

Zero Trust



**UKNOF51**  
**April 3 – 4, 2023**  
**Manchester, UK**

**5G Security**

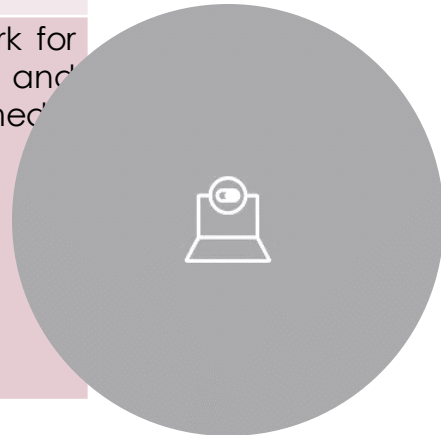
Defense in Depth

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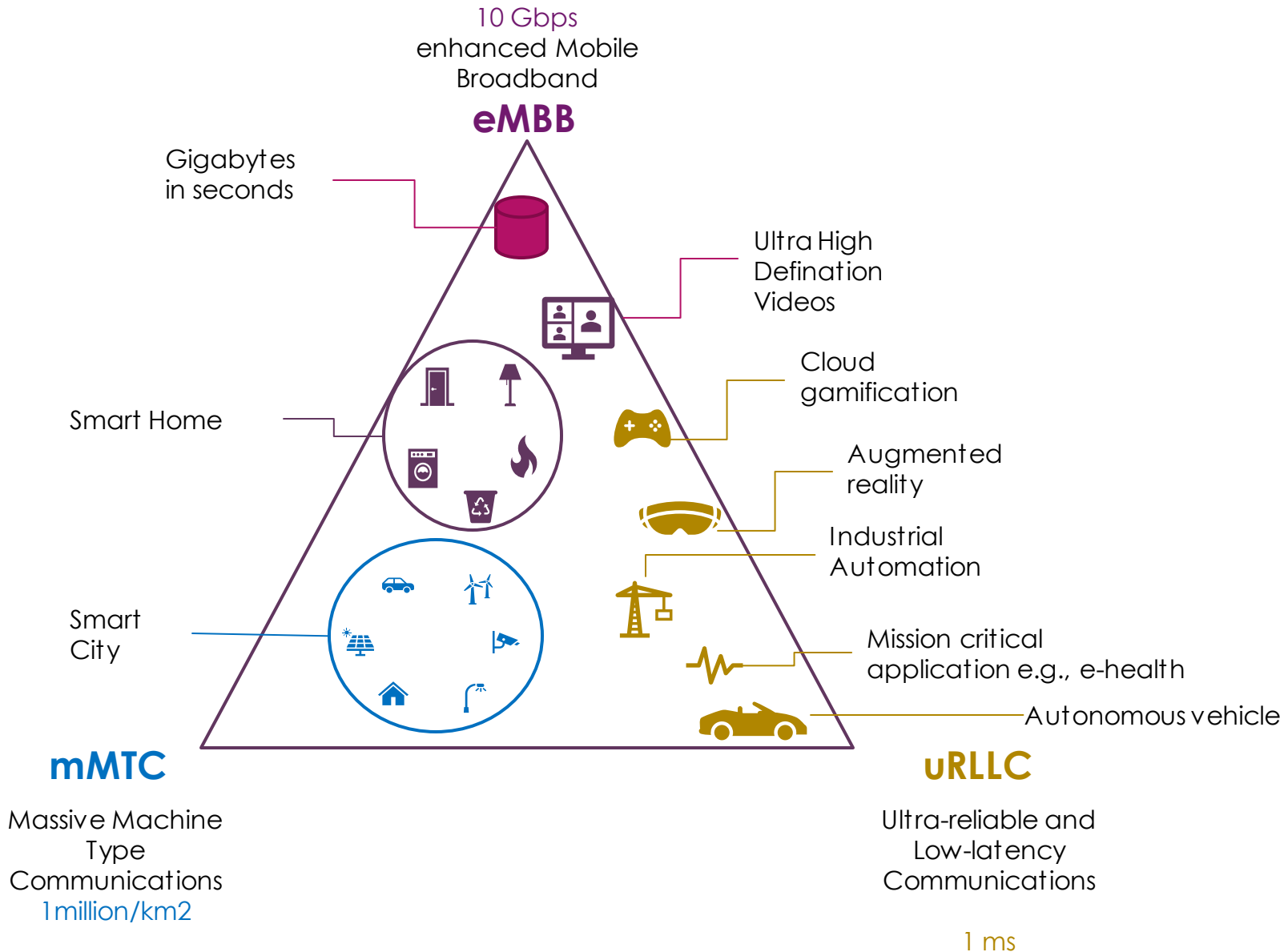


