

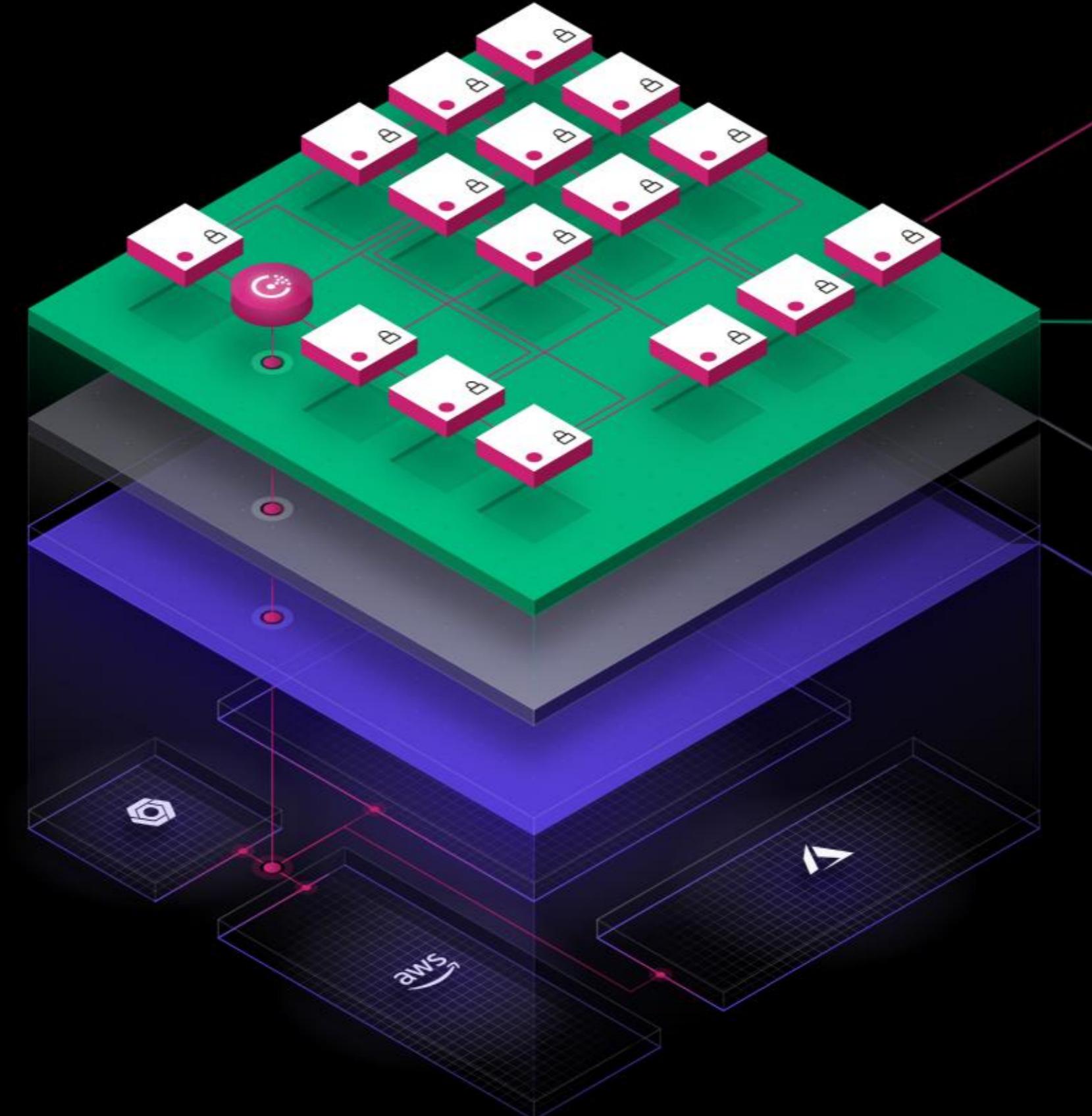


Manage secrets and protect sensitive data

Secure, store, and tightly control access to tokens, passwords, certificates, encryption keys for protecting sensitive data, and other secrets in dynamic infrastructure.



The 4 essential elements of distributed infrastructure



- **Connect**

Infrastructure and applications

- **Development**

Run applications

- **Security**

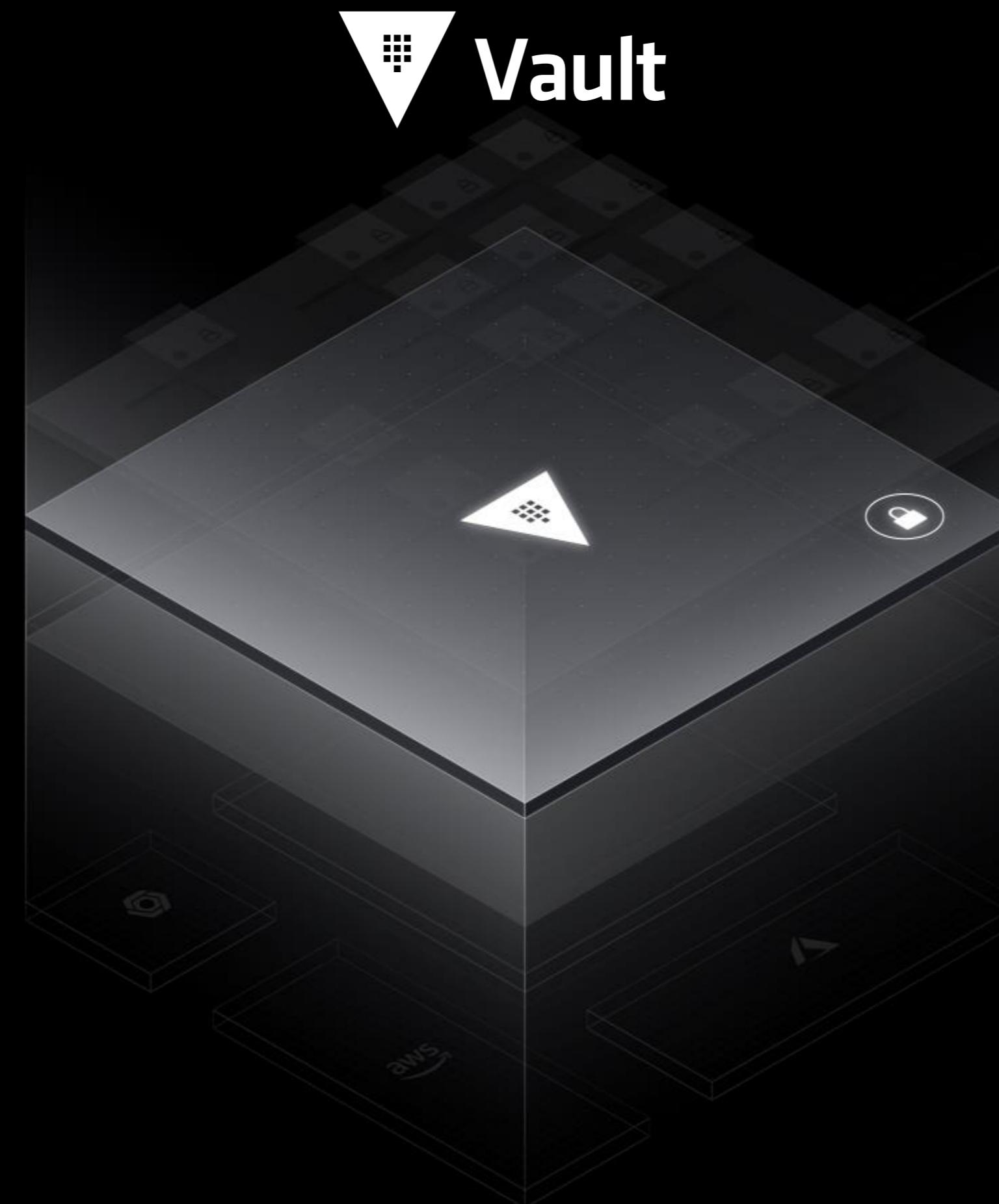
Secure infrastructure and applications

- **Operations**

Provision infrastructure



The 4 essential elements of distributed infrastructure



- **Connect**

Infrastructure and applications

- **Development**

Run applications

- **Security**

Secure infrastructure and applications

- **Operations**

Provision infrastructure

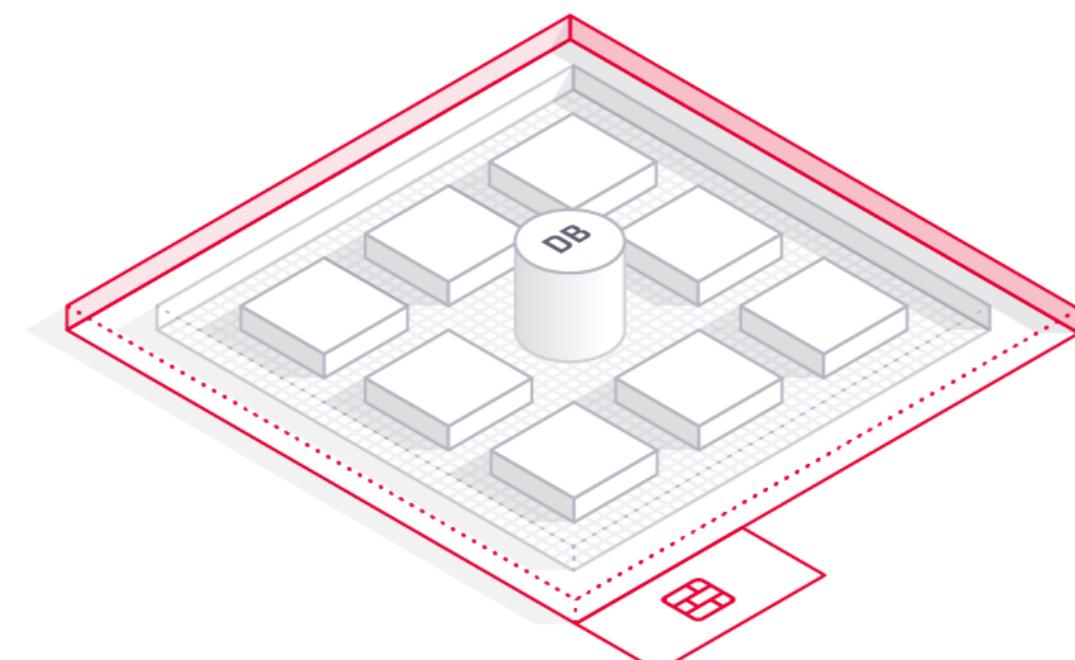


The shift from static to dynamic networking

!

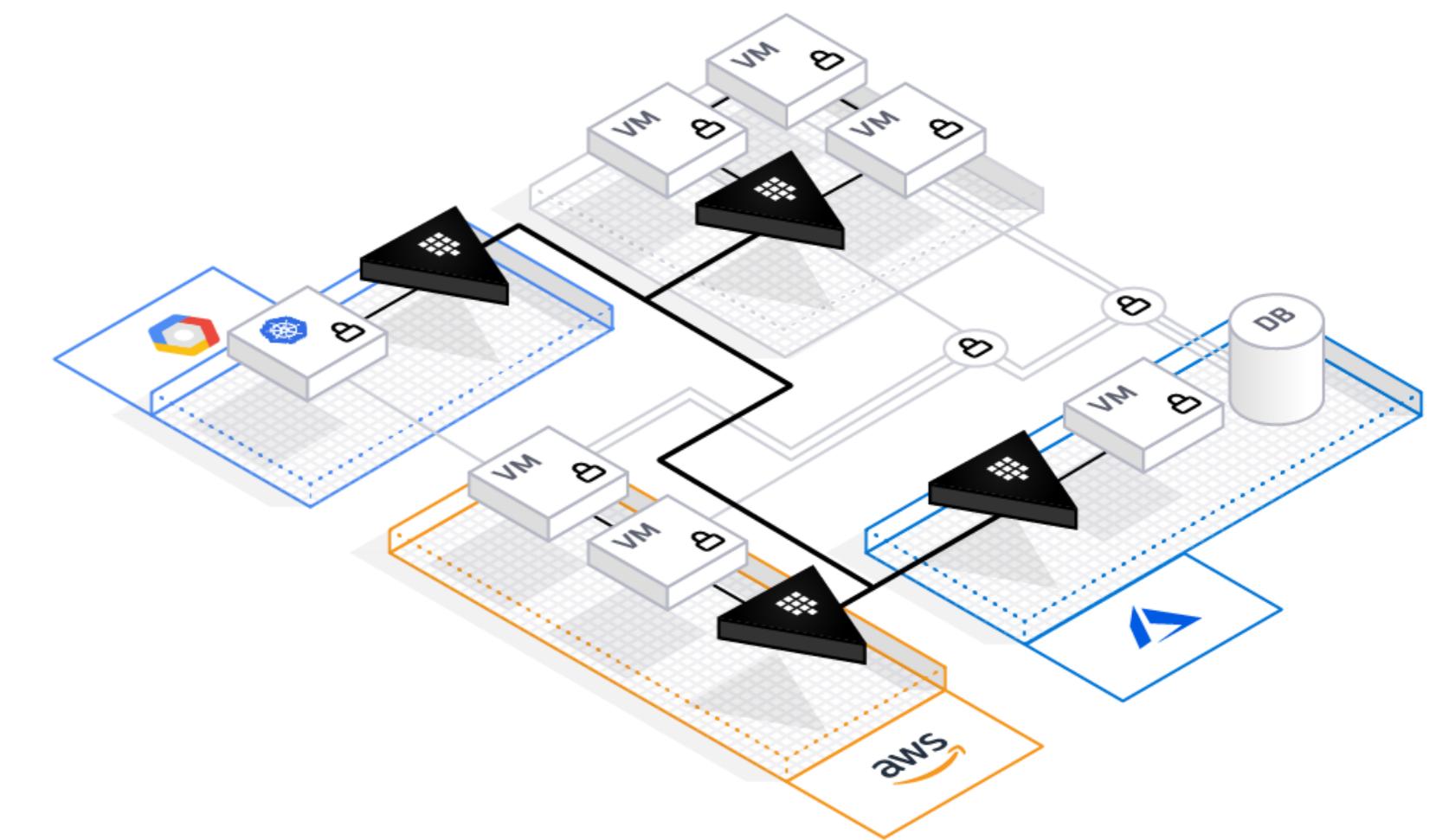
Static Infrastructure

Host-based identity



Dynamic Infrastructure

Service-based identity





The shift from static to dynamic infrastructure

!

Static Infrastructure

Host-based identity

Relies on high-trust networks with clear network perimeters.

Traditional Approach

- High trust networks
- A clear network perimeter
- Security enforced by **IP Address**

Dynamic Infrastructure

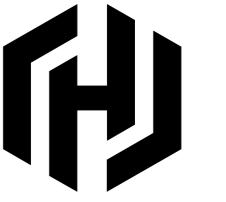
Service-based identity

Low-trust networks across multiple clouds without a clear network perimeter.

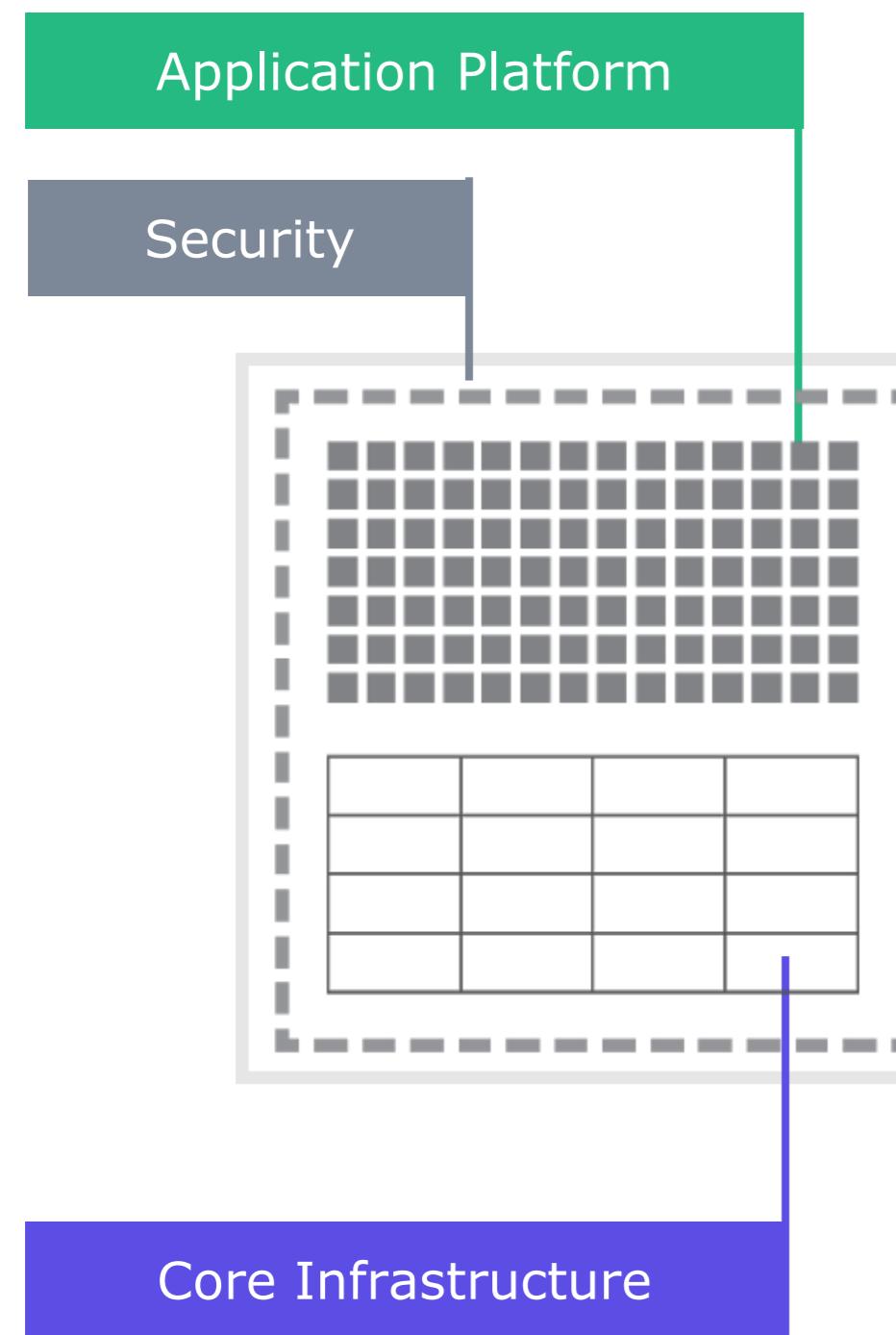
Vault Approach

- Low-trust networks in public clouds
- Unknown network perimeter across clouds
- Security enforced by **application identity**

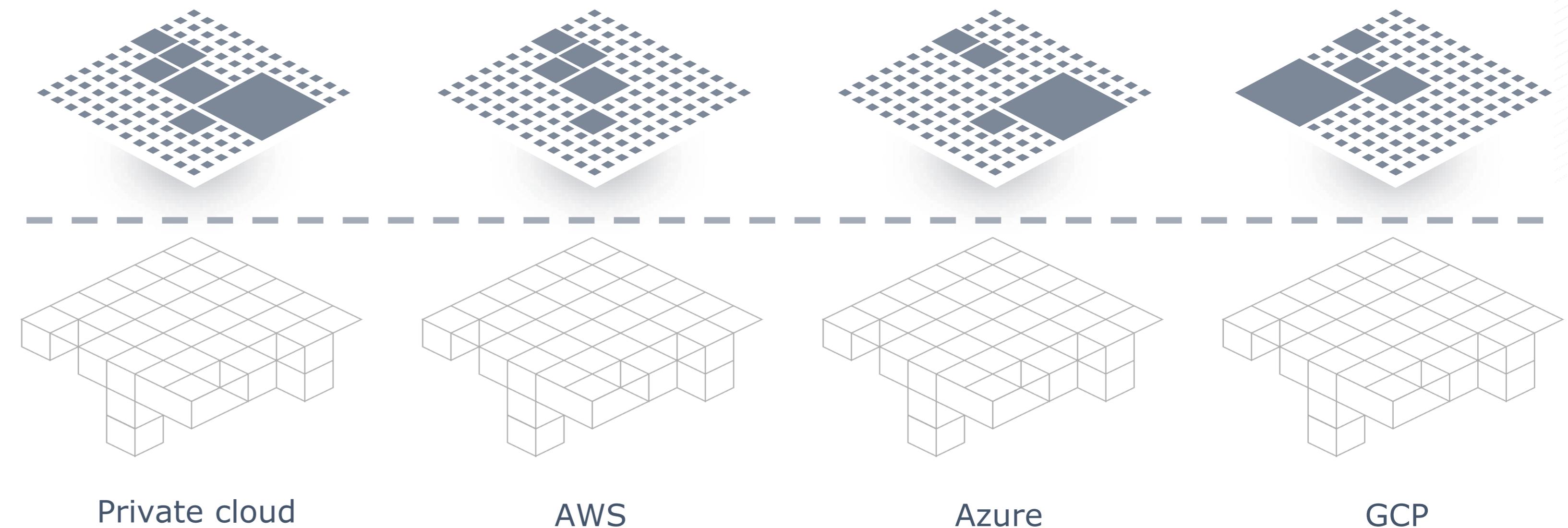
Security in a dynamic world



STATIC AND
CONSOLIDATED



HYBRID, DYNAMIC AND
DISTRIBUTED

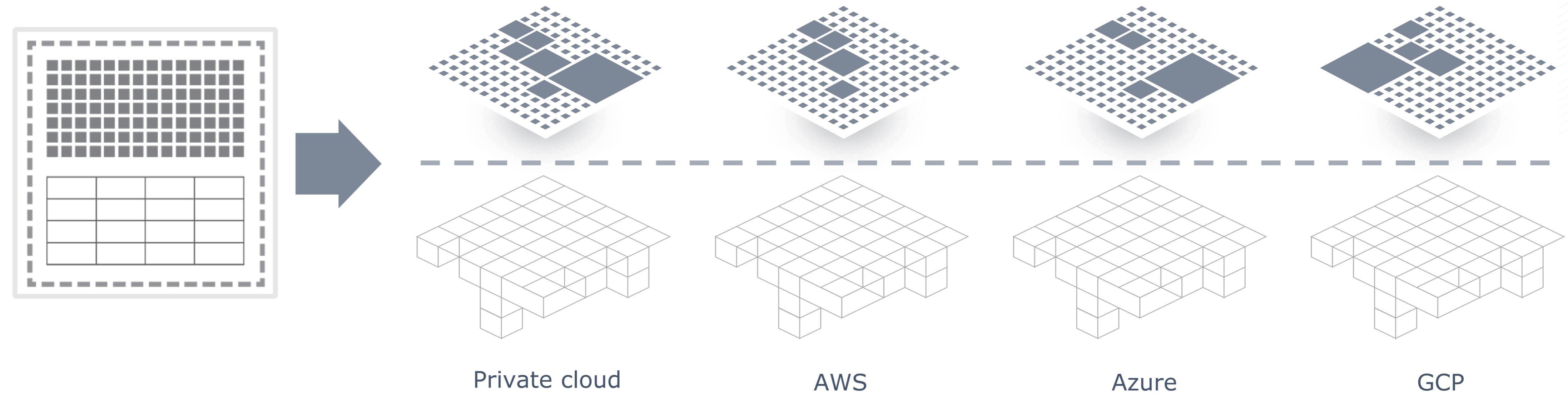


Security in a dynamic world



Perimeter-based security was sufficient for private datacenters

How does security extend across multiple data centers/clouds?

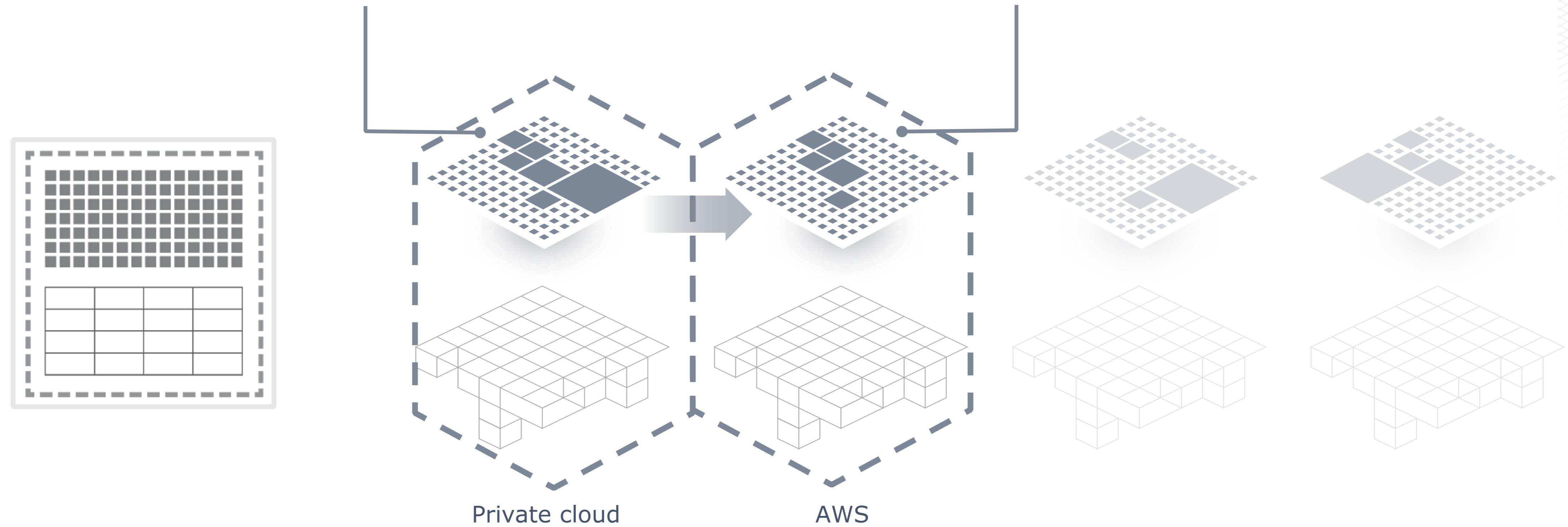


Secure infrastructure



Perimeter-based security pushes
authorization to the network.
Network security can be applied...

...But Without a fixed perimeter (four
walls and single pipe), is my network
trusted?

