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Cyber Laws and Ethical Hacking

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Cyber Laws and Ethical Hacking

Ethical hacking is one of the aspects that are perceived as impossible to be delivered. Various institutions employ penetration individuals who use most of the hackers' methodologies to exploit their targets. For this reason, it is essential to examine whether these methodologies employed in ethical hacking are morally acceptable.

One of the current cyber laws in Arizona is Title 13-criminal code. This law states that where a person acts with no authority of using a computer functionality, they are considered to have exercised tampering. In this case, the law states that such activities as causing damage, changing, accessing, and tampering with the system or a computer network are considered tampering. Additionally, the law stipulates that having access to private information is unacceptable and is deemed to be illegal. Another law under this category is Title 18-code 502 (Dawson & Thomson, 2018). It stipulates that it is against the law to transmit and utilize software in controlling a computer owned by another person, collect the identity credentials, or avert the access, all aiming to harm another person.

Essentially, ethical hacking aims to assess how well the system infrastructures and the networks are secure. It also helps in the identification of vulnerabilities that could lead to a breach. Thus, the process of ethical hacking involves looking for and exploiting any vulnerability that might have been discovered. In turn, this helps make decisions and conclusions on whether illegal access and the other nasty activities would take place in the future if no action is taken.

The Christian point of view on cyber laws is through God's word, which requires that there should be safety and protection of God's people. These laws help Christians pursue the Christian journey through God's plan, protect them from fraudulent cyber activities and evil acts

(*King James Bible*, 2017). In ancient times, God passed naturally strict laws. In the present world, the cyber laws show how God would be tough on the laws.

The industry's point of view on the cyber laws is that the professionals in cybersecurity can validate that the cyber laws have a crucial impact on the regulation of the safety of the public, corporations, and small businesses. If these laws are not put in place, they will promote malicious activities. As a result, this would overwhelm the professionals in cybersecurity and even make it hard for them to control the damage caused. On the other hand, from the government's point of view, the cyber laws enhance essential cyber safety to the public and the operations that require high confidentiality. Thus, cyber laws serve the purpose of protection because it is easy for people with ill intentions to engage in cyber harm (Tayebi et al., 2020).

The ethical foundations lay ground on which different countries relate with each other in terms of business, social relationships, and political standings. For example, principles should be applied in safeguarding the confidential information held by another country by not trying to interfere with its access (Cuesta Medina et al., 2020). This would otherwise cause conflict between the two countries. Another scenario is in the business world, where competitors from different countries may try to access the credentials of their counterparts. As much as the two are competing, they should refrain from interfering with their operations.

References

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