What does it do? (600 words)

Cybersecurity is the process and practice of protecting IT systems, programs, networks and various other hardware and software configurations from a digital attack. Such attacks are known as *Cyberattacks,* the most common of which relate to gaining access to, making changes to or even destroying sensitive information, extorting money from users through ransomware, or just generally interrupting workflow and business processes. An effective implementation of cybersecurity can be a quite a challenging task in today’s IT climate as there are many more devices than there are people and cyberattacks are getting more innovative than they ever have been. A secure approach to cybersecurity will consist of multiple layers spread across all the technologies that need to be protected, i.e. Computers, programs, networks or data that an individual or organization wants to keep safe. In regards to an organization, all of the people, processes and technologies need to complement each other and work together to be able to create an effective defense against cyber-attacks, with a unified threat management system being the best way to accomplish this. As the weakest link of any security system is always the same, being people, there are many ways that an individual person can contribute to cybersecurity. These ways come down to users understanding and complying with some basic data security principles such as: choosing strong passwords that aren’t used in other places, being aware of what emails the user is opening and especially being careful that any attachments to an email are scanned for virus’s, but most importantly that users are backing up their data regularly and in a multitude of ways, whether that be externally on USB drives or external hard drives, through the cloud, or a combination of both. As no matter how broad, effective or even how much you or your company pay for cybersecurity tools, the whole project or company can fail if a careless user makes a simple mistake, if a user clicks on an unfamiliar link or opens a suspicious looking email attachment this could bring about a massive data loss. Technology is a very important part of cybersecurity as it gives individuals and organizations the means and tools to protect themselves. There are 3 main entities that must be protected on a technological level, these are: user endpoint devices such as your computer, phone and even the way you access the internet such as your modem or router. The users network itself, and the cloud. Technologies that are common in protecting these entities consist of firewalls, filtering of the domain name system (DNS), anti-malware and antivirus software’s like Malwarebytes or Windows Defender and an email security system. Cybersecurity is important and everyone benefits from being more secure in a digital environment. On an individuals’ level a successful cyberattack can result in anything ranging from identity theft or extorsion to even losing sensitive data like family photos. The main forms of cybersecurity threats are phishing, which is the practice of sending fake emails that look like they are from a legitimate source which aim to steal data sensitive to the victim such as a credit card number or the users login details to one or many websites. Ransomware, which is software that is designed to extort money from a victim by blocking access to files or even a whole computer system until one pays the ransom, which does not guarantee that the user will be able to recover everything. Malware, which is software designed to gain unauthorized access or cause damage to the victims computer, and lastly Social engineering, which is a tactic that cyberattacks use to trick victims into revealing sensitive information, usually resulting in either blackmail or them stealing confidential data.

What is the likely impact? (300 words)

As our society becomes more dependent and reliable on technology, so must our cybersecurity systems change and grow with our usage. Gone are the days of hiding personal information, as a lot of it ends up all over our social media accounts and people even store sensitive information such as credit card or bank details in ‘secure’ cloud services such as Dropbox or OneDrive. This means we have a database of cybersecurity threats that is constantly evolving and changing. As world governments bring more attention to cybercrimes and bring in solutions like Europe’s General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) threats such as data breaches can be held more accountable. GDPR forces all organizations that operate in the European Union to communicate these data breaches when they happen, assign a person in the organization as a data protection officer, anonymize user data for privacy and most importantly require users to have to consent to their information being processed. Being complacent with cybersecurity can have many impacts on a user or organization. From economic impacts like the theft of intellectual property and corporate information, the general disruption in trading while an organization tries to recover from a data breach and even the cost of having to repair systems. Reputational impacts, the breach of trust that a consumer may feel and choose to go with a different service and being slandered in the media. To regulatory costs such as fines or even sanctions for breaking data breach laws such as GDPR. A few examples and consequences of big data breaches include:

How will this affect you? (300 words)