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# **22EM1C07-Introduction to Cyber Security**

## **UNIT- I**

### **Chapter-1: Introduction to Cyber Space**

#### **Text Book:**

Cyber Security Understanding Cyber Crimes, Computer Forensics and Legal Perspectives by Sumit Belapure and Nina Godbole, Wiley India Pvt. Ltd, 1st Edition 2011, Reprint 2022, ISBN:978-81-265-2179-1.

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Unit-I	8 Hrs
<b>Introduction to Cyber Space</b> History of Internet, History and evolution of Information Security and cyber-Security, introduction to cyber space and information security, computer ethics and security policies.	
<b>Introduction to Cybercrime</b> Definition and Origins of the Word, Cybercrime and Information Security, who are Cybercriminals? Classifications of Cybercrimes, An Indian Perspective, Hacking and Indian Laws., Global Perspectives. Different Types of Cyber Crimes, Scams and Frauds	

## AIIMS Delhi server attack originated from China, say government sources; data from 5 servers safely retrieved

ANI / Updated: Dec 14, 2022, 15:29 IST

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<https://www.ndtv.com/topic/cyber-attacks>

Dr.Mohana, Dept.of CSE(CY), RVCE

- Airports
- Railway tracks
- Metro station
- Power plant
- nuclear plant
- Toll plaza
- Datacenter
- Shopping mall
- Smart city
- Computers and internet

- Cyber security is the practice of defending computers, servers, mobile devices, electronic systems, networks, and data from malicious attacks.

- Internet is an electronic communications network that **connects computer networks** and **organizational computer facilities** around the world.
- The internet is a **globally connected network system** facilitating worldwide **communication** and access to data resources through a vast collection of private, public, business, academic and government networks.
- Owners of Internet

1. Communication
2. Job searches
3. Finding books and study material
4. Health and medicine
5. Travel
6. Entertainment
7. Shopping
8. Stock market updates

## 9. Research

10. Business use of internet: different ways by which internet can be used for business are:

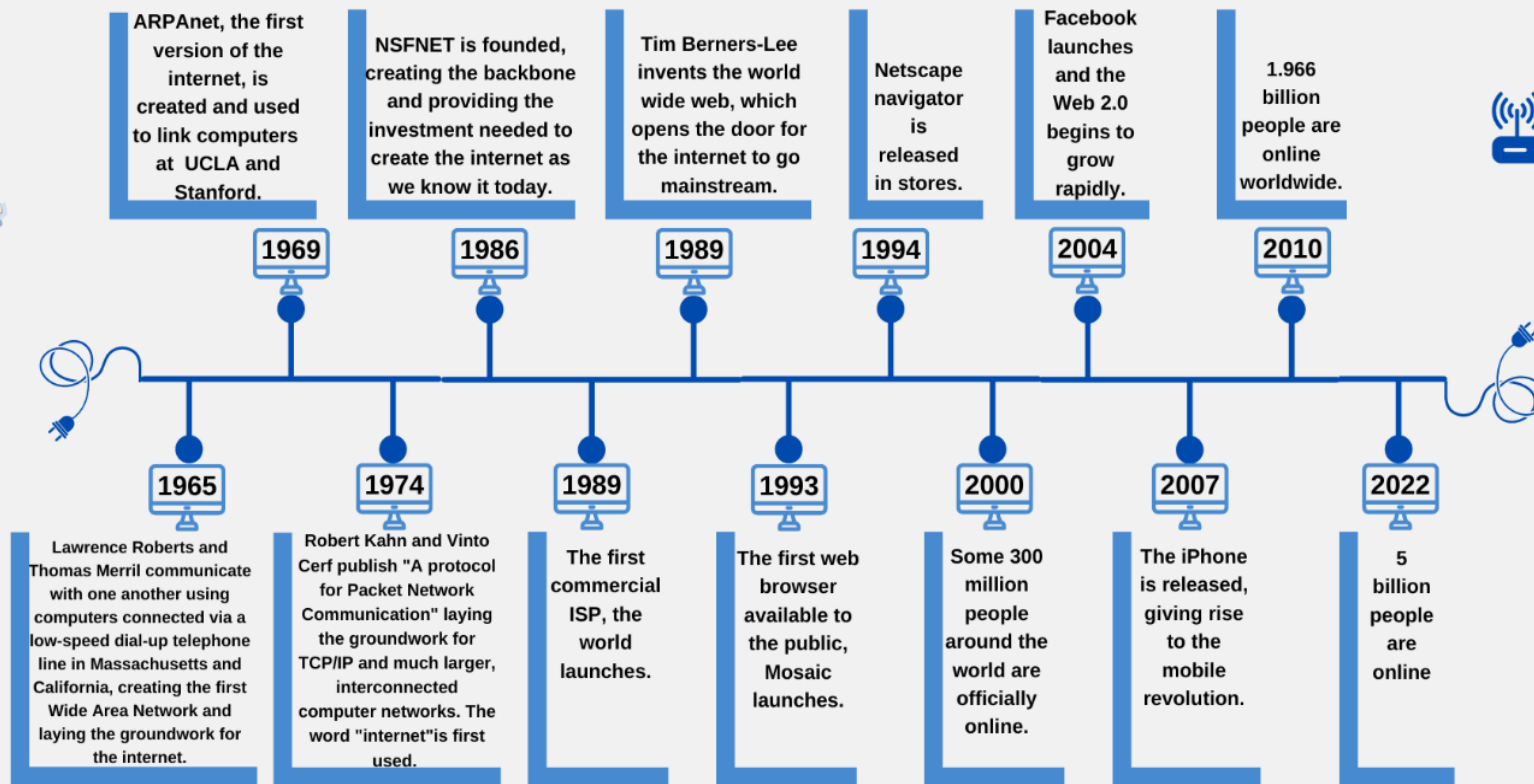
- a. Information about the product can be provided can be provided online to the the customer .
- b. Provide market information to the business
- c. It help business to recruit talented people
- d. Help in locating suppliers of the product
- e. Fast information regarding customers view about companies product
- f. Eliminate middle men and have a direct contact with contact with customer
- g. Providing information to the investor by providing companies background and financial information on website.



