

# A Technical Approach to Zero Trust Application Access

Gijs Van Laer

# About me

CTO at XFA, a cybersecurity company focused on device security

## Previous

- Information Security Consultant
- CISO at DPG Media
- Software developer

## Education

- PhD in Cryptography (advised by Matt Green), Johns Hopkins University
- Master of Science in Security Informatics, Johns Hopkins University
- Master of Science in Pure Mathematics, University of Antwerp



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# The audience (by show of hands)

- Who is (or considers themselves) a network security engineer?
- Who heard of the term Zero Trust?
- Who heard of the term Zero Trust Network Access?
- Who heard of the term Zero Trust Application Access? (before hearing the title of this lecture)

# What is Zero Trust?

“The term ‘zero trust’ is now used so much and so widely that it has almost lost its meaning,” - Steve Riley

# What is Zero Trust?

Companies thought their network was a castle...

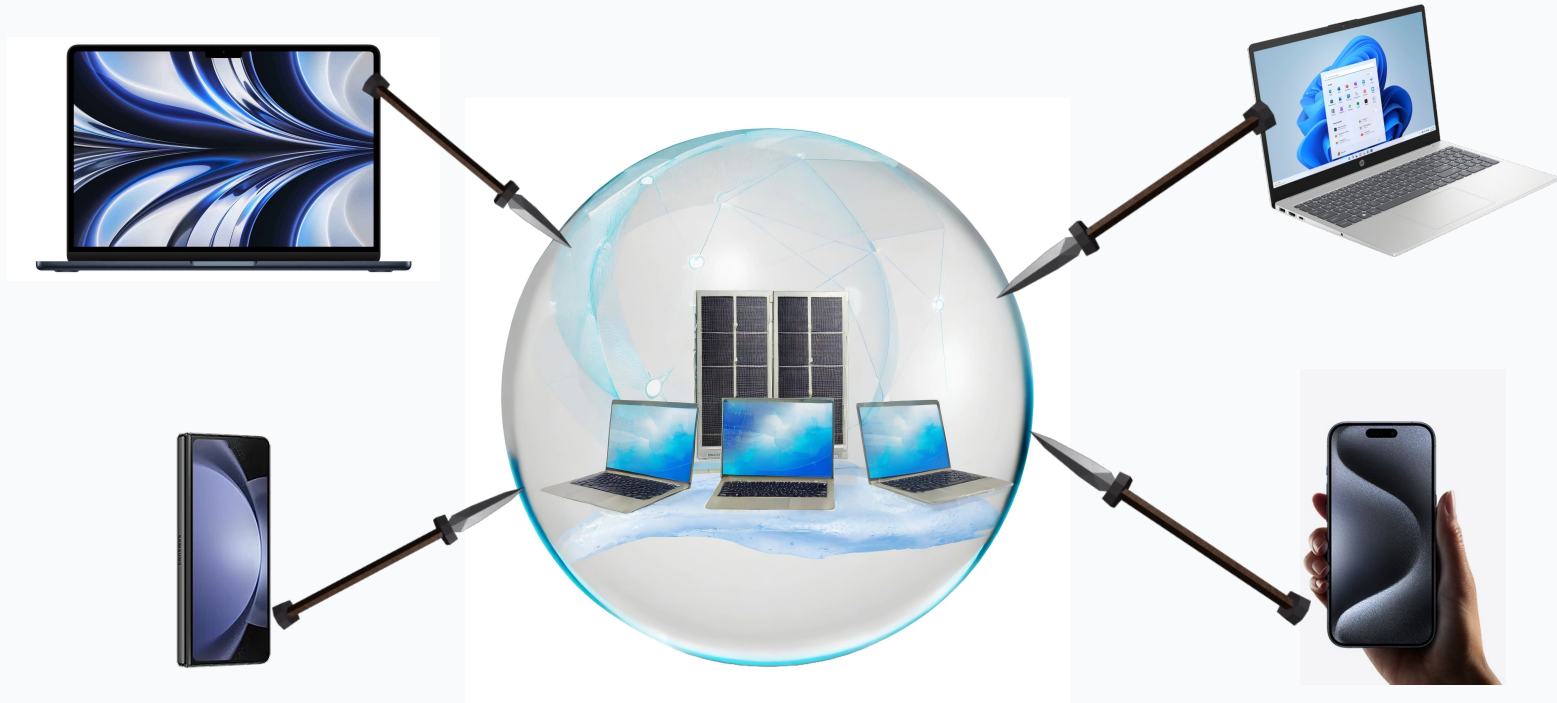


...but over the years it became more like a soap bubble



# Connecting remotely, with any device

Classic approach: connecting remotely into a trusted network



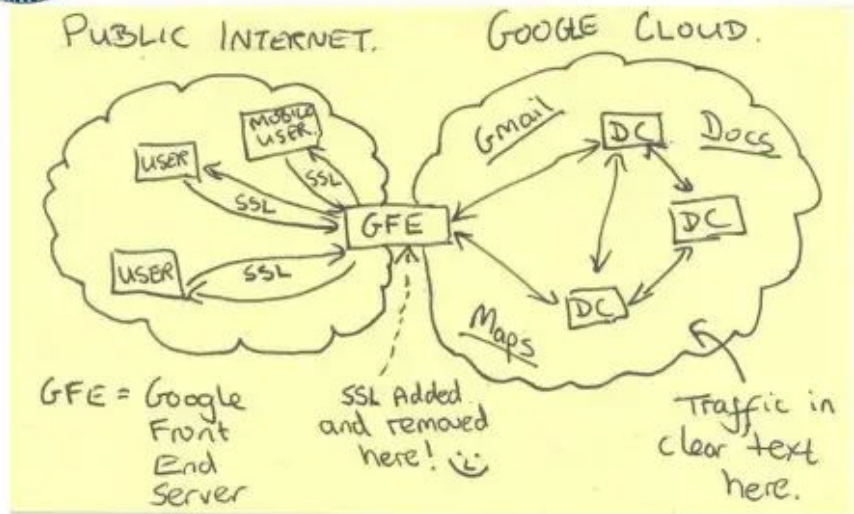
