



## SASE Workshop Simplify Your SASE Security Roadmap

The SASE Assessment protects you from cyberattacks by providing current state analysis and expert-level recommendations for your security environment. Simplify your road to best practice adoption to **maximize your return on investment** and **increase your cyber resiliency**.

### Overview

Reducing cyber risk and costs can't come at the expense of building a business that is equipped to meet new challenges and opportunities. Our SASE Assessment can help you reduce risk and improve operational resilience, so you can embrace digital with confidence. We offer a complimentary SASE assessment that is tailored to your organisation's cyber maturity objectives. By understanding your current security posture, we design a roadmap that's right for you.

The SASE Assessment covers the following technology areas and takes approximately one hour to complete.

- Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA 2.0)
- Autonomous Digital Experience Management (ADEM)
- Secure Web Gateway (SWG)
- Cloud Access Security Broker (CASB)
- Data Loss Prevention (DLP)
- Software Defined Networking (SD-WAN)
- Internet of Things device security (IoT)



#### What you can Expect

- An accurate analysis of your current security posture with regards to all the components that make up SASE Secure Access Service Edge.
- Enablement of security teams so you may best optimize existing technologies
- Reduction in overall business risk by incorporating new technologies and security controls

Fig 1: Executive Summary - aggregate, non-technical view of significant overall findings.



## Who should attend the workshop

#### The following roles at your organisation should be invited to attend the session:

- Security Architects
- Network and Infrastructure Operations
- Cloud Dev SecOps
- Helpdesk
- Data Privacy Officer or Cyber Risk Analyst

# The workshop comprises the following Security capabilities and questions:

We assess your organisation's SASE Security Capability maturity against in the SASE Technology Categories.

| Technology<br>Category | Security<br>Capability           | Question  | Question Background  |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| ZTNA 2.0               | Remote User<br>Access            | How do you control and manage Remote<br>User Access?                          | VPN is the traditional method of remote<br>user access but is typically configured<br>separately to other controls and often<br>bypasses security checkpoints in favor of<br>resource access.  |
| ZTNA 2.0               | Remote User<br>Control           | Do remote users have the same security controls as on-premise users?          | Users and data are now located in many<br>different places and often users are<br>transitioning between an office based<br>location and home or remote. It's<br>important to recognize that the security<br>capability set remains consistent<br>regardless of a users location. |
| ZTNA 2.0               | Device and<br>User<br>Management | Can you provide different security access<br>levels based on User and Device? | Device inspection is increasingly<br>important as an additional point of<br>reference for access control. Ensure<br>inspection of all available credentials<br>when permitting access to protected<br>resources.   |
| ZTNA 2.0               | 3rd Party<br>Access              | How do you manage 3rd party user access?                                      | 3rd party users should have a tighter set<br>of security controls, given a general lack<br>of oversight into their behavior on other<br>systems outside your control.  |
| ZTNA 2.0               | Supply Chain                     | Do you secure supply chain connectivity<br>to your organisation?              | Supply chain breaches are increasing so<br>it's vital that supply chain security is<br>understood and any B2B connections<br>are monitored for threat activity.  |

| ZTNA 2.0 | Application<br>Control            | Is application access controlled in network security policies?   | Application enforcement removes the<br>reliance on port and protocol based<br>restriction and only allows the specific<br>applications chosen. Defining a set of<br>allowed applications has a number of<br>benefits for network speed and<br>simplicity beyond the security functions  |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| ZTNA 2.0 | User Control                      | Is access to systems based on user<br>identity controlled by a firewall or other<br>network device?      | While most applications have some<br>form of user control, network level user<br>access control creates a consistent<br>environment and removes the<br>complexity of managing multiple user<br>authentication sources   |
| ZTNA 2.0 | Centralised<br>Logging            | Are logs forwarded to a central logging<br>repository for security monitoring<br>purposes?               | Audit logging should be consistent and<br>centralised across cloud platforms to<br>provide an efficient and comprehensive<br>audit trail when required  |
| ZTNA 2.0 | Integration                       | Do your current security controls work<br>together and with other business<br>systems?                   | Having a cohesive set of security<br>controls is not only easier to manage,<br>but generally more effective than a<br>disparate set of tools.   |
| ZTNA 2.0 | Automation                        | What level of automation exists in your security operations?   | Any repetitive tasks that can be<br>automated - should be. This allows<br>skilled workers to focus on more<br>complex tasks like threat hunting.  |
| SWG      | URL Filtering                     | How do you inspecting web traffic, URLs and other internet traffic flows?                                | URL filtering limits access by comparing<br>web traffic against a database to<br>prevent employees from accessing<br>unproductive, harmful sites such as<br>phishing pages.   |
| SWG      | DNS Protection                    | How do you inspect DNS traffic for tunneling and threat activity?  | As a common internet service, DNS is<br>often used to hide malicious traffic as<br>the likelihood of access is high. Visibility<br>into DNS traffic flows therefore become<br>critical in identifying incoming or<br>present threats.   |
| SWG      | DNS DGAs                          | Are you able to detect and block<br>malicious domains created by domain<br>generation algorithms? (DGAs) | Domain generation algorithms (DGA)<br>are algorithms seen in various families<br>of malware that are used to periodically<br>generate a large number of domain<br>names that can be used as rendezvous<br>points with their command and control<br>servers.   |
| SWG      | Credential<br>Theft<br>Prevention | How do you prevent Credential Phishing attempts?   | Corporate credentials are often the<br>weakest link in the security portfolio so<br>it's important to know where they are<br>being used outside of the organisation.<br>In addition, some phishing campaigns<br>are incredibly complex so have an<br>automated system to alert on and<br>restrict credential use is important |

| SWG                  | Anti-Malware  | Is a network level Anti-Malware solution in-line for all traffic?  | By addressing malware at the<br>application and network level, you<br>restrict the threat closer to the source<br>and provide full network coverage<br>regardless of endpoint.  |
|----------------------|---|--|---|
| SWG                  | Anti-Spyware  | How do you control and prevent<br>malicious command-and-control<br>activities?   | DNS sinkholing and URL filtering<br>capabilities are an effective method for<br>preventing C&C flows from leaving your<br>network if a device is compromised  |
| SWG                  | Vulnerability<br>Management   | Is a network-level Vulnerability protection solution in line for all traffic?  | In addition to host based vulnerability<br>protection, network VP provides a<br>safeguard for IOT devices, and other<br>network connected assets that do not<br>have endpoint coverage  |
| SWG                  | Decryption  | Is SSL decryption available in-line with all network traffic flows?  | The majority of traffic to and from the<br>internet is now encrypted and attackers<br>are utilising SSL connections to bypass<br>security layers unable to inspect  |
| CASB                 | User Activity<br>Reporting  | How do you report on and control user<br>activity within SaaS applications?  | With more and more data stored in<br>SaaS applications it's important to<br>maintain the same visibility and control<br>as internally hosted applications. The<br>responsibility for securing this data is<br>unchanged, despite a change in<br>location.   |
| CASB                 | Anti-Malware  | How do you protect from malware and threats within SaaS applications?  | Threat prevention capabilities must extend across all corporate resources.  |
|                      |   |  |   |
| CASB                 | Sanctioned<br>and<br>Unsanctioned<br>Access   | How is access to sanctioned, tolerated<br>and unsanctioned SaaS applications<br>monitored and controlled?  | Is it good practice to create and enforce<br>applications lists to safeguard your<br>organisation from unauthorised data<br>access.   |
| CASB                 | Sanctioned<br>and<br>Unsanctioned<br>Access<br>Content<br>Storage Control                               | How is access to sanctioned, tolerated<br>and unsanctioned SaaS applications<br>monitored and controlled?<br>How do you identify if sensitive content is<br>being stored in your sanctioned SaaS<br>applications?  | Is it good practice to create and enforce<br>applications lists to safeguard your<br>organisation from unauthorised data<br>access.<br>With sensitive data, it's important to<br>identify as much context as possible. ie<br>Who, What, Why, When in order for the<br>correct decision to be made. SSL<br>Decryption and data inspection drive<br>this capability   |
| CASB<br>CASB<br>CASB | Sanctioned<br>and<br>Unsanctioned<br>Access<br>Content<br>Storage Control<br>Data Leakage<br>Prevention | How is access to sanctioned, tolerated<br>and unsanctioned SaaS applications<br>monitored and controlled?<br>How do you identify if sensitive content is<br>being stored in your sanctioned SaaS<br>applications?<br>How do you control transfer of data into<br>and out of key SaaS applications? | Is it good practice to create and enforce<br>applications lists to safeguard your<br>organisation from unauthorised data<br>access.<br>With sensitive data, it's important to<br>identify as much context as possible. ie<br>Who, What, Why, When in order for the<br>correct decision to be made. SSL<br>Decryption and data inspection drive<br>this capability<br>Data exfiltration can occur through<br>legitimate paths or through<br>compromise so it's important to be able<br>to track the flow of data and prevent<br>critical data from leaving the network |

