Cyber Security Assessment

# Task 1: Part a

# Frauds and Scams over the Internet

Internet fraud or scam isn't viewed as a solitary, unmistakable wrongdoing however covers a scope of unlawful and illegal activities that are submitted in the internet. It is, nonetheless, separated from burglary since, for this situation, the casualty willfully and purposely gives the data, cash or property to the culprit. It is likewise recognized by the manner in which it includes transiently and spatially isolated guilty parties.

As indicated by the FBI's 2017 Internet Crime Report, the Internet Crime Complaint Center got around 300,000 complaints. Victims lost over $1.4 billion in online misrepresentation in 2017. As it is indicated by an investigation led by the Center for Strategic and International Studies and McAfee. Cybercrime costs the worldwide economy as much as $600 billion, which converts into 0.8% of all out worldwide GDP. Online fraud shows up in numerous structures. It ranges from email spam to online tricks. Internet fraud can happen regardless of whether halfway dependent on the utilization of Internet benefits and is generally or totally dependent on the utilization of the Internet.

Given below are the most common and frequent scam and fraud attacks on a computer network over the internet.

## Man-in-the-middle Attack

This attack is based on the interception of the communication between two parties i.e. users or clients over the internet. Basically the client and server are connected using the TCP connection. So, the attacker creates another TCP connect by splitting the client and server connection. Now user is connected to attacker’s machine and that is then connected to server. In this way all of the communication between user/client and server is intercepted by the attacker.

### Prevention of Attack

The man-in-the-middle attack can be prevented using strong encryption on both sides i.e. on the client’s machine and on the server side.

## Phishing Attacks

These attacks attempt to steal sensitive data and access to credible resources of a system or a user by fraudulent electronic communication and deceiving the victim to compromise its information and resources to the attacker. Mostly these attacks are activated when the user/victim clicks a malicious link or downloads a harmful software of file.

Besides, phishing is regularly used to increase a traction in corporate or legislative systems as a piece of a bigger assault, for example, a progressed determined danger (APT) occasion. In this last situation, representatives are undermined so as to sidestep security borders, disseminate malware inside a shut domain, or addition secured access to information.

### Prevention of Attack

There are four measures to protect yourself against phishing attacks

1. Using a security software that detect these attacks and helps protect your computer
2. If you use multi-factor authentication, phishing attacks can be avoided
3. Frequently updating your software, computers, mobile phones etc.
4. Save your data as a backup on some machine or on a cloud platform.

## SQL injection and Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) Attack

These attacks are mostly done via web applications. Basically these are a type of code injection attack where the malicious script or code is injected into the web applications and the attacker gains the control over the data and resources of that application. It Is used to steal information, redirect users to malicious websites and gain control over resources like database, cookies and admin credentials etc.

Depending upon the seriousness of the attack, client records might be undermined, Trojan pony programs actuated and page content adjusted, deceiving clients into enthusiastically giving up their private information. At last, session cookies could be uncovered, empowering a culprit to mimic substantial clients and misuse their private records and information.

### Prevention of Attack

The best measure to avoid and protect your application against these attacks is to encode and filter special characters in the user input. Also the encryption does not allow attackers script to run on the server.

## Part b:

## Protection of the Network from Data Theft over the Internet:

Some of top most effective techniques and measures to prevent attacks over the internet are given below. These measure help us to secure the information, data and resources.

### End-to-End encryption:

Even if the communication is intercepted, it is not meaningful or understandable and can’t be decrypted without the encryption keys.

### Multi-factor Authentication:

This measure will help avoid the phishing attacks and secure your system from data theft and unauthorized communication.

### Encoding the User Input:

It is fundamentally the most important part to handle the malicious input and secure your application from code injection attacks. There are different types of encoding respective to the user input i.e. HTML, JavaScript, attribute, URL and script encoding.

# Task 2: Part a

## Software Solutions for Malware and spyware with Appropriate Tools

Given below are two of the top most algorithms and techniques used widely to protect the computer systems against the threats created by malware and spyware.

