2023 Cybersecurity Terms Summary

FROM A TO Z

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A

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Access Control List (ACL)

Access Control List, or ACL, is a security feature that defines which users or groups have permission to access specific resources on a computer or network.

Advanced Persistent Threat (APT)

An Advanced Persistent Threat, or APT, is a sophisticated type of cyber attack that targets a specific organization or individual over an extended period of time, with the intention of stealing sensitive data or intellectual property.

Adware

Adware is a type of software that displays unwanted advertisements on a user's computer, often bundled with other programs or downloaded without the user's knowledge.

Ammy Admin

Ammy Admin is a remote desktop software that enables users to remotely connect to and control another computer over the internet.

Antivirus

Antivirus software is a program designed to detect, prevent, and remove malicious software, such as viruses, worms, and Trojan horses, from a computer.

Authentication

Authentication is the process of verifying the identity of a user or device, usually through a username and password, biometric information, or a security token.

Authorization

Authorization is the process of granting or denying access to a resource or system based on a user's identity, role, or other criteria.

Attack Surface

An Attack Surface is the total number of vulnerabilities and entry points that an attacker can use to exploit a system or network.

Asset

An Asset is any resource, system, or data that has value to an organization and needs to be protected.

Application Security

Application Security refers to the process of designing, testing, and implementing security measures to protect software applications from unauthorized access, modification, or destruction.

Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)

Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) is a symmetric encryption algorithm used to protect sensitive data by transforming it into a format that is unreadable without the correct decryption key.

Application Programming Interface (API)

An Application Programming Interface, or API, is a set of protocols and standards that allow different software applications to communicate with each other.

Access Point

An Access Point is a device that enables wireless devices to connect to a wired network.

Attack Vector

An Attack Vector is the path or means by which an attacker gains unauthorized access to a system or network.

Air Gap

An Air Gap is a security measure that physically separates a computer or network from the internet or any other unsecured network to prevent unauthorized access or data transfer.

Authentication Factor

Authentication Factor refers to the means by which a user proves their identity, typically through something they know (e.g., a password), something they have (e.g., a security token), or something they are (e.g., biometric information).

Adversary

Adversary refers to an individual, group, or organization that launches cyber attacks against another party or entity.

Audit Trail

Audit Trail is a record of events that allows administrators to trace and examine activities and changes on a system or network.

APT Framework

APT Framework is a structured approach used to identify, prevent, and respond to Advanced Persistent Threats.

Application Whitelisting

Application Whitelisting is a security measure that allows only approved applications to run on a system, preventing the execution of malware and other unauthorized software.

Access Management

Access Management refers to the process of controlling who has access to specific resources or systems within an organization.

Authorization Token

Authorization Token is a piece of data that verifies a user's permission to access a particular resource or system.

Attack Tree

Attack Tree is a visual representation of a systematic process used to evaluate the potential vulnerabilities and attack scenarios for a system or network.

Attack Map

Attack Map is a graphical representation of a cyber attack in real-time, displaying the source and destination of the attack, the attack type, and the potential impact.

Anonymity

Anonymity refers to the state of being anonymous or unidentifiable, typically used to protect user privacy and prevent tracking or surveillance.

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines, including tasks such as natural language processing, learning, and problem-solving.

Algorithm

Algorithm is a set of rules or instructions used to perform a specific task or solve a problem.

Aircrack-ng

Aircrack-ng is a suite of software tools used to crack Wi-Fi passwords and monitor wireless networks.

Anti-spyware

Anti-spyware is software designed to detect and remove spyware, which is malicious software used to collect data from a computer or network without the user's knowledge or consent.

Asset Management

Asset Management is the process of tracking and managing an organization's physical and digital assets, including hardware, software, and data.

Asymmetric Encryption

Asymmetric Encryption is a type of encryption that uses two separate keys, a public key for encryption and a private key for decryption, to securely transmit information over a network.

Application Security Testing

Application Security Testing is the process of identifying and mitigating vulnerabilities and weaknesses in software applications to prevent cyber attacks.

Attribute-based Access Control (ABAC)

Attribute-based Access Control (ABAC) is a security model that uses attributes or characteristics of a user or resource to determine access permissions.

Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is a protocol used to map a network address (such as an IP address) to a physical address (such as a MAC address) on a local network.

Access Point Name (APN)

Access Point Name (APN) is a unique identifier used by mobile devices to connect to a mobile network.

B

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Botnet

A Botnet is a network of compromised computers or devices that can be remotely controlled by an attacker to perform malicious activities, such as launching distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks.

Brute Force Attack

A Brute Force Attack is a method of cracking passwords or encryption by attempting all possible combinations until the correct one is found.

Backup

Backup refers to the process of copying and storing data in a secure location to protect against data loss due to hardware failure, human error, or cyber attacks.

Browser Hijacking

Browser Hijacking is a type of cyber attack that takes control of a user's web browser, often redirecting the user to malicious websites or installing unwanted software.

Bot

A Bot, short for robot, is a software application designed to perform automated tasks over the internet, often used for malicious purposes such as spamming, phishing, or DDoS attacks.

Black Hat Hacker

A Black Hat Hacker is a malicious hacker who uses their skills to gain unauthorized access to systems, steal data, or cause damage to networks or devices.

Bricking

Bricking refers to the intentional or unintentional act of rendering a device or system unusable, often through software manipulation or modification.

Bluetooth Hacking

Bluetooth Hacking is a type of cyber attack that exploits vulnerabilities in Bluetooth-enabled devices to gain unauthorized access or steal sensitive information.

Biometric Authentication

Biometric Authentication is a security method that uses unique physical or behavioral characteristics of an individual, such as fingerprints, facial recognition, or voice recognition, to verify their identity.

Binary Code

Binary Code is a system of representing data and instructions using only two digits, usually 0 and 1, which are interpreted by computers and other electronic devices.

Business Continuity Planning (BCP)

Business Continuity Planning (BCP) is a process of developing and implementing strategies and procedures to ensure that essential business functions can continue during and after a disaster or other disruptive event.

Bot Herder

A Bot Herder is a person who creates or controls a Botnet, often for malicious purposes such as launching cyber attacks or stealing sensitive information.

Backdoor

A Backdoor is a hidden entry point in a computer system or software application that allows unauthorized access to the system or application.

Banner Grabbing

Banner Grabbing is a technique used to gather information about a target computer system or network by retrieving the banner or header information from a service or application running on the system.

Bluejacking

Bluejacking is a type of cyber attack that sends unsolicited messages or data to Bluetooth-enabled devices, often to promote a product or service.

Blacklist

A Blacklist is a list of IP addresses, domain names, or other identifiers that are blocked or restricted from accessing a network or system, usually due to a history of malicious or suspicious activity.

Behavioral Analytics

Behavioral Analytics is a process of analyzing user behavior and activity patterns to identify and prevent cyber threats, such as insider attacks or account takeovers.

Block Cipher

A Block Cipher is a type of encryption that operates on fixed-size blocks of data, typically using a secret key to transform the data into ciphertext.

Blockchain Security

Blockchain Security refers to the measures and techniques used to protect the integrity, confidentiality, and availability of data stored on a blockchain, a distributed and decentralized ledger technology.

Boot Sector Virus

A Boot Sector Virus is a type of virus that infects the boot sector of a storage device, such as a hard drive or floppy disk, and spreads to other devices or systems through file sharing or other means.

Branded Spear Phishing

Branded Spear Phishing is a type of targeted phishing attack that uses the branding and logos of a well-known company or organization to trick users into revealing sensitive information or downloading malware.

Browser Extension Security

Browser Extension Security refers to the measures and best practices used to ensure the security and privacy of browser extensions, which are small software programs that add functionality to web browsers.

Business Email Compromise (BEC)

Business Email Compromise (BEC) is a type of cyber attack that uses social engineering and phishing techniques to impersonate an executive or employee in a company and fraudulently obtain money or sensitive information.

Binary Exploitation

Binary Exploitation is a type of cyber attack that targets vulnerabilities in compiled binary code to execute malicious code, gain unauthorized access, or steal sensitive data.

Beaconing

Beaconing is a technique used by malware to periodically send small amounts of data to a command and control (C2) server, indicating that the malware is still active and awaiting further instructions.

Business Impact Analysis (BIA)

Business Impact Analysis (BIA) is a process of identifying and analyzing the potential impacts of a disruption to business operations, such as a cyber attack or natural disaster, to prioritize recovery efforts.

Blind SQL Injection

Blind SQL Injection is a type of cyber attack that exploits vulnerabilities in web applications to inject malicious SQL code into a database, often without the attacker having direct access to the database.

Binary Tree

A Binary Tree is a data structure used in computer science and mathematics to represent hierarchical relationships between elements, typically used for searching and sorting algorithms.

Browser Isolation

Browser Isolation is a security technique that isolates web browsers from the underlying operating system and network, typically using virtualization or sandboxing, to prevent web-based cyber attacks.

Bot Imitation

Bot Imitation is a technique used by attackers to mimic the behavior of a legitimate user or bot to bypass security measures, such as CAPTCHA or IP blocking.

Big Data Analytics

Big Data Analytics is a process of analyzing and extracting insights from large and complex datasets using advanced algorithms and tools, often used for cybersecurity to detect and prevent cyber threats.

Behavioral Biometrics

Behavioral Biometrics is a type of biometric authentication that uses unique behavioral patterns of an individual, such as mouse movements, keystrokes, or swipes, to verify their identity.

Bootkit

A Bootkit is a type of malware that infects the master boot record (MBR) or boot sector of a storage device, allowing the attacker to control the boot process and evade detection by traditional security measures.

Blind Spot

A Blind Spot is an area of a computer system or network that is not monitored or protected by security measures, leaving it vulnerable to cyber attacks.

Botmaster

A Botmaster is a person who creates or controls a Botnet, often for malicious purposes such as launching cyber attacks or stealing sensitive information.

Browser Sandbox

A Browser Sandbox is a virtual environment that isolates web browsers from the underlying operating system and network, often used for testing or secure browsing.

Blockchain Mining

Blockchain Mining is the process of verifying and adding transactions to a blockchain ledger, typically using specialized computer hardware and software to solve complex mathematical puzzles.

Beacon Frequency

Beacon Frequency refers to the rate at which a malware beacon sends data to a command and control (C2) server, often used to evade detection by security measures.

Behavioral Detection

Behavioral Detection is a method of detecting cyber threats based on unusual or suspicious behavior patterns, often using machine learning or artificial intelligence algorithms.

Bit

A Bit, short for binary digit, is the smallest unit of digital information, typically represented by a 0 or 1.

Business Process Compromise (BPC)

Business Process Compromise (BPC) is a type of cyber attack that targets the business processes and operations of a company, often using social engineering or spear phishing techniques.

Blacklist Filter

A Blacklist Filter is a security measure that blocks or restricts access to specific IP addresses, domain names, or other identifiers that are known to be malicious or suspicious.

Binary Analysis

Binary Analysis is the process of analyzing and understanding the behavior and vulnerabilities of compiled binary code, typically used for reverse engineering or vulnerability assessment.

Bitlocker

Bitlocker is a built-in encryption feature in Microsoft Windows operating systems, designed to encrypt and protect data on hard drives and other storage devices.

Bloatware

Bloatware is a type of software that is pre-installed on a computer or mobile device, often causing performance issues or security vulnerabilities.

