Cyber Security Intro

- Cyber security is combination of two words CYBER and SECURITY.
  - Cyber means information that is in digital form on Internet and publicly available.
  - Security means we have to provide protection to these data that is available on internet.
- Definition of Cyber Security
  - Practice of protecting systems, networks, programs from Digital or Malicious Attacks.
  - These attacks are usually aim to accessing the information or destroying sensitive information.

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- A computer virus has 2 major Characteristics:
  - The ability to replicate itself.
  - The ability to attach itself to another computer file.

6 Warning bells for Virus
- Frequent pop-up windows.
- Mass emails being sent from your email account.
- Frequent crashes.
- Unusually slow computer performance.
- Unknown programs that start up when you turn on your computer.
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7 Hacker and Hacking

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Hacker and Hacking

- HACKING is the gaining of access to a computer and viewing, copying or creating data without the intention of destroying data or maliciously harming the computer.
- A hacker is a person skilled in information technology who uses their technical knowledge to achieve a goal or overcome an obstacle, within a computerized system by non-standard means.
- Someone who utilizes their technical know-how of bugs or exploits to break into computer systems and access data which would otherwise be unavailable to them.

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8 Types of Hackers

- There are three types of hacker:
  - White hat hacker: It involves performing a security evaluation and testing with complete knowledge of the network infrastructure.
  - Gray hat Hacker: It involves performing a security evaluation and testing internally.
    - It examines the extent of access by insiders within the network.
  - Black hat Hacker: Testing with no prior knowledge of the network infrastructure or systems.
    - It takes longest amount of time and most efforts.

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Types of Hacking

- **Website Hacking**: Web hacking refers to exploitation of applications via HTTP which can be done by manipulating the application via its graphical web interface, tampering the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) or tampering HTTP elements not contained in the URI.

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10 [No Title]

- **Network Hacking:**
- Network hacking generally means gathering information about domain by using tools like
  - Telnet,
  - netcat,
  - nslookup,
  - Ping,
  - Tracert.

11

- **Password Hacking:** Hackers will get your credentials through the key-logging.

Password:

12

- **Social Engineering:** Social engineering is an attempt to urge you to share personal info, sometimes by impersonating a trustworthy supply.

SOCIAL ENGINEERING

13

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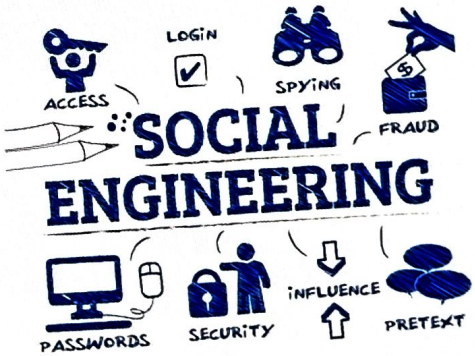

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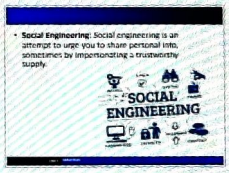

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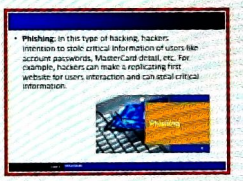

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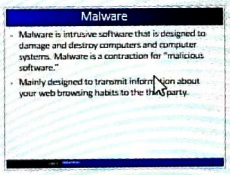

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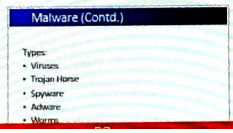

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- **Phishing:** In this type of hacking, hackers intention to stole critical information of users like account passwords, MasterCard detail, etc. For example, hackers can make a replicating first website for users interaction and can steal critical information.

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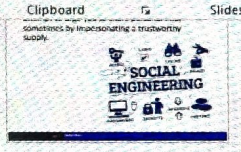

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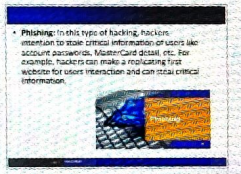

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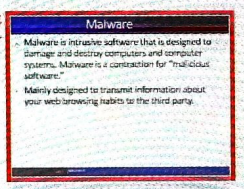

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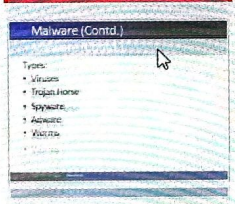

Malware

- Malware is intrusive software that is designed to damage and destroy computers and computer systems. Malware is a contraction for "malicious software."
- Mainly designed to transmit information about your web browsing habits to the third party.

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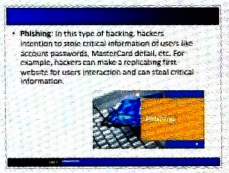

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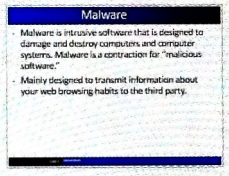

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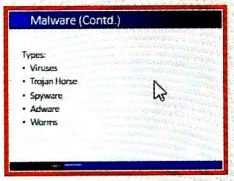

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Malware (Contd.)

Types:

- Viruses
- Trojan Horse
- Spyware
- Adware
- Worms

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17 INTERNET GOVERNANCE

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  - Governments,
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INTERNET GOVERNANCE

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- ARPANET is one of the components which eventually evolved to become the internet.

INTERNET GOVERNANCE

19 SELF REGULATION

- Self regulation works in a group with strong

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Rajeev Chandrasekhar, Minister of State, Electronics & Information Technology.

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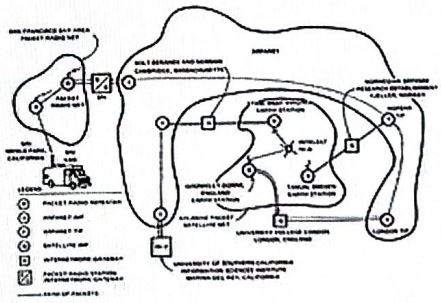

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- Self regulation works in a group with strong community ties, by applying peer pressure or exclusion.
- ISPs try to self regulate by imposing standards of behavior for their customers.
- Self regulation doesn't always work like IoT where thing are managed automatically.

20 Policy Making

- Promote the open, distributed and interconnected nature of the Internet.
- Ensure transparency fair process, and accountability.

21 CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

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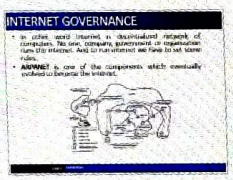

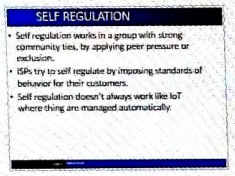

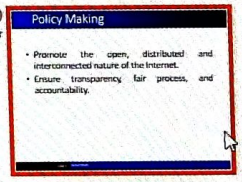

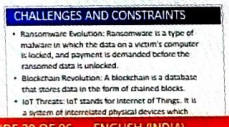

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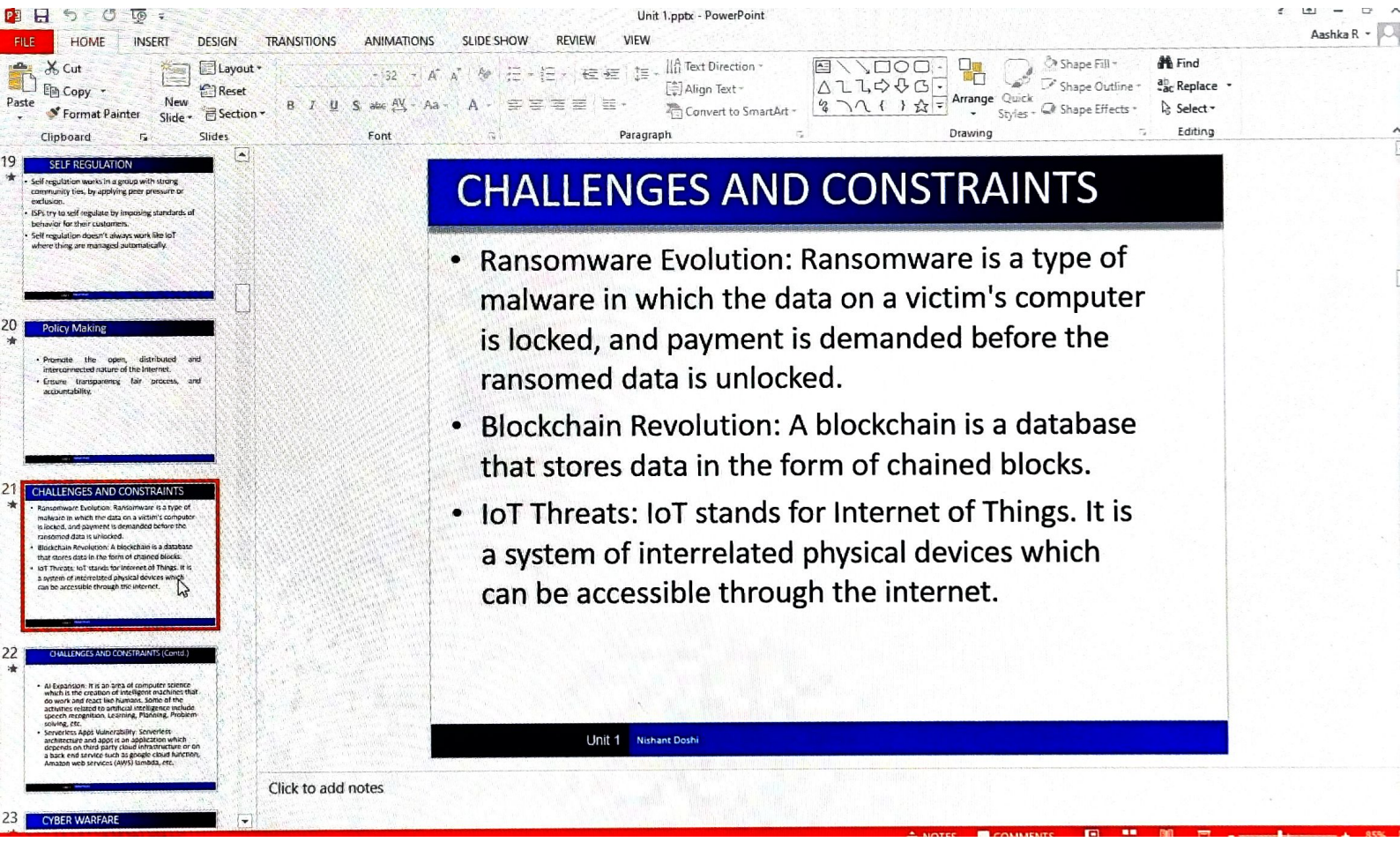
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CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS
• Ransomware Evolution: Ransomware is a type of malware in which the data on a victim's computer is locked, and payment is demanded before the ransomed data is unlocked.
• Blockchain Revolution: A blockchain is a database that stores data in the form of chained blocks.
• IoT Threats: IoT stands for Internet of Things. It is a system of interrelated physical devices which can be accessible through the internet.
22
CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS (Contd.)
• AI Expansion: It is an area of computer science which is the creation of intelligent machines that do work and react like humans. Some of the activities related to artificial intelligence include speech recognition, Learning, Planning, Problem solving, etc.
• Serverless Apps Vulnerability: Serverless architecture and appt it an application which depends on third party cloud infrastructure or on a back end service such as google cloud function, Amazon web services (AWS) lambda, etc.
23
CYBER WARFARE
CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS
• Ransomware Evolution: Ransomware is a type of malware in which the data on a victim's computer is locked, and payment is demanded before the ransomed data is unlocked.
• Blockchain Revolution: A blockchain is a database that stores data in the form of chained blocks.
• IoT Threats: IoT stands for Internet of Things. It is a system of interrelated physical devices which can be accessible through the internet.
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20 Policy Making

- Promote the open, distributed and interconnected nature of the Internet.
- Ensure transparency, fair process, and accountability.

21 CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

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CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAI...

23 CYBER WARFARE

- Cyber Warfare is Internet based conflict involving politically motivated attacks on information systems.
- It also involves the action by a nation-state or international organization to attack and attempt to damage another nation's computers and information.

24 CYBER WARFARE Types

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CYBER WARFARE

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1) Espionage
2) Sabotage
3) DoS Attack
4) Electrical Power Grid
5) Propaganda Attacks
6) Economic Disruption
7) Cyber Attack

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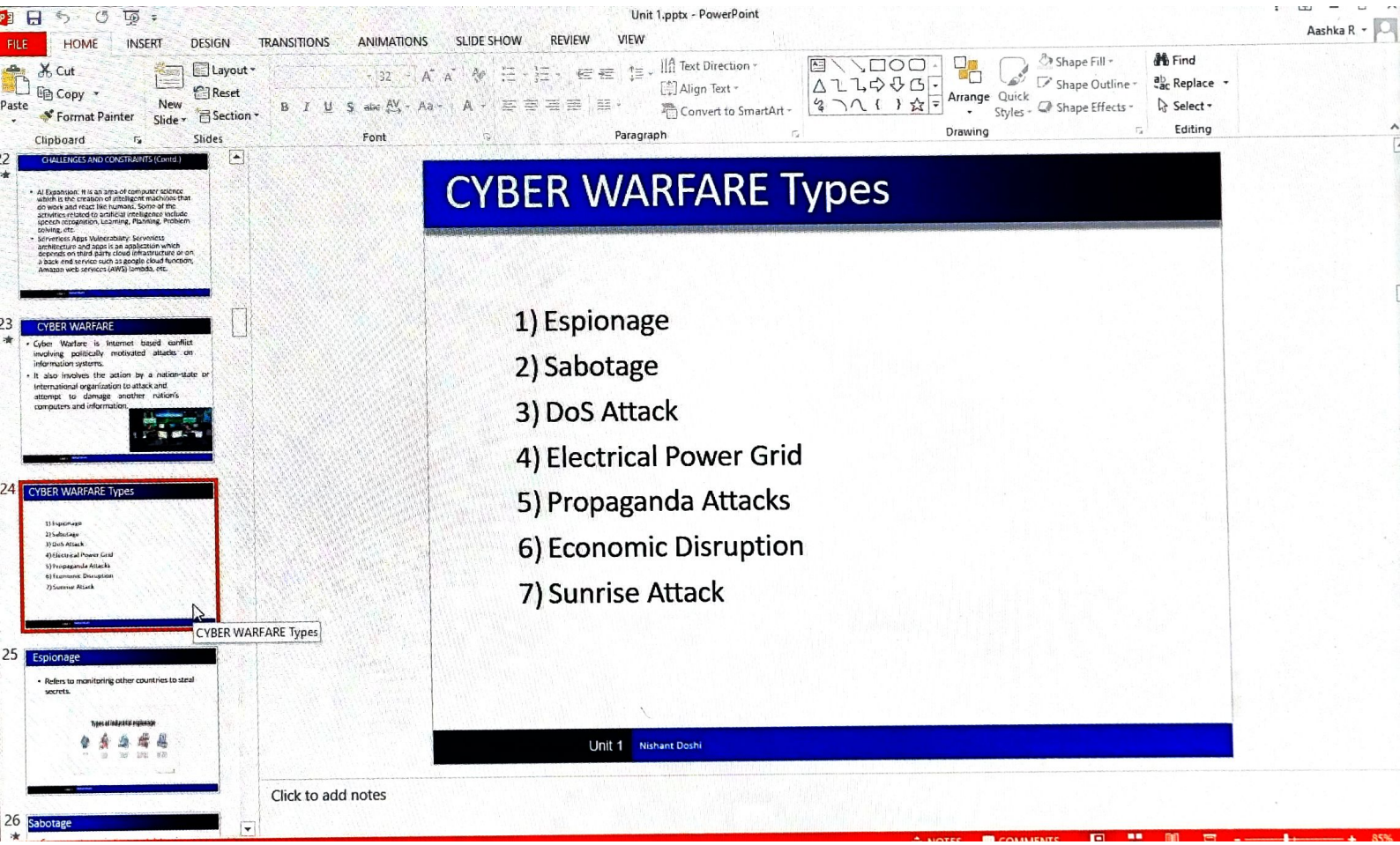
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CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS (Contd.)
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CYBER WARFARE
24
CYBER WARFARE Types
25
Espionage
26
Sabotage
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- Refers to monitoring other countries to steal secrets.

26 Sabotage

- Government organizations must determine sensitive information and the risks if it is compromised.
- Hostile governments or terrorists may steal information, destroy it, or leverage insider threats such as dissatisfied or careless employees, or government employees with affiliation to the attacking country.

27 Sabotage (Contd.)

28 Denial of Service (DoS)

Espionage

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Types of industrial espionage

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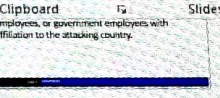

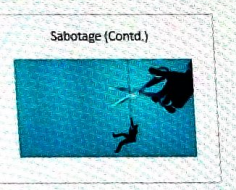

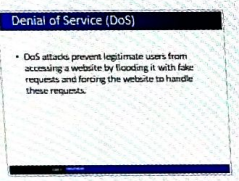

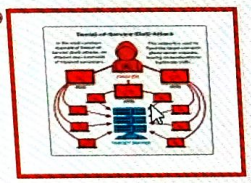

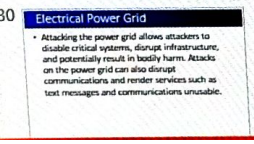

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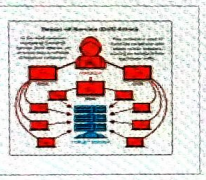

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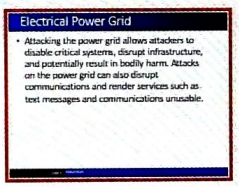

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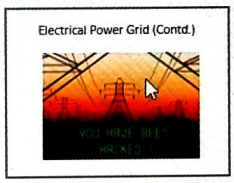

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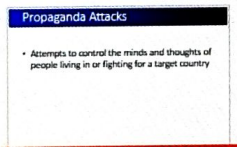

Electrical Power Grid

- Attacking the power grid allows attackers to disable critical systems, disrupt infrastructure, and potentially result in bodily harm. Attacks on the power grid can also disrupt communications and render services such as text messages and communications unusable.

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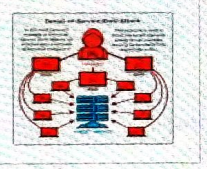

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Electrical Power Grid (Contd.)

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32

Propaganda Attacks

- Attempts to control the minds and thoughts of people living in or fighting for a target country

Electrical Power Grid (Contd.)

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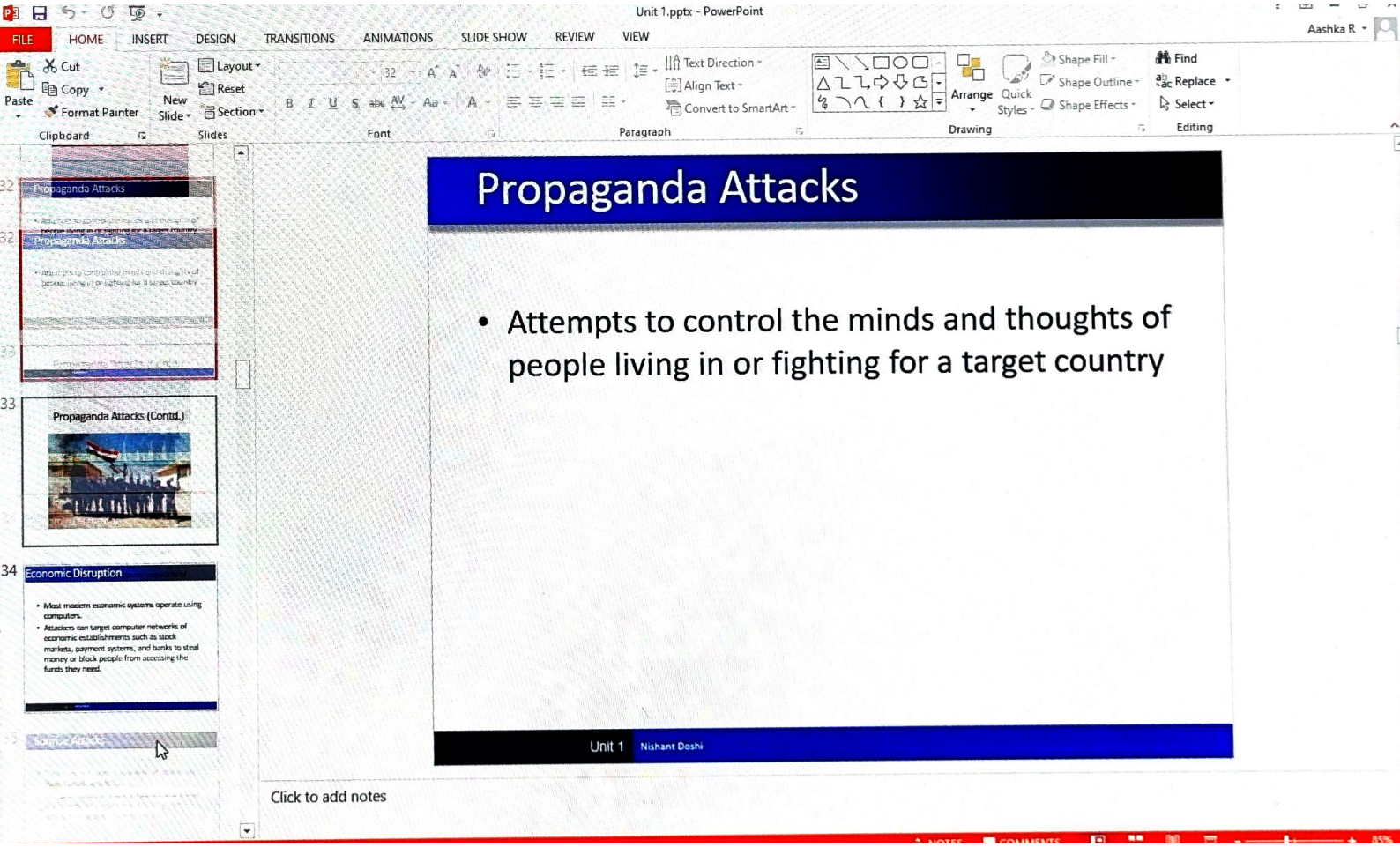
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Propaganda Attacks
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Propaganda Attacks (Contd.)
34
Economic Disruption
Most modern economic systems operate using computers.
Attackers can target computer networks of economic establishments such as stock markets, payment systems, and banks to steal money or block people from accessing the funds they need.
Propaganda Attacks
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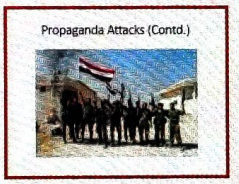

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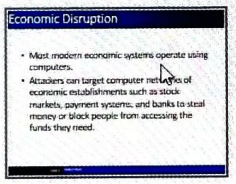

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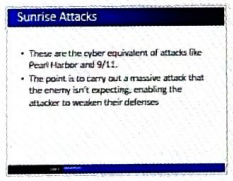

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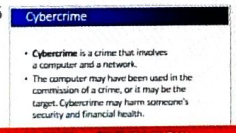

Propaganda Attacks (Contd.)

