МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
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высшего образования
МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ГЕОДЕЗИИ И КАРТОГРАФИИ
(МИИГАиК)

Факультет геоинформатики и информационной безопасности
Кафедра лингвистики

**ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН
ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ**

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Действителен: с 23.09.2026 по 17.12.2027

«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»
Проректор
А. Л. Степанченко
24 марта 2025 г.

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ) «Б1.О.06 АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ АКАДЕМИЧЕСКОГО И ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ»

Уровень высшего образования: магистратура

Направление подготовки: 10.04.01 Информационная безопасность

Направленность (профиль) подготовки: Защита информации в геоинформационных системах и системах сбора пространственных данных

Квалификация (степень) выпускника: магистр

Форма обучения: очная

Год набора (приема на обучение): 2025

Срок получения образования: 2 года

Объем: в зачетных единицах: 4 з.е.
в академических часах: 144 ак.ч.

Москва, 2025

Разработчики:

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Рабочая программа дисциплины (модуля) составлена в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО по направлению подготовки 10.04.01 Информационная безопасность, утвержденного приказом Минобрнауки от 26.11.2020 № 1455

Согласование и утверждение

№	Подразделение	Ответственное лицо	ФИО	Виза	Дата, протокол (при наличии)
1	факультет Геоинформатики и информационной безопасности	Председатель ученого совета факультета	Матерухин А. В.	Рассмотрено	14.10.2024, № 10-24

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1. Цель и задачи освоения дисциплины (модуля)

Цель освоения дисциплины - получение обучающимися теоретических знаний о функционировании языка и его возможностях в рамках новой парадигмы коммуникации – с целью добычи и поиска новых знаний. Основная цель преподавания языка для неязыковых направлений формулируется как «повышение исходного уровня владения иностранным языком, достигнутого на предыдущей ступени образования, и овладение студентами необходимым и достаточным уровнем коммуникативной компетенции для решения социально-коммуникативных задач в различных областях бытовой, культурной, профессиональной и научной деятельности при общении с зарубежными партнерами, а также для дальнейшего самообразования».

Задачи изучения дисциплины:

- формирование четкого представления о требованиях, вытекающих из нового социального заказа на специалиста инновационного типа – такого профессионала, который способен эффективно применять коммуникативные умения при общении на неродном языке, для нахождения и использования информации на другом языке, а также для обеспечения процесса непрерывного самообразования;;
- формирование четкого представления о требованиях, вытекающих из квалификационной характеристики специалиста, которым обучающийся собирается стать, то есть с учетом конкретных потребностей конкретных дисциплин, специальностей и направлений;;
- освоение навыков самообучения, рациональных способов изучения материала, собственного целеполагания и планирования, осознание своих качеств как обучающегося и как индивидуальности, умение находить пробелы и сильные стороны в знаниях, в идеале – формирование своего собственного образовательного стиля (включающего самоанализ, самоконтроль, самореализацию). В целом, это также относится и к повышение общей культуры студента;;
- формирование умений применять иноязычную коммуникативную компетенцию в изучении основных сфер речевой деятельности при изучении иностранных языков (говорения, чтения, аудирования и письма)..

2. Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине (модулю), соотнесенные с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы

Компетенции, индикаторы и результаты обучения

УК-4 Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия

УК-4.1 Устанавливает и развивает профессиональные контакты в соответствии с потребностями совместной деятельности, включая обмен информацией и выработку единой стратегии взаимодействия

Знать:

УК-4.1/Зн1 Коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия

Уметь:

УК-4.1/Ум1 Устанавливать и развивать профессиональные контакты в соответствии с потребностями совместной деятельности

Владеть:

УК-4.1/Нв1 Техниками установления профессиональных контактов, в том числе на иностранных языках

УК-4.2 Составляет, переводит и редактирует различные академические тексты (рефераты, эссе, обзоры, статьи и т.д.), в том числе на иностранном языке

Знать:

УК-4.2/Зн1 Методы, способы и приемы перевода академических текстов с иностранного языка на русский язык и с русского языка на иностранный язык

Уметь:

УК-4.2/Ум1 Редактировать, а также выполнять письменные и устные переводы академических текстов с иностранного языка на русский язык и с русского языка на иностранный язык

Владеть:

УК-4.2/Нв1 Методами, способами и приемами перевода академических текстов с иностранного языка на русский язык и с русского языка на иностранный язык

УК-4.3 Представляет результаты академической и профессиональной деятельности на различных публичных мероприятиях, включая международные, выбирая наиболее подходящий формат

Знать:

УК-4.3/Зн1 Правила и приемы представления результатов академической и профессиональной деятельности на различных публичных мероприятиях

Уметь:

УК-4.3/Ум1 Представлять результаты академической и профессиональной деятельности на различных публичных мероприятиях, включая международные

Владеть:

УК-4.3/Нв1 Техниками и приемами для представления результатов академической и профессиональной деятельности на различных публичных мероприятиях.

УК-4.4 Аргументированно и конструктивно отстаивает свои позиции и идеи в академических и профессиональных дискуссиях на государственном языке РФ и иностранном языке

Знать:

УК-4.4/Зн1 Приемы и техники осуществления академического и профессионального дискурса на государственном языке РФ и иностранном языке

Уметь:

УК-4.4/Ум1 Отстаивать свои позиции и идеи в академических и профессиональных дискуссиях на государственном языке РФ и иностранном языке

Владеть:

УК-4.4/Нв1 Техниками представления своей позиции и идеи в академических и профессиональных дискуссиях на государственном языке РФ и иностранном языке

3. Место дисциплины в структуре ОП

Дисциплина (модуль) Б1.О.06 «Английский язык для академического и профессионального взаимодействия» относится к обязательной части образовательной программы и изучается в семестре(ах): 2.

В процессе изучения дисциплины студент готовится к решению типов задач профессиональной деятельности, предусмотренных ФГОС ВО и образовательной программой.

4. Объем дисциплины (модуля) и виды учебной работы

Период обучения	Общая трудоемкость (часы)	Общая трудоемкость (ЗЕТ)	Практические занятия (часы)	Самостоятельная работа (часы)	Промежуточная аттестация (часы)
2 семестр	144	4	72	72	Зачет с оценкой
Всего	144	4	72	72	

5. Содержание дисциплины (модуля)

5.1. Разделы, темы дисциплины и виды занятий

(часы промежуточной аттестации не указываются)

Наименование раздела, темы	Всего	Практические занятия	Самостоятельная работа	Планируемые результаты обучения, соотнесенные с результатами освоения программы
Раздел 1. Научно-ориентированная иноязычная коммуникация с учетом отраслевой специализации	**30**	**18**	**12**	УК-4.1 УК-4.2
Тема 1.1. Лексико-грамматические и стилистические особенности жанров научного стиля изложения в устной и письменной разновидностях речи.	30	18	12	
Раздел 2. Профессионально ориентированный перевод в научной сфере с учетом отраслевой специализации	**38**	**22**	**16**	УК-4.3 УК-4.4
Тема 2.1. Основы теории перевода узкоспециальных текстов.	38	22	16	
Раздел 3. Информационно-коммуникационные технологии в иноязычной научно-исследовательской деятельности специалиста	**76**	**32**	**44**	УК-4.4

Тема 3.1. Использование иноязычных информационно-коммуникационных ресурсов Интернета для научно-исследовательской работы в условиях межкультурной коммуникации (сетевые лексикографические источники)	76	32	44	
Итого	**144**	**72**	**72**	

5.2. Содержание разделов, тем дисциплин и формы текущего контроля

Раздел 1. Научно-ориентированная иноязычная коммуникация с учетом отраслевой специализации

Тема 1.1. Лексико-грамматические и стилистические особенности жанров научного стиля изложения в устной и письменной разновидностях речи.

Речевые стратегии и тактики устного и письменного предъявления информации по теме научного исследования в конкретной отрасли специализации (передача фактической информации, эмоциональной оценки сообщения, логико-композиционная структура жанров научного стиля речи). Иноязычная терминология сферы деятельности (подъязыка). Речевые модели описания структур и систем, дефиниций.Лексико-грамматические и стилистические особенности профессиональных текстов на иностранном языке по программе специализации.

Раздел 2. Профессионально ориентированный перевод в научной сфере с учетом отраслевой специализации

Тема 2.1. Основы теории перевода узкоспециальных текстов.

Эквивалентность и адекватность перевода, переводческие трансформации, лексические, грамматические и стилистические особенности перевода текстов научной тематики, компенсация потерь при переводе, контекстуальные замены, многозначность терминов, словарное и контекстное значение слова. Перевод текстов по тематике изучаемой отрасли с иностранного языка на русский.

Раздел 3. Информационно-коммуникационные технологии в иноязычной научно-исследовательской деятельности специалиста

Тема 3.1. Использование иноязычных информационно-коммуникационных ресурсов Интернета для научно-исследовательской работы в условиях межкультурной коммуникации (сетевые лексикографические источники)

Перевод текстов по тематике изучаемой отрасли с иностранного языка на русский.

Текущий контроль

Вид (форма) контроля
Тестирование

6. Порядок проведения промежуточной аттестации

Порядок проведения промежуточной аттестации регламентируется локальными нормативными актами Университета:

- Положением о формах, периодичности, порядке текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по основным образовательным программам высшего образования – программам бакалавриата, программам специалитета, программам магистратуры в федеральном государственном бюджетном образовательном учреждении высшего образования «Московский государственный университет геодезии и картографии», п.6 «Организация и проведение промежуточной аттестации».
- Положением о порядке осуществления образовательного процесса, проведения текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся с применением электронного обучения и дистанционных образовательных технологий в федеральном государственном бюджетном образовательном учреждении высшего образования «Московский государственный университет геодезии и картографии», п.8 «Проведение промежуточной аттестации с применением ЭО и ДОТ».

Промежуточная аттестация: Зачет с оценкой, 2 семестр.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» / «зачтено» :Компетенция сформирована. Демонстрируется недостаточный уровень самостоятельности практического навыка

Оценка «хорошо» / «зачтено»: Компетенция сформирована. Демонстрируется достаточный уровень самостоятельности устойчивого практического навыка

Оценка «отлично»/ «зачтено»: Компетенция сформирована. Демонстрируется высокий уровень самостоятельности, высокая адаптивность научных знаний и практического навыка

7. Оценочные материалы текущего контроля

Раздел 3. Информационно-коммуникационные технологии в иноязычной научно-исследовательской деятельности специалиста

Контролируемые ИДК: УК-4.4

Тема 3.1. Использование иноязычных информационно-коммуникационных ресурсов Интернета для научно-исследовательской работы в условиях межкультурной коммуникации (сетевые лексикографические источники)

Форма контроля/оценочное средство: Тестирование

Вопросы/Задания:

1. Дайте русский эквивалент английскому слову "Confidentiality":

Дайте русский эквивалент английскому слову "Confidentiality":1 доступность
2 конфенденциональность
3 целостность

2. Дайте русский эквивалент английскому слову "intergrity":

1 доступность
2 конфенденциональность
3 целостность

3. Дайте русский эквивалент английскому слову "availability":

1 доступность
2 конфенденциональность
3 целостность

4. Ответьте на вопрос : 'Why do we need information security?'

1 To protect information
2 To delete information
3 to remember information

5. Complete the sentence using the correct word: "_____ is your address?"

1. What
2. How
3. That

6. Choose the correct answer “Do you speak Japanese? No, I _____.”

1. speaking not
2. speak not
3. don’t

7. Pick up the correct word: "a person or company, responsible for the physical construction of a building is _____"

1. scientist
2. constructor
3. doctor

8. Answer the question: "What do modal verbs show?"

1. modality
2. time
3. voice

9. Choose the correct sentence:

1. I am a student.
2. A student I am.
3. A student am I.

10. When was the University of Geodesy and Cartography founded?

1.1779
2. 1920
3. 2000

11. Give the correct translation to the sentence: "This issue must be discussed "

1. Эту проблему не надо обсуждать.
2. Эту проблему необходимо обсудить.
3 Эту проблему нельзя обсуждать.

12. Choose the correct translation to the sentence: "Students must take exams in January."

1. Студенты должны сдавать экзамены в январе.
2. Студентам не надо сдавать экзамены в январе.
3 Студенты хотят сдавать экзамены в январе.

13. Who is the head of Russian Federation?

1 King
2 Queen
3 President

14. Who is the head of the United Kingdom?

1 King
2 The Parliament
3 Queen

15. Расположите слова в правильном порядке чтобы составить предложение:

1 cybersecurity important for important any is
2 for organization cybersecurity any is important
3 cybersecurity is important for any organization

16. Расположите слова в правильном порядке чтобы составить предложение:

1 we to protect need sensitive
2 we need to protect sensitive data
3 data we protect need to sensitive

17. Дайте русский эквивалент слову : "password"

1 шифр
2 пароль
3 знак

18. Дайте русский эквивалент слову : "cipher"

1 шифр
2 пароль
3 знак

19. Дайте русский эквивалент слову : "watermark"

1 шифр
2 пароль
3 водяной знак

20. Выберете правильный вариант чтобы завршить предложение: He ____every day

1 works
2 worked
3 was worked

8. Оценочные материалы промежуточной аттестации

2 семестр, Зачет с оценкой

Контролируемые ИДК: УК-4.1 УК-4.2 УК-4.3 УК-4.4

Вопросы/Задания:

1. Answer the question:

Why do we need information security?

