X’Zaveion Owens

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Professor Yalpi

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The article, "Hacking for good: Leveraging HackerOne data to develop an economic model of Bug Bounties" provides an in-depth study of the aspects affecting bug bounty program effectiveness. The literature review views through a lack of academic research on the economics of bug bounties, mostly in relation to hacker motivation and program-level outcomes. It questions the belief that greater bounties always make more reports; instead, it focuses on that many hackers are driven by incentives that are not money such as reputation, challenge, and recognition suggesting a price inelasticity in hacker supply.The writer Kiran Sidhar of the article analyze Hacker One data during the discussion and find that valid vulnerability reports are statistically not impacted by business earnings or program growth. The aging process programs get fewer reports even under industry and scope control, which is interesting since it suggests a danger that older programs may seem secure owing to declining study interest rather than enhanced code security. The study also shows that sectors like government and healthcare get less reports, implying sector-specific difficulties. Also, the research provides very important policy implications all together, companies have to change programs over time to keep researchers engaging instead of depending just on static bounty models. By means of its quantification of hacker behavior and bugs bounty program dynamics, it proves a lot to both academic research and useful cybersecurity management.