# Zero Trust & The Flaming Sword of Justice

SECURITY FEST

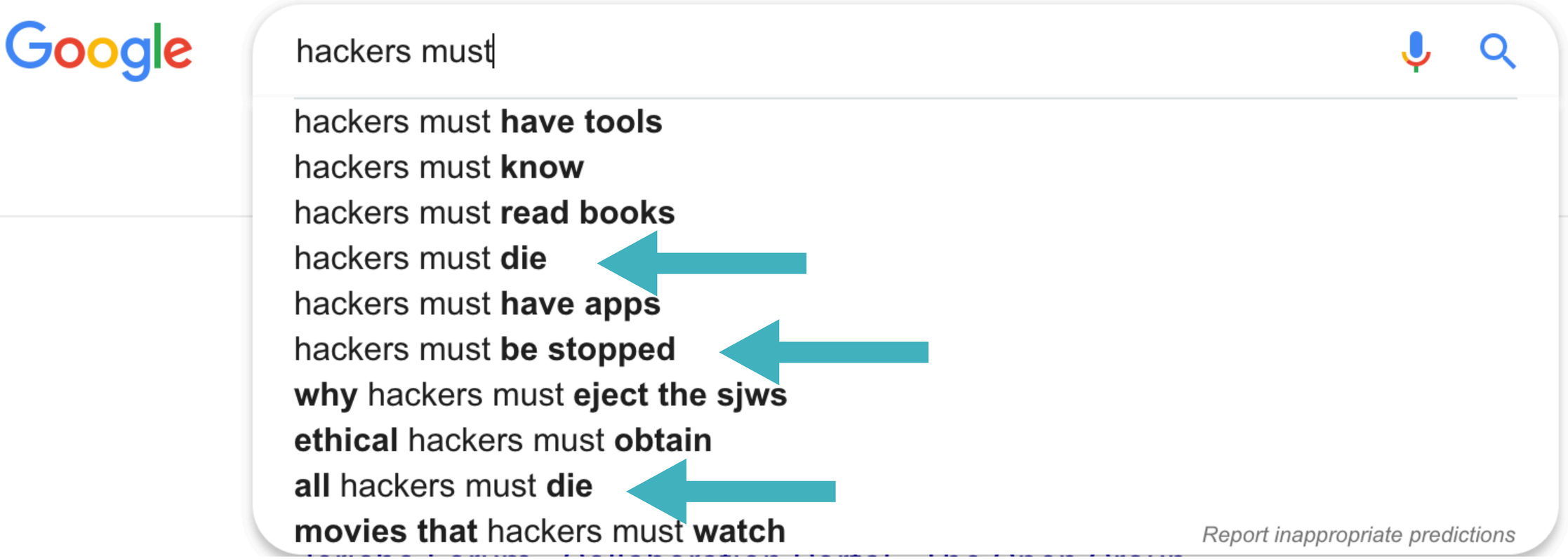
Dave Lewis, Global Advisory CISO

May 24th, 2019


# Please Allow Me To Introduce Myself..

# #WHOAMI

Dave Lewis, Global Advisory CISO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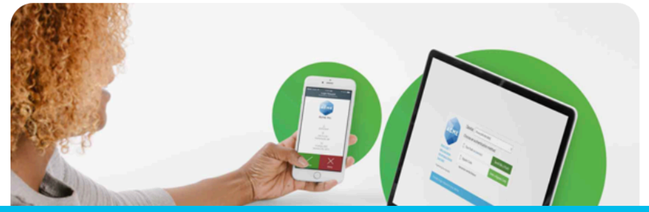
# Adaptive Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)

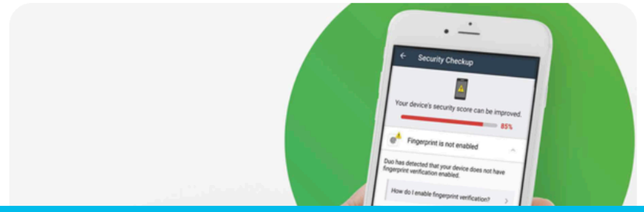
Proactively reduce the risk of a data breach with Duo. Verify users' identities, gain visibility into every device, and enforce adaptive policies to secure access to every application.

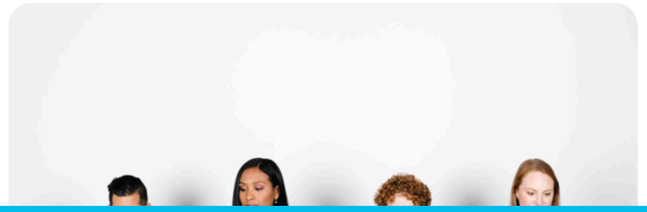
Learn more about Duo

Try Duo for free

## User and device trust for every application






Our mission
is to protect
your mission.

# What is Zero Trust?

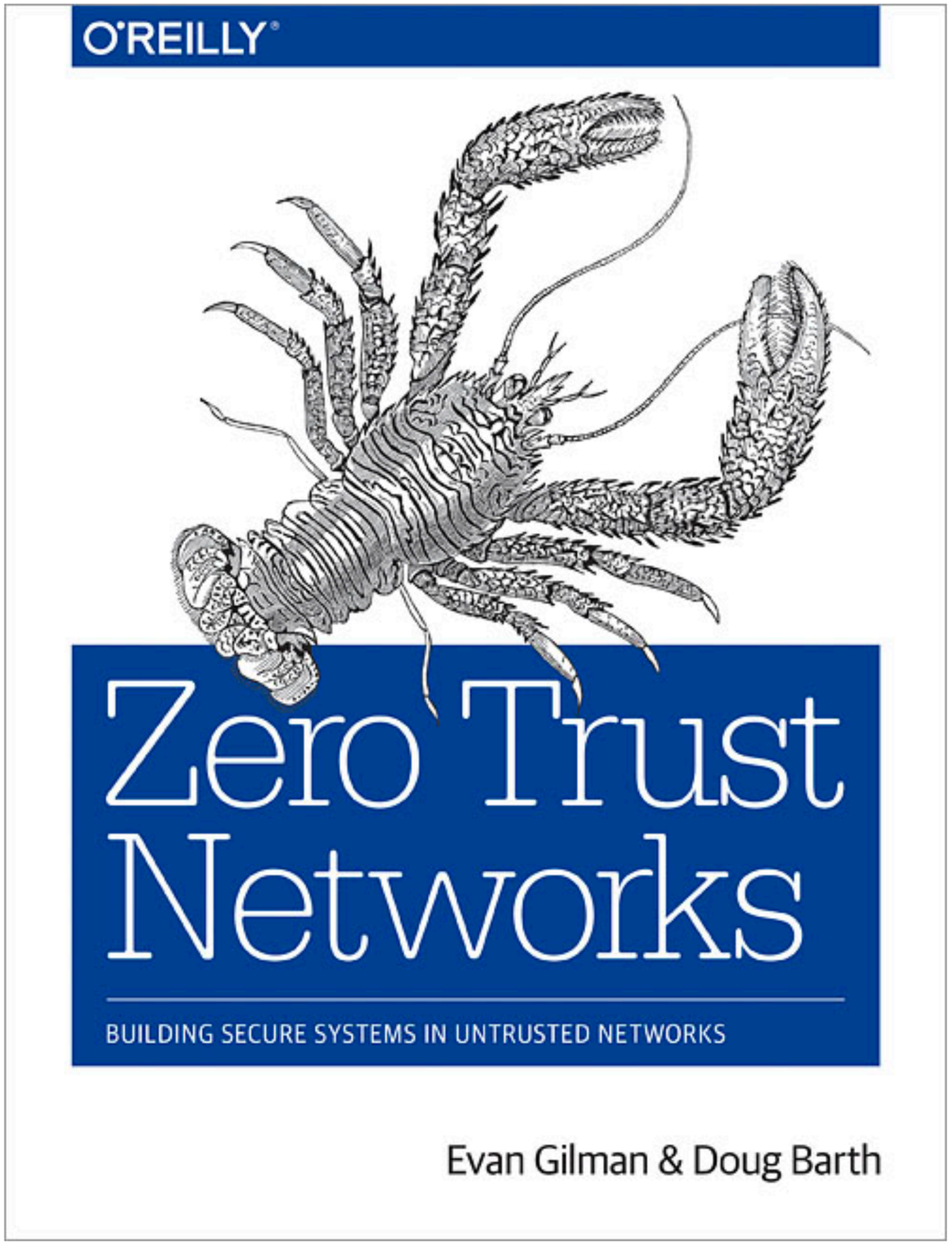
- Where/how/when trust is decided has changed
- Must continuously verify
- Assume all networks are hostile
- This is not a “rip & replace” conversation

# ZTN


It’s On Fire Yo!

# What is Zero Trust?

- 2004 - Jericho Forum
- 2010 - John Kindervag, coined term ‘Zero Trust’
- 2014 - Google BeyondCorp
- 2017 - O’reilly Zero Trust Networks




Duo Security is now part of Cisco.

# Change in IT Landscape

With a shift to cloud and mobile-first world, a new approach to security is needed.


**Cloud**

**Mobile**

**Anywhere**

# Shift to Zero Trust Trends

## Security/IT teams need to enable user access, from any device and anywhere, while preventing breaches.

### Enable Multi- Cloud Access

- Cloud infrastructure
- SaaS apps

### Enable BYOD

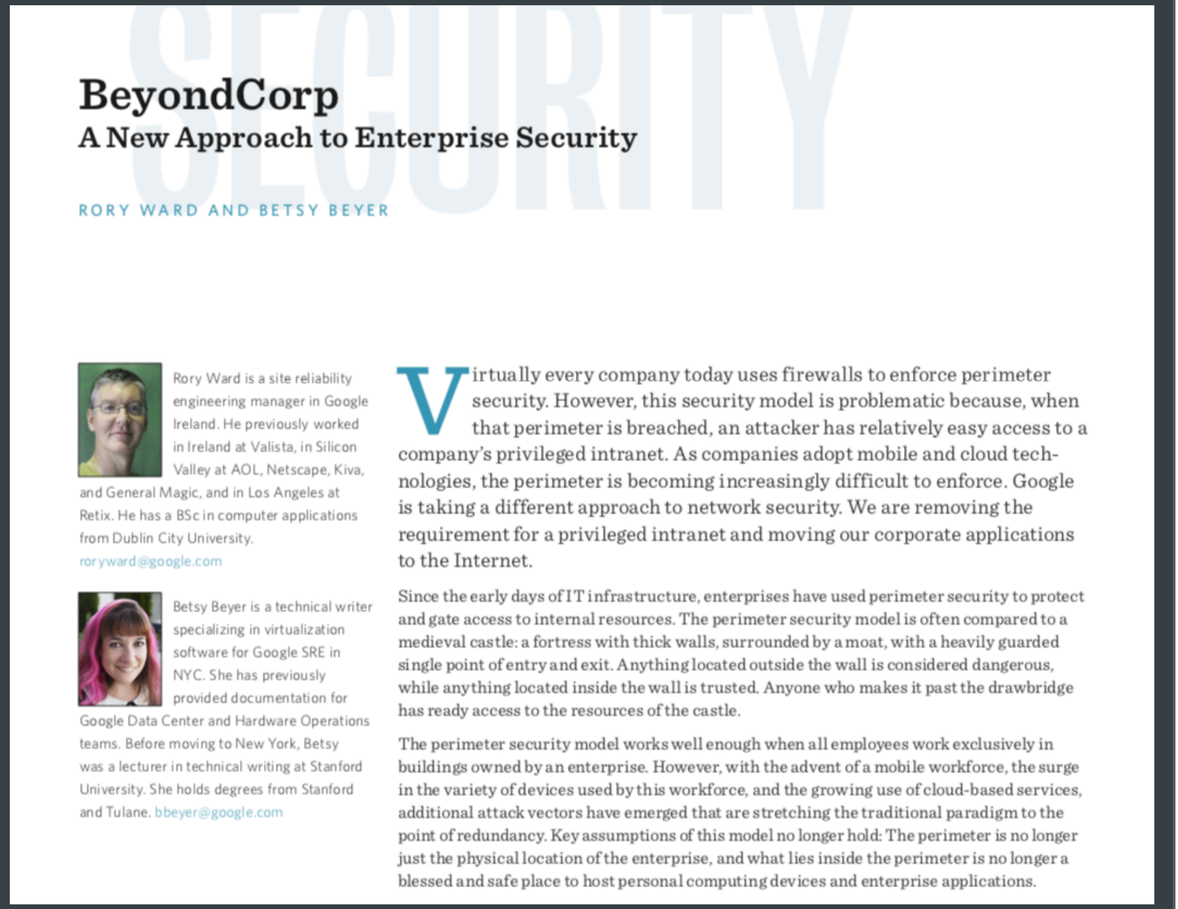
- Work from anywhere using personal devices
- Third-parties, contractors, etc.

### Breach Prevention

- Compromised credentials
- Phishing

# What is BeyondCorp?

- 2014 - Google BeyondCorp paper
- 2016 - Google BeyondCorp progress update
- 2017 - BeyondCorp migration, user experience and lessons learned



SECURITY

## BeyondCorp
### A New Approach to Enterprise Security

RORY WARD AND BETSY BEYER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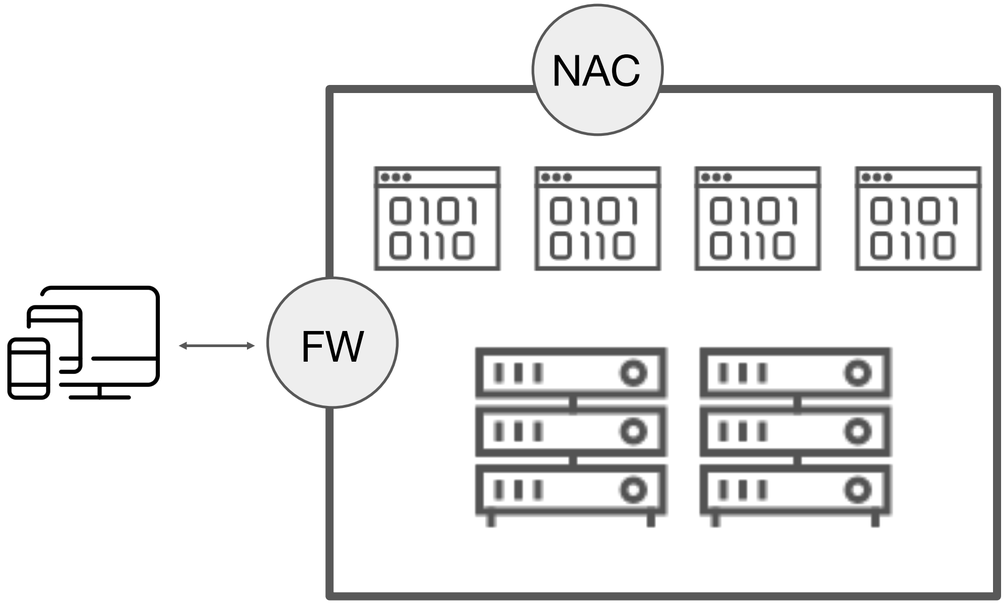
Betsy Beyer is a technical writer specializing in virtualization software for Google SRE in NYC. She has previously provided documentation for Google Data Center and Hardware Operations teams. Before moving to New York, Betsy was a lecturer in technical writing at Stanford University. She holds degrees from Stanford and Tulane. bbeyer@google.com


Virtually every company today uses firewalls to enforce perimeter security. However, this security model is problematic because, when that perimeter is breached, an attacker has relatively easy access to a company's privileged intranet. As companies adopt mobile and cloud technologies, the perimeter is becoming increasingly difficult to enforce. Google is taking a different approach to network security. We are removing the requirement for a privileged intranet and moving our corporate applications to the Internet.

