

RSAC | 2025
Conference

Many Voices.
One Community.

SESSION ID: NCS-T01

Modern Architectures: Mapping SASE to the Cyber Kill Chain

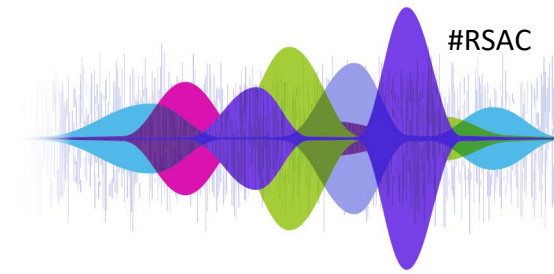
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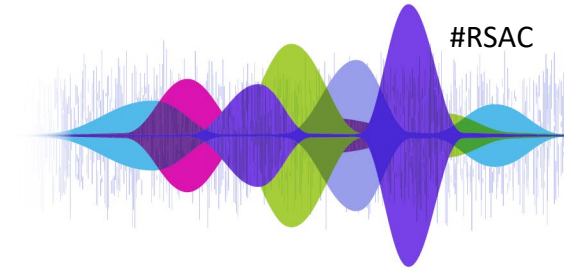
5.2M USD

21 Days

14K USD/min



Agenda



- Introduction & Relevance
- Historic Network Security Architecture VS Modern Cyber Security Challenges
- What is SASE & SSE?
- The Cyber Kill Chain & How SASE maps
- Different Approaches to SSE/SASE Architectures
- Conclusion & Why Frameworks Matter
- Apply

Ransomware: A Pervasive Threat

19

Average number of
ransomware attacks,
every second, in 2023
**

???%

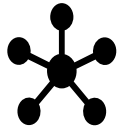
Of organizations
globally have
experienced
ransomware attacks

\$1.82M

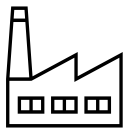
Average cost
to remediate in
2023 *



Phishing, Spear Phishing (targeted with urgency)



Scanning (persistent, obfuscated, distributed)



Local access (USB drive, Wi-Fi)



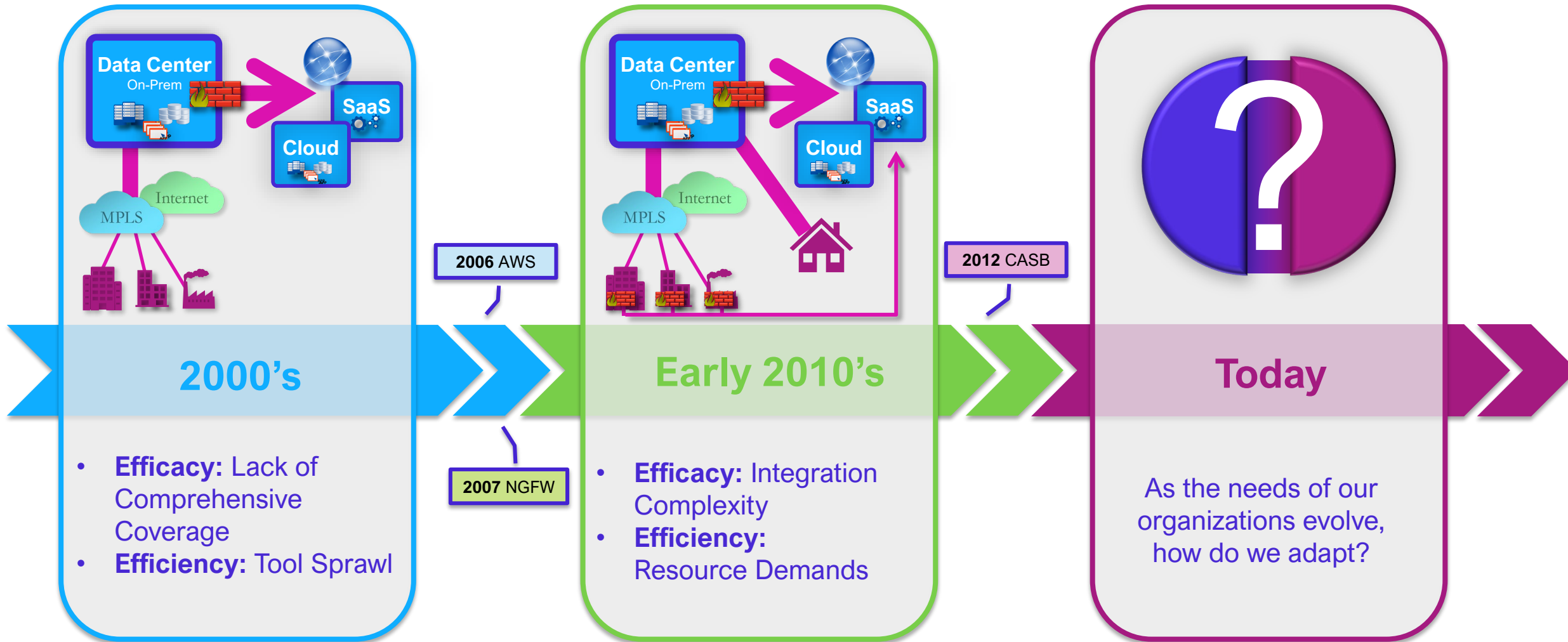
Identity (AD, SaaS)

Historic Network Security vs. Modern Security Challenges

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Progression of Network Security Architectures



Everything is Everywhere



Consumers

(Users, Contractors, Headless Devices)



Services

(Applications, Data Storage, Internet)



Threats

(Insider Threats, Third-Party Threats,
Lateral Movement)

