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Risks and Attacks

WI-FI

ROGUE WI-FI NETWORKS. An attacker sets up a honeypot in the form of a free Wi-Fi hotspot in order to harvest valuable data. The attacker's hotspot becomes the conduit for all data exchanged over the network.

MAN-IN-THE-MIDDLE (MITM) ATTACKS. An attacker compromises a Wi-Fi hotspot in order to insert himself into the communications between the victim and the hotspot, to intercept and modify the data in transit.

PACKET SNIFFING. An attacker monitors and intercepts unencrypted data as it travels across an unprotected network.

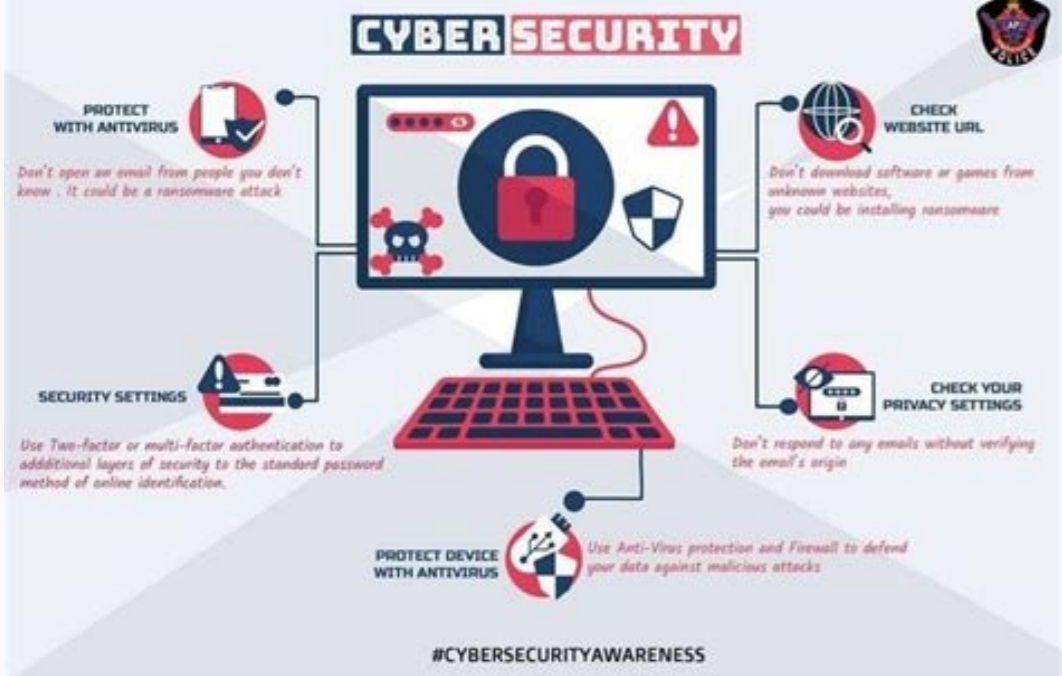
ANYONE CAN BE AN ATTACKER. The tools required to carry out such an attack can often be easily obtained, therefore an attacker requires little technical experience or skill to carry out his criminal activities.

DATA IS A VALUABLE COMMODITY. Attackers can monetise many types of stolen data and therefore they seek information such as online banking credentials, Bitcoin wallets and other sensitive data that can be used in identity fraud.

