

## Experiment No.: 03

### Business Case

**Title:** SpyD: An automated security tool.

---

#### Business Case

A business case captures the reasoning for initiating a project or task. It is often presented in a well-structured written document, but may also come in the form of a short verbal agreement or presentation. The logic of the business case is that, whenever resources such as money or effort are consumed, they should be in support of a specific business need. An example could be that a software upgrade might improve system performance, but the "business case" is that better performance would improve customer satisfaction, require less task processing time, or reduce system maintenance costs. A compelling business case adequately captures both the quantifiable and non-quantifiable characteristics of a proposed project.

#### Template

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Areas to consider</i>
1.1 Business need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Describe the business need that will be met by the project and why it is needed now – e.g. a new building to accommodate a call centre – to meet the needs of citizens requiring telephone support for enquiries; needed now because current facilities cannot cope with demand.</li></ul>
1.2 Organisational overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Describe the organisation's main aims, organisational structure and key responsibilities.</li><li>Describe the main aspects of the business strategy: strategic vision, strategic plan and continuing aims.</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outline the main themes of the IT or estates strategy, where relevant</li> </ul> <p>(such as delivering information electronically to the public), key programmes and projects.</p>
1.3 Contribution to key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe how this project will contribute to key objectives – e.g.</li> </ul> <p>‘supports PSA target for X by providing Y’; ‘supports modernisation agenda by providing expert training for key staff in front line delivery’.</p>
1.4 Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outline the main stakeholder groups and their contribution to the</li> </ul> <p>project; note any potential conflicts between different stakeholder groups and their demands.</p>
1.5 Existing arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outline the current service delivery arrangements, major contracts with</li> </ul> <p>service providers, the in-house function, where applicable. Include details of technical standards where relevant and/or technical constraints that need to be addressed (such as refurbishment of a listed building; requirement to integrate with existing infrastructure).</p>
1.6 Scope: minimum, desirable, and optional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summarise the potential scope of the project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>do minimum (the minimum scope to meet the immediate business need)</li> <li>intermediate option/s</li> <li>full scope of proposed change (the widest</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>potential change</p> <p>that would meet the need, perhaps taking a longer term</p> <p>view).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggested number of options: up to seven at a high level, to ensure that the scope has been thoroughly explored.</li> </ul>
1.7 Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summarise the main constraints, such as the willingness of senior management to absorb fundamental business change, the affordability of proposals, existing contractual commitments.</li> </ul>
1.8 Dependencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outline the internal and external factors upon which the successful delivery of this project are dependent, such as other projects and programmes already underway.</li> </ul>
1.9 Strategic benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outline high-level strategic and operational benefits such as better use of workspace, more reliable service to citizens. Show how these benefits are linked to key objectives – e.g. better use of workspace is one of the contributory factors that support more efficient workforce, which contributes to key objective of better services to citizens.</li> </ul>
1.10 Strategic risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outline the main business risks such as continuing need for the project and changes in business direction; service risks such as the lack of internal skills to implement the required projects; external environmental risks such as changes in the supplier marketplace.</li> </ul>

	These should be captured in the project risk register.
1.11 Critical success factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Define the critical success factors for the project – what will constitute success? e.g., citizens will want to use the new service in preference to the previous way of delivering it. Determine how success will be measured e.g., percentage take up of a new service over x years, with milestones for each annual improvement in take up.</li> </ul>

## Executive Summary

---

This is a business case on how to implement the “SpyD: An automated security tool”. The basic fundamentals of its working, implementation, analysis of the system and the basic requirements are discussed herewith. Also, the current situation for the SpyD: An automated security tool System is discussed with its present conditions and problems, the solution for the same is provided. The alternatives to be analyzed and the organizational goals and strategies are discussed in this business plan.

## Introduction

---

### Background

As people are realizing the importance of cyber security, the price for hacking tool such as Pineapple is increasing rapidly. One Pineapple device can cost up to Rs. 21000+Tax+Shipping charges. Due to high cost people do not prefer buying such a product which hamper their security as an organization. By building SpyD we can provide a similarly effective product at a very considerably lower price which will help the organization to manage the security. SpyD is an automated network penetration device/bot which will be able to perform all major operations

through the means of an automated script with built in failsafe which can be performed by any professional ethical hacker. This will ensure that the routine jobs are performed more precisely as compared to a hired professional, thus, eliminating the threat of any man-made errors. Additionally, SpyD will automate the work of softwares like Nmap, Aircrack-NG, Karma, Tcpdump etc.

### **Problems or opportunities:**

---

The current security tools like Wi-Fi Pineapple are doing a great job of providing security by performing penetration tests. The only downside of it is that it costs a lot in India. Due to this, it cannot be installed at many new organizations and small-scale companies. SpyD aims at grabbing this opportunity and acquiring the market of small-scale companies by providing a similar and improved product at a considerably low cost.

### **Organizations Goal and strategy:**

---

- Develop a system that can replace the conventional penetration testing systems
- Perform tests to eliminate vulnerabilities
- Develop a tool which analyses incoming and outgoing traffic
- Create an easy user interface for users to trace and perform tests
- Help perform attacks like Man-in-the-Middle, eavesdropping, etc.
- Combined with social engineering for better results

### **Objective of writing the business case**

---

Aims at providing a clear view at the project development process. A business case is intended to convince key decision-makers of the merits of a particular course of action.

It is a key part of your project documentation: if a project brief describes what needs doing, and a project plan explains how, the business case sets out why.

### **Alternative**

---

An alternative to SpyD: An automated security tool system can be on future application that lies in Intrusion detection. If the system fails, an alternative testing tool like Aircrack-ng, Burpsuite etc can be deployed.

### **Proposed Recommendations**

---

It is recommended that:

- 1) The system should be online 24X7.
- 2) The device is connected to the network during testing purposes.
- 3) User logs and their packet monitoring data is maintained.
- 4) A strong security system must be established to avoid attacks.