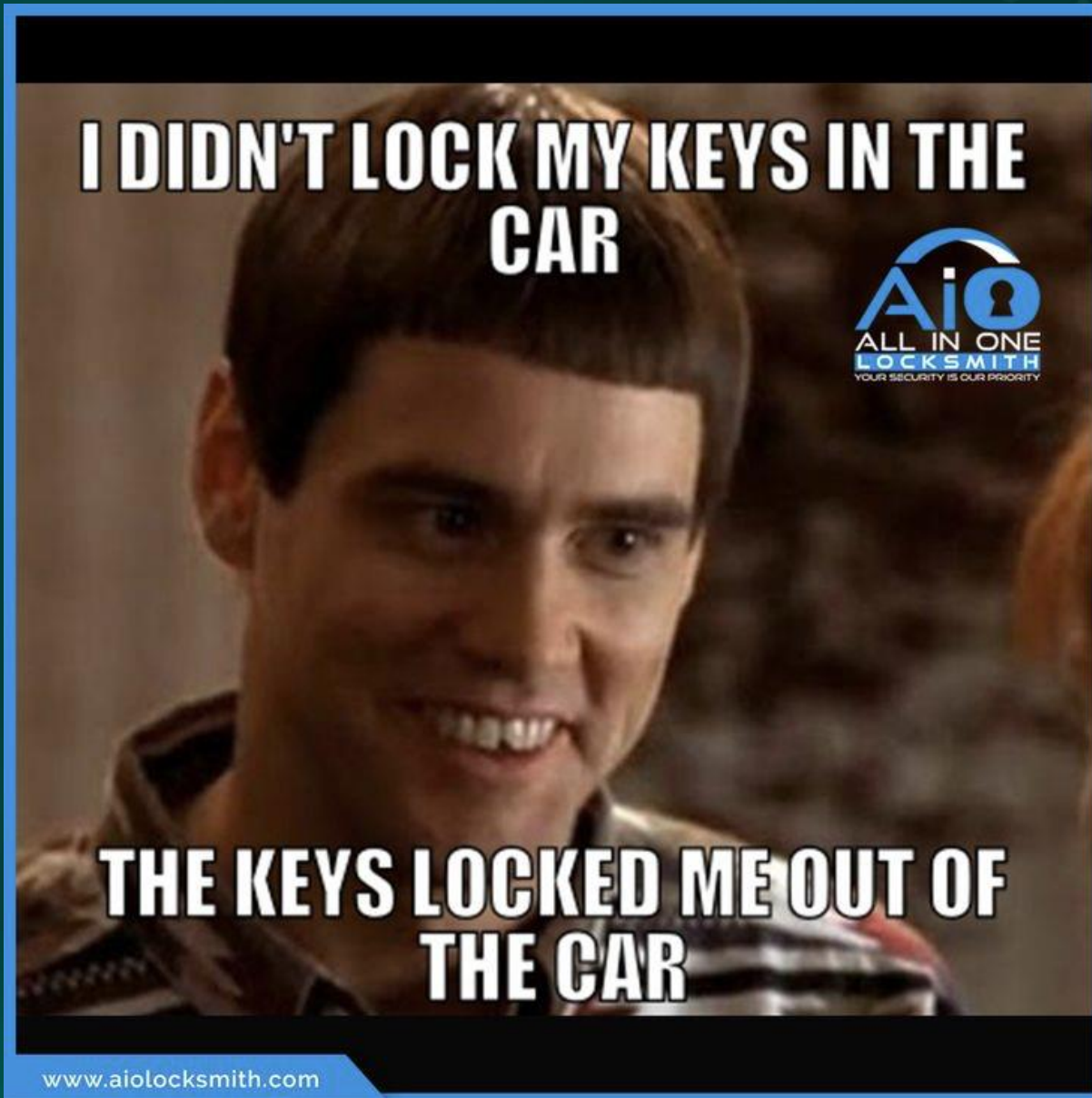
Sunburst Attack in Dec 2020

- Hackers injected SUNBURST malware into SolarWinds Orion updates (Mar 2020).
- **Impact:**
Infected updates reached U.S. government, Fortune 500 firms, and tech giants.
- **Stealth Techniques:**
Malware evaded detection, disabled security tools, and mimicked legit traffic.
- **Massive Data Theft:**
Attackers accessed networks, exfiltrated data, and moved laterally.
- **Gov Response:**
Led to **Executive Order 14028** – mandating Zero Trust, MFA, encryption, logging.
- **Key Lesson:**
Traditional defenses failed – Zero Trust and supply chain security are now essential.

Reference:



How
much
security
is too
much
security
?



Colonial Pipeline 2021

- **Ransomware Attack (DarkSide):**
Shut down 5,500-mile fuel pipeline, causing shortages across the U.S. East Coast.
- **Entry Point:**
Attackers accessed systems via a compromised VPN account with no MFA
- **Unpatched Software:**
Exploited known vulnerability (CVE-2019-19781) due to poor patch management.
- **Lack of Network Segmentation:**
Allowed attackers to move freely within the network.
- **Weak Backup & Response:**
Inadequate recovery planning led to \$4.4M ransom payment and delayed restoration.
- **Zero Trust Could've Helped:**
MFA, segmentation, and continuous monitoring could have reduced attack impact.

Reference:





Modern problems require modern solutions

What is Zero Trust ?

- Zero Trust is a security model, strategy, and framework that trusts nothing by default.
 - Never Trust, Always Verify
 - Assume Breach
 - Verify Explicitly
 - Least Privileged Access

What is Adaptive Authentication?

- Traditional authentication methods: passwords and PINs rely on static credentials
 - Vulnerable to credential stuffing, phishing, and brute-force attacks.
 - Fail to differentiate between low-risk and high-risk scenarios
- Adaptive MFA is a pattern in which the application you're logging into takes into account context about your authentication request.
- Its context-aware security approach

What is Adaptive Authentication?

