



# Digital Systems

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8.1 Cybersecurity & AI

**FOX**  
**MIS**

# ROADMAP

START

**Week 1:**  
Introduction & Systems Analysis

- Course Description
- Systems Thinking

Assignments #01 & 02

**Week 2:**  
Digital Product Management

- Max Labs 1a & 1b
- Systems & Processes

Assignment #03

**Week 3:**  
Introduction to Process Mapping

- Swim Lane Diagrams

Assignment #04

**Week 4:**  
Data Modeling with Entity Relationship Diagrams

- ERD Diagrams

Assignment #05

**Week 5:**  
Exam #1, Digital Systems & Information Systems: Part I & II

- Learn IT #1
- ERP & CRM

\*Exam: check course site

Assignment #06

**Week 9:**  
Exam #2 & JavaScript Unit #1

- Parts I & II
- Hello World, Variables

\*Exam: check course site

**Week 8:**  
Cybersecurity & AI

- Cybersecurity
- Protection Protocols
- Artificial Intelligence

**Week 7:**  
Information Systems: Part IV  
Platforms & Digital Business Models

- SCM
- Platforms & Digital Models

Assignment #08

**Week 6:**  
Information Systems: Parts II & III

- CRM
- Data Analytics

Assignment #07

**Week 10:**  
JavaScript Unit #2  
Functions

- Values & Variables
- Operator types
- Strings

Assignment #9

**Week 11:**  
JavaScript Unit #3  
Logical Operators & Conditional Logic

- Logical Operators
- Conditional Types

**Week 12:**  
JavaScript Unit #4  
Loops

- Intro to Loops
- While and Do

Assignment #10

**Week 13:**  
JavaScript Unit #4  
Working with Loops & HTML & CSS Unit

- Writing the code
- HTML & CSS Basics

**Week 14 + 1:**  
HTML & CSS Unit  
(continued)

- HTML & CSS Basics
- Course Reflection

Assignments #11

\*Final Exam: check course site

FINISH

[External] 1017 Edgemill Way - Lavin - Message (HTML)

File Message Help Acrobat

Delete Archive Reply Reply All Forward Share to Teams

Quick Steps Move Tags Editing Immersive Language Zoom OneNote Add-in PhishAlarm

[External] 1017 Edgemill Way - Lavin

Stephanie Supplee <stephanie@hhsstitle.com> (Stephanie Supplee via infinitebrokers.com)

To Amy A. Lavin  
Cc smlavin@wgflaw.com

You forwarded this message on 7/10/2020 2:50 PM.  
We could not verify the identity of the sender. Click here to learn more.  
The actual sender of this message is different than the normal sender. Click here to learn more.

ClosingDisclosure-BuyerAndSeller.pdf  
1 MB

Open PDFs in Adobe Acrobat

Hello,

To avoid closing delay, you're to wire [REDACTED] (cash to close) today. Any excess funds will be refunded to you in the form of a cashier's check at closing. please plan on bringing TWO forms of identification with you to the closing (one of which should be a driver's license or other government-issued photo identification). Please reply to this email to confirm receipt, so i can provide you with our TRUST wiring instructions.

Thank you,

The linked image cannot be displayed. The file may have been moved, renamed, or deleted. Verify that the link points to the correct file and location.

**Stephanie M. Supplee**  
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100% 46°F Sunny 2:52 PM



## Cybersecurity Threat Statistics

Number	Stat	Source
\$4.24 M	Average cost of a data breach	IBM/Ponemon Cost of a Data Breach Report 2021
287	Average number of days to identify and contain a data breach	IBM/Ponemon Cost of a Data Breach Report 2021
350,000	Number of new malware programs found per day	AV-TEST Institute
18,000	Number of Solarwinds customers affected by supply chain breach	U.S. SEC filing, 12/14/20
\$1.85 M	Average cost of remediating ransomware attack	Sophos State of Ransomware 2021 report
74%	U.S. companies experiencing successful phishing attack in 2020	Proofpoint 2021 State of the Phish Report

CompTIA

*Cybercrime costs include damage and destruction of data, stolen money, lost productivity, theft of intellectual property, theft of personal and financial data, embezzlement, fraud, post-attack disruption to the normal course of business, forensic investigation, restoration and deletion of hacked data and systems, and reputational harm.*



# TOP CYBER THREATS



## Ransomware

10 terabytes and more of data stolen monthly. More than 60% of affected organisations may have paid ransom demands



## Malware

Malware infections are increasing due to crypto-jacking and Internet of Things malware. Widespread cloud adoption provides attack opportunities for cybercriminals. In 2021, we observed 66 disclosures of zero-day vulnerabilities

## Social Engineering threats

Social engineering and especially phishing remain a popular technique for attackers to conduct their malicious activities with new lures focusing on the Russia's invasion of Ukraine



## Threats against data

They form a collection of threats that aim at gaining unauthorised access and disclosure, as well as manipulating data to interfere with the system behaviour.

