ISACA® Glossary of Terms
English-Brazilian Portuguese

FEEDBACK

Please contact the ISACA Translation Manager at *asalzano@isaca.org* for any comments or suggested changes.

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Trust in, and value from, information systems

A

Abend An abnormal end to a computer job; termination of a task prior to its completion because of an error condition that cannot be resolved by recovery facilities while the task is executing
PORTUGUESE: **Término anormal**

Acceptable interruption window The maximum period of time that a system can be unavailable before compromising the achievement of the enterprise's business objectives
PORTUGUESE: **Janela de interrupção aceitável**

Acceptable use policy A policy that establishes an agreement between users and the enterprise and defines for all parties' the ranges of use that are approved before gaining access to a network or the Internet
PORTUGUESE: **Política de uso aceitável**

Access control The processes, rules and deployment mechanisms that control access to information systems, resources and physical access to premises
PORTUGUESE: **Controle de acesso**

Access control list (ACL) An internal computerized table of access rules regarding the levels of computer access permitted to logon IDs and computer terminals Scope Note: Also referred to as access control tables
PORTUGUESE: **Lista de controle de acesso (ACL)**

Access control table An internal computerized table of access rules regarding the levels of computer access permitted to logon IDs and computer terminals
PORTUGUESE: **Tabela de controle de acesso**

Access method The technique used for selecting records in a file, one at a time, for processing, retrieval or storage
access method is related to, but distinct from, the file organization, which determines how the records are stored.
PORTUGUESE: **Método de acesso**

Access path The logical route that an end user takes to access computerized information Scope Note: Typically includes a route through the operating system, telecommunications software, selected application software and the access control system
PORTUGUESE: **Caminho de acesso**

Access rights The permission or privileges granted to users, programs or workstations to create, change, delete or view data and files within a system, as defined by rules established by data owners and the information security policy
PORTUGUESE: **Direitos de acesso**

Access server Provides centralized access control for managing remote access dial-up services
PORTUGUESE: **Servidor de acesso**

Accountability The ability to map a given activity or event back to the responsible party
PORTUGUESE: **Responsabilidade**

Accountability of governance Governance ensures that enterprise objectives are achieved by evaluating stakeholder needs, conditions and options; setting direction through prioritization and decision making; and monitoring performance, compliance and progress against plans. In most enterprises, governance is the responsibility of the board of directors under the leadership of the chairperson. Scope Note: COBIT 5 Perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Responsabilidade pela prestação de contas de governança**

Accountable party The individual, group or entity that is ultimately responsible for a subject matter, process or scope Scope Note: Within the IT Assurance Framework (ITAF), the term "management" is equivalent to "accountable party."
PORTUGUESE: **Parte responsável**

Acknowledgment (ACK) A flag set in a packet to indicate to the sender that the previous packet sent was accepted correctly by the receiver without errors, or that the receiver is now ready to accept a transmission
PORTUGUESE: **Reconhecimento (ACK)**

Active recovery site (Mirrored) A recovery strategy that involves two active sites, each capable of taking over the other's workload in the event of a disaster Scope Note: Each site will have enough idle processing power to restore data from the other site and to accommodate the excess workload in the event of a disaster.
PORTUGUESE: **Site de recuperação ativa (espelhado)**

Active response A response in which the system either automatically, or in concert with the user, blocks or otherwise affects the progress of a detected attack Scope Note: Takes one of three forms: amending the environment, collecting more information or striking back against the user
PORTUGUESE: **Resposta ativa**

Activity The main actions taken to operate the COBIT process
PORTUGUESE: **Atividade**

Address Within computer storage, the code used to designate the location of a specific piece of data
PORTUGUESE: **Endereço**

Address space The number of distinct locations that may be referred to with the machine address Scope Note: For most binary machines, it is equal to 2n, where n is the number of bits in the machine address.
PORTUGUESE: **Espaço para endereço**

Addressing The method used to identify the location of a participant in a network Scope Note: Ideally, specifies where the participant is located rather than who they are (name) or how to get there (routing)
PORTUGUESE: **Endereçamento**

Adjusting period The calendar can contain "real" accounting periods and/or adjusting accounting periods. The "real" accounting periods must not overlap and cannot have any gaps between them. Adjusting accounting periods can overlap with other accounting periods. Scope Note: For example, a period called DEC-93 can be defined that includes 01-DEC-1993 through 31-DEC-1993. An adjusting period called DEC31-93 can also be defined that includes only one day: 31-DEC-1993 through 31-DEC-1993.
PORTUGUESE: **Período de ajuste**

Administrative control The rules, procedures and practices dealing with operational effectiveness, efficiency and adherence to regulations and management policies
PORTUGUESE: **Controle administrativo**

Adware A software package that automatically plays, displays or downloads advertising material to a computer after the software is installed on it or while the application is being used Scope Note: In most cases, this is done without any notification to the user or without the user's consent. The term adware may also refer to software that displays advertisements, whether or not it does so with the user's consent; such programs display advertisements as an alternative to shareware registration fees. These are classified as adware in the sense of advertising supported software, but not as spyware. Adware in this form does not operate surreptitiously or mislead the user, and it provides the user with a specific service.
PORTUGUESE: **Adware**

Alert situation The point in an emergency procedure when the elapsed time passes a threshold and the interruption is not resolved. The enterprise entering into an alert situation initiates a series of escalation steps.
PORTUGUESE: **Situação de alerta**

Alignment A state where the enablers of governance and management of enterprise IT support the goals and strategies of the enterprise Scope Note: COBIT 5 Perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Alinhamento**

Allocation entry A recurring journal entry used to allocate revenues or costs Scope Note: For example, an allocation entry could be defined to allocate costs to each department based on head count.
PORTUGUESE: **Entrada de alocação**

Alpha The use of alphabetic characters or an alphabetic character string
PORTUGUESE: **Alfa**

Alternate facilities Locations and infrastructures from which emergency or backup processes are executed, when the main premises are unavailable or destroyed Scope Note: Includes other buildings, offices or data processing centers
PORTUGUESE: **Recursos alternativos**

Alternate process Automatic or manual process designed and established to continue critical business processes from point-of-failure to return-to-normal
PORTUGUESE: **Processo alternativo**

Alternative routing A service that allows the option of having an alternate route to complete a call when the marked destination is not available Scope Note: In signaling, alternative routing is the process of allocating substitute routes for a given signaling traffic stream in case of failure(s) affecting the normal signaling links or routes of that traffic stream.
PORTUGUESE: **Roteamento alternativo**

American Standard Code for Information Interchange See ASCII
PORTUGUESE: **Código Padrão Americano para o Intercâmbio de Informações**

Amortization The process of cost allocation that assigns the original cost of an intangible asset to the periods benefited; calculated in the same way as depreciation
PORTUGUESE: **Amortização**

Analog A transmission signal that varies continuously in amplitude and time and is generated in wave formation Scope Note: Analog signals are used in telecommunications
PORTUGUESE: **Analógico**

Analytical technique The examination of ratios, trends, and changes in balances and other values between periods to obtain a broad understanding of the enterprise's financial or operational position and to identify areas that may require further or closer investigation Scope Note: Often used when planning the assurance assignment
PORTUGUESE: **Técnica analítica**

Anomaly Unusual or statistically rare
PORTUGUESE: **Anomalia**

Anomaly detection Detection on the basis of whether the system activity matches that defined as abnormal
PORTUGUESE: **Detecção de anomalias**

Anonymity The quality or state of not being named or identified
PORTUGUESE: **Anonimato**

Antivirus software An application software deployed at multiple points in an IT architecture is designed to detect and potentially eliminate virus code before damage is done and repair or quarantine files that have already been infected
PORTUGUESE: **Software antivírus**

Appearance The act of giving the idea or impression of being or doing something
PORTUGUESE: **Aparência**

Appearance of independence Behavior adequate to meet the situations occurring during audit work (interviews, meetings, reporting, etc.) Scope Note: An IS auditor should be aware that appearance of independence depends on the perceptions of others and can be influenced by improper actions or associations.
PORTUGUESE: **Aparência de independência**

Applet A program written in a portable, platform-independent computer language, such as Java, JavaScript or Visual Basic Scope Note: An applet is usually embedded in an HyperText Markup Language (HTML) page downloaded from web servers and then executed by a browser on client machines to run any web-based application (e.g., generate web page input forms, run audio/video programs, etc.). Applets can only perform a restricted set of operations, thus preventing, or at least minimizing, the possible security compromise of the host computers. However, applets expose the user's machine to risk if not properly controlled by the browser, which should not allow an applet to access a machine's information without prior authorization of the user.
PORTUGUESE: **Applet**

Application A computer program or set of programs that performs the processing of records for a specific function Scope Note: Contrasts with systems programs, such as an operating system or network control program, and with utility programs, such as copy or sort
PORTUGUESE: **Aplicativo**

Application acquisition review An evaluation of an application system being acquired or evaluated, that considers such matters as: appropriate controls are designed into the system; the application will process information in a complete, accurate and reliable manner; the application will function as intended; the application will function in compliance with any applicable statutory provisions; the system is acquired in compliance with the established system acquisition process
PORTUGUESE: **Análise de aquisição de aplicativo**

Application architecture Description of the logical grouping of capabilities that manage the objects necessary to process information and support the enterprise's objectives. Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Arquitetura de aplicativos**

Application benchmarking The process of establishing the effective design and operation of automated controls within an application
PORTUGUESE: **Verificação de desempenho de aplicativo**

Application controls The policies, procedures and activities designed to provide reasonable assurance that objectives relevant to a given automated solution (application) are achieved
PORTUGUESE: **Controles de aplicativo**

Application development review An evaluation of an application system under development that considers matters such as: appropriate controls are designed into the system; the application will process information in a complete, accurate and reliable manner; the application will function as intended; the application will function in compliance with any applicable statutory provisions; the system is developed in compliance with the established system development life cycle process
PORTUGUESE: **Análise de desenvolvimento de aplicativo**

Application implementation review An evaluation of any part of an implementation project Scope Note: Examples include project management, test plans and user acceptance testing (UAT) procedures.
PORTUGUESE: **Análise de implementação de aplicativo**

Application layer In the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) communications model, the application layer provides services for an application program to ensure that effective communication with another application program in a network is possible. Scope Note: The application layer is not the application that is doing the communication; a service layer that provides these services.
PORTUGUESE: **Camada de aplicativo**

Application maintenance review An evaluation of any part of a project to perform maintenance on an application system Scope Note: Examples include project management, test plans and user acceptance testing (UAT) procedures.
PORTUGUESE: **Análise de manutenção de aplicativo**

Application or managed service provider (ASP/MSP) A third party that delivers and manages applications and computer services, including security services to multiple users via the Internet or a private network
PORTUGUESE: **Provedor de serviços de aplicativo ou gerenciados (ASP/MSP)**

Application program A program that processes business data through activities such as data entry, update or query Scope Note: Contrasts with systems programs, such as an operating system or network control program, and with utility programs such as copy or sort
PORTUGUESE: **Programa aplicativo**

Application programming The act or function of developing and maintaining application programs in production
PORTUGUESE: **Programação de aplicativo**

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Application programming interface (API) A set of routines, protocols and tools referred to as "building blocks" used in business application software development Scope Note: A good API makes it easier to develop a program by providing all the building blocks related to functional characteristics of an operating system that applications need to specify, for example, when interfacing with the operating system (e.g., provided by Microsoft Windows, different versions of UNIX). A programmer utilizes these APIs in developing applications that can operate effectively and efficiently on the platform chosen.
PORTUGUESE: **Interface de programação de aplicativo (API)**

Application proxy A service that connects programs running on internal networks to services on exterior networks by creating two connections, one from the requesting client and another to the destination service
PORTUGUESE: **Proxy de aplicativo**

Application security Refers to the security aspects supported by the application, primarily with regard to the roles or responsibilities and audit trails within the applications
PORTUGUESE: **Segurança de aplicativo**

Application service provider (ASP) Also known as managed service provider (MSP), it deploys, hosts and manages access to a packaged application to multiple parties from a centrally managed facility. Scope Note: The applications are delivered over networks on a subscription basis.
PORTUGUESE: **Provedor de serviços de aplicativo (ASP)**

Application software tracing and mapping Specialized tools that can be used to analyze the flow of data through the processing logic of the application software and document the logic, paths, control conditions and processing sequences Scope Note: Both the command language or job control statements and programming language can be analyzed. This technique includes program/system: mapping, tracing, snapshots, parallel simulations and code comparisons.
PORTUGUESE: **Rastreamento e mapeamento de software aplicativo**

Application system An integrated set of computer programs designed to serve a particular function that has specific input, processing and output activities Scope Note: Examples include general ledger, manufacturing resource planning and human resource (HR) management.
PORTUGUESE: **Sistema de aplicativos**

Architecture Description of the fundamental underlying design of the components of the business system, or of one element of the business system (e.g., technology), the relationships among them, and the manner in which they support enterprise objectives
PORTUGUESE: **Arquitetura**

Architecture board A group of stakeholders and experts who are accountable for guidance on enterprise-architecture-related matters and decisions, and for setting architectural policies and standards Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Comitê de arquitetura**

Arithmetic logic unit (ALU) The area of the central processing unit (CPU) that performs mathematical and analytical operations
PORTUGUESE: **Unidade lógica aritmética (ALU)**

Artificial intelligence Advanced computer systems that can simulate human capabilities, such as analysis, based on a predetermined set of rules
PORTUGUESE: **Inteligência artificial**

ASCII Representing 128 characters, the American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) code normally uses 7 bits. However, some variations of the ASCII code set allow 8 bits. This 8-bit ASCII code allows 256 characters to be represented.
PORTUGUESE: **ASCII**

Assembler A program that takes as input a program written in assembly language and translates it into machine code or machine language
PORTUGUESE: **Montador**

Assembly Language A low-level computer programming language which uses symbolic code and produces machine instructions
PORTUGUESE: **Linguagem assembly**

Assessment A broad review of the different aspects of a company or function that includes elements not covered by a structured assurance initiative Scope Note: May include opportunities for reducing the costs of poor quality, employee perceptions on quality aspects, proposals to senior management on policy, goals, etc.
PORTUGUESE: **Avaliação**

Asset Something of either tangible or intangible value that is worth protecting, including people, information, infrastructure, finances and reputation
PORTUGUESE: **Ativo**

Assurance Pursuant to an accountable relationship between two or more parties, an IT audit and assurance professional is engaged to issue a written communication expressing a conclusion about the subject matters for which the accountable party is responsible. Assurance refers to a number of related activities designed to provide the reader or user of the report with a level of assurance or comfort over the subject matter. Scope Note: Assurance engagements could include support for audited financial statements, reviews of controls, compliance with required standards and practices, and compliance with agreements, licenses, legislation and regulation.
PORTUGUESE: **Acreditação**

Assurance initiative An objective examination of evidence for the purpose of providing an assessment on risk management, control or governance processes for the enterprise Scope Note: Examples may include financial, performance, compliance and system security engagements.
PORTUGUESE: **Iniciativa de acreditação**

Asymmetric key (public key) A cipher technique in which different cryptographic keys are used to encrypt and decrypt a message Scope Note: See Public key encryption.
PORTUGUESE: **Chave assimétrica (chave pública)**

Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) A high-bandwidth low-delay switching and multiplexing technology that allows integration of real-time voice and video as well as data. It is a data link layer protocol. Scope Note: ATM is a protocol-independent transport mechanism. It allows high-speed data transfer rates at up to 155 Mbit/s.
acronym ATM should not be confused with the alternate usage for ATM, which refers to an automated teller machine.
PORTUGUESE: **Modo de transferência assíncrona (ATM)**

Asynchronous transmission Character-at-a-time transmission
PORTUGUESE: **Transmissão assíncrona**

Attest reporting engagement An engagement in which an IS auditor is engaged to either examine management's assertion regarding a particular subject matter or the subject matter directly Scope Note: The IS auditor's report consists of an opinion on one of the following: The subject matter. These reports relate directly to the subject matter itself rather than to an assertion. In certain situations management will not be able to make an assertion over the subject of the engagement. An example of this situation is when IT services are outsourced to third party. Management will not ordinarily be able to make an assertion over the controls that the third party is responsible for. Hence, an IS auditor would have to report directly on the subject matter rather than on an assertion.
PORTUGUESE: **Contratação para elaboração de relatórios sobre certificação**

Attitude Way of thinking, behaving, feeling, etc.
PORTUGUESE: **Atitude**

Attribute sampling An audit technique used to select items from a population for audit testing purposes based on selecting all those items that have certain attributes or characteristics (such as all items over a certain size)
PORTUGUESE: **Amostragem de atributo**

Audit Formal inspection and verification to check whether a standard or set of guidelines is being followed, records are accurate, or efficiency and effectiveness targets are being met Scope Note: May be carried out by internal or external groups
PORTUGUESE: **Auditoria**

Audit accountability Performance measurement of service delivery including cost, timeliness and quality against agreed service levels
PORTUGUESE: **Responsabilização pela auditoria**

Audit authority A statement of the position within the enterprise, including lines of reporting and the rights of access
PORTUGUESE: **Autoridade de auditoria**

Audit charter A document approved by the board that defines the purpose, authority and responsibility of the internal audit activity
PORTUGUESE: **Audit charter**

Audit evidence The information used to support the audit opinion
PORTUGUESE: **Evidência de auditoria**

Audit expert systems Expert or decision support systems that can be used to assist IS auditors in the decision-making process by automating the knowledge of experts in the field Scope Note: This technique includes automated risk analysis, systems software and control objectives software packages.
PORTUGUESE: **Sistema especialista de auditoria**

Audit objective The specific goal(s) of an audit Scope Note: These often center on substantiating the existence of internal controls to minimize business risk.
PORTUGUESE: **Objetivo de auditoria**

Audit plan 1. A plan containing the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures to be performed by engagement team members in order to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to form an opinion Scope Note: Includes the areas to be audited, the type of work planned, the high-level objectives and scope of the work, and topics such as budget, resource allocation, schedule dates, type of report and its intended audience and other general aspects of the work 2. A high-level description of the audit work to be performed in a certain period of time
PORTUGUESE: **Plano de auditoria**

Audit program A step-by-step set of audit procedures and instructions that should be performed to complete an audit
PORTUGUESE: **Programa de auditoria**

Audit responsibility The roles, scope and objectives documented in the service level agreement (SLA) between management and audit
PORTUGUESE: **Responsabilidade de auditoria**

Audit risk The probability that information or financial reports may contain material errors and that the auditor may not detect an error that has occurred
PORTUGUESE: **Risco de auditoria**

Audit sampling The application of audit procedures to less than 100 percent of the items within a population to obtain audit evidence about a particular characteristic of the population
PORTUGUESE: **Amostragem de auditoria**

Audit trail A visible trail of evidence enabling one to trace information contained in statements or reports back to the original input source
PORTUGUESE: **Trilha de auditoria**

Audit universe An inventory of audit areas that is compiled and maintained to identify areas for audit during the audit planning process Scope Note: Traditionally, the list includes all financial and key operational systems as well as other units that would be audited as part of the overall cycle of planned work. The audit universe serves as the source from which the annual audit schedule is prepared. The universe will be periodically revised to reflect changes in the overall risk profile.
PORTUGUESE: **Universo de auditoria**

Auditability The level to which transactions can be traced and audited through a system
PORTUGUESE: **Auditabilidade**

Auditable unit Subjects, units or systems that are capable of being defined and evaluated Scope Note: Auditable units may include:
Policies, procedures and practices
Cost centers, profit centers and investment centers
General ledger account balances
Information systems (manual and computerized)
Major contracts and programs
Organizational units, such as product or service lines
Functions, such as information technology (IT), purchasing, marketing, production, finance, accounting and human resources (HR)
Transaction systems for activities, such as sales, collection, purchasing, disbursement, inventory and cost accounting, production, treasury, payroll, and capital assets
Financial statements
Laws and regulations
PORTUGUESE: **Unidade auditável**

Authentication 1. The act of verifying identity (i.e., user, system) Scope Note: Risk: Can also refer to the verification of the correctness of a piece of data 2. The act of verifying the identity of a user and the user's eligibility to access computerized information Scope Note: Assurance: Authentication is designed to protect against fraudulent logon activity. It can also refer to the verification of the correctness of a piece of data.
PORTUGUESE: **Autenticação**

Automated application controls Controls that have been programmed and embedded within an application
PORTUGUESE: **Controles automáticos de aplicativo**

Availability Ensuring timely and reliable access to and use of information
PORTUGUESE: **Disponibilidade**

Awareness Being acquainted with, mindful of, conscious of and well informed on a specific subject, which implies knowing and understanding a subject and acting accordingly
PORTUGUESE: **Conscientização**

B

Backbone The main communication channel of a digital network. The part of a network that handles the major traffic Scope Note: Employs the highest-speed transmission paths in the network and may also run the longest distances. Smaller networks are attached to the backbone, and networks that connect directly to the end user or customer are called "access networks." A backbone can span a geographic area of any size from a single building to an office complex to an entire country. Or, it can be as small as a backplane in a single cabinet.
PORTUGUESE: **Backbone**

Backup Files, equipment, data and procedures available for use in the event of a failure or loss, if the originals are destroyed or out of service
PORTUGUESE: **Backup**

Backup center An alternate facility to continue IT/IS operations when the primary data processing (DP) center is unavailable
PORTUGUESE: **Central de backup**

Badge A card or other device that is presented or displayed to obtain access to an otherwise restricted facility, as a symbol of authority (e.g., the police), or as a simple means of identification Scope Note: Also used in advertising and publicity
PORTUGUESE: **Crachá**

Balanced scorecard (BSC) Developed by Robert S. Kaplan and David P. Norton as a coherent set of performance measures organized into four categories that includes traditional financial measures, but adds customer, internal business process, and learning and growth perspectives
PORTUGUESE: **Balanced scorecard (BSC)**

Bandwidth The range between the highest and lowest transmittable frequencies. It equates to the transmission capacity of an electronic line and is expressed in bytes per second or Hertz (cycles per second).
PORTUGUESE: **Largura de banda**

Bar code A printed machine-readable code that consists of parallel bars of varied width and spacing
PORTUGUESE: **Código de barras**

Base case A standardized body of data created for testing purposes Scope Note: Users normally establish the data. Base cases validate production application systems and test the ongoing accurate operation of the system.
PORTUGUESE: **Caso base**

Baseband A form of modulation in which data signals are pulsed directly on the transmission medium without frequency division and usually utilize a transceiver Scope Note: The entire bandwidth of the transmission medium (e.g., coaxial cable) is utilized for a single channel.
PORTUGUESE: **Banda base**

Baseline architecture The existing description of the fundamental underlying design of the components of the business system before entering a cycle of architecture review and redesign Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Linha de base da arquitetura**

Batch control Correctness checks built into data processing systems and applied to batches of input data, particularly in the data preparation stage Scope Note: There are two main forms of batch controls: sequence control, which involves numbering the records in a batch consecutively so that the presence of each record can be confirmed; and control total, which is a total of the values in selected fields within the transactions.
PORTUGUESE: **Controle de lotes**

Batch processing The processing of a group of transactions at the same time Scope Note: Transactions are collected and processed against the master files at a specified time.
PORTUGUESE: **Processamento em lotes**

Baud rate The rate of transmission for telecommunications data, expressed in bits per second (bps)
PORTUGUESE: **Taxa de transmissão**

Benchmark A test that has been designed to evaluate the performance of a system Scope Note: In a benchmark test, a system is subjected to a known workload and the performance of the system against this workload is measured. Typically, the purpose is to compare the measured performance with that of other systems that have been subject to the same benchmark test.
PORTUGUESE: **Avaliação de desempenho**

Benchmarking A systematic approach to comparing enterprise performance against peers and competitors in an effort to learn the best ways of conducting business Scope Note: Examples include benchmarking of quality, logistic efficiency and various other metrics.
PORTUGUESE: **Benchmarking**

Benefit In business, an outcome whose nature and value (expressed in various ways) are considered advantageous by an enterprise
PORTUGUESE: **Benefício**

Benefits realization One of the objectives of governance. The bringing about of new benefits for the enterprise, the maintenance and extension of existing forms of benefits, and the elimination of those initiatives and assets that are not creating sufficient value Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Realização de benefícios**

Binary code A code whose representation is limited to 0 and 1
PORTUGUESE: **Código binário**

Biometric locks Door and entry locks that are activated by such biometric features as voice, eye retina, fingerprint or signature
PORTUGUESE: **Bloqueios biométricos**

Biometrics A security technique that verifies an individual's identity by analyzing a unique physical attribute, such as a handprint
PORTUGUESE: **Biométrica**

Bit-stream image Bit-stream backups, also referred to as mirror image backups, involve the backup of all areas of a computer hard disk drive or other type of storage media. Scope Note: Such backups exactly replicate all sectors on a given storage device including all files and ambient data storage areas.
PORTUGUESE: **Imagem de fluxo de bits**

Black box testing A testing approach that focuses on the functionality of the application or product and does not require knowledge of the code intervals
PORTUGUESE: **Teste de caixa preta**

Broadband Multiple channels are formed by dividing the transmission medium into discrete frequency segments. Scope Note: Broadband generally requires the use of a modem.
PORTUGUESE: **Banda larga**

Brouter Device that performs the functions of both a bridge and a router Scope Note: A brouter operates at both the data link and the network layers. It connects same data link type LAN segments as well as different data link ones, which is a significant advantage. Like a bridge, it forwards packets based on the data link layer address to a different network of the same type. Also, whenever required, it processes and forwards messages to a different data link type network based on the network protocol address. When connecting same data link type networks, it is as fast as a bridge and is able to connect different data link type networks.
PORTUGUESE: **Roteadores ponte**

Browser A computer program that enables the user to retrieve information that has been made publicly available on the Internet; also, that permits multimedia (graphics) applications on the World Wide Web
PORTUGUESE: **Navegador**

Brute force A class of algorithms that repeatedly try all possible combinations until a solution is found
PORTUGUESE: **Força bruta**

Brute force attack Repeatedly trying all possible combinations of passwords or encryption keys until the correct one is found
PORTUGUESE: **Ataque com força bruta**

Budget Estimated cost and revenue amounts for a given range of periods and set of books Scope Note: There can be multiple budget versions for the same set of books.
PORTUGUESE: **Orçamento**

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Budget formula A mathematical expression used to calculate budget amounts based on actual results, other budget amounts and statistics. Scope Note: With budget formulas, budgets using complex equations, calculations and allocations can be automatically created.
PORTUGUESE: **Fórmula de orçamento**

Budget hierarchy A group of budgets linked together at different levels such that the budgeting authority of a lower-level budget is controlled by an upper-level budget
PORTUGUESE: **Hierarquia de orçamento**

Budget organization An entity (department, cost center, division or other group) responsible for entering and maintaining budget data
PORTUGUESE: **Organização de orçamento**

Buffer Memory reserved to temporarily hold data to offset differences between the operating speeds of different devices, such as a printer and a computer Scope Note: In a program, buffers are reserved areas of random access memory (RAM) that hold data while they are being processed.
PORTUGUESE: **Buffer**

Buffer overflow Occurs when a program or process tries to store more data in a buffer (temporary data storage area) than it was intended to hold Scope Note: Since buffers are created to contain a finite amount of data, the extra information—which has to go somewhere—can overflow into adjacent buffers, corrupting or overwriting the valid data held in them. Although it may occur accidentally through programming error, buffer overflow is an increasingly common type of security attack on data integrity. In buffer overflow attacks, the extra data may contain codes designed to trigger specific actions, in effect sending new instructions to the attacked computer that could, for example, damage the user's files, change data, or disclose confidential information. Buffer overflow attacks are said to have arisen because the C programming language supplied the framework, and poor programming practices supplied the vulnerability.
PORTUGUESE: **Saturação do buffer**

Bulk data transfer A data recovery strategy that includes a recovery from complete backups that are physically shipped offsite once a week Scope Note: Specifically, logs are batched electronically several times daily, and then loaded into a tape library located at the same facility as the planned recovery.
PORTUGUESE: **Transferência de dados em massa**

Bus Common path or channel between hardware devices Scope Note: Can be located between components internal to a computer or between external computers in a communication network.
PORTUGUESE: **Barramento**

Bus configuration All devices (nodes) are linked along one communication line where transmissions are received by all attached nodes. Scope Note: This architecture is reliable in very small networks, as well as easy to use and understand. This configuration requires the least amount of cable to connect the computers together and, therefore, is less expensive than other cabling arrangements. It is also easy to extend, and two cables can be easily joined with a connector to make a longer cable for more computers to join the network. A repeater can also be used to extend a bus configuration.
PORTUGUESE: **Configuração de barramento**

