

Virtualize More While Improving Your Risk Posture – The 4 “Must Haves” of Virtualization Security

Hemma Prafullchandra, CTO/SVP Products, HyTrust

George Gerchow, Director, Center for Policy & Compliance, VMware

Rishi Bhargava, Sr Director, Product Management, McAfee

Rick Norman, Director, Professional Services, Coalfire Systems

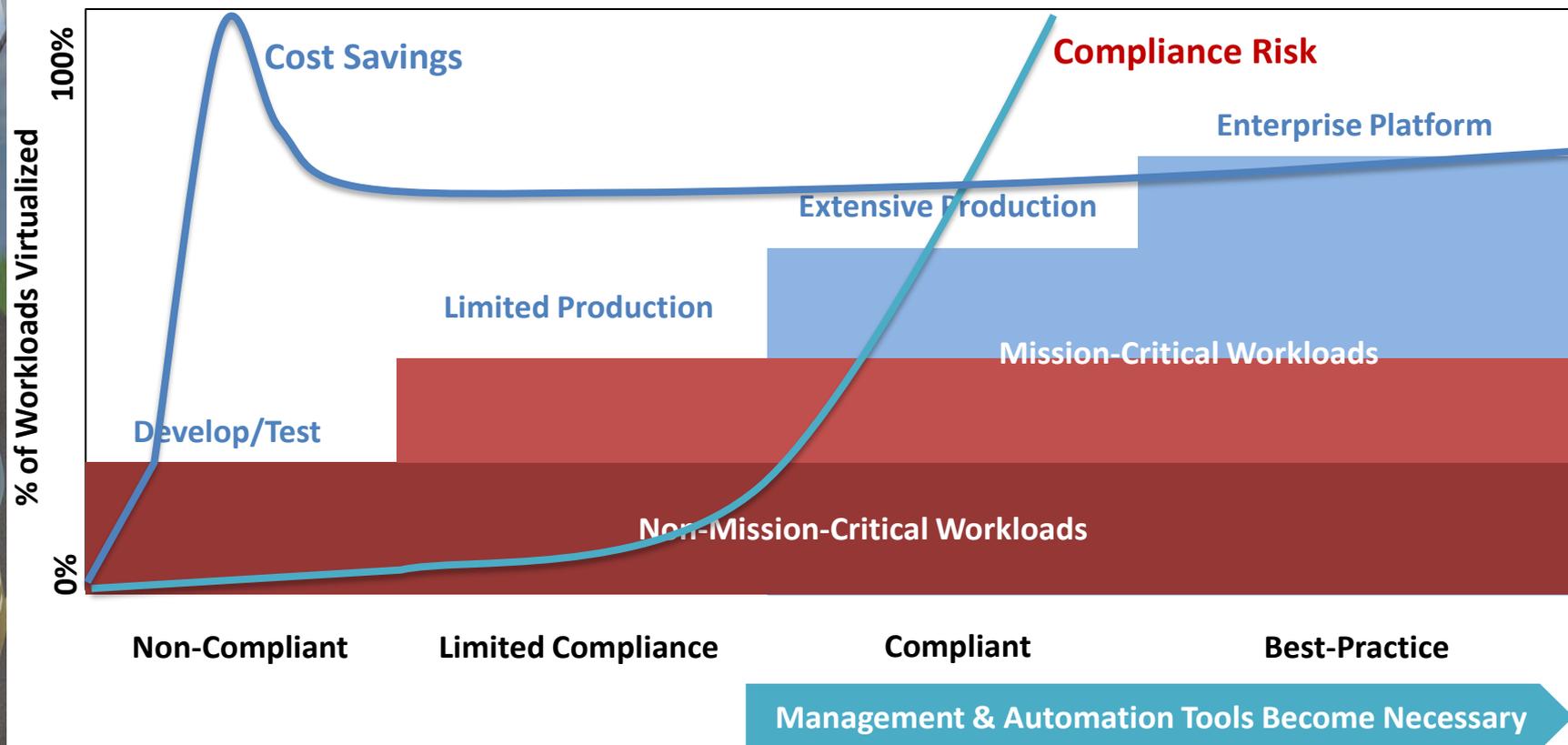
Professional Techniques – T21



Agenda

- Security and Compliance Challenges
 - Alignment of broader objectives
- The “4 Must Haves”
 - Access Control and Account Management
 - Network and Endpoint Security
 - Configuration Management and Hardening
 - SIEM and Log Management
- Key Takeaways & Resources

Organizations are rapidly adopting virtualization



How Best to Align Broader Objectives?

