

# ETHICAL HACKING DICTIONARY



ETHICAL HACKING ETHICAL H  
FIRST EDITION - 2022  
ETHICAL HACKING ETHICAL H

# **ETHICAL HACKING DICTIONARY**

BY



# **THE TEAM**

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## **APPS USED :**

Powerpoint  
MS-Excel  
MS-Word  
Canva  
PicsArt

*Special Thanks*

AARTI & HARSHWARDHAN  
FOR GUIDANCE

# **PREFACE**

*Our sincere thanks to all our Professors of Raisoni group of institution for inspiring us compile this dictionary.*

*The Book contain the entire word and Meaning required by students and teachers for topic related to ethical hacking. As a result of our hard work of well managerial every word in this book becomes familiar and easily accessible to the users .*

*So this book is an invaluable companion for any one who wants to enrich his technical work knowledge.*

*An Activity !*

by

**TRAINING &  
PLACEMENT FORUM**

GHRCCST  
RAISONI BUSINESS SCHOOL



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# A



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#

**Abondonware** : Alternatively referred to as abandon warez, abandonware is software no longer developed, sold, or supported by the creator.

**Abort** : In a computer or data transmission system, to abort means to terminate, usually in a controlled manner, a processing activity because it is impossible or undesirable for the activity to proceed or in conjunction with an error.

**Access Card a**: A plastic card with a chip or magnetic strip containing encoded data that is read by passing the card through or over an electronic device, used to provide access to restricted or secure areas or systems

**Access Control System** : An access control system, or ACS, is any system designed to restrict user access to a computer system according to predefined rules.

**Access Denied** : Access denied is an error message displayed when you do not have appropriate access rights. If you are being denied access to a network share, Intranet, or the Internet, and are receiving the access denied message, you need permission to gain access.

**Account Harvesting** : Alternatively referred to as a web harvester, a harvester is software designed to parse large amounts of data. For example, a web harvester may process large numbers of web pages to extract account names, e-mail addresses, names, and phone numbers from a website.

**Account Lockout** : Security feature used with operating systems and services with a login that locks any account with failed a login attempt more than a set parameter.

**Accuracy** : Accuracy is a term used to describe anything that is near its true value or recognized standard.

**ACK Scan** : Here the attacker sets the ACK flag in the TCP header and the target's port status is gathered based on window size and TTL value of RESET packets received from the target.

A

**B** Active Footprinting : Active footprinting describes the process of using tools and techniques, like using the traceroute commands or a ping sweep -- Internet Control Message Protocol sweep -- to collect data about a specific target. This often triggers the target's intrusion detection system (IDS).

C

**E** Active Online Attack : An active online attack is the easiest way to gain unauthorized administrator-level access to the system.

F

**G** Adavanced Threat Detection : Advanced threat detection solutions are designed to detect attacks that employ advanced malware and persistent remote access in attempt to steal sensitive corporate data over a length of time.

H

**I** Add User Command : The general syntax for the groupadd command is as follows: groupadd [OPTIONS] GROUPNAME. Only the root or a user with sudo privileges can create new groups. When invoked, groupadd creates a new group Using the options specified on the command line plus the default values specified in the /etc/login.

J

**L** Add-on Virus: Add-on viruses append their code to the host code without making any changes to the latter or relocate the code to insert their own code at the beginning.

M

**N** address : In general, an address refers to the physical location of a building. You can find our PO Box address on the Computer Hope company page.

O

**P** Address Spoofing : E-mail spoofing or address spoofing is faking a sender's e-mail address to fool the recipient of the e-mail into thinking someone else sent them the message. This form of spoofing is often used to bypass spam filters, tricking users into thinking an e-mail is safe when it contains a virus or is spam.

Q

**R** Adminispam : Adminispam is a slang term used to refer to messages from managers or executives within an organization that are sent to the majority of employees regardless of whether the information is relevant to a particular employee's work.

S

**V** Administrator : A system administrator, or sysadmin, or admin is a person who is responsible for the upkeep, configuration, and reliable operation of computer systems, especially multi-user computers, such as servers.

W

**X** Adware : Adware is software designed to force pre-chosen ads to display on your system.

Y

Z

A

**Air Gap :** Alternatively referred to as an air wall, air gapping, and disconnected network, an air gap describes a computer with no network interfaces, either wired or wireless. Air gapping is used to secure a computer or network by isolating it from an unsecured network, like the Internet.

B

**Alert Box :** In general, an alert box, also called an alert dialog or alert window. It is a small window that pops up providing information to the user with an OK button, and sometimes a Cancel button.

C

**Allintitle :** A Google search operator that allows a user to restrict the search engine results to only those pages with the search terms specified in the webpage's title.

D

**Allinurl :** A Google search operator that allows a user to restrict the search results to only those pages with the search query specified in URL.

E

**Android :** An android is a robot that strongly resembles a human being. Initially founded by Andy Rubin in October 2003 and later acquired by Google on August 17, 2005. Android is a free Linux based platform and is an open software stack with an operating system, middleware, and applications. It was originally developed by Google and released on November 5, 2007, for mobile platforms.

F

**Angry IP Scanner :** It is an open-source and cross-platform network scanner designed to be fast and simple to use

G

**ANI :** Short for Automatic Number Identification, ANI is a system developed by AT&T. It is similar to Caller ID and provides the phone number of the person calling a number and the number they dialed.

H

**Anonymity :** Anonymity on the Internet has often made people nastier and more crude in their speech. It allows them to speak and do things without having to take responsibility. Anonymity allows people to unleash their id and all the ugliness they conceal beneath their polite facades.

I

**Anti-Malware :** Anti-Malware is a computer program used to prevent, detect, and remove malware.

J

**Anti-Spyware :** Similar to antivirus programs, anti-spyware programs help to block and prevent spyware and other malware infections on computers. Anti-spyware programs monitor incoming data from e-mail, websites, and downloads of files and stop spyware programs from getting a foothold in the computer operating system.

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A

**Antivir** : Antivir is a software utility designed to protect your computer or network against computer viruses. If a virus is detected, the computer displays a warning asking if the infection should be quarantined, removed, ignored, or moved to the vault.

B

**Antivirus Program** : An antivirus program is a software utility designed to protect your computer or network against computer viruses. If a virus is detected, the computer displays a warning asking if the infection should be quarantined, removed, ignored, or moved to the vault.

C

**Antivirus Software** : is a computer program used to prevent, detect, and remove malware.

D

**Apache** : Apache, is a robust, commercial-grade, feature-rich, free, and open-source HTTP web server. It is developed by the ASF (Apache Software Foundation), a community of software engineers located throughout the world.

E

**Application** : Application and app are synonymous with the word "program" when talking about software designed for a specific task. However, application in its full form is often used to describe application software that runs on a computer.

F

**Append** : The process of attaching or combining data with another file or set of data.

G

**Append Virus** : An append virus is a computer virus that appends its malicious code to the end of an existing executable file. The virus then modifies the file's header so the file's entry point is redirected to the start of the appended code.

H

**Application** : Application and app are synonymous with the word "program" when talking about software designed for a specific task. However, application in its full form is often used to describe application software that runs on a computer.

I

**Application Gateway** : Alternatively referred to as an application firewall or application proxy, an application gateway is a firewall or proxy application for connecting to a computer behind a firewall.

J

**Archive** : An archive is a site or location with a vast amount of information about a topic that can be downloaded or browsed. Archives help with research and learn more about the topic being discussed.

K

**Assymetric Encryption** : Asymmetric encryption (also known as asymmetric cryptography) allows users to encrypt information using shared keys.

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**Asymmetric cryptography :** Public-key cryptography or asymmetric cryptography is form of cryptography first published in 1976 by Martin Hellman and Whitfield Diffie which has a public and private key. A public key is one half of a software asymmetric cryptographic system that secures messages for transmission over an open or non-secure network between two parties.

**Attack :** An attack is an action that is done on a system to get its access and extract sensitive data.

**Attack Vectors:** Path or means by an attacker gains access to an information system to perform malicious activities.

**Attacker :** An attacker is a person or process that attempts to access data, functions, or other restricted areas of the system without authorization, potentially with malicious intent.

**Attribute :** attributes are the characteristics of a file in the context of a file system. For example, if the file had a read-only attribute, the file cannot have any changes (write protection), and can only be read.

**Audio Steganography :** Audio Steganography is a technique used to transmit hidden information by modifying an audio signal in an imperceptible manner. It is the science of hiding some secret text or audio information in a host message.

**Authentication :** it is the process of determining whether someone or something is ,in fact ,who or what it says it is

**Authorization :** Authorization is defined as a process ensuring that correctly authenticated users can access only those resources for which the owner has given them approval.

**Autoresponder :** a program that automatically generates a set response to all messages sent to a particular email address.

**AV :** An AV is a software utility designed to protect your computer or network against computer viruses. If a virus is detected, the computer displays a warning asking if the infection should be quarantined, removed, ignored, or moved to the vault.

**Availability :** The ability to use the information or resource when it is needed

**Avatar :** Alternatively referred to as the root, admin, or administrator, an avatar is a term used to describe a superuser in a Unix environment. Once logged on, they can go anywhere and do anything.

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**AVP :** An attribute-value pair (AVP) is a fundamental representation of data in computer systems and its various applications. The attribute-value pair is a good way of storing and modeling real-world data in a database. A good example of this is how personal data such as a name is stored, by using an attribute called "first name" followed by its value pair, which is the actual first name of the person.

**AVS :** An AVS is a software utility designed to protect your computer or network against computer viruses. If a virus is detected, the computer displays a warning asking if the infection should be quarantined, removed, ignored, or moved to the vault.

# ***ETHICAL***

# ***HACKING***

# B

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**Back Door :** A back door, or trap door, is a hidden entry to a computing device or software that bypasses security measures, such as logins and password protections.

**Back Orifice :** back orifice is a trojan horse program created by the hacker group Cult of the Dead Cow that allows full access to the computer its installed onto.

**Back Sourcing :** Backsourcing is the arduous process of termination or expiration of an IT outsourcing contract that initiates the process of re-establishing IT operations in-house.

**Back Tracking :** Backtracking is an algorithm for capturing some or all solutions to given computational issues, especially for constraint satisfaction issues. The algorithm can only be used for problems which can accept the concept of a "partial candidate solution" and allows a quick test to see if the candidate solution can be a complete solution.

**Backbone :** A portion of a computer network that is capable of carrying the majority of traffic on the network at high speeds. The backbone often connects large networks or companies together. The first Internet backbone was between UCLA and SLI on October 29, 1969, and today the Internet consists of several large backbones that carry the majority of traffic throughout the world.

**Back-side Bus :** The BSB (back-side bus) is a computer bus that connects the CPU to the L2 cache and was first introduced with the Intel Pentium Pro. The back-side bus is a part of the CPU. Its speed is dependent on the speed of the processor.

**Bait Advertising :** Bait advertising is an unethical advertising technique that involves luring the customer in with a promise of a sale or an inexpensive item they may be interested in, and once capturing their attention, the online advertiser changes the scheme by making the product unavailable and then directing the consumer to a like product that is more expensive.

**Baitware :** Baitware is a freely available software utility with very limited functionality. Often poorly coded, baitware allows a software developer to release a limited software version to lure target users into buying the full software version.

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A

**Band** : A band is a range of frequencies in the radio electromagnetic spectrum. Different bands are reserved for different applications, such as radio broadcasting or citizen's band.

B

**Bandwidth** : the maximum amount of data transmitted over an internet connection in a given amount of time.

C

**Banker Trojans** : A Banker Trojan is a malicious computer program designed to gain access to confidential and/or material information stored or processed through online banking systems.

D

**Banner Ad** : With web advertising, a banner, banner ad, or web banner is a narrow horizontal or vertical image advertisement on a web page. The first banner advertised AT&T, and was published on October 27, 1994, on hotwired.com. Today, banner ads are found on one of the margins of a web page, most commonly top center.

E

**Banner Grabbing** : Banner grabbing is a process of collecting information like operating system details, the name of the service running with its version number etc.

F

**Bar Code Rape** : Bar code rape is a slang term for a practice in which trade show exhibitors scan an attendee's nametag bar code before telling them anything about the product or service being promoted.

G

**Base Station** : In the computer networking realm, a base station is the central hub for wireless network communication between computers. Today, these types of base station are commonly referred to as a wireless router.

H

**Batch File** : A batch file or batch job is a collection, or list, of commands that are processed in sequence often without requiring user input or intervention.

I

**Beta Software** : A beta is any software still under development that's made available during a software release life cycle to a select few to test, examine, and report problems. Beta testing allows developers to find problems they may have missed and fix them before the program is released.

J

**BI Analyst** : BI analysts determine business-critical priorities and requirements, define KPIs (Key Performance Indicators), implement DW (Data Warehouse) strategies, and identify BI (Business Intelligence) by mining Big Data using advanced software and tools.

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**ETHICAL HACKING**

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**BI Software : Business intelligence software** is a type of application software designed to retrieve, analyze, transform and report data for business intelligence.

**Bifurcate** : The term bifurcate means to divide a whole into two parts or sections. Bifurcate is a term used in a variety of fields in the technology industry, including computer science, programming, and biometric security.

**Big Data Analytics** : Big data analytics is the use of advanced analytic techniques against very large, diverse data sets that include structured, semi-structured and unstructured data, from different sources, and in different sizes from terabytes to zettabytes.

**Big Data Architecture** : A big data architecture is designed to handle the ingestion, processing, and analysis of data that is too large or complex for traditional database systems.

**Big Data Mining** : Big data mining is referred to the collective data mining or extraction techniques that are performed on large sets /volume of data or the big data. Big data mining is primarily done to extract and retrieve desired information or pattern from humongous quantity of data.

**Bin** : A BIN file is usually considered to be a binary file. It is used for several purposes as it is associated with many different programs. Trying to view the contents of a .BIN file using a text editor only shows garbage. Determining what application the .BIN file belongs to is difficult as well. Viewing the file code may help if any clue to its origin is found in the ASCII portion of the file.

**Bio Hacking** : Embedded technology within the human body, also called biohacking i.e., biology + hacking, refers to all kinds of implants in and interventions to the human body to enhance performance and health (Norton, 2016).

**Biological Internet** : Biological Internet (Bi-Fi) is a breakthrough bioengineering field that centers on a M13 virus' ability to transmit messages between cells.

**Bit** : bit is short for binary digit. It's a single unit of information with a value of either 0 or 1 (off or on, false or true, low or high).

**Bit Flipping** : The bit-flipping attack is a method of an attack which can change specific fields on ciphertext without decryption of the ciphertext [5]. The bit-flipping attack is feasible in specific encryption modes where a plaintext has same bit order with a ciphertext.

A

**Bit Torrent :** BitTorrent is a file sharing program introduced by Bram Cohen on July 2, 2001, that shares files between networked computer users. What makes bitTorrent successful is the distributed nature of the sharing.

B

**Bitlocker :** BitLocker is a security feature that enables users to encrypt a storage drive using AES encryption.

C

**Bitmap :** A graphic file format with the file extensions of \*.bmp or \*.dib (device-independent bitmap) used in Microsoft Windows and OS/2. Bitmap images can be saved as either 4-bit (16 colors), 9-bit (256 colors), 16-bit (65,536 colors), or 24-bit (16.7 million colors) and saved as uncompressed images.

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**Bitrate :** When referring to audio, bitrate is a measurement of bits per second that audio distributes. The sound quality will improve as the bitrate improves. For example, MP3 files with a bitrate of 128 kbps are more likely to sound better than MP3 files with a bitrate of 64 kbps. However, the 128 kbps MP3 file is going to be a larger file size.

**Black Hat Hackers :** Black Hat hackers, also known as crackers, are those who hack in order to gain unauthorized access to a system and harm its operations or steal sensitive information.

**Blacklist :** Alternatively referred to as a blackhole list or deny list, a blacklist is a record of bad e-mail addresses or Internet service providers that send spam e-mail a user or company. Blacklists are set up to help prevent unwanted messages from entering a user's inbox.

**Blagging :** blagging is slang that describes a social engineering act of obtaining someone else's personal information without their consent.

**Bleachbit :** Bleachbit is a free and open-source system optimization program for Windows, macOS, and Linux computers. Bleachbit has system improvement features, including locating unwanted files, clearing disk space that is not allocated, and detecting cookies and other information collectors in web browsers.

**Block Cipher :** A block cipher is an algorithm used in cryptography. It is based on a concept called an iterated product cipher, where multiple encryption procedures are performed on fixed-length groups of bits called blocks.

**Blue Box :** A blue box is an electronic tone generating device first made famous by John Draper, aka Captain Crunch. It allows a user to enter numbers on a touchpad to make long distance phone call anywhere in the world for free by manipulating the phone system.

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**Blue Hat Hackers :** A blue hat hacker is someone outside computer security consulting firms who is used to bug-test a system prior to its launch. They look for loopholes that can be exploited and try to close these gaps. Microsoft also uses the term BlueHat to represent a series of security briefing events.

**BO :** Sometimes abbreviated as BO, back orifice is a trojan horse program created by the hacker group Cult of the Dead Cow that allows full access to the computer its installed onto.

**Bomb :** bomb is an error , Apple Macintosh users may encounter bomb errors when operating the computer. These error codes are part of our macOS overview.

**Bookmark :** a bookmark or electronic bookmark is a method of saving a web page's address.

**Boolean Value :** In computer science, the Boolean (sometimes shortened to Bool) is a data type that has one of two possible values (usually denoted true and false) which is intended to represent the two truth values of logic and Boolean algebra.

**Boot Disk :** boot disk or a bootable disk contains special files required for the computer to boot into an operating system. If the bootable disk is removable media (e.g., floppy diskette or CD-ROM), it bypasses the hard drive, depending on the settings in the BIOS.

**Boot Sector Virus :** Computer virus that infects the first or first few sectors of a computer hard drive or diskette drive allowing the virus to activate as the drive or diskette boots.

**Bootleg :** A bootleg is an illegal copy of software that was not purchased from the developer or retail store.

**Bot :** A bot is a program that automates an action so that it can be done repeatedly at a much higher rate for a more sustained period than a human operator could do it. For example, sending HTTP, FTP or Telnet at a higher rate or calling script to create objects at a higher rate.

**Botnet :** A botnet, also known as zombie army, is a group of computers controlled without their owners' knowledge. Botnets are used to send spam or make denial of service attacks.

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**Botnet Trojan :** Botnet Trojan refer to a collection of compromised machines running programs (usually referred to as worms, Trojan horses, or backdoors) under a common command and control infrastructure.

**Breach :** A breach or security breach is a computer security term that describes a situation where an attacker gains access to a restricted area on a computer or network. Once the intruder gains access to a system, they may steal confidential data or install malware.

**Broken Link :** A broken link or dead link is a hyperlink on a web page that no longer works because it's encountering one or more issues .

**Browser :** Browser, software that allows a computer user to find and view information on the Internet. Web browsers interpret the HTML tags in downloaded documents and format the displayed data according to a set of standard style rules.

**Brute-Force :** relying on or achieved through the application of force, effort, or power usually in large amounts instead of more efficient, carefully planned, or precisely directed methods

**Brute-Force Attack :** In a Brute-Force Attack, the hacker uses all possible combinations of letters, numbers, special characters, and small and capital letters to break the password. This type of attack has a high probability of success, but it requires an enormous amount of time to process all the combinations

**BSD License :** BSD licenses are a low restriction type of license for open source software that does not put requirements on redistribution.

**Buffer Overflow :** Buffer Overflow is a flaw that occurs when more data is written to a block of memory, or buffer, than the buffer is allocated to hold.

**Bug :** According to Techopedia definition: “a bug refers to an error, fault or flaw in any computer program or a hardware system. A bug produces unexpected results or causes a system to behave unexpectedly. In short, it is any behavior or result that a program or system gets but it was not designed to do”.

**Bug Bounty :** A bug bounty is a financial reward offered by technological organizations to anyone who discovers and responsibly reports bugs in software or computing services

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**Bulletin Board** : a bulletin board (BB or Bboard) is an area where users share thoughts, ideas, or help by posting text messages.

**Burp Suite** : it is an integrated platform/graphical tool for performing security testing of web applications

**Bus** : Alternatively known as an address bus, data bus, or local bus, a bus is a connection between components or devices connected to a computer. For example, a bus carries data between a CPU and the system memory via the motherboard.

**Business/For Profit** : Hackers who use their skills to earn a profit from selling the capabilities of their exploits or rent the use of hosts under their control

**Butt Dial** : butt dial or a pocket dial is an accidental phone call initiated by an unsuspecting user. When an unlocked phone is placed in a pocket, it can launch the phone app and dial a name from the recent calls as you move around.

**Bypass** : Term used to describe an alternate path. For example, a user may bypass a server's security measures by finding an alternate path of gaining access to the server.

**Byte** : byte is a term we use to describe the basic unit of information used by computers. byte is a group of 8 bits, which allows you to do a whole lot more than you ever could with just a 1 or 0.

# C

**Cache :** cache is a high-speed access area that's a reserved section of main memory or an area on the storage device. The two main types of cache are memory cache and disk cache.

**Cain & Abel :** Cain and Abel (often abbreviated to Cain) was a password recovery tool for Microsoft Windows. It could recover many kinds of passwords using methods such as network packet sniffing, cracking various password hashes by using methods such as dictionary attacks, brute force and cryptanalysis attacks.

**Call Chain :** The collection of dynamic links in the stack at a given time is called the dynamic chain, or call chain

**Carnivore :** Carnivore is a software tool used by the FBI in the United States. It helps the FBI (in cooperation with Internet service providers) comply with court requests for the collection of certain electronic information or e-mails from a specific user.

**Cat Command :** The cat command is a utility command in Linux. One of its most commonly known usages is to print the content of a file onto the standard output stream. Other than that, the cat command also allows us to write some texts into a file.

**Catfish :** A catfish is a person who creates a fake online profile with the intention of deceiving someone else. For example, someone who creates a fake Facebook account that resembles a friend so that they can view a certain person's private information.

**Cavity Virus :** a cavity virus, a spacefiller virus is a rare type of computer virus that tries installing itself by filling in empty sections of a file. By only using empty sections of a file, the virus can infect a file without the size of the file changing, making it more difficult to detect.

**CCTV :** CCTV, short for closed-circuit television, is a camera system where the signal is monitored by one or more people, usually in close proximity, for security reasons. The camera's signal is broadcast to a monitor in either real-time or as recorded data, depending on the user preference.

**CD key :** CD key is a group of numbers and letters for preventing software piracy. Software that requires a product key cannot be installed on a computer until a valid number is entered.

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**CDA :** Short for Communication Decency Act. The CDA is an amendment to the U.S. 1996 Telecommunications Act that went into effect in February 1996. The law intended to protect children from obscenity on the Internet, but many Internet users argued that its language was too vague and violated the rights of free speech.

**Chain Mail :** Chain mail, a chain letter, or a chain e-mail is an unsolicited e-mail containing false information for the purpose of scaring, intimidating, or deceiving the recipient. Its purpose is to coerce the recipient to forward the e-mail to other unwilling recipients, thereby propagating the malicious or spurious message.

**Checksum :** A number or string of text that is calculated from data when data is sent from one place to another. When the data and checksum arrives at its destination, the data is checked to verify the checksum matches the one provided.

**Chernobyl Pocket :** A packet that induces such a storm is occasionally nicknamed a Chernobyl packet. Most commonly the cause is a switching.

**Child Pornography :** Child pornography is a form of child sexual exploitation. Federal law defines child pornography as any visual depiction of sexually explicit conduct involving a minor (persons less than 18 years old). Images of child pornography are also referred to as child sexual abuse images.

**CIA Triad :** The three letters in "CIA triad" stand for confidentiality, integrity, and availability. The CIA triad is a common, respected model that forms the basis for the development of security systems and policies.

**Cipher :** A cipher is an algorithm that encodes or encrypts data. Text that is "ciphertext" (processed with a cipher, encrypted) cannot be read unless the original algorithm is known or reasoned out.

**Ciphertext :** Ciphertext is a term used to describe any text or other data that is encrypted. For example, below is an example of ciphertext made using a substitution cipher.

**Class :** In object-oriented programming, a class is an extensible program-code-template for creating objects, providing initial values for state and implementations of behavior.

**Clearing Tracks :** This process is actually an unethical activity. It has to do with the deletion of logs of all the activities that take place during the hacking process.

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**Cleartext :** A term used to describe any data that is not encrypted. For example, Telnet transfers network data as cleartext, which means if the network was being sniffed, a username and password could be obtained. Users concerned about their security should never store or transfer their data as cleartext.

**Cleartext Protocols :** Clear text protocols are communication methods that do not encrypt data. They include popular services like POP3 and remote MySQL connections. Using a clear text protocol is akin to writing a letter to someone on the outside of an envelope.

**Client Side :** 'client side' refers to everything in a web application that is displayed or takes place on the client (end user device). This includes what the user sees, such as text, images, and the rest of the UI, along with any actions that an application performs within the user's browser.

**Cloaking :** cloaking refers to the technique of hiding something or giving a false appearance. Cloaking is used to help deceive a user into doing something unsafe on the computer or that is not in their best interest.

**Clone Phishing :** Clone phishing is the modification of an existing, legitimate email with a false link to trick the recipient into providing personal information.

**Cloud :** The definition for the cloud can seem murky, but essentially, it is a term used to describe a global network of servers, each with a unique function. The cloud is not a physical entity, but instead is a vast network of remote servers around the globe which are hooked together and meant to operate as a single ecosystem.

**Cluster Virus :** Modifies the directory entries so it always directs the user to the virus code instead of the actual programModifies the directory entries so it always directs the user to the virus code instead of the actual program

**CMOS Virus :** A CMOS virus is a computer virus capable of infecting or modifying the CMOS. If the computer hard drive is erased, a CMOS virus still could infect a computer once information is placed back on the computer.

**CNAME (canonical name) :** A canonical name, also known as a CNAME or a CNAME record, is a Domain Name System record. It is used to establish that a domain name is a nickname for another domain. Using a set of rules, the canonical name of a host computer is translated into the actual domain name, which is then translated into the computer's IP address.

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**Code :** Code (short for source code) is a term used to describe text that is written using the protocol of a particular language by a computer programmer. Examples of programming languages include C, C#, C++, Java, Perl, and PHP.

**Code Signing :** Alternatively referred to as authenticode, code signing is software that includes a digital signature, which can protect the software from tampering or binary corruption.

**Combofix :** Combofix is a software utility created by 'sUBs' that scans a computer for malware and helps resolve infections found on a computer.

**Command :** A command is a word or phrase that, when typed or spoken, causes the computer to perform a certain operation. For example, at an MS-DOS prompt, when typing the "dir" command and pressing Enter , the user would see a listing of directories and files in the current directory

**Command Prompt :** A command prompt is the input field in a text-based user interface screen for an operating system or program. A prompt, in this context, is something designed to elicit an action. The command prompt consists of a brief text string followed by a blinking cursor, which is where the user types commands.

**Companion Virus :** A companion virus is a computer virus that stores itself in a file named similar to another program file that is commonly executed. When that file is executed, the virus infects the computer or performs malicious actions, such as deleting the files on your computer hard drive.

**Competitive Intelligence :** Competitive intelligence gathering is the process of gathering information about the competitors from resources such as the Internet

**Compiler :** The language processor that reads the complete source program written in high-level language as a whole in one go and translates it into an equivalent program in machine language is called a Compiler. Example: C, C++, C#, Java.

**Computer Crime :** Alternatively referred to as cyber crime, e-crime, electronic crime, or hi-tech crime. Computer crime is an act performed by a knowledgeable computer user, sometimes referred to as a hacker that illegally browses or steals a company's or individual's private information. In some cases, this person or group of individuals may be malicious and destroy or otherwise corrupt the computer or data files.

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**Computer Forensics :** Since the early to mid-1980s, legal cases involving computer crime, like hacking, have utilized the field of computer forensics to obtain legal evidence on computers and other media. The process involves the extraction, identification and analysis of the information; from which an examiner prepares facts and opinions about the data.

**Computer Fraud :** Computer fraud is the use of computers, the Internet, Internet devices, and Internet services to defraud people or organizations of resources. Illegal computer activities include phishing, social engineering, viruses, and DDoS attacks are examples used to disrupt service or gain access to another's funds.

**Computer Hacking :** This is the process of stealing computer ID and password by applying hacking methods and getting unauthorized access to a computer system.

**Computer Security :** Computer security refers to the protection of a computer's hardware and the data that it holds. Computer security can be implemented using passwords, encryption, and firewalls, and denying physical access to a computer's location.

**Confidentiality :** Ensuring information is only available to those authorized to have access to the information

**Connect Scan:** Identifies open ports by establishing a TCP handshake with the target.

**Container :** A container is a unit of software that holds the necessary components — code, runtime, system tools, system libraries, and software dependencies, among others — for an application to run easily across different computing environments, i.e., any computer hardware, infrastructure, or cloud environment.

**Cookie Poisoning :** Cookie poisoning is a process where an unauthorized person changes the content in a user's cookie file. The intent of cookie poisoning is to gain access to sensitive information from a cookie or the server hosting the website.

**Cookies :** a cookie is a small amount of text-only data saved on your computer or phone while you browse a website. This information can be used by websites to help create custom pages for you upon your return visits or save session information.

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**Copylefted software :** Copyleft is the idea and the specific stipulation when distributing software that the user will be able to copy it freely, examine and modify the source code, and redistribute the software to others (free or priced) as long as the redistributed software is also passed along with the copyleft stipulation.

**Cornea Gumbo :** Cornea gumbo describes a web page that is too flashy and overstimulating to a visitor. A cornea gumbo web page contains many colors, pictures, videos, banner ads, and blinking words. Visitors to the web page have difficulty viewing the page. As a result, users often leave shortly after accessing the page.

**Crack :** a crack is a computer program designed to bypass software protection. Crackz are commonly used to disable, or circumvent, digital rights mechanisms that enforce a commercial Copyright.

**Cracker :** A cracker is one who modifies the software to access the features which are considered undesirable by the person cracking the software, especially copy protection features.

**Cracking :** The term “cracking” means trying to get into computer systems in order to steal, corrupt, or illegitimately view data. The popular press refers to such activities as hacking, but hackers see themselves as expert, elite programmers and maintain that such illegitimate activity should be called “cracking.”

