

ASCL born 1999

Asian School of Cyber Laws



*Celebrating 15 years
of awesomeness*

Soaring temperatures, shots of espresso and four bright young minds. That's what led to the birth of Asian School of Cyber Laws in 1999 - a revolution with a mission to empower the citizens of the world through cyberspace.

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ASCL courses at a glance

Code	Title	Fees	
DCL	Diploma in Cyber Law	Rs 3,600	
IPCL +	International Program in Cyber Law	Rs 30,000	Rs. 15000
CCI +	ASCL Certified Cyber Crime Investigator	Rs 30,000	Rs. 15000
CFA +	ASCL Certified Cyber Forensics Analyst	Rs 40,000	Rs. 25000

Diploma in Cyber Law

Title: Diploma in Cyber Law

Level: Basic

Language: English

Eligibility:

HSC or equivalent.



Introduction

Cyber Law is the law governing computers and the Internet. In today's highly digitalized world, almost everyone is affected by cyber law.

Diploma in Cyber Law is a basic level knowledge oriented course in Indian cyber law. Cyber Law encompasses eCommerce Law, Intellectual Property & Cyberspace and Cyber Crime Law.

The course covers the following topics:

1. Fundamentals of Cyber Law
2. E-commerce-Legal issues
3. Intellectual Property Issues & Cyber space - Indian Perspective
4. Cyber crime and Digital Evidence - Indian Perspective

Certification

On successfully completing the course, you will receive the **Diploma in Cyber Law** jointly issued by Government Law College, Mumbai & Asian School of Cyber Laws.

International Program in Cyber Law



Title: International Program in Cyber Law

Code: IPCL +

Level: Advanced

Language: English

Eligibility: Graduate in any discipline.

Duration: 365 days

Overview:

This is an advanced course in the Indian & International law relating to cyber crime, electronic commerce & data privacy law.

Introduction

Cyber law is the "law governing cyber space". In today's highly digitalized world, almost everyone is affected by cyber law because:

1. Banking & stock trading have moved online.
2. Massive increase in E-commerce & online payments.
3. Surge in smartphone usage.
4. Even "non-cyber crime" cases, involve digital evidence.
5. Massive impact of Cybercrime.
6. Increase in Digital signatures usage.

The course covers the following topics:

1. Cyber Law (India) Program
2. Data Privacy Law
3. IT Law Compliance
4. International Law on cyber crime
5. US Law on cyber crime
6. EU Law on cyber crime
7. International E-commerce Law

Certification

On successfully completing the course, you will receive the **International Program in Cyber Laws** issued by Asian School of Cyber Laws.

ASCL Certified Cyber Crime Investigator

ASCL Certified
Cyber Crime Investigator



Title: ASCL Certified Cyber Crime Investigator

Code: CCI +

Level: Advanced

Language: English

Eligibility: Graduate in any discipline.

Duration: 365 days

Overview:

This is an advanced course in cyber crime investigation.

Introduction

Cyber Crime costs the world more than Rs. 57,000,000,000,000 every year. Companies and Governments need skilled digital forensic investigators to contain this US \$ 114 billion annual cost.

The course covers the following topics:

1. Internet Fundamentals
2. Web 101
3. Web Development
4. Web Attacks
5. Web Investigation
6. Cyber Crime 101
7. Email Investigation
8. Investigating Server Logs
9. Investigating Web Browsers
10. Cyber Security Fundamentals
11. Hidden Web

Certification

On successfully completing the course, you will receive the **ASCL Certified Cyber Crime Investigator** issued by Asian School of Cyber Laws.

ASCL Certified Cyber Forensic Analyst



Title: ASCL Certified Cyber Forensic Analyst

Code: CFA +

Level: Advanced

Language: English

Eligibility: Graduate in any discipline.

Duration: 365 days

Overview:

This is an advanced course in cyber forensics.

Introduction

Cyber Crime costs the world more than Rs. 57,000,000,000,000 every year. Companies and Governments need skilled digital forensic investigators to contain this US \$ 114 billion annual cost.

As per Ministry of Human Resources Development estimates - India needs 2.5 lakh cyber experts and professionals to effectively tackle cyber crimes. (Source: Times of India Feb 10, 2011).

