

Turbo charge your ACI Segmentation and Visibility

cisco Live !

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Zero Trust requirements

Network Segmentation (Macro Requirements)

Business Unit Segmentation

- Segment BU resources within Data Center into “Tenants”
- Enforce policy into the Data Center via Highly Available Firewalls, to restrict access to only BU users (branch or remote)
- Access managed via User Identity
- All flows into and out of the Tenant will be inspected by L4-7 firewalls as required
- A “Shared Services” will provide services to multiple different tenants

Data Center “Environments”

- Within BU Tenant, we will segment into Environments by either leveraging VRFs, alternatively each BU function will have a dedicated Tenant and VRF
- All flows into and out of an Environment will be L7 inspected by firewalls as required
- VLANs within environments will be used to group resources (applications)
- No enforcement within or between VLANs in same Environment, however there is a requirement to dynamically insert L4-7 firewalls as required

Zero Trust requirements

Network Segmentation Principles

- Users in a BU, can **only access systems within the BU tenant**, as well as shared services in DC
- Users in a BU are **identified by Identity**, not a fixed IP
- Traffic inbound to the tenant will traverse a **Core Firewall which is the enforcement point**
- Production environment includes all production workloads within a single VRF
- Non-Production environment includes all no-prod workloads within a single VRF
- There maybe more than one Non-Production environment, i.e. DEV, UAT, SIT, etc
- DMZ network requires updating as the (aging) firewall provides the default gateway for all subnets
- **Explicit Trust** model between Prod & Non-Prod workloads within/across tenants depending on the model
- **Explicit Trust** model for BU-to-BU and User to App (ZTNA)
- **Implicit Trust** model between Production workloads within same VRF
- **Implicit Trust** model between Non-Prod workloads within same VRF
- **Layer 7 firewall** inspection in place between systems requiring **explicit** trust

Zero Trust requirements

Expected Outcomes

- Prepare a **modern network infrastructure and security posture for next 5+ years**
- Replace existing on-premise Edge Firewalls located in each Data Centre
- **Align on-premise and Cloud Firewall platform**
- Provide the **foundation for a Zero Trust Architecture** moving from IP based security policies to a user and application-based security policy
- Provide **dynamic security and network capabilities for an evolving threat landscape**
- **Eliminate implicit trust** in application access
- **Limit lateral movement** across the network to **reduce the blast radius** of attacks
- **Simplify our overall architecture**
- **Simplify the management and visibility of policy and enforcement**
- **Selectively identify what traffic traverses the firewalls**
- **Implement a modern DMZ design for selective redirection and endpoint security**

Customers require:



The coming together of networking and security...



Dividing into multiple tenants and VRFs...



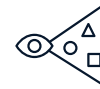
Security control over inbound traffic...



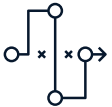
Explicit trust within and between tenants and VRFs...



Zero trust application-based security...



Layer 7 security inspection...



Modern DMZ design with selective redirection...



Reducing operational complexity of segmentation

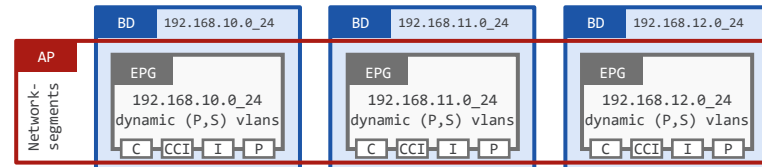
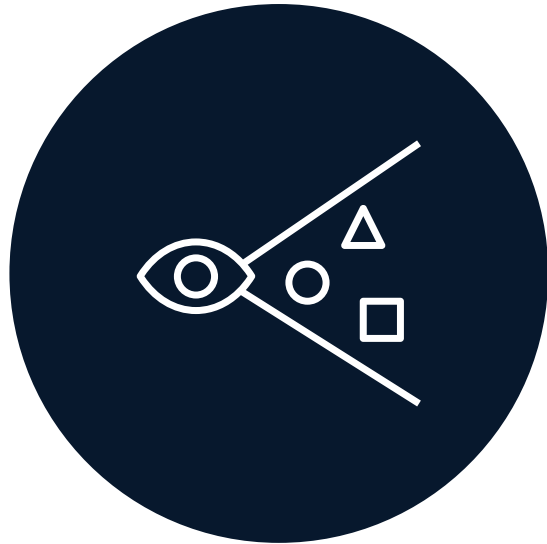


Implement Zero trust Micro-segmentation

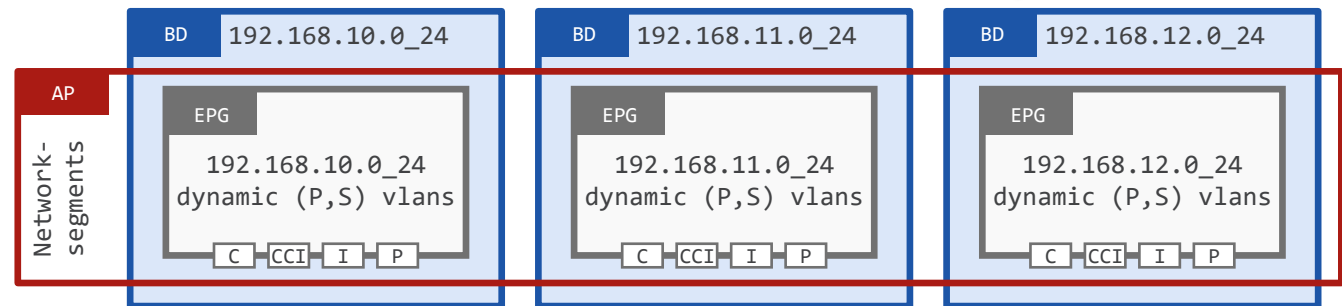
Agenda

- 01 Where networking and security come together...
- 02 Customer's current network design...
- 03 Security control over inbound traffic...
- 04 Understanding ACI security...
- 05 Zero trust application-based security...
- 06 Layer 7 security integration...
- 07 DMZ redesign...
- 08 Reducing segmentation operational complexity...
- 09 Zero trust micro-segmentation...

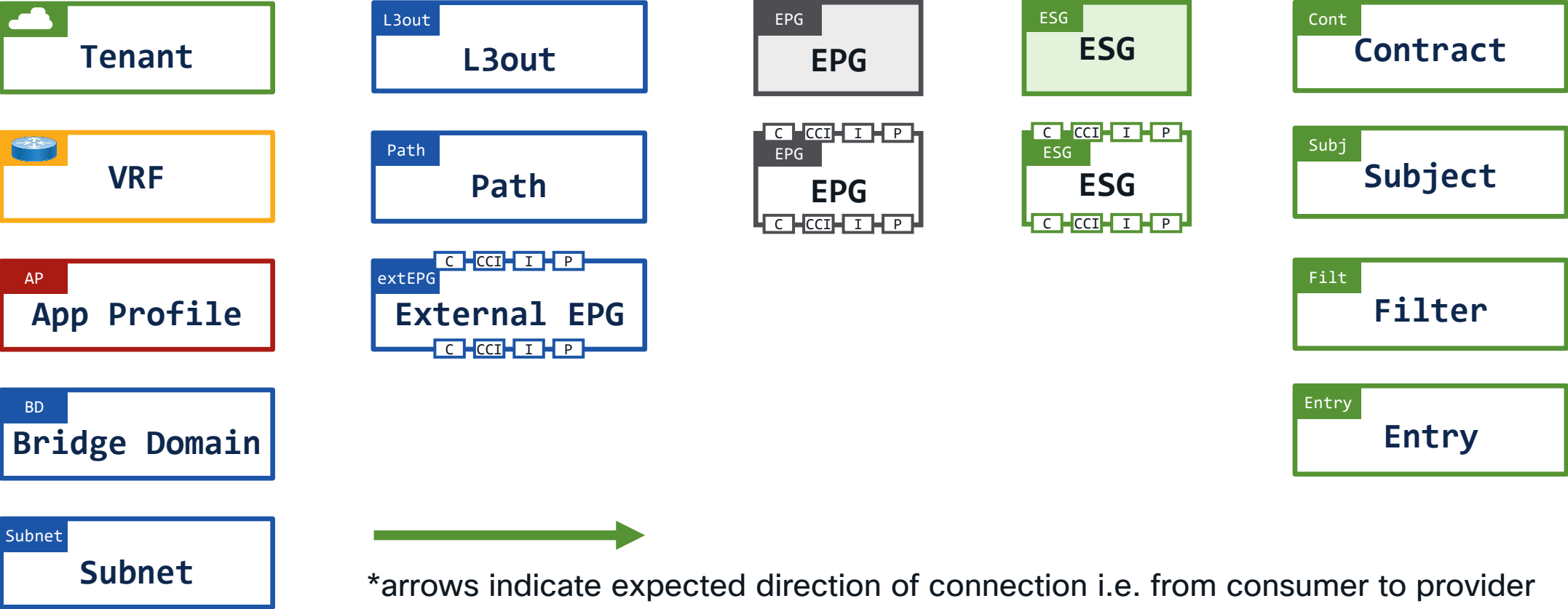
You are going to see lots (and lots) of diagrams...



The details are there for your reference so that you can rebuild in your own environment



Icons



Everything is built using “Network as Code”

<https://netascode.cisco.com/>

```
Apple ~/Github/repositories/public/aci-dev-01/BRKDCN-2959-DMZ main 6 !10 tree -L 2
.
├── data
│   ├── 01-dmz-design-firewall-outside-one-ha-pair-peering-to-fabric-vrf.nac.yaml
│   ├── 02-dmz-design-firewall-outside-two-ha-pairs-peering-to-fabric-vrf.nac.yaml
│   ├── 03-dmz-design-firewall-cluster.nac.yaml
│   ├── 04-dmz-design-firewall-cluster-independent-mode.nac.yaml
│   ├── 05-dmz-current-design-firewall-provides-default-gateway.nac.yaml
│   ├── 06-dmz-design-firewall-provides-default-gateway-peering-to-fabric-vrf.nac.yaml
│   ├── 07-dmz-design-initial-bd-peering-to-fabric-vrf.nac.yaml
│   └── 08-dmz-design-dual-bd-peering-to-fabric-vrf.nac.yaml
├── LICENSE
├── main.tf
├── README.md
├── terraform.tfstate
├── terraform.tfstate.backup
├── terraform.tfvars
└── variables.tf

2 directories, 15 files

Apple ~/Github/repositories/public/aci-dev-01/BRKDCN-2959-DMZ main 6 !10
```

About me

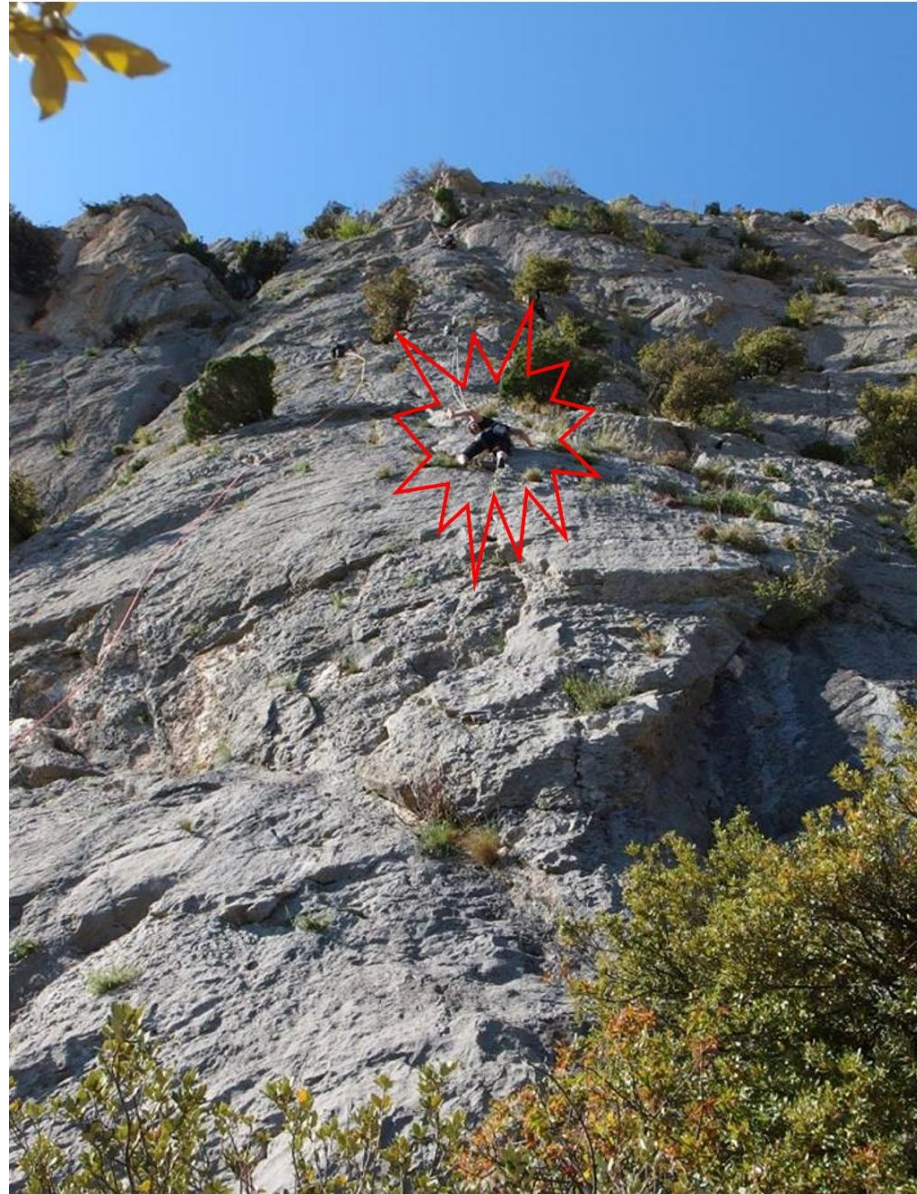


Fabien Gandola

fgandola@cisco.com

TSA Cyber Security EMEA

26 years in Cisco



About me



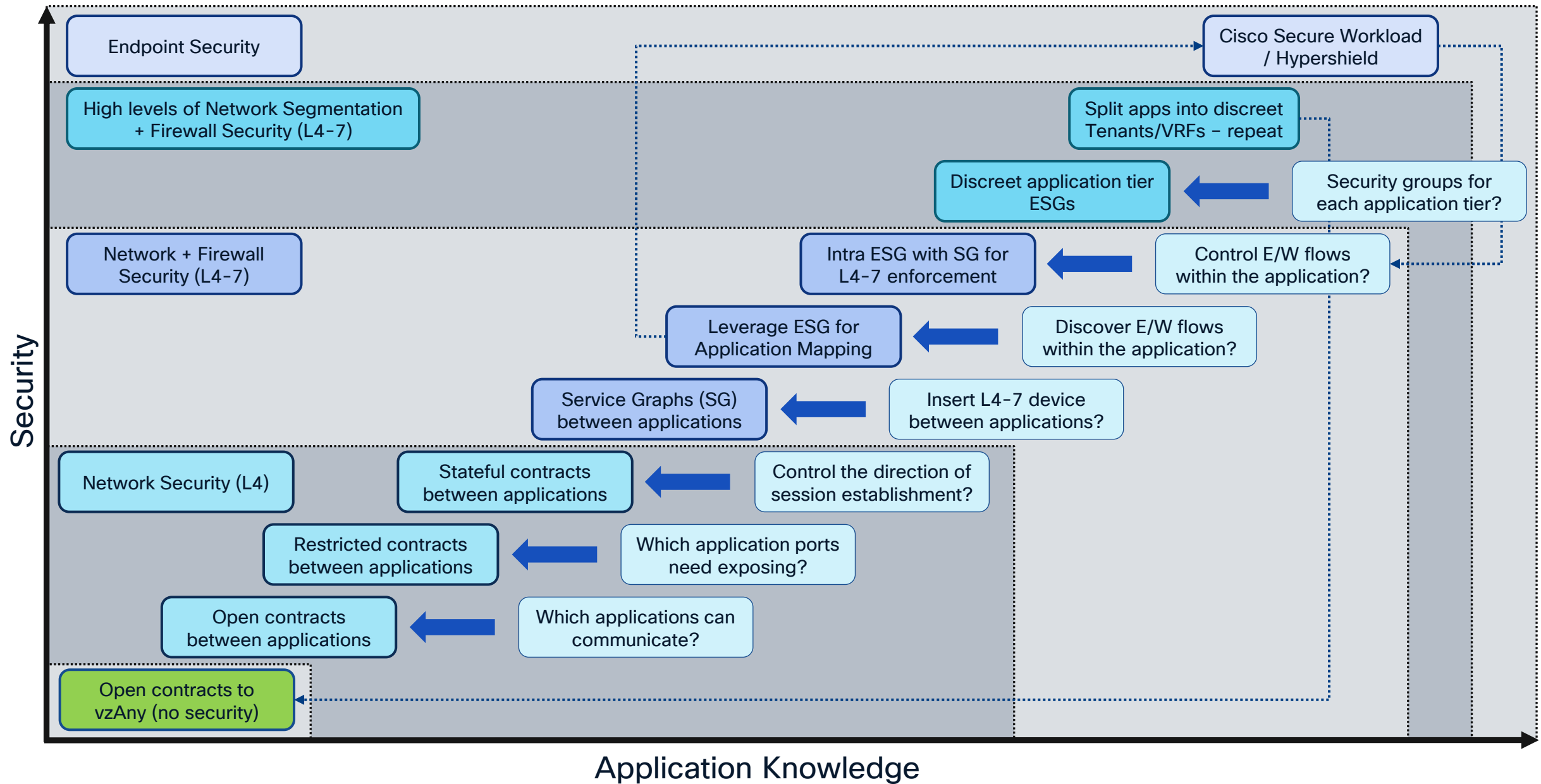
Steve Sharman

ssharman@cisco.com
SE WW DCN Sales
27 years in Cisco



Where networking and security come together...

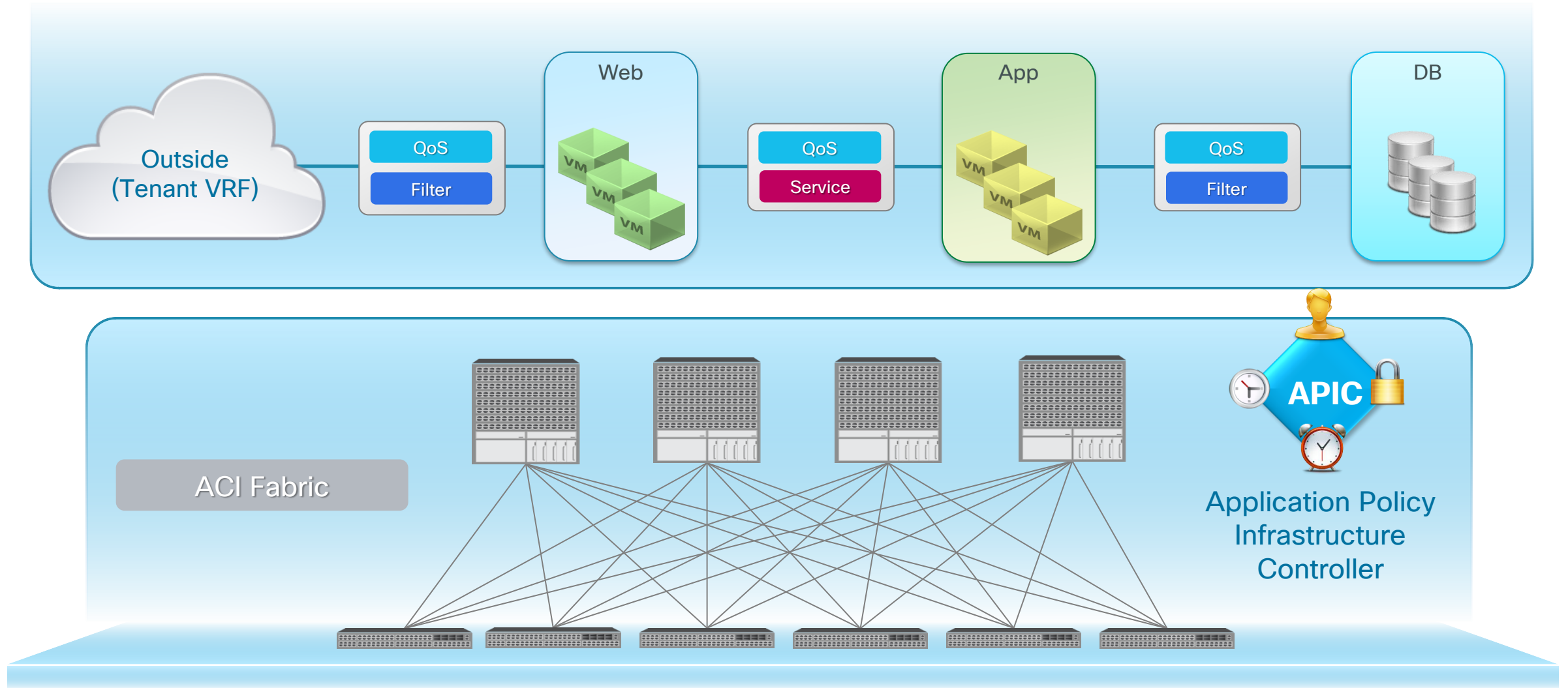
- **Where networking and security come together...**
- Customer's current network design...
- Security control over inbound traffic...
- Understanding ACI security...
- Zero trust application-based security...
- Layer 7 security integration...
- DMZ redesign...
- Reducing operational complexity of segmentation
- Implement Zero trust Micro-segmentation



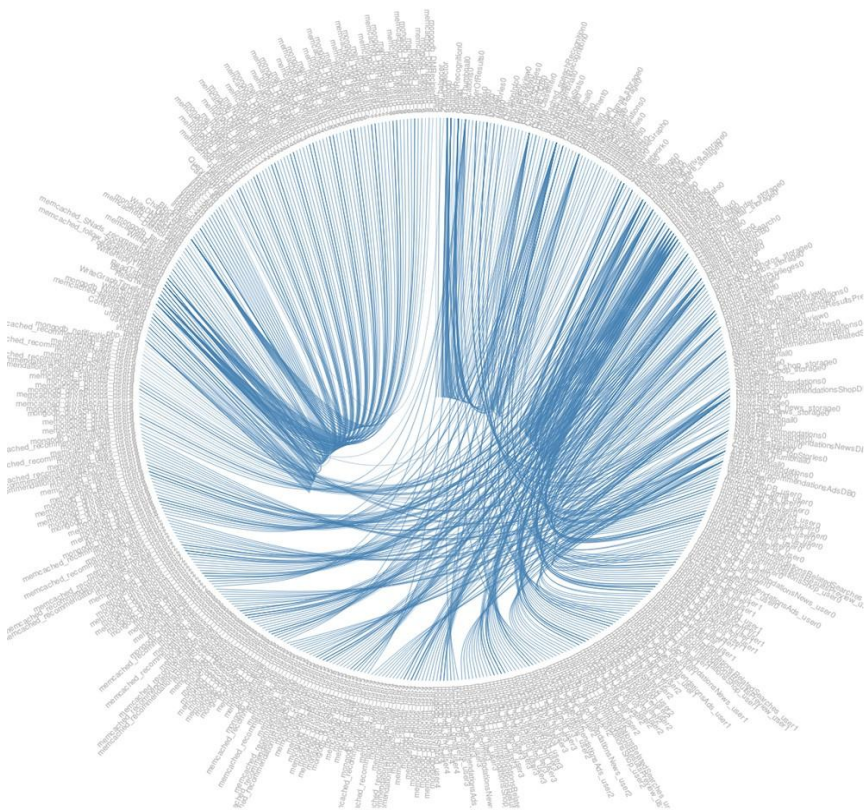


**Any idea what a
modern application
looks like?**

Mythical three tier design



Applications have dramatically evolved



MICROSERVICES APPLICATIONS

A 3x3 grid of icons representing microservices. Each icon is enclosed in a square with rounded corners and a circular arrow around it, indicating a cycle or process. The icons are: Row 1: Three dots, curly braces, pie chart; Row 2: Speech bubble, code symbols (</>), equals sign; Row 3: Three dots, pie chart, a circular arrow.

UPDATED VERY FREQUENTLY

Online boutique

https://github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/microservices-demo

cisco-store

Platform:

On-Premises

Customer name:

cisco-store

Vertical:

cisco

Build:



Free shipping with \$75 purchase!

Hot Products



Cabana Shorts
\$39.99



Cable Knit Blanket
\$59.99





cisco-store

ises

r name:

ore

Cart (2)

Empty Cart

Continue Shopping



Save the Bees Bottle
SKU #2ZYFJ3GM2N

Quantity: 1

\$13.79



Cabana Shorts
SKU #OLJCESPC7Z

Quantity: 1

\$39.99

Shipping

\$8.99

Total

\$62.77

E-mail Address

someone@example.com

Street Address

1600 Amphitheatre Parkway

Zip Code

94043

City

Mountain View

State

CA

Country

United States

Payment Method

Credit Card Number

4432-8015-6152-0454

Month

January

Year

2023

CVV

...

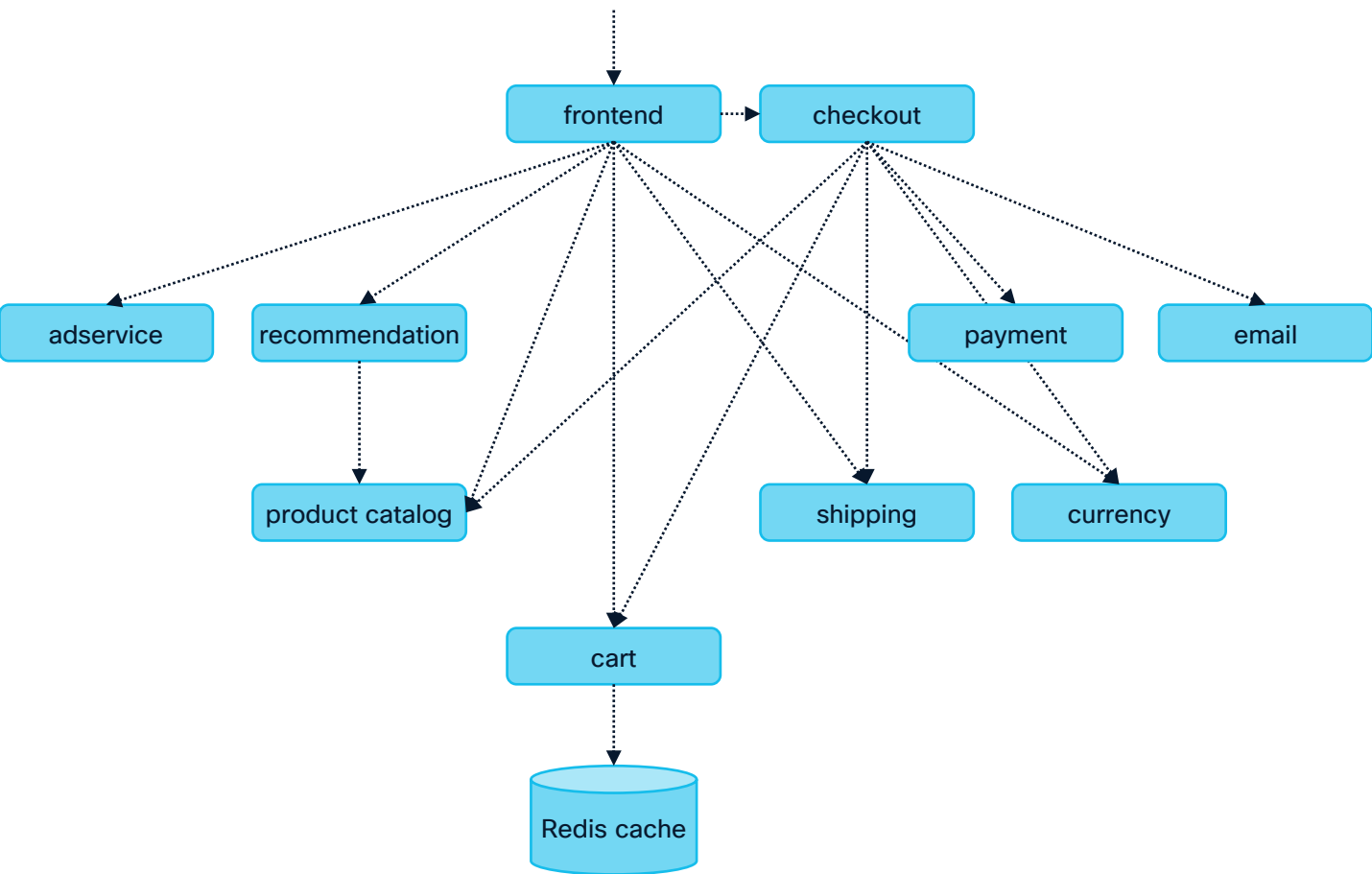
Place Order

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BRKDCN-2959

Online boutique

<https://github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/microservices-demo>



Source/Consumer	Target/Provider	Target/Provider Port
cart	Redis cache	TCP 6379
checkout	cart	TCP 7070
	currency	TCP 7000
	email	TCP 8080
	payment	TCP 50051
	product catalog	TCP 3550
	shipping	TCP 50051
frontend	adservice	TCP 9555
	cart	TCP 7070
	checkout	TCP 5050
	currency	TCP 7000
	product catalog	TCP 3550
	recommendation	TCP 8080
	shipping	TCP 50051
outside	frontend	TCP 80/8080
recommendation	product catalog	TCP 3550



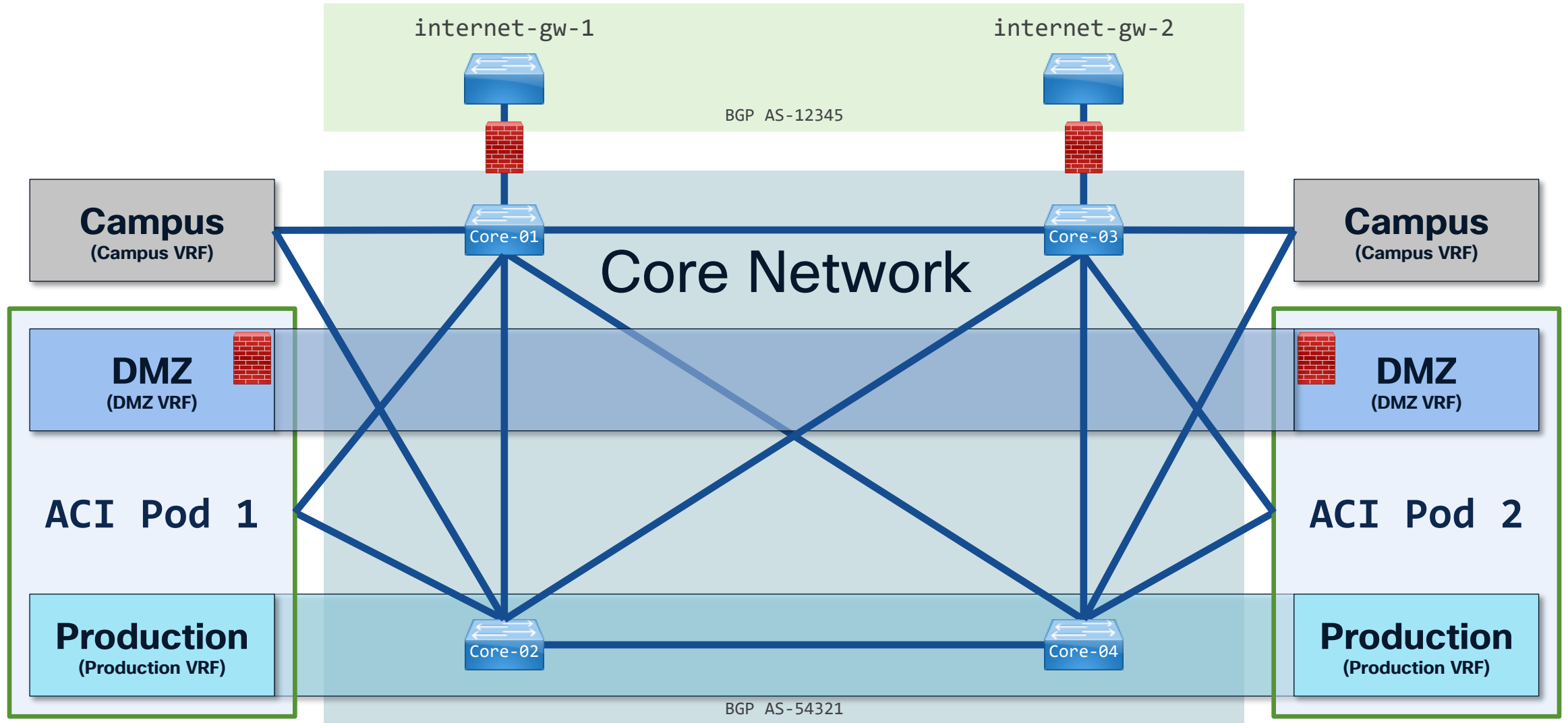
Customer requirement

Multiple Tenants, (at least) one for each BU, security control for BU to BU traffic, and E/W control within a BU...

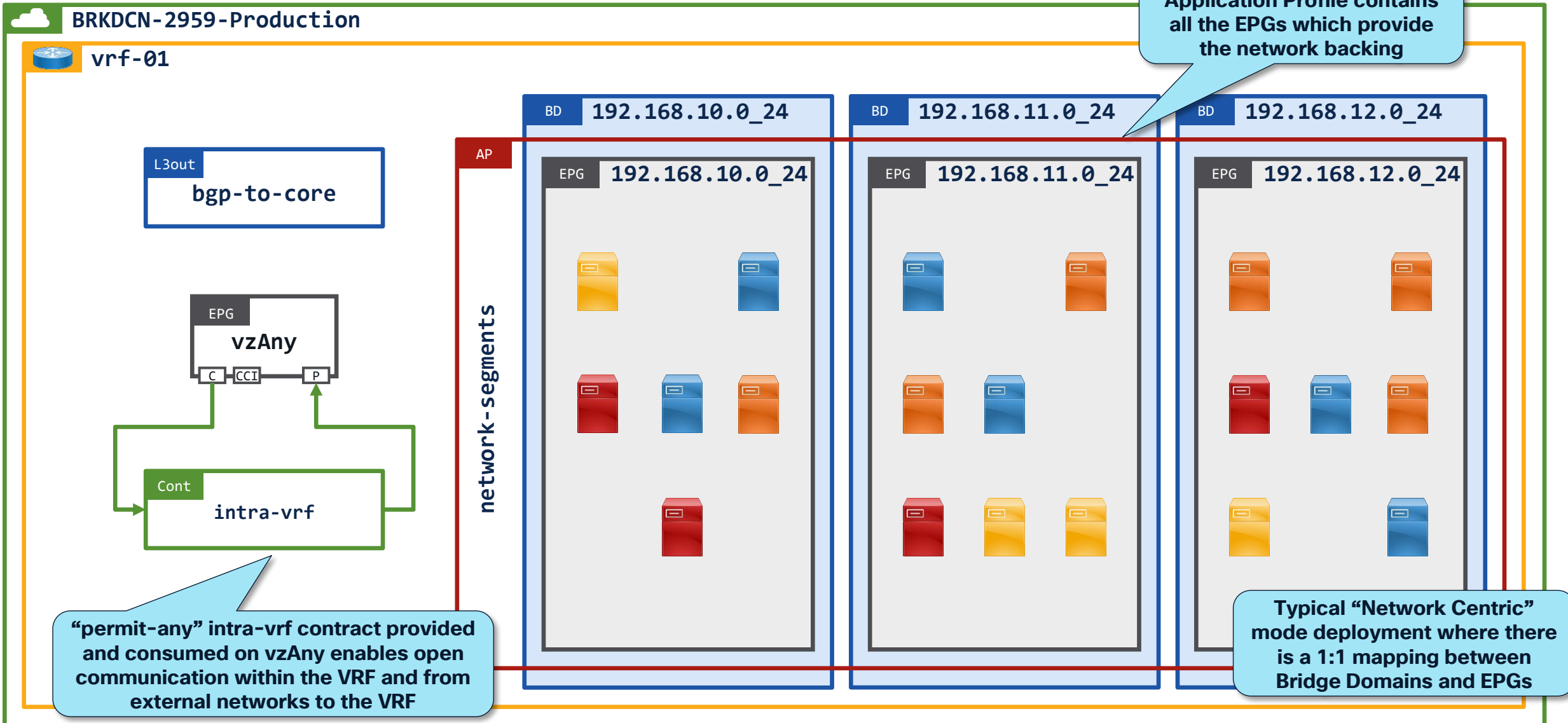
What does the Customer's current network design look like...?

- Where networking and security come together...
- **Customer's current network design...**
 - Security control over inbound traffic...
 - Understanding ACI security...
 - Zero trust application-based security...
 - Layer 7 security integration...
 - DMZ redesign...
 - Reducing operational complexity of segmentation
 - Implement Zero trust Micro-segmentation

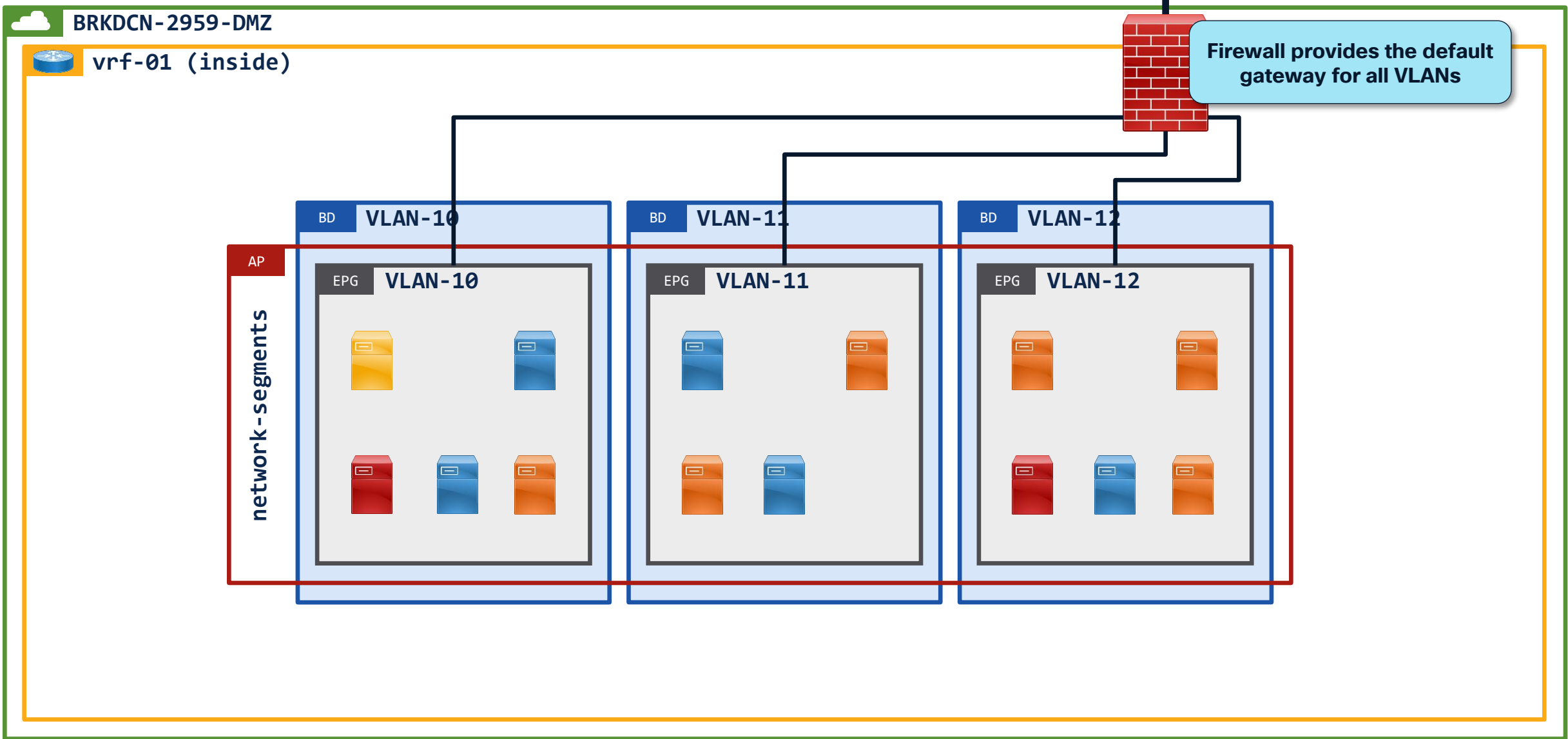
High level network overview



Current network design – production



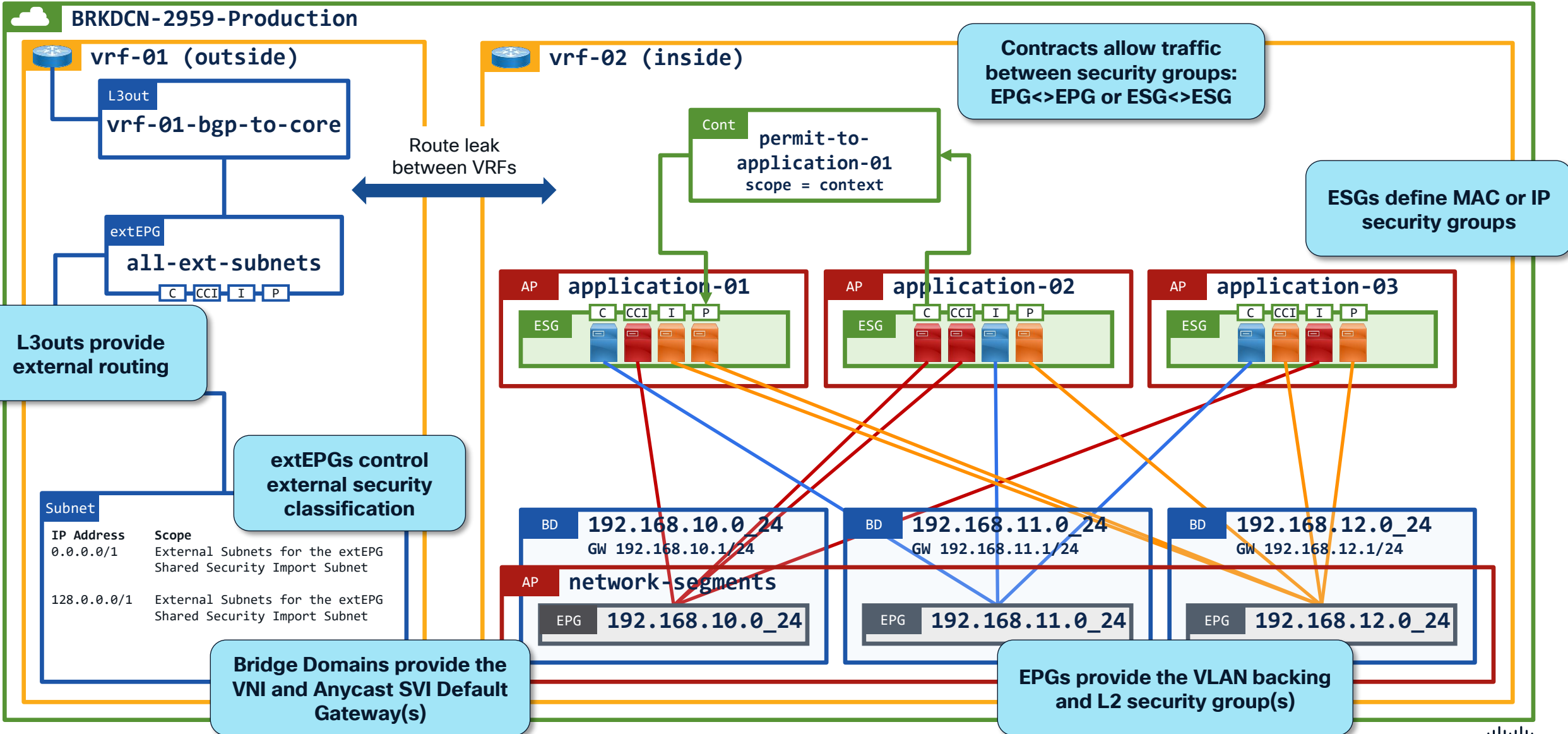
Current network design - DMZ



What's clear is that
the customer needs to
re-architect their network...

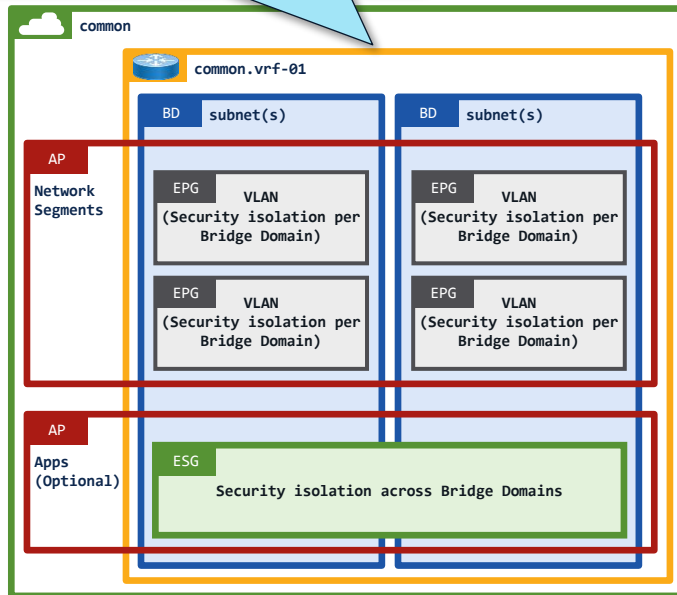
ACI building blocks and design patterns...

ACI building blocks



Design patterns

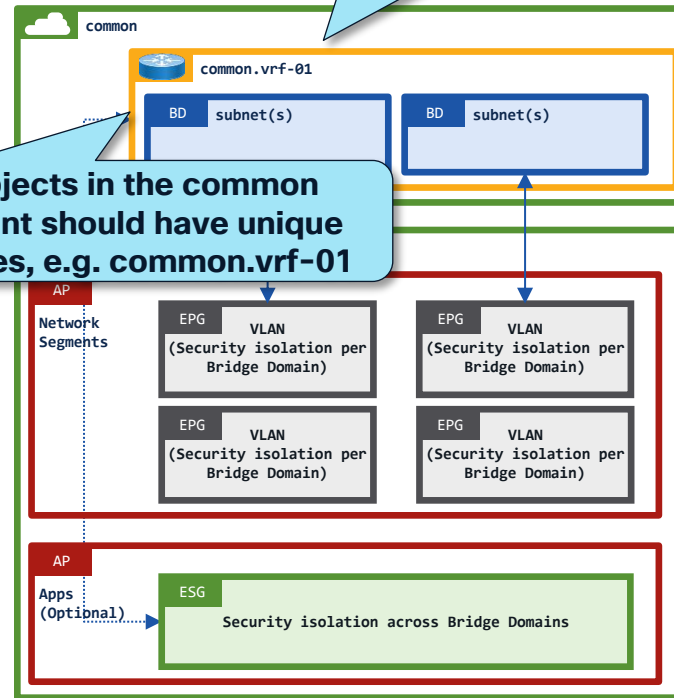
Everything in the “common” Tenant is not typically seen



Used for functions which are accessible from any Tenant

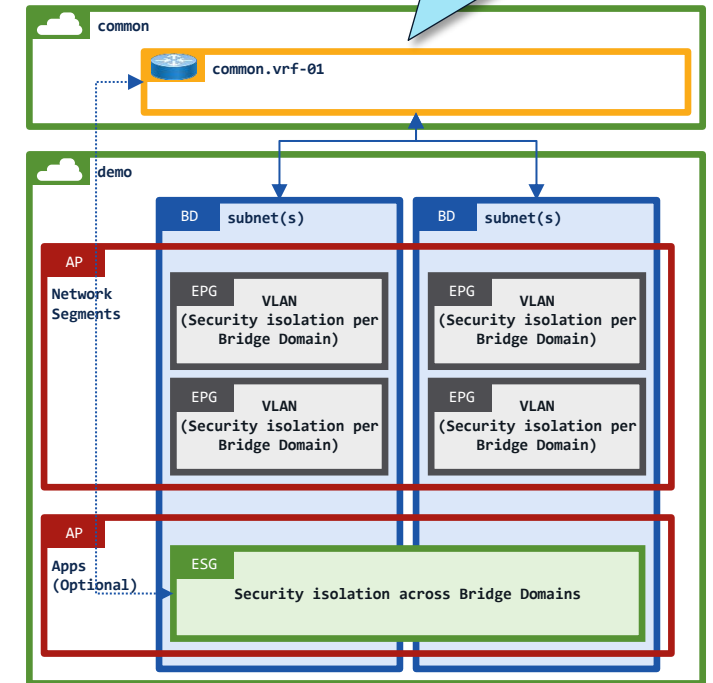
VRFs and BDs in “common” with EPGs and ESGs in the “user” tenant

Objects in the common tenant should have unique names, e.g. common.vrf-01



Typically, fewer larger subnets which can be (optionally) shared across Tenants

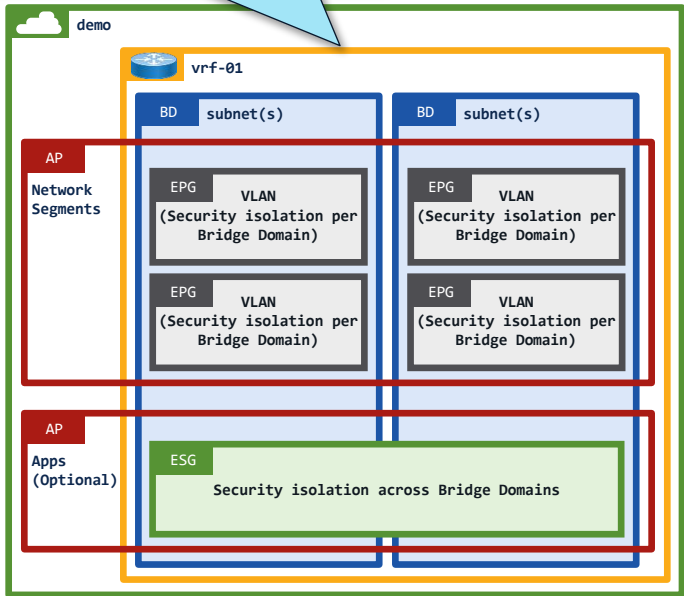
VRFs in “common” with BDs, EPGs and ESGs in the “user” tenant



Dedicated subnets for tenants with VRFs that can be (optionally) shared by different Tenants

Design patterns

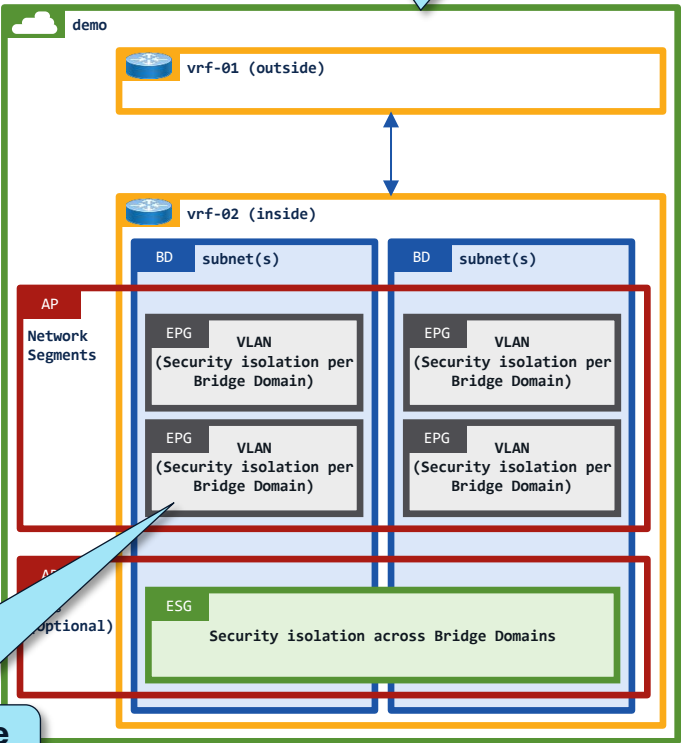
All networking constructs contained within a Tenant



Dedicated VRFs and subnets for each Tenant with Dedicated L3outs

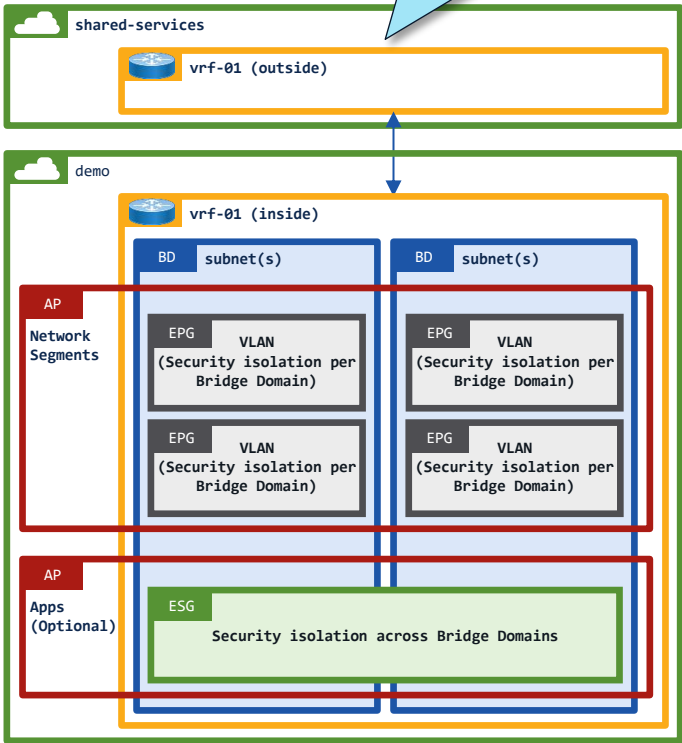
Each Tenant has one or more network security groups

Network team controls inbound/outbound routing



Dedicated VRFs and subnets for each Tenant with Dedicated L3out

Shared L3out



Dedicated VRFs and subnets for each Tenant with Shared L3out

Each Tenant has one or more endpoint security groups

The customer had previously deployed
option 3 i.e. single
tenant with a single VRF...



