

Datacenter Virtualization

Transforming Security for the Software Defined Datacenter

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What's changed?

THE EVOLUTION OF BUSINESS

SaaS

SOCIAL + CONSUMERIZATION



MOBILITY + BYOD



CLOUD + VIRTUALIZATION

Massive opportunity
for cyber criminals

What's changed?

THE EVOLUTION OF THE ATTACKER

THIS IS WHAT REALLY CHANGED!

Majority of adversaries are just doing their job....

- They have bosses, families, bills to pay.
- They want to get in, accomplish their task, and get out (un-detected).
- The goal isn't making your life hard.



MALWARE UPDATES

24/7 support

SALES IN 18 MONTHS

\$1.2B+

This is WHAT CHANGED!

EXPLORING ACTOR MOTIVATIONS

...NOT MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE



Cyber Espionage



Cyber Crime



Cyber Hacktivism



Cyber Warfare



Cyber Terrorism



Cyber Mischief

CYBERCRIME NOW

\$1+ trillion industry

\$\$\$

CYBER WARFARE

100+ nations

Advanced Persistent Threats

THE CYBER ATTACK LIFECYCLE

...YOU BETTER KNOW YOUR ENEMY



Reconnaissance



Weaponization
and Delivery



Exploitation



Installation



Command-and-Control



Actions on
the Objective

Unauthorized Access

Unauthorized Use

“ There is no predictable path for the
advanced adversary ”

Advanced Persistent Threats

ATTACK TECHNIQUES / TOOLS

...MUST INCREASE THE COST FOR ADVERSARIES



Myth

- Highly customized and unique tools are used for every attack.
- Customized protocols, with unique encryption types are used for CnC.



Reality

- Off-the-shelf tools are the most common method of attack.
- HTTP is most common for custom backdoors.

Why Breaches still happen?

GOODs

VS

BADs

Port-based Firewall



Static IPS



0-Day Malware & Exploits



ID Credentials Hijacking



Why "Blacklisting-only" fails...

Evolution and Security Challenges in the Software Defined Data Center

Evolution towards a software defined data center



Server Virtualization

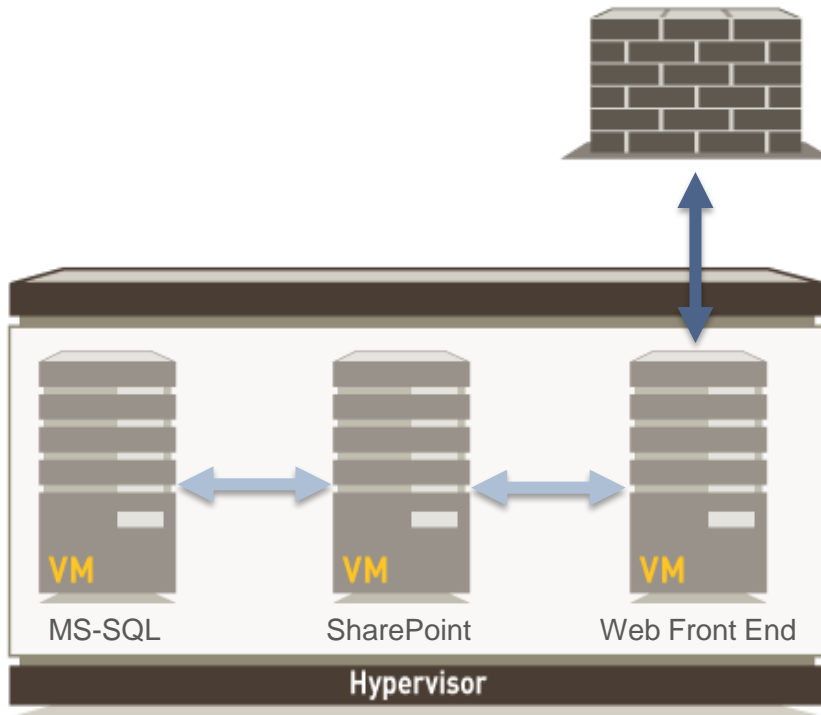


**Software Defined
Data Center**

- A software defined data center is agile, flexible, elastic and simple
 - Fast workload provisioning – reduce from weeks to hours
 - Flexible workload placement
 - Simplified data center operations & economics
- **Security** is a critical component of the software defined data center

Security challenges

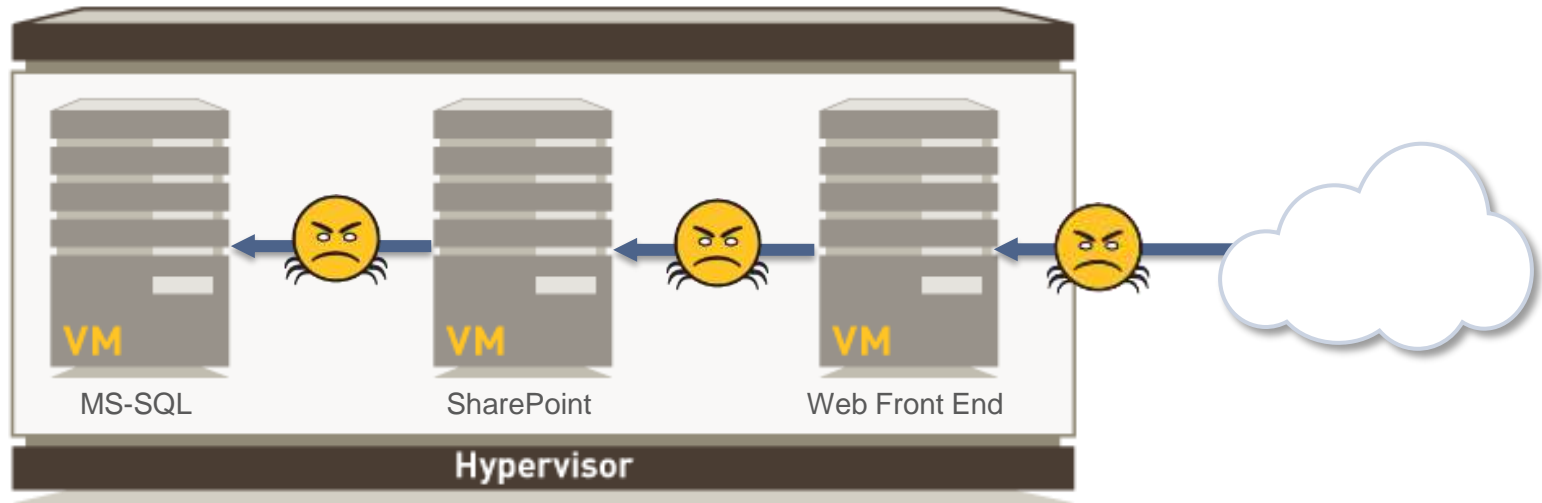
Physical firewalls may not see the East-West traffic



- Firewalls 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

Security challenges

Incomplete security features on existing virtual security solutions

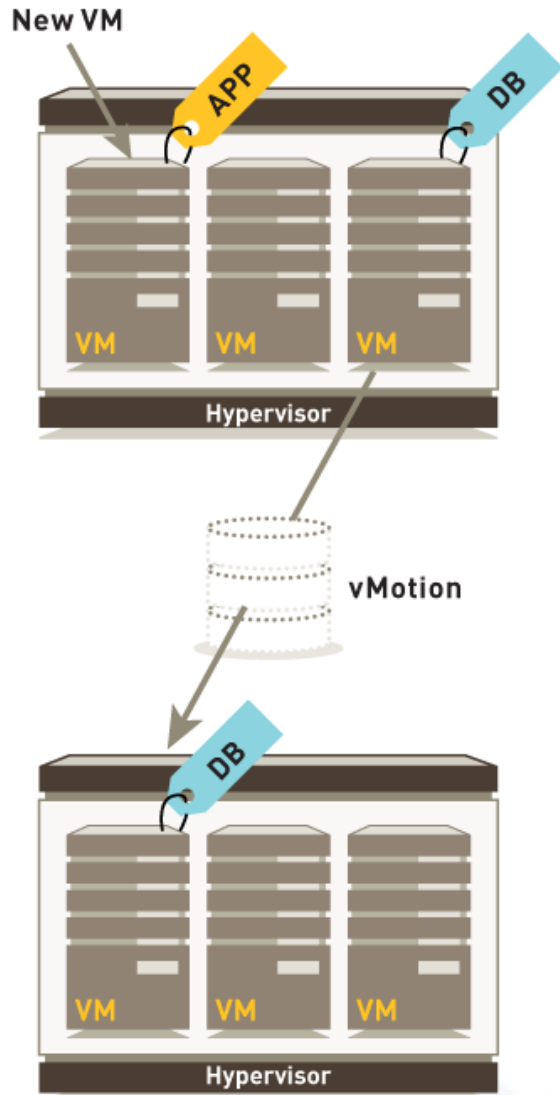


In the cloud, applications of different trust levels now run on a single server

- 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 against cyber attacks

Security challenges

Static policies cannot keep pace with dynamic workload deployments



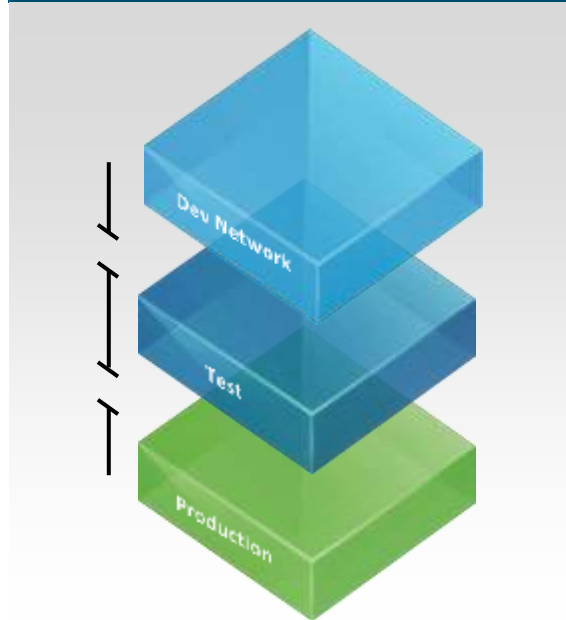
- Provisioning of applications can occur in minutes with frequent changes
- Security approvals and configurations may take weeks/months
- Dynamic security policies that understand VM context are needed

