

Novatech

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A person wearing a dark hoodie is seen from behind, sitting at a desk in a server room. The room is dimly lit with blue light from multiple computer monitors. One monitor in the foreground shows a world map with network connections. Other monitors in the background display various data and code. The overall atmosphere is technical and focused on cybersecurity.

How to Protect Your Company from Cyberattacks in 5 Steps



Identify and Assess Risks

- **Conduct a Risk Assessment:** Evaluate your organization's data, systems, and applications to identify potential threats and vulnerabilities. This includes understanding the types of data you store and the consequences of a breach.
- **Map Out Assets:** Catalog critical assets (e.g., customer databases, financial records) and prioritize their protection.
- **Example:** Use tools like vulnerability scanners to detect weaknesses in your network.

Implement Technical Controls



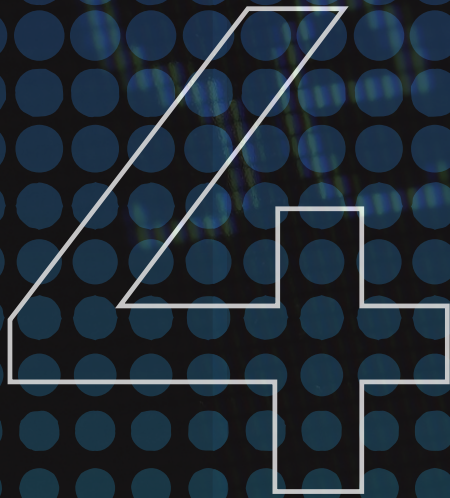
- **Firewalls and Antivirus:** Deploy firewalls to block unauthorized access and use antivirus software to detect/remove malware.
- **Encryption:** Secure data in transit (e.g., via HTTPS) and at rest (e.g., encrypted databases).
- **Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA):** Require MFA for all accounts to add an extra layer of security.
- **Patch Management:** Regularly update software to fix known vulnerabilities.

Educate and Train Employees

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- **Cybersecurity Awareness Training:** Teach staff to recognize phishing emails, avoid suspicious links, and use strong passwords.
- **Phishing Simulations:** Conduct regular tests to evaluate employees' ability to spot fake emails.
- **Password Policies:** Enforce complex, unique passwords and password managers.

Develop an Incident Response Plan



- **Create a Response Team:** Assign roles and responsibilities for handling cyberattacks.
- **Containment and Remediation:** Outline steps to isolate affected systems and remove threats (e.g., malware).
- **Communication Plan:** Define how to notify stakeholders (e.g., customers, regulators) in case of a breach.

Monitor, Test, and Update

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- **Continuous Monitoring:** Use Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) tools to detect threats in real time.
- **Vulnerability Scans:** Regularly scan systems for weaknesses.
- **Penetration Testing:** Simulate cyberattacks to identify gaps in your defenses.
- **Update Policies:** Revise your cybersecurity plan based on test results and emerging threats.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Cyberattacks follow a lifecycle (reconnaissance, weaponization, delivery, exploitation, installation), so **prevention** must address each stage.
- **Employee training** and **technical controls** are equally critical.
- **Regular updates** and **testing** ensure long-term security.