

MOU Exchanging Between CBIT & DSCI (Centre of Excellence), Dr. P. Ravinder Reddy, Principal, Dr. B. Sriram, CEO -DSCI, Sri. D. Bhasker Reddy, Advisor, Sri. Andrew Lazarus, Manager, DSCI, Dr. NLN Reddy, Director-CDC, Dr. M. Swamy Das, HOD -CSE at Cybersecurity Centre of Excellence 1203A, Manjeera Trinity Corporate, Kukatpally, Hyderabad on 05.03.2020. This MOU will facilitate Training, Research, Innovation, Incubation in Cybersecurity Space. These initiatives will enable Students & Faculty equipped with latest Technologies in Cybersecurity Space.



Exchanging of MOU Between Prof.P.Ravinder Reddy CBIT & Dr.B.SriRam of Cyber Security Centre of Excellence A joint Initiative of DSCI & Govt. of Telangana on 05.03.2020 for Cyber security Initiatives



Cyber Security Poster Presentation by Students on 19th Feb 2020

Dr.Sriram Birudavolu, CEO, Cyber Security Center of Excellence, D.Bhasker Reddy, Advisor-CBIT, Sri.Vinod Kumar,CEO, Kernelsphere, Andrew Lazarus, Manager – Business Development, Cyber Security Centre of Excellence & Dr.Sainath from DSCI were Judges for Evaluating the Posters.















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Kokapet(Village), Gandpet, Hyderabad, Telangana-500075 / www.cbii.ac.in
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Life Cycle Of Digital Forensics

Identify → Preserve → Collect → Analyse → Report

DIGITAL FORENSICS

STEP 1: IDENTIFICATION
Identifies potential sources of relevant information (devices) as well as key custodians and location of data.

STEP 2: PRESERVATION
Preserving relevant electronically stored information by protecting the crime or incident scene, capturing visual images and documenting about the evidence and how it was acquired.

STEP 3: COLLECTION
Collecting digital information that may be relevant to the investigation - may involve removing the electronic device from the incident scene and then imaging, copying or printing out its content.

STEP 4: ANALYSIS
An in-depth systematic search of evidence gives data objects found in the collected information - aims to draw conclusions based on the evidence found.

STEP 5: REPORTING
Reports are based on proven techniques and methodology. Other competent forensic examiners should be able to duplicate and reproduce the same results.

Made By:
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Chudu Oka Vaipe Chudu Inko Vaipu
Chudali Ankoku Thattukolev

STRATEGY OF CHOOSING PASSWORD

CYBER SECURITY

↓
cOVVICAT#1999
↓

→ MAKE YOUR PASSWORD LONG
→ DO NOT REUSE PASSWORDS
→ MAKE YOUR PASSWORD A NONSENSE PHRASE
→ INCLUDE NUMBERS, SYMBOLS, AND UPPERCASE AND LOWERCASE LETTERS
→ AVOID USING OBVIOUS PERSONAL INFORMATION
→ CHANGE YOUR PASSWORDS FOR EVERY 45 DAYS
→ STAY AWAY FROM OBVIOUS DICTIONARY WORDS AND COMBINATIONS OF DICTIONARY WORDS

ESTIMATING PASSWORD CRACKING TIMES:
<https://www.betterbuys.com/estimating-password-cracking-times/>

B Pavan
K Vidyadhari
M Yogitha Nandini

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41 years

DIGITAL FORENSICS

Digital forensics (sometimes known as digital forensic science) is a branch of forensic science encompassing the recovery and investigation of material found in digital devices, often in relation to computer crime.

Steps Involved:

- Identification
- Preservation
- Analysis
- Documentation
- Presentation

C. DURGA BHAVANI

Key-loggers

TYPES OF KEYLOGGERS:

- Software Keyloggers
- Hardware Keyloggers

Softwares:

- Spyrix Keylogger
- Kidlogger
- Ardamax Keylogger

Recent Attack:

- Attack campaign uses keylogger to hijack key business email accounts

How to detect?

- Update your system
- Checking Startup apps everytime

Key-logger is the action of recording the keys struck on a keyboard

Best Antivirus Softwares:

- Norton
- Bitdefender
- Panda

How to Overcome?

- One-timepassword
- 2 Step Verification
- Virtual Keyboard