VM-Series for VMware NSX

Solution Overview

Data Center: Micro-segmentation in detail

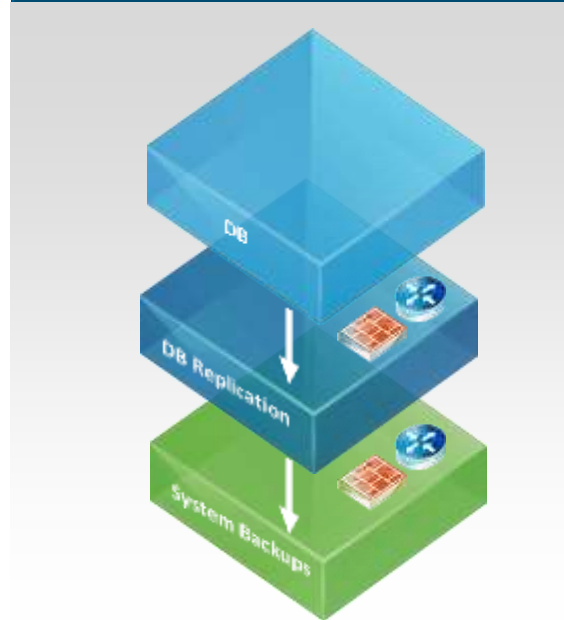
Isolation



No communication path between unrelated networks

- No cross-talk between networks
- Overlay technology assures networks are separated by default

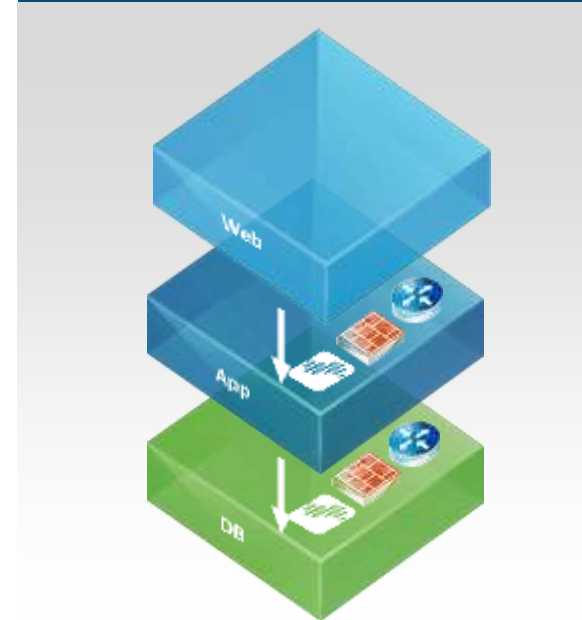
Segmentation



Controlled communication path within a single network

- Fine-grained enforcement of security
- Security policies based on logical groupings of VMs

Advanced services



Advanced services: addition of 3rd party security, as needed by policy

- Platform for including leading security solutions
- Dynamically add advanced security to adapt to changing security conditions

Joint solution components and benefits



VMware NSX



VM-Series



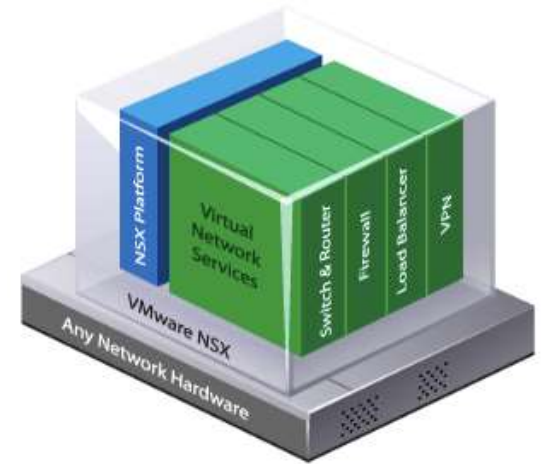
Panorama

Safe application enablement with deep protection against cyber attacks

- Automated provisioning and configuration
- Seamless service insertion
- Dynamic security policy updates

VMware Solution Requirements

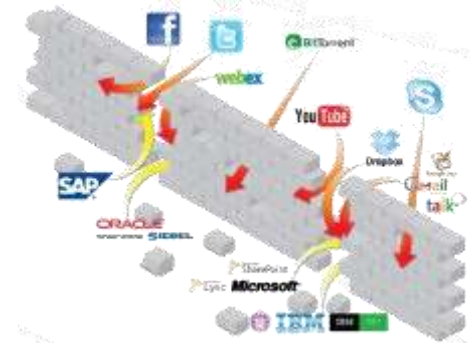
- ESXi Hosts 5.0 or later
- vCenter 5.5
 - Central Management
 - Deployed as a OVA on a ESXi host
- NSX Manager 6.0.x
 - Networking and Security Platform
 - Deployed as a OVA on a ESXi host
- Integrates via the NetX API
- All management is done through the vSphere web client connected to vCenter
- Supports Standard and Distributed Switches from VMware



VM-Series: Next Generation Security Platform



- **Consistent Features** as hardware-based next-generation firewall
 - App-ID
 - User-ID
 - Content-ID
 - Wildfire
- Inspects and **Safely Enables Intra-Host Communications** (East-West traffic)
- **Tracks VM Creation and Movement** with Dynamic Address Group objects
 - API integration with orchestration: **Automate Workflows**
 - **Centrally Managed** through Panorama



Next Generation Firewall Technologies

Visibility and Safe Enablement of All Traffic



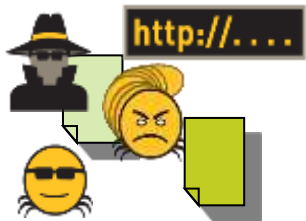
Applications: Safe enablement in the data center begins with application classification by **App-ID**.

- Applications classified regardless of ports, protocols, evasive tactic, encryption
- Classify custom applications and unknowns in the data center



Users: Tying users and groups, regardless of location or devices, to applications with **User-ID** and **GlobalProtect**.

- Differentiate access based on user, device and endpoint profile



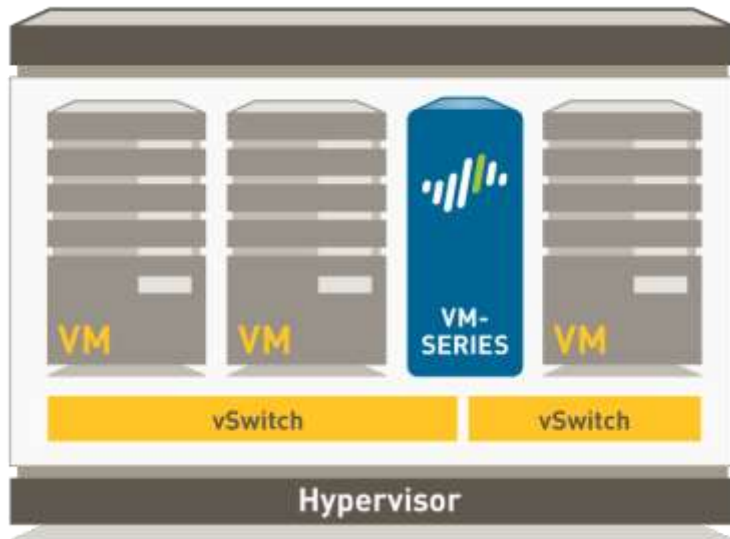
Content: Scanning content and protecting against all threats – both known and unknown; with **Content-ID** and **WildFire**.

- Protect any type of traffic from targeted attacks

NGFW as a VM, versus as a Service

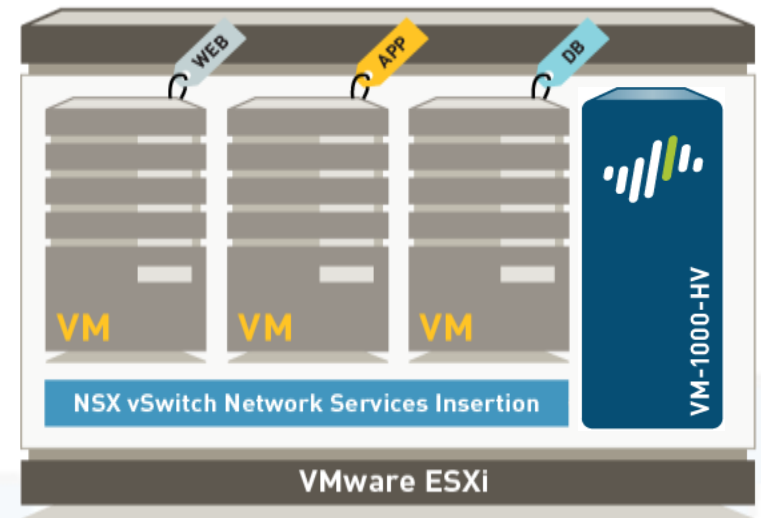
VM-Series as a Guest VM

- Virtual Networking configured to pass traffic through Firewall
- Requires vSwitch and Port Group Configuration
- Connects as L3, L2, V-wire, or Tap



VM-Series NSX Edition as a Service

- NGFW is an NSX Service
- Resides below the vSwitch and above vNIC
- NSX steers traffic to and from VM before Networking