- J.C.R. Licklider of MIT first proposed a global network of computers in 1962.
- The Internet was developed by Bob Kahn and Vint Cerf in the 1970s.
- No one person invented the internet. When networking technology was first developed, a number of scientists and engineers brought their research together to create the ARPANET.
- Advanced Research Projects Agency Network (ARPANET)



# Timeline of the Internet











**Internet Browser:** a program on your computer that **accesses the Internet and displays webpages.**

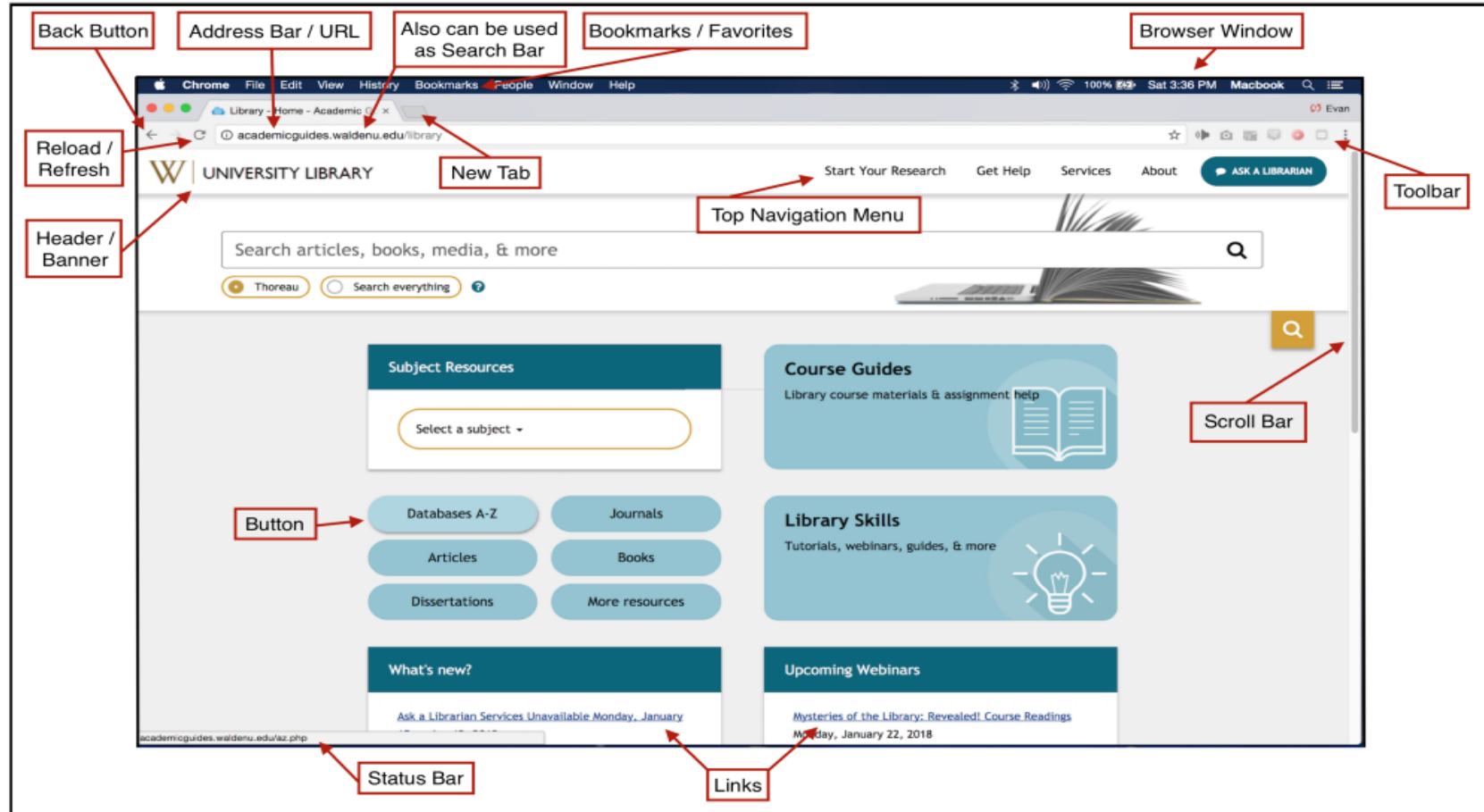
**Examples:** Internet Explorer, Firefox, Chrome, & Safari



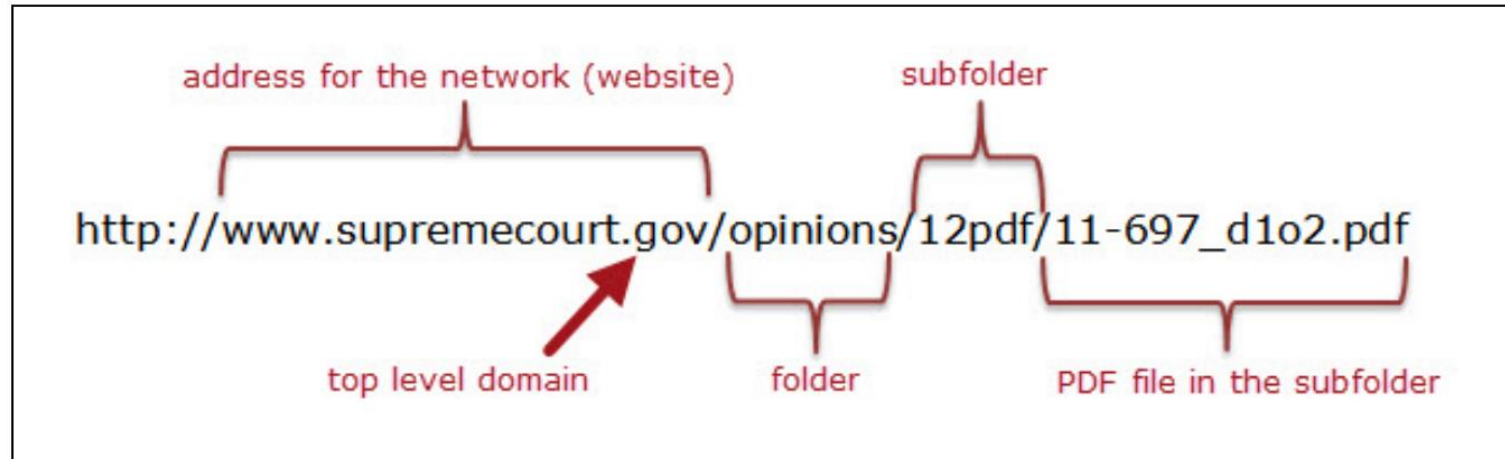
# Web browsers

From sources across the web

	Google Chrome Freeware	▼		Firefox GNU General Public License	▼		Safari Freeware	▼
	Opera Freeware	▼		Microsoft Edge Proprietary software	▼		Internet Explorer Proprietary software	▼
	Vivaldi BSD licenses	▼		Brave Mozilla Public License	▼		Chromium BSD licenses	▼
	Maxthon Freeware	▼		UC Browser Freeware	▼		Konqueror GNU General Public License	▼
	Flock Freeware	▼		OmniWeb Freeware	▼		iCab Shareware	▼
	GNOME Web GNU General Public License	▼		QtWeb GNU General Public License	▼		Mosaic Proprietary software	▼
	Shiira BSD licenses	▼		Dooble BSD licenses	▼		rekonq GNU General Public License	▼
	SlimBrowser Freeware	▼		Roccat Browser	▼		surf MIT License	▼
	xombrero ISC license	▼		Midori GNU Lesser General Public ...	▼		Uzbl GNU General Public License	▼
	Lunascape Freeware	▼		Arora GNU General Public License	▼		Waterfox Mozilla Public License	▼
	SeaMonkey GNU General Public License	▼		Google Chrome for Andr... BSD licenses	▼		WebPositive BSD licenses	▼
	K-Meleon GNU General Public License	▼		Netscape Navigator Freeware	▼		NetSurf GNU General Public License	▼
	Lynx GNU General Public License	▼		Android Browser	▼		Camino GNU General Public License	▼
	ELinks GNU General Public License	▼		Sleipnir Freeware	▼		Galeon GNU General Public License	▼
	Links GNU General Public License	▼		NetFront Proprietary software	▼		Bolt Proprietary software	▼
	Nokia Browser for Symbi... BSD licenses	▼		Dillo GNU General Public License	▼		GNU IceCat GNU General Public License	▼



- The web address contains **information about the location of the webpage.**
- It is also known as the **URL** (uniform resource locator).
- Like the address for your home, a **web address** organizes information about a webpage's location in a predictable way.



