

# Securing the Next-Generation Virtualized Data Center

Neil MacDonald

VP and Gartner Fellow

25 March 2010

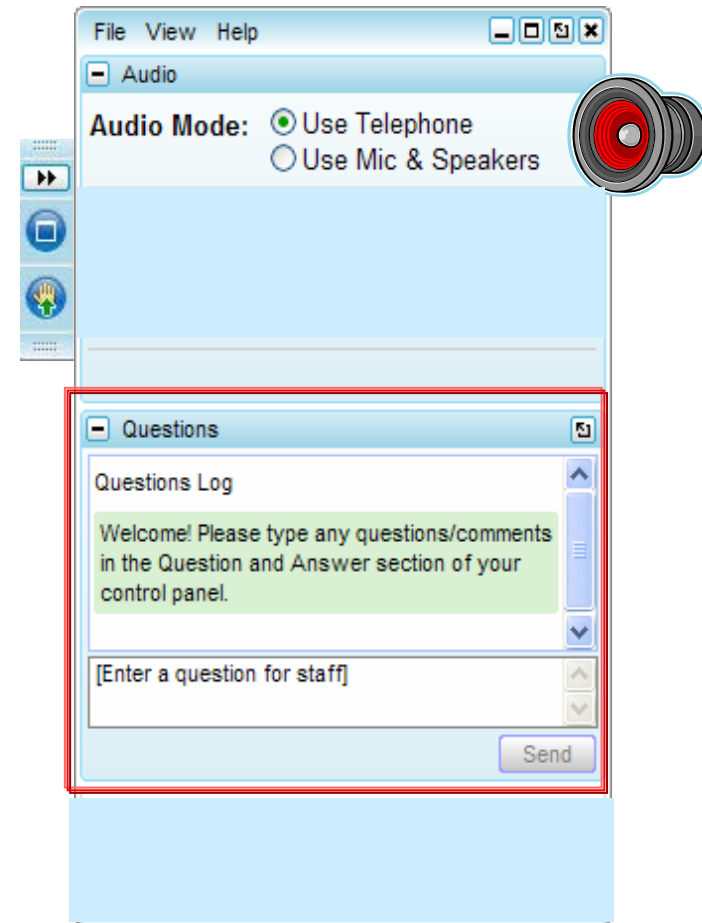
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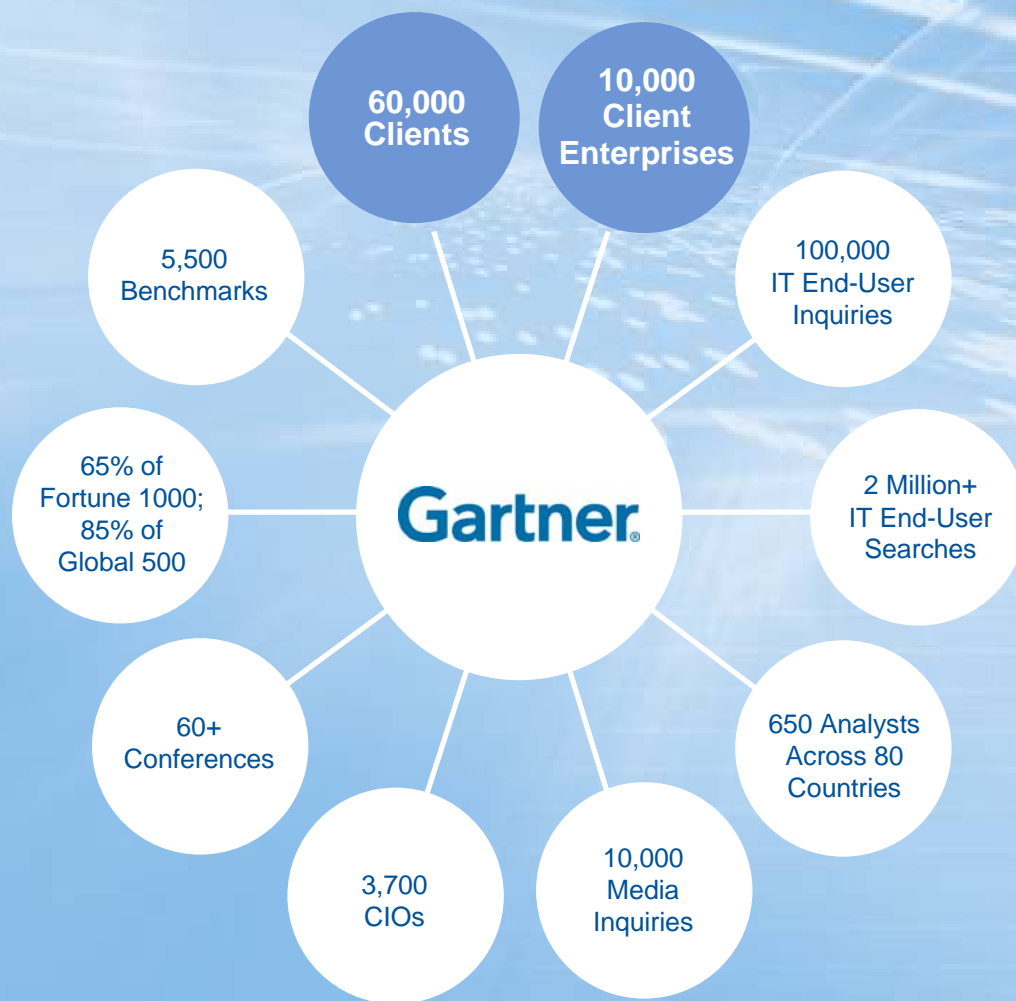
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- Have a question for the presenter(s)? Type it into the Questions pane—we will answer as many as time permits.
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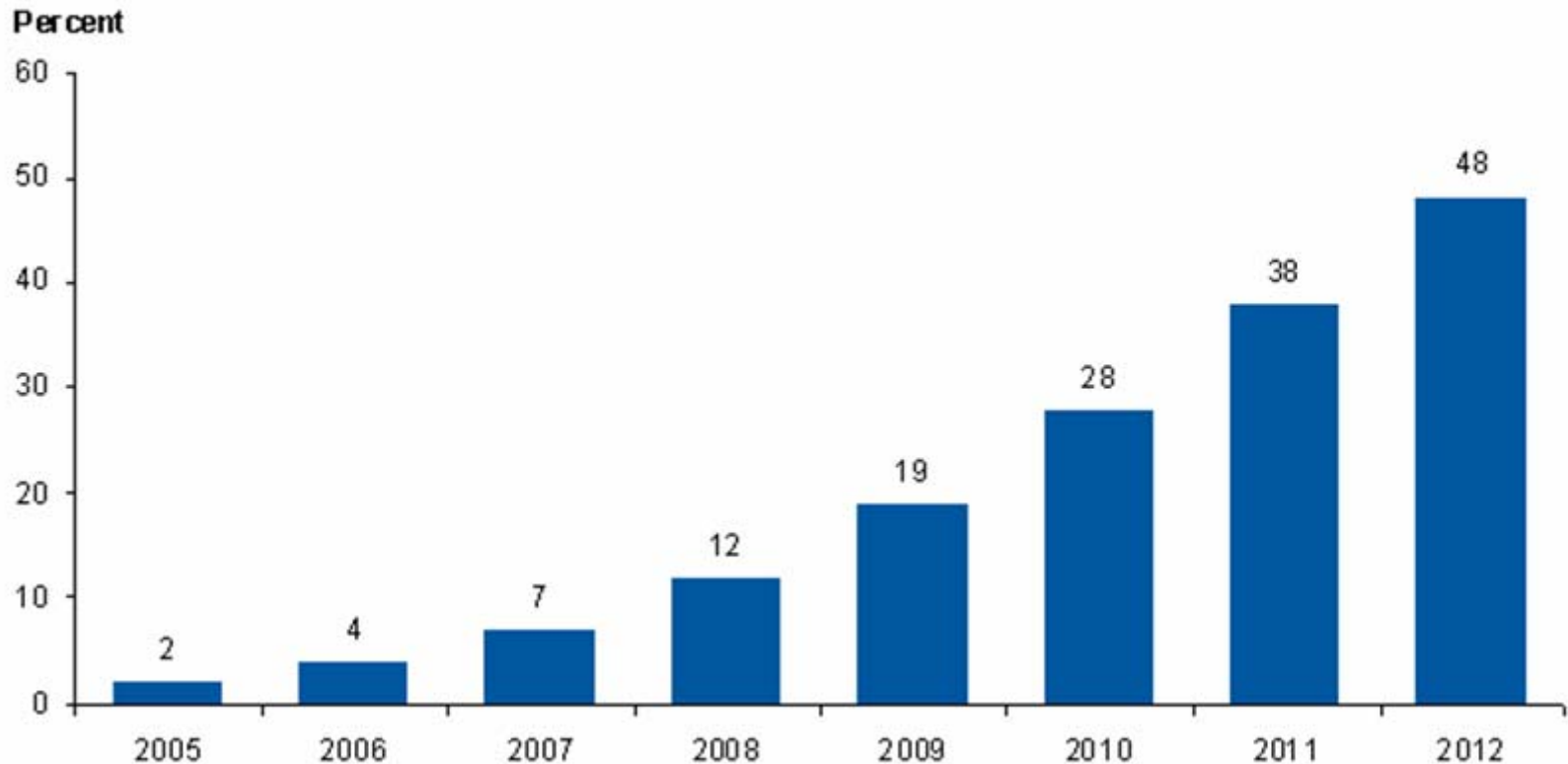


**Most virtual machines you  
deploy will be less secure  
than the physical systems  
they replace.**

**Virtualization will radically  
change how you secure  
and manage computing  
environments.**

# We've Only Just Started With Virtualization

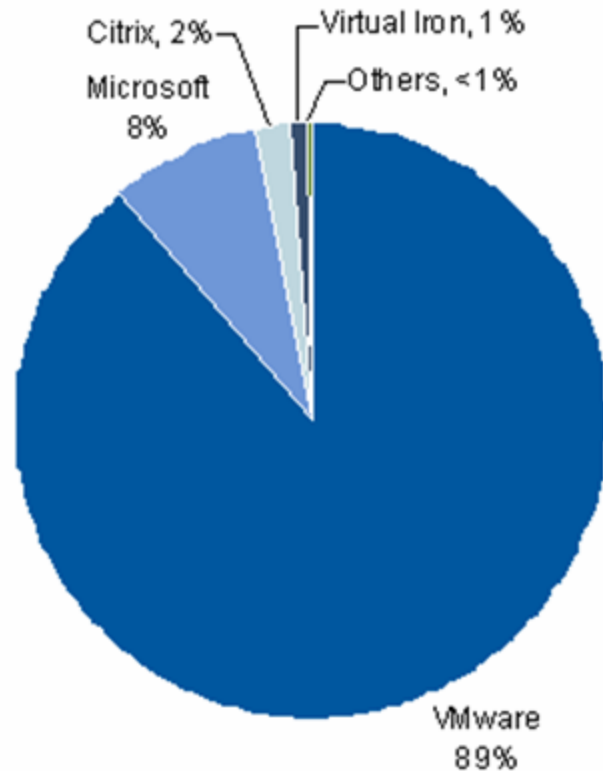
**Figure 1. Percentage of x86 Server Architecture Workloads That Are Running in Virtual Machines**



Source: Gartner (October 2009)

# VMware Dominates in Enterprises Today

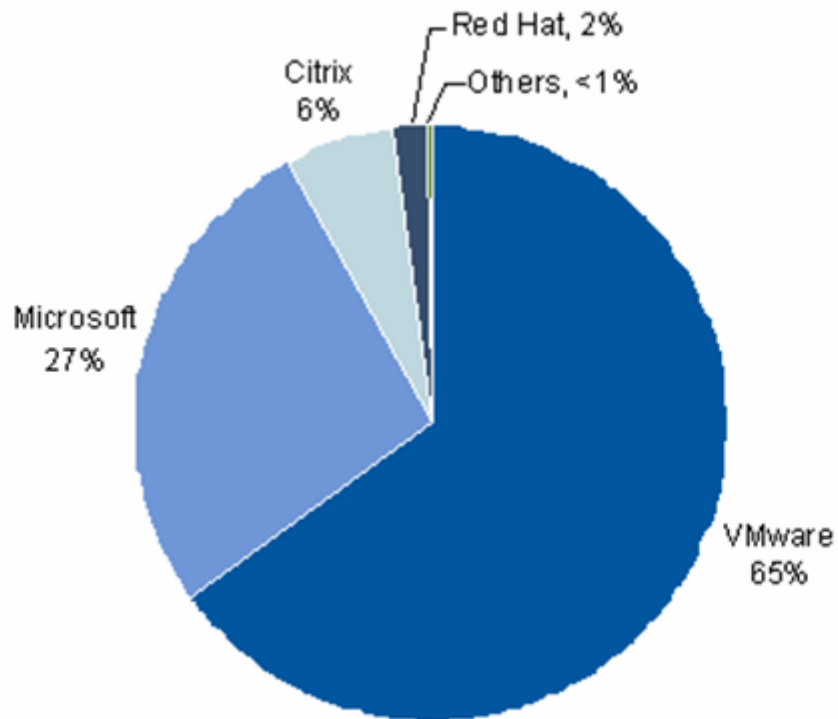
Figure 2. Virtual Machine Installed Base Market Share, Year-End 2008



