



# Understanding the Cisco Self-Defending Network



## Evaluating Security Solutions for the Network

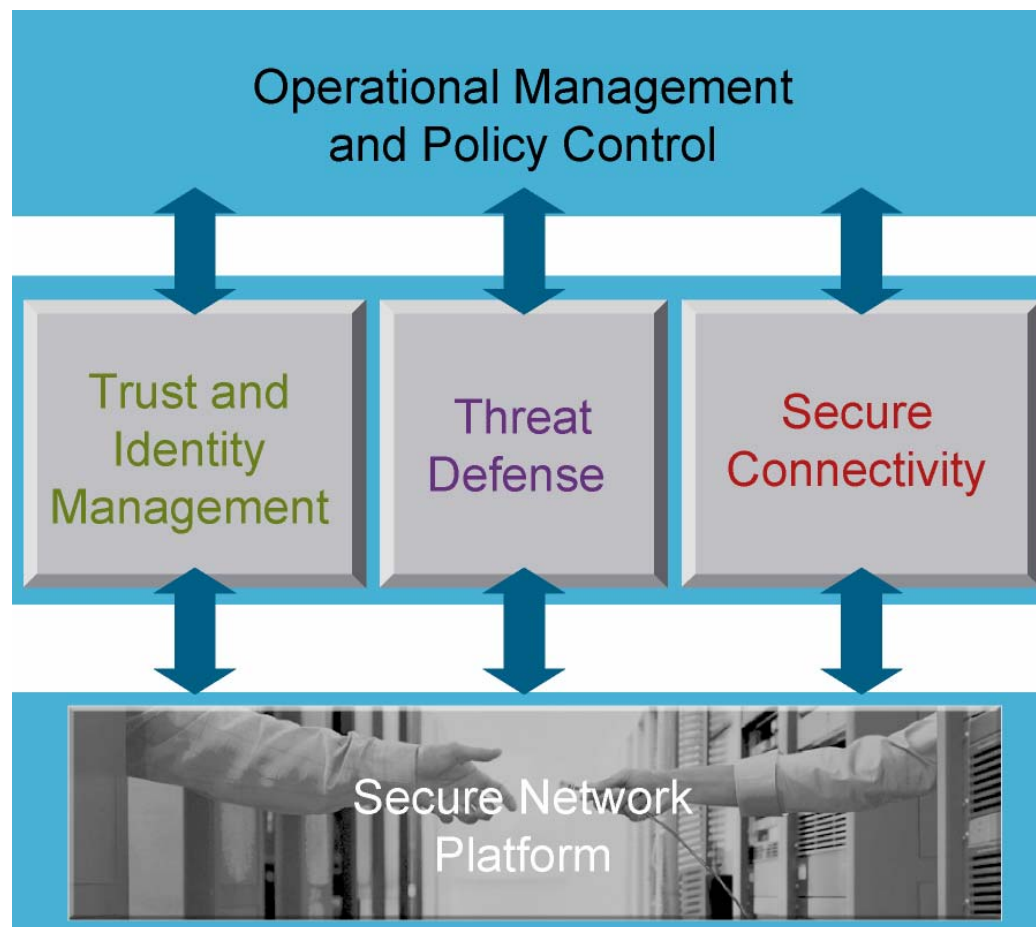
# Cisco Self-Defending Network

Efficient security management, control, and response

Advanced technologies and security services to:

- Protect critical assets
- Mitigate the effects of outbreaks
- Ensure privacy

Network as Platform



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# Network as Platform for Security

## ■ Cisco Integrated Services Routers

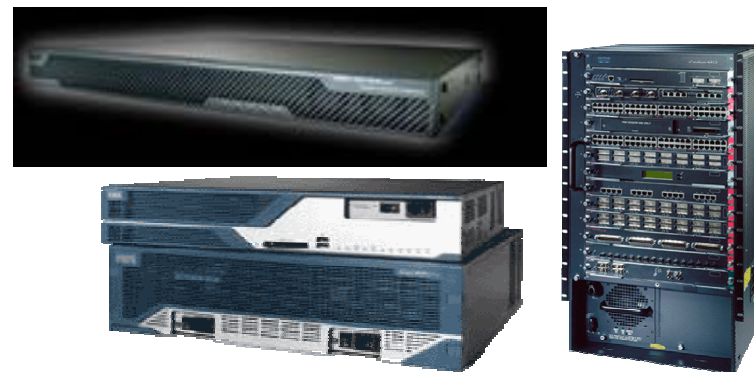
- Integrate Cisco IOS Firewall, VPN, and intrusion prevention system (IPS) services across the Cisco router portfolio
- Deploy new security features on existing routers using Cisco IOS Software
- Cisco NAC-enabled

## ■ Cisco Catalyst Switches

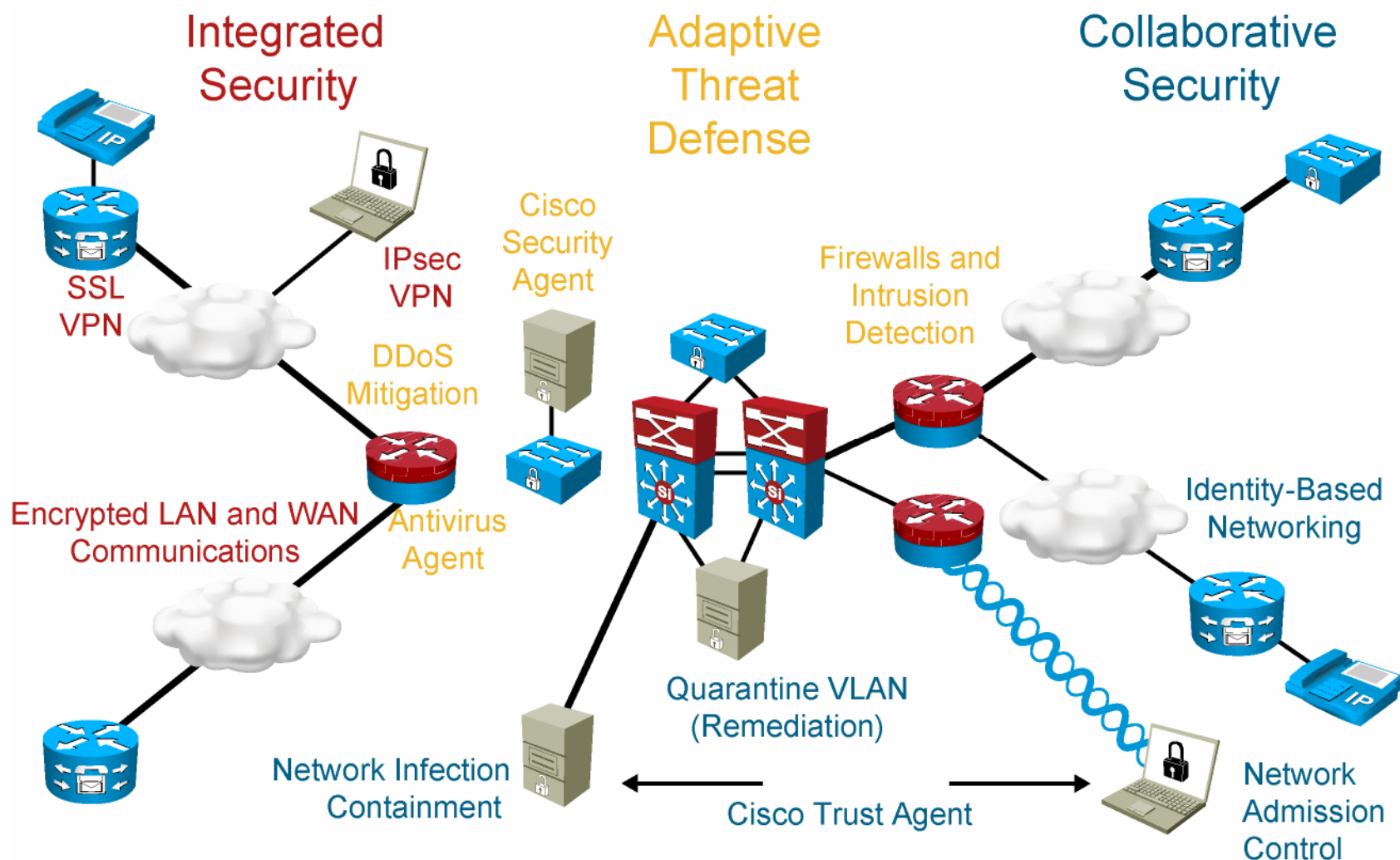
- Denial-of-service (DoS) attack mitigation
- Integrated security service modules for high-performance threat protection and secure connectivity
- Man-in-the-middle attack mitigation