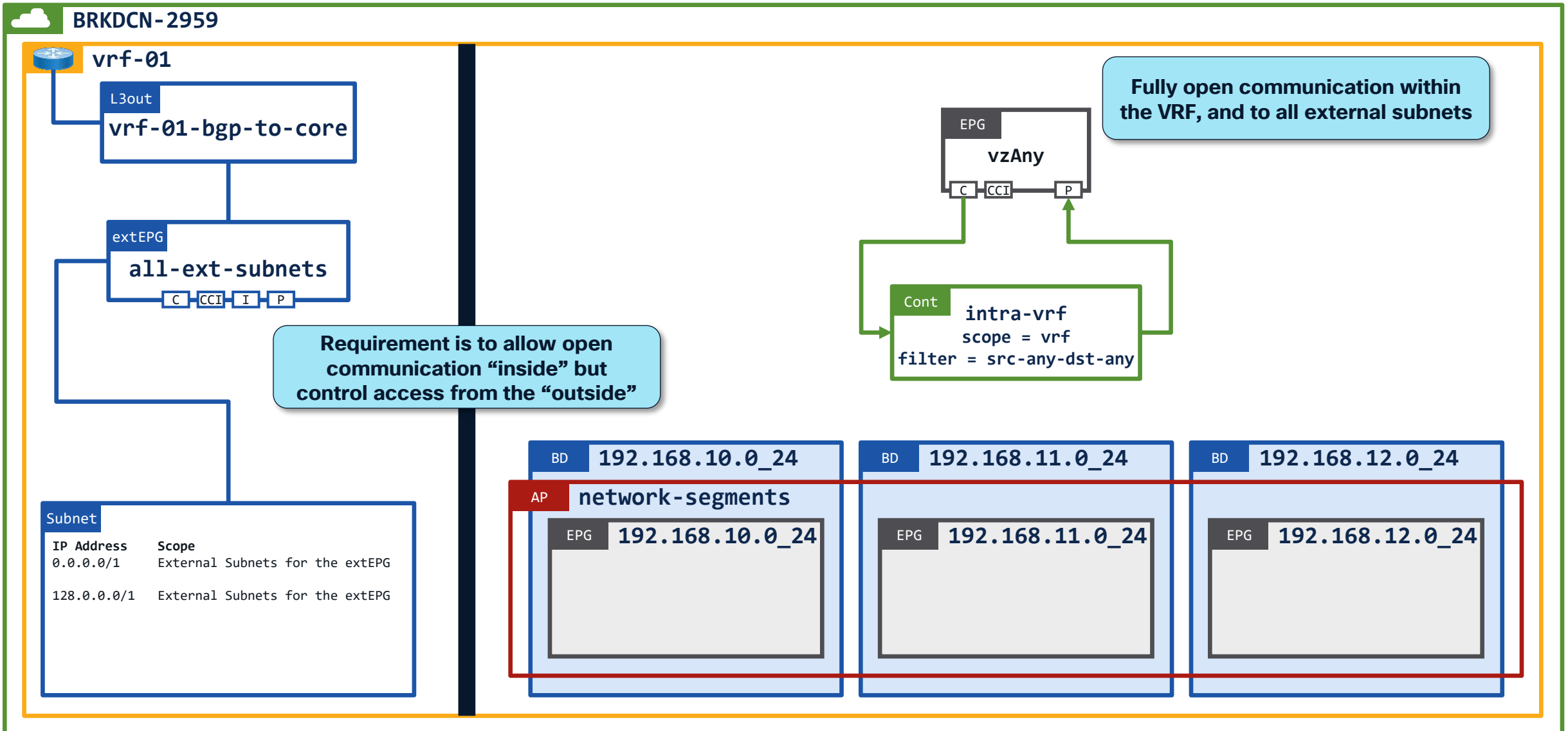
Customer Requirement

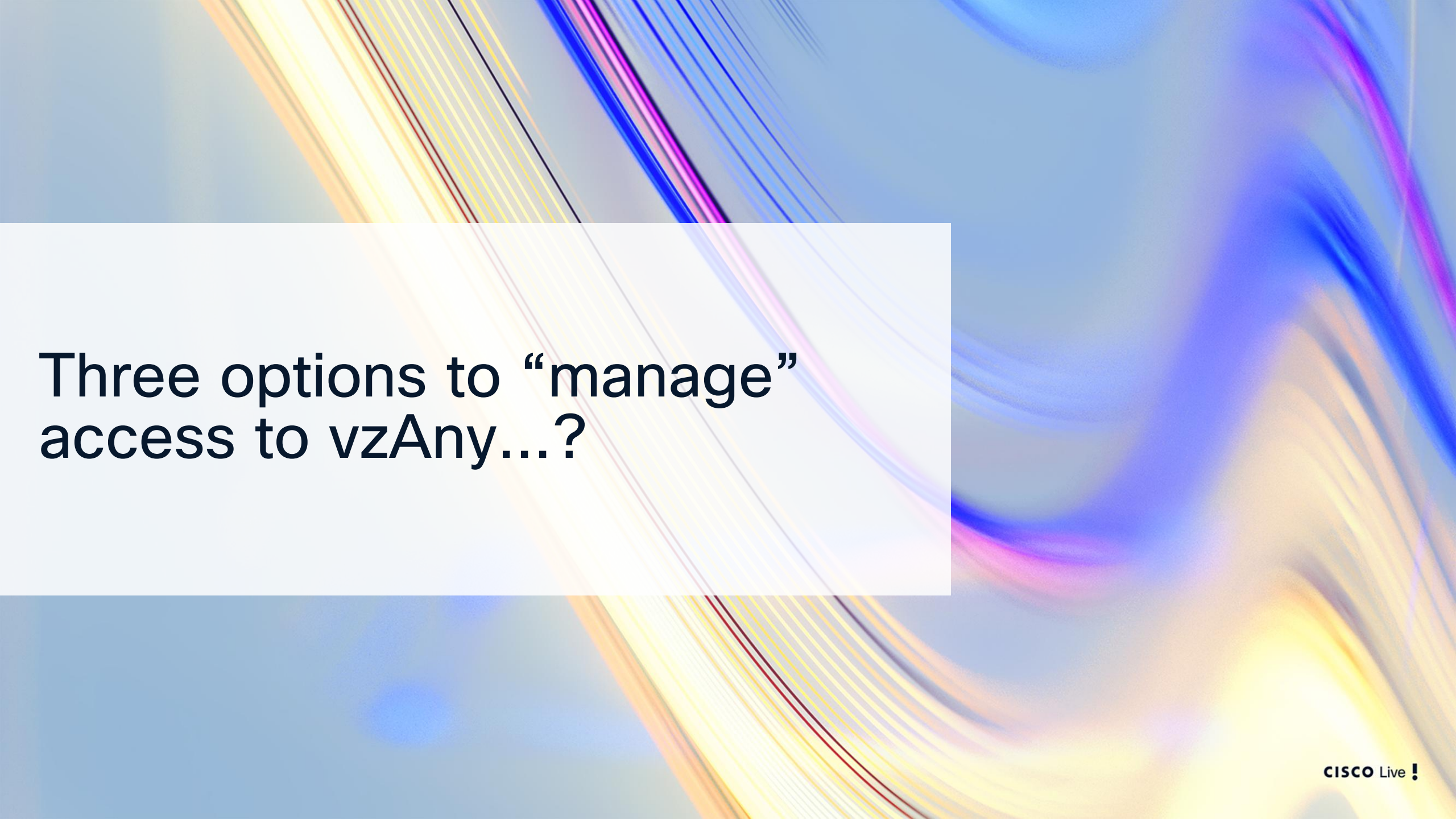
Traffic into, and within a tenant must be controlled...

Security control over inbound traffic...

- Where networking and security come together...
- Customer's current network design...
- **Security control over inbound traffic...**
- Understanding ACI security...
- Zero trust application-based security...
- Layer 7 security integration...
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Protect access from the “outside”



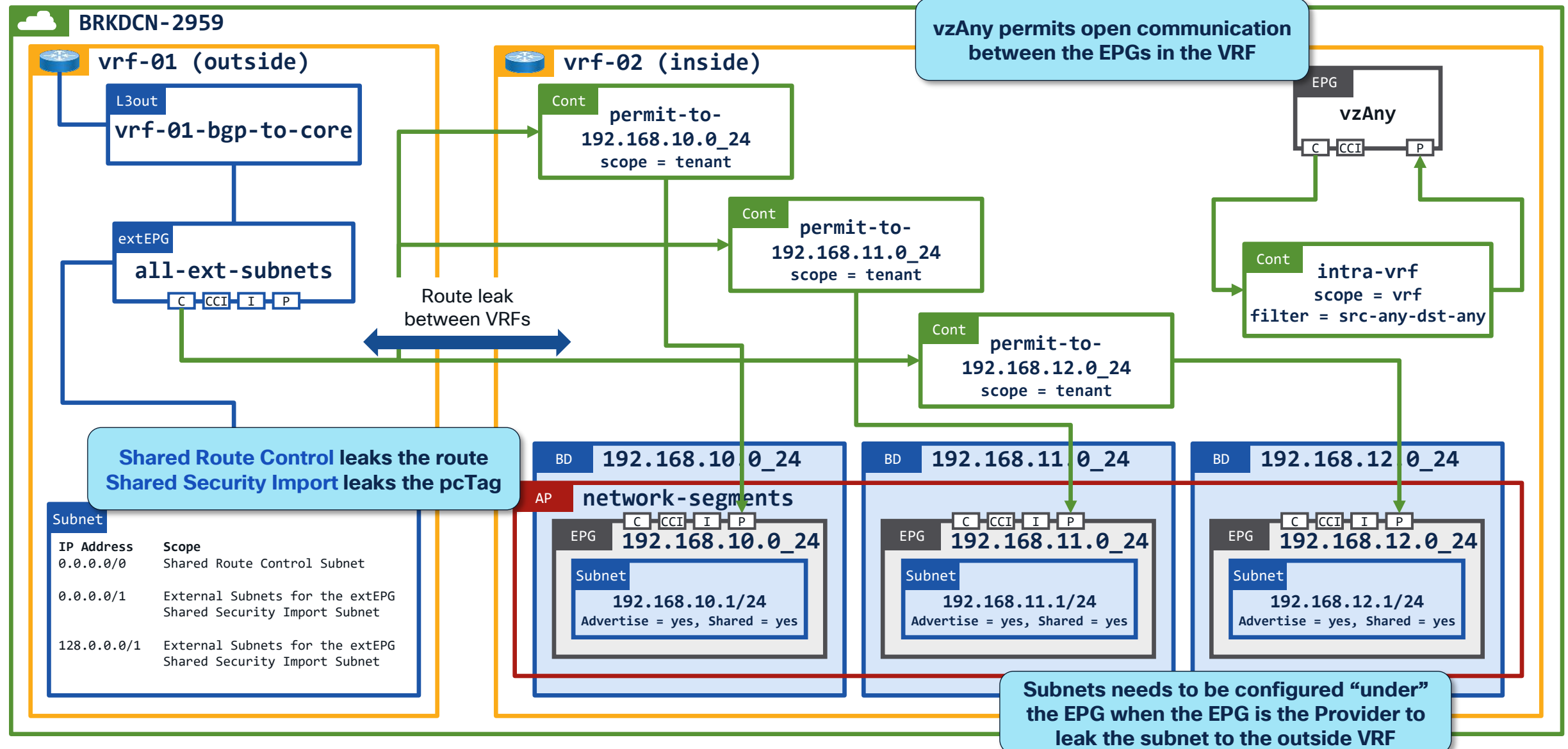


Three options to “manage”
access to vzAny...?

Option 1

Single tenant, dual VRF design

Single tenant, dual VRF – L3out is the contract consumer

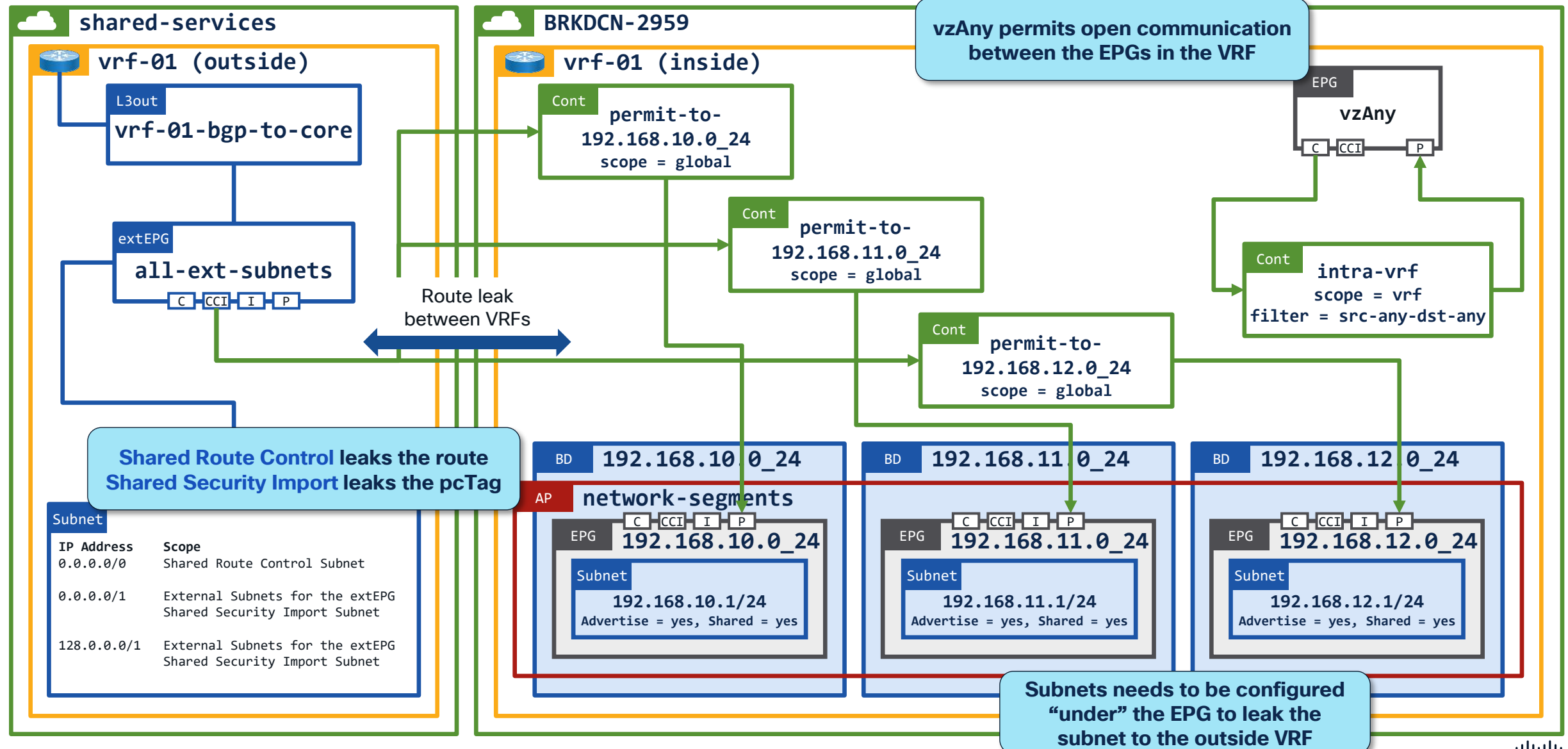


BRKDCN-2959

Option 2

**Shared services tenant with dual VRF design,
aka a shared L3out**

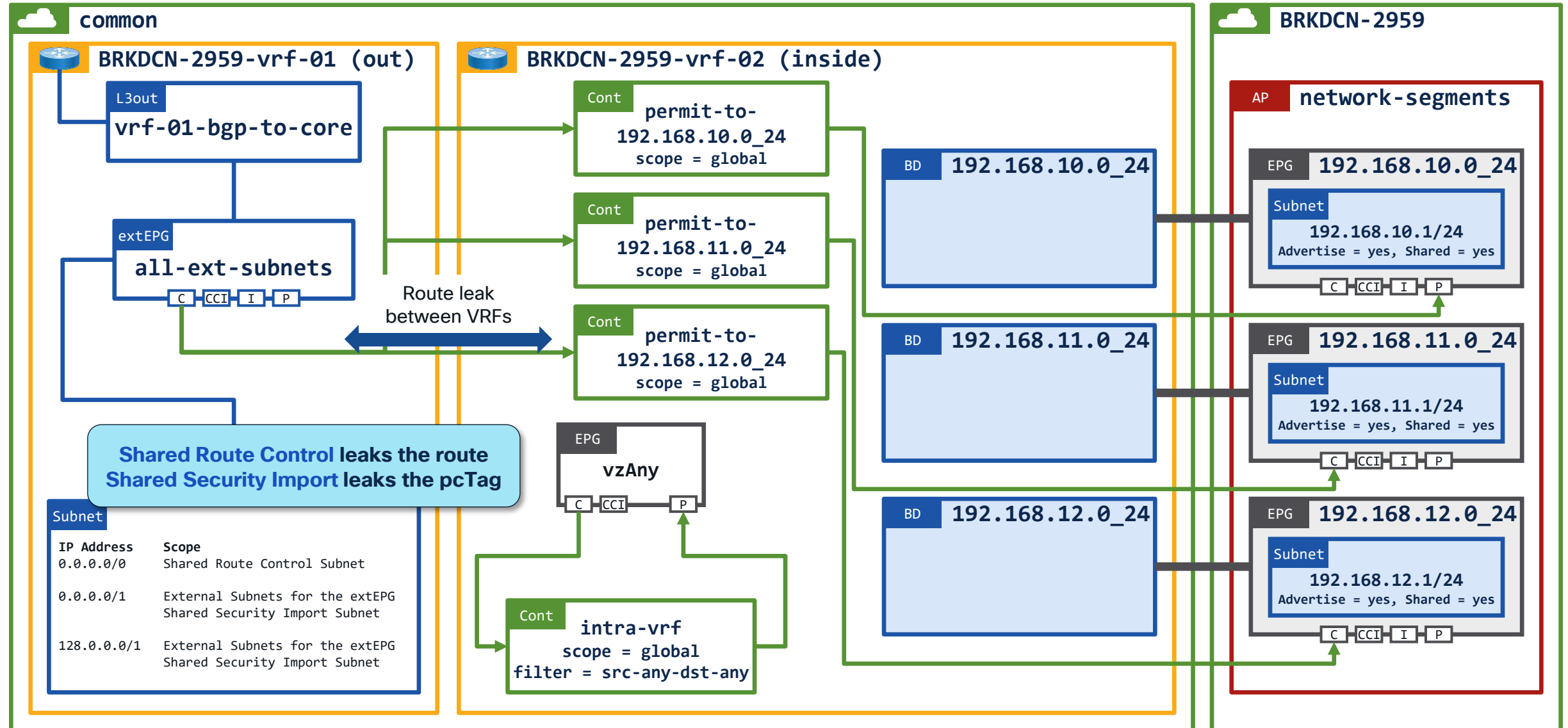
Dual tenant, dual VRF - Shared L3out is the contract consumer



Option 3

Shared services using tenant common with dual VRF, aka a shared L3out in common

Dual tenant, dual VRF - Shared L3out is the contract consumer



Subnet classification and route leaking for EPGs...

Create Subnet

IP Address:

Subnet Address/mask

Name:

IP Address: Specifies remote endpoints/subnets

Name: Something meaningful

Note: exercise caution (avoid) specifying 0.0.0.0/0

Route Control

Route control is used for filtering external routes advertised out of the fabric, allowed into the fabric, or leaked to other VRFs within the fabric.

Shared Route Control: Leaks the identified subnet through contracts

- ☐ Import Route Control Subnet
- ☐ Shared Route Control Subnet

Aggregate Shared Routes: Creates a prefix list with the specified subnet "le 32"

- ☐ Aggregate Shared Routes

Summarization Policy

Aggregate Summarization:

select an option

Route

- **IP Address:** identifies remote endpoints/subnets, **must** match a received route for route leaking purposes
- **External Subnets for External EPG:** allows packets to/from the L3out with a contract
- **Shared Security Import Subnet:** is **always** required as it leaks the extEPG pcTag to the target VRF
- **Shared Route Control Subnet:** leaks the routes between VRFs with a contract
- **Aggregate Shared Routes:** (optional) creates a prefix-list to aggregate routes

External EPG Classification

External EPG classification is used to identify the external networks associated with this external EPG for policy enforcement (contracts).

External Subnets: Allows traffic from or to the subnets via L3out with a contract

- ☐ External Subnets for External EPG
- ☐ Shared Security Import Subnet

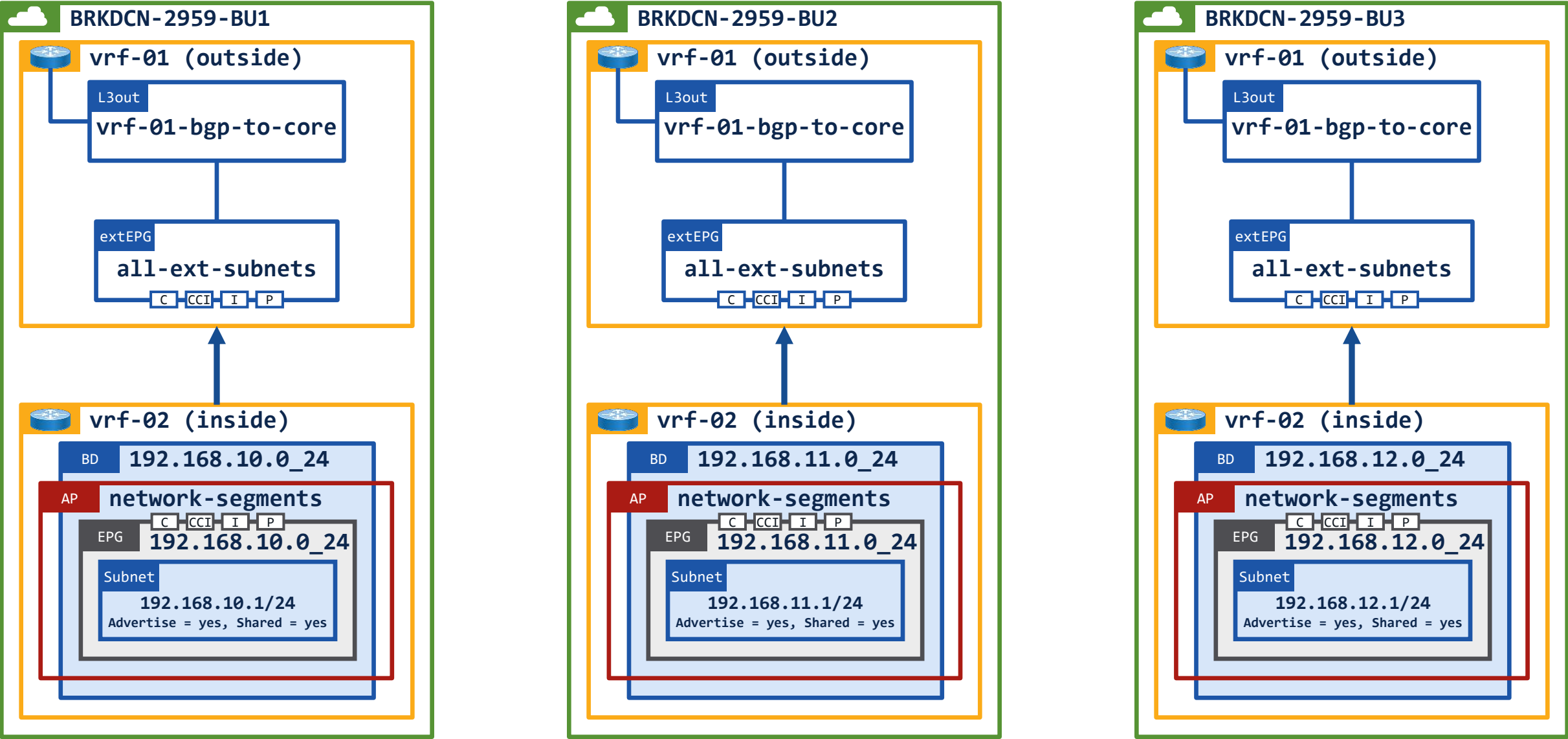
Shared Security Import Subnet: Leaks the pcTag of the external EPG to another VRF

No time to get into the weeds on extEPG knobs...

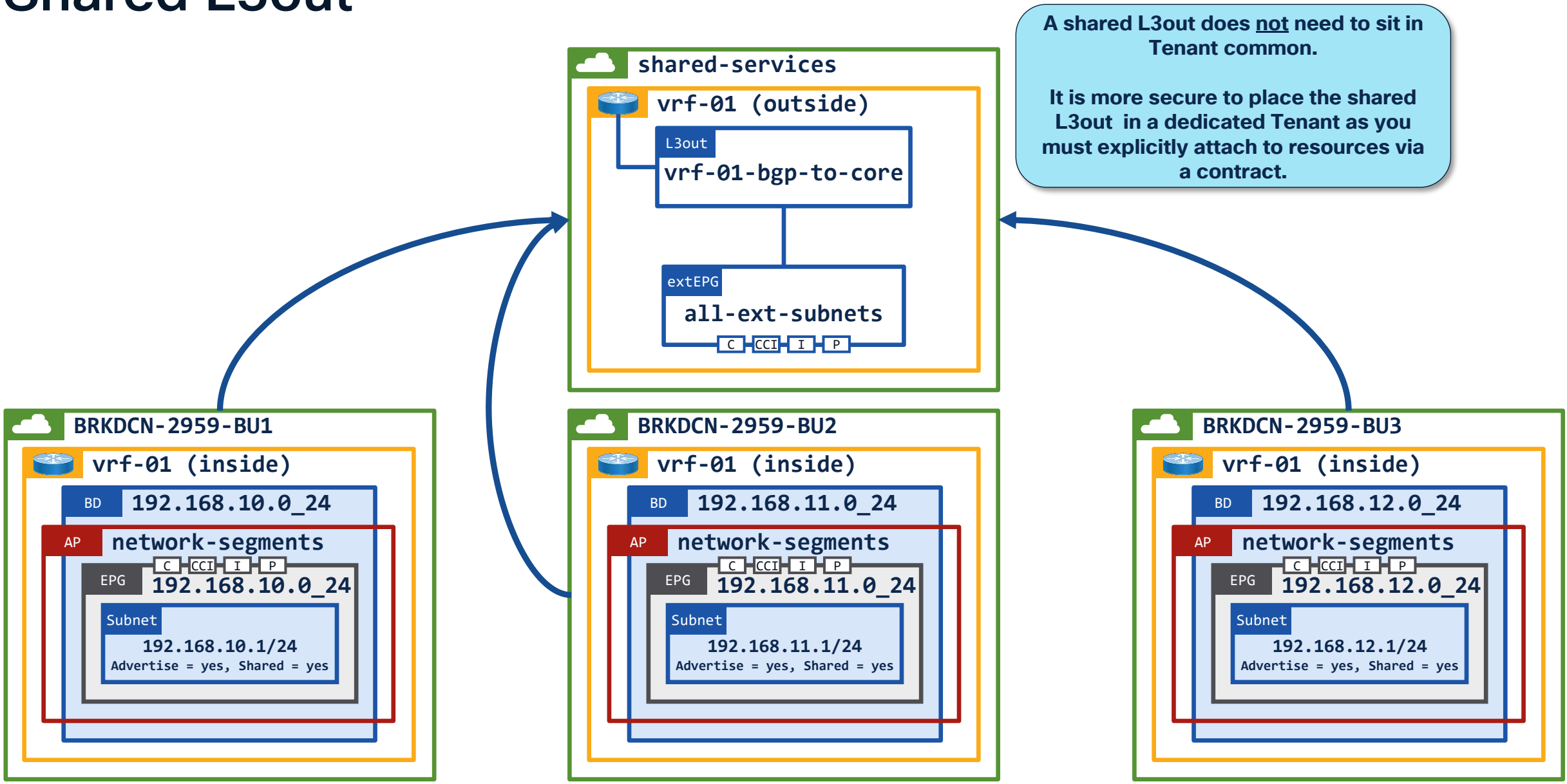


L3out option summary...

Dedicated L3out per tenant



Shared L3out





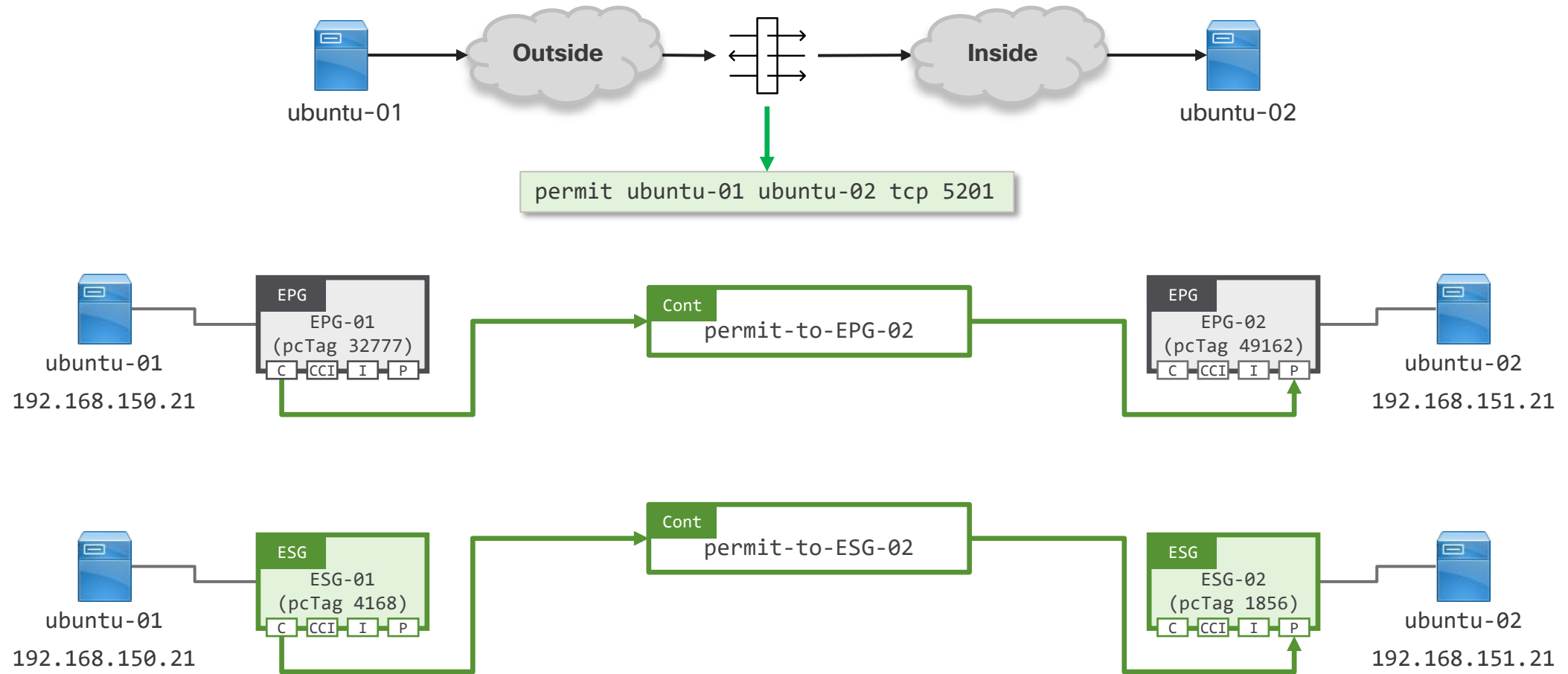
Customer requirement

Explicit trust model between
prod and non-prod workloads
within/across tenants

Understanding ACI security...

- Where networking and security come together...
- Customer's current network design...
- Security control over inbound traffic...
- **Understanding ACI security...**
- Zero trust application-based security...
- Layer 7 security integration...
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How do contracts work...?



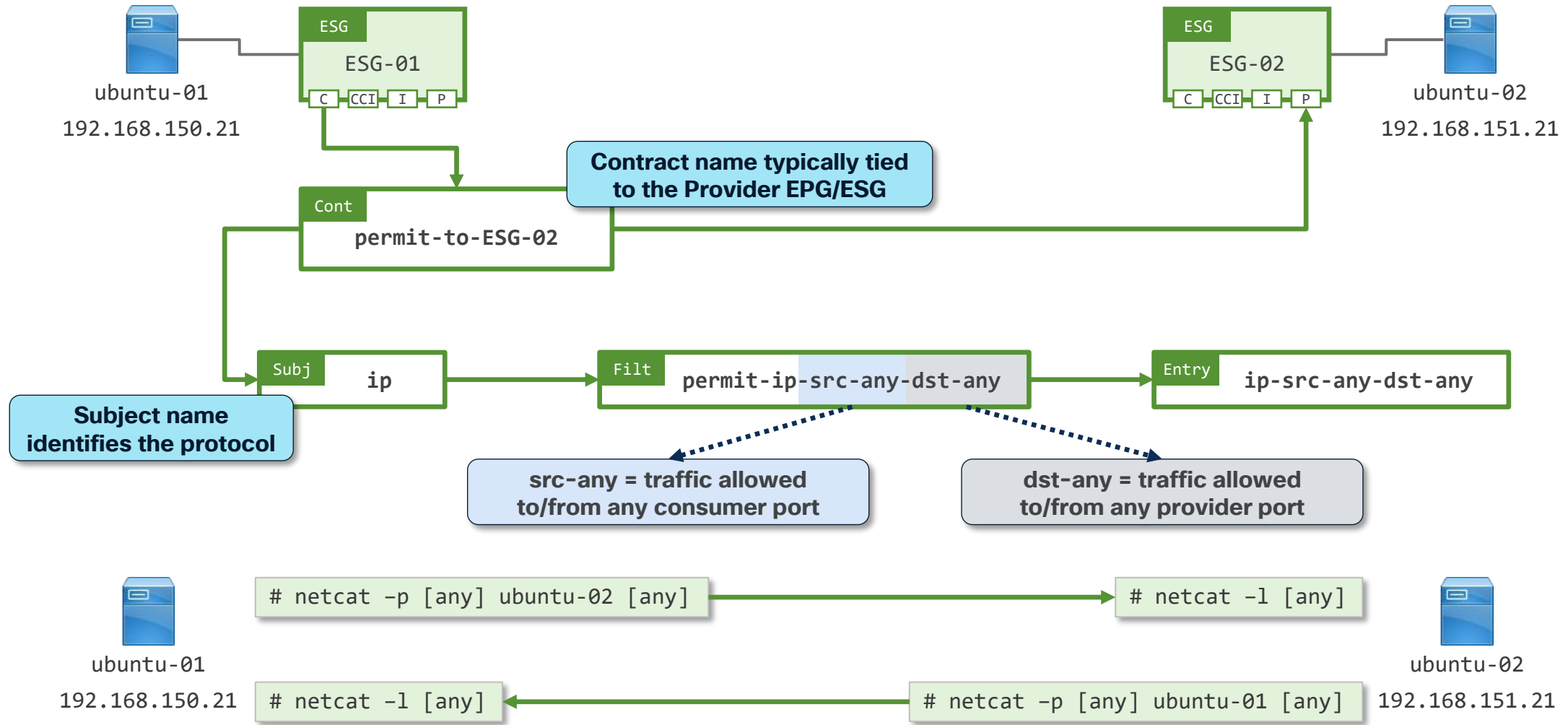
Consumer and provider relationships are there to help you visualize the traffic flow direction i.e. (typically) from the consumer to the provider

Consumer and provider relationships do not (by default) prevent TCP connections being established from the provider to the consumer

Contract structure...



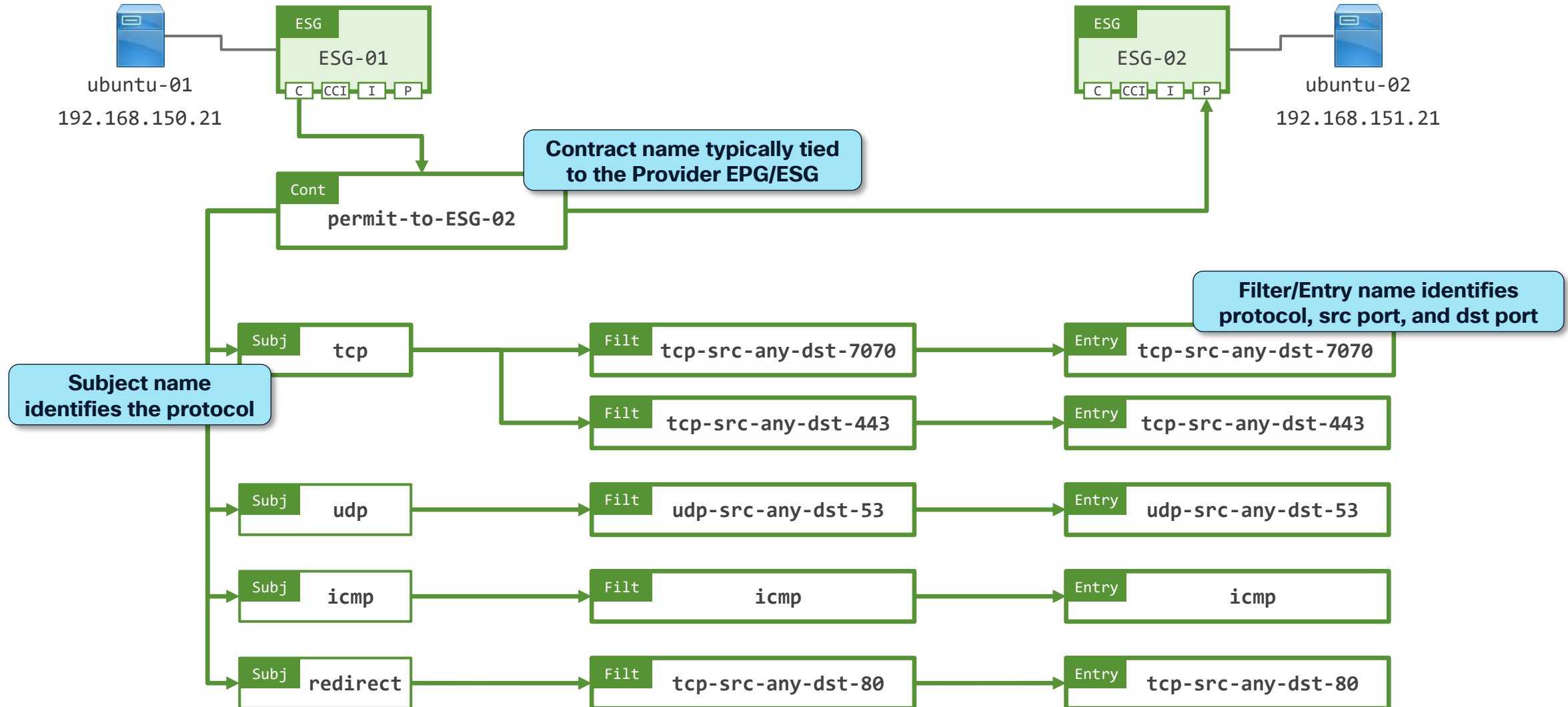
Use clear and explicit naming for filters and entries



Contract structure...



Use clear and explicit naming
for filters and entries



Getting into the weeds on Contracts...

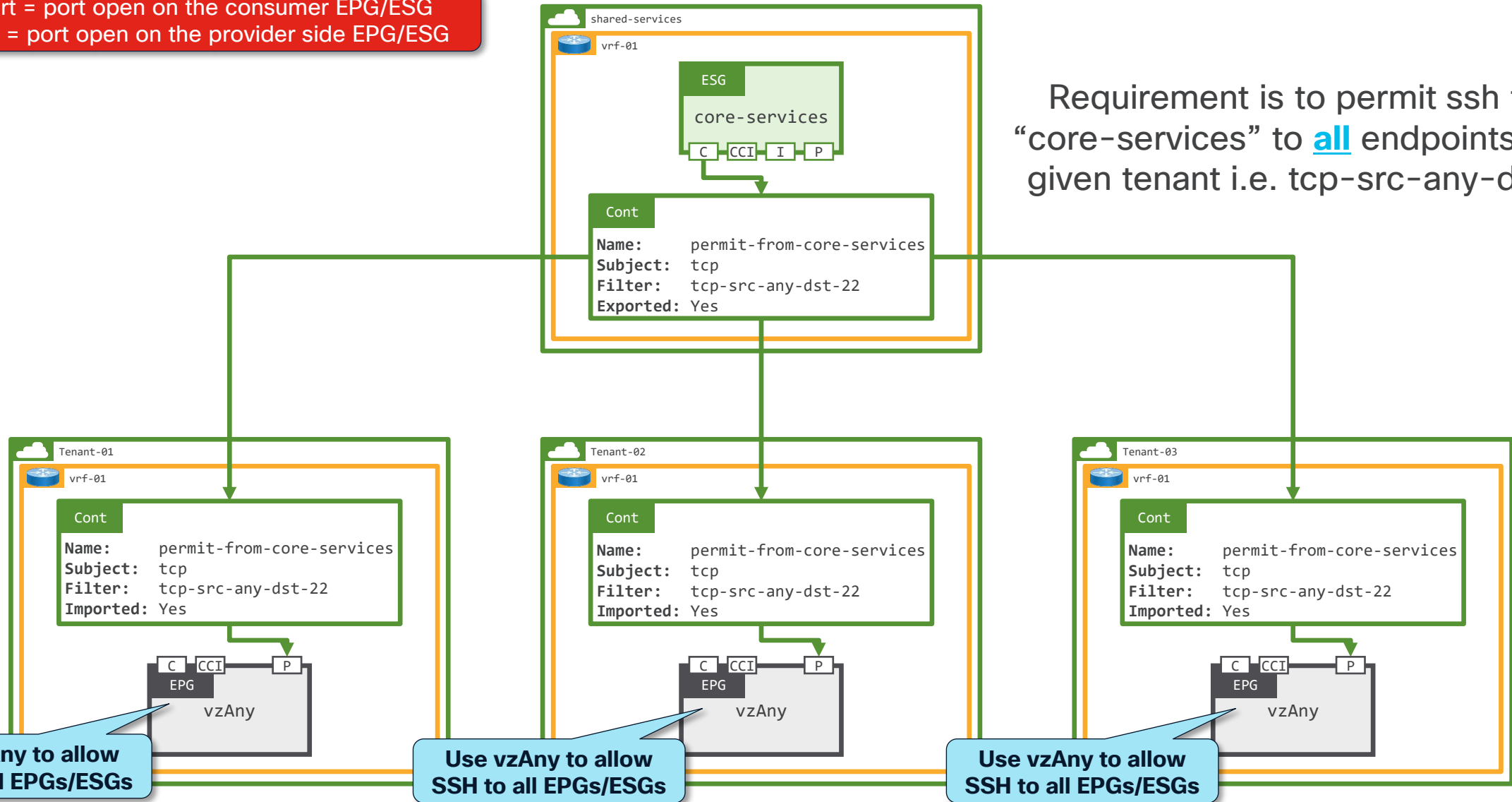


I want to be able to ssh to all the endpoints in my network from my management network...

Dual VRF - vzAny is the contract provider

src_port = port open on the consumer EPG/ESG
dst_port = port open on the provider side EPG/ESG

Requirement is to permit ssh from
“core-services” to all endpoints in any
given tenant i.e. tcp-src-any-dst-22



Dual VRF - vzAny is the contract provider

src_port
dst_port

APIC

System | **Tenants** | Fabric | Virtual Networking | Admin | Operations | Integrations

ALL TENANTS | Add Tenant | Tenant Search: name or descr | common | **BRKDCN-2959** | shared-services | isovalent | demo

This object was created by the Terraform orchestrator. It is recommended to only modify this object using the Terraform orchestrator.

BRKDCN-2959

- Application Profiles
- Networking
 - VXLAN Stretch
 - Bridge Domains
 - VRFs
 - production-inside (vrf-02)
 - Multicast
 - Multicast IPv6
 - Inter-VRF Leaked Routes for ESG
 - EPG|ESG Collection for VRF
 - production-outside (vrf-01)
 - L2Outs
 - L3Outs
 - SR-MPLS VRF L3Outs
 - Dot1Q Tunnels
 - Contracts
 - Policies
 - Services
 - Quick Start

vzAny

Policy | Operational | Faults | History

General | Subject Labels | EPG-Any Labels

Properties

Match Type: At Least One

Provided Contracts:

Name	QoS Class	Match Type	State
in	Unspecified	At Least One	Formed

Status

Error: 400 - vzAny is a provider for Contract uni/tn-BRKDCN-2959/brc-permit-to-vzAny, and the Contract scope is not context. vzAny cannot be used as provider for this contract

Tenant	Type	QoS Class	State
BRKDCN-2959	Contract	Unspecified	Formed

Contract Interfaces:

Name	Tenant	Type	QoS Class	State
------	--------	------	-----------	-------

Show Usage | Reset | Submit

om
n any
t-22

vzAny cannot be a Provider for Shared Services

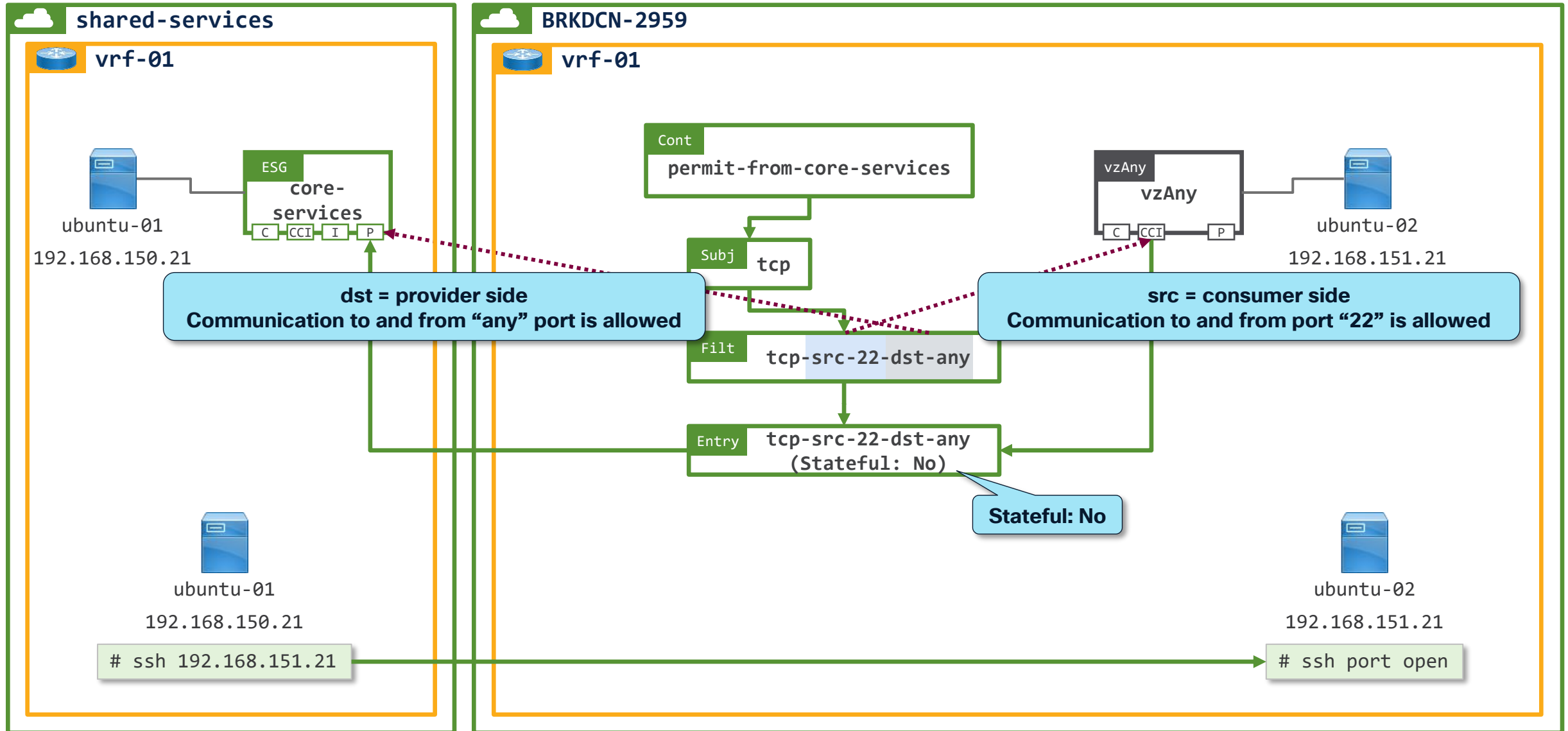
Use vzAny
SSH to all EPGs/ESGs

SSH to all EPGs/ESGs

SSH to all EPGs/ESGs

How can I use vzAny as a shared services Provider...?

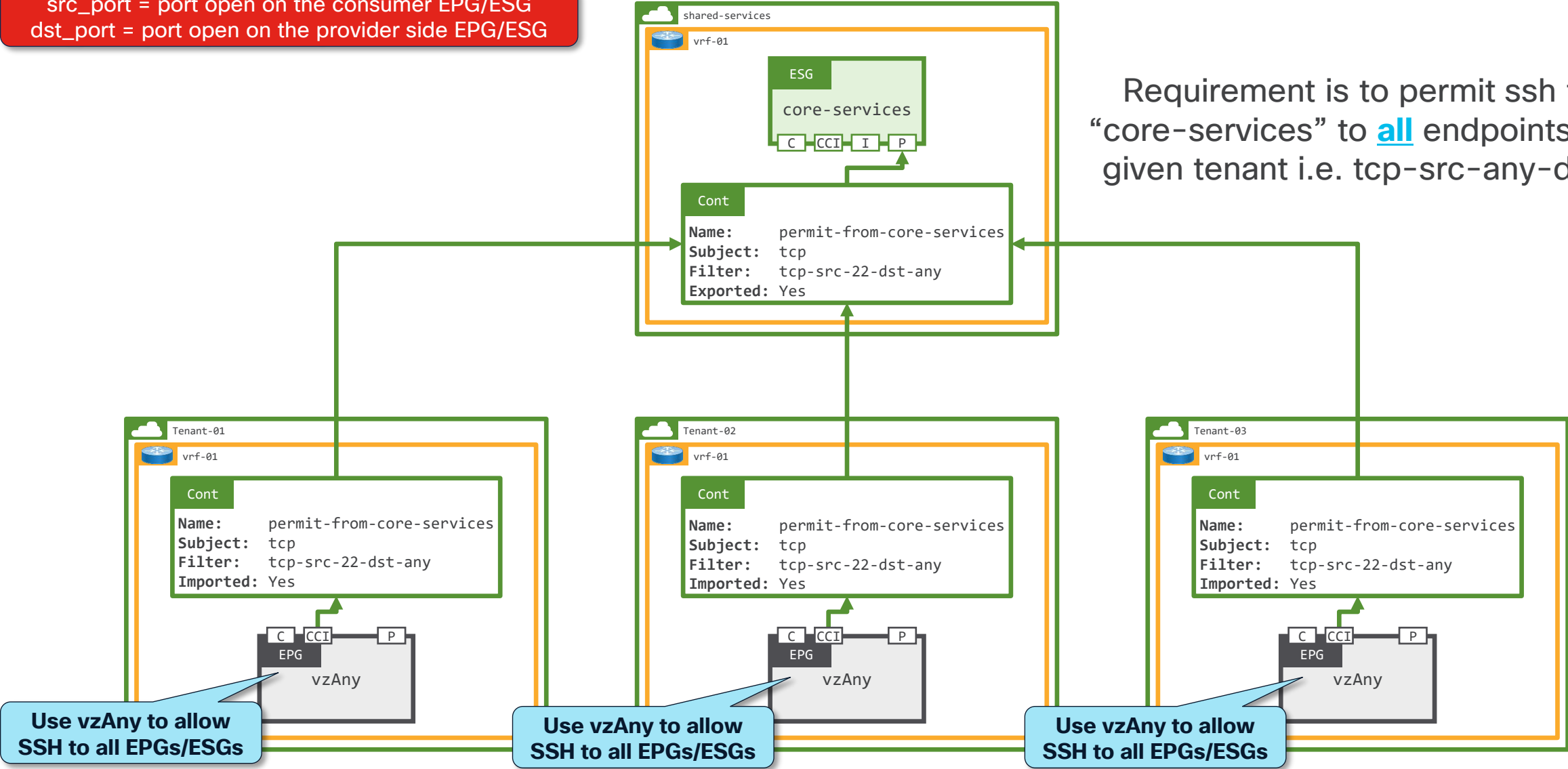
Reversing filter ports – stateful = no



vzAny as a contract consumer – Filters reversed

src_port = port open on the consumer EPG/ESG
dst_port = port open on the provider side EPG/ESG

Requirement is to permit ssh from “core-services” to all endpoints in any given tenant i.e. tcp-src-any-dst-22



vzAny as a contract consumer – Filters reversed

src_
dst_p

APIC

System | **Tenants** | Fabric | Virtual Networking | Admin | Operations | Integrations

ALL TENANTS | Add Tenant | Tenant Search: | common | **BRKDCN-2959** | shared-services | infra | isoalent

This object was created by the Terraform orchestrator. It is recommended to only modify this object using the Terraform orchestrator.