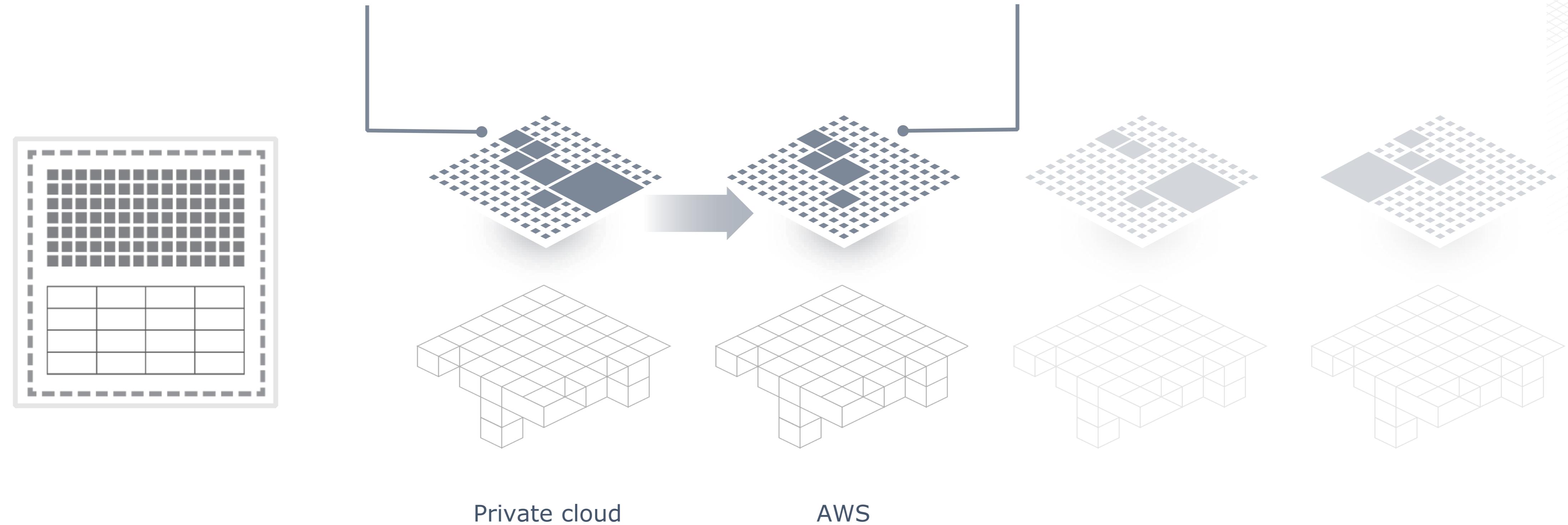


Secure infrastructure

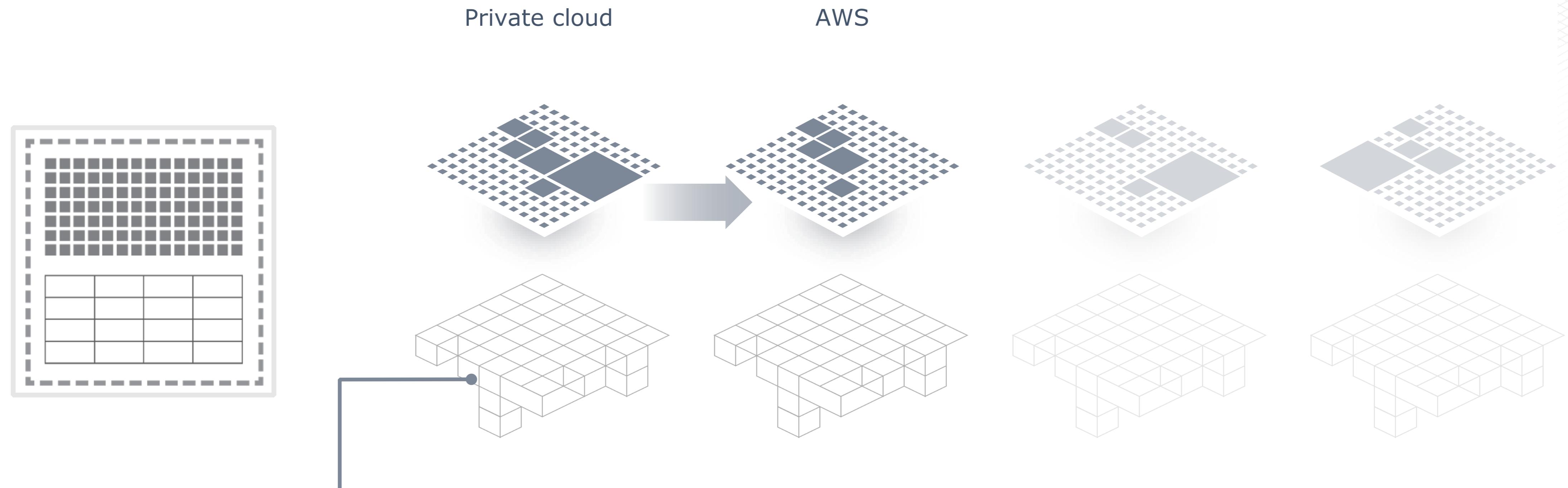
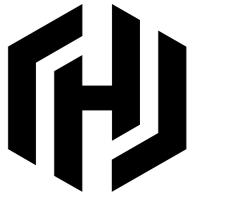


Services, clouds, distributed applications all require secrets.

Where are secrets
(credentials, tokens, keys) stored?
Are they secure?

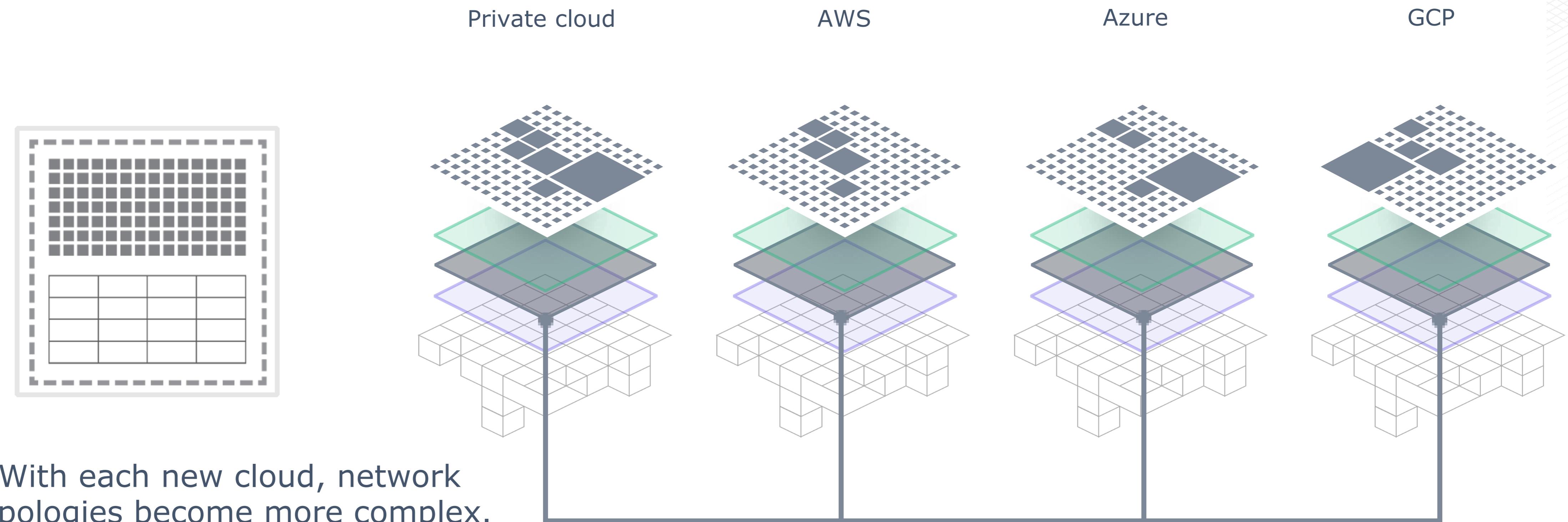
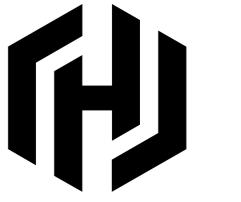


Secure infrastructure

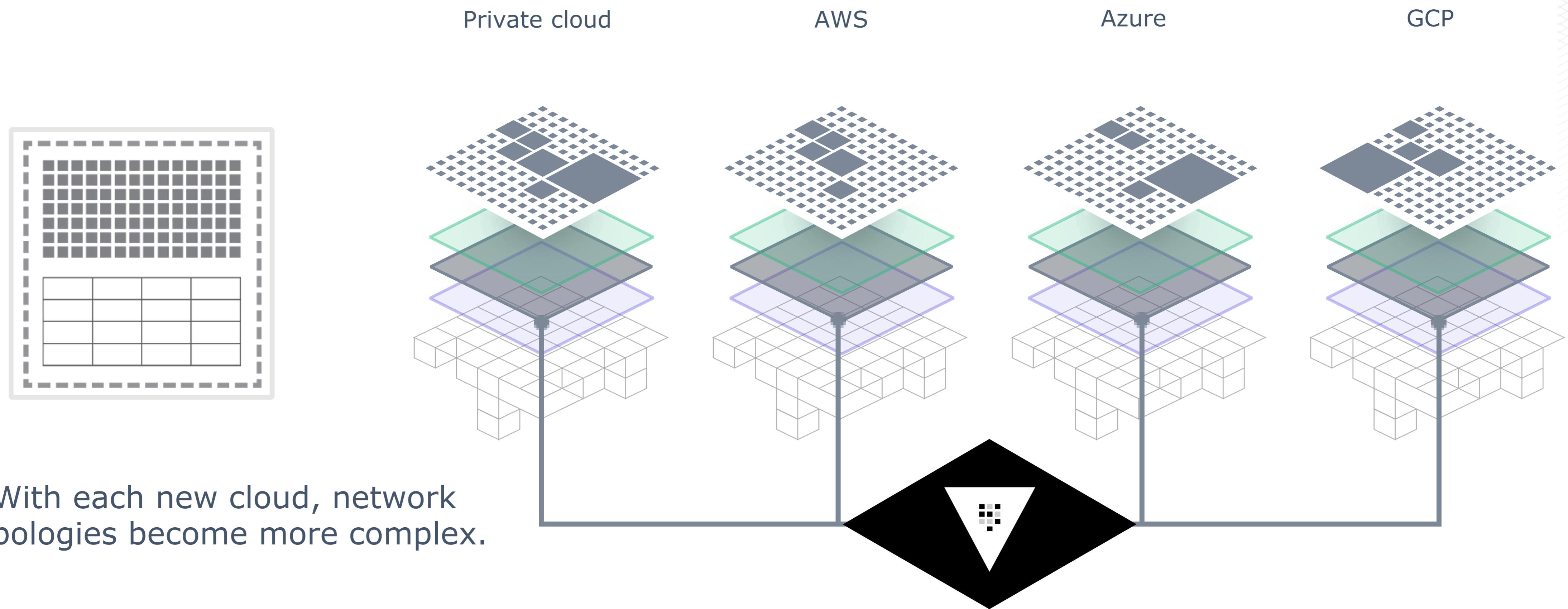


If security is breached, how is data protected?

Secure infrastructure



Secure infrastructure



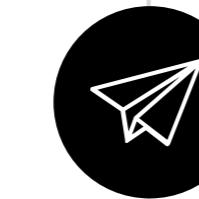


Business Challenges



Increased risk of breach.

Secrets sprawled across different systems, files, and repositories.



Reduced productivity.

Inefficiencies with managing different systems to manage secrets, HSMs, and cryptographic operations across an organization and different teams



Increased risk of data exposure.

Multi-cloud creates a larger surface area to secure and encrypting data across hybrid environments with HSMs is painful and hard to use.

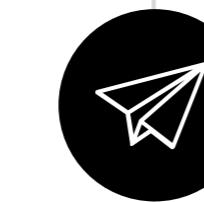


Business Value



Reduce risk of a breach.

Eliminate static, hard-coded credentials by centralizing secrets in Vault and tightly controlling access based on trusted identities.



Increase productivity and efficiency

With one platform for secrets management and data encryption through a CLI, API, and GUI.



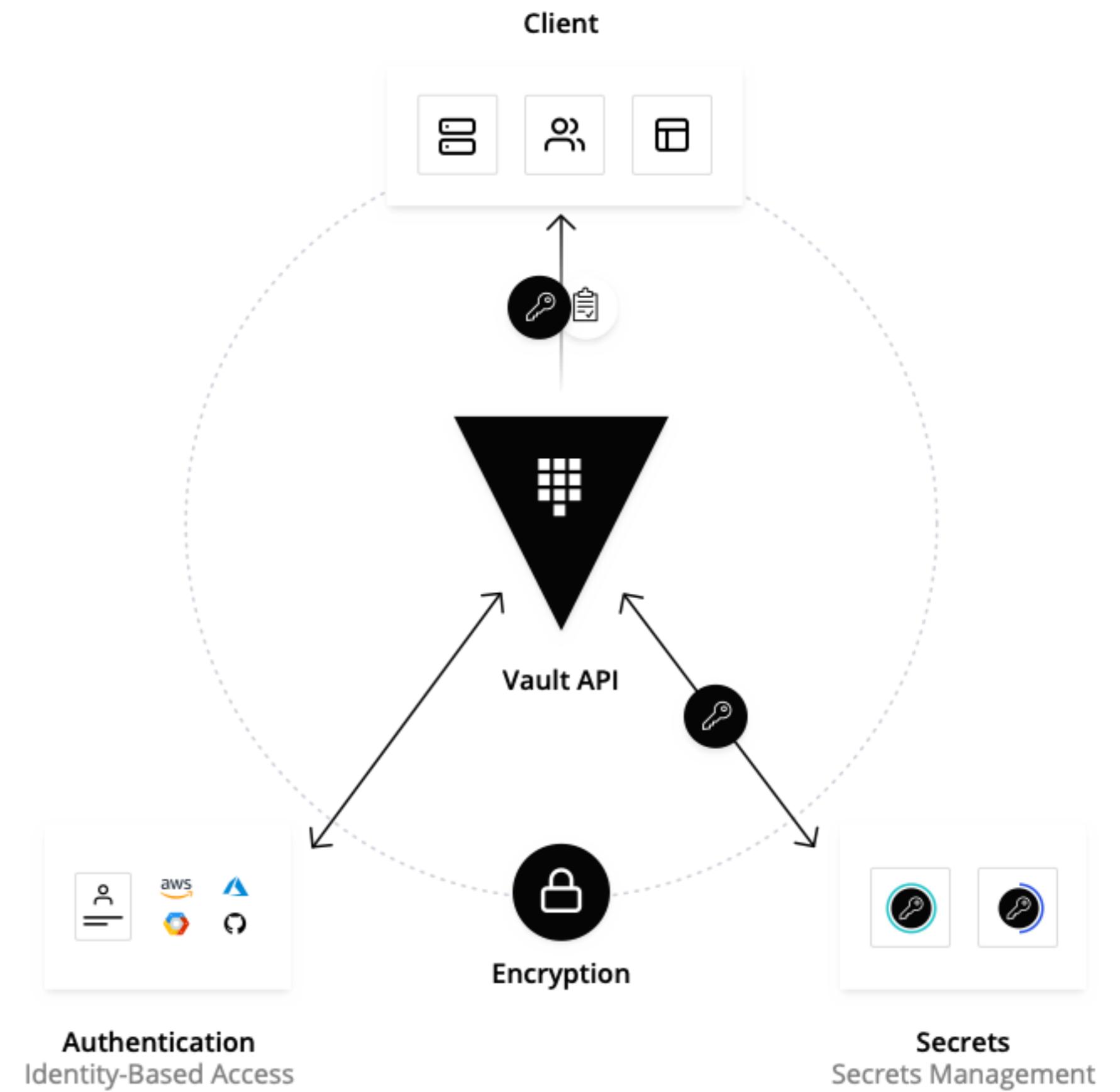
Reduce risk of data exposure

Encrypt sensitive data in transit and at rest using centrally managed and secured encryption keys in Vault, all through a single workflow and API.



How Vault Works

Vault tightly controls access to secrets and encryption keys by authenticating against trusted sources of identity such as Active Directory, LDAP, and cloud identity platforms. Vault enables fine grained authorization of which users and applications are permitted access to secrets and keys.





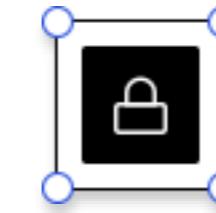
Vault Use Cases

Leverage any trusted source of identity to enforce access to systems, secrets, and applications.



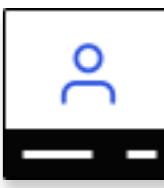
Secrets Management

Centrally store, access, and distribute dynamic secrets.



Encrypting Application Data

Keep application data secure with centralized key management and simple APIs for data encryption.



Identity-based Access

Authenticate and access different clouds, systems, and endpoints using trusted identities.



Vault Principles

API Driven

Use policy to codify, protect, and automate access to secrets.

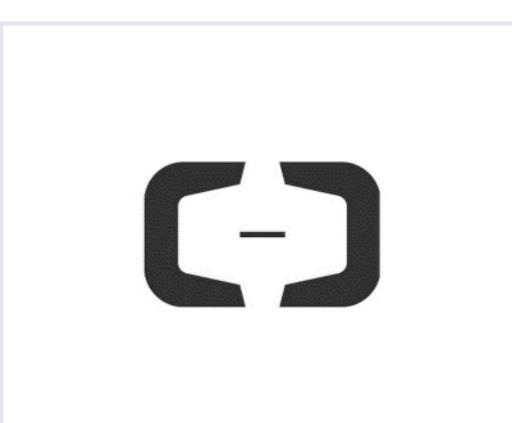
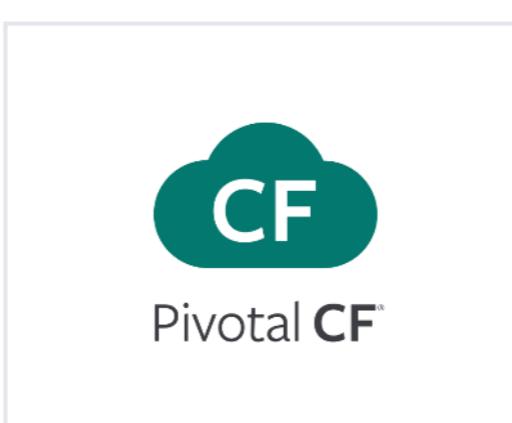
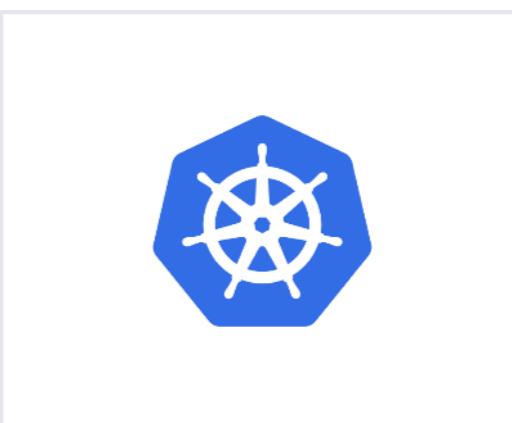
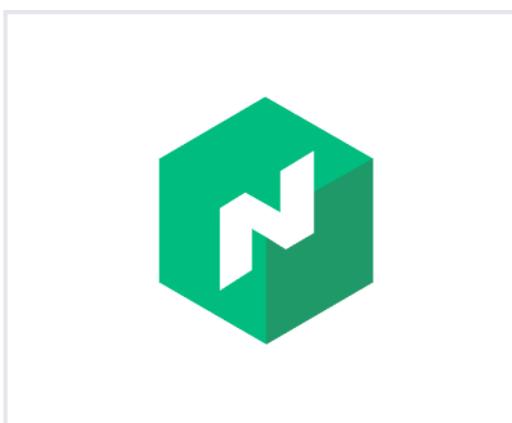
```
...  
$ curl \  
  --header "X-Vault-Token: ..." \  
  --request POST \  
  --data @payload.json \  
  
https://127.0.0.1:8200/v1/secret/config
```



Vault Principles

Secure with any Identity

Leverage any trusted identity provider, such as cloud IAM platforms, Kubernetes, Active Directory, to authenticate into Vault.

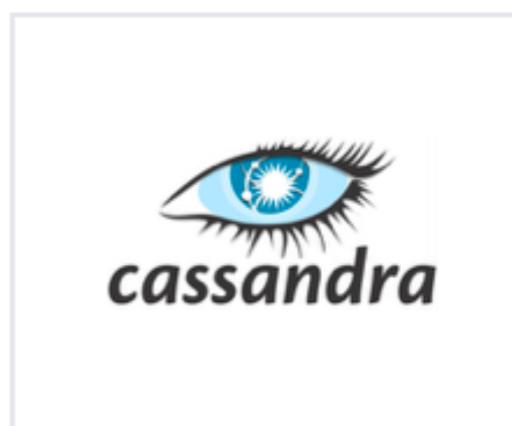
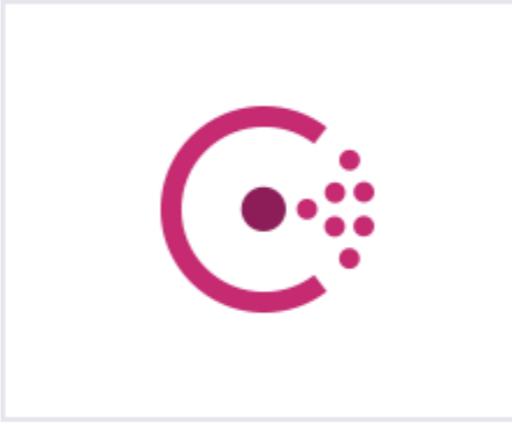




Vault Principles

Extend and Integrate

Request secrets for any system through one consistent, audited, and secured workflow.





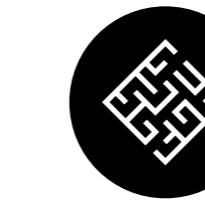
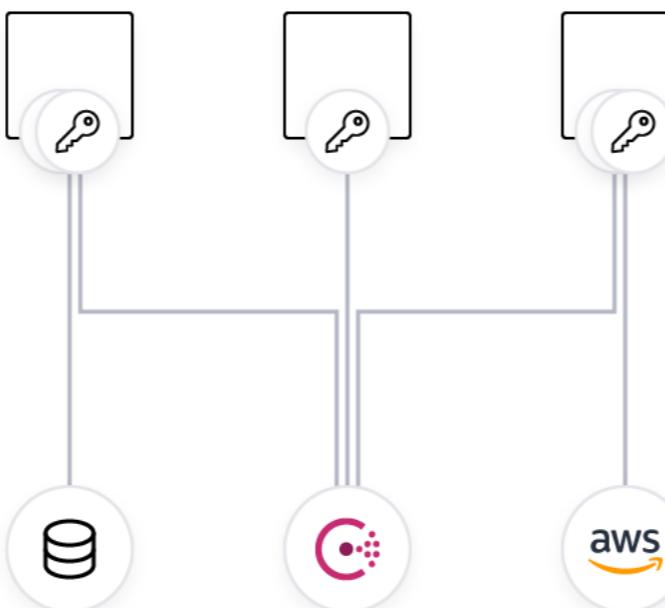
VAULT ADOPTION

Use Case Secrets Management



Use Case: Secrets Management

Centrally store, access
and distribute dynamic
secrets across
applications, systems,
and infrastructure.

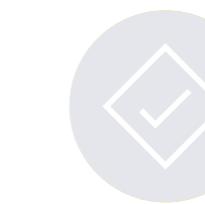


The Challenge

Secrets for applications and systems need to be centralized and static IP-based solutions don't scale in dynamic environments with frequently changing applications and machines.

BEFORE

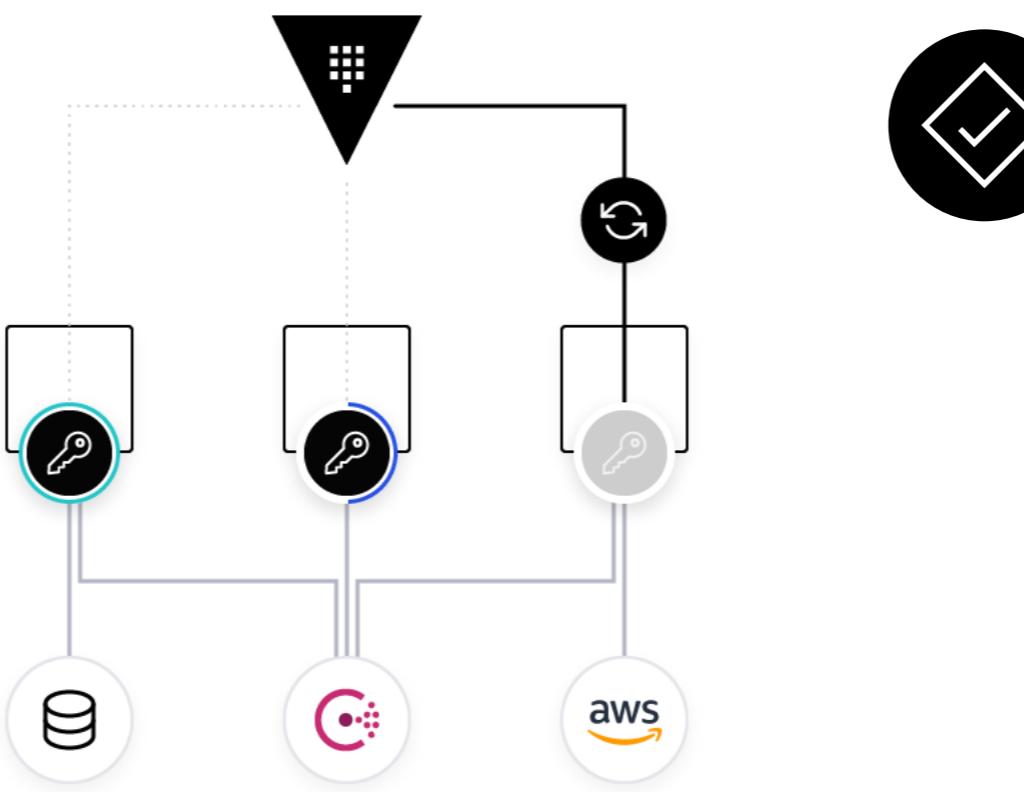
- **Reduced productivity** from secret sprawl and configuration complexity
- **Increased cost** with redundant management and difficulty in adopting new systems
- **Increased risk** with more complexity, thereby increasing the threat surface and risking non-compliance with major regulatory laws and requirements





Use Case: Secrets Management

Centrally store, access and distribute dynamic secrets across applications, systems, and infrastructure.



The Solution

Vault centrally manages and enforces access to secrets and systems based on trusted sources of application and user identity.

AFTER

- **Increase productivity** & reduce time to deploy security workflows with centralized management
- **Control costs** with automated compliance and policy management, controls to support teams to self-manage their own environments
- **Reduce risk** with dynamic secrets, control groups, and other tools to allow Vault to conduct security operations while protecting sensitive information in flight and at rest.



Features

1

Secret Storage

Encrypt and store data in the storage backend of your choice.

2

Dynamic Secrets

Dynamic secrets are ephemeral, programmatically generated when they are accessed and do not exist until they are read, reducing risk of someone stealing them or another client using the same secrets. Dynamic secrets can be revoked immediately after use, minimizing the life of the secret.

3

Namespaces

ENTERPRISE

Provide secure multi-tenancy with isolated, self-managed environments.

4

Secure Plugins

Extend Vault with pluggable secret engines such as Consul, MySQL, AWS, MongoDB, and more.

5

Detailed Audit Logs

Provide detailed history of client interaction — authentication, token creation, secret access & revocation. Logs can be used to detect security breaches, attempted access to systems, and guide policy enforcement

6

Lease & Revoke Secrets

Minimize the impact of secrets exposure by limiting how long credentials can live by creating time-based tokens for automatic or manual revocation and management.

