

# Computer Infections

## Types of Infections

ICTSAS308

# Contents

- *What Could Possibly Go Wrong?*
- *Identify* different types of **computer infections**:
  - Spam, Scams and Fraud
  - Types of Malware
  - Viruses, Worms and Trojans
- **Diagnose** and **Defend**



# What Could Possibly Go Wrong?

- Corporate hacking can result in:
  - Loss of **information** (trade secrets, customer info)
  - Loss of **reputation**
  - Loss of **employee morale**
  - Loss of **business**
  - **Lawsuits** from:
    - Shareholders
    - Business partners



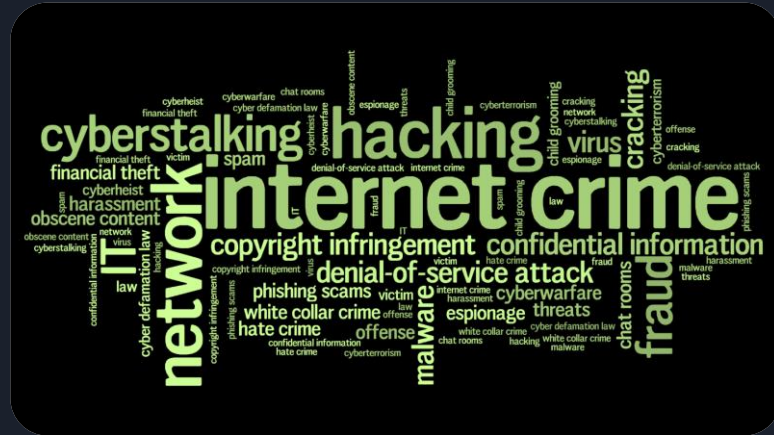
# What Could Possibly Go Wrong?

- Personal consequences of hacking/online scams:
  - Loss of **information**
  - Information **theft**
  - **Identity theft** (e.g. Steam account)
  - **Financial** costs
  - Loss of **productivity**
    - System performance degradation
    - Deleted data
    - System corruption



# How do these problems arise?

- Malicious actors can cause us damage by **hacking**:
  - Guessing/cracking **passwords**
  - Using *scripts, viruses* or *malware* to **gain access**
- So what are the **types of threats** we need to *protect a system* against?



# Spam, Scams and Fraud

- Email Spam

- The *mass distribution of unsolicited* messages, advertising or pornography to addresses which can be easily found on the Internet

- What it can do:

- Annoy you with unwanted junk mail
- Crowds out the important email / overflows your email account
- Burdens communication service providers
- **Phish for info** by tricking you into following links or entering details
- Is a vehicle for malware, scams, fraud and threats to your privacy



# Spam, Scams and Fraud

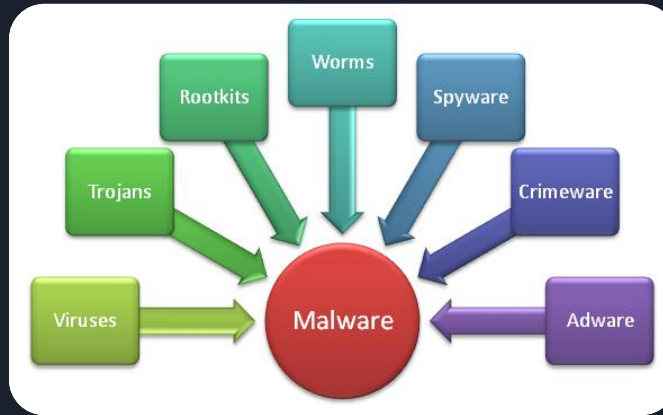
- **Phishing** and **Smishing** Scams:
  - **Phishing Emails** or **Smishing SMS** look real
    - Like they came from a real company
  - Their goal is to **trick you!**
    - Visit a fake website
    - Send personal details
- **What they can do:**
  - ***Provide access to personal information*** that allows a criminal to **access your accounts**