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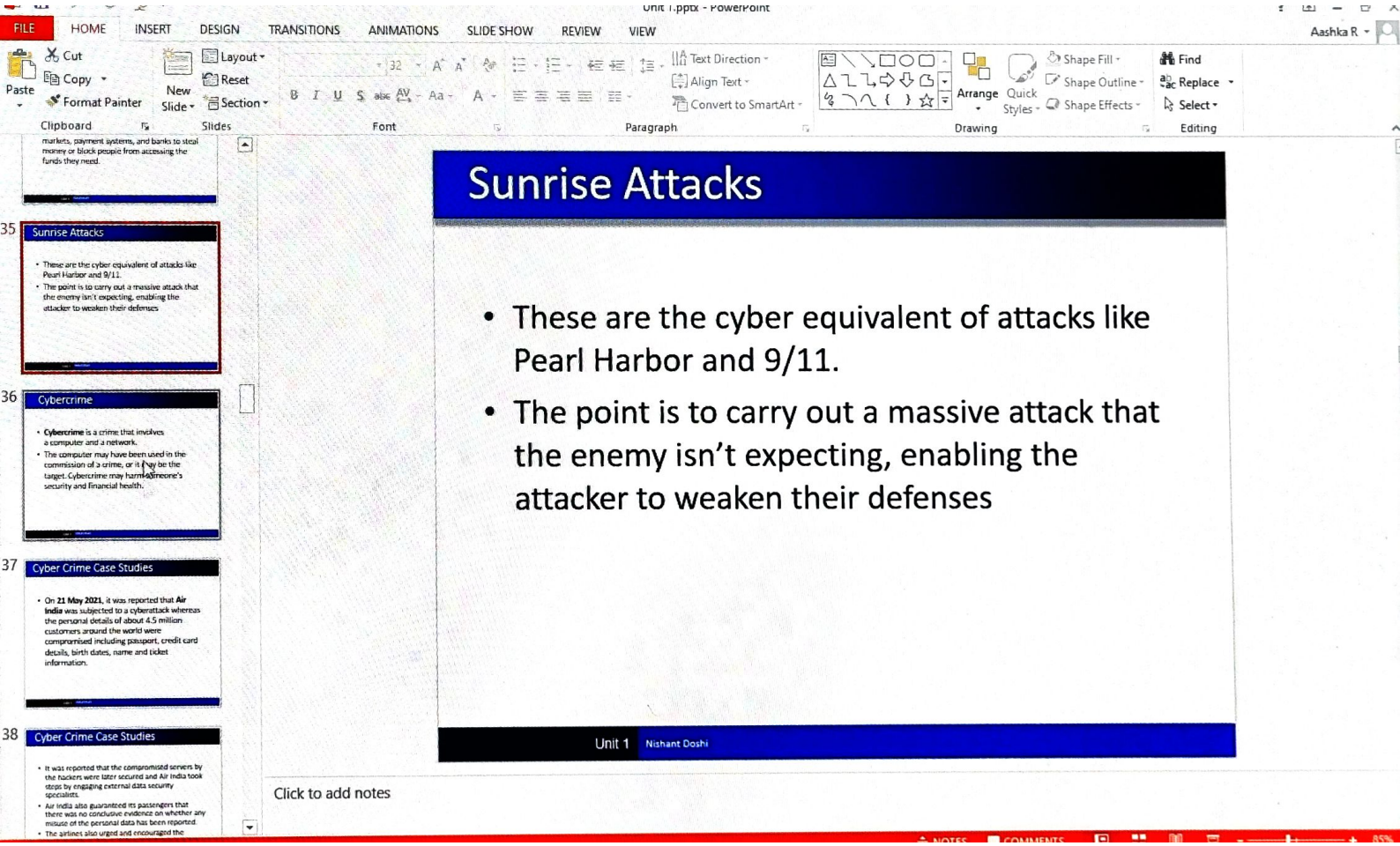
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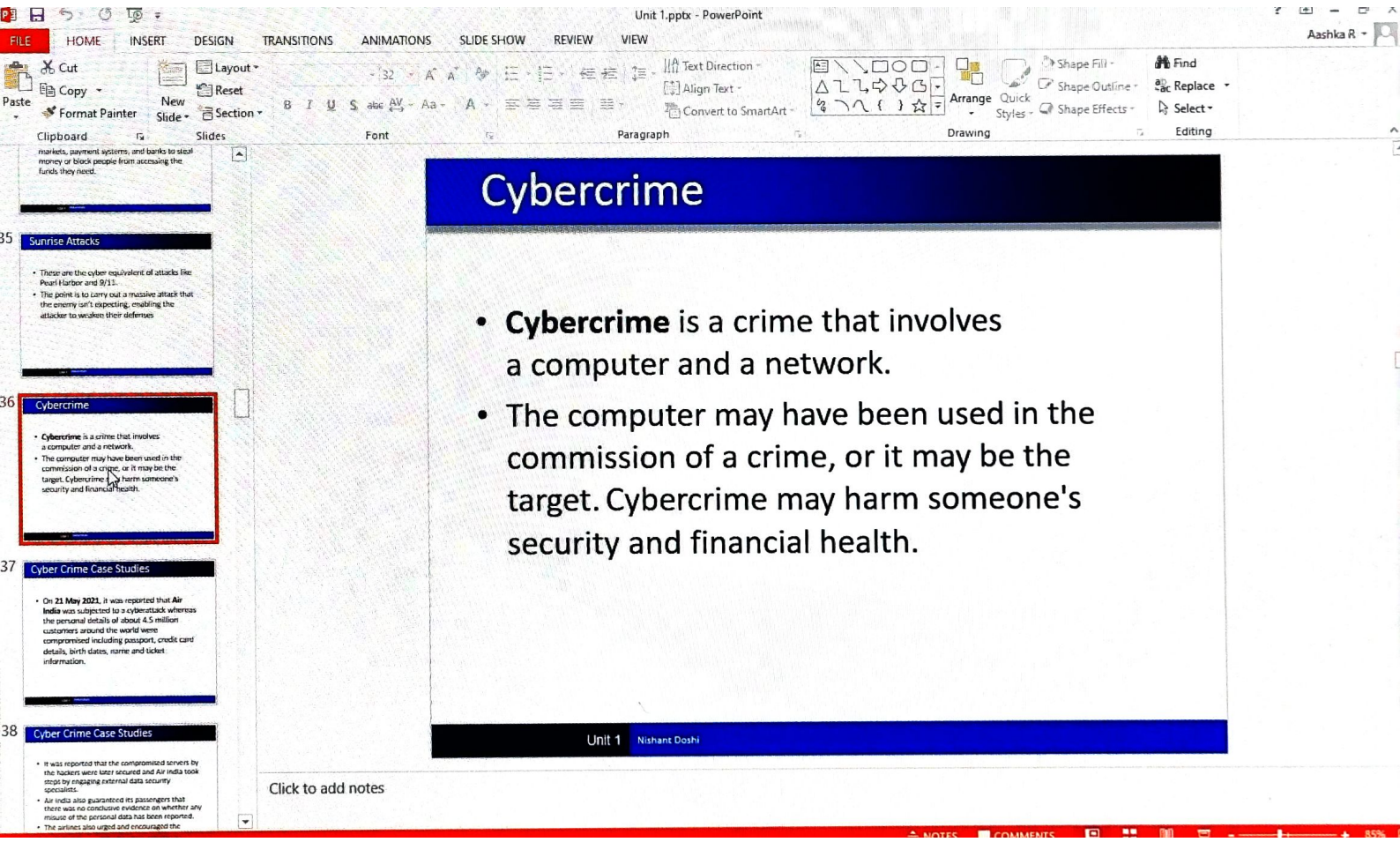
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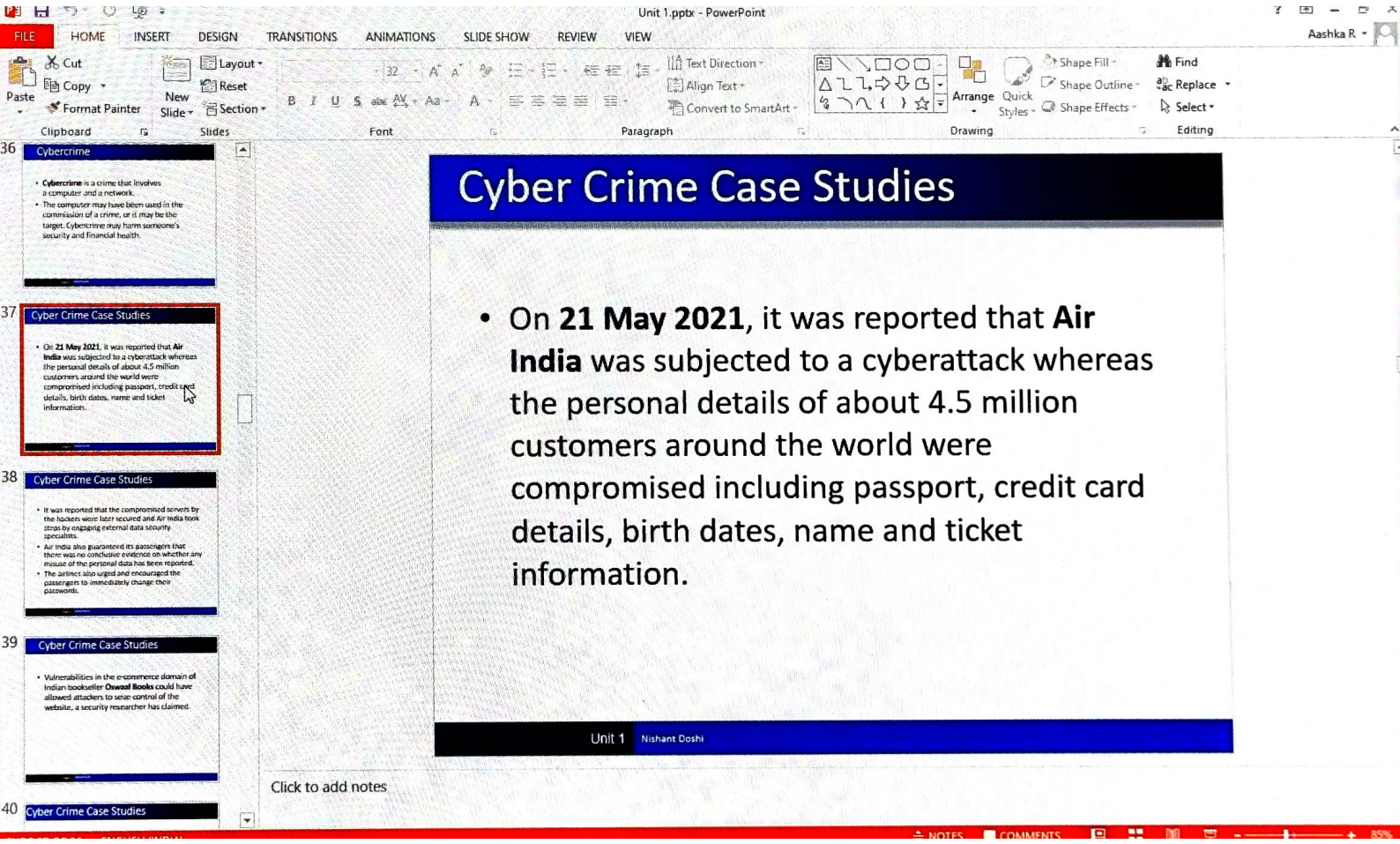
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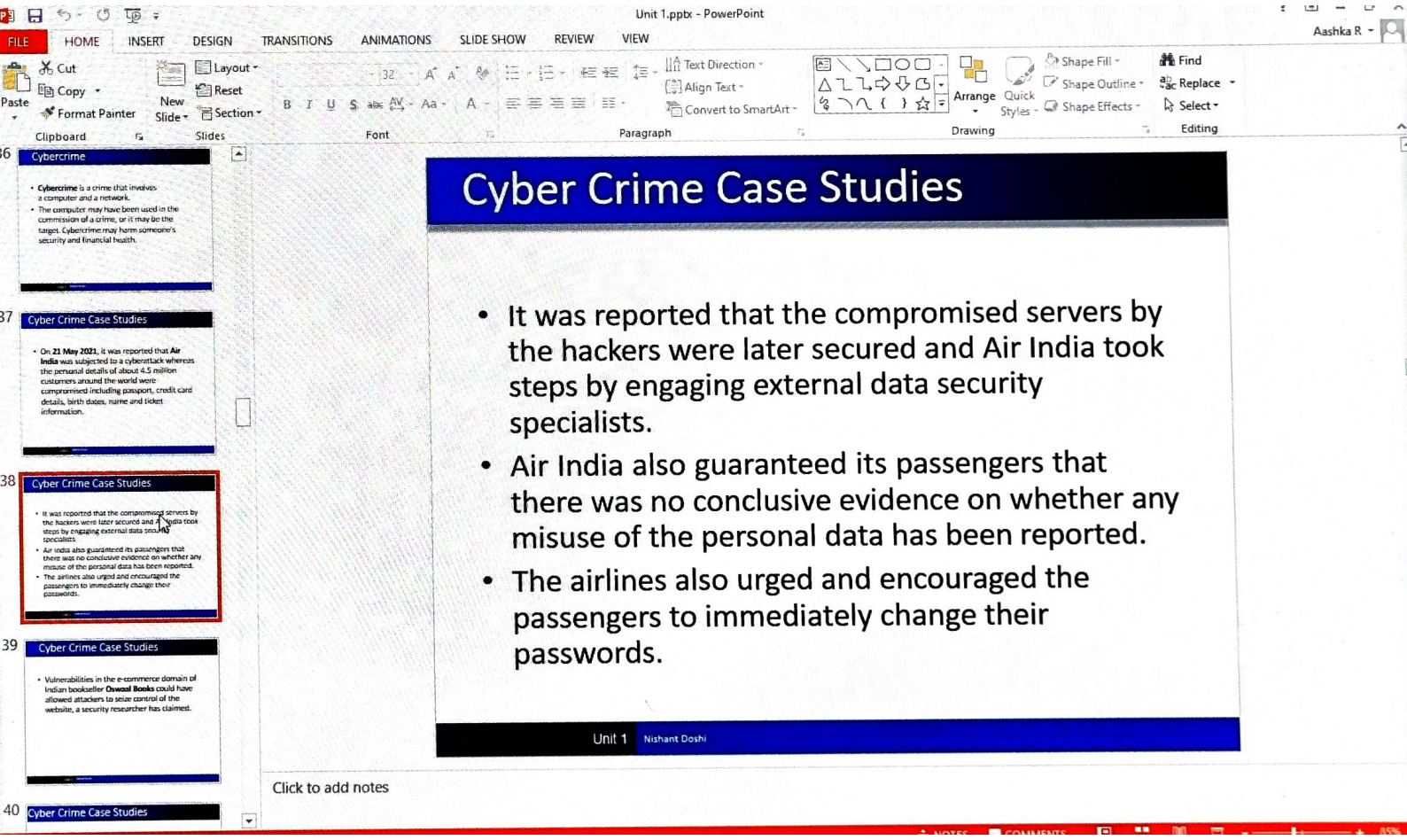
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36 Cybercrime
Cybercrime is a crime that involves a computer and a network.
The computer may have been used in the commission of a crime, or it may be the target. Cybercrime may harm someone's security and financial health.
37 Cyber Crime Case Studies
On 21 May 2021, it was reported that Air India was subjected to a cyberattack whereas the personal details of about 4.5 million customers around the world were compromised including passport, credit card details, birth dates, name and ticket information.
38 Cyber Crime Case Studies
It was reported that the compromised servers by the hackers were later secured and Air India took steps by engaging external data security specialists
Air India also guaranteed its passengers that there was no conclusive evidence on whether any misuse of the personal data has been reported.
The airlines also urged and encouraged the passengers to immediately change their passwords.
39 Cyber Crime Case Studies
Vulnerabilities in the e-commerce domain of Indian bookseller Oswaal Books could have allowed attackers to seize control of the website, a security researcher has claimed.
40 Cyber Crime Case Studies
Cyber Crime Case Studies
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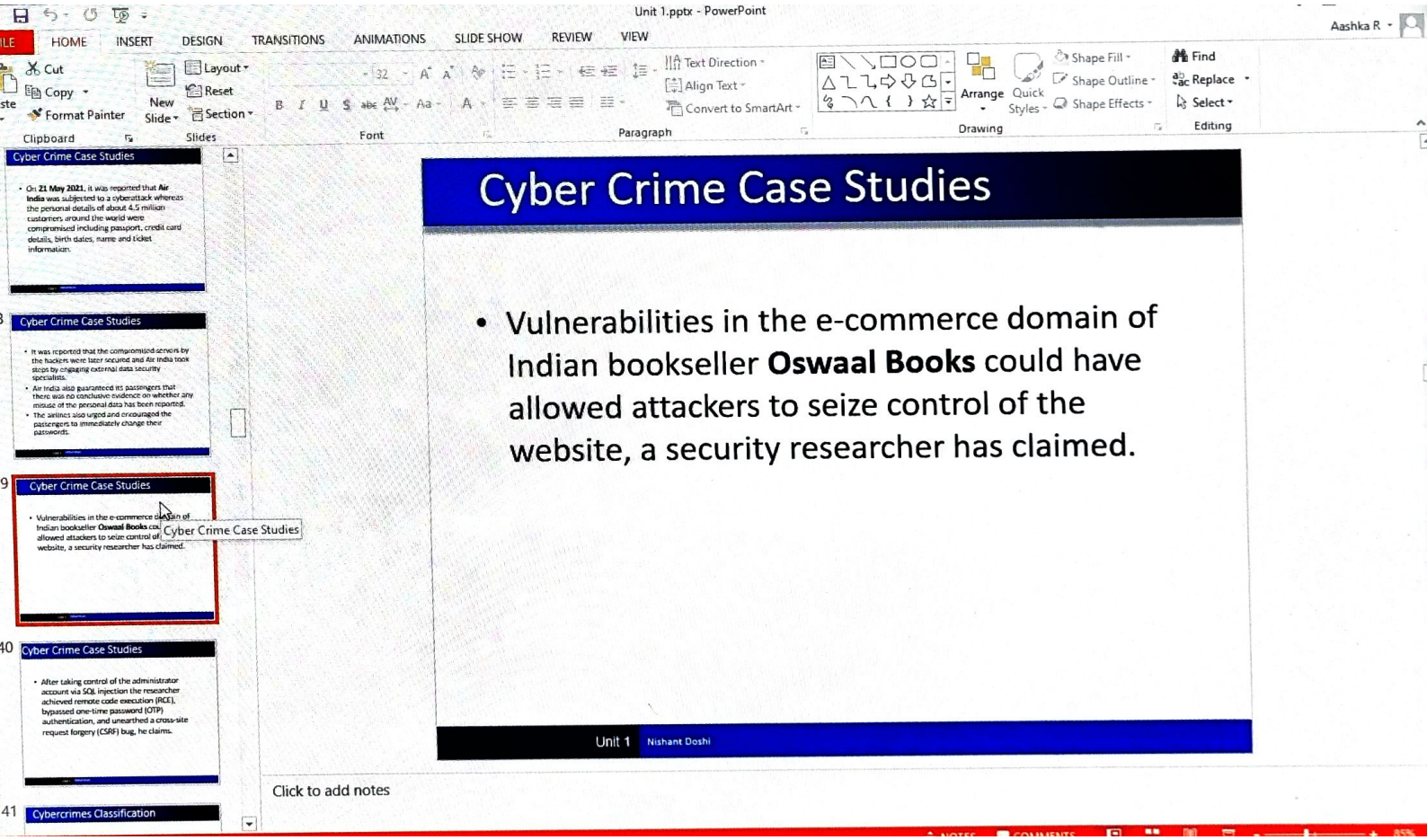
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Cyber Crime Case Studies
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Cyber Crime Case Studies
Cybercrimes Classification
Cyber Crime Case Studies
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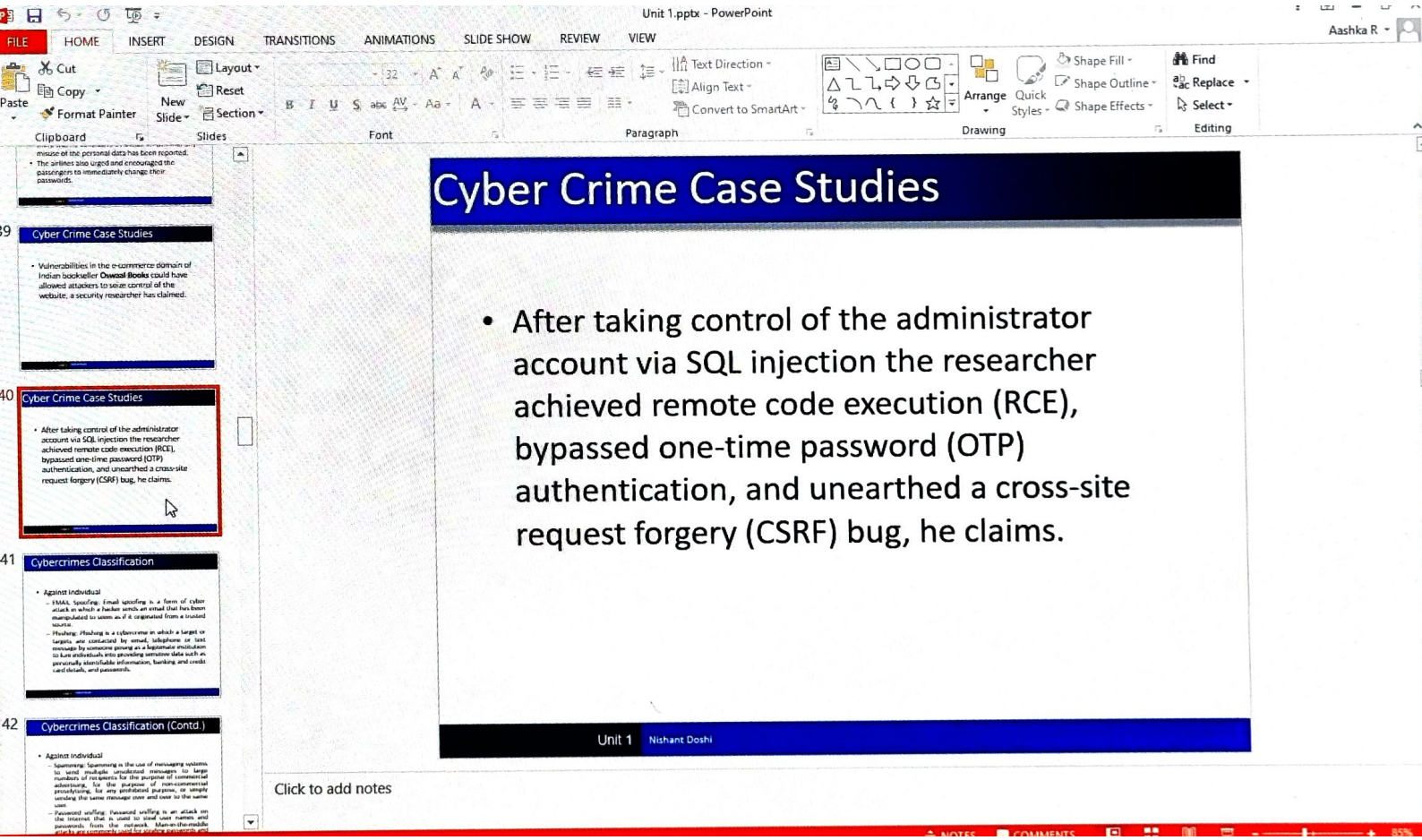
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Cybercrimes Classification
Against Individual
Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
Against Individual
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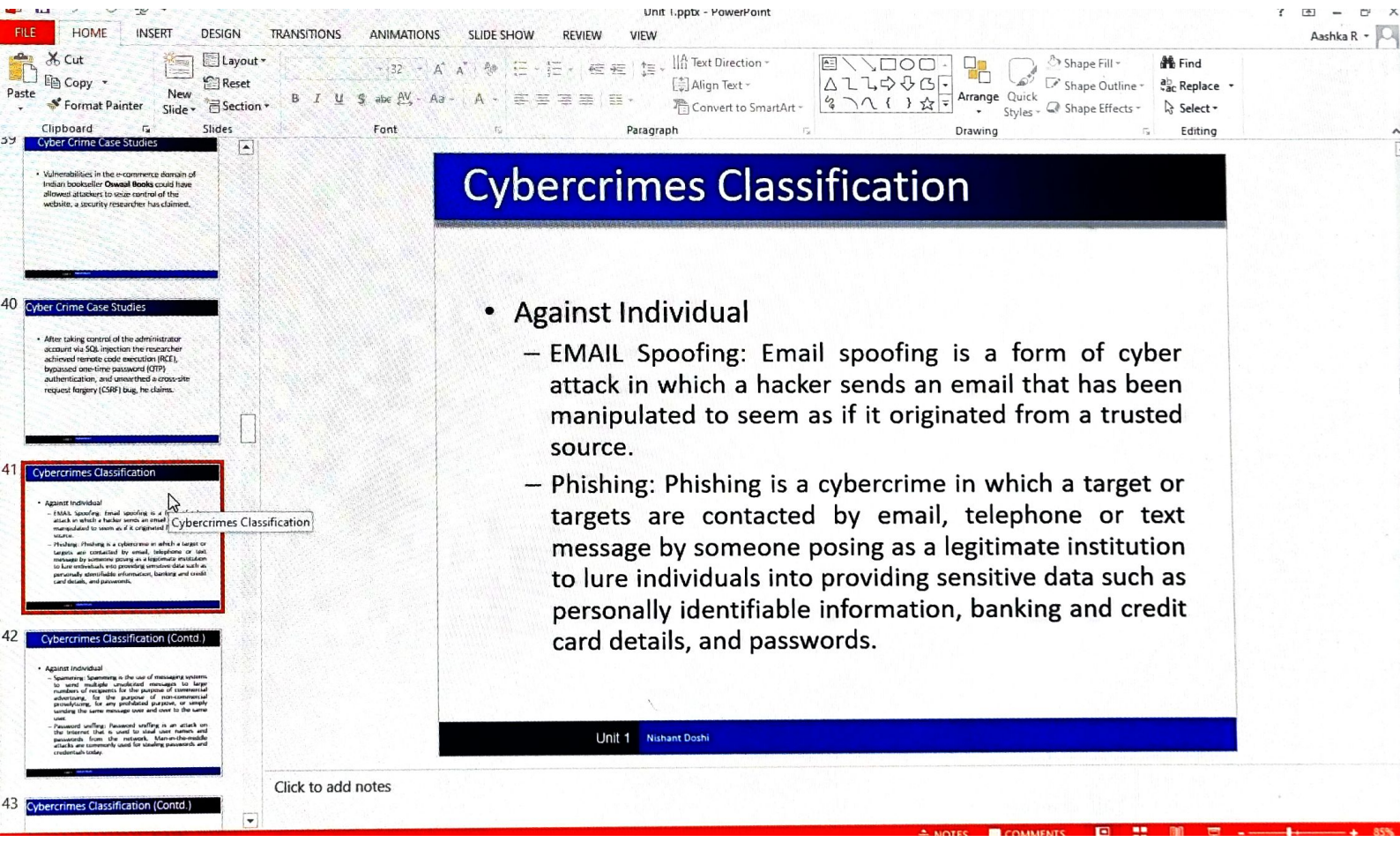
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41 Cybercrimes Classification
• Against Individual
– EMAIL Spoofing: Email spoofing is a
attack in which a hacker sends an email
manipulated to seem as if it originated
source.
– Phishing: Phishing is a cybercrime in which a target or targets are contacted by email, telephone or text message by someone posing as a legitimate institution to lure individuals into providing sensitive data such as personally identifiable information, banking and credit card details, and passwords.
Cybercrimes Classification
42 Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
• Against Individual
– Spamming: Spamming is the use of messaging systems to send multiple unsolicited messages to large numbers of recipients for the purpose of commercial advertising, for the purpose of non-commercial proselytizing, for any prohibited purpose, or simply sending the same message over and over to the same user.
– Password sniffing: Password sniffing is an attack on the Internet that is used to steal user names and passwords from the network. Man-in-the-middle attacks are commonly used for stealing passwords and credentials today.
43 Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
Cybercrimes Classification
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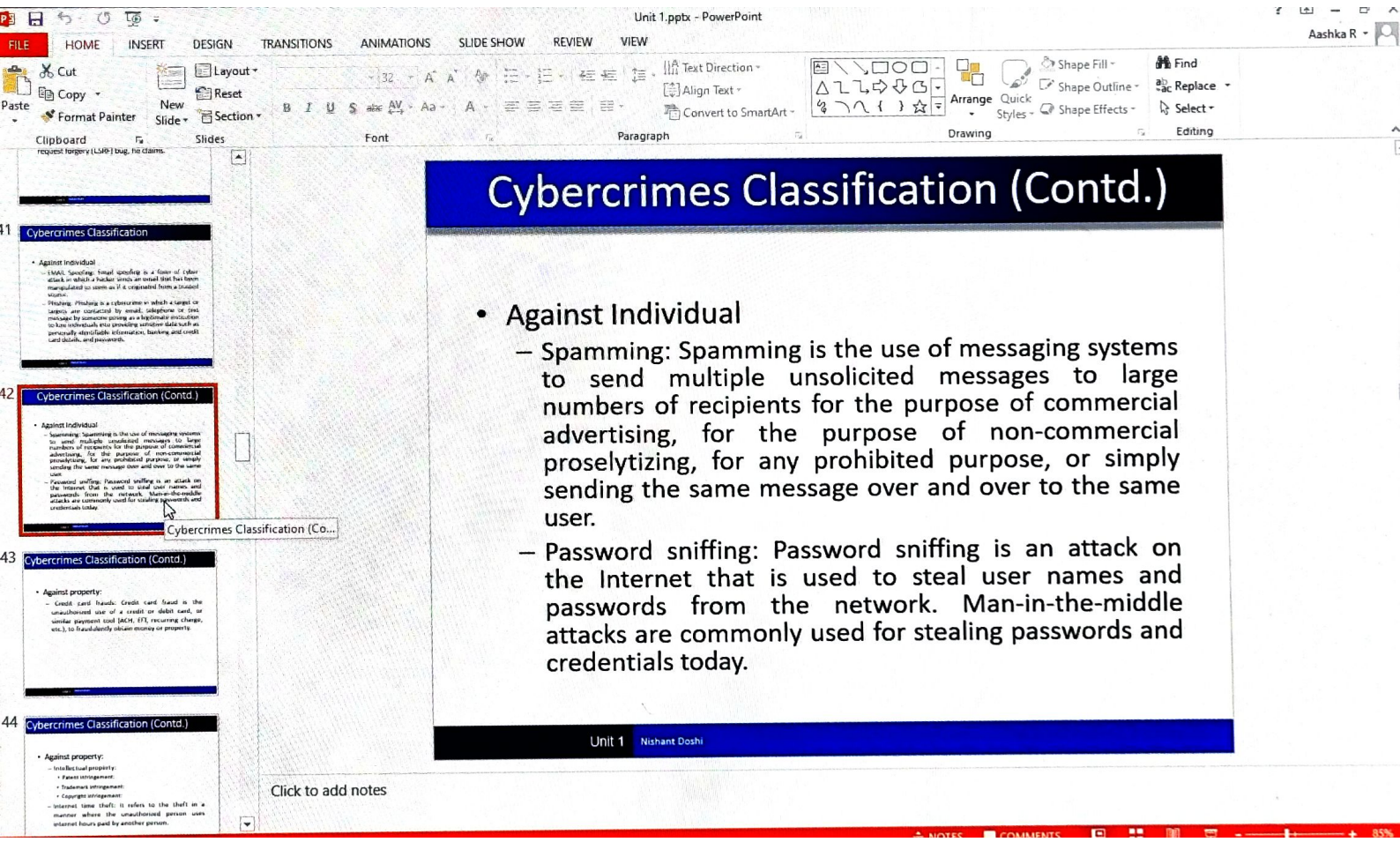
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Cybercrimes Classification
42
Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
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Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
44
Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
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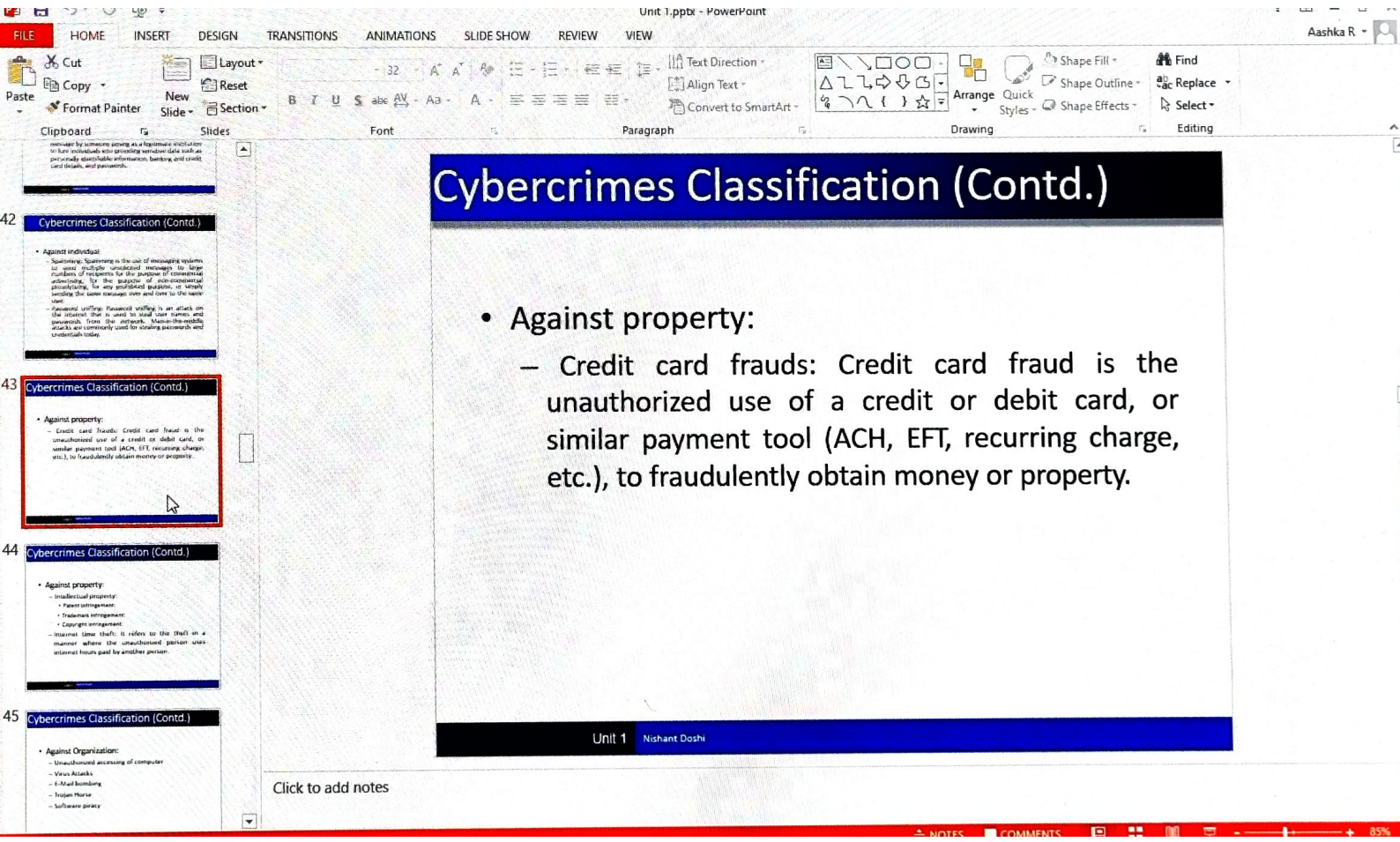
Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
• Against property:
– Credit card frauds: Credit card fraud is the unauthorized use of a credit or debit card, or similar payment tool (ACH, EFT, recurring charge, etc.), to fraudulently obtain money or property.
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42 Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
43 Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
44 Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
45 Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
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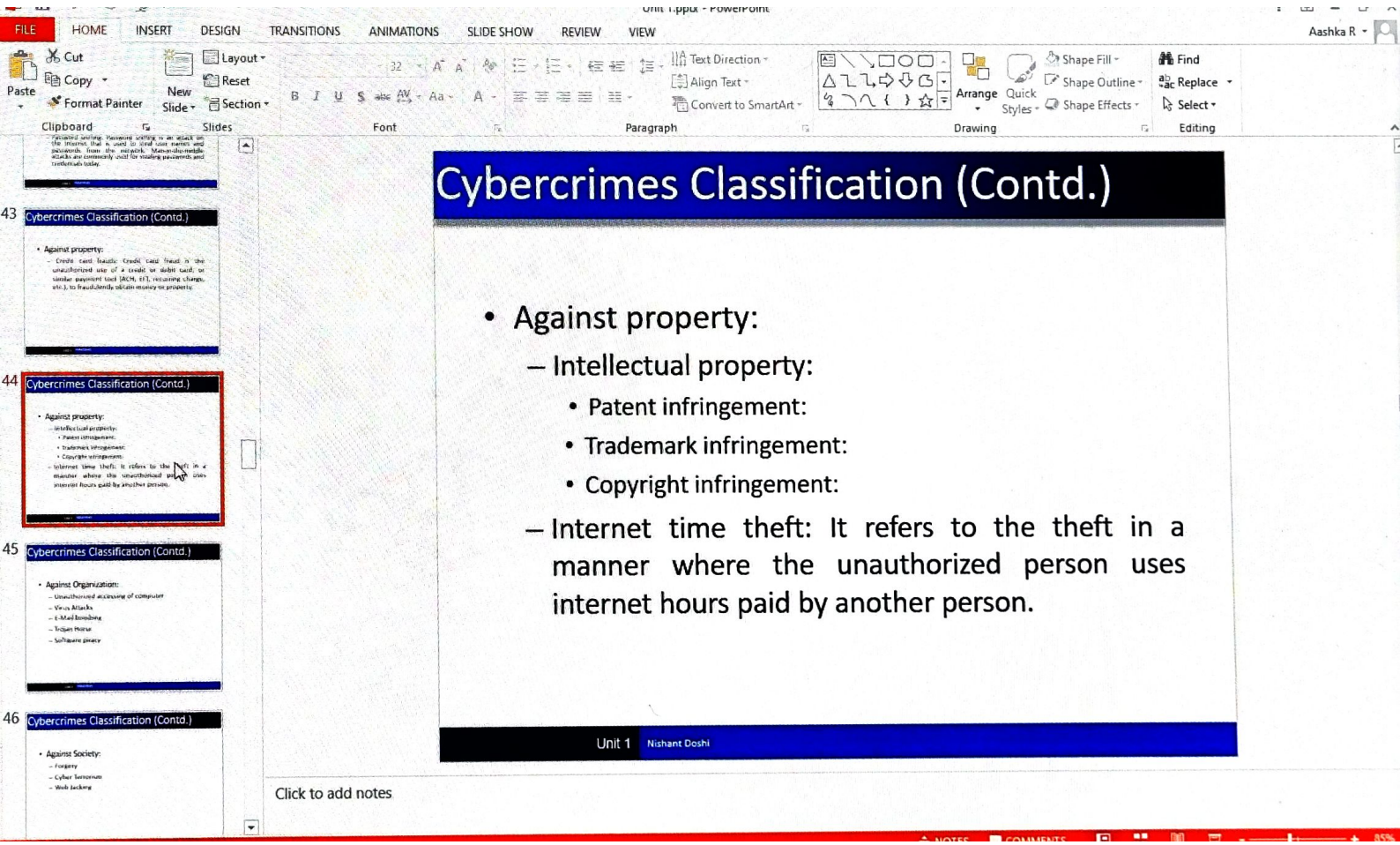
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43 Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
44 Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
45 Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
46 Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
• Against property:
– Intellectual property:
• Patent infringement:
• Trademark infringement:
• Copyright infringement:
– Internet time theft: It refers to the theft in a manner where the unauthorized person uses internet hours paid by another person.
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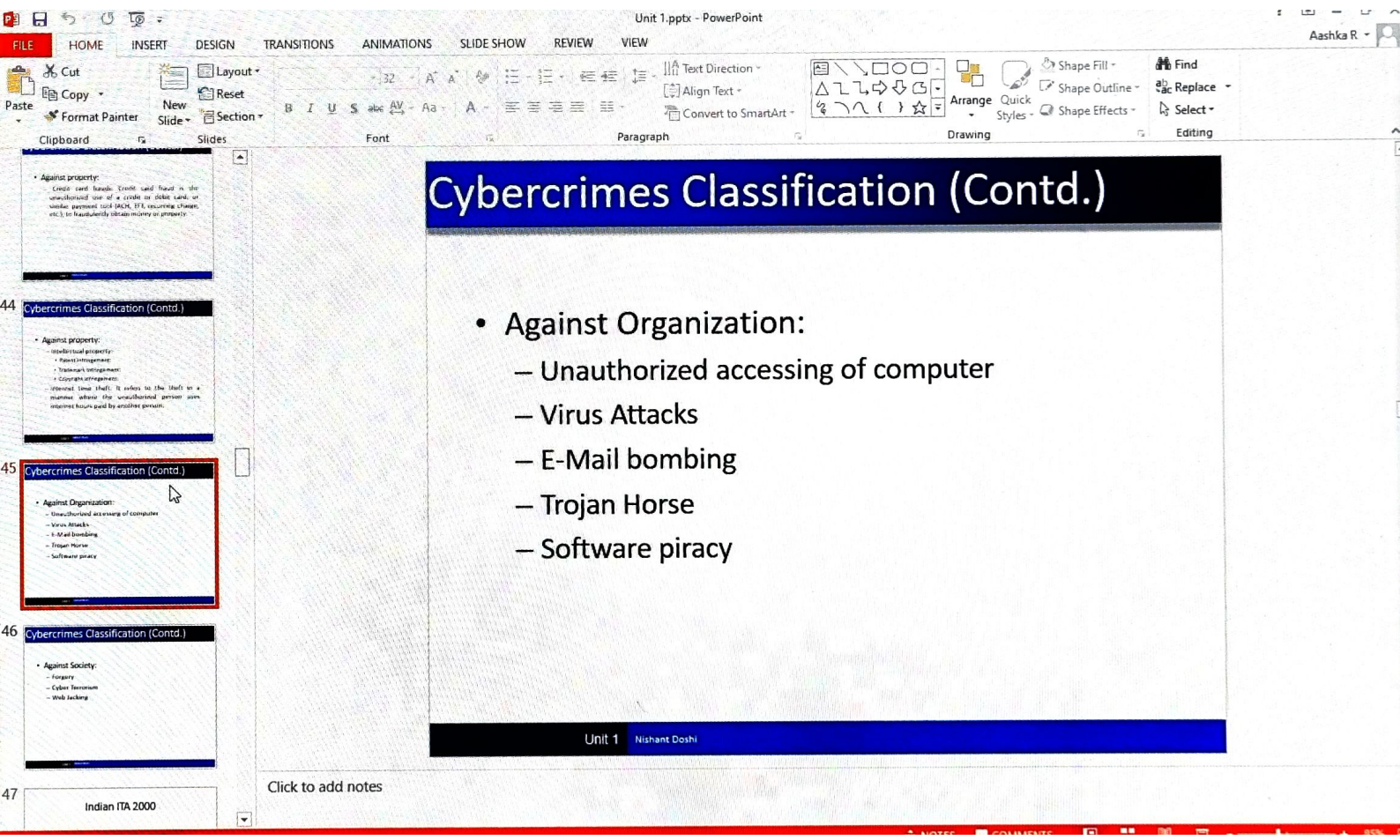
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Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
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Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
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Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
47
Indian ITA 2000
Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
Against Organization:
– Unauthorized accessing of computer
– Virus Attacks
– E-Mail bombing
– Trojan Horse
– Software piracy
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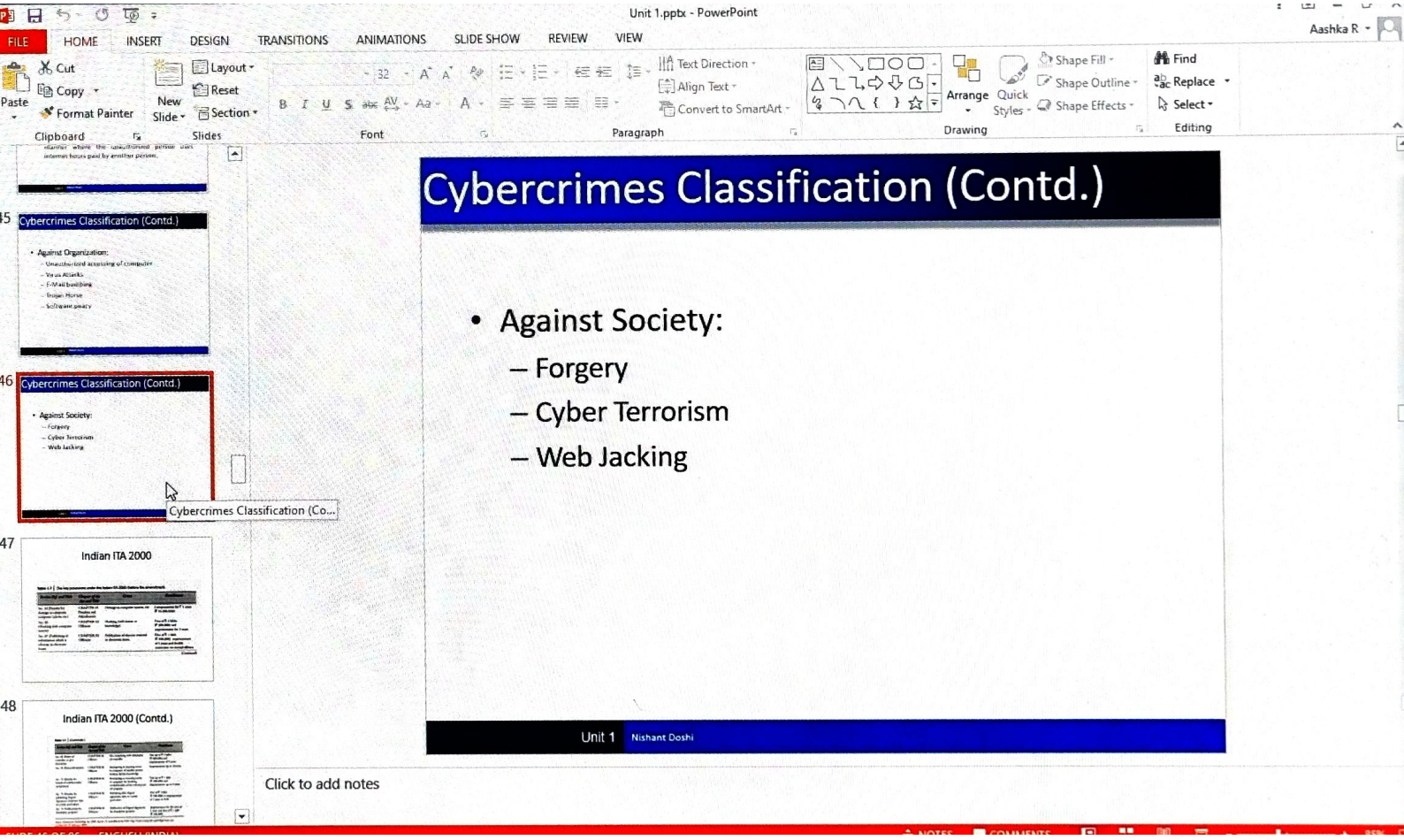
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Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
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Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
Cybercrimes Classification (Co...
47
Indian ITA 2000
48
Indian ITA 2000 (Contd.)
Cybercrimes Classification (Contd.)
• Against Society:
– Forgery
– Cyber Terrorism
– Web Jacking
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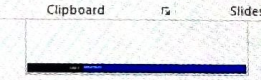

