

CYBER EXPOSURE MANAGING AND MEASURING CYBER RISK IN THE DIGITAL ERA

August 2019

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation includes forward-looking statements. All statements contained in this presentation other than statements of historical facts, including statements regarding our future results of operations and financial position, our business strategy and plans and our objectives for future operations, are forward-looking statements. The words "anticipate," believe," "continue," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "will" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operations, business strategy, short-term and long-term business operations and objectives and financial needs. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions. These risks and uncertainties are detailed in the sections titled "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2019 and other filings that we make from time to time with the SEC, which are available on the SEC's website at sec.gov. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks emerge from time to time. It is not possible for our management to predict all risks, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements we may make. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the future events and trends discussed in this presentation may not occur and actual results could differ materially and adversely from those anticipated or implied in any forward-looking statements we make.

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This presentation includes non-GAAP financial measures which have certain limitations and should not be considered in isolation, or as alternatives to or substitutes for, financial measures determined in accordance with GAAP. The non-GAAP measures as defined by us may not be comparable to similar non-GAAP measures presented by other companies. Our presentation of such measures, which may include adjustments to exclude unusual or non-recurring items, should not be construed as an inference that our future results will be unaffected by these or other unusual or non-recurring items. See the GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliation section for a reconciliation of these non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures.

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Empowering every organization to understand and reduce their cybersecurity risk

tenable At-A-Glance



^{1.} All figures presented are as of December 31, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

^{2.} We adopted ASC 606 on January 1, 2017 using the modified retrospective method. The 2015 and 2016 consolidated statements of operations were not adjusted for the adoption of ASC 606.

Recurring revenue as a percentage of total revenue for 2018, Q1 2019 and Q2 2019.

Investment Highlights



One of the most recognized brands in security



Data asset drives network effects



Unique approach to secular growth opportunity



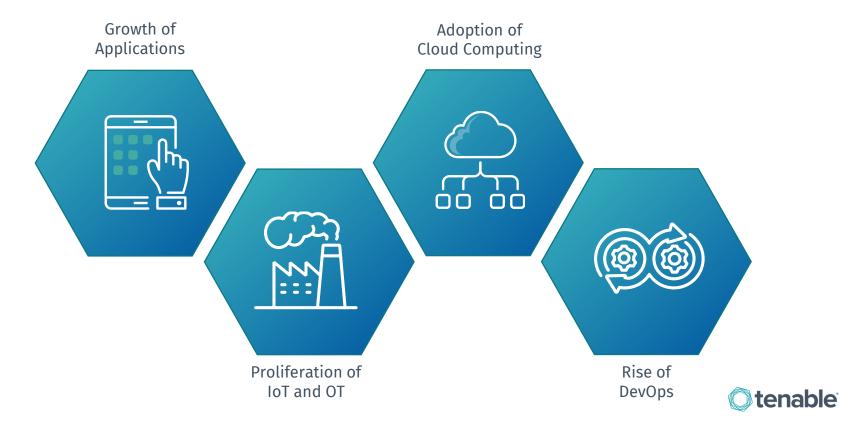
High growth, recurring model



System of record for security



Digital Transformation Increases IT Complexity and Cybersecurity Risk



Cybersecurity Risk is Business Risk

+ HELPNETSECURITY

Most organizations suffered a business-disrupting cyber event

Massive Amazon S3 leaks highlight user blind spots in enterprise race to the cloud

Data leaks at Dow Jones, Verizon, and a GOP analytics firm show that companies are forgoing security best practices in order to guickly make it to the cloud.

DARKReading

Despite Breaches, Many Organizations Struggle to Quantify Cyber-Risks to Business



US warns of cyber attacks on critical infrastructure

The global ransomware epidemic is just getting started

WannaCry should have been a major warning to the world about ransomware. Then the GoldenEye strain of Petya ransomware arrived. What's next?

Equifax's Mega-Breach Was Made Possible by a Website Flaw It Could Have Fixed

Vital Boeing computer network infected with WannaCry virus – is it safe to fly?