# Connecting remotely, with any device

Classic approach: connecting remotely into a trusted network

TOP SECRET//SI//NOFORN



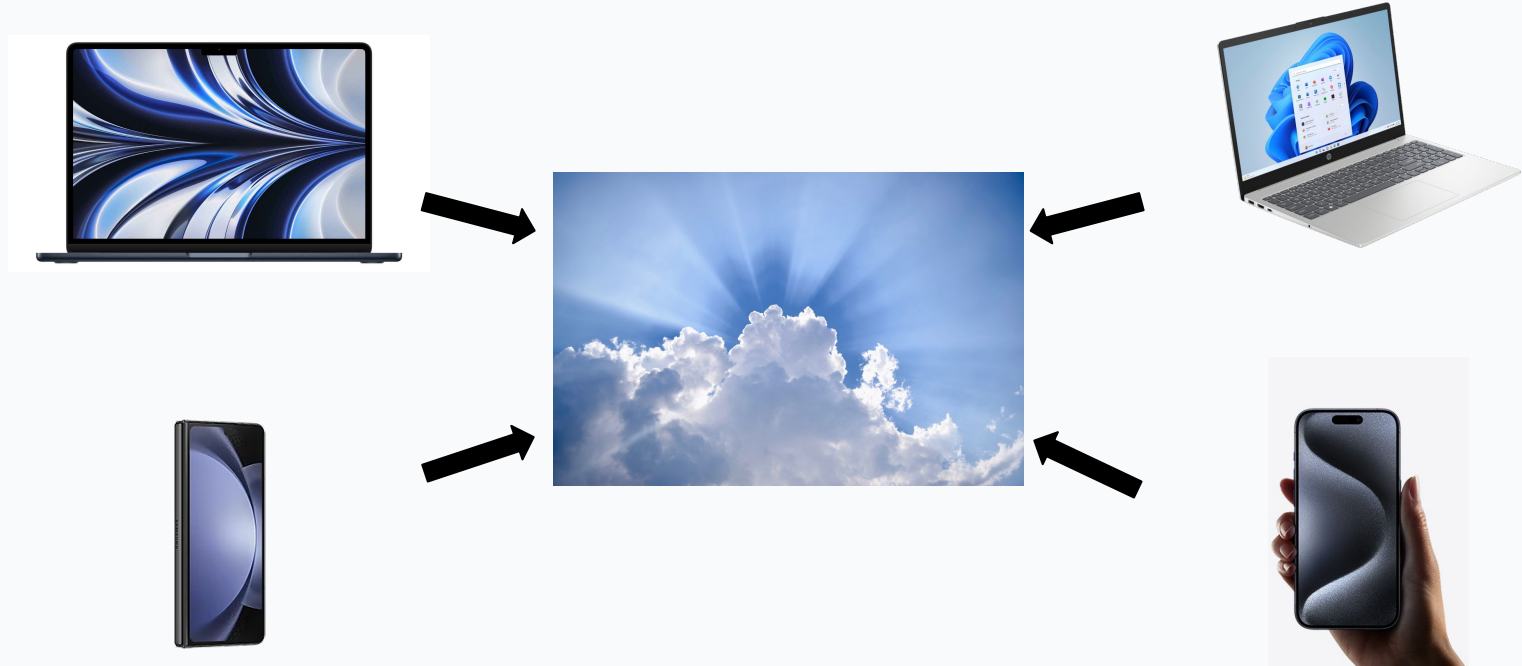
## Current Efforts - Google



TOP SECRET//SI//NOFORN

# Embrace the new reality

Modern approach: authenticate to the cloud (SaaS applications)





# The history of Zero Trust?

the term "zero trust" was coined by Stephen Paul Marsh in his doctoral thesis on computer security at the University of Stirling

1994

In response to Operation Aurora, a Chinese APT attack throughout 2009, Google started to implement BeyondCorp.

2009

The term zero trust model was used by analyst John Kindervag of Forrester Research for stricter cybersecurity programs and access control within corporations.

2010

Google documented its Zero Trust journey from 2014 to 2018 through a series of articles (BeyondCorp)

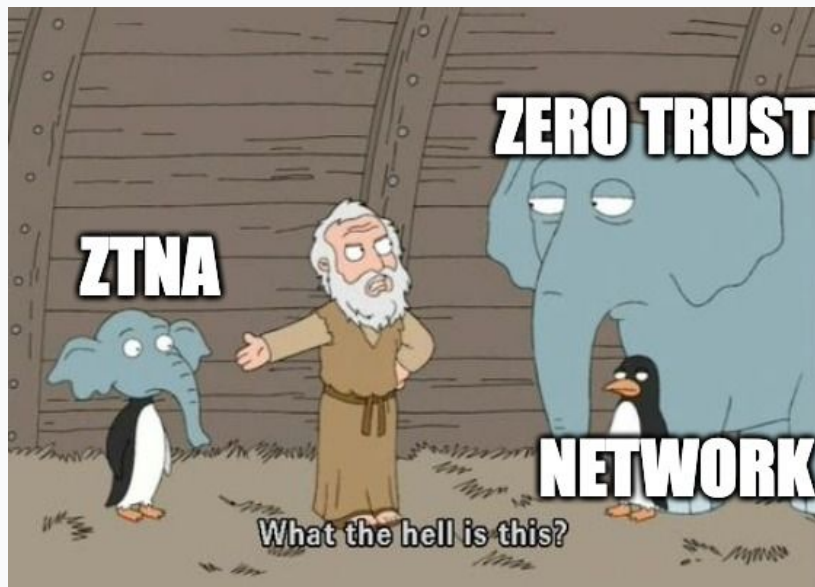
2014-  
2018

In the United States cybersecurity researchers at NIST and NCCoE published NIST SP 800-207 - Zero Trust Architecture.

2018

# The mistake called ZTNA

- Zero Trust Network Access - coined by Steve Riley at Gartner in 2019
- Happily adopted by all network security vendors seeing their market disappearing.



