





- Securing and connecting work-from-anywhere users.
- Enabling digital acceleration.
- Managing applications moving to the edge or to the cloud.
- Securing OT environments, which are converging with IT networks.

Meanwhile the threat landscape continues to evolve and cyber risk is escalating for all organizations. As cybercrime converges with advanced persistent threat methods, cybercriminals are finding ways to weaponize new technologies at scale to enable more disruption and destruction. At the same time, they are spending more time on reconnaissance to attempt to evade detection, intelligence, and controls.

All of this means cyber risk continues to escalate and that CISOs need to be just as nimble and methodical as the adversary.



Today, complexity is slowing down digital initiatives.

- Applications are distributed in the cloud, in the data center, and as a service.
- Users are working from anywhere, whether from home, the office, or on the road for travel.
- More devices than ever are attaching to applications.

In response, most organizations add new networking or security point solutions, leading to too many IT and security stacks, too many vendors, and too many products that operate in a silo with their own policies and their own management consoles.

This operational complexity is the number one challenge teams can start solving right now to take back control of their environments.



In the debate over adopting an all-in-one cybersecurity platform versus assembling best-of-breed solutions, there's only one answer: It depends,

The questions are:

How many tools can you afford, and is the software in your stack designed for security?

Do you have skilled resources to manage?

Does this approach make sense now that we have a greater number of users outside the organization, and services we use are in the cloud?

# **Security Architecture**

Advantages and Disadvantages

#### **Best-of-Breed Disadvantages**

**Cumbersome** - Implementing best-of-breed security technology at every layer becomes cumbersome.

**Silos**- Integrating multiple vendor security technologies in the detection and response layer is challenging and proven to lack interoperability and integration.

**Complexity** – A patchwork of products increases complexity and increases the trained resources required to manage security operations.

**Cost** - Adding best-of-breed security technology at every problem increases cost and makes management challenging.

#### **Platform Approach Advantages**

**Reduced complexity** –Detection, response and management of vulnerabilities, misconfigurations etc can be performed efficiently and effectively.

**Simplified management -** easier to monitor, manage, update systems and easier for security teams to analyze exposures, track status and measure performance.

**Integration of tools -** Security gaps are reduced, data exchange between different tools is eased and the overall security of the entire organization is improved.

**Cost:** A platform solution allows for cost saving form a product and vendor reduction.

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Fortinet's answer is to support our customers with convergence and consolidation into a platform approach.

By focusing on consolidating vendors and point products – across both security and networking – you can reduce complexity to close security gaps, improve operational efficiency, optimize user experience, and accelerate outcomes. Three key concepts to achieve consolidation are:

- 1) Secure Networking: The convergence of networking and security into a secure networking solution
- 2) Cybersecurity Platform: Consolidating point products into an integrated cybersecurity platform
- 3) OT-Aware Security: Leveraging security that is purpose-built for operational technology environments

For Fortinet, all three of these areas include AIOps, Threat Intelligence, and an open ecosystem, and consist of solutions and products that can be deployed either as an appliance, as a virtual machine, as native cloud, as a service or containerized.



And here you'll see the goals of leveraging these three forms of consolidation.

With Secure Networking, you're able to improve the digital experience.

With a Cybersecurity Platform, you're able to manage digital risk.

And with OT-Aware Security, you're able to manage cyber-physical risk.

And below each of these sections are the technologies to achieve these goals.



Fortinet was founded on this concept 22 years ago, and we're starting to see more and more areas converge. The next-generation firewall was a key example, but we're also seeing SASE, which converges cloud-delivered security and networking, as well as Secure SD-WAN, ZTNA, NAC, Secure AP and Secure Switches.

Fortinet uniquely converges networking and security features in FortiOS, the industry's most mature and prolific operating system. Delivering convergence via a single operating system enables efficient operations and ensures that user experience and security is consistent no matter where users or applications are distributed.



This is an overview of our customers' secure networking journey, the goal being to eventually converge networking and security across WLAN, LAN, SD-WAN, ZTNA, SASE, and network firewall to enable networking that is location, user, device, content, and application aware.

Convergence brings together the network and its security infrastructure into a single layer and it is expanding to more areas. Today, convergence is happening with SASE, which converges cloud-delivered security and networking, as well as Secure SD-WAN, zero-trust network access (ZTNA), network access control (NAC), secure access points, and secure switches.

