

THE
IIOAB
JOURNAL

VOLUME 13 : NO 3 : OCTOBER 2022 : ISSN 0976-3104



Institute of Integrative Omics and
Applied Biotechnology Journal

Dear Esteemed Readers, Authors, and Colleagues,

I hope this letter finds you in good health and high spirits. It is my distinct pleasure to address you as the Editor-in-Chief of Integrative Omics and Applied Biotechnology (IIOAB) Journal, a multidisciplinary scientific journal that has always placed a profound emphasis on nurturing the involvement of young scientists and championing the significance of an interdisciplinary approach.

At Integrative Omics and Applied Biotechnology (IIOAB) Journal, we firmly believe in the transformative power of science and innovation, and we recognize that it is the vigor and enthusiasm of young minds that often drive the most groundbreaking discoveries. We actively encourage students, early-career researchers, and scientists to submit their work and engage in meaningful discourse within the pages of our journal. We take pride in providing a platform for these emerging researchers to share their novel ideas and findings with the broader scientific community.

In today's rapidly evolving scientific landscape, it is increasingly evident that the challenges we face require a collaborative and interdisciplinary approach. The most complex problems demand a diverse set of perspectives and expertise. Integrative Omics and Applied Biotechnology (IIOAB) Journal has consistently promoted and celebrated this multidisciplinary ethos. We believe that by crossing traditional disciplinary boundaries, we can unlock new avenues for discovery, innovation, and progress. This philosophy has been at the heart of our journal's mission, and we remain dedicated to publishing research that exemplifies the power of interdisciplinary collaboration.

Our journal continues to serve as a hub for knowledge exchange, providing a platform for researchers from various fields to come together and share their insights, experiences, and research outcomes. The collaborative spirit within our community is truly inspiring, and I am immensely proud of the role that IIOAB journal plays in fostering such partnerships.

As we move forward, I encourage each and every one of you to continue supporting our mission. Whether you are a seasoned researcher, a young scientist embarking on your career, or a reader with a thirst for knowledge, your involvement in our journal is invaluable. By working together and embracing interdisciplinary perspectives, we can address the most pressing challenges facing humanity, from climate change and public health to technological advancements and social issues.

I would like to extend my gratitude to our authors, reviewers, editorial board members, and readers for their unwavering support. Your dedication is what makes IIOAB Journal the thriving scientific community it is today. Together, we will continue to explore the frontiers of knowledge and pioneer new approaches to solving the world's most complex problems.

Thank you for being a part of our journey, and for your commitment to advancing science through the pages of IIOAB Journal.



Yours sincerely,

Vasco Azevedo

Vasco Azevedo, Editor-in-Chief
Integrative Omics and Applied Biotechnology
(IIOAB) Journal



Prof. Vasco Azevedo
Federal University of Minas Gerais
Brazil

Editor-in-Chief

Integrative Omics and Applied Biotechnology (IIOAB) Journal Editorial Board:



Nina Yiannakopoulou
Technological Educational Institute of Athens
Greece



Jyoti Mandlik
Bharati Vidyapeeth University
India



Rajneesh K. Gaur
Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology
India



Swarnalatha P
VIT University
India



Vinay Aroskar
Sterling Biotech Limited
Mumbai, India



Sanjay Kumar Gupta
Indian Institute of Technology
New Delhi, India



Arun Kumar Sangaiah
VIT University
Vellore, India



Sumathi Suresh
Indian Institute of Technology
Bombay, India



Bui Huy Khoi
Industrial University of Ho Chi Minh City
Vietnam



Tetsuji Yamada
Rutgers University
New Jersey, USA



Moustafa Mohamed Sabry Bakry
Plant Protection Research Institute
Giza, Egypt



Rohan Rajapakse
University of Ruhuna
Sri Lanka



Atun RoyChoudhury
Ramky Advanced Centre for Environmental Research
India



N. Arun Kumar
SASTRA University
Thanjavur, India



Bui Phu Nam Anh
Ho Chi Minh Open University
Vietnam



Steven Fernandes
Sahyadri College of Engineering & Management
India

ARTICLE

QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF COMMERCIAL BATING ENZYMES IN SELECTED KENYAN TANNERIES FOR USE IN DIFFERENT PRE-TANNING PROCESSES

