

# Welkom

**Zero Trust, de nieuwe norm in  
cybersecurityland uitgelegd**

# Met dank aan:



The image features a dark blue background with a glowing network of white and blue nodes connected by thin lines. In the top right corner, there is a teal-colored geometric shape. The text is centered and reads: 

**inetum**   
realdolmen  
Positive digital flow

# Zero Trust

**De nieuwe norm in cybersecurityland**

# Koen Tamsyn




**Cybersecurity Architect  
& Solution Manager**



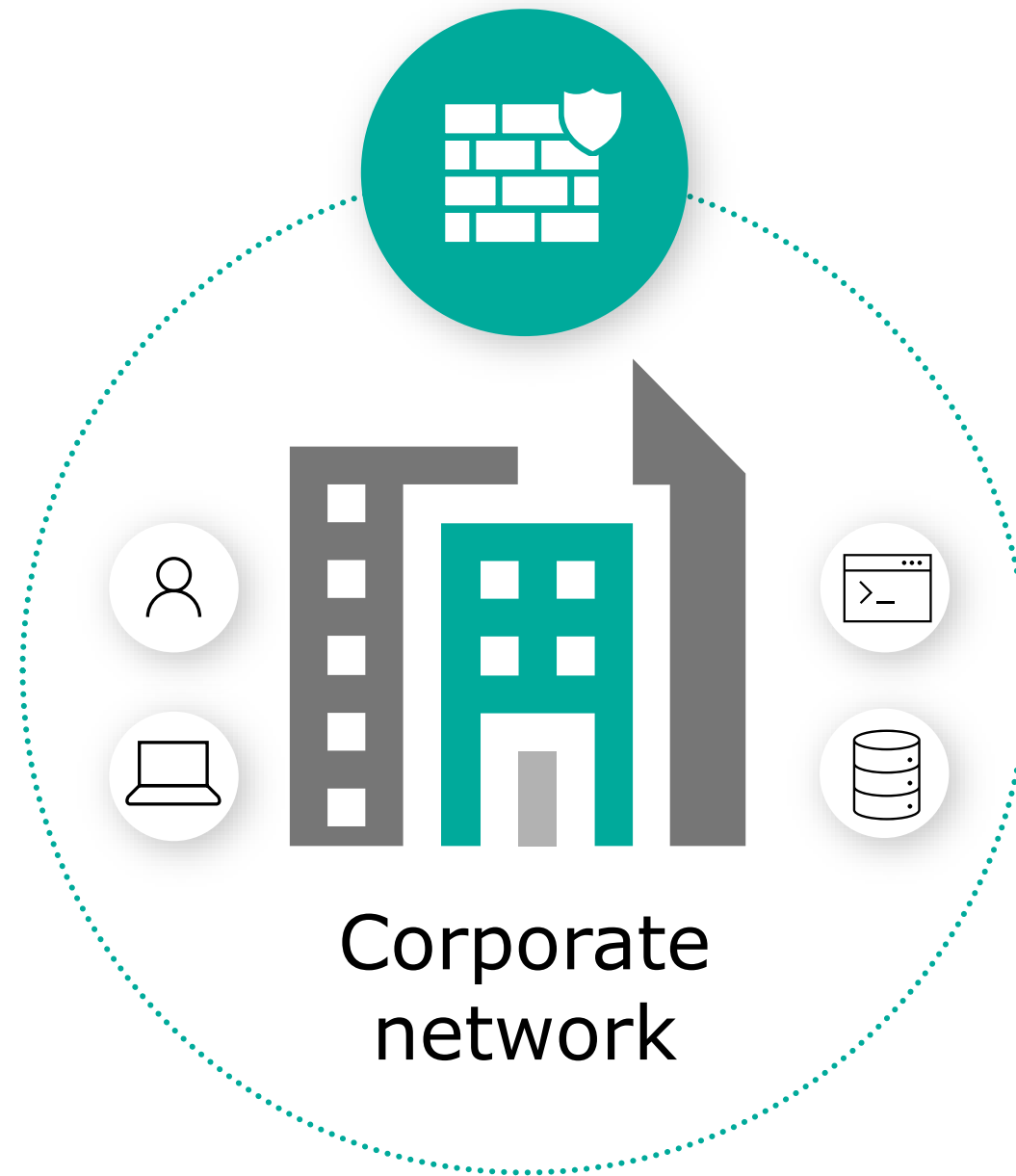
Certified Information  
Systems Security Professional



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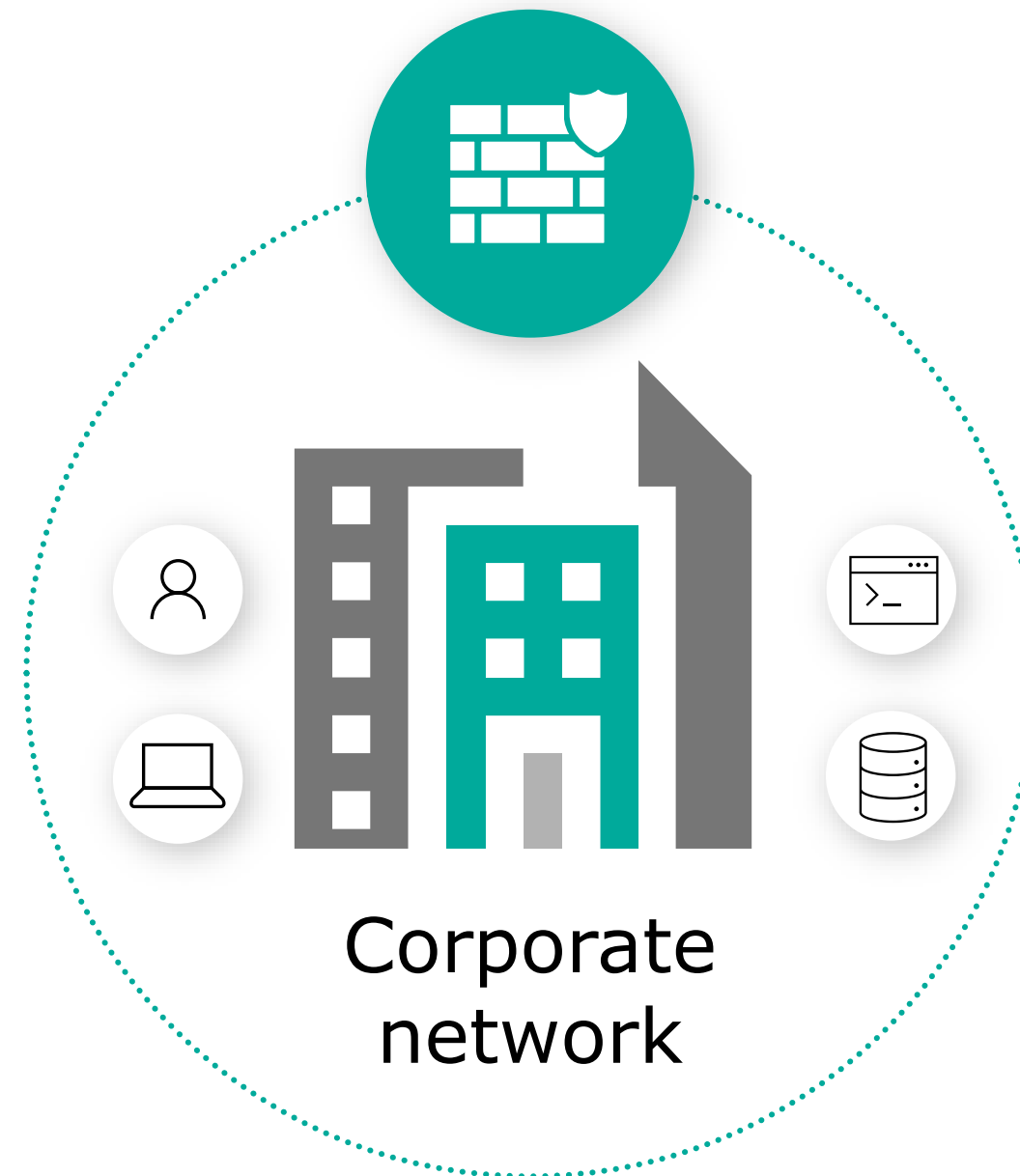
02/801.53.97 of Teams 

