

Evento Vmware con Aditinet

Stefania Iannelli

System Engineer Palo Alto Networks

6-7 Maggio 2015



paloalto
networks

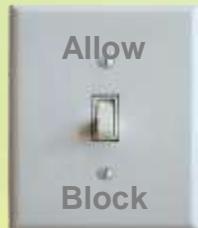
Agenda

- Palo Alto Networks Overview
- Proteggere il Data Center
- Palo Alto Networks e NSX
- Use cases
- Q&A

Palo Alto Networks Overview

Breve storia di Palo Alto Networks

Legacy:
Permetti o blocca
le applicazioni



Metà anni 90 – oggi



Next generation:
Safely enable applications



Today+



Breve storia dell'evoluzione informatica

Cloud + SaaS



successfactors[®]
BUSINESS EXECUTION SOFTWARE



Mobile + BYOD



Social + consumerization



Linkedin



Attacchi più sofisticati



Il nostro nuovo approccio alla network security

App-ID

Identifica le applicazioni

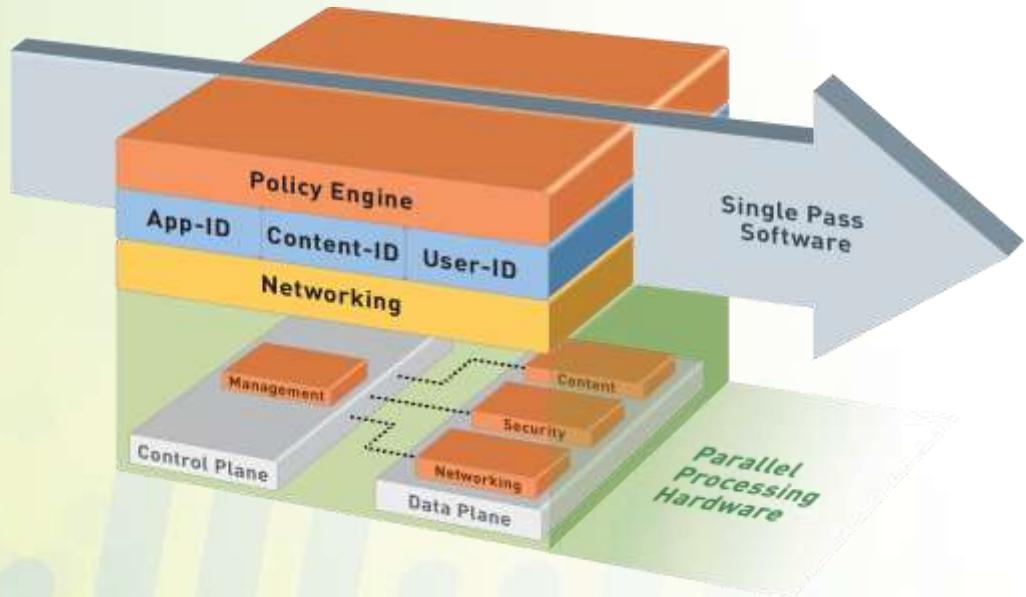
Content-ID

Analizza il contenuto

User-ID

Identifica l'utente

Palo Alto Networks platform



Dal 2011 leader del Gartner Magic Quadrant - Enterprise Network Firewalls