Alex Nduru Kuria^{1*}, Peter B. Gathura¹, Laetitia W. Kanja¹, Arthur S. Onyuka², Kipyegon Cheruiyot³, Purity Gakii Mugambi¹¹Department of Public Health Pharmacology and Toxicology, Kangemi, Nairobi, KENYA²Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute, Nairobi, KENYA³Department of Animal Sciences, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Nairobi, KENYA

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to assess the quality of commercial bating enzymes in Kenyan market for potential use in different pre-tanning processes to reduce the use of hazardous chemicals. Five tanneries were involved in the study and 150 grams of enzymes were collected from the tanneries. Enzyme activity, moisture content and solubility of enzymes were done according to the Bureau of Indian standards 1991. ANOVA was used to test the significant difference between the analyzed parameters. Assessment of the protease activity indicated Microbate- Ewaso Nyiro to have $21,321.33 \pm 54.64$ (U/g), Microbate-Yetu leather $24,137.4 \pm 65.25$ (U/g), Micro enzyme P-Sagana $24,717.6 \pm 109.84$ (U/g), Microbate elbate -AHITI $11,341.2 \pm 68.05$ (U/g) and Microenzyme elbate- LIK $23,883.6 \pm 97.10$ (U/g). Most of the parameters measured such as protein content, fat content, total solids and suspended solids indicated no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) in soaking and unhairing process. Assessment of the Organoleptic tests of bated pelt gave a rate of 4-5 (good- very good) which is a good indication that the enzymes are suitable for bating process. In conclusion, commercial bating enzymes are very effective in bating process only. Therefore, special formulations are needed to be used in soaking, unhairing and degreasing stages.

INTRODUCTION

KEY WORDS
Enzymes, soaking,
unhairing, degreasing,
bating

Leather industry utilizes hides and skins which are a by-product of meat industry [1]. The process of converting these putrescible raw hides and skins into leather is called tanning [2]. During tanning processes, both liquid and solid waste are produced and their disposal becomes a huge challenge to tanners [3]. Due to this, the sector has been classified to be among the most polluting agro-based industries in the world. The type and amount of the pollutants produced by different tanneries vary depending on the type of rawhides and skins used and the required properties of the finished products [4].

The increase in pollution causing environmental and human health risks has greatly accelerated people's focus on developing more environmentally friendly leather chemicals and cleaner leather manufacturing technologies [5]. One of the options is the application of enzymes in the pre-tanning process to reduce or eliminate most of the hazardous chemicals. Enzymes are large biomolecules that accelerate all biological processes and can increase reaction rates by 100 million to 10 billion times faster than any normal chemical reaction [6]. There are different types of enzymes that can be used by the tanner which include: protease, keratinase, lipase, amylase, elastase and others but their use depends on availability and cost. According to Mamun et al., (2015) [7], protease enzymes account for more than 65% of the total industrial enzymes in the market. The second largest group are various carbohydrases and mostly amylases and cellulases [8].

The hides and skins contain water, protein, fat, and mineral matters. According to Maxwell, (2007) [9], cattle hide has 29% collagen, 2% keratin, 0.3% elastin, 0.3% globulins and albumins, and 0.7% mucins and mucoids. Goat skins have also been reported to have different chemical compositions. According to Hakim et al., (2021) [10], goatskins have 60%- 70% water, 25%-32% protein, 2.2%-3.2% fiber protein, and 7%-7.3% crude fat. From these two examples, it is evidence that the chemical composition of hides and skins varies from one animal to another. Due to these variations in the chemical composition of hides and skins, the processing recipe is different for different animals. Collagen is the main leather-forming material consisting of all 20 standard amino acids in addition to hydroxyproline and hydroxylysine. There are three main processes involved in transforming hides and skins into leather namely: pre-tanning, tanning, and post-tanning [11]. In the pre-tanning process, the non-collagenous components of the skin such as proteoglycans, albumin, globulin, fats, reticulin, and keratin are removed [11]. The non-collagenous components are partly or completely removed through several sequential steps from hides or skins and the characteristics of the final leather depend on the extent of their removal [12]. These processing steps include soaking, Unhairing, liming, fleshing, delimiting, bating, degreasing and pickling [2].

Soaking is the first pre-tanning process and it is carried out to remove dirt, salts, and nonfibrous proteins such as albumin and globulins [13]. In the conventional method, the addition of sodium carbonate or sodium sulfide help to raise the pH values between 9 and 10, and this quickens the rehydration process of hides and skins [13]. Unhairing and liming are mostly done as a compact process. In this process calcium hydroxide and sodium sulphide are used and are known to cause huge water pollution in the tannery [14].

Received: 17 June 2022
Accepted: 12 July 2022
Published: 21 July 2022

*Corresponding Author
Email:
alexkuria2@uonbi.ac.ke

In addition, the treatment of unhairing and liming liquors is very difficult and expensive [14]. Deliming is another pre-tanning process carried out after the liming process to solubilize residual lime and deflate the structure by lowering the pH down to 8.5-9.0 [13]. The most commonly used chemicals in this process include ammonium sulfate or ammonium chloride because they penetrate quickly into the hide and have good buffering action in the suitable pH range required for deliming. The bating process is the only process in the tannery that cannot be substituted by chemicals [13]. During bating, the skins are treated with proteolytic enzymes in order to open the fibrous structures of the skins to increase their softness. Pickling and degreasing are also carried out but may differ depending on the type of tannage needed and the amount of fat in hides and skins. Tanning is the process that transforms putrescible raw hides and skins into non-putrescible and stable products [11]. Post tanning operations include operations such as coloring and lubrication of the leather. Due to pollution associated with the leather sector, a lot of research is being carried out to assess the effectiveness of enzymes in different pre-tanning stages. They have been reported to play an important role in soaking, dehairing, bating, and degreasing processes.

The use of clean technology has not been adopted by most tanneries in Kenya and they use enzymes mostly in the bating process. There have been a lot of complaints from the tanners that the enzymes in the Kenyan market are not effective. Therefore, the current study was conducted to assess the quality of commercial bating enzymes for use in different pre-tanning stages.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sample collection

Five tanneries were involved in the study and 150 grams of enzymes were collected from the tanneries.

Determination of enzyme activity

Determination of enzyme activity was done according to Bureau of Indian standards (1991) [15]. One gram of enzyme was weighed accurately in a beaker and 100 ml of distilled water was added. The beaker with its contents was kept at 37°C for 2 hours with occasional stirring and the enzyme extract was collected after filtration. Two point five milliliters each of the enzyme extracts and distilled water were added to 10 ml of casein solution prepared earlier. The mixture was kept in a conical flask and incubated at 45°C for 30 minutes. After the period, the reaction was stopped by adding 30 ml of 5 percent trichloroacetic acid solution and the mixture heated on a boiling water bath for 2-3 minutes. It was then cooled to room temperature and filtered. Two milliliters of distilled water, 5.0 ml of sodium hydroxide and 1.5 ml of diluted Folin phenol reagent were added to 0.5 ml of the filtrate.

The intensity of the blue color developed by a spectrophotometer at 660nm was measured after shaking. A control was also used in the same manner except that trichloroacetic acid was added before the addition of the enzyme solution and before putting them in the incubator. The Control values were subtracted from experimental values for the calculation of the enzyme unit.

Determination of moisture content

The moisture content was determined according to Bureau of Indian standards (1991) [15]. Five grams of the bate was weighed into a porcelain basin and dried in an oven at 105°C for six hours. The basin was cooled with its content in a desiccator and weighed. The process was repeated till a constant mass was obtained.

$$\text{Moisture, percent by mass} = \frac{(M - m)}{M} \times 100$$

M= Mass, in g of the sample taken for the test

m= mass, in g of the residue

Determination of insoluble matter

The insoluble matter was determined according to Bureau of Indian standards (1991) [15]. Ten grams of bate was weighed accurately into a 500-ml beaker then dissolved in a 400 ml of distilled water. The solution was stirred until apparently complete. The solution was filtered using Whatman filter paper (No 4) and the filter paper was washed with distilled water for several times. The paper was dried in a hot oven at 105°C to constant mass. It was cooled in a desiccator and weighed.

