

Endpoints as prime targets for cyberattacks

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WHAT IS AN ENDPOINT?







CORPORATE MOBILE LAPTOPS DEVICES

VIRTUAL SERVERS

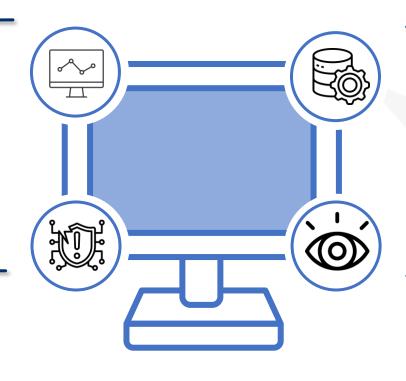
ENDPOINT AS PRIME TARGET FOR CYBERATTACK

Attack scale

- ▶ One compromised endpoint access to the entire network
- Movement and spread of the attack across internal systems from an infected device

Weak protection and control

- Work outside of corporate perimeter (remotely, on business trips)
- ► Untimely updates and patches
- ► Lack of monitoring and centralized management



Unrestricted access to data

- ► Storing local copies of documents and emails
- ► Access to corporate services and databases
- Possibility of theft of credentials and access keys

Poor employee awareness

- ► Lack of basic cyber hygiene knowledge
- Inability to understand, which emails is phishing or not
- ► **Ignoring** of security alerts



The most common endpoint threats

Phishing and vishing





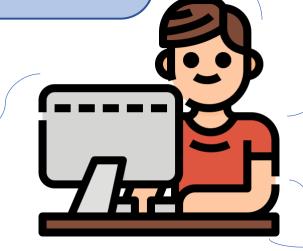
E-mail

Phone calls

Zero-day attacks



Malicious software not presented in signature databases



External devices



Infected USB-devices



Malware







Viruses

Trojans

Keyloggers

Ransomware





Encrypting ransomware Locker ransomware



2021-2024 Statistics



Growth of cyber threats

- Enterprise endpoint attacks have 68%increase from 2021 to 2024 (Verizon DBIR 2024)
- 80% of successful attacks starts with an endpoint compromise (IBM 2024)



Record losses from incidents

- The average global cost of an incident at a large company – \$4,88 millions (IBM Cost of a Data Breach 2024)
- Ransomware recovery costs an average \$2,73 millions (Sophos 2024)
- Companies with remote workers lose 20%more from endpoint attacks(IBM 2024)



Evolution of the attackers

- Average time until Lateral Movement –
 62 minutes (CrowdStrike 2024)
- Zero-day attacks have increased by 50% over the past two years (Mandiant 2024)



HOW TO PROTECT YOUR ORGANIZATION?



TECHNICAL PROTECTION

- Using of antivirus systems to provide basic protection
- Implementation of EDR to collect telemetry and respond to complex threats
- Disks and data encryption
- Protection of mobile devices and data stored on them



ORGANIZATIONAL MEASURES

- Security policies for working both in the office and remotely
- Access rights restrictions based on the principle of "least privilege"
- Continuous monitoring of all endpoints and IT infrastructure components, such as laptops, mobile phones, servers and other devices
- Regular penetration testing and security audits



EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND AWARENESS

- Trainings of recognizing phishing and social engineering
- Phishing attack simulations
- Instructions for actions in case of suspected incidents





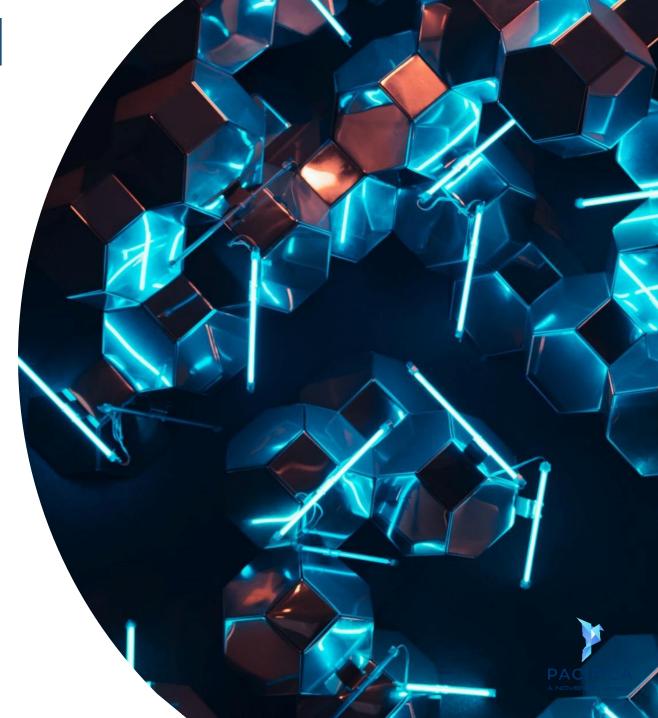
Antivirus – basic protection for endpoints

- **Detection** and **blocking** of known threats
- Signature analysis for viruses, trojans and spyware
- Web and email protection: filtering of malicious websites, attachments and URL's
- Ransomware protection monitoring file changes and blocking encryption attepmts
- Automatic signature updates



Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR)

