

Zero Trust Networking

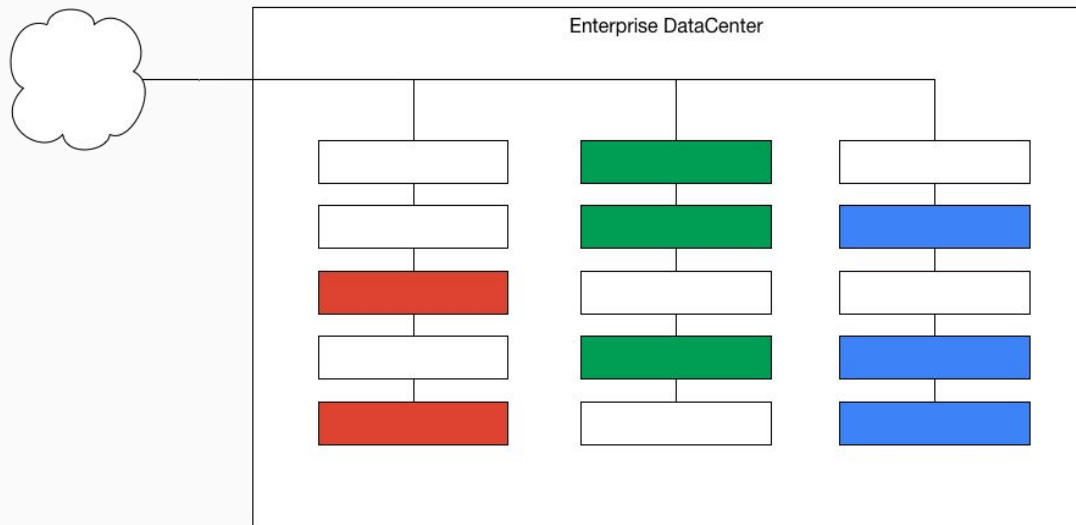
Why Security shouldn't always
be tied to your network

