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ETHICS

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CYBERCRIME PREVALENCE

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CYBERCRIMES

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C Inform its affected customers and stakeholders.

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INTERNET CRIME IS A COMPLEX ISSUE. LOOK AT THESE QUESTIONS:

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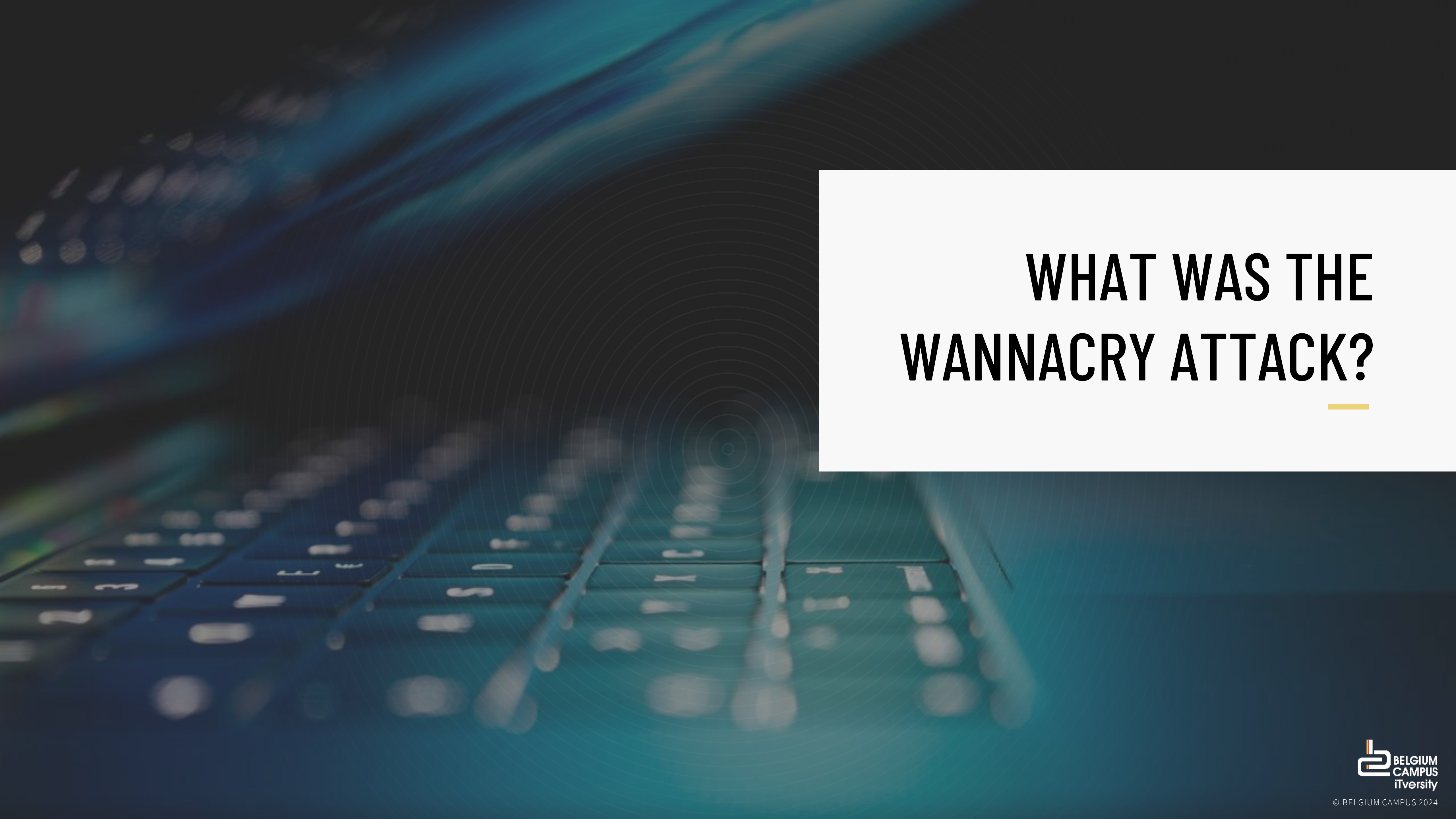

WHAT WAS THE WANNACRY ATTACK?

ZERO-DAY ATTACKS

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A zero-day attack is aimed at a vulnerability the developer is not aware of.