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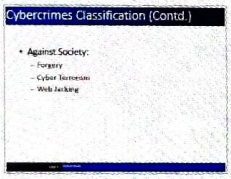

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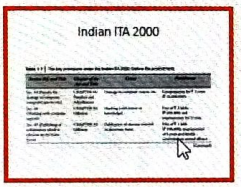

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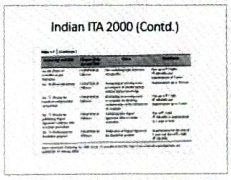

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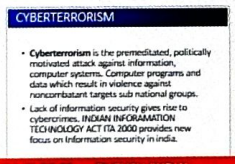

Indian ITA 2000

Table 1.7 | The key provisions under the Indian ITA 2000 (before the amendment)

Section Ref. and Title	*Chapter of the Act and Title*	*Crime*	*Punishment*
Sec. 43 (Penalty for damage to computer, computer system, etc.)	CHAPTER IX Penalties and Adjudication	Damage to computer system, etc.	Compensation for ₹ 1 crore (₹ 10,000,000).
Sec. 66 (Hacking with computer system)	CHAPTER XI Offences	Hacking (with intent or knowledge).	Fine of ₹ 2 lakhs (₹ 200,000) and imprisonment for 3 years.
Sec. 67 (Publishing of information which is obscene in electronic form)	CHAPTER XI Offences	Publication of obscene material in electronic form.	Fine of ₹ 1 lakh (₹ 100,000), imprisonment of 5 years and double conviction on second offence.

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47 Indian ITA 2000

48 Indian ITA 2000 (Contd.)

Indian ITA 2000 (Contd.)

49 ★ CYBERTERRORISM

- **Cyberterrorism** is the premeditated, politically motivated attack against information, computer systems, Computer programs and data which result in violence against noncombatant targets sub national groups.
- Lack of information security gives rise to cybercrimes. INDIAN INFORAMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT ITA 2000 provides new focus on Information security in india.

50 Targets

- Targets may include power plants, military installation, the banking industry, air traffic control centers.

Indian ITA 2000 (Contd.)

Table 1.7 | *(Continued)*

Section Ref. and Title	*Chapter of the Act and Title*	*Crime*	*Punishment*
Sec. 68 (Power of controller to give directions)	CHAPTER XI Offences	Not complying with directions of controller.	Fine up to ₹ 2 lakhs (₹ 200,000) and imprisonment of 3 years.
Sec. 70 (Protected system)	CHAPTER XI Offences	Attempting or securing access to computer of another person without his/her knowledge.	Imprisonment up to 10 years.
Sec. 72 (Penalty for breach of confidentiality and privacy)	CHAPTER XI Offences	Attempting or securing access to computer for breaking confidentiality of the information of computer.	Fine up to ₹ 1 lakh (₹ 100,000) and imprisonment up to 2 years.
Sec. 73 (Penalty for publishing Digital Signature Certificate false in certain particulars)	CHAPTER XI Offences	Publishing false digital signatures, false in certain particulars.	Fine of ₹ 1 lakh (₹ 100,000) or imprisonment of 2 years or both.
Sec. 74 (Publication for fraudulent purpose)	CHAPTER XI Offences	Publication of Digital Signatures for fraudulent purpose.	Imprisonment for the term of 2 years and fine of ₹ 1 lakh (₹ 100,000).

Source: Information Technology Act 2000, Act no. 21, accessible at the URL: http://www.commonlii.org/in/legis/num_act/ita2000258/ (22 February 2000).

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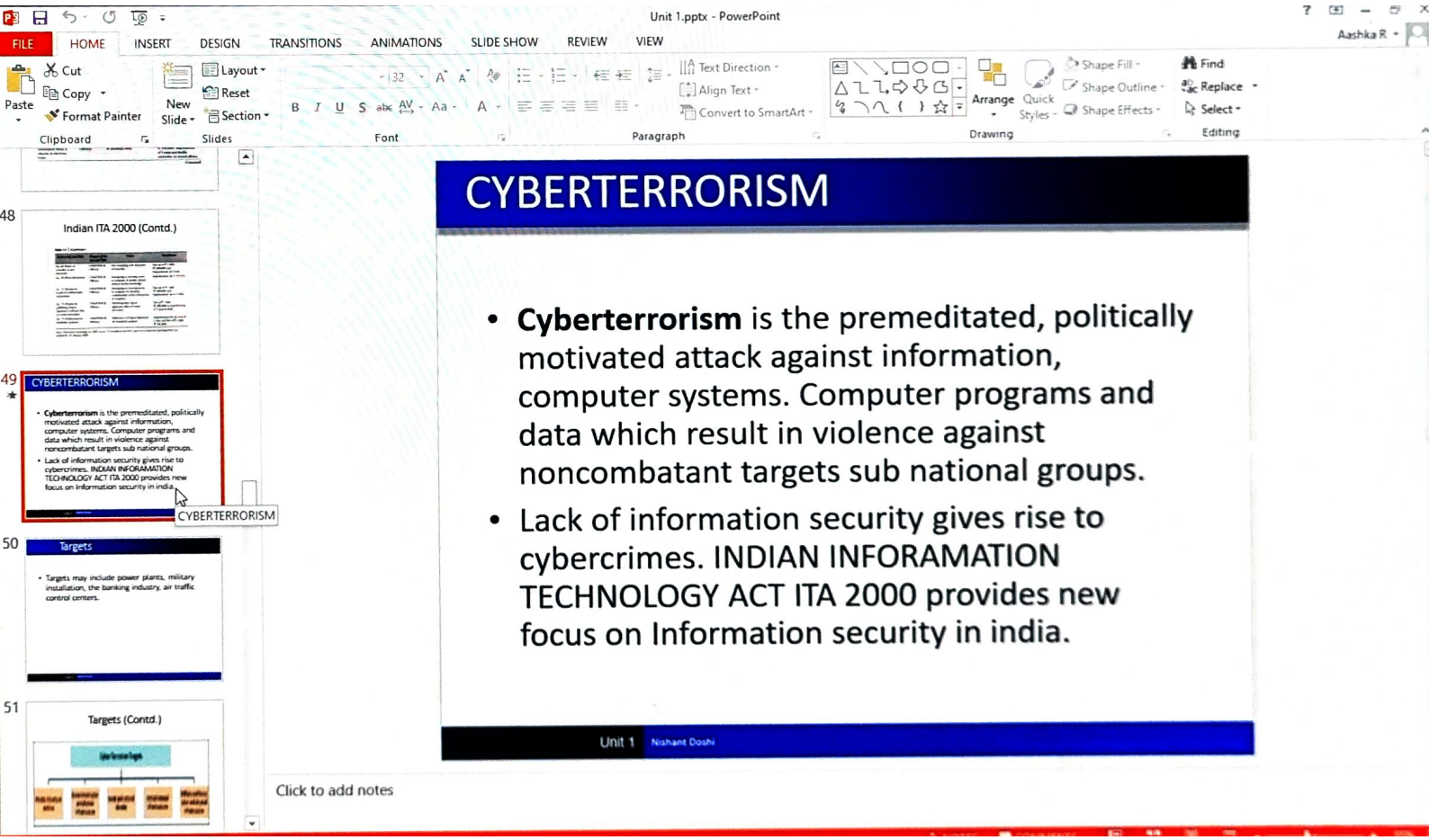
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Indian ITA 2000 (Contd.)
49
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Targets (Contd.)
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• Targets may include power plants, military installation, the banking industry, air traffic control centers.
51
Targets (Contd.)
Targets (Contd.)
52
Cyber Terrorism Challenges
• Difficulty identifying Attackers: it remains difficult to determine the identity of the initiators of most cyber attacks.
• Lack of boundaries: Attacks can originate from anywhere in the world and from multiple locations simultaneously.
• Speed of development: The time between the discovery of a new vulnerability and the emergence of a new tool or technique that exploits the vulnerability is getting shorter.
53
Cyber Terrorism Challenges
• Low cost tools: The technology employed in attacks is simple to use, inexpensive, and widely available.
• Automated Methods: The methods of attack have become automated and more sophisticated, resulting in greater damage from a single attack.
54
Cyber Terrorism Forms
• Privacy violation.
• Secret-information appropriation and data
Targets (Contd.)
Cyber Terrorism Tragets
Private industry or entities
Government cyber and physical infrastructure
Social and national identity
Critical national infrastructures
Military and forces cyber and physical infrastructure
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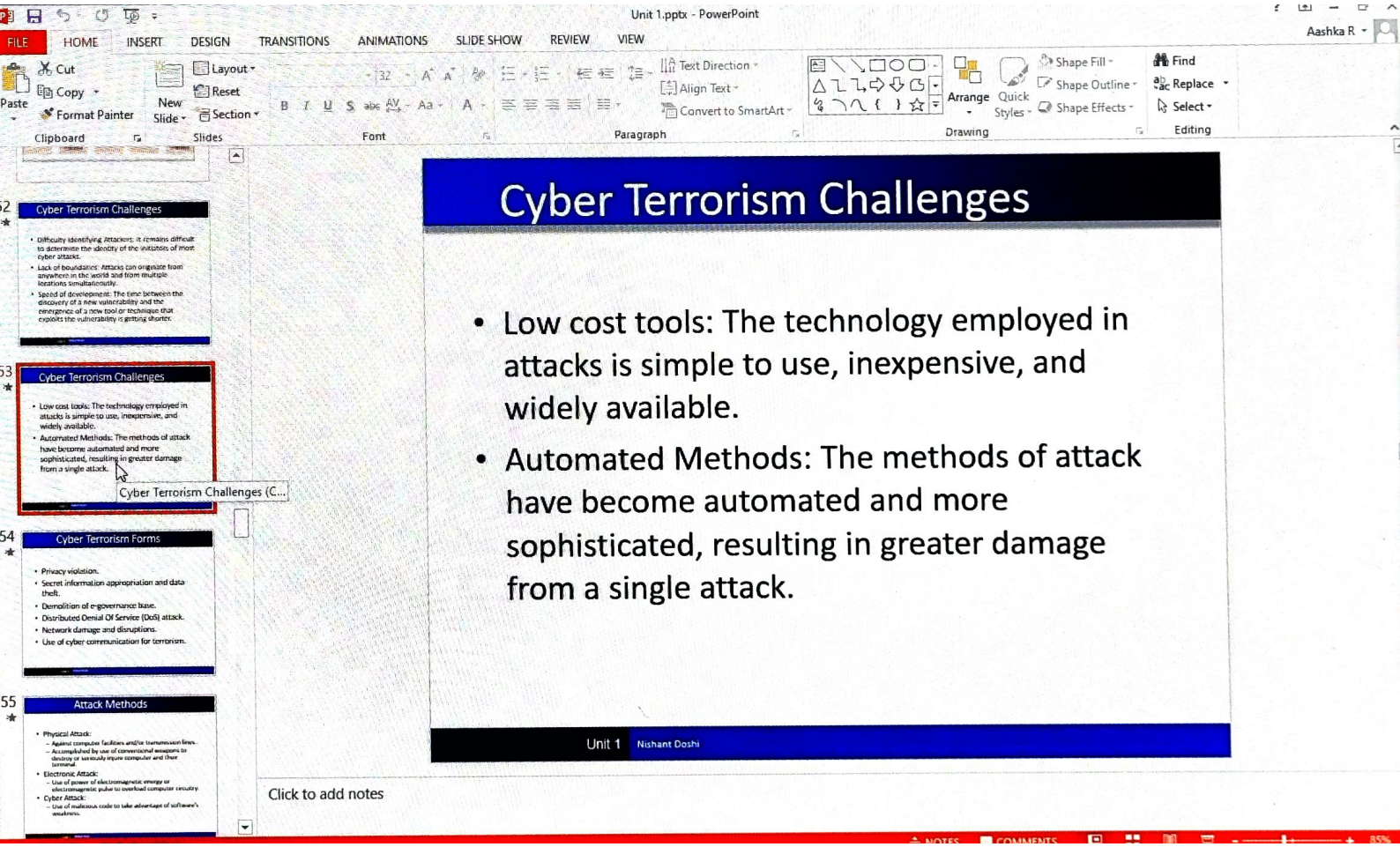
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Cyber Terrorism Challenges
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Cyber Terrorism Challenges
Cyber Terrorism Challenges (C...
54
Cyber Terrorism Forms
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Attack Methods
Cyber Terrorism Challenges
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Automated Methods: The methods of attack have become automated and more sophisticated, resulting in greater damage from a single attack.
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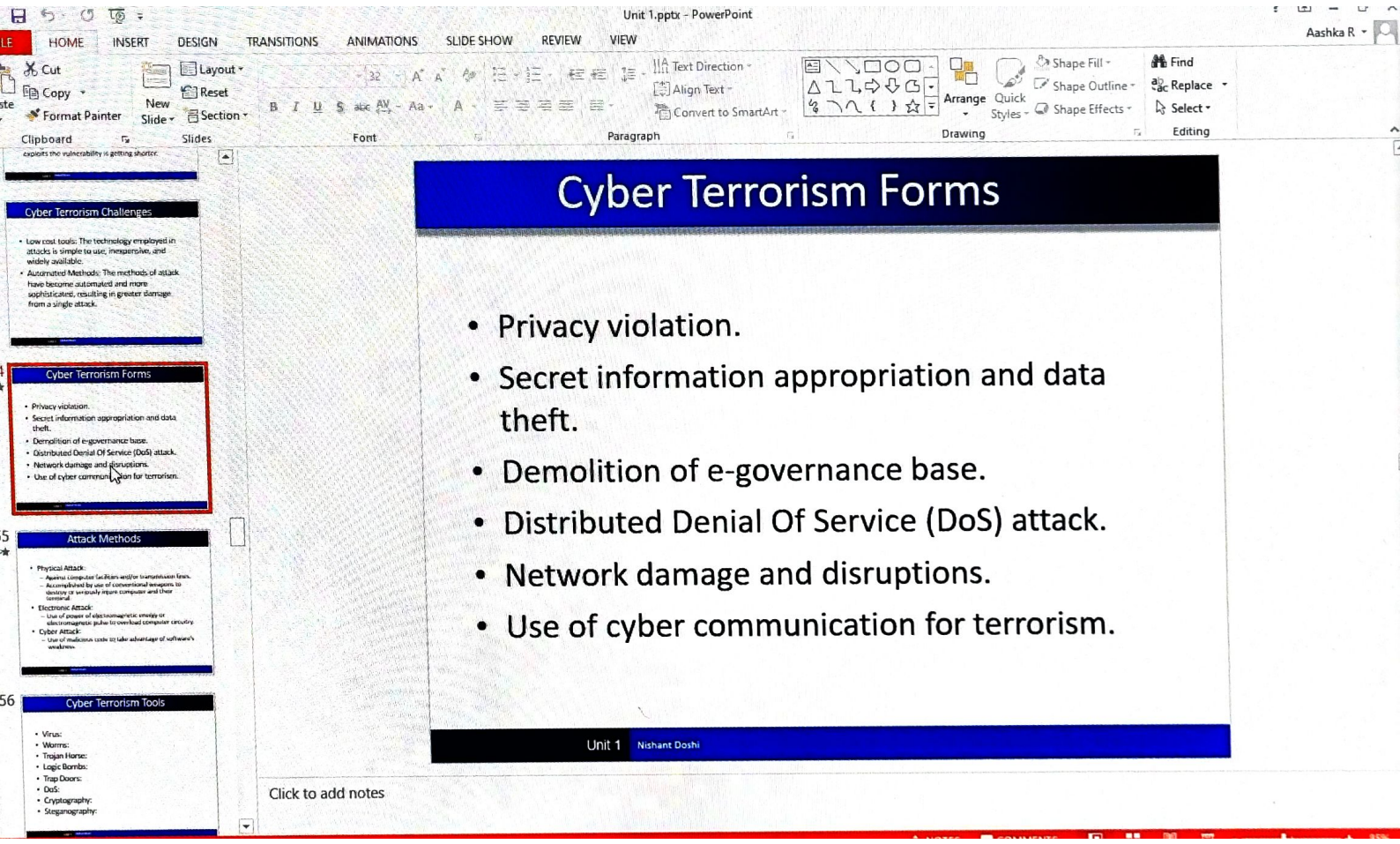
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Cyber Terrorism Challenges
Cyber Terrorism Forms
Attack Methods
Cyber Terrorism Tools
Cyber Terrorism Forms
Privacy violation.
Secret information appropriation and data theft.
Demolition of e-governance base.
Distributed Denial Of Service (DoS) attack.
Network damage and disruptions.
Use of cyber communication for terrorism.
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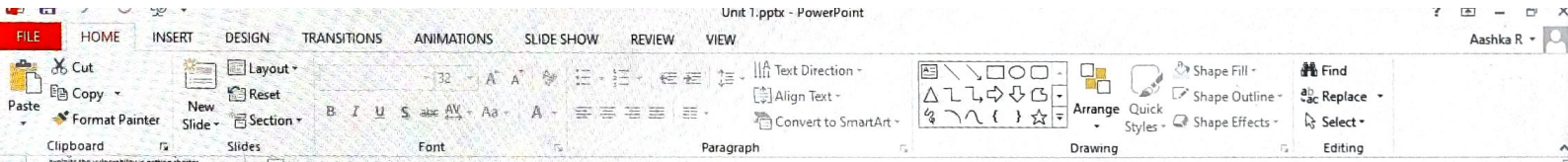

exploits the vulnerability is getting shorter.

