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Creating a secure network is one thing - kept secure is another. All your hard work will go to waste if you are not careful how you use the Internet. But if you follow some guidelines, you will greatly reduce your chances of compromising the security of your network. The first suggestion is to avoid clicking hyperlinks in emails or instant messages, especially if you do not recognize the name of the person by sending it to you. The link can lead you to a site hosting. It could also start a malware download. Tell your friends and family that you avoid clicking hyperlinks unless you are sure they lead to a secure destination. Links sometimes on Web pages can also lead to malware. You could click on a link thinking that you are going to a site when you really have another one. Some malware designers will go so far from creating a copy of a legitimate web page and use it to host their malware. It's called spoofing. Fortunately, it is not so common - the most legitimate sites are ready to act when they discover a spofer version. If you want to make sure you visit the right website, you should not rely on hyperlinks. The most reliable way to reach the desired site is to type the URL in the address bar of your browser. This method is also not completely infallible, but it is the most reliable way to ensure you go to the site you want to visit. Another thing to do is peer-to-peer services. These services allow you to download hosted files on other users' computers. Most of these services rely on users to share files. Usually, the service will create a shared folder. Any file inside that folder is Fair Game - Other service users can download a copy of it. If you are not careful, you may allow unset access to all files on your computer. If you store private information on your machine, it may not be private for Long. When you are cautious when you set up a peer-to-peer service, you should be fine. Keep in mind that by the very nature of the service, it will compromise the security of your network. It may seem that the suggestions we shared in this article are excessive. But think about how important your personal information is for you. If someone else has access to such information, he or she might steal your identity. A malicious hacker could raid a bank account, ruin your credit rating or use your machines to attack a Web server or send spam. While no network is always 100% immune to attack, following these tips will greatly reduce the risk of a security compromise. More information on networks and computer security on the next page. In this course, you will be shown how to configure, manage and monitor your control point environment. This free training is intended for new customers to the security solution of the control point. The modules are: INTRODUCTION TO THE SOLUTION OF CHECK POINT SCHEDING SECURITY POINT MANAGEMENT Implementation of the security gateways of the control point Creating a register of safety criteria and monitoring support, documentation and training There is an accreditation examination of the control point available for this course in Pearsonvue, exam # 156 -411. INTRODUCTION TO CHECK POINT SOLUTION OF CHECK POINT SECUTEMS GEDIO DI SUREZZA Distribution of security gateways of the control point Creation of a register of security policies and monitoring of support, documentation and following training Unfortunately, for this course: Iranian, Cuban and the Ukrainian crime region. While edx has searched for licences from the U.S. foreign activity control office (ofac) to offer our courses to students in these countries and regions, the licenses we received are not large enough to allow us to offer this course in all positions. edx really regrets that the sanctions of the United States prevent us from offering all our courses to all, regardless of where they live. In this course, will examine the various areas of network security Intrusion detection, collection of evidence and defense against cyber attacks. The problems and facilities available for both the intruder and the administrator of the data network will also be examined. You will learn the principles and security concepts of the wired and wireless data network. You will be guided through a series of laboratories and experiments to explore various mechanisms for the security of data networks, including physical layer mechanisms, filters, applications and encryption. You will analyze attack/defense scenarios and determine the effectiveness of particular defense deployments against attacks. This course is part of the RTX Cybersecurity MicroMasters program. How to identify when attacks occur within networks How to collect evidence of network intrusions How to test networks and systems for vulnerabilities How to prepare and defend against network attacks Unit 1: Package Deniffing Unit 2: Password cracking unit 3: Door Scanning Unit 4: Exploration and Exploration Unit 5: Access Control Lists Unit 6: Protection Unit 7: DHCP, DNS, and Attack Switch and Mitigation Unit 8: Male in Middle Attack and Mitigations Unfortunately, students residing in one or more of the following countries or regions will not be able to register for this course: Iran, Cuba and the Crimean region of Ukraine. While edx has searched for licenses from the U.S. Office of Foreign Asset Control (OFAC) to offer our courses to students in these countries and regions, the licenses we received are not large enough to allow us to offer this course in all positions. And here. It is truly regretted that the sanctions of the United States prevent us from offering all our courses to all, no matter where they live. The opinions expressed by the contributors of entrepreneurs are their own. You're reading Entrepreneur United States, an international franchise of Entrepreneur Media. My 