

RSA®Conference2015

Singapore | 22-24 July | Marina Bay Sands

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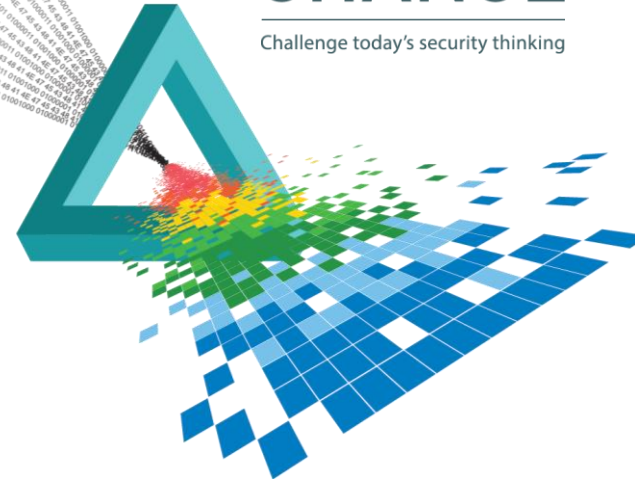
Shadow IT – Protecting Data and Applications Outside of Your Control

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CHANGE

Challenge today's security thinking

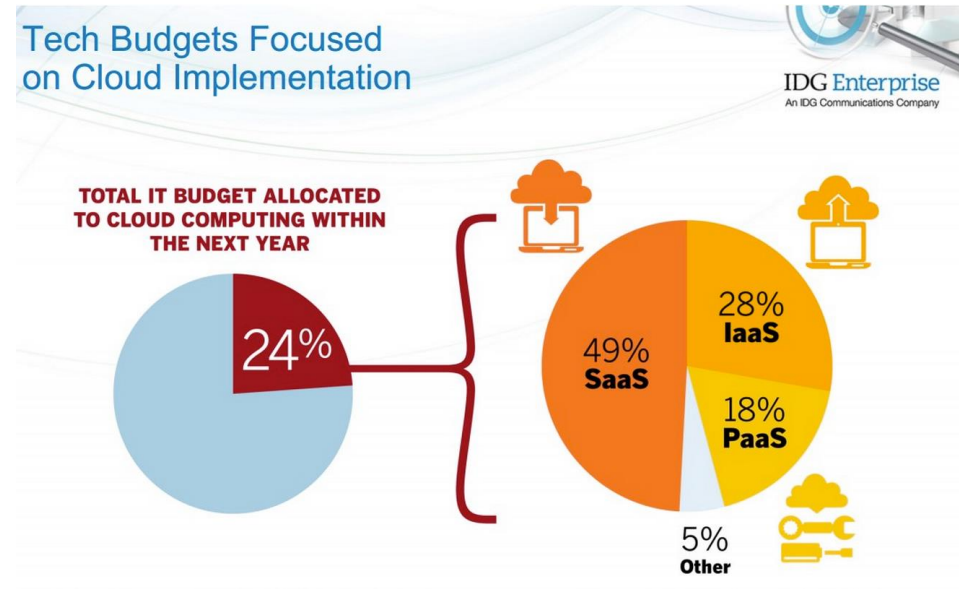


Why Cloud

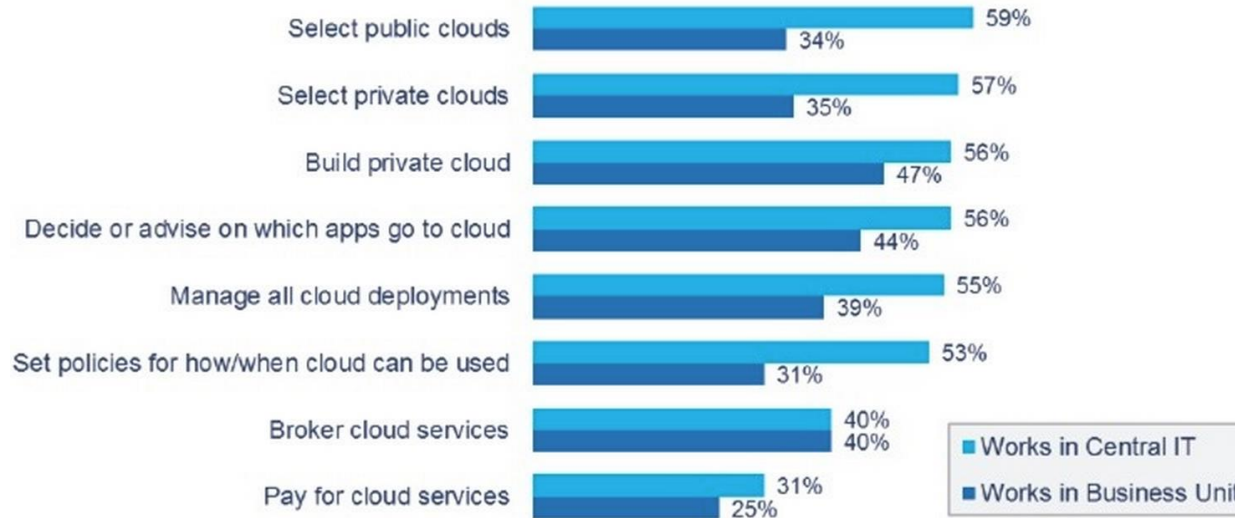
Adoption Drivers

- ◆ Faster to colaboration
- ◆ Ease of trying something new
- ◆ Leveraging other experiences
- ◆ Operational efficient, focus on the business

Adoption Rate



Enterprise Views of Role of IT In Cloud



Source: RightScale 2015 State of the Cloud Report

Shadow IT Exists

Shadow IT

Adoption Drivers

- ◆ Faster to colaboration
- ◆ Ease of trying something new
- ◆ Leveraging other experiences
- ◆ Operational efficient, focus on the business

Risks

- ◆ No visibility
- ◆ Data exposure
- ◆ Lack insight into vendor policies and posture
- ◆ Compromise leads to greater compromises

Reducing Shadow IT

Adoption Drivers

