

कम्प्युटर अपरेटर तयारी कक्षा, स्मार्ट इन्फोटेक, कीर्तिपुर, काठमाडौं। सम्पर्क: ९८४१६४९९९३, ९८४३५२१६४०

कम्प्युटर अपरेटर तयारी कक्षा

स्मार्ट इन्फोटेक

गुणस्तरीय कम्प्युटर तालिमको अर्को नाम

सम्पर्क: कीर्तिपुर, काठमाडौं। ९८४१६४९९९३, ९८४३५२१६४०

Smart InfoTech

Computer System Security

- The protection given to computer for the hardware, software, data and information from being lost or damaged due to accidental or intentional harm
- Includes policies, tools and techniques to protect a computer and its resources
- objective of computer security includes protection of information and property from theft, corruption or natural disaster while allowing the information and property to remain accessible to its intended users

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3 Aspects of computer security

- 3 aspects of computer security can be termed as CIA which stands for
 - Confidentiality
 - Integrity
 - Availability.



3 Aspects of computer security

- **Confidentiality**
 - Information should be available only to authorized user- 'the right people' and should be prevented by unauthorized one- 'the wrong people'.
 - This is possible by using username and password

3 Aspects of computer security

• Integrity

- Information should not be modified due to unauthorized access.
- Receiver should receive the information exactly as it was sent by sender.

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3 Aspects of computer security

• Availability

- Information should be available in complete form when it is required by the authorized user.



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Types of security measure / Ways of security

1. Hardware and Environmental Security
2. Software and Data Security



Hardware and Environmental Security

The protection of all hardware components used in computer system

Hardware Security Measure

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| ➤ Regular Maintenance | ➤ Protection from theft |
| ➤ Insurance | ➤ Power protection devices |
| ➤ Dust free environment | (UPS, Volt Guard) |
| ➤ Protection from fire | ➤ Air conditioner System |
| ➤ Building construction | ➤ Access Control |

Software and Data Security

- The protection of data and programs used in computer system
- The means which ensures that data and software are kept safe from **corruption** and **loss**

Software Security Measure

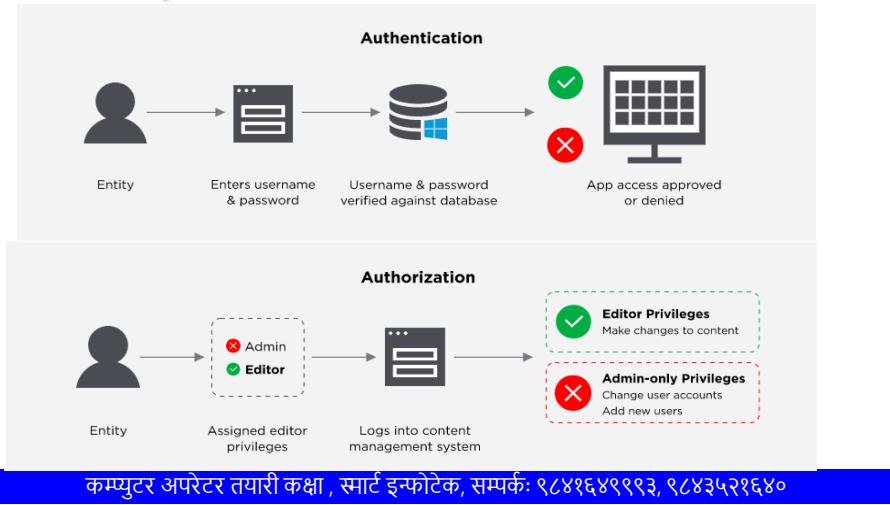
- Password Protection
- Backup System
- Avoid pirated software
- Use of anti-virus software
- Use of anti-spyware soft.
- Use scandisk, CHKDSK and defragmentation tool

Identity and Access Control

- Security discipline that makes it possible for the right people to use the right resources whenever required.
- Provides online security and increases employee productivity



Identity and Access Control



IDS and IPS

IDS

- Intrusion Detection System is device or software application used for monitoring computer network for malicious activity, security violations and threats.

