



What is Cyber Threat Defender?

Cyber Threat Defender (CTD) is a competitive, collectible card game similar to games, such as Pokémon or Magic the Gathering. Through the use of booster packs, players can customize their decks to develop different strategies to defeat their opponents.









Cyber Threat Defender Objective?

Players create a network of Assets and build Defenses to prevent Attacks and from opponents and Events are various things that can happen.

Asset Laptop Computer Asset - Wireless, System A typical laptop computer that can be used to connect to the Internet via a Wireless Router. You must have a Wireless Network type card in play before playing this card. You receive 1 point each round this card is in play.



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Attack



Card Types

Attacks:

The four basic types of cards:

Assets: The foundation of your computer network

Defenses: How you protect your network from attacks & disaster

Events: Random happenings, for better or worse

Malicious attempts against your network

Asset Defense Event Attack





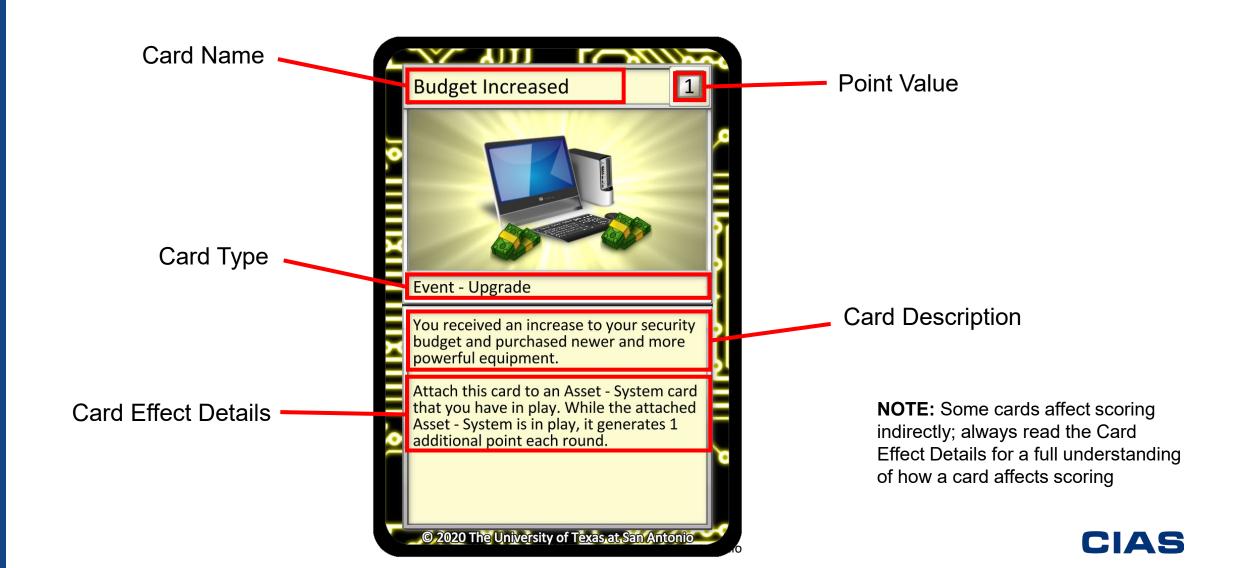








Anatomy of a Card





Common Card Mechanics – Gain Points



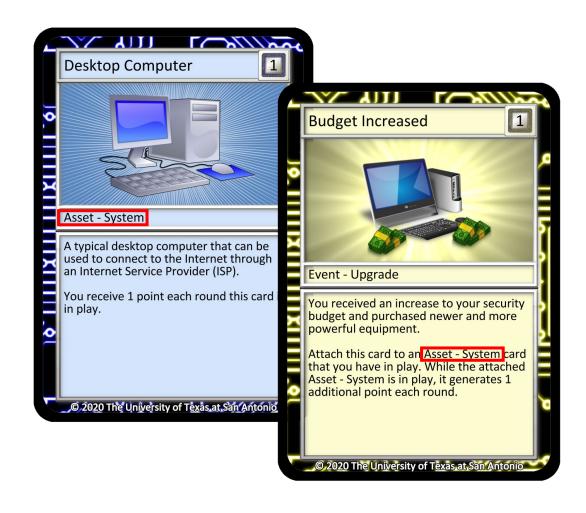








Common Card Mechanics – Gain Points









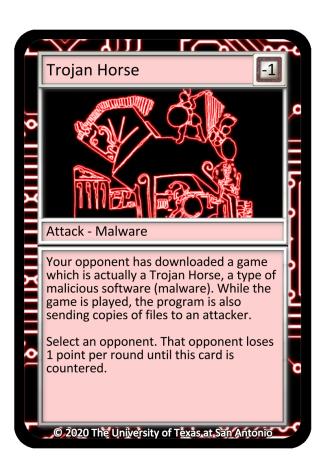
Common Card Mechanics – Gain Points







Common Card Mechanics – Opponent Point Loss









Common Card Mechanics – Card Removal & Immunity











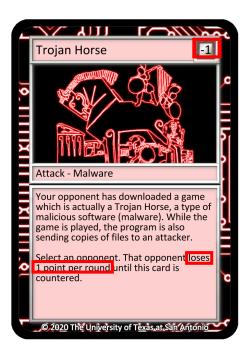
The Value of Cards

Read the bottom paragraph of each card description

- Indicates points gained or lost and who is affected
- Not all cards are worth points
- Playing an Attack card makes your opponent lose points, not you!









