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| Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) | A security measure requiring multiple forms of verification (e.g., password + mobile code). |
| Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA) | A model that assumes threats exist inside and outside a network, requiring continuous verification. |
| Phishing | A type of cyberattack where criminals use deceptive communication, such as emails, to trick individuals into revealing sensitive information such as passwords, credit card details, or personal information [Bonus: Vishing is a similar type of attack where a scammer calls the victim and pretends to be from a legitimate source. |
| Firewall | A security solution that monitors and controls incoming/outgoing network traffic. Often offered <u>"as-a-service"</u> and managed by an IT partner. |
| Malware | Short for malicious software, refers to any intrusive software designed to harm or exploit IT networks or devices. |
| Ransomware | Malware that encrypts files and demands payment for decryption. |
| SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) | A system that collects and analyzes security data for threat detection. |
| EDR (Endpoint Detection and Response) | Security software that detects and responds to threats on endpoints such as laptops and servers. |
| XDR (Extended Detection and Response) | A security solution integrating multiple sources (endpoints, networks, cloud) for advanced threat detection. |
| MDR (Managed Detection and Response) | A security service providing <u>continuous monitoring and response</u> to cyber threats. Often paired with a SOC for additional protection. |
| IAM (Identity and Access Management) | A framework ensuring only authorized users can access sensitive systems and data. |
| Security Operations Center (SOC) | A team that monitors client environments and cybersecurity alerts to more quickly identify and stop cyber attacks. |
| CASB (Cloud Access Security Broker) | A security enforcement point that sits between an organization's on-premises infrastructure (or user devices) and cloud service and acts as a gatekeeper between the two. |
| DMARC | Domain-based Message Authentication, Reporting & Conformance is an <u>email authentication protocol</u> designed to protect organizations from email spoofing and phishing attacks. |
| SAT (Security Awareness Training) | <u>Employee training</u> that helps teach your team how to ID and respond to potential phishing and other social engineered threats. |
| Dark Web | Hidden, unindexed part of the internet where bad actors typically trade in stolen data. |
| Email Filtering | Automatically sorting and managing emails based on predefined criteria, identifying spam and malware, and preventing malicious content from reaching inboxes. |