- .com (business)
- .org (organization)
- .edu (education)
- .gov (government)

- The Internet is a **network of networks**
- it connects to an Internet service provider (ISP).
- Many ISPs are big telecommunications companies.
- These providers connect to one another, exchanging traffic, and ensuring your messages can get to any other computer that's online and willing to communicate with you.
- The Internet was designed to be **redundant and fault-tolerant**—meaning that if one network, connecting wire, or server stops working, everything else should keep on running
- Available technologies have ranged from computer modems with acoustic couplers to **telephone lines, to television cable (CATV), wireless Ethernet (wi-fi), and fiber optics.**



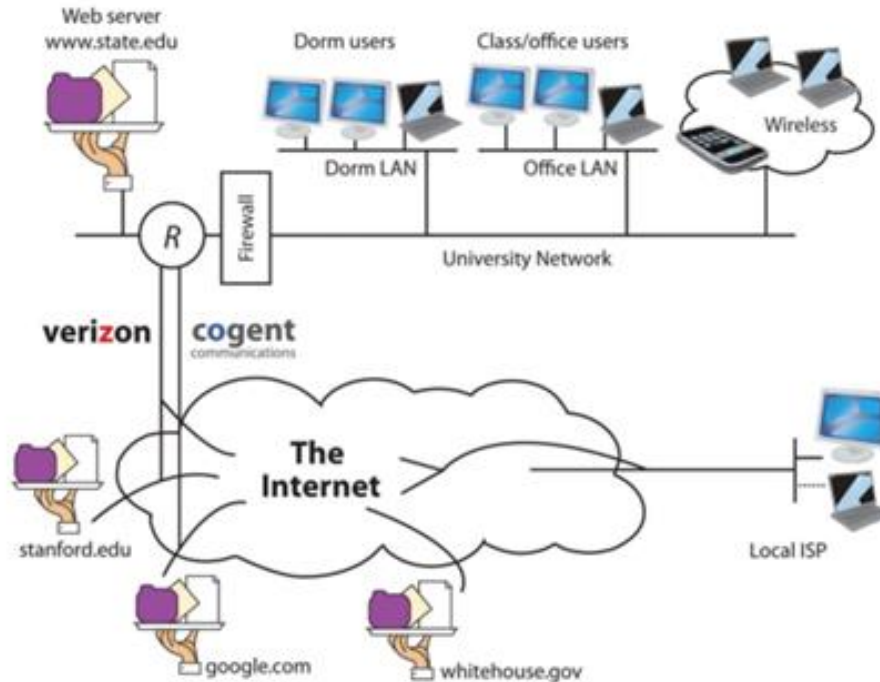


Figure: Working of the Internet

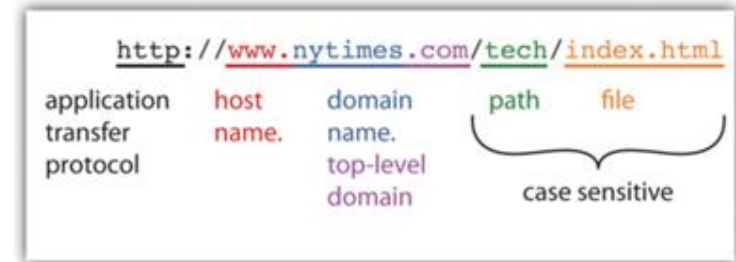
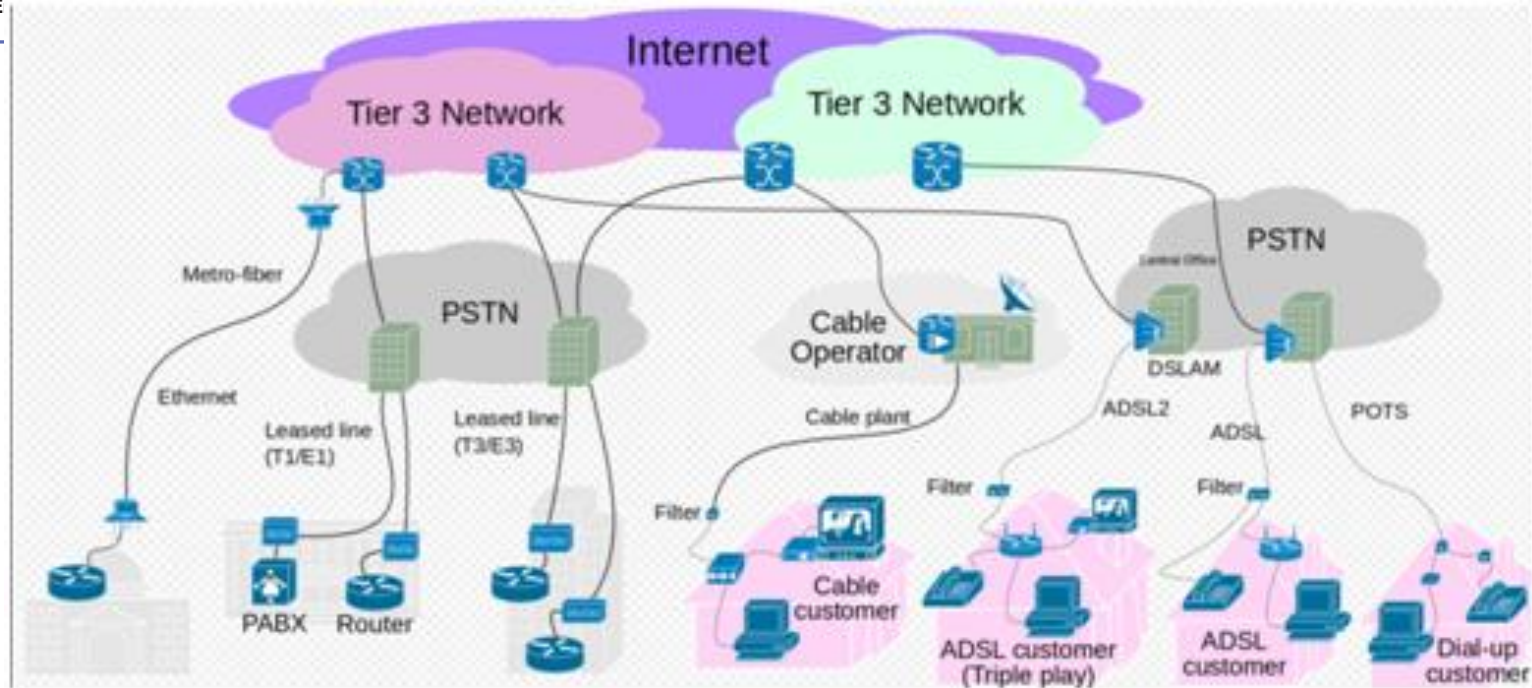


Figure: Anatomy of a Web Address



backbone of modern communication and information exchange, enabling seamless connectivity and facilitating the flow of data between devices, systems, and users.

