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Cybersecurity in the Digital Era: A Comprehensive Framework for Safeguarding Data Integrity, Privacy and Critical Infrastructures Against Evolving Threats

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Abstract: *In an increasingly digital world, the transfer of data has become seamless yet the growing reliance on technology has amplified cyber threats endangering sensitive information. Existing cybersecurity measures often fail to keep pace with the dynamic nature of cyberattacks, particularly in areas like cloud computing, the Internet of Things (IoT)and online financial transactions. This highlights critical gaps in safeguarding data, user awareness and incident management strategies. This research paper proposes a comprehensive cybersecurity framework that addresses these gaps by integrating risk management, secure configurations, user privilege control and advanced incident response mechanisms. Emphasizing critical infrastructures and emerging technologies, the study explores preventive measures, user education and advanced monitoring solutions. By bridging the gaps in current security practices, the study aims to enhance data integrity, privacy and availability offering actionable solutions to reduce vulnerabilities and foster a resilient digital environment for individuals, organizations and governments.*

Keywords: Cybersecurity, Intrusion Prevention, Data Protection, Network Security, Malware Prevention, Encryption, Cyber Threats, Security Software, Phishing Prevention

I. INTRODUCTION

With the push of a button, man may transmit and receive any type of data these days including audio, video and emails. But how can data be sent to another individual without information leakage? Cybersecurity holds the solution [1]. The infrastructure of the Internet is thriving in modern life. However, because of this rapidly changing technology, we are unable to effectively protect our private information which leads to an increase in cybercrimes every day [2].

Cybersecurity, commonly referred to as Information Technology (IT) security[3] is a very wide phrase that refers to a collection of tools and procedures designed to prevent hackers from damaging networks, the internet, social media platforms, private information and accounts [4]. This idea is further supported by three core ideas known as "The CIA Trait" Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability are what CIA stands for [5]. It is the process of guaranteeing the availability, confidentiality and integrity of data or information [6]. Therefore, cyber security involves limiting physical access to the hardware and guarding against damage that might result from network access or operator error [7]. Since over 60% of individuals at the time wanted to conduct their financial transactions online [8], this industry needed a high level of security to provide the best possible transactions. As a result, cyber security is become a modern concern. The potential of cyber security extends beyond protecting data in the IT sector to a number of other domains [9].

A high degree of security is also claimed by the newest technologies, such as cloud computing, mobile computing, e-commerce, net banking, etc [10]. These technologies now need to be secure since they include some of the most

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sensitive information about an individual [11]. For each state to be secure and economically safe, cyber security must be improved and vital information infrastructures must be protected [12]. Protecting Internet users or making the Internet safer has taken precedence over the creation of new services and laws [13]. The battle against cybercrime requires a comprehensive and secure approach [14]. Strict cyber security regulations are currently being enforced by various countries and authorities in an effort to stop data and information loss [15]. Additionally, everyone has to be informed on cyber security in order to protect themselves from these growing concern [16]

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Paper	Findings	Research Gap	Methodology
Balisane, H., Egho-Promise, E. I., Lyada, E., & Aina, F. (2024). TOWARDS IMPROVED THREAT MITIGATION IN DIGITAL ENVIRONMENTS: A COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK FOR CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT. *International Journal of Research -GRANTHAALAYAH, 12(5), 108–123.*https://doi.org/10.29121/granthaalayah.v12.i5.2024.5655	Emphasized integration of advanced technologies and layered defense strategies.	Lack of detailed discussion on threat intelligence sharing.	Mixed-methods approach involving online surveys Literature review for developing a cybersecurity framework
Jamal, H., Algeelani, N. A., & Al-Sammarraie , N. A. (2024). Safeguarding data privacy: strategies to counteract internal and external hacking threats. *Computer Science and Information Technologies*, *5*(1), 46–54. https://doi.org/10.11591/csit.v5i1.pp46-54	Emphasized multi-layered defense against hacking threats and also highlighted importance of employee training and access control.	Lack of focus on leadership styles impact and also depicts how Limited exploration of social engineering vulnerabilities	Quantitative data collected through interviews
Cyber Warfare and Cyber Terrorism Threats Targeting Critical Infrastructure: A HCPS-based Threat Modelling Intelligence Framework. *Vol. 22 No. 1 (2023): Proceedings of the 22nd European Conference on Cyber Warfare and Security* https://doi.org/10.34190/eccws.22.1.1443	Electrical power supply is the most vulnerable CWCT attack target and Smart power grids are more susceptible to cyber-attacks.	Customizing framework for specific CI domains and enhancing collaboration for large-scale monitoring	Conducts a systematic literature review and also develops an initial threat intelligence framework
Alhalafi, N., & Veeraraghavan, P. (2023). Exploring the Challenges and Issues in Adopting Cybersecurity in Saudi Smart Cities: Conceptualization of the Cybersecurity-Based UTAUT Model. *Smart Cities*, *6*(3), 1523-1544. https://doi.org/10.3390/smartcities6030072	Identified challenges in adopting cybersecurity in Saudi smart citiesand developed and validated a cybersecurity-based UTAUT3 model.	Need for targeted strategies, effective awareness programs, stakeholder collaboration.	Two surveys were conducted to identify challenges and gaps in adopting cybersecurity practices in smart cities and to develop and validate a cybersecurity-based UTAUT3 model.
Akter, S., Uddin, M.R., Sajib, S. *et al.* Reconceptualizing cybersecurity awareness capability in the data-driven digital economy. *Ann Oper Res* (2022).	Identified three dimensions: personnel, management, infrastructure	Limited research on cybersecurity awareness capabilities (CSAC) dimensions	Personnel capabilities (knowledge, attitude, learning)

