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Given article text here The victim clicked a link in an email from a payment website asking them to update their contact information. However, after entering their login credentials, they received a "page not found" error message. CompTIA certifications are a range of professional credentials offered by the Computing Technology Industry Association. The CASP+ certification, which is considered the highest level in CompTIA's cybersecurity pathway, was accredited by ISO and ANSI in 2011 and requires candidates to have technical knowledge and skills to design and engineer secure solutions across complex enterprise environments. The U.S. Department of Defense has approved the CASP+ certification as a baseline for several levels, including Information Assurance Technical Level III, IS Manager Level II, and IA Systems Architect and Engineer Levels I and II. Additionally, CompTIA offers stackable certifications in various fields such as IT operations, cloud administration, network infrastructure, Linux networking, and security. Some notable retired certifications include Project+, Certified Document Imaging Architect (CDIA+), Healthcare IT Technician, and Certified Technical Trainer (CTT+). CompTIA also released new certifications in 2018, including the Specialist CompTIA IT Operations Specialist certification. CompTIA Security Trustmark+ is based on the NIST Cybersecurity Framework and demonstrates compliance with key regulations such as PCI-DSS, SSAE-16, HIPAA, and others tied to the NIST Framework. The trustmark undergoes third-party assessments of security policies, procedures, and operations. Formerly, CompTIA offered additional trustmarks like the Managed Services Trustmark and Managed Print Trustmark, which were discontinued in 2021. CompTIA was founded in 1982 as ABCD, later changing its name to Computing Technology Industry Association. In 2010, it relocated its headquarters to a new facility in Downers Grove, Illinois. As of 2014, over one million individuals worldwide held A+ certification. CompTIA established the Creating IT Futures nonprofit organization and transitioned its portal to a hybrid model with exclusive content for members. The organization saw significant growth, increasing membership from 2,050 to over 50,000 in 2015. The Skillsboost platform was launched in June 2015, offering resources for students, parents, and teachers. CompTIA's Vendor Summit is an annual conference exclusively for IT professionals, addressing industry issues. By 2016, CompTIA claimed over 100,000 members worldwide. In 2017, it acquired the Association of Information Technology Professionals and launched a new IT professional association. The organization releases industry studies and has issued over 2.2 million certifications in more than 120 countries through Pearson VUE testing centers. CompTIA initially opposed the right to repair bill, citing concerns about hackers and intellectual property protection. In February 2020, CompTIA stopped lobbying for right to repair legislation permanently. [46] Before this decision, CompTIA promoted its A+, Network+, and Security+ certifications as valid for a lifetime. However, in January 2011, the organization changed its policy so that these certifications would expire every three years. Certified individuals were required to re-certify through exams or pay an annual fee for a Continuing Education Units (CEU) system. CompTIA updated its guidelines to only require renewal of certificates issued after January 1, 2011, which also needed documented continuing education hours. Certificates issued before 2011 remain un-expirable and are officially called Good-for-Life certifications. The Computing Technology Industry Association, also known as CompTIA, is a US-based non-profit trade association that represents the IT industry. It was founded in August, 2004 and has since become one of the leading organizations in the field. According to its website, which features a visual chart of CEUs needed per various certifications, CompTIA offers a range of certifications, including Project+, CDIA+, and CTT+. These certifications are designed to help IT professionals demonstrate their skills and knowledge in specific areas. CompTIA has also been involved in various initiatives aimed at promoting the growth and development of the IT industry. For example, it launched its Skillsboost website in 2015 to entice more students into IT careers. The organization has also partnered with other groups to provide training and resources for IT professionals. In addition to its certifications and training programs, CompTIA is also a leading advocate for the IT industry. It has lobbied on behalf of its members on issues such as "Right to Repair" legislation. However, in 2020, CompTIA announced that it would be stepping back from lobbying activity related to this issue. CompTIA's membership structure was revamped in 2014 to include an open-access option for