

# ITEC614 Introduction to Cyber Security



Information Technology, PFBS

# Fundamental Issues in Cyber Security

## Lecture 1



# Outline

- What is security?
- Security goals
- Cyberspace, Cybercrime, Cybersecurity
- Security risks
- Identity theft
- Countermeasures

# Reference

This lecture is based on

**Online resources. Most of the contents of this lecture is excerpted from the following site.**

<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/default.aspx>

# Security & Security Goals

# What is Security?

## Security according to 10 years old boys/girls



# What is Security?

**Security according to junior high school ICT teacher**



# What is Security?





# Definition of Security

**There is no straight forward definition!**



**Security is a process, not an end state!**



**Security is a process of maintaining an acceptable level of perceived risk.**

## Definition of Security

No organization can be considered "secure" for any time beyond the last verification of adherence to its security policy.

*If your manager asks, "Are we secure?"*

*you should answer, "Let me check."*

*If he or she asks, "Will we be secure tomorrow?"*

*"you should answer, "I don't know."*

Such honesty will not be popular, but this mind-set will produce greater success for the organization in the long run.

# Security Goals

Assurance that information is shared only among authorized persons or organizations.



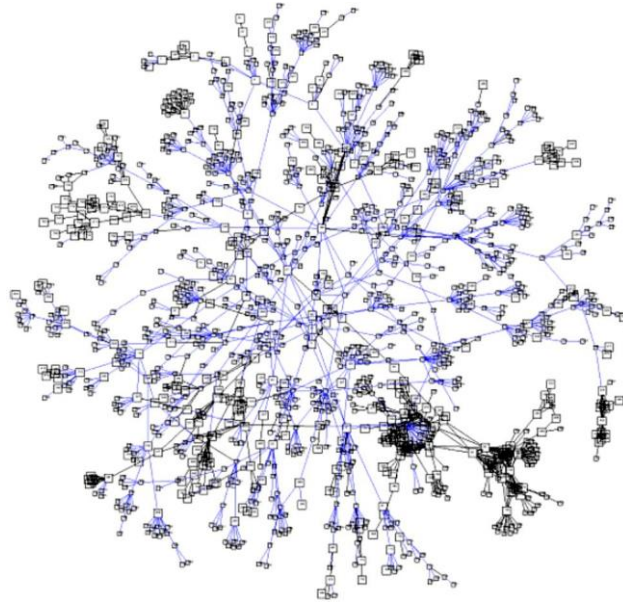
Assurance that the information is authentic and complete.

Availability of information refers to ensuring that authorized parties are able to access the information when needed

# Concept of Cyberspace

# Concept of Cyberspace

Cyberspace is "the environment in which communication over computer networks occurs."



