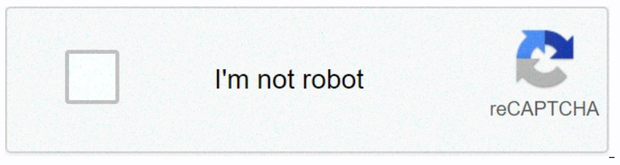

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Cyber awareness challenge 2020 knowledge check answers

To meet the requirements of policies, such as the DoD 8570.01M Information Assurance Workforce Improvement Program (WIP), dated November 10, 2015, including Amendment 4; Office of Management and Budget Circular NR. A-130; and the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) of 2014, the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) develops, maintains and publishes a Department of Defense Chief Information Office (DoD CIO) sponsored Cyber Awareness Challenge course every year. The course content is based on the requirements set out in this policy and on community data from the DoD CIO, chaired by the Cyber Workforce Advisory Group (CWAG). The course provides an overview of cybersecurity threats and best practices to ensure the security of information and information systems. Every year, authorized users of DoD information systems must complete the cybercrime challenge to maintain awareness and stay up-to-date with new cybersecurity threats. The training also strengthens best practices to ensure the security of dod and personal data and information systems and to keep up to date with changes in DoD's cybersecurity policy. Other agencies use the course to meet their requirements. The course also offers a knowledge check option for those who have successfully completed a previous version of the course. At the beginning of each lesson, a random selection of knowledge-checking questions from the previous version is presented. If you answer these questions correctly, you can skip a specific lesson. Instructions for this option are included in the course. The Cyber Awareness Challenge, which is also known as army cyber awareness training, cyber awareness challenge or DOD cyber challenge, is an annual computer security training that was created to raise cyber awareness among Department of Defense (DoD) employees. It helps people identify and prevent future cyberattacks. Although it is created for the Department of Defense, anyone can take part in this training. It is available online, is free for everyone, and is also available from anywhere in the world as long as you have a reliable Internet connection! Anyone with a computer or that supports any kind of sensitive information will use it. In this guide, we'll take a look at the key lessons of the DoD cyber challenge and a summary of all the training materials. DoD Cyber Awareness Challenge: Who can take it? Army, other branches of the armed forces, government employees. Companies and organizations can use this cyber awareness challenge as an excellent resource to provide cybersecurity training for their employees. All persons, especially those who value privacy and security, who work with confidential information, or who work in the IT field - they should take part in this training to protect themselves and their potential cyber-attacks. Cyber-witness training can be completed on the official DoD Cyber Awareness Challenge 2020 website. Although his lessons focus on securing the nation's classified data, the cyber awareness challenge includes many takeaway cybersecurity threats for non-military users like you and me. The format and main content of the DoD Cyber Awareness Challenge The cyber awareness challenge begins with a dramatic scene showing a piece of future news (from 2030), revealing that some cyberattacks across the United States have been catastrophic. These incidents occurred because some people have made bad decisions at the moment (i.e. in 2020). Now the participants in the DoD cyber challenge are shown some evidence where people could make bad decisions and be asked to make the right choice. There are three main sections and their subsections in the DoD Cyber Awareness Challenge tutorials: Each section contains definitions, vulnerabilities, real-world scenarios, and talks about the types of decisions that need to be made or avoided to prevent a cyberattack. 1) Data leak In government leak is a term that refers to information that has leaked from a higher classification or level of protection to a lower one. The leak poses a serious threat to national security. Spillage occurs when someone accidentally or intentionally discloses data, alters data, or engages in espionage, leading to the loss or degradation of resources or capabilities. 2) Confidential information For any type of company or organization that handles sensitive information, it is important to do everything in your power to protect that information – both for the benefit of customers and to comply with data protection laws and requirements. Some of these provisions include: But what is considered confidential information? Confidential information includes: controlled technical information (CTI), personally identifiable information (PII), protected health information (PHI), financial information, personal information or payroll, official use only (FOUO), controlled classified information (CUI), and Personal Data. Such confidential information must be protected as leakage may jeopardise government missions or interests. An example of such confidential information includes data or information provided by a confidential source (person, commercial company or foreign government) provided that it is not disclosed. For healthcare companies and organizations, examples of this type of information include: employee or customer names, addresses, phone numbers, etc., financial and account information, user credentials and passwords, patient medical records health information and medical care or insurance 3) Malicious code Malicious code can be distributed by downloading corrupted attachments and email files or by visiting infected websites. Malicious code contains viruses, Trojan horses, worms, macros, and scripts. They can damage or compromise the security of your digital files, erase your hard drive and/or