**Describe, at least four, attack vectors on a company that produces shoes, both Physical and Digital.**

**Answers to this should include information about what can be attacked and how, for example, “considering that the company produces shoes, they need to, somehow, receive money from the buyers/distributors, and an attack vector can be the payment processor of the company”.**

1. Physical theft: Shoes are physical products that can be stolen from the company's warehouses, retail stores, or distribution centers. Attackers could breach the company's physical security measures, such as locks, alarms, and surveillance cameras, to steal the shoes. They could also use social engineering techniques to trick employees into giving them access to the shoes.

2. Cyberattacks on e-commerce platform: If the company sells shoes online, its e-commerce platform could be a target for cybercriminals. Attackers could exploit vulnerabilities in the platform to gain access to customer data, including payment information and personal details. They could also launch DDoS attacks to disrupt the website's availability or inject malware to steal data.

3. Supply chain attacks: The company's supply chain could be targeted by attackers looking to steal valuable data or inject malware. For example, hackers could compromise the company's suppliers' systems and gain access to confidential information about the shoes' design, materials, and production processes. They could also intercept shipments of shoes and replace them with counterfeit or tampered products.

4. Social engineering attacks: Attackers could use social engineering tactics to gain access to the company's systems or data. For example, they could impersonate employees or partners to trick others into revealing sensitive information or transferring funds. They could also use phishing emails or phone calls to trick employees into clicking on malicious links or downloading malware onto their devices.