Figure: Internet connectivity options from end-user to tier 3/2 ISPs

# HTTP and HTTPS

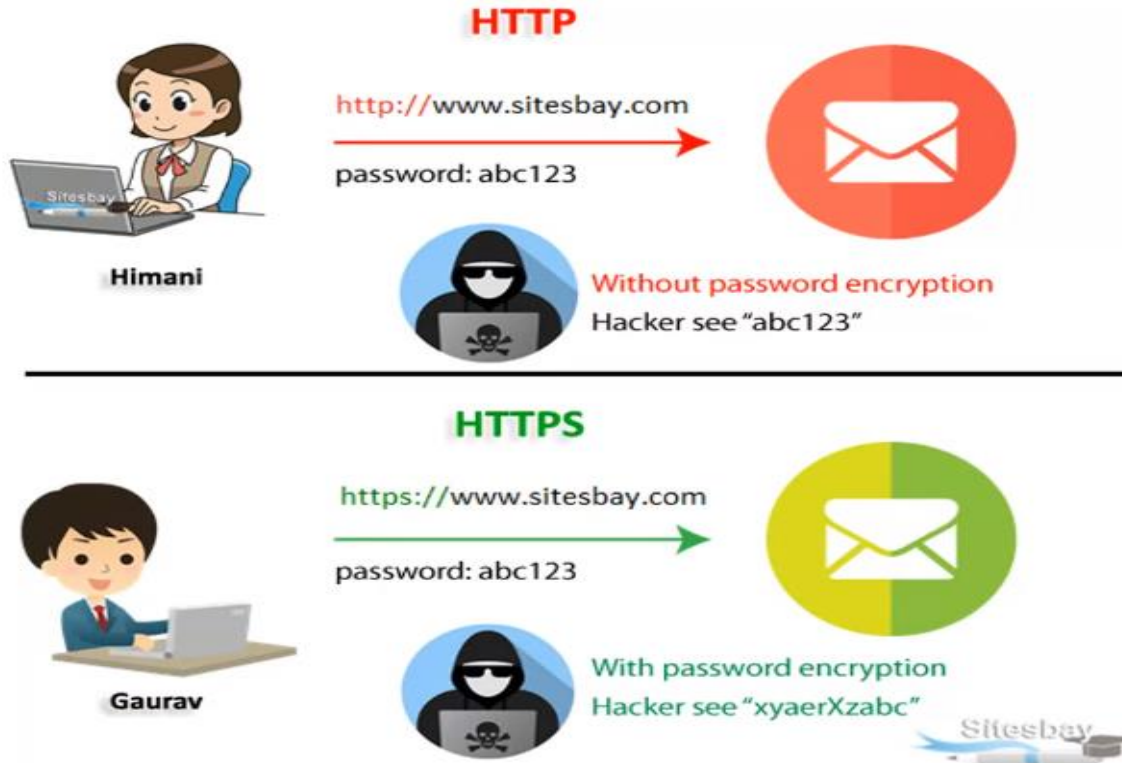
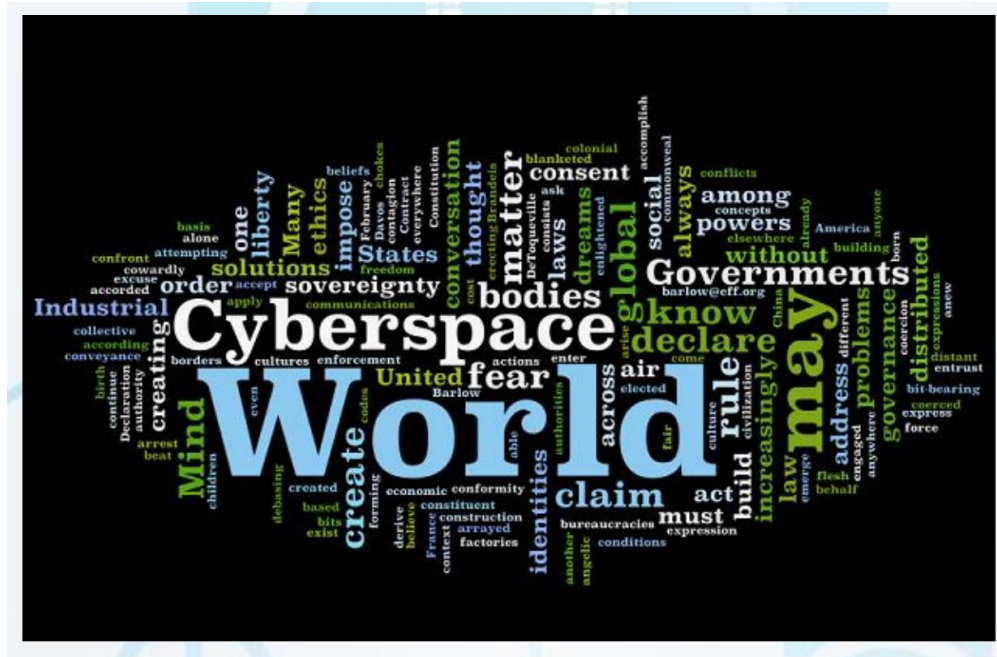


Fig: Difference Between **http** and **https**

S.No.	HTTP	HTTPS
1.	HTTP stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol.	HTTPS for HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure.
2.	In HTTP, URL begins with “http://”.	In HTTPSs, URL starts with “https://”.
3.	HTTP uses port number 80 for communication.	HTTPSs uses 443 port number for communication.
4.	HTTP is considered to be unsecure.	HTTPSs is considered as secure.
5.	HTTP works at Application Layer.	HTTPS works at Transport Layer.
6.	In HTTP, Encryption is absent.	Encryption is present in HTTPS.
7.	HTTP does not require any certificates.	HTTPS needs SSL Certificates.
8.	HTTP does not improve search ranking	HTTPS helps to improve search ranking

9.	HTTP faster than HTTPS	HTTPS slower than HTTP
10.	HTTP does not use data hashtags to secure data.	While HTTPS will have the data before sending it and return it to its original state on the receiver side.
11.	In HTTP Data is transfer in plaintext.	In HTTPS Data transfer in ciphertext.
12.	HTTP Should be avoided.	HTTPS Should be preferred.
13.	Search engines do not favour the insecure website.	Improved reputation of the website in search engine.
14.	HTTP Does not require SSL/TLS or Certificates	HTTPS Requires SSL/TLS implementation with Certificates.
15.	In HTTP Users are worried about their data.	In HTTPS Users are confident about the security of their data.