Bernard Van De Walle, Aporeto



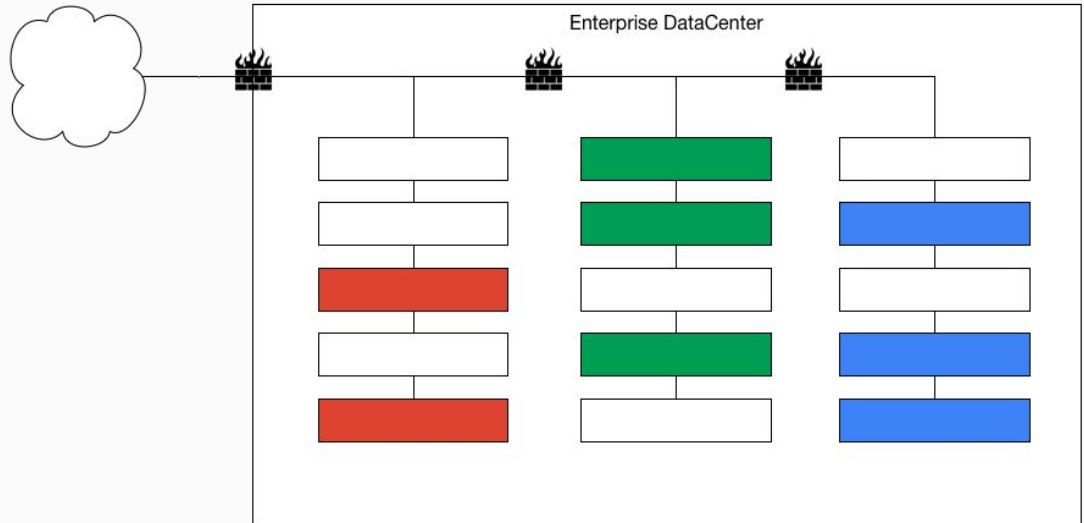
Aporeto

Security levels

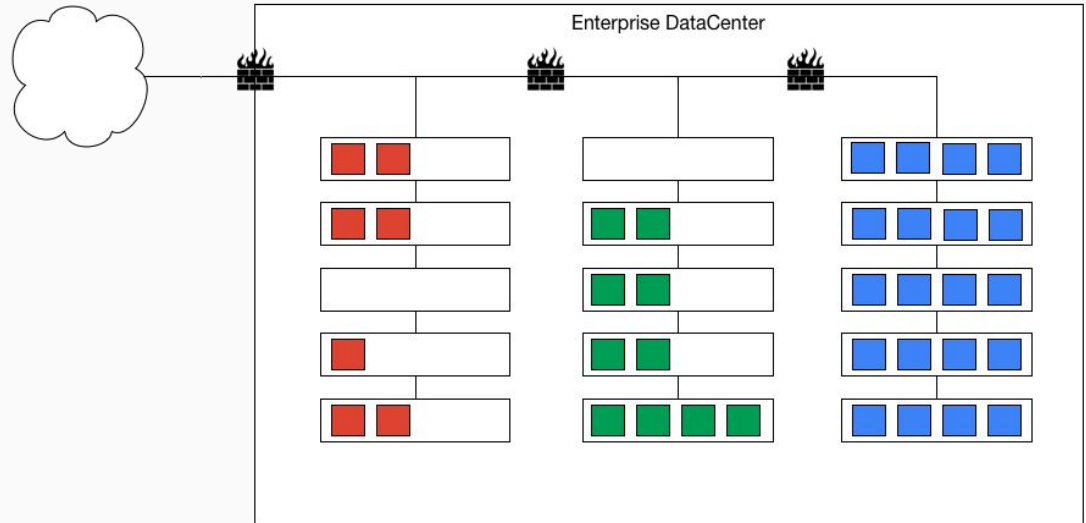


Perimeter security

```
# iptables -I INPUT -s 20.0.0.0/8 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 10.20.0.0/16 -j DROP
# iptables -I INPUT -s 30.0.0.0/8 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 10.0.0.0/8 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 0.0.0.0/0 -j DROP
```



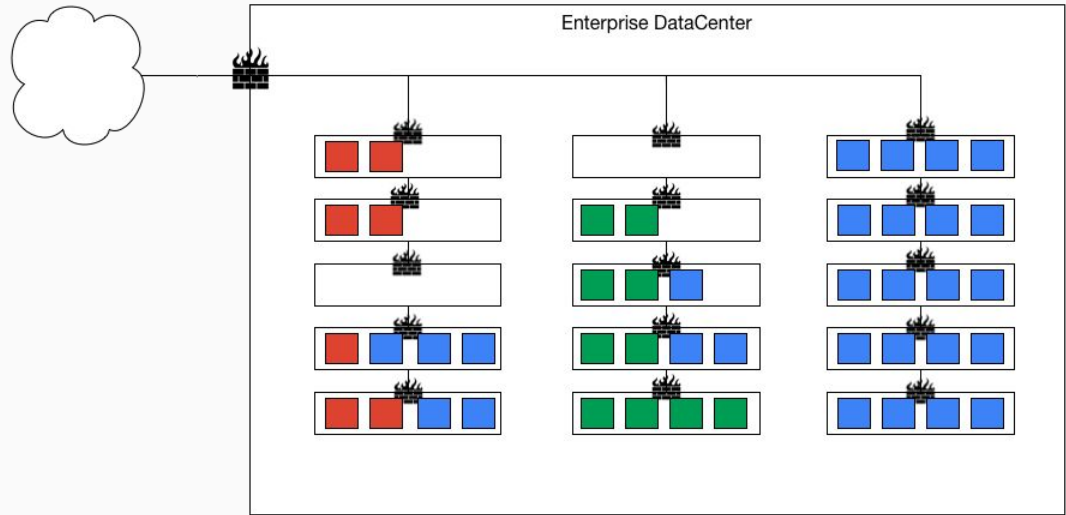
Micro-Services



Distributed firewalls

```
# iptables -I INPUT -s 20.10.15.54/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 30.15.21.64/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 20.10.16.54/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 30.15.28.64/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 20.10.13.57/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 30.15.24.64/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 20.10.15.55/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 30.15.26.64/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 20.10.1s.54/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 30.15.28.64/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 20.10.35.53/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 30.15.21.61/32 -j ALLOW
[....
....
...]
```

