A GIFT OF FIRE THIRD EDITION - SARA BAASE
CHAPTER 2: Computer Crime

Lecture 2

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Cyber Crimes

❏ Cybercrime is any criminal activity that involves a computer, networked device or a network.

❏ Cyber crime is a subset of computer crime.

❏ Definitions :

- ○ Offences that are committed against individuals or group of individuals with a criminal motive

    - ■ to intentionally harm the reputation of the victim or

    - ■ cause physical or mental harm to the victim directly or indirectly, using modern telecommunication networks such a s internet.

TARGETS OF CYBER CRIMES

❏ Against individual property

    ○ Transmitting virus

    ○ Un-authorized control/access over computer

    ○ Intellectual property crimes

    ○ Internet time thefts

❏ Against Organization

    ○ Possession of un-authorized information

    ○ Cyber terrorism against the government organization

    ○ Distribution of pirated software,etc

TARGETS OF CYBER CRIMES

❏ Against Social at Large

- ○ Pornography (basically child pornography)

- ○ Trafficking

- ○ Financial crimes

- ○ Online gambling

- ○ Forgery

- ○ Sale of illegal articles

SOME COMMON CYBER CRIMES

❏ Computer Virus: A computer virus is a computer program or attaches itself to application programs or other executable system software causing damage to the files.

❏ Phishing: Phishing occurs when the perpetrator sends fictitious e-mails to individuals with links to fraudulent websites that appear official and thereby cause the victim to release personal information to the perpetrator.

How Spear Phishing Works?

Threat actor identifies a target

Sends legitimate-looking email

Victim opens the email containing malware

Hacker gains access to steal data

SOME COMMON CYBER CRIMES

❏ Hacking: The act of penetrating or gaining unauthorized access to or use of data unavailable in a computer system or a computer network for the purpose of gaining knowledge, stealing or making unauthorized use of the data.

❏ Spoofing : Spoofing, as it pertains to cybersecurity, is when someone or something pretends to be something else in an attempt to gain our confidence, get access to our systems, steal data, steal money, or spread malware

SOME COMMON CYBER CRIMES

❏ Netsplonage: Netsplonage occurs when perpetrators back into online systems or individual PCs to obtain confidential information for the purpose of selling it to other parties.

❏ Cyber stalking: Cyber stalking refers to the use of the internet, email or other electronic communications device to stalk another person. It is an electronic harassment that involves harassing or threatening over a period of time.

❏ Cyber Terrorism: Cyberterrorism is the convergence of cyberspace and terrorism. It refers to unlawful attacks and threats of attacks against computers, networks and the information stored therein when done to intimidate or coerce a government or its people in furtherance of political or social objectives.

MOTIVES OF CYBER CRIMINALS

- ❏ Desire for entertainment

- ❏ Profit

- ❏ Infuriation or revenge

- ❏ Political agenda

- ❏ Sexual motivations

- ❏ Psychiatric illness

PREVENTION

❏ Use hard to guess passwords

❏ Use anti-virus software and firewalls-keep them up to date

❏ Don't open email or attachments from unknown sources

❏ Backup your data

Thank You