# WATCHERS

This is the bibliography of Watchers, S., Fowler, B., Smith, J. (2024). Beyond gates and metal detectors: understanding security for professional sports facilities.

Birns, R., Southwell, A., & Arad, B. (2016). How a new defensive line can protect sports properties. *Street & Smith’s Sports Business Journal, 19*(20), 14.

Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in*

*Psychology. 3*(2), 77–101. https://doi.org/10.1191/1478088706qp063oa

Cleland, J. (2019). Sports fandom in the risk society: Analyzing perceptions and experiences of

risk, security, and terrorism at elite sports events. *Sociology of Sport Journal, 36*(2), 144–151.

https://doi.org/10.1123/ssj.2018-0039

Creswell, J. W., & Poth, C. N. (2018). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among*

*five approaches* (4th ed.). Sage.

Crotty, M. (1998). *The foundations of social research: Meaning and perspective in the research*

*process*. Sage.

Crumley, B. (2022). Intrusive drones defy airspace bans at NFL, NCAA football games in Seattle.

https://dronedj.com/2022/09/26/intrusive-drones/

Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency. (2022, June 24). *Stadium spotlight: Connected*

*devices and integrated security considerations*. https://www.cisa.gov/stadium-spotlight-connected-

devices-and-integrated-security-considerations

DarkTrace. (2021). *2021 threat report: Four key trends in the cyber-threat landscape*. DarkTrace.

Department of Homeland Security Center of Excellence. (2013, July 1). *Best practices in anti-terrorism*

*security for sporting and entertainment venues resource guide.* https://www.safetyact.

gov/externalRes/refdoc/CCICADA%20BPATS.pdf

Department of National Intelligence. (2016, January 1). *Year 2015. Counter terrorism guide historic timeline*. https://www.dni.gov/nctc/timeline.html

Duckworth, A., & Krieger, J. (2021). The world will be watching and so will NSA!’: A history of technology and security at the Olympic Games. *The International Journal of the History of*

*Sport, 38,* 264–281. https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2021.1909574

Dyer, J. T., & Cussen, R. B. (2019). How to strengthen your facility’s perimeter security. *Athletic Business,* 36–40.

ESPN. (2022, February 13). *San Francisco 49ers’ network hit by gang’s ransomware attack;*

*team notifies law enforcement*. https://www.espn.com/nfl/story/\_/id/33283115/san-francisco-

49ers-network-hit-gang-ransomware-attack-teamnotifies-law-enforcement

Federal Bureau of Investigation. (2018, November 1). *InfraGard*. Washington, DC, United States.

Greenwald, M. (2017, December 1). *Cybersecurity in sports: Questions of privacy and ethics.*

https://www.cs.tufts.edu/comp/116/archive/fall2017/mgreenwald.pdf

Grow, N., & Shackelford, S. J. (2020). The sport of cybersecurity: How professional sports leagues can better protect the competitive integrity of their games. *Boston College Law Review, 61*(2),

473–522.

Hall, S. (2010, June 1). *Sport event safety and security: The importance of training your people.*

https://www.securitymagazine.com/articles/80915-sport-event-safety-and-security-the-importance-

of-training-your-people-1

Hall, S. A., Fos, P. J., Marciani, L., & Zhang, L. (2011). Value modeling in sport security planning: Setting priorities in security efforts at large spectator sports. *International Journal of Sport Management, 12,* 191–207.

Jayawardhana, A. (2016). Ensuring security against the threats of terrorist acts in mega sport

events. *International Journal of Sport Management, Recreation & Tourism, 25,* 1–8.

Jones, I. (2015). Research methods for sports studies. Routledge.

Kvale, S. (1996). *Interviews: An introduction to qualitative research interviewing.* SAGE Publications.

Martin, C., & Robertson, R. (2020). *The cyber threat to sports organisations*. United Kingdom:

National Cybersecurity Centre.

Merriam, S. B., & Tisdell, E. J. (2016). *Qualitative research: A guide to design and implementation*

(4th ed.). Jossey-Bass.

National Center for Spectator Sports Safety and Security (NCS4). (2021). *2021 spectator sports*

*safety & security survey.* The University of Southern Mississippi. https://ncs4.usm.edu/research/

industry-reports/

National Center for Spectator Sports Safety and Security (NCS4). (2022). *Venue security director survey.* The University of Southern Mississippi. https://ncs4.usm.edu/research/industry-reports/

Popper, D. (2015, November 15). NFL says ‘no known threats against NFL stadiums’ in wake of

Paris terrorist attacks. *New York Daily News*. https://www.nydailynews.com/2015/11/15/nflsays-

no-known-threats-against-nfl-stadiums-in-wake-of-paris-terrorist-attacks

Proof Point. (2022, January 1). *Insider threat*. https://www.proofpoint.com/us/threatreference/

insider-threat

Schmidt, M. (2015, June 16). Cardinals investigated for hacking into Astro’s database. *The New*

*York Times*. https://www.nytimes.com/2015/06/17/sports/baseball/st-louis-cardinals-hack-astros-

fbi.html

Shein, M. (2021, June 4). The NFL’s GSOC takes center stage in getting players back on the field. *Security Magazine*. https://www.securitymagazine.com/articles/95338-the-nfls-gsoc-takes-center-

stage-in-getting-players-back-on-the-field

Sky Safe. (2023). *Flag on the play. Drones create havoc for sporting events*. https://www.skysafe.

io/blog/flag-on-the-play-drones-create-havoc-for-sporting-events

Smith, N. P., Bowers, A., Naquin, M., & Gillan, W. (2017). An analysis of the influence of the

Boston Marathon bombing on sports venue management in the Gulf Coast States. *Sport Safety*

*and Security, 2*(1), 1–14.

Tavella, D. F. (2010). Duty of care to spectators at sporting events: Unified theory. *Florida A&M*

*University Law Review, 5*(2), 181–196.

Tie, Y. C., Birks, M., & Francis, K. (2019, January 2). Grounded theory research: A design framework for novice researchers. *SAGE Open Medicine*, 7. https://doi.org/10.1177/2050312118822927

Transportation Security Administration. (2019, October 1). *Protecting public areas best practices*

*and recommendations.* Springfield, Virginia, United States.

United States Secret Service. (2020, August 1). Mass attacks in public spaces. https://www.secretservice.

gov/sites/default/files/reports/2020-09/MAPS2019.pdf

Veselinović, J., Perović, A., Đukić, S., Mrdak, G., & Nikolić, M. (2020). Security management in sport. *Facta Universitatis, Series: Physical Education and Sport, 18*(2), 457–464. https://doi.

org/10.22190/FUPES200630043V

Xu, X. (2018). Terrorism in major sports events: Difficult in maintaining security and countermeasures.

*International Sports Law Review, 12*(3/4), 363–376.

# Use of Artificial Intelligence in Cybersecurity Education

Laato, S., Farooq, A., Tenhunen, H., Pitkamaki, T., Hakkala, A., & Airola, A. (2020). AI in Cybersecurity Education- A Systematic Literature Review of Studies on Cybersecurity MOOCs. *2020 IEEE 20th International Conference on Advanced Learning Technologies (ICALT)*, 6–10. https://doi.org/10.1109/ICALT49669.2020.00009

Machine learning (ML) is transforming both offensive and defensive cybersecurity, with significant privacy implications due to enhanced data utilization. Education on integrating AI and cybersecurity is crucial. A systematic literature review of cybersecurity MOOCs identified 15 peer-reviewed studies, revealing a scarcity of evaluations. Most courses are organized by topic rather than tools, making it hard for learners to find focused information on AI in cybersecurity. There is a gap in academic literature on teaching AI applications in cybersecurity online courses.

* Uses Scopus database (ACM, IEEE, Springer, DBLP CS Bibliography
* Search terms: ”( TITLE-ABS-KEY ( ”mooc\*” OR ”massive open online course” OR coursera OR edx OR udacity OR futurelearn OR ”online course” OR ”open learning” ) AND TITLE-ABSKEY ( cybersecurity OR ”cybersecurity” OR ”information security” OR ”system security” OR ”computer security” OR ”network security” OR ”IT security” ) )”
* The search was carried out in January 2020 and resulted in 72 hits.

