CYFUN© DEFINITIONS

These are the definitions of the main terms used in the CyFun© Framework

Function: The CyberFundamentals Framework core is broken into five core functions: **Identify**, **Protect**, **Detect**, **Respond**, and **Recover**. The CyberFundamentals Framework core will include a sixth function Govern to stay aligned with NIST CSF 2.0. Functions organise cybersecurity outcomes at their highest level.

Source: based on NIST CSF

Category: Each function is associated with a set of categories that form the basis for actionable cybersecurity processes. Each category provides a structured approach to achieving specific cybersecurity outcomes related to that function.

Source: based on NIST CSF

Subcategory: Categories are further subdivided into subcategories that aim at specific outcomes that help the corresponding category achieve its goals.

Source: based on NIST CSF

Requirement: Need or expectation that cannot be ignored, beyond the exception rules defined in the conformity assessment scheme (CAS).

Source: based on ISO/IEC 27000:2018 (NBN EN ISO/IEC 27000:2020)

Control: A measure that is modifying risk. Controls include any process, policy, device, practice, or other actions that modify risk. In the context of CyberFundamentals conformity and self-assessment, the controls in this framework are also requirements and are therefore used interchangeably.

Source: ISO/IEC 27000:2018 (NBN EN ISO/IEC 27000:2020)

Guidance: Guidance provides examples of concise, action-oriented solutions to help achieve the requirements outcomes. These examples are not enforceable; other ways of achieving the requirements' outcomes are possible and allowed.

Source: based on NIST CSF