- Adjusts security measures dynamically based on real-time risk signals
 - What IP address are you making the request from?
 - What geographic location are you making the request from?
 - What client are you making the request from (a specific version of Chrome? Firefox? Android?) Etc.
- Contextual factors such as location, device, or time—related to a user's login or access request feed into adaptive authentication as part of the continuous risk assessment and evaluation process.
 - Geolocation example : User is connected into the network from United States and few minutes later somebody's trying to log in with their credentials in Eastern Europe. That would be an example of a red flag for their geolocation

RBAC vs ABAC

- Role-Based : Uses roles in managing user permissions based on group
- Attribute Based: Access is based on several attributes and information from multiple data sources
- Zero Trust uses a combination of role-based & attribute-based access control, which provides dynamic & contextual information.

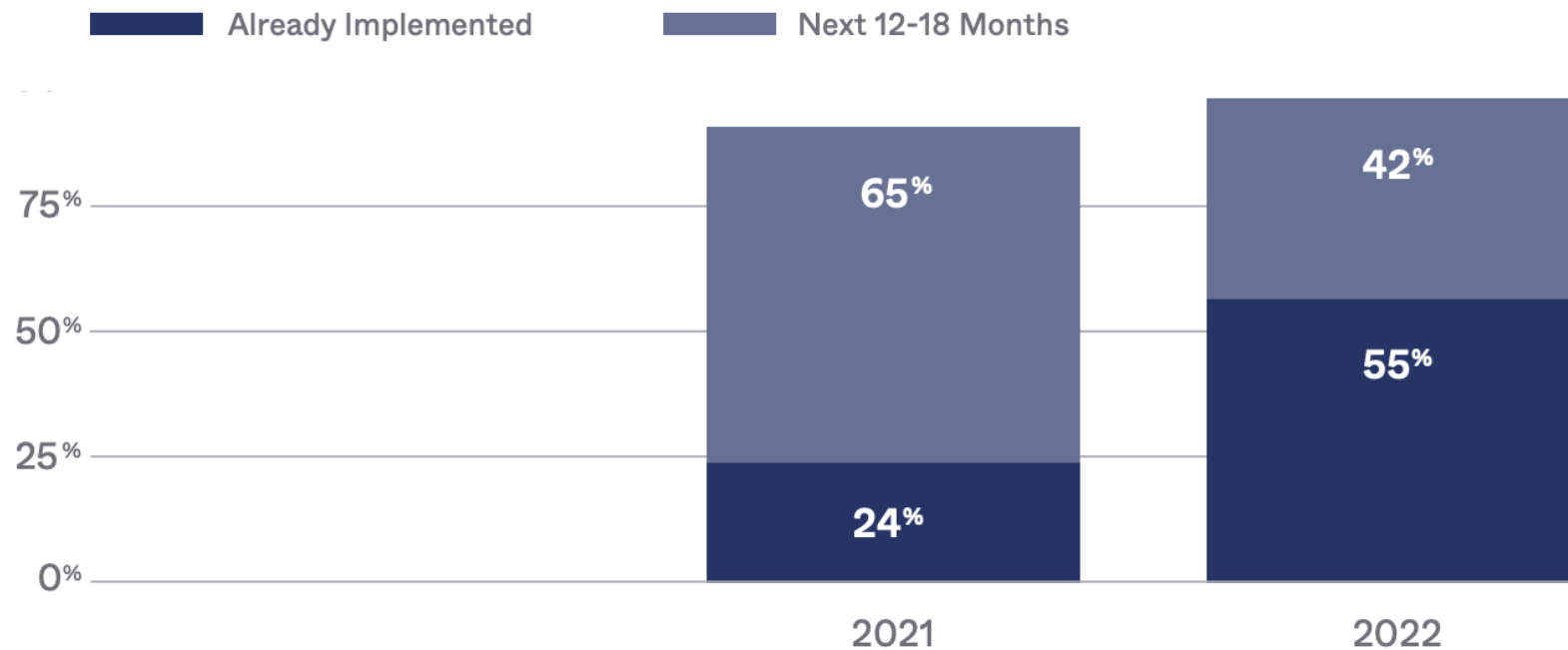
RBAC	ABAC
RBAC based on Role, Group Membership	ABAC is based on Time, Location, Authentication and Authorization History, OS, IP and MAC address, System Configuration, Malware Signatures, Communication Method, Resource Policies, Additional Data Sources
RBAC is static in nature	ABAC is dynamic contextual and adaptive in nature

