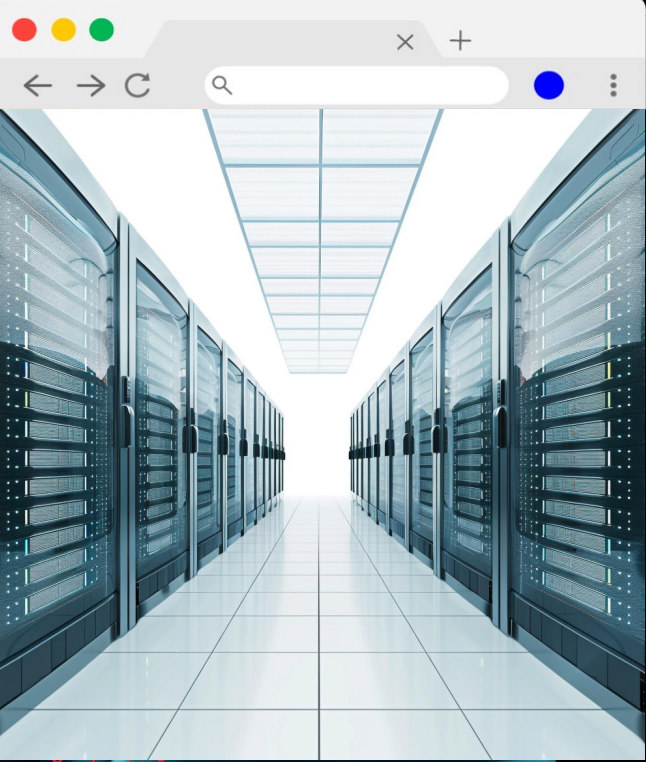
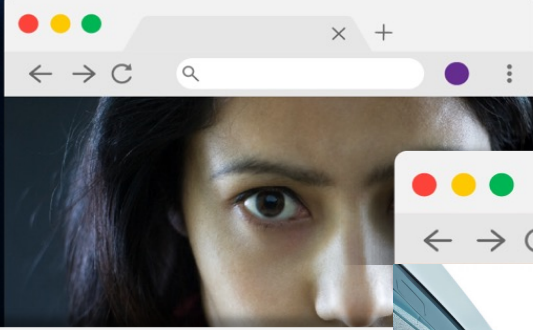
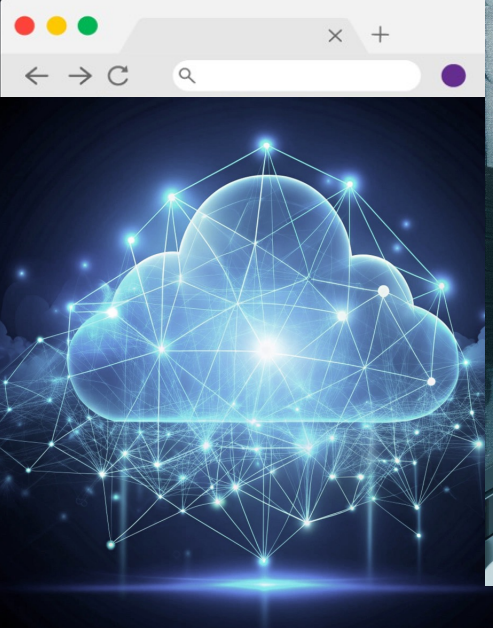


Practical Considerations for Real World Zero Trust Implementation

Mike Ichiriu
VP of Marketing and Product
Zentera Systems, Inc.
Nov 7, 2024

OT Equipment



Datacenter



Data Leakage

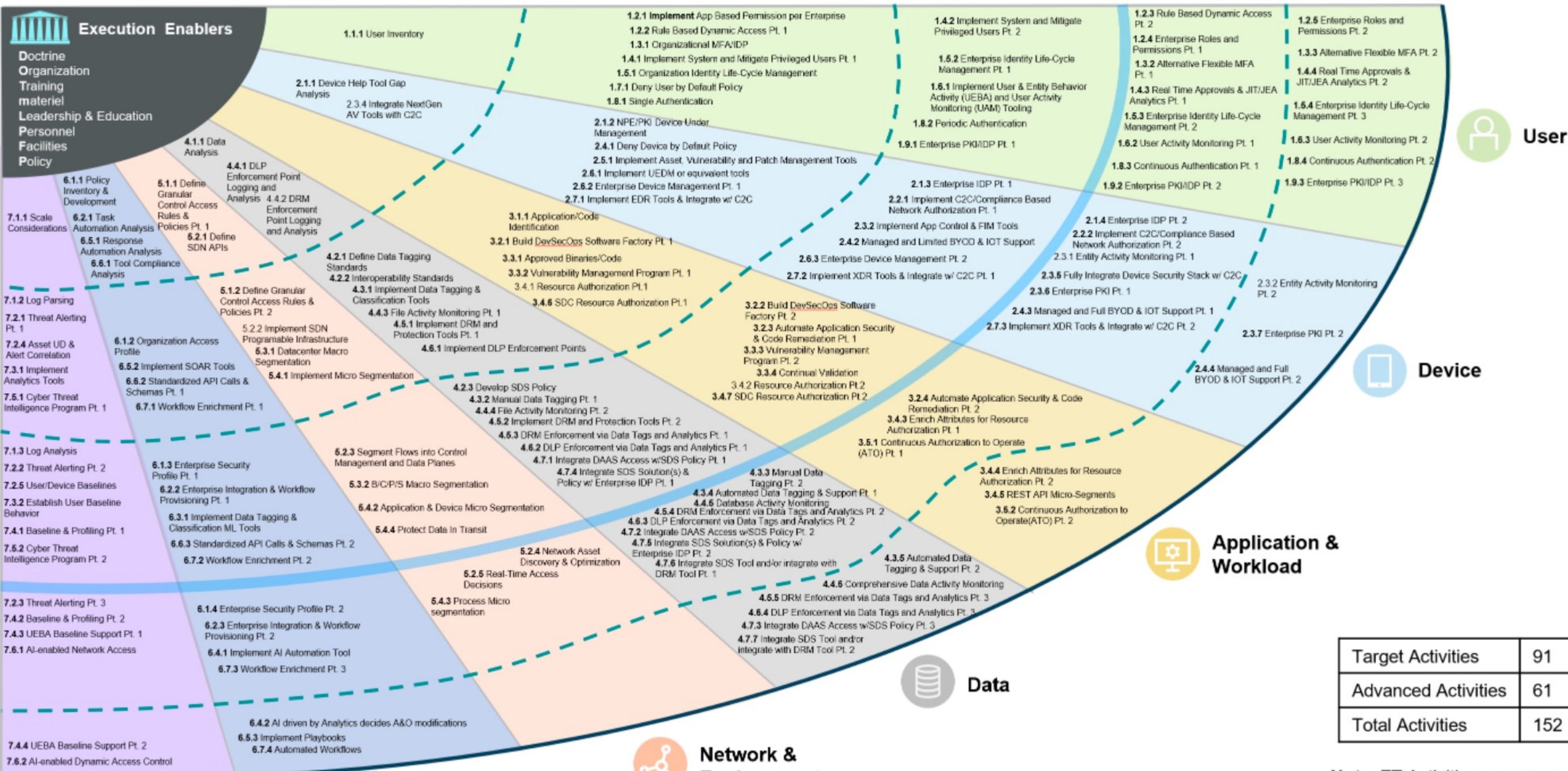
What Does

Zero Trust

Make You Think Of?