	CFO	CIO	Implications for CSO
Cost	<p>Cost transparency</p> <p>Forecast accuracy</p>	<p>Do more with the same/less budget</p> <p>Resource planning</p>	<p>Limited or no budget</p> <p>(Need very compelling event, or to tightly align to revenue generation)</p>
Agility	<p>Investment analysis</p>	<p>Modernize legacy IT</p> <p>Select the right cloud strategy</p>	<p>Accountable for security solution that matches agility of virtualization</p>
Risk	<p>Mitigate potential corporate risk</p> <p>Adhere to security and Compliance</p>	<p>Gain control over IT workload leakage to</p> <p>Manage data and application security</p>	<p>Accountable for security of virtual assets that Do Not exist yet.</p>

Virtualization platform effects on security



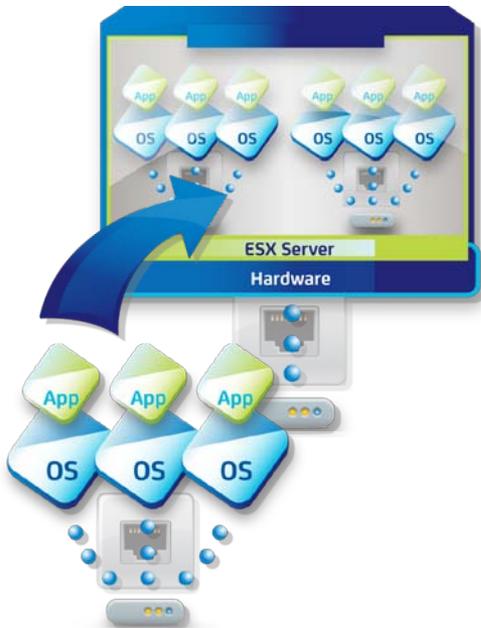
Abstraction and Consolidation

- ↑ Capital and Operational Cost Savings
- ↓ New infrastructure layer to be secured and subject to compliance
- ↓ Greater impact of attack or misconfiguration



Faster Deployment in Shared Environment

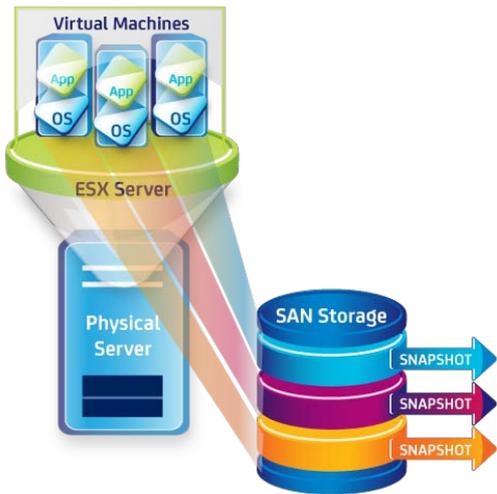
- ↑ IT responsiveness
- ↓ Inconsistencies in configuration
- ↓ Physical change processes ineffective
- ↓ Inadequate tenant segmentation



Collapse of Switches and Servers into One Device

- ↑ Flexibility
- ↑ Cost-savings
- ↓ Lack of visibility and control for virtual network and storage
- ↓ No separation of church and state (network, security, storage administration)

Virtualization containers effects on security



Fuzzy Time Boundaries

- ↑ Great availability / recovery mechanism
- ↓ Security and audit events can be lost
- ↓ Changes in time are not visible from inside the virtual server



VM Encapsulation

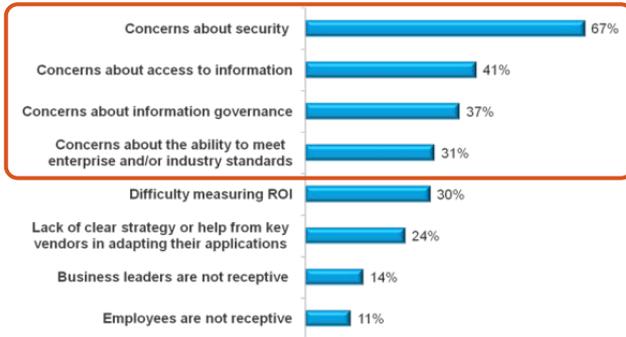
- ↑ Ease DR
- ↑ Hardware Independence
- ↓ Outdated offline systems
- ↓ Unauthorized copy
- ↓ Reconfiguring virtual hardware and console access are over the network operations



