TOKIO MARINE
HCC
Cyber & Professional Lines Group

Cyber Glossary

The following Cyber Glossary is provided to assist you in completing your application correctly and completely.

DomainKeys Identified Mail (DKIM) is an email authentication method that allows senders to associate a domain name with an email message, thus vouching for its authenticity. A sender creates the DKIM by "signing" the email with a digital signature. This "signature" is located in the message's header.

Domain-based Message Authentication, Reporting & Conformance (DMARC) is an email authentication protocol that uses Sender Policy Framework (SPF) and DKIM to determine the authenticity of an email message.

Endpoint application isolation and containment technology is a form of zero-trust endpoint security. Instead of detecting or reacting to threats, it enforces controls that block and restrain harmful actions to prevent compromise. Application containment is used to block harmful file and memory actions to other apps and the endpoint. Application isolation is used to prevent other endpoint processes from altering or stealing from an isolated app or resources.

Common Providers: Authentic8 Silo; BitDefender™ Browser Isolation; CylancePROTECT; Menlo Security Isolation Platform; Symantec Web Security Service

Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR), also known as endpoint *threat* detection and response, centrally collects and analyzes comprehensive endpoint data across your entire organization to provide a full picture of potential threats.

Common Providers: Carbon Black Cloud; Crowdstrike Falcon Insight; SentinelOne; Windows Defender Endpoint

Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) is an electronic authentication method in which a computer user is granted access to a website or application only after successfully presenting two or more pieces of evidence to an authentication mechanism: knowledge (e.g., password), possession (e.g., phone or key), and inherence (e.g., FaceID or hand print). MFA for remote email access can be enabled through most email providers.

Common MFA providers for remote network access: Okta; Duo; LastPass; OneLogin; and Auth0.

Next-Generation Anti-Virus (NGAV) is software that uses predictive analytics driven by machine learning and artificial intelligence and combines with threat intelligence to detect and prevent malware and fileless non-malware attacks, identify malicious behavior, and respond to new and emerging threats that previously went undetected. For purposes of completing this application, NGAV refers to anti-virus protection that focuses on detecting and preventing malware on each individual endpoint. If your organization has a NGAV solution **AND** you are centrally monitoring and analyzing all endpoint activity, please indicate that you have NGAV & EDR on the application.

Common Providers: BitDefender™; Carbon Black; CrowdStrike Falcon Prevent; SentinelOne; Sophos; Symantec

Offline/Air-gapped backup solution refers to a backup and recovery solution in which one copy of your organization's data is offline (i.e., disconnected) and cannot be accessed. If a file or system of files has no connection to the internet or a LAN, it can't be remotely hacked or corrupted.

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Powershell is a cross-platform task automation and configuration management framework from Microsoft, consisting of a command-line shell and scripting language. It is used by IT departments to run tasks on multiple computers in an efficient manner. For example, Powershell can be used to install a new application across your organization.

Privileged Account Management Software (PAM) is software that allows you to secure your privileged credentials in a centralized, secure vault (i.e., a password safe). To qualify as PAM, a product must allow administrators to create privileged access accounts; offer a secure vault to store privileged credentials; and monitor and log user actions while using privileged accounts.

Common Providers: CyberArk and BeyondTrust.

Protective DNS Service (PDNS) refers to a service that provides Doman Name Service (DNS) protection (also known as DNS filtering) by blacklisting dangerous sites and filtering out unwanted content. It can also help to detect & prevent malware that uses DNS tunneling to communicate with a command and control server.

Common Providers: Zscaler; Quad9; OpenDNS; and public sector PDNS.

Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) connections is a proprietary protocol developed by Microsoft which provides a user with a graphical interface to connect to another computer over a network connection. The Microsoft RDP provides remote display and input capabilities over network connections for Windows-based applications running on a server.

Security Information and Event Management system (SIEM) is a subsection within the field of computer security, wherein software products and services combine security information management and security event management. SIEM provides real-time analysis of security alerts generated by applications and network hardware.

Security Operations Center (SOC) is a centralized unit that deals with security issues on an organizational and technical level.

Sender Policy Framework (SPF) is an email authentication technique used to prevent spammers from sending messages on behalf of your domain. With SPF, your organization can publish authorized mail servers.

Vulnerability management tool is a cloud service that gives you instantaneous, global visibility into where your IT systems might be vulnerable to the latest internet threats and how to protect against them. The tool is an ongoing process that includes proactive asset discovery, continuous monitoring, mitigation, remediation and defense tactics to protect your organization's modern IT attack surface from cyber threats.

Common Providers: Qualys; InsightVM by Rapid7; and Nessus® by Tenable™