

The Four Horsemen Of the Virtualization Apocalypse





A Few Words From the Jackass Who Created This...

Hi there.

This presentation is the full content of the presentation I delivered at Blackhat 2008 in Vegas. It's an update to what was delivered on the CD.

My slides are designed to accompany me, not the other way around. My narrative is pretty important in many sections.

Thus, if you have a question or a comment about something, email me <u>Cchoff@packefilter.com</u>, 1 call me <u>C978.631.0302</u>, 1 or post a comment on my blog <u>Crationalsecurity.typepad.com</u>]

I hope you find this useful. If you're going to use anything from my presentations, I'd like to know about it. Who knows, I might have new content for you...





Geekin':: VirtSec Style



- Setup & Context
- *x86 Virtualization Overview in 90 Seconds
- Virtual Networking Architecture
- VirtSec Solutions Landscape
- The Four Horsemen
- Wrap-Up



Status Quo = FAIL?





Status Quo = FAIL?

Some security things you do today are perfectly reasonable and work well in virtualized environments, others simply don't work at all



Reality Bites





Reality Bites

Replicating many highly-available security applications and network topologies in virtual switches doesn't work





Bumpy Road Ahead





Bumpy Road Ahead

Monolithic security vendor virtual appliances are the virtualization version of the UTM argument



If It Ain't Fixed, Pon't Break It







If It Ain't Fixed, Pon't Break It

Virtualized Security can seriously impact performance, resiliency and scalability





Penny Wise & Pound Foolish





Penny Wise & Pound Foolish

Virtualizing security will not save you money, it will cost you more





Where To Start?

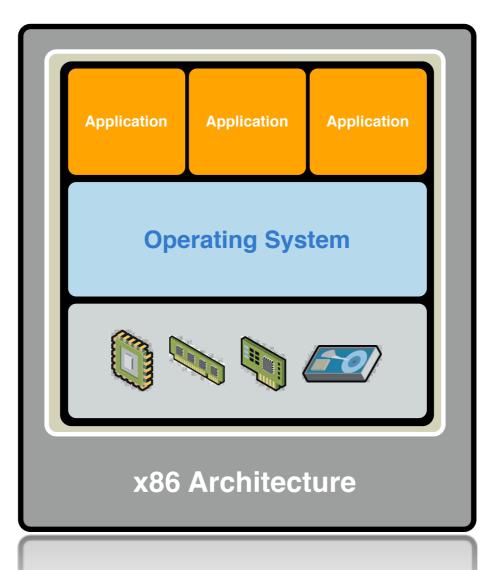
- Setup & Context
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x86 Virtualization* Overview

From This



X86 Architecture

*Represents "Type 1" or Bare Metal "Server" Virtualization



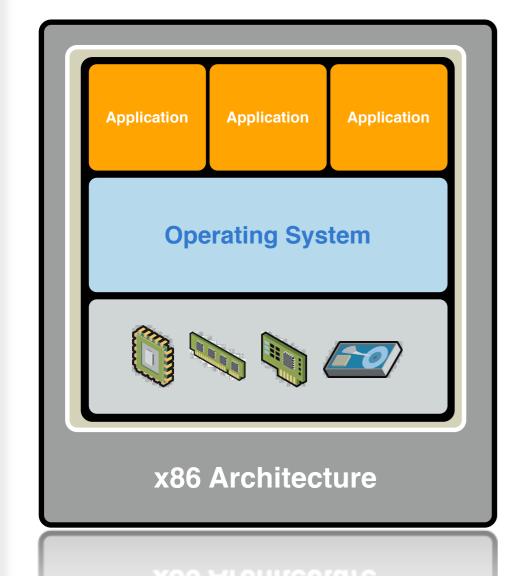


x86 Virtualization* Overview

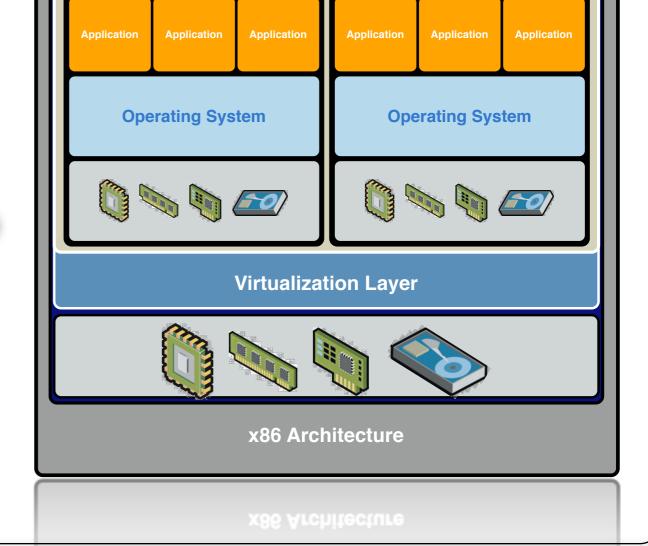
From This



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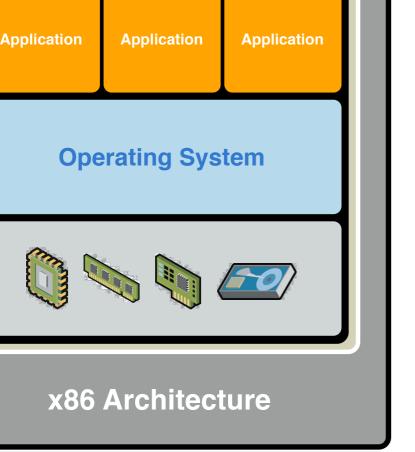
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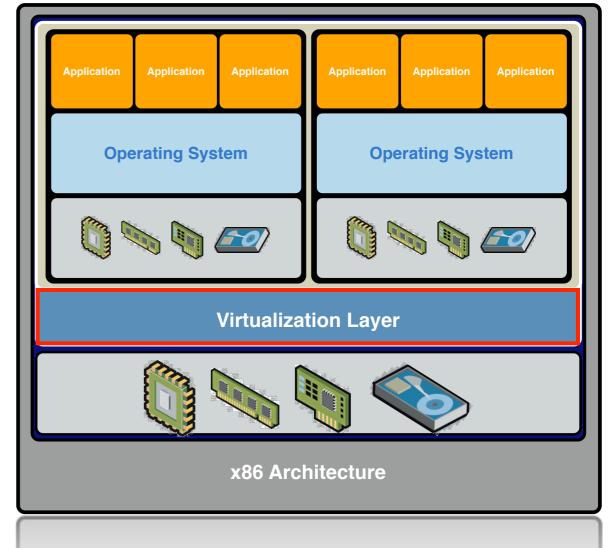
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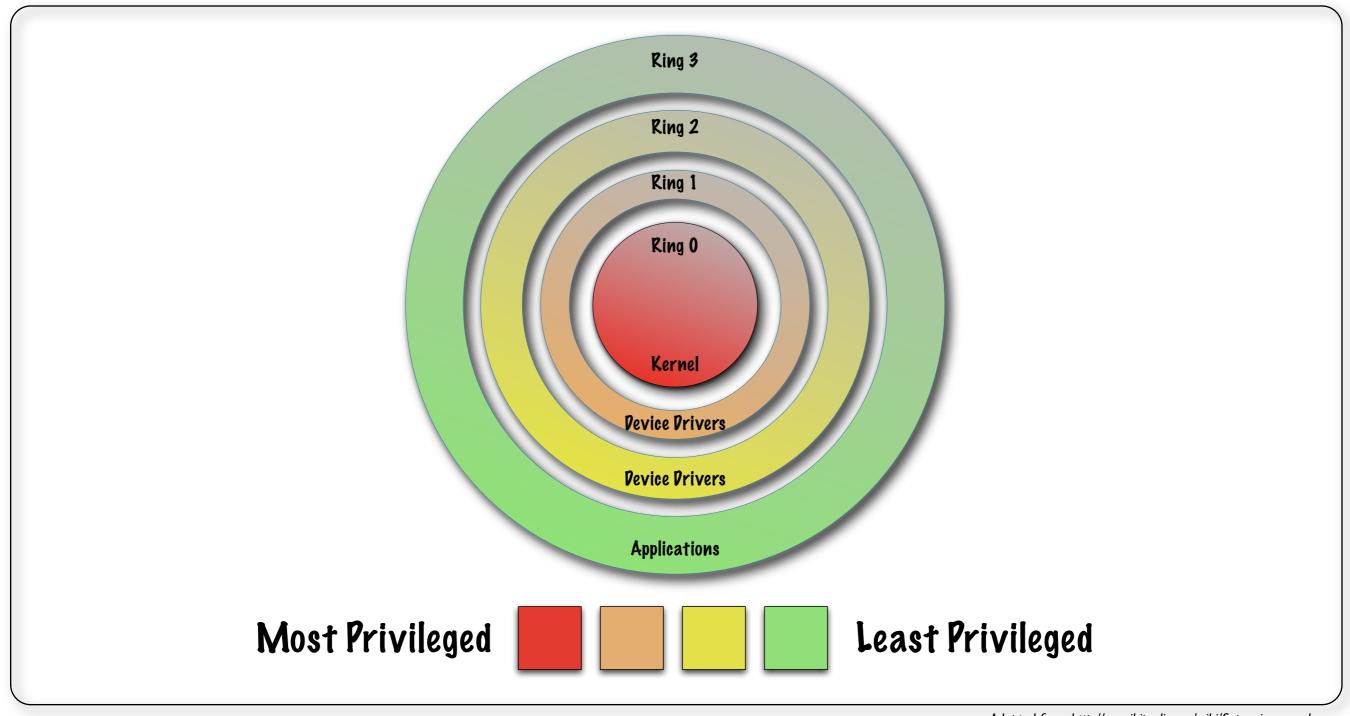


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x86 Hierarchical Protection Domains/Rings



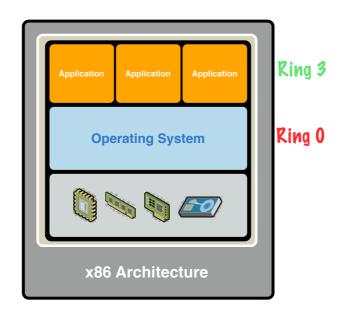
Adapted from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supervisor_mode

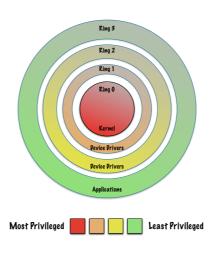




x86 Protection Ring Compression For Dummies

Physical/ Non-Virtualized





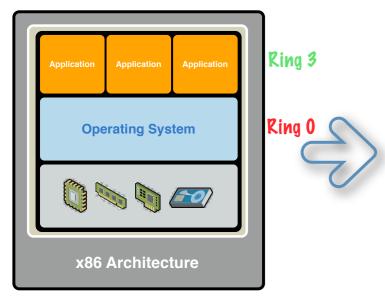
*There is also para-virtualization, not covered here...



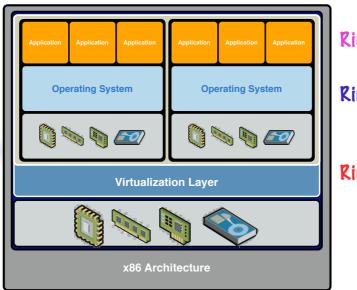


x86 Protection Ring Compression For Dummies

Physical/ Non-Virtualized



Virtualized: Software Only



Ring 3

Ring 1

Ring 0

- The Guest OS is de-privileged into Ring 1 and the VMM takes its place in Ring 0
- The Guest OS still thinks it is running in Ring O with all the privileges thereof
- Can cause issues/conflicts due to contention for the 17 x86 privileged platform control instructions

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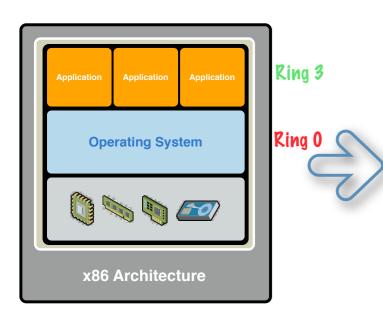




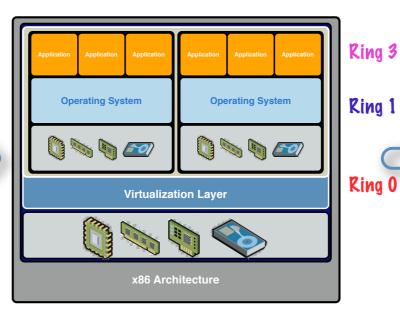
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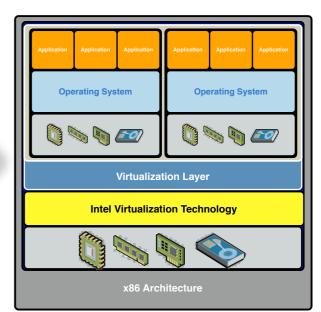
Most Privileged



Virtualized: Software Only



Virtualized: Hardware Assisted



- Ring 3
- Ring 0
- Ring -1

- The Guest OS is de-privileged into Ring 1 and the VMM takes its place in Ring 0
- The Guest OS still thinks it is running in Ring O with all the privileges thereof
- Can cause issues/conflicts due to contention for the 17 x86 privileged platform control instructions

- In this example, Intel VT provides the VMM with an exclusive privileged level where it resides and executes (Ring -1)
- The Guest OS is <u>not</u> de-privileged and is running in Ring 0
- Sontext switching between VMM and Guest OS's are hardware supported

*There is also para-virtualization, not covered here...





Hypervisors Are a Disruptive Commodity





Microsoft®

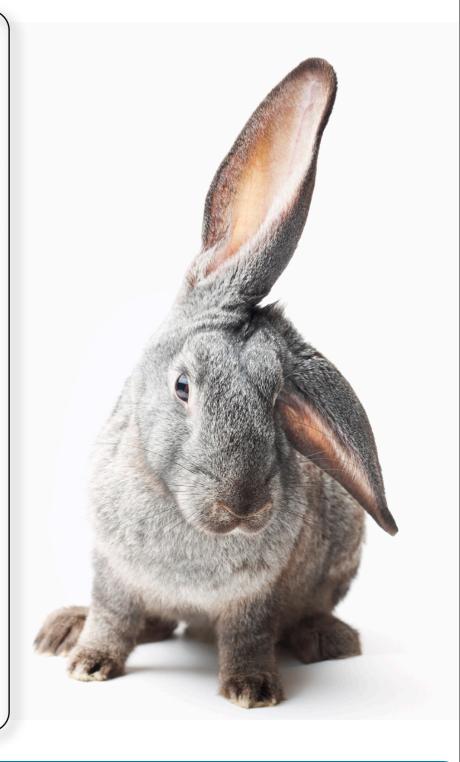














^{*}Yes, there are others, but these have pretty logos...



...and they're showing up everywhere





No One Ringo To Rule Them All!

Which means:

You will likely end up with 4-5 virtualization platforms/VMM's spread out across the horizon of your enterprise

The key differentiators?

 Management, integration, extensibility and security

We need open standards for solution interoperability

 If you have issues with the "simple complexity" of a single virtualization platform, imagine when you have many





Debating Virtualization & Security

Many debates and much ado stems from the inability to distinguish between three fundamental concerns:

- Securing Virtualization
- Virtualizing Security
- Security Via Virtualization

Separate the technical, architectural, and philosophical from the functional, operational and organizational



Debating Virtualization & Security





Time For Sublime Pesign

- Setup & Context
- *x86 Virtualization Overview in 90 Seconds
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Caveats

- This presentation uses VMware ESX as my virtualization platform example featuring data networking only; storage is a whole other universe of security fun...
- We're also intentionally not covering client virtualization to keep things streamlined
- It's true you can achieve very robust/resilient integrated network and virtual infrastructure designs, but the moment you try and integrate security...not so much...
- There are far too many dirty little secrets and unspoken truths regarding implementing VirtSec today; we're going to talk about them here





But d00d, What About Virtualization Malware!?





But d00d, What About Virtualization Malware!?





But d00d, What About Virtualization Malware!?

There are many really interesting topics to discuss here:

- * Hypervisor Malware & Hyperjacking
- * Exploiting the virtualization chipsets for fun and profit
- * Hardware/Firmware abuse
- * Control channel manipulation

I'm neither qualified or motivated to talk about these topics and we've got much more profound and fundamental sets of issues to discuss.

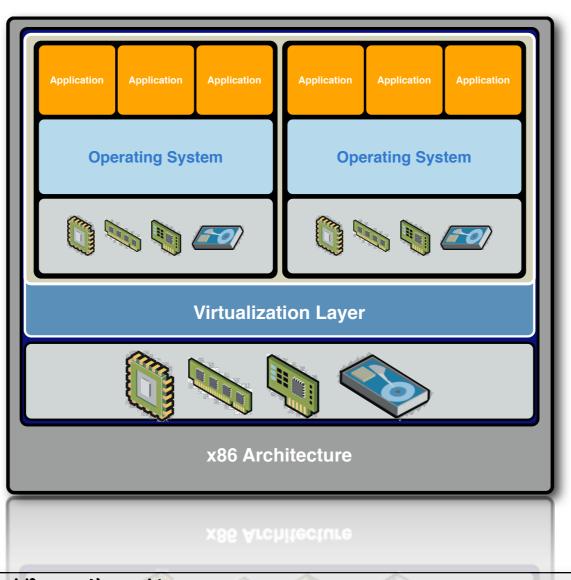
There's an entire track dedicated to this stuff. Go there.





Virtual Networking Architecture

Virtual System



*Not shown for clarity: Service Console/VMKernel/Storage Networking



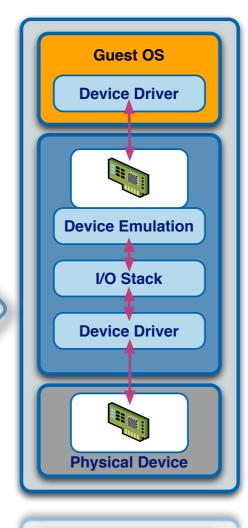


Virtual Networking Architecture

Virtual System

Operating System Operating System Virtualization Layer x86 Architecture

Virtual Networking



Physical Device

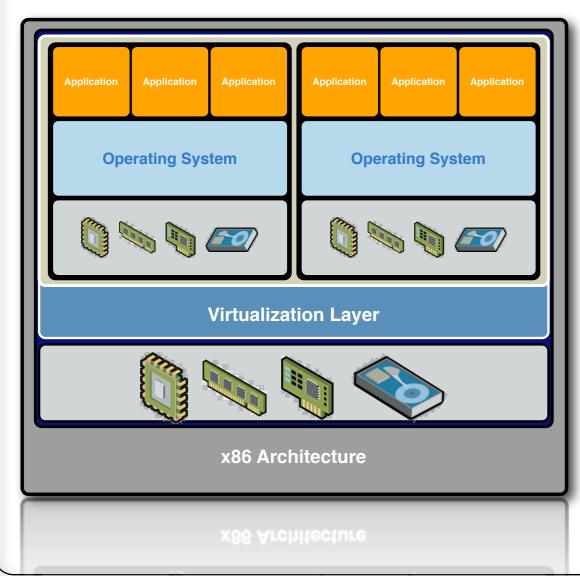


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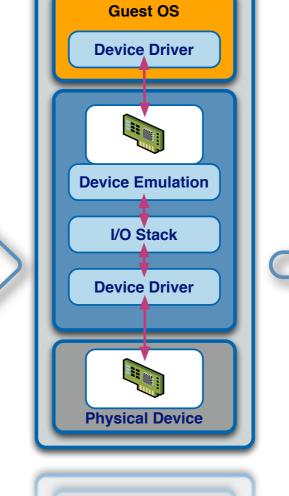


Virtual Networking Architecture

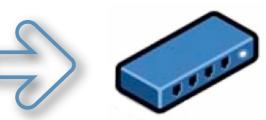
Virtual System



Virtual Networking



Virtual Switch





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Virtual Switch Pefined





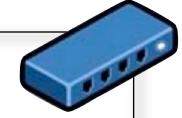
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A Virtual Switch:



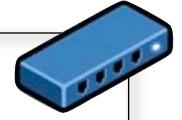




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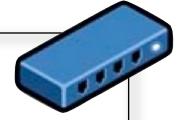
Is a software-based networking construct that runs in the virtualization platform's kernel





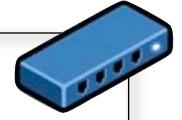
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- Purposely-designed layer-2 (L2) switch which is loaded dynamically at runtime with functional modules such as:





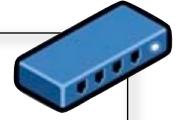
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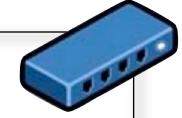
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 - ❖ VLAN tagging, stripping & filtering





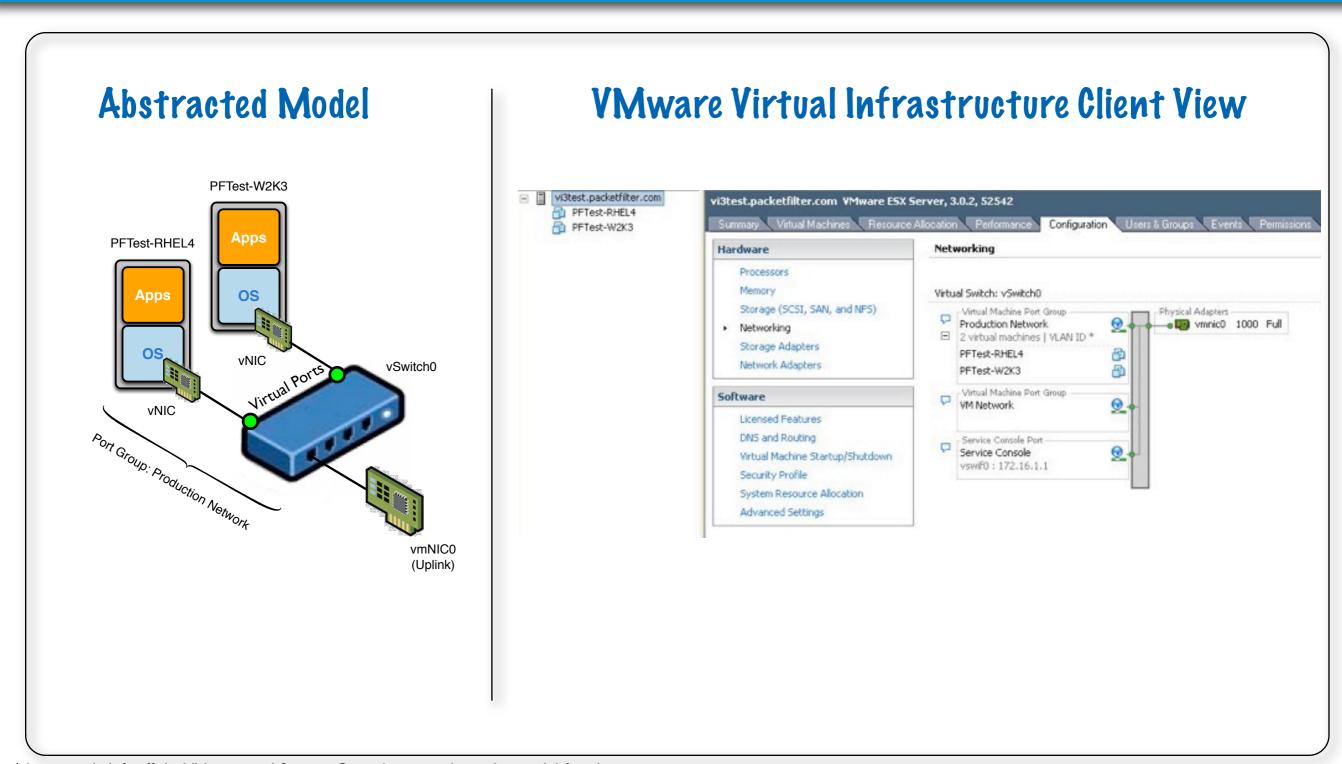
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 - L2 security, checksum and segmentation offload





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- Purposely-designed layer-2 (L2) switch which is loaded dynamically at runtime with functional modules such as:
 - Core L2 forwarding engine
 - ❖ VLAN tagging, stripping & filtering
 - L2 security, checksum and segmentation offload
- Some features normally found in physical L2 switches are not present by design to provide for integrity, isolation and secure connectivity (no STP, VTP, ISL, etc...)

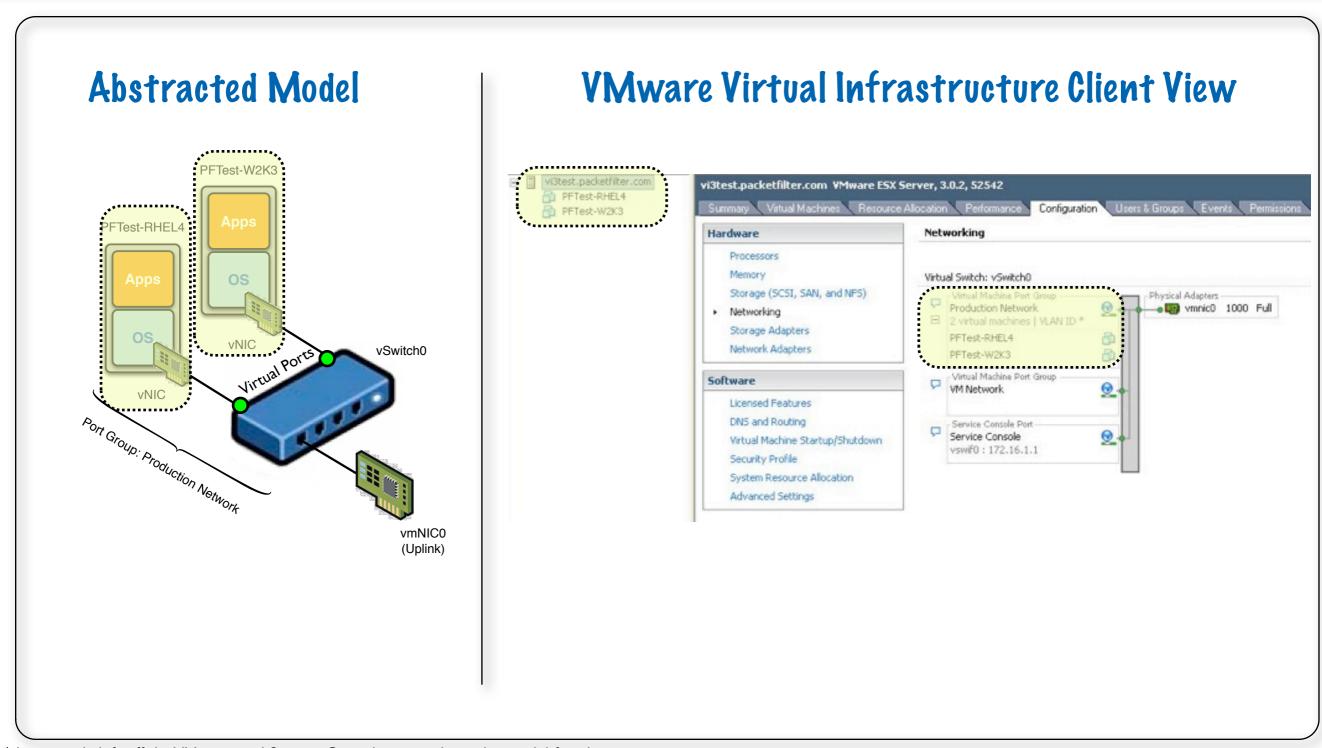




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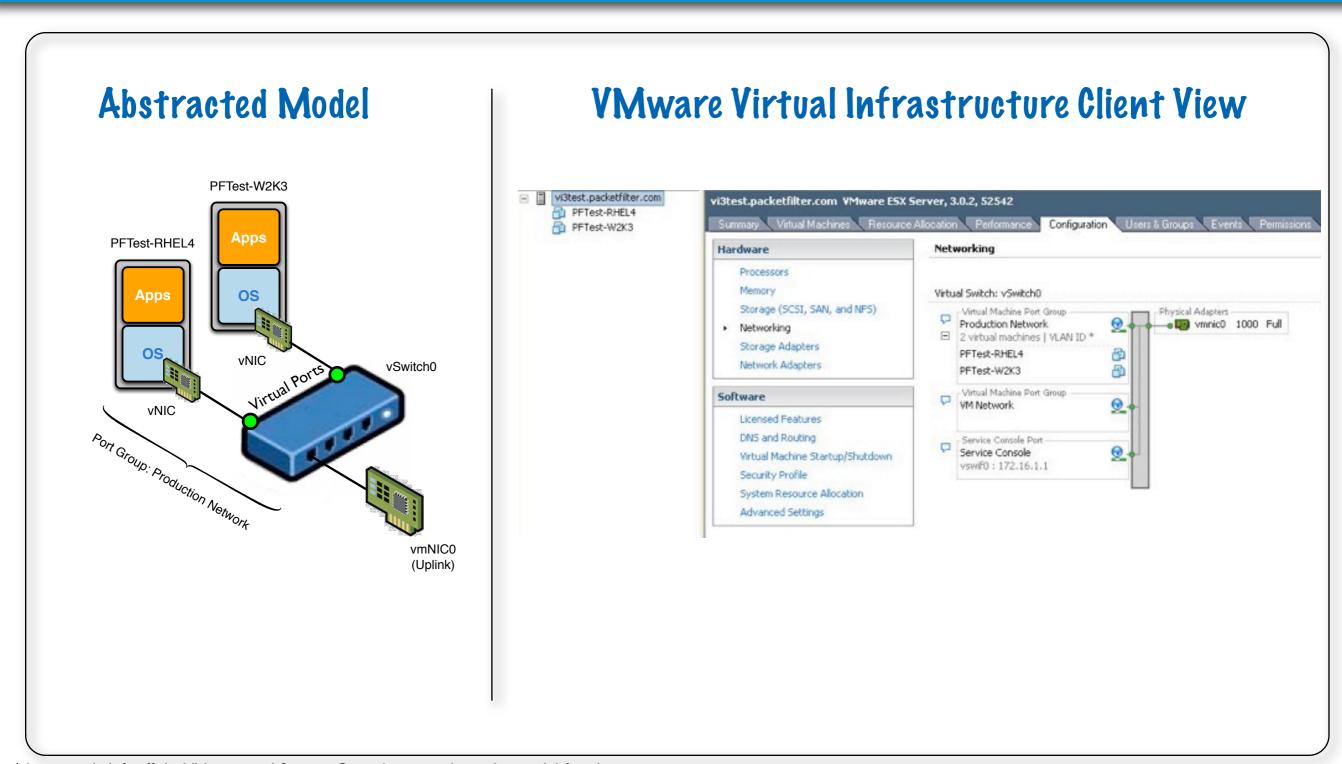




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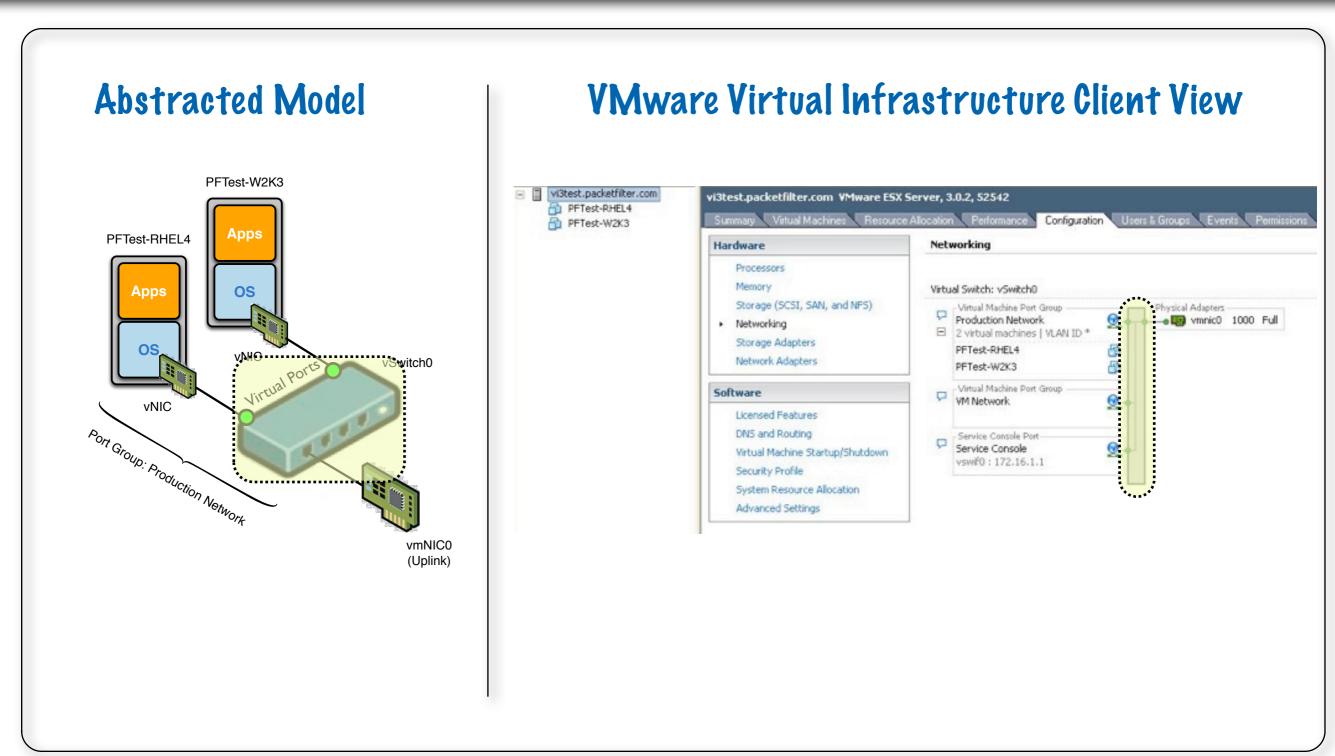




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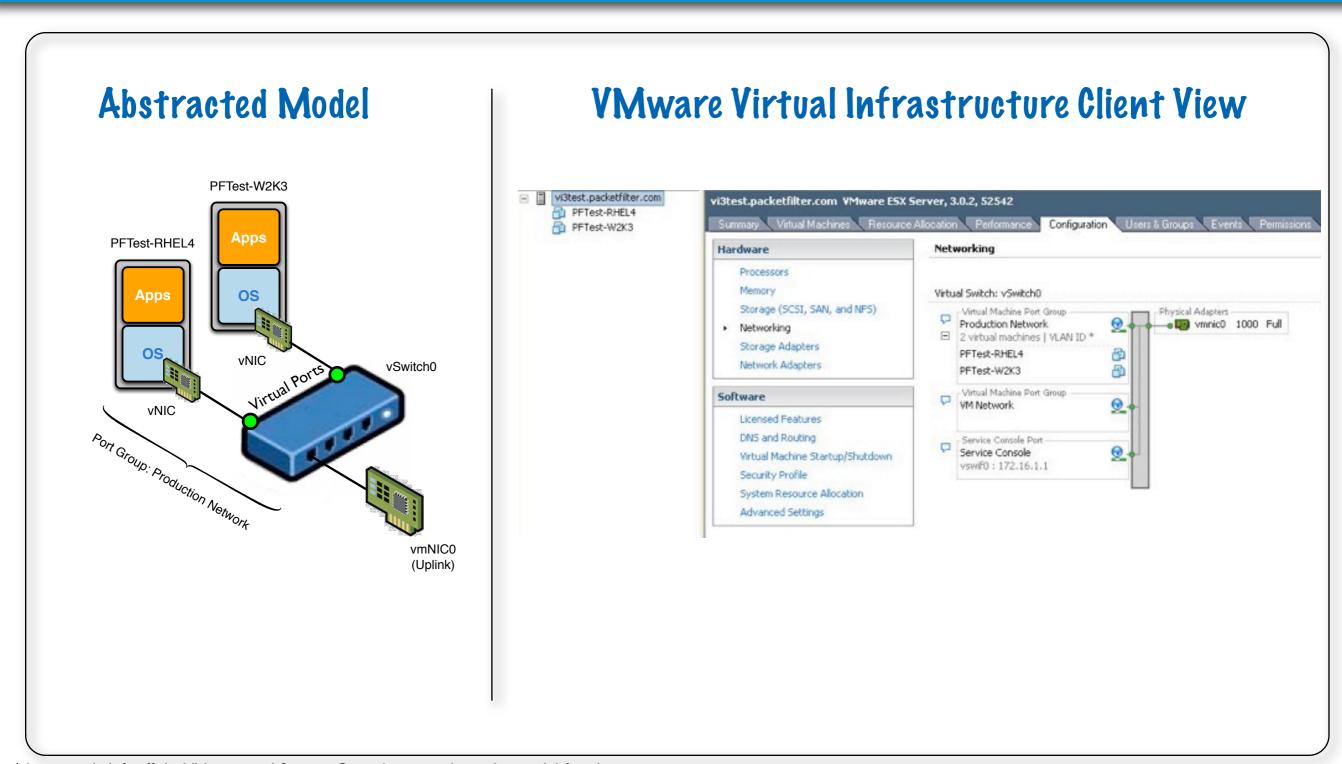