Large Language Models in Cybersecurity: Threats, Exposure and Mitigation. (2024). Springer Nature. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-54827-7

This open-access book equips cybersecurity practitioners with knowledge to understand and mitigate risks associated with large language models (LLMs). It anticipates malicious uses and alerts LLM developers to cybersecurity risks. Part I introduces LLMs and their applications, Part II details threats, Part III forecasts technological developments, Part IV presents mitigation techniques, and Part V discusses secure LLM design and integration. The book, part of a series by the Cyber-Defense Campus Technology Monitoring team, follows "Trends in Data Protection and Encryption Technologies" and offers insights for government, industry, and academia.

**DEFINITION**

Large Language Models (LLMs) are advanced machine learning systems that have been scaled up significantly from traditional language models. They are a type of Natural Language Processing (NLP) tool trained using deep learning techniques, primarily designed to understand and generate human-like text. LLMs such as GPT-3, ChatGPT, and BERT have demonstrated remarkable performance across a variety of tasks, owing to their ability to model the probability of word sequences in a given language.

**Key Characteristics of LLMs:**

1. **Deep Neural Networks**: They use deep learning architectures, often with millions or billions of parameters, to process and generate text.
2. **Probabilistic Nature**: At their core, LLMs are statistical models that predict the likelihood of word sequences.
3. **Generative Capabilities**: Initially designed for text generation, LLMs have evolved to handle a wide range of language understanding tasks.
4. **Instructional Fine-Tuning**: Recent advancements include fine-tuning models with specific instructions to improve performance on targeted tasks.

**APPLICATIONS**

1. **Text Generation**:
   * **Creative Writing**: LLMs can generate poems, stories, and other creative content by following prompts.
   * **Automated Content Creation**: They assist in creating blog posts, articles, and other written materials.
2. **Machine Translation**:
   * LLMs are capable of translating text between multiple languages with high accuracy.
3. **Question Answering**:
   * They can provide detailed answers to questions posed by users, making them useful in educational and customer service applications.
4. **Conversational Agents**:
   * **Chatbots**: Used in customer support to handle queries and provide assistance.
   * **Virtual Assistants**: LLMs power virtual assistants like Siri and Alexa to understand and respond to user commands.
5. **Text Analysis**:
   * **Sentiment Analysis**: Analyzing text to determine the sentiment expressed.
   * **Text Classification**: Categorizing text into predefined classes (e.g., spam detection).
6. **Code Generation and Assistance**:
   * LLMs like OpenAI's Codex can assist in writing and debugging code, significantly aiding software development.
7. **Personalized Content Recommendations**:
   * They help in suggesting articles, videos, and other content based on user preferences and behavior.

**LEARNING OUTCOMES FROM LLM STUDIES**

* **Enhanced Understanding**: Students and professionals gain a deeper understanding of how LLMs work, including their potential applications and limitations.
* **Practical Skills**: Hands-on experience with LLMs in various applications, from text generation to language translation and conversational agents.
* **Risk Awareness**: Awareness of the privacy and security risks associated with LLMs, and the ability to develop strategies to mitigate these risks.
* **Advanced Capabilities**: Ability to leverage LLMs for complex tasks such as sentiment analysis, text classification, and code generation.

By exploring these applications and understanding the underlying technologies, learners can effectively harness the power of LLMs in their respective fields, while also being mindful of the ethical and security considerations.Top of FormBottom of Form

**RISKS**

**Private Information Leakage**

LLMs can inadvertently reveal private information contained in the training data, posing significant privacy risks. This leakage can occur through extraction methods, where attackers systematically query the model to retrieve sensitive information .

**Phishing and Social Engineering**

LLMs can be utilized to craft highly convincing phishing emails and social engineering attacks. These models can generate personalized messages that exploit human trust, increasing the success rate of such malicious activities .

**Vulnerabilities in Code Suggestions**

LLMs, when used for code generation, can introduce security vulnerabilities. These models are trained on vast codebases that may include outdated or insecure coding practices. Consequently, the code they generate can contain inherent security flaws, making applications susceptible to attacks .