VM Mobility

- ↑ Improved Service Levels
- ↓ Identity divorced from physical location
- ↓ Policies may not follow virtual machine

Security and compliance challenges for Cloud



CIO security concerns for cloud

Top CIO challenges to implementing a cloud computing strategy:

1. Security
2. Access to information
3. Information Governance
4. Ability to meet enterprise standards

Source: 2010 IDG Enterprise Cloud-based Computing Research, November 2010



Compliance standards

Virtualization/Cloud

- Increases impact of any compromise
- Creates a more complex environment—additional layers require additional controls
- Creates a new attack surface that must be hardened
- Impacts roles and responsibilities

Shionogi & Co:

\$3.2B pharmaceutical company

Laid off IT admin:

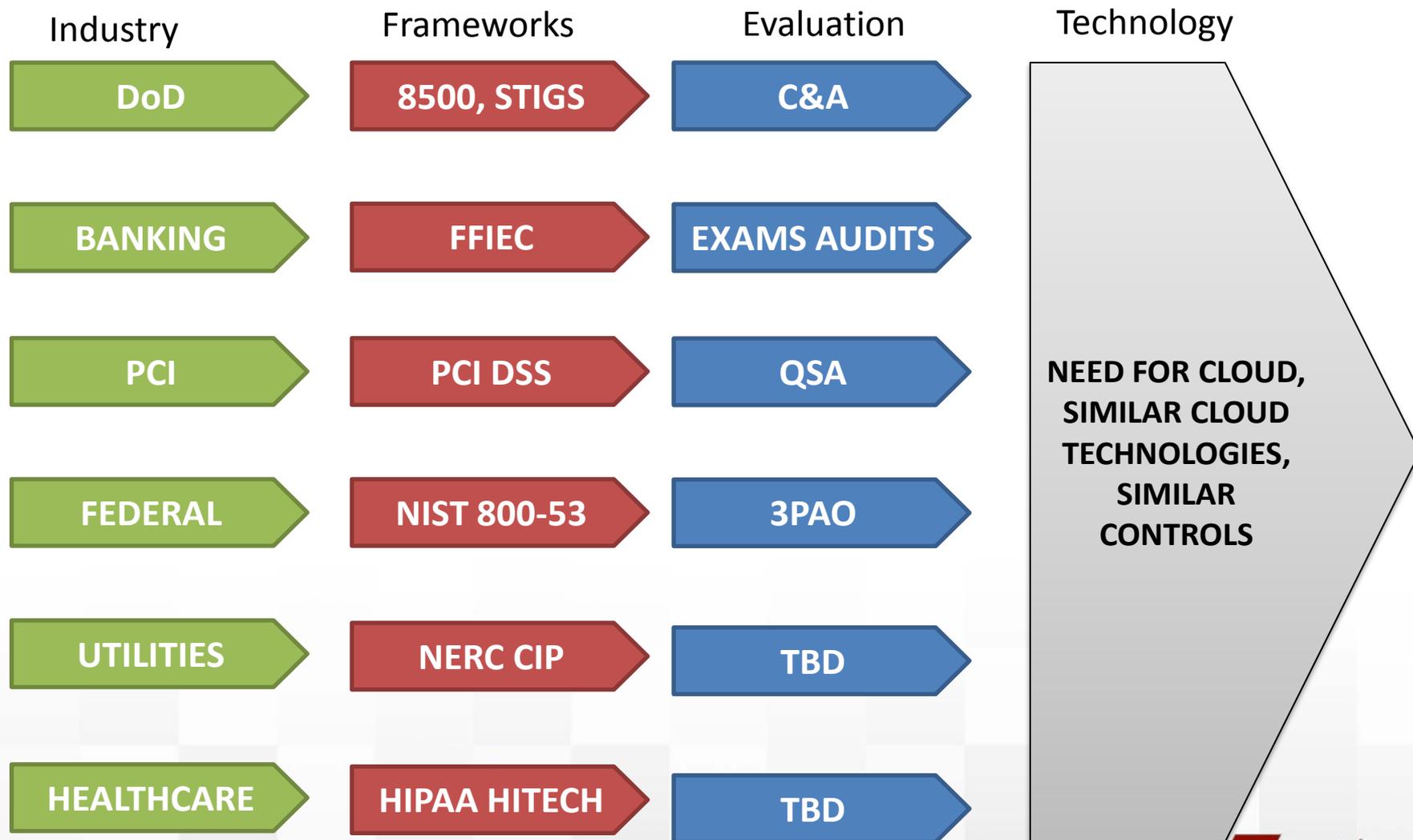
- Logged in remotely to vSphere from local McDonald's WIFI
- Deleted 88 virtual production servers
- Took down email, order entry, payroll, BlackBerry, & other services
- Caused \$800K damage