VM-Series Sizing



- **vCPUs**
 - 2 minimum expand to 4 or 8
 - One always allocated to the management plane
 - Additional vCPUs are for the data plane
- **vNICs**
 - Up to 10 for VMware ESXi (VMware Guest Limit)
 - 3 Fixed for VMware NSX
 - One always allocated for the management interface
 - For VMware the vNICs must be type VMXNET3
- **Virtual Disk Space**
 - Minimum of 40 GB virtual disk
 - A second optional virtual disk (up to 2 TB) may be added for VM-Series logging
- **Additional memory beyond 4GB is supported**
 - but all memory in excess of 4GB is only used by the management plane (VM-100, VM-200, VM-300)
 - VM-1000-HV requires 5 GB of memory minimum

Centralized Management and Policy Automation



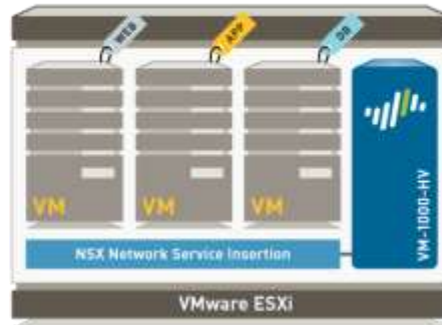
Panorama

- Global, centralized management of your next-generation firewalls, regardless if they're physical or virtual platforms
- Centralized logging and reporting across all managed devices
- Deploy as VM or via M-100 appliance
- Scalability – Managing up to 1000 Next-Gen Firewalls
- Delegate administrative access and responsibilities
- Simplifies firewall deployment; decreasing deployment time and improved operational efficiency

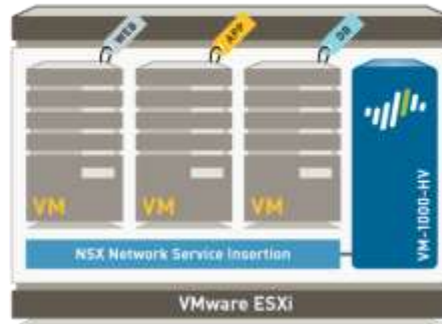
VM-Series for VMware NSX

How it works

How it works: The joint solution components



How it works: Registration



How it works: Panorama

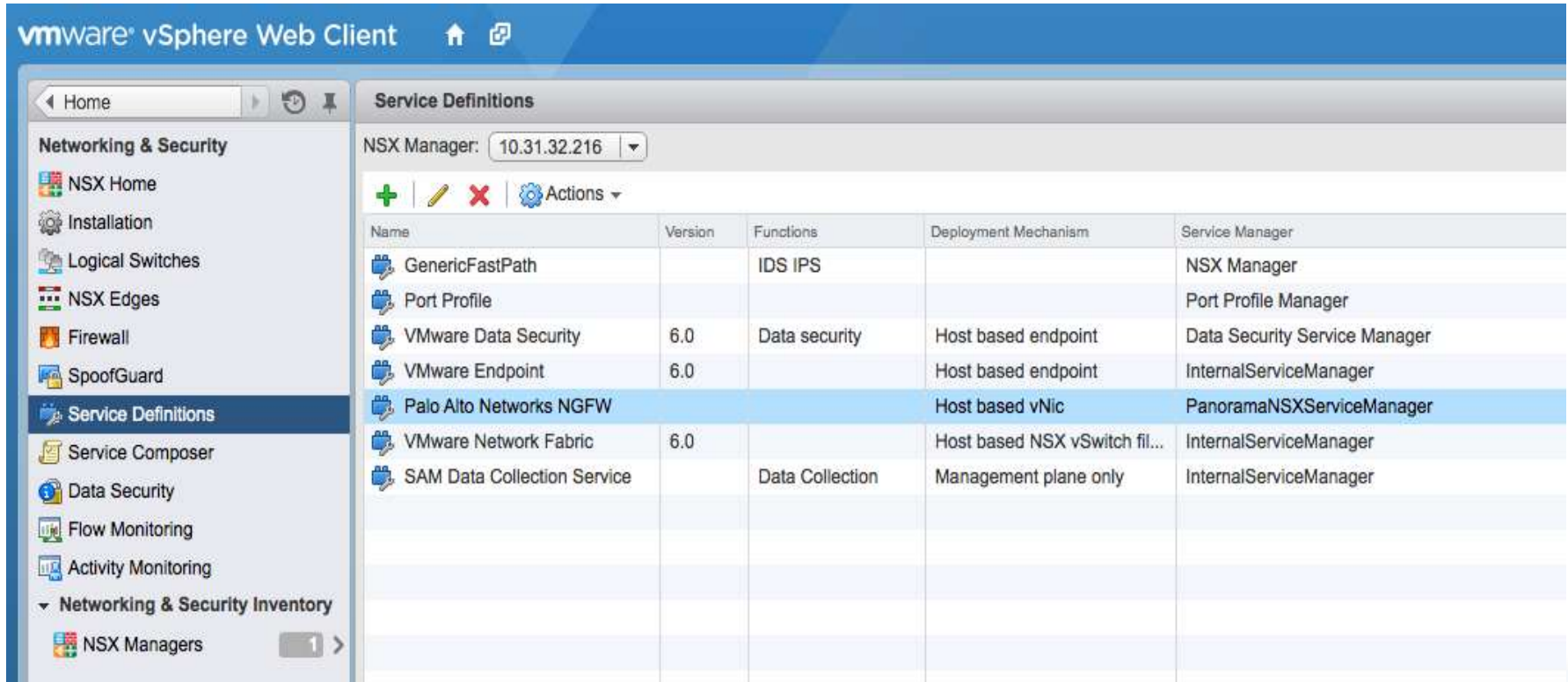
VMware Service Manager

Service Manager Name	PanoramaNSXServiceManager
Description	Registration to NSX of Next Gen Firewall service
NSX Manager URL	https://10.31.32.216/
NSX Manager Login	securityadmin
VM-Series OVF URL	http://10.31.32.217/ovf/PA-VM-NSX-6.0.0-b39.ovf
Authorization Code	I5111353
Template	NSX-MGR-Template
Device Group	NSX Device Group
Notify Device Groups	DC Edge FWs
Status	Registered
Last Dynamic Update	Jan 23, 2014 09:59:30 AM

Operations

- Synchronize Dynamic Objects
- Remove VMware Service Manager

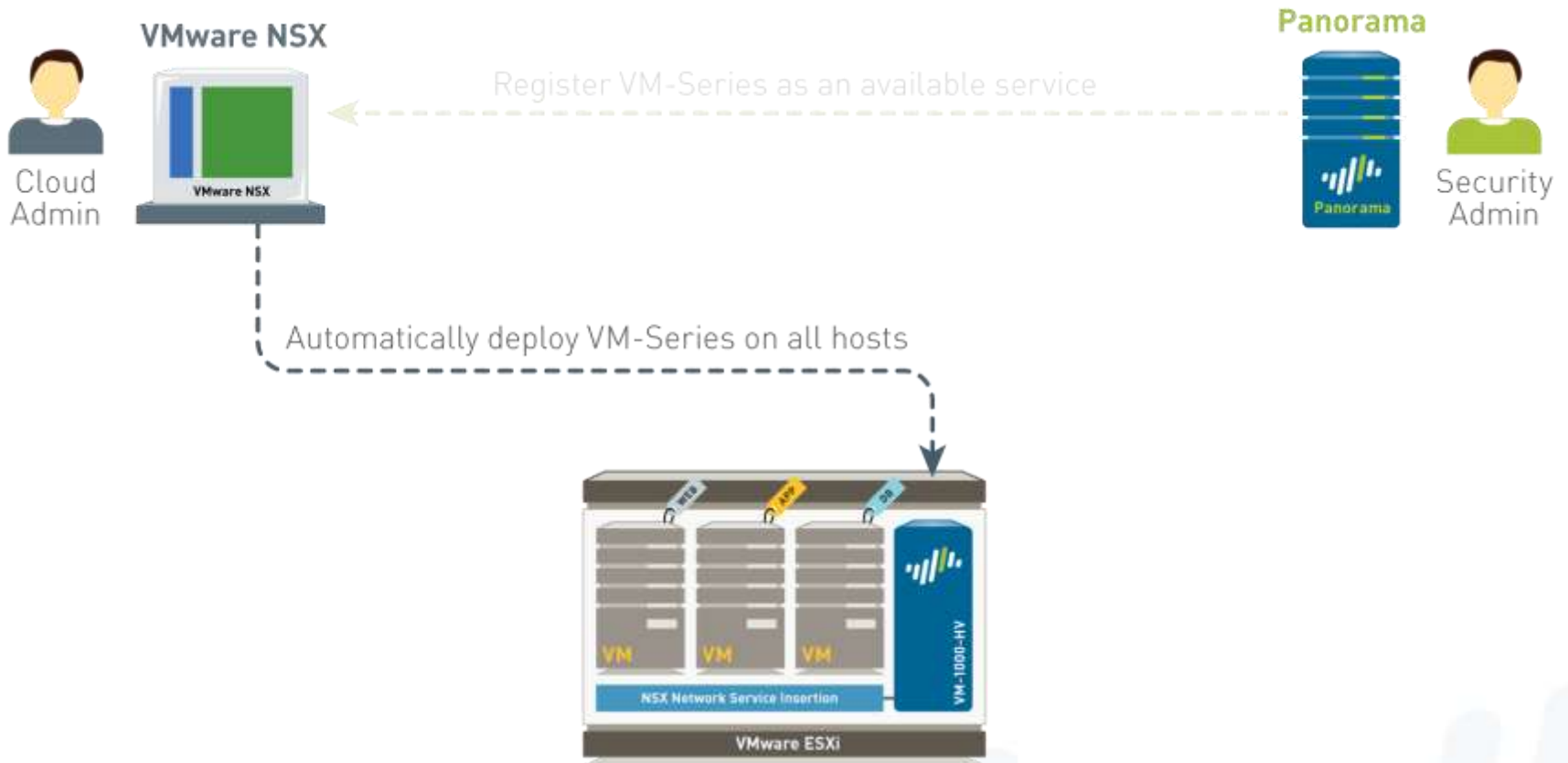
How it works: VMware NSX Manager



The screenshot displays the VMware vSphere Web Client interface. The left-hand navigation pane is expanded to 'Networking & Security', with 'Service Definitions' selected. The main content area shows the 'Service Definitions' page for the NSX Manager at IP address 10.31.32.216. A table lists various service definitions with their respective versions, functions, deployment mechanisms, and service managers.

