

# Information Security

## Introduction to Information Security

### What is InfoSec?

Most expensive assets in the world are digital  
Every field with digital information requires Security.

Information security encompasses safeguarding data from unauthorized access, disclosure, alteration, or

destruction. Who can do a Data Breach

- An Accidental Insider
- A Malicious Insider
- Lost or Stolen Devices
- Malicious Outside Criminals



# The CIA Triad



### *Confidentiality*



Confidentiality is about preventing the disclosure of data to unauthorized parties.



### *Integrity*



Integrity refers to protecting information from being modified by unauthorized parties.



### *Availability*



Availability is making sure that authorized parties are able to access the information when needed

## Attacks



### Confidentiality

- Cracking Encrypted Data
- Man In The Middle
- Installing Spyware
- Doxxing



### Integrity

- Web Penetration
- Unauthorised Scans
- Remote Controlling



### Availability

- DDoS attacks
- Ransomware Attacks
- Disrupting Services

## Countermeasures

- Access Control
- Encryption
- Biometric Verification

- Intrusion Detection
- Cryptography
- Hashing

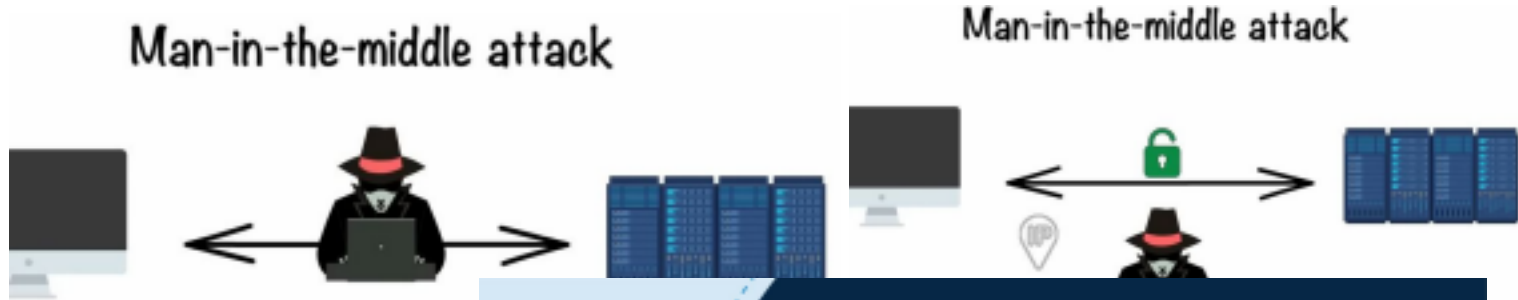
- Regular Backups
- Data Replication
- Adequate computing bandwidth



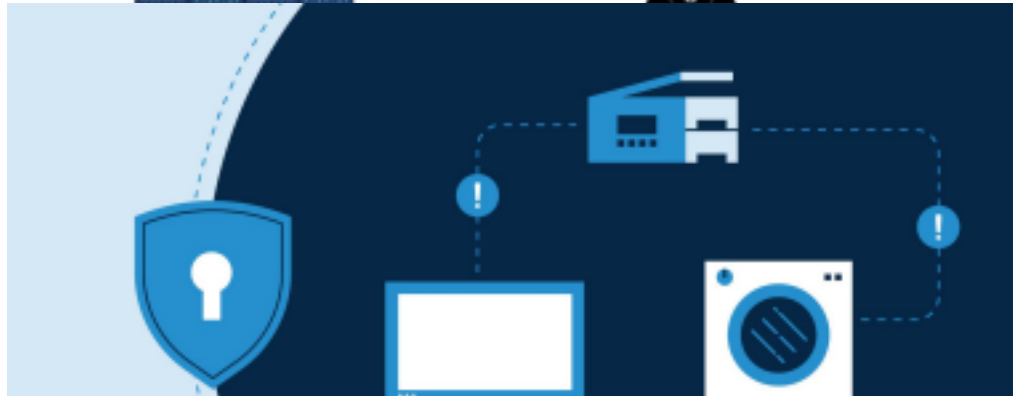
## Types of Security

# Network Security

Network security focuses on protecting data transmitted over networks from unauthorized access, modification, or interception.



## IoT Security



Protect Internet of Things (IoT) devices, networks,  
and data from threats.

## AI Security

Protection of AI systems and  
infrastructure from latest attacks.

**What is a cyber  
attack?**





Displacement	Hex codes	ASCII value
0000(0000)	FA E9 4A 01 34 12 00 07 14 00 01 00 00 00 00 20	-0J04↑●Π0
0016(0010)	20 20 20 20 20 20 57 65 6C 63 6F 6D 65 20 74 6F	Welcome to
0032(0020)	20 74 68 65 20 44 75 6E 67 65 6F 6E 20 20 20 20	the Dungeon
0048(0030)	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	
0064(0040)	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	
0080(0050)	20 28 63 29 20 31 39 38 36 20 42 61 73 69 74 20	(c) 1986 Basit
0096(0060)	26 20 41 6D 6A 61 64 20 28 70 76 74 29 20 4C 74	& Anjad (put) Lt
0112(0070)	64 2E 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	d.
0128(0080)	20 42 52 41 49 4E 20 43 4F 4D 50 55 54 45 52 20	BRAIN COMPUTER
0144(0090)	53 45 52 56 49 43 45 53 2E 2E 37 33 30 20 4E 49	SERVICES., 730 NI
0160(00A0)	5A 41 4D 20 42 4C 4F 43 4B 20 41 4C 4C 41 4D 41	ZAM BLOCK ALLAMA
0176(00B0)	20 49 51 42 41 4C 20 54 4F 57 4E 20 20 20 20 20	.IQBAL TOWN
0192(00C0)	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 4C 41 48 4F 52	LAHDR
0208(00D0)	45 2D 50 41 4B 49 53 54 41 4E 2E 2E 50 48 4F 4E	E-PAKISTAN..PHJN
0224(00E0)	45 20 3A 34 33 30 37 39 31 2C 34 34 33 32 34 3B	E :430791,443248
0240(00F0)	2C 32 38 30 35 33 30 2E 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	,280530.