Bot Controller

A Bot Controller is a person or group that controls a Botnet, often using command and control (C2) servers to issue instructions and collect information.

Blockchain Node

A Blockchain Node is a computer or device that participates in a blockchain network, typically used to validate and record transactions and maintain the integrity of the blockchain ledger.

Browser Fingerprinting

Browser Fingerprinting is a technique used to track or identify users based on the unique characteristics of their web browser, such as installed fonts, plug-ins, or screen resolution.

Biometric Authentication

Biometric Authentication is a type of authentication that uses unique biological characteristics of an individual, such as fingerprints, facial recognition, or iris scans, to verify their identity.

Bypass Attack

A Bypass Attack is a type of cyber attack that exploits vulnerabilities in security measures or protocols to bypass access controls or other protections.

Block Cipher

A Block Cipher is a type of encryption that encrypts data in fixed-size blocks, typically using a specific key or algorithm to scramble the data.

Bluejacking

Bluejacking is a type of cyber attack that uses Bluetooth technology to send unsolicited messages or spam to nearby devices, often used for advertising or social engineering purposes.

Blackout Attack

A Blackout Attack is a type of cyber attack that targets power grids or other critical infrastructure, often using malware or other tools to cause a widespread blackout or disruption.

Buffer Overflow

A Buffer Overflow is a type of cyber attack that exploits vulnerabilities in software applications to overflow a buffer or memory space, typically causing the application to crash or execute malicious code.

Bot Traffic

Bot Traffic refers to the traffic generated by bots, often used for web scraping, content indexing, or DDoS attacks.

Backup and Recovery Plan

A Backup and Recovery Plan is a comprehensive plan for protecting data and recovering from data loss or system failures, typically involving regular backups, redundancy, and testing.

Baseline Security

Baseline Security refers to the minimum level of security measures and controls required to protect a system or network from common threats and vulnerabilities.

Behavior-based Detection

Behavior-based Detection is a type of cybersecurity threat detection that uses machine learning or artificial intelligence algorithms to analyze and detect anomalous or suspicious behavior patterns in network traffic or user behavior.

Bug Bounty Program

A Bug Bounty Program is a program that rewards individuals or security researchers for identifying and reporting security vulnerabilities or weaknesses in software applications or systems.

BIOS Password

A BIOS Password is a password that is required to access or modify the BIOS settings on a computer or device, typically used to prevent unauthorized changes or access.

Browser Extension

A Browser Extension is a software module that extends the functionality of a web browser, typically installed by users to enhance their browsing experience or add new features.

C

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Cryptography

Cryptography is the practice of secure communication in the presence of third parties, often achieved through encryption, decryption, and other techniques to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and authenticity of information.

Cyber Attack

A Cyber Attack is an intentional or unintentional attempt to exploit vulnerabilities in computer systems or networks for malicious purposes, such as theft, disruption, or destruction of data or services.

Cyberwarzone

Cyberwarzone can refer to the website Cyberwarzone.com, founded by cybersecurity expert Reza Rafati, which provides news, analysis, and resources related to cyber threats and defense. It can also refer to a segment or area impacted by cyberwar, often including critical infrastructure, government agencies, or military operations.

Cloud Security

Cloud Security refers to the measures and controls used to protect data, applications, and infrastructure in cloud computing environments, often including encryption, access controls, and monitoring.

Cybersecurity Framework

A Cybersecurity Framework is a set of guidelines, best practices, and standards for managing cybersecurity risks and protecting critical infrastructure and assets, often developed by government agencies or industry associations.

Cyber Insurance

Cyber Insurance is a type of insurance policy that provides coverage for losses or damages related to cyber attacks, data breaches, and other cybersecurity incidents.

Command and Control (C2)

Command and Control (C2) refers to the methods and systems used by attackers to remotely control compromised devices or networks, often used for malicious purposes such as launching DDoS attacks or stealing data.

Certificate Authority (CA)

A Certificate Authority (CA) is a trusted third-party organization that issues and manages digital certificates, often used for secure authentication, encryption, and identification in online transactions.

Content Filtering

Content Filtering is the process of screening and blocking or allowing access to specific websites, applications, or content based on predefined rules or policies, often used to enforce security or compliance requirements.

Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI)

Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI) is information about potential or current cyber threats and vulnerabilities, often collected and analyzed by security researchers, vendors, or government agencies to improve cybersecurity defenses and response.

Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) is a type of web-based attack that injects malicious scripts or code into a web page or application to steal data or execute unauthorized actions on the victim's browser or device.

Cyber Hygiene

Cyber Hygiene refers to the practices and habits used to maintain good cybersecurity hygiene and protect against common threats, such as strong passwords, software updates, and backups.

Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification (CMMC)

Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification (CMMC) is a standard developed by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) to assess and certify the cybersecurity posture of contractors and suppliers that handle sensitive DoD information.

Credential Stuffing

Credential Stuffing is a type of cyber attack that uses stolen or leaked login credentials to gain unauthorized access to other accounts or services, often through automated scripts or tools.

Cyber Espionage

Cyber Espionage is the practice of using cyber attacks or hacking techniques to gather sensitive information or intelligence from governments, organizations, or individuals, often for political or economic gain.

Container Security

Container Security refers to the measures and controls used to secure containerized applications and environments, often including runtime protection, access controls, and vulnerability management.

Code Injection

Code Injection is a type of attack that exploits vulnerabilities in software applications to inject malicious code or scripts into a target system, often used for privilege escalation, data theft, or remote control.

Cyber Range

A Cyber Range is a virtual or physical environment used for cybersecurity training, testing, or simulation, often including real-world scenarios and exercises to improve skills and readiness.

Cyber Resilience

Cyber Resilience is the ability of an organization or system to withstand and recover from cyber attacks or disruptions, often achieved through proactive planning, risk management, and incident response.

Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act (CISA)

The Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act (CISA) is a U.S. federal law that promotes the sharing of cybersecurity threat information between the government and private sector entities, often to improve situational awareness and response.

Cybersecurity Operations Center (CSOC)

A Cybersecurity Operations Center (CSOC) is a facility or team responsible for monitoring, detecting, and responding to cyber threats and incidents, often using advanced technologies and techniques to protect against attacks.

Cryptocurrency Security

Cryptocurrency Security refers to the measures and controls used to protect digital assets and transactions in the blockchain ecosystem, often including private key management, multi-factor authentication, and decentralized consensus mechanisms.

Cyber Insurance Policy

A Cyber Insurance Policy is a contractual agreement between an insurer and an insured party that provides coverage for losses or damages related to cyber attacks or data breaches, often including liability, business interruption, and reputation protection.

Cyber Kill Chain

The Cyber Kill Chain is a model developed by Lockheed Martin that describes the different stages of a cyber attack, from reconnaissance and weaponization to delivery, exploitation, installation, command and control, and exfiltration.

Cybersecurity Risk Assessment

A Cybersecurity Risk Assessment is a process of identifying, analyzing, and evaluating potential risks and threats to an organization's information assets and systems, often using frameworks or methodologies to prioritize and manage risks.

Cybersecurity Incident Response Plan (CIRP)

A Cybersecurity Incident Response Plan (CIRP) is a documented set of procedures and protocols used to detect, analyze, contain, and recover from cybersecurity incidents, often including roles and responsibilities, escalation procedures, and communication plans.

Cybersecurity Information Technology (IT) Audit

A Cybersecurity IT Audit is an independent review of an organization's IT systems, processes, and controls to assess their effectiveness and compliance with cybersecurity standards, regulations, or best practices.

Cybersecurity Operations

Cybersecurity Operations refer to the processes, technologies, and personnel used to manage and monitor cybersecurity risks and threats, often including incident detection, response, and recovery.

Cybersecurity Frameworks and Standards

Cybersecurity Frameworks and Standards are guidelines, best practices, and requirements used to establish and maintain effective cybersecurity programs, often developed by government agencies, industry associations, or international organizations.

Cybersecurity Awareness Training

Cybersecurity Awareness Training is a program of education and training designed to improve employee knowledge and awareness of cybersecurity risks and best practices, often using simulated scenarios and exercises to reinforce learning.

Cybersecurity Governance

Cybersecurity Governance refers to the policies, procedures, and structures used to ensure effective cybersecurity management and oversight, often including risk management, compliance, and accountability frameworks.

Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE)

Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) is a dictionary of publicly known cybersecurity vulnerabilities and exposures, often used to identify and prioritize vulnerabilities for remediation or mitigation.

Cyber Deception

Cyber Deception is the practice of using decoys, honeypots, or other techniques to mislead or divert cyber attackers and enhance situational awareness and response.

Cybersecurity Automation

Cybersecurity Automation refers to the use of automated tools and processes to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and accuracy of cybersecurity tasks and operations, often including threat detection, response, and remediation.

Cybersecurity Analytics

Cybersecurity Analytics is the use of data analytics and machine learning techniques to identify and analyze cybersecurity threats and incidents, often using advanced algorithms and models to detect anomalous behavior and patterns.

Cybersecurity Culture

Cybersecurity Culture refers to the values, beliefs, and behaviors that shape an organization's approach to cybersecurity, often including leadership commitment, employee awareness and training, and shared responsibility for security.

Cyber Range

A Cyber Range is a simulated environment used to test and evaluate cybersecurity tools, techniques, and procedures, often including real-world scenarios and simulations to enhance training and readiness.

D

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Data Breach

A Data Breach is the unauthorized access, acquisition, or theft of sensitive or confidential data, often resulting in exposure or compromise of personal or business information.

Dark Web

The Dark Web is a part of the internet that is not indexed by search engines and requires special software or authorization to access, often used for illegal or illicit activities such as black markets, cybercrime, or censorship evasion.

Data Loss Prevention (DLP)

Data Loss Prevention (DLP) is the practice of detecting, monitoring, and preventing the unauthorized or accidental disclosure of sensitive or confidential data, often using technologies such as encryption, access controls, and data masking.

Defense in Depth

Defense in Depth is a cybersecurity strategy that involves deploying multiple layers of security controls and measures to protect against different types of threats and attacks, often including network segmentation, access controls, intrusion detection, and incident response.

Digital Forensics

Digital Forensics is the process of collecting, analyzing, and preserving digital evidence from computers, mobile devices, or other electronic media for investigative or legal purposes, often involving specialized tools and techniques for data recovery and analysis.

Denial of Service (DoS)

Denial of Service (DoS) is a type of cyber attack that involves flooding a network or website with traffic or requests, often causing the system to crash or become unavailable to users.

Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS)

Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) is a type of cyber attack that involves using multiple compromised devices or systems to flood a network or website with traffic or requests, often causing the system to become unavailable or unusable.

Digital Signature

A Digital Signature is a type of electronic signature that provides proof of the authenticity and integrity of a digital document or message, often using cryptographic techniques to ensure non-repudiation.

Dumpster Diving

Dumpster Diving is a type of physical security breach that involves rummaging through an organization's garbage or recycling bins to find sensitive or confidential information, often used for identity theft or fraud.

Data Classification

Data Classification is the process of categorizing data based on its sensitivity or importance to an organization, often used to determine appropriate security controls and handling procedures.

Digital Certificate

A Digital Certificate is a type of electronic document that verifies the identity of the owner of a public key, often used to secure online transactions and communications.

DNS Spoofing

DNS Spoofing is a type of cyber attack that involves redirecting or manipulating the Domain Name System (DNS) to redirect users to fake or malicious websites or to intercept communications.