“Cyberspace refers to the **virtual space** that provides the **infrastructure, electronic medium and related elements** necessary for online global communication”

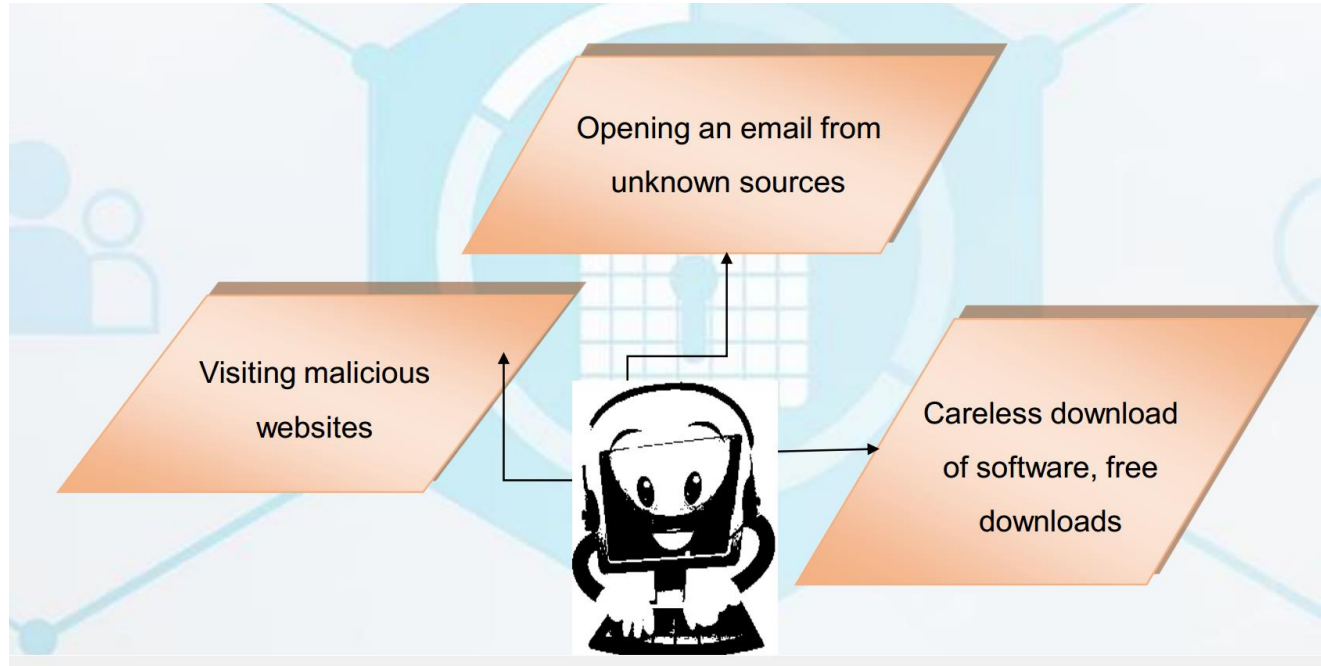


- Cyber Security is **not a one-time process** to achieve
- It is an **ever growing challenge** encountered from **time to time**
- When old problems are fixed and rectified, **new targeted attacks challenge the Cyberspace**
- Cyber security is a **process by itself and not the end**

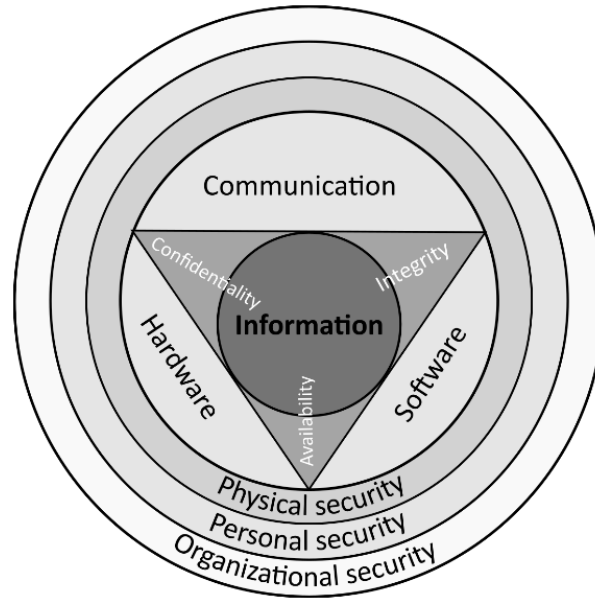
- Hackers are **unauthorized users** of a system.
- They **invade a system** through the **vulnerabilities or weak points** in the system.
- They makes use of **large diverse tools to harm a computer system**.
- They **gain access to computer systems** through malicious logic.



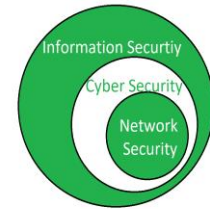
## Common ways a computer can become infected:



- In the 1970s, the true birth of cybersecurity began with a project called The **Advanced Research Projects Agency Network** (ARPANET).
- ARPANET was the network developed prior to the internet.



- Information security (IS) is designed to **protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of data** from those with malicious intentions of misusing that data in many manners.
- **1960s: Offline sites security**
- **1970s: Evolution of personal computer and hackers**
- **1980s: Evolution of cyber-crime**
- **1990s: “Hacking” becoming an organized crime**
- **2000s: Cybercrime becoming a serious issue**
- **2010s: Information security**



- Security System Development Life Cycle (SecSDLC) is defined as the **set of procedures that are executed in a sequence** in the software development cycle (SDLC).
- System Investigation
- System Analysis
- Logical Design
- Physical Design
- Implementation
- Maintenance

- The terms **Cyber Security** and **Information Security** are often used interchangeably.
- As they both are responsible for the security and protecting the computer system from threats and information breaches.
- Cybersecurity and information security are so closely linked that they may seem synonymous and unfortunately, they are used synonymously.

## Examples and **Inclusion of Cyber Security:**

- Network Security
- Application Security
- Cloud Security
- Critical Infrastructure

## Examples and **inclusion of Information Security:**

- Procedural Controls
- Access Controls
- Technical Controls
- Compliance Controls

Parameters	CYBER SECURITY	INFORMATION SECURITY
<b>Basic Definition</b>	It is the practice of protecting the data from outside the resource on the internet.	It is all about protecting information from unauthorized users, access, and data modification or removal in order to provide confidentiality, integrity, and availability.
<b>Protect</b>	It is about the ability to protect the use of cyberspace from cyber attacks.	It deals with the protection of data from any form of threat.
<b>Scope</b>	Cybersecurity to protect anything in the cyber realm.	Information security is for information irrespective of the realm.
<b>Threat</b>	Cybersecurity deals with the danger in cyberspace.	Information security deals with the protection of data from any form of threat.
<b>Attacks</b>	Cybersecurity strikes against Cyber crimes, cyber frauds, and law enforcement.	Information security strikes against unauthorized access, disclosure modification, and disruption.
<b>Professionals</b>	Cyber security professionals deal with the prevention of active threats or Advanced Persistent threats (APT).	Information security professionals are the foundation of data security and security professionals associated with it are responsible for policies, processes, and organizational roles and responsibilities that assure confidentiality, integrity, and availability.
<b>Deals with</b>	It deals with threats that may or may not exist in the cyber realm such as protecting your social media account, personal information, etc.	It deals with information Assets and integrity, confidentiality, and availability.
<b>Defense</b>	Acts as first line of defense.	Comes into play when security is breached.

