

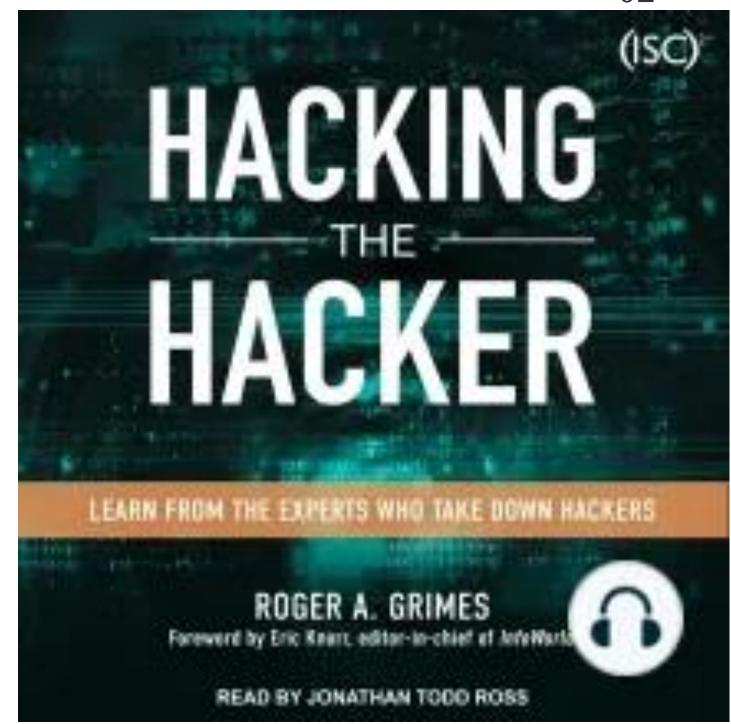
Hacking Hackers

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Hacker's Motives

• Time, money, and resources

- According to Hacking the Hacker, there are some waves in cyber security to make an effort in combating these hackers that have increased (Mayank Jaiswal, mayank.jaiswal@proquest.com, 2021).
- The secret to hacking is being able to process and learn the right methods such as an electrician is able to understand their work (Mayank Jaiswal, mayank.jaiswal@proquest.com, 2021).



Mayank Jaiswal, mayank.jaiswal@proquest.com. (2021).

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Hackers

- As technology advances, the entirety of the cyber security field takes on new challenges.
- There are more networks of hackers everywhere such as the DHN or the Deviant Hacker Networks for social media ("EXPLORING DEVIANT HACKER NETWORKS (DHN) ON SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS - ProQuest," 2016)
- According to Hacker Taggers, there are new branches of hackers that are emerging (Warren & Leitch, 2009).
- Hacker Taggers are hackers who find websites to "tag" which gives them scores in competition with other hackers (Warren & Leitch, 2009).
- Malicious hackers have a specific "malicious methodology" (Mayank Jaiswal, mayank.jaiswal@proquest.com, 2021).