### Advanced Encryption Standard (AES):

It is the standard encryption algorithm trusted by the U.S government. It is in 128-bit form and very efficient and effective. In case of severe type of encryption it uses 256 bits for this purpose.

It is qualified to be impenetrable to all kinds of attacks except the brute force attack. AES has the potential to become the standard in the encryption and eventually used in the private sector.

### Blowfish:

It is a symmetric cipher. Creates blocks of 64 bits for each message and then encrypt them one by one. It is extremely fast in terms of speed and highly effective in the domain of encryption. It is freely available in public domain.

It is one of the most flexible methods for encryption. Applications of blowfish can be found in the big industries like e-commerce, secure payments and password management tools. It is highly effective in securing the networks and protecting passwords and important information.

## Appropriate Tools for System Protection

Given below are some of the more advanced tools used in the industry and especially trusted by users for establishing protection against malware and spyware in the computer systems.

### Norton:

It is considered as one of top defenders against malware. It allows the users to scan there system for any malware and suspicious behavior. It has a large database for virus definitions that helps improve the security and malware detection for a computer.

Norton has an emulator for untrusted software and it runs these types of software in a separate environment to analyze the behavior of these programs. So, in this way the malicious software can be emulated and executed without harming the system.

### BitDefender:

It contains a distributed architecture. For different types of files and malware it has unique scanning engines. It has different kinds of plug-ins and each one is responsible for detection and removal of a specific malware. It can be deployed and used in different environments based upon its impressive modularized architecture.

BitDefender is completely independent of the platform and it is easily portable. It provides compatibility at binary level. This software tool is largely independent from the host operating system and this makes the detection more efficient without having any compatibility issues for any environment and operating system.

### MalwareBytes:

Fast and efficient scanning is one of the key features of this tool. MalwareBytes Anti-Malware completely removes the existing virus infections. It has its own “Chameleon” technology which allows it to get installed and execute on the infected systems which do not allow other security software to operate.

The best feature of this tool is the “real-time protection” and “heuristic scanning method”. Previously unknown malicious software infections are detected by analyzing their behavior and influence on the computer system. This makes this modern security software very efficient and effective. In this way it takes care of new and emerging threats.

## Part b:

### New Zealand Legislation for Cyber Crimes:

There were no adequate and appropriate laws for cyber-crimes before 2003 in New Zealand. The *Crimes Amendment Act 2003* addressed most of the issues and given a lot of benefit to the country’s IT industry. The Act gives provision to law enforcement agencies to investigate and hunt hacking/cracking and other cyber-crimes. This methodology flags the Government's promise to empowering New Zealand and New Zealanders to flourish on the web. However, we can possibly accomplish that on the off chance that we cooperate. New Zealand's little scope and generally basic media communications and system structure empowers people in general and private segment to work intently together to install a digital security culture, and to react to advancing digital dangers. New Zealand cyber security strategy is a cutting edge, dynamic, safe and universally adaptable. The digital security framework is developing. New foundations like CERT NZ have been set up and all our administration offices with digital security obligations are building noteworthy associations over the framework, both locally and universally.

The openness of the internet to millions of users around the globe and free access to number of resources is a piece of its extraordinary worth – taking into account unhindered cooperation and the free progression of data. Individuals should have the option to work in the computerized world sure that their security will be ensured and that their private and money related subtleties will be ensured. They ought to have the option to connect with online without enduring mischief or unlawful obstruction, and have the option to seek after crook and shopper change when things turn out badly. Human rights ought to be secured online as they are disconnected. Worldwide and local law correspondingly apply online as disconnected. This incorporates the privilege to opportunity of articulation, and the insurance of security, as set out in New Zealand law and existing worldwide law.

Following are the guiding principles of New Zealand’s cyber security strategy.

1. Build and maintain trust
2. Agile and adaptive
3. People centric and respectful
4. Strong accountability
5. Collaborations for better performance and collective work

New Zealand has established a capable and strong workforce for coping with cyber-crimes and related incidents. Some of key features of this workforce are listed below.

