

The Economics of Information Security -Articulo2

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Abstract—”The Economics of Information Security Ross Anderson and Tyler Moore University of Cambridge, Computer Laboratory 15 JJ Thomson Avenue, Cambridge CB3 0FD, United Kingdom firstname.lastname@cl.cam.ac.uk

The economics of information security has recently become a thriving and fast-moving discipline. As distributed systems are assembled from machines belonging to principals with divergent interests, we find incentives becoming as important to dependability as technical design is. The new field provides valuable insights not just into ‘security’ topics such as bugs, spam, phishing and law-enforcement strategy, but into more general areas such as the design of peer-to-peer systems, the optimal balance of effort by programmers and testers, why privacy gets eroded, and the politics of DRM.” ChatPDF - articulo2.pdf

Index Terms—component, formatting, style, styling, insert

I. INTRODUCTION

The main idea of the article is to Abstract: The economics of information security has recently become a thriving and fast-moving discipline. As distributed systems are assembled from machines belonging to principals with divergent interests, we find incentives becoming as important to dependability as technical design is. The new field provides valuable insights not just into ‘security’ topics such as bugs, spam, phishing and law-enforcement strategy, but into more general areas such as the design of peer-to-peer systems, the optimal balance of effort by programmers and testers, why privacy gets eroded, and the politics of DRM. This paper surveys the field, with particular emphasis on the economics of vulnerabilities and of security investment.”

II. DESCRIPCION DEL PROBLEMA

The problem described in this article, as discussed in [] and [], is the prevalence of vulnerabilities in software and the lack of incentive for vendors to create more secure software. The article argues that while vendors are capable of creating more secure software, the economics of the software industry provide them with little incentive to do so. This is due to factors such as the market’s focus on adding features and being first to market, as well as the difficulty of measuring and rewarding software security. The article explores the economics of information security and how it can be applied to address this problem.

III. REFERENCIAS

- <https://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~rja14/Papers/sciecon2.pdf>