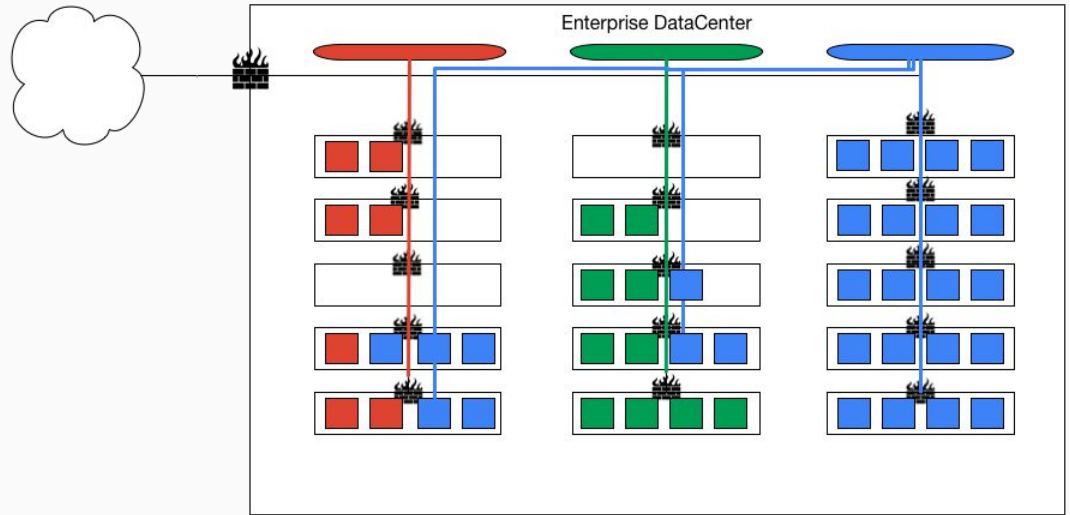
```
# iptables -I INPUT -s 0.0.0.0/0 -j DROP
```



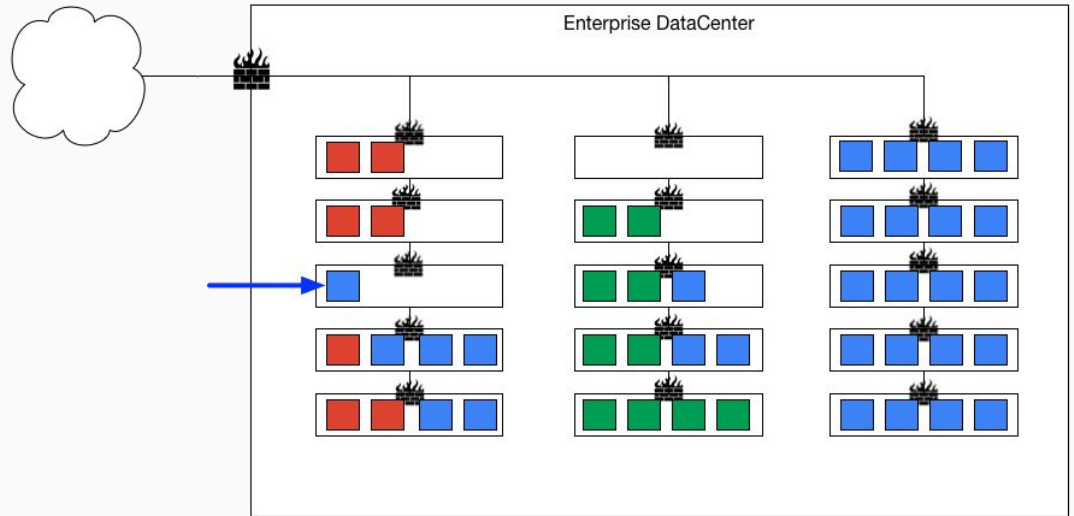
SDN and VPN solutions

```
# iptables -I INPUT -s 20.10.15.54/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 30.15.21.64/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 20.10.16.54/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 30.15.28.64/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 20.10.13.57/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 30.15.24.64/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 20.10.15.55/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 30.15.26.64/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 20.10.1s.54/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 30.15.28.64/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 20.10.35.53/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 30.15.21.61/32 -j ALLOW
[....
...
...]
```

```
# iptables -I INPUT -s 0.0.0.0/0 -j DROP
```