If another party like the government or a criminal detects the vulnerability, it is still a zero-day vulnerability until the developer is aware of it.

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The act of fraudulently using email to try and get the recipient to reveal personal data. Legitimate looking emails are sent urging the recipient to, typically, avoid some negative consequence or receive a reward.

Should spam be seen as a cybercrime?

Spam is legal but has certain conditions. It needs to comply with privacy laws.

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TYPES OF PERPETRATORS

There are many types of computer exploits or attacks. New varieties are being invented all the time. The people committing these acts do so for a variety of reasons.

Hackers and crackers

Hackers test the limitations of a system our of intellectual curiosity while crackers cause problems or steal data.

Malicious insiders

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WHY ARE COMPUTER INCIDENTS SO PREVALENT?

INCREASED COMPLEXITY

Networks, computers, operating systems, applications, web sites, switches, routers – the more components, the more entry points there are.

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Users share login details since they believe the internet to be more secure than it is. In professional situations, authentication can happen too fast.

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Employees bringing their own laptops or phones onto the company network can be risky.

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SOFTWARE RELIANCE

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EXPANDING AND CHANGING

Technology is developing so fast that, in the rush to stay up to date, security checks can be done too quickly.

GENERATION GAPS

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THE LAW

Why is it so difficult to stop sites like PirateBay?

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What are the main points raised by this report?

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CYBERCRIME

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CYBERCRIME LAW

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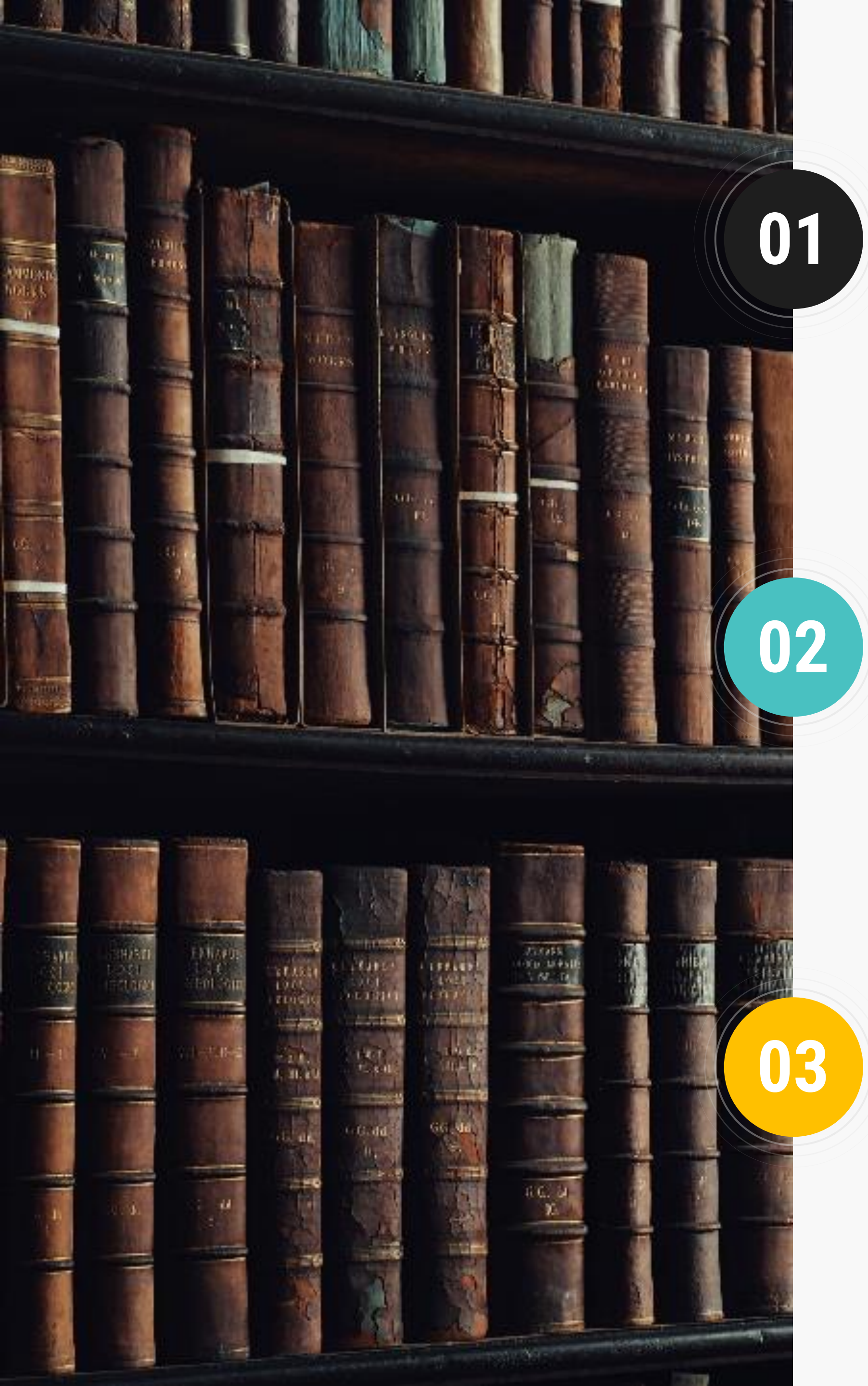