## ■ Cisco Adaptive Security Appliances

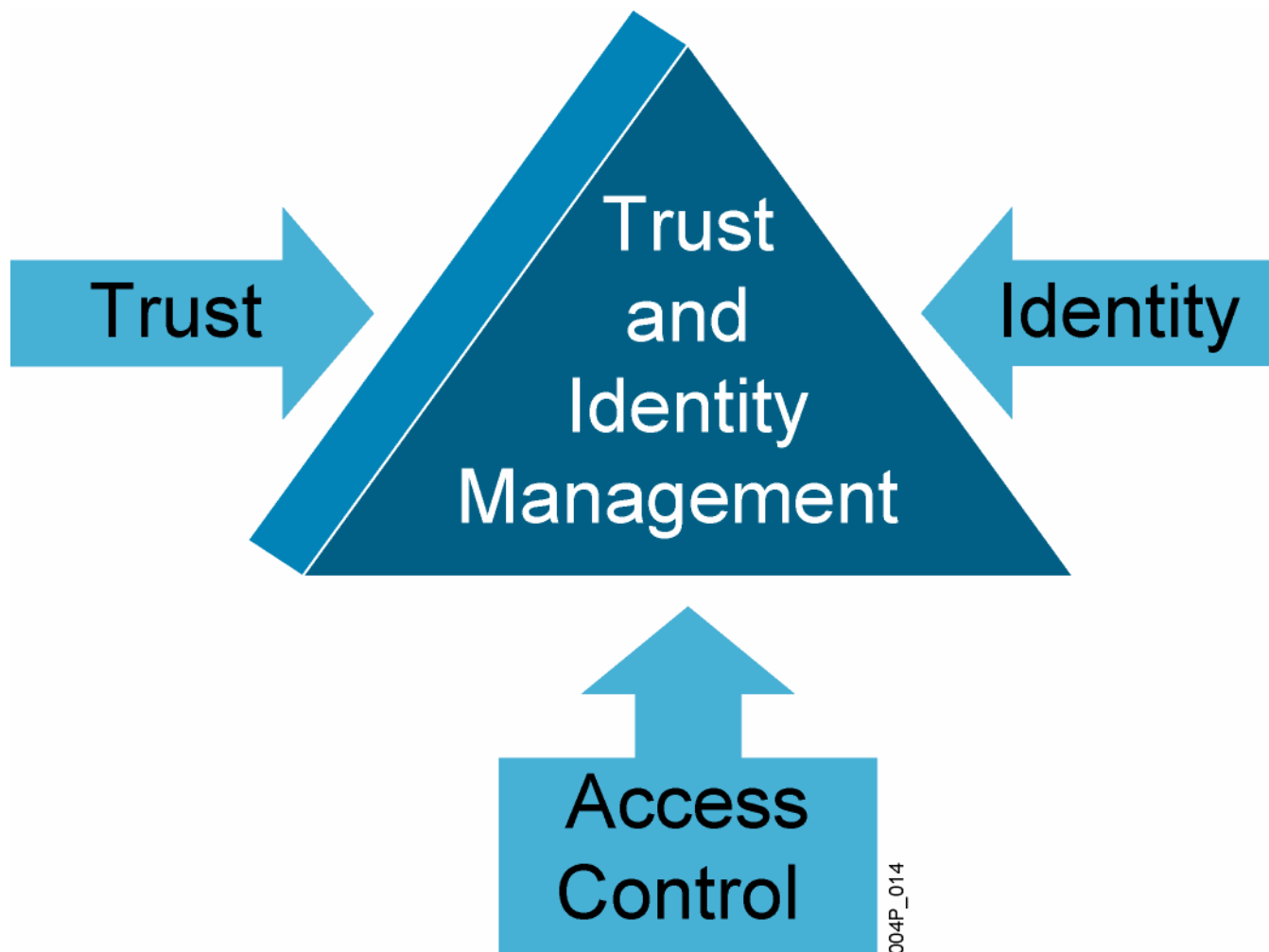
- High-performance firewall, IPS, network antivirus, and IPsec/SSL VPN technologies all in one unified architecture
- Device consolidation to reduce overall deployment and operations costs and complexities
- Cisco NAC-enabled



# Self-Defending Network Phases



# Trust and Identity Management



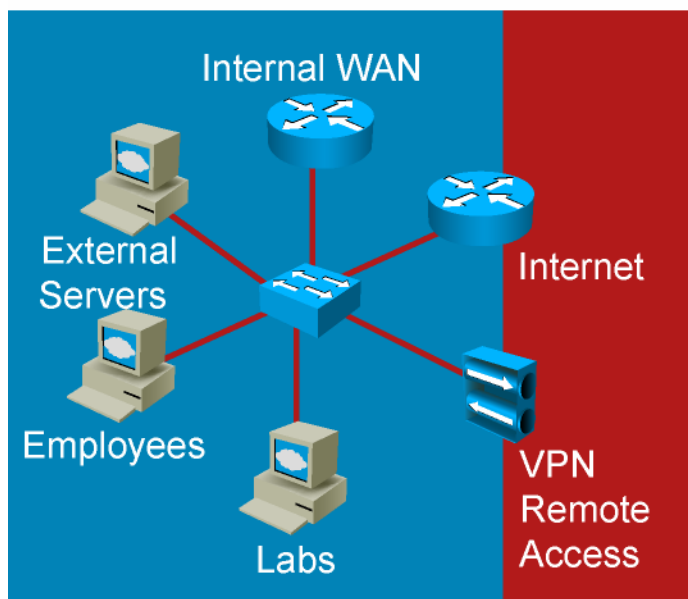
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# Trust Is the Root of Security

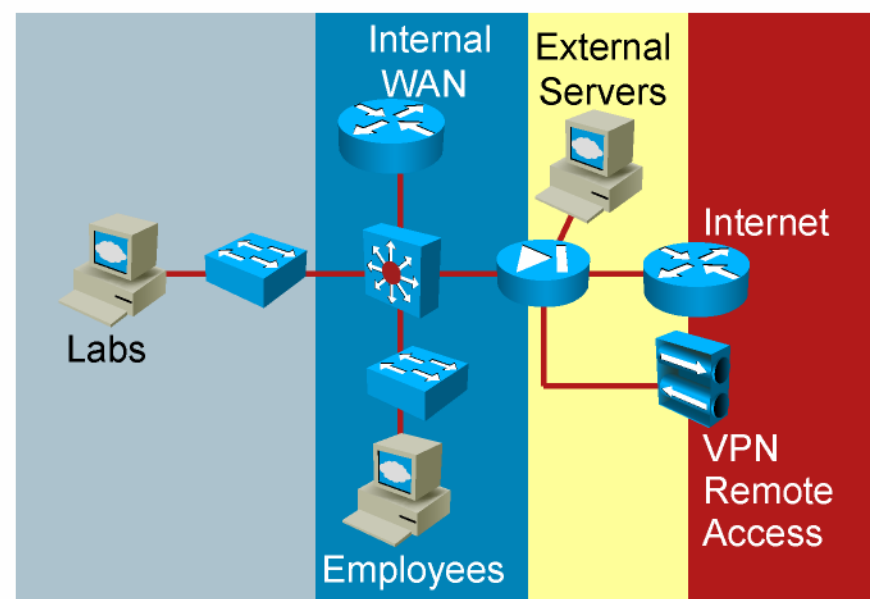
- Trust is a relationship in which two (or more) network entities are allowed to communicate.
- Trust forms the root of all security policy decisions.
- Trust and risk are opposites; security is based on enforcing limitations to trust relationships.
- Trust relationships:
  - Can be explicit or implied
  - Can be inherited
  - Can be abused