$$\text{In soluble matter, percent by mass} = \frac{m}{M} \times 100$$

m=mass, in g of the residue after deducting the mass of the filter paper

M= mass, in g of the sample taken for the test

Effectiveness of enzymes in different pre-tanning processes

To assess the effectiveness of the commercial bating enzymes in different pre-tanning processes, 8 goat skins were used for the study. Samples weighing around Ten grams were sampled from the butt area as recommended by Society of leather technologist and chemists (2001) [16]. For soaking and unhairing process, 5 % of the enzymes were used for a duration of 5 and 24 hours respectively. Several parameters were assessed such as percentage weight gain and fat content of the residual samples. Total solids, suspended solids and protein content were also assessed on the liquor according to APHA, AWWA, WPCF (1989) [17]. For bating process, the sampled skins were processed by conventional sodium sulphide unhairing method and the pelts bated by application of 2% enzymes. Parameters such as thumb imprint, softness, appearance, flexibility and grain firmness were assessed by rating them from a rate of 1-5 (very poor – very good).

Data analysis

The data were analyzed using the statistical package for social science (SPSS) version 21. The results were presented using descriptive statistics such as means, standard deviation and graphs. ANOVA was used to test the level of significance and also post hoc test was performed using Duncan multiple comparison tests to identify the means that were significantly different ($p < 0.05$).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The quality and effectiveness of enzymes was assessed in different pre-tanning. Microenzyme p, microbate elbate and micro enzyme elbate were the commercial enzymes used in Kenyan market. These enzymes gave different moisture, solubility and protease activity as indicated on [Table 1].

Table 1: Enzyme activity, percentage moisture and solubility of commercial enzymes.

Enzyme	% Moisture	Solubility (%)	Enzyme activity (U/g)
Microbate- Ewaso Nyiro	3.08 ± 0.88	60.53 ± 2.42	$21,321.33 \pm 54.64$
Microbate-Yetu leather	0.28 ± 0.08	65.65 ± 2.16	$24,137.4 \pm 65.25$
Microenzyme P-Sagana	0.91 ± 0.07	64.06 ± 1.95	$24,717.6 \pm 109.84$
Microbate elbate -AHITI	0.20 ± 0.07	53.81 ± 7.28	$11,341.2 \pm 68.05$
Microenzyme elbate- LIK	1.86 ± 0.23	67.74 ± 1.9	$23,883.6 \pm 97.10$
p- Values	$p < 0.05$	$P = 0.140$	$p < 0.05$

Micro enzyme-p had the highest activity of $24,717.6 \pm 109.84$ U/g while Microbate elbate enzyme from AHITI tannery had the lowest activity of $11,341.2 \pm 68.05$ U/g. Duncan multiple comparison tests indicated a significant difference ($p < 0.05$) in enzyme activity among all the enzymes. All the enzymes had more than 10, 000 U/g which is the required minimum activity for bating enzymes [15]