## Types of Cyber Attacks



# Phishing Attack

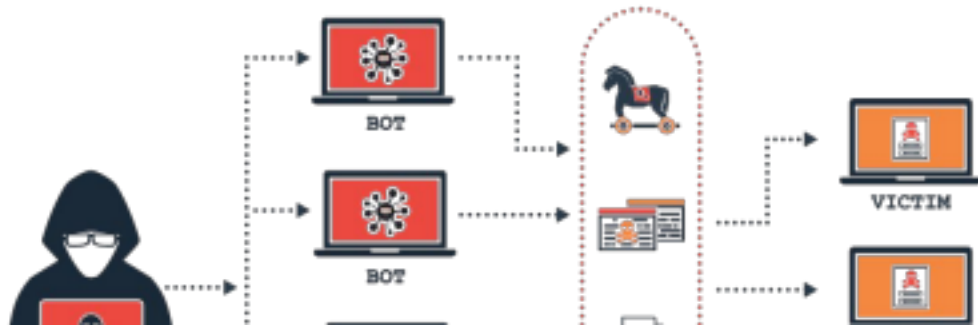
You receive an email pretending to be from your bank, asking you to click a link and update your account details. The link leads to a fake website that steals your login credentials.

The "Google Docs Phishing Attack" in 2017 was particularly attention-grabbing. Attackers sent out emails with the subject "Open in Docs" or something similar. However, the page was a well-crafted phishing site.



# Denial of Service (DoS) Attack

Mirai (2016) was a DoS that turns networked devices running Linux into remotely controlled bots that can be used as part of a botnet in large-scale network attacks. It

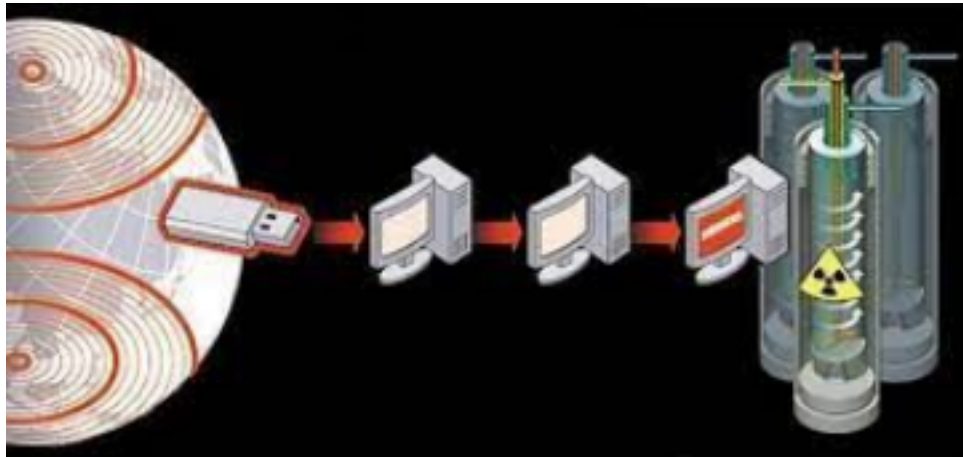


primarily targets online consumer devices such as IP cameras and home routers.

What is Distributed Denial of Service? (DDoS attack)

## Malware (Malicious Software)

You download a seemingly harmless attachment that contains a virus. Once opened, it infects your computer and steals your personal files or does other harmful actions.



Stuxnet example...

## There are even more...

1. Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) Attack
2. Ransomware Attack
3. Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) Attack
4. SQL Injection
5. Zero-Day Exploit
6. Brute Force Attack
7. Advanced Persistent Threat (APT)

## Capture The Flag (CTF) activity

<https://overthewire.org/wargames/bandit>

## Exploration Assignment-1

1. Vulnerability
2. Exploitation

3. Debugging (GDB Installation)
4. White, Grey and Black Hat Hackers
5. Shell Code Execution
6. Firewall
7. SSL
8. VPN
9. Tcpdump (Wireshark Installation)
10. Installation of Ubuntu VM in your laptops
11. CTF Activity

## Quiz in next class

## Textbook and reference material

- Cryptography and Network Security: Principles and Practice by William Stallings •
- Computer\_Security\_Principles\_and\_Practice\_(3rd\_Edition) by William Stallings

**And if you want to go extra mile ...**

- Hacking: The Art of Exploitation, 2nd Edition by Jon Erickson
- Practical Malware Analysis: The Hands-On Guide to Dissecting Malicious Software •

Metasploit: The Penetration Tester's Guide

## **Marks Distribution**

Assignments, Quizzes, Project and Papers

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Laptops and internet required in every class