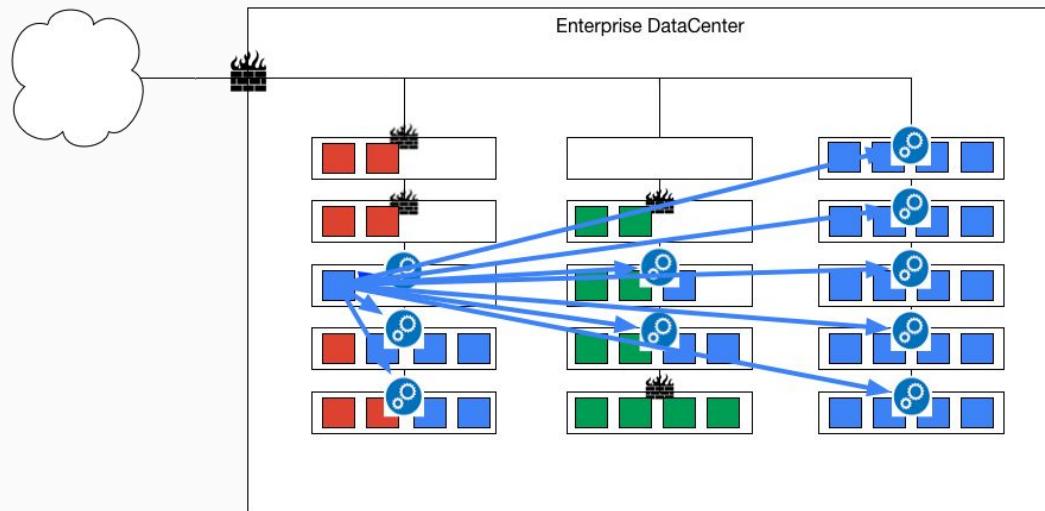


Provisioning assets



Exponential Complexity

```
# iptables -I INPUT -s 20.10.15.54/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 30.15.21.64/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 20.10.16.54/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 30.15.28.64/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 20.10.13.57/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 30.15.24.64/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 30.15.26.64/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 20.10.1s.54/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 30.15.28.64/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 20.10.35.53/32 -j ALLOW
# iptables -I INPUT -s 30.15.21.61/32 -j ALLOW
[....
....
...]
# iptables -I INPUT -s 0.0.0.0/0 -j DROP
```



Network

≠

Network security

Zero Trust Networking

Network is insecure by default



Threat model: inside network as insecure as outside network

Network primitives are irrelevant

IP and Port numbers do not carry any information

Flows need to be authorized

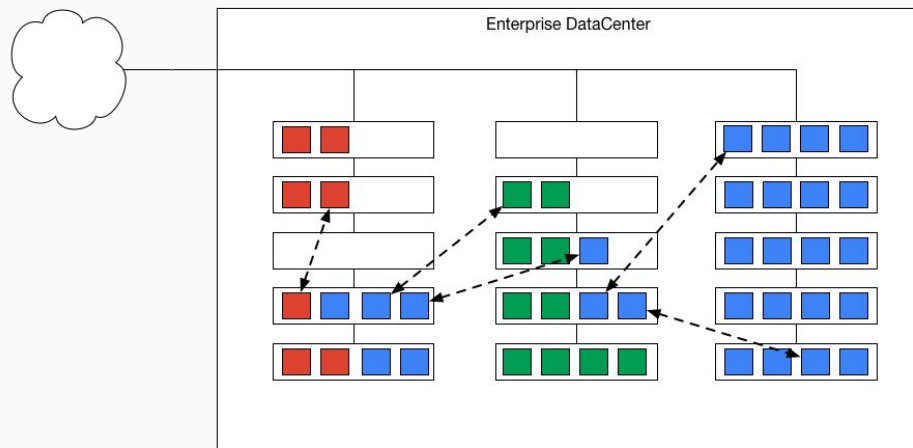
Every connection results from a successful authorization/authentication

Declarative policy language

High-level language to automate policy creation/deployment
(Yet Another Policy Language)

Zero Trust Networking

- Context and Identity used for flow authentication
- Network identity \neq Endpoint identity
- Secure by default
- Keep the network **simple**



Kubernetes

Zero-Trust networking in
Kubernetes

Kubernetes Networking (reachability)

- Based on CNI
- Built-in (GKE, ...) or plugin based
- IP doesn't carry any information