12-year-old son asked me the other day how the data sound. Being asked a computer question, or more especially a network-based question, caused me to break the hanky that reserves me for those times when I find that my backup copy was an incremental instead of a full. I've been thinking about the whistles of old year-to-year modems, 8mm whirlwind backup tapes, 2.600-MHz tone of a phone switch, to the capacitor starters in a large router or switch. (I have goosebumps...) So, with wisdom similar to sage of my 18 years in information technology, I said, "Go ask your mother. Truthfully, if the data had a sound, I bet it would look more like "ka-ching" -- the sound of a cash register that drains an IT budget. This is certainly true in the security of the network. From I can't make a live fishing, the safety of the net is my bread and butter. I've shown the security value more and more times in presentations, videos, radio, Morse code, call it. It's easy! I can scare eight lives from a cat with hacking tools and statistics. Security is necessary and misunderstood in our field. After a presentation, I'm always afraid that a C-mart-level executive will approach and ask me to do a business case for what I presented without the scary tactics. I'd turn into Barney Fifetrying to buy a car right on the spot. So now that I've exposed a deep personal fear, let's see how we can justify cash spending on network security. First, understand that the data has value. Not just a little, but a lot. In fact, \$67.2 billion is lost every year on computer-related crimes, according to the FBI. As a reference point, in today's money, it costs about \$135 billion for the entire Apollo space program. With that kind of money at stake, thelt will work very hard to get access to your data. Security is necessary, but we cannot assume that we have an unlimited budget for security. If that were true, we would have sales representatives stalking us as paparazzi movie stars. To determine how much we should spend on security, we have to look at two factors: risk aversion and risk tolerance. Before entering understand that risk aversion and risk tolerance are based on data points that fill in an InfoSec management survey of 100 questions, marked 0 through 5, with 0 not be applicable and 5 be serious effects. The reference point that most companies try this against is ISO 17799, "The practice code for information security management. "Do not run through this survey or pass it to someone else in your organization. It should be completed by a C-level executive. This not only gives him immediate purchase, but also helps level C set the vision and understand the process. IT people should work with the results of this survey and not the survey view. The aversion of risk is really something we learned from our grandmothers: "Be safer than sorry." This is, of course, very subjective because the risk of a network administrator is the adventure of another. I did some work in a large government structure in the United States, and they were under continuous attack. They didn't think about it for a second. The alarms would turn off with the warning of a hacker from Asia, and they looked me straight in the face and said: "Are you ready for lunch? "The aversion of risk is something that should be based on your response to the InfoSec survey. This is divided into two scores: an InfoSec (IM) and an InfoSec (IO) operating quotient. The IM score is really the real impulse of aversion of your company at risk. This part of the survey is for the senior IT manager or CIO to complete. You have questions about IT policy, staff and data. The IO score is the vision of all other IT data services departments. It is measured what they consider critical and important for their contribution to the overall achievement of the company's objectives. This is for all your different departments to complete. The thumb rule is if they have a department head and a budget, they get a survey. Now, with these two compiled data points, you can calculate the risk conversion quotient. It'll look like something like this: IM quotient + IO quotient # = risk of aversion (RA) 2 Now with some real data, we can look at our RA with only some quick calculations: IM = 74 and IO = 6774+672=71 or 71% risk-address Like all good mathematics, it is never the end of history; Keep going. Now we have to collect the RA number (71%) in a risk tolerance chart. Conversion risk Quotient1-20 21-40 41-60 61-80 81-100 Risk tolerance High Medium Medium Medium Medium Low In our example, 71% is average low, so our company needs a real solid security system because our risk and tolerance aversion is medium low, as determined by all department heads and C level execs. We now have the data points that we have to look at to justify a security solution. All too many times I have seen companies with the best intentions to buy more security they actually need. A 71% RA is out of the realm of a basic security system (all in a device and few add-ins), but most likely not in the realm of a complete solution or (all solved, monitoring agreements, dedicated security personnel). We are looking for a moderate solution here to solve the problem of security and meet the budgetary objectives of our organization. Just like with anything else, there is a point where you actually have a decreasing return on the equipment you buy if you overlap. Using RA and RT as tools, you can easily determine the security model in which it fits based on solid and non-conjecture data. Remember: More pieces and do not make the network safer if you do not have the staff to maintain and manage the gear. Actually, it can open multiple holes in the network. Jimmy Ray Purser is a networked networking and security expert at Cisco Systems. Systems. Systems.

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