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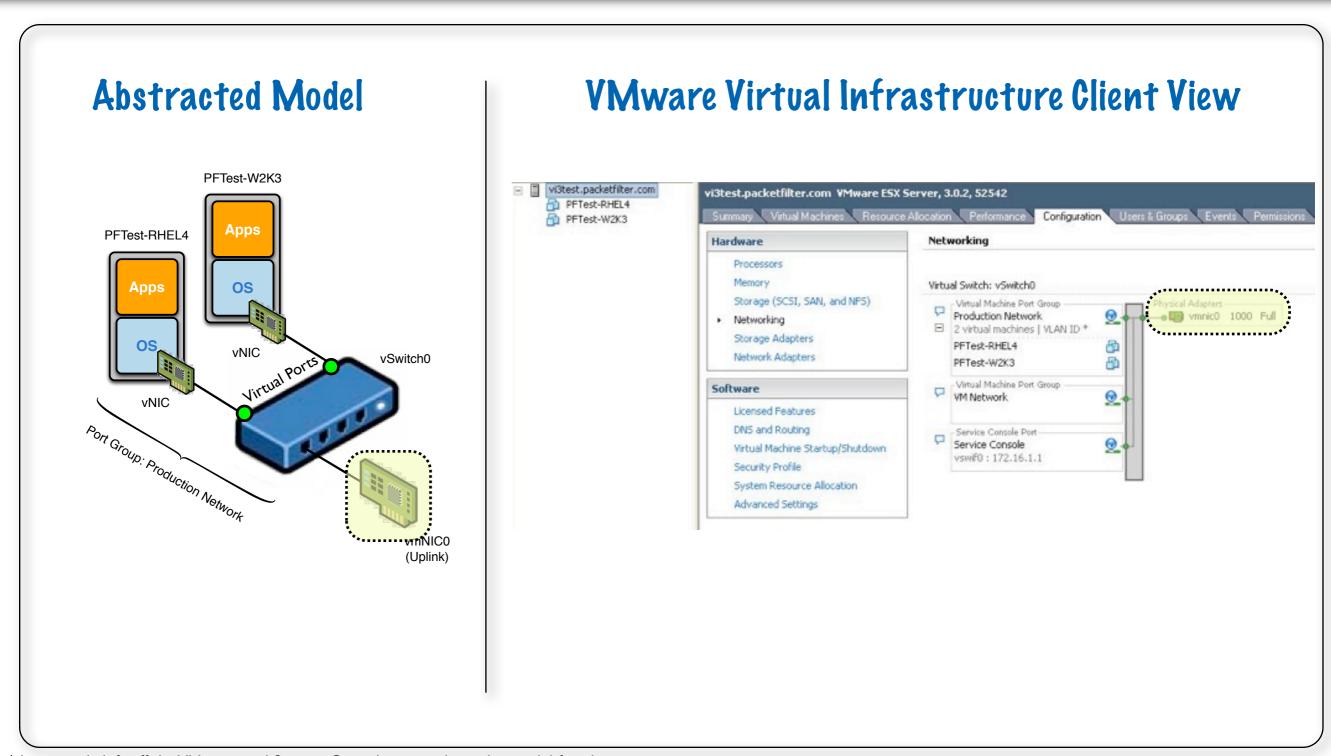




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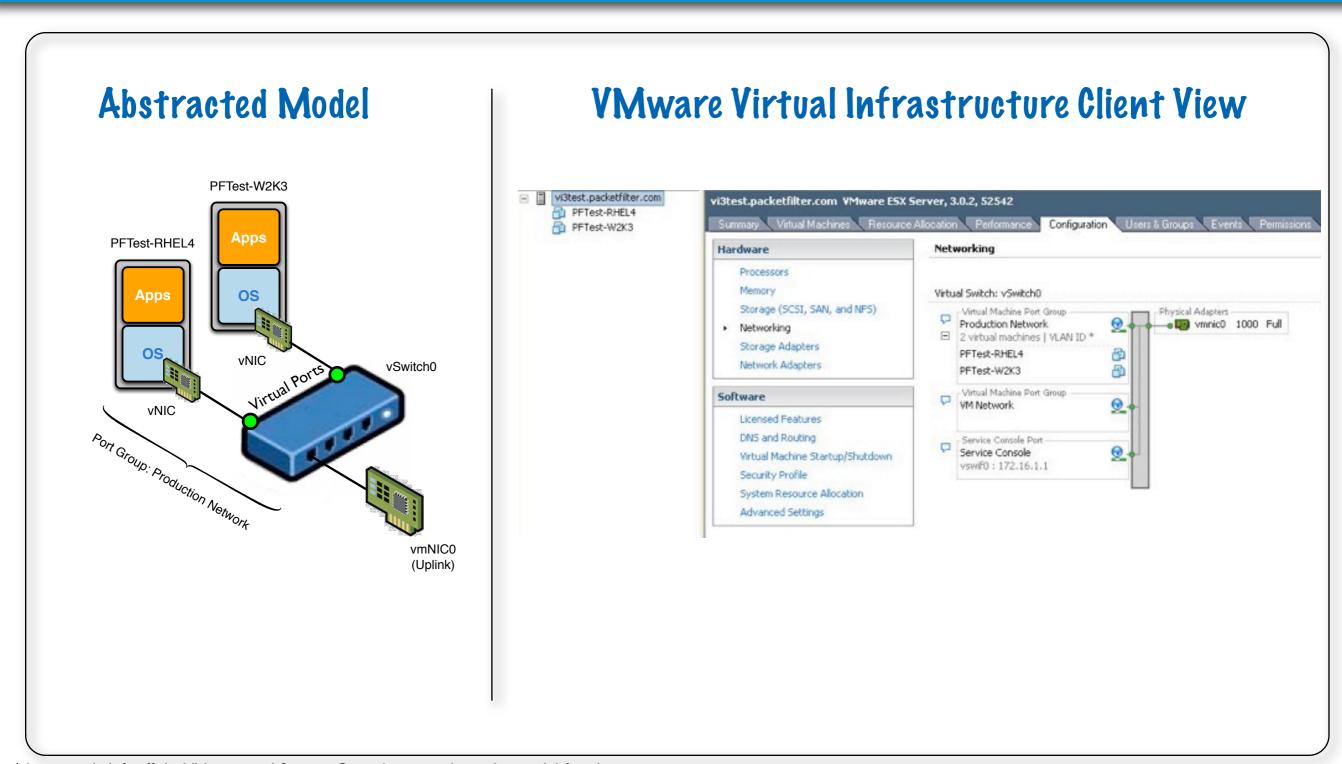




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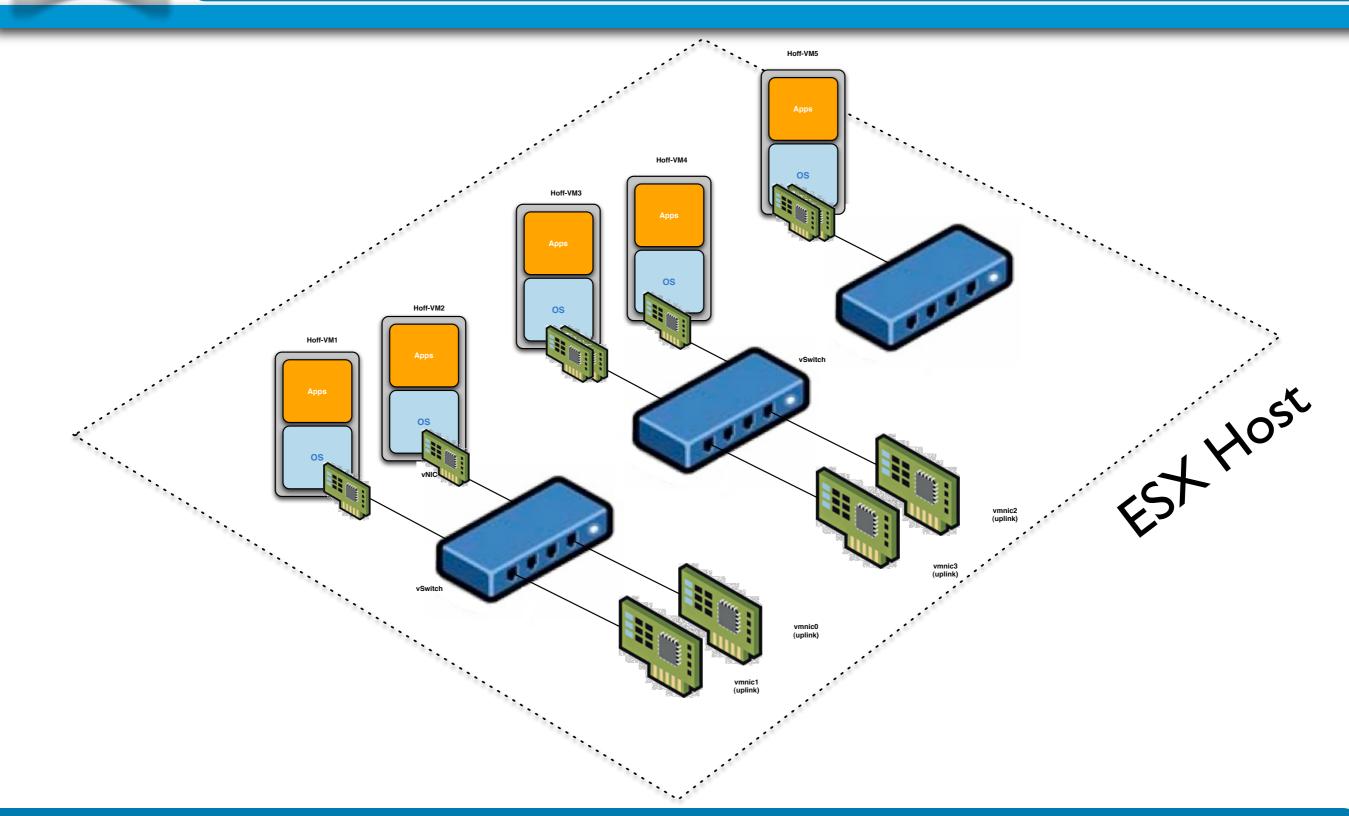




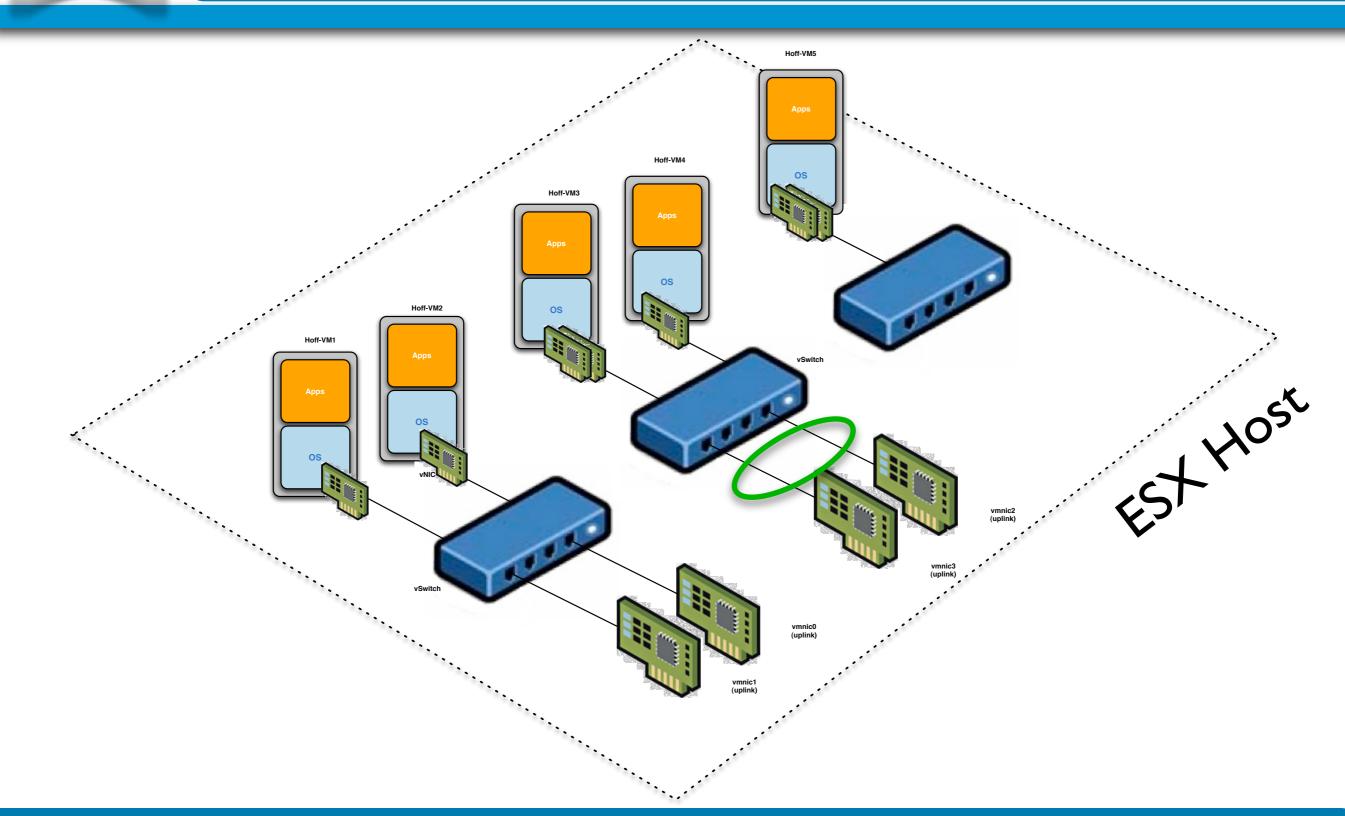
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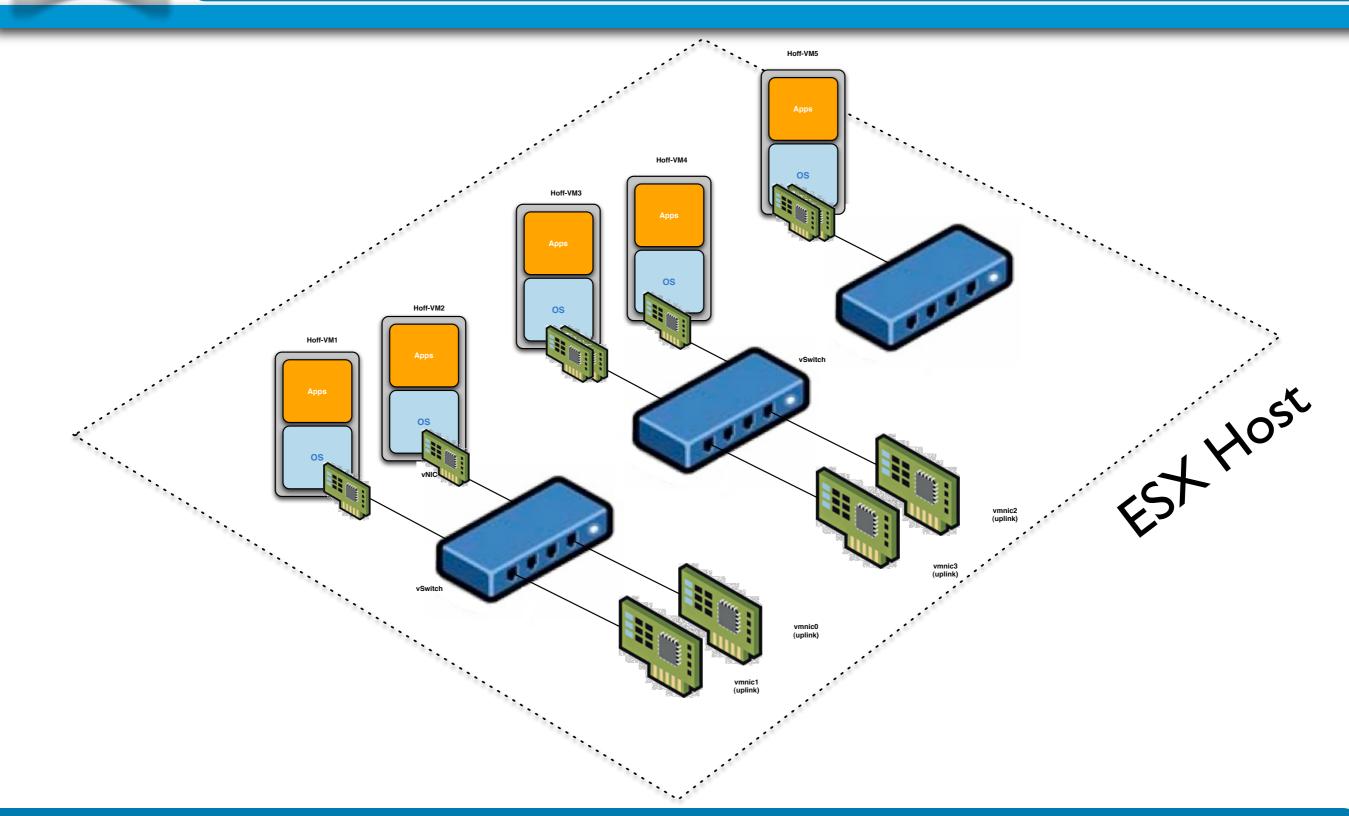