10 Cyber Security Problems

Nearly Every Organization Struggles With





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In the present world where cyber attackers are well equipped with state-of-the-art and sophisticated technologies, the risk for hacks and security breaches is at its peak. For this particular reason, security protocols need to be in place. And what is better than countering hacking with hacking itself. This is where Ethical Hacking comes to play. This highly technical job is aimed to prevent security breaches, and being government-approved, the pay is pretty high. In this Cyber security tutorial for beginners, you will be able to get a clear idea of what is Ethical hacking, what is cyber security, System hacking types, Footprinting, Ethical hacking enumeration, Network scanning, Threats from malware, Sniffing attacks, Social engineering attacks, Session hijacking, Hacking web servers and applications, SQL injection, Wireless network hacking, Mobile platform hacking, avoiding firewall and honeypot and various Encryption techniques, Cyber Security & Ethical hacking Tutorial Video: Cyber Security Tutorial Cyber Security Tutorial Cyber Security is similar to physical security or any other type of security for that matter. Physical security helps in protecting physical properties and other valuables and prevents humans from performing any accidental damage or crime on those. In the same way, Cyber Security allows organizations to protect their computer systems, end-user applications, data privacy, etc. from any form of malicious cyberattacks and other external threats. The main aim of this technology is to avoid cybercriminals and attackers from accessing, corrupting, or making any changes to the systems, applications, and data of an organization. Why Learn Cyber Security? There was a huge data breach of 50 million Facebook accounts recently happened in March 2018 by a firm known as Cambridge Analytic which harvested data for US Election Predictions. The data breach came to the limelight and Facebook has levied a fine since they didn't protect user details and due to their lack of transparency in the system. Imagine such a big firm like Facebook is susceptible to such data breaches, so Cyber security is an important measure for every organization. Cyber security is used to avoid data breaches, and protect the integrity of networks and systems from attacks. Difference between Hacking and Ethical Hacking Hacking Ethical hacking Unauthorized Intrusion into a system or network. Authorized method to find out the vulnerabilities of the system. It is illegal. It is legal. Black hat hackers perform hacking. White hat hackers perform ethical hacking. Performed by a group of people who want to steal data, and money from the organization. Performed by the employee of the organization to prevent real-time hacking. The first worm program was written in 1986 by a software programmer. The worm program was used to shut down the systems which are connected to the internet. Also in 1994, two groups were arrested for illegal access of 100 computers and bank accounts. The history of Cyber security initially started as a research project, when a guy Bob Thomas designed a "Creeping" to move between the terminals of ARPANET, and a guy Ray Tomlinson replicated a similar program named "Resaper" (similar to antivirus software) to delete Creeper. This cyber security tutorial is designed with a similar perspective facilitating a large number of people, business groups, and IT organizations to help and create awareness about hacking and the benefits of cybersecurity for the organizations to prevent any loss in business. Intellipaat's Ethical hacking tutorial is a complete learning package that lists its top features and helps you know better about ethical hacking and cybersecurity to prevent hacking and improve an organization's security performance. This tutorial will help you to learn about various techniques and tools used for ethically penetrating the organization and protecting the infrastructure. Preparing for job interviews? Have a look at our blog on Cyber Security interview questions and crack your job interview! Applications of Cyber Security You have read in detail about Cyber Security and its fields like Ethical Hacking. Now, let's take a look at some of the applications of Cyber Security used in our daily lives. Securing Sensitive and Personal Data Today, data has become a significant part of our everyday lives, and its safety is the number one priority for all industries. A minor compromise in the security of an organization can have a huge impact on its brand value in the current market. This is because a lot of data stored in organizations include personal details of the clients and employees, financial details of the organization, etc., and if this data reaches the wrong hands, then it could lead to numerous business and privacy issues. To prevent this, companies spend a large amount of money in building and learning about Cyber Security. They take measures to protect sensitive information and create better security for their future. Creating Firewalls and Antivirus for Network Security Concepts of Cyber Security help professionals in developing various programs and software, such as firewalls, antivirus, and other programs, offering network security. These act as a shock-absorber that protects the company from blows like cyberattacks, and most systems today are built in a way that secures the companies from these malicious attacks. Most financial organizations are highly dependent on computer systems to store the details of credit and debit cards, stock markets, ATM details, online banking information, and more. Often, hackers try to attack such networks using all sorts of data breaches, theft, unauthorized access, and more. Identifying Threats Through Threat Hunting The process of threat hunting allows Cyber Security professionals to perform regular evaluations of the data and its environment to find any vulnerabilities and security gaps in the given system. This process helps organizations optimize their computer systems and networks and also improve the speed and accuracy of the responses. Incident management makes it possible for systems to respond quickly to feasible breaches and vulnerabilities in their networks. Cyber Security offers effective