# Traditional Model

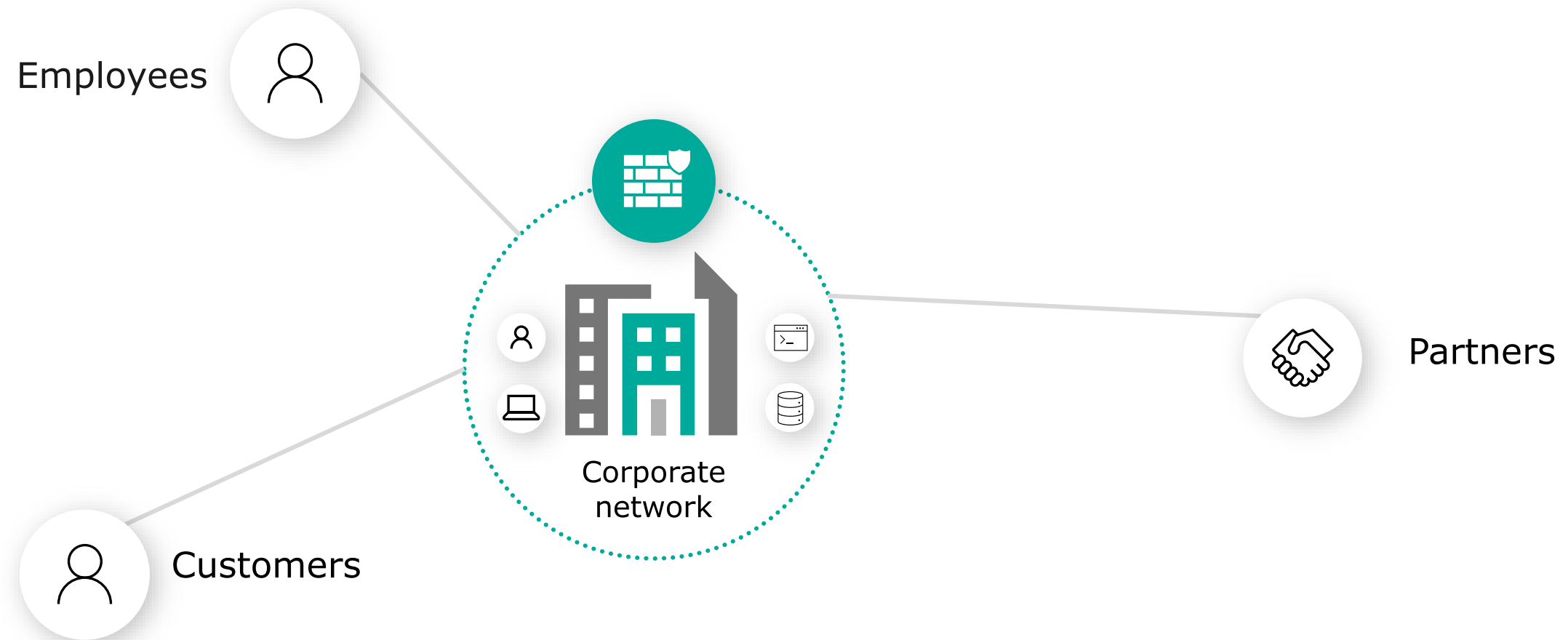


Users, devices, apps,  
and data protected  
behind a firewall

# Traditional Model



# Traditional Model

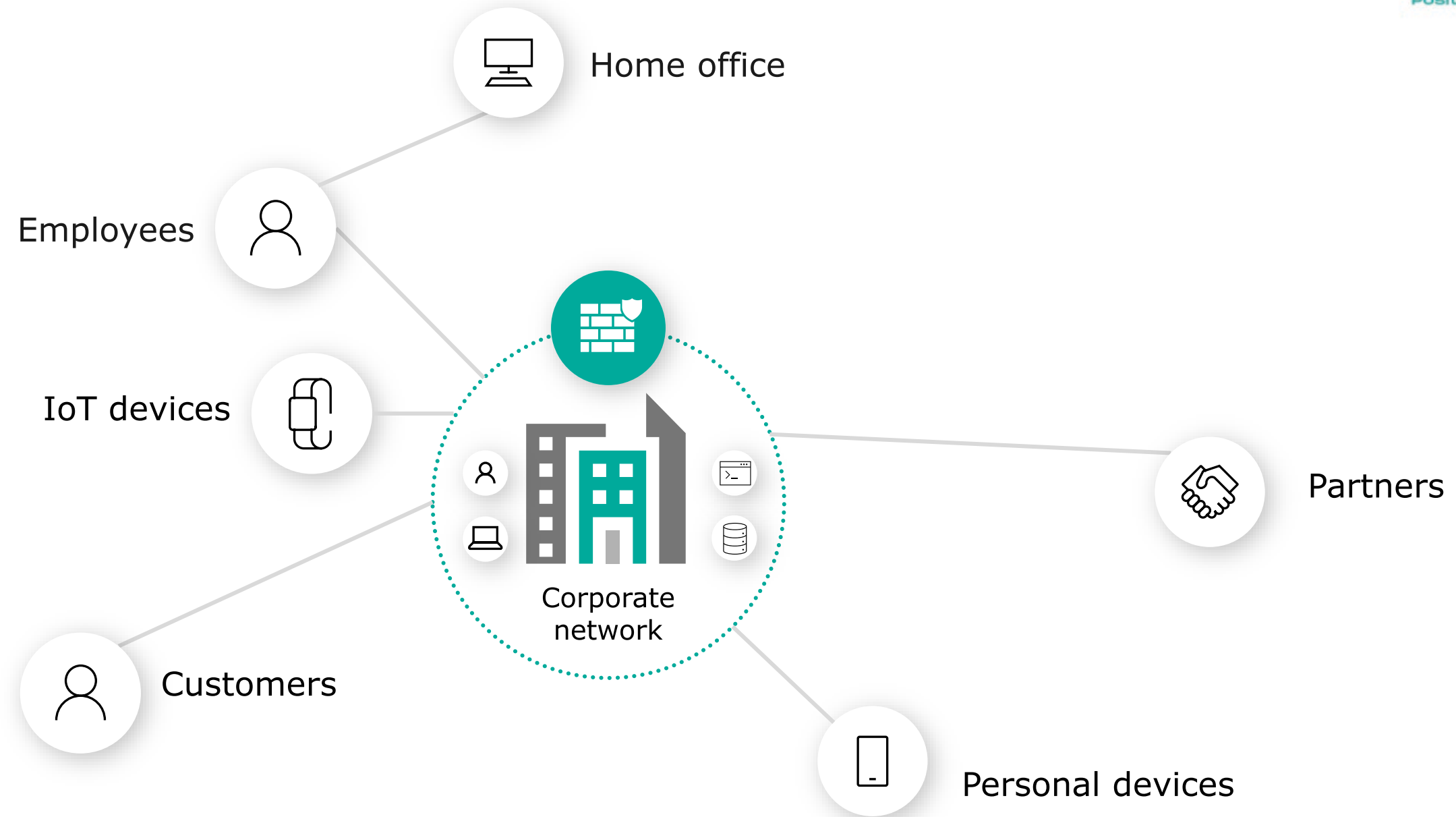


~~Users are employees~~



Employees, partners, customers, bots

# Traditional Model



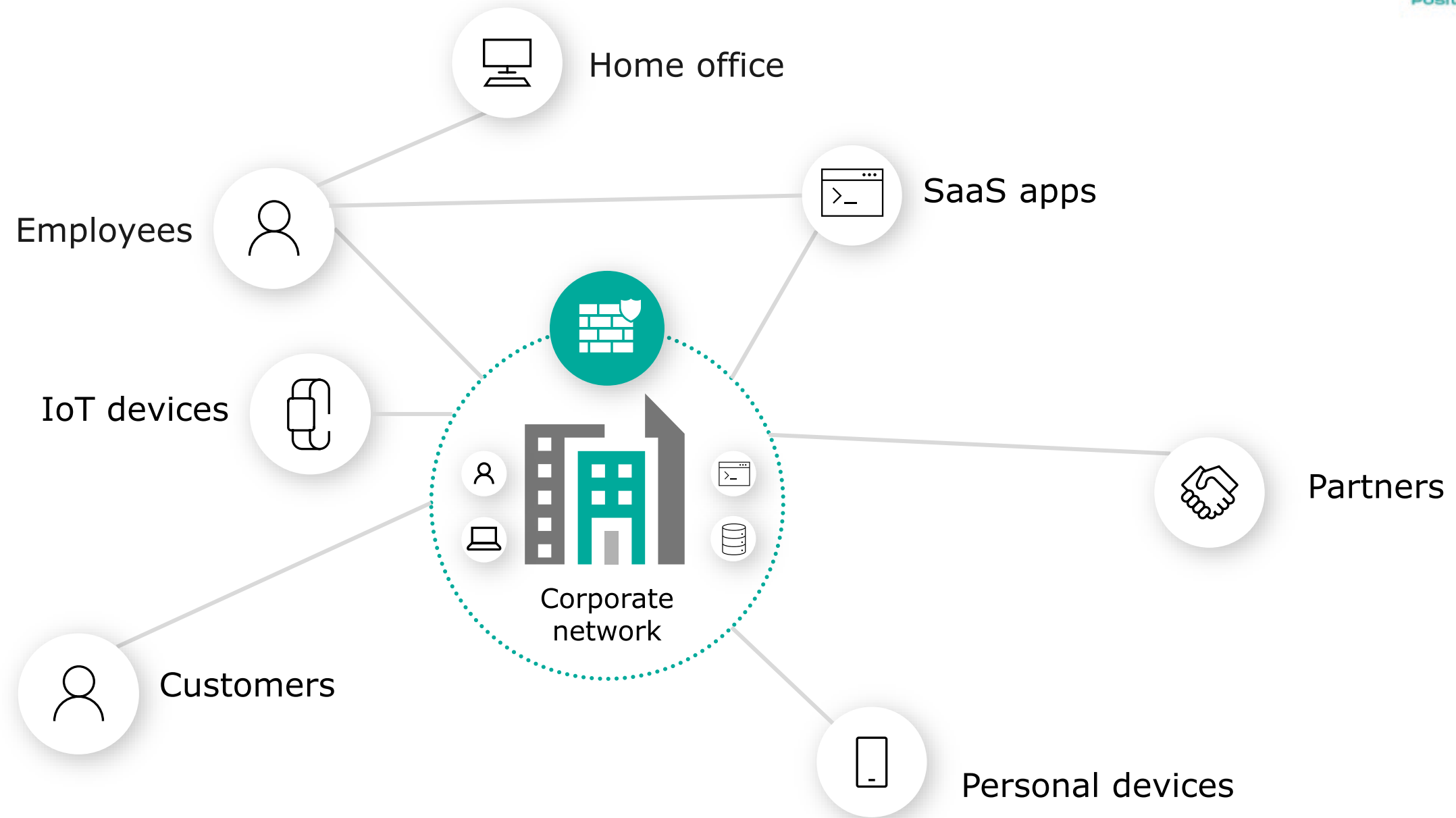
~~Corporate managed devices~~



Bring your own device and IoT



# Traditional Model

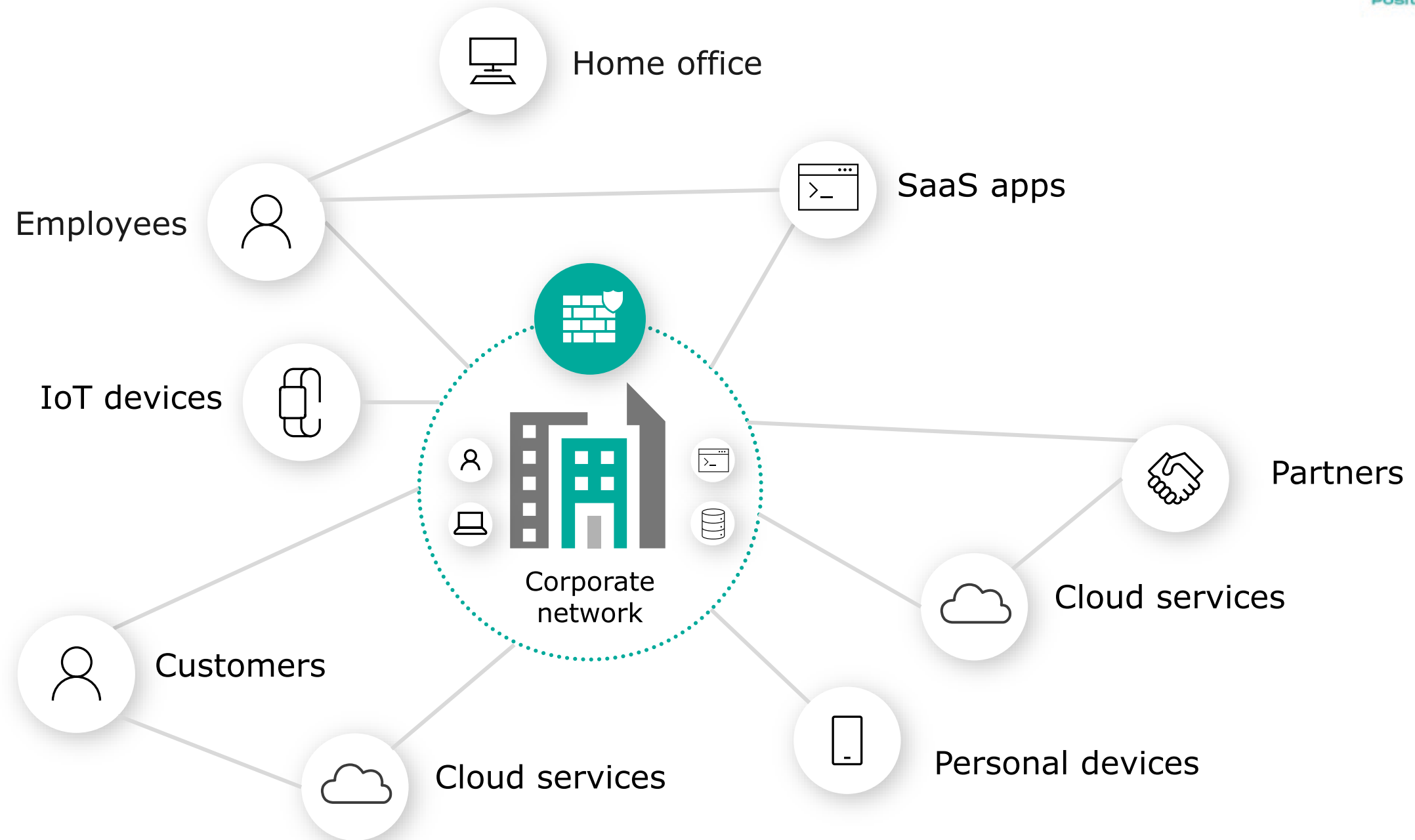


~~On-premises applications~~

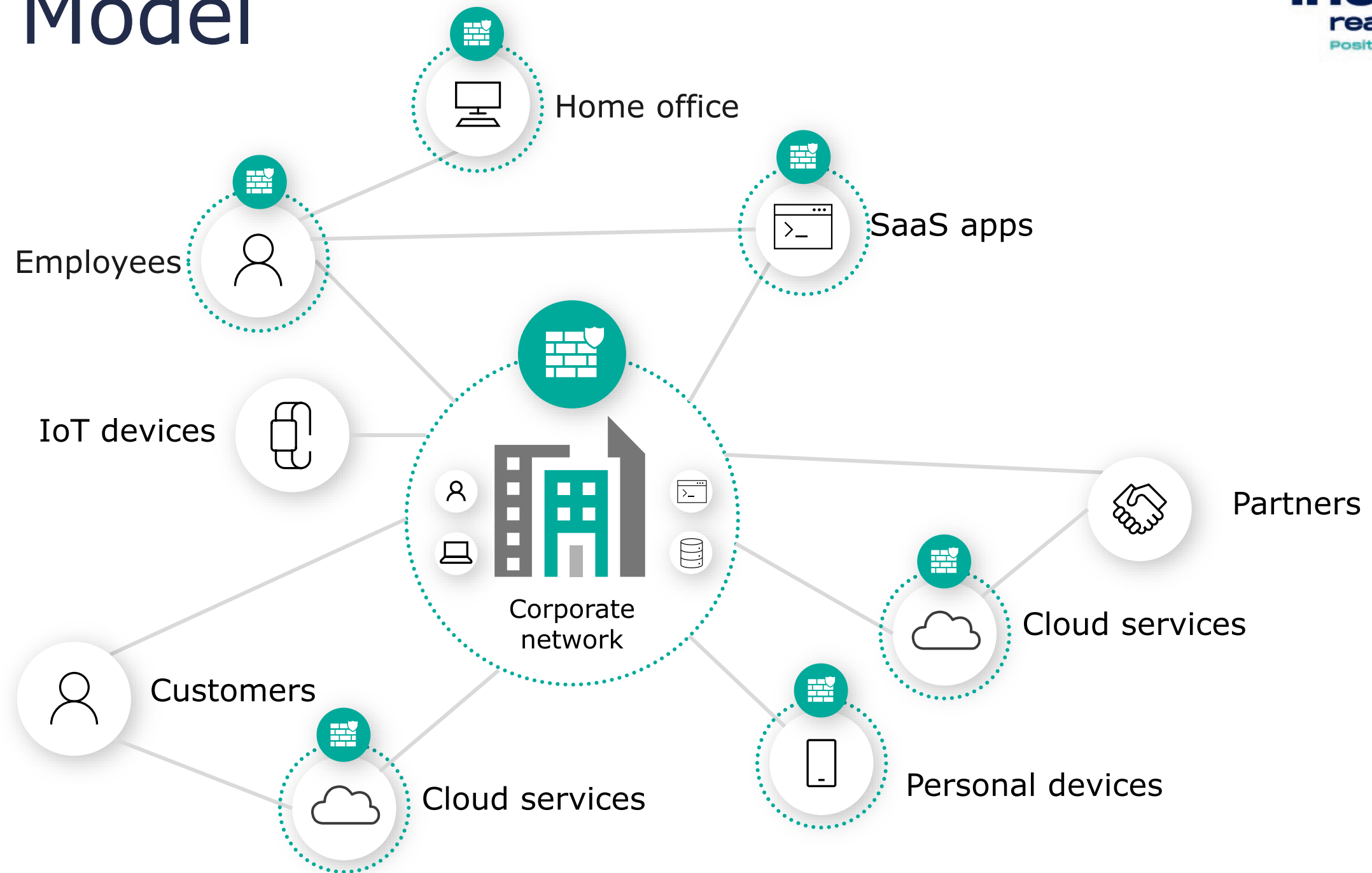


Explosion of cloud applications

# Traditional Model



# Traditional Model

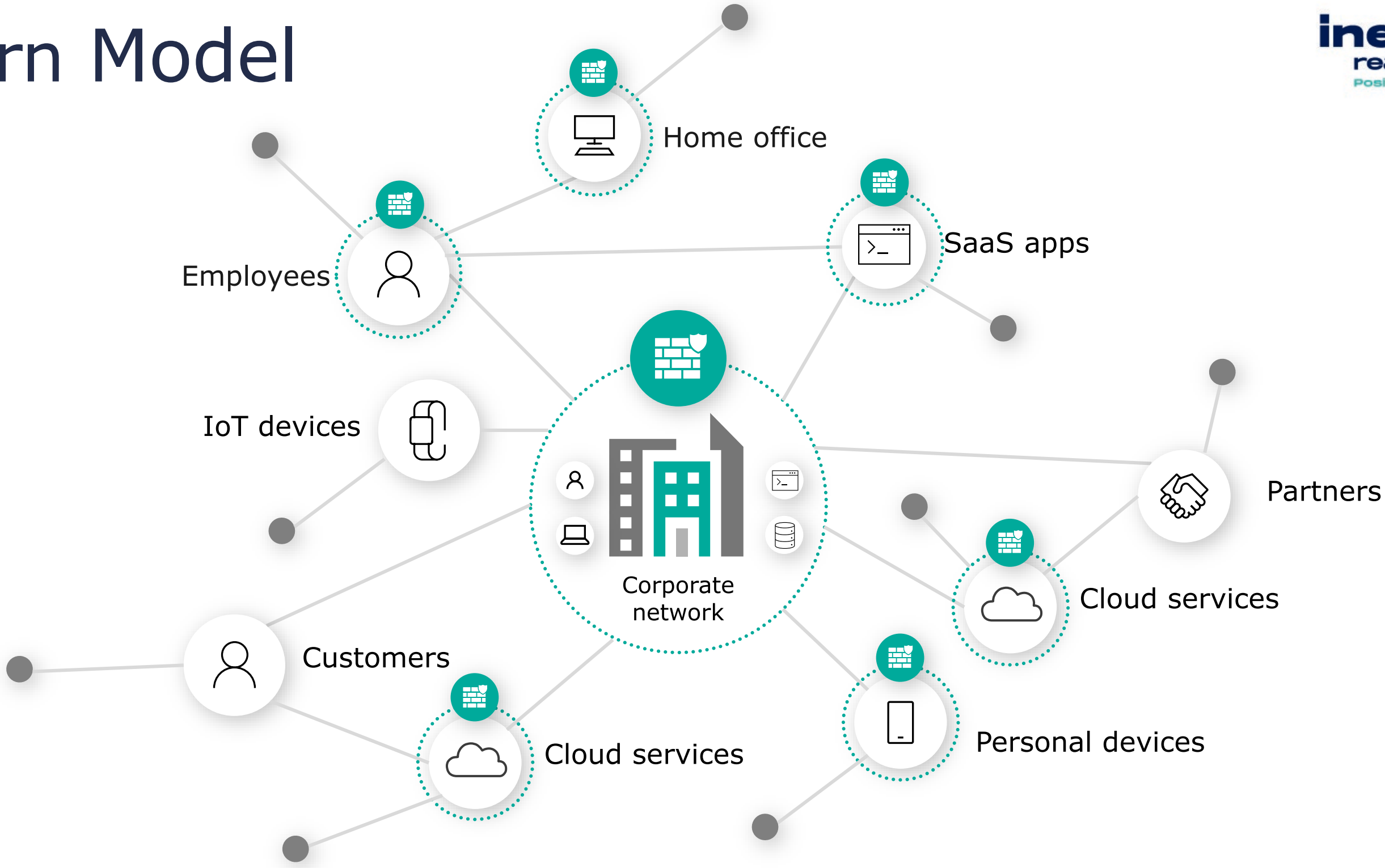


~~Corp network and firewall~~



Expanding perimeters

# Modern Model



~~Local packet tracking and logs~~



Explosion of signals

# Zero Trust

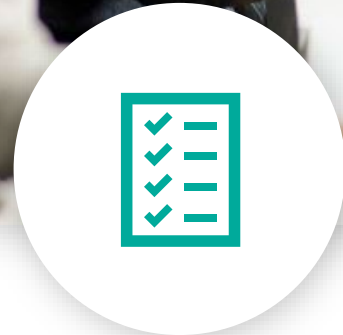
“A proactive approach to security that uses a variety of adaptive controls and continuous verification to prevent and respond to threats more quickly and efficiently”

# Not Zero Trust

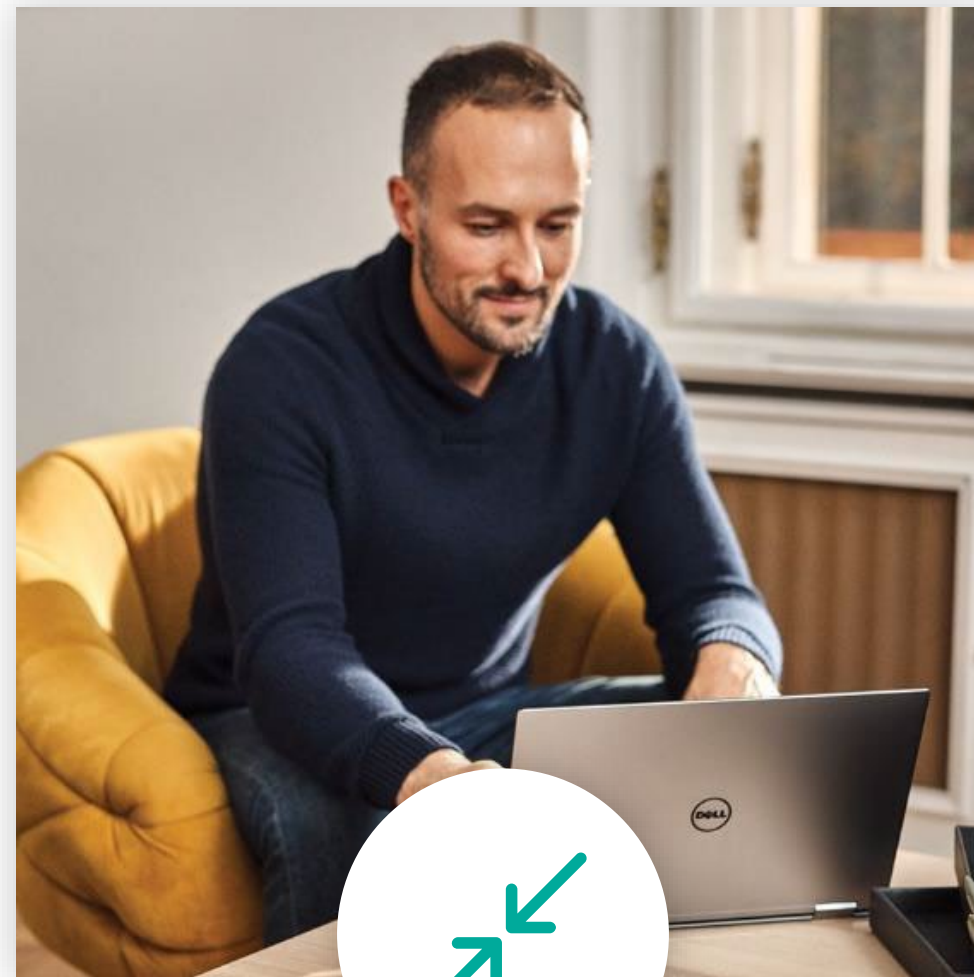
“A single technology, product or service. Nor is it a one-time task or a one-size-fits-all solution that can be purchased, installed and completed once and for all”



# A new reality needs new principles



Verify explicitly

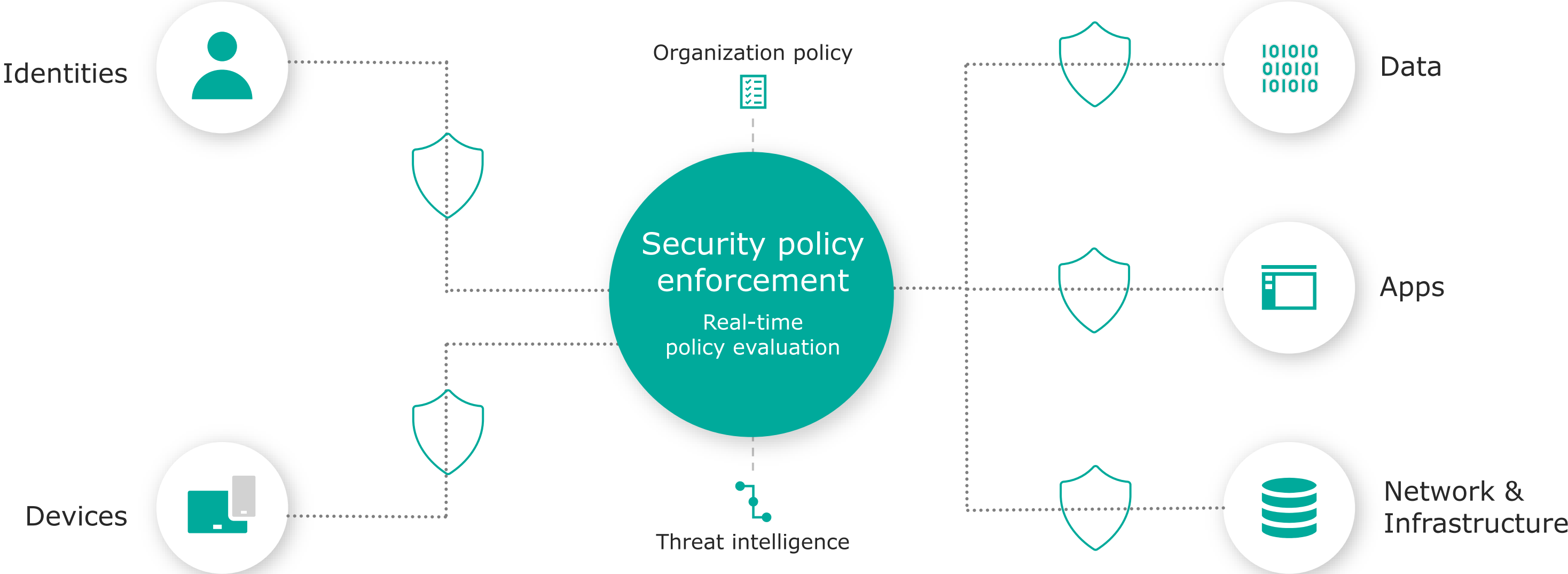


Use least privilege access



Assume breach

# Zero Trust Architecture



- ←..... Visibility and Analytics .....→
- ←..... Automation .....→
- ←..... Governance .....→