Year on year increases as due to the increase in the amount of data produced

## Threats against availability: Denial of Service

The DDoS landscape was affected by the Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The numbers have risen and July 2022 was a peak with the largest ever recorded attack launched in Europe



## Threats against availability: Internet threats

Destruction of internet infrastructure, outages and rerouting of internet traffic impact internet usage and free flow of information.

## Disinformation – misinformation

AI-enabled disinformation, deepfakes and disinformation-as-a-service are escalating with targets including elections, the green transition, covid-19 and the Russia's invasion of Ukraine



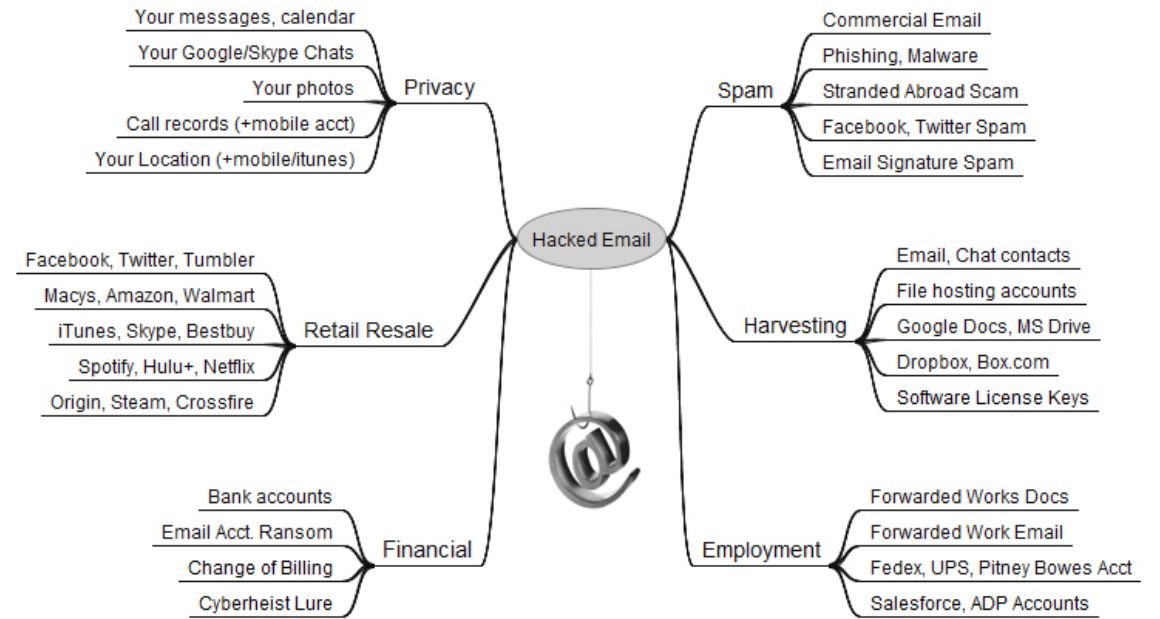
## Supply-chain attacks

Cybercriminals exhibit increasing capability and interest in supply chain attacks.

Third-party incidents account for 17% of the intrusions in 2021 compared to less than 1% in 2020

Source: ENISA Threat Landscape 2022 (July 2021 to July 2022)  
Reproduction is authorised, provided the source is acknowledged