Convergence also is happening in different formats. Now security convergence is happening in appliances, virtual machines, cloud-delivered services, and containers. Convergence through the use of a single operating system facilitates integration and automation, improving operational efficiency and security consistency no matter where users or applications are distributed. Integration between the different security technologies allows them to function collaboratively. And automation leverages the built-in intelligence that integration enables across different solutions to actively detect and respond to threats by coordinating all available resources.



Today, every network is an OT network, which is why deploying a Cyber-Physical Aware Security Fabric is so critical.

The left-hand side overlays the Purdue model across these domains of IT, IT/OT Convergence and OT. The Purdue Model is a well-recognized logical architecture around all the different systems in an OT environment. What I like about it is it's common to different verticals, so whether you're in a manufacturing facility or at an oil and gas facility or up tower at a wind farm or looking at a gas turbine maintenance window, or even in an ICU in a hospital, typically the OT people understand this architecture and can talk about it and it's a common language or nomenclature that most OT people understand.

At the very bottom we have the Safety System which is paramount in OT and at the top the cloud or data center. In between we find different layers of technology including the enterprise network in the IT side, and PLCs, SCADA, and field devices down below.

First: Digital Transformation:

When asset owners connect their industrial control systems to the cloud it is imperative that they protect those environments with next generation firewalls, and we suggest ruggedized switches and access points that can enable secure

connectivity down to the level of those PLCs. SD-WAN enables them to lower connectivity costs and provided enhanced network reliability. Recalling how these networks are brittle to change one way asset owners can enhance the security here is by picking a vendor who through convergence of network and security can enable security directly in the network infrastructure. Look for vendors with standard AND rugged switches and Access Points who can enable security at multiple levels of in the Purdue Model, simplifying operations.

Although the Digital Transformation arrow is pointing up, we may consider that another use case for Digital Transformation is delivering edge analytics from the cloud to the edge of the industrial network and here I would note that the exact same technologies are required to do this with security in mind from the beginning.

#### 2nd: Remote Access:

Another use case driving connectivity is Remote Access for experts who need to access distributed industrial assets. In this case, asset owners want to enable their employees and trusted third parties such as OEMs to remotely access their systems to perform SCADA maintenance and enable remote monitoring and diagnostics of their industrial investment. I want to reiterate this section is much more about remote access for employees AND the supply chain accessing the industrial environment network from far away. In this case, it's critical to provide protected communications leveraging Zero Trust capabilities such as VPN, single sign-on and multifactor authentication.

## 3rd Convergence

Convergence of IT and OT environments brings some risks, but it also brings some tremendous opportunities for synergistic operations as well. Fortinet's own research has found that top performing asset owners manage their OT security operations in the enterprise SOC. As long as that SOC has trained OT expertise in house this is a great opportunity to ingest data from both IT and OT, to run incident response playbooks across both environments, to deploy deception technology with low impact and low false positives, to manage Firewall and Switch policies, and manage endpoint detection in response across both IT and OT.

## 4th Threats and Vulnerabilities:

Recall how those OT PLCs are insecure by design; lacking authentication, authorization and encryption and just blindly follow orders? That's why its incredibly important to find a platform offering that includes an OT application protocol control capability so commands you don't want (reset to firmware, e.g.) simply won't be able to traverse the network. Similarly, vulnerabilities in OT environments require OT-specific IPS signatures to limit the risk of exploitation in the ICS environment.

Finally, 3rd party integrations.

No one vendor is solving every use case. In fact, most of the customers we talk to are struggling to manage the dozens of vendors they're using across IT and OT. Look for vendors who focus on integrating a rich ecosystem of partners to simplify the

burden of technical debt and interoperability confusion.



This is what it looks like when convergence, platform, and OT-Aware security come together: The Fortinet Security Fabric – Security under one Fabric

Fortinet is committed to delivering convergence in the network, endpoint and cloud, while also supporting the convergence of the NOC and SOC. We connect everything together as part of the Fortinet Security Fabric and apply threat intelligence across while also integrating with an open ecosystem of over 500 solutions from over 350 vendors.

The result:

- **Broad** visibility and protection of the entire digital attack surface to better manage risk
- **Integrated** solution that reduces management complexity and shares threat intelligence
- **Automated** self-healing networks with AI-driven security for fast and efficient operations



We also realize you already have existing investments from other vendors. That's why Fortinet's products and solutions integrate with your existing investments thanks to the industry's largest open ecosystem of over 500 products from over 350 technology alliance partners. This is another example of Fortinet's dedication to supporting our customers in building integration and automation regardless of who they're currently working with.