2. Answer the question:

In what way can organizations protect data collected?

3. Answer the question:

In what way, from your point of view, has information and communications technology changed our life?

4. Answer the question:

Can you tell about the difference between cyber security and information security?

5. Answer the question:

What is the difference between information and data?

6. Answer the question:

Are you familiar with malware?

7. Answer the question:

What common cyber threats are you familiar with?

8. Answer the question:

What essential security measures are you familiar with?

9. Answer the question:

What are the key principles of information security (CIA Triad)?

10. Answer the question:

What is Multi-Factor Authentication?

11. Answer the question:

What is the difference between information and data?

12. Answer the question:

What is insider threat?

13. Answer the question:

What does availability mean in cybersecurity?

14. Answer the question:

What does confidentiality mean in cyber security?

15. Answer the question:

What does integrity mean in cyber security?

16. Answer the question:

What advanced mitigating techniques are you familiar with?

17. Answer the question:

What does integrity mean in cyber security?

18. Answer the question:

What is zero-day threat?

19. Answer the question:

What is authentication in cyber security?

20. Answer the question:

What measures of access control are you familiar with?

21. Look through text and find information about a virtual organization. What can you say about it?

A Virtual Organization is such type of organization whose members are geographically separated and usually work by computer e-mail and software system while appearing to others to be a single, combined organization with a real physical location.

Virtual Organization is defined as being closely integrated ambitious with its suppliers and downstream with its customers. In the virtual organization, each discrete firm keeps supremacy in major budgeting and pricing matters and functions as part of a greater organization coordinated by the central firm acting as combiner of the actions done by the various partners. Interdependent among partners differentiates the virtual organization from the conventional hierarchy.

Companies adept to coordinating and maximizing the capabilities of suppliers will gain more control over key elements of time-from overall order-to-shipment lead time to product-specific cycle time. In addition, full-fledged alliances that tap the resources of multiple parties will effectively slash product-or- process-development time.

- Virtual organization is a energetic collection of individuals and institutions which are required to share resources to obtain specified targets.
- Virtual organization is a network of independent organizations that combine together for production of a service or product.
- Virtual organizations are also mentioned as network organizations, organic networks, hybrid arrangements and value-adding partnerships. This phenomenon has been driven by the effort to achieve greater effectiveness and responsiveness in an extremely competitive environment marked by increasing globalization, technological change and customer demands.

22. Look through text and find information about information security breaches? What can you say about them?

An information security breach is the event of an external entity getting unauthorized access to the data of an organization. The reason for the success of such attacks is that the amount of resources being invested by most of the companies for security is far less than what can be considered sufficient, though cyber experts can’t agree on a single reason. Companies tend to focus mostly on the sensitive endpoints of their web assets. The less secure “not so sensitive” endpoints may be compromised by an attacker and then the trust relationship between this endpoint and a sensitive one can be exploited to bypass the security measures.

This is the reason behind most of the modern data breaches. The objectives behind these attacks are not always the same. Some are done for harming a company’s reputation among users and some are done just to obtain and then sell the data at places. It looks like the attackers to get a good deal as the expected rate ranges from $1 to $425 per record (According to Quartz).

Out of all the data breaches in the history of the internet, here are our top 5 picks:

1. Equifax Data Breach

Equifax is a US-based credit reporting agency that helps lenders in identifying credit payback likelihood by calculating borrowers’ credit score. The company announced on 7 Sept 2017 that it has discovered a massive information leak. It reported that the actual breach happened on July 29 and almost 143 million records had been victims of unauthorized access. These records included users’ personal details as well as social security numbers and credit card numbers. It was later found out

that attackers exploited a vulnerability in the legacy code of Equifax to gain unauthorized access.

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Look through text and find information confidentiality models. What can you say about them?

Confidentiality models are used to describe what actions must be taken to ensure the confidentiality of information. These models can specify how security tools are used to achieve the desired level of confidentiality. The most commonly used model for describing the enforcement of confidentiality is the Bell-LaPadula model.

- In this model the relationship between objects (i.e, the files, records, programs and equipment that contain or receive information) and subjects (i.e, the person, processes, or devices that cause the information to flow between the objects).
- The relationships are described in terms of the subject's assigned level of access or privilege and the object's level of sensitivity. In military terms, these would be described as the security clearance of the subject and security classification of the object.

Another type of model that is commonly used is Access control model.

- It organizes the system into objects (i.e, resources being acted on), subjects (i.e, the person or program doing the action), and operations (i.e, the process of interaction).
- A set of rules specifies which operation can be performed on a object by which subject.

24. Look through text and find information about integrity. What can you say about it?

Integrity is the protection of system data from international or accidental unauthorized changes. The challenges of the security program are to ensure that data is maintained in the state that is expected by the users. Although the security program cannot improve the accuracy of the data that is put into the system by users. It can help ensure that any changes are intended and correctly applied. An additional element of integrity is the need to protect the process or program used to manipulate the data from unauthorized modification.

A critical requirement of both commercial and government data processing is to ensure the integrity of data to prevent fraud and errors. It is imperative, therefore, no user be able to modify data in a way that might corrupt or lose assets or financial records or render decision making information unreliable.

Examples of government systems in which integrity is crucial include air traffic control system, military fire control systems, social security and welfare systems.

Examples of commercial systems that require a high level of integrity include medical prescription system, credit reporting systems, production control systems and payroll systems.

Protecting against Threats to Integrity:

Like confidentiality, integrity can also be arbitrated by hackers, masqueraders, unprotected

downloaded files, LANs, unauthorized user activities, and unauthorized programs like Trojan Horse and viruses, because each of these threads can lead to unauthorized changes to data or programs.
For example, unauthorized user can corrupt or change data and programs intentionally or accidentally if their activities on the system are not properly controlled.

25. Look through text and find information about cybercrimes. What can you say about them?

A computer is often used on purpose or accidentally to cybercrime. The intentional use is to use your computer to send hate mails or putting in a cracked version of an associate degree otherwise licensed code into your computer. Unintentional use is that the computer you're victimization contains the virus and it unfolds into the network and out of doors the network inflicting major loss to somebody in monetary terms. Similarly, a computer is often directly wont to commit a digital crime. for instance, your computer is employed to access sensitive and classified knowledge and therefore the data is distributed somebody inside/outside the network, the World Health Organization will use this data for his own profit. The indirect use of the computer is once whereas downloading a crack of code, a trojan horse holds on within the computer, whereas creates a backdoor within the network to facilitate hacker. currently, the hacker logs into your computer and uses it for committing cybercrime. associate degree knowledgeable computer forensics investigator plays a vital role in identifying the direct and indirect attack. computer forensic consultants also are helpful for recovery of accidental knowledge loss, to sight industrial undercover work, counterfeiting, etc.

26. Look through the text and describe techniques to ensure confidentiality

Ensuring Confidentiality: Best Practices

To combat these threats, organizations and individuals must implement robust security measures. Encryption is one of the most powerful tools for protecting confidentiality. Advanced encryption standards (AES) and public-key cryptography (RSA) ensure that even if data is intercepted, it remains unreadable without the proper decryption keys. Secure communication protocols like TLS (Transport Layer Security) encrypt data in transit, safeguarding online transactions and messaging.

Access control mechanisms are equally critical. Role-based access control (RBAC) restricts data access based on an individual's job function, ensuring employees only see information relevant to their roles. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) adds an extra layer of security by requiring users to verify their identity through multiple methods, such as a password and a fingerprint scan.

Data masking and anonymization techniques help protect confidentiality in non-production environments, such as software testing or analytics. By replacing sensitive information with fictional but realistic data, organizations can minimize exposure risks while maintaining usability.

Secure communication channels, such as virtual private networks (VPNs), create encrypted tunnels for remote access, shielding data from eavesdroppers. Legal measures, including non-disclosure agreements (NDAs), reinforce confidentiality by binding third parties to strict data-handling obligations.

Challenges and Future Considerations

Despite these measures, maintaining confidentiality is an ongoing challenge. Striking a balance between security and usability is difficult—complex security protocols can frustrate users, leading to workarounds that compromise protection. The rise of cloud computing introduces additional risks, as misconfigured storage buckets or insecure APIs can inadvertently expose sensitive data.

Emerging technologies like quantum computing threaten to disrupt current encryption methods, potentially rendering them obsolete. To stay ahead, researchers are developing post-quantum cryptography designed to withstand these future challenges.

Conclusion

Confidentiality is not just a technical safeguard—it is a cornerstone of trust in the digital era. From personal privacy to corporate integrity and national security, protecting sensitive information is essential for mitigating risks and maintaining confidence in systems and institutions. By adopting strong encryption, access controls, and user awareness programs, organizations can defend against evolving threats. As technology advances, the methods for ensuring confidentiality must also evolve, ensuring that data remains secure in an increasingly complex and interconnected world.

27. Look through the text and describe methods for preserving integrity.

Methods for Preserving Integrity

To safeguard data integrity, organizations employ a combination of technical and procedural measures. Hash functions and digital signatures are cryptographic tools that verify whether data has been altered. A hash generates a unique fingerprint for a file, and any change to the file—no matter how small—will produce a different hash value. Digital signatures, meanwhile, authenticate the source of data and confirm its integrity by using public-key cryptography.

Checksums and cyclic redundancy checks (CRCs) are simpler forms of error detection used in data transmission. These methods help identify accidental corruption, such as when a file is corrupted during transfer over a network.

Version control systems and write-once-read-many (WORM) storage prevent unauthorized modifications by maintaining historical records of changes or restricting edits after data is written. In enterprise environments, access controls and audit logs ensure that only authorized personnel can modify data, while keeping a trail of who made changes and when.

Regular backups and data validation protocols further reinforce integrity. Backups allow organizations to restore unaltered data in case of corruption, while validation rules—such as input sanitization in databases—prevent incorrect or malicious data from entering systems in the first place.

Challenges in Maintaining Integrity

Despite these safeguards, ensuring data integrity is not without challenges. The increasing complexity of IT environments, including cloud services and IoT devices, creates more potential entry points for attackers. Additionally, the rise of deepfake technology and AI-generated content introduces new risks, where manipulated audio, video, or text can deceive users into believing false information is authentic.

Another challenge is balancing security with usability. Strict integrity controls, such as frequent checksums or mandatory approval workflows, can slow down operations. Organizations must find a middle ground that ensures security without hindering productivity.

The Future of Data Integrity

As cyber threats evolve, so must the defenses for data integrity. Blockchain technology, for instance, offers a decentralized approach to ensuring integrity by creating immutable records of transactions. AI-driven anomaly detection systems can also help identify unusual changes in data patterns, flagging potential integrity breaches in real time.

Regulatory frameworks like GDPR, HIPAA, and SOX increasingly emphasize the importance of data integrity, mandating strict controls and penalties for non-compliance. Organizations must stay ahead of these requirements by adopting best practices and investing in advanced security solutions.

Conclusion

Integrity is not just a technical requirement—it is a cornerstone of trust in the digital age. Whether in finance, healthcare, government, or everyday communications, the accuracy and reliability of data are paramount. By implementing robust safeguards such as cryptographic verification, access controls, and backup systems, organizations can protect against both malicious and accidental compromises. As technology continues to advance, maintaining data integrity will remain a dynamic challenge, demanding vigilance, innovation, and a commitment to preserving the truth in an ever-changing digital landscape.

28. Look through the text and describe methods for ensuring availability.

Strategies for Ensuring High Availability

To mitigate these risks, organizations deploy a combination of technology and best practices:

Redundancy is a fundamental principle. By duplicating critical components—servers, network paths, or data storage—systems can continue operating even if one element fails. Cloud computing enhances this by distributing resources across multiple geographic locations.

Load balancing prevents any single server from becoming overwhelmed, evenly distributing traffic to maintain performance during peak usage. Failover mechanisms automatically switch to backup systems if primary ones fail, minimizing disruption.

Regular backups and disaster recovery plans ensure data can be restored quickly after an incident. The "3-2-1 rule" (three copies of data, on two different media, with one offsite) is a proven strategy against data loss.

Proactive monitoring tools detect anomalies—unusual traffic spikes or hardware stress—before they escalate into full outages. Combined with incident response plans, teams can react swiftly to emerging threats.

Challenges in Maintaining Availability

Balancing security with accessibility is an ongoing challenge. Overly aggressive cyber defenses (like strict firewall rules) can inadvertently block legitimate users. Similarly, complex redundancy systems increase costs and management overhead.

The rise of IoT devices and edge computing expands the attack surface, as more interconnected devices create potential points of failure. Meanwhile, supply chain vulnerabilities—like compromised software updates—can introduce risks beyond an organization's direct control.

The Future of Availability

Emerging technologies like AI-driven predictive maintenance can forecast hardware failures before they occur. 5G networks promise lower latency and higher reliability, while quantum-resistant encryption may soon protect against next-gen cyber threats.

Regulatory frameworks like the NIS Directive in the EU now mandate stringent availability requirements for essential services, reflecting its growing importance in global cybersecurity policies.

Conclusion

Availability is the unsung hero of information security—the difference between seamless digital experiences and chaotic breakdowns. As our dependence on technology deepens, ensuring uninterrupted access to systems isn't just a technical goal; it's a business imperative and a societal necessity. By investing in resilient architectures, robust response plans, and cutting-edge monitoring, organizations can turn availability from a vulnerability into a competitive advantage. In a world where every second of uptime counts, the stakes have never been higher.

