SICUREZZA E DINTORNI, ALL'UNIVERSITÀ DI PISA





ZTA Architecture

- ZT cybersecurity model
 - Traditionally, enterprise networks have focused on perimeter defense and authenticated subjects are given authorized access to a broad collection of resources once on the internal network. As a result, unauthorized lateral movement within the environment has been one of the biggest challenges in cybersecurity
- Cybersecurity architecture based on zero trust principles, so no perimetral security
- Limit internal »lateral» movement (E-W traffic)
- Guidelines principles for workflow system design and operations

Priciples and goals

- Trust is never granted implicitly, but must be continually evaluated
- All data sources and computing (physical/virtual)are considered resources
- Prevent unauthorized access to data and services with making dynamic access control enforcement a granular as possibile
- All resources authentication and authorization are dynamic and strictly enforced before access is allowed
- All communications all secured regardless of network locations

Logical component of ZTA

- PDP/PEP Policy
 Decision/Enforcement point
 - Closer to the resources as much as possibile
- Enterprise resources asset
- ID management system
- Data access policies
- Network system and activity log end report

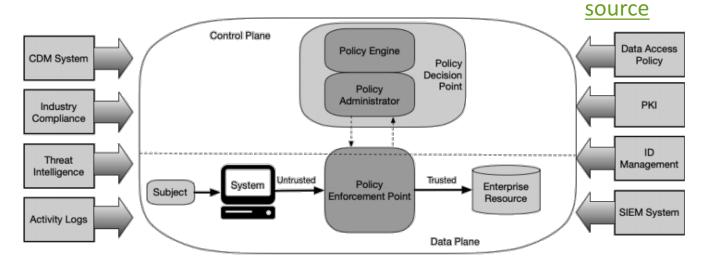


Figure 2: Core Zero Trust Logical Components

ZTA using Micro Segmentation

 An institution may choose to implement a ZTA based on placing individual or groups of resources on a unique network segment protected by a gateway security component. In this approach, the enterprise places infrastructure devices such as intelligent switches (or routers) or next generation firewalls (NGFWs) and/or special purpose gateway devices to act as PEPs protecting each resource or small group of related resources.

A Unipi model: BuBbLe security

boundless cybersecurity

- A set of homogeneous resources protected by a security gateway.
- Each BuBbLe has a defined degree of exposure of its own resources, so called {opacity} of the BuBbLe.
 - Transparent (wired mode)-> Dark (closed Zone)
- Resources in a BuBbLe can be geographically distributed {dBuBbLe}
- Each BuBbLe communicates with others by ipsec tunnels
- All tunnels design an overlay topology so called {MetaZone}
- There is a unique access to the entire MetaZone (PeP/PdP)