Business balanced scorecard A tool for managing organizational strategy that uses weighted measures for the areas of financial performance (lag) indicators, internal operations, customer measurements, learning and growth (lead) indicators, combined to rate the enterprise
PORTUGUESE: **Balanced scorecard corporativo**

Business case Documentation of the rationale for making a business investment, used both to support a business decision on whether to proceed with the investment and as an operational tool to support management of the investment through its full economic life cycle
PORTUGUESE: **Business case**

Business continuity Preventing, mitigating and recovering from disruption Scope Note: The terms 'business resumption planning', 'disaster recovery planning' and 'contingency planning' also may be used in this context; they focus on recovery aspects of continuity, and for that reason the 'resilience' aspect should also be taken into account.
5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Continuidade dos negócios**

Business continuity plan (BCP) A plan used by an enterprise to respond to disruption of critical business processes. Depends on the contingency plan for restoration of critical systems
PORTUGUESE: **Plano de continuidade de negócios (BCP)**

Business control The policies, procedures, practices and organizational structures designed to provide reasonable assurance that the business objectives will be achieved and undesired events will be prevented or detected
PORTUGUESE: **Controle corporativos**

Business dependency assessment A process of identifying resources critical to the operation of a business process
PORTUGUESE: **Avaliação de dependência nos negócios**

Business function An activity that an enterprise does, or needs to do, to achieve its objectives
PORTUGUESE: **Função corporativa**

Business goal The translation of the enterprise's mission from a statement of intention into performance targets and results
PORTUGUESE: **Objetivo de negócios**

Business impact The net effect, positive or negative, on the achievement of business objectives
PORTUGUESE: **Impacto nos negócios**

Business impact analysis (BIA) A process to determine the impact of losing the support of any resource Scope Note: The BIA assessment study will establish the escalation of that loss over time. It is predicated on the fact that senior management, when provided reliable data to document the potential impact of a lost resource, can make the appropriate decision.
PORTUGUESE: **Análise de impacto nos negócios (BIA)**

Business impact analysis/assessment (BIA) Evaluating the criticality and sensitivity of information assets
exercise that determines the impact of losing the support of any resource to an enterprise, establishes the escalation of that loss over time, identifies the minimum resources needed to recover, and prioritizes the recovery of processes and the supporting system Scope Note: This process also includes addressing:
Income loss
Unexpected expense
Legal issues (regulatory compliance or contractual)
Interdependent processes
Loss of public reputation or public confidence
PORTUGUESE: **Análise/avaliação de impacto nos negócios (BIA)**

Business interruption Any event, whether anticipated (i.e., public service strike) or unanticipated (i.e., blackout) that disrupts the normal course of business operations at an enterprise
PORTUGUESE: **Interrupção dos negócios**

Business Model for Information Security (BMIS) A holistic and business-oriented model that supports enterprise governance and management information security, and provides a common language for information security professionals and business management
PORTUGUESE: **Modelo de negócio para segurança da informação**

Business objective A further development of the business goals into tactical targets and desired results and outcomes
PORTUGUESE: **Objetivo de negócios**

Business process An inter-related set of cross-functional activities or events that result in the delivery of a specific product or service to a customer
PORTUGUESE: **Processo de negócios**

Business process control The policies, procedures, practices and organizational structures designed to provide reasonable assurance that a business process will achieve its objectives. Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Controle do processo de negócio**

Business process integrity Controls over the business processes that are supported by the enterprise resource planning system (ERP)
PORTUGUESE: **Integridade dos processos de negócios**

Business process owner The individual responsible for identifying process requirements, approving process design and managing process performance Scope Note: Must be at an appropriately high level in the enterprise and have authority to commit resources to process-specific risk management activities
PORTUGUESE: **Titular de processos de negócios**

Business process reengineering (BPR) The thorough analysis and significant redesign of business processes and management systems to establish a better performing structure, more responsive to the customer base and market conditions, while yielding material cost savings
PORTUGUESE: **Reengenharia de processos de negócios (BPR)**

Business risk A probable situation with uncertain frequency and magnitude of loss (or gain)
PORTUGUESE: **Risco comercial**

Business service provider (BSP) An application service provider (ASP) that also provides outsourcing of business processes such as payment processing, sales order processing and application development
PORTUGUESE: **Provedor de serviços de negócios (BSP)**

Business sponsor The individual accountable for delivering the benefits and value of an IT-enabled business investment program to the enterprise
PORTUGUESE: **Patrocinador empresarial**

Business-to-business Transactions in which the acquirer is an enterprise or an individual operating in the ambits of his/her professional activity. In this case, laws and regulations related to consumer protection are not applicable. Scope Note: The contract's general terms should be communicated to the other party and specifically approved. Some companies require the other party to fill out check-boxes where there is a description such as "I specifically approve the clauses" This is not convincing; the best solution is the adoption of a digital signature scheme, which allows the approval of clauses and terms with the non-repudiation condition.
PORTUGUESE: **Business-to-business**

Business-to-consumer Selling processes in which the involved parties are the enterprise, which offers goods or services, and a consumer. In this case there is comprehensive legislation that protects the consumer. Scope Note: Comprehensive legislation includes: Regarding contracts established outside the merchant's property (such as the right to end the contract with full refund or the return policy for goods) Regarding distance contracts (such as rules that establish how a contract should be written, specific clauses and the need to transmit to the consumer and approve it) Regarding electronic form of the contract (such as on the Internet, the possibility for the consumer to exit from the procedure without having his/her data recorded)
PORTUGUESE: **Business-to-consumer**

Business-to-consumer e-commerce (B2C)
Refers to the processes by which enterprises conduct business electronically with their customers and/or public at large using the Internet as the enabling technology
PORTUGUESE: **Comércio eletrônico business-to-consumer (B2C)**

Bypass label processing (BLP) A technique of reading a computer file while bypassing the internal file/data set label. This process could result in bypassing of the security access control system.
PORTUGUESE: **Processamento de rótulos de bypass (BLP)**

C

Cadbury The Committee on the Financial Aspects of Corporate Governance, set up in May 1991 by the UK Financial Reporting Council, the London Stock Exchange and the UK accountancy profession, was chaired by Sir Adrian Cadbury and produced a report on the subject commonly known in the UK as the Cadbury Report.
PORTUGUESE: **Cadbury**

Capability An aptitude, competency or resource that an enterprise may possess or require at an enterprise, business function or individual level that has the potential, or is required, to contribute to a business outcome and to create value
PORTUGUESE: **Capacidade**

Capability Maturity Model (CMM) 1. Contains the essential elements of effective processes for one or more disciplines
also describes an evolutionary improvement path from ad hoc, immature processes to disciplined, mature processes with improved quality and effectiveness. 2. CMM for software, from the Software Engineering Institute (SEI), is a model used by many enterprises to identify best practices useful in helping them assess and increase the maturity of their software development processes Scope Note: CMM ranks software development enterprises according to a hierarchy of five process maturity levels. Each level ranks the development environment according to its capability of producing quality software. A set of standards is associated with each of the five levels. The standards for level one describe the most immature or chaotic processes and the standards for level five describe the most mature or quality processes.
maturity model that indicates the degree of reliability or dependency the business can place on a process achieving the desired goals or objectives
collection of instructions that an enterprise can follow to gain better control over its software development process
PORTUGUESE: **Modelo de Maturidade da Capacitação (CMM)**

Capacity stress testing Testing an application with large quantities of data to evaluate its performance during peak periods. Also called volume testing
PORTUGUESE: **Teste de estresse da capacidade**

Capital expenditure/expense (CAPEX) An expenditure that is recorded as an asset because it is expected to benefit more than the current period. The asset is then depreciated or amortized over the expected useful life of the asset.
PORTUGUESE: **Dispêndio de capital (CAPEX)**

Card swipe A physical control technique that uses a secured card or ID to gain access to a highly sensitive location. Scope Note: If built correctly, card swipes act as a preventive control over physical access to those sensitive locations. After a card has been swiped, the application attached to the physical card swipe device logs all card users who try to access the secured location. The card swipe device prevents unauthorized access and logs all attempts to enter the secured location.
PORTUGUESE: **Passagens de cartão**

Cathode ray tube (CRT) A vacuum tube that displays data by means of an electron beam striking the screen, which is coated with suitable phosphor material or a device similar to a television screen on which data can be displayed
PORTUGUESE: **Tubo de raios catódicos (CRT)**

Central processing unit (CPU) Computer hardware that houses the electronic circuits that control/direct all operations of the computer system
PORTUGUESE: **Unidade central de processamento (CPU)**

Centralized data processing Identified by one central processor and databases that form a distributed processing configuration
PORTUGUESE: **Processamento centralizado de dados**

Certificate (Certification) authority (CA) A trusted third party that serves authentication infrastructures or enterprises and registers entities and issues them certificates
PORTUGUESE: **Autoridade de certificação (CA)**

Certificate revocation list (CRL) An instrument for checking the continued validity of the certificates for which the certification authority (CA) has responsibility Scope Note: The CRL details digital certificates that are no longer valid. The time gap between two updates is very critical and is also a risk in digital certificates verification.
PORTUGUESE: **Lista de revogação de certificados (CRL)**

Certification practice statement (CPS) A detailed set of rules governing the certificate authority's operations. It provides an understanding of the value and trustworthiness of certificates issued by a given certificate authority (CA). Scope Note: In terms of the controls that an enterprise observes, the method it uses to validate the authenticity of certificate applicants and the CA's expectations of how its certificates may be used
PORTUGUESE: **Declaração de práticas de certificação (CPS)**

Chain of custody A legal principle regarding the validity and integrity of evidence. It requires accountability for anything that will be used as evidence in a legal proceeding to ensure that it can be accounted for from the time it was collected until the time it is presented in a court of law. Scope Note: Includes documentation as to who had access to the evidence and when, as well as the ability to identify evidence as being the exact item that was recovered or tested. Lack of control over evidence can lead to it being discredited. Chain of custody depends on the ability to verify that evidence could not have been tampered with. This is accomplished by sealing off the evidence, so it cannot be changed, and providing a documentary record of custody to prove that the evidence was at all times under strict control and not subject to tampering.
PORTUGUESE: **Cadeia de custódia**

Challenge/response token A method of user authentication that is carried out through use of the Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) Scope Note: When a user tries to log into the server using CHAP, the server sends the user a "challenge," which is a random value. The user enters a password, which is used as an encryption key to encrypt the "challenge" and return it to the server. The server is aware of the password. It, therefore, encrypts the "challenge" value and compares it with the value received from the user. If the values match, the user is authenticated. The challenge/response activity continues throughout the session and this protects the session from password sniffing attacks. In addition, CHAP is not vulnerable to "man-in-the-middle" attacks because the challenge value is a random value that changes on each access attempt.
PORTUGUESE: **Token de desafio/resposta**

Change management A holistic and proactive approach to managing the transition from a current to a desired organizational state, focusing specifically on the critical human or "soft" elements of change Scope Note: Includes activities such as culture change (values, beliefs and attitudes), development of reward systems (measures and appropriate incentives), organizational design, stakeholder management, human resources (HR) policies and procedures, executive coaching, change leadership training, team building and communication planning and execution
PORTUGUESE: **Gestão de mudanças**

Channel service unit/digital service unit (CSU/DSU) Interfaces at the physical layer of the open systems interconnection (OSI) reference model, data terminal equipment (DTE) to data circuit terminating equipment (DCE), for switched carrier networks
PORTUGUESE: **Unidade de serviços de canal/unidade de serviços digitais (CSU/DSU)**

Chargeback The redistribution of expenditures to the units within a company that gave rise to them. Scope Note: Chargeback is important because without such a policy, misleading views may be given as to the real profitability of a product or service because certain key expenditures will be ignored or calculated according to an arbitrary formula.
PORTUGUESE: **Cobrança retroativa**

Check digit A numeric value, which has been calculated mathematically, is added to data to ensure that original data have not been altered or that an incorrect, but valid match has occurred. Scope Note: Check digit control is effective in detecting transposition and transcription errors.
PORTUGUESE: **Dígito de verificação**

Check digit verification (self-checking digit) A programmed edit or routine that detects transposition and transcription errors by calculating and checking the check digit
PORTUGUESE: **Conferência do dígito de verificação (dígito de verificação automática)**

Checklist A list of items that is used to verify the completeness of a task or goal Scope Note: Used in quality assurance (and in general, in information systems audit), to check process compliance, code standardization and error prevention, and other items for which consistency processes or standards have been defined
PORTUGUESE: **Lista de verificação**

Checkpoint restart procedures A point in a routine at which sufficient information can be stored to permit restarting the computation from that point
PORTUGUESE: **Procedimentos de reinicialização no ponto de verificação**

Checksum A mathematical value that is assigned to a file and used to "test" the file at a later date to verify that the data contained in the file has not been maliciously changed Scope Note: A cryptographic checksum is created by performing a complicated series of mathematical operations (known as a cryptographic algorithm) that translates the data in the file into a fixed string of digits called a hash value, which is then used as the checksum. Without knowing which cryptographic algorithm was used to create the hash value, it is highly unlikely that an unauthorized person would be able to change data without inadvertently changing the corresponding checksum. Cryptographic checksums are used in data transmission and data storage. Cryptographic checksums are also known as message authentication codes, integrity check-values, modification detection codes or message integrity codes.
PORTUGUESE: **Soma de verificação**

Chief executive officer (CEO) The highest ranking individual in an enterprise
PORTUGUESE: **Chief executive officer (CEO)**

Chief financial officer (CFO) The individual primarily responsible for managing the financial risk of an enterprise
PORTUGUESE: **Chief financial officer (CFO)**

Chief information officer (CIO) The most senior official of the enterprise who is accountable for IT advocacy, aligning IT and business strategies, and planning, resourcing and managing the delivery of IT services, information and the deployment of associated human resources Scope Note: In some cases, the CIO role has been expanded to become the chief knowledge officer (CKO) who deals in knowledge, not just information. Also see chief technology officer (CTO).
PORTUGUESE: **Chief information officer (CIO)**

Chief technology officer (CTO) The individual who focuses on technical issues in an enterprise Scope Note: Often viewed as synonymous with chief information officer (CIO)
PORTUGUESE: **Chief technology officer (CTO)**

Ciphertext Information generated by an encryption algorithm to protect the plaintext and that is unintelligible to the unauthorized reader.
PORTUGUESE: **Texto cifrado**

Circuit-switched network A data transmission service requiring the establishment of a circuit-switched connection before data can be transferred from source data terminal equipment (DTE) to a sink DTE Scope Note: A circuit-switched data transmission service uses a connection network.
PORTUGUESE: **Rede comutada por circuito**

Circular routing In open systems architecture, circular routing is the logical path of a message in a communication network based on a series of gates at the physical network layer in the open systems interconnection (OSI) model.
PORTUGUESE: **Roteamento circular**

Cleartext Data that is not encrypted. Also known as plaintext.
PORTUGUESE: **Texto não criptografado**

Client-server A group of computers connected by a communication network, in which the client is the requesting machine and the server is the supplying machine Scope Note: Software is specialized at both ends. Processing may take place on either the client or the server, but it is transparent to the user.
PORTUGUESE: **Servidor cliente**

Cluster controller A communication terminal control hardware unit that controls a number of computer terminals Scope Note: All messages are buffered by the controller and then transmitted to the receiver.
PORTUGUESE: **Controlador de cluster**

Coaxial cable Composed of an insulated wire that runs through the middle of each cable, a second wire that surrounds the insulation of the inner wire like a sheath, and the outer insulation which wraps the second wire Scope Note: Has a greater transmission capacity than standard twisted-pair cables, but has a limited range of effective distance
PORTUGUESE: **Cabo coaxial**

         ISACA® Glossary of Terms – Portuguese 2nd Edition

COBIT 1. COBIT 5: Formerly known as Control Objectives for Information and related Technology (COBIT); now used only as the acronym in its fifth iteration. A complete, internationally accepted framework for governing and managing enterprise information and technology (IT) that supports enterprise executives and management in their definition and achievement of business goals and related IT goals. COBIT describes five principles and seven enablers that support enterprises in the development, implementation, and continuous improvement and monitoring of good IT-related governance and management practices Scope Note: Earlier versions of COBIT focused on control objectives related to IT processes, management and control of IT processes and IT governance aspects. Adoption and use of the COBIT framework are supported by guidance from a growing family of supporting products. (See www.isaca.org/cobit for more information.) 2. COBIT 4.1 and earlier: Formally known as Control Objectives for Information and related Technology (COBIT). A complete, internationally accepted process framework for IT that supports business and IT executives and management in their definition and achievement of business goals and related IT goals by providing a comprehensive IT governance, management, control and assurance model. COBIT describes IT processes and associated control objectives, management guidelines (activities, accountabilities, responsibilities and performance metrics) and maturity models. COBIT supports enterprise management in the development, implementation, continuous improvement and monitoring of good IT-related practices. Scope Note: Adoption and use of the COBIT framework are supported by guidance for executives and management (Board Briefing on IT Governance, 2nd Edition), IT governance implementers (COBIT Quickstart, 2nd Edition; IT Governance Implementation Guide: Using COBIT and Val IT, 2nd Edition; and COBIT Control Practices: Guidance to Achieve Control Objectives for Successful IT Governance), and IT assurance and audit professionals (IT Assurance Guide Using COBIT). Guidance also exists to support its applicability for certain legislative and regulatory requirements (e.g., IT Control Objectives for Sarbanes-Oxley, IT Control Objectives for Basel II) and its relevance to information security (COBIT Security Baseline). COBIT is mapped to other frameworks and standards to illustrate complete coverage of the IT management life cycle and support its use in enterprises using multiple IT-related framework and standards.
PORTUGUESE: **COBIT**

CoCo Criteria of Control, published by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants in 1995
PORTUGUESE: **CoCo**

Code of ethics A document designed to influence individual and organizational behavior of employees, by defining organizational values and the rules to be applied in certain situations. Scope Note: A code of ethics is adopted to assist those in the enterprise called upon to make decisions understand the difference between 'right' and 'wrong' and to apply this understanding to their decisions.
5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Código de ética**

Coevolving Originated as a biological term, refers to the way two or more ecologically interdependent species become intertwined over time Scope Note: As these species adapt to their environment they also adapt to one another. Today's multi-business companies need to take their cue from biology to survive. They should assume that links among businesses are temporary and that the number of connections-not just their content-matters. Rather than plan collaborative strategy from the top, as traditional companies do, corporate executives in coevolving companies should simply set the context and let collaboration (and competition) emerge from business units.
PORTUGUESE: **Coevolução**

Coherence Establishing a potent binding force and sense of direction and purpose for the enterprise, relating different parts of the enterprise to each other and to the whole to act as a seemingly unique entity
PORTUGUESE: **Coerência**

Cohesion The extent to which a system unit--subroutine, program, module, component, subsystem--performs a single dedicated function. Scope Note: Generally, the more cohesive the unit, the easier it is to maintain and enhance a system because it is easier to determine where and how to apply a change.
PORTUGUESE: **Coesão**

Cold site An IS backup facility that has the necessary electrical and physical components of a computer facility, but does not have the computer equipment in place Scope Note: The site is ready to receive the necessary replacement computer equipment in the event that the users have to move from their main computing location to the alternative computer facility.
PORTUGUESE: **Cold site**

Combined Code on Corporate Governance The consolidation in 1998 of the "Cadbury," "Greenbury" and "Hampel" Reports Scope Note: Named after the Committee Chairs, these reports were sponsored by the UK Financial Reporting Council, the London Stock Exchange, the Confederation of British Industry, the Institute of Directors, the Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies, the National Association of Pension Funds and the Association of British Insurers to address the financial aspects of corporate governance, directors' remuneration and the implementation of the Cadbury and Greenbury recommendations.
PORTUGUESE: **Código Combinado de Governança Corporativa**

Communication processor A computer embedded in a communications system that generally performs the basic tasks of classifying network traffic and enforcing network policy functions Scope Note: An example is the message data processor of a defense digital network (DDN) switching center. More advanced communication processors may perform additional functions.
PORTUGUESE: **Processador de comunicação**

Communications controller Small computers used to connect and coordinate communication links between distributed or remote devices and the main computer, thus freeing the main computer from this overhead function
PORTUGUESE: **Controlador de comunicações**

Community strings Authenticate access to management information base (MIB) objects and function as embedded passwords Scope Note: Examples are:
Read-only (RO)-Gives read access to all objects in the MIB except the community strings, but does not allow write access
Read-write (RW)-Gives read and write access to all objects in the MIB, but does not allow access to the community strings
Read-write-all-Gives read and write access to all objects in the MIB, including the community strings (only valid for Catalyst 4000, 5000 and 6000 series switches)
Network Management Protocol (SNMP) community strings are sent across the network in cleartext. The best way to protect an operating system (OS) software-based device from unauthorized SNMP management is to build a standard IP access list that includes the source address of the management station(s). Multiple access lists can be defined and tied to different community strings. If logging is enabled on the access list, then log messages are generated every time that the device is accessed from the management station. The log message records the source IP address of the packet.
PORTUGUESE: **Cadeias de caracteres da comunidade**

Comparison program A program for the examination of data, using logical or conditional tests to determine or to identify similarities or differences
PORTUGUESE: **Programa de comparação**

Compensating control An internal control that reduces the risk of an existing or potential control weakness resulting in errors and omissions
PORTUGUESE: **Controle de compensação**

Competence The ability to perform a specific task, action or function successfully Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Competência**

Competencies The strengths of an enterprise or what it does well Scope Note: Can refer to the knowledge, skills and abilities of the assurance team or individuals conducting the work.
PORTUGUESE: **Competências**

Compiler A program that translates programming language (source code) into machine executable instructions (object code)
PORTUGUESE: **Compilador**

Completely Automated Public Touring test to tell Computers and Humans Apart (CAPTCHA) A type of challenge-response test used in computing to ensure that the response is not generated by a computer. An example is the site request for web site users to recognize and type a phrase posted using various challenging-to-read fonts.
PORTUGUESE: **Completely Automated Public Touring test to tell Computers and Humans Apart (CAPTCHA)**

Completely connected (mesh) configuration A network topology in which devices are connected with many redundant interconnections between network nodes (primarily used for backbone networks)
PORTUGUESE: **Configuração totalmente conectada (em malha)**

Completeness check A procedure designed to ensure that no fields are missing from a record
PORTUGUESE: **Verificação de integridade**

Compliance testing Tests of control designed to obtain audit evidence on both the effectiveness of the controls and their operation during the audit period
PORTUGUESE: **Teste de conformidade**

Component A general term that is used to mean one part of something more complex Scope Note: For example, a computer system may be a component of an IT service, or an application may be a component of a release unit. Components are co-operating packages of executable software that make their services available through defined interfaces. Components used in developing systems may be commercial off-the-shelf software (COTS) or may be purposely built. However, the goal of component-based development is to ultimately use as many pre-developed, pretested components as possible.
PORTUGUESE: **Componente**

Comprehensive audit An audit designed to determine the accuracy of financial records as well as to evaluate the internal controls of a function or department
PORTUGUESE: **Auditoria abrangente**

Computationally greedy Requiring a great deal of computing power; processor intensive
PORTUGUESE: **Computacionalmente ávido**

Computer emergency response team (CERT) A group of people integrated at the enterprise with clear lines of reporting and responsibilities for standby support in case of an information systems emergency
group will act as an efficient corrective control, and should also act as a single point of contact for all incidents and issues related to information systems.
PORTUGUESE: **Equipe de resposta às emergências do computador (CERT)**

Computer forensics The application of the scientific method to digital media to establish factual information for judicial review Scope Note: This process often involves investigating computer systems to determine whether they are or have been used for illegal or unauthorized activities. As a discipline, it combines elements of law and computer science to collect and analyze data from information systems (e.g., personal computers, networks, wireless communication and digital storage devices) in a way that is admissible as evidence in a court of law.
PORTUGUESE: **Forense computacional**

Computer sequence checking Verifies that the control number follows sequentially and that any control numbers out of sequence are rejected or noted on an exception report for further research
PORTUGUESE: **Verificação de sequência computadorizada**

Computer server 1. A computer dedicated to servicing requests for resources from other computers on a network. Servers typically run network operating systems. 2. A computer that provides services to another computer (the client)
PORTUGUESE: **Servidor de computador**

Computer-aided software engineering (CASE) The use of software packages that aid in the development of all phases of an information system Scope Note: System analysis, design programming and documentation are provided. Changes introduced in one CASE chart will update all other related charts automatically. CASE can be installed on a microcomputer for easy access.
PORTUGUESE: **Engenharia de software assistida por computador (CASE)**

Computer-assisted audit technique (CAAT) Any automated audit technique, such as generalized audit software (GAS), test data generators, computerized audit programs and specialized audit utilities
PORTUGUESE: **Técnica de auditoria assistida por computador (CAAT)**

Concurrency control Refers to a class of controls used in a database management system (DBMS) to ensure that transactions are processed in an atomic, consistent, isolated and durable manner (ACID). This implies that only serial and recoverable schedules are permitted, and that committed transactions are not discarded when undoing aborted transactions.
PORTUGUESE: **Controle de simultaneidade**

Concurrent access A fail-over process, in which all nodes run the same resource group (there can be no [Internet Protocol] IP or [mandatory access control] MAC address in a concurrent resource group) and access the external storage concurrently
PORTUGUESE: **Acesso simultâneo**

Confidentiality Preserving authorized restrictions on access and disclosure, including means for protecting privacy and proprietary information
PORTUGUESE: **Confidencialidade**

Configurable control Typically, an automated control that is based on, and therefore dependent on, the configuration of parameters within the application system
PORTUGUESE: **Controle configurável**

Configuration item (CI) Component of an infrastructure-or an item, such as a request for change, associated with an infrastructure-which is (or is to be) under the control of configuration management Scope Note: May vary widely in complexity, size and type, from an entire system (including all hardware, software and documentation) to a single module or a minor hardware component
PORTUGUESE: **Item de configuração (IC)**

Configuration management The control of changes to a set of configuration items over a system life cycle
PORTUGUESE: **Gerenciamento de configuração**

Console log An automated detail report of computer system activity
PORTUGUESE: **Log do console**

Consulted In a RACI (responsible, accountable, consulted, informed) chart, refers to those people whose opinions are sought on an activity (two-way communication)
PORTUGUESE: **Consultado**

Content filtering Controlling access to a network by analyzing the contents of the incoming and outgoing packets and either letting them pass or denying them based on a list of rules Scope Note: Differs from packet filtering in that it is the data in the packet that are analyzed instead of the attributes of the packet itself (e.g., source/target IP address, transmission control protocol [TCP] flags)
PORTUGUESE: **Filtragem de conteúdo**

Context The overall set of internal and external factors that might influence or determine how an enterprise, entity, process or individual acts Scope Note: Context includes:
technology context (technological factors that affect an enterprise's ability to extract value from data)
data context (data accuracy, availability, currency and quality)
skills and knowledge (general experience and analytical, technical and business skills),
organizational and cultural context (political factors and whether the enterprise prefers data to intuition)
strategic context (strategic objectives of the enterprise)
5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Contexto**

Contingency plan A plan used by an enterprise or business unit to respond to a specific systems failure or disruption
PORTUGUESE: **Plano de contingência**

Contingency planning Process of developing advance arrangements and procedures that enable an enterprise to respond to an event that could occur by chance or unforeseen circumstances.
PORTUGUESE: **Planejamento de contingência**

Continuity Preventing, mitigating and recovering from disruption Scope Note: The terms "business resumption planning," "disaster recovery planning" and "contingency planning" also may be used in this context; they all concentrate on the recovery aspects of continuity.
PORTUGUESE: **Continuidade**

Continuous auditing approach This approach allows IS auditors to monitor system reliability on a continuous basis and to gather selective audit evidence through the computer.
PORTUGUESE: **Abordagem de auditoria contínua**

Continuous availability Nonstop service, with no lapse in service; the highest level of service in which no downtime is allowed
PORTUGUESE: **Disponibilidade contínua**

Continuous improvement The goals of continuous improvement (Kaizen) include the elimination of waste, defined as "activities that add cost, but do not add value;" just-in-time (JIT) delivery; production load leveling of amounts and types; standardized work; paced moving lines; and right-sized equipment Scope Note: A closer definition of the Japanese usage of Kaizen is "to take it apart and put it back together in a better way." What is taken apart is usually a process, system, product or service. Kaizen is a daily activity whose purpose goes beyond improvement. It is also a process that, when done correctly, humanizes the workplace, eliminates hard work (both mental and physical), and teaches people how to do rapid experiments using the scientific method and how to learn to see and eliminate waste in business processes.
PORTUGUESE: **Aprimoramento contínuo**

Control The means of managing risk, including policies, procedures, guidelines, practices or organizational structures, which can be of an administrative, technical, management, or legal nature. Scope Note: Also used as a synonym for safeguard or countermeasure.
also Internal control.
PORTUGUESE: **Controle**

Control center Hosts the recovery meetings where disaster recovery operations are managed
PORTUGUESE: **Centro de controle**

Control framework A set of fundamental controls that facilitates the discharge of business process owner responsibilities to prevent financial or information loss in an enterprise
PORTUGUESE: **Estrutura de controle**

Control group Members of the operations area who are responsible for the collection, logging and submission of input for the various user groups
PORTUGUESE: **Grupo de controle**

Control objective A statement of the desired result or purpose to be achieved by implementing control procedures in a particular process
PORTUGUESE: **Objetivo de controle**

Control Objectives for Enterprise Governance A discussion document that sets out an "enterprise governance model" focusing strongly on both the enterprise business goals and the information technology enablers that facilitate good enterprise governance, published by the Information Systems Audit and Control Foundation in 1999.
PORTUGUESE: **Objetivos de Controle para Governança Empresarial**

Control perimeter The boundary defining the scope of control authority for an entity Scope Note: For example, if a system is within the control perimeter, the right and ability exist to control it in response to an attack.
PORTUGUESE: **Perímetro de controle**

Control practice Key control mechanism that supports the achievement of control objectives through responsible use of resources, appropriate management of risk and alignment of IT with business
PORTUGUESE: **Prática de controle**

Control risk The risk that a material error exists that would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by the system of internal controls (See Inherent risk)
PORTUGUESE: **Risco de controle**

Control risk self-assessment A method/process by which management and staff of all levels collectively identify and evaluate risk and controls with their business areas. This may be under the guidance of a facilitator such as an auditor or risk manager.
PORTUGUESE: **Avaliação automática de risco de controle**

Control section The area of the central processing unit (CPU) that executes software, allocates internal memory and transfers operations between the arithmetic-logic, internal storage and output sections of the computer
PORTUGUESE: **Seção de controle**

Control weakness A deficiency in the design or operation of a control procedure. Control weaknesses can potentially result in risk relevant to the area of activity not being reduced to an acceptable level (relevant risk threatens achievement of the objectives relevant to the area of activity being examined). Control weaknesses can be material when the design or operation of one or more control procedures does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by illegal acts or irregularities may occur and not be detected by the related control procedures.
PORTUGUESE: **Ponto fraco de controle**

Cookie A message kept in the web browser for the purpose of identifying users and possibly preparing customized web pages for them Scope Note: The first time a cookie is set, a user may be required to go through a registration process. Subsequent to this, whenever the cookie's message is sent to the server, a customized view based on that user's preferences can be produced. The browser's implementation of cookies has, however, brought several security concerns, allowing breaches of security and the theft of personal information (e.g., user passwords that validate the user identity and enable restricted web services).
PORTUGUESE: **Cookie**

Corporate exchange rate An exchange rate that can be used optionally to perform foreign currency conversion. The corporate exchange rate is generally a standard market rate determined by senior financial management for use throughout the enterprise.
PORTUGUESE: **Taxa de câmbio corporativa**

Corporate governance The system by which enterprises are directed and controlled. The board of directors is responsible for the governance of their enterprise. It consists of the leadership and organizational structures and processes that ensure the enterprise sustains and extends strategies and objectives.
PORTUGUESE: **Governança corporativa**

Corporate security officer (CSO) Responsible for coordinating the planning, development, implementation, maintenance and monitoring of the information security program
PORTUGUESE: **Corporate security officer (CSO)**

Corrective control Designed to correct errors, omissions and unauthorized uses and intrusions, once they are detected
PORTUGUESE: **Controles corretivos**

COSO Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission Scope Note: Its 1992 report "Internal Control--Integrated Framework" is an internationally accepted standard for corporate governance. See www.coso.org.
PORTUGUESE: **COSO**

Countermeasure Any process that directly reduces a threat or vulnerability
PORTUGUESE: **Contramedida**

Coupling Measure of interconnectivity among structure of software programs.
depends on the interface complexity between modules. This can be defined as the point at which entry or reference is made to a module, and what data pass across the interface. Scope Note: In application software design, it is preferable to strive for the lowest possible coupling between modules. Simple connectivity among modules results in software that is easier to understand and maintain and is less prone to a ripple or domino effect caused when errors occur at one location and propagate through the system.
PORTUGUESE: **Acoplamento**

Coverage The proportion of known attacks detected by an intrusion detection system (IDS)
PORTUGUESE: **Cobertura**

Crack To "break into" or "get around" a software program Scope Note: For example, there are certain newsgroups that post serial numbers for pirated versions of software. A cracker may download this information in an attempt to crack the program so he/she can use it. It is commonly used in the case of cracking (unencrypting) a password or other sensitive data.
PORTUGUESE: **Quebra**

Credentialed analysis In vulnerability analysis, passive monitoring approaches in which passwords or other access credentials are required Scope Note: Usually involves accessing a system data object
PORTUGUESE: **Análise credenciada**

Criteria The standards and benchmarks used to measure and present the subject matter and against which an IS auditor evaluates the subject matter Scope Note: Criteria should be: Objective--free from bias, Measurable--provide for consistent measurement, Complete--include all relevant factors to reach a conclusion, Relevant--relate to the subject matter an attestation engagement, benchmarks against which management's written assertion on the subject matter can be evaluated. The practitioner forms a conclusion concerning subject matter by referring to suitable criteria.
PORTUGUESE: **Critérios**

Critical functions Business activities or information that could not be interrupted or unavailable for several business days without significantly jeopardizing operation of the enterprise
PORTUGUESE: **Funções críticas**

Critical infrastructure Systems whose incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating effect on the economic security of an enterprise, community or nation.
PORTUGUESE: **Infraestrutura crítica**

Critical success factor (CSF) The most important issue or action for management to achieve control over and within its IT processes
PORTUGUESE: **Fator crítico de sucesso (CSF)**

Criticality analysis An analysis to evaluate resources or business functions to identify their importance to the enterprise, and the impact if a function cannot be completed or a resource is not available
PORTUGUESE: **Análise de criticidade**

Cross-certification A certificate issued by one certificate authority (CA) to a second CA so that users of the first certification authority are able to obtain the public key of the second CA and verify the certificates it has created Scope Note: Often refers to certificates issued to each other by two CAs at the same level in a hierarchy
PORTUGUESE: **Certificação cruzada**

Cross-site request forgery (CSRF) A type of malicious exploit of a web site whereby unauthorized commands are transmitted from a user that the web site trusts (also known as a one-click attack or session riding); acronym pronounced "sea-surf"
PORTUGUESE: **Cross-site request forgery (CSRF)**

Cryptography The art of designing, analyzing and attacking cryptographic schemes
PORTUGUESE: **Criptografia**

Culture A pattern of behaviors, beliefs, assumptions, attitudes and ways of doing things Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Cultura**

Customer relationship management (CRM) A way to identify, acquire and retain customers. CRM is also an industry term for software solutions that help an enterprise manage customer relationships in an organized manner.
PORTUGUESE: **Gerenciamento de relacionamento com o cliente (CRM)**

Cybercop An investigator of activities related to computer crime
PORTUGUESE: **Policiais cibernéticos**

D

Damage evaluation The determination of the extent of damage that is necessary to provide for an estimation of the recovery time frame and the potential loss to the enterprise
PORTUGUESE: **Avaliação de danos**

Dashboard A tool for setting expectations for an enterprise at each level of responsibility and continuous monitoring of the performance against set targets
PORTUGUESE: **Painel**

Data analysis Typically in large enterprises in which the amount of data processed by the enterprise resource planning (ERP) system is extremely voluminous, analysis of patterns and trends proves to be extremely useful in ascertaining the efficiency and effectiveness of operations Scope Note: Most ERP systems provide opportunities for extraction and analysis of data (some with built-in tools) through the use of tools developed by third parties that interface with the ERP systems.
PORTUGUESE: **Análise de dados**

Data classification The assignment of a level of sensitivity to data (or information) that results in the specification of controls for each level of classification. Levels of sensitivity of data are assigned according to predefined categories as data are created, amended, enhanced, stored or transmitted. The classification level is an indication of the value or importance of the data to the enterprise.
PORTUGUESE: **Classificação de dados**

Data classification scheme An enterprise scheme for classifying data by factors such as criticality, sensitivity and ownership
PORTUGUESE: **Esquema de classificação de dados**

Data communications The transfer of data between separate computer processing sites/devices using telephone lines, microwave and/or satellite links
PORTUGUESE: **Comunicações de dados**

Data custodian The individual(s) and department(s) responsible for the storage and safeguarding of computerized data
PORTUGUESE: **Guardião de dados**

Data dictionary A database that contains the name, type, range of values, source and authorization for access for each data element in a database.
also indicates which application programs use those data so that when a data structure is contemplated, a list of the affected programs can be generated Scope Note: May be a stand-alone information system used for management or documentation purposes, or it may control the operation of a database
PORTUGUESE: **Dicionário de dados**

Data diddling Changing data with malicious intent before or during input into the system
PORTUGUESE: **Falsificação de dados**

Data Encryption Standard (DES) An algorithm for encoding binary data Scope Note: It is a secret key cryptosystem published by the National Bureau of Standards (NBS), the predecessor of the US National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). DES and its variants has been replaced by the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)
PORTUGUESE: **Padrão de criptografia de dados (DES)**

Data flow The flow of data from the input (in Internet banking, ordinarily user input at his/her desktop) to output (in Internet banking, ordinarily data in a bank's central database)
flow includes travel through the communication lines, routers, switches and firewalls as well as processing through various applications on servers, which process the data from user fingers to storage in a bank's central database.
PORTUGUESE: **Fluxo de dados**

Data integrity The property that data meet with a priority expectation of quality and that the data can be relied on
PORTUGUESE: **Integridade de dados**

Data leakage Siphoning out or leaking information by dumping computer files or stealing computer reports and tapes
PORTUGUESE: **Vazamento de dados**

Data normalization A structured process for organizing data into tables in such a way that it preserves the relationships among the data
PORTUGUESE: **Normalização de dados**

Data owner The individual(s), normally a manager or director, who has responsibility for the integrity, accurate reporting and use of computerized data
PORTUGUESE: **Proprietário dos dados**

Data security Those controls that seek to maintain confidentiality, integrity and availability of information
PORTUGUESE: **Segurança de dados**

Data structure The relationships among files in a database and among data items within each file
PORTUGUESE: **Estrutura de dados**

Data warehouse A generic term for a system that stores, retrieves and manages large volumes of data
Scope Note: Data warehouse software often includes sophisticated comparison and hashing techniques for fast searches as well as for advanced filtering.
PORTUGUESE: **Data warehouse**

Database A stored collection of related data needed by enterprises and individuals to meet their information processing and retrieval requirements
PORTUGUESE: **Banco de dados**

Database administrator (DBA) An individual or department responsible for the security and information classification of the shared data stored on a database system
responsibility includes the design, definition and maintenance of the database.
PORTUGUESE: **Administrador de banco de dados (DBA)**

Database management system (DBMS) A software system that controls the organization, storage and retrieval of data in a database
PORTUGUESE: **Sistema de gerenciamento de banco de dados (DBMS)**

Database replication The process of creating and managing duplicate versions of a database Scope Note: Replication not only copies a database but also synchronizes a set of replicas so that changes made to one replica are reflected in all of the others. The beauty of replication is that it enables many users to work with their own local copy of a database, but have the database updated as if they were working on a single centralized database. For database applications in which, geographically users are distributed widely, replication is often the most efficient method of database access.
PORTUGUESE: **Replicação de banco de dados**

Database specifications These are the requirements for establishing a database application. They include field definitions, field requirements and reporting requirements for the individual information in the database.
PORTUGUESE: **Especificações do banco de dados**

Datagram A packet (encapsulated with a frame containing information), that is transmitted in a packet-switching network from source to destination
PORTUGUESE: **Datagrama**

Data-oriented systems development Focuses on providing ad hoc reporting for users by developing a suitable accessible database of information and to provide useable data rather than a function
PORTUGUESE: **Desenvolvimento de sistemas orientados a dados**

Decentralization The process of distributing computer processing to different locations within an enterprise
PORTUGUESE: **Descentralização**

Decision support systems (DSS) An interactive system that provides the user with easy access to decision models and data, to support semi structured decision-making tasks
PORTUGUESE: **Sistemas de apoio à decisão (DSS)**

Decryption A technique used to recover the original plaintext from the ciphertext so that it is intelligible to the reader
decryption is a reverse process of the encryption.
PORTUGUESE: **Descriptografia**

Decryption key A digital piece of information used to recover plaintext from the corresponding ciphertext by decryption
PORTUGUESE: **Chave de descriptografia**

Default A computer software setting or preference that states what will automatically happen in the event that the user has not stated another preference
example, a computer may have a default setting to launch or start Netscape whenever a GIF file is opened; however, if using Adobe Photoshop is the preference for viewing a GIF file, the default setting can be changed to Photoshop. In the case of default accounts, these are accounts that are provided by the operating system vendor (e.g., root in UNIX).
PORTUGUESE: **Padrão**

Default deny policy A policy whereby access is denied unless it is specifically allowed; the inverse of default allow
PORTUGUESE: **Política de negação padrão**

Default password The password used to gain access when a system is first installed on a computer or network device Scope Note: There is a large list published on the Internet and maintained at several locations. Failure to change these after the installation leaves the system vulnerable.
PORTUGUESE: **Senha padrão**

Defense in depth The practice of layering defenses to provide added protection
in depth increases security by raising the effort needed in an attack. This strategy places multiple barriers between an attacker and an enterprise's computing and information resources.
PORTUGUESE: **Defesa detalhada**

Degauss The application of variable levels of alternating current for the purpose of demagnetizing magnetic recording media Scope Note: The process involves increasing the alternating current field gradually from zero to some maximum value and back to zero, leaving a very low residue of magnetic induction on the media. Degauss loosely means to erase.
PORTUGUESE: **Desmagnetização**

Demodulation The process of converting an analog telecommunications signal into a digital computer signal
PORTUGUESE: **Demodulação**

Demographic A fact determined by measuring and analyzing data about a population; it relies heavily on survey research and census data.
PORTUGUESE: **Demográfico**

Denial-of-service attack (DoS) An assault on a service from a single source that floods it with so many requests that it becomes overwhelmed and is either stopped completely or operates at a significantly reduced rate
PORTUGUESE: **Ataque de negação de serviço (DoS)**

Depreciation The process of cost allocation that assigns the original cost of equipment to the periods benefited Scope Note: The most common method of calculating depreciation is the straight-line method, which assumes that assets should be written off in equal amounts over their lives.
PORTUGUESE: **Depreciação**

Detailed IS controls Controls over the acquisition, implementation, delivery and support of IS systems and services made up of application controls plus those general controls not included in pervasive controls
PORTUGUESE: **Controles de IS detalhados**

Detective application controls Designed to detect errors that may have occurred based on predefined logic or business rules
executed after an action has taken place and often cover a group of transactions
PORTUGUESE: **Controles de detecção de aplicativo**

Detective control Exists to detect and report when errors, omissions and unauthorized uses or entries occur
PORTUGUESE: **Controle de detecção**

Device A generic term for a computer subsystem, such as a printer, serial port or disk drive
device frequently requires its own controlling software, called a device driver.
PORTUGUESE: **Dispositivo**

Dial-back Used as a control over dial-up telecommunications lines. The telecommunications link established through dial-up into the computer from a remote location is interrupted so the computer can dial back to the caller. The link is permitted only if the caller is calling from a valid phone number or telecommunications channel.
PORTUGUESE: **Rediscagem**

Dial-in access control Prevents unauthorized access from remote users who attempt to access a secured environment
from a dial-back control to remote user authentication
PORTUGUESE: **Controles de acesso discado**

Digital certification A process to authenticate (or certify) a party's digital signature; carried out by trusted third parties
PORTUGUESE: **Certificação digital**

Digital code signing The process of digitally signing computer code to ensure its integrity
PORTUGUESE: **Assinatura de código digital**

Digital signature A piece of information, a digitized form of signature, that provides sender authenticity, message integrity and non-repudiation
digital signature is generated using the sender's private key or applying a one-way hash function.
PORTUGUESE: **Assinatura digital**

Direct reporting engagement An engagement in which management does not make a written assertion about the effectiveness of their control procedures and an IS auditor provides an opinion about subject matter directly, such as the effectiveness of the control procedures
PORTUGUESE: **Direct reporting engagement**

Disaster 1. A sudden, unplanned calamitous event causing great damage or loss. Any event that creates an inability on an enterprise's part to provide critical business functions for some predetermined period of time. Similar terms are business interruption, outage and catastrophe. 2. The period when enterprise management decides to divert from normal production responses and exercises its disaster recovery plan (DRP). It typically signifies the beginning of a move from a primary location to an alternate location.
PORTUGUESE: **Desastre**

Disaster declaration The communication to appropriate internal and external parties that the disaster recovery plan (DRP) is being put into operation
PORTUGUESE: **Declaração de desastre**

Disaster notification fee The fee that the recovery site vendor charges when the customer notifies them that a disaster has occurred and the recovery site is required Scope Note: The fee is implemented to discourage false disaster notifications.
PORTUGUESE: **Taxa de notificação de desastre**

Disaster recovery Activities and programs designed to return the enterprise to an acceptable condition ability to respond to an interruption in services by implementing a disaster recovery plan (DRP) to restore an enterprise's critical business functions
PORTUGUESE: **Recuperação de desastre**

Disaster recovery plan (DRP) desk checking
Typically a read-through of a disaster recovery plan (DRP) without any real actions taking place Scope Note: Generally involves a reading of the plan, discussion of the action items and definition of any gaps that might be identified
PORTUGUESE: **Verificação simulada do plano de recuperação de desastre**

Disaster recovery plan (DRP) A set of human, physical, technical and procedural resources to recover, within a defined time and cost, an activity interrupted by an emergency or disaster
PORTUGUESE: **Plano de recuperação de desastre (DRP)**

Disaster recovery plan (DRP) walk-through
Generally a robust test of the recovery plan requiring that some recovery activities take place and are tested disaster scenario is often given and the recovery teams talk through the steps that they would need to take to recover. As many aspects of the plan as possible should be tested
PORTUGUESE: **Acompanhamento detalhado do plano de recuperação de desastre**

Disaster tolerance The time gap during which the business can accept the non-availability of IT facilities
PORTUGUESE: **Tolerância a desastres**

Disclosure controls and procedures The processes in place designed to help ensure that all material information is disclosed by an enterprise in the reports that it files or submits to the U.S. Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) Scope Note: Disclosure Controls and Procedures also require that disclosures be authorized, complete and accurate, and recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms. Deficiencies in controls, and any significant changes to controls, must be communicated to the enterprise's audit committee and auditors in a timely manner. An enterprise's principal executive officer and financial officer must certify the existence of these controls on a quarterly basis.
PORTUGUESE: **Procedimentos e controles de divulgação**

Discount rate An interest rate used to calculate a present value which might or might not include the time value of money, tax effects, risk or other factors
PORTUGUESE: **Taxa de desconto**

Discovery sampling A form of attribute sampling that is used to determine a specified probability of finding at least one example of an occurrence (attribute) in a population
PORTUGUESE: **Amostragem por atributo**

Discretionary access control (DAC) A means of restricting access to objects based on the identity of subjects and/or groups to which they belong Scope Note: The controls are discretionary in the sense that a subject with a certain access permission is capable of passing that permission (perhaps indirectly) on to any other subject.
PORTUGUESE: **Controle de acesso arbitrário (DAC)**

Disk mirroring The practice of duplicating data in separate volumes on two hard disks to make storage more fault tolerant. Mirroring provides data protection in the case of disk failure because data are constantly updated to both disks.
PORTUGUESE: **Espelhamento de disco**

Diskless workstations A workstation or PC on a network that does not have its own disk, but instead stores files on a network file server
PORTUGUESE: **Estações de trabalho sem disco**

Distributed data processing network A system of computers connected together by a communication network Scope Note: Each computer processes its data and the network supports the system as a whole. Such a network enhances communication among the linked computers and allows access to shared files.
PORTUGUESE: **Rede de processamento de dados distribuído**

Distributed denial-of-service attack (DDoS)
A denial-of-service (DoS) assault from multiple sources
PORTUGUESE: **Ataque de negação de serviço distribuído (DDoS)**

Diverse routing The method of routing traffic through split cable facilities or duplicate cable facilities Scope Note: This can be accomplished with different and/or duplicate cable sheaths. If different cable sheaths are used, the cable may be in the same conduit and, therefore, subject to the same interruptions as the cable it is backing up. The communication service subscriber can duplicate the facilities by having alternate routes, although the entrance to and from the customer premises may be in the same conduit. The subscriber can obtain diverse routing and alternate routing from the local carrier, including dual entrance facilities. However, acquiring this type of access is time-consuming and costly. Most carriers provide facilities for alternate and diverse routing, although the majority of services are transmitted over terrestrial media. These cable facilities are usually located in the ground or basement. Ground-based facilities are at great risk due to the aging infrastructures of cities. In addition, cable-based facilities usually share room with mechanical and electrical systems that can impose great risk due to human error and disastrous events.
PORTUGUESE: **Roteamento diversificado**

Domain In COBIT, the grouping of control objectives into four logical stages in the life cycle of investments involving IT (Plan and Organise, Acquire and Implement, Deliver and Support, and Monitor and Evaluate)
PORTUGUESE: **Domínio**

Domain name system (DNS) A hierarchical database that is distributed across the Internet that allows names to be resolved into IP addresses (and vice versa) to locate services such as web and e-mail servers
PORTUGUESE: **Sistema de nome de domínio (DNS)**

Domain name system (DNS) poisoning
Corrupts the table of an Internet server's DNS, replacing an Internet address with the address of another vagrant or scoundrel address Scope Note: If a web user looks for the page with that address, the request is redirected by the scoundrel entry in the table to a different address. Cache poisoning differs from another form of DNS poisoning in which the attacker spoofs valid e-mail accounts and floods the "in" boxes of administrative and technical contacts. Cache poisoning is related to URL poisoning or location poisoning, in which an Internet user behavior is tracked by adding an identification number to the location line of the browser that can be recorded as the user visits successive pages on the site. It is also called DNS cache poisoning or cache poisoning.
PORTUGUESE: **Envenenamento de DNS (Domain name system)**

Double-loop step Integrates the management of tactics (financial budgets and monthly reviews) and the management of strategy Scope Note: A reporting system, based on the balanced scorecard (BSC), that allows process to be monitored against strategy and corrective actions to be taken as required
PORTUGUESE: **Etapa em loop duplo**

Downloading The act of transferring computerized information from one computer to another computer
PORTUGUESE: **Fazendo download**

Downtime report A report that identifies the elapsed time when a computer is not operating correctly because of machine failure
PORTUGUESE: **Relatório de tempo de inatividade**

Driver (value and risk) A driver includes an event or other activity that results in the identification of an assurance/audit need
PORTUGUESE: **Direcionador (valor e risco)**

Dry-pipe fire extinguisher system Refers to a sprinkler system that does not have water in the pipes during idle usage, unlike a fully charged fire extinguisher system that has water in the pipes at all times Scope Note: The dry-pipe system is activated at the time of the fire alarm and water is emitted to the pipes from a water reservoir for discharge to the location of the fire.
PORTUGUESE: **Sistema de extintor de incêndio a seco**

Dual control A procedure that uses two or more entities (usually persons) operating in concert to protect a system resource so that no single entity acting alone can access that resource
PORTUGUESE: **Controle duplo**

Due care The level of care expected from a reasonable person of similar competency under similar conditions
PORTUGUESE: **Due care**

Due diligence The performance of those actions that are generally regarded as prudent, responsible and necessary to conduct a thorough and objective investigation, review and/or analysis
PORTUGUESE: **Due diligence**

Due professional care Diligence that a person, who possesses a special skill, would exercise under a given set of circumstances
PORTUGUESE: **Devido cuidado profissional**

Dumb terminal A display terminal without processing capability Scope Note: Dumb terminals are dependent on the main computer for processing. All entered data are accepted without further editing or validation.
PORTUGUESE: **Terminal burro**

Duplex routing The method or communication mode of routing data over the communication network
PORTUGUESE: **Roteamento duplo**

Dynamic analysis Analysis that is performed in a real-time or continuous form
PORTUGUESE: **Análise dinâmica**

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) A protocol used by networked computers (clients) to obtain IP addresses and other parameters such as the default gateway, subnet mask and IP addresses of domain name system (DNS) servers from a DHCP server Scope Note: The DHCP server ensures that all IP addresses are unique (e.g., no IP address is assigned to a second client while the first client's assignment is valid [its lease has not expired]). Thus, IP address pool management is done by the server and not by a human network administrator.
PORTUGUESE: **Protocolo de configuração dinâmica de hosts (DHCP)**

Dynamic partitioning The variable allocation of central processing unit (CPU) processing and memory to multiple applications and data on a server
PORTUGUESE: **Particionamento dinâmico**

E

Echo checks Detects line errors by retransmitting data back to the sending device for comparison with the original transmission
PORTUGUESE: **Verificações para comprovação**

E-commerce The processes by which enterprises conduct business electronically with their customers, suppliers and other external business partners, using the Internet as an enabling technology Scope Note: E-commerce encompasses both business-to-business (B2B) and business-to-consumer (B2C) e-commerce models, but does not include existing non-Internet e-commerce methods based on private networks such as electronic data interchange (EDI) and Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT).
PORTUGUESE: **Comércio eletrônico**

Economic value add (EVA) Technique developed by G. Bennett Stewart III and registered by the consulting firm of Stern, Stewart, in which the performance of the corporate capital base (including depreciated investments such as training, research and development) as well as more traditional capital investments such as physical property and equipment are measured against what shareholders could earn elsewhere
PORTUGUESE: **Valor econômico agregado (EVA)**

Edit control Detects errors in the input portion of information that is sent to the computer for processing
be manual or automated and allow the user to edit data errors before processing
PORTUGUESE: **Controles de edição**

Editing Ensures that data conform to predetermined criteria and enable early identification of potential errors
PORTUGUESE: **Edição**

Electronic data interchange (EDI) The electronic transmission of transactions (information) between two enterprises
promotes a more efficient paperless environment. EDI transmissions can replace the use of standard documents, including invoices or purchase orders.
PORTUGUESE: **Intercâmbio eletrônico de dados (EDI)**

Electronic document An administrative document (a document with legal validity, such as a contract) in any graphical, photographic, electromagnetic (tape) or other electronic representation of the content Scope Note: Almost all countries have developed legislation concerning the definition, use and legal validity of an electronic document. An electronic document, in whatever media that contains the data or information used as evidence of a contract or transaction between parties, is considered together with the software program capable to read it. The definition of a legally valid document as any representation of legally relevant data, not only those printed on paper, was introduced into the legislation related to computer crime. In addition, many countries in defining and disciplining the use of such instruments have issued regulations defining specifics, such as the electronic signature and data interchange formats.
PORTUGUESE: **Documento eletrônico**

Electronic funds transfer (EFT) The exchange of money via telecommunications
refers to any financial transaction that originates at a terminal and transfers a sum of money from one account to another
PORTUGUESE: **Transferência eletrônica de fundos (EFT)**

Electronic signature Any technique designed to provide the electronic equivalent of a handwritten signature to demonstrate the origin and integrity of specific data
signatures are an example of electronic signatures.
PORTUGUESE: **Assinatura eletrônica**

Electronic vaulting A data recovery strategy that allows enterprises to recover data within hours after a disaster Scope Note: Typically used for batch/journal updates to critical files to supplement full backups taken periodically; includes recovery of data from an offsite storage media that mirrors data via a communication link
PORTUGUESE: **Electronic vaulting**

Embedded audit module (EAM) Integral part of an application system that is designed to identify and report specific transactions or other information based on pre-determined criteria
of reportable items occurs as part of real-time processing. Reporting may be real-time online or may use store and forward methods. Also known as integrated test facility or continuous auditing module.
PORTUGUESE: **Módulo de auditoria incorporado (EAM)**