**Credit Card Fraud :** Credit card fraud is the act of someone illegally using another person's credit card to make purchases without their permission.

**Cridex Malware :** Cridex malware, also known as Cridex or W32.Cridex, is a malicious computer worm that spread to computers by copying itself to removable disks. On each computer it infects, it opens a backdoor and downloads malicious software to the hard disk.

**Cross Browser :** Cross-browser is a term used to describe a website (or some part of its appearance or functionality) that works in all Web browsers. It is also sometimes used to mean working with a specific subset of Web browsers

**Cross-site Scripting :** Cross-site scripting (XSS) is a type of computer security vulnerability typically found in web applications. XSS enables attackers to inject client-side script into web pages viewed by other users.

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**Crunch :** crunch is a wordlist generator where you can specify a standard character set or a character set. Crunch can generate all possible combinations and permutations. This tool comes bundled with the Kali distribution of Linux.

**Crypter:** Encrypts the contents of the file which causes the file unusable for the user

**CryptoAnalysis :** Cryptanalysis is the process of studying cryptographic systems to look for weaknesses or leaks of information.

**Cryptography :** Cryptography is the practice and study of mathematically manipulating data so that it can be stored and transmitted securely. The act of manipulating this data is called encryption, and the manipulated data is called encrypted.

**Cryptolocker :** Cryptolocker is a trojan virus, first discovered in September 2013, that encrypts files on a local computer hard drive or mounted network drive. Once loaded, a message tells the user they must pay in bitcoin or with a prepaid voucher by a specific deadline to access the locked files. This type of ransom action places Cryptolocker in a class of viruses called ransomware.

**Cursor :** A cursor is the position indicator on a computer display screen where a user can enter text. In an operating system with a graphical user interface (GUI), the cursor is also a visible and moving pointer that the user controls with a mouse, touch pad, or similar input device.

**Cyber Attacks :** A cyber attack is any attempt to gain unauthorized access to a computer, computing system or computer network with the intent to cause damage. Cyber attacks aim to disable, disrupt, destroy or control computer systems or to alter, block, delete, manipulate or steal the data held within these systems.

**Cyber Breaches :** A data breach is an incident where information is stolen or taken from a system without the knowledge or authorization of the system's owner.

**Cyber Criminal :** cybercrime, also called computer crime, the use of a computer as an instrument to further illegal ends, such as committing fraud, trafficking in child pornography and intellectual property, stealing identities, or violating privacy.

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**Cyber Law :** it is also known as internet law, indiais the area of law that deals with the internet's relationship to technological and electronic elements, including computers, software, hardware and information systems(IS).

**Cyber Security :** Cyber security is the application of technologies, processes and controls to protect systems, networks, programs, devices and data from cyber attacks.

**Cyberwar :** cyberwar is a term used to describe a conflict in the virtual world or over the Internet between two or more countries.

# ***ETHICAL***

# ***HACKING***

# D

- DameWare NT Utilities :** DameWare NT Utilities (DNTU) is an enterprise system management application for Windows NT/2000/XP/2003/Vista/2008/7 which allows Administrators to go beyond the limitations of Microsoft's Management Console (MMC).
- Dark Pattern :** A dark pattern (aka Deceptive Design) is "a user interface that has been carefully crafted to trick users into doing things, such as buying overpriced insurance with their purchase or signing up for recurring bills".
- Dark Web :** the part of the World Wide Web that is only accessible by means of special software, allowing users and website operators to remain anonymous or untraceable.
- Darknet :** dark net or darknet is an overlay network within the Internet that can only be accessed with specific software, configurations, or authorization, and often uses a unique customized communication protocol.
- Darkpatten :** A dark pattern is "a user interface that has been carefully crafted to trick users into doing things, such as buying overpriced insurance with their purchase or signing up for recurring bills
- Data :** are individual facts, statistics, or items of information, often numeric.[1] In a more technical sense, data are a set of values of qualitative or quantitative variables about one or more persons or objects,[1] while a datum (singular of data) is a single value of a single variable.[2]
- Data Breach :** A data breach describes an intentional or unintentional release of private information. In the case of an intentional data breach, an attacker infiltrates a network, finds private information, and releases that data or holds it hostage for a ransom.
- Data capture :** the action or process of gathering data, especially from an automatic device, control system, or sensor.
- Data carving :** Data carving is the process of extracting a collection of data from a larger data set. Data carving techniques frequently occur during a digital investigation when the unallocated file system space is analyzed to extract files.

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**Data Diddling :** Data diddling is a type of cybercrime in which data is altered as it is entered into a computer system, most often by a data entry clerk or a computer virus. Computerized processing of the altered data results in a fraudulent benefit.

**Data display :** Data display refers to computer output of data to a user, and assimilation of information from such outputs. Some kind of display output is needed for all information handling tasks. Data display is particularly critical in monitoring and control tasks.

**Data Hiding Trojan :** A data-hiding Trojan is a kind of Trojan virus that relays sensitive information back to its owner. This type of Trojan can be used to retrieve sensitive data, including credit card information, email addresses, passwords, instant messaging contact lists, log files and so on.

**Data identification :** Those personal data that allow direct identification of the data subject, and which are needed for the collection, checking and matching of the data, but are not subsequently used for drawing up statistical results.

**Data processing :** a series of calculations or actions that a computer performs on a given set of data to produce a desired result

**Data protection :** Data protection is a set of strategies and processes you can use to secure the privacy, availability, and integrity of your data. It is sometimes also called data security. A data protection strategy is vital for any organization that collects, handles, or stores sensitive data.

**Data Recovery :** In computing, data recovery is a process of salvaging deleted, inaccessible, lost, corrupted, damaged or formatted data from secondary storage, removable media or files, when the data stored in them cannot be accessed in a usual way

**Data Theft :** Data theft is a growing phenomenon primarily caused by system administrators and office workers with access to technology such as database servers, desktop computers and a growing list of hand-held devices capable of storing digital information, such as USB flash drives, iPods and even digital cameras.

**Database :** A database is an organized collection of structured information, or data, typically stored electronically in a computer system.

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**Datadot :** DataDots are a state of the art identification and anti-theft security system applicable to most assets. The product consists of polyester substrate micro-dots, each the size of a grain of sand, onto which unique information is laser etched.

**Datalink :** A data link is the means of connecting one location to another for the purpose of transmitting and receiving digital information (data communication).

**Datatypes :** A data type, in programming, is a classification that specifies which type of value a variable has and what type of mathematical, relational or logical .

**DDos Attacks :** DDoS Attack means "Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) Attack" and it is a cybercrime in which the attacker floods a server with internet traffic to prevent users from accessing connected online services and sites.

**Debug :** the process of identifying and removing errors from computer hardware or software.

**Debugging :** According to Techopedia definition: "a bug refers to an error, fault or flaw in any computer program or a hardware system. A bug produces unexpected results or causes a system to behave unexpectedly. In short, it is any behavior or result that a program or system gets but it was not designed to do".

**Decrypt :** to change information that is in a special code back into a simple, ordinary form so that people can look at it and understand it

**Decryption :** The conversion of encrypted data into its original form is called Decryption. It is generally a reverse process of encryption. It decodes the encrypted information so that an authorized user can only decrypt the data because decryption requires a secret key or password.

**Deep web :** the part of the World Wide Web that is not discoverable by means of standard search engines, including password-protected or dynamic pages and encrypted networks. "the biggest weakness of the Deep Web is also its greatest strength: it's really hard to find anything"

**Default password :** Where a device needs a username and/or password to log in, a default password is usually provided that allows the device to be accessed during its initial setup, or after resetting to factory defaults.

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**Defense :** Defensive computing is a form of practice for computer users to help reduce the risk of computing problems, by avoiding dangerous computing

**Defense in depth :** Defense In Depth is a concept used in Information security in which multiple layers of security controls are placed throughout an information technology system.

**Deleting the values of logs :** If you no longer need to collect data from a log, you can use the administration dialog to delete the log definition. When you delete this log definition,

**Denial of service (DoS) attack :** A denial of service (DoS) attack is a malicious attempt to make a server or a network resource unavailable to users, usually by temporarily interrupting or suspending the services of a host connected to the Internet.

**Deny List :** A deny list is a record of bad e-mail addresses or Internet service providers that send spam e-mail a user or company. Blacklists are set up to help prevent unwanted messages from entering a user's inbox.

**Destructive Trojan :** A destructive Trojan is a virus designed to destroy or delete files. Destructive Trojans have more typical virus characteristics than other types of Trojans but do not always result in data theft. Destructive Trojans may not be detected by antivirus software. 19-Nov-2012

**Dictionaries :** A dictionary is a listing of lexemes from the lexicon of one or more specific languages, often arranged alphabetically which may include information on

**Dictionary Attack :** In a dictionary attack, the hacker uses a predefined list of words from a dictionary to try and guess the password. If the set password is weak, then a dictionary attack can decode it quite fast.

**Diffine-Hellman :** Diffie-Hellman key exchange is a method of securely exchanging cryptographic keys over a public channel and was one of the first public-key protocols as conceived by Ralph Merkle and named after Whitfield Diffie and Martin Hellman.

**Digita Rights management :** Digital rights management is the management of legal access to digital content. Various tools or technological protection measures such as access control technologies can restrict the use of proprietary hardware and copyrighted works.

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**Digital Citizenship :** A digital citizen is a person using information technology in order to engage in society, politics, and government. As defined by Karen Mossberger, one of the authors of Digital Citizenship: The Internet, Society, and Participation, digital citizens are “those who use the internet regularly and effectively.”

**Digital property right :** Digital property includes data, Internet accounts, and other rights in the digital world, including contractual rights and intellectual property rights. Intellectual property rights also can exist in digital property, such as pictures, music, movies, literary works, Web pages, computer code, and other creative works.19-Sept-2020

**Digital signature :** A digital signature is an authentication mechanism that enables the creator of the message to attach a code that acts as a signature.

**Directolics :** In computing, a directory is a file system cataloging structure which contains references to other computer files, and possibly other directories.

**Directory :** Directory Also known as a "folder", a directory is a collection of files typically created for organizational purposes. File A file is a unit of (usually named) information stored on a computer. It may be a document, a webpage or a wide range of other types of information.

**Dll infection :** In computer programming, DLL injection is a technique used for running code within the address space of another process by forcing it to load a dynamic-link library. DLL injection is often used by external programs to influence the behavior of another program in a way its authors did not anticipate or intend

**Dnenum :** Dnsenum is a multithreaded perl script to enumerate DNS information of a domain and to discover non-contiguous ip blocks. The main purpose of Dnsenum is to gather as much information as possible about a domain. The program currently performs the following operations: Get the host's addresses.

**DNS :** The domain name system (DNS) is a naming database in which internet domain names are located and translated into Internet Protocol (IP) addresses. The domain name system maps the name people use to locate a website to the IP address that a computer uses to locate that website.

**DNS Enumeration :** DNS enumeration is the process of locating all the DNS servers and their corresponding records for an organization. DNS enumeration will yield usernames, computer names, and IP addresses of potential target systems.

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**DNS Footprinting :** DNS is a naming system for computers that converts human-readable domain names into computer readable IP-addresses and vice versa

**DNS Hijacking :** DNS hijacking, DNS poisoning, or DNS redirection is the practice of subverting the resolution of Domain Name System queries.

**DNSRecon :** DNSRecon is a Python script that provides the ability to perform: Check all NS Records for Zone Transfers. Enumerate General DNS Records for a given Domain (MX, SOA, NS, A, AAAA, SPF and TXT). Perform common SRV Record Enumeration. Top Level Domain (TLD) Expansion.

**Document Steganography :** Document Steganography is the art of concealing information. In computer science, it refers to hiding data within a message or file. It serves a similar purpose to cryptography, but instead of encrypting data, steganography simply hides it from the user

**DOM based Trojan :** In a DOM-based XSS attack, the malicious data does not touch the web server. Rather, it is being reflected by the JavaScript code, fully on the client side.

**Domain :** A domain is the targeted subject area of a computer program. It is a term used in software engineering. Formally it represents the target subject of a specific programming project, whether narrowly or broadly defined.

**Domain Name :** A domain name is an identification string that defines a realm of administrative autonomy, authority or control within the Internet. Domain names are used in various networking contexts and for application-specific naming and addressing purposes.

**Domain value :** A value domain is a set of permissible values. Context: In the context of ISO 11179, a domain is the set of possible data values of an attribute. A “data value” is an element of a value domain. “Enumerated value domain” is a value domain that is specified by a list of all its permissible values.

**Double Authentication :** Key Takeaways. Two-factor authentication (2FA) is a security system that requires two separate, distinct forms of identification in order to access something. The first factor is a password and the second commonly includes a text with a code sent to your smartphone, or biometrics using your fingerprint, face, or retina.

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**Drive by download :** Drive-by download is of two types, each concerning the unintended download of computer software from the Internet: Authorized drive-by downloads are downloads which a person has authorized but without understanding the consequences.

**Droid kit :** DroidKit is a freemium licensed data recovery program that can immediately save you from any phone disaster whether it is caused by accident.

**Dropper :** This is the code which installs malicious code into the target.

**DSO Exploit :** is a cyber-attack in which the perpetrator seeks to make a machine or network resource unavailable .

**Dumpster Diving :** This is a process of collecting sensitive information by looking into the trash bin. Many of the documents are not shredded before disposing them into the trash bin . Retrieving these documents from trash bin may reveal sensitive information regarding contact information, financial information, tender information etc

**Dynamic :** In computer terminology, dynamic usually means capable of action and/or change, while static means fixed.

**Dynamic Chain :** The collection of dynamic links in the stack at a given time is called the dynamic chain, or call chain.

# ETHICAL HACKING

# E



**EAP** :The Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) is a protocol for wireless networks that expands the authentication methods used by the Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), a protocol often used when connecting a computer to the internet.

**EAP-Fast** : EAP-FAST, also known as Flexible Authentication via Secure Tunneling, is an EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) developed by Cisco. It is used in wireless networks and point-to-point to perform session authentication. Its purpose is to replace the LEAP (lightweight extensible authentication protocol)

**Earwigging** : Any of various elongate insects of the order Dermaptera, having a pair of usually pincerlike appendages protruding from the rear of the abdomen.  
**Eavesdropping**: It is the process of intercepting unauthorized communication to gather information

**Edge Computing** : Edge computing is a distributed computing paradigm that brings computation and data storage closer to the sources of data. This is expected to improve response times and save bandwidth.

**E-Discovery** : E-discovery is a form of digital investigation that attempts to find evidence in email, business communications and other data that could be used in litigation or criminal proceedings. The traditional discovery process is standard during litigation, but e-discovery is specific to digital evidence.

**Elastic Block** : Elastic Block Store provides block level storage volumes for use with EC2 instances. EBS volumes behave like raw, unformatted block devices. You can mount these volumes as devices on your instances.

**Electro Mobility** : Electro mobility (or e-Mobility) represents the concept of using electric powertrain technologies, in-vehicle information, and communication technologies and connected infrastructures to enable the electric propulsion of vehicles and fleets

**Electromagnetic Field** : Electromagnetic fields are a combination of invisible electric and magnetic fields of force. They are generated by natural phenomena like the Earth's magnetic field but also by human activities, mainly through the use of electricity.

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**Electromagnetic Pulse :** Electromagnetic pulse (EMP) is an electromagnetic wave similar to radio waves, which results from secondary reactions occurring when the nuclear gamma radiation is absorbed in the air or ground. It differs from the usual radio waves in two important ways. First, it creates much higher electric field strengths.

**Electronic Audit Trail :** A digital audit trail contains the entirety of records that document each step in a business transaction. It includes essential financial information, such as invoices and receipts. It also includes associated contracts, payroll records, and all things related to a business and its transactions.

**Electronic Card :** An electronic card (e-card) is a special occasion, greeting or post card created and customized within a website and sent through the Internet to the recipient.

**Electronic Governance :** Electronic governance or e-governance can be defined as the usage of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) by the government to provide and facilitate government services, exchange of information, communication transactions and integration of various standalone systems and services.

**Electronic Pickpocketing :** Electronic pickpocketing is a frightening form of cyber crime that is growing at an incredible rate. By abusing a security defect present in RFID technology, thieves can steal your credit card information without even touching you.

**Electronic Waste :** Electronic waste or e-waste describes discarded electrical or electronic devices. Used electronics which are destined for refurbishment, reuse, resale, salvage recycling through material recovery, or disposal are also considered e-waste.

**Elite Hackers :** This is a social status among hackers, which is used to describe the most skilled. Newly discovered exploits will circulate among these hackers.  
**Email Bankruptcy :** Email bankruptcy is deleting or ignoring all emails older than a certain date, due to an overwhelming volume of messages.

**Email Hacking :** It includes getting unauthorized access on an Email account and using it without taking the consent of its owner.

**Email Harvesting :** Email harvesting is the process of obtaining a large number of email addresses through various methods. The purpose of harvesting email addresses is for use in bulk emailing or for spamming.

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**Email Hosting :** Email hosting is a Web or Internet hosting service which rents out and operates email servers. Email hosting services are usually premium services which differ from the typical free webmail sites such as Yahoo and Google.

**Email Signature :** The text used at the end of an email message that includes data such as the sender's full name, title and telephone numbers. Both local and Web-based email programs offer a signature option, which automatically places the text at the end of every message.

**Email Spoofing :** In email spoofing, the spammer sends emails from a known domain, so the receiver thinks that he knows this person and opens the mail. Such mails normally contain suspicious links, doubtful content, requests to transfer money, etc.

**Embedded Database :** An embedded database is a database technology in which database management solutions are built into an application rather than provided as standalone tools. In many cases, this effectively "hides" the database management tools from the end user.

**Embedded Linux :** Embedded Linux is a type of Linux operating system/kernel that is designed to be installed and used within embedded devices and appliances.

**Emboss Bump Mapping :** Emboss bump mapping is the most common type of bump mapping used by 3D artists. This technique uses texture maps to generate mapping effects even without a custom renderer. It is just an extension and refining of texture embossing.

**EMC Storage :** EMC storage refers to the various storage products, systems and services being offered by EMC Corporation, which include disk, flash and hybrid storage systems and arrays.

**Emission Security :** Emission security (EMSEC) is an analysis of a certain system's vulnerability to unauthorized access as a result of issues with electromagnetic emanations from hardware.

**EMV Chip :** EMV is a payment method based upon a technical standard for smart payment cards and for payment terminals and automated teller machines which can accept them.

**Encapsulation :** Encapsulation is defined as the wrapping up of data under a single unit. It is the mechanism that binds together code and the data it manipulates.

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**Encrypt Encryption :** Encrypt Encryption is a means of securing digital data using one or more mathematical techniques, along with a password or "key" used to decrypt the information. Encrypted Encryption is the method by which information is converted into secret code that hides the information's true meaning.

**Encrypted Protocols : Common Encryption Protocols.** TLS/SSL: TLS/SSL is the most common encryption protocol, which is used every day on the Internet.

**Encrypted Virus :** An encrypted virus is a computer virus that encrypts its payload with the intention of making detecting the virus more difficult. However, because anything encrypted needs a decryptor or a key an antivirus can use the decryptor as the method of detection.

**Encrypted Web :** Encrypted Web is a process through which some or all of the Internet activity initiated from a Web browser is natively encrypted. Encrypted Web is used to safeguard a user's browser activities regardless of the website being accessed.

**Encryption :** Encryption is defined as the conversion of something to code or symbols so that its contents cannot be understood if intercepted. When a confidential email needs to be sent and you use a program that obscures its content, this is an example of encryption.

**Encyclopedia Dramatica :** Encyclopedia Dramatica , also spelled Encyclopædia Dramatica; or referred to otherwise by the standalone ligature prominently featured in its logo) is an online community centered around a wiki that acts as a "troll archive". It first opened under the domain name [encycopediadramatica.com](http://encycopediadramatica.com) on December 10, 2004.

**End of File :** EOF is a specific designation for a file marker that indicates the end of a file or data set.

**End point Identifier :** An endpoint identifier (EID) is an IPv4 or IPv6 address used to identify an endpoint on the network. These EIDs help mark endpoints, normally a gateway or H. 323 terminal, where a locator provides the information about the topological location of the endpoint.

**End point security :** Endpoint security is the practice of securing endpoints or entry points of end-user devices such as desktops, laptops, and mobile devices from being exploited by malicious actors and campaigns. Endpoint security systems protect these endpoints on a network or in the cloud from cybersecurity threats.

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**End-user :** end-user computing covers a wide range of user-facing resources, such as: desktop and notebook end user computers; desktop operating systems and applications; wearables and smartphones; cloud, mobile, and web applications; and virtual desktops and applications.

**Enterprise Data Management :** Enterprise data management (EDM) is the process of inventorying and governing your business's data and getting your organization onboard with the process. In other words, EDM is as much about managing people as it is about managing data.

**Enterprise Network Monitoring :** Enterprise network monitoring is the process of monitoring business networks. There are tools available specifically for this purpose.

**Enumeration :** enumeration is defined as the process of extracting user names, machine names, network resources, shares and services from a system. In this phase, the attacker creates an active connection to the system and performs directed queries to gain more information about the target.

**Error :** Definitions of computer error. (computer science) the occurrence of an incorrect result produced by a computer. synonyms: error.

**Escalating privileges :** Privilege escalation is a type of network attack used to gain unauthorized access to systems within a security perimeter. Attackers start by finding weak points in an organization's defenses and gaining access to a system

**E-sim :** An eSIM is a digital SIM that allows you to activate a cellular plan from your carrier without having to use a physical nano-SIM. With iPhone 13 Pro Max, iPhone 13 Pro, iPhone 13, and iPhone 13 mini, you can use Dual SIM with either two active eSIMs or a nano-SIM and an eSIM.

**Ethercap :** Ethercap is a very powerful packet sniffer and ARP cache poisoning tool for Unix based systems. It can perform MAC and IP based sniffing, intercept and modify packets, decrypt passwords and launch a denial of service attack against other Ethernet hosts.

**EtherPeek :** EtherPeek interprets the protocol layers of a captured frame and exposes the core information. By monitoring, filtering, decoding and displaying packet data, EtherPeek easily pinpoints protocol errors and detects network problems such as unauthorized nodes, misconfigured routers and unreachable devices.

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**Ethical :** Ethical is defined as moral or conforming to standards of conduct. adjective. Individual codes of ethics are commonly seen as those unwritten rules of behavior instilled in an individual by their upbringing and environment.

**Ethical Hacking :** Ethical hacking involves finding weaknesses in a computer or network system for testing purpose and finally getting them fixed.

**Event Router :** An event router in an EMS (Enterprise Messaging System) is the program sending events and messages between software applications and computer systems throughout an enterprise.

**Evil Maid Attack :** An evil maid attack is an attack on an unattended device, in which an attacker with physical access alters it in some undetectable way so that they can later access the device, or the data on it.

**Evil Twin :** An evil twin attack is a spoofing cyberattack that works by tricking users into connecting to a fake Wi-Fi access point that mimics a legitimate network.

**Executable Virus :** An executable virus is a non resident computer virus that stores itself in an executable file and infects other files each time the file is run.

**Exploit :** Exploit is a piece of software, a chunk of data, or a sequence of commands that takes advantage of a bug or vulnerability to compromise the security of a computer or network system.

**Exploit Kit :** An exploit kit is software system designed to run on web servers, with the purpose of identifying software vulnerabilities in client machines communicating with it and exploiting discovered vulnerabilities to upload and execute malicious code on the client.

**Exploiting buffer overflow vulnerabilities :** Attackers exploit buffer overflow issues by overwriting the memory of an application. This changes the execution path of the program, triggering a response that damages files or exposes private information .

**Extension Virus:** Hides the extension of the virus files, deceiving the unsuspecting user to download the files.

**Extensions :** Extensions are software programs, built on web technologies (such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript) that enable users to customize the Chrome browsing experience.

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**External Bus :** An external bus is a type of data bus that enables external devices and components to connect with a computer.

**External Cloud :** An external cloud is a cloud solution that exists outside of an organization's physical boundaries. It can be private, public or community-based, as long as it is not located on an organization's property.

**External Link :** External Links are hyperlinks that point at (target) any domain other than the domain the link exists on (source). In layman's terms, if another website links to you, this is considered an external link to your site.

**Extreme Programming :** Extreme Programming (XP) is an agile software development framework that aims to produce higher quality software, and higher quality of life for the development team.

# ***ETHICAL*** **HACKING**

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**Fake Antivirus** : Fake antivirus is malicious software (malware) designed to steal information from unsuspecting users by mimicking legitimate security software.

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**FCS** : A frame check sequence (FCS) is an error-detecting code added to a frame in a communication protocol. Frames are used to send payload data from a source to a destination.

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**Fetchall** : fetchall() The method fetches all (or all remaining) rows of a query result set and returns a list of tuples. If no more rows are available, it returns an empty list

**ETHICAL HACKING**  
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**Fetchmany()** : fetchmany(size=1) This method fetches the next set of rows of a query result and returns a list of tuples. If no more rows are available, it returns an empty list. The number of rows returned can be specified using the size argument, which defaults to one.

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**Fido Net**: Fido Net is a worldwide computer network that is used for communication between bulletin board systems (BBS es)

**Field Area Router** : A field area router (FAR) belongs to Cisco's 1000 Series Connected Grid Routers (CGR 1000 Series). FARs are multi-service communication platforms especially built to use in Field Area Networks (FAN).

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**Tigma** : Figma is a vector graphics editor and prototyping tool which is primarily web-based, with additional offline features enabled by desktop applications for macOS and Windows. The Figma mobile app for Android and iOS allow viewing and interacting with Figma prototypes in real-time mobile devices.

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**File encryption software** : File encryption software is software that uses cryptology in order to prevent unauthorized access to sensitive data.

**File hosting service** : A file hosting service, cloud storage service, online file storage provider, or cyber locker is an internet hosting service specifically designed to host user files.

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**File infecting viruses :** File infecting viruses, or file infectors, generally copy their code onto executable programs such as . COM and . EXE files. Most file infectors simply replicate and spread, but some inadvertently damage host programs. There are also file infectors that overwrite host files.

**File locking :** File locking is a mechanism that restricts access to a computer file, or to a region of a file, by allowing only one user or process to modify or delete it at a specific time and to prevent reading of the file while it's being modified or deleted.

**File management system :** Software that manages data files. Often called "file managers," and erroneously called "database management systems" or "database managers," file management systems provide the ability to create, enter, change, query and produce reports on one file at a time.

**File Overwriting or Cavity Virus :** Replaces the content of files with some other content leaving the file unusable

**File Protection :** Protection and security requires that computer resources such as CPU, softwares, memory etc. are protected. This extends to the operating system as well as the data in the system. This can be done by ensuring integrity, confidentiality and availability in the operating system.

**File replication service :** File Replication Service (FRS) is a feature in Microsoft Windows for replicating files

**File sharing service :** An online file sharing service provides a way to store and access information, such as documents, data, photos and video, in the cloud rather than storing the information locally on a device hard drive or removable media.

**File transfer protocol :** The term file transfer protocol (FTP) refers to a process that involves the transfer of files between devices over a network. The process works when one party allows another to send or receive files over the internet.

**Fileless malware :** Fileless malware is a type of malicious software that uses legitimate programs to infect a computer. It does not rely on files and leaves no footprint, making it challenging to detect and remove.

**FIN scan :** Fin flag is set in the TCP packets sent to the target. open ports do not respond while closed ports send a reset response.

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**Finance fund :** A fund is a pool of money set aside for a specific purpose.

**Fire fox :** Firefox is a Web browser that is smaller, faster, and in some ways more secure than the Mozilla browser from which much of its code was originally derived. Compared to Internet Explorer, the most popular Web browser, Firefox gives users a cleaner interface and faster download speeds.

**Fire Sheep :** Firesheep is a Firefox plug-in that automates session hijacking attacks over unsecured Wi-Fi networks. The plug-in is essentially a packet sniffer that monitors and analyzes traffic between a Wi-Fi router and end users connecting to the network.

**Firewall :** A firewall is a network security device that monitors incoming and outgoing network traffic and permits or blocks data packets based on a set of security rules.

**Firewall bank account :** A firewall bank account is an intermediary account between an individual's main checking account and accounts used for online transactions. By using a firewall account, a person can lower the risk that a transaction through an online store will result in the main account being exposed or hacked.

**Firm ware :** permanent software programmed into a read-only memory.

**FISMA :** (Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002) Requires federal agencies to develop, document, and implement agency-wide information security programs

**Flame virus :** A very sophisticated cyber espionage virus targeting computers in the Middle East and discovered in 2012. A very large and complex virus that uses various methods to hide itself and spoof antivirus software, Flame was designed to grab local and network data, including Skype video sessions.

**Flapping router :** In computer networking and telecommunications, route flapping occurs when a router alternately advertises a destination network via one route then another, or as unavailable and then available again, in quick sequence.

**Flash cookie :** A data file that is stored in the user's computer by visiting a website that runs a Flash application. Officially called a "local shared object" (LSO), it functions like a regular browser cookie to personalize the user's experience, except that a Flash cookie can hold up to 100KB rather than only 4KB (see cookie).

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**Flask :** Flask is a micro web framework written in Python. It is classified as a microframework because it does not require particular tools or libraries. It has no database abstraction layer, form validation, or any other components where pre-existing third-party libraries provide common functions.

**Flooding :** In a computer network, flooding occurs when a router uses a nonadaptive routing algorithm to send an incoming packet to every outgoing link except the node on which the packet arrived. Flooding is a way to distribute routing protocols updates quickly to every node in a large network.

**Fog computing :** Fog computing is a decentralized computing infrastructure in which data, compute, storage and applications are located somewhere between the data source and the cloud. Like edge computing, fog computing brings the advantages and power of the cloud closer to where data is created and acted upon.

**Folder Steganography :** Steganography is the art of covered or hidden writing. The purpose of steganography is covert communication-to hide the existence of a message from a third party.

**Footprinting :** Refers to the process of collecting as much as information as possible about the target system to find ways to penetrate into the system.

**Fork Bomb :** In computing, a fork bomb is a denial-of-service attack wherein a process continually replicates itself to deplete available system resources, slowing down or crashing the system due to resource starvation.

**Fragmentation :** In computer storage, fragmentation is a phenomenon in which storage space, main storage or secondary storage, is used inefficiently, reducing capacity or performance and often both.

