

Study skills - Connor Hamill

by Connor Hamill

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Connor Hamill – Study Skills assignment

APPENDIX GA36a

LEVEL 4 ASSESSMENT SPECIFICATION

Student name:	Connor hamill	Student number:	ID
Programme:	L4 OME		
Module:	Study Skills		
Module code:	ACDB4010	Contribution to Overall Module Assessment (%):	100
Lecturer:	Dr Ewa Kazimierska	Internal Verifier:	Gareth Jones
Assignment Title:	Reflection on Study Skills	Word count (or equivalent):	Portfolio, the equivalent of 2000 words

Submission deadline:	December 16th @3pm	Return date of provisional marks & written feedback:	Jan 20th 2023
Submission method:	All written assessments, where practical and possible, must be submitted via Turnitin unless otherwise instructed by the Lecturer. (Please DO NOT put this assessment specification into Turnitin or it will match many similarities with other students' submissions.) Alternative submission method (if applicable): NA Late submission of the assessment will result in a late penalty mark. Penalties for late submission: Up to one week late, maximum mark of 40%. Over one week late, 0%. Only the Extenuating Circumstances Panel may approve a change to submission dates.		
Academic honesty / referencing:	Academic honesty is required. In the main body of your submission you must give credit to authors on whose research and ideas your work is based. Append to your submission a reference list that indicates the books, articles, etc. that you have used, cited or quoted in order to complete this assessment.		

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Section 1 – Presentation

My name is Connor Hamill, sixteen years old and from dumbarton, scotland which is a small town thirty minutes west of glasgow, Hobbies include football, golf and going out with friends, as well as concerts and shopping. Some dislikes I have are cats and dishonesty. Strengths I have are good teamwork, leadership qualities being a former football team captain and working well under pressure through an old job working in a five star resort. However weaknesses I have include procrastinating which is really unhelpful and being too self critical.

Personality and as a whole person, easy to get on with and likes interaction which come hand in hand, also its key to always be kind and considerate towards others as anyone would like the same returned, overall adventure and enjoyment are the main aspects of a successful/happy life. Team work and honesty are key,

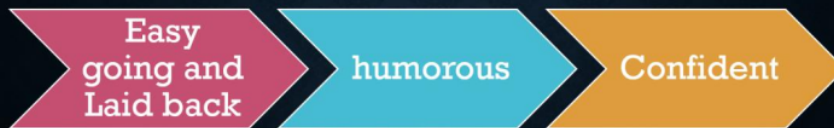
Presentation slides that describe and introduce -

HOBBIES / INTERESTS

- Football
- Golf
- Weekends going out with friends



PERSONALITY



STRENGTHS

Working in a team

Love to win

Problem solving

Honesty

WEAKNESSES

Focus/easily distracted

Try to get everything perfect

Self critical

Leave things to the last possible minute

Key points discovered whilst creating –

True personality, i was able to express who I am to a group of people I didn't  1

Exploring strengths and weaknesses

What makes me happy

Able to be creative and imaginative

Overall, what improvements are needed –

Speak up and appear more enthusiastic towards the task

Eye Contact which would keep the audience engaged

Time management, practice more times than I did

Add in all relevant subject matters  2

Section 2 – Skills Evaluation

Through various research platforms the three main skills required to be successful in higher education were:

1. Ability to communicate
2. Teamwork and relationship building
3. Desire and motivation to push yourself

As well Through various research platforms the three main skills required to be successful in employment were:

1. Problem solving

2. Organisation

3. Adaptability

The two similarly link as in both scenarios you will need to adapt and expand your comfort zone whether this is through communicating, problem solving or many more

Before personality tests

Outgoing

Confident

Quite creative

Like looking out for others

Adventurous

After personality tests

Extrovert

Sensing

Realistic

Emotionally stable

Agreeable

Short term goals –

Complete the apprenticeship and university, this will help me progress further in life and be able to grab as many opportunities as possible.

