



Independent of Network Security

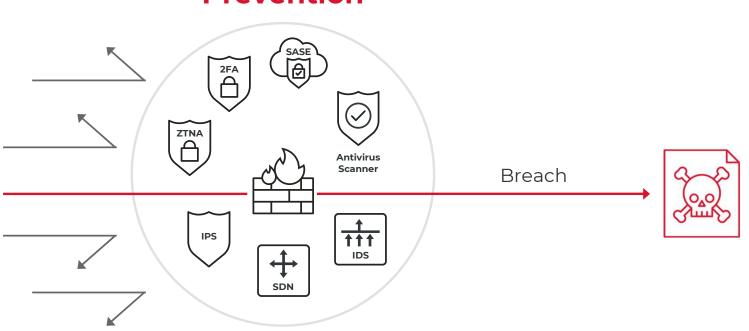
Protect against un-detected threats

Christer Swartz Director, Industry Solutions



Reality Check: You will be breached

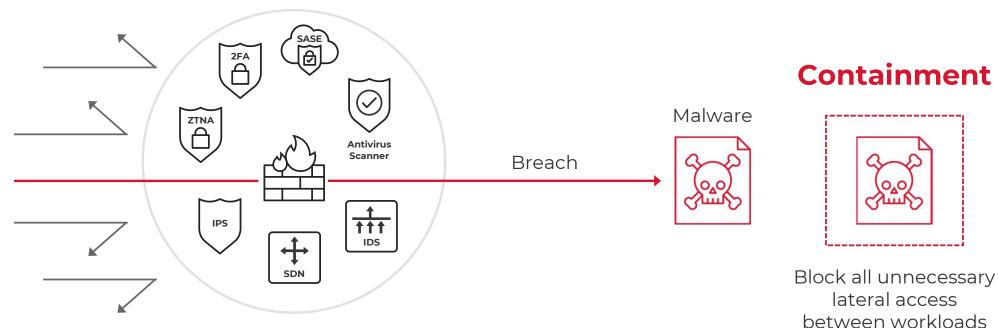
No Prevention solution is 100% effective. *Surviving* a breach needs to be equal priority.



Prevention

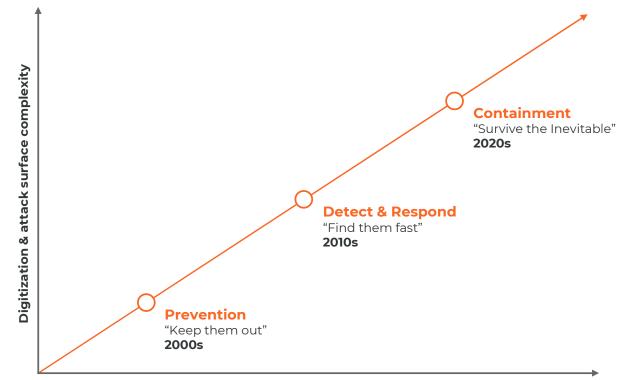
Is it possible to protect against un-detected threats?

Contain unknown threats by preventing the methods used to spread.