As of April 2015

pdf
file type

prodmgmt
group

bjacobs
user

172.16.1.10
source IP

slideshare-uploading

application function
344
slideshare
application

HTTP
protocol
SSL
protocol
tcp/443
destination port

roadmap.pdf
file name

file-sharing
URL category

canada
destination country

64.81.2.23
destination IP

172.16.1.10
source IP

finance
group

fthomas
user

exe
file type

344
web-browsing
application
HTTP
protocol
SSL
protocol
tcp/443
destination port

shipment.exe
file name

unknown
URL category

china
destination country

64.81.2.23
destination IP

172.16.1.10

source IP

tcp/443

destination port

64.81.2.23

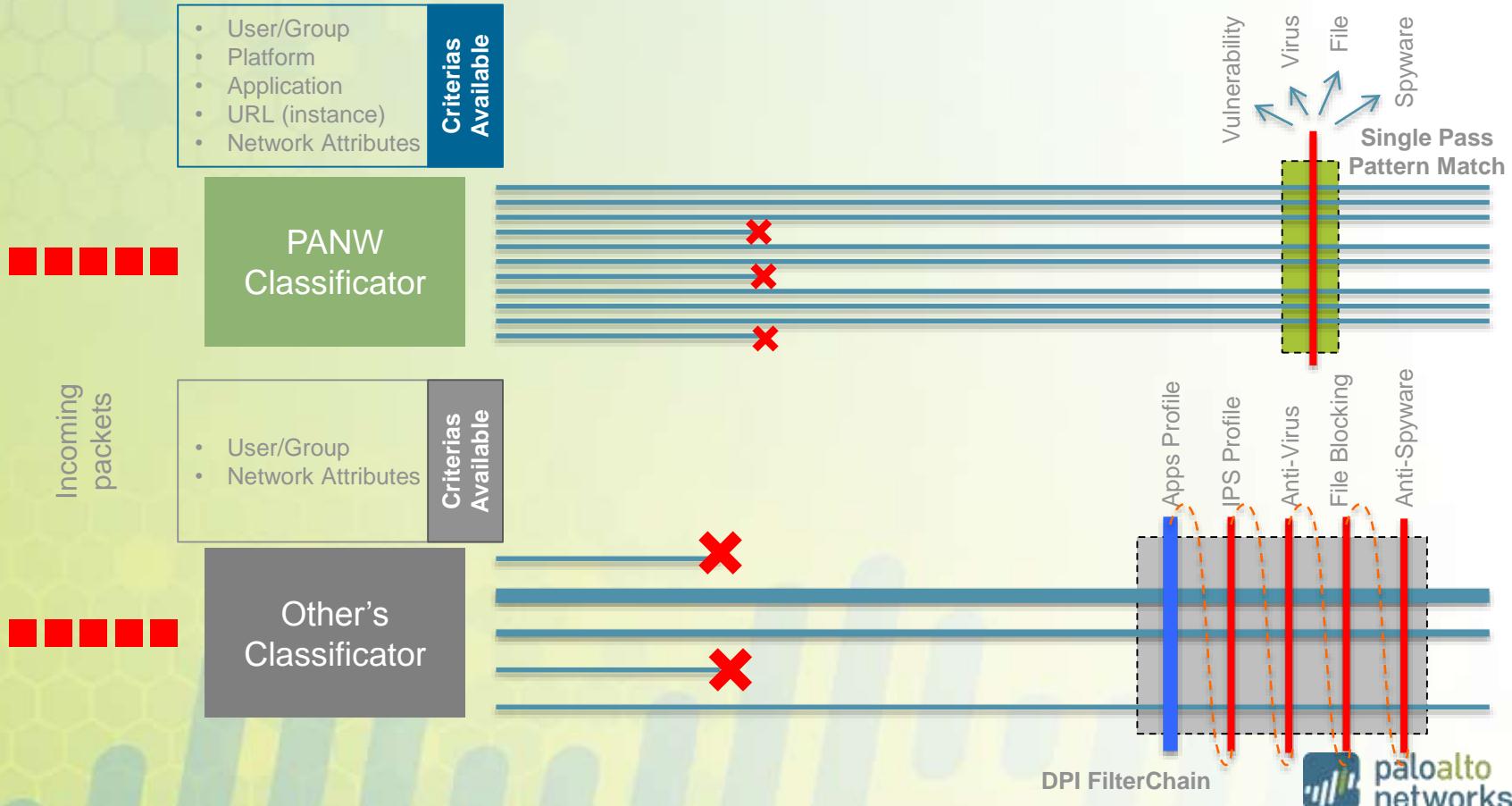
destination IP

344

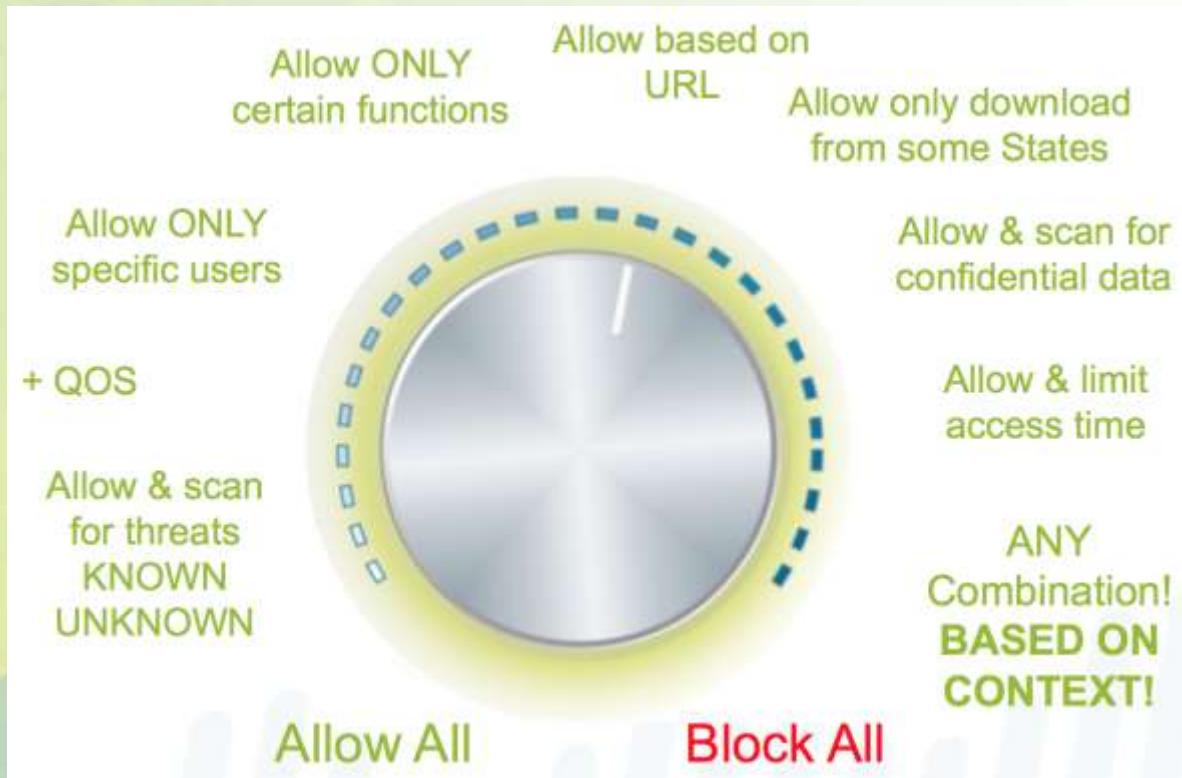
?

KB

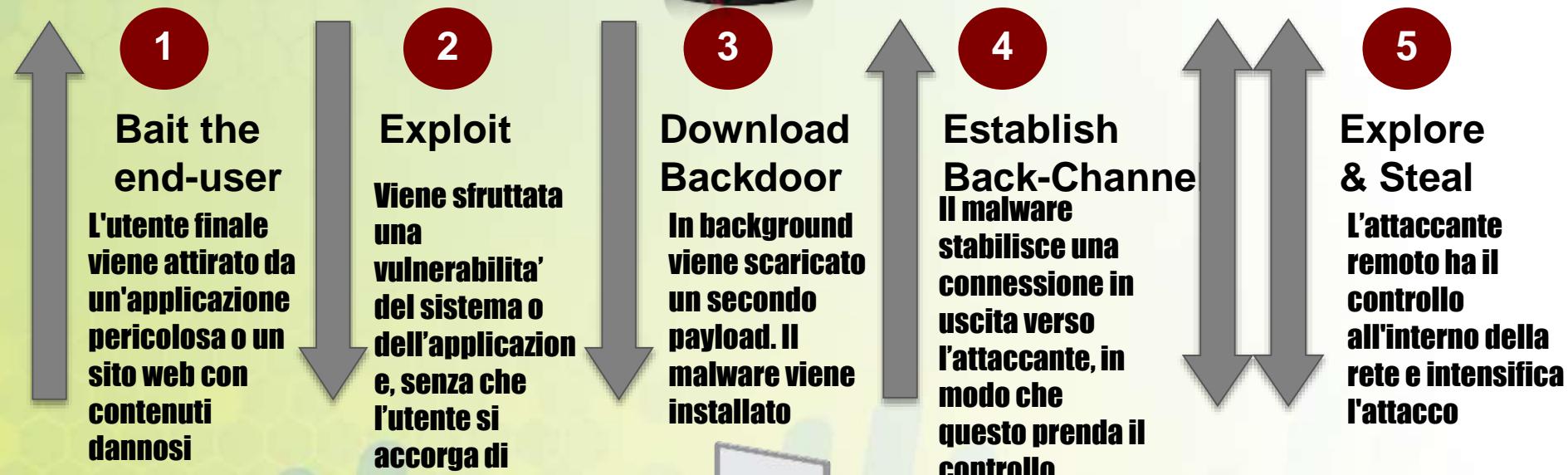
Palo Alto Networks NGFW vs Legacy Firewall



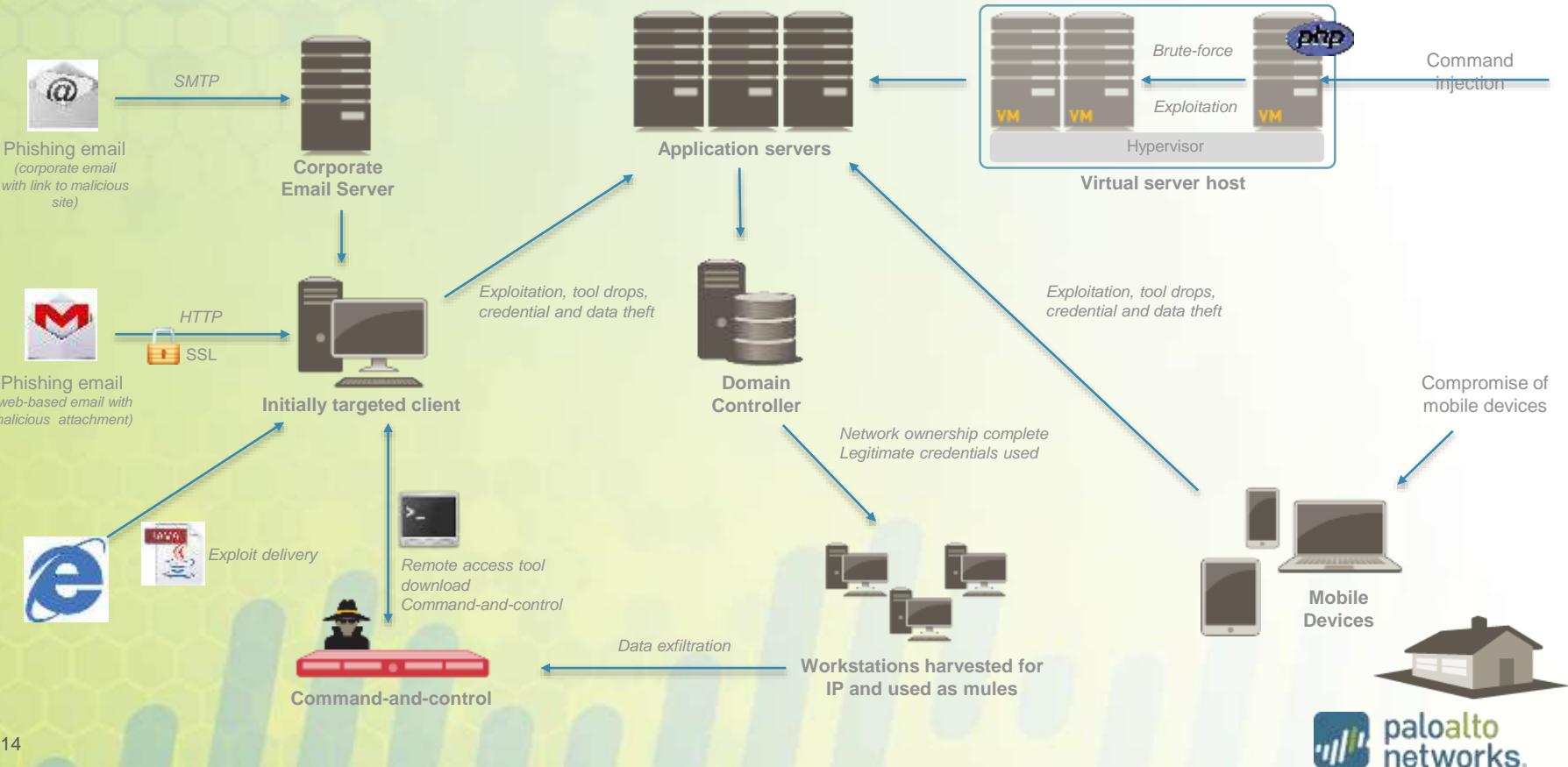
Altre OPZIONI?