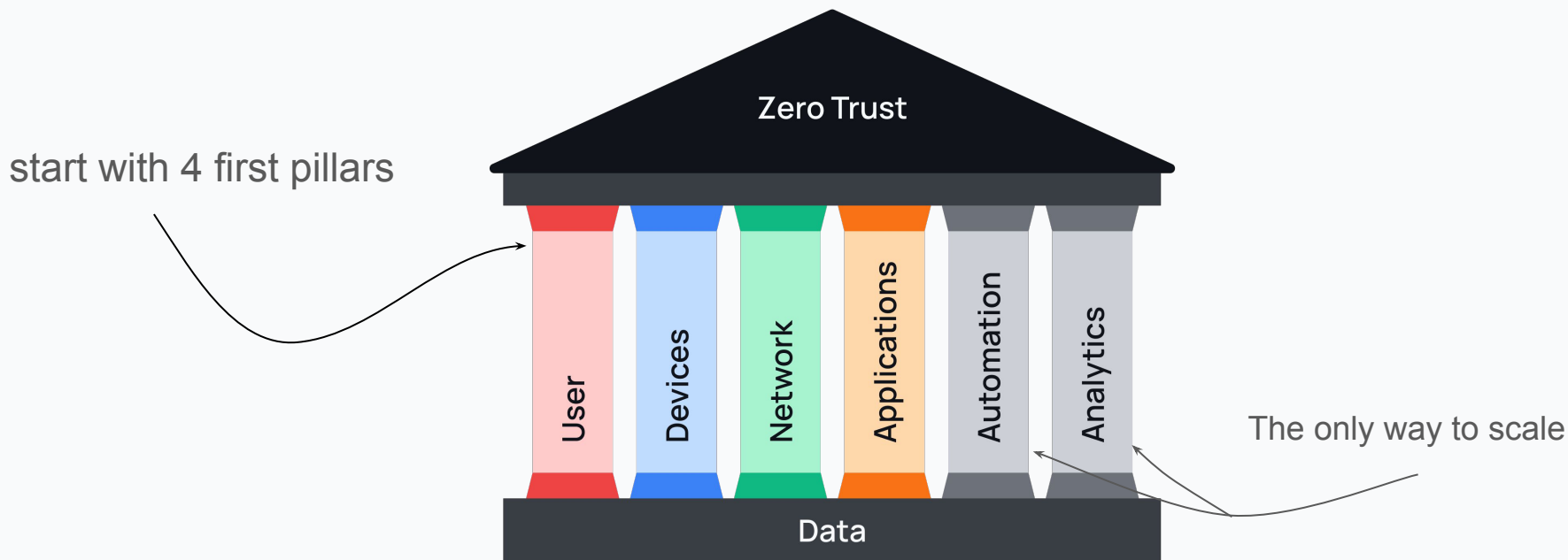
# Towards ZTAA

- Zero Trust Application Access
- We thought we came up with it, but Riley already said in an interview with *SecurityWeek* in 2022 :

“In fairness and retrospect, Riley wishes he had used the term zero trust application access (ZTAA), but now thinks it is too late to change.”

# Do not trust the network

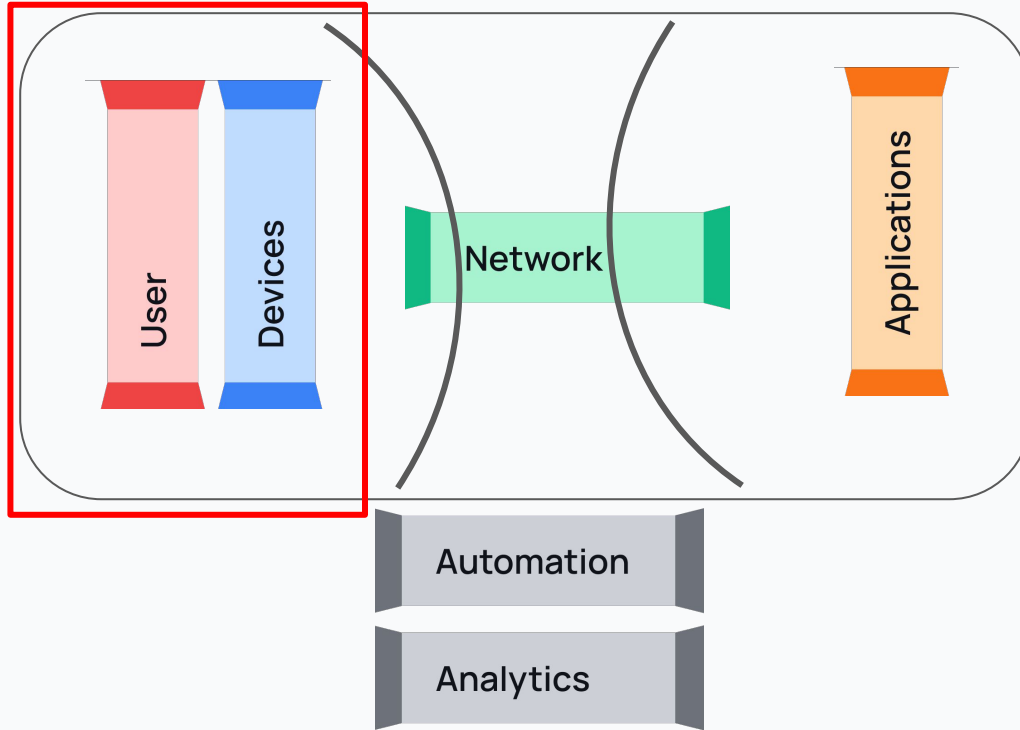
And build around what you control



**Six Pillars of a Zero Trust Security Model**

# Do not trust the network

My mental model



# Zero Trust - building blocks

## Pillar: Users

### Objectives:

- Secure identity

### Tools:

- Identity provider (if possible move to single-sign-on)
- Multi-factor authentication
- Password Manager



# Zero Trust - building blocks

## Pillar: Devices

### Objectives:

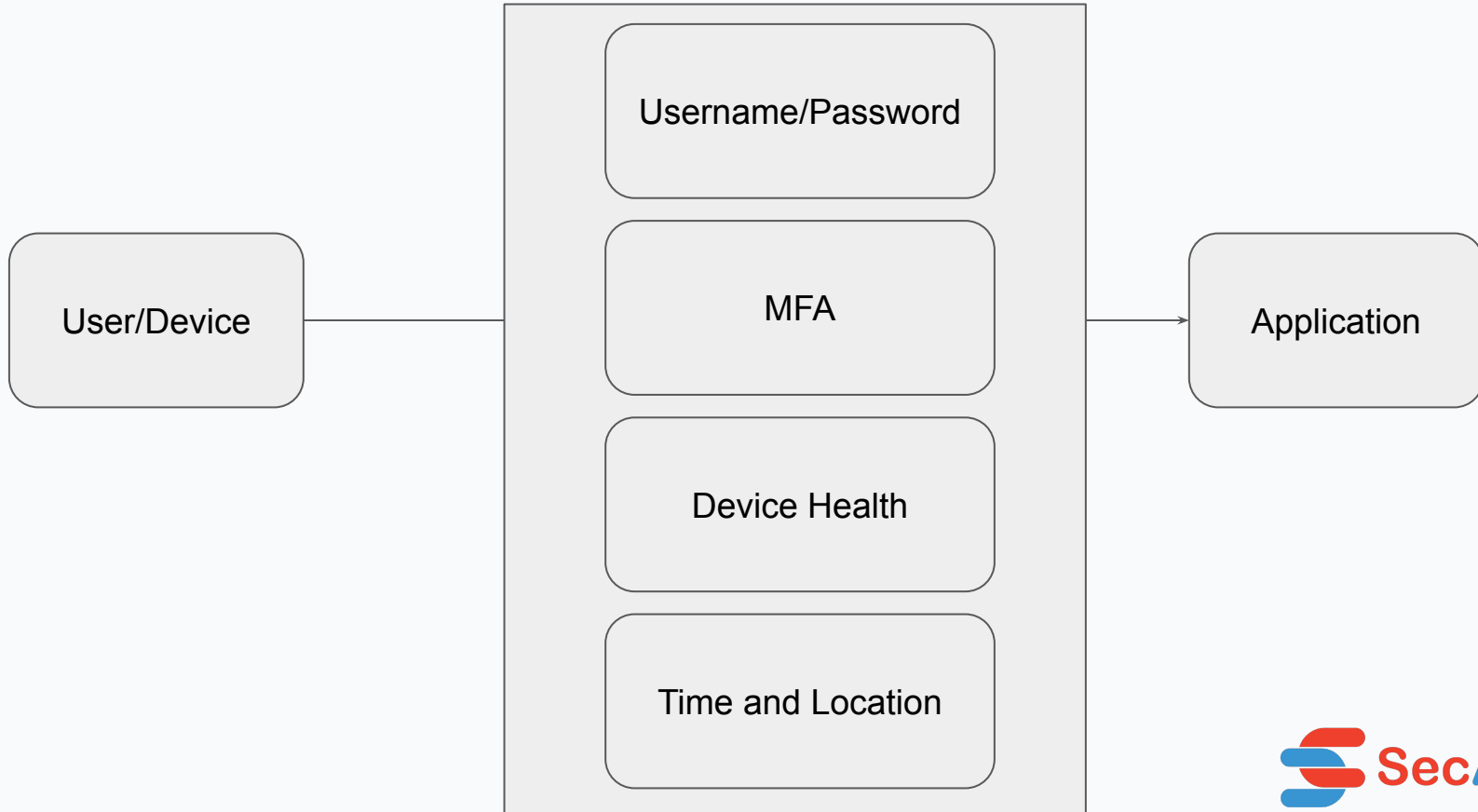
- Up to date devices
- Up to date browsers
- Disk encryption
- Backups