Since the early days of IT infrastructure, enterprises have used perimeter security to protect and gate access to internal resources. The perimeter security model is often compared to a medieval castle: a fortress with thick walls, surrounded by a moat, with a heavily guarded single point of entry and exit. Anything located outside the wall is considered dangerous, while anything located inside the wall is trusted. Anyone who makes it past the drawbridge has ready access to the resources of the castle.

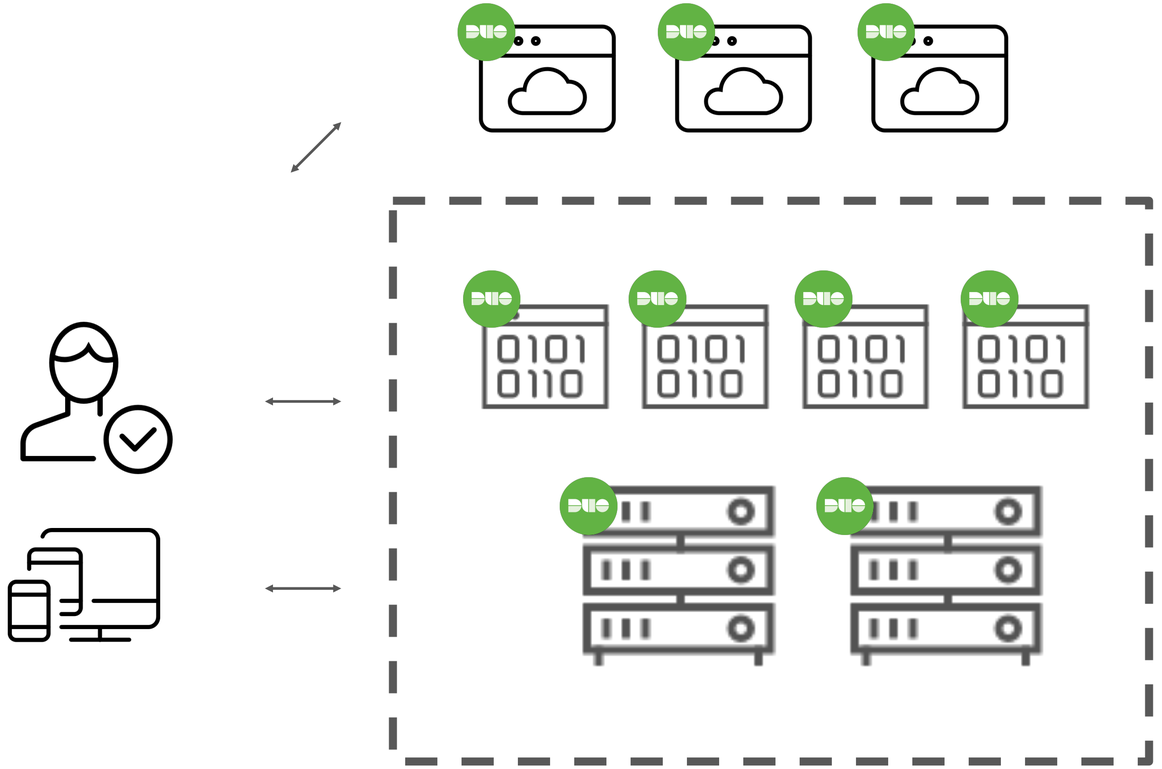
The perimeter security model works well enough when all employees work exclusively in buildings owned by an enterprise. However, with the advent of a mobile workforce, the surge in the variety of devices used by this workforce, and the growing use of cloud-based services, additional attack vectors have emerged that are stretching the traditional paradigm to the point of redundancy. Key assumptions of this model no longer hold: The perimeter is no longer just the physical location of the enterprise, and what lies inside the perimeter is no longer a blessed and safe place to host personal computing devices and enterprise applications.

## Traditional perimeter approach




Focus on securing **access to the network** by inspecting the device.

## “Zero Trust” approach



Focus on securing **access to the application** by **verifying the user**, **inspecting the device** and **context**

Coverage for all apps including SaaS apps outside the corporate network.

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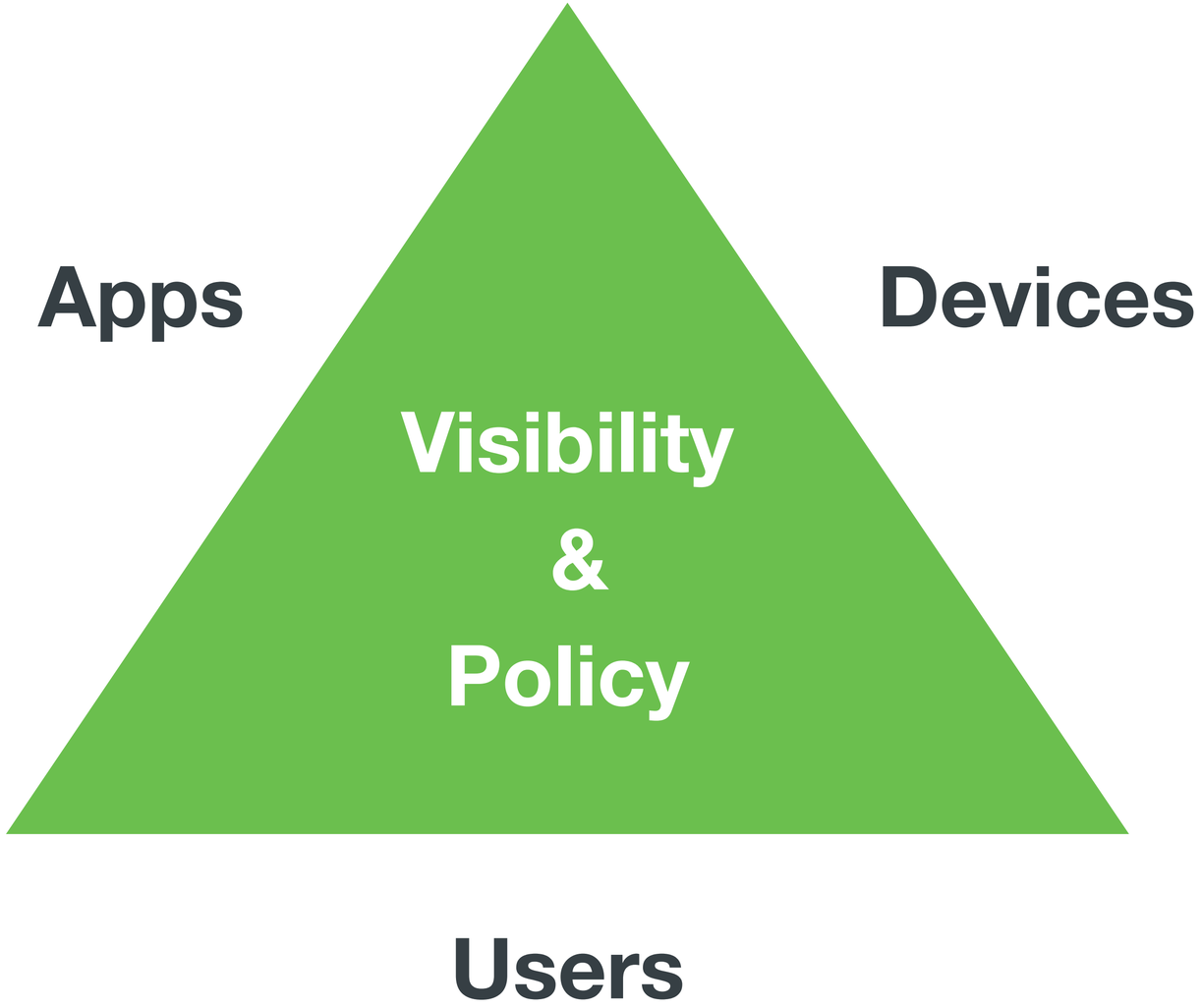
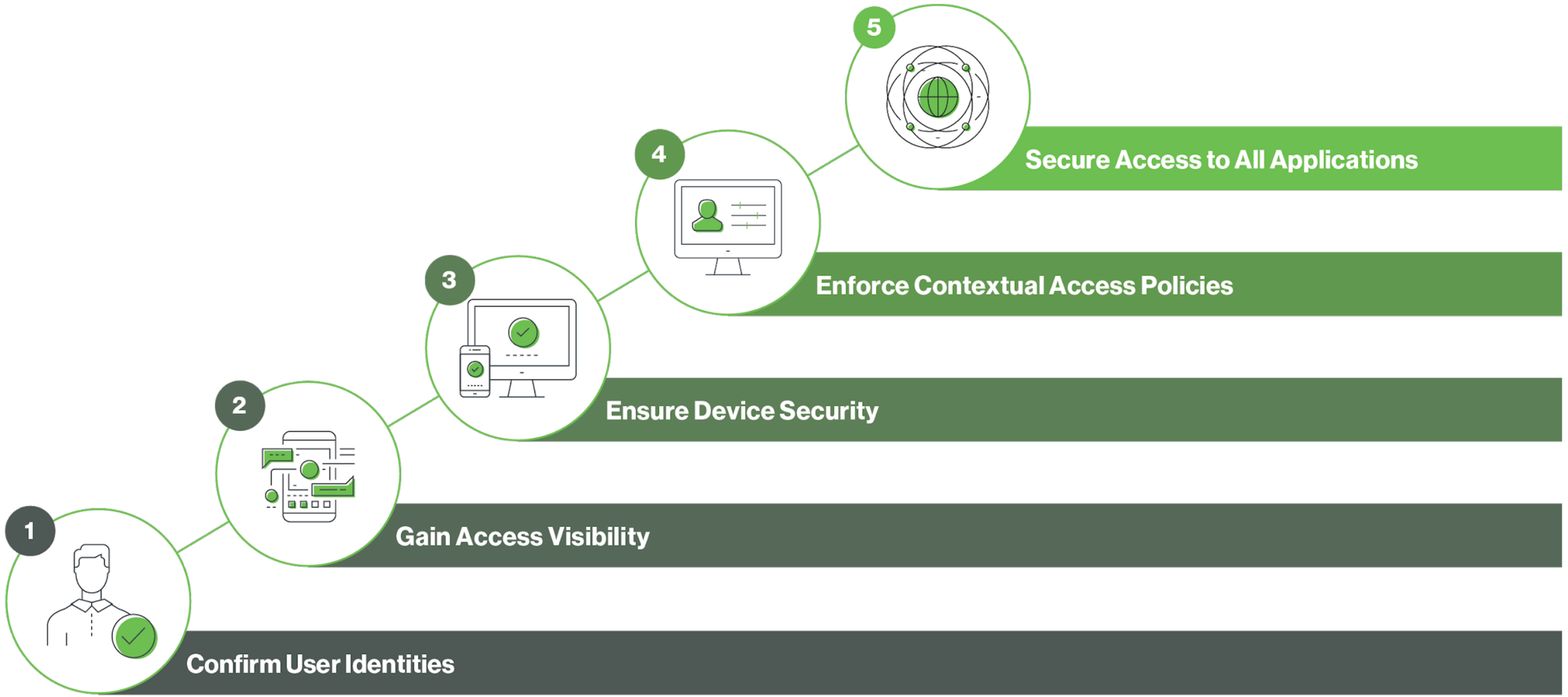
# The Magic Triad



## How Do You Establish Trust Easily and Effectively?



# Castles Don’t Scale

# Don’t trust something just because it’s on the “inside” of your firewall

# Is the password…password?

# No!! Now go away, or I shall taunt you a second time!

# Lessons From History

The sack of Rome in 410 AD

# Remember when you only had to outrun the other hiker?

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# Now there’s more than enough bear to go around

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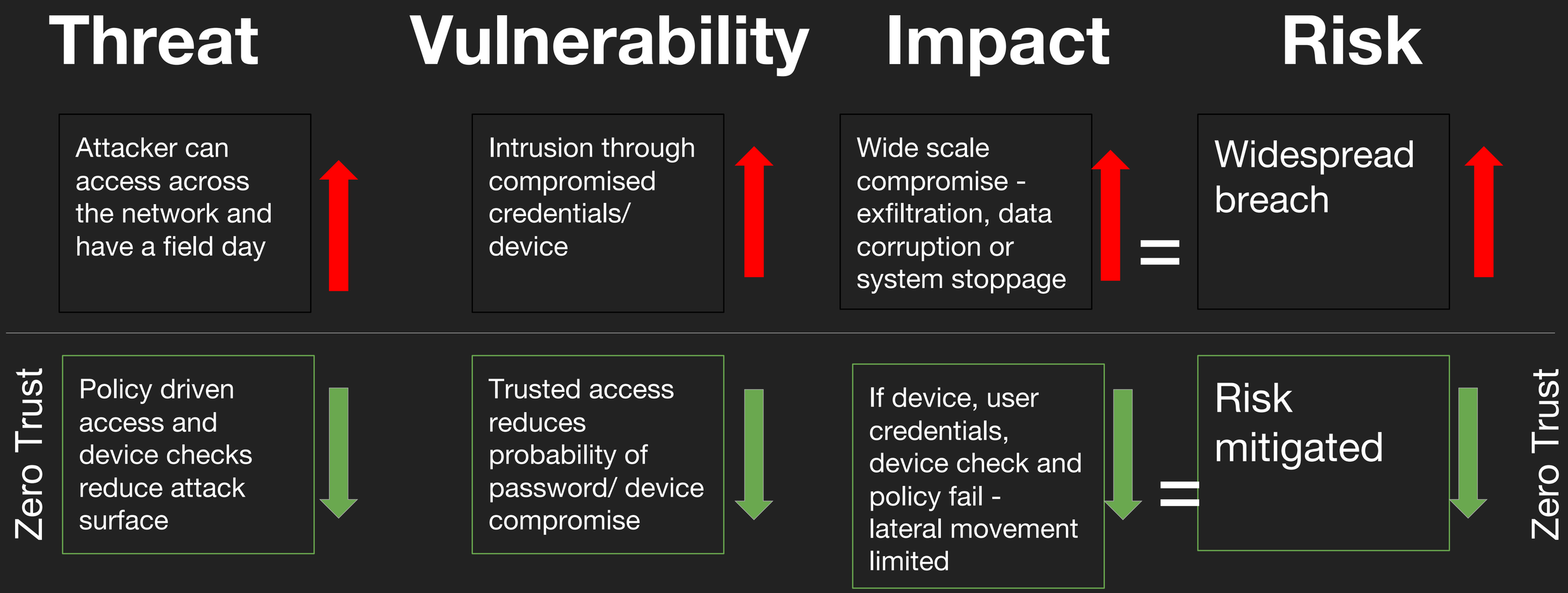
# Reducing the Risk




The Flaming Sword of Justice

# Data Breaches

# In The News

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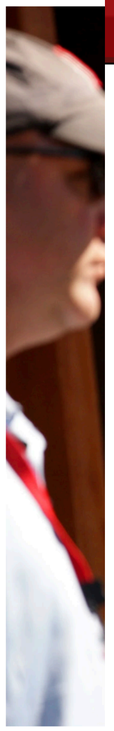

Adam D'A
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Dec. 4, 2018

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## Citrix Breach Underscores Password Perils

**Attackers used a short list of passwords to knock on every digital door to find vulnerable systems in the vendor's network.**

The recent cyberattack on enterprise technology provider Citrix Systems using a technique known as password spraying highlights a major problem that passwords pose for companies: Users who select weak passwords or reuse their login credentials on different sites expose their organizations to compromise.

