

Key Terms and Definitions

Cybersecurity: Protection of computers, devices and networks from unauthorised access and information disclosure

Encryption: The transferring of data from its original format into an unreadable (encoded) format.

Cipher Key: The set of rules that need to be applied to data that has been encrypted, after which the data will return to its readable (original) format.

Network: A collection of devices using the same connection to communicate

Virus: type of computer program that, when executed, replicates itself by modifying other computer programs and inserting its own code.

Worm: standalone malware computer program that replicates itself in order to spread to other computers. It often uses a computer network to spread itself, relying on security failures on the target computer to access it. It will use this machine as a host to scan and infect other computers.

Malware: software intentionally designed to cause disruption to a computer, server, client, or computer network, leak private information, gain unauthorised access to information or systems, deprive users access to information or which unknowingly interferes with the user's computer security and privacy.

DDOS: denial-of-service attack is a cyber-attack in which the perpetrator seeks to make a machine or network resource unavailable to its intended users by temporarily or indefinitely disrupting services of a host connected to a network.

Form-Jacking: relatively new form of digital information theft caused by hacker attacks on commercial websites involved in banking, e-commerce and other activities that collect customers' personal information.

Ransomware: type of malware that threatens to publish the victim's personal data or perpetually block access to it unless a ransom is paid.

Phishing: Attackers send fraudulent messages designed to trick a person into revealing sensitive information to the attacker, or to deploy malicious software on the victim, like ransomware.