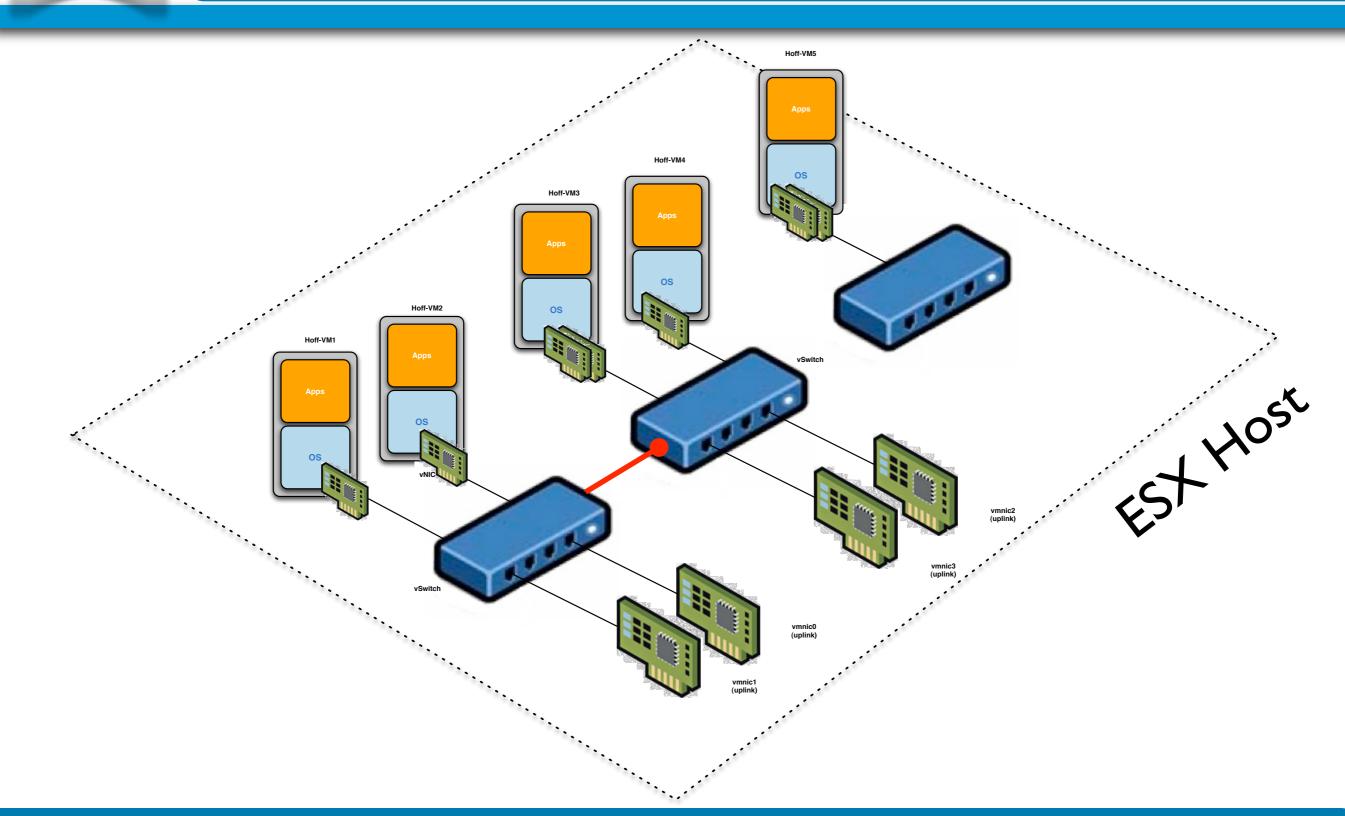




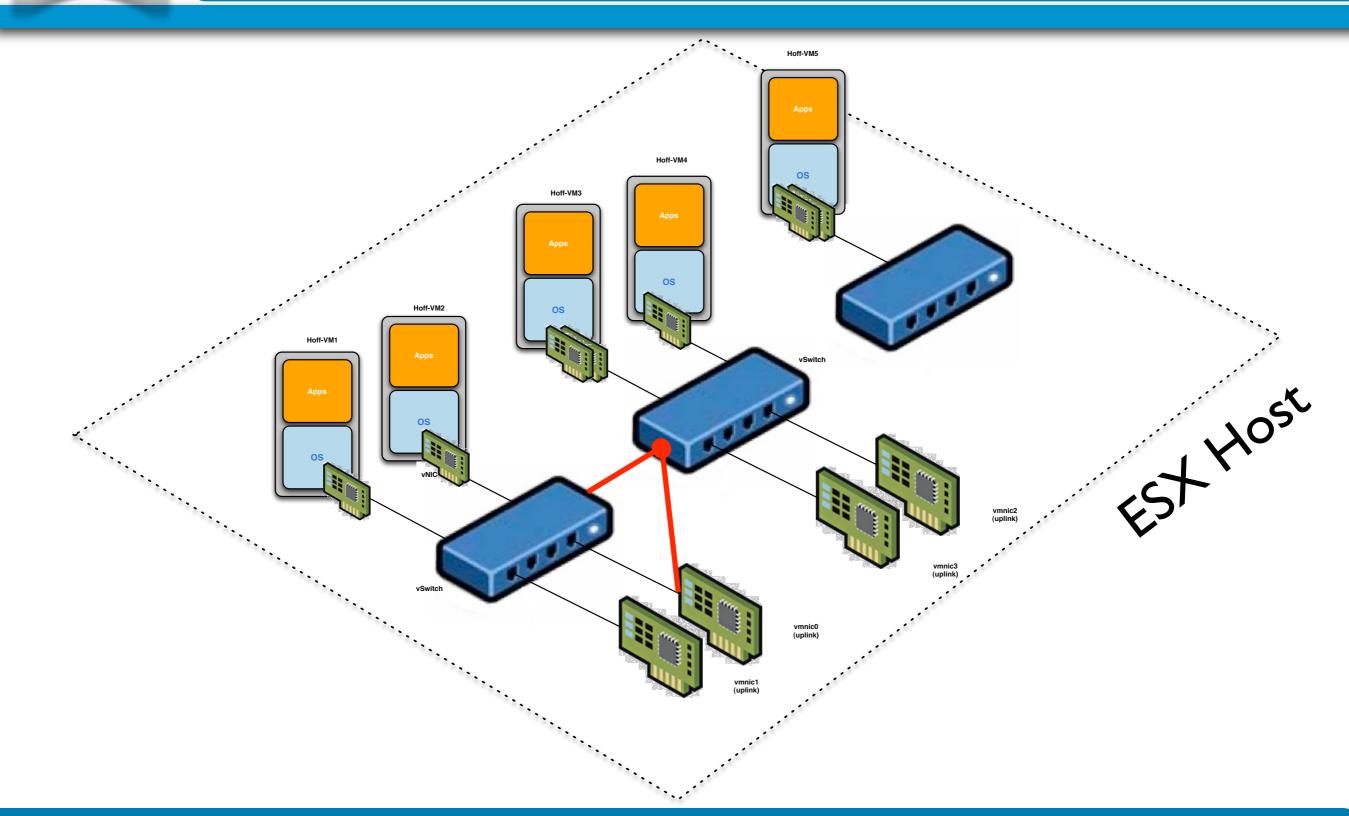




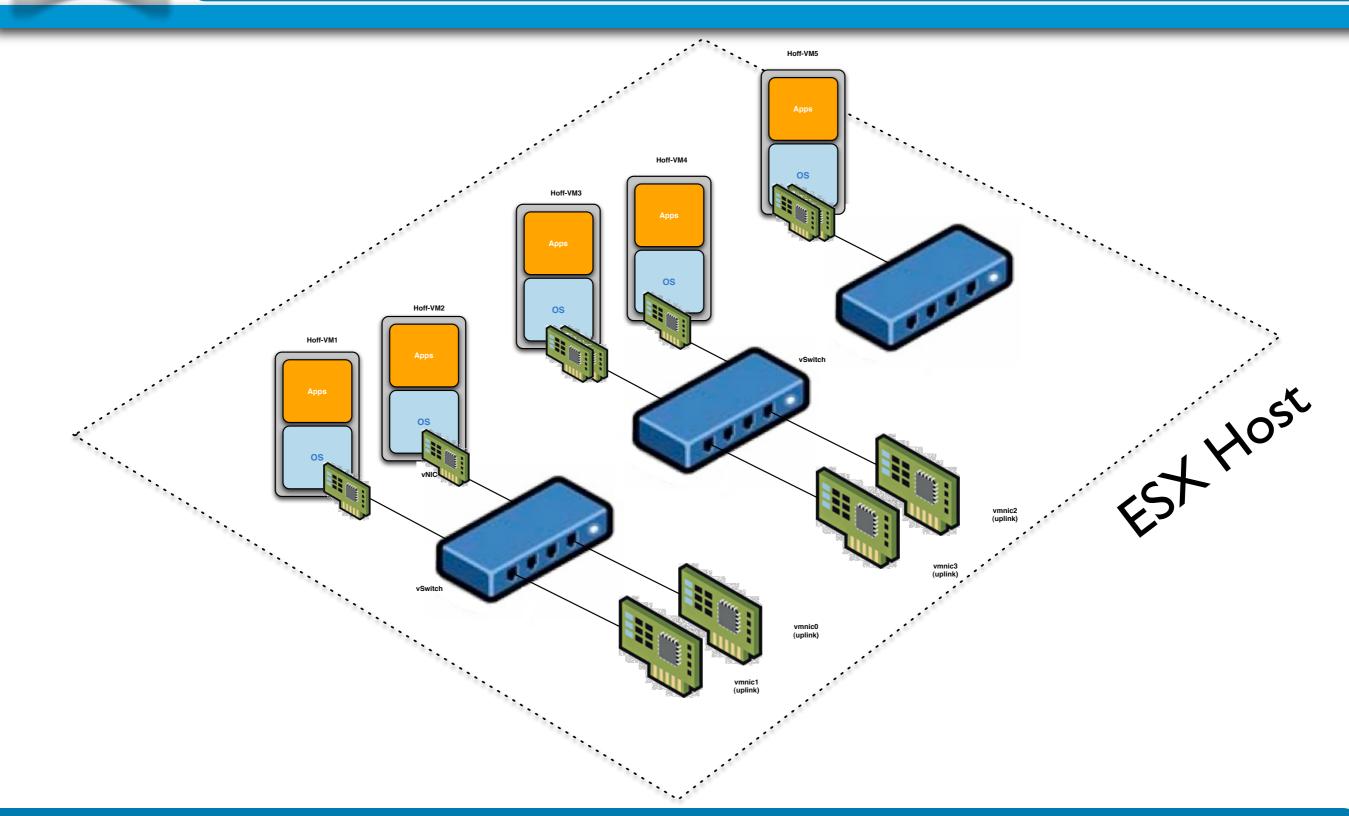




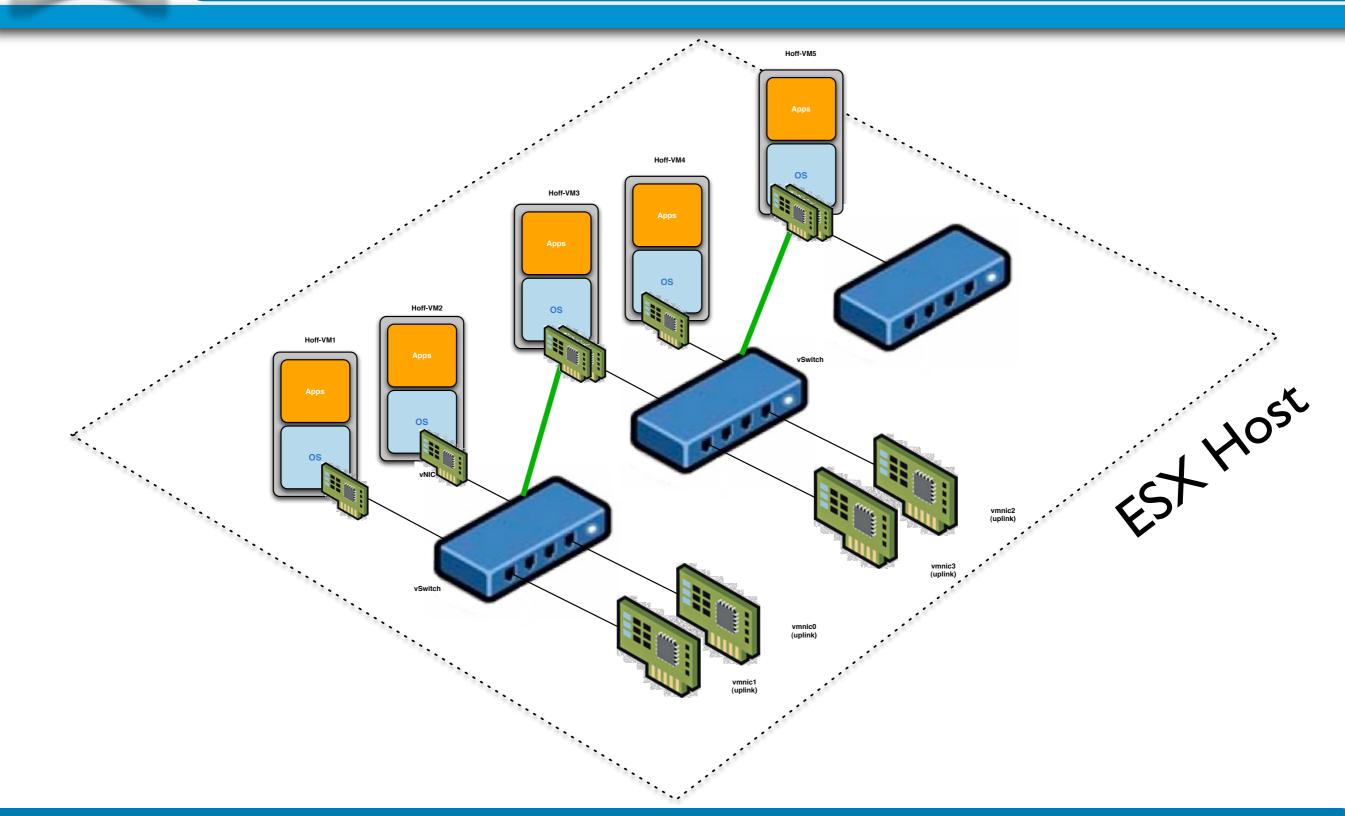




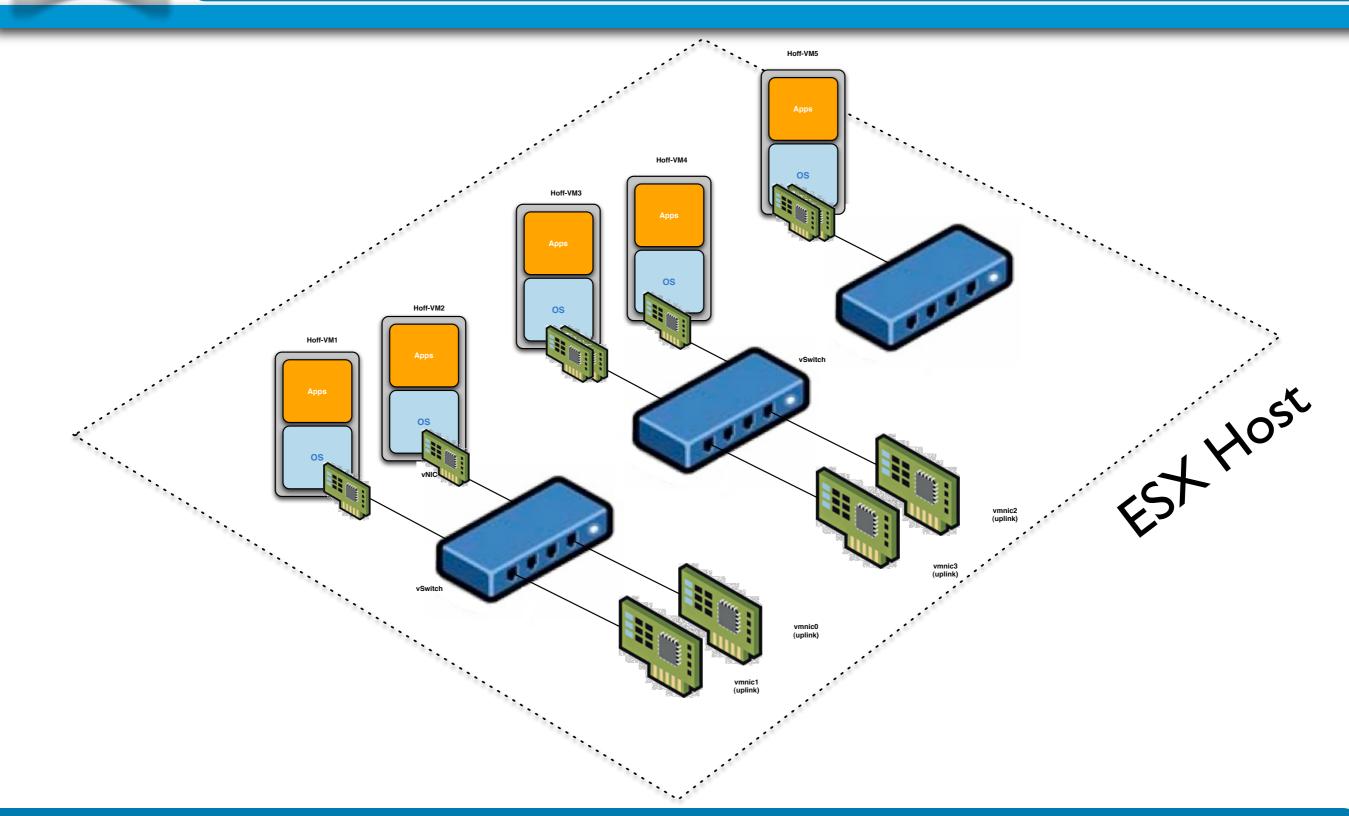




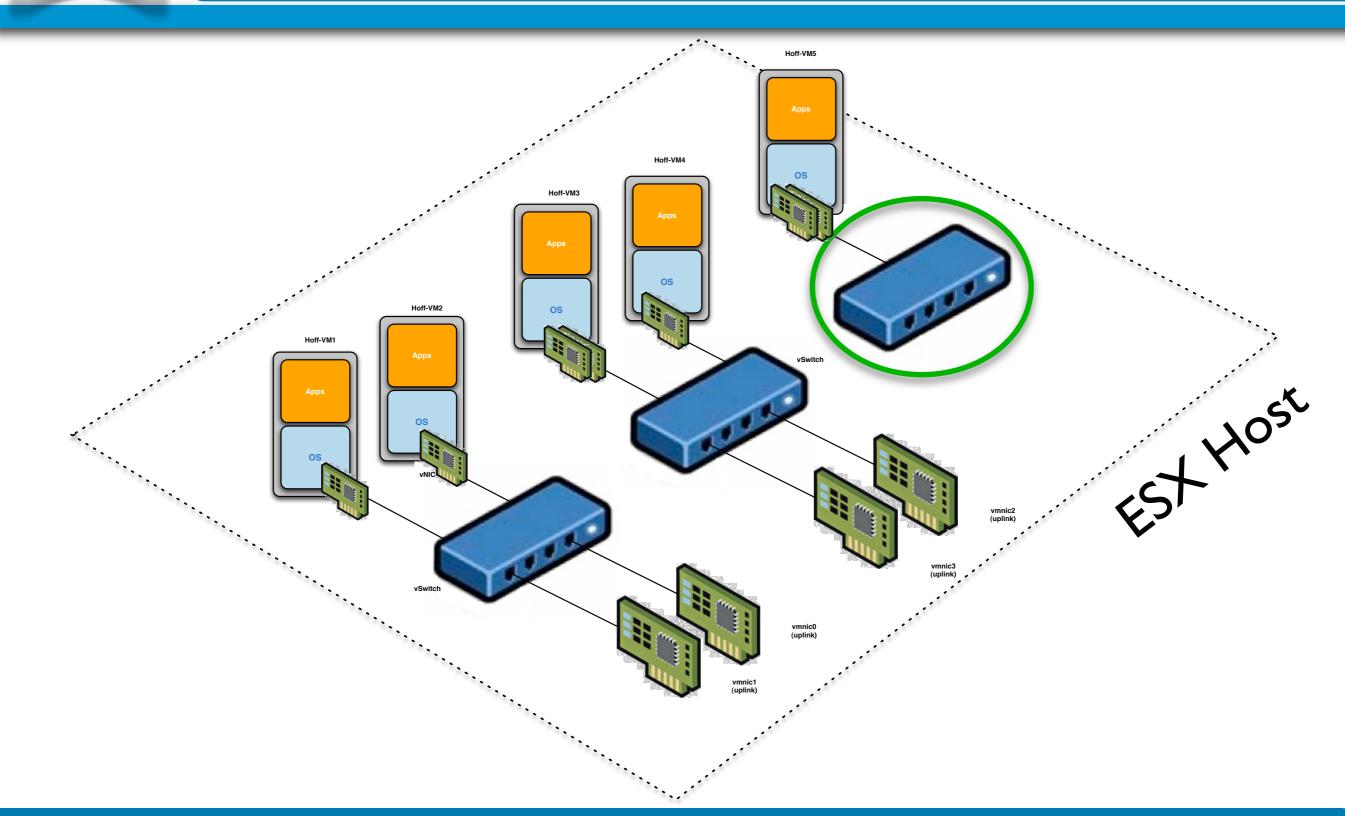




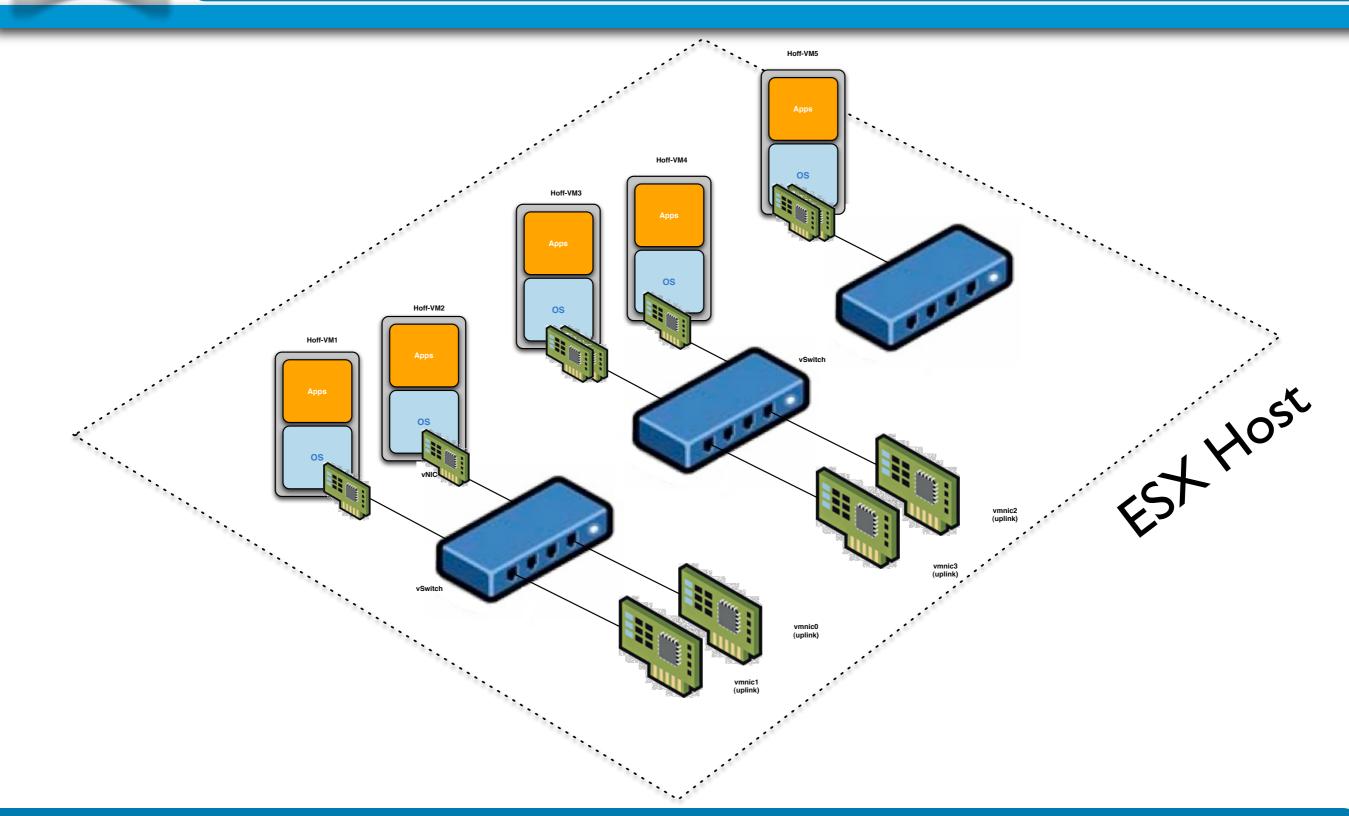




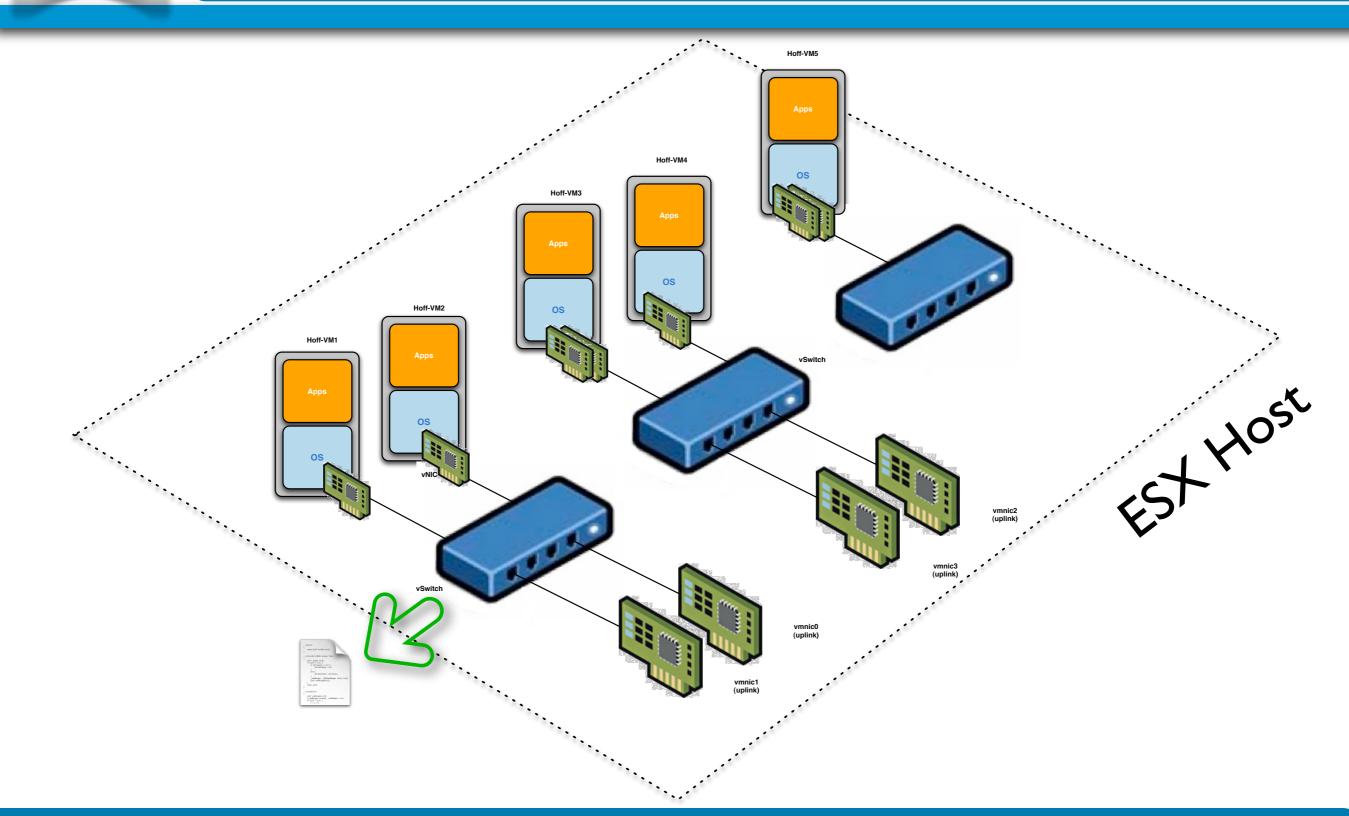




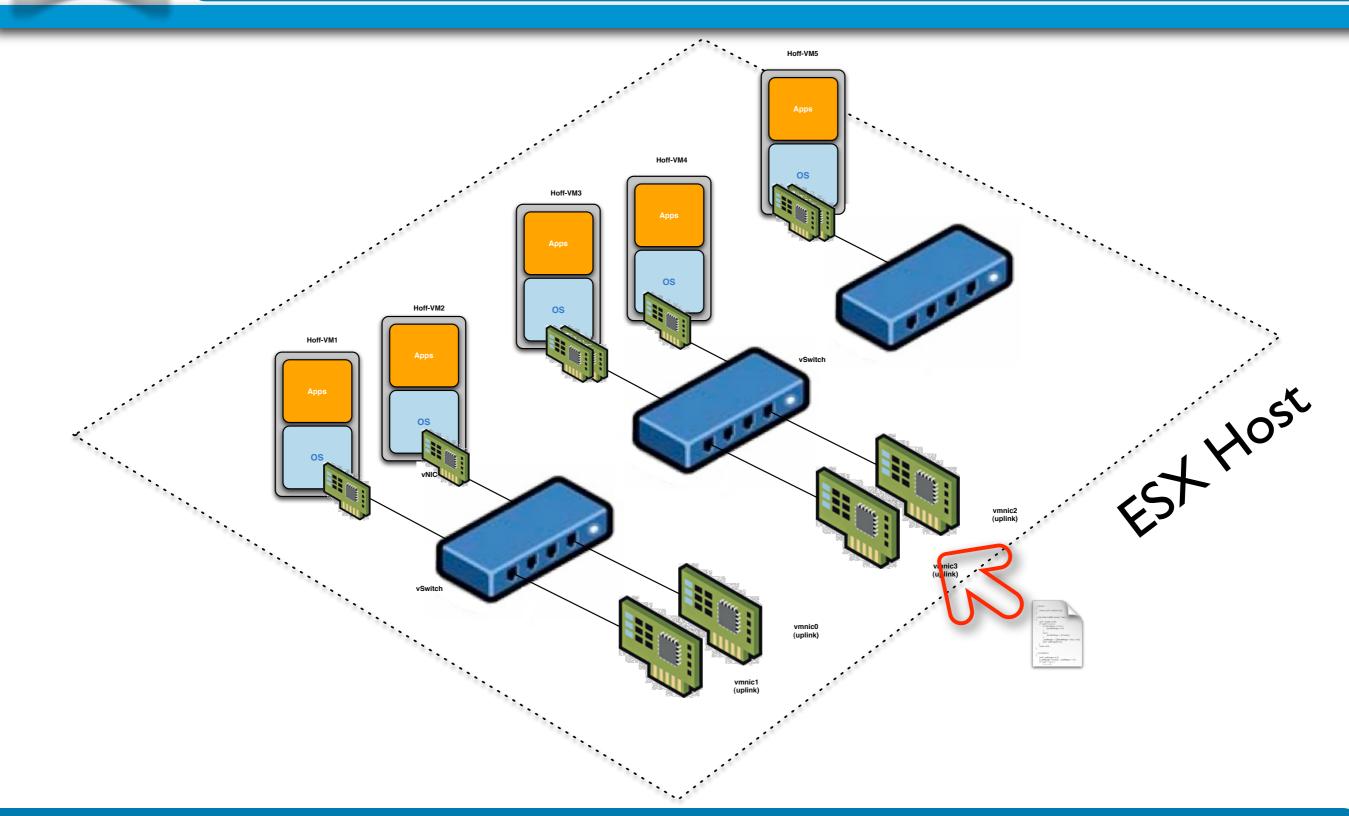




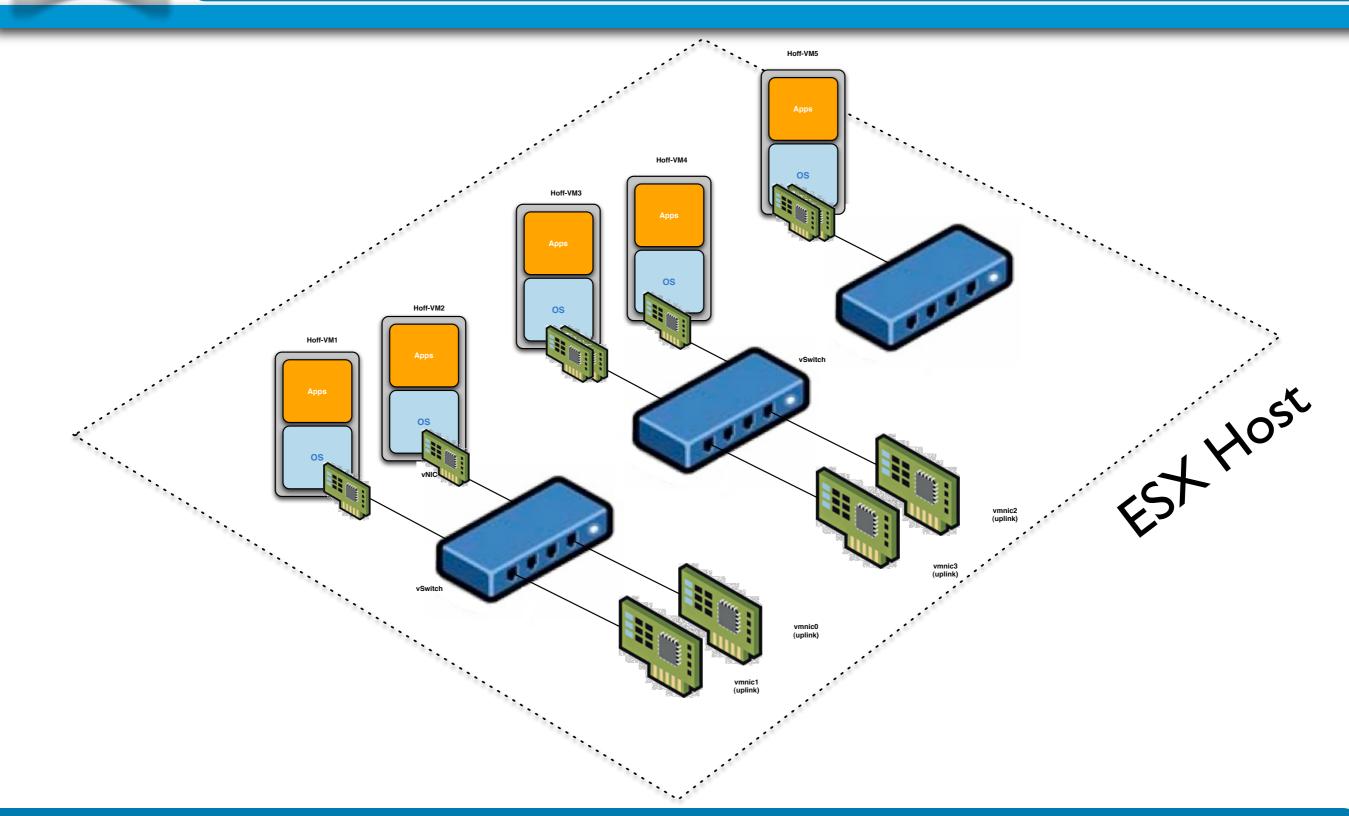






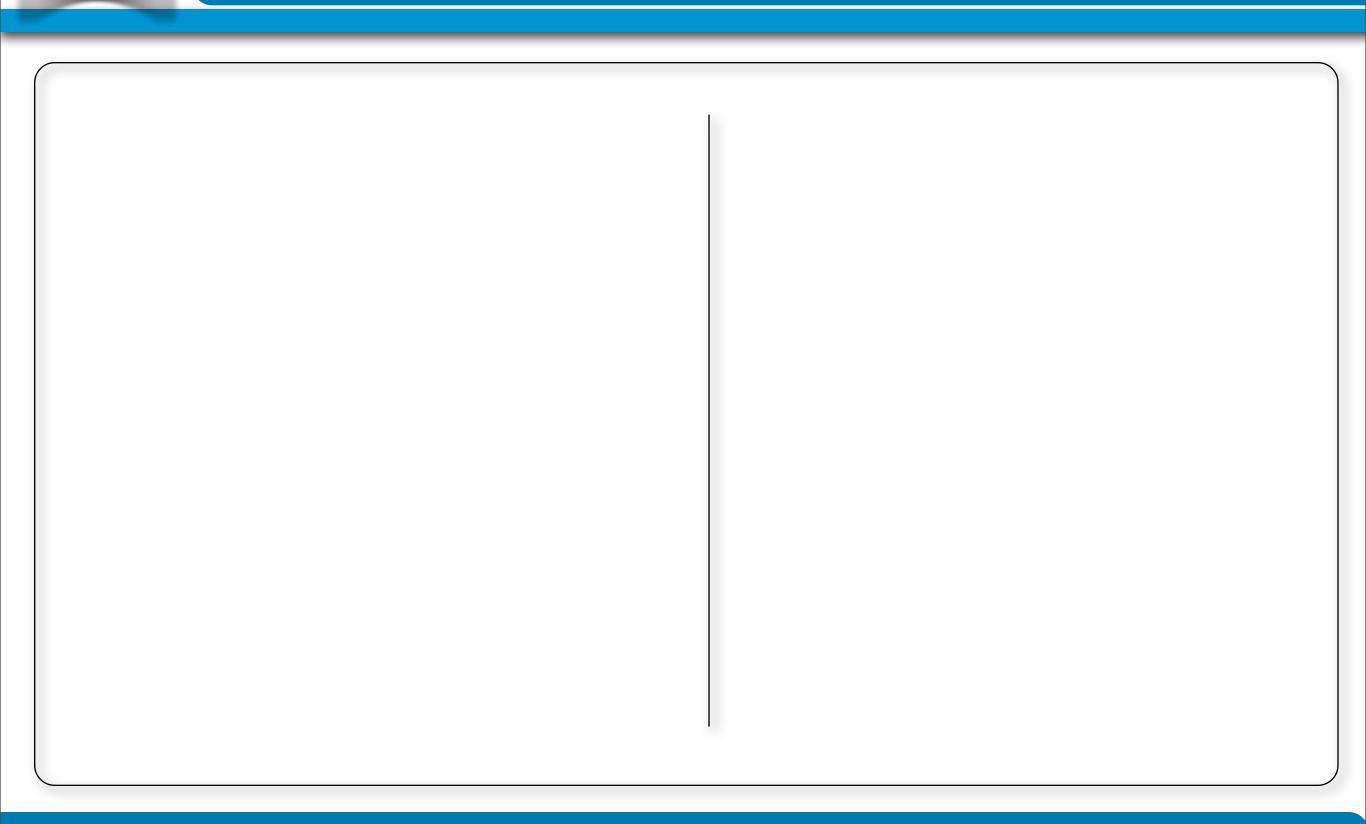








Comparing vSwitches to pSwitches





Comparing vSwitches to pSwitches

Similar

- It's a basic Layer-2 switch
- vSwitches maintain MAC forwarding tables & perform frame destination lookup and forwarding
- vSwitches support VLAN segmentation per port (access/trunk)
- Supports copying packets to a mirror port via promiscuous mode





Comparing vSwitches to pSwitches

Similar

- * It's a basic Layer-2 switch
- vSwitches maintain MAC forwarding tables & perform frame destination lookup and forwarding
- vSwitches support VLAN segmentation per port (access/trunk)
- Supports copying packets to a mirror port via promiscuous mode

Dissimilar

- Cannot cascade vSwitches
- vSwitches do not learn from the network to populate forwarding tables; no learning of unicast addresses and no IGMP snooping to learn multicast group membership
- vSwitches make private copies of frame data used to make forwarding or filtering decisions
- Frame data is carried outside the frame as it passes through the virtual switch
- vSwitches have no dynamic trunking protocol support or protocols such as STP and therefore enforce a single-tier network topology

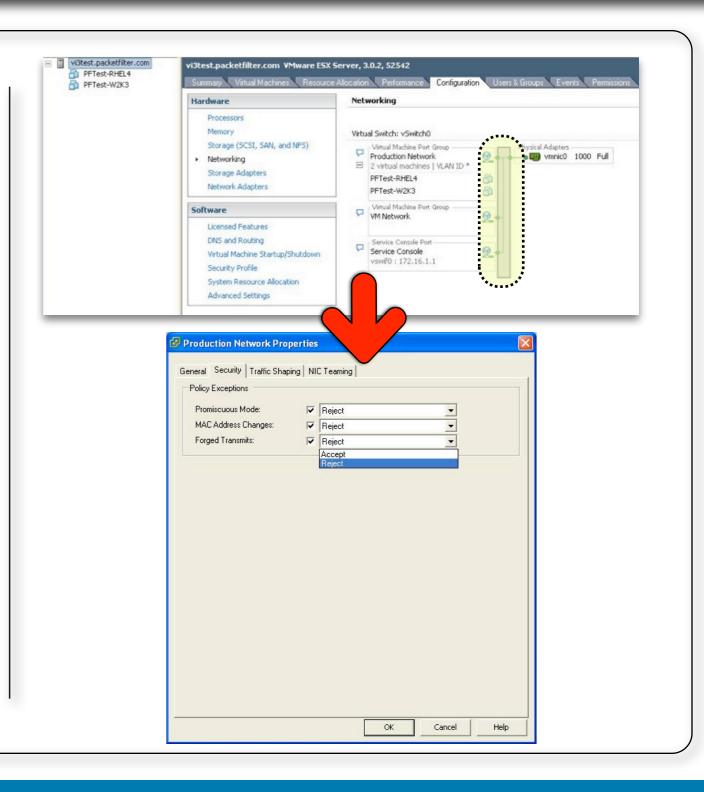




vSwitch Security Options

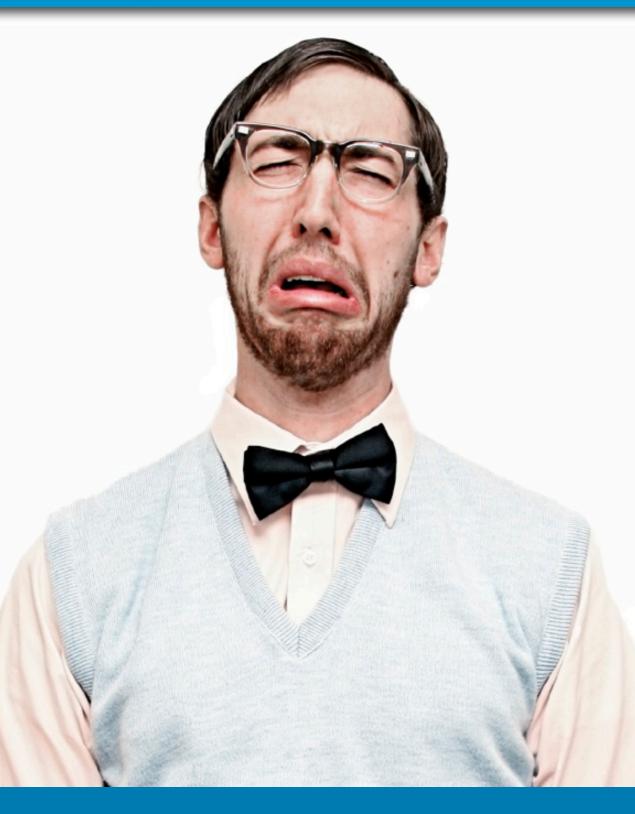
vSwitches offer some nifty security features:

- Configure promiscuous mode (per portgroup) for selective mirroring
- MAC Address changes prevents VM's from changing/ spoofing their MAC addresses
- Can restrict "forged transmissions" that would potentially allow VM's to send traffic from nodes other than themselves





You're Making Me All Weepy!



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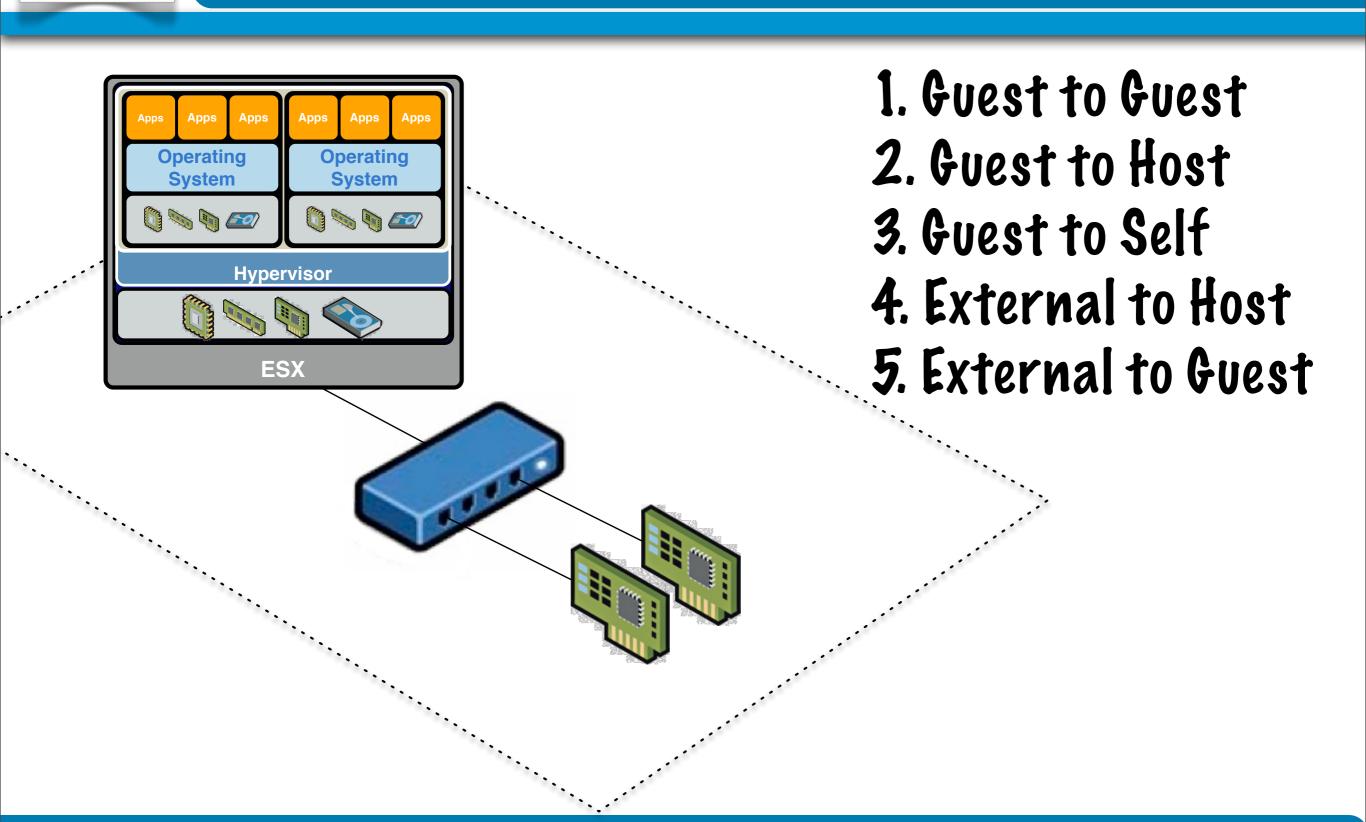
VirtSec Technology Landscape

- * Evolving solutions from existing players as well as emerging startups & the virtualization platform providers
- You will need to invest differently in order to effectively manage risk in a virtualized environment
- The next 12-18 months will be difficult due to the gold rush effect
- There is (still) no silver bullet, just a lot of silver buckshot



