

# 第 20 回 IT ソフトウェア翻訳士認定試験

<1次試験> 2015年5月24日（日）10：00～15：00

問題 1・2 の両方について解答のこと。選択ではありません。

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<問題 1> 全文を訳して提出してください。

## **Yahoo's plans to do away with passwords highlights the pitfalls of weak authentication and the tech's surprising resilience**

**Inside the Enterprise:** The search for a viable alternative to the humble password has kept IT experts busy for at least a decade.

Both in enterprises, and for companies providing services to the public over the internet, reliance on passwords is a source of concern. They are too easily guessed, hacked, and forgotten.

Yahoo is just the latest company to call time on the password. In the US, the firm is moving towards a system of one-time codes sent via SMS or text messages to users. Already used as an additional authentication step by banks, one-time codes fulfill one of the key tests of multi-factor authentication: something you have, something you know, and something you are.

Passwords are, of course, something we know. The problem is that they are all too easily forgotten. This prompts users to pick either simple passwords – "Password" is a favorite – to write them down, or to use one password for multiple online services. Even worse, from an enterprise point of view, are users who reuse a corporate password on a home device, or vice versa.

A one-time code, of the type being developed by Yahoo, replaces something you know by something you have. In fact, it works by requiring two things: the user needs to have both a device, in this case a phone, and the unique code.

Codes are usually only valid for a short period of time, and as the name suggests, can only be used once. But such systems are not flawless. A four-digit code, as Yahoo is suggesting, is not especially hard to crack.

Then there is the physical challenge of sending authentication codes to a mobile device. Phones can be lost, run out of power, or be in an area where there is no signal.

<問題 2> 全文を訳して提出してください。

The Internet of Things (IoT) has been heralded as one of the largest, and mostly untapped, frontiers in our increasingly digital age. The other frontier is the potential implications of Big Data. What exactly is this IoT? In layman's terms it is a network of physical objects or "things" embedded with electronics, software, sensors and connectivity to enable it to achieve greater value and service by exchanging data with the manufacturer, operator and/or other connected devices (Techopedia, 2015).

The potential the IoT has to revolutionize the manner in which we not only collect data, but also generate data, is at this point still relatively unquantifiable. Cisco created an eye opening presentation on the possible main revenue drivers of the IoT's but by their own admission the figures presented remain an estimate (Cisco, 2013) .

There is however a more immediate issue to address before even beginning to dream of the riches IoT is bound to bring to early adopters and tech savvy entrepreneurs. It has to do with the manner in which companies are manufacturing internet connected products and the channel/software employed when attempting to send and receive data.

George Santayana's infamous quote 'Those who fail to learn from history are doomed to repeat it' has never rung truer when looking at the IoT's future. As it stands, the IoT is currently running the risk of creating "networks of networks", an issue that plagued the early days of the Internet by not allowing networks to communicate with one another, therefore practically negating the advantages of the Internet . These new connected products all require their own respective app to be controlled, requiring the user to jump from one app to the next and therefore no synergies can be made to bring down costs(Evans, 2015). This results in companies not benefiting fully from Metcalfe's Law (Madureira et Al, 2013).

In order for the IoT to become a truly viable and revolutionary tool, we must first rid ourselves of these "islands of technology" (Evans, 2015) that are

preventing us from efficiently collecting the potential wealth of information just out of our reach.

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