allow hackers to access your computer or mobile phone from a remote location. Key lessons for corporations and individuals with the DoD Cyber Awareness Challenge Cybercrime Methods will be the same whether the goal is government, private companies, or members of the public. Therefore, there are many key lessons this cyber awareness challenge includes that can help corporate employees and individuals to prevent such attacks. Here we have written a summary of training on the challenges of cybersecurity, including key takeaway lessons. Please note that we have included only carefully selected lessons that we consider beneficial to the general public. However, there is not all the teachings of the course. To access all of this, you need to complete the DoD Cyber Awareness Challenge yourself! Antimalware Antimalware Malicious Code is a term that describes code that is used in online forms, scripts, and software that is designed to cause harm in some way. To help employees avoid the risk of downloading and installing malicious code, here are some useful tips: Scan all external files before uploading them to your computer. Don't access site links, buttons, and/or graphics in a suspicious email or pop-up generated by an email. If you suspect that any email is malicious, or if an unknown/unauthorized sender requests certain personal/confidential information, contact a security post (POC) or support team for assistance. For personal and office devices (laptop, computer, mobile phone, etc.), investigate each app and its vulnerabilities before downloading. View the email in plain text and don't display the email in the preview pane. Look for digital signatures if your organization uses an email signing certificate (recommended). Digitally signed emails are considered safer. Best practices for protecting sensitive information When you trust employees to handle sensitive customer information, they need to be aware of the sensitivity of your data and how to protect it. A single act of neglect can be catastrophic. Here are some major takeaways from the cyber awareness challenge that you can use to train your employees. When faxing sensitive information, make sure that the recipient is at the end of the receipt. Contact the recipient to confirm the receipt. the reported cause of identifiable data breaches is the failure to encrypt e-mail messages containing personally identifiable information. Therefore, always use encryption when emailing personally identifiable information, phi, or other sensitive information. In addition, digitally signed emails whenever possible to provide authentication and provide information Store sensitive information in shared folders or shared apps (for example, SharePoint, Google Docs, etc.). Never use your personal email accounts to transfer personal and phi data. Storing sensitive data only in authorized IT systems. Do not transmit, store, or process sensitive information on unauthorized systems. Follow your organization's policies for storing or deleting sensitive information. Mobile devices can be hacked or infected with malware. Therefore, always use organization-approved mobile devices and follow your organization's policies for using mobile computing and encryption when working with identifiable or phi devices. Preventing internal threats Internal threat incidents are up 47% from 2018, according to data from the Ponemon Institute and ObserveIT. The term threat to sensitive information refers to a situation in which employees themselves (intentionally or inadvertently) leak data or perform cybercrime against an organization. The possibility of a confidential threat cannot be ruled out, as employees have plenty of information readily available to them at their fingertips. So, as an employer, you need to keep an eye on the actions of your employees, as well as train employees to recognize the potential threat that may exist among them. We are not saying that all your employees are internal threats. However, if someone is going through difficult living conditions or experiencing persistent interpersonal difficulties, their emotional instability can make them a potential candidate to become one. Observe them and assess whether they exhibit any unusual or concerning behaviour, such as: Showing hostile, vengeful or criminal behavior, orPering with unusual or excessive interest in confidential information orExpressing unexplained or sudden affluence by purchasing high-value items/living off-the-counter measures orTrying access to and/or deleting sensitive information without the need for information, instead of giving you the benefit of doubt, report any suspicious activity or behavior in accordance with your agency's internal threat policy. Of course, there are additional steps you can take to prevent or mitigate the impact of internal threats: Perform risk assessments across your organization. Create and enforce data usage policies. Implement the least privilege policy to restrict employees' access to only the necessary systems. Periodically review access lists and immediately remove access for employees who have given up or are fired. Use the Security Info and Event System (SIEM) to monitor your activities information to which they have access. Best practices for physical safety in the workplace There are many reasons why physical security is so important to your organization – your colleague may be an internal threat, or some walk-ins or visitors may be spying, eavesdropping or looking for a chance to steal important data from files or computer. These events happen not only in military installations, but also in organizations. So, you need to be vigilant about workplace safety, too. This means: Don't talk about work/customers/company policies regarding marketing, technology, etc. outside the workspace. You may accidentally disclose some sensitive information that cannot come out. Even in a closed working environment, be careful when discussing sensitive