Zero Trust Target Level

Advanced Zero Trust



Note: ZT Activities are group as either Target or Advanced – Dotted Lines signify the original 5 phases

Source:
DoD Zero Trust Overlays
February 2024
v1.0

**”No plan survives
first contact with the
enemy.”**

- Helmuth von Moltke the Elder



Source: [Wikipedia](#)



**“Everybody has
plans until they
get hit for the
first time.”**

- Mike Tyson

zentera™

Trusted by Major Enterprises to Secure Critical Applications and Data

2012

Year Founded



Silicon Valley-based
(Milpitas, CA)

12

Issued Patents

Global Customers

SIEMENS cādence® Capgemini   **DELTA**



What's at the core of Zero Trust?

**Never Trust,
Always Verify**

Assume Breach

“[E]very application should be treated as internet-accessible from a security perspective.”

OMB M-22-09

or in other words

You should be able to open your network to the Internet and not worry about it

(“should be able”, not “should!”)

Vision in M-22-09

- Agency systems are isolated from each other
- Network traffic flowing between systems is encrypted
- Staff have enterprise-managed accounts
- Security posture of devices is taken into account when granting access

Systems/resources – not networks or infrastructure – are what is protected and segmented

Communications is controlled by *policy*

User (and server) accesses are based on *identity*

Access policies need to be context-aware

M-22-09 Definition Aligns to NIST SP800-207

Context-aware

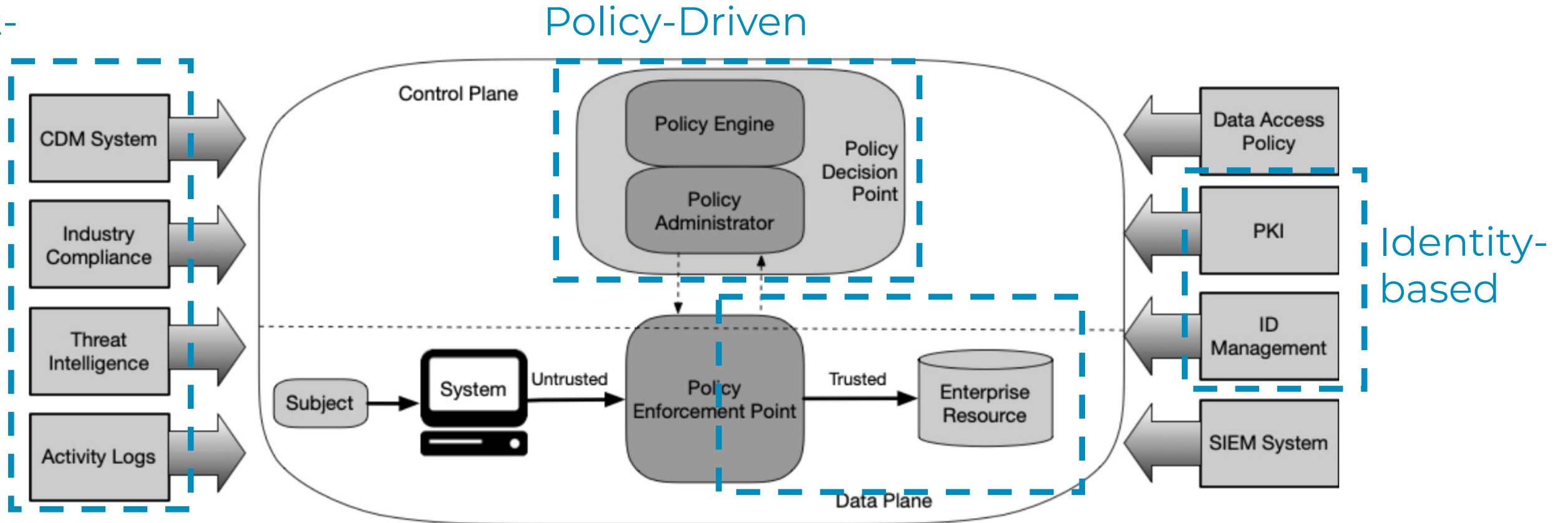
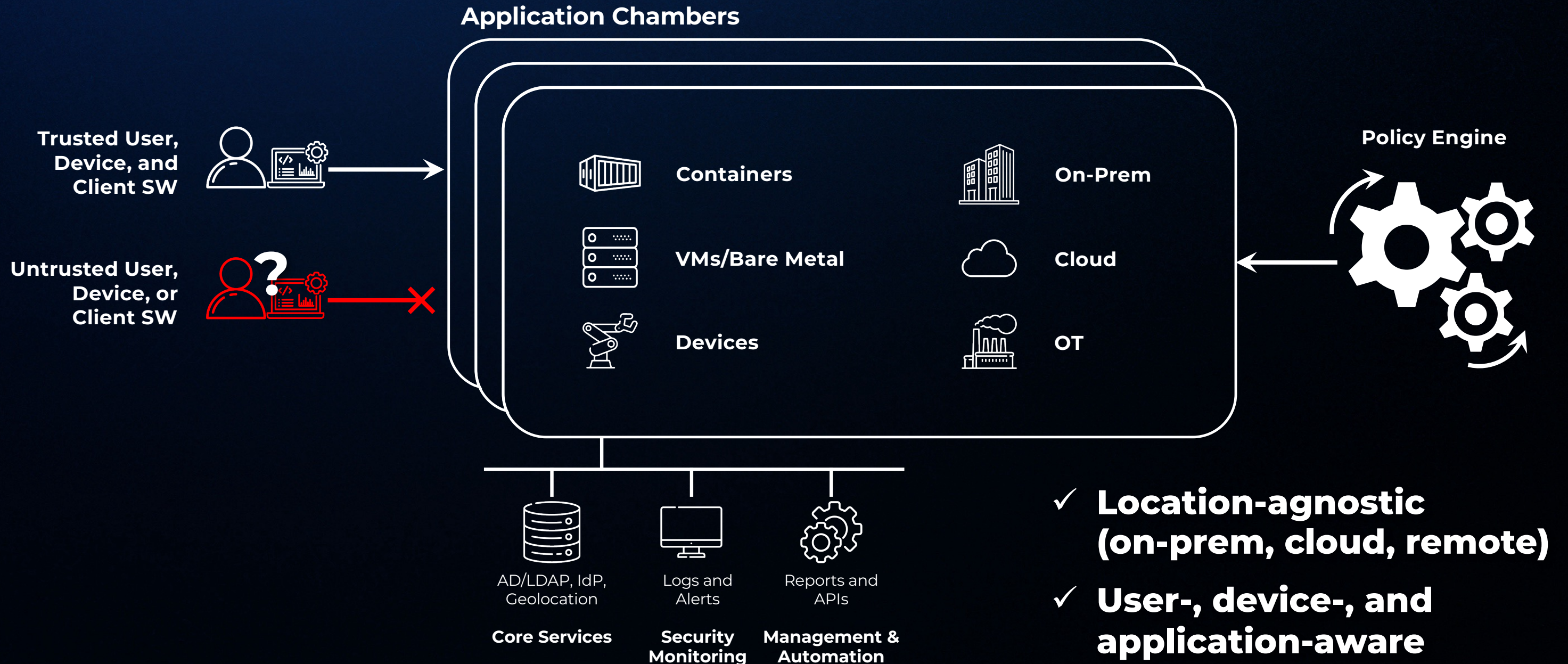


