# COURSE OUTLINE

## (1) GENERAL

		1050			
SCHOOL	SOCIAL SCIER				
ACADEMIC UNIT	DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL TECHNOLOGY AND				
	COMMUNICATION				
LEVEL OF STUDIES	UNDERGRADUATE				
COURSE CODE	KPLR 119	SEMESTER 8 <sup>th</sup>			
COURSE TITLE	INFORMATION SECURITY				
INDEPENDENT TEACHING ACTIVITIES if credits are awarded for separate components of the course, e.g. lectures, laboratory exercises, etc. If the credits are awarded for the whole of the course, give the weekly teaching hours and the total credits			WEEKLY TEACHING HOURS	CREDITS	
		Lectures	3	5	
Add rows if necessary. The organisation of	teaching and th	e teaching			
methods used are described in detail at (d).		-			
COURSE TYPE	Core Course/General Background/Skills Development				
general background,					
special background, specialised general					
knowledge, skills development					
PREREQUISITE COURSES:	None				
LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION and	Greek				
EXAMINATIONS:					
IS THE COURSE OFFERED TO	Yes				
ERASMUS STUDENTS					
COURSE WEBSITE (URL)	https://eclass.aegean.gr/courses/131162/				

# (2) LEARNING OUTCOMES

#### Learning outcomes

The course learning outcomes, specific knowledge, skills and competences of an appropriate level, which the students will acquire with the successful completion of the course are described.

Consult Appendix A

- Description of the level of learning outcomes for each qualifications cycle, according to the Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area
- Descriptors for Levels 6, 7 & 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and Appendix B
  Guidelines for writing Learning Outcomes

After the completion of the specific course students will be able to:

- Know the basic terminology regarding the security of Information Systems according to ISO 2700
- Know the basic requirements that need to be satisfied for ensuring security in an Information System.
- Understand the basic principles of cryptography both symmetric and asymmetric.
- Know how a user authentication system operates and how it satisfies users' protection needs and requirements.
- Understand the Public Key Infrastructure and its applicability on real case scenarios from both the public and private sector.
- Know the use of digital certificates and digital signatures as well as how to obtain them.

- Understand what a computer virus really is, its various forms and the way it acts in Information Systems.
- Know how to analyze an Information System and assess its risk.
- Understand the applicability of all aforementioned concepts in the specific needs of Cultural Informatics Environments.

#### General Competences

Taking into consideration the general competences that the degree-holder must acquire (as these appear in the Diploma Supplement and appear below), at which of the following does the course aim?

Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information,	Project planning and management
with the use of the necessary technology	Respect for difference and multiculturalism
Adapting to new situations	Respect for the natural environment
Decision-making	Showing social, professional and ethical responsibility and
Working independently	sensitivity to gender issues
Team work	Criticism and self-criticism
Working in an international environment	Production of free, creative and inductive thinking
Working in an interdisciplinary environment	
Production of new research ideas	Others

- Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technology
- Working in an interdisciplinary environment
- Production of free, creative and inductive thinking
- Transfer of know-how in other environments
- Working independently
- Practice Critical Thinking

### (3) SYLLABUS

In this course the following issues are presented: Terminology of related terms from the field of Information Systems Security, Identification and Authentication, Access Control, Information System Risk Assessment and Management, Operating Systems Security, Malicious Software, Information Systems Security Policies, Cryptography: Typical cryptographic methods, Symmetric and Asymmetric Cryptosystems, Codes of message authentication, Digital Signatures, Certification Authorities, Public Key Infrastructure, Greek Law Framework, Case Studies in Cultural Informatics Environments.