### Tools:

- Enforced checks on endpoints
- Device management
- Keep data in the cloud



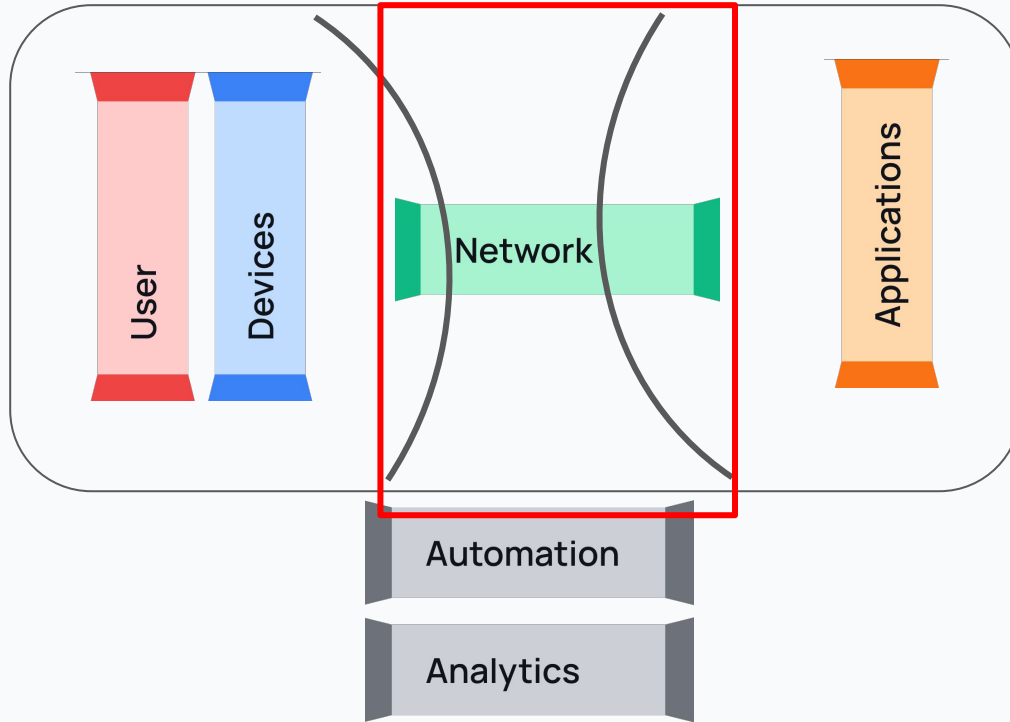
# Context Aware Access





# Do not trust the network

My mental model



# Zero Trust - building blocks

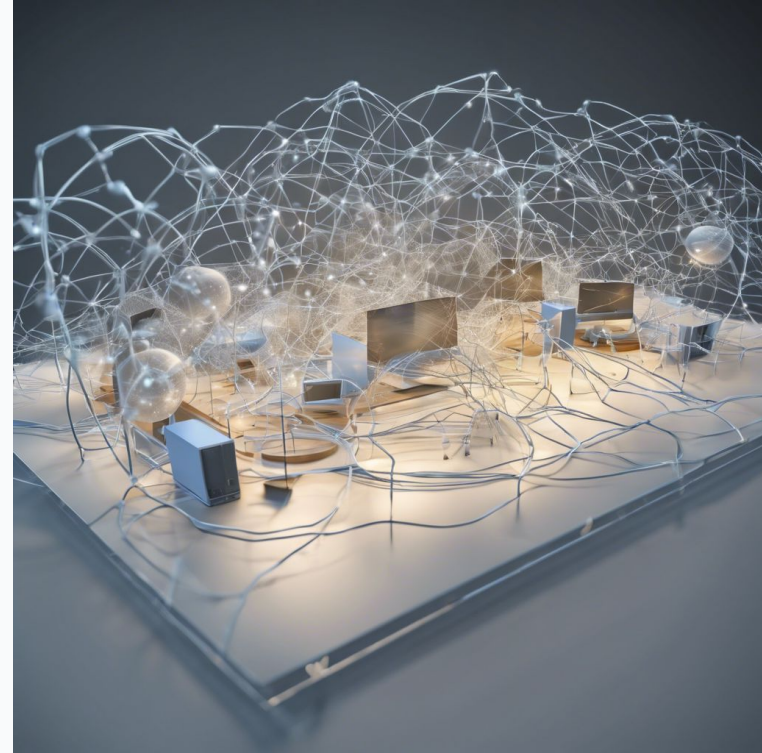
## Pillar: Network

### Objectives:

- All network traffic encrypted

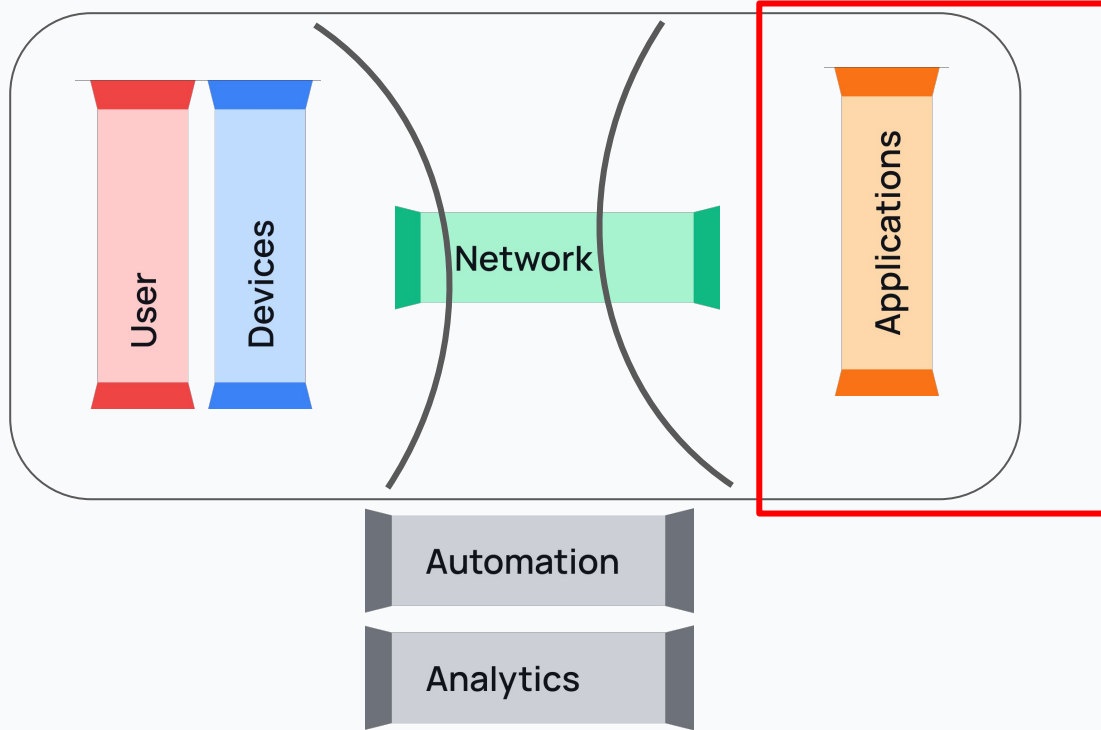
### Tools:

- HTTPS Everywhere
- DNS-over-HTTPS



# Do not trust the network

My mental model