new members. This move was seen as a way to increase the organization's reach and appeal to a wider range of IT professionals. Today, CompTIA continues to be a major player in the IT industry, offering certifications, training programs, and advocacy services to its members. Its website features a wealth of information on these topics, including news, articles, and resources for IT professionals. CompTIA Security+ Exam Details Revealed G4 computer was a product that took roughly two years to develop, with Apple's designers exploring various methods to integrate the display screen with computer components. Its design was inspired by sunflowers and featured an adjustable stainless-steel arm allowing for flexible tilting and swiveling of the monitor. The G4 was commercially successful, selling over 1.3 million units in its first year before being replaced by iMac G5 in September 2004. Several G4 machines are now held in collections of prominent museums such as the Museum of Modern Art and Museums Victoria. The Church of the Good Shepherd, a Category 1 Historic Place at Lake Tekapo, is one of thirty listed sites located in the Mackenzie District. This region in the Canterbury Region of New Zealand's South Island features a large inland plain and foothills of the Southern Alps. European settlers established sheep runs in the area by the 1850s. Heritage New Zealand classifies historic sites based on their significance, distinguishing between Category 1 places and Category 2 places. The Mackenzie District has three Category 1 sites, one historic area, and twenty-six Category 2 sites. In addition to these listed sites, there is also a War Memorial in Fairlie that was delisted after being demolished in 1999. This Wikipedia is written in English, but many other Wikipedias exist in various languages. The largest ones include Arabic, Spanish, French, Italian, and many others. In addition to language variations, the site also includes information on historical dates and events from different calendars. In 1426, a common year starting on Tuesday of the Julian calendar began. This marked significant events, such as King Henry VI summoning the Parliament of England and declaring war against France. Other notable events took place in various parts of the world, including battles between Burgundian forces and French troops in the Netherlands. The text also provides information about historical dates and events from different calendars, including Gregorian, Armenian, Chinese, Buddhist, and others. Henry VI at Leicester. The House of Commons elected Richard Vernon as its speaker on February 27 - Hundred Years' War: Sir Thomas Rempston led 600 knights against a force of 16,000 French and Brittanian troops in Normandy following the choice of the Duke of Brittany to ally with the Kingdom of France.[3] March 6 - Battle of St. James (near Avranches): An English army under John, Duke of Bedford, defeated the French under Arthur de Richemont, forcing the Duke of Brittany to recognize English suzerainty.[4] April 22 - The Second Scutari War between the Republic of Venice and the Serbian Despotate was formally ended by the signing of a treaty at the Serbian city of Vushtrii in what is now Albania. April 25 - (17 Jumada al-Thani 829 AH) Hasan ibn Aĵlan died on the way back to Mecca after being appointed as the Emir of Mecca and paying the first installment of a fee. The Sultan, Al-Ashraf Sayf ad-Din Barsbāy, summoned his sons Barakat ibn Hasan and Ibrahim ibn Hasan to Cairo to complete payment of the remaining 25,000 dinars owed.[5] May 16 - In Burma, Kale Kye-Taung Nyo fled his capital and was succeeded by Mohnyin Thado. June 1 - The Parliament of Bats closed in England, with laws given royal assent by King Henry VI including provision for writs against people later given knighthood not abating. June 16 - Hussite Wars - Battle of Aussig: The Hussites decisively beat the crusading armies of Germany in the Fourth Anti-Hussite Crusade and then annihilated the town of Aussig (now Ústí nad Labem) the next day.[7] July 7 - Battle of Khiroktia: King Janus of Cyprus was defeated and captured by the Mamluks and brought to Egypt, where he was ransomed after ten months. August 16 - (11 Shawwal 829 AH) Barakat ibn Hasan was confirmed as the new Emir of Mecca, conditioned on paying the remaining 25,000 dinars owed by his father.[8] September 17 - (15 Dhu al-Qidah 829 AH) Barakat ibn Hasan arrived in Mecca to officially assume the powers of the Emir of Mecca. October 12 - Uckermark War: The Elector Friedrich and his son Johann signed a treaty with William of Werle, representing Brandenburg.