Name	Version	Functions	Deployment Mechanism	Service Manager
GenericFastPath		IDS IPS		NSX Manager
Port Profile				Port Profile Manager
VMware Data Security	6.0	Data security	Host based endpoint	Data Security Service Manager
VMware Endpoint	6.0		Host based endpoint	InternalServiceManager
Palo Alto Networks NGFW			Host based vNic	PanoramaNSXServiceManager
VMware Network Fabric	6.0		Host based NSX vSwitch fil...	InternalServiceManager
SAM Data Collection Service		Data Collection	Management plane only	InternalServiceManager

How it works: Deployment

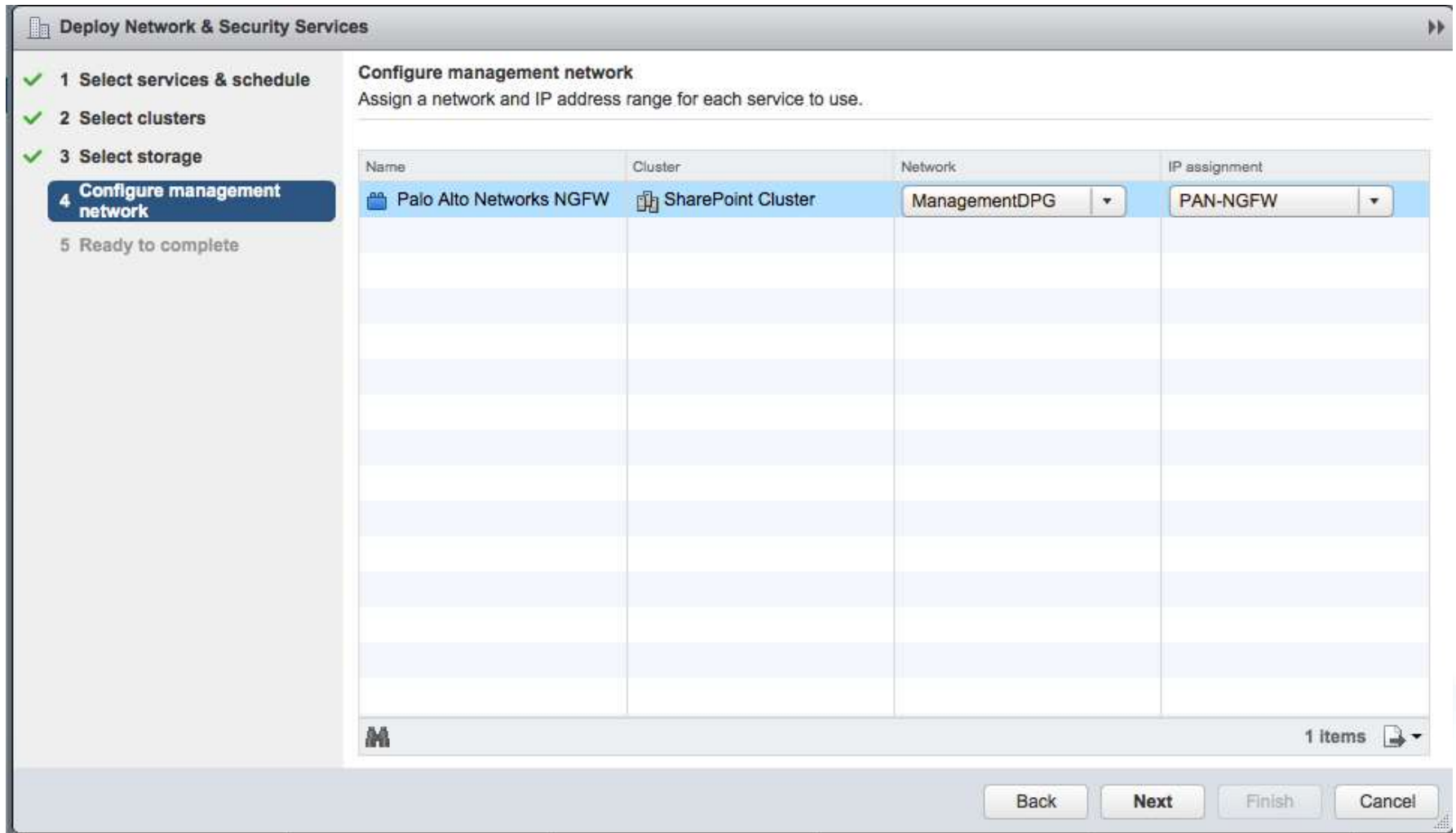


How it works: NSX Manager



The screenshot displays the VMware vSphere Web Client interface. The left sidebar shows the 'Networking & Security' menu with 'Installation' selected. The main content area is titled 'Installation' and shows the 'Host Preparation' tab. The NSX Manager IP is set to 10.31.32.216. Below this, a table shows the installation status for network virtualization components on vSphere hosts.

Clusters & Hosts	Installation Status	Firewall
▼ SharePoint Cluster	✓ 6.0 Uninstall	✓ Enabled
10.31.32.214	✓ Ready	✓ Enabled
10.31.32.212	✓ Ready	✓ Enabled
10.31.32.213	✓ Ready	✓ Enabled

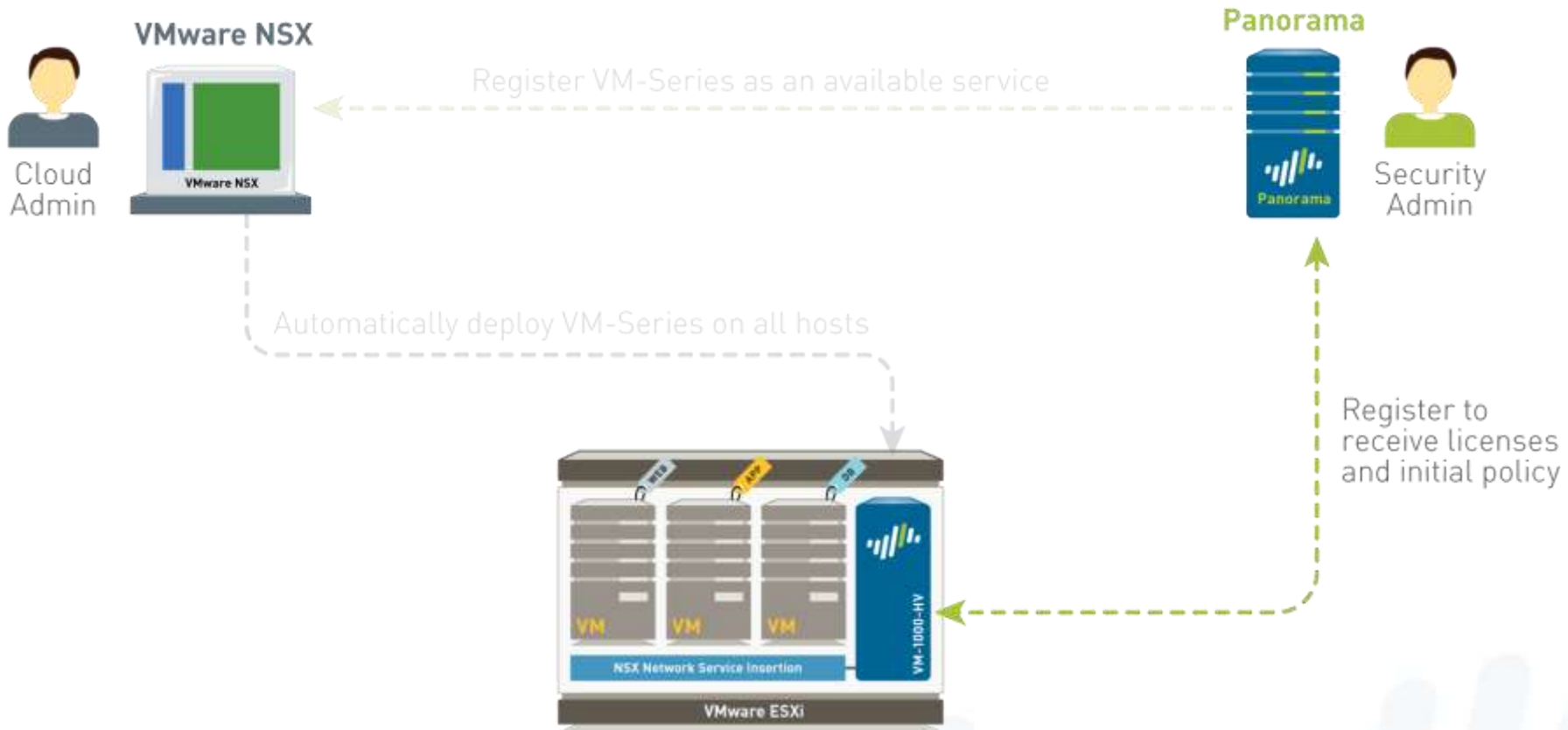
How it works: NSX Manager



The screenshot shows the NSX Manager interface for deploying network services. On the left, a navigation pane shows five steps: 1. Select services & schedule, 2. Select clusters, 3. Select storage, 4. Configure management network (highlighted), and 5. Ready to complete. The main panel is titled 'Configure management network' with the instruction 'Assign a network and IP address range for each service to use.' Below this is a table with columns: Name, Cluster, Network, and IP assignment. The table contains one row: 'Palo Alto Networks NGFW' (Name), 'SharePoint Cluster' (Cluster), 'ManagementDPG' (Network), and 'PAN-NGFW' (IP assignment). At the bottom right, there are buttons for 'Back', 'Next', 'Finish', and 'Cancel'. A status bar at the bottom right indicates '1 items'.