Be financially stable and with my first car, this will overall help me live a happy life with a suitable amount of money to explore new places

Learn and maintain as much information as possible, as I progress further into the job all this info will still be with me and become very useful and attractive to new managers

Make new friends and spend time with family, the most important thing is keeping and expanding new relationships with and within work, as both will be as useful as each other

Long Term goals –

Have a secure job within the MOD, when I first heard about the opening for the job I realised that I had to apply but now being

within the apprenticeship now realising how good of an opportunity excites me for the future

Travel the world, since I was young I have always been interested in different traditions throughout the world and to experience these would be life changing and really get a better understanding of the world we live in, and overall just explore and have fun

Create new lasting memories, everyday you create new memories some good some bad but that's life, I want to be able to make the best lasting memories I possibly can with friends and family

Having my own house and dream car, I have an idea on what my dream car and house look like however things change and when I have enough money to whatever I feel is my dream at that time i will be able to buy it

SMART process

Having a secure job

S – have a good paying enjoyable job

M – complete everything to a high standard and have a good attitude

A – complete the apprenticeship successfully

R – having to put in the hard work after hours

T – keep progressing until you are happy

Buying dream car and own house

S – buying a car and house

M – keep at the job to earn as much money as possible

A – save forty percent of each wage into my savings account

R – keep adding to the account as much as I can

T – by the end of the apprenticeship to have the dream car

Making new memories

S – making memories

M – take opportunities to enjoy regularly

A – Build up to eventually travelling the world

R – Scottish memories until I have a suitable income

T – Keep exploring as you will never have visited everywhere

Learn and maintain as much info as possible -

S - gather as much info as possible

M - take notes and read over them again

A - revise for an hour each night

R - have some days off but make sure to catch up

T - Keep this up as you will never learn everything there is too learn

Section 3 - looking after your data

Once work is completed you are recommended to save it to 3 different areas, three main areas are to the computer in operation, via email to a personal email and saved on a hard drive, this allows you to always have a backup data protection incase you lose/break one, this means that you understand your data is always available in at least one area

Possible danger scenarios

Loss of a hard drive - even though this has occurred there is still the backup options of files on the computer or personal computer

Broken computer - having sent it to a personal email you are able to access this on any computer

Files corrupt - having it sent again to a personal email

Saved to the wrong place - although you have saved it in the wrong place it is still sent to an email and on your hard drive

Viruses - If your computer is infected badly by viruses and malware, you may install the operating system and programs easily if you have installation disks available. The same goes to your original data. Making daily backups of your data and having it ready after severe virus damages may have really high value.

Power failures - Sudden changes in voltage may damage many different computer parts. Most problems can be solved by changing the power supply unit but there is also a great possibility for damaging other hardware elements of the

computer, e.g. hard drives and other parts which are very sensitive to changes in voltage and strong magnetic fields.

Section 4 - conclusion and evaluation

In conclusion through the research and previous knowledge in class learning this report was create to further understanding about different aspects of the course including personality and who you are, through personality tests and having to really think about your strengths and weaknesses we were able to discover various new and existing things about ourselves. Other key skills we learned were our skills in topics such as time management being more organised and efficient, take a look ahead in our future goals, long and short term and provide a plan on how we can achieve them through the SMART process. Throughout this procedure I learned a lot more about myself and my goals that I want to achieve in life and what I want to make of myself, however as well as being able to be realistic about the goals and realising what and what isn't achievable. Further into section three discussed was about data protection and how you can protect and make sure your data is always available by saving it to three different places. This taught me that doing this means my data will always be protected and I can be confident in it. Moving on to the crypto report this showed me the different ways that data can be attacked and prevented which is a valuable thing to learn. Even though some of the statistics were worrying overall I feel confident in the methods taught that I can repent and be safe within my data

Section 5 - Appendices

Cryptowall report -

Introduction -

Trojans and viruses -

Ransomware -

Cryptowall Malware -

References -

Introduction - what is malware and how does it affect

By definition “malware is software that is specifically designed to disrupt, damage, or gain unauthorised access to a computer system”. Malware, short for (malicious software) is referred to as an invasive software created by online attackers (hackers) to steal data and take down computer systems. Examples of common malware include viruses, worms, Trojan viruses, spyware, adware, and ransomware. In recent times malware infiltrations have stolen mass amounts of data. Within this report we will cover how you can fight against these attacks as well as platforms used by hackers to create the attacks [1, 2]