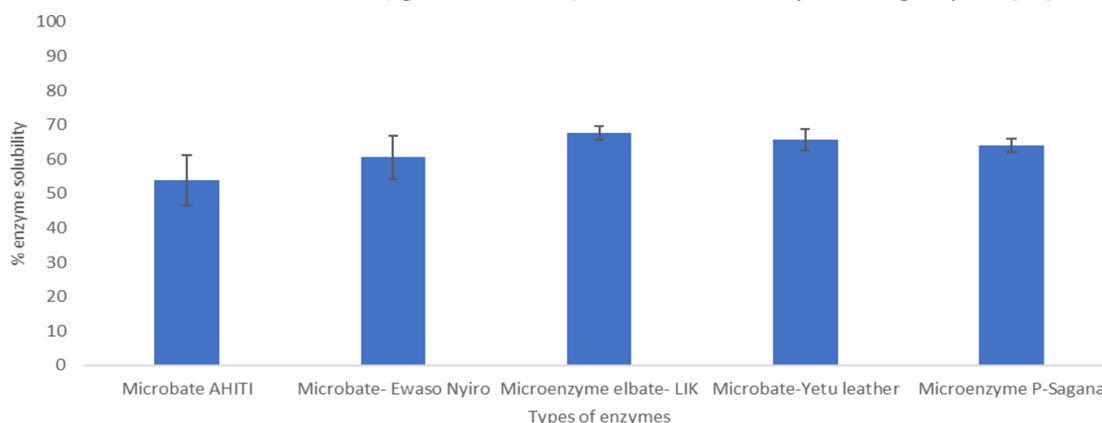


Fig. 1: Solubility of commercial enzyme

Most of the leading enzyme manufacturers does not include detailed information about the enzymes and therefore their activities are not known [18]. Different researchers have reported the use of enzymes with different activities: Novo Nordisk 174U/g, UAB Biosinteze: 23U/g, TM enzyme (activity: 100, 000 units/g, AprA and AprA-PPC specific activity of 42567.1 U mg⁻¹ and 99511.9 U mg⁻¹ [19, 20, 21]. The moisture content was within the required range (<5 %) while all the enzymes failed the solubility test which should be above 90% as described by bureau of Indian standards [15]. Micro enzyme elbate- LIK had the highest

solubility of 67.74 ± 1.9 while Elbate -AHITI had the lowest solubility of 53.81 ± 7.28 as indicated on [Fig 1].

Most of the parameters measured to assess the effectiveness of enzymes in soaking process showed no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) as indicated in [Table 2]. Duncan multiple comparison tests indicated that time had a significant effect on percentage weight gain ($P = 0.02$) while the type of enzymes had no significant effect ($P = 0.75$). A similar study by Stockman *et al.*, 2008 [22] reported an increase in percentage weight gain on cured hide by 45% when a mixture of enzyme, nonionic surfactant and dry powdered soda ash were used in a soaking process. The study also indicated that the hide gained more weight within the first one hour when soaked with the soaking aids but the weight declined after four hours except on the samples soaked by use of enzymes alone [22]. The protein content of the effluent which is an indication of the nonfibrous protein removed from the skin was also analyzed. The samples processed by use of water (Blank) had the least crude protein of $0.41 \pm 0.30\%$ but the difference was not statistically significant ($P = 0.68$). The fat content from the samples processed by use of Microbate-Yetu leather had the lowest amount of fat content ($3.98 \pm 1.22\%$) but the difference was not significant from the others ($P = 0.42$). Afsar and Cetinkaya (2008) [23], reported that application of enzymes (alkaline protease/ lipase at liming and unhairing stage and acidic lipase) can reduce the fat content of the pelt to below 4%. Among the studied enzymes only microbate-Yetu leather gave a fat content below 4% (3.98 ± 1.22). Total solids represent the dirt and soluble component of the skin while suspended solids represent insoluble dirt's as indicated in [Table 2]. There was no significant difference ($P = 0.18$) for the mean total solids and suspended solids among all enzymes and the blank.

Table 2: Assessment of enzymes effectiveness in a soaking process

	Total solids (g/l)	Suspended (g/l)	Protein (%)	% Weight gain (g)- (5 Hrs)	Fat content (%)
Microbate- Ewaso nyiro	99.22 ± 42.28	10.35 ± 2.19	0.49 ± 0.18	57.34 ± 4.94	5.96 ± 2.28
Microbate-Yetu leather	115.58 ± 6.26	10.25 ± 8.10	0.48 ± 0.16	66.29 ± 5.06	3.98 ± 1.22
Microenzyme P-Sagana	89.07 ± 28.76	11.38 ± 0.90	0.47 ± 0.14	57.17 ± 0.82	4.80 ± 2.4
Micro enzyme elbate-LIK	93.68 ± 39.25	8.14 ± 3.76	0.56 ± 0.18	75.01 ± 5.56	7.47 ± 1.28
Elbate AHITI	71.79 ± 1.51	11.73 ± 0.12	0.42 ± 0.11	63.69 ± 8.77	7.88 ± 3.39
Blank	73.57 ± 5.44	7.67 ± 1.80	0.41 ± 0.30	56.86 ± 3.13	7.82 ± 1.483
p-values	0.183	0.4229	0.682	0.02	0.423