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https://doi.org/10.1007/s10479-022-04844-8	capabilities. Eight subdimensions include knowledge, attitude, learning, training and technology.		Management capabilities (training, culture, strategic orientation)

III. IT INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY

The modern world is entirely dependent on networks, technology and the internet [17]. Digital data has grown as a result. Every business keeps its personal information on computer systems and the government also keeps its public and secret information on computers and even shares it on other networks. Computers are used by banks to store account data [18]. Given all of this it is imperative that employee data and other sensitive information be protected from outside parties. Cybersecurity is crucial to protecting their privacy [19]. Social media accounts, even at the most basic level need to be protected to safeguard user information [20]. As a result, cyber security is crucial to the information technology industry [21].

Concerning Areas

Computer Security is concerned with four main areas:

- Confidentiality means that only authorized users and processes can access or modify data. Cryptography and encryption are examples of methods used to ensure confidentiality.
- Integrity means that the data is accurate, up to dateand not modified incorrectly.
- Availability means that the data is accessible to those who need it.
- Authentication is that you really communicating with whom you think you are communicating with.

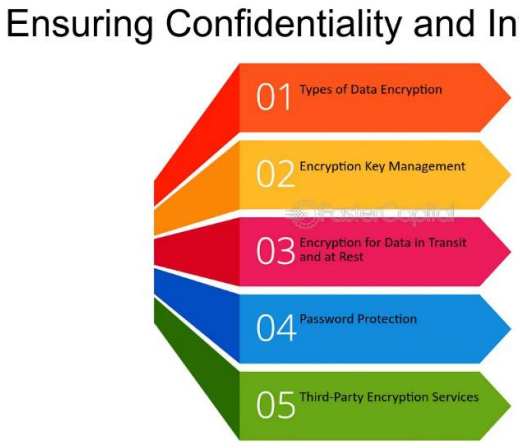

Fig 1. Addressing the Challenges of Data Security and Privacy

PRINCIPLES OF CYBERSECURITY

Cyber security is used for the business security and to secure them to escape the incidents in cyber space. It has 10 rules which were guided by the real production of National Cyber Security Center therefore one who wants to use this security has to follow these 10 steps.

1. Regime to mitigate Risk:

This regulation entails a number of rules and procedures that were designed to advise and apply for employees as well as to ensure that everyone is aware of this step. They might also choose to engage in dangerous activities. Along with establishing a board of directors and senior members who may choose areas, this management also allowed the government features become more prominent.

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2. Secure configuration:
A safe line and a process that advanced for guaranteeing configuration management are made possible by carefully chosen policies that would structure security. It is also possible to eliminate ineffective features from the system that were detrimental to security. All systems and software that were utilized to direct security should be repaired. Inappropriate usage of the system would expose businesses and the system to risks.

3. Security of the Network:
When connecting to an unsaved network, such as HTTP, network security was employed. We ran the danger of being targeted by the opposition when we tried to circumvent the system online. As a result, we need to implement policies, construct appropriate structures, respond technically and form a foundation that will support the network. Both confined and unbounded network steps should undoubtedly be used to secure your network. Any firm can reduce its vulnerability to cyberattacks by implementing these policies. Additionally, SOC institutions should be chosen for the technology that will impact your network in order to apply SIM issues more often

4. User Privacy:
Anyone who use these steps should be provided them suitable access privileges that would be permission them to become sincere to their work. If the users are guided to more development then they deserved it also a big issue that it can be misuse and become a big risk for the information security therefore it would be granted that highly privilege should be carefully control and managed.

5. User Education and Awareness:
The user organization and awareness people played an important role to make organized and safe secure. If the users do not know the policies risk management would be set and selected by the organization. These policies will also be filled in their purpose those users must be guided to the awareness of the security and trained them regularly also be assured that the users are also aware of this policy and the misdeeds which guided to the security breaches. More over cyber security organized by professionally and highly trained in any time of need that would be happened.

6. Incident Management:
A SIEM system is constantly prepared to offer incident-related security. It is recommended that this corporation implement incident management procedures in order to support business operations and ensure that all points of security are operational.

