

Cybersecurity – Solutions and Services

Strategic Security Services

A research report comparing services provider and software vendor strengths, challenges, and competitive differentiators

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Public Services

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A historical sense of urgency to improve

State and municipal agencies in the U.S. are actively seeking new types of solutions across critical areas of organization, function and technology. From cybersecurity and procurement to digital workspace and HR, public agencies seek immediate operational and cost improvements with long-term operational and system stability, the combination of which usually requires significant investments in new technology and considerable change in organization and IT operation and management.

Such changes are a historic turning point for government agencies and associated

organizations, as they are bounded by established policies and procedures that prescribe functionality according to traditional and regulated market and operational structures.

This quest for rapid improvement is also creating exceptional opportunity for services and software providers. However, many providers are uncertain about how to respond.

Core market disruptions and drivers

ISG market analysis indicates this interest and activity in immediate organizational and IT change and improvement is widespread and growing. We see a consistent set of U.S. public sector economic, social and tech factors driving the same. These include the following:

- 1. Overwhelming cost and constituent pressures:** Pressures on public agencies to reduce operational

The best solutions focus on proven technologies that can be **effective for public sector organizations**



costs have been increasing for years; COVID-19 disruptions accelerated and increased these demands. Additionally, the public sector has reached a tipping point where a critical mass of citizens, suppliers and other constituencies increasingly expect digital experience and engagement with elected officials and governmental institutions. Cybersecurity, a critical enabler and element of this digital demand, has struggled to keep pace.

2. **End of useful life for expanding core IT:**

Public agencies are accelerating their efforts to embrace technology adoption and adaptation. This is fueled by the significant reliance on end of life traditional, on-premises software and servers. But even those that embraced cloud-based IT are finding early-generation SaaS can be challenging to keep pace

with the scope of digital experience expectations from constituencies. Legacy-perimeter-focused cybersecurity is no longer enough to mitigate cyber threats and protect stakeholder data.

3. **Stabilizing remote/digital operational environments:**

Mobile and remote work was already advancing prior to 2020, but COVID-19-induced massive workforce location and IT use changed for public agencies. This is beginning to stabilize, enabling IT agencies and operational leaders to better conceive and develop suitable strategies and solutions. As the workforce and workplace become clearer, public agencies are looking to engage with providers for effective implementation and management of cybersecurity services and tools.

4. **Inability to use and secure data effectively and efficiently:**

The public sector is facing increased inefficiencies in data utilization and a growing range of data security challenges. As older systems were continually patched and as more users were connected from more locations in different ways, risk and inefficiencies grew, further pushing the need for newer, more capable, more secure and less operationally expensive options.

5. **Lack of skilled labor:**

Another public sector trend witnessed before 2020 was massively accelerated by COVID-19 developments and staff shortage. The great retirement trend widely noted in late 2021 in the U.S. market was partly rooted in massive retirements among state and municipal government workers. Federal labor statistics indicated that

there was an increase in new job vacancies in 2021 among state and municipal government organizations. The U.S. public sector reported new job vacancies of more than 11 percent in Q42021. The need for more efficient cybersecurity, requiring less human involvement, is the new norm and growing rapidly.

Public agencies, especially many state and municipal agencies, have been prevented from making significant change or improvement in IT due to budgetary issues and competing demands from public leaders and professionals. The above factors, coupled with increased federal, state and local funding, are forcing agencies to act quickly and effectively. Doing nothing is no longer an option.



How can providers best serve the public sector?

The software vendors and services providers best positioned for this new, aggressively seeking improvement in the U.S. public sector have dedicated resources, robust partnerships and solutions tailored to sector requirements. This is because:

- Faced with insufficient staff and urgency of needs, there is a lack of strategic, holistic vision among buyers, which hampers long-term efficiency improvements
- Public sector professionals want to act fast and desire immediate improvement, but must navigate political and budget uncertainty and complex regulatory requirements and processes
- Buyers and sellers alike must manage slow sales cycle times and have exhaustive evaluation criteria when spending public funds
- Incumbent providers tend to have significant advantages based on available renewal options, as the longstanding regulatory and procurement processes are lengthy and require significant effort for both buyers and sellers
- Significant contracting communication issues need to be managed or prevented, including:
 - o Frequently outdated language and terms
 - o Responsibilities that may not reflect current or emerging operations and solutions
 - o Interpretations of performance and delivery that may quickly

become obsolete by new solutions, new organizations and other market/sector changes

Even those providers with robust presence in U.S. federal government sector are often challenged to compete at the state and municipal levels. They lack needed market intelligence, contracting experience and support resources, which tend to differ significantly from the federal government. Several influential providers currently focused on federal government sector are well-positioned to serve state and municipal clients, but will require strategic investment to qualify as Leaders in ISG's assessment.