Domain Name System (DNS)

The Domain Name System (DNS) is a protocol used to translate human-readable domain names (such as google.com) into IP addresses (such as 172.217.6.14) used by computers to communicate over a network.

Disaster Recovery

Disaster Recovery is the process of restoring and recovering IT systems and data after a disruptive event or disaster, often involving backup and recovery solutions, redundancy, and business continuity planning.

Data Masking

Data Masking is a technique used to hide or obscure sensitive or confidential data by replacing or obscuring the original data with a substitute, often used to protect data privacy and security.

Digital Rights Management (DRM)

Digital Rights Management (DRM) is a set of technologies and policies used to protect and manage digital content, often including access controls, encryption, and licensing agreements.

Data Encryption

Data Encryption is the process of converting plain text or data into a code or cipher that can only be deciphered with a key or password, often used to protect data confidentiality and privacy.

Digital Identity

Digital Identity is the representation of an individual or entity's online or digital identity, often including personal information, user accounts, credentials, and online activity.

Device Management

Device Management is the process of managing and securing mobile devices, such as smartphones or tablets, used in an organization, often involving policies, controls, and mobile device management (MDM) software.

Digital Watermarking

Digital Watermarking is a technique used to embed a unique and invisible digital signature or identifier into digital media, such as images or videos, for copyright or authentication purposes.

Deep Packet Inspection (DPI)

Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) is a technique used to inspect and analyze network traffic at the packet level to detect and prevent security threats, often used by firewalls, intrusion detection and prevention systems, and network analytics tools.

Dark Web

The Dark Web is a hidden part of the internet that is not indexed by search engines and is only accessible through special software, such as Tor or I2P, often used for illegal activities, such as buying and selling illegal goods or services, or sharing sensitive or confidential information.

Data Leakage

Data Leakage is the unauthorized or accidental release of sensitive or confidential data to unauthorized parties, often caused by human error, negligence, or cyber attacks, such as data breaches or phishing.

Database Security

Database Security is the process of protecting and securing databases and their contents from unauthorized access, modification, or destruction, often involving access controls, encryption, and database activity monitoring.

Denial of Service (DoS)

Denial of Service (DoS) is a type of cyber attack that involves flooding a network or system with traffic or requests to overload and disrupt its normal operations, often resulting in service disruption or downtime.

Digital Forensics

Digital Forensics is the process of collecting, analyzing, and preserving digital evidence from computers, networks, or other digital devices, often used in criminal investigations, litigation, or incident response.

Data Loss Prevention (DLP)

Data Loss Prevention (DLP) is a set of policies, procedures, and technologies used to prevent or detect the unauthorized access, use, or transmission of sensitive or confidential data, often involving data classification, access controls, and data encryption.

Dual Factor Authentication (2FA)

Dual Factor Authentication (2FA) is a security process that requires users to provide two different types of authentication factors, such as a password and a biometric, to access a system or application, often used to enhance security and prevent unauthorized access.

Deception Technology

Deception Technology is a set of techniques and technologies used to deceive and mislead attackers and prevent or delay their progress in a network or system, often involving honeypots, decoys, or fake data.

E

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Encryption

Encryption is the process of converting plaintext data into an unreadable ciphertext format, often used to protect data confidentiality and privacy.

Endpoint Security

Endpoint Security refers to the protection of devices, such as laptops, mobile phones, or servers, that connect to a network, often including antivirus software, firewalls, and intrusion detection systems.

Exploit

An Exploit is a piece of software or code that takes advantage of a vulnerability or weakness in a system or application to gain unauthorized access or control.

Ethical Hacker

An Ethical Hacker, also known as a White Hat Hacker, is a cybersecurity professional who uses their skills to identify and remediate vulnerabilities and weaknesses in systems or networks, often working on behalf of an organization or with their consent.

Email Spoofing

Email Spoofing is a type of cyber attack that involves falsifying the sender's email address to appear as if it came from a trusted source, often used for phishing, spamming, or social engineering attacks.

Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR)

Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) is a security technology that monitors and detects suspicious activity on endpoints, such as malware infections, network anomalies, or unauthorized access, and responds with automated or manual actions to prevent or mitigate the impact of a cyber attack.

Encryption Key

An Encryption Key is a unique code or password used to encrypt and decrypt data, often used to protect the confidentiality and integrity of data transmissions or storage.

Encryption Algorithm

An Encryption Algorithm is a set of mathematical rules and processes used to encrypt and decrypt data, often involving complex mathematical functions and operations.

Eavesdropping

Eavesdropping is the act of secretly listening in on private or confidential conversations or communications, often used for espionage, surveillance, or unauthorized access.

Enumeration

Enumeration is the process of gathering information about a system or network, often used by attackers to identify potential vulnerabilities or weaknesses.

EDR Agent

An EDR Agent is a software agent installed on an endpoint device that collects and sends data to an EDR solution for analysis and response, often used to detect and prevent cyber attacks on endpoints.

Egress Filtering

Egress Filtering is a network security technique that monitors and controls outbound network traffic, often used to prevent data exfiltration or unauthorized access.

F

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Fuzzing Attack

A Fuzzing Attack is a type of attack where an automated tool or script sends random inputs or data to an application or system to identify vulnerabilities or flaws, often used to identify buffer overflow or injection vulnerabilities.

Firewall

A Firewall is a network security system that monitors and filters incoming and outgoing network traffic, based on predefined security rules and policies, to protect against unauthorized access or malicious activities.

Fileless Malware

Fileless Malware is a type of malware that is designed to operate in memory or within legitimate system processes, rather than as standalone executable files, making it difficult to detect and remove.

Forensic Analysis

Forensic Analysis is the process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting digital evidence from computers, networks, or digital devices, often used for investigating cyber crimes or incidents.

Firmware

Firmware is a type of software that is embedded into hardware devices, providing low-level control over the device's functionality and operations, often used in routers, printers, and other IoT devices.

Fingerprinting

Fingerprinting is the process of identifying or profiling a system or device based on unique characteristics or attributes, such as open ports, operating system versions, or installed applications, often used for reconnaissance or vulnerability scanning.

Full Disk Encryption

Full Disk Encryption is a method of encrypting all data on a disk or device, including the operating system and applications, to protect against unauthorized access or theft of data in the event of loss or theft.

Fraud Detection

Fraud Detection is the process of identifying and preventing fraudulent activities or transactions, often using machine learning or artificial intelligence algorithms to detect unusual or suspicious patterns or behavior.

File Integrity Monitoring

File Integrity Monitoring is the process of monitoring and detecting changes to critical system files or configurations, often used to detect unauthorized modifications or attacks.

Financial Trojans

Financial Trojans are a type of Trojan malware that is designed to steal financial information or login credentials from a victim's system or device, often through phishing or social engineering techniques.

Federated Identity

Federated Identity is a single sign-on mechanism that allows users to authenticate and access multiple systems or applications, using a single set of login credentials, often used in large organizations or enterprise environments.

Fake WAP

A Fake WAP (Wireless Access Point) is a rogue wireless network that is set up to mimic a legitimate network, often used to capture sensitive information or login credentials from unsuspecting users.

FIDO (Fast Identity Online)

FIDO (Fast Identity Online) is a set of open standards for authentication, using strong multi-factor authentication methods such as biometrics or hardware tokens, to improve security and reduce reliance on passwords.

File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is a standard network protocol used to transfer files between hosts over a TCP-based network, often used for website publishing or file sharing.

Fileless Persistence

Fileless Persistence is a type of persistence technique used by malware to maintain its presence on a compromised system or device, often using registry keys or scheduled tasks to execute commands or payloads.

Flaw

A Flaw is a weakness or vulnerability in a system, application, or network that can be exploited by attackers to gain unauthorized access or control.

False Positive

A False Positive is a security alert or warning that is triggered by legitimate activity or behavior, rather than by a genuine security threat or attack.

Firmware Update

A Firmware Update is a process of updating or upgrading the firmware on a hardware device, often used to fix security vulnerabilities or bugs.

Formjacking

Formjacking is a type of cyber attack that steals payment card data or personal information by intercepting or modifying data entered on a website’s forms, often using malicious JavaScript code.

G

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Gray Hat Hacker

A Gray Hat Hacker is a hacker who operates between ethical and unethical hacking practices, often using their skills to expose vulnerabilities or perform security research, but may also engage in malicious activities.

Gateway

A Gateway is a device or software program that connects two networks or systems, often used to control and filter traffic, provide security, and enable communication between different types of networks.

Gone Phishing

Gone Phishing is a play on words that refers to falling victim to a phishing attack, where an attacker poses as a legitimate entity to deceive a victim into providing sensitive information or clicking on a malicious link.

Global Threat Landscape

The Global Threat Landscape is the overall state of cybersecurity risks and threats around the world, often used to inform decision-making and strategic planning for organizations and governments.

Greyware

Greyware is a term used to describe software or applications that are potentially unwanted or may pose security risks, such as adware, spyware, or other types of malicious or intrusive software.

Ground Station

A Ground Station is a facility used for receiving and transmitting satellite or drone signals, often used for communication, navigation, and remote sensing applications, but also vulnerable to cyber attacks.

Gaming Malware

Gaming Malware is a type of malware that specifically targets gamers by exploiting vulnerabilities in popular gaming software or platforms, often used to steal login credentials or in-game assets.

Grooming

Grooming is a type of online predatory behavior where an adult attempts to build trust and emotional connections with a child in order to exploit or abuse them, often through messaging or social media platforms.

GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications)

GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) is a standard for mobile communication networks that uses digital modulation for voice and data transmission, but also vulnerable to interception, eavesdropping, and other types of attacks.

Ghostware

Ghostware is a type of malware that is designed to avoid detection by security software or tools, often used for espionage, data theft, or cyber espionage.

Geofencing

Geofencing is a location-based technology that creates a virtual boundary around a specific geographic area, often used for tracking, monitoring, or restricting access to certain areas or resources.

Google Dorking

Google Dorking is a technique used by hackers and security researchers to find sensitive or confidential information by using advanced search queries or operators on the Google search engine.

GPU (Graphics Processing Unit)

GPU (Graphics Processing Unit) is a specialized processor used for rendering high-quality images, graphics, or videos, but also vulnerable to attacks such as side-channel attacks or memory corruption.

GPG (GNU Privacy Guard)

GPG, or GNU Privacy Guard, is a free and open-source encryption software used for securing email communication and files, often used as an alternative to proprietary encryption software.

Group Policy Object (GPO)

Group Policy Object (GPO) is a feature in Microsoft Windows that allows administrators to define and enforce system and security settings for users and computers in a domain or network environment.

GEO Blocking

GEO Blocking is a technique used to restrict access to a website, service, or content based on the geographic location of the user, often used for legal, regulatory, or security reasons, but also vulnerable to circumvention and evasion techniques.

H

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Header Manipulation

Header Manipulation is a type of cyber attack that involves modifying the header of a network packet to bypass security controls, intercept data, or execute malicious code.

Honeypot

A Honeypot is a decoy system or network used to detect, deflect, or counteract cyber attacks by attracting and analyzing attacker behavior or malware.

HTTP Response Splitting

HTTP Response Splitting is a type of web application attack that allows an attacker to inject and manipulate HTTP headers to modify server responses, bypass security controls, or execute malicious code.

Hashing

Hashing is a cryptographic technique that transforms data of arbitrary size into a fixed-size output, often used for data integrity, digital signatures, or password storage.