**Frame Check System (FCS) :** A frame check sequence (FCS) is an error-detecting code added to a frame in a communication protocol. Frames are used to send payload data from a source to a destination.

**Frame Filtering :** If the destination hardware address is known and listed in the database, the frame is only sent out the correct exit interface. This preserves bandwidth on the other network segments and is called frame filtering.

**Free Software :** “Free software” means software that respects users' freedom and community. Roughly, it means that the users have the freedom to run, copy, distribute, study, change and improve the software.

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**FreeBSD** : FreeBSD is a free and open-source Unix-like operating system descended from the Berkeley Software Distribution (BSD), which was based on Research Unix. The first version of FreeBSD was released in 1993.

**Freedom of information** : Freedom of information refers to a citizen's right to access information that is held by the state.

**FreeDOS** : FreeDOS (formerly Free-DOS and PD-DOS) is a free operating system for IBM PC compatible computers. It intends to provide a complete MS-DOS-compatible environment for running legacy software and supporting embedded systems. FreeDOS can be booted from a floppy disk or USB flash drive.

**Freemium** : Freemium is a business model in which the owner or service provider offers basic features to users at no cost and charges a premium for supplemental or advanced features.

**Freenet**: A subnetwork within the Internet that is used to publish controversial and illegal material. Including Web pages, forums, chat sites and a search function, it is a distributed network accessed via Freenet software.

**Freeware** : software that is available for use at no cost or for a nominal usually voluntary fee.

**FTP** : FTP means "File Transfer Protocol" and refers to a group of rules that govern how computers transfer files from one system to another over the internet. Businesses use FTP to send files between computers, while websites use FTP for the uploading and downloading of files from their website's servers.

**FTP Service** : It is a software application which enables the transfer of files from one computer to another. FTP is a way to transfer files to any computer in the world that is connected to the internet.

**FTP Trojans** : An FTP Trojan is a special type of Trojan allowing the attacker to access a machine using the FTP Protocol. Generally, a Trojan is a type of virus entering a system in an undetected manner and accessing all confidential data, thereby causing trouble by compromising or exposing data.

**Functional testing**: Functional testing is a type of testing that seeks to establish whether each application feature works as per the software requirements. Each function is compared to the corresponding requirement to ascertain whether its output is consistent with the end user's expectations.

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**Functions :** A function is a unit of code that is often defined by its role within a greater code structure. Specifically, a function contains a unit of code that works on various inputs, many of which are variables, and produces concrete results involving changes to variable values or actual operations based on the inputs.

**Fusion Drive :** A storage unit in the iMac and Mac mini that combines a hard drive (HD) with a solid state drive (SSD). Introduced in 2012, the Fusion Drive automatically moves frequently used data from the HD to the SSD for faster access.

**Fuzzy logic :** Fuzzy logic is an approach to variable processing that allows for multiple possible truth values to be processed through the same variable. Fuzzy logic is designed to solve problems by considering all available information and making the best possible decision given the input.

**FW :** (FIRM softWARE) Software instructions residing in non-volatile storage that holds its content without power. Firmware is found on computer motherboards to hold hardware settings and boot data (see BIOS) and on myriad consumer electronics devices to hold the operating system and application.

# ETHICAL HACKING

# G

**Gaining Access :** In this process, the vulnerability is located and you attempt to exploit it in order to enter into the system. The primary tool that is used in this process is Metasploit.

**Garbage :** Garbage in the context of computers, is used to refer to any unwanted or unused data occupying memory space. Unallocated memory must be free of garbage values before allocating them, as the presence of garbage values may cause security issues and exceptional conditions.

**Gate array :** A gate array is an approach to the design and manufacture of application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs) using a prefabricated chip with components that are later interconnected into logic devices (e.g. NAND gates, flip-flops, etc.) according to a custom order by adding metal interconnect layers in the factory. It was popular during upheaval in semiconductor industry in 80s and its usage declined by end of 90s.

**Gated recurrent unit :** Gated recurrent units (GRUs) are a gating mechanism in recurrent neural networks, introduced in 2014 by Kyunghyun Cho et al. The GRU is like a long shortterm memory (LSTM) with a forget gate, but has fewer parameters than LSTM, as it lacks an output gate. GRU's performance on certain tasks of polyphonic music modeling, speech signal modeling and natural language processing was found to be similar to that of LSTM. GRUs have been shown to exhibit better performance on certain smaller and less frequent datasets.

**Gateway :** The definition of a gateway is an opening or entrance. An example of a gateway is the doorway of a barn.

**Genealogical Data Communication :** Genealogical Data Communication (GEDCOM) is a data structure that holds genealogical information in a specific format for genealogy software dealing with such information. A special format for genealogical information is necessary for different applications to interact (store and exchange) with each other.

**General Data Protection :** General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is a legal framework that sets guidelines for the collection and processing of personal information from individuals who live in the European Union (EU).

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**General public license :** The GNU General Public License (GNU GPL or simply GPL) is a series of widely used free software licenses that guarantee end users the four freedoms to run, study, share, and modify the software.

**Generative adversarial network :** A generative adversarial network (GAN) is a machine learning (ML) model in which two neural networks compete with each other to become more accurate in their predictions. The generator is a convolutional neural network and the discriminator is a deconvolutional neural network.

**Generator :** In computer science, a generator is a routine that can be used to control the iteration behaviour of a loop. All generators are also iterators. A generator is very similar to a function that returns an array, in that a generator has parameters, can be called, and generates a sequence of values.

**Generic Access Network :** The Generic Access Network (GAN) is an evolving wireless communications system in which mobile phone sets function seamlessly between local area networks (LANs) and wide-area networks (WANs).

**Genetic algorithm :** Genetic algorithm, in artificial intelligence, a type of evolutionary computer algorithm in which symbols (often called "genes" or "chromosomes") representing possible solutions are "bred."

**Genlock :** Genlock (generator locking) is a common technique where the video output of one source is used to synchronize other picture sources together. The aim in video applications is to ensure the coincidence of signals in time at a combining or switching point. When video instruments are synchronized in this way, they are said to be generatorlocked, or genlocked.

**Genomic data :** Genomic data refers to the genome and DNA data of an organism. They are used in bioinformatics for collecting, storing and processing the genomes of living things. Genomic data generally require a large amount of storage and purpose-built software to analyze.

**Gentoo Linux :** Gentoo Linux is a Linux distribution built using the Portage package management system. Unlike a binary software distribution, the source code is compiled locally according to the user's preferences and is often optimized for the specific type of computer.

**Geo blocking :** Geo-blocking is the practice of restricting access to internet content based on your location. These restrictions usually apply to international borders.

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**Geocaching :** Geocaching is a type of global treasure hunt of people looking for caches, or hidden stashes of objects. Geocaching may also be described as a series of hide-and-seek games, where hidlers provide online clues for seekers. Seekers use global positioning system (GPS) devices to find hidden caches.

**Geocoding :** Geo coding is the computational process by which a physical address is converted into geographic coordinates, which can be used for a variety of mapping applications.

**Geofencing :** Geofencing is a location-based service in which an app or other software uses GPS, RFID, Wi-Fi or cellular data to trigger a pre-programmed action when a mobile device or RFID tag enters or exits a virtual boundary set up around a geographical location, known as a geofence.

**Geographic Information System :** A Geographic Information System (GIS) is a computer system that analyzes and displays geographically referenced information. It uses data that is attached to a unique location.

**Geotargetting :** Retargeting, also known as remarketing, is a form of online advertising that can help you keep your brand in front of bounced traffic after they leave your website. For most websites, only 2% of web traffic converts on the first visit.

**Ghost banning :** Ghost banning, also called stealth banning, shadow banning or comment ghosting, is the practice of blocking or partially blocking a user or their content from some areas of an online community in such a way that it will not be readily apparent to the user that they have been banned.

**GHOST bug :** The GHOST bug is a security vulnerability found in the GNU C Library (glibc) used by the Linux operating system. It was discovered by security firm Qualys in January 2015. According to Trend Micro, however, the affected library was already patched by May 2013.

**Ghost imaging :** is a technique that produces an image of an object by combining information from two light detectors: a conventional, multi-pixel detector that doesn't view the object,

**Ghost site :** A ghost site is a slang term for a website that remains live but is no longer updated or maintained, or on which updates are very infrequent. Unlike a site that is no longer available, ghost sites do not produce a 404 error when users attempt to access them.

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**Glasshole :** A Glasshole is an individual who behaves inappropriately while using the Google Glass interface. This new and somewhat edgy term specifically refers to a range of behaviors that shed light on the constantly changing human interactions with technology.

**Global area network :** A global area network (GAN) refers to a network composed of different interconnected networks that cover an unlimited geographical area. The term is loosely synonymous with Internet, which is considered a global area network.

**Global file system :** A global file system (GFS), in computer science, is cluster of files that are shared between a number of computers and end systems from which data or services are accessed, stored and fetched. The computer systems may be physically distant or may be a part of same network.

**Global market :** Global market refers the worldwide economic market place in which business operates today, buying and selling both finished products and labor, material, and energy resources.

**Going cloud :** Going cloud refers to a business's move toward cloud computing, and the reasons, viability, benefits and issues that may arise from shifting an organization's inhouse computing architecture to a remote cloud infrastructure.

**Gold code :** A Gold code, also known as Gold sequence, is a type of binary sequence, used in telecommunication (CDMA) and satellite navigation (GPS). Gold codes are named after Robert Gold.

**Google Analytics :** Google Analytics is a web analytics service that provides statistics and basic analytical tools for search engine optimization (SEO) and marketing purposes. The service is part of the Google Marketing Platform and is available for free to anyone with a Google account.

**Google App Engine :** Google App Engine (GAE) is a platform-as-a-service product that provides web app developers and enterprises with access to Google's scalable hosting and tier 1 internet service. GAE requires that applications be written in Java or Python, store data in Google Bigtable and use the Google query language.

**Google big table :** Cloud Bigtable is a sparsely populated table that can scale to billions of rows and thousands of columns, enabling you to store terabytes or even petabytes of data. A single value in each row is indexed; this value is known as the row key.

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**Google Dorking :** This is a process of creating search queries to extract hidden information by using Google operators to search specific strings of text inside the search results.

**Google dorks :** A Google dork is an employee who unknowingly exposes sensitive corporate information on the Internet. The word dork is slang for a slow-witted or in-ept person.

**Google File System :** Google File System is a proprietary distributed file system developed by Google to provide efficient, reliable access to data using large clusters of commodity hardware. The last version of Google File System code named Colossus was released in 2010.

**Google Hacking :** Google hacking refers to collecting information using google dorks (keywords) by constructing search queries which result in finding sensitive information. details collected include compromised passwords, default credentials, competitor information, information related to a particular topic etc.

**GovCloud :** Gov Cloud refers to all the cloud computing and virtualization products and solutions that are developed specifically for government organizations and institutions.

**GPS :** The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a U.S.-owned utility that provides users with positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) services. This system consists of three segments:

**Graph database :** A graph database, also referred to as a semantic database, is a software application designed to store, query and modify network graphs. A network graph is a visual construct that consists of nodes and edges.

**Graph theory :** In computer science, graph theory is the study of graphs, a mathematical structure used to model pair wise relations between objects from a certain collection. A graph in this context refers to a collection of vertices or nodes and a collection of edges that connect pairs of vertices.

**Graphics :** are visual images or designs on some surface, such as a wall, canvas, screen, paper, or stone, to inform, illustrate, or entertain.

**Gray box testing :** Gray box testing is a method you can use to debug software and evaluate vulnerabilities. In this method, the tester has limited knowledge of the workings of the component being tested.

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**Gray code** : Gray code evaluates the nature of binary code or data that is composed of on and off indicators, commonly represented by ones and zeros. Developed by Bell Labs scientists, gray code has been used to look at clarity and error correction in binary communications. Gray code is also known as reflected binary code.

**Gray Goo** : Gray goo is a term used to describe a lifeless world completely occupied by self-replicating nanomaterials that have consumed the energy of all life forms due to uncontrolled replication.

**Gray market** : The gray market is the collective system of unauthorized sales channels for products. Gray market products may be less expensive than those bought through official distribution channels but are sometimes inferior.

**Gray noise** : Gray noise is a specific kind of spectral sound that is designed for the psychoacoustics of the human ear. It differs in frequency allocation from other kinds of noise that work differently across different frequencies.

**Great Firewall of China** : The Great Firewall of China is a national effort to protect Chinese corporate and state secrets and infrastructure from cyberattacks. The initiative is overseen by the Chinese Ministry of Public Security (MPS) and officially, the project is known as the Golden Shield.

**Green computing** : Green computing is the environmentally responsible and eco-friendly use of computers and their resources. In broader terms, it is also defined as the study of designing, engineering, manufacturing, using and disposing of computing devices in a way that reduces their environmental impact.

**Green data center** : A green data center is a repository for the storage, management and dissemination of data in which the mechanical, lighting, electrical and computer systems are designed to maximize energy efficiency and minimize environmental impact.

**Green Field Development** : Greenfield development refers to developing a system for a totally new environment and requires development from a clean slate – no legacy code around. It is an approach used when you're starting fresh and with no restrictions or dependencies.

**Green networking** : Green networking is the practice of selecting energy-efficient networking technologies and products, and minimizing resource use whenever possible. Green networking practices include: Implementing virtualization. Practicing server consolidation. Upgrading older equipment for newer, more energy-efficient products.

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**Greenfield development :** Greenfield development refers to developing a system for a totally new environment and requires development from a clean slate - no legacy code around. It is an approach used when you're starting fresh and with no restrictions or dependencies.

**Greenwashing :** Green washing is the practice of making an unsubstantiated or misleading claim about the environmental benefits of a product, service, technology or company practice.

**Grey Hat Hackers :** Grey hat hackers are a blend of both black hat and white hat hackers. They act without malicious intent but for their fun, they exploit a security weakness in a computer system or network without the owner's permission or knowledge.

**Grey Listing :** greynet (or Grayware) is an elusive networked computer application that is downloaded and installed on end user systems without express permission from network administrators and often without awareness or cognition that it is deeply embedded in the organization's network fabric.

**Grey net :** Within the context of corporate and organizational networks, a grey net is an elusive networked computer application that is downloaded and installed on end user systems without express permission from network administrators and often without awareness or cognition that it is deeply embedded in the organization's network fabric.

**Grid computing :** Grid computing is a group of networked computers which work together as a virtual supercomputer to perform large tasks, such as analysing huge sets of data or weather modeling.

**Group Command :** Groups command prints the names of the primary and any supplementary groups for each given username, or the current process if no names are given. If more than one name is given, the name of each user is printed before the list of that user's groups and the username is separated from the group list by a colon.

**Group Ware :** Groupware is a class of computer software that helps members of a group work better together. Groupware makes it possible for group members to easily share information and to use that information to more easily support working together.

**Growth hacker :** A growth hacker is someone who uses creative, low-cost strategies to help businesses acquire and retain customers. Sometimes growth hackers are also called growth marketers, but growth hackers are not simply marketers.

# H



**HACK MODE :** The term “hack mode” in IT references the state of deep concentration in which a hacker or other user is unlikely to respond well to distractions in the physical world. People refer to “hack mode” or “deep hack mode” as a kind of Zen state, a form of deep meditation, or just a state of being completely concentrated on a technical task.

**Hackathon :** A hackathon is a gathering where programmers collaboratively code in an extreme manner over a short period of time.

**Hacked :** These online villains typically use phishing scams, spam email or instant messages and bogus websites to deliver dangerous malware to your computer and compromise your computer security.

**Hacker dojo :** Hacker Dojo is a nonprofit community founded and created by a group of entrepreneurs. The main purpose of the community is to provide a way for computer enthusiasts to come together and collaborate on projects with other community members.

**Hacker ethic :** Hacker ethic is refers to a phenomenon that a hacker is ethically obliged to share their knowledge, expertise and access to information to other peers. It is a belief or practice incorporated within the hacker community to enable hackers to benefit from the work of other hackers, crackers or similar individuals sharing the same trait.

**Hacker jargon :** Hacker jargon refers to the terms used by different subcultures of computer hackers and programmers.

**Hacker tool :** A hacking tool is a program or utility designed to assist a hacker with hacking. It can also be proactively utilized to protect a network or computer from hackers.

**Hackerazzi :** Hackerazzi is a slang term used to refer to cybercriminals who hack into celebrity email accounts to gain access to their personal information.

**Hackerspace :** A hackerspace refers to a place or facility where individuals with similar interests gather together to work on projects, share knowledge and collaborate on ideas.

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**Hacking :** Hacking is an attempt to exploit a computer system or a private network inside a computer. Simply put, it is the unauthorised access to or control over computer network security systems for some illicit purpose.

**Hackintosh :** Hackintosh is a type of computer in which a non-Macintosh or unsupported computer is converted to run a Mac OS.

**Hacklab :** hacklabs and hackerspaces stand for an open, community organized workspaces. These spaces are sometimes also called makerspaces, hackspace, and with many other nomikers.

**Hacktivism :** Hacktivism is the act of hacking a website or computer network in an effort to convey a social or political message. The person who carries out the act of hacktivism is known as a hacktivist.

**Hacktivist :** A hacktivist is a hacker who utilizes technology to announce a social, ideological, religious, or political message. In general, most hacktivism involves website defacement or denial-of-service attacks.

**HAL :** considered to be the driver for the motherboard and allows instructions from higher level computer languages to ... **HALF - DUPLEX** - a mode of communication especially with a computer via telephone line in which information can be sent in only one direction at a time — compare duplex.

**Half-duplex :** Half-duplex devices can only transmit in one direction at one time. With half-duplex mode, data can move in two directions, but not at the same time. The term duplex, on its own, refers to the capability to send and receive data.

**Half-open Scan :** Half-open scan otherwise known as Stealth scan used to scan the target in a stealthy way by not completing the TCP handshake by abruptly resetting the communication.

**Hampering privacy :** Various definitions of information security are suggested below, summarized from different sources: "Preservation of confidentiality, integrity and availability

**HAN :** Stands for "Home Area Network," which is the same thing as a home network. It is a local area network (LAN) within a home that may include both wired and wireless devices.

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**Handheld transceiver** : A handheld transceiver (HT), more commonly known as a walkie-talkie, is a handheld radio transmitter/receiver device used for two-way communication based on shortwave radio technology.

**Handshake** : a computer handshake serves as a greeting between two computer systems. It is commonly used to initialize a network connection between two hosts.

**Hard disk** : hard disk, also called hard disk drive or hard drive, magnetic storage medium for a computer. Hard disks are flat circular plates made of aluminum or glass and coated with a magnetic material. Hard disks for personal computers can store terabytes (trillions of bytes) of information.

**Hardware clustering** : Hardware clustering typically refers to a strategy of coordinating operations between various servers through a single control machine.

**Hardware keylogger** : Hardware keyloggers are used for keystroke logging, a method of capturing and recording computer users' keystrokes, including sensitive passwords.

**Hardware troubleshooting** : Hardware troubleshooting is the process of reviewing, diagnosing and identifying operational or technical problems within a hardware device or equipment.

**Hardware/Firmware Rootkits** : A firmware rootkit uses device or platform firmware to create a persistent malware image in hardware, such as a router, network card, hard drive, or the system BIOS. The rootkit hides in firmware, because firmware is not usually inspected for code integrity.

**Hash chain** : A hash chain is commonly defined as the repeated application of a cryptographic hash function to a given data asset. This type of hash cryptography can be extremely useful in some specific security setups.

**Hashing** : hashing is the process of translating a given key into a code.

**Havij** : An SQL injection and cross-site scripting service that also identifies databases and helps break into them. It runs on Windows.

**HBA** : A host bus adapter (HBA) is a device that connects multiple peripheral devices with a computer. It works as an expansion card that is plugged into the computer to enable connection between the peripheral devices and computer. A host bus adapter is also known as a host adapter or host controller.

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**HCI** : Human-computer interaction (HCI) is a multidisciplinary field of study focusing on the design of computer technology and, in particular, the interaction between humans (the users) and computers.

**HCL** : The meaning of HCL is Hardware Compatibility List and other meanings are located at the bottom which take place within Computer terminology.

**HDD** : A hard disk drive (HDD), hard disk, hard drive, or fixed disk is an electro-mechanical data storage device that stores and retrieves digital data .

**HDML** : Device- and network-independent language developed by Openwave for Web programming on a handheld device with limited memory and display, such as a cellular phone.

**Hertz** : (Hz) is the standard unit of measurement used for measuring frequency.

**Hibernate** : Hibernation (also known as suspend to disk, or Safe Sleep on Macintosh computers) in computing is powering down a computer while retaining its state

**Hierarchical** : A hierarchical database is a design that uses a one-to-many relationship for data elements.

**Hijack** : Cyber hijacking, or computer hijacking, is a type of network security attack in which the attacker takes control of computer systems, software programs and/or network communications.

**Hijackware** : Hijackware is a type of malicious software that infects an Internet browser in order to display advertising and/or redirect the user to malicious or spammy websites.

**Home data center** : A home data center is a facility that is created, deployed and operated from a standard house or home.

**Home networking** : Home networking is the process of interconnecting all of the devices in a home together and with the Internet in general.

**Horizontal privilege Escalation** : Horizontal privilege escalation occurs when an application allows the attacker to gain access to resources which normally would have been protected from an application or user.

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**Host - based firewall :** A host-based firewall is a piece of firewall software that runs on an individual computer or device connected to a network. These types of firewalls are a granular way to protect the individual hosts from viruses and malware, and to control the spread of these harmful infections throughout the network.

**Host :** A host is any hardware device that has the capability of permitting access to a network via a user interface, specialized software, network address, protocol stack, or any other means. Some examples include, but are not limited to, computers, personal electronic devices, thin clients, and multi-functional devices.

**Hosting :** Hosting, in its most generic sense, is a service through which storage and computing resources are provided to an individual or organization for the accommodation and maintenance of one or more websites and related services.

**Hosting Servers :** The web servers where website files are housed, served, and maintained.

**Hotspot :** an area that has an available wireless signal for Internet access

**Hover :** When you roll the cursor over a link on a Web page, it is often referred to as "hovering" over the link.

**HTTP :** HTTP, in full HyperText Transfer Protocol, standard application-level protocol used for exchanging files on the World Wide Web. HTTP runs on top of the TCP/IP protocol and (later) on the QUIC protocol.

**HTTP/HTTPS Trojan :** In computing, a Trojan horse is any malware that misleads users of its true intent. The term is derived from the Ancient Greek story of the deceptive Trojan .

**HTTPS :** Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) is an extension of the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). It is used for secure communication .

**Hub :** A network hub is a node that broadcasts data to every computer or Ethernet-based device connected to it. A hub is less sophisticated than a switch, the latter of which can isolate data transmissions to specific devices. Network hubs are best suited for small, simple local area network (LAN) environments.

**Hunt :** A scavenger hunt is a game in which the organizers prepare a list defining specific items, which the participants seek to gather or complete all items .

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**Hybrid Dictionary Attack :** Hybrid Attacks are a kind of cyberattack where the perpetrator blends two or more kinds of tools to carry out the assault. A typical hybrid attack is one that merges a dictionary attack and a brute-force attack. The former would contain a list of potentially known credential matches (wordlist).

**Hydra :** hydra is a popular tool that is widely used for dictionary attacks.

**Hyperlink :** an electronic link providing direct access from one distinctively marked place in a hypertext or hypermedia document to another in the same or a different document.

**Hypertext :** Hypertext is text which contains links to other texts. The term was coined by Ted Nelson around 1965 (see History ). HyperMedia is a term used for hypertext which is not constrained to be text:it can include graphics, video and sound .

**Hypervisor (virtualized) Level Rootkits :** A rootkit is a collection of computer software, typically malicious, designed to enable access to a computer or an area of its software.

# ETHICAL HACKING

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**I/O Bootstorms :** I/O bootstorms are problems that arise when many individual users simultaneously boot up a common operating system. This usually happens in systems that use a virtual desktop infrastructure environment, where each system has many individual users logging onto the same operating system built into a virtual network.

**I/O Spikes :** I/O spikes are extreme changes in network demands that can cause certain impacts on distributed computing systems.

**Ice Weasel :** iceWeasel can refer to: Debian Iceweasel, a web browser that is part of Mozilla Corporation software rebranded by the Debian project. GNU IceCat, a web browser formerly known as GNU IceWeasel. Stoat (*Mustela erminea*), also known as the ermine or short-tailed weasel, which appears white in its winter coat.

**ICMP :** ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) is an error-reporting protocol that network devices such as routers use to generate error messages to the source IP address when network problems prevent delivery of IP packets.

**Idea Virus :** An ideavirus is an idea that spreads through various networks like the Internet and grows rapidly within a target population.

**Identifier for Advertisers :** Identifier for Advertisers (IDFA) is a unique random device identifier Apple generates and assigns to every device. It is intended to be used by advertisers to deliver personalized ads and attribute ad interactions for ad retargeting.

**Identifiers :** In computer programming languages, an identifier is lexical token that names the language's entities. Some of the kinds of entities an identifier might denote include variables, data types, labels, subroutines, and modules.

**Identity :** A digital identity is information on an entity used by computer systems to represent an external agent.

**Identity Theft :** is a crime in which an imposter obtains key pieces of personally identifiable information (PII), such as Social Security or driver's license numbers, to impersonate someone else.

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**Identity Token:** An identity token is a portable piece of hardware that a user carries and uses to access a network. The token aids in proving the user's identity and authenticating that user for the use of a service.

**Idle Scan:** Here the attacker tries to mask his identity uses an idle machine on the network to probe the status details of target ports.

**If Config :** ifconfig is a system administration utility in Unix-like operating systems for network interface configuration. The utility is a command-line interface tool and is also used in the system startup scripts of many operating systems.

**Illegal Downloads :** Illegal downloading (also known as piracy) is when a user downloads a copy of paid content for free without permission from the owner.

**Illegal File Share :** Illegal file sharing is the process of sharing and distributing files illegally over a network or Internet. This includes the practice of distributing, selling or publishing copyrighted and protected content to the general public, usually over the Internet, or with a compact disk or external storage device.

**Illegal Operation :** An operation that is not authorized or understood. An "illegal operation" error message typically means that the computer has been directed to execute an invalid instruction and has stopped or has terminated the offending application

**IM Worm :** An instant messaging worm (IM worm) is a self-replicating malicious code that is spread through an instant messaging network.

**Image Map :** In Web page development, an image map is a graphic image defined so that a user can click on different areas of the image and be linked to different destinations.

**Image Steganography :** As the name suggests, Image Steganography refers to the process of hiding data within an image file.

**Imaging Software :** Imaging software is a type of graphic design software used to create, edit and manipulate images on a computer.

**Immutable :** In object-oriented and functional programming, an immutable object (unchangeable object) is an object whose state cannot be modified after it is created

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**Inbox :** An inbox is a repository in an email application that accepts incoming messages.

**Indentation :** When referring to text, indent or indentation is the increase or decrease of space between the left and right margin of a paragraph. To indent text, move the cursor to the front of the line and press the Tab on the keyboard.

**Index:** An index is a method of sorting data by creating keywords or a listing of the data. A great example of an index of Computer Hope's hardware listing

**Infected File :** An infected file is a file that has been impacted by a computer virus in any of several ways.

**Infecting :** Viruses spread when the software or documents they get attached to are transferred from one computer to another using a network, a disk, file sharing methods, or through infected e-mail attachments.

**Info me Diary :** An infomediary is a Web site that provides specialized information on behalf of producers of goods and services and their potential customers.

**Infocentric :** Infocentric is a type of organization that manages and prioritizes information data assets as an enterprise asset.

**Information Architect :** Information architecture is a discipline that focuses on the organization of information within digital products.

**Information Security :** Information Security is basically the practice of preventing unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, inspection, recording or destruction of information.

**Information Security Policy :** An information security policy (ISP) is a set of rules, policies and procedures designed to ensure all end users and networks within an organization meet minimum IT security and data protection security requirements.

**Information Sharing :** Information sharing describes the exchange of data between various organizations, people and technologies.

**Information System :** An information system (IS) is a formal, sociotechnical, organizational system designed to collect, process, store, and distribute information.

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**Information Warfare :** Information Warfare is any action to Deny, Exploit, Corrupt or Destroy the enemy's information and its functions; protecting ourselves against those actions and exploiting our own military information functions".

**Initial Coin Offering :** An initial coin offering (ICO) is an unregulated means by which funds are raised for a new cryptocurrency venture.

**Input Device :** an input device is a piece of equipment used to provide data and control signals to an information processing system, such as a computer or information appliance.

**Inspect :** Inspection in software engineering, refers to peer review of any work product by trained individuals who look for defects using a well defined process.

**Installer :** An installer is a piece of software used to install software programs on a system.

**Integrated :** Integrated is a term used to describe when a hardware device is combined into another device

**Integrity :** Describes the wholeness and completeness of the information without any alteration except by authorized sources

**intel :** Secret information or the gathering of such information intelligence.

**Intellectual Property Rights :** Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) are legal rights that protect creations and/or inventions resulting from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary or artistic fields.

**Inter NIC :** The Internet Network Information Center (InterNIC) was set up by the National Science Foundation to provide for orderly domain name registration.

**Interlaced :** When referring to a computer monitor or another display, interlace or interlacing is a description of how the picture is created.

**Internal Attack :** An internal attack occurs when an individual or a group within an organization seeks to disrupt operations or exploit organizational assets.

**Internal Link :** An internal link is a type of hyperlink on a web page to another page or resource, such as an image or document, on the same website or domain. Hyperlinks are considered either "external" or "internal" depending on their target or destination.

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**Internet Caller ID :** Internet caller ID is an application used in Internet calling or VoIP telephony to identify the caller. The person being contacted is shown the caller's identification by displaying the caller's details like number, name or network details.

**Internet Law :** it is also known as CYBER law, india is the area of law that deals with the internet's relationship to technological and electronic elements, including computers, software, hardware and informationsystems(IS)

**Internet Protocol (IP) :** It is a network protocol operating at layer 3 (network) of the OSI model. It is a connectionless model, meaning there is no information regarding transaction state, which is used to route packets on a network.

**Internet Software Piracy :** Internet software piracy refers to any illegal and/or unauthorized use of electronic copyrighted materials through deliberate copying and/or distribution, whether deliberately or not, or for profit/not for profit.

**Internet Worm :** An Internet worm is type of malicious software (malware) that self-replicates and distributes copies of itself to its network.