Expected market conditions in 2023

ISG expects the following conditions to influence public sector buyer and seller cybersecurity activity in 2023 and likely beyond:

1. **Public sector organizations will leapfrog from legacy tech to next-generation capabilities:** The accelerating disappearance of traditional staff, combined with strained legacy IT and exceptionally backwards compatible new solutions, will push public agencies to adopt and adapt more leading-edge solutions. This, in turn, creates the need for more effective training in security awareness, policy and management.
2. **A boom in solutions, especially in integrative platforms:** As noted in several 2022 ISG Provider Lens studies, software solution platforms can enable significant immediate benefits in operational efficiency and security (including reducing the need for traditional skills), while providing a solid foundation for ongoing improvement. Security platforms that integrate, provide visibility into and



enable policy management across solutions and use points will thrive.

- 3. Limited BPO/ITO growth:** While many U.S. public agencies could benefit from outsourcing business processes, it remains a sensitive concept, especially for those in municipal governments. ISG expects this perception to slowly shift as public sector entities look to maintain critical services in challenging circumstances. Additionally, as economic and labor complexities evolve and as the value of strategic, technical and managed security services becomes more apparent to public sector organizations, more BPO/ITO growth is expected in the coming years.

- 4. A mostly tactical approach:** While newer tech minimizes many traditional technology and functional barriers, public sector organizational

and operational structures resist change. Regulations and accepted practices will perpetuate core organizational, cultural and functional silos, which, in turn, will:

- Reduce operational and functional point costs while increasing long-term costs
- Inhibit data standardization and sharing and system interoperability
- Feed long-term and growing needs for systems integration, security and master data management

The above should result in rapidly expanding demand for the following through 2024:

- **Systems, services, and data integration and management:** The U.S. public sector, especially state and municipal government agencies, will seek security services providers

and platform vendors that focus on integration and unified management of systems and data.

- **Strategic consulting and training – organizational, operational, and technological:** The above market conditions will create more demand for strategic security consulting services, including organizational and structural change, function and operation change management (including business process re-engineering), and core IT strategy and management change.

Bottom-line guidance: The U.S. public sector buyers and users should look for providers and vendors with significant, relevant public sector experience and their solutions must be adapted, bundled or tailored to current and expected requirements. The best solutions focus on proven technologies that can be effective for public sector organizations. New technology used in new ways may be more

capable, but until proven to be effective at a lower cost overall, they are rarely worth pursuing.

Doing nothing is no longer an option.



 Provider Positioning

	Identity and Access Management (IAM)	Data Leakage/Loss Prevention (DLP) and Data Security	Technical Security Services	Strategic Security Services	Managed Security Services
Absolute Software	Not In	Product Challenger	Not In	Not In	Not In
Accenture	Not In	Not In	Leader	Leader	Leader
ActionNet	Not In	Not In	Contender	Product Challenger	Contender
Armis	Contender	Not In	Not In	Not In	Not In
AT&T Cybersecurity	Not In	Not In	Contender	Contender	Product Challenger
Atos	Leader	Not In	Leader	Leader	Leader
Avatier	Product Challenger	Not In	Not In	Not In	Not In



 Provider Positioning

	Identity and Access Management (IAM)	Data Leakage/Loss Prevention (DLP) and Data Security	Technical Security Services	Strategic Security Services	Managed Security Services
Broadcom	Leader	Leader	Not In	Not In	Not In
Capgemini	Not In	Not In	Leader	Leader	Leader
CGI	Not In	Not In	Market Challenger	Market Challenger	Market Challenger
Check Point	Not In	Product Challenger	Not In	Not In	Not In
Cisco	Not In	Not In	Not In	Not In	Market Challenger
Cognizant	Not In	Not In	Product Challenger	Product Challenger	Contender
Comodo	Not In	Contender	Not In	Not In	Not In