Trojans and viruses -

“The Trojan Horse was a large wooden horse used by the Greeks during the Trojan War to enter the city of Troy and win the war”. “The Greeks pretended to sail away, and the Trojans pulled the horse into their city as a victory trophy. That night, the Greek force crept out of the horse and opened the gates for the rest of the Greek army, which had sailed back under cover of darkness”. The Greeks entered and destroyed the city, ending the war. Metaphorically, a Trojan horse has come to mean any trick or stratagem that causes a target to invite a foe into a securely protected bastion or place. A dangerous computer program that fools people into openly running it is also called a Trojan horse or simply a trojan. A Trojan Horse Virus is a type of malware that installs onto a computer undercover as a legit program. “The delivery method typically sees an attacker use social engineering to hide malicious code within legitimate software to try and gain users' system access with their software, then transfers onto the user's device. Once downloaded, the malicious code will execute the task the attacker designed it for, such as gain backdoor access to corporate systems, spy on users' online activity, or steal sensitive data”. Key information to recognise a trojan being activated are unusual activity such as computer settings being changed unexpectedly.” Viruses by definition are a piece of code that is capable of copying itself and typically has a detrimental effect, such as corrupting the system or destroying data”. The different types: number one spyware, this malware spy's on you and steals details such as bank card details, passwords and many other forms of your personal data and eventually returns all this data to the creator of the programme.

Number two worms, this virus hops from computer to computer affecting various different whole networks. Number three ransomware, this kind of virus hijacks data, and encrypts it to then demand money from victims in exchange for returned and accessible data. [3 , 4 , 5]

Ransomware in more detail -

Dating all the way back to 1989 the first ransomware attack was recorded and it targeted the healthcare industry, however recent attacks have become more advanced and hard to catch, they are also double extortion which means they want you to pay back for the data and to stop the theft as well, there is also a reported two hundred and forty three percent increase in double and triple extortion which is really worrying statistics. victim. Businesses more often than others find themselves more vulnerable to a ransomware attack given the highly personal/sensitive information they have the ability to hold is worth more of value as they have numerous amounts of credentials, banks statements, grants, and contracts which is seen as a highly valuable way of income to a hacker as it means more leverage they can hold, meaning a higher amount of money they will receive . This is because businesses will not want any ideas leaked to competitors or bad publicity surrounding the organisation which can cost them much more than any normal person.[6]

Cryptowall Malware

CryptoWall belongs to the ransomware family that uses advanced techniques to infiltrate computers and hides from its victims. Simply put, the Cryptowall is a Trojan horse that encrypts files on the compromised computer and then proceeds to threaten the user to pay a ransom to have the files decrypted. The ransomware arrives on the affected computer through spam emails. Basically, by making use of the exploit kits hosted through malicious ads or compromised sites, or other malware. It is important to have a virus protection program in place to stay protected. "The CryptoWall ransom was first found in the wild around 2014 – it was very popular then! Ever since then, online fraudsters with the help of illegal programmers and developers have updated and iterated on it several times". This has made it, even more, harder to detect and remove. When a computer is infected, it is important to update the antivirus software on the computer or network to stay safe.

Once the system is infected, it runs new registry entries with Windows startup. From then on, it connects to distant locations and starts interacting with the Command and Control server. After infecting the system, the ransomware encrypts predetermined files and blocks the user so that they don't access them. It is not advisable to pay the money that the online fraudsters demand as there are few guarantees that the

user will retrieve the files. Remember, it is just a cunning and crooked way to earn illegal money. Run a full system scan of Comodo antivirus after the attack to stay rest assured that the CryptoWall is out of your computer completely.

References

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GRADEMARK REPORT

FINAL GRADE

GENERAL COMMENTS

Instructor

To prepare for any further assignment, make sure that you read the brief very carefully and follow the instructions/guidance/hints within.

34/100

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Comment 1

sentence not finished



Comment 2

I am not sure what meant here

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GRADING FORM: ACDB4011 STUDY SKILLS

CONNOR HAMILL

34

CRITERIA 1

(20%) Engagement with Literature Skills



No engagement with literature for the main report. For cryptowall report, only websites are read. No IEEE format applied.

6

CRITERIA 2

(20%) Knowledge and Understanding Skills



'Bullet point' style is good to present topics but they must be followed by further discussion.

8

CRITERIA 3

(20%) Cognitive and Intellectual Skill

-  Your thoughts and opinions need deeper evaluation, analysis, and reflection. **6**

CRITERIA 4

(20%) Practical Application Skills

-  Skills to prepare and deliver presentation were demonstrated. Cryptowall report much better in terms of structure and content than the final assignment. Major parts of the final report are missing (no: time management, **8**

CRITERIA 5

(20%) Transferable Skills for Life and Professional Practice

-  No abstract nor Introduction. Pages not numbered. Incomplete TOC (conclusions, references, appendices). No attempt of using passive voice **6**