**Execution Flow Hijacking**

LLMs can be manipulated through specially crafted inputs to alter their execution flow. This type of attack can hijack the model's decision-making process, leading to unintended and potentially harmful actions .

**Social Media Influence Operations**

LLMs can aid in the automation of social media influence campaigns. By generating persuasive content at scale, these models can be used to manipulate public opinion, spread misinformation, or amplify divisive narratives .

**Indexing the Deep Web**

While LLMs can improve the indexing of complex information on the deep web, they also face challenges related to ethical and security concerns. Ensuring the fidelity and accuracy of search queries generated by LLMs is crucial to prevent misuse .

**Risk Mitigation Strategies**

Mitigating the risks associated with LLMs requires a multi-faceted approach, including:

1. Enhancing user education on the risks of LLM-generated outputs.
2. Integrating LLMs specialized in vulnerability detection.
3. Employing formal verification methods and comprehensive audits of training data to identify and rectify security flaws .

By understanding and addressing these risks, organizations can harness the potential of LLMs while minimizing their security vulnerabilities.

**FORECASTS FOR TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS**

**Forecasts for Technological Developments in LLMs**

The chapter on technological forecasts in "Large Language Models in Cybersecurity: Threats, Exposure, and Mitigation" details key trends and anticipates future developments in LLMs.

**Key Technological Developments:**

1. **Enhanced Neural Architectures**:
   * **Neural Language Models**: Continuous advancements in neural language models, including deep neural networks and attention mechanisms, are expected to improve the performance and efficiency of LLMs.
   * **Transformer Models**: The ongoing development and optimization of transformer models will remain central, enhancing their ability to manage complex language tasks.
2. **Fine-Tuning and Transfer Learning**:
   * **Fine-Tuning Techniques**: Innovations in parameter-efficient fine-tuning (PEFT) methods, such as LoRa and QLoRA, will enable more efficient adaptation of LLMs for specific tasks, reducing the need for extensive retraining.
   * **Transfer Learning**: Improved transfer learning methods will allow LLMs to leverage pre-existing knowledge for new tasks, enhancing their versatility and applicability across various domains.
3. **Conversational Agents**:
   * **Conversational AI**: Advances in conversational agents will lead to more natural and contextually aware interactions, expanding the use of LLMs in customer service, virtual assistants, and other interactive applications.
4. **Security and Bias Mitigation**:
   * **Security Enhancements**: Developing robust methodologies to detect and mitigate vulnerabilities in LLM-generated code will be crucial. This includes integrating LLMs specialized in identifying security flaws and enhancing user education on these risks.
   * **Bias Reduction**: Efforts to minimize biases in LLM outputs will continue, ensuring fairer and more accurate language models.
5. **Real-time Monitoring and Adaptation**:
   * **Proximity Analysis**: Innovative approaches like analyzing the proximity of technological terms in research papers will help monitor emerging trends and adapt LLMs to stay current with technological advancements.
   * **Semantic Drift Management**: Addressing semantic drift and data lag will be essential for maintaining the relevance and accuracy of LLMs over time.
6. **Applications and Integration**:
   * **Diverse Domains**: The integration of LLMs in various sectors, including cybersecurity, content generation, and personalized assistance, will expand, driven by their ability to process and generate large volumes of text efficiently.
   * **Regulatory and Ethical Considerations**: The development of frameworks to address legal and ethical issues related to LLMs will be necessary, particularly concerning data privacy and intellectual property rights.

These forecasts highlight the dynamic and rapidly evolving nature of LLM technologies, emphasizing the need for continuous innovation and adaptation to harness their full potential while mitigating associated risks .

**MITIGATION TECHNIQUES FOR LLM RISKS**

**Enhancing Security Awareness and Education:**

* **Security Training:** Comprehensive training programs for users to understand potential risks and how to mitigate them effectively. This includes familiarizing users with security-testing configurations and countermeasures and nurturing the ability to identify and rectify security vulnerabilities in LLMs .

**Privacy-Preserving Training:**

* **Data Anonymization and De-duplication:** Ensuring that training data is anonymized and free from duplications to protect privacy. This includes applying differential privacy techniques during both the training and deployment phases of LLMs to safeguard sensitive information .