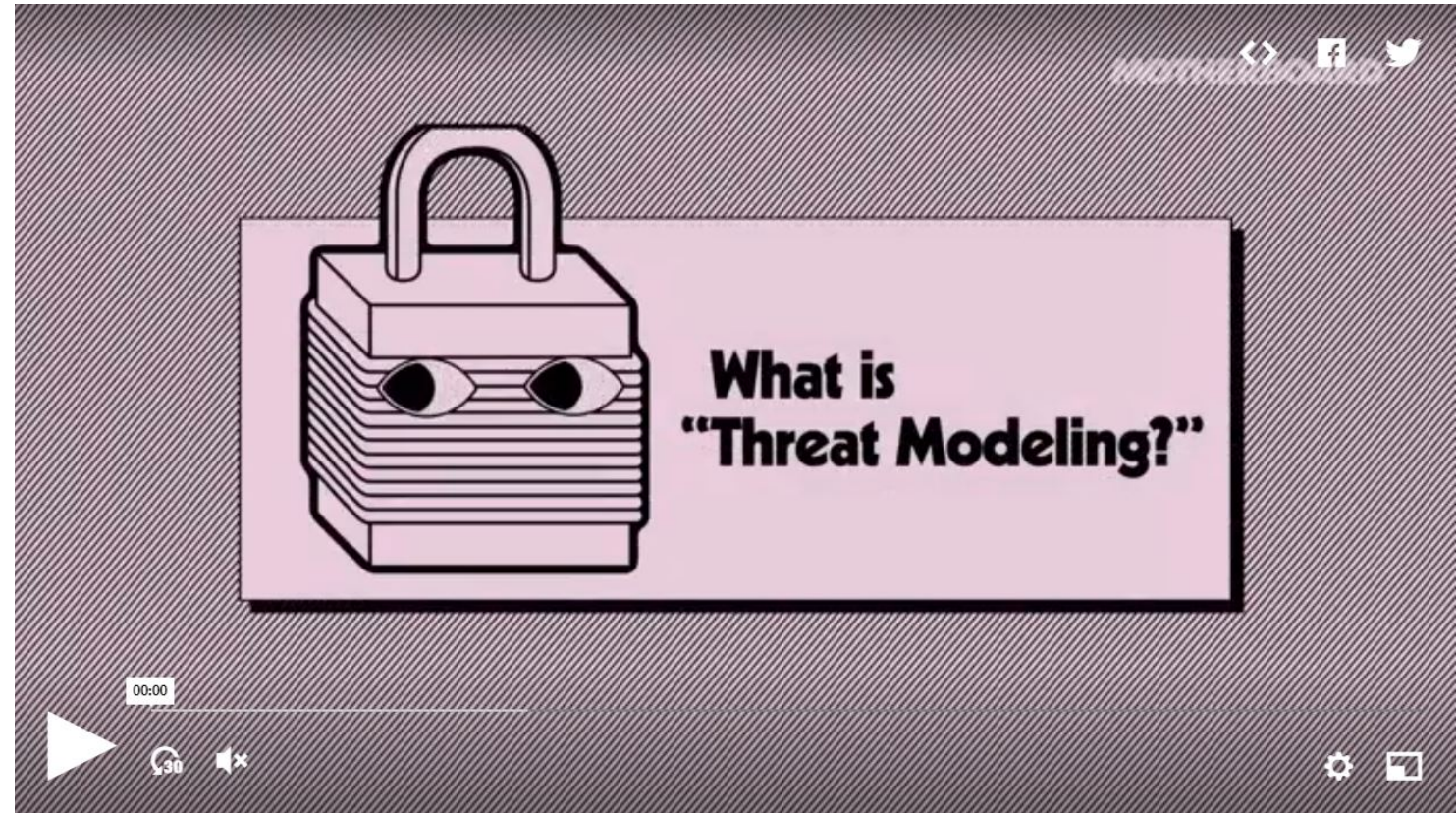
# THE VALUE OF YOUR EMAIL ACCOUNT



# Cybersecurity - Core Fundamentals

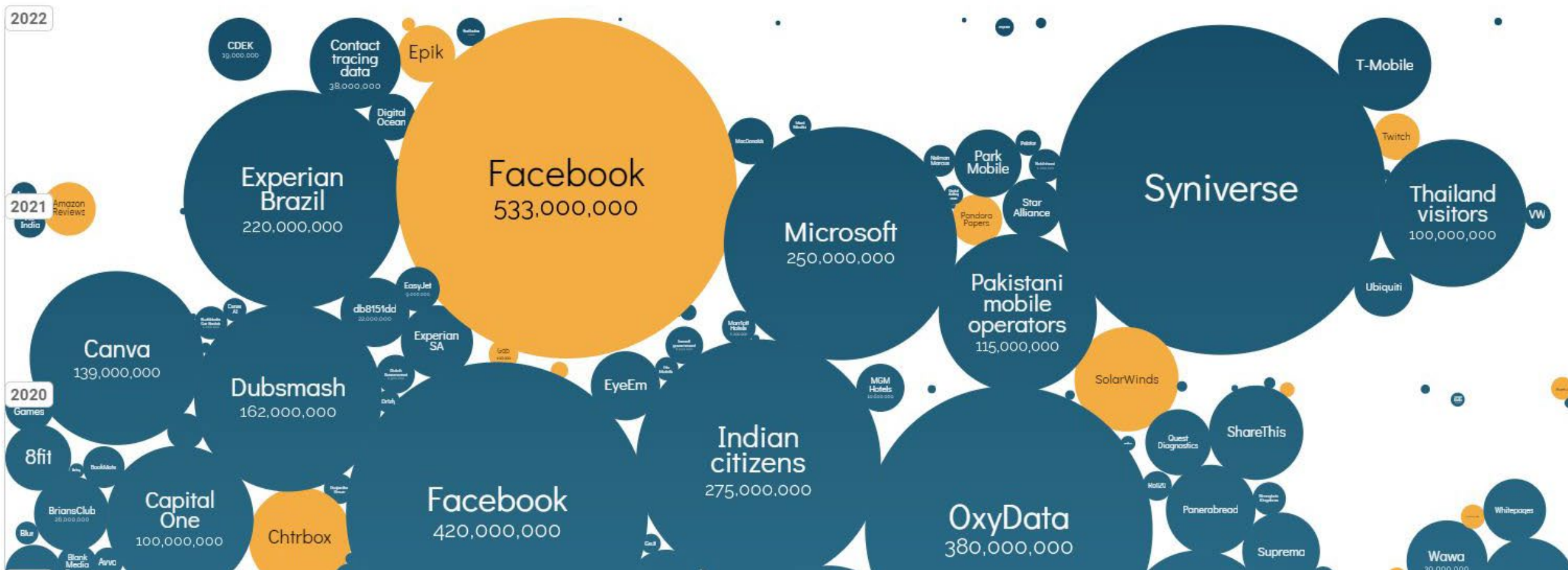
## Consider these five questions:

1. What do you want to protect?
2. Who do you want to protect it from?
3. How likely is it that you will need to protect it?
4. How bad are the consequences if you fail?
5. How much trouble are you willing to go through in order to try to prevent those consequences?



Source: [https://www.vice.com/en\\_us/article/a37p94/what-is-threat-modeling](https://www.vice.com/en_us/article/a37p94/what-is-threat-modeling)

# World's Biggest Data Breaches & Hacks



Source: <https://www.oyster-ims.com/news/worlds-biggest-data-breaches-hacks>



# Corporate Hacks

**Who was Hacked?**

**Why should you care?**

- SSN
- Credit Cards
- Loans
- Identity



Source: <https://grandmutual.com/blog/tips-for-protecting-your-business-from-a-data-breach/>

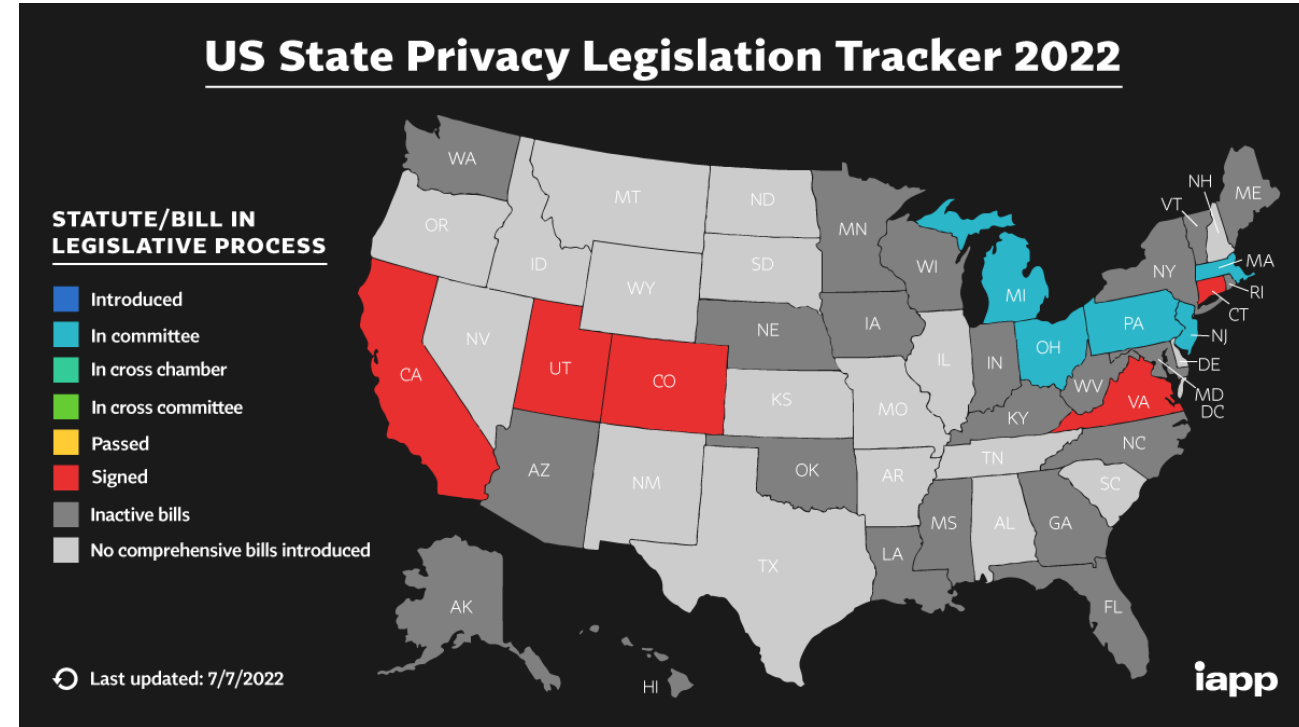
# Regulations

## Privacy and Personal Data Protection

- California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA)
- General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

## Few Federal cybersecurity regulations

- 1996-Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
- 1999-Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act
- 2002 Homeland Security Act, includes
  - Federal Information Security Management Act
- State-level momentum for comprehensive privacy bills



Source: [https://iapp.org/media/images/resource\\_center/State\\_Comp\\_Privacy\\_Law\\_Map.png](https://iapp.org/media/images/resource_center/State_Comp_Privacy_Law_Map.png)

# Strategic Planning

## What does this all mean?

- Define the eight reasons

## Eight Related Causes of Security Failure



ID: 382968

© 2019 Gartner, Inc.