Source: Gartner (October 2009)

# But Microsoft is Gaining

Figure 4. Virtual Machine Installed Base Market Share, Year-End 2012



Source: Gartner (October 2009)

# Pick the top three virtualization security issues that concern you.

(Enter three options from most to least important)



- ① Information security isn't initially involved in the virtualization projects  
**17w**
- ② A compromise of the virtualization layer could result in the compromise of all hosted workloads  
**68w**
- ③ Lack of visibility and controls on internal VM-to-VM communications  
**69w**
- ④ Potential Loss of SOD for network and security controls  
**29w**
- ⑤ Restricting and auditing administrative access and management tool access  
**31w**
- ⑥ Configuration management and Patching of offline images  
**32w**
- ⑦ Storage area network security and protection of offline images  
**20w**
- ⑧ Increased chance of misconfiguration because of the use of different tools  
**28w**
- ⑨ Risks from combining workloads of different trust levels on the same physical machine  
**56w**

# Virtualization: Simple Concept, Profound Implications

**Consuming Entities**

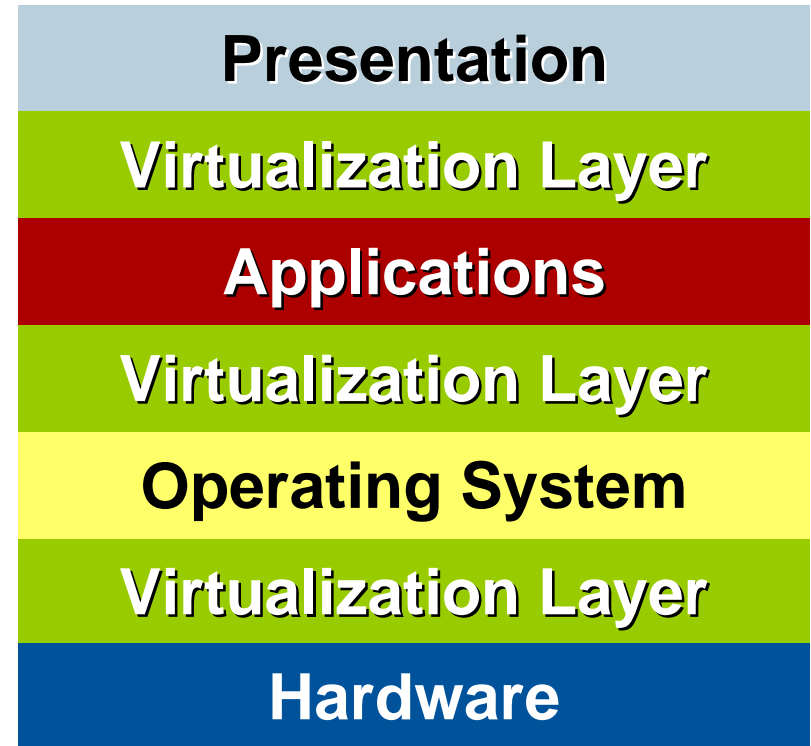
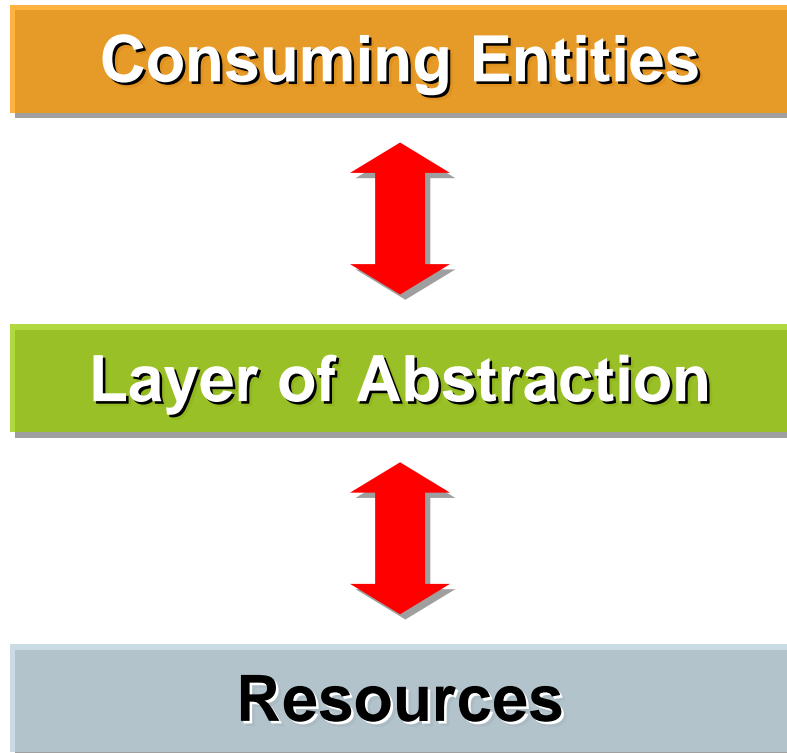


**Layer of Abstraction**



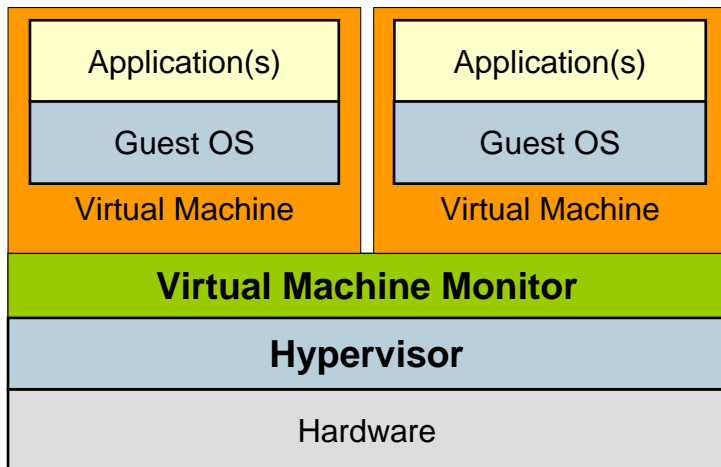
**Resources**

# Virtualization: Simple Concept, Profound Implications



# Top Seven Virtualization Security Issues: Issue No. 1

## Hypervisor-based VMM

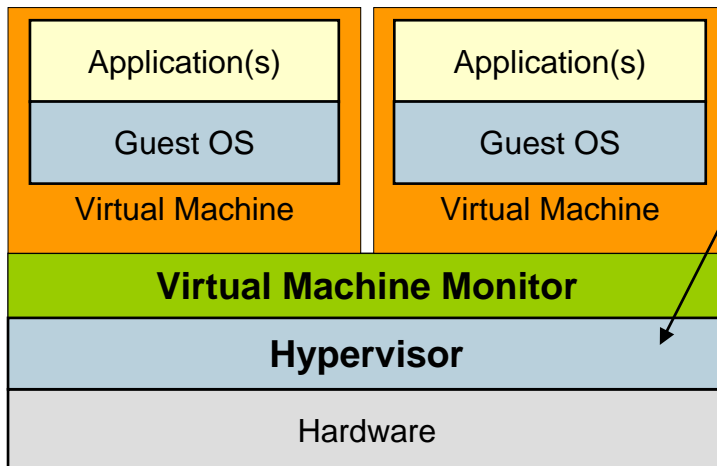


# Top Seven Virtualization Security Issues: Issue No. 1

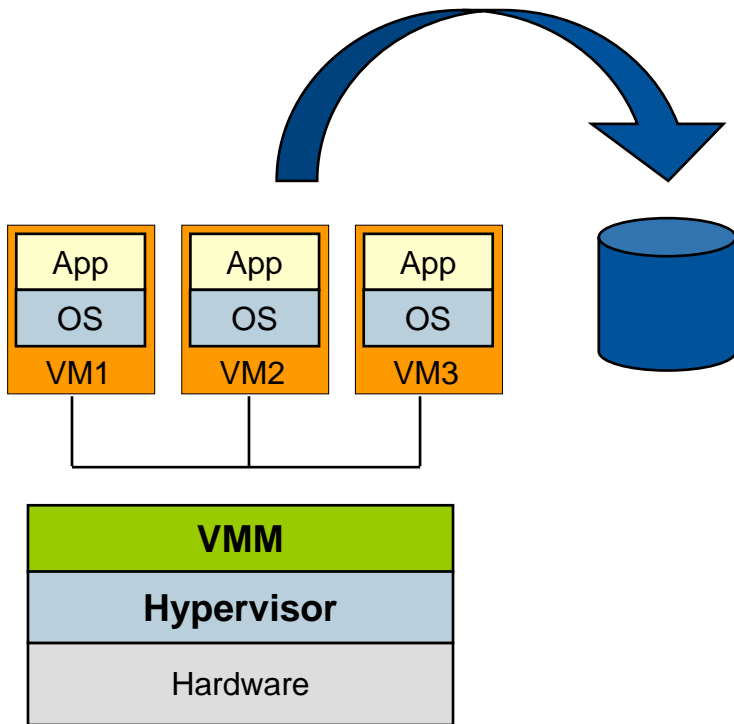
The hypervisor/VMM represents a new IT platform in our data center. We must extend out existing patch, configuration and vulnerability management processes to address this platform.

- Are you patched?
- Are you configured correctly?
- Have you been compromised?
- How would you know?

## Hypervisor-based VMM

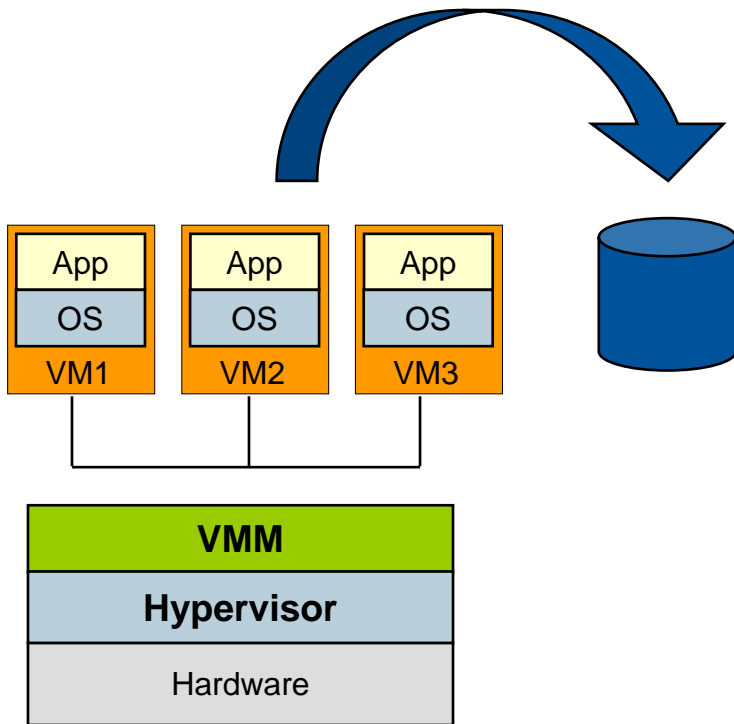


# Top Seven Virtualization Security Issues: Issues No. 2, No. 3



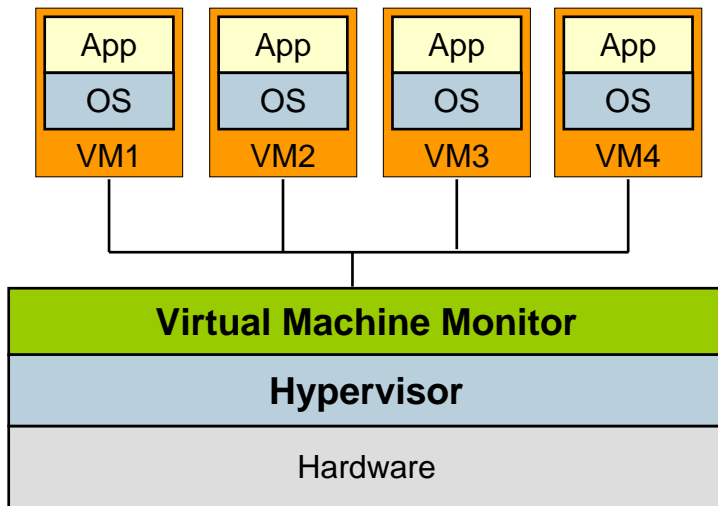
# Top Seven Virtualization Security Issues: Issues No. 2, No. 3

Offline VMs need to be kept up-to-date with patches, configuration changes, AV signatures, firewall rules and so on. Offline VMs will become a target for attack.