Feature: Secret Storage



CHALLENGE



SOLUTION



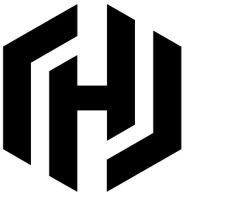
RESULTS

Protecting Secrets and Access is Challenging

Deploying a cryptographic infrastructure to protect secrets in flight and at rest is challenging to deploy and maintain, increasing cost and reducing productivity.

Misconfigurations of this infrastructure can lead to exploitable security vulnerabilities, increasing risk.

Feature: Secret Storage



Vault Secrets Engines

Safely store credentials, keys, and other types of secrets without deploying and managing a complex key management infrastructure

- Store secrets with the K/V Secret Engine to quickly store and retrieve sensitive information
- Orchestrate workflows with stored secrets for creating dynamic credentials (AWS), certifying transactions (SSH), or privileged access management (Active Directory)
- Manage access with ACL policies and audit all transactions via the Audit Log.
- All data is automatically in flight (TLS) and at rest (AES 256 GCM)

The screenshot shows the HashiCorp Vault interface with a dark header bar containing 'Secrets', 'Access', 'Policies', and 'Tools'. Below the header, the main content area has a title 'Enable a secrets engine'. It is organized into three sections: 'Generic' (KV, PKI Certificates, SSH, Transit, TOTP), 'Cloud' (Active Directory, AWS, Azure, Google Cloud), and 'Infra' (Consul, Databases, Nomad, RabbitMQ). A blue 'Next' button is located at the bottom of the configuration panel.

Feature: Secret Storage



CHALLENGE



SOLUTION



RESULTS



Increase Agility

Quickly deploy security workflows for new applications and cloud environments without having to manage complex key management infrastructure.



Reduce Risks

By not having to deploy and configure cryptographic protections, reduce the risk of accidentally introducing vulnerabilities.



Reduce Cost

Reduced complexity of deploying and managing secrets reduces management overhead.

Empower users to manage and mount their own secret engines reduces the cost of scaling.

Feature: Dynamic Secrets



CHALLENGE



SOLUTION



RESULTS

Secret Sprawl

Secrets in plaintext may accidentally be left in an application or with an individual long after the intended period of access.



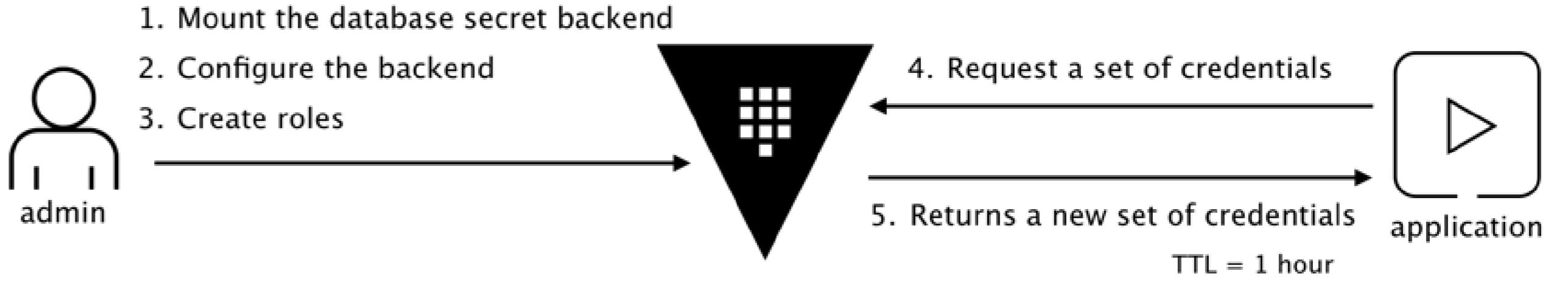
Feature: Dynamic Secrets



Dynamic Secrets

Vault grants tokens for access, not credentials, to ensure least privilege with security and ensure break glass functionality

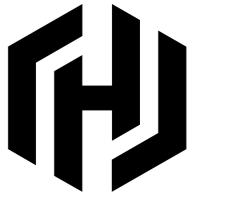
- Set expiry to ensure that access is automatically revoked on time
- Revoke outstanding access at will
- Break glass functionality to halt all access in critical situations



ENTERPRISE

- Further control access to secrets with Sentinel policies

Feature: Dynamic Secrets



CHALLENGE



SOLUTION



RESULTS



Increase Agility

Dynamic secrets allow users and applications to quickly and safely stored secrets within Vault



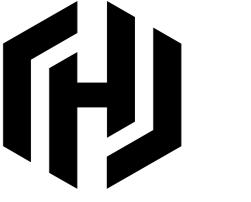
Reduce Risk

Break glass procedures and revocation procedures allow for Vault admins to take ex post facto action in the case of security events



Reduce Cost

With established ACL policies, automate management of dynamic secrets and minimize the costs of implementing Least Privilege



Feature: Namespaces



CHALLENGE



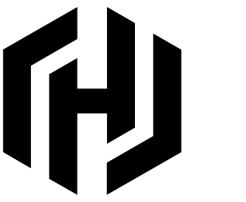
SOLUTION



RESULTS

Secure Multi-Tenancy

Allowing a team to manage their own isolated installation of Vault may run at odds in enabling centralized management, complicate ability to scale



Feature: Namespaces

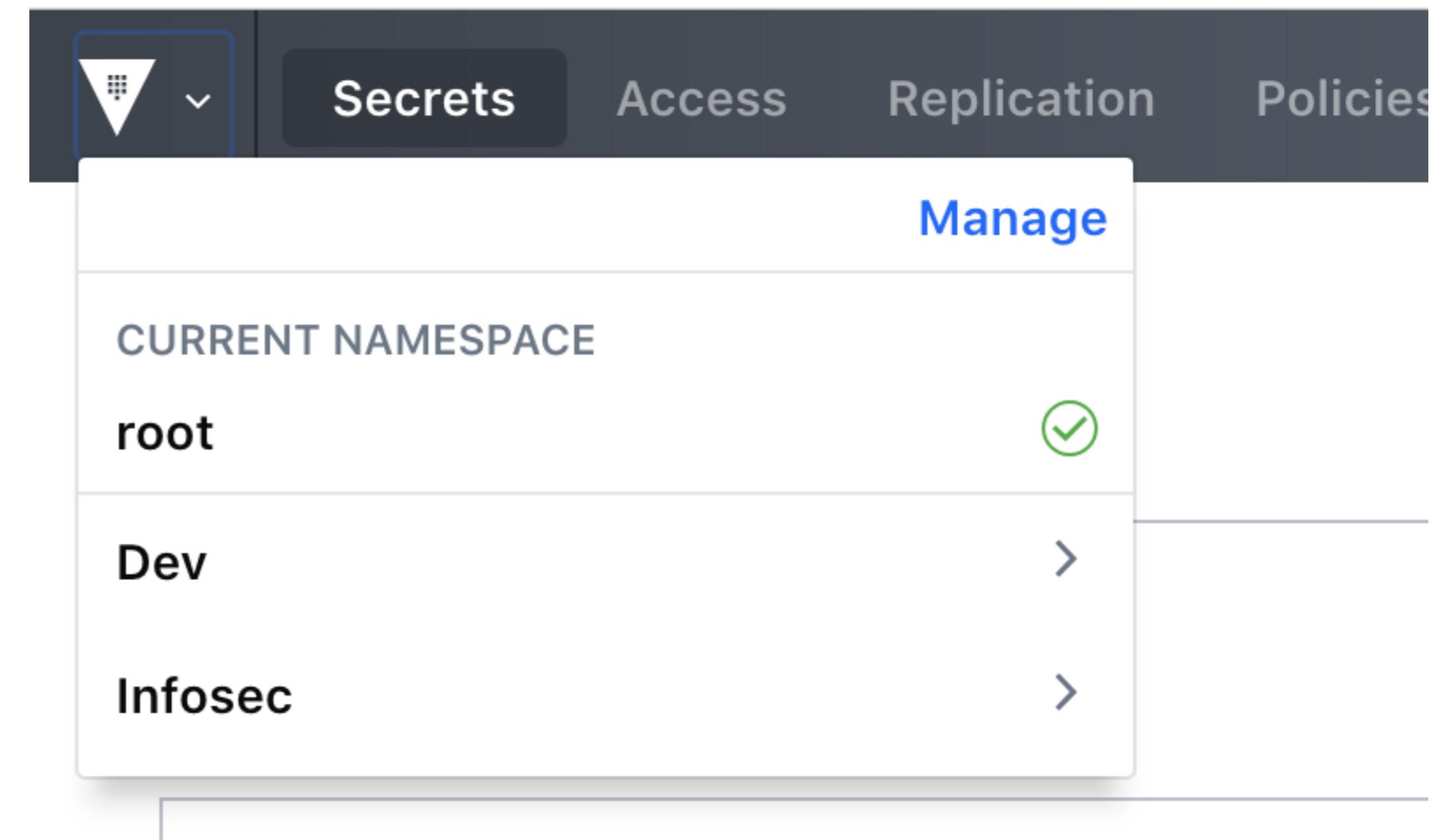


Namespaces for Management, Secure Multi Tenancy

Create isolated “Vaults within a Vault” that allow for parent admins to manage configurations but permit teams to manage their own policies, secrets, and identities.

ENTERPRISE

- Allow teams to self-manage segmented Vault environments with their own auth methods, secret engines, and policy and identity infrastructures
- Isolate tenant environments for security, compliance
- Enforce organizational compliance across isolated teams



Feature: Namespaces



CHALLENGE



SOLUTION



RESULTS



Increase Agility

Teams can self-manage their own isolated Vault environments within guard rails set by Vault admins



Reduce Risk

Tenants within Namespaces exist in isolated environments to ensure secure multi-tenancy and remove their ability to compromise their parent Vault environment



Reduce Cost

By empowering teams to self-manage their own policies and environments, Vault admins dramatically minimize the management cost of scaling their Vault environment across an organization

Feature: Secure Plugins



CHALLENGE



SOLUTION



RESULTS

Securing secrets for a constantly growing, changing infrastructure is incredibly challenging

As your infrastructure grows and changes, protecting sensitive information for new applications and environments can be a complex and expensive exercise

Feature: Secure Plugins



Secure plugins allow for flexibly adding and customizing application integrations

Whether you are adding a new application or customizing an existing implementation, secure plugins allow for flexibility in adding and managing Vault's integration with third party systems

- Leverage the community to integrate an ecosystem of auth methods, secret engines, and storage backends
- Customize existing to support individualized integrations

```
$ vault write sys/plugins/catalog/myplugin-database-plugin \
  sha256=<expected SHA256 Hex value of the plugin binary> \
  command="myplugin"
Success! Data written to: sys/plugins/catalog/myplugin-database-plugin
```

Feature: Secure Plugins



CHALLENGE



SOLUTION



RESULTS



Increase Agility

With thousands of plugins under active development in the community, Vault users and admins can quickly adopt integrations for applications, identity management systems, and environments that are not natively supported by Vault



Reduce Risk

Secure plugins contain guard rails to protect against a plugin adversely impacting your system through misconfiguration



Reduce Cost

By leveraging the power of Vault's active community, integrations for applications, third party authentication systems, and other systems integrations can be achieved with minimal or no development effort

Feature: Audit Logs



CHALLENGE



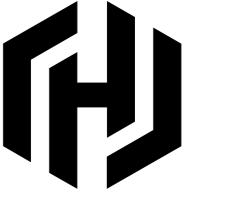
SOLUTION



RESULTS

Security activity across clouds can be difficult to track

Multi-cloud and hybrid cloud security secrets management
can be difficult to track on one platform



Feature: Audit Logs



Monitor events for security and compliance across infrastructures

With Vault's audit log, monitoring secret access across multiple clouds and environments is easy and automated

- Push audit logs to syslog, file, or socket for easy consumption by SIEM or log management software
- One schema for all cloud environments and applications

```
"time": "2018-02-01T14:40:03.226772711Z",
"type": "response",
"auth": {
  "client_token": "hmac-
ia256:09b0c08f04bc69bf10a0b8c1d2fa3d84ad4efc470d4f3125950cb5979e606843",
  "accessor": "hmac-
ia256:34d5c7474ecac552772fbe091aee99dfc60b6461d42504a117b09928552cfad8",
  "display_name": "root",
  "policies": [
    "root"
  ],
  "metadata": null,
  "entity_id": ""
},
"request": {
  "id": "1af553d4-f2a8-4fac-66ec-b333b392011a",
  "operation": "create",
  "client_token": "hmac-
ia256:09b0c08f04bc69bf10a0b8c1d2fa3d84ad4efc470d4f3125950cb5979e606843",
  "client_token_accessor": "hmac-
ia256:34d5c7474ecac552772fbe091aee99dfc60b6461d42504a117b09928552cfad8",
  "path": "secret/audittest",
  "data": {
    "value": "hmac-
ia256:f0dbb2e3574400553d45f259391f17a2c09e7845deb310faf3151ea2527e6c51"
  },
  "policy_override": false,
  "remote_address": "172.28.128.6",
  "wrap_ttl": 0,
  "headers": {}
},
"response": {},
"error": ""
```

Feature: Audit Logs



CHALLENGE



SOLUTION



RESULTS



Increase Agility

Track secret access and security events across applications and clouds automatically



Reduce Risk

With support for most SIEM suites, Vault's audit logs can be used as part of a comprehensive solution to monitor an infrastructure for intrusion



Reduce Cost

Vault's audit logs work with your existing SIEM/log management suite and are quick and easy to set up - minimizing costs to deploy and maintain



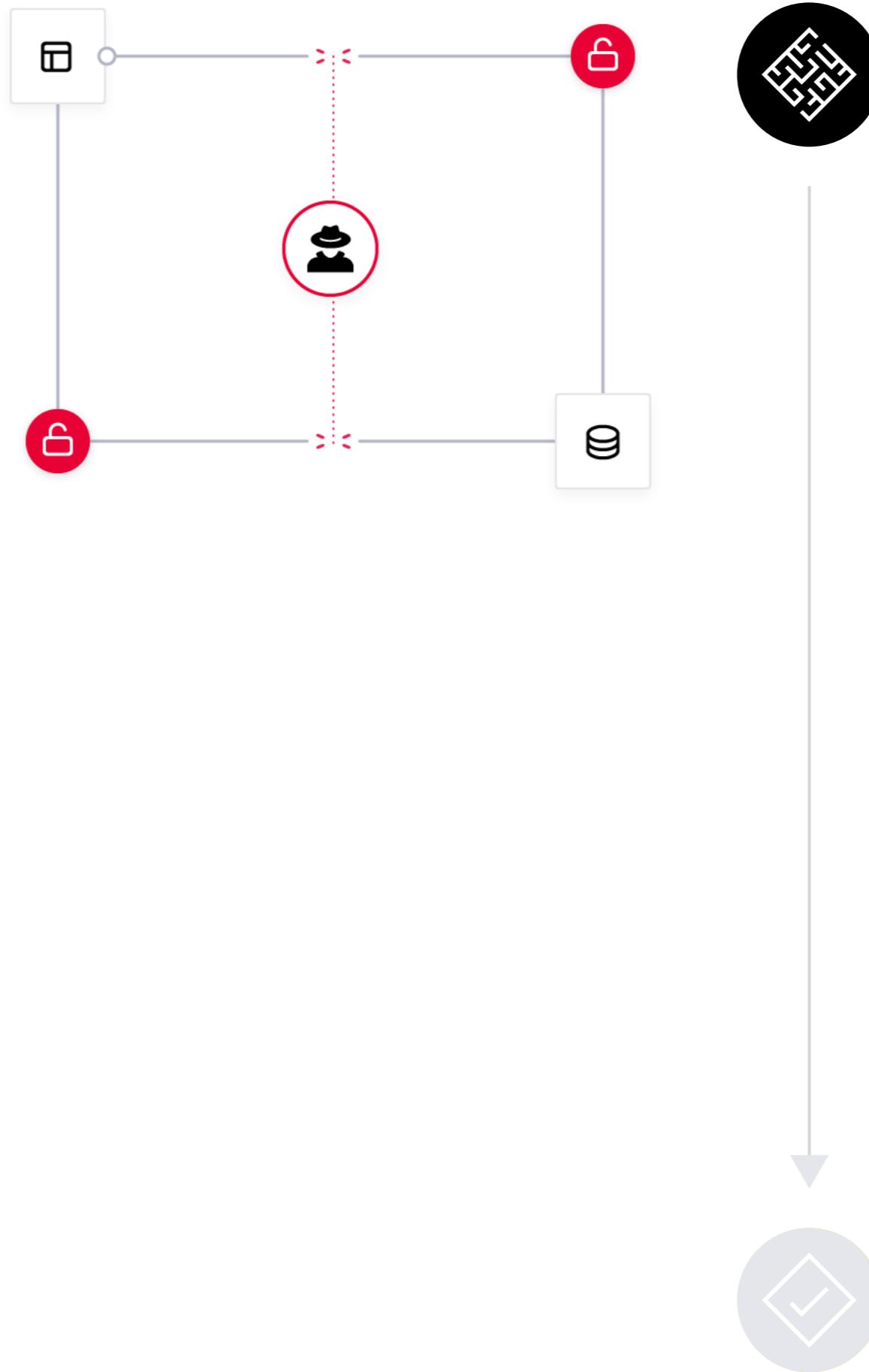
VAULT ADOPTION

Use Case Data Encryption



Use Case: Data Protection

Protect sensitive data with centralized key management and simple APIs for data encryption.



The Challenge

All application data should be encrypted, but deploying cryptography and key management infrastructure is expensive, hard to develop against, and not cloud or multi-datacenter friendly.

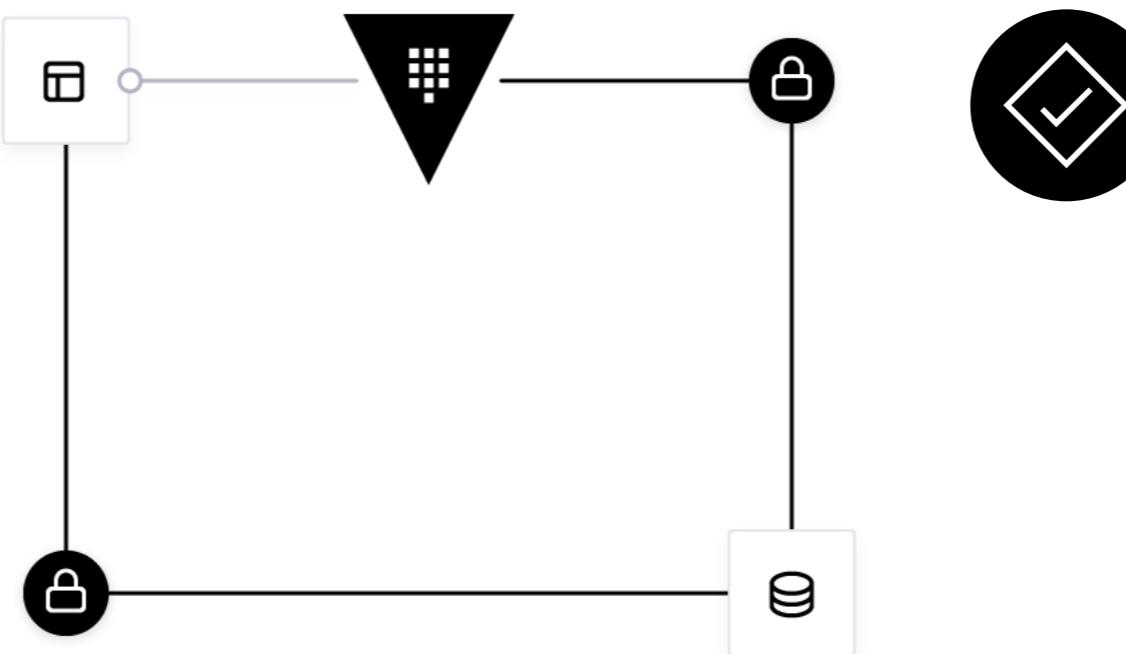
BEFORE

- **Increased costs** around HSMs and support
- **Reduced productivity** with multiple workflows/APIs to learn cryptographic standards across an organization and different projects and restricted access to HSMs
- **Increased risk** with multiple attack surfaces to intercept and steal sensitive data



Use Case: Data Protection

Protect sensitive data with centralized key management and simple APIs for data encryption.



The Solution

Vault provides encryption as a service with centralized key management to simplify encrypting data in transit and at rest across clouds and datacenters.

AFTER

- **Reduce costs** around expensive HSMs and licensing
- **Increase productivity** and revenue with a consistent workflow and cryptographic standards across an organization
- **Reduce risk of data exposure** by encrypting sensitive data in transit and at rest using centrally managed and secured encryption keys in Vault, all through a single workflow and API



Features

1 API-driven Encryption

Encrypt and decrypt application data with an HTTP (TLS) API call. Key management, encryption algorithm, and more are offloaded and centrally managed by Vault.

2 Encryption Key Rolling

Update and roll new keys throughout distributed infrastructure while retaining the ability to decrypt encrypted data.

3 FIPS 140-2 & Cryptographic Compliance

ENTERPRISE

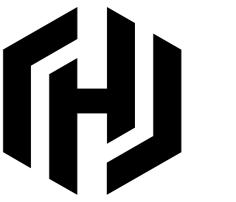
Use FIPS 140-2-certified HSMs to ensure that Critical Security Parameters are protected in a compliant fashion.

4 Replication Filters

ENTERPRISE

Selectively Whitelist/Blacklist and activate or deactivate mounts for Secret Mounts for replication filtering to protect against the distribution of secrets and key material to certain geographies or regions.

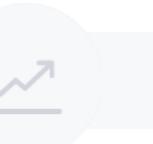
Feature: API-Driven Encryption



CHALLENGE



SOLUTION



RESULTS

Cryptography is hard to deploy and manage

To encrypt/decrypt data, users must traditionally deploy and manage a complex key management infrastructure

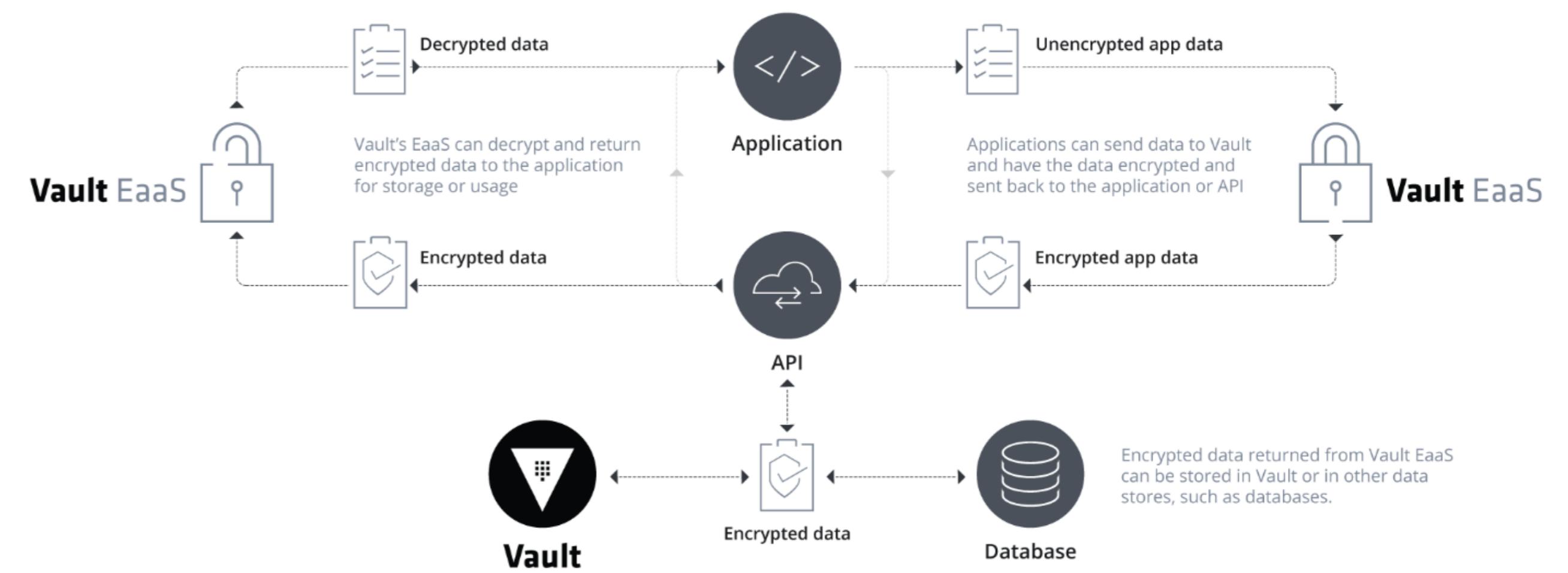
Feature: API-Driven Encryption



Use the Transit secret engine to handle encryption, decryption, and cryptographic signing

With the Transit secret engine, Vault can enable users and applications to perform cryptographic workloads without a key management infrastructure

- Automate encryption, decryption, and cryptographic hashing and signing without deploying new infrastructure
- Quickly create and manage keys (including rotation) without deploying complex key management servers
- Support AES 256, RSA (2048 and 4096), ECDSA-p256, ed25519, chacha20-poly1305, and more



Feature: API-Driven Encryption



CHALLENGE



SOLUTION



RESULTS



Increase Agility

Create keys and automate cryptographic operations without deploying a key management infrastructure



Reduce Risk

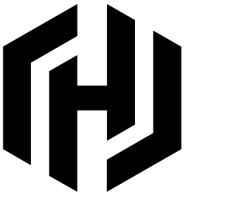
Minimize the risk of misconfiguring a cryptographic infrastructure by relying on Vault's internal crypto engines



Reduce Cost

With Vault, you can quickly deploy new and isolated cryptography without the burden of adding new cryptographic servers or management overhead for managing "key sprawl"

Feature: Certificate Authority (TLS/SSH, PKI)



CHALLENGE



SOLUTION



RESULTS

Deploying and managing certificate authority infrastructure is difficult

Safely designing, launching, and administering a certificate management infrastructure is difficult