Source: <https://www.gartner.com/document/3904673?ref=solrAll&refval=225616225&qid=0df98fbb9b466bc69199efad/>

# LIVE CYBER THREAT MAP

43,528,609 ATTACKS ON THIS DAY

**DON'T WAIT TO BE ATTACKED**  
**PREVENTION STARTS NOW >**

## TOP TARGETED COUNTRIES

Highest rate of attacks per organization in the last day.

-  Mongolia
-  Nepal
-  Georgia
-  Vietnam
-  Taiwan

## TOP TARGETED INDUSTRIES

Highest rate of attacks per organization in the last day.

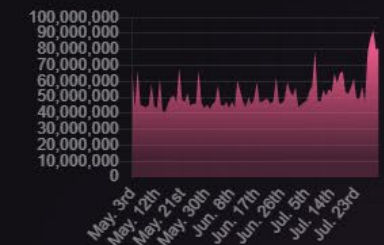
-  Education
-  Government
-  Healthcare


## TOP MALWARE TYPES








Malware types with the highest global impact in the last day.

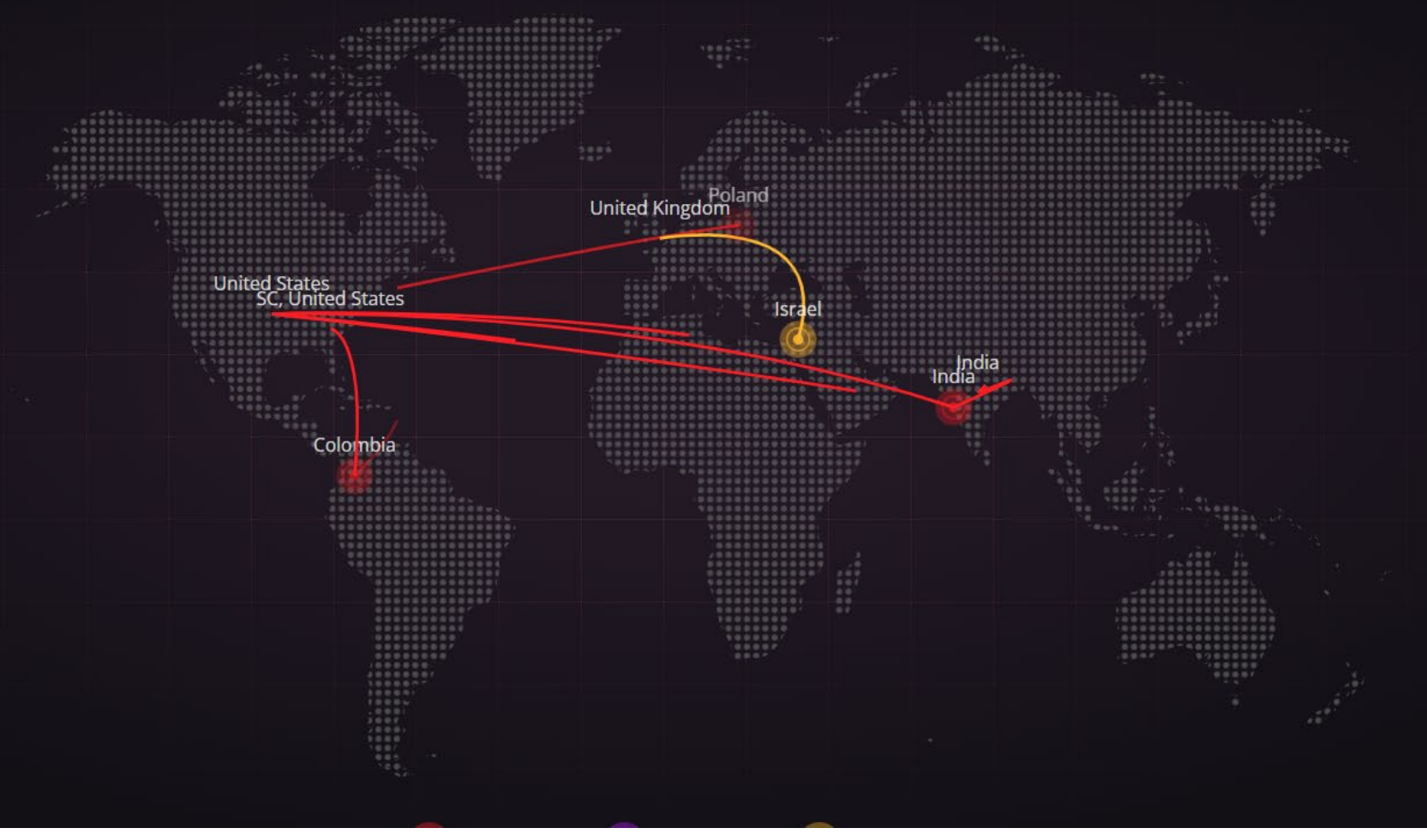
-  Infostealer
-  Adware
-  Phishing

## RECENT DAILY ATTACKS



ATTACKS  Current rate - 4 +

-  Maze.TC.ti  
12:52:38 India → India
-  REP.TC.ajaojz  
12:52:38 United States → India
-  REP.TC.ajaojz  
12:52:38 United States → India
-  REP.TC.ajaojz  
12:52:38 United States → India
-  Oracle Protection Violation  
12:52:37 United Kingdom → Israel
-  REP.TC.ajaojz  
12:52:37 United States → India
-  Andromeda.TC.cuq  
12:52:37 SC, United States → Colombia





# Case Study

## Ransomware forces shutdown

- The incident led to the cancellation of 2,800 patient appointments at the NHS Trust.
- Took 3 days to resolve
- Hospitals are an appealing target for cyberwar...why?



Source: Getty Images/iStockphoto

<https://www.zdnet.com/article/ransomware-blamed-for-cyber-attack-which-forced-hospitals-to-cancel-operations-and-shut-down-systems/>



# Vulnerability

## What puts users at risk?

- Forms of malware?
- Who is impacted?