7. Malware Prevention:
Malware prevention is necessary for the chosen policies that are directly related to the business process and that are also in front of malware-affected devices, such as USB, private devices, the web and email. There would also be a regulation that would restrict USB connections to computers other restrictions may be more stringent when it comes to internet requests. This depends on their needs and the state of their health. To prevent viruses, such as email threats and to ensure email security, distinct specialized solutions should be used. In order to protect them and remove malware from the last points the last point should be implemented and secure to the antivirus issue.

8. Monitoring:
For the benefit of the company that would be fully chosen for the security posture, a monitoring category should be produced. When security measures are taken to ensure system safety it is also utilized to offer an additional source of protection. Although the last point solution was less effective at blocking or removing the infection it may still safeguard it. In this instance, a security tragedy would result from the monitoring issues.

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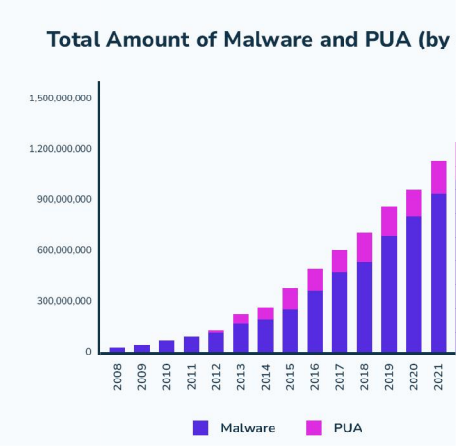

Fig 2. Around 1.2 billion malicious programs and potentially unwanted applications (PUA) in existence.

9. Removable Media Controls:

Every organization would be divided to its removed media policies and should be bounded by the using of media how much it would be possible if there are any case where the user is unsafe the policy should be selected the types of media which be used and the and the information steps can be spread out.

10. Home and Mobile Networks:

Policies that allow mobile and working home should be put in place since when users are at home, they are no longer linked to the company's LAN or WAN which causes a network issue where the business cannot govern the internet. The business should choose to control user data acquired on mobile devices and home computers as well as to vary user profiles on mobile devices.

TYPES OF CYBER SECURITY

The types of cyber security are nothing but the techniques and processes used to prevent the stolen or assaulted data. It needs knowledge of possible threats to data such as malware. People use digital devices daily connecting with online services. These online services made lives of end-users easier

1. Critical infrastructure security:

Critical infrastructure security is the protection of cyber-physical system on which modern society depends upon. It is the protection of systems, networks and asset whose continuous operation is very necessary to ensure the protection of nation and country's economy.

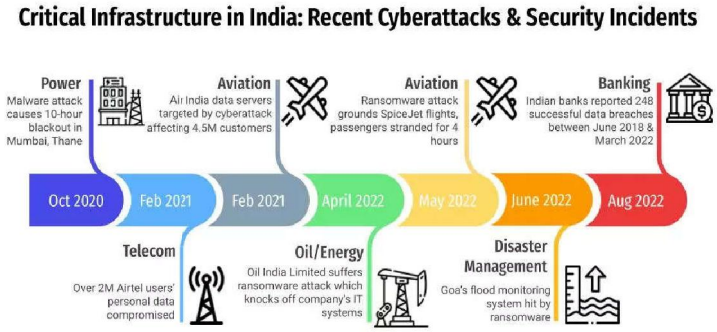

Fig 3. Safeguarding India's vital infrastructure by identifying the main obstacles and devising solutions

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Common examples of critical infrastructure are electricity grid, water purification, traffic lights, shopping centers and hospitals.

Putting Infrastructure of electricity grids online makes it unprotected from cyberattacks. Organizations with responsibility for critical infrastructures should understand the weakness and secure their business against them

Organizations that are not responsible for critical infrastructure but still depend upon it for their business, should develop a plan by evaluating how damage on critical infrastructure they depend on might affect them.

2. Application security:

Application security employs both hardware and software techniques to identify potential external threats throughout the application development process.

Applications are far more accessible to others because of networks. Therefore, security measures must be implemented when an application is being developed.

Firewalls, encryption software and antivirus software are examples of application security types. All of them are meant to shield an application from unwanted access. Businesses might use specialized application security procedures to safeguard their critical data.

3. Network security:

Network security is the set of policies and practices used to prevent, observe and detect unauthorized access, misuse and changings in computer networks. Through network security person require authorization of access to data which is controlled by administrator. It stop third person to enter and spread on your network. Some common examples of network security implementation are new passwords, application security, antivirus software, antispyware software and encryption, firewalls and Monitored internet access.

4. Cloud computing security:

The advantages of rapid deployment, flexibility, extensibility and low cost have made the cloud security universal among all organizations and institution Cloud security is a software-based security tool that protects and observe your cloud resources. Cloud recourses are different applications (such as Google docs, Google drive, Xdrive) on which your data is stored instead on your mobile, laptop or other device. Through Cloud resources we can see our stored data on any device by login.