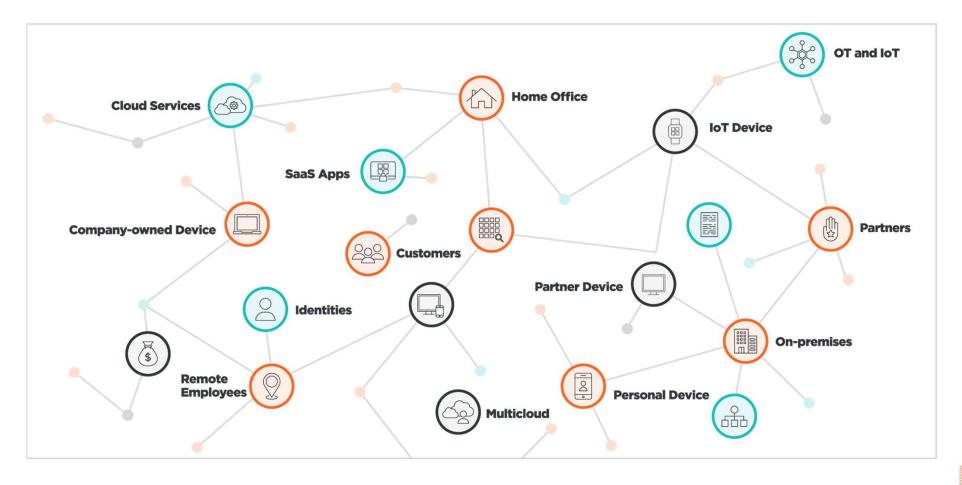
Prevention

Breach containment is the new paradigm

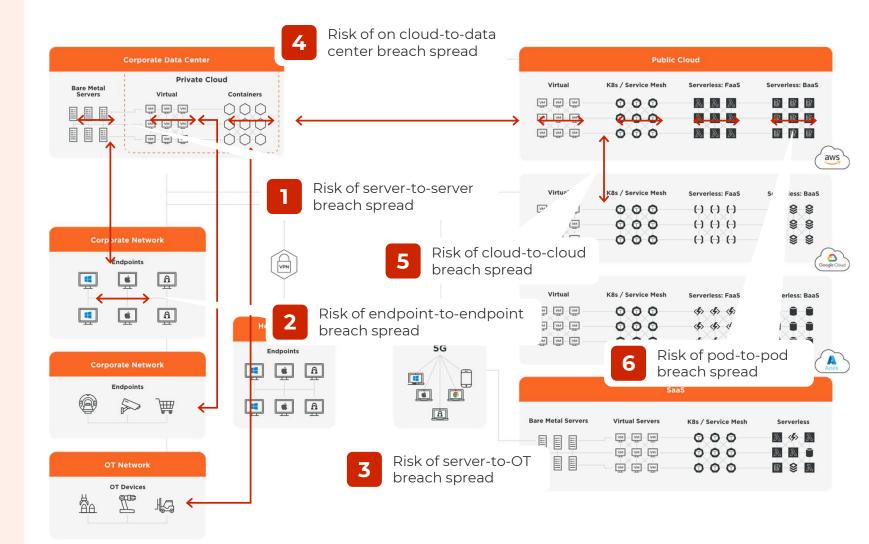


Security approaches

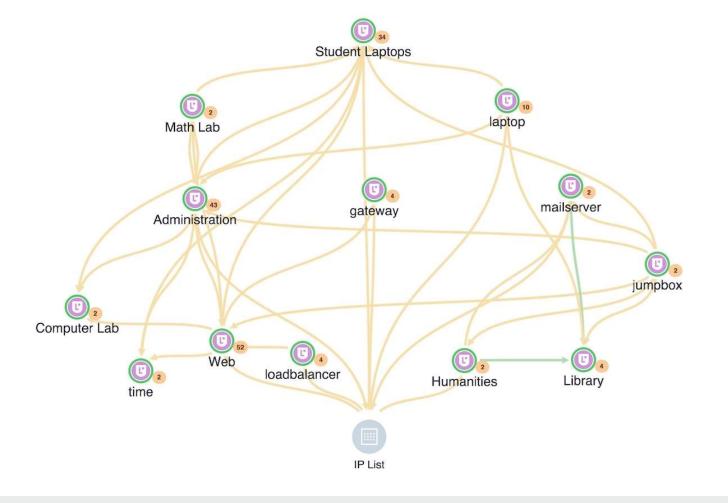
Most threats share I thing in common: they want to spread



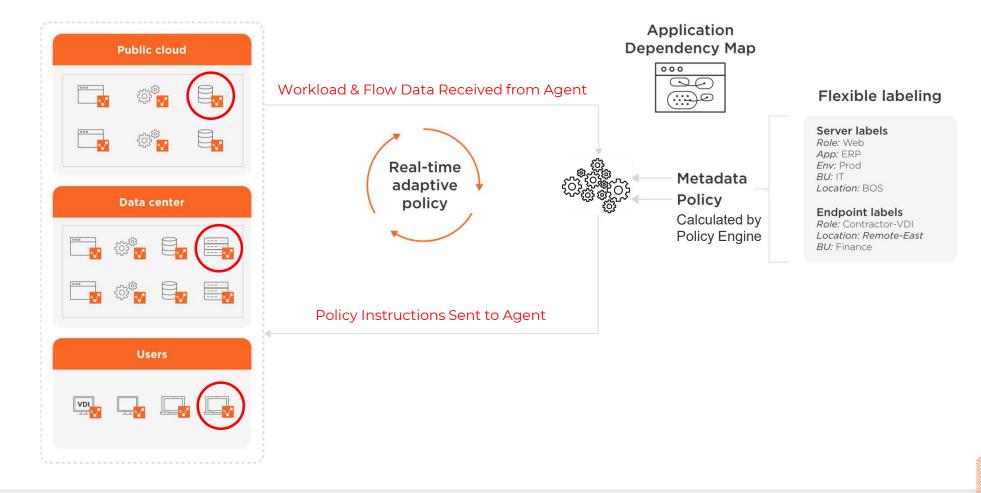
Threat actors have many entry points to choose from.