1. Encouraging the growth of cyber security workers
2. Supporting industry and private organizations for promoting cyber security management
3. Developing a world class cyber security academia
4. Evolving cyber security research to a higher index
5. Incentivizing industry for its role in promoting cyber security

One of the best strategy created by New Zealand is to proactive tackle the cyber security issues. It includes investigating the crime proactively and collaboration to deter and respond against the cyber-enabled crime and terrorist use of the internet by fraud elements. The digital security landscape will keep on changing with new advances, dangers and openings developing. Foreseeing the future won't get simpler, so our capacity and eagerness to adjust to change and work together is basic.

# Task 3: Part a

## Denial of Service (DoS) Attacks:

The main goal of these type of attacks is to exhaust the system resources, so that it does the respond in the intended way. Given below are some of the most frequent and destruction denial of service (DoS) attacks.

You don't need to look any further than the last year's Dyn occurrence to perceive how your business could be diminished to a substance attempting to rebuild its reputation and pipeline. In a solitary end of the week, the most noticeably terrible conveyed refusal of administration assault in history smashed the world's biggest internet providers. Twitter, Reddit, The New York Times, and PayPal were only a portion of the huge locales that went down because of assault. The detailed harm from this malevolent assault for Dyn was lost 8% of its business. The brutality of the message sent for computerized undertakings was limitless.

The advancement of DoS attacks give no indications of easing back. They continue developing in volume and recurrence, today most usually including a "blended" or "hybrid" approach. Without early threat detection and traffic profiling frameworks, it's difficult to know they're here. Truth be told, odds are you think about it just when your site slows down or crashes.

This is particularly valid for complex attacks, which utilize a blended methodology and focus on various levels at the same time. These type of attacks target information, applications, and framework at the same time to expand the odds of its progress. To battle them, you need a fight plan, just as dependable DoS counteraction and moderation arrangements. You need a coordinated security technique that ensures all foundation levels.

### TCP SYN Flood Attack:

It occurs during the TCP handshake protocol at the beginning of the communication when the server is acknowledging and authenticating the user. Send massive amount requests to a server that fills up its queue and it no longer responds in the intended way or it may crash in this situation.

### Smurf Attack:

It causes a distributed denial of service attack by broadcasting large number of “Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)” packets over the network using a broadcasting IP address.

### Botnets Attack:

It includes bots or zombie systems that attack the targeted system on the behalf of an attacker. A large number of these bots together create a distributed denial of service (DDoS) attack. This makes the DDoS attack more complex and untraceable as the bots/machines are spread across a wide area of coverage with respect to geographical locations.

# Task 3: Part b:

## Components used in the Network Design

Given below are some of the basic components that should be considered during the designing phase of a computer network.

### Denial of Service (DoS) Response Plan:

The countermeasures for a DoS attack should be well defined and prepared beforehand. For a comprehensive and effective response strategy this is a very important and crucial step.

### System Checklist:

You should have a complete and accurate list of each of the resources on your computer network. This helps in the threat detection and prevention. Make sure that the filtering tools, hardware and software level security protections are in place.

### List of Contacts:

Clearly mention the list of internal and external contacts for informing when the denial of service attack happens. Keep in view dealing with the customers, communication with cloud service providers and other vendors at that time.

## Tools considered for Network Protection

### Avast Antivirus:

Avast provides a smart scan which detects malware and outdated software and removes any files or software that compromises the security of computer. It matches all the files with the virus records and virus definitions in order to find the untrusted or malicious software.

One of main benefits of Avast is the “Boot-Time Scan”. This is done during the startup of the system, this is the time when malware are inactive and can’t do any damage. So scanning at this time clean the system before any malware is launched. Thus malware is detected and removed from the computer before it can counteract or activate itself.

### McAfree Antivirus Software:

It is one of the best tools for protecting your system against malware and spyware. It contains a virus database that is maintained and updated regularly with the data collected through a web crawler. It collects the names of all the malicious software names and harmful file extensions that may cause damages to the user system and compromise its data and resources.