# Identities

Verify and secure every identity with strong authentication





# Verify and secure every identity with strong authentication



Connect all of your  
users and  
applications



Verify identities with  
Multi-factor  
authentication  
(MFA)



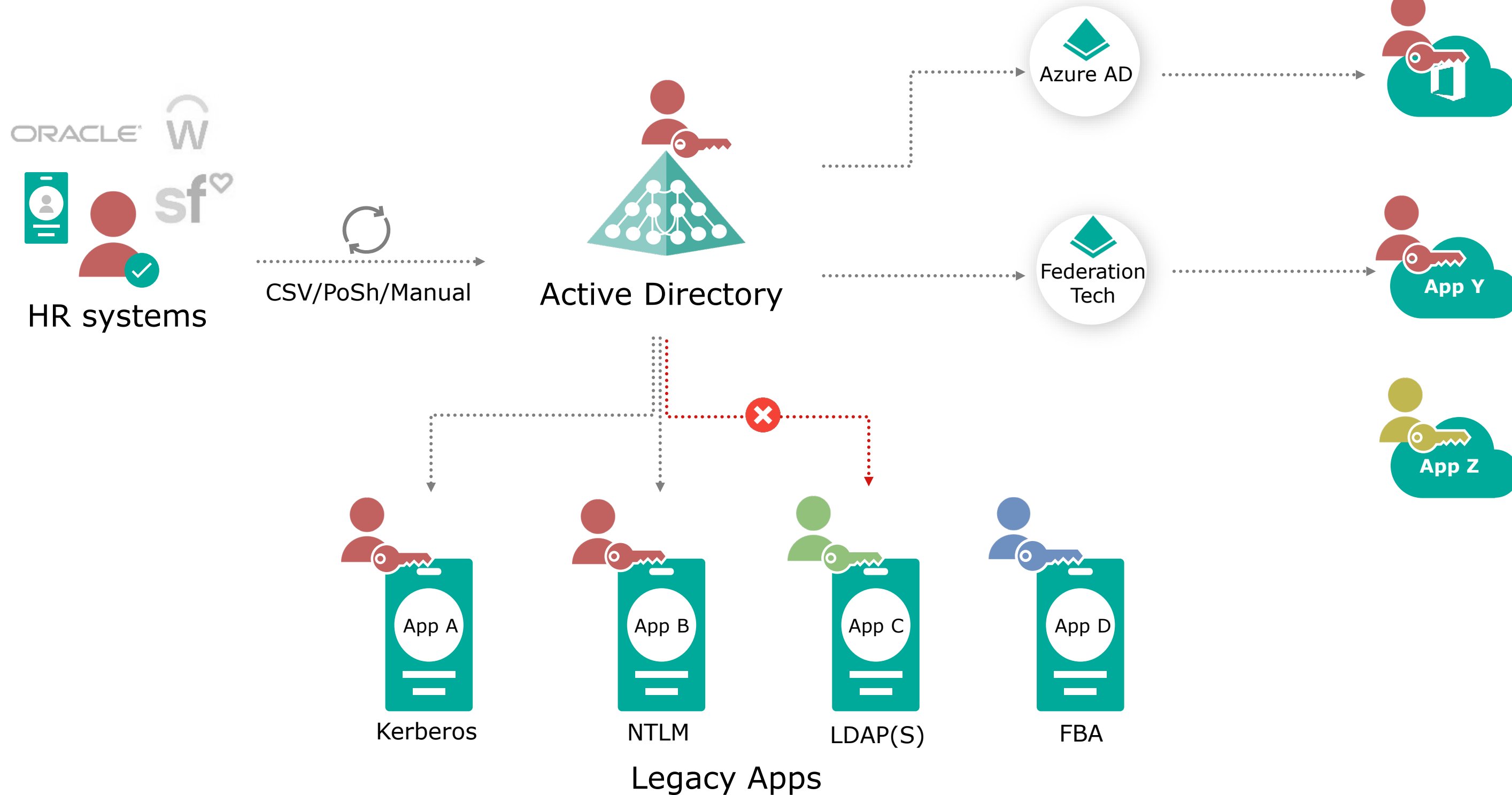
Control access with  
smart policies and  
risk assessments



Enforce least  
privilege access with  
strong governance

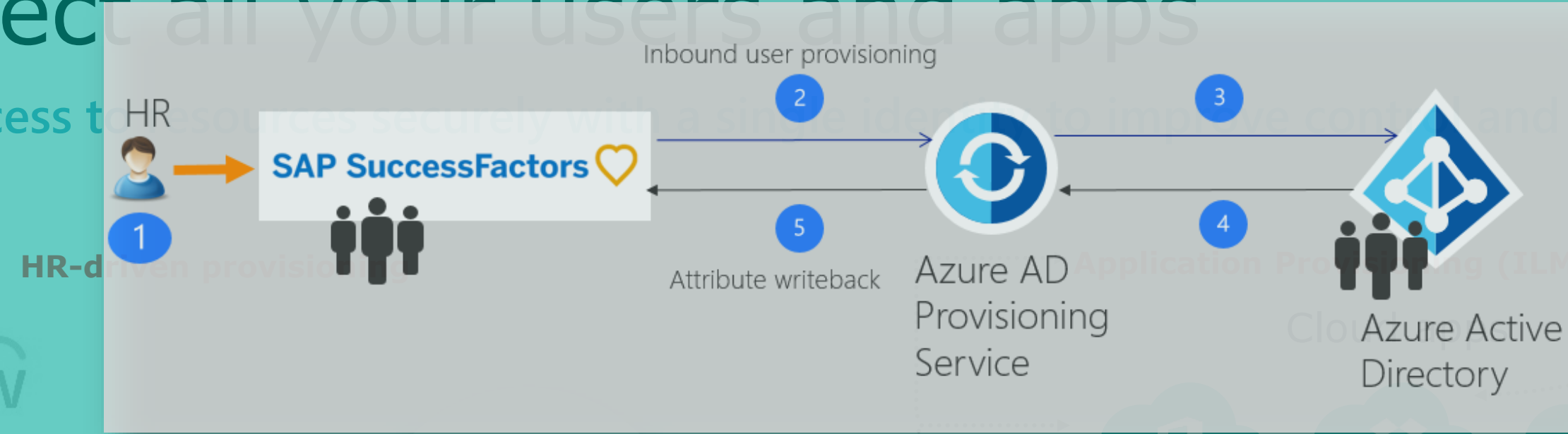
# Traditional approach

Dispersed identities across different platforms and applications



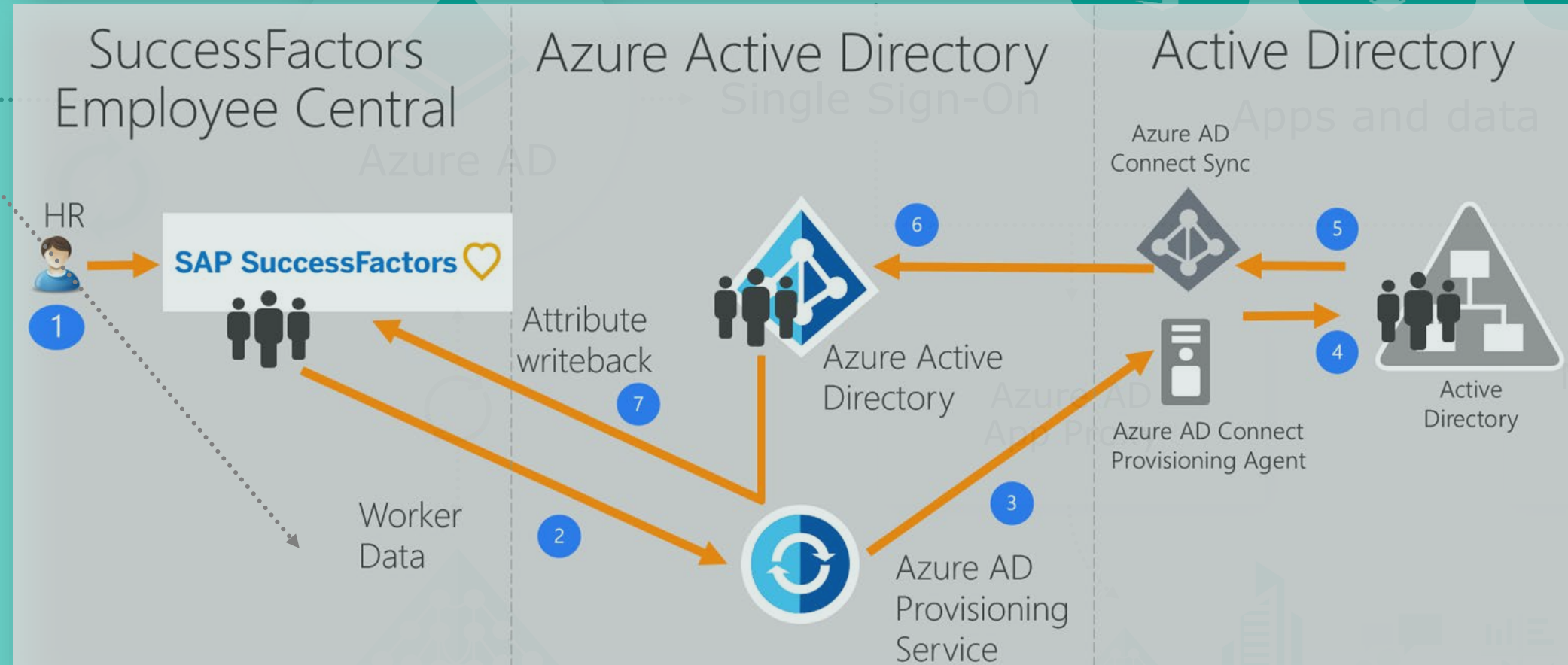
# Connect all your users and apps

Enable access to



ORACLE W  
sf  
HR systems

AAD Provisioning Service



Active Directory

On-premises perimeter-based networks

visibility  
networking and delivery controllers

# Unified Identities, the benefits













## USER PERSPECTIVE

- ✓ Single credential to manage
- ✓ Productivity gain
- ✓ (Seamless) SSO across all applications, across company borders
- ✓ Self Service (Apps, Groups, Passwords, Privileges)

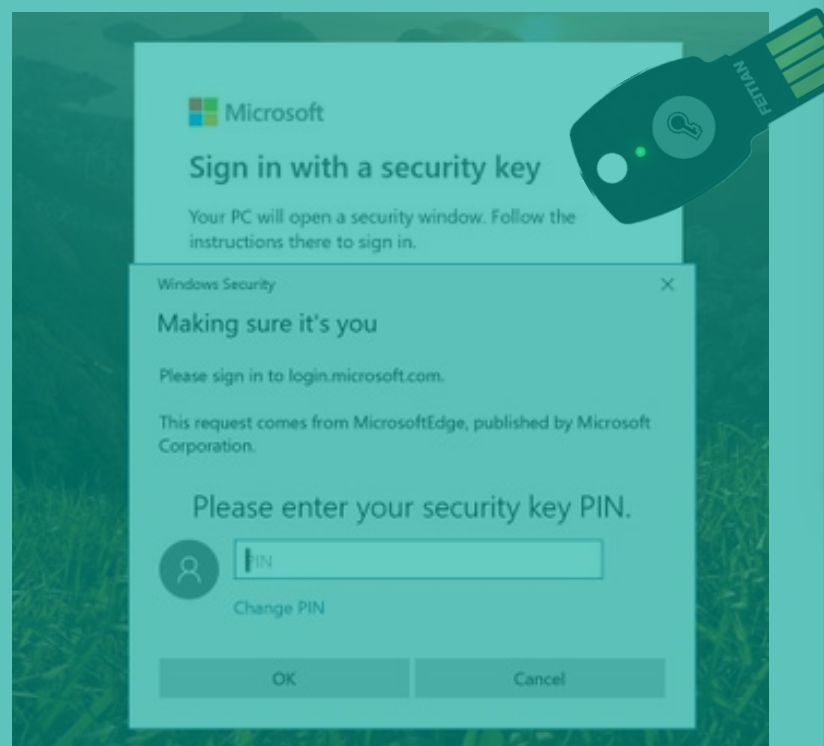
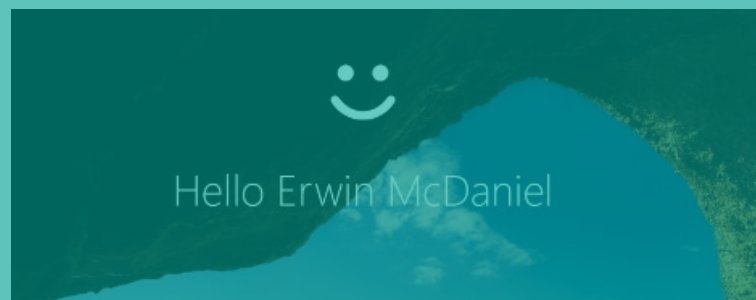
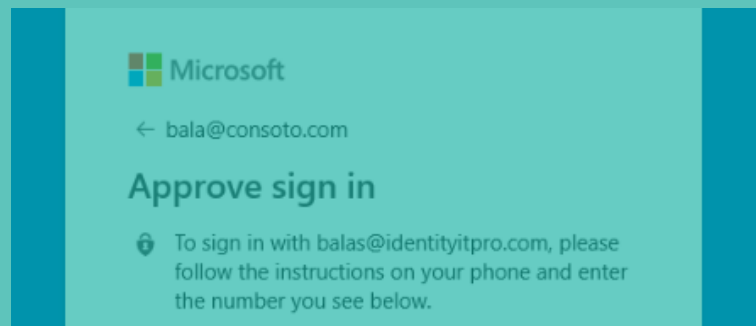
## MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVE

- ✓ Greater visibility and control
- ✓ Automated User Lifecycle Management
- ✓ Improvement of legacy app security
- ✓ Simplification of management
- ✓ Uniformly leverage security features

# Multifactor Authentication

| Bad  Password (Only) | Good  Password + | Better  Password + | Best   Passwordless  |
|---|---|---|---|
| 123456  |                  |                    |                      |
| qwerty  | SMS   | Authenticator<br>(Push notifications)   | Windows<br>Hello  |
| password  |                |                  |                    |
| lloveyou  | Voice   | Software Tokens OTP   | Authenticator<br>(Phone Sign-in)  |
| Password1   |   |                  |                    |
|   |   | Hardware Tokens OTP<br>(Preview)  | FIDO2 security key  |