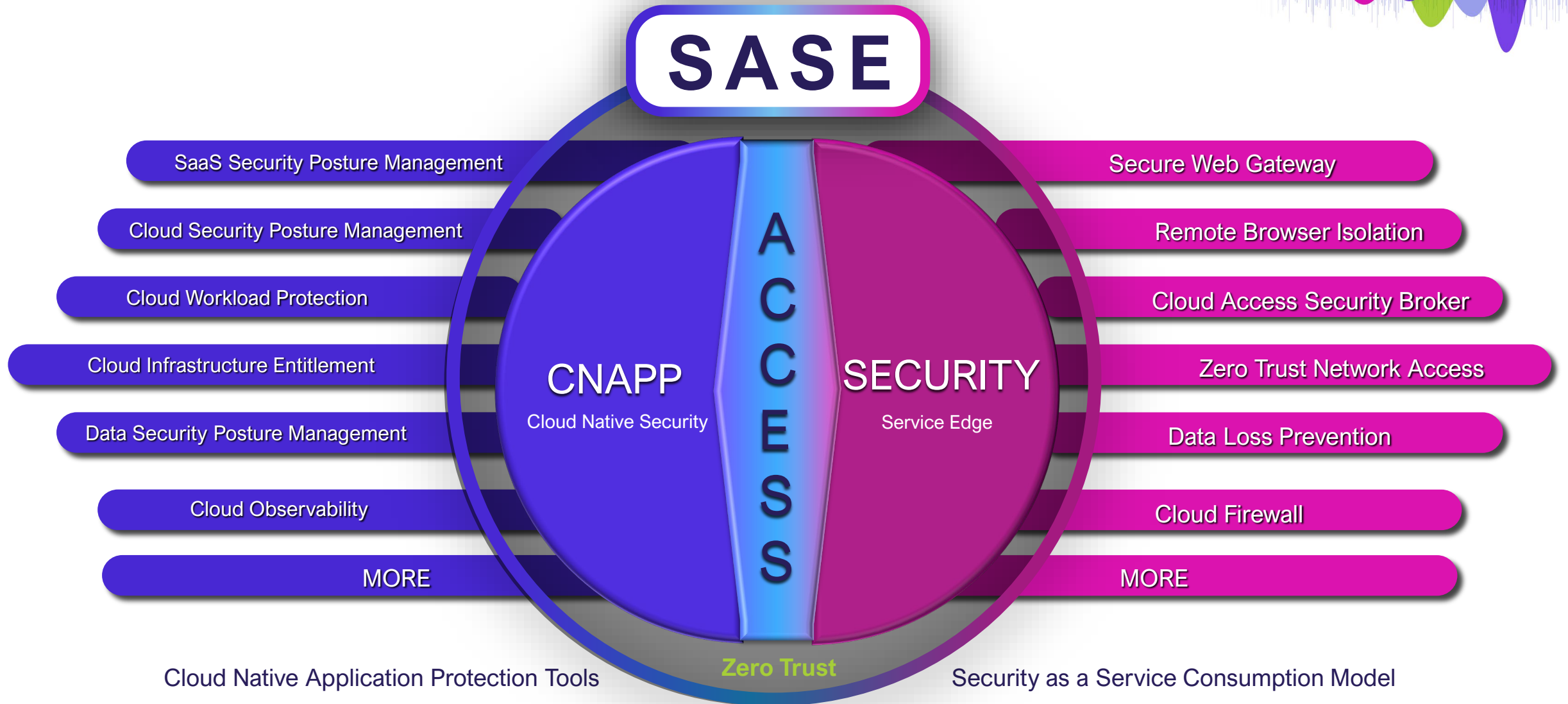
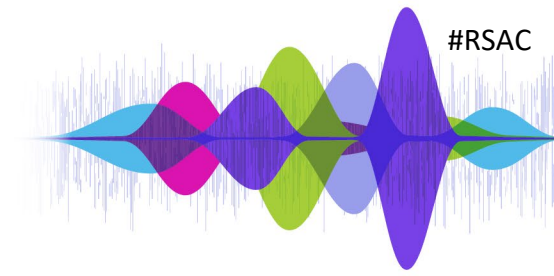
Traditional Security Strategies do not effectively address these use cases

What is SASE?

A decorative graphic at the bottom of the slide. It features a series of thin, vertical, light blue lines of varying heights on the left side. To the right of these lines is a series of overlapping, rounded, teardrop-like shapes in various colors: light blue, purple, magenta, green, and dark blue. These shapes are arranged in a way that they appear to flow from left to right, with some shapes overlapping others. The overall effect is a modern, abstract design.

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Secure Access Service Edge



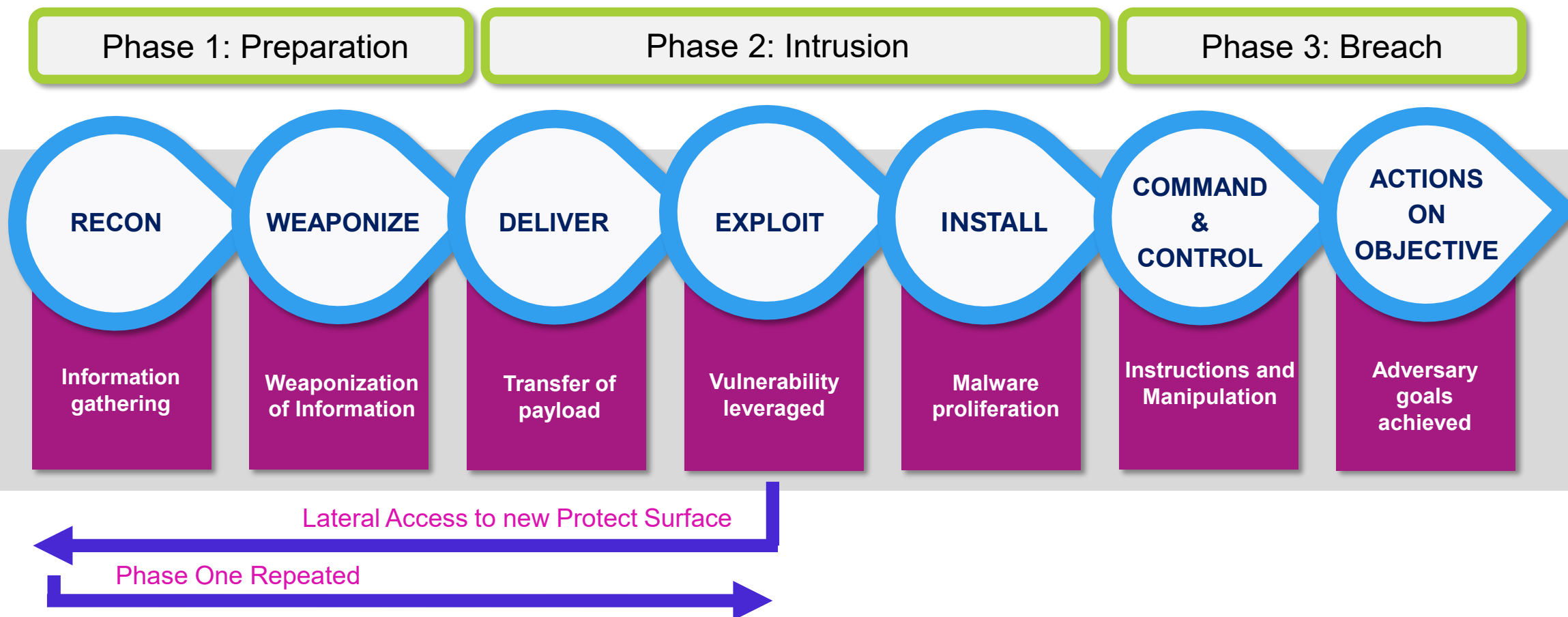
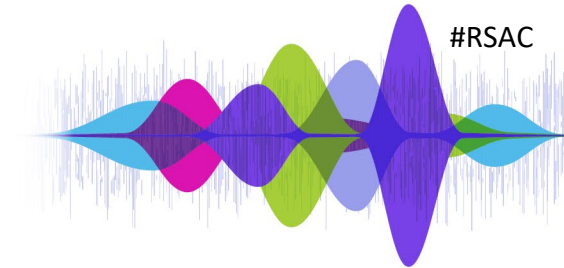
Cyber Kill Chain

Overview and Mapping Exercise

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A decorative graphic on the right side of the slide. It features a series of overlapping, rounded, teardrop-like shapes in shades of blue, purple, green, and pink. To the left of these shapes is a horizontal line composed of many thin, vertical, light blue lines of varying heights, resembling a digital signal or a waveform.