**Internetworking :** Internetworking is the practice of interconnecting multiple computer networks, such that any pair of hosts in the connected networks can exchange messages irrespective of their hardware-level networking technology. The resulting system of interconnected networks are called an internetwork, or simply an internet.

**Interpreter :** An Interpreter directly executes instructions written in a programming or scripting language without previously converting them to an object code or machine code. Examples of interpreted languages are Perl, Python and Matlab.

**Intranet :** An intranet is a computer network for sharing information, easier communication, collaboration tools, operational systems, and other computing services within an organization, usually to the exclusion of access by outsiders

**Intruding :** Computer intrusions occur when someone tries to gain access to any part of your computer system.

**InURL :** The InURL search query is one of Google's Search Operators intended to allow users to filter down the results.

**Inverted Network :** An inverted network is a network security philosophy that focuses on the core of an enterprise network rather than the perimeter.

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**Invicti** : A continuous testing tool for development projects that can also be used as a vulnerability scanner for Web applications.

**iOS** : Apple (AAPL) iOS is the operating system for iPhone, iPad, and other Apple mobile devices.

**IP Address** : An IP address is a unique address that identifies a device on the internet or a local network.

**IP cloaking** : In IP cloaking a website can disguise itself as something else to a search engine, but look completely different to a normal visitor.

**IP Config** : ipconfig Displays all current TCP/IP network configuration values and refreshes Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) and Domain Name System (DNS) settings. Used without parameters, ipconfig displays Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) and IPv6 addresses, subnet mask, and default gateway for all adapters.

**IP Configuration** : (Internet Protocol CONFIGuration) A command line utility that is used to display and manage the IP address assigned to the machine. In Windows, typing ipconfig without any parameters displays the computer's currently assigned IP, subnet mask and default gateway addresses.

**IP Protocols** : The Internet Protocol (IP) is a protocol, or set of rules, for routing and addressing packets of data so that they can travel across networks and arrive at the correct destination.

**IP Spoofing** : IP spoofing is a method of bypassing security measures on a network or gaining access to a network by imitating a different IP address. Some security systems identify a user by his or her IP address or IP address range. If the attacker spoofs their IP address to match this criteria, it may help bypass security measures.

**IPsec filtering** : IPsec is used for protecting sensitive data, such as financial transactions, medical records and corporate communications, as it's transmitted across the network. It's also used to secure virtual private networks (VPNs), where IPsec tunneling encrypts all data sent between two endpoints.

**IT Act** : The Information Technology Act, 2000 (also known as ITA-2000, or the IT Act) is an Act of the Indian Parliament (No 21 of 2000) notified on 17 October 2000. It is the primary law in India dealing with cybercrime and electronic commerce.

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**IT Certification :** Network certifications are credentials you can earn to demonstrate you have the knowledge and skills to work with networks in the information technology (IT) field.

**IT Risk Management :** IT risk management is the application of risk management methods to information technology in order to manage IT risk, i.e.: The business risk associated with the use, ownership, operation, involvement, influence and adoption of IT within an enterprise or organization.

**Iteration :** In the world of IT and computer programming, the adjective iterative refers to a process where the design of a product or application is improved by repeated review and testing. In programming specifically, iterative refers to a sequence of instructions or code being repeated until a specific end result is achieved.

# ***ETHICAL***

# ***HACKING***

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**J. Random Hacker** : In IT parlance, J. Random Hacker is a mythical figure, a kind of “Joe Sixpack” or “John Doe” of the IT world.

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**J2ME** : J2ME (Java 2 Platform, Micro Edition) is a technology that allows programmers to use the Java programming language and related tools to develop programs for mobile wireless information devices such as cellular phones and personal digital assistants (PDAs).

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**Jabber protocol** : Jabber is a nickname for a communications protocol called the Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol (XMPP). This technology was originally an open-source design for instant messaging and digital communications.

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**Jacquard Loom** : The Jacquard loom is often considered a predecessor to modern computing because its interchangeable punch cards inspired the design of early computers.

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**JAD** : JAD (Joint Application Development) is a methodology that involves the client or end user in the design and development of an application, through a succession of collaborative workshops called JAD sessions.

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**Jailbreak** : Jailbreak refers to the process of gaining root access to the iOS operating system that runs on Apple devices, including the iPad, iPhone and iPod Touch.

**Jailbreaking** : Jailbreaking is a method and term first introduced on July 10, 2007, that enables an Apple iPhone and iPod Touch user to run unauthorized code on their devices. When the device is jailbroken, it allows the user to run applications not supported or provisioned by Apple; it's often a method of obtaining pirated apps.

**Jammer** : In mobile computing, a jammer is a mobile communications device that transmits on the same frequency range as a cellphone to create strong cell tower interference and block cellphone signals and call transmission.

**Jamming** : An attack that attempts to interfere with the reception of broadcast communications.

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**Java :** Java is an object-oriented programming language that produces software for multiple platforms.

**Java Access Control list :** A Java access control list (ACL) is a data structure that grants or denies permission to access resources based on its object entries.

**Java ACL :** An Access Control List (ACL) is a data structure that guards access to resources. The `java.security.acl` package provides the interface to such a data structure and the sun.

**Java API :** Java application programming interfaces (APIs) are predefined software tools that easily enable interactivity between multiple applications.

**Java Applet :** A Java applet is a Java program that is launched from HTML and run in a web browser. It takes code from server and run in a web browser. It can provide web applications with interactive features that cannot be provided by HTML.

**Java Bean :** Alternatively referred to as a bean, a JavaBean is a reusable class in the Java programming language that often contains numerous objects. A JavaBean allows objects to be contained within a single object, called the bean, which makes it easier to share and reuse the code.

**Java database connectivity :** Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) is an application programming interface (API) which allows the programmer to connect and interact with databases

**Java Development Kit :** The Java Development Kit (JDK) is a software development environment used for developing Java applications and applets.

**Java Script :** JavaScript is a lightweight interpreted programming language. The web browser receives the JavaScript code in its original text form and runs the script from that.

**Java Virtual Machine :** The Java Virtual Machine (JVM) is an abstraction layer between a Java application and the underlying platform

**JBOD :** Just a bunch of disks (JBOD) is a type of multilevel configuration for disks that have not been designed for a RAID array. JBOD combines all underlying disks in a computer system or array as a logical unit.

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**JDBC CONNECTOR :** A Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) connector is an application programming interface (API) for Java, which helps to plug in any driver using JDBC technology.

**JDBC Interface :** Java database connectivity interface (JDBC) is a software component that allows Java applications to interact with databases. To enhance the connection, JDBC requires drivers for each database.

**JEDEC :** JEDEC is short for the Joint Electron Device Engineering Council. Though the group is technically known as the Joint Solid State Technology Association today, it is still referred to as JEDEC.

**JenniCam :** JenniCam is a now defunct website that broadcast live streams of the everyday life of Jennifer Kaye Ringley, a 19-year-old college student in Pennsylvania. JenniCam featured Ringley's daily activities, which she eventually stopped censoring altogether.

**JeOS :** JeOS (just enough operating system) is a highly customized operating system built for a specific application. The acronym is pronounced "juice."

**Jerusalem Virus :** Jerusalem is a logic bomb DOS virus first detected at Hebrew University of Jerusalem, in October 1987. On infection, the Jerusalem virus becomes memory resident (using 2kb of memory), and then infects every executable file run, except for COMMAND.COM.

**JFC :** (Java Foundation Classes) A class library from Oracle that provides an application framework and graphical user interface (GUI) routines for Java programmers.

**JFET :** The junction-gate field-effect transistor (JFET) is one of the simplest types of field-effect transistor. JFETs are three-terminal semiconductor devices that can be used as electronically controlled switches or resistors, or to build amplifiers.

**JHTML :** JHTML (Java within Hypertext Markup Language) is a standard for including a Java program as part of a Web page (a page written using the Hypertext Markup Language, or HTML).

**Jitterbug Flip2 :** The Jitterbug Flip2 is a simple flip phone designed to help older adults stay in touch with their loved ones. Its big buttons, simplified menu, and powerful speaker makes it easy to see, hear, and use.

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**JMicron Technology** : JMicron Technology is a manufacturer of integrated circuits, which they use in their controller chips. Their chips develop a USB to SATA bridge controller, USB to FireWire bridge controller, and SSD controller chips.

**JMX** : Java Management Extensions (JMX) is a Java technology that supplies tools for managing and monitoring applications, system objects, devices (such as printers) and service-oriented networks.

**Job Control Language** : Job control language (JCL) is a scripting language executed on an IBM mainframe operating system. It consists of control statements that designate a specific job for the operating system.

**John the Ripper or Johnny** : jhonny is one of the powerful tools to set a brute-force attack and it comes bundled with the Kali distribution of Linux.

**Joliet** : Developed by Microsoft, Joliet is an extension of the ISO 9660 standard that provides long file name support for data CD-ROMs. Since Joliet is compliant with ISO 9660, disks recorded using its specifications may still interact with other systems.

**JPEG Extension** : The JPEG (typically pronounced "jay-peg") image format is currently the most widely used lossy compression format for still images.

**JPEG File** : a computer file format for the compression and storage of digital images The file format commonly used for photos is the highly compressed JPEG format.

**JPG** : It is a standard method of compressing graphic images. It is used most often with its file name extension .

**JQuery** : jQuery is an open-sourced JavaScript library that simplifies creation and navigation of web applications. Specifically, jQuery simplifies HTML Document Object Model (DOM) manipulation, Asynchronous JavaScript and XML (Ajax) and event handling.

**Julia set** : The Julia Set is defined as the boundary of this set. A typical example for a suitable function in this context is . We now look at the complex plane where the x-axis represents the real part of a complex number and the y-axis its imaginary part.

**Jump Disk** : A portable flash drive with a USB connector.

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**Jump Drive :** The definition of a jump drive is another name for a flash drive, a small, portable device to store information that connects to a computer via a USB port.

**Jumper :** In a computer, a jumper is a pair of prongs that are electrical contact points set into the computer motherboard or an adapter card . When you set a jumper, you place a plug on the prongs that completes a contact.

**Jumper Block :** Jumpers can be added or removed to change the function or performance of a PC component. A group of jumpers is sometimes called a jumper block .

**Jumper cap :** The jumper cap is a small metal clip covered by plastic. It performs like a connecting bridge to short (connect) the pair of pins.

**Jumper list :** Jump Lists are lists of recently opened items, such as files, folders, or websites, organized by the program that you use to open them.

**Jumper network :** Jumpers are used in the same manner as patch cords, to connect end devices or network hardware to the structured cabling system.

**Jumper pin :** The jumper pins are similar to the pins on the I/O plate on a motherboard. You enable particular settings by placing a jumper shunt onto specific pins—creating an electrical circuit between them.

**Jumper Settings :** a jumper is a short length of conductor used to close, open or bypass part of an electronic circuit. They are typically used to set up or configure printed circuit boards, such as the motherboards of computers.

**Jumper shunt :** Shunt provides comprehensive monthly dashboards to various national and regional leagues that can encompass datasets across ALL digital communications activities inclusive of web, EDM's, social media, video and apps.

**Junction :** A Junction is a point at which two or more edges meet in a topologically correct dataset.. Junction rules explain how the points and edges interact. Junctions are necessary for network analysis in a network dataset and a geometric network.

**Junction Point :** a place where several routes, lines, or roads meet, link, or cross each other. a railway junction. 2 a point on a motorway where traffic may leave or join it.

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**Juniper :** Juniper Apstra software automates and validates the design, deployment, and operations of your data center network in multivendor environments, providing a single source of truth, powerful analytics, and root-cause identification.

**Junk Email :** unwanted or unsolicited email, typically in the form of advertising or promotional material.

**Junk Mail box :** unsolicited mail that consists mainly of promotional materials, catalogs, and requests for donations.

**Junk Mail Folder :** The junk mail folder or spam folder is a place used to store unwanted incoming e-mail so that it stays out of a user's inbox. All major e-mail clients and webmail services include junk mail folders (usually referred to as spam folders).

# ***ETHICAL*** **HACKING**

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**K desktop environment (KDE)** : K desktop environment (KDE) is a desktop working platform with a graphical user interface (GUI) released in the form of an open-source package

**K virtual machine (KVM)** : K virtual machine (KVM), in a Java context, is a deprecated Java virtual machine (VM) from Sun Microsystems, which is now owned by Oracle Corpv

**Kad** : The Kad network is a peer-to-peer (P2P) network which implements the Kademlia P2P overlay protocol. The majority of users on the Kad Network are also connected to servers on the eDonkey network.

**Kademila** : Kademlia is a distributed hash table (DHT) communication protocol for decentralized peer-to-peer networks.

**Kaepernicking** : kaepernicking is a photo fad or internet meme that quickly became viral following the 2012-13 NFC Division Playoffs between the Green Bay Packers and the San Francisco 49ers. The meme is all about Colin Kaepernick, a 49ers quarterback, who after a touchdown, celebrated his victory by flexing his right arm and kissing his tattooed bicep. After which, fans began posting pictures of themselves mimicking Kaepernick's pose in social media sites like Facebook and Twitter. Kaepernick then retweeted some of the fans' photos.

**Kaggle effect** : The “Kaggle effect” is a colloquial IT pro term for the effect that Kaggle, a Google machine learning community, is having on machine learning

**Kali Linux** : Kali Linux is an open-source, Debian-based Linux distribution geared towards various information security tasks, such as Penetration Testing, Security Research, Computer Forensics and Reverse Engineering.

**Katmai** : Katmai is a code name for Microsoft's SQL Server 2008. In May 2007, the Microsoft flagship database server version was announced and later released in August 2008. Microsoft's Katmai is the 10th major version of this product, which was first introduced in 1989 by Microsoft and Sybase.

**KB** : KILOBYTES,uses to measure computer memory and storage

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**KBA :** Knowledge-based authentication (KBA) is a security measure that identifies end users by asking them to answer specific security questions in order to provide accurate authorization for online or digital activities.

**KBPS :** This conversion means 1.0 Mbps is more than 1,000 times faster than 1.0 kilobits per second (Kbps). High-speed Internet connection known as broadband (broad bandwidth) is defined by download speeds of at least 768 Kbps and upload speeds of at least 200 Kbps.

**KDC :** A key distribution center (KDC) in cryptography is a system that is responsible for providing keys to the users in a network that shares sensitive or private data. Each time a connection is established between two computers in a network, they both request the KDC to generate a unique password which can be used by the end system users for verification

**KDD :** Knowledge discovery in databases (KDD) is the process of discovering useful knowledge from a collection of data. This widely used data mining technique is a process that includes data preparation and selection, data cleansing, incorporating prior knowledge on data sets and interpreting accurate solutions from the observed results

**Keep it simple stupid :** The "keep it simple stupid" (KISS) principle is a design rule that states that systems perform best when they have simple designs rather than complex ones

**Keepalive :** A keepalive is a signal sent from one device to another to maintain a connection between the two devices

**Kelvir Worm :** The Kelvir Worm is an instant messaging (IM) worm that spreads through MSN Messenger by sending a link to all the computer user's Windows Messenger (formerly MSN Messenger) contacts.

**Kerberos :** Kerberos is a network protocol that uses secret-key cryptography to authenticate client-server applications.

**Kerfless Wafering :** Kerfless wafering is a manufacturing process that produces very thin wafers of silicon from a crystal ingot with minimal waste material.

**Kernel :** A kernel is the core component of an operating system. Using interprocess communication and system calls, it acts as a bridge between applications and the data processing performed at the hardware level.

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**Kernel Level Rootkits :** This class of rootkit has unrestricted security access but is more difficult to write. The complexity makes bugs common, and any bugs in code operating at the kernel level may seriously impact system stability, leading to the discovery of the rootkit.

**Key Chain :** A key chain is a set of keys that can be assigned while putting up a network to secure the routers' communication

**Key Distribution Center :** A key distribution center (KDC) in cryptography is a system that is responsible for providing keys to the users in a network that shares sensitive or private data.

**Key escrow :** Key escrow is a cryptographic key exchange process in which a key is held in escrow, or stored, by a third party. A key that is lost or compromised by its original user(s) may be used to decrypt encrypted material, allowing restoration of the original material to its unencrypted state.

**Key fob :** A key fob is a small electronic security device with built-in authentication protocols or mechanisms to allow whoever possesses it to enter a secured network or location in order to access data or services. A key fob is designed to be small so that it can be carried around inconspicuously just like a key chain, hence the name key fob.

**Key generator :** A key generator (key-gen) is a computer program that generates a product licensing key, such as a serial number, necessary to activate for use of a software application.

**Key performance indicator - (KPI)** is a measurable value that demonstrates how effectively a company is achieving key business objectives. Organizations use KPIs to evaluate success at reaching targets. High-level KPIs may focus on the overall performance of the business, while low-level KPIs may focus on processes across departments like sales, marketing, HR, or support.

**Key Performance Indicators :** A key performance indicator (KPI) is a quantitative metric of how your team or organization is progressing towards important business objectives.

**Key Process Input Variable :** A key process input variable (KPIV) is a process input that provides a significant impact on the output variation of a process or a system or on the key process output variable (KPOV) of a product.

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**Key Process Output Variable :** A key process output variable (KPOV) is the factor that results as output from a process or some objects such as parts, assemblies or entire systems. Variations in KPOV can result in a significant impact on the performance, efficiency, manufacturability, reliability or assembly of the system or objects being monitored.

**Keyboard buffer :** A keyboard buffer is a small area in the computer's memory (RAM) that is used to temporarily store the keystrokes from the keyboard before they are processed by the CPU

**Keygen :** A key generator (keygen) is a cryptographic tool used to generate product keys, which are unique alpha-numeric sequences that tell an installer program that the user that initiated the install owns a license of the software

**Keylogger :** A keylogger is a technology that tracks and records consecutive key strokes on a keyboard

**Keystroke :** A keystroke is the pressing of a single key in a physical or virtual keyboard or any other input device. A single key press, in other words is considered as a keystroke

**Keystroke logger :** keystroke loggers are programs or hardware devices that monitor each keystroke a user types on a keyboard, logs onto a file, or transmits them to a remote location.

**Keystroke logging :** Keystroke logging is the process of tracking the keys which are pressed on a computer (and which touchscreen points are used). It is simply the map of a computer/human interface. It is used by gray and black hat hackers to record login IDs and passwords. Keyloggers are usually secreted onto a device using a Trojan delivered by a phishing email.

**Keyword stuffing :** Keyword stuffing refers to the practice of inserting many instances of particular keywords into Web content to try to get better search engine rankings

**Keywords :** Keywords are predefined, reserved words used in programming that have special meanings to the compiler. Keywords are part of the syntax and they cannot be used as an identifier. For example: int money; Here, int is a keyword that indicates money is a variable of type int (integer).

**Kibibyte :** A kibibyte (KiB) is a unit of digital information storage used to denote the size of data. It is equivalent to 2<sup>10</sup>, or 1,024, bytes.

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**Key Process Output Variable :** A key process output variable (KPOV) is the factor that results as output from a process or some objects such as parts, assemblies or entire systems. Variations in KPOV can result in a significant impact on the performance, efficiency, manufacturability, reliability or assembly of the system or objects being monitored.

**Killer App :** A killer application, or killer app, is a new software application used to attract consumers and motivate new hardware device purchases.

**Killer Application :** A killer application, or killer app, is a new software application used to attract consumers and motivate new hardware device purchases.

**Kilohertz :** One kilohertz (abbreviated "kHz") is equal to 1,000 hertz. Like hertz, kilohertz is used to measure frequency, or cycles per second.

**KISS principle :** The "keep it simple stupid" (KISS) principle is a design rule that states that systems perform best when they have simple designs rather than complex ones. KISS is not meant to imply stupidity. On the contrary, it is usually associated with intelligent systems that may be misconstrued as stupid because of their simplistic design. The KISS Principle hinders and/or prevents creeping featurism, system failover and other IT issues.

**KLOC :** Thousands (Kilos) of Lines of Code (KLOC) is a measure used to evaluate the size of a software program. KLOCs are often used to estimate the required time for a team to build a project.

**K-Mapping :** A Karnaugh map (K-map) is a pictorial method used to minimize Boolean expressions without having to use Boolean algebra theorems and equation manipulations. A K-map can be thought of as a special version of a truth table .

**Knowledge Based System :** A knowledge-based system (KBS) is a computer system which generates and utilizes knowledge from different sources, data and information

**Knowledge Process Outsourcing :** (KPO) is the process of outsourcing knowledge intensive activities that are data driven and encompass the process of gathering, managing, analysing and delivering objective insights into businesses

**Kotlin :** Kotlin is an open source object-oriented and functional programming language that's often suggested as an alternative to JavaScript. Some describe it as a 'streamlined' version of Java.

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**Kriz virus** : The Kriz virus is a computer virus discovered in 1999 that infects files on Windows 9x, Windows NT, and Windows 2000 operating systems

**Kryder's law** : Kryder's law is a term for an analysis of the density and capability of hard drive storage media over time

**K-scale** : Korea Scale (K-scale) is a checklist used to diagnose and evaluate the rate of Internet addiction throughout the population of South Korea.

**Ku band** : Kurtz-under band (Ku band) is a frequency range or segment of the radio spectrum from 11 to 17 GHz. This range is often used for satellite communications, including VSATs, and some types of satellite antennas

**KVM** : Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) is an open source virtualization technology built into Linux®. Specifically, KVM lets you turn Linux into a hypervisor that allows a host machine to run multiple, isolated virtual environments called guests or virtual machines (VMs).

**KVP** : A key-value pair (KVP) is an abstract data type that includes a group of key identifiers and a set of associated values. Key-value pairs are frequently used in lookup tables, hash tables and configuration files.

**Kyoto** : Kyoto cooling is a cooling alternative for data centers and other infrastructure. Kyoto cooling can help decrease carbon dioxide emissions and otherwise preserve resources.

# ETHICAL HACKING



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**L Band :** The L-band, ranging from 1565 nm to 1625 nm, stands for the long-wavelength band (see Figure 1). It is the second primary wavelength band used for optical communication, because attenuation of optical fiber in the L-band is the second lowest after the C-band.

**G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z #**  
**L1 cache :** level 1 cache (L1 cache) is a memory cache that is directly built into the microprocessor, which is used for storing the microprocessor's recently accessed information, thus it is also called the primary cache.

**L2 cache :** level 2 cache (L2 cache) is a CPU cache memory that is located outside and separate from the microprocessor chip core, although, it is found on the same processor chip package.

**L2F :** (Layer 2 Forwarding) A protocol from Cisco for creating virtual private dial-up networks (VPNs) over the Internet.

**L2TP :** Layer Two Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) is an extension of the Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) used by internet service providers (ISPs) to enable virtual private networks (VPNs).

**L3 cache :** Level 3 (L3) cache is specialized memory developed to improve the performance of L1 and L2. L1 or L2 can be significantly faster than L3, though L3 is usually double the speed of DRAM.

**R S T U V W X Y Z #**  
**L3VPN :** Layer 3 VPN (L3VPN) is a type of VPN mode that is built and delivered on OSI layer 3 networking technologies. The entire communication from the core VPN infrastructure is forwarded using layer 3 virtual routing and forwarding techniques.

**U V W X Y Z #**  
**La Fonera :** La Fonera is a proprietary peer-to-peer (P2P) router distributed by FON Wireless Ltd (FON) to FON members (Foneros). La Fonera service provides broadband Internet connection for wireless access to users (Foneros).

**W X Y Z #**  
**label edge router :** A device that sits at the edge of an MPLS domain, that uses routing information to assign labels to datagrams and then forwards them into the MPLS domain.

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**Label Switch Router :** Label Switching is a routing technique in telecommunications networks that directs data from one node to the next.

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**Labeled Data :** Labeled data is a group of samples that have been tagged with one or more labels. Labeling typically takes a set of unlabeled data and augments each piece of it with informative tags.

**Labor Management System :** labor management system provides labor productivity reporting and planning capabilities. The planning capabilities provide the ability to analyze workforce requirements given a certain amount of work to be performed and a standard unit of time to perform each element of work.

**LACP :** Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) provides a method to control the bundling of several physical links together to form a single logical link.

**Ladder Logic :** Ladder logic is a programming language that creates and represents a program through ladder diagrams that are based on circuit diagrams.

**Ladyphone :** ladyphone is a tongue-in-cheek term coined by tech bloggers to refer to a smartphone that's designed and marketed toward women. Although there are no clear standards for what qualifies as a ladyphone, devices that are promoted based on color, design and accessories designed for women - and whose marketing clearly targets women - are often labeled as ladyphones.

**Lag :** lag refers to any noticeable slow response in an online game due to high latency or a poor connection.

**Lambda Calculus :** lambda calculus is a formal system for expressing computation based on the abstraction of functions. It is a foundational principle in mathematical logic.

**Lambda Expression :** A lambda expression is a short block of code which takes in parameters and returns a value. Lambda expressions are similar to methods, but they do not need a name and they can be implemented right in the body of a method.

**Laminated Object Manufacturing :** Laminated object manufacturing is a versatile process, which is most usually performed using paper as the material. While plastic and metallic sheets can also be used, these are both more complex to cut.

**LAN(Local Area Network) :** A local area network (LAN) consists of a series of computers linked together to form a network in a circumscribed location. The computers in a LAN connect to each other via TCP/IP ethernet or Wi-Fi. A LAN is normally exclusive to an organization, such as a school, office, association or church.

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**Landing Page :** a web page which serves as the entry point for a website or a particular section of a website.

**LANguard Network Security Scanner :** LANguard Network Scanner monitors a network by scanning connected machines and providing information about each node. You can obtain information about each individual operating system.

**Laptop Security :** laptop security is a term for the various products and techniques used to prevent the theft of laptop computers. Laptop security solutions can involve physical lock-and-key systems, locator devices, or other kinds of items that make it difficult for thieves to steal laptop computers.

**Large Block Advertising :** large block addressing, LBA allows a computer to access hard drives larger than 528 MB.

**Large Scale Integration(LSI) :** LSI (large-scale integration) is a chip generation first introduced in 1971 with between 500 and 20,000 transistors and 100 and 9,999 logic gates.

**Lasagna Code :** Lasagna code refers to code whose layers are so complicated and intertwined that making a change in one layer would necessitate changes in all other layers.

**Laser Printer :** The laser printer was first developed at Xerox PARC by Gary Starkweather and released in 1971 that utilizes laser technology to print images on the paper.

**Laserjet :** First introduced in May 1984, LaserJet is a brand of desktop laser printers from Hewlett Packard that was the first of its kind.

**LastPass :** LastPass is a password management service that creates and stores unique, secure passwords for your various user accounts on websites across the Internet.

**LBA :** Short for large block addressing, LBA allows a computer to access hard drives larger than 528 MB.

**LC4 :** LC4 was formerly known as L0phtCrack. It is a password auditing and recovery application. It is used to test password strength and sometimes to recover lost Microsoft Windows passwords, by using dictionary, brute-force, and hybrid attacks.

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**LDAP :** Short for Lightweight Directory Access Protocol, LDAP is an Internet protocol that runs over TCP. It was designed at the University of Michigan, and is based on X.500.

**Level 1 Cache :** Level 1 caching is also referred to as L1 cache, primary cache, internal cache, or system cache. With computer processors, L1 cache is cache built into the processor that is the fastest and most expensive cache in the computer.

**LGA :** Short for land grid array, LGA is the interface used to connect Intel Pentium 4 processors and AMD Opteron to the computer motherboard.

**License key :** Alternatively known as an activation code, CD key, license key, product id, registration key, and serial key, a product key is a group of numbers and letters for preventing software piracy.

**Line Analyzer :** A line analyzer is a device used to test the quality of a communications line. Most line analyzers have one or more lights indicating if the line is good or bad or a status indication of how good the line is.

**Linear Bus Topology :** Linear bus topology is a type of network topology where each device connects one after the other in a sequential chain.

**Link :** a link is more appropriately referred to as a hyperlink and is what connects web pages to other web pages.

**Linker :** a linker is a computer program that takes one or more object files generated by a compiler and combines them into one, executable program.

**Linktree :** Linktree is a website that allows users to link and organize several web pages in a list format.

**Linpus linux :** Linpus Linux is a Linux variant based on Fedora, created by the Taiwanese company Linpus Technologies, Inc.

**Linux :** Linux is a free open source operating system (OS) based on UNIX that was created in 1991 by Linus Torvalds.

**Linux Terminal :** The Linux terminal is a text-based interface used to control a Linux computer. It's just one of the many tools provided to Linux users for accomplishing any given task, but it's widely considered the most efficient method available

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**List :** A list is any information displayed or organized in a logical or linear formation.

**Local Exploit :** An exploit that executes directly on a target system due to previous access to the target system

**Logic bomb :** A virus secreted into a system that triggers a malicious action when certain conditions are met. The most common version is the time bomb.

**Loophole :** a loophole is an error or opening in the computer code allowing a program to be manipulated or exploited. This term generally comes up when referencing computer or network security.

**Loops :** In computer programming, a loop is a sequence of instructions that is continually repeated until a certain condition is reached. Typically, a certain process is done, such as getting an item of data and changing it, and then some condition is checked such as whether a counter has reached a prescribed number.

**lower() :** Sometimes abbreviated as LC, lowercase is a typeface of small characters. For example, a, b, and c is lowercase and A, B, and C is uppercase. As long as the Shift key is not being pressed and the Caps lock is not active everything typed is in lowercase.

**lpadmin :** lpadmin configures printer and class queues provided by the common printing system CUPS. It can also be used to set the server default printer or class.

**LPS :** Short for Library Programs Service, LPS is a service offered by various libraries that allows individuals to locate electronic resources. Visiting your local or state library website allows you to access this service.

**LSP :** Short for link state packet, LSP is a packet of information generated by a network router in a link state routing protocol that lists the router's neighbors.

# M

**MAC Address :** A MAC address is a unique physical address assigned to each network adapter in a computer, or mobile device. It is a 48 bit value, consisting of twelve hexadecimal characters. The most common format for displaying a MAC address is using six groupings of two characters separated by a hyphen or colon.

**MAC address spoofing :** MAC address spoofing is an attack that changes the MAC address of a wireless device that exists in a specific wireless network using off-the-shelf equipment. MAC address spoofing is a serious threat to wireless networks

**Machine Authentication :** Machine authentication is the authorization of an automated human-to-machine or machine-to-machine (M2M) communication through verification of a digital certificate or digital credentials.