Table 3: Assessment of the effectiveness of enzymes in unhairing process

	Proteins (%)	Suspended solids (g/l)	Total solids (g/l)	% Weight gain (g)- (24Hrs)	Fat content (%)	Unhairing g
Microbate- Ewaso Nyiro	0.79 ± 0.28	10.39 ± 2.48	79.81 ± 14.82	57.38 ± 0.79	8.15 ± 1.42	No
Microbate- Yetu leather	0.70 ± 0.13	12.44 ± 3.21	81.37 ± 0.79	66.29 ± 5.06	7.04 ± 0.01	No
Micro enzyme P-Sagana	0.75 ± 0.19	11.32 ± 0.95	79.29 ± 11.41	57.17 ± 0.82	8.65 ± 1.43	No
Micro enzyme elbate-LIK	0.67 ± 0.08	15.69 ± 2.12	85.96 ± 18.72	72.88 ± 4.58	7.42 ± 1.16	No
Microbate elbate-AHITI	0.66 ± 0.09	14.88 ± 3.44	57.35 ± 23.35	54.86 ± 2.57	7.97 ± 0.65	No
Blank	0.61 ± 0.14	11.10 ± 3.43	64.95 ± 4.39	58.21 ± 0.749	9.21 ± 0.62	No
P – values	0.967	0.273	0.684	$p < 0.05$	0.971	

A multiple comparison test was performed to identify the means that were significantly different. The type of enzymes and time of unhairing process seemed to have a significant difference on the percentage weight gain of the pelt ($P < 0.05$). Microbate-Ewasonyiro, Microbate- yetu leather, microenzyme p-sagana, microbate elbate-AHITI and the blank had no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) while microenzyme elbate-lik seemed to be different from all the other treatments. The percentage weight gain also varied with time. The skin gained more weight within the first three hours and a multiple comparison test indicated a significant difference in percentage weight gain ($p < 0.05$) in first hour, 4th, 5th, and 24 hours. The total suspended solids ranged from 10.39- 14.88 g/L which was comparable to a study by Ranjithkumar *et al.*, 2016 [24], which found the suspended solid to be 10.1 g/L.