THE REAPER IOT BOTNET HAS ALREADY INFECTED A MILLION NETWORKS



Casino Gets Hacked Through Its Internet-Connected Fish Tank Thermometer

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

PRO CYBER COMMENTARY & ANALYSIS

Cyber Matters: Heed the Window of Opportunity



Capital One hacker exploits a common Amazon cloud vulnerability to access 106 million accounts

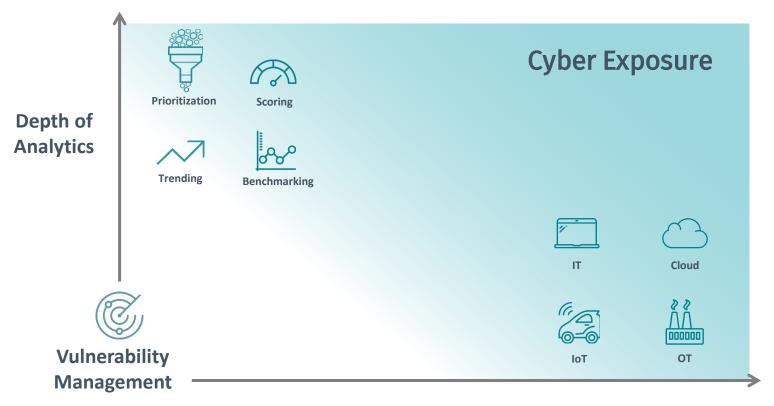


CYBERSECURITY

Accused hacker exploited vulnerability in cloud



Evolving Vulnerability Management to Cyber Exposure







The Journey to Cyber Exposure

Asset-Centric
Business Context
Benchmarking
Strategic Decision Support

IT-Centric
Technical Context

Day to Day Management

Where are we exposed?

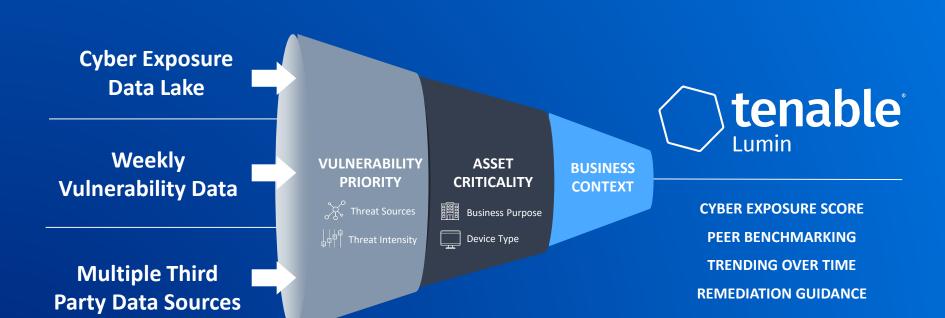
Where should we Prioritize based on exposure?

Predictive Prioritization

Are we reducing our risk over time?

How do we compare to our peers?

Cyber Exposure and Lumin



Understanding Cyber Risk is Strategic and Foundational



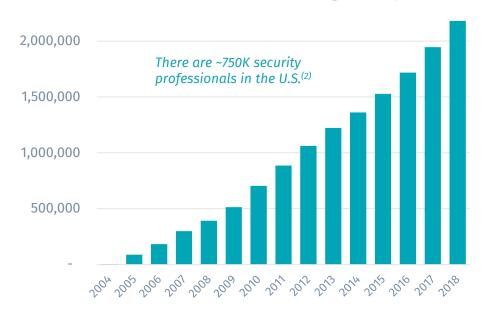


Technology Ecosystem Enhances Platform Value

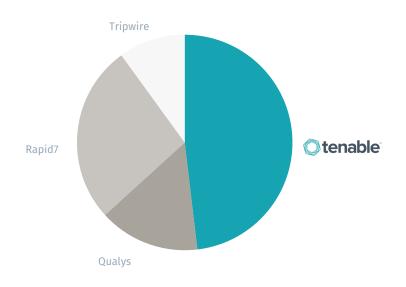


Deeply Trusted Brand Amongst Large Global Community

Over 2M cumulative, unique downloads of Free Nessus globally⁽¹⁾



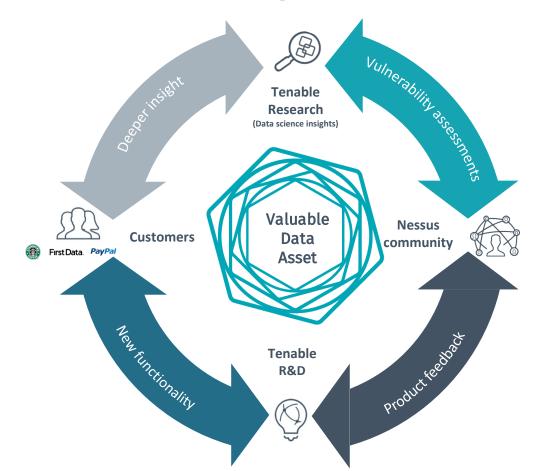
Vulnerability management skills on LinkedIn





^{1.} Unique downloads are based on each unique email address utilized to register for the use of Nessus Essentials.

