# SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

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## DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

COURSE NAME : 19EC625 – CYBER FORENSIC AND DATA SECURITY

III YEAR / VI SEMESTER

**Unit III- INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER FORENSICS**

**Topic : Traditional Computer Crime**

# What is Computer Crime

**Donn Parker is generally cited as**

- Computer crime also known as cybercrime is when people use computers to do illegal things.
- It happens when someone who knows a lot about computers uses them in ways that are not allowed. This might include looking at or taking private information that doesn't belong to them.
- It can also mean damaging other people's computers or files. Sometimes, these people use computers to steal or trick others.
- The person doing these bad things is often called a hacker. Computer crimes can hurt both the people and the businesses. This kind of wrongdoing is against the law and can get people into serious trouble.

# Categories of Computer Crime

*Robert Taylor and company* expand on Parker's definitions and present four categories of computer crime

**The computer as a target:** The attack seeks to deny the legitimate users or owners of the system access to their data or computers. A Denial-of-Service (a.k.a., DOS or DDOS) attack or a virus that renders the computer inoperable would be examples of this category.

**The computer as an instrument of the crime:** The computer is used to gain some information or data which are further used for criminal objective. For example, a hacker may use a computer system to steal personal information.

**The computer as incidental to a crime:** Sometimes a computer may not the primary instrument of the crime; it simply can facilitate it. Money laundering and the trading of child pornography would be examples of this category.

**Crimes associated with the prevalence of computers:** This includes the crimes against the computer industry, such as intellectual property theft and software piracy etc.

# Categories of Computer Crime

Wall's four legal categories for cyber crime

**Cyber-Trespass:** Crossing boundaries into other people's property and/or causing damage—for example, hacking, defacement, and viruses.
**Cyber-Deceptions and Thefts:** Stealing (money, property)—for instance, credit card fraud and intellectual property violations (a.k.a., "piracy").
**Cyber-Pornography:** Activities that breach laws regarding obscenity and decency.
**Cyber-Violence:** Doing psychological harm to, or inciting physical harm against others, thereby breaching laws pertaining to the protection of the person—for example, hate speech and stalking.

**Cybercrimes and Their Expl**

| Crime | Explanation |
|---|---|
| Child Pornography | Making, sharing, or keeping illegal sexual content involving children. |
| Click Fraud | Manipulating online ads by clicking repeatedly to generate revenue or harm businesses. |
| Copyright Violation | Using or distributing copyrighted content without permission. |
| Cracking | Breaking security systems or passwords to access private data. |
| Cyber Terrorism | Using technology to threaten or attack individuals, businesses, or governments. |
| Cyberbullying / Cyberstalking | Harassing, intimidating, or threatening individuals online. |
| Cybersquatting | Registering domain names to resell them at high prices. |

**Cybercrimes and Their Expl**

| Crime | Explanation |
|---|---|
| Creating Malware | Developing harmful software to damage or steal information. |
| Data Diddling | Modifying information in a system to commit fraud. |
| Deface | Altering website appearances without authorization. |
| DDoS Attack | Overloading a website or server to make it unavailable. |
| Data Theft | Stealing private information such as bank details or credentials. |
| Doxing | Publishing personal information without consent to harass individuals. |
| Espionage | Spying on individuals or companies to steal confidential information. |

**Cybercrimes and Their Expl**

| Crime | Explanation |
|---|---|
| Fake | Creating counterfeit software, products, or scams. |
| Fraud | Deceiving individuals or businesses for financial gain. |
| Green Graffiti | Using digital projections to display images or messages illegally. |
| Harvesting | Collecting user data without permission for malicious use. |
| Human Trafficking | Using technology for illegal trade of individuals. |
| Identity Theft | Using someone else’s identity for fraud. |
| Illegal Sales | Selling prohibited items like drugs or weapons online. |

**Cybercrimes and Their Expl**

| Crime | Explanation |
|---|---|
| Intellectual Property Theft | Stealing ideas, inventions, or trade secrets. |
| IPR Violation | Using another person's intellectual property without consent. |
| Phishing / Vishing | Tricking people into revealing private data through fake emails or calls. |
| Pig Butchering | A scam that manipulates victims into fake cryptocurrency investments. |
| Ransomware | Malware that locks files and demands payment for unlocking them. |
| Salami Slicing | Stealing small amounts from multiple sources to avoid detection. |
| Scam | Fraudulent schemes designed to deceive and steal money. |

**Cybercrimes and Their Expl**

| Crime | Explanation |
|---|---|
| Sextortion | Threatening to share private images unless demands are met. |
| Slander | Spreading false information to damage reputations. |
| Software Piracy | Using or distributing unauthorized software copies. |
| Spamming | Sending large amounts of unwanted emails. |
| Spoofing | Pretending to be someone else online to deceive systems or people. |
| Swatting | Making fake emergency calls to send police to someone's house. |
| Theft | Stealing physical or digital assets. |

**Cybercrimes and Their Expl**

| Crime | Explanation |
|---|---|
| Typosquatting | Registering similar-looking domain names to trick users. |
| Unauthorized Access | Illegally entering computer systems. |
| Vandalism | Damaging or disrupting digital platforms. |
| Wiretapping | Secretly monitoring private conversations or data transmissions. |

Any Query????

Thank you……