BubbleSec

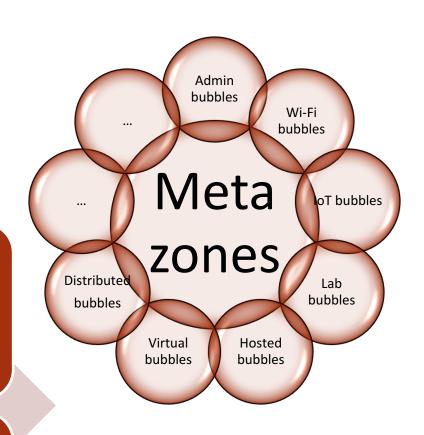


Bandwidth

Physical

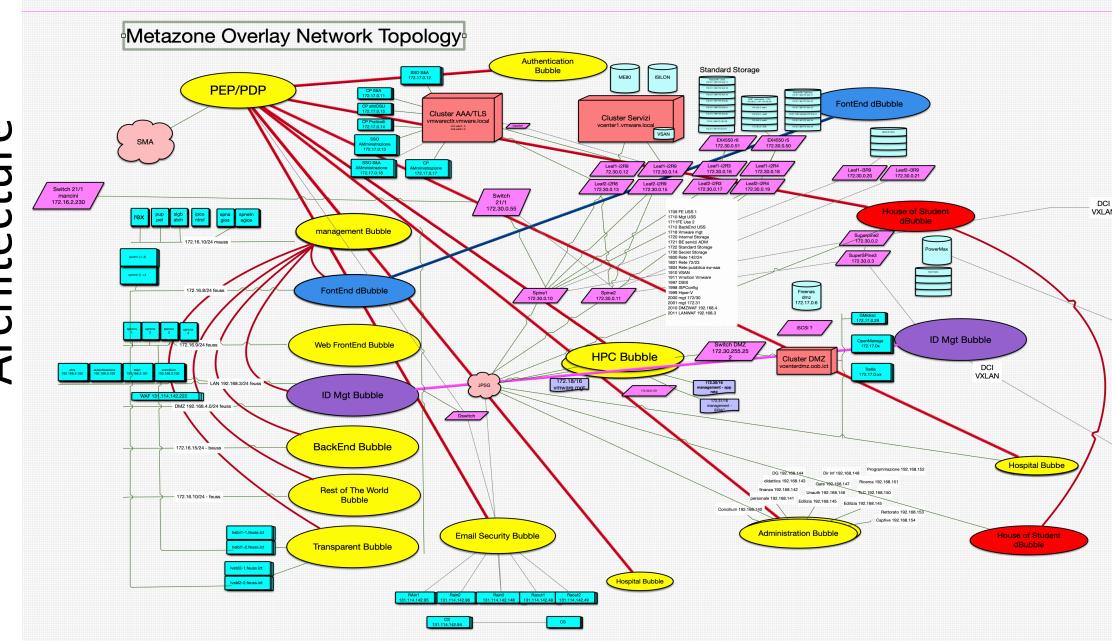
Zones

Virtual

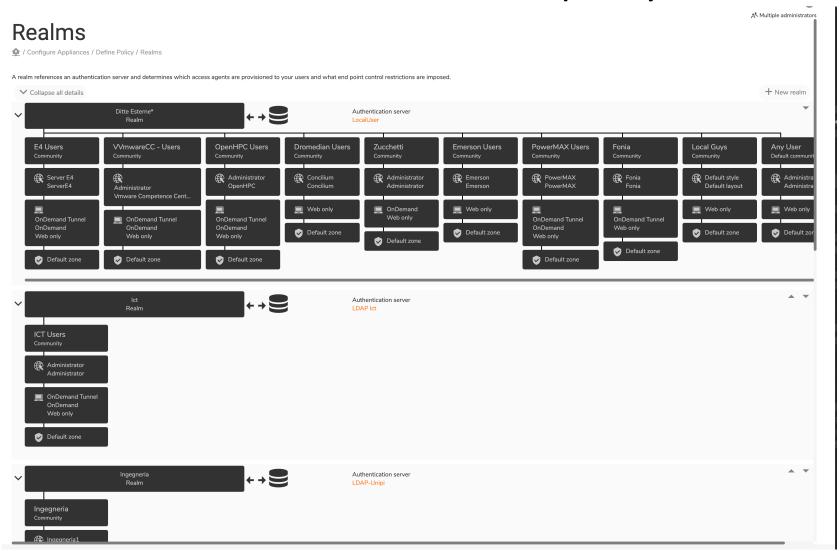


Overlaying security is key to modulate latency and bandwidth and address the eternal tension between security and usability