The Cyber Kill Chain: Attacker's View



Phase 1: Attacker's Perspective

Reconnaissance

We will add a decoy address to obfuscate:
`-D <decoy1>[,<decoy2>][,ME]`

We may also spoof our source address and port:

`-S <IP_Address>`
`--source-port <portnumber>`

- Scanning with obfuscation

```
[root@research scripts]# nmap -Pn --script vuln testphp.vulnweb.com -p 8443
Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2019-10-25 11:09 -03
Nmap scan report for testphp.vulnweb.com (176.28.50.165)
Host is up (0.29s latency).
rDNS record for 176.28.50.165: rs202995.rs.hosteurope.de
```

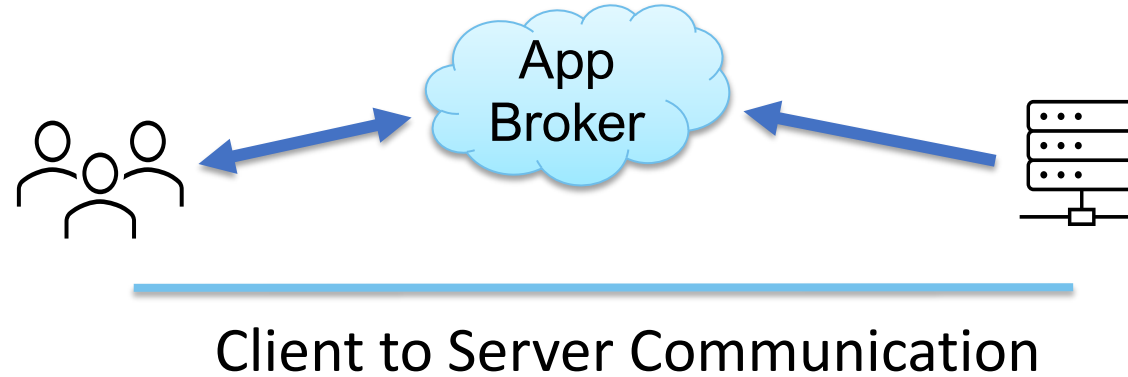
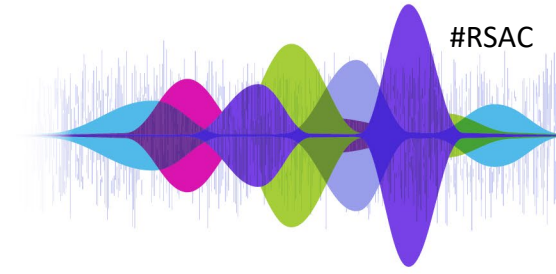
Phase 1
Preparation

Phase 2
Intrusion

Phase 3
Breach

Phase 1: Defender's Perspective

Reconnaissance



- ✓ Zero Trust Principles
- ✓ Proxy ZTNA: Inside-Out Connection *or*
- ✓ Network ZTNA: Ingress access managed by SSE provider (IP/DNS)

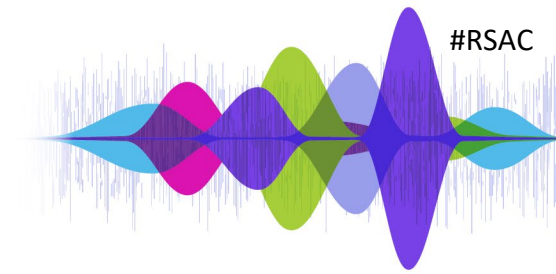
Phase 1
Preparation

Phase 2
Intrusion

Phase 3
Breach

Phase 1: Attacker's Perspective

Weaponization



Sharing CVEs: (iSee857, 2025)

```
>python .\CVE-2025-0108_LoginByPass.py -u [redacted]

*****
*                  CVE-2025-0108                  *
*                  身份认证绕过漏洞                  *
*                  作者: iSee857                    *
*****

http://[redacted]/
https://[redacted]/
Find: [redacted]_CVE-2025-0108_LoginByPass!

CSDN @iSee857
```

- CVE for web management UI

Phase 1
Preparation

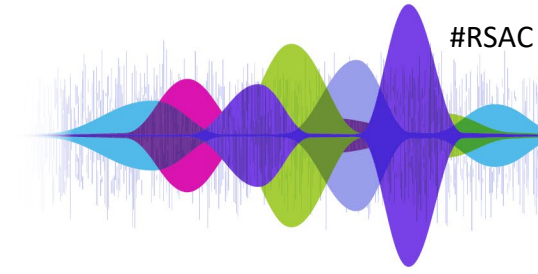
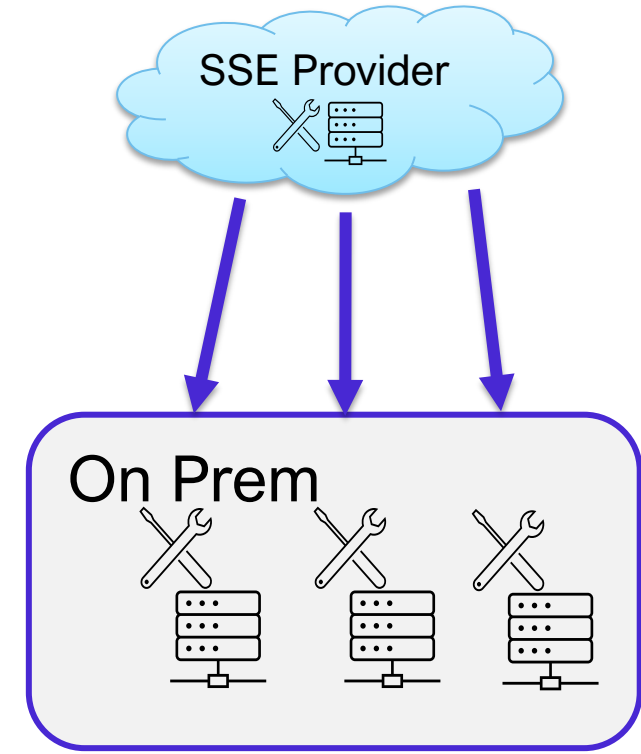
Phase 2
Intrusion

Phase 3
Breach

Phase 1: Defender's Perspective

Weaponization

- ✓ Staying ahead of threats
 - ✓ Automated management & patching
- ✓ Secure 3rd party access
 - ✓ Agent or Browser