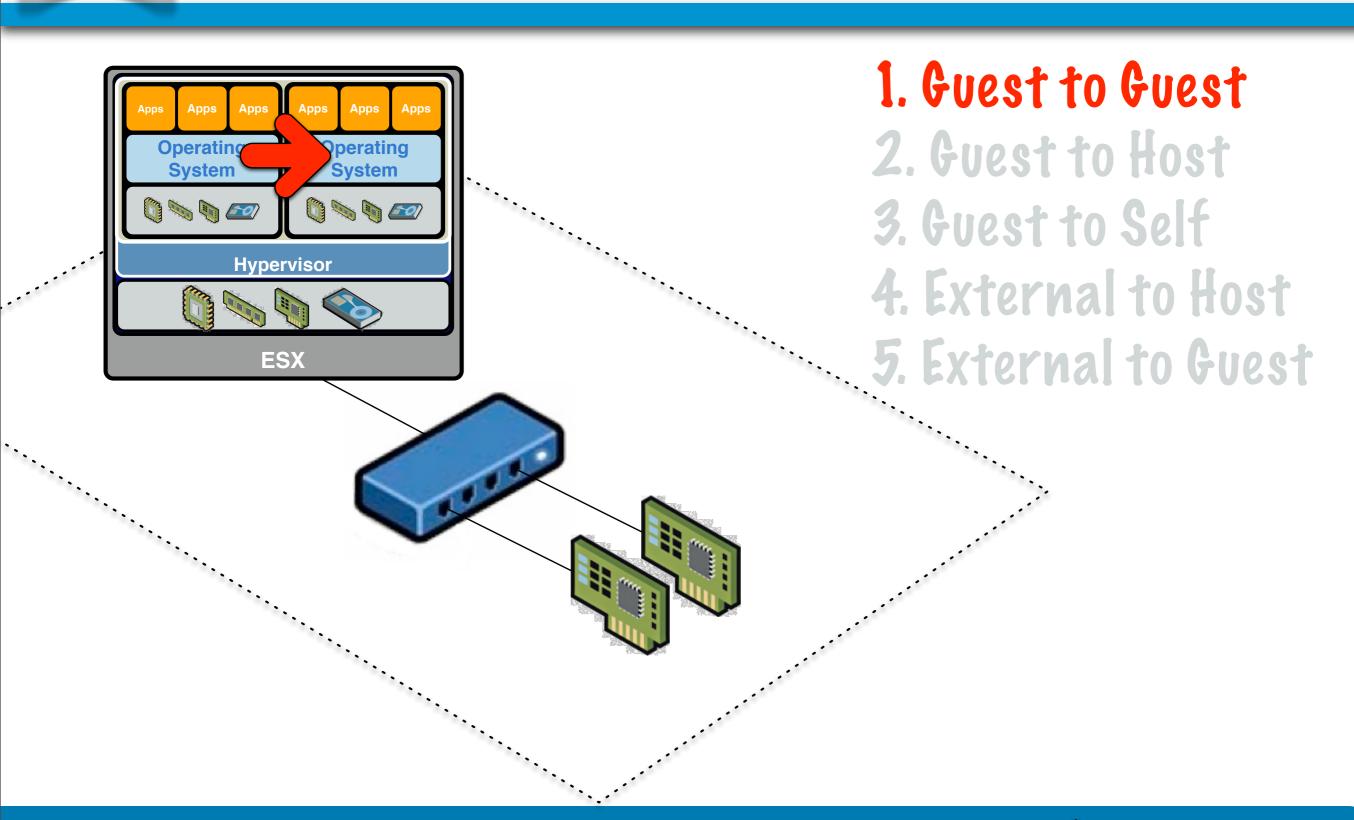


Threat Models



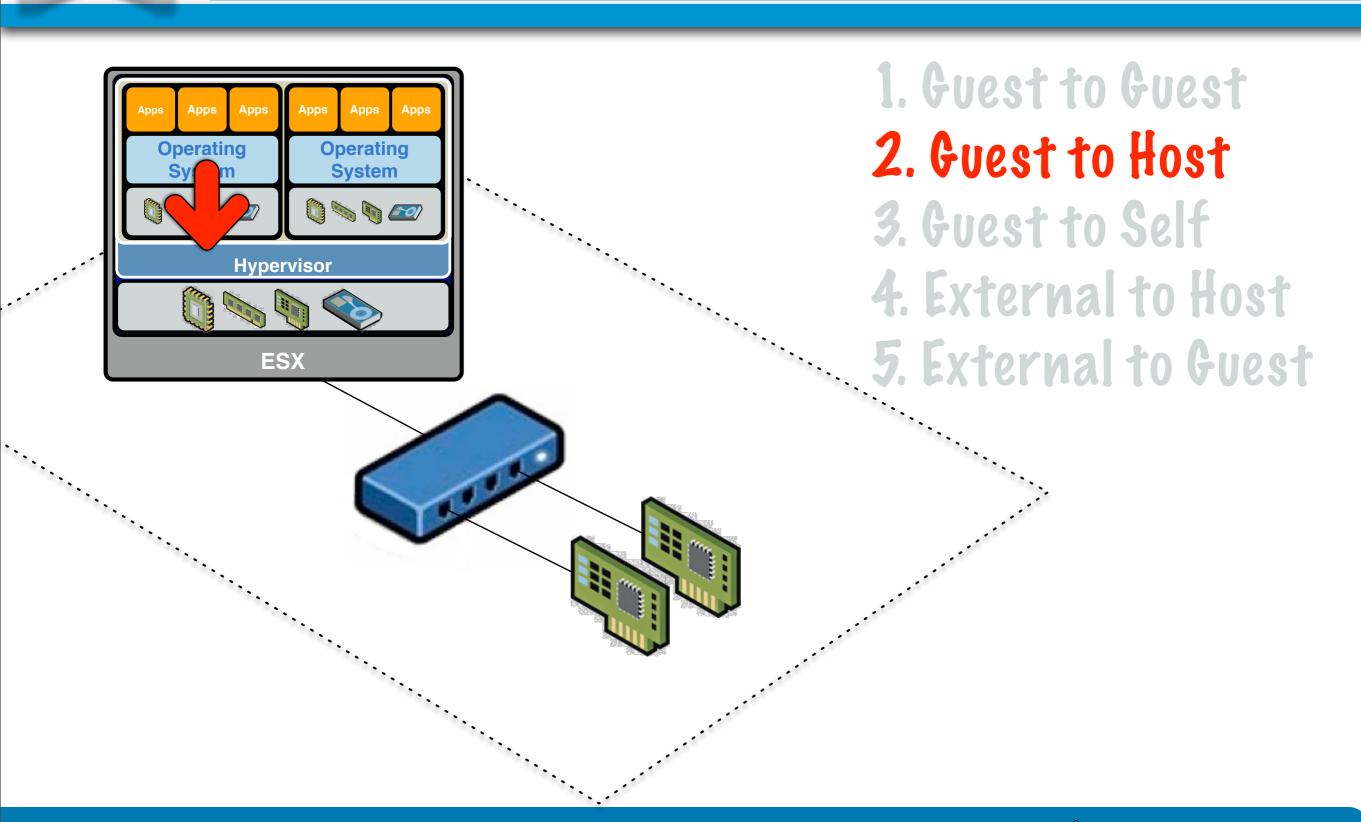


Threat Models In Review



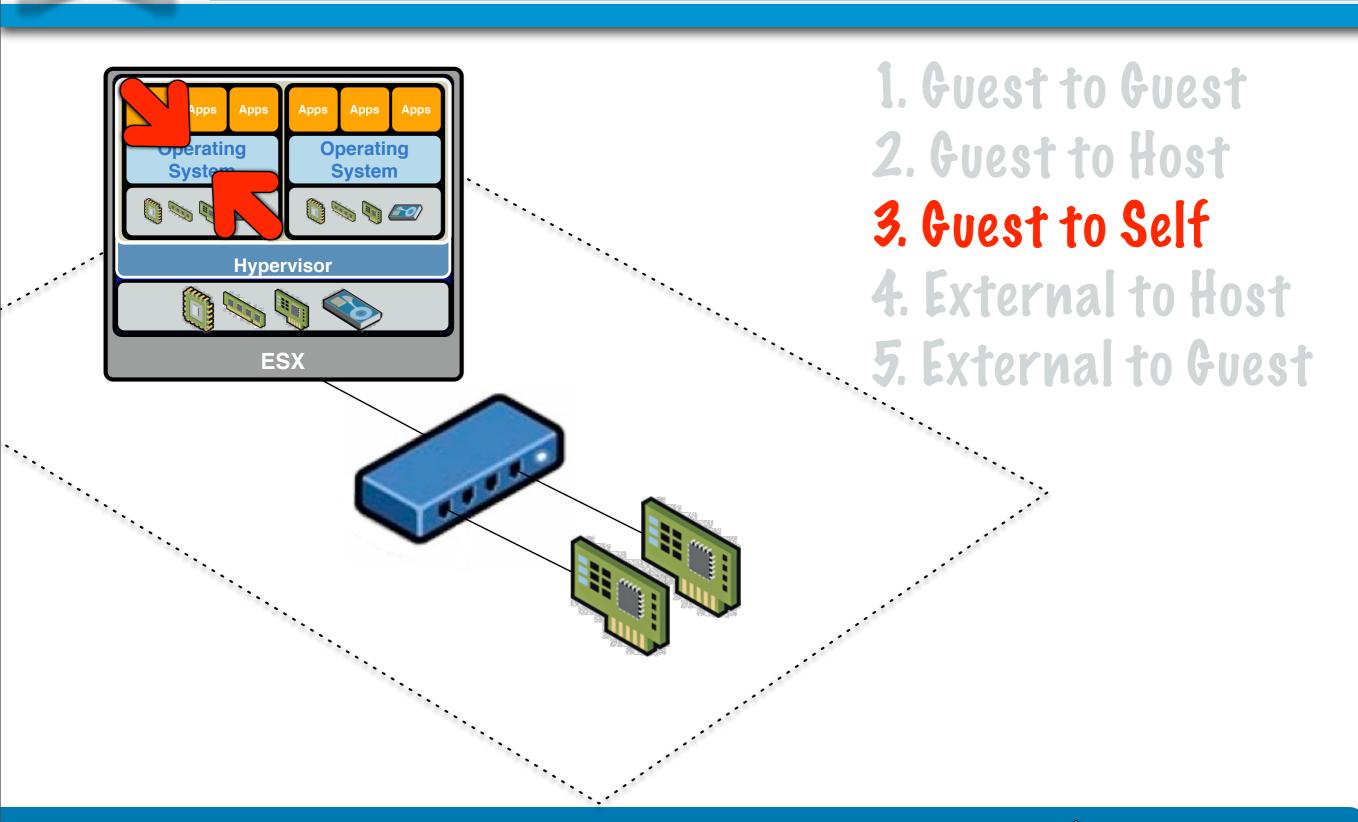


Threat Models

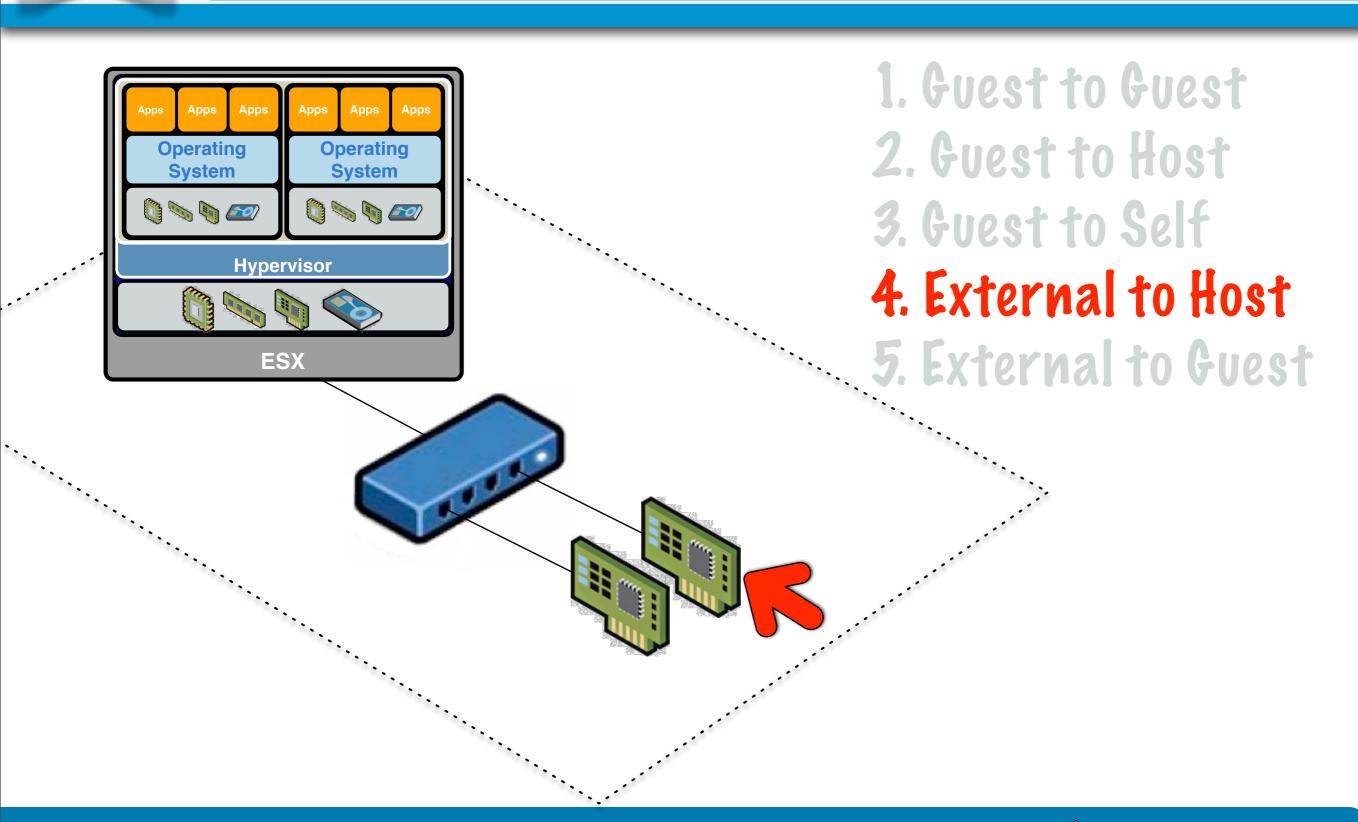




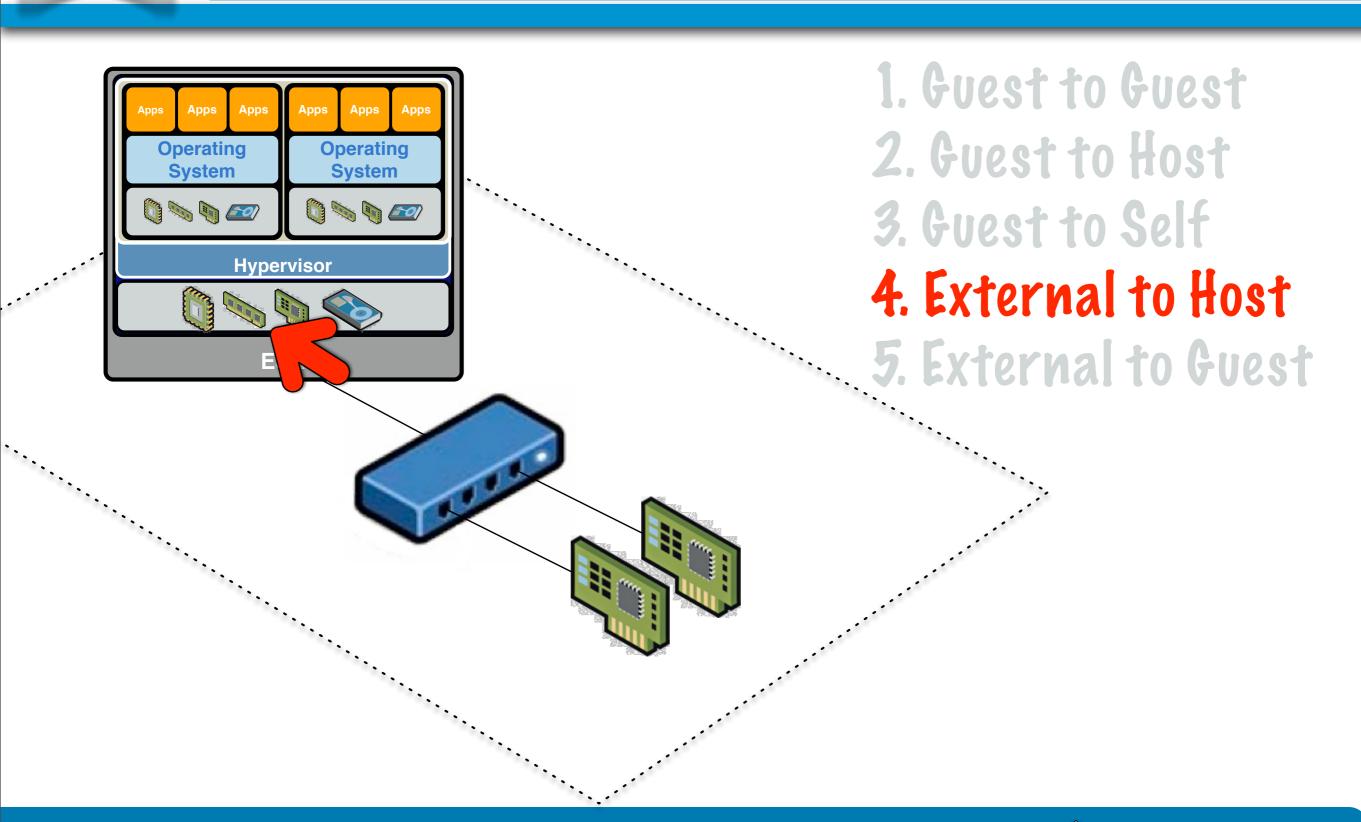
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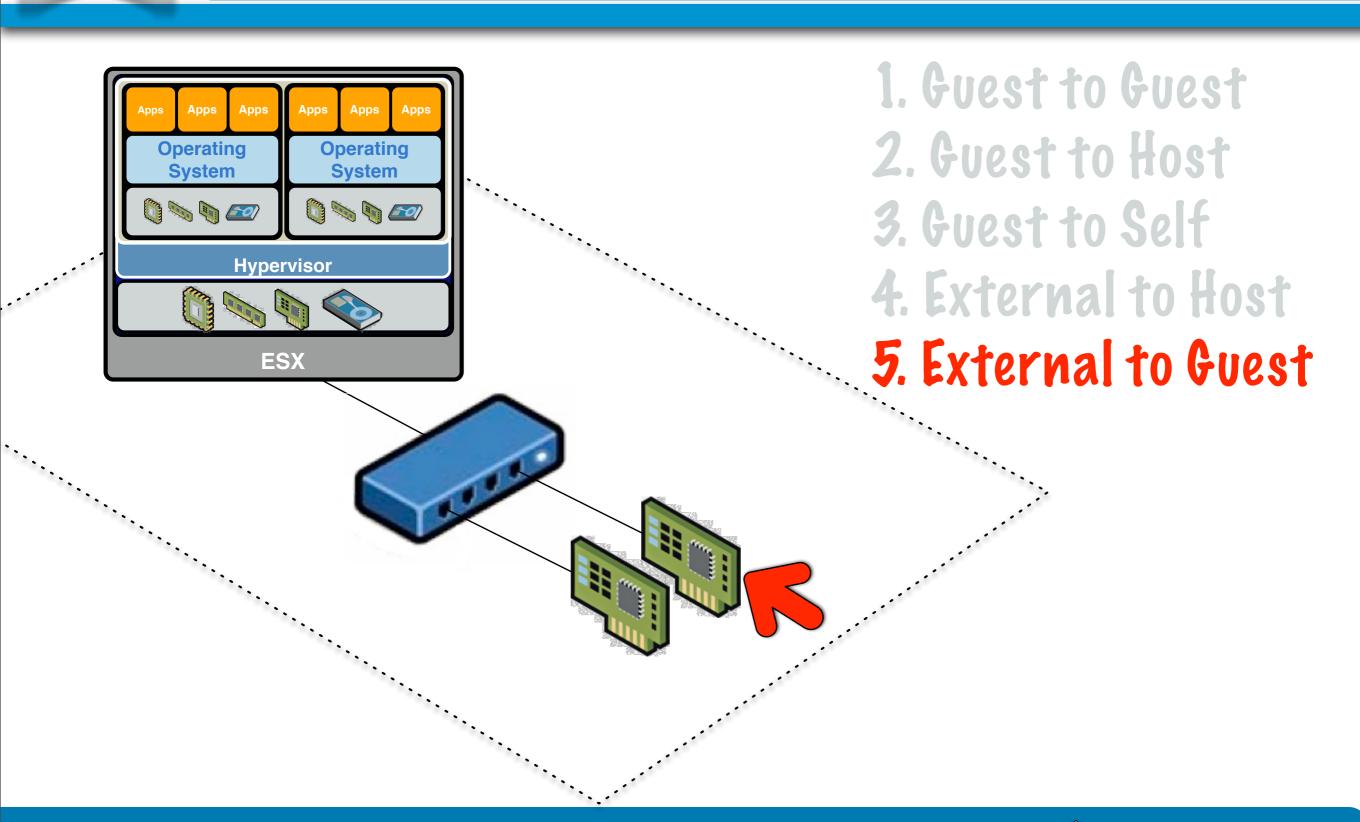




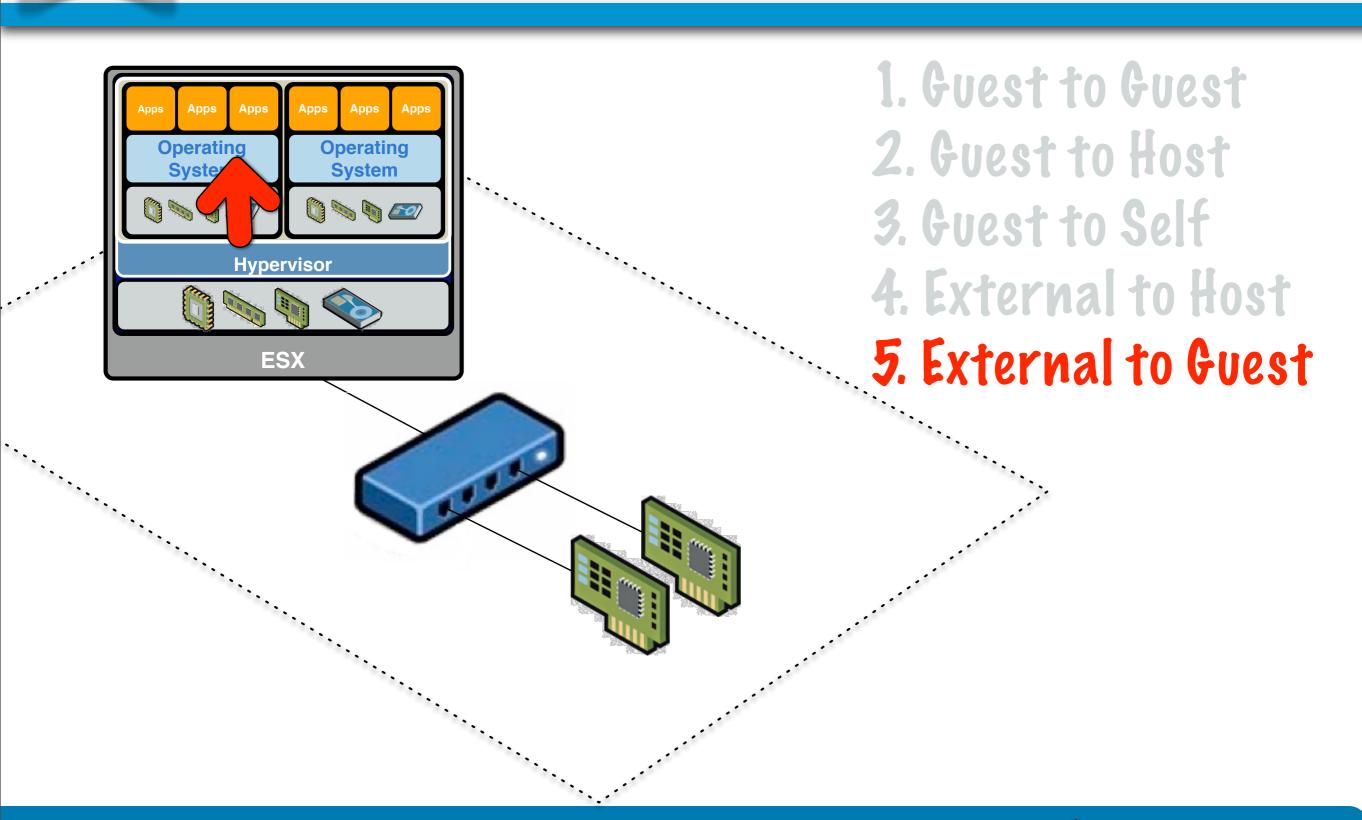




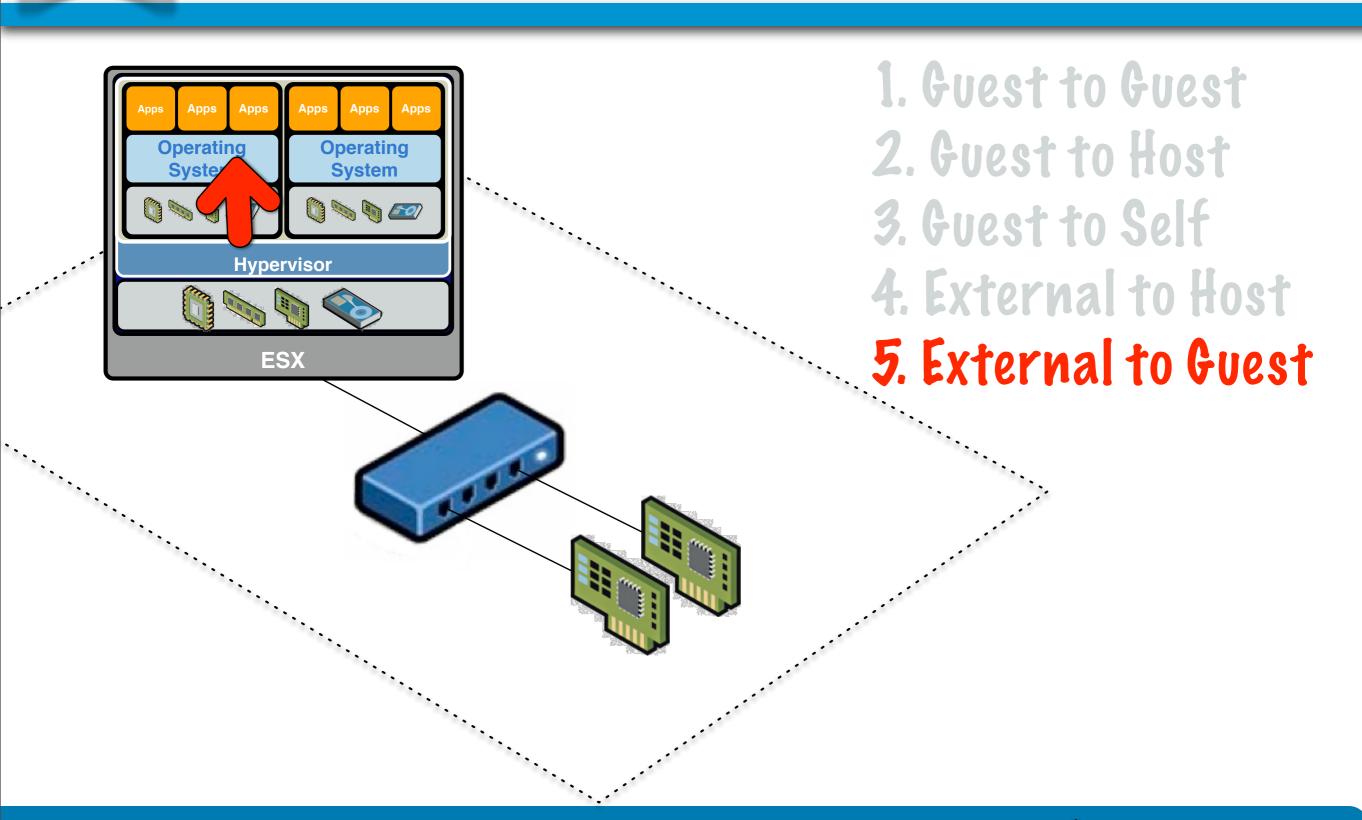






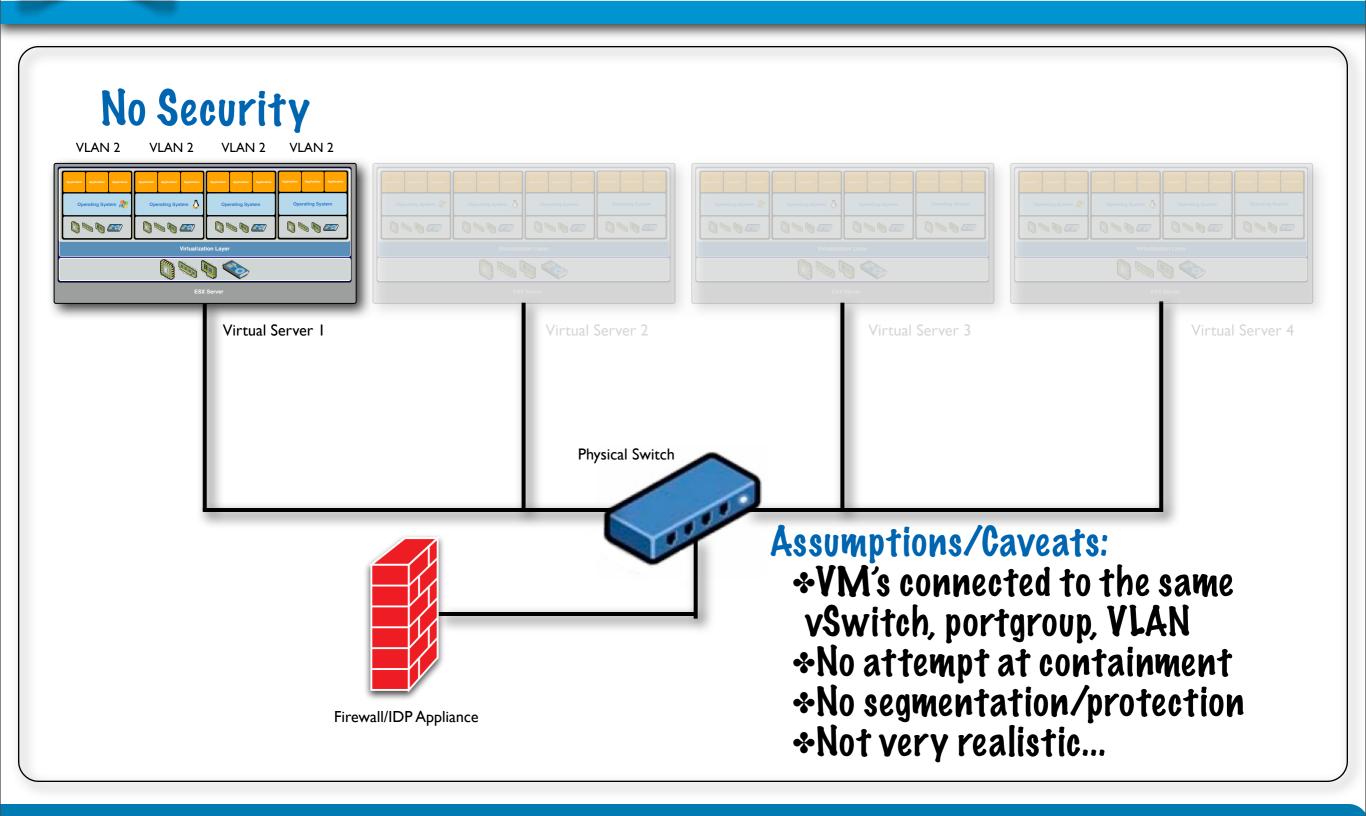






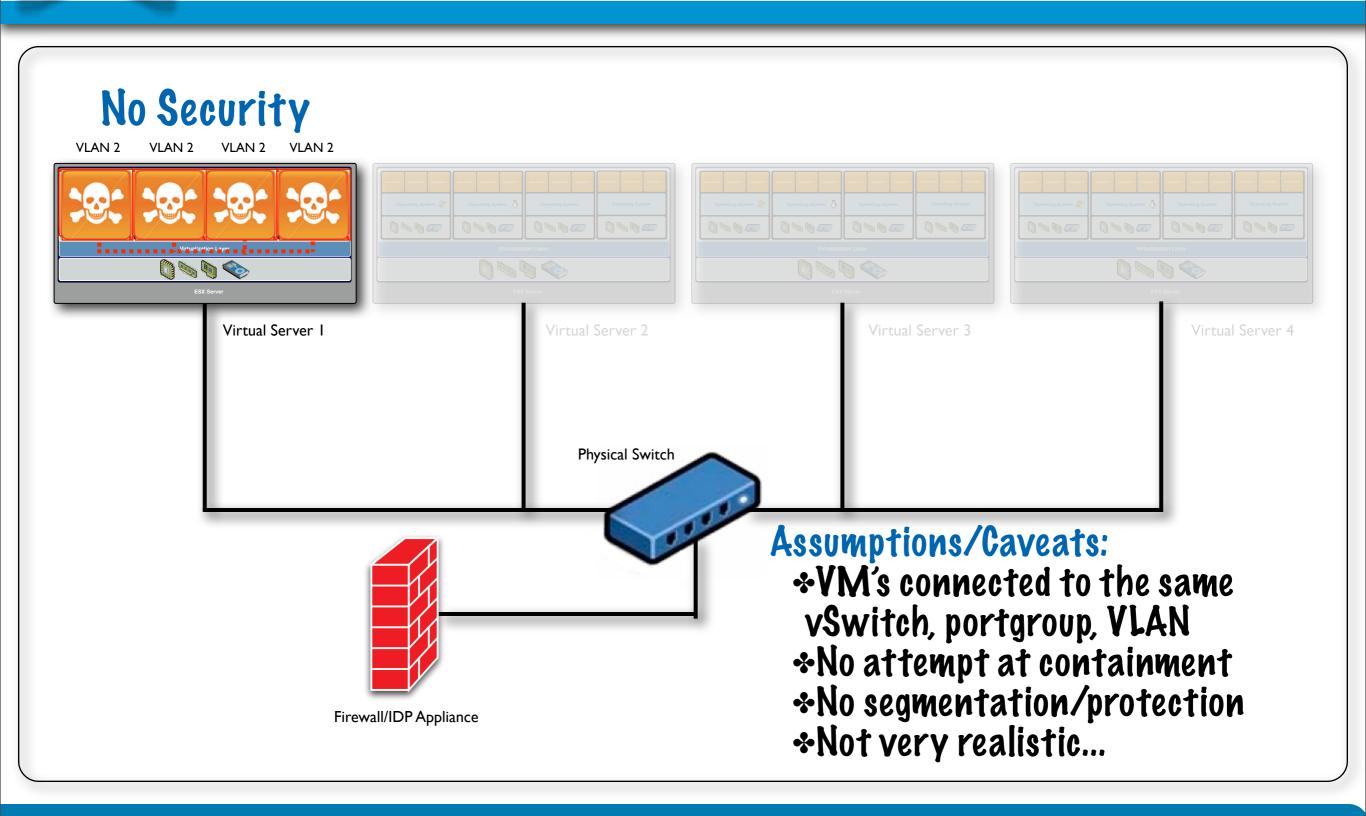


VirtSec Examples: No Controls (?)



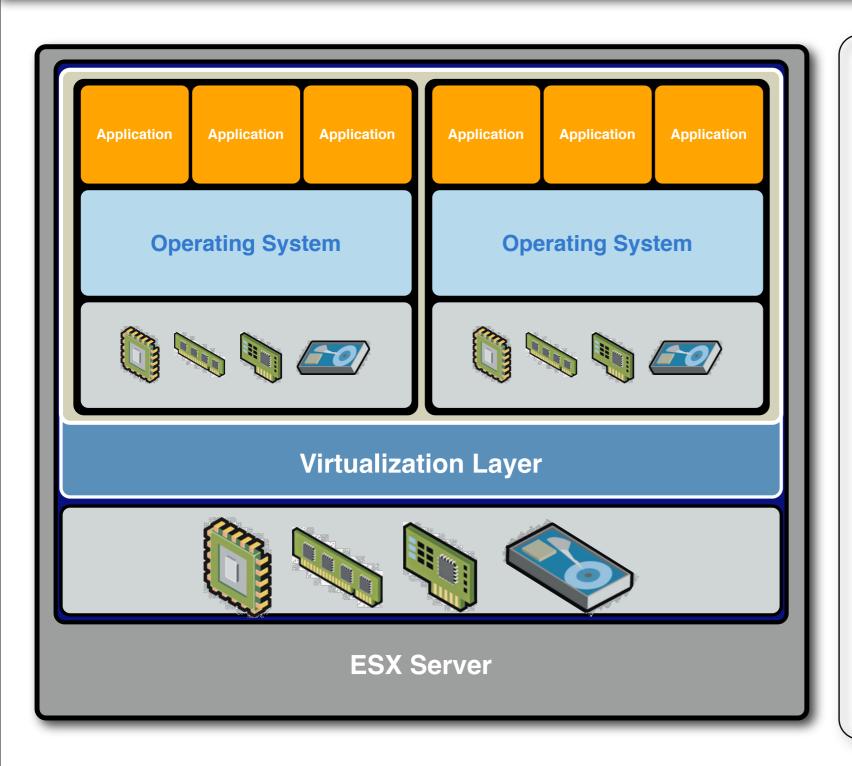


VirtSec Examples: No Controls (?)





VirtSec Examples: Software On the VM

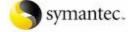


Most anything you run today in your conventional environments will work here...

- Firewalls
- HIDS
- HIPS
- ♣ Anti-virus
- * NAC
- **Endpoint Assurance**
- Patch Management
- Inventory
- Configuration Audit & Control
- Insert sproduct here

















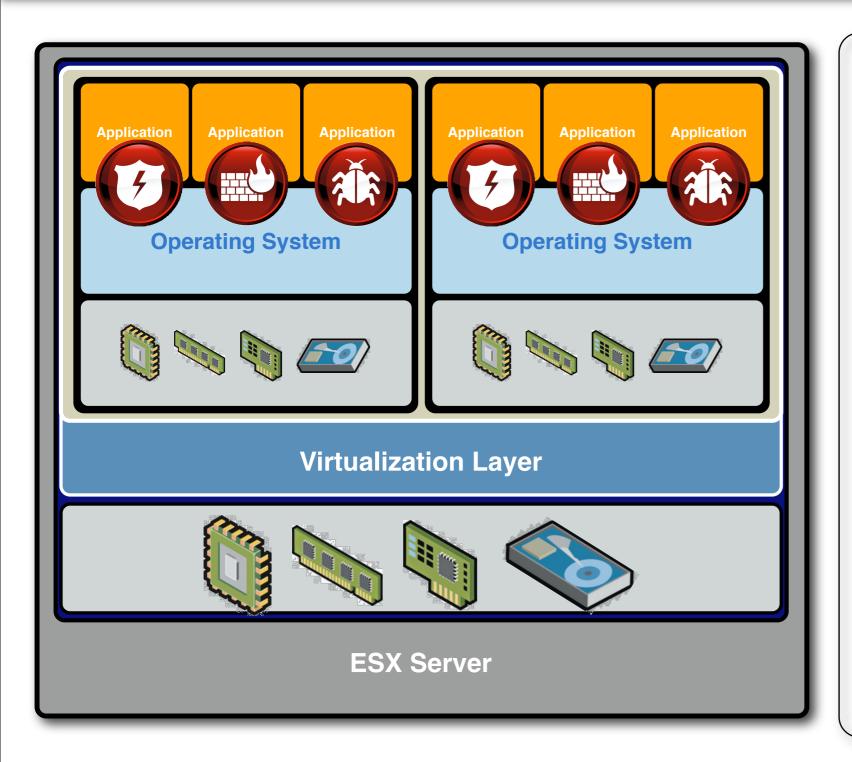








VirtSec Examples: Software On the VM

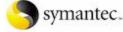


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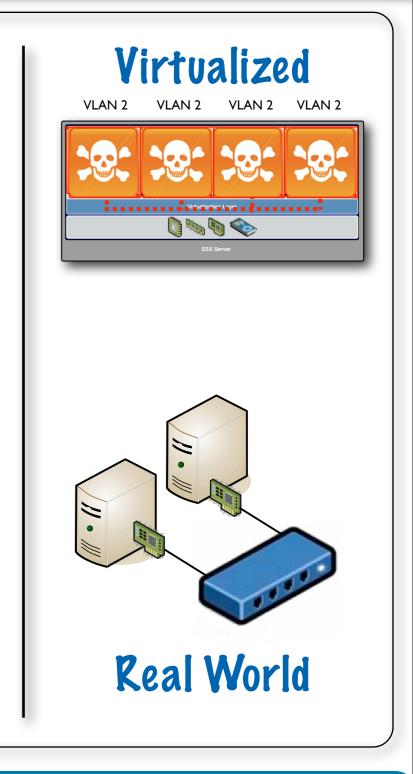








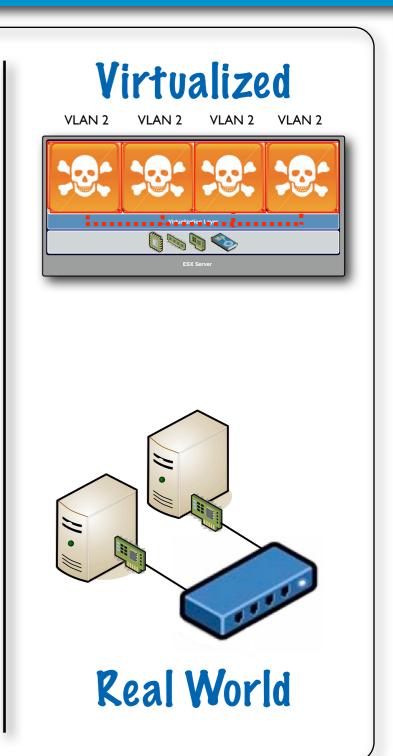






Myth/Security Team Says:

* "Consolidating servers onto the same virtualized host is insecure because you can't secure intravm traffic!"



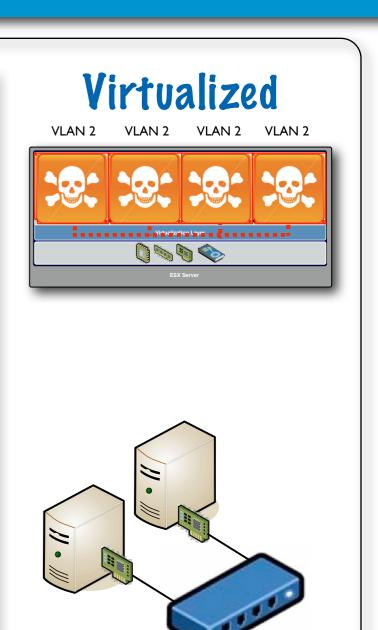


Myth/Security Team Says:

* "Consolidating servers onto the same virtualized host is insecure because you can't secure intravm traffic!"

Reality/I ask:

* "When you have two physical servers plugged into the same physical switch in the same VLAN, how do you secure intra-machine traffic?"



Real World



Myth/Security Team Says:

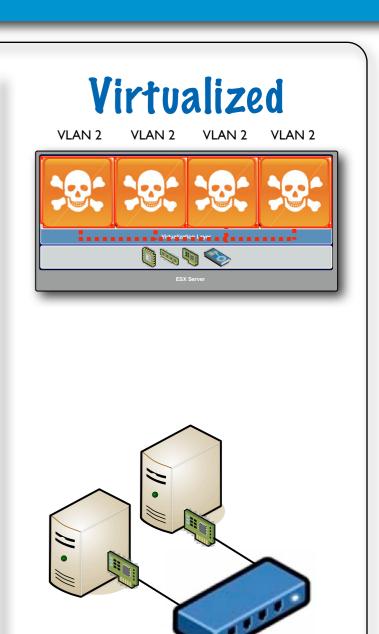
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Reality/lask:

* "When you have two physical servers plugged into the same physical switch in the same VLAN, how do you secure intra-machine traffic?"

Response/Security Team Blushes:

"Uh, we don't..."