  - Are we safe?
- Can this problem be solved?
  - Combat strategies?



Source: <https://www.itweb.co.za/content/KWEBb7yaExK7mRjO>

# Password Strength

## How secure are your passwords?

- Use numbers, letters, and symbols
- Make them as long as possible

Length of Password (Chars)	Only Numbers	Mixed Lower and Upper case alphabets	Mixed numbers, Lower and Upper case alphabets	Mixed numbers, Lower and Upper case alphabets, symbols
3	Instantly	Instantly	Instantly	Instantly
4	Instantly	Instantly	Instantly	Instantly
5	Instantly	Instantly	3 secs	10 secs
6	Instantly	8 secs	3 mins	13 mins
7	Instantly	5 mins	3 hours	17 hours
8	Instantly	3 hours	10 days	57 days
9	4 secs	4 days	153 days	12 years
10	40 secs	169 days	1 year	928 years
11	6 mins	16 years	106 years	71k years
12	1 hour	600 years	6k years	5m years
13	11 hours	21k years	108k years	423m years
14	4 days	778k years	25m years	5bn years
15	46 days	28m years	1bn years	2tn years
16	1 year	1bn years	97bn years	193tn years
17	12 years	36bn years	6tn years	14qd years
18	126 years	1tn years	374tn years	1qt years

Source: <https://community.isc2.org/t5/Tech-Talk/How-long-does-it-take-to-crack-passwords/td-p/32546>



# Password Management

## Password Basics

- Keep them in your head?
- Don't change them?
- Reuse them?

## Password Management

- Consider a passphrase
  - Access a vault of your passwords
- Two-Factor Authentication



Source: <https://youtu.be/a6iW-8xPw3k>

# Protection

## Considerations

- Antivirus
- Ad blocker
- Avoid dodgy plugins
- Back-up files
- Disable macros
- Don't just open attachments
- Firewall
- VPN