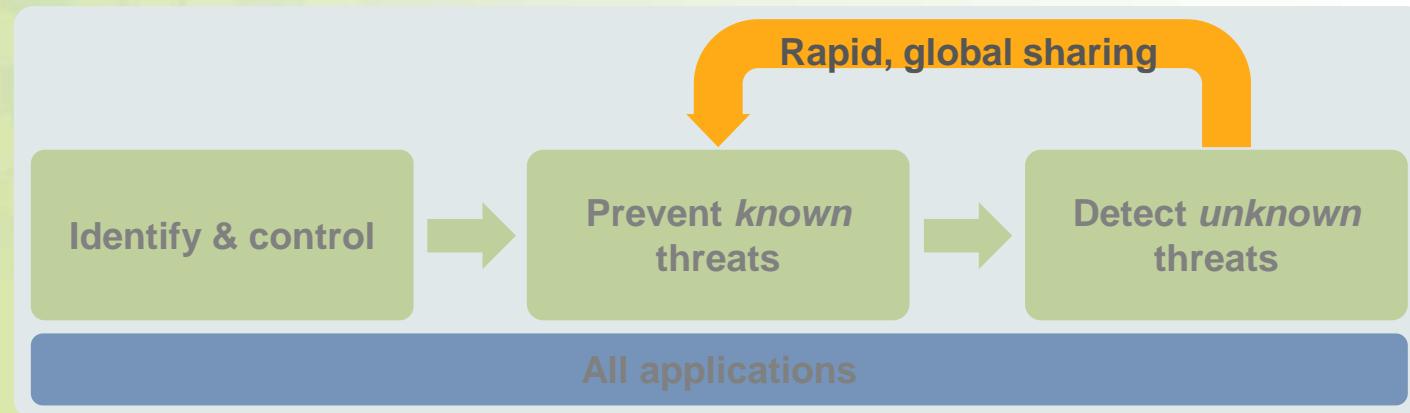
Il ciclo di vita di un attacco



Anatomia di una rete compromessa



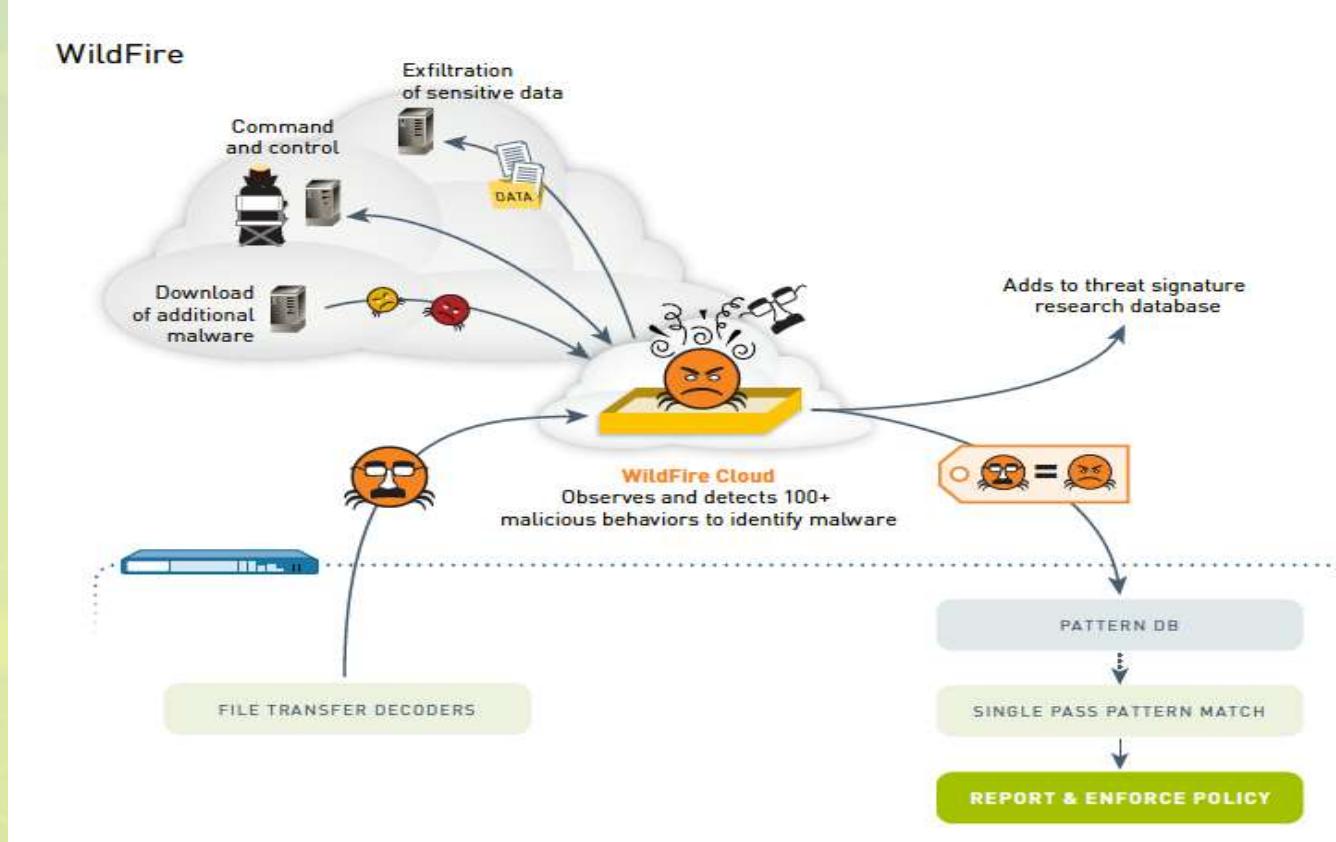
Soluzione di Advanced Threat Prevention



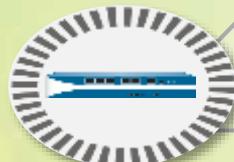
Il nostro approccio ci rende l'unica soluzione in grado di ...

- Effettuare una scansione di **TUTTE LE APPLICAZIONI** (incluso il traffico SSL) per controllare tutti gli accessi IN/OUT della rete, ridurre la superficie di attacco e fornire un contesto per l'analisi forense
- Prevenire gli attacchi attraverso **TUTTI i vettori di infezione** (exploit, DNS e URL) verso malware, command & control, con signature content-based
- Rilevare i malware e gli exploit zero day usando un **cloud pubblico o privato** e creando in automatico delle signature per tutti gli utenti, a livello globale

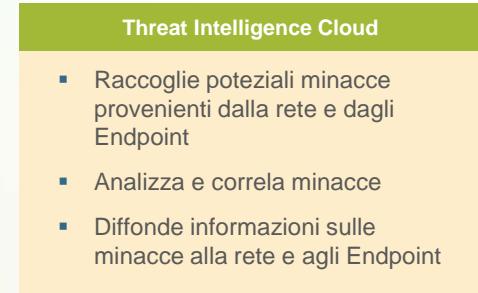
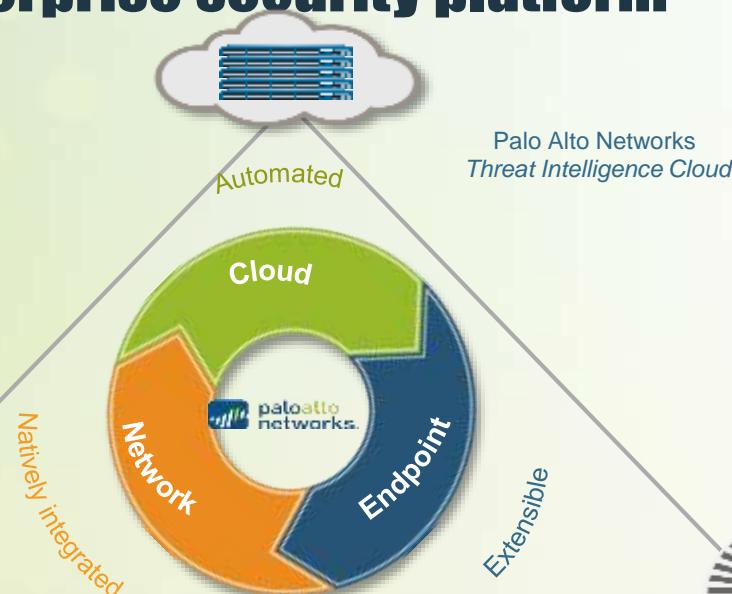
Architettura WildFire



