







DISSERTAÇÕES

APSEI - TRABALHO #4

João Luís **107403** Pedro Ramos **107348**

José Gameiro 0108840

Rodrigo Aguiar 0108969

Daniel Madureira 0107603

Diogo Falcão \circ 108712

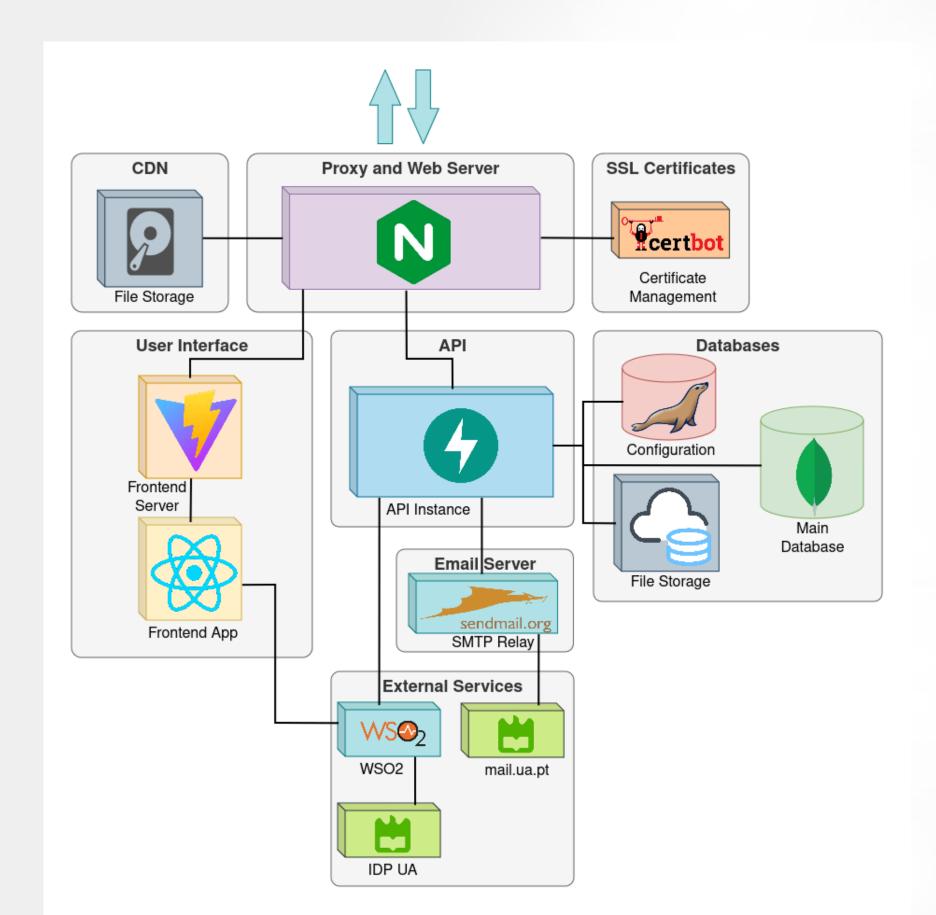
CYBERSECURITY CONTEXT PRIVACY ARCHITECTURE **ETHICAL ASPECTS BUSINESS ECOSYSTEM HYPERSCALERS** 09 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY **NETWORK EFFECTS OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE**

PROJECT CONTEXT

- Bidding process of dissertations in the MSc taught by DETI
- Our system aims to replace an already existing platform built for similar purpose;
- Existing platform available at: <u>sd.web.ua.pt</u>



ARCHITECTURE



 The system was developed using high-level recent frameworks and technologies, with code maintainability being one of the most important aspects of the project.

Architecture:

- Web Application (React + Vite)
- Reverse Proxy and Web Server (NGINX)
- Backend API (FastAPI + Python)
- Storage Layer (MongoDB + MariaDB + File Storage)
- Serviços Externos (IDP UA + Mail Server)

BUSINESS ECOSYSTEM

Software Licensing agreement with other educational institutions



Maintenance of the service and adaptability to the institution's rules





Suppliers

- Infrastructure (local or remote servers)
- Storage solutions

Selling Point

 Competitive and reliable solution to manage the dissertation season for educational institutions

Regulatory Framework

- Dealing with personal and academic data
- Privacy and Security
- Intelectual Property
- Internal institution rules

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

- Intellectual property is a unique right that legally protects creations made from human knowledge and provides exclusive rights to their creators.
- Software is protected by copyright according to Directive 2009/24/EC and Decree– Law No. 252/94.
- Programs created under a work contract belong to the company, including those from the University of Aveiro.
- The logo serves to identify and differentiate in the market the entity (individual or legal person) that provides services or sells products.
- We have to search again in the INPI databases for checking if they are not identical or similar to another already registered.

