• unauthorised access/hacking (black hat) =
malware (virus, worms, botnet, rootkit, Trojan, ransomware, spyware) =
◆ denial of service attacks =
◆ phishing (emails, texts, phone calls) =
◆ Pharming =
◆ social engineering =
• shoulder surfing =
• 'man-in-the-middle' attacks. =

Impact of

- ⇒ data loss
- ⇒ damage to public image
- ⇒ financial loss
- reduction in productivity
- Downtime
- \Rightarrow legal action

security breach

Learning Aim B1 Threats to Data B3 Policy

External Internal

External Threats = Outside the organisation Internal Threats = Inside the organisation

Security Policies

Defining responsibilities Defining security parameters Disaster recovery policy Actions to take after an attack

Why systems

•
•fun/c
•industrial e
•financial g
•personal a

disruption

data/information t___

are attacked

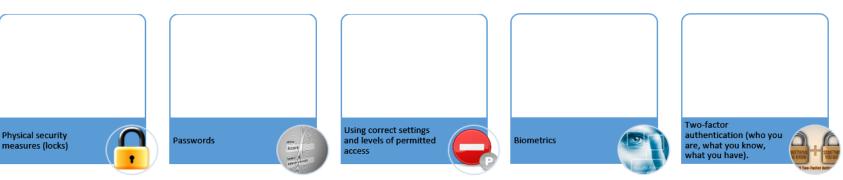
•	unintentional disclosure of data =
•	intentional stealing or leaking of information =
•	users overriding security controls =

use of portable storage devices = _____

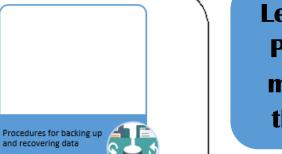
♦ downloads from internet =

visiting untrustworthy websites =

User access restrictions



Explain in the box what each restriction is and how it helps protect data



Learning Aim B2
Prevention and
management of
threats to data

Finding weaknesses

- * ethical hacking (white hat, grey hat)
- * penetration testing
- * analyse system data/behaviours to identify potential risks

and improving system security