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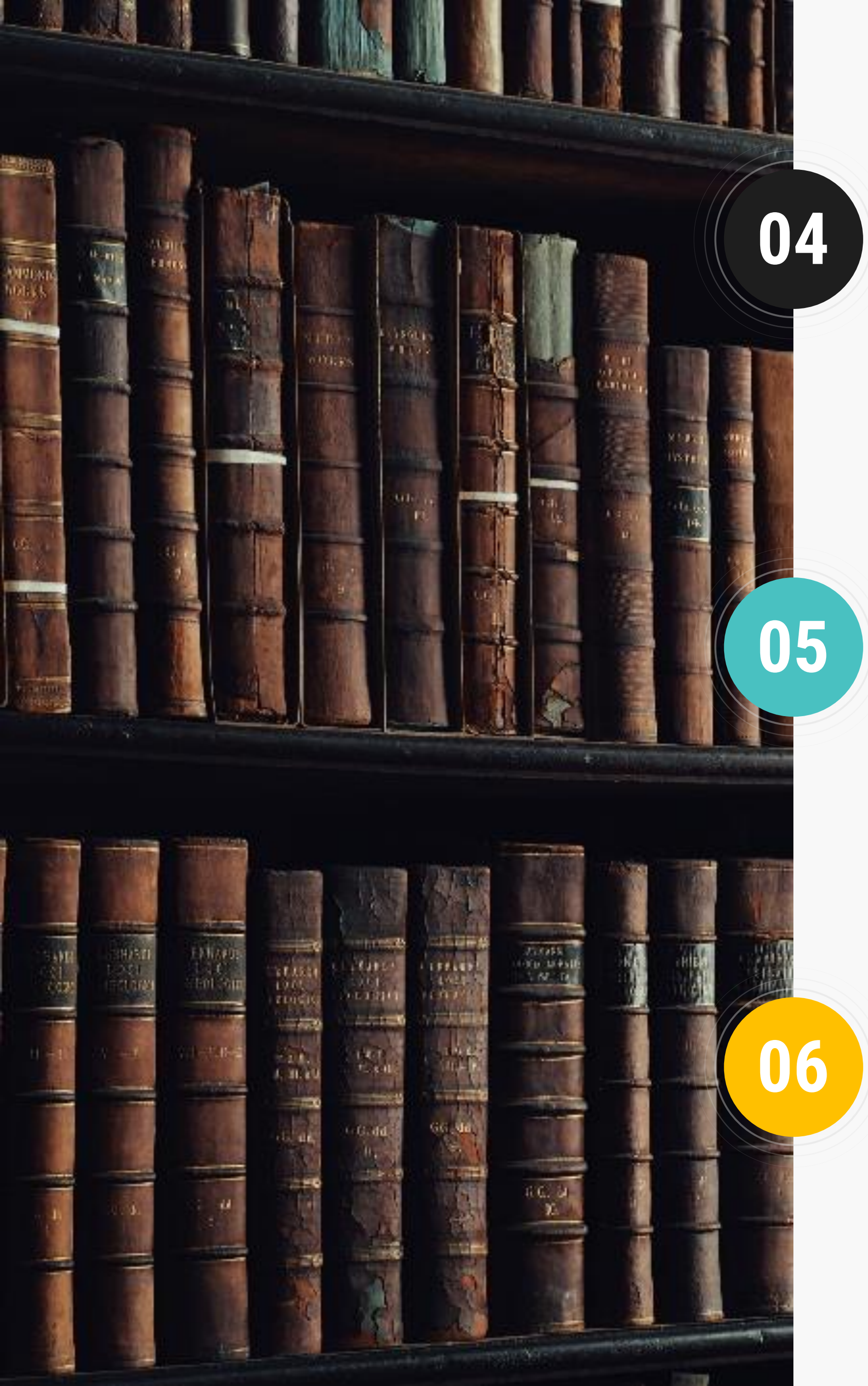

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How would an attack affect the continuity of the organisation?