- Network Security is the **measures taken by any enterprise or organization** to secure its computer network and data using both hardware and software systems.
- This aims at **securing the confidentiality** and **accessibility of the data** and network.
- Every company or organization that handles a **large amount of data, has a degree of solutions against** many cyber threats.

Examples and inclusion of Network Security are:

- Firewall, Network Segmentation, Remote Access VPN, Email Security
- Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS) Sandboxing
- Hyperscale Network Security.
- Data Loss Prevention (DLP)



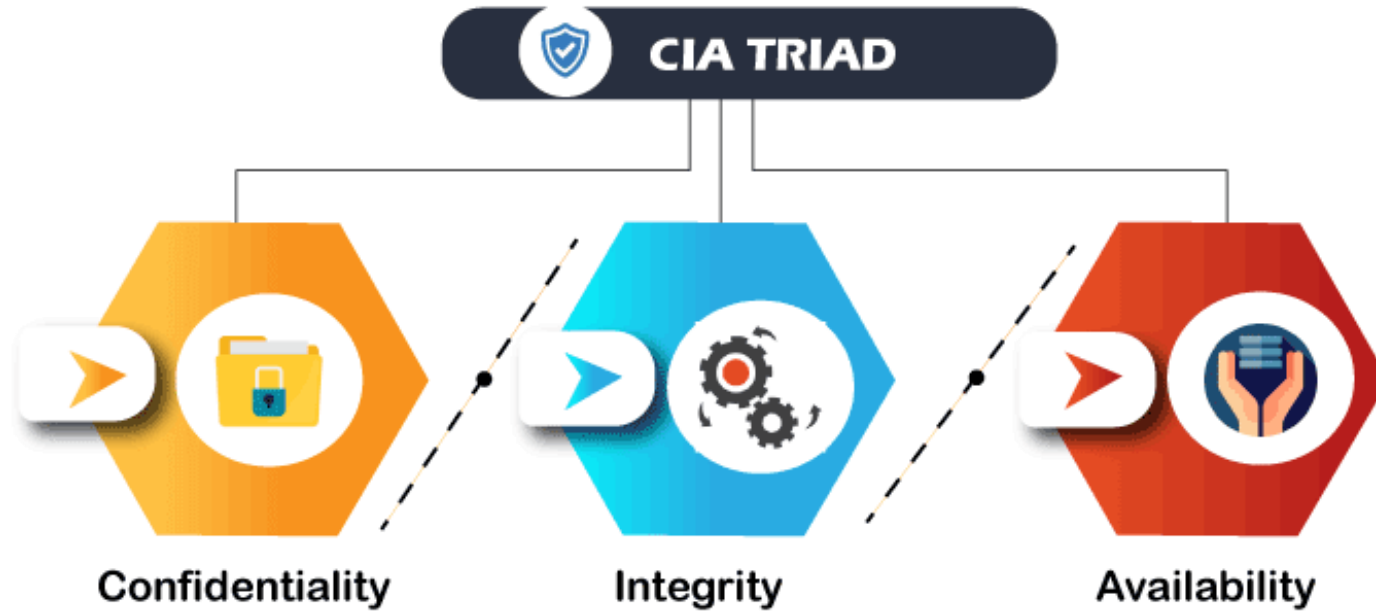
Parameters	Information Security	Network Security
Data	It protects information from unauthorized users, access, and data modification.	It protects the data flowing over the network.
Part of	It is a superset of cyber security and network security.	It is a subset of cyber security.
Protection	Information security is for information irrespective of the realm.	It protects anything in the network realm.
Attack	It deals with the protection of data from any form of threat.	It deals with the protection from DOS attacks.
Scope	It strikes against unauthorized access, disclosure modification, and disruption.	Network Security strikes against trojans.
Usage	It provides confidentiality, integrity, and availability.	It provides security over the network only.
Ensures	Information security ensures to the protection of transit and stationary data.	Network security ensures to protect the transit data only.
Deals with	It deals with information assets and integrity, confidentiality, and availability.	It secures the data traveling across the network by terminals.

## Commandments of Computer Ethics:

- not use a computer to harm other people.
- not interfere with other people's computer work.
- not snoop around in other people's computer files.
- not use a computer to steal.
- not use a computer to bear false witness.
- not copy or use proprietary software for which you have not paid (without permission).
- not use other people's computer resources without authorization or proper compensation.
- not appropriate other people's intellectual output.
- think about the social consequences of the program you are writing or the system you are designing.
- always use a computer in ways that ensure consideration and respect for other humans.

- Cybersecurity is the practice of **protecting critical systems** and **sensitive information** from **digital attacks**.
- **Cyber security** is the practice of **defending computers, servers, mobile devices, electronic systems, networks, and data from malicious attacks**.
- *"Cyber Security is the **body of technologies, processes, and practices designed to protect networks, devices, programs, and data from attack, theft, damage, modification or unauthorized access.**"*
- *"Cyber Security is the **set of principles and practices designed to protect our computing resources and online information against threats.**"*

- Main objective is to **ensure data protection**.
- **Triangle of three related principles** to protect the data from cyber-attacks.
- This principle is called the **CIA triad**.
- The CIA model is designed to **guide policies for an organization's information security infrastructure**. When any security breaches are found, one or more of these principles has been violated.
- **CIA model into three parts**: Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability.
- It is actually a **security model that helps people to think about various parts of IT security**.



- Privacy that **avoids unauthorized access of information**
- Ensuring the **data is accessible by those who are allowed to use** it and blocking access to others.
- It prevents **essential information** from reaching the **wrong people**.
- **Data encryption** is an excellent example of **ensuring confidentiality**.

- Ensures that the **data is authentic, accurate, and safeguarded from unauthorized modification** by threat actors or accidental user modification.
- If any modifications occur, certain measures should be taken to **protect the sensitive data from corruption or loss and speedily recover** from such an event.
- In addition, it indicates to make the **source of information genuine**.

- Information to be **available** and **useful** for its **authorized people** always.
- **accesses are not hindered** by system malfunction or cyber-attacks.



- Network Security
- Application Security
- Information or Data Security
- Identity management
- Operational Security
- Mobile Security
- Cloud Security
- Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity Planning
- User Education

## Network Security:

- Hardware and software to secure a computer network from unauthorized access, intruders, attacks, disruption, and misuse.
- Protect its assets against external and internal threats.

## Application Security:

- Protecting the software and devices
- Constantly updating the apps
- Design stage, writing source code, validation, threat modelling, etc., before a program or device is deployed.

