CareersCYBERSECURITY



Leadership

Deborah Moses



Founded Veris in 2003

25+ year legacy in IT Consulting in the Philadelphia region

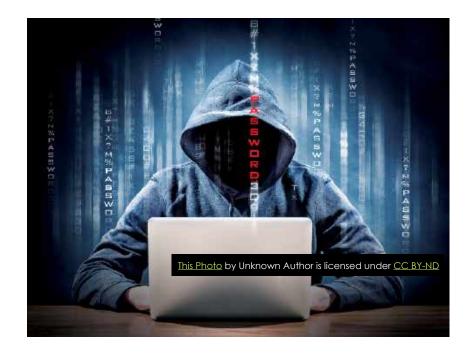
Acquired Visalign in 2012, the company by which she was previously employed

Started as a Project Manager and worked up to executive level



What is Cyber Security?

or information technology security is the protection of computer systems and networks from attack by malicious actors that may result in unauthorized information disclosure, theft of, or damage to hardware, software, or data, as well as from the disruption or misdirection of the services they provide.



How Do I Know If I Want To Do This?

Where do you start?

Many schools and colleges now offer classes in different technologies—you can determine if you are interested in specific things

Many people start in tech positions once they leave school, such as Service Desk Analyst, Project Coordinator, Engineer, and depending on what they studied

Typically, as a tech career progresses, they develop an interest in security OR they decide this is what they want to do and pursue the learning path that will get them to that objective

- ▶ There is a LOT to the security space
- Microsoft and other technologies, such as Google and Apple, have their own specific security features
- ► Corporate systems—typically Microsoft in larger companies—many roles





Job Levels in Cyber Security

- Engineering—many of the roles listed on previous slides
- Management—those who run the security teams. Typically, they have come up through the engineering or project management roles and have been promoted to manager of one of those teams
- Executive
 - CISO—Chief Information Security Officer—responsible for overall company security and data integrity



Who's Who in Cyber Security?

- Ethical Hackers, Homeland Security, CIA—is that what I'd do or where I'd work?
- Day to Day roles
 - Infrastructure data security—this is an operational role where you would be looking at specific areas of the company's systems, monitoring for risky log-ins, ensuring that the company's data is safe and uncompromised.
 - Penetration Testing—this is where you are trained to try to "hack" into a company's systems, using things like cloned email addresses, aliases, and other "tricks" to try to break in.
 - Application Testing—this is where you are trained in looking at the code that actually runs the system to see if there are "back doors" that could have been left open for someone to get into.

Who's Who in Cyber Security?

- Data Recovery Professionals—get data back that's been compromised
- Network Security Engineer—ensuring that the design and operation of the organization's' network is secure
- Cryptographer—build and decipher encryption codes and algorithms
 - ► Typically in organizations with highly sensitive data
- Security Awareness Specialist—one who works with the organization to provide "tests" out to the employees to see if they will fall for scams, click on bad links, etc., and who is responsible for ensuring the organization is trained NOT to do those things.



Degrees and Learning Paths

- ► There are many degrees, various schools call them different things. Basically, a 4 year (Bachelor) degree in whatever your school calls Computers and Information Systems
 - Coupled with specific learning in CyberSecurity, which can be part of the degree program or separate certification
 - ► These certifications vary, depending on the specific area of security on which they focus
- CISSP—Certified Information Security Systems Professional



Services

THANK YOU

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