

Safeguard information

Encryption methods

Authentication, authorization,  
and accounting

Review: Protect organizational  
assets

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# Glossary terms from week 2

## Terms and definitions from Course 5, Week 2

**Access controls:** Security controls that manage access, authorization, and accountability of information

**Algorithm:** A set of rules used to solve a problem

**Application programming interface (API) token:** A small block of encrypted code that contains information about a user

**Asymmetric encryption:** The use of a public and private key pair for encryption and decryption of data

**Basic auth:** The technology used to establish a user's request to access a server

**Bit:** The smallest unit of data measurement on a computer

**Brute force attack:** The trial and error process of discovering private information

**Cipher:** An algorithm that encrypts information

**Cryptographic key:** A mechanism that decrypts ciphertext

**Cryptography:** The process of transforming information into a form that unintended readers can't understand

**Data custodian:** Anyone or anything that's responsible for the safe handling, transport, and storage of information

**Data owner:** The person that decides who can access, edit, use, or destroy their information

**Digital certificate:** A file that verifies the identity of a public key holder

**Encryption:** The process of converting data from a readable format to an encoded format

**Hash collision:** An instance when different inputs produce the same hash value

**Hash function:** An algorithm that produces a code that can't be decrypted

**Hash table:** A data structure that's used to store and reference hash values

**Identity and access management (IAM):** A collection of processes and technologies that helps organizations manage digital identities in their environment

**Information privacy:** The protection of unauthorized access and distribution of data

**Loader:** Malicious code that launches after a user initiates a dropper program

**Multi-factor authentication (MFA):** A security measure that requires a user to verify their identity in two or more ways to access a system or network

**Non-repudiation:** The concept that the authenticity of information can't be denied

**OAuth:** An open-standard authorization protocol that shares designated access between applications

**Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards (PCI DSS):** Any cardholder data that an organization accepts, transmits, or stores

**Personally identifiable information (PII):** Any information used to infer an individual's identity

**Principle of least privilege:** The concept of granting only the minimal access and authorization required to complete a task or function

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

**Public key infrastructure (PKI):** An encryption framework that secures the exchange of online information

**Rainbow table:** A file of pre-generated hash values and their associated plaintext

**Salting:** An additional safeguard that's used to strengthen hash functions

**Security assessment:** A check to determine how resilient current security implementations against threats

**Security audit:** A review of an organization's security controls, policies, and procedures against a set of expectations

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

**Separation of duties:** The principle that users should not be given levels of authorization that would allow them to misuse a system

**Session:** A sequence of network HTTP basic auth requests and responses associated with the same user

**Session cookie:** A token that websites use to validate a session and determine how long that session should last

**Session hijacking:** An event when attackers obtain a legitimate user's session ID

**Session ID:** A unique token that identifies a user and their device while accessing a system

**Single Sign-On (SSO):** A technology that combines several different logins into one

**Symmetric encryption:** The use of a single secret key to exchange information

**User provisioning:** The process of creating and maintaining a user's digital identity

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