



# From Zero Trust to Zero Auth with AI

 **BlackBerry**<sup>®</sup>

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CYLANCE<sup>®</sup>



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17 Years Security  
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# What is Zero Trust?

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John Kindervag of Forrester ~ 2010, Still Evolving

## Fundamentals

Mobile users are accessing distributed data from multiple devices

The network is always assumed hostile

Threats exist internally & externally

Trust is a vulnerability

## Application

Requires unrestricted visibility into DAAS

Identity management involves ALL objects

Requires continuous authentication

Must be proliferated **across environment**

Policies must be dynamic & derived from multiple sources of data

# The challenge:



## Zero Trust

This is what security team wants – nobody gets or keeps access to anything until they prove and continue to prove who they are, that access is authorized, and they are not acting maliciously



## Zero Auth

This is what users want – immediate gratification with instant access to anything and everything *they believe they need* to get job done and without hassles of passwords, timeouts, special permissions, 2FA, etc.

# A real world example from mobile domain

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CONSIDER: A typical company device/App policy balancing security and user interference:

- Timeout: 30 minutes
- Fingerprint: allowed, but password required every 72 hours\*
- Password: 9 characters, alpha + numeric + special required

Is this policy adequately preventing data loss?

Maybe...? Probably only in specific **CONTEXTS**



# How AI can help get from ZT to ZA



## Contextual Auth

AI can help us understand the “**macro**” context and whether the user’s current context fits with trusted behavior and whether we should proceed at all



## Continuous Auth

AI can help us **CONTINUOUSLY** assess the “**micro**” context of user’s ongoing behavior as it occurs and decide whether we should continue to allow access



## Dynamic Policy Adaption

AI can help us dynamically apply policies at the right time and learn when otherwise static policies are either too strict or too lenient

# What practical AI techniques apply?



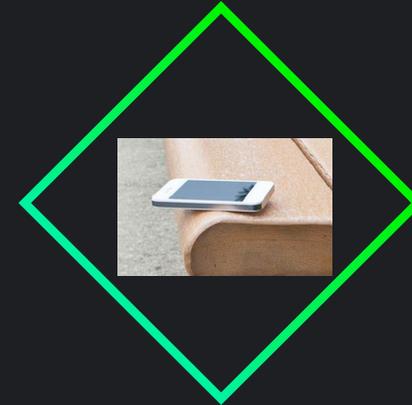
## Unsupervised Learning

Learn what is 'trusted' and 'normal' behavior & locations for individuals, groups, and roles and dynamically apply policy tuned to the user's **CONTEXT** and **ACTUAL** risk profile



## Deep Learning

Use passive biometrics & behavioral analytics into 'n-factor' authentication of 'legit' user and solve practical problems with timeouts, FaceId, and Fingerprints



## Anomaly Detection

Exploit patterns almost always vary from normal usage – supervised and unsupervised techniques such as Isolation Forest may be applied

# Now, let's look at those scenarios again...



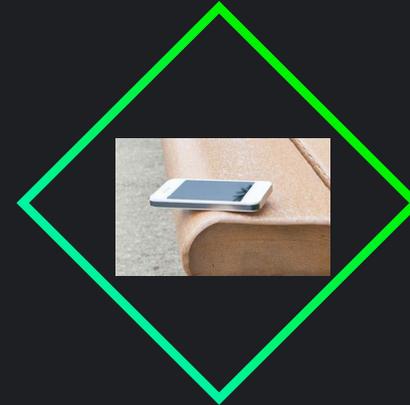
## Contextual Auth

We've learned this is a trusted location for John and also a location that is unique to him. We can relax timeout policy knowing that device loss risk is virtually nil



## Continuous Auth

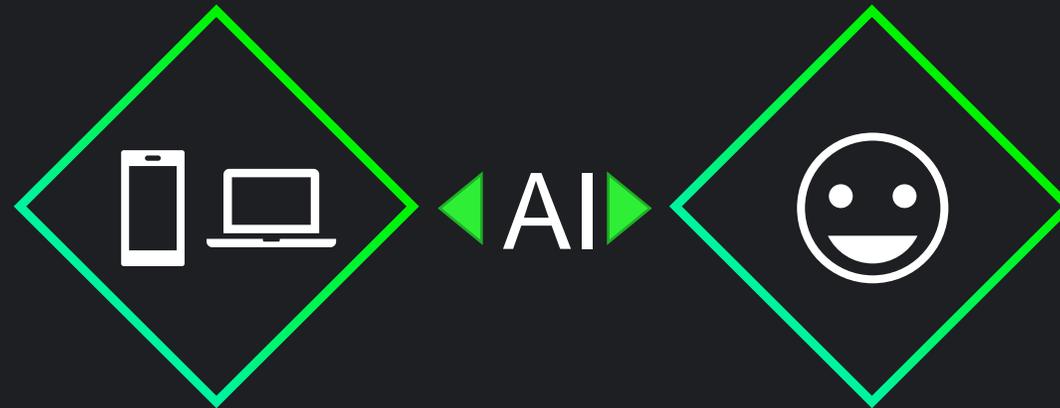
We've learned this is a trusted location for John and many others. We can relax timeout policy knowing that device loss risk is relatively low, but use Continuous Auth to guard against malicious use



