

Chapter 1 : Financial Dictionary | Investopedia

freedom from financial cares or from want: The insurance policy gave the family security. precautions taken to guard against crime, attack, sabotage, espionage, etc.: claims that security was lax at the embassy; the importance of computer security to prevent hackers from gaining access.

Controlling who has access to a computer or online service and the information it stores. Asset Something of value to a person, business or organization. Authentication The process to verify that someone is who they claim to be when they try to access a computer or online service. Backing up To make a copy of data stored on a computer or server to lessen the potential impact of failure or loss. Bring your own device BYOD The authorised use of personally owned mobile devices such as smartphones or tablets in the workplace. Broadband High-speed data transmission system where the communications circuit is shared between multiple users. Business continuity management Preparing for and maintaining continued business operations following disruption or crisis. Certification Declaration that specified requirements have been met. Certification body An independent organization that provides certification services. Chargeback A payment card transaction where the supplier initially receives payment but the transaction is later rejected by the cardholder or the card issuing company. Cloud computing Delivery of storage or computing services from remote servers online ie via the internet. Common text A structure and series of requirements defined by the International Organization for Standardization, that are being incorporated in all management system International Standards as they are revised. Data server A computer or program that provides other computers with access to shared files over a network. Declaration of conformity Confirmation issued by the supplier of a product that specified requirements have been met. DMZ Segment of a network where servers accessed by less trusted users are isolated. Encryption The transformation of data to hide its information content. Firewall Hardware or software designed to prevent unauthorised access to a computer or network from another computer or network. Gap analysis The comparison of actual performance against expected or required performance. Hacker Someone who violates computer security for malicious reasons, kudos or personal gain. Hard disk The permanent storage medium within a computer used to store programs and data. Identification The process of recognising a particular user of a computer or online service. Infrastructure-as-a-service IaaS Provision of computing infrastructure such as server or storage capacity as a remotely provided service accessed online ie via the internet. Inspection certificate A declaration issued by an interested party that specified requirements have been met. Instant messaging Chat conversations between two or more people via typing on computers or portable devices. Internet service provider ISP Company that provides access to the internet and related services. Intrusion detection system IDS Program or device used to detect that an attacker is or has attempted unauthorised access to computer resources. Intrusion prevention system IPS Intrusion detection system that also blocks unauthorised access when detected. Keyboard logger A virus or physical device that logs keystrokes to secretly capture private information such as passwords or credit card details. Leased circuit Communications link between two locations used exclusively by one organization. In modern communications, dedicated bandwidth on a shared link reserved for that user. Local area network LAN Communications network linking multiple computers within a defined location such as an office building. Macro virus Malware ie malicious software that uses the macro capabilities of common applications such as spreadsheets and word processors to infect data. Malware Software intended to infiltrate and damage or disable computers. Shortened form of malicious software. Management system A set of processes used by an organisation to meet policies and objectives for that organisation. Network firewall Device that controls traffic to and from a network. Passing off Making false representation that goods or services are those of another business. Personal firewall Software running on a PC that controls network traffic to and from that computer. Personal information Personal data relating to an identifiable living individual. The email usually contains a link to a fake website that looks authentic. Platform-as-a-service PaaS The provision of remote infrastructure allowing the development and deployment of new software applications over the internet. Portable device A small, easily transportable computing device such as a smartphone, laptop or tablet computer. Proxy server

Server that acts as an intermediary between users and other servers, validating user requests. Restore The recovery of data following computer failure or loss. Risk Something that could cause an organization not to meet one of its objectives. Risk assessment The process of identifying, analysing and evaluating risk. Router Device that directs messages within or between networks. Screen scraper A virus or physical device that logs information sent to a visual display to capture private or personal information. Security control Something that modifies or reduces one or more security risks. Security information and event management SIEM Process in which network information is aggregated, sorted and correlated to detect suspicious activities. Security perimeter A well-defined boundary within which security controls are enforced. Server Computer that provides data or services to other computers over a network. Smartphone A mobile phone built on a mobile computing platform that offers more advanced computing ability and connectivity than a standard mobile phone. Software-as-a-service SaaS The delivery of software applications remotely by a provider over the internet; perhaps through a web interface. Supply chain A set of organisations with linked resources and processes involved in the production of a product. Tablet An ultra-portable, touch screen computer that shares much of the functionality and operating system of smartphones, but generally has greater computing power. Threat Something that could cause harm to a system or organization. Threat actor A person who performs a cyber attack or causes an accident. Two-factor authentication Obtaining evidence of identity by two independent means, such as knowing a password and successfully completing a smartcard transaction. Username The short name, usually meaningful in some way, associated with a particular computer user. User account The record of a user kept by a computer to control their access to files and programs. Virtual private network VPN Link s between computers or local area networks across different locations using a wide area network that cannot access or be accessed by other users of the wide area network. Vulnerability A flaw or weakness that can be used to attack a system or organization. Wide area network WAN Communications network linking computers or local area networks across different locations. Worm Malware that replicates itself so it can spread to infiltrate other computers. See all standards that may help you to improve your cyber security Cyber security threats and your business With cyber attacks estimated to cost UK firms billions of pounds per annum no business, whether large, medium or small, can afford to ignore cyber security.