# What has changed in 5G

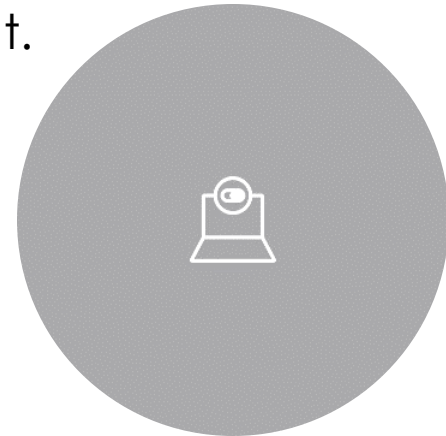
'G'eneration	Speed	Air Interface technology	Key features
<b>1G</b> Where it all began		AMPS	Analogue switching voice only
<b>2G/2.5G/2.7G</b> The Cultural Revolution	14.4 to 171.2 kbps	TDMA, CDMA, GPRS	Voice, data, web mobile Internet, Low Speed streaming and Email services
<b>3G / 3.5G</b> The 'Packet-Switching' Revolution	3.1 Mbps to 14.4 Mbps	EDGE & HSPA	Voice, data, Multimedia, smart phone applications, enhanced speed & fast web browsing
<b>4G</b> The Streaming Era	600 Mbps to 1 Gbps	LTE	High-speed, High-quality Voice over IP, multimedia streaming, gaming  On Virtulized platform  Latency 50 ms to 10 ms  IOT Density 10k/ km <sup>2</sup> to 100k / km <sup>2</sup>
<b>5G</b> The Internet of Things Era	10 Gbps	NR	Super-fast mobile internet, Low latency network for mission critical applications, IoT, Security and surveillance smart healthcare apps, HD multimed streaming .. etc.  Cloud native Micro services based  Latency 1 ms  IOT Density 1 million / km <sup>2</sup>



# 5G – Service Scope

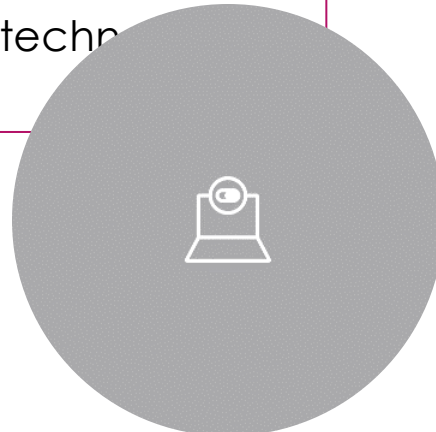


5G network is no longer a technology for making calls and data browsing over the phone alone; rather, it has become an enabler for a connected world with advanced use cases for almost every industry, such as manufacturing, public safety, healthcare, public transport, energy, and utility, automotive, media, and entertainment.