There is a myth that data on cloud resources are less secure than other things. However, the fact is data is secured through its accessibility and integrity not through its location.

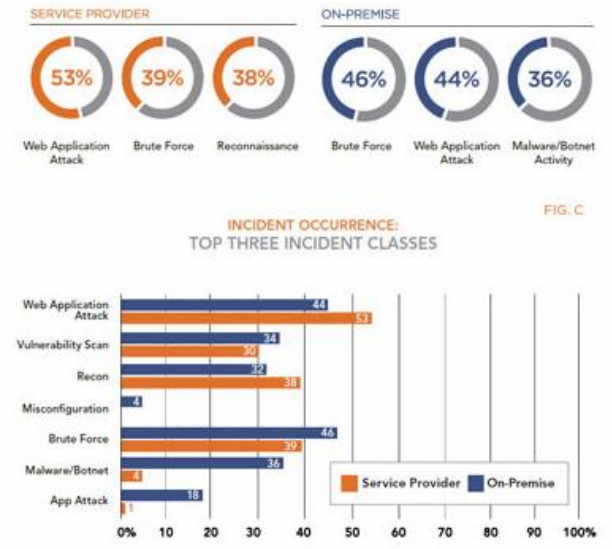

Fig 4. Security Threats to Enterprise Computing

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According to Logic Cloud Security Report on-premises environment users suffer more attack incidents that those of service provider environments.

The report further finds that on premise environment users experience an average of 61.4 attacks while on the other hand Service provider environment customers experienced an average of 27.8 attacks.

5. Internet of Things Security:

Internet of Things (IoT) security refers to a wide collection of critical and non-critical cyber physical systems, interconnecting computing devices, digital and mechanical machines and the ability to transfer data and information without human to human or human to computer interaction. According to Bain & Company's prediction the combined markets of IoT will grow to about $520 billion in 2021. Moreover, more than double of $235 billion spent in 2017 on IoT.

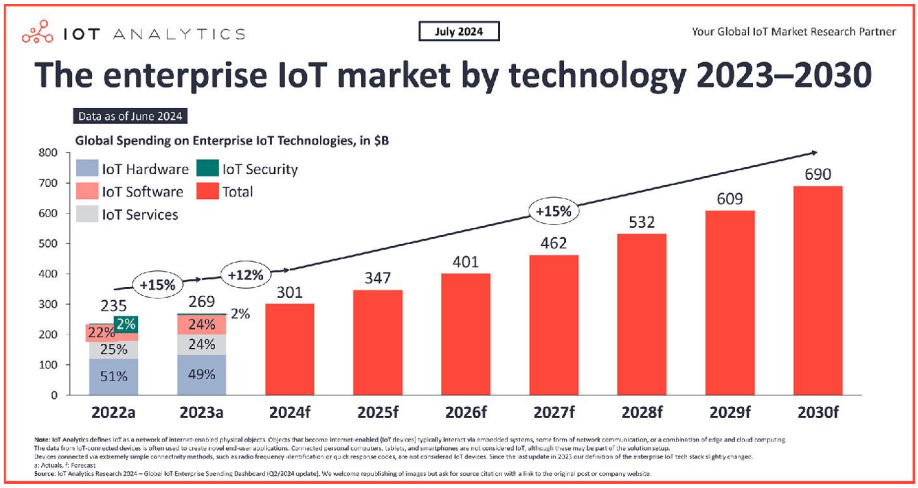

Fig 4. IoT market update: Enterprise IoT market size reached $269 billion in 2023, with growth deceleration in 2024

The data center, consumer devices, networks, legacy embedded systems and connectors are the core technology of the IoT market. Moreover, enterprisers are optimistic about IoT business growth and they would buy more IoT devices on average if security concerns were addressed. This all calls trader to invest more in learning security challenges and to take measures to ensure security.

Cyber Security Challenges

Small and big institutions including national security, government and private hospitals, banks, colleges and others face cyber security challenges in the modern world in order to defend against cyberattacks. As the digital world has grown, so too have cybercrimes, leading to issues in cyber security.

7. Baiting:

Baiting is one of the threats faced by cyber security. It is like a real life Trojan horse in which hacker use physical media to check the greed of the victim by offering them fake free music, films etc. by login in their site they surrender their personal information, data to the hacker. To defend ourselves from such hackers educating ourselves is one of the important strategies. We should not become prey of their master plan.

