



CYBERSECURITY FOUNDATION PROGRAM

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The History of Cybersecurity



Objectives

01

Understand the evolution of information security over the last five decades.



02

Learn about the major breaches since the inception of technology.



03

Analyze the future of digital security over the next decade.





?

The Evolution

1960 - 1980

Before 1960

The first computer was created.

1960 - 1970

Physical and password security measures were established.
ARPANET was formed.

1970 - 1980

The first-ever virus was born.

The Evolution 1980 - 2010

1980 - 1990

ARPANET became widely available as the world wide web (www).

1990 - 2010

The rise of firewalls, antivirus, and legal fines.

The Evolution

2010 - 2019

2010 - 2013

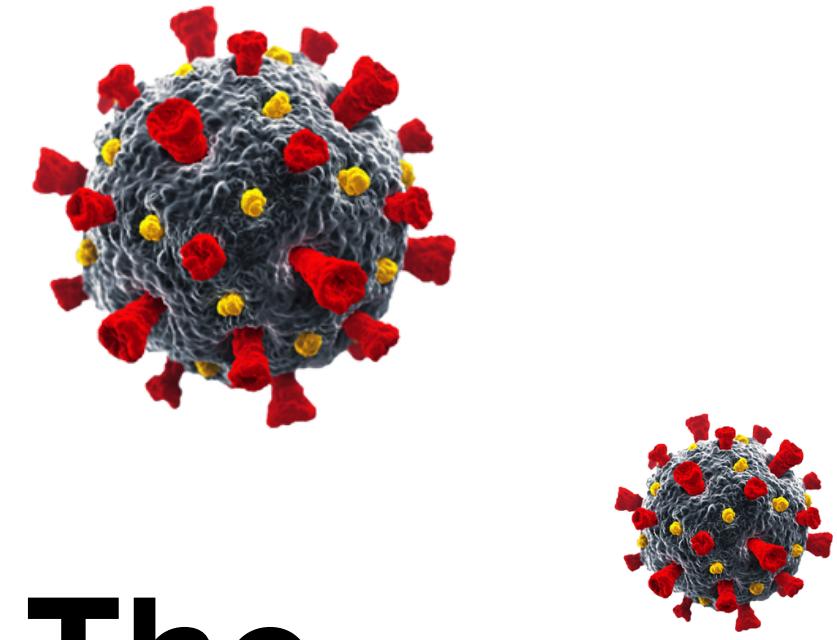


2014 - 2016



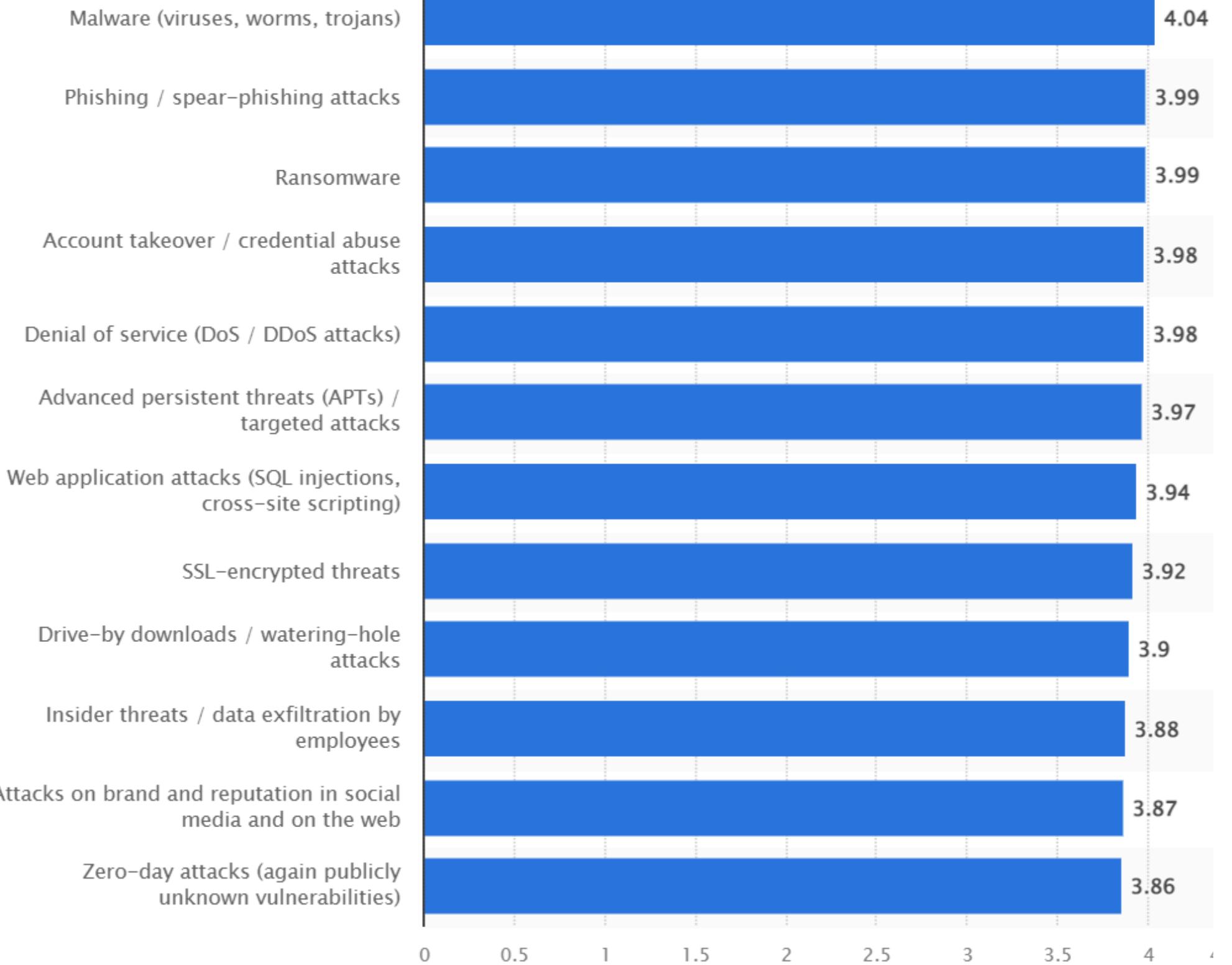
2017 - 2019





The Evolution

2020 - 2021



Source: Statista

Case Study: Twitter (X)



Joe Biden  @JoeBiden · 2m

I am giving back to the community.

All Bitcoin sent to the address below will be sent back doubled! If you send \$1,000, I will send back \$2,000. Only doing this for 30 minutes.

bc1qxy2kgdygjrsqtzq2n0yrf2493p83kkfjhx0wlh

Enjoy!