29. Look through the text and describe insider threats and APTs.

Insider Threats: The Enemy Within

Not all dangers originate from external actors. Insider threats—whether malicious or accidental—pose significant risks. Disgruntled employees may leak sensitive data or sabotage systems, while careless staff might inadvertently expose credentials through poor password practices. Privileged users, such as system administrators, wield access that could be abused or compromised, making insider monitoring a critical yet delicate security challenge.

Advanced Persistent Threats: The Silent Invaders

Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs) represent the pinnacle of cyber-espionage. These prolonged, targeted campaigns—often backed by nation-states—infiltrate networks to steal intellectual property, government secrets, or sensitive corporate data. APT groups like Cozy Bear and Fancy Bear operate with surgical precision, remaining undetected for months or years while exfiltrating information. Their tactics include zero-day exploits (targeting unknown vulnerabilities) and supply chain attacks, where compromised software updates serve as Trojan horses.

Emerging Threats on the Horizon

As technology advances, so do the threats. Deepfake technology enables hyper-realistic fake audio or video, potentially bypassing biometric security or spreading disinformation. Quantum computing, while promising breakthroughs, could eventually crack current encryption standards, forcing a reinvention of cybersecurity protocols. Meanwhile, the expansion of 5G networks and edge computing introduces new attack surfaces, requiring novel defense strategies.

Conclusion: A Call for Vigilance and Adaptation

Cyber threats are not static; they evolve in tandem with technological progress and shifting motivations—from financial gain to geopolitical disruption. Combating them requires a multi-layered approach: robust technological defenses, continuous employee education, and proactive threat intelligence. Organizations must foster a culture of cybersecurity awareness, where every individual understands their role in safeguarding digital assets. In this endless cat-and-mouse game, staying informed and prepared is the only way to mitigate risks in our increasingly vulnerable digital world.

30. Look through the text and describe ransomware and defense techniques.

Ransomware: The Digital Extortion Epidemic

No discussion of modern malware is complete without addressing ransomware, the scourge of the 2020s. This malware encrypts victims' files, demanding payment—usually in cryptocurrency—for decryption. Attacks often begin with phishing emails or exploited software vulnerabilities, as seen in the 2017 WannaCry outbreak, which leveraged a stolen NSA exploit to infect 200,000 systems across 150 countries. Hospitals, factories, and government agencies ground to a halt, with losses estimated at $4 billion.

Ransomware gangs now operate like Fortune 500 companies, offering customer support to victims and even publishing stolen data if ransoms go unpaid. The 2021 Colonial Pipeline attack demonstrated ransomware's real-world consequences: fuel shortages, panic buying, and a $4.4 million payout (partially recovered by the U.S. government).

Spyware and Rootkits: The Silent Watchers

While ransomware announces its presence dramatically, spyware and rootkits specialize in stealth. Spyware—often bundled with "free" software—monitors keystrokes, screenshots, and browsing habits. Pegasus spyware, developed by NSO Group, can infect iPhones and Android devices via zero-click exploits, harvesting messages, photos, and microphone recordings for governments and criminals alike.

Rootkits burrow deep into operating systems, evading detection by hijacking core functions. The Stuxnet worm, allegedly a U.S.-Israeli cyberweapon, used rootkit techniques to sabotage Iranian nuclear centrifuges in 2010 while remaining invisible to plant operators. Such attacks blur the line between cybercrime and cyberwarfare.

The Malware Supply Chain

Modern malware distribution mirrors legitimate business models. Malware-as-a-Service (MaaS) platforms like TrickBot offer subscription-based access to pre-built attack tools, enabling even non-technical criminals to launch campaigns. Dark web marketplaces sell exploit kits (e.g., Rig or Angler) that automate infections via compromised websites.

Supply chain attacks further amplify the threat. By poisoning software updates—as seen in the 2020 SolarWinds hack—attackers can distribute malware to thousands of organizations simultaneously. The victims, including U.S. government agencies, unknowingly installed trojanized updates, granting hackers months of undetected access.

Defending Against the Malware Onslaught

Combating malware requires layered defenses:

- Behavioral analysis tools detect anomalies like unusual file encryption (a ransomware hallmark).
- Application whitelisting prevents unauthorized programs from running.
- Regular patching closes vulnerabilities exploited by worms and Trojans.
- User education counters social engineering, the human weak link.

Yet, with malware authors leveraging AI to refine attacks and quantum computing looming as a future decryption threat, the battle is far from over. As we enter an era of smart cities and autonomous devices, malware's potential for harm grows exponentially—making vigilance not just a technical necessity, but a societal imperative.

31. Look through the text and describe the significance of human behavior.

Response: Containing and Eradicating Infections

When malware breaches defenses, a swift response limits damage. Automated playbooks in Security Orchestration, Automation, and Response (SOAR) platforms can isolate infected devices, revoke compromised credentials, and trigger investigations without human intervention.

For ransomware attacks, immutable backups stored offline or in air-gapped environments enable recovery without paying ransoms. The 3-2-1 backup rule (three copies, on two media types, with one offsite) remains a gold standard.

In cases of advanced persistent threats (APTs), digital forensics tools reconstruct attack timelines, identifying breached accounts and persistence mechanisms like scheduled tasks or registry modifications. This intelligence guides remediation while hardening systems against repeat attacks.

Human-Centric Defenses: The Weakest Link Strengthened

Technology alone cannot defeat malware; human behavior is often the primary attack vector.

Security awareness training teaches employees to recognize phishing lures, avoid shadow IT, and report suspicious activity. Simulated phishing campaigns measure progress, while privileged access management (PAM) restricts critical system access to minimize insider risks.
Developers also play a role through secure coding practices. Techniques like input validation and memory-safe languages (e.g., Rust) reduce vulnerabilities exploitable by malware. Software bills of materials (SBOMs) help track third-party dependencies, addressing supply chain risks.

Emerging Frontiers: AI and Beyond
The future of malware defense lies in adaptive systems. AI-powered tools analyze threat patterns across millions of endpoints to predict novel attack vectors. Deception technology plants fake credentials and files to lure attackers into revealing themselves, while homomorphic encryption allows data processing without decryption, neutralizing malware's ability to steal information.
As quantum computing advances, post-quantum cryptography will become essential to protect encryption keys from being cracked by malware-equipped quantum systems.
Conclusion: An Arms Race Requiring Eternal Vigilance
Malware defense is not a one-time project but a continuous cycle of assessment, adaptation, and improvement. By integrating cutting-edge technology with rigorous processes and a security-minded culture, organizations can build resilient ecosystems capable of withstanding even the most sophisticated threats. In this ever-escalating arms race, the defenders' advantage lies not in perfect security—which is unattainable—but in the ability to detect, respond, and recover faster than attackers can exploit.

32. Look through the text and elaborate on defense against phishing

Defending Against Phishing: A Multi-Layered Approach
Since phishing exploits human psychology, technical defenses alone are insufficient. A comprehensive strategy combines technology, education, and proactive monitoring.
Email filtering and authentication protocols like DMARC, DKIM, and SPF help block spoofed messages before they reach inboxes. Advanced threat protection solutions use AI to detect subtle anomalies in email headers, language, and embedded links.
Multi-factor authentication (MFA) acts as a critical safety net, preventing attackers from accessing accounts even if they obtain passwords. However, MFA bypass techniques—such as SIM swapping or phishing one-time codes—mean organizations must adopt phishing-resistant MFA methods like hardware tokens or biometric verification.
Security awareness training is equally vital. Regular simulations, where employees receive mock phishing emails, reinforce vigilance and teach users to scrutinize sender addresses, avoid clicking unsolicited links, and verify unusual requests through alternate channels. Creating a culture where employees feel comfortable reporting suspicious emails—without fear of blame—enhances an organization's ability to respond swiftly.
For high-risk scenarios like BEC, transaction verification protocols require secondary approvals for fund transfers or sensitive data sharing. AI-driven behavioral analytics can also flag unusual email patterns, such as sudden requests for large payments or changes in supplier bank details.
The Future of Phishing: AI and Beyond
As artificial intelligence becomes more accessible, phishing campaigns are growing more sophisticated. AI-generated deepfake voices can mimic executives in vishing attacks, while large language models (LLMs) craft flawlessly written emails tailored to individual victims. Conversely, AI-powered defenses are emerging to detect phishing attempts by analyzing linguistic patterns, metadata, and sender behavior.
Regulatory bodies are also stepping up. Proposed laws may mandate stricter email authentication and faster breach disclosures, while cybersecurity insurance increasingly requires phishing-resistant controls for coverage.
Conclusion: Staying Ahead of the Hook
Phishing thrives because it manipulates the most unpredictable element in cybersecurity: human nature. While no solution can eliminate the threat entirely, a combination of advanced technology, continuous education, and robust policies can significantly reduce risk. Organizations must remain adaptive, recognizing that phishing tactics will evolve alongside defenses. In this ongoing battle, awareness is the ultimate safeguard—teaching users to pause, question, and verify before taking the

bait.

33. Look through the text and describe methods for TITM defense.

Defending Against MITM Attacks: A Multi-Layered Shield

Mitigating MITM risks requires both technical controls and user awareness:

1. Encryption Everywhere:
   - Enforce HTTPS via TLS 1.2/1.3 for all web traffic. Use tools like HSTS (HTTP Strict Transport Security) to prevent downgrade attacks.
   - For internal networks, deploy IPSec or VPNs to encrypt data in transit.
2. Secure Authentication:
   - Implement certificate pinning in mobile/web apps to ensure they only communicate with legitimate servers.
   - Use multi-factor authentication (MFA) to reduce the impact of stolen credentials.
3. Network Hardening:
   - Disable outdated protocols like SSLv3 and WEP in favor of WPA3 for Wi-Fi.
   - Monitor for ARP anomalies with tools like ARPwatch or XArp.
4. User Education:
   - Train employees to avoid public Wi-Fi for sensitive tasks and verify website certificates.
   - Encourage the use of VPNs on untrusted networks.
5. Advanced Detection:
   - Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) like Snort can flag unusual traffic patterns.
   - Endpoint protection tools may detect rogue certificate installations.

The Future: AI and Quantum Challenges

As technology evolves, so do MITM threats. AI-powered attacks could automate interception at scale, while quantum computing might one day break current encryption standards. Proactive measures like post-quantum cryptography and AI-driven anomaly detection will be critical to stay ahead.

Conclusion: Vigilance in an Interconnected World

MITM attacks exploit the trust inherent in digital communications, operating unseen until it’s too late. Defense hinges on robust encryption, continuous monitoring, and a culture of skepticism—questioning the integrity of every connection. In the cat-and-mouse game of cybersecurity, assuming your traffic is being watched is the first step to ensuring it never is.

34. Look through the text and describe real-time detection of MITM activity.

Detecting and Responding to MITM Activity

Since some MITM attacks bypass prevention measures, real-time detection is crucial.

- Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS): Tools like Snort or Suricata analyze network traffic for anomalies, such as unexpected ARP broadcasts or unusual SSL certificate changes.
- Endpoint Monitoring: Security solutions (e.g., EDR/XDR) can detect malicious processes attempting to intercept traffic on a device.
- SIEM (Security Information and Event Management): Correlates logs from firewalls, proxies, and endpoints to identify MITM patterns (e.g., repeated failed certificate validations).

5. User Awareness and Best Practices

Human error often enables MITM attacks, so education is vital.

- Verify Website Certificates: Users should check for the padlock icon in browsers and scrutinize certificate warnings.
- Avoid Public Wi-Fi for Sensitive Tasks: If unavoidable, always use a VPN.
- Beware of Phishing Links: Fake login pages (e.g., mimicking banks) are common in MITM attacks. Users should manually type URLs instead of clicking links.

6. Future-Proofing Against Advanced MITM Threats

As attackers evolve, defenses must adapt:

- Post-Quantum Cryptography: Future-proof encryption against quantum computing, which could break current algorithms.
- AI-Powered Anomaly Detection: Machine learning can identify subtle MITM behaviors, such as unusual latency in traffic.

- Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA): Assumes no network is trusted by default, requiring continuous authentication and micro-segmentation to limit MITM risks.

Conclusion: A Proactive Defense Strategy

MITM attacks exploit trust in digital communications, making them difficult to detect but not impossible to prevent. By combining strong encryption, network hardening, continuous monitoring, and user education, organizations can significantly reduce their exposure. In an era where data interception is a persistent threat, assuming that every connection could be compromised is the first step toward ensuring that none are.

35. .Look through the text and describe passwordless and continuous authentication?

The emergence of passwordless authentication marks a significant milestone in security usability. Technologies like Windows Hello for Business, Apple's Face ID, and FIDO2-compliant security keys eliminate the vulnerabilities associated with traditional passwords while improving user experience. These systems leverage public key cryptography, where the private key remains securely stored on the user's device and never transmitted across networks—effectively neutralizing phishing and man-in-the-middle attacks.

Identity federation and single sign-on (SSO) solutions have transformed enterprise authentication by enabling seamless yet secure access across multiple applications. Standards like SAML, OAuth, and OpenID Connect allow users to authenticate once while maintaining strong security across all connected services. These systems reduce password fatigue while providing centralized control over access policies and revocation.