- ◆ Faster to colaboration
- ◆ Ease of trying something new
- ◆ Leveraging other experiences
- ◆ Operational efficient, focus on the business

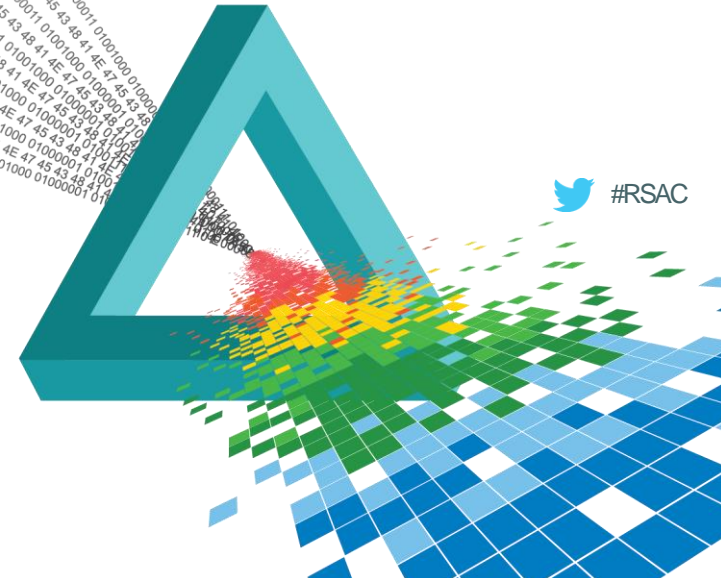
Response / Action

- ◆ Provide supported alternative
- ◆ Provide accessible environments (IaaS, PaaS) IT needs to shift to provider role
- ◆ Select products that provide hybrid offerings
- ◆ Be an enabler

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Cloud Security Strategy



What is the Cloud ?

- ◆ Someone else's computer
 - ◆ Becoming aware
 - ◆ Inherent risks and implications?
 - ◆ What needs protection?



Awareness – Additional strategies to minimize Shadow IT #RSAC

- ◆ Someone else's computer
 - ◆ Discovery includes:
 - ◆ Who
 - ◆ For what purpose
 - ◆ Why



Risks and Implications

- ◆ Someone else's computer
 - ◆ Is sensitive content involved
 - ◆ How secure is the provider / environment
 - ◆ Who has access
 - ◆ What are they doing with the data
 - ◆ Where are they accessing it from
 - ◆ Can they take (download) data



What to protect ?

