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ICT-11

Week 4

1. Father of comp virus?

-Von Neumann’s is the father of computer virus

1. Is I love you is a virus or worm?

-Worm

Example: LOVE-LETTER-FOR-YOU.txt.vbs

1. What happen to the creator?

-Onel de Guzman is now 44 years old, he runs a small phone repair booth in a shopping mall in manila. He never went back to collage.

1. Is the I Love You virus still exist?

-Twenty years on, the ILOVEYOU virus remains one of the farthest reaching ever. It also exposed vulnerabilities which we are still dealing to this day, despite two decades of advances in computer security and technology.

1. What type of virus is the I love you virus?

-Worm

1. Brief history of Malware?

-Malicious software has been around as long as computers. Scammers have been using a variety of methods to get malware onto as many computers as possible for a long time. The first computer virus, called Elk Cloner, was discovered on a Mac in 1982. In 1986, the first PC-based malware, known as Brain was released.

1. What is Resident Virus?

-A resident virus is a kind of computer virus that hides and stores itself within the computer memory, which then allows it to infect any file that is run by the computer, depending on the virus’ programming.

For example, a memory- resident virus could be in memory when a writable drive is connected, or a diskette is inserted into the computer once. Once initialized, the virus could infect the drive or diskette and spread itself to any other computer that uses that drive or diskette.

Week 5

1. How to prevent Computer virus or Malware?

Here are some 10 examples to prevent Computer virus or Malware

1. Update your operating system, browsers, and plugins.
2. Enable click-to-play plugins.
3. Remove software you don’t use (especially legacy programs).
4. Read emails with an eagle eye.
5. Do not call fake tech support numbers.
6. Do not believe the cold callers.
7. Use strong passwords and/or password managers.
8. Make sure you’re on a secure connection.
9. Log out of websites after you’re done.
10. Use firewall, anti-malware, anti-ransomware, and anti-exploit technology.
11. When can you say that your computer has a virus?
12. Your phone is slow.
13. Apps take longer to load.
14. The battery drains faster than expected.
15. There is an abundance of pop-up ads.
16. Your phone has apps you don’t remember downloading.
17. Unexplained data usage occur.
18. Higher phone bills arrive.
19. Explain why do people create computer virus?

-Some people create computer virus because they enjoy making other people suffer. Or maybe they want to destroy other people’s computers.

1. What are the latest computer virus or Malware?
2. Clop Ransomware
3. Fake windows updates
4. Zeus Gameover
5. RaaS
6. News Malware Attacks
7. Fleeceware
8. IoT Device Attacks
9. Social Engineering
10. Cryptojacking
11. Artificial Intelligence (AI) Attacks
12. What are the latest anti-virus software’s?
13. TOTAL AV
14. PCPROTECT
15. McAfee
16. Bitdefender
17. Norton
18. Avast
19. AVG
20. Kaspersky
21. Malwarebytes
22. BullGuard

Week 6

1. Give the most common network security threats?
2. Malware
3. Viruses
4. Spyware
5. Adware
6. Trojan horses
7. Worms
8. Phishing
9. Spear phishing
10. Man made threats to computer security?

-Some **national security threats** come from foreign governments with hostile intentions. These **threats** may include direct acts of war and aggression. but they can also be subtler and harder to detect. Examples include espionage and election interference.In Information **Security threats** can be many like Software attacks, theft of intellectual property, identity theft, theft of equipment or information, sabotage, and information extortion. ... Software attacks means attack by Viruses, Worms, Trojan Horses etc.

1. What is E-Business and E-Commerce?
2. Business or Electronic Business refers to the use of internet, extranet, web, and intranet to conduct businesses. E-Business is quite similar to E-Commerce, but it is more than just a simple act of buying and selling products and services online.

E-Business includes a wider kind of business processes, such as electronic ordering processing, supply chain management, customer relationship management, etc. So basically, E-Commerce is a part of E-Business.

There are two E-Business types:

****1. Pure play****

This refers to a company that focuses on one particular kind of product or service, instead of various kinds at once.

****2. Brick and click****

This term is suitable for a company that runs their business in both online and offline way. That is mean, while they have a website and offer their products or services online, at the same time they also have a physical store and sell their products or services there.

1. Commerce, or the short for “Electronic Commerce” is the process of selling and buying which done via the web or the internet. Unlike the physical store, in E-Commerce, there is no need for the buyer and the seller to meet with each other in order to do the whole selling and buying process.

There are several types of E-Commerce:

****1. Business to Business (B2B)****

Business to business E-Commerce is including all kind of electronic transactions of services or products that happened between two businesses or companies.

****2. Business to Consumer (B2C)****

Business to Consumer is the establishment of the electronic business relationship between the seller to final customers. This is probably the most common form of E-Commerce.

This kind of E-Commerce type usually more dynamic and easier to do. Due to the development of the internet and website, B2C has developed greatly too, and now you can easily find various kind of online store on the internet. They sell all kind of products, such as books, electronics, clothes, to digital products like music, movies, or e-books.

People like online shopping more than traditional one due to its simplicity and the price tends to be cheaper too (without including the shipping cost).

****3. Consumer to Consumer (C2C)****

This kind of E-Commerce includes all electronic transactions of products or services between the customer and another customer. Usually, this can happen with the third party helps, for example, eBay as a marketplace for online action.

****4. Consumer to Business (C2B)****

Consumer to business is a kind of business model where the final users or the customers create a product or service that a company uses to complete their business process or gain competitive advantage.

For example, sites where freelance designers offer their service for logo creation, and any company is free to use their service if they need it.

****5. Business to Administration (B2A)****

Business to Administration or B2A covers any kind of transactions that carry out between business and government with the internet as their medium. It includes a large variety of services, such as social security, fiscal, legal documents, employments, etc.

****6. Consumer to Administration (C2A)****

Consumer to Administration includes all kind of transactions that happen between the consumer with the government.

Examples:

· Education

· Taxes

· Social security

· Health

1. Public Key Encryption

-Public key encryption, or public key cryptography, is a method of encrypting data with two different keys and making one of the keys, the public key, available for anyone to use. The other key is known as the private key. Data encrypted with the public key can only be decrypted with the private key, and data encrypted with the private key can only be decrypted with the public key. Public key encryption is also known as asymmetric encryption. It is widely used, especially for [TLS/SSL](https://www.cloudflare.com/en-gb/learning/ssl/transport-layer-security-tls), which makes [HTTPS](https://www.cloudflare.com/en-gb/learning/ssl/what-is-https) possible.

**Public** and **private keys**: an **example**  
  
Bob wants to send Alice an **encrypted** email. To do this, Bob takes Alice's **public key** and encrypts his message to her. Then, when Alice receives the message, she takes the **private key** that is known only to her in order to decrypt the message from Bob.

1. What is the use of CAPTCHA and Firewall?

**CAPTCHA** stands for the Completely Automated Public Turing test to tell Computers and Humans Apart. **CAPTCHAs** are tools you can **use** to differentiate between real users and automated users, such as bots. **CAPTCHAs** provide challenges that are difficult for computers to perform but relatively easy for humans.

A **CAPTCHA** test is designed to determine if an online user is really a human and not a **bot**. ... Although **CAPTCHAs** are designed to **block** automated **bots**, **CAPTCHAs** are themselves automated. They're programmed to pop up in certain places on a website, and they automatically pass or fail users.

A **firewall** is a security device — computer hardware or software — that can help protect your network by filtering traffic and blocking outsiders from gaining unauthorized access to the private data on your computer.