DevopsCon by & devmio



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Zero Trust The hard way?

TRUST NOONE AUTOMATE EVERYTHING

DevOpsCon by **& devmio**

Who we are



Daniel Pötzinger

Daniel Pötzinger has many years of experience in the development and architecture of Enterprise Web Applications. He has worked with many great self-organized agile teams and knows how collaboration and mutual inspiration – together with the right technologies and patterns – makes software projects successful and solving challenges fun. In love with DDD since 2008



Kevin Schu

Kevin Schu is a DevOps enthusiast and Infrastructure Automation Specialist. Currently, he is Director for Cloud and DevOps Consulting at AOE in Wiesbaden, supporting customers moving into the cloud, helping them sharpen their cloud strategy as well as building high performing DevOps organizations.





Do you remember the "Equifax Hack"?

Avoidable!

A widely known vulnerability in Apache Struts

A missing network segmentation

Unencrypted personal credentials on network shares

Unencrypted data

A broken intrusion detection



Not the only one



Many statistics show a dangerous trend Hacking is a business model and more and more automated

Amount of supply chain attacks (like log4J)



https://blog.sonatype.com/2023-predictions-software-supply-chain-governance



Security is based on trust

Trust used to be based on network perimeters (location)





A new security thinking is required Zero Trust: Never trust, always verify!











Identities & Identity Awareness

Device & Device Authentication

Networking & Firewall

Application Security

Infrastructure Security

Secure Data Handling Zero Trust Aspects

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Secure Development and Delivery



Security Monitoring & Automation

Organization and

Culture



Why is it hard?

53% security teams say it's harder to keep up with security requirements



report ongoing 88% talent challenges

frustratingly changing
64% from one security tool
to the next

https://www.splunk.com/en_us/campaigns/state-of-security.html

There is no one app fits all

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Security Leader vs. Non-Leaders*

4x

more effective at blocking attacks more likely to detect breaches





*https://www.privateinternetaccess.com/blog/hacking-the-world-part-4-the-cost-and-future-of-hacking-plus-safety-tips/



Identity & Identity Awareness Strong identity, strong security

Identity

A unique entity (person, device, application) that can be authenticated and authorized to access resources.

AuthN = Authentication Prove identity – are you who you claim to be?

AuthZ = Authorization

Are you allowed to do what you want to do?



SSO is key

• On average, employees have to switch between ten apps every hour



IAM – A wider perspective



- Seamless user experience
- Centralized source of identities, roles and groups
- Auditability
- Policy Enforcements (password strength, session lifetimes, ...)
- Ability to block a compromised identity

SSO: Single Sign On

IDP: Identity Provider

IAM: Identity and Access Management



BIG 3

- Google IAM
- AWS IAM Identity Center
- Azure AD

Open Source

- KeyCloak
- FreeIPA

Cloud Solutions

- Okta
- Ping Identity
- Bare.ID



Identity Awareness

Identity Aware Proxy (IAP) enhances identity awareness and strengthens security controls.





Identity Aware Proxy - IAP

- At the very beginning of your request chain
- L7 HTTP Proxy Software Defined Perimeter
- Enforces authentication for all incoming requests
- Integrates seamlessly into IAM solutions using common protocols like OIDC or SAML
- Ideally already enforces high level policybased authorization
- Also enables authentication for applications that do not support SSO natively
- First authentication, not the last



BIG 3

- Google IAP
- AWS Verified Access
- Azure Conditional Access

Open Source

- Pomerium
- Teleport
- Hashicorp Boundary
- (oauth2-proxy)

Cloud Solutions

- Strongdm
- Okta Workforce



Device Identity (hardware attrib or digital certificates)

mTLS

Contextual Access Control Device Management and Registration

Device Authentication

Fortifying Access: Device Authentication as first line of defense



Networking & Firewall Boundaries are essential, microsegmentation is powerful



Application Security

Code strong, shield stronger: From access doubts to certainty



Some example enterprise solution - of course designed as distributed software architecture with useful bounded contexts.

All involved apps are configured as own "client" in the IAM solution.



User want to access a secured resource in the self care portal:

- Portal redirects to IAM solution using OpenID Connect
- IAM takes care of Authn: In this case the user needs to provide **username/password**.



The OpenID Connect / OAuth 2.0 "Authorization Code grant" is used:

The self care portal receives **ID Token, Refresh Token and Access Token** – they represent the authorization information for the authenticated user



JWT Token details and verification



The self care portal:

- Validates the tokens:
 - Signature
 - Expiration
 - Audience
- Authorisation based on RBAC
 - Role is a custom Claim in the payload of the token.



Step Up Authentication:

User wants to access a critical resource in the self care portal.

- The "level of assurance" is not high enough (acr claim)
- The self care portal starts a re-authentication with the required level of assurance
- The IAM is configured to require a second factor and the user provides the second factor



The self care portal receives new ID Token, Refresh Token and Access Token as before – now with higher level of assurance



The self care portal needs sensitive user data from the **contracting** service.

Pass identity upstream:

The API is called and the API request contains the **AccessToken**.



Protected API of the contracting service:

- Passed as Bearer in the Authorization http header
- Validates Token
- Authorization based on ABAC
 - Checking the "customerid" claim before providing access to restricted data.



Service to service communication:

Invoicing service needs data from contracting service:

- Using the "Client Credentials Grant" flow
- And presenting the AccessToken to the according API endpoint



Application Security - Summary

Build apps as if they are public: Don't rely on perimeter security

- Enforce authentication and authorization also for internal APIs
 - Use strong authn where useful
 - Always verify also downstream
 - Consider RBAC or ABAC
- Ensure Sevice to Service communication is also
 - Encrypted
 - Authenticated



Infrastructure Security Defend the Core: Building Robust Infrastructure



Secure Data Handling Classify, Protect and Safeguard: Locking Down your Data



Secure Development and Delivery Defend the Pipeline, Trust the Process

Secure Development and Delivery





Security Monitoring From Detection to Action

Automate everything Reduce errors, win traceability



Organization and Culture



Looking back to "Equifax"

Looking back to "Equifax"



A missing network segmentation

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Hacks and breaches explode: Security is business-critical

Zero Trust is multidimensional & hard - but it's worth it.



Thank you!

- meet us at the Expo