We have four different categories of technology alliance partners:

- Fabric Connectors: Fortinet-developed deep integrations into technology partner platforms that automate operations, policies, and processes.
- Fabric APIs: Partner-developed Fabric <u>API</u> integrations for a broad range of ecosystem solutions to secure the entire digital attack surface.
- Fabric <u>DevOps</u>: Community-driven set of security automation and orchestration tools and scripts developed by Fortinet, partners, and customers.
- Extended Ecosystem: Threat intelligence sharing collaborations and other vendor technology integrations, even competitors.

This last category of our extended ecosystem is the most interesting of the four in that Fortinet talks and integrates into some of our key competitors. Listed in this slide are just a few examples, but you'll see this is something very different, a lot of our

competitors won't integrate into Fortinet. But we proactively keep our ecosystem as open as possible, so that we can integrate not only with our partners, but also our competitors. To us, this openness is the best way to meet our customers where they are at and support them in consolidating point products and vendors to build a broad, integrated and automated platform.



The power of the Fortinet Security Fabric and its ability to deliver top ranking security solutions that are integrated is best exemplified by Fortinet's inclusion in the above analyst reports

All these solutions are built to integrate together across endpoint, email security, SIEM, and SOAR

With Fortinet you don't have to decide between a Best-of-Breed or a Platform approach, as the power of the Security Fabric you get both . With Fortinet, organizations who want to purchase "best-of-breed" don't have to forego their ability to build an integrated platform.

All these solutions are built to integrate together across endpoint, email security, SIEM, and SOAR

FortiOS, Fortinet's operating system, is the foundation of the <u>Fortinet</u> <u>Security Fabric</u> the industry's highest-performing and most expansive cybersecurity platform, organically built on a common management and security framework. FortiOS ties all the Security Fabric's security and networking components together to ensure seamless integration.



The power of FortiOS and its ability to converge networking and security is best exemplified by Fortinet's inclusion in the Gartner Magic Quadrants for Network Firewall, SD-WAN, and Wired and Wireless LAN Infrastructure – all for a secure networking solution that run on FortiOS. With Fortinet, organizations who want to purchase "best-of-breed" don't have to forego their ability to build an integrated platform.

# Additional/alternate talking point context from John Maddison:

Now one pushback I do get from some customers and some of our competitors is that how can you do all this on one operating system and still be best of breed? Well, this is the proof. Here you'll see three Gartner Magic Quadrants, one for network firewall where Fortinet is a clear leader, also for SD-WAN, again, a clear leader, and wired and wireless LAN where we're a strong visionary. So for most of our competition, these three technologies represent multiple products, multiple operating systems, but for Fortinet it is the same company, the same product, the same operating system, but again with best of breed capabilities.

Note: Image is For Internal Use Only – This does not adhere to Gartner's Quote and Compliance Policy

Gartner does not allow any modifications to the Magic Quadrant graphic

































I'm going to talk about some of the challenges securing operational technology.

The first one is that at the very heart of operational technology in the industrial control system, there's this thing called the programmable logic controller, and it's just inherently insecure.

Most programmable logic controllers deployed are not following any kind of Zero Trust approach, rather they're following an Assumed Trust philosophy, which is to say, if a programmable logic controller or PLC receives a message and it's on the network where the PLC is and it's formatted in the language that the PLC expects it. If it's in the right protocol, most PLC's just follow those orders. They'll turn things on, they'll turn things off, they'll reset themselves to factory baseline, there's no asking questions like:

- · Who are you?
- · Are you authorized?
- · Is this a secure encrypted channel?

... like that's just not there, so they just follow orders, so industrial control systems are inherently insecure and they're brittle to change. It's not on the

slide, but I should also call out that they're deployed for a long time, so when someone puts a wind farm into production, you know they're expecting that the PLC's and the SCADA system are going to last for 25 or 30 years.

As long as they're expecting that industrial piece of equipment to last, they don't expect to refresh those things and they're brittle to change.

OEMs are the the manufacturers of the industrial equipment.

They say "hey you can't, you can't go tinkering in this network or you'll void your warranty," and sometimes these PLC's can go offline if you do like an nmap scan on them, so they're sort of sensitive environments and historically, they were able to be secured by virtue of being air gapped.

But "digital transformation" or "digital acceleration" or "industry 4.0" ... all of these different terms mean that we're connecting these industrial environments up to either the data center or the cloud to get data out of them.

