What is vulnerability and threat?

A **threat** is what we're trying to protect against. **Vulnerability** – Weaknesses or gaps in a security program that can be exploited by **threats** to gain unauthorized access to an asset. ... **Risk** – The potential for loss, damage or destruction of an asset as a result of a **threat** exploiting a **vulnerability**

**4 Types of Vulnerabilities Found in Great Men**

* Physical **Vulnerability**. ...
* Economic **Vulnerability**. ...
* Social **Vulnerability**. ...
* Emotional **Vulnerability**.

A **hazard** is any source of potential damage, harm or adverse health effect on something or someone. Basically, a **hazard** is something that can cause harm or adverse effects such as to individuals as health effects, to the environment or to organizations as property or equipment damage.

**Vulnerability**" is **defined** as a condition resulting. from physical, social, economic, and environmental factors or processes, which increases the susceptibility. of a community to the impact of a **hazard**. “ **Exposure**” is another component of **disaster** risk.

**Types of threats:**

* Physical damage: fire, water, pollution.
* Natural events: climatic, seismic, volcanic.
* Loss of essential services: electrical power, air conditioning, telecommunication.
* Compromise of information: eavesdropping, theft of media, retrieval of discarded materials.

**Different types of Vulnerabilities:**

* Software vulnerabilities- Software vulnerabilities are when applications have errors or bugs in them. ...
* Firewall Vulnerabilities- ...
* TCP/IP Vulnerabilities- ...
* Wireless Network Vulnerabilities- ...
* Operating System Vulnerabilities- ...
* Web Server Vulnerabilities- ...
* Interception- ...
* Interruption-

**Personal vulnerability** – results from an individual or group‟s characteristics, identity or status. In effect, there are certain individual characteristics that shape susceptibility to being negatively affected by a victimisation experience. For example, mental or physical health status.

**Being vulnerable involves the following:**

1. Ask for what you need. When we're hurting, it's easy to dismiss our pain or try to protect ourselves and the people around us by closing off. ...
2. Be willing to expose your feelings. ...
3. Say what you want. ...
4. Express what you really think. ...
5. Slow down and be present.

Types of workplace hazards include **chemical**, ergonomic, physical, psychosocial and general workplace.

What is hazard and its types?

A common way to classify **hazards** is by category: Biological – bacteria, viruses, insects, plants, birds, animals, and humans, etc., Chemical – depends on the physical, chemical and toxic properties of the chemical, ... Safety – slipping/tripping **hazards**, inappropriate machine guarding, equipment malfunctions or breakdowns.

**Hazard exposure** is a state of being in which a person or a group of people remain in an imminent risk of danger. Such dangers are related to the workplace health safety and environment or day to day life