Continuous authentication represents the next frontier in access security. Rather than treating authentication as a one-time event, these systems constantly verify user identity through behavioral biometrics—typing patterns, mouse movements, and device handling characteristics. When anomalies are detected, the system can prompt for reauthentication or restrict access automatically. This approach is particularly valuable in high-security environments where session hijacking poses a significant threat.

The future of authentication lies in adaptive systems that intelligently balance security with user experience. Context-aware authentication evaluates multiple risk factors—including device health, network location, and requested resource sensitivity—to determine the appropriate level of verification required. Machine learning algorithms analyze patterns across the organization to identify deviations that may indicate compromise, enabling proactive rather than reactive security measures.

Effective access control requires ongoing maintenance and review. Regular access audits, privilege recertification processes, and the timely revocation of credentials for departed employees are essential to maintaining security hygiene. The principle of segregation of duties ensures that no single individual possesses excessive system access, reducing both the potential for abuse and the impact of compromised credentials.

As organizations increasingly adopt cloud services and hybrid work environments, the importance of robust authentication and access controls only grows stronger. The security perimeter has dissolved, replaced by identity as the new boundary. In this landscape, investing in comprehensive identity and access management infrastructure isn't just about preventing breaches—it's about enabling secure digital transformation and maintaining trust in an increasingly boundaryless world.

36. Look through the text and describe zero-day threat.

Zero-Day Exploits: The Silent Unknown

While SQL injection exploits known coding mistakes, zero-day exploits target vulnerabilities that are unknown to software vendors—flaws for which no patch exists. The term "zero-day" refers to the fact that developers have had zero days to fix the issue before it's actively exploited. These attacks are particularly dangerous because they bypass traditional security measures, leaving organizations defenseless until a patch is developed.

Zero-day vulnerabilities can exist in any software—operating systems, web browsers, IoT devices, or enterprise applications. Advanced threat actors, including nation-state groups, often hoard these exploits for high-value targets. The 2017 WannaCry ransomware attack, which leveraged a Windows

zero-day (EternalBlue), infected hundreds of thousands of systems worldwide, crippling hospitals, businesses, and government agencies. Similarly, the Pegasus spyware has used multiple zero-days to compromise smartphones, enabling surveillance of journalists and activists.

Mitigating zero-day threats is inherently challenging since the vulnerabilities are unknown. However, defense-in-depth strategies can reduce risk. Network segmentation limits lateral movement, while intrusion detection systems (IDS) may spot anomalous behavior indicative of an exploit. Endpoint detection and response (EDR) tools can identify malicious activity post-breach, and threat intelligence feeds provide early warnings about emerging zero-day campaigns.

The Intersection of SQLi and Zero-Days

Interestingly, these two threats can converge. A sophisticated attacker might use SQL injection to gain initial access and then exploit an unpatched zero-day vulnerability to escalate privileges or move laterally. For example, an SQLi attack on a web application could reveal backend server details, allowing the attacker to target an unpatched service with a zero-day exploit.

Conclusion: Vigilance in Different Forms

SQL injection and zero-day exploits represent opposite ends of the vulnerability spectrum—one stemming from preventable coding errors, the other from inevitable software flaws. Defending against SQLi requires rigorous development practices and continuous testing, while mitigating zero-days demands proactive threat hunting and rapid patch management.

In both cases, the key to resilience lies in layered security, timely updates, and assumption of compromise. Organizations must operate under the premise that vulnerabilities—whether known or unknown—will be exploited, and build defenses accordingly. As cyber threats grow more sophisticated, the distinction between these attack vectors may blur, but the need for robust, adaptive security remains constant.

37. Look through the text and describe types of insider threats.

Insider Threats: The Hidden Danger Within Organizations

Insider threats represent one of the most challenging security risks because they originate from within an organization—employees, contractors, or business partners who misuse their legitimate access to harm systems, steal data, or disrupt operations. Unlike external hackers, insiders already have trusted access, making their actions harder to detect and prevent.

Understanding Insider Threats

Insider threats can be categorized into three main types:

1. Malicious Insiders – Individuals who intentionally steal data, sabotage systems, or leak sensitive information for personal gain, revenge, or espionage. Examples include disgruntled employees selling trade secrets or IT staff planting logic bombs.
2. Negligent Insiders – Employees who accidentally expose data due to carelessness, such as falling for phishing scams, misconfiguring cloud storage, or losing unencrypted devices.
3. Compromised Insiders – Users whose credentials or devices are hijacked by external attackers, turning them into unwitting accomplices in data breaches.

Why Insider Threats Are So Dangerous

- Trusted Access – Insiders often bypass perimeter defenses like firewalls and intrusion detection systems.
- Knowledge of Systems – Employees know where critical data resides and how security controls work.
- Difficult Detection – Their actions may mimic normal behavior, evading traditional monitoring tools.

Common Indicators of Insider Threats

- Unusual Data Access Patterns – An employee downloading large volumes of files they don’t need for their role.
- Bypassing Security Controls – Using unauthorized USB drives, personal cloud storage, or shadow IT.
- Behavioral Red Flags – Disgruntled employees, financial distress, or sudden interest in restricted systems.
- Odd Work Hours – Logging in at unusual times to avoid detection.

38. Look through the text and describe the role of multi-factor authentication and that of software updates.

Multi-Factor Authentication and Software Updates: The Twin Pillars of Modern Cyber Defense

In today's threat landscape, where cyberattacks grow more sophisticated by the day, relying on passwords alone is no longer sufficient to protect sensitive data and systems. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) and consistent software updates form a critical defense duo—one verifies identity with layered security, while the other closes vulnerabilities before attackers can exploit them. Together, they create a robust shield against unauthorized access and evolving threats.

The Power of Multi-Factor Authentication

MFA operates on a simple yet powerful principle: requiring multiple proofs of identity before granting access. Unlike traditional single-password authentication, which can be easily compromised through phishing or brute-force attacks, MFA demands additional verification factors—something you know (password), something you have (smartphone or security token), or something you are (biometrics like fingerprints or facial recognition). Even if an attacker steals a password, they cannot bypass the second or third authentication layer, drastically reducing the risk of account takeovers.

Modern MFA solutions have evolved beyond SMS-based one-time codes, which can be intercepted via SIM-swapping attacks. Instead, authentication apps like Google Authenticator or hardware security keys (such as YubiKey) provide phishing-resistant verification. Adaptive MFA takes this further by analyzing contextual signals—such as login location, device health, and user behavior—to dynamically adjust security requirements. A login attempt from an unrecognized device in a foreign country might trigger additional verification steps, while a familiar device in a trusted location could proceed with minimal friction.

The Critical Role of Software Updates

While MFA secures access points, software updates fortify systems against exploitation. Cybercriminals constantly scan for unpatched vulnerabilities in operating systems, applications, and firmware—weaknesses that serve as open doors for malware, ransomware, and data breaches. Regular updates patch these security gaps, often addressing critical flaws that could otherwise be weaponized.

However, the update process itself must be secure. Attackers have been known to compromise software distribution channels, pushing malicious updates disguised as legitimate patches. Organizations now employ cryptographic signing and integrity checks to ensure updates come from trusted sources. Automated patch management systems further streamline this process, reducing human error and ensuring timely deployment across all devices.

The Synergy Between MFA and Patching

The combination of MFA and rigorous software updates creates a formidable defense-in-depth strategy. MFA prevents unauthorized access even if credentials are leaked, while patching eliminates vulnerabilities that could be used to bypass security controls. For instance, an unpatched system might allow an attacker to exploit a zero-day vulnerability and disable MFA protections—but consistent updates mitigate that risk. Conversely, MFA ensures that even if a system is temporarily unpatched, attackers face additional barriers to entry.

Challenges and Best Practices

Despite their effectiveness, both MFA and software updates face adoption hurdles. Users may resist MFA due to perceived inconvenience, while organizations often delay updates fearing compatibility issues or downtime. To overcome these challenges, security teams must balance security with usability—implementing user-friendly MFA methods like biometrics and ensuring updates are tested and deployed with minimal disruption.

The Future of Authentication and System Hardening

Emerging technologies promise to enhance both MFA and patching. Passwordless authentication, powered by FIDO2 standards, is gaining traction, eliminating passwords entirely in favor of biometrics and hardware keys. Meanwhile, artificial intelligence is being used to predict vulnerability exploitation trends, prioritizing the most critical patches. Self-healing systems, capable of automatically applying security fixes without human intervention, represent the next frontier in cyber resilience.

In an era where cyber threats constantly evolve, MFA and software updates remain non-negotiable safeguards. They exemplify the shift from reactive security to proactive prevention—where verifying

identity and maintaining system integrity are not just best practices, but fundamental requirements for survival in the digital age. The organizations that master these twin pillars will be best positioned to withstand the cyber battles of tomorrow.

39. Look through the text and describe firewalls and detection systems.

Intrusion Firewalls & Detection Systems: The Digital Sentinels

In the ever-evolving landscape of cyber threats, intrusion prevention and detection systems stand as critical gatekeepers, silently scrutinizing network traffic to identify and neutralize malicious activity. These technologies form the backbone of organizational defense strategies, operating at the intersection of proactive security and real-time threat response.

The Evolution of Digital Defense

Traditional firewalls emerged as simple traffic filters, examining packets based on predefined rules and port numbers. Today's next-generation firewalls (NGFWs) have evolved into sophisticated platforms combining deep packet inspection, application awareness, and identity-based controls. They don't merely block or allow traffic—they understand context, recognizing legitimate business applications while preventing disguised malware from slipping through encrypted channels.

Detection Versus Prevention

Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) serve as the security team's eyes, passively monitoring network segments or host activities for signs of compromise. Using signature-based detection (matching known attack patterns) and anomaly-based detection (identifying deviations from normal behavior), they generate alerts when suspicious activity surfaces. In contrast, Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS) act as the automated fists—not just spotting threats but actively blocking malicious traffic in real-time, terminating suspicious connections, and even quarantining affected systems. Modern solutions often blend both capabilities into unified IDPS platforms.

The Intelligence Behind the Curtain

Advanced systems now incorporate machine learning to detect zero-day threats, analyzing traffic patterns to spot novel attack methods that evade traditional signatures. Cloud-based IDPS solutions offer shared threat intelligence, where detection of an attack against one organization instantly updates defenses across the entire network. Deception technology takes this further, planting false vulnerabilities that lure attackers into revealing themselves.

Implementation Challenges

Despite their critical role, these systems demand careful tuning to avoid overwhelming security teams with false positives or, worse, missing real threats through false negatives. Encryption presents a growing blind spot, as attackers increasingly hide malicious payloads within SSL/TLS traffic. The rise of remote work has stretched traditional network perimeter defenses, necessitating host-based intrusion prevention integrated directly onto endpoints.

The Future of Active Defense

Emerging architectures are pushing detection capabilities closer to the edge, with IoT-specific intrusion systems and cloud-native IPS solutions that scale dynamically. Integration with Security Orchestration, Automation and Response (SOAR) platforms enables automated investigation and remediation workflows. Perhaps most significantly, the lines continue to blur between network and endpoint security, creating unified defense ecosystems where firewalls, IDS/IPS, and endpoint detection share intelligence in a continuous feedback loop.

These digital sentinels represent more than just security hardware—they embody the shifting philosophy from perimeter-based protection to assumption-of-breach readiness. In an age where sophisticated attackers routinely bypass traditional defenses, intrusion systems provide the vigilant, adaptive protection that modern networks demand. Their silent operation belies their critical importance: while firewalls build walls, intrusion systems ensure those walls remain standing when attackers come knocking.

40. Look through the text and describe encryption.

Encryption: The Silent Guardian of the Digital Age

In an era where data flows endlessly across networks, encryption stands as humanity's most powerful tool for preserving privacy, securing communications, and maintaining trust in digital systems. At its core, encryption transforms readable information into coded form, allowing only authorized parties

with the correct key to decipher its contents. This mathematical art of secrecy has evolved from ancient ciphers to sophisticated algorithms that protect everything from online banking to national security communications.

The Dual Nature of Modern Encryption

Contemporary encryption operates through two fundamental approaches: symmetric and asymmetric cryptography. Symmetric encryption uses a single shared key for both encryption and decryption, offering speed and efficiency ideal for securing large volumes of data—as seen in AES (Advanced Encryption Standard), the gold standard for protecting classified government information and corporate databases. Asymmetric encryption, exemplified by RSA and ECC (Elliptic Curve Cryptography), employs paired public and private keys, enabling secure key exchange and digital signatures that underpin HTTPS connections and blockchain transactions.

Encryption in the Wild

Everyday digital interactions rely on encryption more than most users realize. When a message is sent via WhatsApp or Signal, end-to-end encryption ensures only the intended recipient can read it. Credit card transactions are shielded by TLS (Transport Layer Security) protocols, while password managers use encryption to safeguard credentials. Even modern operating systems employ full-disk encryption to protect devices if stolen. This ubiquitous yet invisible protection creates what security experts call "encryption at rest" (for stored data) and "encryption in transit" (for moving data).

The Rising Challenges

Despite its strengths, encryption faces growing pressures. Quantum computing looms as a potential threat to current asymmetric algorithms, prompting development of post-quantum cryptography. Law enforcement agencies worldwide grapple with the "going dark" problem, where strong encryption hampers criminal investigations. Meanwhile, implementation flaws—weak random number generation, improper key management, or side-channel attacks—often undermine theoretically secure systems. The ongoing debate between privacy advocates and government entities about encryption backdoors highlights the delicate balance between security and lawful access.