Twitter Support  @TwitterSupport · 43m

We are aware of a security incident impacting accounts on Twitter. We are investigating and taking steps to fix it. We will update everyone shortly.

2.5K

15K

26.2K



Twitter Support  @TwitterSupport · 9m

You may be unable to Tweet or reset your password while we review and address this incident.

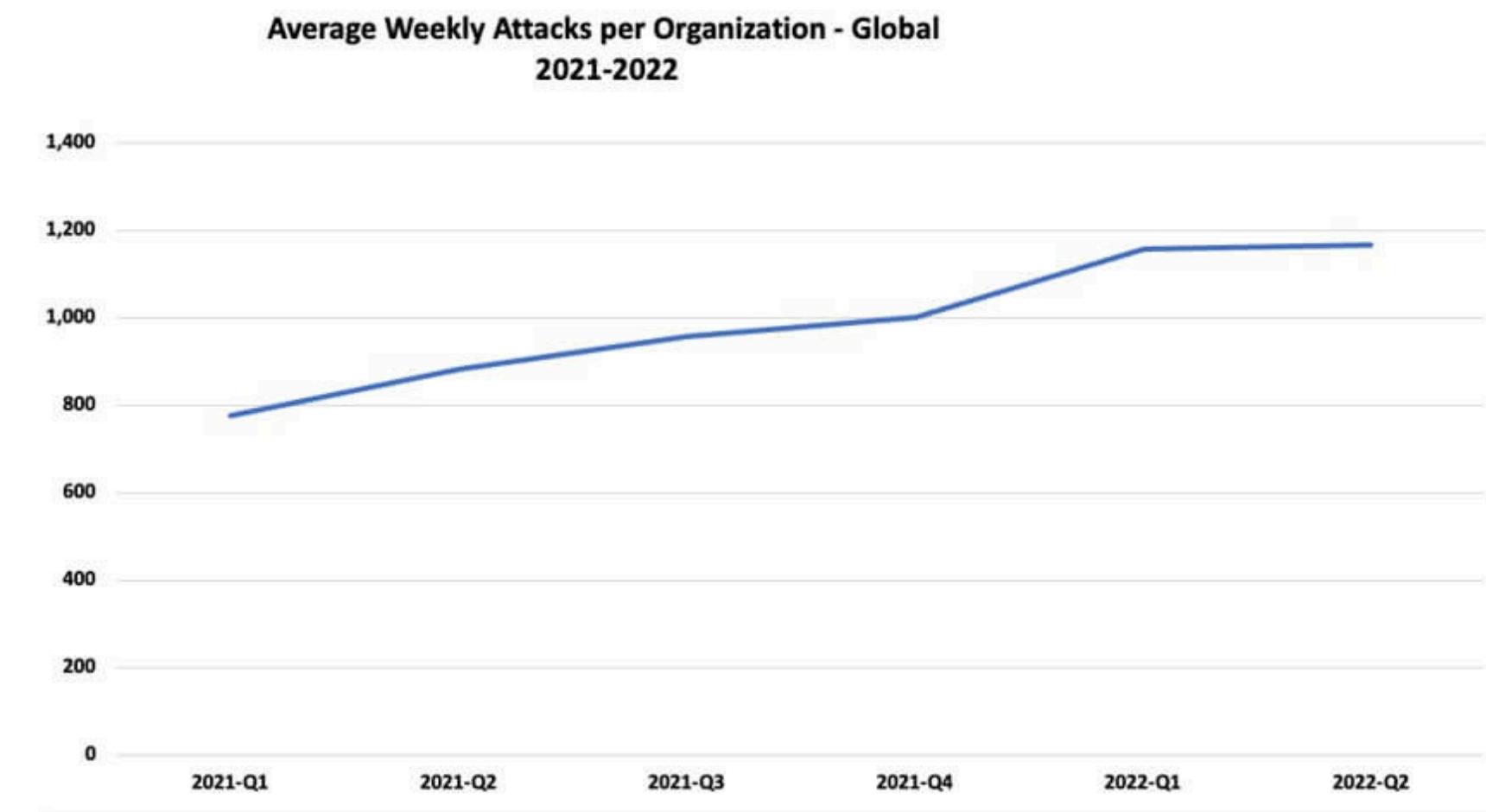
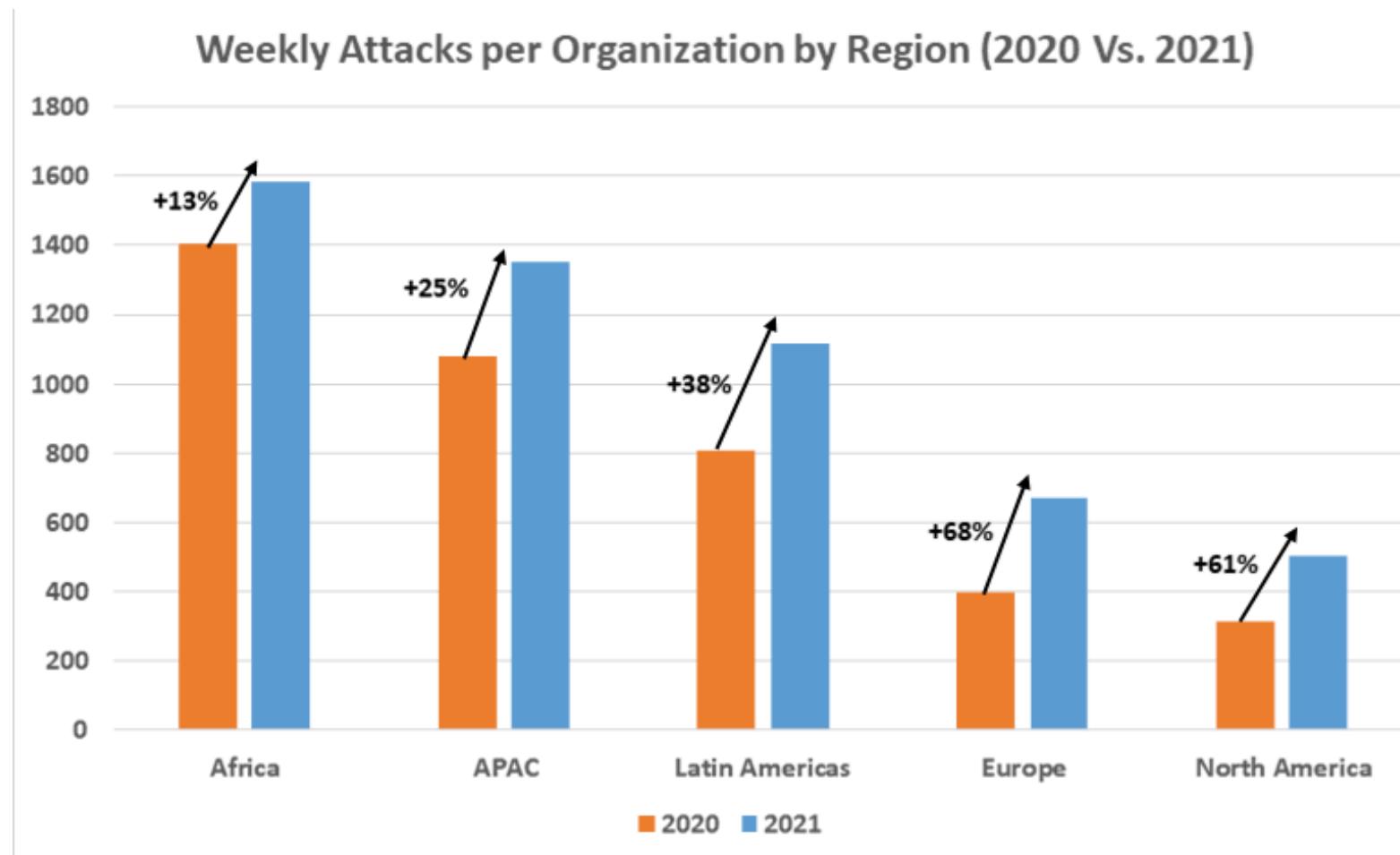
492