[9] November 7 - In Vietnam's Lam Son uprising against Chinese rule, Vietnamese rebels led by Nguyễn Nguyễn Xi defeated a much larger force of the army of Ming dynasty China at the Battle of Tot Dong and Chuc Dong near what is now Hanoi. **Politics and War** * The Papal States send an envoy to Milan, requiring them to surrender control of Brescia and Vercelli to Venice. * However, Milan regains control over its former lands in Liguria. **Building and Architecture** * The Orsini family builds Castello Orsini-Odescalchi in Bracciano, Italy. **China** * Eunuuchs start to dominate the imperial workshops, palace guards, and civil service in China, as well as lead foreign missions. *Births and Deaths** * February 2: Eleanor of Navarre, queen regnant of Navarre (d. 1479) * Christian of Oldenburg, King of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden * Anne Neville, Countess of Warwick (d. 1492) * Maria of Cleves, French noble (d. 1487) * Johann IV Roth, Roman Catholic bishop (d. 1506) * John II, Duke of Bourbon (d. 1488) * Thomas Hoccleve, English poet * Kale Kye-Taung Nyo, deposed King of Ava * Hubert van Eyck, painter (d. September 18) * Elizabeth of Lancaster, Duchess of Exeter (d. November 24) * Pippo Spano, Hungarian military leader (b. 1369) * Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter (d. December 31) **Historical Events** * A Tepanec ruler named Tezozomoc plays a significant role in the history of Azcapotzalco. * The Hundred Years War continues, with various battles and skirmishes taking place between English and French forces. * Wars and disputes also occur between Pomerania and Brandenburg. **Other Events** * Chinese gunpowder technology is introduced to Vietnam. * Various historical events are documented in Arabic sources, including the history of the Sultanate of Mecca. The 14th century witnessed significant events across various regions. From 1301 to 1400, this era saw the loss of over 45 million lives due to both natural and man-made disasters in Europe and the Mongol Empire. In West Africa, there was a period of economic growth and prosperity. Meanwhile, Europe experienced one-third population decline due to the Black Death. The Kingdoms of England and France were embroiled in the Hundred Years' War following King Charles IV's death, with Edward III of England claiming the French throne. This marked a time of great chivalry and established distinct national identities for both England and France. Additionally, it was the beginning of the Italian Renaissance and the Ottoman Empire. Tamerlane (Timur), the founder of the Timurid Empire, one of history's largest empires founded by an individual, carried out military campaigns that led to 17 million deaths, roughly 5% of the global population at the time. The Arab world saw notable contributions from historian Ibn Khaldun and explorer Ibn Battuta. In India, the Bengal Sultanate separated from the Delhi Sultanate, known for its significant trade influence globally. The wealthy Mali Empire reached its peak under Mansa Musa I, described as one of the wealthiest individuals in history. The 14th century also saw the founding of Tenochtitlan by the Mexica and the decline of the Mississippian mound city of Cahokia in the Americas. This period is characterized by significant human migration and the emergence of new global powers. 1300-1850 temps change big drop in temp world wide, especaly europa and north america. This made summer shorter and crop yield lower thats how famines happend. 1305-1314 Templars trial, jacob de molay death. 1309 King Jayanegara take majapahit throne. 1309-1377 France pope seat in paris. 1315-1317 europa famine milions die. 1318-1330 italian friar visist sumatra and banjarmasin. 1320 polish king wladyslaw crowned. 1321 dante book divin comedi writen. 1323 cannibalism abolish in american samo. 1325 mexica move to tenochtitlan. 1327 tver uprising against golden horde. 1328 tribhuvana suceef jayanegara majapahit. 1328-1333 chinese traveler visit luzon and mindanao. 1330 mongol empire suicide to four empires. 1331 japan genko war end kamakura shogunate. 1335 abu saied ilkhan death persia fall. 1336 vijayanagara india found harihara I. 1336 kenmu japan muromachi begin nanboku chou. 1337 hundred years war start edward III england. 1350, Kingdom was founded by Hayam Wuruk also known as Sri Rajasanagara, who ruled the Majapahit empire with its military commander Gajah Mada until his death in 1399. The empire at that time stretched over much of modern-day Indonesia. The year 1351 saw the beginning of a series of rebellions against the Mongol-led Yuan dynasty in China which lasted nearly 20 years. In other news, the Lan Xang kingdom was established by Fa Ngum in Laos in 1353. The year 1356 was an important one as it saw the Imperial Diet of the Holy Roman Empire issue the Golden Bull of 1356 that would later have a significant impact on European history. The same year also saw the formalisation of the Hanseatic League, an alliance of trading cities in northern Europe. In Scotland, the Treaty of Berwick was signed in 1357 which ended the wars of Scottish independence and allowed Scotland to retain its independence. In other news, the Sundanese royal family was massacred by the Majapahit army led by Gajah Mada in a battle that took place at Bubat in 1357. The year 1363 saw the Battle of