Computer Security Hazards

Anubhav Mehra

Computer Science

S.S.J University, Almora

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- Let's look at these in more detail.

Malicious Softwares

Based on Method of Attack

- A **worm** is a standalone piece of malicious software that reproduces itself and spreads from computer to computer.
- A **virus** is a piece of computer code that inserts itself within the code of another standalone program, then forces that program to take malicious action and spread itself.
- A **trojan** is a program that cannot reproduce itself but masquerades as something the user wants and tricks them into activating it so it can do its damage and spread.

Malicious Softwares

Based on Purpose/Action

- A **spyware** is defined as malware used for the purpose of secretly gathering data on an unsuspecting user.
- A **ransomware** is a flavor of malware that encrypts your hard drive's files and demands a payment, usually in Bitcoin, in exchange for the decryption key.
- A **rootkit** is, a program or, more often, a collection of software tools that gives a threat actor remote access to and control over a computer or other system.

WannaCry Ransomware Attacks

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- The WannaCry ransomware consists of multiple components. It arrives on the infected computer in the form of a dropper, a self-contained program that extracts the other application components embedded within itself.

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- Default Operating system configurations like: **cloud backup**, some **unsafe applications**, etc.
- Software misconfiguraitions like: enabling **macros is MS Office** , enabling **javascript in pdfs**, etc.

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- Using **out-dated** technology.
- Using **public** networks like wifi hotspot to do personal transactions.

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- Avoid misconfiguraitions in your software-stack. Don't enable **macros** in MS Office.
- Don't login to any site or transfer any files when using **public** networks or computers.

Question and Answers

Slides for todays presentation can be downloaded from
https://github.com/AnubhavMehraCS/Paper1Presentation/raw/master/ComputerHazard.pdf