

## **CYBER SECURITY FUNDAMENTALS / ADVANCED CYBER SECURITY / COMPUTER FORENSICS**

**As aligned to:**

### **South Carolina Computer Science High School Process and Content Standards**

The South Carolina Computer Science and Digital Literacy Process Standards should be integrated into every grade level within the South Carolina Computer Science and Digital Literacy Content Standards. Because the Process Standards drive the pedagogical component of teaching and serve as the means by which students should demonstrate understanding of the content standards, the process standards must be incorporated as an integral part of overall student expectations when assessing content understanding.

A computer science literate student can:

1. Foster an inclusive computing culture.
  - a. Recognize that equitable access to computing benefits society as a whole.
  - b. Consider others' perspectives as well as one's own perspective when developing computational solutions.
  - c. Consider the needs of a variety of end users regarding accessibility and usability.
2. Collaborate around computing.
  - a. Select appropriate technological tools that can be used to collaborate on a project.
  - b. Collaborate productively with individuals of varying perspectives, skills, and backgrounds.
  - c. Set and implement equitable expectations and workloads when working in teams.
  - d. Integrate constructive feedback while working in teams.
3. Recognize, define, and analyze computational problems.
  - a. Recognize when it is appropriate to solve a problem computationally.
  - b. Make sense of computational problems and persevere in solving them.
  - c. Relate computational problems to prior knowledge.
  - d. Recognize that there may be multiple approaches to solving a problem.
  - e. Approach problem solving iteratively, using a cyclical process.
4. Create, test, and refine computational artifacts.
  - a. Consider the purpose of computational artifacts for practical use, personal expression, and/or societal impact.
  - b. Recognize when to use the same solution for multiple problems.
  - c. Test computational artifacts systematically by considering multiple scenarios and using test cases.
  - d. Approach troubleshooting systematically.
  - e. Consider performance, reliability, usability, and accessibility when evaluating and refining computational artifacts.
5. Communicate about computing.

- a. Select and use appropriate technological tools to convey solutions to computing problems.
- b. Communicate about computational processes and solutions using appropriate terminology consistent with the intended audience and purpose.
- c. Articulate ideas responsibly by observing intellectual property rights and giving appropriate attribution.

## **South Carolina Computer Science High School Content Standards**

### **Computing Systems**

**Standard 1:** Examine how hardware and software contribute to computing devices solving relevant problems.

HS1.CS.1.1

Analyze the impact that computing devices have in real-world settings (e.g., traffic lights, medical devices, facial recognition).

HS2.CS.1.1

Investigate how a problem is systematically solved through the selection and integration of hardware and software components.

HS3.CS.1.1

Recommend modifications for existing computing devices and software to improve functionality for end users.

HS4.CS.1.1

Develop a solution to a given problem using appropriate hardware and software (e.g., sensor devices, Wi-Fi capabilities, specialized displays, runtime modules, operating systems, application programming interfaces (APIs)).

HS1.CS.1.2

Compare and contrast the elements of a computing system by examining hardware elements for their intended use (e.g., input-output (I/O) devices, random access memory (RAM), read only memory (ROM), storage devices, motherboards, and processors including the arithmetic logic unit (ALU), control unit, registers, cache memory, example implementations of some of these components using logic gates) (Virginia, 2017).

HS2.CS.1.2

Analyze how various hardware and software layers provide simplifying abstractions (e.g., a redundant array of independent disks (RAID) controller hiding details of data storage on multiple disks, an operating system hiding details of virtual memory, the presentation layer of a network hiding details about encryption).

HS3.CS.1.2

Justify hardware and software selections for specific applications by evaluating the components (e.g., databases, sensors, application programming interfaces (APIs)) of various computing devices (e.g., desktops, laptops, tablets, smartphones, specialized devices like global positioning systems (GPSs)).

HS4.CS.1.2

Cite evidence of how selecting appropriate hardware and software components enhances user interfaces to provide better solutions for real-world problems.

**Standard 2:** Troubleshoot common hardware and software problems.

HS1.CS.2.1

Interpret various types of error messages from various sources (e.g., operating systems, applications, application programming interfaces (APIs)) to assist in solving common computer malfunctions.

HS2.CS.2.1

Research credible sources of information that can be used for complex troubleshooting strategies (e.g., modifying system settings, correcting connectivity problems).

HS3.CS.2.1

Solve common computer malfunctions or describe the problem accurately, using technical vocabulary, so that others can solve it.

HS4.CS.2.1

Develop guidelines that convey systematic troubleshooting strategies that others can use to identify and fix errors (CSTA, 2017).

