

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Guide to Entering the Cybersecurity Fields

Learning Models/Techniques

Roadmaps

Certifying-Organizations <u>02</u>

<u>04</u>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Bug Bounty Platforms

Some of Cybersecurity
Conferences

Practice Platforms

Lack of Resources!!

08

Guide to Entering the Cybersecurity Fields (1)

Important Points to Consider Before Entering the Cybersecurity Fields

Many Paths to Success	Quality Over Quantity	Connect with Others
Stay Curious	Avoid Negative Vibes	Research First
Check Multiple Sources	Keep Discussions Cool	Free Learning
Degree is Nice, Not Necessary	It's Never Too Late to Start	Career Change is Possible
Avoid Self-Blame 👝 🔾	Patience is Key	Share Knowledge
Stay Updated	Start Immediately	Please don't just say "hello"

Guide to Entering the Cybersecurity Fields (2)

Questions and Answers

Q1: Timeframe for Professional Development

There is no standardized timeline for professional development in the field; it largely depends on individual effort. The more time invested in both theoretical and practical learning, the faster significant progress can be achieved.

Q2: Evaluating Certificates from Various Companies

Assessing certificates from different companies requires a comprehensive approach. Conducting a survey, seeking testimonials from past participants, and considering their experiences can provide valuable insights. Additionally, factor in the certificate's cost and regularly check for updates to course content and conditions.

Q3: Overcoming Limited Resources

The absence of a computer or possessing a poorly configured one should not be viewed as a hindrance to progress. Resource constraints should not serve as an excuse. One can make strides by utilizing available resources, even if it means starting on a mobile device. The key is to initiate the learning process and actively work towards personal development.

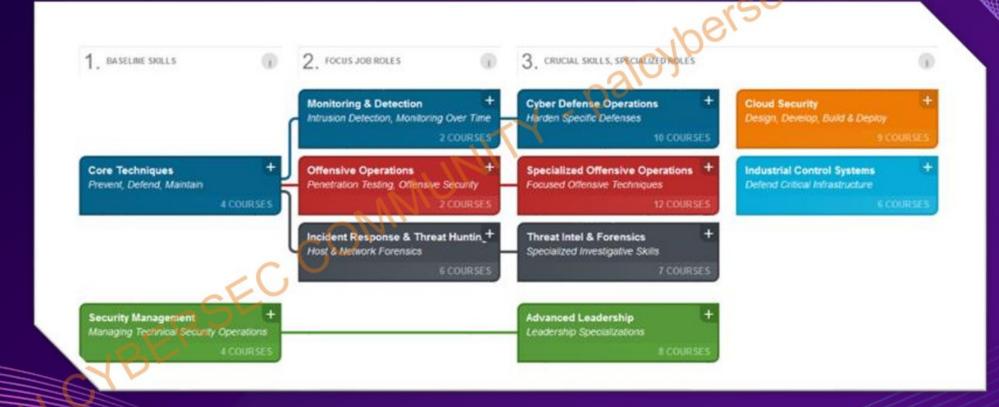
Guide to Entering the Cybersecurity Fields (3)