| SD-WAN | Application<br>Optimisation  | Is your WAN application aware? Can you<br>measure and adjust application<br>performance?                                | Critical applications are often unique<br>across different businesses and teams<br>so having the ability to prioritize<br>applications based on their importance<br>to your users allows for improved<br>experience and provides operational<br>benefits.  |
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| SD-WAN | New Site<br>Deployment       | How easy is it to deploy a new site or service?   | Reducing the overall time in deploying a<br>new site, or migrating services from one<br>location to another quickly creates more<br>opportunity for growth and lowers cost<br>and operational overhead.  |
| SD-WAN | Connectivity                 | Is there resiliency and redundancy in<br>your network connectivity?   | Having multiple WAN connections<br>ensures business applications are<br>always available but it's also important<br>to maintain value from this architecture.<br>Active/Passive redundancy is ok, but<br>active/active provides better value and<br>dynamically assigning applications<br>across links to ensure application<br>performance adds an additional set of<br>benefits. |
| SD-WAN | Troubleshootin<br>g          | How hard is it to troubleshooting WAN connectivity issues?  | With MPLS, managed WAN or internet<br>based VPNs - most of the network path<br>is hidden from operational view. With a<br>SASE architecture, that visibility is<br>returned so that an operations team can<br>easily see where a performance issue is<br>across the entire WAN infrastructure.   |
| ADEM   | User Visibility              | How do you track user activity at the<br>network level?   | Monitoring user access to resources is<br>the first step to identifying normal and<br>abnormal behaviours. In some areas of<br>the network, user enforcement may not<br>be necessary however for forensic<br>purposes, having the ability to show<br>user activity is vital to understanding<br>the chain of events  |
| ADEM   | Troubleshootin<br>g          | How do you troubleshoot application<br>and network performance issues for your<br>employees that are working from home? | Local networks not under management<br>can often be the cause of a performance<br>issue when working remotely. Having<br>visibility into the entire network flow<br>allows for fast and effective support.   |
| DLP    | Sensitive Data<br>Visibility | Do you identify sensitive content in network traffic?   | With sensitive data, it's important to<br>identify as much context as possible. ie<br>Who, What, Why, When in order for the<br>correct decision to be made. SSL<br>Decryption and data inspection drive<br>this capability   |

| DLP | Sensitive Data<br>Control   | Do you prevent sensitive content from leaving the network?                                  | Data exfiltration can occur through<br>legitimate paths or through<br>compromise so it's important to be able<br>to track the flow of data and prevent<br>critical data from leaving the network |
|-----|-----------------------------|---|--|
| DLP | Data Transfer               | How is the transfer of files controlled in both download and upload direction?              | When you understand the flow of files<br>between network segments, and the<br>applications delivering them, you can<br>make policy decisions that enhance<br>your overall security posture       |
| IoT | loT Visibility              | Do you have a comprehensive catalog of<br>your OT/IOT assets? Is this dynamic or<br>static? | Knowing what devices are connected to<br>your networks is the first point in<br>understanding the risks they may pose<br>to neighboring devices.   |
| IoT | IoT Control                 | Do you enforce any protections of IoT<br>devices? Segmentation or traffic<br>inspection?    | As IoT devices typically have no<br>endpoint protection software - the<br>network is where enforcement of<br>security must take place.   |
| IoT | Vulnerability<br>Management | Is a network-level Vulnerability protection solution in line for IoT Devices?               | In addition to host based vulnerability<br>protection, network VP provides a<br>safeguard for IOT devices, and other<br>network connected assets that do not<br>have endpoint coverage           |

SASE Assessment| Datasheet