BRKDCN-2959

BRKDCN-2959

Application Profiles

Networking

VXLAN Stretch

Bridge Domains

VRFs

production-inside (vrf-01)

Multicast

Multicast IPv6

Inter-VRF Leaked Routes for ESG

EPG|ESG Collection for VRF

L2Outs

L3Outs

SR-MPLS VRF L3Outs

Dot1Q Tunnels

Contracts

Policies

Services

Quick Start

vzAny

Policy

Operational

Faults

History

General

Subject Labels

EPG-Any Labels

Properties

Consumed Contracts:

Name	Tenant	Type	QoS Class	State
intra-vrf	BRKDCN-2959	Contract	Unspecified	Formed

Contract Interfaces:

Name	Tenant	Type	QoS Class	State
permit-from-core-services	BRKDCN-2959	Contract Interface	Unspecified	Formed
permit-to-all-external-subnets-bgp-as...	BRKDCN-2959	Contract Interface	Unspecified	Formed

Show Usage

Reset

Submit

ssh allowed to all endpoints
via reversed filter ports

Use v
SSH to all EPGs/ESGs

SSH to all EPGs/ESGs

SSH to all EPGs/ESGs

Last Login Time: 2025-04-16T14:30 UTC+00:00

Current System Time: 2025-04-16T16:28 UTC+00:00



Customer requirement

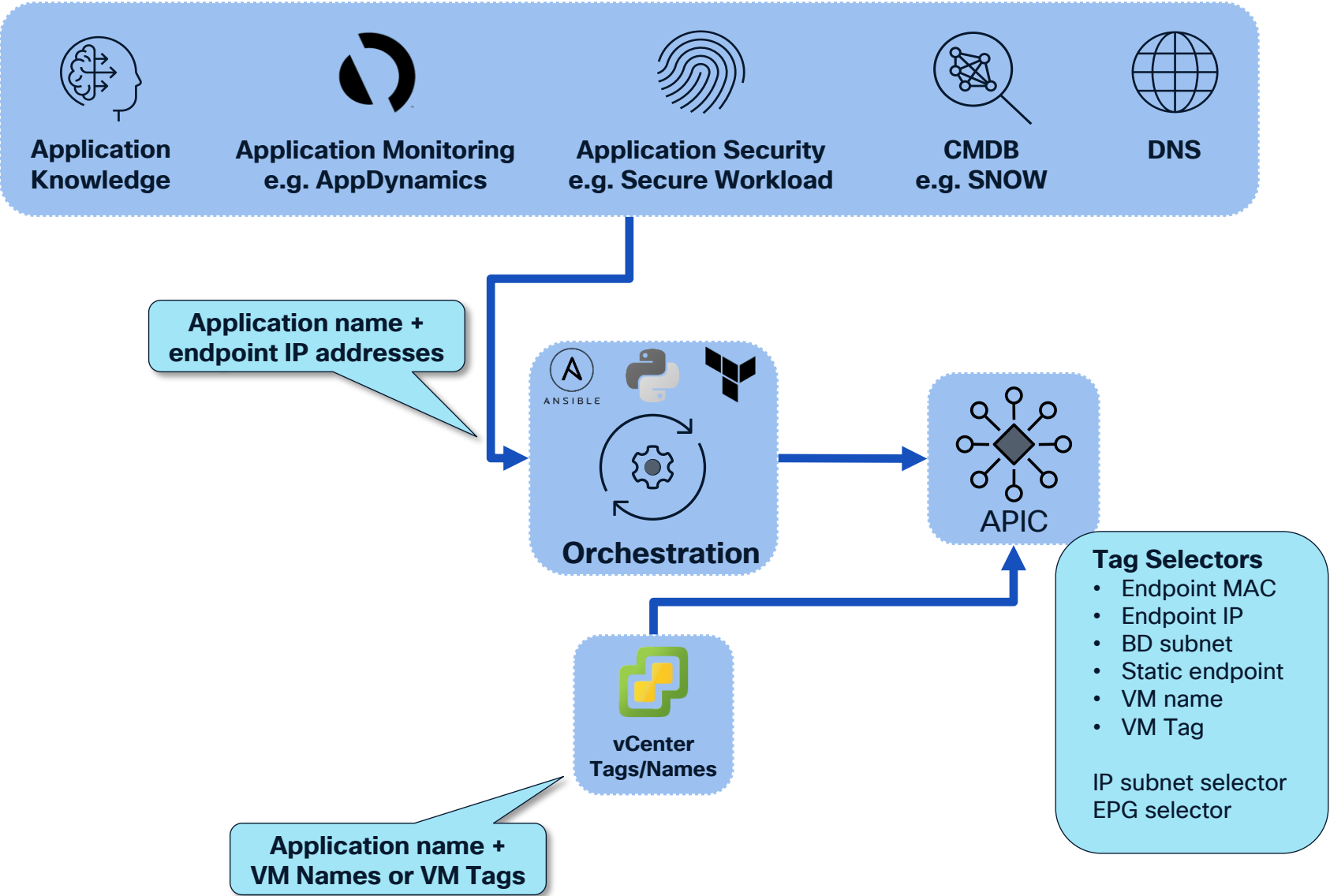
Migrate from IP based
security policies to user and
application-based security policies

Zero trust application based security...

- Where networking and security come together...
- Customer's current network design...
- Security control over inbound traffic...
- Understanding ACI security...
- **Zero trust application-based security...**
- Layer 7 security integration...
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- Implement Zero trust Micro-segmentation

**All we need are the application
names and the associated
endpoint IP addresses...!**

Application IP address details from any source



Understand where your application is running on the network

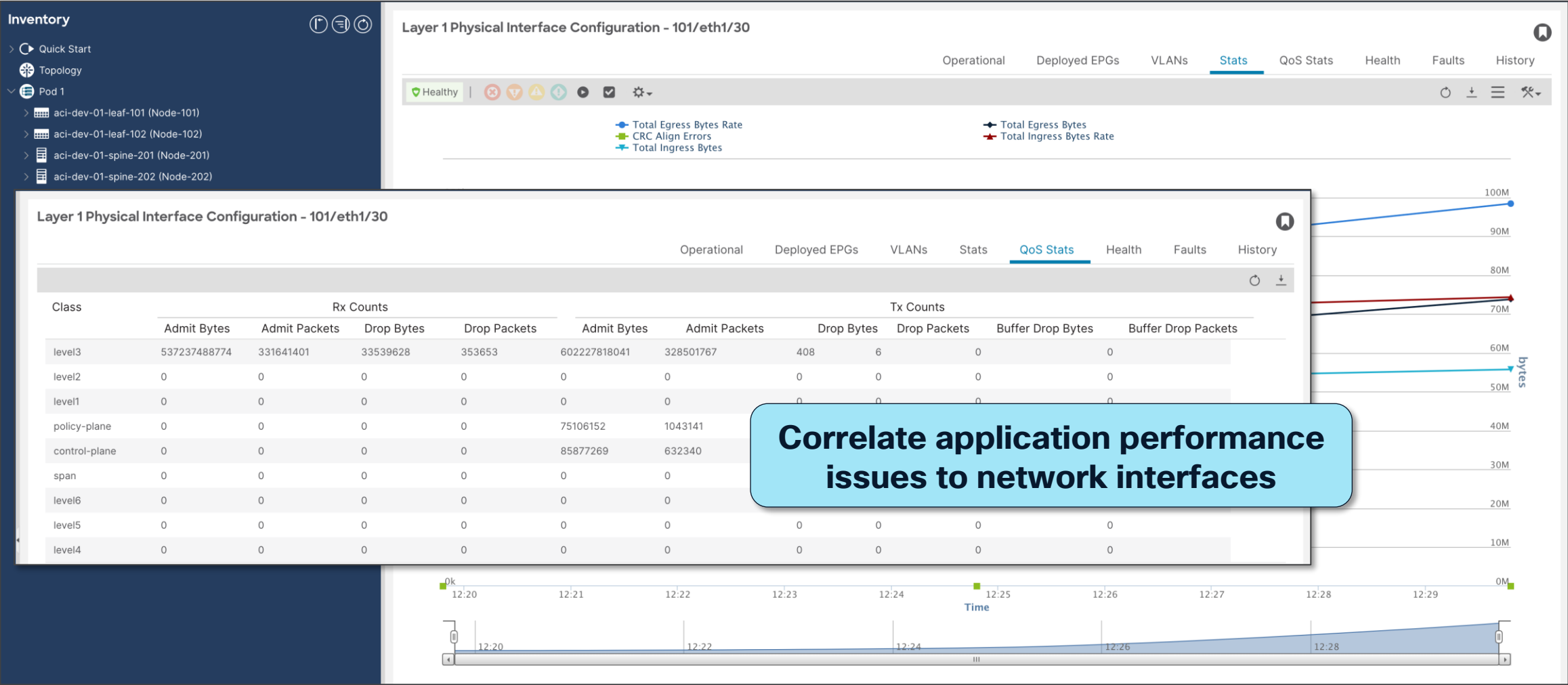
The screenshot displays the Cisco SD-WAN GUI for the 'demo' environment, specifically the 'ESG - all-services' page. The interface shows a list of application endpoints with various details. Callouts highlight specific information:

- Application Endpoint IP and MAC Information:** Points to the MAC/IP column.
- Host Information:** Points to the Hostname column.
- VLAN Information:** Points to the Encap column.
- Tag Information:** Points to the Policy Tags column.
- Endpoint names:** Points to the Endpoint Name column.
- Switch and Interface Information:** Points to the Interface (learned) column.
- EPG/Subnet Information:** Points to the Base EPG column.

MAC/IP	Endpoint Name	Hosting Server	Interface (learned)	Encap	Base EPG	Policy Tags
00:50:56:A1:1A:60 192.168.150.100	tn-demo-online-boutique-ad-service	10.237.98.165	Pod-1/Node-102/eth1/29 (learned,vm...)	vlan-1146(P) vlan-1147(S)	demo:network-segments:192.168.150.0_24	_vmc:vmname tn-demo-online-boutique-ad-service Function tn-demo-online-boutique-ad-service
00:50:56:A1:3F:2C 192.168.151.101	tn-demo-online-boutique-frontend-service	10.237.98.168	Pod-1/Node-101/eth1/32 (learned,vm...)	vlan-1175(P) vlan-1176(S)	demo:network-segments:192.168.151.0_24	_vmc:vmname tn-demo-online-boutique-frontend-serv Function tn-demo-online-boutique-frontend-service
00:50:56:A1:7F:0B 192.168.153.155	tn-demo-online-boutique-checkout-service	10.237.98.168	Pod-1/Node-102/eth1/32 (learned,vm...)	vlan-1177(P) vlan-1178(S)	demo:network-segments:192.168.153.0_24	_vmc:vmname tn-demo-online-boutique-checkout-servi Function tn-demo-online-boutique-checkout-service
00:50:56:A1:7F:A5 192.168.156.155	tn-demo-online-boutique-redis-cart	10.237.98.166	Pod-1/Node-101/eth1/30 (learned,vm...)	vlan-1101(P) vlan-1102(S)	demo:network-segments:192.168.156.0_24	_vmc:vmname tn-demo-online-boutique-redis-cart Function tn-demo-online-boutique-redis-cart
00:50:56:A1:8F:09 192.168.153.156	tn-demo-online-boutique-payment-service	10.237.98.167	Pod-1/Node-101/eth1/31 (learned,vm...)	vlan-1150(P) vlan-1151(S)	demo:network-segments:192.168.154.0_24	_vmc:vmname tn-demo-online-boutique-payment-serv Function tn-demo-online-boutique-payment-service
00:50:56:A1:09:2F 192.168.150.101	tn-demo-online-boutique-shipping-service	10.237.98.166	Pod-1/Node-101/eth1/30 (learned,vm...)	vlan-1177(P) vlan-1178(S)	demo:network-segments:192.168.153.0_24	_vmc:vmname tn-demo-online-boutique-shipping-servi Function tn-demo-online-boutique-shipping-service
00:50:56:A1:22:DE 192.168.152.100	tn-demo-online-boutique-product-catalog-service	10.237.98.166	Pod-1/Node-102/eth1/30 (learned,vm...)	vlan-1146(P) vlan-1147(S)	demo:network-segments:192.168.150.0_24	_vmc:vmname tn-demo-online-boutique-product-catalog Function tn-demo-online-boutique-product-catalog-serv
00:50:56:A1:84:4D 192.168.155.155	tn-demo-online-boutique-cart-service	10.237.98.167	Pod-1/Node-102/eth1/31 (learned,vm...)	vlan-1148(P) vlan-1149(S)	demo:network-segments:192.168.152.0_24	_vmc:vmname tn-demo-online-boutique-cart-service Function tn-demo-online-boutique-cart-service
00:50:56:A1:80:E2	tn-demo-online-boutique-email-service	10.237.98.167	Pod-1/Node-101/eth1/31 (learned,vm...)	vlan-1109(P) vlan-1110(S)	demo:network-segments:192.168.155.0_24	_vmc:vmname tn-demo-online-boutique-email-service Function tn-demo-online-boutique-email-service
	tn-demo-online-boutique-recommendation-service	10.237.98.168	Pod-1/Node-101/eth1/32 (learned,vm...)	vlan-1175(P) vlan-1176(S)	demo:network-segments:192.168.151.0_24	_vmc:vmname tn-demo-online-boutique-recommendatio Function tn-demo-online-boutique-recommendation-servi

Page 1 Of 1 | Objects Per Page: 100 | Displaying Objects 1 - 11 Of 11

Are there errors or excessive drops, affecting the application...?

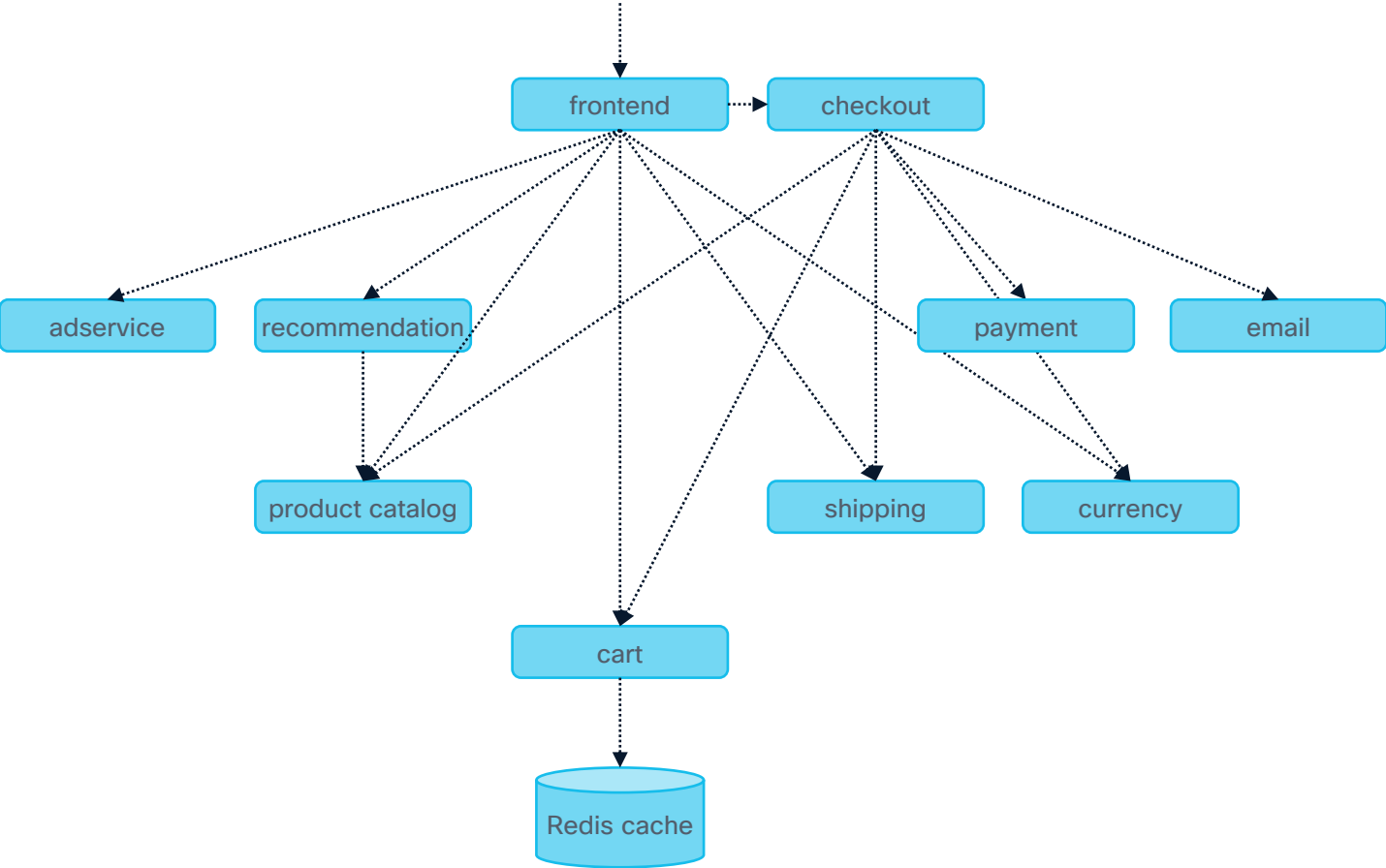


Option 1

Application segmentation and visibility with EPGs...

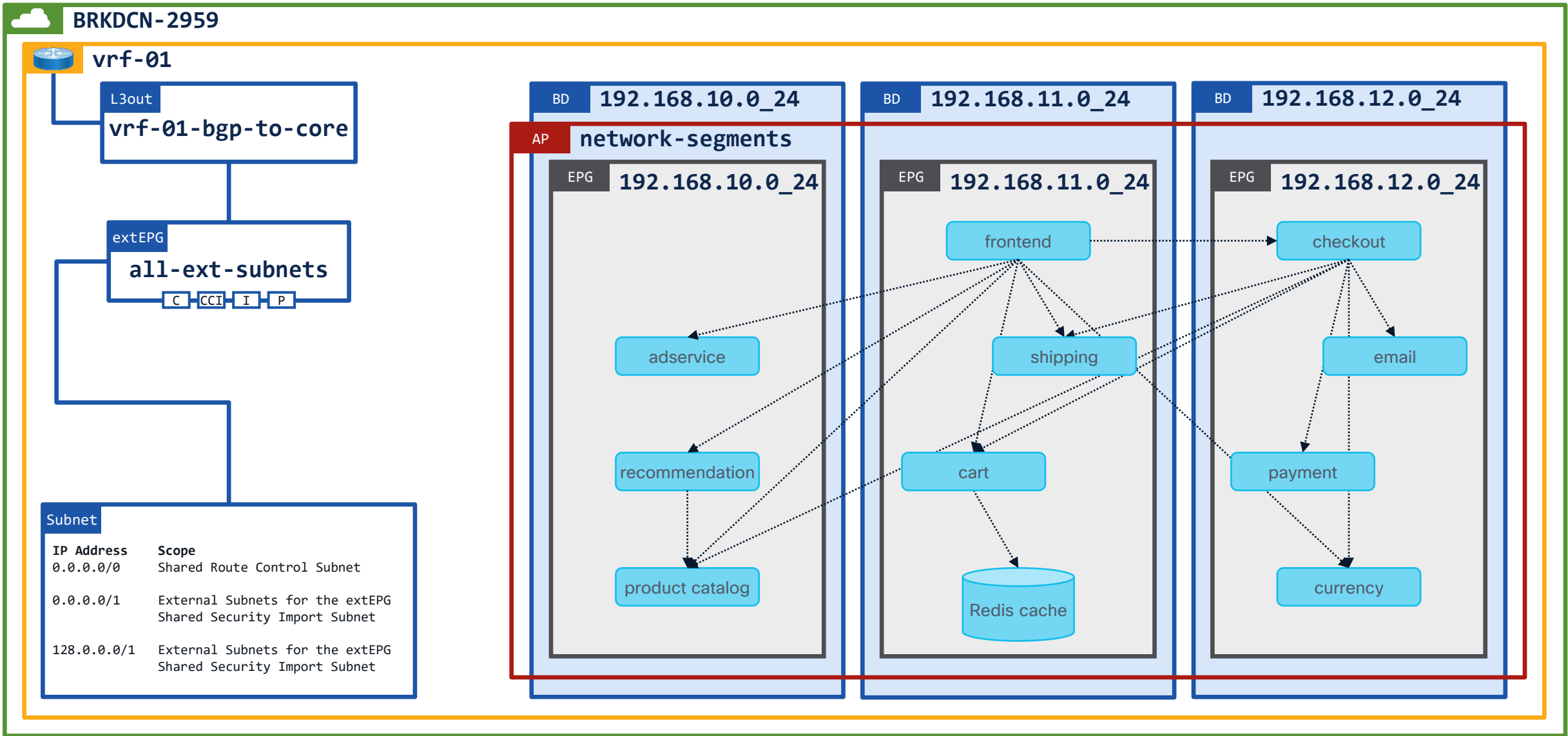
Online Boutique

<https://github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/microservices-demo>

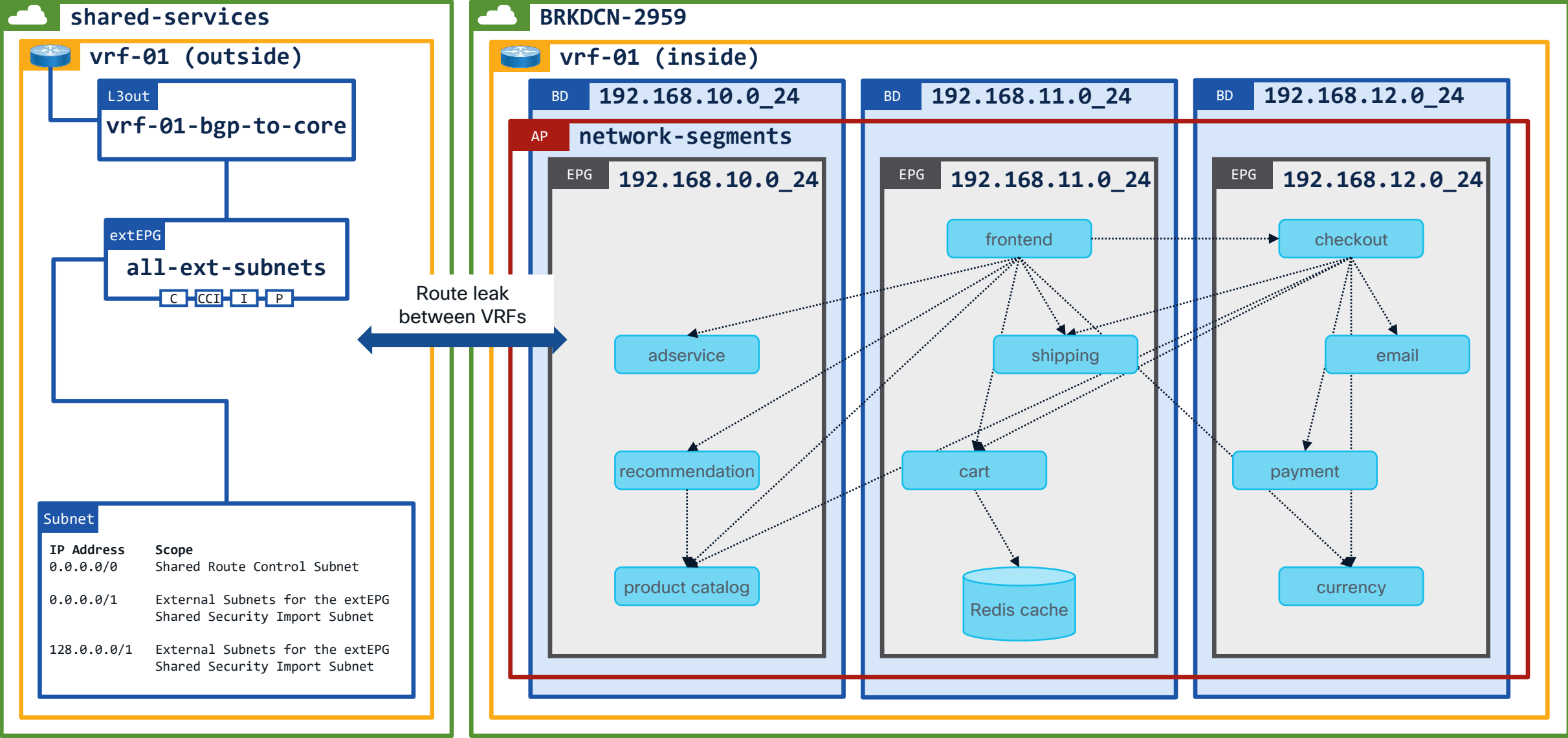


Source/Consumer	Target/Provider	Target/Provider Port
cart	Redis cache	TCP 6379
checkout	cart	TCP 7070
	currency	TCP 7000
	email	TCP 8080
	payment	TCP 50051
	product catalog	TCP 3550
	shipping	TCP 50051
frontend	adservice	TCP 9555
	cart	TCP 7070
	checkout	TCP 5050
	currency	TCP 7000
	product catalog	TCP 3550
	recommendation	TCP 8080
	shipping	TCP 50051
outside	frontend	TCP 80/8080
recommendation	product catalog	TCP 3550

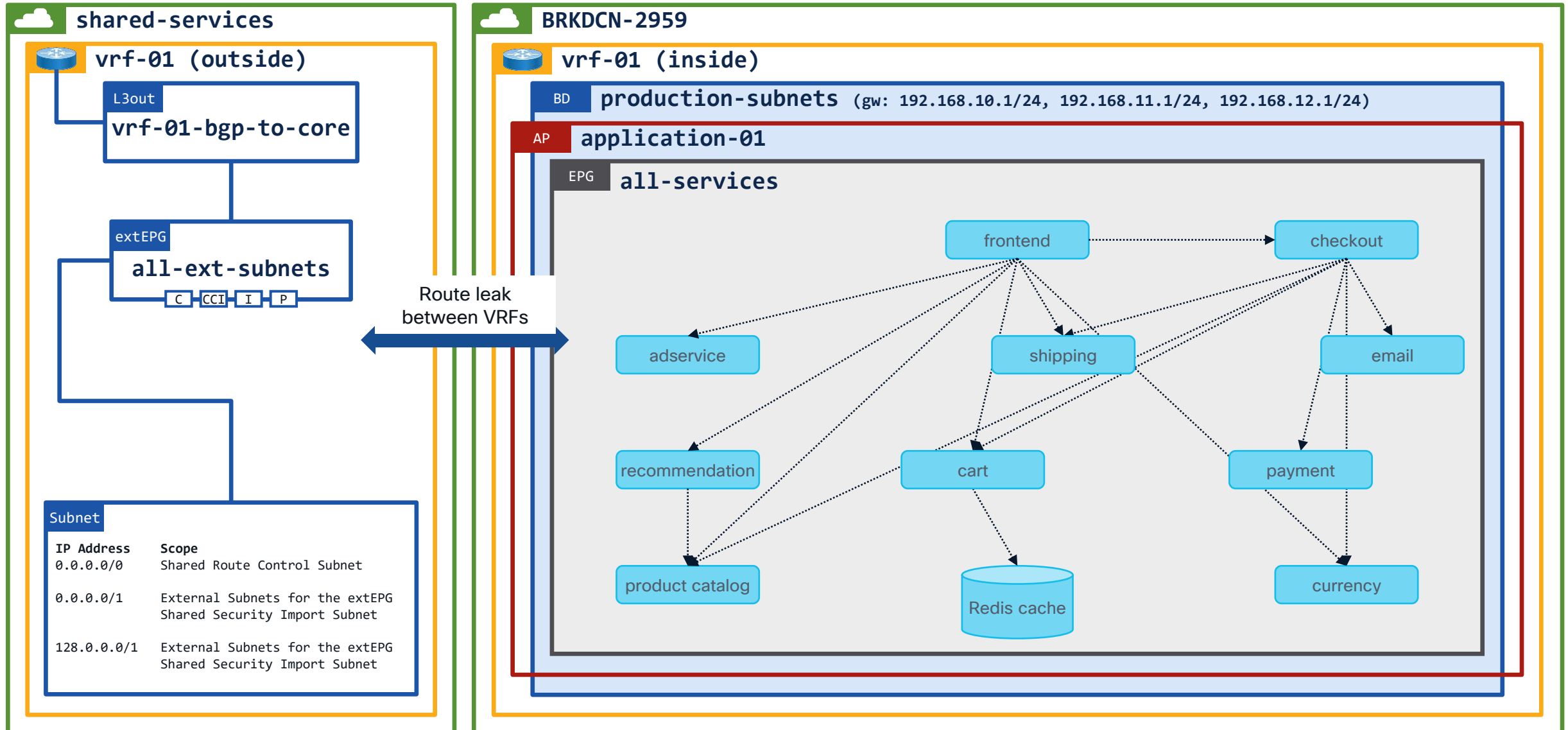
Application tiers are spread across EPGs



Migrate to a “shared-services” split VRF design



End goal is a single EPG (VLAN) per application



No time to get into the weeds on how to migrate...

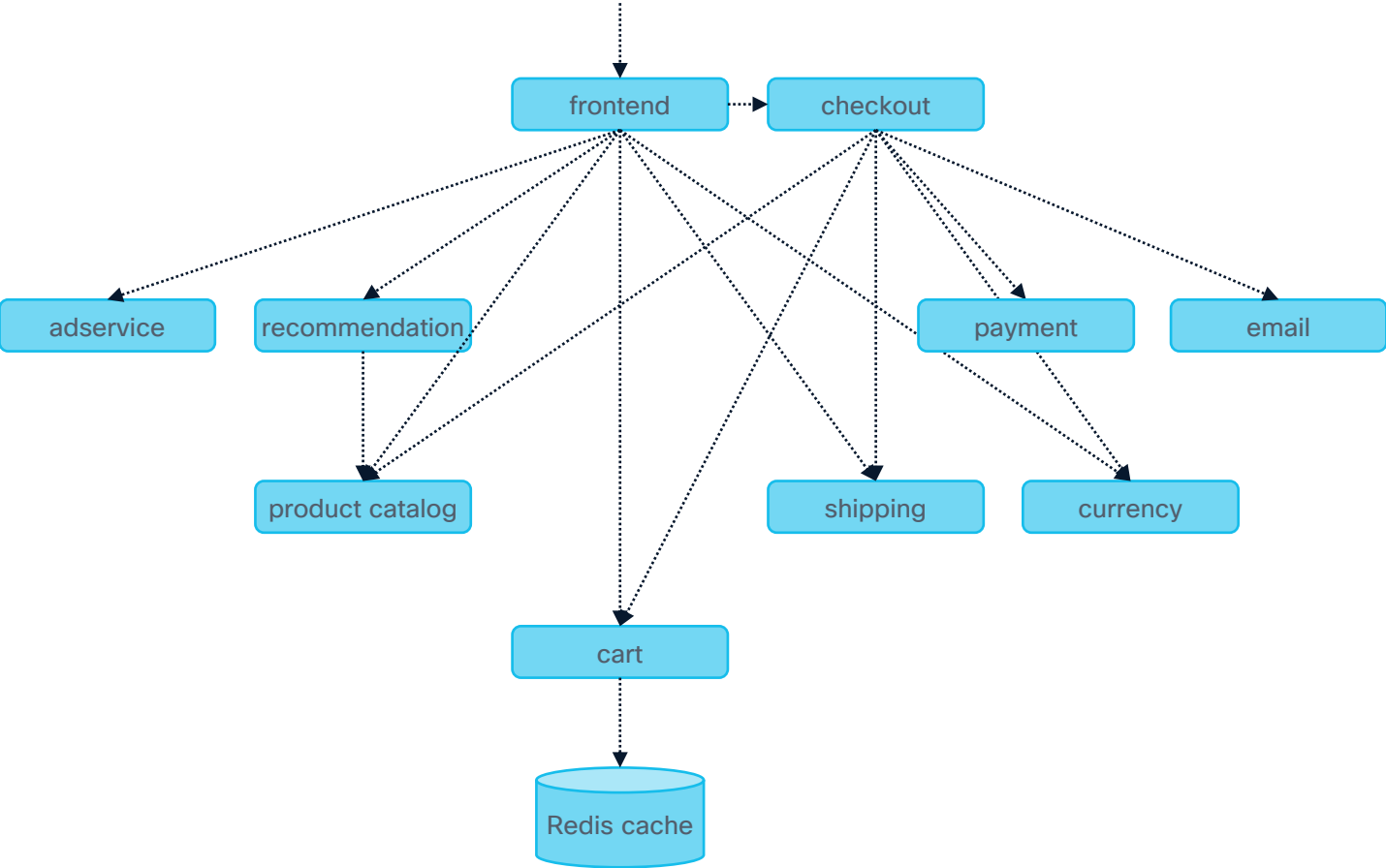


Option 2

Application segmentation and visibility with ESGs...

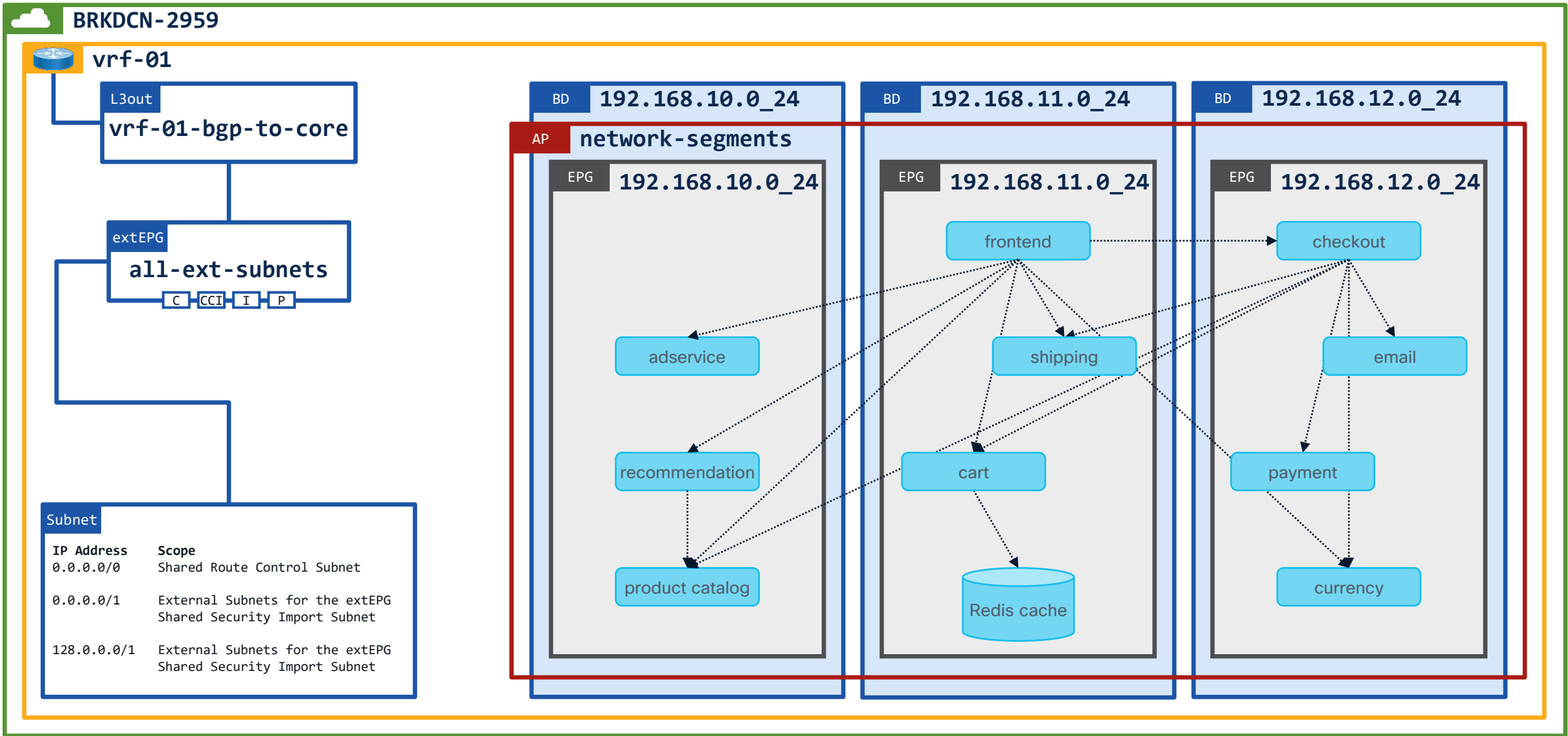
Online Boutique

<https://github.com/GoogleCloudPlatform/microservices-demo>

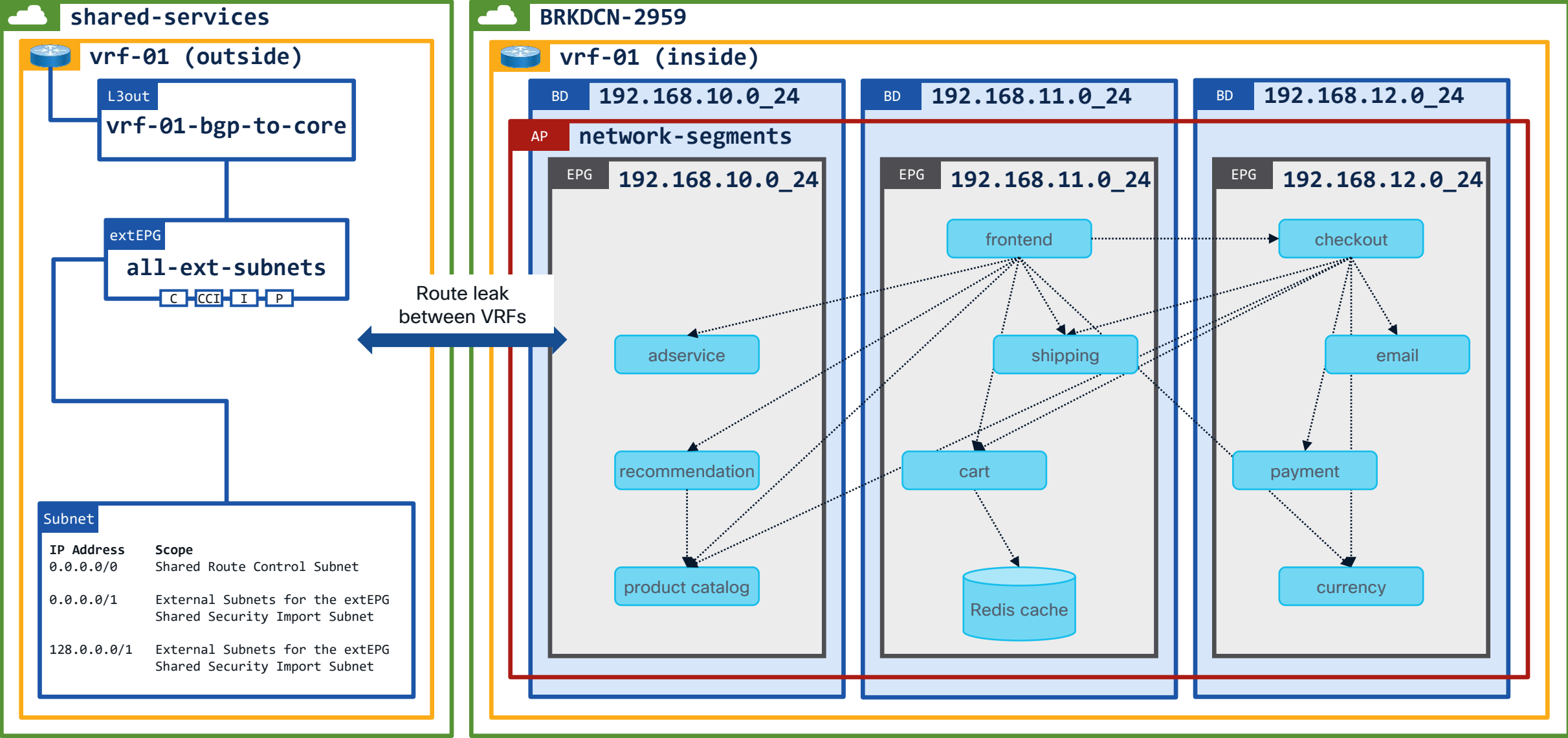


Source/Consumer	Target/Provider	Target/Provider Port
cart	Redis cache	TCP 6379
checkout	cart currency email payment product catalog shipping	TCP 7070 TCP 7000 TCP 8080 TCP 50051 TCP 3550 TCP 50051
frontend	adservice cart checkout currency product catalog recommendation shipping	TCP 9555 TCP 7070 TCP 5050 TCP 7000 TCP 3550 TCP 8080 TCP 50051
outside	frontend	TCP 80/8080
recommendation	product catalog	TCP 3550

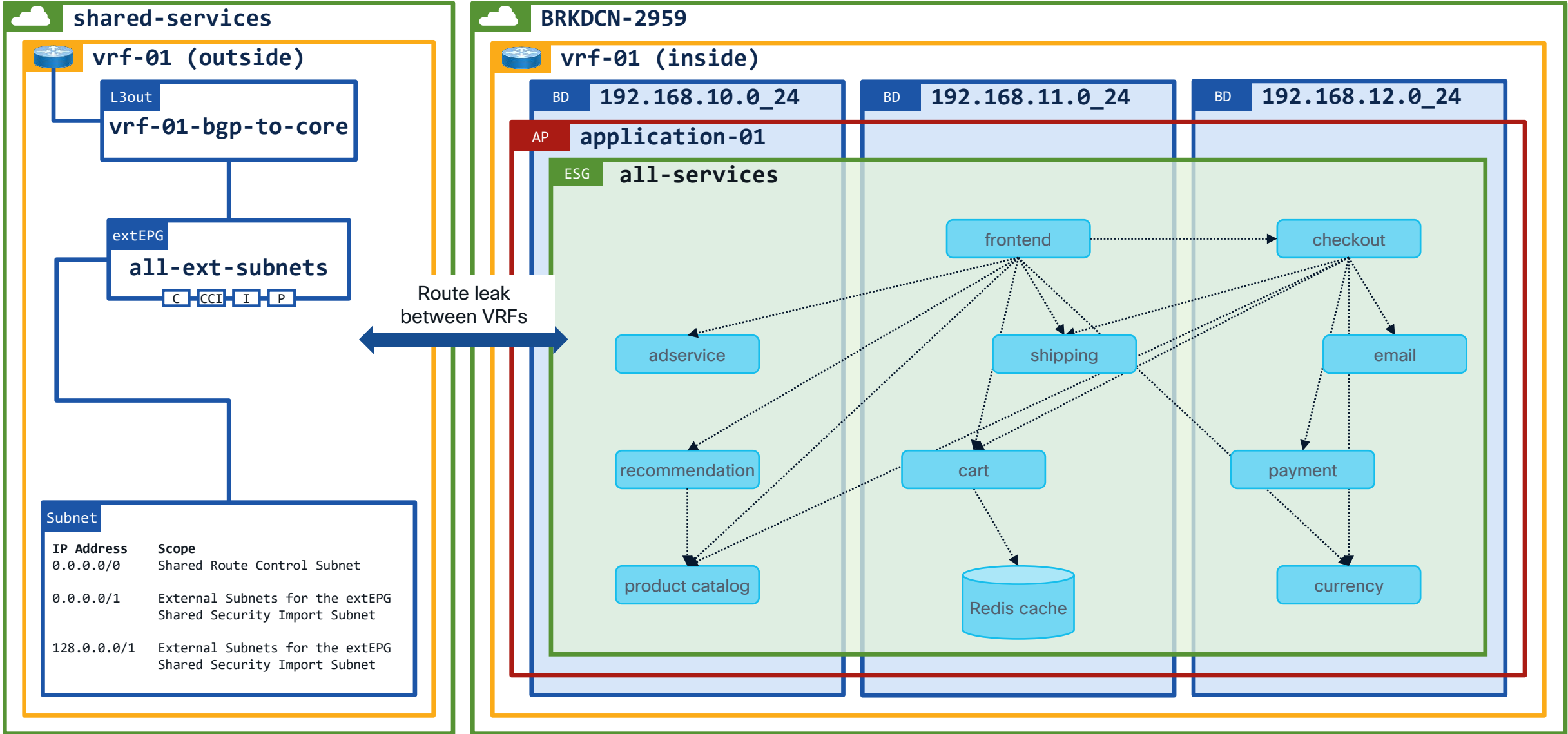
Application tiers are spread across EPGs



Migrate to a “shared-services” split VRF design

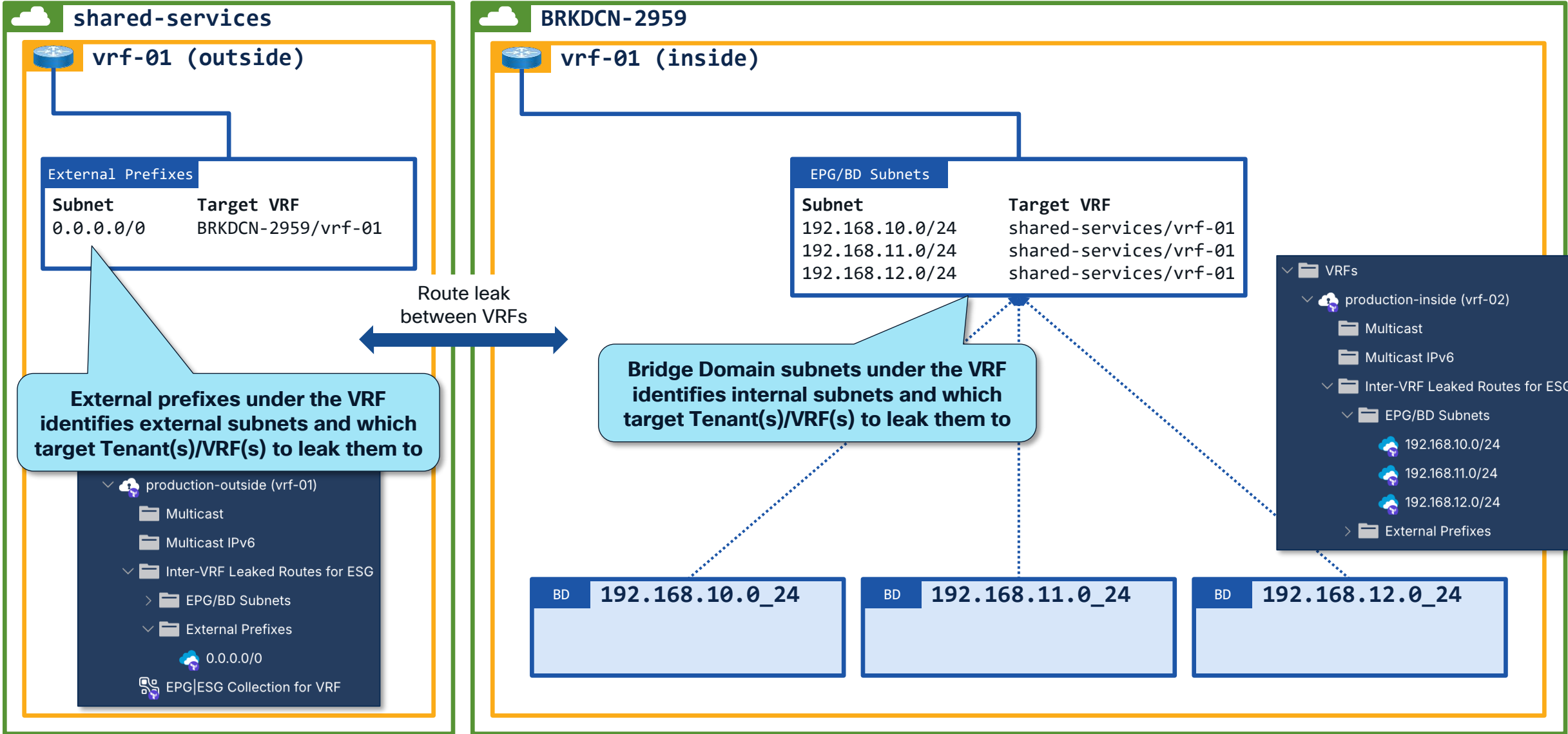


Single ESG per application

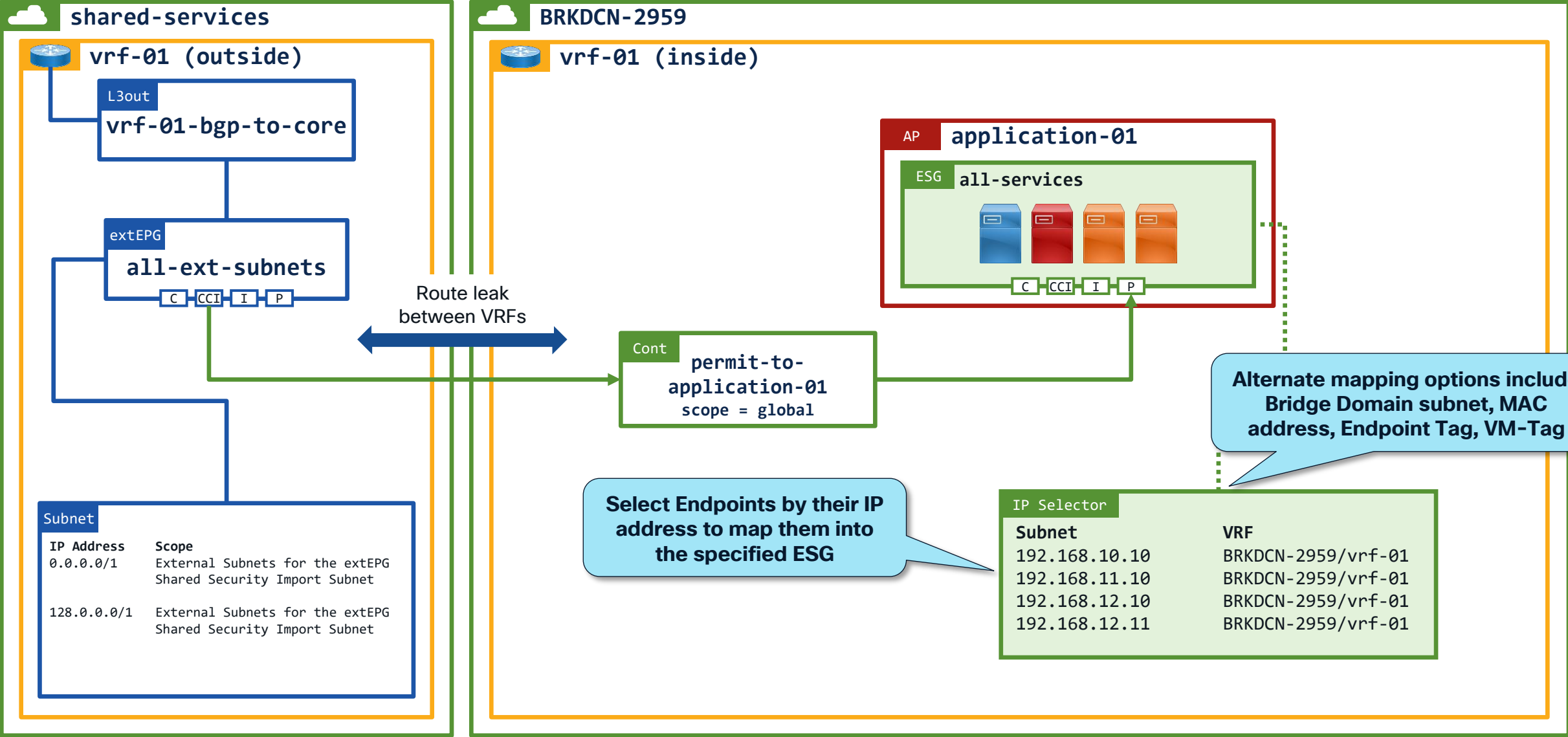


What are the migration steps...?