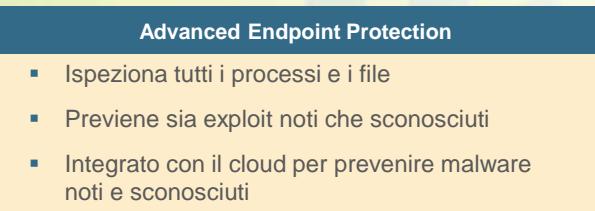
Next-generation enterprise security platform



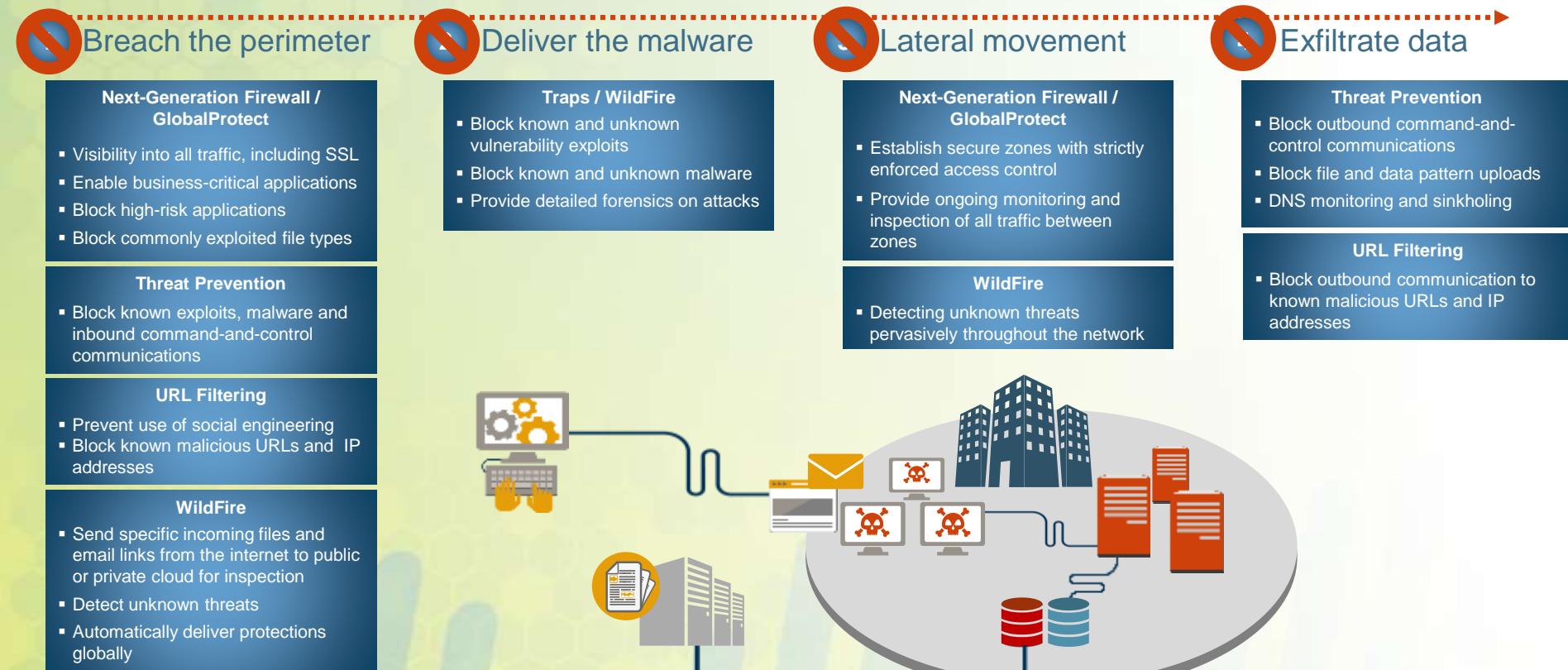
Palo Alto Networks
Next-Generation
Firewall



Palo Alto Networks
Advanced
Endpoint Protection

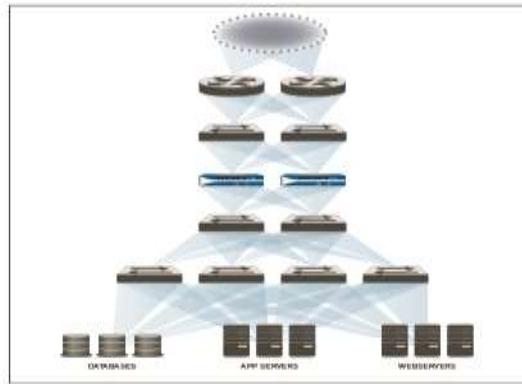


Preveniamo gli attacchi ad ogni livello della kill-chain



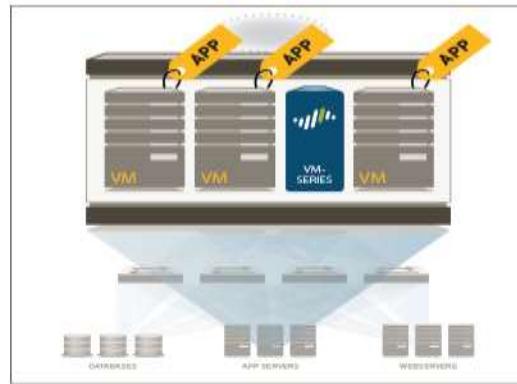
Integrazione Palo Alto Networks e VMware NSX

L'evoluzione verso la virtualizzazione e il cloud



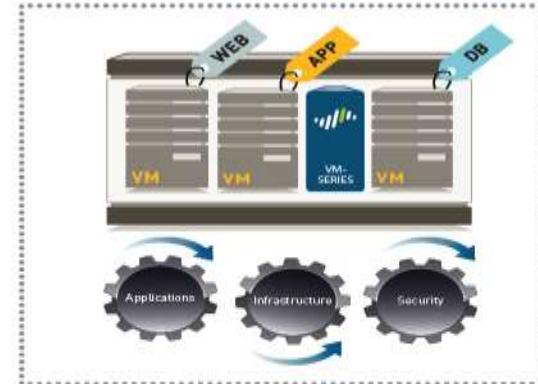
Traditional Data Center

- Dedicated application servers
- Server utilization=15%
- North-South traffic



Virtualized Data Center

- Multiple apps per server
- Higher operational efficiencies
- Improved server utilization



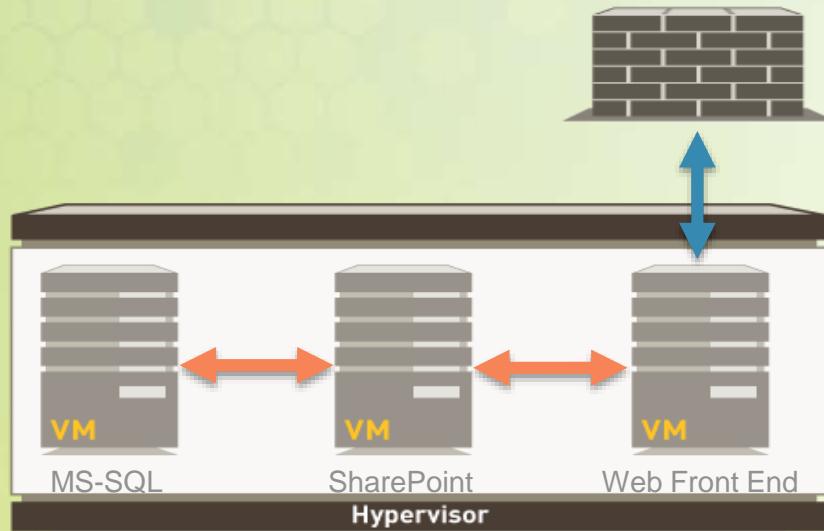
Cloud

- IT as a "service"
- On-demand services
- Automation and orchestration

Dynamic, automated, "services-oriented"