# Zero Trust - building blocks

## Pillar: Applications

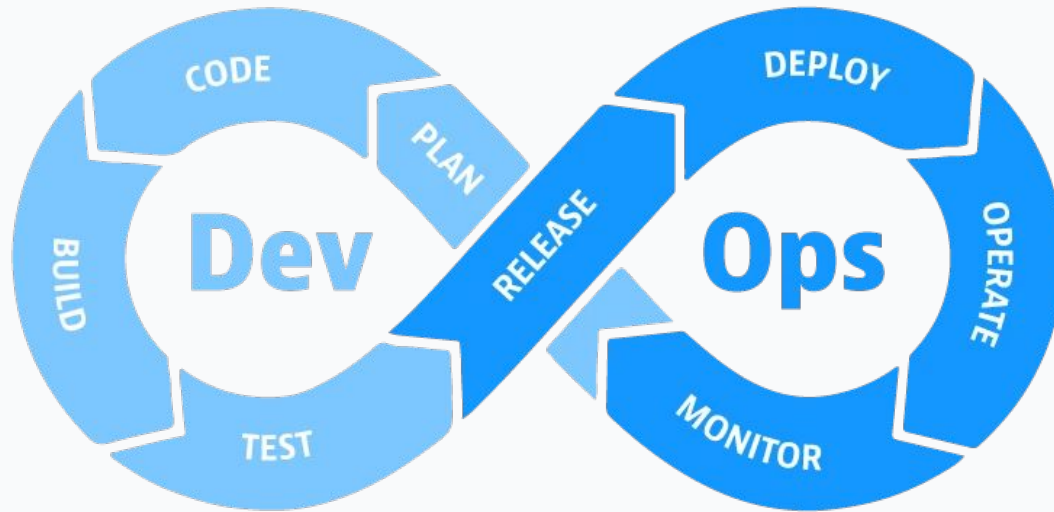
### Objectives:

- Isolation between applications
- Secure vendors - secure versions of applications

### Tools:

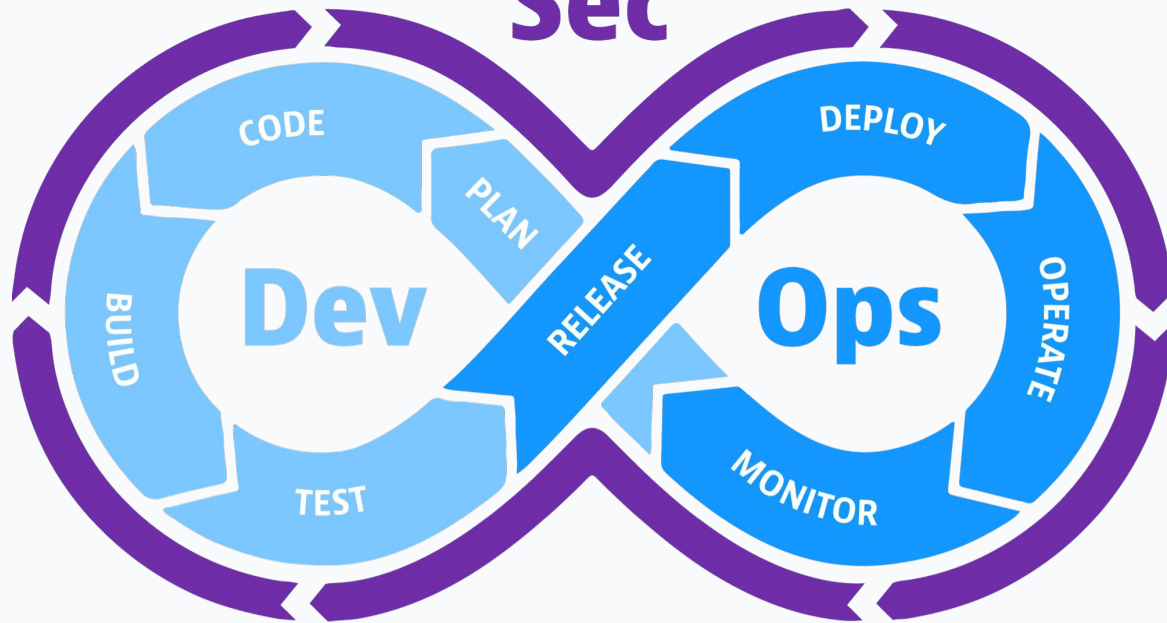
- Default isolation with SaaS applications
- Review your vendors
- Keep used software up to date
- When building software yourself:
  - Secure Development Lifecycle
  - Use OWASP as the best resource for secure development
  - Keep used libraries up to date

