

# How to Apply Zero Trust to Strengthen Endpoint Security

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**By 2026, the number of large enterprises will have matured and measurable zero trust program will grow 10X.**





**Currently, less than  
1% large organizations  
have a mature zero  
trust strategy.**



# “Zero Trust” Is Often Used to Describe:



**Security paradigm**, which leads to a ...



**Strategy**, which defines an ...



**Architecture** that defines a set of ...



**Technical implementations**

# Zero Trust Is Not ...



A magic technology that prevents all attacks



A single product



A comprehensive approach to cybersecurity

**Then, what is it and why should we care about zero trust?**



# What Outcomes Can You Expect From a Zero Trust Strategy?



## **Replace implicit trust with dynamic access**

Replaces implicit trust with explicit trust.



## **Support modern working environments**

Flexibility to apply access rights tied to users and devices rather than network location.



## **Better protect data**

Control unauthorized access of sensitive data and adjust controls to user and device context.

**Zero trust can reduce exposure by optimizing an organization's risk posture**

## **Gartner's definition of “zero trust”**

**Zero trust is a security paradigm that replaces implicit trust with continuously assessed explicit risk/trust levels, based on identity and context supported by security infrastructure that adapts to risk-optimize the organization's security posture.**

# Integrating Endpoints to a Zero Trust Strategy

- A secure endpoint is the “key” to the integration.
- Actively securing endpoints is possible.
- Building active endpoint security will require multiple tools.





# How Do We Get There?

1. Attack surface reduction
2. Resilience against credential threats
3. Protecting the dynamic work environment



# How Do We Get There?

## 1. Attack surface reduction

- 2. Resilience against credential threats
- 3. Protecting the dynamic work environment





# Attack Surface

Endpoints are more vulnerable in remote working environments and become a larger attack surface.

**Through 2028, more than 60% of security incidents will be traced to misconfigured security controls.**



# Technology & Tools to Reduce Attack Surface



- Harden the endpoint using built-in security capabilities of the operating system.
- Implement host-based firewalls and strong device controls along with a UEM tool.

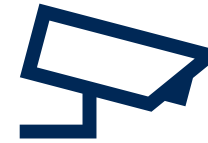


Use a balanced approach

Example:

Protection: AV/NGAV for known and behavior-based attacks

Prevention: app control to lock down system to protect against zero-day malware and untrusted applications



Perform continuous monitoring using endpoint detection & response (EDR)

**Deploying technology in silos doesn't implement Zero Trust**



# One Size Does Not Fit All





# Steps to Reduce Your Attack Surface

- **Assess current state**, prepare inventory list of applications, users and their access on the endpoints.
- Allow **only approved applications** and limit execution of known good behaviour of approved applications on the endpoints.
- **Implement device control**, host-based firewall and utilize built-in OS hardening features.
- **Reduce legacy systems**, and identify misconfiguration of security tool and correct it.
- Perform **continuous monitoring** of the endpoints.



# How Do We Get There?

1. Attack surface reduction
- 2. Resilience against credential threats**
3. Protecting the dynamic work environment



# Credential Threat

Credential misuse is now one of the primary attack vectors.

**Over 50% of all breaches use stolen credentials.**



# Technology and Tools for Resilience Against Credential Threat



Multifactor  
authentication



Identity threat detection  
& response (ITDR)



Correlate adaptive signals



# Steps to Creating Resilience Against Credential Threat

- Remove **local admin access** on endpoints.
- Apply **least-privilege access** on the endpoints.
- Implement **MFA** and Identity Threat Detection & Response (ITDR).
- Integrate the MFA, and **ITDR** tools with your **EDR** tool.

# How Do We Get There?

1. Attack surface reduction
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# Dynamic Work Environments

Can increase risk for an organization.