Le sfide alla sicurezza nel cloud

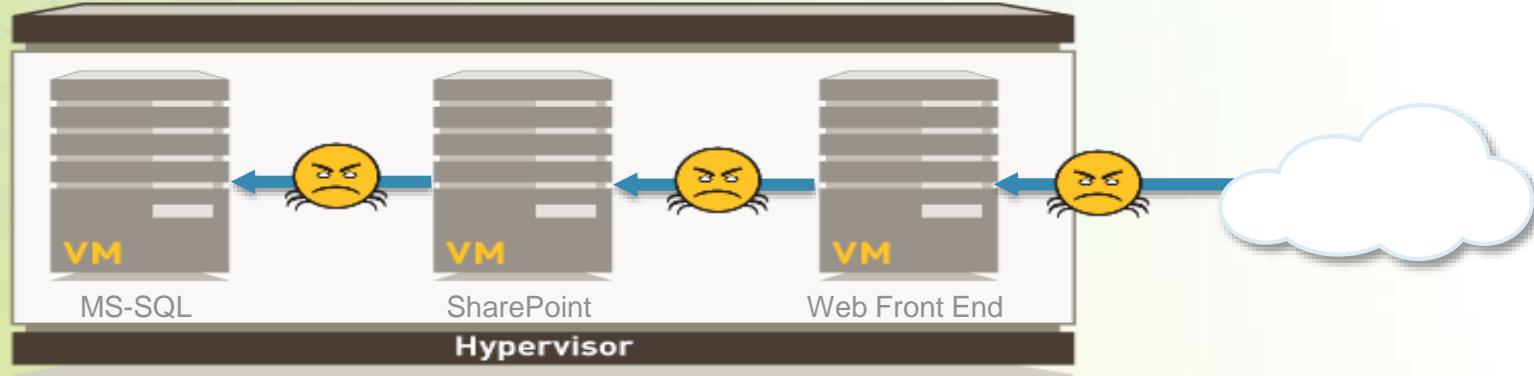
I firewall fisici non possono vedere il traffico Est-Ovest



- Firewall placement is designed around expectation of layer 3 segmentation
- Network configuration changes required to secure East-West traffic flows are manual, time-consuming and complex
- Ability to transparently insert security into the traffic flow is needed

Le sfide alla sicurezza nel cloud

Security features incomplete su soluzioni di virtual security esistenti

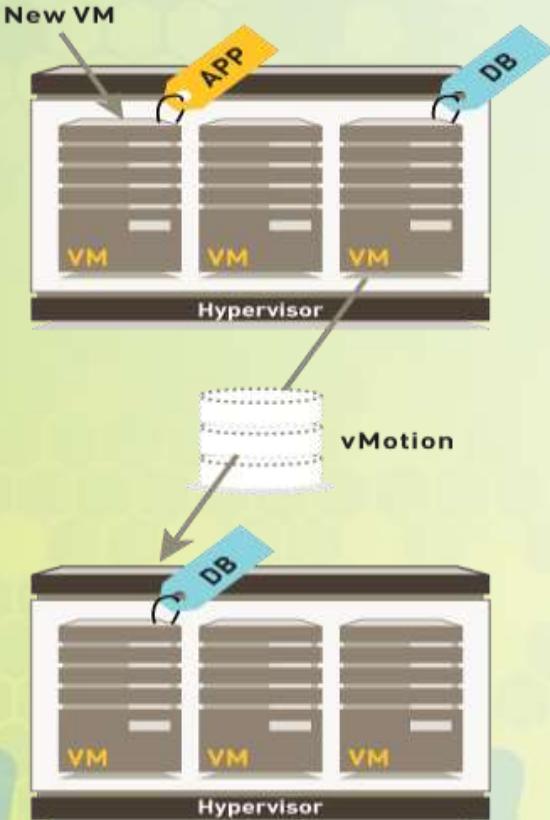


In the cloud, applications of different trust levels now run on a single server

- VM-VM traffic (East-West) needs to be inspected
- Port and protocol-based security is not sufficient
- Virtualized next-generation security is needed to:
 - Safely enable application traffic between VMs
 - Protect against cyber attacks

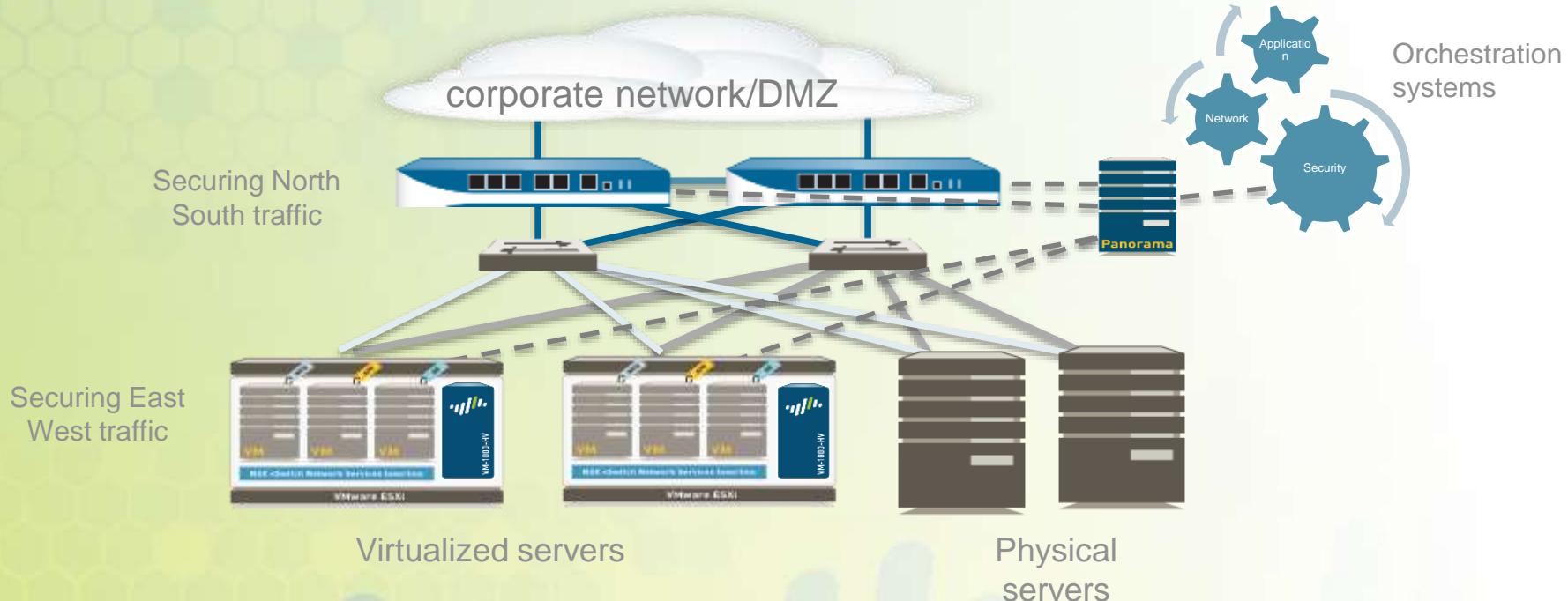
Le sfide della sicurezza nel cloud

Le static policies non tengono il passo con i carichi di lavoro dinamici



- Provisioning of applications can occur in minutes with frequent changes
- Security approvals and configurations may take weeks/months
- Dynamic security policies that understand VM context are needed