**Almost everybody in one way or the other is connected to it.**

# Cyberspace

**Ladies in the market are connected to is to run their businesses**



**Shepherds are connected to locate their cattle**



**Hunters are connected to it to locate their prey**



# Cyberspace

**Hmmm! isn't amazing?  
They are also connected.**



# Cyberspace

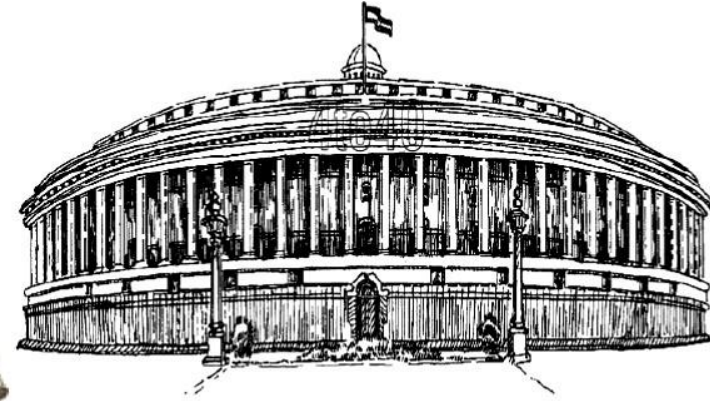
On a more serious note, are connected



**Government**



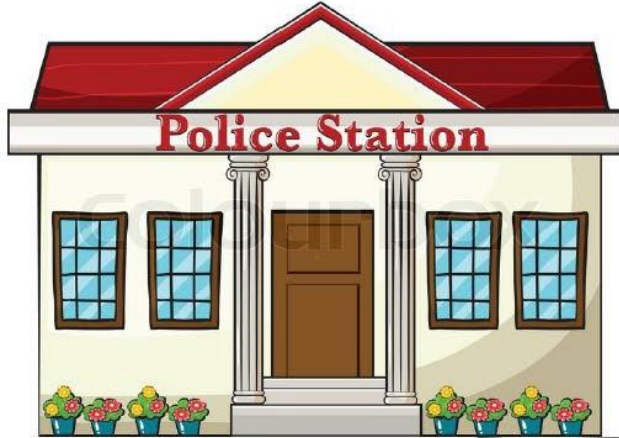
**Judiciary**



**Law makers**



# Cyberspace



**Militaries**

# Cyberspace



**Banks**



**Transportation Sectors**



**Health Sectors**

# Cybercrime & Cyberwar

# Cybercrime

Computer crime, or cybercrime, is any 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.

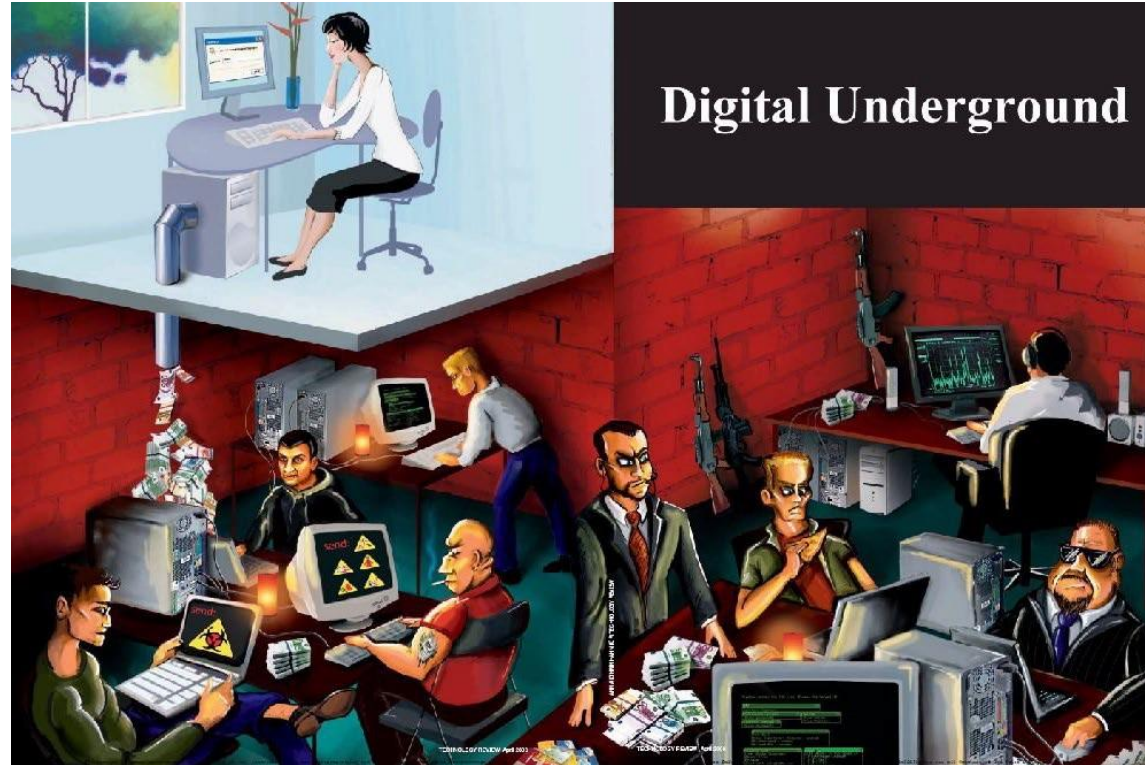


# Cybercrime

Commonwealth Bank, Australia -March 2011:-Automatic teller machines (ATMs) spat out tens of thousands of free dollars in Sydney after a computer glitch turned into a nightmare for the Commonwealth Bank.