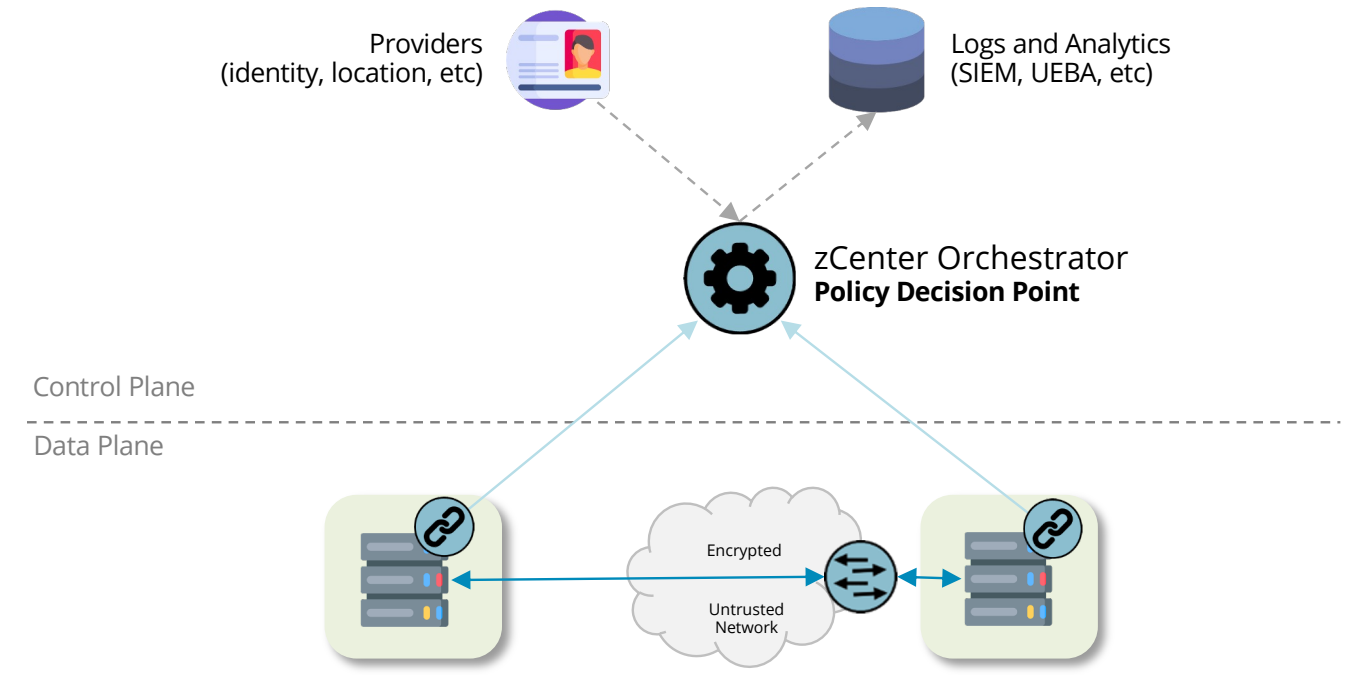
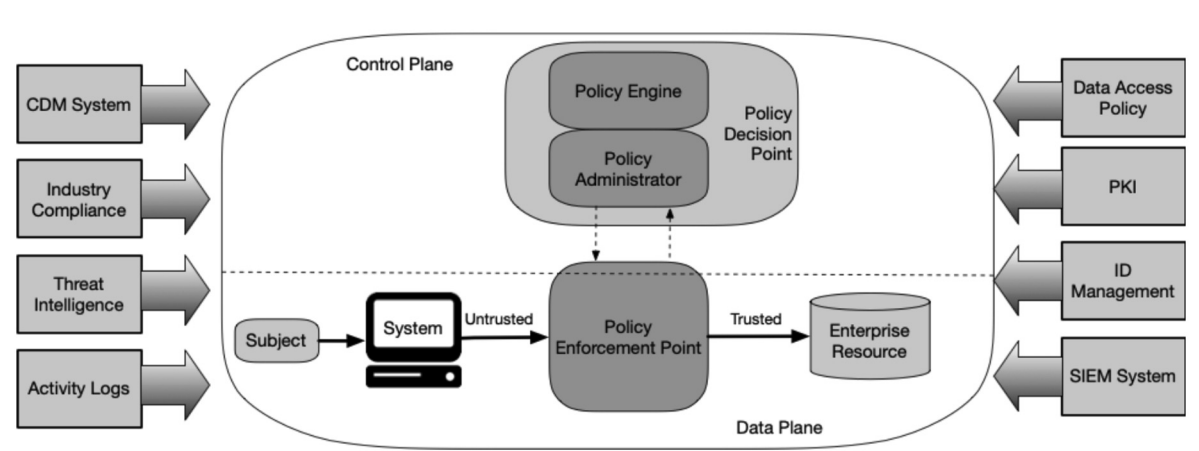
Figure 2: Core Zero Trust Logical Components