# Domains of Trust

Case 1



Case 2



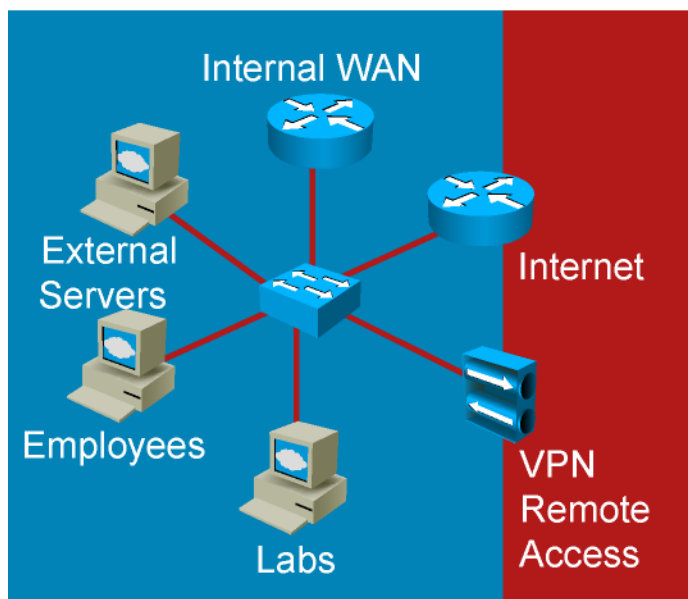
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Question: From a security design perspective, what is the key difference between Case 1 and Case 2?

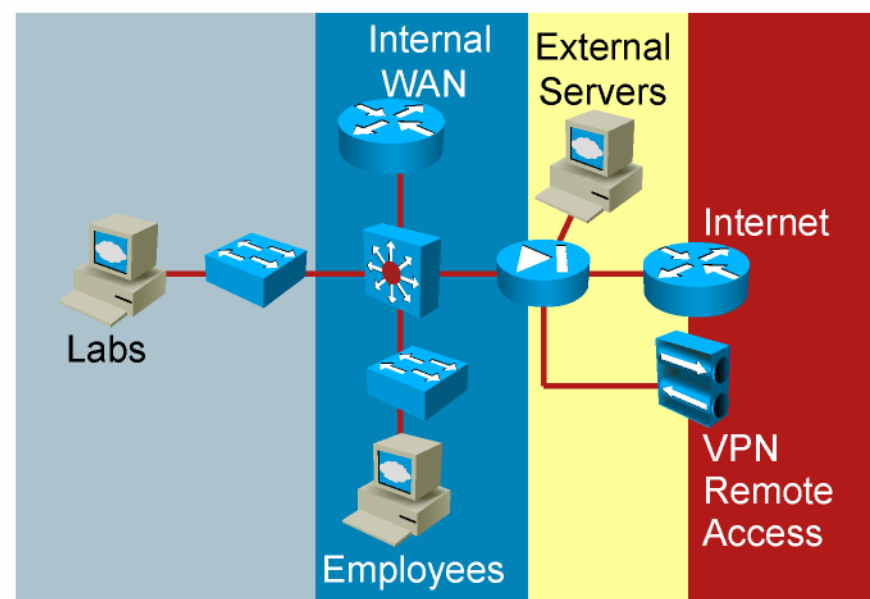


# Domains of Trust

Case 1



Case 2

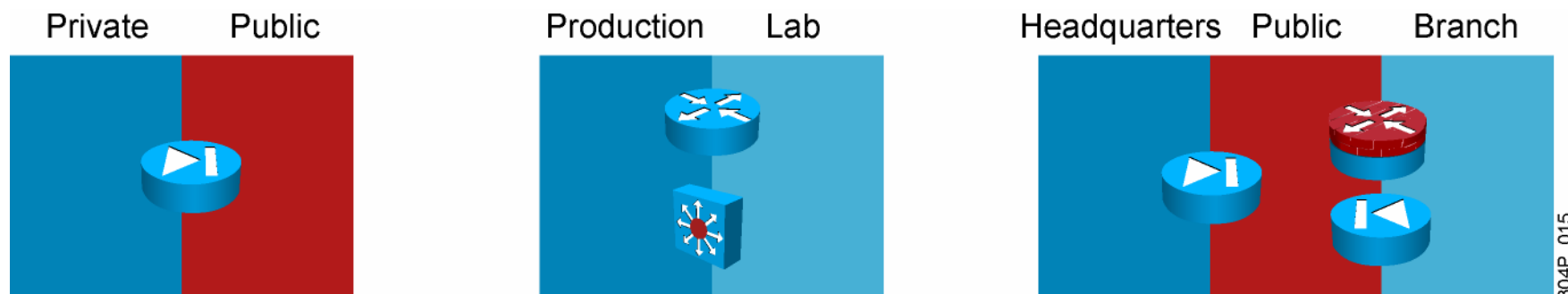


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Question: From a security design perspective, what is the key difference between Case 1 and Case 2?

Answer: Case 2 is more segmented into domains of trust.

# Example: Domains of Trust



Domains	Gradient	Safeguards Needed
Private to Public	Extreme (high risk)	Advanced firewalling, flow-based inspection, misuse detection (IPS), constant monitoring
Production to Lab	Minor (low risk)	Basic access control, casual monitoring
Headquarters to Branch	Steep (considerable risk)	Communication security, authentication, confidentiality, integrity concerns

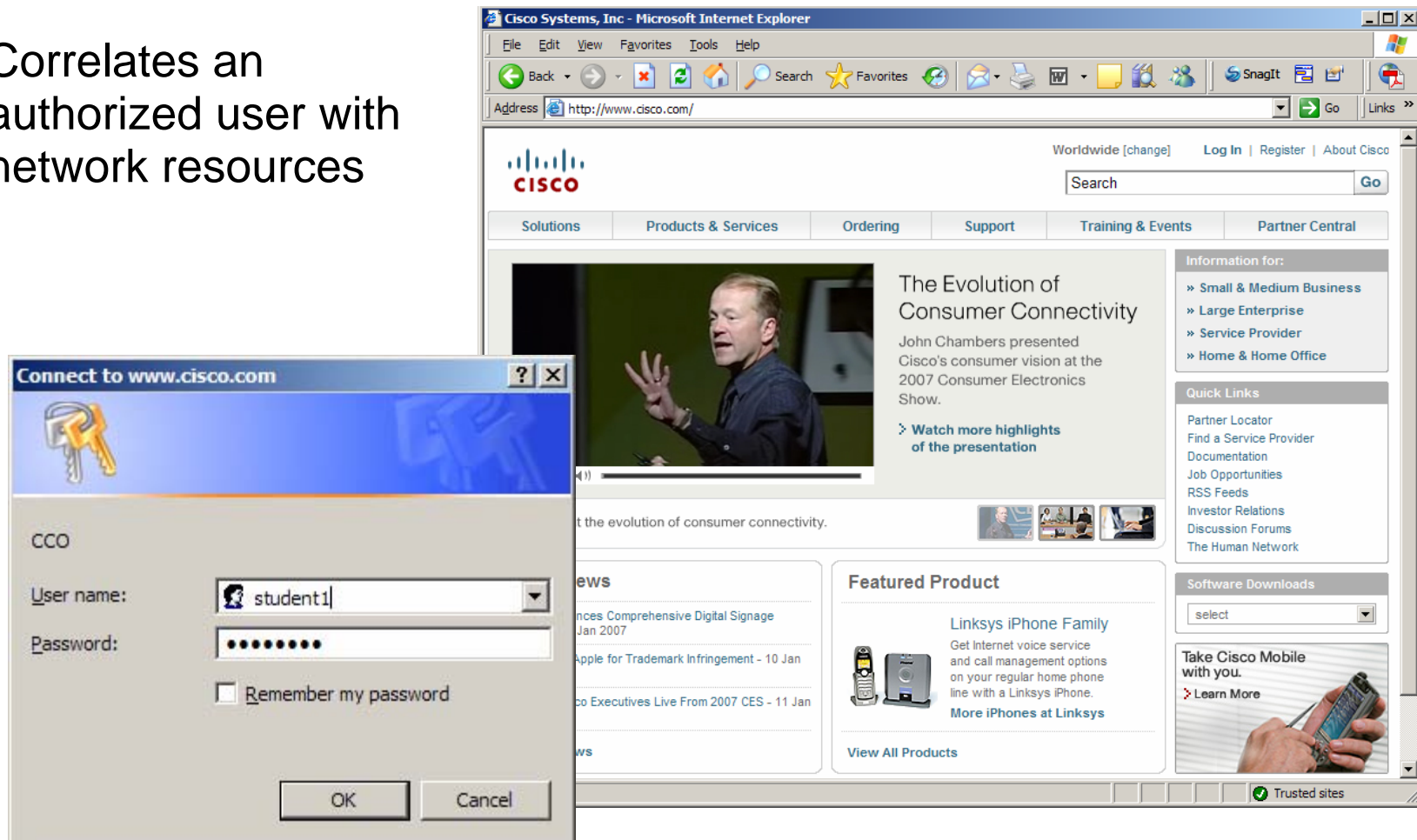
# Identity

Identity is the “who” of a trust relationship. The identity of a network entity is verified by credentials.

