

Computer Virus and Human Virus

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Class: 8-C

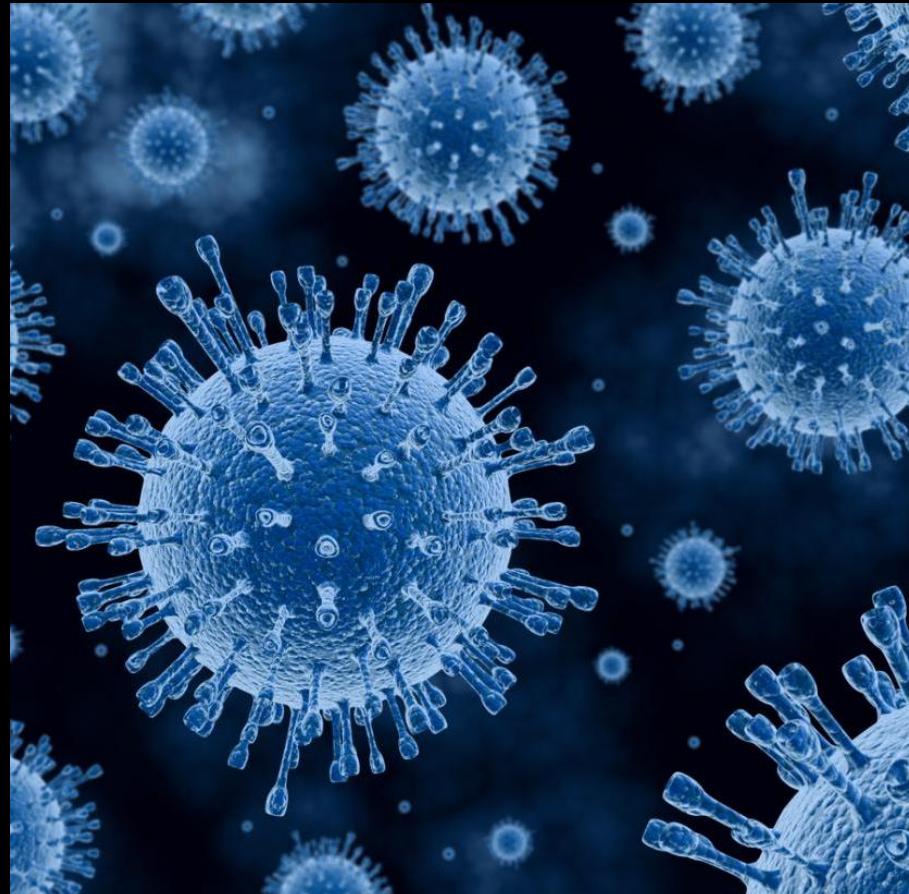
COMPUTER VIRUS

- A computer virus is a type of computer program that, when executed, replicates itself by modifying other computer programs and inserting its own code.
- If this replication succeeds, the affected areas are then said to be "infected" with a computer virus.
- Top 4 types of computer virus:
 1. Macro Virus
 2. Boot Sector Virus
 3. Trojan Horses
 4. Overwrite Virus