# Shift to the left & DevSecOps

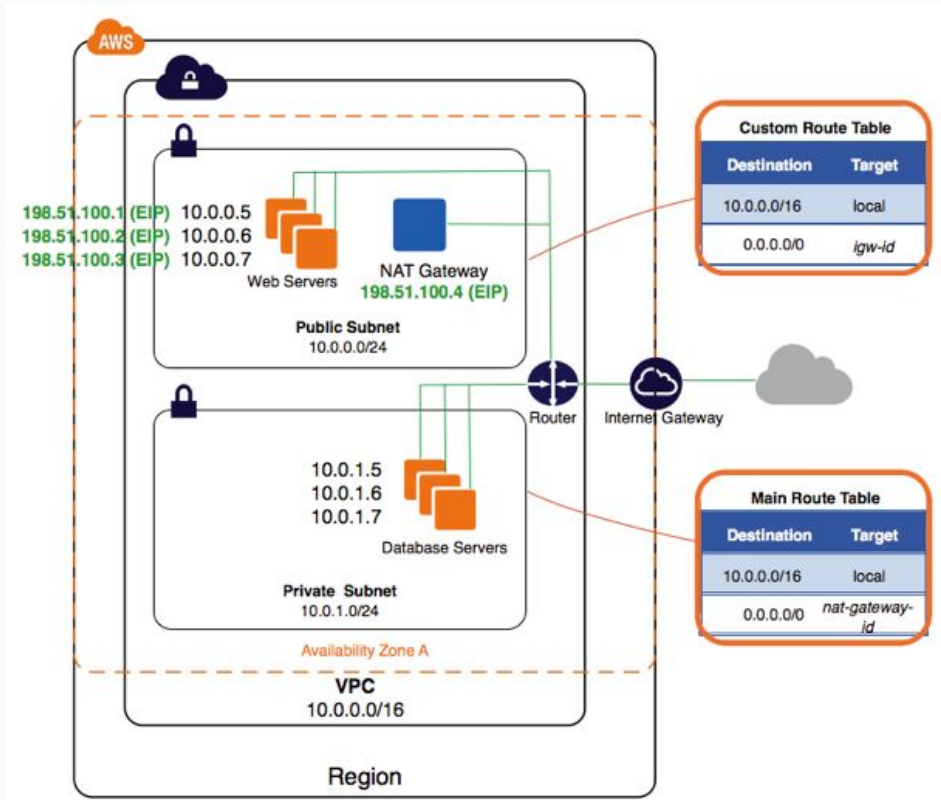


# Shift to the left & DevSecOps

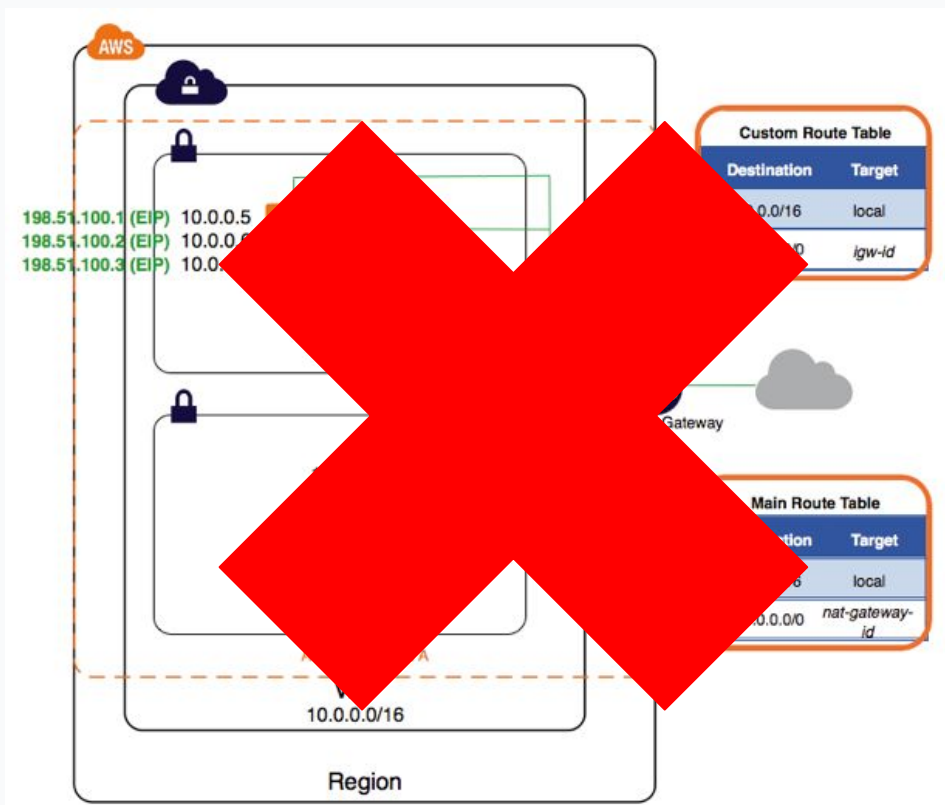
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# Extreme isolation