- Both people and devices can be authenticated.
- Three authentication attributes:
  - Something you know
  - Something you have
  - Something you are
- Common approaches to identity:
  - Passwords
  - Tokens
  - Certificates

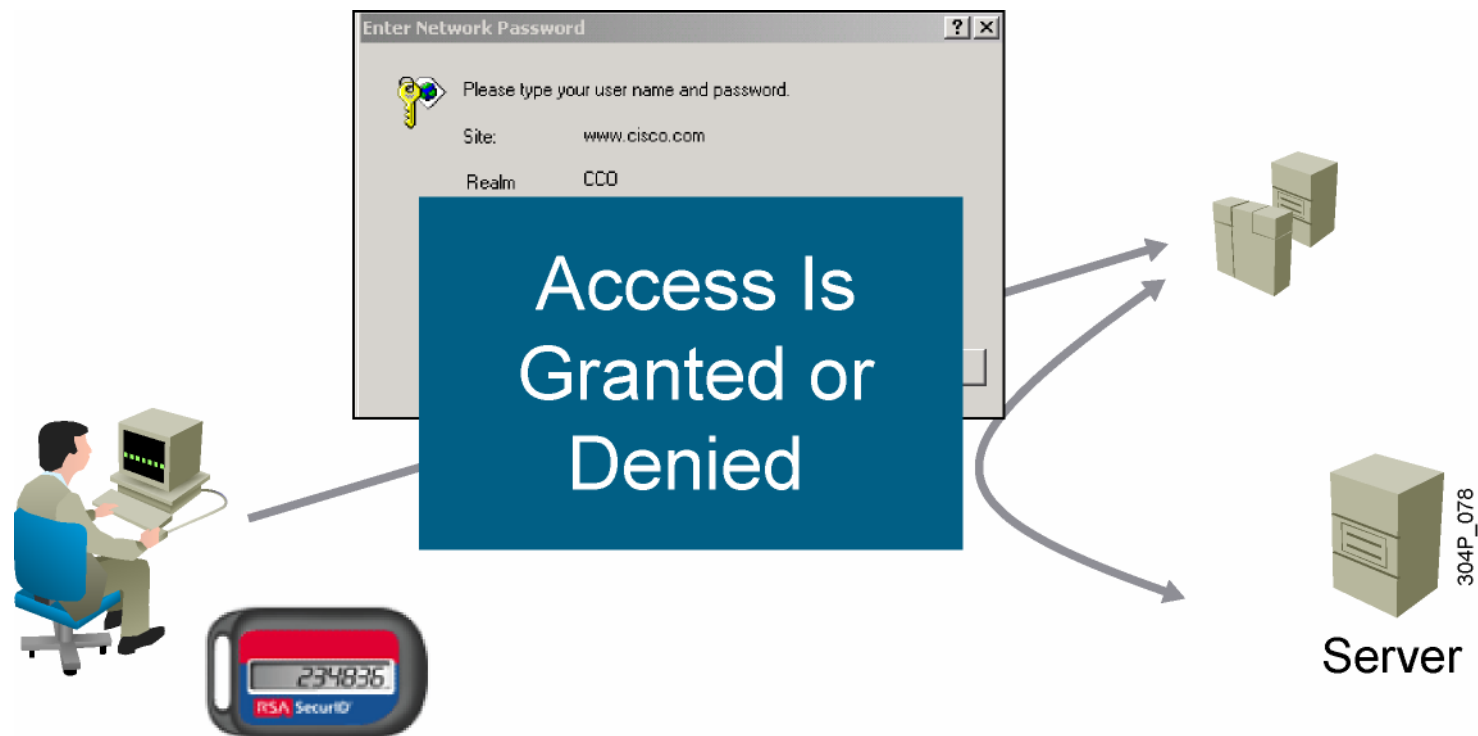
# Passwords

Correlates an authorized user with network resources



# Tokens

Strong (two-factor) authentication based on “something you know” and “something you have”



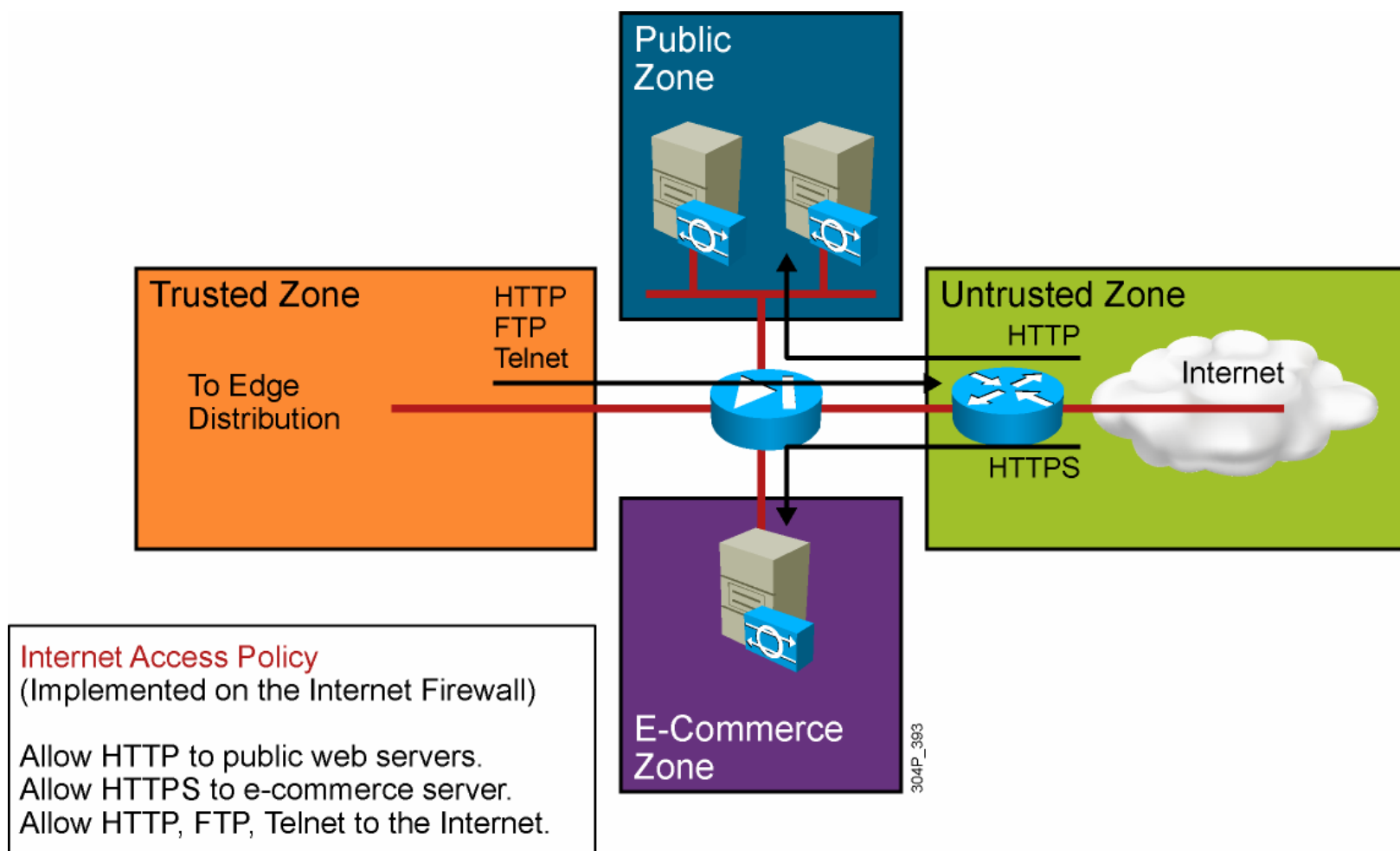
# Access Control in Networks

- Confidentiality and integrity are traditionally supported through access control.
- Access control enforces rules about which entities can access which resources.
- Network access control is based on:
  - Authentication, which establishes the identity of the subject
  - Authorization, which defines what a subject can do in a network
- Audit trails and real-time monitoring provide accounting and security auditing information.