Access control and management

- **87%** of companies have experienced a data breach
— IT Compliance Institute
- **74%** lost customers as a result of the breach
— IT Compliance Institute
- **48%** of all breaches involved privileged user misuse

— Verizon report, 2010 

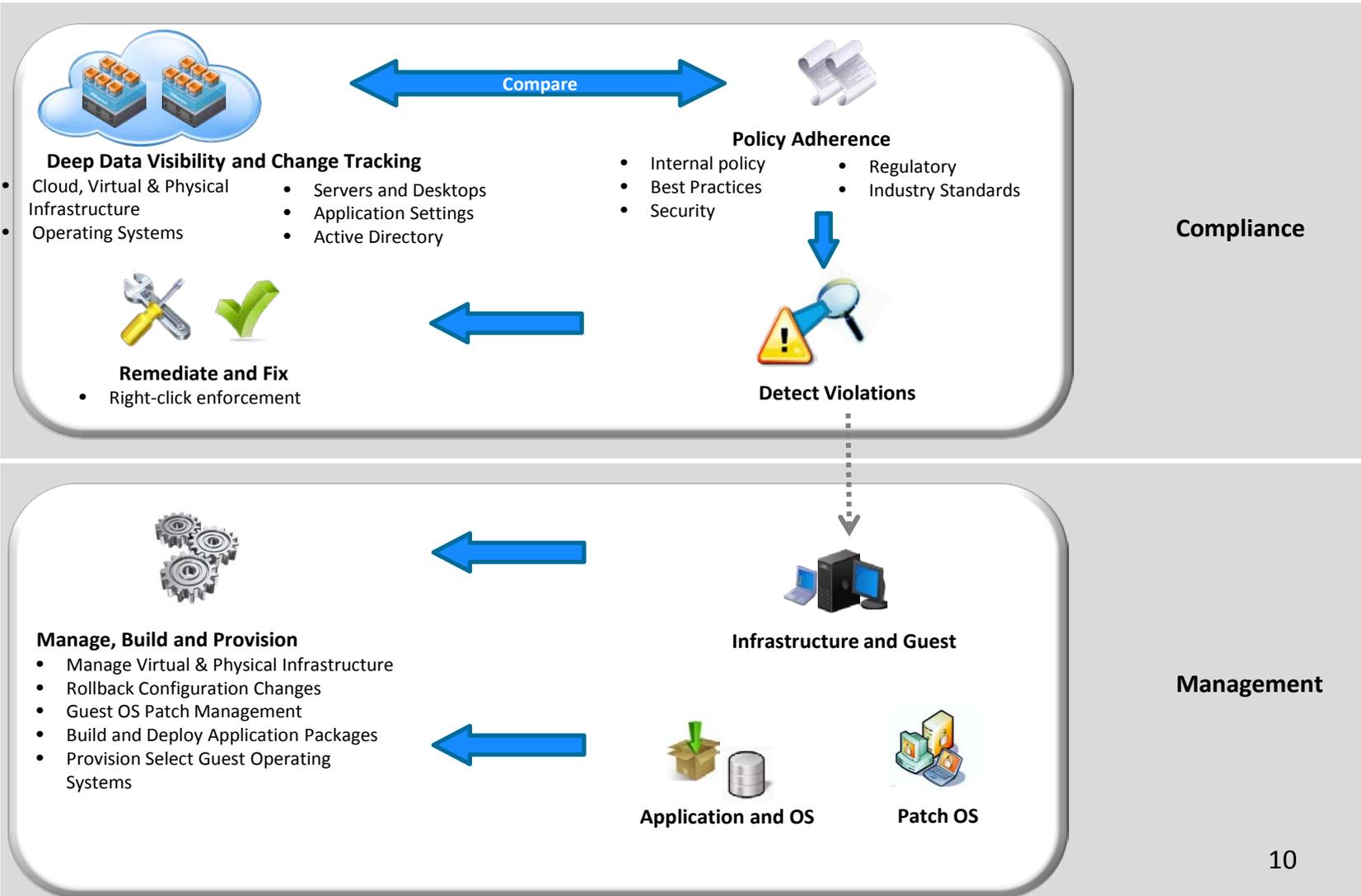
Different Industries have similar challenges.