Benefits of ZTA with AA

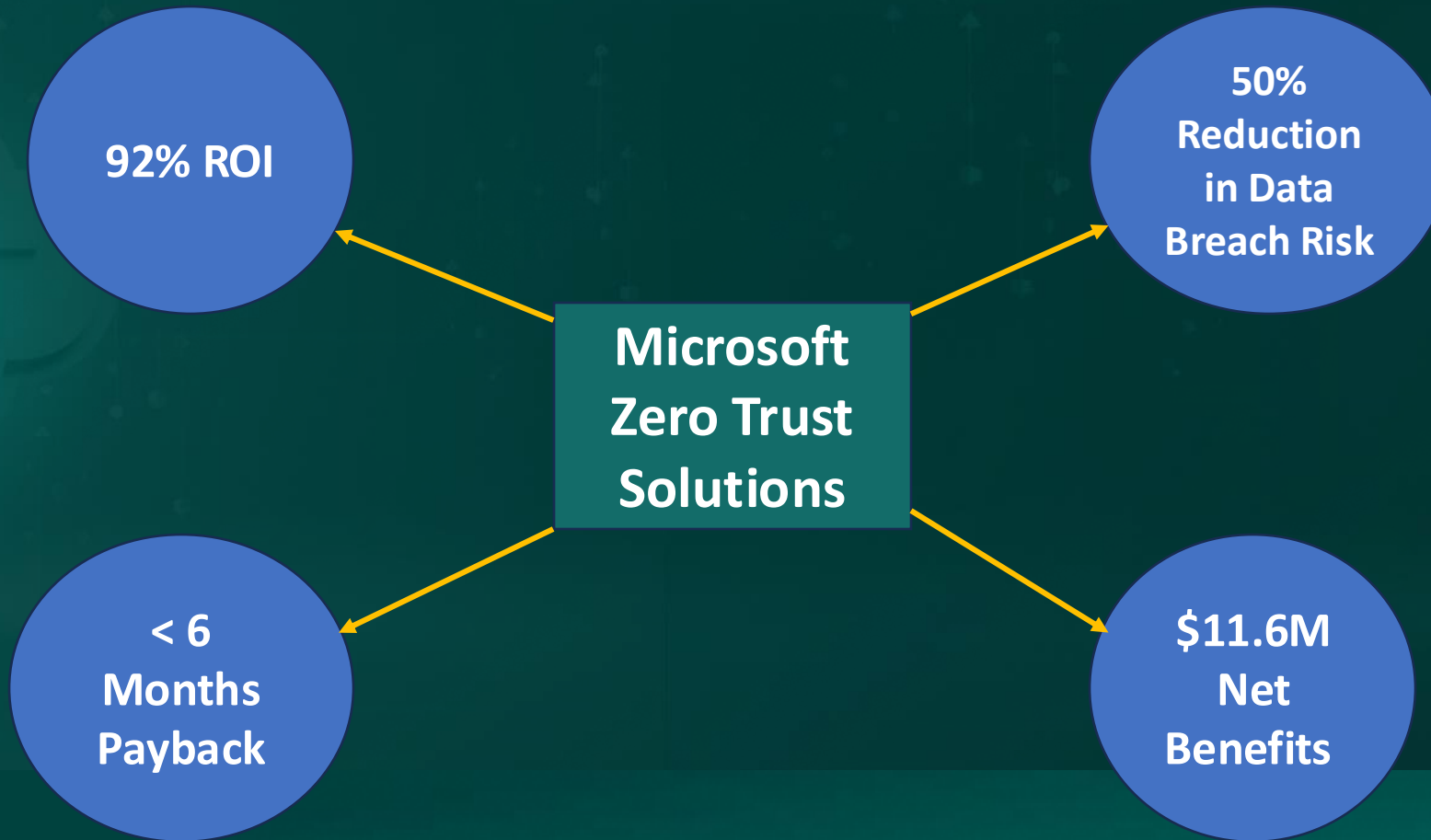
- 75% Reported Improved Risk Management
- 65% Reported Improved Secure Remote Access
- 41% Reported a Reduced Number of IT Security Incidents
- 34% Reported Reduced Network Complexity
- 26% Reported Lower Overall Security Costs

Okta: The State of Zero Trust Security 2022 Report

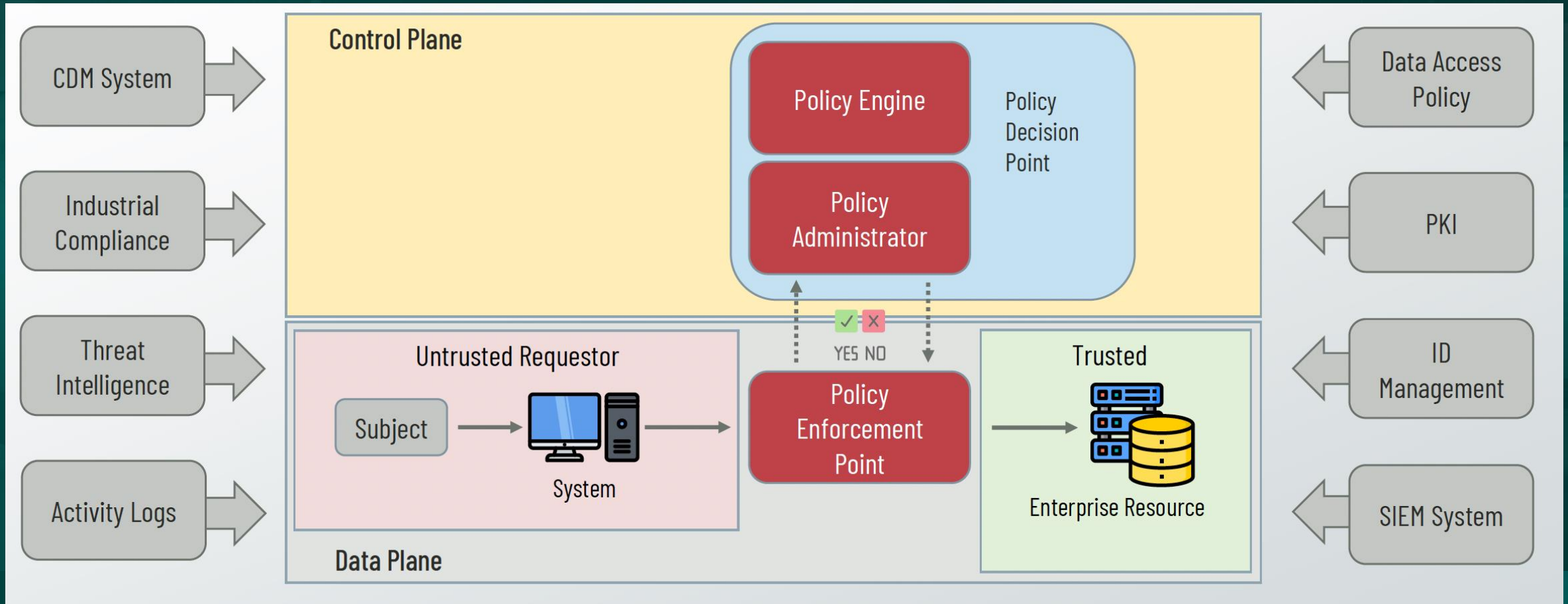
All Companies Year-over-Year Comparison Does your organization have a defined Zero Trust security initiative today or that you're planning to start on in the next 12-18 months?