Kubernetes objects

- Associated Identity

- Name
- Namespace
- Labels

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: external
  namespace: demo
  labels:
    role: external
    app: nginx
spec:
  [...]
```

Kubernetes network policies

- White list model
- No default implementation
- Ingress only

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: backend-policy
  namespace: demo
Spec:
  [...]
```

Kubernetes network policies

- Explicit activation per **namespace**
- Annotation for activation

```
kind: Namespace
metadata:
  name: demo
  Annotations:
    net.beta.kubernetes.io
    /network-policy: |
      {
        "ingress": {
          "isolation": "DefaultDeny"
        }
      }
```

Kubernetes network policies

- Rules apply to specific Pods
- Pods selected based on labels

role=backend



```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: NetworkPolicy
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      role: backend
  ingress:
    - from:
      - podSelector:
          matchLabels:
            role: frontend
```

Kubernetes network policies

- Rule defines Pods allowed to **send traffic**
- Allowed traffic selected based on labels

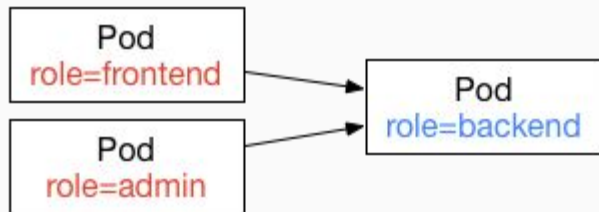
`role=frontend`



```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: NetworkPolicy
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      role: backend
  ingress:
    - from:
      - podSelector:
          matchLabels:
            role: frontend
```

Kubernetes network policies

- Rules are additive
- Each rule allows additional traffic



```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: NetworkPolicy
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      role: backend
  ingress:
    - from:
      - podSelector:
          matchLabels:
            role: admin
```

Implementations

Tied to networking backend
Because Policing is based on IPs

Trireme

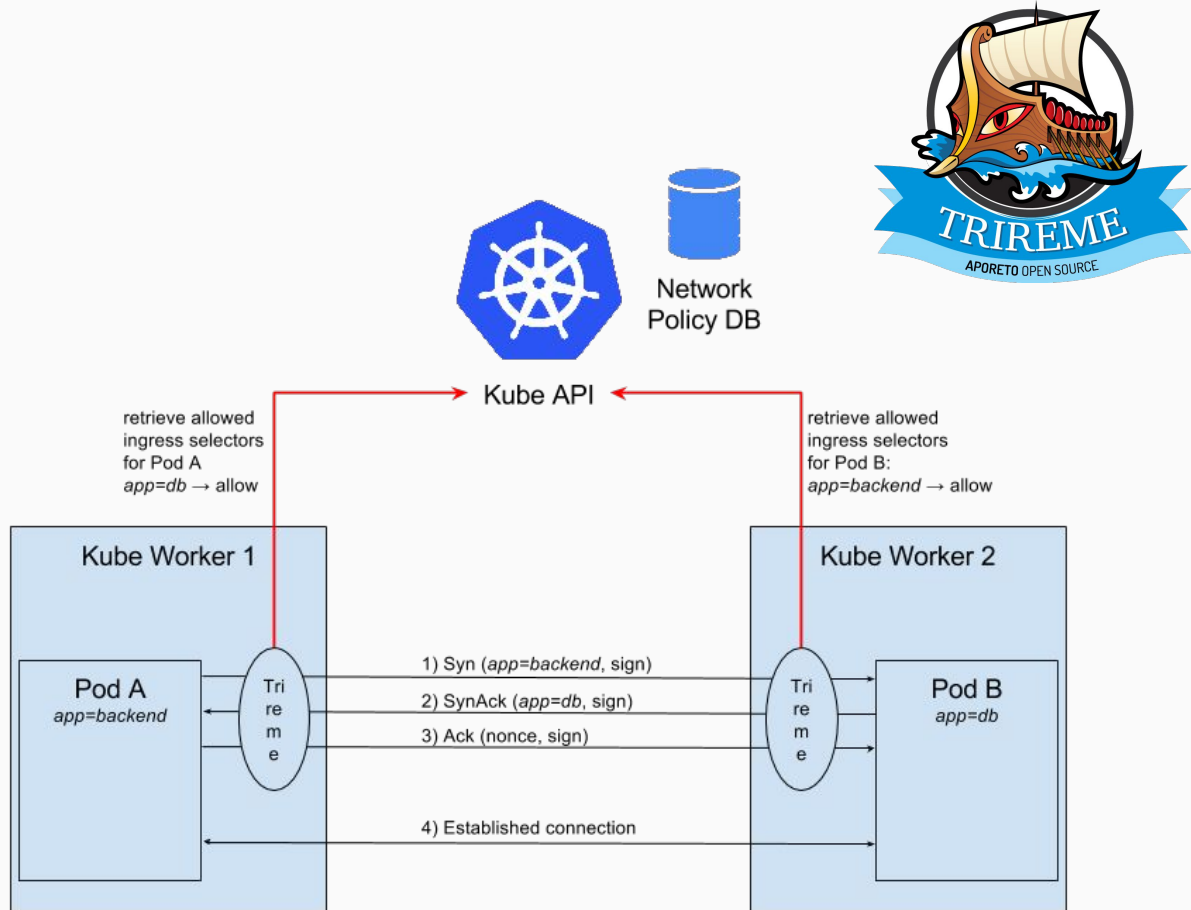
<https://github.com/aporeto-inc/trireme-kubernetes>