4 "Must Haves"



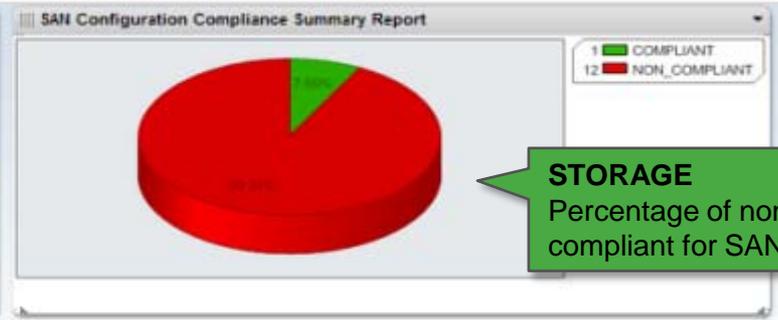
Virtual and Physical Configuration Management



eGRC Ecosystem Ex - VMware + EMC + RSA

STORAGE

Enable category of breaches in a scorecard format

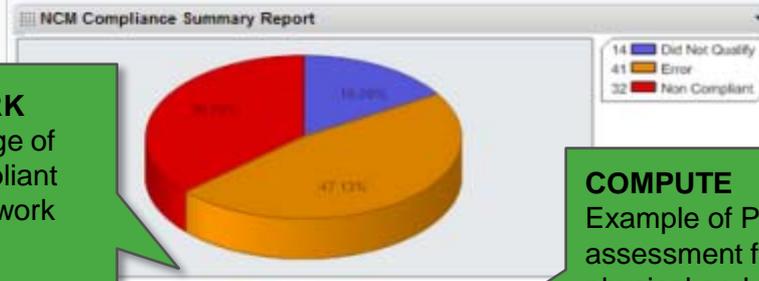


STORAGE

Percentage of non-compliant for SAN storage

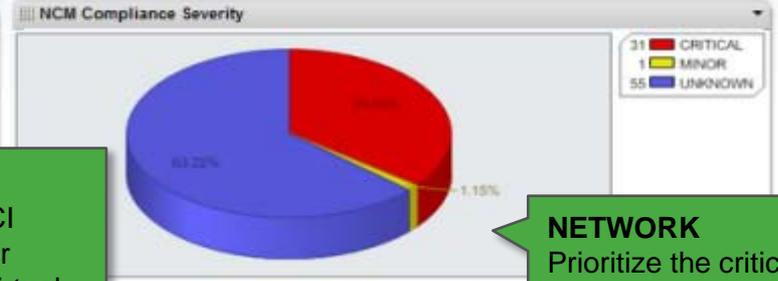
NETWORK

Percentage of non-compliant for all network devices



COMPUTE

Example of PCI assessment for physical and virtual servers



NETWORK

Prioritize the critical devices



DATA PROTECTION

Detect exposures for backup and replication





PCI Solution Components

Endpoint Protection

- Comprehensive Endpoint Solution
- Blacklisting and Whitelisting
- Virtualization Optimizations (vShield API Integration)