A Forrester Total Economic Impact TEI Study Commissioned by Microsoft



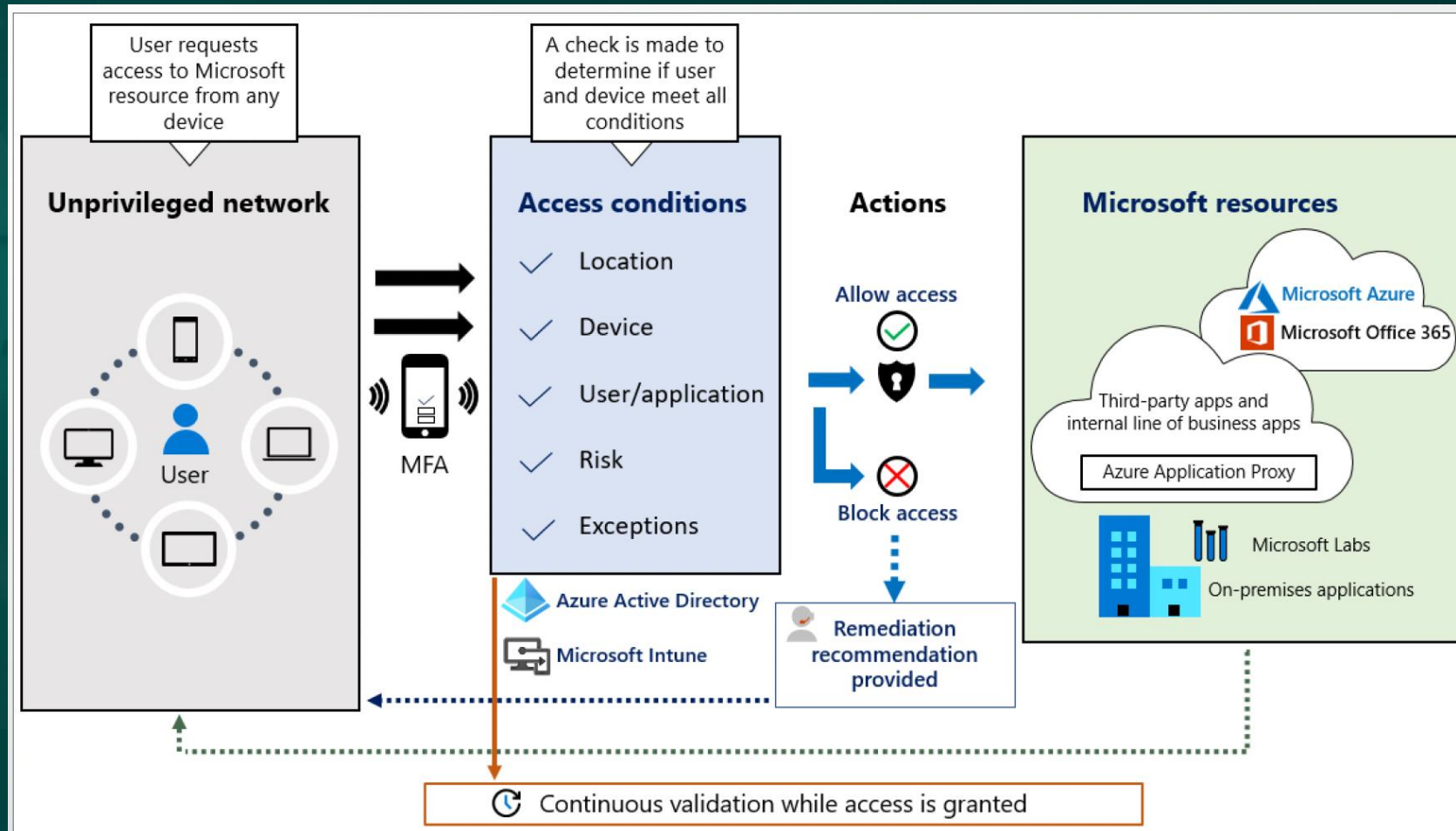
NIST Zero Trust Architectural Model



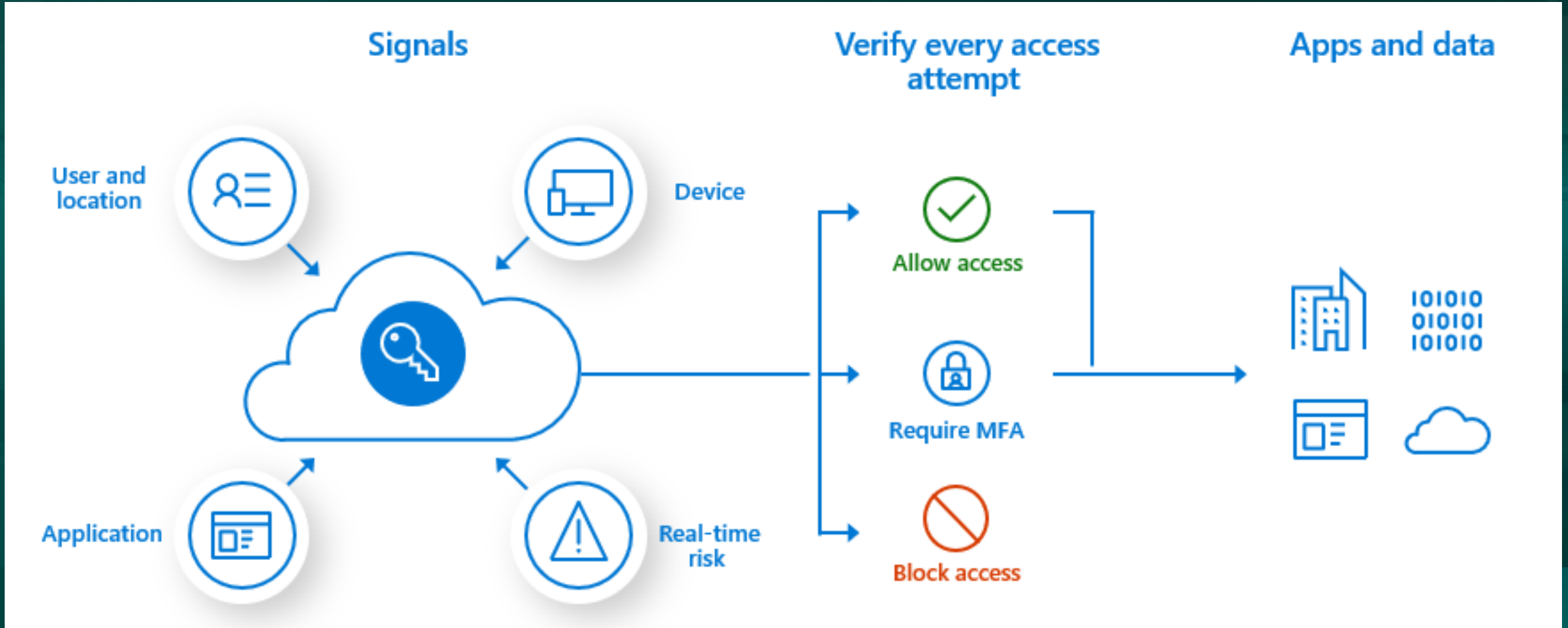
Things are getting out of hand !