 Provider Positioning

	Identity and Access Management (IAM)	Data Leakage/Loss Prevention (DLP) and Data Security	Technical Security Services	Strategic Security Services	Managed Security Services
CoSoSys	Not In	Product Challenger	Not In	Not In	Not In
CyberArk	Product Challenger	Not In	Not In	Not In	Not In
Deloitte	Not In	Not In	Leader	Leader	Leader
DXC Technology	Not In	Not In	Product Challenger	Product Challenger	Product Challenger
EY	Not In	Not In	Leader	Leader	Leader
Fidelis Cybersecurity	Not In	Contender	Not In	Not In	Not In
Forcepoint	Not In	Product Challenger	Not In	Not In	Not In



 Provider Positioning

	Identity and Access Management (IAM)	Data Leakage/Loss Prevention (DLP) and Data Security	Technical Security Services	Strategic Security Services	Managed Security Services
ForgeRock	Product Challenger	Not In	Not In	Not In	Not In
Fortinet	Contender	Not In	Not In	Not In	Not In
Fujitsu	Not In	Not In	Product Challenger	Contender	Contender
FusionAuth	Contender	Not In	Not In	Not In	Not In
HCL	Not In	Not In	Product Challenger	Product Challenger	Product Challenger
HelpSystems	Contender	Product Challenger	Not In	Not In	Not In
IBM	Leader	Leader	Leader	Leader	Leader



 Provider Positioning

	Identity and Access Management (IAM)	Data Leakage/Loss Prevention (DLP) and Data Security	Technical Security Services	Strategic Security Services	Managed Security Services
Ilantus Products	Product Challenger	Not In	Not In	Not In	Not In
Imperva	Not In	Product Challenger	Not In	Not In	Not In
Infosys	Not In	Not In	Leader	Leader	Leader
Ivanti	Not In	Product Challenger	Not In	Not In	Not In
Kasada	Not In	Contender	Not In	Not In	Not In
KPMG	Not In	Not In	Product Challenger	Product Challenger	Contender
Kudelski Security	Not In	Not In	Contender	Contender	Not In



 Provider Positioning

	Identity and Access Management (IAM)	Data Leakage/Loss Prevention (DLP) and Data Security	Technical Security Services	Strategic Security Services	Managed Security Services
Leidos	Not In	Not In	Rising Star ★	Rising Star ★	Product Challenger
ManageEngine	Leader	Market Challenger	Not In	Not In	Not In
Micro Focus	Product Challenger	Not In	Not In	Not In	Not In
Microsoft	Leader	Market Challenger	Not In	Not In	Not In
Netskope	Not In	Product Challenger	Not In	Not In	Not In
Nok Nok Labs	Market Challenger	Not In	Not In	Not In	Not In
NTT	Not In	Not In	Product Challenger	Product Challenger	Product Challenger



 Provider Positioning

	Identity and Access Management (IAM)	Data Leakage/Loss Prevention (DLP) and Data Security	Technical Security Services	Strategic Security Services	Managed Security Services
Okta	Leader	Not In	Not In	Not In	Not In
One Identity (OneLogin)	Product Challenger	Not In	Not In	Not In	Not In
OpenText	Not In	Contender	Not In	Not In	Not In
Palo Alto Networks	Not In	Leader	Not In	Not In	Not In
Ping Identity	Product Challenger	Not In	Not In	Not In	Not In
Proofpoint	Not In	Leader	Not In	Not In	Not In
RSA	Leader	Not In	Not In	Not In	Not In



 Provider Positioning

	Identity and Access Management (IAM)	Data Leakage/Loss Prevention (DLP) and Data Security	Technical Security Services	Strategic Security Services	Managed Security Services
Sailpoint	Product Challenger	Not In	Not In	Not In	Not In
Sophos	Not In	Product Challenger	Not In	Not In	Not In
TCS	Not In	Not In	Product Challenger	Product Challenger	Product Challenger
Tech Mahindra	Not In	Not In	Product Challenger	Product Challenger	Product Challenger
Trend Micro	Not In	Leader	Not In	Not In	Not In
Trustwave	Not In	Not In	Not In	Product Challenger	Product Challenger
Unisys	Market Challenger	Not In	Leader	Market Challenger	Leader