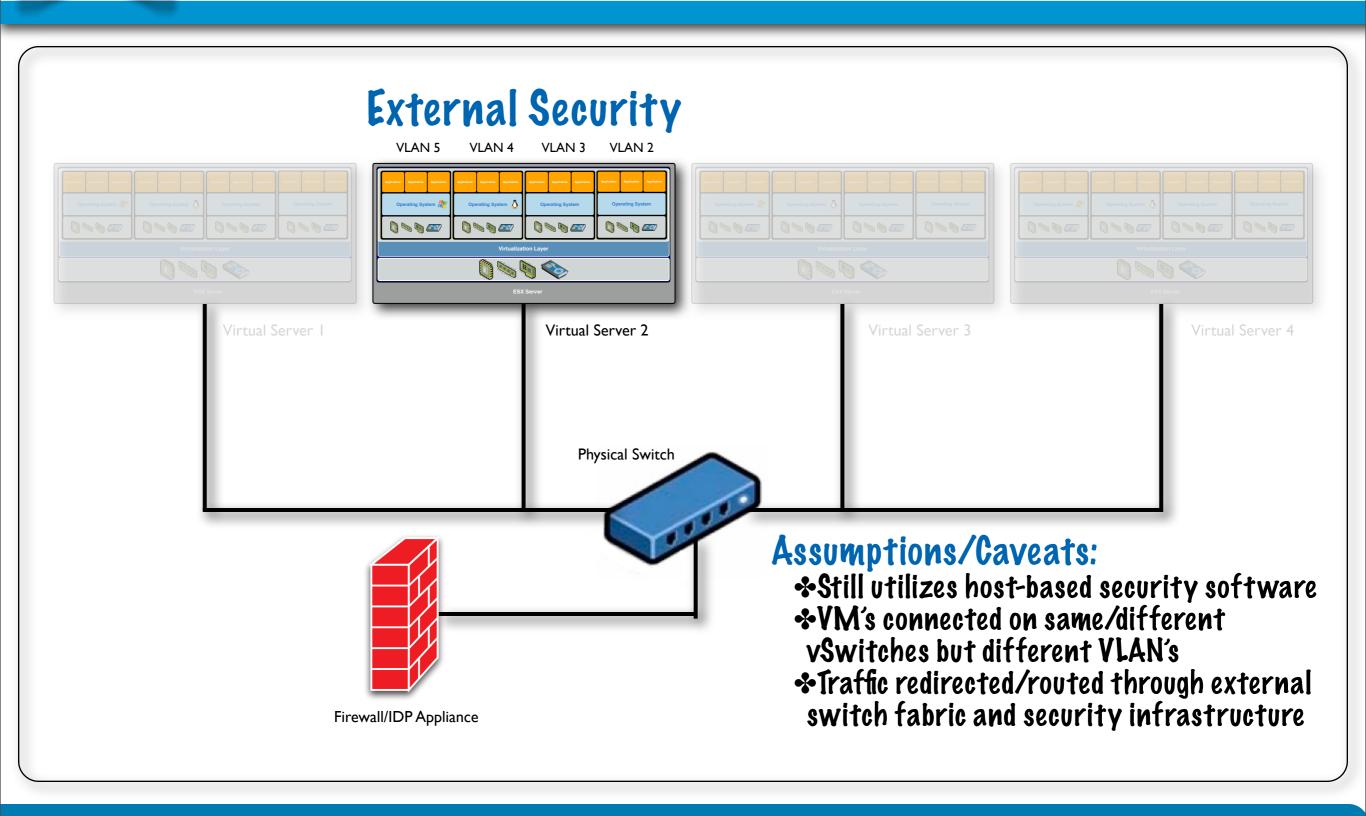




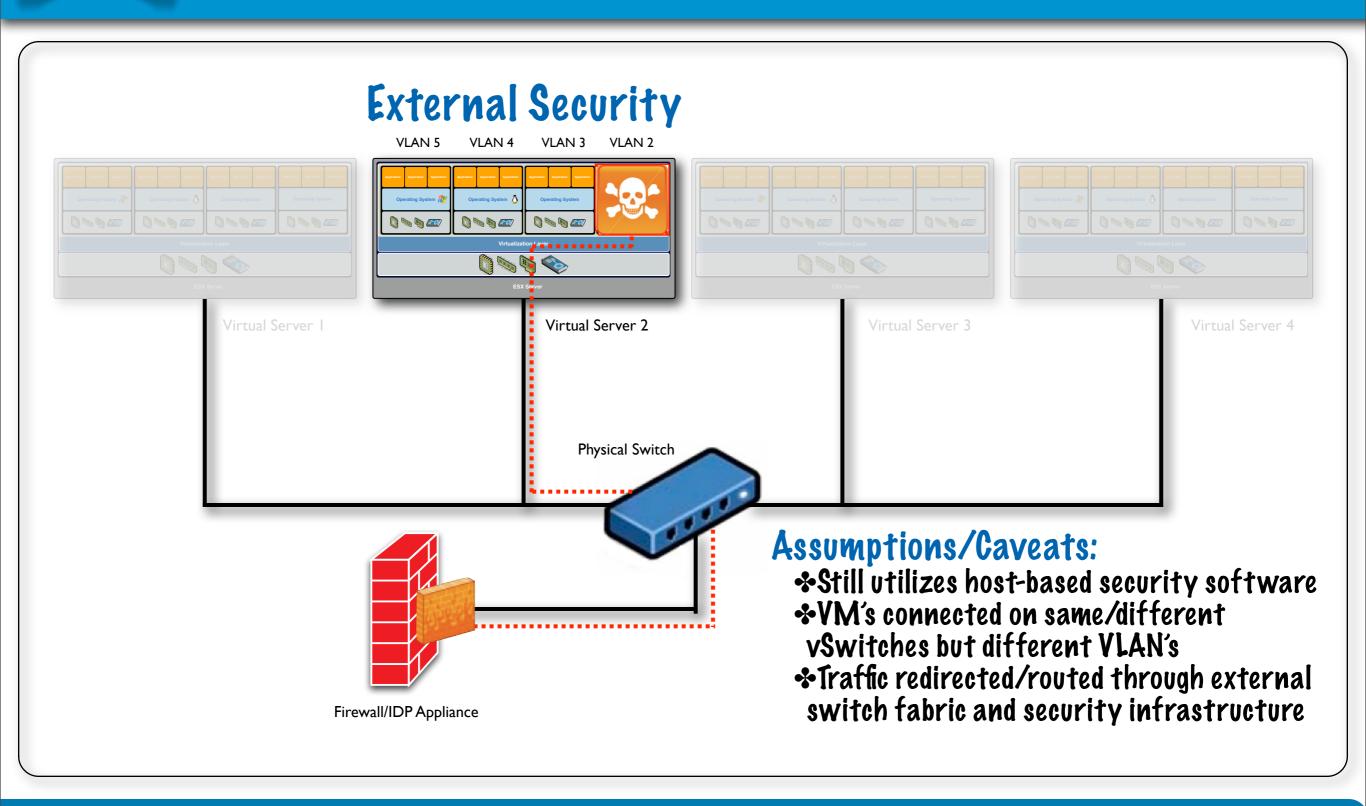
Pohl



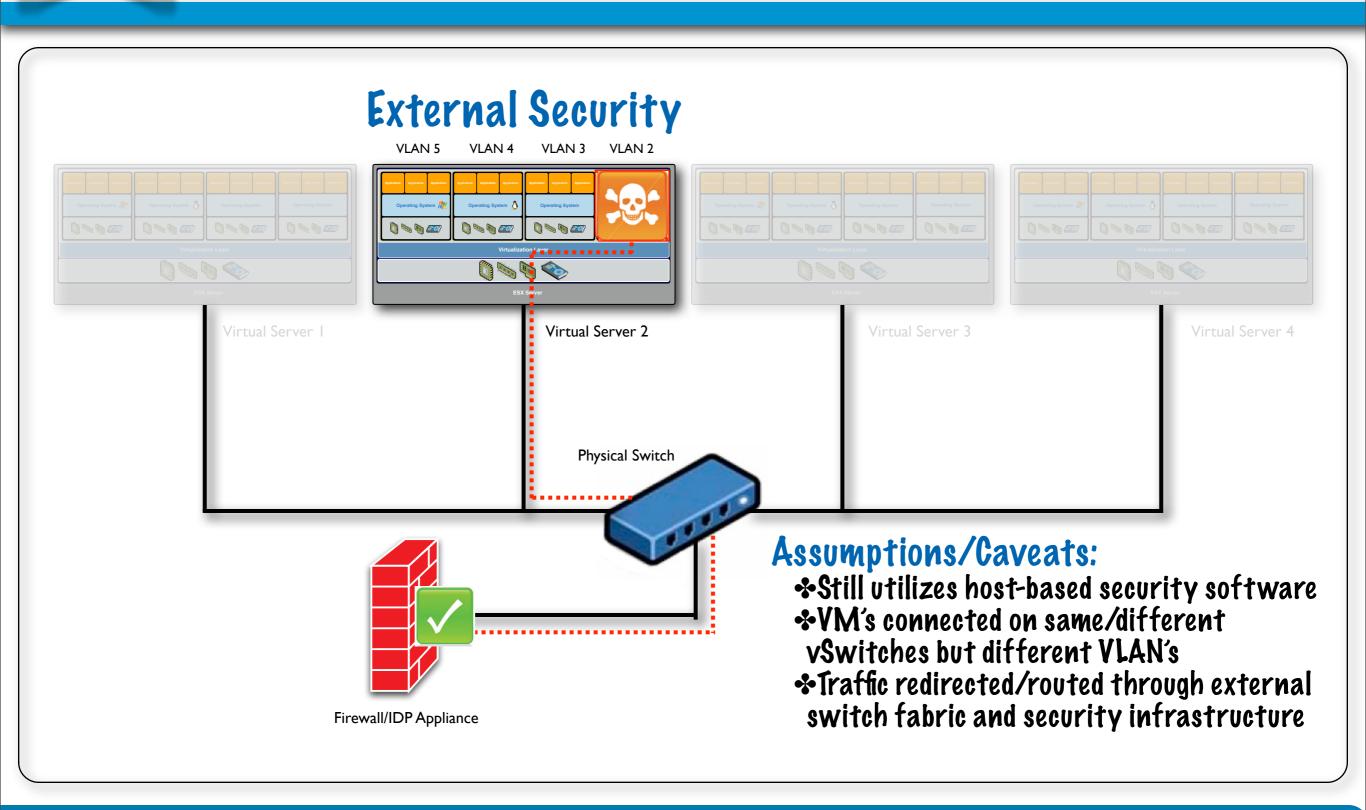




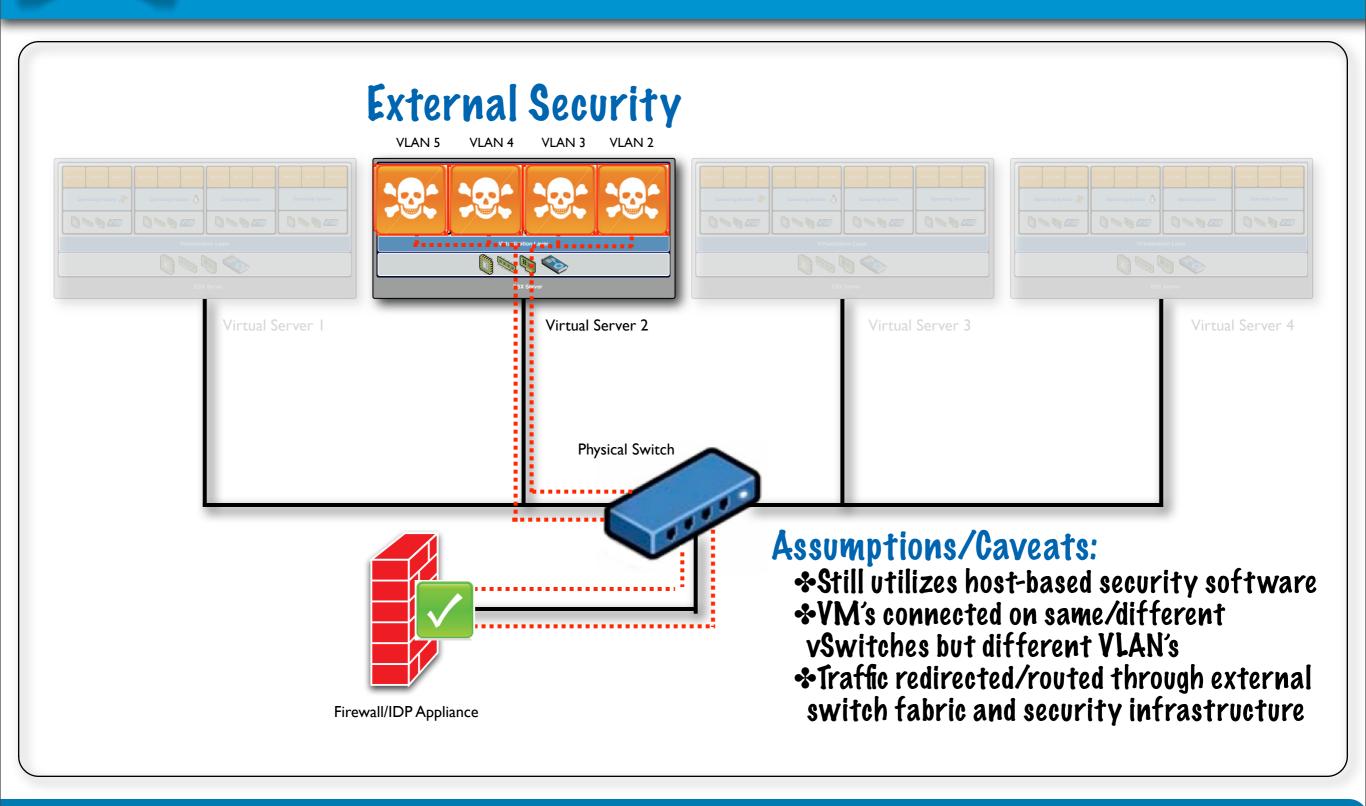






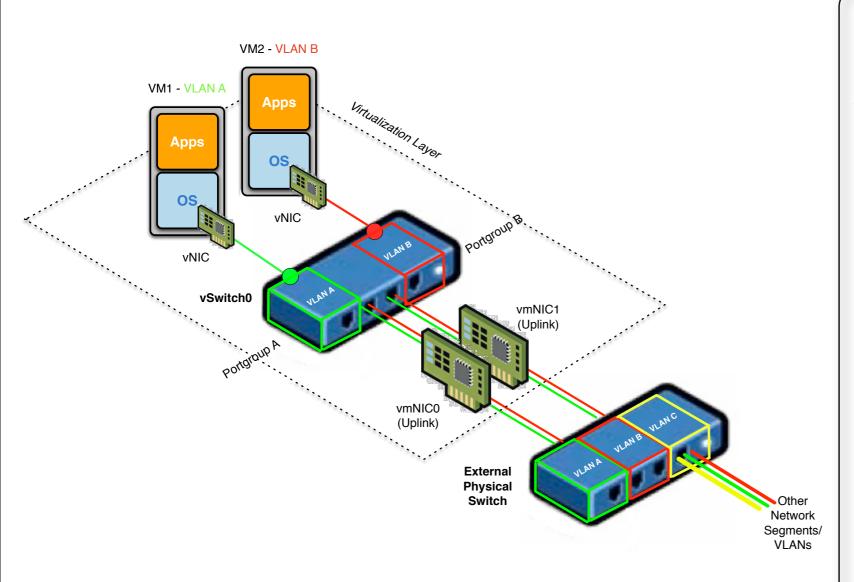








Virtual Appliances: The Pevil's In the Petails



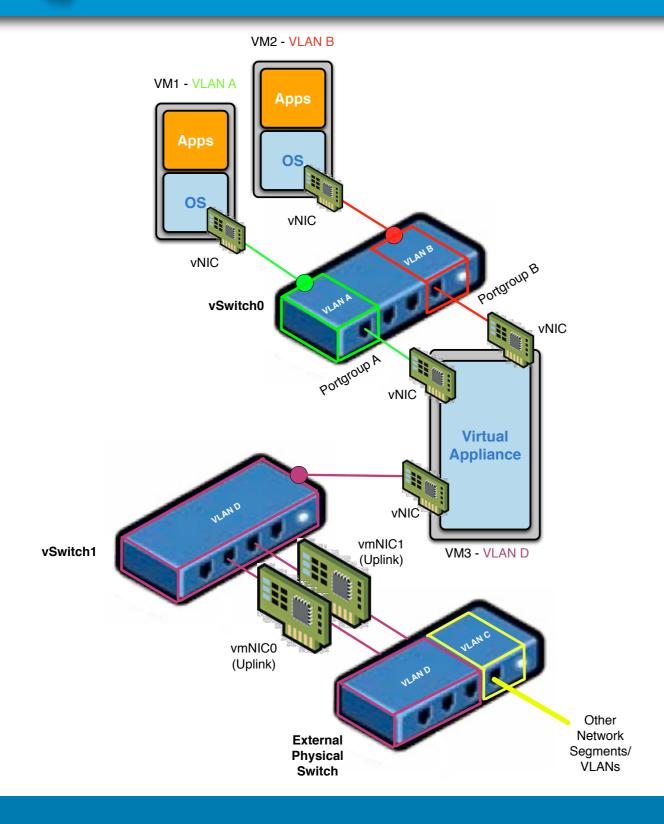
Here we have a basic multi-VM configuration without a virtual security appliance:

- Two VM's, sharing a single vSwitch
- Each VM sits on its own VLAN/Portgroup
- * For traffic to make it's way from VLAN A to VLAN B, the traffic must traverse the Uplinks to the external switching/routing fabric
- VLANs A and B are advertised to the rest of the network via VLAN/Subnet C





Virtual Appliances: The Devil's In the Details



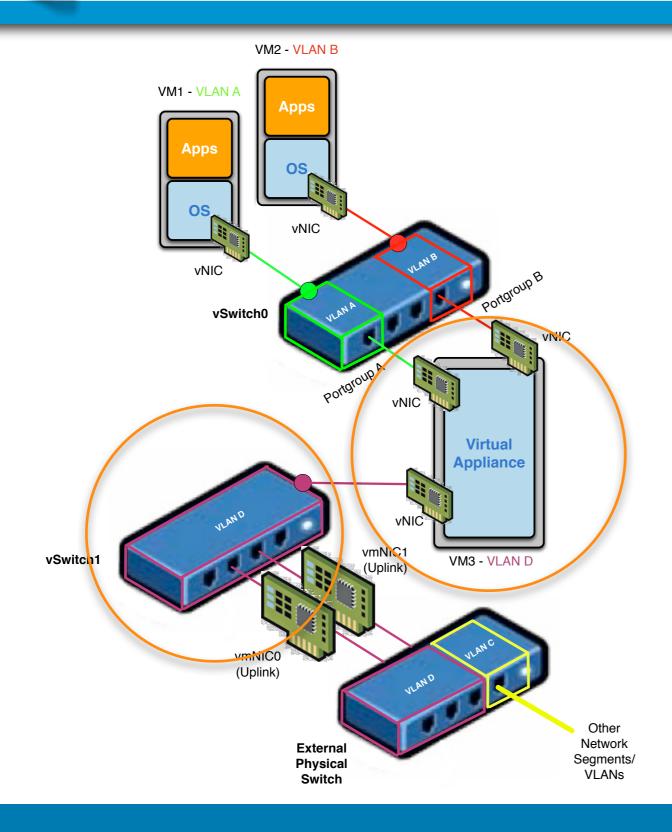
The Revised Configuration:

- VLANs A and B are now isolated on vSwitch0 with no uplinks
- VM1 and VM2 bridged/routed by VM3 (Virtual Appliance)
- * VM3 also connected to vSwitch1
- For traffic to make it's way from VLAN A to VLAN B, the traffic must traverse VM3 (the virtual appliance)
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- VLAN D transports and thus the VA controls all intra-VM traffic and processes all externally-bound traffic





Virtual Appliances: The Devil's In the Details



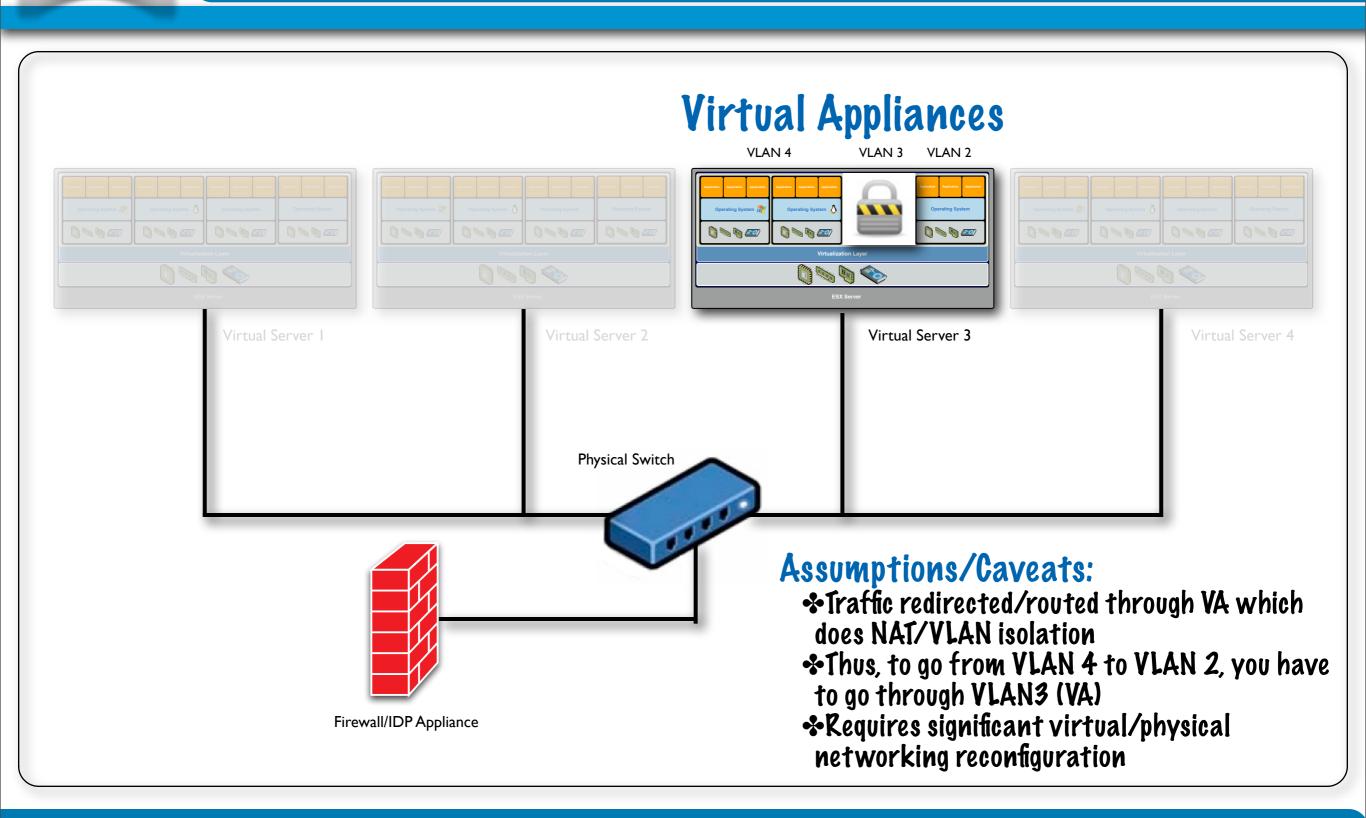
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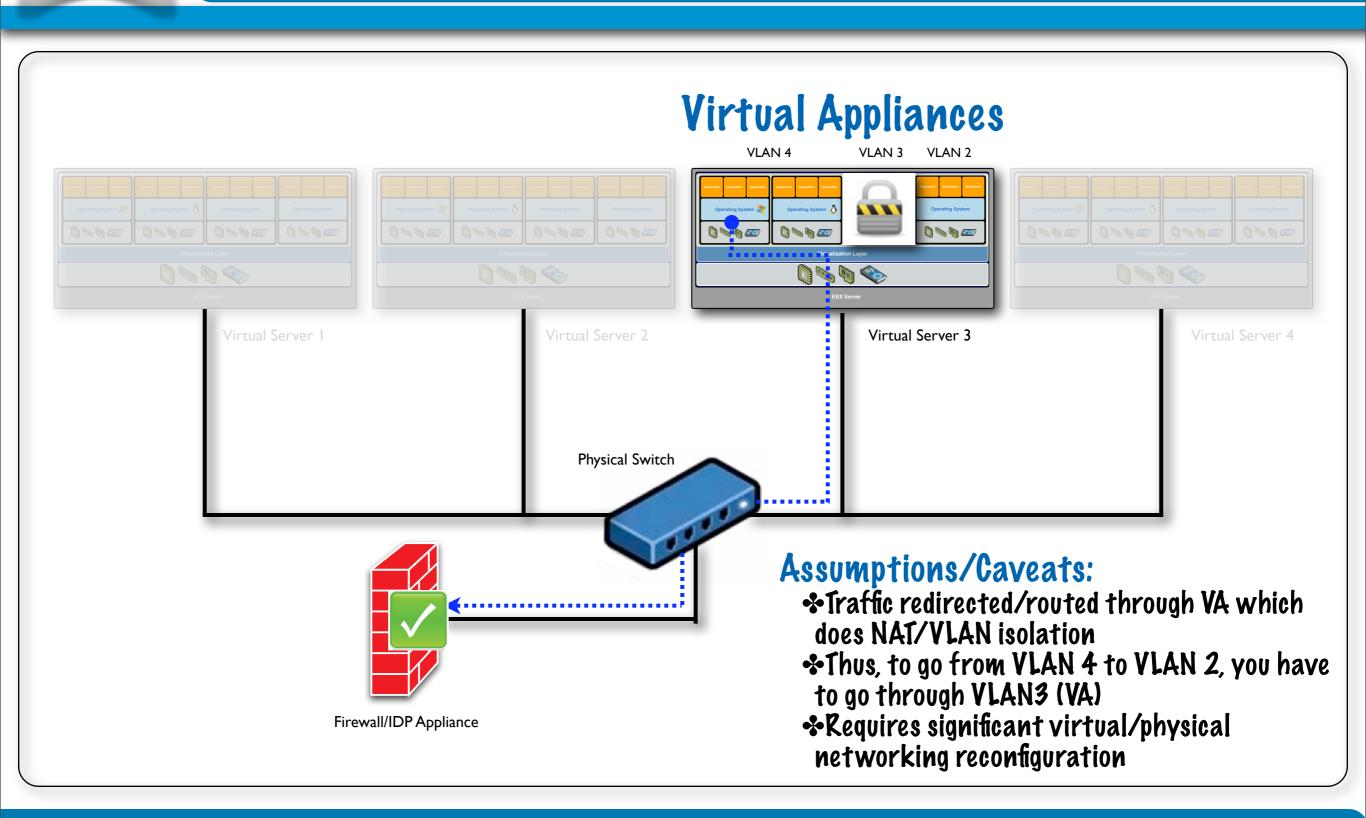


VirtSec Examples: Virtual Appliance w/External Security Interaction & VM to VM On Different VLAN/vSwitch



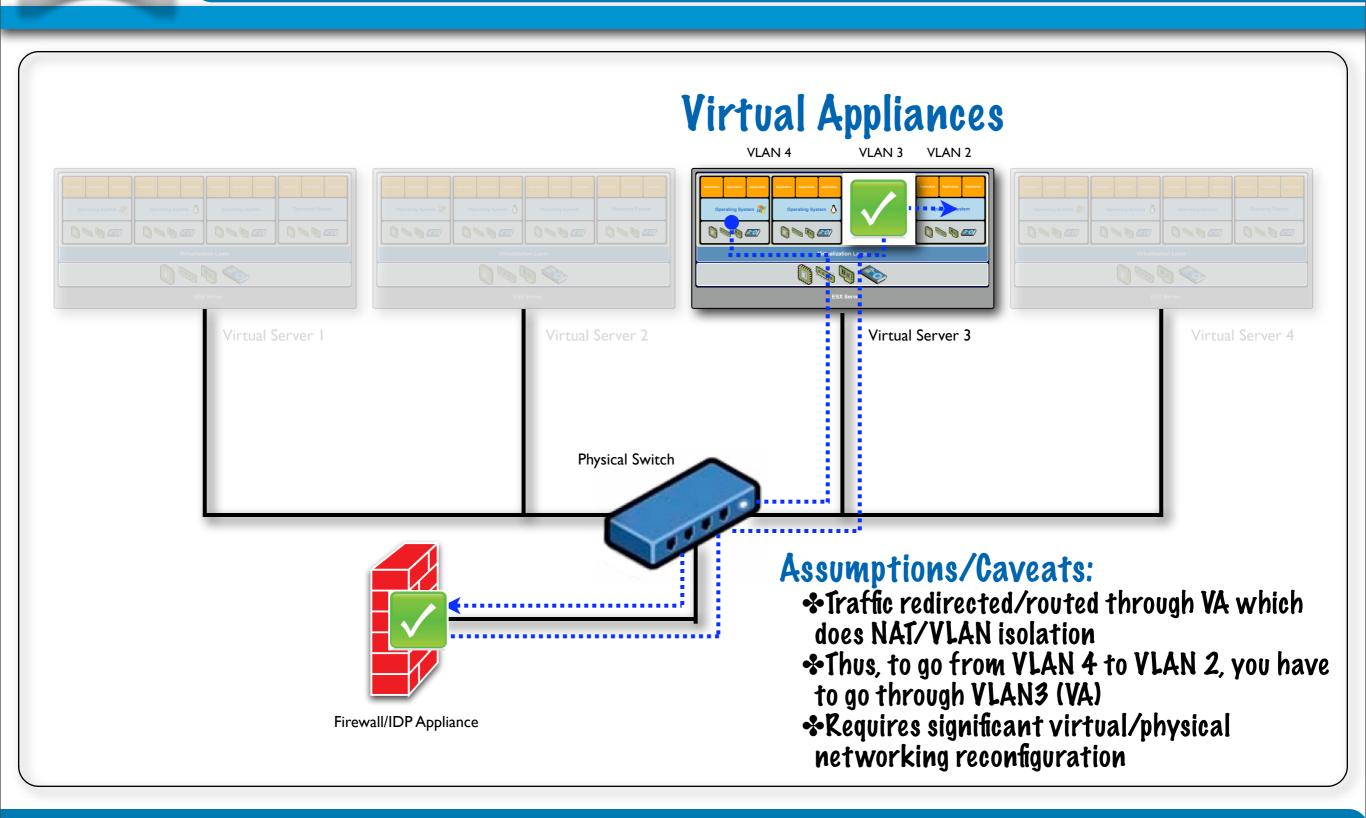


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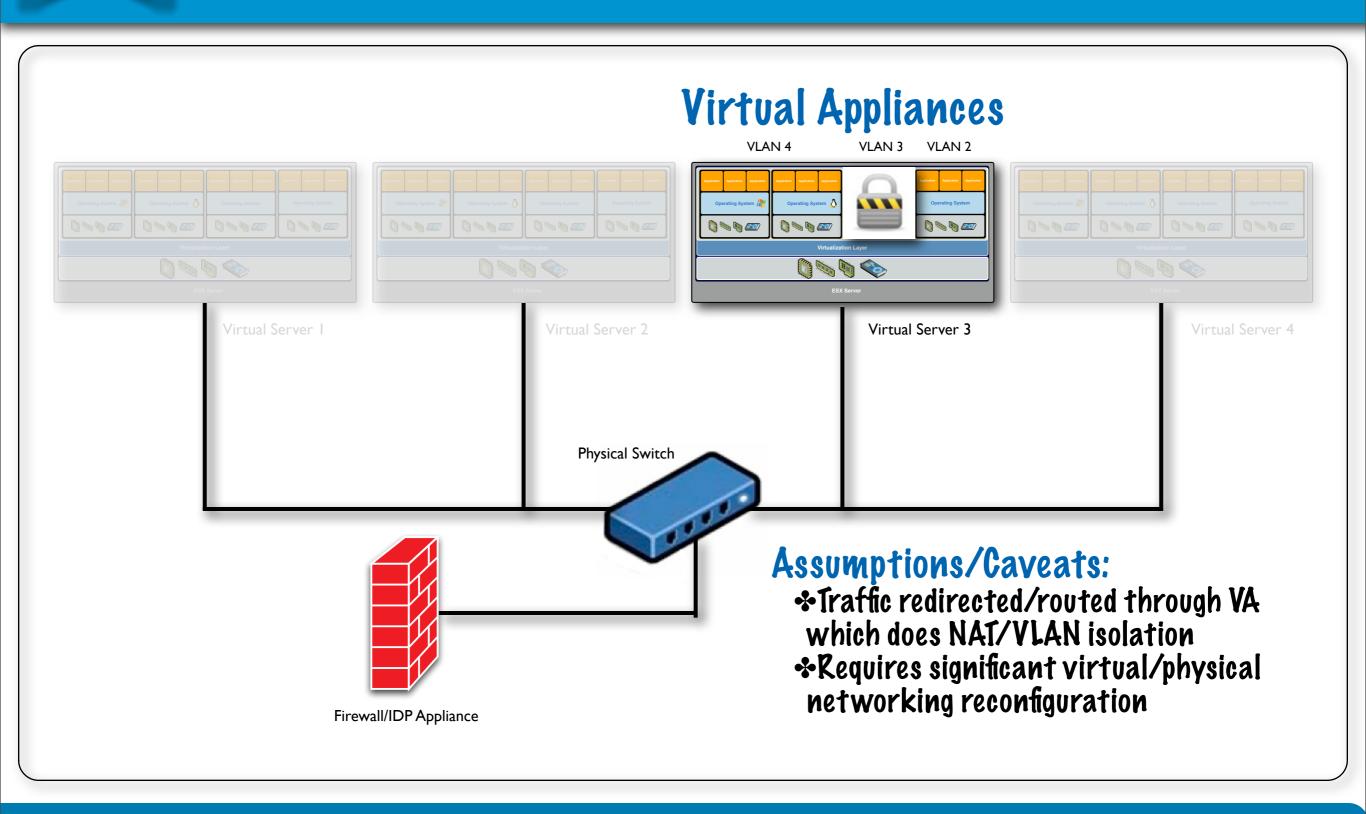




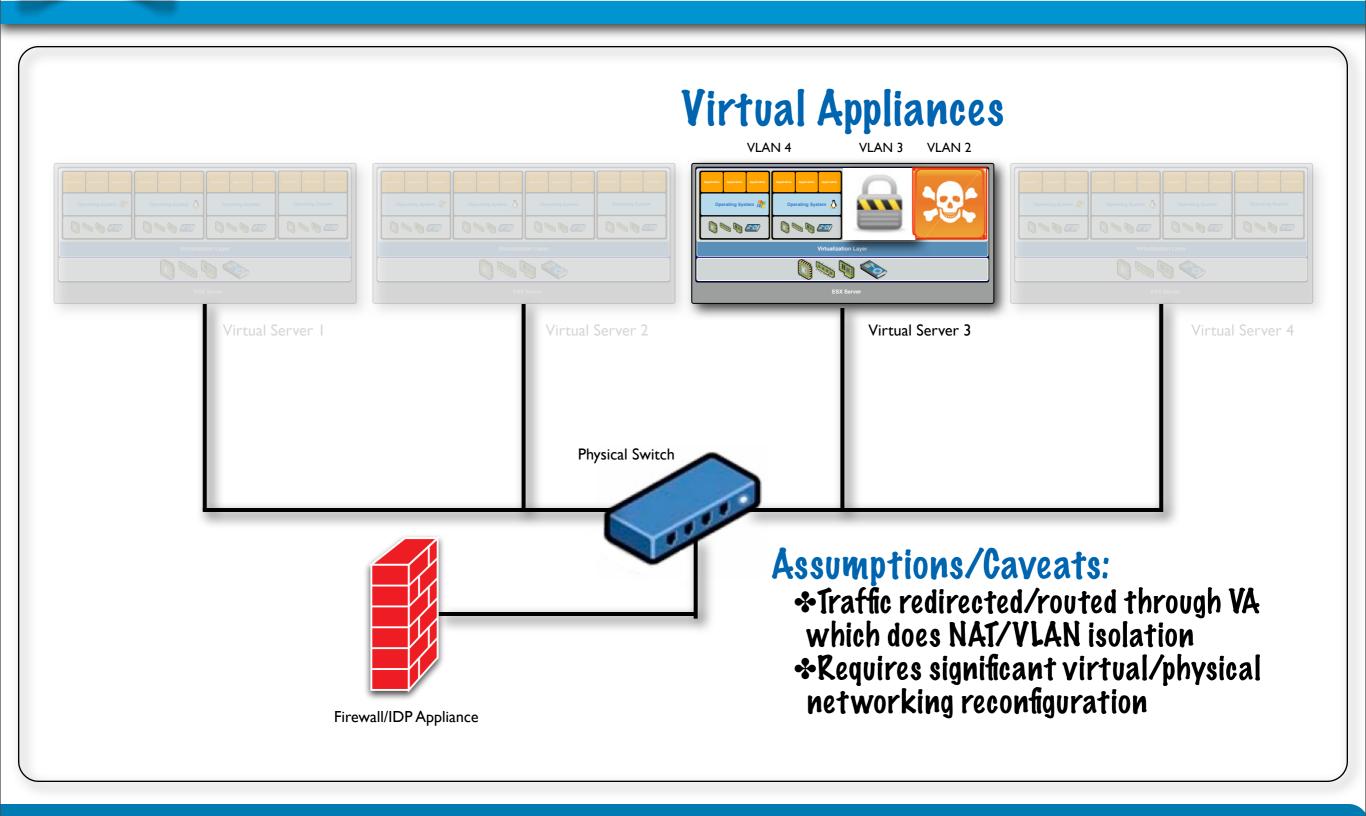
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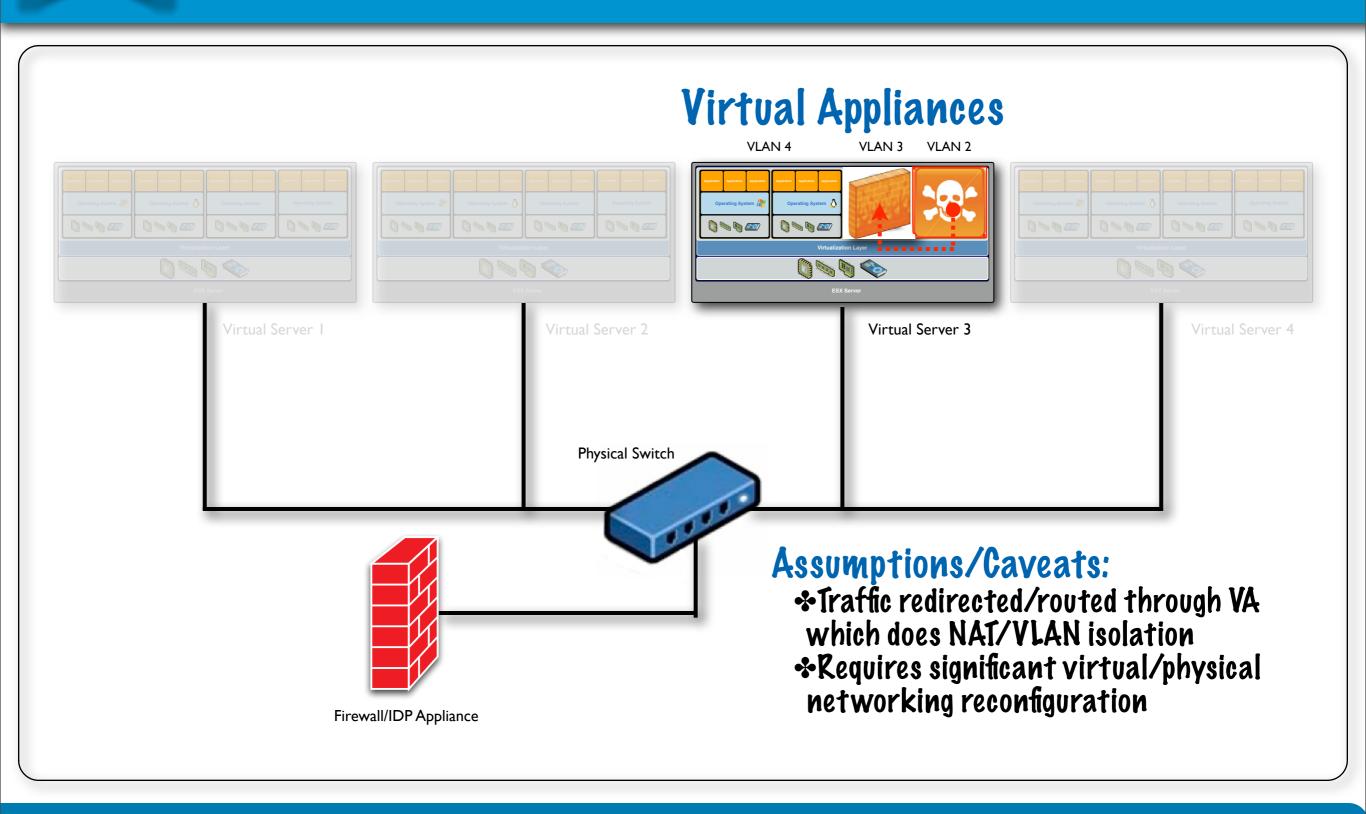