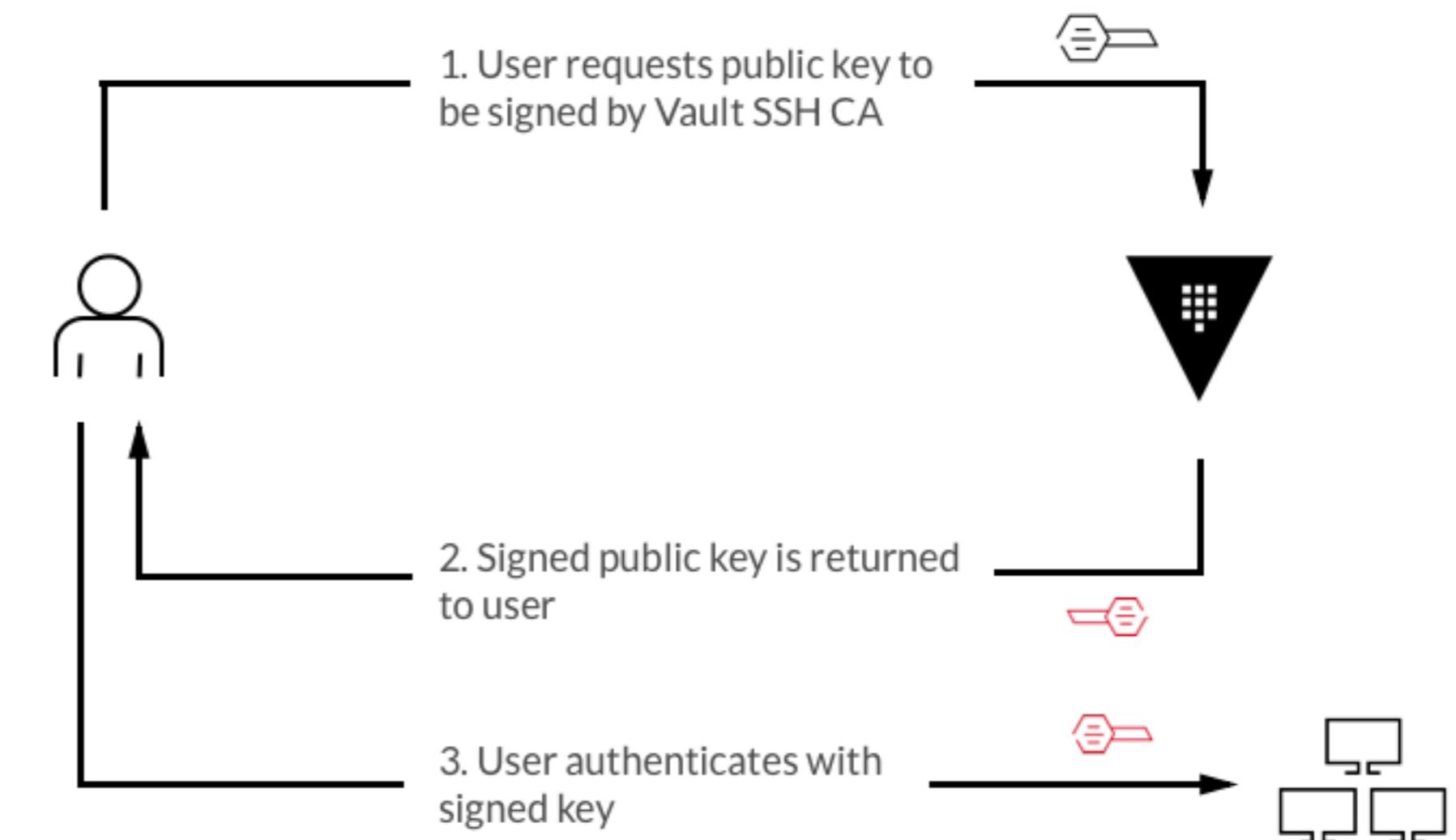
Feature: Certificate Authority (TLS/SSH, PKI)



SSH/TLS and PKI CA Secret Engines

With the SSH/TLS and PKI secret engines, you can quickly deploy a certificate authority infrastructure for identifying workloads and automate management:

- Create and authenticate x.509 certificates
- Manage the creation and authentication of SSH/TLS certificates
- Allow Vault to serve as a root or intermediate certificate authority



Feature: Certificate Authority (TLS/SSH, PKI)



CHALLENGE



SOLUTION



RESULTS



Increase Agility

Allow the deployment of additional CAs that align with existing certificate authority infrastructure



Reduce Risk

With ACL policies and allowed/denied parameters, restrict how users access and create certificates and certificate authorities



Reduce Cost

Vault's PKI and TLS/SSH secret engines support being intermediate authorities, allowing Vault to integrate with existing PKI and permit it to economically scale



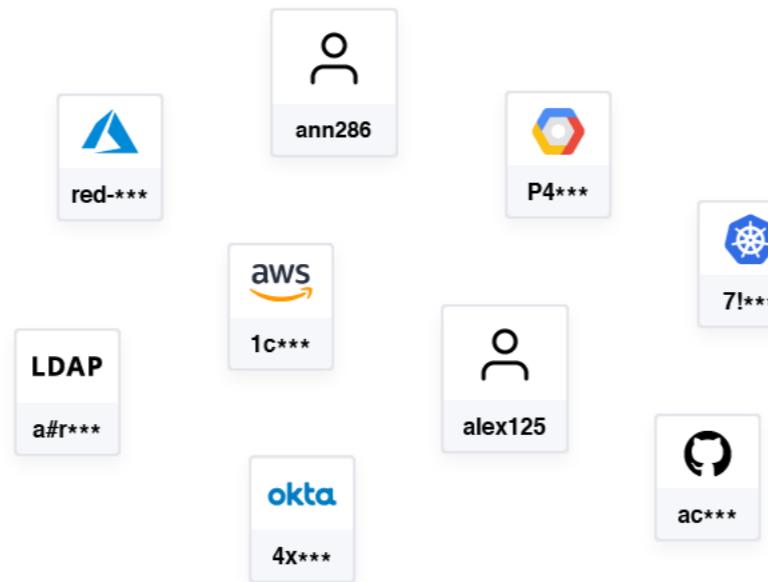
VAULT ADOPTION

Use Case Identity-Based Access



Use Case: Identity-based Access

Authenticate and access different clouds, systems, and endpoints using trusted identities.



The Challenge

With the proliferation of different clouds, services, and systems all with their own identity providers, organizations need a way to manage identity sprawl.

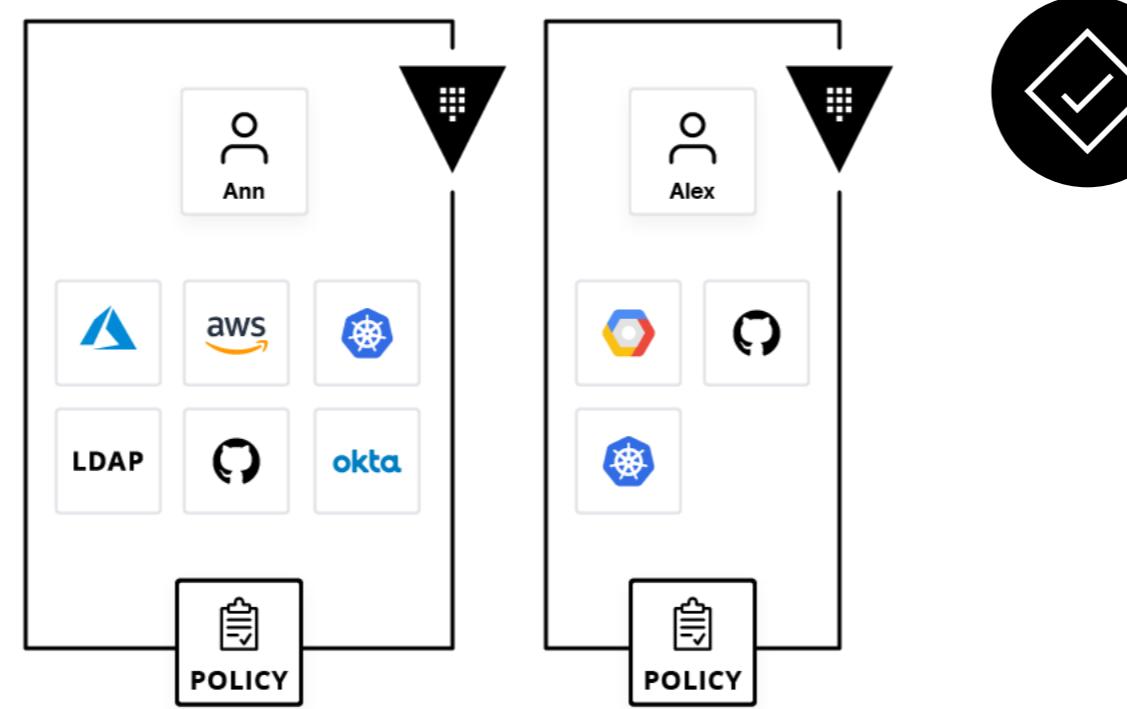
BEFORE

- **Increased costs** from managing multiple identity management systems
- **Reduced productivity** from added work to unify a single identity across multiple system aliases
- **Increased risk** from complexity at the heart of one's security infrastructure



Use Case: Identity-based Access

Authenticate and access different clouds, systems, and endpoints using trusted identities.



The Solution

Vault merges identities across providers and uses a unified ACL system to broker access to systems and secrets.

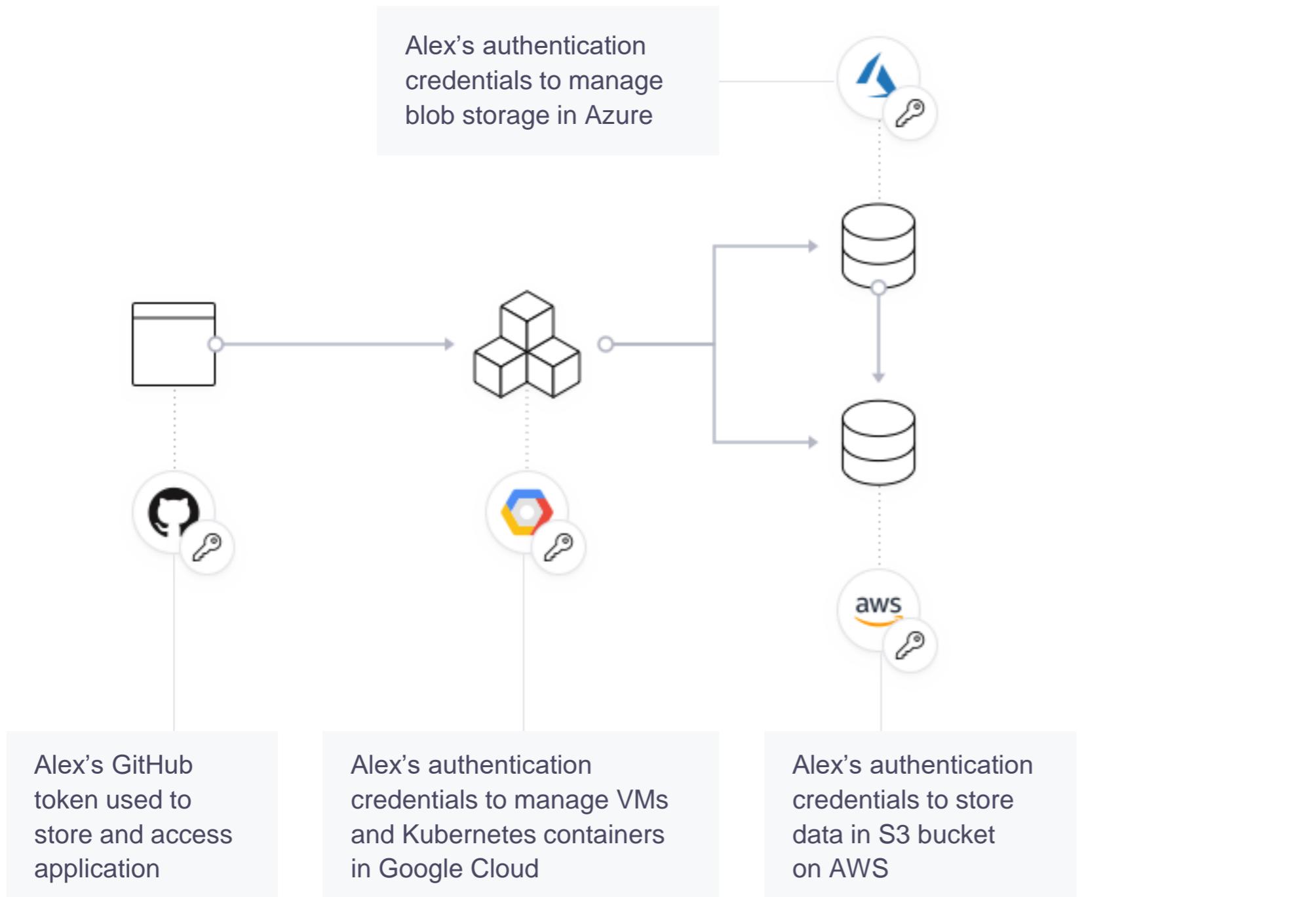
AFTER

- **Reduce costs** by minimizing the cost of writing multiple redundant ACL policies
- **Increase productivity** by reducing the amount of time necessary to onboard new applications or users
- **Reduce risk** with a single, simplified workflow for managing access across users, applications, and infrastructures

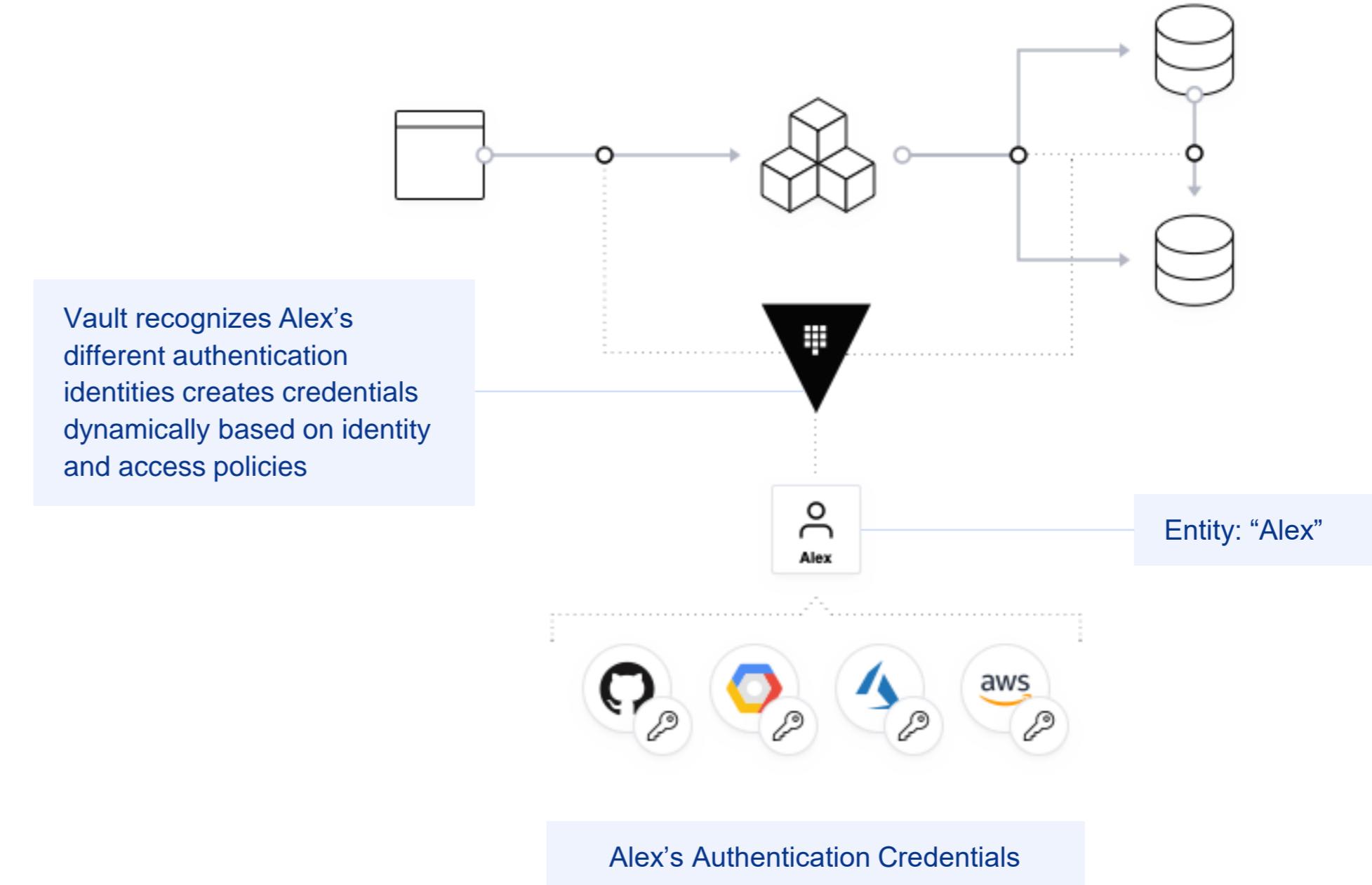
How identity-based access works



Without Vault



With Vault





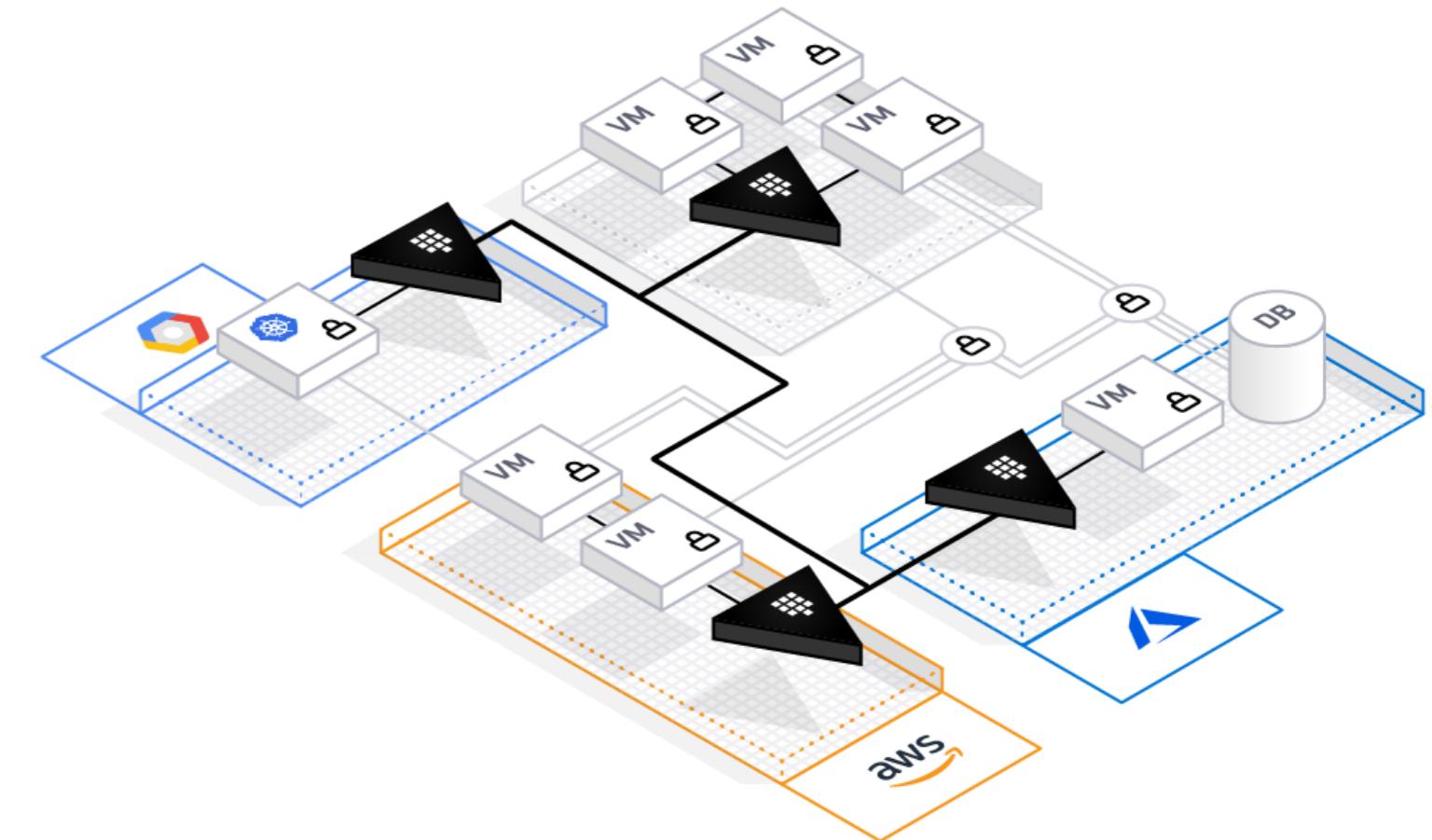
Identity-based security with Vault

Leverage any trusted source of identity to enforce system and application access.

Secrets Management enables centrally managing secrets.

Encrypting Data keeps application data secure

Identity-based Access allows easy integration across systems and clouds





Features

1

Identity Plugins

Log into Vault with your existing identity providers.

2

Entities

Entities are aggregated external identities that represent users and applications within Vault as a single, common identity. Entities make it easier to identify who someone is across a multitude of providers and assign and control access with policies.

3

Identity Groups

Group trusted identities into logical groups for group-based access control.

4

Control Groups

Require multiple Identity Entities or members of Identity Groups to authorize any operations or requested action by users or applications.

5

ACL Templates and Policy Control

Create and manage policies that authorize access control throughout your infrastructure and organization.

6

Multi-factor Authentication

Enforce MFA workflows when accessing a secret or a secret path using different authentication types such as TOTP, Duo, Okta, and PingID.

Feature: Unified Identity



CHALLENGE



SOLUTION



RESULTS

Uniting credentials to one logical identity across multiple cloud platforms is very difficult

Different cloud providers, applications, and environments support different methods and constructs for identity - adding complexity to recognizing one user or identity across multiple forms of credentials

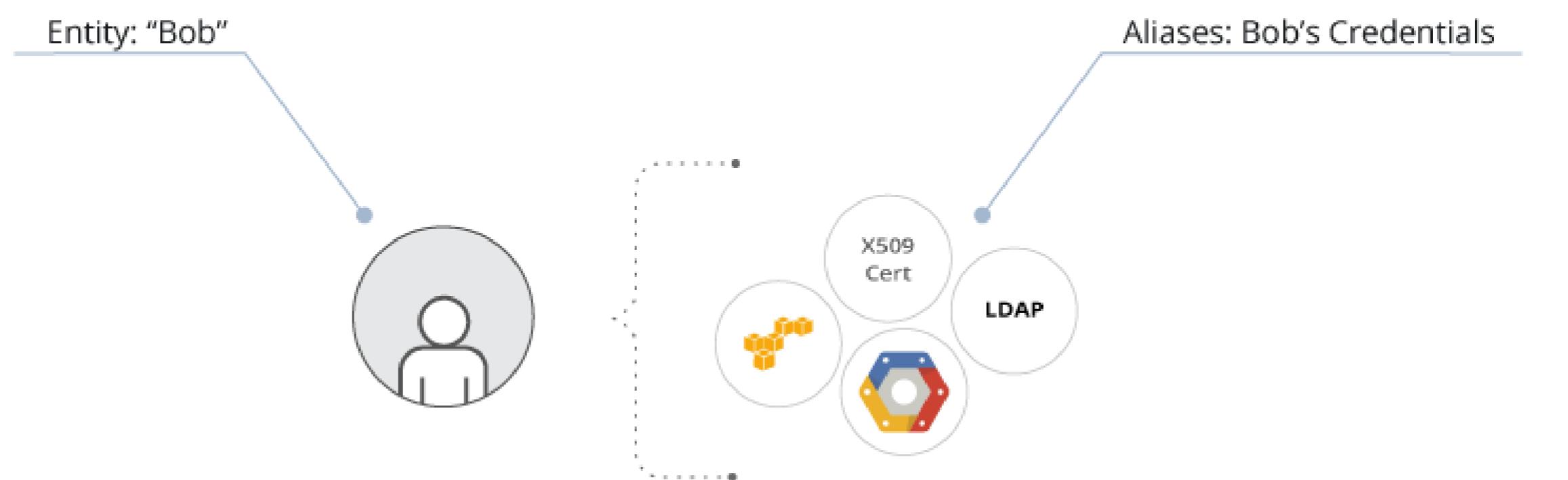
Feature: Unified Identity



Unified Identity: one identity across multiple environments

With Vault's unified identity system, Vault can match one identity across cloud environments, applications, etc.