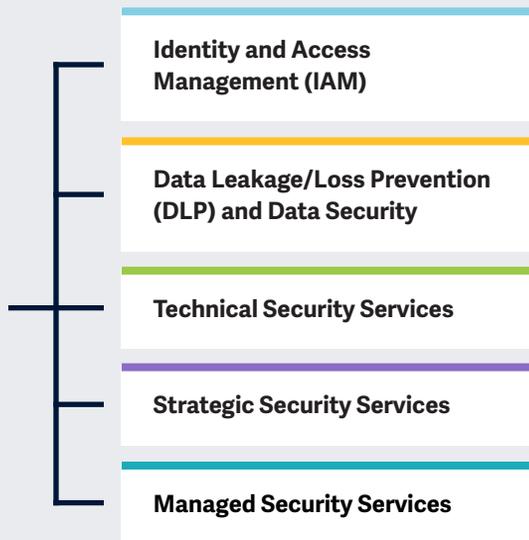
 Provider Positioning

	Identity and Access Management (IAM)	Data Leakage/Loss Prevention (DLP) and Data Security	Technical Security Services	Strategic Security Services	Managed Security Services
Varonis	Not In	Leader	Not In	Not In	Not In
Verizon	Not In	Not In	Leader	Market Challenger	Leader
Wipro	Not In	Not In	Product Challenger	Leader	Product Challenger
Zensar	Not In	Not In	Contender	Not In	Not In
Zscaler	Not In	Leader	Not In	Not In	Not In



This study focuses on what ISG perceives as most critical in 2022 for **cybersecurity services and solutions for U.S. public sector agencies**, including state and municipal governments, public utilities, health services, and educational organizations.

Simplified Illustration Source: ISG 2022



Definition

Public sector entities in the U.S., including state and municipal governments, public utilities, public safety, educational institutes and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), increasingly face cyberthreats as they adapt to different ways of working.

ISG's analysis of 2022 market data indicates an ever-widening range of concerns among U.S. Public Sector CIOs and CISOs that include the following:

- Threats from external hacking organizations, including foreign governments and the general hacking community
- Expanding threat horizons from increasing remote work environments
- Reduced ability and time to respond to cyber threats

- Inadequately trained or careless employees in an organization
- Threats from ransomware, malware, and phishing attacks
- Inadequate data collection and monitoring
- Budget constraints and resource limits

Dealing with these concerns becomes more challenging due to the nature of public sector work and IT in the U.S. Organizations often have complex legacy infrastructures, systems, and data types that vary based on organizational and functional requirements. Multiple entities inside and outside public agencies require access to current and historical, public and private data. Meanwhile, organizations are struggling to implement, extend, and support the still-emerging digital remote



work reality, which, in turn, can vary by worker role; organizational function; and local, state, and federal regulations.

This ISG Provider Lens™ U.S. Public Sector Cybersecurity Solutions & Services 2022 study supports government and non-government IT decision-makers in their evaluation of providers, services, and solutions by offering the following:

- Segmentation and assessment of solutions and services by critical offering type
- Transparency on the strengths and weaknesses of relevant providers
- Differentiated positioning of providers by market segments

For IT services providers and solution vendors, this study serves as an important decision-making basis for positioning key relationships and go-to-market considerations. ISG advisors, enterprises,

and public sector clients are able to leverage the information from ISG Provider Lens™ reports, while evaluating their current vendor relationships and potential engagements.



Scope of the Report

In this ISG Provider Lens™ quadrant study, ISG includes the following 5 quadrants on cybersecurity software solutions and services:

Identity and Access Management (IAM), Data Leakage/Loss Prevention (DLP) and Data Security; Technical Security Services (TSS), Strategic Security Services (SSS), and Managed Security Services (MSS).

This ISG Provider Lens™ study offers IT-decision makers:

1. Transparency on the strengths and weaknesses of relevant services providers and software vendors
2. A differentiated positioning of providers by segments
3. Focus on the U.S. Public Sector

Our study serves as the basis for important decision-making in terms of positioning, key relationships, and go-to-market considerations. ISG advisors and enterprise clients also use information from these reports to evaluate their existing vendor relationships and potential engagements.

Provider Classifications

The provider position reflects the suitability of IT providers for a defined market segment (quadrant). Without further additions, the position always applies to all company sizes, classes, and industries. In case the IT service requirements from enterprise customers differ and the spectrum of IT providers operating in the local market is sufficiently wide, a further differentiation of the IT providers by performance is made according to the target group for products and services. In doing so, ISG either

considers the industry requirements or the number of employees, as well as the corporate structures of customers, and positions IT providers according to their focus area. As a result, ISG differentiates them, if necessary, into two client target groups that are defined as follows:

- **Midmarket:** Companies with 100 to 4,999 employees or revenues between US\$20 million and US\$999 million with central headquarters in the respective country, usually privately owned.
- **Large Accounts:** Multinational companies with more than 5,000 employees or revenue above US\$1 billion, with activities worldwide, and globally distributed decision-making structures.