# Verify identities with Multi-Factor Authentication



## Some Stats...



Multi-factor authentication prevents **99.9%** of identity attacks

**73 percent** of passwords are duplicates

**54 percent** of users leverage five or fewer passwords for all of their online accounts

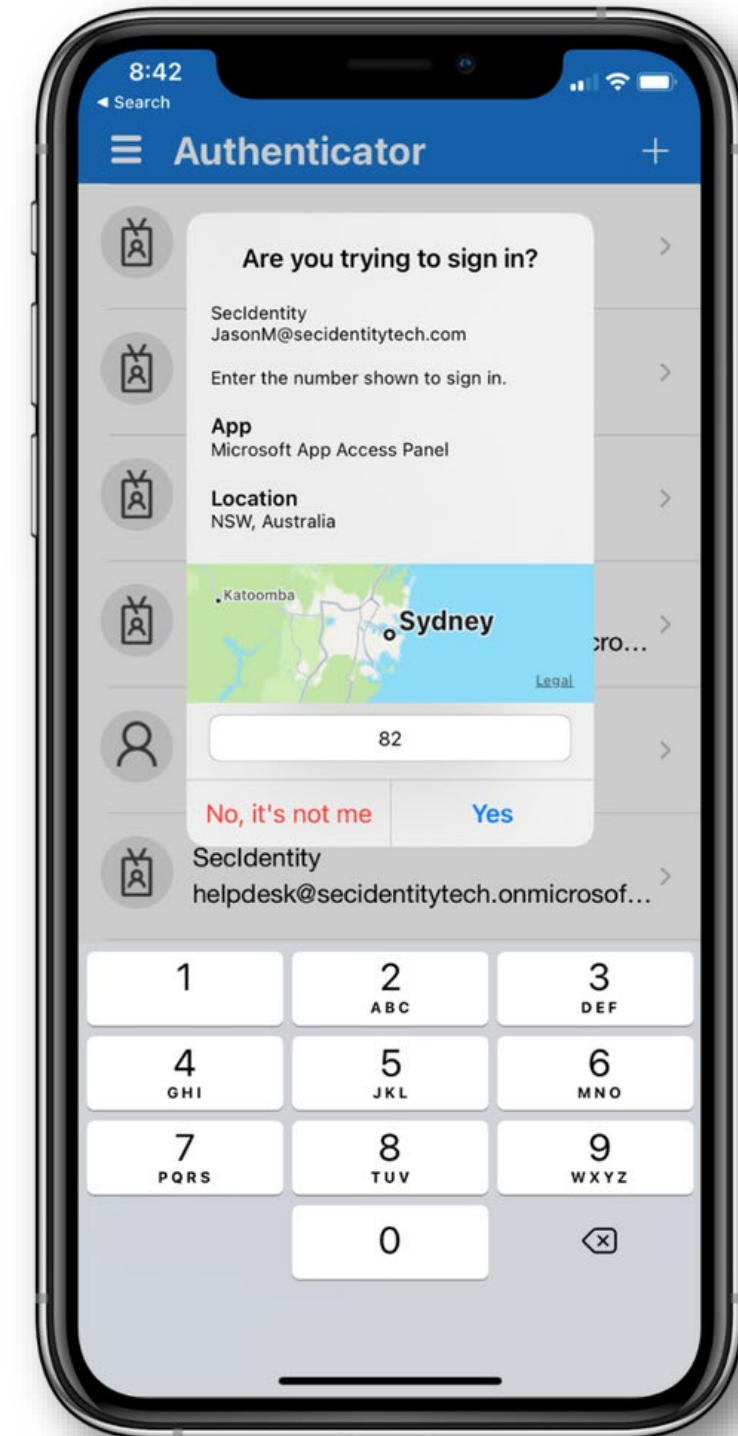
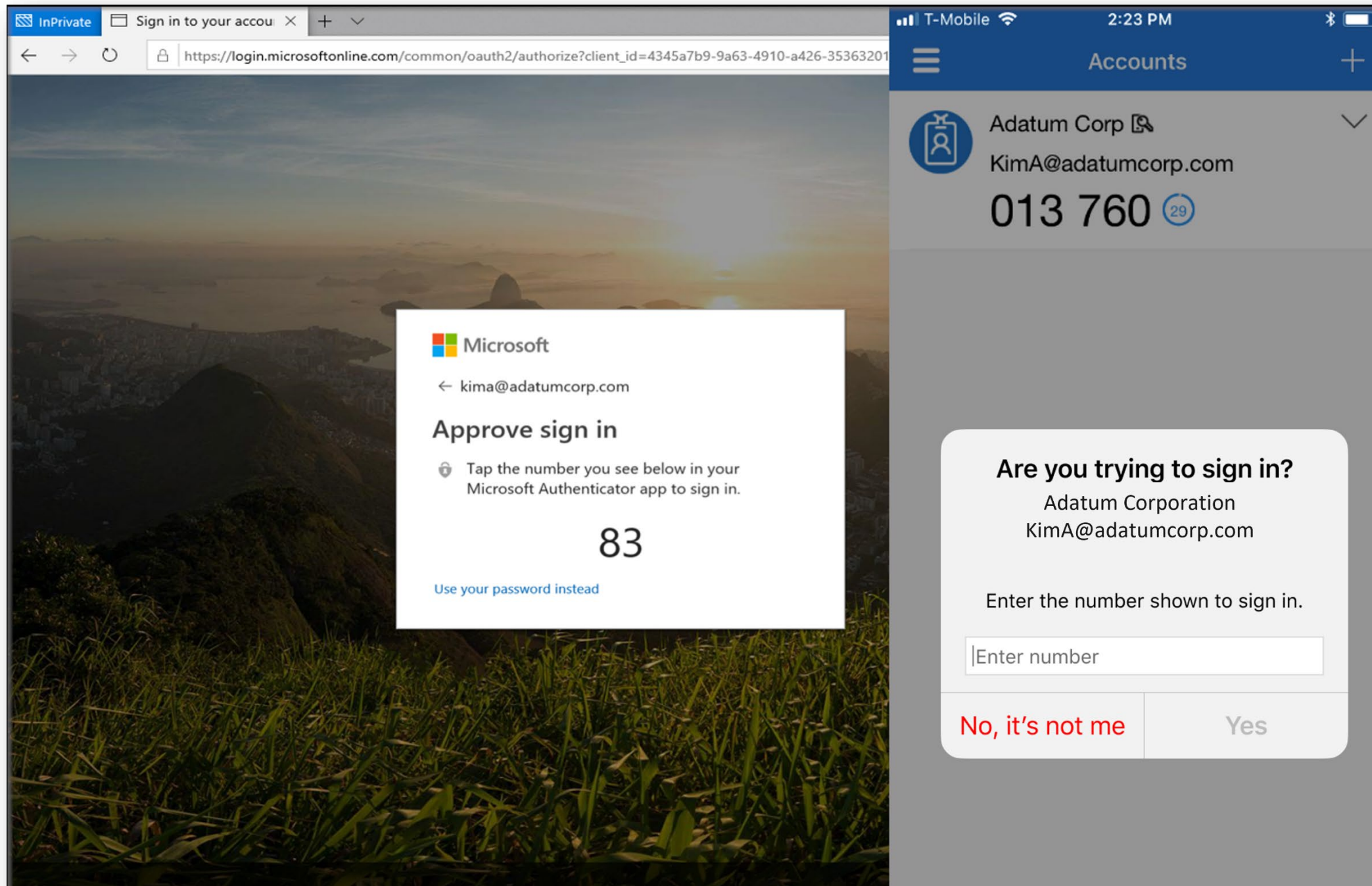
Just **11 percent** of orgs use MFA, overall

**81%** of data Breaches have been the result of weak or stolen passwords

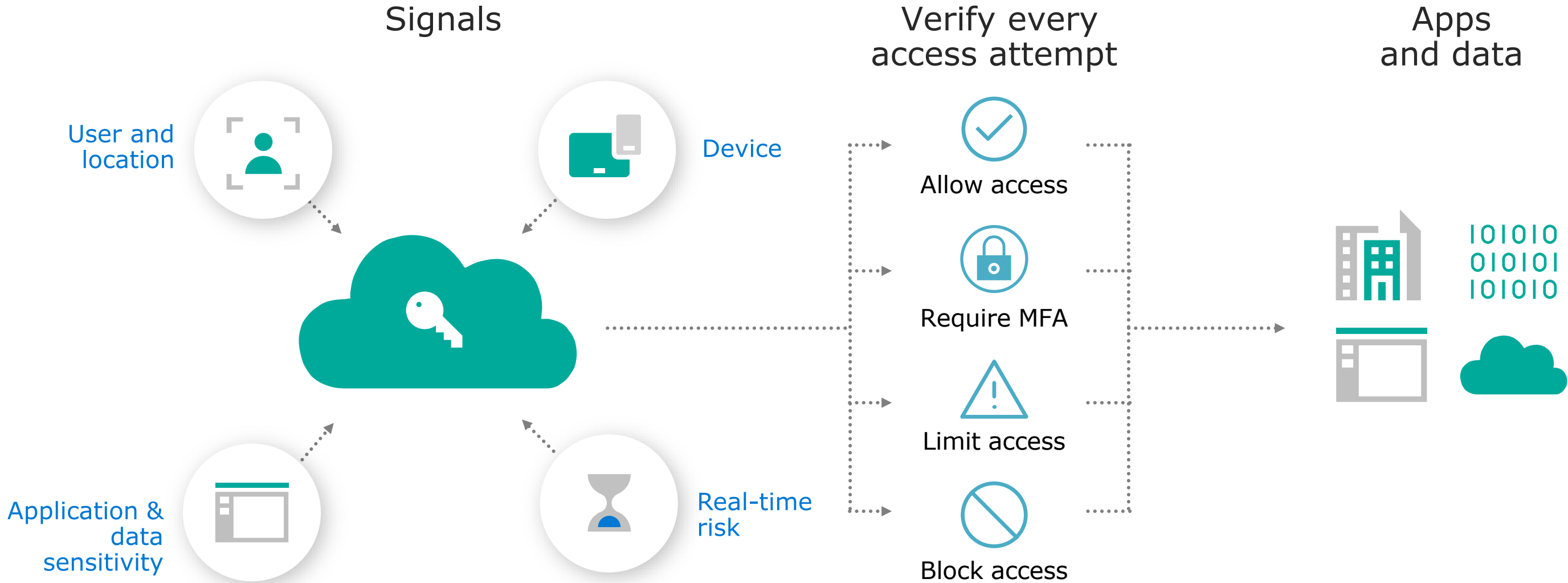
Mobile push notifications are the most common authentication method

# Authenticator Advanced Features (Generally Available)

## Number matching & Additional Context – prevent accidental approvals



# Control access with smart policies and risk assessments









# Conditional Access Authentication Strength (Preview)

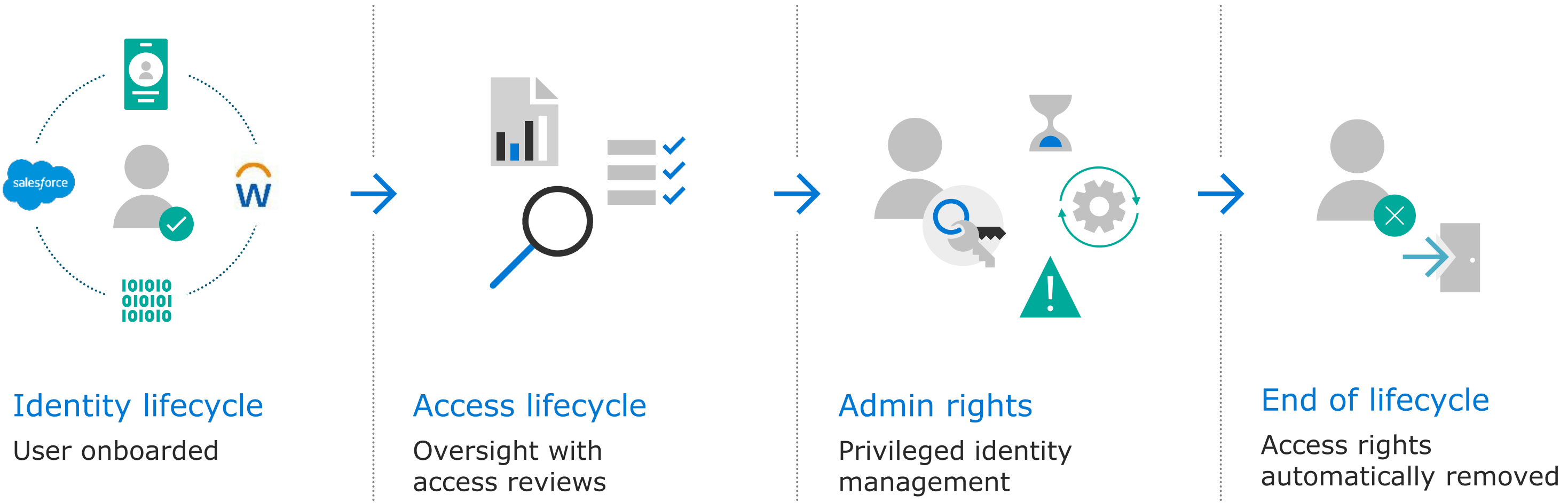


## Authentication methods availability under certain conditions

-  Require specific authentication methods to access a sensitive resource
-  Require a specific authentication method when a user takes a sensitive action within an application
-  Require more secure authentication methods for users at high risk.
-  Require specific authentication methods from guest users who access a resource tenant

| Authentication method combo                               | MFA strength | Passwordless MFA strength | Phishing-resistant MFA strength |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| FIDO2 security key  | ✓            | ✓                         | ✓                               |
| Windows Hello for Business                                | ✓            | ✓                         | ✓                               |
| Certificate-based authentication (Multi-Factor)           | ✓            | ✓                         | ✓                               |
| Microsoft Authenticator (Phone Sign-in)                   | ✓            | ✓                         |                                 |
| Temporary Access Pass (One-time use AND Multi-use)        | ✓            |                           |                                 |
| Password + something you have <sup>1</sup>                | ✓            |                           |                                 |
| Federated single-factor + something you have <sup>1</sup> | ✓            |                           |                                 |
| Federated Multi-Factor                                    | ✓            |                           |                                 |

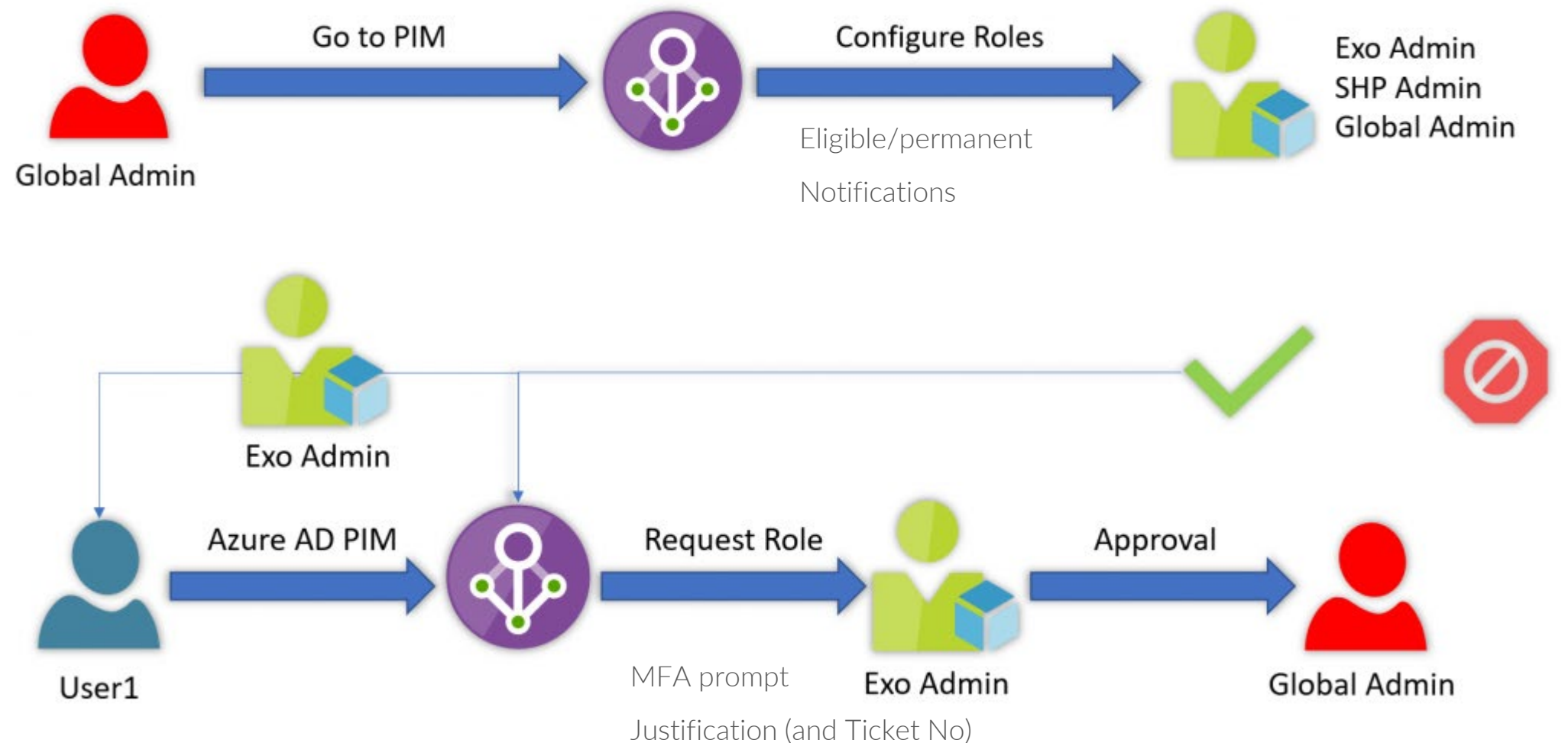
# Enforce least privilege access with strong governance



# Privileged Identity Management

Manage, control and monitor access to important resources

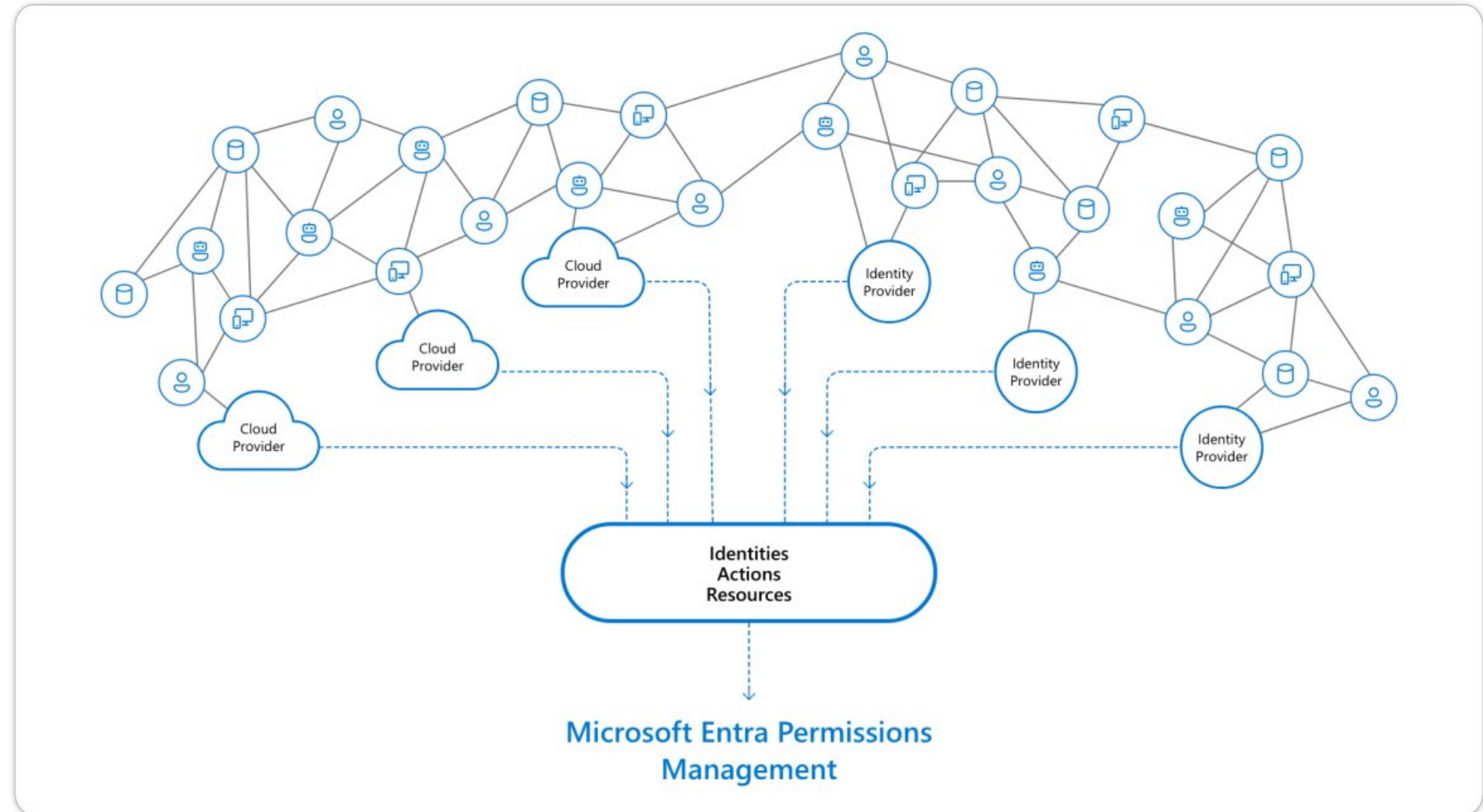
- ✓ Time-bound Privileged Access (JIT)
- ✓ Approval Flow possibilities
- ✓ Leverage MFA to validate requestor
- ✓ Auditing / Discovery & Insights
- ✓ Leverage Access Reviews
- ✓ M365 roles and Azure resources
- ✓ Privilege Access Groups (Preview)
- ✓ Azure AD Premium 2 License (MAU!)