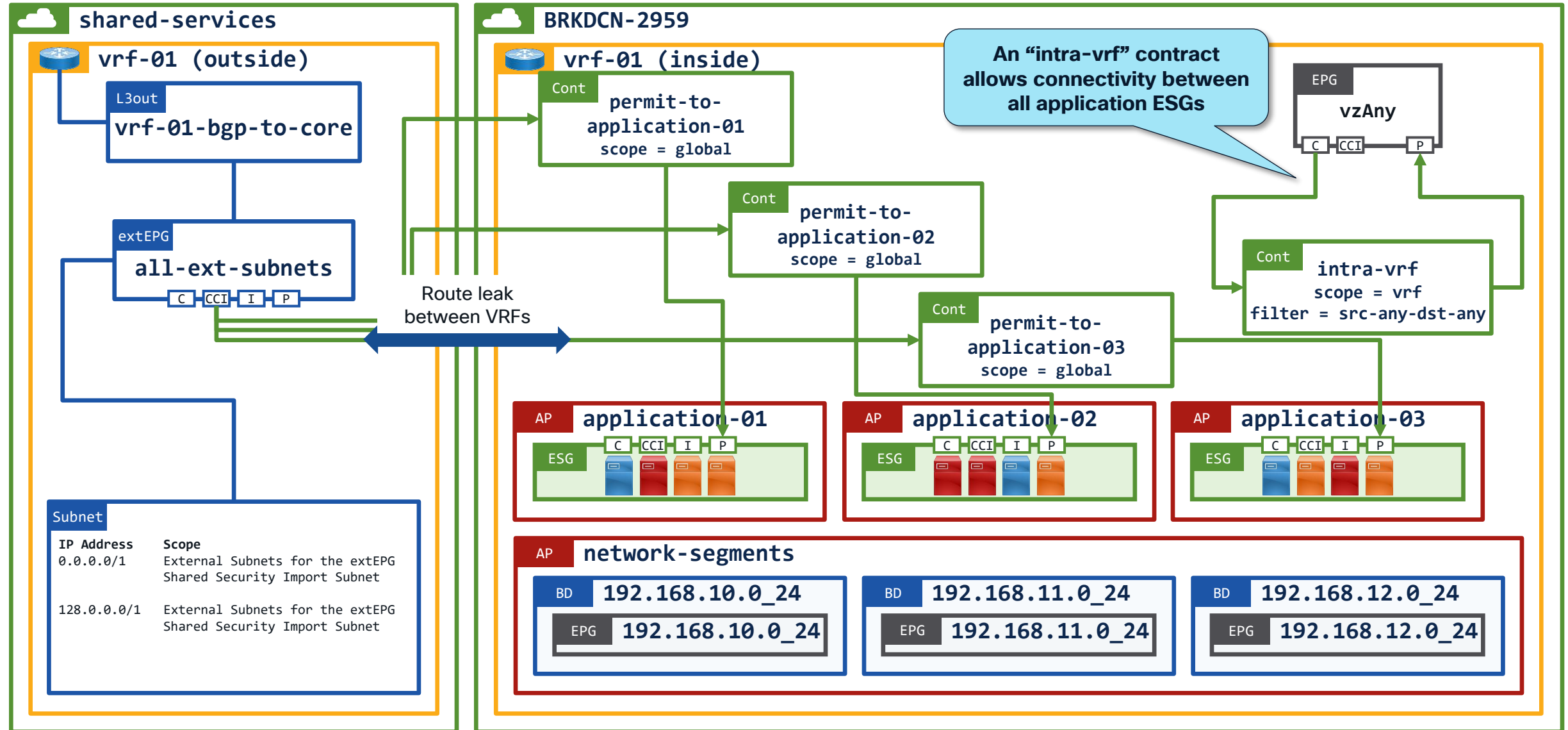
Leak Routes between VRFs for ESGs



Map endpoints to an ESG



Endpoint security decoupled from BD/EPG boundary

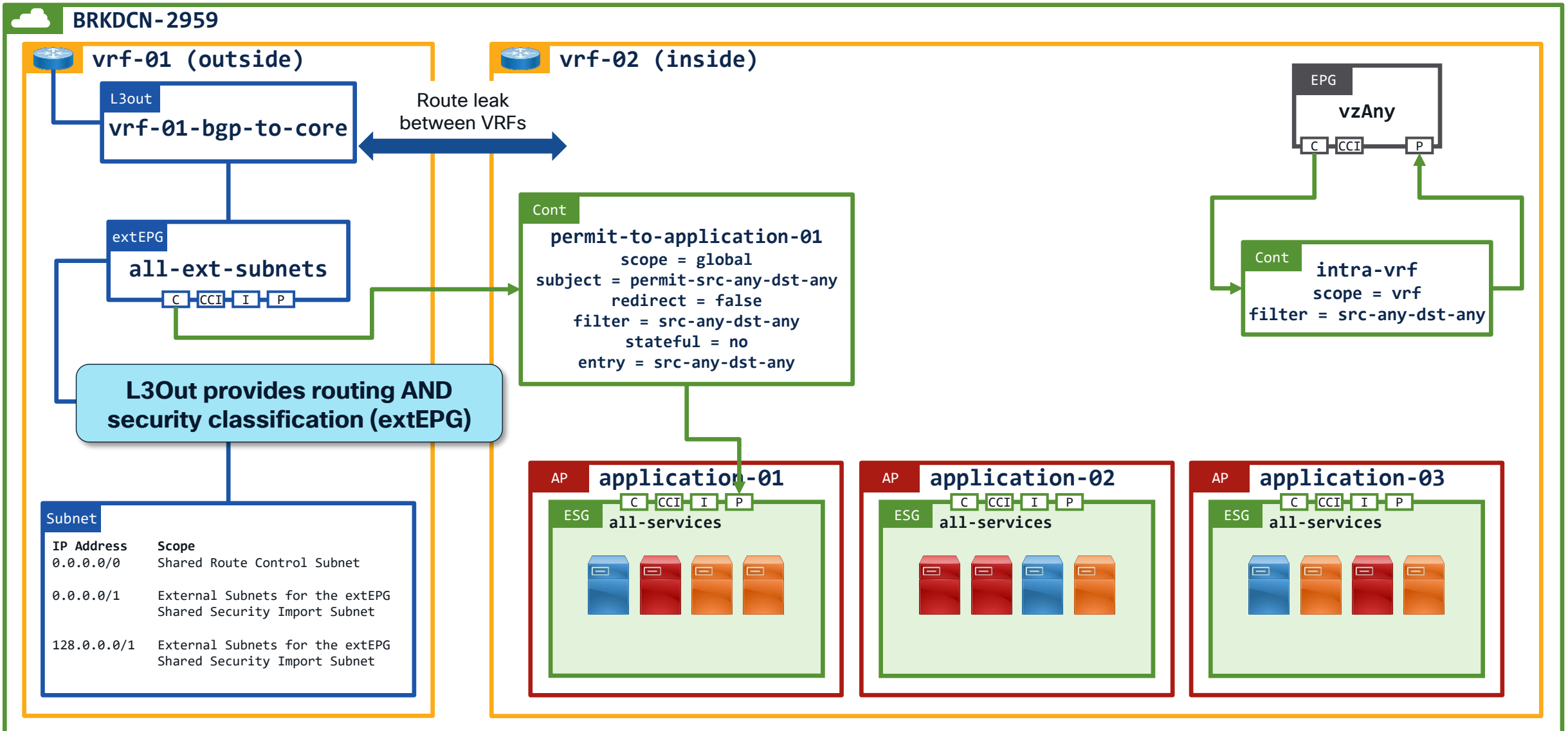


Considerations

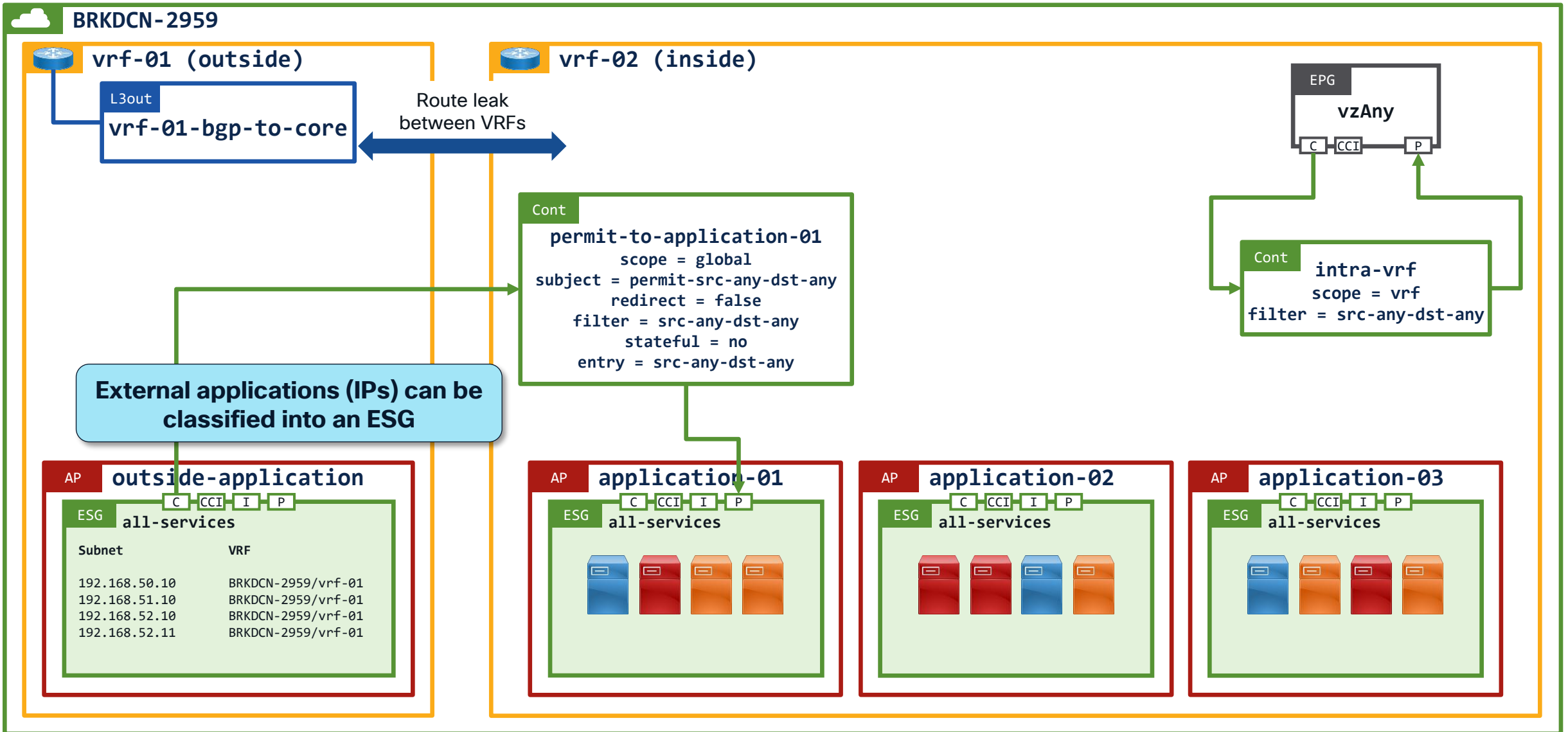
- No changes to Bridge Domains i.e. 1x Bridge Domain mapped to 1x EPG
- Bridge Domains can support one or more gateways
- DHCP allowed
- IGMP snooping policy applied to Bridge Domain
- Private VLANs used to control East / West traffic in the Hypervisor
- Proxy ARP required on the leaf switches
- Minimal traffic interruption whilst Proxy ARP and PVLANS are enabled (change window required)
- Endpoints retain their existing EPG mapping
- **6.1.4 added a new feature allowing external subnets to be classified directly into ESGs**

What's new with ESGs...

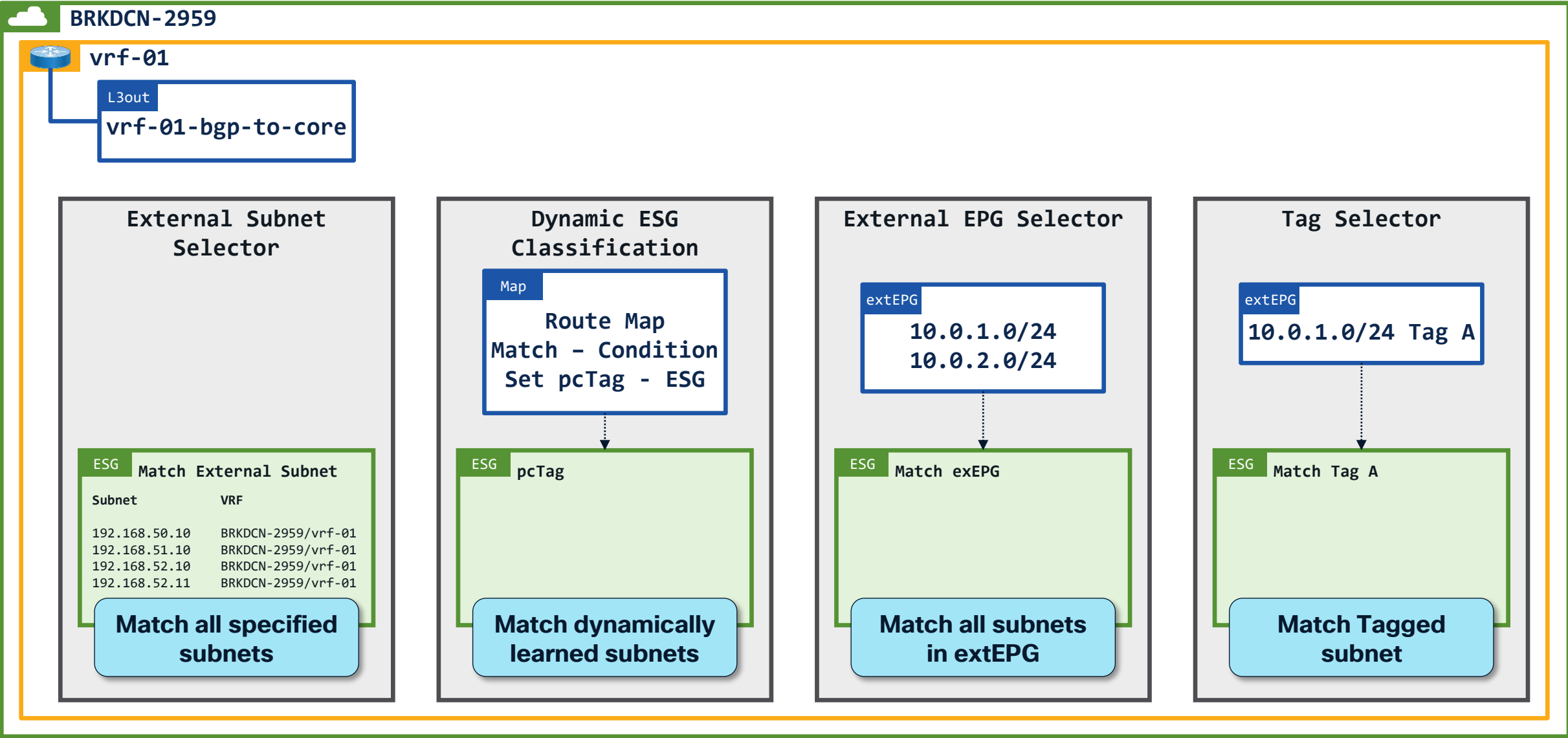
Combined routing and security pre ACI 6.1(4)



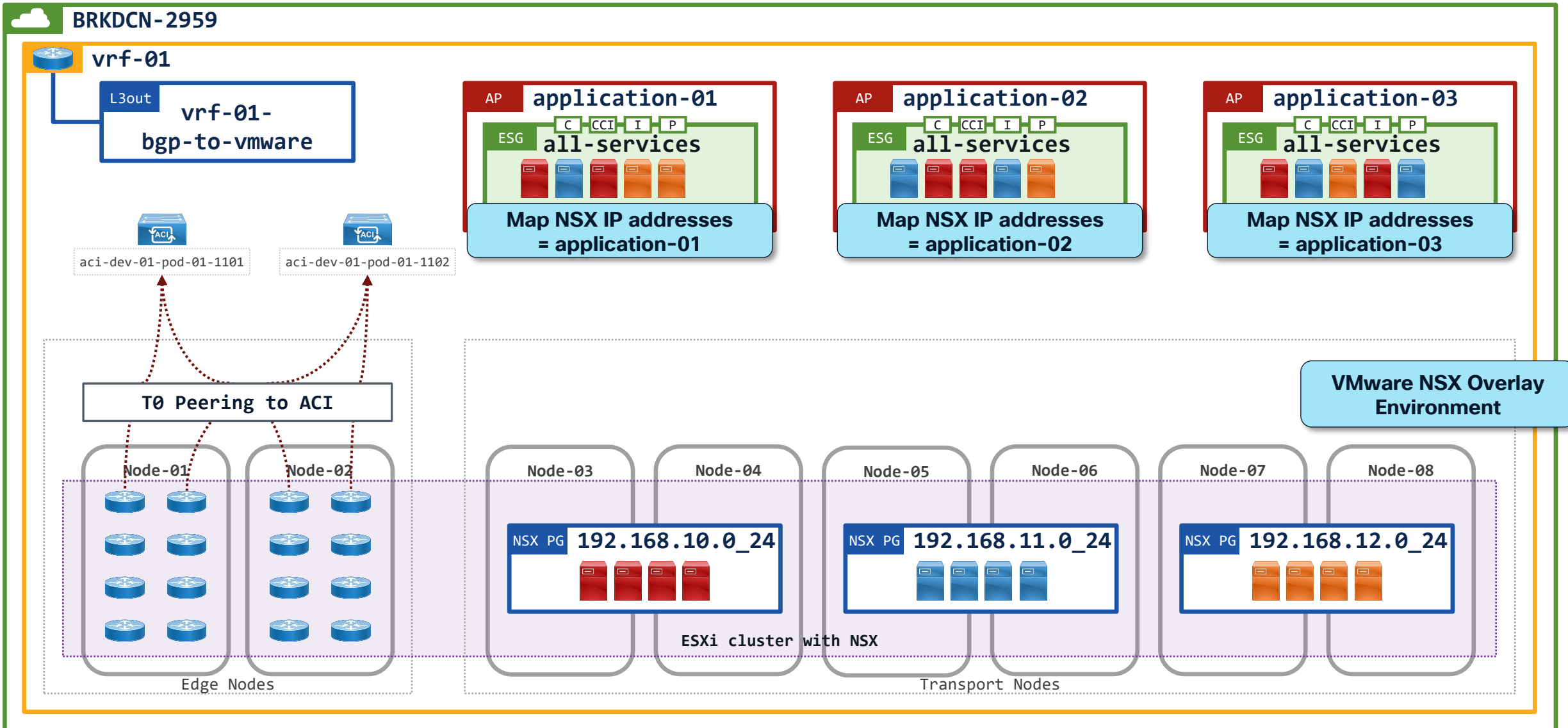
Decoupling routing from security – ACI 6.1(4)



External IP address to ESG classification options

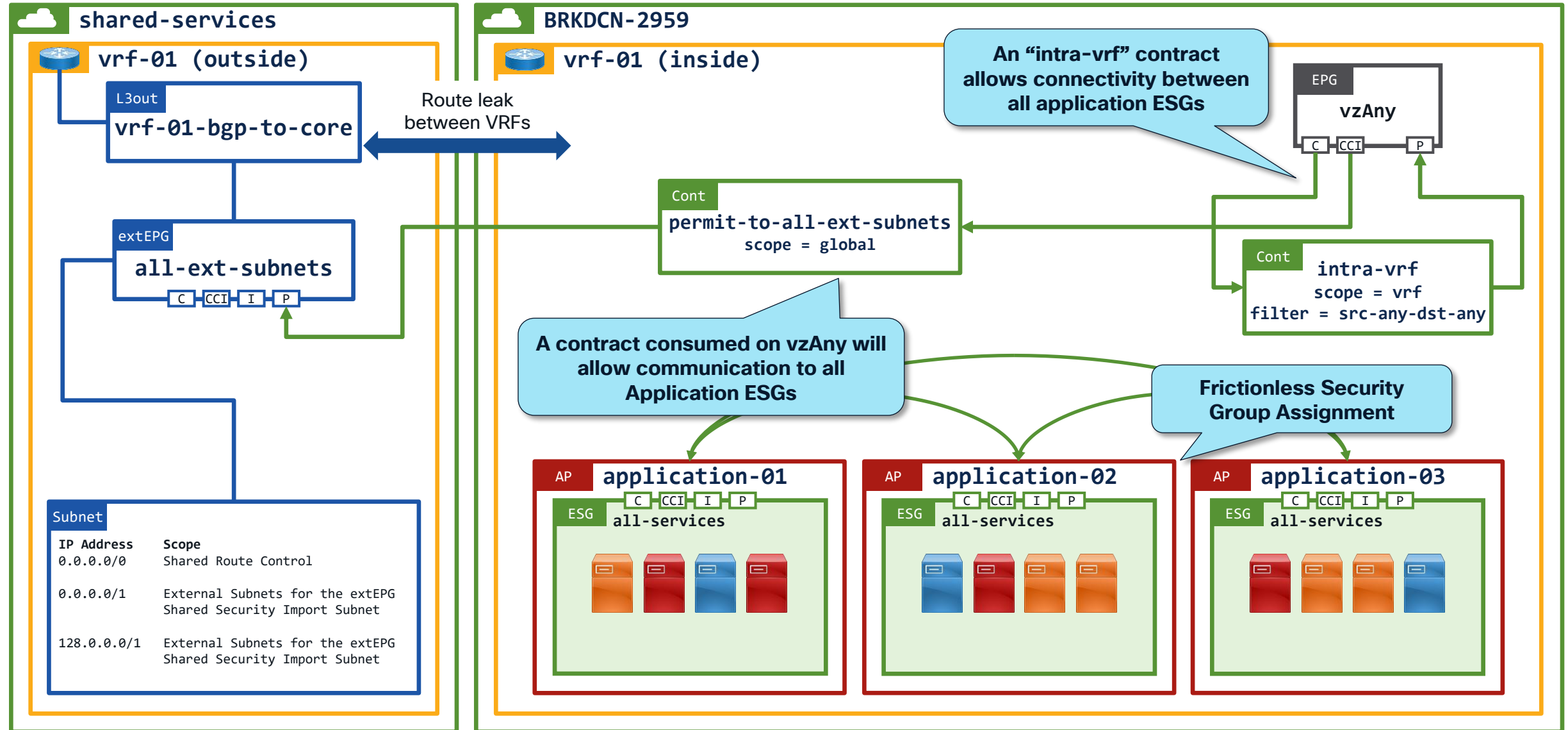


Common classification method from Overlay, Campus, CNI, etc

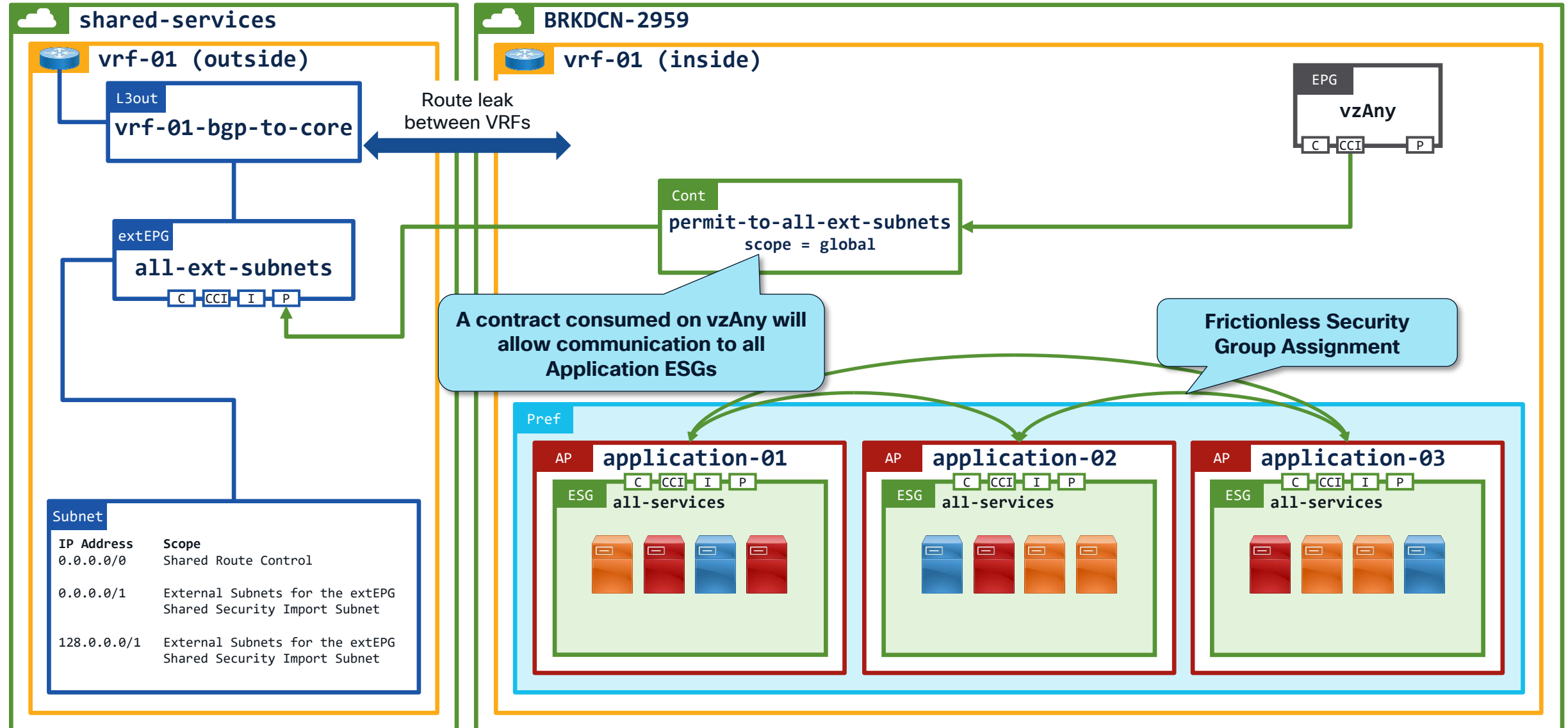


Scaling application connectivity...

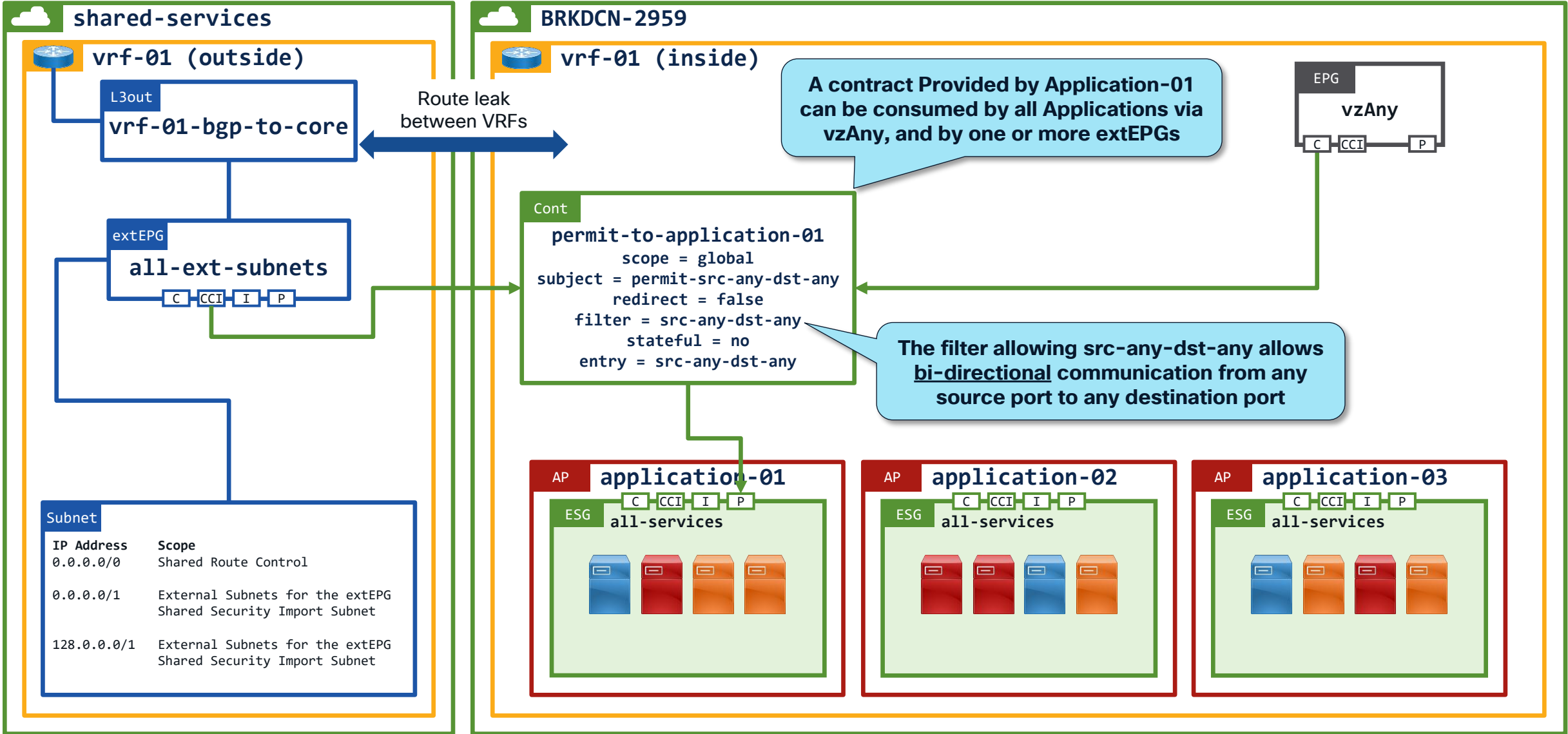
Option 1: Frictionless ESG Assignment with vzAny



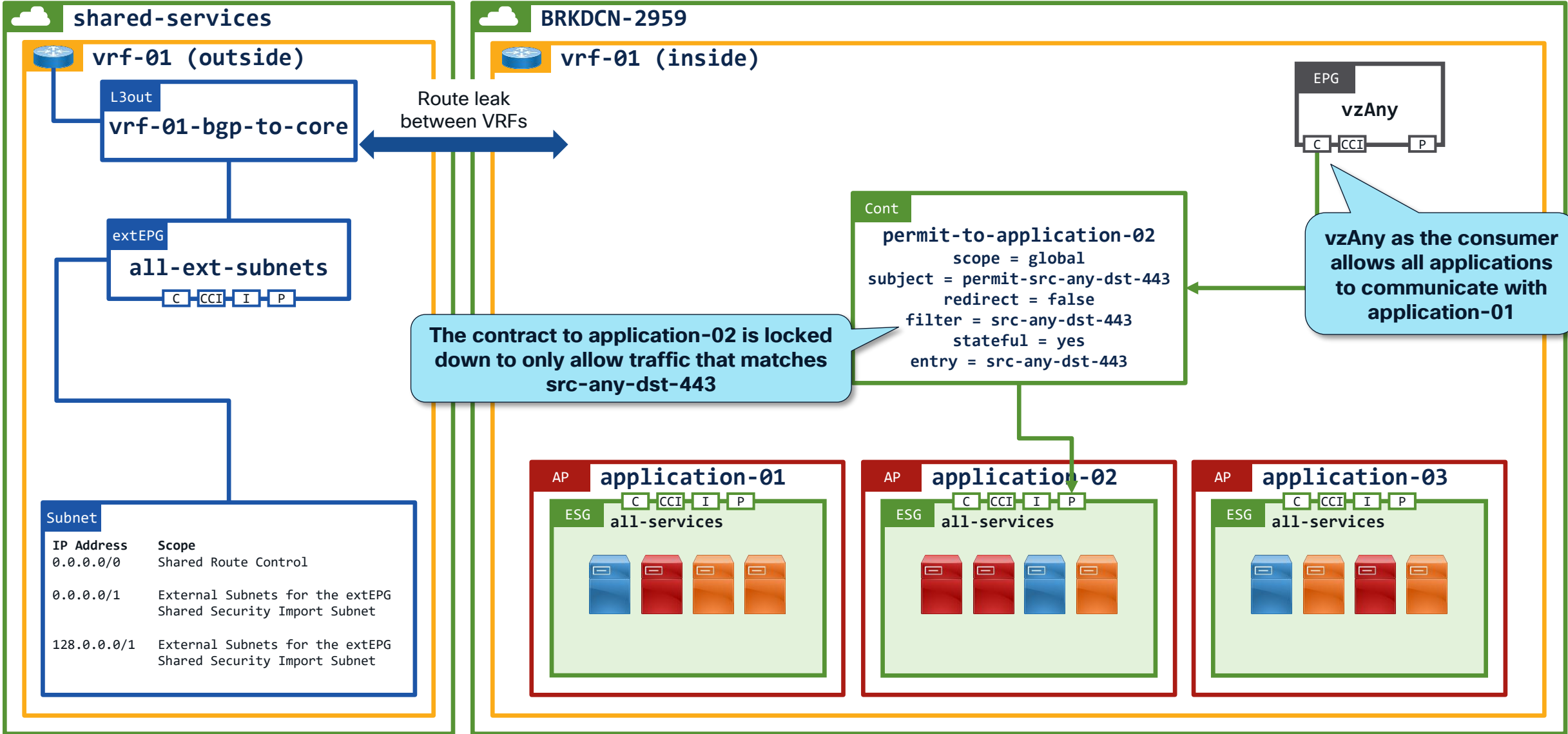
Option 2: Frictionless ESG Assignment with a Preferred Group



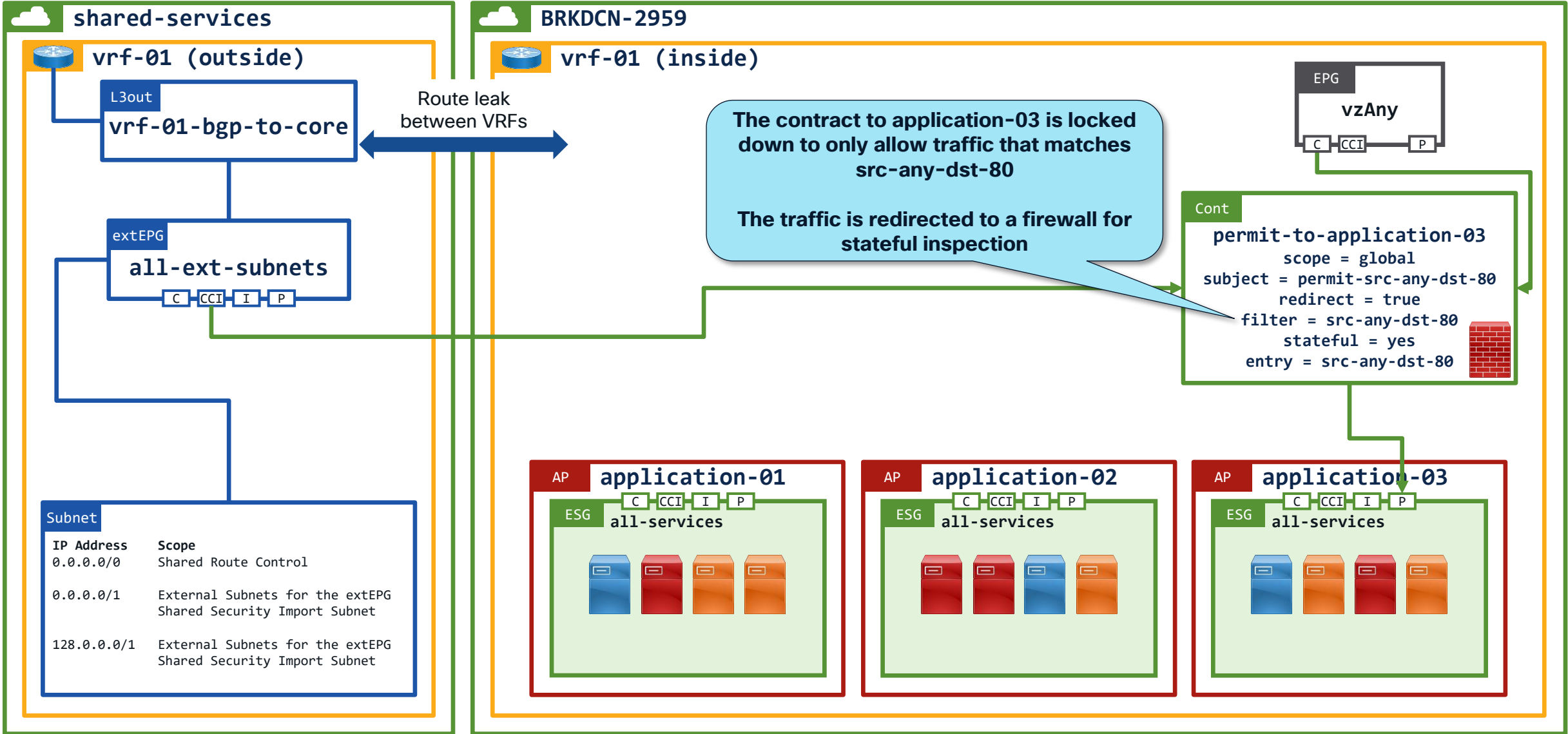
Scaling connectivity to application-01



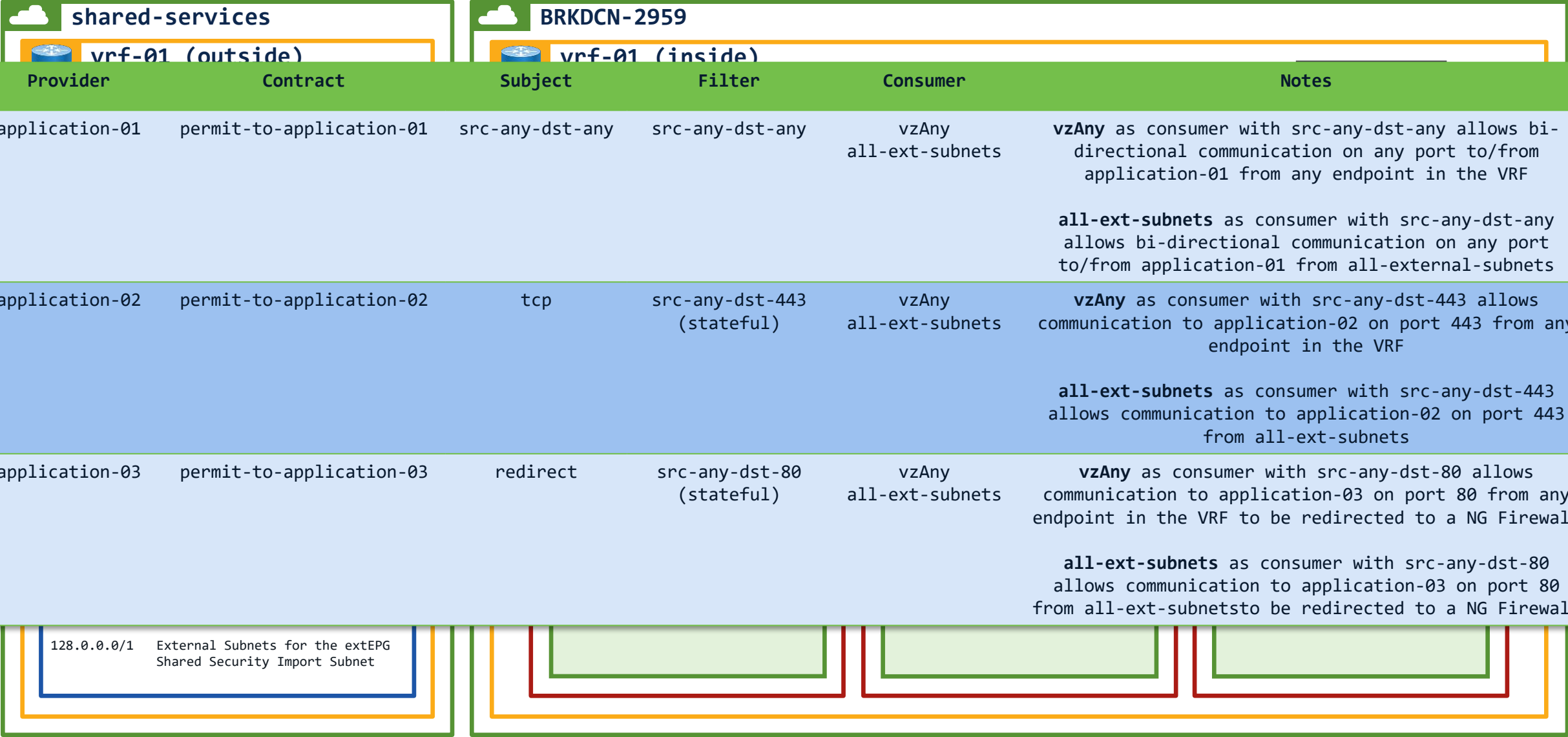
Scaling connectivity to application-02



Scaling connectivity to application-03



Scaling connectivity



Scaling considerations

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/dcn/aci/apic/6x/verified-scalability/cisco-aci-verified-scalability-guide-613.html>

- 1 preferred group per VRF
- vzAny supports 70 “provided” contracts per VRF
- vzAny supports 70 “consumed” contracts per VRF
- vzAny supports 16 “consumed contract interface” contracts (shared services) per VRF
- Determine whether restricted contracts, or L4-7 firewalls are the most applicable from a security perspective



Customer requirement

Layer 7 firewall inspection
in place between systems
requiring **explicit** trust

Layer 7 security integration...

- Where networking and security come together...
- Customer's current network design...
- Security control over inbound traffic...
- Understanding ACI security...
- Zero trust application-based security...
- **Layer 7 security integration...**
- DMZ redesign...
- Reducing operational complexity of segmentation
- Implement Zero trust Micro-segmentation



Fastest introduction ever on Cisco Firepower Threat Defense (in 6 slides)

FTD converged image

ASA

- L2-L4 Stateful Firewall
- Scalable CGNAT, ACL, routing
- Application inspection

FirePOWER

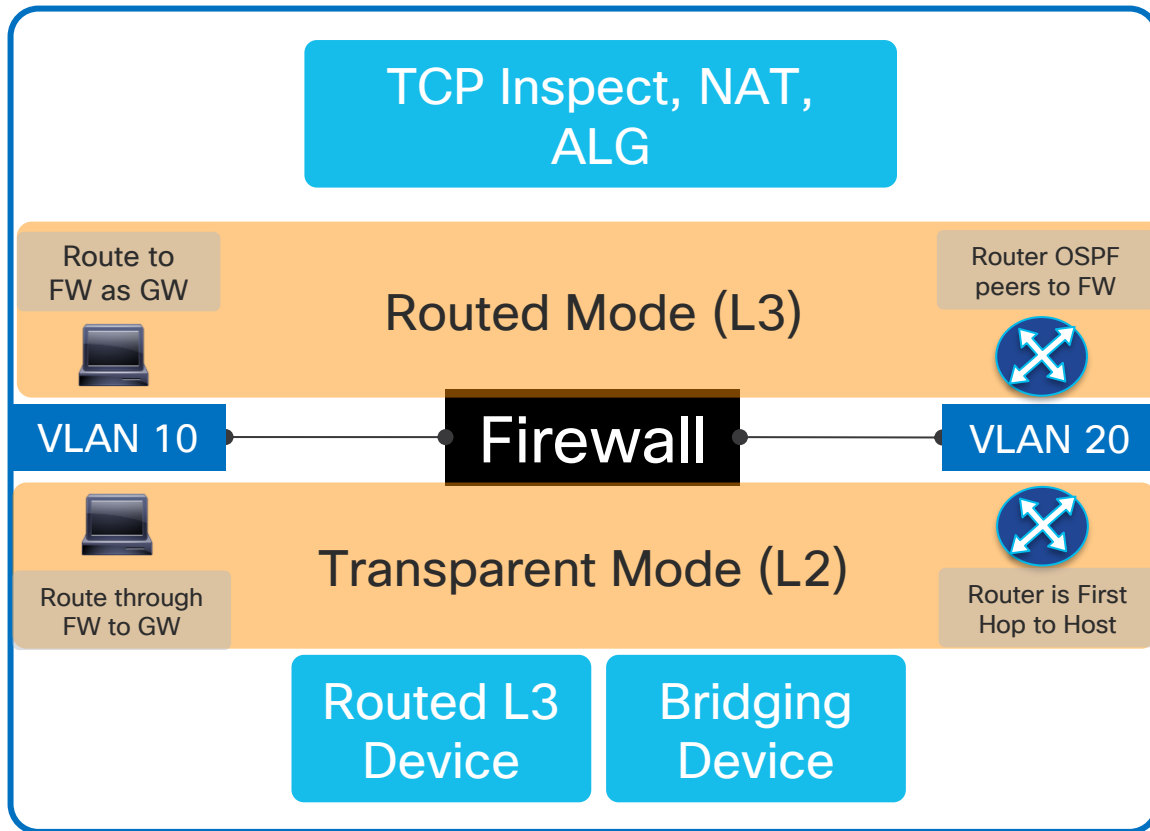
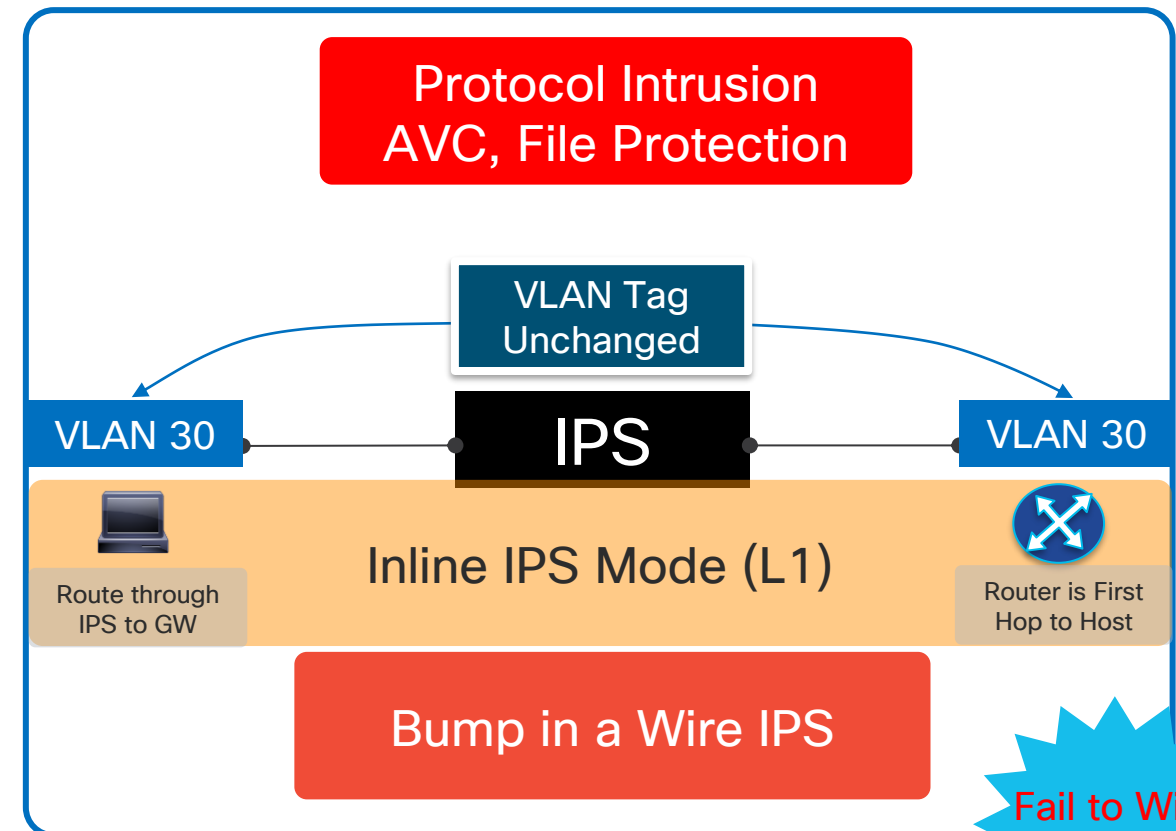
- Threat-centric NGIPS
- AVC, URL Filtering for NGFW
- Advanced Malware Protection

Firepower Threat Defense (FTD)

- Converged NGFW/NGIPS image on new Firepower and ASA5500-X platforms
- Single point of management with Firepower Management Center (FMC)
- Full FirePOWER functionality for NGFW/NGIPS deployments
- ASA Data Plane with TCP Normalizer, NAT, ACL, dynamic routing, failover, clustering

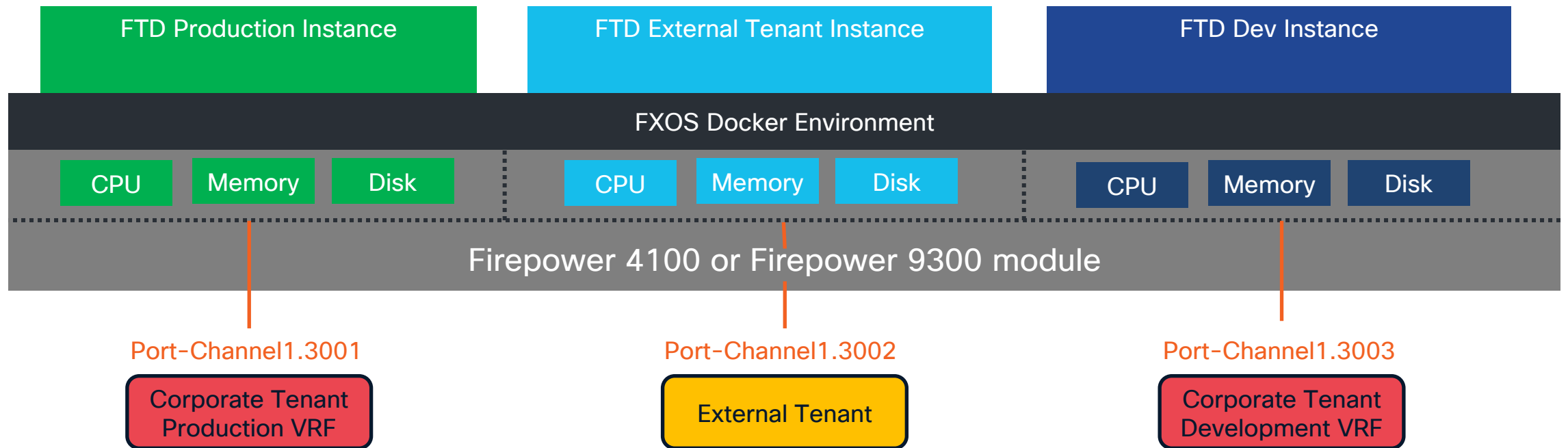
Cisco Secure Firewall Modes of Operation

 For reference only



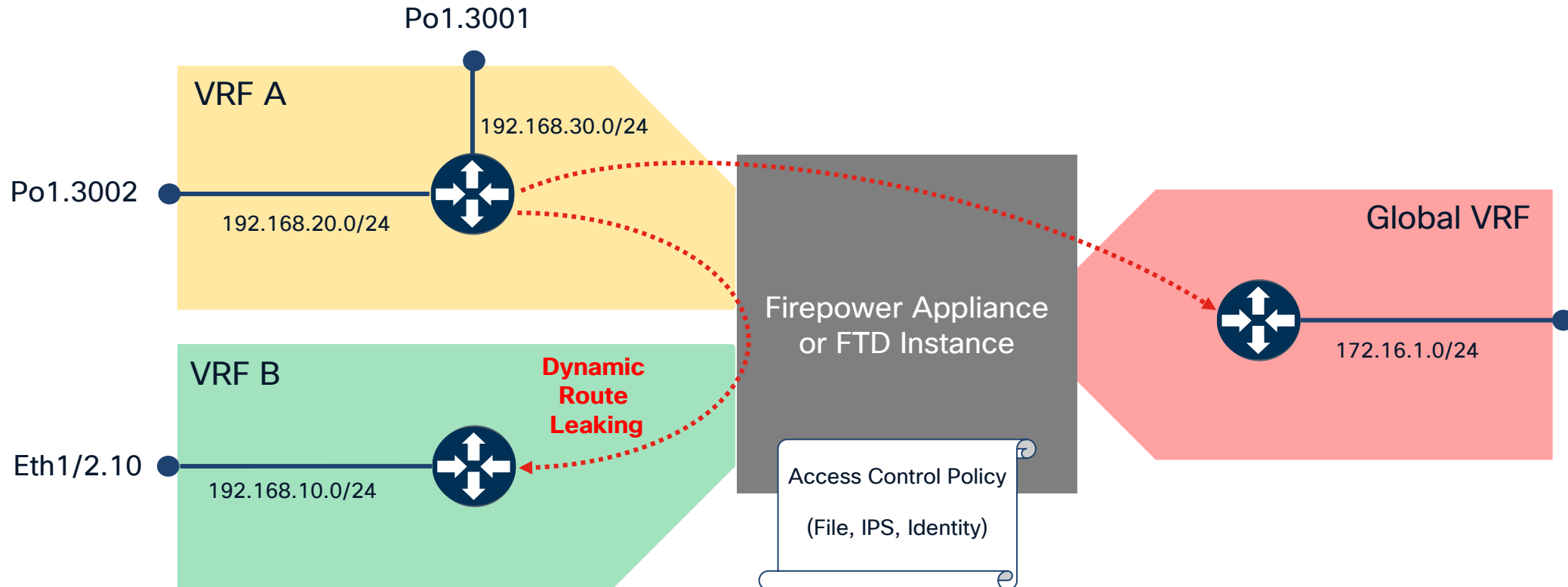
FTD Multi-Instance DC use case

- Create multiple logical FTD devices on a single module or appliance, and use as separate devices in the ACI fabric
- Complete traffic processing and management separation while protecting DC apps
- Supported on Firepower 4100 and 9300 only
- Dev firewall can overload/go offline/upgrade with out any effect on Production or External instances



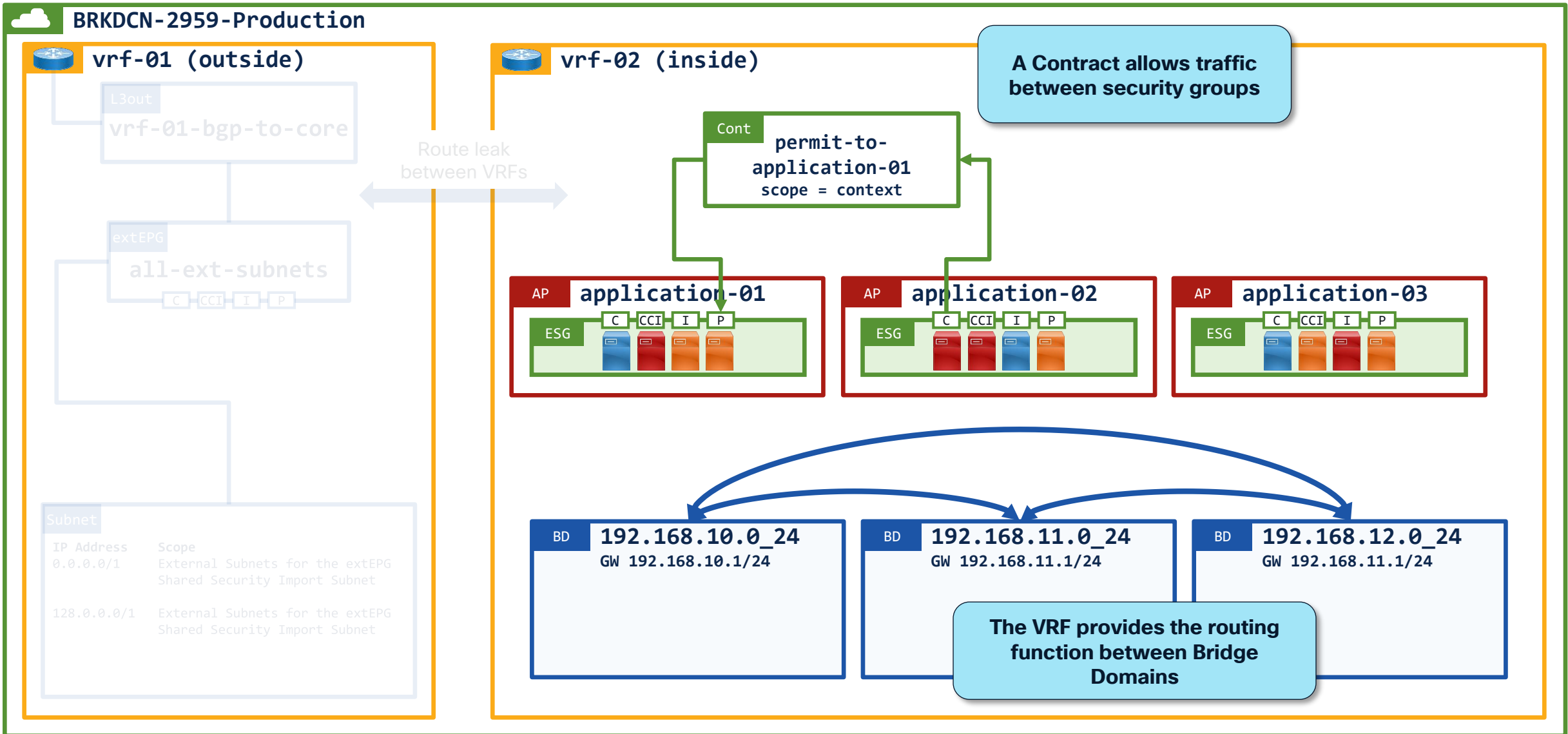
Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) Lite

- In FTD 6.6, interfaces can be in different Routing Domains
(Overlapping IP address support between User and **Global VRF**)
- Allows for easy separation of Service Graphs within the same FTD

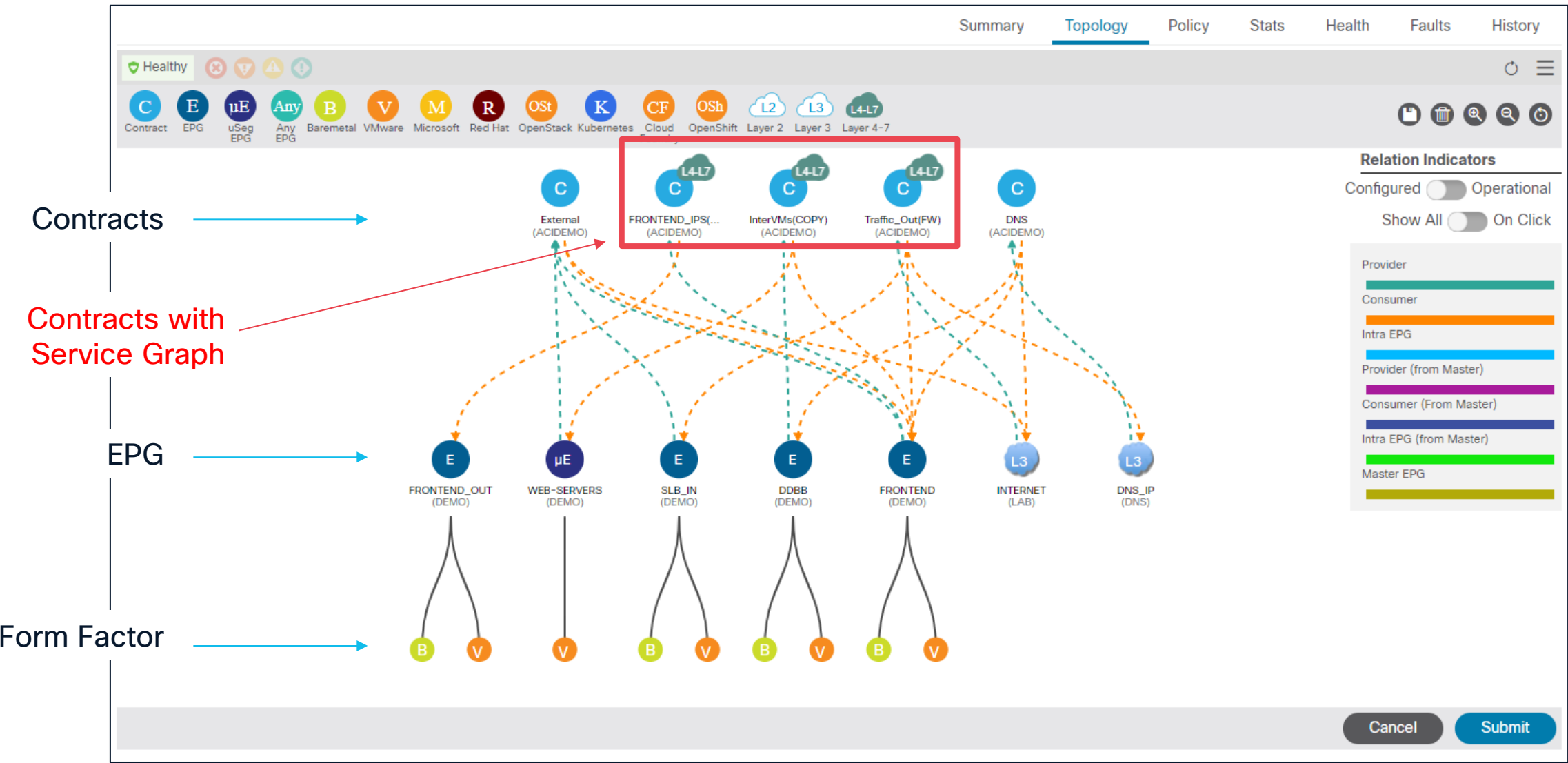


Firewall insertion...