**Macro Virus:** Infects Microsoft products like WORD and EXCEL. They are usually written in the macro language visual basic language or VBA

**Mail Advertising :** Advertising mail, also known as direct mail (by its senders), junk mail (by its recipients), mailshot or admail (North America), letterbox drop or letterboxing (Australia) is the delivery of advertising material to recipients of postal mail.

**Mailbox Data :** Mailbox data is all of the data that is attached to any email software from an email provider. Different providers have their own sets of mailbox data that can be exported to other software environments. Mailbox data is more than just email – it includes contacts and other types of data sets.

**Main :** Main was a Microsoft Windows 3.x Program Manager window that contained many of the available options used to manage Windows, including file manager, Control Panel, and Windows setup. When referring to HTML, the <main> tag denotes the main content of the document body.

**Maintaining Access :** It is the process where the hacker has already gained access into a system. After gaining access, the hacker installs some backdoors in order to enter into the system when he needs access in this owned system in future. Metasploit is the preferred tool in this process.

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**Malicious code:** This is the code which exploits the system and gives the attacker control over the target.

**Malicious Links :** Malicious URL is a link created with the purpose of promoting scams, attacks, and frauds. By clicking on an infected URL, you can download ransomware, virus, trojan, or any other type of malware that will compromise your machine or even your network, in the case of a company.

**Malicious Software :** In IT, malicious software or malware (a compound word composed of malicious and software) refers to all types of programs designed to perform harmful or undesirable actions on a system. These include computer viruses, worms, Trojans, ransomware, spyware, and many other digital pests.

**Maltego :** Maltego is software used for open-source intelligence and forensics, developed by Paterva from Pretoria, South Africa. Maltego focuses on providing a library of transforms for discovery of data from open sources, and visualizing that information in a graph format, suitable for link analysis and data mining.

**Malvertising :** Malvertising is an attack in which perpetrators inject malicious code into legitimate online advertising networks. The code typically redirects users to malicious websites.

**Malware :** Malware is an umbrella term used to refer to a variety of forms of hostile or intrusive software, including computer viruses, worms, Trojan horses, ransomware, spyware, adware, scareware, and other malicious programs.

**Man in the middle :** A man in the middle (MITM) attack is a general term for when a perpetrator positions himself in a conversation between a user and an application—either to eavesdrop or to impersonate one of the parties, making it appear as if a normal exchange of information is underway.

**MAN(Metropolitan Area Network) :** A metropolitan area network (MAN) is a computer network that connects computers within a metropolitan area, which could be a single large city, multiple cities and towns, or any given large area with multiple buildings. A MAN is larger than a local area network (LAN) but smaller than a wide area network (WAN).

**Managed Cloud Hosting :** Managed cloud hosting is a process in which organizations share and access resources, including databases, hardware and software tools, across a remote network via multiple servers in another location. In managed cloud hosting, servers are purchased in slices or as a virtual server.

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**Mandatory Access Control :** Mandatory access control is a method of limiting access to resources based on the sensitivity of the information that the resource contains and the authorization of the user to access information with that level of sensitivity. You define the sensitivity of the resource by means of a security label.

**Mapping :** In programming, mapping usually means that a collection of values is used as input, the same function is applied to each of the values, and a new collection containing the results is produced.

**Margin :** A margin is a space separating text or other elements from the edge of the paper commonly adjusted through the page setup. Most programs allow for the top, bottom, left, and right margins to be set. The standard margin settings are 1" top and bottom and 1.25" left and right.

**Markov Chain :** A Markov chain is a mathematical process that transitions from one state to another within a finite number of possible states. It is a collection of different states and probabilities of a variable, where its future condition or state is substantially dependent on its immediate previous state.

**Markup Language :** standard text-encoding system consisting of a set of symbols inserted in a text document to control its structure, formatting, or the relationship between its parts.

**Master Boot Record :** The Master Boot Record (MBR) is the information in the first sector of any hard disk or diskette that identifies how and where an operating system is located so that it can be boot (loaded) into the computer's main storage or random access memory.

**Master Program :** A master program is the program a black hat hacker uses to remotely transmit commands to infected zombie drones, normally to carry out Denial of Service attacks or spam attacks.

**Media Access Control(MAC) :** Media access control (MAC) is a sublayer of the data link layer (DLL) in the seven-layer OSI network reference model. MAC is responsible for the transmission of data packets to and from the network-interface card, and to and from another remotely shared channel.

**Media Gateway :** A media gateway is a device used in the core network of a telecom network operator to provide transformation and interworking between media streams that use different network standards, communication protocols, codecs and physical connections, so that phone calls work properly between networks using different technologies.

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**Megabyte** : A measure of computer processor storage and real and virtual memory. A megabyte (Mb) is 2 to the 20th power bytes, or 1,048,576 bytes in decimal notation.

**Memory** : device that is used to store data or programs (sequences of instructions) on a temporary or permanent basis for use in an electronic digital computer.

**Memory Bank** : A memory bank is a logical unit of storage in electronics, which is hardware-dependent. In a computer, the memory bank may be determined by the memory controller along with physical organization of the hardware memory slots.

**Memory Leak** : A memory leak is the gradual deterioration of system performance that occurs over time as the result of the fragmentation of a computer's RAM due to poorly designed or programmed applications that fail.

**Meta Data** : Metadata represents data about data. Metadata enriches the data with information that makes it easier to find, use and manage. For instance, HTML tags define layout for human readers. Semantic metadata helps computers to interpret data by adding references to concepts in a knowledge graph

**Meta File** : A metafile is a file containing information that describes or specifies another file. Microsoft uses this term for its Windows Metafile (WMF) format.

**Meta Search Engine** : A metasearch engine (or search aggregator) is an online information retrieval tool that uses the data of a web search engine to produce its own results. Metasearch engines take input from a user and immediately query search engines for results.

**Meta Verse** : A metaverse is a network of 3D virtual worlds focused on social connection. In futurism and science fiction, it is often described as a hypothetical iteration of the Internet as a single, universal virtual world that is facilitated by the use of virtual and augmented reality headsets.

**Metamorphic virus**: They rewrite themselves every time, reprogram themselves into a completely different code and back to normal vice versa

**Microbot** : A microrobot is a very small robot built to do specific tasks. In general, a microrobot is just a bit larger than a nanorobot, which is created on the nanoscale. Microrobots are usually visible, whereas some nanobots are not immediately visible to the human eye.

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**Mimification :** Mimification involves going into a web page or piece of content and pulling out all of the useless or excess code or spaces.

**Miscellaneous Hackers :** Apart from the above well-known classes of hackers, we have the following categories of hackers based on what they hack and how they do it.

**MIT License :** The MIT License is a permissive free software license originating at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in the late 1980s. As a permissive license, it puts only very limited restriction on reuse and has, therefore, high license compatibility.

**MITM attack :** A man in the middle (MITM) attack is a general term for when a perpetrator positions himself in a conversation between a user and an application—either to eavesdrop or to impersonate one of the parties, making it appear as if a normal exchange of information is underway.

**Mobile Malware :** Mobile malware is malicious software specifically designed to target mobile devices, such as smartphones and tablets, with the goal of gaining access to private data.

**Mobile Phone Virus :** A mobile phone virus is a malicious computer program that targets cellular phones and other wireless PDAs. Once infected, a mobile phone can become a source for spreading the virus by sending texts and emails to other vulnerable devices. These texts and emails can lead other users to open or download the virus.

**Modem :** A modem is a conversion device that allows users to send or receive data from a computer to another device through cable or phone lines. Learn about data representation, the definition/explanation of modem, and the importance of modems in rapid communication.

**Modifier Key :** The modifier key is held down while another key is pressed one or more times. For example, a modifier key is used to move the cursor across text a word or sentence at a time, and it is used to enter commands such as print, open and close. For Windows PCs, see Control key, Alt key and Windows key.

**Modifying :** Modify can refer to changing user account permissions for file and folder access, thus giving or taking away the ability of a user to view and make changes to files or folders. Modifying permissions can only be done by the administrator for a computer (or administrator account) or the owner of a file or folder.

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**Modules :** A module is a separate unit of software or hardware. Typical characteristics of modular components include portability, which allows them to be used in a variety of systems, and interoperability, which allows them to function with the components of other systems. The term was first used in architecture.

**Moodle :** Moodle actually stands for Modular Object-Oriented Dynamic Learning Environment and statistics reveal that about 14 million consumers are engaged in about 1.4 million courses propagated by this learning management system.

**Motion Tracking :** Motion tracking assists in tracking the movement of objects and transferring the sensed data to an application for further processing. Motion tracking includes capturing the motions of objects matching with its stored motion template.

**M-Payment :** Mobile payment (m-payment) is a point-of-sale (PoS) transaction made or received with a mobile device.

**MS-DOS :** MS-DOS, in full Microsoft Disk Operating System, the dominant operating system for the personal computer (PC) throughout the 1980s.

**Multithreading :** Multithreading is a model of program execution that allows for multiple threads to be created within a process, executing independently but concurrently sharing process resources. Depending on the hardware, threads can run fully parallel if they are distributed to their own CPU core.

**Mutable :** Objects whose value can change are said to be mutable.

**MX (mail exchange) :** Identifies the mail server for the domain

**My Space :** Myspace is a free, advertising-supported service that allows users to create Web “profile” pages that feature photographs, express their interests, and, most importantly, link to other people's profiles.

# N



**Naked Link** : Alternatively known as naked URL, Naked Link is a term which refers to a hyperlink that shows the full URL rather than other text.

**Naked URL** : Alternatively known as a naked link, naked URL is a term which refers to a hyperlink that shows the full URL rather than other text.

**Name Server** : a name server is a server that helps to translate IP addresses into domain names.

**NAN** : Not a Number (NaN) represents an undefined number in floating-point operations.

**NAND flash memory** : NAND flash memory is a type of non-volatile storage technology that does not require power in order to retain data.

**Nanobot** : Nanobots are robots that are microscopic in nature, measured largely on the scale of nanometers.

**Nanochip** : A nanochip is an electronic integrated circuit so small that it can only be measured properly in the nanometer scale

**Nanofabrication** : Nanofabrication refers to the design process of nanomaterial and devices that are measured in nanometers

**Nanosecond** : A nanosecond (ns) is equal to one billionth of a second. It is also equal to 1000th of a microsecond, or 1000 picoseconds.

**Native Code** : Sometimes referred to as the host language, the native language is the language understood by the computer.

**Navigate** : navigation refers to the act of opening and moving through computer

**NBMA** : Non-broadcast Multiple Access (NBMA) refers to a computer network to which several hosts are connected

**Nbtstat** : utility used to find protocol statistics, NetBIOS name table and name cache details menus, like the Start menu in Windows, opening software programs, or viewing files in Windows Explorer.

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**Neophyte** : A neophyte, "n00b", or "newbie" or "Green Hat Hacker" is someone who is new to hacking or phreaking and has almost no knowledge or experience of the workings of technology and hacking.

**Nesting** : Nesting is a term used to describe the placement of one or more objects within another object.

**Net view** : command line tool to identify shared resources on a network

**NETBIOS** : Short for Network Basic Input/Output System, NetBIOS was developed by IBM, Microsoft, and Sytek. NetBIOS allows computers and applications to communicate with network hardware, and allows data to transmit properly over a network.

**Network** : A network is a collection of computers, servers, mainframes, network devices, peripherals, or other devices connected to allow data sharing.

**Network access control (NAC)** : Network access control (NAC) is an approach to network management and security that enforces security policy, compliance and management of access control to a network.

**Network access server (NAS)** : A network access server (NAS) is a type of server that provides in-house or remotely connected users with a broader external network and/or the Internet

**Network administration** : Network administration involves a wide array of operational tasks that help a network to run smoothly and efficiently

**Network basic input output system** : A network basic input output system (NetBIOS) is a system service that acts on the session layer of the OSI model and controls how applications residing in separate hosts/nodes communicate over a local area network.

**Network Firewall** : A Network firewall is a software utility or hardware device that acts as a filter for data entering or leaving a network or computer.

**Network Footprinting** : This is the process of collecting information related to a target network. Information like Domain name, subdomains, network blocks, IP addresses of reachable systems, IDSes running, Rouge websites/private websites, TCP & UDP services running, VPN points, networking protocols, ACL's, etc are collected.

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**Neophyte :** A neophyte, "n00b", or "newbie" or "Green Hat Hacker" is someone who is new to hacking or phreaking and has almost no knowledge or experience of the workings of technology and hacking.

**Network Mapping :** Finding the topology of network, routers, firewalls servers if any, and host information and drawing a network diagram with the available information. This map may serve as a valuable piece of information throughout the haking process.

**Network protocols :** Network protocols are formal standards and policies comprised of rules, procedures and formats that define communication between two or more devices over a network.

**Network Scanning :** Scanning is a set of procedures for identifying live hosts, ports, and services, discovering Operating system and architecture of target system, Identifying vulnerabilities and threats in the network. Network scanning is used to create a profile of the target organization.

**Network Sniffing :** Network Sniffing is a utility that listens on a network for transferred data.

**Network Stumbler :** Network stumbler is a WiFi scanner and monitoring tool for Windows. It allows network professionals to detect WLANs. It is widely used by networking enthusiasts and hackers because it helps you find non-broadcasting wireless networks.

**Network Traffic :** network traffic is a term used to describe all data communications on a computer or computer network. During high traffic periods a computer or computer network may slow down and become congested if not adequate for the load.

**Network traffic monitoring :** Network traffic monitoring is the process of reviewing, analyzing and managing network traffic for any abnormality or process that can affect network performance, availability and/or security.

**Networked data center (NDC) :** A networked data center is a complex data center system that offers networking capability

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**Networking :** Networking refers to the total process of creating and using computer networks, with respect to hardware, protocols and software, including wired and wireless technology

**Neutral Network :** A neural network simulates intelligence based on how a human brain receives and processes information. It is sometimes referred to as connectionist architecture, neuromorphic systems, or ANN (Artificial Neural Network).

**Nmap command :** the nmap command is a network exploration tool and port scanner.

**NMS :** A network management system (NMS) is an application or set of applications that lets network administrators manage a network's independent components inside a bigger network management framework

**Nomad Software :** Nomad Software is a relational database language that helps make it easier to make queries and otherwise utilize database information

**Non-electronic attacks :** Non-electronic attacks are also known as non-technical attacks. This kind of attack doesn't require any technical knowledge about the methods of intruding into another system.

**Non-executable statement :** Programming command that is not run or executed when being read by the computer.

**Nonproprietary Software :** Nonproprietary software is software that has no patent or copyright conditions associated with it.

**Non-resident virus :** A non-resident virus is a computer virus that does not store or execute itself from the computer memory.

**Non-virtual hosting :** Non-virtual hosting is a type of Web hosting in which a website is hosted on the same domain as its service provider.

**Noob :** a newbie, especially a person who is new to an online community and whose online participation and interactions display a lack of skill or knowledge

**NS (name server) :** Identifies other name servers for the domain

**Nslookup :** Nslookup is a command line tool included with most operating systems for looking up a network name server, and return IP addresses and domain names for a network server.

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**Networking :** Networking refers to the total process of creating and using computer networks, with respect to hardware, protocols and software, including wired and wireless technology

**Neutral Network :** A neural network simulates intelligence based on how a human brain receives and processes information. It is sometimes referred to as connectionist architecture, neuromorphic systems, or ANN (Artificial Neural Network).

**Nmap command :** the nmap command is a network exploration tool and port scanner.

**NMS :** A network management system (NMS) is an application or set of applications that lets network administrators manage a network's independent components inside a bigger network management framework

**Nomad Software :** Nomad Software is a relational database language that helps make it easier to make queries and otherwise utilize database information

**Non-electronic attacks :** Non-electronic attacks are also known as non-technical attacks. This kind of attack doesn't require any technical knowledge about the methods of intruding into another system.

**Non-executable statement :** Programming command that is not run or executed when being read by the computer.

**Nonproprietary Software :** Nonproprietary software is software that has no patent or copyright conditions associated with it.

**Non-resident virus :** A non-resident virus is a computer virus that does not store or execute itself from the computer memory.

**Non-virtual hosting :** Non-virtual hosting is a type of Web hosting in which a website is hosted on the same domain as its service provider.

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**NTFS :** NTFS is a file system developed by Microsoft. NTFS stands for New Technology File System.

**NTFS Junction Point :** an NTFS junction point, is a feature of the NTFS file system. It is pointer to a directory on the local volume, similar to a symlink.

**NTP enumeration :** Short for Network Time Protocol, NTP is a protocol introduced in 1988 that is used on computer networks to synchronize the time of computers and network devices.

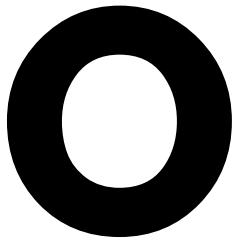
**Null Modem :** A null modem is a specially designed cable that allows a “head-to-head” connection between two nearby serial devices (computers) through their communication ports

**Null Scan:** Works by sending TCP packets with no flags set to the target. Open ports do not respond while closed ports respond with a RESET packet.

**NWAM :** Alternatively referred to as NWPM, which is short for net words per minute, NWAM is short for net words a minute. It is the same as the GWAM (gross words a minute), minus any errors.

*ETHICAL*

*HACKING*



**OA** : Office automation (OA) refers to the collective hardware, software and processes that enable automation of the information processing and communication tasks in an organization.

**OASIS** : Stands for "Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards.

**Oberon** : Oberon is a general-purpose, imperative, modular, structured and object-oriented programming language that was heavily influenced by the Modula-2 language, the direct successor to the Pascal programming language

**Obfuscator** : An obfuscator is a tool used to increase the security of a program by making the code more complicated to read while retaining functionality.

**Object code** : Object code is produced when an interpreter or a compiler translates source code into recognizable and executable machine code.

**Object linking and embedding (OLE)** : Object linking and embedding (OLE) is a Microsoft technology that facilitates the sharing of application data and objects written in different formats from multiple sources.

**Object Management Group** : The Object Management Group (OMG) is a consortium geared toward creating a standard architecture for distributed network objects

**Object oriented** : Object-oriented refers to a programming language, system or software methodology that is built on the concepts of logical objects

**Object Oriented Methodology** : Object-oriented programming is a programming paradigm based on the concept of "objects", which can contain data and code: data in the form of fields, and code, in the form of procedures. A feature of objects is that an object's own procedures can access and often modify the data fields of itself.

**Object-oriented database** : An object-oriented database is a database that subscribes to a model with information represented by objects. Object-oriented databases are a niche offering in the relational database management system (RDBMS) field and are not as successful or well-known as mainstream database engines.

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**Octave : An Operationally Critical Threat, Asset and Vulnerability Evaluation (OCTAVE)** is a security framework for identifying, addressing and managing information security assessments and risk-based planning

**ODBC : Stands for "Open Database Connectivity."** With all the different types of databases available, such as Microsoft Access, Filemaker, and MySQL

**OEM : An original design manufacturer (ODM)** is a company that designs and produces products that are marketed and sold under the name of the original equipment manufacturer (OEM)

**Off-grid data center : An off-grid data center** is any data center that is not connected to an external public or private electrical grid station/provider

**OA : Office automation (OA)** refers to the collective hardware, software and processes that enable automation of the information processing and communication tasks in an organization.

**Office suite : An office suite** is a collection of applications bundled together, intended to be used by knowledge workers in an organization

**Offline : In the world of technology, "offline"** can have different meanings. Sometimes, saying something is "offline" means that it is not connected to a network at the moment. Other times, "offline" is a more permanent descriptor.

**Offline attacks : Offline attacks** occur when the intruder checks the validity of the passwords.

**Offshore outsourcing : Offshore outsourcing** is the process of outsourcing IT or IT-enabled processes and services to a service provider in a different country.

**Offsite storage : Offsite storage** is any data storage resource or facility that is not physically present inside the organization

**OID : Short for object identifier** and also known as Object IDs, an OID is a unique name given to each MIB.

**OLAP : Stands for "Online Analytical Processing."** OLAP allows users to analyze database information from multiple database systems at one time.

**OneAPI : OneAPI** is a group of application programming interfaces (APIs) based upon the Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) RESTful application programming interfaces specifications

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**Onion :** Metaphorically, an onion is the data structure formed by "wrapping" a message with successive layers of encryption to be decrypted ("peeled" or "unwrapped") by as many intermediary computers as there are layers before arriving at its destination.

**Onion routing :** Onion routing is a method by which network packets can be transmitted anonymously over the Internet or a network.

**Online Fraud Protection :** Online fraud protection is the process of protecting oneself from being lured into scams over the Internet

**OOP :** Stands for "Object-Oriented Programming." OOP (not Oops!) refers to a programming methodology

**Open Firmware :** Open Firmware is a type of firmware that some computer systems use when they boot up

**Open Format :** An open format is a file format with an openly-published specification that anyone can use

**Open Graph :** Open Graph is a technology first introduced by Facebook in 2010 that allows integration between Facebook and its user data and a website.

**Open Source :** When a software program is open source, it means the program's source code is freely available to the public

**OpenCL :** Stands for "Open Computing Language." OpenCL is an open standard for cross-platform, parallel programming

**OpenGL :** OpenGL, short for "Open Graphics Library," is an application programming interface (API) designed for rendering 2D and 3D graphics.

**Open-Source Virtual Private Area Network :** An open-source virtual private area network (OpenVPN) is a free, open-source software application that implements virtual private network techniques to create secure point-to-point connections in remote access facilities or bridged configurations.

**Operand :** operand is a value within a function. It may be a specific number or a variable.

**Operating system :** An operating system (OS) is the software that manages all of a computer's processes and allows programs and applications to run. The most prominent operating system is Microsoft Windows. Others include Mac OS X and Linux.

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**Optane Memory :** Optane memory is a type of low-latency, persistent computer memory developed by Intel. It was first released in March 2017.

**Optical carrier :** High-speed fiber optic connections are measured in Optical Carrier or "OC" transmission rates

**Optical Circuit Switching (OCS) :** Optical Circuit Switching (OCS) is an optical networking technology.

**Optical drive :** In the real world, "optical" refers to vision, or the ability to see. In the computer world, however, "optical" refers to lasers, which can "see" and read data on optical discs

**Oracle :** Oracle Database is the first database designed for enterprise grid computing, the most flexible and cost effective way to manage information and applications. Enterprise grid computing creates large pools of industry-standard, modular storage and servers.

**Original Equipment Manufacturer :** An original equipment manufacturer (OEM) is generally perceived as a company that produces parts and equipment that may be marketed by another manufacturer.

**OSD :** OSD is short for "On Screen Display." An OSD is an onscreen menu included with most monitors that allows users to make adjustments to the display

**OSI (Open System Interconnection) :** The OSI Model (Open Systems Interconnection Model) is a conceptual framework used to describe the functions of a networking system. The OSI model characterizes computing functions into a universal set of rules and requirements in order to support interoperability between different products and software.

**OSPF :** Stands for "Open Shortest Path First." OSPF is a method of finding the shortest path from one router to another in a local area network (LAN).

**Outbox :** An outbox is where outgoing e-mail messages are temporarily stored

**Output :** Data generated by a computer is referred to as output.

**Output device :** Any device that outputs information from a computer is called, not surprisingly, an output device.

**Overclocking :** For some people, fast is never fast enough. In the world of computers, a fast processor can be made even faster by overclocking it.

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**Overheating :** Overheating is a phenomenon of rising temperatures in an electrical circuit.

**Over-the-top content :** Over-the-top content refers to movies and television shows that are delivered directly to users.

**Overwrite :** In computing, overwriting refers to replacing old data with new data

# ***ETHICAL HACKING***

# P



**P2P Networks :** a group of computers are linked together with equal permissions and responsibilities for processing data

**P2P(Peer to Peer) :** a group of computers are linked together with equal permissions and responsibilities for processing data.

**Packet :** Packet sniffers work by intercepting and logging network traffic via the wired or wireless network interface on its host computer. Hackers use sniffers to eavesdrop on unencrypted data in the packets to see what information is being exchanged between two parties.

**Padding :** Padding is the space that's inside the element between the element and the border.

**PAN (Personal Area Network ) :** Personal Area Network (PAN): It is an interconnection of personal technology devices to communicate over a short distance, which is less than 33 feet or 10 meters or within the range of an individual person, typically using some form of wireless technologies.

**Paragraph Formatting :** Paragraph formatting is a change in the format of text that affects an entire paragraph or is different from other paragraphs in a document.

**Parameters :** in computer programming, a parameter or a formal argument is a special kind of variable used in a subroutine to refer to one of the pieces of data provided as input to the subroutine.

**Partition Table :** The data in the boot sector of a hard disk or SSD that describes how it is divided into drives

**Passive Footprinting :** As the name implies, passive footprinting involves collecting data about a specific target using innocuous methods, like performing a Google search, looking through Archive

**Passive online attacks:** A passive attack is an attack on a system that does not result in a change to the system in any way.

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**Password :** a password is a set of secret characters or words used to authenticate access to and secure a digital system.

**Password Attack :** A password attack refers to any of the various methods used to maliciously authenticate into password-protected accounts.

**Password Auditing :** A password audit is simply using similar software as hackers to test your network against dictionary attacks, brute force attacks, and more.

**Password Guessing and Cracking :** Password guessing is an online technique that involves attempting to authenticate a particular user to the system.

**Password Hacking :** This is the process of recovering secret passwords from data that has been stored in or transmitted by a computer system.

**Password Stealer :** Password stealers are malicious programs that people often install on their computers inadvertently.

**Path :** A path is a string of characters used to uniquely identify a location in a directory structure.

**Payload :** a payload is the carrying capacity of a packet or other transmission data unit.

**PDA(Personal Digital Assistant) :** Personal digital assistant is a term for a small, mobile, handheld device that provides computing and information storage and retrieval capabilities for personal or business use, often for keeping schedules, calendars and address book information handy.

**PE(Portable Executable) :** The Portable Executable (PE) format is a file format for executables, object code, DLLs and others used in 32-bit and 64-bit versions of Windows operating systems

**Penetration :** Penetration testing is a specific term and focuses only on discovering the vulnerabilities, risks, and target environment with the purpose of securing and taking control of the system

**Penetration Testers :** Take a holistic look at an organization in identifying vulnerabilities to a network and systems

**Penetration Testing :** Penetration testing (or pen testing) is a security exercise where a cyber-security expert attempts to find and exploit vulnerabilities in a computer system.

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**Pentesters** : help organizations identify and resolve security vulnerabilities affecting their digital assets and computer networks.

**Peopleware** : Peopleware refers to the human role in an IT system. In many cases, peopleware forms a kind of "conceptual triangle" with hardware and software.

**Peripheral Device** : A peripheral device is generally defined as any auxiliary device such as a computer mouse or keyboard, that connects to and works with the computer in some way.

**Permanent Protection** : Protecting your computer is essential to keeping it in good working order. Learn all about protecting a new computer here.

**Permutations** : A permutation is a one-to-one function from a set onto itself. A permutation is a function that rearranges the order of terms in a sequence.

**Phishing** : Phishing is an e-mail fraud method in which the perpetrator sends out legitimate-looking emails, in an attempt to gather personal and financial information from recipients.

**Phone Number or Caller ID Spoofing** : Anyone can fake the number or area code from where they are calling. This type of spoofing is done by telemarketers to hide their true identity and by hackers to gain access to unprotected phone voicemail messages.

**Phreaker** : Phreakers are considered the original computer hackers and they are those who break into the telephone network illegally, typically to make free longdistance phone calls or to tap phone lines.

**Ping tool** : The Ping tool is used to test whether a particular host is reachable across an IP network.

**Piracy** : is the illegal copying, installation, use, distribution, or sale of software in any way other than that is expressed in the license agreement.

**Pirate** : Software piracy is the act of stealing software that is legally protected.

**Platform** : A platform is a group of technologies that are used as a base upon which other applications, processes or technologies are developed.

**Plugin** : computer software that adds new functions to a host program without altering the host program itself.

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**P**olymorphic virus: The virus code mutates itself by keeping the algorithm intact.  
**P**olymorphic/Polymorphism : a polymorphic object is an object that is capable of taking on multiple forms.

**D**Polymorphism : In programming language theory and type theory, polymorphism is the provision of a single interface to entities of different types or the use of a single symbol to represent multiple different types.

**F**POP(Post Office Protocol) : is a type of computer networking and Internet standard protocol that extracts and retrieves email from a remote mail server for access by the host machine.

**G**Pop-up Menu : Alternatively referred to as a context menu and shortcut menu, a pop-up menu is a menu that is hidden and doesn't appear until you right-click.

**H**Pop-up Window : A window that suddenly appears (pops up) when you select an option with a mouse or press a special function key.

**L**Port : a port serves as an interface between the computer and other computers or peripheral devices.

# ETHICAL HACKING

**N**Port Scan : A port scan is a method for determining which ports on a network are open. As ports on a computer are the place where information is sent and received, port scanning is analogous to knocking on doors to see if someone is home.

**P**ort Scanner : A port scanner sends a network request to connect to a specific TCP or UDP port on a computer and records the response.

**R**Port Scanning : This phase involves scanning the target for the information like open ports, Live systems, various services running on the host.

**T**Port/Communication Port : the communications port is serial communication used to connect devices, such as a modem.

**V**Portal : A portal is a web-based platform that collects information from different sources into a single user interface and presents users with the most relevant information for their context.

**X**Power Toys : PowerToys Awake is designed to keep a computer awake without having to manage its power & sleep settings

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**Pre-computed Hash :** A rainbow table is a precomputed table for caching the output of cryptographic hash functions, usually for cracking password hashes.

**Preview Pane :** The Preview pane is added to the right side of the File Explorer window.

**Privacy :** is the aspect of information technology (IT) that deals with the ability an organization or individual has to determine what data in a computer system can be shared with third parties.

**Privacy Policy :** A privacy policy is a document that explains how an organization handles any customer, client or employee information gathered in its operations.

**Proactive Protection :** This specialization is designed to introduce you to practical computer security by teaching you the fundamentals of how you use security in the business world.

**Probes :** a probe is an attempt to gain access to a computer and its files through a known or probable weak point in the computer system

**Process Killer :** Process Killer will find all the processes with that name running, and kill all of them

**program :** software that operates a PC and does various things, such as writing text (word-processing program), keeping accounts (accounts program) and drawing pictures (graphics program)

**Programmer :** A computer programmer is a skilled professional who codes, tests, debugs, and maintains the comprehensive instructions known as computer programs that devices should follow to execute their functions.