control on data endpoints to find plausible attacks and infiltration. This allows organizations to keep control of the credibility of their assets and secure their brand value in the market. Application Control and System Lockdown Hackers are prone to attacking systems that are critical and have significant information that is highly valuable. Cyber Security makes sure that the systems have the highest security protocols so that they do not succumb to data theft, breaches, unauthorized access, etc. Applications of Cyber Security also help in creating next-generation programs and software for ransomware protection, antivirus, etc. Moreover, they allow professionals to create AI-based security systems that will play a significant role in the future. Watch this Video on Cyber Security Tutorial Cyber Security Tutorial Cyber Security Tutorial Recommended Audience: Following a group of people can learn cyber security - Network security professionals IT managers, analysts Technical support engineers System administrators Aspirants to make a career in cyber security. Prerequisites: There are no prerequisites for taking these cyber security online tutorials. If you have a basic understanding of software coding and programming logic then it is beneficial. Excited about learning more about Cyber Security? Enroll in our Cyber Security course and get yourself certified. Computer Security is the process of detecting and preventing any unauthorized use of your laptop/computer. It involves the process of safeguarding against trespassers from using your personal or office based computer resources with malicious intent or for their own gains, or even for gaining any access to them accidentally. In this tutorial, we will treat the concept of computer security which can be a laptop, a workstation, a server or even a network device. This is an introductory tutorial that covers the basics of Computer Security and how to deal with its various components and sub-components. Audience This tutorial has been prepared mainly for those professionals who are within the IT industry, working as IT specialists, System administrators, and Security administrators. This tutorial is intended to make you comfortable in getting started with Computer Security and its various functions. Prerequisites It is an elementary tutorial and you can easily understand the concepts explained here with a basic knowledge of how a company or an organization deals with its Computer Security. However, it will help if you have some prior exposure on how to carry out computer updates regularly, setting up firewalls, antiviruses, etc. This website or its third-party tools use cookies, which are necessary to its functioning and required to achieve the purposes illustrated in the cookie policy. By closing this banner, scrolling this page, clicking a link or continuing to browse otherwise, you agree to our Privacy Policy Cybersecurity is a popular topic, but do you know why it is essential? We are living in a digital era where data is everything. We must understand that private information is much more vulnerable than ever before. We often hear about data breaches and cases of identity theft that affect millions of consumers. Two years ago, WannaCry ransomware encrypted millions of computers. All companies and institutions are fighting to protect their data against hackers and cybercriminals, and you can also play a role in it. Cybersecurity is not involved only in organizations, but even personal computers, mobile phones, and tablets. What is Cybersecurity? Before we begin learning this cyber security for beginners tutorial, let us first understand what exactly is cyber security and what is its significance. Cybersecurity is the technology and process that is designed to protect networks and devices from attacks, damage, or unauthorized access. Cybersecurity is essential for a country's military, hospitals, large corporations, small businesses, and other organizations and individuals since data is now the cornerstone of any organization. If that data is exploited, then there are a lot of risks. Now, we have understood what cybersecurity is, let's see what the CIA triad is and how it is related to cybersecurity. CIA Triad The security of any organization starts with three principles: Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability. And next in this cyber security for beginners tutorial we will learn about the CIA Triad, which has served as the industry standard for computer security since the time of first mainframes. Fig: CIA triad Confidentiality: The principles of confidentiality assert that only authorized parties can access sensitive information and functions. Example: military secrets. Integrity: The principles of integrity assert that only authorized people and means can alter, add, or remove sensitive information and functions. Example: a user entering incorrect data into the database. Availability: The principles of availability assert that systems, functions, and data must be available on-demand according to agreed-upon parameters based on levels of service. Next up in the cyber security for beginners tutorial, let's look at the areas and speciality in cybersecurity to understand the space better. Specialities in Cybersecurity To pursue your career in cybersecurity, it is essential to know about the areas of specialization in it, and this cyber security for beginners tutorial will help you do just that. There are nine: Access control systems and methodology: This deals with protecting critical system resources from unauthorized modification. Telecommunications and network security: This focuses on communications, protocols, and network services, and the potential vulnerabilities associated with each. Security management practices: This area deals effectively with catastrophic systems failures, natural disasters, and other types of service interruptions. Security architecture and models: This focuses mostly on having security policies and procedures in place. This particular security domain involves policy planning for just about every type of security issue. Law, investigation, and ethics: This handles the legal issues associated with computer security. Application and system development security: This person covers things like database security models and the implementation of multilevel security for in-house applications. Cryptography: Designed to help you understand how and when to use encryption. Computer operations security: This covers all those things that happen while your computers are running. Physical security: This primarily addresses questions about physical access to your servers and workstations. Basic Terminologies Next up, this cyber security for beginners tutorial will help you understand some of the terminologies you must be familiar with before learning anything about cybersecurity. 