



**Entrepreneur  
& Family**  
BUSINESS COUNCIL

# **Cybersecurity & Technology Adoption**



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## Presenter Intro

Jon Pisani is a Solution Architect at PSM Partners with close to two decades of cybersecurity experience. Jon focuses his efforts on helping organizations and business owners identify gaps within their infrastructure and design roadmaps to allow businesses to smoothly and efficiently upgrade.



# Agenda

- Cybersecurity Misconceptions
- Technology Debt
- Systematic Improvement
- Data Protection
- Planning Your Cybersecurity Approach
- What's Available?
- Integrations
- Policy Governance

# Cybersecurity Misconceptions



**What do you think are some common misconceptions around cybersecurity?**

# Cybersecurity Misconceptions

1. “I’m too small to be noticed.”
2. “I’ve got antivirus on my computer, so that’s enough.”
3. “We have a backup, so ransomware can’t hurt us.”
4. “Cyber threats are always external – there is no internal threat.”
5. “My devices are fine. I would know if I was compromised.”
6. “Cybersecurity is IT’s responsibility. They got this.”

**Cybersecurity is everyone’s responsibility.**

# Technology Debt

- **Identify Assets:**
  - Take inventory of all hardware, software, and cloud services.
  - Knowing what exists prevents security blind spots.
- **Assess Requirements:**
  - Compare current tools to what the business needs.
  - Are licenses underused? Are old systems still running?
- **Identify Criticality:**
  - Rank assets by how essential they are to daily operations.
  - This helps decide what to upgrade or secure first.

# Technology Debt

- **Build Roadmap:**
  - Create a step-by-step plan to modernize or retire outdated systems to reduce long-term risk.

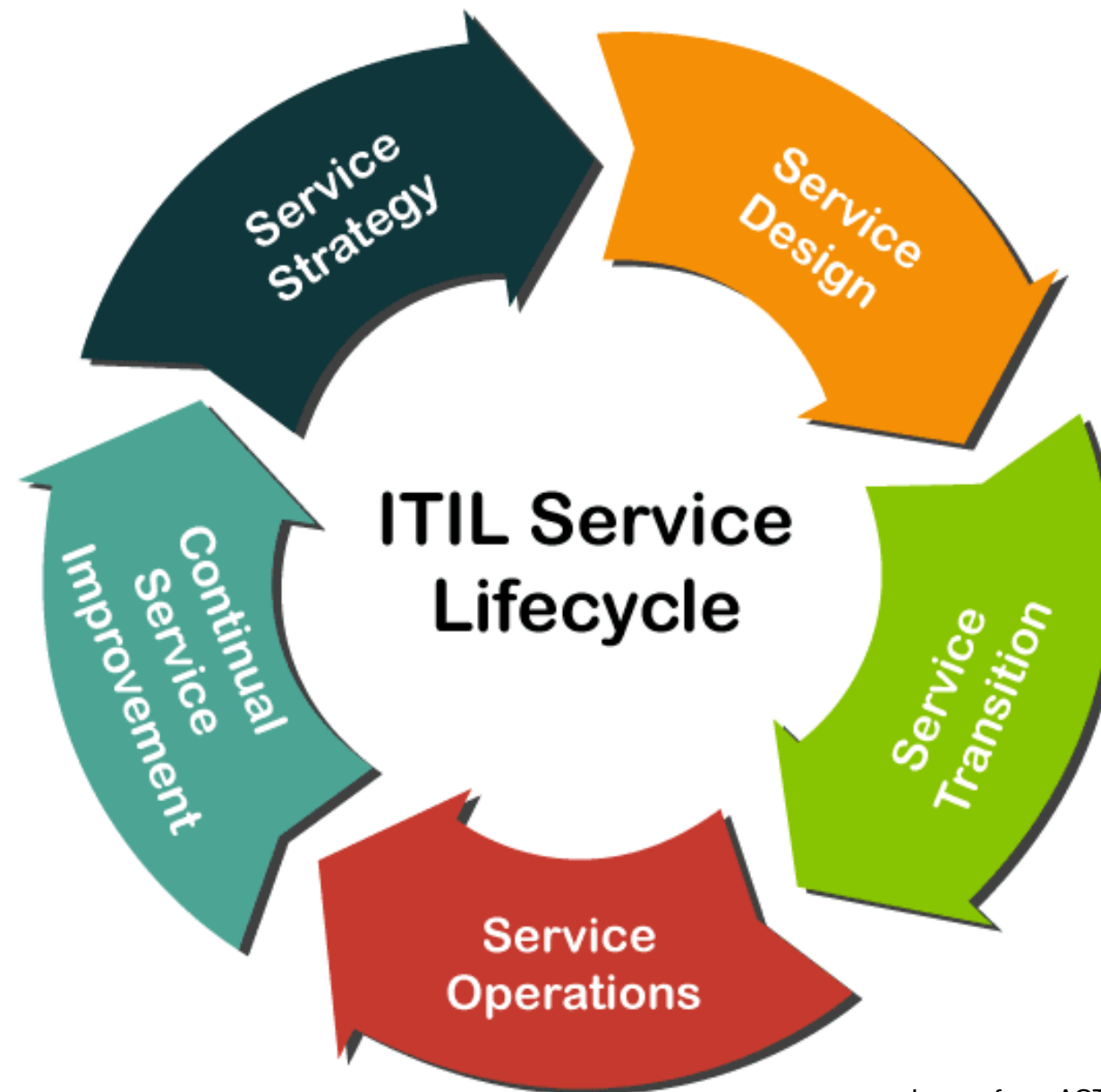


Image from ACTE.in

# Systematic Improvement

- **Design Solution:**
  - Develop solutions that fit the business.
  - Examples: upgrading email security, implementing MFA, automating backups



