

TRAININGDAY1REPORT:

30June2025

Understanding Information, Data, and Information Security

Today, I learned some important concepts:

- **Data:**

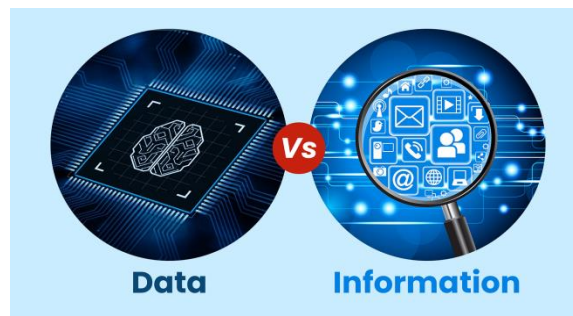
Data is a collection of raw facts, figures, or information such as numbers, text, images, or symbols that can be processed or analyzed to get meaningful insights.

Example: Marks of students, temperature readings, or names.

- **Information:**

Information is data that has been processed, organized, or structured in a way that makes it meaningful or useful.

Example: Average marks of a class give information about the class performance.



- **Information Security:**

Information security means protecting information from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction.

The goal is to ensure Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability of information.

- **Information Security Threats:**

Information security threats are any potential dangers that can exploit vulnerabilities in systems, networks, or data to cause harm. These threats can compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information commonly referred to as the CIA triad.

Types of Information Security Threats

1. Inadvertent Threats (human failure)—Mistakes made accidentally by people, like deleting important files or misconfiguring systems.
2. Physical Disasters (natural disasters)—Events like earthquakes, floods, or fires that damage systems and data physically.
3. *Technical Failures* (hardware or software)—Malfunctions in equipment or software bugs causing data loss or system downtime.
4. Deliberate Acts (hacking, espionage)—Intentional attacks by individuals or groups aiming to steal, damage, or misuse information.

- **Introduction to Cyber Security**

Cyber security is the practice of protecting systems, networks, devices, and data from digital attacks, unauthorized access, damage, or theft. It involves a combination of technologies, processes, and practices designed to defend information systems from threats and ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability (CIA triad) of information.

Why is Cyber Security important?

To protect **personal data** like passwords and bank details.

To keep **business information** safe from hackers.

To prevent **financial loss** and **identity theft**.

To ensure **safe and reliable communication** over the internet.

- **The CIA Triad**

CIA Triad, which is the foundation of information security.

The CIA Triad stands for:



- **Confidentiality**—Ensuring that information is accessible only to authorized people. It protects data from unauthorized access or disclosure.
Example: Encrypting sensitive files so only those with a password can read them.
- **Integrity**—Making sure information is accurate and unaltered. It prevents unauthorized changes to data.
Example: Using check sums or digital signatures to detect tampering.
- **Availability**—Ensuring information and systems are accessible when needed by authorized users.
Example: Backups and disaster recovery plans keep systems running even if something goes wrong.

• **Ethical Hacking & Essential Skills**

Today, I learned about Ethical Hacking and the skills required to become an ethical hacker.

What is Ethical Hacking?

Ethical hacking is the practice of legally and intentionally probing computer systems, networks, or applications to identify and fix security vulnerabilities before malicious hackers can exploit them. Ethical hackers use the same tools and techniques as cybercriminals—but with permission and for a good purpose.

Skills Required for Ethical Hacking:

1. **Computer Networking Skills**
Understanding how networks work, including protocols like TCP/IP, routers, switches, and firewalls.
2. **Computer Skills**
Strong knowledge of computer systems, operating systems, file systems, and commands.
3. **Linux Skills**
Since many hacking tools and servers run on Linux, it's important to know commands, file permissions, and system administration.

4. Programming Skills

Ability to read and write code in languages like Python, C/C++, Java, or scripting languages like Bash.

5. Basic Hardware Knowledge

Understanding computer hardware components and how they interact with software.

6. Database Skills

Knowing how data bases like My SQL, Oracle, or Mongo DB work, and how to test them for vulnerabilities like SQL injection.

7. Problem Solving Skills

Thinking creatively and analytically to find weaknesses and solutions.

Developing these skills helps ethical hackers identify and fix security issues, making digital systems more secure and reliable.

• **Terms Used in Hacking**

Today, I learned about some important terms used in hacking:

1. Vulnerability

A weakness in a system that can be exploited by attackers to gain unauthorized access.

2. Exploit

A piece of code or method that takes advantage of a vulnerability to cause unintended behavior or gain control.

3. Botnet

A network of infected computers (bots) controlled by a hacker, of ten used to launch large-scale attacks like DDoS.

4. Spam

Unwanted or unsolicited messages, usually sent in bulk, often containing ads or malicious links.

5. Malware

Short for Malicious Software, it includes viruses, worms, trojans, ransomware, spyware—all designed to harm systems or steal data.

6. Rootkit

A type of malware that hides its presence and gives attackers root **or** admin-level access to a computer.

7. Hack Value

A term hackers use to describe how interesting or worthwhile a target is to hack.

8. Zero-Day

A vulnerability unknown to the software vendor, with no fix available. Attackers exploit it before it's patched — called a zero-day attack.

9. Phishing

A technique where attackers send fake emails or messages pretending to be trustworthy to steal sensitive information like passwords.

10. Pharming

A type of attack that redirects users from legitimate websites to fake ones, even if they type the correct URL, to steal information.