

# Introduction To Web Site Graphics SKM 1383

## Lecture 8



[Dr-qais.com](http://Dr-qais.com)



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# Learn **S**ome **C**oncepts



- 1. Interactive Content**
- 2. Default Page**
- 3. Visualizing Navigation**
- 4. Link Bar**
- 5. Menu**
- 6. Hierarchy**
- 7. Themes and styles**

- 7. Page Banners**
- 8. Web security**
- 9. Commercializing**
- 10. Market place**
- 11. Scripting Languages**



# Designing Themes and Styles

- 1) Give you life**
- 2) Beautifies your content**
- 3) Look and feel**
- 4) Nature of the website**
- 5) Audience**
- 6) Goals and objectives**

## What is a Theme:

- ❖ A Collection of design **element**
- ❖ Include:
- ❖ Pictures
- ❖ Graphics
- ❖ Colours
- ❖ Gives your site feel good..

# What is a Style



- ❖ **A Collection of Format**
- ❖ **Setting styles**
- ❖ **Text**
- ❖ **Graphics**
- ❖ **Tables**
- ❖ **Build in Style**
- ❖ **User defined styles**
- ❖ **Time saving**

# Web Security



# WHAT IS CRIME?



**The origin of word  
crime is derived  
from the Latin  
root.**

**Means I decide.  
I deliver judgment.**

**WHAT  
IS  
CRIME?**



# WHAT IS CRIME?



**Crime is an offence.  
injustice.  
Committed by an  
individual.  
group of individuals.  
against the state.  
public at large.**

# WHAT IS CRIME?



In crime state takes  
action against the  
criminals.  
To reform them back  
to the society. while  
in civil, Victim  
individuals take  
action.

# WHAT IS COMPUTER CRIME?



Computer **crime** is  
a complicated  
issue.  
The issue of who  
has the authority.  
Over what  
country.  
complicated

WHAT  
IS COMPUTER  
CRIME?



**WHAT  
IS COMPUTER  
CRIME?**



**Conflict of  
laws.  
Seen to be  
the main  
concern. law  
enforcement  
authorities.**

**WHAT  
IS COMPUTER  
CRIME?**

**Another issue that  
makes computer crime  
more difficult.  
Criminals change their  
technique.  
There is no law  
to cover that new  
crime. In the computer  
age.**

**WHAT  
IS COMPUTER  
CRIME?**

**Computer crime.  
Conventional  
crimes.  
the same in  
nature.**



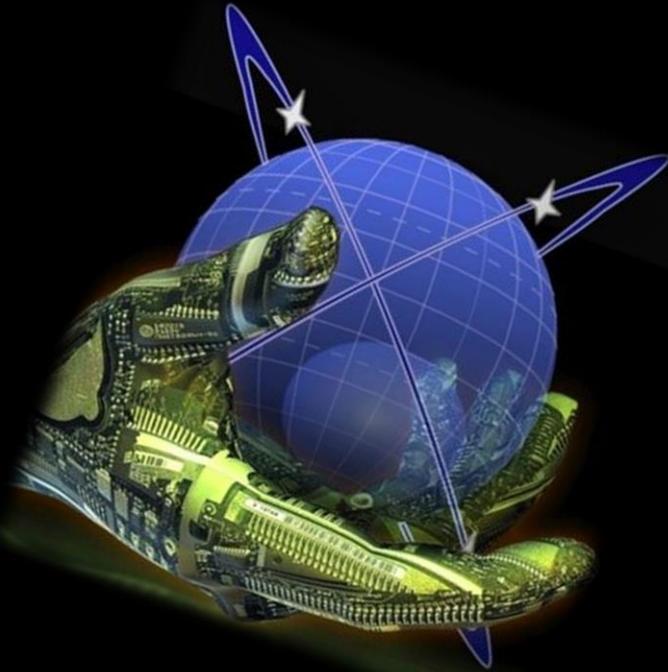
**WHAT  
IS COMPUTER  
CRIME?**

Unlike traditional  
crime, computer crime  
is committed using an  
advance technology.  
An example of such a  
crime is the  
distribution of  
pornographic



Fraud.  
intellectual **property**.  
Trademarks.  
Misrepresentation.  
information **security**  
**copyrights**.  
The most difficult aspect of  
computer crime is  
jurisdiction.  
**identity** of the criminals.