# Design Solution: Passphrases Example



Take a look at the following four passwords.

Which one is the strongest password (the hardest to hack)?

1. W3lcome@
2. sunshine1
3. Cl\*&n%X2
4. MyCatHatesMondays

Number of Characters	Numbers Only	Lowercase Letters	Upper and Lowercase Letters	Numbers, Upper and Lowercase Letters	Numbers, Upper and Lowercase Letters, Symbols
4	Instantly	Instantly	Instantly	Instantly	Instantly
5	Instantly	Instantly	57 minutes	2 hours	4 hours
6	Instantly	46 minutes	2 days	6 days	2 weeks
7	Instantly	20 hours	4 months	1 year	2 years
8	Instantly	3 weeks	15 years	62 years	164 years
9	2 hours	2 years	791 years	3k years	11k years
10	1 day	40 years	41k years	238k years	803k years
11	1 weeks	1k years	2m years	14m years	56m years
12	3 months	27k years	111m years	917m years	3bn years
13	3 years	705k years	5bn years	56bn years	275bn years
14	28 years	18m years	300bn years	3tn years	19tn years
15	284 years	477m years	15tn years	218tn years	1qd years
16	2k years	12bn years	812tn years	13qd years	94qd years
17	28k years	322bn years	42qd years	840qd years	6qn years
18	284k years	8tn years	2qn years	52qn years	463qn years

# Time it takes a hacker to brute force your password in 2025


Hardware: 12 x RTX 5090  
Password hash: bcrypt (10)



# Hive Systems

Read more and download at  
[hivesystems.com/password](https://hivesystems.com/password)

# Design Solution: Passphrase Scenario



Username

Password

[Forgot Password?](#)

**Login**

# Design Solution: Passphrase Practice

Pick one of the prompts below and create your own passphrase:



- **What's a meal you'll never forget? Where did you eat it?**
  - *tacos-in-Austin-2019*
- **Finish this sentence: "I would never eat..."**
  - *I-would-never-eat-ketchup-on-a-hot-dog!*
- **What's the most random thing you can picture right now?**
  - *purple-giraffe-on-skates*
- **Describe something in your daily routine in a weird way.**
  - *coffee-before-humans-please*
- **What would your pet say if it could talk?**
  - *take-me-out-on-a-walk*

# Systematic Improvement cont.

- **Design Solution:**

- Develop solutions that fit the business.



- Examples: upgrading email security, implementing MFA, automating backups

- **Plan Implementation:**

- Map out resources, time, and budget needed. Ensure business disruption is minimized.

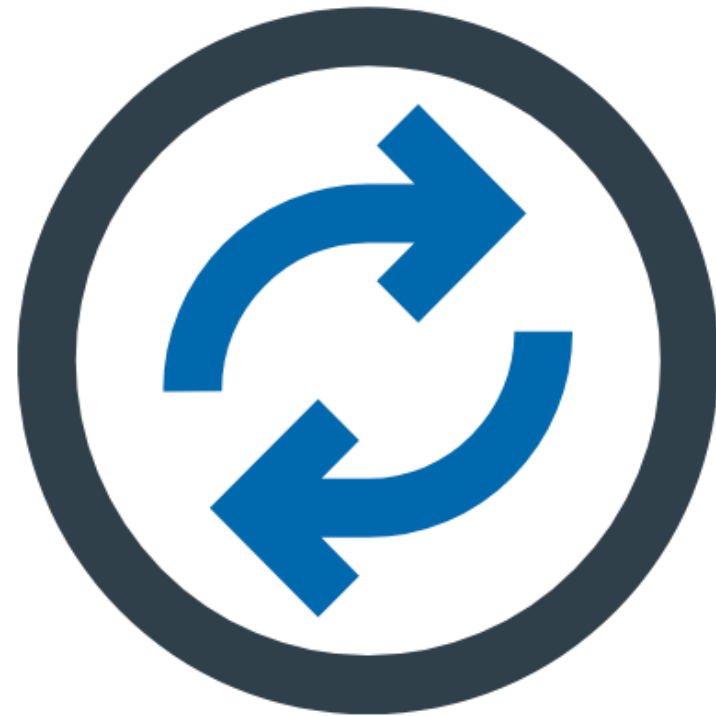
- **Execute Change:**

- Roll out improvements in phases to reduce risk and gain user adoption.