# Entra Permissions Management (CloudKnox)

Discover, remediate, and monitor permission risks for any identity or resource.

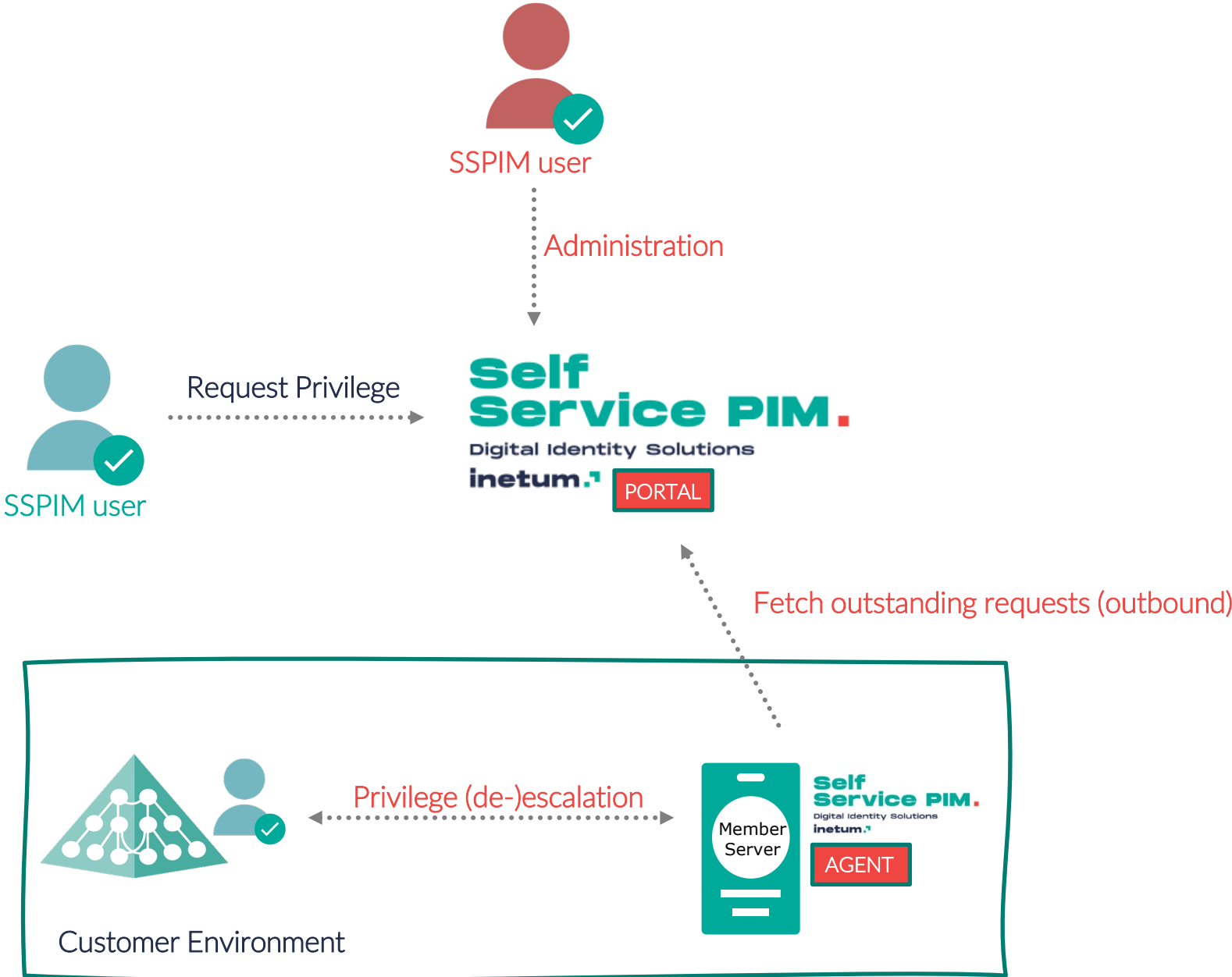
- ✓ CIEM - Cloud Infrastructure Entitlement Management
- ✓ Visualize and reduce high-risk permissions
- ✓ Multicloud: Azure, AWS, GCP
- ✓ Continuous monitoring
- ✓ Permission Creep Index
- ✓ Automated deletion of unused permissions
- ✓ Permissions on demand (JIT)



# Self Service PIM

## Privileged Identity Management for Active Directory Domain Services

- ✔ Just in Time access to AD privileges
- ✔ Cloud based solution
- ✔ Software-as-a-Service
- ✔ Agent-based processing (only on-prem component)
- ✔ Audit trail and scheduled reports
- ✔ Azure AD as the Identity Control Plane
- ✔ Multi-domain support
- ✔ We are eating our own dog food



# Zero Trust Roadmap Identities

## TRADITIONAL



Several identity providers are in use,



No SSO is present between cloud and on-premises apps



Visibility into identity risk is very limited

## ADVANCED



Cloud identity federates with on-premises systems



Basic conditional access policies implemented



Visibility into identity risk with analytics



Enforce basic MFA

## OPTIMAL



Password less authentication is enabled



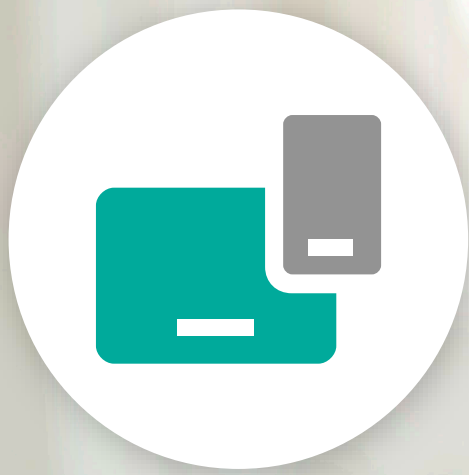
Phishing-proof MFA is enforced



User behavior is analyzed in real time to determine risk

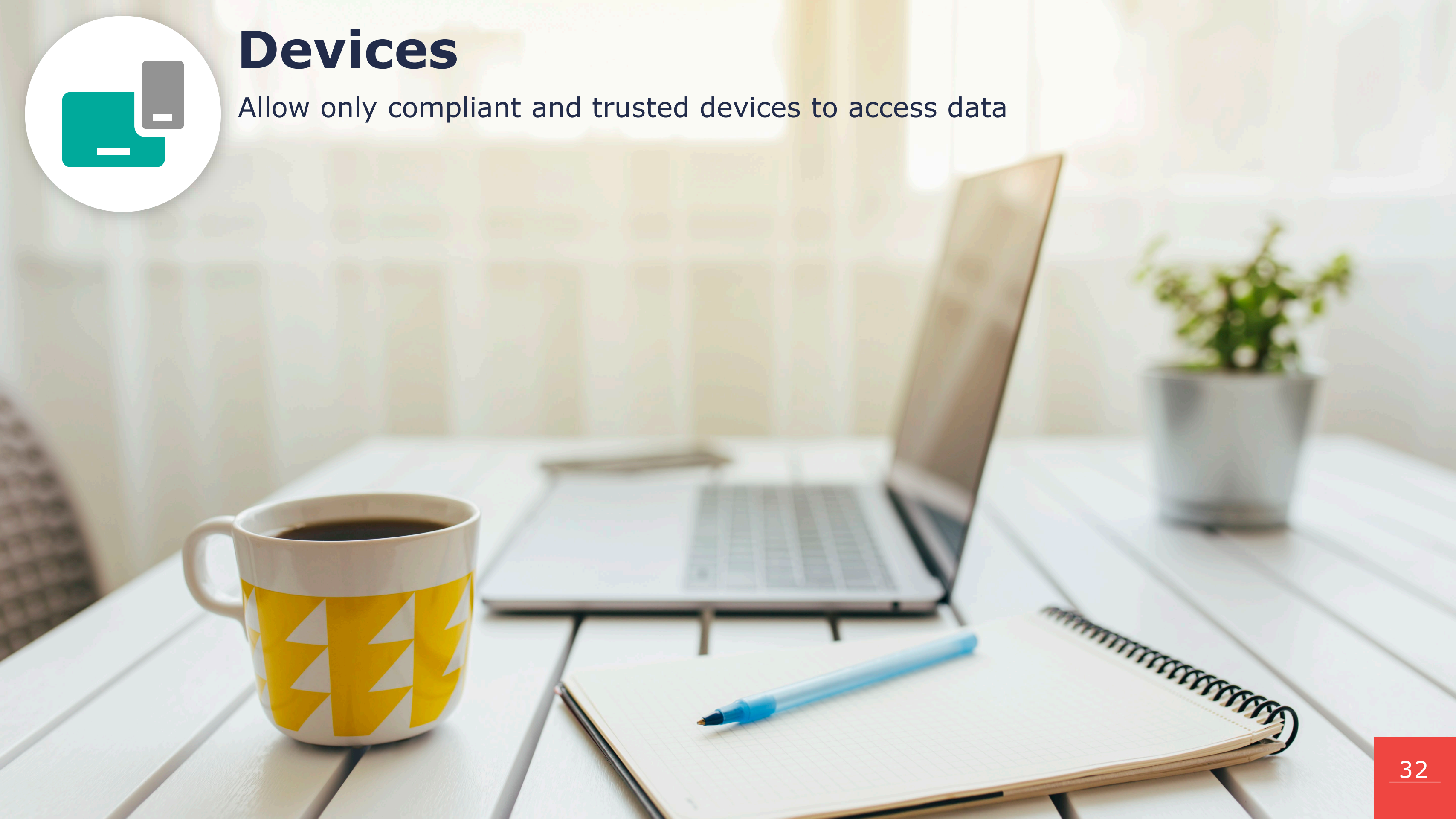


Enforce least privilege access with strong governance



# Devices

Allow only compliant and trusted devices to access data



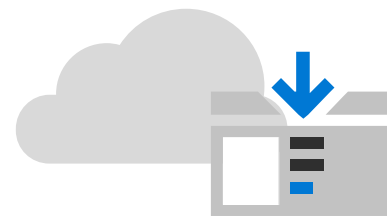
# Zero Trust Architecture



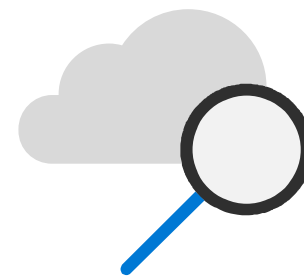
- ←..... Visibility and Analytics .....→
- ←..... Automation .....→
- ←..... Governance .....→



# Allow only compliant and trusted apps and devices to access data



Visibility into device health and compliance

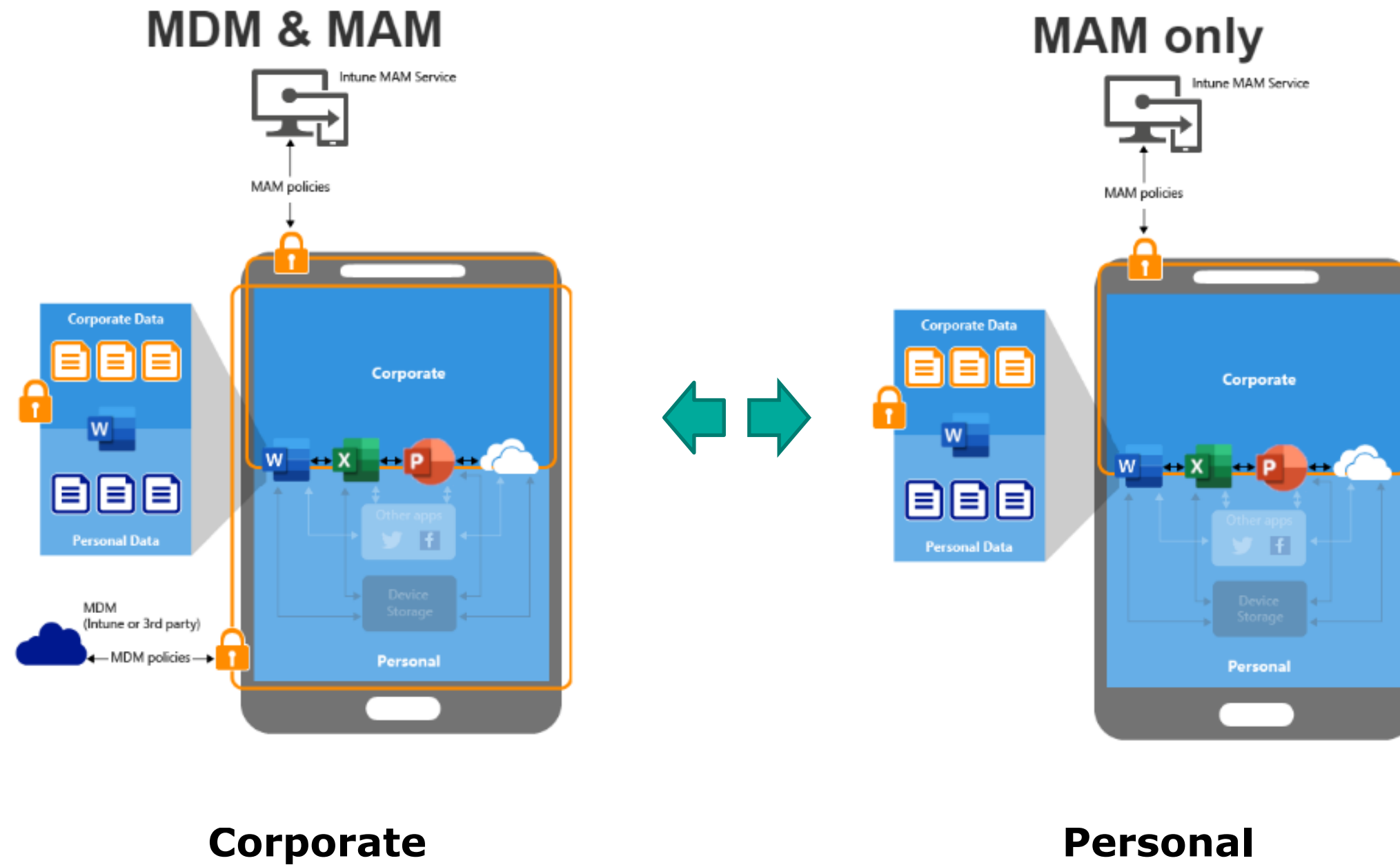


Restrict access from vulnerable and compromised devices



Enforce security policies on mobile devices and applications

# Compliance – MDM & MAM / MAM



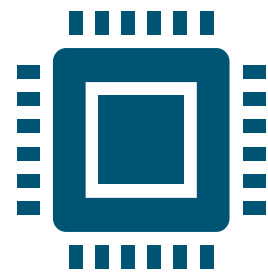
# Compliance policies (MDM)



## Device settings verification

Verification of various settings of a device, typically set in Endpoint Security Policies or Configuration Profiles.

Examples: require a PIN, data encryption, network connectivity etc.



## OS Integrity



Verification of device OS characteristics.

Examples:  
minimum/maximum OS version, integrity of device drivers, location, jailbreak detection etc.

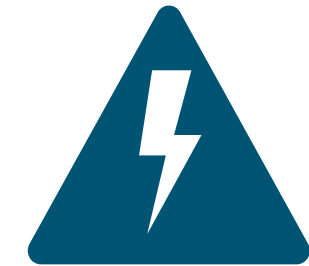


## Apps Integrity



Verification if apps installed on the device can be deemed secure.

Examples: presence of restricted apps or apps from unknown sources, etc.



## Threat Level



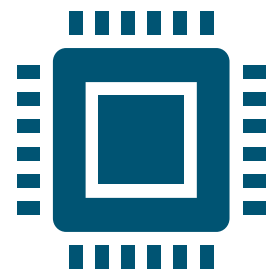
Verification if a device is at certain threat level as assessed by Threat Defense solutions such as Microsoft Defender for Endpoint or Mobile Threat Defense solutions from partners, device vendor's health attestation, etc.

# AppProtection policies (MAM)



## Device settings verification

Verification of some basic config of the device.  
Examples: require a device Lock, safetynet, manufacturer...



## OS Integrity



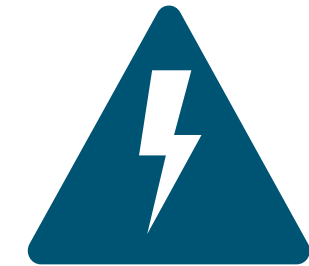
Verification of device OS characteristics.  
Examples: minimum/maximum OS version, integrity of device drivers, jailbreak detection etc.