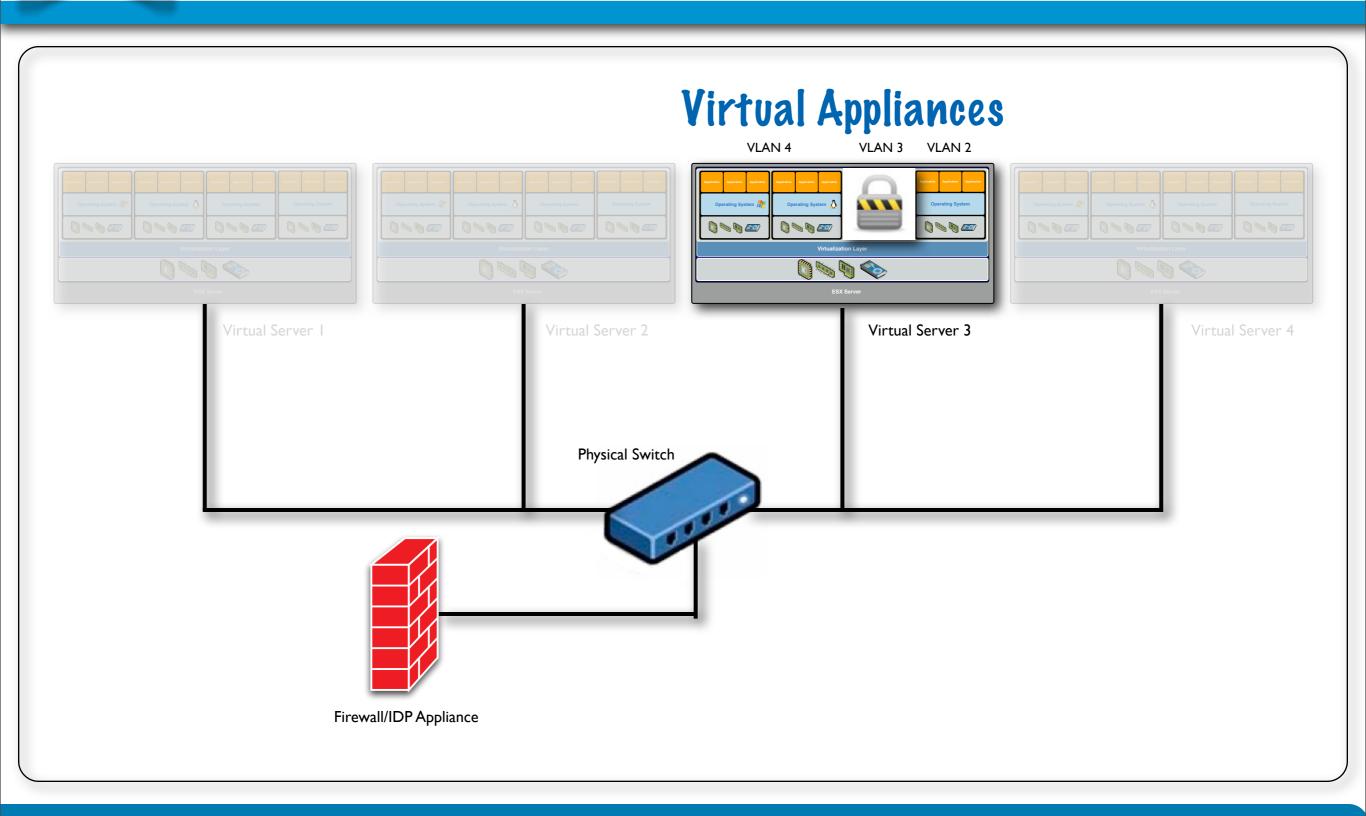




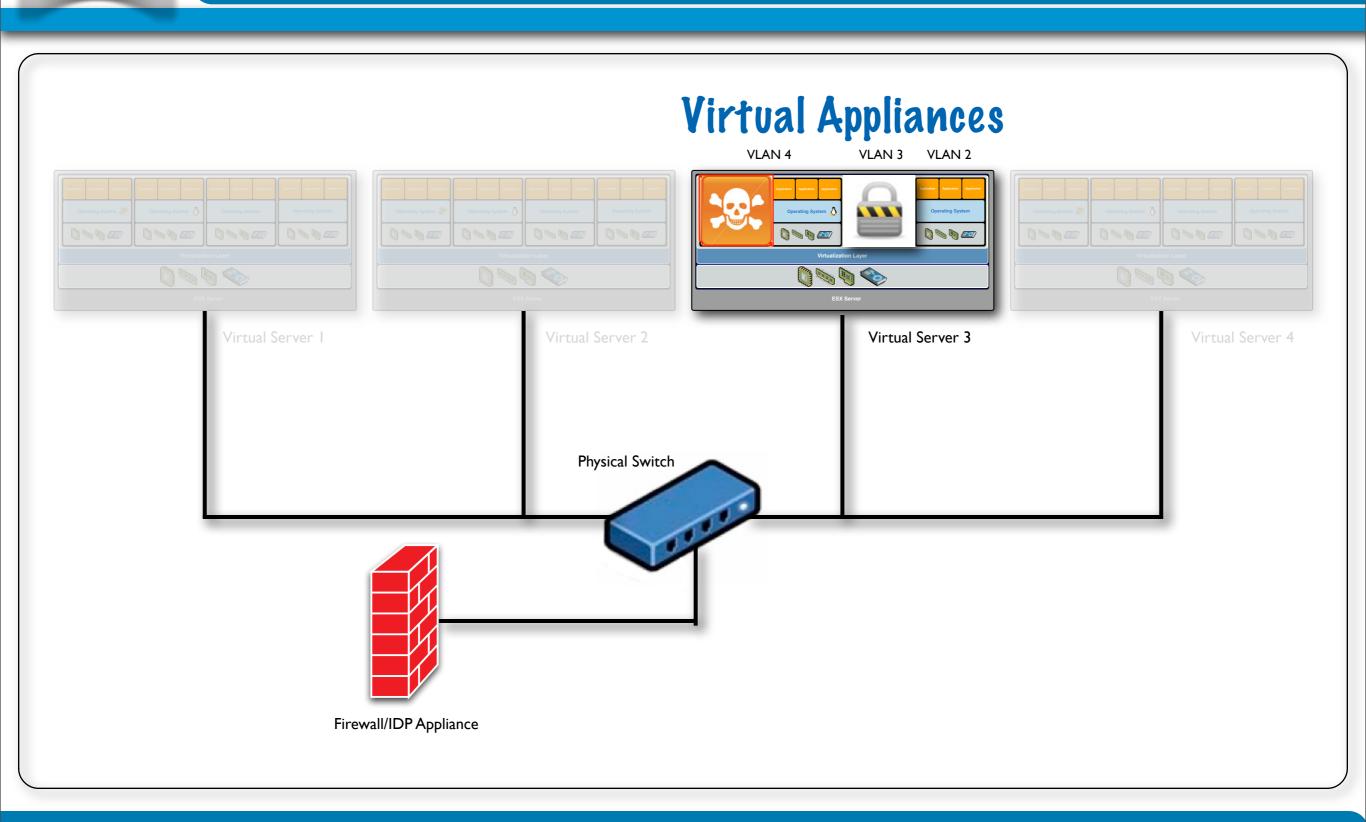




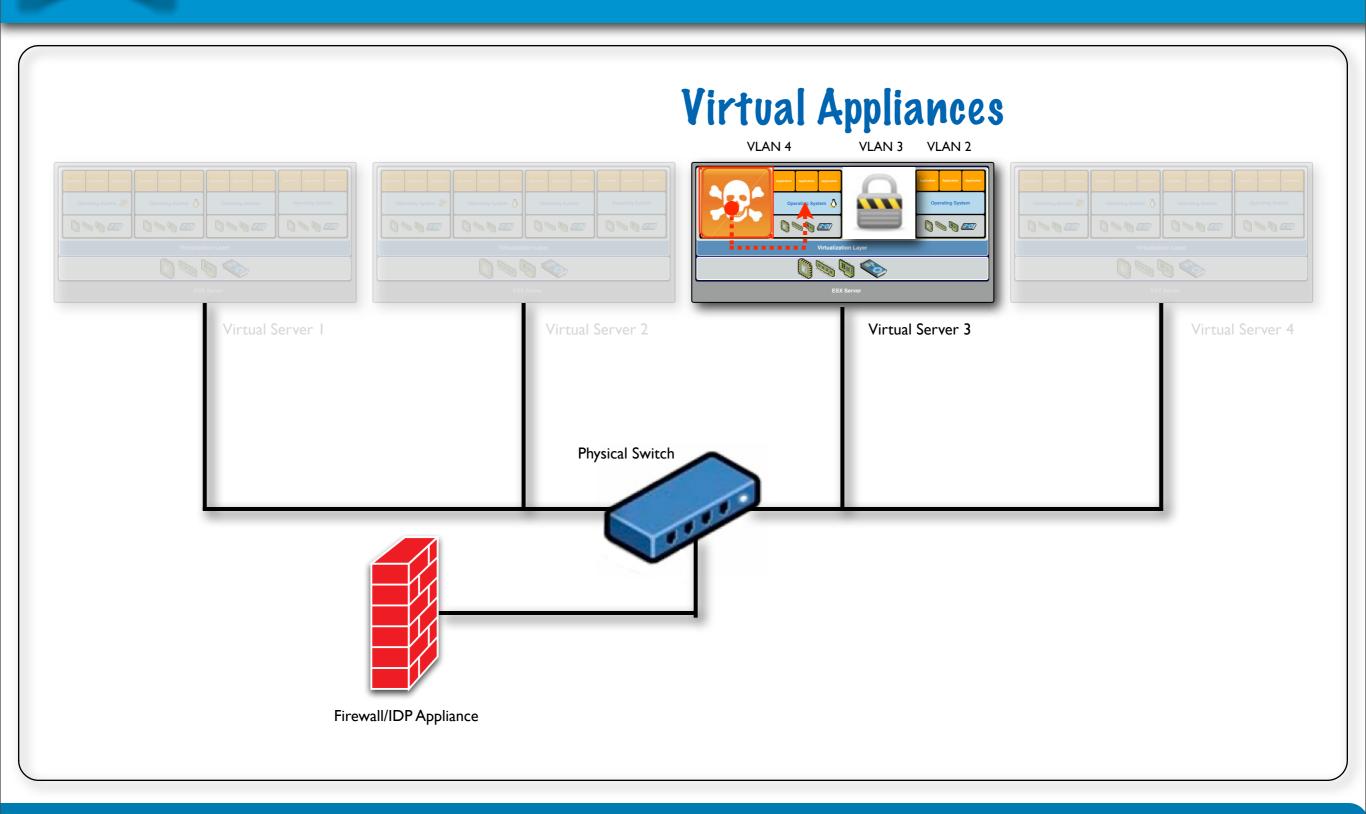




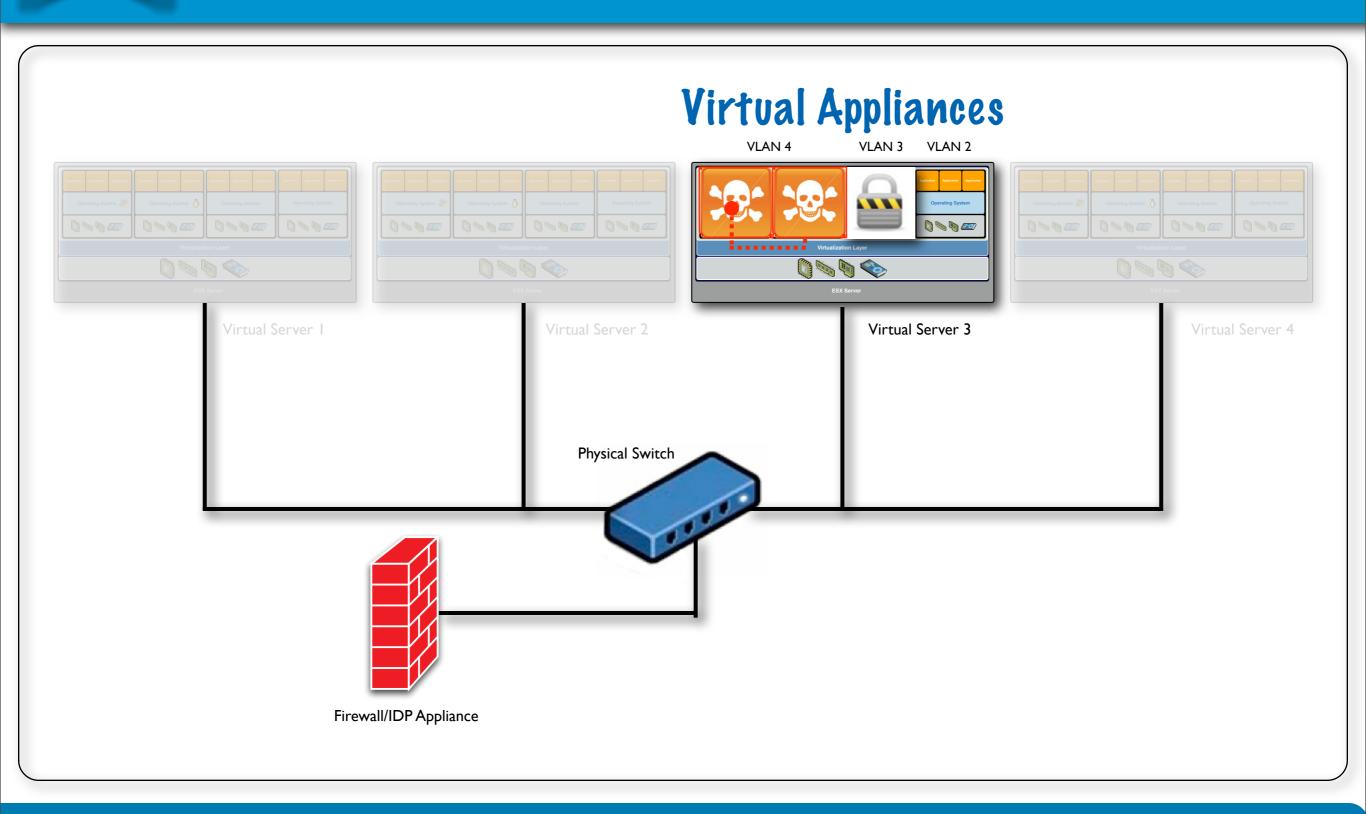






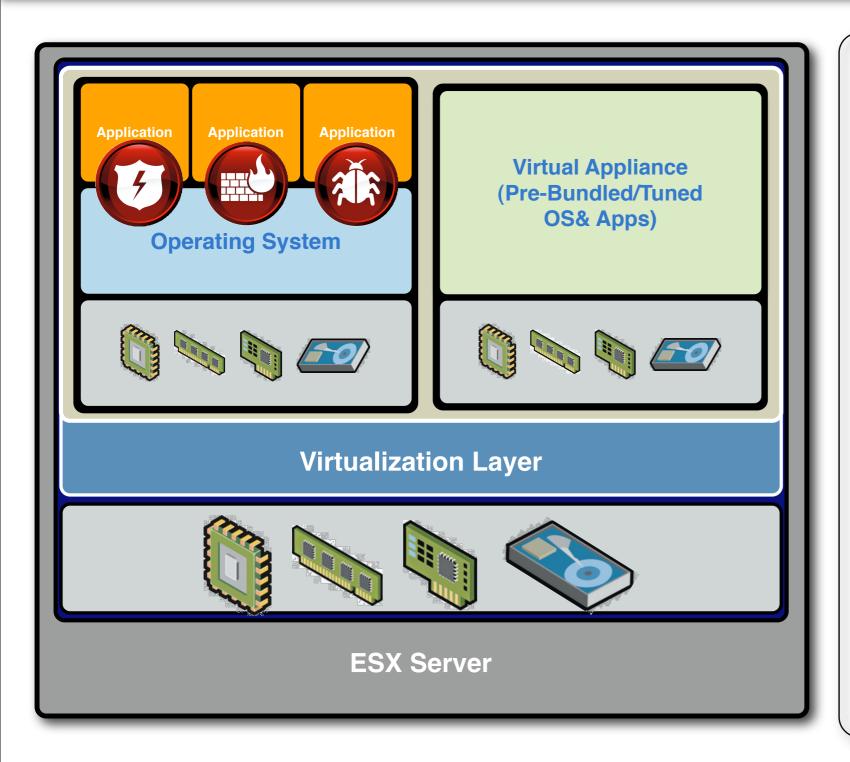








VirtSec Examples: Virtual Appliances



- The trick is forcing the traffic through the virtual appliances (if prevention is required) versus merely monitoring via SPAN for detection/monitoring
- * ARP Spoofing/TCP RST's are also used by some vendors for VM's in the same portgroup/VLANs
- Requires careful (and potentially extensive) virtual networking configuration
- Poesn't protect against VM's in the same VLAN
- Poes not directly protect the Hypervisor
- # HA/Resilience an issue
- Consumes Host Resources
- There are lots of gotchas currently which VMsafe API's will certainly help with...











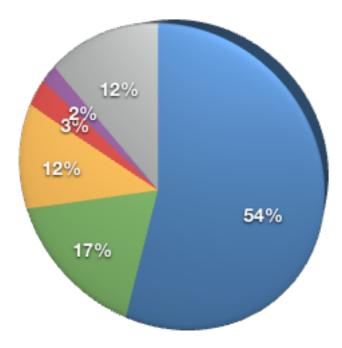






How Are Folks Securing Their VM's?

Addressing Security Concerns in Virtualized Environments



- Traditional infrstructure tools w/NO specific provisions for virtualization (54%)
- Traditional infrstructure tools w/virtualization modules/plug-ins (17%)
- Utilize virtualization-specific security tools provided by virtualization vendor (12%)
- Utilize third-party security tools designed for VM's (3%)
- Utilize third-party virtualization-only security tools (2%)
- No security provisions in place (12%)

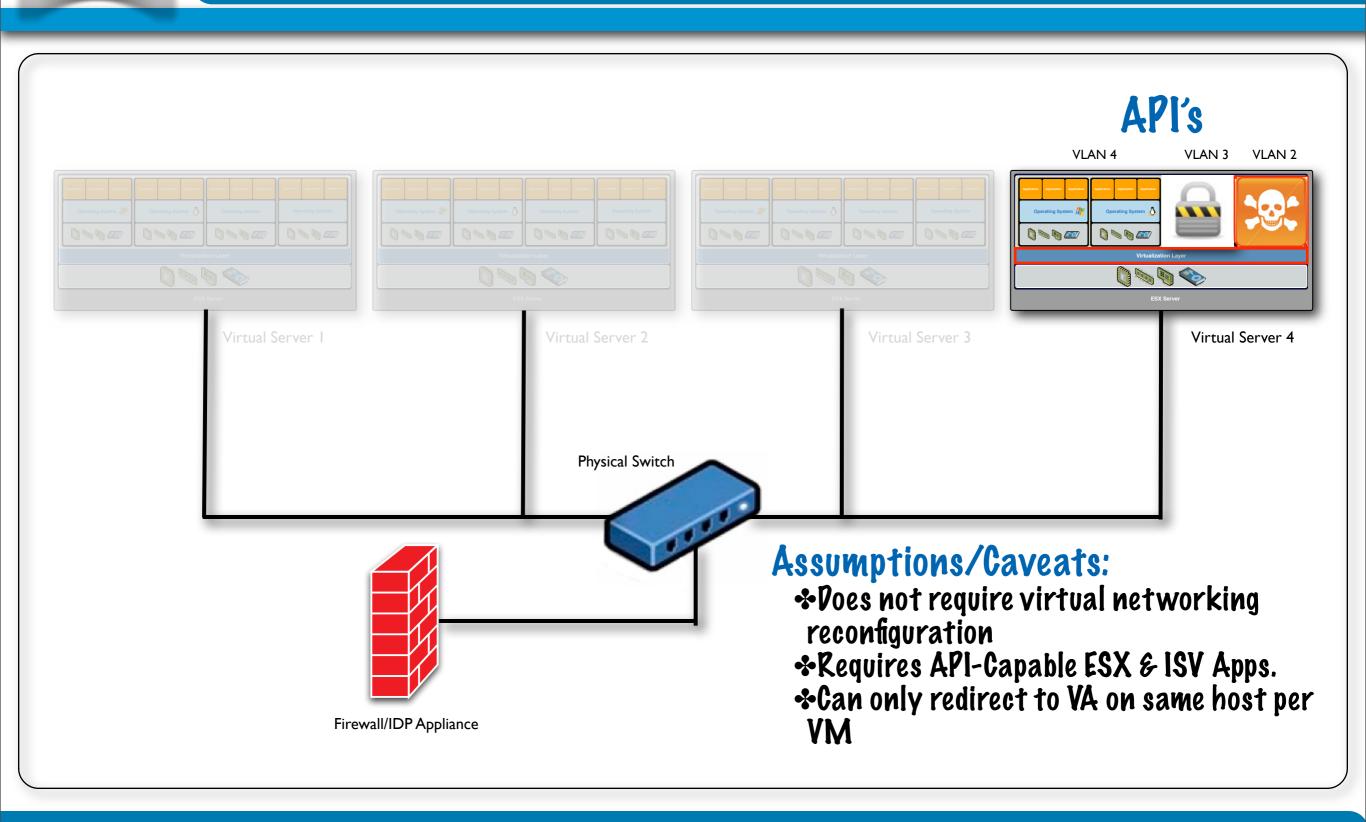


Data: June 2008 InformationWeek Analytics: VMware Security Survey



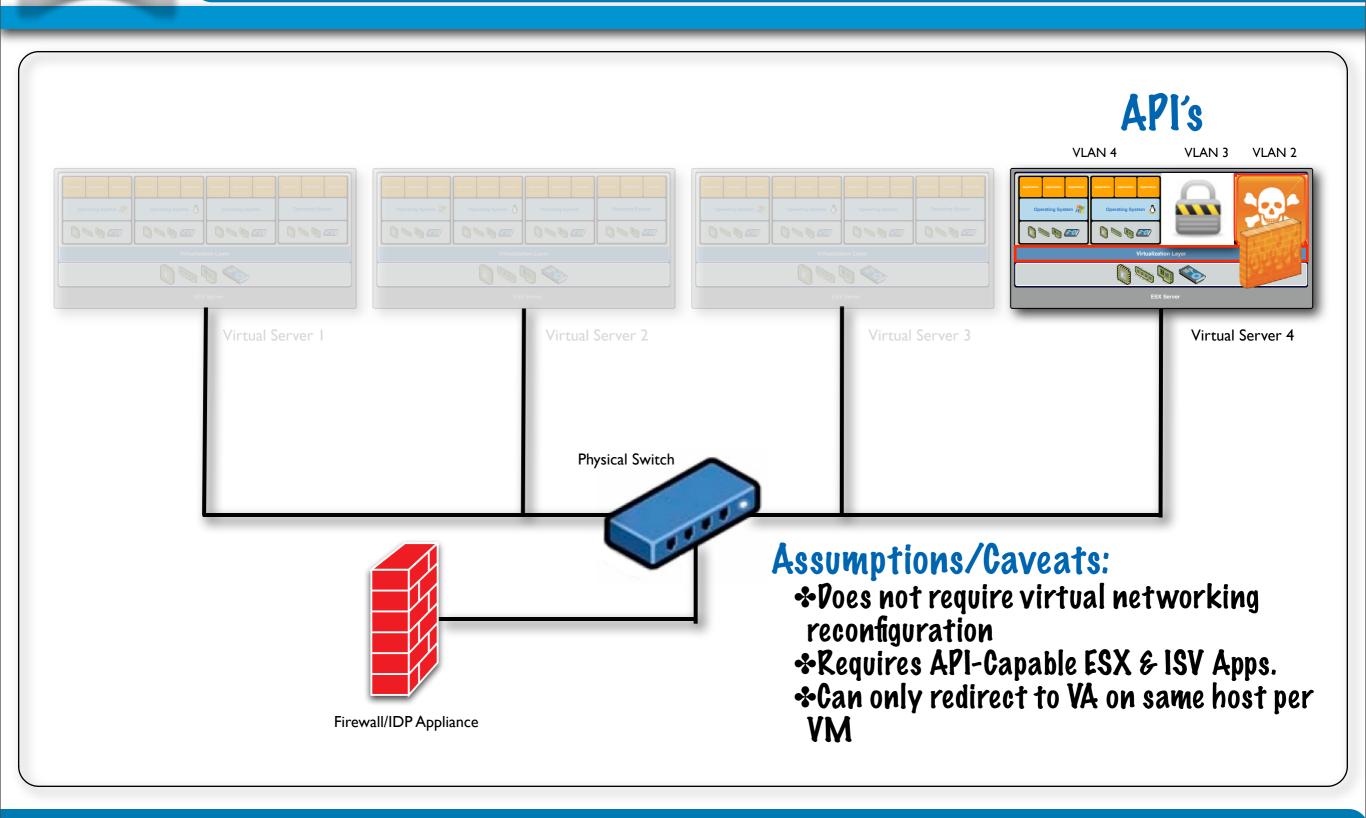


VirtSec Examples: VMM/ISV API's



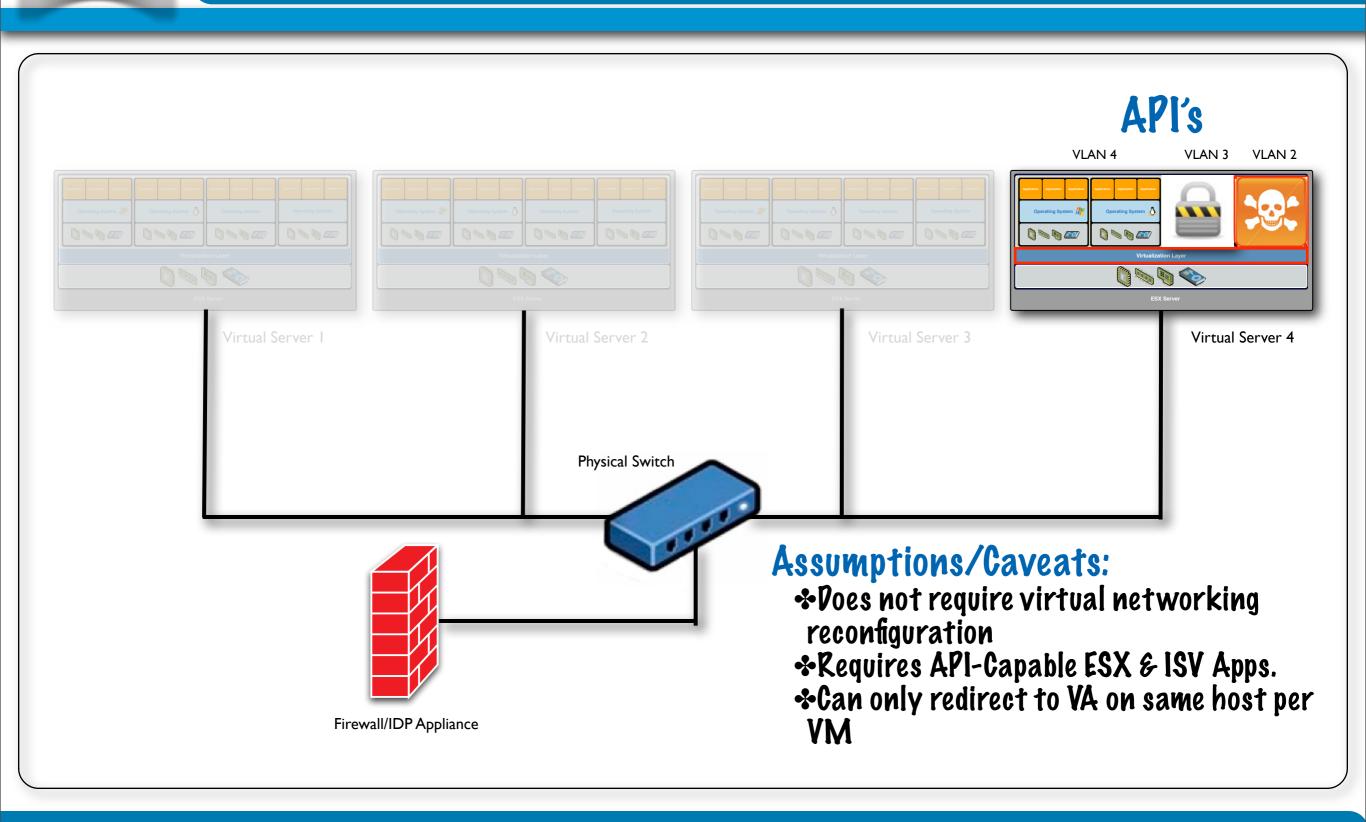


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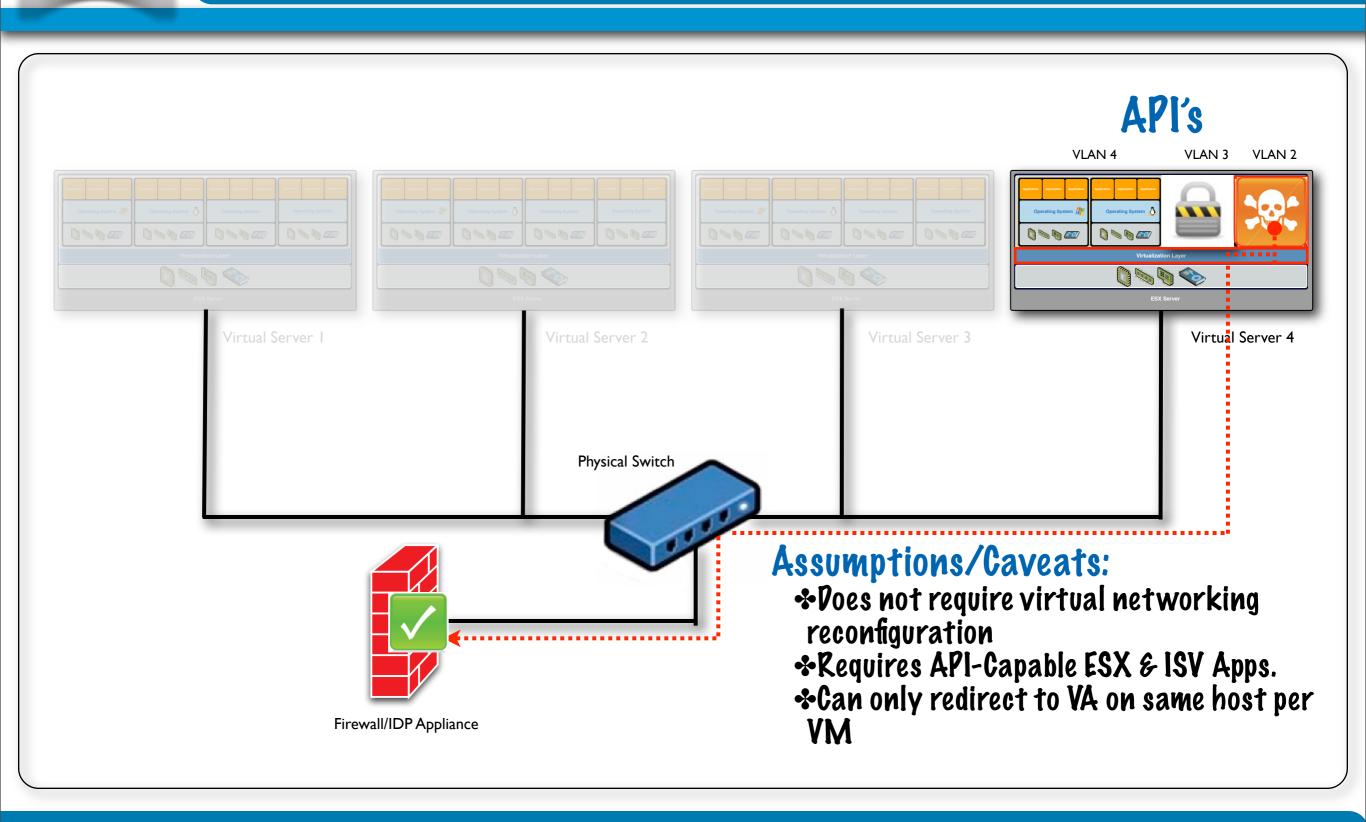