Hardening

Hardening is the process of configuring, securing, or protecting a system, network, or application to reduce its susceptibility to cyber attacks, often using security best practices, policies, or tools.

Hardware Security Module (HSM)

A Hardware Security Module (HSM) is a tamper-resistant device used to secure and manage cryptographic keys, often used for authentication, encryption, or digital signing.

Human error

Human error refers to mistakes or oversights made by humans that can lead to security incidents or breaches, often caused by lack of training, awareness, or attention to security best practices.

HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)

HTTP is a protocol used for transferring data over the internet, often used for web browsing, email, and other applications, but also vulnerable to security threats such as eavesdropping, interception, and manipulation.

HTTPS

HTTPS (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure) is a protocol used for secure communication over the internet, often used to protect sensitive information such as passwords, credit card details, and personal data. HTTPS uses SSL/TLS encryption to ensure data confidentiality and integrity between the client and the server.

Hybrid Cloud

A Hybrid Cloud is a computing environment that combines both public and private cloud infrastructures, often used to balance the advantages of both models, such as scalability, flexibility, and security.

I

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Incident Response Plan

An Incident Response Plan is a documented, structured approach for responding to and managing cybersecurity incidents and breaches, often including procedures for identification, containment, eradication, and recovery.

IP Spoofing

IP Spoofing is a technique used to disguise the true source of an IP packet by modifying its header information, often used by attackers to bypass access controls or launch DoS attacks.

Insider Threat

An Insider Threat is a security risk or threat that comes from within an organization, often caused by employees, contractors, or partners who intentionally or unintentionally misuse or abuse their privileges or access.

Intrusion Detection System (IDS)

An Intrusion Detection System (IDS) is a security tool or device used to monitor and analyze network traffic or system events for signs of unauthorized or malicious activity, often including alerting or blocking capabilities.

Internet of Things (IoT)

The Internet of Things (IoT) refers to a network of physical devices, vehicles, home appliances, and other items embedded with sensors, software, and connectivity, enabling them to collect and exchange data over the internet.

IoT Security

IoT Security is the practice of securing Internet of Things (IoT) devices and networks from cyber threats and vulnerabilities, often including security controls, policies, and standards for data protection, access control, and authentication.

Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a framework or set of processes used to manage and control user identities and access rights to resources or systems, often including user provisioning, authentication, authorization, and audit.

Incident Response Plan

An Incident Response Plan is a documented and structured approach to managing and responding to cybersecurity incidents, designed to minimize the impact of a breach or attack and restore normal operations as quickly as possible.

Incident Response Retainer

An Incident Response Retainer is a contract between an organization and a cybersecurity firm, ensuring that the firm will provide emergency incident response services in the event of a cyber attack or breach.

Injection Attack

An Injection Attack is a type of cyber attack where an attacker inserts malicious code or commands into a web application's input fields, potentially allowing the attacker to access or manipulate sensitive data.

J

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JSON Web Token (JWT)

JSON Web Token (JWT) is a type of token used for authentication and authorization purposes in web applications, often used as a secure means of transmitting data between parties.

JavaScript Hijacking

JavaScript Hijacking is a type of cyber attack that exploits vulnerabilities in web applications to execute unauthorized JavaScript code, often used for stealing data or executing malicious actions.

Jailbreaking

Jailbreaking refers to the process of removing software restrictions on mobile devices to allow for customization or the installation of unauthorized apps.

JavaScript Injection

JavaScript Injection is a type of attack that exploits vulnerabilities in web applications to inject malicious code or scripts that can steal sensitive data or compromise the system.

Juice Jacking

Juice Jacking is a type of cyber attack that involves infecting a public charging station or cable with malware that can steal data from mobile devices when they are plugged in.

Java Security

Java Security refers to the security measures and best practices for using the Java programming language, often including secure coding practices, vulnerability management, and access control mechanisms.

K

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Keylogger

A Keylogger is a type of software or hardware device that records every keystroke made on a computer or mobile device, often used by attackers to steal sensitive information such as passwords or credit card numbers.

Kernel

A Kernel is the core component of an operating system that controls system resources and manages hardware and software interactions, often targeted by attackers to gain privileged access to a system.

Kerberos

Kerberos is a network authentication protocol used to verify the identities of users and services in a networked environment, often used in enterprise environments to provide secure authentication and access control.

Kill Chain

The Kill Chain is a framework used in cybersecurity to describe the various stages of a cyber attack, from the initial reconnaissance to the exfiltration of stolen data. While commonly referred to as the Cyber Kill Chain, it is sometimes simply called the Kill Chain within the industry.

Kali Linux

Kali Linux is a Linux-based operating system designed for penetration testing and ethical hacking, featuring a suite of security tools for testing, auditing, and evaluating the security of computer systems and networks.

Key Exchange

Key Exchange is a process in which two or more parties agree on a shared secret key to establish a secure communication channel, often using encryption algorithms and protocols such as Diffie-Hellman key exchange or RSA key exchange.

L

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Lateral Movement

Lateral Movement is the process of spreading or expanding an attack across a network or system by exploiting vulnerabilities or gaining access to new systems or devices, often used by attackers to escalate privileges and access sensitive data.

Log Analysis

Log Analysis is the process of reviewing and analyzing log data generated by systems, applications, or network devices to detect security incidents, anomalies, or performance issues, often used for security monitoring, incident response, and compliance.

Least Privilege

Least Privilege is the principle of providing users or systems with only the minimal level of access and permissions required to perform their tasks, often used as a security best practice to limit the impact of security incidents or breaches.

Logic Bomb

A Logic Bomb is a type of malicious code that is programmed to execute a specific action or payload when triggered by a specific event or condition, often used for sabotage, espionage, or financial gain.

Load Balancer

A Load Balancer is a hardware or software device used to distribute network traffic across multiple servers or resources to improve performance, availability, and scalability, often used in web applications, cloud computing, and data centers.

LDAP Injection

LDAP Injection is a type of injection attack that targets LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) servers or applications by inserting malicious input data to execute unauthorized commands or operations, often used by attackers to gain unauthorized access or extract sensitive information.

Layer 2

Layer 2, also known as the Data Link Layer, is the second layer of the OSI networking model that manages data communication between adjacent network devices, often involving the use of protocols such as Ethernet or Wi-Fi.

Live Forensics

Live Forensics is the process of collecting and analyzing digital evidence from a live or active system, often used in incident response or investigations to preserve volatile data and identify ongoing attacks or threats.

Local Area Network (LAN)

A Local Area Network (LAN) is a network of interconnected devices within a limited geographic area, often used in homes, schools, or businesses to facilitate communication, file sharing, and resource sharing.

M

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Malware

Malware, short for malicious software, is a type of software designed to harm, exploit, or damage computers, networks, and devices, often used by attackers for various purposes, such as theft, espionage, or disruption.

Man-in-the-Middle Attack (MITM)

A MITM attack is a type of cyber attack where an attacker intercepts communication between two parties to eavesdrop, modify, or manipulate the communication, often used to steal sensitive information, such as login credentials or financial data.

Mobile Device Management (MDM)

MDM is a security solution used to manage, monitor, and secure mobile devices, such as smartphones and tablets, often used in enterprise environments to enforce security policies, manage device access, and prevent data loss or theft.

Metadata

Metadata is data that provides information about other data, such as the author, date, or format of a file, often used to organize, search, or manage large datasets, but also contains sensitive information that can be exploited by attackers.

Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)

Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) is a security mechanism that requires users to provide two or more factors of authentication to verify their identity, such as a password and a fingerprint. It is used to strengthen security and prevent unauthorized access to systems or data.

Malware Analysis

Malware analysis is the process of dissecting and analyzing malicious software to understand its behavior, purpose, and origin, often used by security researchers, incident responders, and malware analysts to detect and mitigate threats.

Machine Learning

Machine Learning is a subfield of artificial intelligence that enables systems and applications to automatically learn and improve from experience without being explicitly programmed, often used in cybersecurity for threat detection, anomaly detection, and behavior analysis.

Managed Detection and Response (MDR)

Managed Detection and Response (MDR) is a cybersecurity service that provides continuous monitoring, threat detection, and incident response capabilities for organizations, often using advanced technologies such as machine learning and behavioral analytics.

Managed Security Services (MSS)

Managed Security Services (MSS) is a comprehensive approach to managing and securing an organization's IT infrastructure, often provided by third-party vendors, including services such as firewall management, intrusion detection and prevention, and security information and event management.

Managed Vulnerability Scanning

Managed Vulnerability Scanning is a process of identifying and prioritizing security vulnerabilities and weaknesses in an organization's IT systems and infrastructure, often using automated tools and technologies, and providing reports and recommendations for remediation.

Memory Forensics

Memory Forensics is a branch of digital forensics that focuses on the analysis and extraction of data from a computer's volatile memory, also known as RAM.

It involves the capture and analysis of information about the system's processes, network connections, and other critical information that can be used to reconstruct system events and identify potential security breaches.

Memory Forensics is a critical tool in the investigation of advanced cyber attacks and malware infections, as it provides insights into system behavior that cannot be obtained through traditional file-based forensics.

N

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Network Segmentation

Network Segmentation is the process of dividing a computer network into smaller subnetworks or segments, often used to improve security, manageability, and performance.

NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology)

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is a United States government agency that develops and promotes measurement, standards, and technology to enhance productivity, safety, and security.

NIST Cybersecurity Framework

The NIST Cybersecurity Framework is a set of guidelines, best practices, and standards developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to improve cybersecurity risk management and resilience across critical infrastructure sectors.

Netcat

Netcat is a command-line networking tool used to establish connections, send or receive data over TCP or UDP protocols, often used for testing and debugging network applications, but also by attackers for remote access or data exfiltration.

Nmap

Nmap is a free and open-source network scanner used to discover hosts and services on a network, identify vulnerabilities and misconfigurations, and perform security assessments and penetration testing.

Network Address Translation (NAT)

Network Address Translation (NAT) is a technique used to map one or more private IP addresses to a public IP address, often used to provide internet connectivity to private networks, but also to hide the internal network topology and reduce the attack surface.

Nonce

A Nonce is a random or pseudo-random number used only once in a cryptographic protocol to prevent replay attacks, often used in digital signatures, key exchange, or message authentication.

Network Tap

A Network Tap is a hardware device used to monitor network traffic by copying data from a network cable, often used for troubleshooting, network analysis, and intrusion detection or prevention.

NAC (Network Access Control)

NAC (Network Access Control) is a security solution used to enforce access policies and authentication requirements for devices attempting to connect to a network, often used to prevent unauthorized access, enforce compliance, and improve visibility and control.

Network Sniffer

A Network Sniffer is a tool used to capture and analyze network traffic, often used for troubleshooting, network performance optimization, and security analysis or intrusion detection.

NTLM (NT LAN Manager)

NTLM (NT LAN Manager) is a suite of authentication protocols used in Windows environments to authenticate users and computers, often used in conjunction with Active Directory and Kerberos.

Nessus

Nessus is a proprietary vulnerability scanner used to identify security vulnerabilities, misconfigurations, and compliance issues in computer systems and networks, often used by security professionals for security assessments and penetration testing.

Network Protocol

A Network Protocol is a set of rules and standards used to enable communication between devices on a network, often including specifications for data formats, timing, error handling, and authentication.

Network Security

Network Security is the practice of protecting computer networks and their infrastructure from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction, often using a combination of technologies, policies, and procedures.