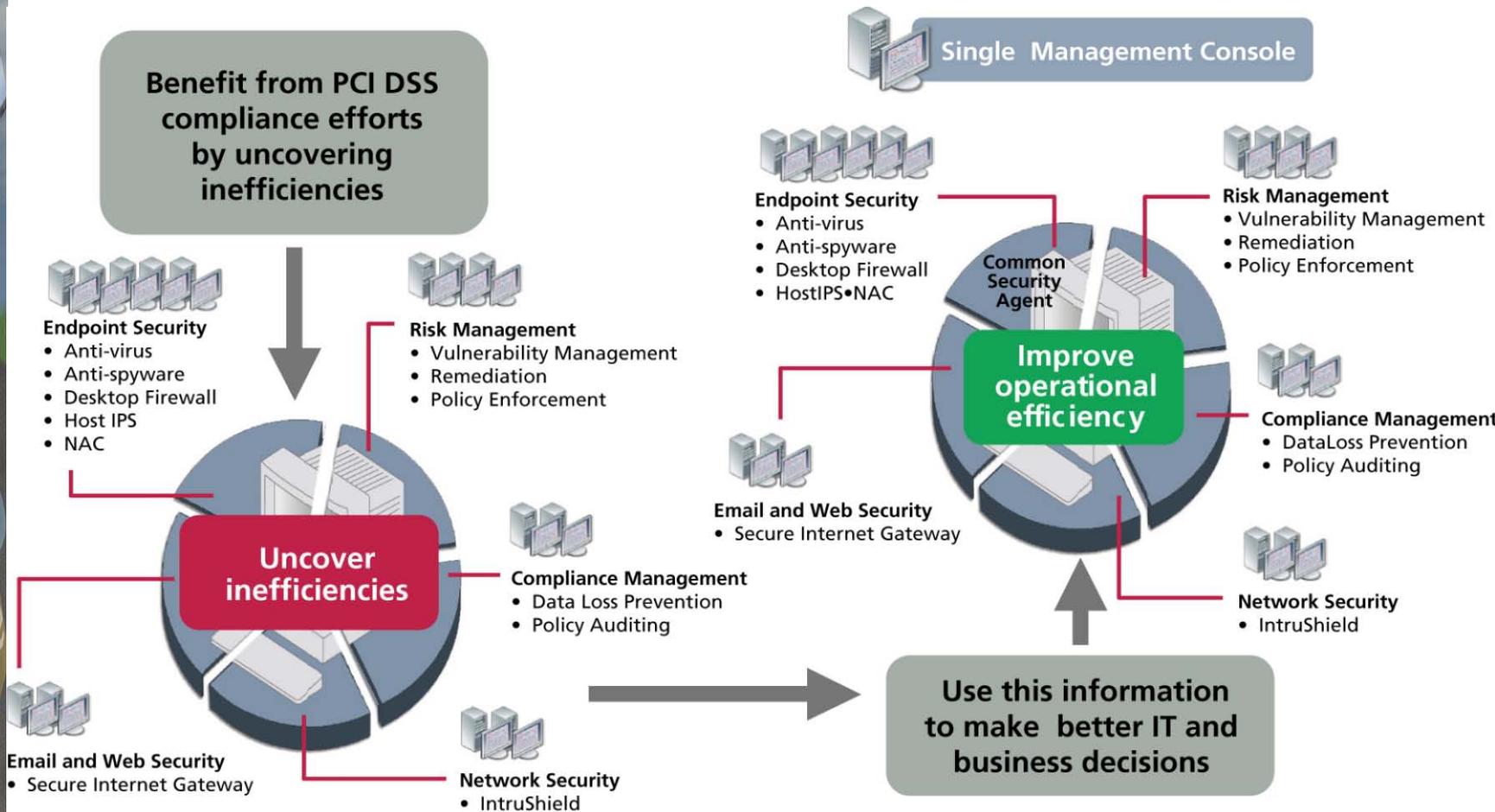
Network Security

- Complete Network Security
- Integration with vShield API

Security Management

- Unified Security Management
- SIEM integration with Virtual infrastructure

McAfee Compliance Solution & Process





Key Takeaways

- Understand security and compliance implications of virtualizing your datacenter
- Review and update existing processes and technologies
 - An ecosystem of technologies will be required to address even the minimum MUST HAVES
 - Look to vendors that are working together

Resources

- ISACA Virtualization Checklist - <http://www.isaca.org/Knowledge-Center/Research/Documents/Virtualization-Security-Checklist-26Oct2010-Research.pdf>
- <http://www.isaca.org/Knowledge-Center/Research/ResearchDeliverables/Pages/Virtualization-Benefits-and-Challenges.aspx>
- Coalfire Systems:
- HyTrust: <http://www.hytrust.com/resources/main>
- McAfee:
- VMWare: <http://www.vmware.com/>