## Apps



Approved Apps, Managed Apps  
Examples: Only allow access from approved + Managed apps, control copy/paste, backup control, selective Wipe,

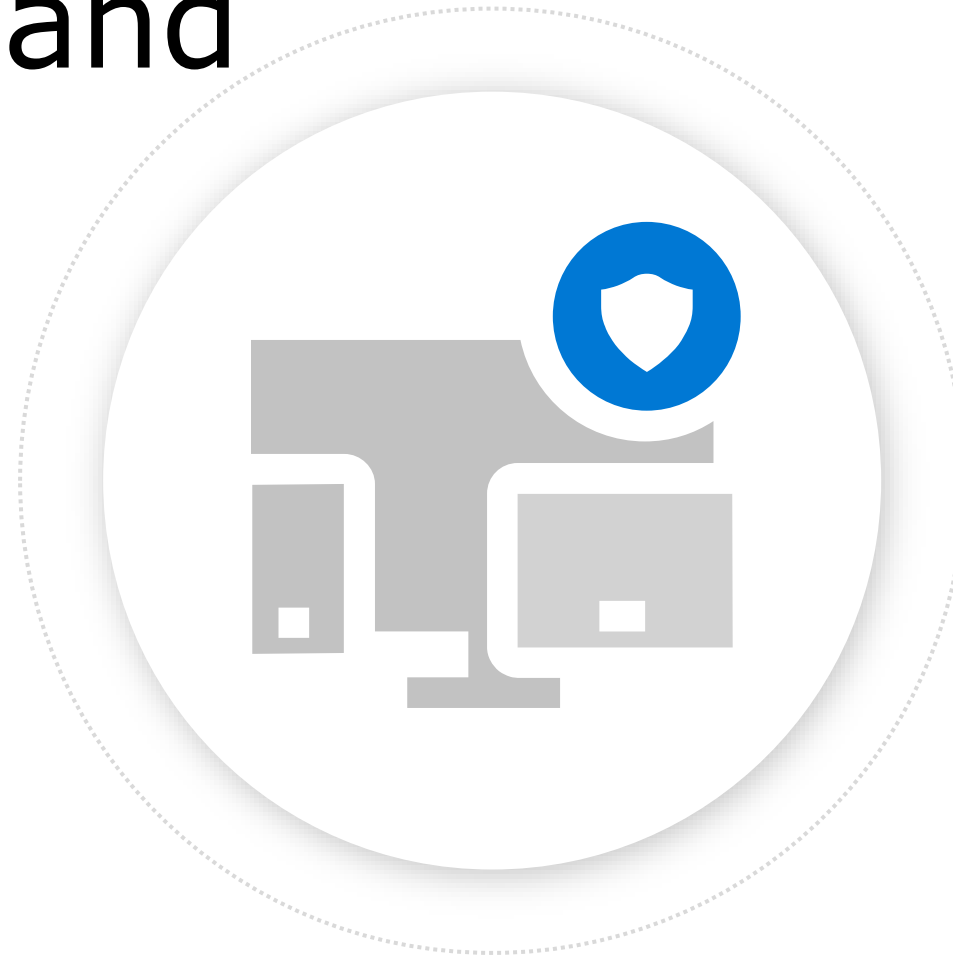


## Threat Level











Verification if a device is at certain threat level as assessed by Threat Defense solutions such as Microsoft Defender for Endpoint or Mobile Threat Defense solutions from partners, device vendor's health attestation, etc.

# Visibility into device health and compliance



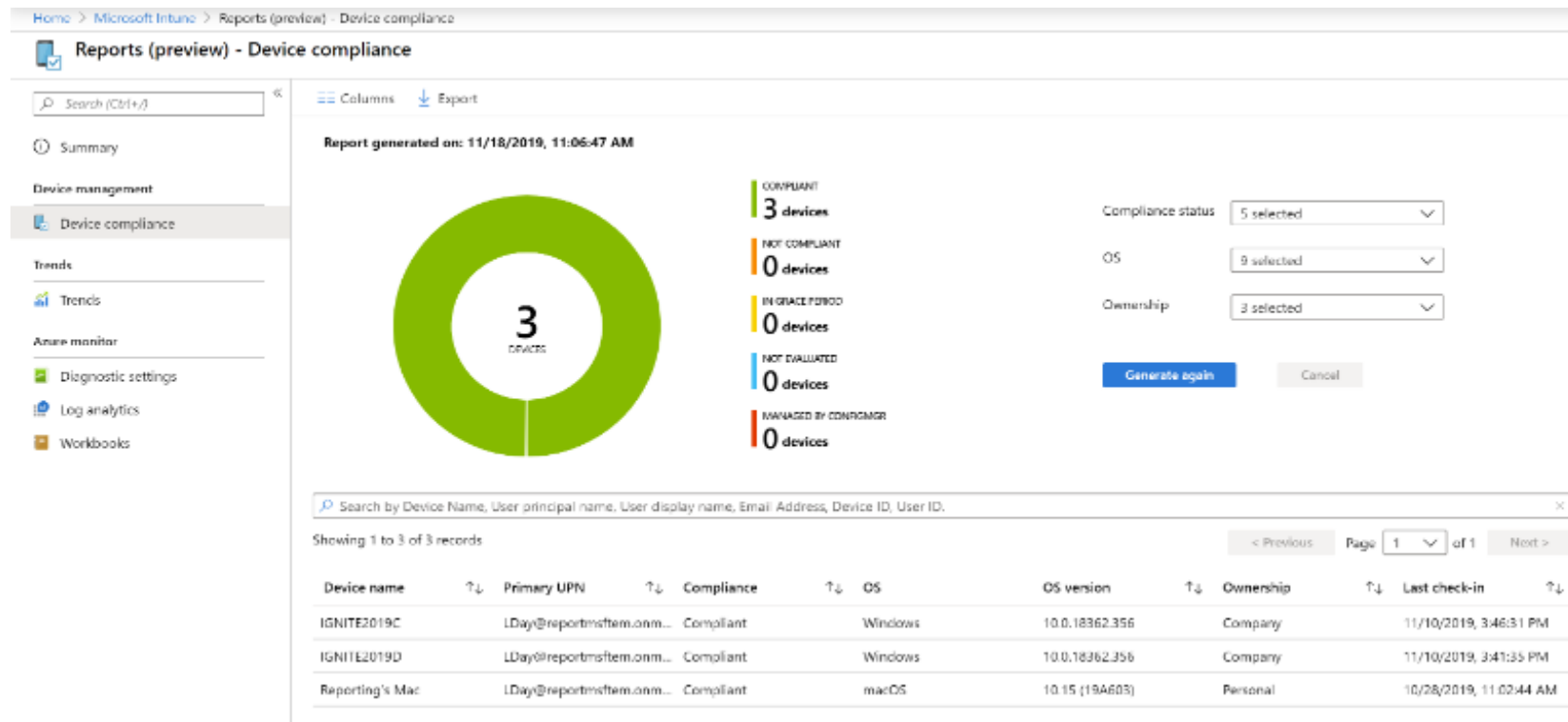
## Device information detection:

-  Malicious Apps
-  Device manipulation
-  Network exploits
-  Data privacy violations
-  Device health
-  Encryption
-  OS version / jailbroken
-  Email profile

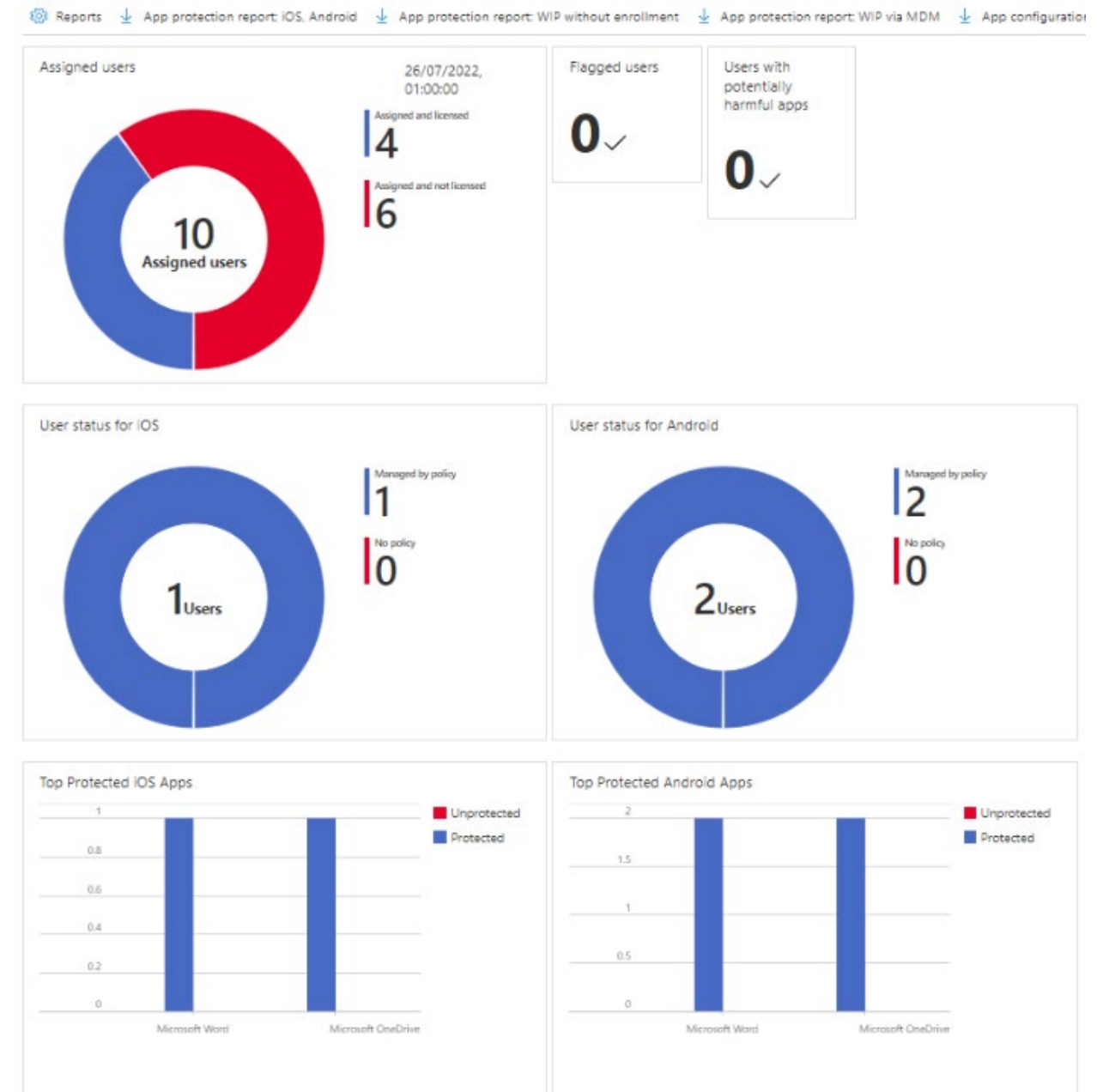


# Visibility

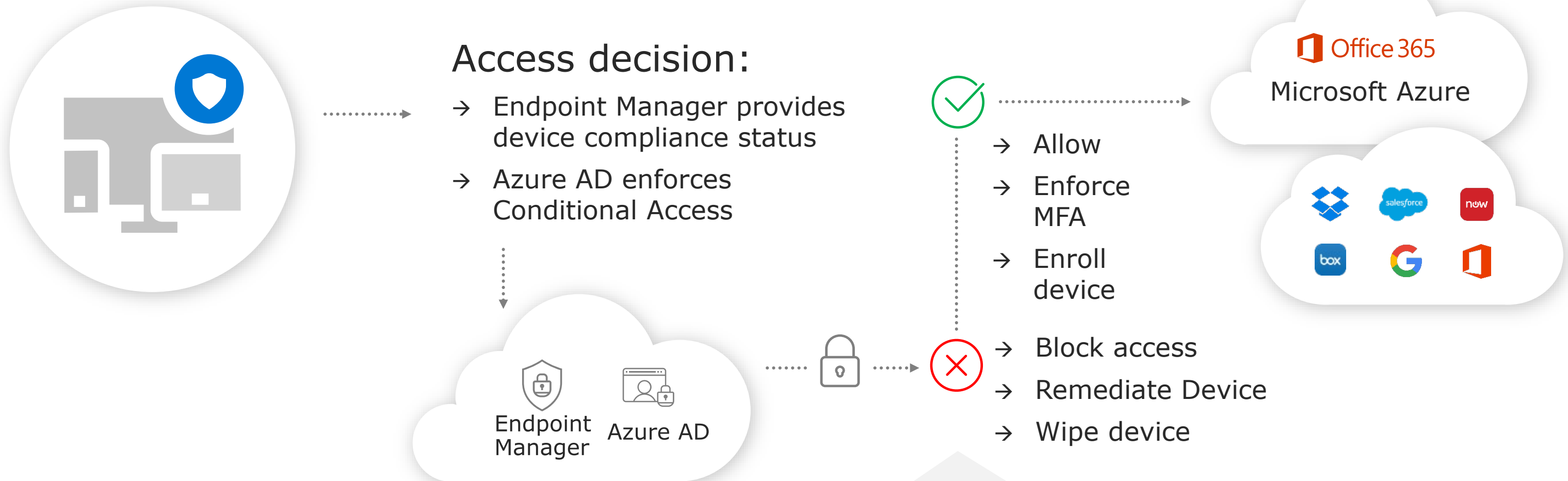
## Corporate



## Personal



# Restrict access from vulnerable and compromised devices

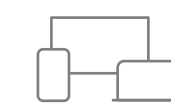
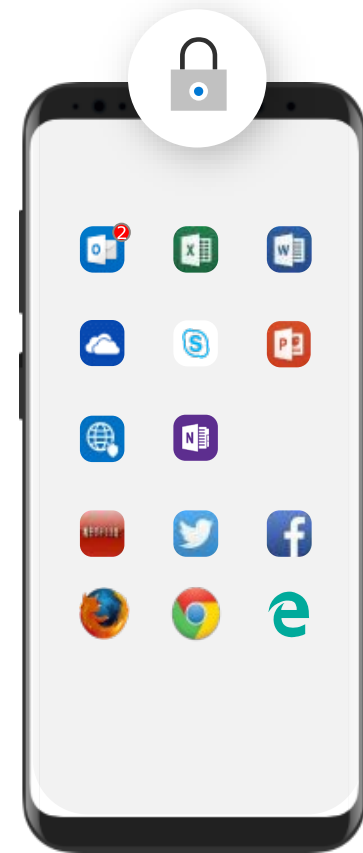


Users on unmanaged and insecure devices can be blocked or managed

# Zero Trust compliance for mobile devices and apps

## Mobile Device Management (MDM+[MAM])

**Conditional Access:**  
Restrict access to managed and compliant devices



Enroll devices for management



Configure & update apps



Report & measure device compliance



Provision settings, certs, profiles



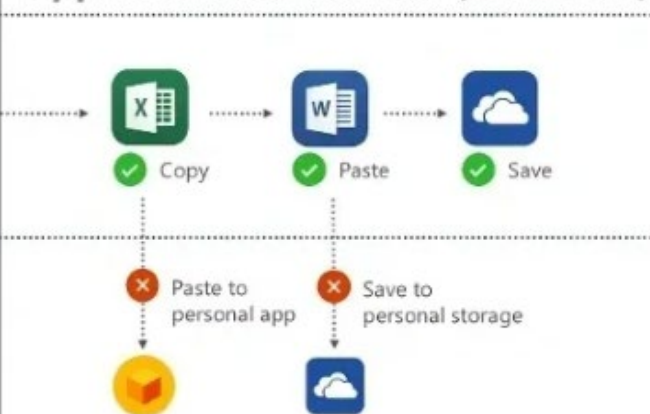
Secure & Remove corporate data from devices

## Mobile Application Management (MAM)

**Conditional Access:**  
Restrict which apps can be used to access email or files



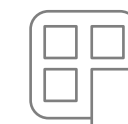
### App Protection Policies (MAM-WE)



Provide mobile apps to users



Configure apps



Report app usage



Secure & remove corporate data within mobile apps



# Zero Trust Roadmap Devices

## TRADITIONAL



Devices are domain joined and managed with GPO's



Devices are required to be on a corporate network to access data



No overview and inventory of devices

## ADVANCED



Devices are registered with a cloud identity provider



Access only granted to cloud managed or compliant devices



DLP policies are enforced for BYOD



Basic asset management and inventory in place

## OPTIMAL



Endpoint threat protection is used to monitor device risk



Access control is gated on device risk



Continuous risk-based asset management and inventory in place



# Applications

Ensure applications are available, visible, and secured

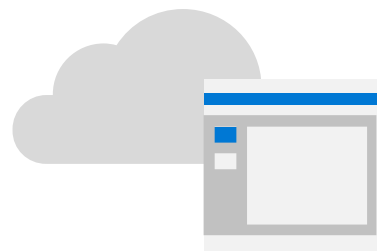


# Zero Trust Architecture



- ←..... Visibility and Analytics .....→
- ←..... Automation .....→
- ←..... Governance .....→

# Ensure applications are available, visible and secured



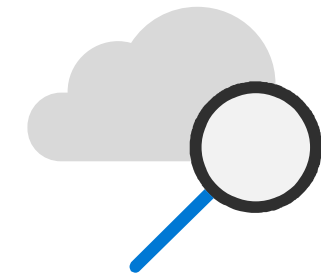
Discover and control apps in your environment