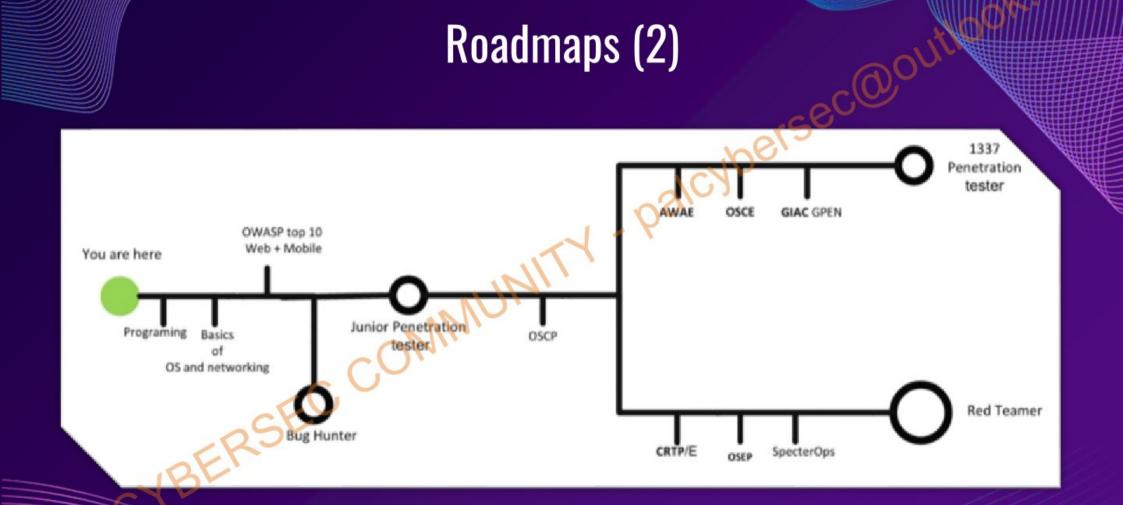
List of Some Cybersecurity Fields

- Penetration Tester (PT)
- Security Operation Center (SOC)
- Governance, Risk Management, and Compliance (GRC)
- Digital Forensic and Incident Response (DFIR)
- Reverse Engineering (RE) & Malware Analyst (MA)
- Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI)

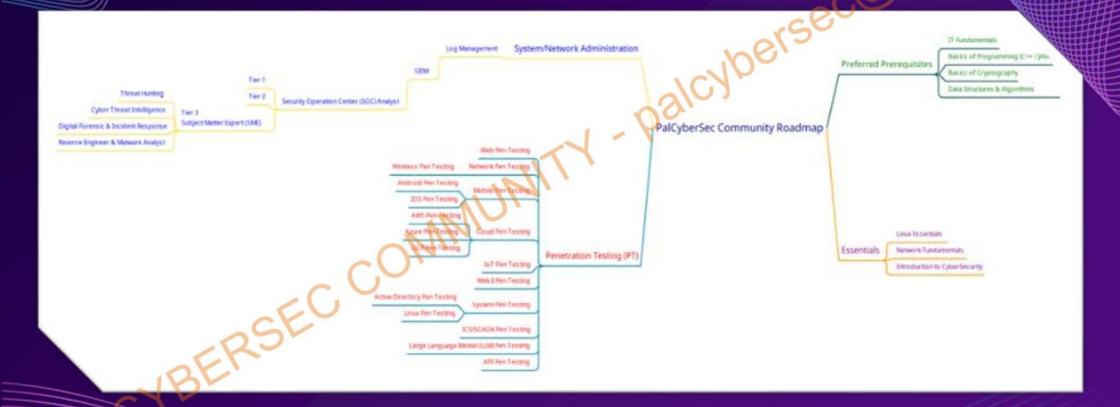


Roadmaps (1)

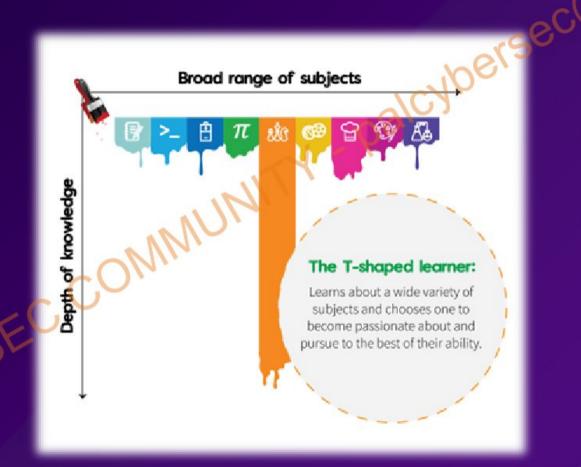




Roadmaps (3)



Learning Models/Techniques (1)



Learning Models/Techniques (2)

MoSCoW PRIORITISATION

MUST HAVE

- · Non-Negotiables
- Minimum Viable Product (MVP)
- . Can't deliver on target date without this
- . Not legal without it
- . Unsafe without it
- . Without this project is not viable

ask the question, "what happens if this requirement is not met?" If the proper is "cardel the project" there is no point implementing a solution that does not meet the requirement.

SHOULD HAVE

- · Important but not vital
- · Maybe painful to leave out but the solution is still viable
- · May need some kind of workaround

A Should Have may be differen-Hated from a Could Have by reviewing the degree of pain caused by it not being met, in terms of business value or number of people affected.

COULD HAVE

- . Desirable but not as Important as Should Have
- Only do if there is extra time and budget

WON'T HAVE

- · Won't have this time around at all
- · Out of budget
- · Nice to have but has no real impact

Maximum 80% of total effort | Business Case

Maximum 100% of total effort

Maximum 60% of total effort

Continguncy

Certifying-Organizations













Bug Bounty Platforms

l1ackerone

bugcrowd



Practice Platforms















https://start.me/p/KMqznE/it-cyber-security



Some of Cybersecurity Conferences











#OSDFCon

https://github.com/MrM8BRH/CyberSecurity_Conferences

Lack of Resources!!



https://start.me/p/KMqznE/it-cyber-security

