Name! Nishant Sanjay Chavan Pmp: 180600283
class: BE/B Sub: CSE Rollno: [18]

Q.2) Active Attacks	Paggive Attacks	
2.1/2) digoth set 2	A 93-81 ST THE COURT OF 18-66	
A to active attack.	i) While in passive attar	
modification sint	oks; modification in	
information take place the information does		
enge trapa and sonewhere	inotitake places	
2) Aétive attacks is	2) Pagsive Attacks is	
danger for integrity		
as well as availabi-	ality.	
lity.		
	12-044	
3) In active attacles	2) while in passive attacks	
attention is on detection	attention is on preven-	
tion.	tion.	
	2 11/2 due to massive	
4) Due to active attack	4) while due to passive attack, there is no	
system is always	any harm to system.	
damaged.	any tom to ogo	
L L L	5) while in passive	
5) In active attack,		
Victim gets informa	not get informed about	
about attack.	the attack.	
lin attack sur	- 6) while in passive attack,	
gten resources can	System resources are	
gtem otsources	not charge.	
be changed.		
0	On house	
Page: # 1/2	Os havan	

Nameth	ishant Sanjay	Chara 7 - 10 606 : 180 600 283
sub: BE	18 1 sub: CSL	Rollno: 118
ADV for the second of the seco		
a) Active	attacks influ-	1) while in passive attack,
and the second s		information and messages
		in the system on network
J		are acquired.
a) In act	ive attack,	8) while passive attacks are
		performed by collecting
		mithe information such as
	<u>. ▼</u>	passuords, messages by
		sitselfit alderador al
		trainst att . He tillages mil
		(a) Passive attacks is easy
to rest	not from	to prohibited in compani-
		gen to active attacks.
networ		
		i paiacoo2 (2)
		of typrote act mos
port emulia instricting along a politarbi of pinters		
<u>ulle</u>	- Under the pain acres that is usually	
	I short as incorred out made i amounted in	
Acres de	the morning of hours of all the formation in	
· shaine water half at		
	e) Acces and recolotion.	
diameter the contract of contract with all		
I disto es	I some interpretation of a start of a color of the sold of the	
ei.	of a malagna court large a record division of at the	
	itotostainus deventas est deparent prima	
	interpolaries enough do no la main esta de la	
in the fire appropriate to proposed of parallely		
levisors alwhor clared avoir of constration and the		
Page 1:2	1/2	(Rshavan

Name? Nishant Sanjay Chavan
class: BE/B sub: CSL Rollno: [18]

Q.3) For a successful cyber aftack to take
place there are seven steps and attacker
must perform.

D. Reconnaissance:

The definition of recognaissance is to check
out a situation before taking action. Before
launching an attack, hackers first identify
a vuherable target and explore the hest way
to exploit it. The initial target can be anymore
in or connected to an organisation,
wheather an executive or an admin or a
third party supplier.

2) Scanning:

Once the tanget is identified, the next step
is to identify a weak point that allows the
attacken to gain access. This is usually
accomplished by scanning an organisation's
network with tools easily found on internet
to find entry points.

3) Acress and escalation!

Now, the weakness in the tanget network

are identified, the next step is cyber attack
is to gain acress and then escalates to

maring through the network undetected.

In almost all such cases, priviledged

privileged acress is needed because it allows

the attackers to move freely within environ

Page: 1-3

Rehavan

sub: CSL class: BE/B Rollno: 189600283

VT-1 1-TU

4) Exfiltration is trivib loca do hamine its.

within the Recolom to move around the network

the adtackers can now access systems with an

organisation's most sensitive data - to extract

it att will. But intruders can take at this time.

5) Sustainment:

The attackes have now gained unrestricted access throughout the tanget network. Next is sustainment, or staying in place quietly. To accomplish this, the hackers may secretly install malicious programs like root kits that allow them to return as frequently as they:

6) Assault:

Fortunately this step is not taken in every cyber attack, because the assault is the stage of an attack when things become particularly nasty. This is when the backers might alter the functionality of the victim's bandware, or disable the bandware entirely.

7) Obfuscation:

Usually the attackers want to hide their tracks, but this not universally the case - especially is the backers want to leave a coalling cand' behind the boast about their exploits.

The purpose of trail obfuscation is to confuse,

E-2 Poshavan

Name: Nishant Sanjay Chavan emp: 180600283 class: BEIB 8ub: CSI Rollno: [18] UT-1 a disorientate and divert the Porrengic examination processe Trail obfuscation covers a variety of techniques and took including log cleanens, spooling, misinformation, backbone hopping, and more. : tramalabus (2) Who improgram bening and and todantio and 21 that is moutan igomor anti-fredoriante suacon and district some of projects on investigations doction of the same state of the design of the state of t The the standard of the standa Land and all the open one of the the start elderheidenne monard aprice dente drafte on in of reflex tapina maderal sat and pi sint ution the On a the production of the winter boards and plantina providente anta aldoub winds which of twent in a sure of the sure In grown of toom a contract and a plan of a grant month Lundo formal ant builded thomas palling as a month of an influence of a line to the source and E-s' _ Oshavan 9 Page: 3-3