The course covers the following topics:

1. Forensic Fundamentals
2. Cyber Forensics Fundamentals
3. Cyber Forensics SOPs
4. Cyber Forensic Tools
5. File Forensics
6. Image Forensics
7. Financial Crimes
8. Cryptography
9. Password Forensics
10. Windows Forensics
11. Documentation & Reports
12. Media Sanitization

Certification

On successfully completing the course, you will receive the **ASCL Certified Cyber Forensic Analyst** issued by Asian School of Cyber Laws.

Contact Us

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Some of our achievements

ASCL Computer Crime & Abuse Report (India) is the only study of its kind quoted by the United Nations in its E-commerce & Development Report (2003).



This third edition of the E-Commerce and Development Report, published by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, identifies some of the implications that the growth of the digital economy may have for developing countries.

Relevant extract from the report:

Studies based on reported security incidents assess internal threats as being as severe as external ones.

For example, the Asian School of Cyber Laws study Computer Crime and Abuse Report 2001-02 for India showed that over half of the reported incidents were traced to employees (21 per cent) or former employees (31 per cent).

In the end, the question of IT security at the firm level is much more a managerial problem than a technical one.

It has to do with how penetrable the enterprise wants its business processes to be and how risk management is integrated into those processes.

Management must decide what balance to strike between the benefits of open, collaborative business processes and the risks that greater exposure entails.

The UN Report is available at:
www.asianlaws.org/aboutus/ecdr.pdf

The ASCL Computer Crime and Abuse Report (2001-02) is available at:
www.asianlaws.org/aboutus/report.pdf

Federal Republic of Germany

We were invited to make a presentation on "Indian Legal Position on Cyber Terrorism, Encryption and Preventive Measures", on behalf of the Karnataka Police, for Otto Schilly, Interior Minister, Federal Republic of Germany.



Extract from the letter of appreciation issued by Dr. P S Ramanujam, Director General of Police, Corps of Detectives, Training, Special Units & Economic Offences, Karnataka to Rohas Nagpal, President, Asian School of Cyber Laws.

We thank you for your kind presence on the occasion of the visit of high level German delegation headed by Shri Otto Schilly, Hon'ble Interior Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Cyber Crime Police Station, Bangalore on October 30 2001.

The observations put forth by you on the Indian Legal position on Cyber terrorism, on encryption issues and the preventive measures that are available were highly appreciated by the delegation.

We thank you for your excellent presentation.

The digital version of this letter can be downloaded from:
www.asianlaws.org/aboutus/germany.pdf

Malaysia

We have conducted training programs on Cyber Crime Investigation, Incident Response and Cyber Forensics for senior Government and Police officials from Malaysia.



Extract from an article in the Indian Express dated APRIL 30, 2004 titled Pune beats IT peers in fixing cyber crimes - From corporate America to Mauritius, there is a beeline to ASCL for training:

Bangalore may have taken the tag of India's Silicon Valley and Hyderabad would have rechristened itself as cyberabad, but when it comes to fixing the cyber crimes, Pune seems to have taken the lead over its illustrious peers.

Pune would not have made it to the global infotech map for its code - writing abilities, but when it comes to tackling cyber crimes, it is the preferred destination even for Corporate America.

For, the Asian School of Cyber Laws (ASCL) - an institution involved in education, training and consultancy in cyber laws and crime detection - has set up its base here.

Savour this: Last year, a team of Malaysian government officials undertook training in cyber laws and cyber crime investigation at this institution.

That is not all to it. Corporate America followed by its counterparts from the United Kingdom and Hong Kong have all been visiting the city to get trained at ASCL.

The digital version of this article is at:
www.asianlaws.org/aboutus/malaysia.pdf

Some of our achievements

We are a global leader in training in cyber crime investigation and cyber forensics



Extract from an article titled "Shaolin of Cybercrime fighters" published in Times of India:

The city seems to be fast becoming the final answer to Asia's quest for low-cost training in cyber-crime.

While a five member team of police officials from Mauritius is undergoing a special, month-long course in cyber crime investigation, a few months ago, a four-member state team from Malaysia attended a two-week crash course at the city-based Asian School of Cyber laws (ASCL).