System + segmentation boundary

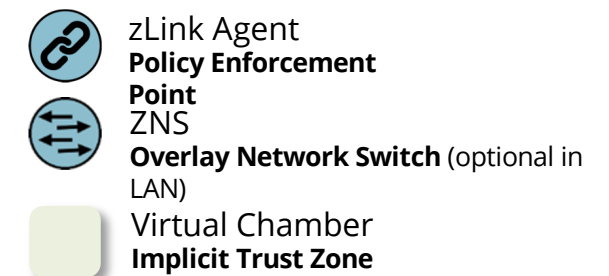
The *Application Chamber*: A Useful Mental Model



Mapping to NIST SP800-207 – Resource to Resource



- Policy enforcement at source and destination
- Micro-segmentation and ZTNA natively integrated
- Overlay network allows authorized traffic without opening physical ports
- Avoids “boil the ocean” infrastructure upgrade



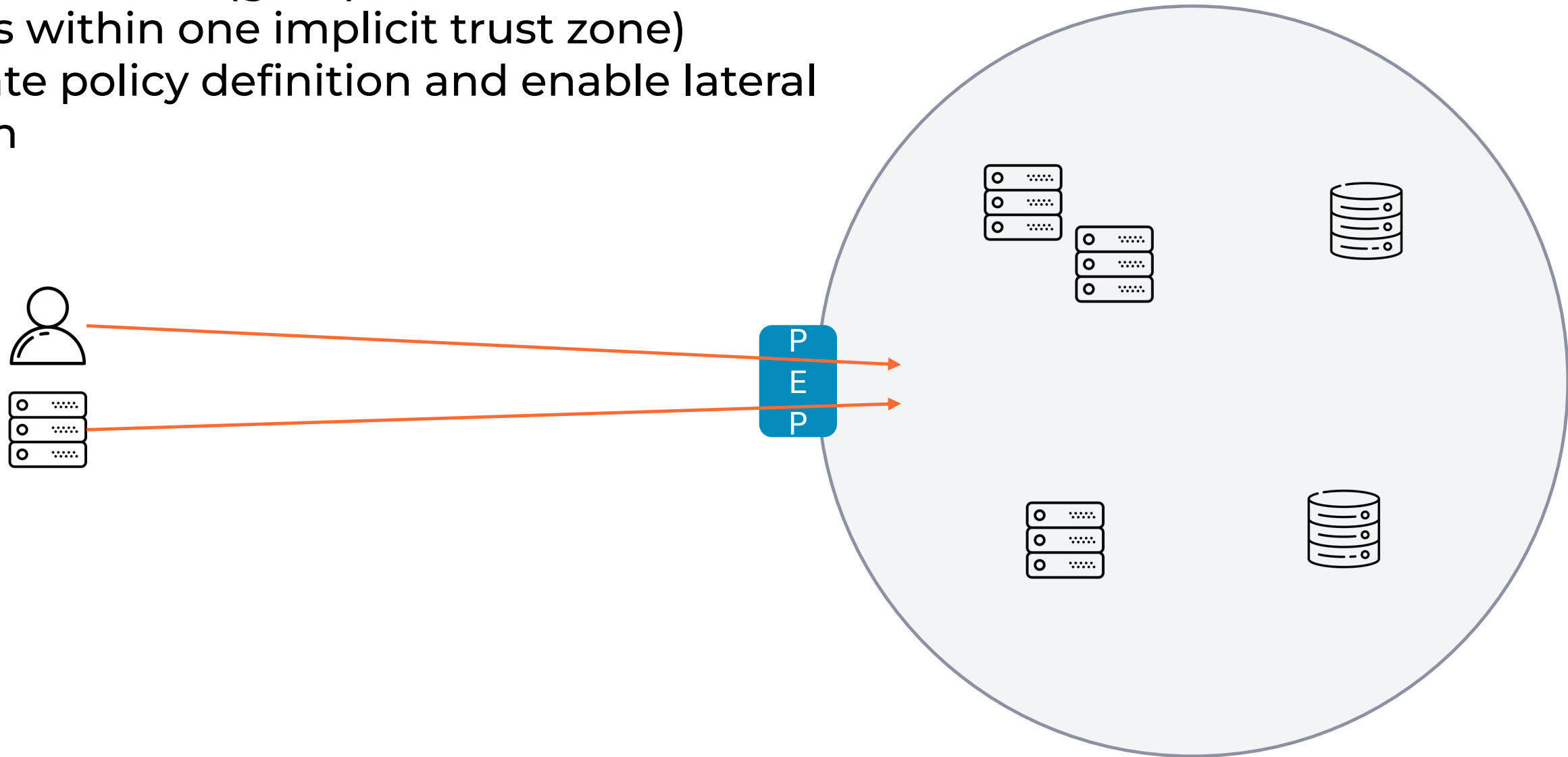


Practical Consideration 1

- How big should each chamber (implicit trust zone) be?

How big should each chamber be?