3.9K

4.5K



The Evolution (2021 - 2022)



Source: Checkpoint

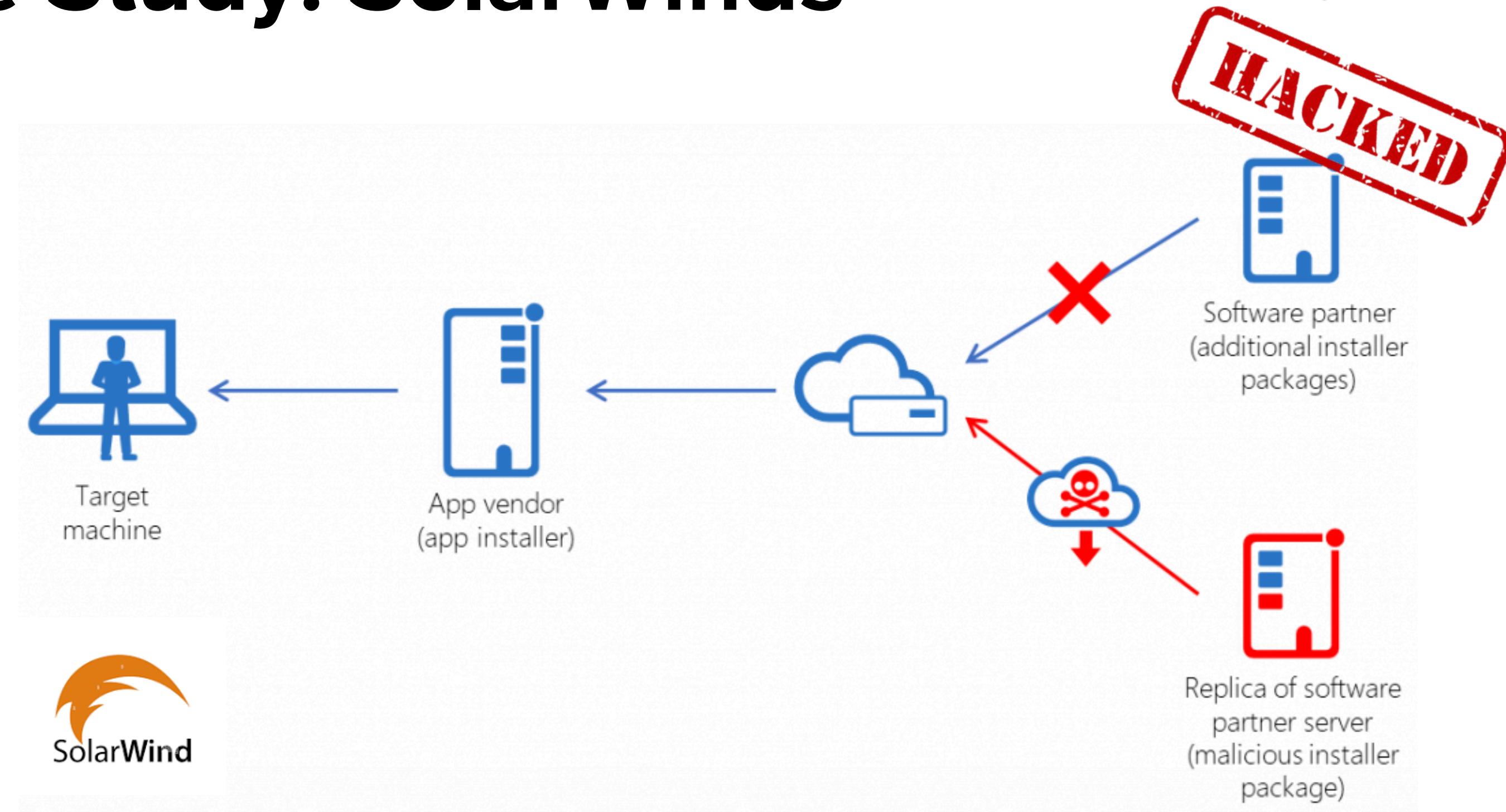
The Evolution

2023 - Present

| Region | Weekly Average of attacks per org | YoY Change |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Africa | 2164 | +23% |
| APAC | 2046 | +22% |
| North America | 1011 | +18% |
| Latin Americas | 1745 | +9% |
| Europe | 1013 | +5% |