# Cybercrime

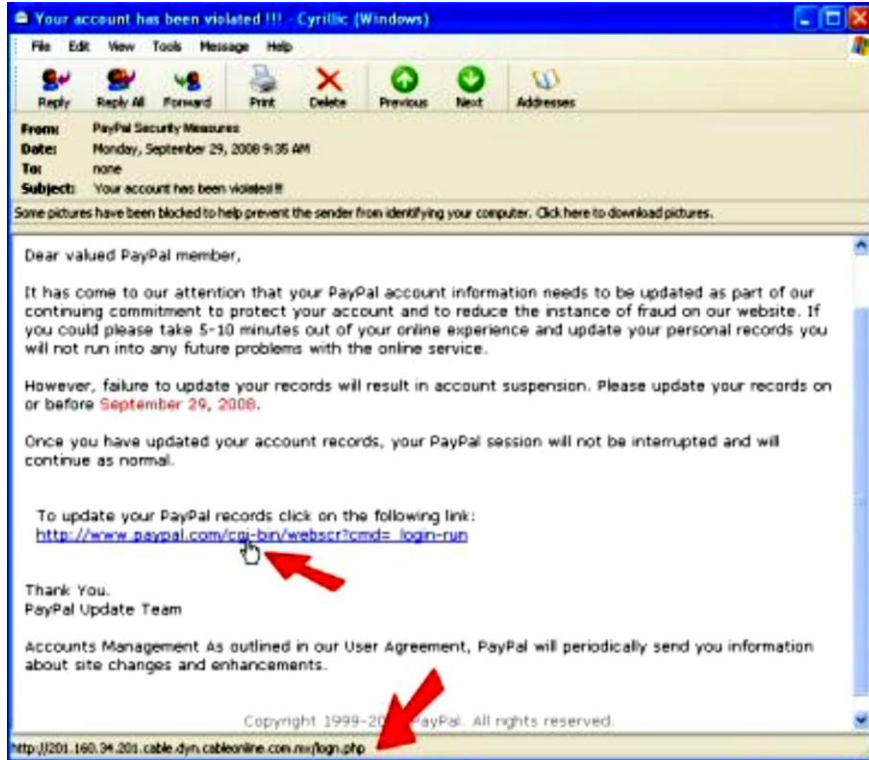




# Cybercrime



# Cybercrime- an example



What kind of attack is it?



# Cyberwar



## Estonia Case



<https://www.nytimes.com/2007/05/28/business/worldbusiness/28iht-cyberwar.4.5901141.html>

## By RANDY JEFFREYS, Deputy News Editor

Experts say the recent "botnet" that paralyzed the Amazon.com, Buy.com and eBay websites are tame compared to what will happen in the near future.

"The entrepreneurs who launched our firm were upper-middle businessmen on the west of our avenue," Salmons and Winkler would have.



Sickos can wreak death  
and destruction from  
thousands of miles away

**thereens!** Available in single computer file or on CD-ROM.

**Warning:** It might not look like it, but an incorrect home computer file can also be turned into a deadly weapon.

"The challenge as this is, it shouldn't surprise anyone. It's just the next step in an ever-evolving program of better treatment and education by teachers."

• Vaccinated PHE and T. S. have

- British navy (Chinese military advisers)
- Chinese sailors (new ships of war)

ing an 11-digit barcode number that would have been double-scanned, leading toward fire at inventory war.

that a large head growth, per child.