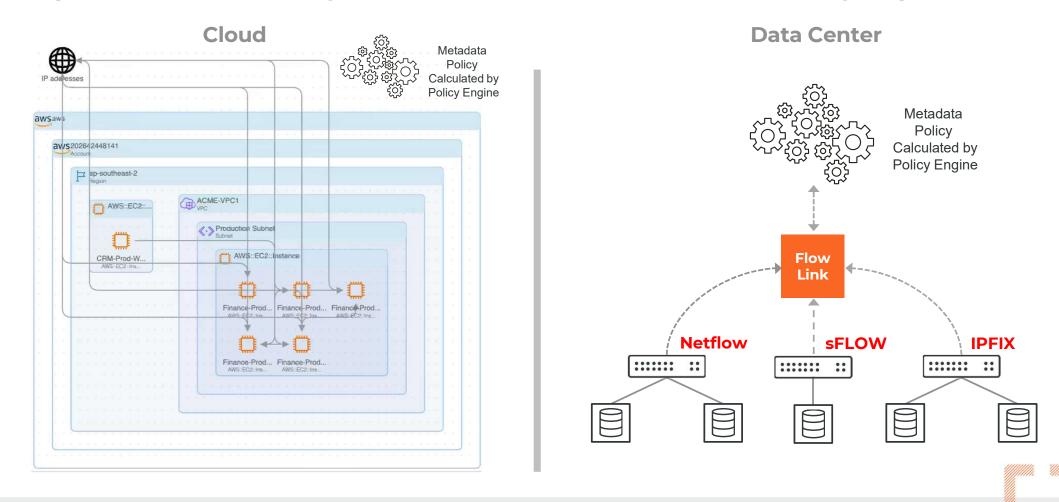
First Step: Visibility, Showing All Application Dependencies



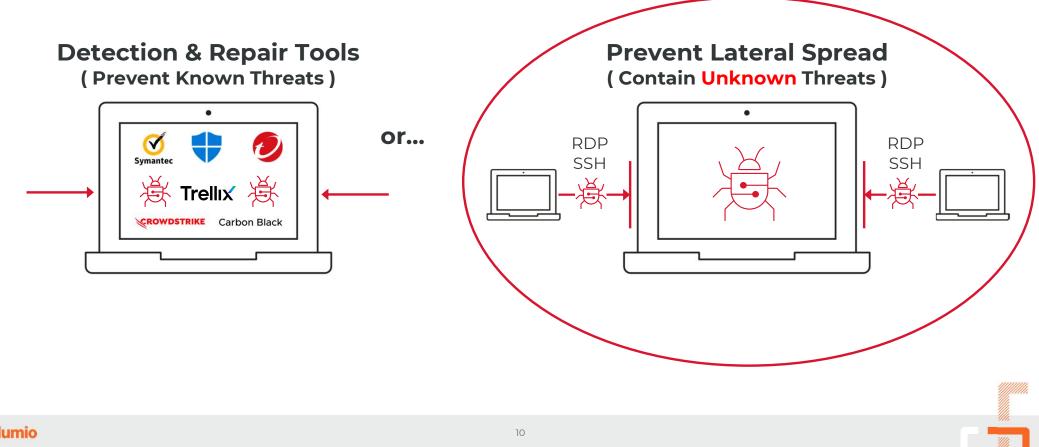
Agent-Based Visibility & Enforcement: Directly at Workload