The Future of Secret-Keeping

Next-generation encryption technologies are pushing boundaries. Homomorphic encryption allows computations on encrypted data without decryption, enabling secure cloud processing of sensitive information. Zero-knowledge proofs verify information without revealing the underlying data, enhancing privacy in authentication systems. As IoT devices proliferate, lightweight cryptographic algorithms are being developed for resource-constrained environments. These advancements aim to address emerging threats while maintaining the fundamental promise of encryption: enabling trust in an increasingly interconnected world.

Encryption remains both shield and enabler—protecting individual freedoms while allowing the digital economy to flourish. In a world where data has become the new currency, robust encryption isn't just technical necessity; it's the foundation of digital human rights. As technology evolves, so too must our commitment to implementing encryption wisely—strong enough to thwart adversaries, yet flexible enough to adapt to tomorrow's unforeseen challenges. The silent war between cryptographers and attackers continues, with the security of our digital future hanging in the balance.

41. Translate the text:

Need of Information Security

Information system means to consider available countermeasures or controls stimulated through uncovered vulnerabilities and identify an area where more work is needed. The purpose of data security management is to make sure business continuity and scale back business injury by preventing and minimizing the impact of security incidents. The basic principle of Information Security is:

- Confidentially
- Authentication
- Non-Repudiation
- Integrity

The need for Information security:

1. Protecting the functionality of the organization:

The decision maker in organizations must set policy and operates their organization in compliance with the complex, shifting legislation, efficient and capable applications.

2. Enabling the safe operation of applications:
The organization is under immense pressure to acquire and operates integrated, efficient and capable applications. The modern organization needs to create an environment that safeguards application using the organizations IT systems, particularly those application that serves as important elements of the infrastructure of the organization.
3. Protecting the data that the organization collect and use:
Data in the organization can be in two forms that are either in rest or in motion, the motion of data signifies that data is currently used or processed by the system. The values of the data motivated the attackers to seal or corrupts the data. This is essential for the integrity and the values of the organization's data. Information security ensures protection od both data in motion as well as data in rest.
4. Safeguarding technology assets in organizations:
The organization must add intrastate services based on the size and scope of the organization. Organizational growth could lead to the need for public key infrastructure, PKI an integrated system of the software, encryption methodologies. The information security mechanism used by the large organization is complex in comparison to a small organization. The small organization generally prefers symmetric key encryption of data.

42. Translate the text:

Information Security and Confidentiality
Confidentiality is the protection of information in the system so that an unauthorized person cannot access it. This type of protection is most important in military and government organizations that need to keep plans and capabilities secret from enemies. However, it can also be useful to businesses that need to protect their proprietary trade secrets from competitors or prevent unauthorized persons from accessing the company's sensitive information (e.g., legal, personal, or medical information). Privacy issues have gained an increasing amount of attention in the past few years, place the importance of confidentiality on protecting personal information maintained in automated systems by both government agencies and private-sector organizations. Confidentiality must be well defined, and procedures for maintaining confidentiality must be carefully implemented.
A crucial aspect of confidentiality is user identification and authentication. Positive identification of each system user is essential in order to ensure the effectiveness of policies that specify who is allowed access to which data items.
Threats to Confidentiality:
Confidentiality can be compromised in several ways. The following are some of the commonly encountered threats to information confidentiality –
- Hackers
- Masqueraders
- Unauthorized user activity
- Unprotected downloaded files
- Local area networks (LANs)
- Trojan Horses

43. Translate the text:

Protecting against Threats to Integrity:
Like confidentiality, integrity can also be arbitrated by hackers, masqueraders, unprotected downloaded files, LANs, unauthorized user activities, and unauthorized programs like Trojan Horse and viruses, because each of these threads can lead to unauthorized changes to data or programs.
For example, unauthorized user can corrupt or change data and programs intentionally or accidentally if their activities on the system are not properly controlled.
Generally, three basic principles are used to establish integrity controls:
1. Need-to-know access: User should be granted access only on to those files and programs that they need in order to perform their assigned jobs functions.
2. Separation of duties: To ensure that no single employee has control of a transaction from beginning to end, two or more people should be responsible for performing it.
3. Rotation of duties: Job assignment should be changed periodically so that it becomes more

difficult for the users to collaborate to exercise complete control of a transaction and subvert it for fraudulent purposes.

Integrity Models –

Integrity models are used to describe what needs to be done to enforce the information integrity policy. There are three goals of integrity, which the models address in various ways:

1. Preventing unauthorized users from making modifications to data or programs.
2. Preventing authorized users from making improper or unauthorized modifications.
3. Maintaining internal and external consistency of data and programs.

Integrity models includes five models that suggests different approaches to achieving integrity, they are –

1. Biba
2. Goguen-Meseguer
3. Sutherland
4. Clark-Wilson
5. Brewer-Nash

44. Translate the text:

Information System Types and Their Inherent Weaknesses

Information systems form the backbone of modern organizations, enabling data processing, communication, and decision-making across industries. However, each type of system carries unique vulnerabilities that malicious actors can exploit. Understanding these weaknesses is crucial for building robust cybersecurity strategies that address sector-specific risks.

Transaction Processing Systems (TPS)

Designed to handle high volumes of routine transactions like sales, payroll, and inventory management, TPS prioritize speed and reliability over security. Their weakness lies in their predictable processing patterns, making them prime targets for data manipulation attacks. Fraudulent transactions can slip through if validation checks fail, while database corruption in these systems can cascade into financial reporting disasters. Many still rely on legacy architectures with known vulnerabilities, as organizations hesitate to disrupt mission-critical operations with security upgrades.

Management Information Systems (MIS)

These systems transform raw operational data into structured reports for middle management. Their vulnerability stems from aggregation – by compiling sensitive information from multiple sources into executive dashboards, they create attractive targets for corporate espionage. Weak access controls often plague MIS implementations, allowing unauthorized personnel to extract competitive intelligence. Many systems retain excessive historical data due to poor retention policies, expanding the attack surface for data breaches.

Decision Support Systems (DSS)

Advanced analytics systems designed for strategic planning incorporate both internal data and external market intelligence. Their machine learning models become vulnerable points of failure – adversarial attacks can poison training data or manipulate algorithmic outputs to trigger poor business decisions. The complexity of these systems often obscures their data lineage, making it difficult to audit whether insights derive from compromised sources.

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)

These integrated platforms combine functions from accounting to human resources into unified systems. Their comprehensive nature makes them particularly dangerous when breached, as attackers gain access to multiple business functions through a single vulnerability. Customization requirements frequently lead to insecure coding practices, while privileged user accounts with broad access become coveted targets for credential theft.

Customer Relationship Management (CRM)

Systems managing client interactions and sales pipelines amass valuable personal data that attracts identity thieves. Cloud-based CRM platforms suffer from configuration weaknesses, where improperly set access permissions expose sensitive customer records. Integration with third-party marketing tools creates additional attack vectors, as compromised plugins can exfiltrate entire

contact databases.

Industrial Control Systems (ICS)

Operating power plants, manufacturing equipment, and critical infrastructure, these systems prioritize availability over confidentiality. Many still run on outdated operating systems that can't support modern security protocols, while proprietary communication protocols often lack encryption. The convergence of IT and OT networks has exposed previously air-gapped systems to ransomware attacks with physical consequences.

Knowledge Management Systems

Corporate wikis and document repositories suffer from content integrity risks. Malicious insiders can alter procedural documentation or delete critical know-how without proper version controls. Over-permissive sharing settings in collaborative platforms regularly lead to accidental exposure of trade secrets to unauthorized personnel.

The common thread across all system types is the tension between functionality and security. Operational demands often outweigh protection requirements during system design, while integration between different systems creates unexpected vulnerability chains. Effective defense requires moving beyond perimeter security to implement data-centric protection that follows information wherever it resides or travels within these complex ecosystems.

Modern cybersecurity strategies must account for these systemic weaknesses through continuous monitoring, least-privilege access models, and encryption that persists regardless of which system handles the data. As artificial intelligence becomes embedded across all system types, new vulnerabilities in training data and algorithmic decision-making will emerge, requiring fundamentally new approaches to enterprise security architecture. The organizations that will thrive are those that recognize their crown jewels reside not just in individual systems, but in the fragile connections between them.

45. Translate the text:

Malware is a combination of 2 terms- Malicious and Software. So Malware basically means malicious software that can be an intrusive program code or a anything that is designed to perform malicious operations on system. Malware can be divided in 2 categories:

1. Infection Methods
2. Malware Actions

Malware on the basis of Infection Method are following:

1. Virus – They have the ability to replicate themselves by hooking them to the program on the host computer like songs, videos etc and then they travel all over the Internet. Ther Creeper Virus was first detected on ARPANET. Examples include File Virus, Macro Virus, Boot Sector Virus, Stealth Virus etc.
2. Worms – Worms are also self replicating in nature but they don’t hook themselves to the program on host computer. Biggest difference between virus and worms is that worms are network aware. They can easily travel from one computer to another if network is available and on the target machine they will not do much harm, they will for example consume hard disk space thus slowing down the computer.
3. Trojan – The Concept of Trojan is completely different from the viruses and worms. The name Trojan derived from the ‘Trojan Horse’ tale in Greek mythology, which explains how the Greeks were able to enter the fortified city of Troy by hiding their soldiers in a big wooden horse given to the Trojans as a gift. The Trojans were very fond of horses and trusted the gift blindly. In the night, the soldiers emerged and attacked the city from the inside.

Their purpose is to conceal themselves inside the software that seem legitimate and when that software is executed they will do their task of either stealing information or any other purpose for which they are designed.

They often provide backdoor gateway for malicious programs or malevolent users to enter your system and steal your valuable data without your knowledge and permission. Examples include FTP Trojans, Proxy Trojans, Remote Access Trojans etc.

46. Translate the text:

Confidentiality in Information Security: Safeguarding Sensitive Data

In today’s interconnected digital world, confidentiality stands as one of the most critical pillars of

information security. It ensures that sensitive information remains accessible only to those who are explicitly authorized to view or use it, while being shielded from unauthorized access, disclosure, or exposure. Whether in personal, corporate, or governmental contexts, maintaining confidentiality is essential for protecting privacy, preserving trust, and preventing potentially devastating consequences.

The Importance of Confidentiality

Confidentiality is not merely a technical requirement—it is a fundamental expectation in nearly every aspect of modern life. Consider the vast amounts of sensitive data generated daily: personal identification details, financial records, medical histories, proprietary business strategies, and classified government intelligence. If such information were to fall into the wrong hands, the repercussions could be severe.

For individuals, a breach of confidentiality could lead to identity theft, financial fraud, or personal humiliation. Imagine a scenario where medical records are leaked, exposing an individual's private health conditions to the public. Beyond personal harm, such incidents erode trust in institutions responsible for safeguarding data.

In the corporate world, confidentiality is equally vital. Companies handle trade secrets, client databases, and strategic plans that, if exposed, could lead to competitive disadvantages, legal liabilities, and reputational damage. A notable example is the 2017 Equifax breach, where hackers accessed the personal data of 147 million people, resulting in lawsuits, regulatory fines, and a loss of consumer confidence.

Government and military organizations rely on confidentiality to protect national security. Leaked classified documents can compromise intelligence operations, endanger lives, and weaken a nation's strategic position. The 2013 Edward Snowden revelations, for instance, demonstrated how unauthorized disclosures can have far-reaching geopolitical consequences.

Threats to Confidentiality

Despite its importance, confidentiality faces numerous threats in the digital age. Cybercriminals employ a variety of tactics to access restricted information. One of the most common methods is unauthorized access, where attackers exploit weak passwords, unpatched software vulnerabilities, or misconfigured systems to infiltrate networks.

Insider threats also pose significant risks. Employees or contractors with legitimate access may intentionally or accidentally leak sensitive data. For example, an employee might email confidential files to the wrong recipient or fall victim to social engineering scams, inadvertently granting attackers access.

Man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks are another major concern. In these scenarios, hackers intercept unencrypted communications between two parties, such as login credentials or financial transactions transmitted over insecure networks. Public Wi-Fi hotspots are particularly vulnerable to such attacks.

Phishing and social engineering remain highly effective tools for breaching confidentiality. Attackers craft deceptive emails or messages that trick users into revealing passwords or downloading malware. Once inside a system, spyware can silently collect and transmit sensitive data to remote servers without the victim's knowledge.

47. Translate the text:

Integrity in Information Security: Ensuring Accuracy and Trustworthiness of Data

In the realm of information security, integrity stands as a fundamental principle that guarantees data remains accurate, consistent, and unaltered throughout its lifecycle. Unlike confidentiality, which focuses on restricting access, integrity ensures that information is not tampered with, corrupted, or modified by unauthorized parties. This principle is critical in maintaining trust, reliability, and functionality across digital systems, from financial transactions to healthcare records and beyond.

The Significance of Data Integrity

Data integrity is the backbone of trustworthy information systems. Imagine a scenario where a bank's financial records are altered without authorization. Even a minor change in account balances could lead to massive financial discrepancies, eroding customer trust and potentially causing legal repercussions. Similarly, in healthcare, tampering with patient records could result in incorrect diagnoses or treatments, posing serious risks to patient safety.

Integrity is also vital in sectors like e-commerce, where product prices and inventory levels must remain accurate to prevent fraud or operational disruptions. In government and legal contexts, the integrity of documents, contracts, and communications ensures accountability and prevents manipulation that could undermine justice or public trust.