The ISG Provider Lens™ quadrants are created using an evaluation matrix containing four segments (Leader, Product & Market Challenger and Contender), and

the providers are positioned accordingly. Each ISG Provider Lens quadrant may include a service provider(s) which ISG believes has strong potential to move into the Leader quadrant. This type of provider can be classified as a Rising Star.

Number of providers in each quadrant: ISG rates and positions the most relevant providers according to the scope of the report for each quadrant and limits the maximum of providers per quadrant to 25 (exceptions are possible).





Provider Classifications: Quadrant Key

Product Challengers offer a product and service portfolio that reflect excellent service and technology stacks. These providers and vendors deliver an unmatched broad and deep range of capabilities. They show evidence of investing to enhance their market presence and competitive strengths.

Contenders offer services and products meeting the evaluation criteria that qualifies them to be included in the IPL quadrant. These promising service providers or vendors show evidence of rapidly investing in products/services and a follow sensible market approach with a goal of becoming a Product or Market Challenger within 12 to 18 months.

Leaders have a comprehensive product and service offering, a strong market presence and established competitive position. The product portfolios and competitive strategies of Leaders are strongly positioned to win business in the markets covered by the study. The Leaders also represent innovative strength and competitive stability.

Market Challengers have a strong presence in the market and offer a significant edge over other vendors and providers based on competitive strength. Often, Market Challengers are the established and well-known vendors in the regions or vertical markets covered in the study.

★ **Rising Stars** have promising portfolios or the market experience to become a Leader, including the required roadmap and adequate focus on key market trends and customer requirements. Rising Stars also have excellent management and understanding of the local market in the studied region. These vendors and service providers give evidence of significant progress toward their goals in the last 12 months. ISG expects Rising Stars to reach the Leader quadrant within the next 12 to 24 months if they continue their delivery of above-average market impact and strength of innovation.

Not in means the service provider or vendor was not included in this quadrant. Among the possible reasons for this designation: ISG could not obtain enough information to position the company; the company does not provide the relevant service or solution as defined for each quadrant of a study; or the company did not meet the eligibility criteria for the study quadrant. Omission from the quadrant does not imply that the service provider or vendor does not offer or plan to offer this service or solution.





Strategic Security Services

Who Should Read This

This report is relevant to enterprises across industries in the U.S public sector for evaluating providers offering services that integrate multiple features that address security concerns arising from changing work patterns and increasing digitalization.

In this quadrant, ISG focuses on the current market positioning of providers of strategic security services that help mitigate security threats for enterprises in the U.S public sector. It also highlights how each provider addresses the key challenges.

Strategic security services help organizations build security programs that are relevant to business needs and have a lasting impact. Recent cyberattacks on the U.S. public sector have increased the demand for strategic security services because they enable federal agencies to

respond to incidents when or before they occur. Organizations in the U.S. public sector are seeking services that augment security actions and minimize incidents.



Chief information security officers

should read this report because it gives a broad view of the latest trends in the security landscape. Also, it provides a comprehensive understanding of immediate threats and the security capabilities needed to combat them, thereby assisting in making strategic decisions on these security concerns. This report also provides valuable insights on enhancing productivity and reducing complexity in enterprise security operations.