# Systematic Improvement cont.

- **Rinse & Repeat:**
  - Review regularly to adapt to new threats and technology shifts.

**Cybersecurity is never “done.”**



# Data Protection



- **Manage Identities:**

- Ensure only the right people have the right access (identity and access management).



- **Control Devices:**

- Secure laptops, phones, and tablets with endpoint protection.
- Generate Conditional Access Policies.
  - Example: What criteria do people / devices need to meet?  
Location? Operating system? Device type?



- **Protect Data:**

- Encrypt sensitive data and back it up securely to prevent breaches and ransomware damage.

# Planning Your Cybersecurity Approach

## Categories to Think About:

- Authentication
- Access Control
- Device Security
- Application Use
- Monitoring & Alerts
- Incident Response
- User Awareness



# Planning Your Cybersecurity Approach

Category	High Security (high friction)
Authentication	Complex passwords, frequent mandatory changes, MFA on every login
Access Control	Strict manual approvals for every resource request
Device Security	Users required to install patches manually, strict lockdowns preventing software use
Application Use	Blocking many external services and cloud tools outright
Monitoring & Alerts	Constant pop-ups, frequent security prompts
Incident Response	Users must call IT for every password reset or phishing report
User Awareness	Long, infrequent training sessions

# Planning Your Cybersecurity Approach

Category	Balanced Approach (secure + usable)
Authentication	Single Sign-On (SSO), passwordless login (biometrics, hardware keys), adaptive MFA only when risk is detected
Access Control	Preapproved access based on the user's role within the organization
Device Security	Automated patching, endpoint protection that runs in background, containing application data within approved applications (MAM)
Application Use	Allowing approved SaaS apps with monitoring and data loss prevention controls
Monitoring & Alerts	Silent background monitoring with alerts only when anomalies are detected
Incident Response	Self-service password reset, one-click phishing report button, automated response playbooks
User Awareness	Micro-learning, phishing simulations, just-in-time security nudges

# What's Available?



## One Vendor Suite vs. Best-of-Breed Tools

Think about the various tools (applications, platforms, licenses, etc.) you use for work. Do you tend to use a “one vendor suite” (like Microsoft 365, Google Suite etc.), or do you use a mix of tools depending on your specific need?

**What are some pros and cons to each approach?**

# What's Available?

- **Consolidate vs. Separate:**

- One Vendor Suite (simpler, often cheaper) **vs.**
- Best-of-Breed Tools (more complex but specialized)

- **Licensing Bundles:**

- What licenses do you already use? Do you use them to their fullest potential?
- Many platforms (like Microsoft 365 or Google Workspace) include security features businesses don't fully use.

- **App Rationalization:**

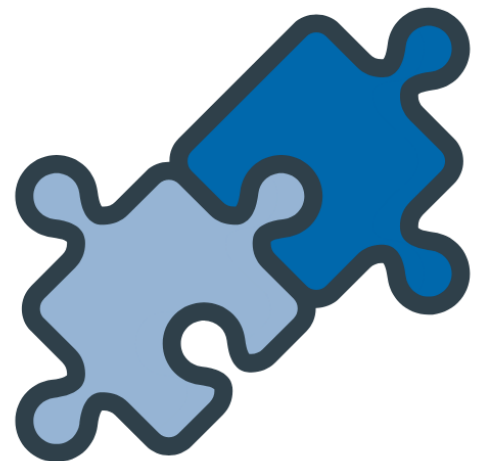
- Which apps do you use? What purpose(s) do they serve?
- Eliminate redundant apps (e.g.: multiple chat tools) to reduce risk and cost.

## Key Considerations:

What are your needs? What challenge(s) are you facing? Is there a solution that exists within your existing licenses/bundles, or do you need to look externally?

# Integrations

- **Identify Integrations:**
  - Look for opportunities to connect systems (e.g.: CRM + accounting) for better efficiency.
- **Consolidate Data:**
  - Reduce silos to improve decision-making and reduce duplicate information.
- **Integrate Visualization Tools:**
  - Use dashboards (like Power BI, Tableau) to turn raw data into actionable insights.



# Policy Governance



**Why do we need policies around our  
technology use?**

**Can't we just rely on IT to keep us safe?**

# Policy Governance



## What happen when something goes wrong?

E.g.: your system goes down, your office building is inaccessible, your devices are compromised, your data is deleted, etc.

# Policy Governance

- **Business Continuity:**
  - Plan to keep operations running during disruptions.
- **Disaster Recovery:**
  - Ensure systems and data can be restored after cyber or physical disasters.
- **Incident Response:**
  - Pre-plan who does what in the event of a security incident. Speed matters. Perform a table-top exercise.
- **IT Security Policies:**
  - Written rules for employees (e.g.: password management, phishing awareness). Determine compliance framework if applicable.

## Key Considerations:

How can you plan around disruptions before they happen?



# Summary



Nobody is immune to cyber attacks. We need to prepare in advance.



Cybersecurity is ALL of our responsibility. Keeping an organization safe is a team effort.



It's not a light switch change. There is a tiered approach.

# Presenter Contact Info



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