



# Evolution of Identity Security in the era of new Cyber Threats

Bartosz Kryński Luke Przybylski











First trojan horse ~1200 B.C.



Assassination of Julius Ceasar 15.03.44 B.C.



The Fall of Constantinople 1453 A.D.



Battle of the Bulge "Operation Grief" December 1944 A.D.



## Recent Identity Security attacks





### Attack chain

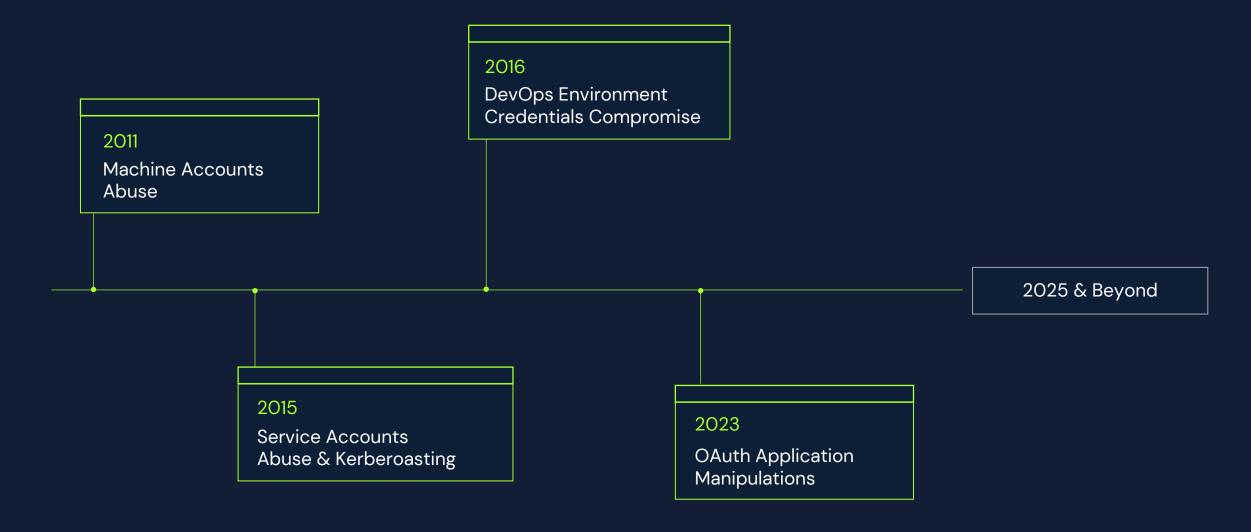


Reconnaissance, Resource Development, Initial Access, Execution,
Persistence and Defence Evasion