- ◆ Someone else's computer
 - ◆ Who needs protection
 - ◆ What should be protected
 - ◆ Balance / Usability



A different model

- ◆ Awareness
 - ◆ Discovery
 - ◆ Who + What = Why = Alternatives
 - ◆ Discover risk
 - ◆ How secure is vendor / provider
 - ◆ Be ready to propose alternatives

Low Risk

Medium
Risk

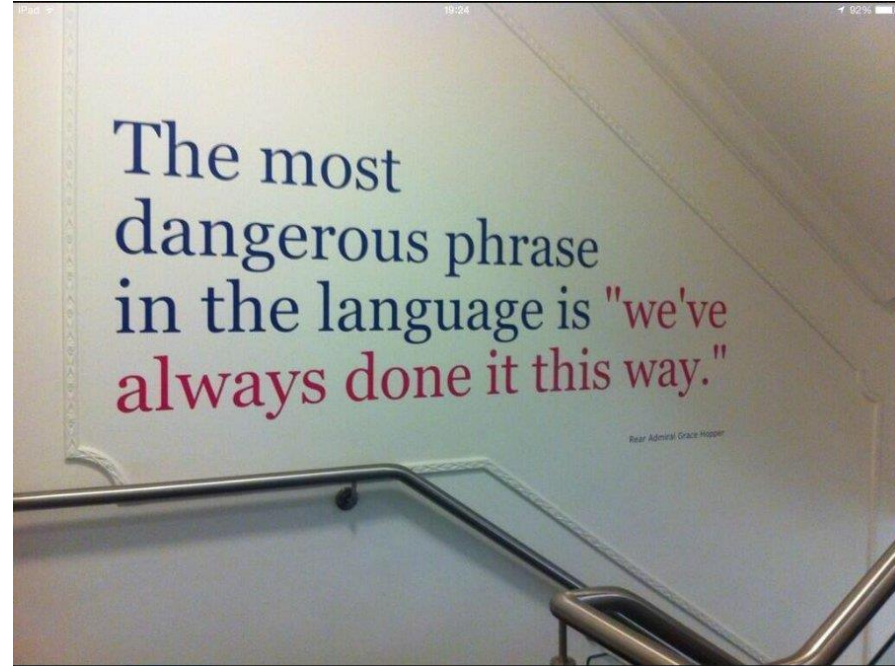
High Risk

Business Criticality

Adoption Level

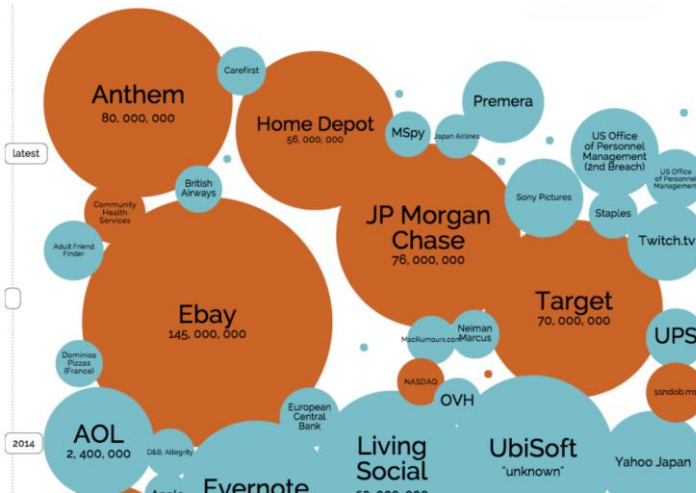
A different model


- ◆ Risk
 - ◆ Data Classification
 - ◆ Know your true risk
 - ◆ Identify configuration weaknesses
 - ◆ Privileged user monitoring
 - ◆ Control who has access
 - ◆ Least privilege model
 - ◆ Understand where the data can go



A different model

- ◆ Protection objective
 - ◆ Users
 - ◆ Devices






Jobs Interests


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Sr. **Salesforce** Developer
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 Similar

Current: Sr. **Salesforce** Developer at Intel Corporation



Sr **Salesforce** Developer at Workday
 San Francisco Bay Area • Information Technology and Services
 Similar

Current: SFDC Lead **Developer** at Contractor at Intel

Use Case – Shadow IT

- ◆ Users using personal Box accounts to collaborate and share files
 - ◆ Risk
 - ◆ No control over what data is shared
 - ◆ No control where shared data is going
 - ◆ No control over who is able to share
 - ◆ Response
 - ◆ Limit who has access to data – DRM
 - ◆ Limit where data can go – file share ACL
 - ◆ Evaluate what existing alternatives exist ; Adopt Box enterprise
 - ◆ Implement controls for cloud application