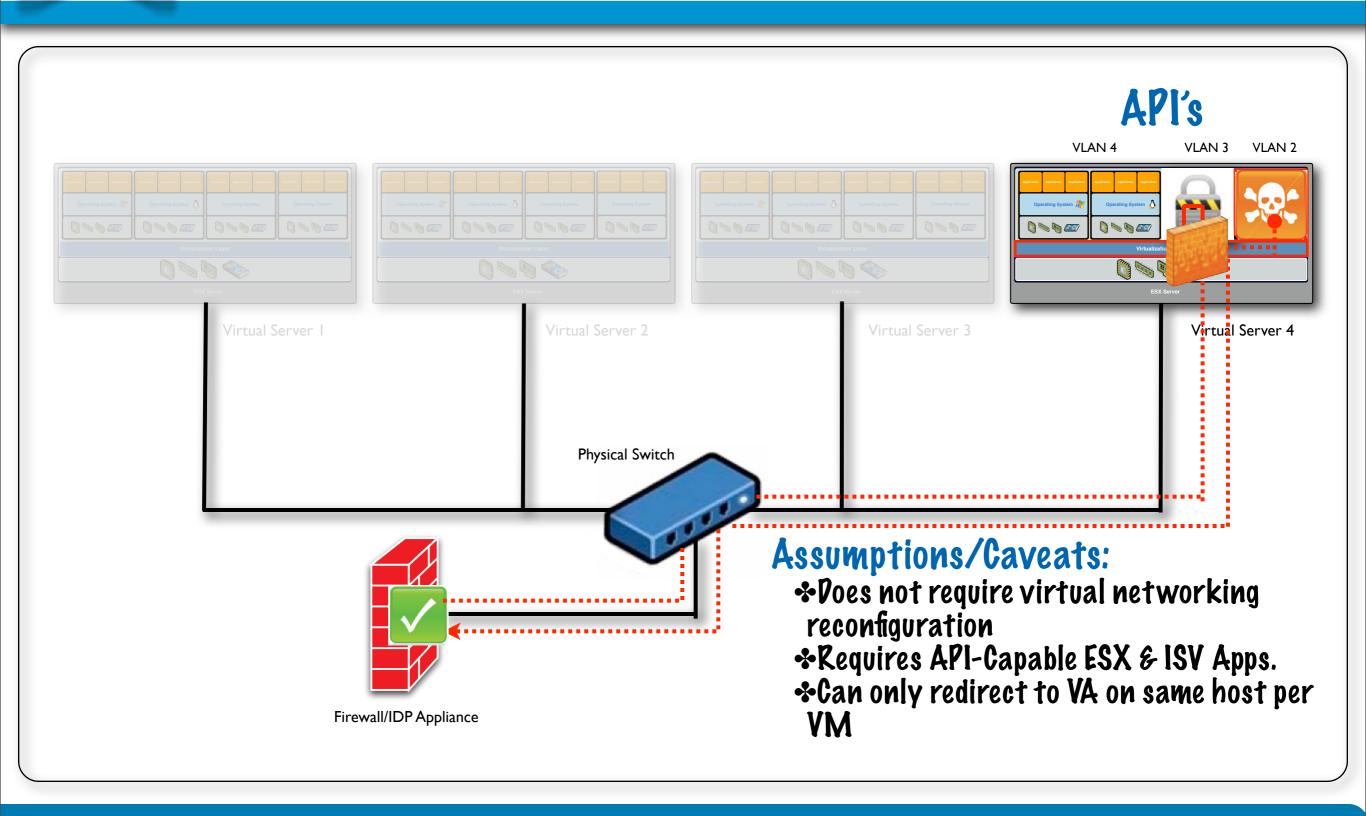
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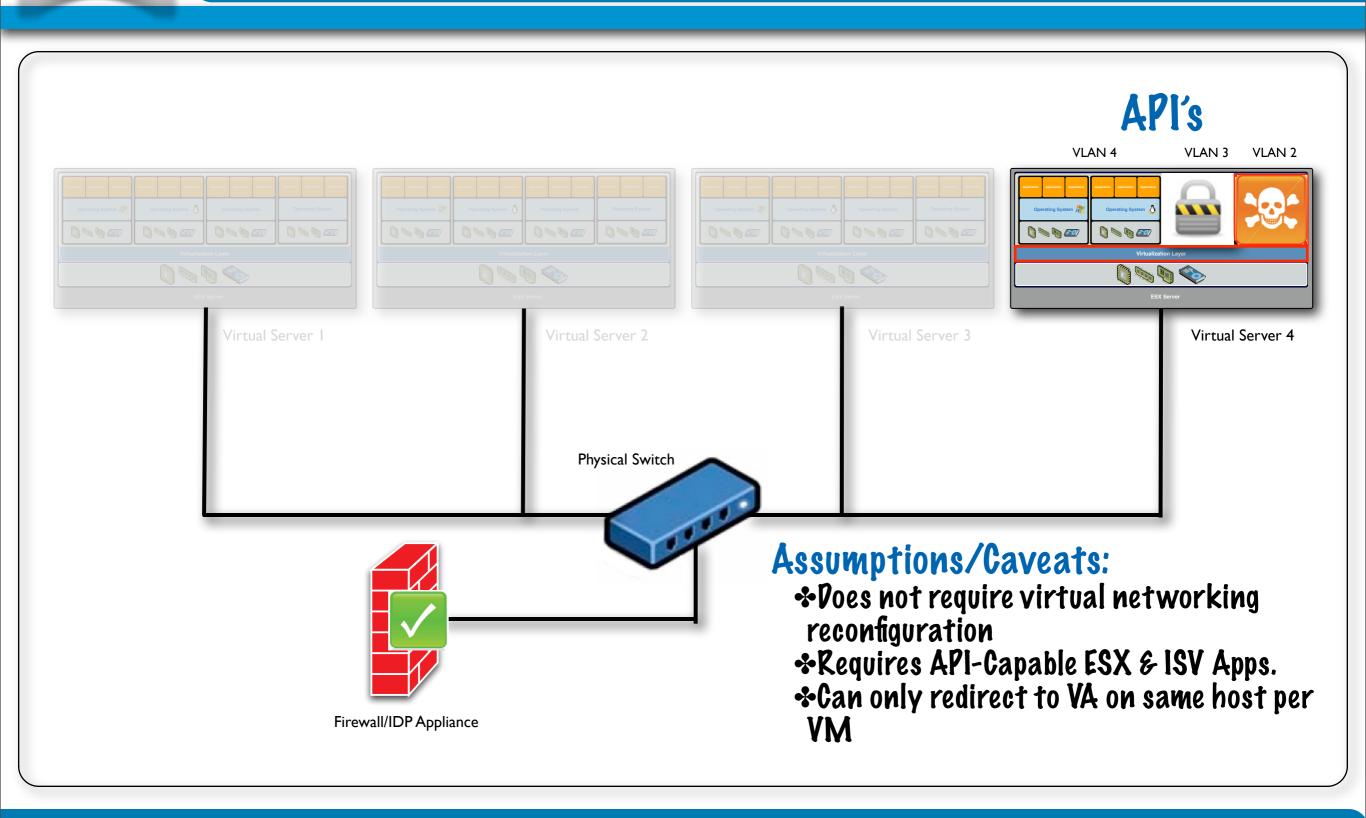




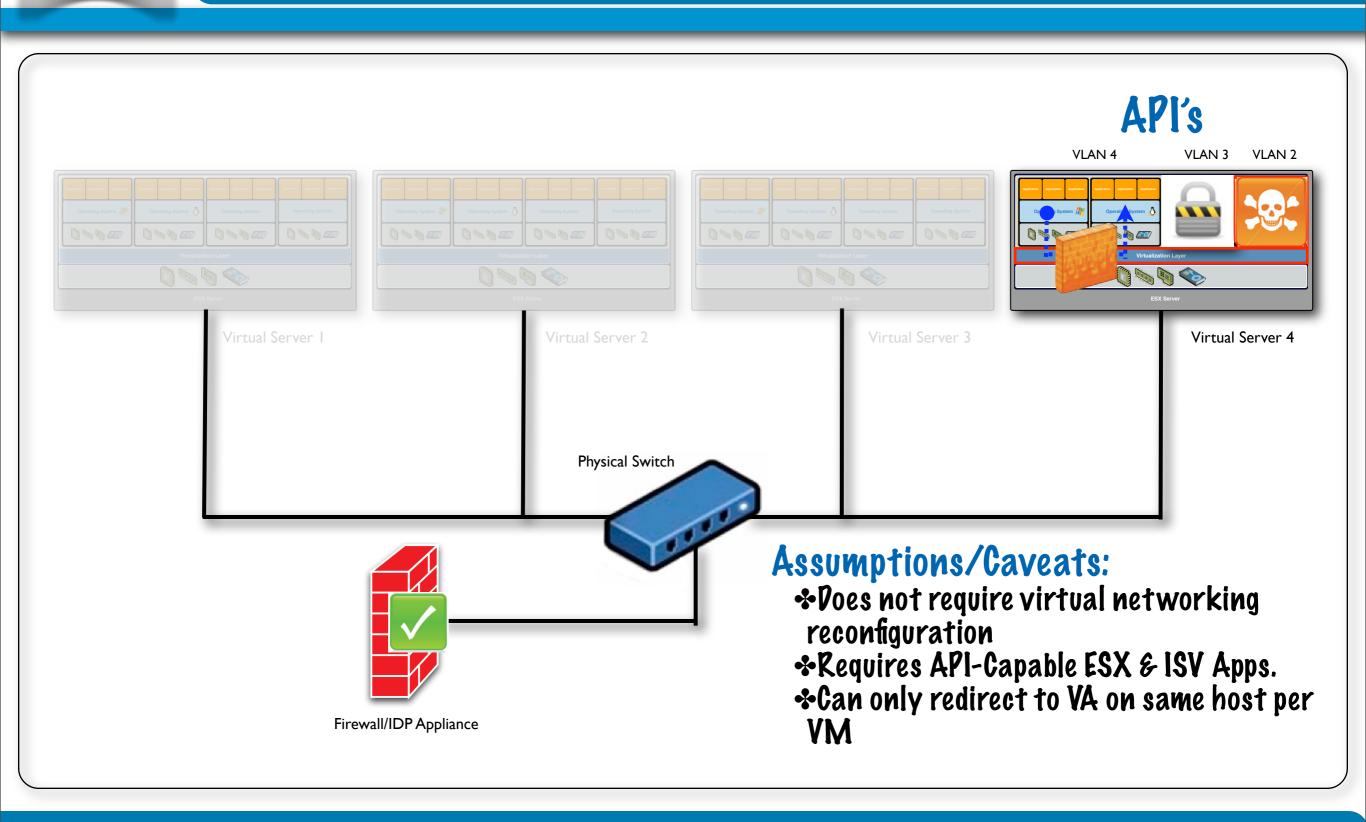




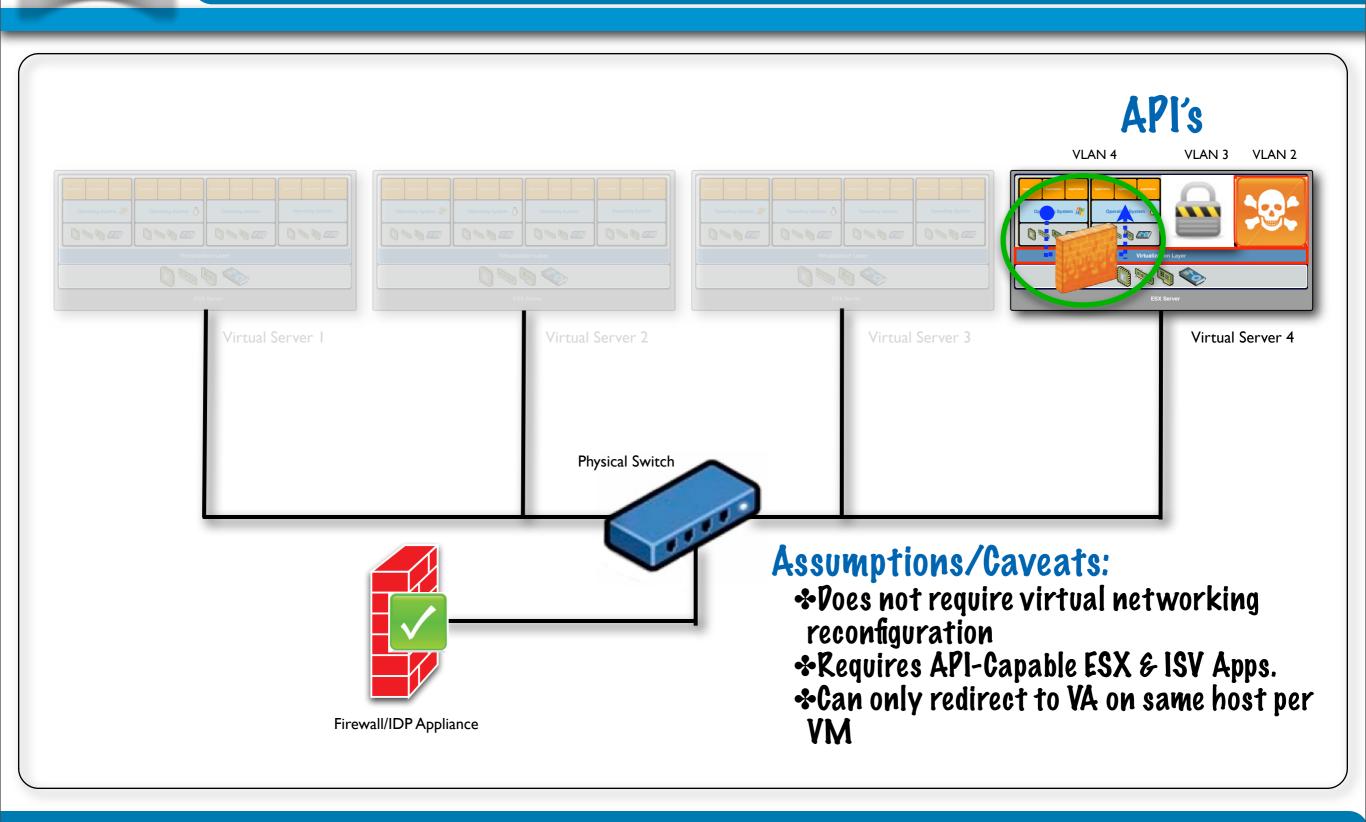




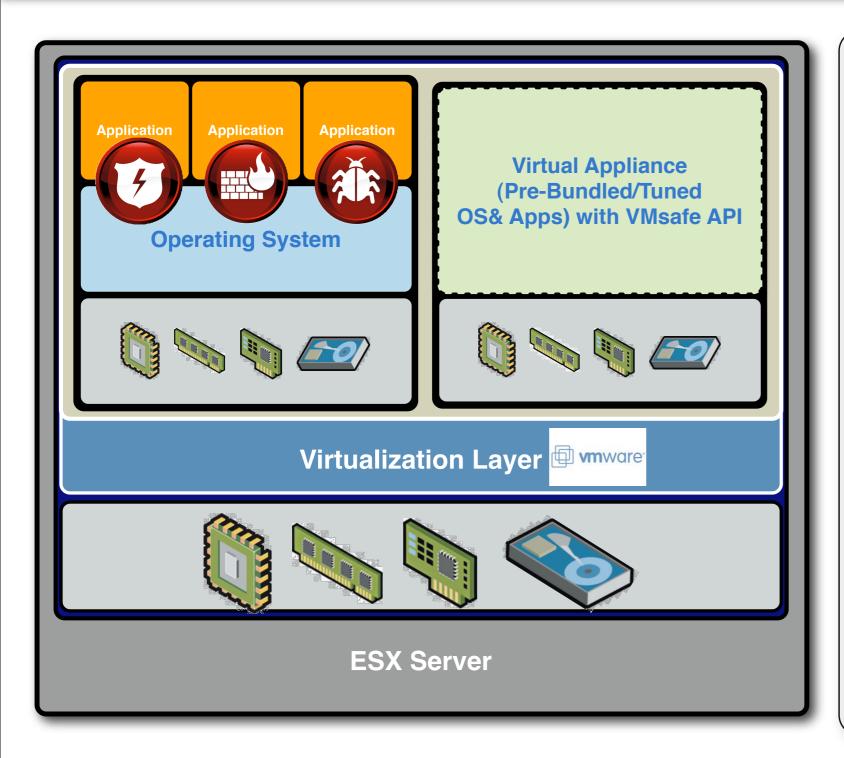












VMware VMsafe:

Security solutions built with VMware VMsafe will provide customers better granularity, visibility, correlation and scalability in virtual machine deployments.

Enables partners to build security solutions in the form of a virtual machine that can access, correlate and modify data to help control and protect:

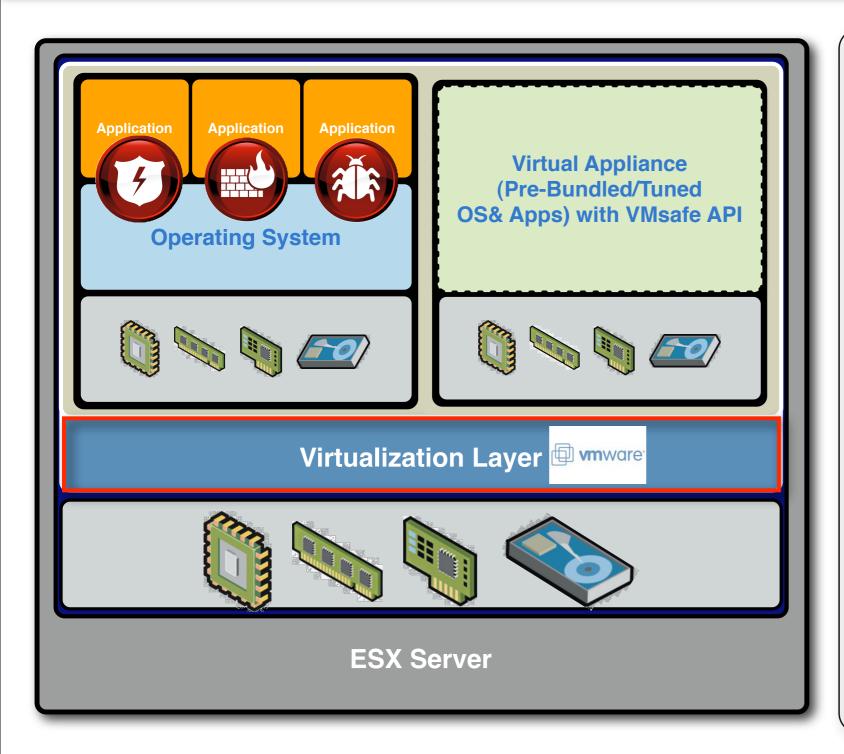
- Memory and CPU
- Networking
- Process execution
- Storage

Note:

- * Requires re-tooled ISV software & virtualization platforms
- Per-VM policies can only redirect to a VA/VM within the same host
- Coarse triggers
- · Dispositions are limited







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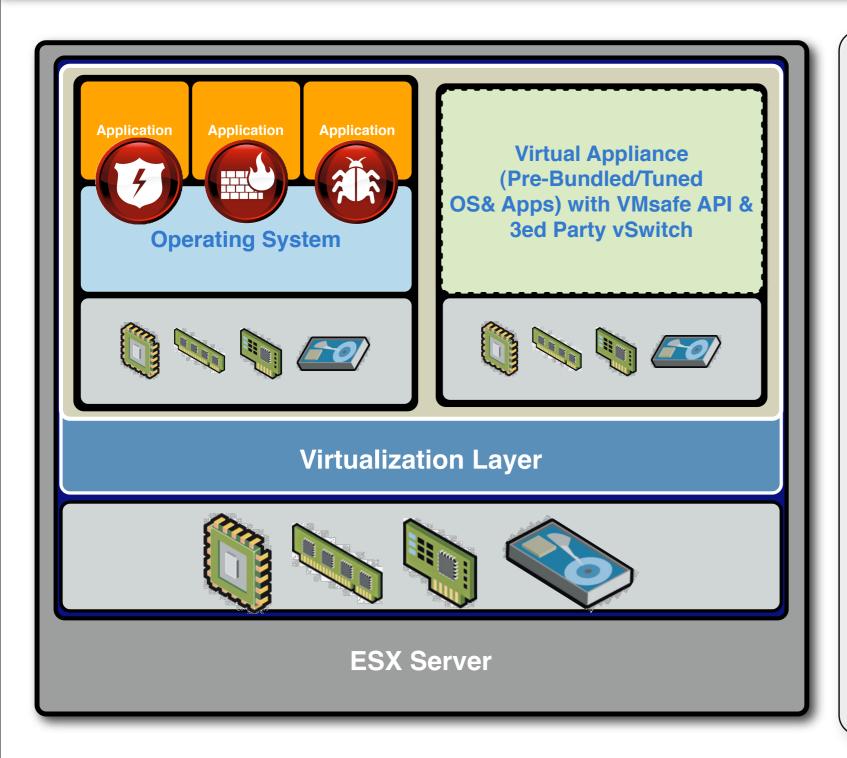
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VirtSec Futures: 3rd Party vSwitches



Third Party vSwitches

- Acts as a policy-driven intelligent disposition director to 3rd party security functions
- Allows integration/replication of external software, fabric capabilities and policy
- Consistency in networking capabilities (load-balancing, QoS, L3-7, etc...)
- * vSwitches evolving to reside in hardware & software:
 - * Hypervisor
 - VA/VM
 - Underlying Virtualizationenabled CPU's
 - ♣ In "new" breed of NIC cards









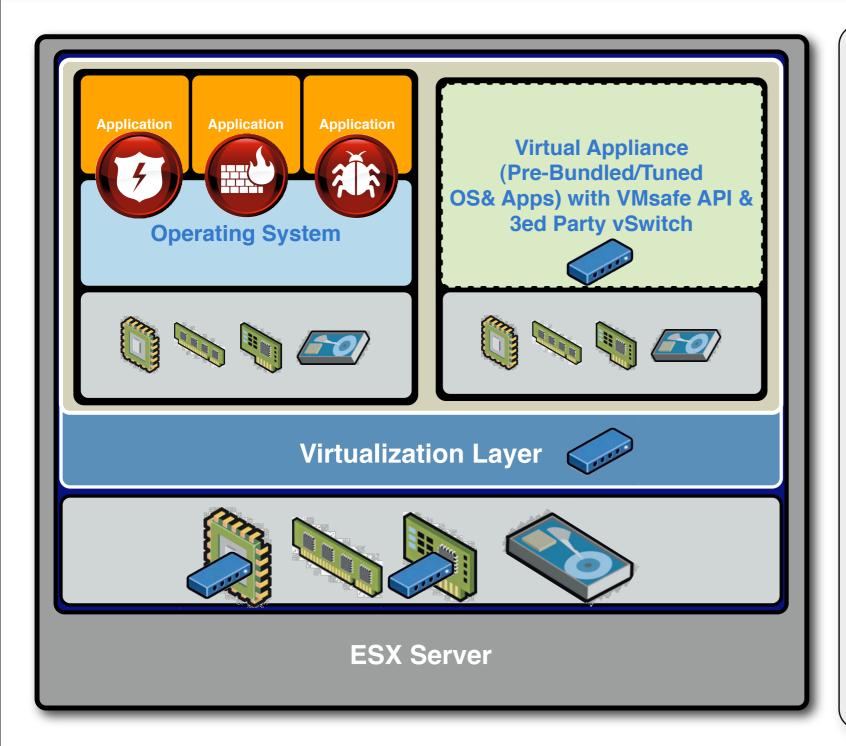








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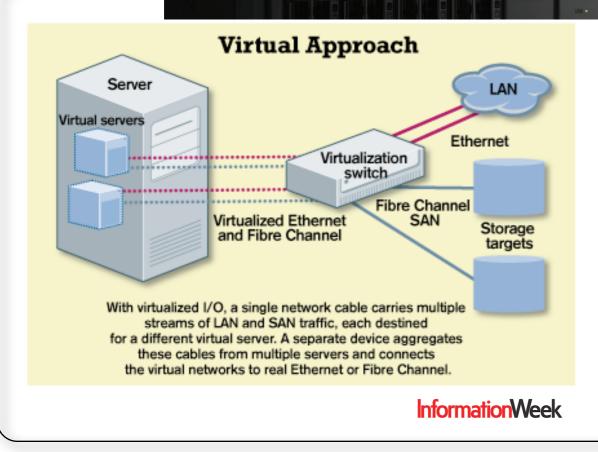








VirtSec Futures: 1/0 Virtualization



I/O Virtualization:

- Single network connection provides virtualized fabric interconnectivity for LAN & SAN
- Ultimately your VM's run in the switch
- All your VM's are belong to us!







- Cisco 7000 Nexus
- Brocade DXC Backbone
- 3Leaf V-8000 Virtual I/O Server
- Xsigo I/O Director











My Head's In the Clouds

- Today's virtualization offerings are just the beginning
- Cloud/Grid/Utility computing is real
- SaaS, Amazon's EC2, Clean Pipes are all great examples today of what's coming tomorrow
- How are we going to secure the abstraction of a cloud-based virtualized processes, memory space, I/O?





The End Is Nigh! Run Away!

- Setup & Context
- *x86 Virtualization Overview in 90 Seconds
- Virtual Networking Architecture
- VirtSec Solutions Landscape
- The Four Horsemen
- ♣ Wrap-Up









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Typical Screened-Subnet DMZ:

Trust zones separated by physical controls on separate switches & host groups/clusters

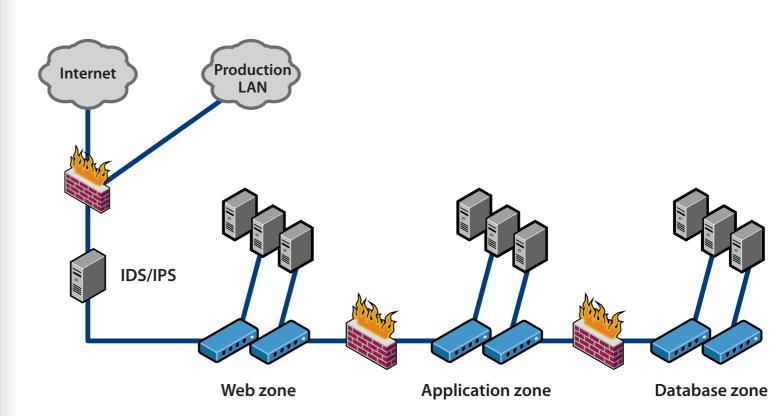


Figure 1 — A typical DMZ in a physical environment





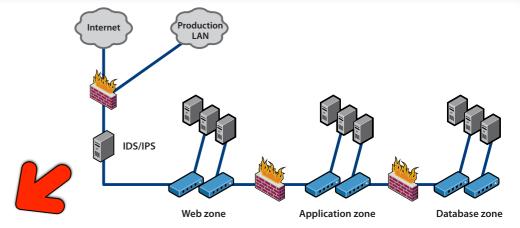


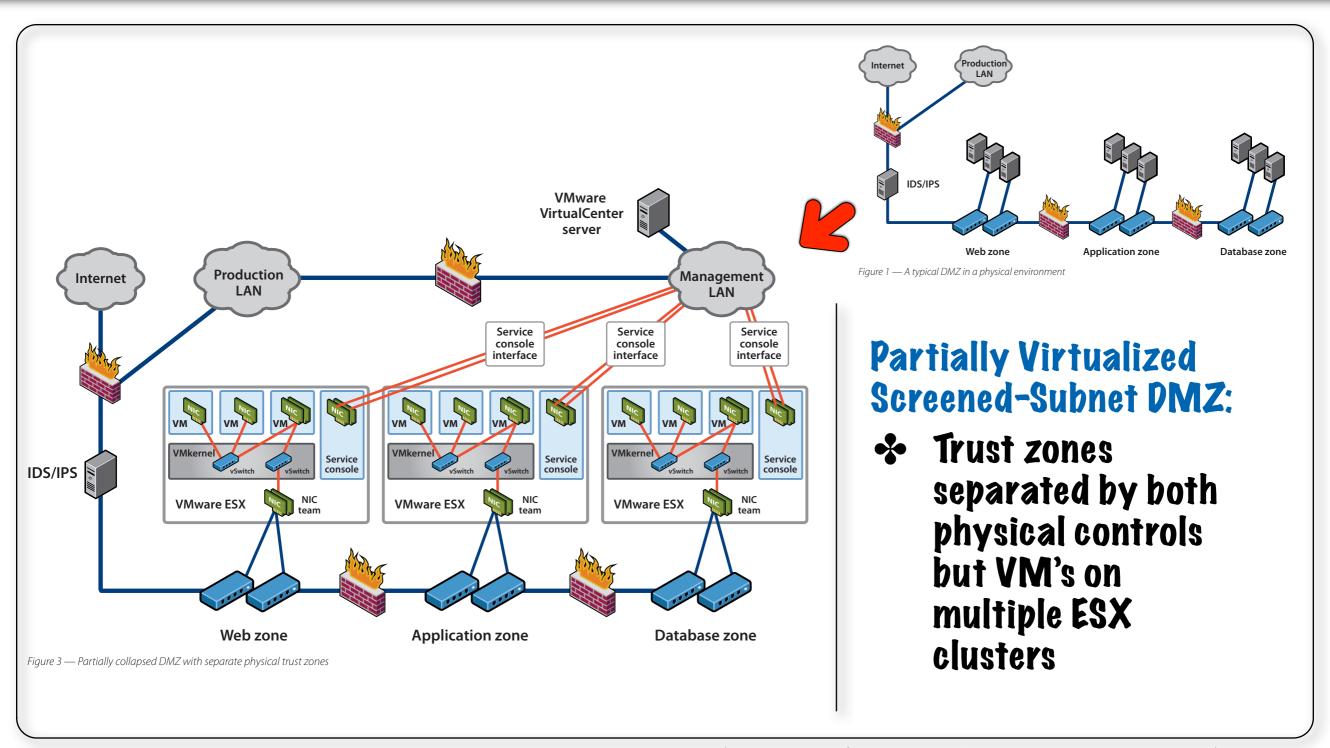
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Partially Virtualized Screened-Subnet DMZ:

Trust zones separated by both physical controls but VM's on multiple ESX clusters











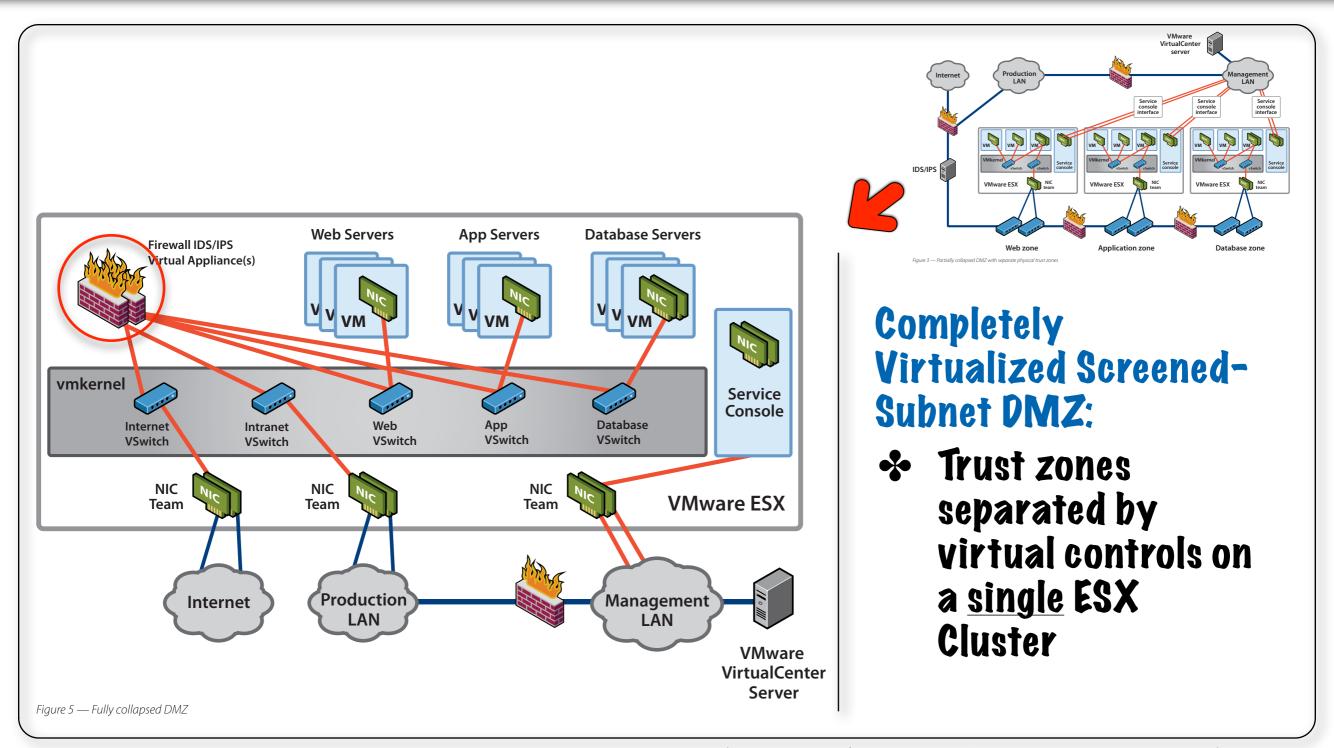


Completely Virtualized Screened-Subnet DMZ:

Trust zones separated by virtual controls on a single ESX Cluster











Who Are the Four Horsemen?

The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse represent the "...forces of man's destruction described in the Bible in the Book of Revelations" and are "...named after the powers they represent"*

- * War
- * Pestilence
- ♣ Death
- Famine



*Wikipedia





War I Episode 7: Revenge Of the UTM Clones

Monolithic security vendor virtual appliances are the virtualization version of the UTM argument:

- The notion that we will deploy a single vendor/monolithic security VA in each host is silly
- If you're still stuck on "defense in breadth," you're going to deploy more than one security virtual appliances on each host
- * UTM performance sucks when you flip all the switches

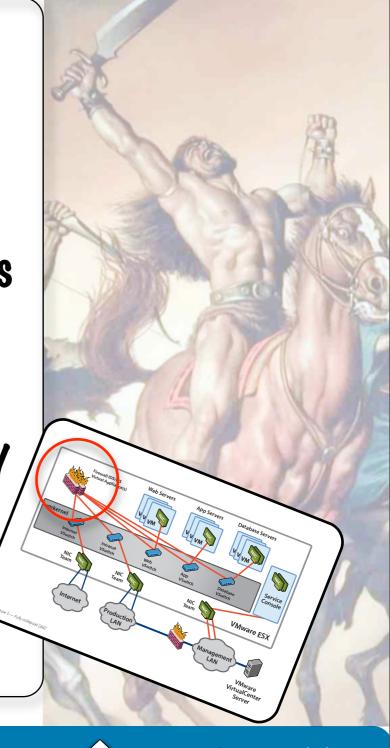




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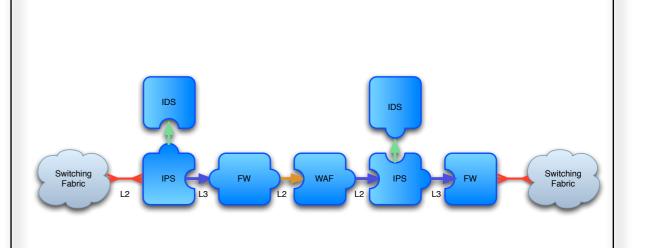
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The VAUTM Conundrum

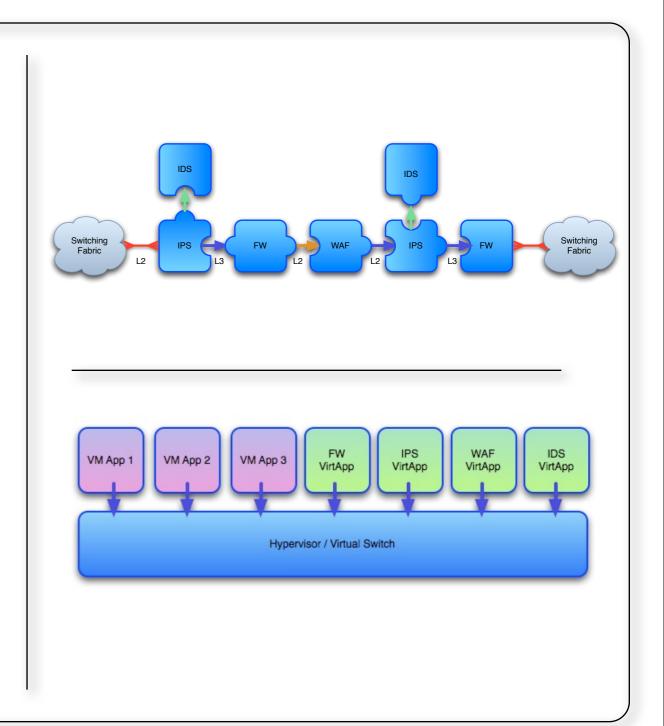
* How do you ensure that traffic is statefully directed to the appropriate individual inline security bumps in the stack?





The VAUTM Conundrum

- * How do you ensure that traffic is statefully directed to the appropriate individual inline security bumps in the stack?
- The more security VA's you add, the less VM's you can service





Pestilence I VirtSec Screws the Capacity Planning Pooch!

Virtualized Security can seriously impact performance, resiliency and scalability

- Performance overhead of in-line security VA/VMs & API's is extremely difficult to predict
- Today we rely on multiple load-balanced high-performance multi-core COTS H/W or dedicated ASIC/FPGA equipped appliances for acceptable throughput/low latency...
- * We're now going to expect that software based VA's which are not optimized or do not utilize paravirtualized drivers to perform the same?
- Security functions are competing for the same resources as the VM's you're trying to protect





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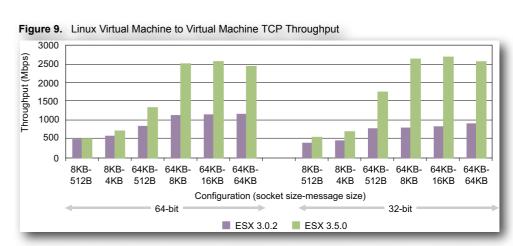
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Vrinking From the Firehose

- VMware showed tests* with linux-based VM-VM throughput on the same vSwitch of ~2.56b/s
- Most dedicated hardware appliances have trouble at those rates at small packets/low latency
- What happens when you try to choke every flow through a nonoptimized, software-only virtual appliance in/out of every VM?
- * What happens when we add multiple 16b/s or 106b/s bonded pipes feeding our servers?



Thus, the virtual machine to virtual machine TCP throughput on ESX Server 3.5 can exceed 2.5 Gbps for some operating systems while speeds of physical networks with 1 Gbps NICs are limited to approximately 950 Mbps.

*Networking Performance VMware® ESX Server 3.5





Public Service Announcement

Every time you deploy a security virtual appliance... God kills a kitten.





Death I The Network Is The Computer?