Source: <https://www.pcmag.com/roundup/256703/the-best-antivirus-protection>

# Phishing Scams

## Case Study

- Google and Facebook targeted
- Lost \$100 million

## Best Practices

- Careful of any suspicious emails
- Don't click on random links

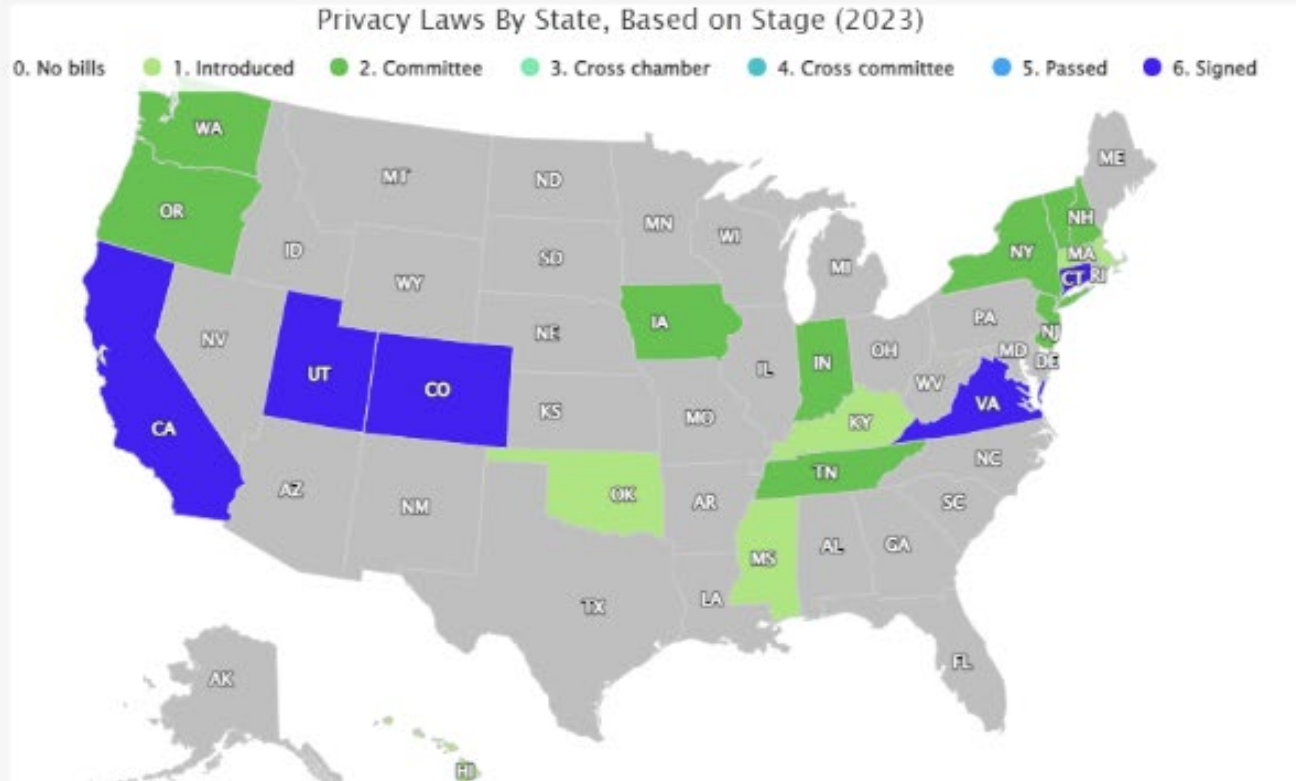


Source: <https://www.nouveau.co.uk/content-hub/avoidphishing/>



# Data Privacy Laws

- Govern how companies handle the data of users & citizens
- Permission, access, ownership
- Varies by state



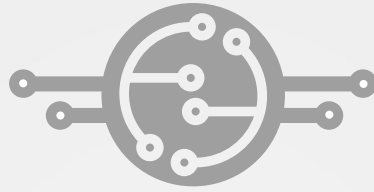
# Cybersecurity

## Hijacking your systems!

- Who borrows flash drives?
- How else do you share data?
- Vectors for Virus & Malware



Source: <http://www.ommdvd.com/images/services/USB-Pile.jpg>



# Artificial Intelligence

MIS2901

Lavin - Spring 2023



# What Is AI?

"A field which combines computer science and robust datasets, to enable problem solving"

- Human Approach:

- Systems that think like humans
- Systems that act like humans

- Ideal Approach:

- Systems that think rationally
- Systems that act rationally



# AI Applications

## Speech Recognition

Uses Natural Language Processing to process human speech into a written format

## Customer Service

Online virtual agents, frequently asked questions, message bots, voice assistants

## Computer Vision

Enables computers & systems to derive meaningful information from digital images, videos, visual inputs and then take action