BuBBle Security Architecture

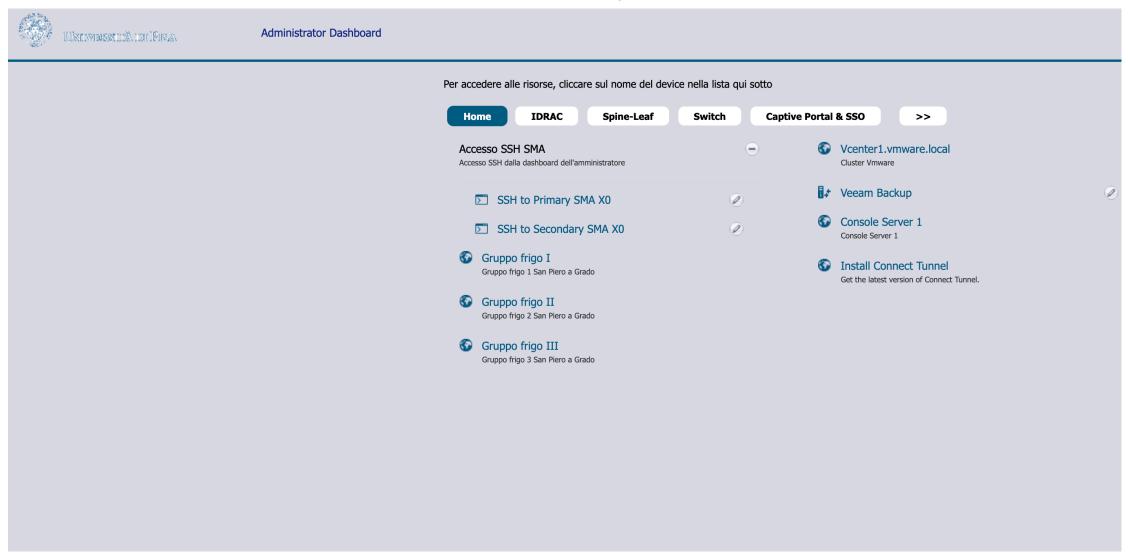


PDP: Resources-Architecture-Identity matrix for enforcement policy



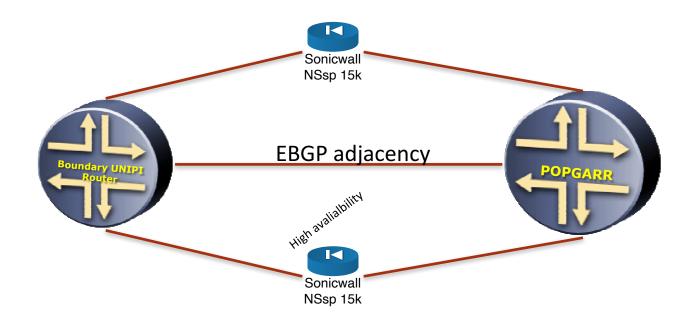
...and finally...SSO Access to the reosurces

(ssh, remote desktop, web access...)



What about boundary?

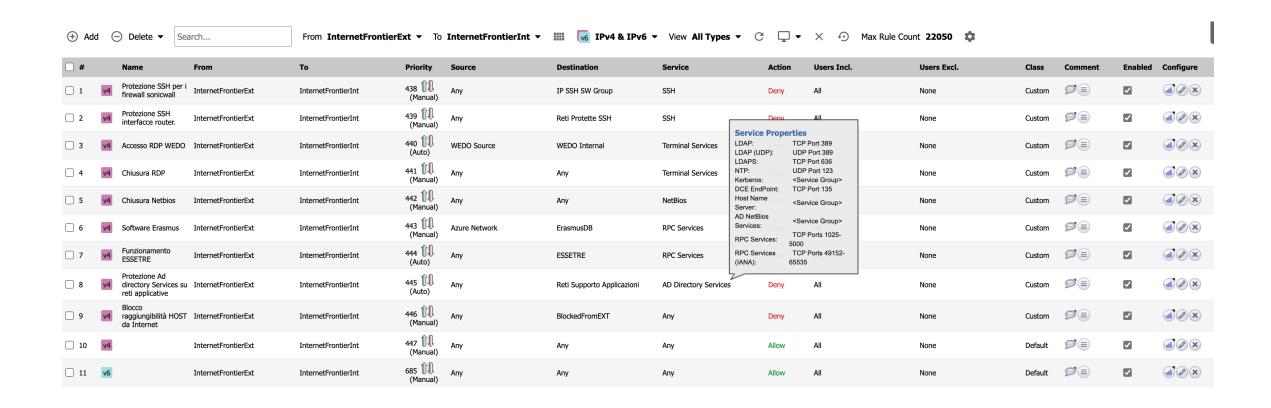
 Unipi has inserted a Next Generation L7 Firewall in a L2 wired mode – completely transparent -