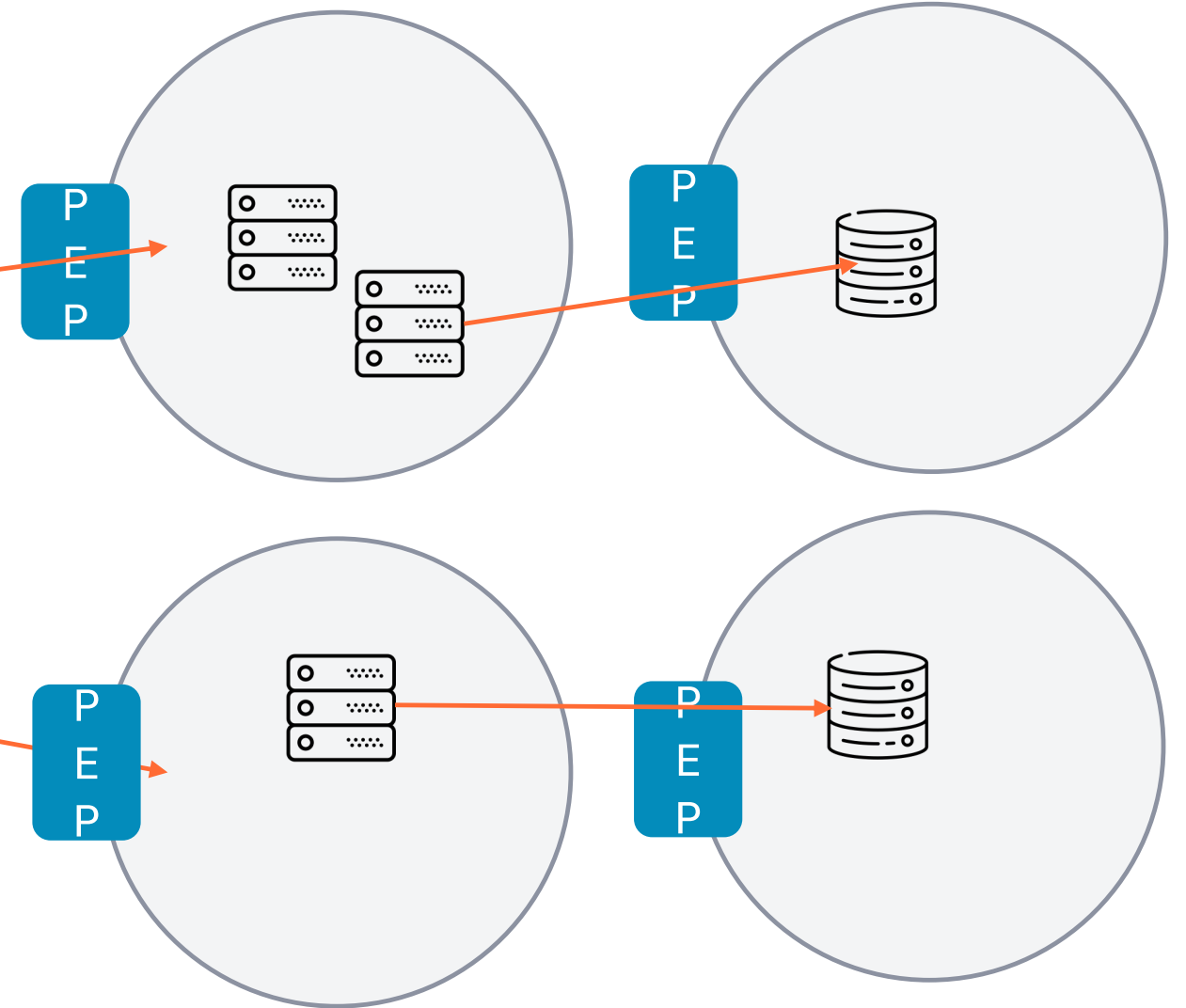
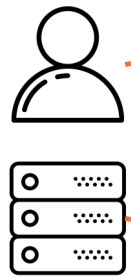
A: Large chambers (groups of dissimilar resources within one implicit trust zone) complicate policy definition and enable lateral migration



How big should each chamber be?

Small chambers grouped into like functions promotes least-privilege; restricts lateral migration

Identity-based policies promote maintainability



Aligns with micro-segmentation - policy enforcement is pushed as close as possible to the workload



Practical Consideration 2

- My application already supports a modern ICAM. Don't I already have Zero Trust?

My application already supports a modern ICAM...

A: No.

You wouldn't put an application on the Internet without a firewall? Treat the internal network like the Internet.

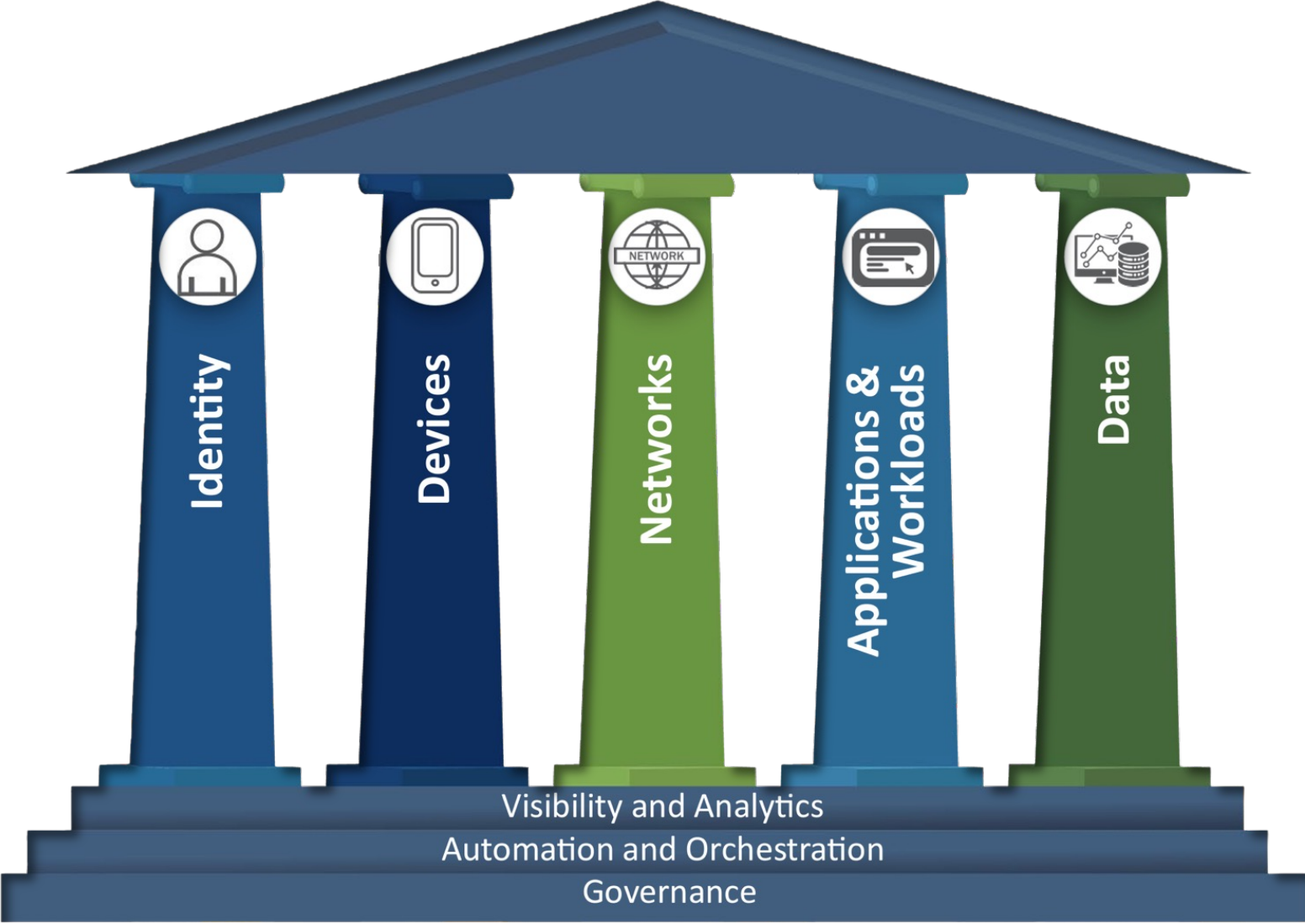


Practical Consideration 3

- What kinds of context do I need in my policies?