**Programming Language :** A programming language is any set of rules that converts strings, or graphical program elements in the case of visual programming languages, to various kinds of machine code output.

**Protocol :** a set of rules or procedures for transmitting data between electronic devices, such as computers.

**Proxy :** Proxify is an anonymous proxy service which allows anyone to surf the Web privately and securely.

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**Proxy** : A proxy server is a computer system or router that functions as a relay between client and server.

**Proxy Chain** : ProxyChains is a tool that forces any TCP connection made by any given application to go through proxies like TOR or any other SOCKS4, SOCKS5 or HTTP proxies. It is an open-source project for GNU/Linux systems. Essentially, you can use ProxyChains to run any program through a proxy server.

**Proxy Trojan** : A proxy Trojan is a virus which hijacks and turns the host computer into a proxy server, part of a botnet, from which an attacker can stage anonymous activities and attacks.

**Pseudo-class** : A pseudo-class is an element of CSS coding that adds conditions to a class.

**Psiphon** : Psiphon is a circumvention tool from the developer Psiphon Inc.

**Public-key cryptography** : Public-key cryptography or asymmetric cryptography is form of cryptography first published in 1976 by Martin Hellman and Whitfield Diffie which has a public and private key. A public key is one half of a software asymmetric cryptographic system that secures messages for transmission over an open or non-secure network between two parties.

**Pulling the lever** moves the top plate of the assembly, pushing the pins into their contacts. See PGA. ZIF Socket.

**PUP(Potentially Unwanted Program)** : A potentially unwanted program (PUP) is a program that may be unwanted, despite the possibility that users consented to download it.

**PWS** : A personal web server (PWS) is system of hardware and software that is designed to create and manage a web server on a desktop computer.

# Q

O

**Q logic :** of networking server and storage networking connectivity and application acceleration products.

**Q Mac :** Alternatively referred to as Cmd+Q, Command+Q is a keyboard shortcut that is most often used to quit or exit a program. How to use the Command+Q ...

**Q modern :** A computer is a digital electronic machine that can be programmed to carry out sequences of arithmetic or logical operations (computation) automatically

**Q-connector :** The Q-Connector® is a multi-device plug used in computer cases and motherboards. It combines a number of plugs for case-based devices into a single connector. Its key benefit of the over traditional connections is that it is much simpler to plug a single connector into the motherboard than five or six of them.

**QDR :** Quad data rate (QDR, or quad pumping) is a communication signaling technique wherein data are transmitted at four points in the clock cycle: on the rising and falling edges, and at two intermediate points between them.

**QFT :** In quantum computing, the quantum Fourier transform (QFT) is a linear transformation on quantum bits, and is the quantum analogue of the discrete Fourier transform.

**QHD :** QHD (Quad High Definition) is a resolution standard for high-end monitors, televisions and mobile devices. QHD is specified as 2560x1440 pixels at a16x9 aspect ratio, four times that of 720p standard high definition. Ultra wide QHD boosts the horizontal pixels to 3440 for a 21x9 aspect ratio.

**Q-LINK :** Quantum Link (or Q-Link) was an American and Canadian online service for the Commodore 64 and 128 personal computers that operated starting November 5, 1985. It was operated by Quantum Computer Services of Vienna, Virginia, which later became America Online.

**Q-log :** 1 n-count A log is a piece of a thick branch or of the trunk of a tree that has been cut so that it can be used for fuel or for making things.

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**QNT** : QNT — Qanot Sharq · QNT — quantity · QNT — What is the maximum gust speed of the surface wind at ... (place)? · QNT — quantitative · QNT — QUINT Networking .

**QPI clock** : Short for QuickPath Interconnect, the QPI frequency or QPI Clock is a technology designed to be a replacement for the FSB on a computer motherboard. It was developed by Intel to compete with HyperTransport.

**QPSK** : Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (QPSK) is a form of Phase Shift Keying in which two bits are modulated at once, selecting one of four possible carrier phase shifts (0, 90, 180, or 270 degrees). QPSK allows the signal to carry twice as much information as ordinary PSK using the same bandwidth.

**QR & QR CODE** : Quick response (QR) codes are square-shaped matrices of dark or light pixels used to encode and quickly retrieve data using computer devices.

**QSXGA** : Quad Super XGA) A screen resolution of 2560x2048 pixels, which is four (quad) times the total number of pixels in the SXGA standard (1280x1024). See SXGA and screen resolution.

**QT** : Qt (pronounced "cute") is a widget toolkit for creating graphical user interfaces as well as crossplatform applications that run on various software and hardware platforms such as Linux, Windows, macOS, Android or embedded systems with little or no change in the underlying codebase while still being a native .

**Quad D** : Quad data rate (QDR, or quad pumping) is a communication signaling technique wherein data are transmitted at four points in the clock cycle: on the rising .

**Quad Damage** : When used in reference to Quake, quad, or quad damage, is an ability gained by collecting an item in the game of Quake. When this item is gained, the player does three times the damage than they would normally do to the opponent. Game terms. Computer Hope home page© 2022 Computer Hope.

**Quad pumped** : Quad data rate (QDR, or quad pumping) is a communication signaling technique wherein data are transmitted at four points in the clock cycle: on the rising and falling edges, and at two intermediate points between them.

**Quad pumped Bus** : New computer buses are double-pumped or even quad-pumped, which means that two or four bits of data are sent for every clock cycle.

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**Quad pumping :** Pumping, when referring to computer systems, is an informal term for transmitting a data signal more than one time per clock signal.

**Quadro Plex :** Quadro Plex is a family of multiplexing video cards produced by the graphics hardware manufacturer NVIDIA. These video cards are primarily aimed at high-end graphics workstations used for complex tasks, such as 3D modelling.

**Quake :** Quake is a first-person shooter game developed by id Software and published by GT Interactive. The first game in the Quake series, it was originally .

**Quake Catcher network :** The QCN is a project that enables seismologic recordings by tapping into the vast network of computing of personal computers, laptops, and smart phones. Volunteers can connect small USB seismic sensors to their computers or use sensors internal to laptops or smart phones to record earthquakes.

**Qualcomm :** Irwin Jacobs, Andrew Viterbi and five others. Originally involved in satellite tracking and fleet management, Qualcomm has become known for its telecom and mobile chips. It developed the

**Quality of service :** Quality of service is the description or measurement of the overall performance of a service, such as a telephony or computer network or a cloud computing service, particularly the performance seen by the users of the network.

**Qualstar :** In layman's terms, it scrambles the data on every computer and device it can ... Maintaining physical diversity means keeping at

**QualysGuard :** The QualysGuard Intranet Scanner was released in 2002 to automatically scan corporate LANs for vulnerabilities and search for an available patch.

**Quantex :** Quantex may refer to: Quantex Microsystems, computer manufacturer; Quantex (TOL), game company who maintains Mankind (video game).

**Quantum computer :** Quantum computers are machines that use the properties of quantum physics to store data and perform computations. This can be extremely advantageous for certain tasks where they could vastly outperform even our best supercomputers.

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**Quantum cryptography :** Quantum cryptography is the science of exploiting quantum mechanical properties to perform cryptographic tasks. The best known example of quantum cryptography is quantum key distribution which offers an information-theoretically secure solution to the key exchange problem.

**Quantum internet :** The quantum internet is an idea based on the theoretical use of quantum computers to construct a new kind of network

**Quantum link :** Quantum Link (or Q-Link) was an American and Canadian online service for the Commodore 64 and 128 personal computers that operated starting November 5, 1985. It was operated by Quantum Computer Services of Vienna, Virginia, which later became America Online.

**Quartz crystal :** Quartz is a type of crystal used in watches, computers, and other devices to keep time. The quartz crystal vibrates or ticks an exact 60 seconds per minute when electricity is applied to it. The picture shows an example of a type of crystal you'll find in your computer.

**Query :** In addition to obtaining lists of records that match the search criteria, queries to a database allow for counting items and summing amounts. A query to a search engine such as Google or Bing yields a summary of the contents of Web pages and is more often called a "search."

**Queue :** In general, a queue is a line of people or things waiting to be handled, usually in sequential order starting at the beginning or top of the line or sequence. In computer technology, a queue is a sequence of work objects that are waiting to be processed.

**Quick access tool :** The Quick Access Toolbar (QAT) is a Windows Office feature that contains a set of predefined or commonly used commands that may be used and generated across all environments. By default, the QAT is located in the upper left-hand corner of an Office application and may be displayed either above or below the ribbon.

# R

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**Radio access Network :** A radio access network (RAN) connects individual devices to other parts of a network through radio connections.

**Radio Basic Function Network :** Radial basis function networks are distinguished from other neural networks due to their universal approximation and faster learning speed.

**Radio Broadcast Data System :** The Radio Broadcast Data System (RBDS) is the American equivalent of the Radio Data System (RDS) protocol, which is the standard protocol for the distribution and propagation of data by FM radio signals.

**Radio Frequency Identification :** Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) refers to a wireless system comprised of two components: tags and readers.

**Radio Frequency Interference :** Radio frequency interference is the conduction or radiation of radio frequency energy that causes an electronic or electrical device to produce noise that typically interferes with the function of an adjacent device.

**Radio Frequency Monitoring :** Radio frequency monitoring (RFM) is a wireless communication technology that consists of at least two components, each capable of detecting the presence or absence of the other.

**Radio Frequency Shielding :** Radio frequency (RF) shielding is a solution used for blocking radio frequency interference.

**Radio Propogation :** Radio propagation is the behavior of radio waves as they travel, or are propagated, from one point to another in vacuum, or into various parts of the atmosphere.

**Radiology Informaion System :** A radiology information system (RIS) is a networked software system for managing medical imagery and associated data

**RAF :** A risk assessment framework (RAF) is a strategy for prioritizing and sharing information about the security risks to an information technology (IT) infrastructure.

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**RAID Data Recovery : Recover Deleted Data from RAID, NAS, SAN, Server & Large Storage System. Free Consultation. Stellar Provides Professional RAID Data Recovery Services.**

**RAID Recovery Software : RAID data recovery is the process of recovering and restoring data from a RAID storage architecture or infrastructure.**

**RAID S : SSD RAID (solid-state drive RAID) is a methodology commonly used to protect data by distributing redundant data blocks across multiple SSDs.**

**Rainbow Series : The Rainbow Series (sometimes known as the Rainbow Books) is a series of computer security standards and guidelines published by the United States government in the 1980s and 1990s.**

**Rainbow table: Instead of comparing the passwords directly, taking the hash value of the password, comparing them with a list of pre-computed hash values until a match is found**

**Ransomware : Ransomware is malware that employs encryption to hold a victim's information at ransom**

**Ransomware Attack : Ransomware is a type of malware attack in which the attacker locks and encrypts the victim's data and then demands a payment to unlock and decrypt the data.**

**Rapid Access Computing Environment : Rapid Access Computing Environment (RACE) is an initiative by the United States' Defense Information System Agency (DISA) to provide a cloud computing and virtualization infrastructure for developing, testing and deploying new Department of Defense (DoD) applications.**

**Rapid Prototyping : Rapid prototyping is the fast fabrication of a physical part, model or assembly using 3D computer aided design (CAD).**

**RAT : A remote access tool or remote access trojan is a type of software that once installed on a computer, enables you complete remote access and control of that computer.**

**Ravioli Code : Ravioli code is a term specific to object-oriented programming.**

**RBF Network : Radial basis function networks are distinguished from other neural networks due to their universal approximation and faster learning speed.**

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**Reach :** When referring to Internet advertising, the reach is a percentage of users who visit or view an advertisement on a web page.

**Real Media Variable Bitrate :** RealMedia Variable Bitrate (RMVB) is a file format developed by RealNetworks as a variable bitrate extension to the RealMedia multimedia digital container format.

**Real Time Optimization :** Real-time optimization (RTO) is a category of closed-loop process control that aims at optimizing process performance in real time for systems.

**Real Time Transport Protocol :** The Real-time Transport Protocol is a network protocol used to deliver streaming audio and video media over the internet, thereby enabling the Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP).

**Real-Time :** Real time is a level of computer responsiveness that a user senses as sufficiently immediate or that enables the computer to keep up with some external process

**Realtime Fraud Detection :** Hazelcast powers some of the world's most sophisticated real-time fraud detection systems. Speed, scalability, & stability reduce the risk of fraud.

**Reboot :** To perform a hard reboot or cold reboot, press and hold down the power button on the computer

**Recommerce :** Reccommerce or reverse commerce is the selling of previously owned, new or used products, mainly electronic devices or media such as books, through physical or online distribution channels to buyers who repair, if necessary, then reuse, recycle or resell them.

**Reconnaissance :** Reconnaissance is the phase where the attacker gathers information about a target using active or passive means. The tools that are widely used in this process are NMAP, Hping, Maltego, and Google Dorks.

**Recursion :** recursion is a programming technique using function or algorithm that calls itself one or more times until a specified condition is met at which time the rest of each repetition is processed from the last one called to the first.

**Red Bowser Trojan :** a Trojan horse is a program downloaded and installed on a computer that appears harmless, but is, in fact, malicious.

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**Red Fang** : RedFang is a Linux-based tool made to find Bluetooth devices in undiscoverable mode.

**Red Hat Hackers** : Red hat hackers are again a blend of both black hat and white hat hackers. They are usually on the level of hacking government agencies, top-secret information hubs, and generally anything that falls under the category of sensitive information.

**Red Mat Linux** : Red Hat Enterprise Linux supports and powers software and technologies for automation, cloud, containers, middleware, storage, application development, microservices, virtualization, management, and more

**Red Teams** : Team of experts acting as an adversary (hacker) to penetrate an organization just as a Black Hat would do but with the intention of stressing and/or training the organizations security programs and processes.

**Redirect** : A redirection describes sending a signal, data, or other information to an alternate location.

**Reduced Instruction Set Computer** : RISC (reduced instruction set computer) is a microprocessor that is designed to perform a smaller number of types of computer instructions so that it can operate at a higher speed (perform more millions of instructions per second, or MIPS).

**Redundant Array of Independent Notes** : RAID (redundant array of independent disks) is a way of storing the same data in different places on multiple hard disks or solid-state drives (SSDs) to protect data in the case of a drive failure.

**Reed-Solomon Codes** : Reed-Solomon code is a subclass of non-binary BCH codes. The encoder of Reed-Solomon codes differs from a binary encoder in that it operates on multiple bits rather than individual bits.

**Registry Cleaner** : A registry cleaner is a class of third-party utility software designed for the Microsoft Windows operating system, whose purpose is to remove redundant items from the Windows Registry.

**Relational Database Management System** : The software used to store, manage, query, and retrieve data stored in a relational database is called a relational database management system (RDBMS).

**Relational Online Analytical Processing** : ROLAP stands for Relational Online Analytical Processing. ROLAP stores data in columns and rows (also known as relational tables) and retrieves the information on demand through user submitted queries.

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**Relocate :** Relocation is the process of assigning load addresses for position-dependent code and data of a program and adjusting the code and data to reflect the assigned addresses.

**Remote access Trojan :** Remote access trojans (RATs) are malware designed to allow an attacker to remotely control an infected computer.

**Remote Authentication Dail-in User Service :** RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) is a client-server protocol and software that enables remote access servers to communicate with a central server to authenticate dial-in users and authorize their access to the requested system or service.

**Remote Copy :** Remote Copy is a little tool you can use to copy one or more files from one remote computer to another remote computer without first transferring the files to your own computer.

**Remote Data Backup :** is a service that provides users with a system for the backup, storage, and recovery of computer files.

**Remote Exploit :** An exploit that executes over a network, without physical access to the target system

**Remote Monitoring :** Remote PC monitoring software helps to provide visibility into which devices are connected to your customers' networks, system utilization of critical resources, and key performance metrics.

**RemoteExec :** RemoteExec remotely installs applications, executes programs/scripts and updates files and folders on Windows systems throughout the network.

**Render Array :** A render array is a fundamental building block of the Drupal content management system.

**Replay Attack :** A replay attack occurs when a cybercriminal eavesdrops on a secure network communication, intercepts it, and then fraudulently delays or resends it to misdirect the receiver into doing what the hacker wants.

**Reporting :** Reporting is the last step of finishing the ethical hacking process. Here the Ethical Hacker compiles a report with his findings and the job that was done such as the tools used, the success rate, vulnerabilities found, and the exploit processes.

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**Reseller Hosting :** the account owner of reseller hosting service rents out portion of the disk space and bandwidth he receives to other end users.

**Resident Virus :** A resident virus is a kind of computer virus that hides and stores itself within the computer memory, which then allows it to infect any file that is run by the computer, depending on the virus' programming.

**Restore :** System restore refers to a recovery tool that allows users to back up a system to a certain previous point in time.

**Restricted Boltzman Machine :** A restricted Boltzmann machine (RBM) is a type of artificial neural network (ANN) for machine learning of probability distributions.

**Restriction of Hazardous substances :** Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive is a policy that was formulated by European Union member countries to control the utilization of toxic materials in the manufacturing of electronics as well as electrical devices

**Return Values :** In most programming languages, the return statement is either return or return value, where value is a variable or other information coming back from the subroutine.

**Reverse Brute-Force Attack :** A reverse brute-force attack is a type of brute-force attack in which an attacker uses a common password against multiple usernames in an attempt to gain access to a network.

**Rich Media :** Rich media is a digital advertising term for an ad that includes advanced features like video, audio, or other elements that encourage viewers to interact and engage with the content.

**RIR :** A regional Internet registry (RIR) is an organization that manages the allocation and registration of Internet number resources within a region of the world

**Risk :** The probability of a threat exploiting a vulnerability.

**Risk Management Software :** Risk management software is a type of enterprise software that helps companies to actively manage risk.

**Rogue Software :** a form of malicious software that misleads users into believing there is a virus on their computer.

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**Root : Root is the highest permission elevation on a computer system.**

**Root User : the person with the highest privilege level on a Unix/Linux computer. The root user, or just plain "root" is the "superuser" in the Unix world just as an "administrator" is the "superuser" for Windows computers. See root level.**

**Rooting : Root is the highest permission elevation on a computer system. Root is also known as the Root User or a Super User.**

**Rootkit : Rootkit is a stealthy type of software, typically malicious, designed to hide the existence of certain processes or programs from normal methods of detection and enable continued privileged access to a computer.**

**Router : routers are used to transmit the data packets between different networks. These are the hardware devices, which are placed at gateways of two connected networks. For example, if we want to connect our LAN to our ISP, we can use the router. Using the router, we can connect our network with the internet.**

**Routing tables : A routing table is a set of rules, often viewed in table format, that is used to determine where data packets traveling over an Internet Protocol (IP) network will be directed.**

**RSS Autodiscovery : RSS autodiscovery is the ability of a web browser to automatically detect a website's RSS syndication feed.**

**Rule based attack: If some details about the target are known, we can create rules based on the information we know.**

**Runtime : the final phase of a computer program's life cycle, in which the code is being executed on the computer's central processing unit (CPU) as machine code**

**Runtime Library : a runtime library is a set of low-level routines used by a compiler to invoke some of the behaviors of a runtime environment, by inserting calls to the runtime library into compiled executable binary.**

# S

**Salting :** Salting is a technique to protect passwords stored in databases by adding a string of 32 or more characters and then hashing them. Salting prevents hackers who breach an enterprise environment from reverse-engineering passwords and stealing them from the database.

**Sam Database :** The Security Account Manager (SAM) is a database that is present on computers running Windows operating systems that stores user accounts and security descriptors for users on the local computer.

**SAN security :** Storage area network (SAN) security refers to the collective measures, processes, tools and technologies that enable the securing of a SAN infrastructure.

**SAP Access Service Edge :** A secure access service edge (SASE) is a technology used to deliver wide area network (WAN) and security controls as a cloud computing service directly to the source of connection (user, device, branch office, Internet of things (IoT) device, or edge computing location) rather than a data center.

**SAP Integration Server :** SAP Integration Server is the central component of SAP XI (Exchange Infrastructure), the company's enterprise application integration (EAI) product. SAP XI provides a framework for the exchange of information among various entities internal and external to a company.

**Satellite broadband :** Satellite broadband is network connectivity provided through low-earth-orbit (LEO) or geostationary satellites, with the latter providing much faster data rates.

**Satellite broadcasting :** Satellite broadcasting is the distribution of multimedia content or broadcast signals over or through a satellite network. The broadcast signals usually originate from a station such as a TV or radio station and then are sent via a satellite uplink (uploaded) to a geo-stationary artificial satellite for redistribution or retransmission to other predetermined geographic locations through an open or a secure channel.

**Satellite communications :** A communications satellite is an artificial satellite that relays and amplifies radio telecommunication signals via a transponder; it creates a communication channel :between a source transmitter and a receiver at different locations on Earth.

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**Satellite Navigation :** Satellite navigation is a system which makes use of artificial satellites for providing autonomous geospatial positioning. In other words, satellite navigation systems can generate positioning information.

**Satellite Phone :** A telephone that transmits and receives from satellites.

**Satellite phones (sat phones) :** provide coverage around the world and are used at sea and in regions where cell service is spotty or non-existent. Phones are available for voice and/or texting.

**Satellite tv :** Satellite television (satellite TV) is a particular kind of broadcast delivery based on using space satellites to deliver signals. Companies make use of satellites that have been sent out of the Earth's atmosphere by beaming a signal up to the satellite and delivering it to individual customers via the use of receiving equipment.

**Scammers :** Scammers make unsolicited phone calls or place misleading pop-up Internet advertisements to try to convince unsuspecting computer users that something is seriously wrong with their computers that must be fixed immediately. Scammers often pose as representatives of reputable, well-known computer or software companies.

**Scanning :** In this process, the attacker begins to actively probe a target machine or network for vulnerabilities that can be exploited. The tools used in this process are Nessus, Nmap, and NMAP.

**Scanning electron microscope :** A scanning electron microscope is a type of electron microscope that produces images of a sample by scanning the surface with a focused beam of electrons. The electrons interact with atoms in the sample, producing various signals that contain information about the surface topography and composition of the sample.

**Screening Router :** Firewalls are typically implemented as "screening routers." A screening router is a router or gateway that examines the incoming/outgoing traffic and selectively routes packets based on various criteria.

**Script Kiddie :** A script kiddie is a non-expert who breaks into computer systems by using pre-packaged automated tools written by others, usually with little understanding of the underlying concept, hence the term Kiddie.

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**Secure file transfer protocol :** Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) is a file protocol for transferring large files over the web. It builds on the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) and includes Secure Shell (SSH) security components.

**Security :** Computer security, also called cybersecurity, is the protection of computer systems and information from harm, theft, and unauthorized use. Computer hardware is typically protected by the same means used to protect other valuable or sensitive equipment—namely, serial numbers, doors and locks, and alarms.

**Security Breach :** A security breach is a computer security term that describes a situation where an attacker gains access to a restricted area on a computer or network. Once the intruder gains access to a system, they may steal confidential data or install malware.

**Segment :** name of the datagram of transport layer is segment.it is called segment because it breaks your request to several fraction

**Self Propagates :** Computer Worm — a self-replicating, self-propagating, self-contained program that uses network mechanisms to spread itself. Unlike computer viruses, worms do not require human involvement to propagate.

**Server :** which is a successor to the LAN Manager Replication service of Windows NT Server. It is used for the replication of the system policies and script by the Windows Server.

**Server Crash :** This occurs when a hacker floods your network with traffic to ultimately disrupt the user and not allow them to access the content. The hacker is overloading the server with traffic, and thus, causing it to crash.

**Session hijacking :** A session hijacking attack happens when an attacker takes over your internet session — for instance, while you're checking your credit card balance, paying your bills, or shopping at an online store. Session hijackers usually target browser or web application sessions.

**Setup :** Setup is connecting and preparing a software program, hardware device, or computer to function properly.

**SHA1 :** SHA-1 or Secure Hash Algorithm 1 is a cryptographic hash function which takes an input and produces a 160-bit (20-byte) hash value. This hash value is known as a message digest. This message digest is usually then rendered as a hexadecimal number which is 40 digits long.

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**Shoulder surfing :** Secretly observing the target to gather sensitive information like passwords, personal identification information, account information etc

**Shovelware :** Shovelware is a term for individual video games or software bundles known more for the quantity of what is included than for the quality or usefulness.

**Shrink Wrap code :** A Shrink Wrap code attack is an act of exploiting holes in unpatched or poorly configured software.

**Shylock malware :** Shylock malware refers to any member of the Shylock family of banking Trojans that are characterized by their reliance on browser-based attacks and fake digital certificates in order to intercept network data traffic and inject code into websites of financial institutions. The first was discovered in February 2011.

**Signal Jamming :** A signal that intentionally introduces interference into a communication channel, either to intentionally prevent error-free reception or as a means of advising stations of some event.

**Site :** A site or website is a central location of web pages that are related and accessed by visiting the home page of the website using a browser. For example, the Computer Hope website address URL (Uniform Resource Locator)

**SMB :** The Server Message Block protocol (SMB protocol) is a client-server communication protocol used for sharing access to files, printers, serial ports and other resources on a network.

**SMTP = simple mail transfer protocol :** SMTP is a protocol used to transfer e-mail messages and attachments. SMTP is used to transmit e-mail between e-mail servers and from e-mail clients (such as Microsoft Outlook) to e-mail servers (such as Microsoft Exchange).

**SMTP enumeration :** SMTP enumeration allows us to determine valid users on the SMTP server. This is done with the help built-in SMTP commands, they are. VRFY - This command is used for validating users. EXPN - This command tells the actual delivery address of aliases and mailing lists. RCPT TO - It defines the recipients of the message.

**Smurf Attacks :** A smurf attack is a form of distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attack that occurs at the network layer. Smurfing attacks are named after the malware DDoS. Smurf, which enables hackers to execute them. routers, hubs and switches other network devices on an IP network.

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**Social Engineering :** Spammers send promotional mails to different users, offering huge discount and tricking them to fill their personal data. You have tools available in Kali that can drive you to hijack an email.

**Social Networking :** Social networking is the use of internet-based social media platforms to stay connected with friends, family, or peers. The most popular social networking sites in the U.S. include Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter.

**Software :** Software comprises the entire set of programs, procedures, and routines associated with the operation of a computer system. The term was coined to differentiate these instructions from hardware—i.e., the physical components of a computer system.

**Software bug :** it is an error, flaw, fault in an application. This error causes the application to produce an unexpected result, such as crashing or producing invalid results.

**Software Keylogger :** Keyloggers or keystroke loggers are software programs or hardware devices that track the activities (keys pressed) of a keyboard. Keyloggers are a form of spyware where users are unaware their actions are being tracked.

**Spam :** A Spam is simply an unsolicited email, also known as junk email, sent to a large number of recipients without their consent.

**Spammer :** A spammer is a person who sends spam e-mails to someone else.

**Spamming :** Spamming is the use of electronic messaging systems like e-mails and other digital delivery systems and broadcast media to send unwanted bulk messages indiscriminately.

**Spoofing :** Spoofing is a technique used to gain unauthorized access to computers, whereby the intruder sends messages to a computer with an IP address indicating that the message is coming from a trusted host.

**Spyware :** Spyware is software that aims to gather information about a person or organization without their knowledge and that may send such information to another entity without the consumer's consent, or that asserts control over a computer without the consumer's knowledge.

**SQL Injection :** SQL injection is an SQL code injection technique, used to attack data-driven applications, in which malicious SQL statements are inserted into an entry field for execution.

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**Stack :** A stack is a storage device that stores information in such a manner that the item stored last is the first item received i.e. stack is a LIFO (Last Input First Output). The stack is a mechanism that computers use both to pass arguments to functions and to reference local function variables.

**Stacking :** In computer programming, a stack is a data structure that only operates on the most recent item added, also known as LIFO (last-in, first-out). When a new item is added to the stack, it's called "pushing" that item onto the stack.

**Static Websites :** A static website is delivered to a user exactly the way it's stored. That means that nothing on the page will change by the user or even the site administrator unless there's a redesign of the site, or the site administrator goes directly into the code to change it.

**Stealth Scan :** Stealth scan is used to scan the target in a stealthy way by not completing the TCP handshake by abruptly resetting the communication.

**Stealth/ tunnelling virus:** They intercept the anti-virus call to the operating system and give back uninfected version of the files requested for thereby evading anti-virus.

**Steganography :** The art of hiding a data inside another data/medium is called steganography.

**Streamline Migration :** A cloud migration is when a company moves some or all of its data center capabilities into the cloud, usually to run on the cloud-based infrastructure provided by a cloud service provider such as AWS, Google Cloud, or Azure.

**String :** programming languages have a data type called a string, which is used for data values that are made up of ordered sequences of characters, such as "hello world". A string can contain any sequence of characters, visible or invisible, and characters may be repeated.

**Strip() :** In general, when referring to data, strip is the removal of one or more characters from a file or a collection of files. For example, someone could search and replace for a particular word and replace it with nothing to strip a document of that word.

**Strucure :** A Structure is one of the 5 data types in programming. A structure is used to represent information about something more complicated than a single defined by editing the DNS zone file pertaining to the parent domain.

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**Stuxnet** : Stuxnet is a computer worm that was originally aimed at Iran's nuclear facilities and has since mutated and spread to other industrial and energy-producing facilities. The original Stuxnet malware attack targeted the programmable logic controllers (PLCs) used to automate machine processes.

**Sub Domain** : A subdomain is a domain that is part of a larger domain. Each label may contain from 1 to 63 octets. The full domain name may not exceed a total length of 253 ASCII characters in its textual representation. Subdomains are defined by editing the DNS zone file pertaining to the parent domain.

**Supercomputer** : A supercomputer is a computer with a high level of performance as compared to a general-purpose computer. The performance of a supercomputer is commonly measured in floating-point operations per second instead of million instructions per second. Since 2017, there are supercomputers which can perform over  $10^{17}$  FLOPS.

**Switch** : A switch is a device in a computer network that connects other devices together. Multiple data cables are plugged into a switch to enable communication between different networked devices.

**Syntax** : In computer science, the syntax of a computer language is the set of rules that defines the combinations of symbols that are considered to be correctly structured statements or expressions in that language.

**Syskey** : Syskey is a Windows internal root encryption key that's used to encrypt other sensitive OS state data, such as user account password hashes. The SysKey utility can be used to add an extra layer of protection, by encrypting the syskey to use an external password.

**System** : A computer system is a set of integrated devices that input, output, process, and store data and information. Computer systems are currently built around at least one digital processing device. There are five main hardware components in a computer system: Input, Processing, Storage, Output and Communication devices.

**System Administrators** : Those individuals tasked with the management and security of an organization's network infrastructure and systems

**System security testing** : Security Testing is a type of Software Testing that uncovers vulnerabilities of the system and determines that the data and resources of the system are protected from possible intruders. It ensures that the software system and application are free from any threats or risks that can cause a loss.

# T

**T1 Connection :** A T1 line does not have nearly enough capacity to support significant demand for internet usage nowadays.

**T1 Line :** A T1 line is a dedicated transmission connection between a service provider and client. It uses an advanced telephone line to carry more data than a traditional standard analog line that carries a single channel of data at 64 Kbps. T1 line speed is consistent and constant.

**T2 :** T2 is a leased data communications line capable of transmitting 6.3 megabits per second. Some of the benefits of "T-Carrier" (T2 lines) include: Lines are dedicated, which means you are not sharing your connection with others. Because it is a dedicated line, it is a much more secure connection.

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**T3 :** A type of data connection capable of transmitting a digital signal at 44Mbps.

**T3 Line :** A T3 line is a dedicated physical circuit that uses high-speed media to transmit data, voice and video at the rate of 45 Mbps. It offers a broadband connection consisting of 672 individual channels of 64 kilobits each.

**T568A & T568B :** T568A and T568B are the two color codes used for wiring eight-position RJ45 modular plugs. For additional color codes, click here. Both are allowed under the ANSI/TIA-568-C wiring standards. The only difference between T568A and T568B is that the orange and green pairs are interchanged.

**TA :** Short for terminal adapter, TA is a device similar to a modem that enables computers or other devices to communicate with one another over an Integrated Services Digital Network phone line.

**Tab :** Tab is the term used for aligning text in a word processor by moving the cursor to a predefined position. It is part of the paragraph formatting feature and usually accomplished with help of the tab key or options provided in the word processor.

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**Tab Character :** A special character that can be inserted into a text document. Different programs react to tab characters in different ways. Most word processors, for example, move the cursor or insertion point to the next tab stop, and most printers move the print head to the next tab stop as well.

**Tab Indicator :** TabItem is an indicator for showing an icon and a title of the current tab. It is widely used together with a ViewPager or ViewPager2 . It is always wrapped by a TabLayout , which configure the appearance of each TabItem .

**TAB Key :** a key on the keyboard of a typewriter or computer that is used to move several spaces at a time or to move to a particular position in a document.

**Tab Maker :** Tab Maker lets you “Share your ideas in every new tab” using images, text, or GIFs that inspire, educate, or inform. Every new tab is a new chance to share what matters to you.

**Tab Selector :** The tab selector (tab indicator) – a small button located in the left corner of the horizontal ruler that supplies the user with a variety of tab marker (tab stop) options (left, right, center, etc.).

**Tab stop :** a location where the cursor (insertion point) would stop when the Tab key is pressed. Tab stops are used to allow users to align text at a specific location in a document. A Tab stop defines length of Indent used at beginning of a line or paragraph.

**Tabbed Browsing :** Tabbed browsing, also called a tabbed document interface (TDI), is a feature recently implemented in Web browsers to effectively contain multiple pages or documents in a single window. Each item occupies the browser's entire viewing area when displayed. Tabs facilitate navigation among the items.

**Table :** In computer programming, a table is a data structure used to organize information, just as it is on paper.

**Table cell :** A table cell is one grouping within a chart table used for storing information or data. Cells are grouped horizontally (rows of cells) and vertically (columns of cells). Each cell contains information relating to the combination of the row and column headings it is collinear with.

**Table Data :** Any display of information in tabular form, with rows and/or columns named.

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**Table head :** the table at which the most important people sit during a formal meal the mayor and other dignitaries at the head table.

**Table of contents :** A table of contents, usually headed simply Contents and abbreviated informally as TOC, is a list, usually found on a page before the start of a written work, of its chapter or section titles or brief descriptions with their commencing page numbers.

**Table Row :** A row is a series of data placed out horizontally in a table or spreadsheet. It is a horizontal arrangement of the objects, words, numbers, and data. In Row, data objects are arranged face-to-face with lying next to each other on the straight line.

**Tablet :** a thin flat slab used for writing, painting, or drawing.

**Tablet Computer :** computer that is intermediate in size between a laptop computer and a smartphone. Early tablet computers used either a keyboard or a stylus to input information, but these methods were subsequently displaced by touch screens.

**Tablet PC :** A tablet is a wireless, portable personal computer with a touchscreen interface.

**Tabnabbing :** Tabnabbing is a type of phishing attack that manipulates inactive web pages. It occurs when people click away from an open tab, giving criminal hackers the opportunity to redirect the site to a duplicate one that they control.

**Tabular :** tabular output refers to data that's displayed in or calculated by means of a table.

**Tabular format :** Anything tabular is arranged in a table, with rows and columns. Sports statistics are usually presented in a tabular format. A table is a chart that organizes information in rows and columns. Information presented in a table format is tabular.

**Tabulating Machine :** The tabulating machine was an electromechanical machine designed to assist in summarizing information stored on punched cards. Invented by Herman Hollerith, the machine was developed to help process data for the 1890 U.S. Census.

**Tabulation :** Tabulation is a systematic and logical representation of numeric data in rows and columns to facilitate comparison and statistical analysis.

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**Tabulator** : a feature in a word-processing program or device on a typewriter for setting and locating column margins.

**TAC** : Transaction Authorization Code (bank cards) TAC. Tactical Advanced Computer. TAC. Total Access Communication System.

**TACACS** : Terminal Access Controller Access Control System (TACACS) is a security protocol that provides centralized validation of users who are attempting to gain access to a router or NAS.

**Tactile Output** : Tactile output is a technology that provides the user with a physical response when providing input. For example, some smartphones have a tactile output of a small bumping feeling when touching the touch screen.

**TADS** : Test And Debug System. Computing » IT. Rate it: TADS. Target Acquisition System and Designation Sight.

**Tag** : in information systems, a tag is a keyword or term assigned to a piece of information (such as an Internet bookmark, multimedia, database record, or computer file). This kind of metadata helps describe an item and allows it to be found again by browsing or searching.

**Tag Cloud** : A tag cloud is a logical arrangement of keywords within a textual content that visually describes the subject of a website, blog or any other text. Tags representing the most popular topics are highlighted using bold, larger fonts or increased color saturation to make it easy to see the most popular tags on the page.

**Tail recursion** : A function is tail-recursive if it ends by returning the value of the recursive call. Keeping the caller's frame on stack is a waste of memory because there's nothing left to do once the recursive call returns its value. So, instead of allocating a new frame for the call, we can reuse the existing one.

**Tailgating** : Tailgating is a physical security breach in which an unauthorized person follows an authorized individual to enter a typically secured area.

**Tailor-made Software** : Customised software (also known as bespoke software or tailor-made software) is software that is specially developed for some specific organization or other user.

**Tandberg Data** : The black Data RDX QuikStor External Dock from Tandberg Data is a media-based removable storage system, which offers rugged, reliable, and convenient storage for backup, archive, data interchange, and disaster recovery.

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**Tandem Office** : a telephone central office or switchboard used entirely for the interconnection of telephone exchanges that reduces the number of trunk circuits.

**Tandy Radio Shock** : Radio Shack TRS-80 (1977) The computer that launched the TRS-80 brand remains notable as of the famous trio of first consumer PCs released in 1977—along with the Commodore PET and the Apple II.

**Tantalum** : Tantalum is an element on the periodic table that is abbreviated as "Ta" with an atomic number of 73. It is used to make capacitors for multiple electronic devices, like cell phones, DVD players, console gaming systems, and computers. Capacitor, Computer abbreviations, Console, Electronics terms.

**Tap** : A tap (test access point) is a hardware device inserted at a specific point in the network to monitor data.

**Tape** : A tape is a magnetically thin coated piece of plastic wrapped around wheels capable of storing data. Tape is less expensive than other storage mediums, but also much slower because it is sequential access and is often used for backing up large amounts of data.

**Tape cassette** : A cassette is a storage medium consisting of magnetic tape spooled within a cartridge enclosure. Cassettes can store different types of media, including audio and video.

**Tape operating system** : A computer operating system in which source programs and sometimes incoming data are stored on magnetic tape, rather than in the computer memory.

**TAPI** : TAPI (Telephony Application Program Interface) is a standard program interface that lets you and your computer "talk" over telephones or video phones to people or phone-connected resources elsewhere in the world.

**Tapping** : When referring to a touch screen, a tap is a quick, gentle touch on the screen with a finger. Tapping once opens an app or selects an object. It's very similar to a single click using a mouse. Tip. Like a mouse, there are also programs that support the ability to double-tap, which means tapping two times on the screen.

**Tar** : (Tape ARchive) A Unix utility that is used to archive files by combining several files into one.

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**Target of evaluation :** Target of Evaluation (TOE) – the product or system that is the subject of the evaluation. The evaluation serves to validate claims made about the target. To be of practical use, the evaluation must verify the target's security features.

**Task Manager :** Task Manager shows you the programs, processes, and services that are currently running on your computer. You can use Task Manager to monitor your computer's performance or to close a program that is not responding.

**Taskbar :** The taskbar is the access point for programs displayed on the desktop. With the new Windows 7 taskbar features, users can give commands, access resources, and view program status directly from the taskbar. The taskbar is the access point for programs displayed on the desktop, even if the program is minimized.

**Taxonomy :** Taxonomy represents the formal structure of classes or types of objects within a domain. It organizes knowledge by using a controlled vocabulary to make it easier to find related information.

**TCP/IP(TRANSMISSION CONTROL PROTOCOL/INTERNET PROTOCOL) :** TCP/IP model is to enable the sending of data packets to one application on a single computer. The TCP/IP model is an internet-capable set of protocols.

**Temporary file :** A temporary file is a file created to store information temporarily, either for a program's intermediate use or for transfer to a permanent file when complete.

**Terminal :** A terminal is an electronic communication hardware device that handles the input and display of data. A terminal may be a PC or workstation connected to a network, Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP) network endpoint, mobile data terminal such as a telematics device, or a text terminal, or textual language interface.

**The General Data Protection:** The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is a legal framework that sets guidelines for the collection and processing of personal information from individuals who live in the European Union (EU).

**Threat :** A threat is a possible danger that can exploit an existing bug or vulnerability to compromise the security of a computer or network system.

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**Title Bar :** A title bar is a graphical user interface (GUI) component of a software application or Web page. It holds related metadata and is used to define the name of a window, software or visible interface. A title bar is also known as a titlebar.

**Tokens :** A programming token is the basic component of source code. Characters are categorized as one of five classes of tokens that describe their functions (constants, identifiers, operators, reserved words, and separators) in accordance with the rules of the programming language.

**ToneLoc :** ToneLoc stands for Tone Locator. It was a popular war dialling computer program written for MS-DOS in the early 90's. War dialling is a technique of using a modem to automatically scan a list of telephone numbers, usually dialling every number in a local area code.

**Toolbar :** a strip of icons on a computer display providing quick access to certain functions.

**Tools :** A program used for software development or system maintenance. Virtually any program or utility that helps programmers or users develop applications or maintain their computers can be called a tool.

**Topology :** Network topology is the arrangement of the elements (links, nodes, etc.) of a communication network. Network topology can be used to define or describe the arrangement of various types of telecommunication networks, including command and control radio networks, industrial fieldbuses and computer networks.

**Touchscreen :** A touch screen is a computer display screen that is also an input device. The screens are sensitive to pressure; a user interacts with the computer by touching pictures or words on the screen.

**Tracking :** Tracking is used to expand or contract the amount of text on a page by expanding or reducing the amount of space between letters. It differs from kerning in that it is applied to an entire font or to a range of text, whereas kerning refers to certain letter pairs.

**Traffic :** Network traffic is the amount of data moving across a computer network at any given time. Network traffic, also called data traffic, is broken down into data packets and sent over a network before being reassembled by the receiving device or computer.

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**Trash** : A trash receptacle simulated by an application or operating system that stores items deleted by the user. The receptacle is an interim holding place that lets users restore the item if needed.

**Tree Topology** : A tree topology, or star-bus topology, is a hybrid network topology in which star networks are interconnected via bus networks. Tree networks are hierarchical, and each node can have an arbitrary number of child nodes.

**Trojan** : Trojans generally spread by some form of social engineering; for example, where a user is duped into executing an email attachment disguised to appear not suspicious (e.g., a routine form to be filled in), or by clicking on some fake advertisement on social media or anywhere else.

**Trojan Horse** : A Trojan, or Trojan Horse, is a malicious program disguised to look like a valid program, making it difficult to distinguish from programs that are supposed to be there designed with an intention to destroy files, alter information, steal passwords or other information.

**Trojan Viruses** : Trojan viruses are a type of malware that invade your computer disguised as a real, operational programs. Once a trojan is inside your system, it can perform destructive actions before you even know it's there.

**True Hackers** : In much of pop culture, the term hacker is used to refer to someone who steals passwords to access accounts that are not their own, or people who use cheat codes in video games.

**Tunnelling Virus**: These viruses trace the steps of interceptor programs that monitor operating system request so that they get into the BIOS and DOS to install themselves. To perform this activity they even tunnel under anti-virus software programs

**Tunnelling Virus**: These viruses trace the steps of interceptor programs that monitor operating system request so that they get into the BIOS and DOS to install themselves. To perform this activity they even tunnel under anti-virus software programs

**Tuples** : A tuple is an ordered sequence of elements of different data types, such as integer, float, string, list or even a tuple. Elements of a tuple are enclosed in parenthesis (round brackets) and are separated by commas. Like list and string, elements of a tuple can be accessed using index values, starting from 0.

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**UAC :** User Account Control (UAC) helps prevent malware from damaging a PC and helps organizations deploy a better-managed desktop.

**UART :** UART is a hardware communication protocol that uses asynchronous serial communication with configurable speed.

**UAY :** To promote innovation of a higher order that directly impacts the needs of the Industry/industries and there by improves the competitive edge of Indian manufacturing, and design Industry.

**Uber :** Uber allows people who own a vehicle to sign up and become a driver, and passengers who want to have a ride can call for a car using the Uber app in their smartphone.

**Ubid :** Unique Building Identification (UBID), developed by researchers at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, is a natural key that matches buildings and other two-dimensional spatial data between databases to facilitate matching across datasets.

**Ubisoft connect :** Ubisoft Connect is a free service available on all devices. You can access it on your PC, through a mobile app, or on console directly from your games. All you need to login is a Ubisoft Account.

**Ubuntu :** Ubuntu is a Linux distribution based on Debian and composed mostly of free and open-source software. Ubuntu is officially released in three editions: Desktop, Server, and Core for Internet of things devices and robots. All the editions can run on the computer alone, or in a virtual machine.

**Ubuntu Linux :** Ubuntu is a complete Linux operating system, freely available with both community and professional support.

**Ubuntu Touch :** Torch is an open-source machine learning library, a scientific computing framework, and a script language based on the Lua programming language

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**UDP** : User Datagram Protocol (UDP) is a communications protocol that is primarily used to establish low-latency and loss-tolerating connections between applications on the internet.

**UEFI** : The Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI)[1] is a publicly available specification that defines a software interface between an operating system and platform firmware.

**UHCI** : Universal Host Controller Interface (UHCI) is a proprietary interface created by Intel for USB 1. x (full and low speeds). It requires a license from Intel.

**UHD** : UHD means “Ultra High Definition,” and most people in the tech world commonly refer to it as 4K. Nowadays, many laptop models, monitors, and TVs can come with this type of resolution. UHD screen panels offer a more vivid image quality compared to an FHD.

**UHDIV** : UDIV performs an unsigned integer division of the value in Rn by the value in Rm .

**U-key** : A boot system that uses a U-Key can help ensure the integrity of fairly static PC components.

**Ultimate Boot CD** : UBCD is a freeware bootable recovery CD containing software and tools used to help recover and troubleshoot a computer that cannot boot

**Ultra ATA** : Ultra ATA is an ATA version with burst mode capabilities that can have 33.3 Mbps data transfer rates

**Ultra SCSI** : to small and medium-sized computers. SCSI has given way to faster standards, such as FireWire and USB (Universal Serial Bus).

**ULTRIX** : ULTRIX was Digital Equipment Corporation's Unix implementation for its PDP-11, VAX, DECstation, and Alpha computers.

**UMEC** : Manufacturer of Computer power supplies, magnetic components, adapters, and printed circuit board. Contact information.

**Unalias** : the unalias command is a shell command which removes each name from the list of defined aliases.

**Unallocated** : A computer describes any physical space on a hard drive that doesn't belong to a partition as unallocated.

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**Unalias** : the unalias command is a shell command which removes each name from the list of defined aliases.

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**Unarchive** : Unarchive is a term used to describe the process of restoring files from an archive (compressed file) or backup to their original location, usually a hard drive.

**Unauthorised** : Unauthorized access is when a person gains entry to a computer network, system, application software, data, or other resources without permission.

**Uncapitalize** : Capitalize the first word of a sentence, heading, title, UI label (such as the name of a button or checkbox), or standalone phrase.

**Uncheck** : to remove a check mark from; deselect. If the box is checked, uncheck it or, if it's not checked, check it

**Uncomplaint** : it is easy to forget, are incredibly complex machines, and it's amazing that they don't slow down even more.

**Undelete** : Undeletion is a feature for restoring computer files which have been removed from a file system by file deletion.

**Under Construction** : The best selection of Royalty Free Under Construction Computer Vector Art, Graphics and Stock Illustration

**Undercase** : Sometimes abbreviated as LC, lowercase is a typeface of small characters.

**Underscore** : can be typed in by pressing the shift button on the keyboard and the button located between the 0 key and the = key at the same time.

**Unformatting** : Unformatting is a capability or command of a software program to undo a format, recovering the information lost during the format process.

**Unicode** : Unicode is a standard for encoding computer text in most of the internationally used writing systems into bytes.

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**Unimodem** : In general, modern refers to a hardware device or software program released recently.

**Uninfected** : A computer virus is a type of computer program that, when executed, replicates itself by modifying other computer programs and inserting its own code.

**Uninstall Program** : Uninstall is the process of removing or deleting an application or software from electronic devices such as a personal computer, laptop, smartphone, cellphone, etc

**Unzip** : Unzipping is the act of extracting the files from a zipped single file or similar file archive. If the files in the package were also compressed -- as they usually are -- unzipping decompresses them.

**upper()** : Alternatively referred to as caps and capital, and sometimes abbreviated as UC, uppercase is a typeface of larger characters. For example, typing a, b, and c shows lowercase, and typing A, B, and C shows uppercase. To type in uppercase, you can use either the Caps Lock key or the Shift key on the keyboard.

# ETHICAL HACKING

**URL** : It is the mechanism used by browsers to retrieve any published resource on the web. URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator.

# V



**ValiMail** : ValiMail is an Internet security company specializing in the detection and prevention of e-mail attacks. Their services integrate with Microsoft and Google e-mail services to prevent common phishing scams and other cyberattacks performed through an e-mail client.

**Values** : In computer science, a value is the representation of some entity that can be manipulated by a program. The members of a type are the values of that type. The "value of a variable" is given by the corresponding mapping in the environment.

**VAN(Value Added Network)** : Short for value-added network, VAN is a simple communications network that offers additional services such as message routing and stock quote services.

**Variable Bitrate** : Variable bitrate or VBR is a form of encoding streaming digital data, such as audio or video, to dynamically adapt the compression rate according to changes in the files contents.

**Variables** : Variables are data values that can change when the user is asked a question, for example, their age. Variables may change during program execution. A variable is a memory location . It has a name that is associated with that location. The memory location is used to hold data.

**VBScript** : is a scripting language developed by Microsoft and released to the public in 1996 that gives Microsoft Internet Explorer enhanced capabilities beyond those available through HTML. Below is a basic example of a VBScript that prints "Hello World!".

**Version window** : To find out which version of Windows your device is running, press the

**Vertical privilege Escalation** : an attacker attempts to gain more permissions or access with an existing account they have compromised.

**Vertical synchronization** : Vertical Synchronization (VSync), helps create stability by synchronizing the image frame rate of your game or application with your display monitor refresh rate.

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**V**irtual private server : is a form of multi-tenant cloud hosting in which virtualized server resources are made available to an end user over the internet via a cloud or hosting provider.

**D**Video display page : A video display page is a term used to describe a video screen image stored in the video buffer

**F**Video display unit : A computer output device that uses a cathode ray tube or other technology to present visual images.

**G**Video editing software : is software used performing the post-production video editing of digital video sequences on a non-linear editing system (NLE).

**I**Video graphic array : Video Graphics Array is a video display controller and accompanying de facto graphics standard

**K**Video graphic Card : integrated circuit that generates the video signal sent to a computer display

**M**Video steganography : is a branch of data hiding, which is a technique that embeds message into cover contents

**N**Virtual : a virtual is the virtualization/emulation of a computer system.

**P**Virtual Box : VirtualBox is open-source software for virtualizing the x86 computing architecture. It acts as a hypervisor, creating a VM (virtual machine) where the user can run another OS (operating system).

**R**Virtual desktop : a virtual desktop is a term used with respect to user interfaces, usually within the WIMP paradigm, to describe ways in which the virtual space of a computer's desktop environment is expanded beyond the physical limits of the screen's display area through the use of software

**S**Virtual disc : is a disk image file format for storing the entire contents of a computer's hard drive.

**T**Virtual disc drive : A virtual drive is a software component that emulates an actual disk drive

**X**Virtual memory system : is a common technique used in a computer's operating system (OS).

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**Virtual pc window : is the latest Microsoft virtualization technology**

**Virus : A virus is a malicious program or a piece of code which is capable of copying itself and typically has a detrimental effect, such as corrupting the system or destroying data.**

**Virus check: is the process of using anti-virus software to scan and identify viruses in a computing device.**

**Virus checker : software that finds and removes computer viruses from a computer.**

**Virus creation tool : A computer virus is a type of computer program that, when executed, replicates itself by modifying other computer programs and inserting its own code.**

**Virus Definitions : Definition: A computer virus is a malicious software program loaded onto a user's computer without the user's knowledge and performs malicious actions.**

**Virus Detection program : Antivirus is a kind of software used to prevent, scan, detect and delete viruses from a computer. Once installed, most antivirus software runs automatically in the background to provide real-time protection against virus attacks.**

**Virus Detection software : Antivirus is a kind of software used to prevent, scan, detect and delete viruses from a computer. Once installed, most antivirus software runs automatically in the background to provide real-time protection against virus attacks.**

**Virus Disinfection : A function of an antivirus program which attempts to remove and disinfect infections on the computer system including viruses, ...**

**Virus Hoaxes : A computer virus is a type of computer program that, when executed, replicates itself by modifying other computer programs and inserting its own code.**

**Virus Hoax : A computer virus hoax is a message warning the recipients of a non-existent computer virus threat. The message is usually a chain e-mail that tells the recipients to forward it to everyone they know, but it can also be in the form of a pop-up window.**

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**Virus program :** A computer virus is a malicious software program loaded onto a user's computer without the user's knowledge and performs malicious actions. Description: The term 'computer virus' was first formally defined by Fred Cohen in 1983.

**Virus protection :** An antivirus product is a program designed to detect and remove viruses and other kinds of malicious software from your computer or laptop. Malicious software - known as malware - is code that can harm your computers and laptops, and the data on them.

**Virus protection software :** Antivirus is a kind of software used to prevent, scan, detect and delete viruses from a computer. Once installed, most antivirus software runs automatically in the background to provide real-time protection against virus attacks.

**Virus protector :** antivirus software runs automatically in the background to provide real-time protection against virus attacks.

**Virus removal :** A virus removal is the process of manually or automatically deleting or disinfecting a computer virus, malware or other malicious program on a computing device. The process is applied to protect a computer from possible data corruption, loss or system inaccessibility.

**Virus scan :** Virus scans search through your system to locate and remove any malicious threats on your device. You'll find most antivirus software guards against malware. This can include threats like viruses and worms, as well as, spyware, Trojans, ransomware, and adware.

**Virus scanner :** is the process of using anti-virus software to scan and identify viruses in a computing device. It is an information security process that aims to review and identify threatening viruses and programs. It is the core feature of anti-virus software.

**Virus scanning :** A virus scanning is the process of using anti-virus software to scan and identify viruses in a computing device. It is an information security process that aims .

**Virus signature file :** The files enable detection of malware by the antivirus (and other antimalware) software in conventional file scanning and breach detection systems.

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**Virus software** : A computer virus is a malicious software program loaded onto a user's computer without the user's knowledge and performs malicious actions.

**Viruses** : A computer virus is a type of computer program that, when executed, replicates itself by modifying other computer programs and inserting its own code.

**Vishing** : Vishing refers to phishing attacks that involve the use of voice calls, using either conventional phone systems or Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) systems.

**Visible page** : is a term used to describe an image or page with text that is visible on the display device.

**Visible web** : is the portion of the World Wide Web that is readily available to the general public and searchable with standard web search engines.

**Visicalc** : is the first spreadsheet computer program for personal computers

**Visio** : Visio is software for drawing a variety of diagrams.

**Visionary** : visionary is one who can envision the future.

**Visioneer** : Visioneer is a leader in integrated document capture solutions

**Visitors** : a visitor is anyone or anything who has visited a page.

**Visor** : An electronic PDA originally from Handspring, Mountain View,

**Vista premium** : Vista Home Premium is designed to meet the needs of advanced home users.

**Visual basic** : Visual Basic was developed by Microsoft to extend the capabilities of BASIC by adding objects and "event-driven" programming.

**Visual coding experts group** : is an organization of computer scientists and image processing experts.

**Visual display unit** : A computer output device that uses a cathode ray tube or other technology to present visual images.

**Visual storage access memory** : Virtual memory is a common technique used in a computer's operating system (OS).

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**VNC trojans :** is a type of computer software that is camouflaged in the form of regular software such as utilities, games and sometimes even antivirus programs

**Void :** void is used as a function return type, it indicates that the function does not return a value.

**Volatile :** Volatile memory is computer storage that only maintains its data while the device is powered

**VPN client connection :** VPN connection establishes a secure connection between you and the internet

**VPN client software :** is a software based technology that establishes a secure connection between the user and a VPN server

**VPN server :** is a type of server that enables hosting and delivery of VPN services

**VPNs :** Network-based VPNs are virtual private networks that securely connect two networks together across an untrusted network. One common example is an IPsec-based WAN, where all the offices of a business connect to each other across the internet using IPsec tunnels. There are several kinds of network.

# HACKING

# W

**Warm plugging :** warm plugging is the ability to replace a computer device without shutting down the computer, but only while the machine is in a form of suspend mode.

**Warm reboot :** A warm reboot is the process of aborting and reloading the operating system when it's already in an operational or live mode

**Warm server :** A warm server is a backup that is booted periodically for updates and is often used for replication and mirroring

**WASC :** The Web Application Security Consortium (WASC) is a non-profit organization made up of an international group of industry practitioners and experts across different areas concerning the World Wide Web

**Watering hole attack :** A watering hole attack is a malware attack in which the attacker observes the websites often visited by a victim or a particular group, and infects those sites with malware.

**Weak artificial intelligence (weak AI) :** Weak artificial intelligence (weak AI) is an approach to artificial intelligence research and development with the consideration that AI is and will always be a simulation of human cognitive function, and that computers can only appear to think but are not actually conscious .

**Web :** The Web is the common name for the World Wide Web, a subset of the Internet consisting of the pages that can be accessed by a Web browser.

**Web 1.0 :** Web 1.0 is the term used for the earliest version of the Internet as it emerged from its origins with Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) and became, for the first time, a global network representing the future of digital communicationsv

**Web 3.0 :** Web 3.0 is slated to be the new paradigm in web interaction and will mark a fundamental change in how developers create websites, but more importantly, how people interact with those websites.

**Web access management (WAM) :** Web access management (WAM) is a process for identity authentication for Web access.

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**Web analytics :** Web analytics is a set of strategic methodologies implemented to maximize online and e-commerce activities.

**Web application penetration testing :** Web application penetration testing is the process of using penetration testing techniques on a web application to detect its vulnerabilities.

**Web application security :** Web application security is the process of securing confidential data stored online from unauthorized access and modification

**Web application security testing :** Web application security testing is the process of testing, analyzing and reporting on the security level and/or posture of a Web application.

**Web farm :** A web farm is a collection of servers housed in a single location called a data center in order to function as a coordinated group that can be controlled and managed easily.

**Web Host :** A Web host is an organization that sells or leases memory space on its servers.

**Web mining :** Web mining is the process of using data mining techniques and algorithms to extract information directly from the Web by extracting it from Web documents and services, Web content, hyperlinks and server logs.

**Web page :** A web page (or webpage) is a hypertext document provided by a website and displayed to a user in a web browser. A website typically consists of many web pages linked together in a coherent fashion. The name "web page" is a metaphor of paper pages bound together into a book.

**Web Page Spoof :** A web page spoof is a fake web page or spoof on another commonly visited page. For example, a malicious user may create a spoof page of Microsoft's, eBay, PayPal, or Google's homepage that looks identical but is hosted on a different server. These pages are commonly used in phishing e-mails to extract information from users such as usernames and passwords or send malicious files to them.

**Web Penetration :** is a simulated cyber attack against your computer system to check for exploitable vulnerabilities.

**Web server security :** Web server security refers to the tools, technologies and processes that enable information security (IS) on a Web server.

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**WebInspect** : WebInspect is the most accurate and comprehensive automated Web application and Web services vulnerability scanning solution available today.

**Webmaster** : A webmaster is someone who creates and manages the content and organization of a website, manages the computer server and technical programming aspects of a website.

**Website** : A website is a collection of many web pages, and web pages are digital files that are written using HTML(HyperText Markup Language).

**Website Hacking** : Hacking a website means taking unauthorized control over a web server and its associated software such as databases and other interfaces.

**Wetware** : Wetware refers to any hardware or software systems with a biological component, or biological systems that function like software and hardware.

**Whaling** : Whaling is a specific kind of malicious hacking within the more general category of phishing, which involves hunting for data that can be used by the hacker.