Encapsulation (objects) The technique used by layered protocols in which a lower-layer protocol accepts a message from a higher-layer protocol and places it in the data portion of a frame in the lower layer
PORTUGUESE: **Encapsulamento (objetos)**

Encryption The process of taking an unencrypted message (plaintext), applying a mathematical function to it (encryption algorithm with a key) and producing an encrypted message (ciphertext)
PORTUGUESE: **Criptografia**

Encryption key A piece of information, in a digitized form, used by an encryption algorithm to convert the plaintext to the ciphertext
PORTUGUESE: **Chave de criptografia**

End-user computing The ability of end users to design and implement their own information system utilizing computer software products
PORTUGUESE: **Computação do usuário final**

Engagement letter Formal document which defines an IS auditor's responsibility, authority and accountability for a specific assignment
PORTUGUESE: **Carta de contratação**

Enterprise A group of individuals working together for a common purpose, typically within the context of an organizational form such as a corporation, public agency, charity or trust
PORTUGUESE: **Empresa**

Enterprise architecture (EA) Description of the fundamental underlying design of the components of the business system, or of one element of the business system (e.g., technology), the relationships among them, and the manner in which they support the enterprise's objectives
PORTUGUESE: **Arquitetura corporativa**

Enterprise architecture (EA) for IT Description of the fundamental underlying design of the IT components of the business, the relationships among them, and the manner in which they support the enterprise's objectives
PORTUGUESE: **Arquitetura corporativa para TI**

Enterprise goal Scope Note: See Business goal
PORTUGUESE: **Meta corporativa**

Enterprise governance A set of responsibilities
and practices exercised by the board and executive
management with the goal of providing strategic
direction, ensuring that objectives are achieved,
ascertaining that risk is managed appropriately and
verifying that the enterprise's resources are used
responsibly
PORTUGUESE: **Governança empresarial**

Enterprise risk management (ERM) The
discipline by which an enterprise in any industry assesses,
controls, exploits, finances and monitors risk from all
sources for the purpose of increasing the enterprise's
short- and long-term value to its stakeholders
PORTUGUESE: **Gerenciamento de riscos empresariais
(ERM)**

ERP (enterprise resource planning) system
A packaged business software system that allows an
enterprise to automate and integrate the majority of its
business processes, share common data and practices
across the entire enterprise, and produce and access
information in a real-time environment Scope Note:
Examples of ERP include SAP, Oracle Financials and J.D.
Edwards.
PORTUGUESE: **Sistema de ERP (planejamento de
recursos empresariais)**

Error A deviation from accuracy or correctness Scope
Note: As it relates to audit work, errors may relate to
control deviations (compliance testing) or misstatements
(substantive testing).
PORTUGUESE: **Erro**

Escrow agent A person, agency or enterprise that is
authorized to act on behalf of another to create a legal
relationship with a third party in regard to an escrow
agreement; the custodian of an asset according to an
escrow agreement Scope Note: As it relates to a
cryptographic key, an escrow agent is the agency or
enterprise charged with the responsibility for
safeguarding the key components of the unique key.
PORTUGUESE: **Agente custodiante**

Escrow agreement A legal arrangement whereby
an asset (often money, but sometimes other property such
as art, a deed of title, web site, software source code or a
cryptographic key) is delivered to a third party (called an
escrow agent) to be held in trust or otherwise pending a
contingency or the fulfillment of a condition or
conditions in a contract Scope Note: Upon the occurrence
of the escrow agreement, the escrow agent will deliver
the asset to the proper recipient; otherwise the escrow
agent is bound by his/her fiduciary duty to maintain the
escrow account. Source code escrow means deposit of the
source code for the software into an account held by an
escrow agent. Escrow is typically requested by a party
licensing software (e.g., licensee or buyer), to ensure
maintenance of the software. The software source code is
released by the escrow agent to the licensee if the licensor
(e.g., seller or contractor) files for bankruptcy or
otherwise fails to maintain and update the software as
promised in the software license agreement.
PORTUGUESE: **Acordo de custódia**

Ethernet A popular network protocol and cabling
scheme that uses a bus topology and carrier sense
multiple access/collision detection (CSMA/CD) to
prevent network failures or collisions when two devices
try to access the network at the same time
PORTUGUESE: **Ethernet**

Event Something that happens at a specific place and/or
time
PORTUGUESE: **Evento**

Event type For the purpose of IT risk management,
one of three possible sorts of events: threat event, loss
event and vulnerability event Scope Note: Being able to
consistently and effectively differentiate the different
types of events that contribute to risk is a critical element
in developing good risk-related metrics and
well-informed decisions. Unless these categorical
differences are recognized and applied, any resulting
metrics lose meaning and, as a result, decisions based on
those metrics are far more likely to be flawed.
PORTUGUESE: **Tipo de evento**

Evidence 1. Information that proves or disproves a
stated issue 2. Information that an auditor gathers in the
course of performing an IS audit; relevant if it pertains to
the audit objectives and has a logical relationship to the
findings and conclusions it is used to support Scope Note:
Audit perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Evidência**

Exception reports An exception report is generated
by a program that identifies transactions or data that
appear to be incorrect. Scope Note: Exception reports
may be outside a predetermined range or may not
conform to specified criteria.
PORTUGUESE: **Relatórios de exceção**

Exclusive-OR (XOR) The exclusive-OR operator returns a value of TRUE only if just one of its operands is TRUE. Scope Note: The XOR operation is a Boolean operation that produces a 0 if its two Boolean inputs are the same (0 and 0 or 1 and 1) and that produces a 1 if its two inputs are different (1 and 0). In contrast, an inclusive-OR operator returns a value of TRUE if either or both of its operands are TRUE.
PORTUGUESE: **Exclusive-OR (XOR)**

Executable code The machine language code that is generally referred to as the object or load module
PORTUGUESE: **Código executável**

Expert system The most prevalent type of computer system that arises from the research of artificial intelligence Scope Note: An expert system has a built in hierarchy of rules, which are acquired from human experts in the appropriate field. Once input is provided, the system should be able to define the nature of the problem and provide recommendations to solve the problem.
PORTUGUESE: **Sistema especialista**

Exposure The potential loss to an area due to the occurrence of an adverse event
PORTUGUESE: **Exposição**

Extended Binary-coded for Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC) An 8-bit code representing 256 characters; used in most large computer systems
PORTUGUESE: **Código binário estendido para codificação de conversões decimais (EBCDIC)**

Extended enterprise Describes an enterprise that extends outside its traditional boundaries. Such enterprise concentrate on the processes they do best and rely on someone outside the entity to perform the remaining processes.
PORTUGUESE: **Empresa estendida**

eXtensible Access Control Markup Language (XACML) A declarative online software application user access control policy language implemented in Extensible Markup Language (XML)
PORTUGUESE: **eXtensible Access Control Markup Language (XACML)**

eXtensible Markup Language (XML) Promulgated through the World Wide Web Consortium, XML is a web-based application development technique that allows designers to create their own customized tags, thus, enabling the definition, transmission, validation and interpretation of data between applications and enterprises.
PORTUGUESE: **Linguagem de marcação extensível (XML)**

External router The router at the extreme edge of the network under control, usually connected to an Internet service provider (ISP) or other service provider; also known as border router.
PORTUGUESE: **Roteador externo**

External storage The location that contains the backup copies to be used in case recovery or restoration is required in the event of a disaster
PORTUGUESE: **Armazenamento externo**

Extranet A private network that resides on the Internet and allows a company to securely share business information with customers, suppliers or other businesses as well as to execute electronic transactions Scope Note: Different from an Intranet in that it is located beyond the company's firewall. Therefore, an extranet relies on the use of securely issued digital certificates (or alternative methods of user authentication) and encryption of messages. A virtual private network (VPN) and tunneling are often used to implement extranets, to ensure security and privacy.
PORTUGUESE: **Extranet**

F

Fail-over The transfer of service from an incapacitated primary component to its backup component
PORTUGUESE: **Failover**

Fail-safe Describes the design properties of a computer system that allow it to resist active attempts to attack or bypass it
PORTUGUESE: **Segurança contra falhas**

Fallback procedures A plan of action or set of procedures to be performed if a system implementation, upgrade or modification does not work as intended Scope Note: May involve restoring the system to its state prior to the implementation or change. Fallback procedures are needed to ensure that normal business processes continue in the event of failure and should always be considered in system migration or implementation.
PORTUGUESE: **Procedimentos de fallback**

Fall-through logic An optimized code based on a branch prediction that predicts which way a program will branch when an application is presented
PORTUGUESE: **Lógica fall-through**

False authorization Also called false acceptance, occurs when an unauthorized person is identified as an authorized person by the biometric system
PORTUGUESE: **Autorização falsa**

False enrollment Occurs when an unauthorized person manages to enroll into the biometric system Scope Note: Enrollment is the initial process of acquiring a biometric feature and saving it as a personal reference on a smart card, a PC or in a central database.
PORTUGUESE: **Inscrição falsa**

False negative In intrusion detection, an error that occurs when an attack is misdiagnosed as a normal activity
PORTUGUESE: **Falso negativo**

False positive A result that has been mistakenly identified as a problem when, in reality, the situation is normal
PORTUGUESE: **Falso positivo**

Fault tolerance A system's level of resilience to seamlessly react to hardware and/or software failure
PORTUGUESE: **Tolerância a falhas**

Feasibility study A phase of a system development life cycle (SDLC) methodology that researches the feasibility and adequacy of resources for the development or acquisition of a system solution to a user need
PORTUGUESE: **Estudo de viabilidade**

Fiber-optic cable Glass fibers that transmit binary signals over a telecommunications network Scope Note: Fiber-optic systems have low transmission losses as compared to twisted-pair cables. They do not radiate energy or conduct electricity. They are free from corruption and lightning-induced interference, and they reduce the risk of wiretaps.
PORTUGUESE: **Cabo de fibra óptica**

Field An individual data element in a computer record Scope Note: Examples include employee name, customer address, account number, product unit price and product quantity in stock.
PORTUGUESE: **Campo**

File A named collection of related records
PORTUGUESE: **Arquivo**

File allocation table (FAT) A table used by the operating system to keep track of where every file is located on the disk Scope Note: Since a file is often fragmented and thus subdivided into many sectors within the disk, the information stored in the FAT is used when loading or updating the contents of the file.
PORTUGUESE: **Tabela de alocação de arquivos (FAT)**

File layout Specifies the length of the file record and the sequence and size of its fields Scope Note: Also will specify the type of data contained within each field; for example, alphanumeric, zoned decimal, packed and binary.
PORTUGUESE: **Leiaute de arquivo**

File server A high-capacity disk storage device or a computer that stores data centrally for network users and manages access to those data Scope Note: File servers can be dedicated so that no process other than network management can be executed while the network is available; file servers can be non-dedicated so that standard user applications can run while the network is available.
PORTUGUESE: **Servidor de arquivos**

File Transfer Protocol (FTP) A protocol used to transfer files over a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) network (Internet, UNIX, etc.)
PORTUGUESE: **Protocolo de transferência de arquivos (FTP)**

Filtering router A router that is configured to control network access by comparing the attributes of the incoming or outgoing packets to a set of rules
PORTUGUESE: **Roteador de filtragem**

FIN (Final) A flag set in a packet to indicate that this packet is the final data packet of the transmission
PORTUGUESE: **FIN (final)**

Financial audit An audit designed to determine the accuracy of financial records and information
PORTUGUESE: **Auditoria financeira**

Finger A protocol and program that allows the remote identification of users logged into a system
PORTUGUESE: **Finger**

Firewall A system or combination of systems that enforces a boundary between two or more networks, typically forming a barrier between a secure and an open environment such as the Internet
PORTUGUESE: **Firewall**

Firmware Memory chips with embedded program code that hold their content when power is turned off
PORTUGUESE: **Firmware**

Fiscal year Any yearly accounting period without regard to its relationship to a calendar year
PORTUGUESE: **Exercício fiscal**

Foreign key A value that represents a reference to a tuple (a row in a table) containing the matching candidate key value Scope Note: The problem of ensuring that the database does not include any invalid foreign key values is known as the referential integrity problem. The constraint that values of a given foreign key must match values of the corresponding candidate key is known as a referential constraint. The relation (table) that contains the foreign key is referred to as the referencing relation and the relation that contains the corresponding candidate key as the referenced relation or target relation. (In the relational theory it would be a candidate key, but in real database management systems (DBMSs) implementations it is always the primary key.)
PORTUGUESE: **Chave estrangeira**

Forensic examination The process of collecting, assessing, classifying and documenting digital evidence to assist in the identification of an offender and the method of compromise
PORTUGUESE: **Análise forense**

Format checking The application of an edit, using a predefined field definition to a submitted information stream; a test to ensure that data conform to a predefined format
PORTUGUESE: **Verificação de formato**

Fourth-generation language (4GL) High-level, user-friendly, nonprocedural computer language used to program and/or read and process computer files
PORTUGUESE: **Linguagem de quarta geração (4GL)**

Frame relay A packet-switched wide-area-network (WAN) technology that provides faster performance than older packet-switched WAN technologies Scope Note: Best suited for data and image transfers. Because of its variable-length packet architecture, it is not the most efficient technology for real-time voice and video. In a frame-relay network, end nodes establish a connection via a permanent virtual circuit (PVC).
PORTUGUESE: **Retransmissão de quadros**

Framework Scope Note: See Control framework and IT governance framework.
PORTUGUESE: **Estrutura**

Frequency A measure of the rate by which events occur over a certain period of time
PORTUGUESE: **Frequência**

Full economic life cycle The period of time during which material business benefits are expected to arise from, and/or during which material expenditures (including investments, running and retirement costs) are expected to be incurred by, an investment program Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Ciclo de vida econômico completo**

Function point analysis A technique used to determine the size of a development task, based on the number of function points Scope Note: Function points are factors such as inputs, outputs, inquiries and logical internal sites.
PORTUGUESE: **Análise de pontos de função**

G

Gateway A device (router, firewall) on a network that serves as an entrance to another network
PORTUGUESE: **Gateway**

General computer control A Control, other than an application control, that relates to the environment within which computer-based application systems are developed, maintained and operated, and that is therefore applicable to all applications
objectives of general controls are to ensure the proper development and implementation of applications and the integrity of program and data files and of computer operations. Like application controls, general controls may be either manual or programmed. Examples of general controls include the development and implementation of an IS strategy and an IS security policy, the organization of IS staff to separate conflicting duties and planning for disaster prevention and recovery.
PORTUGUESE: **Controles gerais computadorizados**

Generalized audit software (GAS)
Multipurpose audit software that can be used for general processes, such as record selection, matching, recalculation and reporting
PORTUGUESE: **Software de auditoria generalizado (GAS)**

Generic process control A control that applies to all processes of the enterprise
PORTUGUESE: **Controle de processo genérico**

Geographic disk mirroring A data recovery strategy that takes a set of physically disparate disks and synchronously mirrors them over high-performance communication lines
write to a disk on one side will result in a write on the other side. The local write will not return until the acknowledgment of the remote write is successful.
PORTUGUESE: **Espelhamento de disco geográfico**

Geographical information system (GIS) A tool used to integrate, convert, handle, analyze and produce information regarding the surface of the earth Scope Note: GIS data exist as maps, tri-dimensional virtual models, lists and tables
PORTUGUESE: **Sistema de informações geográficas (GIS)**

Good practice A proven activity or process that has been successfully used by multiple enterprises and has been shown to produce reliable results
PORTUGUESE: **Boa prática**

Governance Ensures that stakeholder needs, conditions and options are evaluated to determine balanced, agreed-on enterprise objectives to be achieved; setting direction through prioritization and decision making; and monitoring performance and compliance against agreed-on direction and objectives Scope Note: Conditions can include the cost of capital, foreign exchange rates, etc. Options can include shifting manufacturing to other locations, sub-contracting portions of the enterprise to third-parties, selecting a product mix from many available choices, etc.
PORTUGUESE: **Governança**

Governance enabler Something (tangible or intangible) that assists in the realization of effective governance Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Habilitador da governança**

Governance framework A framework is a basic conceptual structure used to solve or address complex issues. An enabler of governance. A set of concepts, assumptions and practices that define how something can be approached or understood, the relationships amongst the entities involved, the roles of those involved, and the boundaries (what is and is not included in the governance system). Scope Note: Examples: COBIT, COSO's Internal Control--Integrated Framework
PORTUGUESE: **Estrutura da governança**

Governance of enterprise IT A governance view that ensures that information and related technology support and enable the enterprise strategy and the achievement of enterprise objectives; this also includes the functional governance of IT, i.e., ensuring that IT capabilities are provided efficiently and effectively. Scope Note: COBT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Governança corporativa de TI**

Governance/ management practice For each COBIT process, the governance and management practices provide a complete set of high-level requirements for effective and practical governance and management of enterprise IT. They are statements of actions from governance bodies and management. Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Prática de governança / gerenciamento**

Guideline A description of a particular way of accomplishing something that is less prescriptive than a procedure
PORTUGUESE: **Diretriz**

H

Hacker An individual who attempts to gain unauthorized access to a computer system
PORTUGUESE: **Hacker**

Handprint scanner A biometric device that is used to authenticate a user through palm scans
PORTUGUESE: **Scanner de mão**

Harden To configure a computer or other network device to resist attacks
PORTUGUESE: **Fortalecer**

Hardware The physical components of a computer system
PORTUGUESE: **Hardware**

Hash function An algorithm that maps or translates one set of bits into another (generally smaller) so that a message yields the same result every time the algorithm is executed using the same message as input Scope Note: It is computationally infeasible for a message to be derived or reconstituted from the result produced by the algorithm or to find two different messages that produce the same hash result using the same algorithm.
PORTUGUESE: **Função de hash**

Hash total The total of any numeric data field in a document or computer file
total is checked against a control total of the same field to facilitate accuracy of processing.
PORTUGUESE: **Total hash**

Help desk A service offered via telephone/Internet by an enterprise to its clients or employees that provides information, assistance and troubleshooting advice regarding software, hardware or networks. Scope Note: A help desk is staffed by people who can either resolve the problem on their own or escalate the problem to specialized personnel. A help desk is often equipped with dedicated customer relationship management (CRM) software that logs the problems and tracks them until they are solved.
PORTUGUESE: **Suporte técnico**

Heuristic filter A method often employed by antispam software to filter spam using criteria established in a centralized rule database Scope Note: Every e-mail message is given a rank, based on its header and contents, which is then matched against preset thresholds. A message that surpasses the threshold will be flagged as spam and discarded, returned to its sender or put in a spam directory for further review by the intended recipient.
PORTUGUESE: **Filtro heurístico**

Hexadecimal A numbering system that uses a base of 16 and uses 16 digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E and F
use hexadecimal numbers as a convenient way of representing binary numbers.
PORTUGUESE: **Hexadecimal**

Hierarchical database A database structured in a tree/root or parent/child relationship Scope Note: Each parent can have many children, but each child may have only one parent.
PORTUGUESE: **Banco de dados hierárquico**

Honeypot A specially configured server, also known as a decoy server, designed to attract and monitor intruders in a manner such that their actions do not affect production systems Scope Note: Also known as "decoy server"
PORTUGUESE: **Honeypot**

Hot site A fully operational offsite data processing facility equipped with both hardware and system software to be used in the event of a disaster
PORTUGUESE: **Hot site**

Hub A common connection point for devices in a network, hubs are used to connect segments of a local area network (LAN) Scope Note: A hub contains multiple ports. When a packet arrives at one port, it is copied to the other ports so that all segments of the LAN can see all packets.
PORTUGUESE: **Hub**

Hurdle rate Also known as required rate of return, above which an investment makes sense and below which it does not Scope Note: Often based on the cost of capital, plus or minus a risk premium, and often varied based on prevailing economic conditions
PORTUGUESE: **Taxa de retorno mínimo**

Hybrid application controls Consist of a combination of manual and automated activities, all of which must operate for the control to be effective Scope Note: Sometimes referred to as computer-dependent application controls
PORTUGUESE: **Controles de aplicativos híbridos**

Hyperlink An electronic pathway that may be displayed in the form of highlighted text, graphics or a button that connects one web page with another web page address
PORTUGUESE: **Hiperlink**

Hypertext A language that enables electronic documents that present information to be connected by links instead of being presented sequentially, as is the case with normal text
PORTUGUESE: **Hipertexto**

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) A language designed for the creation of web pages with hypertext and other information to be displayed in a web browser; used to structure information--denoting certain text sure as headings, paragraphs, lists--and can be used to describe, to some degree, the appearance and semantics of a document
PORTUGUESE: **Linguagem de marcação de hipertexto (HTML)**

Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) A protocol for accessing a secure web server, whereby all data transferred are encrypted.
PORTUGUESE: **Protocolo de transferência de hipertexto seguro (HTTPS)**

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) A communication protocol used to connect to servers on the World Wide Web. Its primary function is to establish a connection with a web server and transmit hypertext markup language (HTML), extensible markup language (XML) or other pages to client browsers
PORTUGUESE: **Protocolo de transferência de hipertexto (HTTP)**

I

Identity access management (IAM) Encapsulates people, processes and products to identify and manage the data used in an information system to authenticate users and grant or deny access rights to data and system resources. The goal of IAM is to provide appropriate access to enterprise resources.
PORTUGUESE: **Gerenciamento de identidades e acessos (IAM - Identity Access Management)**

Idle standby A fail-over process in which the primary node owns the resource group and the backup node runs idle, only supervising the primary node Scope Note: In case of a primary node outage, the backup node takes over. The nodes are prioritized, which means that the surviving node with the highest priority will acquire the resource group. A higher priority node joining the cluster will thus cause a short service interruption.
PORTUGUESE: **Espera ociosa**

IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) Pronounced I-triple-E; IEEE is an organization composed of engineers, scientists and students Scope Note: Best known for developing standards for the computer and electronics industry
PORTUGUESE: **IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)**

Image processing The process of electronically inputting source documents by taking an image of the document, thereby eliminating the need for key entry
PORTUGUESE: **Processamento de imagens**

Impact analysis A study to prioritize the criticality of information resources for the enterprise based on costs (or consequences) of adverse events
an impact analysis, threats to assets are identified and potential business losses determined for different time periods. This assessment is used to justify the extent of safeguards that are required and recovery time frames. This analysis is the basis for establishing the recovery strategy.
PORTUGUESE: **Análise de impacto**

Impact assessment A review of the possible consequences of a risk Scope Note: See also Impact analysis.
PORTUGUESE: **Avaliação do impacto**

Impersonation A security concept related to Windows NT that allows a server application to temporarily "be" the client in terms of access to secure objects Scope Note: Impersonation has three possible levels: identification, letting the server inspect the client's identity; impersonation, letting the server act on behalf of the client; and delegation, the same as impersonation but extended to remote systems to which the server connects (through the preservation of credentials). Impersonation by imitating or copying the identification, behavior or actions of another may also be used in social engineering to obtain otherwise unauthorized physical access.
PORTUGUESE: **Personificação**

Implement In business, includes the full economic life cycle of the investment program through retirement; (i.e., when the full expected value of the investment is realized, as much value as is deemed possible has been realized, or it is determined that the expected value cannot be realized and the program is terminated)
PORTUGUESE: **Implementar**

Implementation life cycle review Refers to the controls that support the process of transformation of the enterprise's legacy information systems into the enterprise resource planning (ERP) applications Scope Note: Largely covers all aspects of systems implementation and configuration, such as change management
PORTUGUESE: **Análise do ciclo de vida de implementação**

Incident Any event that is not part of the standard operation of a service and that causes, or may cause, an interruption to, or a reduction in, the quality of that service
PORTUGUESE: **Incidente**

Incident response The response of an enterprise to a disaster or other significant event that may significantly affect the enterprise, its people, or its ability to function productively
incident response may include evacuation of a facility, initiating a disaster recovery plan (DRP), performing damage assessment, and any other measures necessary to bring an enterprise to a more stable status.
PORTUGUESE: **Resposta ao incidente**

Incremental testing Deliberately testing only the value-added functionality of a software component
PORTUGUESE: **Testes incrementais**

Independence 1. Self-governance 2. Freedom from conflict of interest and undue influence Scope Note: The IS auditor should be free to make his/her own decisions, not influenced by the enterprise being audited and its people (managers and employers).
PORTUGUESE: **Independência**

Independent appearance The outward impression of being self-governing and free from conflict of interest and undue influence
PORTUGUESE: **Aparência de independência**

Independent attitude Impartial point of view which allows an IS auditor to act objectively and with fairness
PORTUGUESE: **Atitude de independência**

Indexed Sequential Access Method (ISAM) A disk access method that stores data sequentially while also maintaining an index of key fields to all the records in the file for direct access capability
PORTUGUESE: **Método de acesso sequencial indexado (ISAM)**

Indexed sequential file A file format in which records are organized and can be accessed, according to a pre-established key that is part of the record
PORTUGUESE: **Arquivo sequencial indexado**

Information An asset that, like other important business assets, is essential to an enterprise's business. It can exist in many forms. It can be printed or written on paper, stored electronically, transmitted by post or by using electronic means, shown on films, or spoken in conversation. Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Informações**

Information architecture Information architecture is one component of IT architecture (together with applications and technology)
PORTUGUESE: **Arquitetura da informação**

Information criteria Attributes of information that must be satisfied to meet business requirements
PORTUGUESE: **Critérios de informação**

Information engineering Data-oriented development techniques that work on the premise that data are at the center of information processing and that certain data relationships are significant to a business and must be represented in the data structure of its systems
PORTUGUESE: **Engenharia da informação**

Information processing facility (IPF) The computer room and support areas
PORTUGUESE: **Recurso de processamento de informações (IPF)**

Information security Ensures that within the enterprise, information is protected against disclosure to unauthorized users (confidentiality), improper modification (integrity), and non-access when required (availability)
PORTUGUESE: **Segurança da informação**

Information security governance The set of responsibilities and practices exercised by the board and executive management with the goal of providing strategic direction, ensuring that objectives are achieved, ascertaining that risk is managed appropriately and verifying that the enterprise's resources are used responsibly
PORTUGUESE: **Governança de segurança de informações**

Information security program The overall combination of technical, operational and procedural measures and management structures implemented to provide for the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information based on business requirements and risk analysis
PORTUGUESE: **Programa de segurança de informações**

Information systems (IS) The combination of strategic, managerial and operational activities involved in gathering, processing, storing, distributing and using information and its related technologies Scope Note: Information systems are distinct from information technology (IT) in that an information system has an IT component that interacts with the process components.
PORTUGUESE: **Sistemas de informação (SI)**

Information technology (IT) The hardware, software, communication and other facilities used to input, store, process, transmit and output data in whatever form
PORTUGUESE: **Tecnologia da informação (TI)**

Informed In a RACI chart (Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed), Informed refers to those people who are kept up to date on the progress of an activity (one-way communication)
PORTUGUESE: **Consciente**

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) Offers the capability to provision processing, storage, networks and other fundamental computing resources, enabling the customer to deploy and run arbitrary software, which can include operating systems (OSs) and applications
PORTUGUESE: **Infraestrutura como serviço (IaaS - Infrastructure as a Service)**

Inherent risk 1. The risk level or exposure without taking into account the actions that management has taken or might take (e.g., implementing controls) 2. The risk that a material error could occur, assuming that there are no related internal controls to prevent or detect the error Scope Note: Audit perspective; also see Control risk
PORTUGUESE: **Risco inerente**

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Inheritance (objects) Database structures that have a strict hierarchy (no multiple inheritance) can initiate other objects irrespective of the class hierarchy, thus there is no strict hierarchy of objects
PORTUGUESE: **Herança (objetos)**

Initial program load (IPL) The initialization procedure that causes an operating system to be loaded into storage at the beginning of a workday or after a system malfunction.
PORTUGUESE: **Carga inicial de programa (IPL)**

Initialization vector (IV) collisions A major concern is the way that wired equivalent privacy (WEP) allocates the RC4 initialization vectors (IVs) used to create the keys that are used to drive a pseudo random number generator that is eventually used for encryption of the wireless data traffic. The IV in WEP is a 24-bit field--a small space that practically guarantees reuse, resulting in key reuse. The WEP standard also fails to specify how these IVs are assigned. Many wireless network cards reset these IVs to zero and then increment them by one for every use. If an attacker can capture two packets using the same IV (the same key if the key has not been changed), mechanisms can be used to determine portions of the original packets. This and other weaknesses result in key reuse, resulting in susceptibility to attacks to determine the keys used. These attacks require a large number of packets (5-6 million) to actually fully derive the WEP key, but on a large, busy network this can occur in a short time, perhaps in as quickly as 10 minutes (although, even some of the largest corporate networks will likely require much more time than this to gather enough packets). In WEP-protected wireless networks, many times multiple, or all, stations use the same shared key. This increases the chances of IV collisions greatly. The result of this is that the network becomes insecure if the WEP keys are not changed often. This furthers the need for a WEP key management protocol.
PORTUGUESE: **Colisões de vetores de inicialização (IV)**

