

Report on Guest Lecture - “The Role of Secure Access Service Edge-SASE in the cybersecurity for Corporates”

Date Of The Event	28-09-2024
Title Of The Event	The Role of Secure Access Service Edge-SASE in the cybersecurity for Corporates
Name Of The Resource Person	Mrs. Visalakshi Rawat , Principal Consultant in Cybersecurity division in Infosys, Bangalore.
No Of Participants	100
Host Of the Event	ISE Dept
Venue	MVJCE- Seminar Hall 5

The Department of Information Science and Engineering organized **GUEST LECTURE “The Role of Secure Access Service Edge-SASE in the cybersecurity for Corporates”**, on 28th Sep 2024 at Seminar Hall 5. The event started at 9:30 AM. The 3rd and 5th semester students of ISE, DS, and CSE participated, with a total of 120 students.

The session lasted for two and a half hours and concluded at 12:30 PM.

Objective of the Event

In this digital age, everyone should have fundamental knowledge about cybersecurity.

In order to build basic knowledge regarding cyber security related services like SASE and others among students this event was organized.

There are so many job opportunities for cyber security experts in India, this event has an integral role to increase cyber awareness and interest among students as well as enhance their skill too.

The inaugural program was graced by the honourable guest Mrs. Visalakshi Rawat, Principal Consultant in Cybersecurity division in Infosys, Bangalore, in the presence of our Dean -IQAC and HOD(ISE&AIML) Dr. Asha Joseph Mam. Welcome address has been executed by Aadil Omar Farook , 3rd year student ,ISE



Figure 1: Welcome address given by Aadil for our guest Visalakshi Madam

"Mrs. Visalakshi has extensive experience in the networking domain, especially in cybersecurity. She kept a very informative speech on cyber security and SASE(Secure Access Service Edge).

SASE (Secure Access Service Edge) is a cloud-based security model that combines wide area networking (WAN) with comprehensive security services, including secure web gateways (SWG), cloud access security brokers (CASB), firewall-as-a-service (FWaaS), and zero trust network access (ZTNA). It enables organizations to provide secure access to applications, services, and data for users working from any location.

Major components in SASE:

- **WAN (Wide Area Network):** Connects distributed users and resources, typically replacing traditional VPN and MPLS networks.
- **SWG (Secure Web Gateway):** Protects against malicious web traffic by enforcing security policies and filtering web content.
- **CASB (Cloud Access Security Broker):** Monitors and controls access to cloud services, providing data protection and visibility for cloud applications.
- **FWaaS (Firewall-as-a-Service):** Delivers firewall capabilities like packet filtering, network monitoring, and intrusion prevention via the cloud.

□ **ZTNA (Zero Trust Network Access)**: Ensures that no user or device is trusted by default, requiring continuous verification for access to network resources.

SASE is particularly useful for organizations with remote workforces, distributed branches, or heavy cloud service usage. It aligns well with digital transformation strategies that require secure, flexible, and scalable networking solutions.

The tech talk also covered various cyber threats, as everyone must be informed about them. The tech talk also focused very nicely on how it became so popular and demanding during the COVID period and post-COVID period.

To meet the demand remotely, how engineers and developers worked hard overnight and executed cloud-based applications.



Figure 2: Mrs. Visalakshi Madam is addressing the audience at Seminar Hall 5



Figure 3: Students are attending the session at seminar hall 5

Cyber Security is very much important to protect data specially for the organization like health care, Banking sector etc. The tech talk also covered regarding various cyber threats as each one must have the information about cyber threats also.

It refers to malicious activities or attempts to disrupt, damage, or gain unauthorized access to computer systems, networks, or data. These threats can come from various sources, including hackers, cybercriminals, nation-states, and even insiders within an organization. Cyber threats are constantly evolving, and they can target individuals, businesses, or government entities.

Common types of cyber threats

1. **Malware:** Malicious software designed to damage, disrupt, or gain unauthorized access to systems. This includes-

Viruses: Code that attaches to programs or files and spreads when activated.

Worms: Self-replicating malware that spreads across networks.

Ransomware: Locks users out of their systems or encrypts data, demanding payment to restore access.

Spyware: Monitors user activities and collects sensitive information.

Trojan Horses: Disguises itself as legitimate software but contains malicious code.

2. **Phishing:** Deceptive attempts to trick individuals into disclosing sensitive information, such as passwords or credit card numbers, often through fake emails or websites.
3. **Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) Attacks:** Overwhelm a system or network with a flood of traffic, making it unavailable to legitimate users.
4. **Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) Attacks:** Attackers intercept communication between two parties to steal or manipulate data.

The outcome of the Event

The event concluded at 12:30 pm with a very clear understanding of SASE technologies. Students got enough idea regarding importance of SASE in Corporate world. Hopefully, they gained interest in enhancing their skills further in this technology. As our guest speaker informed enough job opportunity is there in this technology. They were encouraged to undergo cybersecurity-related training to improve their employability. We came to know regarding the effect and consequences of cyber threats like

Financial Losses: Cyberattacks often result in direct financial losses, including theft of funds, ransom payments, and the costs of mitigating damage and restoring systems.

Data Breaches: Sensitive personal, financial, or corporate data may be stolen, leading to privacy violations, identity theft, and competitive disadvantages.

Reputational Damage: Organizations that fall victim to cyberattacks may suffer long-term damage to their reputation, resulting in loss of trust and business.

Operational Disruption: Cyberattacks can cause significant downtime and disruption to operations, particularly if they target critical infrastructure like energy, healthcare, or transportation.

Legal and Regulatory Penalties: Companies that fail to adequately protect customer data may face fines or legal actions, especially if they violate data protection regulations.

Faculty Coordinator Of the Event:

Asst Prof Sayani Baisya (ISE)

Asst Prof Shagina P K (ISE)

Student Coordinators:

1. Nandan Patil M (1M22IS065)

2. Aadil Omar Farook(1M22IS001)

3. Aadish B (1M22IS002)

4. Aklavya Verma (1M22IS007)