Network Architecture

Network Architecture is the design and implementation of a computer network, often including the physical and logical layout of devices, protocols, security mechanisms, and performance optimization strategies.

Network Topology

Network Topology is the physical or logical arrangement of devices on a computer network, often including the pattern of interconnections, communication protocols, and network segmentation strategies.

Network Administrator

A Network Administrator is a professional responsible for managing and maintaining computer networks, often including tasks such as installation, configuration, maintenance, troubleshooting, and security management.

NAT Traversal

NAT Traversal is the process of establishing communication between two devices that are behind a Network Address Translation (NAT) device, often used in peer-to-peer or VoIP applications to enable direct communication.

Network Forensics

Network Forensics is the process of collecting, analyzing, and preserving network traffic and data for the purpose of investigating and identifying security incidents, often used in incident response, legal or regulatory compliance, or threat intelligence.

Next-Generation Firewall (NGFW)

A Next-Generation Firewall (NGFW) is a firewall that incorporates advanced features such as intrusion prevention, application awareness, and deep packet inspection, often used for enhanced network security.

Noob

Noob (also spelled "n00b" or "newb") is a term used to describe someone who is inexperienced or new to a particular activity or community, often used in online gaming and internet forums to refer to novice players or users.

NTP (Network Time Protocol)

NTP, or Network Time Protocol, is a networking protocol used to synchronize clocks between devices on a network, often used to ensure accurate timekeeping and logging.

Null Byte Injection

Null Byte Injection is a type of injection attack that targets the null byte character in software code, often used to bypass input validation and execute malicious code.

Node.js Security

Node.js Security refers to the practice of securing Node.js applications and systems from security threats and vulnerabilities, often using secure coding practices, testing, and monitoring.

Near Field Communication (NFC)

Near Field Communication, or NFC, is a technology that enables wireless communication and data exchange between devices in close proximity, often used for mobile payments, access control, and other applications.

Non-Repudiation

Non-Repudiation is a security concept that ensures that a user or entity cannot deny or dispute the authenticity or integrity of a message or transaction, often achieved using digital signatures, timestamps, and other cryptographic techniques.

NFT (Non-Fungible Token)

A Non-Fungible Token (NFT) is a unique digital asset that is verified on a blockchain network, often used for buying, selling, and trading collectibles, artwork, and other digital assets that have distinct value or characteristics.

O

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OAuth

OAuth is an open-standard authorization protocol that allows third-party applications to access user data from online services without having to store the user's credentials.

Obfuscation

Obfuscation is the practice of deliberately making code, data, or information difficult to understand or read, often used by attackers to conceal malware or hide sensitive information.

OSI Model (Open Systems Interconnection Model)

The OSI Model is a conceptual framework used to describe the communication functions of a networking system, consisting of seven layers that define how data is transmitted and received.

Onion Routing

Onion Routing is a technique used to anonymize internet traffic by routing it through a series of servers, encrypting the data at each hop, and stripping off a layer of encryption at each server until it reaches its destination.

OpenVPN

OpenVPN is an open-source virtual private network (VPN) technology that creates secure connections over the internet, often used to encrypt and secure remote access to private networks.

Operating System

An Operating System (OS) is a collection of software that manages computer hardware and provides common services for computer programs, often targeted by attackers to gain control of a system.

Out-of-Band Authentication

Out-of-Band Authentication is a security mechanism that uses a separate communication channel, such as a phone call or text message, to verify the identity of a user or device.

OTP (One-Time Password)

A One-Time Password (OTP) is a temporary password that is valid for only one login session or transaction, often used for two-factor authentication or as a secondary authentication factor.

Online Identity

An Online Identity is the collection of digital information and data that represents a person or organization on the internet, often used as a target for cyber attacks or identity theft.

Outdated Software

Outdated Software is software that has not been updated to fix security vulnerabilities or bugs, often targeted by attackers to gain access to systems or data.

Onion Network

The Onion Network is a network of servers used to provide anonymous and private access to the internet, often used by activists, journalists, and whistleblowers to evade surveillance or censorship.

Offensive Security

Offensive Security is the practice of using hacking techniques and tools to identify and exploit vulnerabilities in computer systems and networks, often used as a defensive mechanism to improve security posture.

Overprivileged Users

Overprivileged Users are users with unnecessary or excessive privileges or permissions on a system, often targeted by attackers to gain access to sensitive data or resources.

Obscure Web Attacks

Obscure Web Attacks are sophisticated or unconventional web-based attacks that exploit vulnerabilities in web applications or protocols, often used to steal data or take control of systems.

Off-Path Attack

An Off-Path Attack is a type of network attack that does not require the attacker to be on the same network path as the victim, often used to intercept or modify network traffic.

Over-the-Air (OTA) Updates

Over-the-Air (OTA) Updates are wireless updates for firmware or software that are delivered over the air, often used to fix security vulnerabilities or bugs in mobile devices or Internet of Things (IoT) devices.

Orphaned Accounts

Orphaned Accounts are user accounts that are no longer needed or have been abandoned, often left active and unmonitored, creating security risks for organizations.

On-premises Security

On-premises Security refers to security measures and technologies implemented in-house, within an organization's physical premises or network, often used to protect against cyber attacks.

Open Source Intelligence (OSINT)

Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) is the collection and analysis of publicly available information and data from open sources, often used in cybersecurity investigations and threat intelligence.

Orchestration

Orchestration is the automated coordination and management of systems, applications, and services, often used to optimize and streamline IT operations and security.

P

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Patch

A patch is a piece of software designed to fix security vulnerabilities or bugs in a program, often provided by the software vendor or developer to improve security and performance.

Payload

A payload is a piece of code or data that is carried by a network packet or malware, often used in cyber attacks to deliver a malicious payload such as a virus or ransomware.

Payload Encryption

Payload Encryption is the process of encrypting data or code within a computer network or storage system, often used to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access or interception.

Penetration Testing

Penetration testing, also known as pen testing or ethical hacking, is the process of simulating an attack on a computer system, application, or network to identify security vulnerabilities and weaknesses.

Phishing

Phishing is a type of social engineering attack where an attacker uses deception to obtain sensitive information such as login credentials, financial information, or personal data from a victim, often using email or other messaging platforms.

Ping of Death

Ping of Death is a type of Denial of Service (DoS) attack that sends oversized or malformed packets to a computer or network device to cause it to crash or become unresponsive.

Plaintext

Plaintext refers to data that is not encrypted and can be read by anyone who has access to it, often used in reference to sensitive data such as passwords or credit card information that should be protected.

Port

A port is a virtual communication channel used by network protocols to identify specific services or applications running on a computer or network device, often used in firewall configurations to control access to specific ports.

Privilege Escalation

Privilege escalation is the process of gaining elevated privileges or permissions on a computer system or network. This process is often used by attackers to gain access to sensitive data or resources.

Protocol

A protocol is a set of rules and standards that govern the communication and exchange of data between computers or network devices, often used to ensure compatibility and interoperability between different systems and applications.

Proxy Server

A proxy server is an intermediary server that acts as a gateway between a user and the internet, often used to improve security, performance, and privacy by filtering or caching web traffic and masking the user's IP address.

Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)

Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) is a system that uses digital certificates and public key cryptography to provide secure communication and authentication over the internet, often used to secure online transactions, email communication, and network access.

Password Manager

A Password Manager is a software application or service that helps users store, manage, and organize their passwords and other sensitive information in a secure and encrypted manner.

Password Managers are used to reduce the risk of password-related security incidents and improve password hygiene.

Physical Security

Physical Security is the protection of physical assets, resources, and personnel from unauthorized access, theft, damage, or destruction, often used to ensure the safety and security of buildings, facilities, and infrastructure.

Packet

A Packet is a unit of data that is transmitted over a computer network, often used to transfer information between devices or to establish communication between network nodes.

Packet Sniffing

Packet Sniffing is the process of intercepting and analyzing network traffic to extract information, often used by attackers to steal sensitive data or to detect vulnerabilities in network security.

Patch Management

Patch Management is the process of monitoring, evaluating, testing, and deploying software patches and updates to computer systems and applications to prevent security vulnerabilities and maintain system performance.

Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP)

Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) is a protocol used for creating Virtual Private Networks (VPNs), often used for remote access and secure communication between networks and devices.

Post-Quantum Cryptography

Post-Quantum Cryptography is a type of cryptography designed to resist attacks by quantum computers, often used to secure sensitive data and communications in the future quantum computing era.

Privacy Policy

A Privacy Policy is a legal document or statement that describes how an organization collects, uses, and manages personal information and data, often required by data protection regulations such as GDPR or CCPA.

Persistence

Persistence in cybersecurity refers to an attacker's ability to maintain unauthorized access to a system even after a system restart or shutdown, often achieved by installing malware or modifying (system) settings.

Package

In the context of cybersecurity, a package refers to a collection of software files and resources that are bundled together for distribution or installation, often used to deliver updates, security patches, or new features to software applications.

PIP

PIP, or the Python Package Installer, is a tool used for installing and managing Python packages. It is used to download and install packages from the Python Package Index (PyPI) and other repositories, making it easy to manage dependencies and keep Python libraries up to date.

Q

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Quantum Cryptography

Quantum Cryptography is a method of encrypting and transmitting data using the principles of quantum physics. This method provides a higher level of security than traditional encryption methods.

Query Language

Query Language is a programming language used to communicate with databases, allowing users to retrieve and manipulate data stored within them.

Quarantine

Quarantine is a security measure used to isolate potentially malicious files or software to prevent them from infecting other systems or networks.

Quality of Service (QoS)

Quality of Service (QoS) is a set of technologies and techniques used to manage network traffic and ensure that certain types of traffic receive priority treatment, such as real-time data or voice traffic.

Quick Response (QR) Code

Quick Response (QR) Code is a type of two-dimensional barcode that can be scanned using a smartphone or other device to quickly access information or a website.

Query String

Query String is a part of a URL that contains data to be passed to a web server, often used for filtering or sorting data or for tracking user activity.

Queue

Queue is a data structure used to store and organize tasks or requests in a first-in, first-out (FIFO) order.

Quantum Key Distribution

Quantum Key Distribution is a method of secure communication that uses the principles of quantum mechanics to establish a shared encryption key between two parties.

Quorum-Based Consensus Algorithm

Quorum-Based Consensus Algorithm is a type of consensus algorithm used in distributed computing systems that requires a certain percentage or quorum of nodes to agree on a decision or transaction before it is executed.

Qubes OS

Qubes OS is a security-focused operating system that uses virtualization to isolate applications and protect the system from attacks.

R

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Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) is a wireless technology used for the identification of objects or people, based on electromagnetic fields. It consists of an RFID tag and an RFID reader, which communicates with each other via radio waves.

Rainbow Table

A Rainbow Table is a precomputed table used for reversing cryptographic hash functions, to find the original plaintext input. It is often used by attackers to crack passwords.

RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service)

RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) is a network protocol used for remote user authentication and authorization. It is commonly used in enterprise environments, where users need to access network resources from remote locations.

Ransomware

Ransomware is a type of malware that encrypts the victim's files and demands a ransom payment in exchange for the decryption key. It is often distributed via phishing emails or exploit kits and can cause significant damage to individuals and organizations.

Ransomware-as-a-Service (RaaS)

Ransomware-as-a-Service (RaaS) is a criminal business model in which ransomware developers rent or sell their software to other criminals, who then use it to launch attacks on their targets. It has led to an increase in the number of ransomware attacks and has made it easier for non-technical criminals to get involved in cybercrime.