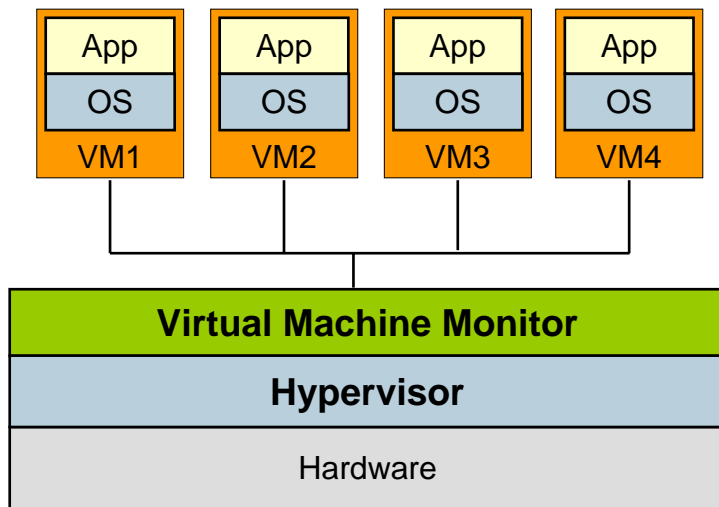
- The moment a snapshot is taken, it gets out of date. Patching offline images directly is not possible, but there are work-arounds:
  - Mount in a quarantined mode and patch.
  - Inject code to apply the patch on boot.
- Offline VMs need encryption to protect from unauthorized access and digital signatures to detect tampering.
- Stealing an entire VM becomes as easy as copying a file.
- Storage security becomes a critical layer of our defense-in-depth strategy.

# Top Seven Virtualization Security Issues: Issues No. 4, No. 5



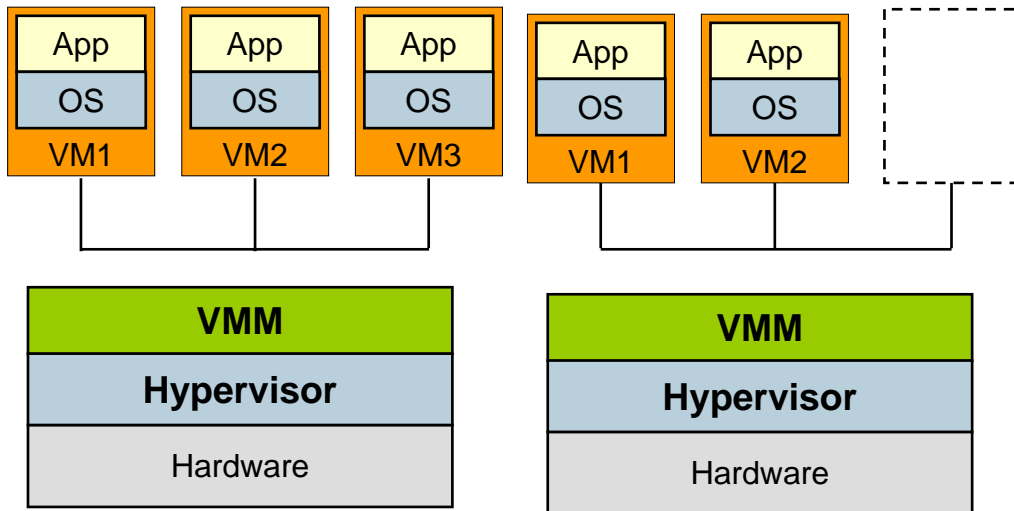
# Top Seven Virtualization Security Issues: Issues No. 4, No. 5

For efficiency in communications, most virtualization platforms enabled the creation of an internal virtual switch for VM to VM communications. Security controls may (or may not) be needed for traffic inspection and separation. Potential SOD issues.



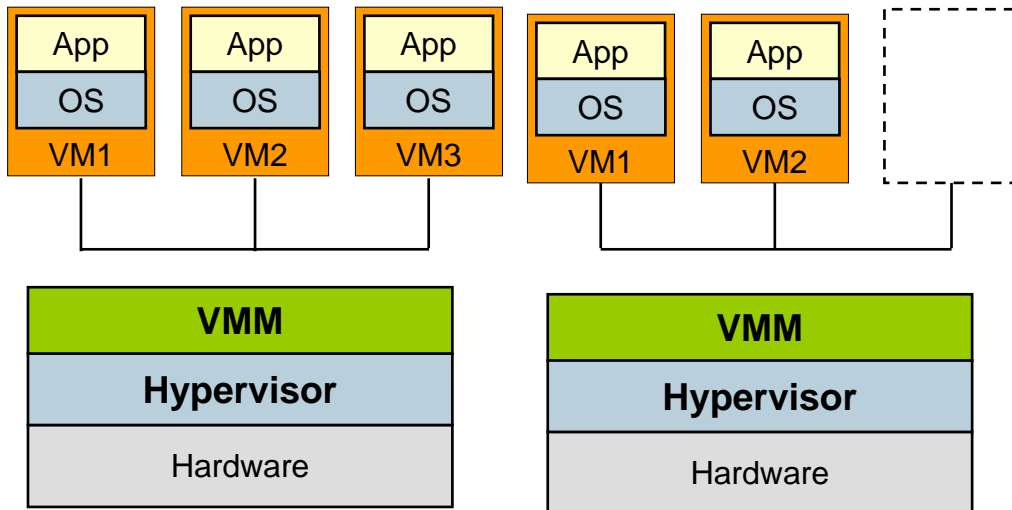
- Do I need separation?
  - Dev/Test
  - DMZ
  - PCI / HIPAA
  - Top-secret / confidential
  - Critical financial- or HR-related data
- Should VM1 talk to VM4?
- Even if VM1 *should* talk to VM4, how do you know VM1 isn't attacking VM4?
- Who configures the virtual switch?

# Top Seven Virtualization Security Issues: Issues No. 6, No. 7



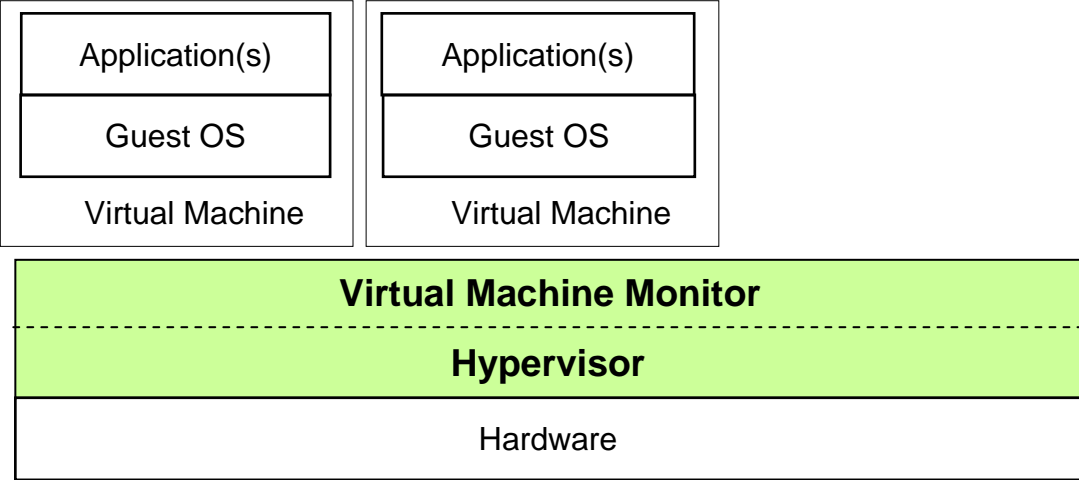
# Top Seven Virtualization Security Issues: Issues No. 6, No. 7

VMs will become mobile. Security policies tied to physical attributes like IP addresses or MAC addresses make no sense. Different tools for managing physical and virtual increase the chance for mistakes.

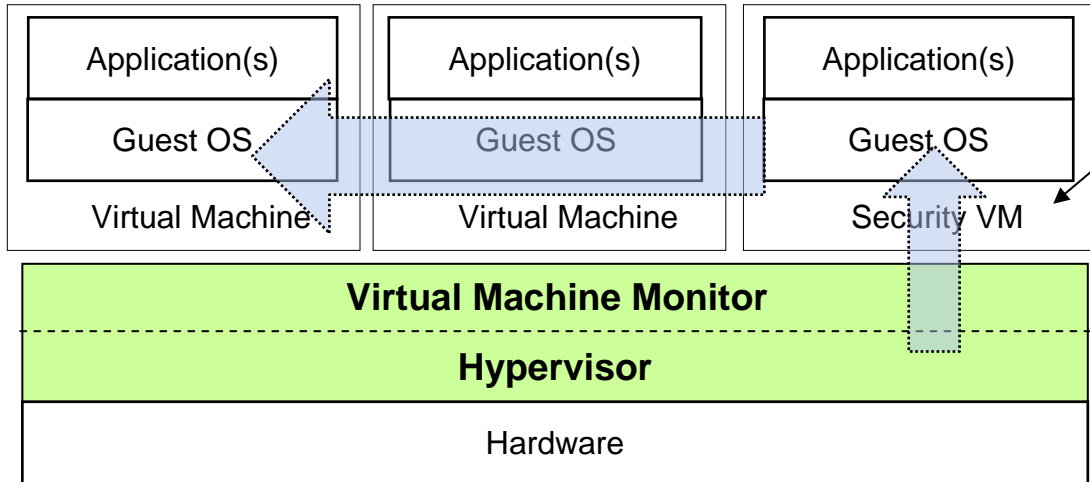


- Security policies need to be tied to logical constructs, not physical:
  - VM identities
  - Application identities
  - User identities
- Security policies need to be mobile and move with the VM
- Ideally, use tools from vendors that span physical and virtual environments

# Limited Choices Available for Virtualized Firewall/IPS Solutions



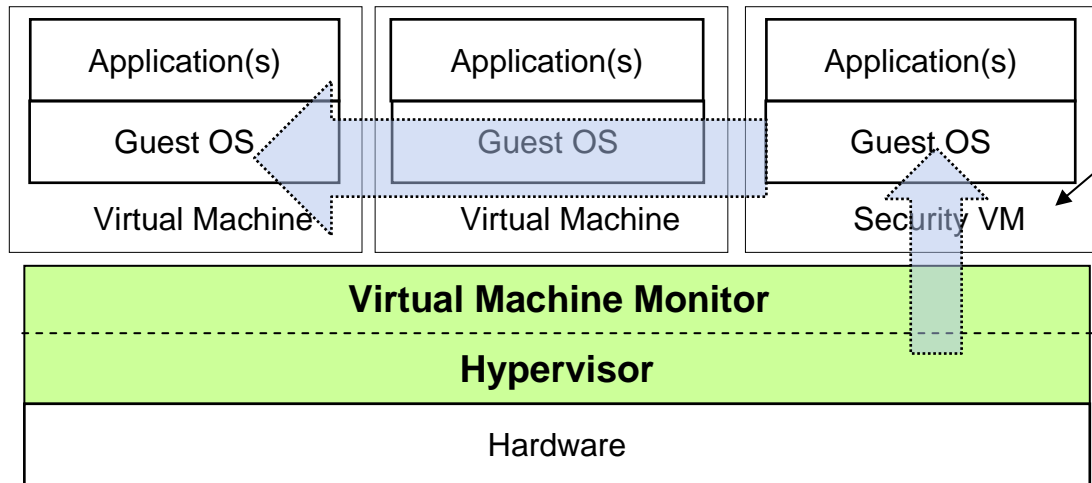
# Limited Choices Available for Virtualized Firewall/IPS Solutions



"Virtual Security Partition" in this case a "Security VM":

- Network firewall
- Application-level firewall
- Identity-aware network access control
- E-mail security platform
- Web security platform
- Unified threat management
- Directory server

# Limited Choices Available for Virtualized Firewall/IPS Solutions



"Virtual Security Partition" in this case a "Security VM":

- Network firewall
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- Altor Networks (formed by former Check Point employees).
- Apani offers identity-based network access control.
- Astaro Security Gateway (ASG).
- Catbird V-Agent offers integrated Snort-based IDS/IPS, NAC and vulnerability assessment.
- Check Point released its virtual firewall in 2008.
- IBM and Sourcefire announced and delivered their offerings in late 2009.
- Microsoft released a virtual appliance version of its ISA Server in 2008.
- Stonesoft has released its virtual firewall and IPS appliance.
- RedCannon released its unified threat management virtual appliance in 2009.
- Reflex's Systems Virtual Security Appliance (VSA).
- StillSecure's Strata Guard Free provides firewalling and IPS but in a rate-limited offering.
- Enterasys has IPS capabilities supported as a VM monitoring the virtual network.
- VMware has added its vShield Zones technology with vSphere 4 and higher.