Another team from Mauritius is expected soon, said Gaurav Sharma, head of education and consultancy at the ASCL.

*During the last year alone, around 140 individual and corporate sponsored students from **Japan, Korea, China, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong-Kong and Mauritius** among other countries have taken correspondence courses from the ASCL, to learn about cyber crimes.*

In all, 3,000 students took courses from the ASCL so far, of whom 600 are foreigners.

In July-August, nearly 150 individual and corporate sponsored students from various Asian countries are expected to train at the institute.

Rohas Nagpal, president, ASCL, said his institute offered courses in both cyber crime investigation and cyber laws.

In the last one year, the school has been working closely with the Union ministry of IT and communications.

It even helped the ministry frame rules under the IT Act 2000, besides drafting the code of conduct for cyber cafes in the country.

Ever since it was founded in 1999 by a group of lawyers working in the field of information security, the ASCL has been assisting law enforcement agencies in India and many Asian countries in the investigation of multi million dollar cyber crimes.

These crimes involve cyber terrorism, cyber forgery and attacks on health related IT systems. The \$1.5 million Bangalore source code case and the Gian Carla Balestra case of cyber stalking are among the dozens of cases the school has helped crack.

In view of the growing use of the internet and various IT initiatives taken up by countries like China, Thailand, Malaysia, Taiwan and the Philippines, there is a growing need for local officials in these countries to understand the implications and improve their skills in handling related crime, said Sharma.

The training programme addresses issues such as investigation of email crimes, hacking attacks, denial of service attacks, tracking viruses, web - jacking and web defacement, network crimes, cyber terrorism and false authentication using digital signatures etc. A special module on ethical hacking is also to be included. The school is also looking at working in the US and Europe as well.

Among its future plans is developing best practices in cyber crime investigation for law enforcement agencies and evolving common standards, at least for Asian countries.

The digital version of this article is at:
www.asianlaws.org/aboutus/shaolin.pdf



We have assisted the **Indian Army**, various branches of the **Indian police** and the **Central Bureau of Investigation** in matters relating to cyber investigation.

Some of the relevant reference letters can be downloaded in digital form from:
www.asianlaws.org/aboutus/army.pdf
www.asianlaws.org/aboutus/cbi.pdf
www.asianlaws.org/aboutus/blr.pdf
www.asianlaws.org/aboutus/kp.pdf

We have conducted training programs on Cyber Crime Investigation, Incident Response and Cyber Forensics for senior Government and Police officials from **Mauritius**.



In May 2011, the Mauritius Bar Association, together with the Association of Magistrates, invited Mr Debasis Nayak, Director, Asian School of Cyber Laws, at the seat of the Bar Council to provide "an overview of Cyber law in Mauritius with emphasis on evidentiary aspects of cybercrime."

In his introductory note, His Honour Patrick Kam Sing, Vice-President of the Inter-mediate Court (Civil Side), laid emphasis on the threat imposed by Cybercrime and the fact that it is difficult to secure a conviction given the transnational nature of such offences.

The Monthly Legal Update Newsletter dated June 2011 issued by the Office of the Director Of Public Prosecutions, Mauritius is available in digital form at:
www.asianlaws.org/aboutus/mba.pdf

We have also conducted a high end training program at Accra, Ghana. Former Deputy Minister of Communication Hon. Gideon Kwame Boye Quarcoo was the guest of honour.

Some of our achievements

World Congress on Informatics and Law

We were part of the Organizing Committee for the World Congress on Informatics and Law at:

- Spain (2002)
- Cuba (2003)
- Peru (2004)



World Congress For Informatics And Law II was held in Madrid, Spain in 2002.

The Honorary President of the World Congress was His Royal Highness the Prince of Asturias.

World Congress II was the continuation of World Congress I, held in Quito (Equador), 15-18 October 2001, under the auspices of the State of Equator, represented by H.E. Vice President Pedro Pinto, who chaired the inaugural session.

During this Congress, a paper titled Cyber Terrorism in the context of Globalization was presented by Rohas Nagpal, President, Asian School of Cyber Laws.