information such as personally identifiable information or PHI, as individuals without the need to know can be present around you. Be sure to eavesdrop on people when downloading messages from smartphones or other media. Learn and follow your organization's policies for building entry, workspace security, and emergency response. Always close office cabinets and drawers if they have any files/documents containing sensitive information. Best practices for mobile devices and removable media for mobile devices and removable media pose a serious threat to businesses and government organizations. They are easy to use and convenient. However, mobile devices can also move malware from one device to another without the user's knowledge. So, if you connect an infected device to a new computer, it can install this malware on the new device. These media include flash drives such as flash drives, flash drives and flash drives, external hard drives, optical drives, and external music players such as iPods. So, what can you do to protect your organization? Removable media shall be used only if they are operationally necessary, belong to an organisation and approved by the relevant authorities in accordance with the rules. Encrypt data appropriately when storing it in removable media on your device. Do not use any removable media owned by individuals/non-organizations to store your organization's data. As a best practice, mark all removable media, especially if they contain personally identifiable or phi information or any sensitive data. Avoid inserting removable media with unknown content into your computer. Follow your organization's policies for sanitizing, cleaning, discarding, and destroying removable media Best practices for laptops and mobile devices Mobile devices must store so many stored credentials for automatic sign-in, personal and professional data, and media files. If your organization has provided you with a laptop or mobile phone for professional use, it could be a virtual gold mine for attackers. Simply hacking or stealing such devices, can carry out dangerous attacks. Therefore, accurately handing over your mobile phone and laptop is a key step. Consider screen protection if you're using a laptop or mobile device to do office work in public places. Turn off your device if you don't intend to use it in the near future. Turn on automatic screen locking after a period of inactivity. Encrypt all laptops/mobile devices. Always have visual or physical control over your laptop/mobile devices, especially when passing through airport security checkpoints. Use public or free Wi-Fi only on an approved VPN in your organization. If your device is lost or stolen, immediately report the loss to your organization's poc security or technology department. Home computer security tips People typically don't store organization-related information on your home computer/personal computer. However, such personal computers include automatic sign-in devices for email addresses, social networking sites, apps, financial institutions' websites, etc. Therefore, employees need to be aware of how to protect their home computers, too. Note: In the cyber awareness challenge, these tips come from the PDF National Security Agency (NSA) Best Practices for Keeping Your Home Network Secure. Always use strong passwords for your home computer. Create separate accounts for each user and ask them to create their own passwords using the strong password creation method. Install all system security updates, patches, and keep your security up-to-date, such as antivirus, spyware, and firewall. Regularly scan files for viruses. Change the default login and password for operating systems and applications. Keep your files safe and secure on a regular basis. Watch out for sudden flashing pop-ups warning you that your computer is infected with a virus; this may indicate a malicious code attack. General guidelines for the safety of online behavior outside the workplace While employers may not necessarily control what their employees do in their personal time, they can educate them about the dangers of social media and other online platforms. The DoD Cyber Awareness Challenge includes a section that provides tips on best practices when surfing the internet. Here are some key takeaways from this DoD cyber awareness training challenge section: Be aware of the information you post online about yourself and your family. It can be used to guess passwords, carry out

doxxing attacks, send spear/whale phishing emails, or steal identities. Create strong passwords and opt for two-factor authentication (2FA) or multi-factor authentication (MFA), if available. Watch out for links to games, quizzes and other apps available through social networking sites. They may contain malicious codes or manipulate you to share login information or other sensitive information. Don't post any sensitive information about your organization or social media customers (regardless of the privacy settings set in your account). The last word on the DoD Cyber Awareness Challenge Cyber criminals use innovative and sophisticated ways to perform cyberattacks nowadays. People fall for such malicious tricks and lose billions of dollars a year. That is, cyber awareness training is a must for everyone, especially corporate employees and technology workers. When corporations become victims of a cyberattack due to employee negligence or internal threats, they lose not only sensitive data, but also reputation and suffer financial losses in legal battles. Therefore, the DoD Cyber Awareness Challenge is a great source of information for organizations to train their employees, return their vigilance to all kinds of cybercrimes, and inform them about the best security techniques. The cybersecurity challenge is highly recommended training for everyone to improve the security posture of any organization, regardless of size. Size.

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