- One logical identity can be recognized with multiple aliases from separate cloud, on-prem, app environments
- Use Identity Groups to simplify RBAC logic



Feature: Unified Identity



CHALLENGE



SOLUTION



RESULTS



Increase Agility

Instead of modifying an organization's entire identity management infrastructure, adding new credentials and managing RBAC is as easy as affiliating a new alias or adding an entity to an identity



Reduce Risk

Simplifying the logical association of identity with credentials across infrastructures reduces risk and makes it easier to enforce least privilege



Reduce Cost

Unified Identity allows Vault to simplify the management of identity, access, and adopting and managing new identity systems

Feature: ACL Policies and Sentinel



CHALLENGE



SOLUTION



RESULTS

Enforcing Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) across environments is difficult

Enforcing security/corporate policy in RBAC across multiple cloud environments is difficult and extremely challenging as organizations scale

Feature: ACL Policies and Sentinel



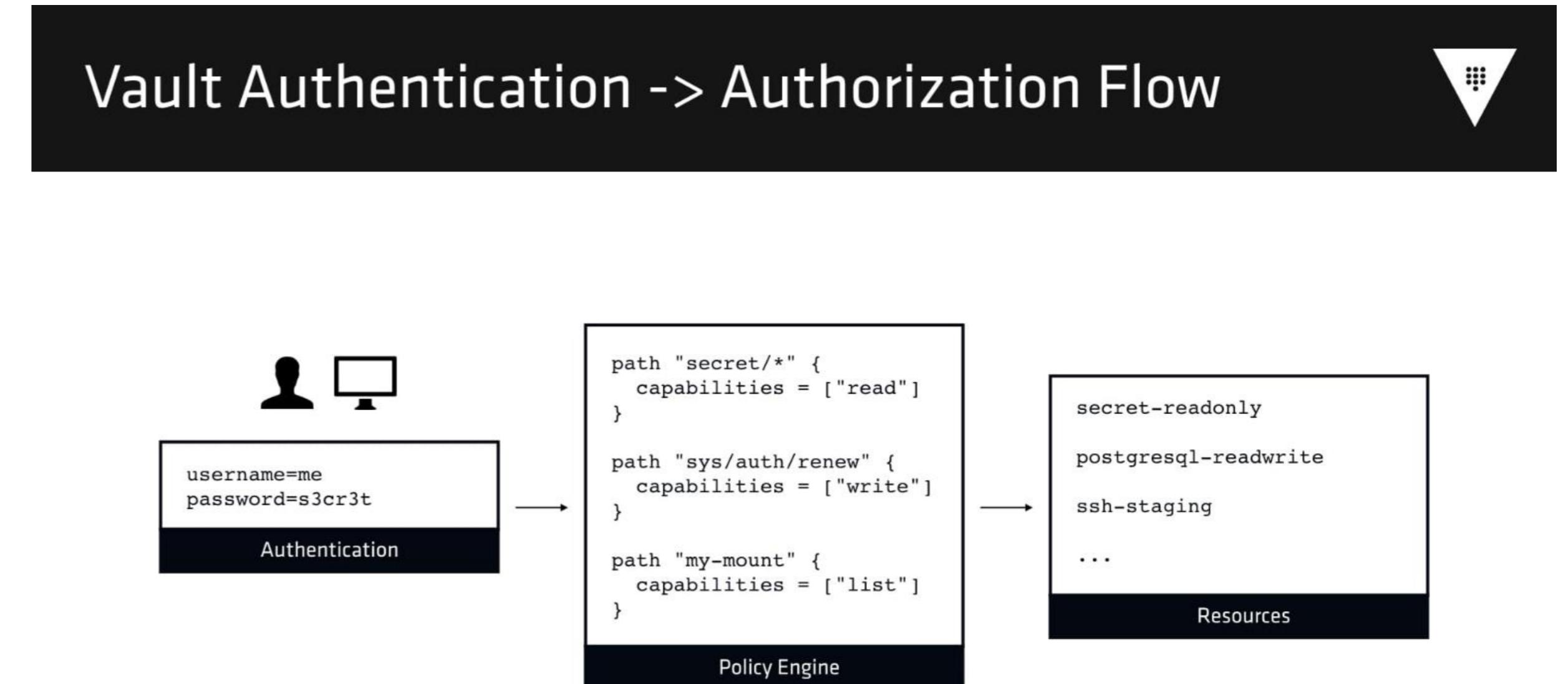
ACL Policies and Sentinel

Vault allows you to flexibly and easily apply policies to entities and groups across its unified identity infrastructure, allowing:

- With ACL policies control RBAC easily and logically for multiple credentials and applications in one line of code

ENTERPRISE

- With Sentinel, apply additional policies on how users connect via specific authentication methods or on accessing specific secrets
- Apply additional controls requiring Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)



HashiCorp

Feature: ACL Policies and Sentinel



CHALLENGE



SOLUTION



RESULTS



Increase Agility

With support for HCL and namespaces, users can apply policies quickly and even grant privileged access to other users to manage their own applications' RBAC



Reduce Risk

Vault admins can restrict which parameters and access users can author in ACL policies, segment the application and creation of policies in namespaces, and apply environment wide controls without changing the architecture of Vault's identity systems



Reduce Cost

Vault admins can empower users to manage their own policy infrastructure with namespaces, allowing Vault to scale while minimizing additional management costs

Feature: Control Groups



CHALLENGE



SOLUTION



RESULTS

Multiple authorization for actions is difficult to implement across environments

Implementing controls to require multiple authorizers across events spanning different applications and cloud infrastructures is incredibly complicated and difficult to implement



Feature: Control Groups

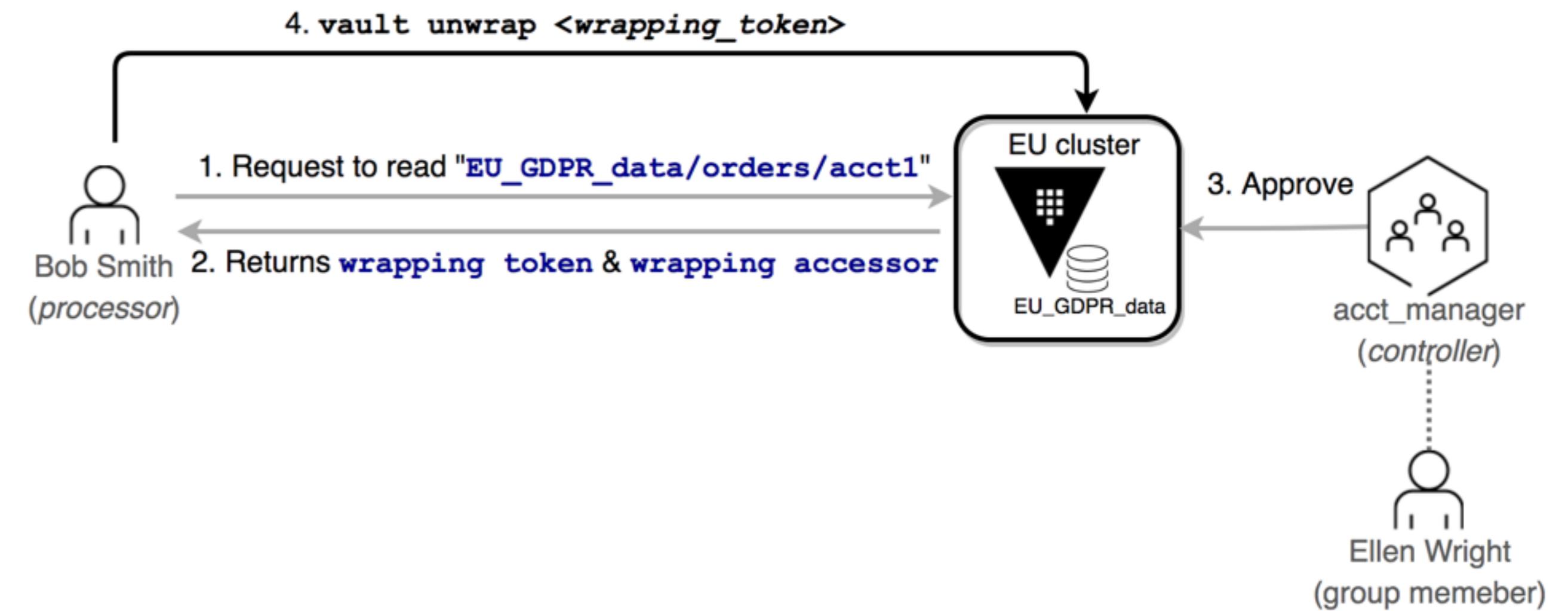


Control Groups

With Control Groups, Vault admins can require external authorization for specific actions or security workflows within Vault

ENTERPRISE

- Trigger external authorization on nearly any action in Vault
- Granularly control which identity groups can authorize a transaction
- Comply with regulatory requirements for external controllers (e.g.: GDPR)



Feature: Control Groups



CHALLENGE



SOLUTION



RESULTS



Increase Agility

With Control Groups, establishing compliance controls on a constantly expanding and scaling implementation of Vault is easily automated



Reduce Risks

Control Groups allow for Vault users and applications to be empowered as validators of actions within Vault in accordance with regulations such as GDPR



Reduce Costs

Control Groups allow other non-admin users of Vault to validate the authenticity of a user or application's identity, lowering the management cost and risk of scaling



Vault Operations



UI Management

- Perform all CLI/API actions from one visual interface
- Easily accessible browser interface for secret administration
- Manage Vault clusters across datacenters

Web User Interface



The screenshot shows the Vault Enterprise Web UI interface. At the top, there's a header bar with the title "Vault Enterprise" and a user profile for "Brian". Below the header is a navigation bar with tabs for "Secrets", "Replication", "Leases", "Policies", "Tools", and "Settings". A "Mount backends" button is located in the top right corner of the main content area. The main content area is titled "Secrets" and displays a hierarchical list of mounted backends:

- cubbyhole/**
 - cubbyhole
 - cubbyhole_7f4d5ecd
- secret/**
 - kv
 - kv_6b9c762a
- identity/**
 - identity
 - identity_67c7072e
- sys/**
 - system
 - system_0c76ee2f

Each entry has a three-dot menu icon on the right. At the bottom of the page, there's a footer with the HashiCorp logo and the text "© 2017 HashiCorp, Inc. Vault 0.9.0-beta1+ent Documentation".

Web User Interface



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Vault Enterprise" with the URL "localhost:4200/ui/vault/policy/default". The browser interface includes standard navigation buttons, a search bar, and a toolbar with various icons. The main content area is titled "Policies" and displays the "default" policy configuration. The policy code is as follows:

```
default
1
2 # Allow tokens to look up their own properties
3 path "auth/token/lookup-self" {
4     capabilities = ["read"]
5 }
6
7 # Allow tokens to renew themselves
8 path "auth/token/renew-self" {
9     capabilities = ["update"]
10 }
11
12 # Allow tokens to revoke themselves
13 path "auth/token/revoke-self" {
14     capabilities = ["update"]
15 }
16
```

At the top right of the code editor, there is an "EDIT" button with a gear icon. The footer of the page includes the HashiCorp logo and the text "© 2017 HashiCorp, Inc. Vault 0.9.0-beta1+ent [Documentation](#)".

Web User Interface



A screenshot of the Vault Enterprise Web UI. The browser title bar says "Vault Enterprise". The address bar shows "localhost:4200/ui/vault/tools/wrap". The top navigation bar includes "Secrets", "Replication", "Leases", "Policies", "Tools" (which is selected), and "Settings". A dropdown menu for "User" is open. On the left, a sidebar titled "TOOLS" has "Wrap" selected (highlighted in blue). Other options include "Lookup", "Unwrap", "Rewrap", "Random", and "Hash". The main content area is titled "Wrap Data" and contains a "DATA TO WRAP (json-formatted)" text input field containing the JSON code: "1 { 2 }". Below it is a "WRAP TTL" section with an input field set to "30" and a dropdown menu set to "minutes". At the bottom is a blue "Wrap Data" button.

Web User Interface



The screenshot shows the Vault Enterprise Web UI interface. The title bar reads "Vault Enterprise" and the address bar shows "localhost:4200/ui/vault/settings/mount-secrets...". The top navigation bar includes "Secrets", "Replication", "Leases", "Policies", "Tools", and "Settings". The "Settings" tab is active. On the left, a sidebar titled "SETTINGS" has "Secret Backends" selected, with "AWS" and "Seal" also listed. The main content area is titled "Mount a secrets backend". It contains fields for "SECRET BACKEND" (set to "AWS") and "PATH" (set to "aws"). Below these are sections for "DESCRIPTION" (empty) and "LOCAL" (unchecked). A note states: "When replication is enabled, a local mount will not be replicated across clusters. This can only be specified at mount time." A "More options" link is also present.



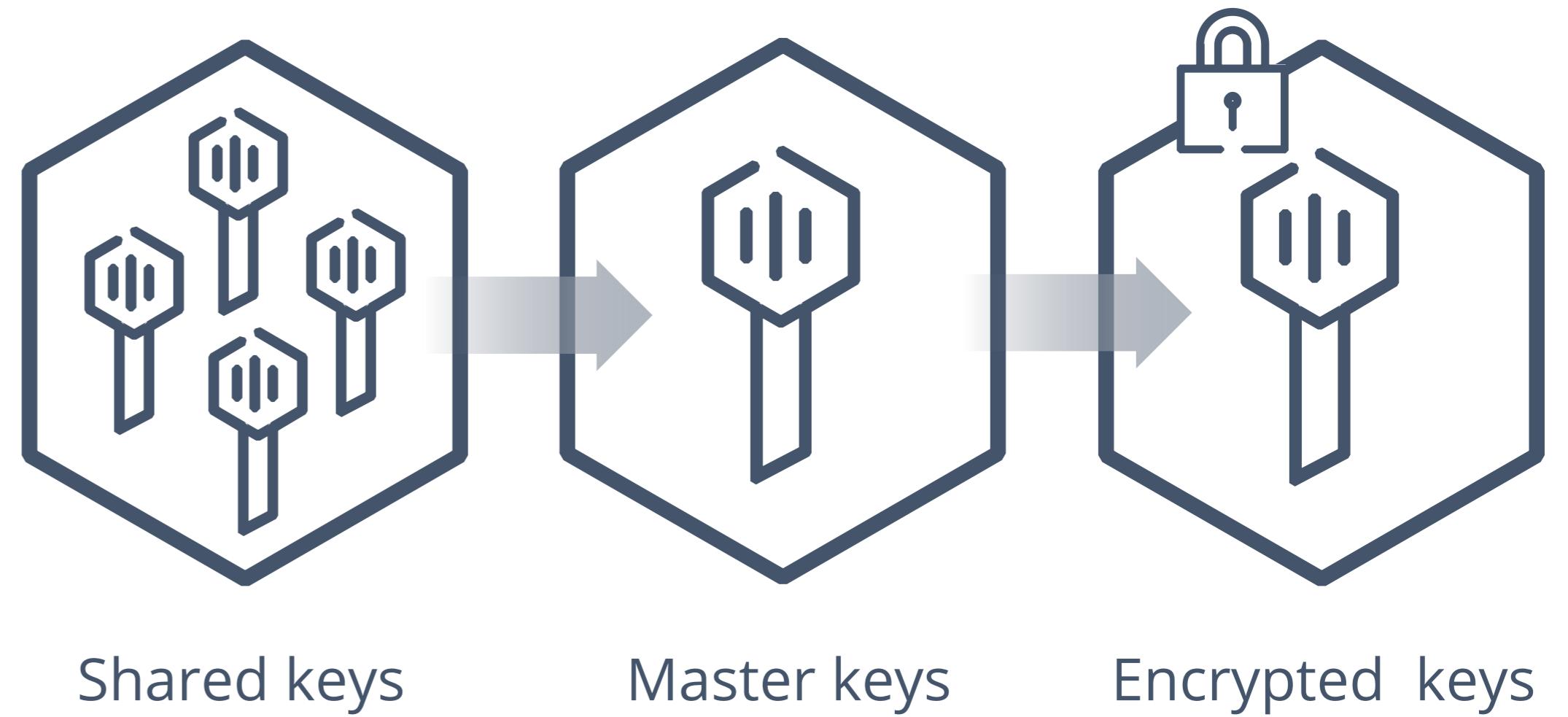
Vault Unseal

Methods of protecting root encryption key

Shamir's Secret Vault Unsealing



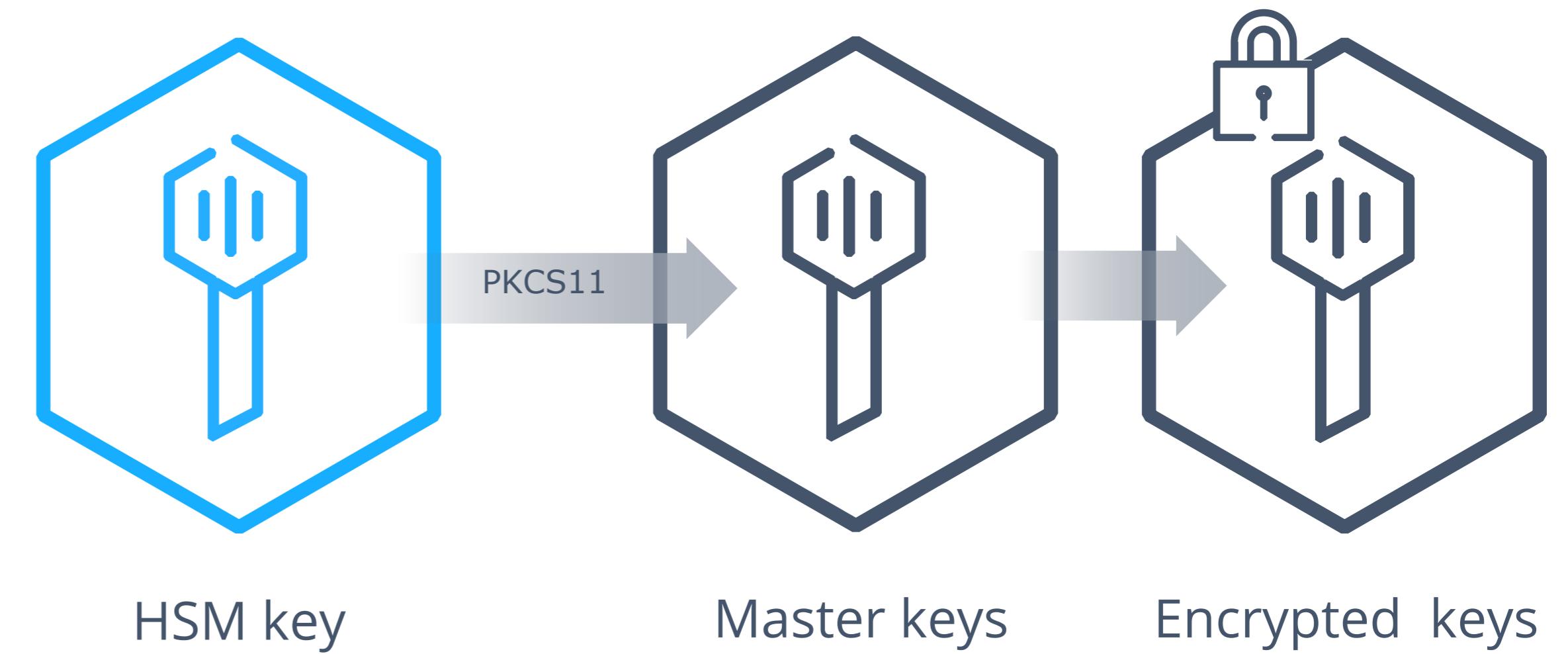
- Protect Encryption Key with Master Key
- Split Master Key into N shares
- K shares to re-compute Master
- Quorum of key holders required to unseal
- Default K:5, T:3



Automated Vault Unsealing



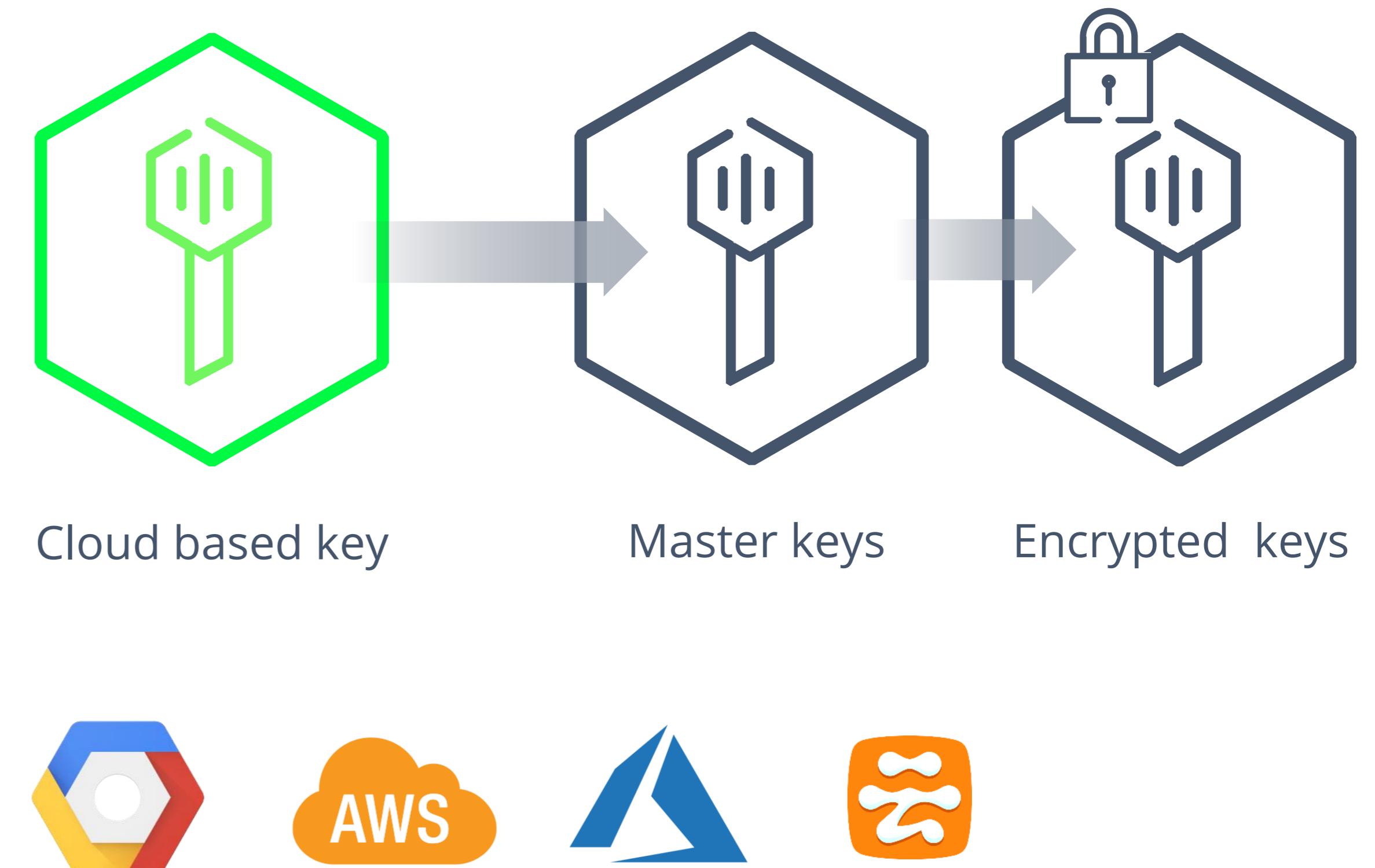
- Protect Encryption Key with Master Key
- HSM encryption key protects master key
- Communication with HSM via PKCS11 API to decrypt Master Key



Cloud Key Service Automated Vault Unsealing



- Protect Encryption Key with Master Key
- Cloud based encryption key protects master key
- Supported cloud services:
 - Google Cloud Key Management Services
 - AWS Key Management Services
 - AliCloud
 - Azure Key Vault