This was one of the first papers in the world that defined the term cyber terrorism. The definition was -

Cyber terrorism is the premeditated use of disruptive activities, or the threat thereof, in cyber space, with the intention to further social, ideological, religious, political or similar objectives, or to intimidate any person in furtherance of such objectives.

The digital version of this paper is at: www.asianlaws.org/aboutus/spain.pdf

Government of India

We have assisted the **Government of India** in framing draft rules and regulations under the Information Technology Act and drafting model rules for the functioning of Cyber Cafes and drafting the Information Age Crimes Act.



We have assisted the **Controller of Certifying Authorities** in drafting regulations relating to the recognition of foreign certifying authorities.

We have also provided academic support to the National Consultation meeting on Enforcement of Cyber Law held at New Delhi on 31st January 2010.

This meeting was organized by National Project Committee on Enforcement of Cyber Law (**Supreme Court of India**) in association with Cyber Appellate Tribunal, Ministry of Communication & Information Technology, Department of Information Technology, Government of India and National Legal Services Authority (NALSA).

A public interest litigation filed by our students led to the **appointment of Adjudicating Officers** to decide the fate of cyber crime cases.

The Bombay high court directed the Union government to expedite the process of appointing enforcement authorities as per the information technology (IT) Act, 2000, so that aggrieved persons can get their grievances settled.

The Bombay High Court bench comprising Chief Justice A.P. Shah and Justice Ranjana Desai gave this order while hearing a public interest litigation (PIL) filed by Nupur Jain and other students of Asian School of Cyber Laws.

Vishal Kumar, Director (Academics), Asian School of Cyber Laws was a member of Sub-group on E-Security under working group on Information Technology Sector for the formulation of the **Twelfth Five Year Plan** (2012 -17) Government of India., New Delhi – India

Department of Information Technology, as per the recommendation of Working Group on Information Technology Sector has constituted a Sub Group on E-Security on 4th July 2011 to make the recommendations on various policy matters related to E-Security area for formulation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012 -2017).

Extract of letter from S Lakshinarayanan, IAS, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Communications and IT, Government of India :

As you are already associated with this department's activity of 'Framing draft rules and regulations under Information Technology Act 2000' and Information Age Crimes Act' you are aware of Government of India's IT Act 2000 and the various steps taken to formulate rules and regulations to curb cyber crime, anti national activities etc., especially through Internet, Cyber Cafe's spread over in several metros, cities and towns.

It is felt that the expertise of your institution on the subject could benefit the Government of India for formulating a national level model of rules and regulations.

The digital version of this letter is at: www.asianlaws.org/aboutus/mit.pdf

Also see:
www.asianlaws.org/aboutus/rs.pdf
www.asianlaws.org/aboutus/dit.pdf
www.asianlaws.org/aboutus/sc.pdf
www.asianlaws.org/aboutus/ao.pdf

Some of our achievements

We have conducted training programs for **income tax officials at the National Academy of Direct Taxes**, Nagpur (a Central Institute of the Ministry Of Finance) and its unit at Lucknow - the **Direct Taxes Regional Training Institute**.

We have conducted training programs for **police officials at the National Police Academy, Hyderabad** (which trains officers of the Indian Police Service) and Sher-I-Kashmir Police Academy.

We have conducted training programs for **bank officials at the National Institute of Bank Management, Pune** (an autonomous apex institution set up by the Reserve Bank of India, in consultation with the Government of India).

We have conducted training programs for **insurance officials at the National Insurance Academy, Pune**.

We have also conducted training programs for the **Securities and Exchange Board of India**.

We have also conducted training programs for **Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA)**, which is the Administrative Training Institute of the Government of Maharashtra.

We have also conducted training programs for the **Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management (VAMNICOM)**, an Institution of National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi.

We have conducted cyber law workshops under the guidance and supervision of the office of the Chairperson, **Cyber Appellate Tribunal**, New Delhi (established under the Information Technology Act).



We have trained employees of Bank of India and HSBC (one of the world's largest banking and financial services organisations).

We were invited to conduct a session on cyber security for Defence Institute of Advanced Technology (DIAT), previously called Institute of Armament Technology (IAT), a Deemed University specializing in Armament Technologies.