On March 8, Citrix posted a statement confirming that the company's internal network had been breached by hackers who had used password spraying, successfully using a short list of passwords on a wide swath of systems to eventually find a digital key that worked. The company began investigating after being contacted by the FBI on March 6, confirming that the attackers

# 81%

Of breaches involve stolen or weak **credentials**

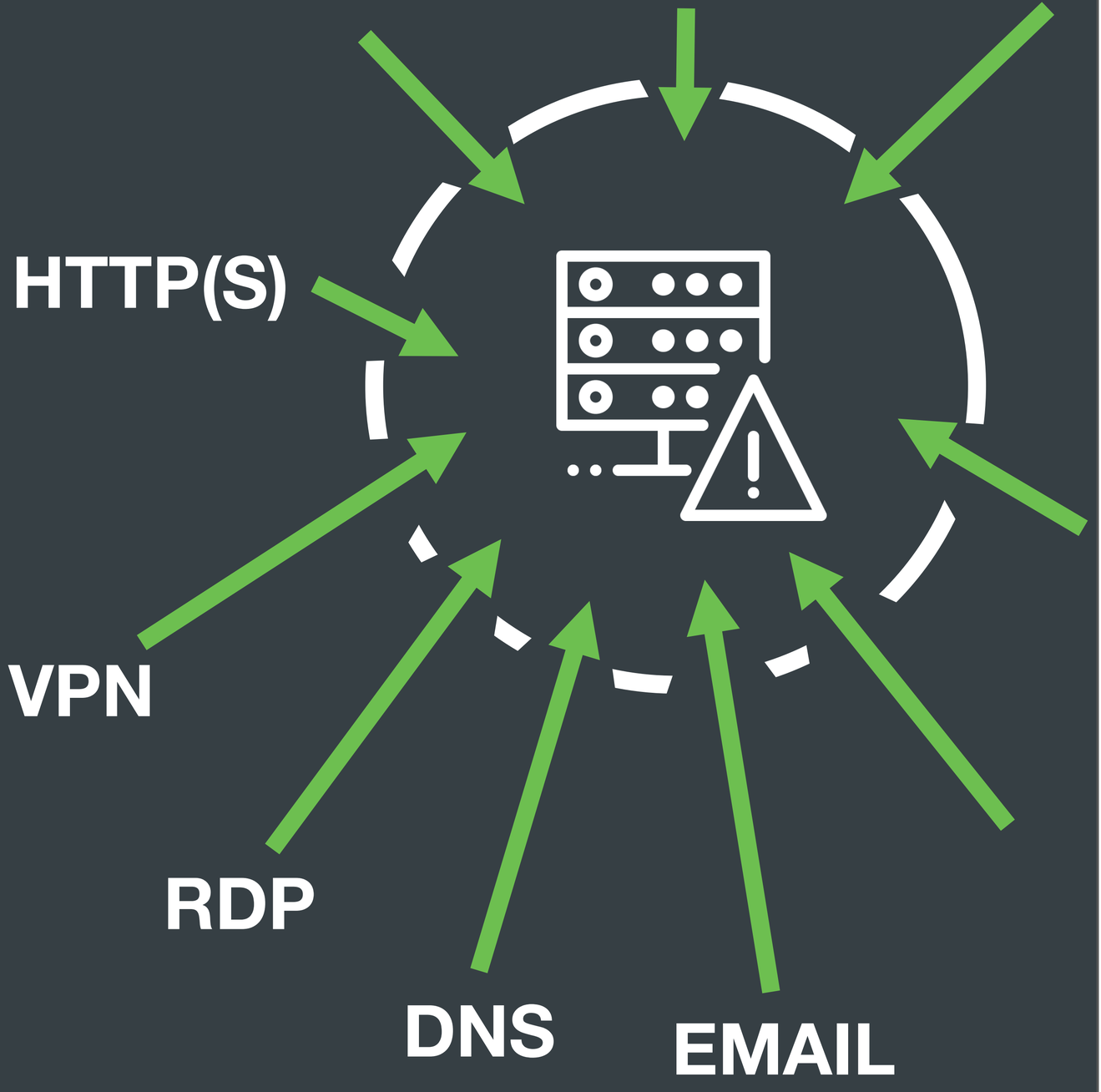
# 70%

Of breaches involve compromised **devices**



Sources: 2019 Verizon DBIR, 2016 IDC Research

# Porous Perimeter




Are You
My
Perimeter?

*“The perimeter is anywhere an access decision is being made.”*

# New Perimeter

Remote Employees

Hybrid Cloud

## Old Perimeter

**Traditional Network:**
Endpoints, On-site Users, Servers, Apps

Cloud Applications

Personal Devices

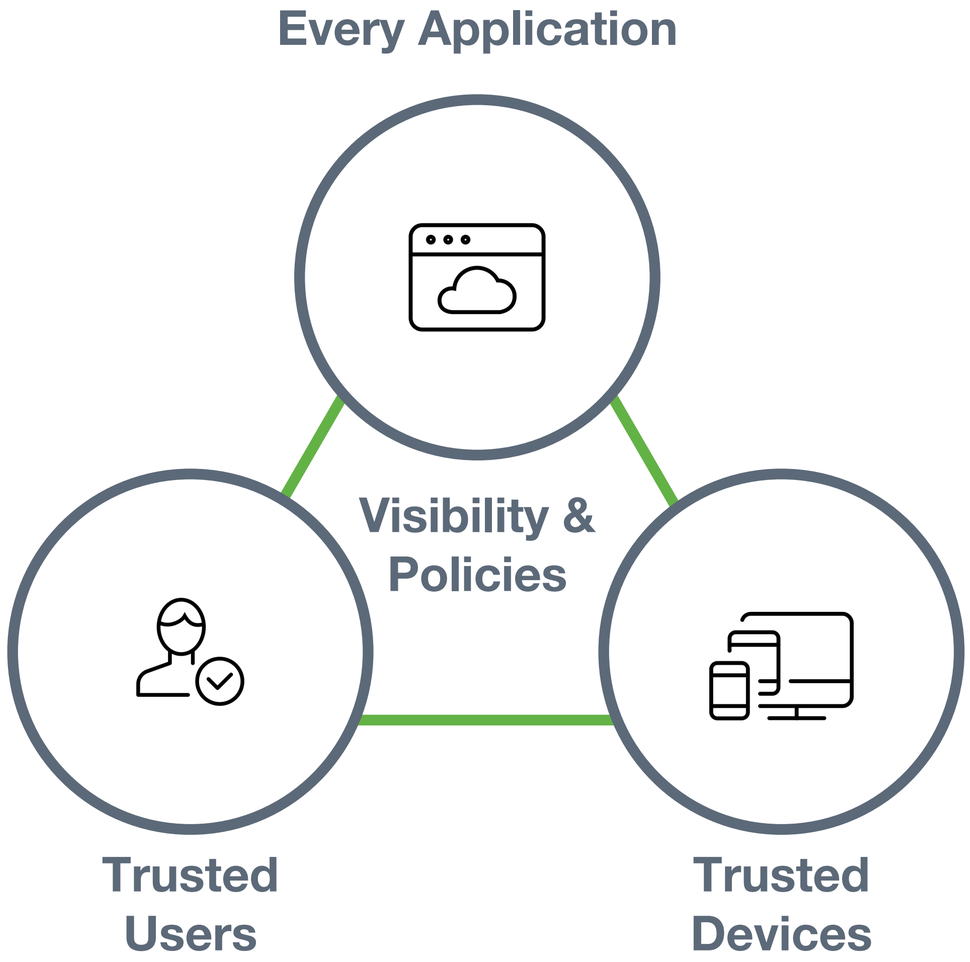
Mobile Devices

Vendors & Contractors

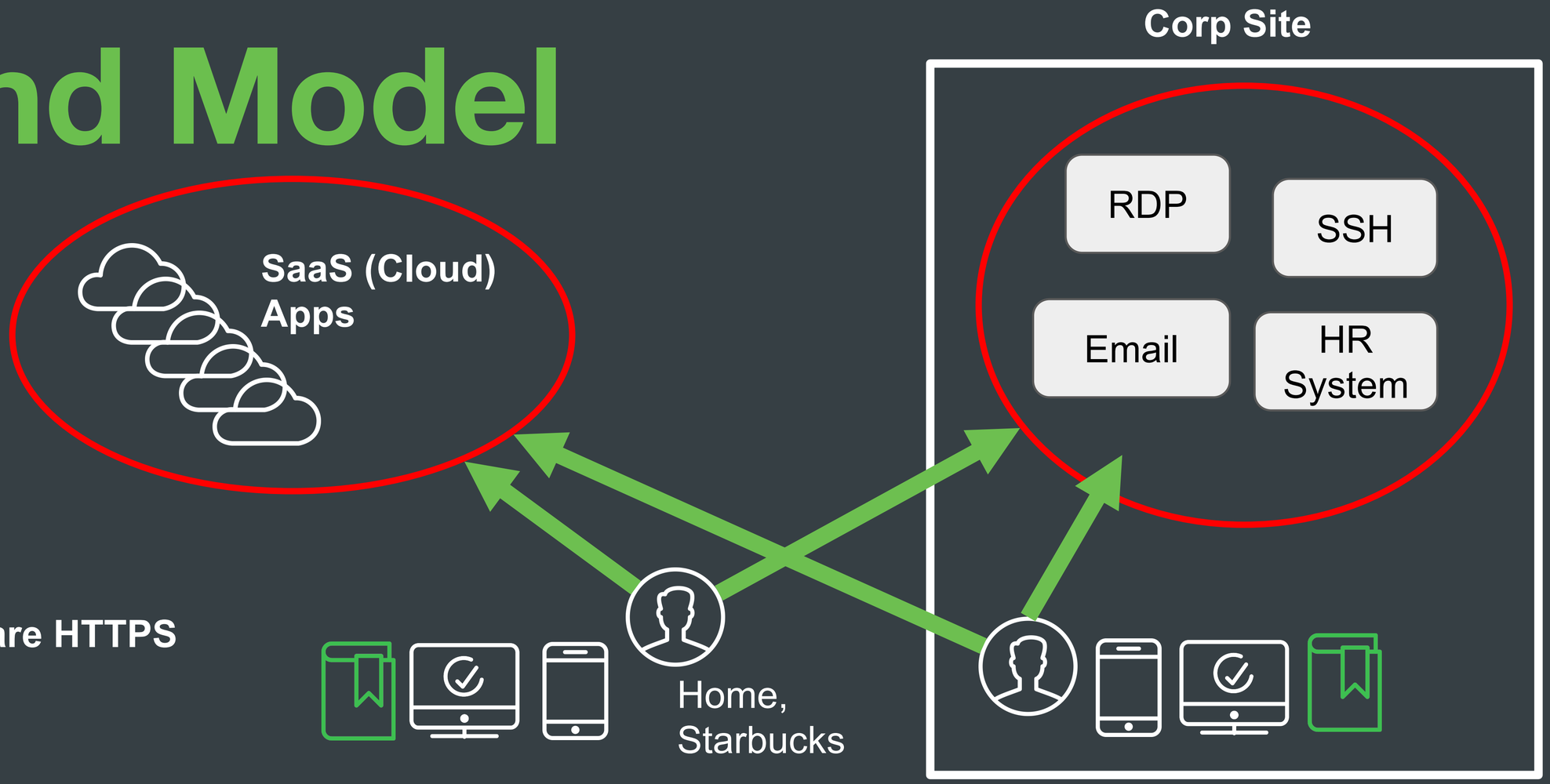
DUO

# Zero-Trust Model: Focus on Access

Protect organizations by verifying the identity of **users** and the health of their **devices** before connecting to the **applications** they need.