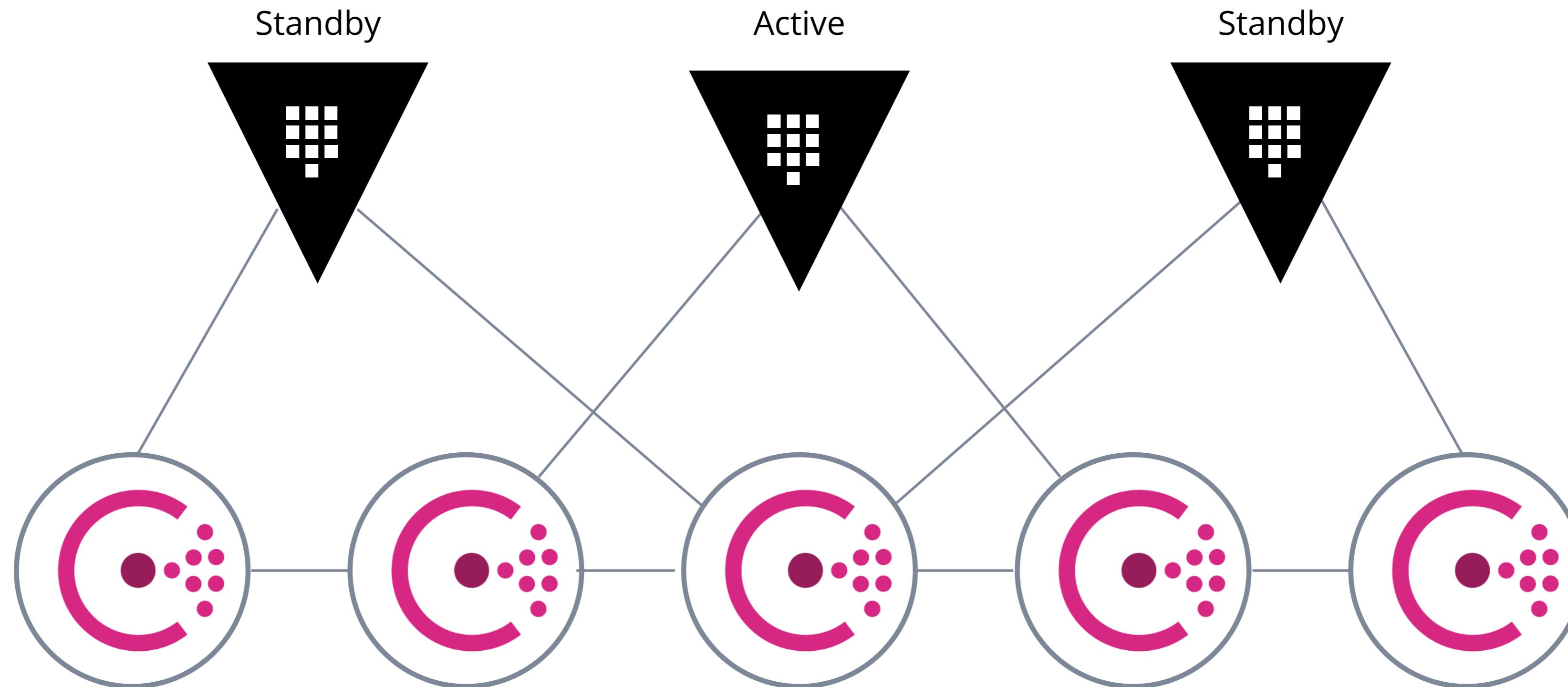


Vault Single Cluster Architecture

Vault Cluster Architecture



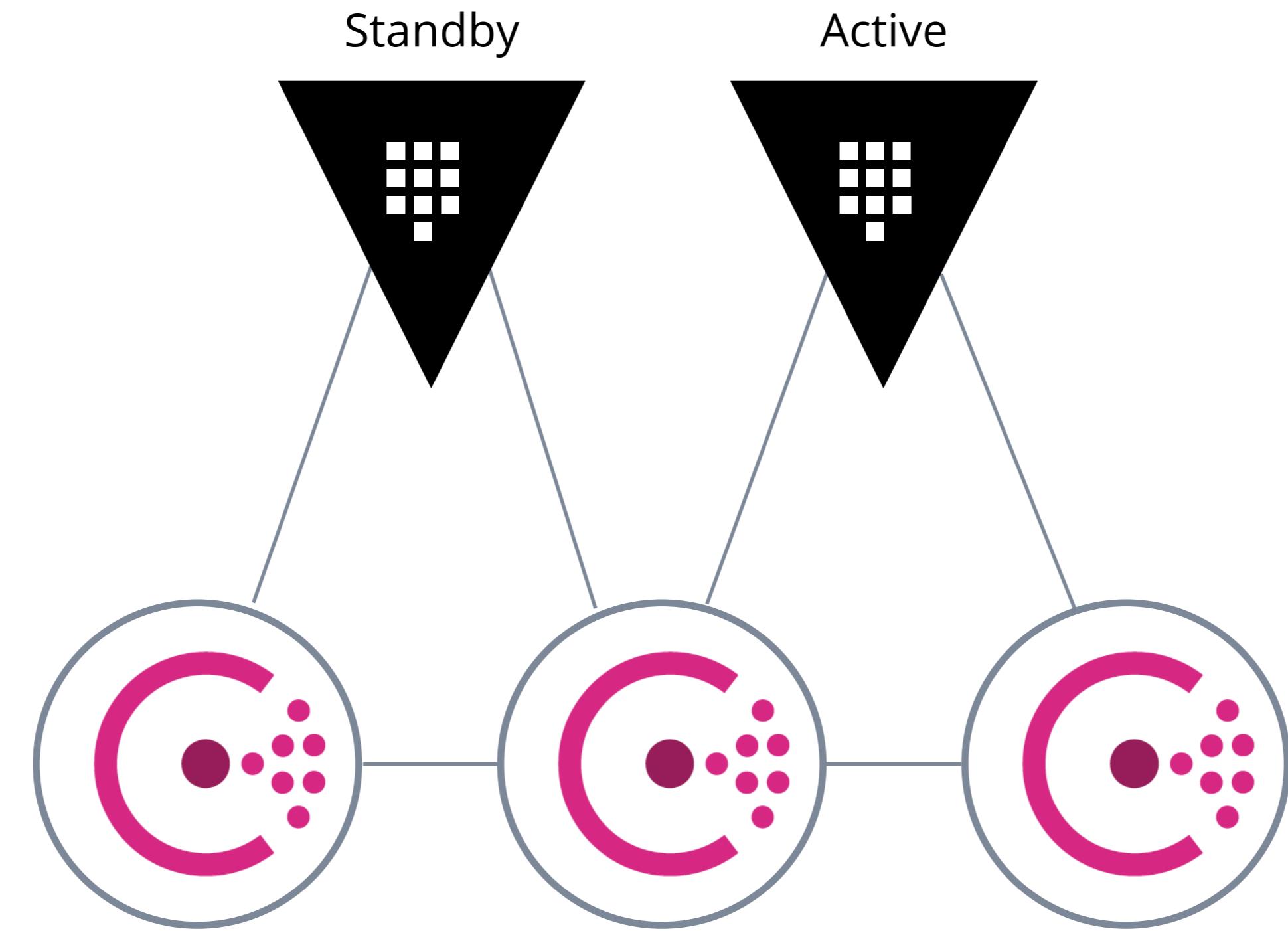
Production



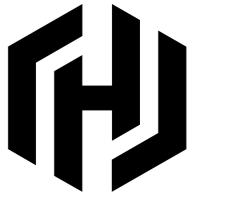
Vault Cluster Architecture



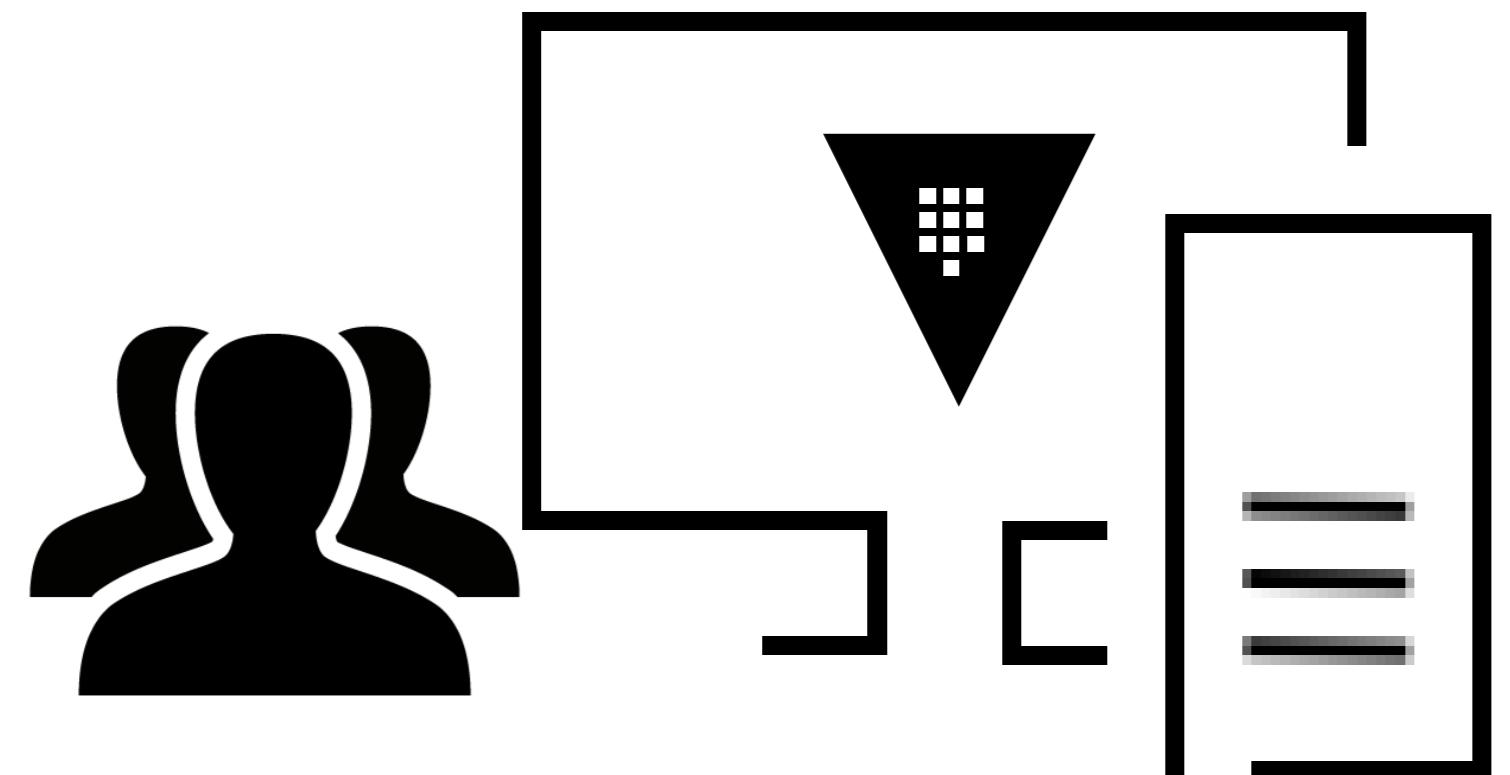
Staging



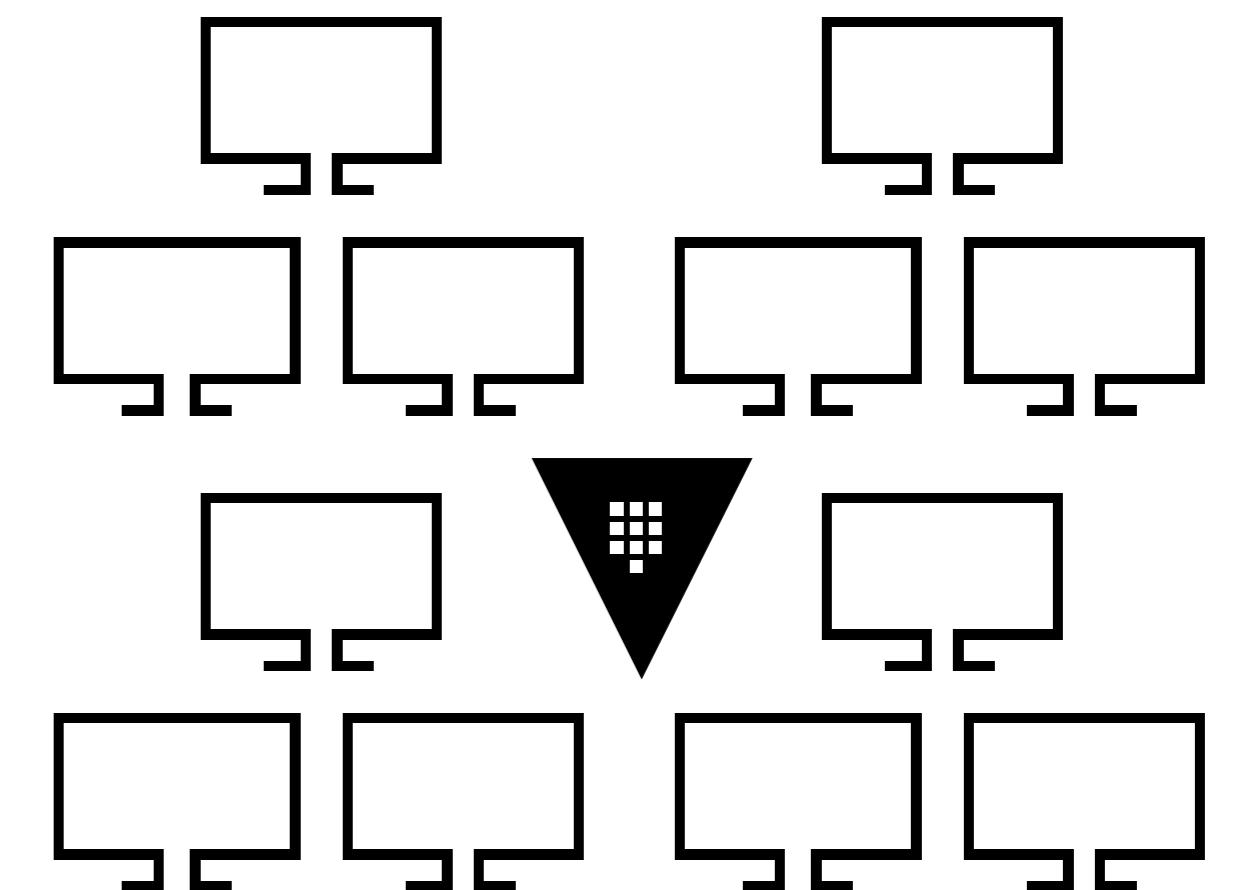
Vault Cluster Architecture



Local Development: Developers can use Vault binary locally to develop applications in environment identical to production.

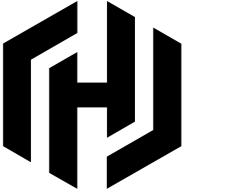


VAULT_ADDR=127.0.0.1



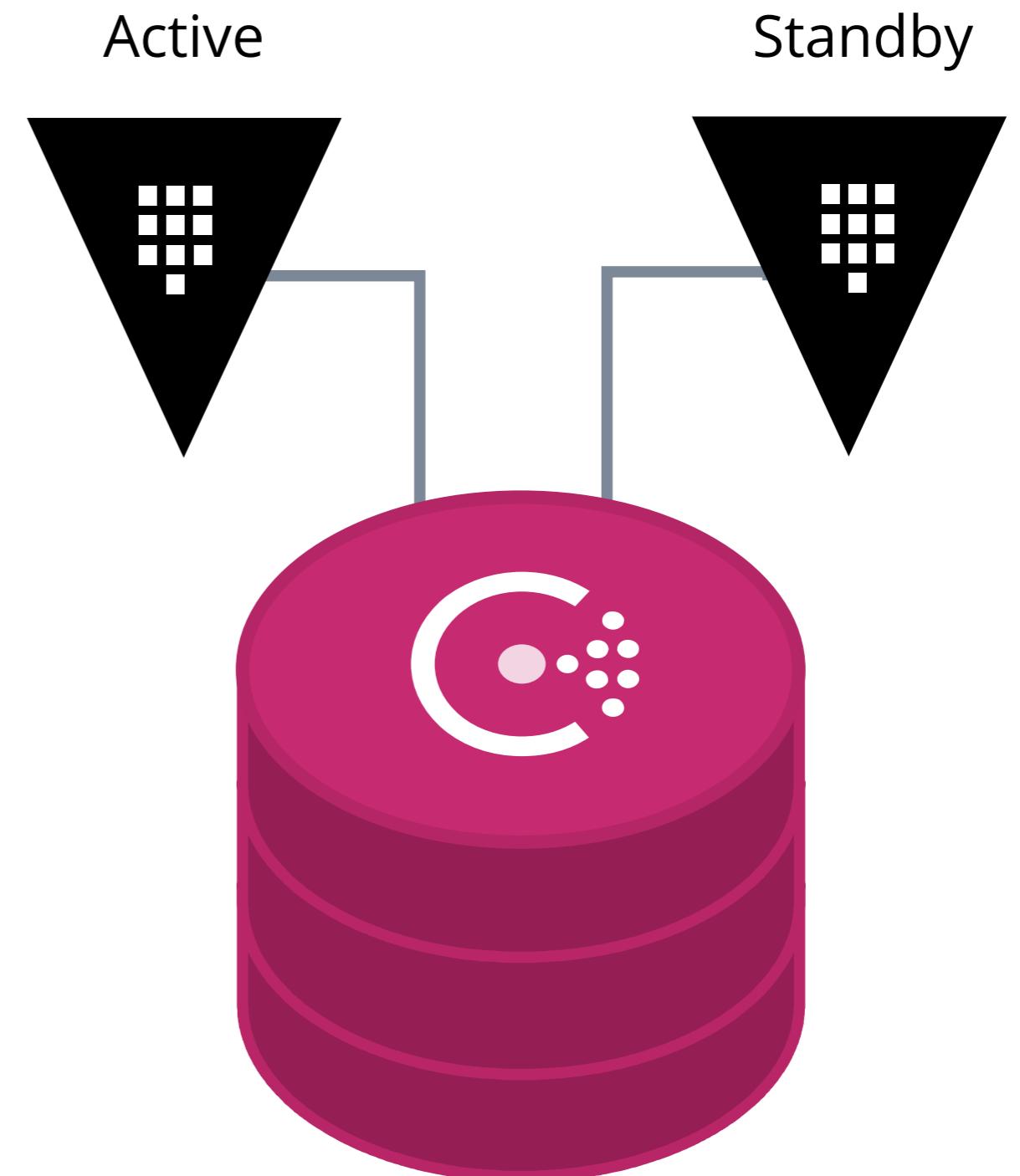
VAULT_ADDR=vault.prod.example.org

High Availability with Consul Storage backend

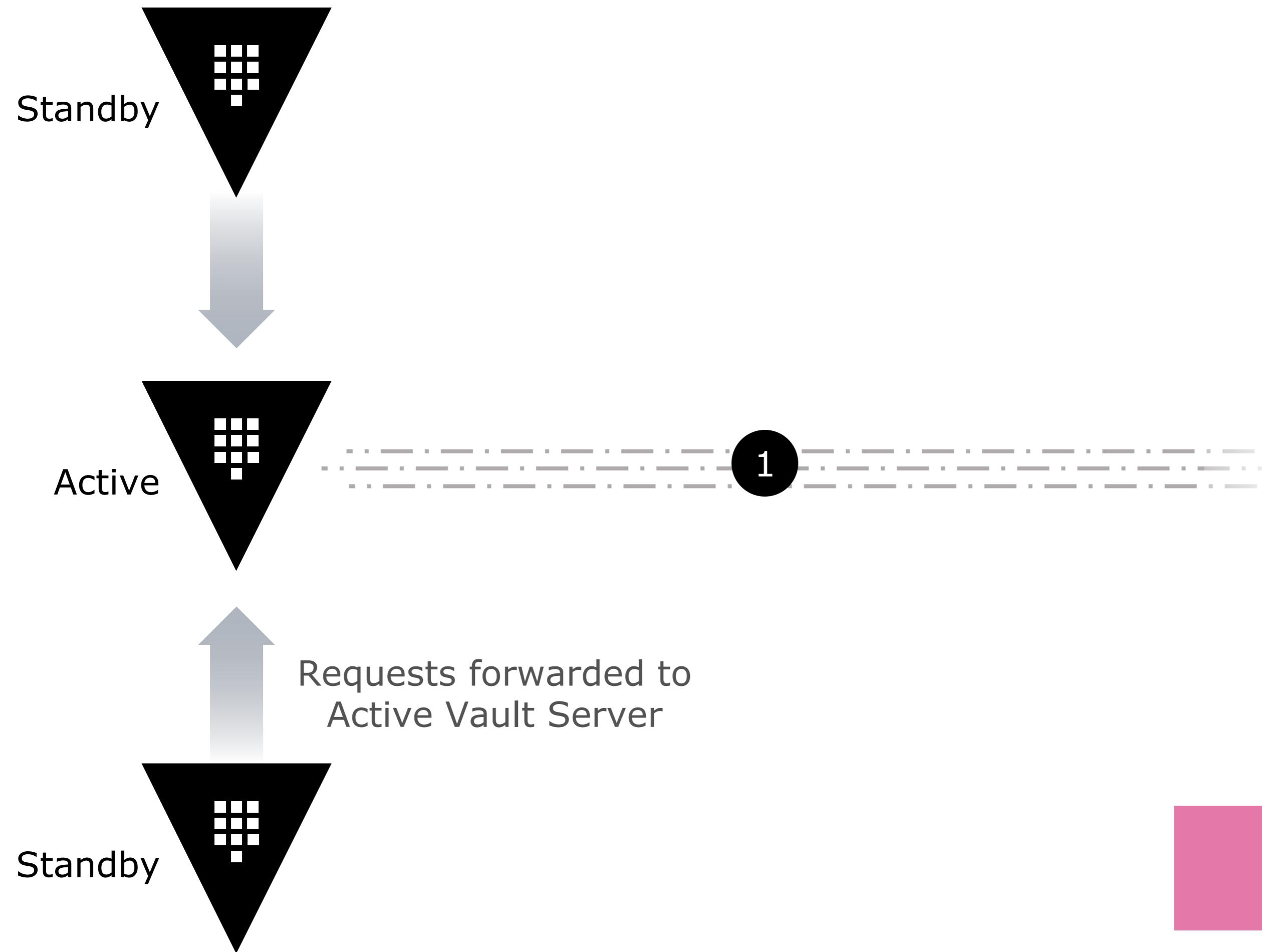


Why Consul?

- Officially supported product by HashiCorp
- Highly scalable distributed key-value store, very performant
- Easily configured in Vault
- Vault high availability is achieved through Consul's leader election capabilities
- Automatic registration of Vault services, tags, and health checks in Consul

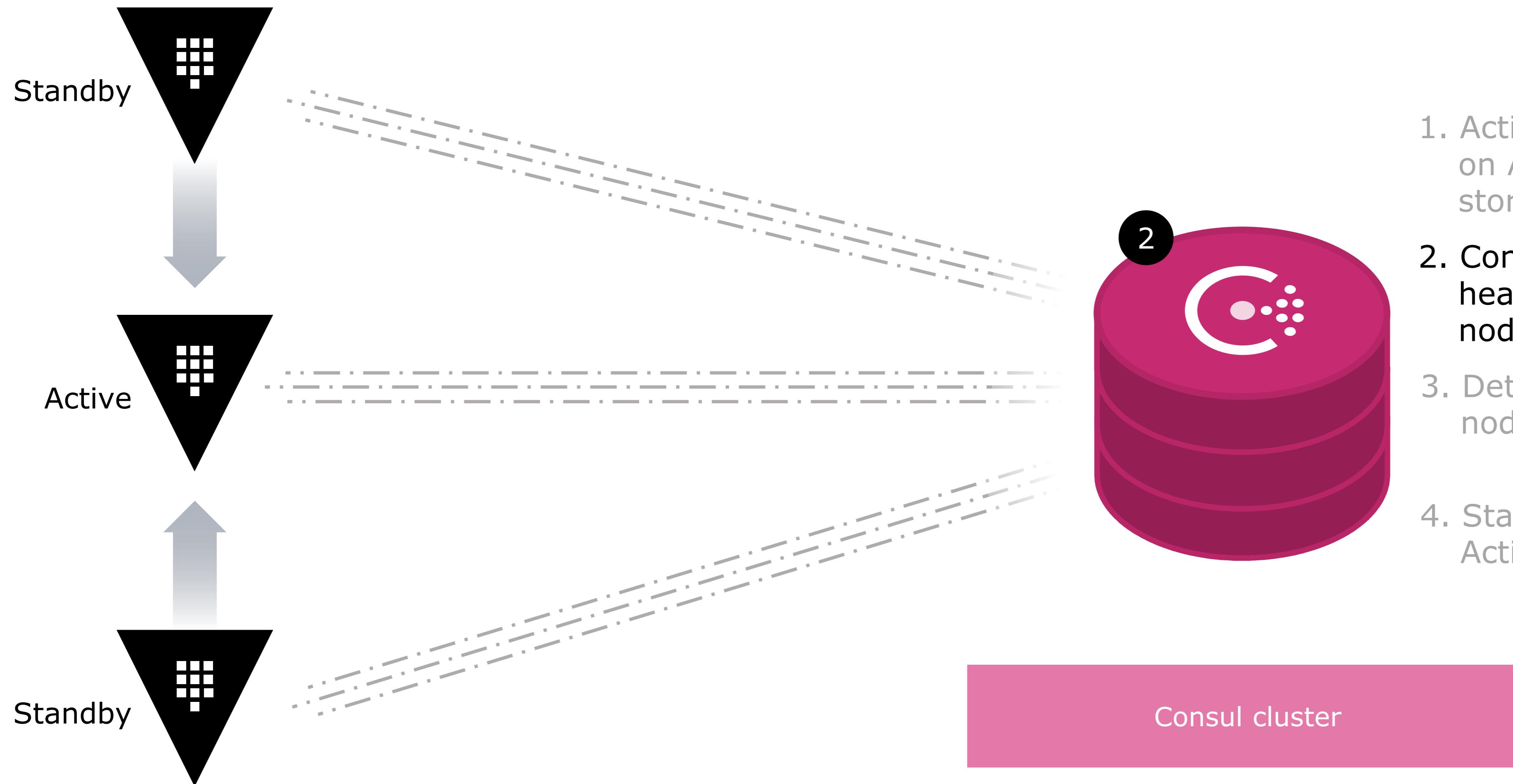
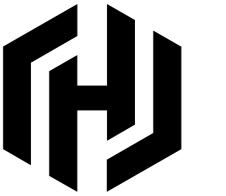


High Availability with Consul Storage backend

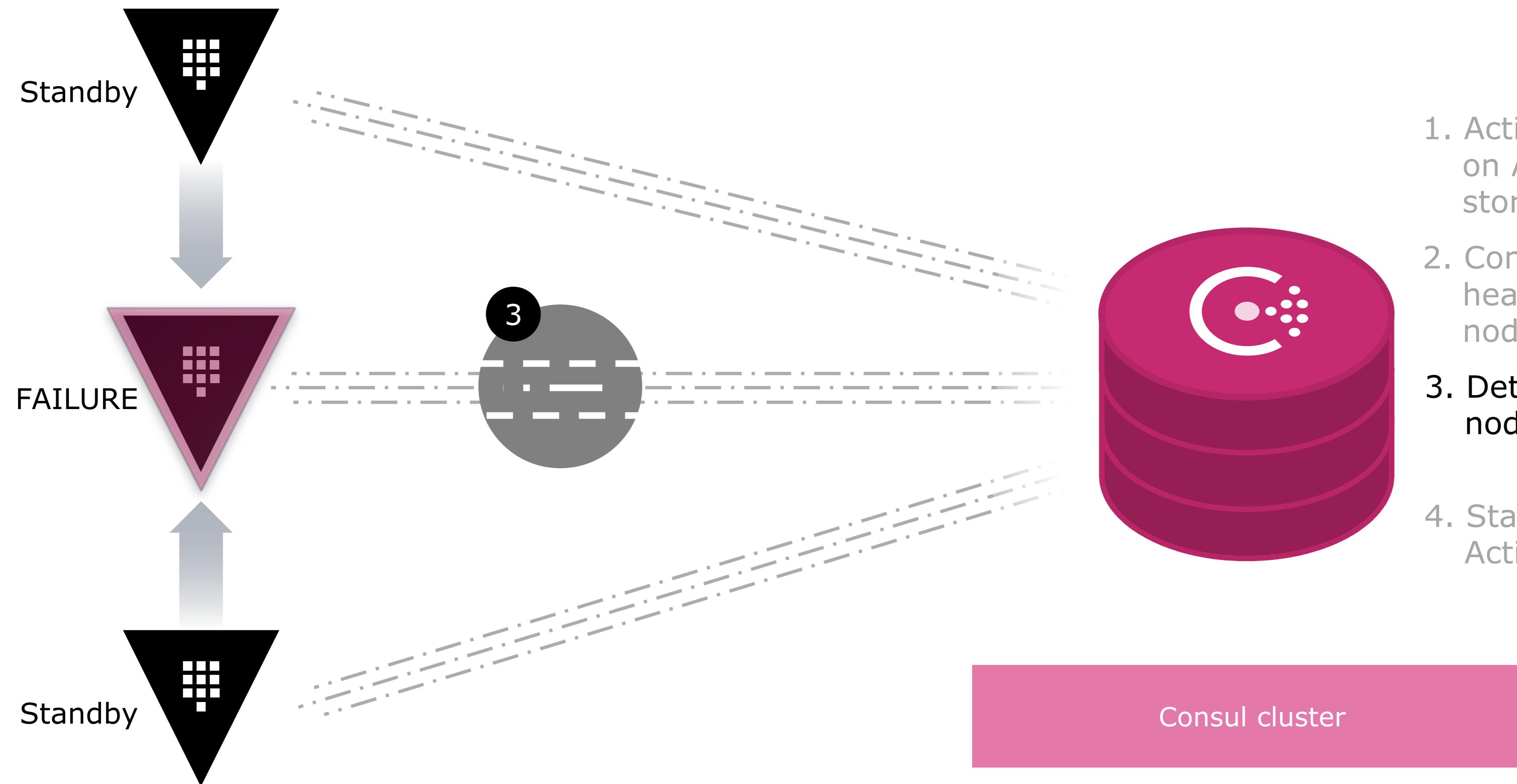


1. Active Vault node retains lock on AES-256 encrypted storage.
2. Consul performs regular health checks on Vault nodes.
3. Detection of failure on Active node triggers leader election
4. Standby node is elected as Active Vault agent

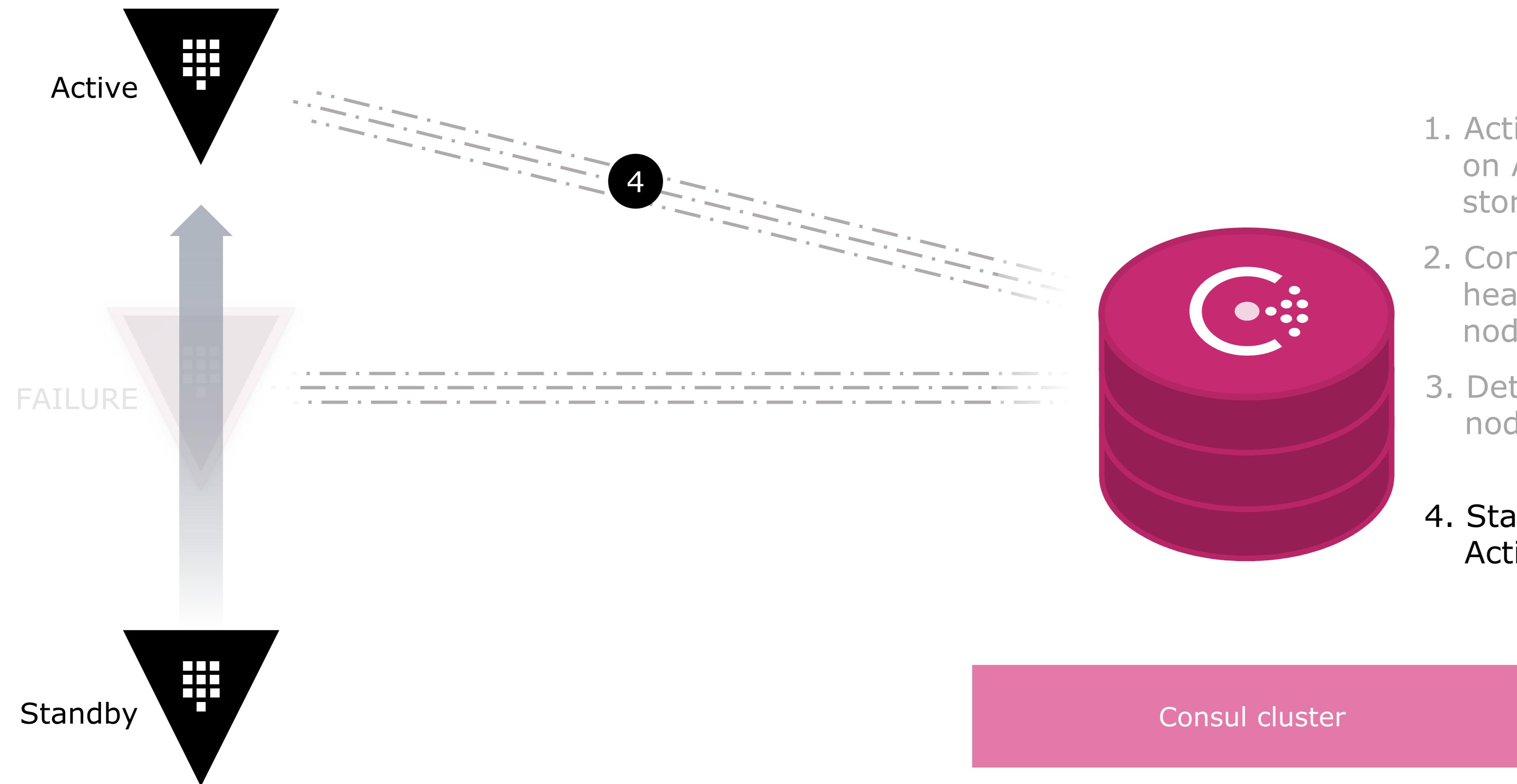
High Availability with Consul Storage backend