We have conducted workshops for corporates such as Mahindra British Telecom, National Stock Exchange, Kanbay, Finolex, GCCI, MCCIA, Tata Consultancy Services, Patni Computer Systems, Cognizant, Facor, Thermax, Mastek Limited, CSI, DiPurba Consulting- Malaysia, Microline, Bit- Tech, Datamatics, Growel Softech, Iopsis, VAIDS, Synel, Resonance, Rishabh Software, Seed Infotech, NIIT, Delphi, Concourse, I2IT, IHNS2.

We have conducted workshops for educational institutions such as Banaras Hindu University, ILS Law College, Government Law College (Mumbai), Nagpur University, Bangalore Institute of Legal Studies, Bharti Vidyapeeth University, Sri Venkateswara University, Surendra Nath Law College, M.G.Kashi Vidyapith University, Hazra Law College (Kolkata), Jogeshchandra Choudhury Law College, Jadhavpur University, YC Law College, Amravati College of Management, Amravati University, V.M. Salgaocar Law College.

Our Computer Emergency Response Team has handled thousands of cyber crime cases.



Law enforcement personnel in India and abroad extensively use our **Cyber Crime Investigation Manual**.

This was one of the first of its kind manuals in the world. Times of India (the world's largest selling English newspaper) has referred to it as a **bible for Cyber Crime Investigators**.



We have published the first-of-its-kind **Commentary on the Information Technology Act**.



We organize CyberAttack - a national conference on cyber crime & security.

CyberAttack is usually held in India (Delhi, Mumbai, Pune & Hyderabad) as well as Mauritius.

Dr. Gulshan Rai, Director General, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team, Government of India inaugurated the 2011 conference at Pune. He also delivered the key note address.

We were invited to talk on "International and National Legal Implications of Operations in Cyber Space" at Cyber Security India 2011 - India's Only Dedicated Military Cyber Security Conference.

We conducted the world's first online moot court in 2002 adjudged by Hon'ble Ranganath Misra ex-chief Justice of Supreme Court of India, ex-National Human Rights Commission Chairman and ex-Rajya Sabha member.

We drafted the compromis, for the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition, 2002 (USA).

It is the world's largest moot court competition, with participants from over 500 law schools in more than 80 countries. Please see: www.asianlaws.org/aboutus/jessup.pdf

Some of our achievements

Some of our research publications



Internet Time Theft & the Indian Law - white paper prepared for the Corps of Detectives, Karnataka Police, September 2001.

Legislative Approach to Digital Signatures - paper presented at the First World Congress on Computer Law organized at Ecuador, October, 2001.

Legislative Approach to Digital Signatures - paper presented at the International Law Seminar organized by ISIL at New Delhi, India in October, 2001.

Indian Legal position on Cyber Terrorism, Encryption and preventive measures on behalf of the Karnataka Police for Otto Schily, Interior Minister, Federal Republic of Germany (30th October, 2001).

Defining Cyber Terrorism - paper submitted at the National Seminar on Human Rights and Terrorism on 9 and 10 March 2002 at Nagpur, India.

The mathematics of terror - paper submitted at the National Seminar on Human Rights and Terrorism on 9 and 10 March, 2002 at Nagpur, India.

Cyber Terrorism in the context of Globalisation - Paper presented at the UGC sponsored National Seminar on "Globalization and Human Rights" held on 7th - 8th September, 2002 at Mumbai, India.

Cyber Terrorism - A Global Perspective - Paper presented at the Second World Congress on Informatics and Law held at Madrid, Spain from 23rd - 27th September, 2002.

Internet Draft titled **Biometric based Digital Signature scheme** - which proposes a method of using biometrics to generate keys for use in digital signature creation and verification.

Intellectual property law and cyberspace - presented at the seminar on intellectual property rights conducted by the Department of Civics and Politics, University of Mumbai in 2006.

Thousands of students have benefitted from our free online programs in cyber law, intellectual property law, Cyber Crime Protection and Program Data Privacy Law in India.



We have conducted free "Cyber Smart" seminars and workshops for thousands of school children.