## **Networks and the Internet**

**Standard 2:** Evaluate cybersecurity threats and appropriate security measures across networks.

HS1.NI.2.1

Reflect on case studies or current events in which governments or organizations experienced data leaks or data loss as a result of cybersecurity attacks (CSTA, 2017).

HS2.NI.2.1

Evaluate how sensitive data can be affected by malware and other attacks (e.g., denial-of-service attacks, ransomware, viruses, worms, spyware, phishing) (CSTA, 2017).

HS3.NI.2.1

Research security measures (i.e., hardware, software, and practices that control access to data and systems) to combat a variety of cybersecurity vulnerabilities (CSTA, 2017).

HS4.NI.2.1

Recommend security measures (i.e., hardware, software, and practices that control access to data and systems) to address various scenarios based on factors such as efficiency, feasibility, and ethical impacts (CSTA, 2017).

HS1.NI.2.2

Identify best practices of software development that improve computer security and protect devices and information from unauthorized access (e.g., encryption, authentication strategies, secure coding, safeguarding keys) (CSTA, 2017).

HS2.NI.2.2

Compare and contrast ways software developers protect devices and information from unauthorized access (e.g., encryption, authentication strategies, secure coding, safeguarding keys) (CSTA, 2017).

HS3.NI.2.2

Evaluate various security measures, considering tradeoffs between the usability and security of a computing system. (e.g., a web filter that prevents access to many educational sites but keeps a campus' network safe) (CSTA, 2017).

HS4.NI.2.2

Select and justify cybersecurity recommendations (i.e., hardware, software, and practices that control access to data and systems) appropriate for an intended audience and purpose (CSTA, 2017).

## **Data and Analysis**

**Standard 1:** Evaluate various data collection methods, data storage tools, data analysis tools, data representation tools, and bit representation.

HS1.DA.1.1

Describe the various data collection methods, data analysis tools, and data representation tools.

HS2.DA.1.1

Compare and contrast the various data collection methods, data analysis tools, and data representation tools.

HS3.DA.1.1

Explain how different collection methods and tools influence the amount and quality of the data that is observed and recorded.

HS4.DA.1.1

Justify the choice of a data collection method, data analysis tool, and data representation tool over alternate options.

HS1.DA.1.2

Describe the various data storage tools and data organization methods.

HS2.DA.1.2

Compare and contrast the various data storage tools and data organization methods.

HS3.DA.1.2

Justify choices on how data elements are organized and where data is stored considering cost, speed, reliability, accessibility, privacy, and integrity (e.g., local storage, portable storage, cloud storage).

HS4.DA.1.2

Evaluate the data storage needs of a computing solution (e.g., file compression).

HS1.DA.1.3

Distinguish between various methods of data representation (i.e., analog, digital, binary).

HS2.DA.1.3

Translate between various methods of data representation (i.e., analog, digital, ASCII, binary).

**Standard 2:** Construct a computational model using large data sets of real-world phenomenon.

HS1.DA.2.1

Describe the properties of a data set that could be used to explore a real-world phenomenon or support a claim.

HS2.DA.2.1

Compare and contrast data sets that could be used to explore a real-world phenomenon or support a claim.

HS3.DA.2.1

Create data sets that could be used to explore a real- world phenomenon or support a claim.HS4.DA.2.1

Evaluate the use of large data sets to explore a real- world phenomenon or support a claim.

HS1.DA.2.2

Identify various types of computational models and their uses for data composed of multiple data elements that relate to one another (e.g., population data may contain information about age, gender, height) (K – 12 Framework, 2016).

HS2.DA.2.2

Compare and contrast various types of computational models and their uses for data composed of multiple data elements that relate to one another (e.g., population data may contain information about age, gender, height) (K – 12 Framework, 2016).

HS3.DA.2.2

Evaluate the limitations of a computational model and the accuracy of inferences.

HS4.DA.2.2

Create a computational model using large data sets, make inferences, and address the limitations of the model.

**Standard 3:** Create various ways to visually represent data.

HS1.DA.3.1

Identify a data set that could be used to solve a real-world problem.

HS2.DA.3.1

Evaluate how the same data set can be visualized and reconstructed to support multiple sides of an issue.

HS3.DA.3.1

Construct a data visualization to solve a real-world problem using software tools or programming (e.g., generated scatter, bar, and line charts).

HS4.DA.3.1

Analyze patterns in a data visualization then select a collection tool to validate a claim or share information with a group of people.

HS1.DA.3.2

Organize collected data to communicate the solution to a real-world phenomenon and support a claim.

HS2.DA.3.2

Compare and contrast data visualizations for exploring real-world phenomenon or supporting a claim.