Extend policy enforcement into the session

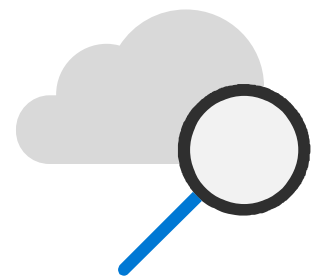


Protect sensitive data in cloud apps

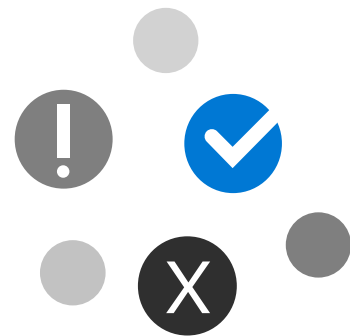


Protect apps from risks and threats across multi-cloud environments

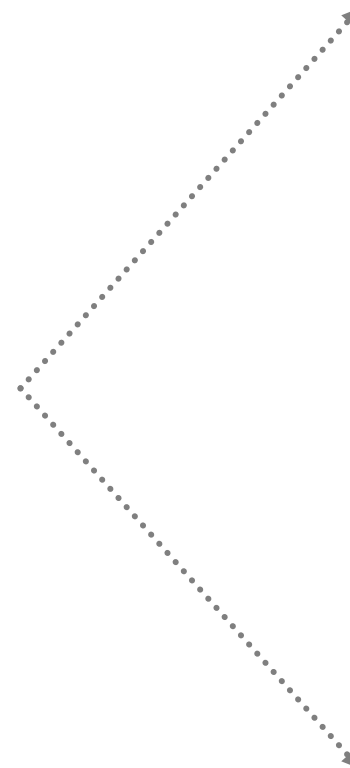
# Discover and control apps in your environment



Discover cloud apps and services



Assess risk levels

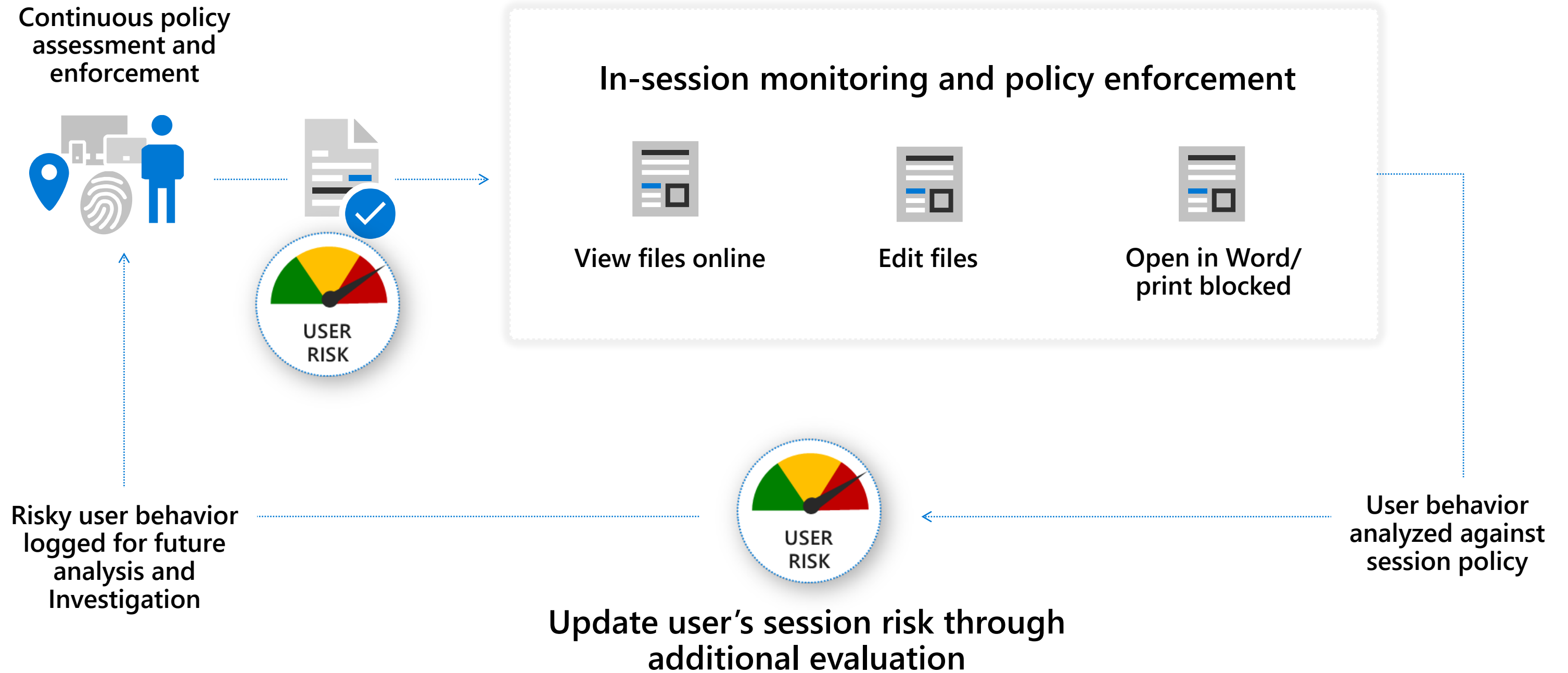


Block unsanctioned apps and guide usage to approved apps

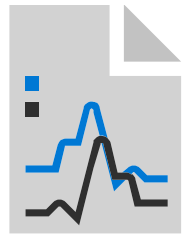


Approve apps and apply policy

# Extend policy enforcement into the session



# Protect sensitive data



## Discover sensitive data exposure in your apps

- Visibility into application-based file sharing, collaborators and classification labels
- Report out on data exposure and compliance risks of applications



## Classify, label and protect data across cloud apps

- Govern data in the cloud with granular DLP policies for applications
- Classify and label data to automatically protect, encrypt and restrict access to sensitive files across applications



## Monitor, investigate and remediate data risks

- Generate alerts on policy violations and trigger automatic governance actions across applications
- Investigate incident, quarantine files, remove permissions and notify users across applications

# Zero Trust Roadmap Applications

## TRADITIONAL



On-premises apps are accessed through physical networks or VPN



Some critical cloud apps are accessible to users



No overview of shadow IT

## ADVANCED



On-premise apps are internet-facing and cloud apps are configured with SSO



Gain visibility into the activities in your applications by connecting them via APIs



Discover and control the use of shadow IT



Critical apps are monitored for abnormal activities

## OPTIMAL



All apps are available using least privilege access with continuous verification



Dynamic control is in place for all apps with in-session monitoring and response



Assess the security posture of your cloud environments

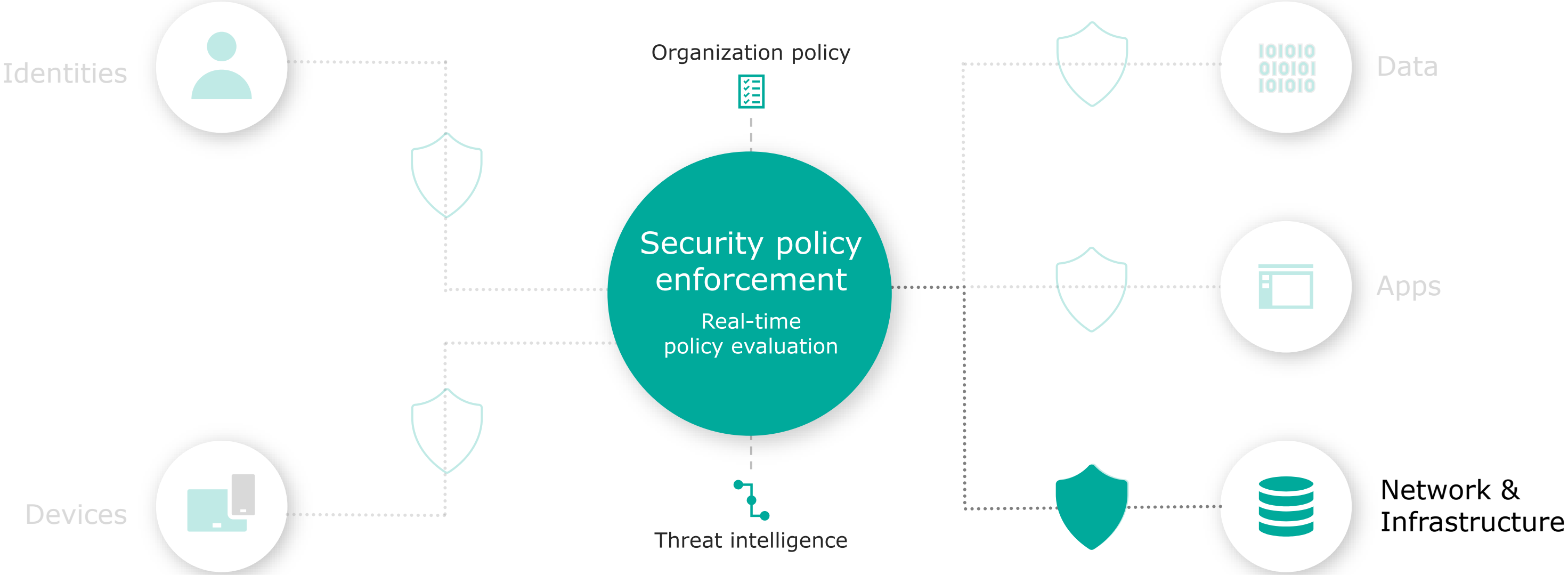




# Network & Infrastructure

Move beyond traditional network & infrastructure security approaches

# Zero Trust Architecture



- ←..... Visibility and Analytics .....→
- ←..... Automation .....→
- ←..... Governance .....→

# Move beyond traditional network security approaches



Segment networks, implement NAC (Network Access Control) and a comprehensive security framework



Use real-time threat protection to detect and respond to threats



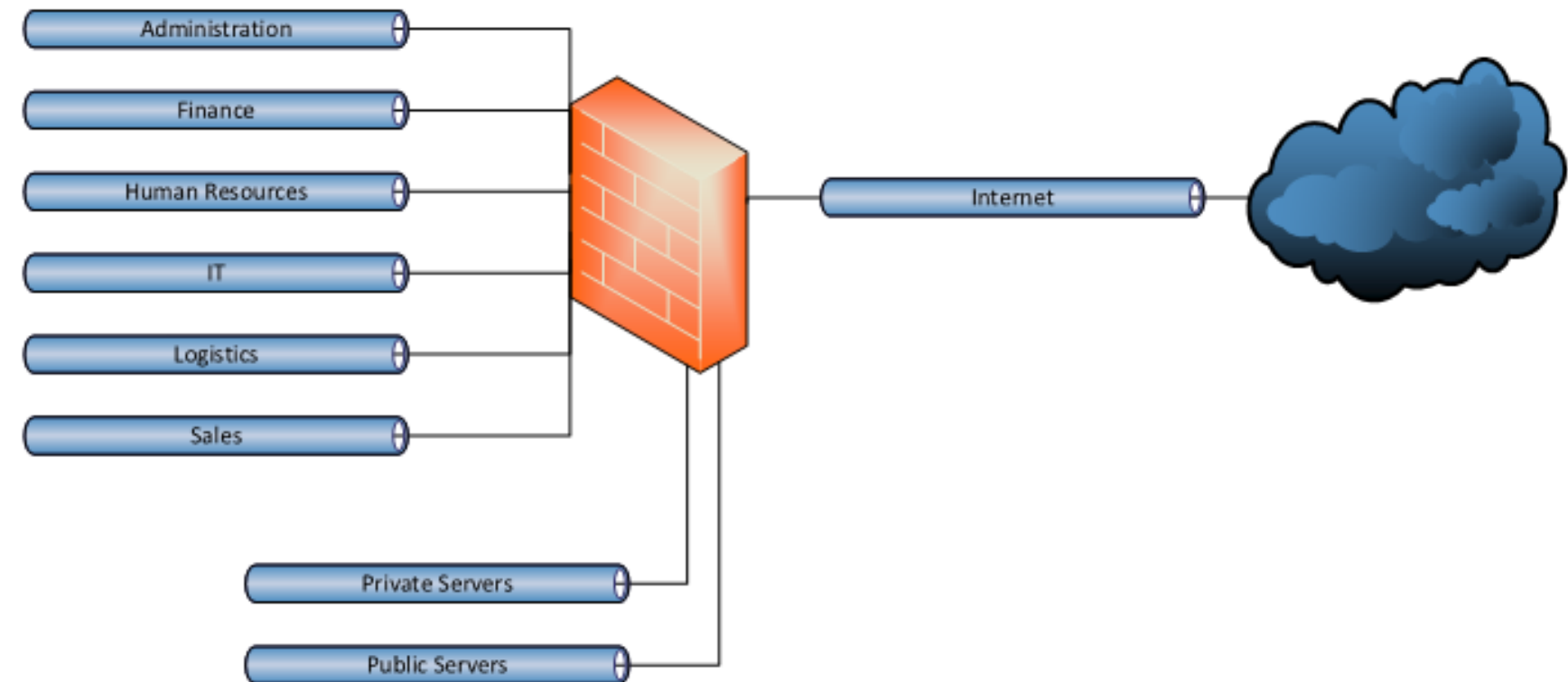
Protect data with end-to-end encryption

# Segmentation

- Basic network segmentation (Macro segmentation)
- Micro segmentation
  - Datacenter
  - Campus
- Network access control

# Macro Segmentation

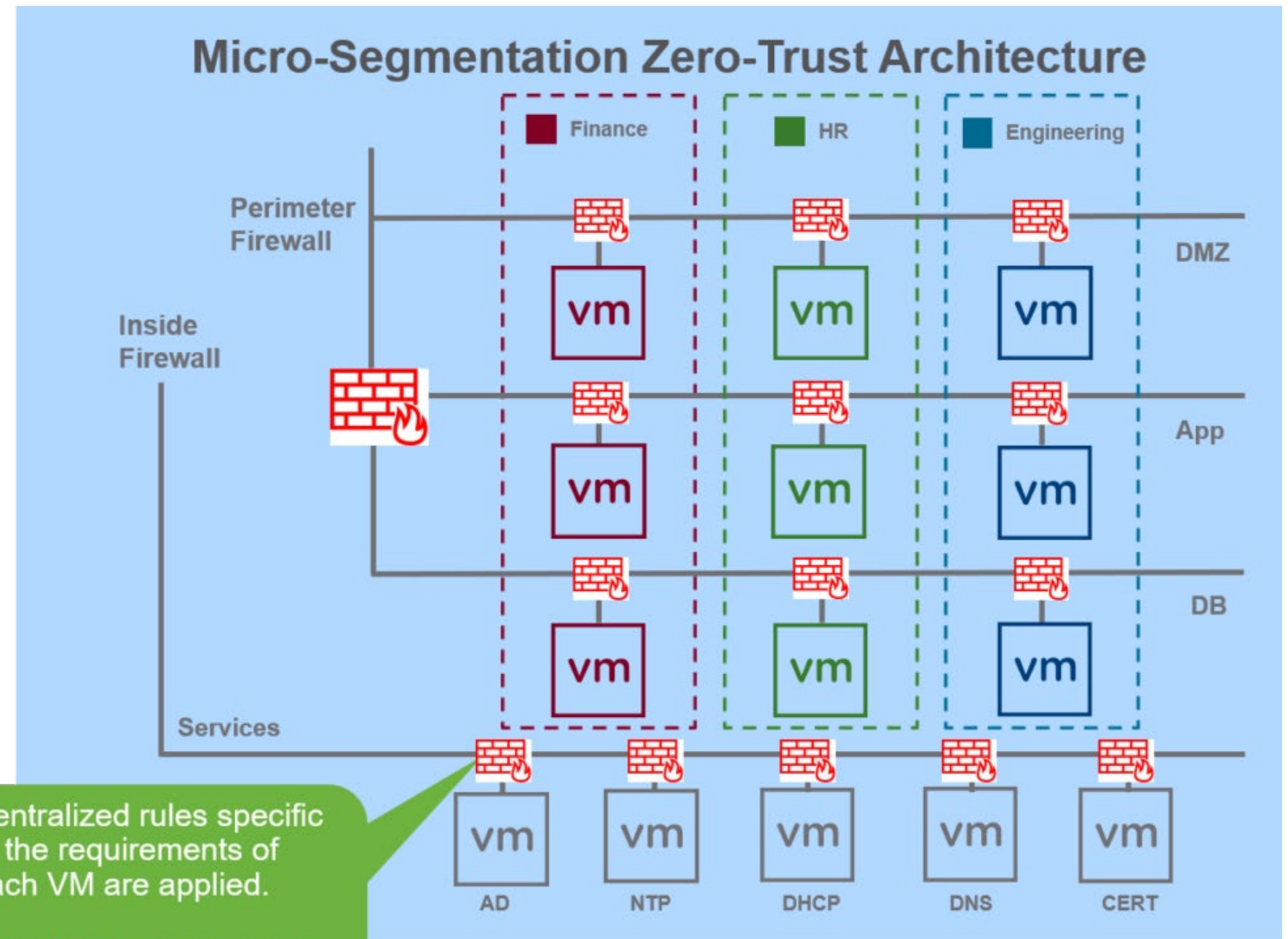
- Vlan based
- Terminated on switch
  - Minimal Security
  - Not statefull
  - Lateral movement possible
- Terminated on firewall
  - Performance
  - Complex
  - Expensive



# Micro Segmentation

## Datacenter

- Virtual firewalls
  - Expensive
  - complex
- Distributed firewalls
  - Hypervisor based
  - Expensive
  - Only for VM's
  - Close to the application
  - Flow visibility
- Distributed services switch
  - Close to the application
  - Flow visibility
  - Physical and virtual loads
  - ASIC



# Micro Segmentation

## Campus

- VxLAN based
- Disconnect security from IP
- Role based
- Group based policies



# NAC Network Access Control

## Campus

- Authentication
- Role based access
- Dynamic segmentation
- Compliancy
- BYOD
- Guest