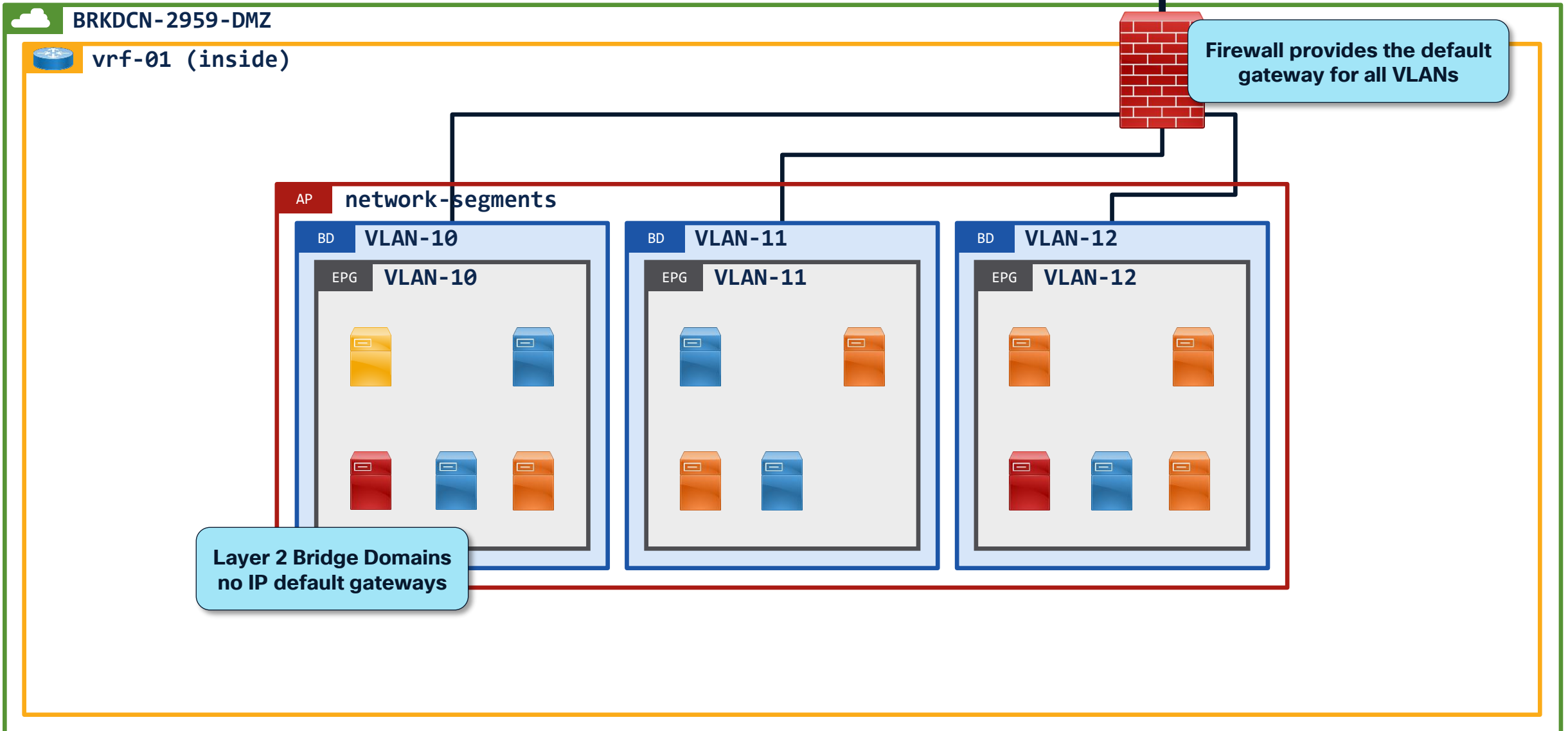
Two requirements for communication: Routing and Contracts



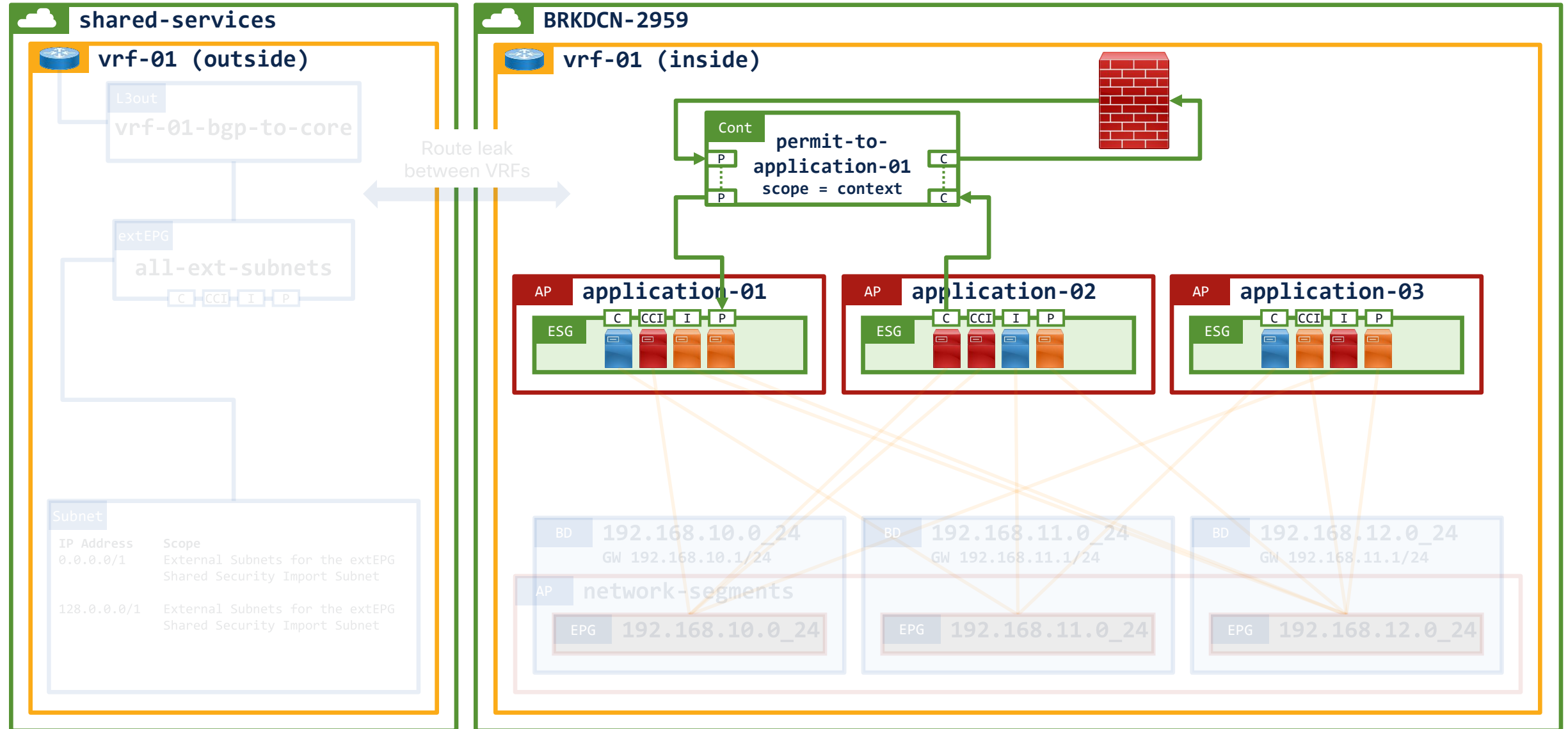
Application policy with contract



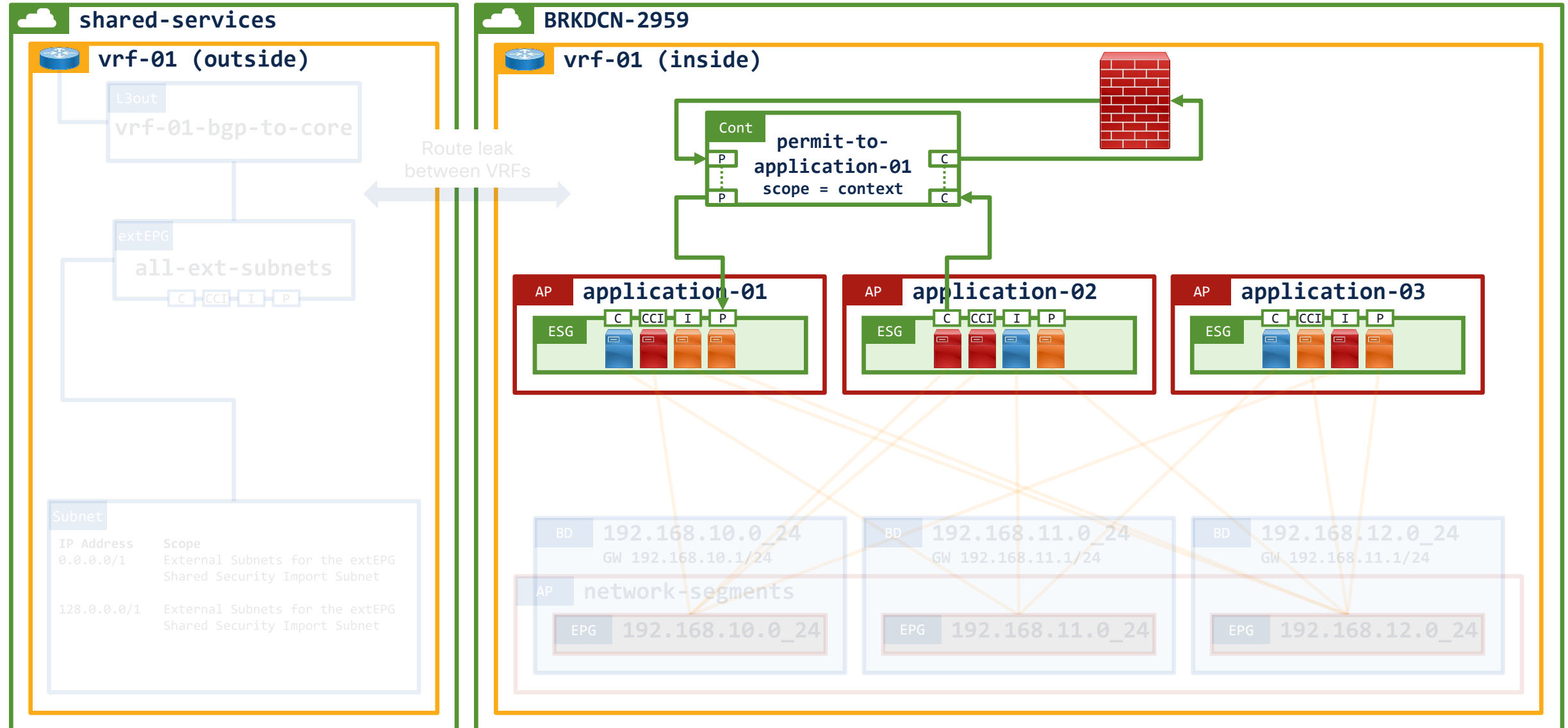
Firewall as the default gateway



Policy Based Redirect is your Best Friend

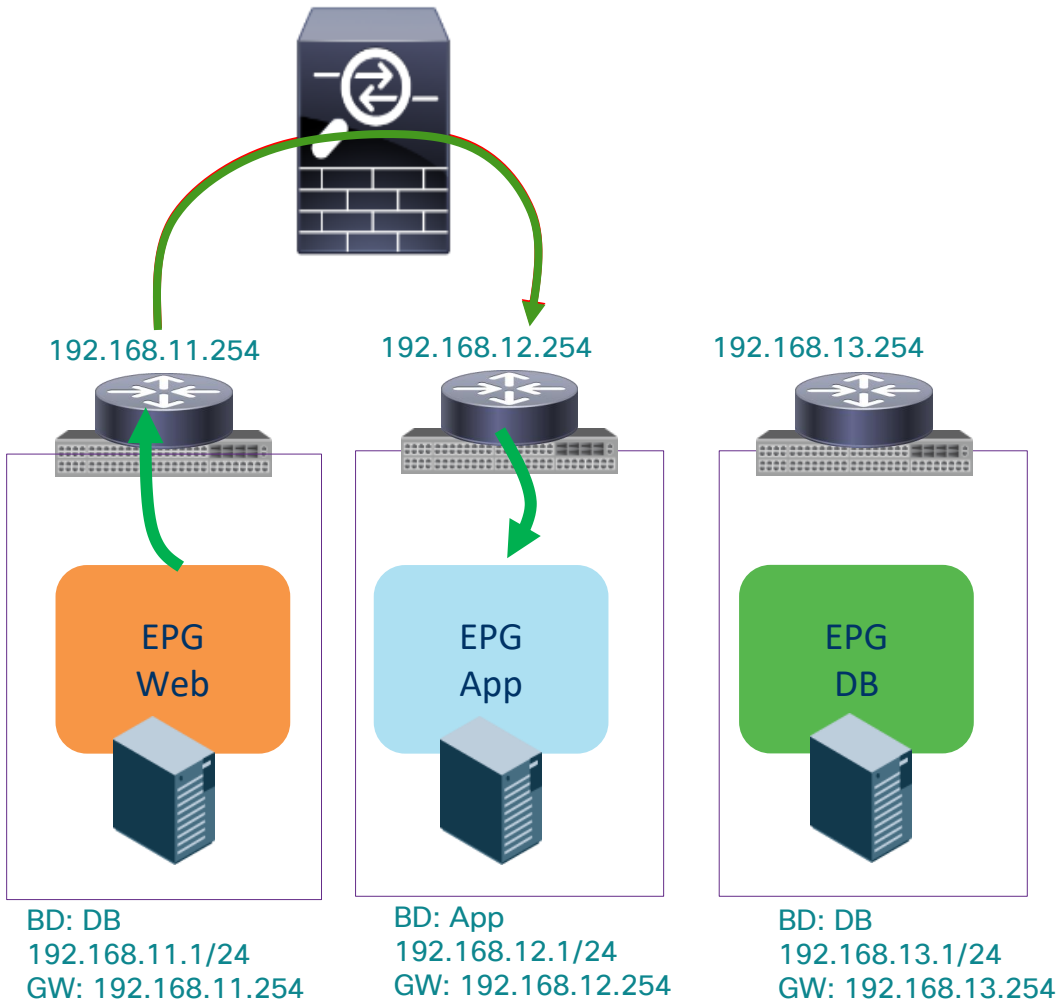


Policy Based Redirect is your Best Friend

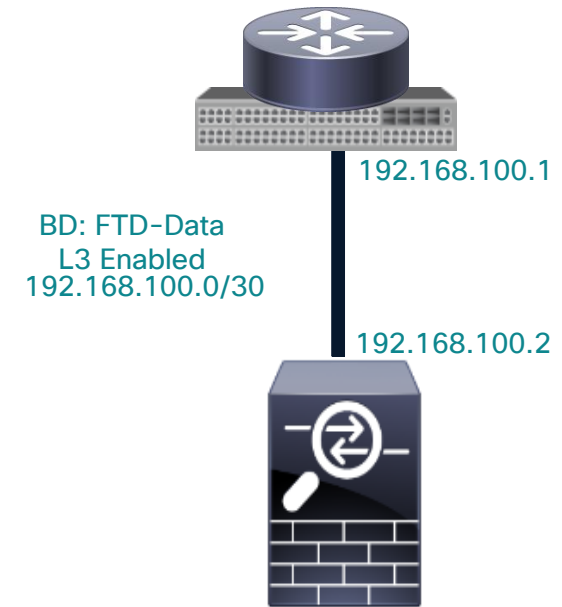


Policy Based Redirect is your Best Friend

With PBR Service Graph

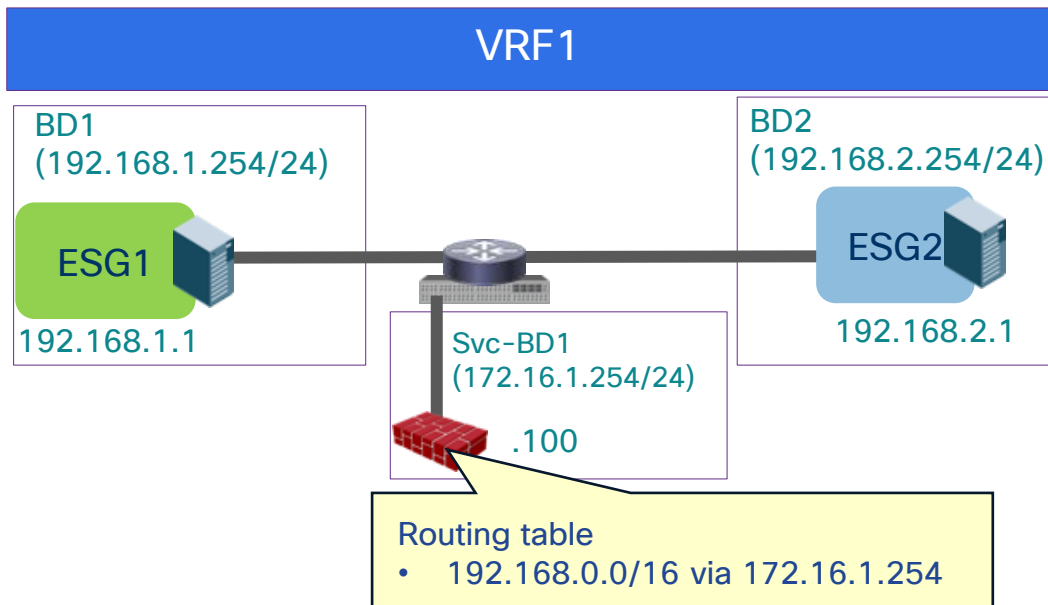


PBR redirects the traffic matching the **contract** to the **Security Service**

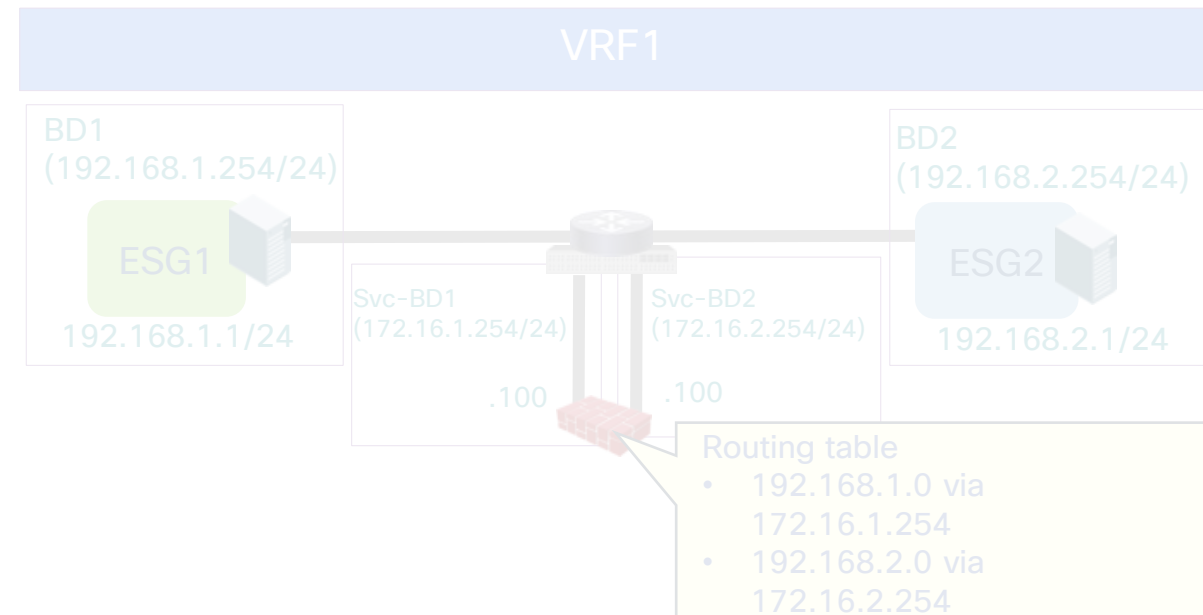


One-arm vs. Two-arm?

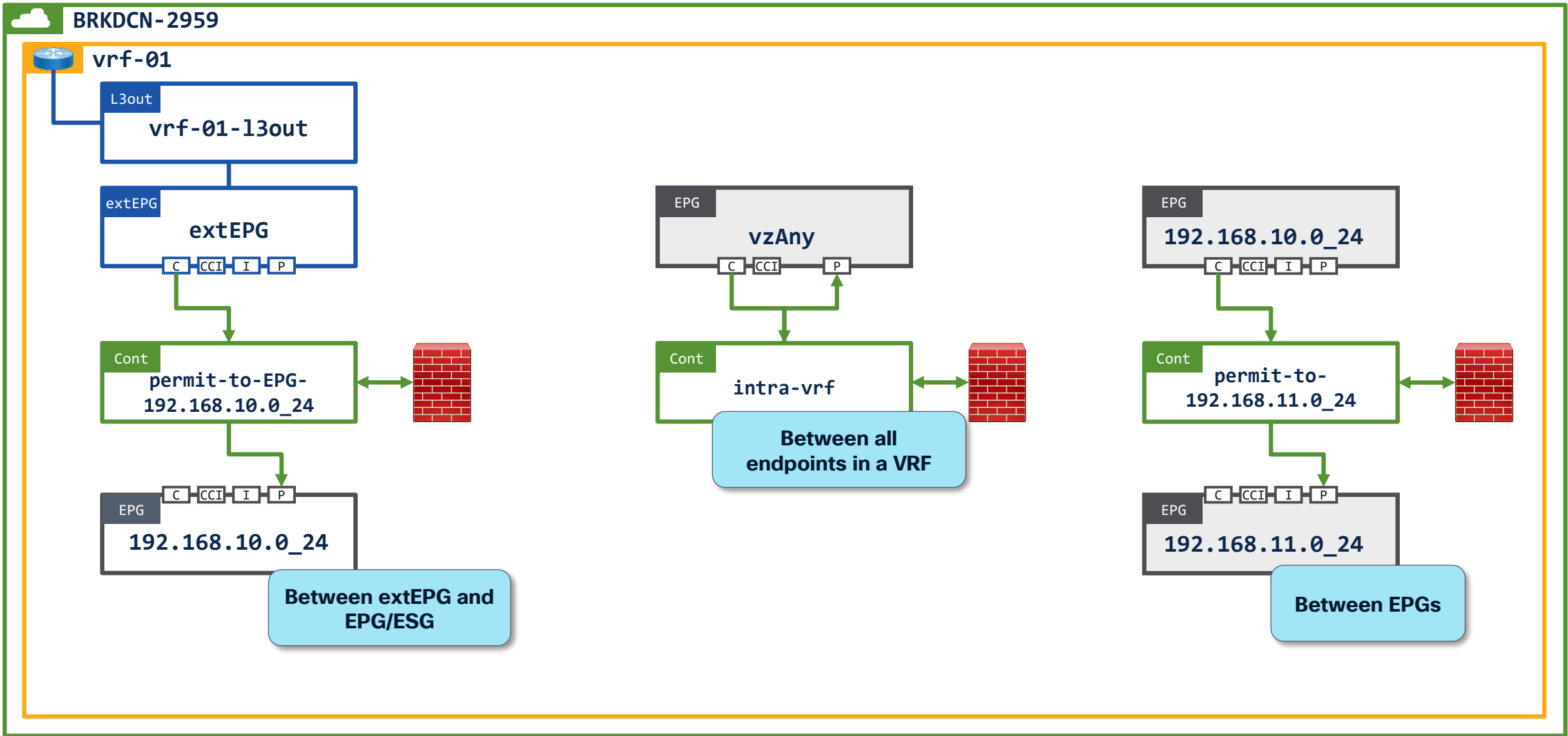
- One-arm
 - Simple routing design on service node.
 - One-arm must be used for intra-subnet or intra-EPG/ESG contract.
 - Some firewall doesn't allow intra-interface traffic by default.



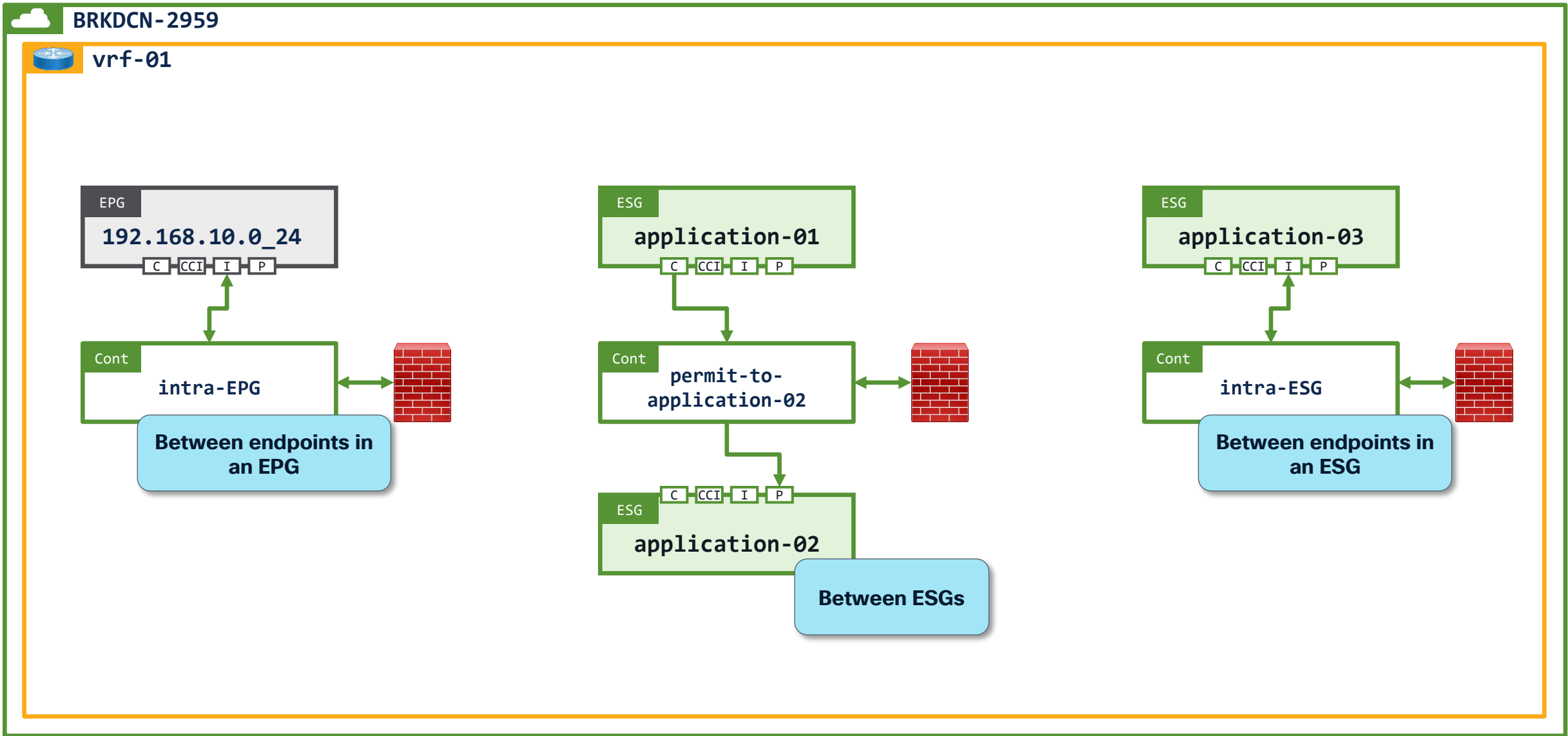
- Two-arm
 - Need to manage routing design on service node.
 - Different security level on each interface.
 - If in transparent mode (PBR L2)



Where can we use PBR...?



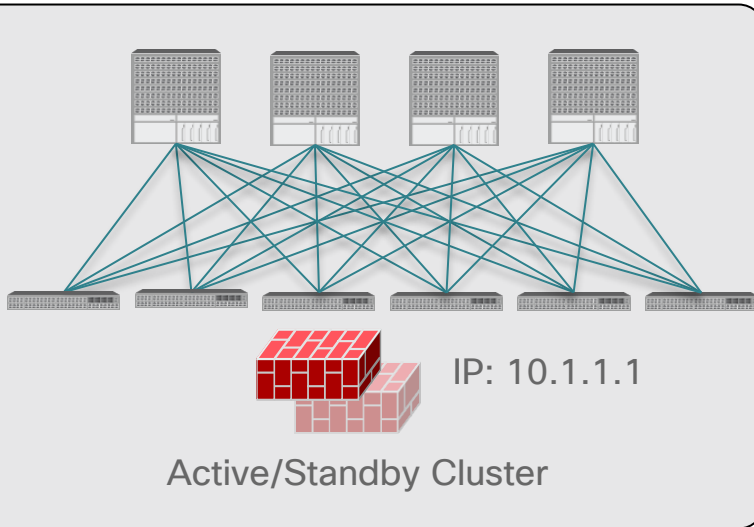
Where can we use PBR...?



What are the Stateful HA options ?

One PBR destination IP
One Logical device with two concrete devices

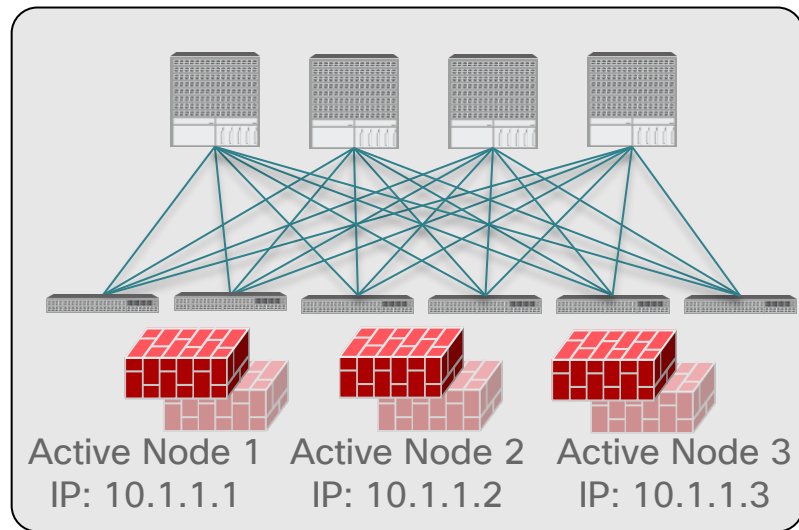
Single A/S Failover Node



- PBR is not mandatory
- The Active/Standby pair represents a single MAC/IP entry.

Multiple PBR destination IPs (Symmetric PBR)
One Logical device with multiple concrete devices

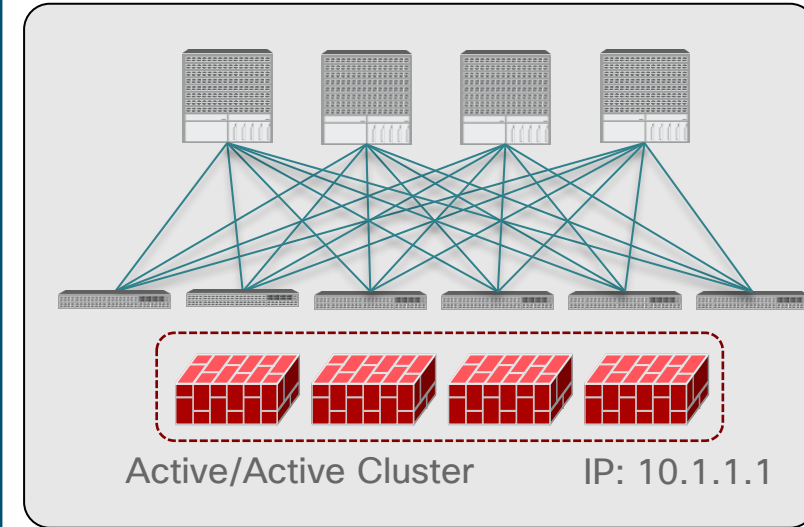
Several A/S Nodes



- PBR is required.
- Each Active node represent a unique MAC/IP entry.
- Use of Symmetric PBR to ensure each flow is handled by the same Active node in both directions

One PBR destination IP
One Logical device with one concrete device

Active/Active Cluster

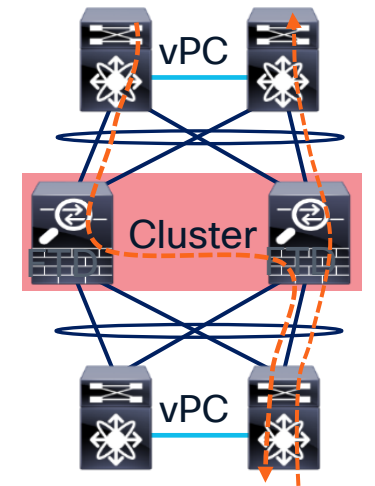


- PBR is required if the cluster is stretched across pods.
- The Active/Active cluster represents a single MAC/IP entry.
- Spanned Ether-Channel Mode supported with Cisco ASA/FTD platforms

Cisco Firewall Clustering...

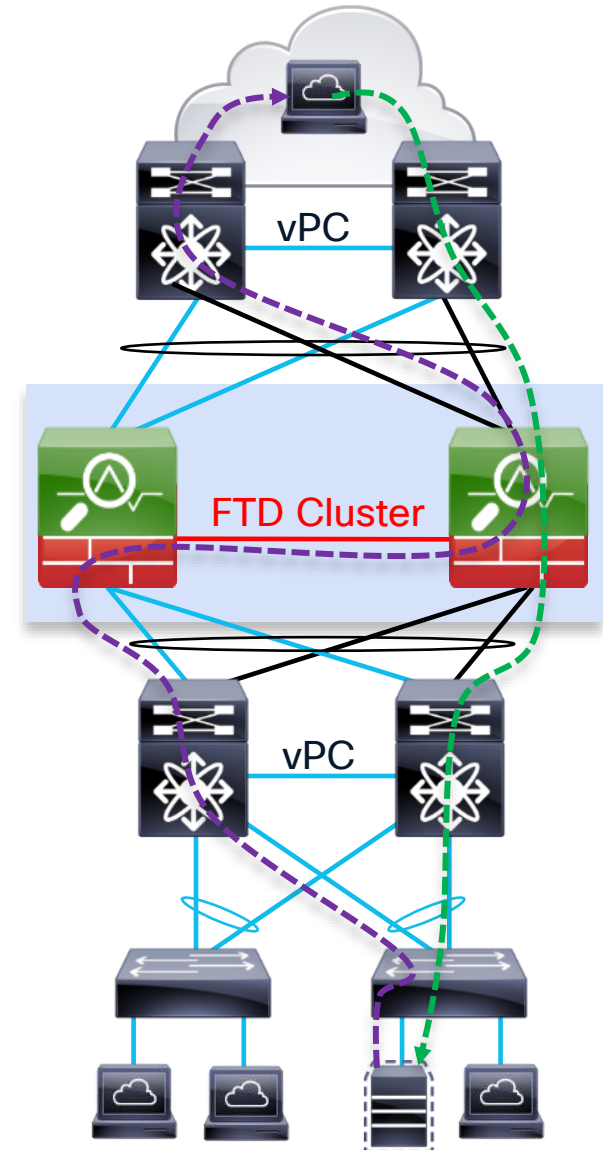
ASA and FTD clustering

- **Up to 16** appliances or modules combine in one traffic processing system
- Preserve the benefits of failover
 - All members are managed as a single entity
 - Virtual IP and MAC addresses for first-hop redundancy
 - Connection states are preserved after a single member failure
- Implement true **scalability** in addition to high availability
 - Fully distributed data plane for new and existing connections
 - Elastic scaling of throughput and maximum concurrent connections
 - Stateless external load-balancing through standard Etherchannel or routing
 - Out-of-band Cluster Control Link for **asymmetry normalization**
 - No member-to-member communication on data interfaces

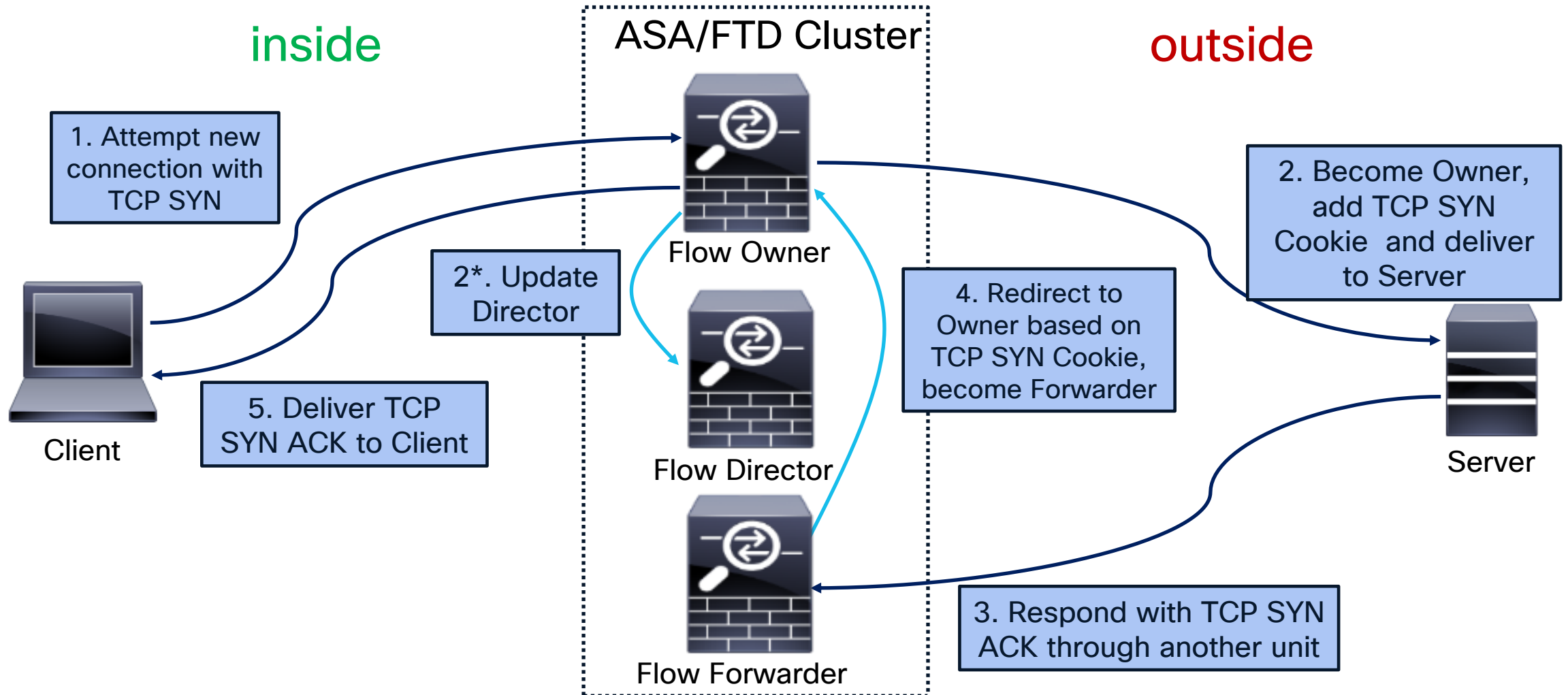


Clustering concepts – Physical and virtual

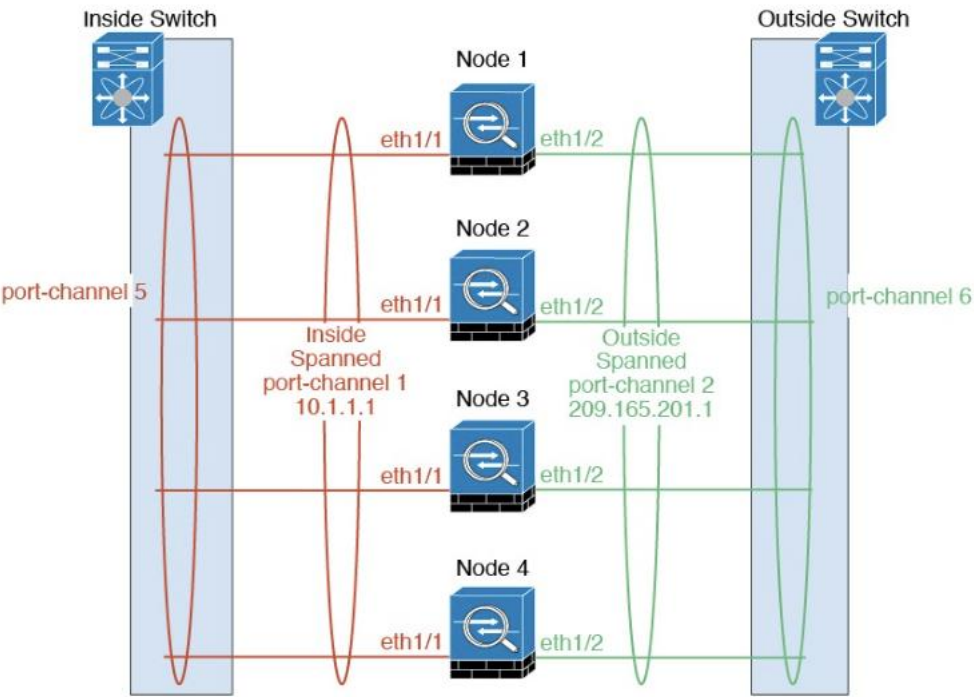
- Cluster roles
 - Control Node – synchronizes cluster configuration
 - Data Node – Cluster member other than the Control Node
- Flow roles
 - Flow Director (deterministic) – keeps track of owner
 - Flow Owner (nondeterministic) – receiver of first packet of flow
 - Flow Forwarder – forward the traffic to owner in case of asym traffic
- Cluster Control Link (CCL)
 - Internode communication
 - Asymmetric traffic redirection to flow owner
- State sharing
 - Cluster nodes share connection state
 - Cluster nodes do not share IPS state



New TCP connection

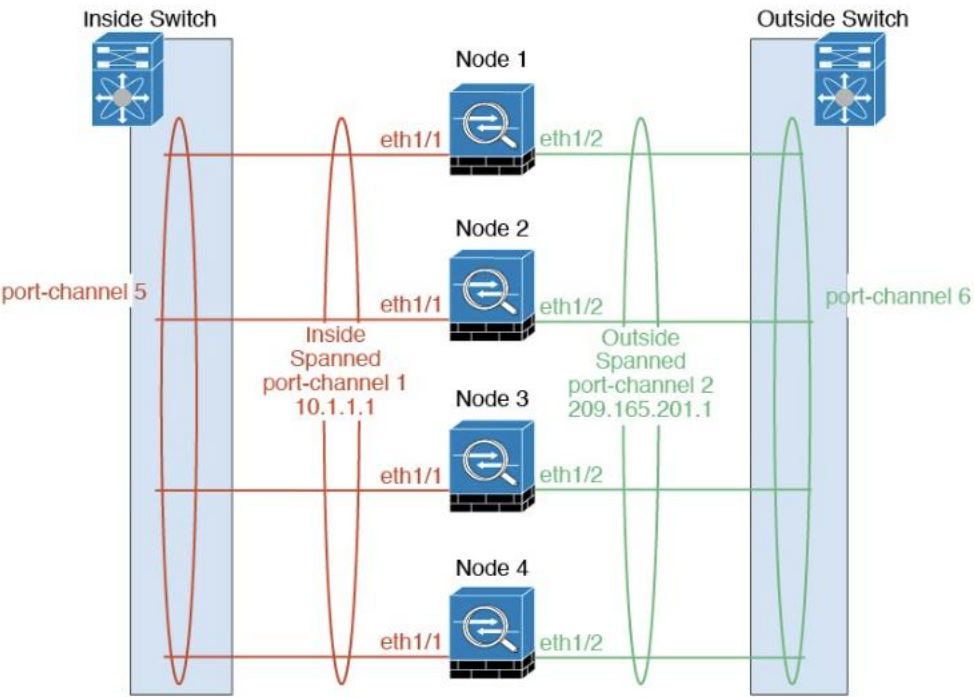


Two interface modes possible

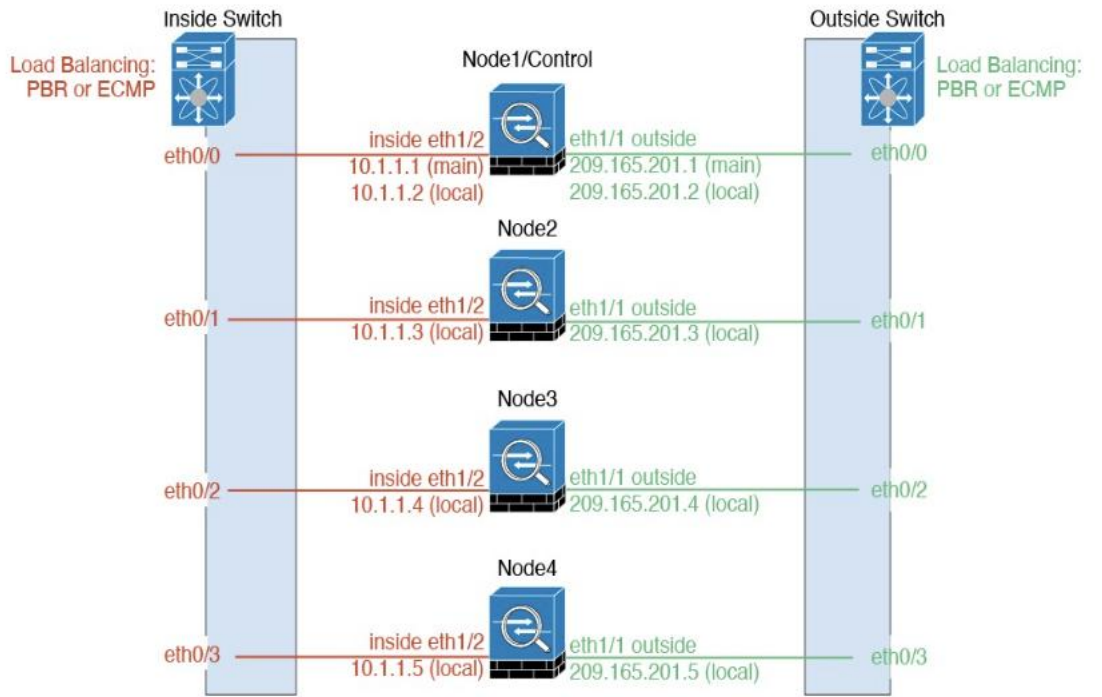


Spanned Mode

Two interface modes possible



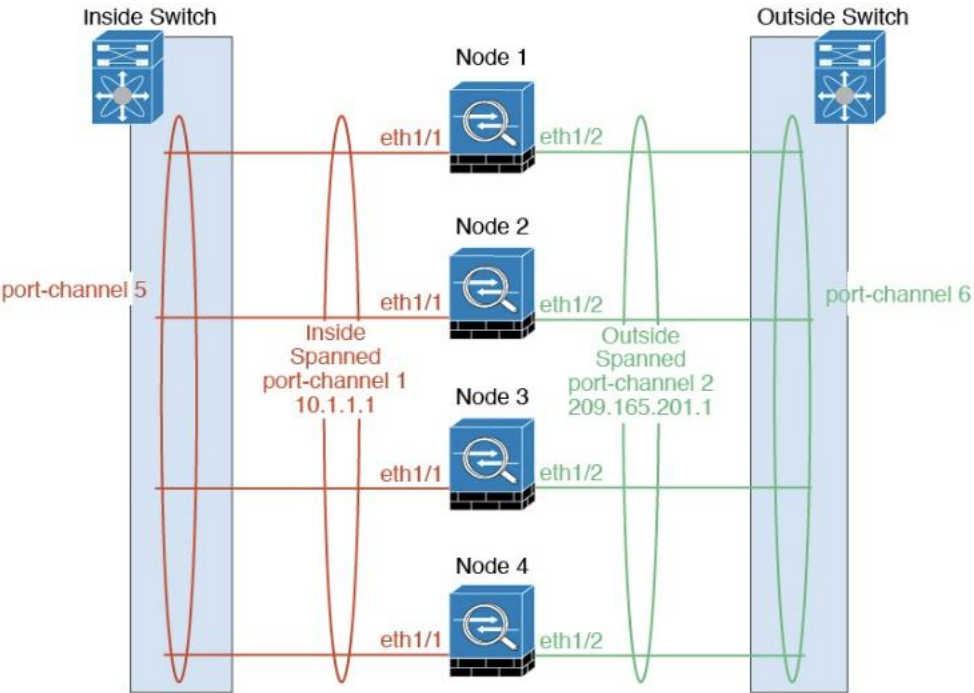
Spanned Mode



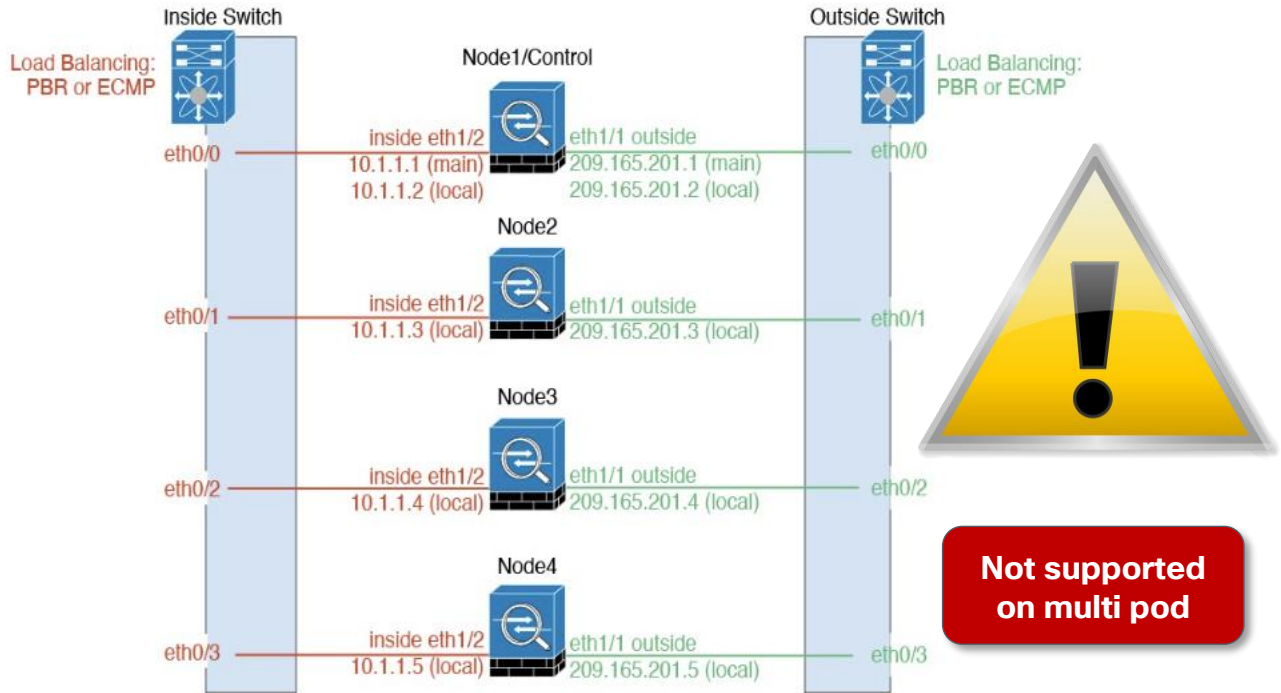
Individual Mode

	Individual Mode	Spanned Mode
FTDv	Default	Not Supported
4100/9300 Series	Not Supported	Default
3100/4200	<i>New in 7.6</i>	Default

Two interface modes possible



Spanned Mode



Individual Mode

	Individual Mode	Spanned Mode
FTDv	Default	Not Supported
4100/9300 Series	Not Supported	Default
3100/4200	New in 7.6	Default

Create an FTD cluster in FMC

Name

Secret Key

First Cluster Node

CCL Information

Add cluster members

Add Cluster Wizard

1 Configuration

2 Summary

▲ Create a cluster for supported models. Note: For the Firepower 4100/9300/AWS/Azure/GCP, use the Add Device option.

