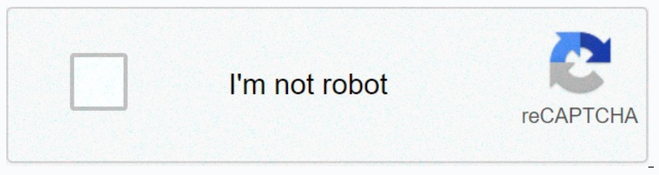

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Another term for an icv is cyber security

Abbreviation(s) and synonym(s): Integrity Check Value Definition(s) integrity check value: A fixed string preceded by plaintext within the authenticated encryption function of a key wrapping algorithm to allow verification of the integrity of the plaintext within the authenticated decryption function. Source(s): NIST SP 800-38F under Integrity Check value abbreviation(s) and synonym(s): Definition(s): See checksum. Reason: The concept of an integrity check value is included in the term checksum. It is therefore not necessary to distinguish between the two concepts. Source(s): CNSSI 4009-2015 under Integrity Check value A fixed string preceded by plaintext within the authenticated encryption function of a key wrapping algorithm to allow verification of the integrity of the plaintext within the authenticated decryption function. Source:NIST SP 800-38F Cybersecurity is sweeping the world by storm with some of the world's largest and most advanced companies that have been the victims of cyber attacks over the past 5 years. Against this background, the Equifax hack recently stole highly personal and sensitive information, such as Social Security numbers, affecting more than 145 million people. As long as computers are available, we are unfortunately at risk of our digital data being compromised and tampered with. But life in the digital age isn't that scary – especially when you know what you're doing. Understanding how your device works isn't as hard as it sounds. But if you could nail long division in 4th grade, then you can learn cyber basics that you get pretty far in your own personal security as well as your businesses. We are here to facilitate this learning curve by providing a list of the top 25 cyber security terminology everyone should know: 1. Cloud A technology that allows us to access our files and/or services from anywhere in the world over the Internet. Technically, it is a collection of computers with large storage capabilities that serve requests remotely. 2. Software A set of programs that instruct a computer to perform a task. These statements are compiled into a package that users can install and use. For example, Microsoft Office is application software. 3. Domain A group of computers, printers, and devices that are connected and controlled as a whole. For example, your computer is typically part of a domain in your workplace. 4. Virtual Private Network (VPN) A tool that allows the user to remain anonymous while using the by masking the site and encrypting traffic. RELATED: Protect your company and your customers from ransomware 5. IP address An Internet version of a home address for your computer that is identified when communicating over a network; For example, the connection to the Internet (a Networks). 6. Use a malicious application or script to exploit a computer's vulnerability. 7. Violation The moment when a hacker successfully exploits a vulnerability in a computer or device and gains access to its files and network. 8. Firewall A defensive technology designed to keep the bad guys out. Firewalls can be hardware-based or software-based. 9. Malware the Villain A generic term that describes all forms of malicious software designed to wreak havoc on a computer. Common forms are: viruses, trojans, worms and ransomware. 10. Virus One type of malware aimed to corrupt, delete or modify information on one computer before targeting others. In recent years, however, viruses like Stuxnet have caused physical damage. 11. Ransomware A form of malware that intentionally prevents you from accessing files on your computer – keep your data hostage. It will usually encrypt files and require that a ransom be paid to have them decrypted or restored. For example, WannaCry ransomware. For more information about ransomware, see our free ransomware guide. 12. Trojan Horse A piece of malware that often allows a hacker to get remote access to a computer through a back door. 13. Worm A piece of malware that can replicate itself to spread the infection to other connected computers. 14. Bot/Botnet A type of software application or script that performs tasks on command so that an attacker can take complete control of an affected computer remotely. A collection of these infected computers is called a botnet and is controlled by the hacker or botherder. RELATED: 6 Steps to Create Stronger Passwords 15. Spyware A type of malware that works by spying on user activity without their knowledge. Features include activity monitoring, keystrokes collection, data collection (account information, logins, financial information), and more. 16. Rootkit Another type of malware that allows cyber-criminals to remotely control your computer. Rootkits are particularly harmful because they are difficult to detect, so it is likely that this type of malware could live on your computer for a long time. 17. DDoS An acronym that stands for Distributed Denial of Service– a form of cyber-attack. This attack aims to render a service such as a Website unusable by flooding it with malicious traffic or data from multiple sources (often botnets). 18. Phishing or Spear Phishing A technique used by hackers to obtain confidential information. For example, the use of handmade e-mail messages to trick people into revealing personal or confidential information, such as passwords and bank account information. 19. Encryption The process of encoding data to prevent theft by ensuring that the data can only be accessed with one key. 20. BYOD (Bring Your Own Device) refers to an enterprise security policy that personal equipment of employees that can be used in business. A BYOD policy specifies restrictions and restrictions on whether a personal phone or laptop can be connected over the corporate network. 21. Pen-testing short for penetration testing, this practice is a means of assessing security with hacking tools and techniques with the aim of detecting vulnerabilities and assessing vulnerabilities. 22. Social Engineering A technique used to manipulate and deceive people to obtain sensitive and private information. Scams based on social engineering are based on how people think and act. So once a hacker understands what motivates a person's actions, they can usually get exactly what they're looking for – like financial data and passwords. RELATED: 15 Alarming Data Security Statistics of Law Firms 23. Clickjacking A hacker attack that leads victims to click on an unintentional link or button that is usually disguised as a harmless element. 24. Deepfake An audio or video clip that has been edited and manipulated to be real or credible. The most dangerous consequence of the popularity of deepfakes is that they can easily convince people to believe a particular story or theory that can lead to user behavior with a greater impact than in political or financial. 25. White Hat / Black Hat When speaking in cyber security terms, the differences in hacker hats refers to the hacker's intent. For example: White Hat: Breaks the network to get sensitive information with the owner's consent – which makes it completely legal. This method is typically used to test infrastructure vulnerabilities. Black Hat: Hackers who break into the network to steal information that is used to harm the owner or users without consent. It is completely illegal. We've only covered the tip of the iceberg up to cyber security conditions, but that will get you off to a good start. Now follow the steps to make sure you and your business are protected — knowledge is power! Check out Cybint for more tips and advice by signing up for our mailing list below. Below.

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