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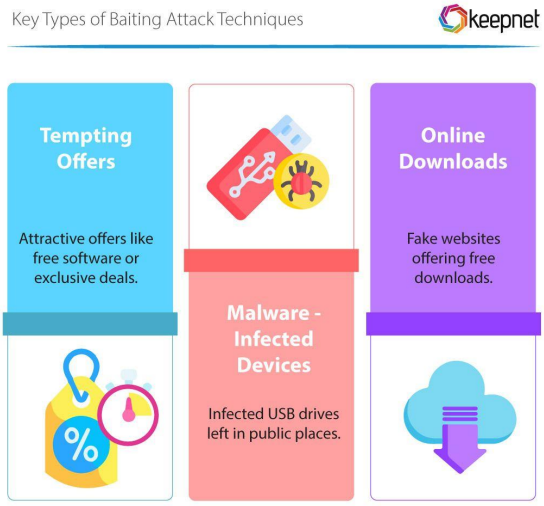

Fig 5. Key Targets of Baiting Attacks

2. Malware:

A cybercriminal might leave a USB stick, filled with malware. In addition, the criminal might label the USB in an attractive way like "Confidential" or "Bonuses." A victim who takes the bait will pick up the USB and plug it into his computer to see what's on it. The malware may be virus will automatically inject itself into the computer infecting other files too.

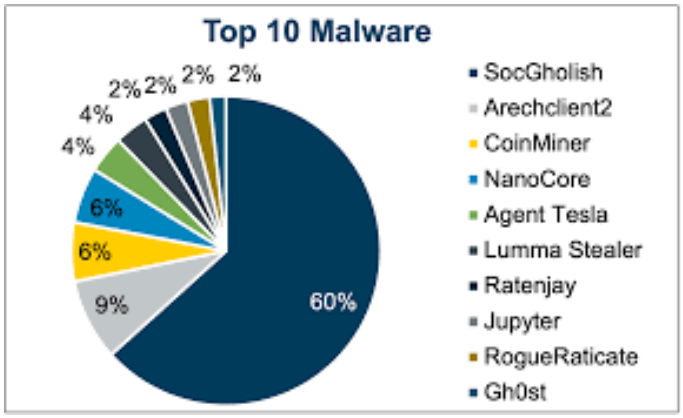

Fig 6. Q1 2024, the Top 10 Malware observed at the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center® (MS-ISAC®)

3. Phishing:

These days it's widely employed, particularly in small firms. Hackers use emails to obtain personal information from victims. The victim was tricked into providing personal information, such as their address, credit card number and login credentials by means of emails that led them to fraudulent websites. We should avoid responding to emails with attachments from unknown senders in order to safeguard ourselves from these hackers.

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Fig 7. Phishing Trends: November - January 2024 — Cybercrime Information Center

4. Pretexting:

Pretexting is a fraud in which person tends to be someone else may be telemarketer, police officer, bank manager asking you to tell about your credit card details, bank account details , passwords etc. We should not pay attention to such fraud people.

5. Quid Pro-Quo Scam:

Quid Pro-Quo Scam generally offers victims fake free services or prize in return of valuable information. The hacker may tell victims they can fix their IT problems resulting in stealing of valuable data.

Fig 8. Measures to Avoid Quid

6. Vishing:

Vishing or voice phishing, is a type of scam where attackers use phone calls to deceive individuals into revealing sensitive information. The term "vishing" combines "voice" and "phishing," reflecting its similarity to email-based phishing but conducted over the phone. Cybercriminals often pose as legitimate entities, such as banks, government agencies or technical support teams to manipulate victims into disclosing confidential data like passwords, credit card details or Social Security numbers. Vishers may employ psychological tactics to instill fear or urgency making victims feel compelled to act quickly without verifying the caller's authenticity. For instance, they might claim that a bank account has been compromised or taxes are overdue prompting the victim to provide information or make payments.

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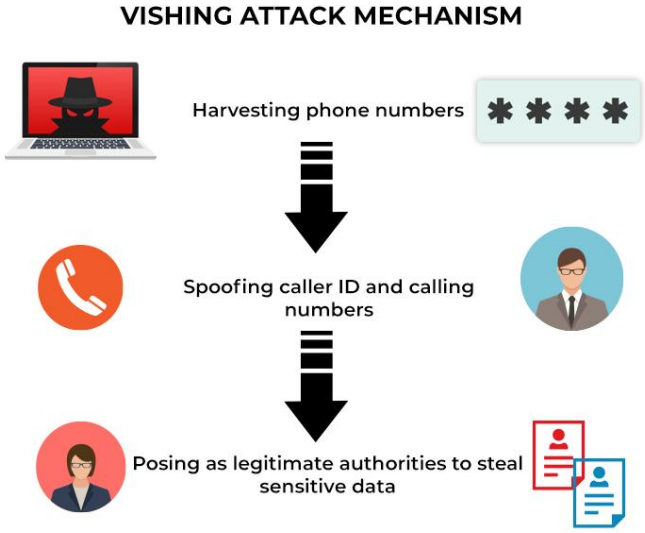

Fig 9. Vishing Attack Workflow

To combat vishing, individuals should be cautious when receiving unsolicited calls requesting personal information. Always verify the caller's identity independently by contacting the organization directly through official channels. Avoid sharing sensitive details over the phone unless absolutely certain of the recipient's legitimacy. Educating people about such scams is crucial in minimizing their success.

