NOVA LABS

Cybersecurity / Lab Report
Katie C.

CYBER 101 / 1 OF 3


Cybersecurity 101

Network Know-How

What is a network in this video?

- ***Interconnected computers or devices***
- A super computer
- A computer vulnerability
- An Internet service provider
- All of the above

Correct
That's right. A network, such as the Internet, is a group of interconnected computers or devices that can communicate with each other.

Your Notes:

CYBER 101 / 2 OF 3
Cybersecurity 101

Here to Stay

Why are cyber vulnerabilities unlikely to ever go away?

- The government won't allow people to fix them.
- Criminals need them to steal identities.
- ***They are side effects of the freedom and ease of communicating online.***
- They're protected in a secret base on the moon.

Correct
Yes, vulnerabilities are a side effect of the freedom and ease of sending information over the Internet. As our thought experiment showed, eliminating vulnerabilities would mean getting rid of much of the freedom we associate with the Internet.

Your Notes:

CYBER 101 / 3 OF 3

Cybersecurity 101

Taking Advantage

Which of these groups exploits cyber vulnerabilities?

- Criminals
- Governments
- Hacktivists
- ***All of the above***

Correct
Cyber vulnerabilities can be used for profit, power, and attention, so many different groups exploit them to advance their goals.

Your Notes:

HACKING AND PRIVACY / 1 OF 3

A Cyber Privacy Parable

Over-Sharing

What did the identity-theft crime ring use Tim's photo for?

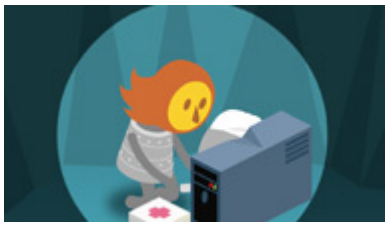
- To create a Tim-like disguise
- To make a counterfeit passport
- They sent it in spam emails to Tim's friends
- ***To figure out Tim's address***

Correct

That's right! With Tim's address, phone number, and Social Security number, the crime ring tricked Tim's bank into resetting his password. They then stole all his money.

Your Notes:

HACKING AND PRIVACY / 2 OF 3



Hacker Motive

Why do hackers hack?

- To make discoveries
- To protect information

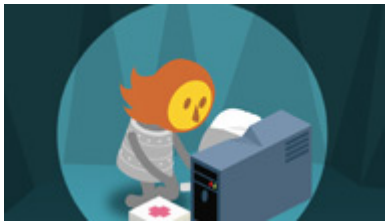
The Secret Lives of Hackers

- To steal information and money
- To expose corruption
- ***All of the above***

Correct
Hackers are often depicted in the media as malicious geniuses, but there are many different reasons to hack—some good, some bad, and some morally ambiguous.

Your Notes:

HACKING AND PRIVACY / 3 OF 3



The Secret Lives of Hackers

Bike Hacks

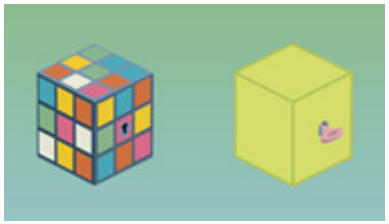
Which of these is not a hack?

- Using a bicycle to power a computer
- ***Stealing an unlocked bicycle***
- Building a working bicycle out of discarded umbrellas
- Creating a kinetic bicycle sculpture

Incorrect
All of these can be considered hacks except for stealing an unlocked bicycle. That isn't creative problem solving; it's just mean.

Your Notes:

CYBER CODES / 1 OF 3



Cyber Codes

Behind the Scenes

Which of these is regularly used for secure online communication?

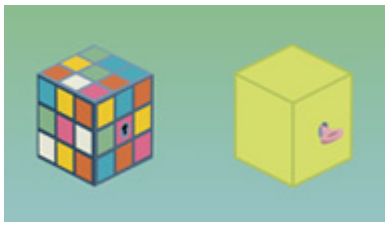
- Caesar cipher
- ***Public-key cryptography***
- Morse code
- Enigma code

Correct

Right. The other options are all real codes, but they could be decoded in a fraction of the time it would take to crack public-key cryptography.

Your Notes:

CYBER CODES / 2 OF 3



Cyber Codes

Encrypted Websites

How can you tell if a website encrypts its traffic?

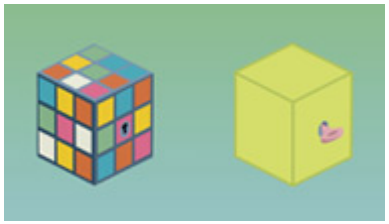
- Google it.
- ***Look for the lock symbol in a URL.***
- All websites encrypt their traffic.
- Encrypted sites take longer to load.

Correct

The most reliable way of checking whether a website encrypts its traffic is to look for the lock symbol in the URL. In a browser, it's usually followed by "HTTPS." The "S" stands for "secure."

Your Notes:

CYBER CODES / 3 OF 3



Cyber Codes

Trust

What can you trust to be secure 100 percent of the time?

- ○ Text messages
- ○ Emails
- ○ Browser history
- ○ Apps
- ◉ ***None of these***

Correct

Very few communication methods and tools are totally secure. Even those that are well encrypted usually have some unanticipated vulnerabilities.

Your Notes:
