



***Electronic crime***





# Electronic Crime

## Definition

- Cybercrime is defined as a crime in which a computer is the object of the crime (hacking, phishing, spamming) or is used as a tool to commit an offense (child pornography, hate crimes). Cybercriminals may use computer technology to access personal information, business trade secrets, or use the Internet for exploitive or malicious purposes. Criminals can also use computers for communication and document or data storage. Criminals who perform these illegal activities are often referred to as hackers.

## History

- In the late 1990's there was a large increase in electronic crimes and profound measures were proposed to resolve the problem
- In 1999, the Federal Computer Investigations Committee (FCIC) performed a scenario to further substantiate the emerging problem of electronic crime as well as the challenges it presents for law enforcement



# FREQUENTLY USED CYBER CRIMES

- **Unauthorized access to computer systems or networks**
- **Theft of information contained in electronic form**
- **Email bombing**
- **Data diddling**
- **Logic Bomb**
- **Denial of Service attack**
- **Virus / worm attacks**
- **Trojan attacks**





## Reason for cyber crime

1. Easy to Access: - The problem encountered in guarding a computer system from unauthorized access is that there is every possibility of breach not due to human error but due to the complex technology.
2. Complex: - The computers work on operating systems and these operating systems in turn are composed of millions of codes. Human mind is fallible and it is not possible that there might not be a lapse at any stage.
3. Negligence: - Negligence is very closely connected with human conduct. It is therefore very probable that while protecting the computer system there might be any negligence, which in turn provides a cyber-criminal to gain access and control over the computer system.
4. Loss of Evidence: - Loss of evidence is a very common & obvious problem as all the data are routinely destroyed.





# *Cyber Crime Variants*

## *Hacking*

*"Hacking" is a crime, which entails cracking systems and gaining unauthorized access to the data stored in them. Hacking had witnessed a 37 per cent increase this year.*

## *Cyber Squatting*

*Cyber Squatting is the act of registering a famous Domain Name and then selling it for a fortune. This is an issue that has not been tackled in IT ACT 2000.*



# Causes of Crime

(be able to give reasons and examples)

- **Poverty**
- **Permissive Courts**
- **Unemployment**
- **Lack of Education**
- **Abuse of Alcohol and Drugs**
- **Inadequate Police Protection**
- **Rising Population**
- **Lack of Parental Guidance**
- **A breakdown in Morals**
- **Ineffective Correctional System**
- **Influence of Media (TV, Movies, Internet**







A close-up photograph of a hand holding a single key, positioned at the top left of the slide. The background is a dark blue gradient.

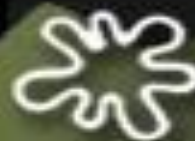
# SAFETY TIPS FOR CYBER CRIME

- Use antivirus software's.
- Insert firewalls.
- Uninstall unnecessary software
- Maintain backup.
- Check security settings.
- Stay anonymous - choose a genderless screen name.
- Never give your full name or address to strangers.
- Learn more about Internet privacy.



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WELL,  
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LYNCH



Vladimir Levin

### Complex

Vladimir Levin was a Russian hacker who, in 1995, broke into Citibank's computers and allegedly stole nearly \$10 million use the internet to commit his crime.

Instead, he tapped into telecommunications systems to listen to customers rattle off their private account information.

All but \$400,000 oby re-wiring it to various global accounts.

The most famous part of Levin's hack was that he did not his winnings were able to be recovered by the authorities. Ultimately, he pleaded guilty to just one charge of making \$3.7 million in unauthorized transfers, the Wall Street Journal reported.

He was sentenced to three years in prison and ordered to pay back \$240,000 to Citibank.





## Adrian Lamo

Adrian Lamo was known as the "homeless hacker" for his transient lifestyle.

Despite that, he was able to [hack into the internal computers](#) of The New York Times in 2002.

This hack gave Lamo access to private databases, including one that had the private information of more than [3,000 people who had contributed to the paper's Op-Ed section](#). He was sentenced to two years of probation and fined nearly \$65,000.

Most recently, Lamo [was back in the headlines](#) for turning in Chelsea Manning for leaking classified US Army documents.

***Thank you for you  
attention***