What kinds of context do I need?

The CISA ZTMM

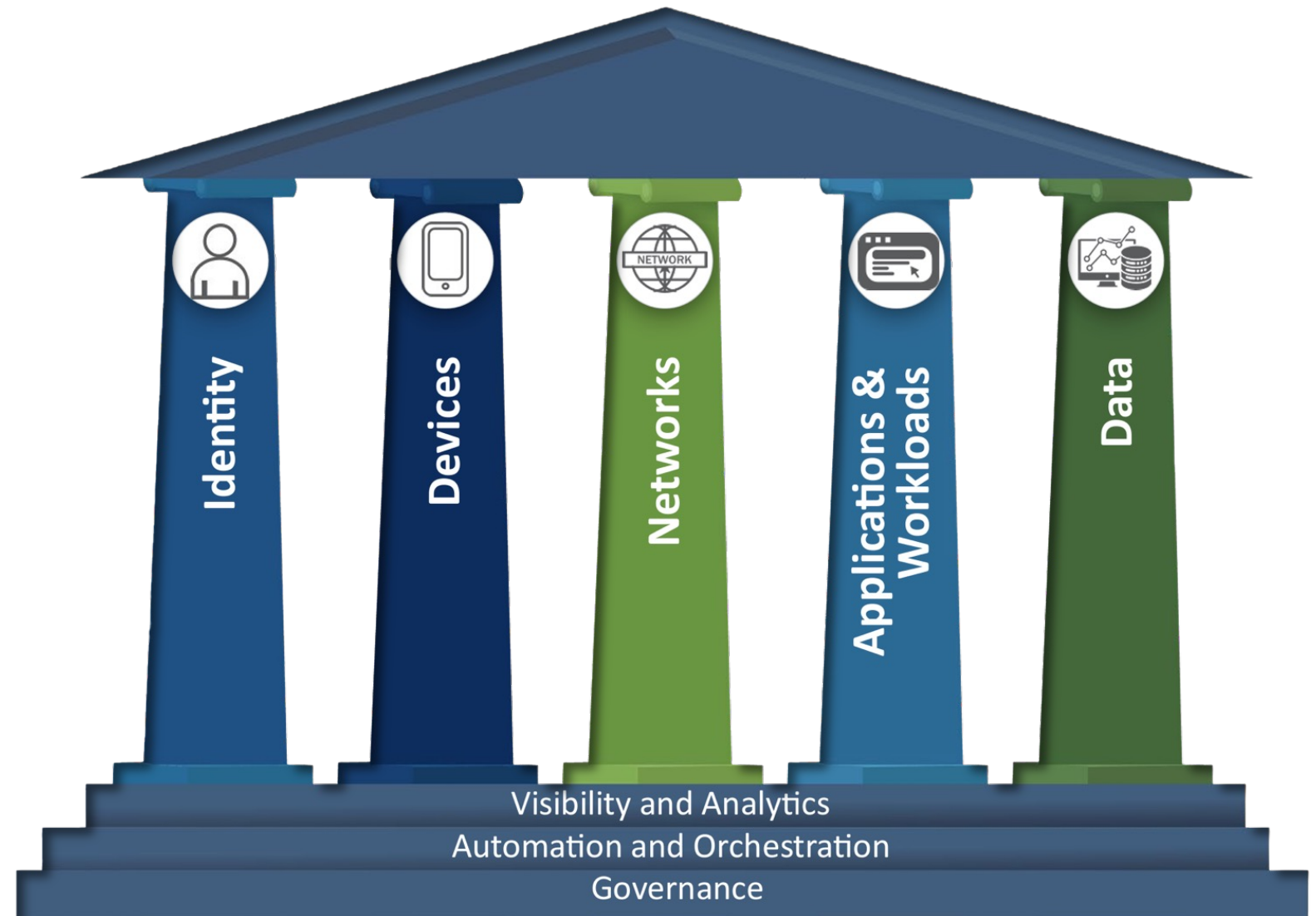


What kinds of context do I need?