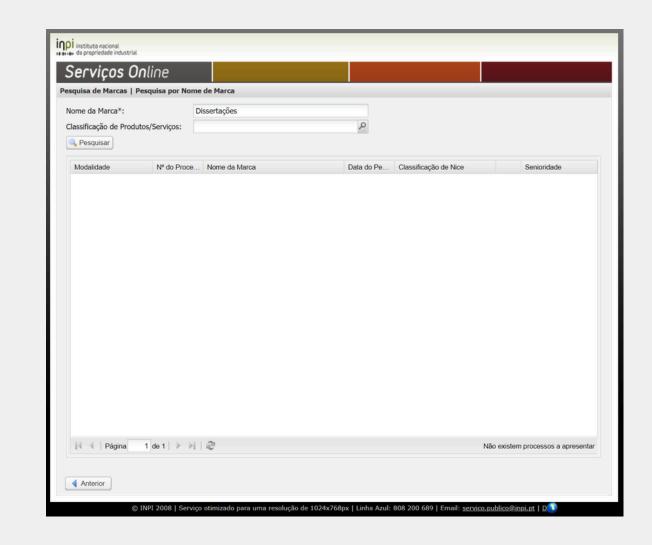






Figura 4: Logótipo com texto

Figura 5: Logótipo

OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE

The term **open source** refers to something people can modify and share because its design is publicly accessible.

For our project, we chose to use the Apache License v2.0



The software's MongoDB and MariaDB might bring some conflicts, because of their license and only if they're considered derivative work, but we're only using them as a system to store data, without changes.

Some open source software that we used and respective licenses





















CYBERSECURITY

- Attacks: Mass Scale Phishing, Spear-Phishing, XSS, brute force attacks, DoS, rogue employees, and zero-day vulnerabilities
- Key defense measures include 2FA authentication, continuous monitoring, staff training and awareness, controlled admin access
- ISO27001 Certification and OWASP ASVS compliance
- Manage the system's and institution's reputation in case of attack
- Compliance with EU Cybersecurity directives (NIS 2) and GDPR, such as informed user consent and security principles by design



PRIVACY

Two types of data being used

Academic User Information:

- Provided by the client's IdP or manually inserted into our base IdP;
- Full name, internal university ID, number of ECTs, etc;
- Mostly private.

User actions performed on the platform:

- Logs and information generated while using the platform;
- Claims to dissertations, login times, data of the dissertation, etc;
- Mostly public.

All of this information might be private or public, depending on the specific university's regulations.

Techniques for implementation:

- Remain inside the client's network;
- Make use of implemented security features;
- Do not allow authentication from unverified or insecure identity providers;
- Cypher data on the application itself and never provide plain text elsewhere.



Usage of personal data from the academic members must follow the rules and regulations of the specific university. If these do not exist, they would need to be created, agree upon and documented.

In events of legal data requests, a Data Protection Specialist would need to evaluate the relevancy of the data for the specific circumstances.

ETHICAL ASPECTS

- Ethical Aspects to Consider: Ensuring privacy and data protection through consent mechanisms while upholding equality and transparency in the allocation process are vital ethical considerations for the project.
- Regulations to Adhere to: Compliance with regulations such as GDPR and Personal Data Protection Law is crucial for secure data handling, along with alignment with academic regulations to maintain integrity and ethical standards across universities.
- Academic Ethical Aspects: Each university has it's own set of regulations and ethical aspects that need to followed, so its required to insure that the plataform is in compliance with all of them.





HYPERSCALERS

Separation between processing and storage

Cloud Processing:

- To be avoided, as it can cause integration problems with the client's other services;
- Can be used if the client does not possess the ability to safely host the service internally.

Cloud Storage:

- Intended to be used in most of the implementations;
- Does not pose serious data breach threats as the data itself is cyphered;
- Allows for more flexible and scalable storage aproach.