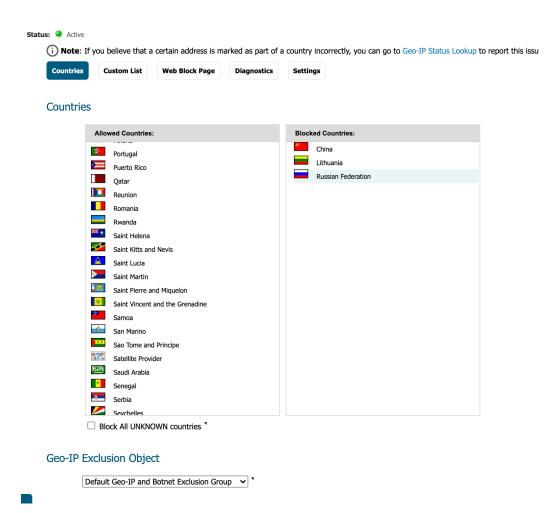
Advantages

- Simple enforcement policies with large effect
- Perimeter becomes important for monitoring the behavior of the network and the timely identification of anomalies
- Traffic and protocol report of the whole network
- Analityc of the network (user, devices, location, destination, web activities, threats... etc)

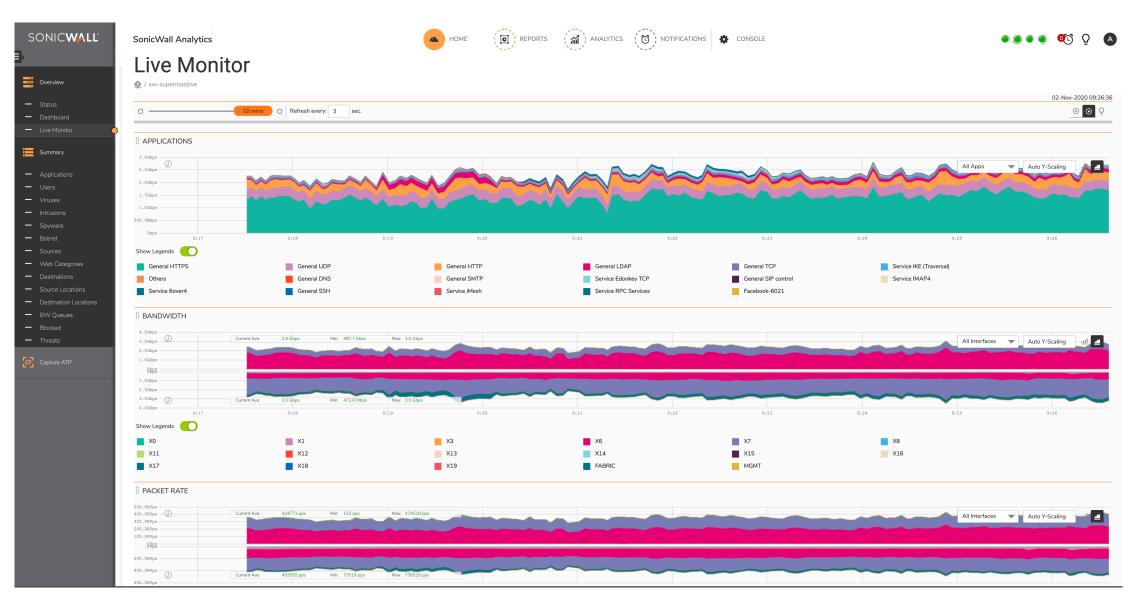
Simple enforcement policies with large effect - 1