# Beyond Model




All connections are HTTPS

Lets you protect your assets the same way using the same policies, whether they are accessed internally or externally

# The Summer of Breach 2012

| Site Breached | Users Affected | Link | Confirmed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yahoo | 453,000 | CNN | Yes |
| Formspring | 420,000 | Securityweek | Yes |
| Phandroid | 1,000,000 | Securityweek | Yes |
| Billabong | 21,485 | IT News AU | Yes |
| Nvidia | 800 | PCWorld | Yes |
| LinkedIn | 6,460,000 | Globe and Mail | Yes |
| eHarmony | 1,500,000 | ZDNet | Yes |
| Consumerist | TBD | Consumerist | Yes/TBD |

# Been There...


com/wp-content/r00tbeer.html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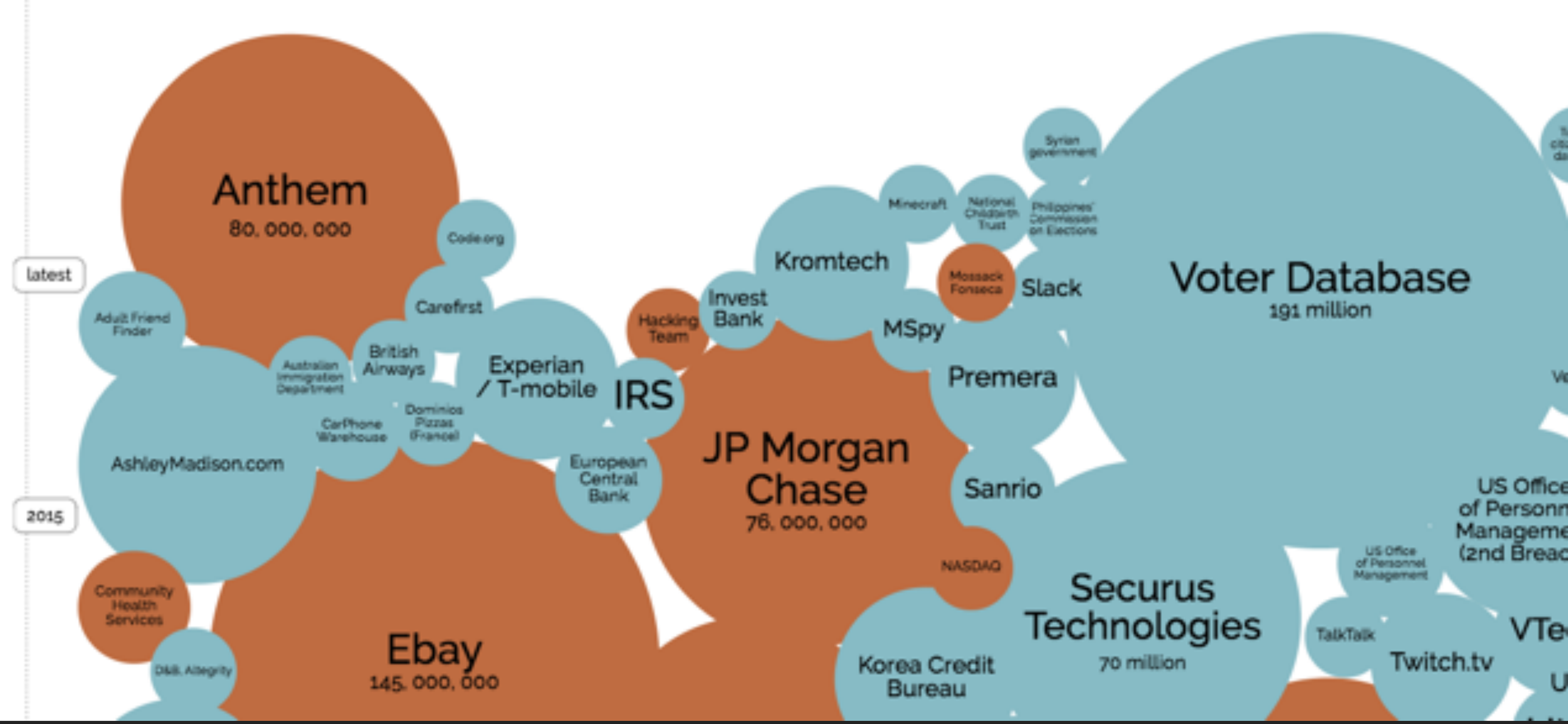
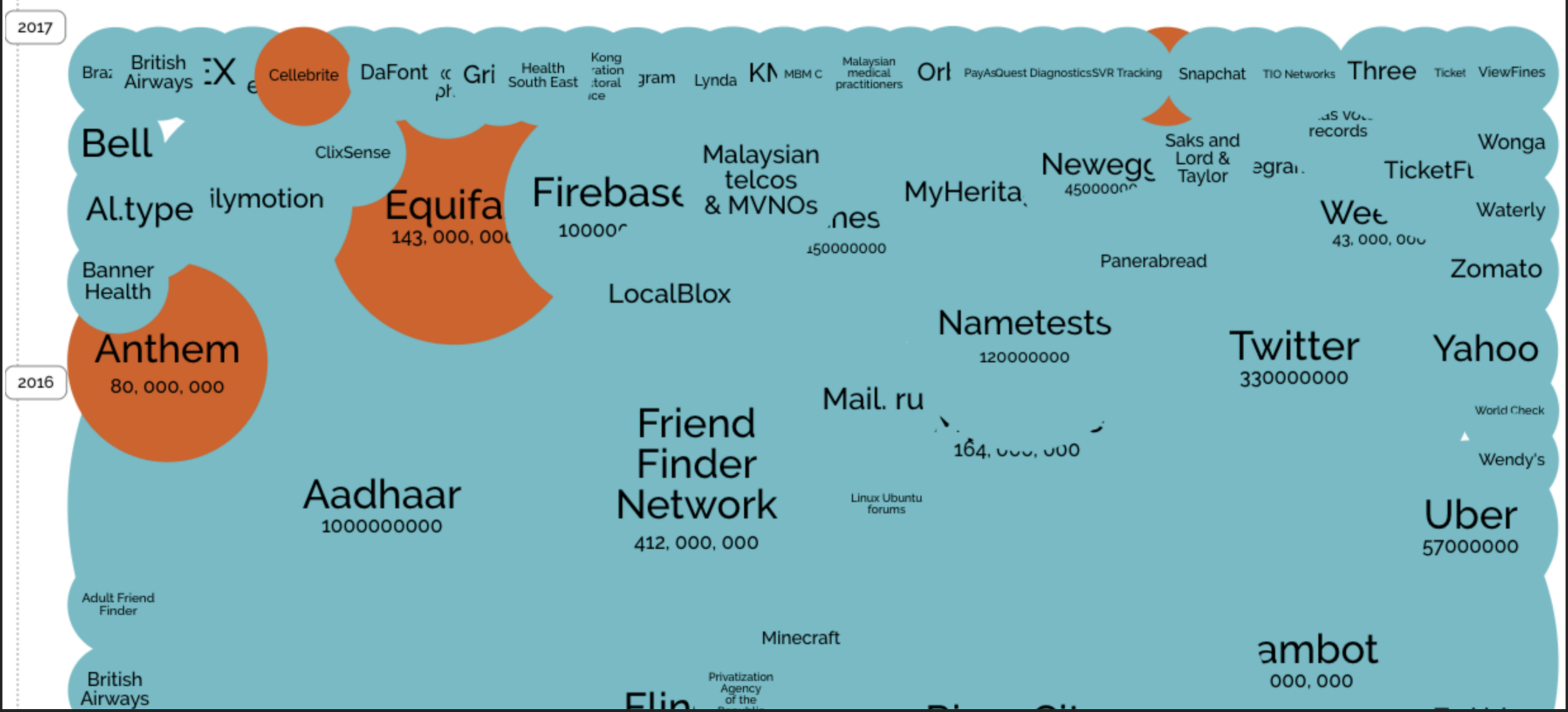
Hades_ - Eriksson - Akira - Taz
r00tBeer Security Team




# TWO YEARS AGO...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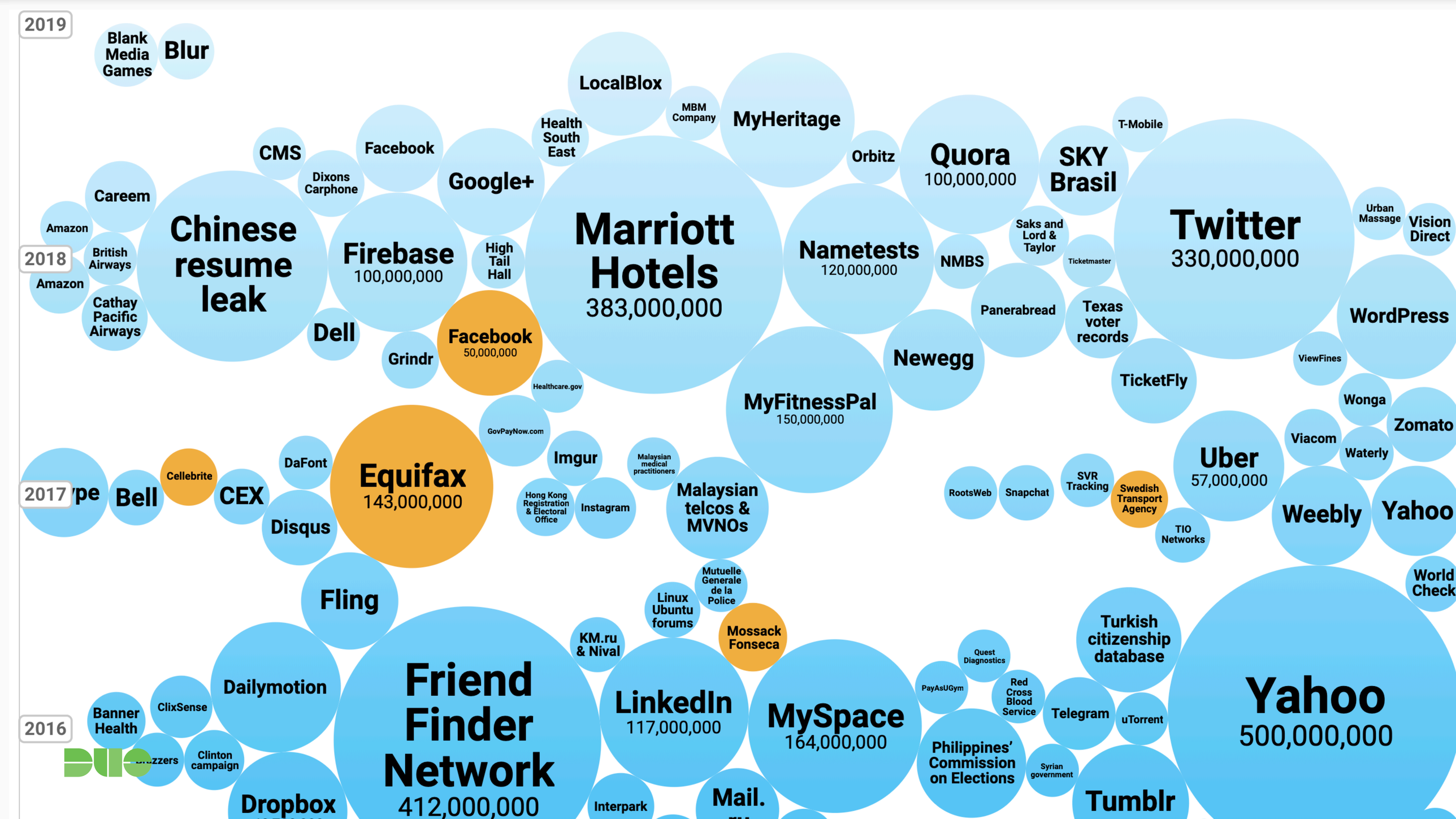
# . . . AND NOW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MBM Company
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Facebook
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Panerabread
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TicketFly
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Waterly
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Imgur
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Bell
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Malaysian telcos & MVNOs
RootsWeb
Snapchat
SVR Tracking
Swedish Transport Agency
Uber
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Weebly
Yahoo
Fling
Mutuelle Generale de la Police
Linux Ubuntu forums
KM.ru & Nival
Mossack Fonseca
World Check
Turkish citizenship database
Quest Diagnostics
PayAsUGym
Red Cross Blood Service
Telegram
uTorrent
Yahoo
500,000,000
Dailymotion
Banner Health
ClixSense
Clinton campaign
Friend Finder Network
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LinkedIn
117,000,000
MySpace
164,000,000
Philippines' Commission on Elections
Syrian government
Tumblr
Dropbox
Interpark
Mail.