Source: Checkpoint

Case Study: SolarWinds



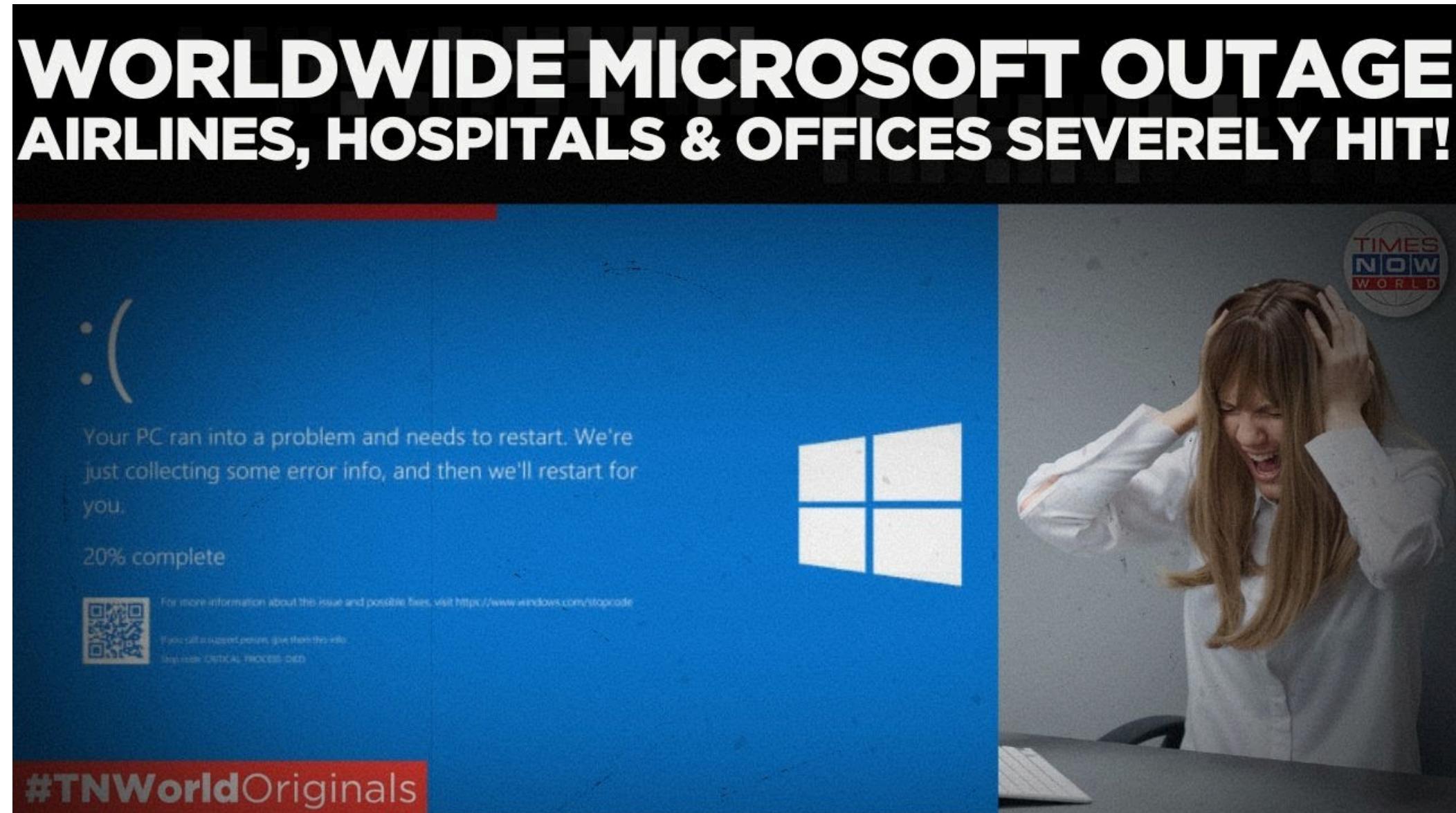
The Evolution

2024 - 2030



Source: ENISA

Case Study: CrowdStrike





The least ethical but
LEGAL way to make
money (don't do this)



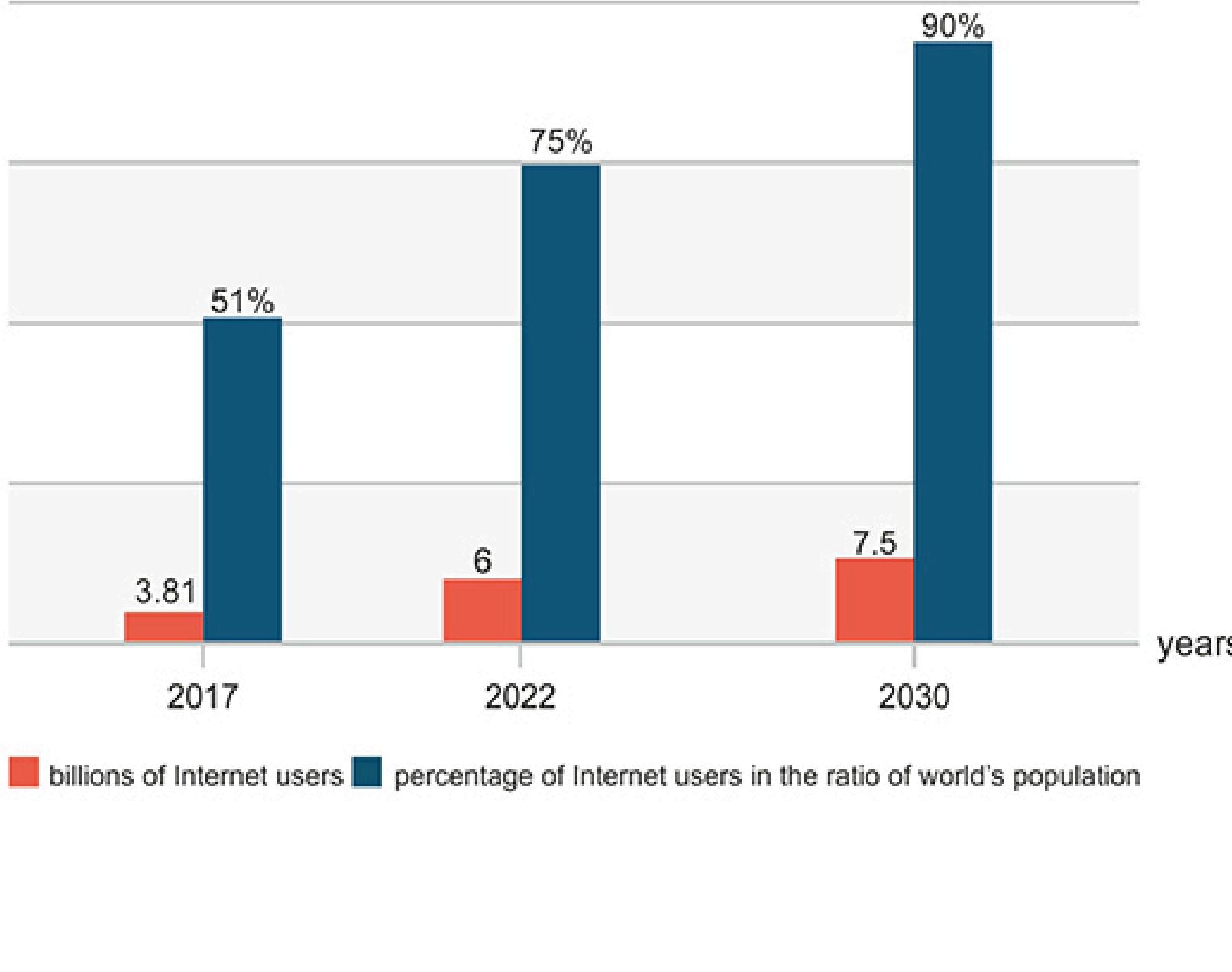
TikTok
@renelacad

so I don't recommend
anybody do this





THE PROJECTED GROWTH OF INTERNET USERS



Cybersecurity trends: Looking over the horizon



\$101.5

billion in projected spending on service providers' by **2025**



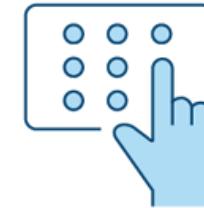
15%

annual increase of costs related to cybercrime, will reach **\$10.5 trillion** a year 2025