Data Asset Drives Significant Network Effects





Tenable Can Be the System of Record for Security





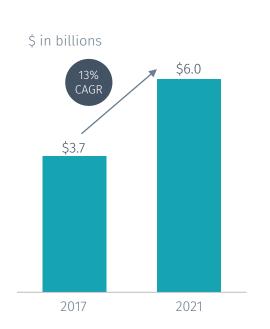


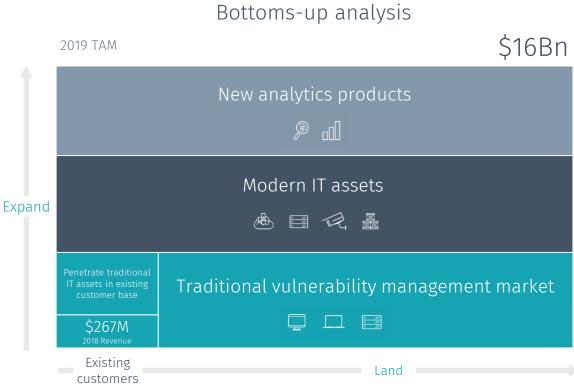




Large and Underpenetrated TAM

Traditional vulnerability management market⁽¹⁾

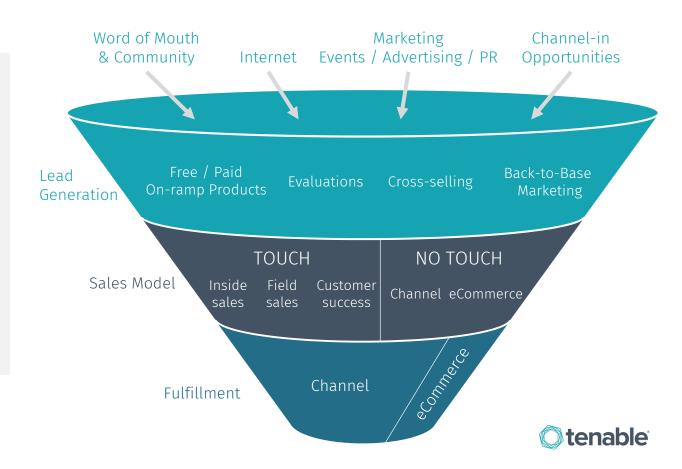






Differentiated Go-to-Market Efficiently Addresses All Organizations

- Nessus on-ramp contributes to land and expand model
- Broad channel engagement, serving both enterprise and mid-market
 - Currently, channel drives over 20% of new enterprise leads
- Growth in enterprise account management model