Bisogna proteggere tutto il traffico del Data Center

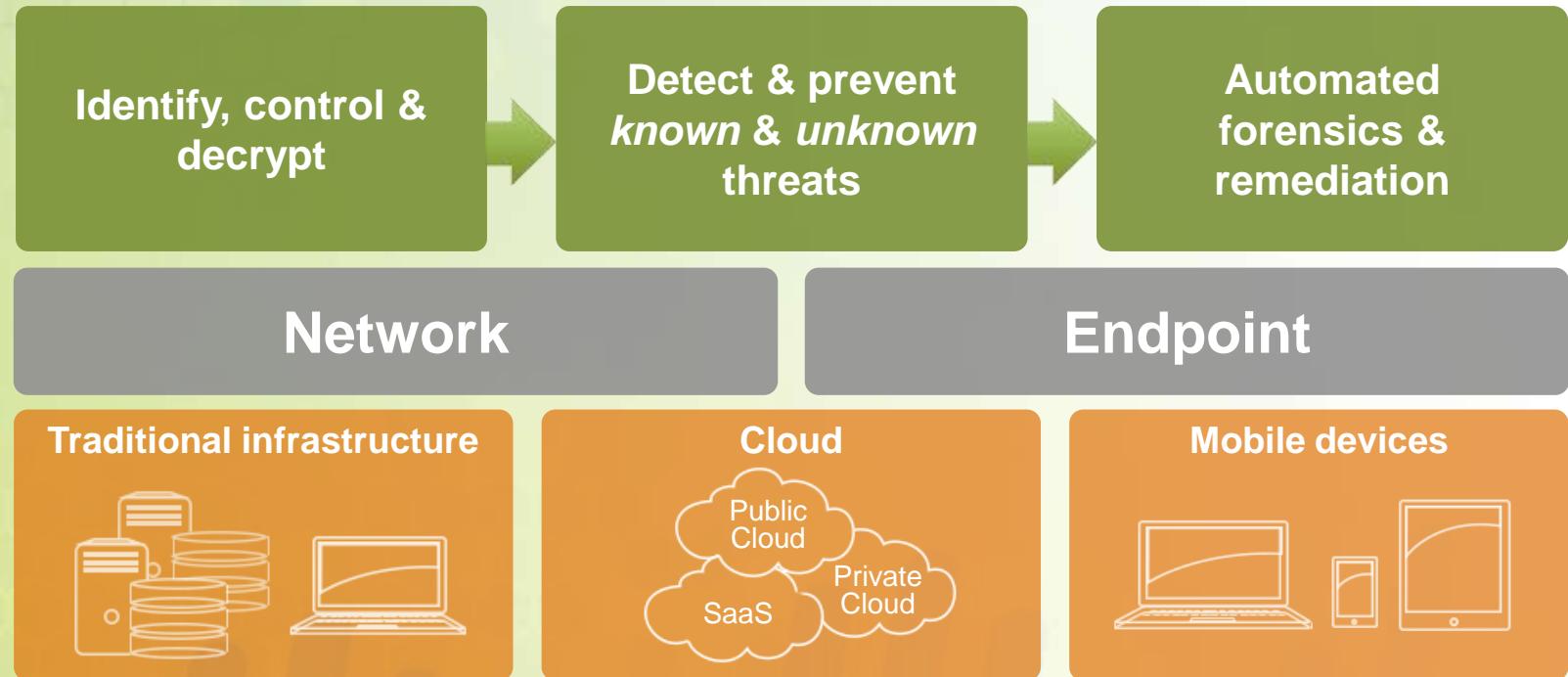


Segment North South (physical) and East West (virtual) traffic

Tracks virtual application provisioning and changes via dynamic address groups

Automation and orchestration support via REST-API

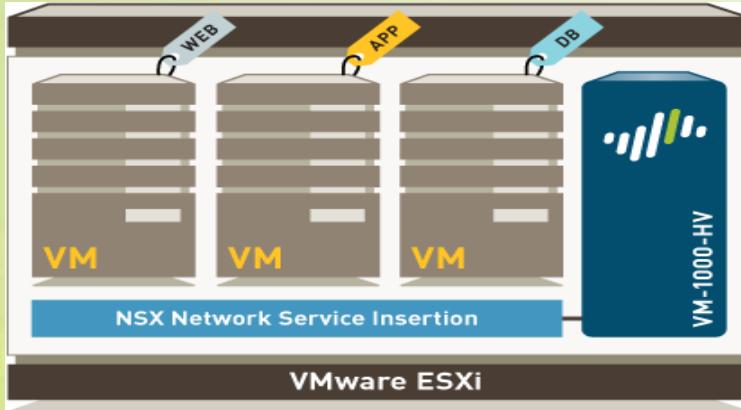
Un approccio “platform” per combattere le minacce nel DC



Cloud

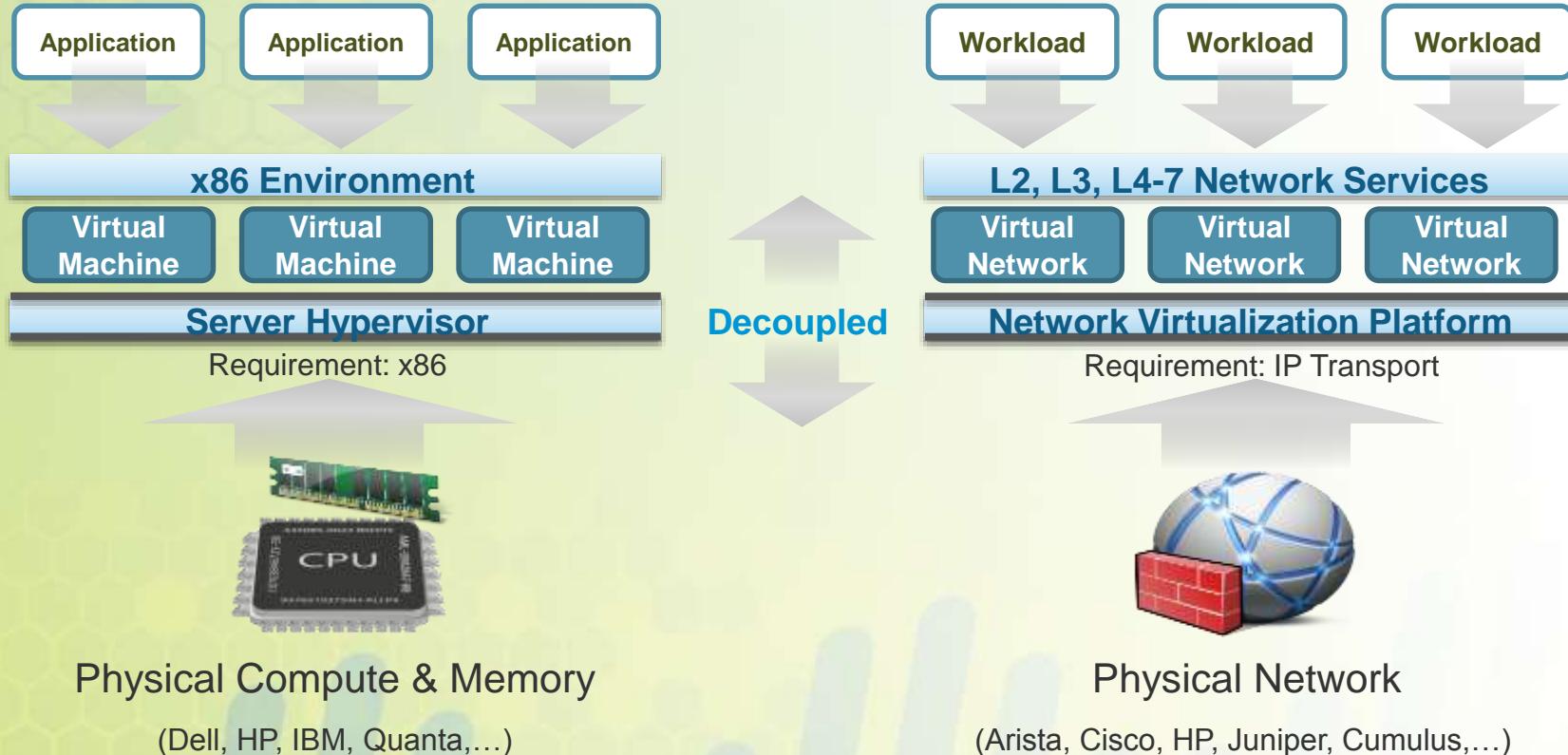
VM-Series per VMware NSX

New VM-Series for VMware NSX
deployed as a service



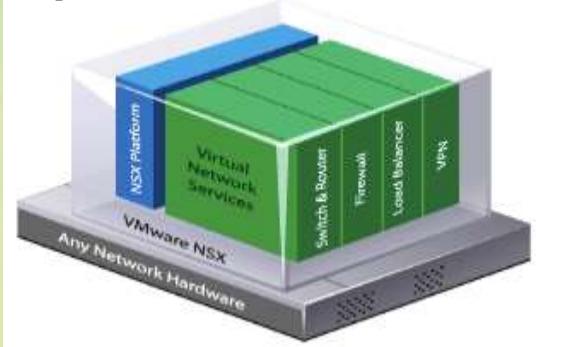
- Integrated solution with VMware for East-West traffic inspection
- Automated provisioning and deployment where a VM-Series is deployed on every ESXi server
- NSX automatically steers traffic to VM-Series
- Dynamic context sharing between NSX and Panorama

Cos'e' la network virtualization di Vmware NSX?