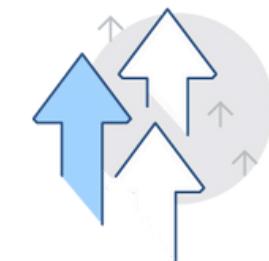
85%

of small and midsize enterprises intend to increase IT security spending until **2023**



3.5

million cybersecurity positions now open worldwide



+21%

forecast of compound annual growth for direct cyber insurance premiums until **2025**

* Service providers include consultants hardware support implementations and outsourcing

* Source Center for Strength and International Studies IBM; Identity Theft Resource Center; Kaspersky Lab; National Cyber Security Center; press PurpleSec data survey; Statista; McKinsey Market Map



Got
Questions?





TIME TO REBOOT

12:45 - 1:00PM

Cybersecurity Fundamentals



Objectives

01

Get to know the principles that drive cybersecurity in today's world.



02

Understand the impact of cybersecurity on business strategy and delivery.



03

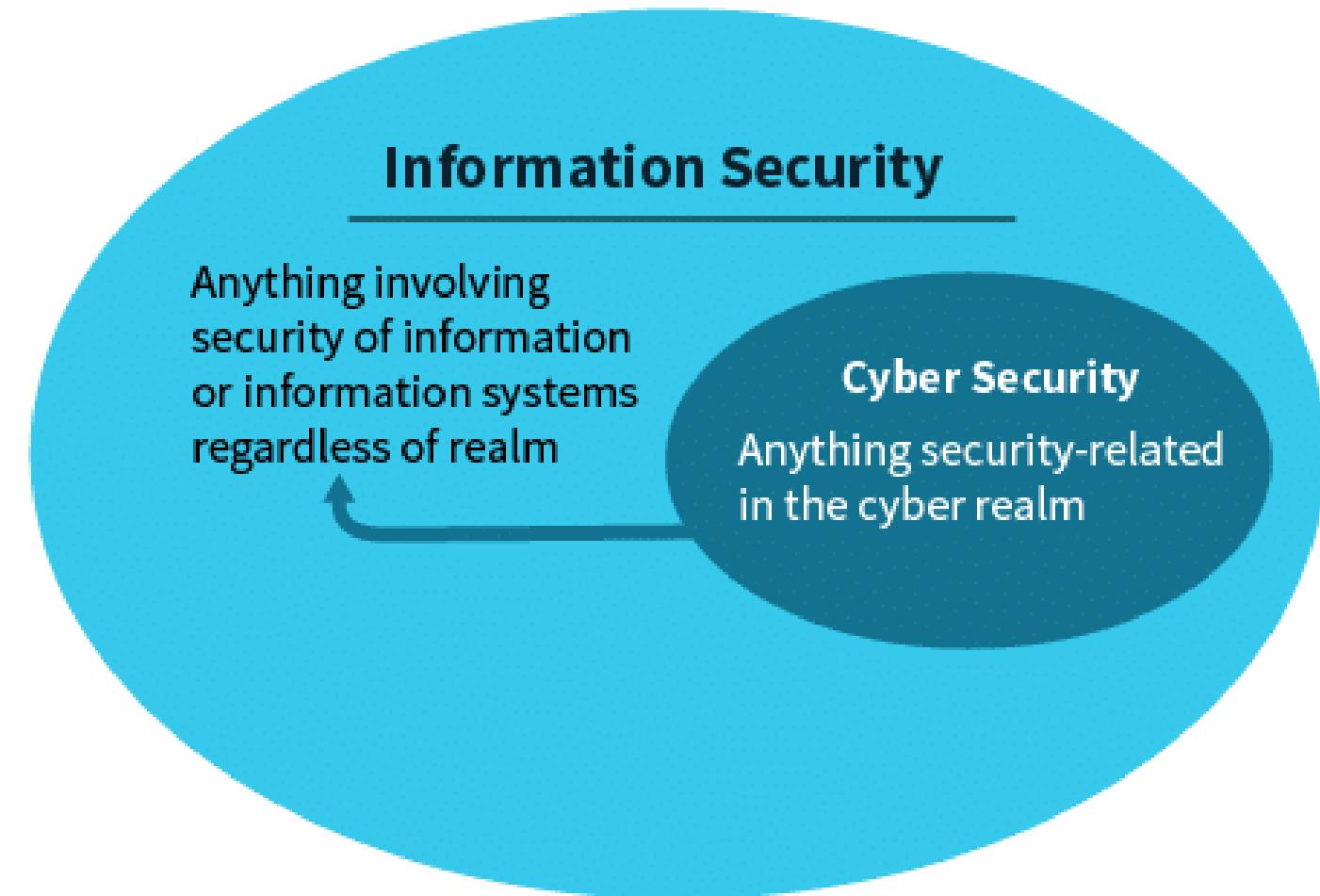
Gain insight into the core pillars of cybersecurity.



Information vs. Cyber Security



The practice of protecting sensitive information from unauthorized activities including access, modification, recording, and any disruption or destruction.



CIA Triad

There are three main principles that drive information security...



CIA Triad vs. CIAAN

AUTHENTICATION

Recognizing a user's identity and providing access based on it.

NON-REPUDIATION

Prevents a person or entity from denying having performed a particular action related to data for proof of obligation, intent, or commitment; or for proof of ownership.