Threats to Data Integrity

Several threats can compromise the integrity of data, both maliciously and accidentally. Cyberattacks such as data tampering involve hackers altering information to achieve fraudulent outcomes. For example, attackers might modify transaction details in a database to redirect funds or change grades in an educational institution's system.

Human error is another common cause of integrity breaches. An employee might accidentally overwrite critical files, input incorrect data, or improperly configure systems, leading to inconsistencies. Even hardware failures, such as disk corruption or server crashes, can result in data loss or unintended modifications.

Malware and ransomware pose additional risks by encrypting or altering files until a ransom is paid. In some cases, attackers may not only lock data but also subtly modify it to create long-term damage, even if the original files are restored.

48. Translate the text:

Availability in Information Security: Ensuring Uninterrupted Access to Critical Systems

In the digital age, where businesses, governments, and individuals rely on constant connectivity, availability stands as a cornerstone of information security. It ensures that systems, data, and services remain accessible to authorized users whenever they are needed. Unlike confidentiality and integrity—which focus on protecting data from unauthorized access or tampering—availability is about maintaining operational continuity, even in the face of disruptions.

The Critical Role of Availability

Imagine a hospital where patient records suddenly become inaccessible during an emergency, or an e-commerce platform crashing on Black Friday. The consequences extend beyond inconvenience—they can result in financial losses, reputational damage, and even life-threatening situations. Availability is what keeps online banking, healthcare systems, transportation networks, and communication platforms running smoothly.

or businesses, downtime translates directly into lost revenue. Studies show that an hour of IT system failure can cost companies millions, depending on their size and industry. In sectors like finance or energy, prolonged unavailability can trigger cascading failures, disrupting entire markets or power grids.

At a societal level, attacks on availability—such as large-scale Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) assaults—can destabilize critical infrastructure. For example, a cyberattack on a country's electrical grid could leave millions without power, highlighting how availability is intertwined with national security.

Threats to System Availability

Cyberattacks are the most visible threat to availability. DDoS attacks overwhelm servers with fake traffic, rendering websites or online services unusable. Ransomware is equally destructive, encrypting data until a ransom is paid, effectively locking organizations out of their own systems.

However, not all disruptions are malicious. Natural disasters—hurricanes, floods, or earthquakes—can destroy data centers. Human error, such as misconfigurations or accidental deletions, also causes unexpected outages. Even routine events like software updates or hardware failures can trigger downtime if not managed properly.

49. Translate the text:

Common Cyber Threats: Understanding the Digital Danger Landscape

In today's hyperconnected world, cyber threats have evolved from isolated nuisances to sophisticated, large-scale dangers capable of crippling businesses, stealing identities, and disrupting critical infrastructure. These threats exploit vulnerabilities in technology, human behavior, and organizational processes, costing the global economy billions annually. Understanding these risks is

the first step toward building effective defenses.

The Ever-Present Threat of Malware

Malicious software, or malware, remains one of the most pervasive cyber threats. It encompasses a range of harmful programs designed to infiltrate systems, steal data, or cause damage. Viruses attach themselves to clean files and spread uncontrollably, while worms replicate independently across networks. Trojans disguise themselves as legitimate software, tricking users into installing them. Perhaps the most destructive form is ransomware, which encrypts a victim's files and demands payment for their release. High-profile attacks like WannaCry and NotPetya demonstrated how ransomware can paralyze hospitals, corporations, and government agencies, proving that no organization is immune.

Phishing: The Art of Digital Deception

Phishing attacks prey on human psychology rather than technological flaws. Cybercriminals craft emails, messages, or websites that mimic trusted entities—banks, social media platforms, or even colleagues—to trick victims into revealing sensitive information. These scams have grown increasingly sophisticated, with targeted spear-phishing campaigns tailoring messages to specific individuals or organizations. Business Email Compromise (BEC) scams take this further, impersonating executives to authorize fraudulent wire transfers, resulting in staggering financial losses.

Denial-of-Service Attacks: Disrupting the Digital Flow

Denial-of-Service (DoS) and Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attacks overwhelm systems with excessive traffic, rendering them inaccessible to legitimate users. While some attacks are launched by hacktivists for ideological reasons, others serve as smokescreens for more insidious activities, such as data theft during the chaos. The proliferation of insecure Internet of Things (IoT) devices has exacerbated this threat, as botnets like Mirai hijack thousands of smart devices to unleash massive DDoS assaults.

50. Translate the text:

Malware: The Invisible Digital Pandemic

In the shadows of our interconnected world lurks one of cybersecurity's most persistent and adaptable threats: malicious software, or malware. This umbrella term encompasses any program designed to infiltrate, damage, or steal from computer systems without user consent. From crippling global corporations to spying on individuals, malware operates on a spectrum of sophistication, evolving relentlessly to bypass defenses. Its impact is both widespread and deeply personal, making it a cornerstone challenge in modern cybersecurity.

The Many Faces of Malware

Malware manifests in forms tailored to specific objectives, each with distinct behaviors and consequences. Viruses, perhaps the most iconic type, attach themselves to legitimate files or programs. Like their biological namesakes, they require human action—such as opening an infected email attachment—to activate and spread. Once unleashed, they can corrupt files, degrade system performance, or even render devices unusable.

Worms represent a more autonomous threat. These self-replicating programs exploit network vulnerabilities to propagate without user interaction. The 2003 SQL Slammer worm, for instance, infected 75,000 systems within 10 minutes by targeting unpatched Microsoft SQL servers, overwhelming internet traffic and causing billions in damages. Unlike viruses, worms prioritize speed and scale, often serving as delivery vehicles for secondary payloads like ransomware.

Trojans (named after the mythical wooden horse) disguise themselves as benign software—a game, a productivity tool, or even a fake antivirus program. Users willingly install them, unaware of their malicious functions. Once inside, Trojans create backdoors for attackers, steal sensitive data, or download additional malware. The Emotet Trojan, initially a banking malware, evolved into a "malware-as-a-service" platform rented by cybercriminals to deploy ransomware across continents.

51. Translate the text:

Defending Against Malware: A Multi-Layered Cybersecurity Strategy

Malware's relentless evolution demands equally dynamic defense mechanisms. No single solution can provide absolute protection; instead, organizations and individuals must adopt a layered approach that combines technological solutions, human vigilance, and proactive threat management. The goal is not just to block known threats but to anticipate novel attack vectors and minimize damage when breaches occur.

Prevention: Building the First Line of Defense

The foundation of malware defense lies in preventing infections before they happen. Endpoint protection platforms (EPP) serve as the digital immune system for devices, using signature-based detection to identify known malware strains. However, since signature-based tools alone cannot catch zero-day exploits, modern solutions incorporate heuristic and behavioral analysis. These techniques monitor programs for suspicious activities—such as unauthorized registry changes or mass file encryption—and quarantine threats based on their actions rather than predefined patterns.

Application whitelisting takes a stricter approach by only allowing pre-approved programs to run. Commonly used in high-security environments like industrial control systems, this method effectively neutralizes unknown malware but requires meticulous maintenance to avoid disrupting legitimate workflows.

At the network level, next-generation firewalls (NGFWs) inspect incoming and outgoing traffic for malicious payloads, while intrusion prevention systems (IPS) block exploit attempts in real time. Email gateways with sandboxing capabilities detonate suspicious attachments in isolated environments, revealing malware behavior without risking production systems.

Detection: Illuminating Hidden Threats

When prevention fails, early detection becomes critical. Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) tools continuously monitor devices for signs of compromise, such as unusual process injections or lateral movement. By correlating events across endpoints, EDR solutions can identify stealthy attacks like fileless malware, which operates in memory to evade traditional scans.

Network traffic analysis (NTA) complements EDR by spotting command-and-control (C2) communications—the hidden channels malware uses to receive instructions. Machine learning algorithms baseline normal network behavior and flag anomalies, such as data exfiltration to unfamiliar foreign IP addresses.

Threat intelligence feeds enrich these tools with up-to-date indicators of compromise (IoCs), from malicious domain names to ransomware encryption patterns. Organizations participating in information-sharing groups like ISACs (Information Sharing and Analysis Centers) gain early warnings about emerging campaigns.

52. Translate the text:

Phishing: The Art of Digital Deception and How to Defend Against It

Phishing remains one of the most pervasive and effective cyber threats, exploiting human psychology rather than technological vulnerabilities. At its core, phishing is a form of social engineering where attackers impersonate trusted entities—banks, colleagues, or popular services—to trick victims into revealing sensitive information, downloading malware, or authorizing fraudulent transactions. What makes phishing particularly dangerous is its adaptability; as defenses improve, attackers refine their tactics, making phishing a constantly evolving threat.

The Psychology Behind Phishing

Successful phishing campaigns prey on fundamental aspects of human behavior: trust, urgency, and curiosity. A well-crafted phishing email might mimic the branding of a familiar company, such as a bank or a cloud service provider, complete with logos and professional language. The message often creates a sense of urgency—claiming an account will be suspended, a payment is overdue, or a package cannot be delivered—to pressure the victim into acting without scrutiny. Alternatively, some attacks exploit curiosity by offering fake rewards, sensational news, or seemingly important documents.

The rise of spear phishing has made these attacks even more convincing. Unlike generic mass emails, spear phishing targets specific individuals or organizations with personalized content. Attackers research their victims using social media, corporate websites, or previous data breaches to craft highly believable messages. For example, an email appearing to come from a company's CEO

might instruct the finance team to process an urgent wire transfer, exploiting hierarchical trust within organizations.

The Many Faces of Phishing

While email remains the most common phishing vector, attackers have diversified their methods to exploit modern communication channels. Smishing (SMS phishing) sends fraudulent text messages, often pretending to be delivery notifications or bank alerts with malicious links. Vishing (voice phishing) involves phone calls where scammers impersonate tech support agents or government officials to extract passwords or financial details.

On social media, angler phishing sees attackers posing as customer service accounts to trick users into sharing login credentials or payment information. Even legitimate-looking ads and search results can lead to malvertising or fake login pages designed to harvest credentials.

One of the most alarming developments is business email compromise (BEC), a sophisticated form of phishing targeting organizations. Attackers compromise or spoof executive email accounts to authorize fraudulent transactions, often resulting in losses of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Unlike traditional phishing, BEC scams rarely contain malicious links or attachments, making them harder to detect with automated filters.

The Consequences of a Successful Phishing Attack

The fallout from phishing extends far beyond stolen passwords. Compromised credentials can lead to unauthorized access to corporate networks, enabling data breaches, ransomware deployments, or intellectual property theft. Financial losses from BEC scams have reached billions annually, with small and medium-sized businesses particularly vulnerable due to less stringent controls.

For individuals, falling victim to phishing can mean identity theft, drained bank accounts, or even unknowing participation in money laundering schemes. At an organizational level, phishing-related breaches erode customer trust, trigger regulatory fines (especially under laws like GDPR), and inflict lasting reputational damage.

53. Translate the text:

Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) Attacks: The Silent Interception of Digital Communications

In an era where data flows constantly between devices, networks, and cloud services, Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) attacks represent one of the most insidious threats to information security. Unlike brute-force attacks or malware infections, MITM attacks operate covertly, intercepting and potentially altering communications between two parties who believe they are interacting directly and securely. This form of cyber-espionage undermines the very foundation of trusted digital exchanges—from online banking and private messaging to enterprise data transfers.

How MITM Attacks Work: The Invisible Intermediary

At its core, a MITM attack inserts an unauthorized third party into a communication stream. Imagine a private conversation where an eavesdropper secretly listens, records, or even modifies what is being said—without either participant realizing it. In the digital realm, this translates to attackers positioning themselves between a user and a website, between two networked devices, or even within an internal corporate network.

The attack typically unfolds in two phases:

1. Interception: The attacker gains access to the communication channel. This can be achieved through various means, such as compromising a Wi-Fi router, exploiting weaknesses in network protocols, or deploying malicious software on a victim's device. For example, an attacker might set up a rogue wireless access point with a name resembling a legitimate café or airport Wi-Fi, tricking users into connecting.

2. Decryption and Exploitation: Once inside the communication stream, the attacker may decrypt secured data (if encryption is weak or improperly implemented), inject malicious content, or steal sensitive information like login credentials, credit card numbers, or intellectual property. In some cases, they alter transactions in real time—for instance, changing the recipient's bank account number during a wire transfer while leaving the victim unaware.

Common MITM Techniques and Real-World Examples

- Wi-Fi Eavesdropping: Public Wi-Fi networks are prime targets. Tools like Wireshark or Aircrack-ng allow attackers to capture unencrypted traffic. The 2017 DarkHotel campaign targeted business travelers via compromised hotel networks, installing spyware on their devices.

- ARP Spoofing: In local networks, attackers send falsified Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) messages to link their MAC address with the IP address of a legitimate device (e.g., the router). This redirects traffic through the attacker's machine.

- DNS Spoofing: By corrupting DNS cache or compromising a DNS server, attackers redirect users to fraudulent websites that mimic legitimate ones (e.g., a fake PayPal login page).

- SSL Stripping: Here, attackers downgrade secure HTTPS connections to unencrypted HTTP, making data interception trivial. The SSLStrip tool, unveiled in 2009, popularized this method.

- Session Hijacking: Attackers steal session cookies (often via cross-site scripting flaws) to impersonate logged-in users on platforms like email or banking sites.

