Legal Aspects of Business

Dr. J Bhavani, Faculty,
Business School
Vellore Institute of Technology

Recapitulate

Information Technology Act, 2000

- Introduction

- Need for IT Act

- Provisions related to IT Act

Information Technology Act, 2000

Types of Cyber Crimes

Hacking: Steal telephone and computer time and share unauthorized access codes and passwords

Cracking: Bypasses passwords or license in computer program

Theft of information contained in electric form: Tampering the electronic information through virtual medium

E-mail bombing: Sending large numbers of mail resulting into crashing

Data Diddling: Altering raw data just before a computer processes it and then changing it back after the processing is completed.

Information Technology Act, 2000

Types of Cyber Crimes

Salami attacks: The alteration is so small that it would normally go unnoticed. (deducted 10 cents from every account and deposited it in a particular account.)

Denial of service attack: The victim is flooded with more requests may results in crash

Virus \ Worm Attack

Logic Bombs: These programs are created to do something only when a certain event

Web Jacking: These kinds of offences the hacker gains access and control over the web site of another.

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Groups of Cyber Criminals

Today the cyber criminals are **Hi-tech knowledgeable** and **skilled in computer technology** and invade the rights. The Rights that are generally encroached upon by the cyber criminals are a person's right to freedom of expression, right to privacy, unlawful interference in e-commerce, intellectual property rights etc.

1. Children and Adolescent age between 8-18 years

2. Professional Hackers / Crackers

3. Disgruntled Employees or vengeful persons

4. Cyber abuser.

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Prevention of Cyber Crime

- Avoid disclosing any information pertaining to one in public place

- Avoid sending any photograph online

- Use latest and up date anti virus software

- Keep back up volumes

- Never send your credit card number to any site

- Keep a watch on the sites that your children are accessing

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Prevention of Cyber Crime

- Web site owners should watch traffic and check any irregularity

- Use of firewalls may be beneficial

- Web servers running public sites must be physically separate protected from internal corporate network

Review Questions

1. Stealing telephone and computer time is not considered to cyber crimes. **True or False**

2. Altering raw data just before a computer processes it and then changing it back after the processing is completed is known as _____

    a. Cracking

    b. Hacking

    c. Data diddling

    d. Logic bomb

3. The programs are created to do something only when a certain event is called as_____

    a. Worm attack

    b. Logic bomb

    c. Denial of service attack

    d. Salami attack

Answer

1. Stealing telephone and computer time is not considered to cyber crimes.

Answer: False

2. Altering raw data just before a computer processes it and then changing it back after the processing is completed is known as _____

Answer: c. Data diddling

3. The programs are created to do something only when a certain event is called as_____

Answer: b. Logic bomb

Thank You

Dr. J Bhavani, VIT