

Software Defined Perimeter

Internet-scale Security for the Internet2 Community



Junaid Islam
Co-Chair SDP Workgroup
Cloud Security Alliance



The challenge:

How do you secure an open network?

Solution Requirements for Internet2

Open



No secrets

Large



Highly scalable

Experimental



Any infrastructure

Current Perimeter Security Model

Here is the app server

Who you are

Please verify your identity

Connect to Application



Provide Credentials



Multifactor Token

Denial of Service

Credential Theft
Server Exploitation

Connection Hijacking APT/Lateral Movement

Software Defined Perimeter

Connect to Application



Provide Credentials



Multifactor Token

Software Defined Perimeter Security Model

Tell me who you are

Let's check your status Here is the app server

Multifactor Token



Provide Credentials



Connect to Application

SDP Changes The Connection Model for the Internet

- TCP/IP still works as normal BUT connections are only established with known devices/users
- IP servers are "black" as there is no DNS or open ports to allow cyber attackers to find and connect to servers
- SDP supports SAML federation and can be scaled up leveraging public clouds to stop network attacks

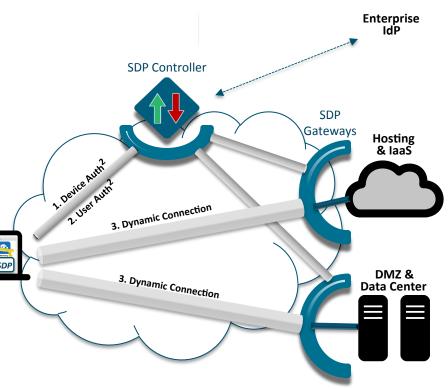
SDP Architecture

O. One time on-boarding
Client root of trust
Digital artifacts & thin client

1. Device Authentication & Authorization SPA: anti DDoS, defeats SSL attacks mTLS & fingerprint: anti credential theft

2. User Authentication & Authorization Enterprise identity: separation of trust SAML IdP integrated with LDAP groups

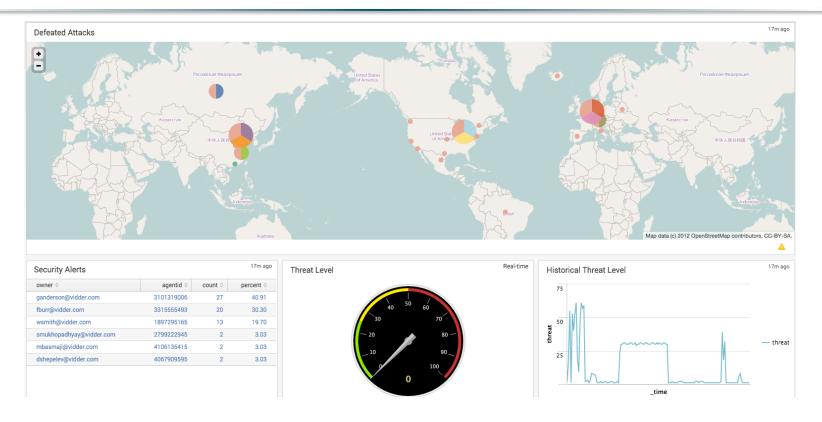
3. Dynamically Provisioned Connections
Applications isolated and protected
Usability: portal page of applications



Key SDP Features

- 64 bit id is not secret (can be listed)
- SPA can carry payload for Auto/IoT applications
- Attacks can be detected in the first packet

SDP Provides Real Time Threat Detection



Attacks on SSL/TLS

Name	Date	Attack	SDP Mitigation
SSLstrip	Feb 2009	http to https	No http
DigiNotar	Sept 2011	MitM forged certs	Pinned certs
BEAST	Apr 2012	Java Applet oracle	Client-based
CRIME	Sept 2012	MitM SPDY compressing oracle	No compression
Lucky 13	Feb 2013	MitM CBC padding oracle	GCM
TIME	Mar 2013	Browser JavaScript timing oracle	Client-based
RC4 biases	Mar 2013	MitM RC4 oracle	No cypher negotiation
BREACH	Aug 2013	Website redirect, compression	No redirect or compression
Triple Handshake	Mar 2014	Server MitM on client cert	Pinned dedicated cert
Heartbleed	Apr 2014	OpenSSL bug	Not single-ended SSL
BERserk	Sept 2014	MitM PKCS#1.5 padding	Not Mozilla NSS
Poodle	Oct 2014	MitM SSLv3 oracle	No cypher negotiation
Poodle++	Dec 2014	MitM JavaScript timing oracle	Client-based
FREAK	Mar 2015	MitM negotiation 512 bit key	No key negotiation
Bar-mitzvah	Mar 2015	View RC4	No RC4
logjam	May 2015	MitM downgrade to 512 bit key	No suite negotiation

Attacks on Enterprises

Server exploitation
 Misconfigurations
 Vulnerabilities
 Injections
 Denial of Service

: constant attacks

DigiNotar
Internet Trust Services

500 digital certificates were forged from this Dutch certificate authority. The real-word effect of this attack is still unknown.

- Credential theft
 Phishing
 Key loggers
 Brute force
- Connection hijacking Man-in-the-Middle Certificate forgery DNS poisoning

Injection attack STRATION on the web admin interface resulted in the public dumping of PII of 60K government workers.

TÜRK TELEKOM

Turk Telekom was ordered to hijack Google's DNS servers at IP address 8.8.8.8 by the Turkish government.