# Security Challenges in 5G

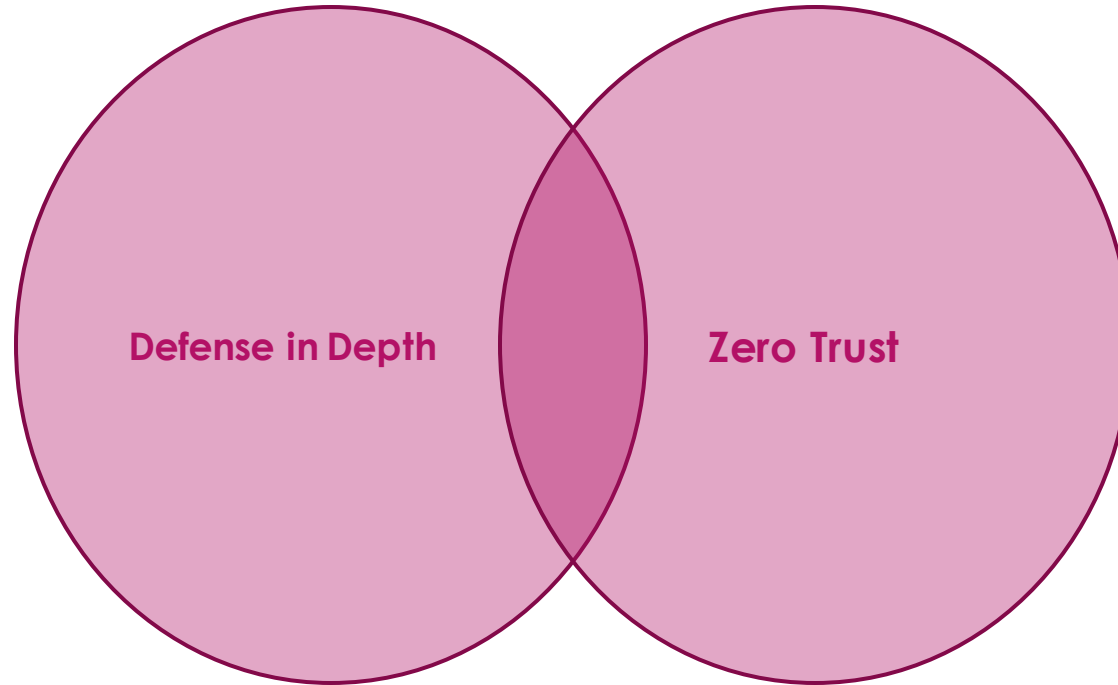
<b>Distributed Architecture</b>	Increased threat vectors due to distributed architecture, data centers, edge computing, Network slicing etc.
<b>Virtualization</b>	Increased cyber susceptibility in securing cloud native architectures
<b>IOT devices &amp; M2M</b>	Tens of billions of IoT Devices with weak inbuilt security provides a vulnerability, especially when there are low-end devices from a variety of manufacturers throughout the world
<b>High bandwidth</b>	With high number of logs existing security monitoring will be overwhelmed
<b>Use of open standards &amp; open sources software</b>	Use of open standards and open-source software introduces new risks due to issues in the supply chain, insufficient testing, poorly written code, and built-in backdoors.
<b>New and Legacy Technologies</b>	Multiple Technology convergence, threat migration between technologies like 4G, 5G, 3G, makes it complex



# Security Principles

“uses multiple layers of security for holistic protection”

**Series of defensive mechanisms are layered in order to protect valuable data and assets. If one mechanism fails, another steps up immediately to thwart an attack.**



“Never Trust, Always verify”

**Zero Trust requires continuous verification of users and devices. Supported by Least privilege and need to know principles.**

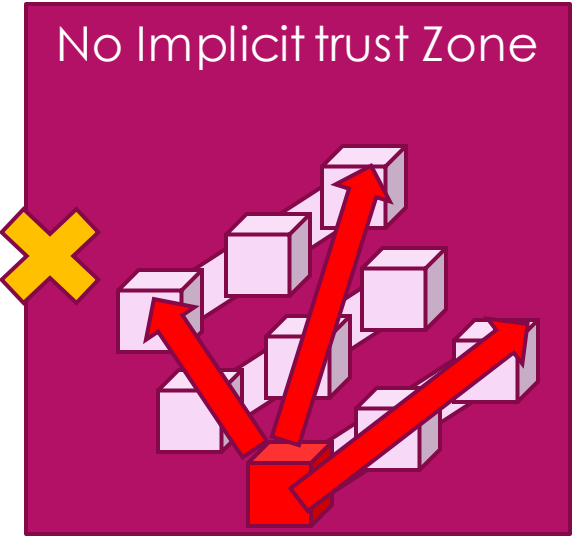


# Zero Trust

Micro segmentation  
“No trust Zones”

Identity & Access Management  
“Who are you ?”