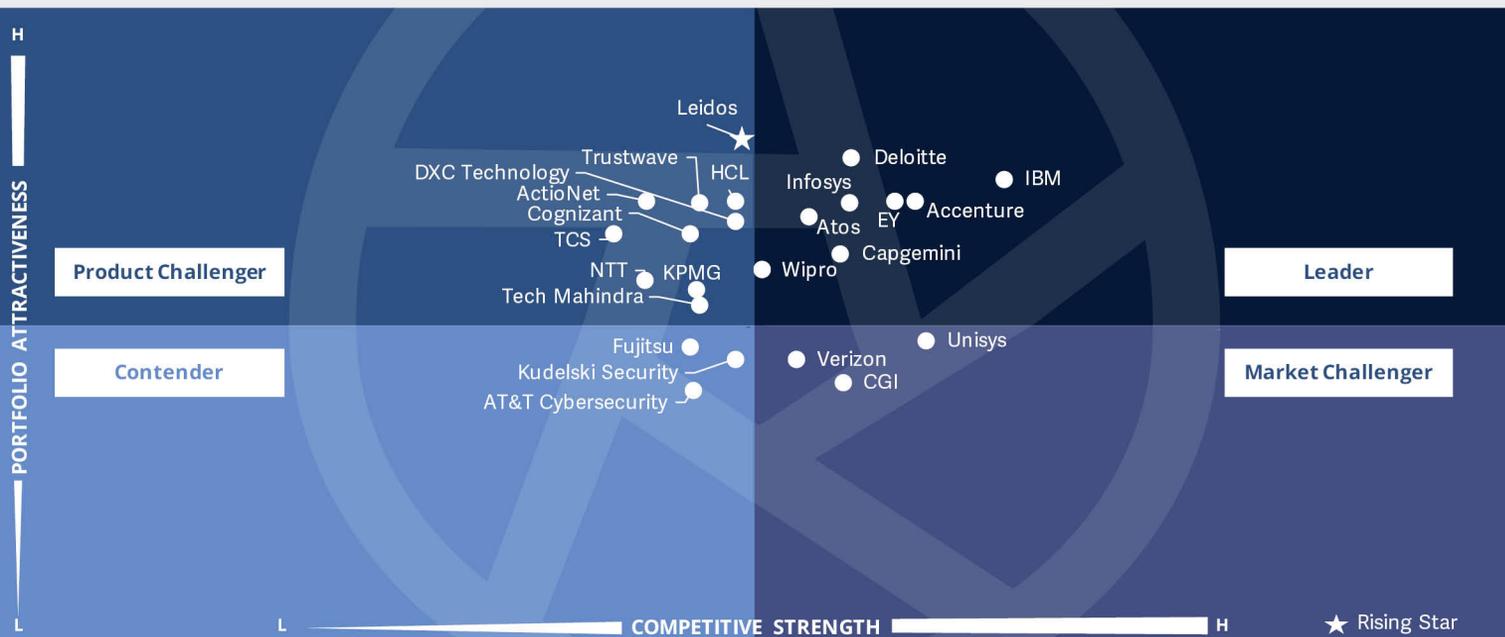
Chief technology officers should read this report to stay apace with the changes in the security landscape of

the U.S. public sector. In addition to determining strategic objectives and creating security platforms to meet marketing needs..



Chief strategy officers should read this report because it examines the relative positioning and capabilities of strategic security service providers in the U.S. public sector. It helps an agency determine its vision and strategy to deal with the growing demand for security in this sector. Additionally, it supports decision-making on collaborations, partnerships and cost-reduction initiatives





Strategic security services provide public sector agencies with immediate and future vision of needs and the expertise to execute upon that vision. **They blend technology and sector knowledge and experience** to frame effective, adaptive cybersecurity strategies.

Bruce Guptill



Definition

This quadrant examines services and providers of Strategic Security Services (SSS) serving the U.S. public sector, especially state and municipal government agencies, along with higher education institutions and public services and utilities.

For our purposes, SSS include integration, maintenance and support for IT security products or solutions. TSS addresses all security products, including anti-virus, cloud, and data center security, IAM, DLP, network security, endpoint security, unified threat management (UTM) and more.

Eligibility Criteria

Eligibility and assessment criteria used by ISG for services and providers in this quadrant include the following:

1. Established presence and relevance among U.S. public sector clients
2. Service providers should demonstrate abilities in SSS areas such as evaluation, assessments, vendor selection, architecture consulting and risk advisory.

3. Not exclusively focused on proprietary products.
4. Execution of security consulting services using frameworks will be an advantage.

Authorized by vendors to distribute and support security solutions.



Observations

For public sector clients, strategic security services (SSS) are the most important cybersecurity-related services over the long term. Public sector organizations today are pursuing solutions and platforms with a growing sense of urgency. While planning and assessment of course occurs, ISG sees a lack of strategic vision among buyers. Clients seeking immediate improvements tend to make tactical decisions without enough assessment of the strategic costs and other implications.

SSS providers must be able to conceptualize, optimize and frame hundreds of technologies within a broad scope of use cases. To provide a reasonable strategic vision and to execute upon that, SSS providers need to demonstrate in-depth technical expertise, backed by dedicated internal cybersecurity resources and an extensive network of technology partners,

including academia and external security researchers. The knowledge generated by such teams enables innovation, adaptation and application of advanced analytics and automated intelligence, and efficient development of cybersecurity software, cloud platforms, and digital identity, risk and threat operations services, as well as post-breach forensic investigation.