# Discontinuity: Virtualization of Security Controls

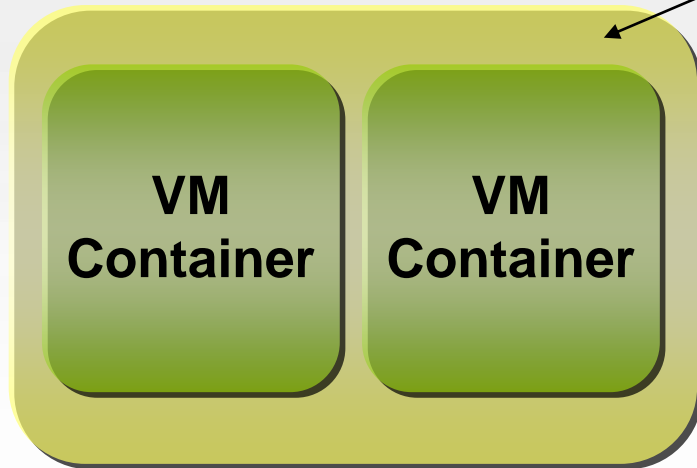
## Physical Appliances

- Approximately \$25K per Gbps FW and IPS
- Approximately \$150K for 10 Gbps FW/IPS
- State of the art today is about 20 Gbps FW/IPS inspection speed for \$250K; chassis alone is about \$30K
- Serial processing
- High cost makes us "ration security"
- Static, hard to change
- Expensive, custom hardware

## Virtual Appliances

- Approx. \$2K per 500 Mbps on ESX 3.x
- With VMsafe and "fast path," this improves about 10x (5 Gbps), still \$2K
- 10 ESX servers give 50 Gbps of parallel inspection for about \$25K
- Multiple, parallel processing
- Security when and where needed
- Adaptive, policies move with workloads
- Less expensive, commodity hardware

# Decoupled from Hardware, Workloads Become Mobile



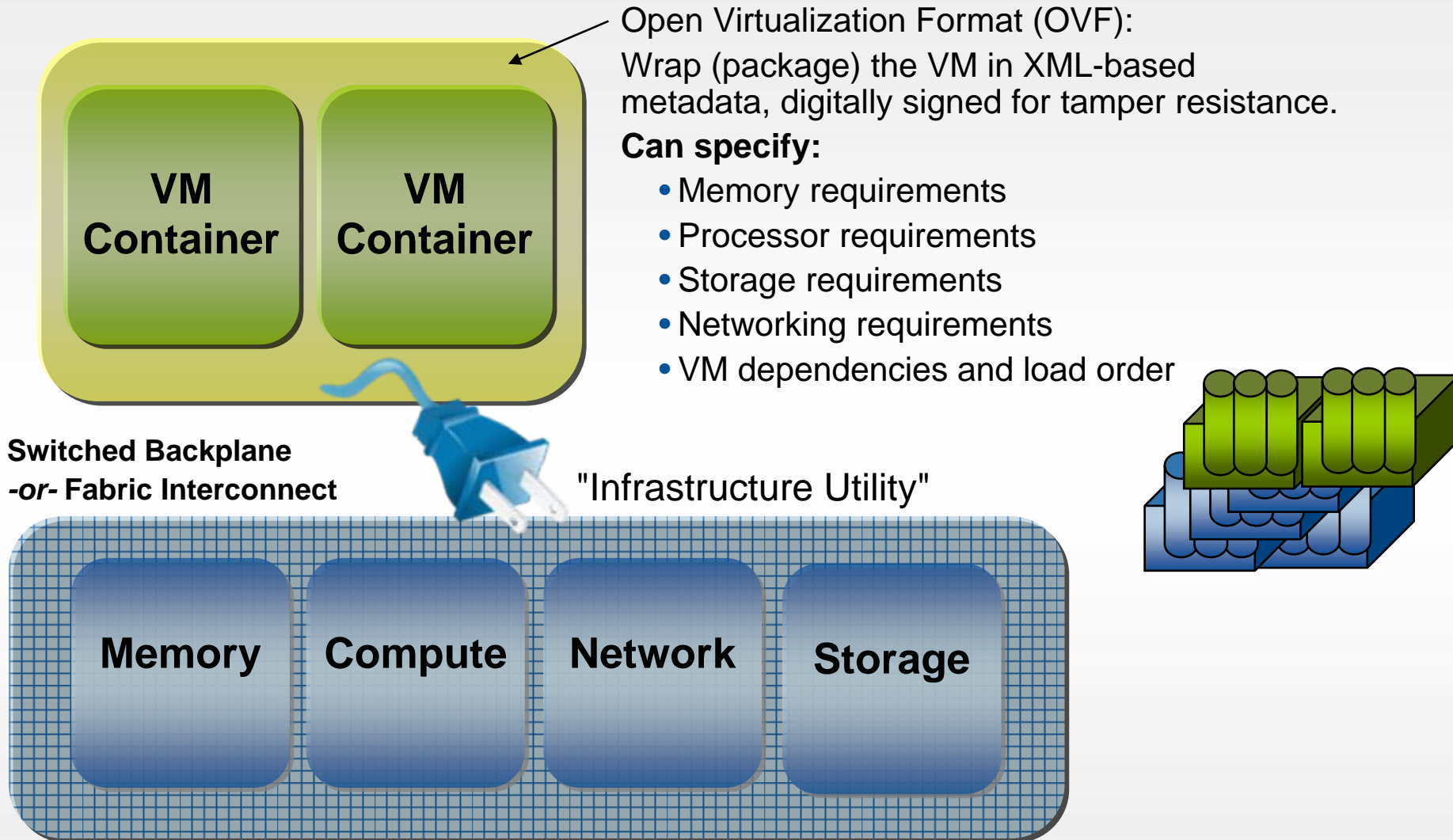
Open Virtualization Format (OVF):

Wrap (package) the VM in XML-based metadata, digitally signed for tamper resistance.

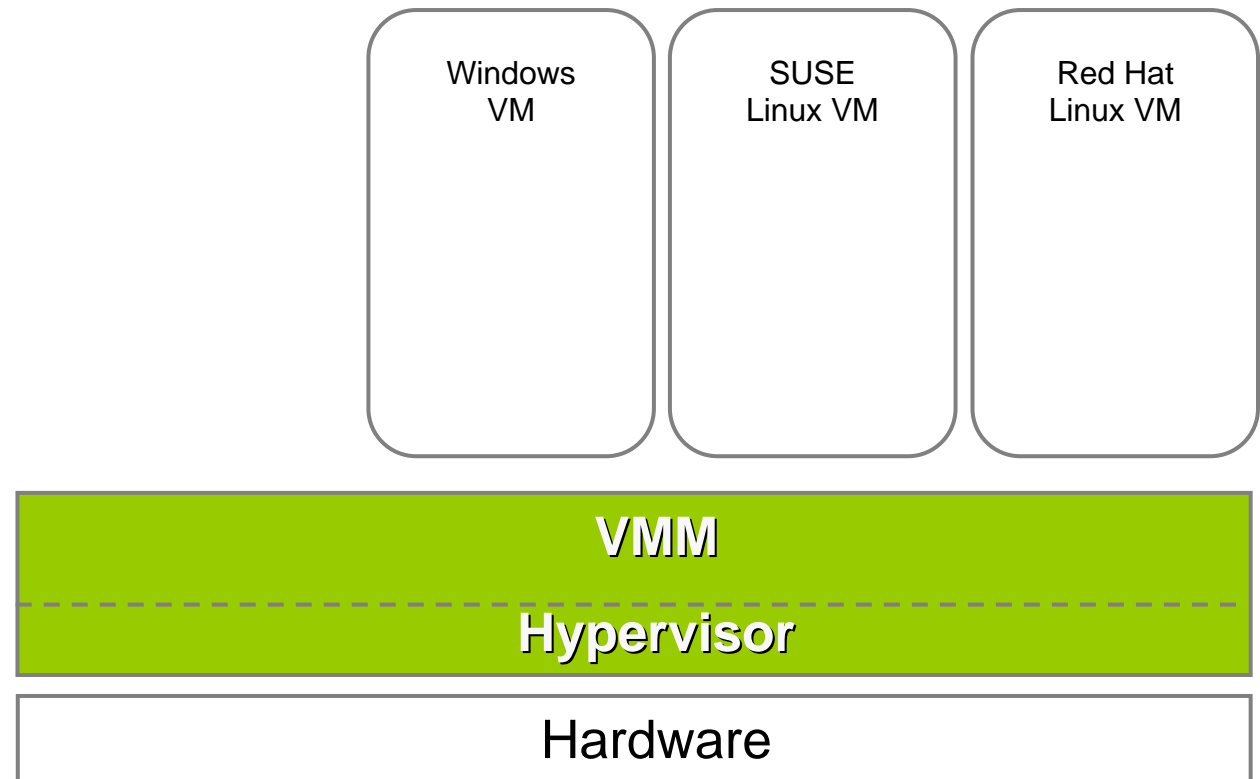
**Can specify:**

- Memory requirements
- Processor requirements
- Storage requirements
- Networking requirements
- VM dependencies and load order

# Decoupled from Hardware, Workloads Become Mobile



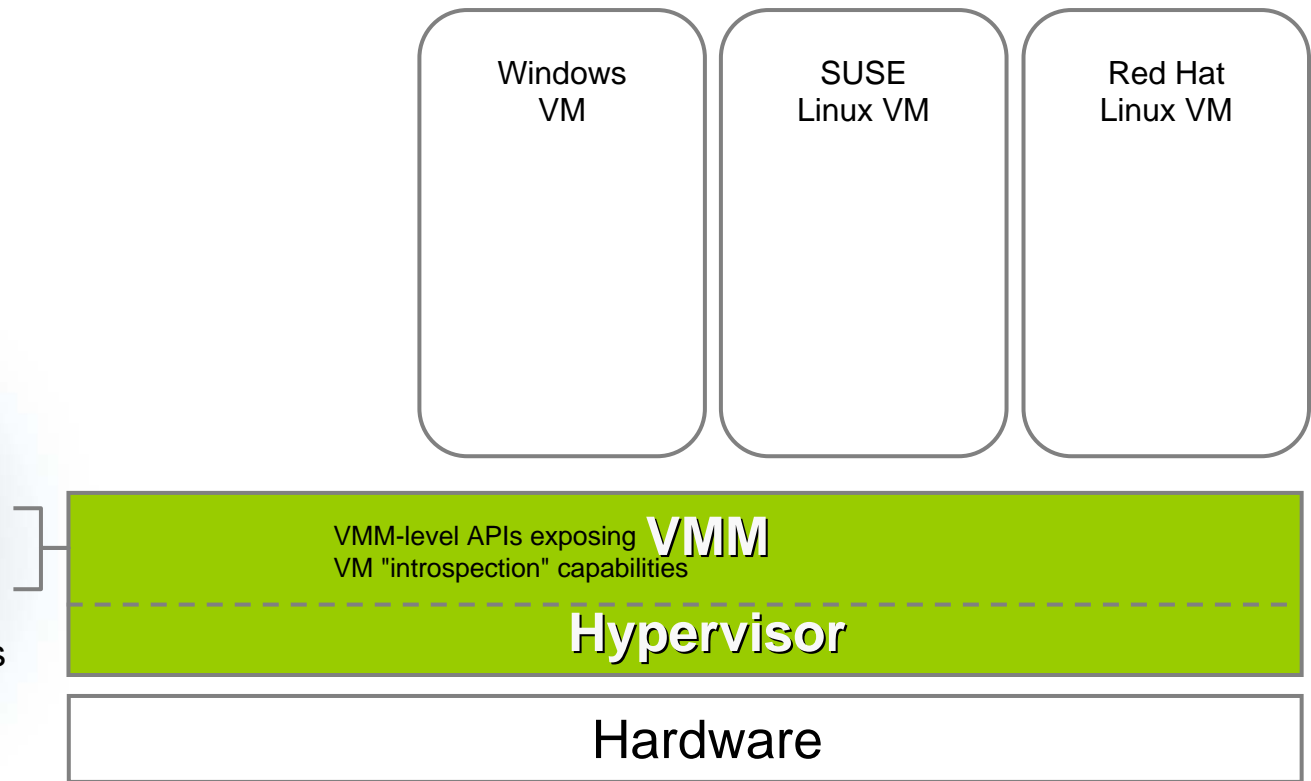
# Discontinuity: VM State Inspection --Agentlike Functionality, Without Agents