# Malware

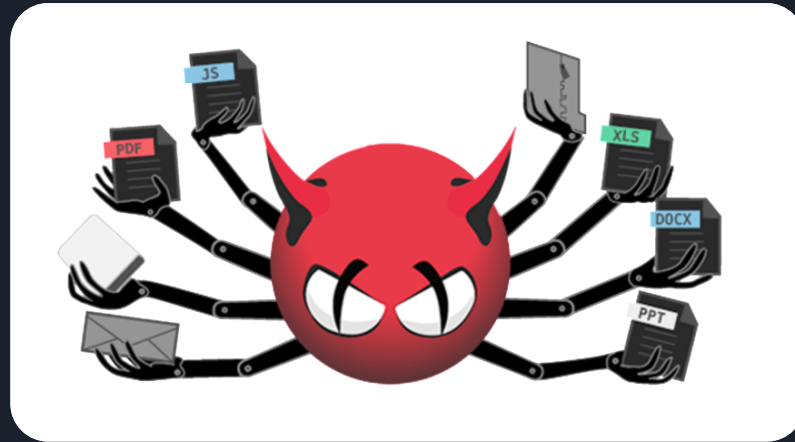
- **Malware** is software that can *infect a computer*, such as:
  - Computer viruses,
  - Worms,
  - Trojan horses,
  - Spyware,
  - and Adware
- It's a *common method used* to infiltrate or damage your computer





# What can Malware do?

- **Intimidate you** with scareware
  - E.g. Messages saying computer has a *security problem* or other *false information*
- **Reformat** a hard drive
- Alter or **delete files**
- **Steal** sensitive information
- **Send emails** on your behalf
- **Take control** of your computer and the software on it



# Viruses

- **Are malicious computer programs** that reside on your computer
  - Often sent as an email attachment or a download link
  - Once installed, will infect your computer
- **What they can do:**
  - Send **spam**
  - Provide criminals with **access to your computer**
  - Scan and find **personal information** like *passwords*
  - **Hijack** your web browser
  - Disable your **security** settings
  - Display unwanted ads



# Trojans

- A **malicious program** that is **disguised as, or embedded** within, legitimate software
  - E.g. Looks like a *real program*, but contains malicious software
- What they can do:
  - Delete your files
  - Use your computer to **hack other computers**
  - Watch you through your web cam
  - Log your keystrokes
  - Record usernames, passwords and other **personal info**



# Worms

- **Works on its own** without attaching itself to files/programs
  - Has the capability to *spread without any human action*
  - Lives in your computer memory
  - Doesn't damage or alter the hard drive
  - **Propagates by sending itself** to other computers in a network
- **What they can do:**
  - **Spread to everyone** in your contact list
  - **Cause tremendous damage** by shutting down parts of the Internet, or wreaking havoc on an internal network

# What can we do to stay protected?

- Maintain your **operating systems**
  - Ensures the latest security patches installed
- Install and use a **virus scanner**
  - Set up a schedule to automatically run full system scans
- Use different (strong) **passwords** for each login
  - A **password manager** like 1Password or LastPass can help
  - If a password is breached, other sites aren't compromised



# Defending against Infections

- *Enable* the **security features** of your OS
  - Use **User Accounts**
  - **User Access Controls**, software permissions to install or change
- **Pay attention** to software installers
  - Even legitimate software sometimes installs adware
- **Check** what you are installing
  - All software (even Open Source software) may contain Trojans

# Defending against computer infections





# Summary

- *Examined* problems associated with computer infections, and their impact on an organisation
- *Identified* different types of **computer infections**:
  - Spam, Scams and Fraud
  - Types of Malware
  - Viruses, Worms and Trojans
- *Discussed* how to **diagnose** and **defend** against infections

# References

- The Huffington Post. 2016. *Why Internet Security Matters*. [ONLINE] Available at: [http://www.huffingtonpost.com/william-saito/why-internet-security-matters\\_6527104.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/william-saito/why-internet-security-matters_6527104.html). [Accessed 01 September 2016].
- Government of Canada. 2016. *Common Threats*. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.getcybersafe.gc.ca/cnt/rsks/cmmn-thrts-en.aspx#s03>. [Accessed 01 September 2016].