Input control Techniques and procedures used to verify, validate and edit data to ensure that only correct data are entered into the computer
PORTUGUESE: **Controles de entrada**

Inputs and outputs The process work products/artifacts considered necessary to support operation of the process Scope Note: Inputs and outputs enable key decisions, provide a record and audit trail of process activities, and enable follow-up in the event of an incident. They are defined at the key management practice level, may include some work products used only within the process and are often essential inputs to other processes. The illustrative COBIT 5 inputs and outputs should not be regarded as an exhaustive list since additional information flows could be defined depending on a particular enterprise's environment and process framework.
5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Entradas e saídas**

Instant messaging (IM) An online mechanism or a form of real-time communication between two or more people based on typed text and multimedia data Scope Note: Text is conveyed via computers or another electronic device (e.g., cellular phone or handheld device) connected over a network, such as the Internet.
PORTUGUESE: **Mensagens instantâneas**

Integrated services digital network (ISDN) A public end-to-end digital telecommunications network with signaling, switching and transport capabilities supporting a wide range of service accessed by standardized interfaces with integrated customer control Scope Note: The standard allows transmission of digital voice, video and data over 64-Kpbs lines.
PORTUGUESE: **Rede digital de serviços integrados (ISDN)**

Integrated test facilities (ITF) A testing methodology in which test data are processed in production systems Scope Note: The data usually represent a set of fictitious entities such as departments, customers or products. Output reports are verified to confirm the correctness of the processing.
PORTUGUESE: **Recursos de teste integrado (ITF)**

Integrity Guarding against improper information modification or destruction, and includes ensuring information non-repudiation and authenticity
PORTUGUESE: **Integridade**

Interface testing A testing technique that is used to evaluate output from one application while the information is sent as input to another application
PORTUGUESE: **Testes de interface**

Internal control environment The relevant environment on which the controls have effect
PORTUGUESE: **Ambiente de controles internos**

Internal control over financial reporting A process designed by, or under the supervision of, the registrant's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the registrant's board of directors, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principals.
those policies and procedures that:
Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the registrant
Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the registrant are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the registrant
Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the registrant's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements
PORTUGUESE: **Controle interno sobre relatórios financeiros**

Internal control structure The dynamic, integrated processes--effected by the governing body, management and all other staff--that are designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the following general objectives:
Effectiveness, efficiency and economy of operations
Reliability of management
Compliance with applicable laws, regulations and internal policies
's strategies for achieving these general objectives are affected by the design and operation of the following components:
Control environment
Information system
Control procedures
PORTUGUESE: **Estrutura de controles internos**

Internal controls The policies, procedures, practices and organizational structures designed to provide reasonable assurance that business objectives will be achieved and undesired events will be prevented or detected and corrected
PORTUGUESE: **Controles internos**

Internal penetrators Authorized user of a computer system who oversteps his/her legitimate access rights Scope Note: This category is divided into masqueraders and clandestine users.
PORTUGUESE: **Invasores internos**

Internal rate of return (IRR) The discount rate that equates an investment cost with its projected earnings Scope Note: When discounted at the IRR, the present value of the cash outflow will equal the present value of the cash inflow. The IRR and net present value (NPV) are measures of the expected profitability of an project.
PORTUGUESE: **Taxa interna de retorno (IRR)**

Internal storage The main memory of the computer's central processing unit (CPU)
PORTUGUESE: **Armazenamento interno**

Internet 1. Two or more networks connected by a router 2. The world's largest network using Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) to link government, university and commercial institutions
PORTUGUESE: **Internet**

Internet banking Use of the Internet as a remote delivery channel for banking services Scope Note: Services include traditional ones, such as opening an account or transferring funds to different accounts, and new banking services, such as electronic bill presentment and payment (allowing customers to receive and pay bills on a bank's web site).
PORTUGUESE: **Internet banking**

Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) A set of protocols that allow systems to communicate information about the state of services on other systems Scope Note: For example, ICMP is used in determining whether systems are up, maximum packet sizes on links, whether a destination host/network/port is available. Hackers typically use (abuse) ICMP to determine information about the remote site.
PORTUGUESE: **Protocolo de mensagem de controle da Internet (ICMP)**

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) An organization with international affiliates as network industry representatives that sets Internet standards. This includes all network industry developers and researchers concerned with the evolution and planned growth of the Internet.
PORTUGUESE: **Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)**

Internet Inter-ORB Protocol (IIOP) Developed by the object management group (OMG) to implement Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) solutions over the World Wide Web Scope Note: CORBA enables modules of network-based programs to communicate with one another. These modules or program parts, such as tables, arrays, and more complex program subelements, are referred to as objects. Use of IIOP in this process enables browsers and servers to exchange both simple and complex objects. This differs significantly from HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP), which only supports the transmission of text.
PORTUGUESE: **Protocolo Internet Inter-ORB (IIOP)**

Internet protocol (IP) Specifies the format of packets and the addressing scheme
PORTUGUESE: **Protocolo IP**

Internet Protocol (IP) packet spoofing An attack using packets with the spoofed source Internet packet (IP) addresses. Scope Note: This technique exploits applications that use authentication based on IP addresses. This technique also may enable an unauthorized user to gain root access on the target system.
PORTUGUESE: **Internet Protocol (IP) packet spoofing**

Internet service provider (ISP) A third party that provides individuals and enterprises with access to the Internet and a variety of other Internet-related services
PORTUGUESE: **Provedor de serviços de Internet (ISP)**

Interruption window The time that the company can wait from the point of failure to the restoration of the minimum and critical services or applications
this time, the progressive losses caused by the interruption are excessive for the enterprise.
PORTUGUESE: **Janela de interrupção**

Intranet A private network that uses the infrastructure and standards of the Internet and World Wide Web, but is isolated from the public Internet by firewall barriers
PORTUGUESE: **Intranet**

Intrusion Any event during which unauthorized access occurs
PORTUGUESE: **Intrusão**

Intrusion detection The process of monitoring the events occurring in a computer system or network to detect signs of unauthorized access or attack
PORTUGUESE: **Detecção de intrusões**

Intrusion detection system (IDS) Inspects network and host security activity to identify suspicious patterns that may indicate a network or system attack
PORTUGUESE: **Sistema de detecção de intrusões (IDS)**

Intrusive monitoring In vulnerability analysis, gaining information by performing checks that affect the normal operation of the system, and even by crashing the system
PORTUGUESE: **Monitoramento intrusivo**

Investment portfolio The collection of investments being considered and/or being made Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Carteira de investimentos**

IP Security (IPSec) A set of protocols developed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) to support the secure exchange of packets
PORTUGUESE: **IP Security (IPSec)**

Irregularity Intentional violation of an established management policy or regulatory requirement
may consist of deliberate misstatements or omission of information concerning the area under audit or the enterprise as a whole; gross negligence or unintentional illegal acts.
PORTUGUESE: **Irregularidade**

ISO 9001:2000 Code of practice for quality management from the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). ISO 9001:2000 specifies requirements for a quality management system for any enterprise that needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide products or services that meet particular quality targets.
PORTUGUESE: **ISO 9001:2000**

ISO/IEC 17799 This standard defines information's confidentiality, integrity and availability controls in a comprehensive information security management system. Scope Note: Originally released as part of the British Standard for Information Security in 1999 and then as the Code of Practice for Information Security Management in October 2000, it was elevated by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to an international code of practice for information security management. The latest version is ISO/IEC 17799:2005.
PORTUGUESE: **ISO/IEC 17799**

ISO/IEC 27001 Information Security Management--Specification with Guidance for Use; the replacement for BS7799-2. It is intended to provide the foundation for third-party audit and is harmonized with other management standards, such as ISO/IEC 9001 and 14001.
PORTUGUESE: **ISO/IEC 27001**

IT application Electronic functionality that constitutes parts of business processes undertaken by, or with the assistance of, IT Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Aplicativo de TI**

IT architecture Description of the fundamental underlying design of the IT components of the business, the relationships among them, and the manner in which they support the enterprise's objectives
PORTUGUESE: **Arquitetura de TI**

IT goal A statement describing a desired outcome of enterprise IT in support of enterprise goals. An outcome can be an artifact, a significant change of a state or a significant capability improvement. Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Meta de TI**

IT governance The responsibility of executives and the board of directors; consists of the leadership, organizational structures and processes that ensure that the enterprise's IT sustains and extends the enterprise's strategies and objectives
PORTUGUESE: **Governança de TI**

IT governance framework A model that integrates a set of guidelines, policies and methods that represent the organizational approach to IT governance Scope Note: Per COBIT, IT governance is the responsibility of the board of directors and executive management. It is an integral part of institutional governance and consists of the leadership and organizational structures and processes that ensure that the enterprise's IT sustains and extends the enterprise's strategy and objectives.
PORTUGUESE: **Estrutura de governança de TI**

IT Governance Institute® (ITGI®) Founded in 1998 by the Information Systems Audit and Control Association (now known as ISACA). ITGI strives to assist enterprise leadership in ensuring long-term, sustainable enterprise success and to increase stakeholder value by expanding awareness.
PORTUGUESE: **IT Governance Institute® (ITGI®)**

IT incident Any event that is not part of the ordinary operation of a service that causes, or may cause, an interruption to, or a reduction in, the quality of that service
PORTUGUESE: **Incidente de TI**

IT infrastructure The set of hardware, software and facilities that integrates an enterprise's IT assets Scope Note: Specifically, the equipment (including servers, routers, switches and cabling), software, services and products used in storing, processing, transmitting and displaying all forms of information for the enterprise's users
PORTUGUESE: **Infraestrutura de TI**

IT investment dashboard A tool for setting expectations for an enterprise at each level and continuous monitoring of the performance against set targets for expenditures on, and returns from, IT-enabled investment projects in terms of business values
PORTUGUESE: **Painel de investimentos de TI**

IT risk The business risk associated with the use, ownership, operation, involvement, influence and adoption of IT within an enterprise
PORTUGUESE: **Risco de TI**

IT risk issue 1. An instance of IT risk 2. A combination of control, value and threat conditions that impose a noteworthy level of IT risk
PORTUGUESE: **Problema de risco de TI**

IT risk profile A description of the overall (identified) IT risk to which the enterprise is exposed
PORTUGUESE: **Perfil de risco de TI**

IT risk register A repository of the key attributes of potential and known IT risk issues
may include name, description, owner, expected/actual frequency, potential/actual magnitude, potential/actual business impact, disposition.
PORTUGUESE: **Registro de risco de TI**

IT risk scenario The description of an IT-related event that can lead to a business impact
PORTUGUESE: **Cenário de risco de TI**

IT service The day-to-day provision to customers of IT infrastructure and applications and support for their use—e.g., service desk, equipment supply and moves, and security authorizations Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Serviço de TI**

IT steering committee An executive-management-level committee that assists in the delivery of the IT strategy, oversees day-to-day management of IT service delivery and IT projects, and focuses on implementation aspects
PORTUGUESE: **Comitê diretor de TI**

IT strategic plan A long-term plan (i.e., three- to five-year horizon) in which business and IT management cooperatively describe how IT resources will contribute to the enterprise's strategic objectives (goals)
PORTUGUESE: **Plano estratégico de TI**

IT strategy committee A committee at the level of the board of directors to ensure that the board is involved in major IT matters and decisions Scope Note: The committee is primarily accountable for managing the portfolios of IT-enabled investments, IT services and other IT resources. The committee is the owner of the portfolio.
PORTUGUESE: **Comitê de estratégias de TI**

IT tactical plan A medium-term plan (i.e., six- to 18-month horizon) that translates the IT strategic plan direction into required initiatives, resource requirements and ways in which resources and benefits will be monitored and managed
PORTUGUESE: **Plano tático de TI**

IT user A person who uses IT to support or achieve a business objective
PORTUGUESE: **Usuário de TI**

ITIL (IT Infrastructure Library) The UK Office of Government Commerce (OGC) IT Infrastructure Library. A set of guides on the management and provision of operational IT services
PORTUGUESE: **ITIL (IT Infrastructure Library)**

IT-related incident An IT-related event that causes an operational, developmental and/or strategic business impact
PORTUGUESE: **Incidente relacionado a TI**

J

Job control language (JCL) Used to control run routines in connection with performing tasks on a computer
PORTUGUESE: **Linguagem de controle de tarefas (JCL)**

Journal entry A debit or credit to a general ledger account, in Oracle
also Manual Journal Entry.
PORTUGUESE: **Lançamento em diário**

Judgment sampling Any sample that is selected subjectively or in such a manner that the sample selection process is not random or the sampling results are not evaluated mathematically
PORTUGUESE: **Amostragem de julgamento**

K

Key goal indicator (KGI) A measure that tells management, after the fact, whether an IT process has achieved its business requirements; usually expressed in terms of information criteria
PORTUGUESE: **Indicador-chave de metas (KGI)**

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Key management practice Management practices
that are required to successfully execute business
processes
PORTUGUESE: **Prática-chave de gerenciamento**

Key performance indicator (KPI) A measure
that determines how well the process is performing in
enabling the goal to be reached Scope Note: A lead
indicator of whether a goal will likely be reached, and a
good indicator of capabilities, practices and skills. It
measures an activity goal, which is an action that the
process owner must take to achieve effective process
performance.
PORTUGUESE: **Indicador-chave de desempenho (KPI)**

Key risk indicator (KRI) A subset of risk indicators
that are highly relevant and possess a high probability of
predicting or indicating important risk Scope Note: See
also Risk Indicator.
PORTUGUESE: **Indicador-chave de risco (KRI)**

Knowledge portal Refers to the repository of a core
of information and knowledge for the extended enterprise
Scope Note: Generally a web-based implementation
containing a core repository of information provided for
the extended enterprise to resolve any issues
PORTUGUESE: **Portal de conhecimento**

L

Latency The time it takes a system and network delay
to respond Scope Note: More specifically, system latency
is the time that a system takes to retrieve data. Network
latency is the time it takes for a packet to travel from the
source to the final destination.
PORTUGUESE: **Latência**

Leadership The ability and process to translate vision
into desired behaviors that are followed at all levels of the
extended enterprise
PORTUGUESE: **Liderança**

Leased line A communication line permanently
assigned to connect two points, as opposed to a dial-up
line that is only available and open when a connection is
made by dialing the target machine or network
known as a dedicated line
PORTUGUESE: **Leased line**

Level of assurance Refers to the degree to which
the subject matter has been examined or reviewed
PORTUGUESE: **Nível de garantia**

Librarian The individual responsible for the safeguard
and maintenance of all program and data files
PORTUGUESE: **Bibliotecário**

Licensing agreement A contract that establishes
the terms and conditions under which a piece of software
is being licensed (i.e., made legally available for use)
from the software developer (owner) to the user
PORTUGUESE: **Contrato de licenciamento**

Life cycle A series of stages that characterize the
course of existence of an organizational investment (e.g.,
product, project, program)
PORTUGUESE: **Ciclo de vida**

Limit check Tests specified amount fields against
stipulated high or low limits of acceptability Scope Note:
When both high and low values are used, the test may be
called a range check.
PORTUGUESE: **Verificação de limite**

Link editor (linkage editor) A utility program that
combines several separately compiled modules into one,
resolving internal references between them
PORTUGUESE: **Editor de links (editor de vinculação)**

Literals Any notation for representing a value within
programming language source code (e.g., a string literal);
a chunk of input data that is represented "as is" in
compressed data
PORTUGUESE: **Literais**

Local area network (LAN) Communication
network that serves several users within a specified
geographic area Scope Note: A personal computer LAN
functions as a distributed processing system in which
each computer in the network does its own processing
and manages some of its data. Shared data are stored in a
file server that acts as a remote disk drive for all users in
the network.
PORTUGUESE: **Rede local (LAN)**

Log To record details of information or events in an
organized record-keeping system, usually sequenced in
the order in which they occurred
PORTUGUESE: **Log**

Logical access controls The policies, procedures,
organizational structure and electronic access controls
designed to restrict access to computer software and data
files
PORTUGUESE: **Controles de acesso lógico**

Logoff The act of disconnecting from the computer
PORTUGUESE: **Fazer logoff**

Logon The act of connecting to the computer, which
typically requires entry of a user ID and password into a
computer terminal
PORTUGUESE: **Fazer logon**

Logs/log file Files created specifically to record
various actions occurring on the system to be monitored,
such as failed login attempts, full disk drives and e-mail
delivery failures
PORTUGUESE: **Logs/arquivo de log**

Loss event Any event during which a threat event
results in loss Scope Note: From Jones, J.; "FAIR
Taxonomy," Risk Management Insight, USA, 2008
PORTUGUESE: **Evento de perda**

M

Machine language The logical language that a computer understands
PORTUGUESE: **Linguagem de máquina**

Magnetic card reader Reads cards with a magnetic surface on which data can be stored and retrieved
PORTUGUESE: **Leitor de cartão magnético**

Magnetic ink character recognition (MICR) Used to electronically input, read and interpret information directly from a source document Scope Note: MICR requires the source document to have specially-coded magnetic ink
PORTUGUESE: **Reconhecimento de caracteres em tinta magnética (MICR)**

Magnitude A measure of the potential severity of loss or the potential gain from realized events/scenarios
PORTUGUESE: **Magnitude**

Mail relay server An electronic mail (e-mail) server that relays messages so that neither the sender nor the recipient is a local user
PORTUGUESE: **Servidor para retransmissão de e-mail**

Malware Short for malicious software
to infiltrate, damage or obtain information from a computer system without the owner's consent Scope Note: Malware is commonly taken to include computer viruses, worms, Trojan horses, spyware and adware. Spyware is generally used for marketing purposes and, as such, is not malicious, although it is generally unwanted. Spyware can, however, be used to gather information for identity theft or other clearly illicit purposes.
PORTUGUESE: **Malware**

Management Plans, builds, runs and monitors activities in alignment with the direction set by the governance body to achieve the enterprise objectives.
PORTUGUESE: **Gerenciamento**

Management information system (MIS) An organized assembly of resources and procedures required to collect, process and distribute data for use in decision making
PORTUGUESE: **Sistema de informações de gerenciamento (MIS)**

Mandatory access control (MAC) A means of restricting access to data based on varying degrees of security requirements for information contained in the objects and the corresponding security clearance of users or programs acting on their behalf
PORTUGUESE: **Controle de acesso obrigatório (MAC)**

Man-in-the-middle attack An attack strategy in which the attacker intercepts the communication stream between two parts of the victim system and then replaces the traffic between the two components with the intruder's own, eventually assuming control of the communication
PORTUGUESE: **Ataque a intermediários**

Manual journal entry A journal entry entered at a computer terminal Scope Note: Manual journal entries can include regular, statistical, inter-company and foreign currency entries. See also Journal Entry.
PORTUGUESE: **Lançamento manual em diário**

Mapping Diagramming data that are to be exchanged electronically, including how they are to be used and what business management systems need them.
also Application Tracing and Mapping. Scope Note: Mapping is a preliminary step for developing an applications link.
PORTUGUESE: **Mapeamento**

Masking A computerized technique of blocking out the display of sensitive information, such as passwords, on a computer terminal or report
PORTUGUESE: **Mascaramento**

Masqueraders Attackers that penetrate systems by using the identity of legitimate users and their logon credentials
PORTUGUESE: **Falsificadores**

Master file A file of semi permanent information that is used frequently for processing data or for more than one purpose
PORTUGUESE: **Arquivo mestre**

Materiality An auditing concept regarding the importance of an item of information with regard to its impact or effect on the functioning of the entity being audited
expression of the relative significance or importance of a particular matter in the context of the enterprise as a whole
PORTUGUESE: **Materialidade**

Maturity In business, indicates the degree of reliability or dependency that the business can place on a process achieving the desired goals or objectives
PORTUGUESE: **Maturidade**

Maturity model Scope Note: See Capability Maturity Model (CMM).
PORTUGUESE: **Modelo de maturidade**

Maximum tolerable outages (MTO) Maximum time that an enterprise can support processing in alternate mode
PORTUGUESE: **Interrupções máximas toleráveis (MTO)**

Measure A standard used to evaluate and communicate performance against expected results Scope Note: Measures are normally quantitative in nature capturing numbers, dollars, percentages, etc., but can also address qualitative information such as customer satisfaction. Reporting and monitoring measures help an enterprise gauge progress toward effective implementation of strategy.
PORTUGUESE: **Medida**

Media access control (MAC) Applied to the hardware at the factory and cannot be modified, MAC is a unique, 48-bit, hard-coded address of a physical layer device, such as an Ethernet local area network (LAN) or a wireless network card
PORTUGUESE: **Controle de acesso de mídia (MAC)**

Media oxidation The deterioration of the media on which data are digitally stored due to exposure to oxygen and moisture Scope Note: Tapes deteriorating in a warm, humid environment are an example of media oxidation. Proper environmental controls should prevent, or significantly slow, this process.
PORTUGUESE: **Oxidação de mídias**

Memory dump The act of copying raw data from one place to another with little or no formatting for readability Scope Note: Usually, dump refers to copying data from the main memory to a display screen or a printer. Dumps are useful for diagnosing bugs. After a program fails, one can study the dump and analyze the contents of memory at the time of the failure. A memory dump will not help unless each person knows what to look for because dumps are usually output in a difficult-to-read form (binary, octal or hexadecimal).
PORTUGUESE: **Descarga de memória**

Message authentication code An American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard checksum that is computed using Data Encryption Standard (DES)
PORTUGUESE: **Código de autenticação de mensagens**

Message switching A telecommunications methodology that controls traffic in which a complete message is sent to a concentration point and stored until the communications path is established
PORTUGUESE: **Comutação de mensagens**

Metric A quantifiable entity that allows the measurement of the achievement of a process goal Scope Note: Metrics should be SMART--specific, measurable, actionable, relevant and timely. Complete metric guidance defines the unit used, measurement frequency, ideal target value (if appropriate) and also the procedure to carry out the measurement and the procedure for the interpretation of the assessment.
PORTUGUESE: **Métrica**

Microwave transmission A high-capacity line-of-sight transmission of data signals through the atmosphere which often requires relay stations
PORTUGUESE: **Transmissão por micro-ondas**

Middleware Another term for an application programmer interface (API)
refers to the interfaces that allow programmers to access lower- or higher-level services by providing an intermediary layer that includes function calls to the services.
PORTUGUESE: **Middleware**

Milestone A terminal element that marks the completion of a work package or phase Scope Note: Typically marked by a high-level event such as project completion, receipt, endorsement or signing of a previously-defined deliverable or a high-level review meeting at which the appropriate level of project completion is determined and agreed to. A milestone is associated with a decision that outlines the future of a project and, for an outsourced project, may have a payment to the contractor associated with it.
PORTUGUESE: **Marcos**

Mirrored site An alternate site that contains the same information as the original Scope Note: Mirrored sites are set up for backup and disaster recovery and to balance the traffic load for numerous download requests. Such download mirrors are often placed in different locations throughout the Internet.
PORTUGUESE: **Site espelhado**

Mission-critical application An application that is vital to the operation of the enterprise. The term is very popular for describing the applications required to run the day-to-day business.
PORTUGUESE: **Aplicativo de missão crítica**

Misuse detection Detection on the basis of whether the system activity matches that defined as "bad"
PORTUGUESE: **Detecção de uso incorreto**

Mobile computing Extends the concept of wireless computing to devices that enable new kinds of applications and expand an enterprise network to reach places in circumstances that could never have been done by other means Scope Note: Mobile computing is comprised of personal digital assistants (PDAs), cellular phones, laptops and other technologies of this kind.
PORTUGUESE: **Computação móvel**

Mobile site The use of a mobile/temporary facility to serve as a business resumption location
facility can usually be delivered to any site and can house information technology and staff.
PORTUGUESE: **Site móvel**

Model A way to describe a given set of components and how those components relate to each other in order to describe the main workings of an object, system, or concept Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Modelo**

MODEM (modulator/demodulator) Connects a terminal or computer to a communications network via a telephone line
turn digital pulses from the computer into frequencies within the audio range of the telephone system. When acting in the receiver capacity, a modem decodes incoming frequencies.
PORTUGUESE: **MODEM (modulador/demodulador)**

Modulation The process of converting a digital computer signal into an analog telecommunications signal
PORTUGUESE: **Modulação**

Monetary unit sampling A sampling technique that estimates the amount of overstatement in an account balance
PORTUGUESE: **Amostragem de unidade monetária**

Monitoring policy Rules outlining or delineating the way in which information about the use of computers, networks, applications and information is captured and interpreted
PORTUGUESE: **Política de monitoramento**

Multiplexor A device used for combining several lower-speed channels into a higher-speed channel
PORTUGUESE: **Multiplexador**

Mutual takeover A fail-over process, which is basically a two-way idle standby: two servers are configured so that both can take over the other node's resource group. Both must have enough central processing unit (CPU) power to run both applications with sufficient speed, or expected performance losses must be taken into account until the failed node reintegrates.
PORTUGUESE: **Incorporação mútua**

N

Net present value (NPV) Calculated by using an after-tax discount rate of an investment and a series of expected incremental cash outflows (the initial investment and operational costs) and cash inflows (cost savings or revenues) that occur at regular periods during the life cycle of the investment Scope Note: To arrive at a fair NPV calculation, cash inflows accrued by the business up to about five years after project deployment also should be taken into account.
PORTUGUESE: **Valor presente líquido (NPV)**

Net return The revenue that a project or business makes after tax and other deductions; often also classified as net profit
PORTUGUESE: **Retorno líquido**

Netcat A simple UNIX utility, which reads and writes data across network connections using Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) or User Datagram Protocol (UDP). It is designed to be a reliable back-end tool that can be used directly or is easily driven by other programs and scripts. At the same time, it is a feature-rich network debugging and exploration tool, because it can create almost any kind of connection needed and has several interesting built-in capabilities. Netcat is now part of the Red Hat Power Tools collection and comes standard on SuSE Linux, Debian Linux, NetBSD and OpenBSD distributions.
PORTUGUESE: **Netcat**

Net-centric technologies The contents and security of information or objects (software and data) on the network are now of prime importance compared with traditional computer processing that emphasizes the location of hardware and its related software and data. Scope Note: An example of net-centric technologies is the Internet, where the network is its primary concern.
PORTUGUESE: **Tecnologias centradas em rede**

Netware A popular local area network (LAN) operating system (OS) developed by the Novell Corp.
PORTUGUESE: **Netware**

Network A system of interconnected computers and the communication equipment used to connect them
PORTUGUESE: **Rede**

Network administrator Responsible for planning, implementing and maintaining the telecommunications infrastructure; also may be responsible for voice networks Scope Note: For smaller enterprises, the network administrator may also maintain a local area network (LAN) and assist end users.
PORTUGUESE: **Administrador de rede**

Network attached storage (NAS) Utilizes dedicated storage devices that centralize storage of data Scope Note: NA storage devices generally do not provide traditional file/print or application services.
PORTUGUESE: **Network attached storage (NAS)**

Network hop An attack strategy in which the attacker successively hacks into a series of connected systems, obscuring his/her identify from the victim of the attack
PORTUGUESE: **Salto de rede**

Network interface card (NIC) A communication card that when inserted into a computer, allows it to communicate with other computers on a network Scope Note: Most NICs are designed for a particular type of network or protocol.
PORTUGUESE: **Placa de interface de rede (NIC)**

Node Point at which terminals are given access to a network
PORTUGUESE: **Nó**

Noise Disturbances in data transmissions, such as static, that cause messages to be misinterpreted by the receiver
PORTUGUESE: **Ruído**