The Pitfalls of Pillar Thinking

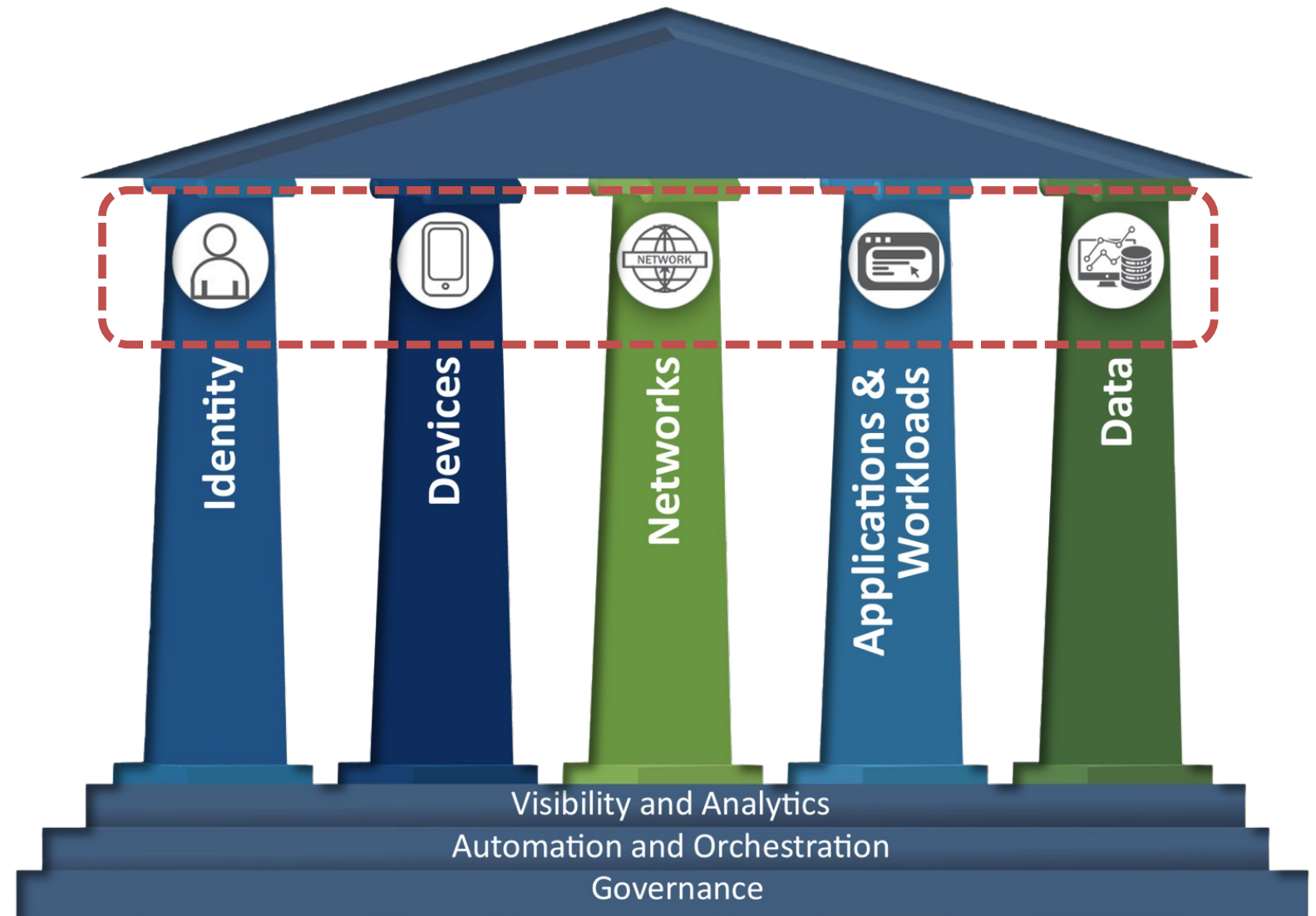
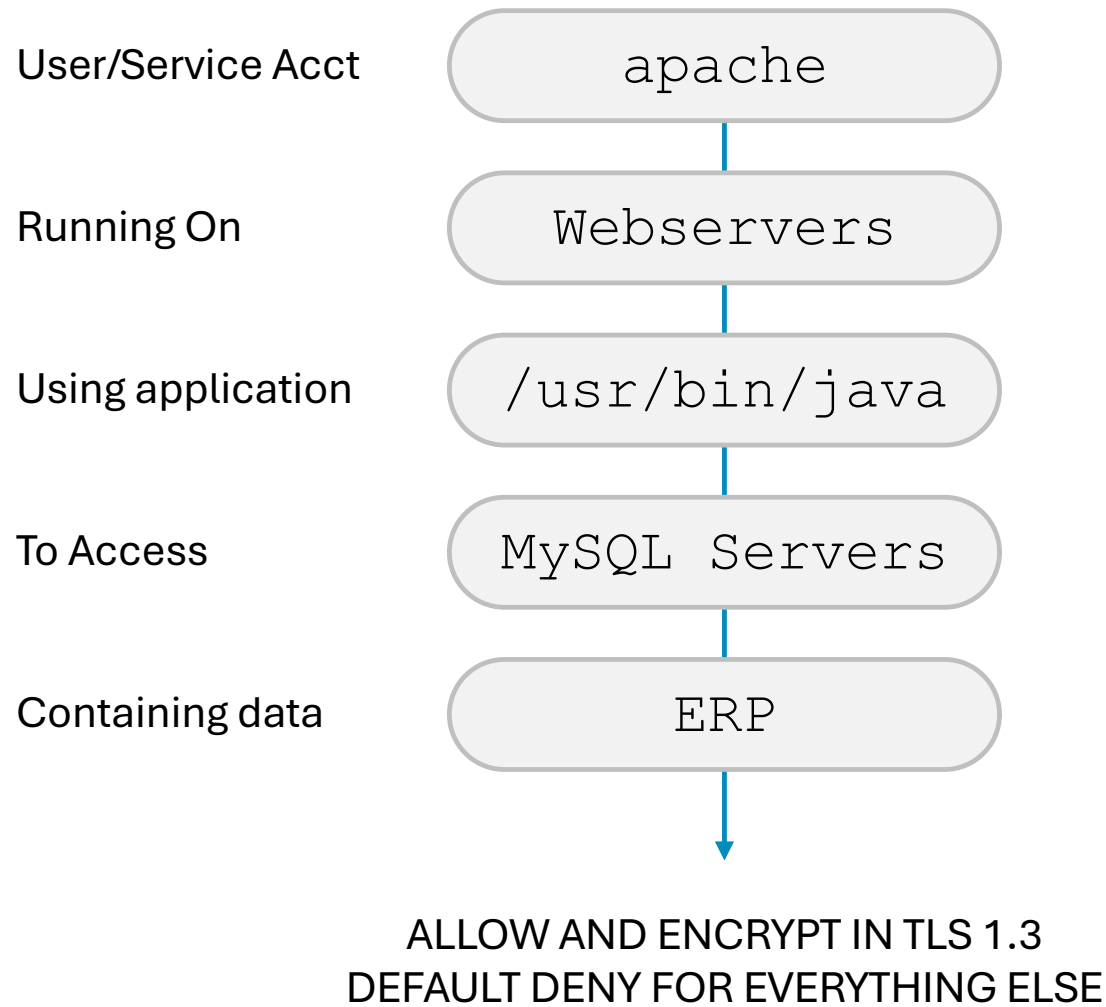
“Each pillar can progress at its own pace... [but] coordination can only be achieved with capabilities and dependencies compatible with one another and the enterprise-wide environment.”

- CISA Zero Trust Maturity Model v2.0,
April 2023



What kinds of context do I need?

Policies Should Orchestrate Across All Pillars





Practical Consideration 4

- How do I handle hybrid environments?

How do I handle hybrid environments?

A: This is important; the scope of your ZT control must follow the resource and its mission environment.

For example, cloud-based ZT is great, but does not apply to on-prem or OT.

Ideal: look for PDP and PEP solutions to orchestrate across all of your environments so you can use the same ops methodology everywhere.



Practical Consideration 5

- What are the limits of a centralized PDP?

What are the limits of a centralized PDP?

A: Generally, a centralized PDP is preferred provides a single point for policy definition and management. But it is not always the best solution.

Examples:

- Resources need to be managed by separate commands
- DDIL conditions



Practical Consideration 6

- How can I perform continuous validation without slowing down application performance?

How can I perform continuous validation without slowing down application performance?

A: Continuous validation does not require every packet to be validated.

Validate the flow, then move to fast path

Monitor for changes that might invalidate the flow (e.g., policy changes, *Zero Trust factor* changes)

Master the Mission...