7. Hacking:

Hacking involves unauthorized access to computer systems, networks or devices to exploit or steal sensitive data. Hackers use a variety of techniques including malware, phishing emails or exploiting system vulnerabilities to gain access without permission. While some hacking incidents are disruptive, such as defacing websites or launching denial-of-service (DoS) attacks, others are more subtle. For example, hackers may silently monitor or steal data without altering it, posing significant risks, especially to national security and personal privacy.

Hackers can target individuals organizations or even nations for financial gain, political motives or personal satisfaction. Sensitive data like financial information, trade secrets or classified government details, can be stolen and misused.

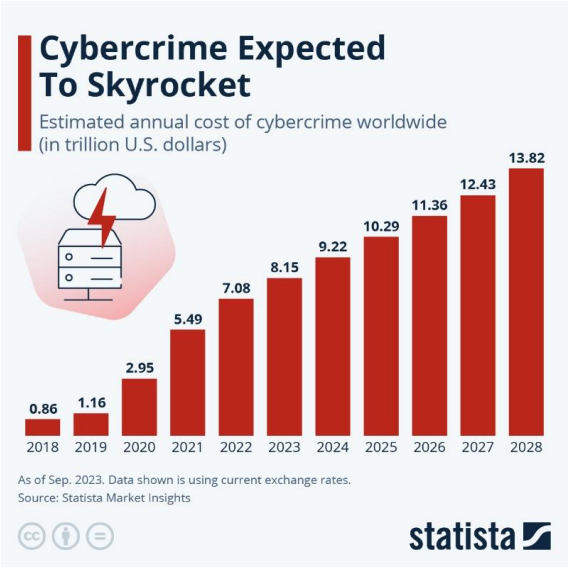

Fig 10. Future Statistics for Cybercrime

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To mitigate hacking risks organizations and individuals must adopt robust cybersecurity measures including strong password policies, multi-factor authentication and regular software updates. Awareness of phishing schemes and maintaining backups also play a vital role in minimizing the damage caused by hacking attempts.

8. Email Bombing:

Email bombing is a form of denial-of-service (DoS) attack that targets an individual's inbox or a mail server by overwhelming it with a large volume of email messages. The objective of the attacker is to flood the recipient with so many emails that their inbox or the mail server becomes overloaded causing it to slow down, crash, or become unusable.

In such attacks, the attacker might use automated tools or scripts to send thousands or even millions of emails to a specific target. These emails can be identical or generated in bulk with random content to bypass spam filters. If the email volume exceeds the server's capacity to process messages, it may result in service disruption making it impossible for legitimate users to access their emails. Email bombing can be used for various malicious purposes including harassment, revenge or as a distraction to mask other cyberattacks like data breaches.

To prevent or mitigate the effects of email bombing, users and organizations can implement measures such as rate-limiting email traffic, deploying robust spam filters and using email security solutions. Additionally, monitoring unusual email activity can help detect and stop an email bombing attack early minimizing its impact.

IV. CYBER SECURITY TOOLS

1. GNU Privacy Guard:

A program called GNU Privacy Guard (GnuPG) is used to encrypt emails and data. At the data level, a high encryption amount will offer extensive protection. This is a workable open-source alternative to PGP or Pretty Good Privacy. It conforms to Open PGP guidelines. This command-line utility is included in popular Linux distributions including Fedora, Ubuntu and CentOS. Therefore, this incredible tool is utilized to safeguard data by generating public and private sources in the backup server using Pretty Good Privacy. It also imports the port source to all data servers from where the backup must be occupied and codes it.

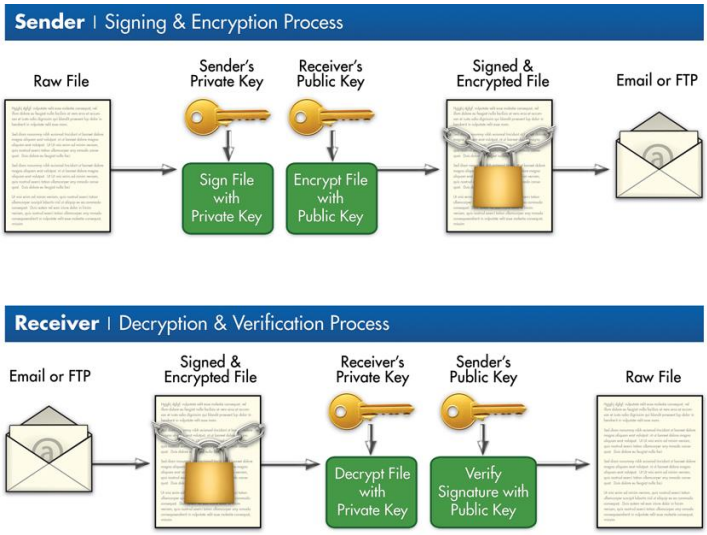

Fig 11. GnuPG can be used for the creation or application of keys requiring a high level of security.

