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| 1. hackers | Someone who invades a network's privacy. Originally, all skilled programmers were known as hackers, but in the 1990s, the term became synonymous with cracker, a person who breaks security on computers. Today, the general public uses hacker for both. In the computer industry, hackers are known as white hats and crackers as black hats or darkside hackers. |
| 2. piracy | the illegal copy and distribution of copyrighted software, games or music files |
| 3. Plagiarism (theft of intellectual property) | pretending that someone else's work is your own |
| 4. phishing (password harvesting fishing) | getting passwords for online bank accounts or credit card numbers by using emails that look like they are from real organizations, but are in fact fake |
| 5. IP spoofing | making one computer look like another in order to gain unauthorized access |
| 6. cyberstalking | online harassment or abuse, mainly in chat rooms or newsgroups |
| 7. hacker | a person who uses their computer skills to enter computers and networks illegally. |
| 8. cookies | Small files used by web servers to know if you have visited their site before. Cookies can store user information but do not read your hard disk, |
| 9. digital certificates | A file that identifies a user or a web server; like a digital identification card. |
| 10. SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) | a protocol which provides secure transactions |
| 11. Encryption | The process of saving and transmitting data in encoded form. Data encryption and passwords are important for |



network security, particularly when sending confidential information such as credit card numbers.

12. freeware

Software that is available free of charge, but protected by copyright

13. Passwords

A secret word which must be entered before access is given to a computer system or website

14. firewalls

A software and/or hardware device that allows limited access to an internal network from the Net. This prevents intruders from stealing or destroying confidential data

15. Decryption

The process of decoding (deciphering) secret data,

16. Malware

Malicious software, created to damage computer data. It includes viruses, worms, Trojan horses and spyware,

17. viruses

A piece of software which attaches itself to a file. Once you run an infected program, the virus quickly spreads to the system files and other software. Some viruses can destroy the contents of hard disks

18. worms

A self-copying program that spreads through email attachments; it replicates itself and sends a copy to everyone in a contact list.

19. Trojan (Trojan Horse)

Malicious software disguised as a useful program,

20. spyware

A type of software that collects information from your computer without your consent.

21. cracker

An intruder who breaks into computer systems for fun, to steal information, or to propagate viruses. Compare with hacker

22. cracker

a person who uses technology for criminal aims