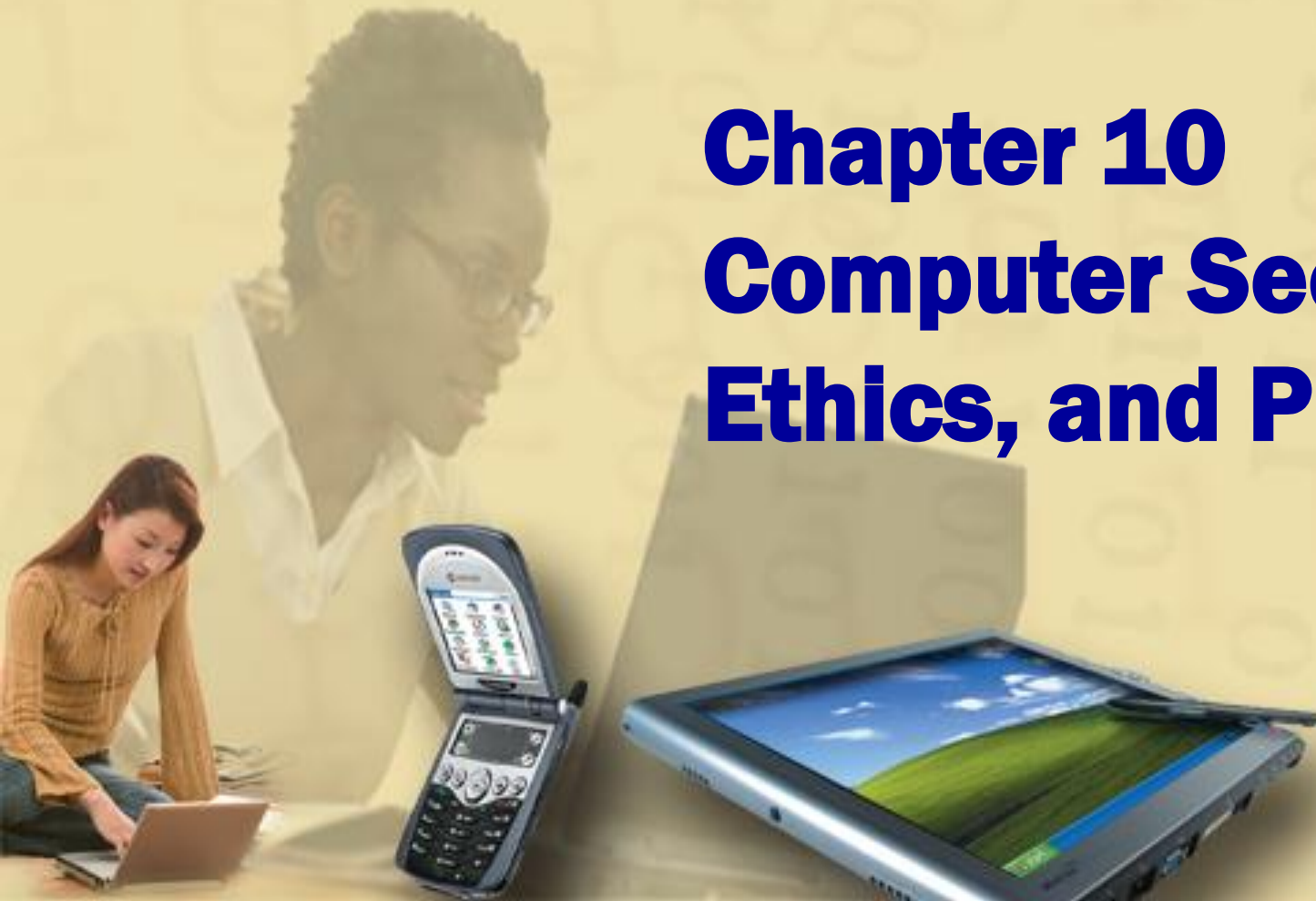


Discovering Computers

FUNDAMENTALS, Second Edition

Chapter 10 **Computer Security, Ethics, and Privacy**



Today

❖ Security

- Internet and network attacks
- Unauthorized use
- Theft and vandalism
- System failure

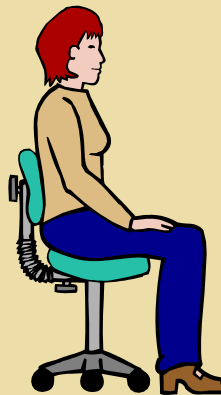


❖ Ethics

❖ Privacy [Things will come to this](#)



❖ Health concerns



Think about it...

What are some of the greatest Internet security risks you experience today?

Computer Security Risks

What is a **computer security risk**?

- Action that causes loss of or damage to computer system



FBI and cyber-crime

Cyber crime

Common internet frauds

Report on internet frauds

Internet and Network Attacks

What are **viruses**, **worms**, and **Trojan horses**?

Virus is a potentially damaging computer program

Can spread and damage files

Worm copies itself repeatedly, using up resources and possibly shutting down computer or network

Trojan horse hides within or looks like legitimate program until triggered

Does not replicate itself on other computers

Warning Signs of Virus Infection

- 1. Your computer starts running sluggishly.**
- 2. It shuts down unexpectedly or crashes frequently.**
- 3. It experiences memory problems or runs out of disc space.**
- 4. Unusual files or directories appear on your system.**
- 5. Strange messages appear on your screen.**

Internet and Network Attacks

How can a virus spread through an e-mail message?

Step 1. Unscrupulous programmers create a virus program. They hide the virus in a Word document and attach the Word document to an e-mail message.



Step 2. They use the Internet to send the e-mail message to thousands of users around the world.

Step 3a. Some users open the attachment and their computers become infected with the virus.



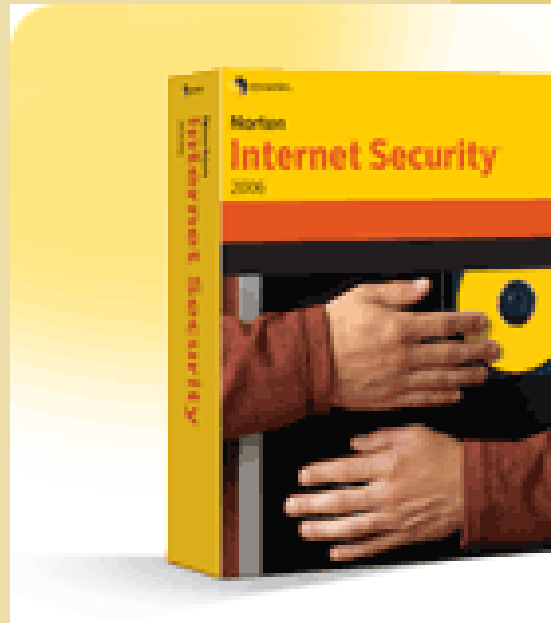
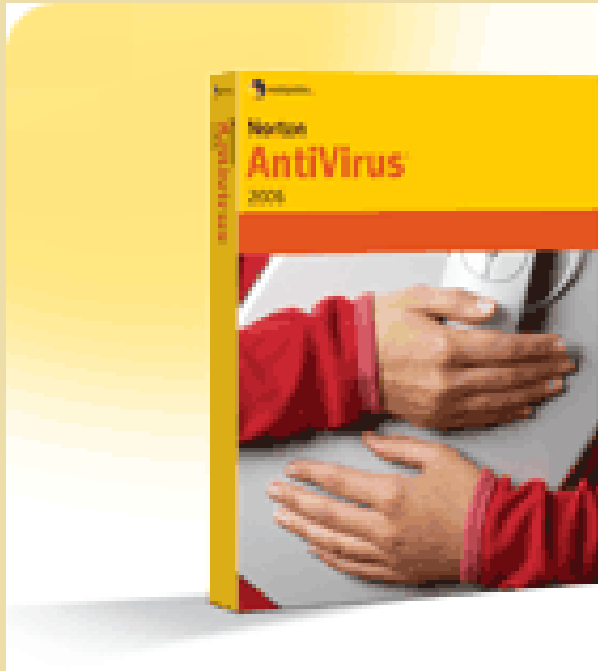
Step 3b. Other users do not recognize the name of the sender of the e-mail message. These users do not open the e-mail message. Instead they delete the e-mail message. These users' computers are not infected with the virus.



Internet and Network Attacks

What is an **antivirus program**?

- Identifies and removes computer viruses
- Most also protect against worms and Trojan horses



Internet and Network Attacks

What are some tips for preventing virus, worm, and Trojan horse infections?