# Example: Trust and Identity Management Technologies

- Access control lists (ACLs)
- Firewalls
  - Stateful inspection
  - Application inspection
- Network Admission Control (NAC)
  - NAC Framework
  - Cisco NAC Appliance
- IEEE 802.1X
- Cisco IBNS

# Firewall Filtering Using ACLs





# NAC Framework and Appliance

## Two approaches for Network Admission Control (NAC)

### NAC Framework

- Sold through NAC-enabled products
- Integrated solution leveraging Cisco network and vendor products

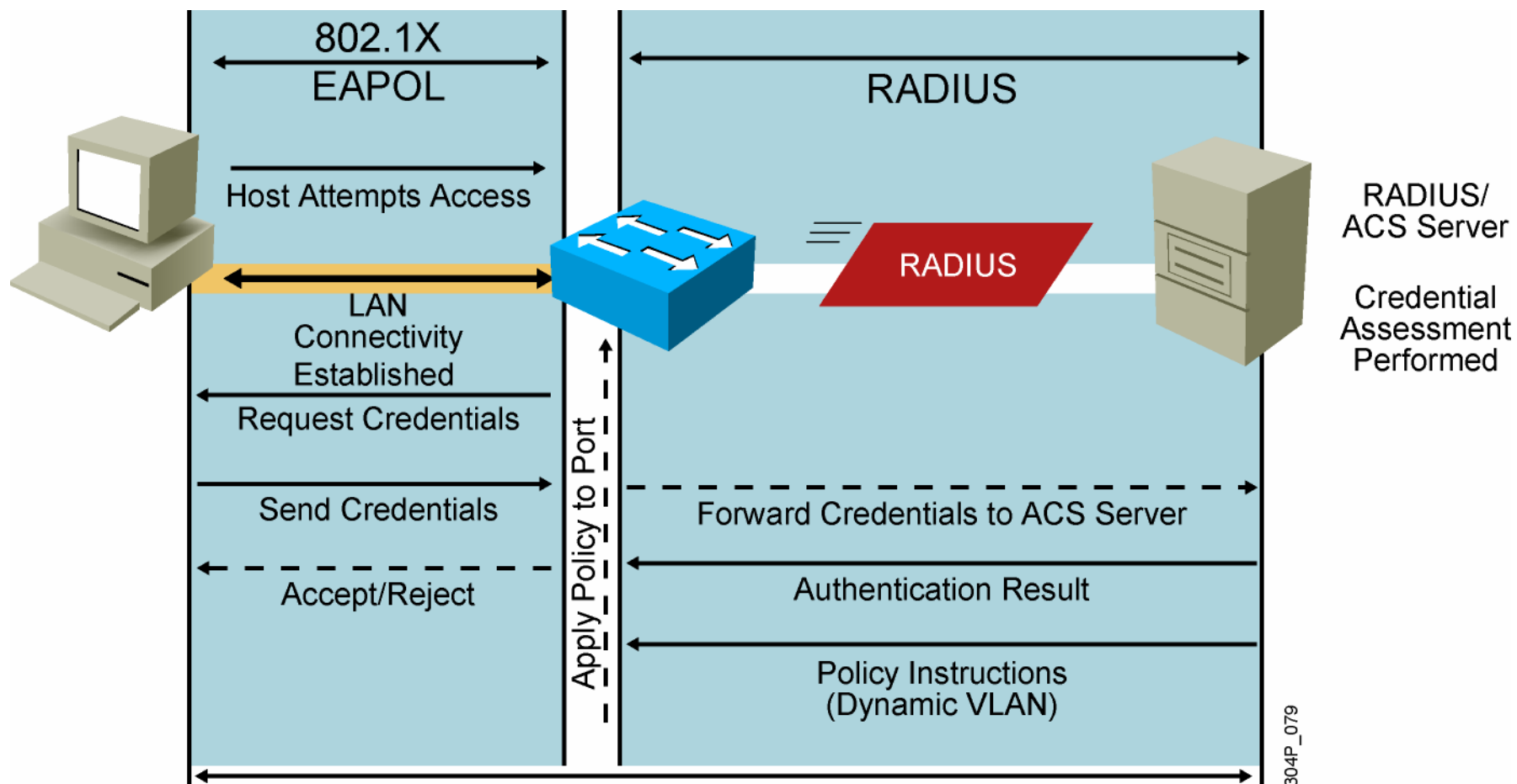
### Cisco NAC Appliance

- Sold as virtual or integrated appliance
- Self-contained product integrates but does not rely on partners

## NAC Infrastructure

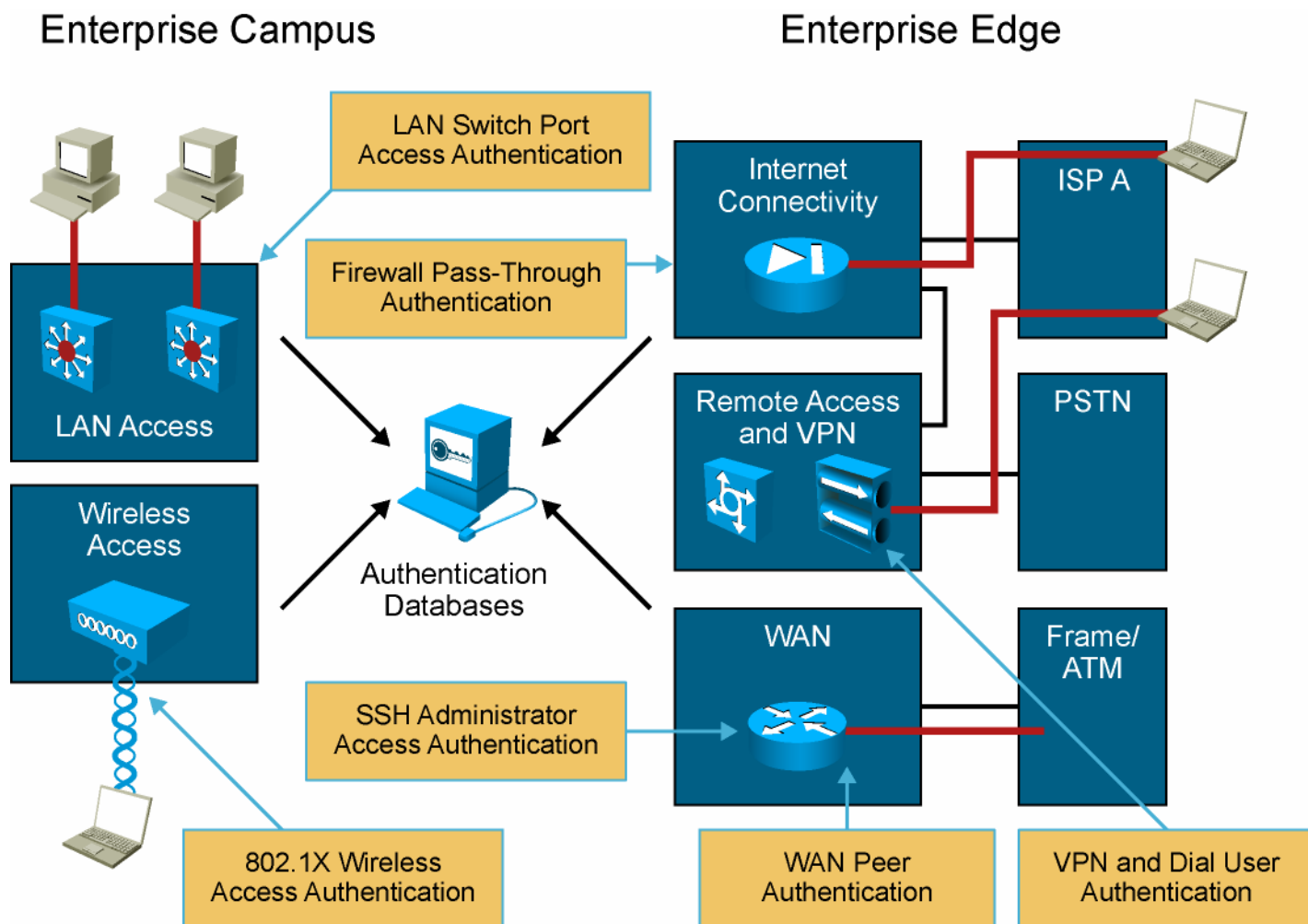
- Offers customers a deployment time-frame choice
- Adapts to investment protection requirements of customer