Name	Cluster	Network	IP assignment
 Palo Alto Networks NGFW	 SharePoint Cluster	ManagementDPG	PAN-NGFW

How it works: Licensing and Configuration



How it works: VMware vCenter

The screenshot displays the VMware vCenter interface for a 'SharePoint Cluster'. The left-hand navigation pane shows a tree structure under 'localhost' > 'Application DC' > 'SharePoint Cluster', listing various VMs including three Palo Alto Networks NGFW instances. The main pane shows the 'Virtual Machines' tab with a table of VM details.

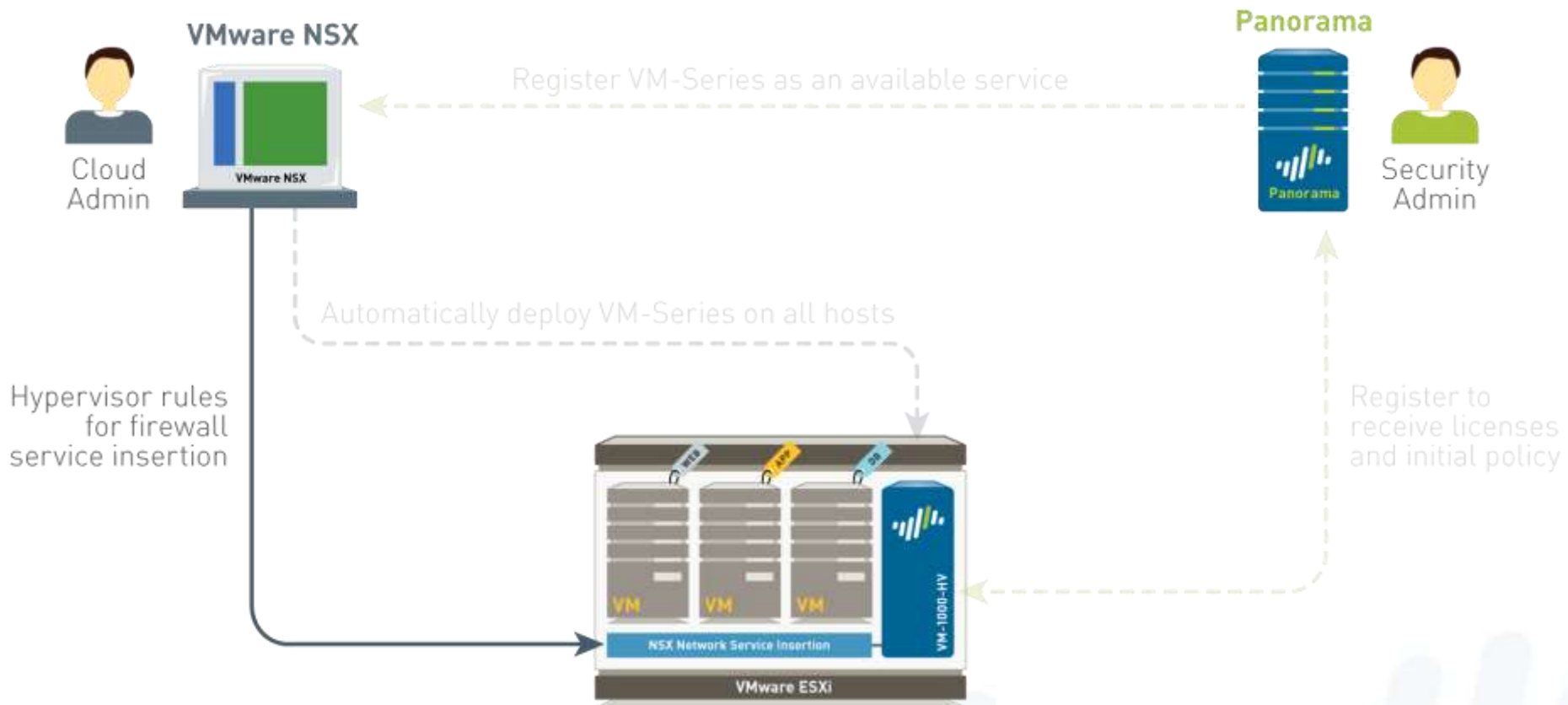
Name	State	Status	Host CPU	Host Mem	Host	CPU Count
Palo Alto Networks NGFW (34)	Powered On	✓ Normal	2,581 MHz	5,140 MB	10.31.32.213	2
Palo Alto Networks NGFW (35)	Powered On	✓ Normal	2,639 MHz	5,140 MB	10.31.32.214	2
Palo Alto Networks NGFW (36)	Powered On	✓ Normal	2,494 MHz	5,140 MB	10.31.32.212	2

How it works: Panorama

The screenshot displays the Palo Alto Networks Panorama management console. The interface includes a top navigation bar with tabs for Dashboard, ACC, Monitor, Policies, Objects, Network, Device, and Panorama. A left-hand navigation pane lists various configuration options such as Setup, Templates, Config Audit, Managed Devices, Device Groups, Managed Collectors, Collector Groups, Admin Roles, Password Profiles, Administrators, High Availability, VMware Service Manager, Certificate Management, Certificates, Certificate Profile, Log Settings, and Custom. The main content area shows a table of managed devices with columns for Device Name, Virtual System, Tags, Serial Number, IP Address, Template, Connected status, Shared Policy, Template, Last Commit State, Software Version, and Apps and Threat. The table is organized into two sections: DC Edge FWs (1/1 Devices Connected) and NSX Device Group (3/3 Devices Connected).

											Status	
Device Name	Virtual System	Tags	Serial Number	IP Address	Template	Connected	Shared Policy	Template	Last Commit State	Software Version	Apps and Threat	
▼ DC Edge FWs (1/1 Devices Connected)												
<input type="checkbox"/>	DC-Edge-FW1		007200001851	10.31.32.219	Edge FWs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	● In sync	● In sync	commit succeeded	6.0.0-b36	394-1961	
▼ NSX Device Group (3/3 Devices Connected)												
<input type="checkbox"/>	PA-VM-ESX1		007200000960	10.31.32.223	NSX-MGR-Template	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	● In sync	● In sync	commit succeeded	6.0.0-b58	415-2085	
<input type="checkbox"/>	PA-VM-ESX3		007200000958	10.31.32.222	NSX-MGR-Template	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	● In sync	● In sync	commit succeeded	6.0.0-b58	415-2085	
<input type="checkbox"/>	PA-VM-ESX2		007200000959	10.31.32.221	NSX-MGR-Template	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	● In sync	● In sync	commit succeeded	6.0.0-b58	415-2085	

How it works: Traffic Re-direction Rules

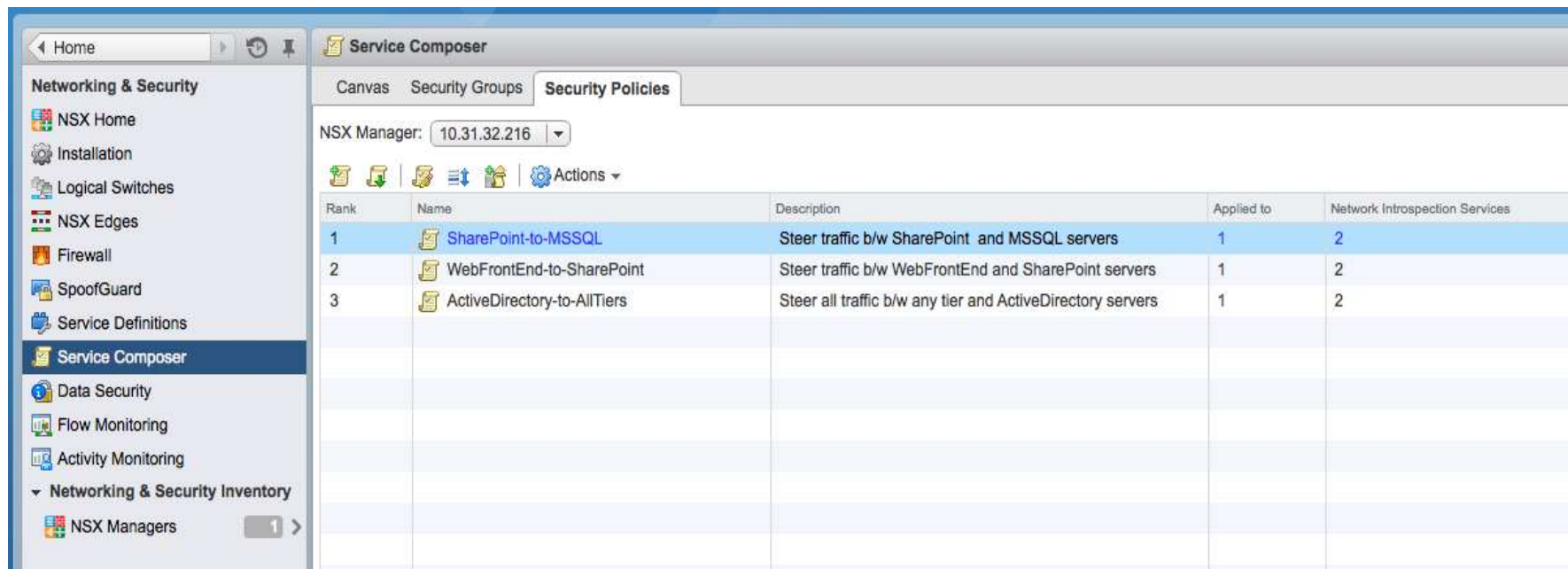


How it works: NSX Mgr.: Service Composer: Containers

The screenshot shows the Service Composer interface in NSX Manager. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with the following items: Home, Networking & Security, NSX Home, Installation, Logical Switches, NSX Edges, Firewall, SpoofGuard, Service Definitions, Service Composer (selected), Data Security, Flow Monitoring, Activity Monitoring, Networking & Security Inventory, and NSX Managers (1). The main content area is titled 'Service Composer' and has tabs for 'Canvas', 'Security Groups', and 'Security Policies'. Below the tabs, there is a dropdown menu for 'NSX Manager' set to '10.31.32.216'. The main area displays a table with the following data:

Name	Security Policies	Network Introspection Services	Virtual Machines
ActiveDirectory	1	2	1
Activity Monitoring Data Collection	4	0	0
MSSQL	1	2	1
SharePoint	1	2	1
TestGroup	0	0	0
WebFrontEnd	0	0	2

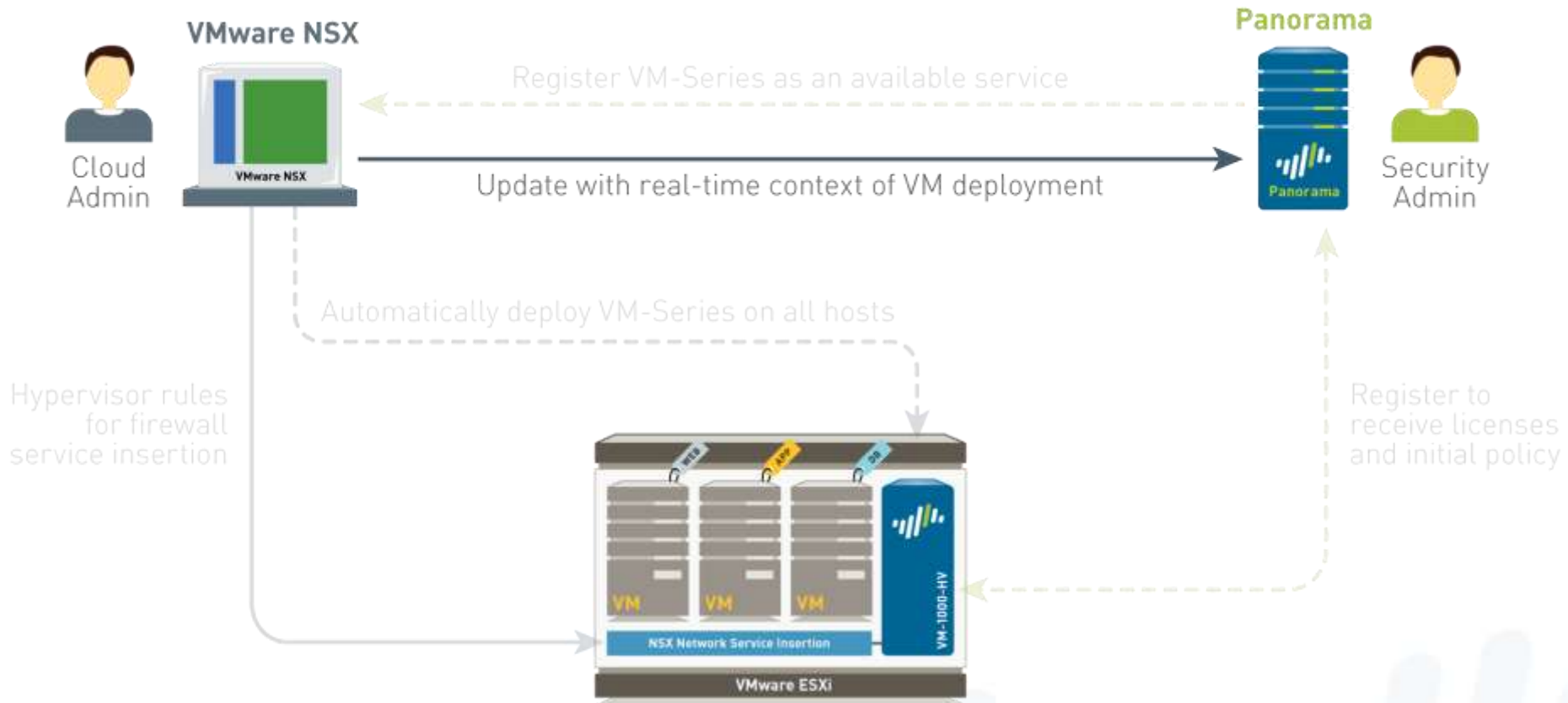
How it works: NSX Mgr.: Service Composer: Rules



The screenshot displays the Service Composer interface within the NSX Manager. The left sidebar shows the 'Networking & Security' menu with 'Service Composer' selected. The main area shows the 'Security Policies' tab for a specific NSX Manager (10.31.32.216). A table lists three security policies:

Rank	Name	Description	Applied to	Network Introspection Services
1	SharePoint-to-MSSQL	Steer traffic b/w SharePoint and MSSQL servers	1	2
2	WebFrontEnd-to-SharePoint	Steer traffic b/w WebFrontEnd and SharePoint servers	1	2
3	ActiveDirectory-to-AllTiers	Steer all traffic b/w any tier and ActiveDirectory servers	1	2

How it works: Real-time updates



How it works: Panorama: Dynamic Address Groups

Name	Location	Members Count
<input type="checkbox"/> ActiveDirectoryServers	NSX Device Group	dynamic
<input type="checkbox"/> SharePointServers	NSX Device Group	dynamic
<input type="checkbox"/> MSSQLServers	NSX Device Group	dynamic
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WebFrontEndServers	NSX Device Group	dynamic
<input type="checkbox"/> ManagementServers	NSX Device Group	6

AND OR

4 items

Name	Type	
WebFrontEnd-securitygroup-10	dynamic	+
SharePoint-securitygroup-11	dynamic	+
ActiveDirectory-securitygroup-13	dynamic	+
MSSQL-securitygroup-12	dynamic	+

Address Group

Name: WebFrontEndServers

Shared

Description:

Type: Dynamic

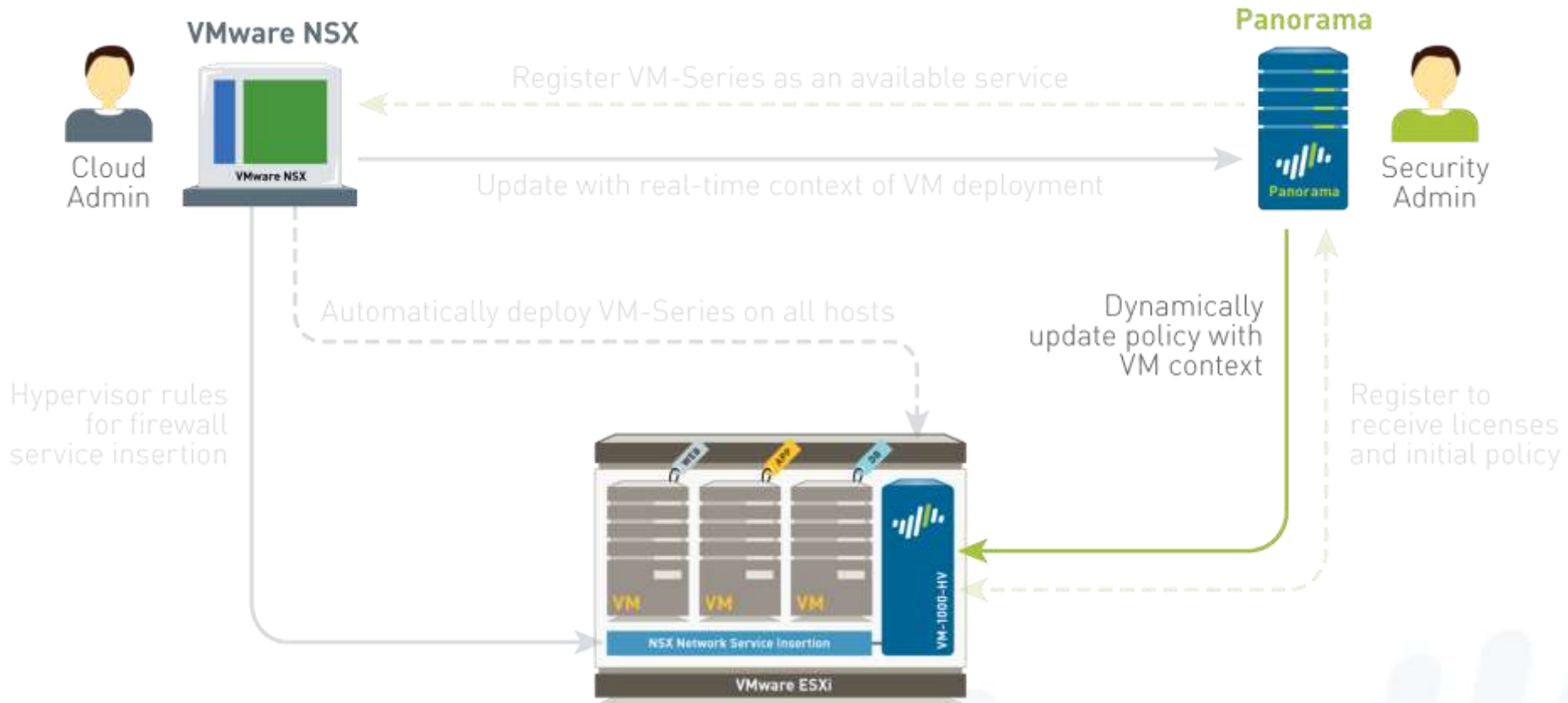
Match: 'WebFrontEnd-securitygroup-10'

Tags:

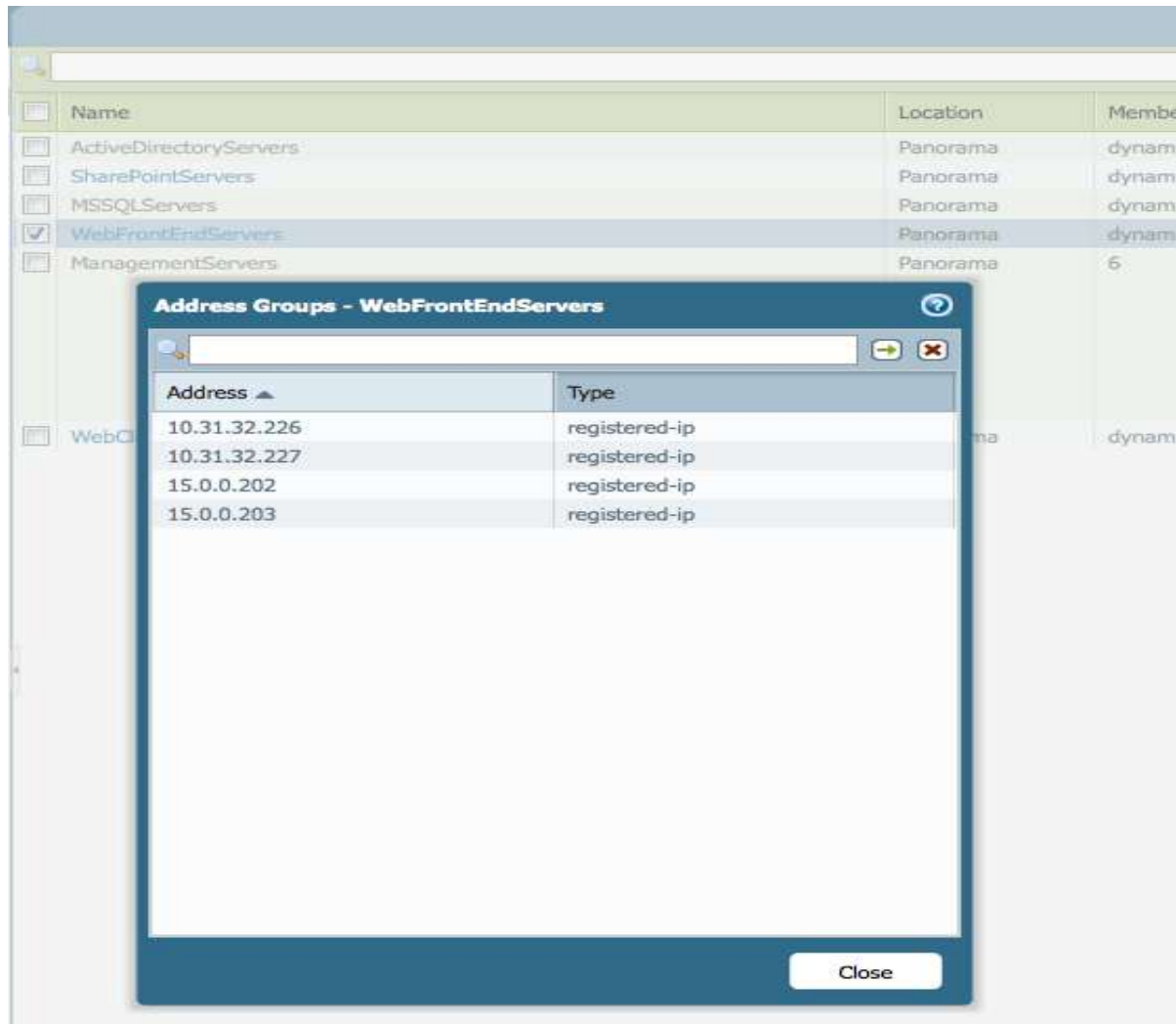
How it works: Panorama: Security Policies

	Name	Location	Tags	Source				Destination				Action	Profile
				Zone	Address	User	HIP Profile	Zone	Address	Application	Service		
1	To Domain Controller	NSX Device Group	none	any	MSSQLServers SharePointServ... WebFrontEndS...	any	any	any	ActiveDirectory...	Domain Cont...	application-d...		
2	From Domain Control...	NSX Device Group	none	any	ActiveDirectory...	any	any	any	MSSQLServers SharePointServ... WebFrontEndS...	AD Polling	application-d...		
3	WebFrontEnd to Shar...	NSX Device Group	none	any	SharePointServ... WebFrontEndS...	any	any	any	SharePointServ... WebFrontEndS...	WFE - SP	application-d...		
4	To MS SQL	NSX Device Group	none	any	SharePointServ... WebFrontEndS...	any	any	any	MSSQLServers	MSSQL	application-d...		
5	Management Traffic	NSX Device Group	none	any	ManagementS...	any	any	any	ActiveDirectory... MSSQLServers SharePointServ... WebFrontEndS...	Management...	application-d...		

How it works: Dynamic Addr. Groups: Address Updates



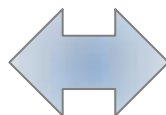
How it works: VM-Series: Dynamic Address Groups



Dynamic Address Groups

VMware vCenter or ESXi

Name	IP	Guest OS	Container
web-sjc-01	10.1.1.2	Ubuntu 12.04	Web
sp-sjc-04	10.1.5.4	Win 2008 R2	SharePoint
web-sjc-02	10.1.1.3	Ubuntu 12.04	Web
exch-mia-03	10.4.2.2	Win 2008 R2	Exchange
exch-dfw-03	10.4.2.3	Win 2008 R2	Exchange
sp-mia-07	10.1.5.8	Win 2008 R2	SharePoint
db-mia-01	10.5.1.5	Ubuntu 12.04	MySQL
db-dfw-02	10.5.1.2	Ubuntu 12.04	MySQL
db-mia-05	10.5.1.9	Ubuntu 12.04	MySQL



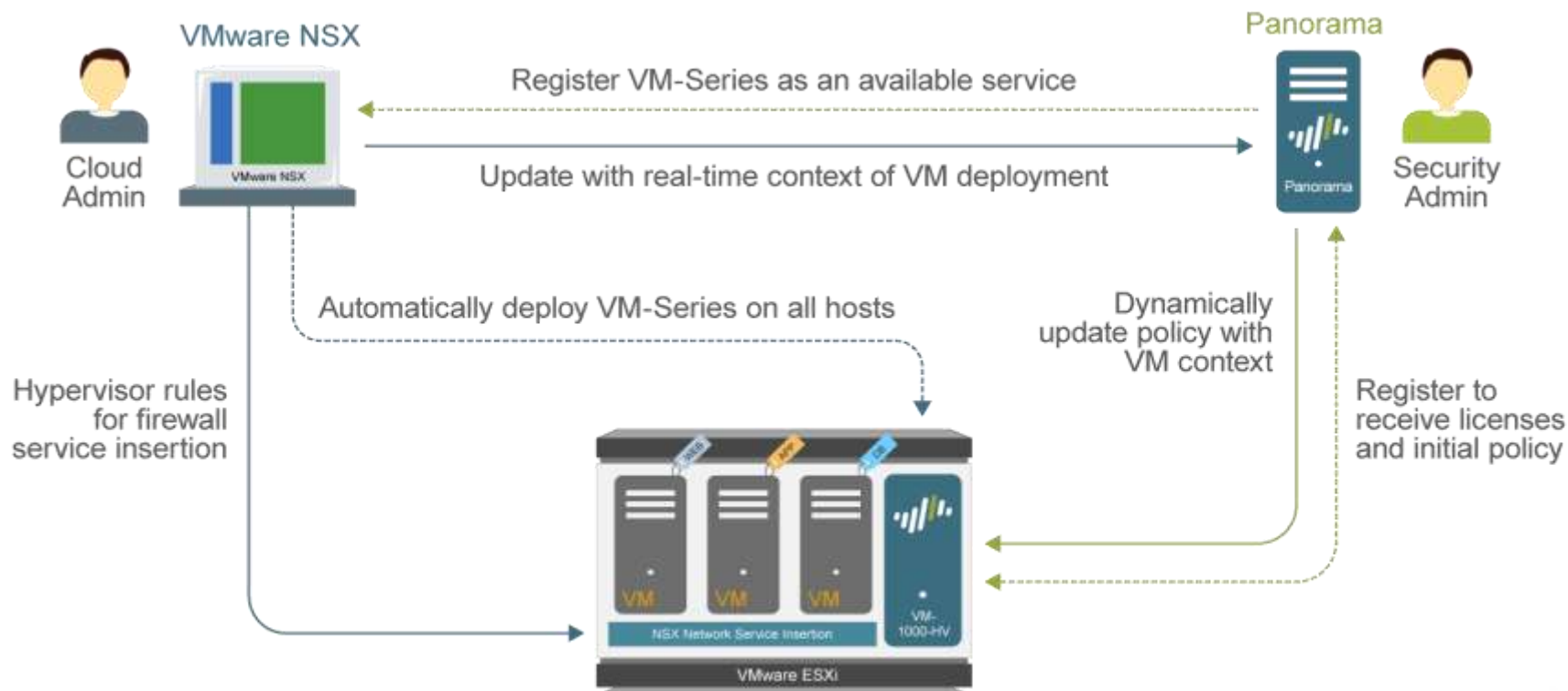
PAN-OS Dynamic Address Groups

Name	Tags	Addresses
SharePoint Servers	SharePoint Win 2008 R2 "sp"	10.1.5.4 10.1.5.8
MySQL Servers	MySQL Ubuntu 12.04 "db"	10.5.1.5 10.5.1.2 10.5.1.9
Miami DC	"mia"	10.4.2.2 10.1.5.8 10.5.1.5
San Jose Linux Web Servers	"sjc" "web" Ubuntu 12.04	10.1.1.2 10.1.1.3

PAN-OS Security Policy

Source	Destination	Action
SharePoint Servers	San Jose Linux Web Servers	✓
MySQL Servers	Miami DC	✗

