

Welcome to



New and Emerging Threats That Disrupt Cybersecurity Paradigms

2 May, 2018
Eric Weston

New and Emerging Tech/Threats



DOS attacks from light bulbs become a real threat

New and Emerging Tech/Threats



Internet of Things – How do you protect from everything?

Using Hacked Autonomous Cars As Attack Vehicles

From the movie
"The Fate of the Furious"
(2017)

New and Emerging Tech/Threats



Computers become smaller, more powerful, wireless, and mobile

Cyber Trends

Internet Users: 415M (2000) – 3.9B (2018)

IoT Devices: 2B (2006) – 200B (2020)

Cybersecurity: \$1T (2017 – 2021)

- Government: \$14B (2016)
- Government: \$31.5B (2020)

Ransomware: \$325M (2015) – \$11.5B (2019)

Cybercrime: \$3T (2015) – \$6T (2021)

- \$200, remote access trojan
- \$50, password stealer
- \$200, sophisticated license for widespread attacks



Current Cybersecurity Paradigm

Government's Focus:

- ICD 503 Compliance
 - Strong Passwords, Patching, Auditing, Least Privileges, etc.
 - Vulnerability Scanning
 - Manual Validation and Verification
- Cyber Defense
 - Protecting Boundaries
 - Blocking Malicious Emails and Web Sites

Is This Effective Today?

Will This Scale to the Future?



New Cybersecurity Paradigm

Automate Everything Possible

- Assessments and Authorizations (A&A)
- Continuous monitoring
- IT stack reuse (cloud, containers)

Phoenix Approach

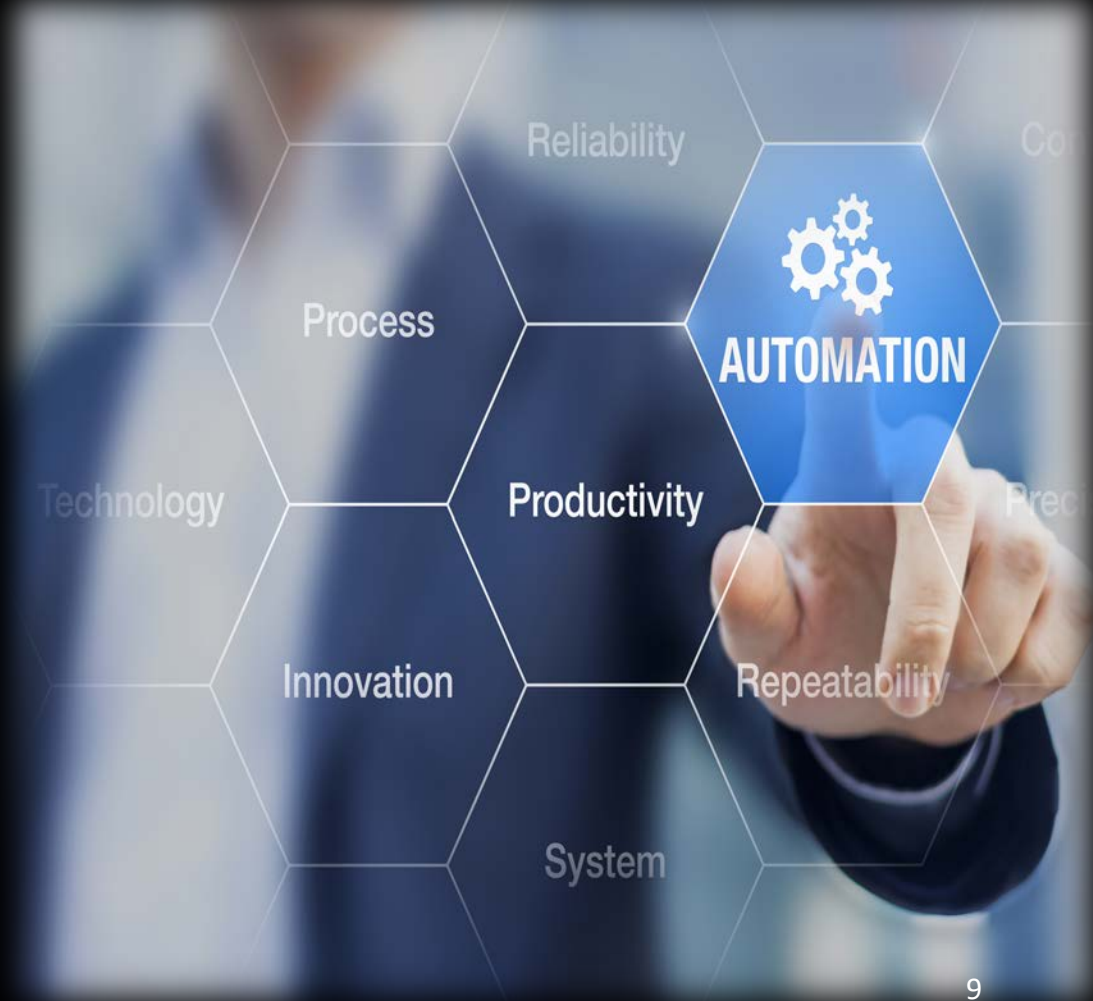
- New instances of web servers stand up every hour, fully patched and trusted
- Operational environments can only write to memory
- Network device configurations pushed periodically

End-Point Protection

- Everything is wireless and mobile
- No trusted networks
- User behavior intelligence linked to automated system access lockdown

Security as code

- Code analysis
- DevSecOps
- Cloud security



Welcome to

