## **Cybersecurity Fundamentals**

Introdução a conceitos de segurança cibernética e a importância de criar senhas fortes e **alfanuméricas**.

Praticar *Scanning* para localizar definições e regras de conformidade (Compliance) em um guia técnico.

### **1. Cybersecurity and Password Policy Guide**

*Leia o guia adaptado sobre a criação de senhas fortes e as ameaças comuns.*

**Section 1: Common Threats (Glossary)**

* **Adware:** Software or code that shows unwanted ads such as pop-ups on a device.
* **Anti-virus software:** Software that tries to stop viruses or malware from attacking a computer or other device.
* **Logic Bomb:** A piece of malicious code that is planted in a system and set to activate when certain conditions are met (e.g., a particular date and time).
* **Hardening:** The process of identifying and fixing vulnerabilities on a system.17

**Section 2: Creating a Strong Alphanumeric Password**

To protect company assets and valuable data, a professional password must follow four key rules 18:

1. **Length Requirement:** Your password must contain a minimum of **16 characters**. Passwords must be longer to increase security.
2. **Complexity:** The password must be **alphanumeric** — meaning it must be a random mix of:
   * Uppercase letters (A-Z)
   * Lowercase letters (a-z)
   * Numbers (0-9)
   * Special characters (e.g., @,!, $, %).
3. **Uniqueness:** Do not reuse passwords across multiple accounts.
4. **Security:** Never write down or share your password. Use a **password manager** to generate and store complex, unique credentials.

### **2. The Alphanumeric Audit (Scanning para Regras)**

Usar *Scanning* para localizar as regras na **Section 2** e preencher a tabela de auditoria a seguir para duas senhas hipotéticas.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Regra de Senha** | **Requisito (Scannear por números e tipos)** | **Senha A: "Password!2345"** | **Senha B: "StrongPassword16@2024"** |
| **Comprimento Mínimo** | Pelo menos **16** caracteres | PASSA/FALHA | PASSA/FALHA |
| **Letra Maiúscula** | Sim (Requisito Alfanumérico) | PASSA/FALHA | PASSA/FALHA |
| **Número** | Sim (Requisito Alfanumérico) | PASSA/FALHA | PASSA/FALHA |
| **Caractere Especial** | Sim (Requisito Alfanumérico) | PASSA/FALHA | PASSA/FALHA |

**Discussão:** Por que a Senha B é mais forte do que a Senha A?

Password B is stronger because it has 16 characters, while password A has only 13. Also, password A has an easy to guess number sequence (2345). The first word “Password!” is easy to guess too