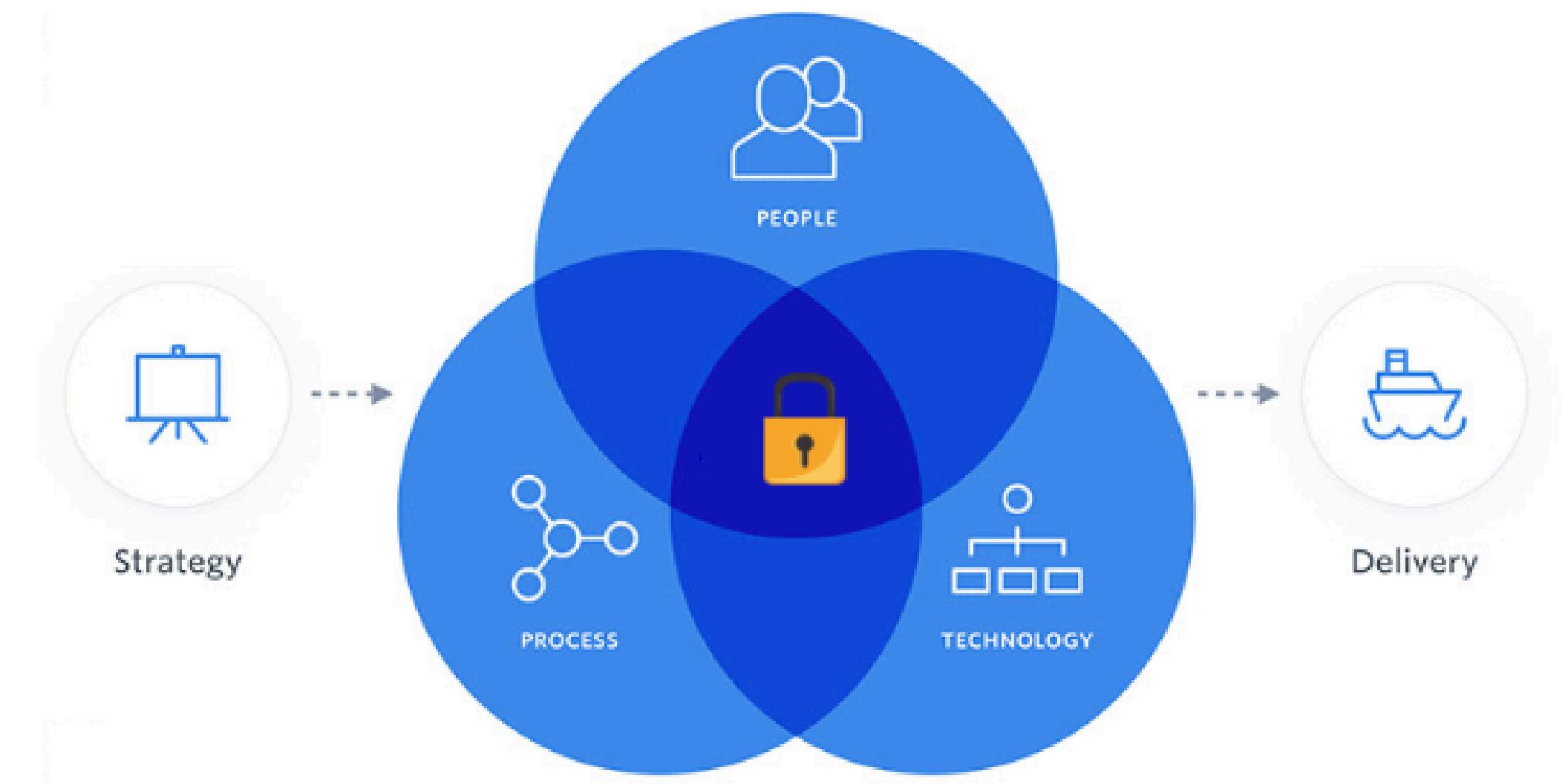
It's a common misconception that cybersecurity is all about technology (hardware and software).

Technology is obviously a massive part of cybersecurity, but it is not enough to protect against modern cyber threats.

Pillars of Cybersecurity



- 1. People**
- 2. Process**
- 3. Technology**



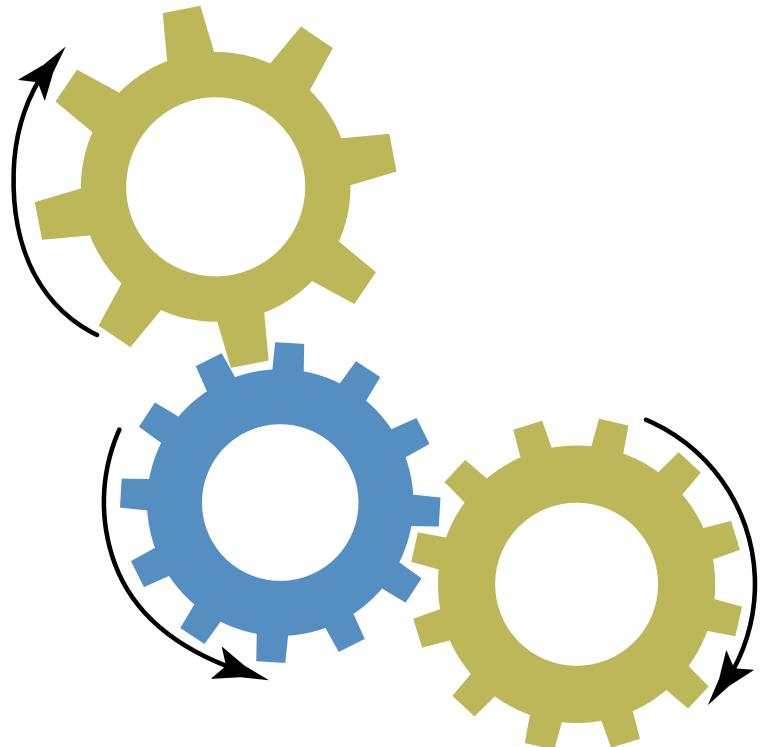
Pillar 1: People



How security aware are employees/users?

At the heart of cybersecurity are the individuals who design, implement, and monitor defenses. These people are also the biggest risk, as human error, lack of awareness, and susceptibility to threats like phishing or social engineering often lead to security breaches. Building a security-conscious mindset and fostering continuous education are essential.

Pillar 11: Process



What policies and procedures govern business processes?

Effective cybersecurity relies on well-defined and consistently applied processes. Processes provide the blueprint for managing threats proactively, ensuring consistency, and maintaining compliance with regulations.

Pillar 111: Technology



What tools are in place to combat threats against systems, applications and data?

Technology serves as the toolkit for enforcing cybersecurity measures. Tools are critical for defending against evolving threats, but they are only as effective as the people managing them and the processes ensuring their proper use.



Got
Questions?



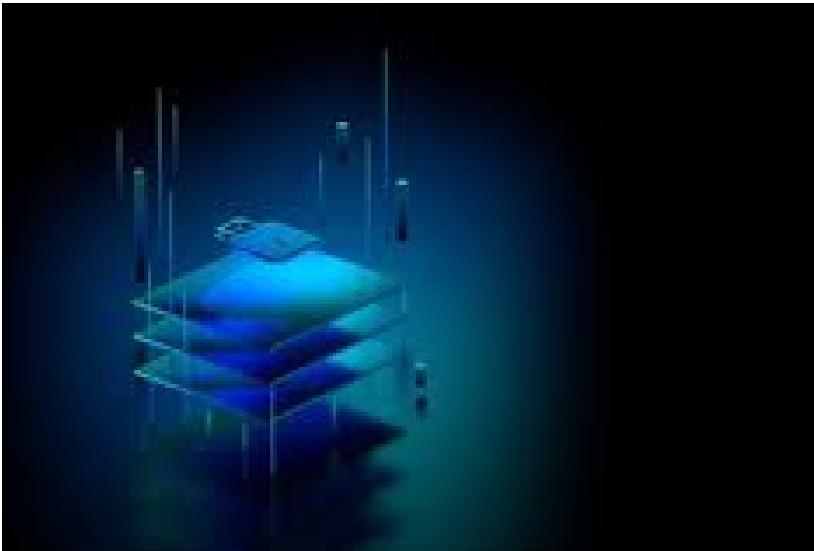
Cybersecurity Domains



Objectives

01

Evaluate the defense-in-depth strategy.