# 802.1X Protocol



# Identity and Access Control Deployment Locations

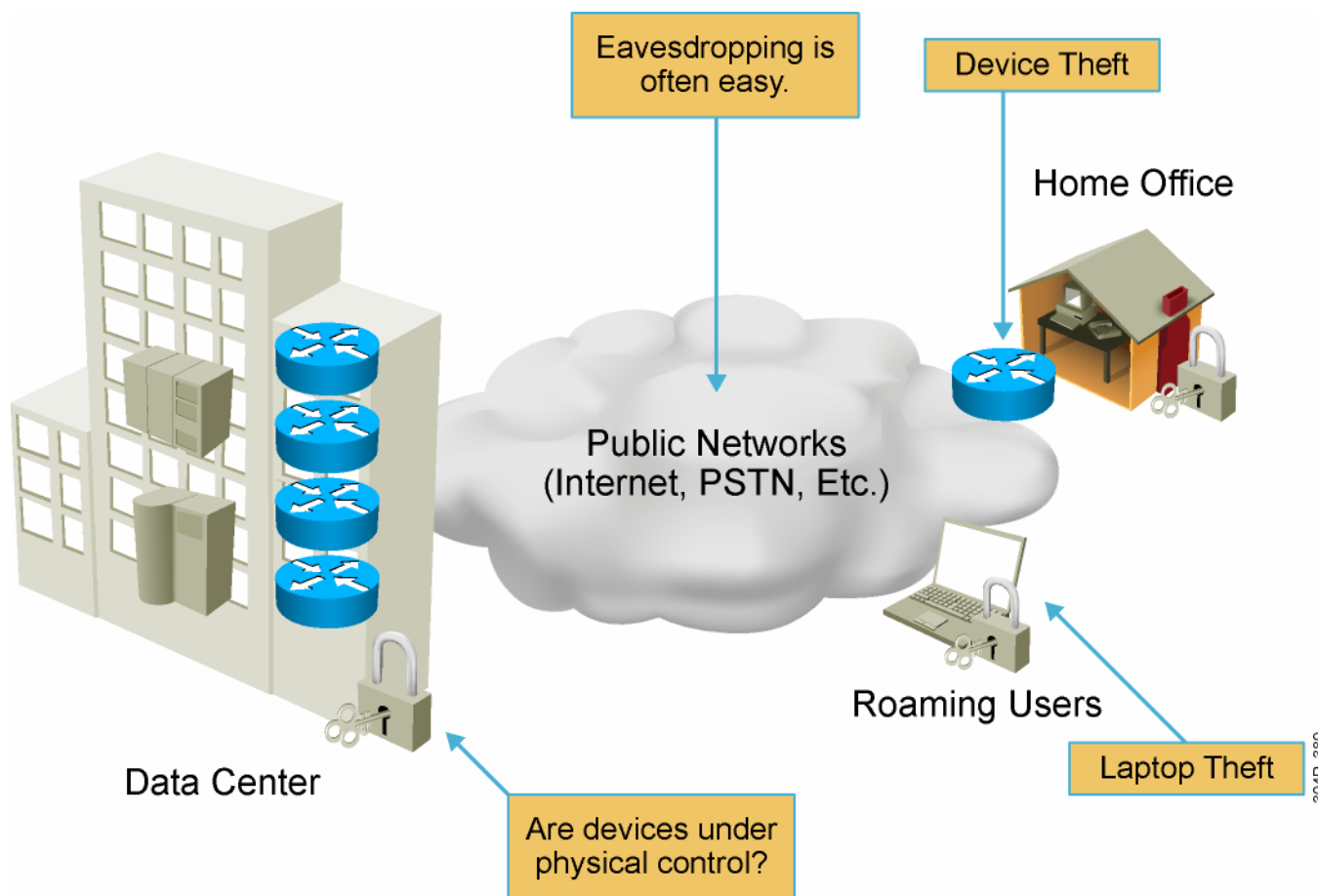
- Authenticate at edge.
- Deploy ACLs based on policy.
- Practice defense in depth.



# Threat Defense

- Enhances security in the existing network infrastructure
  - Protects businesses from operation disruption, lost revenue, and loss of reputation.
- Adds comprehensive security on network endpoints
  - Cisco Security Agent provides endpoint protection.
- Adds dedicated security technologies to networking devices and appliances
  - Security technologies are implemented throughout the network.

# Physical Security



# Physical Security Guidelines

- Deploy adequate physical access control.
- Evaluate whether physical access can compromise other security features.
- Identify additional security issues resulting from device theft.
- Protect communications over infrastructure out of your control using cryptography.

# Infrastructure Protection

- The measures taken to preserve the integrity and availability of the network infrastructure as a transport and service entity
- Goals:
  - That the network devices are not accessed or altered in an unauthorized manner
  - That the end-to-end network transport and any integrated services remain available
- Policy enforcement technologies can help preserve, directly, the integrity and availability of the network.

# Infrastructure Protection Deployment Locations

- Deploy on all network infrastructure devices
  - Different mechanisms are used on different platforms, but typically there are equivalent functions available.
  - More advanced mechanisms are available mainly on higher-end platforms.
- Implement throughout the network



# Recommended Practices for Infrastructure Protection

- Use SSH to access devices.
- Enable AAA and role-based access control for access to all network devices.
- Collect and archive syslog information.
- Use SNMPv3.
- Disable unused services.
- Use SFTP (SSH FTP) or SCP and avoid FTP and TFTP.
- Install vty access lists to limit access to management and CLI services.
- Enable control plane protocol authentication.
- Consider one-step lockdown in SDM for basic router security.