**Adversarial Defense:**

* **Adversarial Evasion Techniques:** Developing robust methods to defend against evasion attacks, which manipulate inputs to deceive LLMs. This involves rigorous testing and validation processes to enhance the resilience of LLMs against adversarial manipulations.

**Federated Learning:**

* **Robust and Private Federated Learning:** Implementing federated learning approaches that ensure both robustness against malicious clients and privacy protection of client data. This method allows for decentralized training, enhancing security and privacy while maintaining the performance of LLMs .

**Automated and Manual Code Review:**

* **Modern Code Review (MCR) Practices:** Applying MCR practices tailored to LLM-generated code to identify and rectify vulnerabilities. This includes automated and manual inspection methods to ensure the security and quality of the generated code .

**Formal Verification:**

* **Formal Verification Methods:** Utilizing formal verification techniques to rigorously check the correctness and security of LLM-generated code. This involves exhaustive examination of the source training datasets and the generated outputs to detect and mitigate potential vulnerabilities .

**Input and Output Filtering:**

* **Input Validation and Output Filtering:** Implementing strict input validation rules and output filtering mechanisms to prevent malicious prompts and unintended outputs. This includes role-based access controls and monitoring to ensure only permitted interactions with LLMs .

**Watermarking and Detection:**

* **Watermarking LLM Outputs:** Applying watermarking techniques to LLM outputs to trace and verify the authenticity of generated content. This helps in identifying unauthorized or manipulated outputs and maintaining the integrity of LLM-generated content .

By adopting these multifaceted mitigation strategies, organizations can significantly reduce the risks associated with LLMs and ensure their secure and effective deployment in various applications.

**SECURE LLM DESIGN AND INTEGRATION**

**Key Principles for Secure Design**

1. **Threat Modeling and Risk Assessment**:
   * Begin with a comprehensive threat model and risk assessment to identify critical assets and potential threats. This foundational step ensures that security measures are tailored to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of the LLM-based application .
2. **Minimize Scope and Capabilities**:
   * Restrict the influence and capabilities of LLMs to the minimum necessary. Implement the least-privileges principle when setting up permissions, and ensure isolation between applications to prevent cross-application access and leakage .
3. **Deterministic Validation**:
   * Validate inputs and outputs deterministically before performing subsequent actions. Tailor validation rules to the business cases and follow an allow-list approach. This step includes monitoring and auditing what comes in and out of the model to detect and prevent malicious activities .
4. **Multi-Level Sandboxing**:
   * Enforce sandboxing at multiple levels to reduce the attack surface and prevent unauthorized access to critical systems. This includes applying robust security measures to the sandbox itself, the operating system, and the LLM’s software dependencies .

**Mitigation Techniques**

1. **Regular Model Updates and Red-Teaming**:
   * Conduct regular updates and automated red-teaming exercises to identify and mitigate vulnerabilities. Red-teaming involves simulating attacks to test the system’s defenses and identify potential weaknesses .
2. **Output Filtering and Access Control**:
   * Implement strict output controls to ensure all LLM outputs are untrusted by default and filtered or sanitized before being passed on as instructions to other server-side components. Role-based access controls should limit the LLM's interactions to the bare minimum, treating the LLM agent essentially as a user with restricted capabilities .
3. **Training Data Integrity**:
   * Ensure the integrity of training data through rigorous validation and de-duplication processes. Applying differential privacy techniques during training and deployment can help safeguard sensitive information .
4. **Adversarial Defense Mechanisms**:
   * Develop robust methods to defend against adversarial attacks, including evasion techniques and input manipulations. Implementing LLM firewalls to identify and block specific attacks is crucial, although these defenses are still in their infancy and require ongoing development and refinement .
5. **Federated Learning and Privacy Preservation**:
   * Utilize federated learning approaches to ensure both robustness against malicious clients and privacy protection of client data. Federated learning allows for decentralized training, enhancing security and privacy while maintaining performance .

By adopting these principles and techniques, organizations can design and integrate LLMs securely, harnessing their capabilities while mitigating associated risks.