Cluster Name*

Cluster Key

Type an ASCII string between 1 and 63 characters

Confirm Key

Control Node

You can form the cluster with just the control node to reduce formation time.

Node*

Type device name

Cluster Control Link Network*

For Example 10.10.4.0

/

27 (30 addresses)

Cluster Control Link*

EtherChannel or Physical Interface

Cluster Control Link IPv4 Address*

For Example 10.10.4.1

Priority*

1

Site ID

0

Data Nodes (Optional)

Data node hardware needs to match the control node hardware.

Node*

Type device name

Cluster Control Link IPv4 Address*

For Example 10.10.4.1

Priority*

2

Site ID

0

Remove

Add a data node

Cancel

Continue

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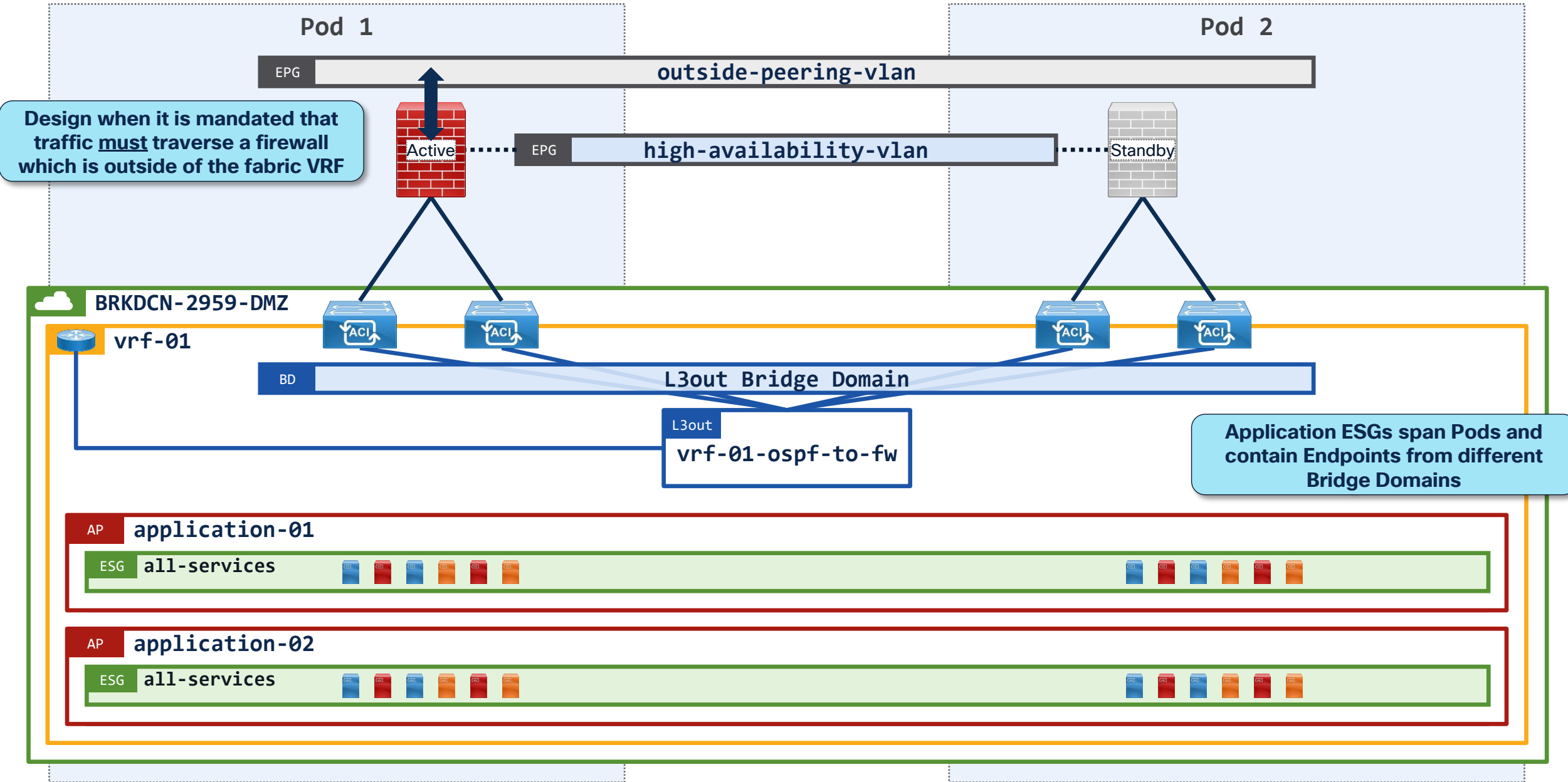
BRKDCN-2959



Firewall placement options...

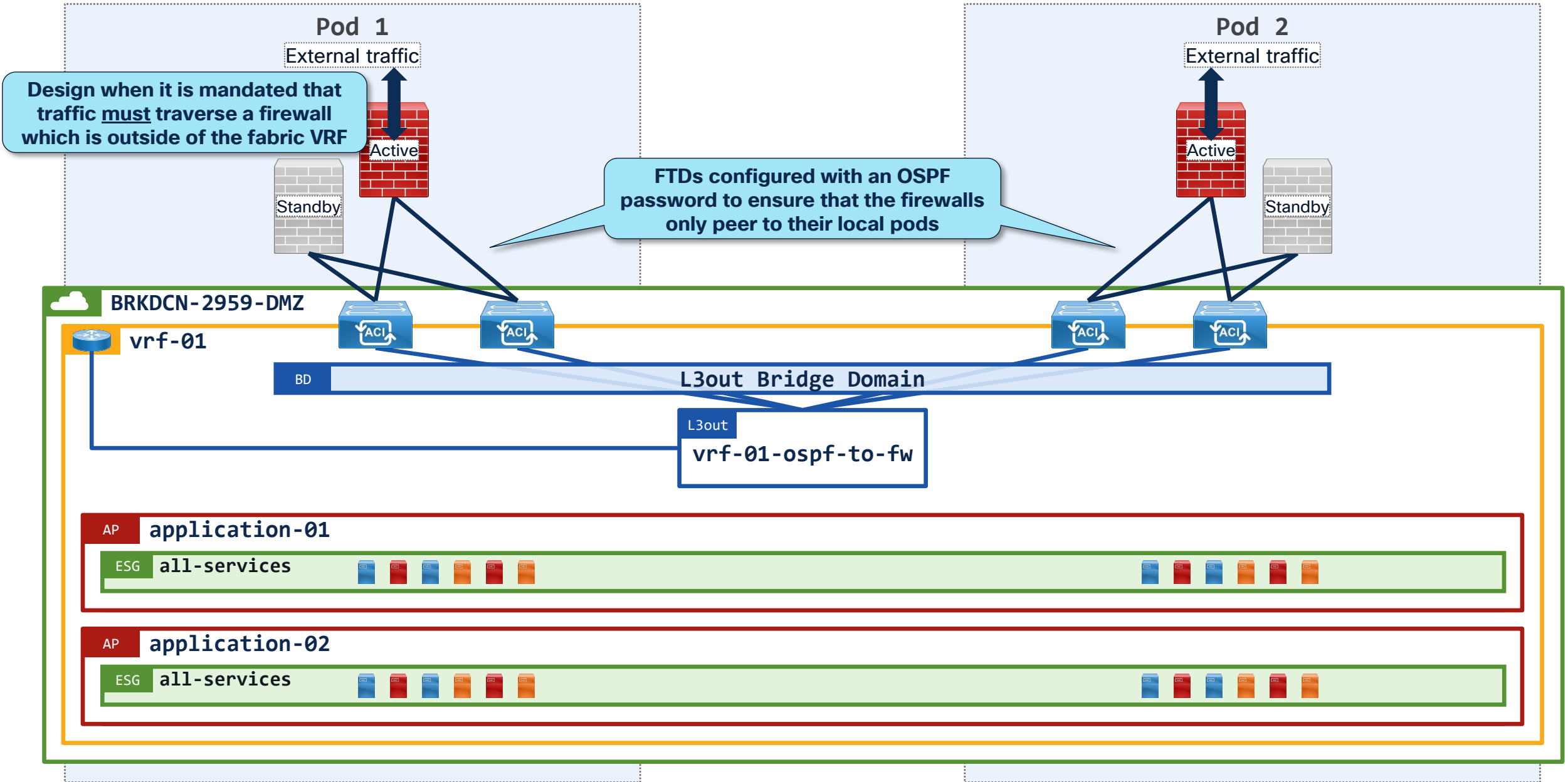
Would you like your
firewall **outside** of the fabric,
or **inside** the fabric...?

Option 1: Firewall outside - Active/standby across pods



BRKDCN-2959

Option 2: Firewalls outside - Active/standby in both pods



BRKDCN-2959

Pod 1

Pod 2

shared-services

vrf-01

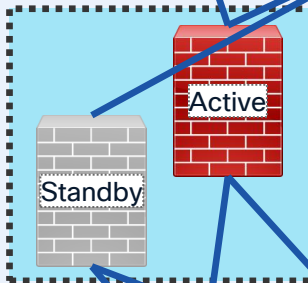
L3out

vrf-01-ospf-to-fw

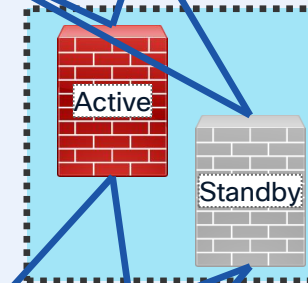
Peering allowed on the outside L3out Bridge Domain allowing traffic to transit pods in case of double failure of both firewalls in the cluster

BD

shared-services - SVI L3out Bridge Domain



FTDs configured with an OSPF password to ensure that the firewalls only peer to their local pods, thus preventing traffic traversing the inside L3out Bridge Domain



BRKDCN-295-DMZ

vrf-01



BD

BRKDCN-295-DMZ - SVI L3out Bridge Domain

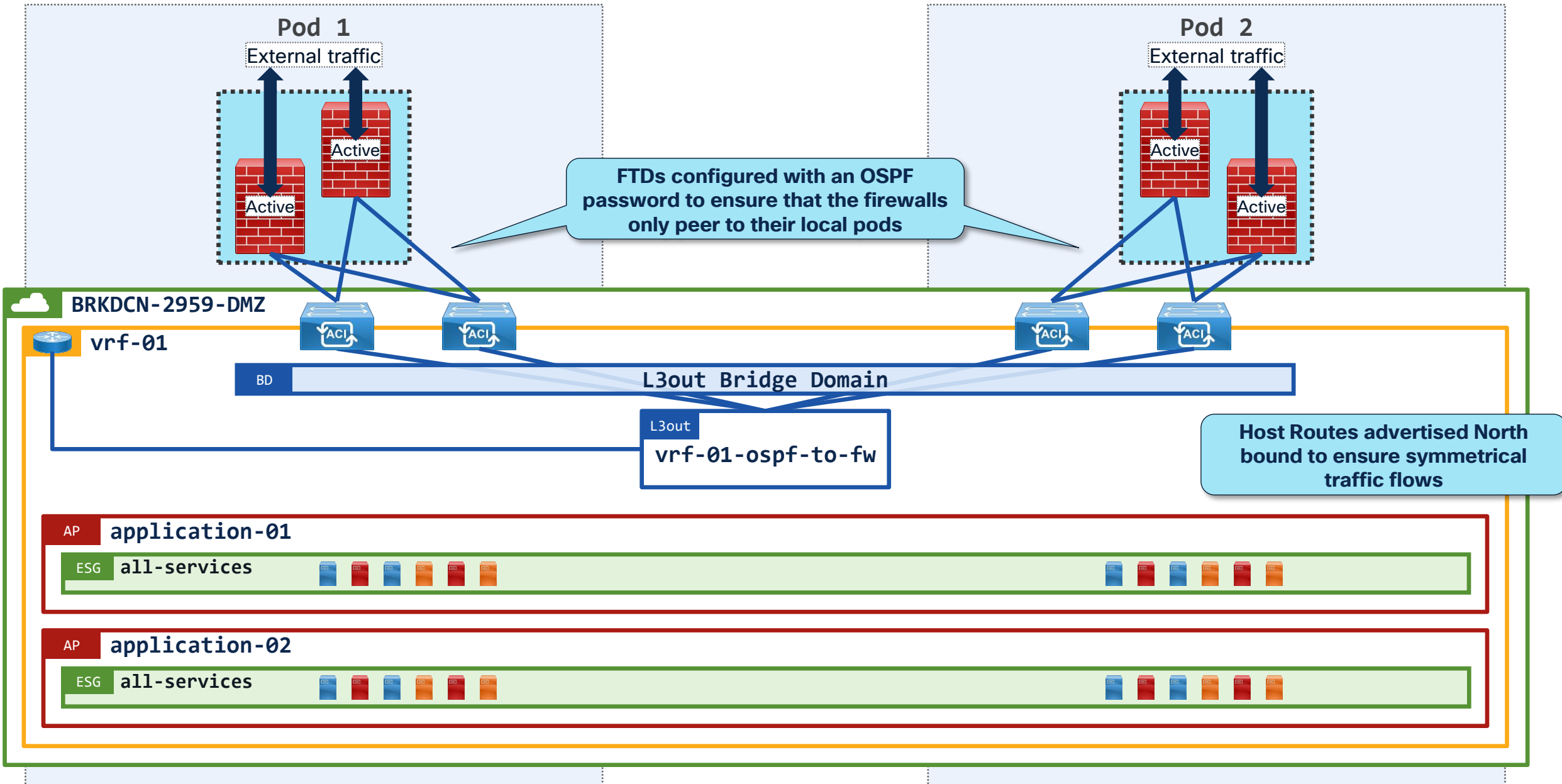
L3out

vrf-01-ospf-to-fw

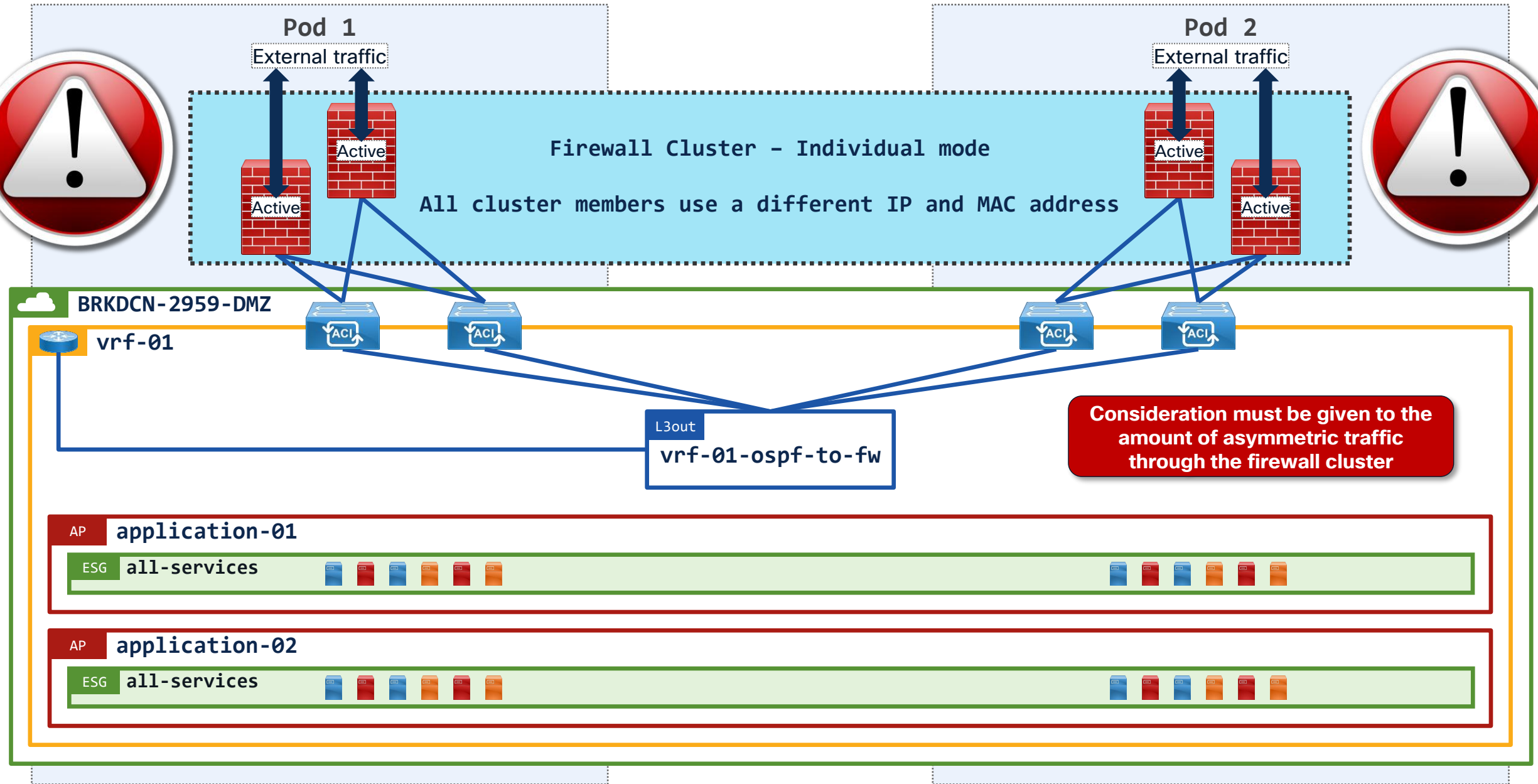
Host Routes advertised North bound to ensure symmetrical traffic flows

Host Routes advertised North bound to ensure symmetrical traffic flows

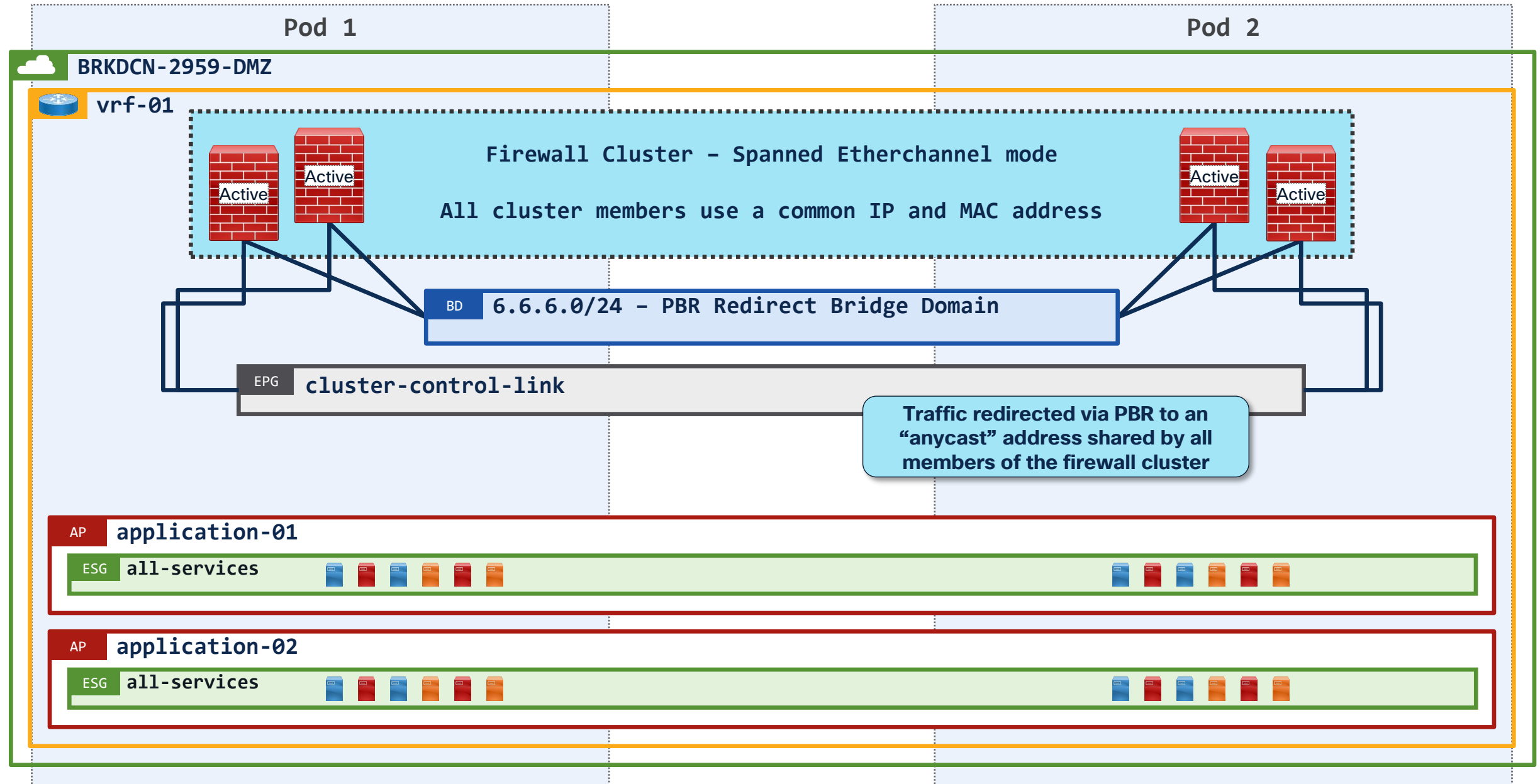
Option 3: Firewalls outside – Dual clusters



Option 4: Firewalls outside – Single “individual” mode cluster

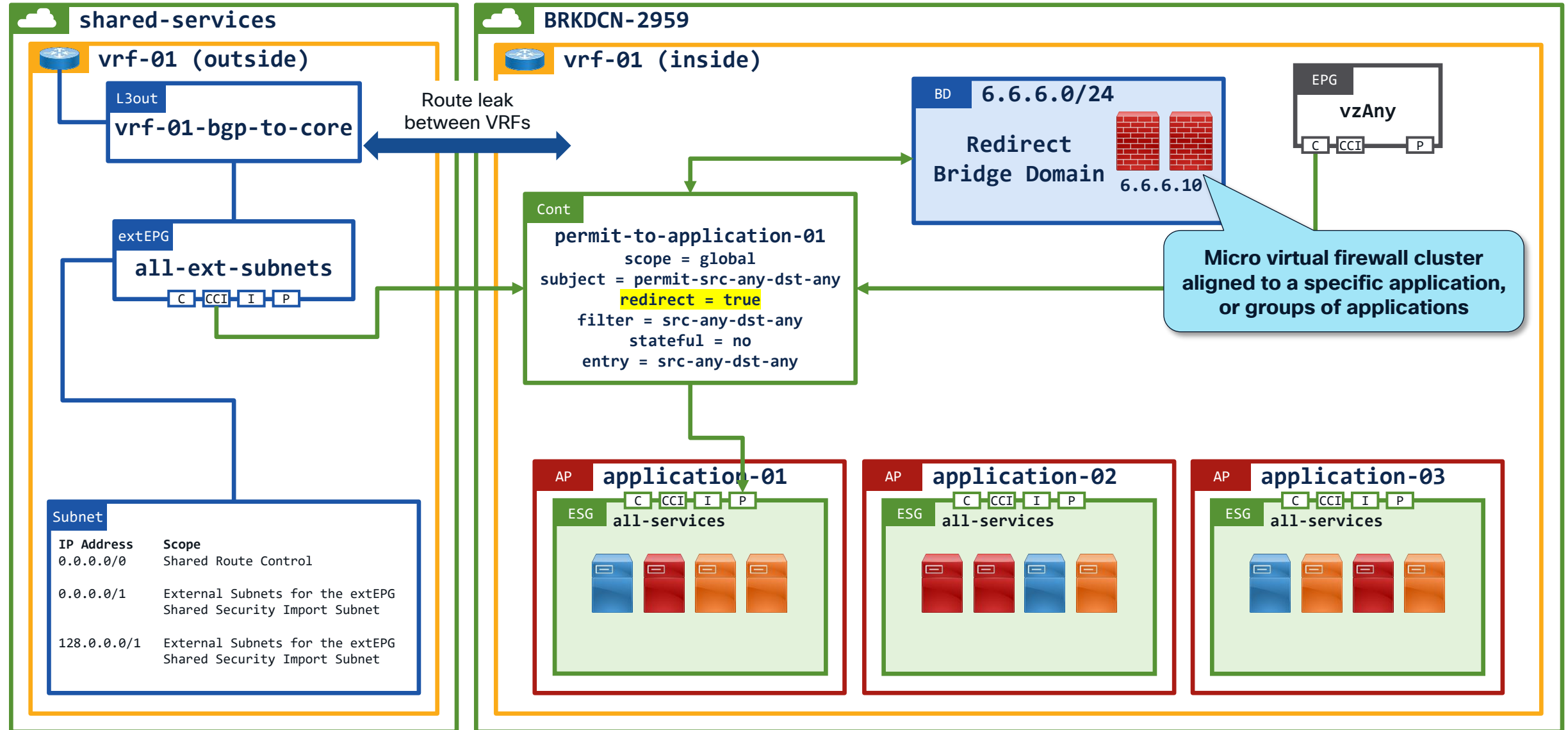


Option 5: Firewall inside - Layer 3 PBR for N/S or E/W traffic



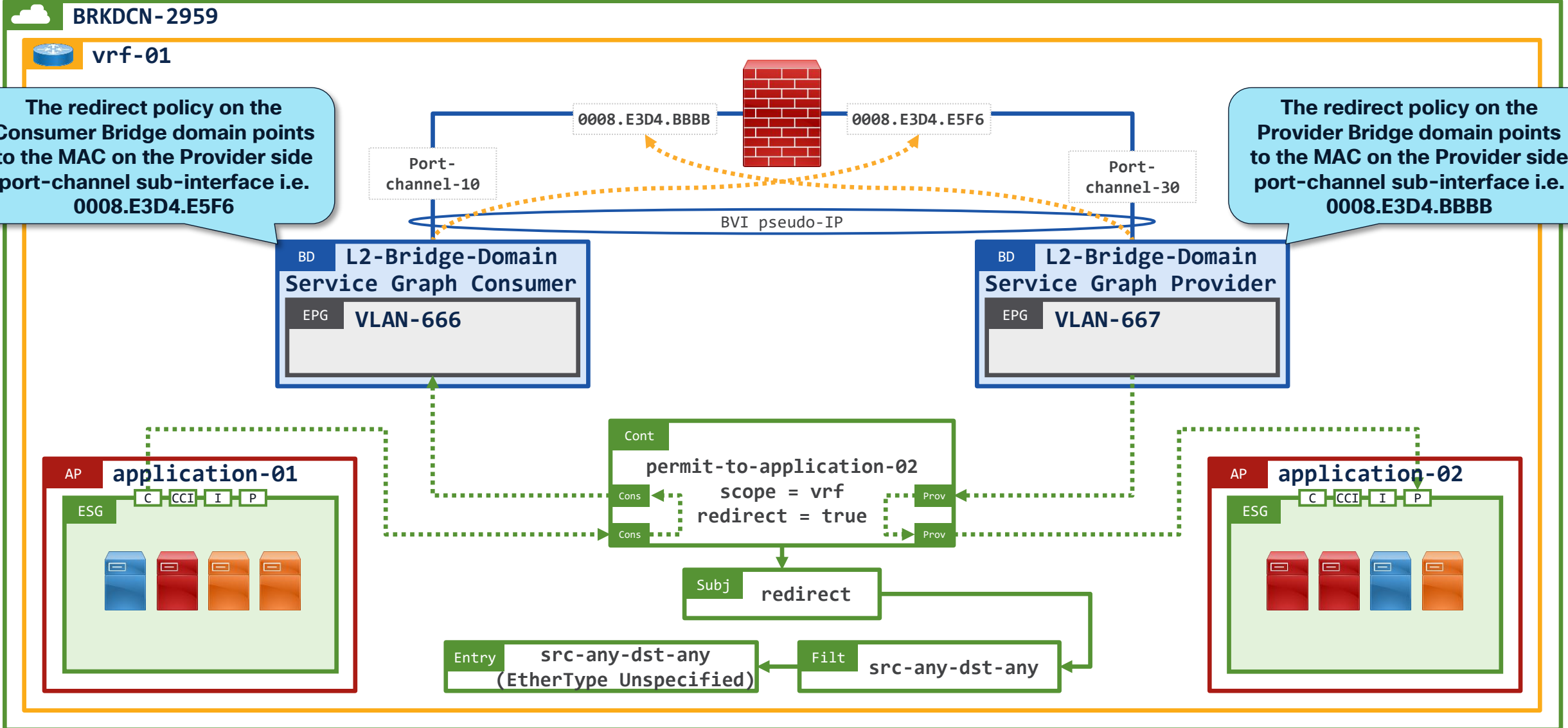
BRKDCN-2959

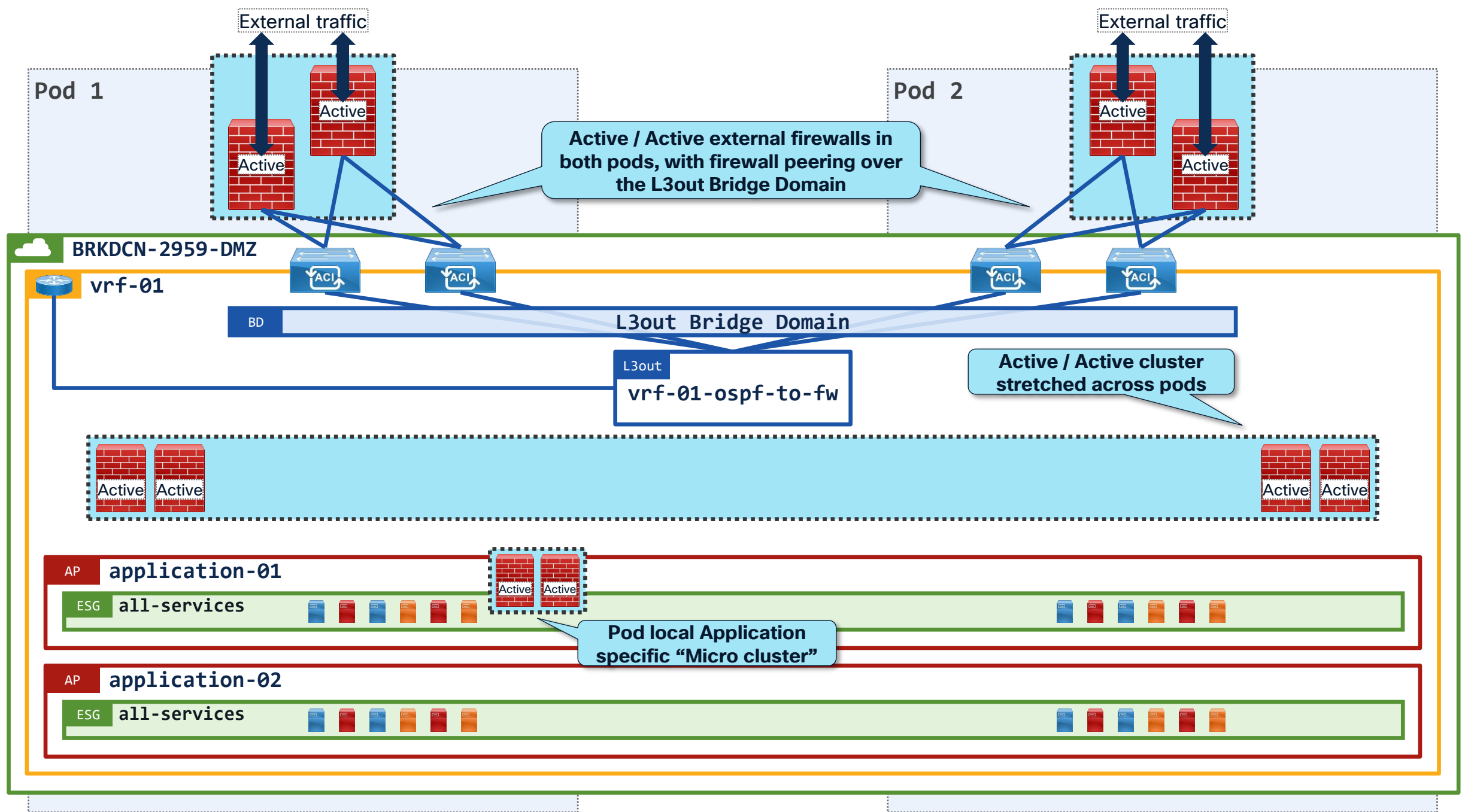
Option 6: Firewall insertion – Micro cluster firewall

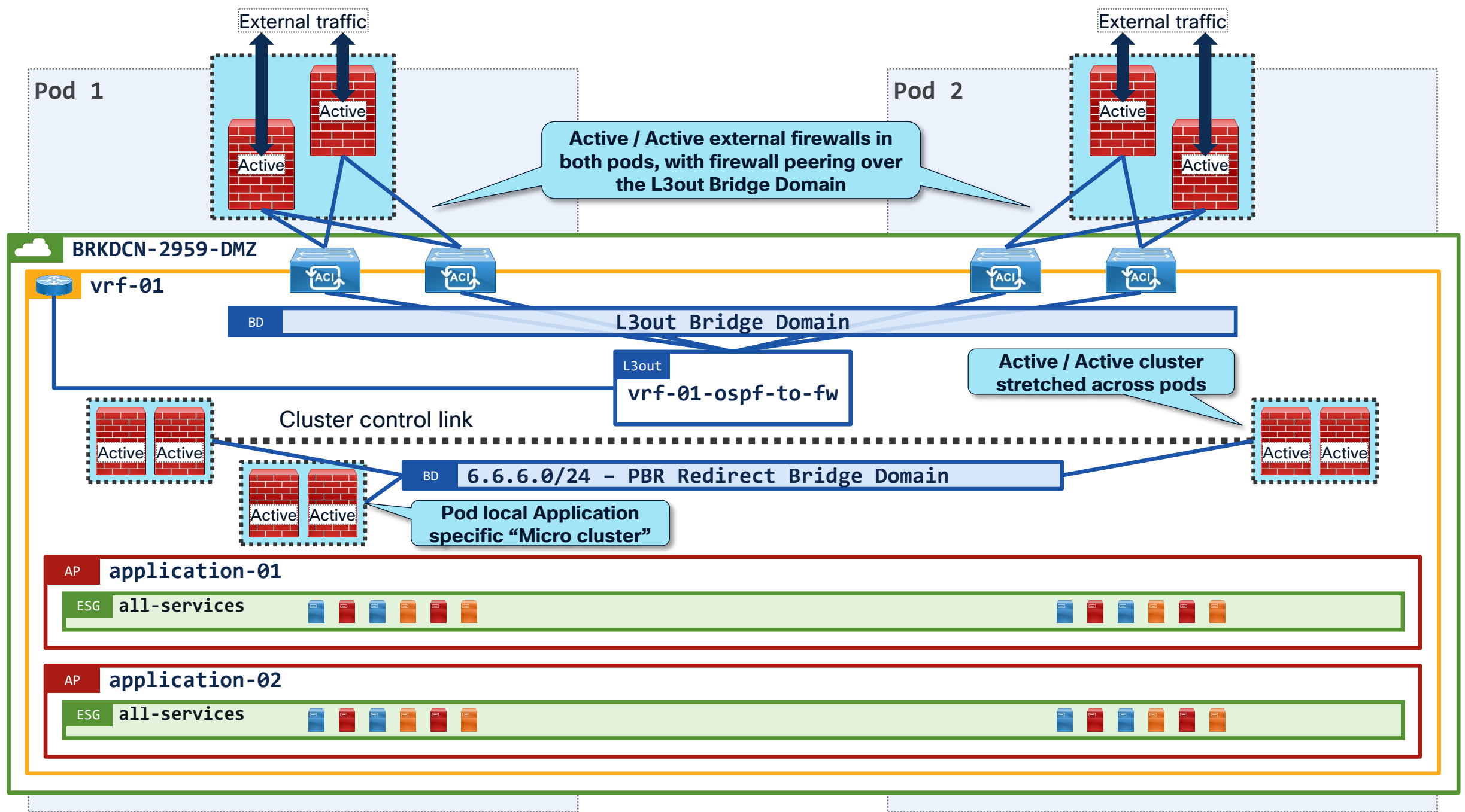


Layer 2 PBR (E/W) – single pod only

 For reference only







Recommendation summary

- PBR L3 is number one choice.
 - with FTD Cluster for Active active HA, scalability and Asymmetric traffic
 - with a single pair Active/Standby for HA (no asymmetrical traffic)
 - with several pairs of FTDs Active/Standby for HA and scalability
- If PBR is not possible (like North/South Traffic)
 - cluster active/active is possible BUT might be impacted in term of performance by asymmetrical traffic
 - Pair of FTD active/Standby but need to be sized with scaling in mind



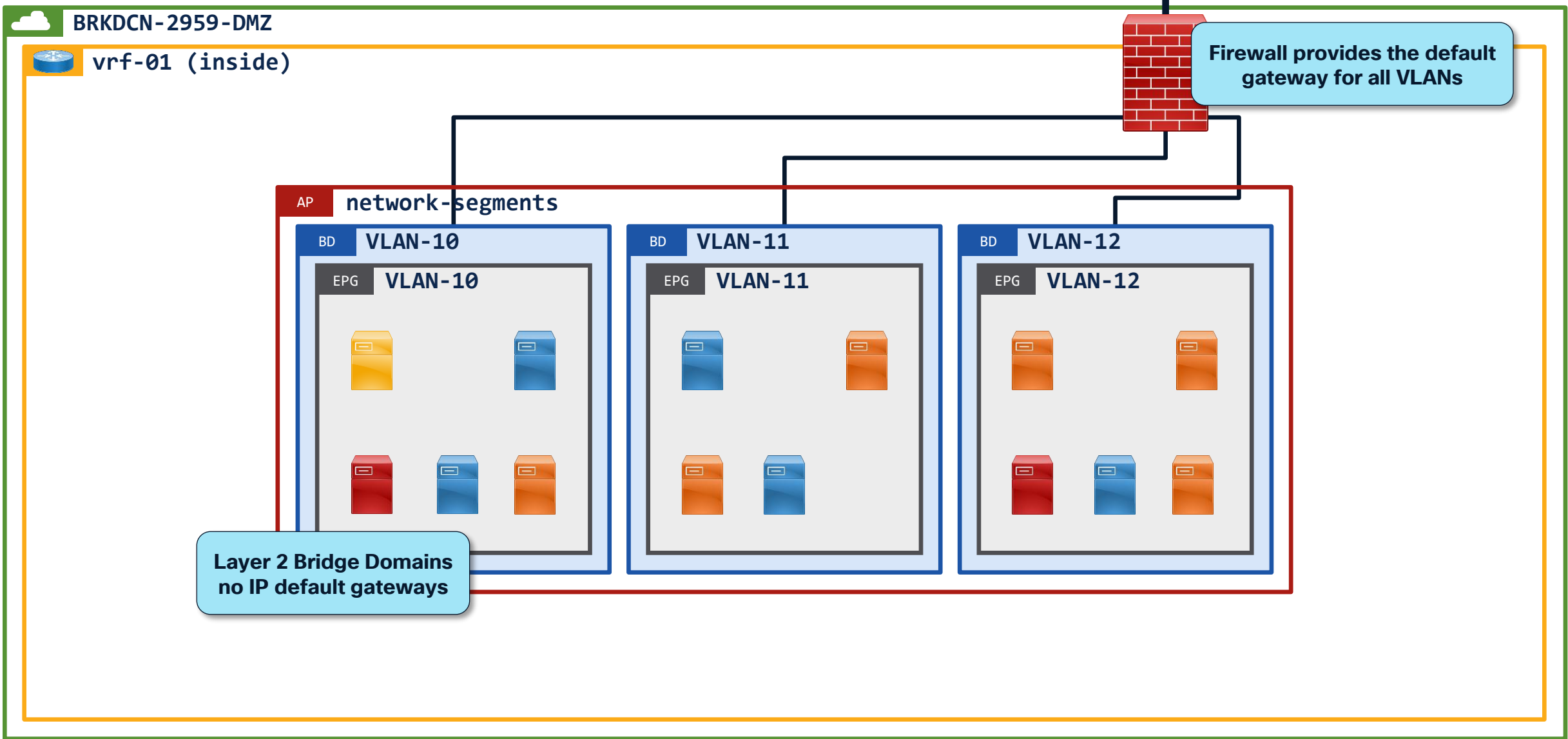
Customer requirement

**Implement a modern DMZ design
for selective redirection
and endpoint security**

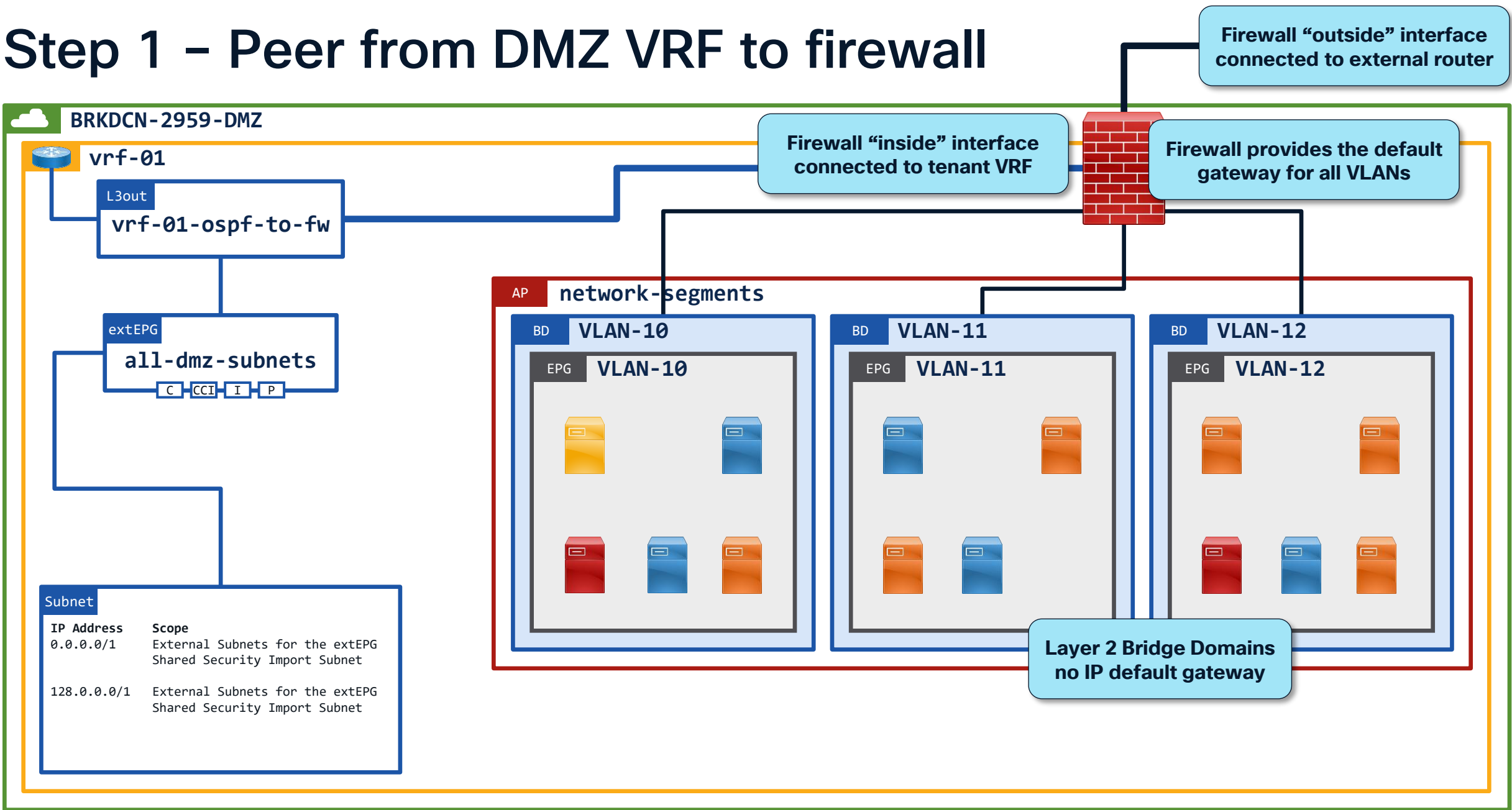
DMZ redesign...

