Summary of lecture:

Estonia, which is a country very close to japan, officially the Republic of Estonia(Estonian: Eesti Vabariik), is a [sovereign state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sovereign_state) in [Northern Europe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Europe). Estonia is a [developed country](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Developed_country) with an advanced, [high-income economy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High-income_economy)that as of 2011 is among the fastest growing in the EU. It ranks very high in the [Human Development Index](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_Human_Development_Index) of the United Nations, and it performs favorably in measurements of [economic freedom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Index_of_Economic_Freedom), [civil liberties](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_in_the_World_(report))and [press freedom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Press_Freedom_Index).

Estonia is a country famous of their advanced IT infrastructure. Since independence the country has rapidly developed its [IT](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_technology) sector, becoming one of the world's most digitally advanced societies.  In 2005 Estonia became the first state to hold elections over the [Internet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic_voting_in_Estonia), and in 2014 the first state to provide [e-residency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-residency_of_Estonia).

The School of IT at Tallinn University of Technology is the only [technical](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vocational_education) university in Estonia. Tallinn University of Technology, in the capital city of [Tallinn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tallinn), is a university for engineering, business, and public administration. It has colleges in [Tallinn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tallinn).

The school of IT at Tallinn University of Technology is a very modern campus. And in this speech the speaker who is the dean in this university firstly introduce this school. Tallinn University of Technology is the third highest ranking university in the [Baltic states](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baltic_states), and Tallinn University of Technology is a modern, international university teaching the newest knowledge and skills necessary for today’s international and competitive marketplace. With strong emphasis on internationalization, it has a strong multicultural student body (there are 1,400 international students from over 90 countries), many international professors (11% foreign staff members), great cooperation with the world's top universitiesand with international companies such as ABB, Microsoft. At the same time, there are over 30 fully accredited international degree programmes (4 Bachelor programmes, 18 Master programmes and 10 PhD programmes) that are available fully in English. The cooperation and exchange programmes with world´s top universities provides students chance to study a semester or a year abroad.

This is my pleasure to attend this speech, in this speech, I first knew the basic composition of the school of IT at Tallinn University of Technology. At the same time, the dean also introduce several very interesting projects which students could join in. For example, the self-driving car. As we know, at present, in our world many companies are trying to study self-driving car, such as google, Uber and Tesla, thus I think this research is very interesting and very useful for students. Not only study in the book or in the theory, but also students can put themselves into exercise.

At the same time, another interesting project is cyber security which is most important exercise for students in this university. As we know, when the internet becomes quickly than before, more and more people focus more on information security and cyber security. Firstly, in this topic, the professor explained what is cyber security? I also search it through BBS which told me that the cyber security comprises technologies, processes and controls that are designed to protect systems, networks and data from cyber attacks. Thus, the effective cyber security reduces the risk of cyber attacks, and protects organizations and individuals from the unauthorised exploitation of systems, networks and technologies. Meanwhile, Cyber attacks can disrupt and cause considerable financial and reputational damage to even the most resilient organization. For example, if you suffer a cyber attack, you stand to lose assets, reputation and business, and potentially face regulatory fines and litigation – as well as the costs of remediation. However, in fact, all Internet-facing organizations are at risk of attack.

Through these reason, the school of IT at Tallinn University of Technology pays a lot of money to ask students to join the game to learn how to prevent the cyber attack. From their statistic, we can see that, over 200 cyber security exercises: 50% have a performance objective focusing on learning. And many students also told us their true feelings, for example, “evidence is often anecdotal and little work to validate learning outcomes has been done”, and another student said “evaluation methodologies simply focus on the improvement of one cyber exercise to the next”, through their feeling, I think it is a good method to ask students to join the exercise or the game rather than only tell them in the classroom. As a student, whose major is computer science, I think enthusiasm of participants for the knowledge gained and lessons learned is very suitable for me.

And about the cyber security I still have my own opinion want to say, the most effective strategy to mitigate and minimize the effects of a cyber attack is to build a solid foundation upon which to grow your cyber security technology stack. However, the technology gaps will always appear and cyber attack will through these gaps to attack our computer. So I think a solid cyber security foundation need to identify these gaps and propose the appropriate action to resist attack. This university divides their students into several teams to simulation. On the one hand, students could know the principle of attack, on the other hand, students could also know the gap in resist.

In conclusion, from their topic I felt more interesting in this university, it combines research with companies who belong to information technology. I think this is a great way to do it. On the one hand, students can know the company's most needed job skills through cooperation with the company. On the other hand, companies can be inspired by the school to promote the development of cutting-edge technology.