SQL Injection **Adobe** on a public website used to gain access to a database of 150K customer password hashes.

CHS Community
Health Systems

Heartbleed enabled attackers to VPN into CHS and steal 4.5M patient records.

The New York Times

As a result of a spear phishing attack on Melbourne IT, the website of The New York Times was unavailable for two days.

CYBERVOR

A Russian cyber gang acquired 4.5B stolen credentials, cracked many of the passwords, and posted them online.

A phishing attack on of the South Carolina Dept. of Revenue and the resultant credential theft resulted in

the loss of 75GB of data.

Hotmail

Chinese attackers performed a massive man-in-the-middle attack on U.S. ISPs stealing unknown amounts of emails and passwords.

Defeating Attacks on the Extended Enterprise

Server exploitation: constant attacks

Server Isolation SPA, Dynamic FW

Misconfigurations

Vulnerabilities

Injections

Denial of Service

Credential theft: % of Verizon DBIR

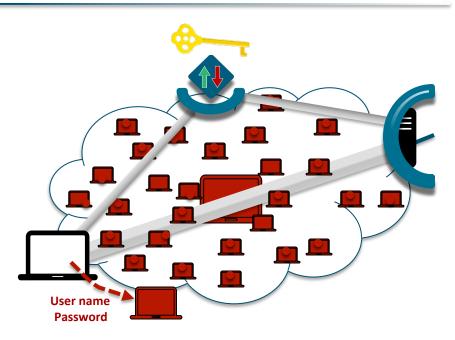
Transparent MFA mTLS, Fingerprint

Phishing Keyloggers

Brute force

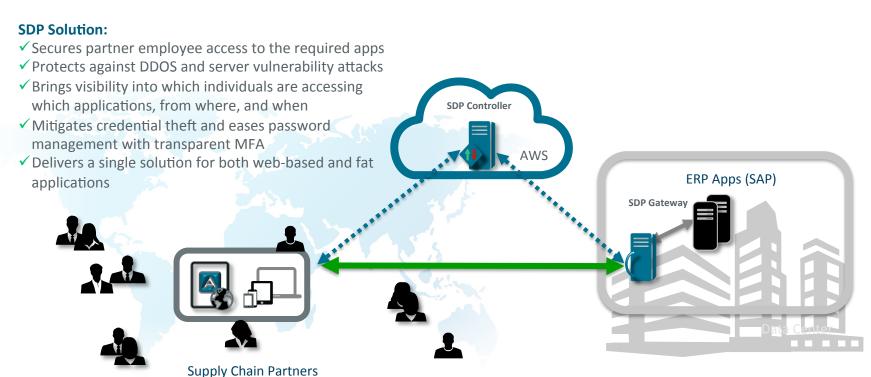
Connection hijacking: stealthiest

Encryption, Pinned Certs, No DNS Man-in-the-Middle Certificate forgery DNS-poisoning

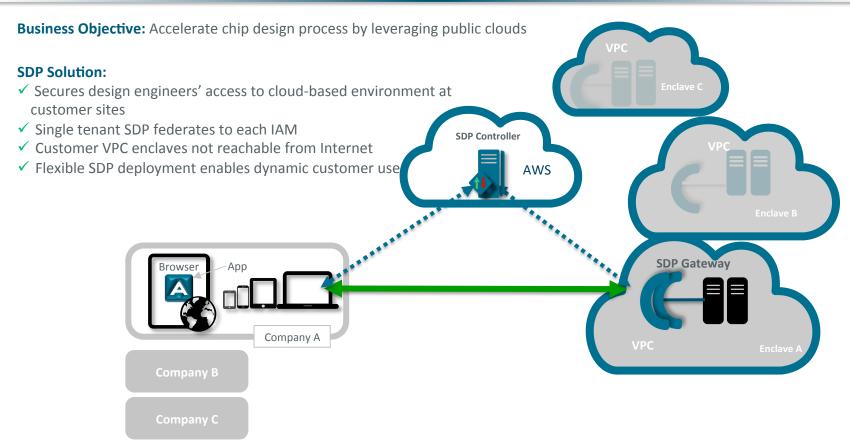


Global Beverage Company

Business Objective: Minimize operational costs and maximize flexibility

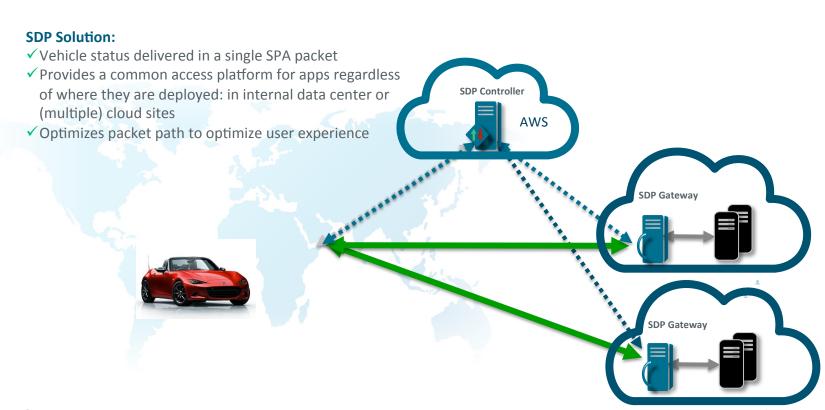


Chip Design Company



Global Automotive Company

Business Objective: Enable in field vehicle upgrades to retain customers and "sell" new features



Closing comments

- SDP is really simple
- SDP supports a wide range of applications