- Where networking and security come together...
- Customer's current network design...
- Security control over inbound traffic...
- Understanding ACI security...
- Zero trust application-based security...
- Layer 7 security integration...
- **DMZ redesign...**
- Reducing operational complexity of segmentation
- Implement Zero trust Micro-segmentation

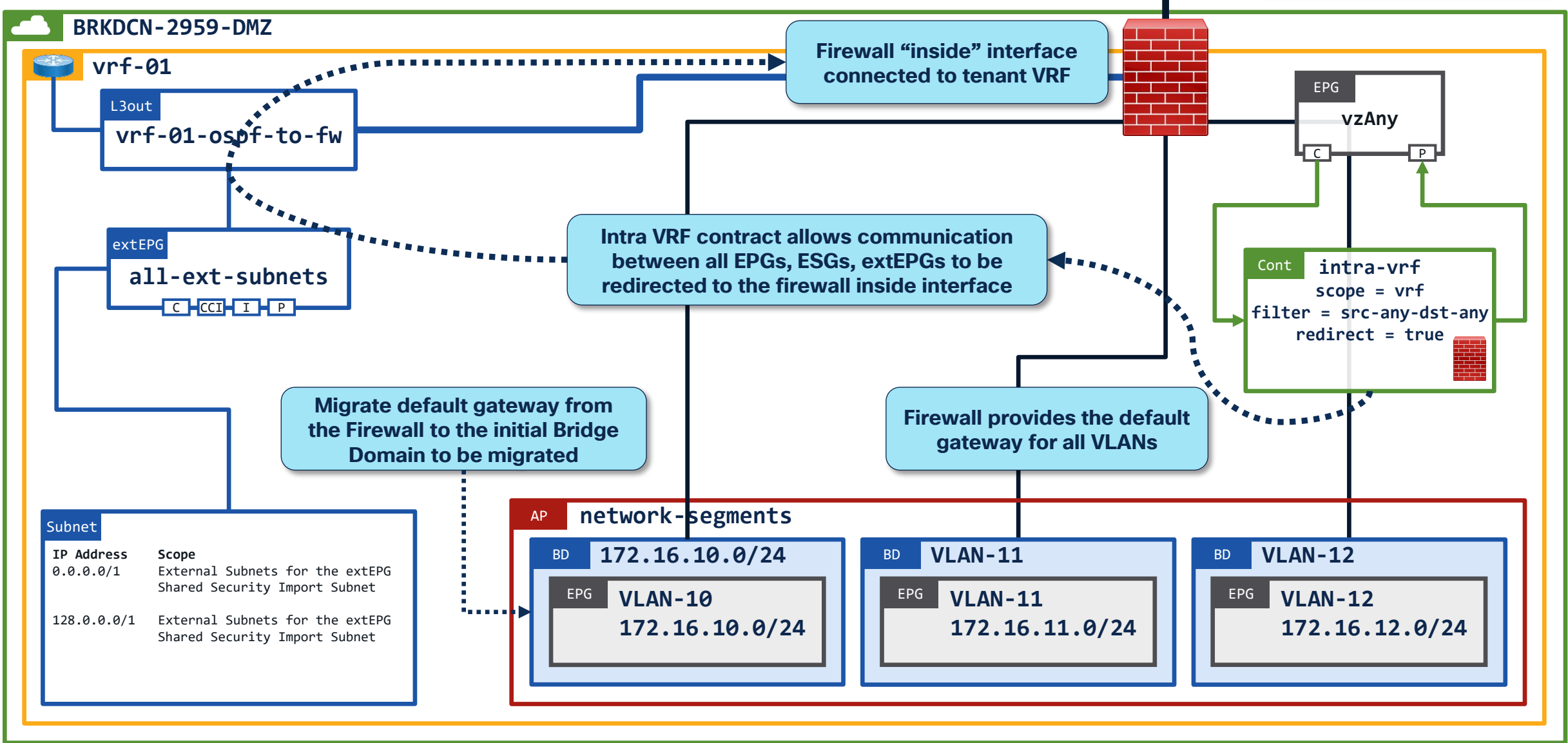
Current network design - DMZ



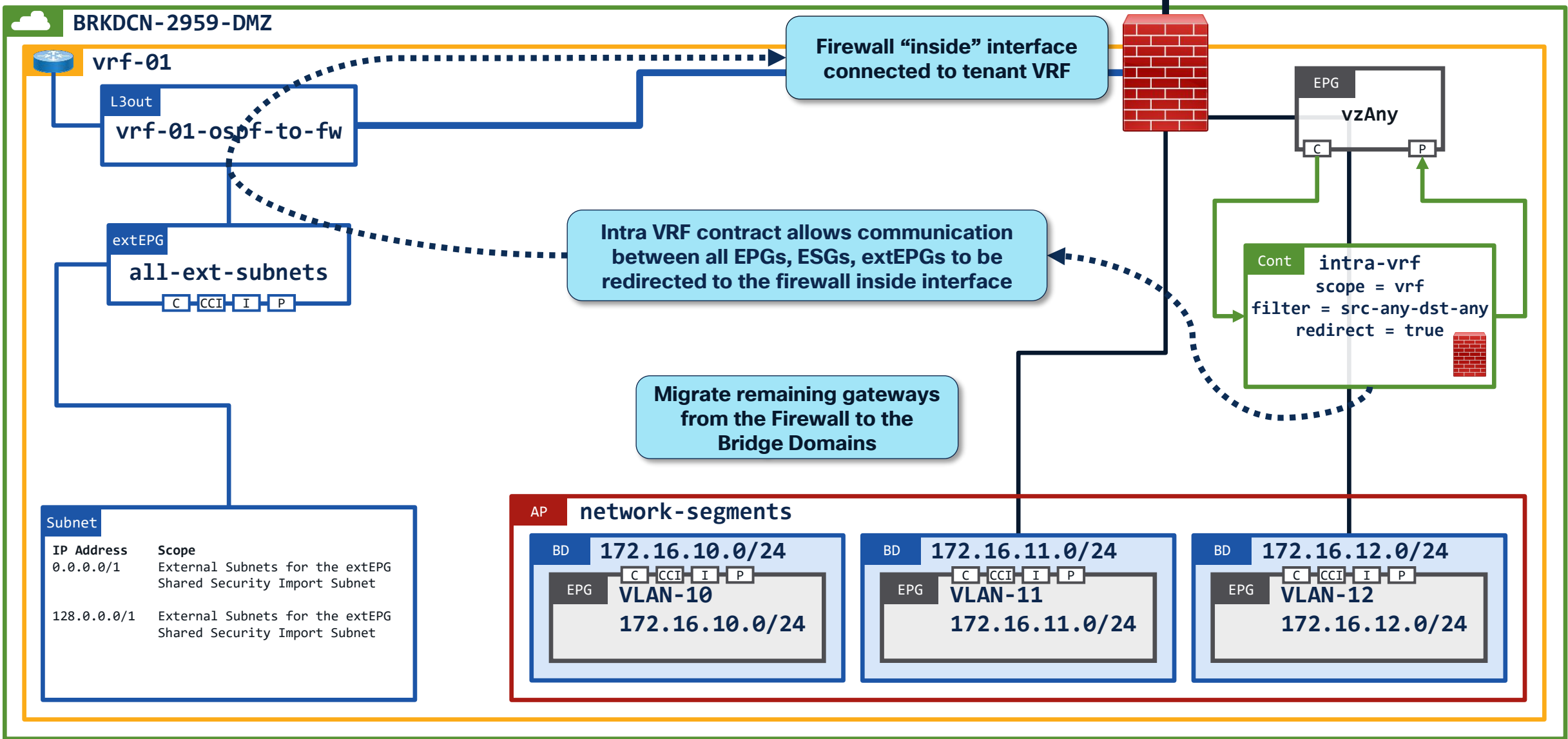
Step 1 – Peer from DMZ VRF to firewall



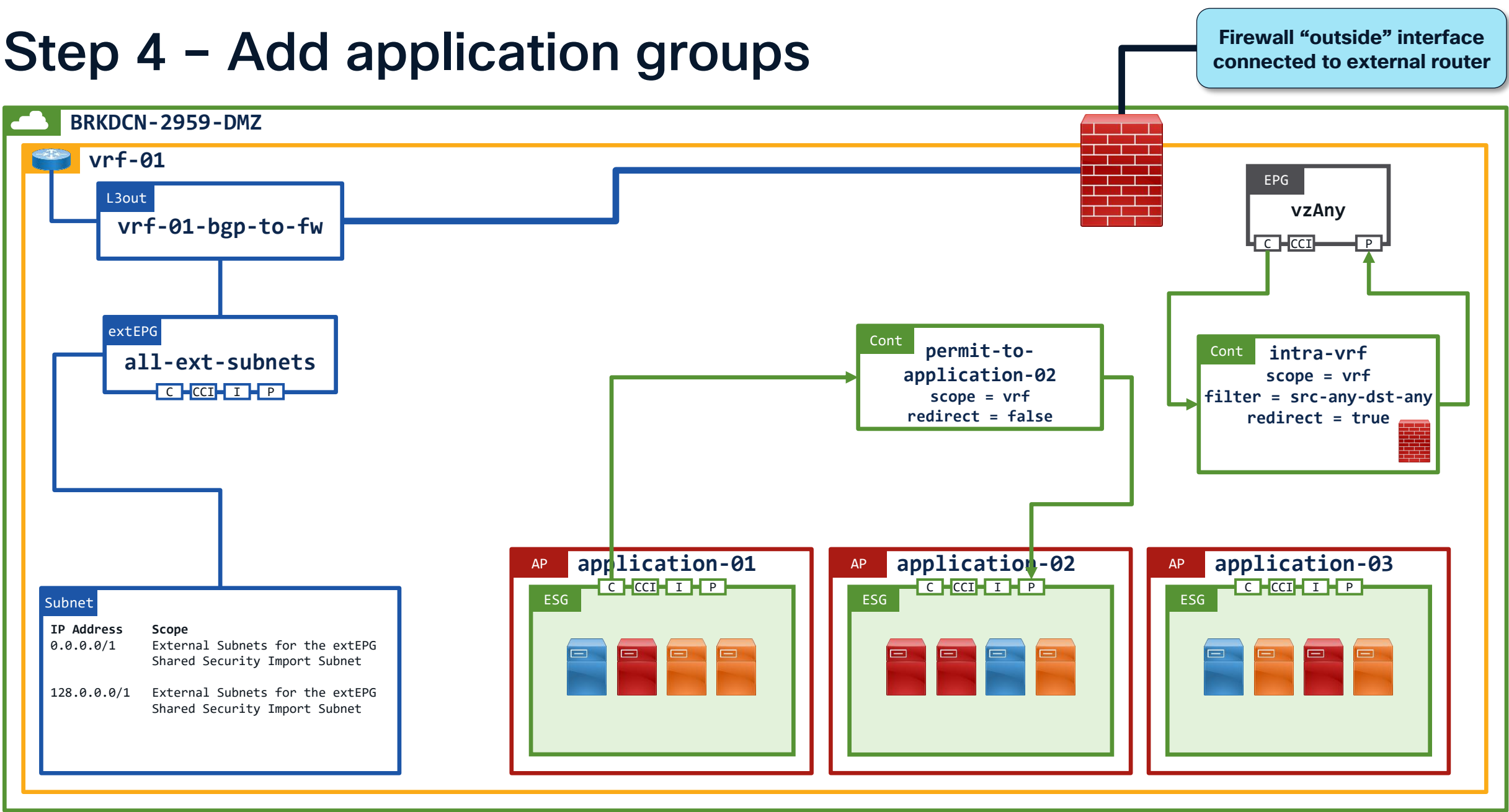
Step 2 – Migrate gateway to bridge domain



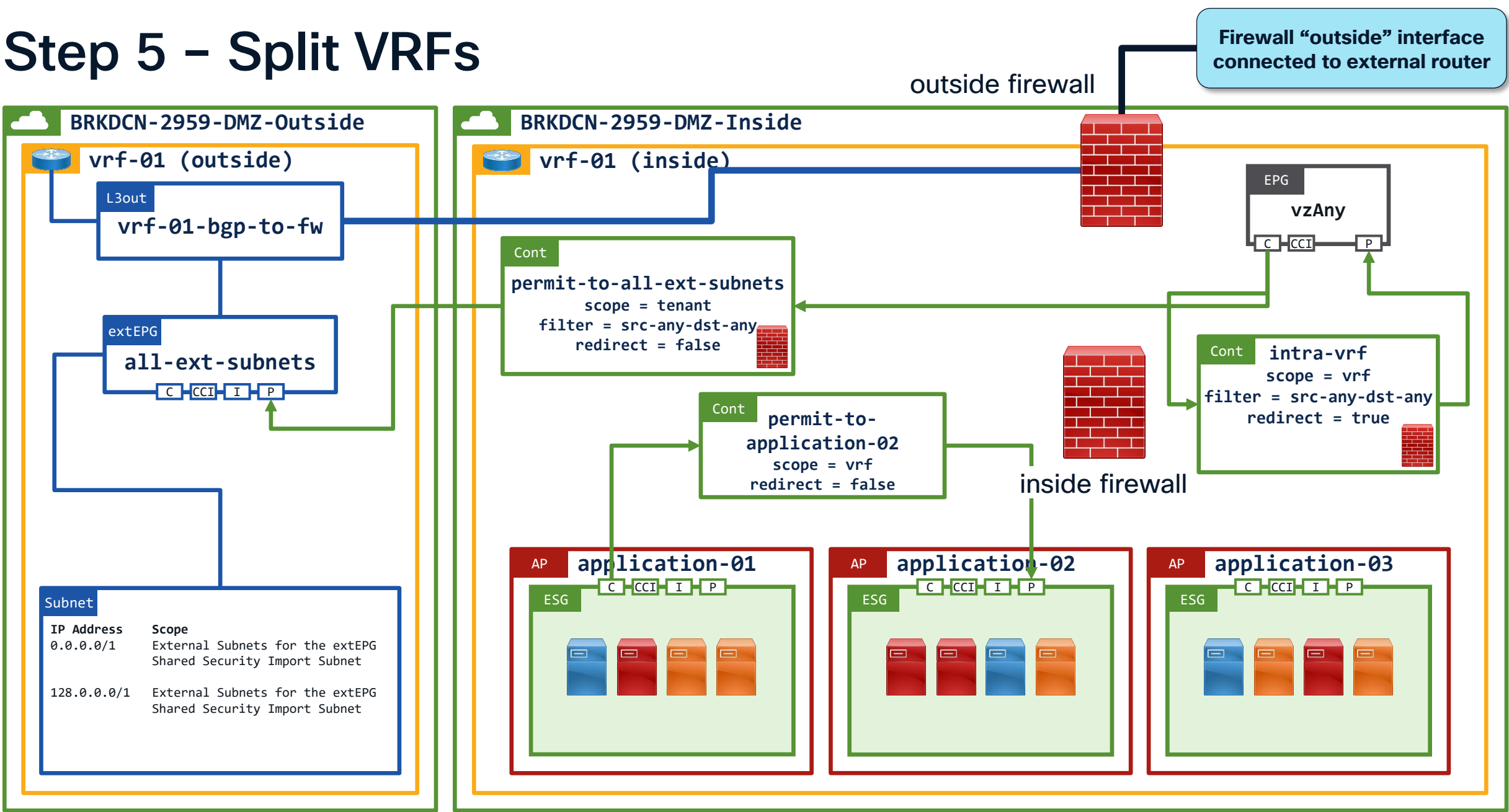
Step 3 – Migrate remaining gateways



Step 4 – Add application groups



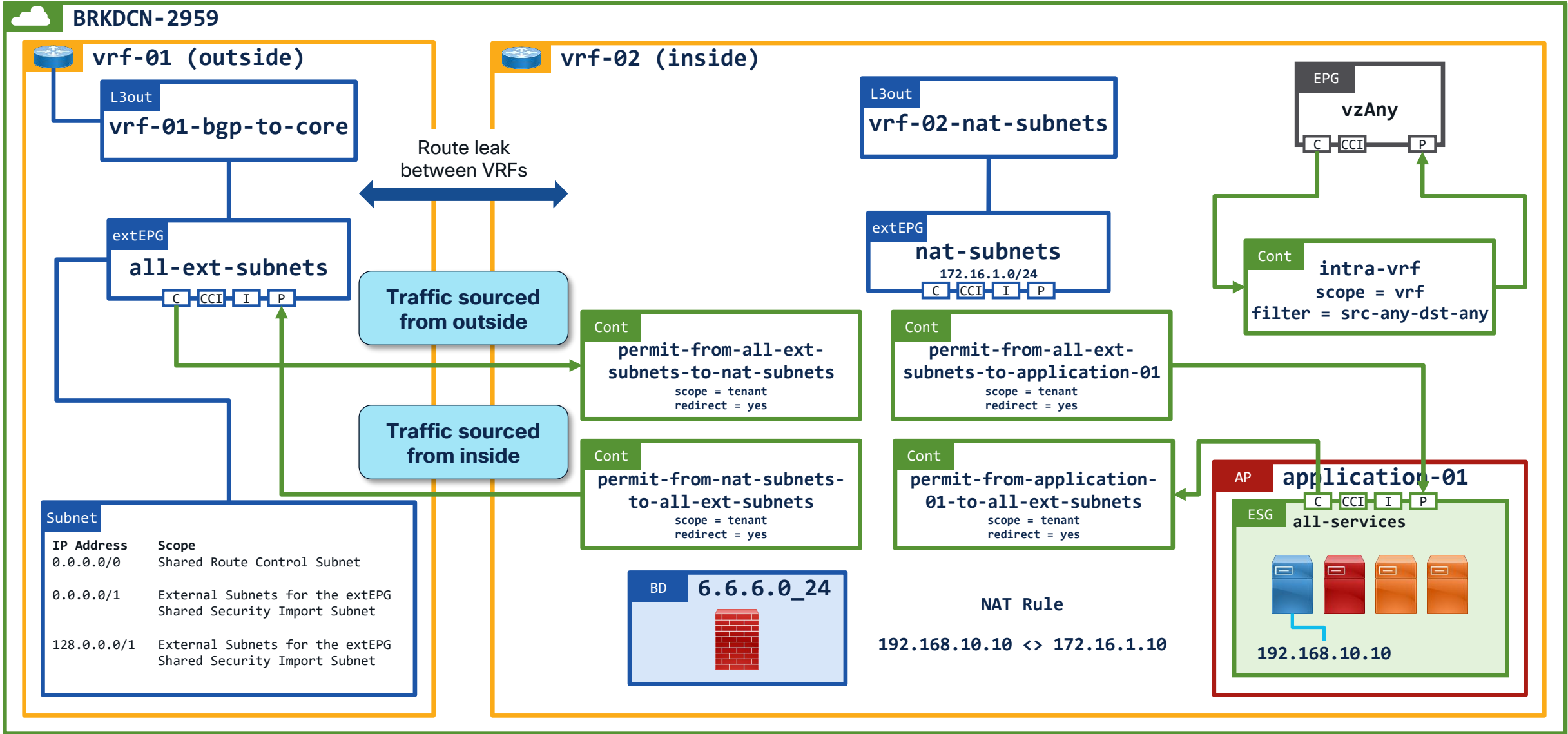
Step 5 – Split VRFs



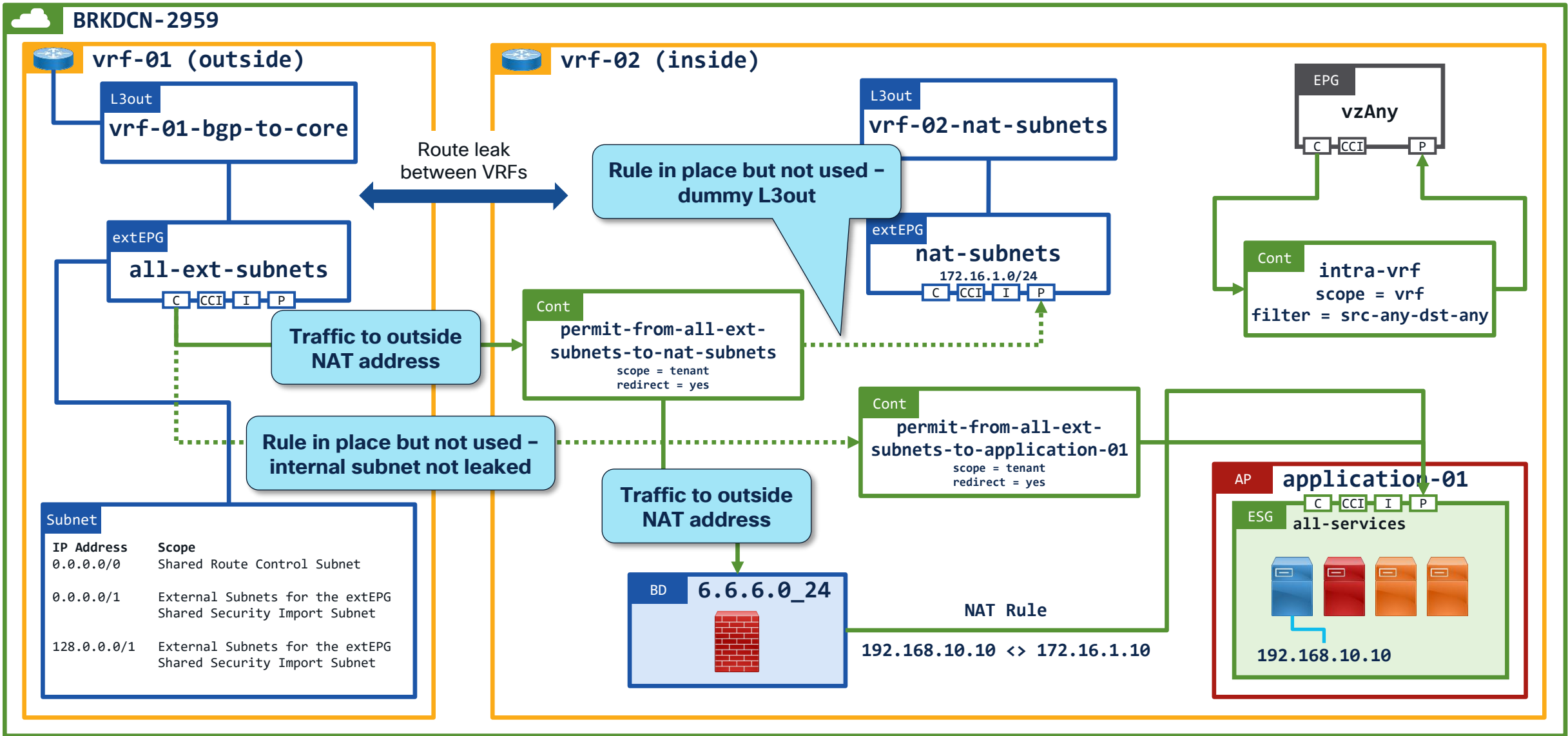


What about PBR for NAT...?

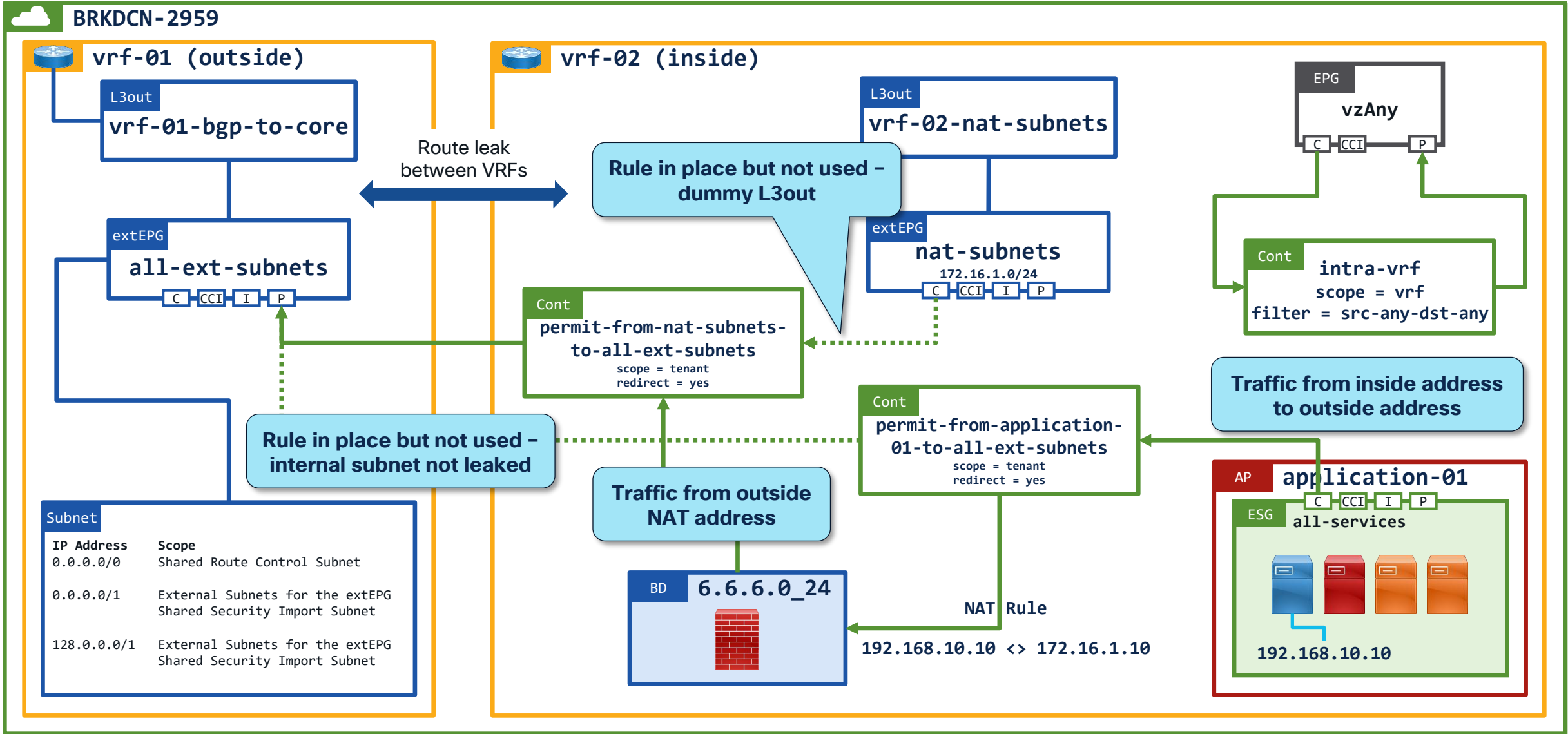
Topology – High Level Overview



Traffic from “external” endpoints to application “outside” NAT IP



Traffic from application “inside” IP to external IP addresses





Customer requirement

**Implement an intent-based
security policy leveraging
dynamic groups while
reducing operational complexity**

Reducing segmentation operational complexity...

- Where networking and security come together...
- Customer's current network design...
- Security control over inbound traffic...
- Understanding ACI security...
- Zero trust application-based security...
- Layer 7 security integration...
- DMZ redesign...
- **Reducing operational complexity of segmentation**
- Implement Zero trust Micro-segmentation

The problem statement



How to build a policy based on intent instead of static IPs?

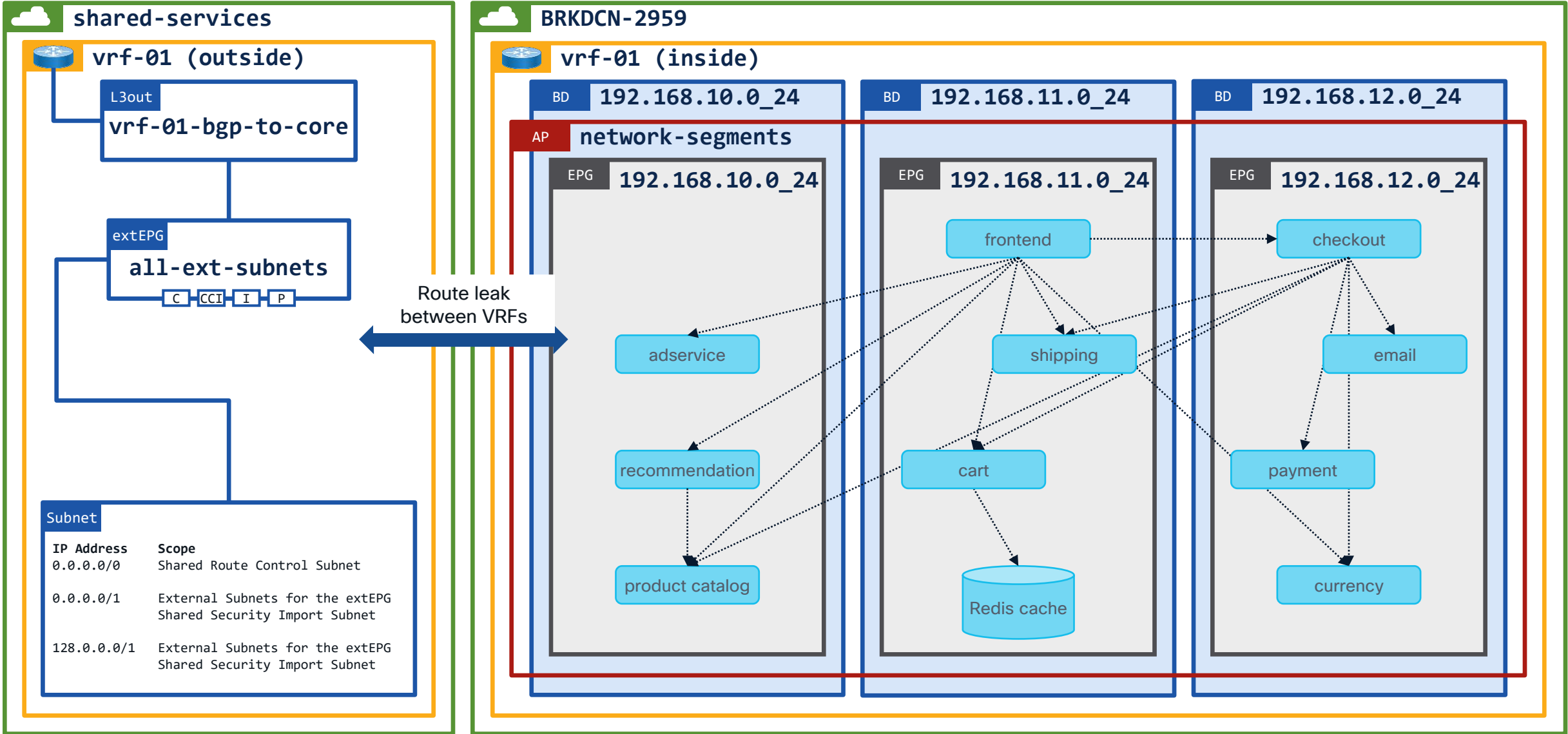


How to reduce changes on enforcement point?

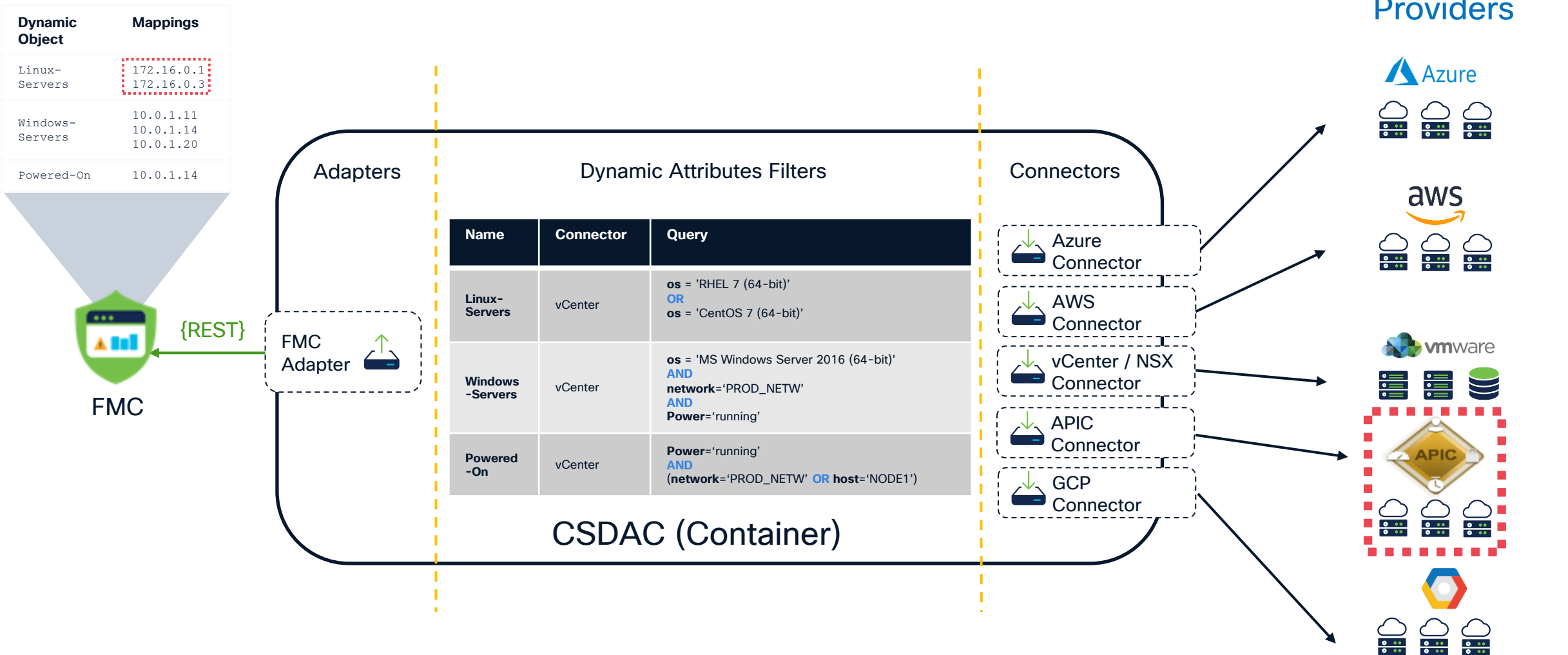


How to build a policy with cross security Domain?

Where is our application running...?



Architecture of the Dynamic Attributes Connector



FMC Learns EPGs/ESGs as Dynamic Attributes

The image shows two screenshots from the Cisco Secure Firewall Management Center (FMC) interface. The left screenshot shows the 'Tenants' tab for a tenant named 'fgandola'. The 'firewalls' section is expanded, showing 'Application EPGs' and 'ftd-mgmt'. The right screenshot shows the 'Dynamic Objects' page, which lists various dynamic objects. A green box highlights the 'APIC_FGANDOLA_APPLICATIONS_ESG-ALL_EPGS' object, and an orange box highlights the 'APIC_FGANDOLA_FIREWALLS_FTD-MGMT' object. A modal window titled 'APIC_FGANDOLA_FIREWALLS_FTD-MGMT' is open, showing a list of mapped IP addresses. An orange arrow points from the 'ftd-mgmt' object in the left screenshot to the 'APIC_FGANDOLA_FIREWALLS_FTD-MGMT' modal window in the right screenshot.

Left Screenshot: Cisco FMC Tenants Tab

- System: APIC (aci-dev-01)
- Tenants: fgandola
- Navigation: ALL TENANTS | Add Tenant | Tenant Search: name o
- Left Panel: Quick Start, fgandola, Application Profiles, applications, Application EPGs, uSeg EPGs, Endpoint Security Groups, firewalls, Application EPGs, ftd-HA-link, ftd-mgmt, uSeg EPGs, Endpoint Security Groups, network-segments, Networking, Contracts, Policies, Services, Security.

Right Screenshot: Secure Firewall Management Center Objects / Object Management

Dynamic Objects Table:

Name	Description	Number of Mapped IPs
APIC_DEMO_APPLICATIONS_ESG-DEMO-APP		1
APIC_DEMO_NETWORK-SEGMENTS_192.168.150.X_24		1
APIC_FGANDOLA_APPLICATIONS_ESG-ALL_EPGS		2
APIC_FGANDOLA_APPLICATIONS_ESG-DEVELOPMENT		1
APIC_FGANDOLA_APPLICATIONS_ESG-PRODUCTION		1
APIC_FGANDOLA_FIREWALLS_FTD-HA-LINK		1
APIC_FGANDOLA_FIREWALLS_FTD-MGMT		4
APIC_FGANDOLA_NETWORK-SEGMENTS_192.168.151....		1
APIC_FGANDOLA_NETWORK-SEGMENTS_192.168.152....		2
APIC_FGANDOLA_NETWORK-SEGMENTS_192.168.153....		1

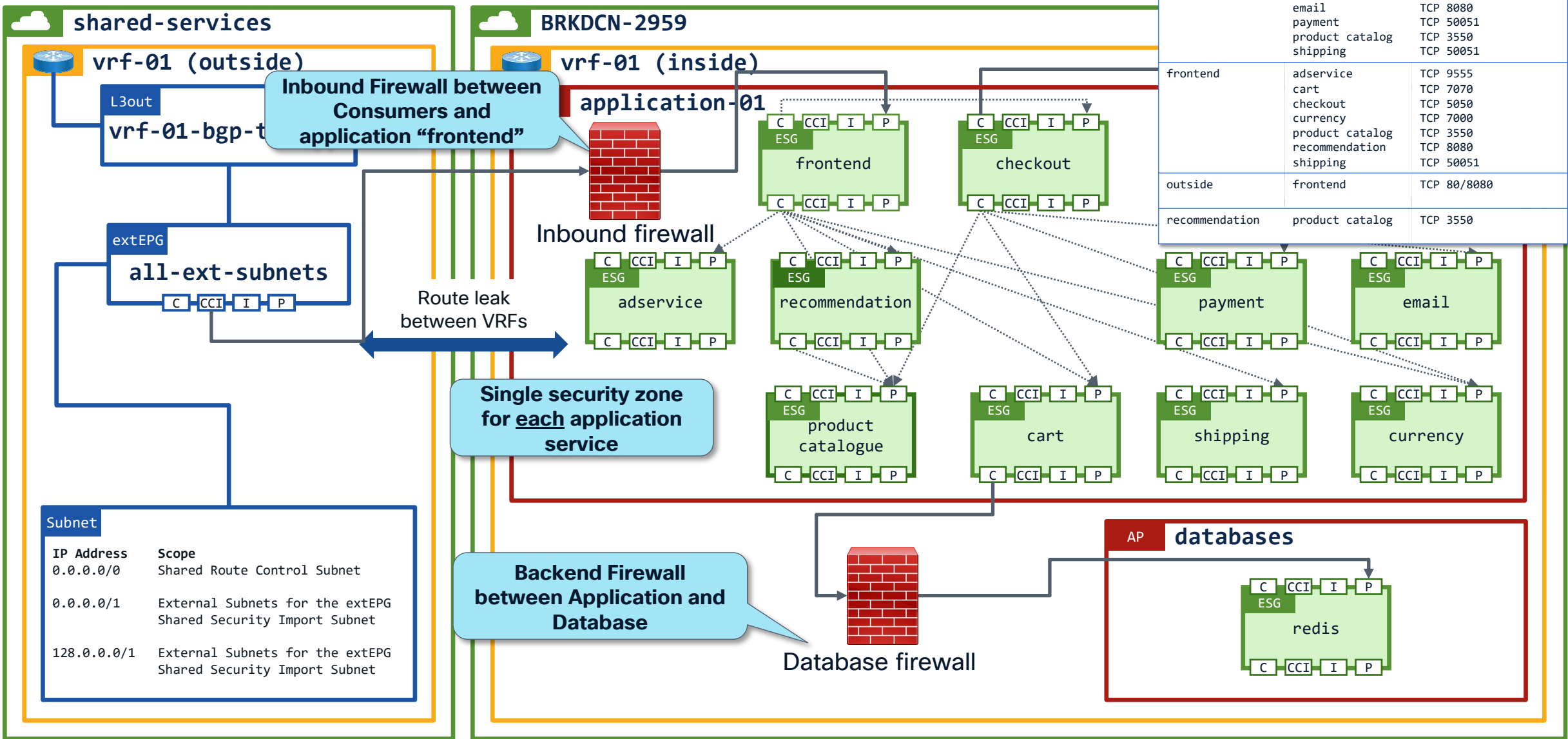
Modal Window: APIC_FGANDOLA_FIREWALLS_FTD-MGMT

Mapped IPs:

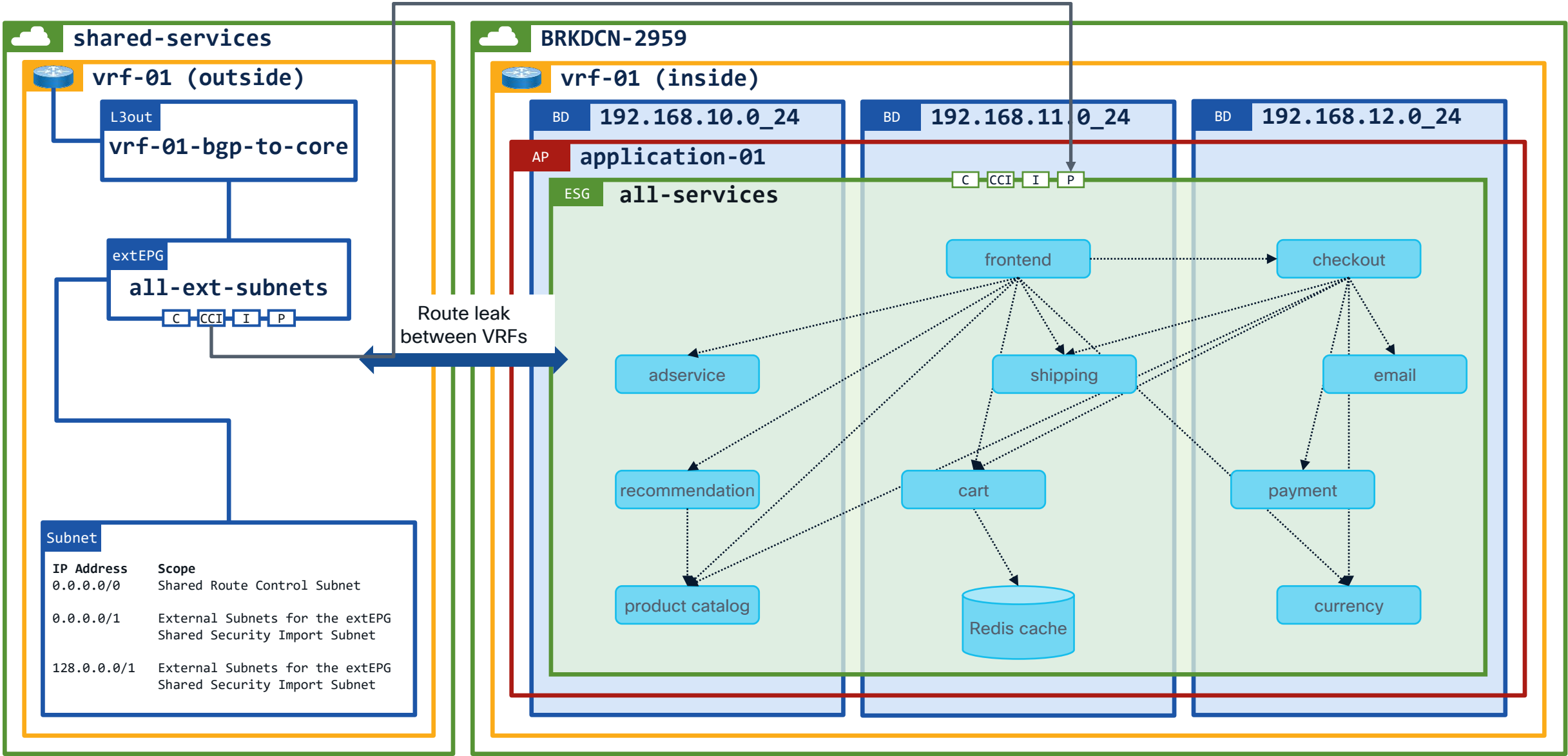
- 10.237.100.22
- 10.237.100.23
- 10.237.100.24
- 10.237.100.25

Buttons: Download, OK

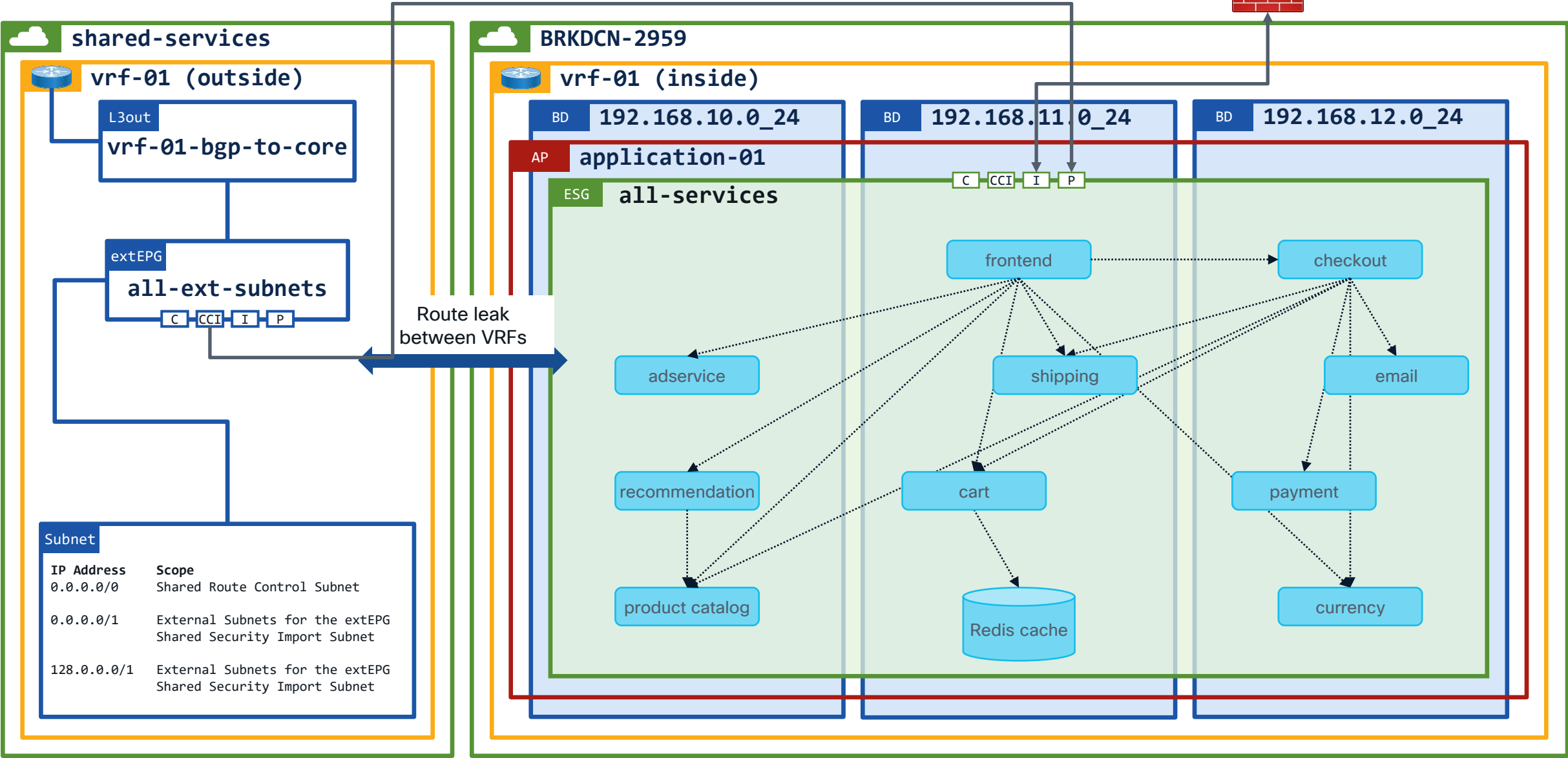
Tiered security approach



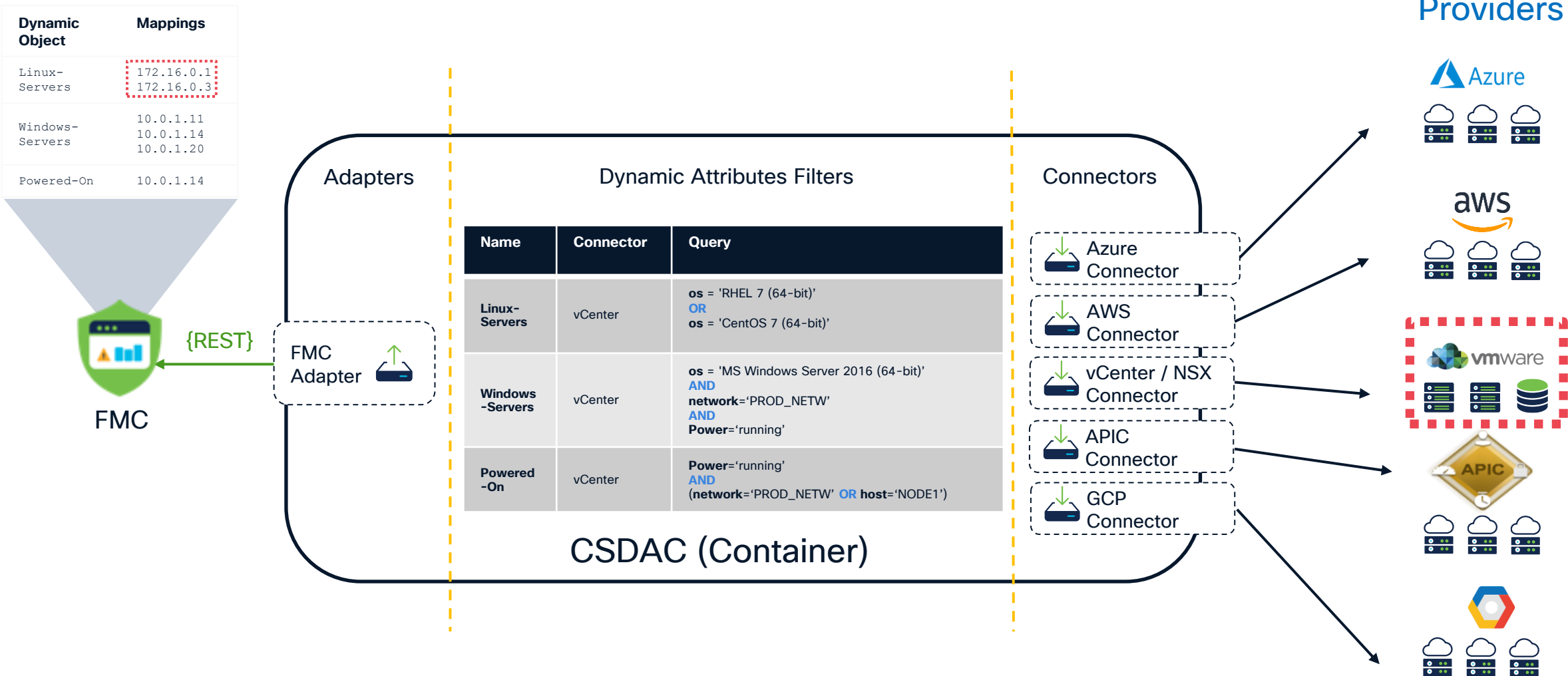
Single ESG per application is preferred



Intra ESG contract to redirect to firewall



Architecture of the Dynamic Attributes Connector



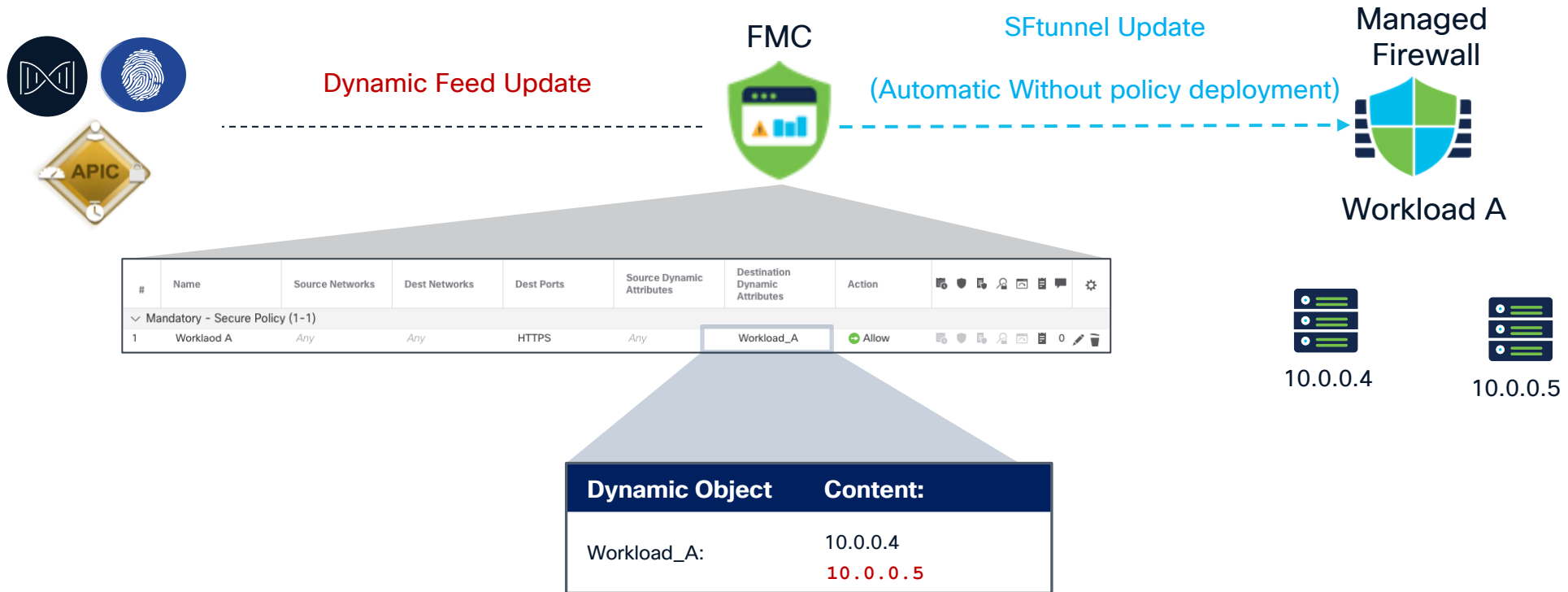
Attribute Based Policy

#	Name	Source Zones	Dest Zones	Users	App	Dest Ports	Source Dynamic Attributes	Destination Dynamic Attributes	Action
> Mandatory - Attribute-Based Policy (-)									
v Default - Attribute-Based Policy (1-9)									
1	Workload_1	Any	Any	Any	Any	HTTP HTTPS	WorkloadObj_615c486dc9	WorkloadObj_615c8066483	→ Allow
2	IoT Support Service	External	IoT_VN	Any	Any	HTTPS SSH	IoT_Support	IoT	→ Allow
3	Machine Authentication	Corporate_VN	Shared_Services	Any	Any	AD_Services	Machine_Auth	VMWare_Active_Directory	→ Allow
4	Print	Corporate_VN	Data_Center_Edge	Any	Any	SNMP ICMP-PING Spooler_Service	RICOH-Aficio-SP-C410DN RICOH-Aficio-SP-C820DN Xerox-WorkCentre-5030 Xerox-WorkCentre-5135	APIC_A_ESG_Print_Servers	→ Allow
5	Block Social Media	Corporate_VN	External	Any	Facebook Google+ Instagram Tinder Twitter	Any	Contractors Branch_Locations	Any	→ Block
6	o365 Access	Corporate_VN	External	lab-local/Domain Users	Any	HTTPS HTTP	Any	o365_Common o365_Exchange o365_SharePoint	→ Allow
7	SecureX Threat Containment	Corporate_VN	Data_Center_Edge	Any	Any	Any	SecureX_Quarantined_IPs SecureX_Suspicious_IPs	Honeypot_Service	→ Allow
8	ISE Threat Containment	Corporate_VN	Data_Center_Edge	Any	Any	Any	Quarantined_Systems	Honeypot_Service	→ Allow
9	Cloud App Access	Corporate_VN	WAN	Any	Any	HTTP HTTPS	Employees	Azure_HR_Workload Azure_Intranet_Service	→ Allow



Dynamic Objects in action

Automatic without policy deployment



FTD and ASA can leverage SGTs

Action

Block

Time Range

None

Zones

Networks

VLAN Tags

Users

Applications

Ports

URLs

Dynamic Attributes

Inspection

Logging

Comments

Available Attributes

Q Search by name or value

Security Group Tag

Employees

Guests

Network_Services

PCI_Servers

Point_of_Sale_Systems

Production_Servers

Production_Users

Quarantined_Systems

Add to Source

Add to Destination

Selected Source Attributes (1)

Security Group Tags

Developers

Add a Location IP Address

Add

Selected Destination Attributes (2)

Security Group Tags

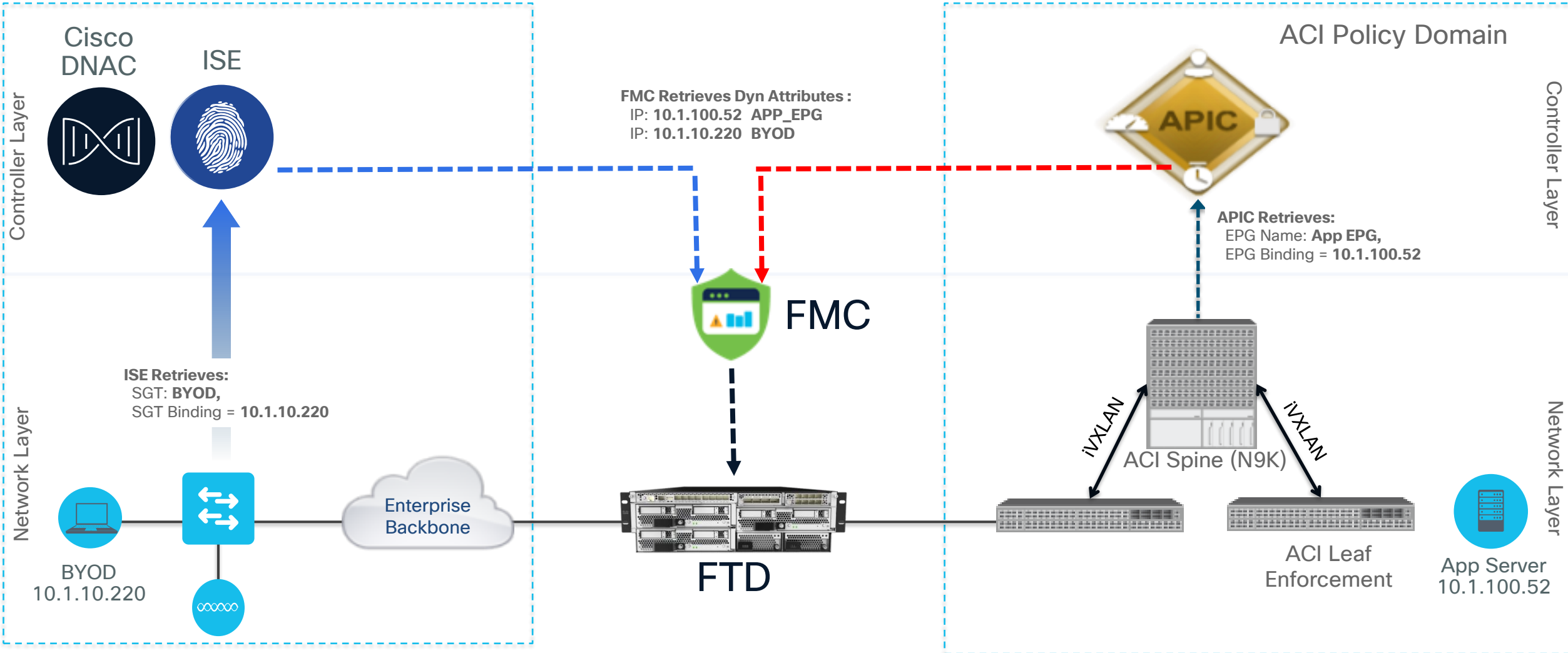
PCI_Servers

Point_of_Sale_Systems

Attributes of the same type (for example, SGT) match the rule if any attribute is matched.

