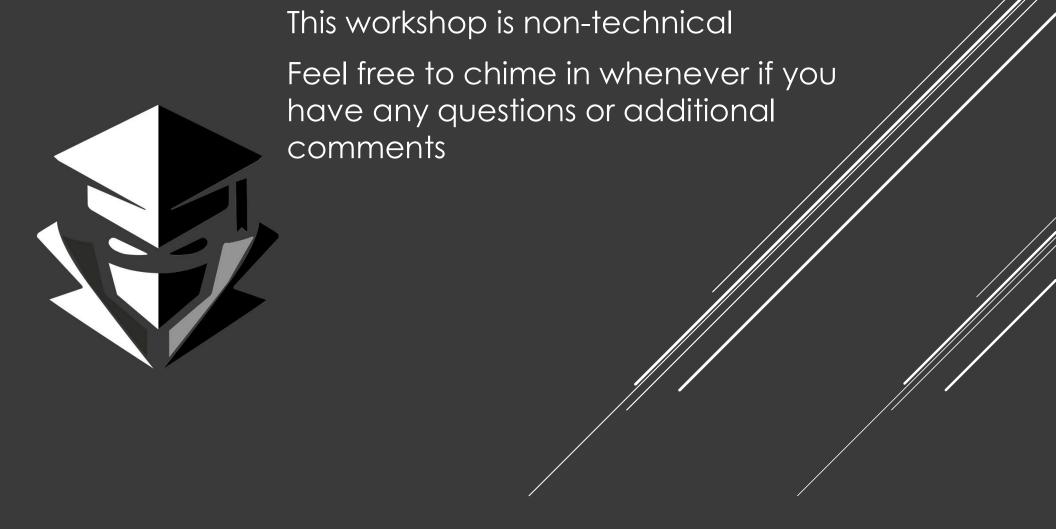


ETHICS IN CYBER SECURITY

and other legal jargon







WHITE HAT HACKING

- Ethical / good intensions
- Have explicit permission
- Use gained information to improve security of said system
- Is the ONLY Legal form of 'hacking'



PERMISSIONS

- Permissions must be exhaustive
- Can only hack to the extent of permissions given
- Must come from the correct person, ensure person giving permission can legally do so.

MISC Constitution clause: 24c, 24d



CAREERS?



- Pen-tester
- Security engineer
- Systems Administrator
- Network engineer
- Security analyst etc.



BLACK HAT HACKING

- Hack into a system you are not allowed to
- Use vulnerabilities found for personal gain
- Nefarious/unethical intent
- VERY ILLEGAL, it is a criminal offence in most countries.



CAREERS?



Sell all that info for \$\$\$ or Get caught and go to jail or





But seriously though, Intelligence agencies do recruit people to do black hat stuff



GREY HAT HACKING

- Not ethically bad intentions
- Hack into something you don't have explicit permission to
- Don't use the information gained for harm
- Is illegal on paper
- e.g. bug bounties (somewhat)



IN REAL LIFE

- Systems are not 100% secure
- Vulnerabilities take time to patch if they are every patched
- Hacktivism
- Good / Bad becomes subjective
- Politics comes into play



IN REAL LIFE

Few examples in real life:

- Kevin Mitnick from a kid hacking for fun to a fugitive to a CEO of a security firm
- Zuckerburg Facebook page hack 🕕



Code of Conduct

- Always make sure you have the correct permissions
- Members are responsible for their own actions, the club will not take responsibility on behalf of the members
- If you find a bug, report to the owner of the system before making it public
- Never try a DoS (denial of service) attack, even on your own machines or systems





NEXT SEMESTER

- CySCA 2019
- CySCA prep workshops
- AGM (sometime in September)
- CTF bot / Hackerman discord bot
- In-house CTF (maybe)
- More pizza