Recommended Layout for Play

- We recommend that players keep all cards they play in their own area
- Any Attack or Event card in play can be viewed as targeting the opponent (where applicable)
- Note: Event cards can either hinder your opponent or benefit yourself. Read the cards carefully





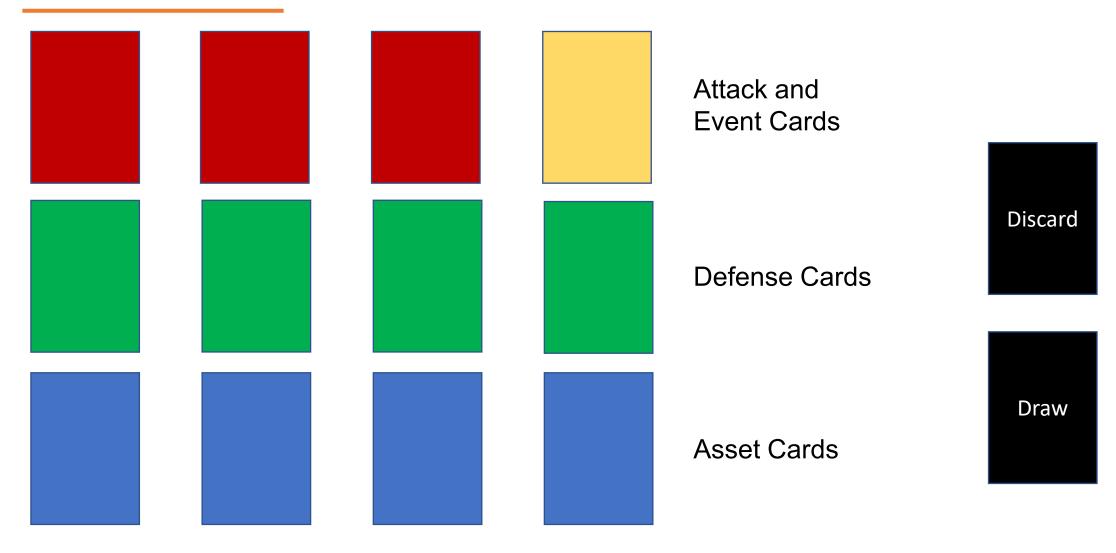








Recommended Layout for Play (with no game mat)







Cyber Threat Defender

Events







A typical desktop computer that can be used to connect to the Internet through

an Internet Service Provider (ISP)











isset - System or Asset - Server cards i

play. You gain one point at the end of

What is your strategy?

While you play, consider some of the following scenarios.



What is your strategy? Defense Cards

Placing defense cards as soon as possible.





















What is your strategy? Defense Cards

For example, if you are going to play a Wireless Router, you may consider playing an Encryption card to stay protected.























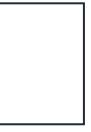




What is your strategy? Event Cards

Event Cards can be played by either player at any time during a round. They can be crucial to helping you win.



























Getting Started: Each Player Does the Following...

Put into play: one Desktop Computer, one ISP Connection
 "In Play" = face up on the table in your asset zone (the area closest to you on the table).

 Note: You can play any one Asset – System and one Asset – ISP card type; however, the Desktop Computer and ISP Connection cards are the only playable options within

the base deck.

- 2. Shuffle your deck
- 3. <u>Draw</u> seven cards to get started. You may look at your cards.









How do you play?

Turn-based game.

- During your turn, you may play <u>up to three</u> cards from your hand *if* possible. Read the second paragraph fully.
 - Each card's effect takes place immediately when played unless specified by the card.
 - The Event cards do not count toward this limit and can be played during either turn
- When done playing cards, if you have more than <u>five</u> cards in hand, you
 must <u>discard</u> until you have five cards.
 - You choose any card in your hand to send to your discard pile and continue doing this until you only have 5 cards left in hand.





How do you play?

- Finally, <u>draw two</u> cards, and your turn immediately ends. You will always draw 2 cards at the end of a turn.
- Then, the next player's turn begins. This player follows the same steps as player one.
 - When both players have finished their turn that is considered a round.
 Scoring occurs at the end of each round.
 - Once scoring has been done, round 2 begins and the process repeats until there is a winner.



How does scoring work?

- The cards next to players 1 and 2 (to the right) represent the current cards that each player has in play, which affect their respective scores.
- Each card shown has a value of 1 except for the red attack card, which is -1. How many points does each player earn this round?

















How does scoring work?

- Player One gains 1 point in total for this round
 - Gains 2 points from Assets, but loses 1 point from an Attack
- Player Two gains 3 points in total for this round
 - Gains 2 points from Assets and 1 point from an Event.
 There are no Attacks causing the loss of points.

The first player to 30 points wins! (First to -45 points loses)

















Let's play for 5 minutes...

We will have a micro quiz on identifying incorrect states of game play on the next couple slides.



Can you identify what's wrong?

- Player Two has a malware type attack card in play while Player One has an Anti-Malware
- Player One is using a laptop without the Wireless router card























Can you identify what's wrong?

- Player One has played a Firewall Rules Not Updated card but Player Two's Host-Based Firewall has not been removed.
- Player Two has three Desktop Computers in play but they only have one ISP Connection.
- Reading the descriptions and names of these cards will help you avoid these mistakes























Thank You

For examples of a full round of play, download the Cyber Threat Defender rulebook or watch our video tutorials at CyberThreatDefender.com.