Chapter 2 : Security | Definition of Security by Merriam-Webster

6. A financial instrument, such as a stock or bond, representing rights of ownership or creditorship and often traded in secondary markets.

An equity security represents ownership interest held by shareholders in an entity a company, partnership or trust , realized in the form of shares of capital stock , which includes shares of both common and preferred stock. Equity securities do entitle the holder to some control of the company on a pro rata basis , via voting rights. In the case of bankruptcy, they share only in residual interest after all obligations have been paid out to creditors. A debt security represents money that is borrowed and must be repaid, with terms that stipulates the size of the loan, interest rate and maturity or renewal date. They are typically issued for a fixed term, at the end of which they can be redeemed by the issuer. Debt securities can be secured backed by collateral or unsecured, and, if unsecured, may be contractually prioritized over other unsecured, subordinated debt in the case of a bankruptcy. Hybrid securities , as the name suggests, combine some of the characteristics of both debt and equity securities. It offers a fixed dividend rate and is a popular instrument for income-seeking investors. It is essentially fixed-income security. What is the Role of Securities? The entity that creates the securities for sale is known as the issuer, and those that buy them are, of course, investors. Generally, securities represent an investment and a means by which municipalities, companies and other commercial enterprises can raise new capital. Companies can generate a lot of money when they go public, selling stock in an initial public offering IPO , for example. City, state or county governments can raise funds for a particular project by floating a municipal bond issue. On the other hand, purchasing securities with borrowed money, an act known as buying on a margin , is a popular investment technique. In essence, a company may deliver property rights, in the form of cash or other securities, either at inception or in default, to pay its debt or other obligation to another entity. These collateral arrangements have been growing of late, especially among institutional investors. Informal electronic trading systems have become more common in recent years, and securities are now often traded " over-the-counter ," or directly among investors either online or over the phone. Following an IPO, any newly issued stock, while still sold in the primary market , is referred to as a secondary offering. Sometimes companies sell stock in a combination of public and private placement. In the secondary market , also known as the aftermarket, securities are simply transferred as assets from one investor to another: The secondary market thus supplements the primary. The secondary market is less liquid for privately-placed securities, since they are not publicly tradable and can only be transferred among qualified investors. Other Types of Securities Certificated securities are those that are represented in physical, paper form. Securities may also be held in the direct registration system, which records shares of stock in book-entry form. Modern technologies and policies have, in some cases, eliminated the need for certificates and for the issuer to maintain a complete security register. A system has developed wherein issuers can deposit a single global certificate representing all outstanding securities into a universal depository known as the Depository Trust Company DTC. All securities traded through DTC are held in electronic form. It is important to note that certificated and un-certificated securities do not differ in terms of the rights or privileges of the shareholder or issuer. Bearer securities are those that are negotiable and entitle the shareholder to the rights under the security. They are transferred from investor to investor, in certain cases by endorsement and delivery. In terms of proprietary nature, pre-electronic bearer securities were always divided, meaning each security constituted a separate asset, legally distinct from others in the same issue. Depending on market practice, divided security assets can be fungible or less commonly non-fungible, meaning that upon lending, the borrower can return assets equivalent either to the original asset or to a specific identical asset at the end of the loan. In some cases, bearer securities may be used to aid tax evasion, and thus can sometimes be viewed negatively by issuers, shareholders and fiscal regulatory bodies alike. They are therefore rare in the United States. Registered securities bear the name of the holder and other necessary details maintained in a register by the issuer. Transfers of registered securities occur through amendments to the register. Registered debt securities are always undivided, meaning the entire issue makes up one single asset, with each security being a