Use Case – Enterprise cloud protection

- ◆ Adopted enterprise cloud email solution
 - ◆ Risks
 - ◆ No visibility into user activities
 - ◆ No method to limit what devices can connect
 - ◆ No method to verify user identity
 - ◆ Response
 - ◆ Deploy cloud security solution that can
 - ◆ Audit user activities
 - ◆ Block and control on a per device level
 - ◆ Enforce risk based identity verification

Apply

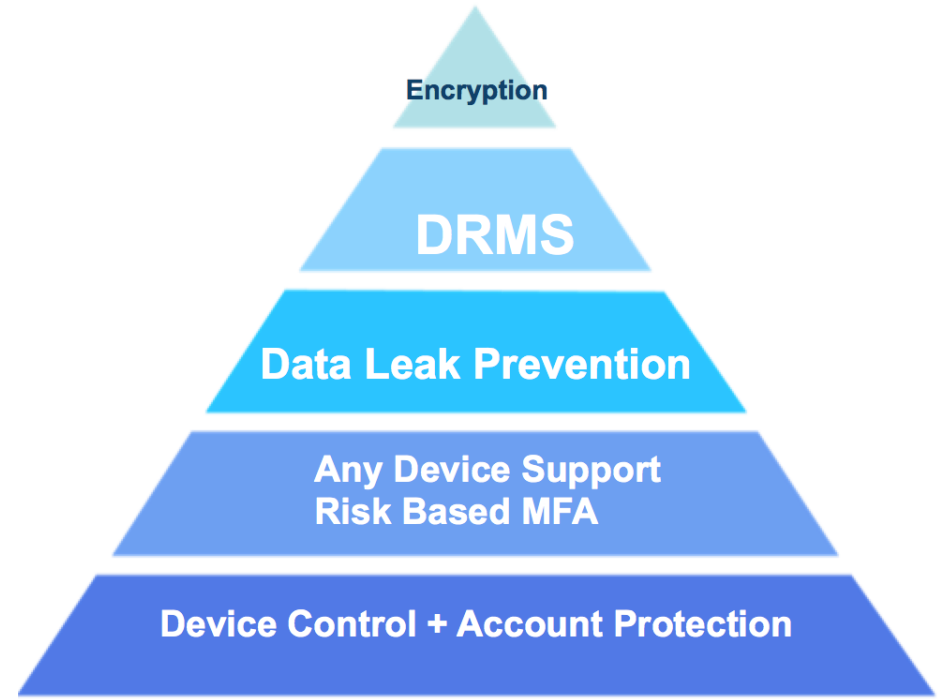
- ◆ A new model to address challenges in the cloud
 - ◆ Can't apply existing models and methods to the cloud
 - ◆ Develop a framework for SaaS, PaaS, IaaS
- ◆ Discover and evaluate
 - ◆ Multiple free offerings for cloud application discovery
 - ◆ Measure vendor risk
 - ◆ Understand usage intentions
 - ◆ Identify / propose/ support alternatives

Apply

- ◆ Reduce risk
 - ◆ Passive
 - ◆ Monitor all
 - ◆ Regular assessments, know your weaknesses
 - ◆ Active
 - ◆ Protect accounts
 - ◆ Limit where data can be accessed
 - ◆ Limit where data can be stored
 - ◆ Allow but verify
 - ◆ Block, block, block

A different model

- ◆ Focus on the big problem
- ◆ Build a solid foundation
- ◆ Derive better value
- ◆ Build the stack



CASB

Cloud Access Security Brokers

- ◆ CASB named #1 in top 10 technologies for IT Security in 2014
- ◆ By 2017, those making a strategic decision to invest in cloud apps for mission-critical workloads will consider CASB essential
- ◆ The CASB market will reach \$500 million by year-end 2017

CASB Use Cases

◆ Risk Assessment

- ◆ Most of the market in 2014, enterprise customers, all verticals
- ◆ Offline deployment
- ◆ 3rd party logs, API, or web-access

