Digital Risk unveiled

It’s more than just Cyber Risk

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Netskope

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ChatGPT

Explain DIGITAL RISK to me using Australian slang

ChatGPT

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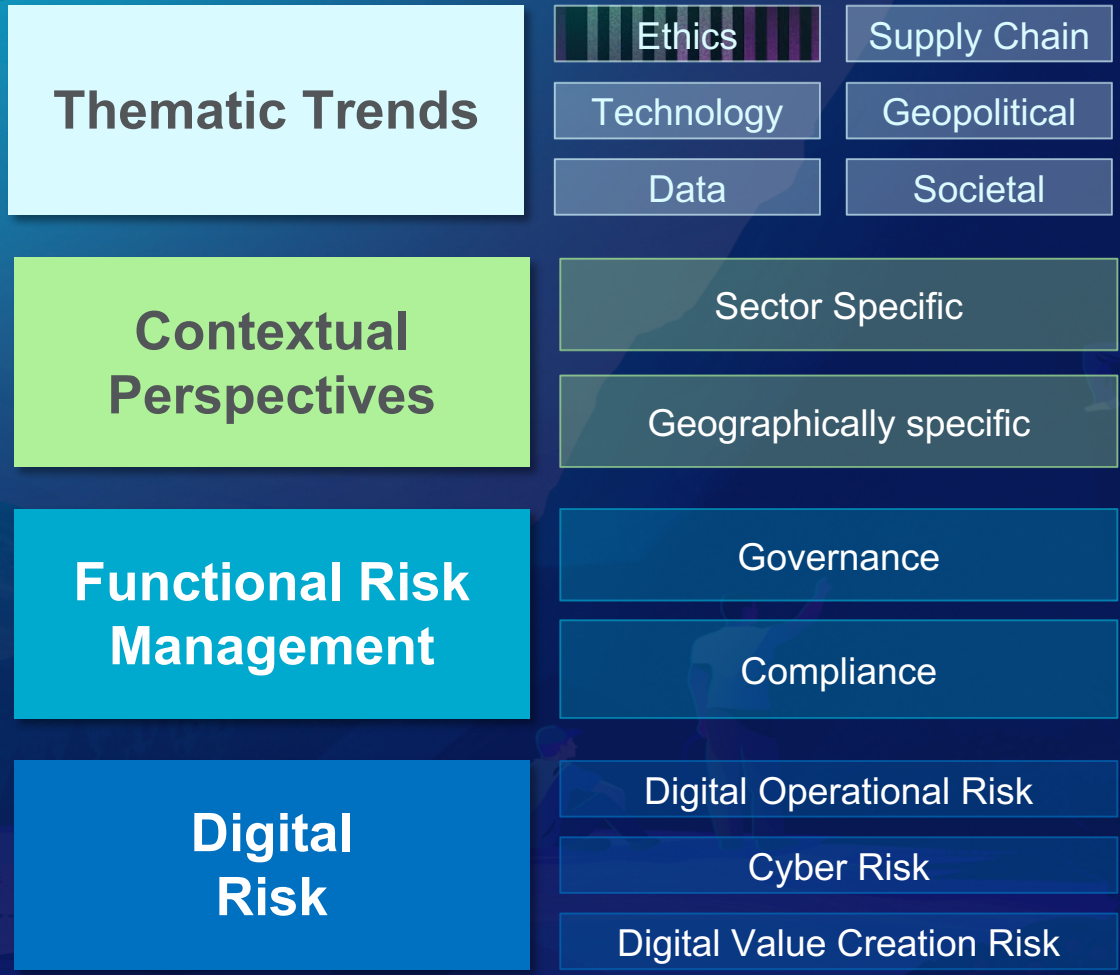

1 – ISTARI Perspectives - Navigating your digital risk landscape, https://istari-global.com/insights/perspectives/navigate-your-digital-risk-landscape/