Nondisclosure agreement (NDA) A legal contract between at least two parties that outlines confidential materials that the parties wish to share with one another for certain purposes, but wish to restrict from generalized use; a contract through which the parties agree not to disclose information covered by the agreement Scope Note: Also called a confidential disclosure agreement (CDA), confidentiality agreement or secrecy agreement. An NDA creates a confidential relationship between the parties to protect any type of trade secret. As such, an NDA can protect non-public business information. In the case of certain governmental entities, the confidentiality of information other than trade secrets may be subject to applicable statutory requirements, and in some cases may be required to be revealed to an outside party requesting the information. Generally, the governmental entity will include a provision in the contract to allow the seller to review a request for information that the seller identifies as confidential and the seller may appeal such a decision requiring disclosure. NDAs are commonly signed when two companies or individuals are considering doing business together and need to understand the processes used in one another's businesses solely for the purpose of evaluating the potential business relationship. NDAs can be "mutual," meaning that both parties are restricted in their use of the materials provided, or they can only restrict a single party. It is also possible for an employee to sign an NDA or NDA-like agreement with a company at the time of hiring; in fact, some employment agreements will include a clause restricting "confidential information" in general.
PORTUGUESE: **Acordo de não divulgação (NDA)**

Nonintrusive monitoring The use of transported probes or traces to assemble information, track traffic and identify vulnerabilities
PORTUGUESE: **Monitoramento não intrusivo**

Nonrepudiable transaction Transaction that cannot be denied after the fact
PORTUGUESE: **Transações não repudiáveis**

Nonrepudiation The assurance that a party cannot later deny originating data; provision of proof of the integrity and origin of the data and that can be verified by a third party Scope Note: A digital signature can provide non-repudiation.
PORTUGUESE: **Não repudiação**

Normalization The elimination of redundant data
PORTUGUESE: **Normalização**

Numeric check An edit check designed to ensure that the data element in a particular field is numeric.
PORTUGUESE: **Verificação numérica**

O

Object code Machine-readable instructions produced from a compiler or assembler program that has accepted and translated the source code
PORTUGUESE: **Código de objeto**

Object management group (OMG) A consortium with more than 700 affiliates from the software industry whose purpose is to provide a common framework for developing applications using object-oriented programming techniques Scope Note: For example, OMG is known principally for promulgating the Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) specification.
PORTUGUESE: **Object management group (OMG)**

Object orientation An approach to system development in which the basic unit of attention is an object, which represents an encapsulation of both data (an object's attributes) and functionality (an object's methods) Scope Note: Objects usually are created using a general template called a class. A class is the basis for most design work in objects. A class and its objects communicate in defined ways. Aggregate classes interact through messages, which are directed requests for services from one class (the client) to another class (the server). A class may share the structure or methods defined in one or more other classes--a relationship known as inheritance.
PORTUGUESE: **Orientação do objeto**

Objective Statement of a desired outcome Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Objetivo**

Objectivity The ability to exercise judgment, express opinions and present recommendations with impartiality
PORTUGUESE: **Objetividade**

Object-oriented system development A system development methodology that is organized around "objects" rather than "actions," and "data" rather than "logic" Scope Note: Object-oriented analysis is an assessment of a physical system to determine which objects in the real world need to be represented as objects in a software system. Any object-oriented design is software design that is centered around designing the objects that will make up a program. Any object-oriented program is one that is composed of objects or software parts.
PORTUGUESE: **Desenvolvimento de sistemas orientados a objetos**

Offline files Computer file storage media that are not physically connected to the computer; typical examples are tapes or tape cartridges used for backup purposes.
PORTUGUESE: **Arquivos off-line**

Offsite storage A facility located away from the building housing the primary information processing facility (IPF), used for storage of computer media such as offline backup data and storage files
PORTUGUESE: **Armazenamento fora do local**

Online data processing Achieved by entering information into the computer via a video display terminal Scope Note: With online data processing, the computer immediately accepts or rejects the information as it is entered.
PORTUGUESE: **Processamento on-line de dados**

Open Source Security Testing Methodology
An open and freely available methodology and manual for security testing
PORTUGUESE: **Metodologia de teste de segurança de código aberto**

Open system System for which detailed specifications of the composition of its component are published in a nonproprietary environment, thereby enabling competing enterprises to use these standard components to build competitive systems Scope Note: The advantages of using open systems include portability, interoperability and integration.
PORTUGUESE: **Sistema aberto**

Operating system (OS) A master control program that runs the computer and acts as a scheduler and traffic controller Scope Note: The operating system is the first program copied into the computer's memory after the computer is turned on; it must reside in memory at all times. It is the software that interfaces between the computer hardware (disk, keyboard, mouse, network, modem, printer) and the application software (word processor, spreadsheet, e-mail), which also controls access to the devices and is partially responsible for security components and sets the standards for the application programs that run in it.
PORTUGUESE: **Sistema operacional**

Operating system audit trail Record of system events generated by a specialized operating system mechanism
PORTUGUESE: **Trilhas de auditoria de sistemas operacionais**

Operational audit An audit designed to evaluate the various internal controls, economy and efficiency of a function or department
PORTUGUESE: **Auditoria operacional**

Operational control Deals with the everyday operation of a company or enterprise to ensure that all objectives are achieved
PORTUGUESE: **Controle operacional**

Operational level agreement (OLA) An internal agreement covering the delivery of services that support the IT organization in its delivery of services
PORTUGUESE: **Contrato de nível operacional (OLA)**

Operator console A special terminal used by computer operations personnel to control computer and systems operations functions Scope Note: Operator console terminals typically provide a high level of computer access and should be properly secured.
PORTUGUESE: **Console do operador**

Optical character recognition (OCR) Used to electronically scan and input written information from a source document
PORTUGUESE: **Reconhecimento de caractere óptico**

Optical scanner An input device that reads characters and images that are printed or painted on a paper form into the computer
PORTUGUESE: **Scanner óptico**

Organization The manner in which an enterprise is structured; can also mean the entity
PORTUGUESE: **Organização**

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) An international organization helping governments tackle the economic, social and governance challenges of a global economy Scope Note: The OECD groups 30 member countries in a unique forum to discuss, develop, and refine economic and social policies.
PORTUGUESE: **Organização para Cooperação e Desenvolvimento Econômico (OECD)**

Organizational structure An enabler of governance and of management. Includes the enterprise and its structures, hierarchies and dependencies. Scope Note: Example: Steering committee
5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Estrutura organizacional**

Outcome Result
PORTUGUESE: **Resultado**

Outcome measure Represents the consequences of actions previously taken; often referred to as a lag indicator Scope Note: Outcome measure frequently focuses on results at the end of a time period and characterize historic performance. They are also referred to as a key goal indicator (KGI) and used to indicate whether goals have been met. These can be measured only after the fact and, therefore, are called "lag indicators."
PORTUGUESE: **Medidas de resultado**

Output analyzer Checks the accuracy of the results produced by a test run Scope Note: There are three types of checks that an output analyzer can perform. First, if a standard set of test data and test results exist for a program, the output of a test run after program maintenance can be compared with the set of results that should be produced. Second, as programmers prepare test data and calculate the expected results, these results can be stored in a file and the output analyzer compares the actual results of a test run with the expected results. Third, the output analyzer can act as a query language; it accepts queries about whether certain relationships exist in the file of output results and reports compliance or noncompliance.
PORTUGUESE: **Analisador de saída**

Outsourcing A formal agreement with a third party to perform IS or other business functions for an enterprise
PORTUGUESE: **Terceirização**

Owner Individual or group that holds or possesses the rights of and the responsibilities for an enterprise, entity or asset. Scope Note: Examples: process owner, system owner
5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Proprietário**

P

Packet Data unit that is routed from source to destination in a packet-switched network Scope Note: A packet contains both routing information and data. Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) is such a packet-switched network.
PORTUGUESE: **Pacote**

Packet filtering Controlling access to a network by analyzing the attributes of the incoming and outgoing packets and either letting them pass, or denying them, based on a list of rules
PORTUGUESE: **Filtragem de pacotes**

Packet internet groper (PING) An Internet program (Internet Control Message Protocol [ICMP]) used to determine whether a specific IP address is accessible or online
is a network application that uses User Datagram Protocol (UDP) to verify reachability of another host on the connected network. Scope Note: It works by sending a packet to the specified address and waiting for a reply. PING is used primarily to troubleshoot Internet connections. In addition, PING reports the number of hops required to connect two Internet hosts. There are both freeware and shareware PING utilities available for personal computers (PCs).
PORTUGUESE: **Packet internet groper (PING)**

Packet switching The process of transmitting messages in convenient pieces that can be reassembled at the destination
PORTUGUESE: **Comutação de pacotes**

Paper test A walk-through of the steps of a regular test, but without actually performing the steps Scope Note: Usually used in disaster recovery and contingency testing; team members review and become familiar with the plans and their specific roles and responsibilities
PORTUGUESE: **Teste em papel**

Parallel simulation Involves an IS auditor writing a program to replicate those application processes that are critical to an audit opinion and using this program to reprocess application system data Scope Note: The results produced by parallel simulation are compared with the results generated by the application system and any discrepancies are identified.
PORTUGUESE: **Simulação paralela**

Parallel testing The process of feeding test data into two systems, the modified system and an alternative system (possibly the original system), and comparing results to demonstrate the consistency and inconsistency between two versions of the application
PORTUGUESE: **Testes paralelos**

Parity check A general hardware control that helps to detect data errors when data are read from memory or communicated from one computer to another Scope Note: A 1-bit digit (either 0 or 1) is added to a data item to indicate whether the sum of that data item's bit is odd or even. When the parity bit disagrees with the sum of the other bits, the computer reports an error. The probability of a parity check detecting an error is 50 percent.
PORTUGUESE: **Verificação de paridade**

Partitioned file A file format in which the file is divided into multiple sub files and a directory is established to locate each sub file
PORTUGUESE: **Arquivo particionado**

Passive assault Intruders attempt to learn some characteristic of the data being transmitted Scope Note: With a passive assault, intruders may be able to read the contents of the data so the privacy of the data is violated. Alternatively, although the content of the data itself may remain secure, intruders may read and analyze the plaintext source and destination identifiers attached to a message for routing purposes, or they may examine the lengths and frequency of messages being transmitted.
PORTUGUESE: **Assalto passivo**

Passive response A response option in intrusion detection in which the system simply reports and records the problem detected, relying on the user to take subsequent action
PORTUGUESE: **Resposta passiva**

Password A protected, generally computer-encrypted string of characters that authenticate a computer user to the computer system
PORTUGUESE: **Senha**

Password cracker A tool that tests the strength of user passwords by searching for passwords that are easy to guess
repeatedly tries words from specially crafted dictionaries and often also generates thousands (and in some cases, even millions) of permutations of characters, numbers and symbols.
PORTUGUESE: **Cracker de senha**

Patch management An area of systems management that involves acquiring, testing and installing multiple patches (code changes) to an administered computer system in order to maintain up-to-date software and often to address security risk Scope Note: Patch management tasks include the following: maintaining current knowledge of available patches; deciding what patches are appropriate for particular systems; ensuring that patches are installed properly; testing systems after installation; and documenting all associated procedures, such as specific configurations required. A number of products are available to automate patch management tasks. Patches are sometimes ineffective and can sometimes cause more problems than they fix. Patch management experts suggest that system administrators take simple steps to avoid problems, such as performing backups and testing patches on non-critical systems prior to installations. Patch management can be viewed as part of change management.
PORTUGUESE: **Gerenciamento de patches**

Payback period The length of time needed to recoup the cost of capital investment Scope Note: Financial amounts in the payback formula are not discounted. Note that the payback period does not take into account cash flows after the payback period and therefore is not a measure of the profitability of an investment project. The scope of the internal rate of return (IRR), net present value (NPV) and payback period is the useful economic life of the project up to a maximum of five years.
PORTUGUESE: **Período de reembolso**

Payment system A financial system that establishes the means for transferring money between suppliers and users of funds, ordinarily by exchanging debits or credits between banks or financial institutions
PORTUGUESE: **Sistema de pagamento**

Payroll system An electronic system for processing payroll information and the related electronic (e.g., electronic timekeeping and/or human resources [HR] system), human (e.g., payroll clerk), and external party (e.g., bank) interfaces
a more limited sense, it is the electronic system that performs the processing for generating payroll checks and/or bank direct deposits to employees.
PORTUGUESE: **Sistema de folha de pagamento**

Penetration testing A live test of the effectiveness of security defenses through mimicking the actions of real-life attackers
PORTUGUESE: **Testes de penetração**

Performance In IT, the actual implementation or achievement of a process
PORTUGUESE: **Desempenho**

Performance driver A measure that is considered the "driver" of a lag indicator
can be measured before the outcome is clear and, therefore, is called a "lead indicator." Scope Note: There is an assumed relationship between the two that suggests that improved performance in a leading indicator will drive better performance in the lagging indicator. They are also referred to as key performance indicators (KPIs) and are used to indicate whether goals are likely to be met.
PORTUGUESE: **Direcionador de desempenho**

Performance indicators A set of metrics designed to measure the extent to which performance objectives are being achieved on an on-going basis Scope Note: Performance indicators can include service level agreements (SLAs), critical success factors (CSFs), customer satisfaction ratings, internal or external benchmarks, industry best practices and international standards.
PORTUGUESE: **Indicadores de desempenho**

Performance management In IT, the ability to manage any type of measurement, including employee, team, process, operational or financial measurements term connotes closed-loop control and regular monitoring of the measurement.
PORTUGUESE: **Gerenciamento de desempenho**

Performance testing Comparing the system's performance to other equivalent systems, using well-defined benchmarks
PORTUGUESE: **Testes de desempenho**

Peripherals Auxiliary computer hardware equipment used for input, output and data storage Scope Note: Examples of peripherals include disk drives and printers.
PORTUGUESE: **Periféricos**

Personal digital assistant (PDA) Also called palmtop and pocket computer, PDA is a handheld device that provide computing, Internet, networking and telephone characteristics.
PORTUGUESE: **Assistente digital pessoal (PDA)**

Personal identification number (PIN) A type of password (i.e., a secret number assigned to an individual) that, in conjunction with some means of identifying the individual, serves to verify the authenticity of the individual Scope Note: PINs have been adopted by financial institutions as the primary means of verifying customers in an electronic funds transfer (EFT) system.
PORTUGUESE: **Número de identificação pessoal (PIN)**

Pervasive IS control General control designed to manage and monitor the IS environment and which, therefore, affects all IS-related activities
PORTUGUESE: **Controle de IS generalizados**

Phase of BCP A step-by-step approach consisting of various phases Scope Note: Phase of BCP is usually comprised of the following phases: pre-implementation phase, implementation phase, testing phase, and post-implementation phase.
PORTUGUESE: **Fase de BCP**

Phishing This is a type of electronic mail (e-mail) attack that attempts to convince a user that the originator is genuine, but with the intention of obtaining information for use in social engineering Scope Note: Phishing attacks may take the form of masquerading as a lottery organization advising the recipient or the user's bank of a large win; in either case, the intent is to obtain account and personal identification number (PIN) details. Alternative attacks may seek to obtain apparently innocuous business information, which may be used in another form of active attack.
PORTUGUESE: **Phishing**

Phreakers Those who crack security, most frequently telephone and other communication networks
PORTUGUESE: **Phreakers**

Piggybacking 1. Following an authorized person into a restricted access area 2. Electronically attaching to an authorized telecommunications link to intercept and possibly alter transmissions
PORTUGUESE: **Piggybacking**

Plaintext Digital information, such as cleartext, that is intelligible to the reader
PORTUGUESE: **Texto sem formatação**

Platform as a Service (PaaS) Offers the capability to deploy onto the cloud infrastructure customer-created or -acquired applications that are created using programming languages and tools supported by the provider
PORTUGUESE: **Plataforma como serviço (PaaS - Platform as a Service)**

PMBOK (Project Management Body of Knowledge) A project management standard developed by the Project Management Institute (PMI)
PORTUGUESE: **PMBOK (Project Management Body of Knowledge)**

Point-of-presence (POP) A telephone number that represents the area in which the communication provider or Internet service provider (ISP) provides service
PORTUGUESE: **Ponto de presença (POP)**

Point-of-sale (POS) systems Enables the capture of data at the time and place of transaction Scope Note: POS terminals may include use of optical scanners for use with bar codes or magnetic card readers for use with credit cards. POS systems may be online to a central computer or may use stand-alone terminals or microcomputers that hold the transactions until the end of a specified period when they are sent to the main computer for batch processing.
PORTUGUESE: **Sistemas de ponto de venda (POS)**

Point-to-point Protocol (PPP) A protocol used for transmitting data between two ends of a connection
PORTUGUESE: **Protocolo ponto a ponto (PPP)**

Point-to-point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) A protocol used to transmit data securely between two end points to create a virtual private network (VPN).
PORTUGUESE: **Protocolo de encapsulamento ponto a ponto (PPTP)**

Policy 1. Generally, a document that records a high-level principle or course of action that has been decided on
intended purpose is to influence and guide both present and future decision making to be in line with the philosophy, objectives and strategic plans established by the enterprise's management teams. Scope Note: In addition to policy content, policies need to describe the consequences of failing to comply with the policy, the means for handling exceptions, and the manner in which compliance with the policy will be checked and measured.
2. Overall intention and direction as formally expressed by management Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Política**

Polymorphism (Objects) Polymorphism refers to database structures that send the same command to different child objects that can produce different results depending on their family hierarchical tree structure
PORTUGUESE: **Polimorfismo (objetos)**

Population The entire set of data from which a sample is selected and about which an IS auditor wishes to draw conclusions
PORTUGUESE: **População**

Portfolio A grouping of "objects of interest" (investment programs, IT services, IT projects, other IT assets or resources) managed and monitored to optimize business value

(The investment portfolio is of primary interest to Val IT. IT service, project, asset and other resource portfolios are of primary interest to COBIT.)
PORTUGUESE: **Portfólio**

Posting The process of actually entering transactions into computerized or manual files Scope Note: Posting transactions might immediately update the master files or may result in memo posting, in which the transactions are accumulated over a period of time and then applied to master file updating.
PORTUGUESE: **Postagem**

Preventive application control Application control that is intended to prevent an error from occurring application controls are typically executed at the transaction level, before an action is performed.
PORTUGUESE: **Controle de aplicativos preventivos**

Preventive control An internal control that is used to avoid undesirable events, errors and other occurrences that an enterprise has determined could have a negative material effect on a process or end product
PORTUGUESE: **Controle preventivo**

PRINCE2 (Projects in a Controlled Environment) Developed by the Office of Government Commerce (OGC), PRINCE2 is a project management method that covers the management, control and organization of a project.
PORTUGUESE: **PRINCE2 (Projects in a Controlled Environment)**

Principle An enabler of governance and of management. Comprises the values and fundamental assumptions held by the enterprise, the beliefs that guide and put boundaries around the enterprise's decision making, communication within and outside the enterprise, and stewardship--caring for assets owned by another. Scope Note: Examples: Ethics charter, social responsibility charter.
5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Princípio**

Privacy Freedom from unauthorized intrusion or disclosure of information about an individual
PORTUGUESE: **Privacidade**

Private branch exchange (PBX) A telephone exchange that is owned by a private business, as opposed to one owned by a common carrier or by a telephone company
PORTUGUESE: **Central privada de comutação telefônica (PBX)**

Private key A mathematical key (kept secret by the holder) used to create digital signatures and, depending on the algorithm, to decrypt messages or files encrypted (for confidentiality) with the corresponding public key
PORTUGUESE: **Chave privada**

Private key cryptosystems Used in data encryption, it utilizes a secret key to encrypt the plaintext to the ciphertext. Private key cryptosystems also use the same key to decrypt the ciphertext to the corresponding plaintext. Scope Note: In this case, the key is symmetric such that the encryption key is equivalent to the decryption key.
PORTUGUESE: **Sistemas criptográficos de chave privada**

Privilege The level of trust with which a system object is imbued
PORTUGUESE: **Privilégio**

Problem In IT, the unknown underlying cause of one or more incidents
PORTUGUESE: **Problema**

Problem escalation procedure The process of escalating a problem up from junior to senior support staff, and ultimately to higher levels of management Scope Note: Problem escalation procedure is often used in help desk management, when an unresolved problem is escalated up the chain of command, until it is solved.
PORTUGUESE: **Procedimento de encaminhamento de problemas**

Procedure A document containing a detailed description of the steps necessary to perform specific operations in conformance with applicable standards. Procedures are defined as part of processes.
PORTUGUESE: **Procedimento**

Process Generally, a collection of activities influenced by the enterprise's policies and procedures that takes inputs from a number of sources, (including other processes), manipulates the inputs and produces outputs Scope Note: Processes have clear business reasons for existing, accountable owners, clear roles and responsibilities around the execution of the process, and the means to measure performance.
PORTUGUESE: **Processo**

Process goals A statement describing the desired outcome of a process. Scope Note: An outcome can be an artifact, a significant change of a state or a significant capability improvement of other processes.
5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Metas do processo**

Process maturity assessment A subjective assessment technique derived from the Software Engineering Institute (SEI) capability maturity model integration (CMMI) concepts and developed as a COBIT management tool
provides management with a profile of how well developed the IT management processes are. Scope Note: It enables management to easily place itself on a scale and appreciate what is required if improved performance is needed. It is used to set targets, raise awareness, capture broad consensus, identify improvements and positively motivate change.
PORTUGUESE: **Avaliação de maturidade de processos**

Process maturity attribute The different aspects of a process covered in an assurance initiative
PORTUGUESE: **Atributo de maturidade de processos**

Production program Program used to process live or actual data that were received as input into the production environment
PORTUGUESE: **Programa de produção**

Production software Software that is being used and executed to support normal and authorized organizational operations Scope Note: Production software is to be distinguished from test software, which is being developed or modified, but has not yet been authorized for use by management.
PORTUGUESE: **Software de produção**

Professional competence Proven level of ability, often linked to qualifications issued by relevant professional bodies and compliance with their codes of practice and standards
PORTUGUESE: **Competência profissional**

Professional standards Refers to standards issued by ISACA.
term may extend to related guidelines and techniques that assist the professional in implementing and complying with authoritative pronouncements of ISACA. In certain instances, standards of other professional organizations may be considered, depending on the circumstances and their relevance and appropriateness.
PORTUGUESE: **Padrões profissionais**

Program A structured grouping of interdependent projects that is both necessary and sufficient to achieve a desired business outcome and create value
projects could include, but are not limited to, changes in the nature of the business, business processes and the work performed by people as well as the competencies required to carry out the work, the enabling technology, and the organizational structure.
PORTUGUESE: **Programa**

Program and project management office (PMO) The function responsible for supporting program and project managers, and gathering, assessing and reporting information about the conduct of their programs and constituent projects
PORTUGUESE: **Escritório de programas e projetos (PMO)**

Program Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT) A project management technique used in the planning and control of system projects
PORTUGUESE: **Técnica de avaliação e revisão de programas (PERT)**

Program flowchart Shows the sequence of instructions in a single program or subroutine Scope Note: The symbols used in program flowcharts should be the internationally accepted standard. Program flowcharts should be updated when necessary.
PORTUGUESE: **Fluxograma de programa**

Program narrative Provides a detailed explanation of program flowcharts, including control points and any external input
PORTUGUESE: **Narrativa de programa**

Project A structured set of activities concerned with delivering a defined capability (that is necessary but not sufficient, to achieve a required business outcome) to the enterprise based on an agreed-on schedule and budget
PORTUGUESE: **Projeto**

Project management officer (PMO) The individual function responsible for the implementation of a specified initiative for supporting the project management role and advancing the discipline of project management
PORTUGUESE: **Project management officer (PMO)**

Project portfolio The set of projects owned by a company Scope Note: It usually includes the main guidelines relative to each project, including objectives, costs, time lines and other information specific to the project.
PORTUGUESE: **Portfólio de projetos**

Project team Group of people responsible for a project, whose terms of reference may include the development, acquisition, implementation or maintenance of an application glossary system Scope Note: The project team members may include line management, operational line staff, external contractors and IS auditors.
PORTUGUESE: **Equipe de projeto**

Promiscuous mode Allows the network interface to capture all network traffic irrespective of the hardware device to which the packet is addressed
PORTUGUESE: **Modo promíscuo**

Protection domain The area of the system that the intrusion detection system (IDS) is meant to monitor and protect
PORTUGUESE: **Domínio de proteção**

Protocol The rules by which a network operates and controls the flow and priority of transmissions
PORTUGUESE: **Protocolo**

Protocol converter Hardware devices, such as asynchronous and synchronous transmissions, that convert between two different types of transmission
PORTUGUESE: **Conversor de protocolo**

Protocol stack A set of utilities that implement a particular network protocol Scope Note: For instance, in Windows machines a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) stack consists of TCP/IP software, sockets software and hardware driver software.
PORTUGUESE: **Pilha de protocolos**

Prototyping The process of quickly putting together a working model (a prototype) in order to test various aspects of a design, illustrate ideas or features and gather early user feedback Scope Note: Prototyping uses programmed simulation techniques to represent a model of the final system to the user for advisement and critique. The emphasis is on end-user screens and reports. Internal controls are not a priority item since this is only a model.
PORTUGUESE: **Criação de protótipos**

Proxy server A server that acts on behalf of a user Scope Note: Typical proxies accept a connection from a user, make a decision as to whether the user or client IP address is permitted to use the proxy, perhaps perform additional authentication, and complete a connection to a remote destination on behalf of the user.
PORTUGUESE: **Servidor proxy**

Public key In an asymmetric cryptographic scheme, the key that may be widely published to enable the operation of the scheme
PORTUGUESE: **Chave pública**

Public key cryptosystem Used in data encryption, it uses an encryption key, as a public key, to encrypt the plaintext to the ciphertext. It uses the different decryption key, as a secret key, to decrypt the ciphertext to the corresponding plaintext. Scope Note: In contrast to a private key cryptosystem, the decryption key should be secret; however, the encryption key can be known to everyone. In a public key cryptosystem, two keys are asymmetric, such that the encryption key is not equivalent to the decryption key.
PORTUGUESE: **Sistema de criptografia de chave pública**

Public key encryption A cryptographic system that uses two keys: one is a public key, which is known to everyone, and the second is a private or secret key, which is only known to the recipient of the message also Asymmetric Key.
PORTUGUESE: **Criptografia de chave pública**

Public key infrastructure (PKI) A series of processes and technologies for the association of cryptographic keys with the entity to whom those keys were issued
PORTUGUESE: **Infraestrutura de chave pública (PKI)**

Q

Quality Being fit for purpose (achieving intended value) Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Qualidade**

Quality assurance (QA) A planned and systematic pattern of all actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that an item or product conforms to established technical requirements. (ISO/IEC 24765)
PORTUGUESE: **Controle de qualidade (QA)**

Quality management system (QMS) A system that outlines the policies and procedures necessary to improve and control the various processes that will ultimately lead to improved enterprise performance
PORTUGUESE: **Sistema de gerenciamento da qualidade (QMS)**

Queue A group of items that is waiting to be serviced or processed
PORTUGUESE: **Fila**

Quick ship A recovery solution provided by recovery and/or hardware vendors and includes a pre-established contract to deliver hardware resources within a specified number amount of hours after a disaster occurs Scope Note: The quick ship solution usually provides enterprises with the ability to recover within 72 or more hours.
PORTUGUESE: **Entrega rápida**

R

RACI chart Illustrates who is Responsible, Accountable, Consulted and Informed within an organizational framework
PORTUGUESE: **Tabela RACI**

Radio wave interference The superposition of two or more radio waves resulting in a different radio wave pattern that is more difficult to intercept and decode properly
PORTUGUESE: **Interferência provocada por ondas de rádio**

Random access memory (RAM) The computer's primary working memory Scope Note: Each byte of RAM can be accessed randomly regardless of adjacent bytes.
PORTUGUESE: **Memória de acesso aleatório (RAM)**

Range check Range checks ensure that data fall within a predetermined range
PORTUGUESE: **Verificação de intervalo**

Rapid application development A methodology that enables enterprises to develop strategically important systems faster, while reducing development costs and maintaining quality by using a series of proven application development techniques, within a well-defined methodology
PORTUGUESE: **Desenvolvimento rápido de aplicativos**

Real-time analysis Analysis that is performed on a continuous basis, with results gained in time to alter the run-time system
PORTUGUESE: **Análise em tempo real**

Real-time processing An interactive online system capability that immediately updates computer files when transactions are initiated through a terminal
PORTUGUESE: **Processamento em tempo real**

Reasonable assurance A level of comfort short of a guarantee, but considered adequate given the costs of the control and the likely benefits achieved
PORTUGUESE: **Garantia razoável**

Reasonableness check Compares data to predefined reasonability limits or occurrence rates established for the data
PORTUGUESE: **Verificação de razoabilidade**

