## ****Terms and definitions from Course 1, Module 3****

**Asset:** An item perceived as having value to an organization

**Availability:** The idea that data is accessible to those who are authorized to access it

**Compliance:** The process of adhering to internal standards and external regulations

**Confidentiality:** The idea that only authorized users can access specific assets or data

**Confidentiality, integrity, availability (CIA) triad:** A model that helps inform how organizations consider risk when setting up systems and security policies

**Hacktivist:** A person who uses hacking to achieve a political goal

**Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA):** A U.S. federal law established to protect patients' health information

**Integrity:** The idea that the data is correct, authentic, and reliable

**National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cyber Security Framework (CSF):** A voluntary framework that consists of standards, guidelines, and best practices to manage cybersecurity risk

**Privacy protection:** The act of safeguarding personal information from unauthorized use

**Protected health information (PHI):** Information that relates to the past, present, or future physical or mental health or condition of an individual

**Security architecture:** A type of security design composed of multiple components, such as tools and processes, that are used to protect an organization from risks and external threats

**Security controls:** Safeguards designed to reduce specific security risks

**Security ethics:** Guidelines for making appropriate decisions as a security professional

**Security frameworks:** Guidelines used for building plans to help mitigate risk and threats to data and privacy

**Security governance:** Practices that help support, define, and direct security efforts of an organization

**Sensitive personally identifiable information (SPII):** A specific type of PII that falls under stricter handling guidelines