

CYBER CRIME

↳ broad term

* It defines

CCC →

T.T →

ED.

in which

criminal activity
computers (or)
computer networks

} are

Tool
Targetalso
& indiv
desElectronic
cracking
to
Denial of

Service attacks

Types of Cyber-Crimes

against

persons

property

government

⇒ Cyber-crime against persons :-

↓
(Harassment) occur in cyber space (or) through
use of cyber space.

↳ sexual, racial, religious (or) other.

CCC is SOFT and HD.* Cyber-Stalking:

- physical threat that

- creates FEAR TO USE the (computer technology)

↓
internet

email

phones

websites

webcam

videos

text messenger.

* Cracking:

↳ stronger broken into computer systems without your consent (or) knowledge & has tampered with precious confidential data & info.

* Carding:

Debit & credit.

* false cards used by criminals for their monetary benefits by withdrawing money.

* Spoofing:

mail

↳ spoofed ~~mis~~represents its origin.

(Shows different from its original)

* Obscenity:

↳ hosting of websites containing prohibited materials, pornography, indecent expo. (child pornography)

* Fraud:

↳ person who is doing act of cyber-crime

↓
leads to fraud & cheating ← having guilty mind ← *stealing passwords & data storage

* Threat:

↳ threatening a person with fear for their lives (or) their families through CN (mail, phone, video)

* Hacking:

↳ unauthorised access over computer system
↳ it destroys whole data (+) computer programmes

* Defamation:

↳ lower down the dignity of a person
↓ by

*hacking his mail account
&

* sending vulgar mails to unknown persons

⇒ Cyber-crimes against property :



- * unlawful act by which owner is deprived completely (or) partially of his rights is an offence.
- * Like computer copyright, unauthorized trespassing, transmission of harmful programs & unauthorized possession of computer information.

Hacking TVS Vandalism:

* Hacking: → Hactivism attacks → famous twitter, blogging platform by unauthorized control over computer → loss of data & computer.

* Trespass: → unauthorized entering partially or completely to access someone's computer without right authorization of owner. (E)
 - alter, misuse (or) damage (or) delete data (or) system using wireless internet connection.

* Virus: → program that attach themselves to computer or a file & then circulate to others on network.
 * effects data on computer by altering (or) deleting it.

* Squatting: → two persons claim for same domain name by claiming that they registered first (or) by right of using it before the other (or) using something, which is similar.

* Vandalism: → deliberately destroying (or) damaging property of another

→ cyber vandalism - destroying data
 → it means - any kind of physical harm done to computer of any person.

⇒ Cyber-Crime against Government:

- certain offences done by group of persons intending to threaten the international governments by using internet facilities. (ex: cyberterrorism).

WARFARE PUT

* Warfare:

- politically motivated hacking to damage & spying by one-nation to another-nation. ←

* Piracy:

- distributing pirated software from one computer to another. Intending to destroy the data & official records of government.

* Unauthorized Information:

- access any info. by terrorists with aid of internet and to possess that info. for political, religious, social, ideological objectives.

* Terrorism:

- terrorist attack on internet by distributed denial of service attacks, sending ← designed to render a service inaccessible. more traffic hate websites & hate e-mails, attacks than target on sensitive computer network can handle, causing it to → these activities endanger the sovereignty & integrity of the nation. fall-making it unable to provide services to its normal users.

Business Intelligence

* It is a technology-driven process for analysing data & delivering actionable information.

* Its ultimate goal is to drive better bus. decisions.

increases:

- revenue
- improve op. efficiency
- gain competitive adv. over bz. rivals

⇒ Steps in BI:

(DADU)

* Data preparation

* Analytical querying of the prepared data.

* Distribution of Key performance Indicators (KPIs)

* Use of the information to help influence and drive business decisions.

⇒ HOW BI WORKS?

* BI data is stored in "Data Warehouse"

* Data includes historical & real-time data from system generate sources

* Before its used in BI application



raw data must be integrated, consolidated

↓ using

Data Integration & quality mgmt. tools



To ensure BI users & teams analysing accurate & consistent information.

⇒ Benefits of Business Intelligence :

~~[SODI + GIDS]~~

[SID IS GOD]

*S - Spot business problems

*I - Increase operational efficiency & productivity

*D - Develop stronger business strategies

*I - Identify emerging business & market trends

*S - Speed Up & Improve decision making.

*G - Gain a Competitive edge over rival companies.

*O - Optimize internal business processes.

*D - Drive higher sales & new revenues

⇒ Why BI is Important?

* It improves an organization's business operations.

* Companies using BI can "translate their collected data into valuable insights".

* Such insights be used to make better business decisions that ↑ revenue which ↑ profits.

⇒ Business Intelligence Platforms: [D+]

* Data visualization software for designing charts

* Tools for building BI Dashboards

* Data storytelling features for combining

visualisations & text in presentations for Business users.

* Performance optimization & security controls for managing BI Deployments

⇒ Types of BI Tools & Applications

[Remote Location]

* Real-time BI:

↳ data is analyzed as it's created, collected and processed.

* Online analytical processing (OLAP) :-

↳ suites for complex queries & calculations

↳ analyses multiple dimensions

* Mobile BI:

↳ available on smartphones & tablets

* Embedded BI:

↳ BI & data visualization ^{put} functionality directly into business applications

* Open source BI:

↳ two versions ↓

free-of-charge

subscription-based

release with technical support by vendor

* Location Intelligence:-

→ functions with map-based data visualization.

→ analyze location & geospatial data.

* Operational Intelligence:

— form of real-time analytics

— delivers info

mgrs & frontline workers

— in business operations

* Collaborative BI :

↳ more of a process than specific technology.

↳ Combo. of BI applications & collaboration tools

* Ad hoc: Analysis

↳ process of creating & running queries to analyze specific business issues.

↳ Embedded BI

↳ Open source BI

↳ Subscription-based BI

↳ Cloud-based BI

↳ On-premise BI

↳ Location Intelligence

↳ Analytics with map-based data

↳ Analytics with location & geospatial data

↳ Operational Intelligence

↳ Real-time analytics

↳ Delivery of BI

↳ BI as a Service

↳ BI as a Platform

↳ BI as a Product

↳ BI as a Solution