## **Information or Data Security:**

- strong data storage mechanism to maintain the integrity and privacy of data

## **Identity management:**

- procedure for determining the level of access that each individual has within an organization

## **Operational Security:**

- making decisions on handling and securing data assets.

## **Mobile Security:**

- cell phones, computers, tablets, and other similar devices against various malicious threats.

## Cloud Security:

- protecting the information stored in the digital environment or cloud architectures for the organization.
- various cloud service providers such as AWS, Azure, Google, etc.

## Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity Planning:

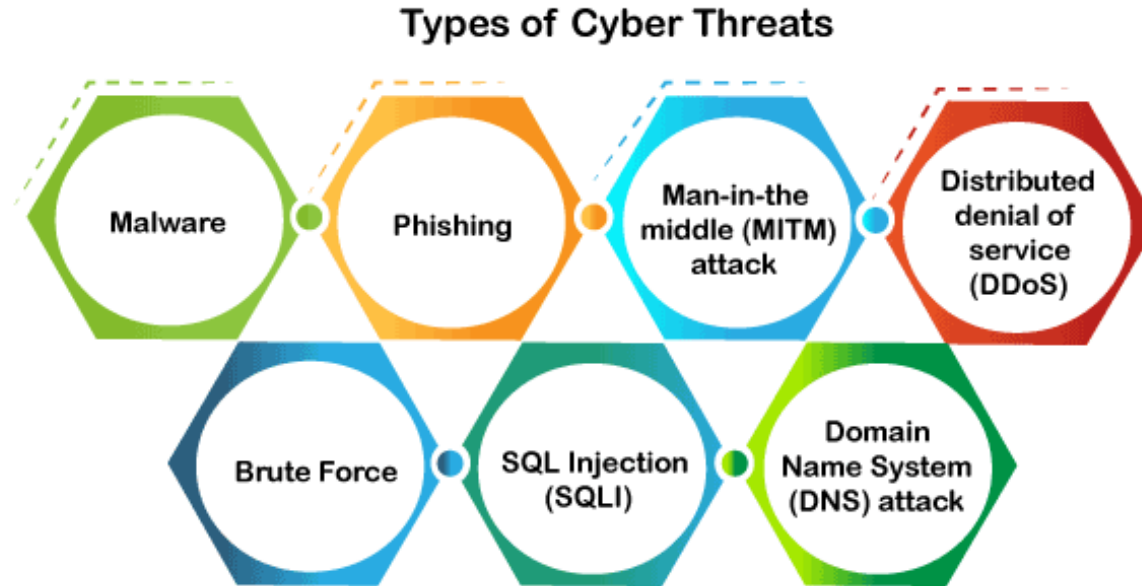
- processes, monitoring, alerts, and plans to how an organization responds when any malicious activity is causing the loss of operations or data.

## User Education:

- the processes, monitoring, alerts, and plans to how an organization responds when any malicious activity is causing the loss of operations or data.

- All critical infrastructure such as the **banking system, healthcare, financial institutions, governments**, and manufacturing industries use **devices connected to the Internet** as a core part of their operations.
- Cyber-attack is now an international concern that **hacks the system**, and other **security attacks** could endanger the global economy.
- to **protect sensitive information** from **high-profile security breaches**.
- cyber-attacks grows, companies and organizations, especially those that deal with information related to **national security, health, or financial records, need to use strong cybersecurity measures and processes** to protect their sensitive business and personal information.

- A threat in cybersecurity is a **malicious activity** by an individual or organization **to corrupt or steal data, gain access to a network, or disrupts digital life** in general.



- Malicious software, most common cyber attacking tool.

**Virus:** spreads from **one device to another**.

**Spyware:** secretly **records information about user activities**

- Ex. capture credit card details that can be used by the cybercriminals for unauthorized shopping, money withdrawing, etc.

**Trojans:** fool us into **downloading and running**.

- to **corrupt or steal data** from our device or do other harmful activities on our network

**Ransomware:** encrypts a user's files and data on a device

**Worms:** spreads copies of itself from device to device without human interaction data.

**Adware:** advertising software used to spread malware and displays advertisements on our device.

- unwanted program that is installed without the user's permission.
- generate revenue for its developer by showing the ads on their browser.

**Botnets:** collection of internet-connected malware-infected devices that allow cybercriminals to control them.

- It enables cybercriminals to get credentials leaks, unauthorized access, and data theft without the user's permission.



## Phishing:

- sender seems to come from a **genuine organization** like PayPal, eBay, financial institutions, or friends and co-workers
- This **link will redirect them to fraudulent websites** to provide sensitive data such as personal information, banking and credit card information, social security numbers, usernames, and passwords.

## Man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack:

- intercepts a **conversation or data transfer** between two individuals

## Distributed denial of service (DDoS):

- cybercriminals **disrupt targeted servers, services, or network's regular traffic** by fulfilling legitimate requests to the target or its surrounding infrastructure with Internet traffic.

## Brute Force:

- **cryptographic hack** that uses a trial-and-error method

## SQL Injection (SQLI):

- **malicious SQL scripts** for backend database manipulation to access sensitive information.

## Domain Name System (DNS) attack

- cyber criminals take advantage of **flaws in the Domain Name System** to **redirect site users to malicious websites (DNS hijacking)** and steal data from affected computers.

**Communication:** Cyber attackers can use [phone calls](#), [emails](#), [text messages](#), and [messaging apps](#) for cyberattacks.

**Finance:** risk of financial information like [bank and credit card detail](#). This information is naturally a primary target for cyber attackers.

**Governments:** The cybercriminal generally targets the government institutions to get confidential public data or private citizen information.

**Transportation:** In this system, cybercriminals generally target [connected cars](#), [traffic control systems](#), and [smart road infrastructure](#).

**Healthcare:** A cybercriminal targets the healthcare system to get the **information stored at a local clinic to critical care systems** at a national hospital.

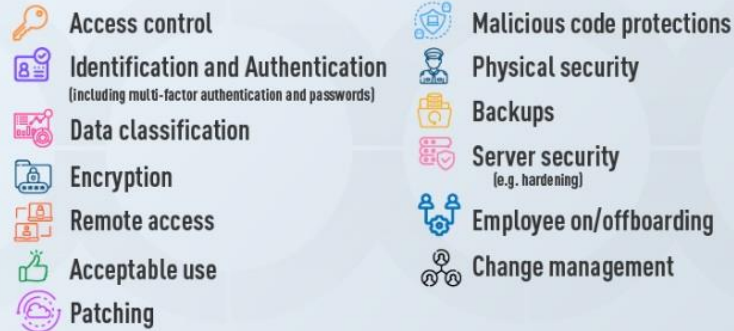
**Education:** A cybercriminals target educational institutions to get their **confidential research data and information of students and employees.**

- Cyberattacks and **data breach protection** for businesses.
- Data and network security are both protected.
- Unauthorized user access is avoided.
- After a breach, there is a **faster recovery time**.
- End-user and endpoint device protection.
- Regulatory adherence.
- Continuity of operations.
- Developers, partners, consumers, stakeholders, and workers have more faith in the company's reputation and trust.