The Steep Costs of MITM Breaches

The consequences of MITM attacks are severe and multifaceted:

- Financial Losses: Unauthorized transactions or stolen banking details can drain accounts.
- Data Breaches: Sensitive corporate communications or customer data may be exposed.
- Reputational Damage: Companies failing to protect user communications face eroded trust.
- Legal Repercussions: Violations of regulations like GDPR or HIPAA can result in heavy fines.

A notorious example is the 2015 Lenovo Superfish scandal, where pre-installed adware on laptops used a self-signed root certificate to intercept HTTPS traffic—effectively enabling MITM attacks by default.

54. Translate the text:

Defending Against Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) Attacks: Strategies for Secure Communications

Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) attacks pose a critical threat to data confidentiality and integrity by allowing adversaries to secretly intercept, monitor, and even alter communications between two parties. These attacks can occur anywhere—on public Wi-Fi, corporate networks, or even within encrypted channels if vulnerabilities exist. Defending against MITM attacks requires a multi-layered approach that combines strong encryption, network security best practices, and user awareness. Below, we explore key defensive techniques to prevent, detect, and mitigate MITM threats.

1. Enforcing Strong Encryption

The most effective way to thwart MITM attacks is by ensuring that all communications are encrypted end-to-end, making intercepted data unreadable to attackers.

- HTTPS and TLS: Websites and services must use TLS (Transport Layer Security) to encrypt web traffic. Organizations should enforce TLS 1.2 or 1.3 and disable outdated protocols like SSLv3, which are vulnerable to downgrade attacks.
- HSTS (HTTP Strict Transport Security): This security header forces browsers to only connect via HTTPS, preventing SSL stripping attacks where hackers downgrade connections to unencrypted HTTP.
- VPNs (Virtual Private Networks): When using untrusted networks (e.g., public Wi-Fi), a VPN encrypts all traffic between the user and the destination, preventing eavesdropping.
- Certificate Pinning: Mobile and web applications should use certificate pinning to ensure they only communicate with servers that present a pre-approved cryptographic certificate, blocking fake certificates used in MITM attacks.

2. Securing Network Infrastructure

MITM attacks often exploit weaknesses in network protocols or device configurations. Hardening network defenses reduces the attack surface.

- Wi-Fi Security: Use WPA3 encryption for wireless networks instead of WPA2 or WEP, which are susceptible to cracking. Disable WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup), as it can be brute-forced.
- ARP Spoofing Protection: Since attackers manipulate ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) tables to redirect traffic, defenses include:
  - Static ARP entries for critical devices (though impractical for large networks).
  - ARP monitoring tools (e.g., ARPwatch, XArp) to detect spoofing attempts.
  - Port security on switches to prevent unauthorized MAC address changes.
- DNSSEC (DNS Security Extensions): Prevents DNS spoofing by digitally signing DNS records, ensuring users reach legitimate websites instead of malicious clones.
- Network Segmentation: Isolate sensitive systems into separate VLANs to limit an attacker's ability to intercept traffic across the entire network.

3. Authentication and Access Controls

Without proper authentication, attackers can impersonate legitimate users or devices.

- Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA): Even if credentials are intercepted, MFA (via hardware tokens, biometrics, or OTPs) prevents unauthorized access.
- Mutual TLS (mTLS): Unlike standard TLS (where only the server is authenticated), mTLS requires both client and server to present certificates, ensuring both parties are legitimate.
- SSH Key-Based Authentication: For remote server access, SSH keys are more secure than passwords, which can be captured via MITM.

55. Translate the text:

Authentication and Access Controls: The Foundation of Digital Trust

In today's interconnected digital landscape, authentication and access controls serve as the critical gatekeepers of organizational security. These mechanisms determine who gains entry to systems and what they can do once inside, forming the first and most vital line of defense against unauthorized access. As cyber threats grow increasingly sophisticated, the importance of robust authentication frameworks and granular access management cannot be overstated—they are what stand between sensitive data and potential compromise.

The evolution of authentication has moved far beyond simple username and password combinations. Modern systems now incorporate multiple layers of verification, behavioral analytics, and adaptive policies that respond to contextual risk factors. At the heart of this evolution lies the fundamental principle of zero trust—the notion that no user or device should be inherently trusted, regardless of their location or network connection. This paradigm shift has transformed how organizations approach identity verification and privilege management.

Access control systems operate on several established models, each with distinct advantages for different security scenarios. Mandatory Access Control (MAC) enforces strict hierarchical security clearances typically seen in government and military environments. Discretionary Access Control (DAC) allows data owners to determine access permissions, offering flexibility in collaborative settings. Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) has emerged as the dominant model in enterprise environments, assigning permissions based on job functions rather than individual identities. More recently, Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC) has gained traction for its dynamic nature, evaluating multiple attributes like location, device security posture, and time of access before granting entry.

The implementation of multi-factor authentication (MFA) has become a security baseline rather than an optional enhancement. By requiring multiple forms of verification—something you know (password), something you have (security token), and something you are (biometric)—MFA significantly raises the barrier against credential theft. However, advanced attackers have begun targeting MFA systems through techniques like SIM swapping and phishing for one-time codes, prompting the adoption of more resilient methods such as FIDO2 security keys and biometric authentication.

Privileged access management (PAM) represents a critical component in securing organizational assets. These systems govern access to administrative accounts, implementing just-in-time privilege elevation, session monitoring, and credential rotation. The principle of least privilege—granting only the minimum access necessary—reduces the attack surface while maintaining operational efficiency. Modern PAM solutions incorporate behavioral analytics to detect anomalous activity, such as unusual login times or atypical command execution patterns.

56. Translate the text:

SQL Injection & Zero-Day Exploits: Two Faces of Modern Cyber Threats

In the ever-evolving landscape of cybersecurity, SQL injection and zero-day exploits represent two distinct yet equally dangerous threats—one exploiting poor coding practices, the other taking advantage of unknown vulnerabilities. Both can lead to devastating breaches, but they operate in fundamentally different ways, requiring unique defensive strategies.

SQL Injection: The Persistent Web Threat

SQL injection (SQLi) remains one of the most prevalent and damaging web application

vulnerabilities decades after its discovery. At its core, SQLi occurs when attackers manipulate input fields—such as login forms or search boxes—to inject malicious SQL queries into a database. Instead of processing legitimate user input, the database executes these rogue commands, potentially exposing sensitive data, modifying records, or even granting attackers administrative access.

The impact of SQL injection can be catastrophic. A successful attack might extract entire customer databases, including personally identifiable information (PII), credit card numbers, or login credentials. In some cases, attackers use SQLi as a foothold to pivot deeper into networks, deploying ransomware or compromising backend systems. High-profile breaches, such as the 2009 Heartland Payment Systems incident that exposed 130 million credit cards, demonstrate how a single SQLi flaw can lead to massive financial and reputational damage.

Defending against SQL injection requires a multi-layered approach. Parameterized queries and prepared statements ensure that user input is treated as data rather than executable code. Input validation filters out suspicious characters, while web application firewalls (WAFs) can block common SQLi patterns. Regular security testing, including penetration testing and static code analysis, helps identify vulnerabilities before attackers do.

57. Translate the text:

The Changing Face of Cyberthreats: Evolution of Digital Dangers

The landscape of cyberthreats is undergoing a dramatic transformation, driven by rapid technological advancements, shifting geopolitical tensions, and increasingly sophisticated criminal enterprises. What once consisted of simple viruses and basic phishing scams has evolved into complex, multi-vector attacks that exploit artificial intelligence, supply chain vulnerabilities, and even human psychology in unprecedented ways.

From Script Kiddies to Nation-State Actors

In the early days of the internet, cybercrime was often the work of lone hackers experimenting with malware for notoriety or mischief. Today, threats come from highly organized cybercriminal syndicates, state-sponsored hacking groups, and even insider threats within organizations. These adversaries are well-funded, patient, and capable of executing long-term espionage campaigns or crippling ransomware attacks on critical infrastructure.

The Rise of AI-Enhanced Cyberattacks

Artificial intelligence is no longer just a defensive tool—attackers are leveraging machine learning to automate and refine their tactics. AI-powered phishing campaigns can now generate highly personalized messages, mimicking writing styles and corporate jargon to bypass traditional email filters. Deepfake technology adds another layer of deception, enabling voice and video impersonations to manipulate employees into transferring funds or disclosing sensitive information.

Supply Chain Attacks: A New Frontier

Modern cybercriminals have shifted from direct assaults to exploiting weaker links in software and hardware supply chains. The SolarWinds breach demonstrated how a single compromised update could infiltrate thousands of organizations, including government agencies. Similarly, attacks on open-source repositories and third-party vendors are becoming more frequent, forcing businesses to reassess their trust in external dependencies.

Ransomware 2.0: Beyond Encryption

Ransomware has evolved from simple file-locking schemes to double and triple extortion tactics. Attackers now steal data before encrypting it, threatening to leak sensitive information unless paid. Some groups even launch DDoS attacks alongside ransomware to increase pressure on victims. The rise of ransomware-as-a-service (RaaS) has lowered the barrier to entry, allowing less technical criminals to launch devastating attacks with pre-built tools.

In this ever-changing battlefield, one truth remains constant: cybersecurity is no longer just an IT issue—it's a fundamental business and societal challenge requiring constant vigilance, innovation, and collaboration across borders and industries. The question is no longer if an organization will be targeted, but when—and more importantly, will they be ready?

58. Translate the text:

The Changing Face of Cyberthreats: Evolution of Digital Dangers

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advancements, shifting geopolitical tensions, and increasingly sophisticated criminal enterprises. What once consisted of simple viruses and basic phishing scams has evolved into complex, multi-vector attacks that exploit artificial intelligence, supply chain vulnerabilities, and even human psychology in unprecedented ways.

The Internet of Threats: Vulnerabilities in a Connected World

As smart devices proliferate—from medical equipment to industrial control systems—attack surfaces expand exponentially. Many IoT devices lack basic security features, making them easy targets for botnets or entry points into larger networks. Future threats may include hacked autonomous vehicles, manipulated smart city infrastructure, or even AI-driven drone swarms used in cyber-physical warfare.

The Human Factor: Social Engineering in the Digital Age

Despite advancements in technology, humans remain the weakest link. Cybercriminals are refining psychological manipulation techniques, from CEO fraud to fake tech support scams. The growth of hybrid work environments has introduced new risks, as employees access corporate networks from less secure home devices and public Wi-Fi.

Looking Ahead: Preparing for the Unknown

The future of cyberthreats will likely include quantum computing attacks, AI-generated malware that adapts in real time, and exploits targeting space-based infrastructure. Defenders must shift from reactive to predictive security, leveraging threat intelligence, behavioral analytics, and zero-trust frameworks to stay ahead.

In this ever-changing battlefield, one truth remains constant: cybersecurity is no longer just an IT issue—it's a fundamental business and societal challenge requiring constant vigilance, innovation, and collaboration across borders and industries. The question is no longer if an organization will be targeted, but when—and more importantly, will they be ready?

The Future of Cybersecurity: Emerging Threats and Next-Gen Defenses

As technology evolves at breakneck speed, cybersecurity faces a paradigm shift. Attack surfaces are expanding with the rise of AI, quantum computing, and hyperconnected IoT ecosystems, while adversaries grow more sophisticated. To stay ahead, the cybersecurity landscape must adapt—leveraging automation, advanced cryptography, and proactive threat intelligence.

59. Translate the text:

Core Principles of Zero Trust: Redefining Modern Security

The traditional approach to cybersecurity—built on the idea of a trusted internal network protected by perimeter defenses—has proven dangerously outdated in an era of sophisticated breaches and borderless digital environments. Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA) emerged as a paradigm shift, fundamentally rethinking how organizations secure their systems. At its heart, Zero Trust operates on a simple but radical premise: nothing is inherently trustworthy, and verification must be continuous.

Explicit Verification: The Death of Implicit Trust

Under Zero Trust, every access request—whether from a user, device, or application—must be authenticated and authorized, regardless of origin. Gone are the days when simply being inside the corporate network granted automatic access. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) becomes mandatory, and contextual factors like device health, user location, and time of access are scrutinized before granting entry. This principle ensures that even if credentials are stolen, attackers cannot easily move laterally.

Least Privilege Access: Minimizing the Attack Surface

Zero Trust enforces strict access controls, granting users and systems only the permissions they absolutely need to perform their tasks. This limits potential damage from compromised accounts or insider threats. Just-In-Time (JIT) access takes this further by providing temporary, elevated privileges only when necessary, automatically revoking them afterward. By segmenting networks and applying micro-perimeters, organizations ensure that even if a breach occurs, attackers find themselves confined to a narrow digital space.

Assume Breach: Designing for Inevitable Intrusions

Unlike traditional models that focus solely on prevention, Zero Trust operates under the assumption that breaches will happen. This mindset drives architectures where continuous monitoring and rapid containment are prioritized. Encryption is applied universally—data at rest, in transit, and in use—to render stolen information useless. Behavioral analytics and AI-driven anomaly detection help

identify suspicious activity in real time, enabling swift responses before damage spreads.

Continuous Monitoring and Adaptive Policies

Trust is never granted permanently in a Zero Trust model. User and device behaviors are constantly evaluated for deviations from established baselines. If a system detects unusual activity—such as a login from an unfamiliar location or an abnormal data transfer—it can dynamically adjust access levels or require re-authentication. This fluid approach ensures security adapts to evolving threats rather than relying on static, one-time checks.