Agentless Visibility & Enforcement: In the underlying Fabric

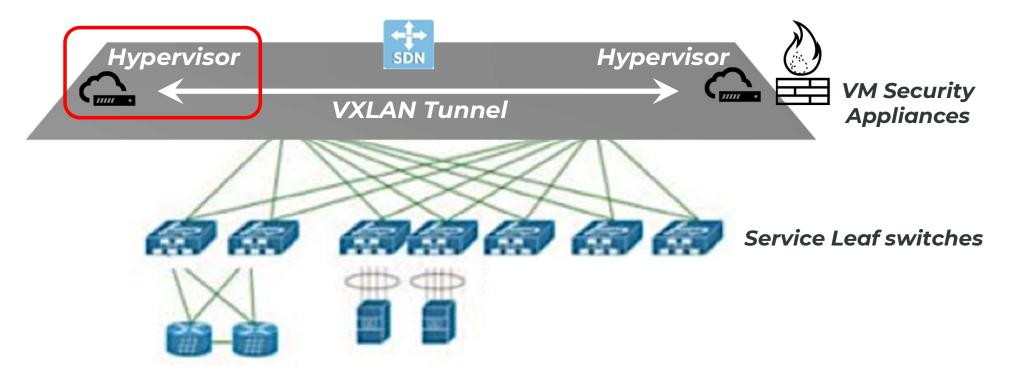


Keep resource healthy, or sacrifice to stop lateral spread?



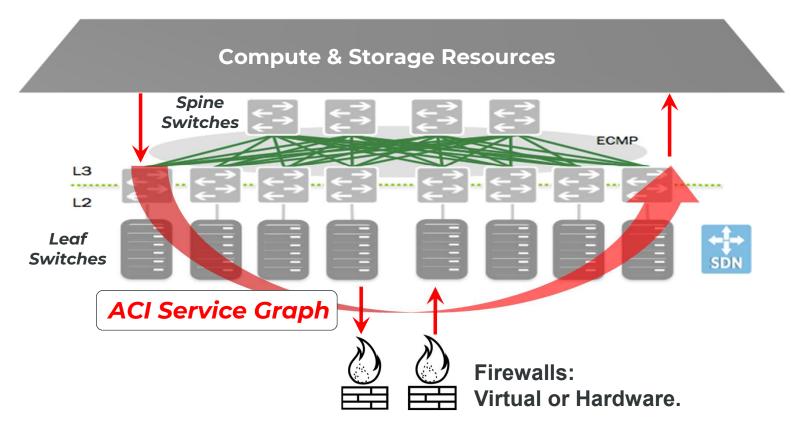
Private Cloud: Example, NSX SDN Overlay Networks

- Many Private Cloud platforms are **hypervisor-centric**, with the hypervisor as the virtualized network edge. This is challenging when adding Public Cloud to Private Cloud architecture: there are no hypervisors accessible in Cloud. **Security model becomes silo'd**.
- Extending NSX into Cloud requires deploying bare-metal servers in Cloud Data Centers, and deploying hypervisors there. The result is Cloud silos and significant security complexity.



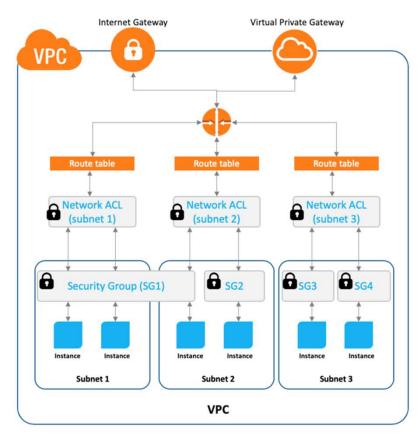
Private Cloud: Example, Cisco ACI SDN Tunnel Re-Directs

- Cisco ACI re-directs VXLAN tunnels to Firewalls deployed in Service Leaf switches. This makes ACI largely Data Center **hardware-dependent**. Segments are EPG's: **complex at scale**.
- Extending ACI into Public Cloud requires extending virtualized network topology on top of Public Cloud topology, maintaining a network-centric security model, and quickly becomes very operationally complex.



Public Cloud: Security Groups, NSG's, Virtual Appliances

- Security Controls in Cloud are mostly network-centric, just virtualized.
- Each Cloud vendor's security tools are different from each other.
- Cloud metadata needs to be mapped to Application-centric security Policy model, operationally consistent across Clouds.