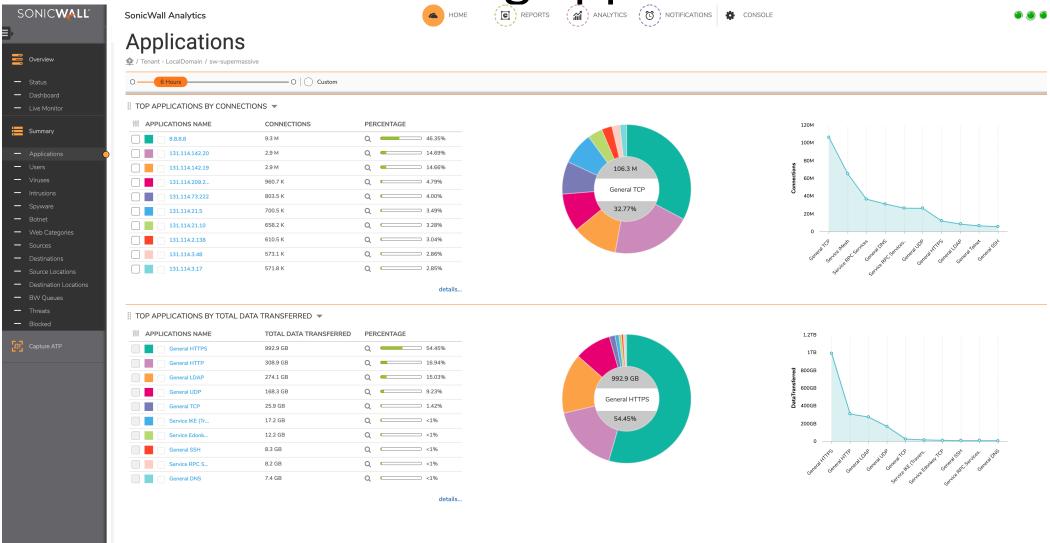
Simple enforcement policies with large effect Geo IP