From the more than 70 companies assessed for this study, 25 have qualified for this quadrant, with 9 being identified as Leaders, and 1 identified as a Rising Star.



Accenture's strategic cybersecurity consulting practice spans all significant areas assessed by ISG, including identity and governance, cloud/datacenter, industrial and IoT, endpoint and mobile

security, network security, pervasive and predictive security, SIEM, workplace security, SOAR, and OT security.

Atos

Atos is one of the Leaders whose SSS portfolio includes all capabilities considered in ISG's assessment: evaluation and maturity assessment; strategy consulting and roadmap; vendor selection, architecture review and assessment; technology and innovation management; security audits, compliance and risk advisory; security assessments (penetration testing); awareness and training; cyber forensics and data recovery; and cyber policy and operating model development.



Capgemini's wide-ranging recent SSS portfolio investments include DevSecOps, advanced cloud security (including

integration with its Cloud Infrastructure Services), zero trust and SASE, identity management in decentralized environments, planning for converged IT/OT environments and operations, and advanced data security, privacy and compliance.

Deloitte

Deloitte has more than 8,600 dedicated cyber risk service practitioners, which help its combined proprietary and partner-delivered technologies surpass most clients' cybersecurity needs. Its Cybersecurity Intelligence Center Network offers prevention, detection and containment, and remediation and recovery.



Strategic Security Services

EY

EY's next-generation security operations and response services complement its deep portfolio of consulting to implement the next-generation security operations. Its services are backed by more than 20 years of experience and global delivery capabilities. The company has 63 global security centers and more than 7,000 security practitioners in 150 countries.

IBM

IBM focuses on threat management; network protection services; endpoint security; security strategy, risk, and compliance; IAM; and data and application security. Its Security Command Center provides immersive simulations for response and resilience planning and management. Its Hacker Lab allows cybersecurity experts to improve techniques, tools and strategies.



Infosys' SSS approach includes a strong portfolio including all types of services considered as essential by ISG in our assessment, complemented with a unique emphasis on simplified metrics and analysis that enable improved vision into and across complex cybersecurity environments.



Wipro significantly advanced its strategic cybersecurity consulting base through its recent acquisition of Texas-based Edgile. Edgile provides cybersecurity strategy, transformation and risk consulting services for Fortune 500 firms. Wipro's cybersecurity strategy practices include security and risk advisory, cloud and infrastructure security, digital trust, application security, and cybersecurity platforms.

Leidos

Leidos' (Rising Star) strategic cybersecurity services include zero-trust planning, security operations center development and operation, cyber resiliency, risk management framework development, cyber analytics, information assurance, insider threat policy and practices, and accredited testing and evaluation in leading and emerging cybersecurity disciplines.



Infosys



“A strong portfolio and dedicated U.S. presence position Infosys as a Leader in the SSS space.”

Bruce Guptill

Overview

Infosys is headquartered in Bengaluru, India, and operates in 50 countries. It has more than 279,617 employees across 234 global offices. In FY21, the company generated \$13.6 billion (+10.7 percent YoY) in revenue, with financial services as its largest segment. Infosys Public Services focuses exclusively on the North American Public Sector organizations (federal, state, municipal agencies and NGOs).

Strengths

Comprehensive strategic services portfolio with unique measurement and analytics: Infosys’ SSS approach includes a strong portfolio including all types of services considered as essential by ISG in our assessment for this study. The portfolio is complemented by a unique emphasis on custom, simplified metrics and analysis that enable improved vision into and across complex cybersecurity environments.

Dedicated U.S. public sector business unit:

IPS is a subsidiary of Infosys based in the U.S. It exclusively focuses on North American public sector organizations. IPS leverages Infosys’ more than 40 years of cross-industry IT and business services experience in the U.S. public sector.

State CIO community involvement:

IPS is a participating member of NASCIO, enabling improved and ongoing communication and understanding of state IT organizations’ changing needs and influencing IPS’ own services development and delivery.

Caution

As an India-based firm, IPS’ parent company, Infosys, is subject to multinational economic and political disruption, but less than most other large services providers.





Appendix

The ISG Provider Lens 2022 – Cybersecurity – Solutions and Services research study analyzes the relevant software vendors/service providers in the U.S. Public Sector market, based on a multi-phased research and analysis process, and positions these providers based on the ISG Research methodology.