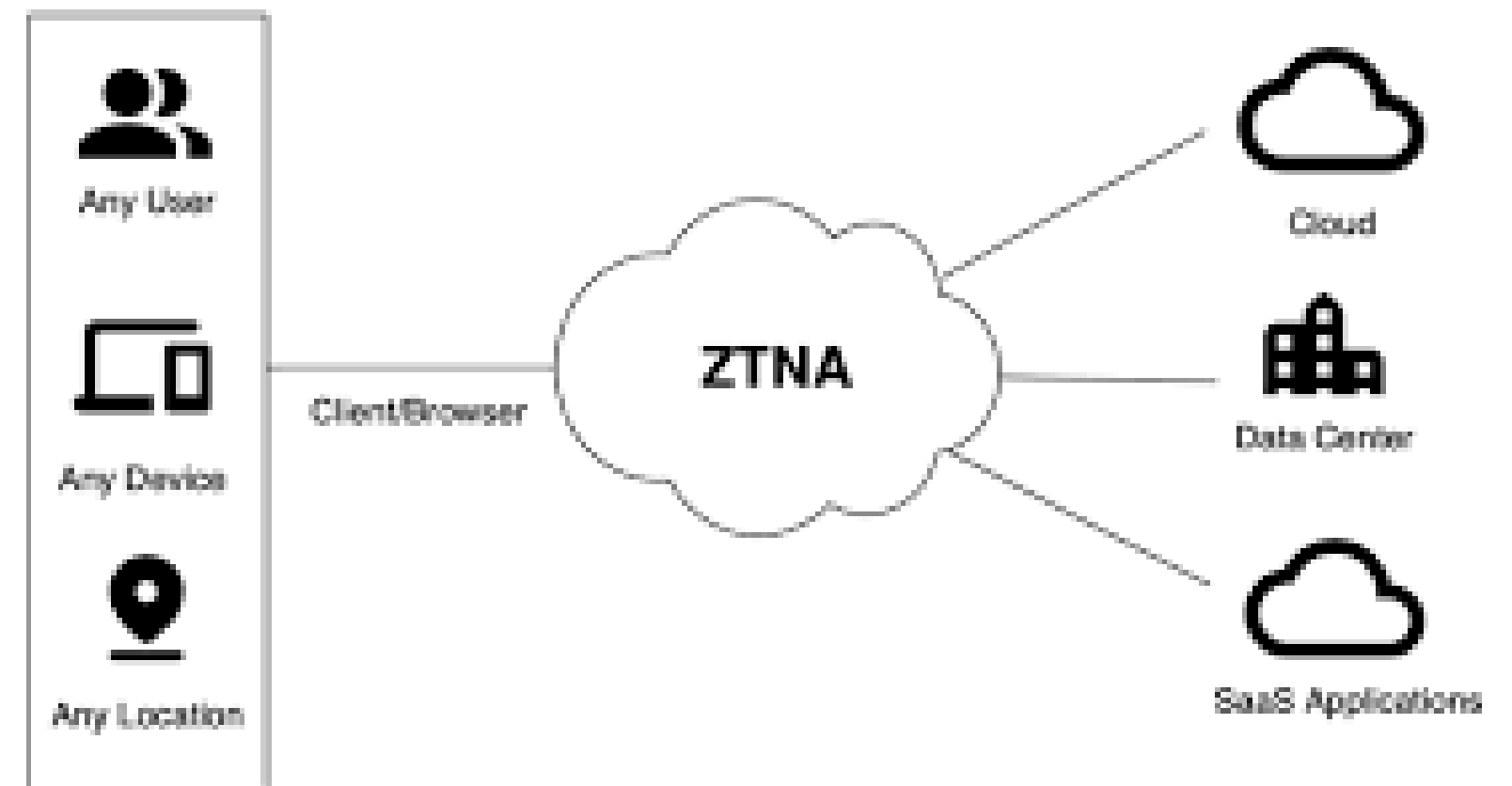


# Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA)

- Secure remote access

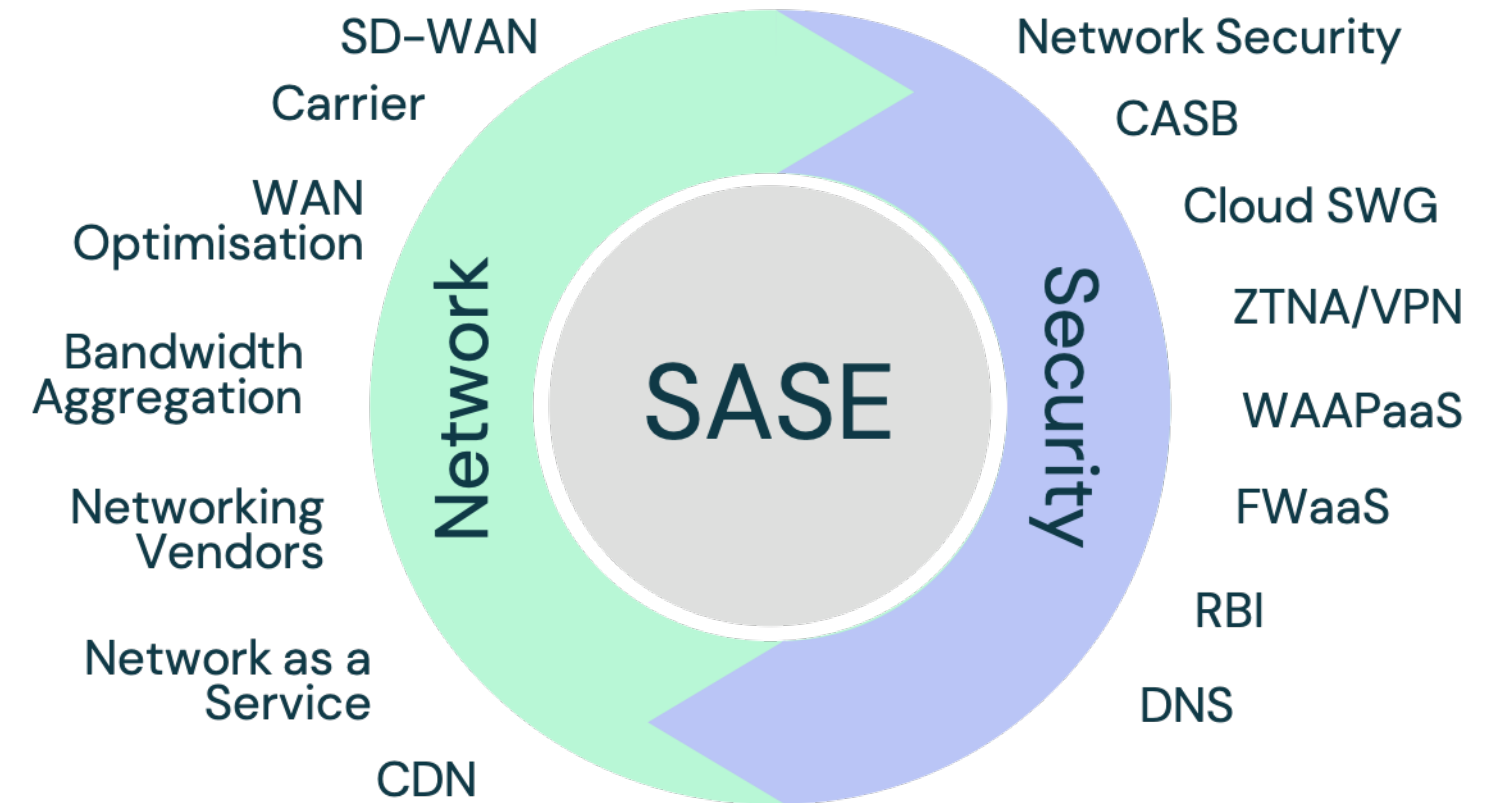
## ZTNA VS VPN

- Access to application, services and data
- Default deny
- Prohibits lateral movement
- Part of SASE



# SASE

- Cloud service
- Multicloud
- Combines network security and WAN
- Flexible



# Advanced threat protection

- Known threats
- Unknown threats
- Cloud based intelligence
- AI/ML

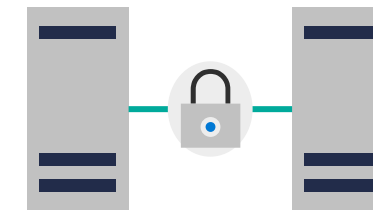


# Encryption



## At rest

Encrypt VM disks,  
storage, and data



## In transit

Encrypt data  
on the wire

Management of keys, secrets, and certificates backed by hardware security modules

# Encryption

## At Rest

- Storage encryption
- VM disk encryption
  - Hypervisor based
- Encrypt disks on clients



# Encryption

## On the wire

- Use TLS
  - Web Applications
  - Services
  - Databases
  - ...
- Encryption on network devices
  - MACSEC
    - Client - switch
    - Switch – switch
    - Specific hardware



In VxLAN MACSEC can also be used from VTEP to VTEP

# Zero Trust Roadmap Network & Infrastructure

## TRADITIONAL



Few network security parameters and flat open network



Minimal threat protection and static traffic filtering



Unencrypted traffic

## ADVANCED



Basic network segmentation



Cloud native filtering and threat protection



Admin access to workloads requires Just-In-Time



Workloads are monitored and alerted for abnormal behavior

## OPTIMAL



Micro segmentation of all networks



ML-based threat protection and filtering



All traffic is encrypted



Unauthorized deployments of workloads are blocked



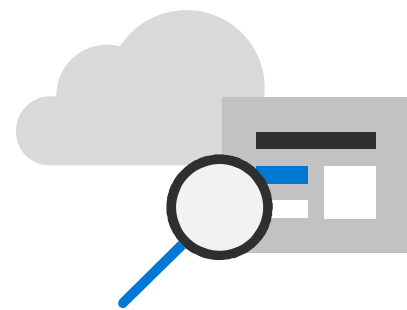
# Data

Protect sensitive data wherever it lives or travels





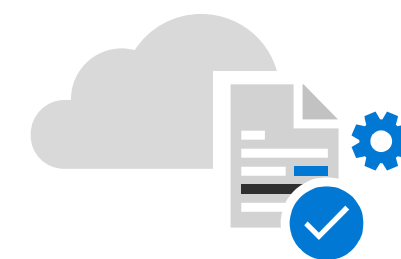
# Protect your sensitive data— wherever it lives or travels



Discover and classify your  
data based on sensitivity



Apply real-time  
protection to your  
sensitive data



Gain visibility into sensitive  
data activity, policy  
violations, and risky sharing

# Discover and classify your data

Understand your sensitive data exposure and define your protection policies

- Define your policies for security and compliance requirements
- Automatically inspect documents and emails across locations
- Detect common data types such as financial, healthcare, PII—or customize your own



Understand your sensitive data landscape



Office 365



Productivity apps



File repositories

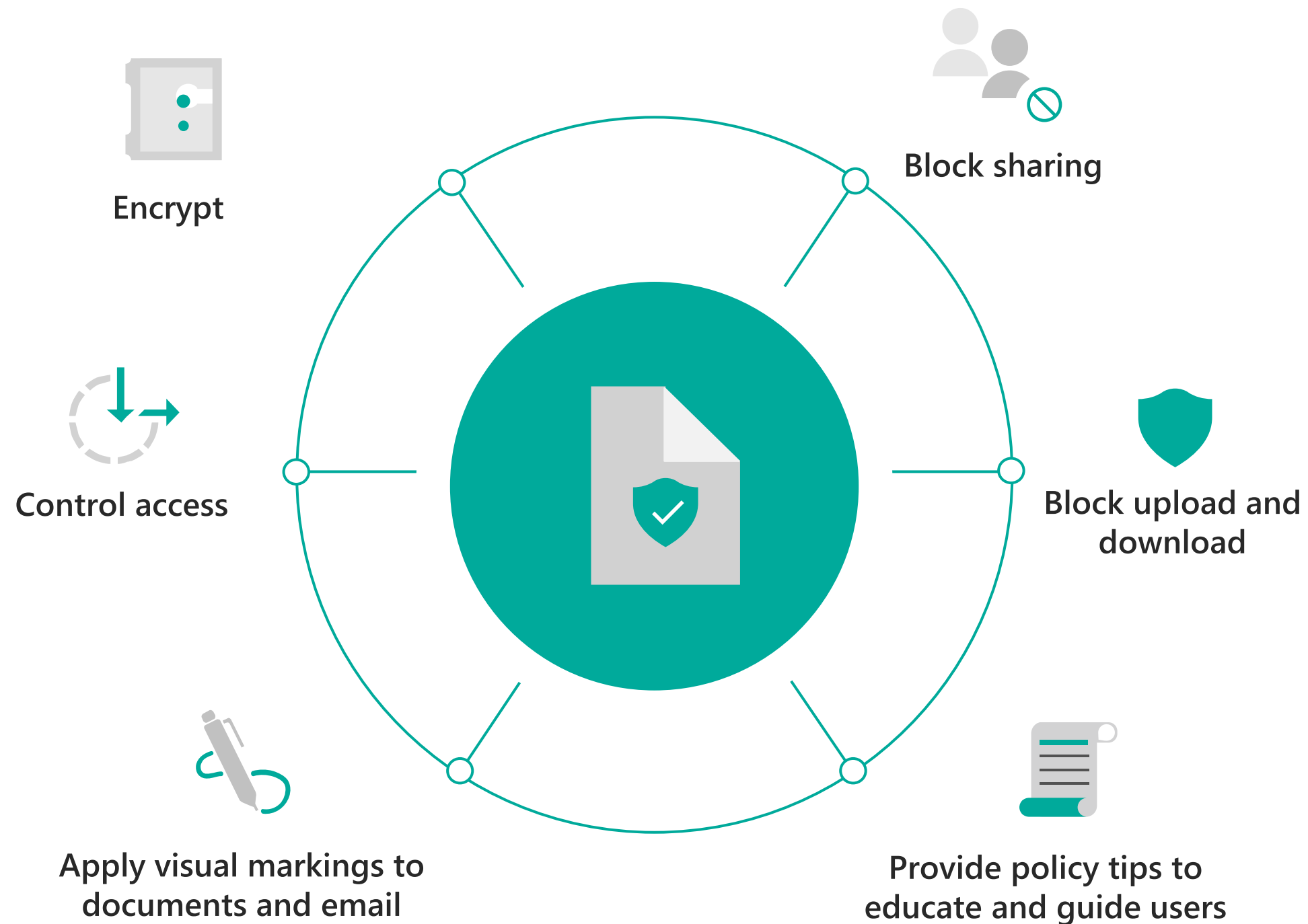


Third party  
Cloud  
services

**163** zettabytes of data per year will be created by 2025

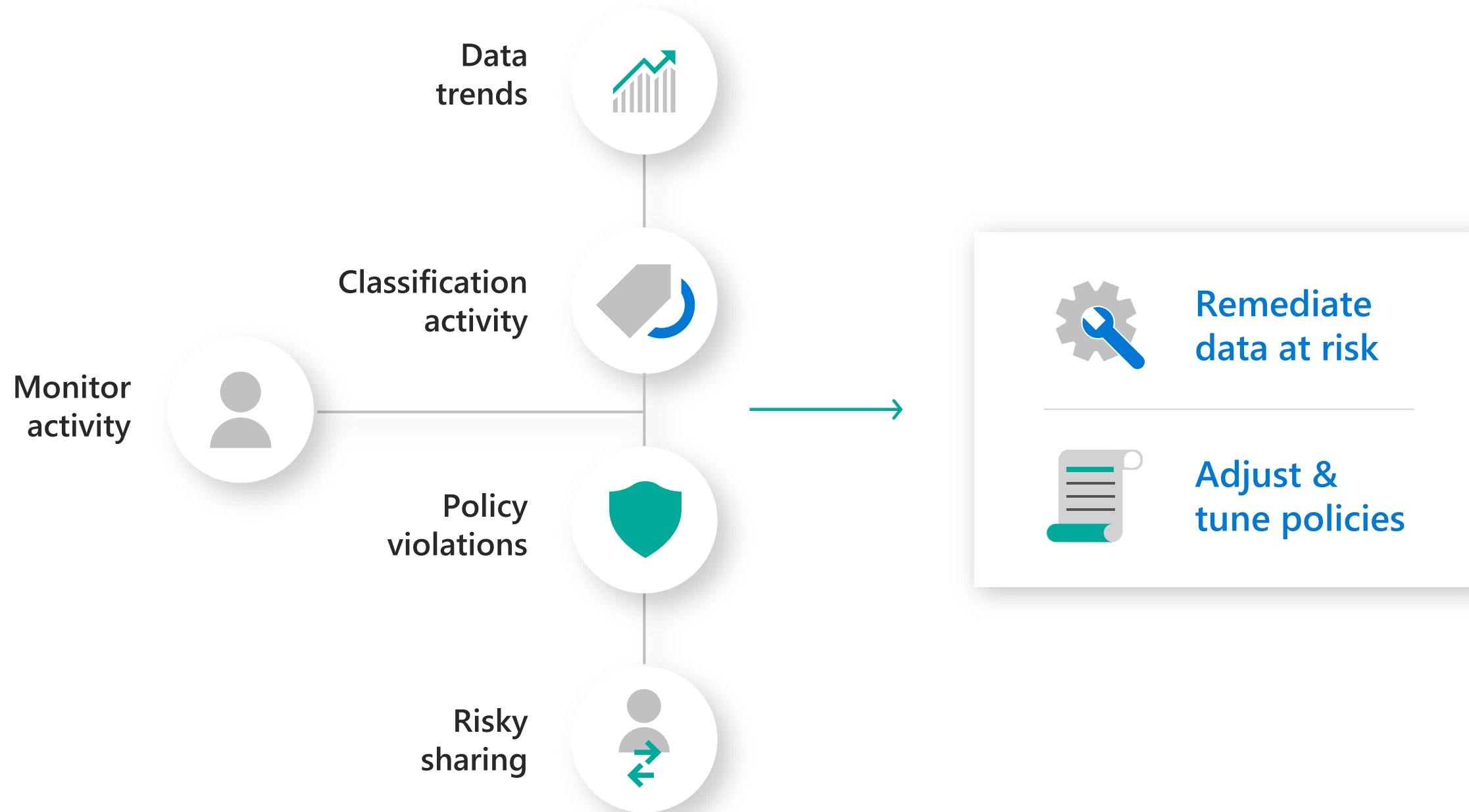
# Apply comprehensive protection to data and files

Enforce the right protection actions based on data type, location, and sensitivity



# Monitor and remediate

Gain visibility into sensitive data activity, policy violations, and risky sharing



# Zero Trust Roadmap Data

## TRADITIONAL



Access is governed by perimeter control, not data sensitivity



Sensitivity labels are applied manually, with inconsistent data classification



Data is unencrypted

## ADVANCED



Access decisions are governed by sensitivity labels



Data is classified and labeled via keyword methods



Data is encrypted

## OPTIMAL



Data classification is augmented by smart machine learning models



Access decisions are governed by a cloud security policy engine



Prevent data leakage through DLP policies based on sensitivity labels and content inspection