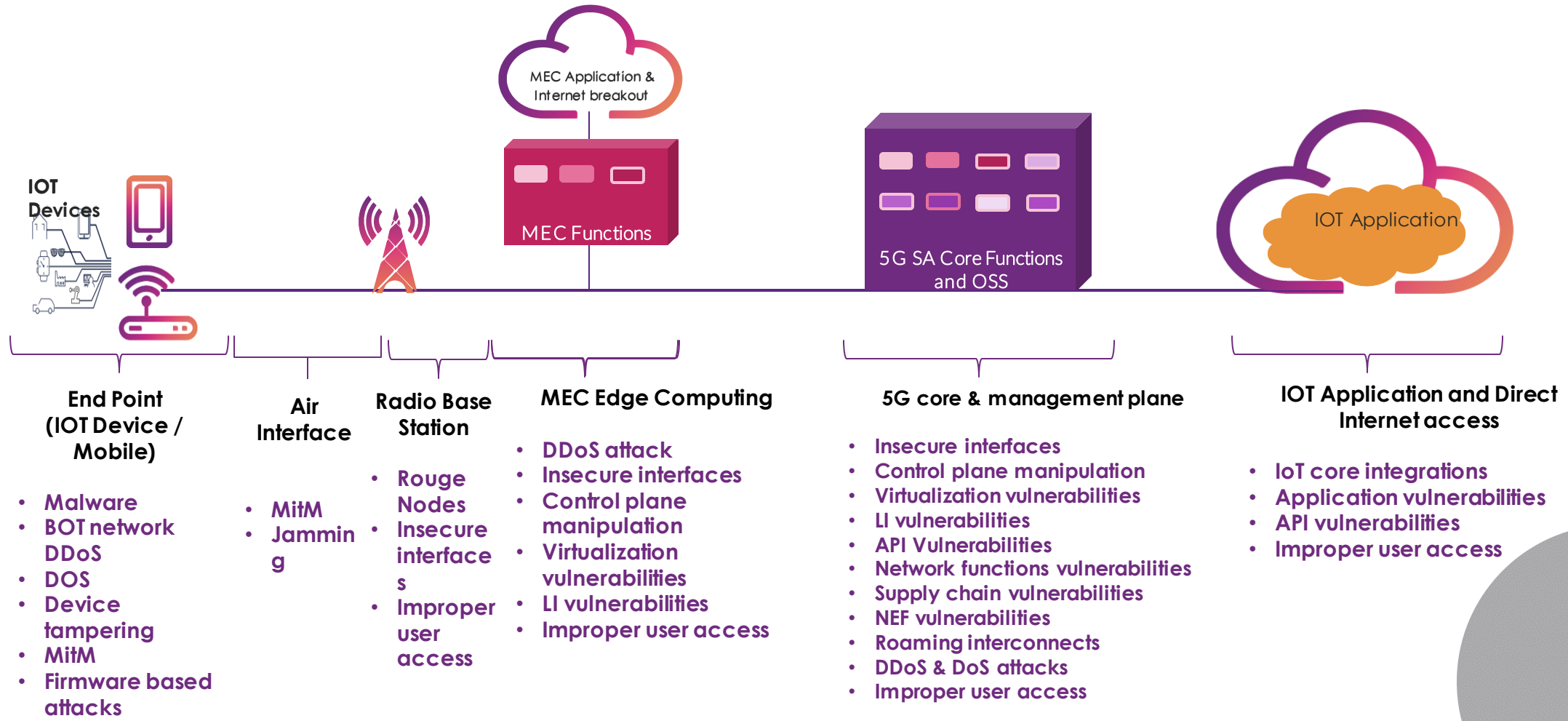
Authorization  
“Can you do it ?”