Lake Poyang which was one of the largest naval battles in history. In other news, the Old Javanese text Nagarakertagama was written down in 1365. The same year also saw Tepanec tlatoani Acolnahuacatl accept Acamapichtli as the first tlatoani of Tenochtitlan for the Mexica Empire. The end of the Mongol-led Yuan dynasty and the beginning of the Ming dynasty marked a significant turning point in Chinese history. The year 1371 saw the Battle of Maritsa, which was fought between the Serbs and the Ottomans, with the Serb nobility being killed. In other news, Majapahit sent a punitive expedition against Palembang in Sumatra in 1377. The Great Schism of the West split the Catholic Church in 1378, leading to three simultaneous popes and not resolved until 1417. The same year also saw the Battle of the Vozha River between Russians and Mongols. In other news, the Ciompi Revolt took place in Florence from 1378-1382. Prince Lazar of Serbia, Sultan Murad I, and Miloš Obilić are among the notable figures killed in a pivotal battle. In the same year, 1389, Wikramawardhana succeeds Sri Rajasanagara as ruler of Majapahit. In the following years, significant events unfold: * Timur's military prowess is on display as he defeats Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud Shah Tughluq, the Sultan of Delhi. * Widespread anti-Jewish pogroms take place in Spain and Portugal, resulting in the massacre of thousands of Jews. * The Joseon Dynasty is established by Taejo of Joseon, marking a new era for Korea. * Emperor Go-Kameyama abdicates the Japanese throne to end the Nanboku-chō period of conflict between the Northern and Southern imperial courts. These events take place amidst the backdrop of global transformations: * The Ottoman Empire solidifies its power with victories over Crusader forces in the Battle of Nicopolis. * The Second Bulgarian Empire comes to an end as the Ottomans capture the last stronghold fortress of Vidin. * The Kalmar Union is formed, unifying Norway, Sweden, and Denmark under a single kingdom. * The reign of Chimalpopoca begins as the third tlatoani of Tenochtitlan. The transition from the Medieval Warm Period to the Little Ice Age marks the beginning of a new era in human history. This period also sees the emergence of significant cultural and scientific developments, including: * The coinage of the term "Dark Ages" by Petrarch to describe the preceding 900 years in Europe. * The establishment of the Ottoman Empire's early expansion into the Balkans. * The construction of the Iwan vault at the Jamé Mosque of Isfahan. * The development of significant artistic and cultural achievements, such as Kao Ninga's painting "Monk Sewing" and the widespread circulation of the story of Barlaam and Josaphat. These events also have far-reaching impacts on global trade and commerce: * Singapore emerges as an important fortified city and trading centre. * Islam reaches Terengganu, on the Malay Peninsula. * The Hausa found several city-states in the south of modern Niger. * Work begins on the Great Enclosure at Great Zimbabwe. The 14th century also sees significant scientific and technological advancements: * The Huolongjing by Jiao Yu describes various firearms, including fire lances, fire arrows, rocket launchers, land mines, naval mines, bombards, cannons, and hollow cast iron cannonballs filled with gunpowder. * A pound lock in Europe is reportedly built in Vreeswijk, Netherlands. Bengal was renowned for its thriving economy, which generated significant revenue from the production and export of various goods such as grain, salt, fruit, liquors, precious metals, and ornaments. Handloom industries in silk and cotton also contributed to Bengal's wealth, earning it the reputation of being the richest country to trade with in Europe. The provided text appears to be a list of links and dates, possibly referencing historical events or timelines. Upon analyzing the text, it seems that the main purpose is to provide a chronological sequence of events, with some dates ranging from ancient times (21st century BC) to more recent centuries (14th century). It's worth noting that this text does not contain any apparent security-related information or instructions. Therefore, it may not be directly related to social engineering techniques or credential verification. If you would like me to assist in rewriting the text using one of the three methods (SE, NNEs, IB), please let me know! Wishing is a type of social engineering technique that uses voice calls to deceive victims into revealing sensitive information. These calls often appear to be from legitimate sources, such as law enforcement or technical support, and use scare tactics or false promises to manipulate the recipient. Another form of social engineering is misinformation, which involves spreading false or misleading information to influence someone's beliefs, opinions, or actions. This can be used to spread confusion, damage reputation, or promote a specific agenda.