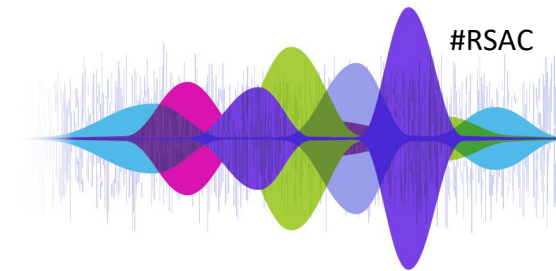
Phase 1
Preparation

Phase 2
Intrusion

Phase 3
Breach

Phase 2: Attacker's Perspective

Delivery & Exploit



Delivery:

- PHP Script Injection authentication bypass
- Chain CVEs together to gain admin access

Exploit:

- Modify logging/alerting
- Setup persistent access (tunnel)
- Repeat phase 1 from new vantage point
 - AD recon > exploit
 - Vulnerable Hypervisor

Phase 1
Preparation

Phase 2
Intrusion

Phase 3
Breach

Phase 2: Defender's Perspective

Delivery & Exploit

Delivery:

- ✓ Behavior Monitoring
- ✓ Web App Security
 - ✓ OWASP Top 10
 - ✓ Cloud Firewall (IPS)
- ✓ Remote Browser Isolation

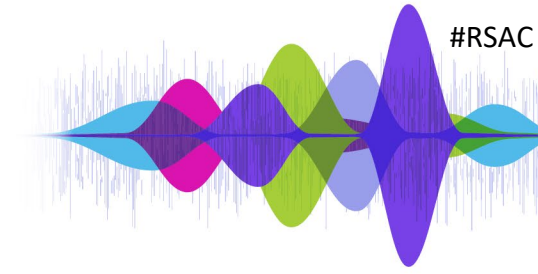
Exploit:

- ✓ SSE provider logging and auditing
- ✓ Centralized Observability
 - ✓ Integration with SIEM/SOAR
- ✓ No "low hanging fruit"

Phase 1
Preparation

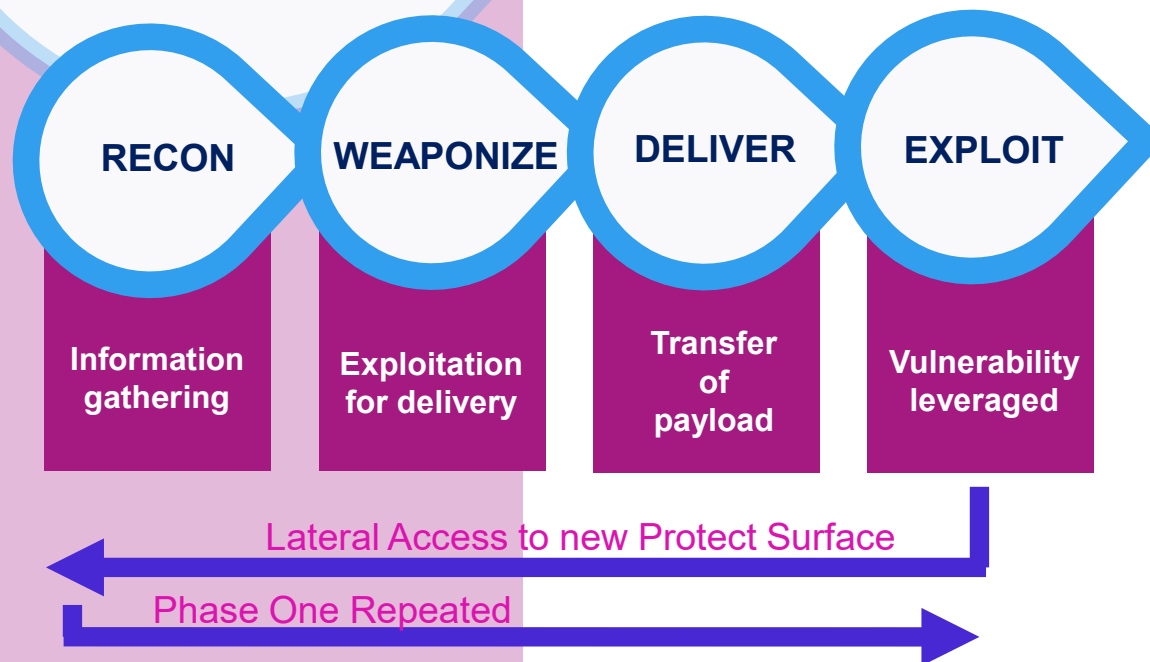
Phase 2
Intrusion

Phase 3
Breach



Phase 2: Attacker's Perspective

Exploit (Continued)



- Phase 1 repeats
- Identity-based recon
 - Misconfiguration in ADCS
 - Kerberos "roasting" attack
 - Privilege escalation to create ESX Admins group (CVE-2024-37085)
 - Hypervisor admin access

Phase 1
Preparation

Phase 2
Intrusion

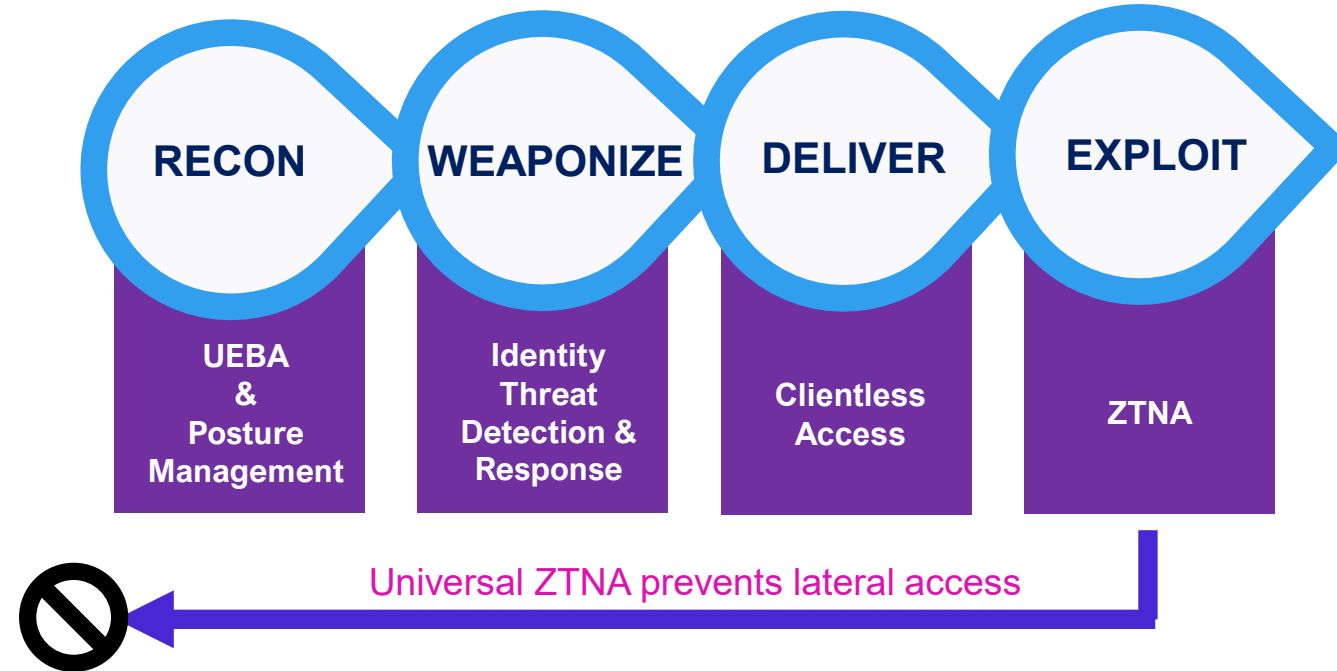
Phase 3
Breach

Phase 2: Defender's Perspective

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Exploit (Continued)