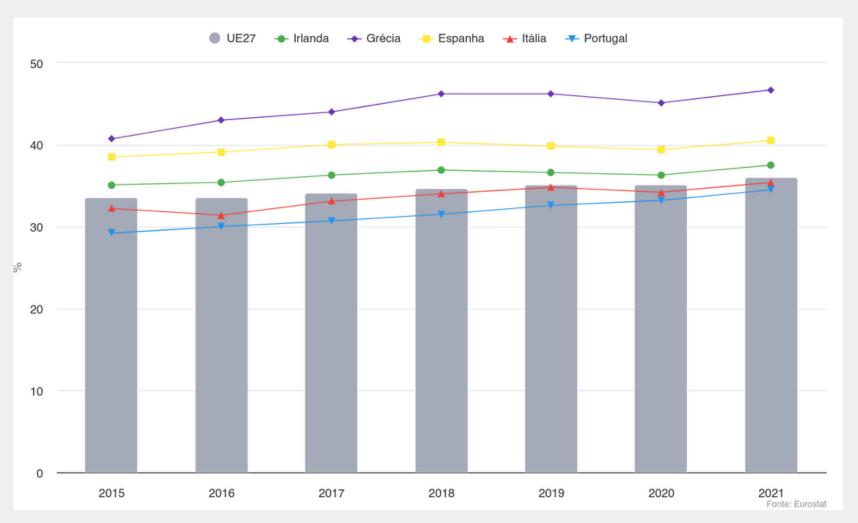
The European Legislation is optimized to allow companies to benefit from the usage of these types of services, but it the particular Hyperscaler must garantee the same quality and security of the implementation when compared to a local alternative.

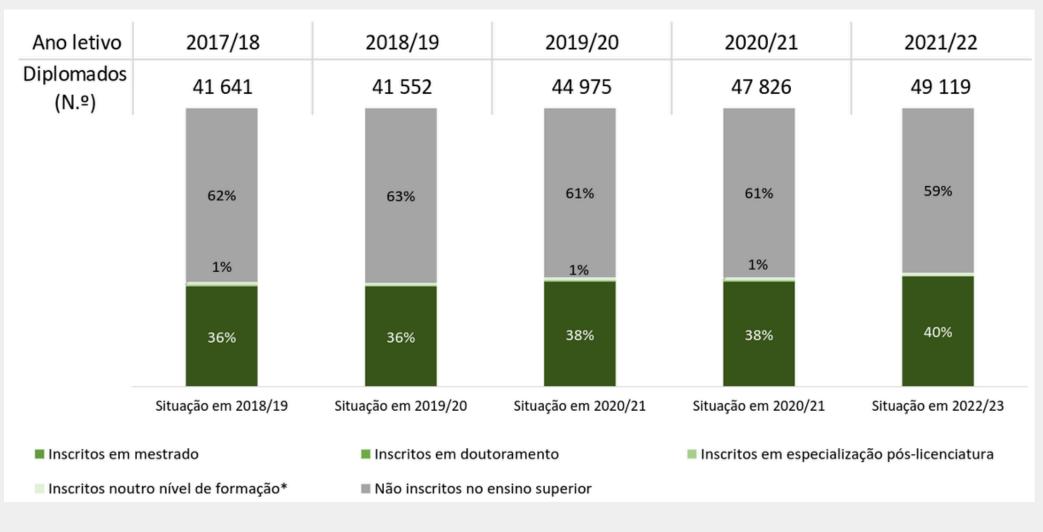




NETWORK EFFECTS NETWORK VALUE

- As usage of a product grows, its value to each user also grows. -> As the **user** base grows, the network value **increases**!
- The user base is bound to increase







https://www.observatorio-das-desigualdades.com/2024/01/01/alunos-inscritos-no-ensino-superior/ https://www.dgeec.medu.pt/api/ficheiros/660aa60137214732b9e63261

NETWORK EFFECTS

POSITIVE EFFECTS

- Operational efficiency and communication
- Standardization of processes
- Quality of research
- Acquisition of valuable data
- Inter-university impact

NEGATIVE EFFECTS

- Institutional isolation
- Inconsistencies between systems











THANK YOU!



APSEI - TRABALHO #4

João Luís O 107403

Pedro Ramos O 107348

José Gameiro O 108840

Rodrigo Aguiar O 108969

Daniel Madureira

107603

Diogo Falcão 🌣 108712