Types of IDS

- Network based
- Host based
- Protocol-based
- Application protocol-based
- Hybrid

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IDS and IPS

IDS can detect problem with

- Patterns. The technology flags unusual requests
- Prior attacks. The technology flags anything on server that's been used in a known and successful attack on another server.
- Machine learning. The system picks up information about everything that happens on your server in an average day

IDS and IPS

IPS

- Intrusion Prevention System is the process of stopping the security threats and incidents in computer network detected by Intrusion detection system.
- Types of IPS
- Network based
- Wireless based
- Host-based

IDS and IPS

Actions of IPS

- **Close sessions:** It includes terminating the TCP session, blocking an IP address etc.
- **Strengthen firewalls:** Identifies gap in the firewall and makes necessary changes.
- **Clean up:** Scans for damaged or malicious content and removes

Firewall

- Network security device that monitors incoming and outgoing network traffic and decides whether to allow or block specific traffic based on a defined set of security rules.
- A first line of defense in network security
- Establishes a barrier between secured trusted network and untrusted outside networks, such as the Internet.
- Can be both hardware or software

Email Filtering

- Process of analyzing incoming emails which filters and separates email into different folders based on specified criteria
- Provides a way to organize email into different categories automatically
- Helps to identify spam, phishing message

Email Filtering Techniques

- Reputation-Based Email Filters
 - Based on RBL (Reputation Block List)
- Safelisting
 - Adding in trusted list by organization
- Blocklisting
 - Adding in block list by organization
- Greylisting
 - Temporarily rejecting email by a sender
- Antivirus: protecting against virus
- Content Analysis: Ability to block based on email content

Some Important terms

- **Backup:**

- Process of copying data and programs to another location or creating duplicate copy of it in a secured location
- Backup is essential to save the important data and programs from accidental or intentional harm

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Some Important terms

- **Password**

- Secret word or sequence of characters that gives a user access to particular programs or computer system.
- Helps to protect the files and programs from being used by an unauthorized person.

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Some Important terms

- **CHKDSK (Check Disk)**
 - Utility program/system tool that helps to keep a disk in good working condition
 - Checks files, folders, bad sectors, lost clusters, lost chains and any errors of the specific disk and it can fix them if it is possible.

Some Important terms

- **UPS:**
 - UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply) is a battery supported power protect device that controls the electric voltage and supplies clean and continuous power to the computer system even during power failure.

Some Important terms

- **Fragmentation and Defragmentation:**

- The spreading of the parts of the same disk file over different location is called fragmentation. It makes slow disk access and breakdown the overall performance of the disk operation
- Defragmentation is the process of rearranging the fragmented files in the continuous spaces on the disk.

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Computer Viruses and Computer Threats

- **Computer Virus**

- Computer program that can execute itself by making copies of itself and infect a computer without permission or knowledge of the user.
- It is developed by the programmer with the intent of destroying or damaging the data, information and programs residing in the computer system.

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Types of Viruses

- Boot Sector Virus
- Script Virus
- Macro Virus
- Multipartite Virus
- Stealth Virus
- Polymorphic and
- Metamorphic Virus
- Resident Virus
- Web Scripting Virus
- File Infector Virus
- System Infector Virus
- Application Infector Virus
- Message Carrying Virus

Boot sector virus

- Infects the boot sector or Master Boot Record (MBR) of disk
- It is transferred when the computer is booted from the infected disk
- E.g. Disk Killer, Stone, Danish etc. are the examples of boot sector viruses.

Script Virus

- Script Virus infects programs written in high level scripting languages like Visual Basic Script and JavaScript.
- These viruses can be spread through e-mails and office automation documents.

Macro Virus

- Infects the macros within a documents or template.
- It is activated when we open the word or excel program.
- Microsoft applications have the feature called “Macro Virus Protection”.