- ✓ Policies based on Identity
- ✓ Universal ZTNA
 - ✓ Always On
 - ✓ Stop Lateral Movement
 - ✓ Least Privilege Access



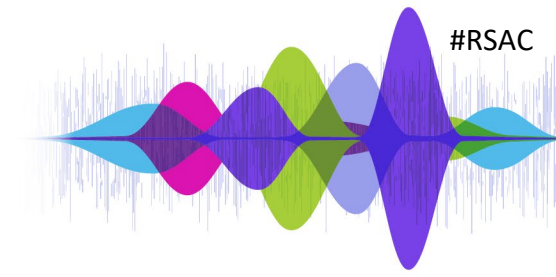
Phase 1
Preparation

Phase 2
Intrusion

Phase 3
Breach

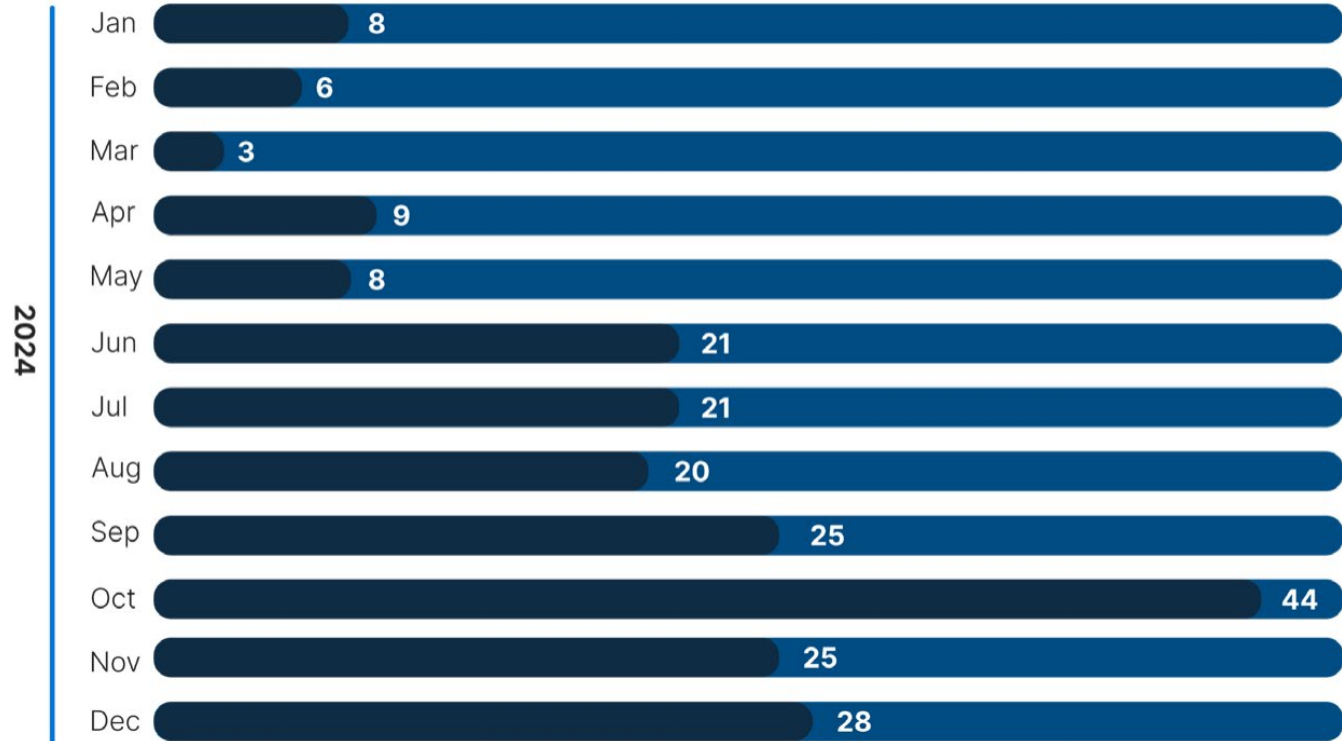
Phase 2: Attacker's Perspective

Installation



- Leveraging Ransomware as a Service
 - Lockbit 3.0 builder

New Ransomware Families by Month



(Recorded Future, 2025)

Phase 1
Preparation

Phase 2
Intrusion

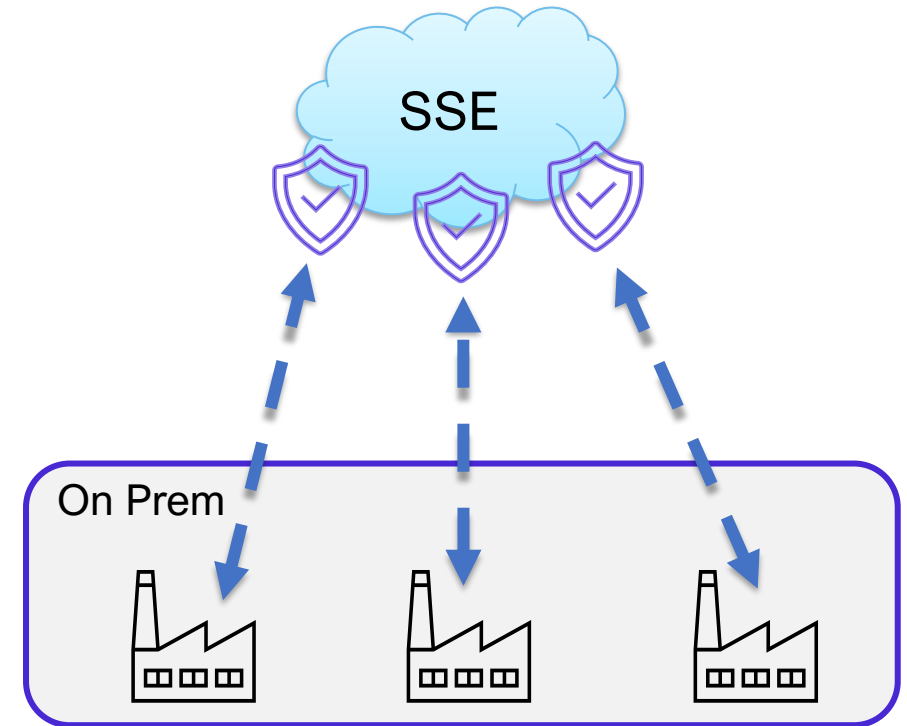
Phase 3
Breach

Phase 2: Defender's Perspective

Installation

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- ✓ SWG with Malware Sandboxing
- ✓ Applying Zero Trust to Non-humans
- ✓ Integrations with Endpoint Monitoring and Protection tools