Replicating many highly-available security applications and network topologies in virtual switches don't work

- Security applications are incredibly topology sensitive
- Affinity between the physical, logical and policy elements breaks when things move
- It's not that you can't get network-based HA to work, it's the support of the applications and their secret sauce that breaks.
- Most physical appliances use heavily tweaked kernels and drivers which aren't supported natively in virtualization stacks; performance suffers and HA may no longer work
- * Failover and HA options for stateful security applications currently suck







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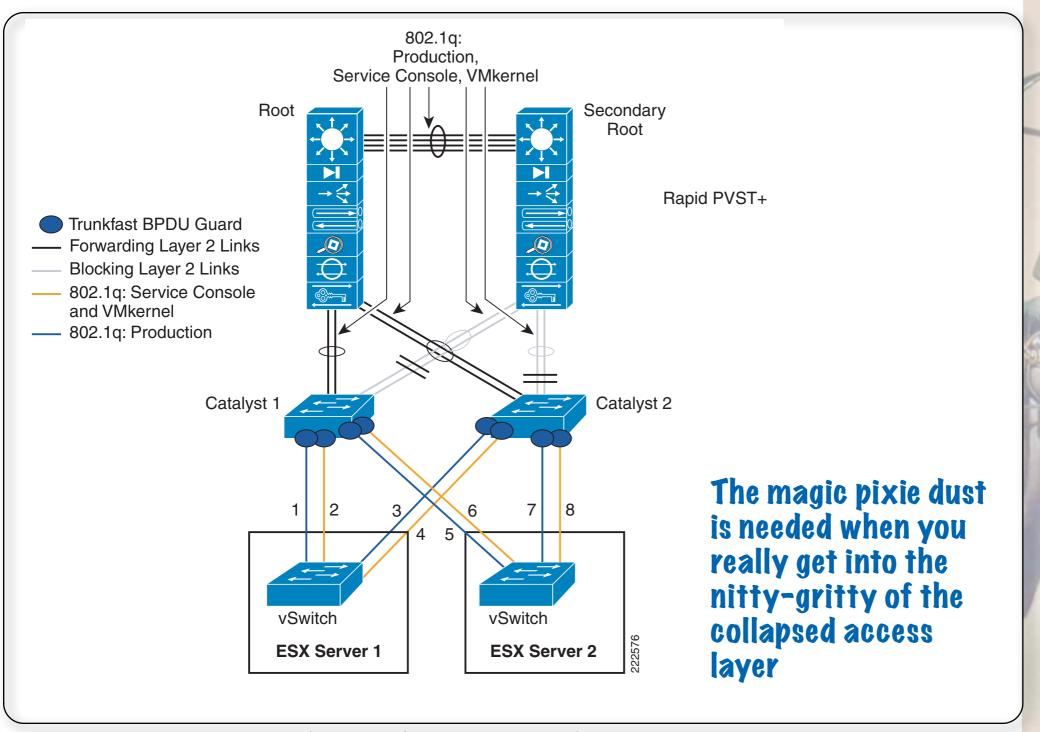
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Resilient Network Pesigns Are Achievable



^{*}Image from Cisco Whitepaper: VMware Infrastructure 3 in a Cisco Network Environment

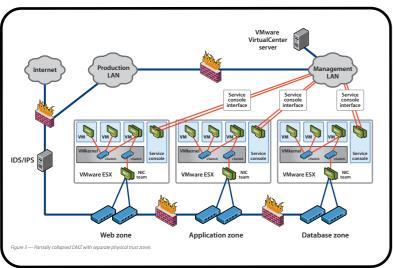


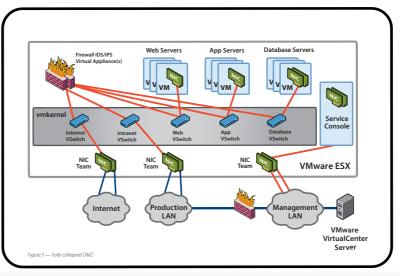


... But the Security Application Failure Recovery Options Suck

What happens when these security virtual appliances fail?

- Application-level and VMware HA clustering do not take into consideration the network topology sensitivities of security applications
- Security applications and the networking stacks are not stateful and do not exchange telemetry
- Moving the security VA to another box leaves the VM's unprotected or disconnected/isolated on the original
- Failing over an entire cluster-member's inventory of VM's due to the failure of a security component is ludicrous





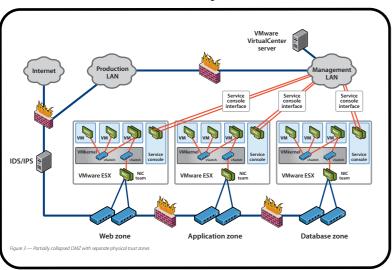


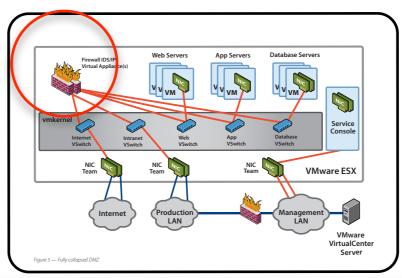


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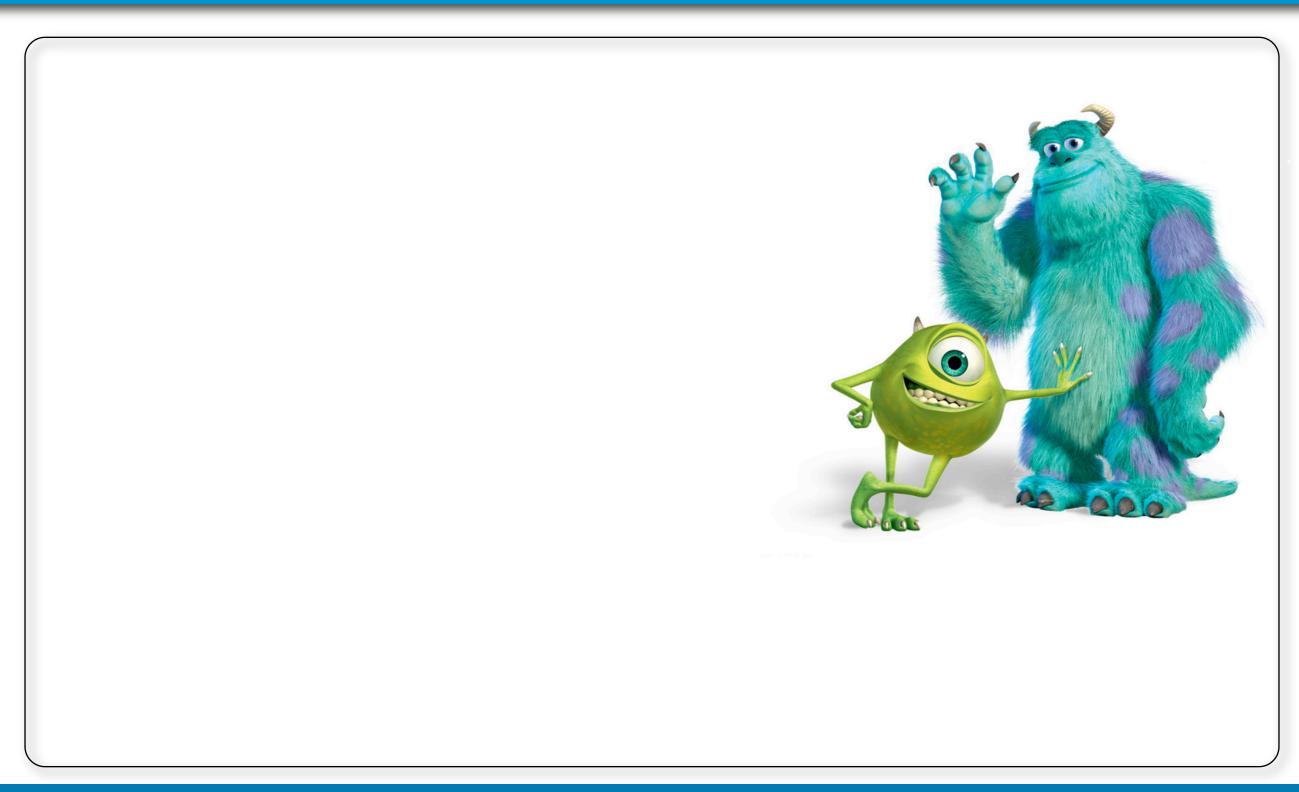








Run...It's the Fuzz!





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I was going to show you a really cool demo with ERNW using their modified L2 Sulley fuzzing framework abusing the HA protocols of a well-known firewall vendor to show you how fragile this stuff is in terms of performance/resiliency, but:





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- In fact, the version that runs under ESX doesn't support load balanced HA in any way...

Get used to it, as <u>no</u> VirtSec virtual appliance vendor I've spoken to currently supports native HA/LB in the virtual appliance version of their products!





Reality Vistortion Field

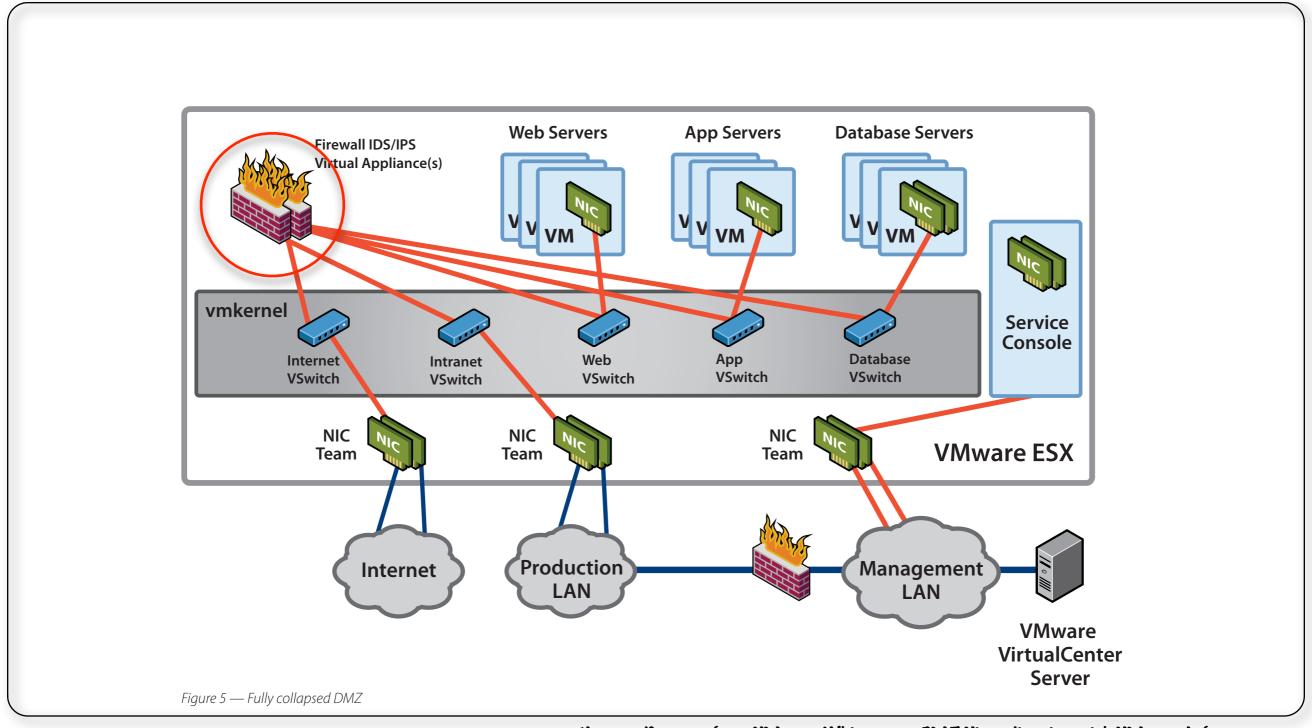


*Images/Concept from VMware Whitepaper: PMZ Virtualization with VMware Infrastructure





Reality Vistortion Field



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Pohl





Famine I Spinning VM Straw Into Budgetary Gold

Virtualizing security will not save you money, it will cost you more

- * We won't get rid of physical appliances or security line cards in switches, in fact, we'll probably have to buy more...
- * We won't get rid of host-based security software
- That means that when we add VirtSec solutions, these solutions & their licenses are cost-additive
- * As we add more solutions, we add complexity
- * Who's going to administer these solutions?





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Fear The Reapers!

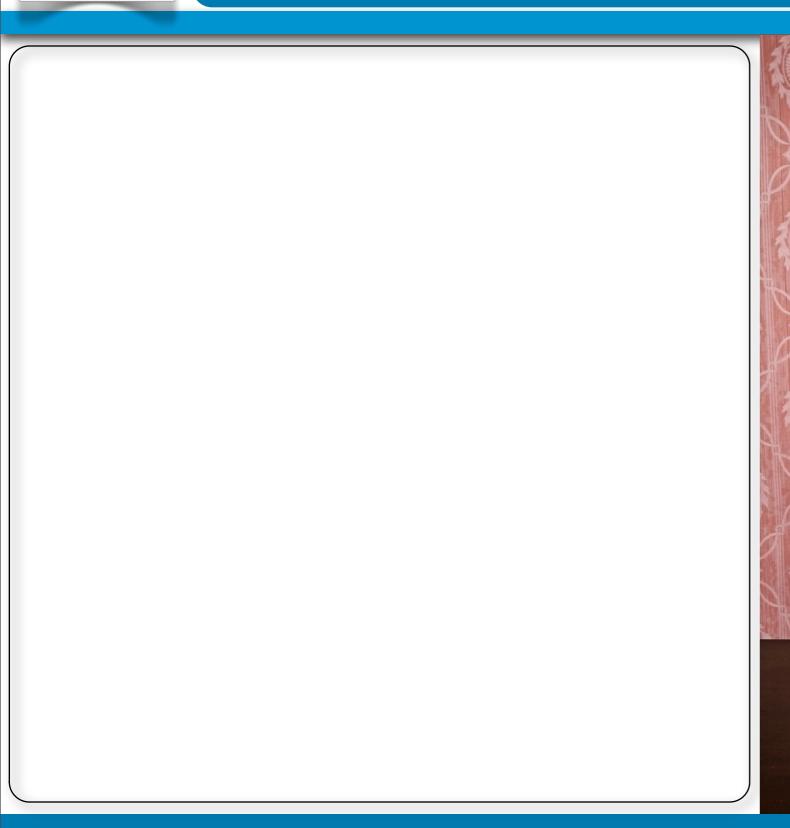


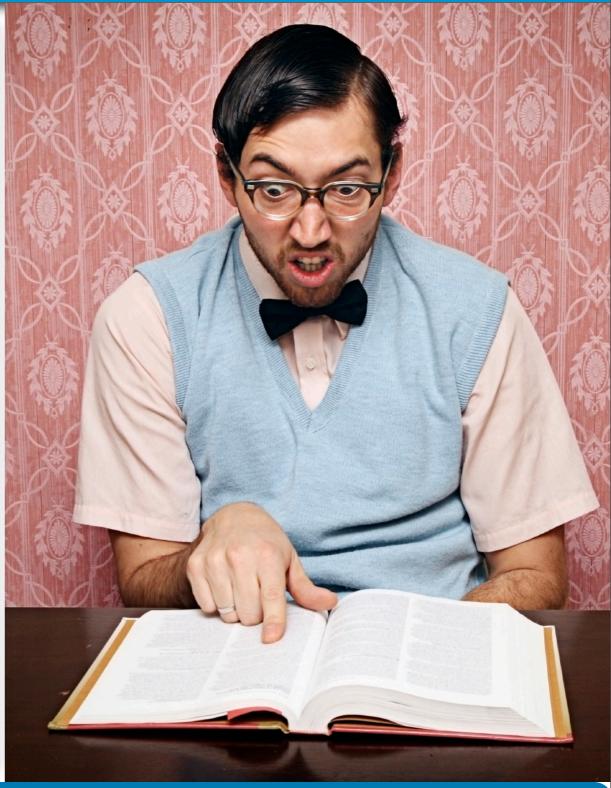


Parting Is Such Sweet Sorrow

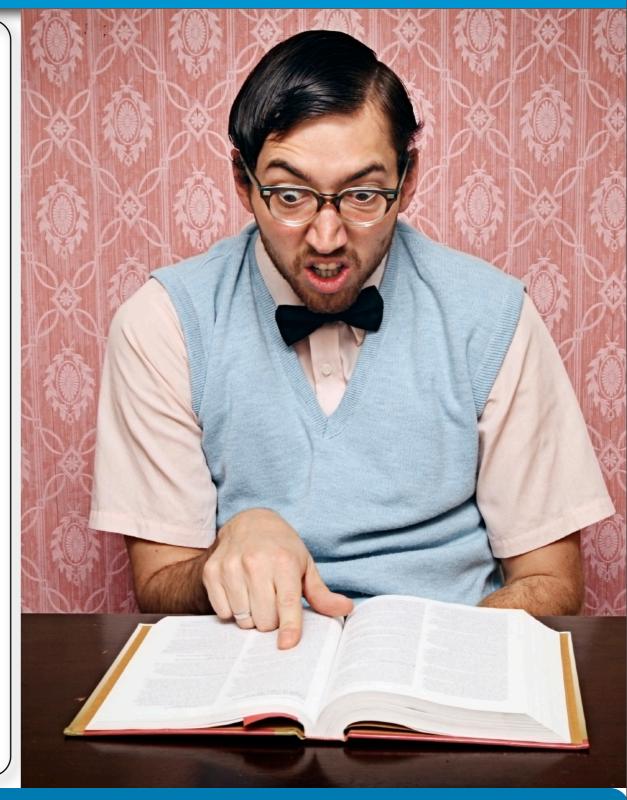








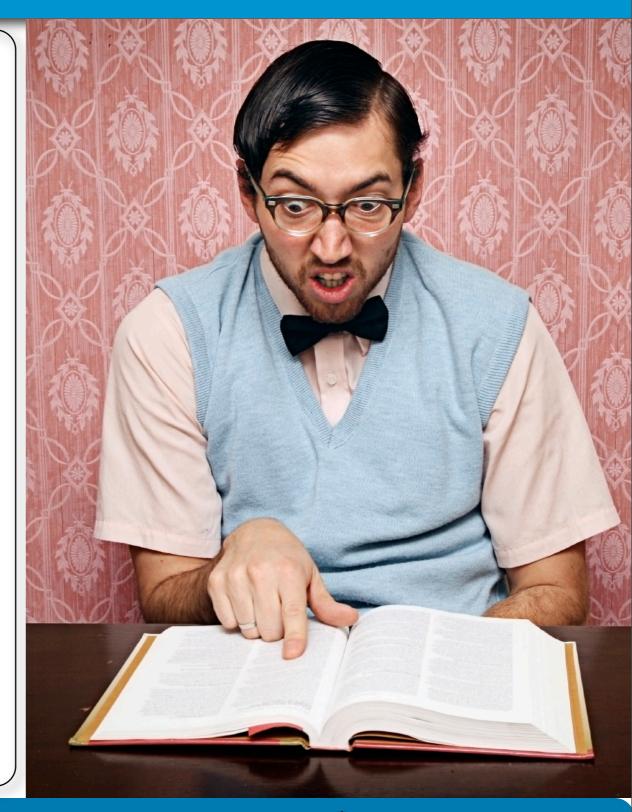






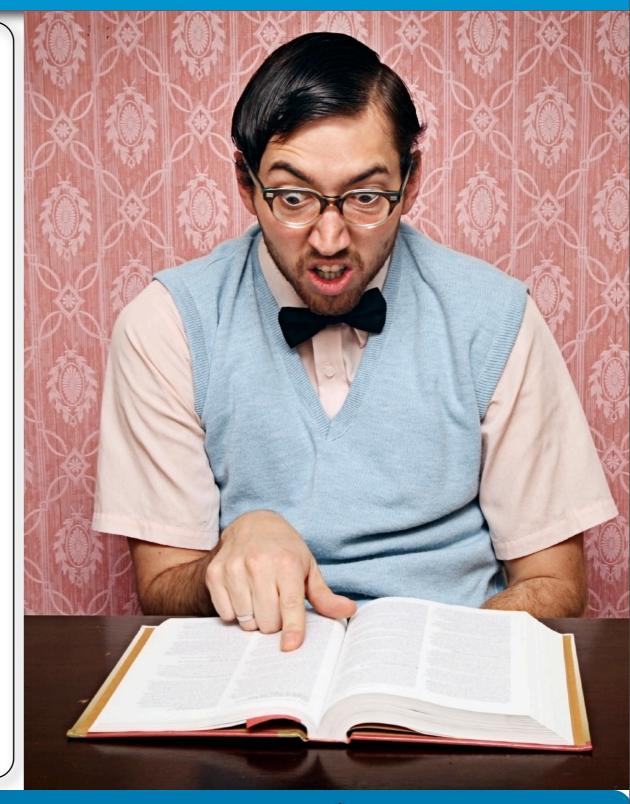
Guidelines:

Use risk assessment and threat modeling





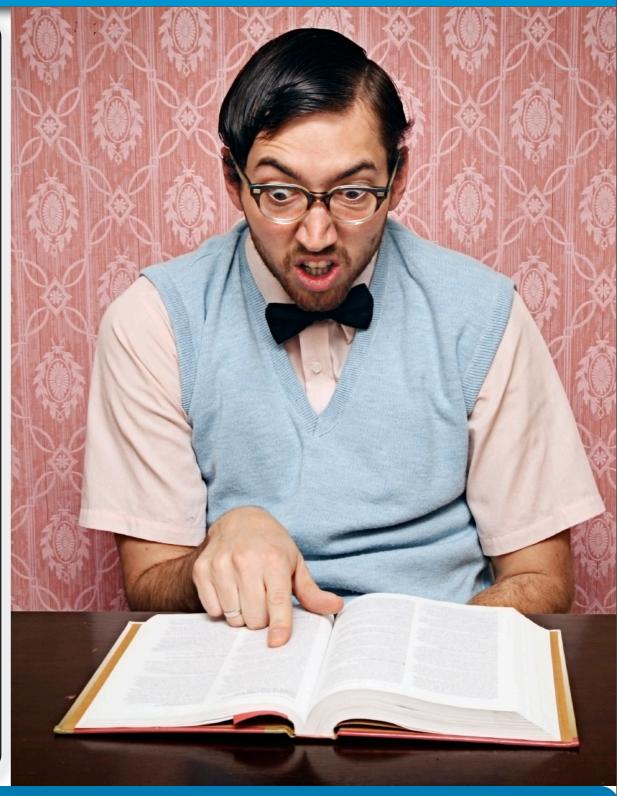
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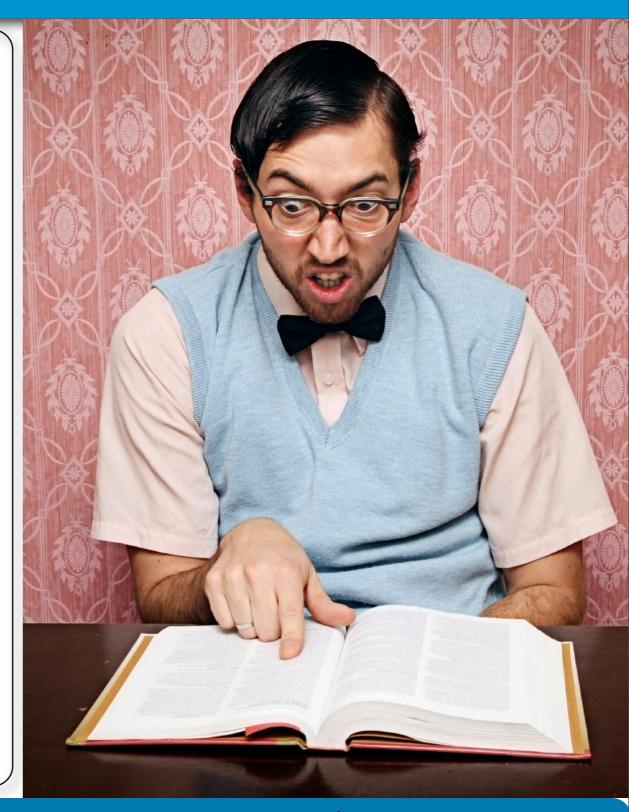


- Use risk assessment and threat modeling
- Design and provision your virtual network very carefully or find someone you can convince to do so
- Provide for zoned/screened VM's that are grouped based on risk/value requiring like policies and failure domains



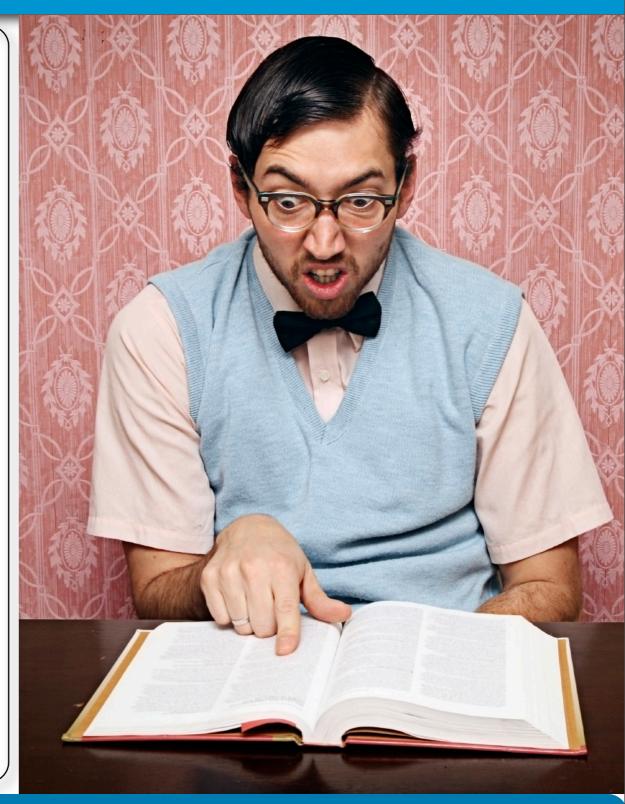


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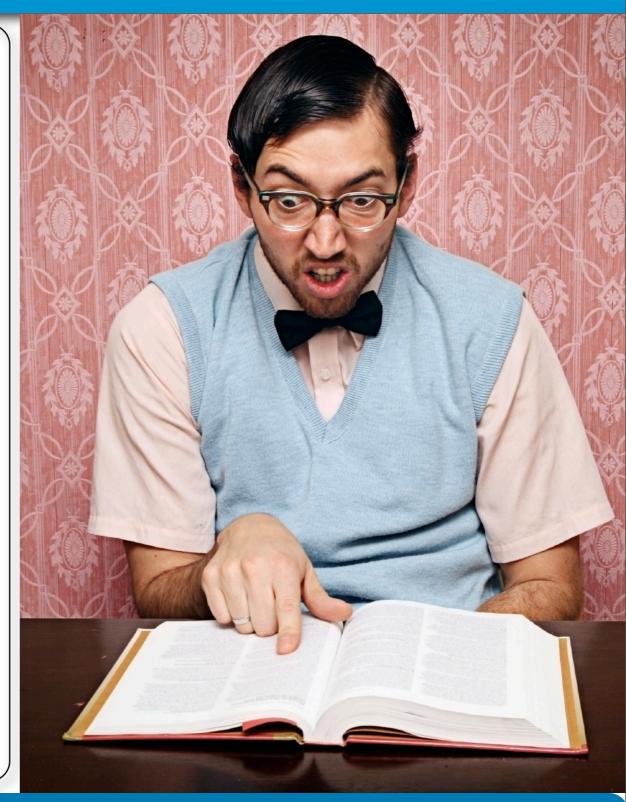


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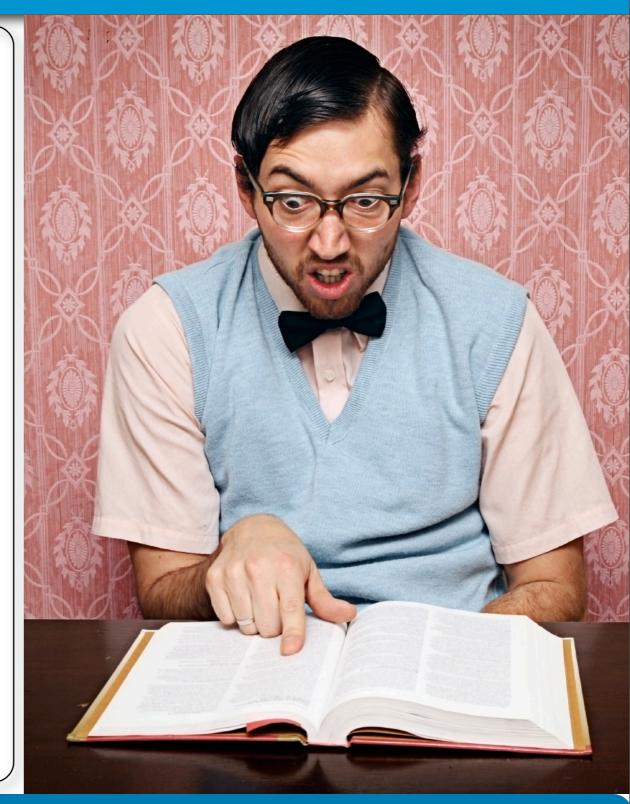


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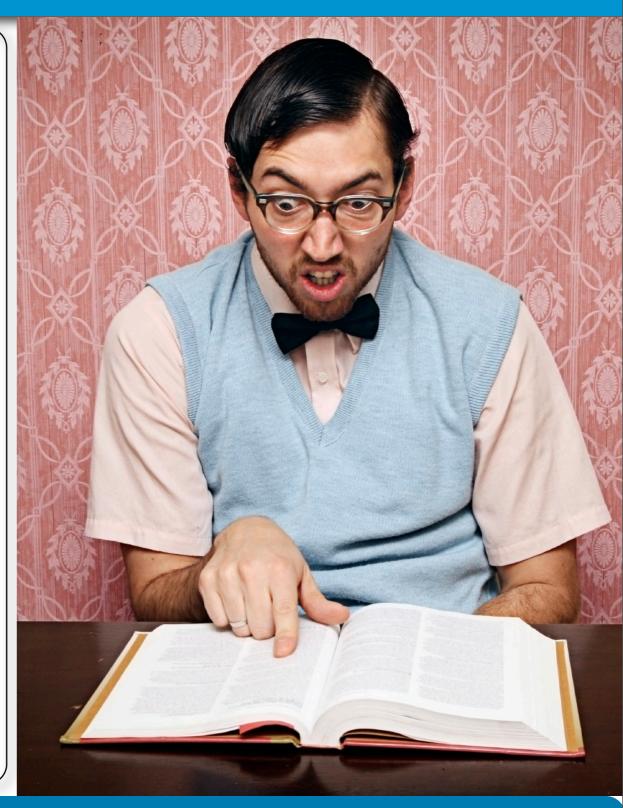


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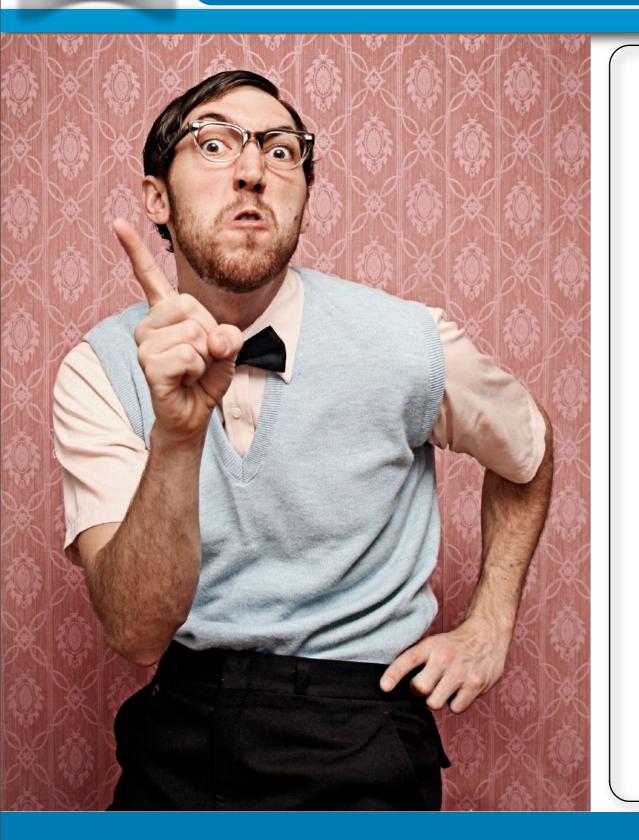




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- Push virtualization platform providers to reveal roadmaps







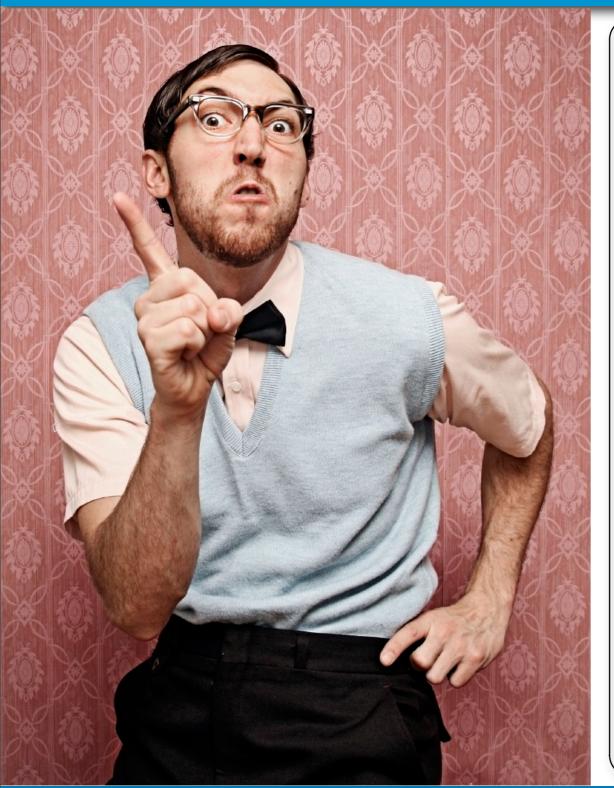






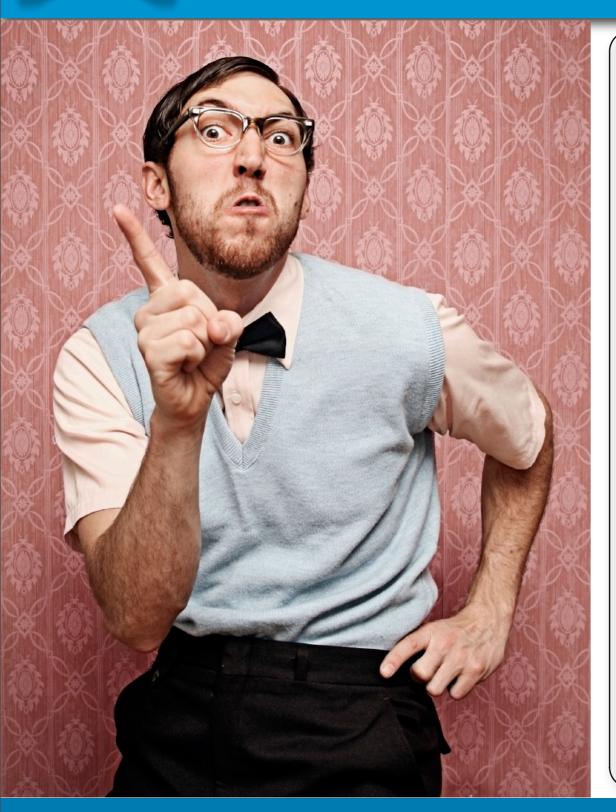
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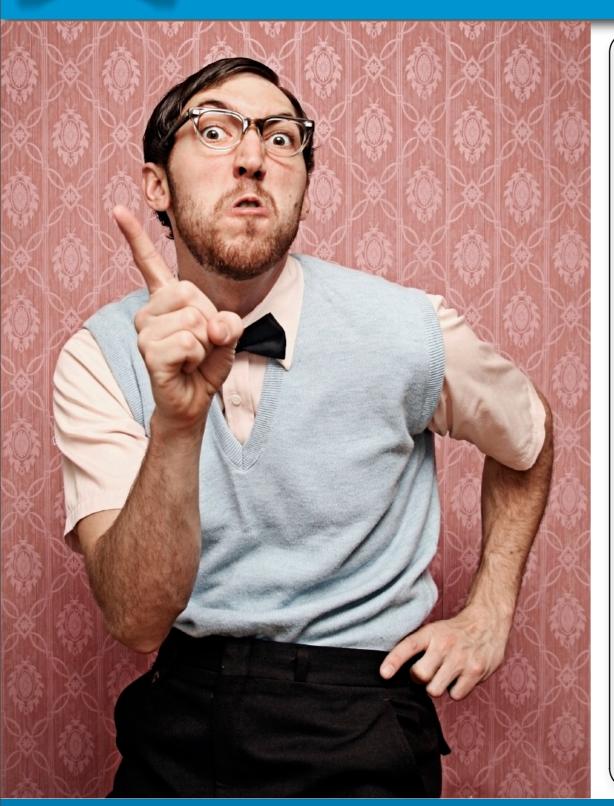
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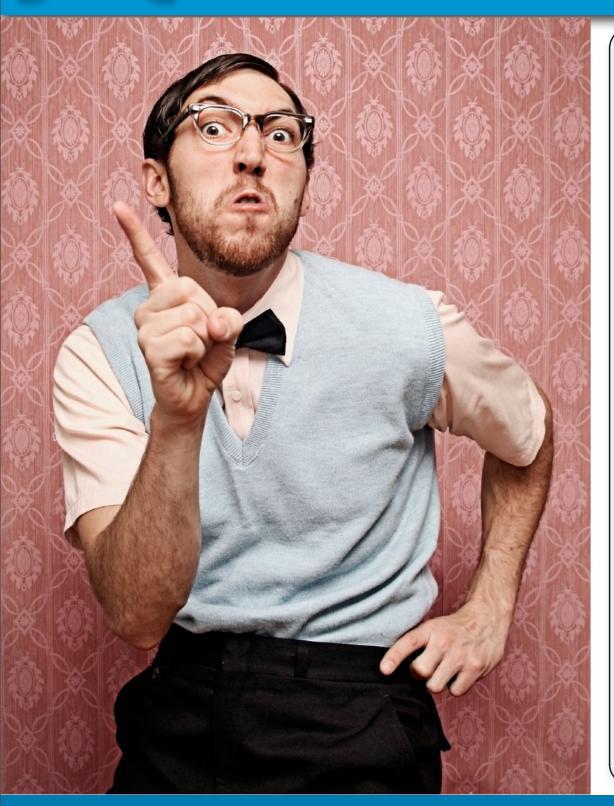
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- * Correlation of telemetry between VM Management and internal/external security planes to tie in virtualization, network and security provisioning/management into a consolidated single pane of glass





Vini, Vidi, Wiki...



- Monolithic security vendor virtual appliances are the virtualization version of the UTM argument
- Virtualized Security can seriously impact performance, resiliency and scalability
- Replicating many highly-available security applications and network topologies in virtual switches don't work
- Virtualizing security will not save you money, it will cost you more





Thanks For Not Leaving;

