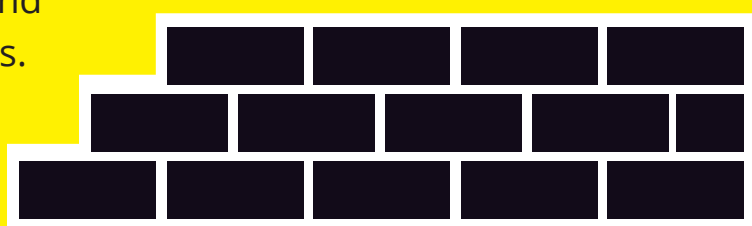




The Three Eras of Cybersecurity

2000s: The Prevention Era

An ethos of “keep them out” involved building a moat around critical assets.



2004

An employee at a tech giant gained unauthorized access to 92 million customer emails and sold the data to bad actors.

2010s: The Detection Era

High-profile breaches in the early 2010s led to a mantra of “find them quickly.”

2010

Forrester Research proposes a new security model, Zero Trust, calling for a “never trust, always verify” approach.

2013

The breach of a major retailer’s vendor led to millions of customers’ data being stolen.

2017

Hackers stole sensitive personal data of 147 million customers from one of the biggest credit bureaus, forcing the bureau to pay more than \$500 million in fines.

2020s: The Containment Era

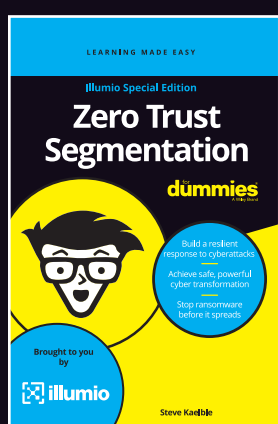
The inevitability of breaches has led to a “limit and contain” mentality focused on stopping the spread of breaches and minimizing their impact.

2021

A ransomware attack on an oil pipeline’s digital systems caused operators to halt operations for days as they worked to contain the breach, impacting 45 percent of the U.S. oil supply.

2022

One click of a phishing link led to a breach in a global law firm’s network, but the breach was stopped and contained in hours by Illumio Zero Trust Segmentation.



To learn more about stopping the spread of ransomware and breaches, try *Zero Trust Segmentation For Dummies*.

[READ THE E-BOOK](#)

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