# What's Open In the Sweden?

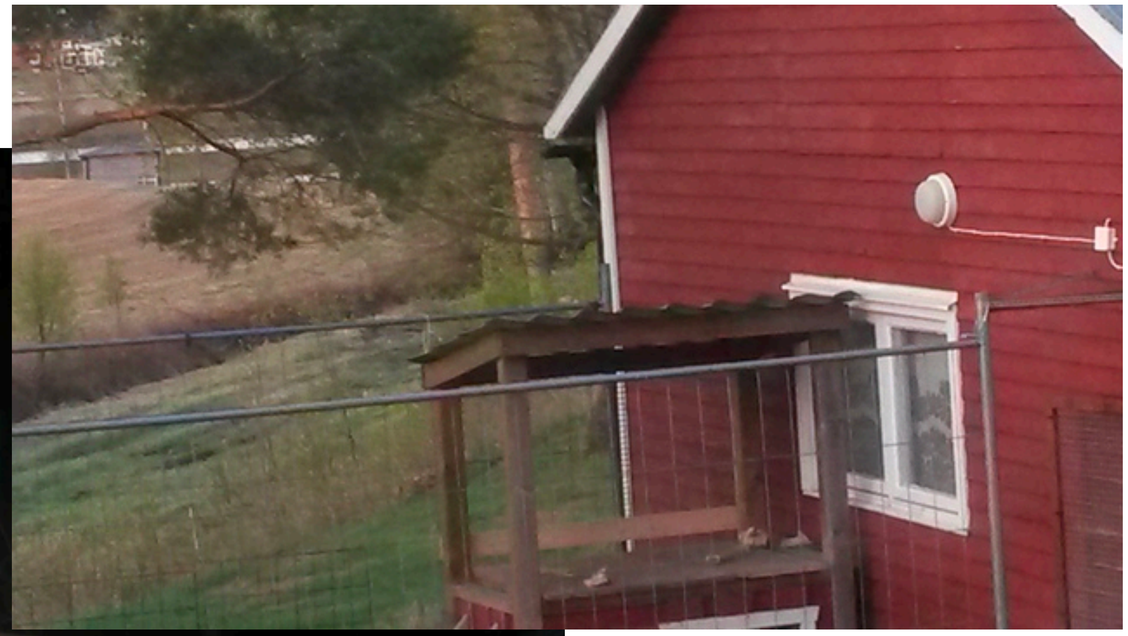
# 1,987,380

# Meanwhile, In Göteborg

# 44,268

# Hej!

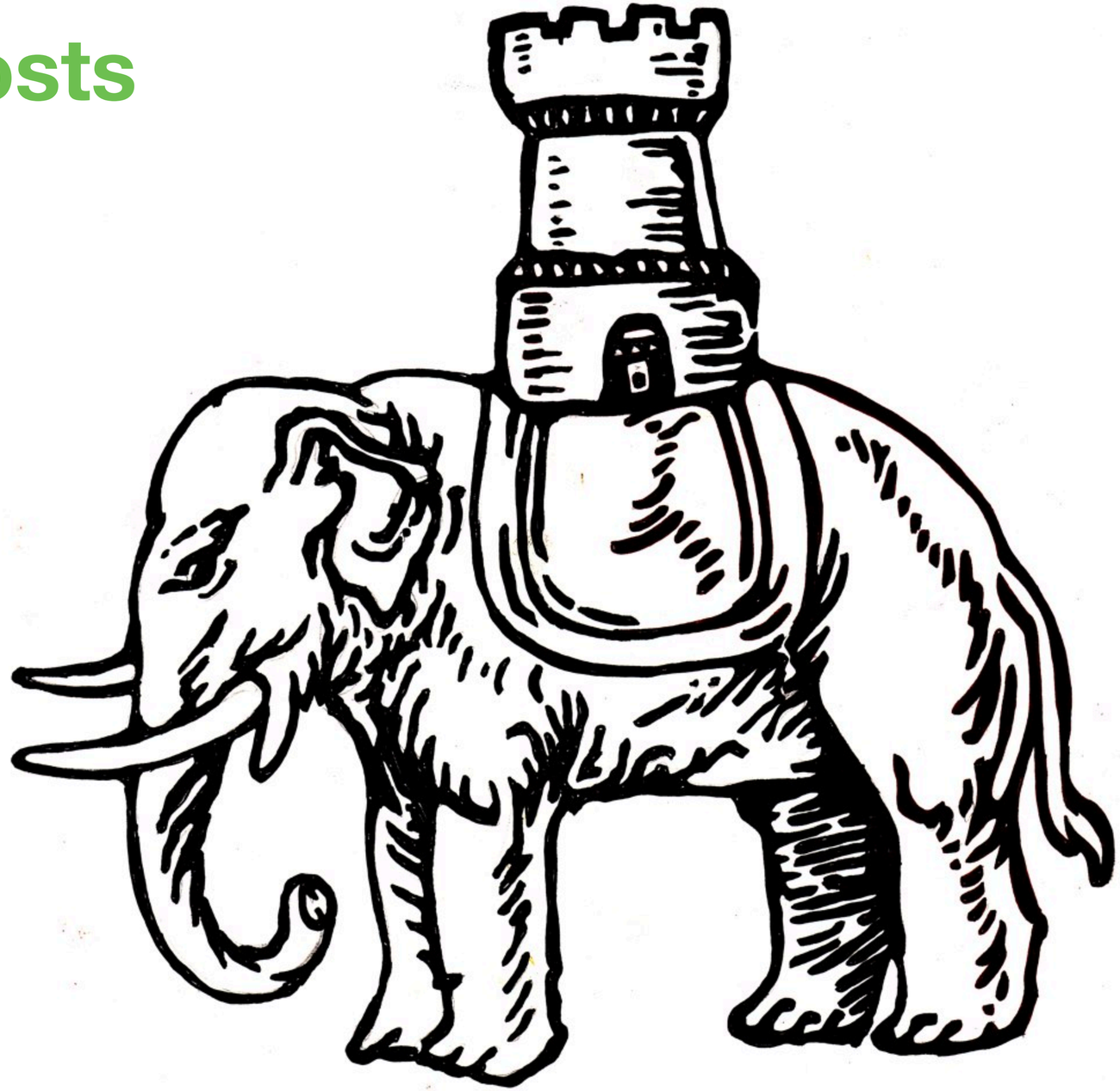


# Trusted Access Security, Value Proposition

- Devaluation of stolen credentials
- Low hanging fruit sours.
- Complicates lateral movement through uniform security policy.
- Attackers have to work that much harder.

# Bastion Hosts



# From DMZ To The Soft Chewy Centre

# Setting Expectations

# Aspire to a Zero Trust Network


# A Game of Increments

# Determining Priorities


**How do you stop attacks that use stolen (yet legitimate) credentials?**

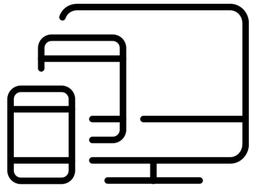

**How do you prevent devices with poor security hygiene from accessing critical apps?**

# Security Best Practices

## Policies Are Unique to Each User and Device

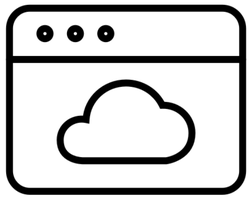
### Verify Your Users

- Strong Authentication
- Intuitive Authentication
- User Risk Assessment



### Verify Their Devices

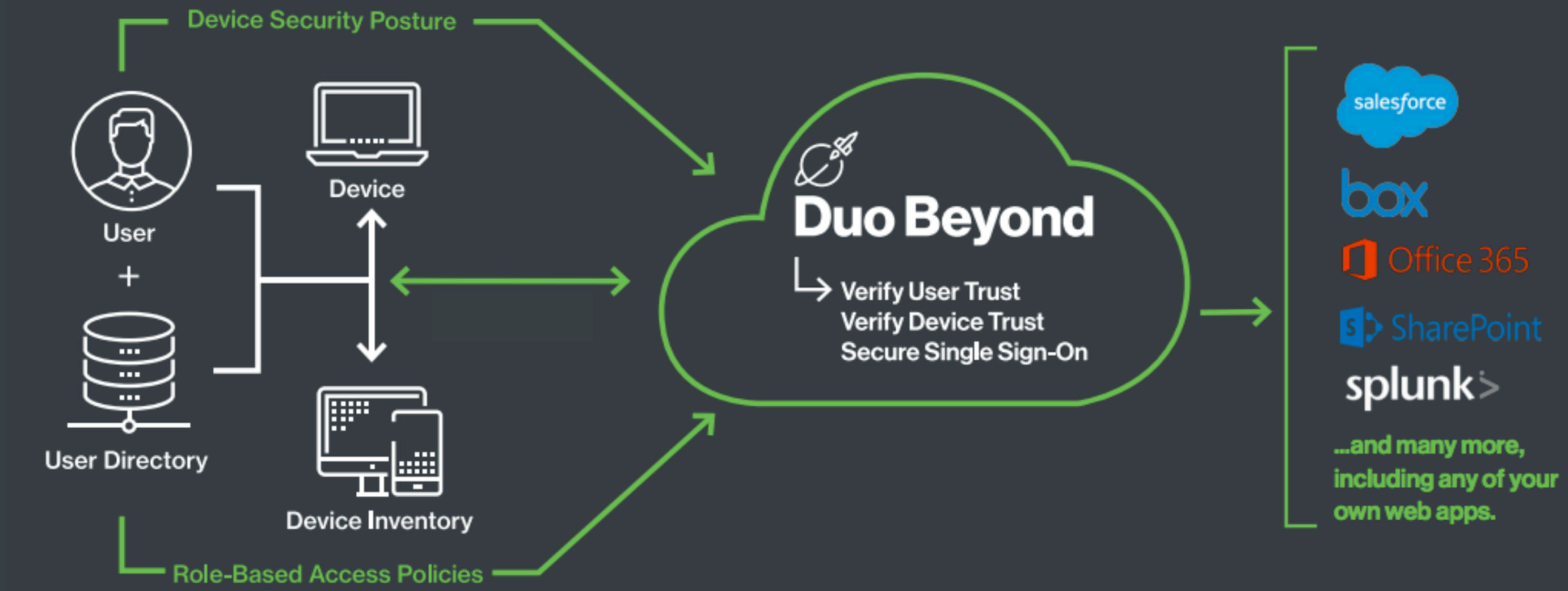
- Up-to-date Devices
- Well-configured Devices
- Managed Devices
- Device Authentication



### Protect Every Application

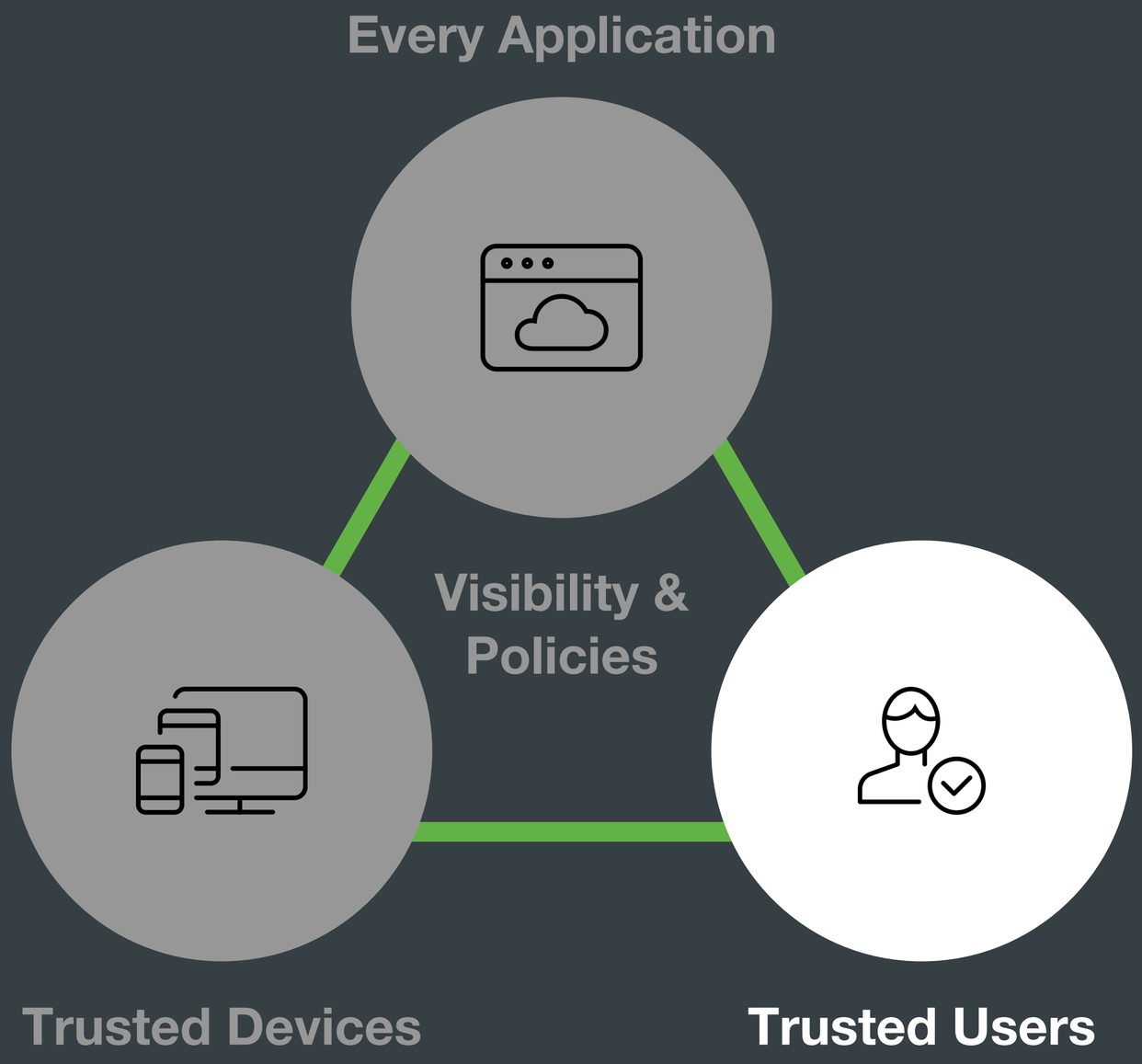
- All Cloud Apps
- All On-Prem Apps
- Consistent End User Experience & Security

# Security Beyond the Perimeter

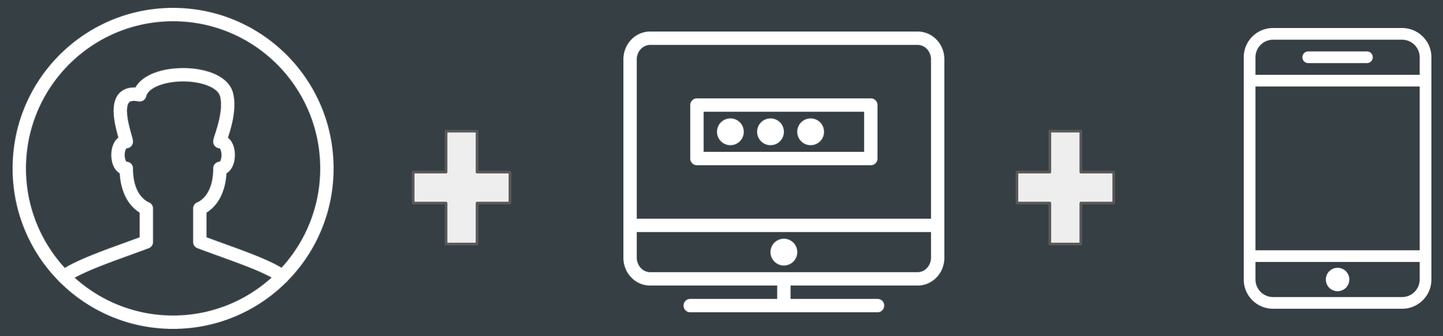


# Trusted Users:

- ➔Allow only known users
- ➔Verify identity with strong authentication
- ➔Regardless of location
- ➔On every access
- ➔For every application