# WHAT IS COMPUTER CRIME?



In cyberspace all the  
criminals are  
anonymous.  
Their identities are  
difficult.  
We cannot see criminals  
face to face.

## WHAT IS COMPUTER CRIME?

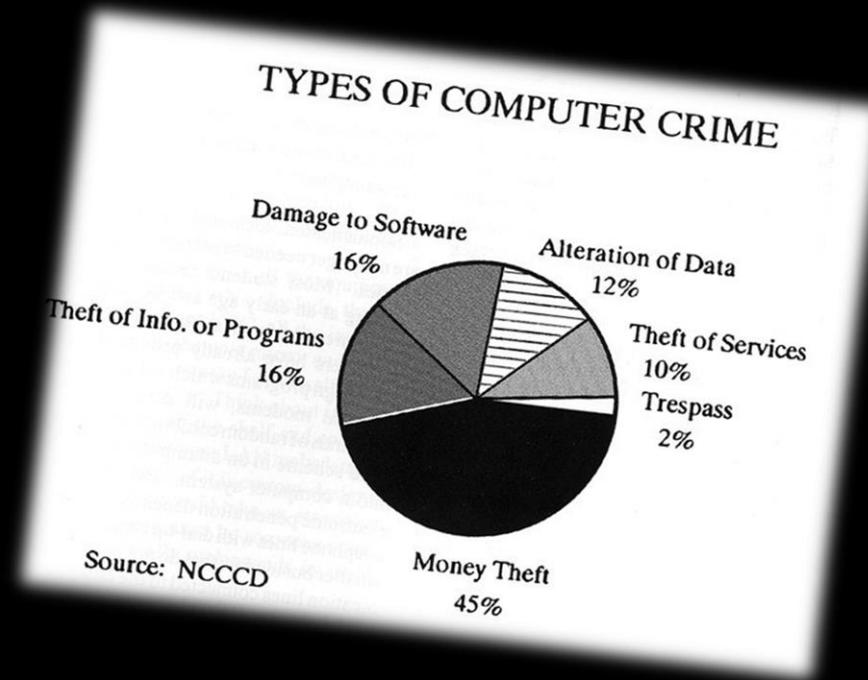


Once a crime is committed beyond the border of a country it is very difficult to prosecute. Even arrests the criminals. Laws of the countries are different.

An offence is considered to be a crime in one country. may not be crime in another country. One country has no jurisdiction over another country to prosecute its citizen.



# Types of Computer Crimes



# COMPUTER AS A VICTIM





Computers are being **targeted** by the **criminals** to obtain an **illegal** access.

Obtain **information**.

Even **totally destroy** computer's operating **system**.

Main programs.



This usually done by  
someone who has  
**legal permission.**  
to repair.  
**install** programs in  
the computer.

A person who is authorized  
as a system manager.  
System managers virtually  
know everything.  
In the network.  
These so called authorized  
criminals sabotage.  
Important functions of the  
computer.

In the process **steal**  
information from  
**government** agencies.  
**Hospitals.**  
identity **theft.**  
**intellectual** property.  
**vandalizing** of web  
sites.

# Computer As A Tool For Crime



**Criminals** use computers as a  
**easy tool** to commit **injustice**  
to people in cyberspace.  
**Criminals** intelligently **develop**  
**programs.**  
**Confuse** computers.  
believing that it is **legitimate**  
instruction.

Criminals **can change**  
patients' **records** in the  
hospitals.

**Commit** murder.  
**Criminals after** gaining entry  
into the hospital records.  
**Can easily** change **the**  
information.  
medication **dosage**.