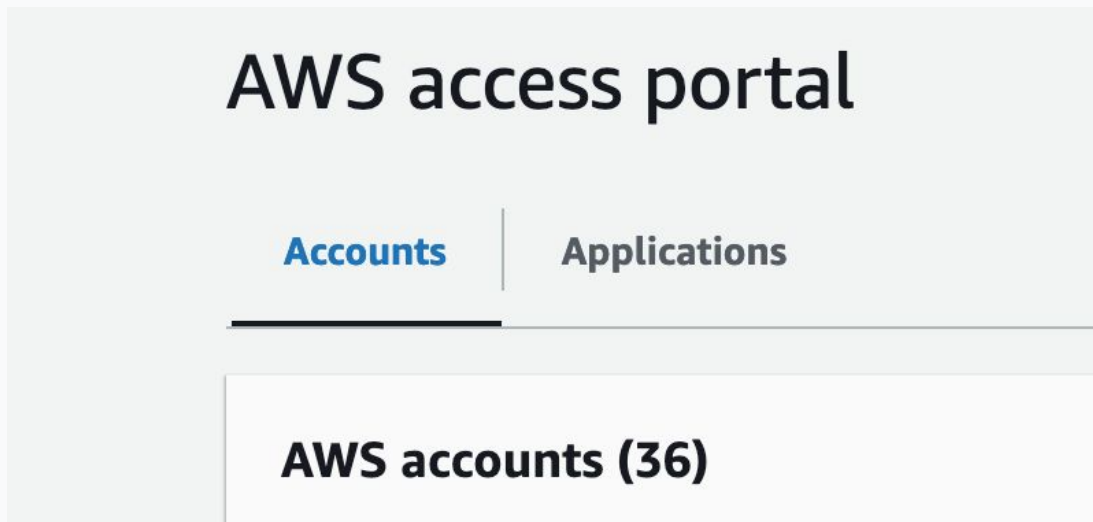
# Extreme isolation



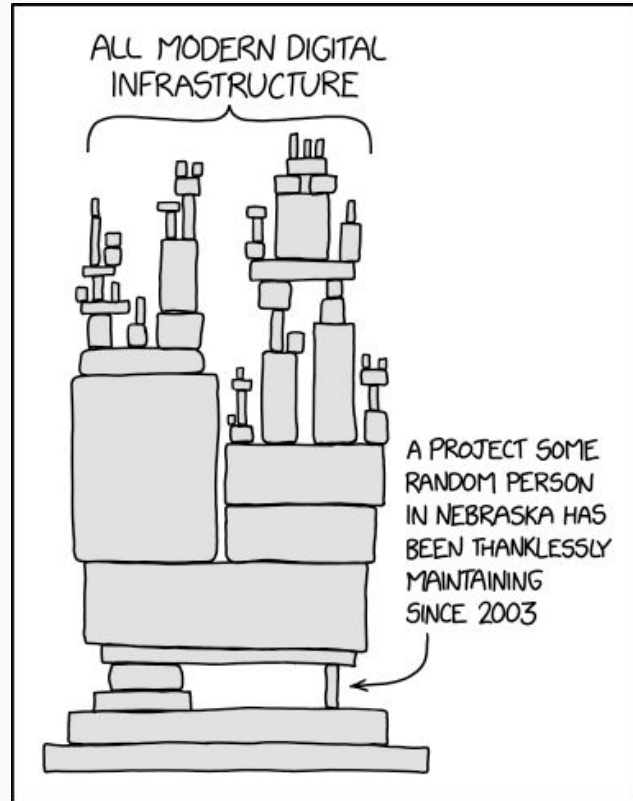


# Extreme isolation

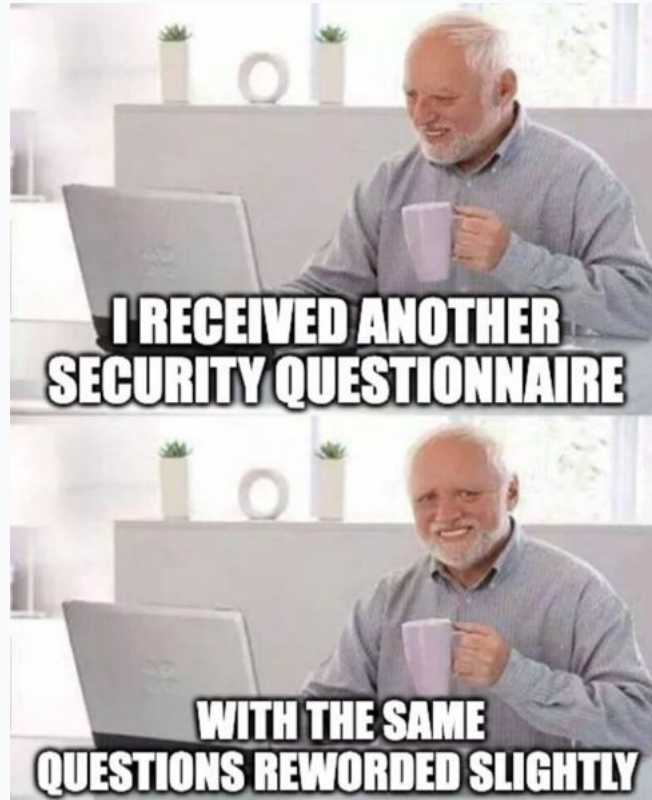
- Application-based cloud accounts



# Keeping libraries up to date

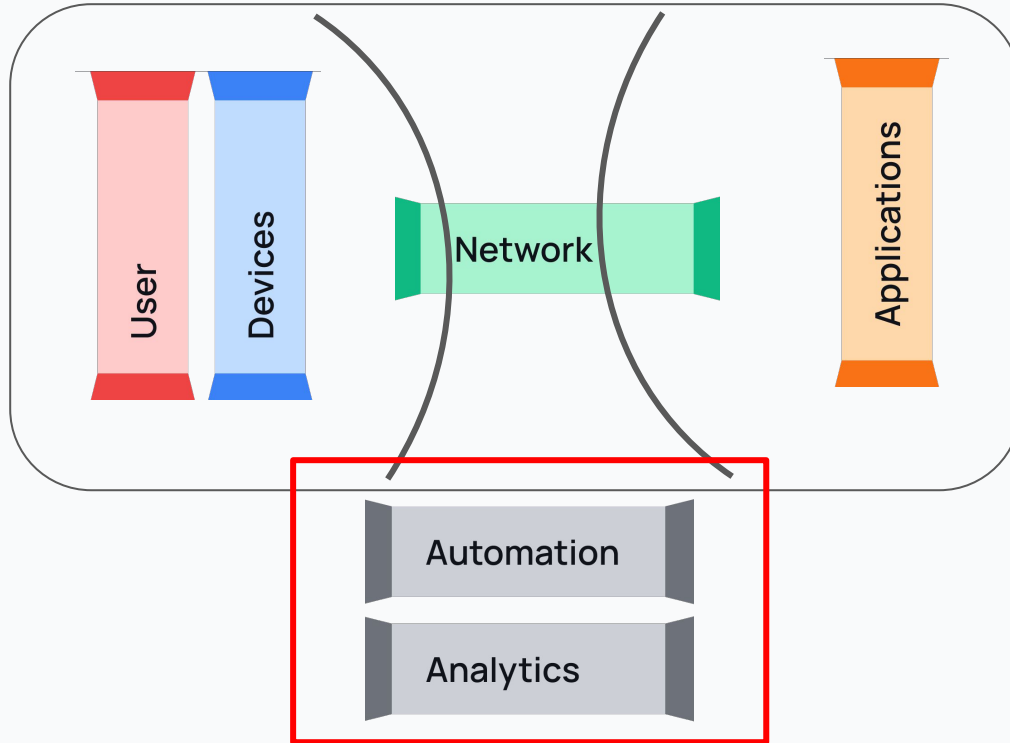


# Third-party management



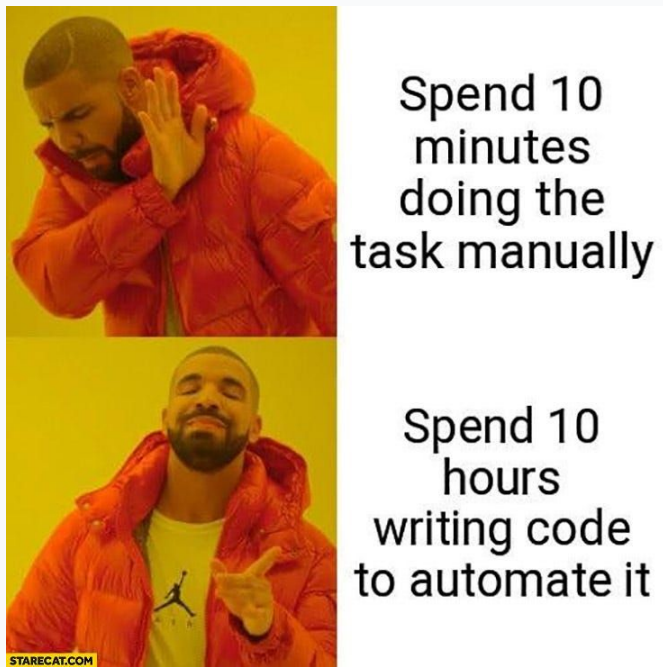
# Do not trust the network

My mental model

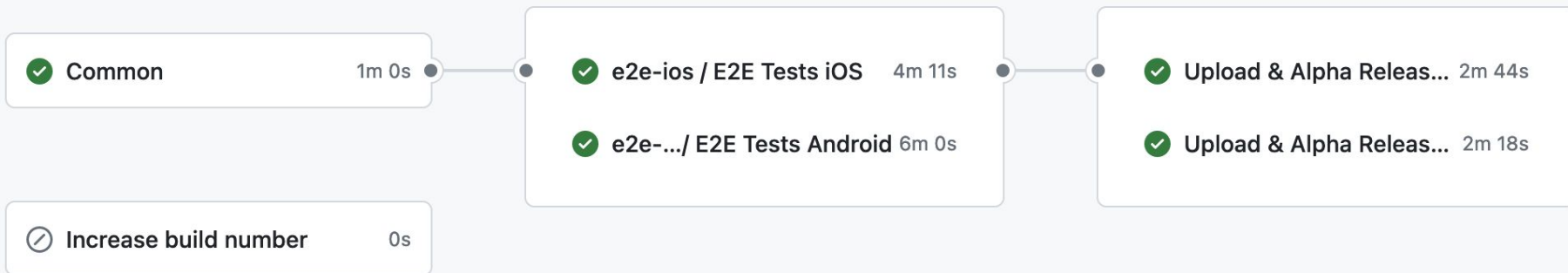