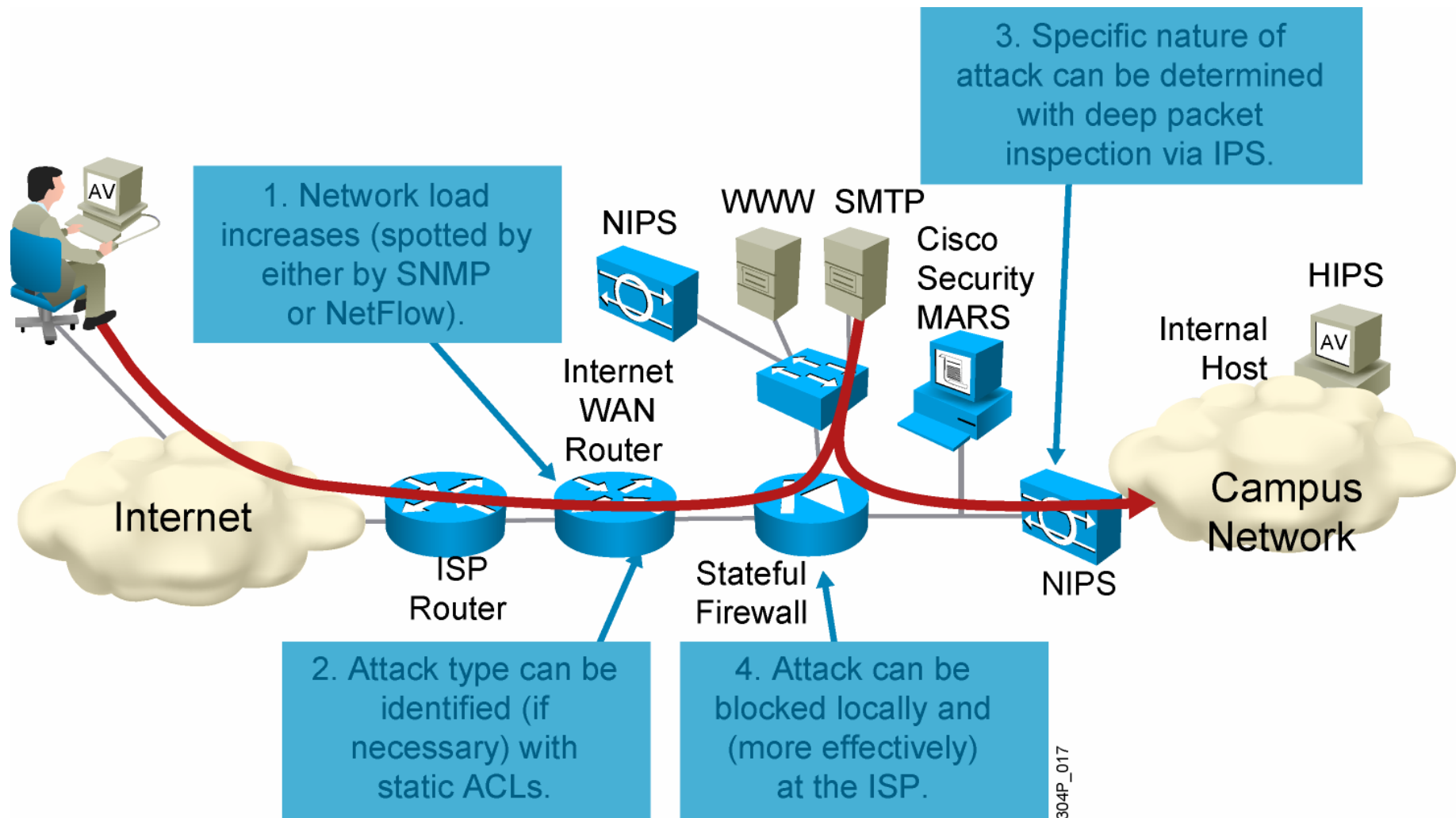
# Threat Detection and Mitigation

- Provide early detection and notification of unpredicted malicious traffic or behavior.
- Goals:
  - To detect, notify of, and help stop an event or traffic that is unauthorized and unpredicted
  - To help preserve the availability of the network, particularly against unknown or unforeseen attacks
- Technologies include:
  - Endpoint protection
  - Infection containment
  - Intrusion and anomaly detection
  - Application security and anti-X defense

# Example: Threat Detection and Mitigation Technologies

- Network-based intrusion prevention systems (NIPS)
  - Adaptive security appliance (ASA)
  - IPS sensor appliance
  - Cisco IOS IPS
- Host-based intrusion prevention systems (HIPS)
  - Cisco Security Agent
- NetFlow
- Syslog
- Event correlation systems
  - Cisco Security Monitoring, Analysis, and Response System (MARS)
- Cisco Traffic Anomaly Detector Module

# Threat Detection and Mitigation Solutions Deployment Locations



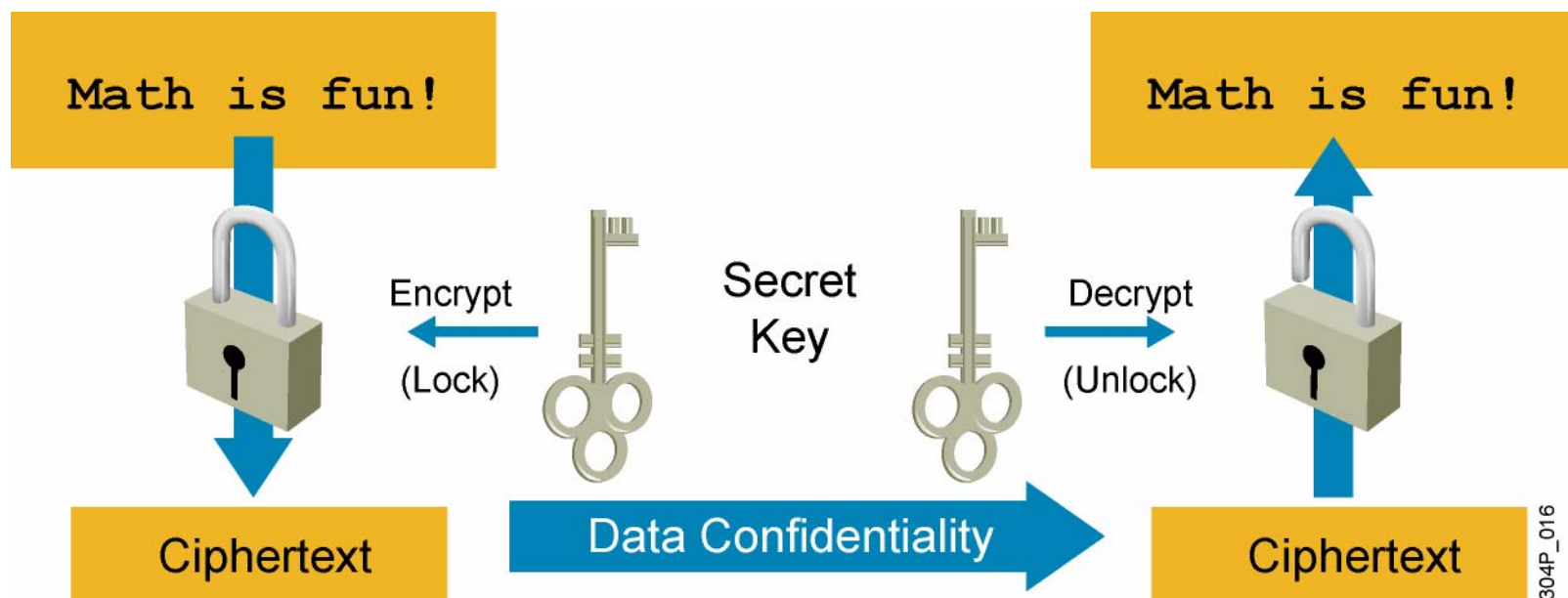
# Secure Connectivity



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# Encryption Fundamentals

- A method of protecting the confidentiality of data
- Uses keys to encrypt the data and decrypt it at a later time



# Encryption Keys

## Shared secrets:

- Secret key is carried “out of band” to the remote side.
- Easiest mechanism, but it has inherent security concerns.

## Public key infrastructure (PKI):

- Uses “asymmetric cryptography” in which the encryption key is different from the decryption key
- Lets you publish the encryption key, while keeping the decryption key secret
- Widely used in e-commerce sites around the world