53
Cyber Terrorism Challenges
• Low cost tools: The technology employed in attacks is simple to use, inexpensive, and widely available.
• Automated Methods: The methods of attack have become automated and more sophisticated, resulting in greater damage from a single attack.

54
Cyber Terrorism Forms
• Privacy violation.
• Secret information appropriation and data theft.
• Demolition of e-governance base.
• Distributed Denial Of Service (DoS) attack.
• Network damage and disruptions.
• Use of cyber communication for terrorism.

55
Attack Methods
• Physical Attack:
– Against computer facilities and/or transmission lines.
– Accomplished by use of conventional weapons to destroy or seriously injure computer and their terminal.
• Electronic Attack:
– Use of power of electromagnetic energy or electromagnetic pulse to overload computer circuitry.
• Cyber Attack:
– Use of malicious code to take advantage of software's weakness.

56
Cyber Terrorism Tools
• Virus:
• Worms:
• Trojan Horse:
• Logic Bombs:
• Trap Doors:
• DoS:
• Cryptography:
• Steganography:

Attack Methods

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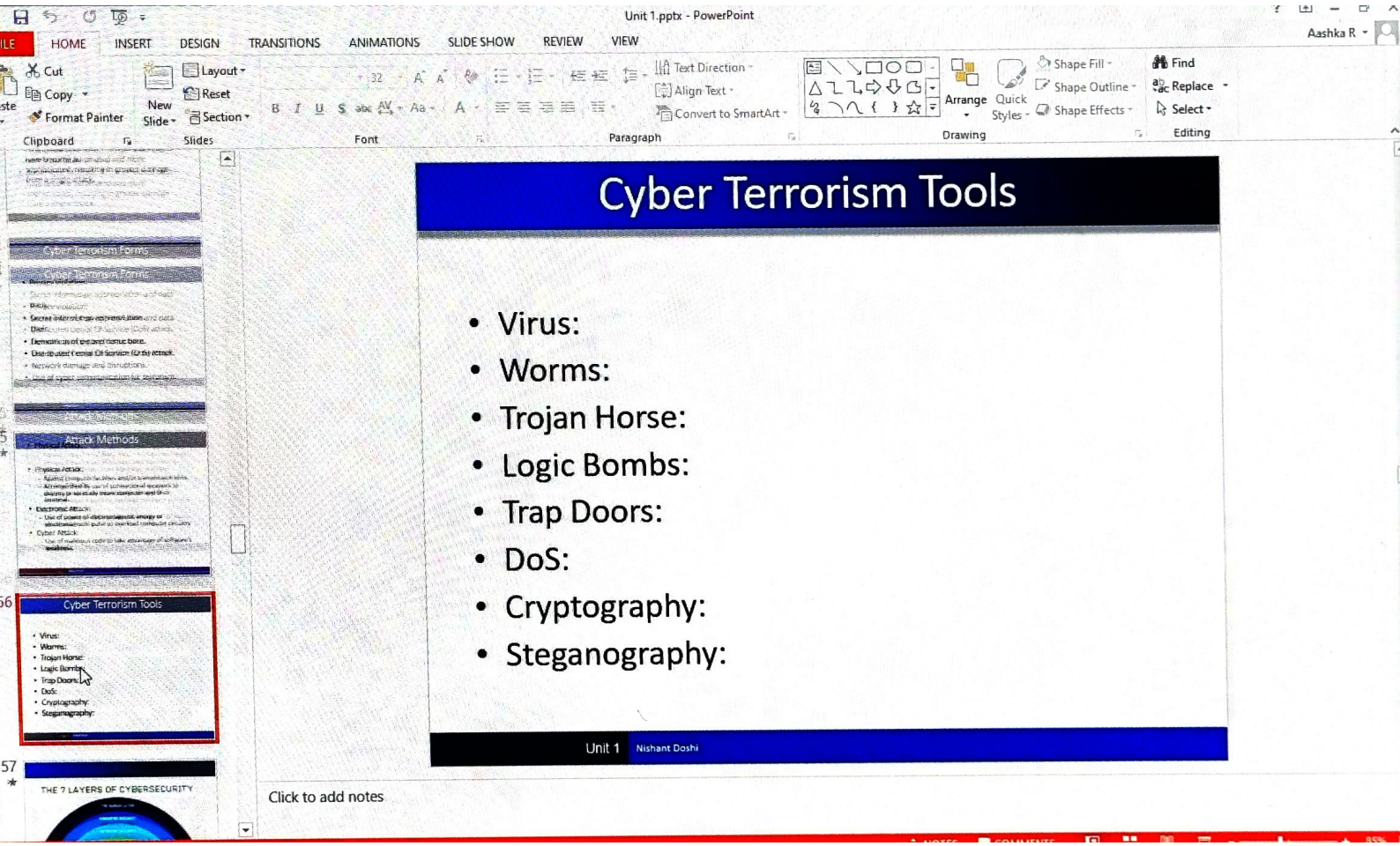
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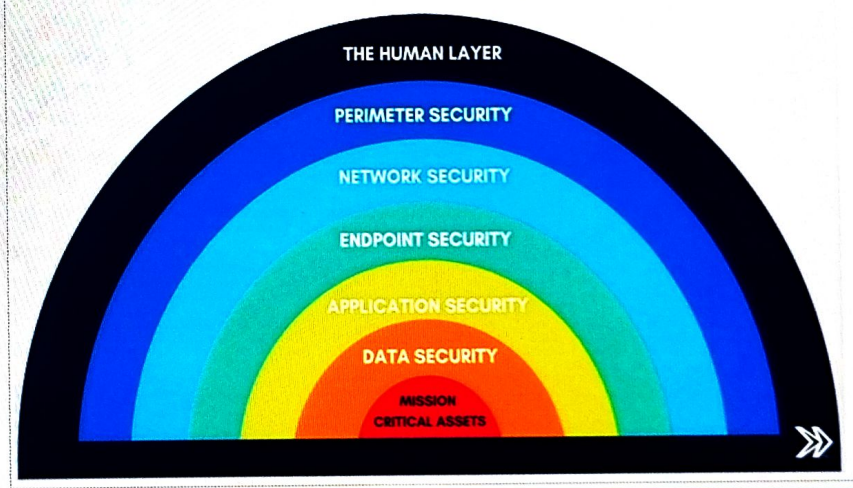
THE 7 LAYERS OF CYBERSECURITY



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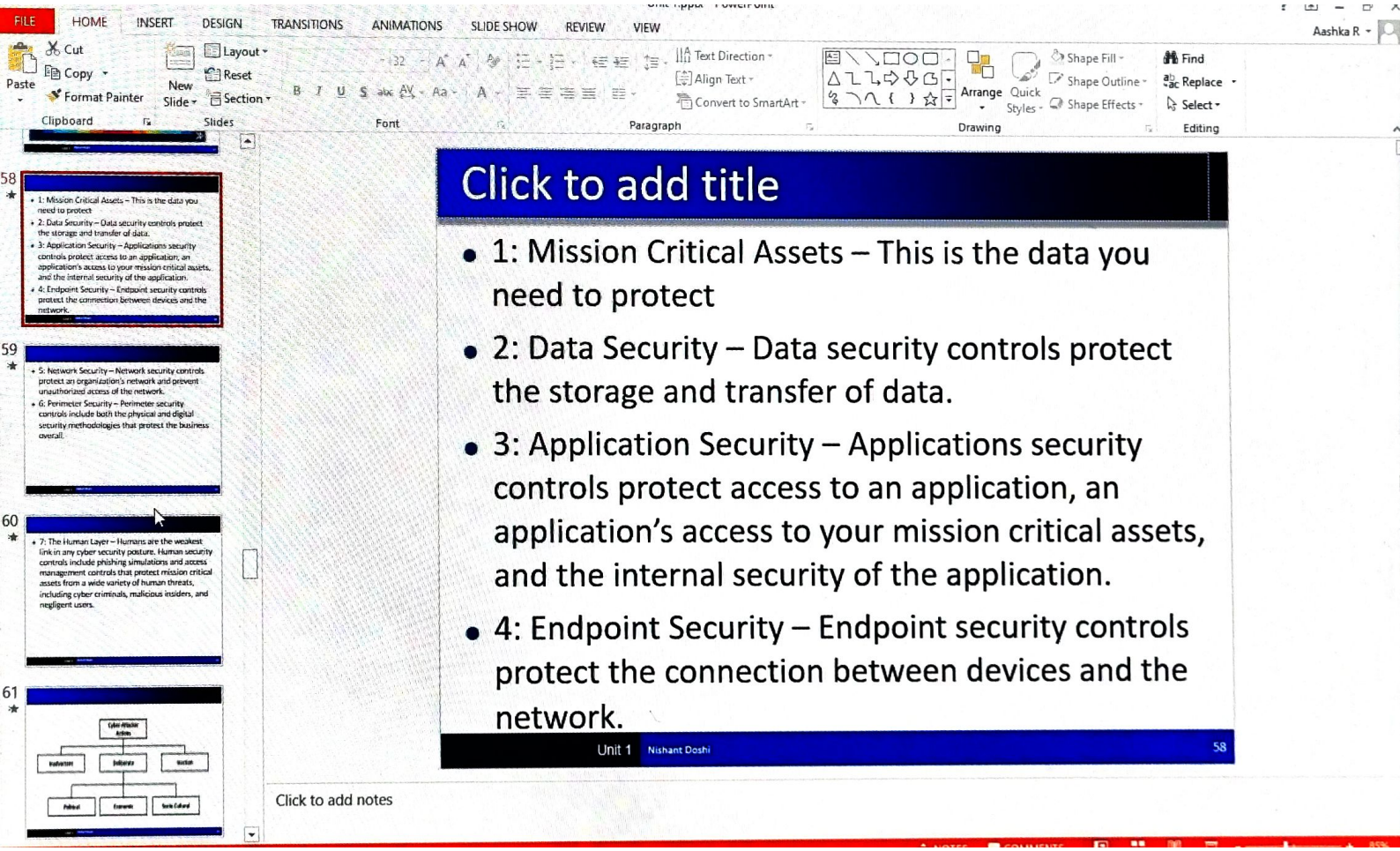
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1: Mission Critical Assets – This is the data you need to protect
2: Data Security – Data security controls protect the storage and transfer of data.
3: Application Security – Applications security controls protect access to an application, an application's access to your mission critical assets, and the internal security of the application.
4: Endpoint Security – Endpoint security controls protect the connection between devices and the network.
59
5: Network Security – Network security controls protect an organization's network and prevent unauthorized access of the network.
6: Perimeter Security – Perimeter security controls include both the physical and digital security methodologies that protect the business overall.
60
7: The Human Layer – Humans are the weakest link in any cyber security posture. Human security controls include phishing simulations and access management controls that protect mission critical assets from a wide variety of human threats, including cyber criminals, malicious insiders, and negligent users.
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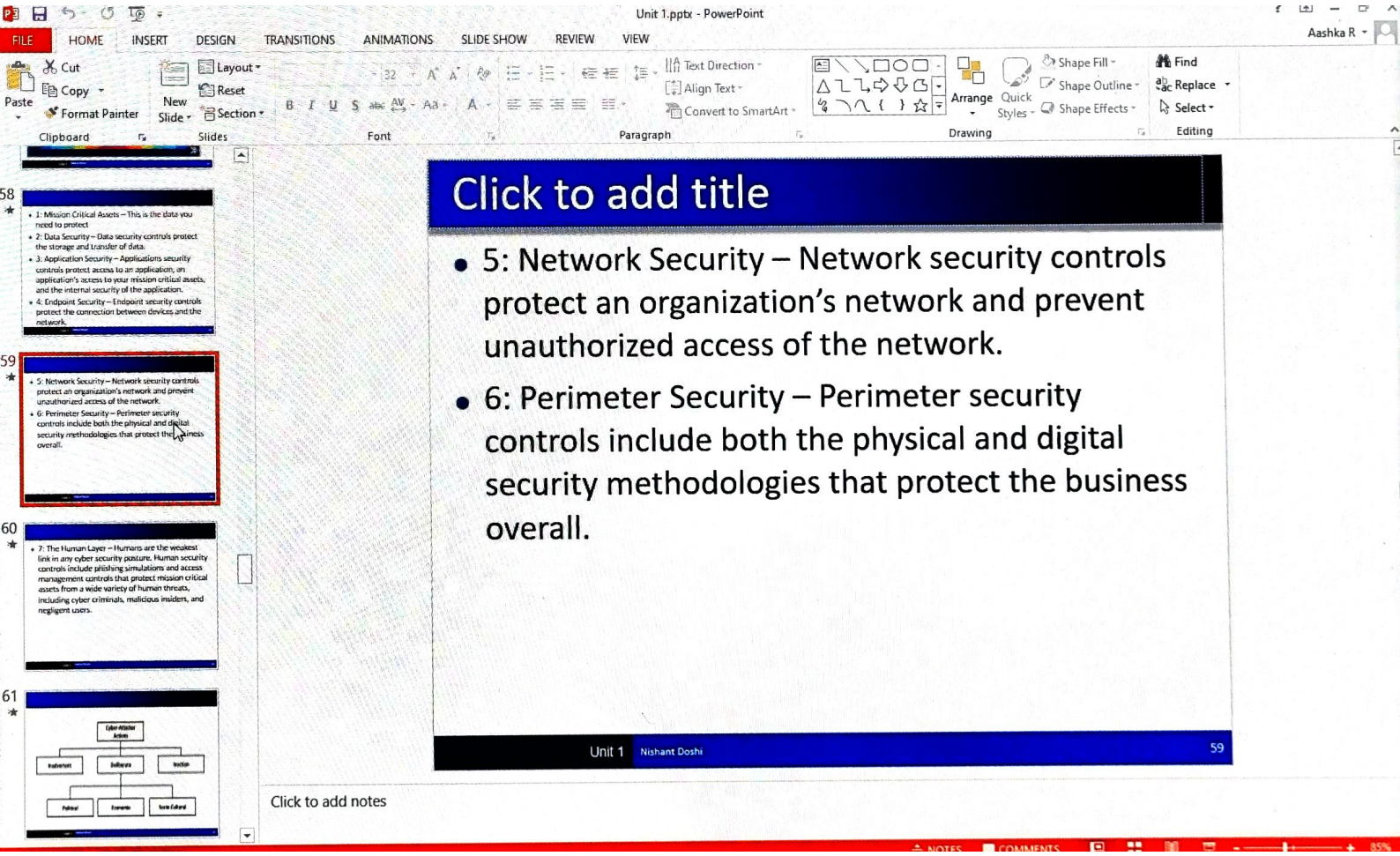
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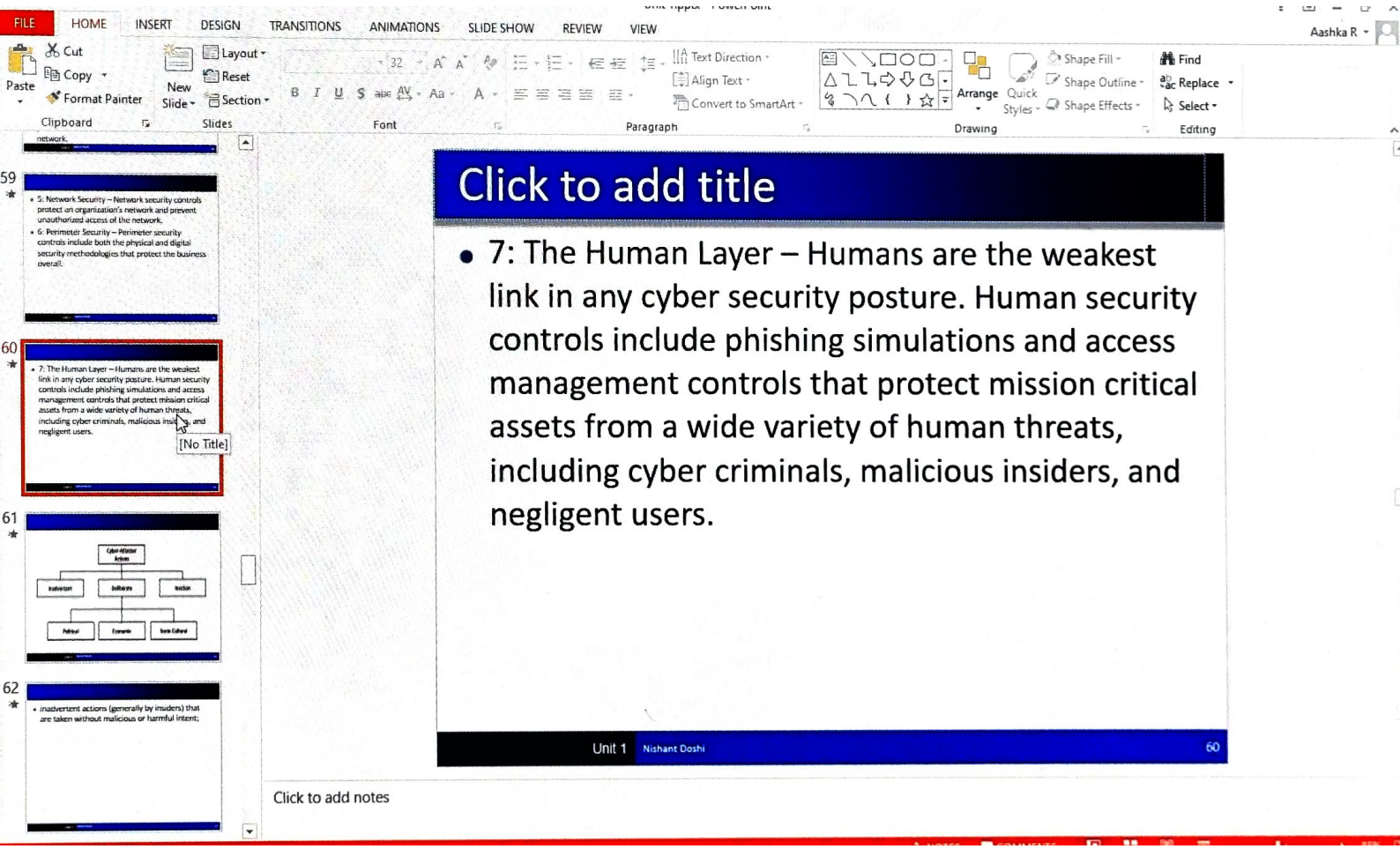
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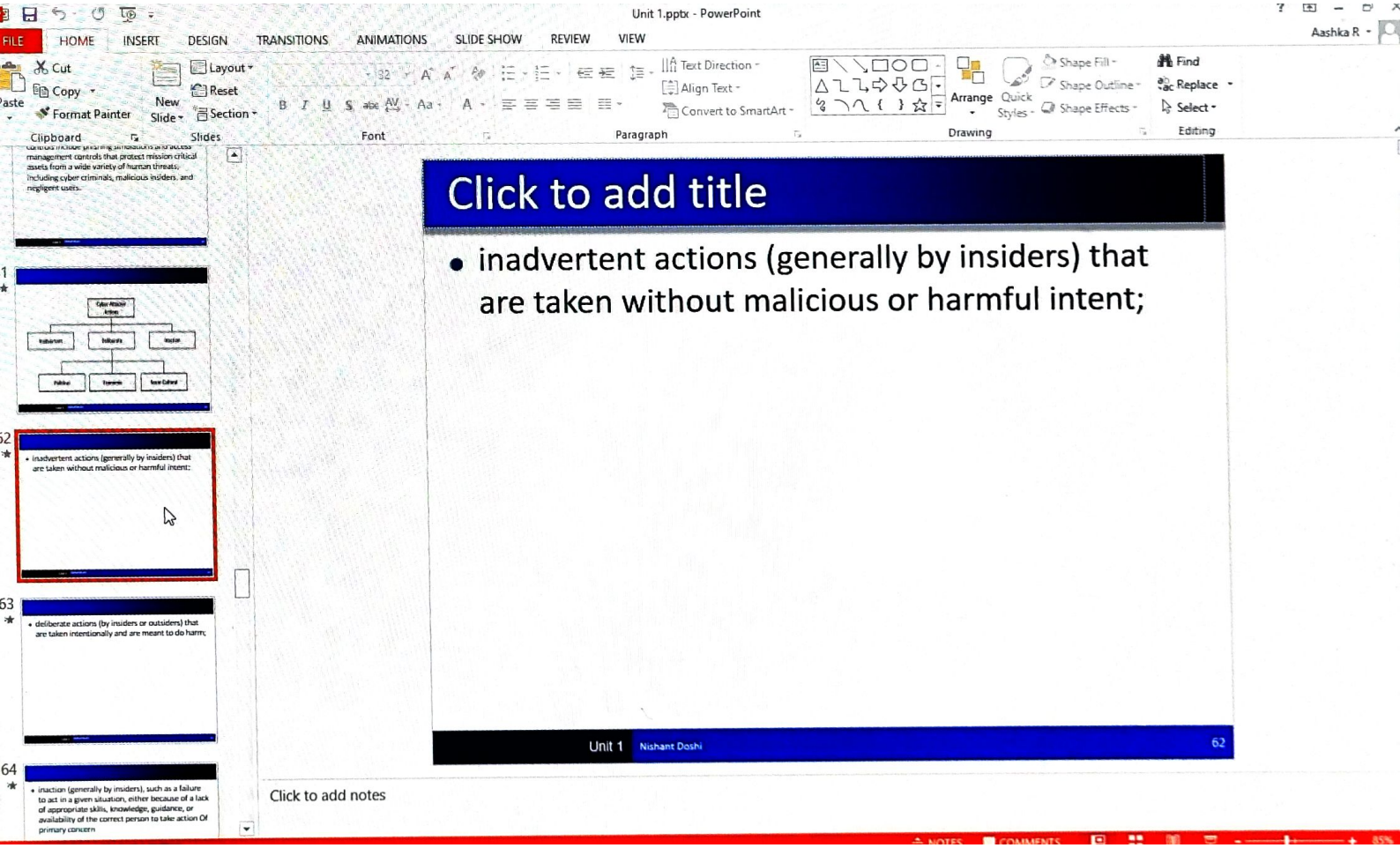
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- inaction (generally by insiders), such as a failure to act in a given situation, either because of a lack of appropriate skills, knowledge, guidance, or availability of the correct person to take action Of primary concern