- Continuous monitoring of endpoints. 24/7 telemetry collection and activity analysis on devices.
 - **Detection of complex and previously unknown threats.**
- Behavioral analysis, search for IOCs (Indicators of Compromise), detection and prevention of zero-day attacks
- Automatic and manual incident response. Ability to isolate infected devices from the network, remotely eliminate threats and collect artifacts for further forensic analysis.
- Attack recognition and analysis. Building a detailed of events, forecasting potential incidents and gathering intelligence to strengthen protection



AV + EDR = Comprehensive Protection



Detection of known threats



Scanning and filtering



Signatures and heuristics





Detection of zero-day attacks



Instant response



Investigation and forensics



XDR – Extended Detection and Response



Endpoints



Network





Cloud



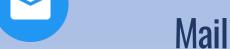
Identity protection

- Unified view of the entire infrastructure
- Detection of attacks across the network and endpoints
- Complete event investigation



Vulnerability management





Attack Chain and XDR Response



Connecting to an unsecured network



Suspicious cloud access attempt

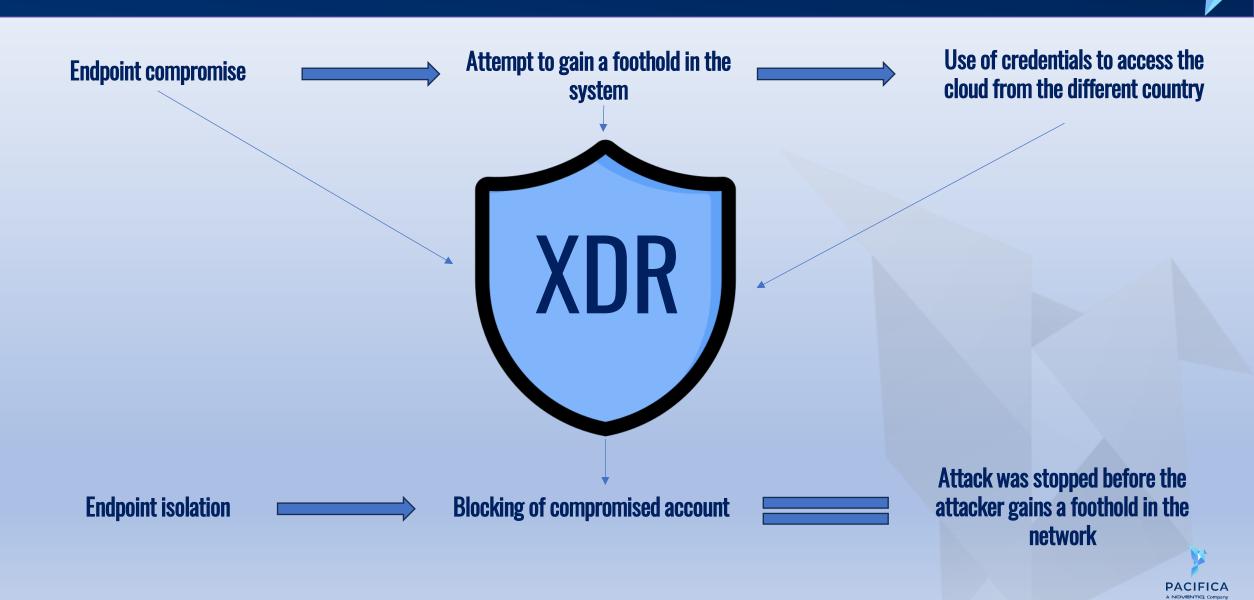


Attempt to access corporate email





Attack Chain and XDR Response



MDM – Management and Protection of Mobile Devices

Mobile Device Management – centralized management of mobile devices with access control, security policies and compliance enforcement

Key Capabilities

- Centralized management
- Data protection
- Access control
- Ensuring device compliance status

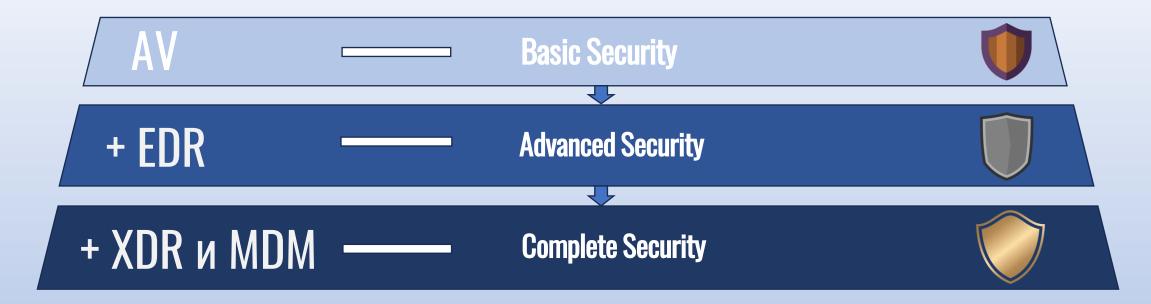


Why It's Needed

- Reducing the risk of data leaks when working outside the office
- Supporting secure BYOD (Bring Your Own Device) and remote work
- Rapid response to incidents involving mobile devices



IGNORE SECURITY TODAY – PAY FOR IT TOMORROW



WHAT WE LEARNED TODAY?

- Endpoints are the main attack vector
- Threats are growing, attacks are becoming more complex, and the cost of incidents is increasing
- Multi-level protection significantly reduces risk and incident cost
- Investing in security always cheaper than dealing with the consequences





Thank you for your attention!

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