Real-Time Monitoring

Real-Time Monitoring is a process of collecting and analyzing data in real-time, to detect and respond to security threats as they happen. It is used in various security solutions, such as intrusion detection systems and security information and event management (SIEM) systems.

Real-Time Threat Detection

Real-Time Threat Detection is a capability of security solutions to detect and respond to security threats in real-time, using various techniques such as behavioral analysis, machine learning, and artificial intelligence. It is essential for organizations to protect against advanced and persistent threats.

Recovery Time Objective (RTO)

Recovery Time Objective (RTO) is the maximum acceptable downtime for a system or application, after a disruption or disaster. It is a critical metric in disaster recovery planning and helps organizations to minimize the impact of downtime on their operations.

Red Team

A Red Team is a group of security professionals who simulate real-world attacks against an organization's security defenses, to identify vulnerabilities and weaknesses. It is often used in conjunction with a Blue Team, which is responsible for defending against the attacks.

Redaction

Redaction is the process of removing or obscuring sensitive information from a document or file, to protect the privacy and security of individuals or organizations. It is commonly used in legal and government documents, but also in various industries to protect sensitive data.

Redundancy

Redundancy is the duplication of critical components or systems, to provide a backup in case of failure. It is an essential component of high availability and disaster recovery planning, to ensure that systems and applications remain available and operational.

Reflection Attack

A Reflection Attack is a type of DDoS attack that exploits vulnerable network services to generate large volumes of traffic and overwhelm the target's network or infrastructure. It is often used in conjunction with amplification techniques, to increase the volume of attack traffic.

Regulated Data

Regulated Data is data that is subject to legal or regulatory requirements, such as personally identifiable information, financial data, or healthcare information. Organizations must take appropriate measures to protect this data from unauthorized access or disclosure.

Regulatory Compliance

Regulatory Compliance refers to the process of ensuring that an organization follows all relevant laws, regulations, and standards that apply to its operations. Compliance is important for mitigating legal and financial risks and maintaining the trust of customers and stakeholders.

Relay Attack

A Relay Attack is a type of cyber attack where an attacker intercepts communication between two parties and relays it to another party without the knowledge of the original parties. This type of attack is commonly used to bypass authentication measures and gain unauthorized access to systems or data.

Reliability

Reliability is a measure of the dependability and consistency of a system or component. In cybersecurity, reliability is important for ensuring that systems and networks are available and functioning properly to prevent downtime, data loss, or other negative impacts.

Remote Access Trojan (RAT)

A Remote Access Trojan (RAT) is a type of malware that allows an attacker to take control of a victim's computer or device remotely. RATs are often used for unauthorized access, data theft, and other malicious activities.

Remote Code Execution (RCE)

Remote Code Execution (RCE) is a type of vulnerability that allows an attacker to execute arbitrary code on a remote system or application. This type of vulnerability can be used to take control of systems, steal data, or carry out other malicious activities.

Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP)

Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) is a protocol used to remotely access and control a computer or device. RDP is commonly used for remote support, remote work, and other purposes, but can also be a potential security risk if not properly secured.

Remote Wipe

Remote Wipe is a security feature that allows a user to erase the data on a lost or stolen device remotely. This feature can protect sensitive data from falling into the wrong hands.

Replay Attack

A Replay Attack is a type of network attack where an attacker intercepts and retransmits data that was previously captured in an attempt to bypass authentication mechanisms and gain unauthorized access.

Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment is the process of identifying, analyzing, and evaluating potential risks to an organization's assets and infrastructure, including information and technology systems. This process is critical in developing an effective risk management plan.

Risk Management

Risk Management is the process of identifying, assessing, and prioritizing risks, and taking steps to minimize, monitor, and control those risks. This is essential in ensuring the continuity of business operations and the protection of assets.

Risk Mitigation

Risk Mitigation involves taking actions to reduce the likelihood or impact of potential risks to an organization. This can include implementing security controls and procedures, improving processes, and increasing awareness and training.

Risk Register

A Risk Register is a document that records all identified risks, their potential impact, and the steps being taken to manage them. This provides a comprehensive view of an organization's risk profile and helps in making informed decisions.

Robocall

A Robocall is an automated phone call that delivers a pre-recorded message. This can be used for legitimate purposes, but is also commonly used for fraudulent and malicious activities, such as phishing scams.

Role-Based Access Control

Role-Based Access Control is a security model that restricts access to resources based on the roles and responsibilities of individual users within an organization. This provides granular control over access rights and helps in preventing unauthorized access.

Rogue Access Point

A Rogue Access Point is an unauthorized wireless access point that has been installed on a network. This can allow attackers to gain unauthorized access to the network and potentially compromise sensitive data.

Rogue Antivirus

Rogue Antivirus is a type of malicious software that is disguised as an antivirus program but in reality is designed to harm a computer system or steal personal information.

Rogue Certificate

A Rogue Certificate is a digital certificate that is issued by a Certificate Authority (CA) to a malicious entity that is impersonating a legitimate organization, allowing the malicious entity to carry out attacks undetected.

Rogue Code

Rogue Code refers to any malicious code that is designed to harm a computer system, steal sensitive information, or carry out other malicious activities.

Rogue Device

A Rogue Device is any unauthorized device that is connected to a network or system without proper approval, which can lead to security vulnerabilities and breaches.

Rogue DHCP Attack

A Rogue DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) is a type of attack where a malicious actor sets up a fake DHCP server on a network to distribute false IP addresses, potentially leading to denial-of-service attacks or information theft.

Rogue DHCP Server

A Rogue DHCP Server is a fake DHCP server that is set up by a malicious actor to distribute false IP addresses and potentially carry out attacks on a network.

Rogue Gateway

A Rogue Gateway is an unauthorized gateway device that is set up on a network without proper approval, creating potential security vulnerabilities and enabling unauthorized access.

Rogue Program

A Rogue Program is a type of malware that is disguised as a legitimate program but is designed to harm a computer system or steal sensitive information.

Rogue Scanner

A Rogue Scanner is a type of malware that is designed to look like a legitimate security program, but is actually designed to scam users by presenting false reports of malware infections and charging money for removal.

Rogue Software

Rogue Software refers to any type of malicious software that is disguised as legitimate software, and is designed to harm a computer system or steal sensitive information.

Rogue Wireless Network

A Rogue Wireless Network is an unauthorized wireless network that is set up by a malicious actor without proper approval, creating potential security vulnerabilities and enabling unauthorized access.

Root Certificate

A Root Certificate is a digital certificate that is issued by a trusted Certificate Authority (CA) and is used to verify the authenticity of other digital certificates.

Root Password

A Root Password is a password that is used to gain administrative access to a computer system or network, allowing the user to perform critical functions and make changes to the system configuration.

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SSL (Secure Sockets Layer)

SSL is a protocol that provides secure communication between two computers over the internet, commonly used for securing online transactions, email, and other sensitive data.

Sandbox

A sandbox is an isolated environment where programs and applications can be executed securely without affecting the system or other programs. This is commonly used in security testing.

SQL Injection

SQL Injection is a type of attack where an attacker injects malicious SQL code into a web application's input box, which can compromise the database and steal sensitive information.

Social Engineering

Social Engineering is the art of manipulating people to divulge sensitive information, usually through deception and impersonation. This is commonly used in phishing attacks and identity theft.

Sniffing

Sniffing is a technique used by attackers to intercept and monitor network traffic, potentially allowing them to capture sensitive information such as usernames and passwords.

Spoofing

Spoofing is the act of impersonating someone or something else in order to gain unauthorized access to a system or network.

This can be done through email spoofing, IP spoofing, and other techniques.

Spear Phishing

Spear phishing is a targeted form of phishing that is customized for a specific individual or organization.

This is done by researching the target's interests, job role, and relationships to create a convincing message.

Session Hijacking

Session hijacking is a type of attack where an attacker steals the session ID of an authenticated user to gain unauthorized access to a web application.

Security Information and Event Management (SIEM)

SIEM is a software solution that collects, aggregates, and analyzes security data from various sources in order to detect and respond to security threats.

Security Operations Center (SOC)

A Security Operations Center (SOC) is a centralized unit responsible for monitoring, detecting, analyzing, and responding to security incidents in an organization's IT infrastructure.

The SOC typically comprises a team of security analysts and engineers who use various tools and techniques to protect the organization's assets and data from cyber threats.

Security Testing

Security Testing is a type of software testing that is performed to identify vulnerabilities and weaknesses in an application or system's security posture.

This testing is designed to detect security flaws and provide recommendations for remediation.

Common types of security testing include penetration testing, vulnerability scanning, and code review.

Script Kiddie

A Script Kiddie is an unskilled hacker who relies on pre-written software tools and scripts to launch attacks on networks and computer systems.

These individuals lack the technical expertise to create their own tools or write custom scripts, and instead, use off-the-shelf programs to exploit known vulnerabilities.

Software-Defined Network (SDN)

A Software-Defined Network (SDN) is a network architecture that uses software to manage network traffic and resources instead of traditional hardware-based solutions.

SDN allows for greater flexibility and agility in managing network resources and allows for more efficient allocation of resources to meet the needs of the organization.

Stateful Packet Inspection (SPI)

Stateful Packet Inspection (SPI) is a type of firewall technology that examines the state of network connections to identify and block unauthorized access attempts.

SPI firewalls keep track of the state of network connections and can detect and block malicious traffic based on predefined rules.

Steganography

Steganography is the practice of hiding secret messages or data within another file or message to avoid detection.

This technique involves embedding the data within an image, video, or audio file without changing the file's appearance or functionality.

Steganography is often used in conjunction with encryption to provide an extra layer of security.

System Hardening

System hardening is the process of securing computer systems by reducing vulnerabilities and eliminating unnecessary functions or features.

This involves configuring the system according to established security policies and guidelines, and implementing various security measures such as access control, patch management, and antivirus software.

Security Controls

Security controls are measures put in place to protect information and systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction.

These controls may be technical, administrative, or physical in nature, and are designed to reduce or eliminate security risks.

Security Policy

A security policy is a document that outlines an organization's approach to information security.

It defines the rules, procedures, and guidelines that must be followed in order to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information assets.

A security policy typically covers areas such as access control, data protection, incident response, and risk management.

Security Audit

A security audit is a systematic evaluation of an organization's information security policies, procedures, and practices.

It is typically conducted to identify weaknesses and vulnerabilities in the organization's security posture, and to recommend measures to improve security.

A security audit may be conducted internally by the organization's own staff, or by an external auditor or consultant.

Security Token

A Security Token is a physical device or application that generates unique codes or passwords for secure authentication, often used to add an extra layer of security to online accounts and transactions.

Stuxnet

Stuxnet is a computer worm that was discovered in 2010 and believed to have been developed by the US and Israel to sabotage Iran's nuclear program.

It is considered one of the most sophisticated and dangerous cyber weapons ever developed, capable of causing physical damage to industrial control systems.

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TCP/IP

TCP/IP is a suite of communication protocols that enable data to be exchanged between interconnected devices over the internet and other computer networks.

Takedown

Takedown is the act of removing a website or other online content from the internet, often due to a violation of laws or policies.

Tailgating

Tailgating is the practice of following closely behind another person to gain unauthorized access to a restricted area, often used as a method of social engineering to bypass physical security controls.