It strengthens the firewall of a computer using the virus database. Scans the whole computer for any malware or corrupted files and deletes or kills any file and software that contains a malware.

# Task 4: Part a

## Software Tools for Protection against Malware and Spyware

There are numerous tools in the industry right now. All of them have their own specialty and area of influence. These tools work best in the defined and respective context or scope of the system and most of them are system specific i.e. used for a specific purpose or type of malware. Some of the leading malware protection software and tools are given below.

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## Part b:

## Cryptography Methods

There are numerous aspects of security and numerous applications, extending from secure business and installments to private communication and ensuring human services data. One basic viewpoint for secure communication is that of cryptography. Yet, it is essential to take note of that while cryptography is important for secure interchanges, it isn't without anyone else adequate. The reader is prompted, at that point, that the themes secured here just portray the first of numerous means important for better security in any number of circumstances.

### Triple Data Encryption standard (DES):

The original data encryption standard (DES) was replaced by the triple DES. The older versions were cracked by the hackers and the system exploitations were successful. So, the triple DES became the new method for securing the networks. It is highly recommended and one the most widely used symmetric algorithm in the industry.

It uses 3 individual keys, each consisting 56 bits. It makes a hardware encryption solution that is dependable and can be used in financial services and other industries.

### Advanced Encryption Standard (AES):

It is the standard encryption algorithm trusted by the U.S government. It is in 128-bit form and very efficient and effective. In case of severe type of encryption it uses 256 bits for this purpose. It is qualified to be impenetrable to all kinds of attacks except the brute force attack. AES has the potential to become the standard in the encryption and eventually used in the private sector.

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## Part c:

### Recommended Cryptography Methodology:

Based on the information collected on the cryptography methods for secure networks and algorithms described in the above section. My recommendations consist of the two advanced methodologies for this purpose:

1. Advanced Encryption Standard (AES): It is highly effective and also used by the American government as the standard of encryption for protecting computer networks. It is foolproof against most of the attacks.
2. Blowfish: It is fast and flexible. It is widely used in e-commerce industry and for securing payments which is very crucial element of an e-commerce website and network. So, it is one of the best option for securing networks.

# Task 5: Part a

### List of Hacking Tools to Expose Network Vulnerabilities:

1. Burp Suite
2. Accunetix
3. Nesus
4. NMAP
5. Wireshark
6. Metasploit Framework
7. Snort
8. John the Ripper
9. Aircrack-ng
10. SQLninja

### List of Tools for Protection against Hackers:

1. Norton
2. BitDefender
3. MalwareBytes
4. Avast Antivirus

## Recommendations to Avoid DoS Attacks:

Denial of service attacks are here to stay, and no business can afford to be unprotected. Given below are measures to make a DoS attack harder for hackers to achieve and less severe for the computer system.

### Architecture:

1. Always create multiple servers at different locations
2. Allocated different networks to the data centers
3. Create diverse paths for data centers

### Hardware:

In order to prevent a DoS attack, keep the hardware updated. Hardware upgrades are always very effective against the SYN flood attacks. So, in this way network and security hardware is capable of mitigating the DoS attack. Network firewalls are also a good measure to ensure the network protection against DoS attacks with high severity.

### Bandwidth:

One of the major background reasons for a DoS attack is that system resources are exhausted and bandwidth is the biggest player in this situation. Increase the bandwidth, higher the bandwidth lower is the risk of a DoS attack. The network/system can absorb these types of attacks when a sufficient bandwidth is allocated to them.

### Outsourcing:

Some providers have specialized infrastructures to protect the systems against DoS attacks. The cloud scrubbing service remove almost all of the problematic/bad traffic from the network channel. The best time to defend and apply mitigation on these types of attacks is applying the infrastructure and techniques beforehand.

On a different front, there are suppliers who explicitly work in DoS alleviation. During an attack, these administrations reroute traffic bound for the victim's system to the mitigation center where it is scoured, and authentic traffic is then sent to the organization. These DoS mitigation providers have the sort of adaptable and dynamic load balancing accessible in response to the exceptional degrees of traffic that frequently result from a DoS attack.