2. True crypt:

TrueCrypt is a powerful, open-source tool designed for disk-level encryption providing robust security for sensitive data. It is particularly effective because it automatically encrypts data before it is saved to the disk and decrypts it after retrieval, ensuring seamless operation without requiring user intervention. This functionality makes it an ideal choice for users who need a reliable encryption solution for their storage devices.

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TrueCrypt supports both full-disk encryption and the creation of encrypted virtual disks which can be mounted like physical disks. It uses strong encryption algorithms such as AES, Twofish and Serpent to safeguard data from unauthorized access. Additionally, it provides advanced features including hidden volumes and operating systems to protect against coercion or advanced hacking techniques. Despite being discontinued in 2014 many users still consider TrueCrypt a reliable encryption tool though alternatives like VeraCrypt have since taken its place.

3. Open Web Application Security Project

The Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP) is a globally recognized non-profit organization dedicated to improving the security of web applications. OWASP provides open-source resources, tools and frameworks to help developers, security professionals, and organizations identify and mitigate vulnerabilities in web applications. One of OWASP's key contributions is the OWASP Top Ten a regularly updated list of the most critical security risks for web applications. This list serves as a benchmark for secure development practices and helps organizations prioritize their security efforts.

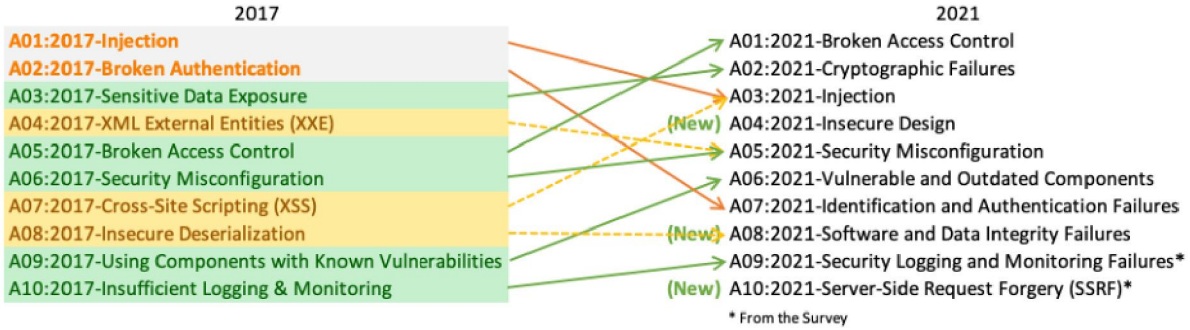

Fig 12. OWASP Top 10 Attacks (2017 and 3 New categories added in 2021)

In addition, OWASP offers tools like OWASP ZAP (Zed Attack Proxy) for security testing and comprehensive guidelines for secure coding practices. By adopting OWASP standards, developers can enhance the security, reliability and performance of their applications reducing the risk of cyberattacks.

4. ClamAV:

Single devices like servers, laptops, and PCs are protected by host level security. The perfect antivirus program that assists in scanning data from many sources is called ClamAV. This open-source antivirus program is intended to collect viruses, malware and dangerous Trojan horses that attempt to steal data.

5. Open Source Security:

An open-source program called Open Source Security provides log monitoring in addition to SIM and SEM solutions. This is an intrusion detection system that is based at home. It assists clients in meeting requirements. Additionally, Security Event Management is included. File integrity checking, rootlet detection, log monitoring and network security are some of its characteristics.

6. Snort:

Snort is a widely used open-source Intrusion Detection and Prevention System (IDPS) that enhances network security by detecting and analyzing network traffic more effectively than traditional firewalls. Snort performs deep packet inspection, identifying potential threats by comparing network traffic against a comprehensive database of known attack signatures. As an Intrusion Detection System (IDS), Snort monitors network traffic and generates alerts for suspicious activities, enabling IT professionals to respond to potential threats in real time. When configured as an Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) it goes a step further by actively blocking malicious traffic before it can cause harm. This dual capability makes Snort an integral part of a robust security architecture.