World Class Customer Base





>25% of Global 2000



>50% of Fortune 500





First Data. JPMorganChase 🗇











































































DOE

VA

SSA

Growth Strategy



Acquire new enterprise platform customers



Expand asset coverage



Invest in technology and expand use cases



Accelerate international expansion



Experienced Management Team and Board

































Microsoft







Brooke Seawell Director, Tableau & NVIDIA

Richard Wells Managing Director, Insight

Ping Li General Partner, Accel

Jerry Kennelly Former Chairman and CEO, Riverbed





Kim Hammonds Former COO, Deutsche Bank





Financial Overview

August 2019

Financial Highlights



Rapid, recurring revenue growth at scale



Balance and diversified model



Land-and-expand model

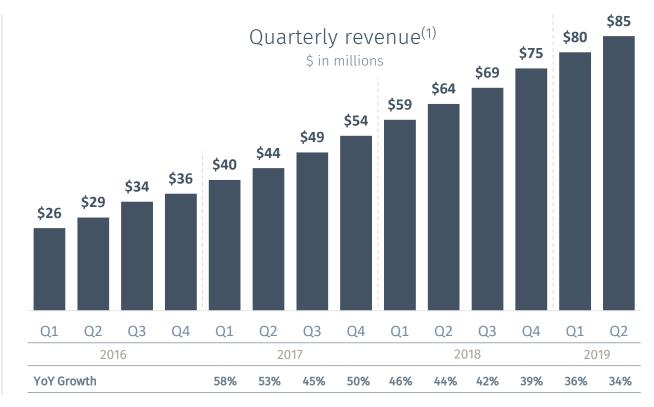


Capital efficient business



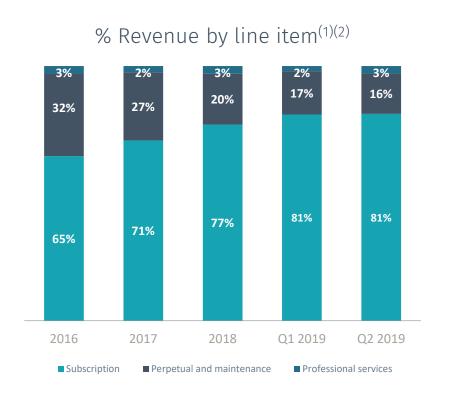
Rapidly Growing Revenue







Composition of Revenue



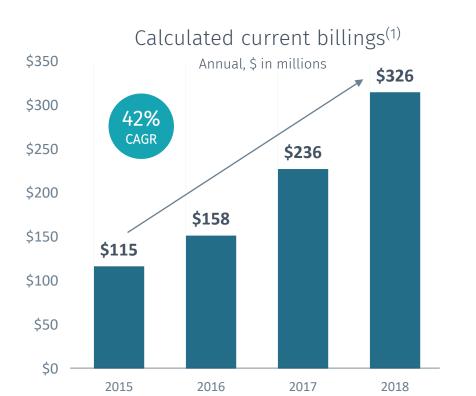








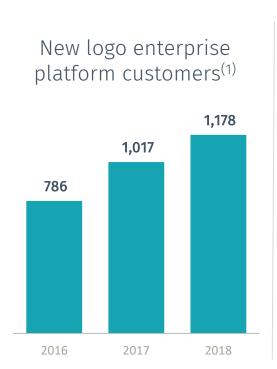
Strong Growth in Calculated Current Billings

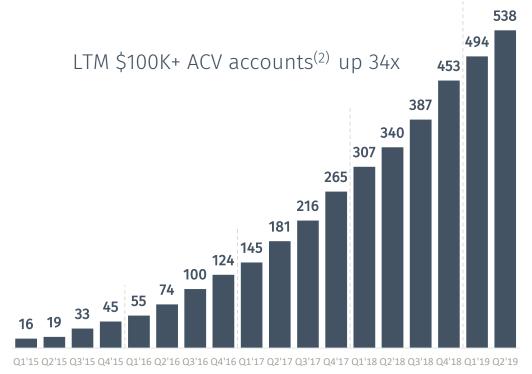






Landing Higher Value Customers





^{1.} Chart represents new enterprise platform customer acquisitions excluding upsells. Enterprise platform customer defined as a customer that has licensed Tenable.io or Tenable.SC for an annual amount of \$5,000 or greater.

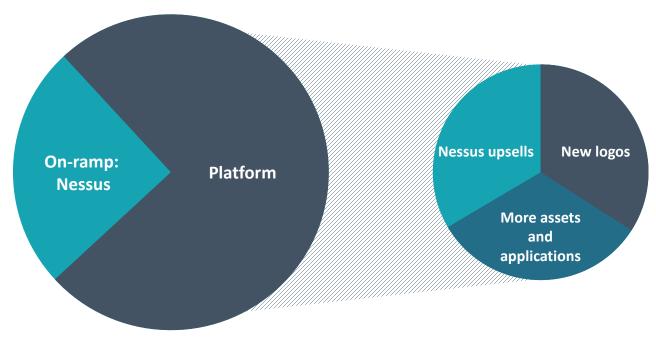




Multiple Ways to Land and Expand

Annual contract value

- Nessus serves as a costeffective on-ramp to larger enterprise platform sales
- Elastic, asset-based pricing model
- Proven land-and-expand strategy
- ~90% recurring revenue⁽¹⁾





Non-GAAP Income Statement and Cash Flow Highlights

~85%

Gross margin

~25%

Investment in R&D

Modest cash burn

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,				
	2018	% of Rev	2019	% of Rev	
Revenue	\$ 63,592		\$ 85,384		
Cost of revenue ⁽¹⁾	9,614		13,025		
Gross profit ⁽¹⁾	53,978	85%	72,359	85%	
Operating expenses ⁽¹⁾ :					
Sales and marketing ⁽¹⁾	41,151	65%	51,800	61%	
Research and development ⁽¹⁾	17,151	27%	19,257	23%	
General and administrative ⁽¹⁾	8,946	14%	12,012	14%	
Total operating expenses ⁽¹⁾	67,248	106%	83,069	97%	
Loss from operations ⁽¹⁾	\$ (13,270)	(21%)	\$ (10,710)	(13%)	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 242		\$ (2,123)		
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,382)		(3,029)		
Free cash flow	\$ (1,140)		\$ (5,152)		