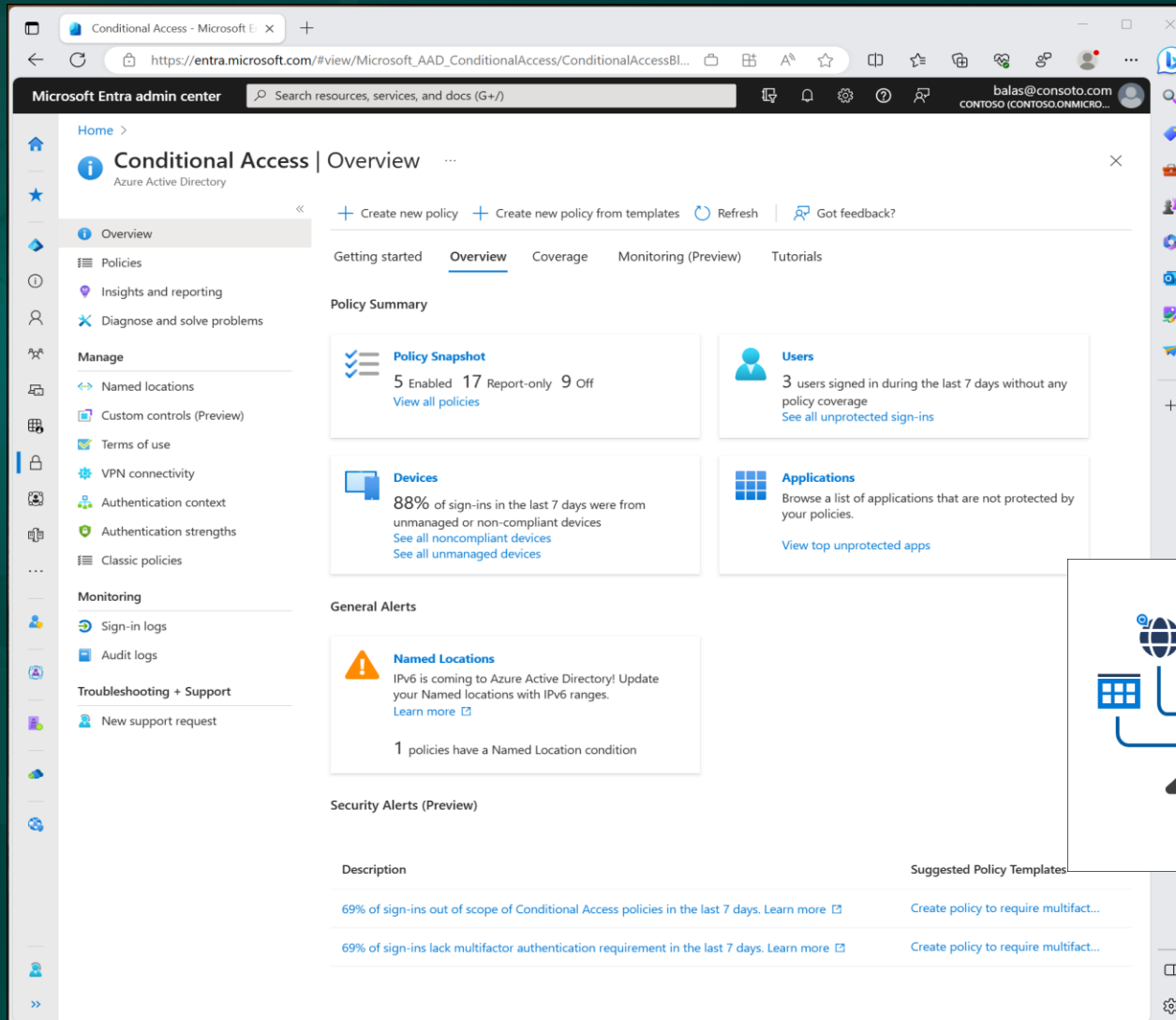
Microsoft's Internal Zero Trust Architecture



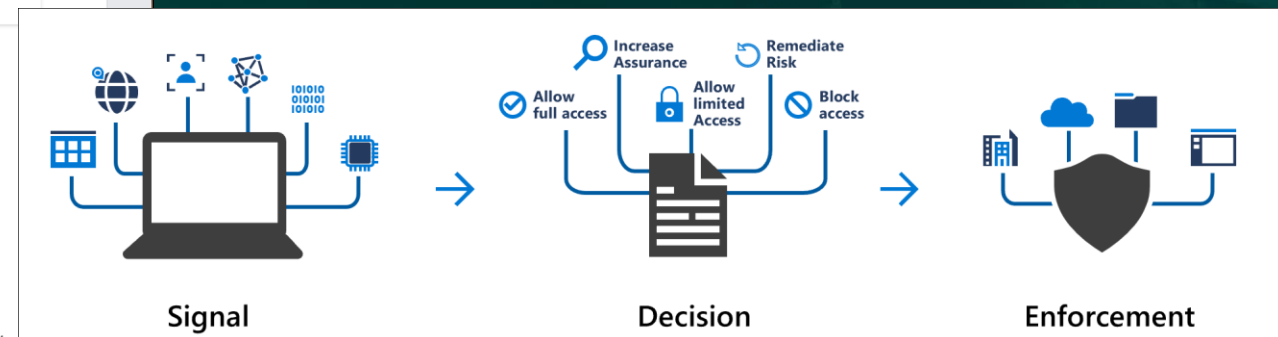
Microsoft's Internal Zero Trust Architecture