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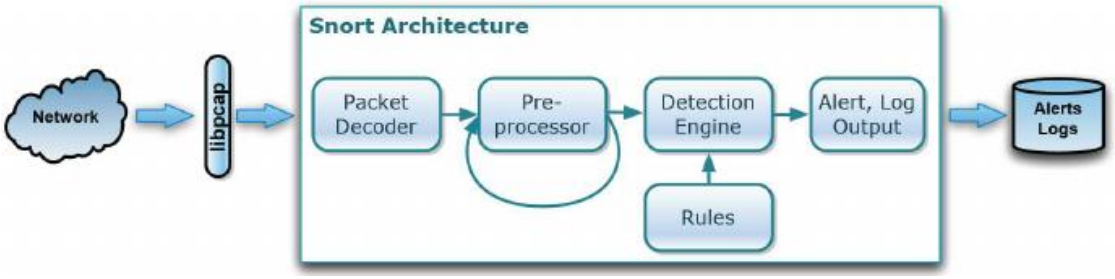

Fig 13. SNORT IDS Architecture

Snort is highly customizable, allowing users to create and update detection rules to address emerging threats. It also supports a wide range of plugins for enhanced functionality, such as logging, alert management, and protocol analysis. By integrating IDS and IPS functionalities, Snort plays a critical role in modern cybersecurity ensuring proactive protection against unauthorized access, malware and network vulnerabilities. Its versatility and efficiency make it a preferred choice for securing both small-scale and enterprise-level networks.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

The top 5 recommendations for secure the individuals data, information or network are following:

1. Patch Management:

Device patching is challenging. System security issues are fixed using computer or network patch software. To guarantee that the hardware and software are updated on a regular basis, it is crucial to safeguard your computer. Mobile phones, laptops, network equipment such as firewalls and routers, service infrastructure and clod services should all have their patches applied on a regular basis.

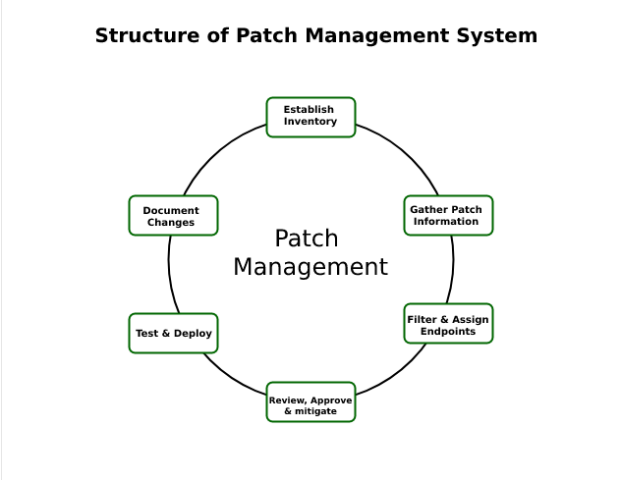

Fig 14. Steps involved in Patch Management Process

2. General User Practices:

To become a cyber smart it requires general user practices such as turning of devices when you are not using it. Also then report the suspicious activities to IT and practice good physical security to devices etc.

3. Protection Software's:

Antivirus, Malware and threat protection software's are very important to keep the virus away from the devices or networks. The software's should always be active and up-to-date on regular basis. Organize the antivirus in such a way that it automatically scans the downloaded files other media and emails attached.

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4. Password Management:

Managing passwords is essential to network or data security. By doing this, the hacker may be prevented from accessing the assets and data. A single password shouldn't be used for several accounts and it should be unique enough that no one can readily figure it out.

5. Multi-Factor Authentication:

Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) is another method of protecting your account or data. If someone manages to hack your account or learns your password, they will need to authenticate themselves in order to access it from a device other than the one they are using. According to Microsoft, *1.2 million accounts in its O365 system* may be compromised in a month but *99.9%* of those compromised accounts wouldn't have MFA enabled. All of your SaaS apps including CyberHoot, should have MFA enabled (needed).

VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study of cybersecurity necessitates knowledge and proficiency in a variety of fields including psychology, economics, political science, engineering, sociology, decision sciences, international relations and law. It is a complicated issue that extends beyond computer science and information technology. Even if technical measures are a significant part of preparedness, policy analysts and others may easily become bogged down in the specifics.

Its main goal is to leave the reader with two main concepts. There will never be a definitive solution to the cyber security issue. Despite their limited breadth and longevity, solutions to this problem are at least as nontechnical as those found in the actual world. As a result, it is made clear that until a network or data is protected by assured security it remains unprotected.

Cyber dangers have become a universally important concern in government policy, literature and practice. Cyber risks also transcend private, societal, and political borders. Cyberspace tends to be the medium through which our development would evolve as the globe grows increasingly digital and the economy becomes more reliant. Countries are increasing their inspection of cyber laws and policies as threats increase.

VII. CONCLUSION

Computer security is a vast and complex topic that is attaining more and more importance because the world is now highly interlocked, with networks being used to carry out serious transactions. Cybercrime continues to diverge down different paths with each New Year that passes and so does the security of the information. The latest up-to-date and troublemaking technologies are challenging organizations with not only how they secure their infrastructure but how they require new platforms and intelligence to do so. There is no proper solution for cybercrimes but we should try our level best to minimize them in order to have a safe and protected future in cyber space.

Cybersecurity is an everlasting conflict. A ceaseless significant solution to this problem will not be found in the imaginable future.

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