

# **Key Information**

Level	3
Duration	18 months
Entry requirements	<ul><li>16 years or over.</li><li>Please contact our Apprenticeship team for further entry requirements.</li></ul>
Delivery	A minimum of 30 hours of on-the-job training at workplace per week and 1 day learning. HRUC offer remote and face to face delivery.
Occupation summary	A Level 3 Cyber Security Technician provides fundamental support within a security team, implementing defined security controls, monitoring events, and responding to common threats like phishing and malware. Key duties include configuring firewalls, deploying anti-virus software, applying security updates, assessing vulnerabilities, and managing access rights, all under supervision.
Typical future roles	Incident response technician, Cyber security administrator, Information security analyst, Penetration tester, Security analyst, Security operations analyst, Threat and risk analyst.
Professional Recognition	This standard aligns with the following professional recognition:

UK Cyber Security Council for Associate

Accredited Affiliate.

BCS, The Chartered Institute for IT for Associate BCS membership (AMBCS) and Professional Registration for IT Technicians (RITTech) for Level 3 Chartered Institute for Information Security for

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Government funding may be available. Eligibility and criteria apply

## **Employers involved in creating this standard:**

Babcock International Group, BAE Systems, Bromford Housing Association, Cavendish Nuclear, First Group, MVV, Ministry of Defence, Pendennis Shipyard, Royal Navy, RWE Energy, Rolls Royce.





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#### **Role Profile**

A Level 3 Cyber Security Technician provides fundamental support within a security team, implementing defined security controls, monitoring events, and responding to common threats like phishing and malware.

Key duties include configuring firewalls, deploying anti-virus software, applying security updates, assessing vulnerabilities, and managing access rights, all under supervision. They also play a role in maintaining security inventories, gathering threat intelligence, documenting security events, and working with other teams to ensure compliance with policies and procedures.

The key responsibilities of a Cyber Security Technician include monitoring and assessing security events, performing vulnerability assessments, managing access rights, documenting security issues, and maintaining technical security controls. They also assist with information security training, conduct risk assessments, and produce information management reports to communicate findings to stakeholders.

# **English & Maths**

Apprentices without level 2 English and maths will need to achieve these prior to the Apprenticeship Assessment. For those with an education, health and care plan or a legacy statement the apprenticeships English and maths minimum requirement is Entry Level 3 and British Sign Language qualification are an alternative to English qualifications for whom this is their primary language.

### **Modules and Content Summary**

#### Knowledge

- K1: Principles of organisational information security governance and the components of an organisation's cyber security technical infrastructure including hardware, operating systems, networks, software and cloud
- K2: Cyber security policies and standards based on an Information Security Management System (ISMS)
- K3: Types of physical, procedural and technical controls
- K4: Awareness of how current legislation relates to or impacts upon the occupation including Data Protection Act, Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act, Human Rights Act, Computer Misuse Act, Freedom of Information Act, Official Secrets Act, Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI-DSS), Wireless and Telegraphy Act, professional body codes of conduct, ethical use of information assets
- K5: Cyber security awareness and components of an effective security culture, different organisational structures and cultures, the importance of maintaining privacy and confidentiality of an organisation's information and the impact of a poor security culture
- K6: Principles of cyber security compliance and compliance monitoring techniques
- K7: Core terminology of cyber security confidentiality, integrity, availability (the CIA triad), assurance, authenticity, identification, authentication, accountability, reliability, non-repudiation, access control
- K8: Common security administrative operational tasks e.g. patching, software updates, access control, configuring a range of firewalls, security incident and event management tools (SIEM) and protection tools (Anti-virus, Anti-malware, Anti-spam)
- K9: Cryptography, certificates and use of certificate management tools
- K10: Processes for detecting, reporting, assessing, responding to, dealing with and learning from information security events
- K11: Principles of identity and access management authentication, authorisation and federation and the inter-relationship between privacy and access rights and access control, and the types of access control, access control mechanisms and application control
- K12: Types of digital information assets used in a controlled environment and the need to maintain an inventory of information assets used in a controlled environment and the need for and practice of secure information asset disposal
- K13: Disaster prevention and recovery methods and the need for continuity of service planning and how an organisation might implement basic disaster prevention and recovery practices using conventional and incremental secure backup and recovery techniques and tools both onsite and offsite including geographic considerations
- K14: Categories of cyber security vulnerabilities and common vulnerability exposures –software misconfiguration, sensitive data exposure, injection vulnerabilities, using components with known vulnerabilities, insufficient logging and monitoring, broken access control and authentication, security misconfiguration, incorrect cross-site validation.