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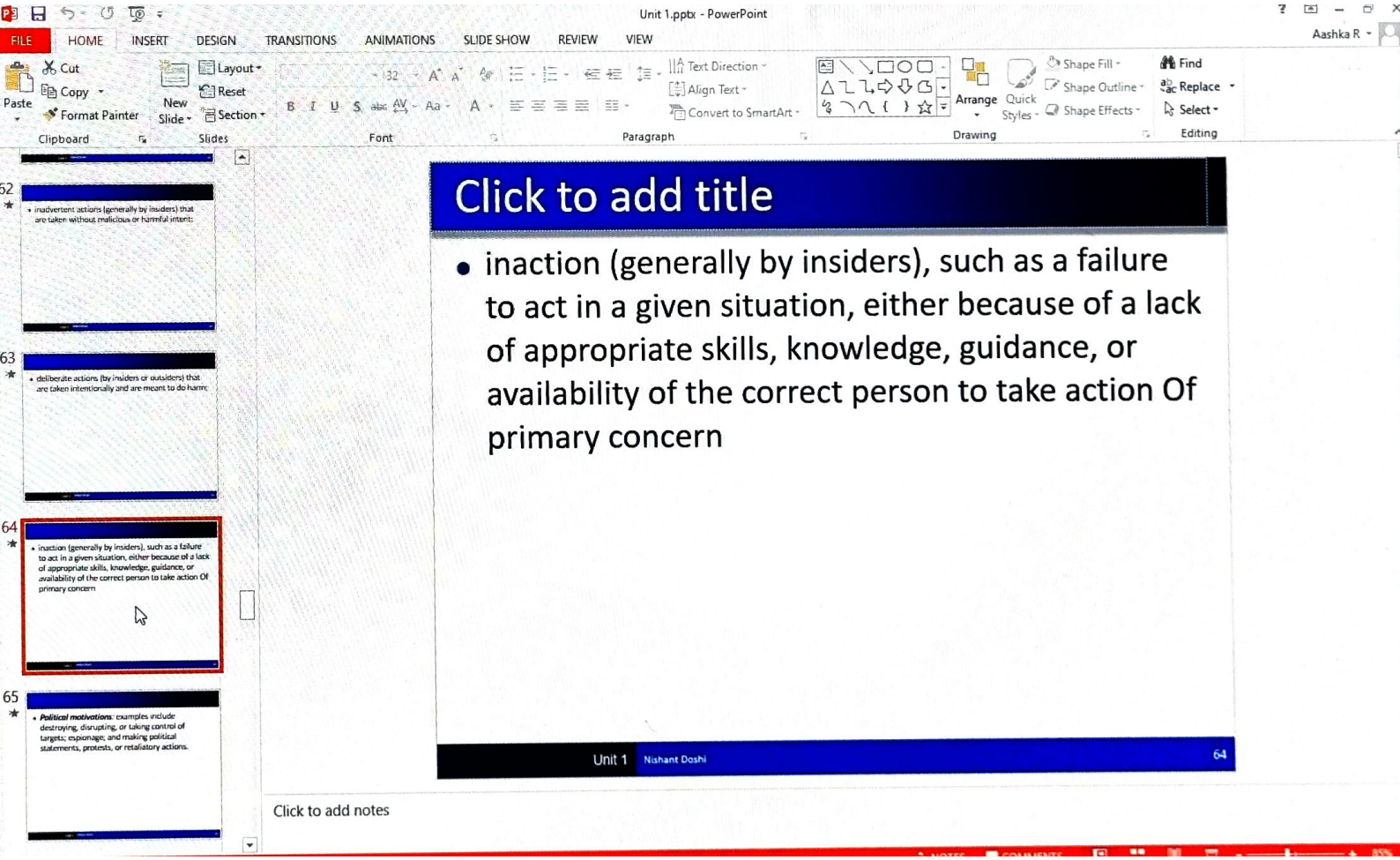
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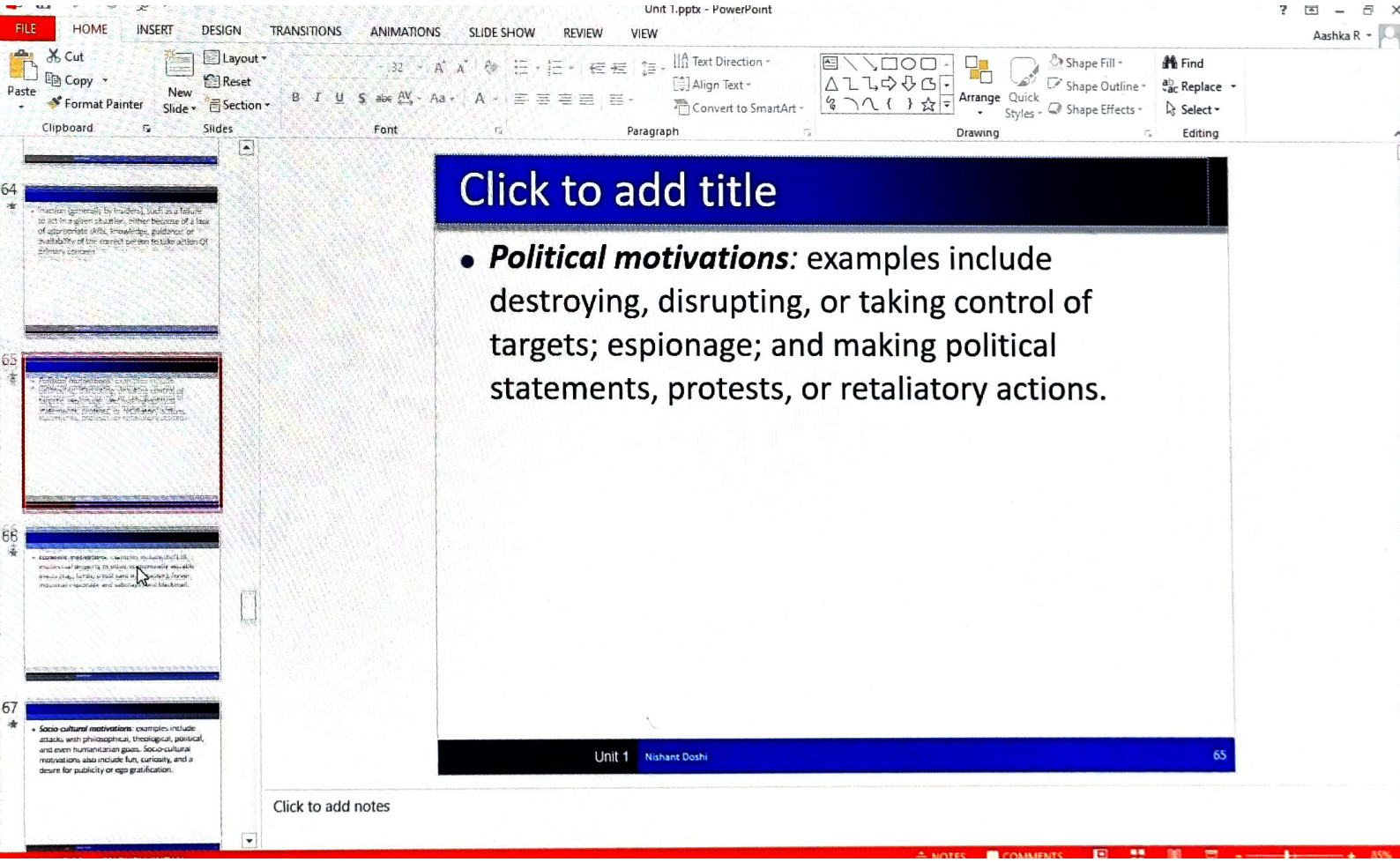
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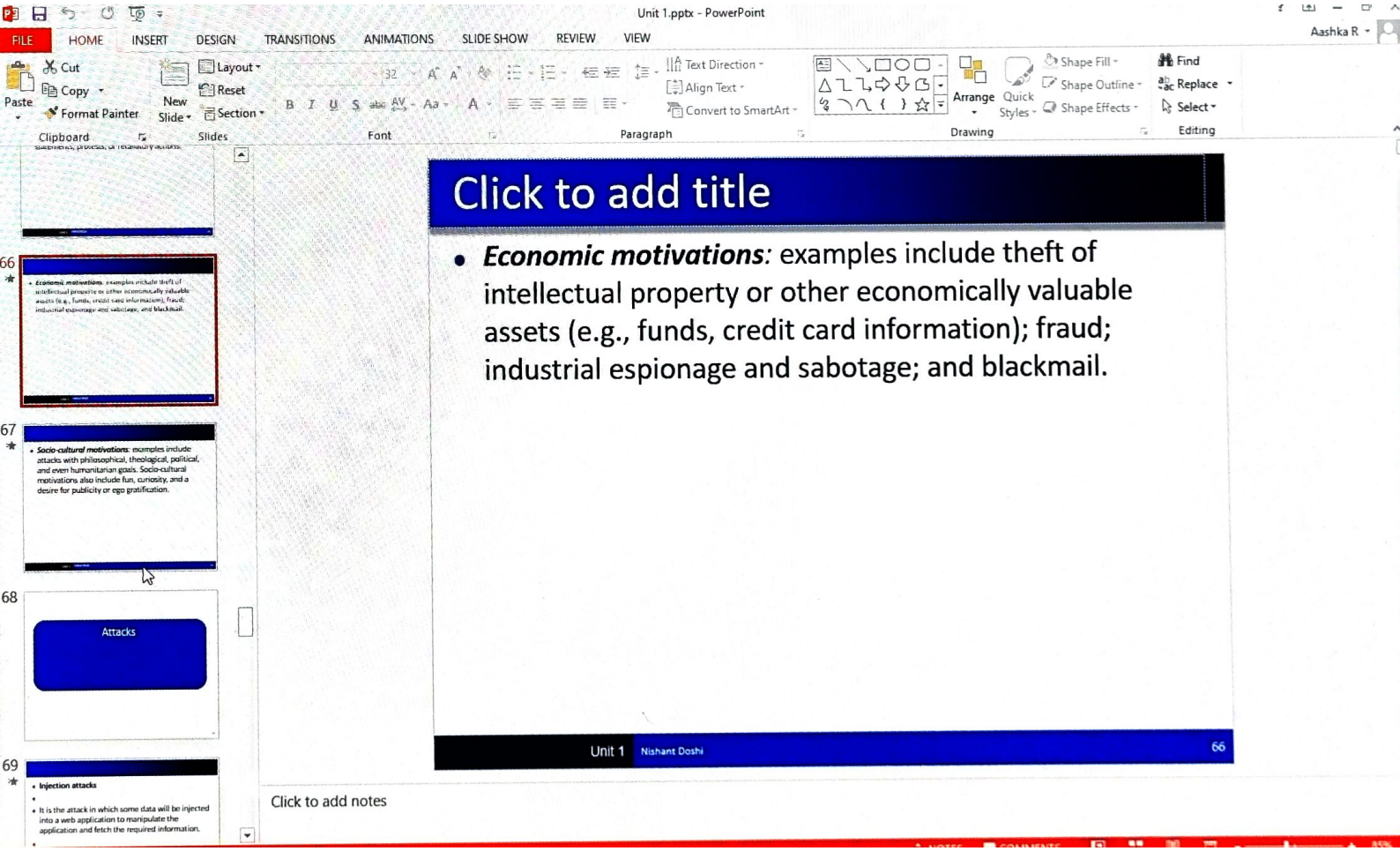
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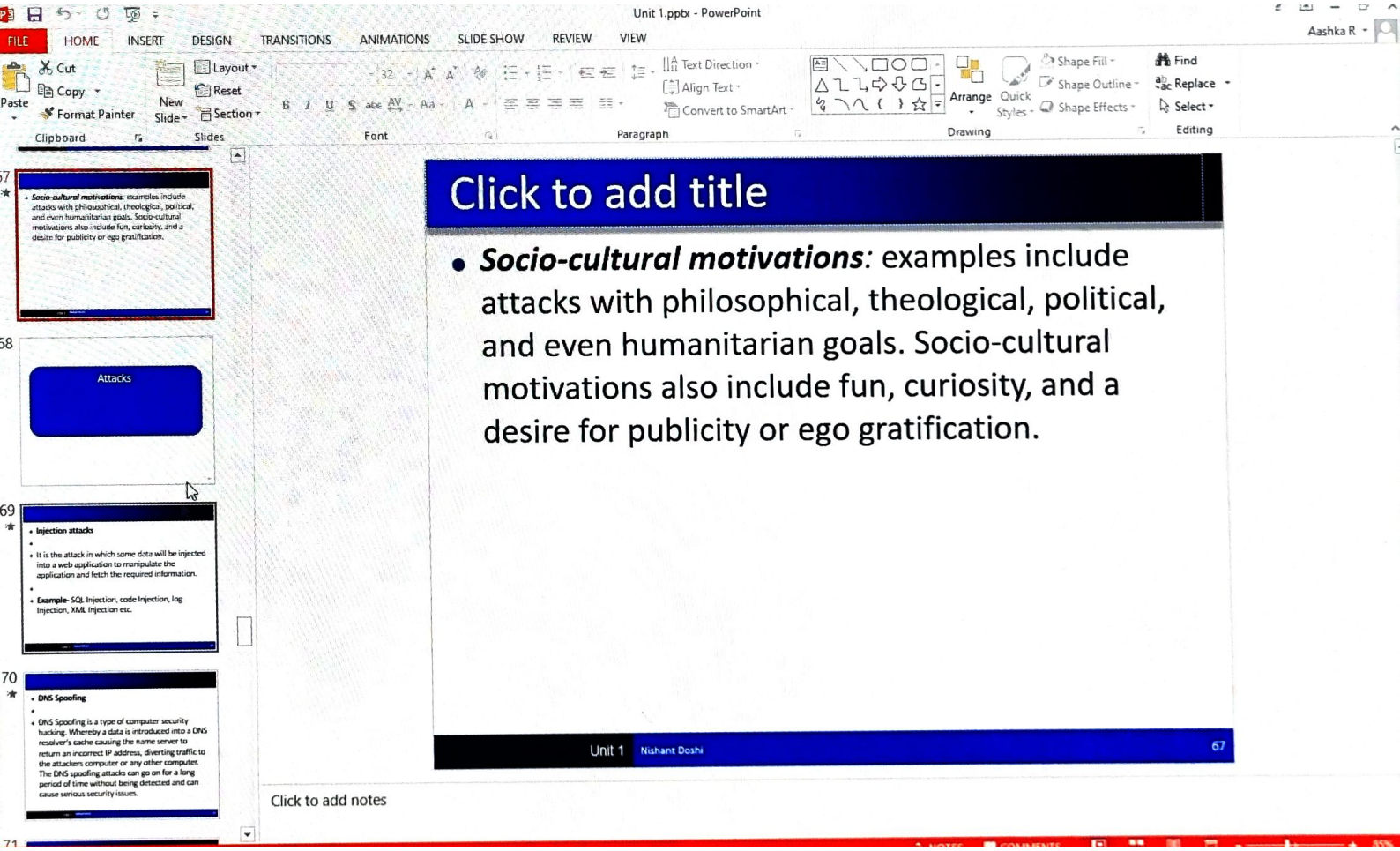
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71
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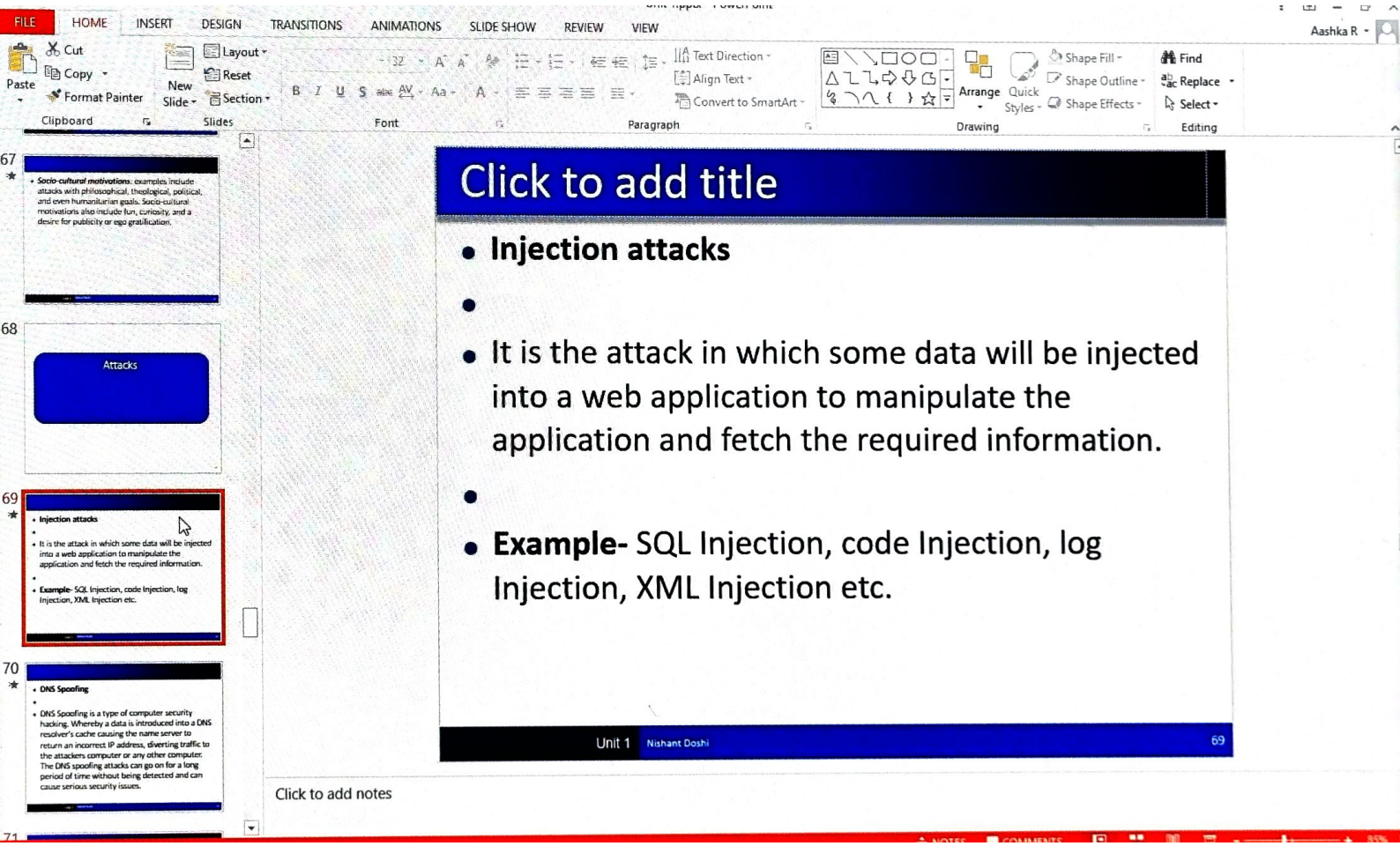
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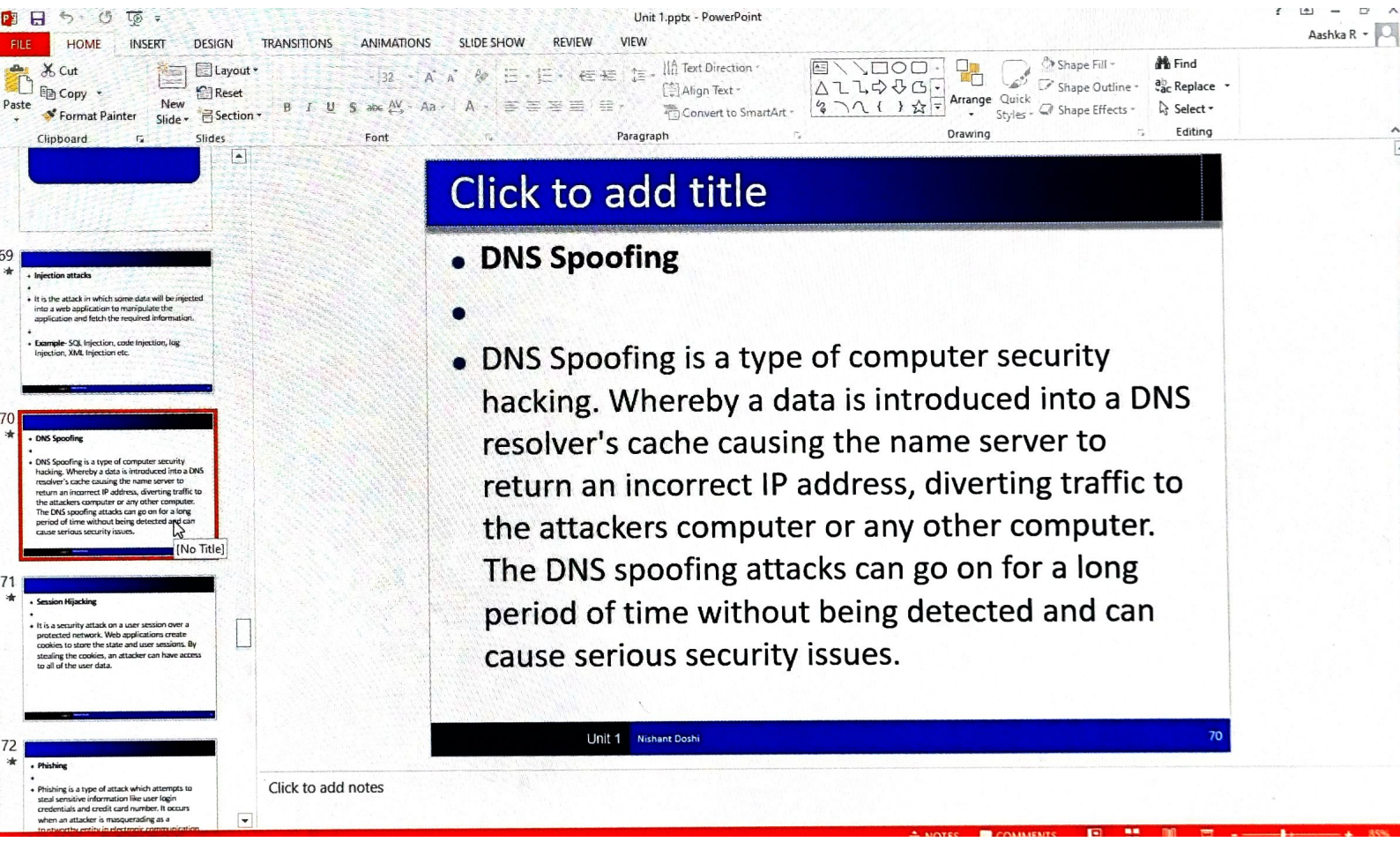
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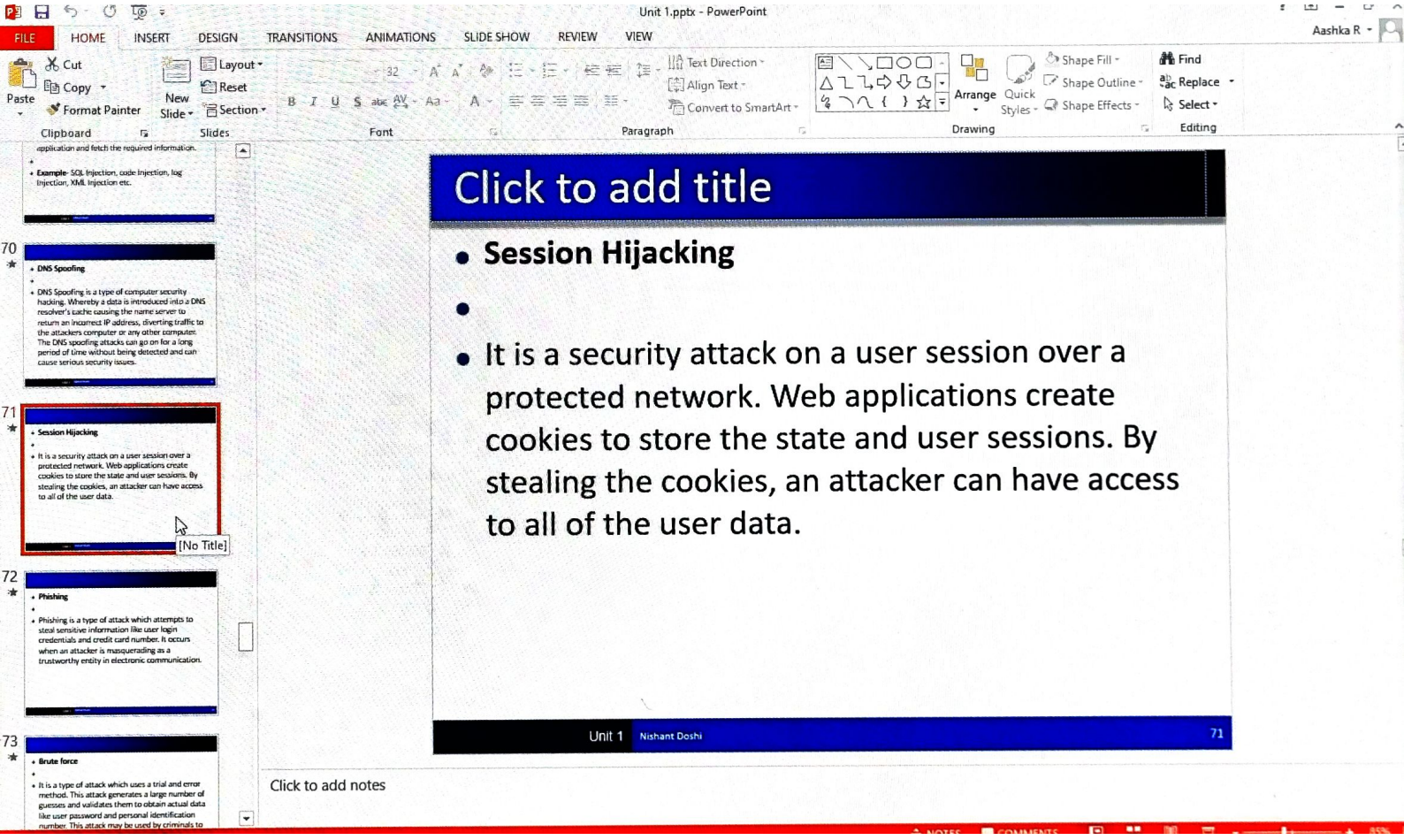
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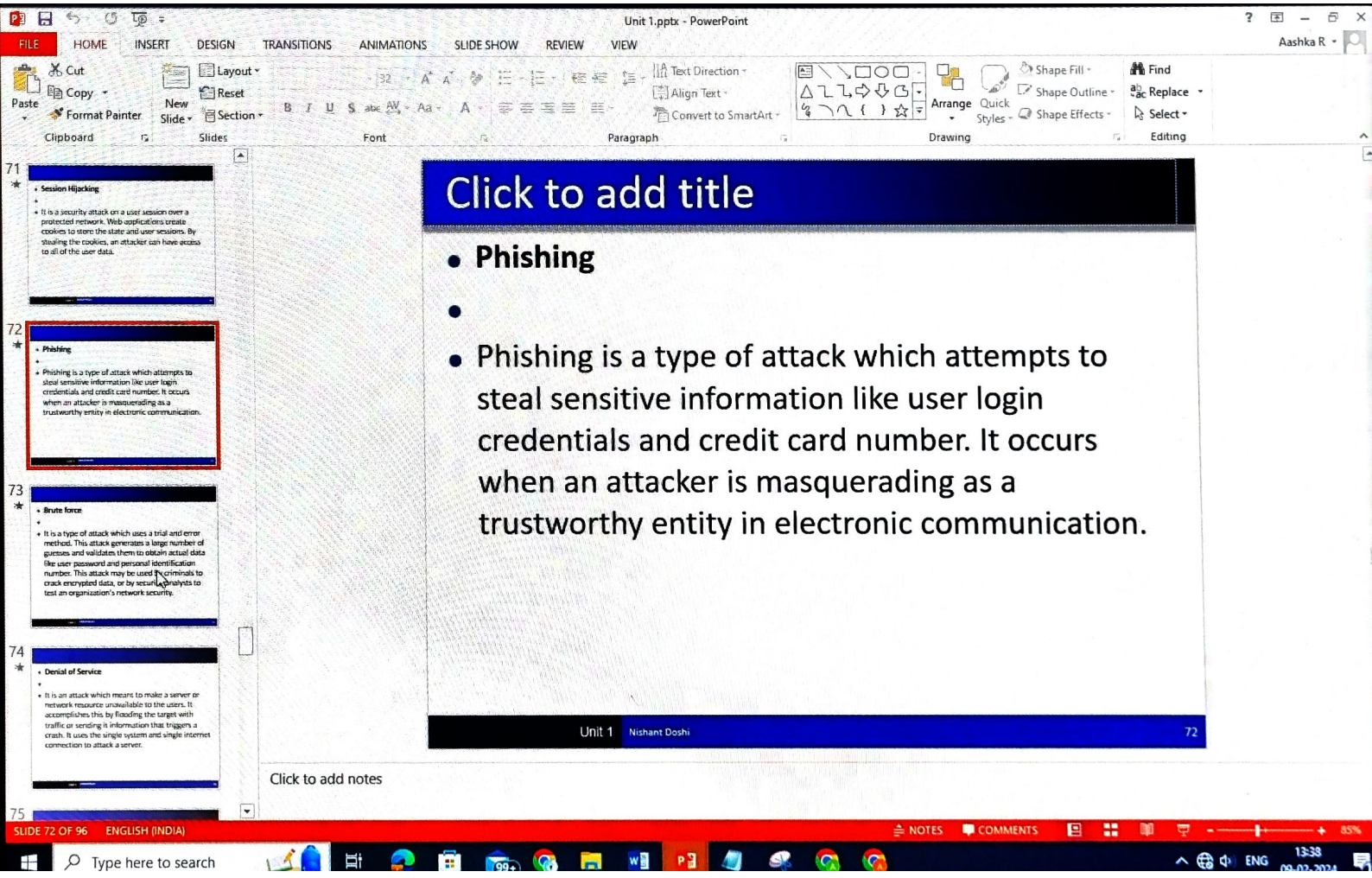
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Nishant Doshi
72
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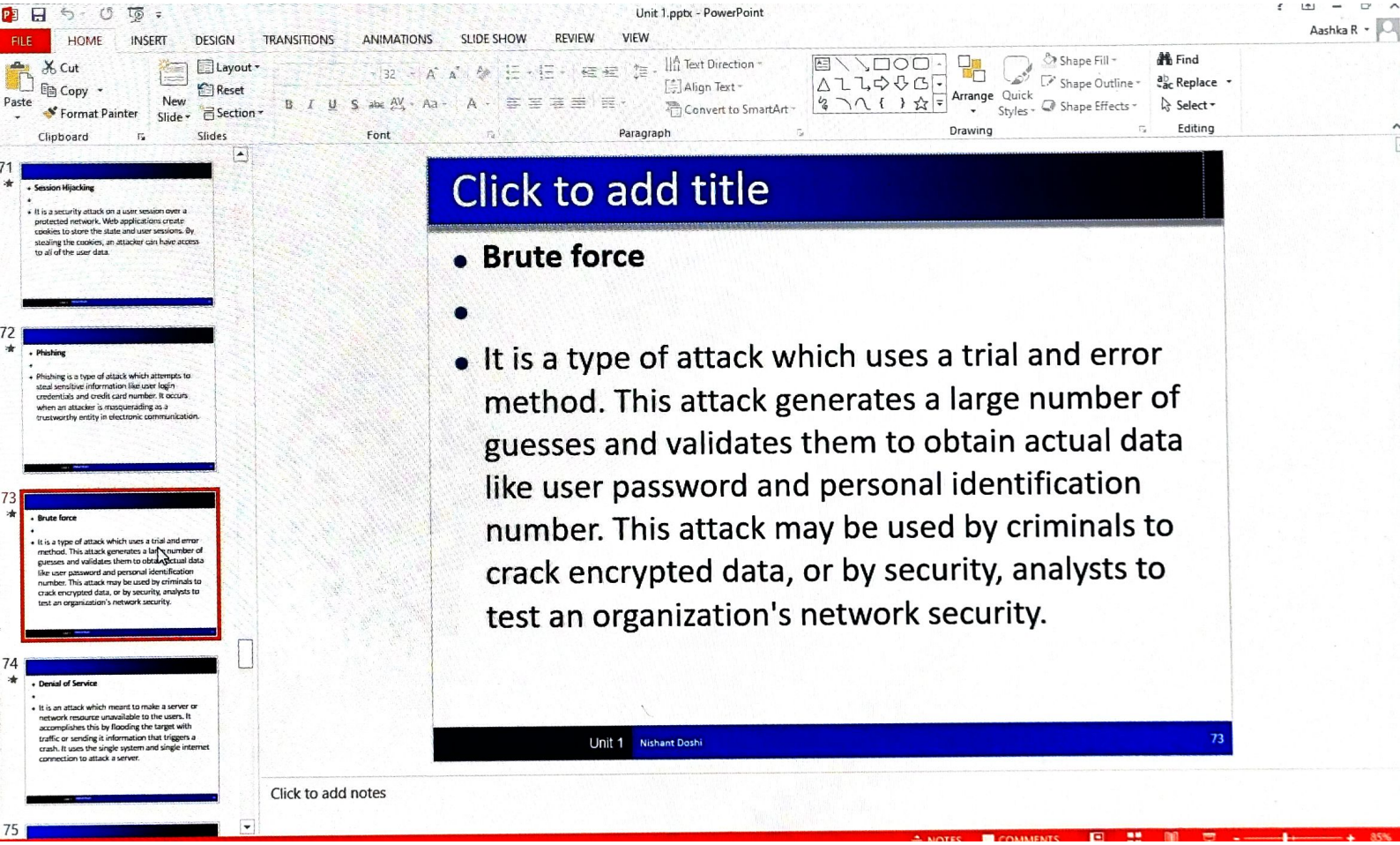
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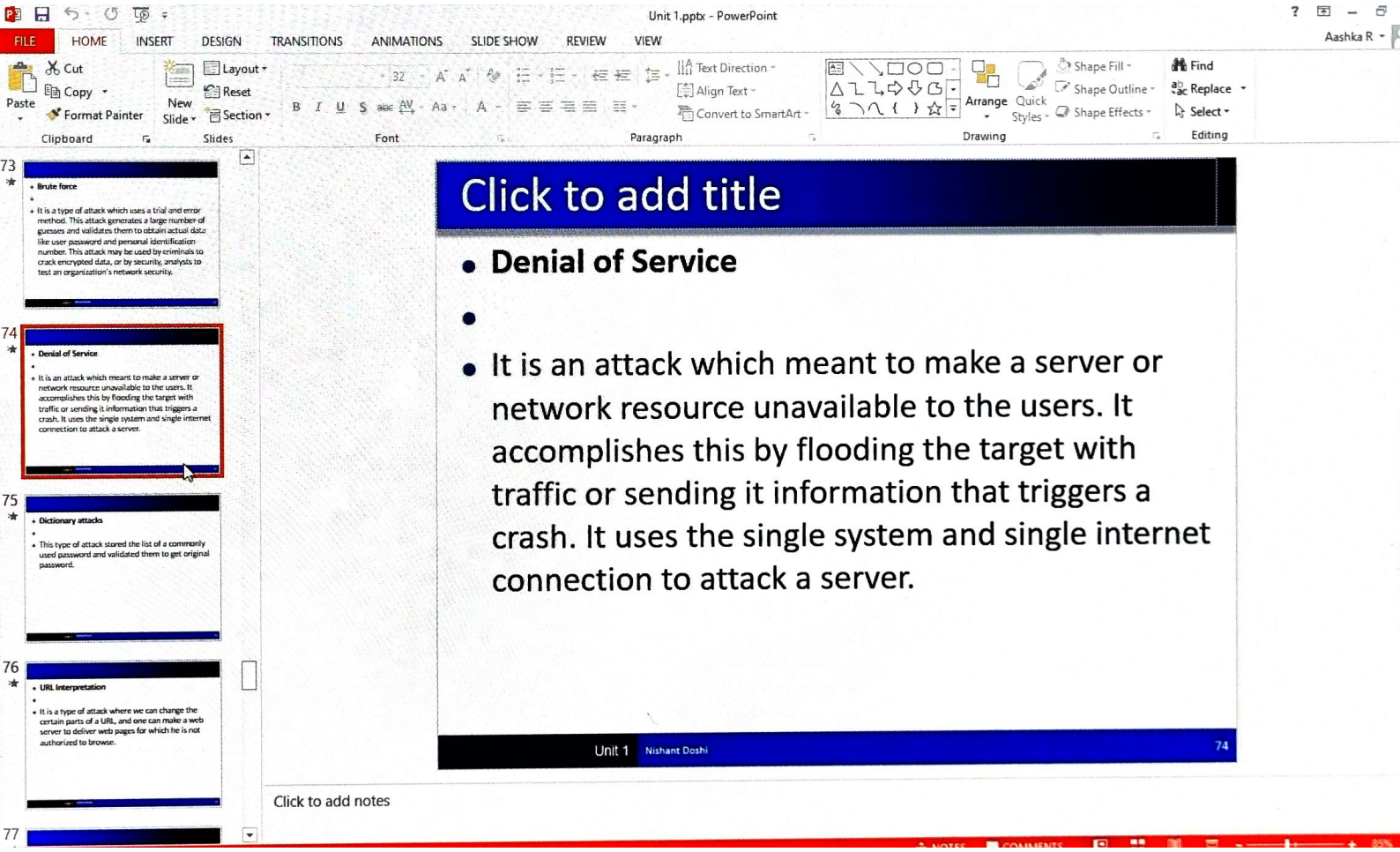
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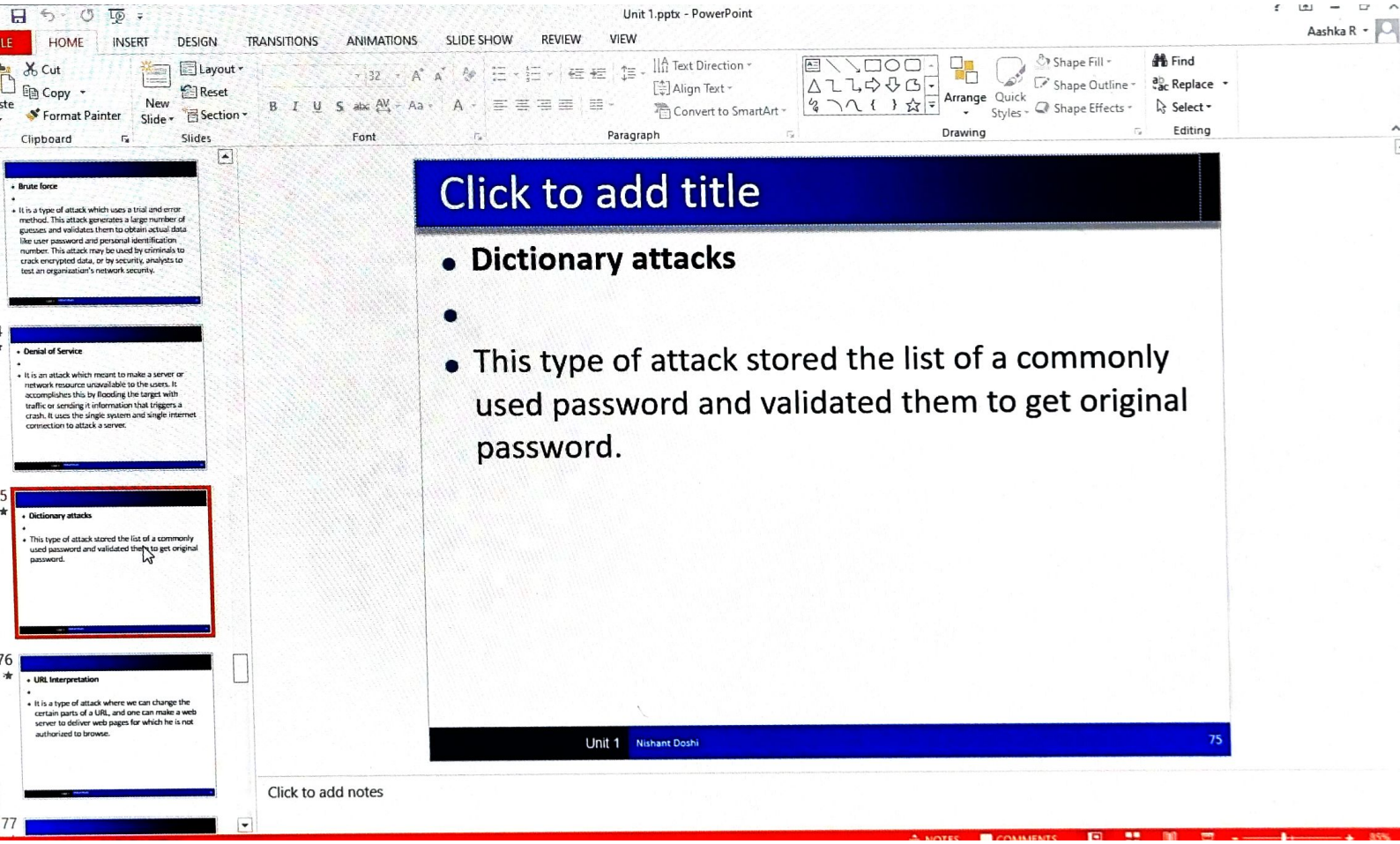