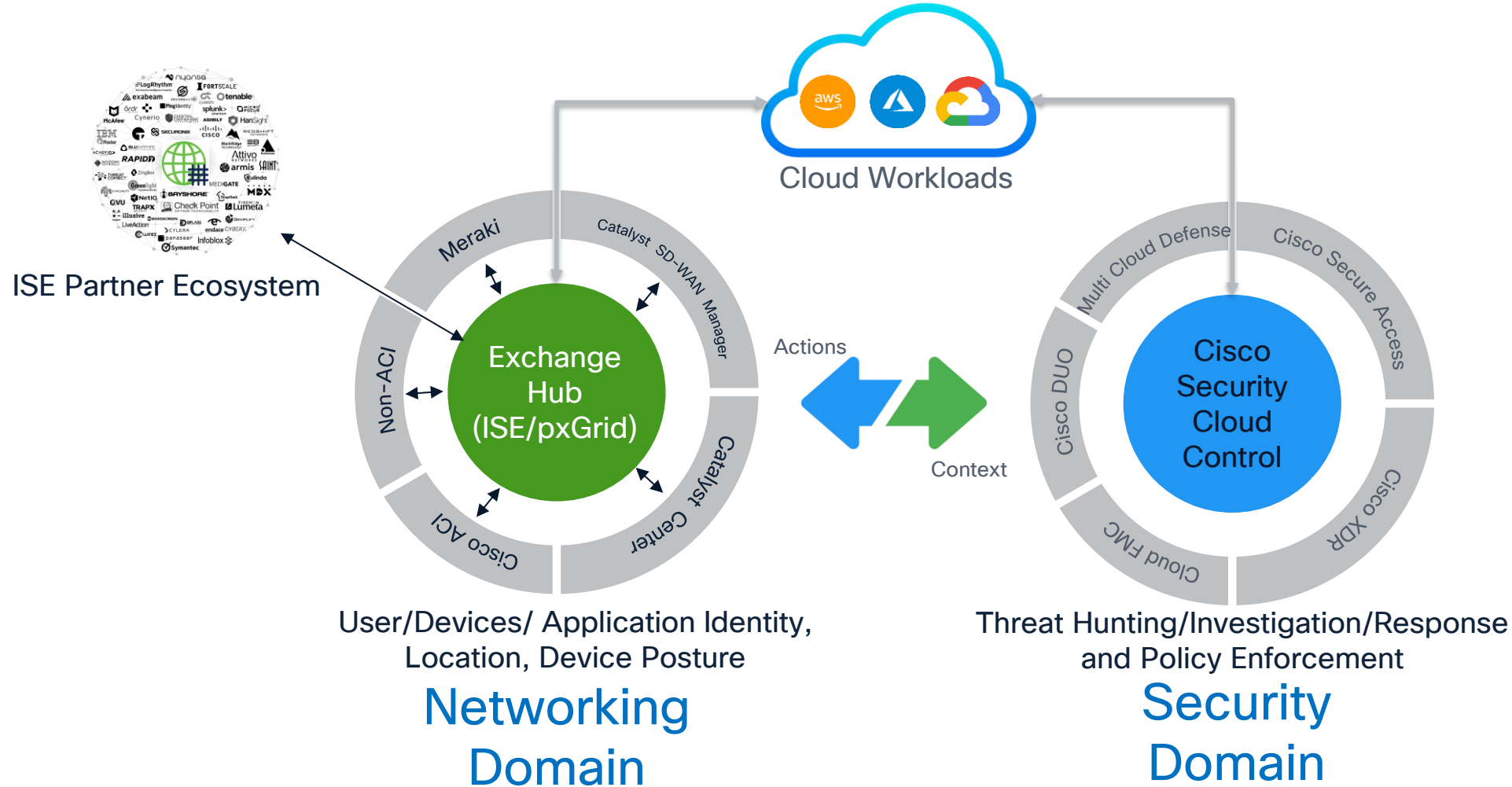
Attributes of different types match the rule only if all attributes are matched. [More info](#)

SGT/ACI Firepower Integration

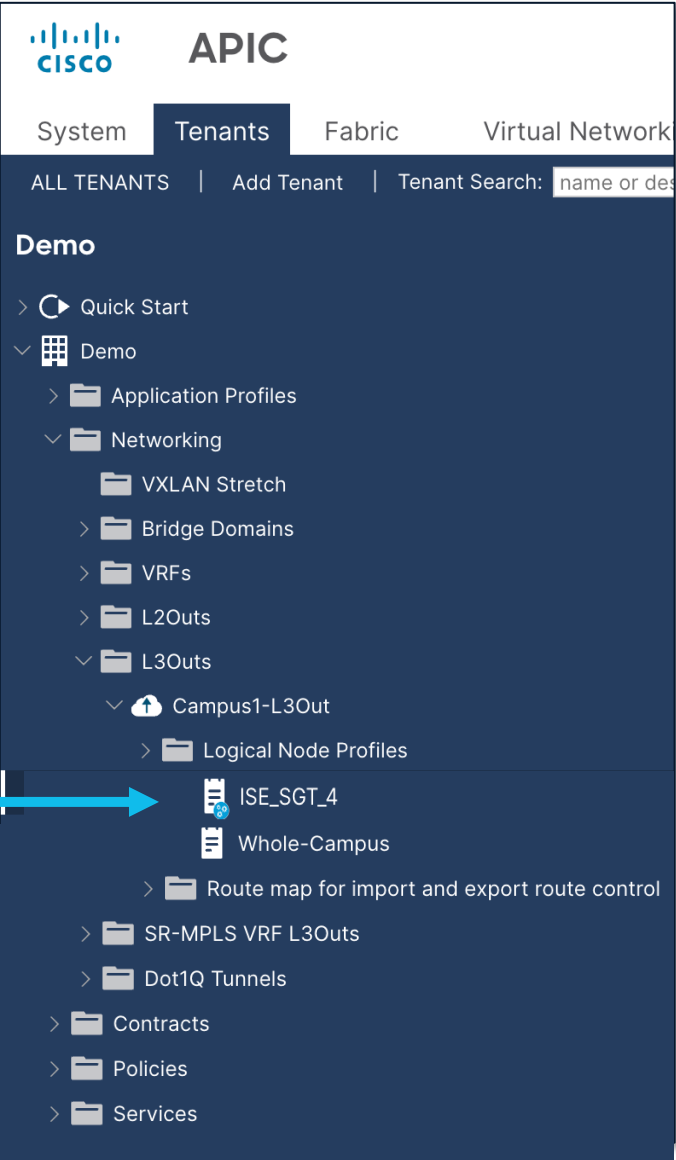


Common policy for Cisco Networking Cloud

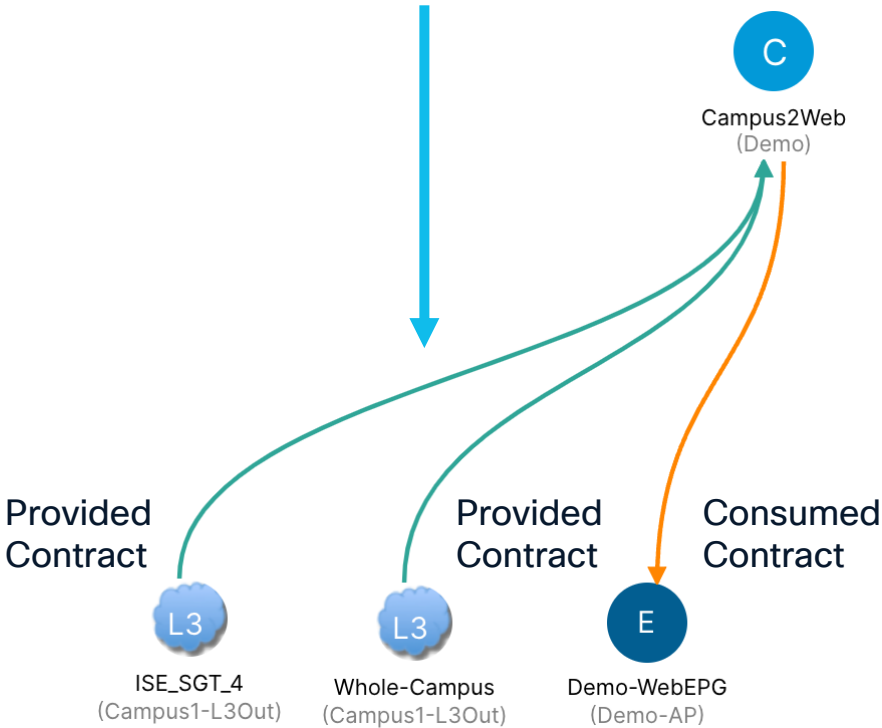
Normalizing and sharing context across domains



Context sent to ACI



Newly added Group attached to existing Contract in APIC:





Customer requirement

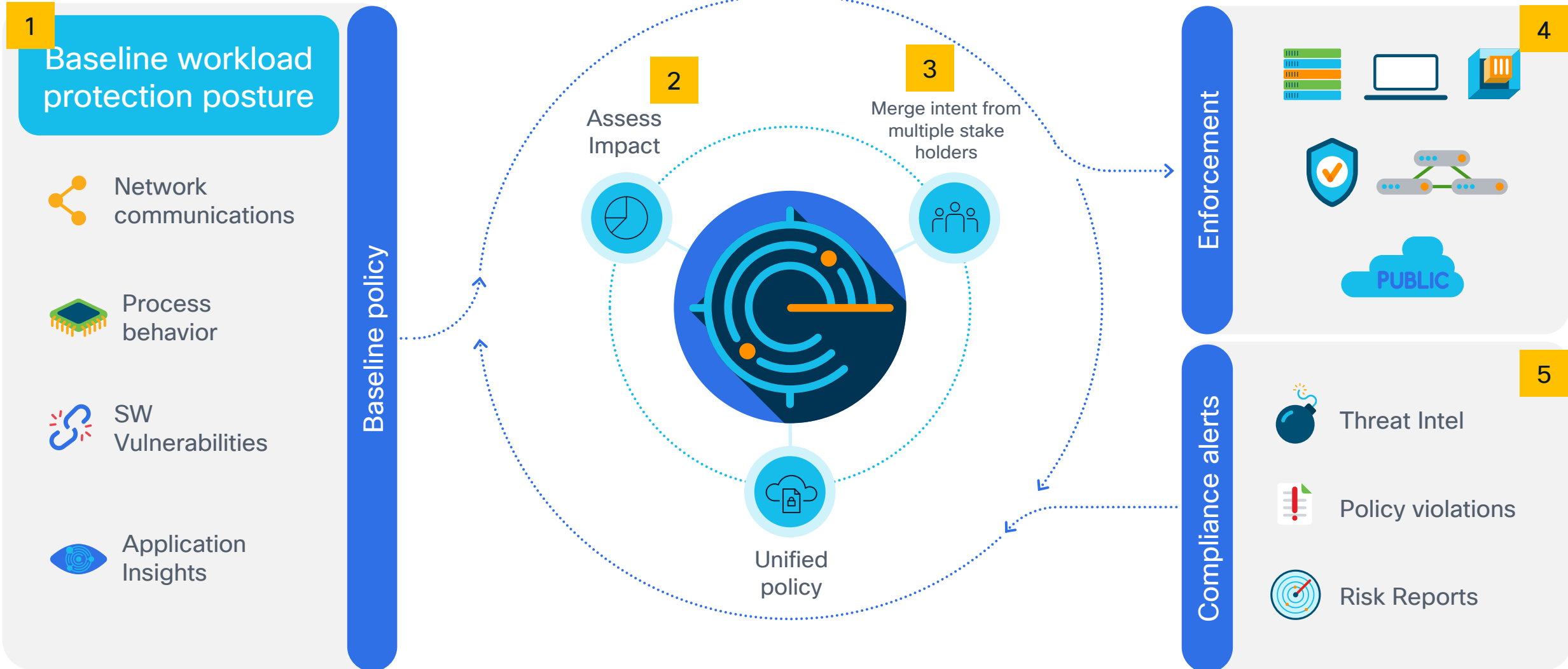
Implementing Zero Trust Micro Segmentation

Zero trust micro-segmentation...

- Where networking and security come together...
- Customer's current network design...
- Security control over inbound traffic...
- Understanding ACI security...
- Zero trust application-based security...
- Layer 7 security integration...
- DMZ redesign...
- Reducing operational complexity of segmentation
- **Implement Zero trust Micro-segmentation**

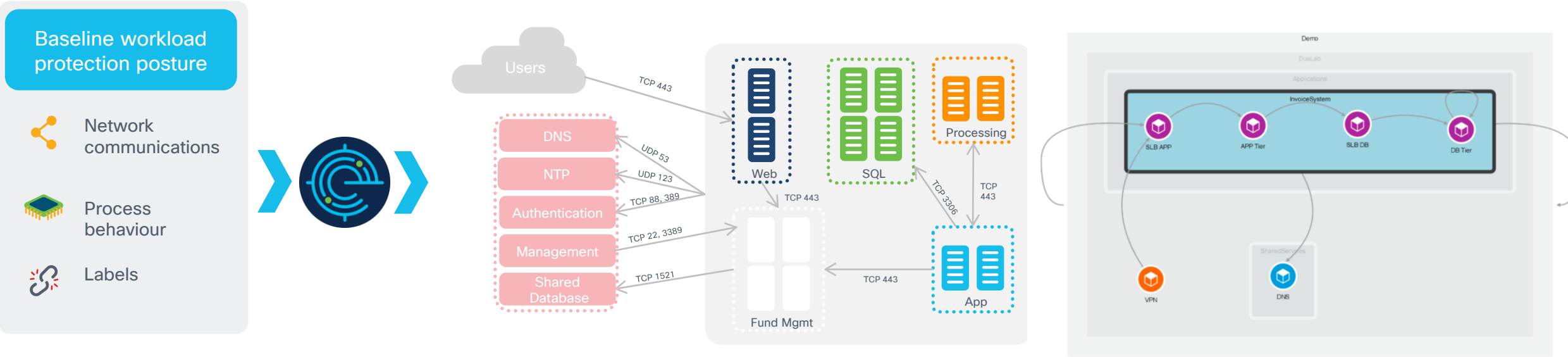
Cloud workload protection

Dynamic attribute & behavior-based security policy and segmentation



Understand your workloads

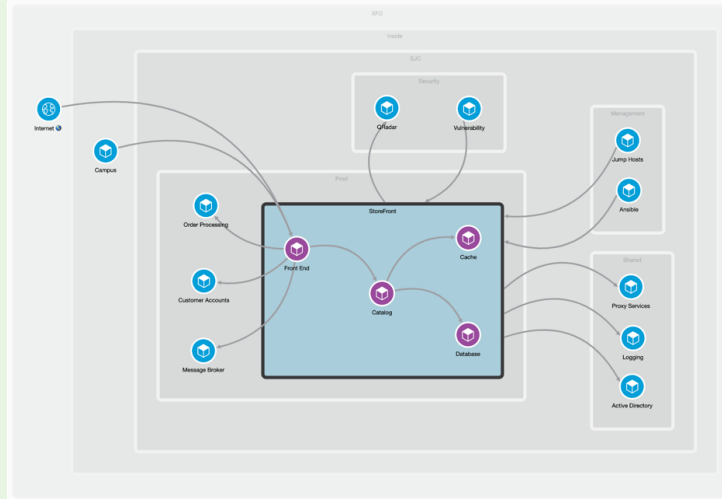
Automated discovery, clustering and policy generation



Secure Firewall and Secure Workload: Better together



Visibility and Enforcement



Cisco Secure Firewall Management Center

Native Integration

NSEL Records for ADM Policy

Access Control Policy (Dynamic Objects)

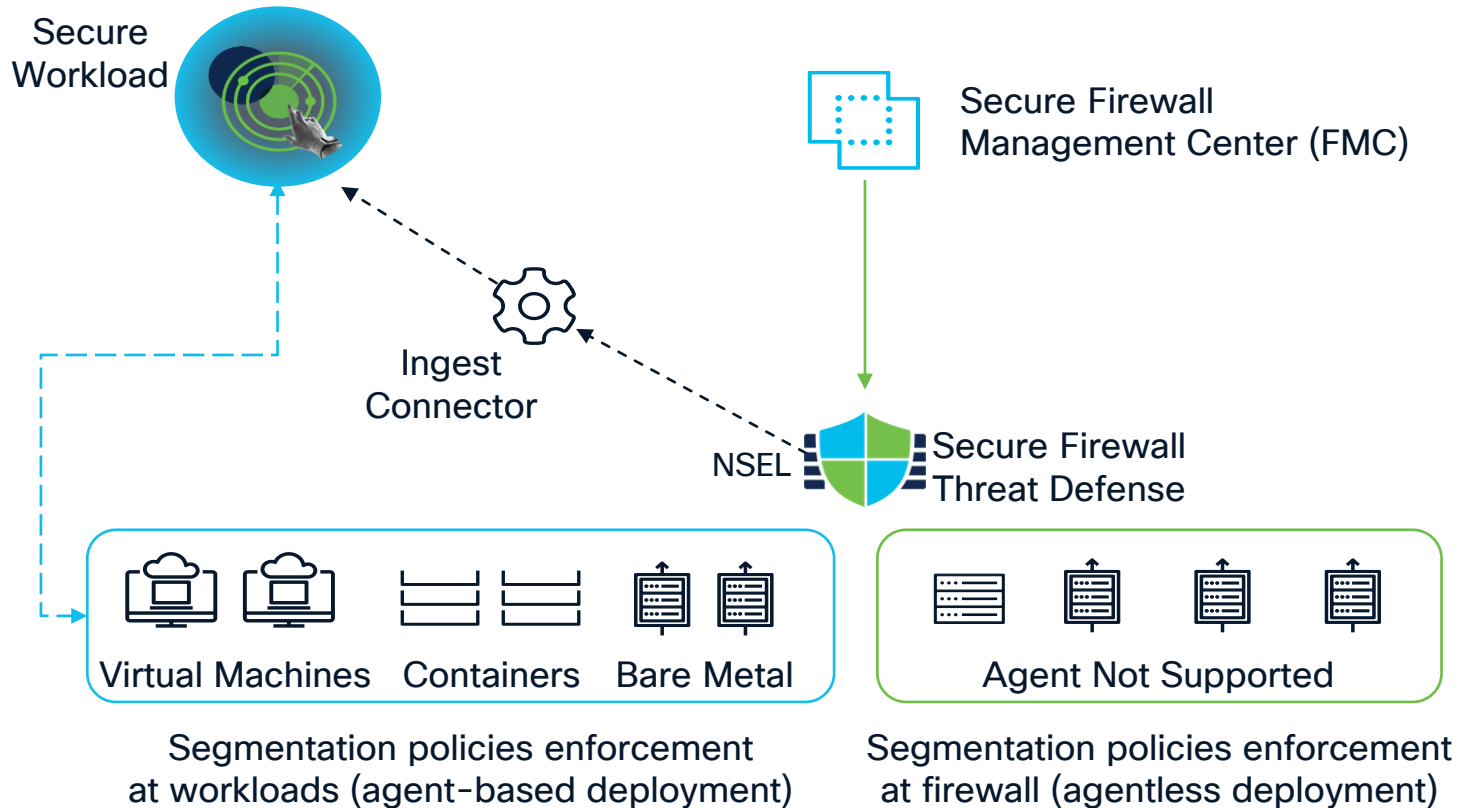
FMC Domain Awareness

Meaningful Dynamic Object names

Rule Ordering

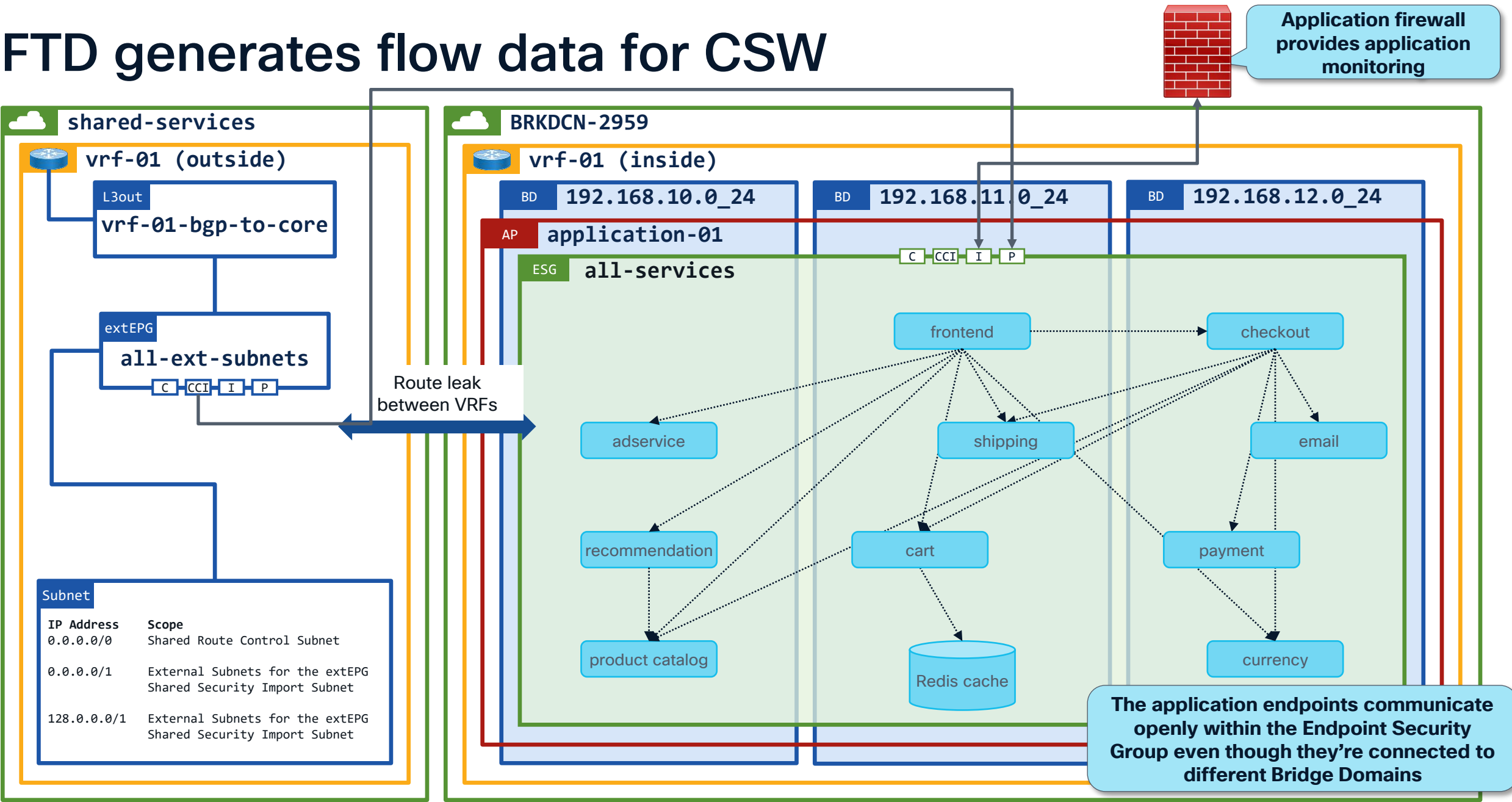
CSW-FMC Integration and Enforcement

Defense-in-depth Use Case



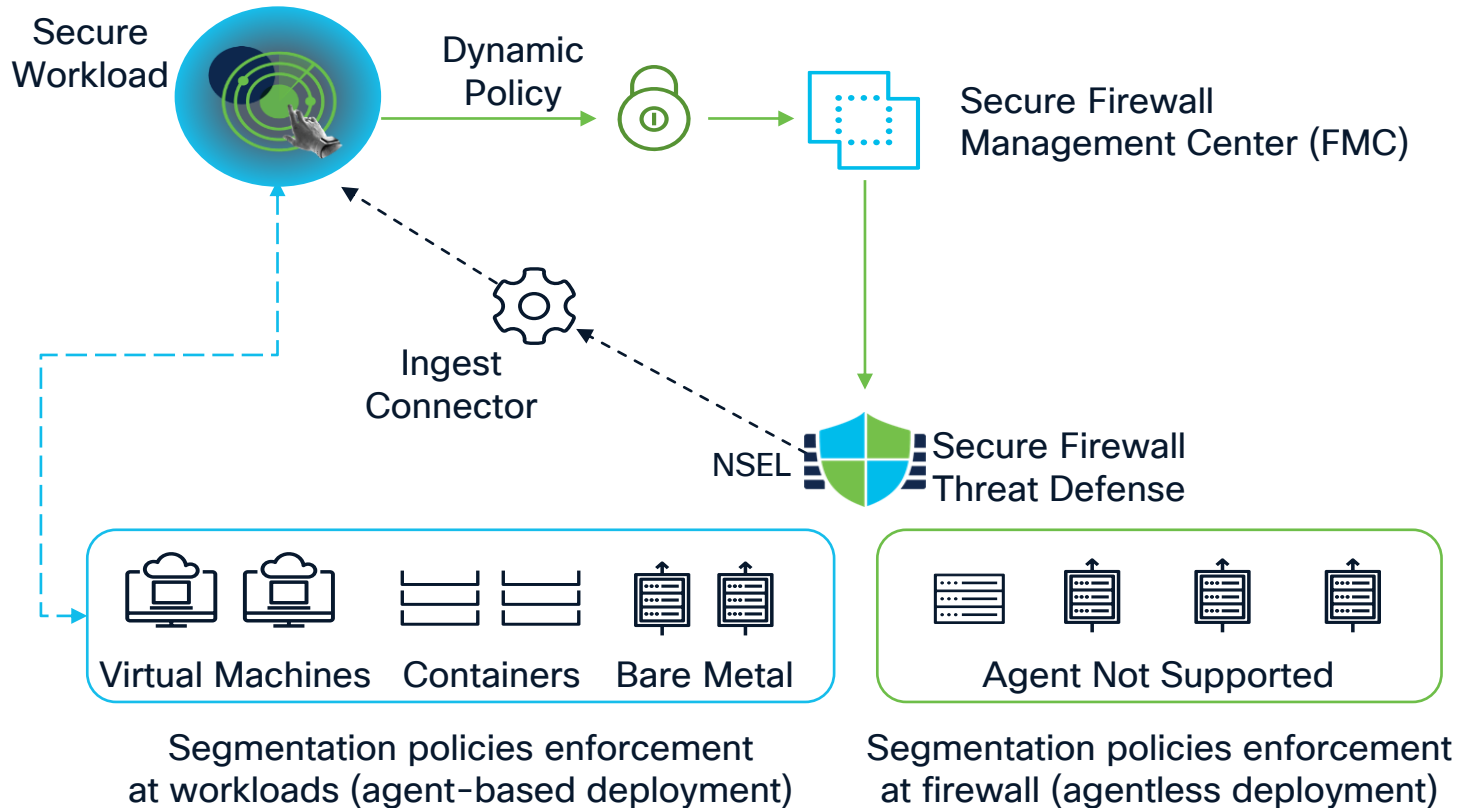
-  Defense in depth
-  Support access control policy and dynamic object
-  Improved rule ordering
-  FMC domain awareness
-  Topology aware policy enforcement
-  Support deployment across multicloud

FTD generates flow data for CSW



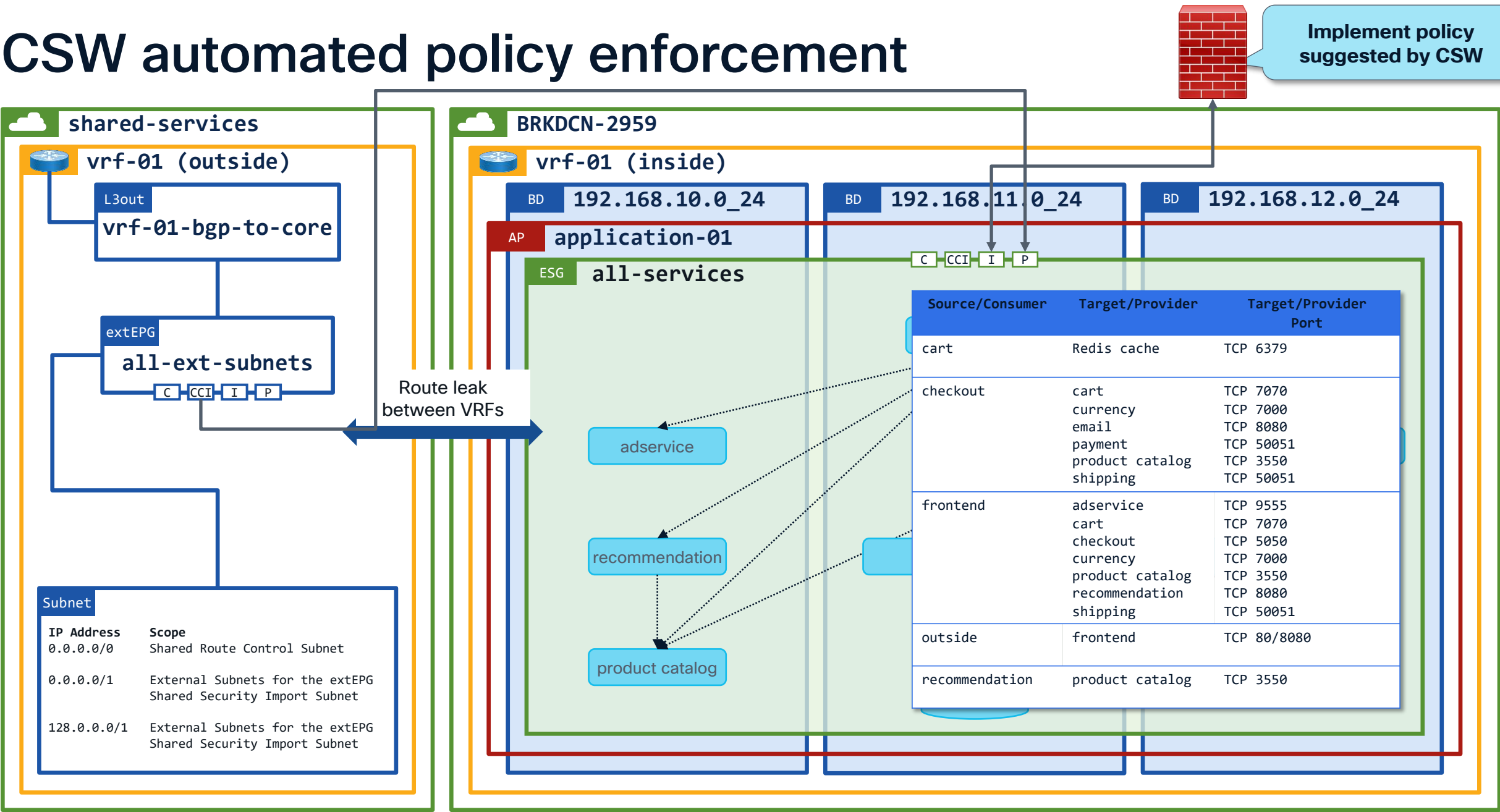
CSW-FMC Integration And Enforcement

Defense-in-depth Use Case

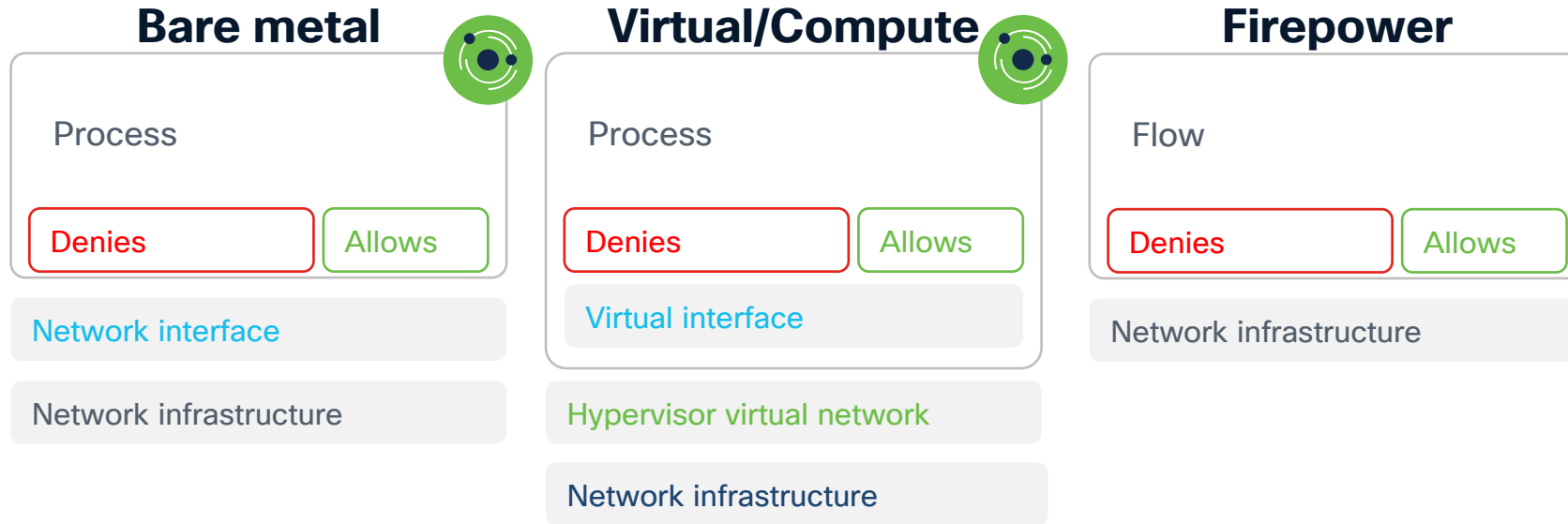


-  Defense in depth
-  Support access control policy and dynamic object
-  Improved rule ordering
-  FMC domain awareness
-  Topology aware policy enforcement
-  Support deployment across multicloud

CSW automated policy enforcement



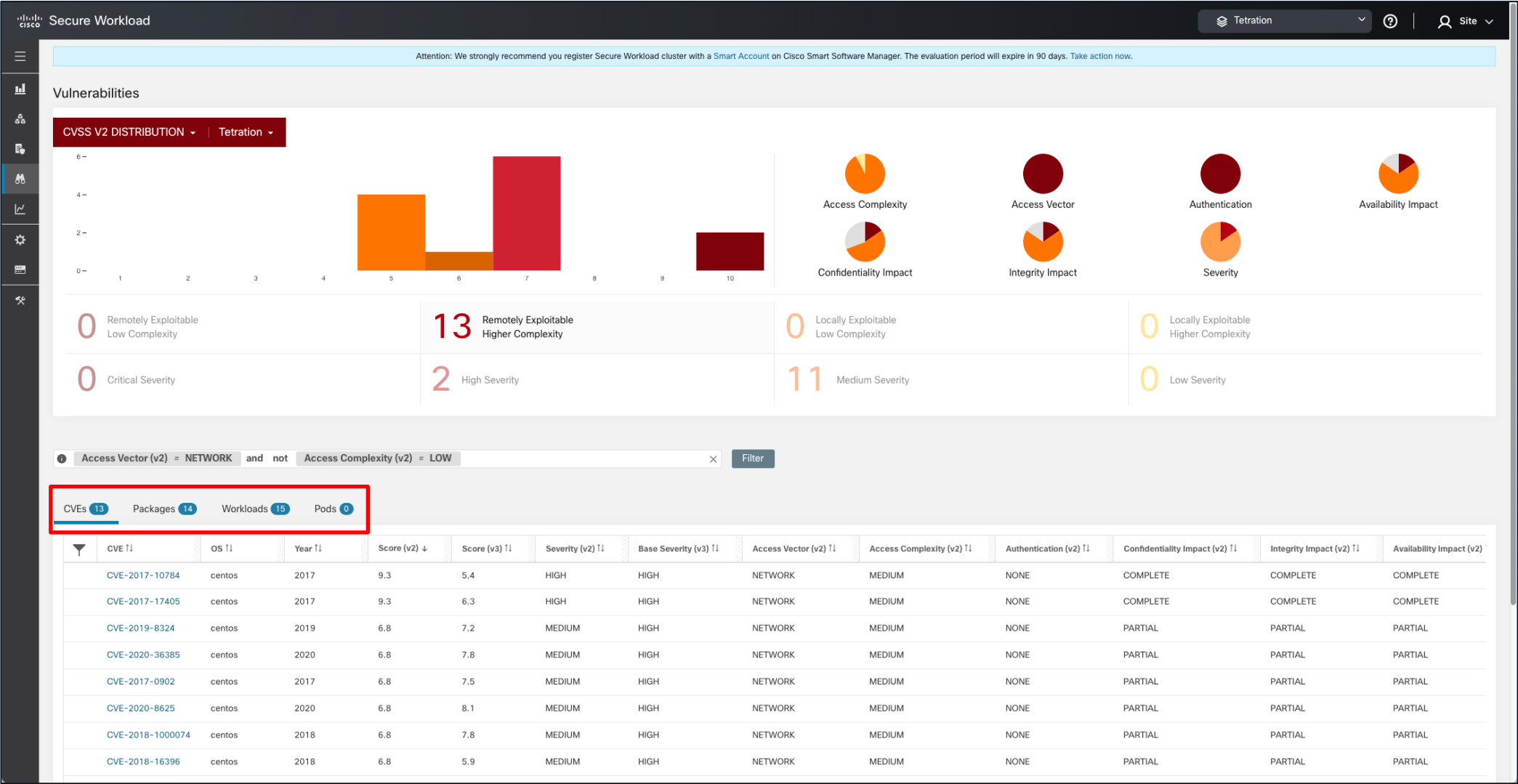
How does CSW enforce the policy ?



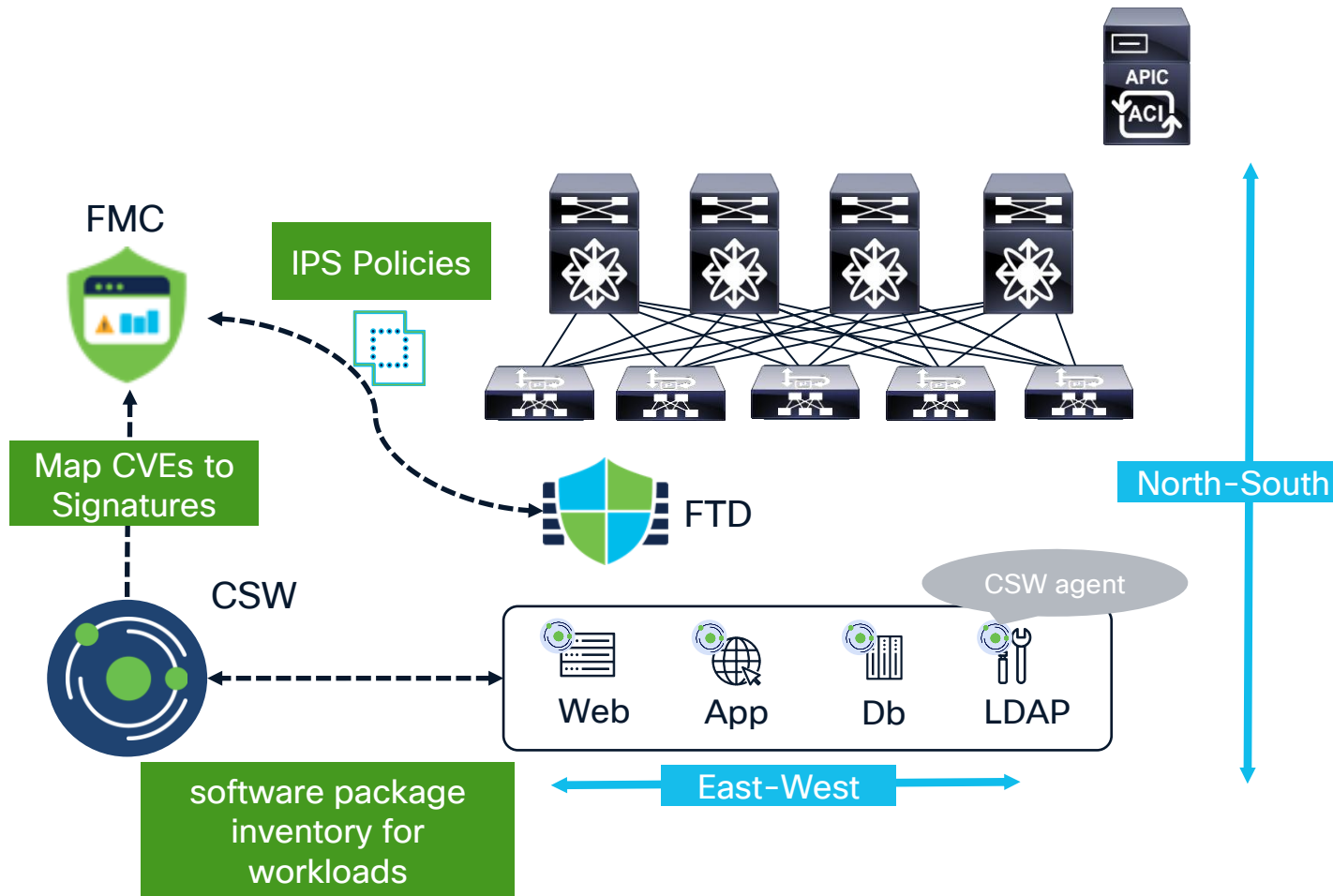
Intent is rendered as security rules in native environment

- IP sets on Linux servers
- Windows Advanced Firewall or Windows Filtering Platform on Windows servers
- Access Policies in Firepower Threat Defense

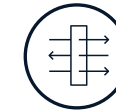
Cisco Secure Workload



Virtual patching - Cisco Secure Firewall



Secure Workload agents collect CVE data from workloads



Publish specific CVE data to Firewall Management Center



Use Firewall recommendations to generate precise IPS policy



Apply precise IPS policy to protect against CVE exploits

Virtual patching – Cisco Secure Firewall

CSW: Manage > Connector > FMC > Virtual Patching

tme-dc-fmc

Settings Segmentation Virtual Patching Event Log

Rules

Q Search by Rule Name or Description

Filter

Add Rule

	Rule Name	Description	Filter	Query	Created At	Actions
	critical-cves	invoice app	...:Data Centers:Production:Invoice-App critical-cves	CVE Score v3 ≥ 9 and Attack Vector (CVSS v3) = NETWORK	May 1 2023 08:18:35 pm (EDT)	

Virtual patching rule to publish CVEs:
For invoice app workloads, publish CVEs with CVSS score >= 9 and attack vector as network

Workloads with Published CVEs

Enter attributes...

Filter

Rules 1, Workloads 7

Rule Name	Workload Name	Exported	
critical-cves	dev-siwapp-db-3	CVEs List	
critical-cves	stage-siwapp-app-3	CVEs List	
critical-cves	stage-siwapp-app-2	CVEs List	
critical-cves	stage-siwapp-haproxy-db	CVEs List	
critical-cves	dev-siwapp-db-2	CVEs List	
critical-cves	stage-siwapp-app-1	CVEs List	
critical-cves	stage-siwapp-haproxy-app	CVEs List	

FMC: Analysis > Hosts > Third party vulnerabilities

	☐	Vulnerability Source ×	Vulnerability ID ×	↓ IP Address ×	Port ×	Bugtraq ID ×	CVE ID ×	SVID ×	Snort ID ×	Title ×	Description ×
▼	☐	CSW d5341dbb-4b4f-31f8-5845-111fb6fbc537 1	2000042	192.168.18.7			2022-1271	12936	300301	2022-1271	CSW-3.8.0.29.devel, 20230502030004Z
▼	☐	CSW d5341dbb-4b4f-31f8-5845-111fb6fbc537 1	2000073	192.168.18.6			2022-1271	12936	300301	2022-1271	CSW-3.8.0.29.devel, 20230502030004Z
▼	☐	CSW d5341dbb-4b4f-31f8-5845-111fb6fbc537 1	2000117	192.168.17.10			2022-1271	12936	300301	2022-1271	CSW-3.8.0.29.devel, 20230502030005Z
▼	☐	CSW d5341dbb-4b4f-31f8-5845-111fb6fbc537 1	2000052	192.168.16.7			2022-1271	12936	300301	2022-1271	CSW-3.8.0.29.devel, 20230502030004Z
▼	☐	CSW d5341dbb-4b4f-31f8-5845-111fb6fbc537 1	2000027	192.168.16.6			2022-1271	12936	300301	2022-1271	CSW-3.8.0.29.devel, 20230502030004Z
▼	☐	CSW d5341dbb-4b4f-31f8-5845-111fb6fbc537 1	2000116	192.168.16.5			2022-1271	12936	300301	2022-1271	CSW-3.8.0.29.devel, 20230502030005Z
▼	☐	CSW d5341dbb-4b4f-31f8-5845-111fb6fbc537 1	2000089	192.168.15.10			2022-1271	12936	300301	2022-1271	CSW-3.8.0.29.devel, 20230502030005Z

Live Protect

CVE Mitigation for Nexus Switches

Data Center is critical infrastructure:

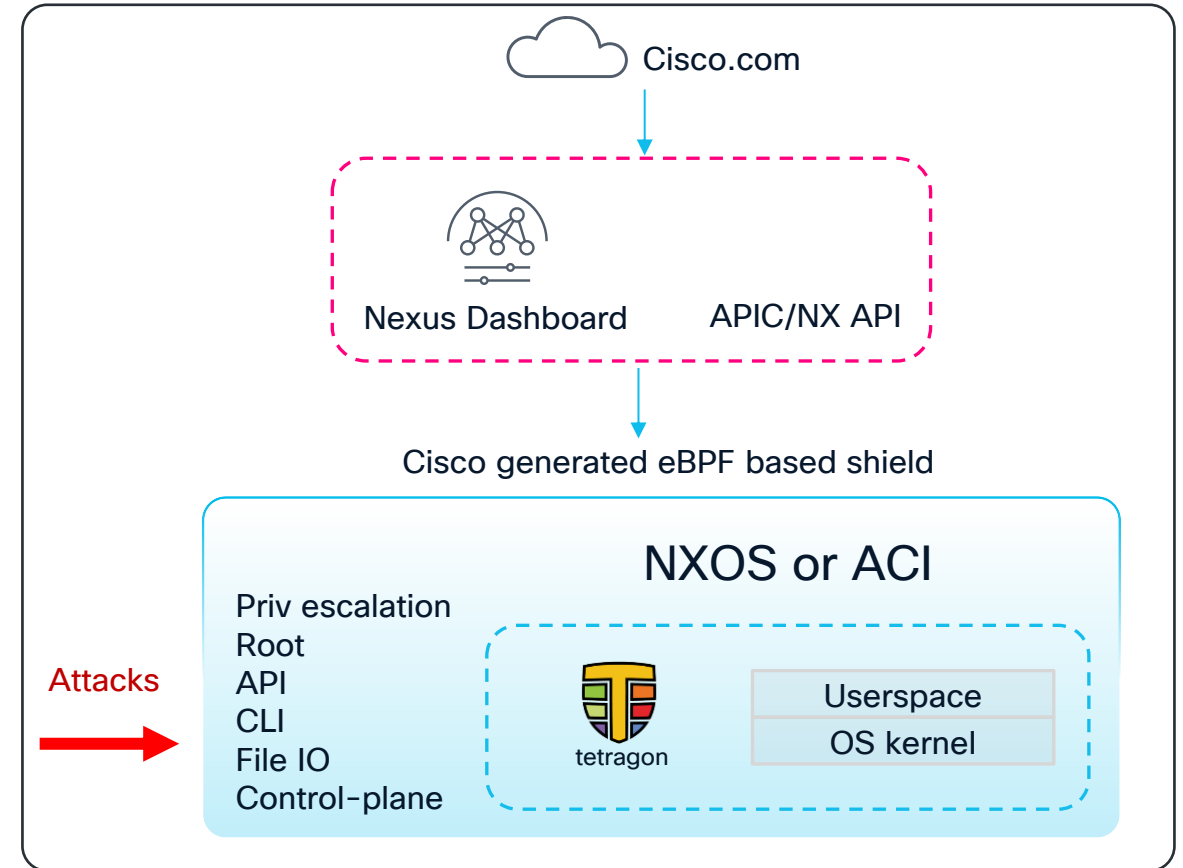
- PSIRTs require large switch fleet upgrades (100s-1000s)
- Require testing, planning, multiple maintenance windows
- High cumulative downtime - high MTTR

Live Protect workflow:

- Download compensating controls from cisco.com
- Tetragon agent applies eBPF policy CVE shields
 - Monitor mode
 - Enforce mode

Benefits:

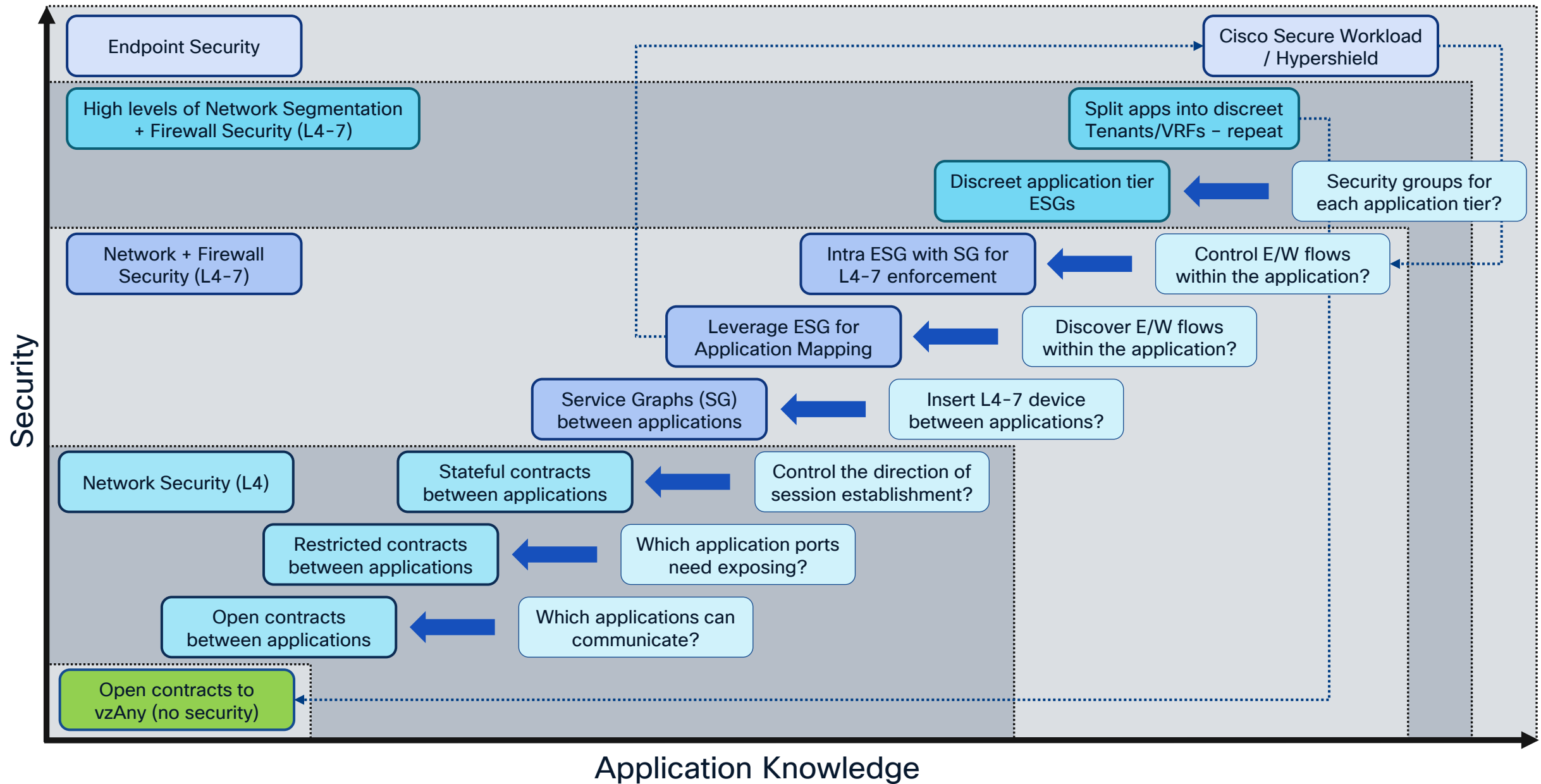
- CVE mitigation with no downtime
- Upgrades during regular maintenance window



Live Protect Roadmap



Wrapping up...



Key takeaway's

1. Make your life easy, automate and leverage automated automation
2. EPGs and ESGs (preferred) provide both security **and** workload visibility
3. Security can be implemented in different places – network fabric, firewalls, and workloads
4. Application knowledge is key to achieve zero trust micro segmentation
5. Provide flexible application security responses
6. A more secure network can be an evolution rather than a revolution

Complete your session evaluations



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Level up and earn exclusive prizes!



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Continue your education



Visit the Cisco Showcase for related demos



Book your one-on-one Meet the Engineer meeting



Attend the interactive education with DevNet, Capture the Flag, and Walk-in Labs



Visit the On-Demand Library for more sessions at www.CiscoLive.com/on-demand

Contact me at: fgandola@cisco.com, ssharman@cisco.com

Thank you

CISCO Live !