High Availability with Consul Storage backend



High Availability with Consul Storage backend





Performance Replication

Synchronized secrets management
across multiple locations

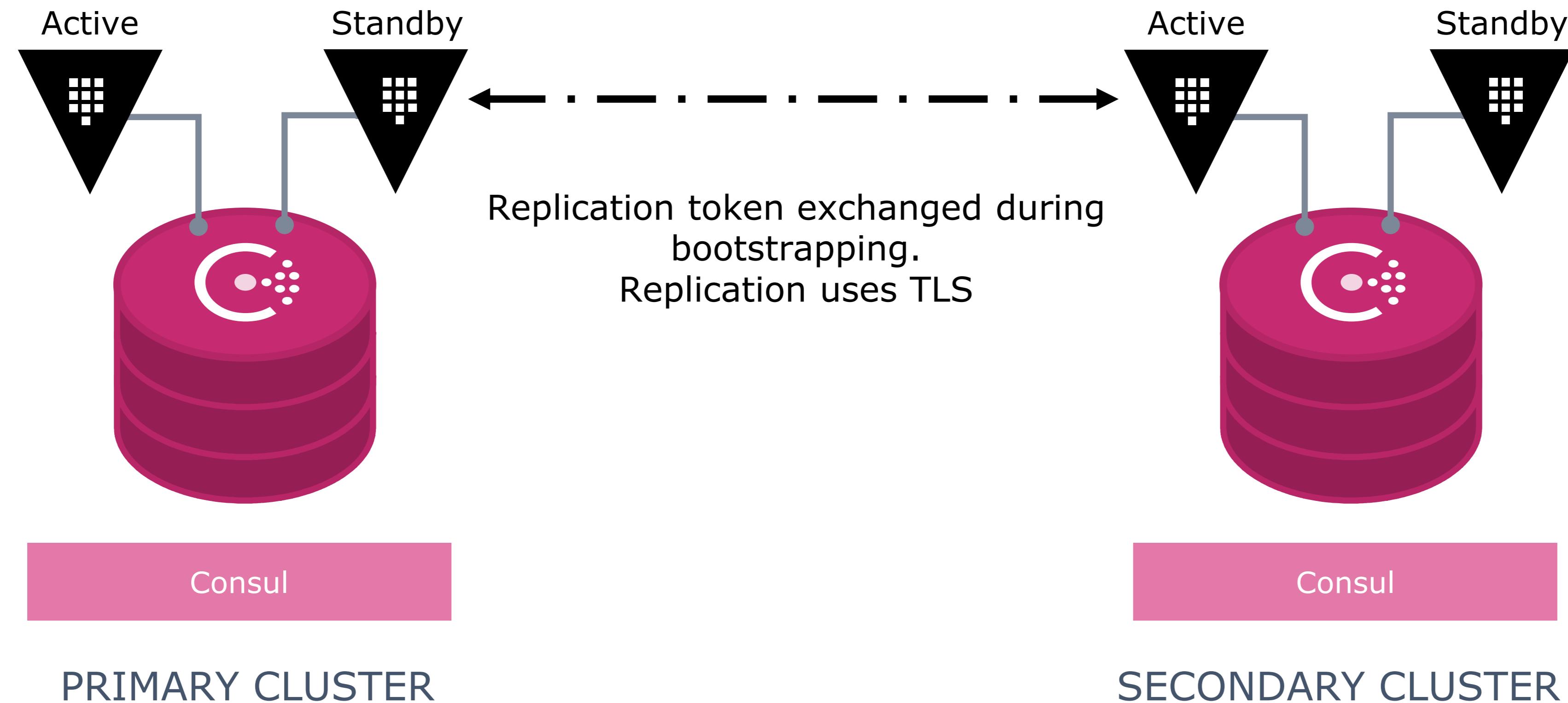


Multi- Datacenter replication for horizontal scalability

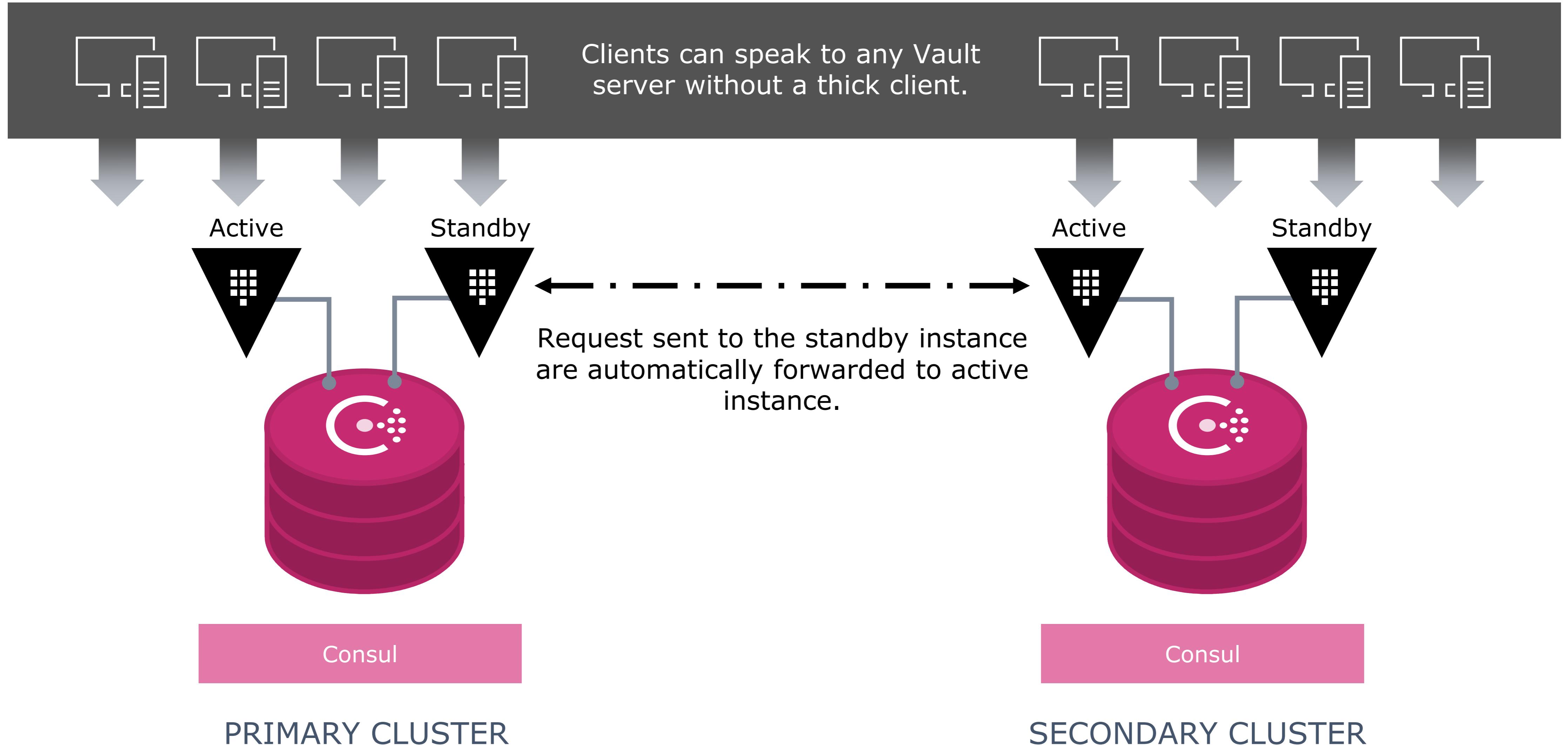
Performance
Replication features

- Vault secret access from any location, with centralized management
- One to many replication
- Leverages Merkle-trees and write-ahead logs for efficient replication
- Vault replication is asynchronous and replicates changes to all of the secondary clusters. Replication occurs for the following:
 - Secrets
 - Policies
 - Secret backends config
 - Auth backends config
 - Audit backends config
 - Access tokens are NOT replicated

Basic Architecture: 2 Clusters



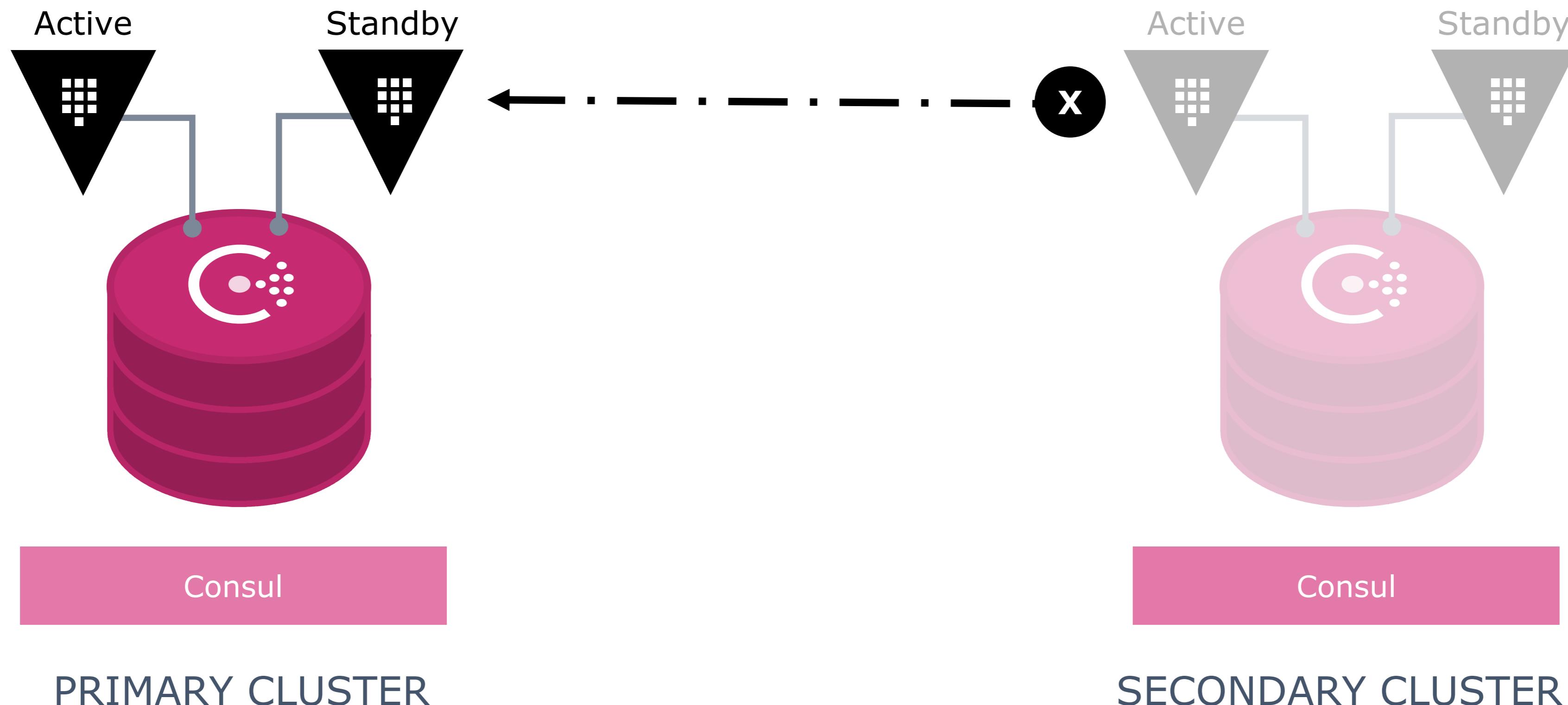
Example



Example



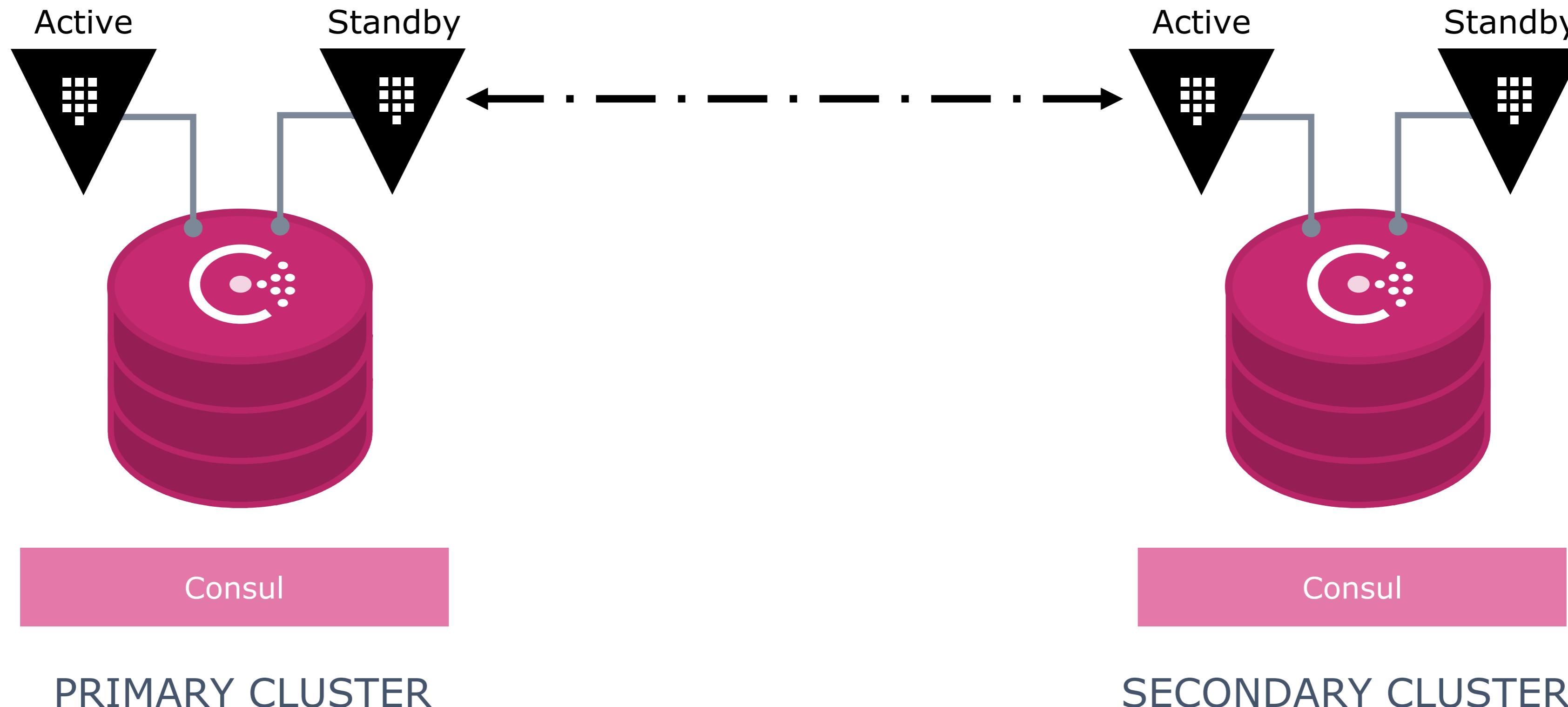
If a secondary is down or unable to communicate with the primary, writes are not blocked on the primary and reads are still serviced on the secondary.



Example



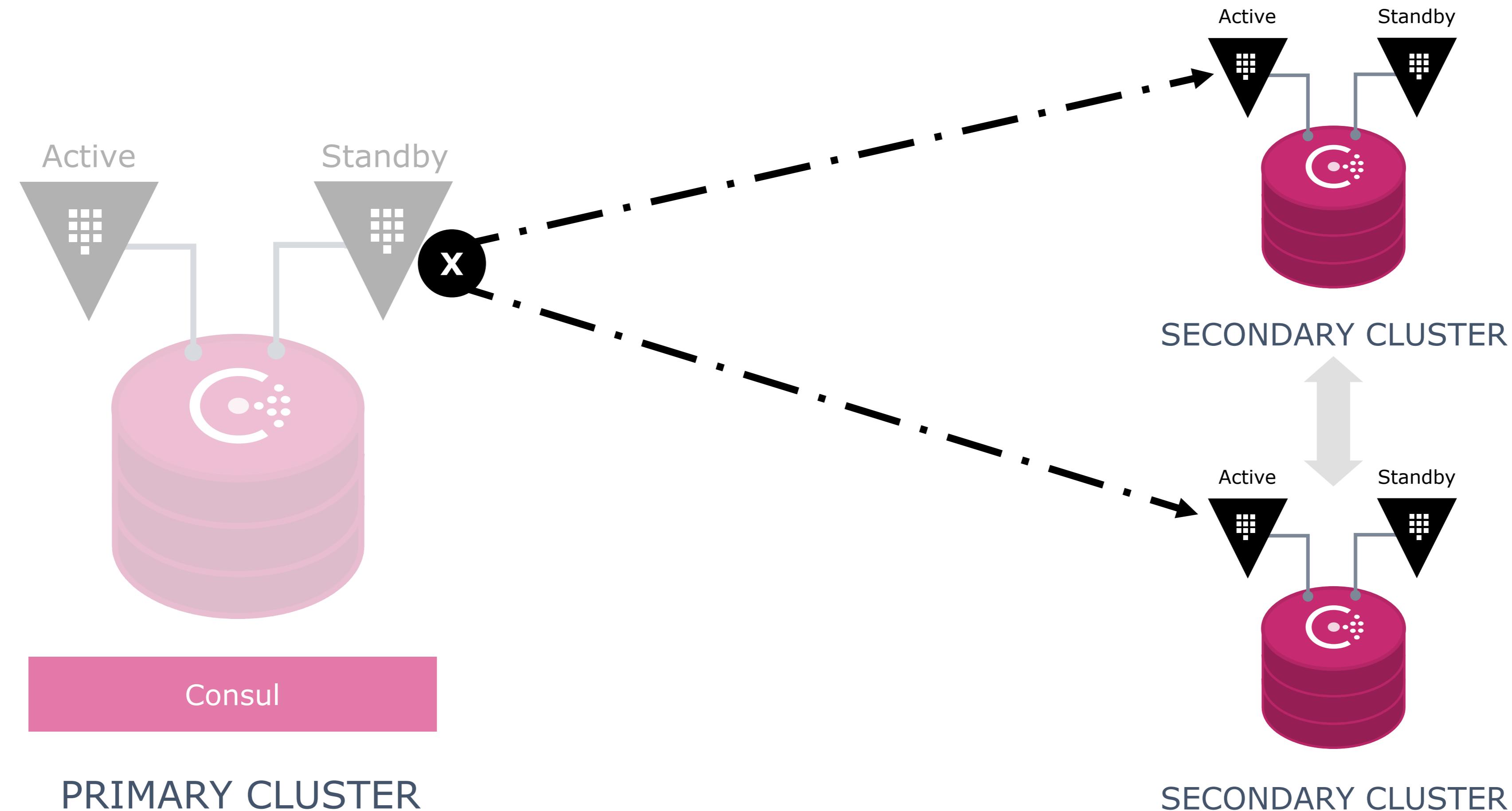
When the secondary is initialized or recovers from degraded connectivity it will automatically reconcile with the primary.



Example



Operator can manually promote a new primary





Multi- Datacenter replication for horizontal scalability

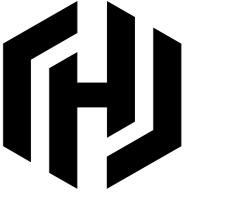
The screenshot shows the HashiCorp Vault Enterprise web interface. The top navigation bar is blue with the text "vault / replication". On the left, a sidebar has a dark background with white text: "Secrets", "Replication" (which is highlighted with a blue bar), "Response wrapping", "Policies", and "Manage cluster". Below the sidebar, there's a "token" input field and the HashiCorp logo. The main content area has a white background. It starts with a message: "vault is unsealed" with a green lock icon, followed by "Replication primary on 67d81a45". Below this is a section titled "REPLICATION" with three items: "Mode" (primary), "Replication set" (67d81a45-bcdf-550f-01ef-5cd5291668), and "Merkle root index" (6731c8e0ad390c30de59ec3230ef288662). At the bottom, there's a section titled "KNOWN SECONDARY CLUSTERS" with the message "There are currently no known secondary clusters associated with this cluster." In the bottom right corner of the main content area, it says "© HashiCorp, Inc."



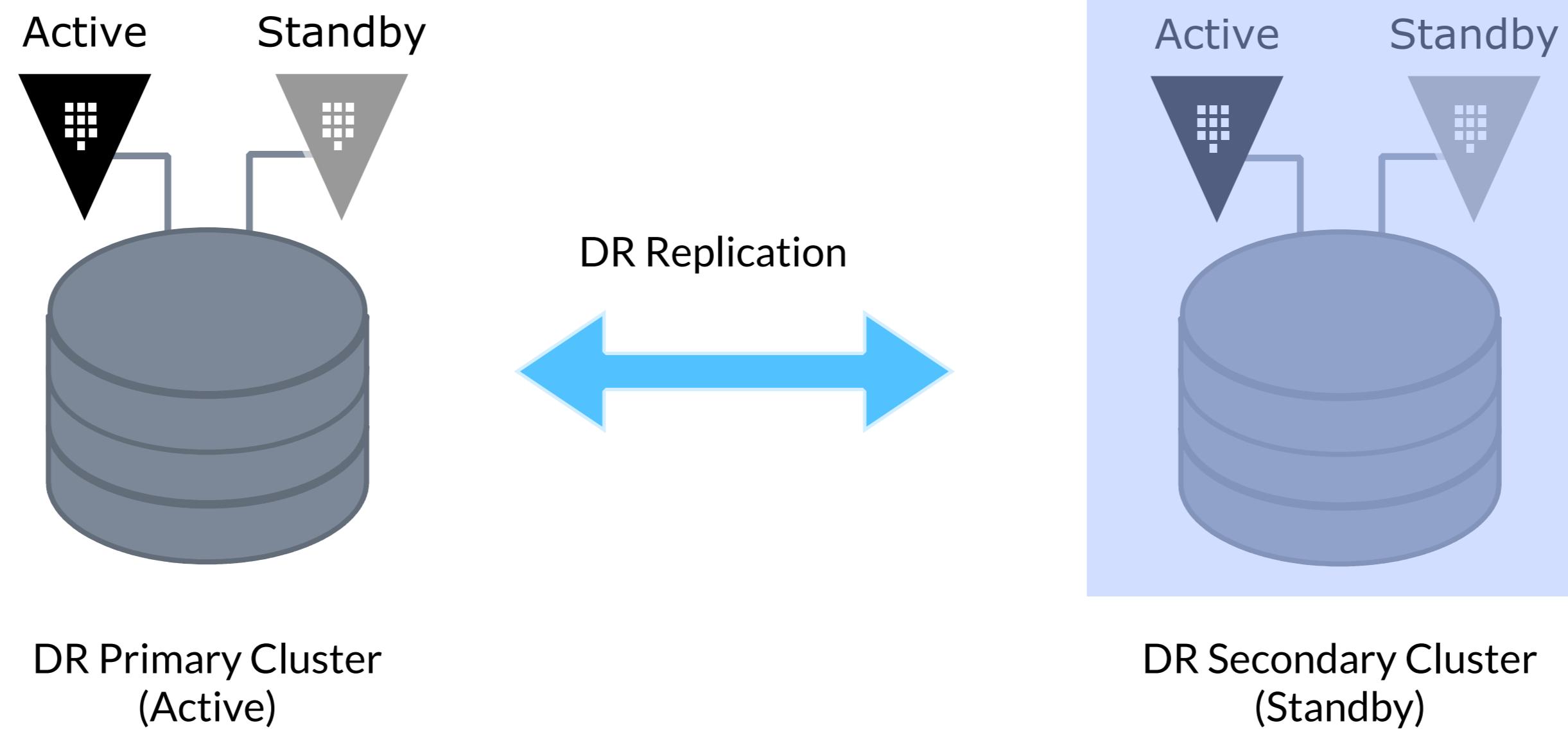
Disaster Recovery Replication

Failover to standby Vault clusters to meet Business Continuity requirements

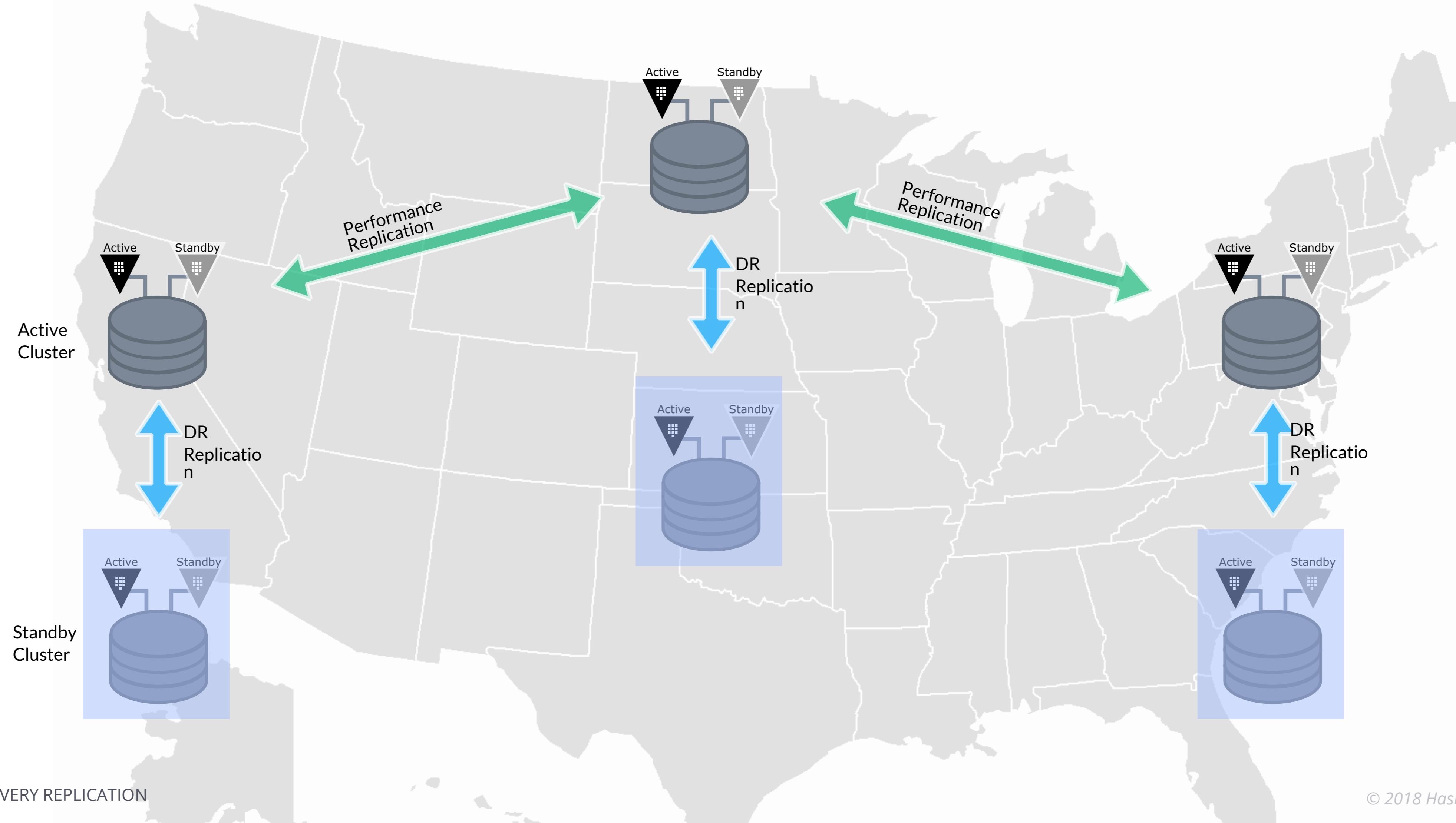
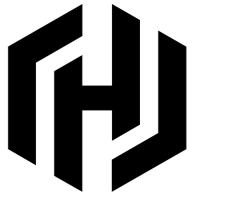
Disaster Replication Topology