Discovery, Collection, Command & Control, Exfiltration and Impact



# Brief History of Machine Identities Threats





# Privileged Access Management (PAM): Is it Still Relevant?



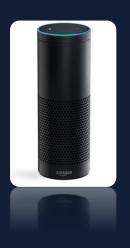
Year: 2000

HD size: 80GB



Year: 2007

HD size: 1 TB



Year: 2014

HD size: 10TB



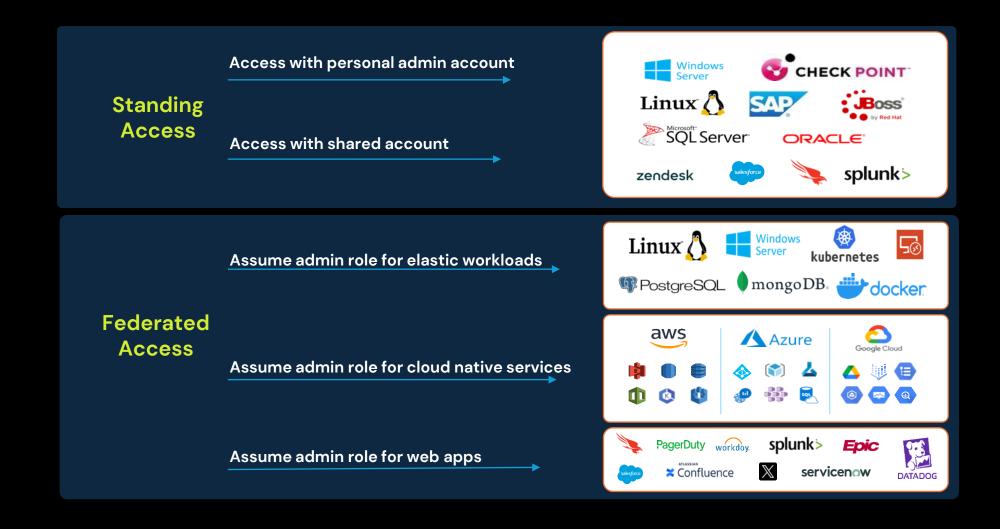
Year: 2022

HD size: 20TB

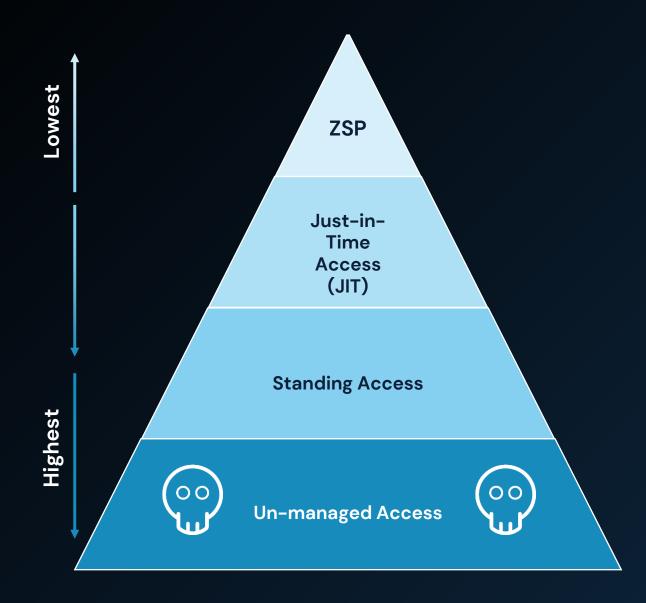




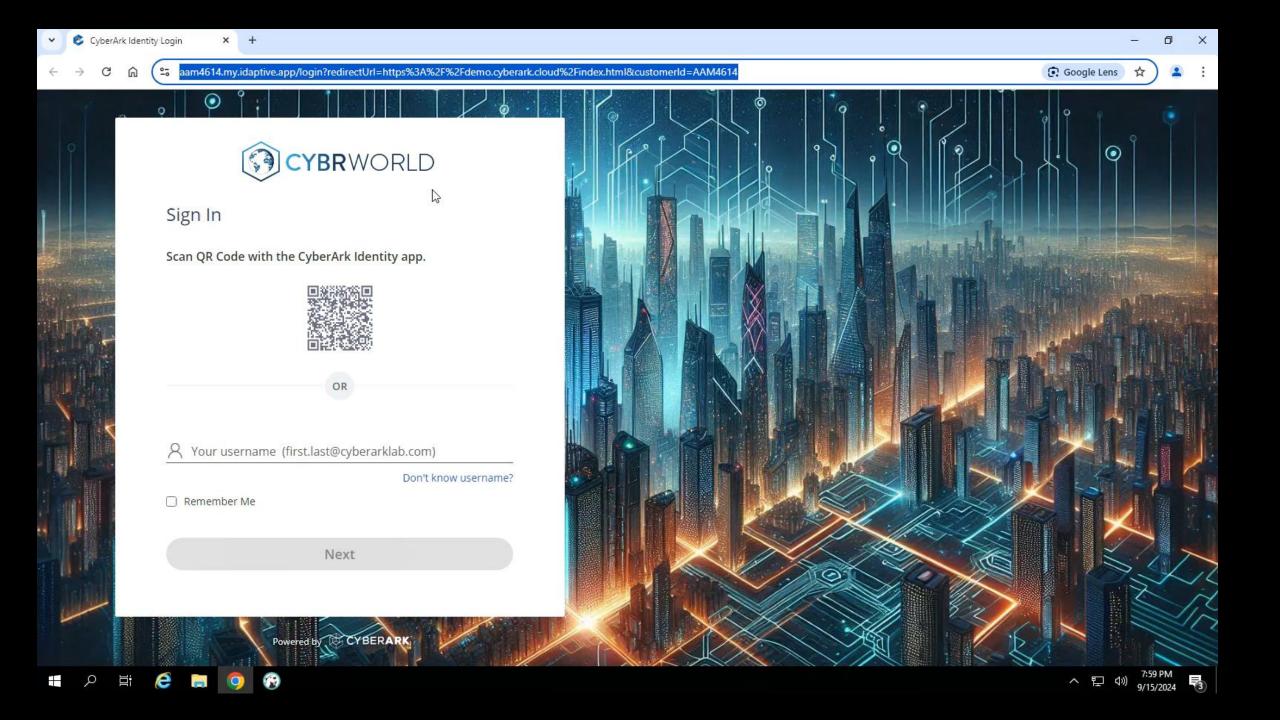
# Spectrum of Secured Environments Zero Trust Access for All Identities



# Risk Reduction Using Different Methods







# The challenge of cloud access

### On Premise: Users OR Admins

"Our applications run on servers"



Require access to servers.