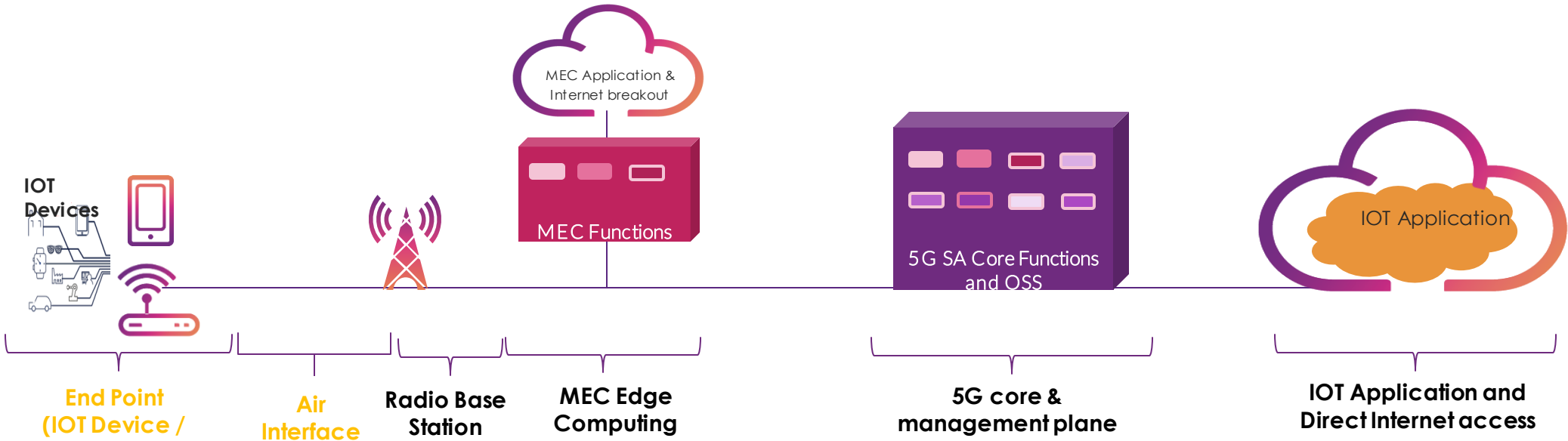
Use of secrets, ephemeral certificates, MFA, mTLS



# Understanding 5G domains and threat landscape

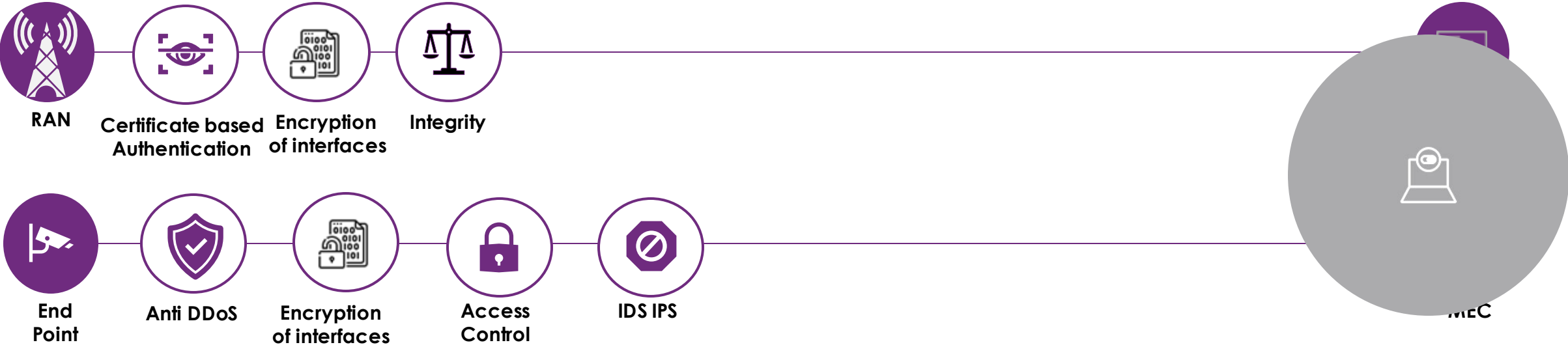
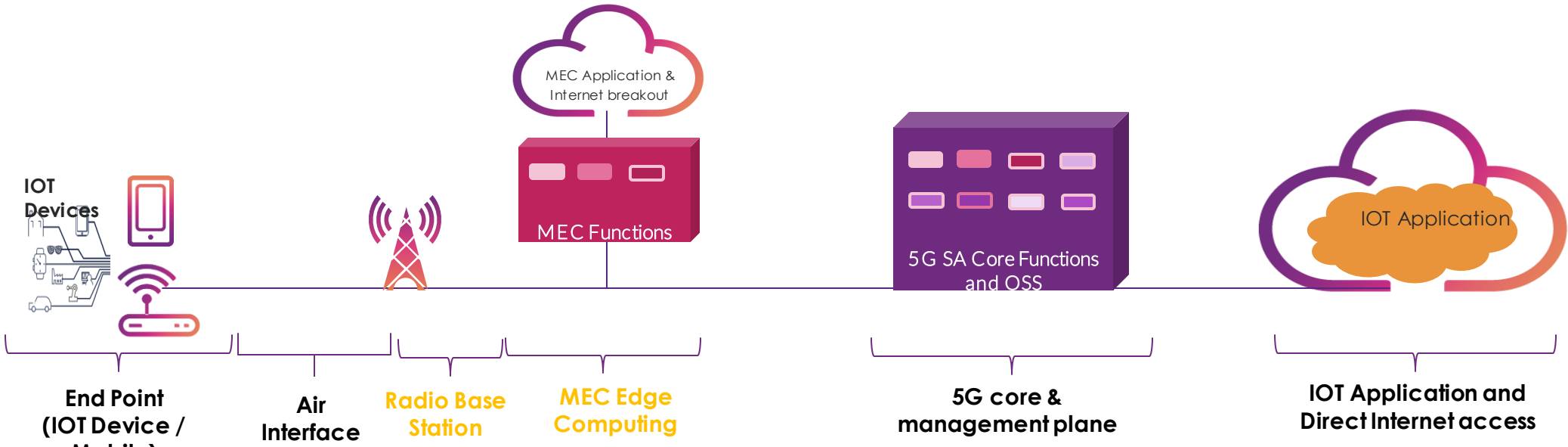