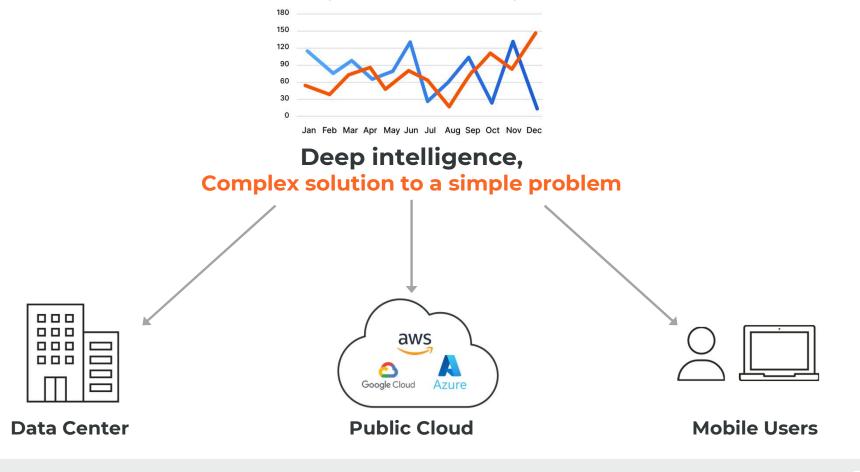
What is the minimal amount of information required to block malware?



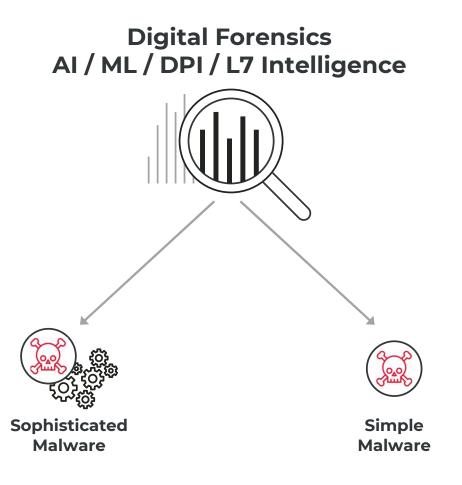
Collect lots of complex Layer-7, Behavioral Analytics information, copy packets, & do deep analysis? Or Collect "just enough" information to block propagation?

Deep Intelligence = Time is lost before making a decision

Prevent lateral spread before spending time understanding the nature of the threat.



After blocking then threat, then it's time to dig deeper



Automate the tools you already have: OS firewalls

Centrally orchestrate the ability of all modern OS's to enforce traffic directly at workload.



Linux iptables & nftables



Windows Windows Firewall



Containers iptables



MacOS Application Firewall (ALF)



