

| Basic Cybersecurity The growth and sophistication of cybercriminals, ransomware and hacker attacks continues to grow. The risk is too high for any business to not have these minimum viable security layers. | Minimum Viable Security |
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| 8x5 Network Operations Center Basic Monitoring and Remediation | |
| Patch Management Perform routine security patching | |
| Antivirus/Antimalware XDR Endpoint protection with extensive logging, tracing of threat management between endpoint devices and cloud applications | |
| Network Web Content Filtering Block malicious domains, links and web content on the network | |
| DNS protection for mobile devices Block malicious domains, links and web content on mobile devices | |
| Company Managed Password Manager Store and manage passwords securely within a secure encrypted database, not in Excel documents or auto-saved in web browsers | |
| Multi-Factor Security (MFA) with Microsoft/Google OTP Authentication method that requires the user to provide two or more verification factors. | |
| Dark Web Monitoring Monitor for exposed and compromised credentials for your company | |
| Annual External Vulnerability Scanning Perform scans to detect vulnerabilities within hardware and software | |
| SaaS protection for Microsoft 365 or Google Backups for Cloud services | |
| Business Continuity Disaster Recovery (BCDR)/Offsite backup Backup solution for on-premise servers | |

| Zero Trust Security Application allow-listing only allows approved applications to run on workstations | |
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| Annual Security Awareness Training | |
| Annual user education on security awareness | |
| Monthly Managed Security Awareness Program | |
| Train, Phish, Analyze. Continuously educate your users to become a stronger human | |
| firewall. | |
| Cybersecurity Best Practices | |
| Disable auto-saving of passwords in web browsers. Users operating computers without administrator permissions | |