

Shri Ramswaroop Memorial University

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CYBER SECURITY

Introduction of cyber security

 Cyber security or information technology security are the techniques of protecting computers, networks, programs and data from unauthorized access of attacks that are aimed for exploitaion.

Challenges of cyber security

- **Network security**: It is consists practices adopted to prevent and monitor unauthorized access and denial of a computer network.
- **Application security:** Most of application security issues are caused due to poor coding practices which lead to poor application code.
- Data security: Data security means protecting digital data, such as those in database, from unauthorized access.
- **Critical infrastructure:** It is the body of systems, networks and assets that are so essentials that their continued operation is required to ensure the security of a given nation, its economy, and the public's health and/of safety.
- Cloud security: It is a set of policies, controls and procedures, combined with technologies that work together to protect data, infrastructure, and cloud-based systems.
- Internet of things(IoT) Security: IoT security is the technology areas concerned with safeguarding connected devices and networks in the internet of things (IoT). Allowing devices to connect to the internet opens them up to a number of serious vulnerabilities if they are not properly protected.
- Operational Security: Includes the processes and decisions for handling and protecting data assets.

Benefits of Cyber security

Followings benefits of cyber security -

1. Protection: Safeguards sensitive data.

2. Prevents attacks: Reduce risks of cyber threats.

3. Maintains Trust: Builds confidence with stakeholders.

4. Ensure continuity : Averts operational disruptions.

5. Compliance & Reputation : Adheres to laws and preserves reputation.

6. Facilitates Growth: Fosters a secure environment for innovation.