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Unique approach to secular growth opportunity



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Appendix

Non-GAAP Reconciliations

Calculated Current Billings: We define calculated current billings, a non-GAAP financial measure, as revenue recognized in a period plus the change in current deferred revenue in the corresponding period. We believe that calculated current billings is a key metric to measure our periodic performance. Given that most of our customers pay in advance (including multi-year contracts), but we generally recognize the related revenue ratably over time, we use calculated current billings to measure and monitor our ability to provide our business with the working capital generated by upfront payments from our customers. We believe that calculated current billings, which excludes deferred revenue for periods beyond twelve months in a customer's contractual term, more closely correlates with annual contract value and that the variability in total billings, depending on the timing of large multi-year contracts and the preference for annual billing versus multi-year upfront billing, may distort growth in one period over another.

The following table presents a reconciliation of revenue, the most directly comparable GAAP measure, to calculated current billings for each of the periods presented. All dollars are in thousands.

Calculated Current Billings:	2015	2016	2017	2018	Q1 2018	Q1 2019	Q2 2018	Q2 2019
Revenue	\$93,466	\$124,371	\$187,727	\$267,360	\$59,107	\$80,301	\$63,592	\$85,384
Add: Deferred revenue (current), end of period	54,721	88,011	154,898	213,644	160,503	214,508	174,277	227,227
Less: Deferred revenue (current), beginning of period ⁽¹⁾	(33,163)	(54,721)	(107,006)	(154,898)	(154,898)	(213,644)	(160,503)	(214,508)
Calculated current billings	\$115,024	\$157,661	\$235,619	\$326,106	\$64,712	\$81,165	\$77,366	\$98,103



Non-GAAP Reconciliations (continued)

Non-GAAP Loss from Operations: We define non-GAAP loss from operations as GAAP loss from operations, excluding the effect of stock-based compensation and amortization of intangible assets.

Non-GAAP Net Loss: We define non-GAAP net loss as GAAP net loss attributable to common stockholders, excluding the effect of the accretion of Series A and B redeemable convertible preferred stock, stock-based compensation and amortization of intangible assets, including the applicable tax impact.

Non-GAAP Gross Profit and Non-GAAP Gross Margin: We define non-GAAP gross profit as GAAP gross profit, excluding the effect of stock-based compensation and amortization of intangible assets. Non-GAAP gross margin is defined as non-GAAP gross profit as a percentage of revenue.

Non-GAAP Sales and Marketing Expense, Non-GAAP Research and Development Expense and Non-GAAP General and Administrative Expense: We define these non-GAAP measures as their respective GAAP measures, excluding stock-based compensation.

The following tables reconcile the most directly comparable GAAP measures to our non-GAAP measures for each of the periods presented. All dollars are in thousands.

Non-GAAP Loss from Operations	Q2 2018	Q2 2019
Loss from operations	\$(16,445)	\$(22,234)
Stock-based compensation	3,024	11,373
Amortization of intangible assets	151	151
Non-GAAP loss from operations	\$(13,270)	\$(10,710)

	Non-GAAP Gross Profit	Q2 2018	Q2 2019
	Gross Profit	\$53,713	\$71,466
	Stock-based compensation	114	742
	Amortization of intangible assets	151	151
	Non-GAAP gross profit	\$53,978	\$72,359



Non-GAAP Reconciliations (continued)

Non-GAAP Sales and Marketing Expense	Q2 2018	Q2 2019
Sales and marketing expense	\$41,826	\$56,015
Less: stock-based compensation	675	4,215
Non-GAAP sales and marketing expense	\$41,151	\$51,800

Non-GAAP Research and Development Expense	Q2 2018	Q2 2019
Research and development expense	\$17,791	\$21,698
Less: stock-based compensation	640	2,441
Non-GAAP research and development expense	\$17,151	\$19,257

Non-GAAP General and Administrative Expense	Q2 2018	Q2 2019
General and administrative expense	\$10,541	\$15,987
Less: stock-based compensation	1,595	3,975
Non-GAAP general and administrative expense	\$8,946	\$12,012