# VPN Protocols

## IPsec (IP security)

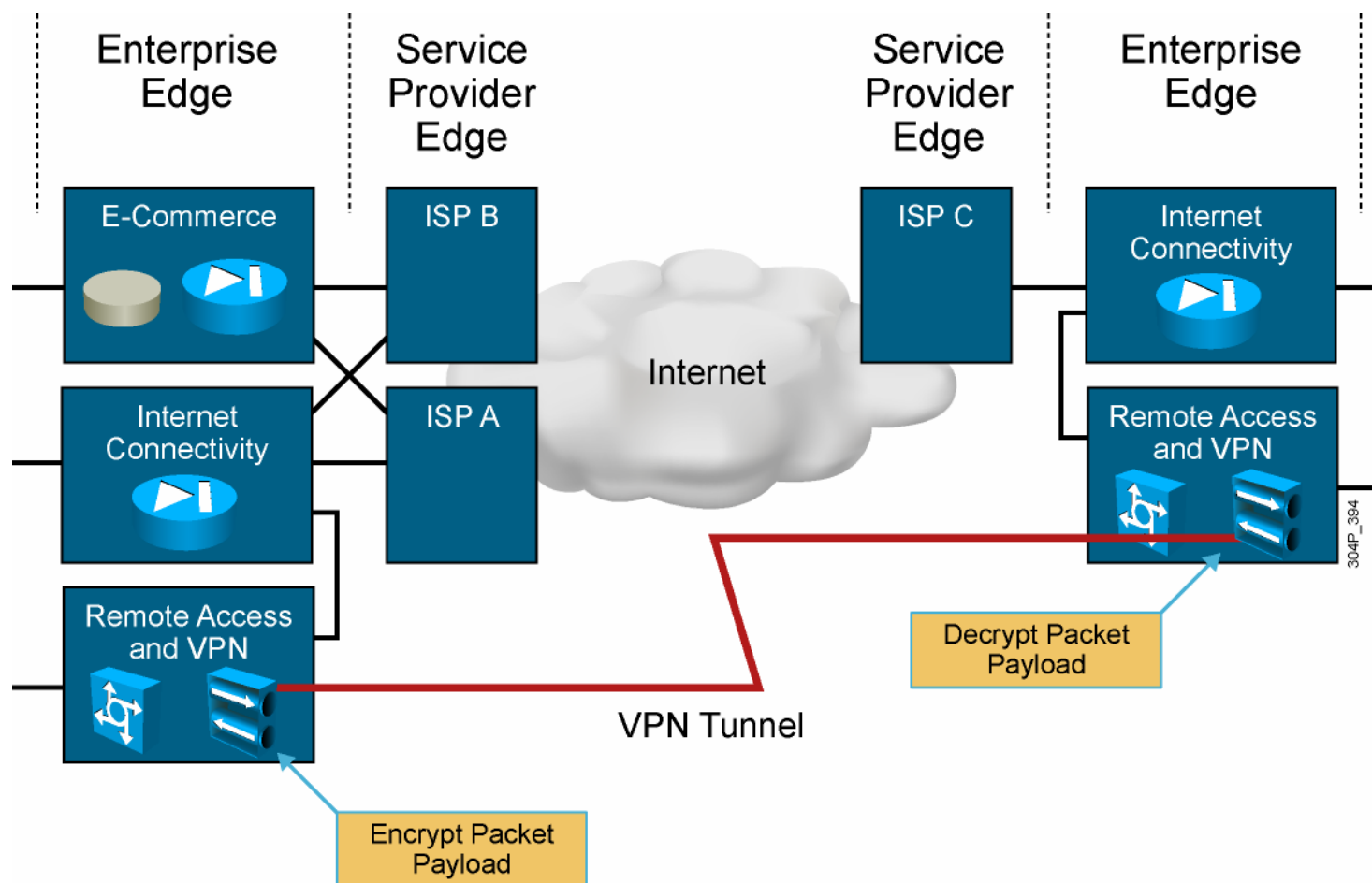
- Built directly on the IP layer (Protocol 50)
- Uses IKE and ESP
- Requires IPsec software on endpoints

## SSL (Secure Socket Layer)

- Built on top of the TCP layer (port 443)
- Provides confidentiality for web traffic (HTTPS)
- All major browsers can use SSL



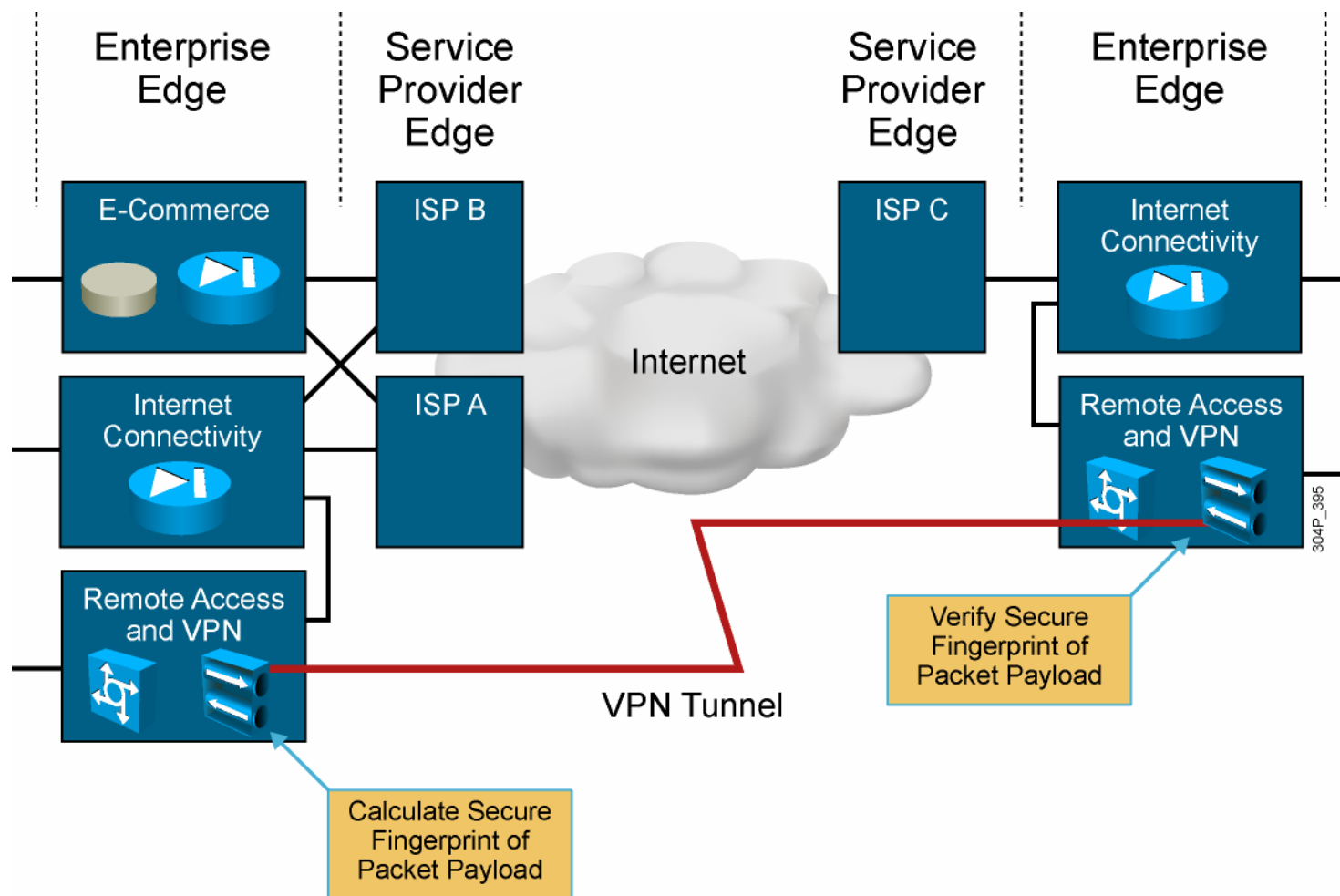
# Transmission Confidentiality



# Transmission Confidentiality Guidelines

- Evaluate the location for transmission confidentiality needs.
- Use the strongest available cryptography, performance permitting.
- Use well-known and established cryptographic algorithms.
- Do not focus on confidentiality alone; integrity and authenticity are also important.

# Data Integrity



# Data Integrity Guidelines

- Evaluate the need for transmission integrity.
- Use the strongest available cryptography, performance permitting.
- Use well-known and established cryptographic algorithms.

# Security Management Overview

- Security management does the following:
  - Collects, analyzes, and presents data
  - Provisions policies on security devices
  - Maintains consistency and change control of policies
  - Provides role-based access control and accounts for all user activity
- Security implementation is only as good as policies used.
- Biggest risk to security in a properly planned architecture is policy error.

# Security Management Solutions

- Cisco Router and Security Device Manager (SDM)
- Cisco Adaptive Security Device Manager (ASDM)
- Cisco Intrusion Prevention System Device Manager (IDM)
- Management Center for Cisco Security Agents
- Cisco Secure Access Control Server (ACS)
- Cisco Security Manager
- Cisco Security Monitoring, Analysis, and Response System (Cisco Security MARS)

# Summary

- The Cisco Self-Defending Network integrates security into the network to provide the network the ability to identify, prevent, and adapt to threats.
- Trust and identity management provide secure network access and admission at any point in the network and isolate and control infected or unpatched devices that attempt to access the network.
- Threat defense provides a strong defense against known and unknown attacks using security integrated in routers, switches, and appliances.
- Secure connectivity uses encryption and authentication to provide secure transport across untrusted networks.
- Security management is a framework for scalable policy administration and enforcement.