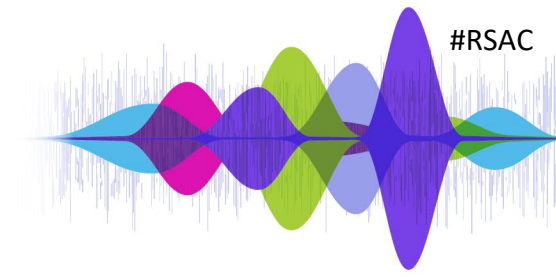
Phase 1
Preparation

Phase 2
Intrusion

Phase 3
Breach

Phase 3: Attacker's Perspective

C2 & Actions on Objectives

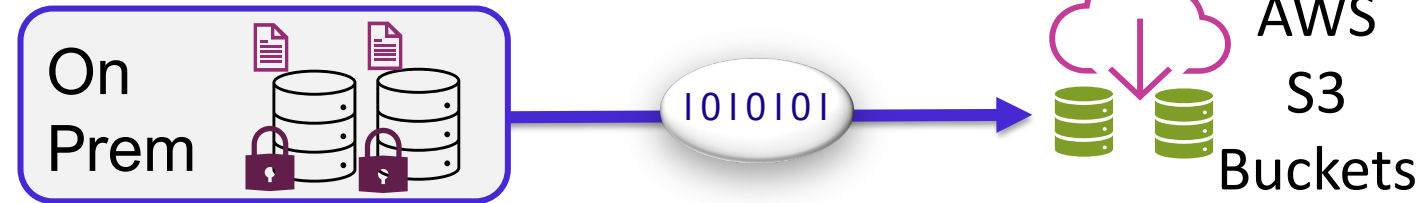


Actions on Objectives:

- Data exfiltration completed
- Encrypt and ransom

Command and Control (C2):

- Instructions and Payloads sent for exfiltration to S3 buckets
- Instructions and payload sent to encrypt and ransom



Phase 1
Preparation

Phase 2
Intrusion

Phase 3
Breach

Phase 3: Defender's Perspective

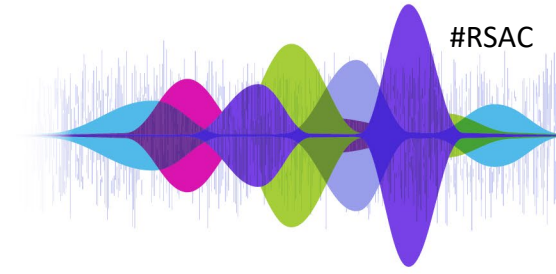
C2 & Actions on Objectives

Command and Control (C2):

- ✓ Traffic Decryption at Scale
- ✓ Cloud Firewall
- ✓ Anomaly Detection

Actions on Objectives:

- ✓ Cloud Access Security Broker (CASB)
 - ✓ Data Loss Prevention (DLP)
- ✓ Cloud Security Posture Management
 - ✓ Posture Checking
 - ✓ Alerting
 - ✓ Auditing

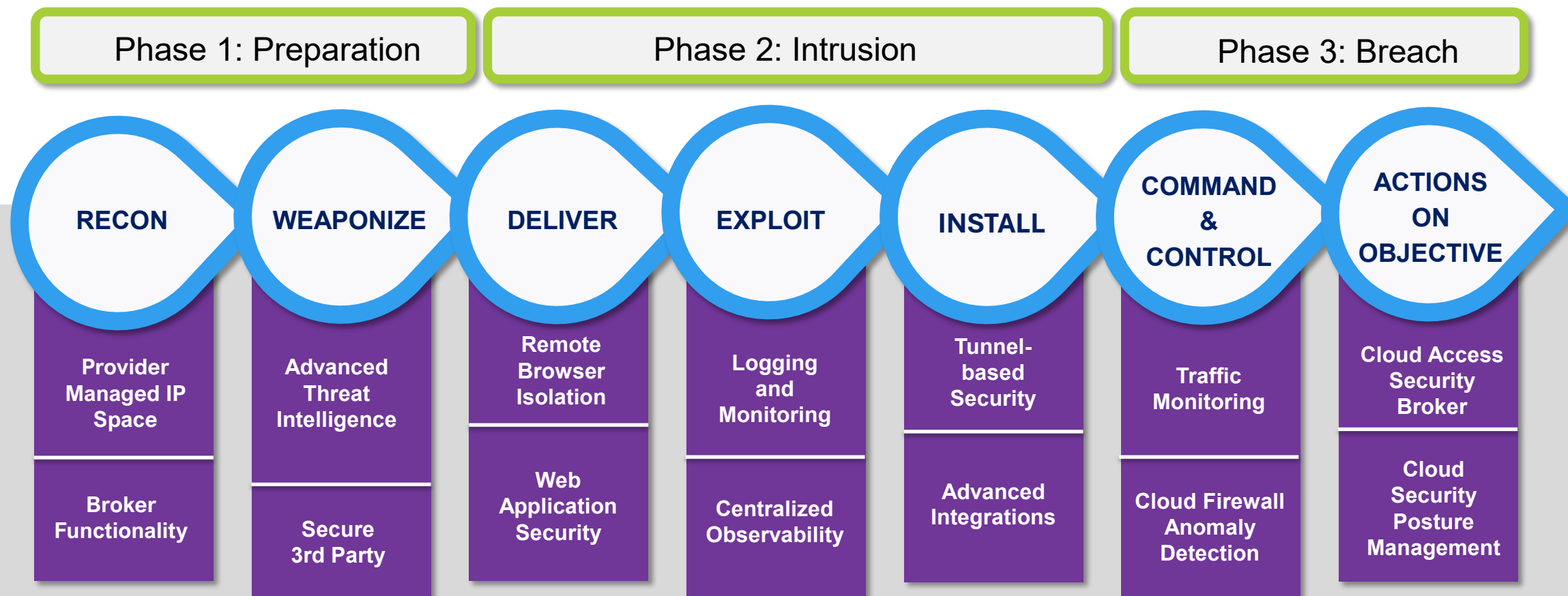
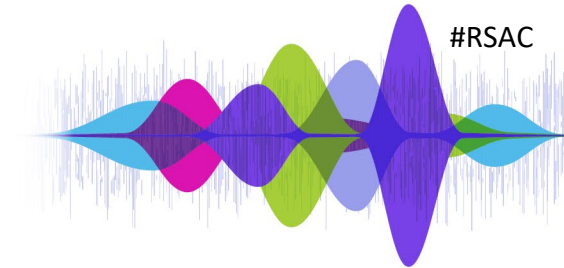