## Dynamic Policy Adaption

We know this is not a trusted location for John or anyone else. Timeout was automatically reduced to mitigate against higher probability of loss and can take specific geo-zones and user's role into account

# AI bridges gap from Zero Trust to Zero Auth

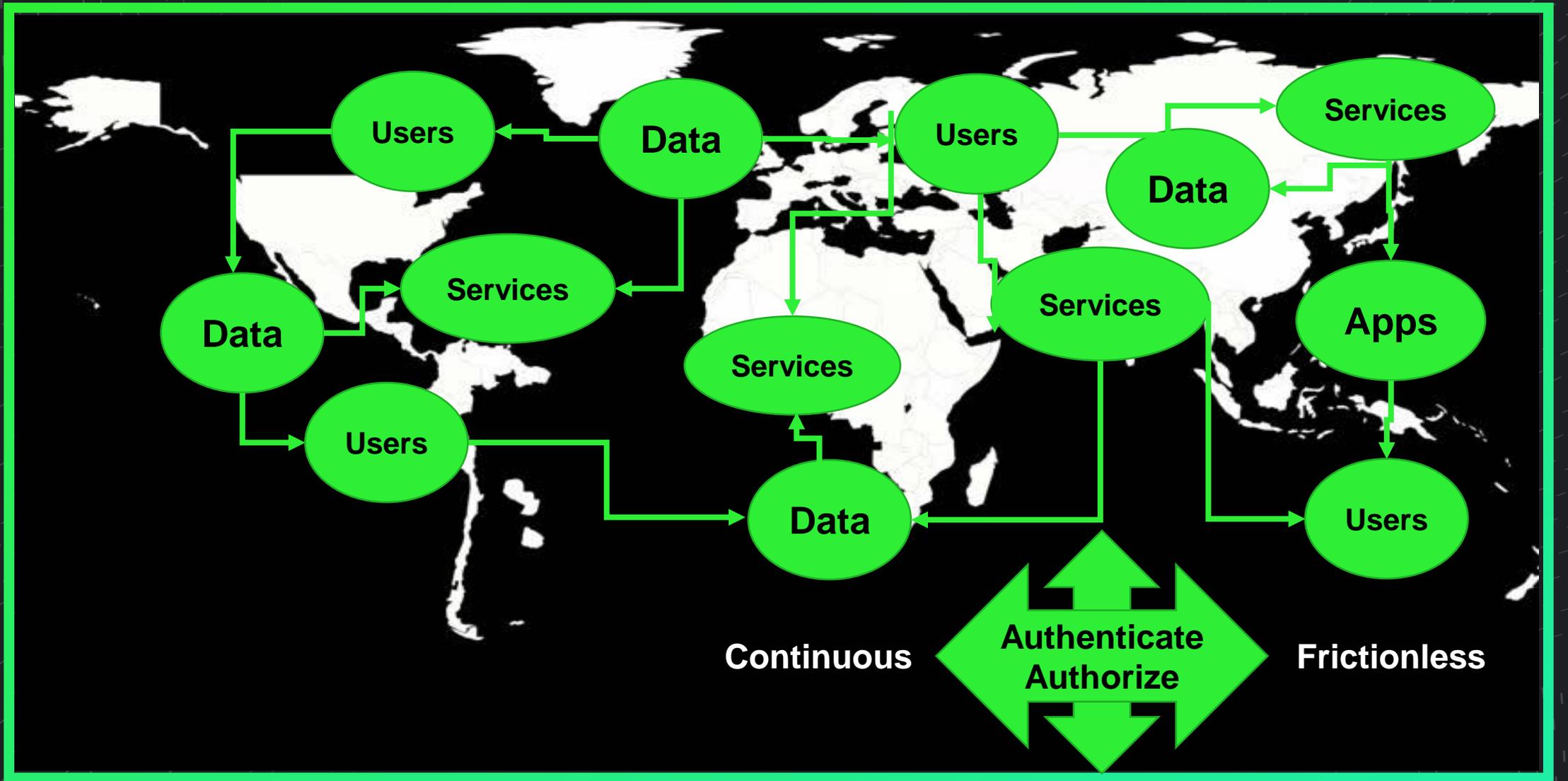


## Zero Trust

AI-based Contextual and Continuous authentication enables “**MICRO**” and “**MACRO**” Validation of user identity and behavior across all devices and environments

## Zero Auth

User’s **VALIDATED MOBILE ACTIVITY** provides equivalent of strong second factor for device access when contexts are correlated and known to be high trust; Instantly register changes and dynamically apply controls





**THANK YOU!**