Never start a computer with removable media in the drives

Install antivirus and antispyware programs on all of your computers

Never open an e-mail attachment unless you are expecting it and it is from a trusted source

If the antivirus program flags an e-mail attachment as infected, delete the attachment immediately

Check all downloaded programs for viruses, worms, or Trojan horses

Install a personal firewall program

Internet and Network Attacks

What happens if an antivirus program identifies an infected file?



Internet and Network Attacks

What is a **firewall**?

- Security system consisting of hardware and/or software that prevents unauthorized network access



Virus creator vs. hacker

A 20-year-old Missouri hacker confessed that he had broken into the computer systems of two major corporations, collected passwords, and changed files. Prosecutors connected the hacker to the Internet Liberation Front, a group of hackers who oppose the commercialization of cyberspace.

- **What motivates hackers?**
- **Are they idealistic heroes, intellectual adventurers, malicious busybodies, or high-tech thieves?**
- **Are their motivations different from those who create computer viruses?**
- **What, if anything, should be done to deter hackers?**

Think about it...

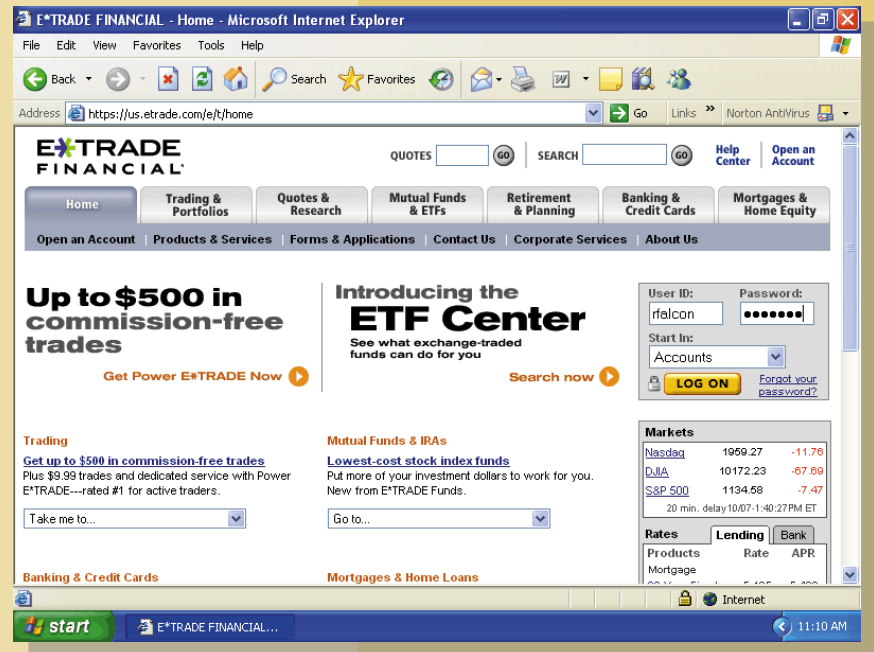
What are some ways that intruders can gain unauthorized access to your computer?

How does software prevent unauthorized access?

Unauthorized Access and Use

What is a **user name**?

- Unique combination of characters that identifies user
- **Password** is private combination of characters associated with the user name that allows access to computer resources



Unauthorized Access and Use

How can you make your password more secure?

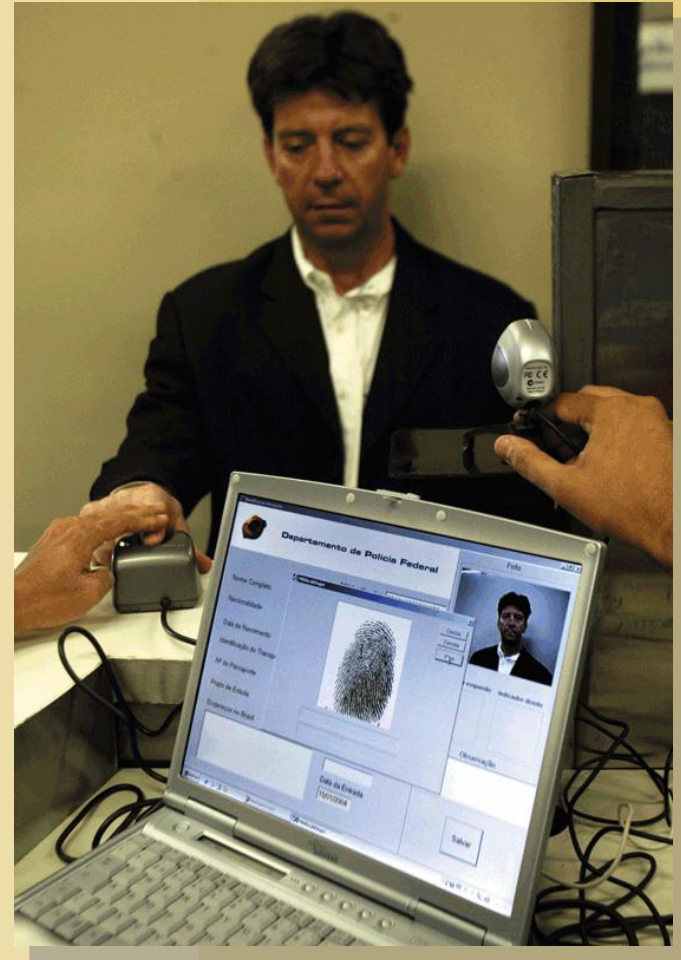
- Longer passwords provide greater security