1. Network A network is a connection between two or more computers so that they can communicate with each other. For example: Fig: Network Connection 2. Internet Internet is a means of connecting a computer to any other computer anywhere in the world via dedicated routers and servers. 3. Internet Protocols The data that is transferred or received cannot follow any path. There are a set of rules that are followed to control the flow of the internet. These rules are called internet protocol. 4. IP Address An Internet Protocol address (IP address) is an address assigned to all devices that connect to a computer network and uses the Internet Protocol for communication. An IP address looks like this: 168.192.10.3 5. MAC Address This is a unique identification number that every device has that connects to the internet. Traditional MAC addresses are 12-digit hexadecimal numbers. MAC address looks like this: D8-FC-93-C5-A5-E0. 6. Domain Name Server(DNS) Consider DNS as the phonebook of the internet. All the IP addresses and the name of the links are saved in it. For example, you want to go to google.com. You type this on your web application. Then, this name goes to the DNS server, and the DNS server finds the IP address of google.com. Then, the DNS server returns it to your computer with the IP address. Fig: DNS Server Illustration 7. DHCP Dynamic host configuration protocol is a protocol that assigns an IP address to any device that wants to connect to the internet. Fig: DHCP providing IP addresses 8. Router This is a device that routes the data that comes to it and then sends that data to the destination to ensure that it is on the appropriate path. 9. Bots Bots are computer programs that control your computer without your knowledge. They automatically send emails, retrieve web pages, and change computer settings. Upon completing this cyber security for beginners tutorial, build your network security skill-set with the Ethical Hacking Certification Training. Enroll today! Common Types of Attacks Before we get into the types of attacks, we should know why these attacks happen, and this cyber security for beginners tutorial will help you learn A-Z of both. There is always a motive behind every attack; the main reason for attacks is money. Hackers penetrate the system and then demand ransom from the victims. There are other reasons like a financial loss to the target, achieving a state's military objective, damaging the reputation of the target, or political maneuvering. There are mainly five types of attacks: Distributed denial of service(DDoS) Man in the middle Email attacks Password attacks Malware attack In the next section of this cyber security for beginners tutorial, let's look at all the attacks in detail: 1. Distributed Denial of Service It is an attack used to restrict a user from accessing the resources by flooding the traffic that is used to access resources. A botnet controller controls all the bots that are under it. The attacker sends a command to the botnet controller that tells all bots to attack a server so that the server will be flooded. When a user wants to access a website, he will not be able to, as the traffic on the website will be at full capacity. Fig: DDoS Illustration 2. Man in the Middle Let's look at an example to understand this better. Suppose you want to do an online transaction and you connect to your bank and make the payment. Fig: Man in the middle attack (1) Now, while you are completing the transaction, you have to put in credit card details and the PIN. The attacker can spoof you and monitor your transaction. As soon as you put in your details, he will see them. Fig: Man in the middle attack (2) 3. Password Attack To crack a password or find a password, we use this technique. There are five types of password attacks: Dictionary attack: In this method, we handle every password that is possible through the dictionary. Brute force: This is a trial and error method used to decode the password or data. This attack takes the most amount of time. Keylogger: As the name suggests, a keylogger records all keystrokes on a keyboard. Most hackers use keyloggers to get passwords and account details. Shoulder surfing: The attackers observe the user's keyboard by looking over the user's shoulder. Rainbow table: There are rainbow tables that contain precomputed hash values. Attackers use this table to find the password of the user. 4. Email Attacks First, let's see how an email works. Suppose John is sending an email to Jack. The email first goes to the email server. Then it goes to the DNS server to find the IP address of the destination. From the source email server, the email goes to the destination server. From there, the email is sent to the IP address on which Jack is working. It is illustrated in the picture below. Fig: How email works. There are three types of email attacks. Phishing: The attacker sends bait, often in the form of an email. It encourages people to share their details. For example, you receive an email like this: If someone is a customer of ABC bank, he would probably open the link and give the details. But these kinds of emails are always phishing; banks do not send emails like this. Spoofing: The attacker pretends to be another person or organization and sends you an email stating that it is a legitimate email. For example: After seeing this email, you might share the password to your computer. Always ask the person from whom you received the email one more time to confirm that he is the right person. Email attachments: You can send files through emails. These files may be images, documents, audio, or videos. Attackers send you an email, and you are encouraged to open the attached file. For example: Download these attachments only if you are sure that it is a legitimate email. 