

# Prohibited Activities of Computer

Sehar Qayyum

Department of Computer Science, Government College women University Sialkot

Samiya Rafiq

Department of Computer Science, Lahore College for Women University Lahore

## Abstract

Illegal activities that carried out using computer. The action that committed against a person with a criminal motive to intentionally harm, or mental harm someone. For example hacking, stealing someone private information, gaining unauthorized access, security, damaging software, sharing files using Bluetooth, steal an identity crimes using the computer as a tool, these crime requires the technical knowledge. Illegal activities involves to send an e-mail that threatens other person or property. Trafficking in stolen password, computer viruses and worms. Child pornography, is illegal and these activities are also performed using computer. Another illegal activity of the computer is sound recording, the exclusive right to reproduce, and disturb their sound recording. All these activities are illegal that are performed using computer.

**Keywords:** Illegal activities. Internet. Computers .Security. Cyber –attack. Personal information.

## Introduction

The term computer illegal activities is synonymous with the term computer related illegal activities. Most of the security issues occur due to the internet. There is hardly any human activity that is not touched by the internet. Cybercrimes is the alternate word of illegal activities of computer. Terroristic crime is different from computer crimes in a present study. Today computer crime has become a major problem. Now a days, persons that interact through computer and internet are offended from the criticised by unfamiliar persons. Computer crimes may occur by anyone who stealing of hacking someone's others computer and information. We all should be very alert about the safety of our computers and personal data because of computer crimes. If we are the victim of these attacks, how can we protect? There are any lawful centers to support us and deal with these criminals? (Jung,2008). Thomas Long staff of the Carnegie-Mellon Computer Emergency Response Team ("CERT") at the Stanford Conference, predicted that the harmful bothered form of denial-service foil. His prediction was based on observations of public hacker, Feb,2000 attacks on Amazon.com, CNN, eBay, Yahoo!, online investment firms and others (McGuire, October 2013).

## Problem statement

Security is the basic thing that affected from the illegal activities of computer, because hackers hacked the data and personal information of the people. Most of the security issues occur due to the internet. For stealing the account information and ultimate their money of the bank's customer Illegal activities started to use the characteristics of Internet to generate very costly scams. There is hardly any human activity that is not touched by the internet.

## Aims

Different aims of this study are as follows:

- ✓ To aware the people from these illegal activities of computer.
- ✓ To educate people of dangers that they are explore their personal information on social sites.
- ✓ To provide a better understanding of how to handle these type of situation.

## The importance of work

Till now, illegal activities of computer is not considered a threat because of negligence. But even a drop makes a hole in the rock. Every person has its own privacy and no one has the right to use it. The main purpose of this research to aware and save people from these illegal activities. This research helps the people, how to handle these situation.

## Literature Review

Illegal activities, as a human-social phenomenon, is the result of communication between human and society. Since personal characteristics of a person are affected by his surroundings, we can consider the environment as the most fundamental cause of the tendency of people to commit crime .The first illegal activity of computer took place in 1820. Joseph-Marie Jacquard, a textile manufacturer in France, produced the loom, a device which allowed the repetition of series of steps in weaving of special fabrics in 1820. This leads to fear in the minds of

Jacquard employees and they committed the act of sabotage. This was the first recorded computer illegal activity. Kevin Paulsen was arrested for selling military secrets in 1991. In 1992 Dark Avenger released first polymorphic virus. In 1997 FBI's National Computer Crime Squad reports 85% companies were hacked. In 2001 Microsoft faced the attacks against domain name servers corrupting the Microsoft's websites. This was a Denial of Service attack. In 2007, a hacker exploits the eBay site by blocking the users and closing the sales (Bella, 2001). In 2008, Canadian porn site Slick Cash pays \$500K to Facebook after it tried to gain unauthorized access to Facebook's friend finder functionality. There are important differences between hackers who are young experimenters and hobbyists and those who are well-financed, sometimes malicious criminals. There is no question that the significance of teenaged hackers has been overblown. Close examination of many of the incidents tends to reveal that little actual damage was done, or that simple safeguards (e.g., better password control, or dial-back modems) could have prevented the incident. This leaves at least some responsibility in the hands of the system owners who chose not to take "due care" in using such safeguards. Wwww, O. R. G. (n.d.).

### Methodology

Our objective in this paper is to understand how to handle these situations that can be faced in using computer. For this purpose, we collected the data from the previous researches on illegal activities of computer by different researchers in different books and journals from the internet on the same topic and then we evaluated the data of all the researches and different ways of solving these problems and we came up with a solution suggested by different researchers to avoid these illegal activities. So the methodology used in this research is secondary data taken from previous researchers, journals, and online sources. (Higgins, 2005).

### Scope and Limitations

Scope means the importance of the work. This term contains information about the illegal activities of the computer and how to handle it. . The limitations of this research are that they are performed within the context of Pakistan or not

### Scope

It has a wide and great scope in the corporate field. This report helps the people to tackle these situation and how to avoid these situation .The rapid growth of the information technology has led to a situation where the existing laws are challenged. It deals with computer hackers and people who introduce viruses to the computer. It provide all information about the illegal activities of computer.

### Limitations

1. The research is limited to the context of Pakistan that are not applicable in other countries. 2. In this research the constraints may be different from other researches.

### Conclusion

This research contain all information about the illegal activities of the computer that intentionally harm, or mental harm someone. By and large, it is submitted that illegal activities of computer should be subject to a global principle of public policy that aims at combating and preventing this form of organized crime through raising global awareness and increasing literacy rates, coordinating justice efforts on national, regional and global levels, and establishing a high level global network of cooperation between national, regional, and international enforcement agencies and police forces.

### References

1. Jung, K., Park, Y. K., Kim, J. K., Lee, H., Yun, K., Hur, N., & Kim, J. (2008).
2. McGuire, M., & Dowling, S. (2013). Cyber crime: a review of the evidence summary. Home Office Research Report, (October 2013).
3. Wwww, O. R. G. (n.d.). O Nline B Anking P Rivacy : S Tart To G Iving C Ustomers C Ontrol O Ver T Heir. Business Week.
4. Higgins, G. E., Hughes, T., Ricketts, M. L., & Fell, B. D. (2005).
5. Hague, T. (2012). Call for researchs Cyber Security Research.
6. Wall, David S. (2001). Crime and the Internet, London: Rutledge.
7. Allison, S. F. H., Shuck, A. M., & Larch, K. M. (2005). Exploring the crime of identity theft: Prevalence, clearance rates, and victim/offender characteristics. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 33(1), 19–29.
8. Bella, J. (2001). Training: Identity theft. *Law & Order*, 49(10), 222–226.
9. Koen, C. M., & Im, J. H. (1997). Software piracy and its legal implications. *Security Journal*, 31, 265–272.
10. Stack, S., Wasserman, I., & Kern, R. (2004). Adult social bonds and use of Internet pornography. *Social Science Quarterly*, 85, 75–88.

11. Wall, D. S. (2005). The Internet as a conduit for criminal activity. In A. Batavian (Ed.), *Information Technology and the Criminal Justice System* (pp. 78–94). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
12. “Cybercriminal” <http://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=cyber%20criminal> accessed on 18th June 2010
13. *Cybercrime: The Transformation of Crime in the Information Age*, By David S. Wall. Cambridge, UK: Polity Press, 2007: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/gvpt/lpbr/subpages/reviews/wall0608.htm> accessed on June 15, 2011.