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What counter-measures or preventative steps can be taken to lessen the impact of an IT attack?

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If financially and practically feasible, decide to implement the measures.

CASE STUDY - DISCUSSION

In 2012 powerful DDoS attacks were directed at the Web servers of several major US banks. These attack directed 65Gbps of data at each server – the network equivalent of a category 5 hurricane – effectively disabling the server. What is concerning is that the banks were not able to fend off the attack. The attackers simply stopped on their own to avoid detection. Should they communicate this to their customers? If so, how should they approach this?

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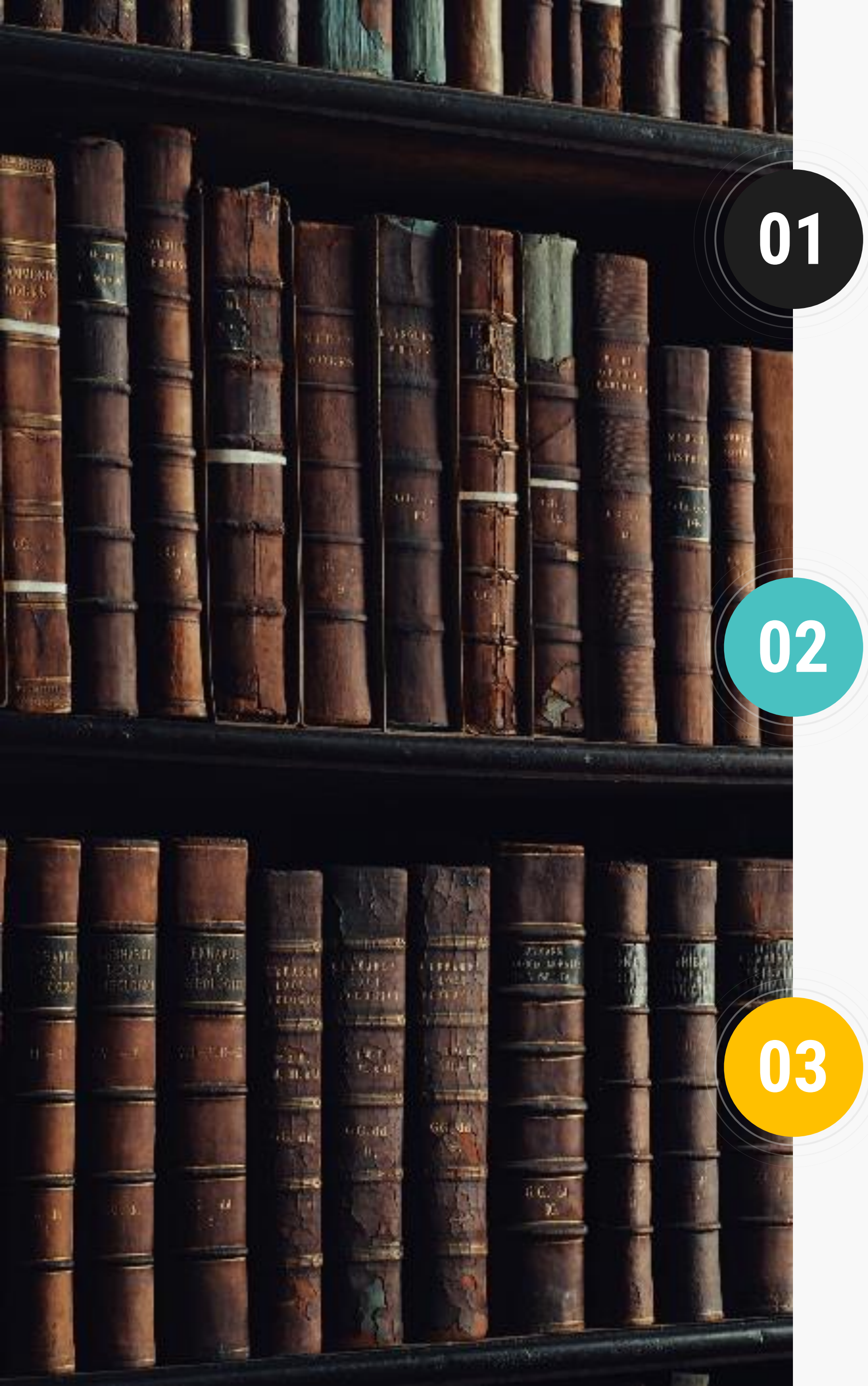