Multipartite Virus

- Infects and spreads in multiple ways
- Hybrid of Boot Sector and Program Viruses and infects both Boot sectors and files
- E.g. Ghostball

Stealth Virus

- Virus that tries to fool antivirus software by hiding itself and files infected by it
- Examples: 4096, Brain.

Stealth Virus

- The viruses that reside on website and infect the computer through the website.

Polymorphic and Metamorphic Virus

- **Polymorphic Virus:**

- Changes its appearance with every infection.
- Also known as encrypted virus because it uses encryption technique to hide from antivirus software
- E.g. Cascade, Evil, Phoenix

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Polymorphic and Metamorphic Virus

- **Metamorphic Virus**

- Rewrites itself completely each time it infects the system
- Also called body-polymorphic viruses
- Polymorphic and Metamorphic viruses are also known as self-modifying viruses

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Resident Virus

- Resides on system's memory
- Can make number of actions and run independently of the file that was originally infected.

File Infector Virus

- The viruses which attaches itself to executable files or systems (.EXE or .COM).
- E.g. Jerusalem and Cascade Virus.

Other Destructive Program and Security Threats

• Computer Worms

- A destructive malware program that replicates itself in order to spread to other computers
- Often, it uses a computer network to spread itself.



Other Destructive Program and Security Threats

• Trojan Horse

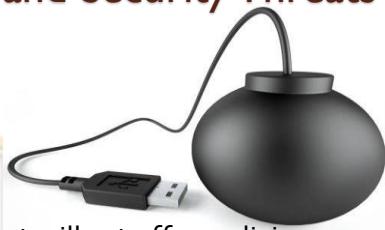
- A type of malware that steals information with the purpose of granting hacker unauthorized access to computer.



Other Destructive Program and Security Threats

• Logic Bomb

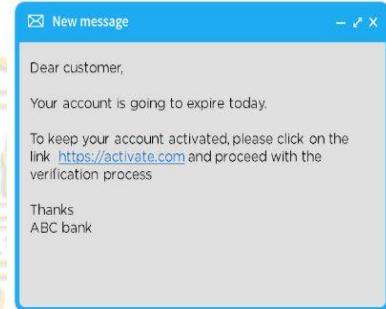
- A piece of code intentionally inserted into a software system that will set off a malicious function when specified conditions are met.
- Most common activator for a logic bomb is date and time, which is activated in the specified time.



Other Destructive Program and Security Threats

• Phishing

- Attacker sends bait, often in the form of an email.
- It encourages people to share their details.



Other Destructive Program and Security Threats

• Eavesdropping

- Attacker observes activities on computer.
- The attacker can monitor you in three ways:
 - Email monitoring
 - Which websites you visit
 - What items you download

Other Destructive Program and Security Threats

- **SQL injection**

- Allows an attacker to inject malicious input into a SQL statement.
- Happens only on websites
- Hackers get into that database and sign in using someone else's username and password.

Other Destructive Program and Security Threats

- **Social engineering**

- Attackers create social situations that encourage you to share your password.

- **Ransomware**

- A type of malware that prevents users from accessing their system or personal files and demands ransom payment in order to regain access.

Other Destructive Program and Security Threats

• DoS Attack

- Denial of service attack
- Type of cybercrime in which an Internet site is made unavailable, typically by using multiple computers to repeatedly make requests.

Symptoms/Effects of a Virus Infection

How to know that computer is infected with virus

- Programs take long time to load.
- Computer is slower than normal.
- Computer stops responding.
- Disks or disk drives are inaccessible.
- Corrupts the system's file and data.
- Programs open automatically without instruction.
- Renames files
- Changing in the size of files.
- Appearing of unusual error message

Symptoms/Effects of a Virus Infection

How to know that computer is infected with virus

- Restarts or shutdown automatically.
- Programs disappear from computer.
- Antivirus programs get disabled.
- Errors occur in printing.
- Generation of files and folders automatically.
- Duplication of files.
- Decrease disk space
- Home Page Redirection
- Decrease in download speed

Spreading of computer viruses

How does virus spread from one computer to another?