PASSWORD PROTECTION		AVERAGE TIME TO DISCOVER	
Number of Characters	Possible Combinations	Human	Computer
1	36	3 minutes	.000018 second
2	1,300	2 hours	.00065 second
3	47,000	3 days	.02 second
4	1,700,000	3 months	1 second
5	60,000,000	10 years	30 seconds
10	3,700,000,000,000,000	580 million years	59 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Possible characters include the letters A–Z and numbers 0–9• Human discovery assumes 1 try every 10 seconds• Computer discovery assumes 1 million tries per second• Average time assumes the password would be discovered in approximately half the time it would take to try all possible combinations			

Unauthorized Access and Use

What is a **biometric device**?

- Authenticates person's identity using personal characteristic
 - Fingerprint, hand geometry, voice, signature, and iris



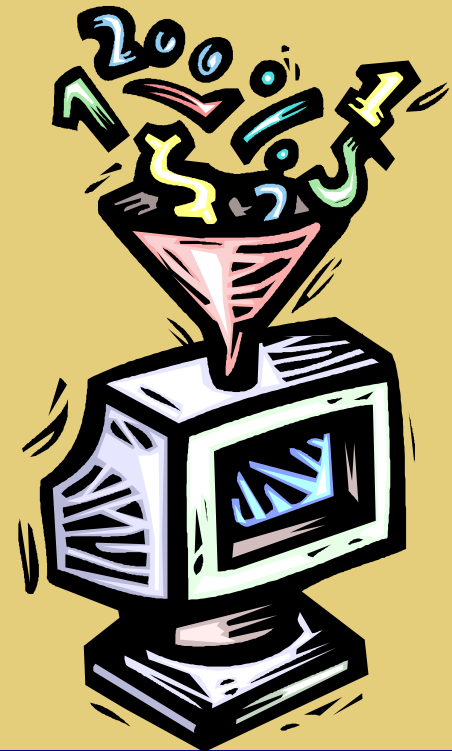
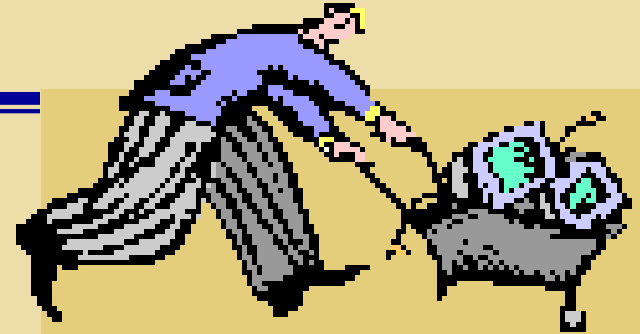
Computer theft