Phase 1
Preparation

Phase 2
Intrusion

Phase 3
Breach

The Cyber Kill Chain: Defender's View



← From a single, cloud delivered, zero trust, policy enforcement point →

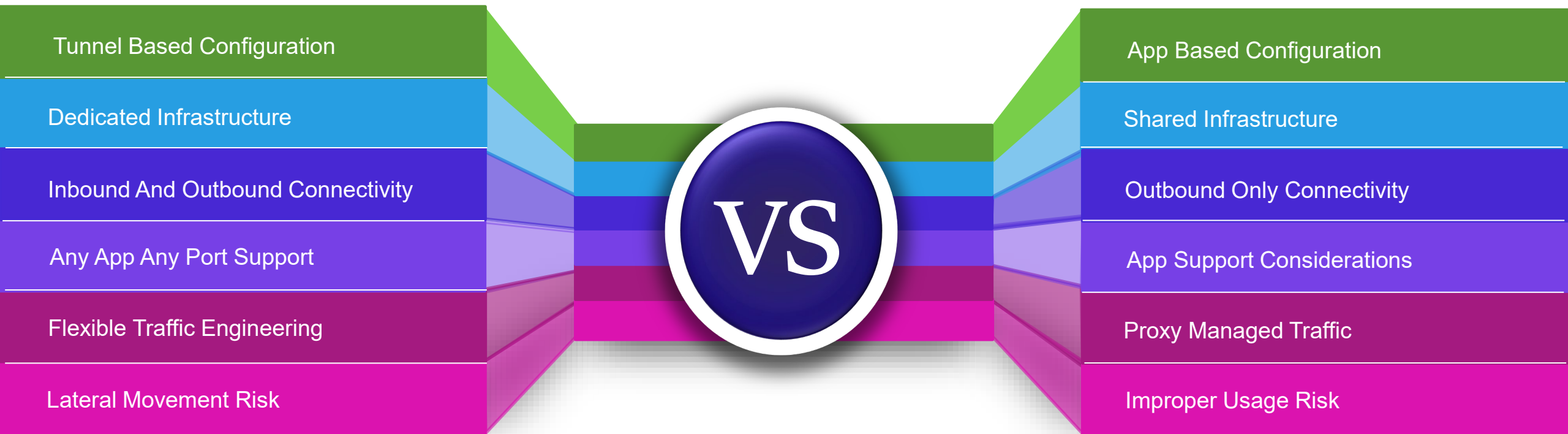
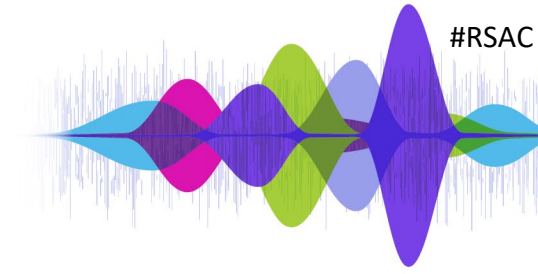
Different Approaches to SSE/SASE Architecture

Network, Proxy, Multi-Vendor, Single Vendor, Unified

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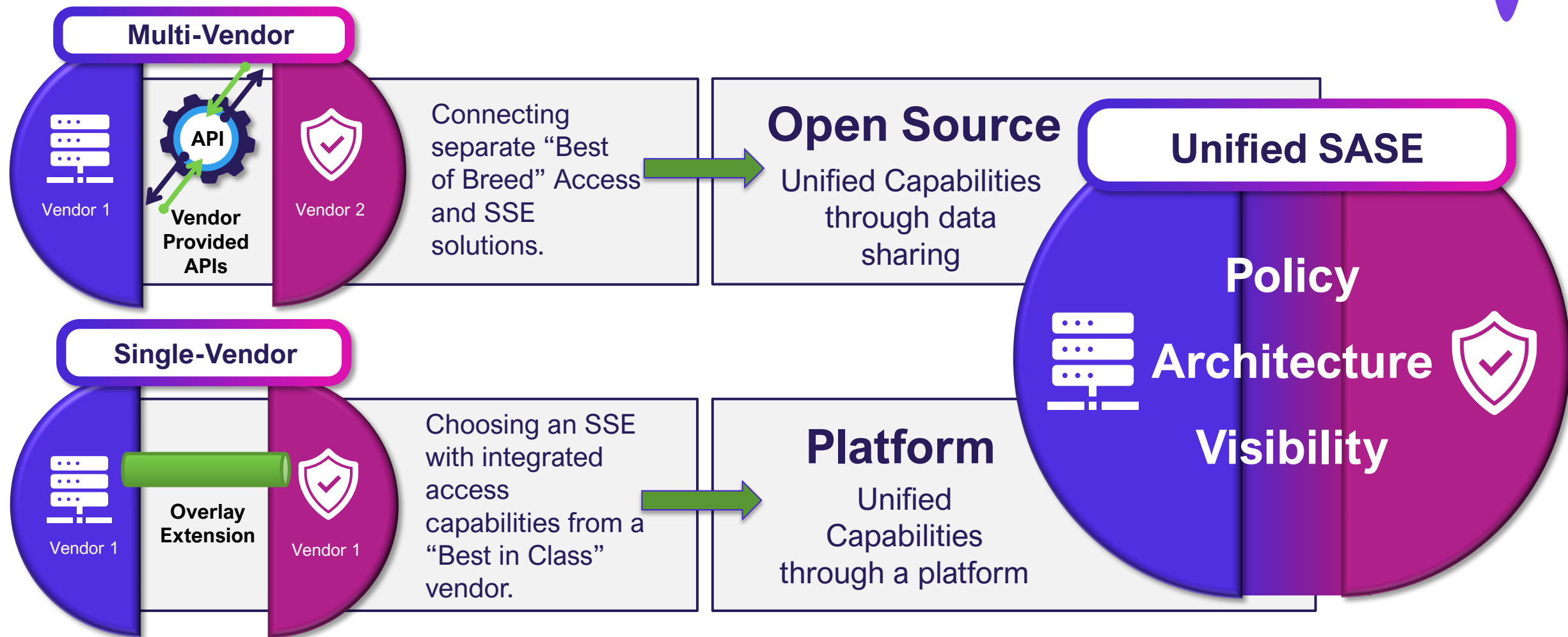
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Network vs. Proxy ZTNA



*Today's modern architecture is moving towards a full hybrid approach.