**74% of all breaches include the human element.**





# Technology and Tools to Protect Dynamic Work Environments



SaaS-based UEM,  
identity and endpoint  
protection platforms



VDI, DaaS or an  
enterprise browser

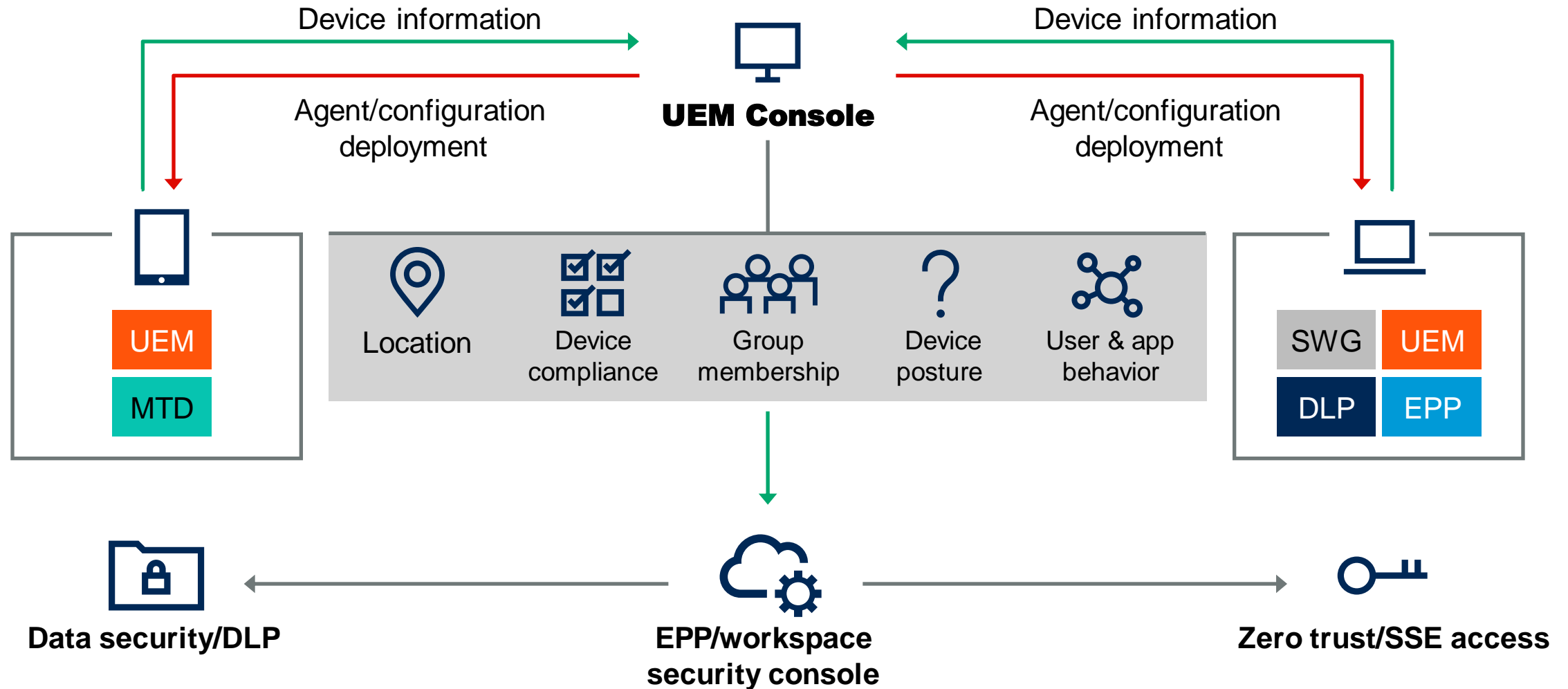


Conditional access of  
resources on endpoints  
based on risk assessment

# Steps to Protect Dynamic Work Environments

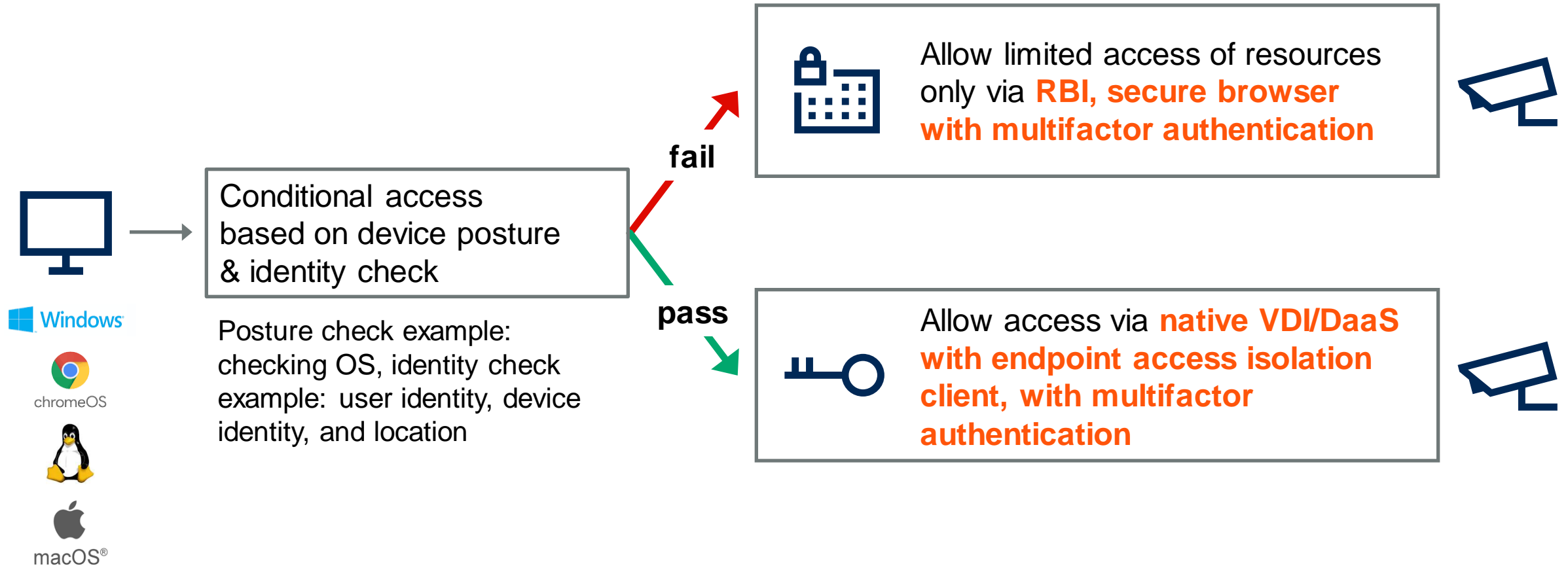
- Remove dependencies for devices having to be on the corporate network and **manage your endpoints, identities and endpoint security tools** via cloud platforms whenever possible.
- Utilize **conditional access policies** whenever possible.
- Restrict **access to resources** on unmanaged devices.

# Workspace Security Integrates EPP/UEM/MTD





# Zero Trust: Unmanaged Devices



# Zero Trust Is



A strategy founded on  
endpoint diversity



Dynamic endpoint  
policy that adapts



An iterative  
process

**Many foundational investments exist  
but remain underutilized.**

# Recommendations

- ④ Zero Trust strategies on endpoints **must include** both managed devices and unmanaged devices.
- ④ Take advantage of your **existing endpoint security tools** fully **before** buying new tools for your zero trust implementation.
- ④ **Integrate** endpoint security tools with identity, and network through SIEM or XDR to correlate the events to get **single source of truth** for proactive threat hunting.
- ④ **Reduce legacy** infrastructure and combine zero trust with detection and response strategies to **reduce overall risk**.



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Thomas Lintemuth
- 🔍 [Understanding the Capabilities of Modern Endpoint Protection Platforms](#)  
Eric Grenier
- 🔍 [Emerging Tech: Security — The Future of Enterprise Browsers](#)  
Dan Ayoub, Evgeny Mirolyubov and Others
- 🔍 [How to Improve Endpoint Security to Protect Organizations Against Advanced Cyberattacks](#)  
Satarupa Patnaik and Peter Firstbrook

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