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## VM state information:

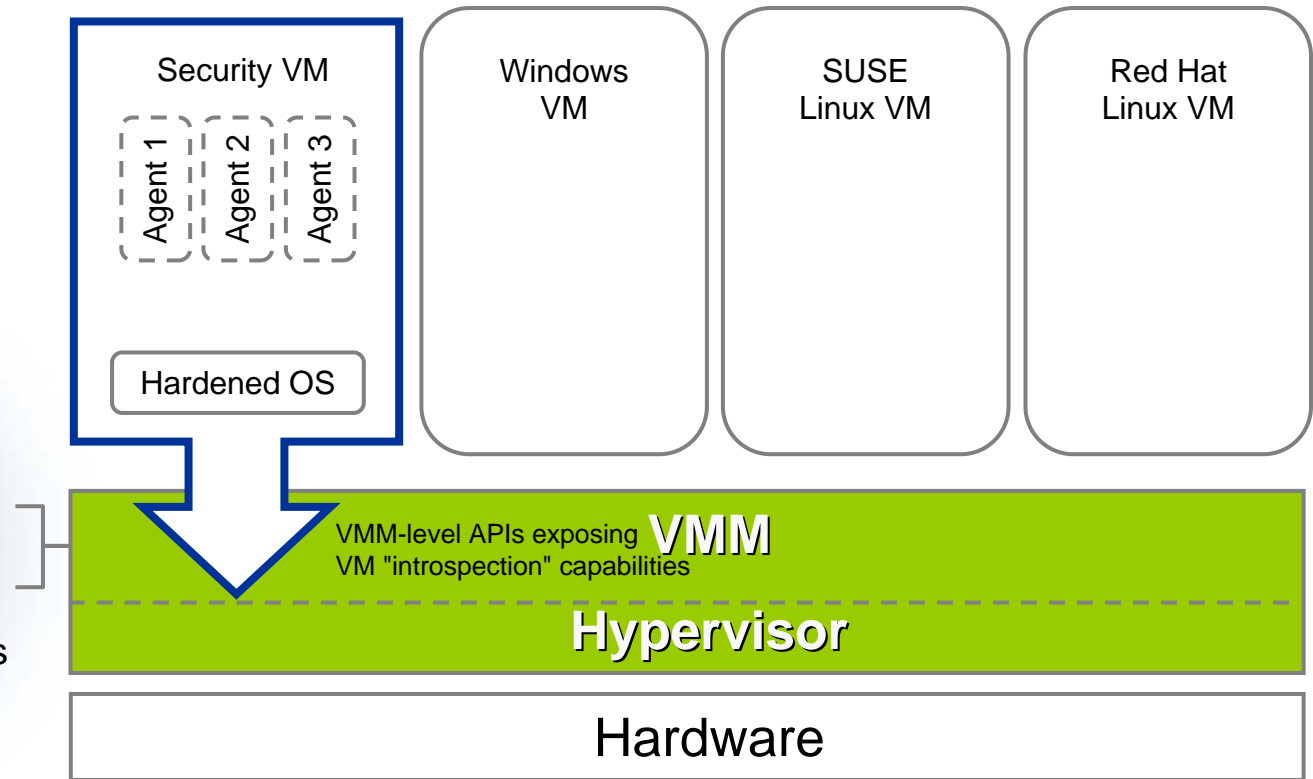
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- Memory pages
- Network state
- Disk blocks
- Process control blocks



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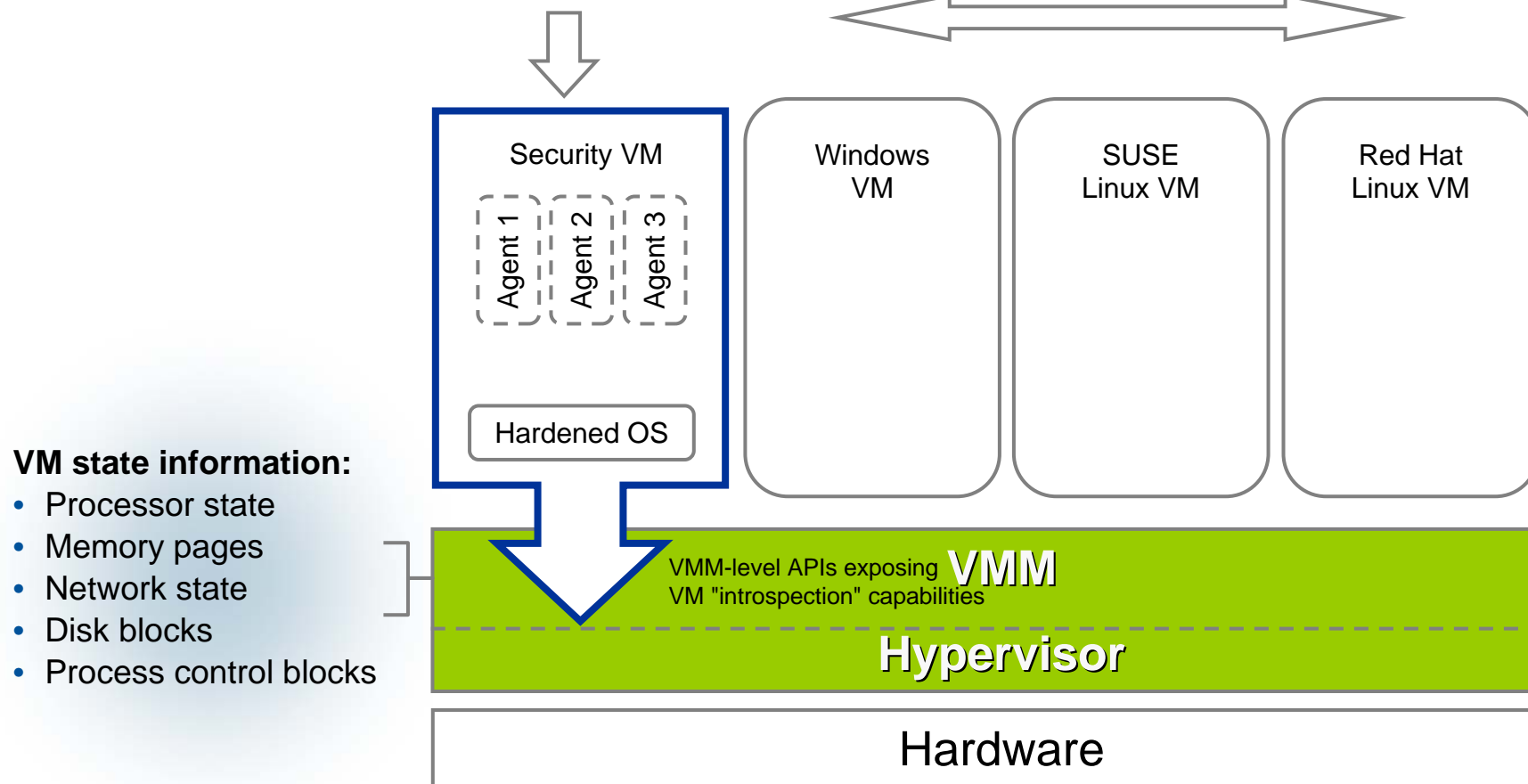
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# Discontinuity: VM State Inspection --Agentlike Functionality, Without Agents

One or More  
"Agents" Here

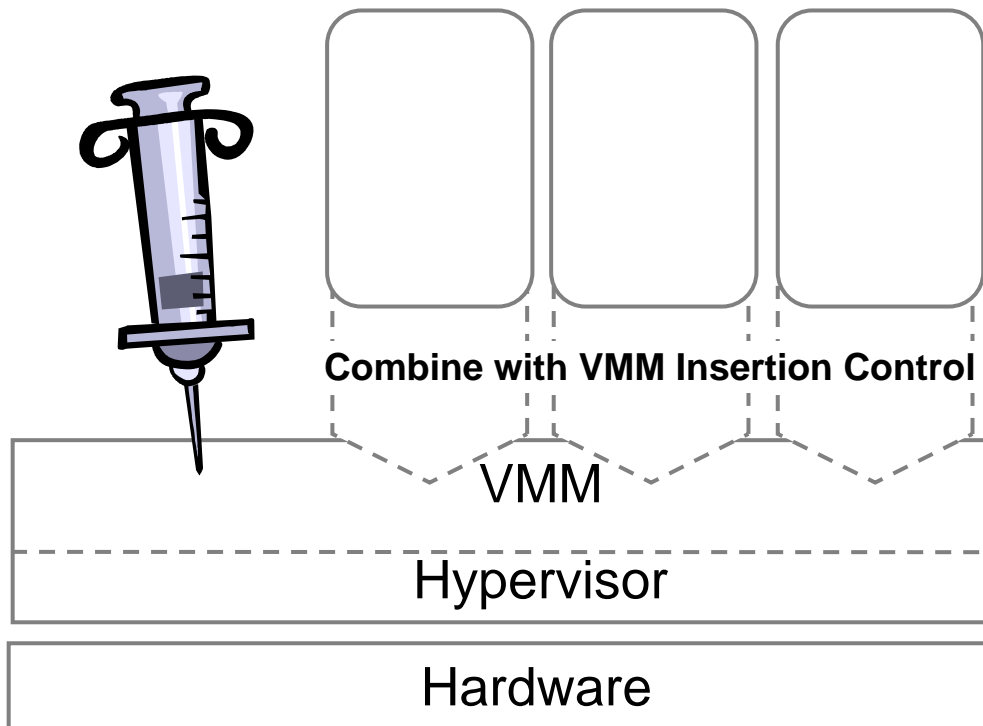
Provide Services Here



**"Control what the VM does, not what the VM is"**

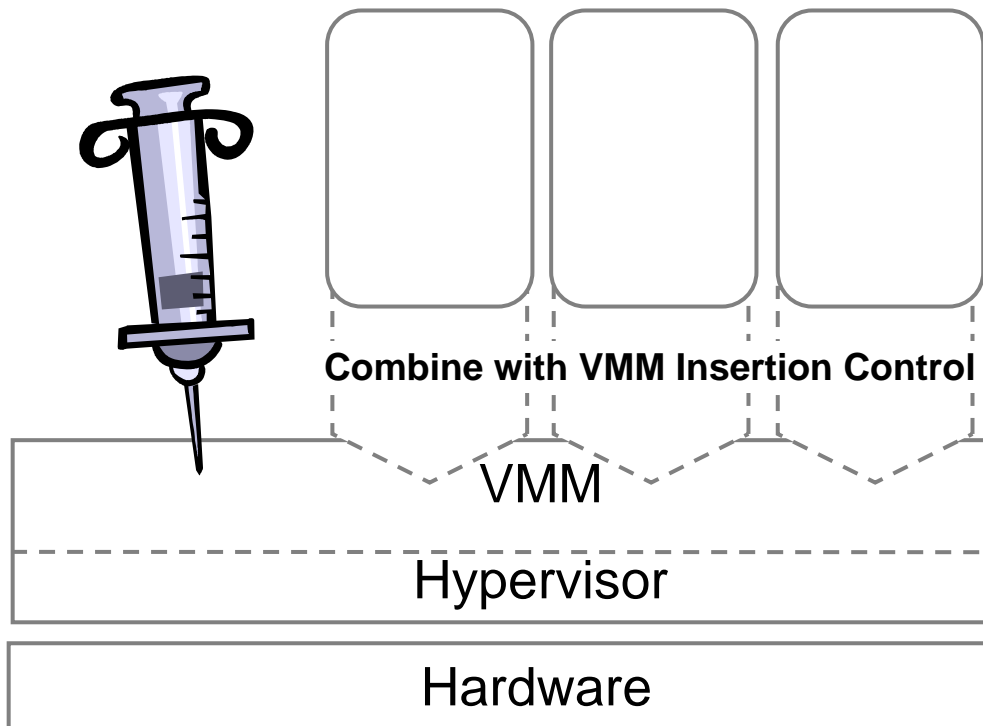
# Contextual and On-Demand Provisioning of Security Policy Enforcement