# Defense in Depth and Zero Trust approach

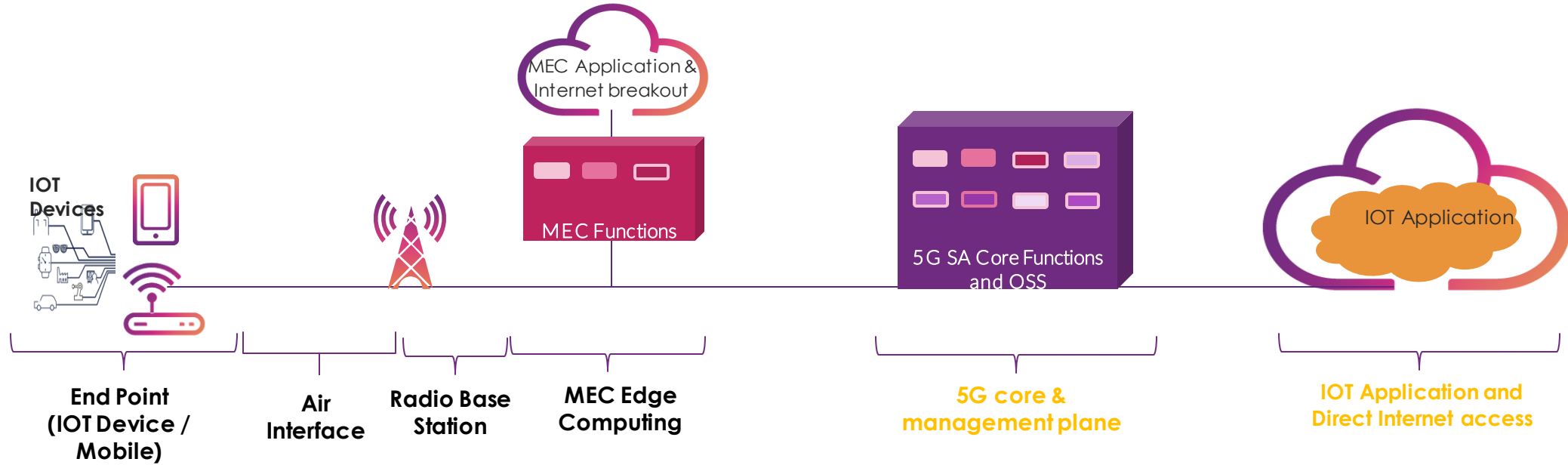




# Defense in Depth and Zero Trust approach



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# Questions