These programs were conducted under the Republic of Cyberia project in several schools in Pune and Mumbai including St. Mira's, Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, St. Joseph's, Bishop's High School, St. Anne's, Dhirubhai Ambani International School, Ecole Mondiale World School, Blossoms School, JBCN International School, Hill Spring and SVKM International School.

These programs aim to make children CyberSmart so they understand the cyber threats facing them and their family.

Children are also taught how to protect themselves and their family from these threats. Finally, these programs teach children how to efficiently and effectively use cyber technology.



We developed the world's smallest cyber crime investigation device code-named pCHIP.

This Portable Mega Investigation & Forensic Solution is delivered in two versions - on a USB device and on a micro SD card.

It was released in August, 2010 by Hon'ble Justice Rajesh Tandon, who was then the Chairperson, Cyber Appellate Tribunal, New Delhi.

pCHIP runs from a USB drive / micro SD card without installation on the suspect PC. It captures relevant volatile evidence from a live (switched on) computer. It has an extremely easy-to-use interface and provides detailed reports.

Some of the features of pCHIP are:

1. The pCHIP retrieves crucial volatile digital evidence from the suspect computer and generates 38 reports at the click of a button.
2. The pCHIP can detect and list password protected & encrypted files on a suspect computer. It can also attack and crack hundreds of types of passwords.
3. At the click of a button, the pCHIP can generate a report containing the details of every USB device ever connected to the suspect computer.

The pCHIP can clone and image disks and also recover deleted data.

Some of our achievements



We are the first private organization in the world to offer complete forensic investigation & training services for cellular and mobile communication devices.

Our expertise includes iPad & iPhone Forensics, Blackberry Forensics, Android Forensics, Windows Mobile Forensics as well as Symbian Forensics.



We maintain the Global Cyber Law Database, an online repository of cyber related laws of major countries around the globe.



We run bugs.ms, a Google Custom Search Engine for bugs, hacks, exploits and security for Microsoft products.

The search engine searches through a database of websites that is compiled and updated by subject experts. This ensures that users get the most relevant information.

Bugs are errors, flaws, mistakes, failures, or faults in a computer program that prevent it from behaving as intended.

MoodStatus.me
flaunt your mood

We run moodstatus.me, a unique personal cum social platform which helps users flaunt as well as record and map their moods.



We run 13q.me, a unique personal cum social platform which is a modern digitalized version of the popular slam book concept.

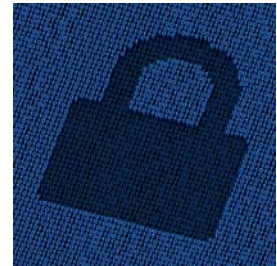


We have launched a massive national level program to make Indian colleges ragging free. The various anti-ragging laws in India include:

1. Guidelines issued by the Supreme Court of India in the case of Vishwa Jagriti Mission through President v/s Central Government through Cabinet Secretary.
2. Guidelines issued by the Supreme Court of India in the case of University of Kerala v/s Council, Principals' Colleges, Kerala and Others .
3. Recommendations made in the Raghavan Committee Report .
4. Regulations issued by the University Grants Commission .

Manual compliance with the stringent anti-ragging laws would not only be extremely time-consuming but also would require a lot of people and expense.

To enable colleges to comply with the anti-ragging laws, we have developed AR-64, a cutting edge technological solution that automates the anti-ragging legal compliance process.



The Information Technology Act and its allied rules, regulations, orders etc impose several obligations on corporates.

Failure to comply with these obligations may be penalized with imprisonment, fines and compensation.

We have developed the ita64 suite of technological solutions for facilitating Information Technology Act compliance.

ita64 comprises the following 2 modules:

1. priv64, a cutting edge technological solution that automates the data privacy legal compliance process for 100% compliance with India's data privacy laws
2. cert64, for 100% compliance with CERT and other reporting requirements.

We have developed dx64, a Cyber Warfare Early Warning System.

dx64 facilitates real-time, open exchange of data from entities about how and when cyber attacks have affected their systems.

This data is analyzed to provide early-warning of cyber attacks that could bring down critical infrastructure.