Digital Risk

Digital Operational Risk

- People
- Process
- HW & SW
- Denial of Service

Cyber Risk

Threats

Assets

Harms

Exposure

Controls

Vulnerabilities

Digital Value Creation Risk

- Simplicity
- Accessibility
- Agility
- Brand reputation

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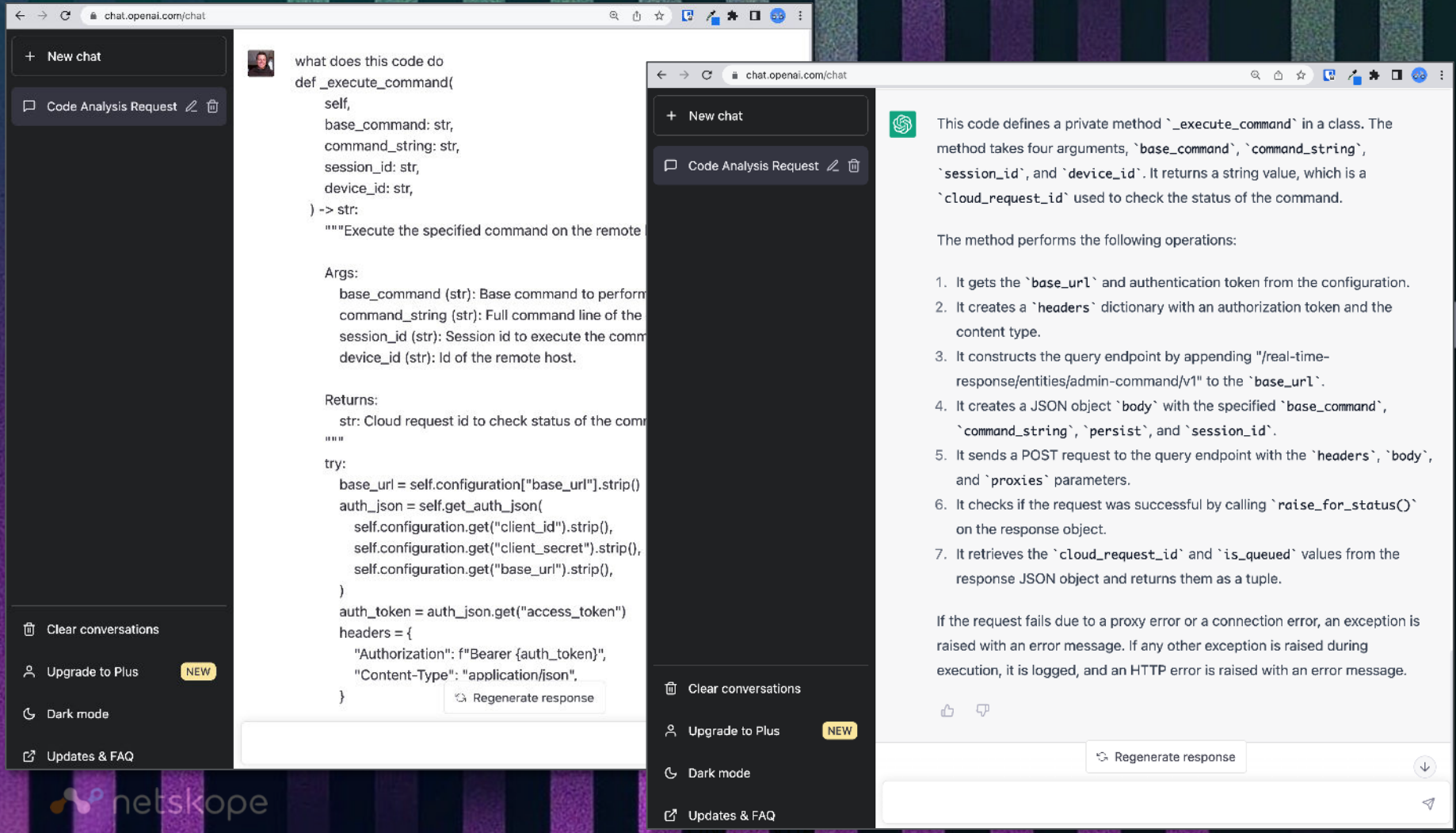
chat.openai.com/chat
New chat
Code Analysis Request
Clear conversations
Upgrade to Plus
NEW
Dark mode
Updates & FAQ
what does this code do
def _execute_command(
self,
base_command: str,
command_string: str,
session_id: str,
device_id: str,
) -> str:
"""Execute the specified command on the remote
Args:
base_command (str): Base command to perform
command_string (str): Full command line of the
session_id (str): Session id to execute the comm
device_id (str): Id of the remote host.
Returns:
str: Cloud request id to check status of the com
"""
try:
base_url = self.configuration["base_url"].strip()
auth_json = self.get_auth_json(
self.configuration.get("client_id").strip(),
self.configuration.get("client_secret").strip(),
self.configuration.get("base_url").strip(),
)
auth_token = auth_json.get("access_token")
headers = {
"Authorization": f"Bearer {auth_token}",
"Content-Type": "application/json",
}
Regenerate response
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This code defines a private method `_execute_command` in a class. The method takes four arguments, `base_command`, `command_string`, `session_id`, and `device_id`. It returns a string value, which is a `cloud_request_id` used to check the status of the command.
The method performs the following operations:
1. It gets the `base_url` and authentication token from the configuration.
2. It creates a `headers` dictionary with an authorization token and the content type.
3. It constructs the query endpoint by appending "/real-time-response/entities/admin-command/v1" to the `base_url`.
4. It creates a JSON object `body` with the specified `base_command`, `command_string`, `persist`, and `session_id`.
5. It sends a POST request to the query endpoint with the `headers`, `body`, and `proxies` parameters.
6. It checks if the request was successful by calling `raise_for_status()` on the response object.
7. It retrieves the `cloud_request_id` and `is_queued` values from the response JSON object and returns them as a tuple.
If the request fails due to a proxy error or a connection error, an exception is raised with an error message. If any other exception is raised during execution, it is logged, and an HTTP error is raised with an error message.
Regenerate response

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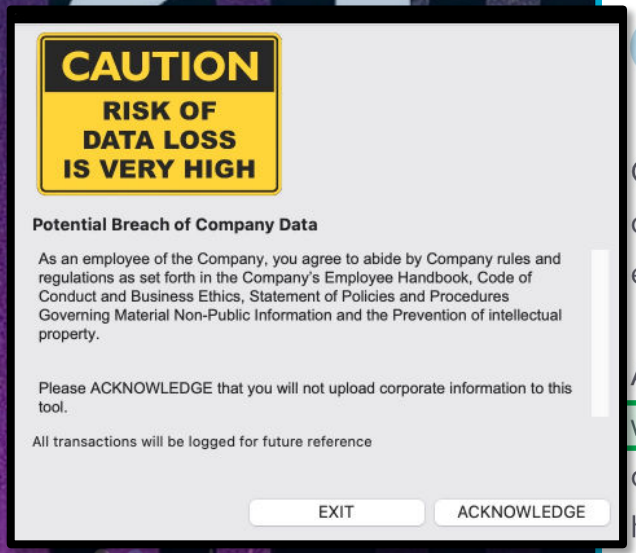

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Written by Yaniv Markovski
Updated over a week ago

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In Summary

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Thank you

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