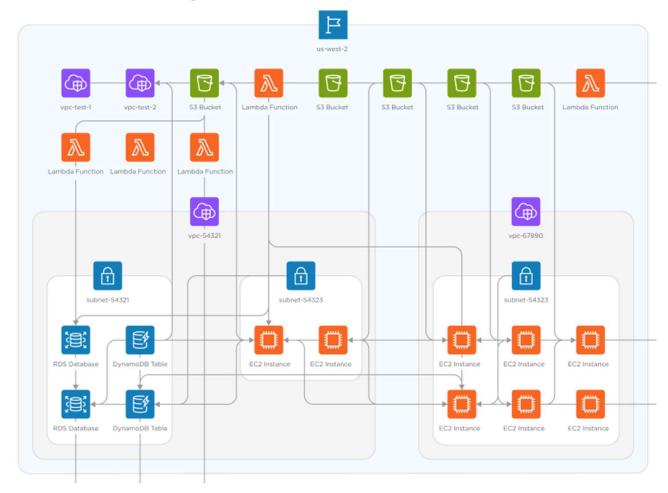
IBM Filter Rules



Oracle Packet Filter

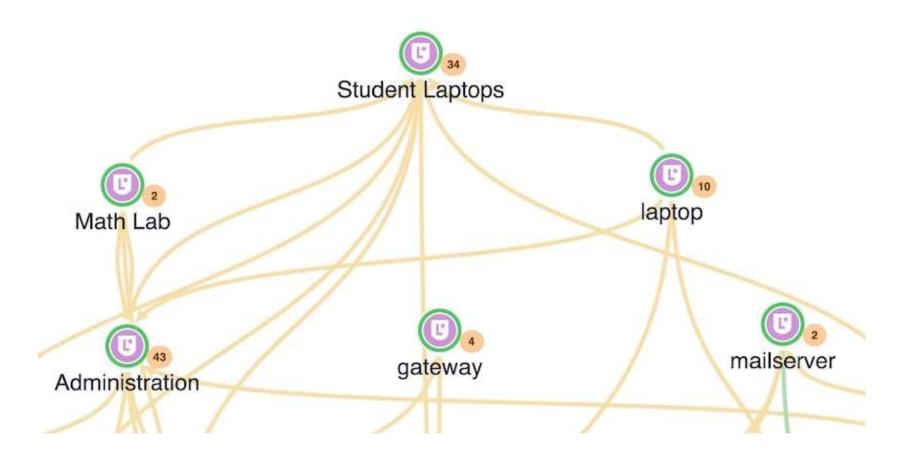


Automate Harvesting of Metadata & Workloads from Cloud



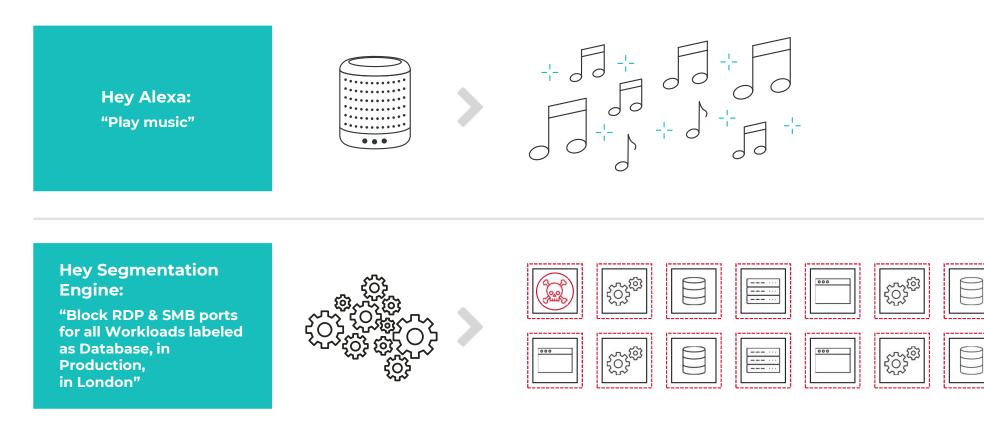


Metadata: Human-Readable Labels

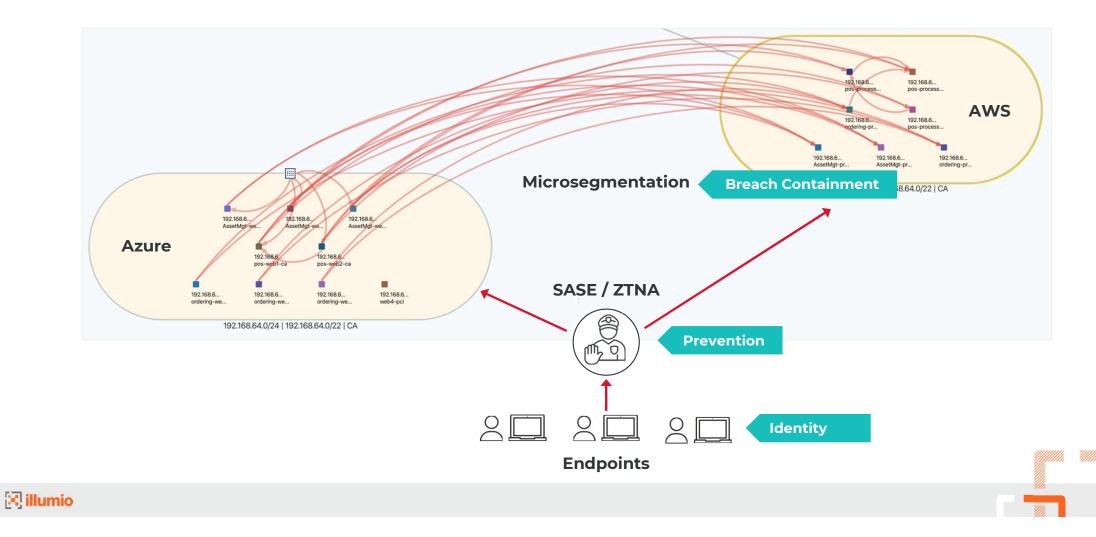


A Declarative Model: Define the "What", not the "How"

Don't worry about Policy rule-order.



The 3 Zero Trust Remote Access Enforcement Points



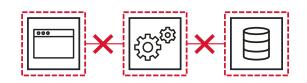
Benefits of the Breach-Containment Security Model



Small problems don't escalate into big problems



A Declarative model: Define the "What", Engine does the "How"



Quickly block Command + Control traffic. *Protect against un-detected threats.*

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Test/Simulate before deploying Policy. No more "deploy-and-pray"



Sleep well, knowing your company won't appear in the news tomorrow

Stay Tuned: AI-Generated Malware

Malware created by Generative AI will still want to spread. Block the pathways now.