part of the whole. Undivided securities are fungible by nature. Secondary market shares are also always undivided. Letter securities are not registered with the SEC, and therefore cannot be sold publicly in the marketplace. The term is derived from the SEC requirement for an "investment letter" from the purchaser, stating that the purchase is for investment purposes and is not intended for resale. Cabinet securities are listed under a major financial exchange, such as the NYSE, but are not actively traded. The "cabinet" refers to the physical place where bond orders were historically stored off of the trading floor. The cabinets would typically hold limit orders, and the orders were kept on hand until they expired or were executed. A convertible bond, for example, would be a residual security because it allows the bond holder to convert the security into common shares. Preferred stock may also have a convertible feature. Corporations may offer residual securities to attract investment capital when competition for funds is highly competitive. When the residual security is converted, or exercised, it increases the number of current outstanding common shares. This can dilute the share pool, and their price as well. In contrast, if a publicly traded company takes measures to reduce the total number of its outstanding shares, the company is said to have consolidated them. The net effect of this action is to increase the value of each individual share. This is often done to attract more or larger investors, such as mutual funds. Public offerings, sales and trades of U. Self Regulatory Organizations SROs within the brokerage industry often take on regulatory positions as well.

Chapter 3 : Stock Market Glossary | Stock Trading Terms Dictionary

See also: portfolio securities stock and shares. In relation to a company not limited by shares (whether or not it has a share capital), the interest of a member of the company as such; thus, debentures and loan stocks are securities.

Profiting from differences in the price of a security that is traded on multiple markets. A value of less than 1 is considered bullish, greater than 1 bearish. Arrearage The overdue interest or dividends of a bond or preferred share. Asian Funds A fund that targets primarily the stocks of companies located in Asia. These funds appeal to investors who are bullish on the potential of Asian companies, and want to capitalize on that growth. Asian Option An option whose payoff depends on the average value of an underlying security over a specified period. Ask Asked Price The lowest round lot price at which a broker will sell a security. Assignment The receipt of an exercise notice by an options writer that requires him to sell in the case of a call or purchase in the case of a put the underlying security at the specified strike price. Assessment Bond Municipal bond used for specific projects, to be repaid using tax proceeds collected from those who benefit from the project. Also called special-purpose bond. Asset Allocation Funds Funds that seek to provide an optimal mix of stocks, bonds and cash at any given time. At-the-Money An option is at-the-money if the strike price of the option is equal to the market price of the underlying security. Auction Treasury The issuance of new Treasury bills, notes, and bonds at stated intervals by the Federal Reserve. Auction Market A market where buyers and sellers enter bids and offers simultaneously, such as the New York Stock Exchange. Average Also known as an index, it is the mathematical calculation that indicates the value of a group of securities. Average Life An estimate of the time to maturity for a pool of mortgage-backed securities. Average Maturity The average time to maturity of securities held by a mutual fund. Changes in interest rates have greater impact on funds with a longer average life. Average Volume Average volume is calculated by dividing the total volume for the previous three months by the number of trading days in the period. Compare this number to the daily volume to see if interest in the security has increased or decreased. Away From the Market On a limit order, a buy order which is lower than the current market price, or a sell order which is higher than the current market price. These orders are held to be executed later, unless they are of the fill-or-kill type.

Chapter 4 : Glossary of cyber security terms | BSI Group

Legal Definition and Related Resources of Securities Meaning of Securities stocks, bonds, contracts or other evidence of secured indebtedness, wherein an investment is made for the purpose of realizing income or profit.

Chapter 5 : Securities | Free Online Dictionary of Law Terms and Legal Definitions

Books Advanced Search New Releases Amazon Charts Best Sellers & More The New York Times® Best Sellers Children's Books Textbooks Textbook Rentals Sell Us Your Books Best Books of the Month Kindle eBooks Audible Audiobooks.

Chapter 6 : security conscious definition | English definition dictionary | Reverso

The calendrierdelaScience.com Glossary of financial and investing terms allows you search by term or browse by letter more than 8, terms and definitions related to the stock market.

Chapter 7 : security | Definition of security in English by Oxford Dictionaries

Definition of securities: Financing or investment instruments (some negotiable, others not) bought and sold in financial markets, such as bonds, debentures, notes, options, shares (stocks), and warrants.

Chapter 8 : Security | Define Security at calendrierdelascience.com

Securities activities have traditionally been viewed as part of the business of banking, and banks have been conducting securities activities for customers since before enactment of the federal securities laws.

Chapter 9 : What is SECURITIES? definition of SECURITIES (Black's Law Dictionary)

A simple definition of a security is any proof of ownership or debt that has been assigned a value and may be sold. (Today, evidence of ownership is likely to be a computer file, while once it was.