# We've already covered Automation and Analytics

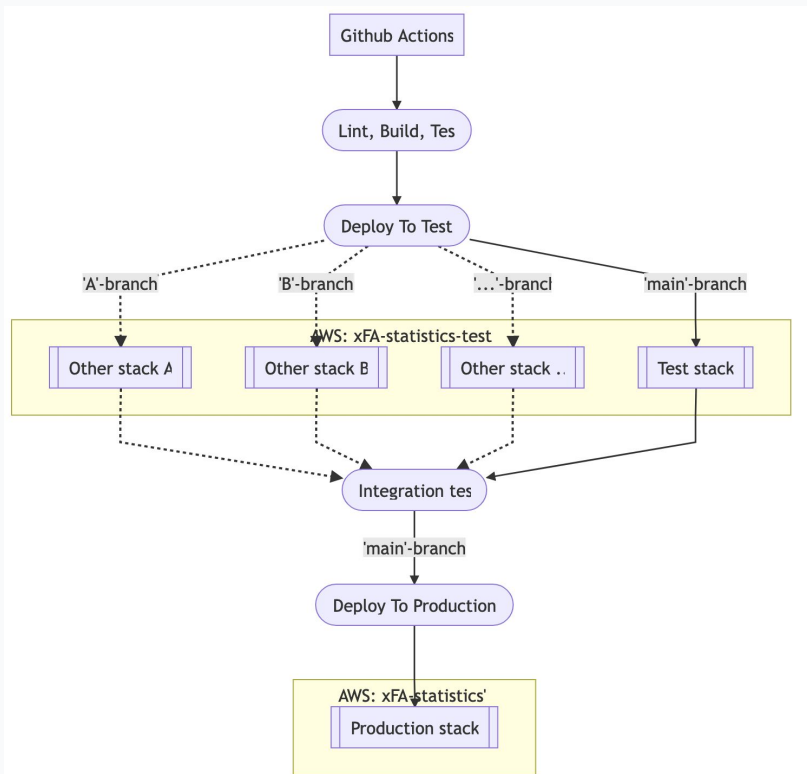
- Without automation, this concept doesn't scale at all



# We've already covered Automation and Analytics



# We've already covered Automation and Analytics

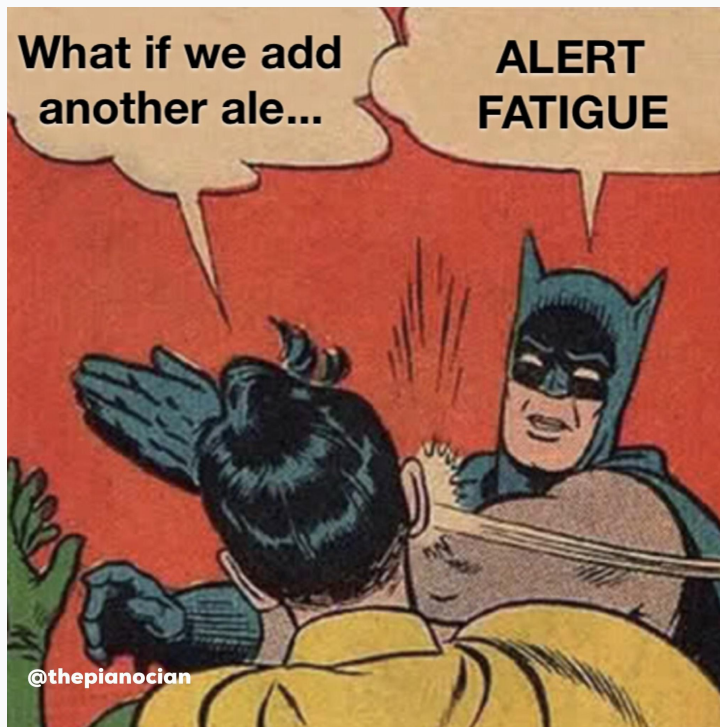


# We've already covered Automation and Analytics





# We've already covered Automation and Analytics



# Thank you



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