



DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & ELECTRONICS

Government of West Bengal



What is Cybercrime?

Cybercrime, or computer-oriented crime, is a crime that involves a computer and a network.

Protect yourself against cybercrime

- Keep software and operating system updated
- Use anti-virus software and keep it updated
- Use strong passwords
- Never open attachments in spam emails
- Do not click on links in spam emails or untrusted websites
- Do not give out personal information unless secure
- Contact companies directly about suspicious requests
- Be mindful of which website URLs you visit
- Keep an eye on your bank statements

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Classification of Cybercrime

Financial fraud crimes

- Computer fraud is any dishonest misrepresentation of fact intended to let another to do or refrain from doing something which causes loss.
- Example- including bank fraud, identity theft, extortion, and theft of classified information.

Cyberterrorism

- Terrorism committed through the use of cyberspace or computer resources.
- Example - tending to cause fear among people, demonstrate power, collecting information relevant for ruining peoples' lives, robberies, blackmailing, etc.

Cyberextortion

- Cyberextortion occurs when a website, e-mail server, or computer system is subjected to or threatened with repeated denial of service or other attacks by malicious hackers.

Cybersex trafficking

- Cybersex trafficking is the transportation of victims and then the live streaming of coerced sexual acts and or rape on webcam.
- Example- Perpetrators use social media networks, videoconferences, dating pages, online chat rooms, apps, dark web sites

Cyberwarfare

- Fearing that such attacks may become the norm in future warfare among nation-states, the concept of cyberspace operations impacts and will be adapted by warfighting military commanders in the future

Computer as a target

- These crimes are committed by a selected group of criminals.
- Example- Computer viruses, Denial-of-service attacks, Malware (malicious code)

Computer as a tool

- When the individual is the main target of cybercrime, the computer can be considered as the tool rather than the target.
- Example- Fraud and identity theft, Information warfare, Phishing scams, Spam, harassment and threats

Obscene or offensive content

- The content of websites and other electronic communications may be distasteful, obscene or offensive for a variety of reasons
- Example- Internet pornography and child pornography,

Online harassment

- Whereas content may be offensive in a non-specific way, harassment directs obscenities and derogatory comments at specific individuals focusing for example on gender, race, religion, nationality, sexual orientation.

Drug trafficking

- Darknet markets are used to buy and sell recreational drugs online.