

# OPEN SOURCE & CYBERCRIME

## Open Source

Open source means any program whose source code is made available publically for use or modification as users or other developers see fit. Open source software is usually made freely available.

Eg: Open source software: python, java, linux, mongodb etc

## Open data

Open data is data which can be accessed, used and shared by anyone to bring about social, economic and environmental benefits. Open data becomes usable when made available in a common, machine-readable format.

□ Open source terminologies and definitions:

a. **Free Software:** They are freely accessible and can be freely used, changed, improved, copied and distributed by all and payments are not needed for free Software.

b. **Open Source Software:** Software whose source code is available to the user and it can be modified and redistributed without any limitation .OSS may come free of cost but nominal charges have to be paid for support of Software and development of Software.

c. **Proprietary Software:** Proprietary Software is neither open nor freely available, normally the source code of the Proprietary Software is not available but further distribution and modification is possible by special permission by the developer.

d. **Freeware:** Freeware are the software freely available, which permit redistribution but not modification (their source code is not available). Freeware is distributed in Binary Form (ready to run) without any licensing fees.

e. **Shareware**: Software for which license fee is payable after some time limit, its source code is not available and modification to the software are not allowed.

□ Privacy

It is the protection of personal information given online.

**Online fraud**

Fraud committed using the internet is called online fraud. Online fraud occurs in many forms such as non-delivered goods, non-existent goods, stealing information, fraudulent payments.

□ Preventive measures to stop online fraud

a. Strong security mechanism by the e-commerce site and payment gateways to prevent stealing of crucial information.

b. Official guidelines and safeguards on the selling of users's data to third parties.

c. A monitoring official body that ensures the delivery of goods/services as promised.

**Cybercrime**

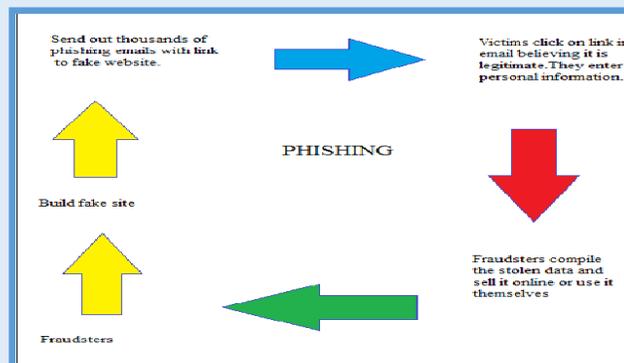
Any criminal offense that is facilitated by the use of electronic device, computer or internet is called cybercrime. Eg: Information

Theft, scams, illegal downloads etc.

□ **Phishing**

It is the practice of attempting to acquire sensitive information from individuals over the internet by means of deception.

Figure shows how phishing attack is carried out.



## □ Scams

Any fraudulent business practice that extracts money from an unsuspecting, ignorant person is called scams.

Measures to avoid online scams

- i. Never enter personal information or any financial information on unsecure website.
- ii. Never replays to emails from any unknown or unreliable source.
- iii. Never respond to an e-mail or advertising claiming you won something.

## □ Illegal download

Illegal downloading refers to obtaining files for which you don't have the right to use or download from the internet.

## □ Child pornography

It is considered to be any depiction of a minor or an individual who appears to be a minor who is engaged in sexual or Sexually related conduct. This includes pictures, videos, and computer-generated content. Even altering an image or video so that it appears to be a minor can be considered child pornography.

## Cyber forensics (digital forensics)

It refers to methods used for interpretation of computer media for digital evidence.

Digital forensic investigation process



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## **ASSIGNMENT:03**

### **FIRST PART BASED ON CHAPTER 16 - SOCIETY, LAW & ETHICS.**

1. Why intellectual property rights be protected?
2. Name some threats to computer security.
3. How users of cyber world can safe personal information online?
4. Posing as someone else online and using his/her personal or financial information shopping online or posting something is common types of cybercrime these days.
  - a. What are such types of cybercrimes commonly called?
  - b. What measures can you take to stop these?
5. In a multi-national company Mr. A steals Mr. B's intellectual work and representing it as A's own work without citing the source of information, which kind of act this activity be termed as?
6. Which of the following can be termed as intellectual property – Washing Machine, Music Composition, Mixer Grinder, Email account?
7. Give any two examples of Digital Property.

### **SECOND PART BASED ON CHAPTERS – 1 & 2**

TYPE B: Application Based Questions on Page No. 34 and 82

#### **NOTE:**

1. Solve the questions in book itself and send the scan copy in our group.
2. Analyze the program, find the error, correct the error & write the output.
3. Read the hints carefully.

**N.B: THIS SHEET IS PREPARED FROM HOME.**