### In the Cloud: Users ARE Admins

"Our applications run on services"



DevSecOps Engineers



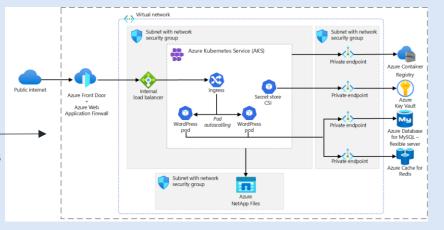
Data Scientists



**Contract Developers** 

#### Require access to:

- Compute **services** and hosts
- Networking services
- Storage services
- Database + BigData services
- Deployment services
- ... and more



Sample architecture – media app in Microsoft Azure

### Secure Access to the Cloud Services



### What

The cloud console, services and Infrastructure

Same scope/same Permission



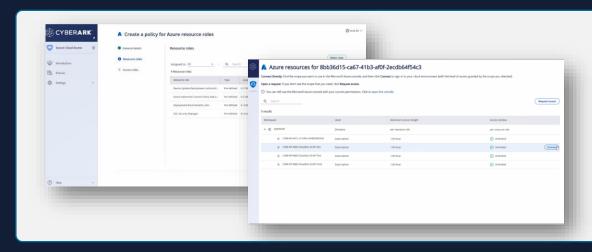
### Frequency

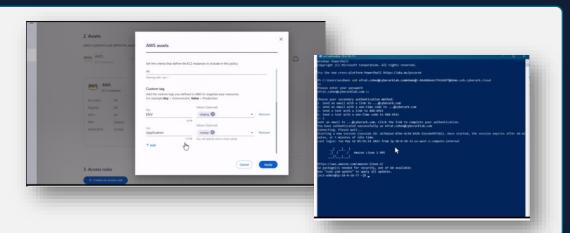
Regular, Daily Use



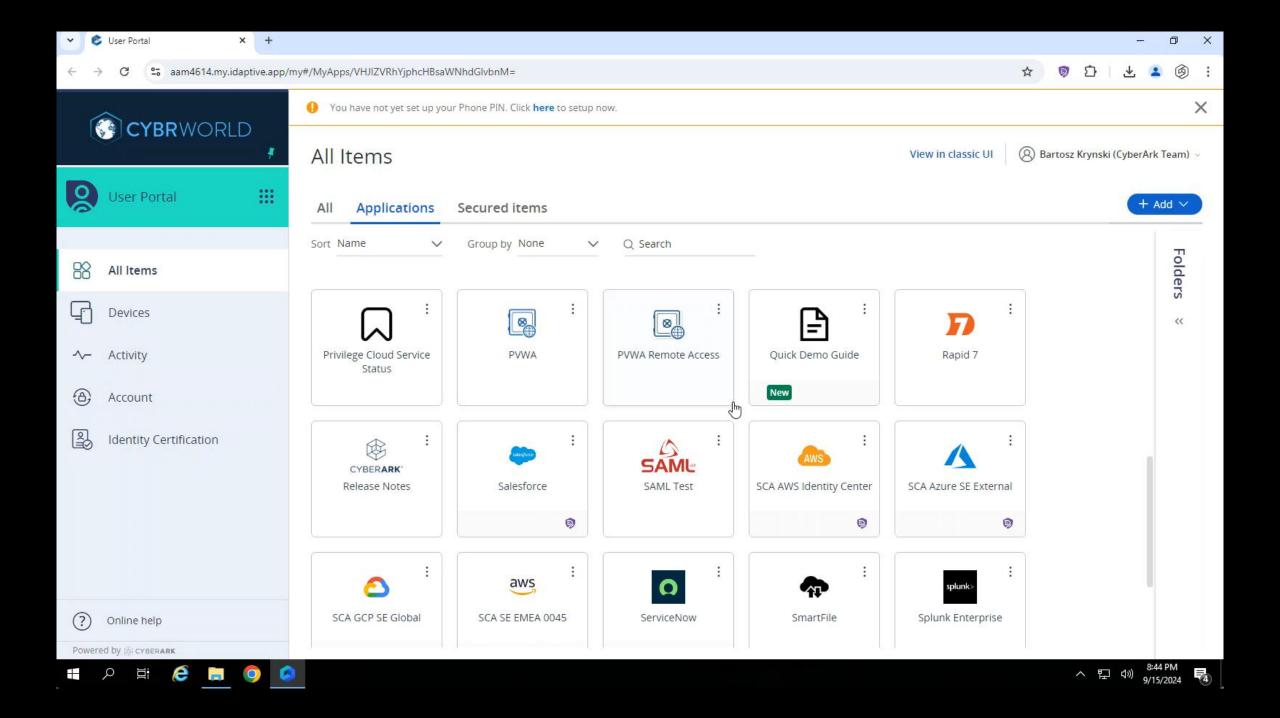
Expected experience: native access, no need to submit an access request