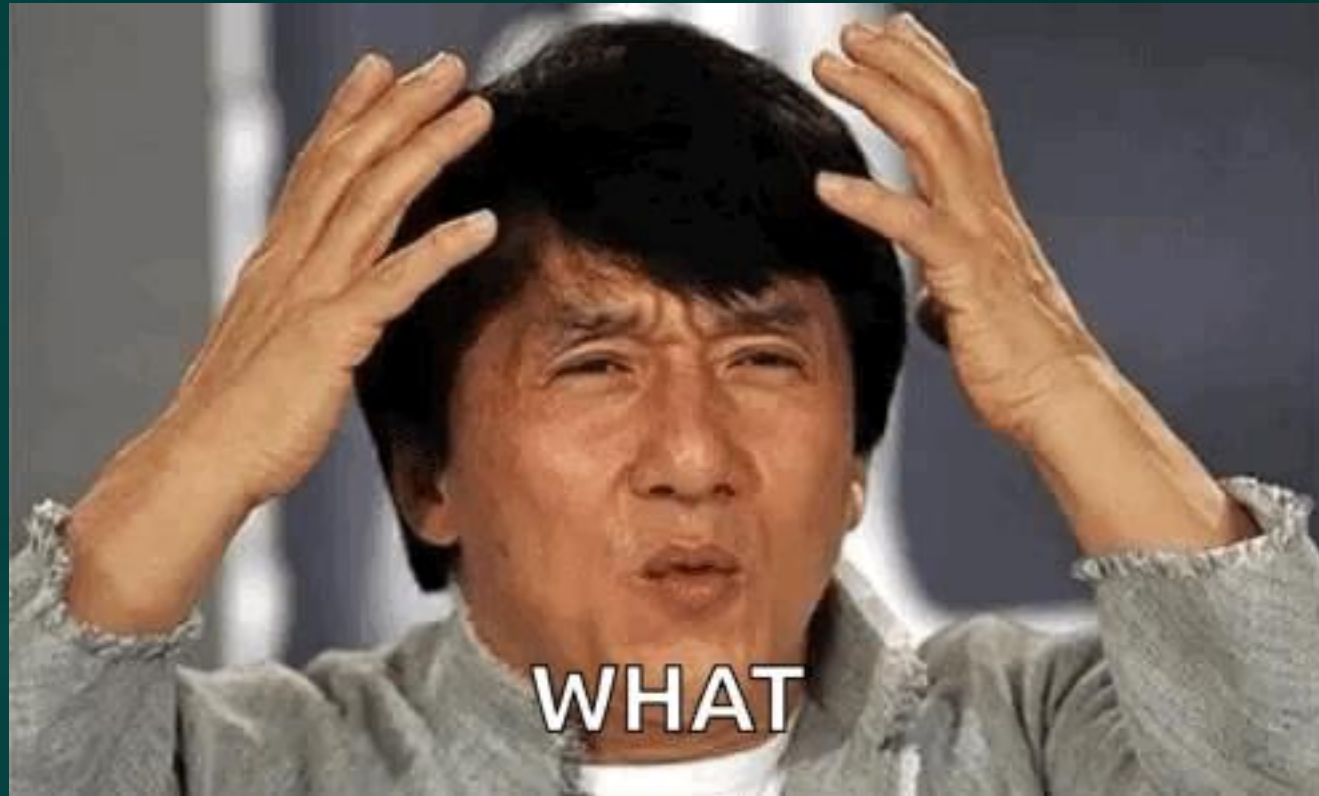


Conditional Access + Adaptive Policies in Entra ID

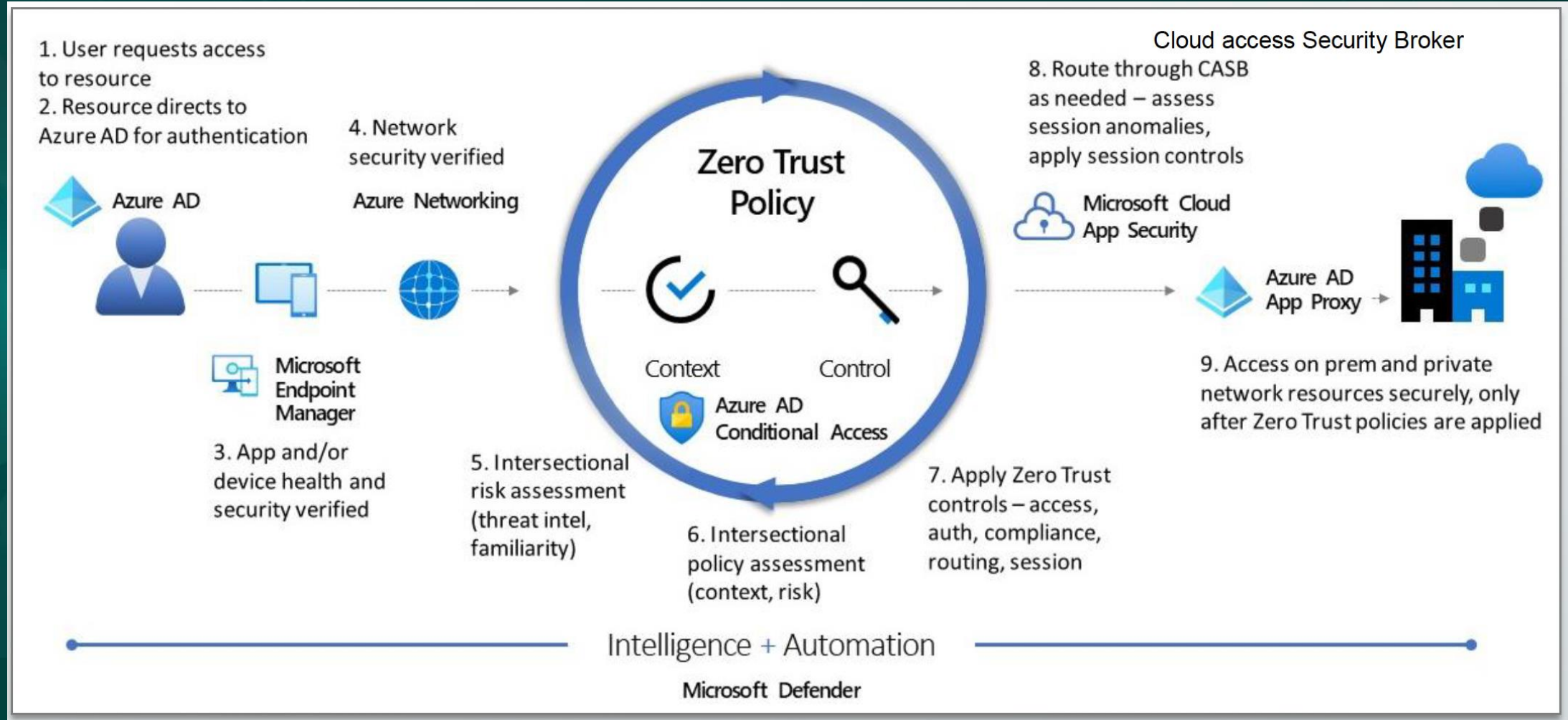


- Microsoft Entra Conditional Access brings signals together, to make decisions, and enforce organizational policies.