#### Knowledge

- K15: Components of a vulnerability assessment scope and techniques to evaluate the results of a vulnerability assessment and provide recommendations based upon the evidence provided by the vulnerability assessment tools. The impact that vulnerabilities might have on an organisation and common vulnerability assessment tools and their strengths and weaknesses
- K16: Threat sources and threat identification and network reconnaissance techniques and the impact that threats might have on an organisation
- K17: Types of information security events brute force attack, malware activity, suspicious user behaviour, suspicious device behaviour, unauthorized system changes
- K18: Computer forensic principles the importance of ensuring that evidence is not contaminated and maintaining the continuity of evidence without compromising it
- K19: Standard information security event incident, exception and management reporting requirements and how to document incident and event information as part of a chain or evidence
- K20: Common information security policies acceptable use, incident management, patching, anti-virus, BYOD, access control, social media, password, data handling and data classification, IT asset disposal
- K21: Cyber security audit requirements, procedures and plans, need to obtain and document evidence in an appropriate form for an internal or external auditor to review
- K22: The significance of customer issues, problems, business value, brand awareness, cultural awareness/ diversity, accessibility, internal/ external audience, level of technical knowledge and profile in a business context
- K23: Evolving cyber security issues in the digital world including the application to critical national infrastructure, communications technologies, the need for information assurance and governance, control systems and internet of things (IoT) devices
- K24: Different learning techniques and the breadth and sources of knowledge and sources of verified information and data
- K25: Importance of maintaining privacy and confidentiality of an organisations information and the impact of a poor security culture
- K26: Concepts of service desk delivery and how to respond to requests for assistance received by a service desk and be able to describe different methods of escalation, when to escalate to a higher level where necessary and the need to communicate accurately and appropriately during an escalation
- K27: Risk assessment, risk management and business impact analysis principles
- K28: How their occupation fits into the wider digital landscape and any current or future regulatory requirements
- K29: How to use data ethically and the implications for wider society, with respect to the use of data
- K30: Roles within a multidisciplinary team and the interfaces with other areas of an organisation.

### Behaviour

- B1: Manage own time to meet deadlines and manage stakeholder expectations
- B2: Work independently and take responsibility for own actions within the occupation
- B3: Use own initiative
- B4: A structured approach to the prioritisation of tasks
- B5: Treat colleagues and external stakeholders fairly and with respect without bias or discrimination
- B6: Act in accordance with occupation specific laws, regulations and professional standards and not accept instruction that is incompatible with any of these
- B7: Review own development needs in order to keep up to date with evolution in technologies, trends and innovation using a range of sources.

#### **Skills**

- S1: Follow information security procedures
- S2: Maintain information security controls
- S3: Develop information security training and awareness resources
- S4: Monitor the effectiveness of information security training and awareness
- S5: Handle and assess the validity of security requests from a range of internal and external stakeholders
- S6: Follow technical procedures to install and maintain technical security controls
- S7: Monitor and report information security events
- S8: Recognise when and how to escalate information security events in accordance with relevant procedures and standards
- S9: Review and modify access rights to digital information systems, services, devices or data
- S10: Maintain an inventory of digital information systems, services, devices and data storage
- S11: Scopes cyber security vulnerability assessments
- S12: Evaluate the results of a cyber security vulnerability assessment
- S13: Perform routine threat intelligence gathering tasks through consulting external sources
- S14: Undertake digital information risk assessments
- S15: Identify and categorise threats, vulnerabilities and risks in preparation for response or escalation
- S16: Document cyber security event information whilst preserving evidence
- S17: Draft information management reports using standard formats appropriate to the recipients
- S18: Review and comment upon cyber security policies, procedures, standards and guidelines
- S19: Perform cyber security compliance checks
- S20: Translate audit requirements and collate relevant information from log files, incident reports and other data sources
- S21: Communication skills to co-operate as part of a multi-functional, multi-disciplinary team using a range of technical and non-technical language to provide an effective interface between internal or external users and suppliers
- S22: Keep up to date with legislation and industry standards related to the implementation of cyber security in an organisation.

#### **Assessment**

To complete the Cyber Security Apprenticeship, apprentices will be expected to complete an Apprenticeship Assessment which will include 3 components:

- · Observation / Practical Assessment
- Interview or panel discussion
- · Written or online knowledge test.