Hacker's Methodology

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Information Gethering

Penetration

Guaranteeing Easier
Access

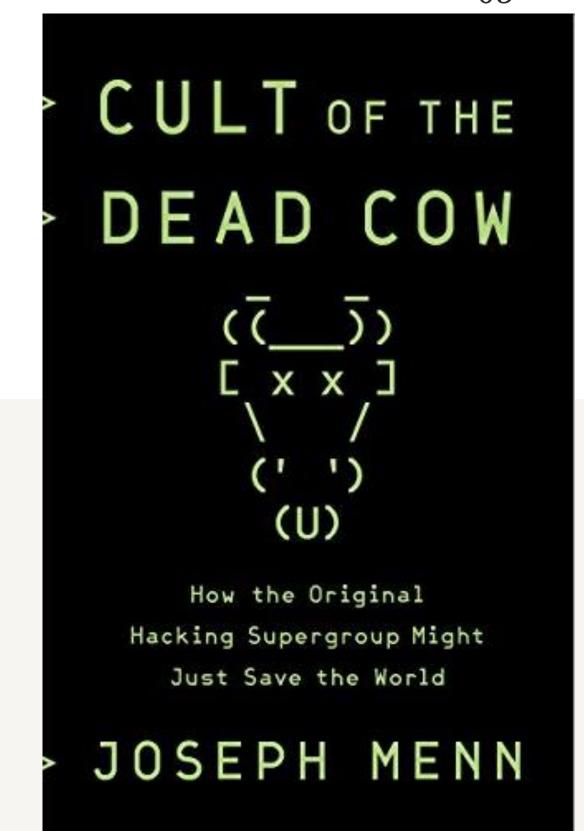
Internal Reconaissance

Intended Executed Action

Covering Up Tracks

Hacker Networks

- The Chaos Computer Club, the Cult of the Dead Cow, and the 10pht (Lu, 2009)
- There is also growing evidence that hackers are involved in organized crime and terrorist groups.
- A new pattern emerged: hacker's groups became profitdriven and exploited the holes of commercial and financial systems (Lu, 2009)
- Given these limitations of previous research and new trends of hacker groups, it is vital to examine the social organization of criminal hackers with a new approach to build our understanding of the current nature of hackers' organizational relations and patterns (Lu, 2009)



Hacker Networks

- Online deviant groups, like terrorist groups, criminal organizations, and in our specific research interest, DHXs, continue to utilize OSXs to promote, enhance, and facilitate their respective goals "EXPLORING DEVIANT HACKER NETWORKS (DHN) ON SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS ProQuest," 2016)
- It might be more efficient to take an intelligence-driven approach for identifying evidentiary trails.

 Harvesting forensically relevant data directly from targeted OSX user accounts, as we aim to do in our work, would be more efficient than traditional forensic techniques of analyzing the hardware, network traffic, file systems, and other traditional scenarios in digital forensics "EXPLORING DEVIANT HACKER NETWORKS (DHN) ON SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS ProQuest," 2016)

Interestingly, despite the growing importance of data that can be extracted from OSXs, there has been little academic research aimed at developing and enhancing techniques to effectively collect and analyze this data Huber "EXPLORING DEVIANT HACKER NETWORKS (DHN) ON SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS - ProQuest," 2016) Our work aims to take steps towards

bridging the gap between cyber forensics and social network analysis through a primary exploratory study that focuses on DHXs. Despite the lack of research in this domain, there have been seminal research efforts similar to our proposed wo

Main Questions:

With these new types of hackers, how can anyone protect themselves?

How does the future of technology need to change with new threats to users?

What types of advances does cyber security need to make?

Ethical Hacking

- Cracker: A cracker is an individual who attempts to access computer systems without authorization. These individuals are often malicious, as opposed to hackers, and have many means at their disposal for breaking into a system (2019)
- Black-hat hacker: (also referred to as a cracker), is someone who uses his computer knowledge in criminal activities in order to obtain personal benefits. A typical example is a person who exploits the weaknesses of the systems of a financial institution for making some money (2019)
- White-hat hacker: Although white hat hacking can be considered similar to a black hacker, there is an important difference. A white hacker does it with no criminal intention in mind. Companies around the world, who want to test their systems, contract white hackers. They will test the security of a system, and are often hired to make recommendations to improve such systems. (2019)
- Grey-hat hacker: A grey hat hacker is someone who is in between these two concepts. He may use his skills for legal or illegal acts, but not for personal gains. Grey hackers use their skills in order to prove themselves that they can accomplish a determined feat, but never do it in order to make money out of it. The moment they cross that boundary, they become black hat hackers. (2019)

Cyber Security

- Global estimates show that the 2017 estimated cost of cybercrime was over 600 billion dollars ("Guarding against Cyber-Trespass and Theft: Routine Precautions from the Hacking Community ProQuest," 2019).
- As with conventional types of crime, many cases go unreported due to either
 the victim believing that law enforcement will not take them seriously,
 confusion on whether their victimization is an actual crime, or because the
 victim is unaware that they were involved in a crime ("Guarding against
 Cyber-Trespass and Theft: Routine Precautions from the Hacking Community
 ProQuest," 2019)



Cyber Vulnerabilities

- Cyberwarfare is very apparent with these hacker groups of impending security for governments
- Key questions related to existing and emerging threats to US national security.
- Meeting these challenges will require transforming the national security establishment (Krepinevich, n.d.)

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