All secrets, access tokens replicated



Multi-site replication topology





Governance

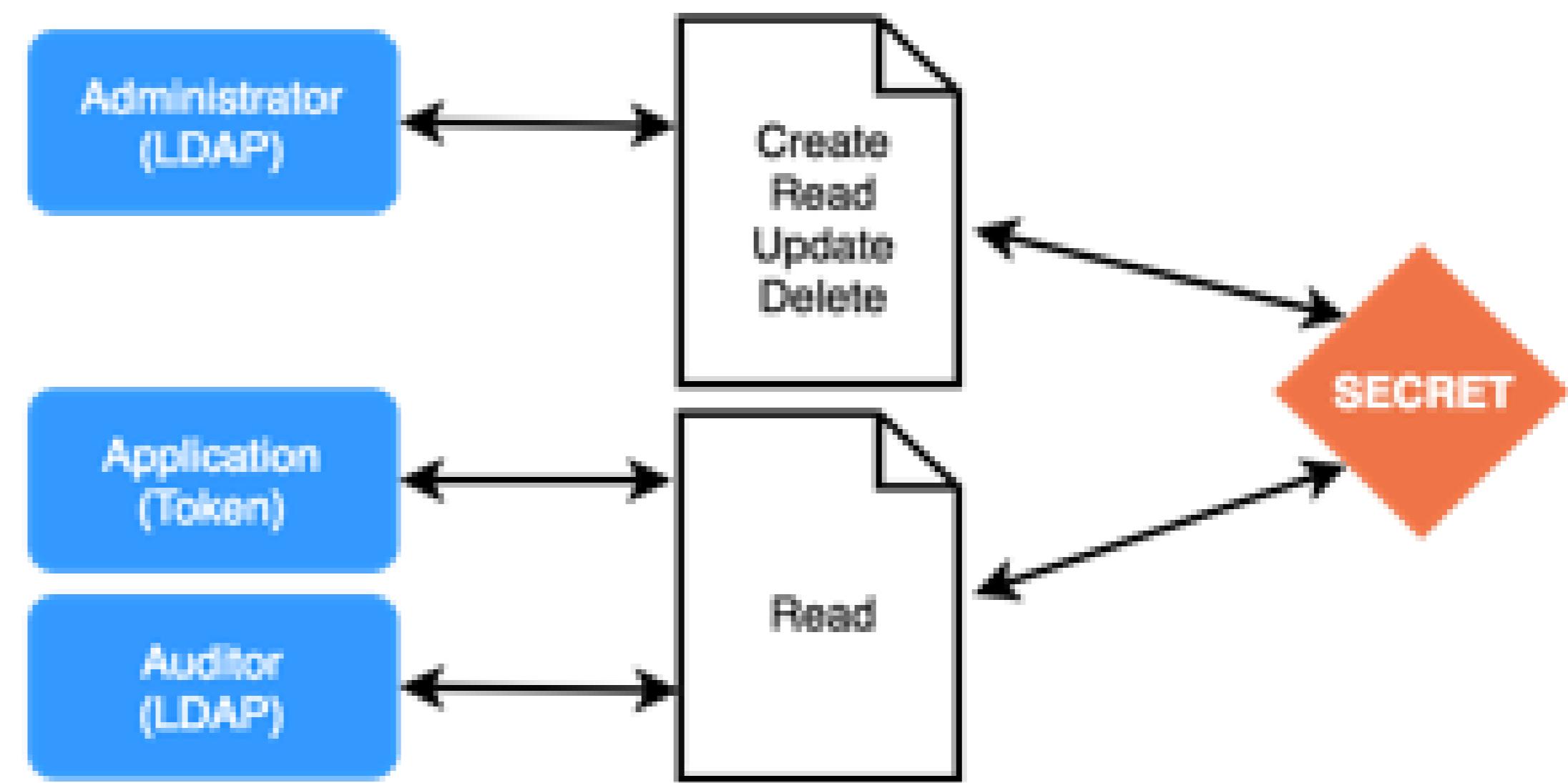
Establish policies, enforce best practices, monitor implementation.

Access Control Policies



Create and manage policies that authorize access control throughout your infrastructure and organization.

Administrators can assign varying capabilities to users and machines from multiple authentication sources.





Access Control Policy

```
path "secret/*" {
    capabilities = ["create"]
}

path "secret/foo" {
    capabilities = ["read"]
}

path "auth/token/lookup-self" {
    capabilities = ["read"]
}
```

Authentication



Flexibility in authenticating users and machines

- Token
- AppRole
- AWS
- Google Cloud
- LDAP
- GitHub
- UserPass
- Nomad
- Kubernetes
- Pivotal Cloud Foundry
- Okta
- Multi-Factor
- RADIUS
- TLS Certificates
- Custom!



Pivotal CF®



kubernetes



HashiCorp
Nomad

Detailed Audit Logs

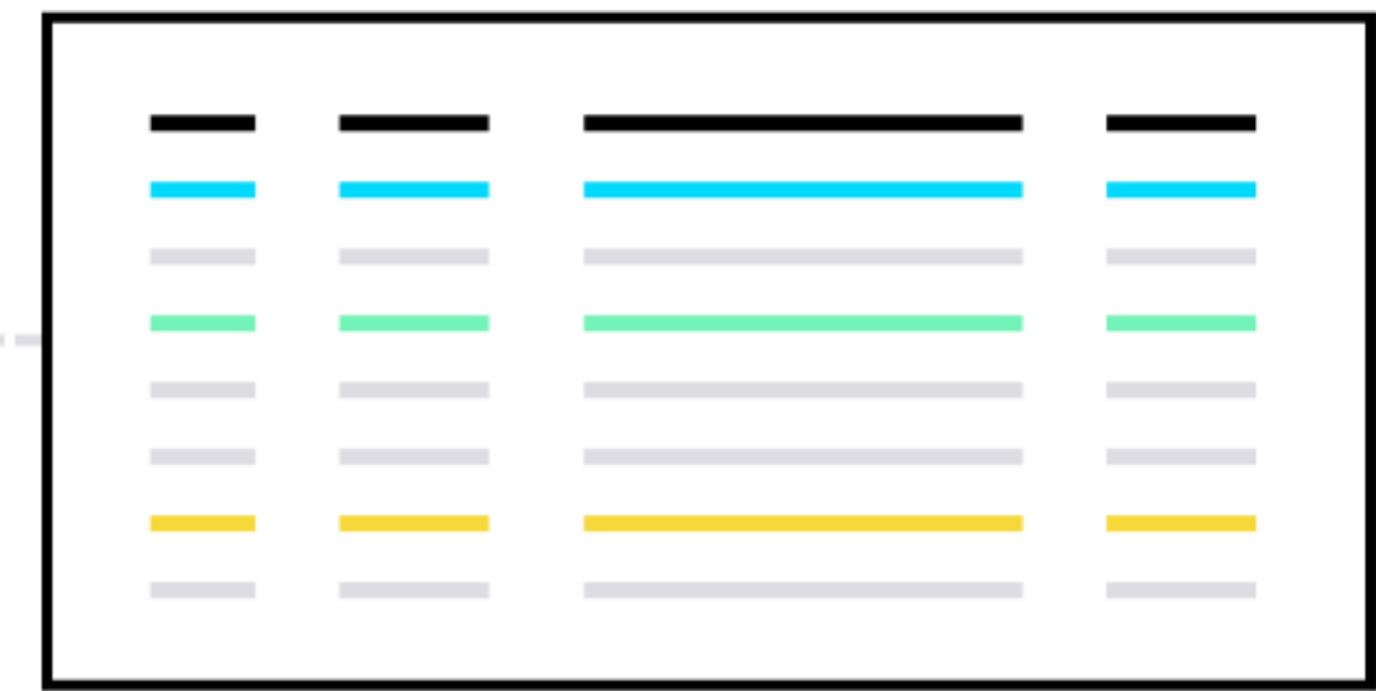


Vault stores a detailed audit log of all authenticated client interaction:

- Authentication
- Token creation
- Secret access
- Secret revocation

Audit logs can be sent to multiple backends to ensure redundant copies.

Sensitive information in logs is protected by HMAC.



Sentinel: Policy as Code



Sentinel policy as code engine allows organizations to enforce high level security policies. These are codified and testable, bringing devops style capabilities to security.

Some examples:

- Require multi-factor authentication for sensitive operations
- Ensure some processes are only allowed from internal networks
- Provide delegation capabilities for privileged individuals
- **Custom!** Sentinel language allows for extensible methods to meet unique needs of an organization



Sentinel Code Example

Require Ping MFA on
LDAP logins, only
allowed from
10.20.0.0/16

```
import "sockaddr"

# We expect logins to come only from our private IP range
cidrcheck = rule {
    sockaddr.is_contained(request.connection.remote_addr,
    "10.20.0.0/16")
}

# Require Ping MFA validation to succeed
ping_valid = rule {
    mfa.methods.ping.valid
}

main = rule when strings.has_prefix(request.path, "auth/ldap/login") {
    ping_valid and cidrcheck
}
```



Unified Identity

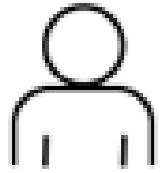
Vault identity to unify disparate user entries and roles across a variety of auth backends to improve policy enforcement and auditability

Vault Identity



Map multiple user authentication schemes to a single entity to provide for more efficient authorization management.

Entity

 name: John Smith
 entity_id: 404e57bc-a0b1-a80f-0a73-b6e92e8a52d3

Personas

ID: 34982d3d-e3ce-5d8b-6e5f-b9bb34246c31
GitHub *jsmith22*

ID: 92308b08-4139-3ec6-7af2-8e98166b4e0c
LDAP (*Active Directory*) *jsmith22@example.com*

ID: a3b042e6-5cc1-d5a9-8874-d53a51954de2
LDAP (*OpenLDAP*) *johnjsmith@dev-example.com*

policy: accounting

```
path "secret/accounting_database" {
    capabilities = ["list", "read"]
}
```

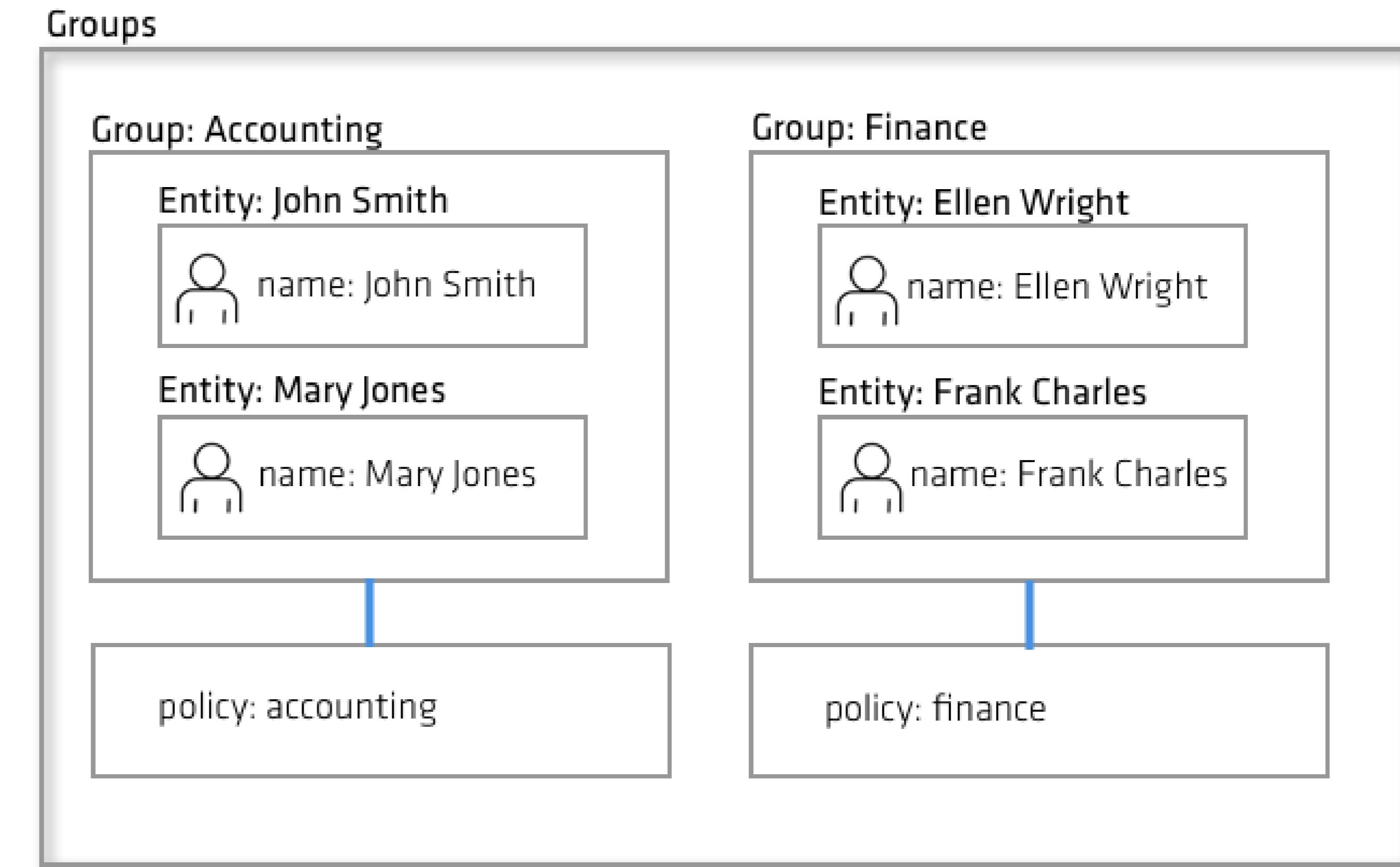
policy: accounting_managers

```
path "secret/accounting" {
    capabilities = ["create", "read", "update", "delete", "list"]
}
```

Vault Identity Groups



Map multiple user entities to groups for authorization management at scale.





Multi-factor Authentication

Enforce MFA workflows when accessing a secret or a secret path



Mount Filters

Selectively Whitelist/Blacklist and activate or deactivate mounts
for Secret Mounts for Performance Replication



Secure Plugins

Improve the extensibility of Vault with pluggable secret and authentication backends

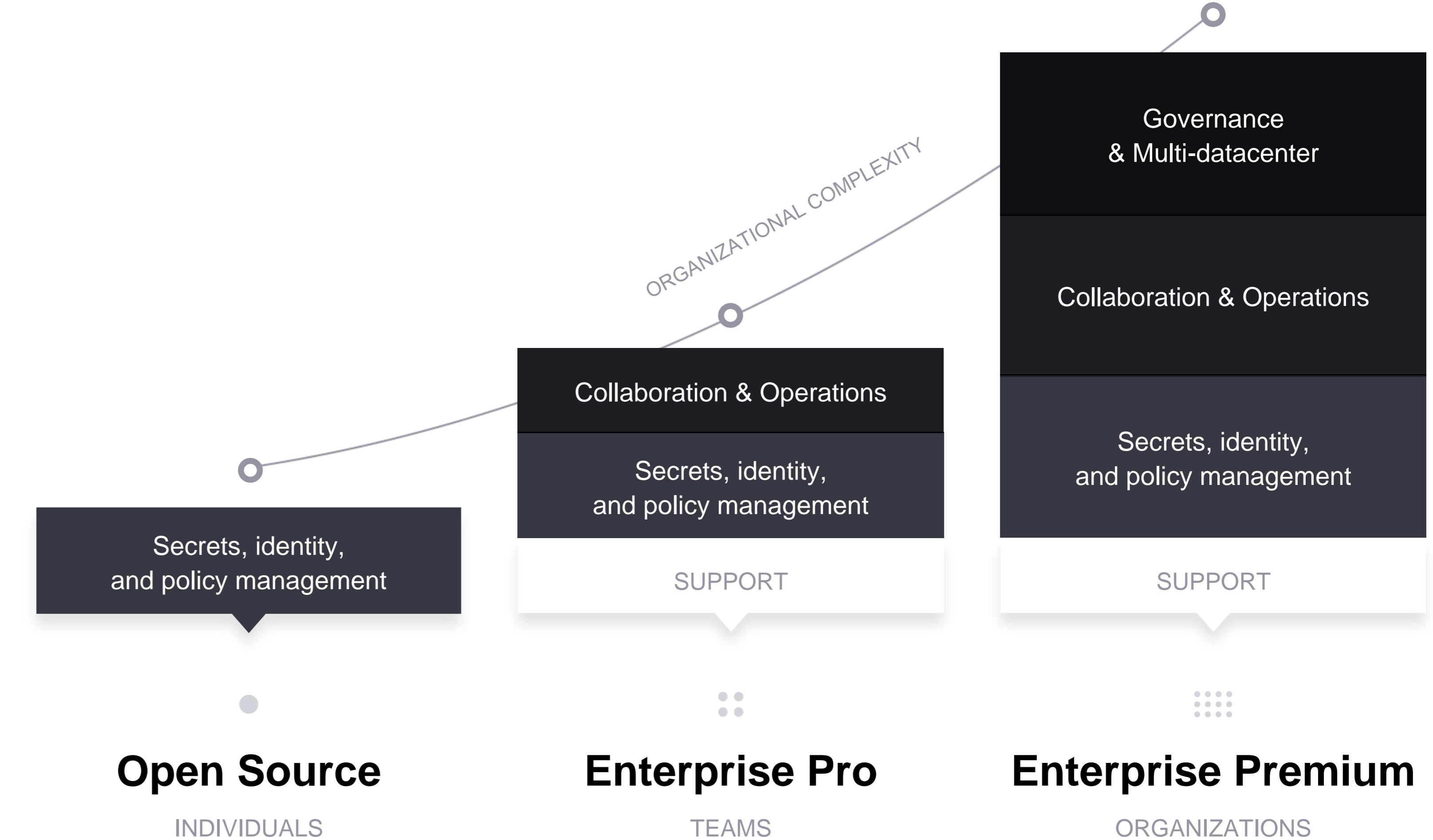


Open Source and Enterprise



Vault Packages

Enterprise products build on open source to address organizational complexity.





Key Needs for Functional Areas



Security

CHALLENGE

Ensure data and access is governed by corporate security policies and enforcement can be audited to ensure data is not compromised.

KEY NEEDS

- Detailed Audit Logs
- Credential Revocation and Break-glass procedures and functionality
- Granular Access Management
- Governance Through Policies
- Minimize Exposure with Requests



Development

CHALLENGE

Develop and deploy applications to the cloud quickly and efficiently while centrally maintaining security protocol and data encryption.

KEY NEEDS

- Centrally manage secrets
- Efficiently manage secret lifecycle
- Deploy secrets across multiple environments securely without sacrificing user experience
- Centralize encryption of applications



Operations

CHALLENGE

Efficiently manage hybrid environments, access to systems, and mitigate risk, exposure, and downtime during unforeseen events.

KEY NEEDS

- Secure access of Master Keys
- Rotate Secrets programmatically
- Control Secrets through automated policy enforcement
- Easy to use interfaces and API
- DR and Business Continuity

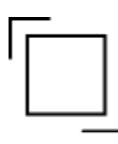


Secrets Management Requirements



Usability

- Automation friendly, API driven
- Secrets must have a Time to Live (TTL)
- Secrets must be dynamic (created programmatically, on-demand)
- User Interface and single workflow for ease of use
- Pluggable and extensible back ends for custom integrations
- Open Source at the core for community advancement



Scalability

- Secrets must be able to be active in multiple locations
- Solution must have immediate Disaster Recovery (DR) capability
- Ability to replicate across distributed environments



Enforce & Govern

- Secrets must be auditable
- Secrets and access must be governed by repeatable automated
- Secrets must be centralized and encrypted
- Secrets must be stored within FIPS 140-2 Compliant HSM



Compare Packages

Open Source	Enterprise Pro	Enterprise Premium	
Secrets Management, Data Protection			
Secure storage	✓		
Vault Agent	✓		
Credential leasing & revocation	✓		
Detailed Audit Logs	✓		
Secure Plugins	✓		
ACL Governance & Templating	✓		
Encryption as a service	✓		
AWS, GCP, Azure auto-unseal	✓		
Entities and Entity Groups	✓		
UI with Cluster Management	✓		
All Open Source Features	✓	All Enterprise Pro Features	✓
Namespaces	✓	Sentinel policy as code management	✓
Disaster Recovery (DR)	✓	Control Groups	✓
		HSM Auto-unseal	✓
		Multi-Factor Authentication	✓
		Sentinel Integration	✓
		FIPS 140-2 & Cryptographic Compliance	✓
		Read Replicas	✓
		Replication	✓
		Replication Filters	✓



Vault Adoption

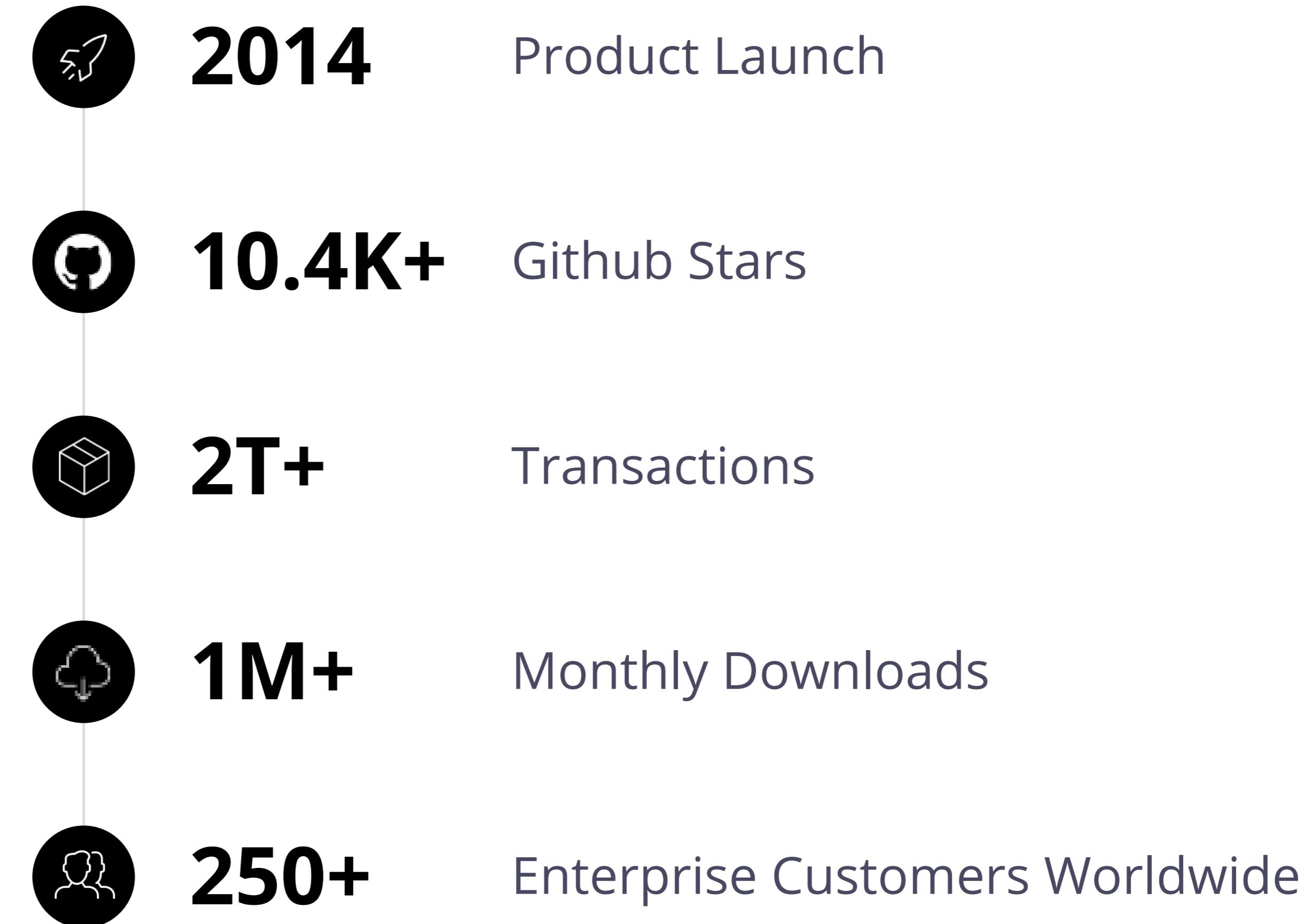
Enterprises that trust Vault.



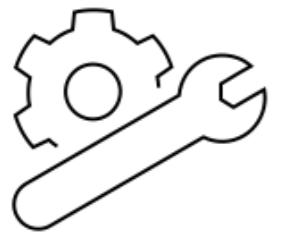
TECHNOLOGY	FINANCIAL	MEDIA & COMMUNICATIONS	SOFTWARE & TECH	INSURANCE SERVICES	FEDERAL & PUBLIC SECTOR
Adobe	CISCO™	BARCLAYS	verizon✓	OpenCredo	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
slack	ATASSIAN	CapitalOne	hulu	Arctiq	NCBI
SAP Ariba	SAP	credit karma	TELUS	UNDER ARMOUR	McKinsey&Company
spaceflight	BRIDgewater	THOMSON REUTERS	Hootsuite®	BCG THE BOSTON CONSULTING GROUP	CN
APPTIO®	CITADEL	The New York Times	petco	CONTINO	AUTOMOTIVE
AUTODESK®	Joyent	DOW JONES	RENAULT NISSAN	cruise	
distil networks	SOCIETE GENERALE	Ultimate SOFTWARE People first.			



About Vault



Summary



Efficiency of operators to manage secrets



Optimize secrets access and storage



Control secret access and downtime



Minimize exposure



Thank you

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