The world is going through some of its toughest moments in recorded history. Lockdowns have shut down offices, transportation systems and have impacted industries like travel & tourism, food & beverages, entertainment, sports and others. Stock exchanges have plummeted and millions of daily wage workers and front line workers are temporarily out of work. With half the world’s employees working remotely, from home, the global networks have been put to the ultimate test. Apart from the huge draw on bandwidth, the security of the network also gains vital importance.

Digitization and adoption of cloud technologies has extended the corporate network further out into the internet—beyond the realms of firewalls. Today, even the concept of WAN and branch office is further extended. Employees are working from home, especially under the COVID-19 situation, with social distancing becoming a norm. In the borderless network where partners, customers, suppliers, and even employees connect to the corporate network from remote locations around the globe, it is of paramount importance to take into account the security of network—both internal as well as external.

To validate the research on the usage of network security solutions, CISO MAG conducted a multiple-choice survey, in the month of February 2020. The results of this global survey form the basis of our research and conclusions on the state of network security. Some of the key findings of the survey were: more than 60% of organizations have adopted multiple layers of protection. Also, 80.6% of respondents suggest using an amalgamation of NAC (Network Access Control) policies.
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Demystifying Cyber Insurance to Enable Adoption

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Threat Detection has Evolved from Static to Dynamic Behavioral Analysis

Companies of All Sizes Now Recognize That They Are Potential Targets

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5 KEY CYBERSECURITY LESSONS FROM SECOPS

Chris Triolo, Vice President of Customer Success, Respond Software

Security Operations (SecOps) team members have interesting stories to tell about their run-ins with cyber adversaries. Some of these professionals have built and run Security Operations Centers (SOCs) for some of the world’s largest companies. They’ve seen daily incidents that they strive to address and resolve. And from these war stories comes a fundamental understanding of some of the best practices to fight cyber criminals.
1. Pay attention to lateral attacks

The steady flow of news articles about vulnerabilities in IoT devices may seem like hyperbole, but the reality is that the risk continues to grow. In fact, during a recent proof-of-concept I worked on, an organization detected evidence of lateral movement from an IoT device (in this case, a network of security cameras) to other systems in the environment. Lateral movement is a technique where an attacker breaks into one system and uses that as a beachhead to move on to other systems in the environment. In this case, their physical security cameras systems were on the same network as systems managing critical data. A best practice is to monitor all devices on the network and ensure appropriate network segmentation, so that critical systems would never be on the same network as IoT devices like security cameras and smart TVs.

2. Don’t make assumptions when you tase

Another company I spoke with recently found a Dns beacon within their network. Infected internal systems were reaching out to known malicious IPs. The company had seen so many of these alerts that they assumed they were false positives and began disabling the intrusion detection signatures—that is, turning down the sensors. Eventually, they found evidence that these “false positives” were real, re-enabled the signatures, and took action to clean up the infected systems.

3. Infected systems need cleaning

It’s a common occurrence for systems to be infected with malware and “beacon out”—that is, they’re communicating with attacker systems outside the network. In some cases, the customer who has already anticipated this situation, has technology controls in place that drop or block the traffic on its way out of the network so that the infected system can’t reach out to the external system of the attacker. Some organizations will say “No problems! The traffic is blocked!” However, that still leaves them with a compromised or infected system inside the network that needs to be cleaned. Just because the malicious traffic is blocked, doesn’t mean it can be ignored. What if the system is a laptop and is taken home (not of the office) where it’s no longer protected? There’s nothing to stop it from communicating with the attacker’s systems when on the employee’s home Wi-Fi.