1.) By digging in their own copies of operating systems and attempting to find openings in

the OS.

3.) A Denial-Of-Service(DOS) works by sending an immense amount of messages to a

single computer site until the site is overloaded and crashes.

4.) Spoofing is when the sender of a DOS makes the receiver believe that a different person

sent the attack. In a DOS attack it helps to cover the attacker’s tracks in order not to be tracked.

5.) A ping storm is similar to a DOS but the difference being that a ping storm sends a flood

of packets to a server and overload said server.

7.) Surveillance can be used to scare criminals away

8.) It keeps an eye on the system for any suspicious activity and alerts the admins to start

closing the whole system down.

10.) User, group, system, world, read, write, execute, print, delete, copy, rename, append

12.) A character is replaced with another character. Hello, h is substituted with r to make rello

14.) Anyone that needs to decrypt a message, for example, doesn’t need to obtain it from

anyone

17.) The encryption algorithm is much more robust and a larger key is used.

21.) Encryption techniques, digital certificates, certificate authorities, publi key generation,

storage, and management

23.) Certificate authority

25.) A message is broken down into tiny pieces and embedded into the small spaces in an

already existing file.

26.) Direct sequence and frequency hopping.

29.) Keeping non requested data out of a network and controlling where the users in a

network connects to.

30.) Packet filter and proxy server.

31.) All users are able to know the rules in a network.