Micro-Segmentation: Containing the Blast Radius

Legacy networks often operate as flat, interconnected systems where a single breach can compromise everything. Zero Trust replaces this with micro-segmentation, dividing networks into isolated zones with strict controls between them. Even if attackers penetrate one segment, they hit a wall instead of gaining unrestricted access. This principle is especially critical for protecting sensitive data in cloud environments and hybrid infrastructures.

Integration Across People, Devices, and Workloads

Zero Trust isn’t limited to user access—it extends to devices (via endpoint detection and response), workloads (through secure API gateways), and data flows (with encryption and rights management). Every component in the ecosystem is subject to the same rigorous standards, creating a unified defense rather than siloed security tools.

The Bigger Picture: Zero Trust as a Cultural Shift

Adopting Zero Trust isn’t just about deploying new technologies; it requires a fundamental change in organizational mindset. IT teams must move beyond "castle-and-moat" thinking, while employees adapt to more frequent authentication checks. Leadership buy-in is essential, as implementation often spans identity management, network redesign, and cloud security.

Ultimately, Zero Trust isn’t a product or a single solution—it’s a strategic framework for surviving in a world where threats come from everywhere and trust is a vulnerability. By embedding these principles into their DNA, organizations can build resilience against both today’s attacks and tomorrow’s unknown threats. The question isn’t whether your organization can afford to implement Zero Trust, but whether it can afford not to.

60. Translate the text:

Post-Quantum Cryptography: Preparing for the Cryptographic Apocalypse

The rise of quantum computing threatens to shatter the foundations of modern encryption. Today's widely used cryptographic algorithms—RSA, ECC, and even some implementations of AES—could be rendered obsolete overnight when large-scale quantum computers become operational. Post-quantum cryptography (PQC) represents the cryptographic community's urgent response to this looming crisis, developing new mathematical frameworks designed to withstand attacks from both classical and quantum computers.

The Quantum Threat to Current Encryption

Quantum computers leverage the principles of superposition and entanglement to perform calculations at speeds unimaginable with classical computers. Shor's algorithm, when run on a sufficiently powerful quantum machine, could factor large prime numbers and solve discrete logarithms—the mathematical problems underpinning RSA and ECC—in mere hours. Grover's algorithm, while less devastating, still threatens to halve the effective security of symmetric encryption. This means that data encrypted today with these algorithms could potentially be decrypted in the future once quantum computers reach maturity, a scenario known as "harvest now, decrypt later."

The Quest for Quantum-Resistant Algorithms

Post-quantum cryptography explores mathematical problems that remain hard even for quantum computers. Lattice-based cryptography has emerged as a leading candidate, relying on the complexity of finding the shortest vector in high-dimensional lattices—a problem resistant to both classical and quantum attacks. Other approaches include hash-based cryptography (leveraging the security of cryptographic hash functions), code-based cryptography (using error-correcting codes), and multivariate polynomial cryptography (solving systems of nonlinear equations). The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) has been spearheading the standardization process,

with several algorithms like CRYSTALS-Kyber (for key exchange) and CRYSTALS-Dilithium (for digital signatures) now in the final stages of evaluation.

Challenges in the Transition to PQC

Migrating to post-quantum cryptography is not as simple as swapping out old algorithms for new ones. Performance trade-offs must be considered—many PQC algorithms require larger key sizes and more computational power than their classical counterparts. Backward compatibility poses another hurdle, as legacy systems may struggle to integrate new cryptographic standards. Perhaps most critically, the transition must be gradual yet deliberate, ensuring that sensitive data protected by classical encryption today remains secure until PQC is universally adopted. Hybrid cryptographic systems, which combine classical and post-quantum algorithms, offer a pragmatic interim solution, providing security even if one of the systems is compromised.

The Road Ahead

Governments and enterprises are already taking proactive steps. The U.S. National Security Agency (NSA) has outlined timelines for transitioning to quantum-resistant algorithms, while financial institutions and tech giants are experimenting with PQC in pilot projects. The cryptographic community remains vigilant, continuously assessing new candidates for vulnerabilities and refining standards.

Post-quantum cryptography is more than a technical upgrade—it's a necessary evolution to safeguard digital communication in the quantum age. The time to prepare is now, before the first functional quantum computer turns theoretical threats into existential risks. The question is no longer if quantum computing will disrupt cryptography, but when—and whether the world will be ready.

9. Материально-техническое и учебно-методическое обеспечение дисциплины

9.1. Перечень основной и дополнительной учебной литературы

Основная литература

1. Сосунова Г. А. Учебник французского языка для таможенников. Часть 2: учебник / Г. А. Сосунова. - Учебник французского языка для таможенников. Часть 2 - Москва: Российская таможенная академия, 2011. - 300 c. - 978-5-9590-0261-9. - Текст: электронный // IPR SMART: [сайт]. - URL: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/69841.html - Режим доступа: по подписке

2. Сосунова Г. А. Французский язык для подготовки специалистов таможенной службы. В 2 частях. Ч.2: учебник / Г. А. Сосунова. - Французский язык для подготовки специалистов таможенной службы. В 2 частях. Ч.2 - Москва: Российская таможенная академия, 2018. - 218 c. - 978-5-9590-1011-9. - Текст: электронный // IPR SMART: [сайт]. - URL: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/93229.html - Режим доступа: по подписке

3. Герасимов И.П. Методические указания по английскому языку для магистров и аспирантов. - М.: УПП "Репрография" МИИГАиК, 2016. - 44 с.

4. Овсиенко Т. В. Grundstufe Deutsch: учебник немецкого языка / Т. В. Овсиенко, Е. И. Петрова, Л. И. Шаповалова. - Grundstufe Deutsch - Ростов-на-Дону, Таганрог: Издательство Южного федерального университета, 2020. - 217 c. - 978-5-9275-3626-9. - Текст: электронный // IPR SMART: [сайт]. - URL: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/107996.html - Режим доступа: по подписке

5. Орловская И.В. Учебник английского языка для студентов технических университетов и вузов / И.В. Орловская, Л.С. Самсонова, А.И. Скубриева. - 8-е изд. - Издательство МГТУ им. Н.Э. Баумана, 2008. - 448 - 978-5-7038-2599-0. - Текст: непосредственный.

Дополнительная литература

1. Бонк Н.А. Учебник английского языка. В 2-х частях. Ч. 1. кн.1, Ч. 1. кн.2, Ч. 2. кн.1, Ч. 2. кн.2. / Н.А. Бонк, Г.А. Котий, Н.А. Лукьянова. - АРТ КПМ, 1994. - Ч. 2. кн.2 302 - 5-86088-031-6. - Текст: непосредственный.

9.2. Профессиональные базы данных и ресурсы «Интернет», к которым обеспечивается доступ обучающихся

Профессиональные базы данных
Не используются.

Ресурсы «Интернет»

1. http://www.homeenglish.ru/Grammar.htm - Английская грамматика на HomeEnglish.ru
2. http://www.native-english.ru/grammar - Практическая грамматика английского языка на Grammar.Sourceword.com - Грамматика английского языка на Native-English.ru
3. https://englishgrammar.org - Английская грамматика с упражнениями
4. http://www.study.ru/support/handbook - Справочник по грамматике английского языка на Study.ru
5. http://study-english.info - Сайт для изучающих английский язык, студентов, преподавателей вузов и переводчиков
6. https://puzzle-english.com - Обучение через фильмы, сериалы и упражнения.
7. https://lingualeo.com - Изучение языка через его различные аспекты
8. https://4lang.ru - Бесплатный тренажёр для изучения слов.
9. https://www.multitran.com - Словарь общеупотребительной и терминологической лексики
10. https://dic.academic.ru - Словари и энциклопедии (в то числе словари терминологической лексики)
11. https://onelook.com - Толковые словари английского языка (толкование, употребление, произношение, коллокации)

9.3. Программное обеспечение и информационно-справочные системы, используемые при осуществлении образовательного процесса по дисциплине

Перечень программного обеспечения
(обновление производится по мере появления новых версий программы)
Не используется.

Перечень информационно-справочных систем
(обновление выполняется еженедельно)
Не используется.

9.4. Оборудование и технические средства обучения

Учебная аудитория
ТВ - 1 шт.

10. Методические указания по освоению дисциплины (модуля)

С целью успешного освоения данного предмета студенту необходимо выполнять домашние работы по указанным преподавателям темам и представленным на занятиях материалам. Для более успешного выполнения работы студенту предлагается использование учебно-методических материалов, соответствующих указанной теме.

Самостоятельная работа студентов описывается и регулируется:
- Методическими рекомендациями по дисциплине;
- Методическими рекомендациями по организации самостоятельной работы студентов МИИГАиК.

Методические рекомендации студентам по освоению дисциплины

Самостоятельная работа студентов проводится под руководством преподавателя и подразумевает изучение теоретического материала и контроль его усвоения, подготовку пересказов текстов и создание самостоятельных оригинальных рассказов и презентаций по темам, изучаемым в рамках учебной дисциплины, подготовку и перевод текстов, выполнение различных грамматических, лексических, лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Методика самостоятельной работы предварительно разъясняется преподавателем и в последующем может уточняться с учетом индивидуальных особенностей студентов. Время и место самостоятельной работы выбираются студентами по своему усмотрению с учетом рекомендаций преподавателя.

Самостоятельная работа студентов проводится под руководством преподавателя и подразумевает изучение теоретического материала и контроль его усвоения, подготовку пересказов текстов и создание самостоятельных оригинальных рассказов и презентаций по темам, изучаемым в рамках учебной дисциплины, подготовку и перевод текстов, выполнение различных грамматических, лексических, лексико-грамматических упражнений.

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При подготовке к практическим занятиям, руководствуясь планом и списком рекомендуемой литературы, необходимо изучить тему так, чтобы по каждому из предложенных вопросов студент мог дать развернутый, обстоятельный ответ.

Внеаудиторная самостоятельная работа студентов включает:

- Работа над конспектом лекции
- Подготовка к практическому занятию
- Доработка конспекта лекции с применением учебника, методической литературы, дополнительной литературы
- Подбор, изучение, анализ и конспектирование рекомендованной литературы
- Самостоятельное изучение отдельных тем, параграфов
- Подготовка к экзамену

Для успешного освоения учебной дисциплины и достижения поставленных целей необходимо внимательно ознакомиться с настоящей рабочей программой учебной дисциплины. Ее может представить преподаватель на вводном занятии или самостоятельно обучающийся использует информацию на официальном Интернет-сайте Университета.

Следует обратить внимание на список основной и дополнительной литературы, которая имеется в электронной библиотечной системе Университет, на предлагаемые преподавателем ресурсы информационно-телекоммуникационной сети Интернет.

Методические рекомендации при работе над конспектом лекций

В ходе лекционных занятий необходимо вести конспектирование учебного материала. Обращать внимание на категории, формулировки, раскрывающие содержание тех или иных явлений и процессов, научные выводы и практические рекомендации, положительный опыт в ораторском искусстве. Желательно оставить в рабочих конспектах поля, на которых делать пометки из рекомендованной литературы, дополняющие материал прослушанной лекции, а также подчеркивающие особую важность тех или иных теоретических положений. Задавать преподавателю уточняющие вопросы с целью уяснения теоретических положений, разрешения спорных ситуаций.

Важно развивать умение сопоставлять источники, продумывать изучаемый материал.

Большое значение имеет совершенствование навыков конспектирования .

Преподаватель может рекомендовать студентам следующие основные формы записи: план (простой и развернутый), выписки, тезисы.

Результаты конспектирования могут быть представлены в различных формах.

План – это схема прочитанного материала, краткий (или подробный) перечень вопросов, отражающих структуру и последовательность материала. Подробно составленный план вполне заменяет конспект.

Конспект – это систематизированное, логичное изложение материала источника. Различаются четыре типа конспектов:

- План-конспект – это развернутый детализированный план, в котором достаточно подробные записи приводятся по тем пунктам плана, которые нуждаются в пояснении.
- Текстуальный конспект – это воспроизведение наиболее важных положений и фактов источника.
- Свободный конспект – это четко и кратко сформулированные (изложенные) основные положения в результате глубокого осмысливания материала. В нем могут присутствовать выписки, цитаты, тезисы; часть материала может быть представлена планом.
- Тематический конспект – составляется на основе изучения ряда источников и дает более или менее исчерпывающий ответ по какой-то схеме (вопросу).

Виды и формы отработки пропущенных занятий

Студент, пропустивший занятия, обязан побеседовать с преподавателем по пропущенной теме, показать выполнение в тетради письменных заданий. Устные темы сдаются в обязательном порядке после аудиторных занятий.

Описание возможностей изучения дисциплины лицами с ОВЗ и инвалидами

При необходимости обучения студентов-инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья аудиторные занятия могут быть заменены или дополнены изучением полнотекстовых лекций, презентаций, видео- и аудиоматериалов в электронной информационно-образовательной среде (ЭИОС) университета. Индивидуальные задания подбираются в адаптированных к ограничениям здоровья формах (письменно или устно, в форме презентаций). Выбор методов обучения зависит от их доступности для инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья.

Рабочая программа дисциплины для инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья разрабатывается индивидуально с учетом особенностей психофизического развития, индивидуальных возможностей и состояния здоровья таких обучающихся.