**White Hat Hackers** : White Hat hackers are also known as Ethical Hackers. They never intent to harm a system, rather they try to find out weaknesses in a computer or a network system as a part of penetration testing and vulnerability assessments.

**White Space Steganography** : Steganography is a data hiding technique that allows data to be hidden behind another data such as image, audio, and text.

**Whitelist** : A whitelist is a list of entities approved for authorized access or privileged membership to enter a specific area in the computing world. These entities could include electronic groups or organizations, privileged websites or even email addresses.

**WHOIS Footprinting** : Whois databases and the servers are operated by RIR. These databases contain the personal information of Domain Owners.

**Wide Area Network(WAN)** : wide area network (WAN), a computer communications network that spans cities, countries, and the globe, generally using telephone lines and satellite links. The Internet connects multiple WANs; as its name suggests, it is a network of networks.

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- WiFi** : Wi-Fi is the wireless technology used to connect computers, tablets, smartphones and other devices to the internet.
- Wi-Fi Protected Access II (WPA2)** : Wi-Fi Protected Access II (WPA2) is a security standard to secure computers connected to a Wi-Fi network.
- Wi-Fi Protected Access Pre-Shared Key** : Wi-Fi Protected Access Pre-Shared Key or WPA-PSK is a system of encryption used to authenticate users on wireless local area networks
- Win32.Kriz.3740** : Win32/Kriz, also known as Win32.Kriz.3862 and Win32.Kriz.3740 is a polymorphic Microsoft Windows (9x, NT, and 2000) virus discovered in the autumn of 1999.
- Wire Sniffing** : Sniffing attacks can be compared to tapping of phone wires and get to know about the conversation, and for this reason, it is also referred as wiretapping applied to computer networks.
- Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP)** : Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) was first released as a portion of the IEEE 802.11 standard in 1999. Its security was deemed to be the equivalent of any wired medium, hence its name. As the years passed, WEP was deemed broken, and it has since been replaced by two other iterations of wireless security protocols, Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA) and WPA2.
- Wireless bridge** : A wireless bridge is a type of networking device that enables an over-the-air connection between two different segments of a local area network (LAN)
- Wireless FireWire** : Wireless FireWire is a wireless communication standard that enables FireWire-powered devices to communicate wirelessly.
- Wireless Networks** : Computer networks that are not connected by cables are called wireless networks. They generally use radio waves for communication between the network nodes.
- Wireshark** : Wireshark is a free and open source network protocol analyzer that enables users to interactively browse the data traffic on a computer network
- WLAN** : A communications network that provides connectivity to wireless devices within a limited geographic area.

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**WMS** : A Web map service (WMS) is a standard protocol that describes how to serve any georeferenced map images over the Internet, which is usually generated by a map server that uses data from a geographic information system database.

**Word Press** : is a free and open-source content management system (CMS) written in PHP and paired with a MySQL or MariaDB database.

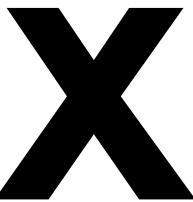
**Workstation** : workstation, a high-performance computer system that is basically designed for a single user and has advanced graphics capabilities, large storage capacity, and a powerful central processing unit.

**World Wide Web(WWW)** : The World Wide Web—commonly referred to as WWW, W3, or the Web—is an interconnected system of public webpages accessible through the Internet.

**Wormhole switching** : Wormhole switching refers to a simple flow control system in a computer network that is primarily based on fixed links. Wormhole switching is a subclass of a flow control method that is known as flit-buffer flow control.

**Worms** : A worm is a self-replicating virus that does not alter files but resides in active memory and duplicates itself.

**Wrapper** : Wrapper wraps dropper, malicious code, genuine code into one exe package.



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**X terminal** : An X terminal is an input terminal with a display, keyboard, mouse and touch pad that uses X server software to render images.

**X.509** : X.509 is an ITU Telecommunications Standardization Sector (ITU-T) standard used in cryptography to implement public key infrastructure (PKI)

**X.Org Server** : X.Org Server is a distributed network service managed by the X.Org Foundation and supports X Server or X Window systems. X.Org Server is free and open-source software.

**x86 architecture** : The x86 architecture is an instruction set architecture (ISA) series for computer processors

**Xandros** : Xandros Desktop, a Linux distribution. The name Xandros was derived from the X Window.

**Xante** : Computer dictionary abbreviations, definitions, glossary, and terms beginning with the letter X like x-axis, X86, XP, XML, Xbox, Xenix.

**Xbox** : The name Xbox was derived from a contraction of DirectX Box, a reference to Microsoft's graphics API, DirectX. The integrated Xbox Live service launched in November 2002 allowed players to play games online with or without a broadband connection.

**XCFD** : Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) is a branch of fluid mechanics that uses numerical analysis and data structures to analyze and solve problems

**XCFN** : Test to tell Computers and Humans Apart; CAT—Computer-Aided Translation; CAQ— Computer-Aided Quality Assurance; CASE—Computer-Aided Software.

**Xcode** : Xcode is Apple's integrated development environment (IDE) used in developing software for macOS, iOS, watchOS, and tvOS. The Xcode IDE assembles all requisite tools for creating an app within a software package: namely, the text editor, a compiler, and a build system.

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**Xcopy** : An external DOS/Windows command that duplicates files and folders. The Xcopy and Copy commands are widely used by Windows programs.

The Xcopy and Copy commands are widely used by Windows power users. Xcopy handles files and folders, whereas Copy only works with files (see copy).

**Xcopy command** : An external DOS/Windows command that duplicates files and folders. The Xcopy and Copy commands are widely used by Windows programmers and power users. Xcopy handles files and folders, whereas Copy only works with files (see copy).

**Xcopy32** : In computing, XCOPY is a command used on IBM PC DOS, MS-DOS, IBM OS/2, Microsoft Windows, FreeDOS, ReactOS, and related operating systems

**xD- picture card** : An earlier flash memory card used in digital cameras. Introduced in 2002 by Fuji and Olympus, the xD cards were the smallest flash memory cards on the market until the Mini SD card was announced in 2003.

**Xenodochial** : Xenodochial describes something that is friendly to strangers. In IT, this has a more specific meaning of being intuitive or easy to understand.

**XENTX** : Premium Mixers with XENTX Mic Preamps & Compressors, British EQs, Multi-FX Processor and USB/Audio Interface. The Behringer XENYX SERIES.

**Xeon** : Xeon (pronounced ZEE-ahn) is a 400 MHz Pentium microprocessor from Intel for use in "midrange" enterprise servers and workstations. On a server motherboard from Intel, up to eight (and later even more) Xeon processors will be able to do multiprocessing sharing the same 100 Mhz bus.

**Xeon phi** : Xeon Phi is a line of Xeon CPUs manufactured by Intel, first released in 2011, that are classified as "manycore." They contain a large number of smaller cores to enable high performance by applications designed to be massively parallel.

**Xerography** : Xerography is an electrostatically-charged based technique for photocopying and printing documents.

**Xerox Network Systems (XNS)** : Xerox Network Systems (XNS) is a set of protocols that were used by Xerox Systems for data communication.

**Xfce** : Xfce or XFCE (pronounced as four individual letters) is a free and open-source desktop environment for Linux and Unix-like operating systems. Xfce aims to be fast and lightweight while still being visually appealing and easy to use.

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**Xiaomi** : According to Xiaomi, MI stands for Mobile Internet.

**Xfinity** : [xfinity.com](http://xfinity.com). Comcast Cable Communications, LLC, doing business as Xfinity, is an American telecommunications company and division of Comcast Corporation used to market consumer cable television, internet, telephone, and wireless services provided by the company.

**Xircom** : Xircom was known as an innovative leader in networking technology, pioneering the world's first wireless networking devices for portable.

**XLR connector** : An XLR connector is a type of electrical connector used mostly in professional audio and video electronics cabling applications such as for stage microphones and other analog sound equipment, as opposed to home audio/video equipment using RCA connectors

**XM radio** : XM Satellite Radio (XM) was one of the three satellite radio (SDARS) and online radio services in the United States and Canada, operated by Sirius XM Holdings. It provided pay-for-service radio, analogous to subscription cable television.

**XMAS scan** : This is also called as inverse TCP scanning. This works by sending packets set with PSH, URG, FIN flags. The targets do not respond if the ports are open and send a reset response if ports are closed.

**XML** : Extensible Markup Language is a markup language and file format for storing, transmitting, and reconstructing arbitrary data. It defines a set of rules for encoding documents in a format that is both human-readable and machine-readable.

**XML Bomb** : An XML bomb is a piece of XML code that is syntactically valid and correct but can cause a program that compiles or runs it to crash or hang

**XML database** : An XML database is a database that stores data in XML format.

**XML document** : XML, in full extensible markup language, a document formatting language used for some World Wide Web pages. XML began to be developed in the 1990s because HTML (hypertext markup language), the basic format for Web pages, does not allow the definition of new text elements; that is, it is not extensible.

**XML Query Language** : XML Query Language (XQuery) is a query and programming language for processing XML documents and data.

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**XMODEM** : XMODEM is a popular file transfer protocol developed by Ward Christensen in 1977

**Xmosaic** : Currently, the university's architecture, biology, computer sciences, health sciences, mapping, geographical information systems, math, physics, .

**XMP** : Stands for "Extensible Metadata Platform." XMP is a universal metadata format developed by Adobe Systems and standardized by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

**XOR** : Exclusive or (XOR, EOR or EXOR) is a logical operator which results true when either of the operands are true (one is true and the other one is false) but both are not true and both are not false.

**XOR gate** : An exclusive OR gate (XOR gate) is a digital logic gate that is implemented using transistors in order to act as an electronic switch used in implementing Boolean functions

**XPath** : XPath is a language that revolves around the use of the Extensible Markup Language (XML) programming language.

**XPath injection** : XPath injection is an attack technique used in exploiting applications used for constructing XPath queries based on the user-provided inputs.

**XProtect** : XProtect, officially called File Quarantine, is Apple's anti-malware system built into its Mac OS X operating system.

**XRemote** : XRemote A serial line protocol for the X Window System.

**XSL** : Extensible style language (XSL) is a style sheet language that is used for transforming and presenting XML documents.

**XSLT** : Stands for "Extensible Style Sheet Language Transformation." While XML is supposed to be a standardized language, not all XML documents use the same type of formatting. Therefore, the documents sometimes need to be "transformed," or modified so that another script or program will be able to read them. XSLT make this transition possible.

**XSS** : Cross Site Scripting (XSS) is the process of addition of malicious code to a genuine website to gather user's information with a malicious intent.

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**Xvid** : Xvid is a popular open-source video compression technology.

**X-Y matrix** : An X-Y matrix is a two-dimensional structure in which the x-axis denotes horizontal rows and y-axis denotes vertical columns

**X-Y-Z matrix** : An X-Y-Z matrix is a three-dimensional structure whereby the x-axis and y-axis denote the first two dimensions and the z-axis is the third dimension.

# ***ETHICAL***

# ***HACKING***

# Y



**Y2K bug** : The flaw, faced by computer programmers and users all over the world on January 1, 2000, is also known as the "millennium bug." (The letter K, which stands for kilo (a unit of 1000), is commonly used to represent the number 1,000. So, Y2K stands for Year 2000.)

**YA** : A computer is a digital electronic machine that can be programmed to carry out sequences of arithmetic or logical operations (computation) automatically.

**Yacto** : Prefix used with the metric system that stands for 0.00000000000000000000000001. A Yocto- is 10 to the -24th power.

**Yahah** : Yamaha Corporation is a Japanese multinational corporation and conglomerate with a very wide range of products and services. It is one of the

**Yake** : In computer architecture, a branch predictor is a digital circuit that tries to guess which way a branch will go before this is known definitively.

**Yandex** : Yandex (Яндекс in Russian) is a search engine belonging to the Russian multinational of the same name specializing in services and products relating to the internet. Its URL is Yandex.ru and its name derives from the English 'Yet another indexer'.

**Yandex browser** : Yandex Browser (Russian: Яндекс. Браузер) is a freeware web browser developed by the Russian technology corporation Yandex that uses the Blink web browser engine and is based on the Chromium open source project.

**Yandex connect** : When connecting to open Wi-Fi networks or to the points that use a weak WEP defense, Yandex Browser automatically encrypts traffic between it.

**Yandex disk** : Disk (Russian: Яндекс. Диск) is a cloud service created by Yandex that lets users store files on "cloud" servers and share them with others online. The service is based on syncing data between different devices.

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**Yandex DNS :** DNS is an address book for the internet where the digital "home" address is shown for each site. For example, yandex.com "lives" at the address 213.180. 204.62. Each time you go to a webpage, the browser looks for its address in the DNS system.

**Yandex images :** Yandex implements the "parallel searches" mechanism, when together with a web search, a search is performed on Yandex services, such as

**Yandex mail :** Footnotes / references. Yandex N.V. (Russian: Яндекс) is a multinational corporation primarily for Russian and Russian-language users, providing 70 Internet-related products and services, including transportation, search and information services, e-commerce, navigation, mobile applications, and online advertising.

**Yandex money :** Yandex.Money introduces a new service for multi-currency accounts and cards. In addition to rubles, the service allows users to keep money and pay in 10 foreign.

**Yandex ru :** corporation primarily for Russian and Russian-language users, providing 70 Internet-related products and ... Founder: Arkady Volozh; Arkady Borkovsky; Ilya Segalovich Headquarters: 16 Lva Tolstogo Street, Moscow, Russia, 119021; (Domiciled in Schi... Founded: 23 September 1997

**Yandex taxi :** Taxi (Russian: Яндекс. Такси) is an international company owned by Russian IT-giant

**Yandex translate :** Yandex Translate (Russian: Яндекс Переводчик; stylised as Yandex. Translate) is a web service provided by Yandex, intended for the translation of text or web pages into another language. The service uses a self-learning statistical machine translation, developed by Yandex.

**Yandex video :** Yandex N.V. (Russian: Яндекс) is a multinational corporation primarily for Russian and Russian-language users, providing 70 Internet-related products.

**Yoast :** Yoast is a company that specializes in optimizing websites and CMS plugins.

**YOLO :** YOLO is an abbreviation for the term 'You Only Look Once'. This is an algorithm that detects and recognizes various objects in a picture (in real-time). Object detection in YOLO is done as a regression problem and provides the class probabilities of the detected images.

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**Yoloing** : In computer gaming, YOLO or YOLOing means to enter a dangerous or difficult situation without much planning or regard for the outcome. For example, a player may try to take on too many players or creatures in a game at the same time.26-Apr-2017

**Yosemite** : Yosemite is the name of Apple's eleventh version of OS X, released on October 16, 2014. It follows Mavericks (OS X 10.9) and is also called OS X 10.10. While it is normal for each new version of OS X to include slight modifications to the user interface, Yosemite presented the most drastic change in several years.31-Dec-2014

**Yotta** : A yottabyte is a collection of about 1 septillion bytes, which is around 1,000 zettabytes. In the metric system, yotta is a prefix for 1 septillion, or 1024. So in some cases, a yottabyte is defined as 1 septillion, or 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes.12-Apr-2021

**Yottabyte** : A yottabyte (YB) is a measure of theoretical storage capacity and data volumes equal to 2 to the 80th power bytes, or approximately a million trillion megabytes (MB). This measure is used to denote the size of data.

**Youtube Downloader** : This is a comparison of notable YouTube download and conversion software. YouTube conversion software is used to download and convert YouTube

**YouTube loop** : Looper for YouTube is an easy way to watch the same video again without having to press the loop button. With the extension, the YouTube player adds a special "Loop" button underneath it. You can even set how many times it will repeat or to repeat only a specific portion of the video.24Oct-2019

**Ypassword** : A password is a string of characters used to verify the identity of a user during the authentication process. Passwords are typically used in tandem with a username; they are designed to be known only to the user and allow that user to gain access to a device, application or website.

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**Z- buffering :** A depth buffer, also known as a z-buffer, is a type of data buffer used in computer graphics to represent depth information of objects in 3D space from a particular perspective. Depth buffers are an aid to rendering a scene to ensure that the correct polygons properly occlude other polygons.

**Z linked :** The Z notation /'zɛd/ is a formal specification language used for describing and modelling computing systems. It is targeted at the clear specification of ...

**Z1 :** The Z1 was the first in a series of computers that Zuse designed. Its original name was "V1" for VersuchsModell 1 (meaning Experimental Model 1). After WW2, it was renamed "Z1" to differentiate from the flying bombs designed by Robert Lusser. The Z2 and Z3 were follow-ups based on many of the same ideas as the Z1.

**ZAK :** The meaning of ZAK is Zero Administration Kit and other meanings are located at the bottom which take place within Computing terminology and ZAK has 1.

**Zanti :** zANTI is a penetration testing toolkit developed by Zimperium Mobile Security for cyber security professionals. Basically, it allows you to simulate ...

**ZAP :** Zap is a term used to describe an electrical discharge. This term is commonly used to describe when an electrical component may have been damaged because of ESD shock (zap). 2. When referring to data or data storage, zap refers to the removal or deletion of data on a medium.17-Oct-2017

**Zapf dingbats :** A font made up of symbols (arrows, pointing hands, stars, etc.) originally developed by International Typeface Corporation and officially called "ITC Zapf Dingbats." There are many variations of Dingbats from other font.

**Zarafa :** Zarafa was an open-source groupware application that originated in the city of Delft in the Netherlands. The company that developed Zarafa.

**Zarf :** Zarf is a novel computer architecture designed with verifiability and analysis as a first-order constraint. By leveraging principles from functional programming, we can create a chip interface and architecture that makes it possible to reason about programs at the binary level.

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**Z-axis :** When referring to a three-dimensional plane, a z-axis refers to the depth of a three-dimensional object. In the illustration, the z-axis plane goes front to back, and intersects with the y-axis and x-axis at the origin.

**ZB :** ZB Full Form is Zettabyte in the Computer Memory unit. One zettabyte is approximately equal to 1,000 exabytes. It can be such a large storage unit.

**ZBR :** In computer storage, zone bit recording (ZBR) is a method used by disk drives to optimise the tracks for increased data capacity. It does this by placing more sectors per zone on outer tracks than on inner tracks.

**Zcat :** Zcat is a command line utility for viewing the contents of a compressed file. It expands a compressed file to standard output.

**ZCS :** The meaning of ZCS is Zero Code Suppression and other meanings are located at the bottom which take place within Computer terminology and ZCS has 1.

**ZDS :** ZDS Software eases Windows 95 transition. Zenith Data Systems (ZDS) likens its SupersPort 486DX to workstations, the powerful desktop computers used principally in engineering applications. Traveling desktops. But a suite of new portables from Zenith Data Systems (ZDS) goes a long way toward changing that.

**ZDV :** The Full form of ZDV is Zidovudine, or ZDV stands for Zidovudine, or the full name of given abbreviation is Zidovudine. ZDV (Zidovudine) Zidovudine is known as ZDV.

**Zebibyte :** A zebibyte (ZiB) is a unit used to measure computing and storage capacity. The prefix zebi was created with several others as part of the binary digital capacity measurement system, which is based on powers of two. One zebibyte equals 2<sup>70</sup> or 1,180,591,620,717,411,303,424 bytes..

**Zen :** Zen is the codename for a family of computer processor microarchitectures from AMD, first launched in February 2017 with the first generation of its Ryzen CPUs.

**Zendesk :** Zendesk is software as a service that offers CRM and IT help desk solutions for businesses. Zendesk simplifies help desk ticketing and external and internal sales communications for small to large companies.

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**Zener Diode :** A Zener diode is a silicon semiconductor device that permits current to flow in either a forward or reverse direction. The diode consists of a special, heavily doped p-n junction, designed to conduct in the reverse direction when a certain specified voltage is reached.

**Zenith Data systems :** Zenith Data Systems (ZDS) was a division of Zenith Electronics founded in 1979 after Zenith acquired Heathkit, which had entered the personal computer market in 1977. Headquartered in Benton Harbor, Michigan, Zenith sold personal computers under both the Heath/Zenith and Zenith Data Systems names.

**Zent :** Zen is the codename for a family of computer processor microarchitectures from AMD, first launched in February 2017 with the first generation of its Ryzen.

**Zentyal :** Zentyal, formerly known as eBox Platform, is a software suite for Linux servers aimed at small-to-medium-sized businesses. It is an alternative to traditional server applications, such as Windows Server, and is built on Ubuntu and Apache.

**Zeos :** Zeos International, Ltd. (stylized as ZEŌS), was a PC manufacturer based in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Originally based in New Brighton, Minnesota.

**Zepto :** Prefix used with the metric system that stands for 0.0000000000000000000000001. A zepto- is 10 to the -21st power.

**Zer0 :** Zero is a numerical value represented as "0" that is equal to nothing and is not negative or positive. On a computer keyboard with a numeric keypad, there are two 0's.

**Zerg :** Zerg is a slang term for a group of low-level gamers who depend on overwhelming numbers to achieve victory, rather than relying on technique or strategy.

**Zerg rush :** Zerg rush is a term used in several real-time strategy games (RTS) to describe an overpowering attack by a player against his opponent, usually early in the game. This term was popularized by "StarCraft".

**Zero :** Zero is the lowest unsigned integer value, one of the most fundamental types in programming and hardware design. In computer science, zero is thus often used as the base case for many kinds of numerical recursion. Proofs and other sorts of mathematical reasoning in computer science often begin with zero.

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**Zero administration kit :** Short for Zero Administration Kit, ZAK is a software package designed to help administrators manage and update computers with Microsoft Windows NT.

**Zero chatbot :** A chatbot is a software or computer program that simulates the human conversation or "chatter" through text or voice interactions.

**Zero configuration Network :** Zero-configuration networking is a set of technologies that automatically creates a usable computer network based on the Internet Protocol Suite when computers or network peripherals are interconnected. It does not require manual operator intervention or special configuration servers.

**Zero day attack :** Zero day or a day zero attack is the term used to describe the threat of an unknown security vulnerability in a computer software or application.

**Zero day bug :** A zero-day vulnerability is a vulnerability in a system or device that has been disclosed but is not yet patched. An exploit that attacks a zero-day vulnerability is called a zero-day exploit.

**Zero day exploit :** "Zero-day" is a loose term for a recently discovered vulnerability or exploit for a vulnerability that hackers can use to attack systems. These threats are incredibly dangerous because only the attacker is aware of their existence.

**Zero day threat :** A zero-day is a computer-software vulnerability either unknown to those who should be interested in its mitigation or known and without a patch to correct it. Until the vulnerability is mitigated, hackers can exploit it to adversely affect programs, data, additional computers or a network.

**Zero day vulnerability :** A zero-day is a computer-software vulnerability either unknown to those who should be interested in its mitigation or known and without a patch to correct it. Until the vulnerability is mitigated, hackers can exploit it to adversely affect programs, data, additional computers or a network.

**Zero filling :** Zero filling is a method of formatting a hard disk whereby the formatter wipes the disk contents by overwriting them with zeros. Each bit present in the disk is replaced by a zero value, hence the name zero filling. Once the data are overwritten with zeros, the process cannot be undone from the hard drive. Owing to the fact that data are manipulated at the most basic level, this method or way of formatting is called low-level formatting.

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**Zero insertion force : Zero Insertion Force:** A class of IC sockets which clamp the IC pins (via a small lever on the side of the socket) after insertion, and thus require no downward force on the IC or its pins to insert it into the socket.

**Zero insertion force socket :** A zero insertion force (ZIF) socket is a type of integrated circuit (IC) socket which is designed so that it requires no force at all, except gravity, to insert an IC into the socket. This is achieved through the use of a slider or lever, which, when used, parts the spring-loaded contacts so that the IC can simply be placed on top of the socket with the pins meeting zero resistance as they are inserted into the openings between the contacts. When the lever or slider is moved back to its original position, the contacts close and grip the pins of the IC.

**Zero key :** A numeric keypad, number pad, numpad, or ten key, is the palm-sized, usually-17-key section of a standard computer keyboard, usually on the far right.

**Zeroconf :** Zero-configuration networking (zeroconf) is a set of technologies that automatically creates a usable computer network based on the Internet Protocol Suite (TCP/IP) when computers or network peripherals are interconnected. It does not require manual operator intervention or special configuration servers.

**Zero-day :** A zero-day is a computer-software vulnerability either unknown to those who should be interested in its mitigation or known and without a patch to correct it. Until the vulnerability is mitigated, hackers can exploit it to adversely affect programs, data, additional computers or a network.

**Zero-day Bug :** A zero-day vulnerability is a vulnerability in a system or device that has been disclosed but is not yet patched. An exploit that attacks a zero-day vulnerability is called a zero-day exploit.

**Zero-day Emergency response :** A zero-day is a computer-software vulnerability either unknown to those who should be interested in its mitigation (including the vendor of the target software) or known and without a patch to correct it.s

**Zero-day exploit :** A zero-day is a computer-software vulnerability either unknown to those who should be interested in its mitigation or known and without a patch to correct it. Until the vulnerability is mitigated, hackers can exploit it to adversely affect programs, data, additional computers or a network.

**Zero-day flaw :** A zero-day vulnerability, at its core, is a flaw. It is an unknown exploit in the wild that exposes a vulnerability in software or hardware.

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**Zero-day malware :** Zero day malware is malware that exploits unknown and unprotected vulnerabilities. This novel malware is difficult to detect and defend against, making.

**Zif socket :** (Zero Insertion Force socket) A type of socket designed for easy insertion of pin grid array (PGA) chips. The chip is easily dropped into the socket's holes, and a lever is pulled down to lock it in. Pulling the lever moves the top plate of the assembly, pushing the pins into their contacts. See PGA. ZIF Socket.

**Zip :** Zipping is the act of packaging a set of files into a single file or archive that is called a zip file. Usually, the files in a zip file are compressed so that they take up less space in storage or take less time to send to someone.

**Zip Drive :** The Zip drive is a removable floppy disk storage system that was introduced by Iomega in late 1994. Considered medium-to-high-capacity at the time of its release, Zip disks were originally launched with capacities of 100 MB, then 250 MB, and finally 750 MB.

**Zombie Drone :** A Zombie Drone is defined as a hijacked computer that is being used anonymously as a soldier or 'drone' for malicious activity, for example, distributing unwanted spam e-mails.

**Zombie Network :** zombie network is a group of infected computers under the control of one or more individuals. The infected computers perform tasks impossible for a single computer, such as distributing millions of SPAM e-mails or a DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) attack.

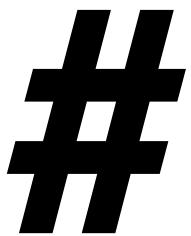
**Zoom :** When referring to an image, graphic, or document, zoom describes the function of focusing on a section of an image and increasing its overall size for greater detail. Zoom can also refer to magnifying the image on a screen. The image at right is zoomed in 1600% of its original size.

**Zoom slider :** Zoom Slider is the name of a web-based slideshow utility, written purely in the JavaScript language programming. This slideshow feature enables you to zoom in and out, insert HTML captions for images, view thumbnail images, and use navigation controls.

**ZpacketEditor :** A computer works with software programs that are sent to its underlying hardware architecture for reading, interpretation and

**Ztether :** A ztether is a long leash. In phone tethering, the leash is either a USB cable or a wireless Bluetooth connection. This was last updated in June 2016

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**<var>** : Var is an abbreviation for the word variable. When referring to HTML, the **<var>** tag is used to designate that a section of text is a variable.

**0** : For computers, 1 is true or "on", and 0 is false or "off". The concept of binary and bits are based on Boolean Algebra. The binary number system is positional.

**404** : Web visitors see 404 error pages when they try to reach a web page that doesn't exist.

# *ETHICAL* **HACKING**

## **DO YOU KNOW ?**

35 % OF THE CYBER-ATTACK ON INDIAN SITES ARE FROM CHINA  
THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
SECRETARIAT (NSCS) SAYS THAT "THE CYBER ATTACKS FROM  
CHINA MADE UP 35% OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CYBER ATTACKS  
ON OFFICIAL INDIAN WEBSITES, FOLLOWED BY THE US (17%),  
RUSSIA (15%), PAKISTAN (9%), CANADA(7%) AND GERMANY (5%) ".

HOWEVER, CYBER ATTACKS ON INDIAN SITES ALSO AFFECT  
COMPUTERS THAT DO NOT HOST A WEB SERVER. THE CITED  
REPORT IS ONLY ANALYSIS OF ATTACKS REPORTED ON WEB SITES  
WHERE THE ATTACKER HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED.

## **SOME FAMOUS ETHICAL HACKERS**

- 1. Kelvin Mitnick (American Computer Security consultant, Author & Hacker. Best known for 1995 high-profile arrest. His black hat adventures included breaching down due to 2.5 years spree of criminal cyber activity.)**

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- 2. Joanna Rutkowska (Cyber Security Researcher, Poland. She is the founder of Qubes Desktop OS focused on security.)**

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- 3. Charlie Miller (Computer Security Researcher, best known for exposing vulnerabilities in Apple products.)**

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**4. Greg Hoglund (Specialist in computer forensics, best known for working in include physical memory forensics, attribution of hackers and malware detection.)**

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**5. Tsutomu Shimomura (Cyber Security Expert and Physicist)**

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## **FACTS**

**Hacker's Memorandum was published on leap day 1972. HAKMEM, is an report of MIT Artificial Lab. It was published in 1972, It includes wide variety of hacks algorithms and theories. It was published in an html document format so that it is supported by all types of browsers.**

**Hacker culture can be traced to 1959**

**Hacker culture can be traced to 1959 with the founding of the MIT Artificial Intelligence Lab. MIT students who were exploring phone switching network and the control systems of the Tech Model Railroad Club were drawn to the computers of the MIT Artificial Intelligence Lab (MIT AI Lab).**



# Hello,

# We Create Something Creative

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## OUR SERVICES

**01**

### Graphic Design

we serve the ordering of creative graphic design

**02**

### Online / website

we serve on online platform

**03**

### Content Creation

we serve the ordering of creative design and content.

**04**

### Assistance

we serve the ordering of creative branding design

## VISIT US AT

Shri Mohini Complex, 345 First Floor, Kingsway Rd, Nagpur, Maharashtra 440001

## ABOUT US

We are the students of G. H. Raisoni College of Commerce Science & Technology and we are engaged in designing dictionary on Ethical Hacking.

We also create content for some technical knowledge.

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