- Conditional Access is Microsoft's Zero Trust policy engine taking signals from various sources into account when enforcing policy decisions.

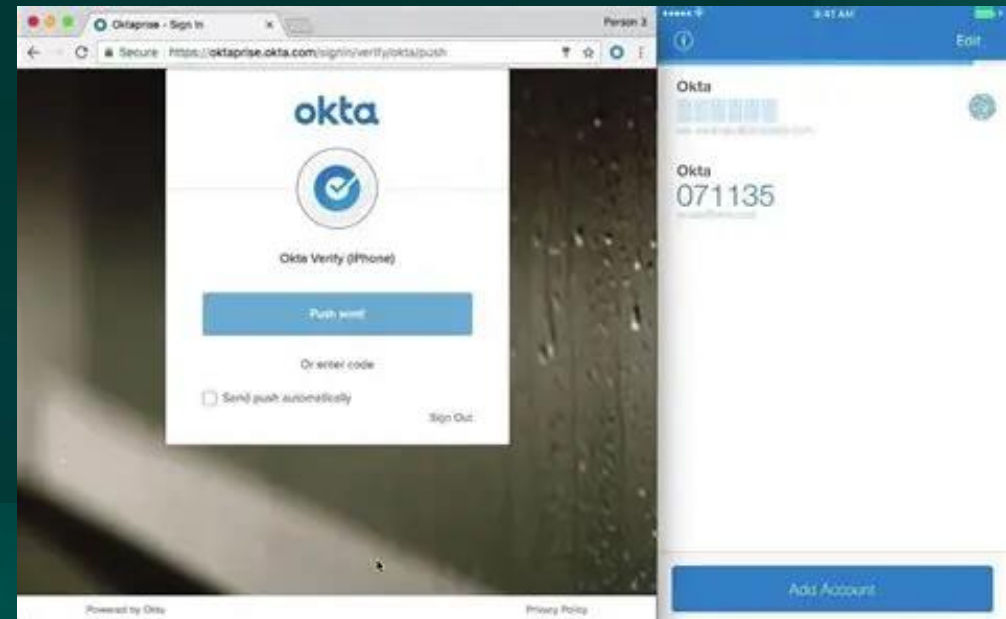
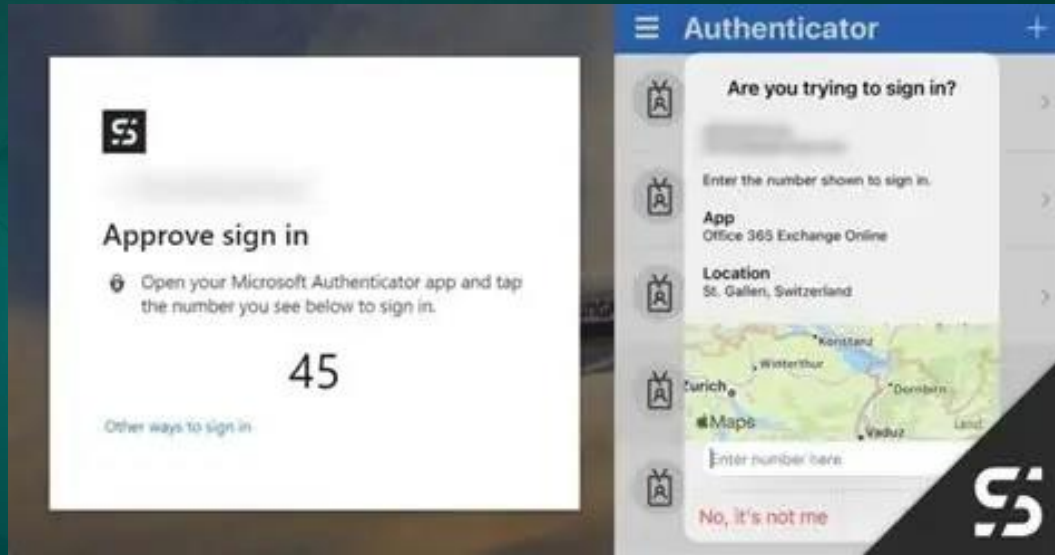