Appendix

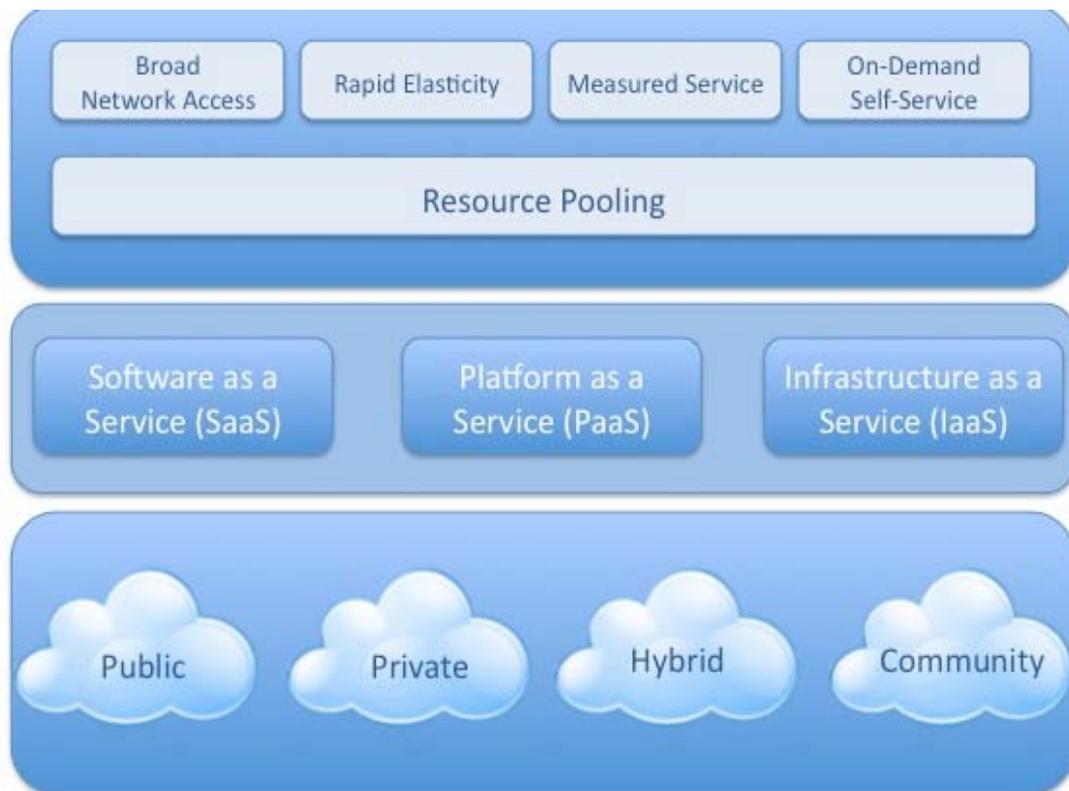


COBIT

ISACA Checklist Mapping To	COBIT Control Objective(s)
<p>1. Securing the virtualization platform</p> <p>a. Platform and installation requirements</p>	
<p>1.a.1 Limit physical access to the host: only authorized administrative personnel should have physical access to the host system to prevent unauthorized changes.</p>	PO4.9, DS12.3
<p>1.a.2 Verify integrity of files prior to installation: verify the hash values of system files, as provided by the vendor, prior to installation to ensure integrity.</p>	PO2.4, AI3.2
<p>1.a.3 Load and enable only required operating system components and services: no unnecessary operating systems components (e.g., drivers) should be loaded, and no unnecessary services should be enabled (e.g., printing services, file sharing services).</p>	AI3.2
<p>1.a.4 BIOS, bootloader passwords: passwords should be used for BIOS and bootloaders (e.g., GRUB) for both hosts and guests.</p>	DS5.3

Planning an IT Assessment/Audit

The cloud is defined, but....



how can it be assessed?

How do you determine that something is a cloud?

What is the accepted methodology to measure rapid elasticity?

How do you assess a stand alone service?
Can you assess a service without the underlying supporting technology?

How is the accreditation boundary/scope affected?

What assessment can you re-use?

What is “Compliance in the Cloud?”



Compliance is built from standards . Today there are several emerging standards attempting to solve the question “what are reasonable controls ?”

Big Issues

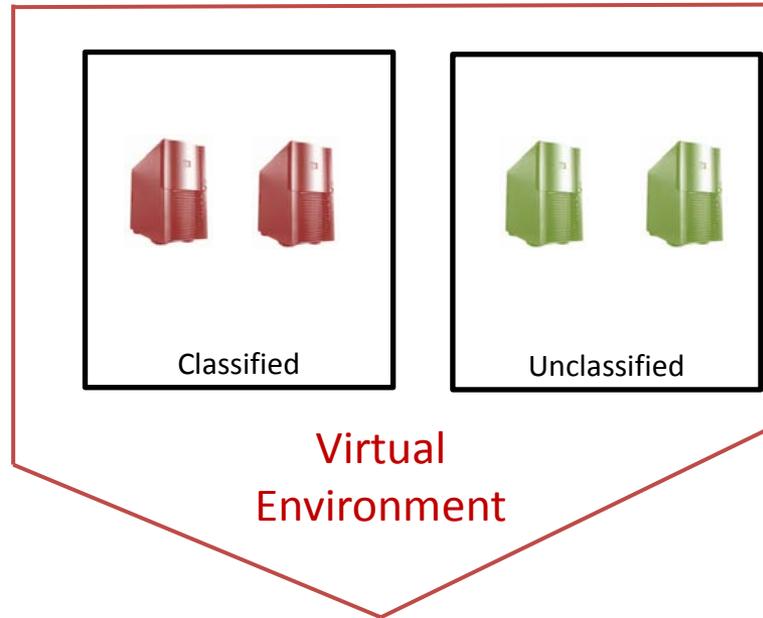
1. What is “the Cloud?”
2. What are the appropriate controls for the cloud?
3. What is the scope/boundary of the assessment?
4. What are the appropriate tests?
5. What are the required skillsets?
6. Snapshots, sprawl, authentication.

