

701 E. Chocolate Avenue, Suite 200, Hershey PA 17033-1240, USA Tel: 717/533-8845; Fax 717/533-8661; URL-http://www.idea-group.com

This chapter appears in the book, *Advanced Topics in End User Computing, vol. 4* edited by M. Adam Mahmood © 2005, Idea Group Inc.

Chapter XII

Electronic Banking and Information Assurance Issues: Survey and Synthesis

Manish Gupta, State University of New York, USA

Raghav Rao, State University of New York, USA

Shambhu Upadhyaya, State University of New York, USA

ABSTRACT

Information assurance is a key component in e-banking services. This article investigates the information assurance issues and tenets of e-banking security that would be needed for design, development, and assessment of an adequate electronic security infrastructure. The technology terminology and frameworks presented in the article are with the view to equip the reader with a glimpse of the state-of-art technologies that may help toward learning and better decisions regarding electronic security.

INTRODUCTION

The Internet has emerged as the dominant medium in enabling banking transactions. Adoption of e-banking has witnessed an unprecedented increase over the last few years. Twenty percent of Internet users now access online

Copyright © 2005, Idea Group Inc. Copying or distributing in print or electronic forms without written permission of Idea Group Inc. is prohibited.

banking services, a total that will reach 33% by 2006, according to the Online Banking Report. By 2010, more than 55 million U.S. households will use online banking and e-payments services, which are tipped as "growth areas." The popularity of online banking is projected to grow from 22 million households in 2002 to 34 million in 2005, according to Financial Insite, publisher of the Online Banking Report¹ newsletter.

Electronic banking uses computer and electronic technology as a substitute for checks and other paper transactions. E-banking is initiated through devices such as cards or codes to gain access to an account. Many financial institutions use an automated teller machine (ATM) card and a personal identification number (PIN) for this purpose. Others use home banking, which involves installing a thick client on a home PC and using a secure dial-up network to access account information; others allow banking via the Internet. This article will discuss the information assurance issues (Maconachy, Schou, & Ragsdale, 2002) that are associated with e-banking infrastructure. We hope that this chapter will allow information technology (IT) managers to understand information assurance issues in e-banking in a holistic manner, and that it will help them make recommendations and take actions to ensure security of e-banking components.

INTERNET/WEB BANKING

A customer links to the Internet from his or her PC. The Internet connection is made through a public Web server. When the customer brings up the desired bank's Web page, the customer goes through the front-end interface to the bank's Web server, which, in turn, interfaces with the legacy systems to pull data out at the customer's request. Pulling legacy data is the most difficult part of Web banking. While connection to a direct dial access (DDA) system is fairly straightforward, doing wire transfer transactions or loan applications requires much more sophisticated functionality. A separate e-mail server may be used for customer service requests and other e-mail correspondence. There are also other middleware products that provide security to ensure that the customer's account information is secured, as well as products that convert information into an HTML format. In addition, many of the Internet banking vendors provide consulting services to assist banks with Web site design and overall architecture. Some systems store financial information and records on client PCs but use the Internet connections to transmit information from the bank to the customer's PC. For example, the Internet version of Intuit's BankNOW runs off-line at the client and connects to the bank via the Internet only to transmit account and transaction information (Walsh, 1999).

In this section, we discuss some of the key nodal points in Internet banking. The following points are the foundations and principal aspects of e-banking: Web site and service hosting, possibly through providers; application software that

22 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the

publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/electronic-banking-information-assurance-issues/4481

Related Content

Effectiveness of Systems Analysis and Design Education: An Exploratory Study

Rajiv Kohliand Jatinder N.D. Gupta (2003). *Advanced Topics in End User Computing, Volume 2* (pp. 191-211).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/effectiveness-systems-analysis-design-education/4450

The Importance of User Ownership and Positive User Attitudes in the Successful Adoption of Community Information Systems

C. R. Coombs, N. F. Dohertyand J. Loan-Clarke (2001). *Journal of Organizational and End User Computing (pp. 5-16).*

www.irma-international.org/article/importance-user-ownership-positive-user/3742

The Integrated Development of the Manufacturing and Service Industries Facing Human-Computer Interaction Based on Deep Learning

Fang Zhou (2022). Journal of Organizational and End User Computing (pp. 1-19).

www.irma-international.org/article/the-integrated-development-of-the-manufacturing-and-service-industries-facing-human-computer-interaction-based-on-deep-learning/316667

How does Social Media Analytics Create Value?

Shahriar Akter, Mithu Bhattacharyya, Samuel Fosso Wambaand Sutapa Aditya (2016). *Journal of Organizational and End User Computing (pp. 1-9).*

www.irma-international.org/article/how-does-social-media-analytics-create-value/153999

Virtual Learning Environments: Design Factors and Issues

Badrul Khan (2012). User Interface Design for Virtual Environments: Challenges and Advances (pp. 1-15).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/virtual-learning-environments/62113