- Conduct cybersecurity **training and awareness**
- **Update software** and operating system
- Use **anti-virus software**
- Perform **periodic security reviews**
- Use **strong passwords**
- Do **not open email attachments** from unknown senders
- Avoid using **unsecured Wi-Fi networks** in public places
- Backup data

- A security policy (information security policy or IT security policy)
- Document Spells out the rules, expectations, and overall approach that an organization uses to maintain the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of its data.
- **technical security and administrative security policies.**
- Technical security policies describe the **configuration of the technology** for convenient use; body security policies address however all persons should behave.

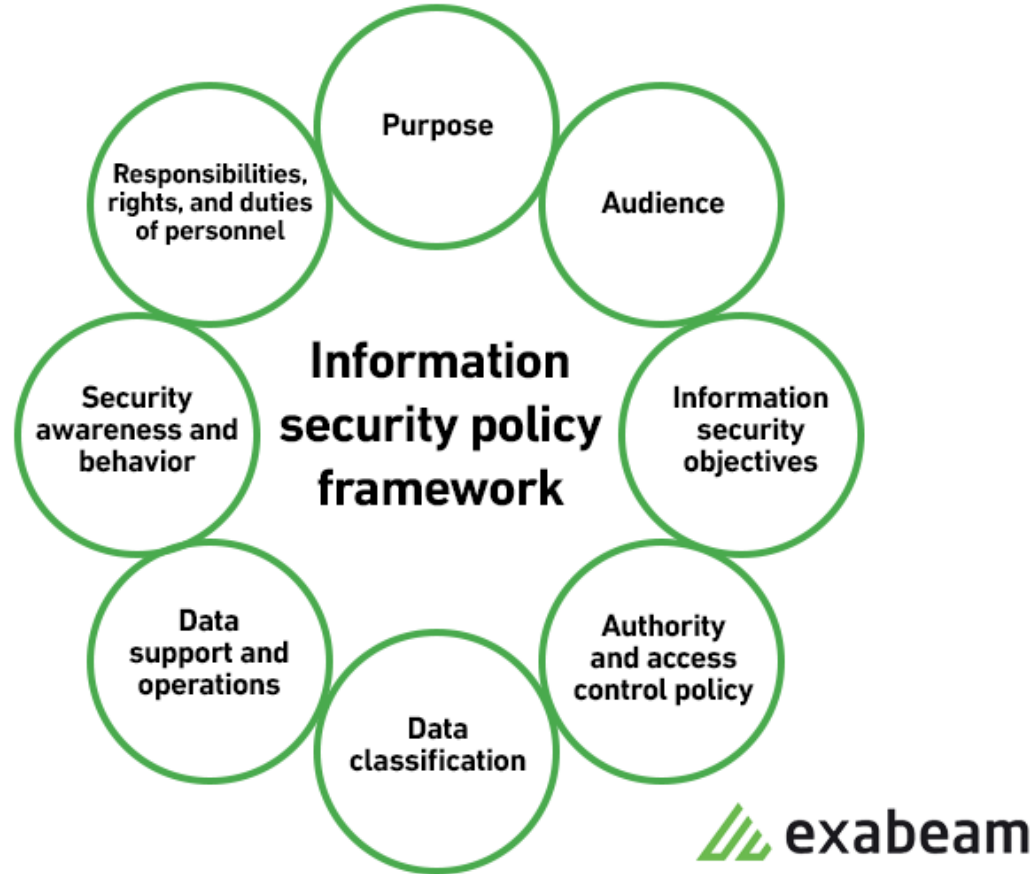
## INFORMATION SECURITY POLICY INCLUSIONS



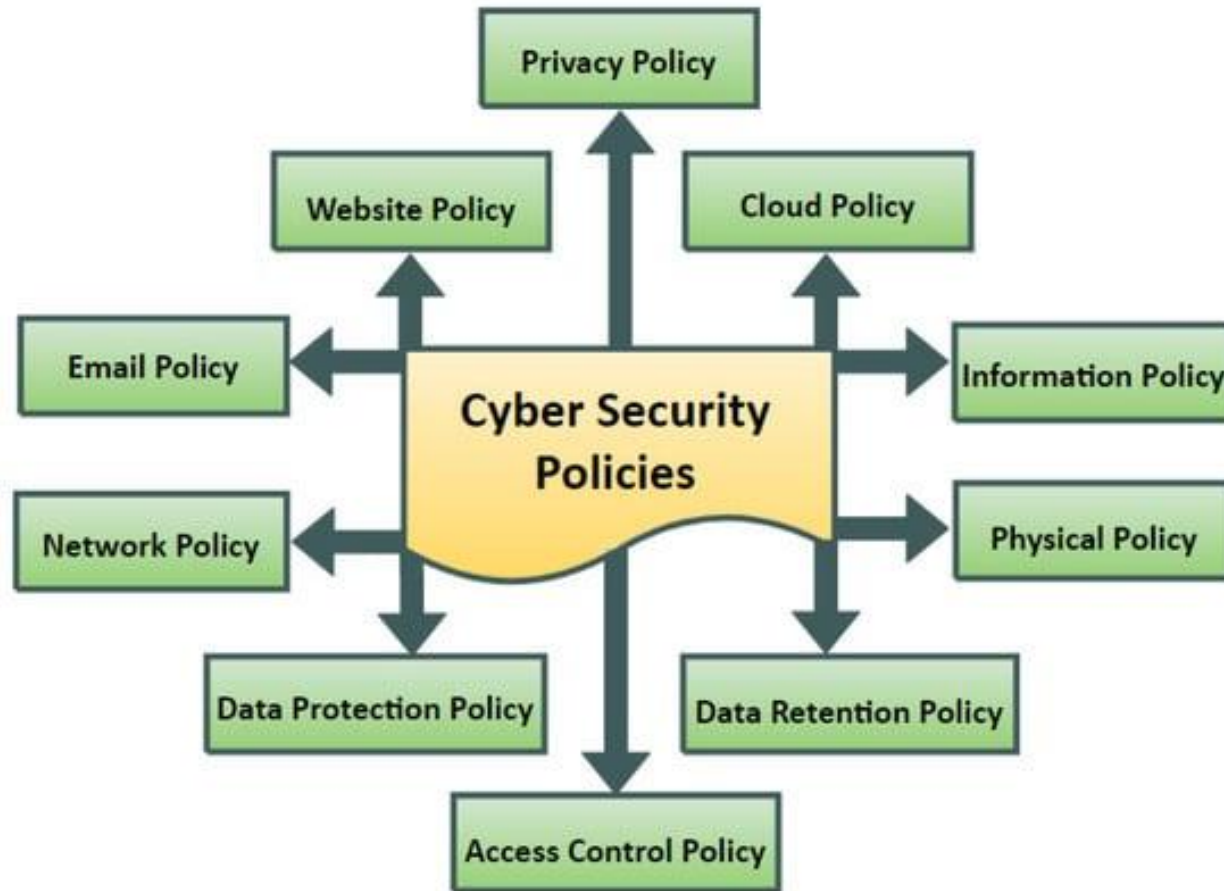
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