How it works: The Complete Picture

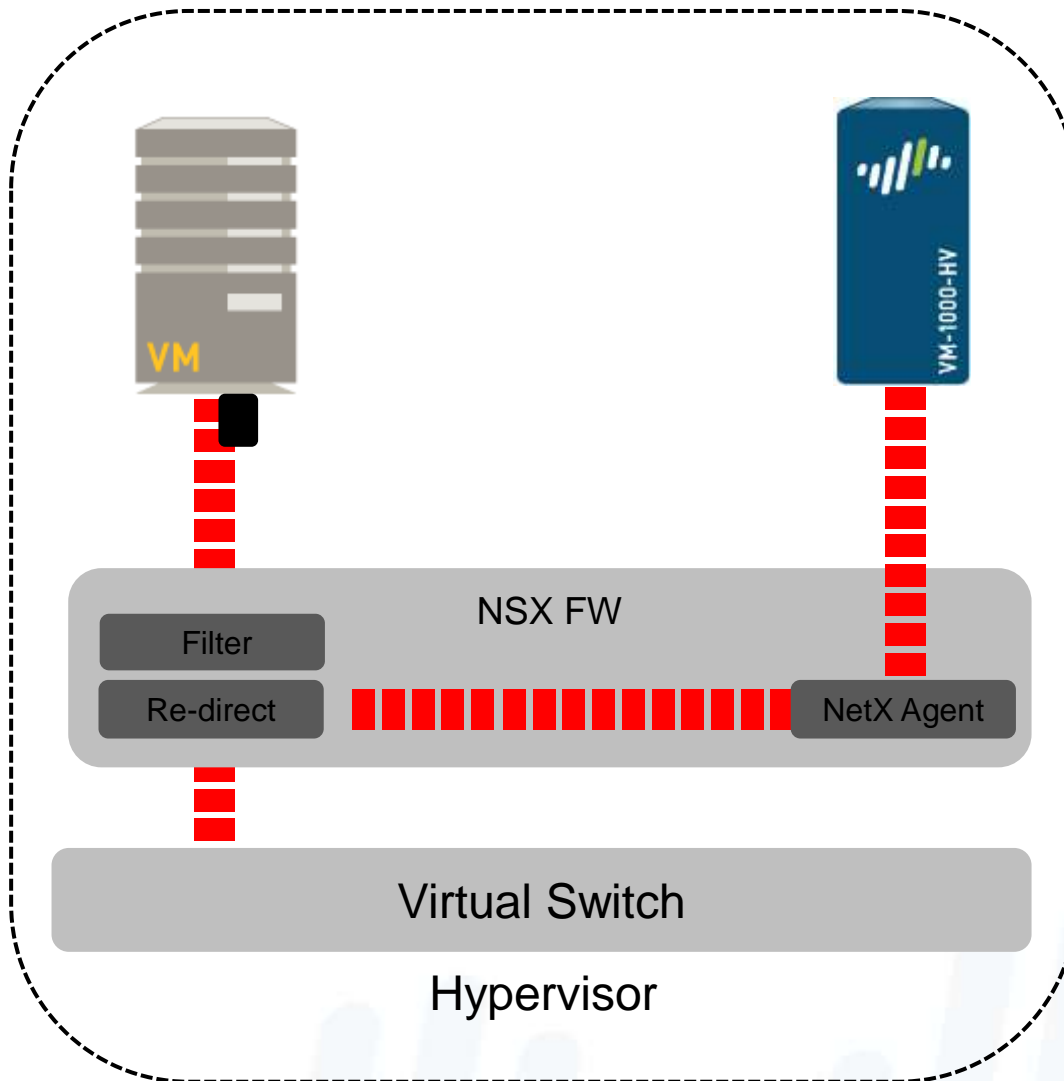


VM Monitoring – ESXi & vCenter Dynamic Tags

VM Monitoring Tags			
Tag Name	Format	Tag Name	Format
UUID for VM instance	uuid.<uuid string>	VLAN ID	vlanId.<VLAN ID>
VM Instance Name	vmname.<name string>	VM Info Source	vm-info-source.<name string>
Guest OS	guestos.<guest OS name>	Datacenter Object Name	datacenter.<datacenter object name>
VM State	state.<vm power state>	Resource Pool Name	resource-pool.<ResourcePool object name>
Annotation	annotation.<annotation string>	Cluster Object Name	cluster.<cluster object name>
VM Version	version.<version string>	Hostname	hostname.<host name>
Virtual Switch Name	vswitch.<virtual switch name>	Host IP Address	host-ip.<host IP address>
Port Group Name	portgroup.<network name>		

Note: all tags generated by VM monitor are normalized before sending to XMLAPI layer. Special characters which are invalid inside a tag on PAN-OS will be removed. Those special characters include single-quota, double-quota, CR, LF, "(", and ")". Also, multiple spaces will be replaced by single space.

How it works: Packet Flow



NSX Firewall installs a dvFilter on Guest VM vNIC

VM-Series firewall is deployed and connected to NSX Firewall

Rules to re-direct traffic VM-Series are configured in NSX

Packet emerging from Guest VM is redirected to VM-Series

VM-Series inspects packet and applies Security Policy

Packet is forwarded to the virtual switch

How it works: VM-Series - Interface Configuration



- Default vWire between Ethernet1/1 and Ethernet1/2
- Both Ethernet1/1 and Ethernet1/2 are in the same Zone
- Outbound traffic from Guest VMs is received on Ethernet1/1 and its forwarded out of Ethernet1/2
- Inbound traffic to Guest VMs is received on Ethernet1/2 and its forwarded out of Ethernet1/1
- An explicit deny policy to ensure default deny behavior is preserved

Meeting the needs of both Infrastructure and Security

Cloud

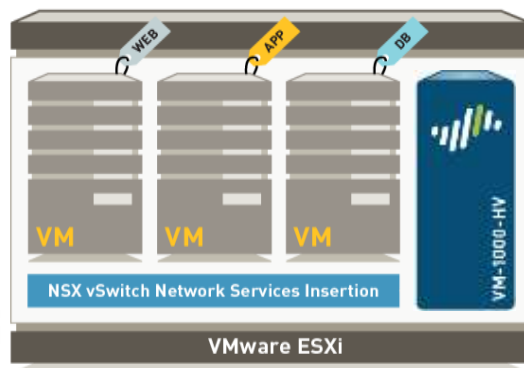
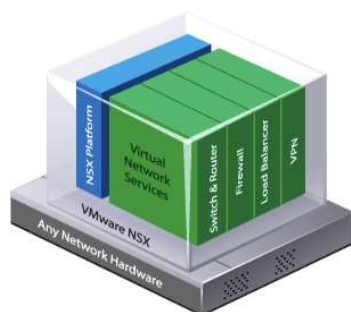


- **Accelerate app deployments** and unlock cloud agility
- **Meet expectations** of security in new operating model

Security



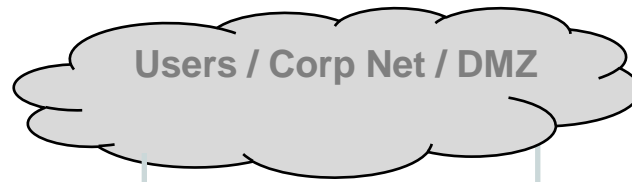
- **Increase visibility** and protection against cyber attacks
- **Maintain** consistent security controls for all DC traffic



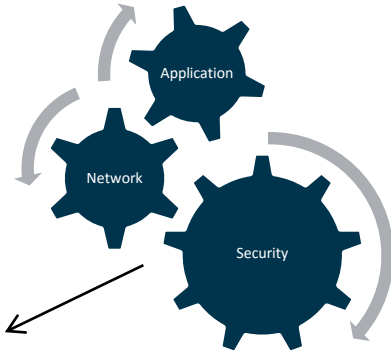
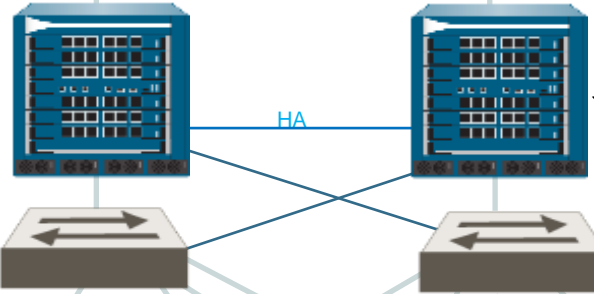
Conclusions

Wrap-up

Zero Trust for the Software Defined Data Center



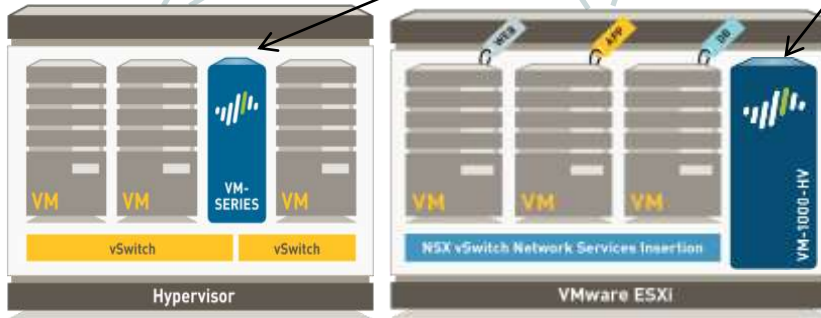
Physical Firewalls
Inter-host
Segmentation



Orchestration systems

Physical security devices will continue to be deployed to secure and segment data centers.

Virtualized Firewalls
Intra-host
Segmentation



Orchestration Integration through API, NSX Integration, VM Monitoring and Dynamic Address Groups provide the key to tracking VM movement and automating workflows for deployments and network changes.

VM-Series provides the ability to safely enable east-west communication

Physical Servers

Virtualized servers

Ultimate Test Drive Workshop on NSX



- Join us for this hands-on workshop where you'll get experience test-driving the integrated solution.
- You will learn how to:
 - Steer traffic from VMware NSX network virtualization platform to Palo Alto Networks for application of advanced services
 - Create dynamic address groups on the Palo Alto Networks next-generation firewall based on the context from VMware NSX
 - Gain application visibility through the use of VMware NSX traffic steering and Palo Alto Networks App-ID
 - Protect VM to VM communications against advanced threats



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