HS3.DA.3.2

Evaluate possible computational models for data visualizations that aid in solving a variety of problems.

HS4.DA.3.2

Create a computational model for data visualization.

**Algorithms and Programming – None**

## **Impact of Computing**

**Standard 1:** Evaluate the impact of computing from a global perspective.

HS1.IC.1.1

Research computing solutions to problems in different countries, considering the personal, ethical, social, economic, and cultural impact (e.g., the use of drones to deliver blood and medical supplies in countries in Africa, the use of Uber in India to address traffic congestion).

HS2.IC.1.1

Compare and contrast the efficiency, feasibility, and ethical impacts of deploying the same computing solution in various countries.

HS3.IC.1.1

Hypothesize the future impacts of computing across the world (e.g., personal, health, workforce, economy, education, culture, and environment).

HS1.IC.1.2

Research traditional and non-traditional computer science careers.

HS2.IC.1.2

Identify a computer science career in a non-traditional computer science industry for each of the five computing disciplines (i.e., computer science, software engineering, information technology, information systems, computer engineering).

HS3.IC.1.2

Research how computing is used in non-traditional computer science careers (e.g., sensors on soldiers' or firefighters' uniforms, robots to detect and diffuse explosive devices).

**Standard 2:** Evaluate the evolving legal and ethical tradeoffs that shape computing practices.

HS1.IC.2.1

Select the most appropriate means of communication for given situations (e.g., personal versus professional communication, communication with teachers and employers).

HS2.IC.2.1

Discuss how social media and computing devices have positively and negatively impacted communication.

HS3.IC.2.1

Justify proper and improper use of social media and computing devices (e.g., role-playing and example scenarios).

HS4.IC.2.1

Create rules of etiquette for proper use of social media and computing devices.

HS1.IC.2.2

Discuss issues related to personal security (e.g., personal, financial, professional).

HS2.IC.2.2

Define and visually display students' digital footprint.

HS3.IC.2.2

Analyze the relationship between students' digital footprint and personal security.

HS4.IC.2.2

Recommend methods to protect digital information in different situations (e.g., traveling to other countries, two-factor authentication, encryption).

HS1.IC.2.3

Explain the implications of proper and improper use of social media (e.g., college admissions, employment, cyberbullying laws).

HS2.IC.2.3

Identify ethical and legal computing practices.

HS3.IC.2.3

Distinguish among ethical, unethical, legal, and illegal computing practices (e.g., fair-use, illegal music/video downloads, sharing copyrighted pictures/videos, black-hat hacking, white-hat hacking).

HS4.IC.2.3

Investigate how computer use and digital privacy are governed across the globe (e.g., government regulations for computer use in the United State, Canada, China, North Korea, and Russia).

**Standard 3:** Understand the importance of access and equity in computing.

HS1.IC.3.1

Identify factors (e.g., net neutrality, government regulations, infrastructure, funding) that impact equitable access to computing resources for underrepresented groups (e.g., race, ethnicity, gender, geographic location, socioeconomic status).

HS2.IC.3.1

Research current efforts to provide equitable access to computing resources for underrepresented groups (e.g., race, ethnicity, gender, geographic location, socioeconomic status).

HS3.IC.3.1

Evaluate the effectiveness of current efforts to provide equitable access to computing resources for underrepresented groups (e.g., race, ethnicity, gender, geographic location, socioeconomic status).

HS4.IC.3.1

Design a solution to improve equitable access to computing resources for underrepresented groups (e.g. classroom, school, neighborhood).

HS1.IC.3.2 Identify computer scientists from underrepresented groups and their specific contributions (e.g., African-American, Latino, women, disabled).

HS1.IC.3.3

Identify the advantages and disadvantages of diverse perspectives and backgrounds when solving computational problems.

HS2.IC.3.3

Evaluate existing computing solutions according to inclusivity or non-inclusivity (e.g., sight and hearing impairment, ethnicity, age).

HS3.IC.3.3

Recommend modifications to make a current computing solution more inclusive for all users.

**Standard 4:** Evaluate the history of computers and computing.

HS1.IC.4.1

Discuss how Moore's Law has impacted computing.

HS2.IC.4.1

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of advancing and emerging technologies over time (e.g., the impacts of artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and biometrics on productivity, job loss, inventions, quality of life, and globalization).

HS3.IC.4.1

Hypothesize problems that the next generation of computing will solve.

HS1.IC.4.2

Define and provide examples of big data (e.g., information collected from social media or smartphone use).

HS2.IC.4.2

Research how big data is used to solve computing problems.