Reciprocal agreement Emergency processing agreement between two or more enterprises with similar equipment or applications Scope Note: Typically, participants of a reciprocal agreement promise to provide processing time to each other when an emergency arises.
PORTUGUESE: **Acordo recíproco**

Record A collection of related information that is treated as a unit Scope Note: Separate fields within the record are used for processing of the information.
PORTUGUESE: **Registro**

Record, screen and report layouts Record layouts provide information regarding the type of record, its size and the type of data contained in the record. Screen and report layouts describe what information is provided and necessary for input.
PORTUGUESE: **Leiautes de registros, telas e relatórios**

Recovery action Execution of a response or task according to a written procedure
PORTUGUESE: **Ação de recuperação**

Recovery point objective (RPO) Determined based on the acceptable data loss in case of a disruption of operations
indicates the earliest point in time that is acceptable to recover the data. The RPO effectively quantifies the permissible amount of data loss in case of interruption.
PORTUGUESE: **Objetivo do ponto de recuperação (RPO)**

Recovery strategy An approach by an enterprise that will ensure its recovery and continuity in the face of a disaster or other major outage Scope Note: Plans and methodologies are determined by the enterprise's strategy. There may be more than one methodology or solution for an enterprise's strategy.
of methodologies and solutions include: contracting for hot site or cold site, building an internal hot site or cold site, identifying an alternate work area, a consortium or reciprocal agreement, contracting for mobile recovery or crate and ship, and many others.
PORTUGUESE: **Estratégia de recuperação**

Recovery testing A test to check the system's ability to recover after a software or hardware failure
PORTUGUESE: **Testes de recuperação**

Recovery time objective (RTO) The amount of time allowed for the recovery of a business function or resource after a disaster occurs
PORTUGUESE: **Objetivo do tempo de recuperação (RTO)**

Redo logs Files maintained by a system, primarily a database management system (DBMS), for the purpose of reapplying changes following an error or outage recovery
PORTUGUESE: **Logs de restauração**

Redundancy check Detects transmission errors by appending calculated bits onto the end of each segment of data
PORTUGUESE: **Verificação de redundância**

Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks (RAID) Provides performance improvements and fault-tolerant capabilities via hardware or software solutions, by writing to a series of multiple disks to improve performance and/or save large files simultaneously
PORTUGUESE: **Conjunto redundante de discos econômicos (RAID)**

Redundant site A recovery strategy involving the duplication of key IT components, including data or other key business processes, whereby fast recovery can take place
PORTUGUESE: **Site redundante**

Reengineering A process involving the extraction of components from existing systems and restructuring these components to develop new systems or to enhance the efficiency of existing systems Scope Note: Existing software systems can be modernized to prolong their functionality. An example is a software code translator that can take an existing hierarchical database system and transpose it to a relational database system.
Computer-aided software engineering (CASE) includes a source code reengineering feature.
PORTUGUESE: **Reengenharia**

Registration authority (RA) The individual institution that validates an entity's proof of identity and ownership of a key pair
PORTUGUESE: **Autoridade de registro (RA)**

Regression testing A testing technique used to retest earlier program abends or logical errors that occurred during the initial testing phase
PORTUGUESE: **Testes de regressão**

Relational database management system (RDBMS) The general purpose of a database is to store and retrieve related information. Scope Note: Database management systems have evolved from hierarchal to network to relational models. Today, the most widely accepted database model is the relational model. The relational model has three major aspects: structures, operations and integrity rules. An Oracle database is a collection of data that is treated as a unit.
PORTUGUESE: **Sistema de gerenciamento de banco de dados relacional (RDBMS)**

Relevant audit evidence Audit evidence is relevant if it pertains to the audit objectives and has a logical relationship to the findings and conclusions it is used to support.
PORTUGUESE: **Evidência relevante de auditoria**

Reliable audit evidence Audit evidence is reliable if, in the IS auditor's opinion, it is valid, factual, objective and supportable.
PORTUGUESE: **Evidência confiável de auditoria**

Remote access service (RAS) Refers to any combination of hardware and software to enable the remote access to tools or information that typically reside on a network of IT devices Scope Note: Originally coined by Microsoft when referring to their built-in NT remote access tools, RAS was a service provided by Windows NT which allowed most of the services that would be available on a network to be accessed over a modem link. Over the years, many vendors have provided both hardware and software solutions to gain remote access to various types of networked information. In fact, most modern routers include a basic RAS capability that can be enabled for any dial-up interface.
PORTUGUESE: **Serviço de acesso remoto (RAS)**

Remote Authentication Dial-in User Service (RADIUS) A type of service providing an authentication and accounting system often used for dial-up and remote access security
PORTUGUESE: **Serviço de autenticação remota de usuários discados (RADIUS)**

Remote job entry (RJE) The transmission of job control language (JCL) and batches of transactions from a remote terminal location
PORTUGUESE: **Entrada de trabalho remoto (RJE)**

Remote procedure call (RPC) The traditional Internet service protocol widely used for many years on UNIX-based operating systems and supported by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) that allows a program on one computer to execute a program on another (e.g., server) Scope Note: The primary benefit derived from its use is that a system developer need not develop specific procedures for the targeted computer system. For example, in a client-server arrangement, the client program sends a message to the server with appropriate arguments, and the server returns a message containing the results of the program executed. Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) and Distributed Component Object Model (DCOM) are two newer object-oriented methods for related RPC functionality.
PORTUGUESE: **Chamada de procedimento remoto (RPC)**

Repeaters A physical layer device that regenerates and propagates electrical signals between two network segments Scope Note: Repeaters receive signals from one network segment and amplify (regenerate) the signal to compensate for signals (analog or digital) distorted by transmission loss due to reduction of signal strength during transmission (i.e., attenuation)
PORTUGUESE: **Repetidores**

Replication In its broad computing sense, involves the use of redundant software or hardware elements to provide availability and fault-tolerant capabilities a database context, replication involves the sharing of data between databases to reduce workload among database servers, thereby improving client performance while maintaining consistency among all systems.
PORTUGUESE: **Replicação**

Repository An enterprise database that stores and organizes data
PORTUGUESE: **Repositório**

Repudiation The denial by one of the parties to a transaction, or participation in all or part of that transaction, or of the content of communication related to that transaction
PORTUGUESE: **Repúdio**

Reputation risk The current and prospective effect on earnings and capital arising from negative public opinion Scope Note: Reputation risk affects a bank's ability to establish new relationships or services, or to continue servicing existing relationships. It may expose the bank to litigation, financial loss or a decline in its customer base. A bank's reputation can be damaged by Internet banking services that are executed poorly or otherwise alienate customers and the public. An Internet bank has a greater reputation risk as compared to a traditional brick-and-mortar bank, because it is easier for its customers to leave and go to a different Internet bank and since it cannot discuss any problems in person with the customer.
PORTUGUESE: **Risco à reputação**

Request for comments (RFC) A document that has been approved by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) becomes an RFC and is assigned a unique number once published Scope Note: If the RFC gains enough interest, it may evolve into an Internet standard.
PORTUGUESE: **Request for comments (RFC)**

Request for proposal (RFP) A document distributed to software vendors requesting them to submit a proposal to develop or provide a software product
PORTUGUESE: **Solicitação de proposta (RFP)**

Requirements definition A technique used in which the affected user groups define the requirements of the system for meeting the defined needs Scope Note: Some of these are business-, regulatory-, and security-related requirements as well as development-related requirements.
PORTUGUESE: **Definição de requisitos**

Residual risk The remaining risk after management has implemented a risk response
PORTUGUESE: **Risco residual**

Resilience The ability of a system or network to resist failure or to recover quickly from any disruption, usually with minimal recognizable effect
PORTUGUESE: **Resiliência**

Resource Any enterprise asset that can help the organization achieve its objectives Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Recurso**

Resource optimization One of the governance objectives. Involves effective, efficient and responsible use of all resources—human, financial, equipment, facilities, etc. Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Otimização de recursos**

Responsible In a Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed (RACI) chart, refers to the person who must ensure that activities are completed successfully
PORTUGUESE: **Responsável**

Return on investment (ROI) A measure of operating performance and efficiency, computed in its simplest form by dividing net income by the total investment over the period being considered
PORTUGUESE: **Retorno sobre o investimento (ROI)**

Reverse engineering A software engineering technique whereby an existing application system code can be redesigned and coded using computer-aided software engineering (CASE) technology
PORTUGUESE: **Engenharia reversa**

Ring configuration Used in either token ring or fiber distributed data interface (FDDI) networks, all stations (nodes) are connected to a multi-station access unit (MSAU), that physically resembles a star-type topology. Scope Note: A ring configuration is created when MSAUs are linked together in forming a network. Messages in the network are sent in a deterministic fashion from sender and receiver via a small frame, referred to as a token ring. To send a message, a sender obtains the token with the right priority as the token travels around the ring, with receiving nodes reading those messages addressed to it.
PORTUGUESE: **Configuração em anel**

Ring topology A type of local area network (LAN) architecture in which the cable forms a loop, with stations attached at intervals around the loop Scope Note: In ring topology, signals transmitted around the ring take the form of messages. Each station receives the messages and each station determines, on the basis of an address, whether to accept or process a given message. However, after receiving a message, each station acts as a repeater, retransmitting the message at its original signal strength.
PORTUGUESE: **Topologia em anel**

Risk The combination of the probability of an event and its consequence. (ISO/IEC 73)
PORTUGUESE: **Risco**

Risk aggregation The process of integrating risk assessments at a corporate level to obtain a complete view on the overall risk for the enterprise
PORTUGUESE: **Agregação de risco**

Risk analysis 1. A process by which frequency and magnitude of IT risk scenarios are estimated 2. The initial steps of risk management: analyzing the value of assets to the business, identifying threats to those assets and evaluating how vulnerable each asset is to those threats Scope Note: It often involves an evaluation of the probable frequency of a particular event, as well as the probable impact of that event.
PORTUGUESE: **Análise de risco**

Risk appetite The amount of risk, on a broad level, that an entity is willing to accept in pursuit of its mission
PORTUGUESE: **Apetite ao risco**

Risk assessment A process used to identify and evaluate risk and its potential effects Scope Note: Includes assessing the critical functions necessary for an enterprise to continue business operations, defining the controls in place to reduce enterprise exposure and evaluating the cost for such controls. Risk analysis often involves an evaluation of the probabilities of a particular event.
PORTUGUESE: **Avaliação de risco**

Risk avoidance The process for systematically avoiding risk, constituting one approach to managing risk
PORTUGUESE: **Prevenção ao risco**

Risk culture The set of shared values and beliefs that governs attitudes toward risk-taking, care and integrity, and determines how openly risk and losses are reported and discussed
PORTUGUESE: **Cultura de risco**

Risk evaluation The process of comparing the estimated risk against given risk criteria to determine the significance of the risk. [ISO/IEC Guide 73:2002]
PORTUGUESE: **Avaliação de riscos**

Risk factor A condition that can influence the frequency and/or magnitude and, ultimately, the business impact of IT-related events/scenarios
PORTUGUESE: **Fator de risco**

Risk indicator A metric capable of showing that the enterprise is subject to, or has a high probability of being subject to, a risk that exceeds the defined risk appetite
PORTUGUESE: **Indicador de risco**

Risk management 1. The coordinated activities to direct and control an enterprise with regard to risk Scope Note: In the International Standard, the term "control" is used as a synonym for "measure." (ISO/IEC Guide 73:2002) 2. One of the governance objectives. Entails recognizing risk; assessing the impact and likelihood of that risk; and developing strategies, such as avoiding the risk, reducing the negative effect of the risk and/or transferring the risk, to manage it within the context of the enterprise's risk appetite. Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Gestão de riscos**

Risk map A (graphic) tool for ranking and displaying risk by defined ranges for frequency and magnitude
PORTUGUESE: **Mapa de risco**

Risk mitigation The management of risk through the use of countermeasures and controls
PORTUGUESE: **Mitigação de risco**

Risk portfolio view 1. A method to identify interdependencies and interconnections among risk, as well as the effect of risk responses on multiple types of risk 2. A method to estimate the aggregate impact of multiple types of risk (e.g., cascading and coincidental threat types/scenarios, risk concentration/correlation across silos) and the potential effect of risk response across multiple types of risk
PORTUGUESE: **Exibição de portfólio de risco**

Risk tolerance The acceptable level of variation that management is willing to allow for any particular risk as the enterprise pursues its objectives
PORTUGUESE: **Tolerância ao risco**

Risk transfer The process of assigning risk to another enterprise, usually through the purchase of an insurance policy or by outsourcing the service
PORTUGUESE: **Transferência de riscos**

Risk treatment The process of selection and implementation of measures to modify risk (ISO/IEC Guide 73:2002)
PORTUGUESE: **Tratamento de riscos**

Root cause analysis A process of diagnosis to establish the origins of events, which can be used for learning from consequences, typically from errors and problems
PORTUGUESE: **Análise de causa raiz**

Rootkit A software suite designed to aid an intruder in gaining unauthorized administrative access to a computer system
PORTUGUESE: **Rootkit**

Rotating standby A fail-over process in which there are two nodes (as in idle standby but without priority) Scope Note: The node that enters the cluster first owns the resource group, and the second will join as a standby node.
PORTUGUESE: **Espera rotativa**

Rounding down A method of computer fraud involving a computer code that instructs the computer to remove small amounts of money from an authorized computer transaction by rounding down to the nearest whole value denomination and rerouting the rounded off amount to the perpetrator's account
PORTUGUESE: **Arredondamento a menor**

Router A networking device that can send (route) data packets from one local area network (LAN) or wide area network (WAN) to another, based on addressing at the network layer (Layer 3) in the open systems interconnection (OSI) model Scope Note: Networks connected by routers can use different or similar networking protocols. Routers usually are capable of filtering packets based on parameters, such as source addresses, destination addresses, protocol and network applications (ports).
PORTUGUESE: **Roteador**

RS-232 interface An interface between data terminal equipment and data communications equipment employing serial binary data interchange
PORTUGUESE: **Interface RS-232**

RSA A public key cryptosystem developed by R. Rivest, A. Shamir and L. Adleman used for both encryption and digital signatures Scope Note: The RSA has two different keys, the public encryption key and the secret decryption key. The strength of the RSA depends on the difficulty of the prime number factorization. For applications with high-level security, the number of the decryption key bits should be greater than 512 bits.
PORTUGUESE: **RSA**

Rulebase The list of rules and/or guidance that is used to analyze event data
PORTUGUESE: **Regras**

Run instructions Computer operating instructions which detail the step-by-step processes that are to occur so an application system can be properly executed; also identifies how to address problems that occur during processing
PORTUGUESE: **Instruções para execução**

Run-to-run totals Provide evidence that a program processes all input data and that it processed the data correctly
PORTUGUESE: **Totais de verificação**

S

Safeguard A practice, procedure or mechanism that reduces risk
PORTUGUESE: **Proteção**

Salami technique A method of computer fraud involving a computer code that instructs the computer to slice off small amounts of money from an authorized computer transaction and reroute this amount to the perpetrator's account
PORTUGUESE: **Técnica da fragmentação**

Sampling risk The probability that an IS auditor has reached an incorrect conclusion because an audit sample, rather than the entire population, was tested Scope Note: While sampling risk can be reduced to an acceptably low level by using an appropriate sample size and selection method, it can never be eliminated.
PORTUGUESE: **Risco de amostragem**

Scheduling A method used in the information processing facility (IPF) to determine and establish the sequence of computer job processing
PORTUGUESE: **Agendamento**

Scope creep Also called requirement creep, this refers to uncontrolled changes in a project's scope. Scope Note: Scope creep can occur when the scope of a project is not properly defined, documented and controlled. Typically, the scope increase consists of either new products or new features of already approved products. Hence, the project team drifts away from its original purpose. Because of one's tendency to focus on only one dimension of a project, scope creep can also result in a project team overrunning its original budget and schedule. For example, scope creep can be a result of poor change control, lack of proper identification of what products and features are required to bring about the achievement of project objectives in the first place, or a weak project manager or executive sponsor.
PORTUGUESE: **Desvios de escopo**

Scoping process Identifying the boundary or extent to which a process, procedure, certification, contract, etc., applies
PORTUGUESE: **Processo de definição de escopo**

Screening routers A router configured to permit or deny traffic based on a set of permission rules installed by the administrator
PORTUGUESE: **Roteadores de triagem**

Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) A protocol that is used to transmit private documents through the Internet Scope Note: The SSL protocol uses a private key to encrypt the data that are to be transferred through the SSL connection.
PORTUGUESE: **Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)**

Security administrator The person responsible for implementing, monitoring and enforcing security rules established and authorized by management
PORTUGUESE: **Administrador de segurança**

Security awareness The extent to which every member of an enterprise and every other individual who potentially has access to the enterprise's information understand:
Security and the levels of security appropriate to the enterprise
The importance of security and consequences of a lack of security
Their individual responsibilities regarding security (and act accordingly) Scope Note: This definition is based on the definition for IT security awareness as defined in Implementation Guide: How to Make Your Organization Aware of IT Security, European Security Forum (ESF), London, 1993
PORTUGUESE: **Conscientização sobre segurança**

Security awareness campaign A predefined, organized number of actions aimed at improving the security awareness of a special target audience about a specific security problem
security awareness program consists of a number of security awareness campaigns.
PORTUGUESE: **Campanha de conscientização sobre segurança**

Security awareness coordinator The individual responsible for setting up and maintaining the security awareness program and coordinating the different campaigns and efforts of the various groups involved in the program
/she is also responsible for making sure that all materials are prepared, advocates/trainers are trained, campaigns are scheduled, events are publicized and the program as a whole moves forward.
PORTUGUESE: **Coordenador de conscientização sobre segurança**

Security awareness program A clearly and formally defined plan, structured approach, and set of related activities and procedures with the objective of realizing and maintaining a security-aware culture Scope Note: This definition clearly states that it is about realizing and maintaining a security-aware culture, meaning attaining and sustaining security awareness at all times. This implies that a security awareness program is not a one-time effort, but a continuous process.
PORTUGUESE: **Programa de conscientização sobre segurança**

Security forum Responsible for information security governance within the enterprise Scope Note: A security forum can be part of an existing management body. Because information security is a business responsibility shared by all members of the executive management team, the forum needs to involve executives from all significant parts of the enterprise. Typically, a security forum has the following tasks and responsibilities:
Defining a security strategy in line with the business strategy
Identifying security requirements
Establishing a security policy
Drawing up an overall security program or plan
Approving major initiatives to enhance information security
Reviewing and monitoring information security incidents
Monitoring significant changes in the exposure of information assets to major threats
PORTUGUESE: **Fórum de segurança**

Security incident A series of unexpected events that involves an attack or series of attacks (compromise and/or breach of security) at one or more sites
security incident normally includes an estimation of its level of impact. A limited number of impact levels are defined and, for each, the specific actions required and the people who need to be notified are identified.
PORTUGUESE: **Incidente de segurança**

Security management The process of establishing and maintaining security for a computer or network system Scope Note: The stages of the process of security management include prevention of security problems, detection of intrusions, and investigation of intrusions and resolution. In network management, the stages are: controlling access to the network and resources, finding intrusions, identifying entry points for intruders and repairing or otherwise closing those avenues of access.
PORTUGUESE: **Gerenciamento da segurança**

Security metrics A standard of measurement used in management of security-related activities
PORTUGUESE: **Métricas de segurança**

Security perimeter The boundary that defines the area of security concern and security policy coverage
PORTUGUESE: **Perímetro de segurança**

Security policy A high-level document representing an enterprise's information security philosophy and commitment
PORTUGUESE: **Política de segurança**

Security procedures The formal documentation of operational steps and processes that specify how security goals and objectives set forward in the security policy and standards are to be achieved
PORTUGUESE: **Procedimentos de segurança**

Security software Software used to administer security, which usually includes authentication of users, access granting according to predefined rules, monitoring and reporting functions
PORTUGUESE: **Software de segurança**

Security standards Practices, directives, guidelines, principles or baselines that state what needs to be done and focus areas of current relevance and concern; they are a translation of issues already mentioned in the security policy
PORTUGUESE: **Padrões de segurança**

Security testing Ensuring that the modified or new system includes appropriate controls and does not introduce any security holes that might compromise other systems or misuses of the system or its information
PORTUGUESE: **Testes de segurança**

Security/transaction risk The current and prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from fraud, error and the inability to deliver products or services, maintain a competitive position, and manage information Scope Note: Security risk is evident in each product and service offered, and it encompasses product development and delivery, transaction processing, systems development, computing systems, complexity of products and services and the internal control environment. A high level of security risk may exist with Internet banking products, particularly if those lines of business are not adequately planned, implemented and monitored.
PORTUGUESE: **Risco de segurança/para as transações**

Segregation/separation of duties (SoD) A basic internal control that prevents or detects errors and irregularities by assigning to separate individuals the responsibility for initiating and recording transactions and for the custody of assets Scope Note: Segregation/separation of duties is commonly used in large IT organizations so that no single person is in a position to introduce fraudulent or malicious code without detection.
PORTUGUESE: **Segregação/separação de tarefas**

Sensitivity A measure of the impact that improper disclosure of information may have on an enterprise
PORTUGUESE: **Sensibilidade**

Sequence check Verification that the control number follows sequentially and any control numbers out of sequence are rejected or noted on an exception report for further research Scope Note: Can be alpha or numeric and usually utilizes a key field
PORTUGUESE: **Verificação sequencial**

Sequential file A computer file storage format in which one record follows another Scope Note: Records can be accessed sequentially only. It is required with magnetic tape.
PORTUGUESE: **Arquivo sequencial**

Service bureau A computer facility that provides data processing services to clients on a continual basis
PORTUGUESE: **Central de serviços**

Service catalogue Structured information on all IT services available to customers Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Catálogo de serviços**

Service delivery objective (SDO) Directly related to the business needs, SDO is the level of services to be reached during the alternate process mode until the normal situation is restored
PORTUGUESE: **Objetivo de entrega de serviço (SDO)**

Service desk The point of contact within the IT organization for users of IT services
PORTUGUESE: **Central de serviços**

Service level agreement (SLA) An agreement, preferably documented, between a service provider and the customer(s)/user(s) that defines minimum performance targets for a service and how they will be measured
PORTUGUESE: **Acordo de nível de serviço (SLA)**

Service provider An organization supplying services to one or more (internal or external) customers
PORTUGUESE: **Provedor de serviços**

Service Set Identifier (SSID) A 32-character unique identifier attached to the header of packets sent over a wireless local area network (WLAN) that acts as a password when a mobile device tries to connect to the base station subsystem (BSS). Scope Note: The SSID differentiates one WLAN from another so all access points and all devices attempting to connect to a specific WLAN must use the same SSID. A device will not be permitted to join the BSS unless it can provide the unique SSID. Because an SSID can be sniffed in plaintext from a packet, it does not supply any security to the network. An SSID is also referred to as a network name, because it is a name that identifies a wireless network.
PORTUGUESE: **Service Set Identifier (SSID)**

Service user The organization using the outsourced service.
PORTUGUESE: **Usuário de serviços**

Service-oriented architecture (SOA) A cloud-based library of proven, functional software applets that are able to be connected together to become a useful online application
PORTUGUESE: **Arquitetura orientada a serviços (SOA)**

Servlet A Java applet or a small program that runs within a web server environment Scope Note: A Java servlet is similar to a common gateway interface (CGI) program, but unlike a CGI program, once started, it stays in memory and can fulfill multiple requests, thereby saving server execution time and speeding up the services.
PORTUGUESE: **Servlet**

Session border controller (SBC) Provide security features for voice-over IP (VoIP) traffic similar to that provided by firewalls Scope Note: SBCs can be configured to filter specific VoIP protocols, monitor for denial-of-service (DOS) attacks, and provide network address and protocol translation features.
PORTUGUESE: **Controlador de limite de sessões (SBC)**

Shell The interface between the user and the system
PORTUGUESE: **Shell**

Shell programming A script written for the shell, or command line interpreter, of an operating system; it is often considered a simple domain-specific programming language Scope Note: Typical operations performed by shell scripts include file manipulation, program execution and printing text. Usually, shell script refers to scripts written for a UNIX shell, while command.com (DOS) and cmd.exe (Windows) command line scripts are usually called batch files. Many shell script interpreters double as a command line interface such as the various UNIX shells, Windows PowerShell or the MS-DOS command.com. Others, such as AppleScript, add scripting capability to computing environments lacking a command line interface. Other examples of programming languages primarily intended for shell scripting include digital command language (DCL) and job control language (JCL).
PORTUGUESE: **Programação shell**

Sign-on procedure The procedure performed by a user to gain access to an application or operating system Scope Note: If the user is properly identified and authenticated by the system's security, they will be able to access the software.
PORTUGUESE: **Procedimento de logon**

Simple fail-over A fail-over process in which the primary node owns the resource group Scope Note: The backup node runs a non-critical application (e.g., a development or test environment) and takes over the critical resource group, but not vice versa.
PORTUGUESE: **Failover simples**

Simple Mail Transport Protocol (SMTP) The standard electronic mail (e-mail) protocol on the Internet
PORTUGUESE: **Simple Mail Transport Protocol (SMTP)**

Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) A platform-independent formatted protocol based on extensible markup language (XML) enabling applications to communicate with each other over the Internet Scope Note: Use of SOAP may provide a significant security risk to web application operations because use of SOAP piggybacks onto a web-based document object model and is transmitted via HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) (port 80) to penetrate server firewalls, which are usually configured to accept port 80 and port 21 File Transfer Protocol (FTP) requests. Web-based document models define how objects on a web page are associated with each other and how they can be manipulated while being sent from a server to a client browser. SOAP typically relies on XML for presentation formatting and also adds appropriate HTTP-based headers to send it. SOAP forms the foundation layer of the web services stack, providing a basic messaging framework on which more abstract layers can build. There are several different types of messaging patterns in SOAP, but by far the most common is the Remote Procedure Call (RPC) pattern, in which one network node (the client) sends a request message to another node (the server), and the server immediately sends a response message to the client.
PORTUGUESE: **Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)**

Single point of failure A resource whose loss will result in the loss of service or production
PORTUGUESE: **Ponto único de falha**

Skill The learned capacity to achieve pre-determined results Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Habilidade**

Slack time (float) Time in the project schedule, the use of which does not affect the project's critical path; the minimum time to complete the project based on the estimated time for each project segment and their relationships Scope Note: Slack time is commonly referred to as "float" and generally is not "owned" by either party to the transaction.
PORTUGUESE: **Slack time (float)**

SMART Specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and timely, generally used to describe appropriately set goals
PORTUGUESE: **SMART**

Smart card A small electronic device that contains electronic memory, and possibly an embedded integrated circuit Scope Note: Smart cards can be used for a number of purposes including the storage of digital certificates or digital cash, or they can be used as a token to authenticate users.
PORTUGUESE: **Smart card**

Sniff The act of capturing network packets, including those not necessarily destined for the computer running the sniffing software
PORTUGUESE: **Sniff**

Sniffing The process by which data traversing a network are captured or monitored
PORTUGUESE: **Sniffing**

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Social engineering An attack based on deceiving users or administrators at the target site into revealing confidential or sensitive information
PORTUGUESE: **Engenharia social**

Software Programs and supporting documentation that enable and facilitate use of the computer Scope Note: Software controls the operation of the hardware and the processing of data.
PORTUGUESE: **Software**

Software as a service (SaaS) Offers the capability to use the provider's applications running on cloud infrastructure. The applications are accessible from various client devices through a thin client interface such as a web browser (e.g., web-based e-mail).
PORTUGUESE: **Software como serviço (SaaS - Software as a service)**

Software as a service, platform as a service and infrastructure as a service (SPI) The acronym used to refer to the three cloud delivery models
PORTUGUESE: **Software como serviço, plataforma como serviço e infraestrutura como serviço (SPI)**

Source code The language in which a program is written Scope Note: Source code is translated into object code by assemblers and compilers. In some cases, source code may be converted automatically into another language by a conversion program. Source code is not executable by the computer directly. It must first be converted into a machine language.
PORTUGUESE: **Código fonte**

Source code compare program Provides assurance that the software being audited is the correct version of the software, by providing a meaningful listing of any discrepancies between the two versions of the program
PORTUGUESE: **Programa para comparação do código fonte**

Source document The form used to record data that have been captured Scope Note: A source document may be a piece of paper, a turnaround document or an image displayed for online data input.
PORTUGUESE: **Documento fonte**

Source lines of code (SLOC) Often used in deriving single-point software-size estimations
PORTUGUESE: **Source lines of code (SLOC)**