Trasformare la network security per il data center

Componenti della soluzione:



VMware NSX



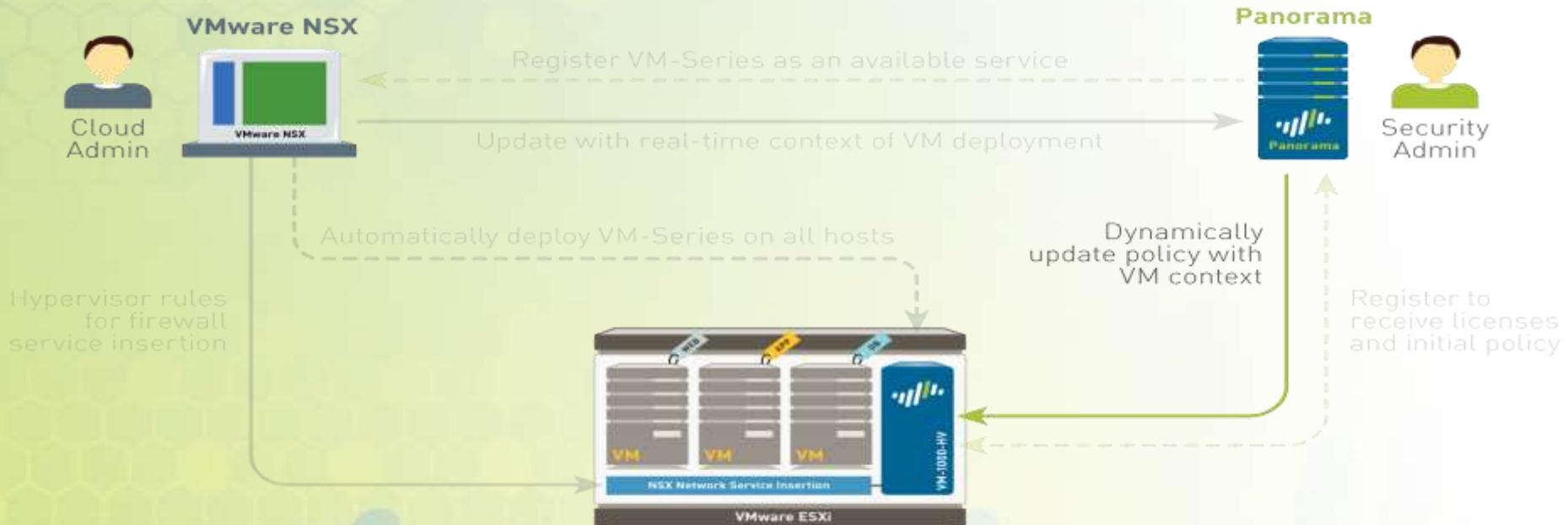
VM-Series



Panorama

Challenges	Solution
Firewall doesn't see the traffic	Automated, transparent services insertion at workload
Incomplete security capabilities	Virtualized next-generation security built from PAN-OS™
Static policies	Dynamic security policies with VM context

Come funziona : Dynamic Address Groups – Address updates



Incontrare le esigenze sia di infrastruttura che di sicurezza



- Accelerates app deployments and unlocks cloud agility
- Meets expectations of security in this new operating model

- Increases visibility and protection against cyber attacks
- Maintains consistent security controls for all DC traffic

VM-1000-HV per VMware NSX



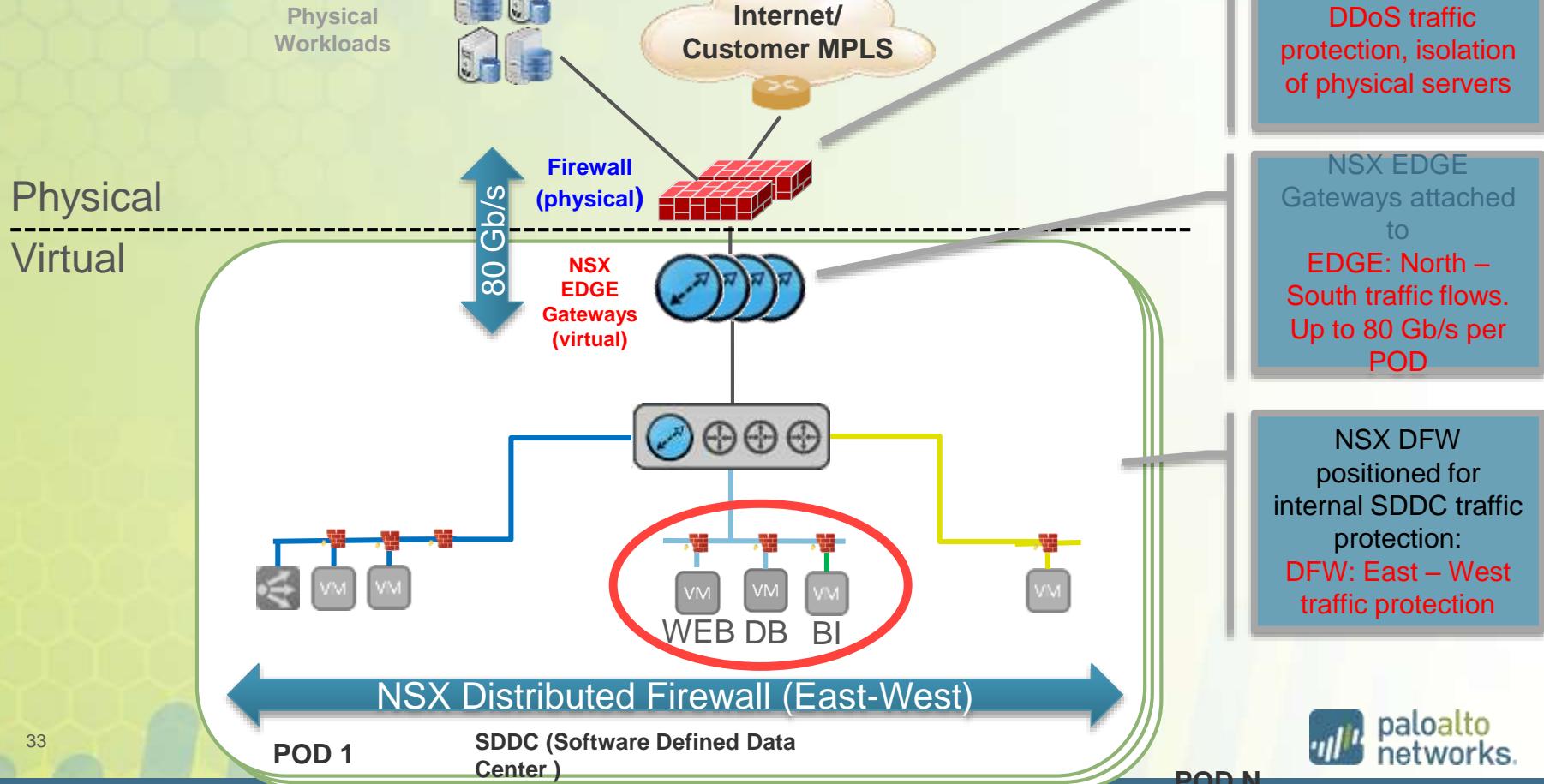
VM-100	VM-200	VM-300	VM-1000-HV
50,000 sessions	100,000 sessions	250,000 sessions	250,000 sessions
250 rules	2,000 rules	5,000 rules	10,000 rules
10 security zones	20 security zones	40 security zones	40 security zones