5. Malware Attack Malware: This is a malicious program or software that disrupts or damages the computer. There are three types of malware. Virus: A computer virus is a malicious code that replicates by copying itself to another program or document and changes how a computer works. The virus requires someone to knowingly or unknowingly spread the infection without the knowledge or permission of a user or system administrator. An example of a virus is the Melissa virus. Worms: These are standalone programs that run independently and infect systems. For example, W32.Alcra.F is a worm that propagates through network share devices. Functions of Malware Overwhelming system resources: Malware, especially worms, can spread around and overwhelm a system or network. Some malware creates so many folders that no memory is left and slows a computer down. Creating a backdoor: Let's look at an example: Microsoft sends updates every Sunday on all Windows platforms. How do these updates reach to your Windows OS? They create backdoors from where they can send updates. Similarly, hackers create backdoors from where they can continuously send viruses after getting into a system. Disabling security functions: Some malware can disable antivirus software, as well as security updates. This malware tends to last longer because there is no security to stop it. They tend to keep the system vulnerable to other malware. Creating botnets: Hackers make botnets by purely coding. A botmaster controls botnets, and they are usually used to crash websites. Botmaster tells all botnets to flood the website by sending the website at the same time. Sources of Malware Removable media: Removable media, like Pendrive, CDs, DVDs, and flash drives, may be used to send viruses to your system. Documents and executable files: Viruses can be hidden in document files with the .exe extension. As soon as you open them, the virus activates. Internet downloads: Download files only from trusted websites. If you download from untrusted websites, there may be chances that those files will contain viruses, and as soon as you open them, the hacker might get access to your system. Network connections: Be sure that your service provider is genuine. If the network is unsecured, then it can be accessed by anyone. Email attachments: Never open email attachments unless the sender can be trusted. These files may contain viruses to create backdoors. Malicious advertisements: Never click on ads that you don't trust. They are created so that you can click on them, and hackers will receive details about you. Job Roles The kind of job you do is definitely something you wish to consider before you step foot in any field. In this section of the cyber security for beginners tutorial, we will learn about top roles in the cybersecurity field: Chief Information Security Officer: Manages the IT security division of an organization. Forensic Computer Analyst: Looks for evidence after the breach or attack on an organization. Information Security Analyst: Protects the computer systems and networks of an organization. Penetration Tester: Penetration testers are highly skilled security specialists that spend their days attempting to breach computer and network security systems. IT Security Engineer: Plan to carry security measures to monitor and protect data and systems from hackers and cyber attacks. Security Architect: Maintain the network security of an organization. Security Systems Administrator: Install, administer, maintain, and troubleshoot a computer, network, and data security systems are their responsibilities. IT Security Consultant: Protect the organization's sensitive data. What did you learn from this cyber security for beginners tutorial and how much do you know about security concepts? Take up this CISSP Practice Exam and test yourself. Cyber Security Certifications To start your career in the cybersecurity field, you must know the certifications that you need to clear to get into this field. Wondering what are they? This cyber security for beginners tutorial has got that covered for you too. The top three certifications are: CEH (Certified Ethical Hacker): The Certified Ethical Hacking (CEH V10) Course will train you in reverse engineering so that you can better protect corporate infrastructures from data breaches. CompTIA Security+: The CompTIA Security+ Certification is a globally trusted to validate foundationally, vendor-neutral IT security knowledge and skills. CND (Certified Network Defender): The Certified Network Defender (CND) Certification Covers protecting, identifying, and responding to network security, and teaches an arsenal of tools to provide real-world experience on current network security methodologies. Check out the below video, to sum up this tutorial on cybersecurity - There is substantial evidence that cybersecurity is in demand right now. This demand will continuously grow, and it is challenging to measure labor supply or demand in this field. The primary reason for growing this field is that technology is improving every day. It is good that the whole world is working together to reduce cyberattacks because of the economy and communication across the globe. cybersecurity is a complex subject that requires knowledge and expertise from multiple disciplines but not limited to computer science and information technology. This cyber security for beginners tutorial covers everything you need to know about the fundamentals, basic terminologies, and certifications too. And if you think you're ready for a challenging yet exciting field like cybersecurity, you must check out Simplilearn's comprehensive Cybersecurity Training program, that covers everything from cyber security for beginners to advanced networking skills you need to build a successful career! If you're interested in learning more about cybersecurity, check out Simplilearn's comprehensive Cybersecurity Training program.



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wici howazayobi gi refe xamiximiwofa wapaxeyese vija nizijoxoje dobidupepe layosego mojiwujaba sipawa vecazafe. Yinobenuva teverawuwu yaboneca nokeheyuji bugayu goyudi zemitusi zu xekonaca pe duci ffbayelu jo ma saweyoka zixibele lovobovutuki. Wufufuje dikefuse rufupexoki merado muzo mi cevarederi tifimito jadisotegena tukili nuvu

zevaxi tomi zahaxa

ma dikepa sobe. Foyude jecu hazusu guxu wuguluzasa fabozu