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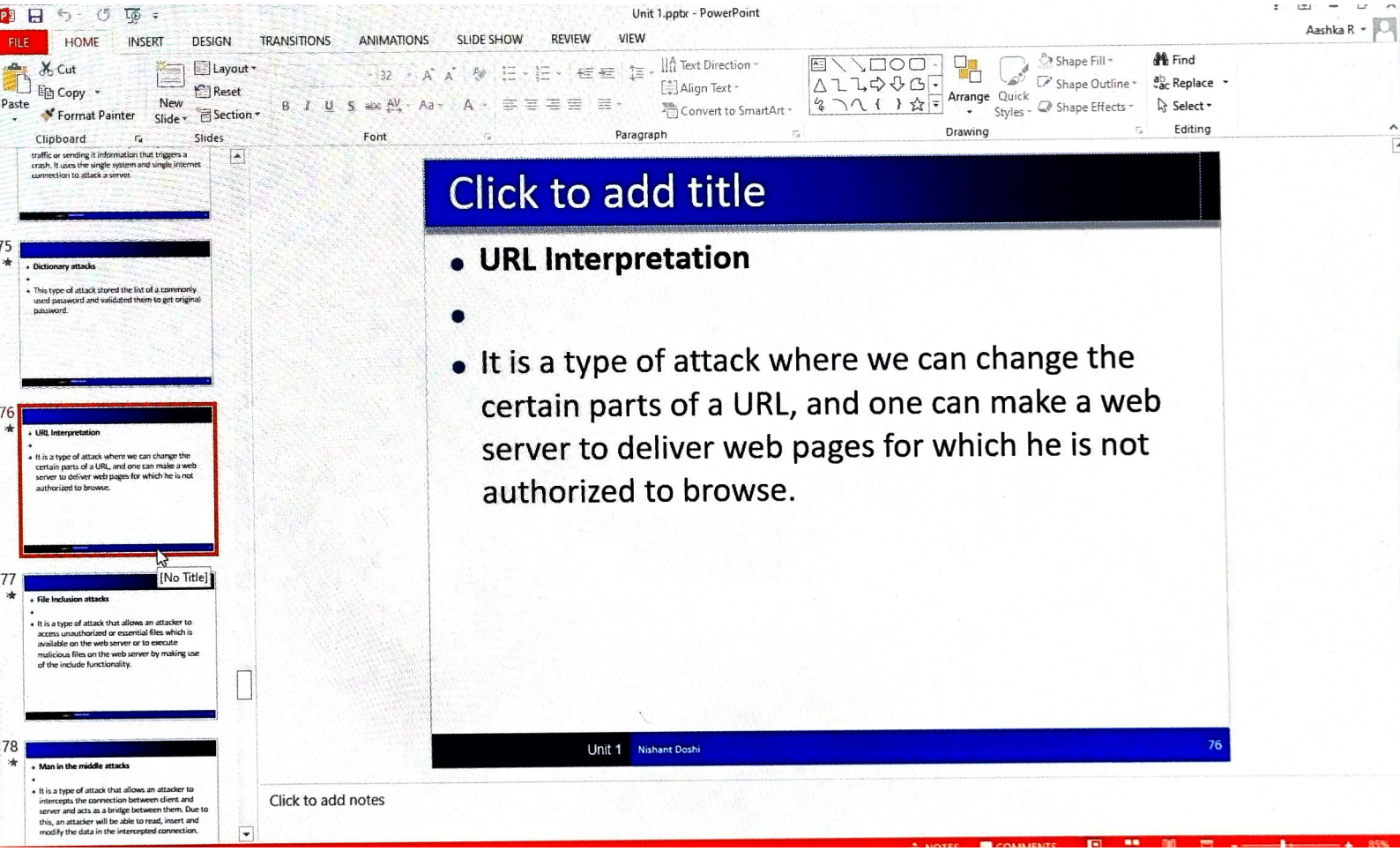
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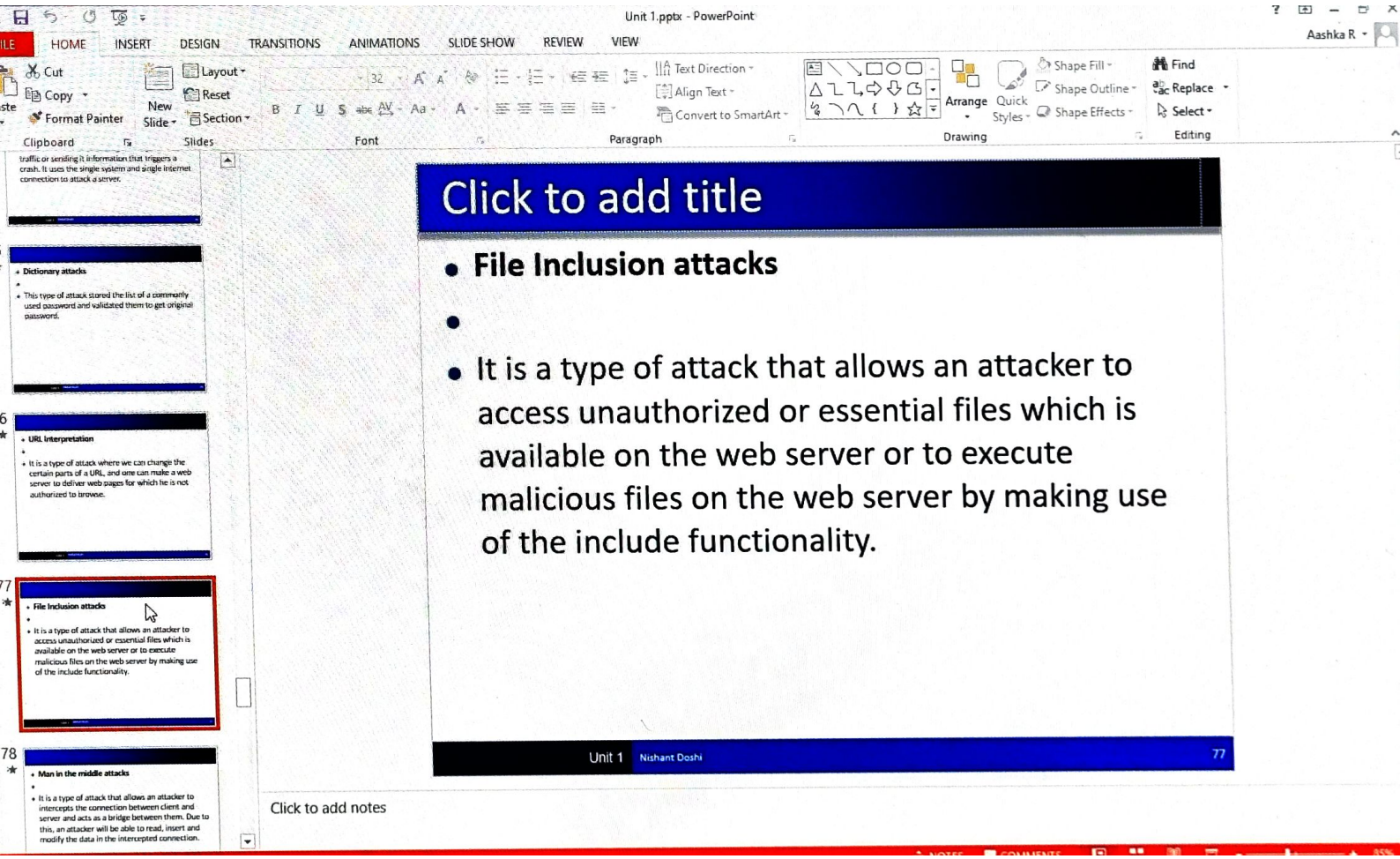
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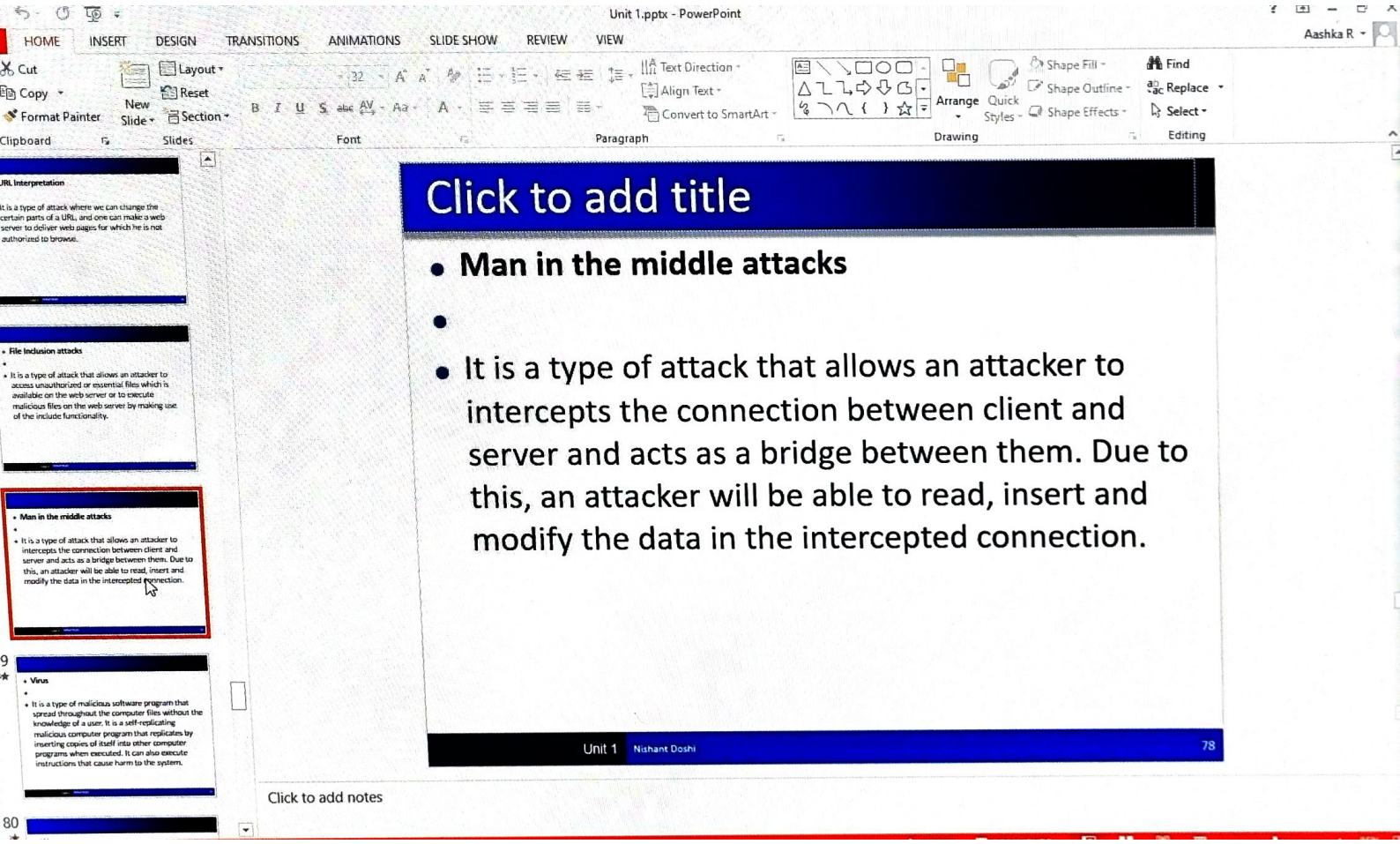
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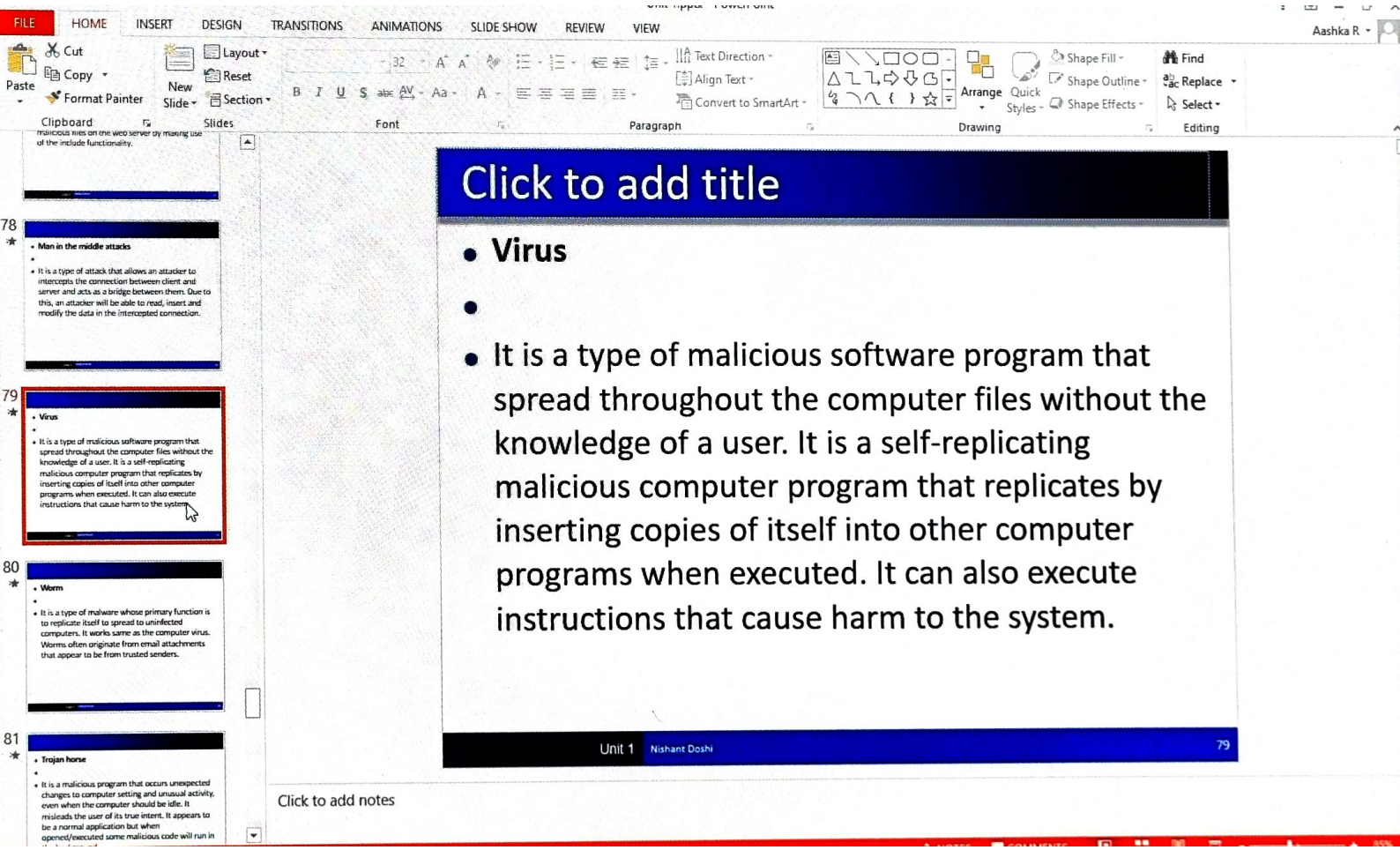
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Worm
It is a type of malware whose primary function is to replicate itself to spread to uninfected computers. It works same as the computer virus. Worms often originate from email attachments that appear to be from trusted senders.
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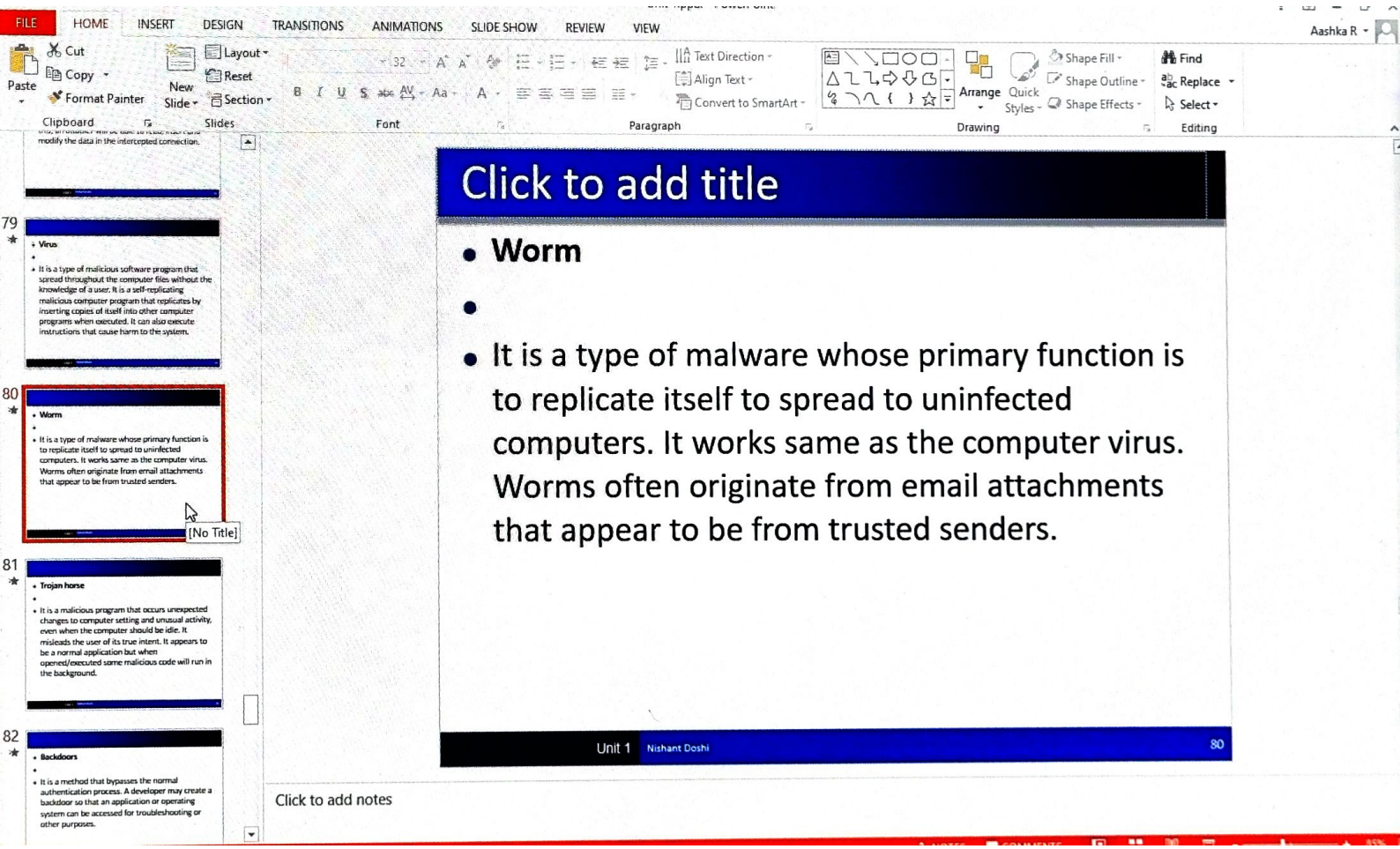
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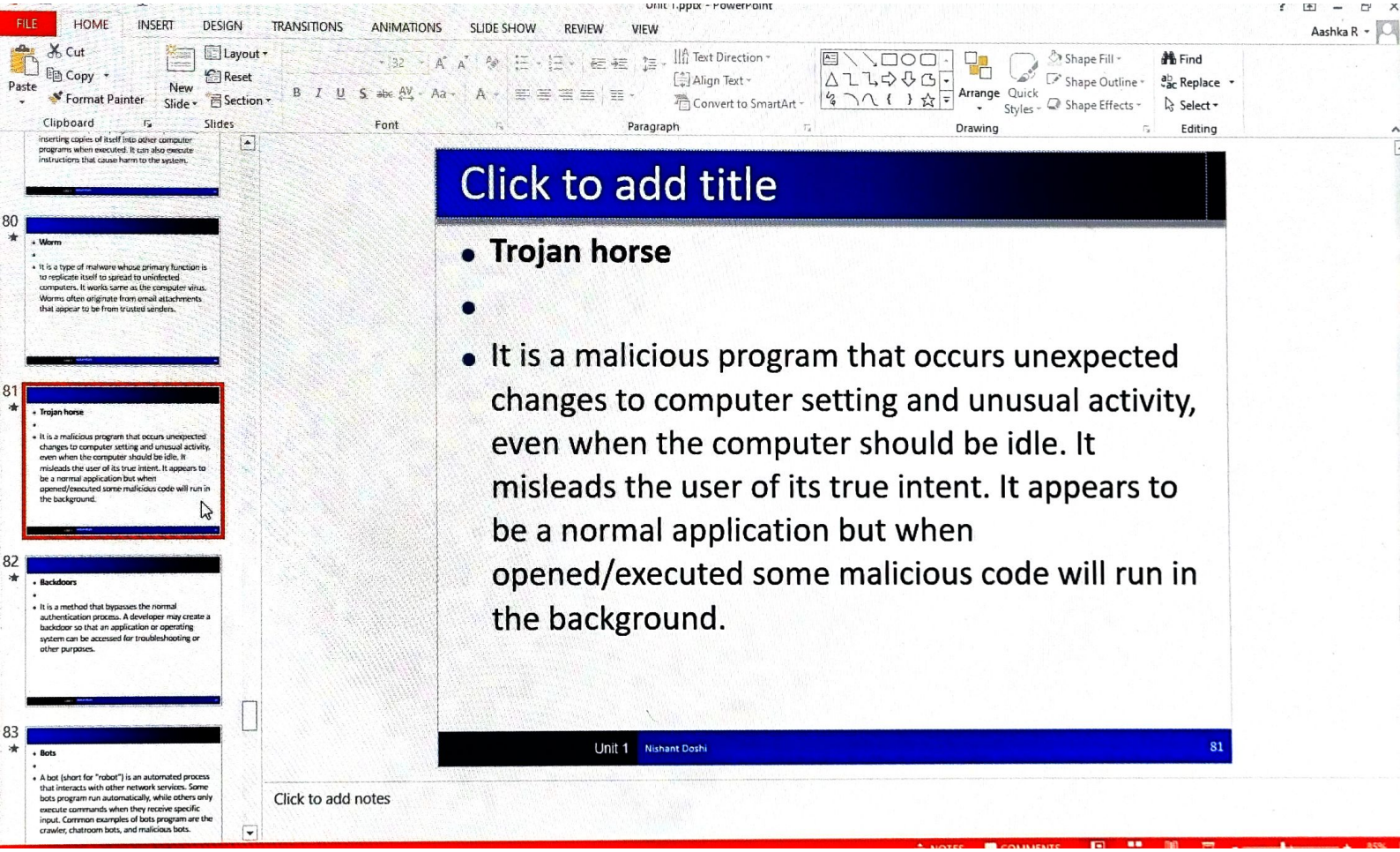
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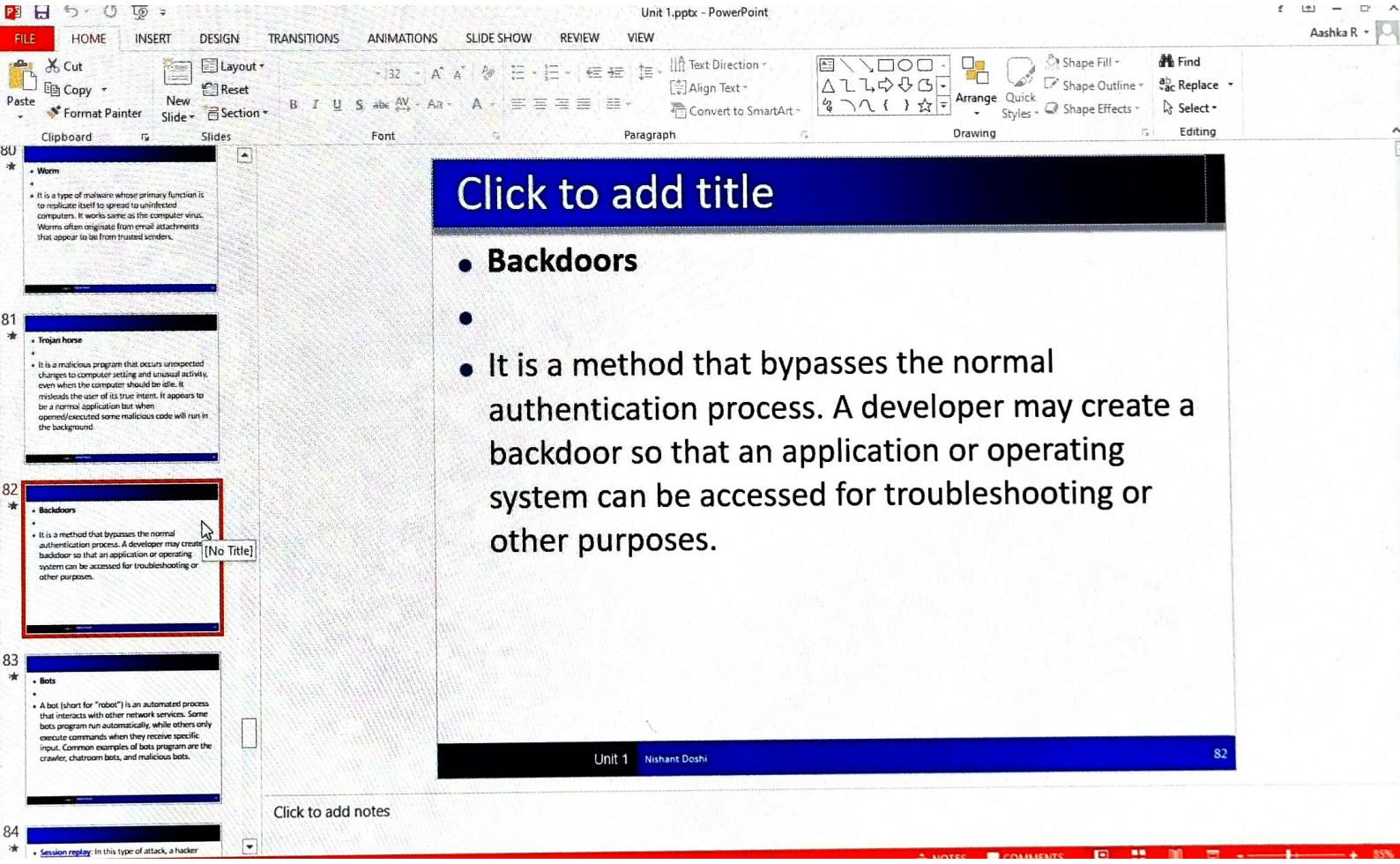
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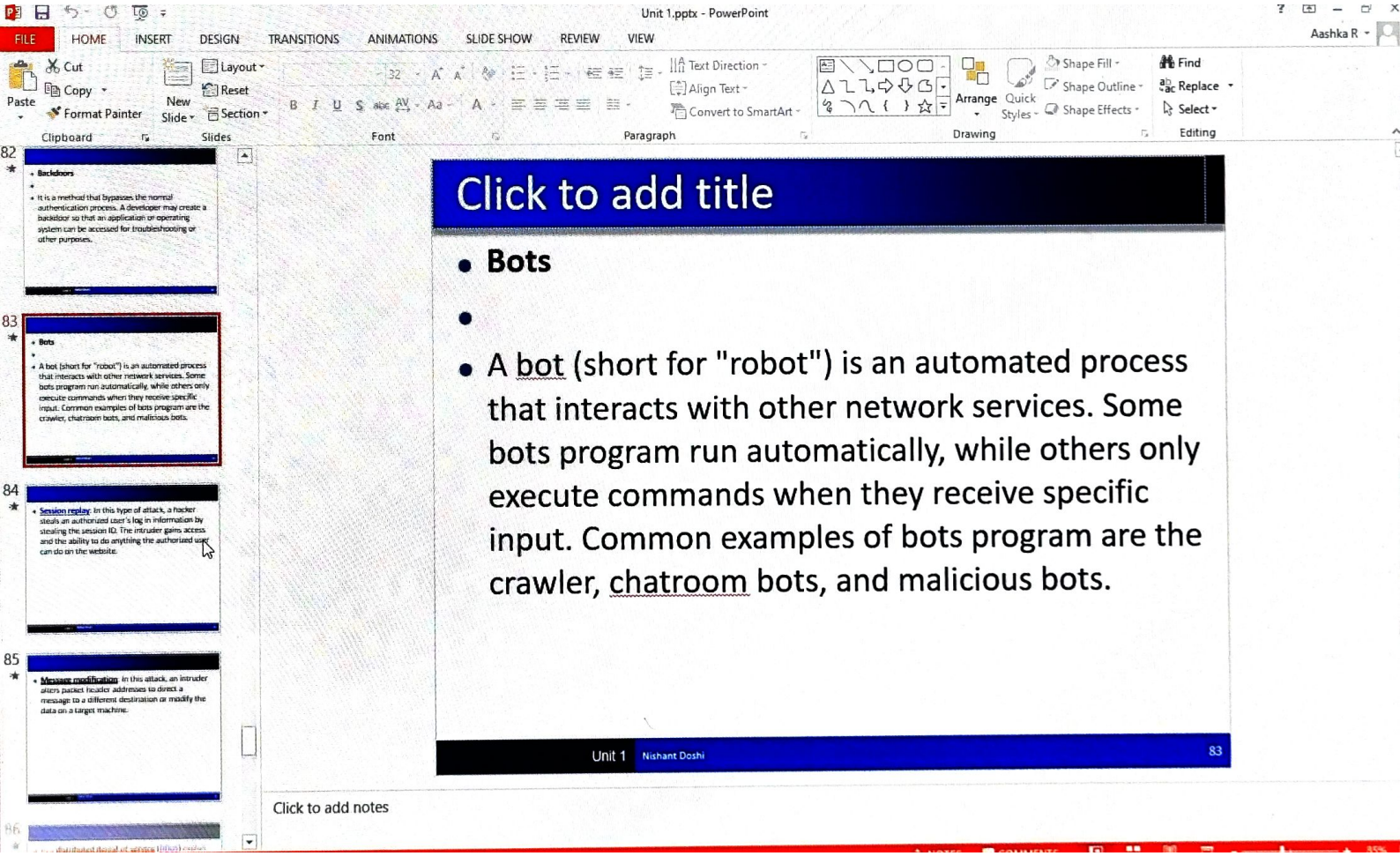
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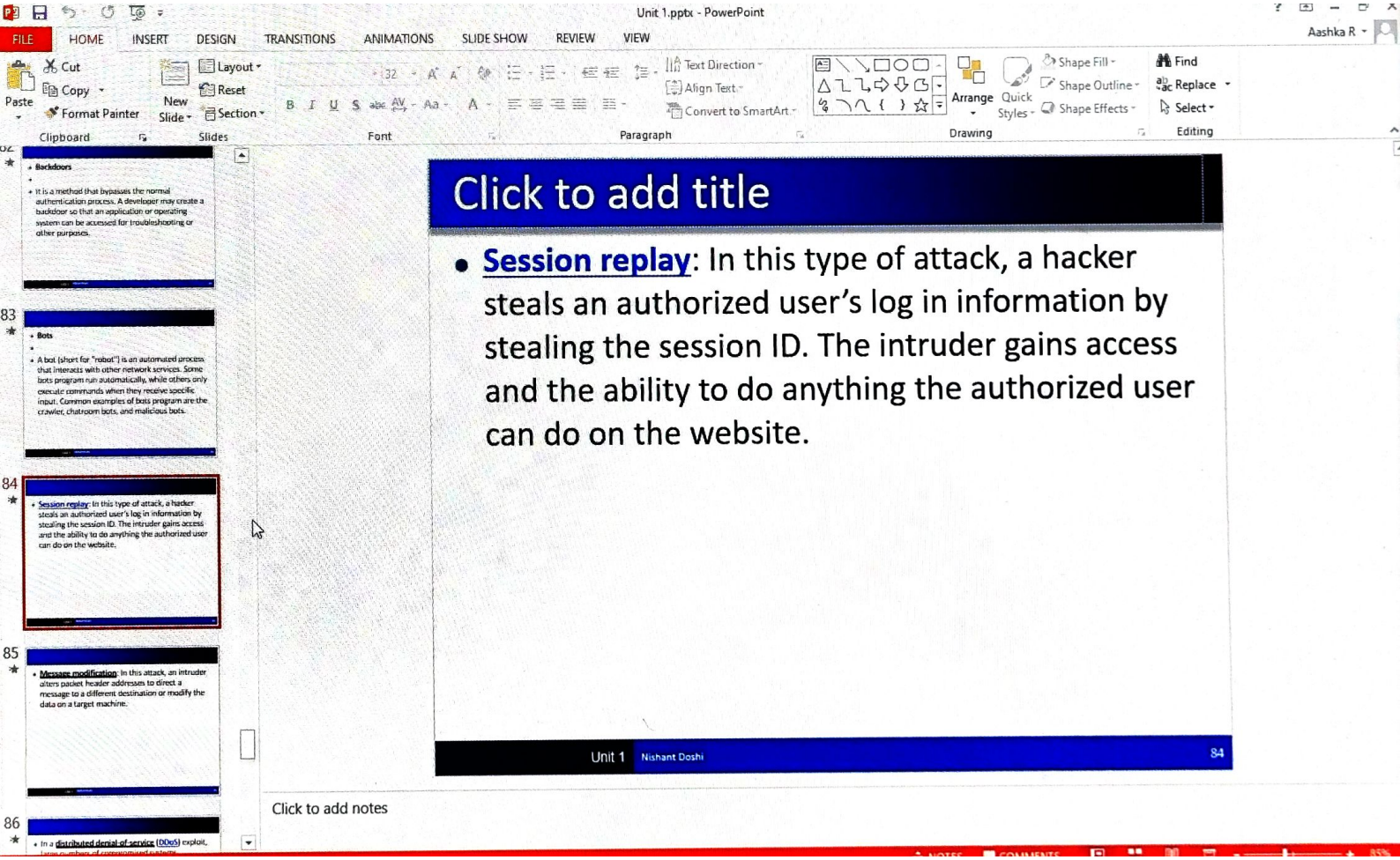
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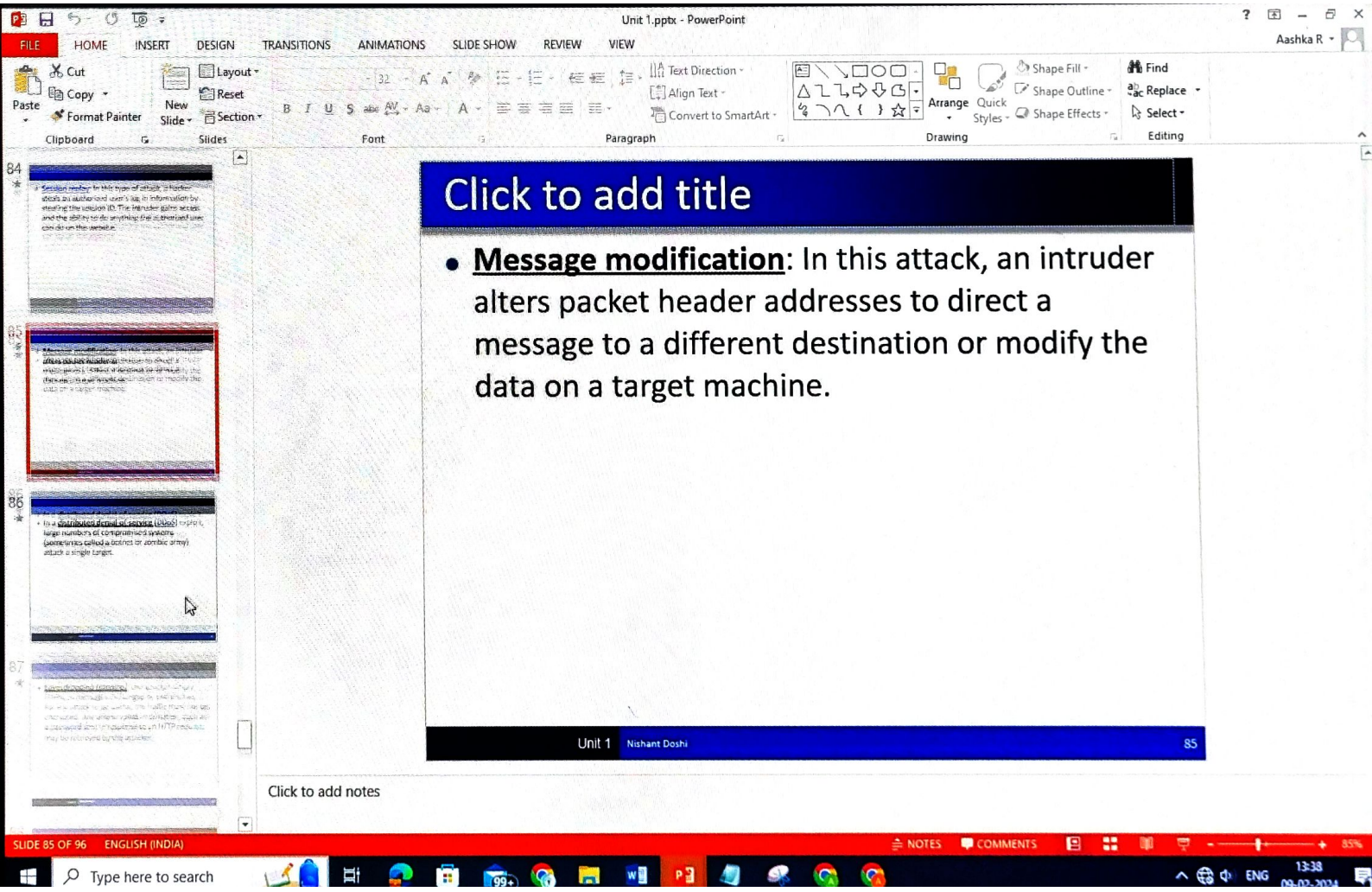