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The research and analysis presented in this report includes research from the ISG Provider Lens program, ongoing ISG Research programs, interviews with ISG advisors, briefings with services providers and analysis of publicly available market information from multiple sources. The data collected for this report represents information that ISG believes to be current as of June 2022, for providers who actively participated as well as for providers who did not. ISG recognizes that many mergers and acquisitions have taken place since that time, but those changes are not reflected in this report.

All revenue references are in U.S. dollars (\$US) unless noted.

The study was divided into the following steps:

1. Definition of Cybersecurity – Solutions and Services market
2. Use of questionnaire-based surveys of service providers/ vendor across all trend topics
3. Interactive discussions with service providers/vendors on capabilities & use cases
4. Leverage ISG's internal databases & advisor knowledge & experience (wherever applicable)
5. Use of Star of Excellence CX-Data
6. Detailed analysis & evaluation of services & service documentation based on the facts & figures received from providers & other sources.
7. Use of the following key evaluation criteria:
 - * Strategy & vision
 - * Tech Innovation
 - * Brand awareness and presence in the market
 - * Sales and partner landscape
 - * Breadth and depth of portfolio of services offered
 - * CX and Recommendation



Author & Editor Biographies

Lead Author



Bruce Guptill
Principal Analyst

Bruce Guptill brings more than 30 years of technology business and markets experience and expertise to ISG clients.

Bruce has helped develop and lead ISG's enterprise research development and delivery, global ISG Research operations, and Research client support. His primary research and analysis for ISG clients has focused on IT services market development, disruption, adaptation and change. He currently leads U.S. Public Sector research for ISG's Provider Lens global

research studies, and also leads IPL studies in procurement and software vendor partner ecosystems.

Bruce holds a Masters' degree in Marketing and Finance, and a B.A. combining business and mass media communication psychology. He also holds certifications in a wide range of software, hardware, and networking technologies, as well as in mechanical and electrical engineering disciplines.

Contributing Author



Keao Caindec
Distinguished Analyst

Keao Caindec has more than 25 years of experience in telecommunications, cloud, and cybersecurity. He also advises senior executives on digital transformation, risk, governance, enterprise information security, OT cybersecurity, DevSecOps, and IT procurement. Keao also helps OEMs improve product security and address supply chain risks. As a Lead Analyst at ISG, Keao is responsible for overseeing the ISG Provider Lens™ Report for U.S. Public Sector Cybersecurity Solutions & Services. He has held executive positions at NTT, Dimension Data,

Reliance Communications, and other service providers and technology companies. Keao is a member of ISA99, contributor to the IEC 62443 cybersecurity standard, and a co-chair of the Security Working Group of the Industrial Internet Consortium.



Author & Editor Biographies



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Monica K
Research Specialist

Monica K is a research specialist and a digital expert at ISG. She supports and co-authoring Provider Lens™ studies on the Internet of Things (IoT), Digital Business Transformation, Blockchain, Enterprise Application as a Service, and Cybersecurity. She has created content for the aforementioned Provider Lens™ studies, as well as content from an enterprise perspective, and she is the author of the global summary report. Monica K brings over 8 years of experience and expertise in technology, business, and market research for ISG clients. Prior to ISG, Monica worked

for a research firm specialising in technologies such as IoT and product engineering, as well as vendor profiling and talent intelligence. She has also been in charge of delivering end-to-end research projects and collaborating with internal stakeholders on various consulting projects.



IPL Product Owner

Jan Erik Aase
Partner and Global Head – ISG Provider Lens™

Mr. Aase brings extensive experience in the implementation and research of service integration and management of both IT and business processes. With over 35 years of experience, he is highly skilled at analyzing vendor governance trends and methodologies, identifying inefficiencies in current processes, and advising the industry. Jan Erik has experience on all four sides of the sourcing and vendor governance lifecycle - as a client, an industry analyst, a service provider and an advisor. Now as a research director, principal analyst and global

head of ISG Provider Lens™, he is very well positioned to assess and report on the state of the industry and make recommendations for both enterprises and service provider clients.



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Founded in 2006, and based in Stamford, Conn., ISG employs more than 1,300 digital-ready professionals operating in more than 20 countries—a global team known for its innovative thinking, market influence, deep industry and technology expertise, and world-class research and analytical capabilities based on the industry's most comprehensive marketplace data. For more information, visit www.isg-one.com.



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