Security and management policy can be "injected" when and where needed into server and desktop workloads



# Contextual and On-Demand Provisioning of Security Policy Enforcement

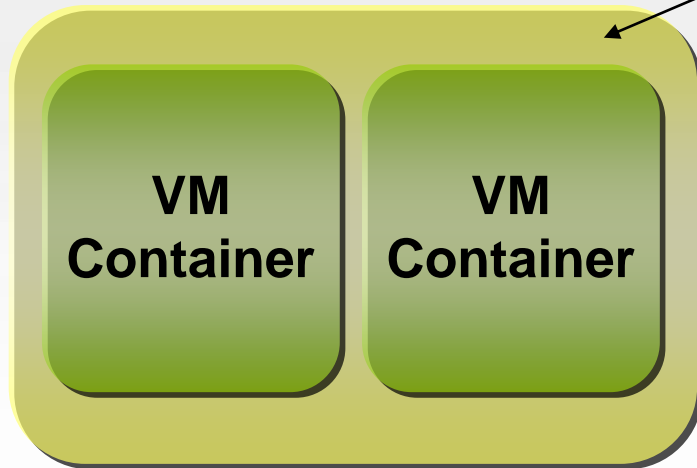
Security and management policy can be "injected" when and where needed into server and desktop workloads



## Examples:

- Based on context: time of day, location, sensitivity of workload
- Hot patching
- "Batten down the hatches"
- Unmanaged workloads
- Nonconformant workloads that try to insert into the VMM
- Enterprise workloads hosted on nonenterprise systems (for example, "in the cloud")
- During a full audit, inject monitoring and logging agents

# Decoupled from Hardware, Workloads Become Mobile



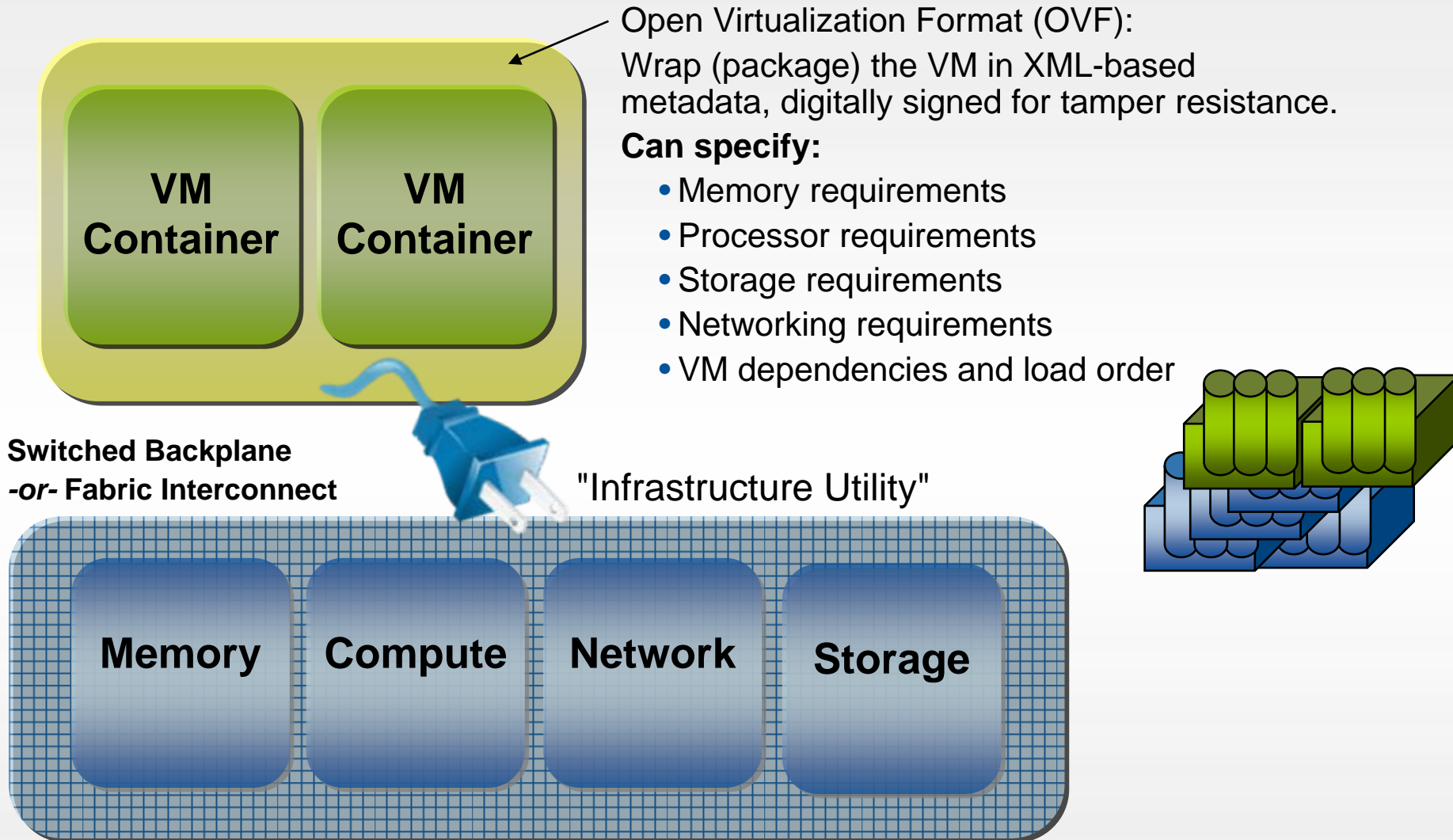
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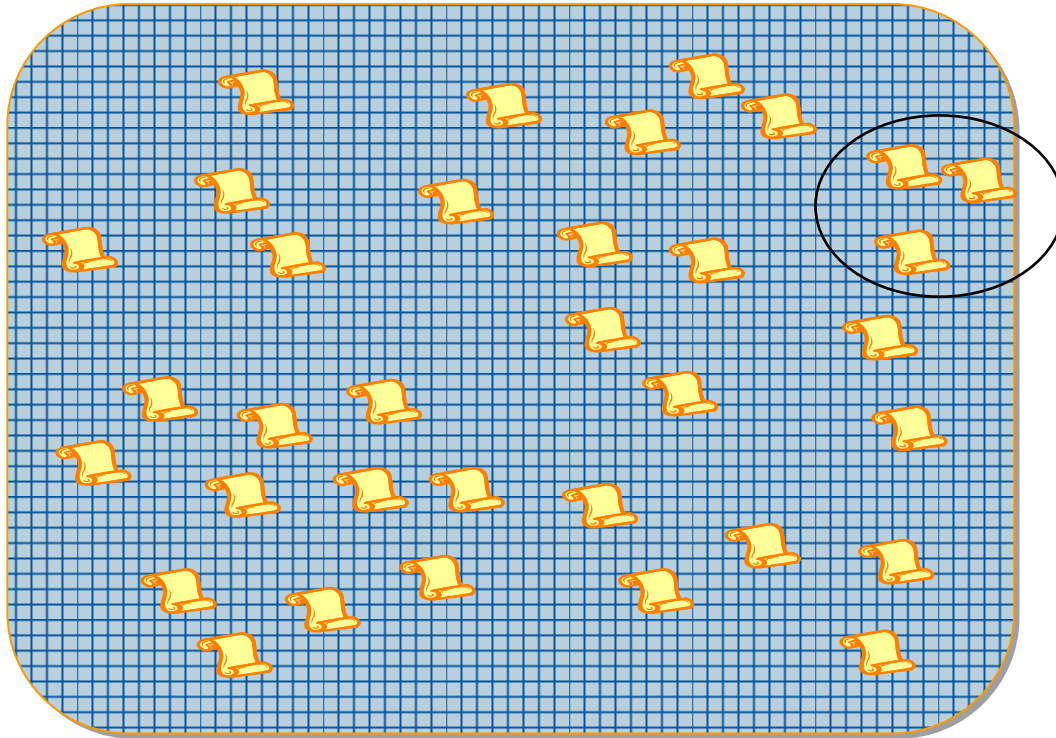
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# Decoupled from Hardware, Workloads Become Mobile



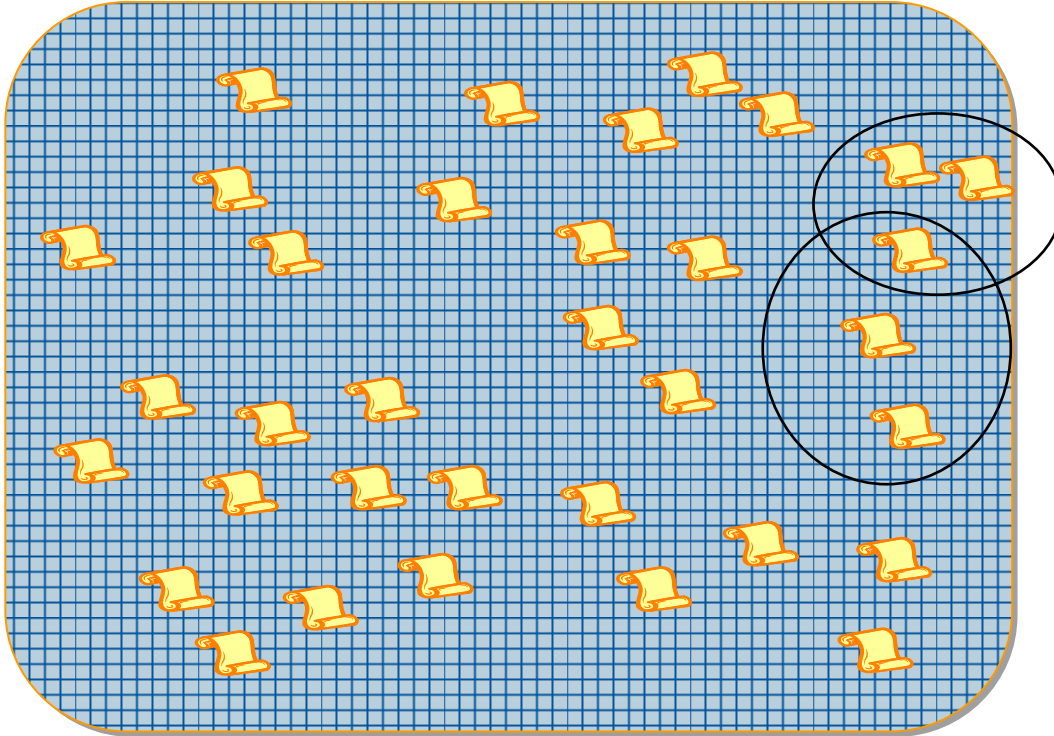
# Enables Adaptive Logical Zoning to Enforce Security and Operational Policy