- Using pirated software
- Sharing portable disk among the computers.
- Downloading files/programs from unsecured sites.
- Exchanging of data or files over a network.
- Opening virus infected email or attachments without scanning

Protection / Prevention from virus

How to protect computer from virus?

- Install Internet Security Software like firewall
- Stop using pirated software
- Use updated antivirus software scan computer regularly
- Use password to protect computer from unauthorized users
- Do not open suspicious email attachment
- Scan portable disk before opening it
- Always maintain proper back up system
- Do not download from unsecured sites

Antivirus Software

- Utility software that is designed to detect and remove viruses from computer system to make virus free environment.
- E.g. Norton, Kaspersky, McAfee, Avg, Avira, Avast, Bit Defender, e-Scan, Quick Heal

Cyber Law and Ethics

- Cyber Law is the standard rules and regulation (law) to control the computer crime and it is related to the use of inter-networked information technology.
- These laws are formed by keeping several issues into consideration such as our society, morals, computer ethics, etc
- Also referred to as the Law of the Internet.

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Cyber Law and Ethics

- Cyber law deals with
 - Intellectual Property Right
 - Privacy and Data protection
 - Computer (Cyber) Crime
 - Digital Signature system
 - Freedom of expression
 - Electronic Transaction Act
 - Telecommunication Law

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Intellectual Property Right (IPR)

- The rights given to persons over the creations of their minds.
- Preserves the intellectual property of individuals like artists, authors, musicians etc.
 - Copyrights
 - Patent Rights
 - Trademark

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Intellectual Property Right (IPR)

- **Copyright**
 - Right to copy
 - Covers “tangible” forms of creations and original work
 - Includes art, music, architectural drawings, or even software codes.
- **Patent Right**
 - A patent is used to prevent an invention from being created, sold, or used by another party without permission
- **Trademark**
 - A distinctive sign which allows consumers to easily identify the particular goods or services that a company provides

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Cyber Crime

- Computer crime, cyber crime, e-crime or electronic crime refers to any criminal activity that uses a computer or network as source, tool, target or place of a crime. It includes:
- Unauthorized access and modification of hardware and software
- Unauthorized release of information
- Unauthorized copying of software
- Using computer to facilitate illegal work

Digital Signature

- A digital signature is a mathematical technique for validate the authenticity of a digital message, digital document or software
- It is a convenient way to authenticate an identity electronically with a high level of security for online transactions

Application of Digital Signature

- To send and receive encrypted emails, that are digitally signed and secured
- To carry out secure online transactions
- To identify participants of an online transaction
- To apply for tenders, e-filing with Registrar of Companies (MCA), e-filing of income tax returns and other relevant applications
- To sign and validate Word, Excel and PDF document formats

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Cyber Law in Nepal

- The government of Nepal passed "The Electronic Transaction and Digital Signature Act-Ordinance" popularly known as "Cyber Law" on Bhadra 2061 B.S. (15 September, 2004)

Electronic Transaction Act

- It deals with controlling and monitoring the electronic transaction like e-business, e-payment, online payment, electronic fund transfer etc.

ICT Policy

- ICT Policy 2072 BS (2015 AD)

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Computer Ethics

- The moral principles that guides the computer user for his/her social and professional conduct/behavior related to the use of computer and internet is known as computer ethics.



Computer Ethics

- Important issues of computer ethics
 - Technological impact on society
 - Plagiarism (stealing idea or work)
 - Intellectual Property Law
 - Piracy
 - Hacking
 - Internet Pornography
 - Harassment and Stalking

Computer Ethics

- Plagiarism (stealing idea or work)
 - Presenting someone else's work or ideas as your own, without full acknowledgement.
- Piracy
 - Illegal copying, distribution, or use of software and other creations
- Hacking
 - The unauthorized access and use of networked computer system
 - Unauthorized access to or control over computer network security systems for some illicit purpose

Computer Ethics

- Pornography
 - Sexually explicit videos, photographs, writings, or the like, whose purpose is to elicit sexual arousal
- Stalking
 - Unwanted and/or repeated surveillance by an individual or group toward another person