TACACS+ (Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus)

TACACS+ is a security protocol that provides centralized authentication, authorization, and accounting services for remote access devices.

Threat Hunting

Threat hunting is a proactive approach to identifying and mitigating threats to an organization's security infrastructure by actively searching for and analyzing suspicious activities or behavior.

Threat Intelligence

Threat intelligence is the process of collecting and analyzing information about potential or current cyber threats to identify risks and enhance an organization's security posture.

Threat Model

A threat model is a systematic approach to identifying and assessing potential security threats to a system or application and developing measures to mitigate those risks.

Threat Vector

A threat vector is the means by which a cyberattack or other security threat can gain access to a system or network, such as through phishing emails, infected websites, or unsecured devices.

TLS (Transport Layer Security)

TLS is a cryptographic protocol that provides secure communication over the internet and other computer networks, commonly used to secure data transmission for online transactions and other sensitive information.

Tokenization

Tokenization is the process of replacing sensitive data with a non-sensitive equivalent, such as a randomly generated number, to reduce the risk of data breaches or unauthorized access.

Tor Network

The Tor network is a decentralized network of servers and nodes designed to provide anonymous internet access and protect the privacy and security of users.

Traceroute

Traceroute is a command-line tool used to trace the path that network packets take between a source and destination device, often used to troubleshoot network connectivity issues.

Trap and Trace

Trap and trace is a legal process that allows law enforcement agencies to monitor and record internet traffic to identify and investigate criminal activity.

Trojan Horse

A Trojan horse is a type of malware that appears to be legitimate software but is designed to harm a computer system or network by allowing unauthorized access or stealing sensitive data.

Trust Model

A trust model is a framework for establishing and managing trust relationships between entities in a system, often used in the design of secure computer systems and networks.

Trust Zone

A trust zone is a secure area of a computer system or network that is designated as a trusted environment for running critical or sensitive applications.

Two-Factor Authentication (2FA)

Two-factor authentication is a security process that requires users to provide two forms of identification, such as a password and a security token or biometric authentication, to access a system or application.

Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP)

Temporal Key Integrity Protocol is a wireless security protocol used to secure data transmission over Wi-Fi networks, providing stronger encryption and protection against key attacks.

Third-Party Access

Third-party access refers to the practice of granting access to a computer system or network to individuals or organizations that are not part of the organization that owns the system or network.

Tunneling

Tunneling is a technique used to encapsulate one network protocol within another, allowing data to be transmitted securely over a public network such as the internet.

Transcript

A transcript is a written or typed copy of a spoken conversation or presentation, often used in legal and academic settings.

In cybersecurity, transcripts of communications may be reviewed as part of incident response or forensic investigations.

Transcripts of training sessions and simulations may be used to assess the knowledge and skills of (security) personnel.

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UDP (User Datagram Protocol)

User Datagram Protocol (UDP) is a transport protocol that operates at the Transport Layer of the OSI Model. UDP is used to send datagrams, which are self-contained units of data, over a network.

Unified Threat Management (UTM)

Unified Threat Management (UTM) is an approach to security management that combines multiple security features into a single platform or device to provide comprehensive protection against various types of threats.

URL (Uniform Resource Locator)

A Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is a unique address that identifies the location of a resource on the Internet. URLs are used to access web pages, files, and other resources on the World Wide Web.

User Account Control (UAC)

User Account Control (UAC) is a security feature in Windows operating systems that prompts users for permission or confirmation before allowing certain actions or changes that could potentially affect the system's security or stability.

User Activity Monitoring (UAM)

User Activity Monitoring (UAM) is a security practice that involves monitoring and analyzing user activity on a network or system to detect and prevent security breaches or unauthorized access.

User Behavior Analytics (UBA)

User Behavior Analytics (UBA) is a type of security analytics that uses machine learning algorithms and statistical analysis to identify abnormal user behavior that may indicate a security threat.

User Interface (UI)

User Interface (UI) refers to the design and layout of the visual and interactive elements that users interact with when using software or a website. UI design plays an important role in ensuring the usability and accessibility of a system.

User-Agent

User-Agent is a string of text that identifies the browser, operating system, and other relevant information about the user's device when accessing a website or service on the Internet.

USB Device Security

USB Device Security refers to the measures taken to protect a computer system from security threats posed by USB devices such as flash drives, external hard drives, and other portable storage devices.

Unicode Encoding

Unicode Encoding is a system that assigns a unique code point to every character in every language. It allows different computers and software applications to exchange and display text correctly.

Unsecured Network

An Unsecured Network is a network that is not protected by security measures such as firewalls, encryption, or access control. It is vulnerable to attacks and unauthorized access.

UPnP (Universal Plug and Play)

UPnP (Universal Plug and Play) is a networking protocol that allows devices to automatically discover and communicate with each other on a network. It is commonly used for media streaming and home automation.

URL Spoofing

URL Spoofing is a technique used by attackers to disguise a malicious website as a legitimate one. It involves using a similar-looking domain name or URL to trick users into visiting the fake site.

USB Rubber Ducky

USB Rubber Ducky is a type of programmable USB device that can simulate keyboard input to automate tasks or execute commands on a computer system.

Utility Computing

Utility Computing is a model of cloud computing where computing resources such as processing power, storage, and bandwidth are provided as a service on a pay-per-use basis.

Unified Endpoint Management (UEM)

Unified Endpoint Management (UEM) is a cybersecurity solution that allows organizations to manage and secure all their endpoint devices, including mobile devices and laptops, from a single console.

Untrusted Networks

Untrusted Networks are networks that are not secure and are considered risky for transmitting sensitive data. They are often public Wi-Fi networks or other networks that are open to the public.

Uptime

Uptime is the amount of time that a system or service is available and operational. It is a measure of the reliability and stability of a system.

Update

An update refers to a software patch or a newer version of software that is released to improve its functionality, performance, or security.

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Virus

A computer virus is a type of malicious software that is designed to spread from one computer to another, and has the ability to self-replicate.

It can cause damage to the computer system by corrupting files, stealing personal information, or disrupting normal computer operations.

It can be spread through email attachments, infected websites, or infected software.

Vulnerability

A vulnerability is a weakness in a system that can be exploited by attackers to gain unauthorized access to the system or to perform other malicious actions.

Vulnerabilities can exist in software, hardware, processes or network configurations.

They can be discovered by security researchers, or by attackers who exploit them for their own gain.

Virtual Private Network (VPN)

A Virtual Private Network (VPN) is a technology that allows users to create a secure and encrypted connection between their computer or mobile device and a private network over the internet.

It provides a secure way for remote workers to access company resources, and for individuals to browse the internet anonymously.

Virtualization

Virtualization is the process of creating a virtual version of a computer system, including its hardware, operating system, and applications.

It allows multiple virtual machines to run on a single physical machine, and enables users to access different operating systems and applications without the need for multiple physical machines.

Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)

Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) is a technology that allows users to make voice calls over the internet.

It uses the internet to transmit voice data in packets, rather than through traditional telephone lines.

VoIP is used by businesses and individuals for cost-effective communication and collaboration.

Virtual Machine (VM)

A virtual machine (VM) is a software-based emulation of a computer system.

It allows users to run multiple operating systems on a single physical machine, and to allocate resources such as memory and processing power to each virtual machine as needed.

VMs are commonly used in cloud computing and for testing software.

Virus Signature

A virus signature is a unique pattern of code that identifies a specific virus or malware.

Virus signatures are used by antivirus software to detect and remove known threats from computer systems.

VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network)

A Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN) is a logical network that groups devices together based on their function or location, rather than their physical connections.

VLANs allow network administrators to segment network traffic and improve network performance, security, and management.

Vulnerability Assessment

A Vulnerability Assessment is the process of identifying and evaluating vulnerabilities in a system or network to determine the likelihood of an attack.

The goal of a vulnerability assessment is to identify security weaknesses that an attacker could exploit, prioritize them based on risk, and recommend appropriate measures to mitigate those risks.

Virus Scanner

A Virus Scanner is a program that scans files and folders on a computer system for viruses and other malware.

Virus scanners use a database of known virus signatures and heuristics to detect malicious code in files and to remove or quarantine infected files.

Virtual Firewall

A Virtual Firewall is a firewall implemented as software on a virtual machine or cloud instance rather than as a physical appliance.

Virtual firewalls provide the same security capabilities as physical firewalls and are often used in cloud environments to protect virtual networks.

Voice Biometrics

Voice Biometrics is a security technology that uses voiceprint analysis to identify individuals.

Voice biometric systems capture and analyze the unique physical and behavioral characteristics of a person's voice to confirm their identity.

Vulnerability Scanning

Vulnerability Scanning is the process of identifying vulnerabilities in a system or network using automated tools.

Vulnerability scanners scan for known vulnerabilities in software and operating systems and generate reports that list the vulnerabilities and recommended actions to remediate them.

VPN Concentrator

A VPN Concentrator is a device that provides secure remote access to a private network by creating and managing VPN connections.

VPN concentrators can handle multiple VPN connections simultaneously and provide encryption and authentication services.

Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)

Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI) is a technology that allows multiple virtual desktops to run on a single physical machine.

VDI enables users to access virtual desktops and applications from anywhere, on any device, while maintaining security and control over sensitive data.

Vulnerability Exploitation

Vulnerability Exploitation is the process of taking advantage of a vulnerability in a system or network to gain unauthorized access, steal data, or disrupt operations.

Attackers use various tools and techniques to exploit vulnerabilities, including malware, social engineering, and network scanning.

Virtual Patching

Virtual Patching is a technique that involves the use of security policies and rule sets to prevent vulnerabilities from being exploited in a software system or application.

Rather than waiting for a vendor to release an official patch for a vulnerability, virtual patching provides an immediate temporary solution to protect against potential threats.

Voice Phishing (Vishing)

Voice Phishing or Vishing is a type of phishing attack that is conducted through voice communication channels, such as phone calls or VoIP calls.

The attacker typically poses as a trusted individual or organization and attempts to persuade the victim to reveal sensitive information, such as login credentials or financial details.

Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)

A Virtual Private Cloud or VPC is a cloud computing service that allows users to create isolated virtual networks within a public cloud environment.

VPCs provide enhanced security and control over network configurations and allow users to run their applications and services in a private, dedicated environment.

Virtualization Sprawl

Virtualization Sprawl is a phenomenon that occurs when virtual machines (VMs) are created and deployed without proper management and oversight.

This can lead to an uncontrolled proliferation of VMs across an organization's infrastructure.

This results in wasted resources, increased maintenance costs, and potential security risks.

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WAF (Web Application Firewall)

Web Application Firewall (WAF) is a security tool designed to protect web applications by monitoring and filtering HTTP traffic between a web application and the internet.

WAP (Wireless Access Point)

A Wireless Access Point (WAP) is a hardware device that allows wireless devices to connect to a wired network using Wi-Fi.

WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy)

Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) is a security protocol for wireless networks. It provides weak security and is no longer recommended for use.

Web Security

Web Security refers to the process of securing websites, web applications, and web services from various online threats such as malware, hacking, phishing, and other cyber attacks.

Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA)

Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA) is a security protocol for wireless networks. It provides better security than WEP and is currently the recommended security protocol for wireless networks.

Worm

A worm is a type of malware that spreads through computer networks by exploiting vulnerabilities in software or using social engineering techniques to trick users into executing malicious code.

Wi-Fi

Wi-Fi is a wireless networking technology that allows devices to connect to the internet and other devices without the need for cables or wires.