- Identity is the pod label
- **IP** irrelevant. Network independent
- Compatible with any Networking backend

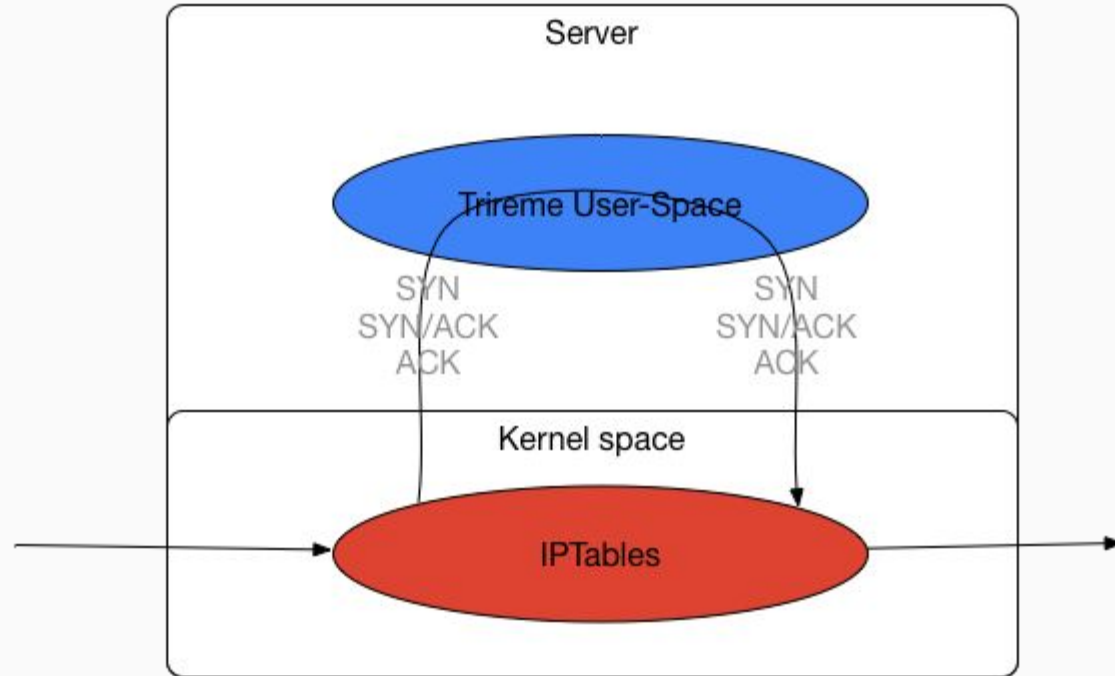
E2E authentication

- Identity added on TCP flows handshake
- Identity signed



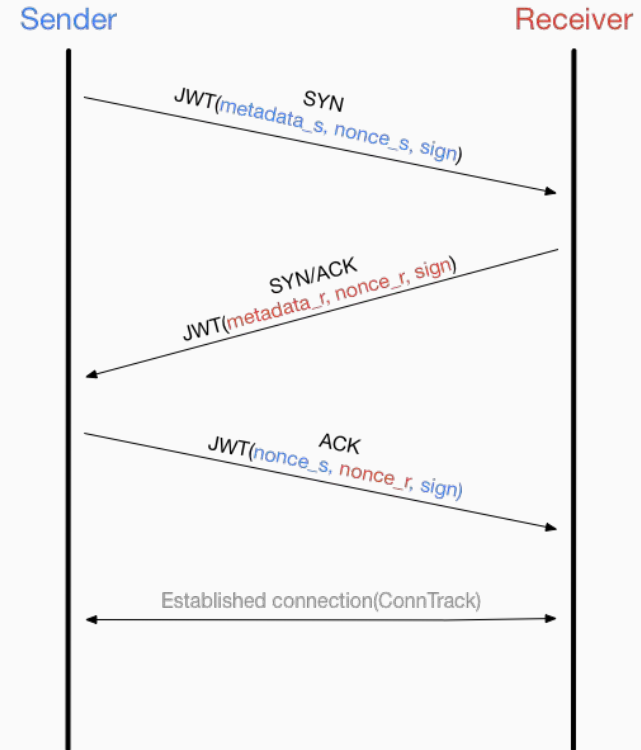
IPTables

- LibNetFilter_Queue
- Redirect to user-space
- Attach **endpoint identity** in user-space



TCP Handshake

- Sender/Receiver add metadata
- sign and nonces to avoid replay//MITM