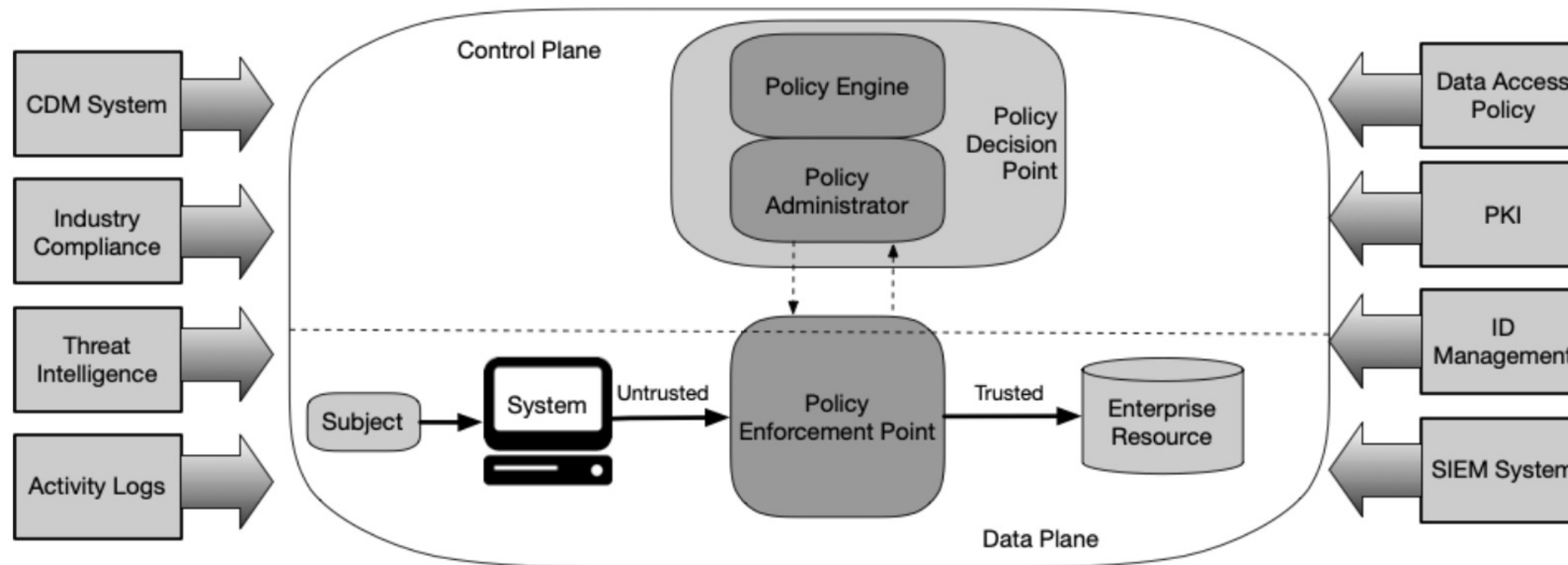
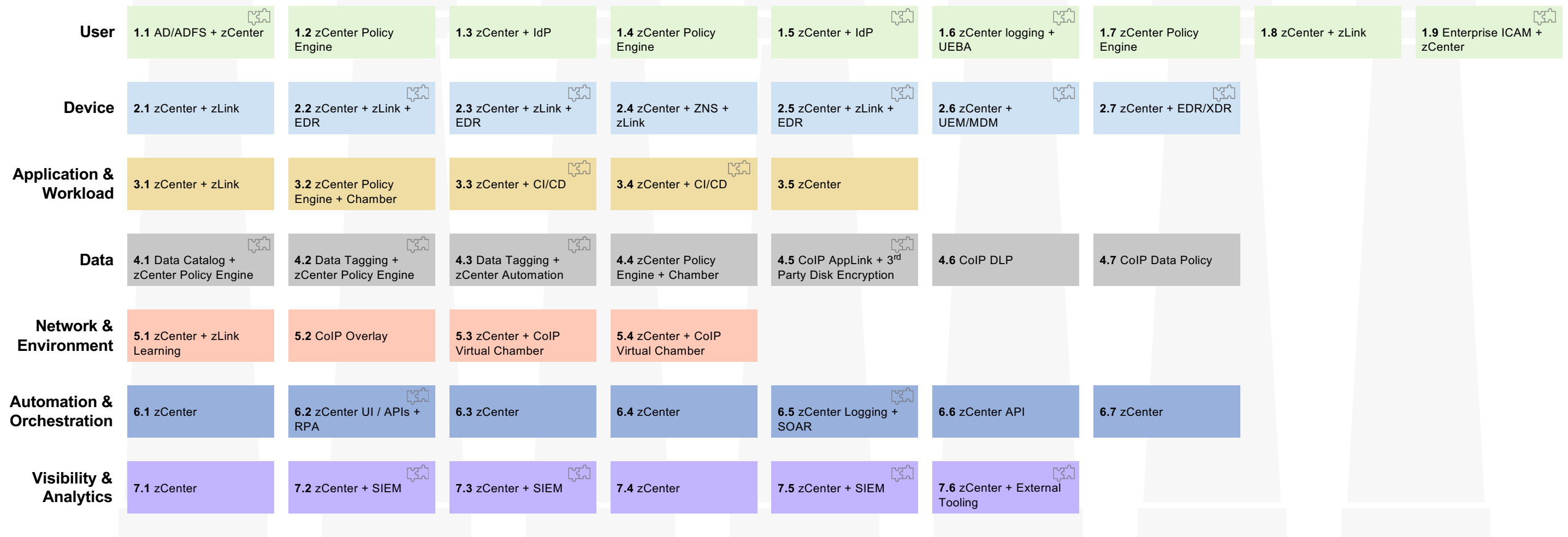


Figure 2: Core Zero Trust Logical Components

Master the Mission.. Manage the Details

 Supported via integration with existing enterprise tools

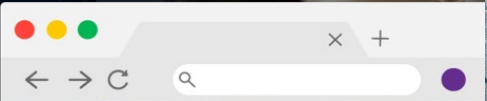
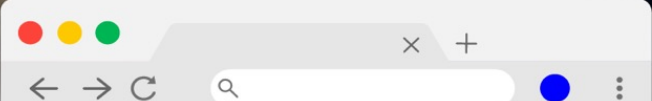
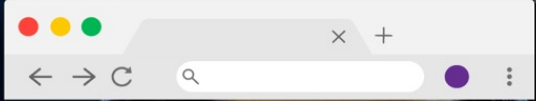
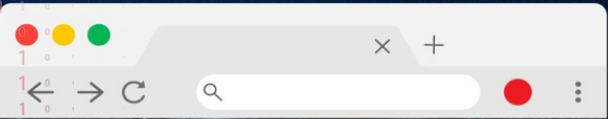


Questions?

Thank You

Zentera Systems, Inc.
1525 McCarthy Blvd., Suite 1104
Milpitas, CA 95035 USA

tel: +1 (408) 436-4811



Attacks

Datacenter

OT Equipment

Data Leakage