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# Malware

To: PHISH TANK

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# Agenda

1	Intro	00:00 – 00:30
2	What is Malware?	00:30 – 01:30
3	Risk / Mitigation #1	01:30 – 02:30
4	Risk / Mitigation #2	02:30 – 03:30
5	Risk / Mitigation #3	03:30 – 04:30
6	Conclusion / Wrap-Up	4:30 – 5:00

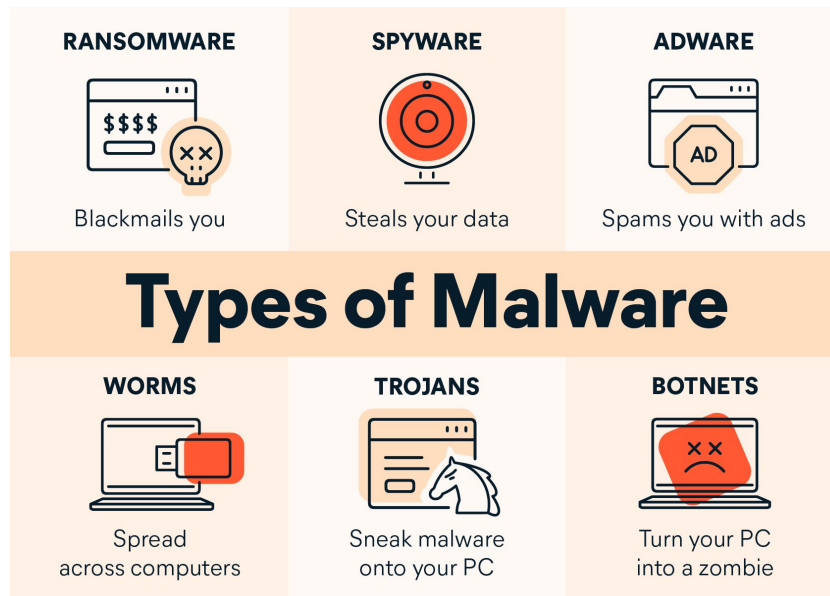
# What is Malware?

- \* Malware: short for "malicious software"
  - Any program or code designed to harm or disrupt computer systems, networks, or devices
- \* Forms:
  - Viruses, worms, Trojans, ransomware, adware, and spyware
- \* Malware can infect a computer system in a variety of ways:
  - Email attachments, malicious websites, or software downloads from untrusted sources
- \* Once a system is infected, malware can perform a wide range of malicious activities:
  - Stealing sensitive data, disrupting network traffic, encrypting files, or even taking control of the entire system.

# Why Should Malware be a concern?

## Damages from Malware

- \* Identity theft
- \* Financial loss
- \* Personal data breaches
- \* Personal information leaks



# Steps for Protection from Malware

- \* Install reliable antivirus program.
- \* Educate yourself about malware for prevention steps.
- \* Create a data backup plan.
- \* Keep systems up to date.
- \* Beware of providing sensitive information.



# Risk #1: Target Data Breach

- \* In 2013, hackers attacked and stole data from Target
- \* Stolen credit and debit card information from 40 million Target customers
- \* Stolen personal information from 70 million customers, in one of the largest data breaches in history.
- \* Risk: Customers and their personal information, including money, addresses, contact info, etc...

## A BIG BULLSEYE

Target is investigating a security breach that began the day before Thanksgiving, involving stolen credit and debit card information of millions of its retail customers.

### About the retailer

**Opened** 1962 in Minneapolis

**Online** E-commerce site launched in 1999

**Employees** 361,000 worldwide

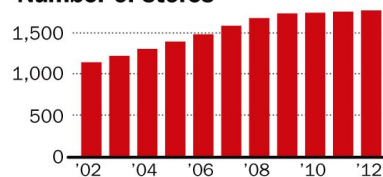
**Gross profit** \$22.73 billion

**Chairman, President, CEO**  
Gregg Steinhafel

**Popularity** No. 2 discount chain  
(behind Wal-Mart) in the U.S.

**Stores** 1,797 in 49 U.S. states;  
124 in Canada

### Number of stores



SOURCE: Target Corp., Hoovers, Yahoo Finance

MCT



**Nov. 27**

Criminals gained access  
to customer information

**Dec. 15**

Target identified breach,  
resolved the issue

**40 million**

Names, credit, debit card  
numbers, expiration  
dates, three-digit security  
codes stolen

Data can be sold on the  
black market; used to  
create counterfeit cards

# Mitigation Strategies #1

- \* Organizations should implement strong security measures:
  - Access controls
  - Firewalls
  - Intrusion detection
  - Prevention systems
- \* Organizations should regularly monitor their systems
  - Suspicious activity
  - Conduct regular security audits
  - Provide security awareness training to employees.



## Risk #2: Hospital Ransomware in Paris

- \* Hospital in Paris was under attack from ransomware.
  - \* All computer systems were shut down.
  - \* Attacker demanded \$10,000,000.
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- \* What were at risk?
    - The patients at the hospital were at risk.
    - The hospital was facing a financial threat.
- 
- \* Why should businesses be worried about this?



## Mitigation Strategies #2

- \* Hospital isolated themselves from infected hardware.
- \* What else could the hospital have done?
  - Install a reliable antivirus software.
  - Educated employees to be aware of suspicious emails or files they download.
  - Create backup data plan to protect and preserve data in case of an attack.

## Risk #3: NotPetya Malware Attack

- \* In June 2017, the NotPetya malware attacked organizations worldwide, causing billions of dollars in damage
- \* NotPetya used stolen NSA hacking tools and spread through a software update from a Ukrainian accounting software company
- \* Risks: organizations, companies – their money, trust factors from customers, etc...



## Mitigation Strategies #3

- \* To mitigate the risk of NotPetya and similar attacks, organizations should:
  - Follow best practices for supply chain security, such as verifying the security of third-party software vendors and their products.
  - Segment their networks to prevent the spread of malware, implement strong access controls, and have a robust incident response plan in place.

# Conclusion/Wrap up

- \* Malware poses significant risks to individuals and organizations alike
  - Including data theft, system disruption, and ransomware attacks
- \* Implementing effective mitigation strategies → organizations can reduce their risk of malware infections and protect themselves from the potentially devastating consequences of cyberattacks
- \* Some key mitigation strategies include:
  - Keeping software up to date and patching vulnerabilities
  - Using antivirus software and regularly scanning systems for malware
  - Educating users on safe browsing habits and providing regular security awareness training
  - Regularly monitoring systems for suspicious activity