## Security Zones

- DMZ-related workloads

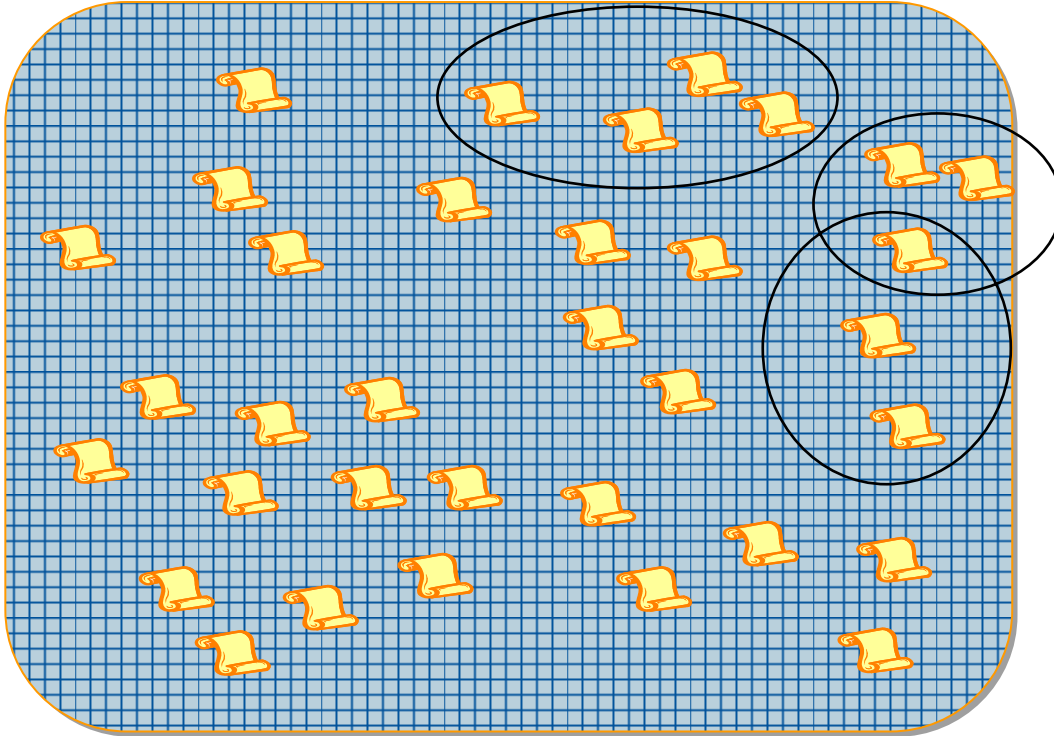
# Enables Adaptive Logical Zoning to Enforce Security and Operational Policy



## Security Zones

- DMZ-related workloads
- PCI-related workloads

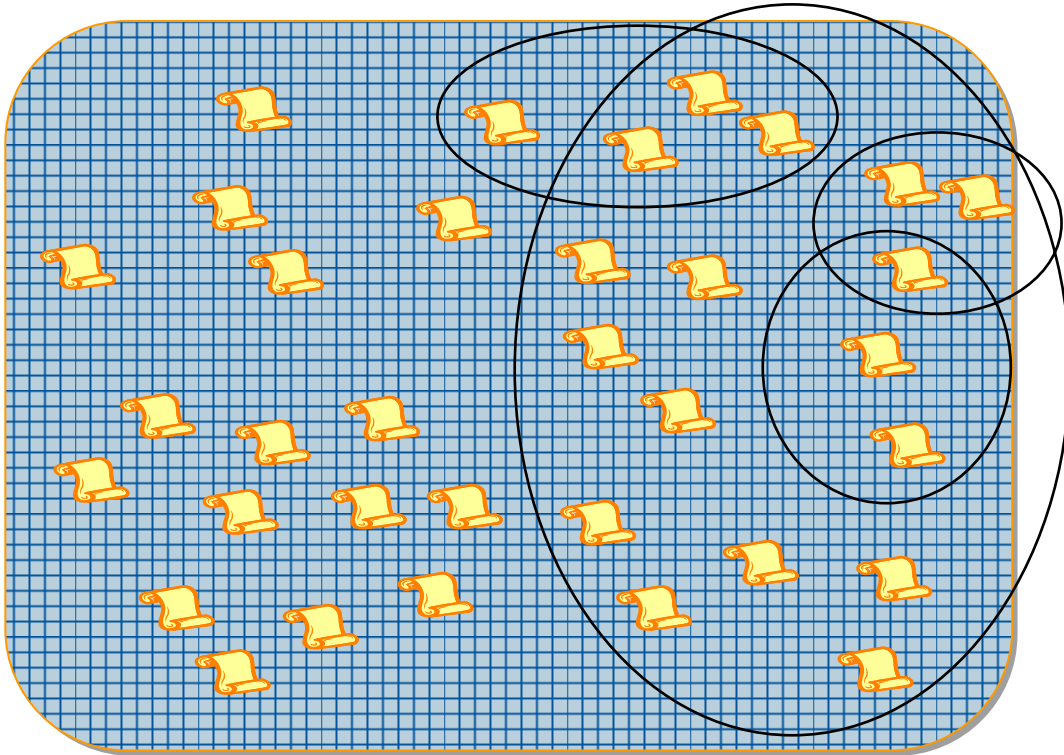
# Enables Adaptive Logical Zoning to Enforce Security and Operational Policy



## Security Zones

- DMZ-related workloads
- PCI-related workloads
- HIPAA-related workloads
- Servers with sensitive data
- Financial close related workloads

# Enables Adaptive Logical Zoning to Enforce Security and Operational Policy



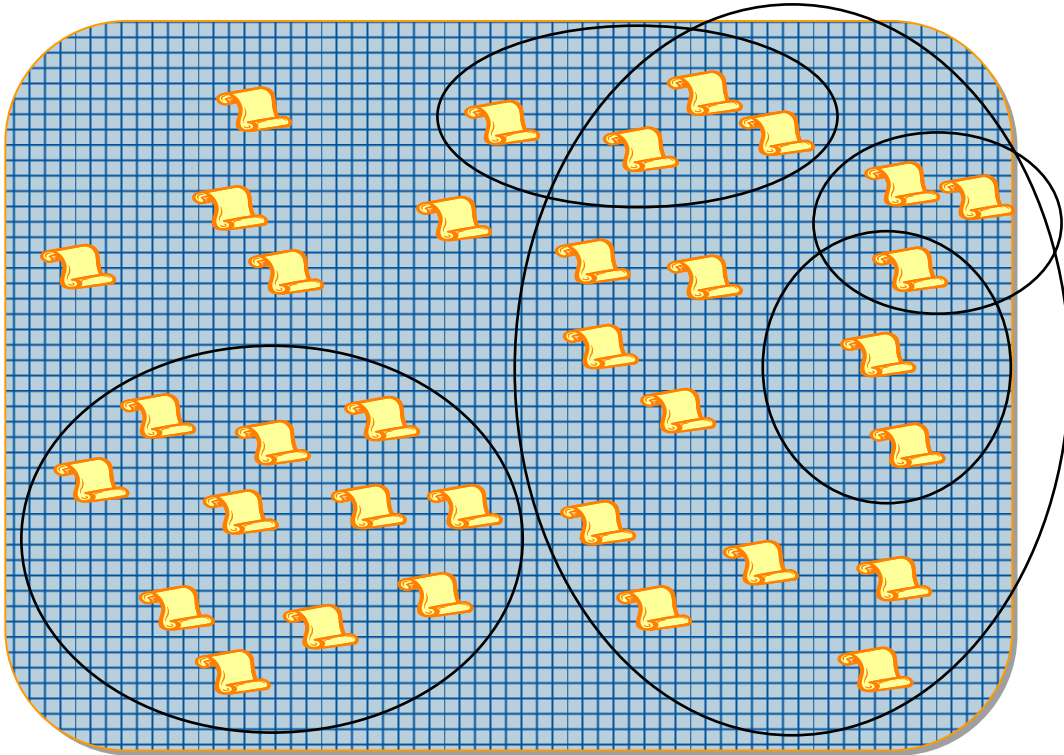
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- DMZ-related workloads
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- Financial close related workloads

## Operational Zones

- Highest availability

# Enables Adaptive Logical Zoning to Enforce Security and Operational Policy



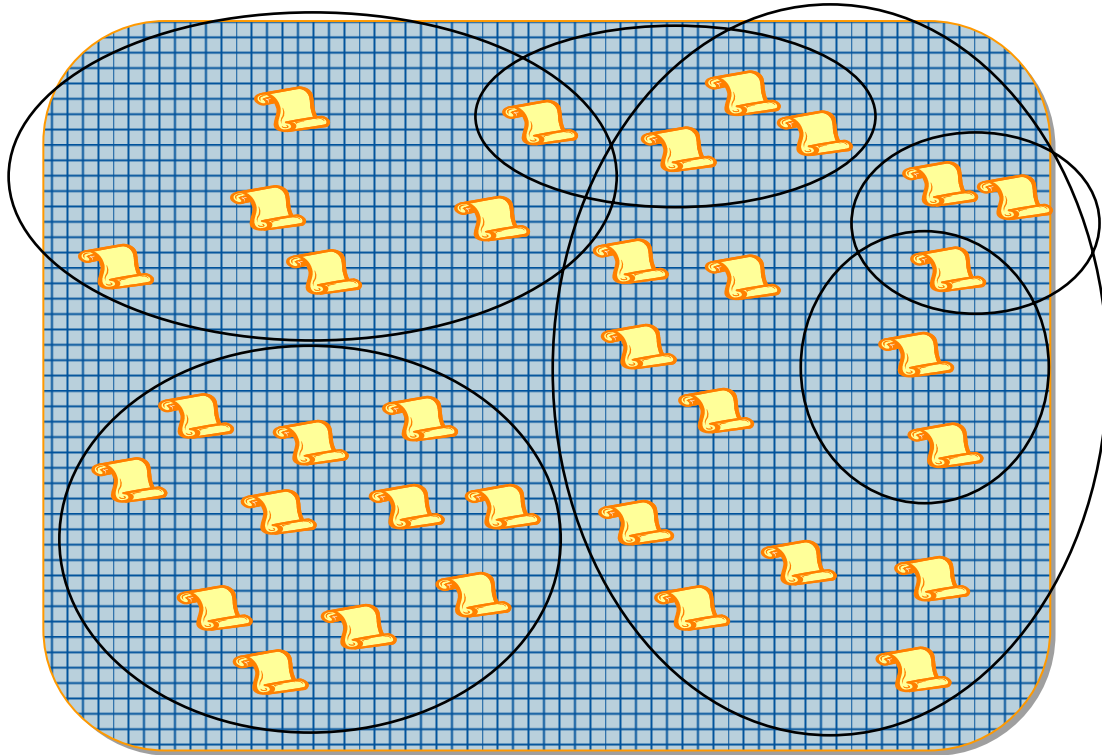
## Security Zones

- DMZ-related workloads
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## Operational Zones

- Highest availability
- High availability

# Enables Adaptive Logical Zoning to Enforce Security and Operational Policy



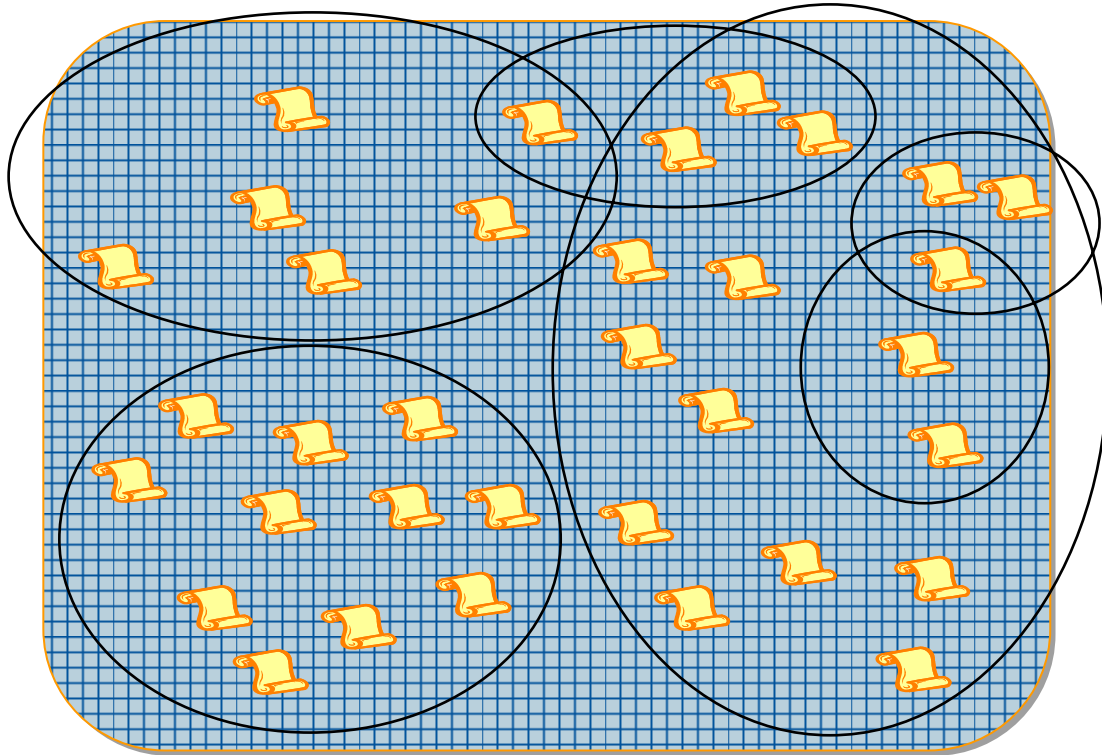
## Security Zones

- DMZ-related workloads
- PCI-related workloads
- HIPAA-related workloads
- Servers with sensitive data
- Financial close related workloads