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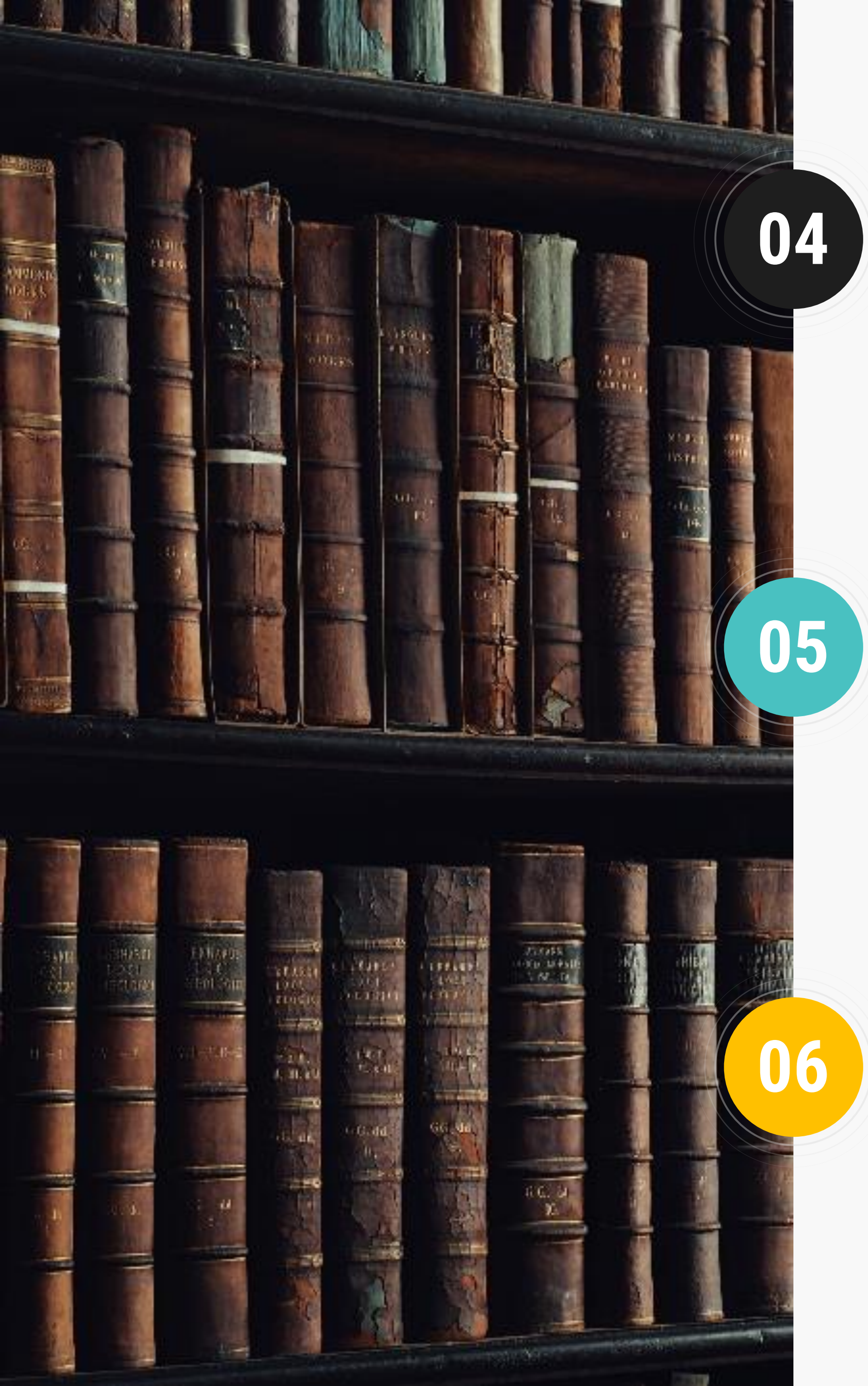

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