Ethics / Crime / Security

- Some key issues
 - Ethics / Computer ethics
 - People's ethics change behind a keyboard
 - Electronic waste...
 - Digital divide
 - Information privacy / security
 - Target, chip and PIN
 - Identity theft
 - Happens every two seconds,
 - Cost of \$25 billion, 2012

- Electronic Waste
 - Before we get to statistics, let's take a look at some images that illustrate the impact of electronic waste on developing countries:









- Electronic Waste
 - Ghana, Nigeria, India, China, among many others, are used as tech dumps
 - Some stats:
 - 1.6 billion cell phones manufactured in 2012
 - Average American keeps phone 18 months
 - 60% of eWaste ends up in landfills
 - 30% is non-recyclable

Source: ifixit.org

- Electronic Waste
 - We will cover more about this in our next presentation
 - For now: Some infamous hacks

- Recent large-scale hacks
 - IRS, May 2015, 330,000 users' data stolen
 - Office of Personnel Management, ongoing hack discovered June 2015, every federal employee and retiree affected, plus 1 million former workers
 - Anthem, March 2015, 80 million users' info stolen
 - iCloud, ~Sept. 2014, celebrity photos stolen

- Recent large-scale hacks
 - Target
 - Ashley Madison, discovered July 2015, 37 million users' data stolen (and posted)
 - Sony, December 2014, 100 terabytes of internal data
 - Sony, May 2011, 20,000 users' personal and financial information stolen
 - Sony, April 2011, 70 million users' accounts, passwords, and bank information

- We think about information security differently online then off
- How to maintain your security, privacy and identity online
 - Secure / monitored / verified websites
 - The privacy / security policy
 - Be careful about cookies
 - Anonymous surfing, if necessary
 - Opt-out emails







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- Information and image accuracy
 - Technology can be used to portray unrealistic images / abilities
 - Inconsistency of stored data
- Information property
 - Intellectual property / fair use
 - Data privacy
 - Spam, spyware
 - Cybersquatting

- The need for an ethical code of conduct
 - Many organizations have distinct ethical guidelines
 - Technology companies do as well
 - Responsible computer use
 - computer crime

- Computer Crime
 - Definition
 - The computer access debate
 - Unauthorized computer access
 - Laws
 - Computer Fraud and Abuse act of 1986
 - Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986
 - The Identity Theft and Assumption Deterrence Act of 1998

- Information Accessibility
 - What is it?
 - Carnivore, DCSNet
 - ECPA
 - Who owns, and has a right to examine, email messages or other digital content?

- Computer crime (con't)
 - Computer forensics
 - Hacking / black hat / white hat
 - Risks of the Internet of Things
 - Cyberwar / Cyberterrorism
 - Pentagon reports 10 million attempts / day
 - http://map.norsecorp.com/
 - Vigilantism / digital activism (hacktivism)
 - Who does this?

- Computer crime (con't)
 - Cyberbullying
 - Digital threats and harassment
 - Shaming
 - Laws are ineffective, sometimes nonexistent
 - Education and awareness campaigns are most effective

• Piracy

- · Has been around for a very long time
- Costs companies billions
- \$53 Billion globally, conservatively (2011)
- Microsoft: \$22 billion for malware, \$114 billion for cyberattacks (2013)
- In 2010, 95 percent of music downloads were done illegally (International Federation of the Phonographic Industry)

• Piracy

- File sharing / Physical counterfeiting
- Creates an 'everything should be free mentality'
- Facilitated by distribution costs as compared to production costs for digital goods
- Combatted somewhat with the rise of iTunes
- Movie downloaders wealthier, more willing to go to movies, stop behavior if it hurts the industry

- Ways systems are compromised
 - Unauthorized access
 - CAPTCHA
 - Information modification
 - Denial of service
 - SQL Injection
 - · Heap spray / NOP Slide
 - Social engineering
 - Zombie computers / botnets
 - Some compromised PCs even hosted illegal images and files

- Ways systems are compromised
 - Malware
 - Viruses
 - Worms
 - Trojan horses (Logic bomb)
 - Evil twins
 - Keyloggers
 - Ransomware

- Ways systems are compromised
 - Spyware, Spam, Spoofing
 - Adware
 - Spam
 - Phishing especially dangerous
 - Pharming
 - 419 scam

- Three categories of security
 - Physical
 - Logical
 - Behavioral

Access control (Authentication)

- Passwords
- Tokens
- Smart cards
- Biometrics

Encryption

Worst Passwords of 2017

- 1. 123456
- 2. password
- 3. 12345678
- 4. qwerty
- 5. 12345
- 6. 123456789
- 7. letmein (up 12!)
- 8. 1234567
- 9. football (down 2)
- 10. iloveyou (new)
- 11. admin (new)
- 12. Welcome (new)
- 13. Monkey (up 5)

- 14. Login (up 6)
- 15. abc123
- 16. Starwars (up 9)
- 17. 123123 (new)
- 18. dragon
- 19. passw0rd (up 5)
- 20. Master (new)
- 21. hello (new)
- 22. freedom (new)
- 23. whatever (new)
- 24. qazwsx (new)
- 25. trustno1
- 26.654321

Access control (Authentication)

- Passwords
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Encryption

- Encryption
 - Many types, for data in all states
 - Usually algorithmic
 - Public key (PGP)
 - Wireless encryption
 - •WEP/WPA/WPA2
 - WIFI protected setup

- Physical ailments
 - Carpal tunnel syndrome
 - Repetitive stress injury
 - Technostress