## Recommendation Engines

Using past data, use algorithms to uncover trends and make recommendations

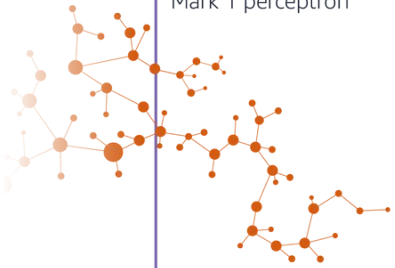




1950s

**BIRTH OF AI**

Psychologist Frank Rosenblat creates the Mark 1 perceptron



1997

**IBM DEEP BLUE**

IBM's chess computer defeats grandmaster Garry Kasparov



**JEOPARDY! 2011**

**AI WINS JEOPARDY**

An artificial intelligence beats the top two jeopardy contestants

2006

**CLOUD COMPUTE**

AWS begins offering cloud infrastructure



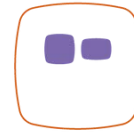
**DIGITAL ASSISTANTS**

Apple launches Siri

2016

**COZMO AI TOY**

Anki releases AI-powered Wall-E inspired toy



2018

**JUST WALK OUT**

Amazon releases Just Walk Out tech to streamline retail



1970s

**AI WINTER**

The 70s and 80s deliver little progress towards the promise of AI

1000101010010010011  
0101010100101001010  
1010101001010100111  
**ERA OF BIG DATA**

'Big data' is coined as data goes beyond data warehouses

2005

**GPUS & SOCIAL**

GPUs accelerate AI and social media data feeds AI's need for data

2009



2015

**DRIVERLESS CARS**

Tesla announces Autopilot and Waymo takes to the streets



2017



**FACEBOOK FACE AI**

Facebook rolls out facial recognition to help with tagging

2021

**DELIVERY BOTS**

Amazon begins testing delivery robot "Scout" in select cities



# Personal Applications

1

## E-COMMERCE

Personalized Assistants  
Fraud Prevention

2

## LIFESTYLE

Autonomous Vehicles  
Spam Filters  
Facial Recognition  
Recommendation Systems

3

## EDUCATION

Content Curation  
Personalized Learning



# Business Applications

1

## HUMAN RESOURCES

Hiring

Candidate Pool Curation

2

## MARKETING

Content Marketing

Targeted Ads & Personalization

3

## FINANCE

Fraud Detection

Stock Trading

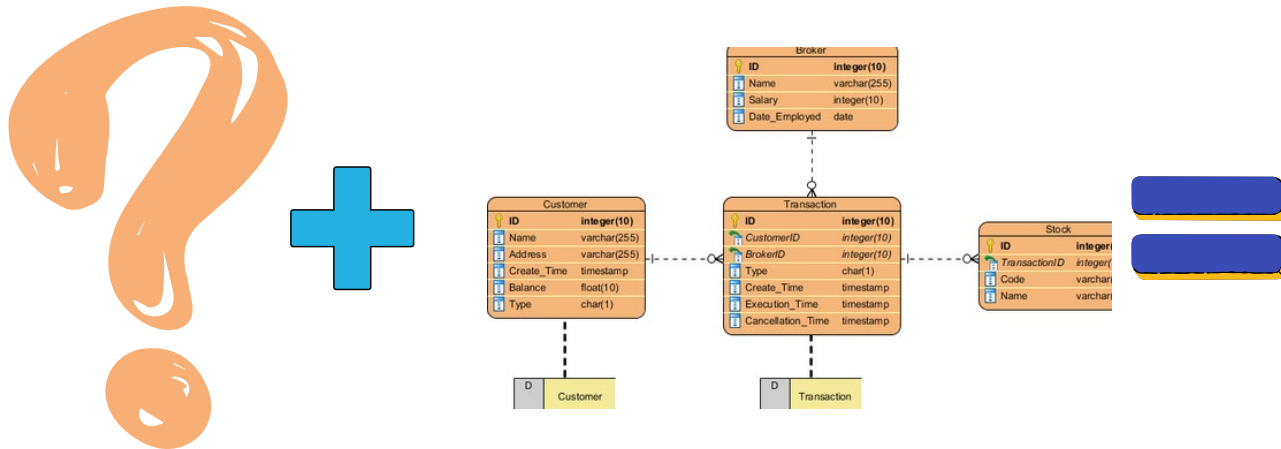
Loan Risks



# ChatGPT

## BUSINESS APPLICATIONS

- Customer Support & Service
- Sales & Marketing
- Personalized Customer Recommendations
- Content Creation
- Employee Training and Support



How does it work?

AM How does ChatGPT Work?

ChatGPT is a deep learning model that works by processing and generating natural language text. It is based on a type of neural network called a transformer, which was developed by Google in 2017.

Here's a high-level overview of how ChatGPT works:

1. Training: ChatGPT is trained on a large dataset of text, such as Wikipedia articles, books, and web pages. The training data is processed in such a way that the model learns to predict the likelihood of a word or phrase given the context of the text.
2. Input: When you type a question or statement into ChatGPT, the text is processed by the model through a process called tokenization. Tokenization involves breaking the text down into smaller units called tokens, which represent individual words or subwords.
3. Encoding: Once the text has been tokenized, it is fed into the model's encoder. The encoder uses multiple layers of neural networks to analyze the input text and generate a vector representation of its meaning.
4. Decoding: After the input text has been encoded, the model's decoder generates a response by predicting the likelihood of each token in the output sequence given the encoded input. The model then generates a sequence of tokens that are most likely to form a coherent response.
5. Output: The output sequence is then decoded into natural language text and returned to the user.

ChatGPT's ability to generate natural language responses is made possible by the fact that it is trained on a large amount of text data, allowing it to learn the patterns and nuances of human language. This enables the model to generate responses that are contextually relevant, coherent, and often indistinguishable from a human.

Regenerate response



DISCUSSION:



WHAT ARE THE ACADEMIC  
IMPLICATIONS OF  
CHATGPT?



WHAT ARE THE BUSINESS  
IMPLICATIONS OF  
CHATGPT?



# More to Come

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Prepare with Readings & Videos before our next class!!!