02

Review cybersecurity knowledge areas.



03

Analyze the technical and non-technical domains in cybersecurity.



Defense-in-depth

Defense-in-depth originated in the military era as a defensive strategy aimed to protect lives and properties within the castle.



Defense-in-depth

- **Administrative controls**

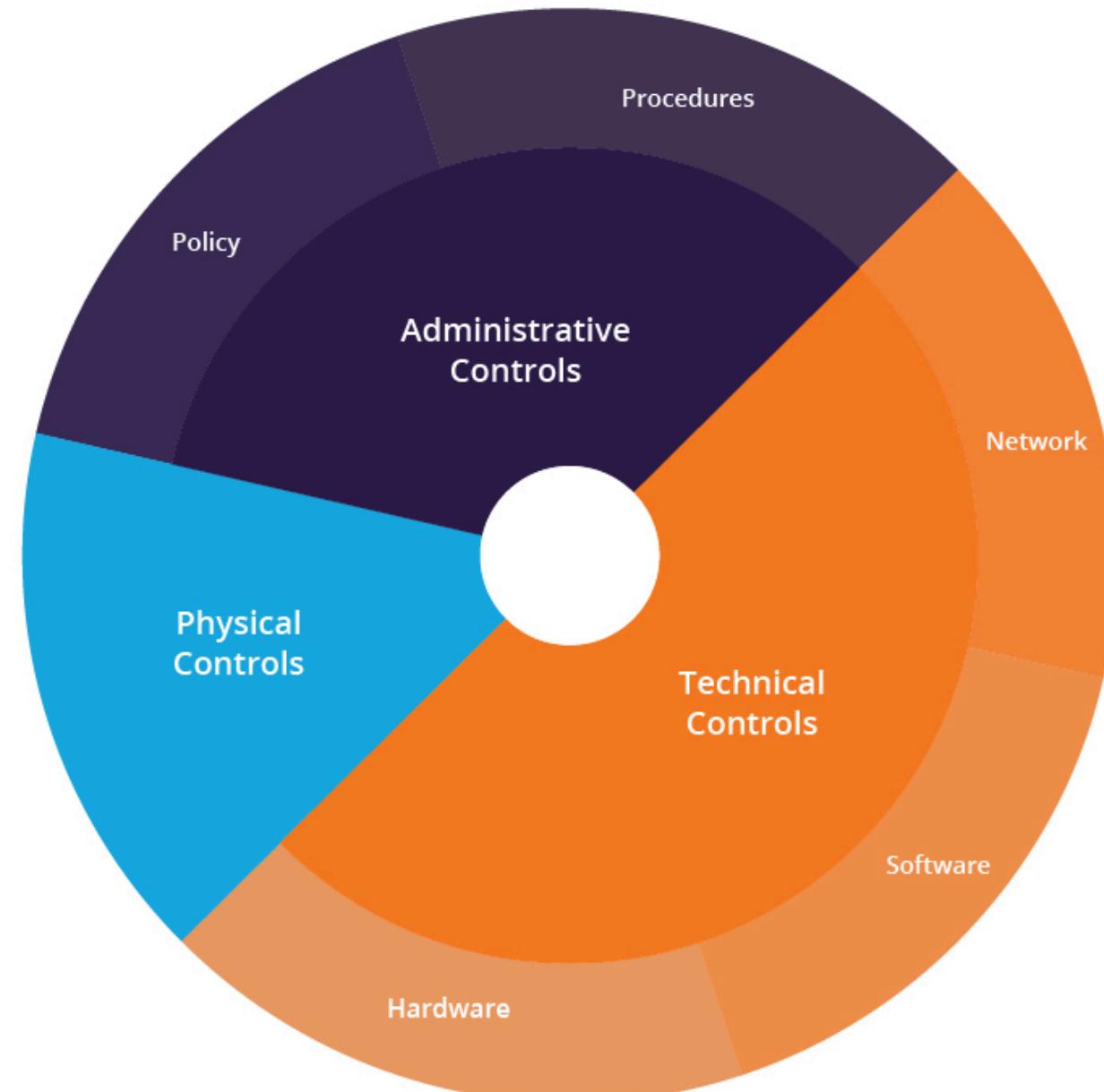
User training and awareness, clean desk policy and principle of least privilege.

- **Physical controls**

CCTV surveillance systems, access control, alarm systems and ID scanners.

- **Technical controls**

Antivirus, Two Factor Authentication (2FA) and Encryption.



Defense-in-depth

- **Perimeter (External Network)**

The secure boundary between an internal network and the internet.

- **Network (Internal Network)**

A private collection of computers accessible only by authorized individuals.