# Example: Stolen Credentials



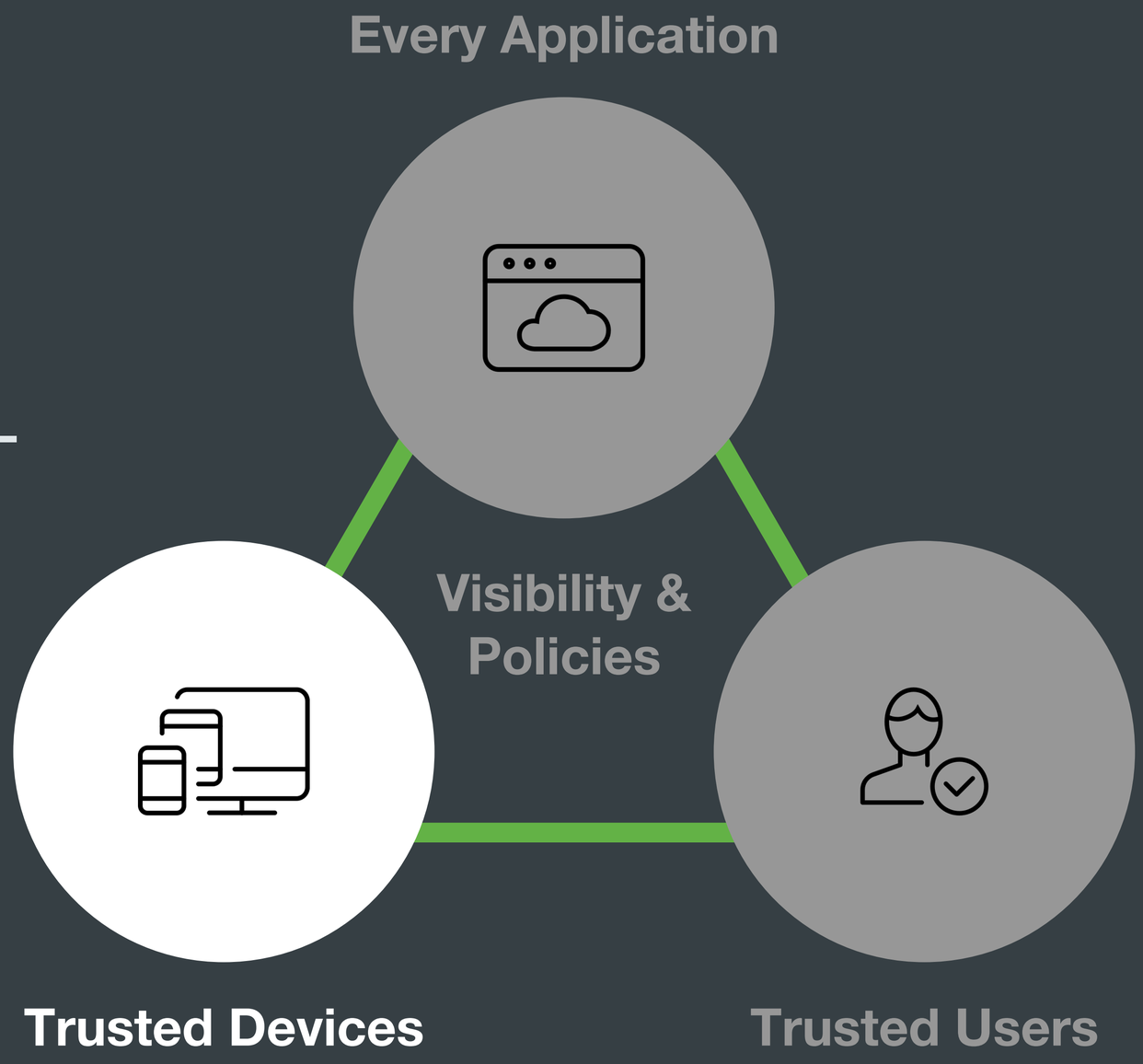
**Attackers must compromise:**

- Username
- Password
- 2nd auth factor

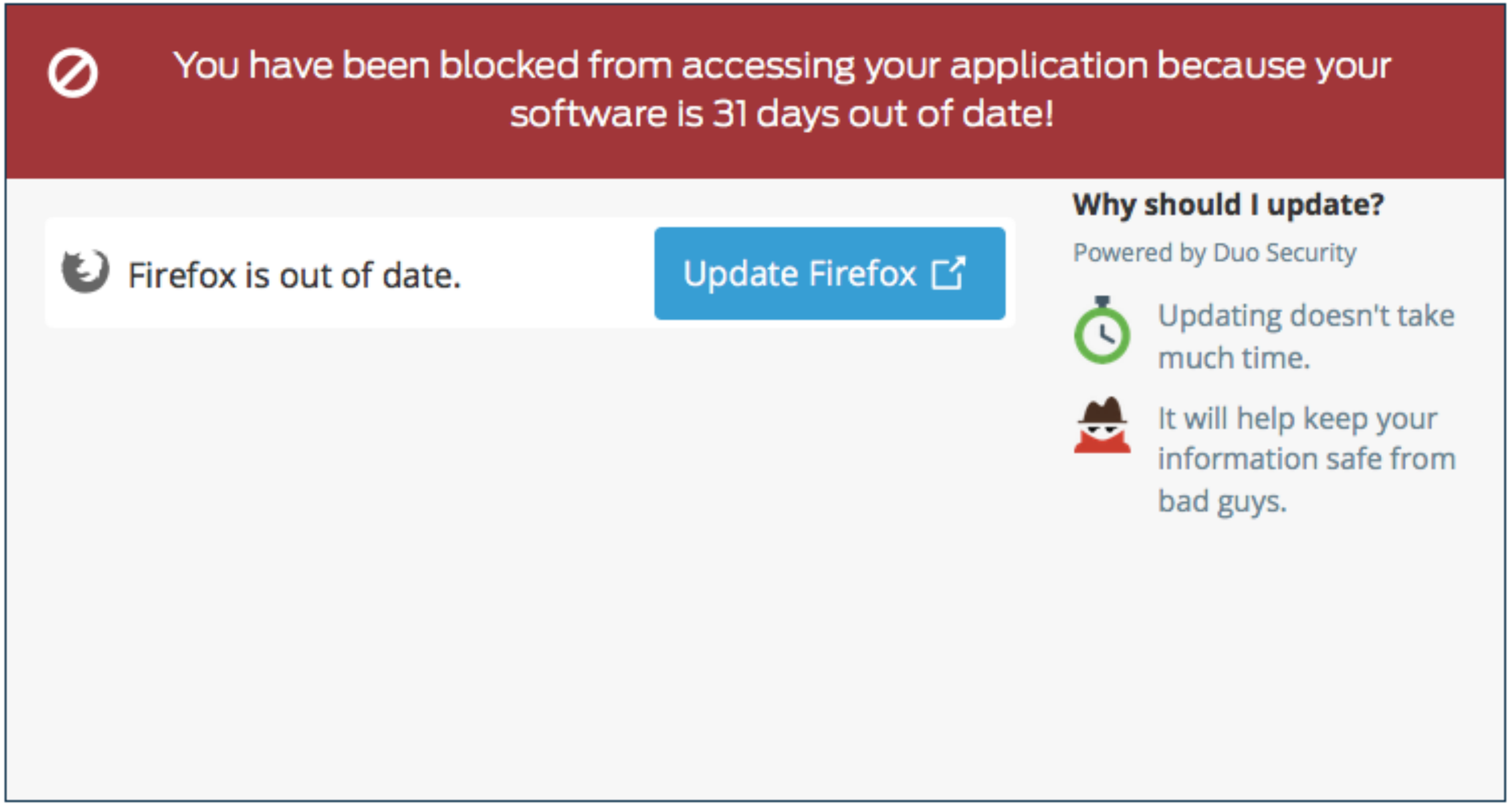
- Trusted device

# Trusted Devices:

- ➔Allow only known devices
- ➔Distinguish user- vs. corp-managed
- ➔Enforce device hygiene
- ➔Regardless of location
- ➔On every access
- ➔For every application



# Protect Sensitive Apps From Risky Devices



# Example: Devices with Poor Security Hygiene

BYOD

Cloud Apps

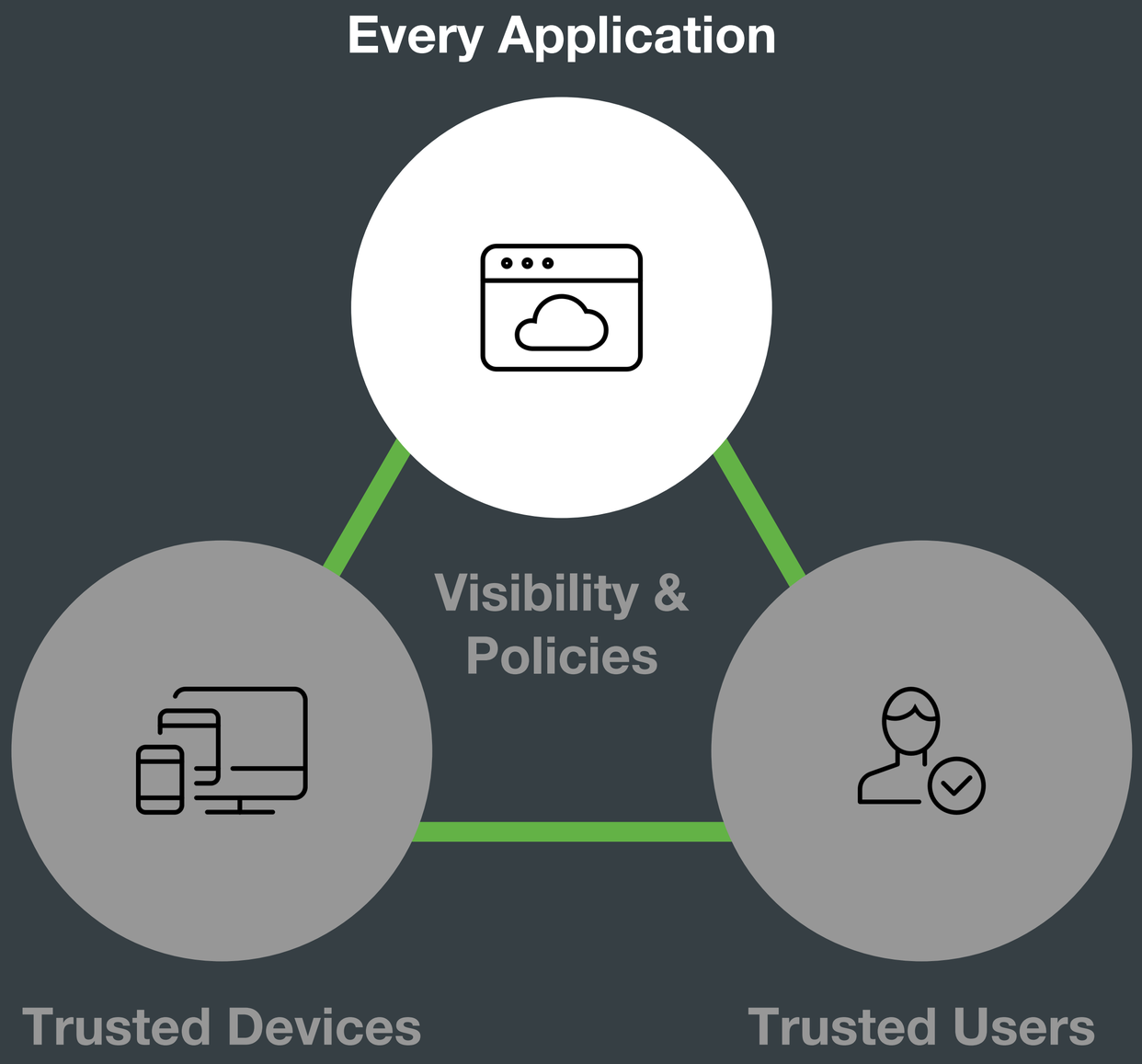
On-Premises Apps

Enforce Device Policy:

- Known device
- Up-to-date software
- Security configuration
- Device risk

# Every Application:

- ➔Cloud-based or on-prem
- ➔Regardless of access location
- ➔For every user
- ➔On every access
- ➔For every device



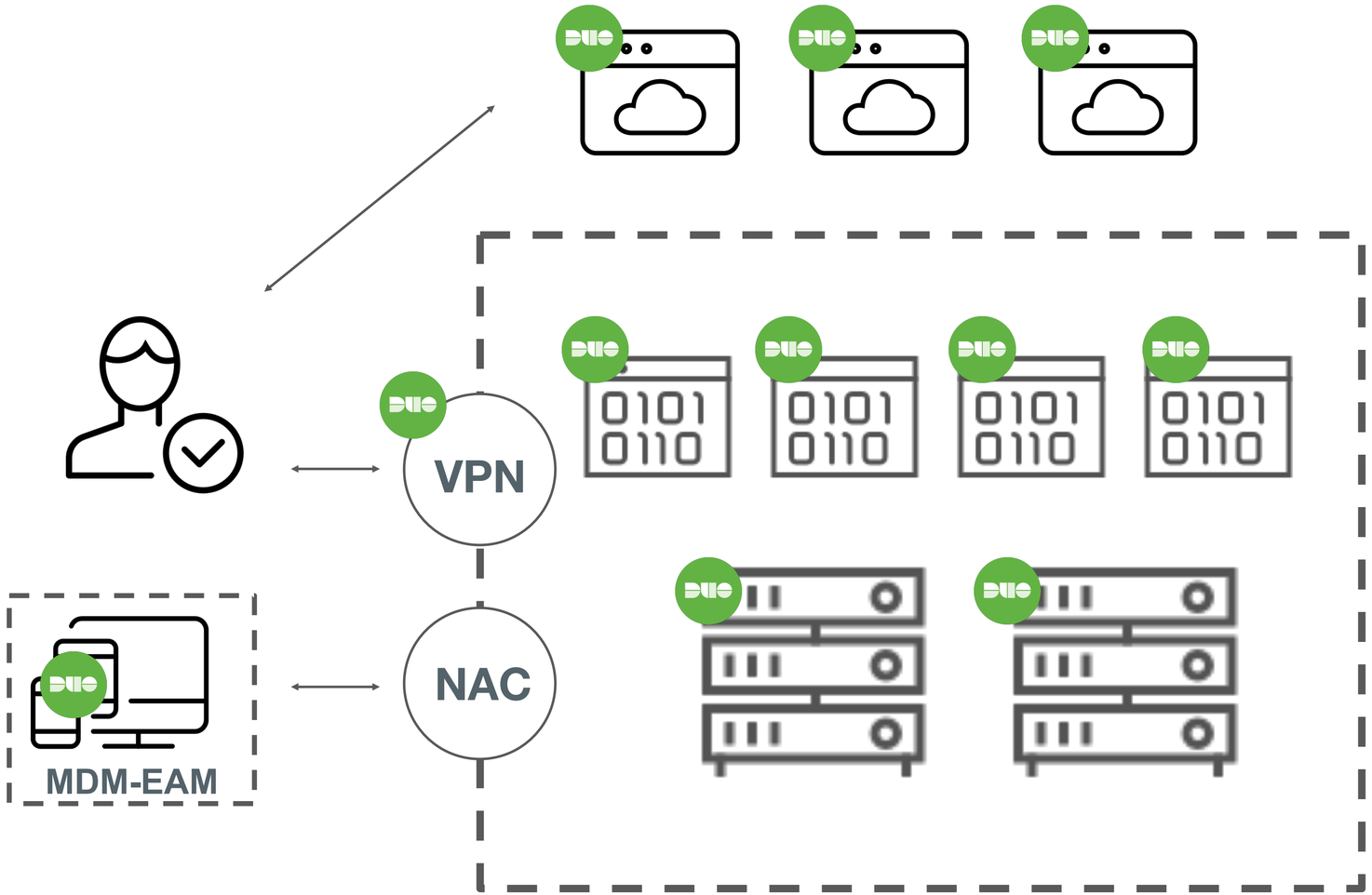
# Enforce Policy Based Controls

## Get Granular

- Block anonymous networks, out-of-date browsers and plugins, and rooted or jailbroken devices
- Require users to enable screen-lock and use U2F or push authentication
- Ensure all systems are up-to-date

# BeyondCorp Journey leverages existing investments

- Secure VPNs with MFA and device-level hygiene
- Ensure only managed devices can access network or cloud apps leveraging MDM agents
- Easily add protection for cloud apps in addition to your on-prem NAC