## Operational Zones

- Highest availability
- High availability
- Medium availability

# Enables Adaptive Logical Zoning to Enforce Security and Operational Policy



## Virtualization Enables Adaptive Zones

- Move with workload
- Can overlap and be combined
- Independent of network topology
- Policy can change based on context (e.g. time of month, in an outbreak)

## Security Zones

- DMZ-related workloads
- PCI-related workloads
- HIPAA-related workloads
- Servers with sensitive data
- Financial close related workloads

## Operational Zones

- Highest availability
- High availability
- Medium availability

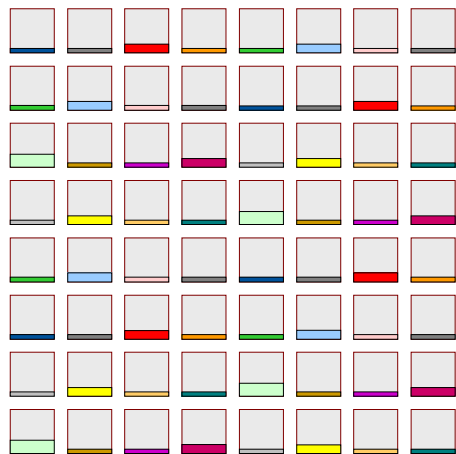
# The (R)evolution of the Data Center (and Private Cloud Computing)

**Sprawled**  
Component-Orientation

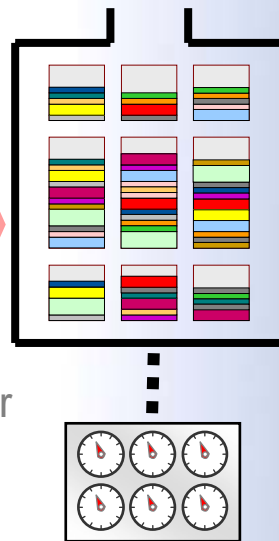
**Virtualized**  
Layer-Orientation

**Automated**  
Service-Orientation

Real-Time Infrastructure

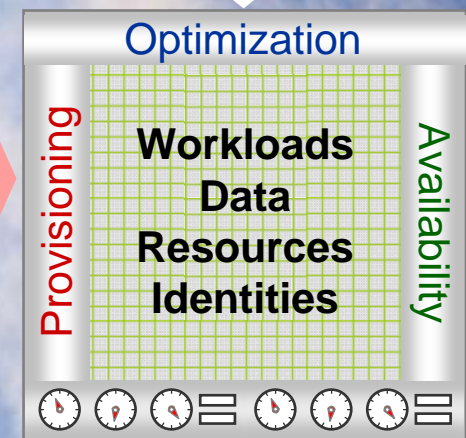


Asset, power costs down, flexibility up



Cloud-enabled

Service levels and agility up



2002

2002 to 2012

2010 to 2020

Pool of flexible, manageable capacity

Gartner®

# Cloud Computing: Definition and Key Attributes

## Cloud Computing

A style of computing where scalable and elastic IT-enabled capabilities are delivered as a service to ~~external~~ customers using Internet technologies

# Cloud Computing: Definition and Key Attributes



---

Provider

## Cloud Computing

A style of computing where scalable and elastic IT-enabled capabilities are delivered as a service to ~~external~~ customers using Internet technologies

# Cloud Computing: Definition and Key Attributes

**Consumer**

Requirements



Results

Internet  
Technologies

Service-Based

Metered By  
Use

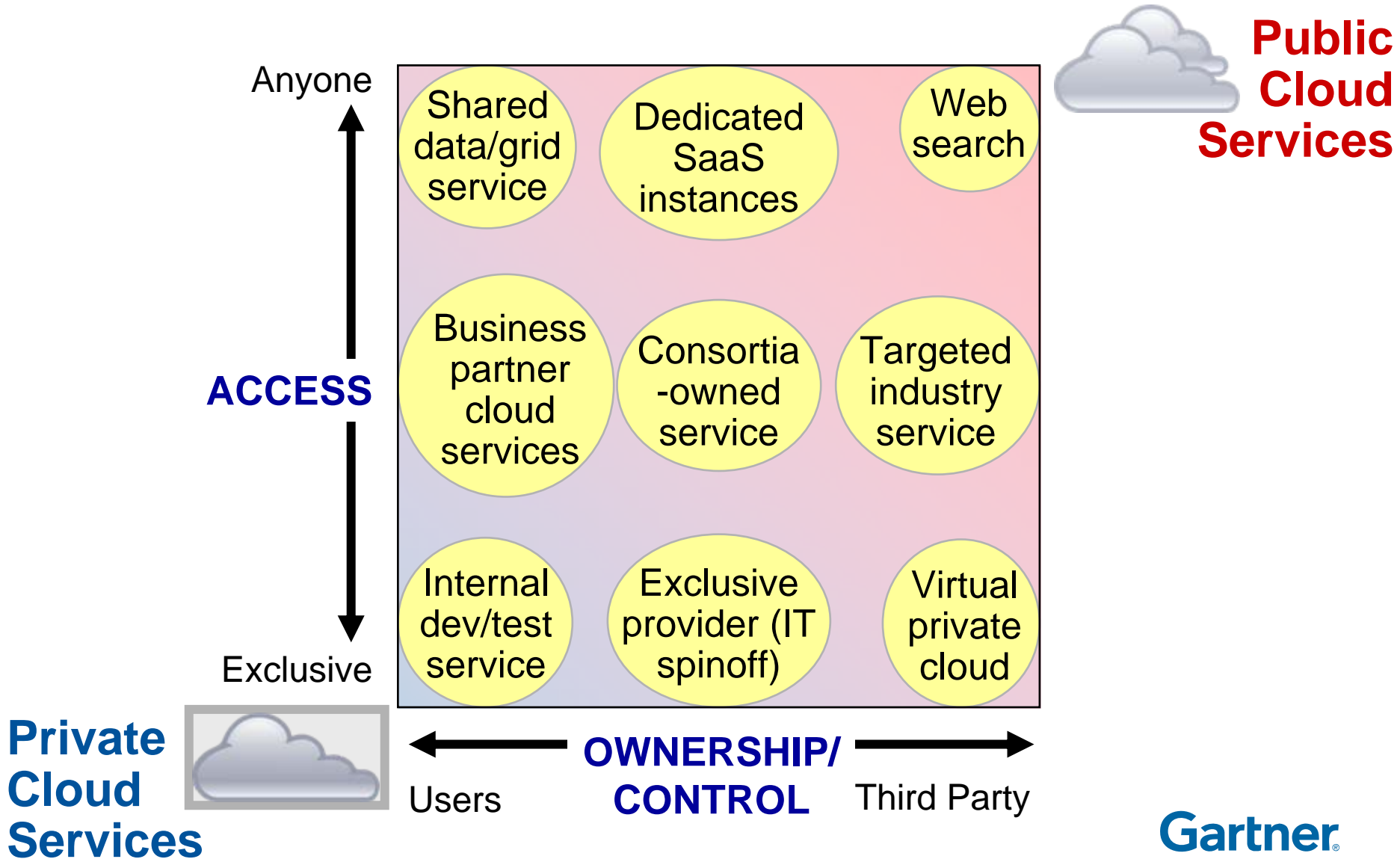
Scalable, Shared, Automated and Elastic Implementation

**Provider**

## Cloud Computing

A style of computing where scalable and elastic IT-enabled capabilities are delivered as a service to ~~external~~ customers using Internet technologies

# The Spectrum of Private to Public Cloud Services



# Adaptive Security Infrastructure Will Require Changes in People, Process and Technology

## Conventional Wisdom

- Trust is binary →
- Point solutions →
- Rigid, fixed rules hard-coded to applications and boxes →
- Data location is critical →
- Security solutions siloed →
- Security and ops. siloed →
- Security added after the fact →
- "Lockdown" →
- Policies tied to physical →
- One perimeter, outside in →
- Protect devices →
- Deploy all controls possible to avoid most risks →

## New Mind-Set

- Trustability; reputation services
- Platforms that correlate and share
- Contextual policies externalized and virtualized, delivered as a service
- Location of data shouldn't matter
- Security as a system
- Security and ops. integrated
- Security intent captured at design
- Composite workspaces
- Policies tied to logical
- Many perimeters, add inside out
- Protect workloads and information
- Orchestration from a controls palette in a context of managed risk

# Related Gartner Research

- ***Addressing the Most Common Security Risks in Data Center Virtualization Projects***  
*Neil MacDonald (G00173434)*
- ***Security Considerations and Best Practices for Securing Virtual Machines***  
*Neil MacDonald (G00144828)*
- ***Server Virtualization Can Break DMZ Security***  
*Neil MacDonald, Greg Young (G00147785)*
- ***Tactical Guidelines for Evaluating Virtualization Security Solutions***  
*Neil MacDonald (G00163703)*
- ***Radically Transforming Security and Management in a Virtualized World: Concepts***  
*Neil MacDonald (G00167598)*
- ***Radically Transforming Security and Management in a Virtualized World: Considerations***  
*Neil MacDonald (G00156107)*

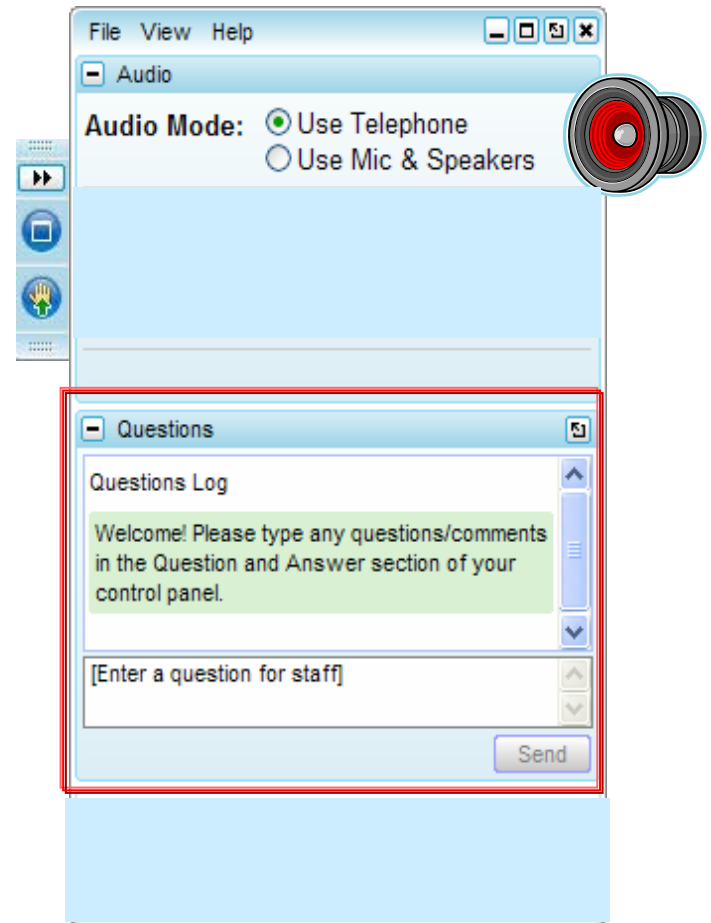
# Recommendations

- ✓ Don't let operations-led projects lower your security profile. Engage in a discussion of the issues now, not after the fact.
- ✓ Take part of the virtualization TCO savings and fund security efforts.
- ✓ Pressure security and virtualization vendors to plug the major gaps highlighted in this presentation:
  - Pressure your security vendors to provide tools that natively support virtualized environments — VMs, host OSs, hypervisors.
  - Provide offline VM image integrity, patching, configuration and updates.
  - Move to trusted hypervisors, VMMs and VMs.
  - Be wary of monolithic VM and VM application "appliances." Understand what's inside before you buy.
  - Require vulnerability assessment vendors to scan for the presence of rogue VMs and appliances at the client and server.
- ✓ Define your standards for secure VM and VMM configuration. Scan to ensure these are followed.
- ✓ VMsafe and similar APIs can enable new approaches to security, but make sure these don't reduce your overall security profile.
- ✓ Beyond just cost cutting, virtualization provides the foundation for radically new approaches to security and management in the next decade

# Thanks for participating!

## Do you have any questions?

- If you haven't done so already, please type your questions into the Questions pane.
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