So "digital transformation" I'm just going to unpack that term for a moment. What is digital transformation when it comes to industrial environments?

Organizations that own heavy pieces of industrial equipment. They want to know when it's going to break before it breaks. They want to be able to anticipate failure, and to do that they build what's called a digital twin, which typically runs in the cloud or data center. The digital twin requires a lot of data.

It models the physics, and it looks at what's happening in the environment to say this equipment is vibrating too much. It's shaking or it's getting too hot.

Something here isn't right, and it's different than the other ones that we own.

So that's where there's a problem.

That kind of analysis, or digital transformation or digital twin analytics takes a lot of data. You do it in the cloud and that essentially means you've got to connect those assets up outside of the OT zone.

Another example would be moving from calendar-based maintenance to condition-based maintenance. So, calendar-based maintenance means every six months a technician climbs up a third of the way and tightens the nuts and bolts, climbs up another third of the way, and tightens the nuts and bolts that connect the steel segments of the tower, and they do that because the manufacturer of the equipment says you've got to do this to maintain your warranty and for the asset to be healthy.

What they'd rather do is climb the turbine and tighten the nuts and bolts when they're loose, not just because six months have gone by, so there's like safety margin built into all these recommendations in the OEM manuals and by moving to condition-based maintenance they were able to squeeze some of that margin out and improve their profitability.

That's another example of digital transformation and it's another reason why assets are getting connected.

And you know, if there we've got a bunch of new technologies like 5G IoT, Industrial Internet of Things and cloud, all of these new technologies bring new risks.

They all have complicated supply chains. Some of them are not as mature, so there's just more risk with the more you connect.

All these different environments and you know on top of digital transformation.

We also have a need for secure remote access, so.

If you own pump jacks, which are those those things that take oil out of the ground? You might own hundreds of them in Texas. You know you can't have a person at each pump Jack. It's just not efficient.

You can't have a person in each wind turbine, it's just not efficient.

So, you need a secure way to enable both your employees and your trusted third parties like that Original Equipment Manufacturer, or perhaps the system integrator. You need a way for people to get into these environments to do remote monitoring and diagnostics or upgrades or resetting something that's gone offline and all that remote access entails creating additional risk.

An example of that risk was the Oldsmar attack, so in the last year, in 2021 Oldsmar, FL was a water treatment facility near Tampa where you know they had put the SCADA system on Teamviewer, which is not a secure way of creating remote access and a bad actor hacked into it and changed the setpoint which put too much chlorine in the water.

So that's an example of why you need to do this in a secure way, 'cause you don't want that to happen and then even aside from remote access, just the relationship between the asset owners and the system integrators and the

OEM's. There's additional risk there 'cause a lot of times they need the OEM or the system integrator to do maintenance and so those people even when they come on site physically they bring their phones and their laptops, and a bunch of USB sticks and you don't have control over what they're plugging in.

So, there's risk for that reason too.

Those are all the different things going on in OT environments right now, and now I'm going to talk about how Fortinet helps address some of those challenges. (click, next slide)

# <old notes>

The attack surface for cyber-physical assets is expanding as a dependence on air-gaps as a protection mechanism diminishes.

- Digital Transformation is driving IT-OT network convergence
- Most industrial control systems lack security by design.
- Remote access requirements causing additional risks.
- Increasing adoption of new technologies, such as 5G, IIoT, and Cloud.
- OT operations teams often lack security mindset & training.

Industrial Control Systems have 20+ year lifecycles

- OT environments include a mix of legacy and new technologies from multiple automation vendors
  - <most endpoint protection solutions won't work in such environments, but ours will>.
- Asset owners are heavily reliant on OEMs.
  - <Customers need to select OT security solutions that control vendors have qualified>
  - Asset owners' reliance on OEMs and SIs exposes critical systems to additional risks including:
    - Unsupervised access to the critical systems
    - Lack of endpoint security controls
    - Ineffective logging and monitoring
    - Missing BYOD security
    - Unregulated wireless access
    - Lack of removable media security
  - Industrial Control Systems have 20+ year lifecycles

Safety and Availability of cyber-physical systems are of the highest concern – due to these systems being historically running in an air-gap environment, and typically maintained by 3<sup>rd</sup>-party OEMs through maintenance contracts, they lack,

- Clear and complete ownership
- Regular (or any) software updates/patches
- Configuration change management processes
  Security control implementation since security is often perceived as an obstacle to production availability



