The practice of using a network of remote servers hosted on the internet to store, manage, and process data rather than on a local server or personal computer.*

Metropolitan Area Network

Personal Area Network

Cloud Computing

Local Area Network

This centers around who has the right permissions to access data based on governance policies.*

Read/Write Permissions

Role-Based Permissions

Read-Only Permissions

Data Access

Under this Cloud Model the resources and costs are shared among several different organizations who all have a common service need.*

Multi-tenancy

Single Tenancy

Community

Hybrid

This backups will back up all contents that have changed since the last backup activity.*

Full Backup

Incremental Backup

Differential Backup

Overall Backup

This layer takes outgoing data, separates it, and puts it into small bundles called "IP datagrams."*

Transport Layer

Network Interface

Internet/Network Layer

Application Layer

This is the layer that the software on your computer interacts with.*

Application Layer

Network Interface

Transport Layer

Internet/Network Layer

It's a flexible standard that can operate over many different types of cables, including coaxial, copper twisted pairs, and fibre optic*

Wired Ethernet

Wireless Fidelity

Bluetooth

Cellular

This Cloud Model is assigned exclusive access to a set of cloud resources.*

Single Tenancy

Public

Multi-Tenancy

Private

This layer provides your computer with reliable communication between it and another computer.*

Transport Layer

Internet/Network Layer

Application Layer

Network Interface

This Cloud Deployment Models require a company to create its own cloud environment that only it can utilize.*

Hybrid

Private

Community

Public

This are permissions that are assigned to a person based on their role or job function at an organization*

Read/Write Permissions

Role-Based Permissions

Data Access

Read-Only Permissions

These are less secure than our wired networks because their data streams are simply flying through the air, waiting to be gobbled up by some attacker*

Wired Devices

Wireless Devices

Cellular

Internet

This helps your web browser find a website using human-readable names instead of numeric IP addresses*

Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

Domain Name System

File Transfer Protocol

Under this Cloud Deployment Models is that a service provider makes resources available to end users over the internet to anyone who wants to buy them.*

Public

Community

Private

Hybrid

This includes smartphones, tablets, and wireless access points known as hotspots.*

Cellular

Infrastructure

Ad Hoc

Mesh Topology

This is the most common type of wireless network. This is probably the one you have in your house, and it connects to an outside provider through your cable modem.*

Ad Hoc

Mesh Topology

Bus

Infrastructure

This is an attack that focuses on collecting usernames and passwords from its victims. In this case Wi-Fi can create hackers own wireless access point and create a fake captive portal.*

Brute Force Attack

Evil Twin Attack

Deauthentication Attack

Credential Harvesting Attack

This is a specialized type of denial-of-service which attempts to send more network traffic to a single server than it can handle.*

Brute Force Attack

Credential Harvesting Attack

Dictionary Attack

Flood Attack

This layer concerns the physical and electrical characteristics of your network connection.*

Application Layer

Transport Layer

Network Interface

Internet/Network Layer

This mode is an interconnection of different types of nodes, devices, and radios to create a single wireless network. We can use different radio frequencies like Bluetooth and Wi-Fi and microwave and cellular and satellite.*

Mesh Topology

Bus

Infrastructure

Ad Hoc

This Cloud solution can combine the benefits of both public and private cloud options.*

Private

Community

Public

Hybrid

This is when the hacker try to kick somebody off an already established connection, so to deauthorize them from the current wireless network. And when they try to reconnect to the hackers signal, which is stronger and better, even though it has the same SSID. This attack can also do a denial of service, and can just keep somebody offline.*

Deauthentication Attack

Evil Twin Attack

Credential Harvesting Attack

Brute Force Attack

This backups falls between full and incremental backups. It backs up data created or changed since the last full backup.*

Overall Backup

Full Backup

Incremental Backup

Differential Backup

This mode is decentralized. It operates like a peer-to-peer network does. There are no access points.*

Bus

Infrastructure

Ad Hoc

Mesh Topology

This gives you ability to read and also change that data.*

Read/Write Permissions

Data Access

Role-Based Permissions

Read-Only Permissions

Under this Cloud Model, the same resources are used by multiple organizations.*

Single Tenancy

Public

Private

Multi-Tenancy

This backups will create a complete copy of all contents found in the drive.*

Overall Backup

Full Backup

Differential Backup

Incremental Backup

This attacks is used to describe any attack which attempts to make a computer, network device, or service resources unavailable.*

Brute Force Attack

Credential Harvesting Attack

Denial of Service

Dictionary Attack

This simply have the ability to read the data from the data store.*

Role-Based Permissions

Read/Write Permissions

Data Access

Read-Only Permissions

This attack is a rogue access point that is going to appear to be legitimate, but it's set up to eavesdrop on the wireless communication traffic. The hacker can force people into connecting into his network.*

Deauthentication Attack

Brute Force Attack

Credential Harvesting Attack

Evil Twin Attack