SASE Models & Vision



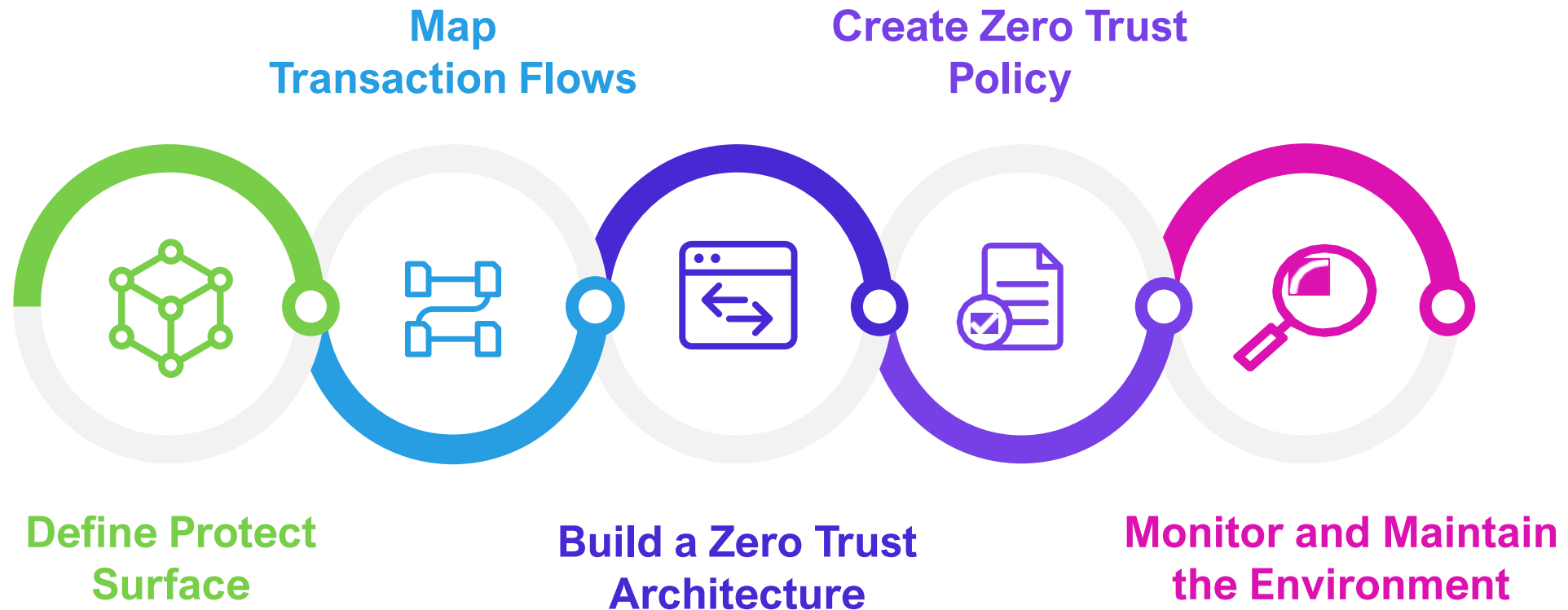
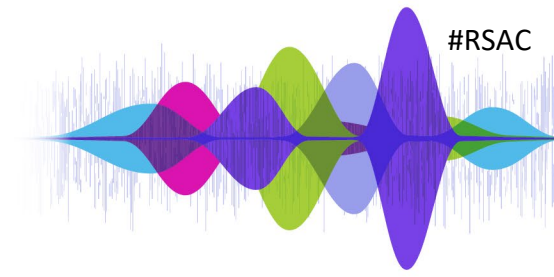
Conclusion

Why Frameworks Matter

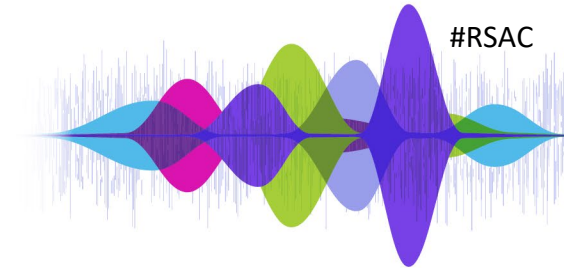
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Zero Trust Tactics: A Phased Approach



Apply What You Have Learned Today



Next Week

- Begin to identify protect surfaces
- Create common vocabulary
- Identify tools for Red Teaming
- Chose a framework to map business outcomes

3 Month Goal

- Have a roadmap for use-case adoption covering tactical and strategic milestones
- Begin evaluating security solutions that meet your requirements to transition and transform

6 Months & Beyond

- Begin implementing the candidate solution monitoring progress of each use-case aligned to the roadmap
- Ensure integrations map to unified observability strategies
- Expand strategy to additional protect surfaces

Regularly scheduled meetings for Governance Council to assess gaps

Tabletop/Cyber Range exercises, board education, policy reviews, use case mapping

Foundational Elements Throughout

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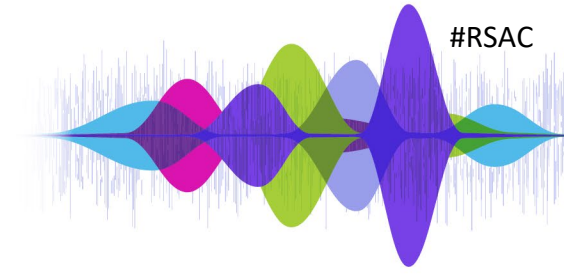
Q&A
Reach out to us at:

<https://www.wwt.com/profile/nicole-portell/bio>

<https://www.wwt.com/profile/lucas-skipper/bio>

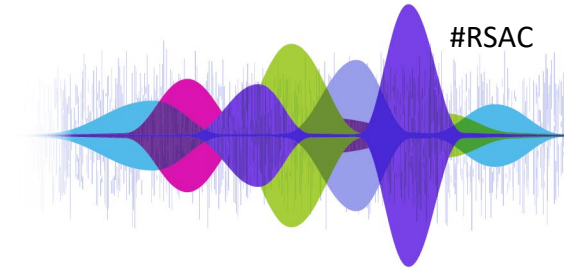


Bibliography



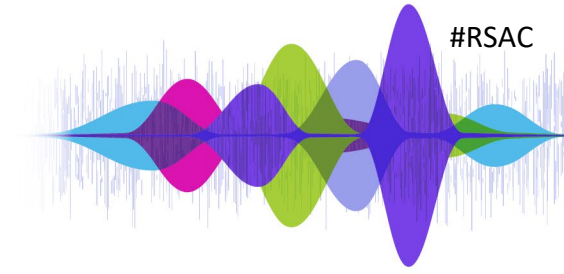
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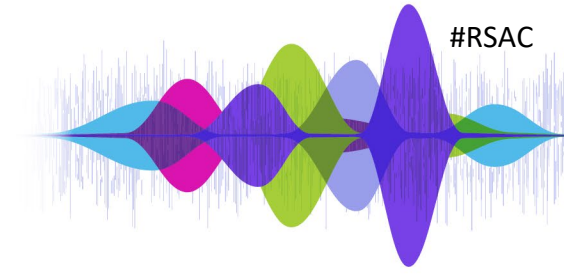
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