

Cyber Crimes

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Agenda

- Concept & Definitions
- Theoretical Aspects of Attacks
- Cyber Attacks: A Case Study
 - Identity Theft
 - Social Engineering
 - Malwares
 - Denial of Services
- References

- Cyber Crime: Any crime conducted via cyber infrastructures
 - computer networks: Internet
 - some other inter-communication networks

Current Trends (Technical): - Household with Internet Access: (Ref: ITU: Annual Report. 2013)



2012)

- Current Trends (Technical):
 - Household with Internet Access
 - Increasing no. Vulnerabilities (Ref: Xforce-



Vulnerability:

An error or weakness in design, implementation or operation

- Current Trends (Technical):
 - Household with Internet Access
 - Increasing no. Vulnerabilities
 - Increasing no. of Security Incidents
 CERT/CC, CSIRT



Current Trends (Case Study)

- Internet Crime Compliant Center: IC3
 - Yearly Comparison Complaints Received via the IC3 Web site:



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 - Yearly Dollar Loss (in millions) of Referred Complaints



- Current Trends (Case Study)
 - Internet Crime Compliant Center: IC3
 - Yearly Comparison Complaints Received via the IC3 Web site
 - Yearly Dollar Loss (in millions) of Referred Complaints
 - FBI Report (2005)
 - 9 out of 10 businesses affected by cybercrime
 - \$67.2 billion per year is lost to cybercrime in the USA

- Security Metrics
 - Confidentiality
 - The asset can only be viewed by authorized entities
 - Integrity
 - The asset is protected from accidental or deliberate modification
 - Availability
 - The asset is available for legitimate entities
 - Non-Repudiation
 - proves the origin of the data/service

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- Security Mechanism
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- Theoretical aspects of Attacks
 - Waiting for receiving message m (Ref: Eyad Alshareef)



- Interruption:
 - Adversary (A) can discard (m) in its transit



m

Interception:

X

- Adversary (A) can get a copy of (m) when (m) passes by

A

m

y

m

- Modification:
 - Adversary (A) can arbitrarily modify the content of (m) to become (m')



Fabrication:

 Adversary (A) can arbitrarily fabricate a message (m), pretending that (m) was sent by (x)



- Normal Flow:
- Interruption:
 - Attack on Availability
- Interception:
 - Attack on Confidentiality
- Modification:
 - Attack on Integrity
- Fabrication:
 - Attack on Non-Repudiation



Ref: Eyad Alshareef's Slides

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- Case Study

• Target: Your User Account



- Identity Theft:
 - Password Sniffing
 - Eavesdropping network traffic
 - Password Cracking



- Social Engineering Attacks
 - Phishing
 - Pharming



- Malware
 - Virus
 - Worms
 - Rootkits
 - Trojan Horses <u>- Etc.</u>



- Denial of Service
 - Distributed DoS



References

- ITU Annual Report (2012)
- IC3 Report (2009)
- FBI Cyber Report (2005)
- Network Security Essentials