# Prevention is the best protection

	Yesterday's Attacks	Today's Attacks
What does an attack look like?	Hackers targeted enterprises to obtain high value data, such as financial records, that they could either sell or make openly accessible.	Hackers are still looking for high value data, but now take aim at SMBs with the same customer data, less budget for security, and more connections to enterprises.
How do they get in?	They got in by hacking into databases and internal systems via root kits, key loggers and Trojans, and botnet attacks.	Today, hackers use advanced social engineering techniques to trick unsuspecting users into handing over confidential or sensitive data.
Which data do they steal?	Information that can be bought and sold such as credit card numbers, bank account information, social security numbers, and more.	Using phishing, attackers attempt to install programs on company devices to mine cryptocurrency, and pose as trusted employees or businesses asking for money transfers via emails.

## Can your business afford a cyberattack?



# Can my business continue

Ask yourself:

access to company files?

to operate if I don't have

downtime cost?

What would

three days of



reputation?

Would a cyberattack

damage my business'

How would a cyberattack

impact my business?

to remediate a cyberattack?

Can I afford to pay hundreds

or even thousands of dollars

### **BETTER BEST**

Learn how to protect your business with the Good, Better, Best prevention model

Prevention is the best protection!

**ANTIVIRUS SECURITY POLICY WEB GATEWAY** 

Secure web and internet gateways filter

unwanted and malicious web traffic to

## software on all devices.

GOOD

**PATCH MANAGEMENT** Regular patching ensures software and applications are updated, providing a critical defense against software vulnerabilities that could lead to

One of the most important ways to

installing and monitoring antivirus

defend devices in your business is by

## **EMAIL SECURITY**

successful cyberattacks.

End-to-end encryption of company emails so the content can only be read by the sender and the receiver.

**SECURE REMOTE WORKING** 

To ensure remote employees have a secure connection to company data and applications, it is important to provide them with a VPN connection that encrypts all traffic.

**BACKUP & DISASTER RECOVERY** 

Even the most sophisticated security measures are not enough in some cases. So it is important to have a solid backup and disaster recovery solution in place that can restore operations quickly and easily.

### protect your network from a cyberattack. It usually incorporates URL filtering, SSL inspection, sandboxing of unknown files, and policy application

**AUTHENTICATION** This starts with defining password policies for your business. It also helps to install a password manager that

generates random, strong passwords for

each login environment and allows for

authentication is another good option.

Single Sign On. Multi-factor

## processes and security policies for the entire organization to follow.

### **DATA LOSS PREVENTION** A data loss prevention solution prevents end users from sharing sensitive data

**SERVER HARDENING** 

This involves defining business

outside the company network by helping you regulate what data end users can transfer outside the network.

Web servers usually sit at the edge

of the network making them more vulnerable to attacks. Proper hardening ensures default configurations are changed and that certain services are disabled. **SECURITY AWARENESS** 

## to defend themselves, for example, by creating strong passwords and

& TRAINING

recognizing phishing emails. Knowledge is key when it comes to cybersecurity, so it is important to provide regular training.

It's crucial to educate your users on how

Running your business should be your number

one priority — let us focus on your security

Contact us today to learn more about business protection against cybercrime.

http://cnet.co/2f7hBYa

Sources:

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