Spanning port A port configured on a network switch to receive copies of traffic from one or more other ports on the switch
PORTUGUESE: **Porta de monitoramento**

Split data systems A condition in which each of an enterprise's regional locations maintains its own financial and operational data while sharing processing with an enterprisewide, centralized database Scope Note: Split data systems permit easy sharing of data while maintaining a certain level of autonomy.
PORTUGUESE: **Sistemas de dados divididos**

Split domain name system (DNS) An implementation of DNS that is intended to secure responses provided by the server such that different responses are given to internal vs. external users
PORTUGUESE: **Sistema de nome de domínio (DNS)**

Split knowledge/split key A security technique in which two or more entities separately hold data items that individually convey no knowledge of the information that results from combining the items; a condition under which two or more entities separately have key components that individually convey no knowledge of the plain text key that will be produced when the key components are combined in the cryptographic module
PORTUGUESE: **Conhecimento dividido**

Spoofing Faking the sending address of a transmission in order to gain illegal entry into a secure system
PORTUGUESE: **Falsificação**

SPOOL (simultaneous peripheral operations online) An automated function that can be based on an operating system or application in which electronic data being transmitted between storage areas are spooled or stored until the receiving device or storage area is prepared and able to receive the information Scope Note: Spool allows more efficient electronic data transfers from one device to another by permitting higher speed sending functions, such as internal memory, to continue on with other operations instead of waiting on the slower speed receiving device, such as a printer.
PORTUGUESE: **SPOOL (operações periféricas simultâneas on-line)**

Spyware Software whose purpose is to monitor a computer user's actions (e.g., web sites visited) and report these actions to a third party, without the informed consent of that machine's owner or legitimate user Scope Note: A particularly malicious form of spyware is software that monitors keystrokes to obtain passwords or otherwise gathers sensitive information such as credit card numbers, which it then transmits to a malicious third party. The term has also come to refer more broadly to software that subverts the computer's operation for the benefit of a third party.
PORTUGUESE: **Spyware**

Stage-gate A point in time when a program is reviewed and a decision is made to commit expenditures to the next set of activities on a program or project, to stop the work altogether, or to put a hold on execution of further work
PORTUGUESE: **Stage-gate**

Stakeholder Anyone who has a responsibility for, an expectation from or some other interest in the enterprise. Scope Note: Examples: shareholders, users, government, suppliers, customers and the public
PORTUGUESE: **Parte interessada**

Standard A mandatory requirement, code of practice or specification approved by a recognized external standards organization, such as International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
PORTUGUESE: **Padrão**

Standing data Permanent reference data used in transaction processing Scope Note: These data are changed infrequently, such as a product price file or a name and address file.
PORTUGUESE: **Dados permanentes**

Star topology A type of local area network (LAN) architecture that utilizes a central controller to which all nodes are directly connected Scope Note: With star topology, all transmissions from one station to another pass through the central controller which is responsible for managing and controlling all communication. The central controller often acts as a switching device.
PORTUGUESE: **Topologia em estrela**

Static analysis Analysis of information that occurs on a non-continuous basis; also known as interval-based analysis
PORTUGUESE: **Análise estática**

Statistical sampling A method of selecting a portion of a population, by means of mathematical calculations and probabilities, for the purpose of making scientifically and mathematically sound inferences regarding the characteristics of the entire population
PORTUGUESE: **Amostragem estatística**

Storage area networks (SANs) A variation of a local area network (LAN) that is dedicated for the express purpose of connecting storage devices to servers and other computing devices Scope Note: SANs centralize the process for the storage and administration of data.
PORTUGUESE: **Storage area networks (SANs)**

Strategic planning The process of deciding on the enterprise's objectives, on changes in these objectives, and the policies to govern their acquisition and use
PORTUGUESE: **Planejamento estratégico**

Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) A combination of an organizational audit listing the enterprise's strengths and weaknesses and an environmental scan or analysis of external opportunities and threats
PORTUGUESE: **Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT)**

Structured programming A top-down technique of designing programs and systems that makes programs more readable, more reliable and more easily maintained
PORTUGUESE: **Programação estruturada**

Structured Query Language (SQL) The primary language used by both application programmers and end users in accessing relational databases
PORTUGUESE: **Linguagem de consulta estruturada (SQL)**

Subject matter The specific information subject to an IS auditor's report and related procedures, which can include things such as the design or operation of internal controls and compliance with privacy practices or standards or specified laws and regulations (area of activity)
PORTUGUESE: **Assunto**

Substantive testing Obtaining audit evidence on the completeness, accuracy or existence of activities or transactions during the audit period
PORTUGUESE: **Testes substantivos**

Sufficient audit evidence Audit evidence is sufficient if it is adequate, convincing and would lead another IS auditor to form the same conclusions.
PORTUGUESE: **Evidência suficiente de auditoria**

Supply chain management (SCM) A concept that allows an enterprise to more effectively and efficiently manage the activities of design, manufacturing, distribution, service and recycling of products and service its customers
PORTUGUESE: **Gerenciamento da cadeia de suprimentos (SCM)**

Surge suppressor Filters out electrical surges and spikes
PORTUGUESE: **Proteção contra sobrecarga**

Suspense file A computer file used to maintain information (transactions, payments or other events) until the proper disposition of that information can be determined Scope Note: Once the proper disposition of the item is determined, it should be removed from the suspense file and processed in accordance with the proper procedures for that particular transaction. Two examples of items that may be included in a suspense file are receipt of a payment from a source that is not readily identified or data that do not yet have an identified match during migration to a new application.
PORTUGUESE: **Arquivo transitório**

Switches Typically associated as a data link layer device, switches enable local area network (LAN) segments to be created and interconnected, which has the added benefit of reducing collision domains in Ethernet-based networks.
PORTUGUESE: **Comutadores**

Symmetric key encryption System in which a different key (or set of keys) is used by each pair of trading partners to ensure that no one else can read their messages
same key is used for encryption and decryption. See also Private Key Cryptosystem.
PORTUGUESE: **Criptografia de chave simétrica**

Synchronize (SYN) A flag set in the initial setup packets to indicate that the communicating parties are synchronizing the sequence numbers used for the data transmission
PORTUGUESE: **Sincronizar (SYN)**

Synchronous transmission Block-at-a-time data transmission
PORTUGUESE: **Transmissão síncrona**

System development life cycle (SDLC) The phases deployed in the development or acquisition of a software system Scope Note: SDLC is an approach used to plan, design, develop, test and implement an application system or a major modification to an application system. Typical phases of SDLC include the feasibility study, requirements study, requirements definition, detailed design, programming, testing, installation and post-implementation review, but not the service delivery or benefits realization activities.
PORTUGUESE: **Ciclo de vida de desenvolvimento de sistemas (SDLC)**

System exit Special system software features and utilities that allow the user to perform complex system maintenance Scope Note: Use of system exits often permits the user to operate outside of the security access control system.
PORTUGUESE: **Saída do sistema**

System flowchart Graphic representations of the sequence of operations in an information system or program Scope Note: Information system flowcharts show how data from source documents flow through the computer to final distribution to users. Symbols used should be the internationally accepted standard. System flowcharts should be updated when necessary.
PORTUGUESE: **Fluxograma do sistema**

System narrative Provides an overview explanation of system flowcharts, with explanation of key control points and system interfaces
PORTUGUESE: **Narrativa do sistema**

System of internal control The policies, standards, plans and procedures, and organizational structures designed to provide reasonable assurance that enterprise objectives will be achieved and undesired events will be prevented or detected and corrected Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Sistema de controle interno**

System software A collection of computer programs used in the design, processing and control of all applications Scope Note: The programs and processing routines that control the computer hardware, including the operating system and utility programs
PORTUGUESE: **Software básico**

System testing Testing conducted on a complete, integrated system to evaluate the system's compliance with its specified requirements Scope Note: System test procedures typically are performed by the system maintenance staff in their development library.
PORTUGUESE: **Testes do sistema**

Systems acquisition process Procedures established to purchase application software, or an upgrade, including evaluation of the supplier's financial stability, track record, resources and references from existing customers
PORTUGUESE: **Processo de aquisição de sistemas**

Systems analysis The systems development phase in which systems specifications and conceptual designs are developed based on end-user needs and requirements
PORTUGUESE: **Análise de sistemas**

T

Table look-up Used to ensure that input data agree with predetermined criteria stored in a table
PORTUGUESE: **Pesquisas em tabelas**

Tape management system (TMS) A system software tool that logs, monitors and directs computer tape usage
PORTUGUESE: **Sistema de gerenciamento de fitas (TMS)**

Taps Wiring devices that may be inserted into communication links for use with analysis probes, local area network (LAN) analyzers and intrusion detection security systems
PORTUGUESE: **Taps**

Tcpdump A network monitoring and data acquisition tool that performs filter translation, packet acquisition and packet display
PORTUGUESE: **Tcpdump**

Technical infrastructure security Refers to the security of the infrastructure that supports the enterprise resource planning (ERP) networking and telecommunications, operating systems, and databases
PORTUGUESE: **Segurança da infraestrutura técnica**

Technology infrastructure Technology, human resources (HR) and facilities that enable the processing and use of applications
PORTUGUESE: **Infraestrutura de tecnologia**

Technology infrastructure plan A plan for the technology, human resources and facilities that enable the current and future processing and use of applications
PORTUGUESE: **Plano de infraestrutura de tecnologia**

Telecommunications Electronic communication by special devices over distances or around devices that preclude direct interpersonal exchange
PORTUGUESE: **Telecomunicações**

Teleprocessing Using telecommunications facilities for handling and processing of computerized information
PORTUGUESE: **Teleprocessamento**

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Telnet Network protocol used to enable remote access to a server computer Scope Note: Commands typed are run on the remote server.
PORTUGUESE: **Telnet**

Terminal Access Controller Access Control System Plus (TACACS+) An authentication protocol, often used by remote-access servers
PORTUGUESE: **Protocolo TACACS+ (Terminal Access Controller Access Control System Plus)**

Terms of reference A document that confirms a client's and an IS auditor's acceptance of a review assignment
PORTUGUESE: **Termos de referência**

Test data Simulated transactions that can be used to test processing logic, computations and controls actually programmed in computer applications
programs or an entire system can be tested. Scope Note: This technique includes Integrated Test Facilities (ITFs) and Base Case System Evaluations (BCSEs).
PORTUGUESE: **Dados de teste**

Test generators Software used to create data to be used in the testing of computer programs
PORTUGUESE: **Geradores de teste**

Test programs Programs that are tested and evaluated before approval into the production environment Scope Note: Test programs, through a series of change control moves, migrate from the test environment to the production environment and become production programs.
PORTUGUESE: **Programas de teste**

Test types Test types include:
Checklist test--Copies of the business continuity plan (BCP) are distributed to appropriate personnel for review
Structured walk through--Identified key personnel walk through the plan to ensure that the plan accurately reflects the enterprise's ability to recover successfully
Simulation test--All operational and support personnel are expected to perform a simulated emergency as a practice session
Parallel Test--Critical systems are run at alternate site (hot, cold, warm or reciprocal)
Complete interruption test--Disaster is replicated, normal production is shut down with real time recovery process
PORTUGUESE: **Tipos de teste**

Testing The examination of a sample from a population to estimate characteristics of the population
PORTUGUESE: **Testes**

Third-party review An independent audit of the control structure of a service organization, such as a service bureau, with the objective of providing assurance to the users of the service organization that the internal control structure is adequate, effective and sound
PORTUGUESE: **Revisão de terceiros**

Threat Anything (e.g., object, substance, human) that is capable of acting against an asset in a manner that can result in harm Scope Note: A potential cause of an unwanted incident (ISO/IEC 13335)
PORTUGUESE: **Ameaça**

Threat agent Methods and things used to exploit a vulnerability Scope Note: Examples include determination, capability, motive and resources.
PORTUGUESE: **Agente de ameaça**

Threat analysis An evaluation of the type, scope and nature of events or actions that can result in adverse consequences; identification of the threats that exist against enterprise assets Scope Note: The threat analysis usually defines the level of threat and the likelihood of it materializing.
PORTUGUESE: **Análise de ameaças**

Threat event Any event during which a threat element/actor acts against an asset in a manner that has the potential to directly result in harm
PORTUGUESE: **Evento de ameaça**

Throughput The quantity of useful work made by the system per unit of time. Throughput can be measured in instructions per second or some other unit of performance. When referring to a data transfer operation, throughput measures the useful data transfer rate and is expressed in kbps, Mbps and Gbps.
PORTUGUESE: **Taxa de transferência**

Token A device that is used to authenticate a user, typically in addition to a username and password Scope Note: A token is usually a device the size of a credit card that displays a pseudo random number that changes every few minutes.
PORTUGUESE: **Token**

Token ring topology A type of local area network (LAN) ring topology in which a frame containing a specific format, called the token, is passed from one station to the next around the ring Scope Note: When a station receives the token, it is allowed to transmit. The station can send as many frames as desired until a predefined time limit is reached. When a station either has no more frames to send or reaches the time limit, it transmits the token. Token passing prevents data collisions that can occur when two computers begin transmitting at the same time.
PORTUGUESE: **Topologia em anel de token**

Top-level management The highest level of management in the enterprise, responsible for direction and control of the enterprise as a whole (such as director, general manager, partner, chief officer and executive manager)
PORTUGUESE: **Gerência executiva**

Topology The physical layout of how computers are linked together Scope Note: Examples of topology include ring, star and bus.
PORTUGUESE: **Topologia**

Total cost of ownership (TCO) Includes the original cost of the computer plus the cost of: software, hardware and software upgrades, maintenance, technical support, training, and certain activities performed by users
PORTUGUESE: **Custo total de propriedade (TCO)**

Transaction Business events or information grouped together because they have a single or similar purpose Scope Note: Typically, a transaction is applied to a calculation or event that then results in the updating of a holding or master file.
PORTUGUESE: **Transação**

Transaction log A manual or automated log of all updates to data files and databases
PORTUGUESE: **Registro de transações**

Transaction protection Also known as "automated remote journaling of redo logs," a data recovery strategy that is similar to electronic vaulting except that instead of transmitting several transaction batches daily, the archive logs are shipped as they are created
PORTUGUESE: **Proteção à transação**

Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) A connection-based Internet protocol that supports reliable data transfer connections Scope Note: Packet data are verified using checksums and retransmitted if they are missing or corrupted. The application plays no part in validating the transfer.
PORTUGUESE: **Protocolo de controle de transmissão (TCP)**

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Provides the basis for the Internet; a set of communication protocols that encompass media access, packet transport, session communication, file transfer, electronic mail (e-mail), terminal emulation, remote file access and network management
PORTUGUESE: **Protocolo de Controle de Transmissão/Protocolo IP (TCP/IP)**

Transparency Refers to an enterprise's openness about its activities and is based on the following concepts:

How the mechanism functions is clear to those who are affected by or want to challenge governance decisions. A common vocabulary has been established.
Relevant information is readily available. Scope Note: Transparency and stakeholder trust are directly related; the more transparency in the governance process, the more confidence in the governance.
PORTUGUESE: **Transparência**

Trap door Unauthorized electronic exit, or doorway, out of an authorized computer program into a set of malicious instructions or programs
PORTUGUESE: **Armadilha**

Trojan horse Purposefully hidden malicious or damaging code within an authorized computer program Scope Note: Unlike viruses, they do not replicate themselves, but they can be just as destructive to a single computer.
PORTUGUESE: **Cavalo de Troia**

Trusted process A process certified as supporting a security goal
PORTUGUESE: **Processos confiáveis**

Trusted system A system that employs sufficient hardware and software assurance measures to allow their use for processing a range of sensitive or classified information
PORTUGUESE: **Sistema confiável**

Tunnel The paths that the encapsulated packets follow in an Internet virtual private network (VPN)
PORTUGUESE: **Túnel**

Tunneling Commonly used to bridge between incompatible hosts/routers or to provide encryption, a method by which one network protocol encapsulates another protocol within itself Scope Note: When protocol A encapsulates protocol B, a protocol A header and optional tunneling headers are appended to the original protocol B packet. Protocol A then becomes the data link layer of protocol B. Examples of tunneling protocols include IPSec, Point-to-point Protocol Over Ethernet (PPPoE) and Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP).
PORTUGUESE: **Encapsulamento**

Tuple A row or record consisting of a set of attribute value pairs (column or field) in a relational data structure
PORTUGUESE: **Tupla**

Twisted pair A low-capacity transmission medium; a pair of small, insulated wires that are twisted around each other to minimize interference from other wires in the cable
PORTUGUESE: **Pares trançados**

Two-factor authentication The use of two independent mechanisms for authentication, (e.g., requiring a smart card and a password) typically the combination of something you know, are or have
PORTUGUESE: **Autenticação de dois fatores**

U

Unicode A standard for representing characters as integers Scope Note: Unicode uses 16 bits, which means that it can represent more than 65,000 unique characters; this is necessary for languages such as Chinese and Japanese.
PORTUGUESE: **Unicode**

Uninterruptible power supply (UPS) Provides short-term backup power from batteries for a computer system when the electrical power fails or drops to an unacceptable voltage level
PORTUGUESE: **Fonte de alimentação ininterrupta (UPS)**

Unit testing A testing technique that is used to test program logic within a particular program or module Scope Note: The purpose of the test is to ensure that the internal operation of the program performs according to specification. It uses a set of test cases that focus on the control structure of the procedural design.
PORTUGUESE: **Testes de unidade**

Universal description, discovery and integration (UDDI) A web-based version of the traditional telephone book's yellow and white pages enabling businesses to be publicly listed in promoting greater e-commerce activities
PORTUGUESE: **Descrição, descoberta e integração universais (UDDI)**

Universal Serial BUS (USB) An external bus standard that provides capabilities to transfer data at a rate of 12 Mbps Scope Note: A USB port can connect up to 127 peripheral devices.
PORTUGUESE: **Barramento serial universal (USB)**

UNIX A multi-user, multitasking operating system that is used widely as the master control program in workstations and especially servers
PORTUGUESE: **UNIX**

Untrustworthy host A host is referred to as untrustworthy because it cannot be protected by the firewall; therefore, hosts on trusted networks can place only limited trust in it. Scope Note: To the basic border firewall, add a host that resides on an untrusted network where the firewall cannot protect it. That host is minimally configured and carefully managed to be as secure as possible. The firewall is configured to require incoming and outgoing traffic to go through the untrustworthy host.
PORTUGUESE: **Host não confiável**

Uploading The process of electronically sending computerized information from one computer to another computer Scope Note: When uploading, most often the transfer is from a smaller computer to a larger one.
PORTUGUESE: **Carregamento**

User awareness A training process in security-specific issues to reduce security problems; users are often the weakest link in the security chain.
PORTUGUESE: **Conscientização do usuário**

User Datagram Protocol (UDP) A connectionless Internet protocol that is designed for network efficiency and speed at the expense of reliability Scope Note: A data request by the client is served by sending packets without testing to verify whether they actually arrive at the destination, not whether they were corrupted in transit. It is up to the application to determine these factors and request retransmissions.
PORTUGUESE: **Protocolo de datagramas do usuário (UDP)**

Utility programs Specialized system software used to perform particular computerized functions and routines that are frequently required during normal processing Scope Note: Examples of utility programs include sorting, backing up and erasing data.
PORTUGUESE: **Programas utilitários**

Utility script A sequence of commands input into a single file to automate a repetitive and specific task Scope Note: The utility script is executed, either automatically or manually, to perform the task. In UNIX, these are known as shell scripts.
PORTUGUESE: **Script utilitário**

Utility software Computer programs provided by a computer hardware manufacturer or software vendor and used in running the system Scope Note: This technique can be used to examine processing activities; to test programs, system activities and operational procedures; to evaluate data file activity; and, to analyze job accounting data.
PORTUGUESE: **Software utilitário**

V

Vaccine A program designed to detect computer viruses
PORTUGUESE: **Vacina**

Val IT The standard framework for enterprises to select and manage IT-related business investments and IT assets by means of investment programs such that they deliver the optimal value to the enterprise on COBIT.
PORTUGUESE: **Val IT**

Validity check Programmed checking of data validity in accordance with predetermined criteria
PORTUGUESE: **Verificação de validade**

Value The relative worth or importance of an investment for an enterprise, as perceived by its key stakeholders, expressed as total life cycle benefits net of related costs, adjusted for risk and (in the case of financial value) the time value of money
PORTUGUESE: **Valor**

Value creation The main governance objective of an enterprise, achieved when the three underlying objectives (benefits realization, risk optimization and resource optimization) are all balanced Scope Note: COBIT 5 perspective
PORTUGUESE: **Criação de valor**

Value-added network (VAN) A data communication network that adds processing services such as error correction, data translation and/or storage to the basic function of transporting data
PORTUGUESE: **Rede de valor agregado (VAN)**

Variable sampling A sampling technique used to estimate the average or total value of a population based on a sample; a statistical model used to project a quantitative characteristic, such as a monetary amount
PORTUGUESE: **Amostragem variável**

Verification Checks that data are entered correctly
PORTUGUESE: **Verificação**

Virtual organizations Organization that has no official physical site presence and is made up of diverse, geographically dispersed or mobile employees
PORTUGUESE: **Organizações virtuais**

Virtual private network (VPN) A secure private network that uses the public telecommunications infrastructure to transmit data Scope Note: In contrast to a much more expensive system of owned or leased lines that can only be used by one company, VPNs are used by enterprises for both extranets and wide areas of intranets. Using encryption and authentication, a VPN encrypts all data that pass between two Internet points, maintaining privacy and security.
PORTUGUESE: **Rede privativa virtual (VPN)**

Virtualization The process of adding a "guest application" and data onto a "virtual server," recognizing that the guest application will ultimately part company from this physical server
PORTUGUESE: **Virtualização**

Virus A program with the ability to reproduce by modifying other programs to include a copy of itself Scope Note: A virus may contain destructive code that can move into multiple programs, data files or devices on a system and spread through multiple systems in a network.
PORTUGUESE: **Vírus**

Virus signature file The file of virus patterns that are compared with existing files to determine whether they are infected with a virus or worm
PORTUGUESE: **Arquivo de assinatura de vírus**

Voice mail A system of storing messages in a private recording medium which allows the called party to later retrieve the messages
PORTUGUESE: **Correio de voz**

Voice-over Internet Protocol (VoIP) Also called IP Telephony, Internet Telephony and Broadband Phone, a technology that makes it possible to have a voice conversation over the Internet or over any dedicated Internet Protocol (IP) network instead of over dedicated voice transmission lines
PORTUGUESE: **Protocolo VoIP (Voice-over Internet Protocol)**

Vulnerability A weakness in the design, implementation, operation or internal control of a process that could expose the system to adverse threats from threat events
PORTUGUESE: **Vulnerabilidade**

Vulnerability analysis A process of identifying and classifying vulnerabilities
PORTUGUESE: **Análise de vulnerabilidade**

Vulnerability event Any event during which a material increase in vulnerability results that this increase in vulnerability can result from changes in control conditions or from changes in threat capability/force. Scope Note: From Jones, J.; "FAIR Taxonomy," Risk Management Insight, USA, 2008
PORTUGUESE: **Evento de vulnerabilidade**

W

Walk-through A thorough demonstration or explanation that details each step of a process
PORTUGUESE: **Acompanhamento detalhado**

War dialer Software packages that sequentially dial telephone numbers, recording any numbers that answer
PORTUGUESE: **War dialer**

Warm site Similar to a hot site but not fully equipped with all of the necessary hardware needed for recovery
PORTUGUESE: **Warm site**

Waterfall development Also known as traditional development, a procedure-focused development cycle with formal sign-off at the completion of each level
PORTUGUESE: **Desenvolvimento em cascata**

Web hosting The business of providing the equipment and services required to host and maintain files for one or more web sites and provide fast Internet connections to those sites Scope Note: Most hosting is "shared," which means that web sites of multiple companies are on the same server to share/reduce costs.
PORTUGUESE: **Hospedagem na web**

Web page A viewable screen displaying information, presented through a web browser in a single view, sometimes requiring the user to scroll to review the entire page Scope Note: An enterprise's web page may display the enterprise's logo, provide information about the enterprise's products and services, or allow a customer to interact with the enterprise or third parties that have contracted with the enterprise.
PORTUGUESE: **Página da web**

Web server Using the client-server model and the World Wide Web's HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP), Web Server is a software program that serves web pages to users.
PORTUGUESE: **Servidor da web**

Web Services Description Language (WSDL) A language formatted with extensible markup language (XML) to describe the capabilities of a web service as collections of communication endpoints capable of exchanging messages; WSDL is the language used by Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI). See also Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI).
PORTUGUESE: **Linguagem de descrição de serviços da web (WSDL)**

Web site Consists of one or more web pages that may originate at one or more web server computers Scope Note: A person can view the pages of a web site in any order, as he/she would read a magazine.
PORTUGUESE: **Site**

White box testing A testing approach that uses knowledge of a program/module's underlying implementation and code intervals to verify its expected behavior
PORTUGUESE: **Teste de caixa branca**

Wide area network (WAN) A computer network connecting different remote locations that may range from short distances, such as a floor or building, to extremely long transmissions that encompass a large region or several countries
PORTUGUESE: **Rede de longa distância (WAN)**

Wide area network (WAN) switch A data link layer device used for implementing various WAN technologies such as asynchronous transfer mode, point-to-point frame relay solutions, and integrated services digital network (ISDN). Scope Note: WAN switches are typically associated with carrier networks providing dedicated WAN switching and router services to enterprises via T-1 or T-3 connections.
PORTUGUESE: **Rede de longa distância (WAN)**

Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA) A class of systems used to secure wireless (Wi-Fi) computer networks Scope Note: WPA was created in response to several serious weaknesses that researchers found in the previous system, Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP). WPA implements the majority of the IEEE 802.11i standard, and was intended as an intermediate measure to take the place of WEP while 802.11i was prepared. WPA is designed to work with all wireless network interface cards, but not necessarily with first generation wireless access points. WPA2 implements the full standard, but will not work with some older network cards. Both provide good security with two significant issues. First, either WPA or WPA2 must be enabled and chosen in preference to WEP; WEP is usually presented as the first security choice in most installation instructions. Second, in the "personal" mode, the most likely choice for homes and small offices, a pass phrase is required that, for full security, must be longer than the typical six to eight character passwords users are taught to employ.
PORTUGUESE: **Acesso protegido por Wi-Fi (WPA)**

Windows NT A version of the Windows operating system that supports preemptive multitasking
PORTUGUESE: **Windows NT**

Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) A scheme that is part of the IEEE 802.11 wireless networking standard to secure IEEE 802.11 wireless networks (also known as Wi-Fi networks) Scope Note: Because a wireless network broadcasts messages using radio, it is particularly susceptible to eavesdropping. WEP was intended to provide comparable confidentiality to a traditional wired network (in particular, it does not protect users of the network from each other), hence the name. Several serious weaknesses were identified by cryptanalysts, and WEP was superseded by Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA) in 2003, and then by the full IEEE 802.11i standard (also known as WPA2) in 2004. Despite the weaknesses, WEP provides a level of security that can deter casual snooping.
PORTUGUESE: **Privacidade equivalente com fio (WEP)**

Wireless computing The ability of computing devices to communicate in a form to establish a local area network (LAN) without cabling infrastructure (wireless), and involves those technologies converging around IEEE 802.11 and 802.11b and radio band services used by mobile devices
PORTUGUESE: **Computação sem fio**

Wiretapping The practice of eavesdropping on information being transmitted over telecommunications links
PORTUGUESE: **Escuta telefônica (grampo)**

World Wide Web (WWW) A sub network of the Internet through which information is exchanged by text, graphics, audio and video
PORTUGUESE: **World Wide Web (WWW)**

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) An international consortium founded in 1994 of affiliates from public and private organizations involved with the Internet and the web Scope Note: The W3C's primary mission is to promulgate open standards to further enhance the economic growth of Internet web services globally.
PORTUGUESE: **Consórcio da World Wide Web (WWW)**

Worm A programmed network attack in which a self-replicating program does not attach itself to programs, but rather spreads independently of users' action
PORTUGUESE: **Worm**

X

X.25 A protocol for packet-switching networks
PORTUGUESE: **X.25**

X.25 Interface An interface between data terminal equipment (DTE) and data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) for terminals operating in the packet mode on some public data networks
PORTUGUESE: **Interface X.25**

X.500 A standard that defines how global directories should be structured Scope Note: X.500 directories are hierarchical with different levels for each category of information, such as country, state and city.
PORTUGUESE: **X.500**