# Computers **A**s Record Keeping...



Cyber criminals use  
computers to gamble. keep  
records of illegal activities.  
money laundering.  
drug dealings.  
with the help of a computer.  
network of the computers.

# Crimes Against Companies And Individuals





## **FRAUD:**

It is an act of knowingly representing something to the victims that is not true.

Victim innocently believes in him. takes actions losing a considerable amount of money.



- **Sales** : such as **misleading** clients, non existing service, none **deliverable** items **counterfeit** goods.

- Business opportunities:
  - such as **pump and dump**.

# Stalking And Harassment





Terrorizing **innocent**  
people **over the**  
internet.  
**sending** threats.  
**demanding and** bullying.  
**Stalking** also refers to  
**send** countless emails.  
**to annoy** people.

# Hate Crime



The image features two black silhouettes of people's heads and shoulders in profile, facing each other as if in conversation. They are set against a white, glowing circular background that fades into the dark teal gradient of the slide. The overall aesthetic is modern and professional.

Sending **abusive** messages  
to **a person**. based on **his**  
**color**.

race, religion.

Gender.

**Death Threat.**

Using computers to **send**  
**murder threats**.

identified figures such as  
**kings** or **president** of a  
country.

# Hacking Of Web Sites



**Criminals hack  
web sites so that  
gain entry to the  
sites.**

**Completely  
change its  
appearance or  
delete it all.**



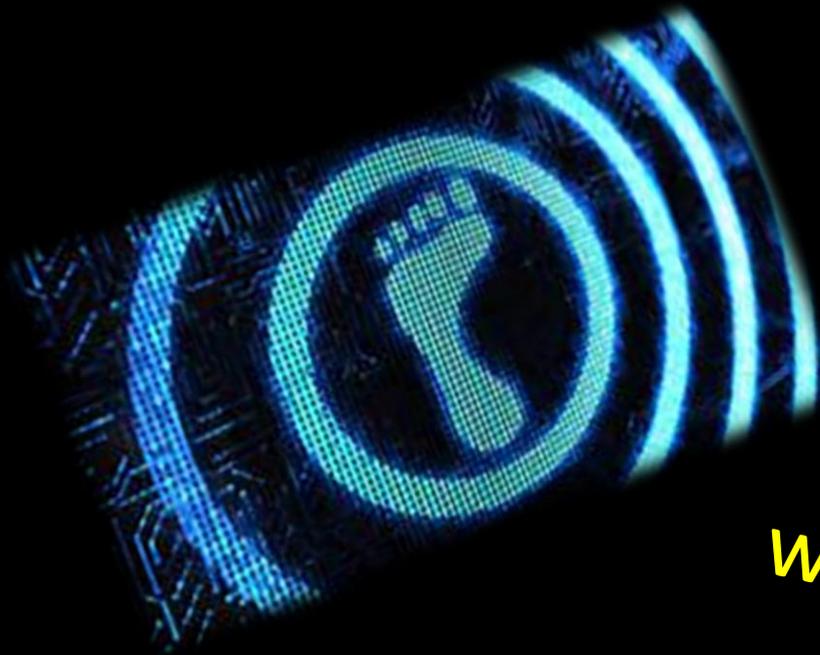
# Password Sniffer



Hackers attack web sites  
to sniff their passwords.  
Criminals also develop  
programs that install  
itself into the victim's  
computer.

Report whatever activity  
to the hacker.





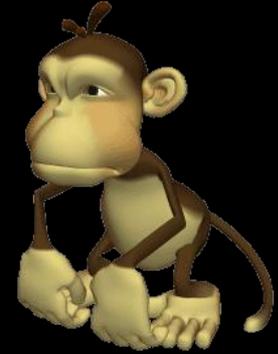
It is possible due to  
the internet's  
capability of  
broadcast  
mechanism  
whereby everyone  
sees our digital  
foot print.



شُكْرًا جَزِيلًا



تشكر



Teşekkür ederim