Microsoft Zero Trust Strategy Step by Step



Microsoft Authenticator, Okta Verify





Sign in

msgrace@msn.com 3615a274d312@microsoft.com

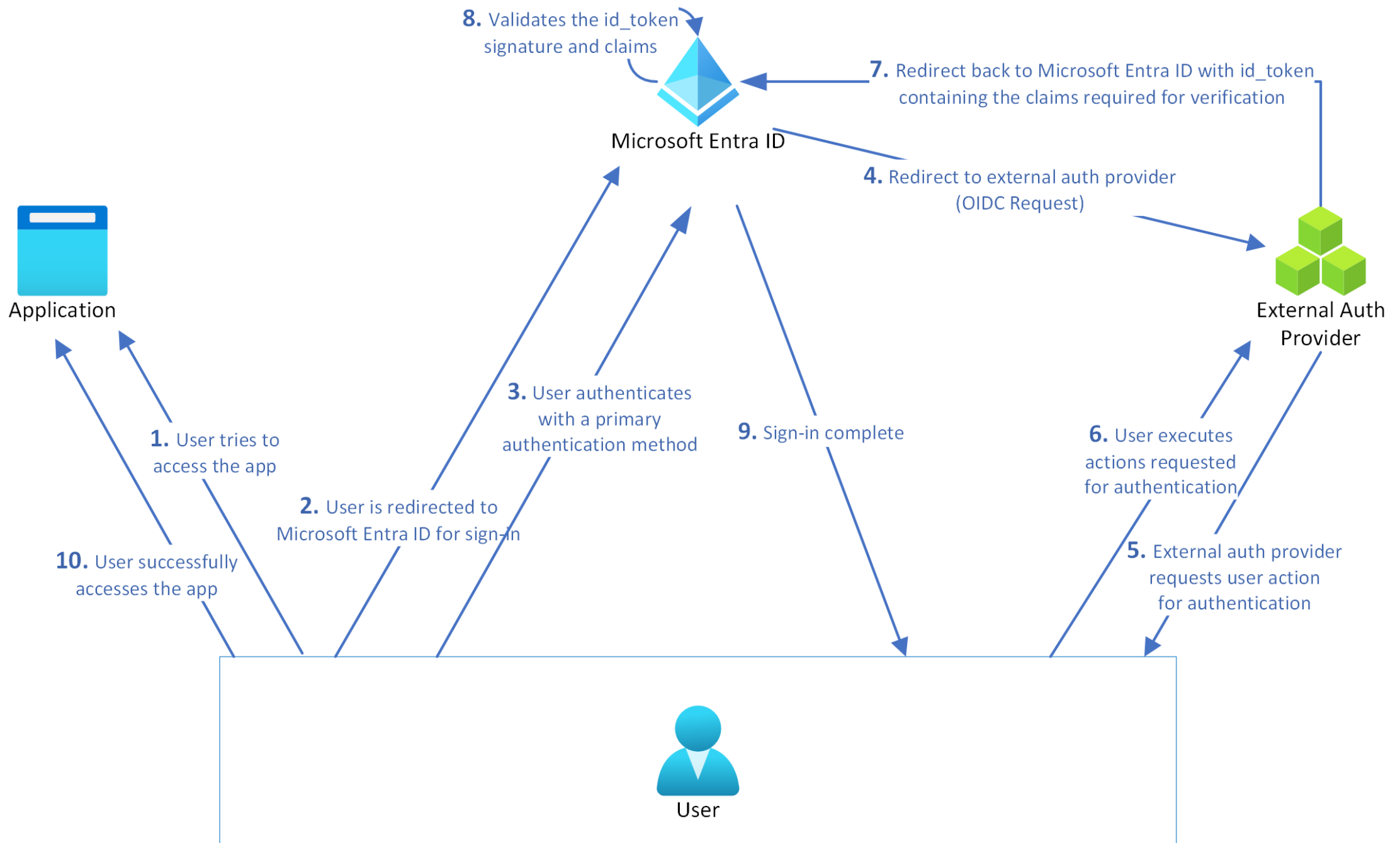
[Can't access your account?](#)



Next



Sign-in options



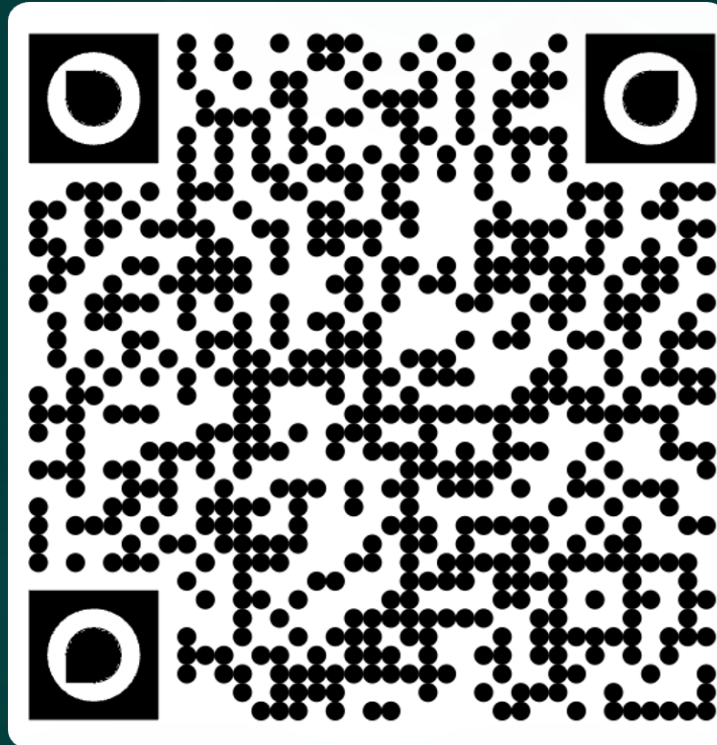
References

- Whitepapers
 - NIST ZT Architecture :
<https://csrc.nist.gov/pubs/sp/800/207/final>
 - CISA ZT Maturity Model:
<https://www.cisa.gov/zero-trust-maturity-model>
- Courses and Certifications
 - Forrester Adopting ZT Certification Course
 - Cloud Security Alliance ZT Courses
- Compare diff Zero Trust products :
<https://www.cloudflare.com/lp/ppc/zero-trust-roadmap-x/>

BONUS



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Thank You!



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Q&A, Bring it on !!



A meme featuring Homer Simpson from the animated show 'The Simpsons'. He is standing in a green field with a brown fence in the background. He has a neutral, slightly weary expression. Overlaid on the image is the text 'I'LL JUST LEAVE NOW' in large, white, bold, sans-serif capital letters with a black outline.

I'LL JUST
LEAVE NOW



Until Next time ...