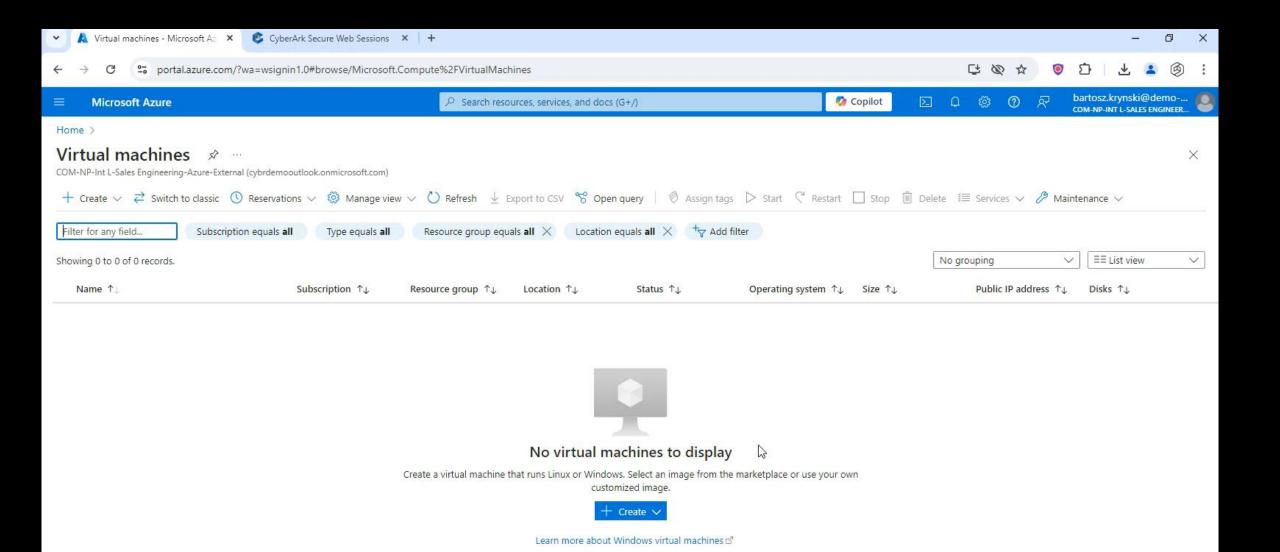
Policy-based access











Learn more about Linux virtual machines &

Give feedback

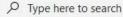












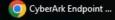




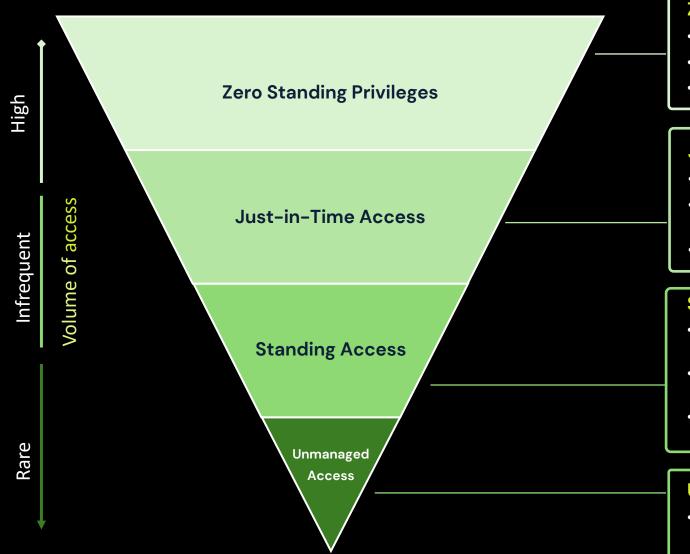








# Prioritizing Privilege Controls



#### **Zero Standing Privileges**

- This should be your default method for privilege controls.
- Highest possible risk reduction with a lower effort to implement.
- This should be the highest volume of your privileged access.