Gartner®

◆ Monitoring and Enforcement

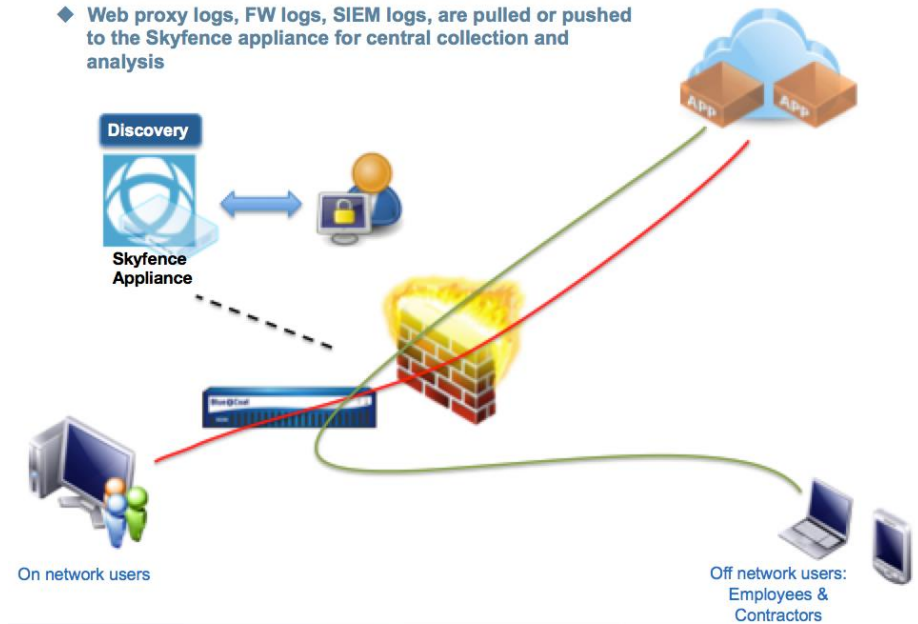
- ◆ Rapidly catching-up, expected 100% penetration by 2017
- ◆ Inline deployment
- ◆ Forward / reverse proxies, SWG integrations, endpoint agents

Developing Technologies

- ◆ Existing and developing solutions to address -
 - ◆ Shadow IT
 - ◆ Common approach - log data analysis
 - ◆ Stronger on network controls
 - ◆ Blind spot – BYOD

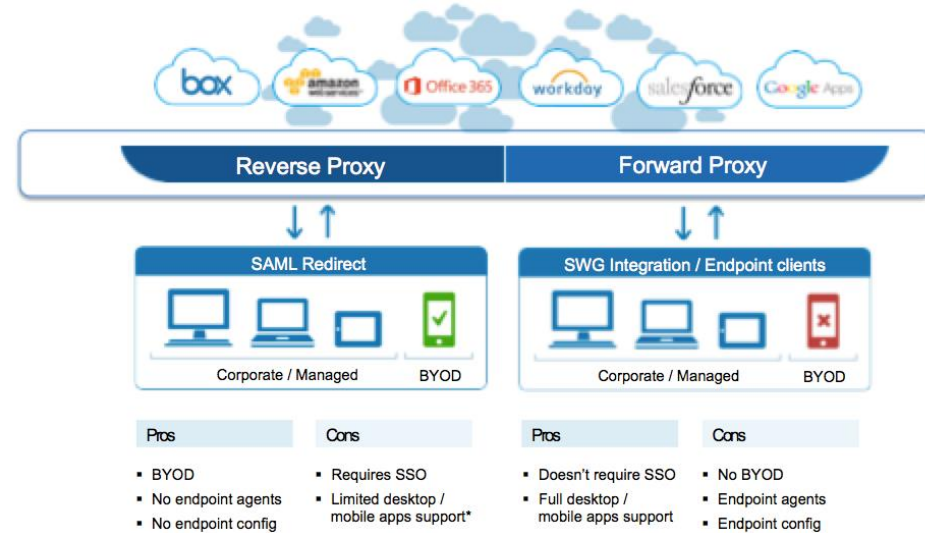
CASB Deployment Architecture

- ◆ Risk Assessment
 - ◆ Common approach - log data analysis
 - ◆ Stronger on network controls
 - ◆ Blind spot – BYOD



CASB Deployment Architectures

- ◆ SaaS monitoring and protection
 - ◆ API based analysis
 - ◆ SaaS vendor specific
 - ◆ Not inline – zero risk
 - ◆ No ability to interact or block
 - ◆ Inline based analysis
 - ◆ SaaS vendor specific
 - ◆ Inline risk – account for latency and availability
 - ◆ Ability to interact and block



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