# EVALUATION ACTIVITY

INSTRUCTIONS

1. SELECCIONE LA LECTURA QUE LE CORRESPONDE SEGÚN SU ULTIMO DIGITO DE CÉDULA DE IDENTIDAD
2. EXTRAIGA DEL TEXTO LOS COMPUESTOS NOMINALES, DEBE CLASIFICARLOS SEGÚN EL TIPO
3. SUBIR UN ARCHIVO EN WORD O POWERPOINT COLOCANDO SU NOMBRE Y CEDULA SEGUIDO EL PARRAFO Y LA ACTIVIDAD. NO SE REQUIERE PORTADA, NI MEMBRETE.

# LECTURA CEDULA -1-2

The text you provided succinctly defines cybersecurity and highlights its importance in today's digital landscape. Let's break it down:

Definition of Cybersecurity: It explains that cybersecurity involves safeguarding systems, networks, and programs from digital threats or attacks.

Types of Cyberattacks: The text mentions various forms of cyberattacks, such as unauthorized access, data alteration, information destruction, ransomware, and disruption of business operations.

Challenges in Implementing Cybersecurity Measures: It points out the difficulty in effectively implementing cybersecurity measures due to the proliferation of devices, which often outnumber human users. Additionally, it highlights the increasing sophistication and innovation of cyber attackers, making it a constant challenge to stay ahead of emerging threats.

This text effectively communicates the essence of cybersecurity, its challenges, and the need for proactive measures to mitigate cyber risks. Understanding these concepts is crucial for anyone involved in information technology, including students studying computer science or cybersecurity.

# LECTURA CEDULA 3-4-5

Artificial intelligence (AI), broadly speaking, refers to the intelligence demonstrated by machines, especially computer systems, rather than the natural intelligence exhibited by living organisms. It constitutes a field of study within computer science that both develops and explores methodologies and software enabling machines to interpret their surroundings. These machines utilize learning and intelligence to undertake actions aimed at maximizing the likelihood of accomplishing predefined objectives. Such machines are often referred to as AIs.

The utilization of AI technology is widespread across various sectors, including industry, government, and scientific research. Notable applications encompass advanced web search engines (e.g., Google Search), recommendation systems (employed by YouTube, Amazon, and Netflix), interaction via human speech (e.g., Google Assistant, Siri, and Alexa), autonomous vehicles (e.g., Waymo), generative and creative tools (e.g., ChatGPT and AI art), and achieving superhuman proficiency in strategic games (e.g., chess and Go). Nevertheless, numerous AI applications go unrecognized as AI: "A lot of cutting-edge AI has permeated everyday applications, often without being explicitly labeled as AI because once a functionality becomes sufficiently useful and commonplace, it ceases to be categorized as AI."

# LECTURA : 6-7-8

Many individuals harbor concerns about virtual reality, a sentiment often depicted in popular media. Let's examine two classic films from the 1990s. In "The Truman Show," the titular protagonist lives his entire life on an elaborate TV set inhabited by paid actors. Eventually, Truman realizes that something isn't quite right with his existence. He exposes the deception and breaks free into the real world. In "The Matrix," the main character Neo encounters a group of rebels who enlighten him about the fact that his entire life has been spent inside a hyperrealistic computer simulation. In a pivotal scene of the movie, Neo is presented with a choice of two pills: a blue pill that would allow him to remain in the simulation, blissfully unaware of the truth, and a red pill that would reveal the uncomfortable reality. He opts for the red pill.

In both of these films, the implication appears to be that we should empathize with the protagonists' decisions to relinquish their illusions and discover the realities of the world. Living within the illusion would, it suggests, result in a less meaningful existence. This notion has deep philosophical roots. For instance, the conventional interpretation of Plato's allegory of the cave is that one of the aims of a well-lived life is to break free from the chains of illusion and move closer to reality. If this is correct, then it seems to refute any assertion that a meaningful life can be led in a virtual realm.

# LECTURA: 9-0

Robotic process automation (RPA), also known as software robotics, utilizes intelligent automation technologies to execute repetitive office tasks typically performed by human workers. These tasks include data extraction, form filling, file movement, and more.

RPA integrates APIs and user interface (UI) interactions to connect and execute repetitive tasks across enterprise and productivity applications. By deploying scripts that mimic human processes, RPA tools autonomously carry out various activities and transactions across disparate software systems.

This type of automation employs rule-based software to conduct business process activities at scale, allowing human resources to focus on more complex tasks. RPA empowers CIOs and other decision-makers to accelerate their digital transformation initiatives and achieve a higher return on investment (ROI) from their workforce.