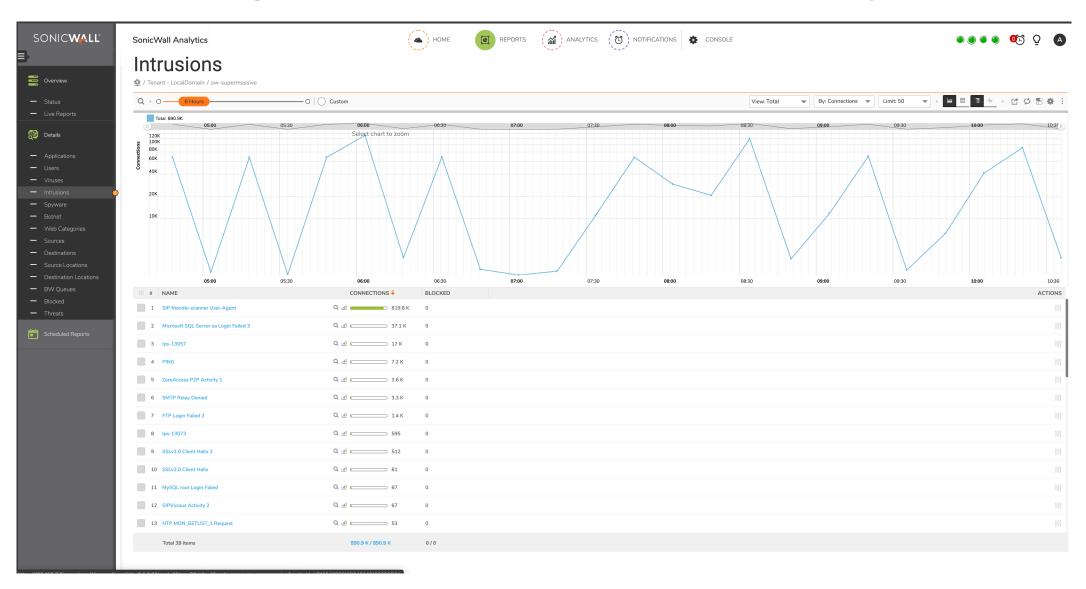
Live Monitor of the network



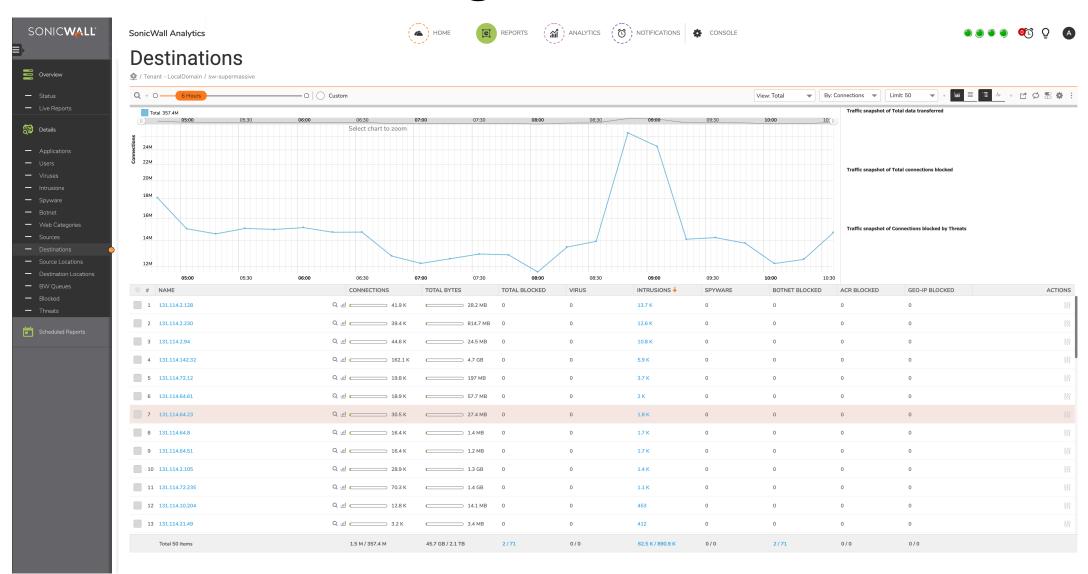
Live monitoring application detail



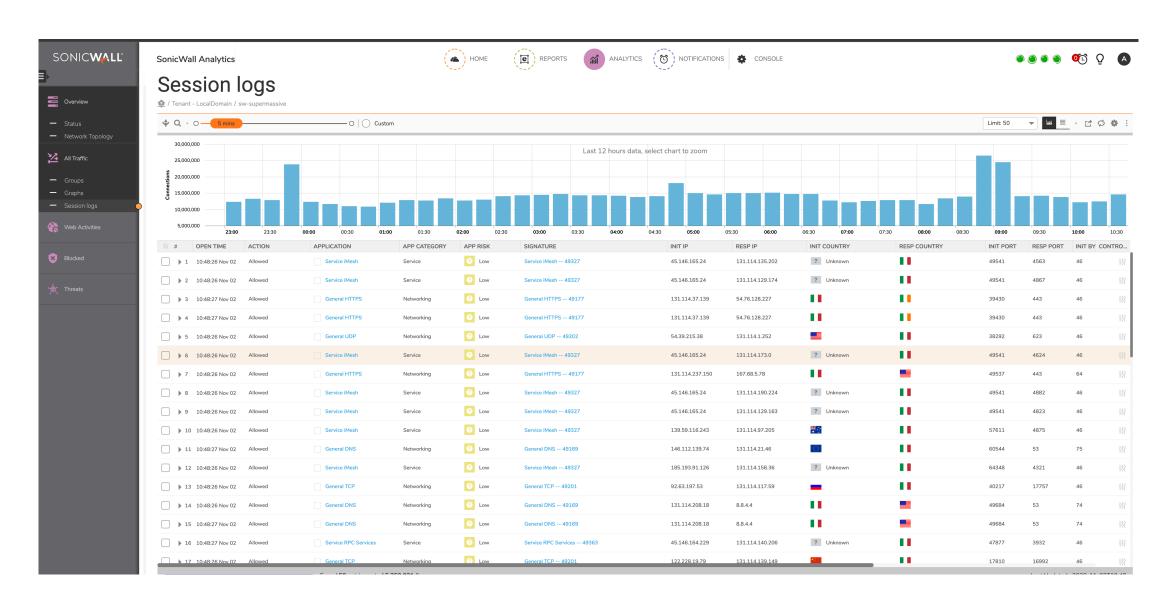
Analizing threats.. Detect and non prevent..



Analizing Destination flows



Active Session Trend



Protocol Analitics