#### Just-in-Time Access

- When ZSP controls are not possible JIT is a good alternative control.
- Significant risk reduction is achieved by implementing access upon request.
- Use is subject to ZSP availability.

### Standing Access - Secured by PAM - Vaulted and Isolated

- There will be system access. E.g. Cloud root accounts You cannot neglect – Safe storage and privilege controls ALWAYS needed.
- Risk reduction is achieved through isolation and rotation of the accounts.
- This should be the lowest volume, representing a decreasing number of accounts.

#### **Unmanaged Access**

 This should not exist, but you should always track and account for any unmanaged access with the goal of putting them under management



## The Evolution of Securing Machines Pragmatically



### Pre-2015

- CLI / BASH / PowerShell
- JAVA
- .NET
- C#
- MAINFRAME



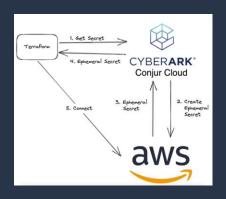
#### 2017

- CI/CD Tools
- ANSIBLE
- k8s Cluster
- OpenShift



#### 2018-2023

- Cloud Native
- AKS / EKS / GKE
- Serverless



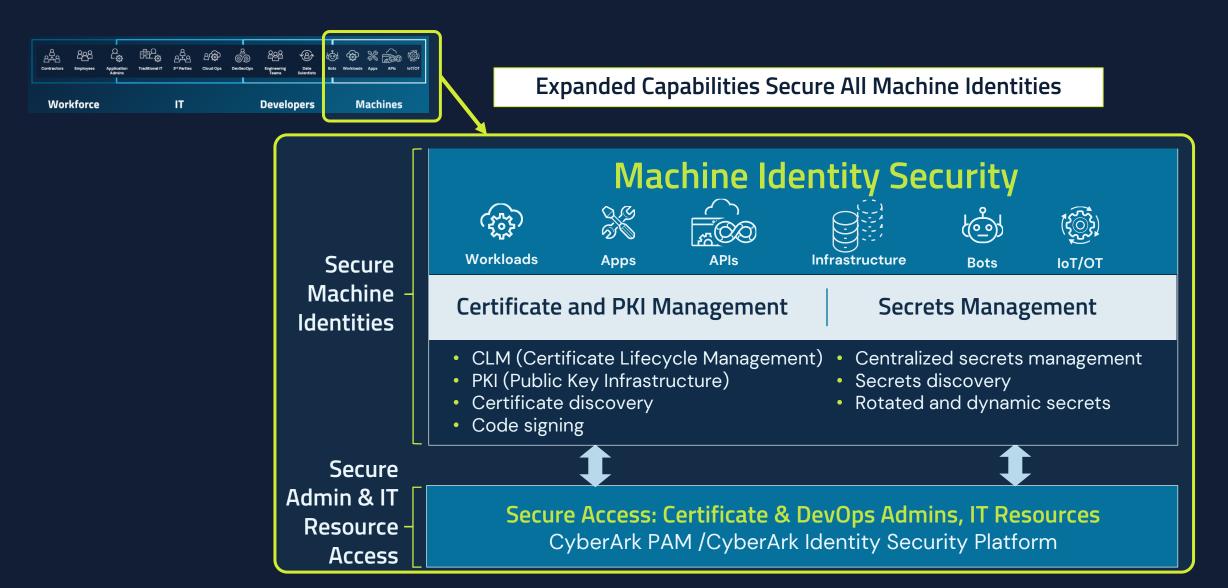
### 2023-Today

- Dynamic Secrets
- Cloud Key Vault
- Cloud Key Managament
- External Driver Operator





### Secure Certificates, PKI and Secrets. Automate and Prevent Outages



High risk certificates by Applications

Medium risk certificates by Applications

### Attack chain reminder



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### Attack chain reminder