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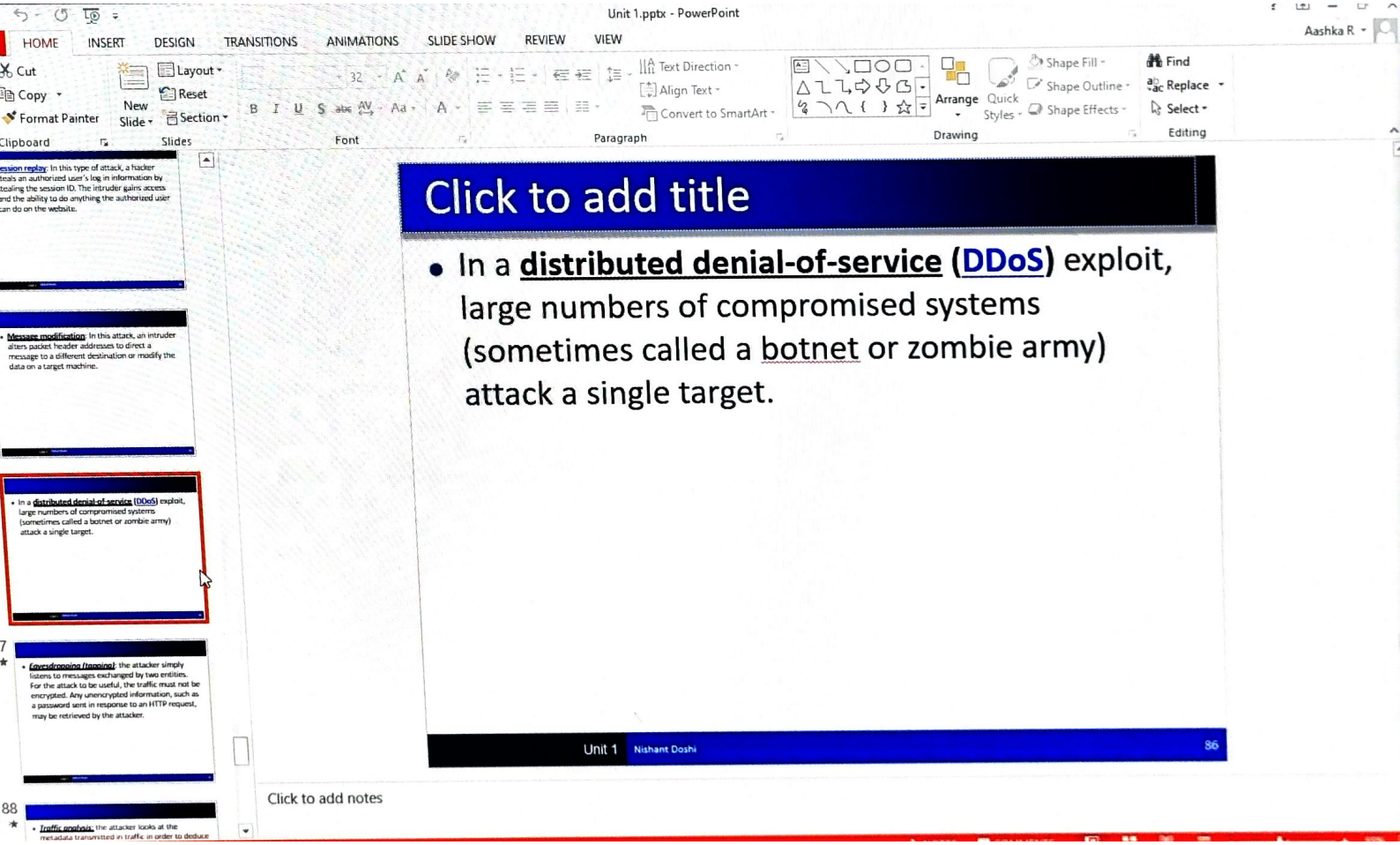
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86
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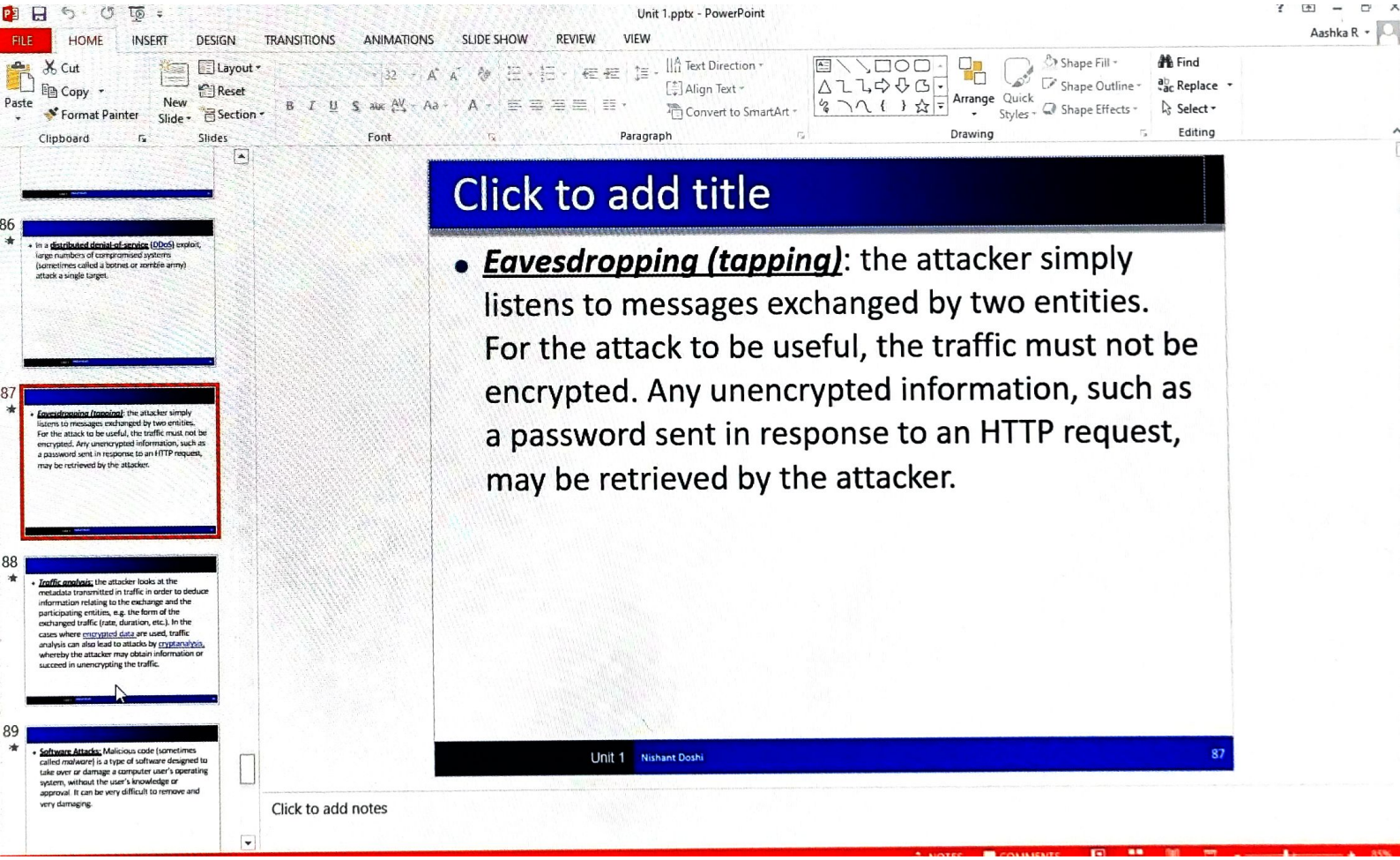
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Eavesdropping (tapping): the attacker simply listens to messages exchanged by two entities. For the attack to be useful, the traffic must not be encrypted. Any unencrypted information, such as a password sent in response to an HTTP request, may be retrieved by the attacker.
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Traffic analysis: the attacker looks at the metadata transmitted in traffic in order to deduce information relating to the exchange and the participating entities, e.g. the form of the exchanged traffic (rate, duration, etc.). In the cases where encrypted data are used, traffic analysis can also lead to attacks by cryptanalysis, whereby the attacker may obtain information or succeed in unencrypting the traffic.
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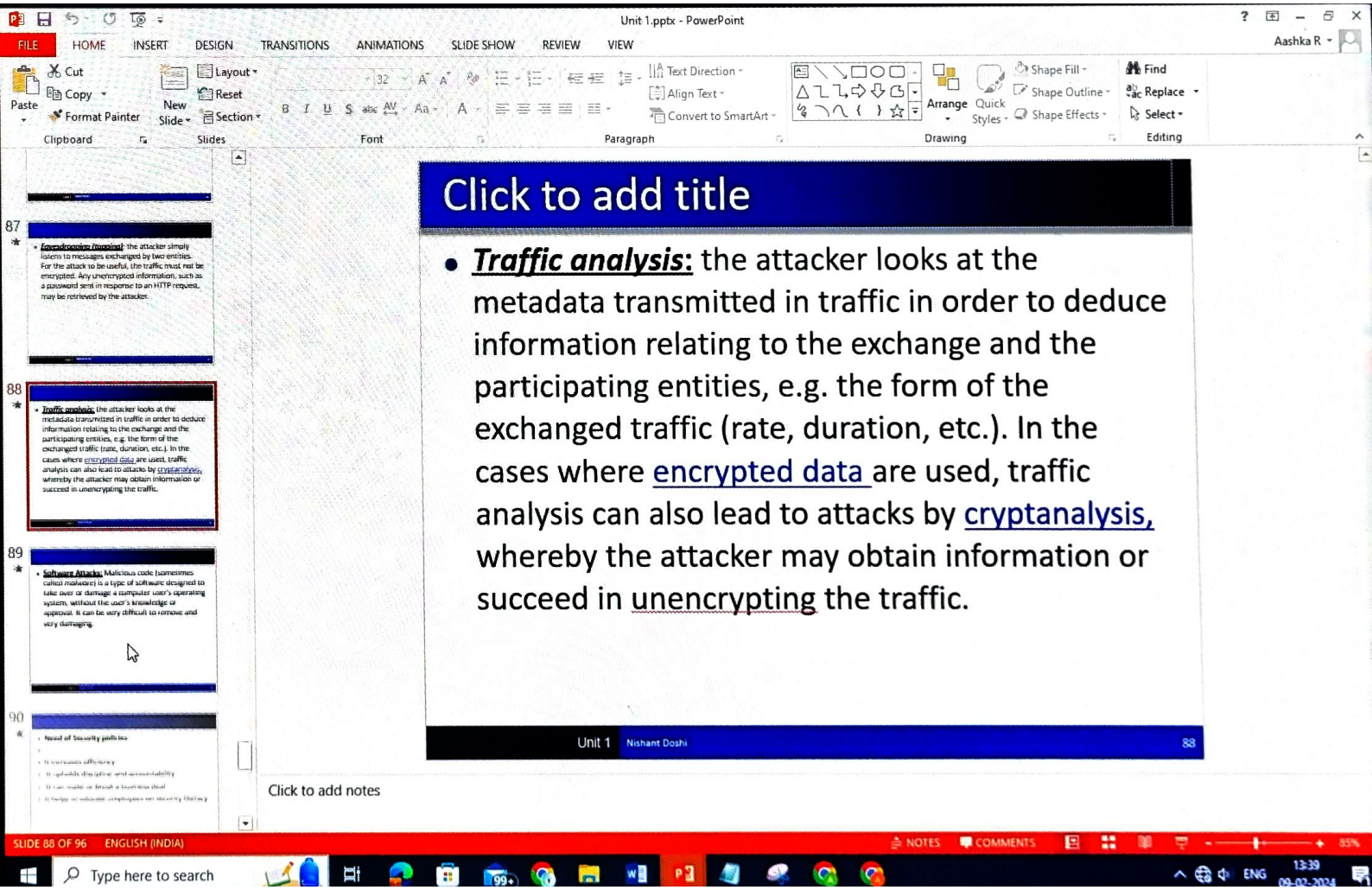