- Next-generation firewall in a virtual form factor
 - **Consistent PAN-OS™ features** as hardware-based next-generation firewall
 - **Tracks VM creation and movement** with dynamic address groups
 - Supports **single-pass software architecture** to minimize latency
- Supports 2, 4, 8 CPU cores
- Performance is 1 Gbps FW throughput (App-ID enabled) and 600 Mbps threat protection

VMware & Palo Alto Networks

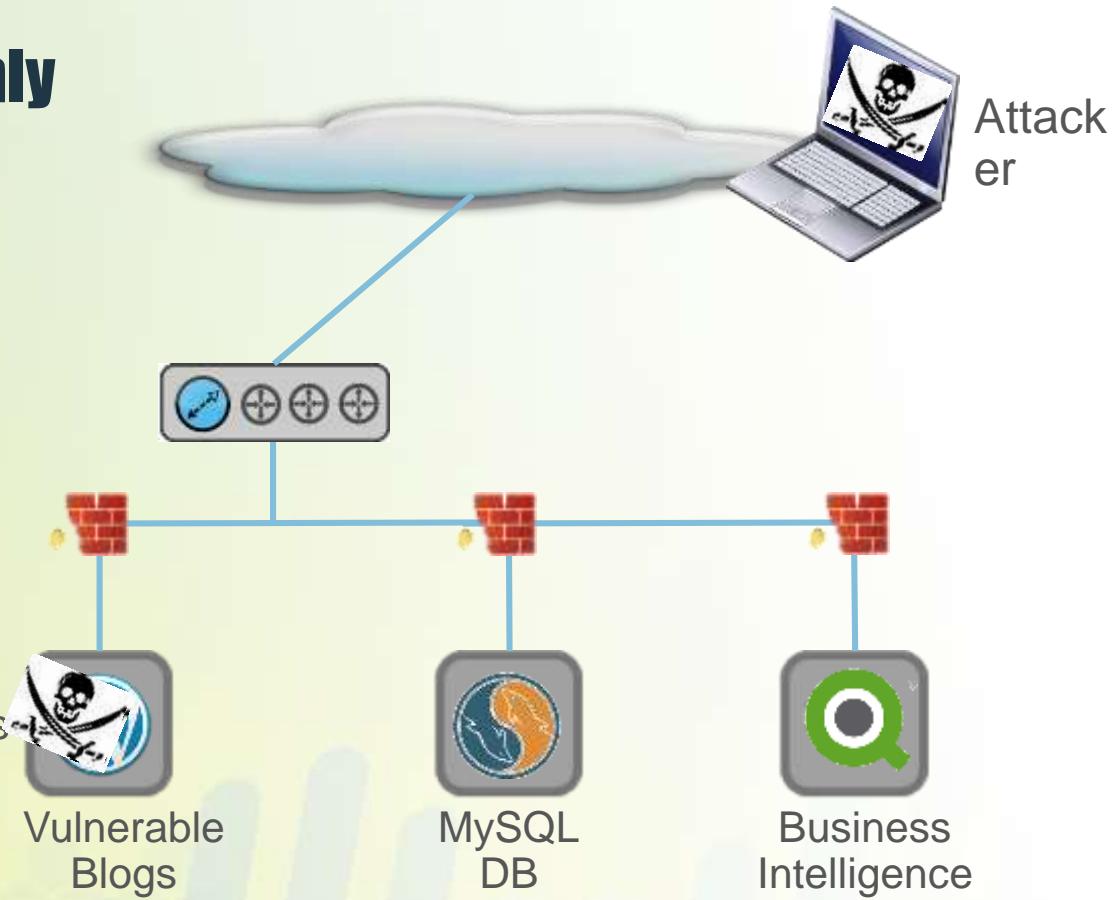
Use cases

SECURITY ARCHITECTURE



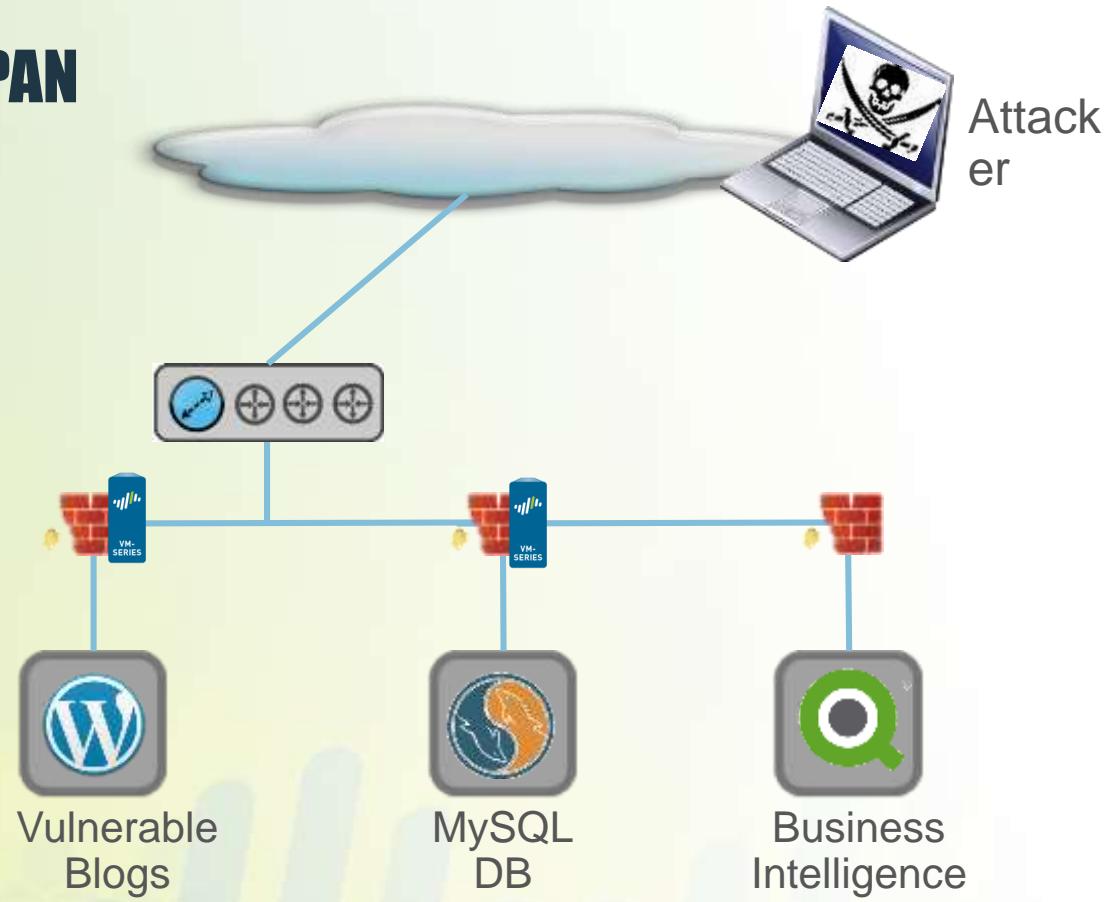
Attack Scenario – NSX Only

- All VMs are in the same subnet
- NSX Stateful L4 Firewall in place:
 - Allow SSH and PING to VMs
 - Allow HTTP to Web Server
 - Allow MySQL between Web & DB
 - Reject all other traffic
 - BI VM is isolated from other VMs
- Web Server hosts 2 blogs with known application vulnerabilities
- Attacker gets control of Web VM
- Then he can brute force MySQL
- BI VM is still protected by NSX



Attack Scenario – NSX + PAN

- Same L4 policies as before
- NSX steers traffic to PAN VMs:
 - HTTP from any to Web Server
 - MySQL from Web Server to DB
- Web Server is still vulnerable!
- Attacks to Web VM fail!
- No other VM is compromised!



Per saperne di piu'...

- Leggete il nostro documento tecnico congiunto sui casi di integrazione e di utilizzo:

- Altre info:

www.paloaltonetworks.com/vmware

<http://www.vmware.com/products/nsx/resources.html>

VMware Hands-On-Labs: <http://labs.hol.vmware.com>

Integration Lab: HOL-PRT-1462

VMware NSX Design Guide:

<https://communities.vmware.com/servlet/JiveServlet/previewBody/27683-102-3-37383/NSXvSphereDesignGuidev2.1.pdf>