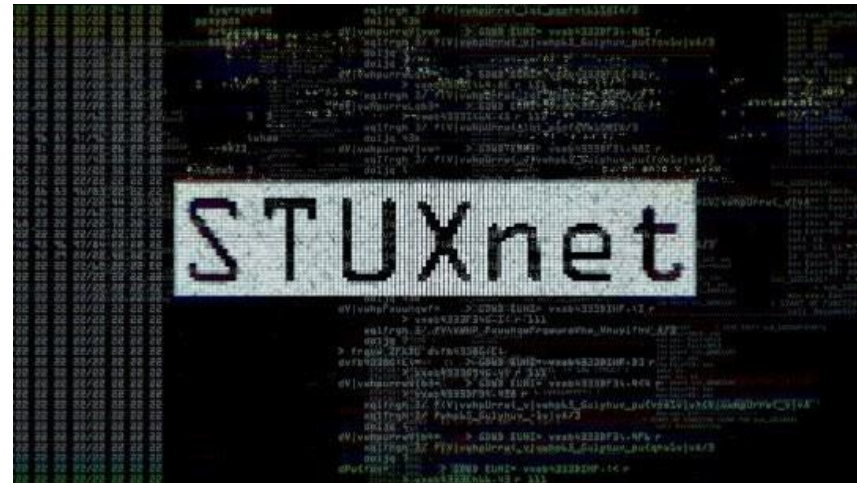
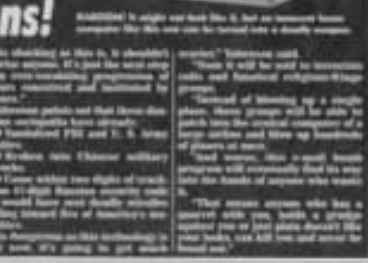
...and financial religious fringe groups.

place, these groups will be able to patch into the overall company of a large online and there are hundreds

had more, this is not, from  
programs will eventually find its way  
into the hands of consumers.

That means anyone who has a quarrel with you, holds a grudge

expensive, you or your photo developer like your money, call him and arrange for the second one.)



# Cybersecurity Threats, Impacts & Measures

# Cybersecurity

*Cyber security, also referred to as information technology security, focuses on protecting computers, networks, programs and data from unintended or unauthorized access, change or destruction.*

University of Maryland University College

*Cyber Security is a set of principles and practices designed to safeguard your computing assets and online information against threats.*

Carnegie Mellon University

# Security Threats

Intrusion – Unauthorized individuals trying to gain access to computer systems in order to steal information

Virus, Worm, Trojan Horse (Malware) – programs that infect your machine and carry malicious codes to destroy the data on your machine or allow an intruder to take control over your machine

Phishing – The practice of using email or fake website to lure the recipient in providing personal information

Spyware – software that sends information from your computer to a third party without your consent

Spam – programs designed to send a message to multiple users, mailing lists or email groups

# Security Risks

- Compromised Personally Identifiable Information (PII);  
*✓ PII data refers to name, SSN, D. Licenses, bank accounts*
- Identity Theft- computer intruders intent on stealing your personal information to commit fraud or theft
- The use of unsecure settings of Peer to Peer File Sharing applications.
- Compromised computer; A computer experiencing unexpected and unexplainable
  - Disk activities
  - Performance degradation
  - Repeated login failure or connections to unfamiliar services
  - Third party complaint of a suspicious activity
- Or a stolen or lost computer

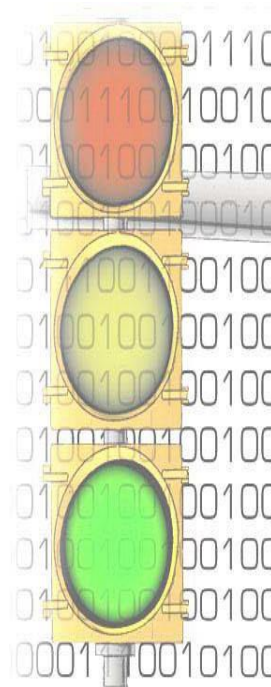
# Impact on work

## Questions:

- How would you know whether an email sent to you with an attachment is free from viruses?
- How do you secure sensitive data you send via email?
- What steps would you take to secure your computer from malware?
- What does the phrase “safely manage your password” mean to you?