❖ Hardware theft

❖ Software theft

❖ Piracy

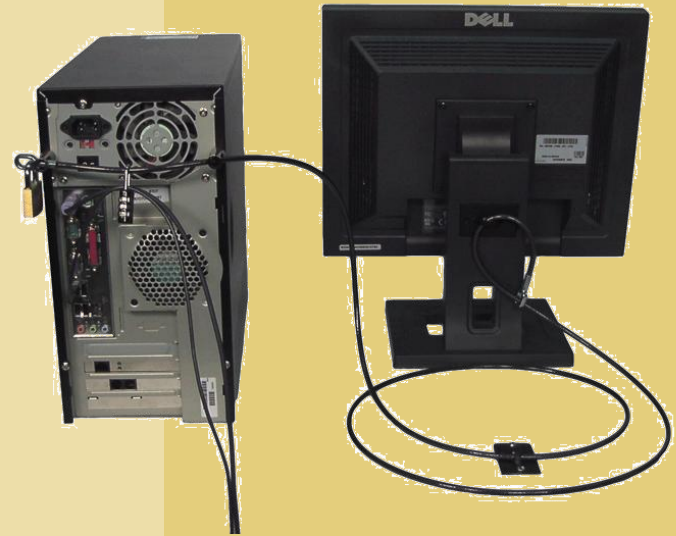
❖ Data / information theft



Hardware Theft and Vandalism

What are **hardware theft** and **hardware vandalism**?

- **Hardware theft** is act of stealing computer equipment
 - Cables sometimes used to lock equipment
 - Some notebook computers use passwords, possessed objects, and biometrics as security methods
 - For PDAs, you can password-protect the device
- **Hardware vandalism** is act of defacing or destroying computer equipment



Software Theft

What is **software theft**?

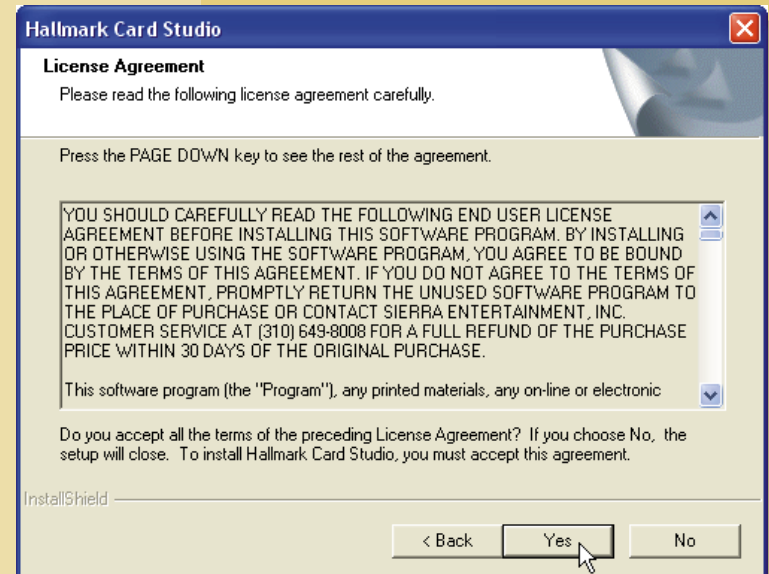
Act of stealing or
illegally copying
software or
intentionally
erasing
programs

Software **piracy**
is illegal
duplication
of copyrighted
software

Software Theft

What is a **license agreement**?

- Right to use software
- **Single-user license agreement** allows user to install software on one computer, make backup copy, and sell software after removing from computer



Software Theft

What is **product activation**?

Product activation allows user to input product identification number online or by phone and receive unique installation identification number

Information Theft

What is **encryption**?

- Safeguards against information theft
- Process of converting plaintext (readable data) into ciphertext (unreadable characters)
- Encryption key (formula) often uses more than one method
- To read the data, the recipient must **decrypt**, or decipher, the data

SAMPLE ENCRYPTION METHODS

Name	Method	Plaintext	Ciphertext	Explanation
Transposition	Switch the order of characters	SOFTWARE	OSTFAWER	Adjacent characters swapped
Substitution	Replace characters with other characters	INFORMATION	WLDIMXQUWIL	Each letter replaced with another
Expansion	Insert characters between existing characters	USER	UYSYEYRY	Letter Y inserted after each character
Compaction	Remove characters and store elsewhere	ACTIVATION	ACIVTIN	Every third letter removed (T, A, O)



Click to view Web Link,
click Chapter 10, Click Web Link
from left navigation,
then click Encryption
below Chapter 10

Backing Up — The Ultimate Safeguard

What is a **backup**?

Duplicate of file, program, or disk

Full backup
all files in
computer

Selective backup
select which files
to back up

Three-generation
backup
preserves
three copies of
important files

In case of system failure or corrupted files,
restore files by copying to original location

Ethics and Society

What are **computer ethics**?