Other Issues

1. What tools are required?
2. What education is required?
3. How much testing can be leveraged from other audits/assessments?
4. How do different approaches affect scope (encryptions, access control, authentication)?
5. What does the report look like?
6. How often should it be conducted?
7. How does it integrate with continuous monitoring?
8. What’s the appropriate sample size for a dynamic environment?

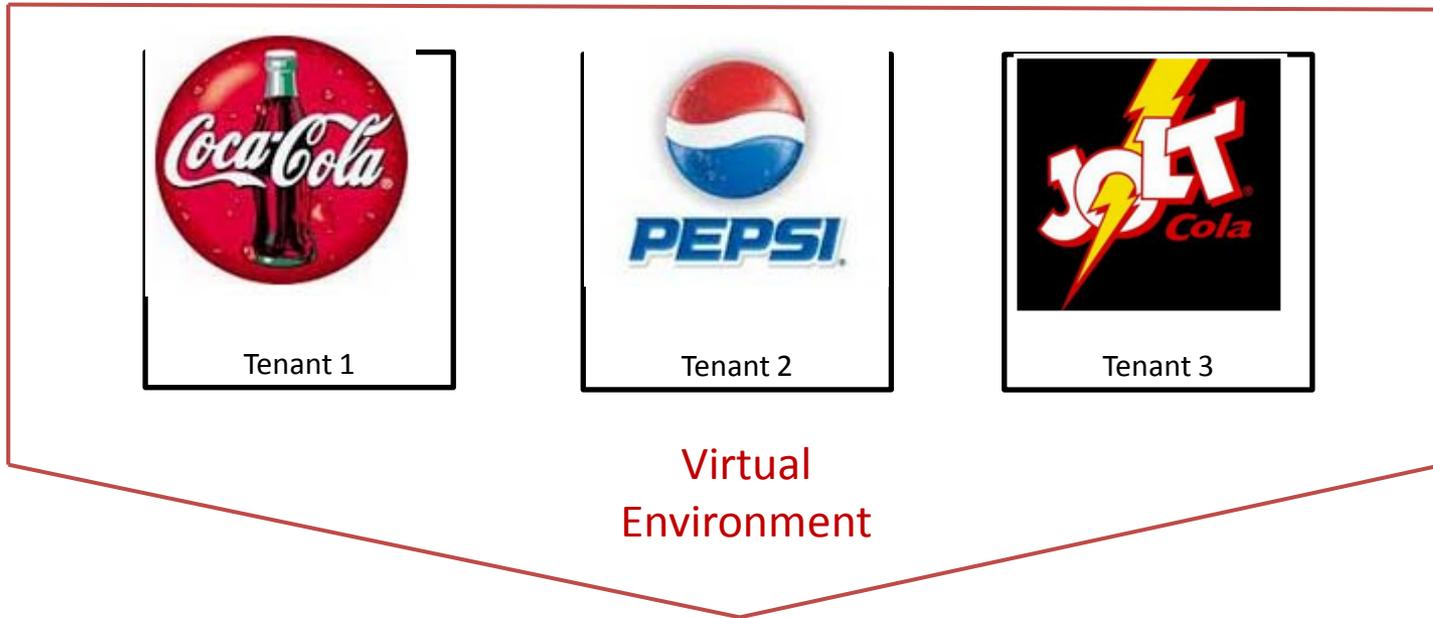


Segmentation – “Mixed Mode”



“Mixed-mode” refers to a virtualization configuration where different security profiles are running on the same hypervisor.

Segmentation - Multi-Tenancy



Multi-Tenant