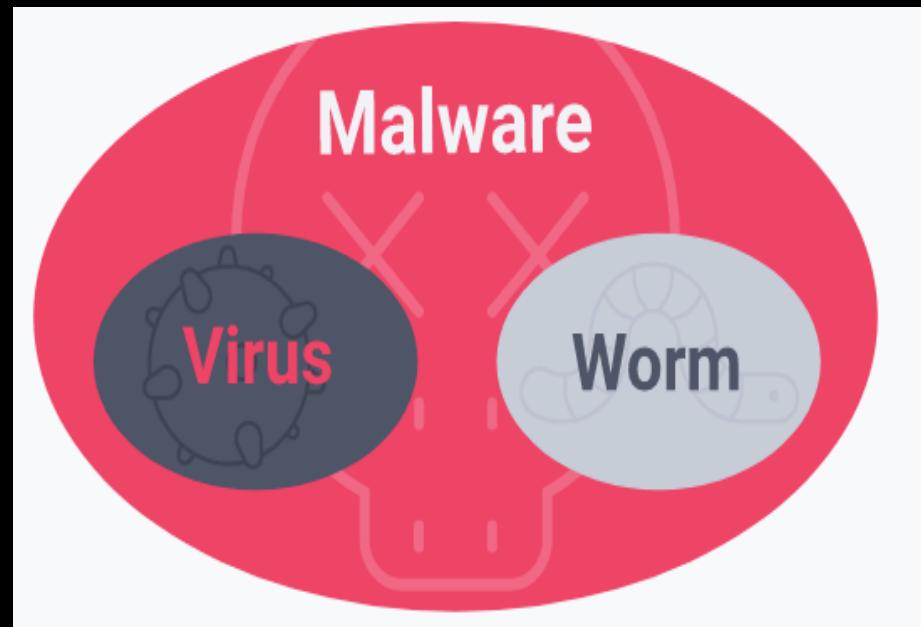


HUMAN VIRUS

- A microorganism that is smaller than a bacterium that cannot grow or reproduce apart from a living cell. A virus invades living cells and uses their chemical machinery to keep itself alive and to replicate itself.
- The first human virus to be identified was the yellow fever **virus**. In 1881, Carlos Finlay (1833–1915), a Cuban physician
- There are more than 219 virus species that are known to be able to infect humans.



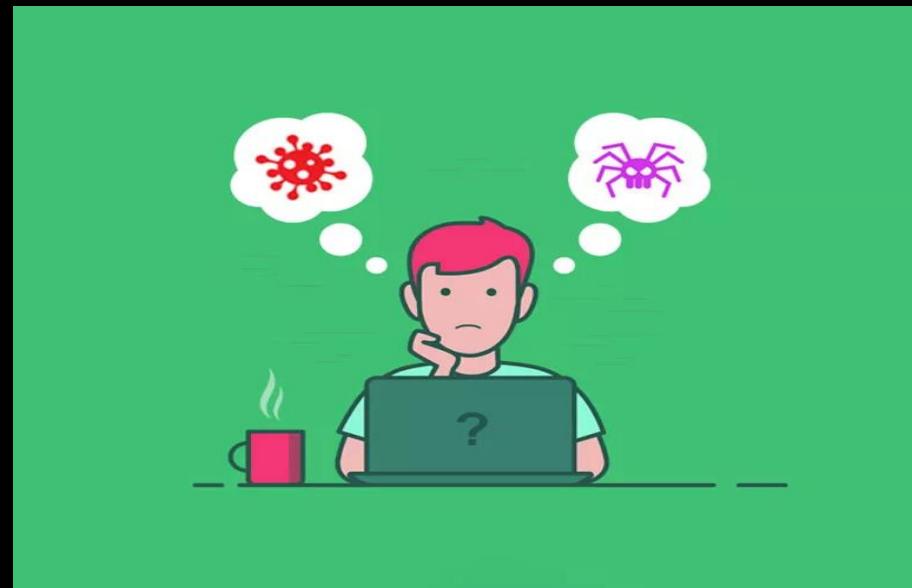
SIMILARITIES OF HUMAN AND COMPUTER VIRUS



- Both viruses: computers and biological, share the same characteristic of some sort of ‘intelligence’.
- In the case of computer viruses, that intelligence is the reflection of the intelligence of the programmer.
- In the case of biological viruses, it is less obvious where that pre-supposed intelligence comes from.
- **In essence they behave the same way,** including information coding for parasitic behavior inside a host system.

DIFFERENCES OF HUMAN AND COMPUTER VIRUS

- Computer viruses are man-made, while biological viruses are (mostly if not completely) natural.
- Biological viruses have little range to spread, as they must come in physical contact with their potential host to infect. Computer viruses can infect through networks and that means they have a (usually) worldwide range.
- Computer viruses cannot affect living things, while a biological virus could.



Thank
you.