	Lectures			
1.	Introduction - Presentation of course objectives - Description of lectures			
2.	Terminology according to ISO 2700			
3.	Identification and Authentication			
4.	Access Control			
5.	Malicious Software			
6.	Symmetric Cryptography			
7.	Asymmetric Cryptography – Public Key Infrastructure			
8.	Digital Certificates and Digital Signatures			
9.	Information Security Management System – ISO 27001			
10.	Information System Risk Assessment and Management – ISO 27005			
11.	Inspection of an Information Security Management System			
12.	Case Studies in Cultural Informatics Environments			
13.	Revision – Projects evaluation			

### (4) TEACHING and LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION

DELIVERY	Face-to-face	Face to face		
DELIVERT Face-to-face, Distance learning, etc.	Face-to-face			
	Use of ICT in teaching, communication with students and for			
COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY				
Use of ICT in teaching, laboratory education,	laboratory education.			
communication with students				
TEACHING METHODS	Activity	Semester workload		
The manner and methods of teaching are	Lectures	13 *3 hours = 39 hours		
described in detail.	Lectures' study	13*3 hours = 39 hours		
Lectures, seminars, laboratory practice,	Preparation of Semester	13*1 hours = 13 hours		
fieldwork, study and analysis of bibliography, tutorials, placements, clinical practice, art		15 110013 - 15 110013		
workshop, interactive teaching, educational	Project	12*2 h 20 h		
visits, project, essay writing, artistic creativity,	Semester Project	13*3 hours = 39 hours		
etc.				
	Course total	130 hours		
The student's study hours for each learning activity are given as well as the hours of non-				
directed study according to the principles of the				
ECTS				
STUDENT PERFORMANCE	The final evaluation is accomplished with a written exam at			
EVALUATION	the end of the semester and with the implementation of a			
Description of the evaluation procedure	semester project. Students are examined with open notes.			
Language of evaluation, methods of evaluation,	Students are familiar with the evaluation criteria during the initial course lecture at the beginning of the semester and			
summative or conclusive, multiple choice questionnaires, short-answer questions, open-				
ended questions, problem solving, written work,	are stored throughout the semester in the course's area in			
essay/report, oral examination, public	5			
presentation, laboratory work, clinical	eclass (eclass.aegean.gr).			
examination of patient, art interpretation, other	The evaluation of students is based on the grade of the final			
	written examination in all the taught material at a rate of			
Specifically-defined evaluation criteria are given, and if and where they are accessible to	60% and a project exercise that receives 40% of the grade.			
students.				
students.				

# (5) ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Suggested bibliography:

- Σωκράτης Κάτσικας, Στέφανος Γκρίτζαλης, Κωνσταντίνος Λαμπρινουδάκης (2020), Ασφάλεια Πληροφοριών και Συστημάτων στον Κυβερνοχώρο, ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ ΝΕΩΝ ΤΕΧΝΟΛΟΓΙΩΝ, Αθήνα
- ΚΑΤΣΙΚΑΣ ΓΚΡΙΤΖΑΛΗΣ Δ. ΓΚΡΙΤΖΑΛΗΣ Σ. (2004), Ασφάλεια Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων, ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ ΝΕΩΝ ΤΕΧΝΟΛΟΓΙΩΝ ΜΟΝ. ΕΠΕ, Αθήνα
- ΛΑΜΠΡΙΝΟΥΔΑΚΗΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΥ ΓΚΡΙΤΖΑΛΗΣ Σ. ΚΑΤΣΙΚΑΣ (2010), Προστασία της Ιδιωτικότητας & Τεχνολογίες Πληροφορικής & Επικοινωνιών, ΠΑΠΑΣΩΤΗΡΙΟΥ, Αθήνα
- ΠΑΓΚΑΛΟΣ ΜΑΥΡΙΔΗΣ (2002), Ασφάλεια Πληροφοριακών Συστημάτων, ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ ΑΝΙΚΟΥΛΑ, Αθήνα
- WILLIAM STALLINGS (2008), Βασικές Αρχές Ασφάλειας Δικτύων: Εφαρμογές και Πρότυπα, ΚΛΕΙΔΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ, Αθήνα

- Related academic journals:

- International Journal of Information Security, Springer
- Computers and Security, Elsevier
- Security and Communication Networks, Wiley
- Information Management and Computer Security, Emerald

- International Journal on Advances in Security, IARIA
- Journal of Information Security and Applications, Elsevier
- IEEE Security and Privacy Magazine, IEEE