Whaling

Whaling is a type of phishing attack that targets high-profile individuals such as executives and senior managers to gain access to sensitive information or to carry out financial fraud.

White Hat Hacker

A White Hat Hacker is a computer security professional who uses their skills to identify vulnerabilities and weaknesses in systems and networks in order to improve their security.

Windows Registry

The Windows Registry is a database used by the Microsoft Windows operating system to store configuration settings and other system-related information. It can be accessed and modified using the Windows Registry Editor.

Wi-Fi Direct

Wi-Fi Direct is a technology that allows two devices to connect to each other without a wireless access point. It uses Wi-Fi Protected Setup (WPS) or Near Field Communication (NFC) for device discovery and peer-to-peer connection.

Weak Password

A weak password is a password that can be easily guessed or cracked by attackers. It is important to use strong passwords, which include a mix of uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, and special characters, and to avoid using common words or personal information.

Wireless Network

A wireless network is a network that allows devices to connect to the internet or each other without the use of physical cables. It uses radio waves to transmit data between devices.

Watering Hole Attack

A watering hole attack is a type of cyber attack that targets a specific group of users by infecting websites that they are likely to visit. The attacker compromises a website and installs malware, which is then downloaded by the visitors of the website.

Wireless Sniffing

Wireless sniffing is the process of capturing and analyzing wireless network traffic. This is often done by attackers to intercept sensitive information, such as usernames and passwords.

Web-Based Attack

A web-based attack is a type of cyber attack that targets vulnerabilities in web applications. This can include injecting malicious code into web pages, exploiting vulnerabilities in the underlying web server, or stealing sensitive information from web applications.

Wireless Penetration Testing

Wireless penetration testing is the process of assessing the security of a wireless network by simulating an attack. This is done by identifying vulnerabilities in the network and exploiting them to gain unauthorized access.

WORM (Write Once Read Many)

WORM is a type of storage device that allows data to be written only once and then read many times. This is often used for archiving data that needs to be preserved for a long time.

Wiping

Wiping is the process of securely erasing data from a storage device, such as a hard drive or a flash drive. This is often done to protect sensitive information from falling into the wrong hands.

Wireless Intrusion Detection System (WIDS)

Wireless Intrusion Detection System (WIDS) is a type of security system designed to detect and alert network administrators of unauthorized access attempts to wireless networks. WIDS can detect rogue access points, spoofed MAC addresses, and other wireless attacks.

Wireless Intrusion Detection and Prevention System (WIDPS)

Wireless Intrusion Detection and Prevention System (WIDPS) is a type of security system designed to detect and prevent unauthorized access attempts to wireless networks. WIDPS combines the features of WIDS and Wireless Intrusion Prevention System (WIPS) to not only detect but also prevent wireless attacks.

Wireless Intrusion Prevention System (WIPS)

Wireless Intrusion Prevention System (WIPS) is a type of security system designed to prevent unauthorized access attempts to wireless networks. WIPS can detect rogue access points, spoofed MAC addresses, and other wireless attacks, and then take appropriate action to block them.

Web Shell

Web shell is a type of malicious script that hackers use to take control of a web server or a web application. Once installed, web shells allow attackers to execute arbitrary commands on the web server, which can result in data theft, system compromise, and other malicious activities.

Wildcard Mask

Wildcard Mask is a term used in networking to define a range of IP addresses. It is used in conjunction with subnet masks to determine which IP addresses are allowed or blocked by network access control lists (ACLs).

Wireless LAN (WLAN)

Wireless LAN (WLAN) is a type of local area network (LAN) that uses wireless communication to connect devices. WLANs are commonly used in homes, offices, and public places, such as airports and coffee shops, to provide internet access to users without the need for cables.

Web Server

Web Server is a computer program that delivers web content, such as web pages and web applications, to clients over the internet. Web servers use various protocols, such as HTTP and HTTPS, to communicate with clients and provide them with the requested content.

Workload

Workload is a term used to describe the amount of processing power, memory, storage, and other resources required to run a specific application or workload. In IT, workload is often used to determine the size and capacity of infrastructure, such as servers and storage systems.

Web Crawler

Web Crawler is a type of software that automatically browses the internet and collects information from web pages. Web crawlers are commonly used by search engines, such as Google and Bing, to index web pages and build their search databases.

Wireless Key Logger

Wireless Key Logger is a type of hardware or software device that captures keystrokes entered on a wireless keyboard. Wireless key loggers are commonly used by attackers to steal sensitive information, such as passwords and credit card numbers, from unsuspecting users.

Wireless Bridge

A wireless bridge is a networking device that connects two or more network segments together wirelessly. It is often used to extend the range of a wireless network or to connect two physically separated networks.

Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi)

Wi-Fi is a wireless networking technology that allows devices to connect to the internet and communicate with each other wirelessly. It is a widely used technology for connecting to the internet, particularly in homes and businesses.

Web Application

A web application is a software application that runs on a web server and is accessed through a web browser. It allows users to interact with the application through a web interface, rather than through a desktop application.

Wi-Fi Analyzer

A Wi-Fi analyzer is a tool used to analyze and optimize wireless network performance. It allows users to see which wireless networks are available in the area, as well as their signal strength, channel usage, and other parameters.

War Dialing

War dialing is the practice of dialing a large number of phone numbers in an attempt to find a computer or modem connected to a network. It is often used to identify vulnerable systems that can be exploited for unauthorized access.

Wi-Fi Pineapple

The Wi-Fi Pineapple is a wireless networking device used for penetration testing and hacking. It is designed to mimic a legitimate wireless access point and capture sensitive information from unsuspecting users.

WAF Bypass

A WAF (Web Application Firewall) bypass is a technique used to circumvent the security measures put in place by a WAF. It can be used to exploit vulnerabilities in web applications and gain unauthorized access to sensitive information.

Web Scraping

Web scraping is the process of automatically extracting data from websites. It is often used for data mining or research purposes, but can also be used for malicious purposes such as stealing data or intellectual property.

Web Cookies

Web cookies are small text files that are stored on a user's computer when they visit a website. They are often used to track user behavior and preferences, and can be used for targeted advertising.

Web Application Security Scanner (WASS)

A web application security scanner is a tool used to identify vulnerabilities in web applications. It automates the process of scanning web applications for common security issues, such as SQL injection and cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities.

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X.509 Certificate

An X.509 certificate is a digital document that uses a standard format to verify the identity of a user, device, or organization.

It is used for authentication and encryption purposes in various online transactions and communications.

Xen Hypervisor

Xen Hypervisor is an open-source software that allows multiple operating systems to run on a single host machine.

It creates a virtual machine environment that isolates each operating system and provides them with dedicated resources, making it an efficient solution for virtualization.

XSRF (Cross-Site Request Forgery)

XSRF, also known as Cross-Site Request Forgery, is a type of cyber attack in which an attacker exploits a website's trust in a user's identity to perform unauthorized actions on their behalf.

It is a serious security threat that can compromise user accounts and sensitive information.

XML External Entity (XXE)

XML External Entity (XXE) is a vulnerability that occurs when an XML parser processes external entities within an XML document.

Attackers can exploit this vulnerability to execute malicious code and gain unauthorized access to sensitive information.

XML Injection

XML Injection is a type of cyber attack in which an attacker injects malicious code into an XML input field, which can then be executed by the application that processes the input.

This can result in unauthorized access to sensitive data, system compromise, and other security breaches.

XOR Encryption

XOR Encryption is a simple encryption technique that uses the XOR (exclusive OR) operation to encrypt and decrypt data.

It is commonly used in computer security as a basic encryption method.

XSS (Cross-Site Scripting)

XSS (Cross-Site Scripting) is a type of cyber attack in which an attacker injects malicious code into a web page viewed by other users.

The code is then executed by the user's web browser, allowing the attacker to steal sensitive information, perform unauthorized actions, or spread malware.

Y

More: https://cyberwarzone.com/cybersecurity-terms-starting-with-y/

Yara

Yara is an open-source tool used to create custom malware signatures and detect patterns in files and processes.

YubiKey

YubiKey is a hardware authentication device used for two-factor authentication and passwordless login.

YARA-L

YARA-L is a variant of YARA that incorporates machine learning algorithms for more accurate detection of malware.

YARA Rules

YARA Rules are a set of guidelines used to create and customize signatures for detecting malware.

YAML

YAML (Yet Another Markup Language) is a human-readable data serialization format used for configuration files.

Yara-Rules-Generator

Yara-Rules-Generator is a tool used to generate YARA rules based on malware samples.

YOLO

YOLO, an acronym for "you only live once," is a term often used in the context of living life to the fullest.

However, in the field of cybersecurity, YOLO has taken on a different meaning. Cybersecurity experts believe that mistakes will inevitably be made, but it's important to learn from them and take steps to prevent similar mistakes from happening again.

In this sense, YOLO serves as a reminder that cybersecurity is an ongoing process of continuous improvement and learning.

Youtube Scam

Youtube Scam is a type of online scam that leverages the popularity of Youtube to deceive users into clicking on malicious links or downloading harmful software.

These scams may take various forms, such as fake video downloads, click-bait videos, or phishing scams that steal users' login credentials.

Your Call Is Important To Us Scam

Your Call Is Important To Us scam is a type of social engineering attack that targets individuals through phone calls, pretending to be a legitimate organization such as a bank, government agency, or customer service representative.

Z

More: https://cyberwarzone.com/cybersecurity-terms-starting-with-z/

Zigbee

Zigbee is a wireless communication protocol widely used in Internet of Things (IoT) devices. It provides low-power, low-cost, and low-data-rate networking that is suitable for various applications, including home automation, industrial automation, and medical devices.

Zero-Day

Zero-Day refers to a software vulnerability that is unknown to the software vendor and has not yet been patched. Attackers can exploit zero-day vulnerabilities to launch targeted attacks that can compromise user data and systems.

Zero Trust

Zero Trust is a security model that requires strict identity verification for all users, devices, and applications attempting to access a network. It assumes that every device, user, and application is a potential threat and employs multiple layers of security to protect against data breaches and cyber attacks.

Zone Transfer

Zone Transfer is a process in which a DNS server shares its zone information with another DNS server. It is used to improve the speed and reliability of DNS queries and updates.

Zoo

The Malware Zoo is a repository of various malware samples that are commonly used by cybersecurity researchers and analysts to study the behavior of malware and develop effective strategies to detect and mitigate them.

The samples are collected from various sources and are categorized based on their behavior, such as trojans, worms, viruses, and more.

Zombie

In the context of cybersecurity, a zombie is a computer or device that has been infected with malware and is being controlled remotely by an attacker.

These devices can be used to launch cyber attacks, such as Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks, without the knowledge of the device owner.

The term "zombie" comes from the fact that the infected device is essentially "dead" to the user and is under the control of the attacker

Z-Wave

Z-Wave is a wireless communication protocol used in smart home automation systems. It allows devices such as lights, locks, and thermostats to communicate with each other and with a central hub.

Thank you

Thank you for using this cybersecurity terms summary! We hope that this document has been helpful in providing a comprehensive overview of important terms related to cybersecurity and IT.

Please feel free to share this document with others who may find it useful.

This document has been reviewed by Reza Rafati.

Please note that most of the text in this document was generated by the OpenAI AI called ChatGPT, which was trained on a vast amount of data and has a vast knowledge base in various fields, including cybersecurity and IT (***read disclaimer***).

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