Moral guidelines that govern use of computers and information systems

Unauthorized use of
computers and
networks

Software theft

Information accuracy

Intellectual property
rights—rights to which
creators are entitled for
their work

Codes of conduct

Information privacy

Ethical or unethical?

P. 377

Information Privacy

What are some ways to safeguard personal information?

Fill in only the necessary information on rebate, warranty, and registration forms

Avoid shopping club and buyers cards

Inform merchants that you do not want them to distribute your personal information

Limit the amount of information you provide to Web sites; fill in only required information

Install a cookie manager to filter cookies

Clear your history file when you are finished browsing

Set up a free e-mail account; use this e-mail address for merchant forms

Turn off file and print sharing on your Internet connection

Install a personal firewall

Sign up for e-mail filtering through your Internet service provider or use an antispam program, such as Brightmail

Do not reply to spam for any reason

Surf the Web anonymously with a program such as Freedom Web Secure or through an anonymous Web site such as Anonymizer.com

Information Privacy

What is a **cookie**?

User
preferences

Small file on
your computer
that contains
data about you

Some Web sites
sell or trade
information
stored in your
cookies

Set browser to
accept cookies,
prompt you to
accept cookies,
or disable
cookies

How
regularly
you visit
Web sites

Interests
and
browsing
habits



Click to view Web Link,
click Chapter 10, Click Web Link
from left navigation,
then click Cookies
below Chapter 10

Health Concerns of Computer Use

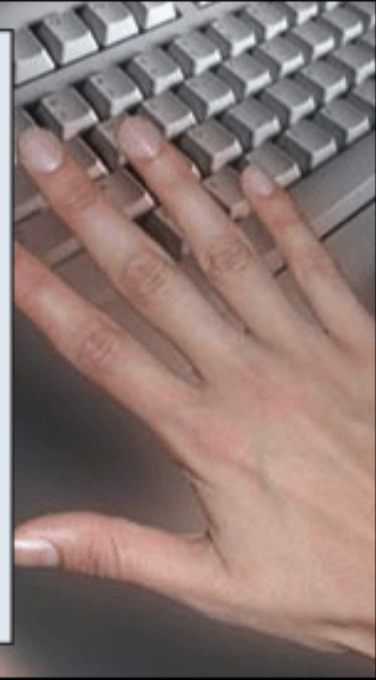
What precautions can prevent tendonitis or carpal tunnel syndrome?

- **Take frequent breaks during computer session**
- **Use wrist rest**
- **Exercise hands and arms**
- **Minimize number of times you switch between mouse and keyboard**

Spread fingers apart for several seconds while keeping wrists straight.

Gently push back fingers and then thumb.

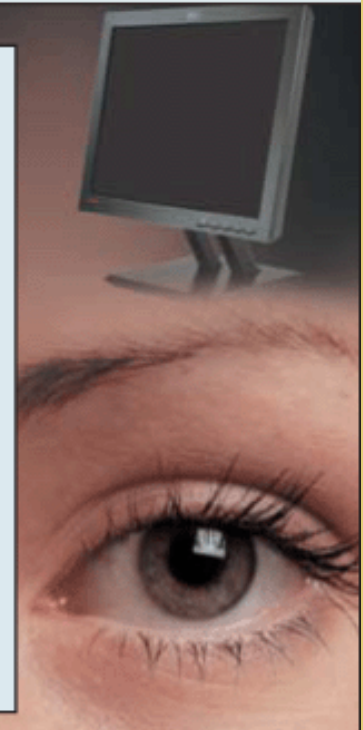
Dangle arms loosely at sides and then shake arms and hands.



Health Concerns of Computer Use

How can you ease eyestrain when working at the computer?

- **Every 10 to 15 minutes, take an eye break.**
 - Look into the distance and focus on an object for 20 to 30 seconds.
 - Roll your eyes in a complete circle.
 - Close your eyes and rest them for at least one minute.
- **Blink your eyes every five seconds.**
- **Place your display device about an arm's length away from your eyes with the top of the screen at eye level or below.**
- **Use large fonts.**
- **If you wear glasses, ask your doctor about computer glasses.**
- **Adjust the lighting.**



Health Concerns of Computer Use

What is ergonomics?

- Applied science devoted to comfort, efficiency, and safety in workplace



Think about it...

Which of the techniques in Figure 10-17 (p. 379) are you currently practicing? Which are you likely (or unlikely) to adopt? Why?