# Security Measures

1. Safely manage your password
2. Safely manage your email account
3. Secure your computer
4. Protect the data you are handling
5. Avoid risky behavior online
6. Be aware of security guidelines, policies, and procedures





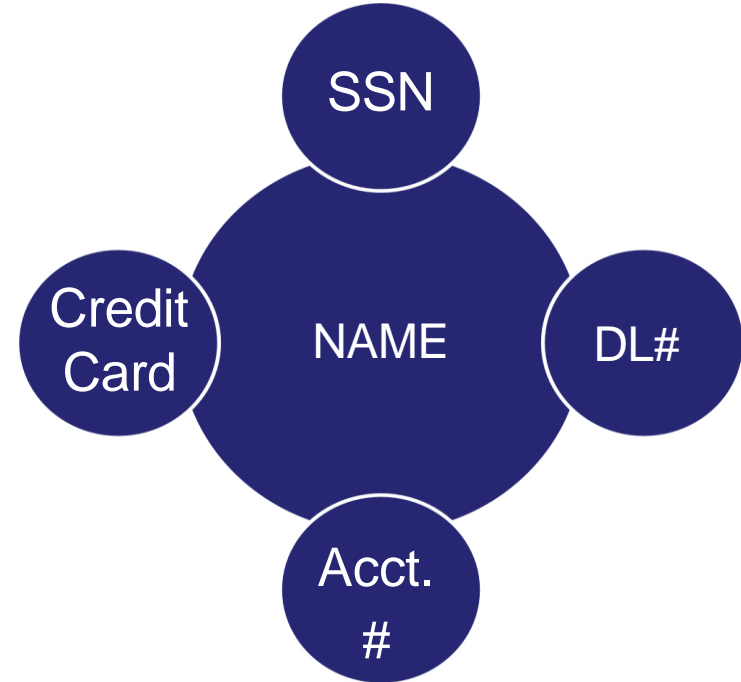
## Avoid risky online behavior

- Be wary of phishing scams
- Be cautious when handling attachments and links in email, chatrooms or instant messages (IM)
- Avoid responding to questions via pop-up windows, or click on links in a pop-up window
- Be cautious when using Peer to Peer File Sharing applications.
- Be cautious when browsing the web. One spelling mistake can direct you to undesired websites

# Identity Theft

# Identity Theft

Identity Theft is a crime in which an impostor obtains key pieces of personal Identifying Information (PII) such as Social Security Numbers and driver's license numbers and uses them for their own personal gain.



# How does it happen?

- Stolen wallet
  - Driver license ID
  - Credit cards
  - Debit cards
  - Bank accounts checks; last withdrawal banking statement
  - Health insurance
  - Auto registration and insurance card
  - Frequent flyer card
- Pilfered mail
- Computer virus
- Phishing and Social Engineering
  - Links to fraudulent web sites
  - Email
  - Phone call
  - Mail
- Social Networking account
- License plate
- Health records
- Financial Data

# Identity Theft Related Crimes

- Check fraud
- Credit card fraud
- Financial Identity Theft
- Criminal identity theft
- Governmental identity theft
- License plate number identity theft
- Mortgage fraud

# Identity Theft Hits Close to Home



This is my street.  
1 out of every 33 people  
means someone on my  
street will have their identity  
stolen this year.

# How to protect?

- secure your mail box with a lock and make sure mail is cleared regularly
- shred or destroy your personal and financial papers before you throw them away, or keep them in a secure place if you wish to retain them
- always cover the keypad at ATMs or on EFTPOS terminals when entering your PIN, and be aware of your surroundings— is anyone trying to observe or watch you, are there any strange or loose fixtures attached to the machine or terminal?
- ensure that the virus and security software on your computers and mobile devices is up-to-date and current
- 
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Visit Australian Federal Police website for complete guidelines:

<https://www.afp.gov.au/what-we-do/crime-types/fraud/identity-crime>

# Summary

We have studied

- Security
- Cybersecurity
- Cyberspace
- Cybercrime
- Identity theft
- Countermeasures



# Next Week

## Threats, Vulnerabilities & Attacks

# Questions?