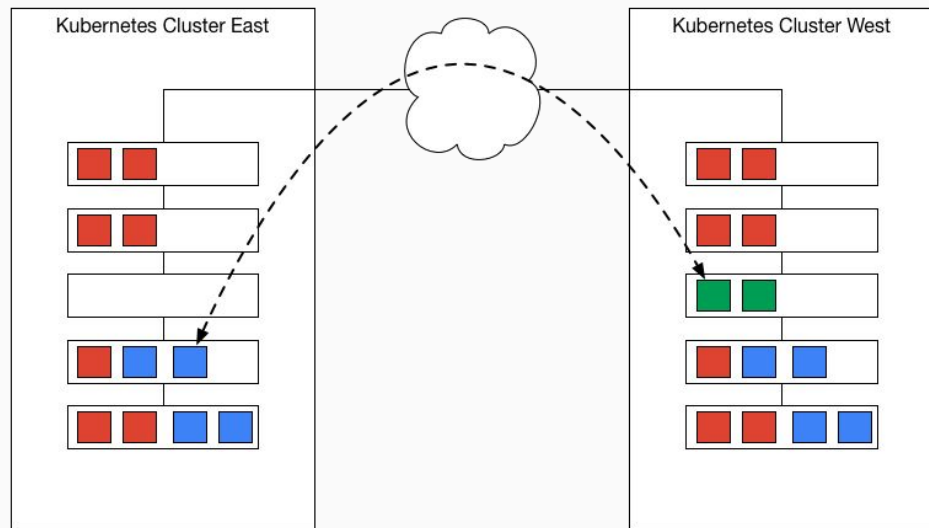


“Demo Time”



Cluster federation

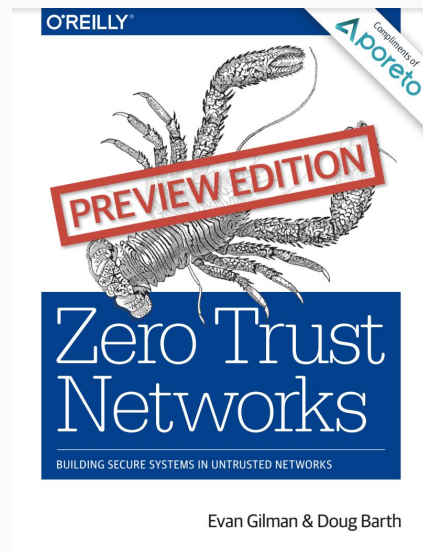
With Zero-Trust Networking



Network reachability
≠
Network security


More about zero-trust

- Encryption
- Visibility
- Auditing



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Thanks!

 @bvandewa

Trireme on Github:

<https://github.com/aporeto-inc/trireme-kubernetes>

Demo code and slides:

<https://github.com/bvandewalle/kubecon-zerotrust>