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88
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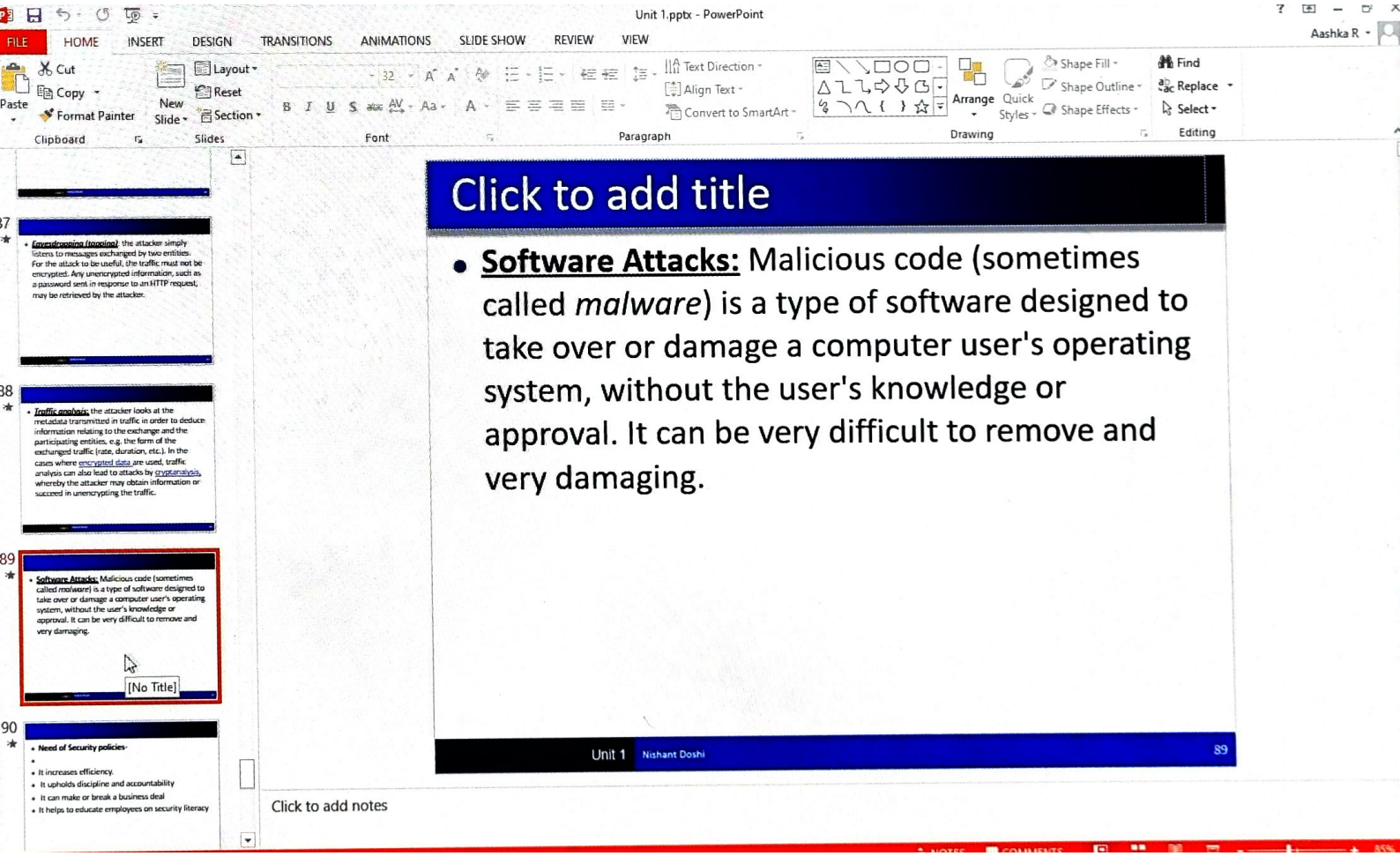
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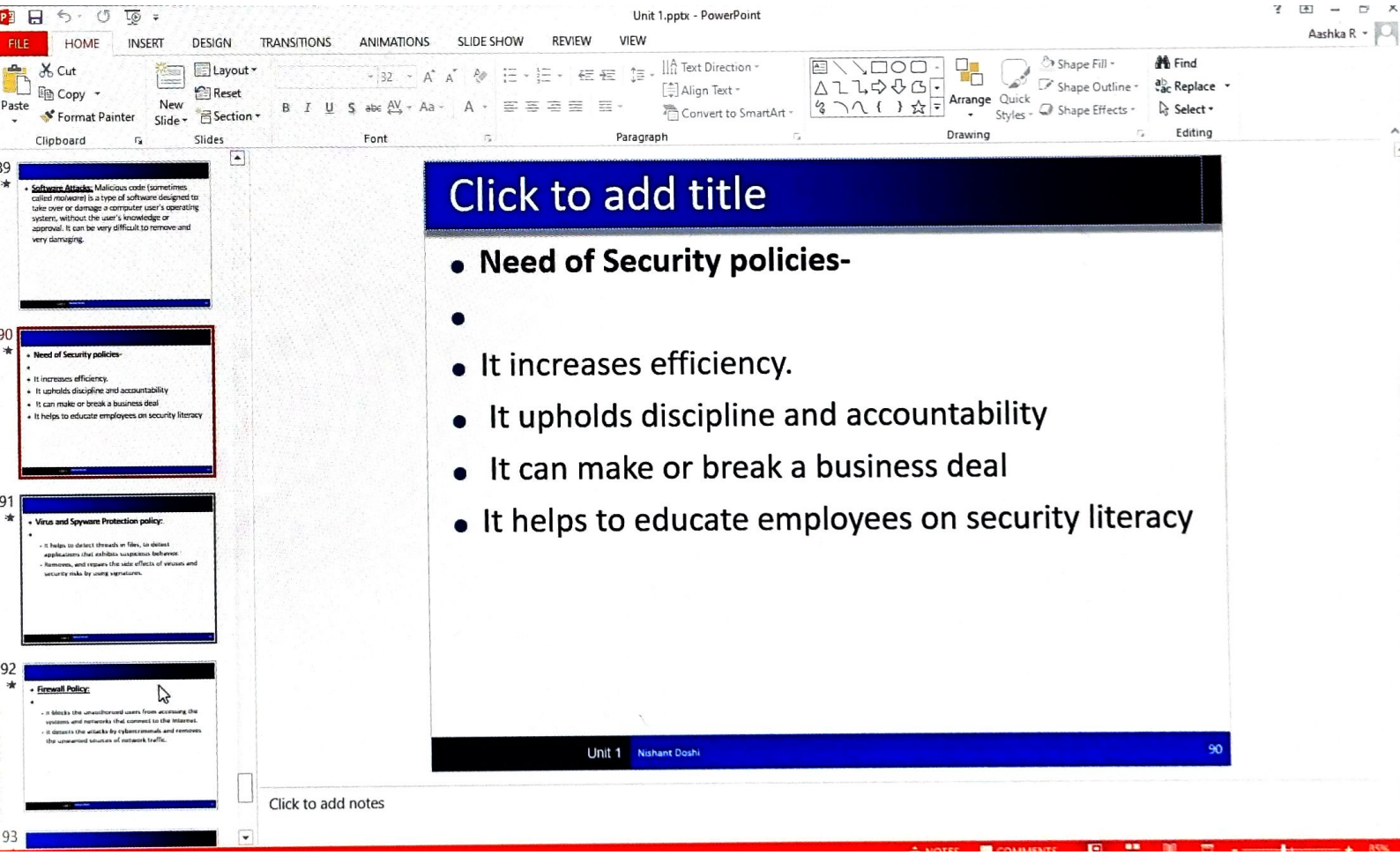
Need of Security policies-
It increases efficiency.
It upholds discipline and accountability
It can make or break a business deal
It helps to educate employees on security literacy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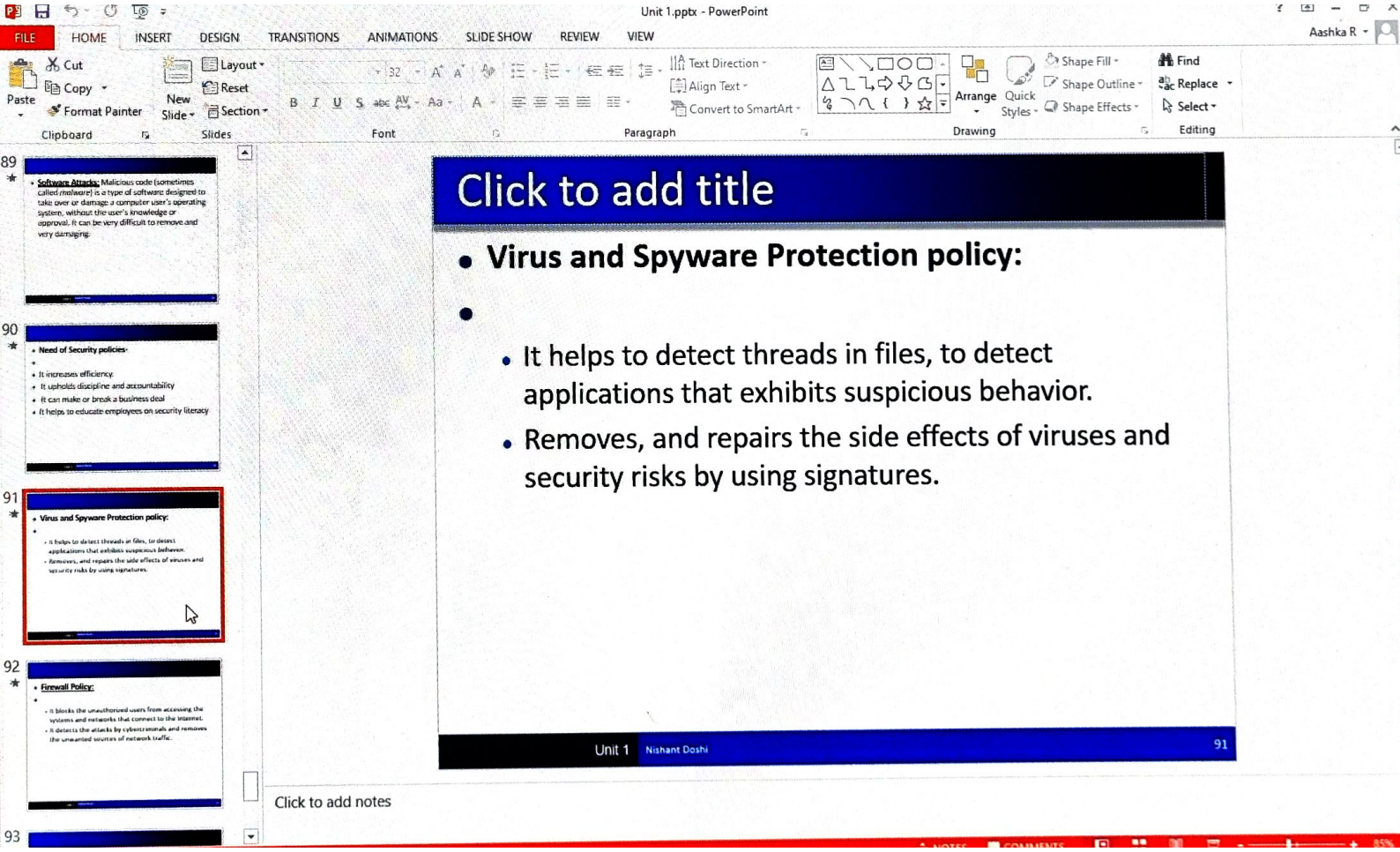
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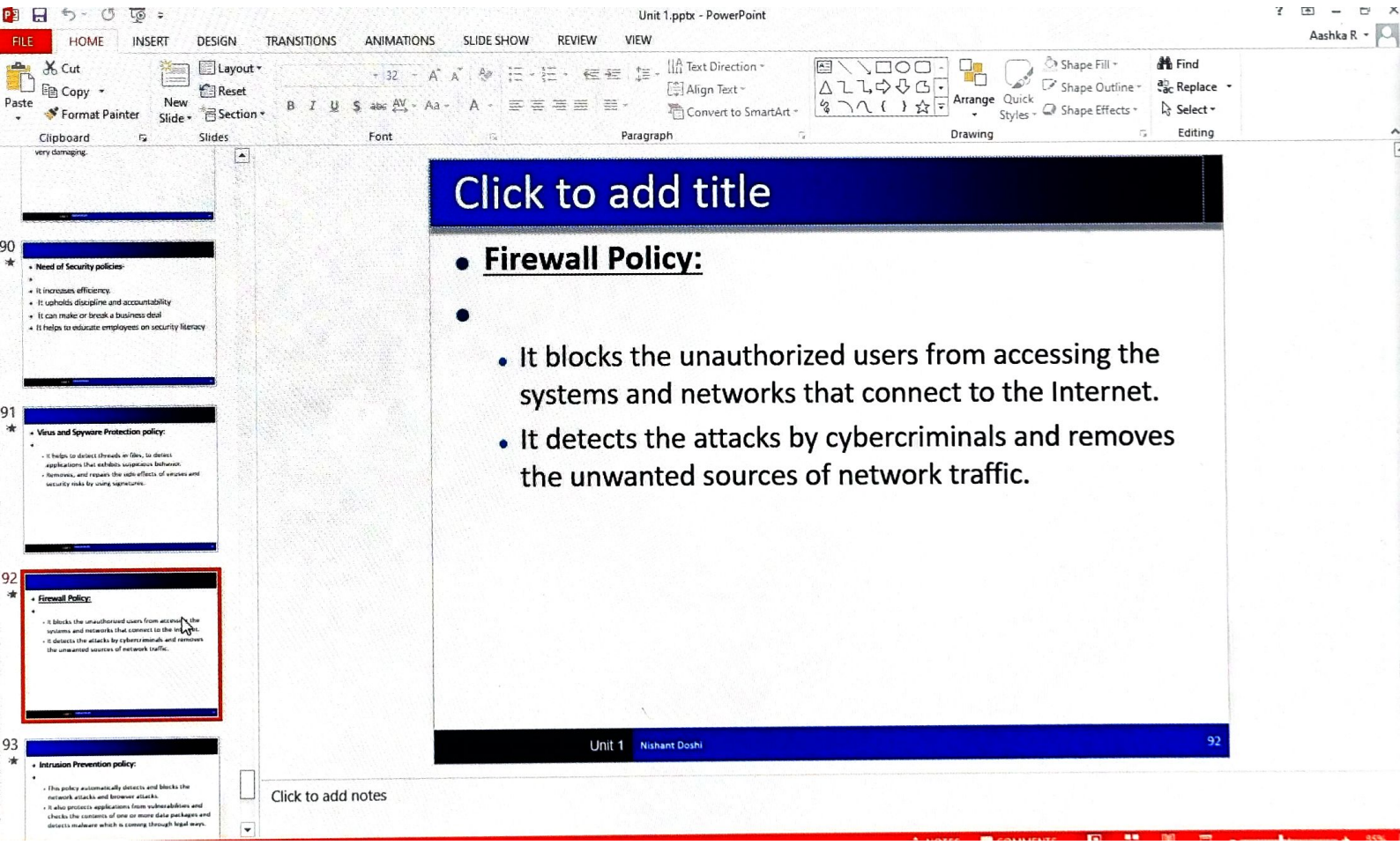
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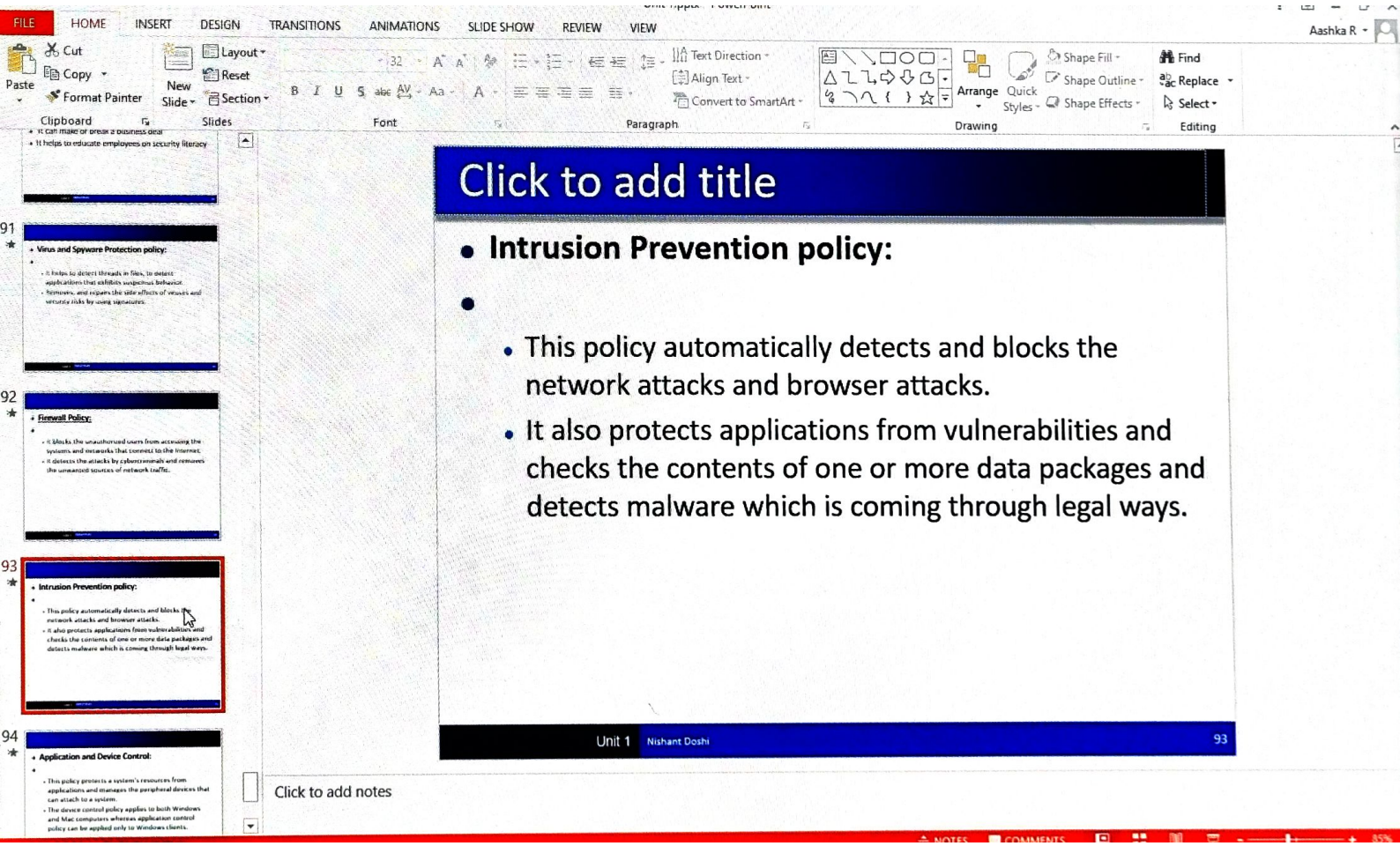
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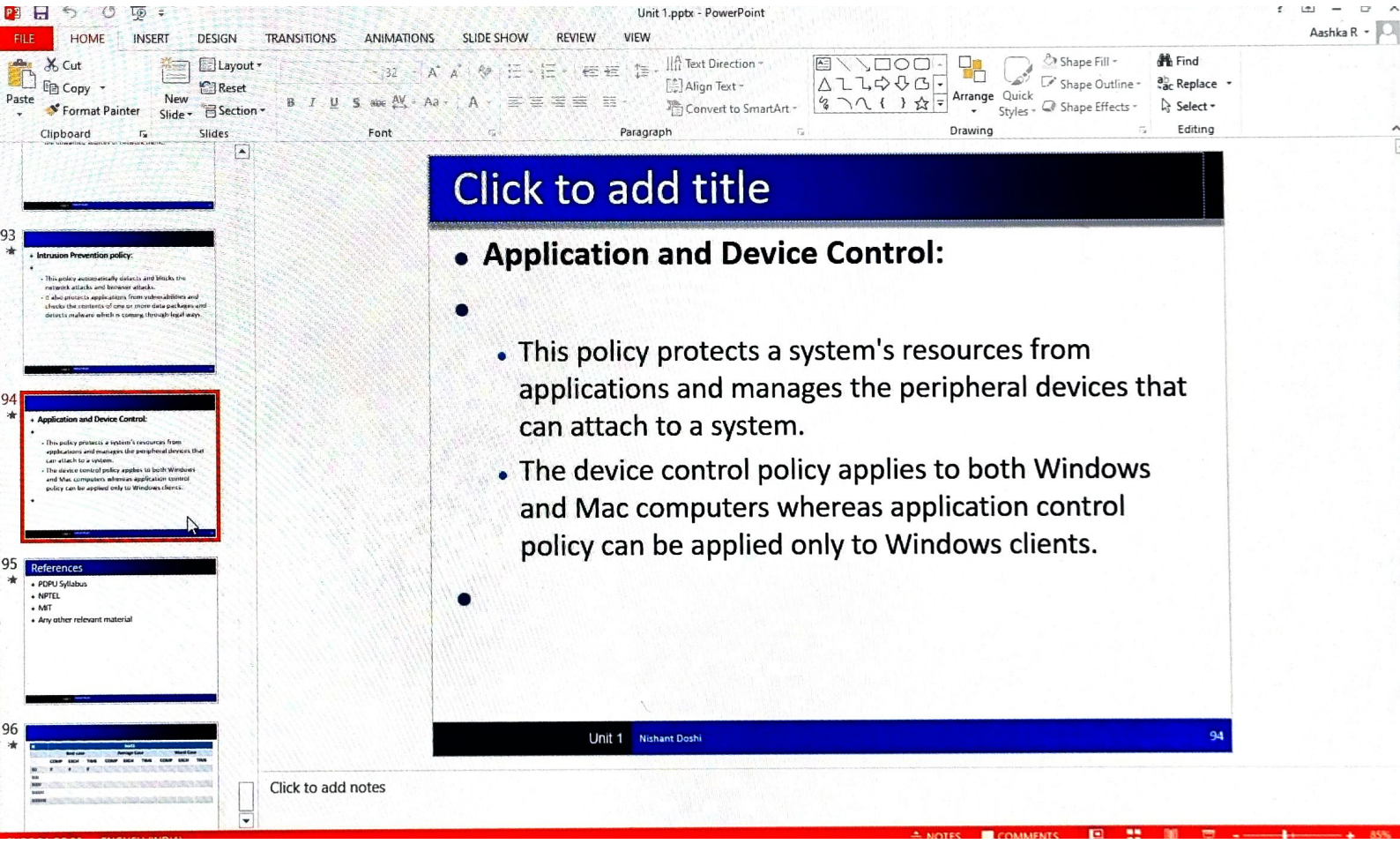
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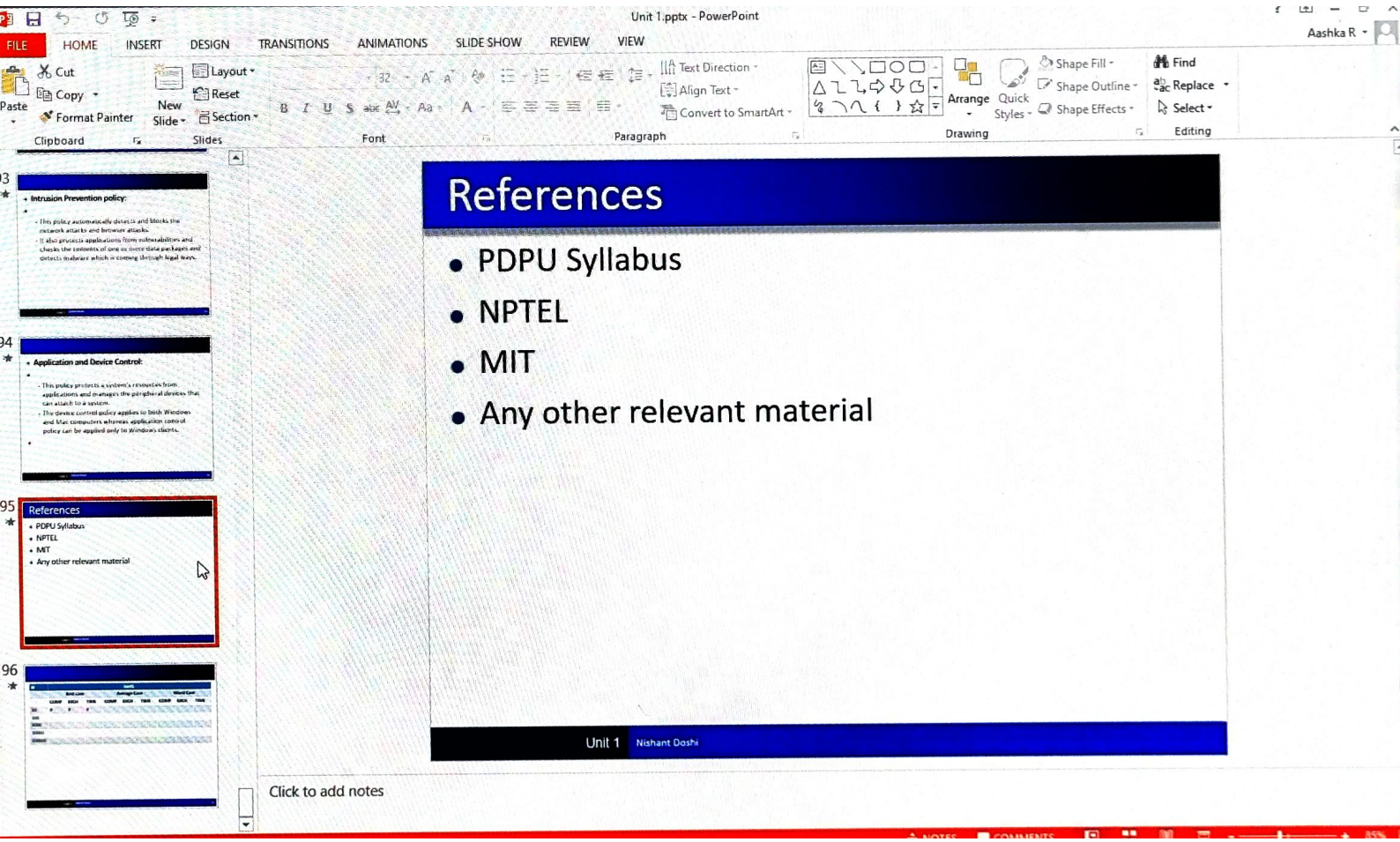
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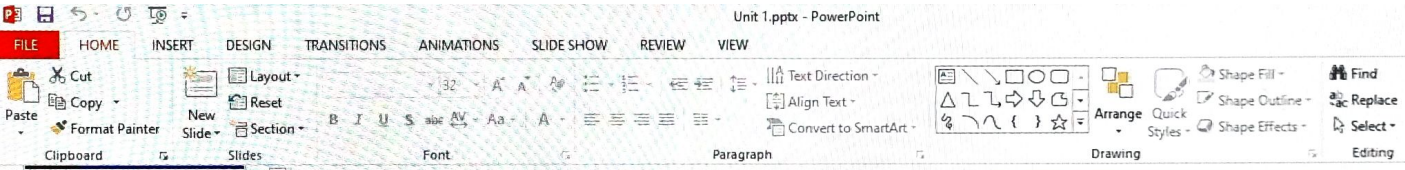

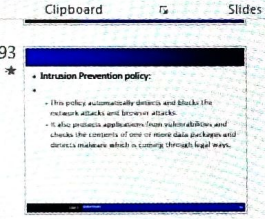

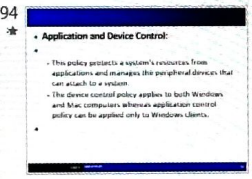

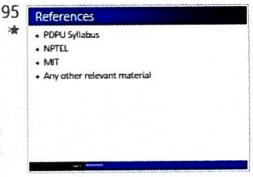

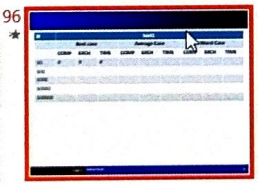

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