Final Remarks

The research works presented have demonstrated how hardware and software continue to evolve daily to protect the use of computer applications. These applications are expanding their reach into new areas that are becoming more accessible and reaching even the base of the population pyramid, such as artificial intelligence.

However, just as with the democratization of the internet at the end of the 20th century, the Achilles' heel remains human and social factors. The misuse of new technologies increases the demand for security systems, not only in the workplace, education, and government, but also for every user connected to the network.

Any action a user performs on a computer keyboard or smartphone can be spied on and even controlled by third parties. These third parties can anonymously access the data and information stored in databases. The only way to keep this confidential data and information secure is to disconnect from the internet, whether via Wi-Fi or cable. Actions mundane as reading a message or blocking spam can be spied on by third parties whose sole aim is to harass the user.

In this regard, computer viruses and antivirus software deserve special mention, as they have been a major business for IT companies based in the world's leading economic powers for decades. So much so, that during summer and holiday periods, new virus versions spread exponentially, which can cause serious problems not only for industries and businesses whose production of goods and services is affected, but also because there is insufficient personnel to cope with the wave of attacks originating from outside these institutions or organizations.

From a human perspective, it is important to emphasize that the source of these attacks comes from individuals driven by professional envy, workplace rivalry, and other such motivations. If these individuals are operating within institutions, they can cause significant financial and moral damage that is difficult to quantify.

The current problem is the influx of lawyers with narco-education backgrounds into the field of cybersecurity, protecting bipolar individuals and specialists in mobbing, bullying, straining, bossing, stalking, harassment, and so on, many of whom are perfectly camouflaged within the human capital of educational institutions, from primary school to university. One of the common denominators of these attack sources is precisely their past involvement with a religious or private institution during their academic training. The longer they remain in these institutions, the greater their potential for attack.

Interestingly, this practice of including these corrupt professionals to protect schizophrenic clients was already warned against by some teachers in central Spain, but their students ignored their teacher, for example. On the contrary, cyber behavior has revealed that their bastard offspring have turned a deaf ear to their mentors' reason, choosing instead to belong to the Omega generation.

Therefore, the Garduña / Gardunia factor is being strengthened, to the detriment of the proper functioning of the new information and communication technologies sector. Over time, the prevailing parochialism in the southern Mediterranean or Mare Nostrum has been reinforced through these issues, which can be explored from both theoretical and practical perspectives in the following references [1–22], which represent three decades of experience and confrontation with this invisible wicked. This malevolent exists within human capital and erodes the security of information systems, whether intelligent or not, resulting in significant losses in knowledge and progress for social well-being.

Finally, and by way of closing this handbook of research, the following famous quotes are offered to encourage all those who honestly and modestly advocate for the common good, respecting freedom of expression, the right to truthful information, and the educational role of the media, whether traditional or modern: *"I think computer viruses should count as life ... I think it says something about human nature that the only form of life we have created so far is purely destructive. We've created life in our own image"* Stephen Hawking; *"Artificial intellegance is no match for natural stupidity"* Albert Einstein; *"The fantastic advances in the field of electronic communication constitute a greater danger to the privacy of the*

individual" Earl Warren; *"The price of freedom is eternal vigilance"* Thomas Jefferson, *"Science is morally neutral, but social science shows us that some moral codes are better than others"* Mario Bunge, and *"We live in a society exquisitely dependent on science and technology, in which hardly anyone knows anything about science and technology"* Carl Sagan.

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