- **Hosts (Endpoints)**

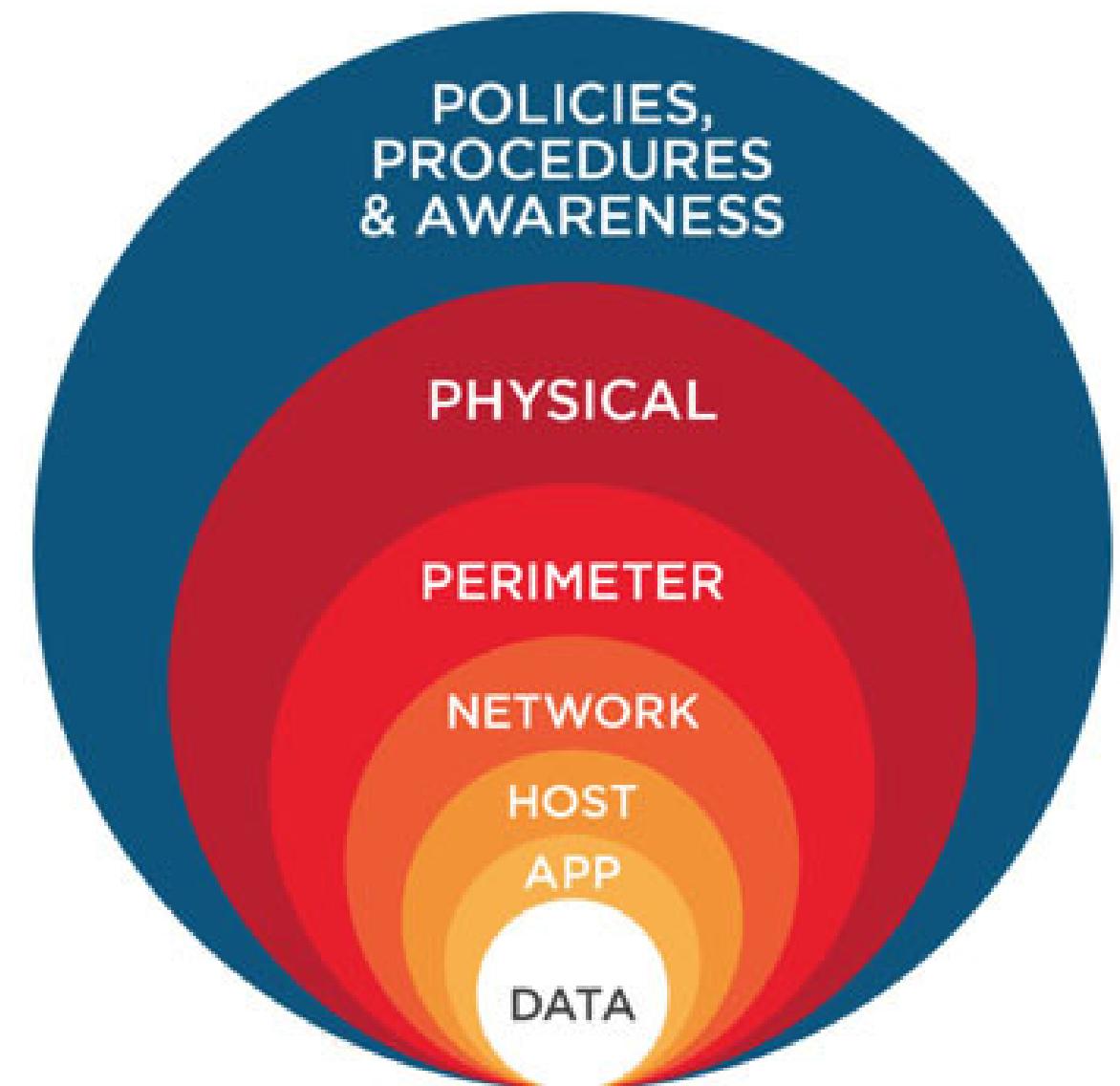
Any device that connects to a computer network.

- **Applications**

A computer software that performs specific functions or tasks.

- **Data**

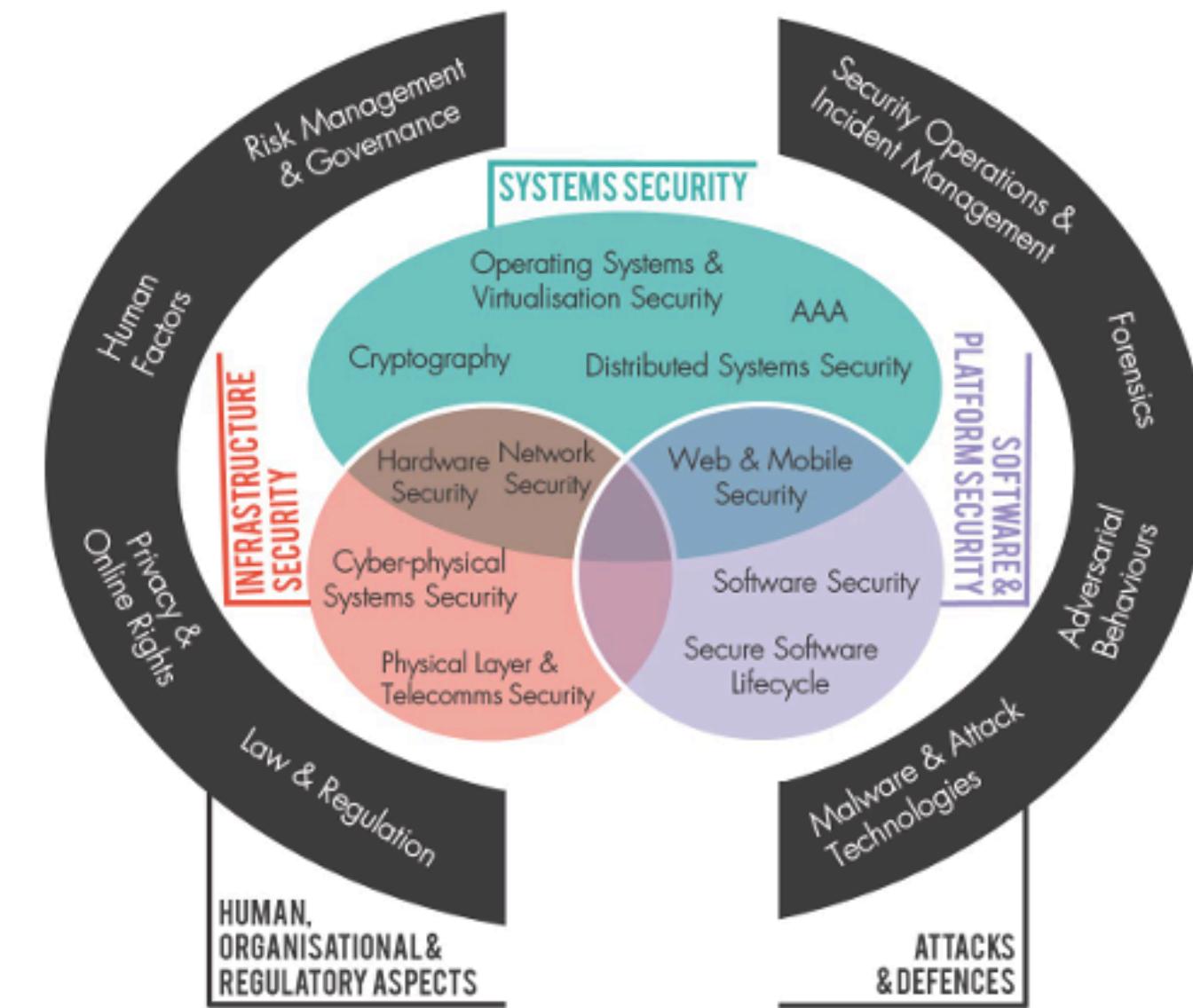
Information processed or stored by a computer.



Career Domains

There are five major knowledge areas within cybersecurity which include:

- Human, Organizational and Regulatory aspects
- Infrastructure Security
- System Security
- Software and Platform Security
- Attacks and Defenses



Source: CYBOK



Got
Questions?



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