Write Up: Hacking Humans

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DNA digitization is a fairly new concept that has been researched thoroughly, if created it will introduce a vast amount of possibilities regarding technology. Identifying potential health risks before they become a problem and learning about your ancestry are all potential upsides to digitizing DNA. But the risks are also present, unlike regular passwords DNA cannot be reset, so if a breach does occur the individual's genetic makeup would be exposed permanently. This would give the attackers not just personal information of the victim, but also information on any blood relatives. Because of this I don't believe that the benefits outweigh the lifelong security risks.

Rizkallah concerns about genetic discrimination becoming an issue in corporate and employment settings could very well become true. If an employer requests for your genetic information that becomes an ethical and legal issue that needs to be addressed. For example, if an employer notices that in your genetic makeup you have a chance at getting a chronic disease they are more likely not to hire you because of the time that you could miss in the future. If DNA does become digitized there needs to be strict laws put in place to protect people from corporations.

As stated in the beginning, unlike passwords, DNA cannot be changed or reset, so if a breach does happen within digitized DNA the breach is lifelong. This changes how people should be trained regarding cybersecurity. The average person is always told to never click on suspicious emails or respond to suspicious text messages. With digitized DNA individuals must be taught thoroughly about the dangers and how to prevent them. Organizations will also be carrying a heavy responsibility of keeping information safe. Which means security must be taken much more seriously and delicately.

Sources: *LinkedIn*. (2026). Linkedin.com.

https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/hacking-humans-protecting-our-dna-from-cybercriminals-rizkallah