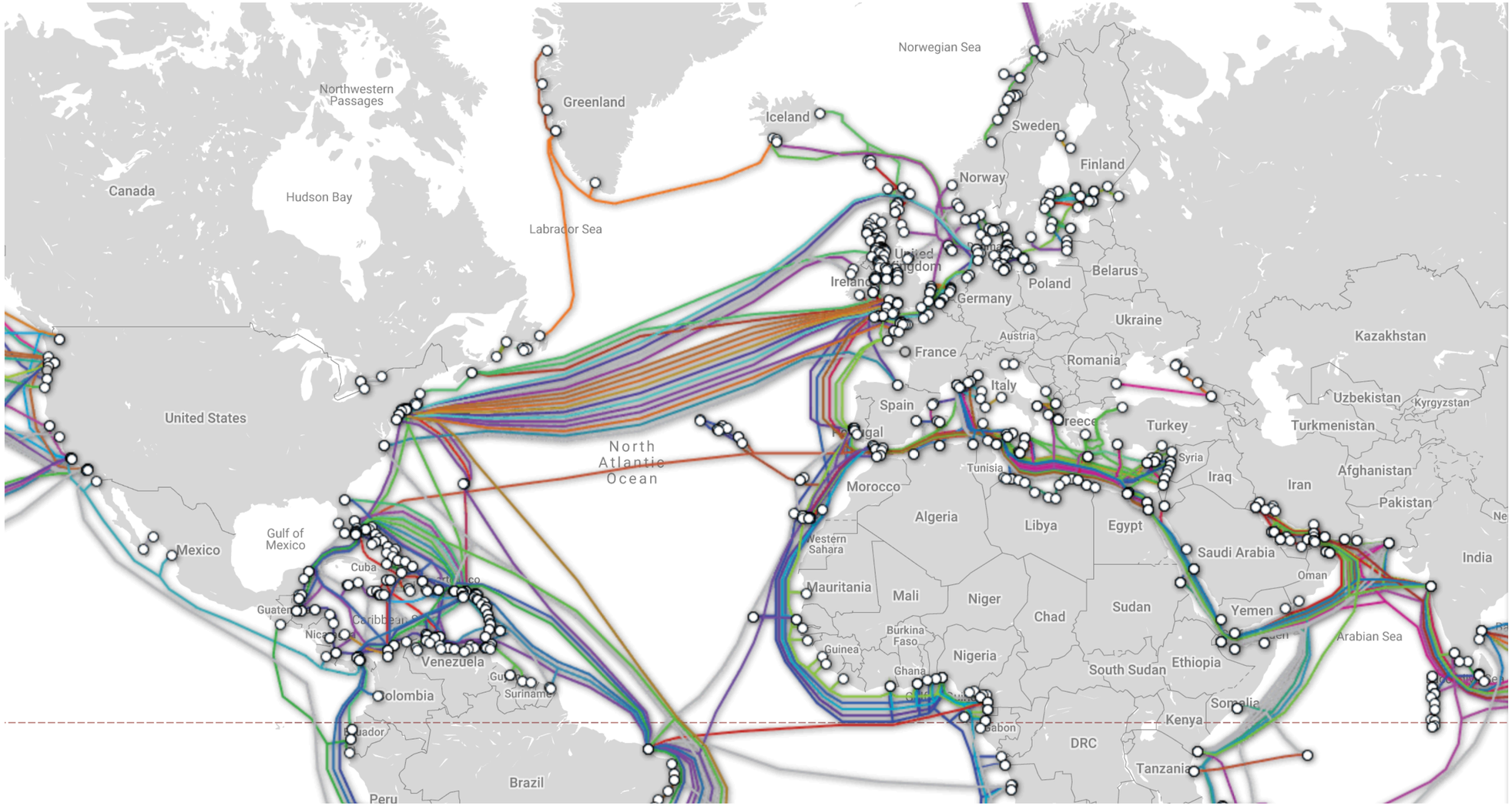

Note: No agents required

# Trusted Access Security Shopping List

- Asset Inventory.
- User Management.
- Device Management through uniform security policy.
- Defined Repeatable Process.
- User and Entity Behavior Analytics.
- Network Zone Segmentation.

# The Authentications Must Flow

# Supply Chain Security




Duo Security is now part of Cisco.

# Partner Network, Meet The Pentest

# SSH

22
tcp
ssh

## OpenSSH Version: 5.3

```
SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_5.3
Key type: ssh-rsa
Key: AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAQEAuMYp6zw6
u5sT6mseXyMvaeXfBSEFgT1izSdNElbAE5AHzWQbS
5tTBmeK/mvMbrSSprPOeISvXtEG8fOn//K/hzvyUV
HiEDXwWWfsOvTsNbb34XvKOgPU+NiuYtA2//is8D+
ssdDeMPBtZ4D8MQl4ODTctt/5a/6zTwcnCqLCCY8D
Fingerprint: 0b:b6:83:c3:a9:e1:c7:94:de:7

Kex Algorithms:
        diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha
        diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha
        diffie-hellman-group14-sha1
        diffie-hellman-group1-sha1

Server Host Key Algorithms:
        ssh-rsa
        ssh-dss

Encryption Algorithms:
        aes128-ctr
        aes192-ctr
        aes256-ctr
        arcfour256
        arcfour128
        aes128-cbc
        3des-cbc
        blowfish-cbc
        cast128-cbc
        aes192-cbc
        aes256-cbc
        arcfour
        rijndael-(

MAC Algorithms:
        hmac-md5
        hmac-sha1
        umac-64@openssh.com
        hmac-sha2-256
        hmac-sha2-512
        hmac-ripemd160
        hmac-ripemd160@openssh.com
        hmac-sha1-96
        hmac-md5-96
```

## ⚠ Vulnerabilities

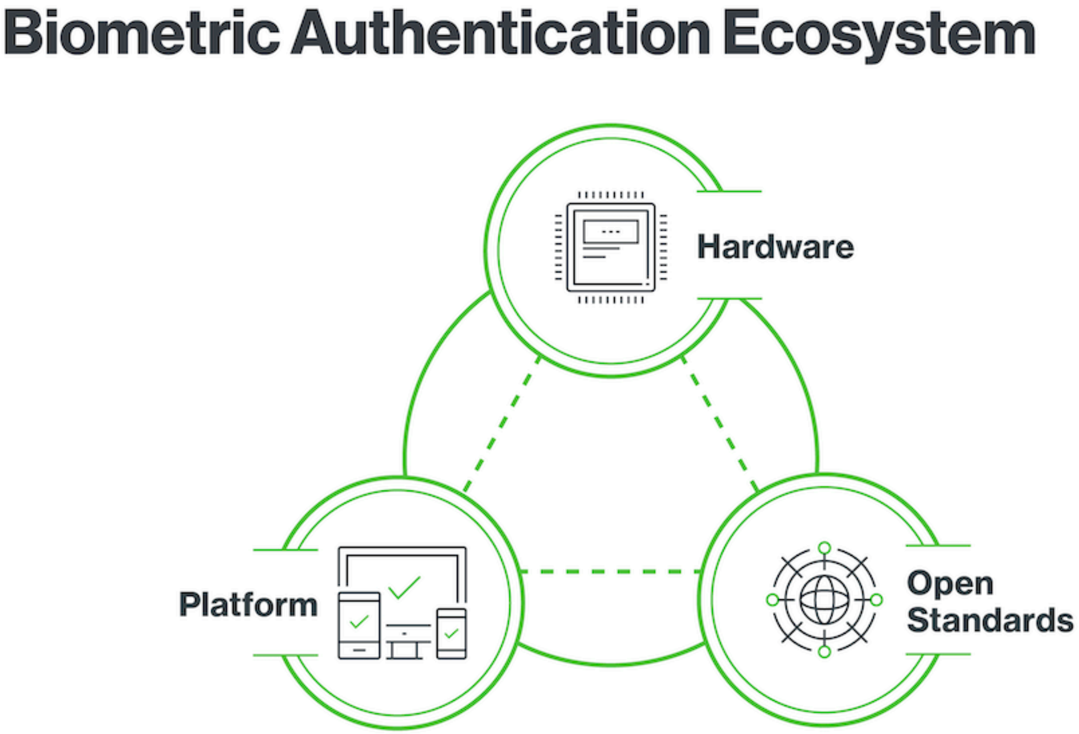
Note: the device may not be impacted by all of these issues. The vulnerabilities are implied based on the software and version.

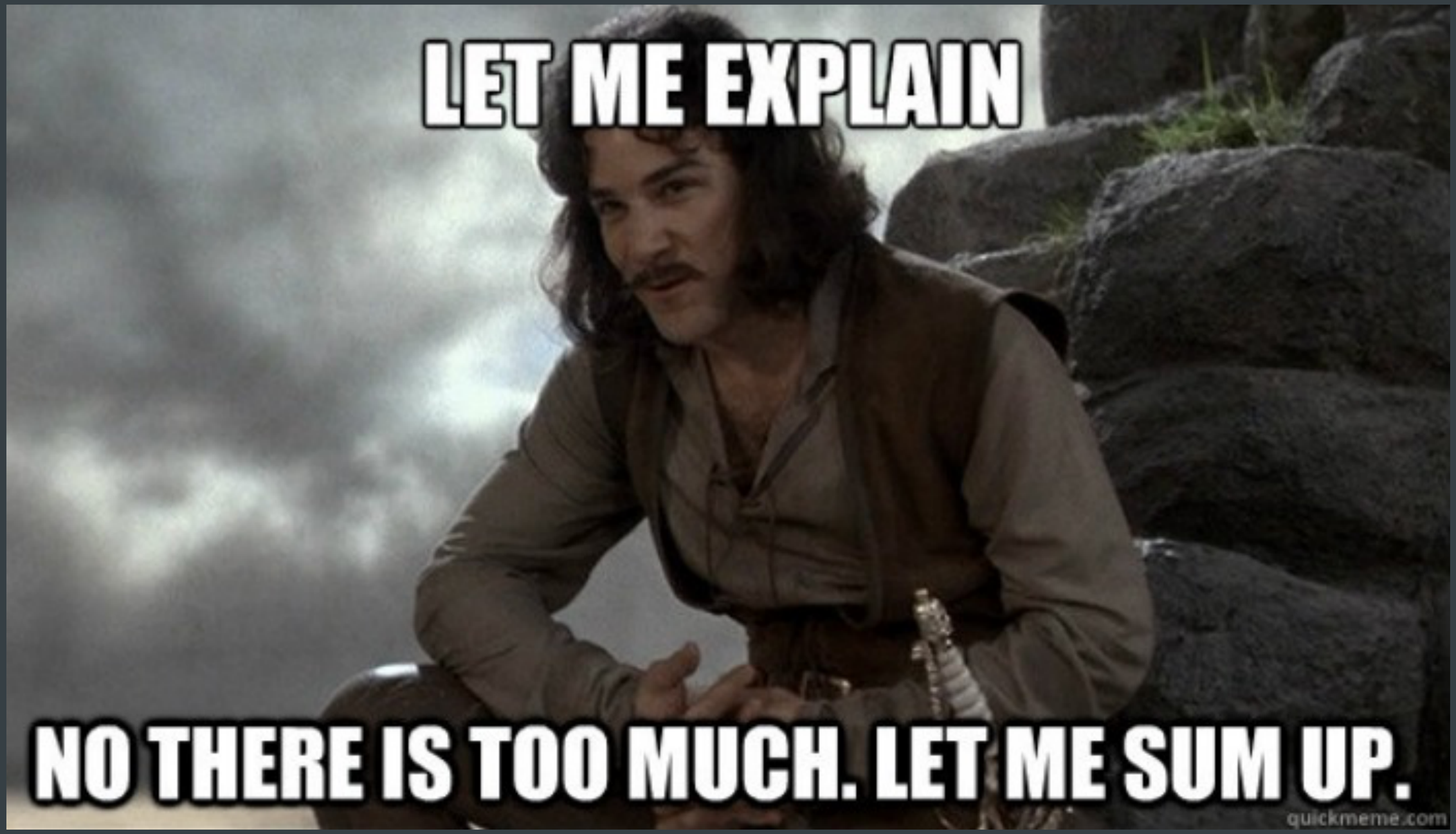
| | |
|---|---|
| CVE-2011-5000 | The ssh_gssapi_parse_ename function in gss-serv.c in OpenSSH 5.8 and earlier, when gssapi-with-mic authentication is enabled, allows remote authenticated users to cause a denial of service (memory consumption) via a large value in a certain length field. NOTE: there may be limited scenarios in which this issue is relevant. |
| CVE-2016-10708 | sshd in OpenSSH before 7.4 allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (NULL pointer dereference and daemon crash) via an out-of-sequence NEWKEYS message, as demonstrated by Honggfuzz, related to kex.c and packet.c. |
| CVE-2014-1692 | The hash_buffer function in schnorr.c in OpenSSH through 6.4, when Makefile.inc is modified to enable the J-PAKE protocol, does not initialize certain data structures, which might allow remote attackers to cause a denial of service (memory corruption) or have unspecified other impact via vectors that trigger an error condition. |
| | OpenSSH through 6.1 enforces a fixed time limit between establishing a ing a login, which makes it easier for remote attackers to cause a denial haustion) by periodically making many new TCP connections. |
| | sftp-server.c in OpenSSH before 7.6 does not properly prevent write , which allows attackers to create zero-length files. |
| CVE-2010-4478 | OpenSSH 5.6 and earlier, when J-PAKE is enabled, does not properly validate the public parameters in the J-PAKE protocol, which allows remote attackers to bypass the need for knowledge of the shared secret, and successfully authenticate, by sending crafted values in each round of the protocol, a related issue to CVE-2010-4252. |
| CVE-2016-0777 | The resend_bytes function in roaming_common.c in the client in OpenSSH 5.x, 6.x, and 7.x before 7.1p2 allows remote servers to obtain sensitive information from process memory by requesting transmission of an entire buffer, as demonstrated by reading a private key. |
| CVE-2011-4327 | ssh-keysign.c in ssh-keysign in OpenSSH before 5.8p2 on certain platforms executes ssh-rand-helper with unintended open file descriptors, which allows local users to obtain sensitive key information via the ptrace system call. |
| CVE-2010-4755 | The (1) remote_glob function in sftp-glob.c and the (2) process_put function in sftp.c in OpenSSH 5.8 and earlier, as used in FreeBSD 7.3 and 8.1, NetBSD 5.0.2, OpenBD 4.7, and other products, allow remote authenticated users to cause a denial of service (CPU and memory consumption) via crafted glob expressions that do not match any pathnames, as demonstrated by glob expressions in SSH_FXP_STAT requests to an sftp daemon, a different vulnerability than CVE-2010-2632. |


ENCRYPT
ALL THE THINGS!

# A Better Way Forward

# Webauthn




LET ME EXPLAIN
NO THERE IS TOO MUCH. LET ME SUM UP.
quickmeme.com

# Zero Trust True-isms

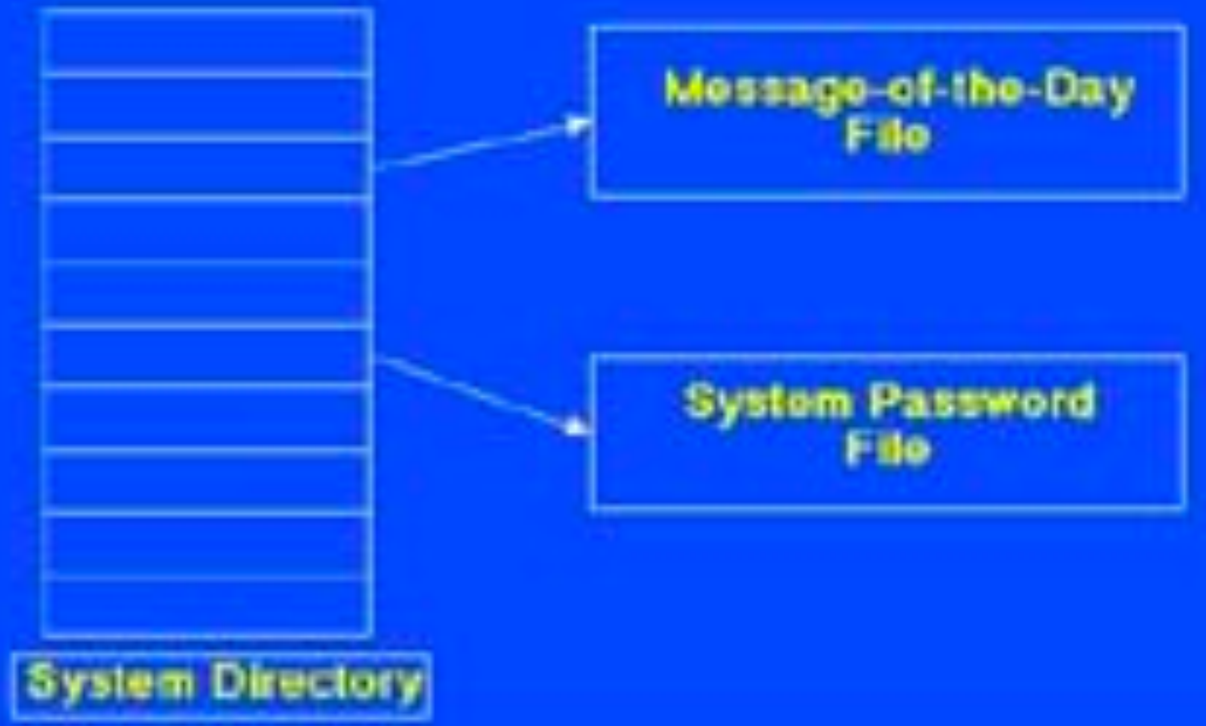
- Assume the network is hostile
- Establish a trust engine
- Reduce threat surface
- Continuously validate for authorization
- KISS

# Trusted Access Security Summary

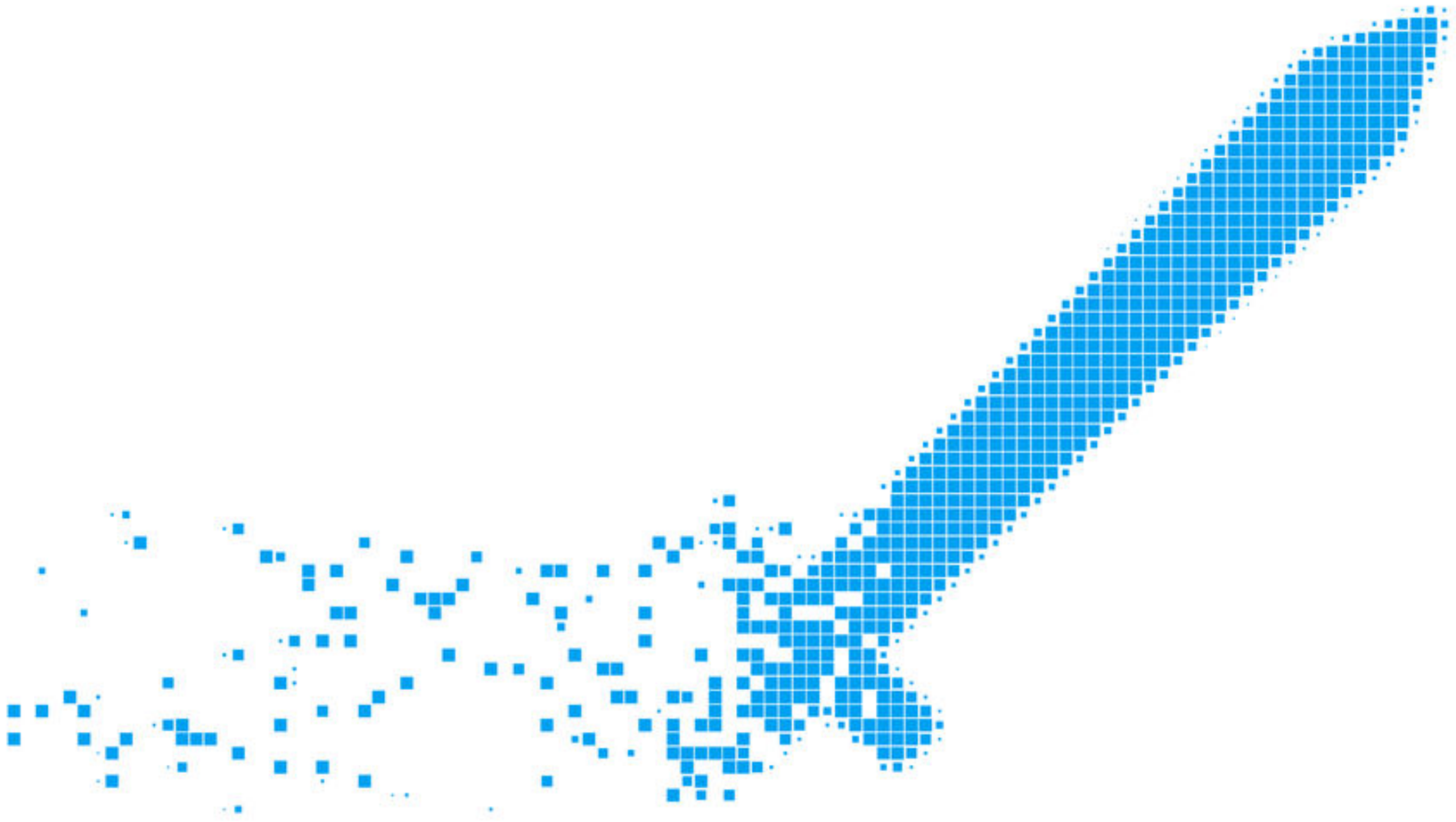
- Build an asset inventory.
- Get a solid hold on user management.
- What’s on your network?
- Defined Repeatable Process
- User and Entity Behavior Analytics.
- Network Zone Segmentation.

# CTSS: A Mishap

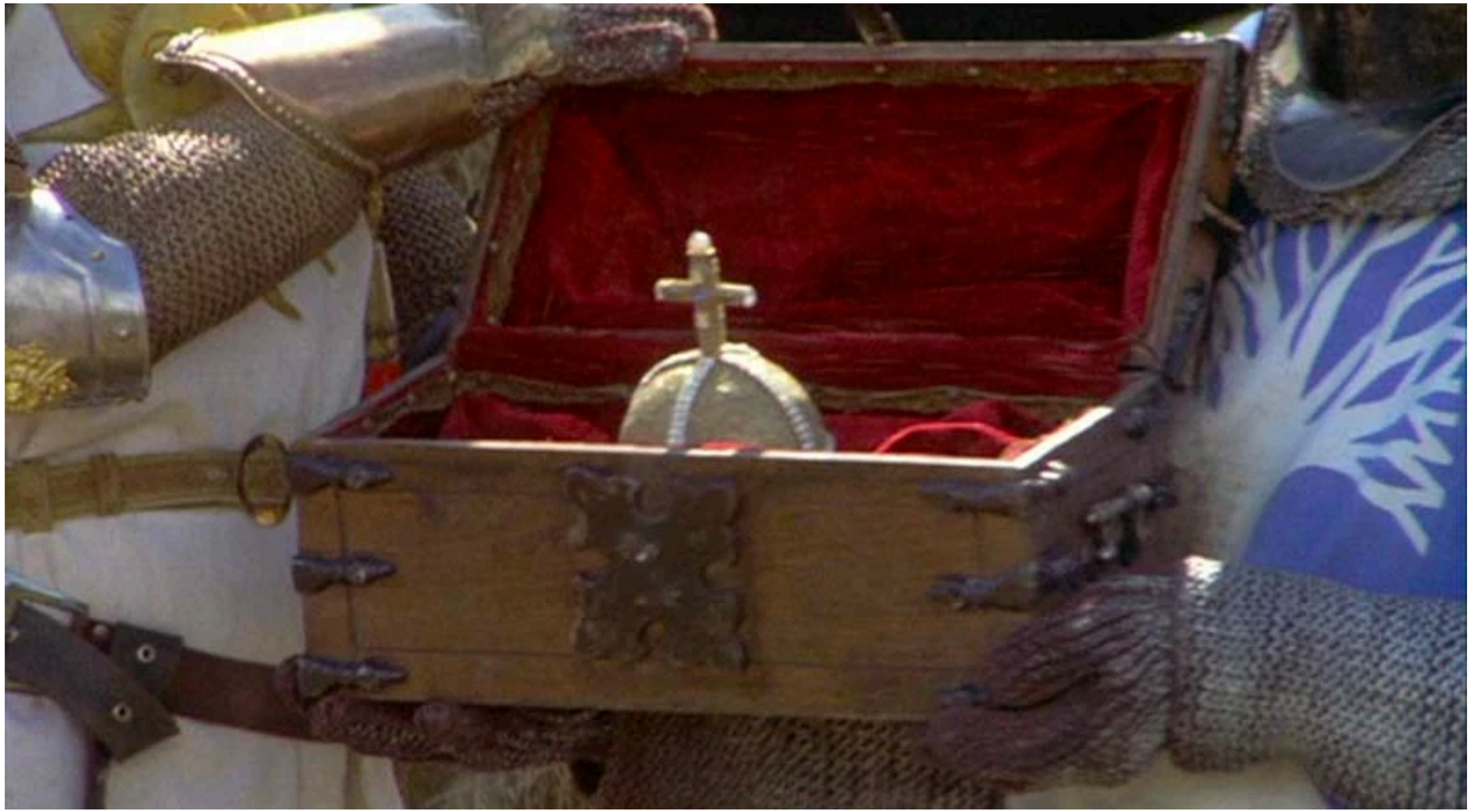
- System Password File became the Message-of-Day

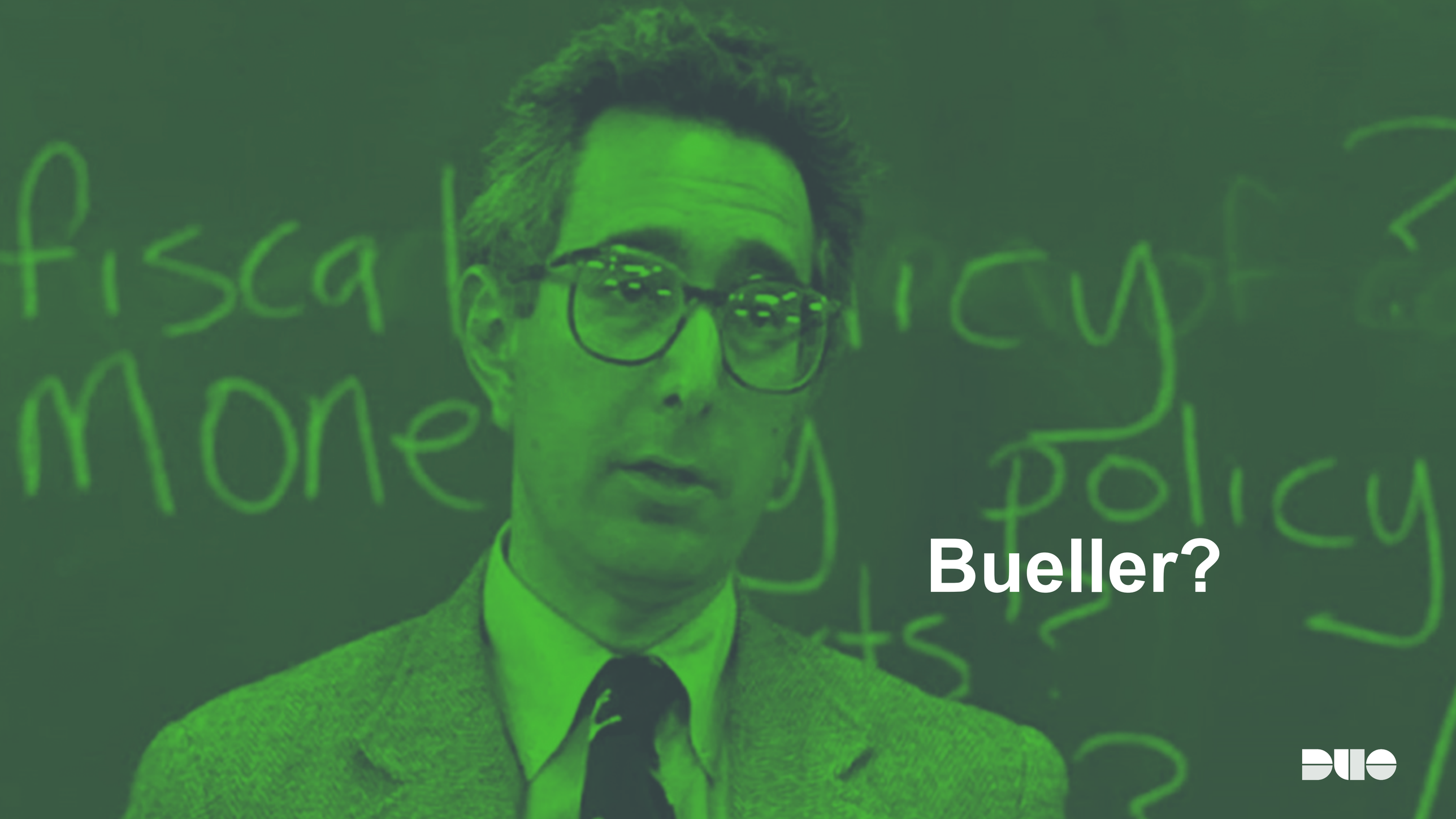


# The Sword Is Dissolving



# No Need For The Holy Hand Grenade






# Bueller?

# Thanks!

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