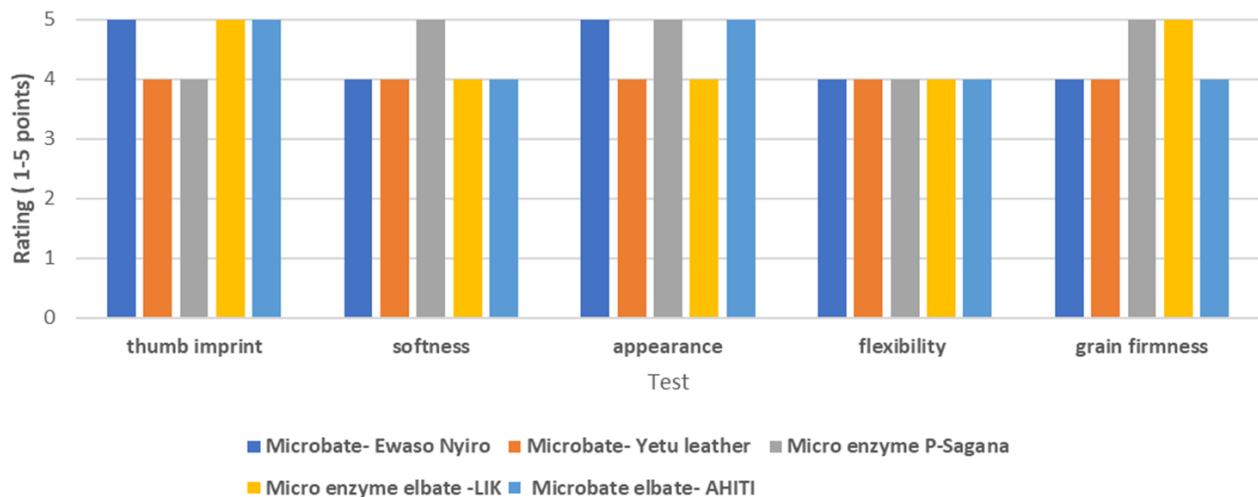


Fig. 2: Solubility of commercial enzyme

For all the other parameters tested, there was no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) among all the treatments: percentage protein, total solids (g/l), % weight gain (g) (24Hrs) and fat content [Table 3]. A related study by Ângela et al., (2018) [25], found that wet-salted pelt soaked for a period of 24 hours had 41.1% weight gain which was lower compared to the findings of the current study where the percentage weight gained ranged from 72.88-54.86%.

Assessment of the Organoleptic tests of bated pelt (thumb imprint, softness, appearance, flexibility and grain firmness) was also carried out by rating them from 1-5 (Very poor - very good). For all the properties tested all of them were given a rate of 4-5 (good- very good) and this is a good indication that the enzymes are suitable for this processing steps [Fig 2].

CONCLUSION

For most of the parameters measured: percentage fat content, protein content, total solids and suspended solids indicated no significant difference $p > 0.5$ in the soaking and unhairing process. The application of enzymes to unhair the skin was not effective even after twenty-four hours but all the enzymes were very effective in the bating process. Although all the enzymes failed the solubility test, they can be applied in a bating process successively. In conclusion, commercial bating enzymes are not effective in soaking, unhairing and degreasing process and therefore, new enzymes formulations are needed to improve, soaking, unhairing, and degreasing processes.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors acknowledge the University of Nairobi's Department of PHPT and Department of Animal Production for making this research possible.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

There is no financial conflict of interest to be disclosed.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

This work was carried out in collaboration with all authors.: "‘Author ANK’ designed the study, performed the statistical analysis, wrote the protocol, and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. ‘Author PBG, LWK, ASO, KC’ and ‘Author PGM’ managed the analyses of the study. ‘Author ANK’ managed the literature searches. All authors read and approved the final manuscript."

REFERENCES

- [1] Saikia P, Goswami T, Dutta D, Dutta NK, Sengupta P, Neog D. [2017] Development of a flexible composite from leather industry waste and evaluation of their physico-chemical properties. *Clean Techn Environ Policy*. 19: 2171-2178.
- [2] Covington T. [2009] *Tanning chemistry: The science of leather*. Royal Society of chemistry. ISBN978-0-85404-170(1) :95-200.
- [3] Fathima N, Rao R, Nair B, U. [2012] Tannery solid waste to treat toxic liquid waste: a historic paradigm. *Environmental engineering science*. 29 (6).
- [4] Durai G, Rajasimman M. [2011] Biological Treatment of Tannery Wastewater - A Review. *Journal of Environmental Science and Technology*. 4: 1-17.

- [5] Shi J, Puig R, Sang J, Lin W. [2016] A comprehensive evaluation of physical and environmental performances for wet-white leather manufacture. *Journal of Cleaner Production*. 139:1512-1519.
- [6] Gurung N, Ray S, Bose S, Rai V. [2013] A Broader View: Microbial Enzymes and Their Relevance in Industries, Medicine, and Beyond. *Bio Med Research International*. Volume 18.
- [7] Mamun A, Khan M, Akand NR Khan SN, Hoq M. [2015] Characterization of an alkaline protease with high quality bating potential in leather processing from *Bacillus licheniformis* MZK05M9 mutant. *International Journal of Biological Research*. 3 (1) :36-41.
- [8] Ozatay S. [2020] Recent Applications of Enzymes in Food Industry. *Journal of Current Research on Engineering, Science and Technology*. 6 (1) :17-30.
- [9] Maxwell CA. [2007] Animal hide processing: impact on collagen structure. Cardiff University (United Kingdom). <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/40002212.pdf>
- [10] Hakim TR, Jamhari AP, Fitriyanto NA, Abidin MZ., Matulesy N. and Erwanto Y. (2021). Extraction of Collagen from the Skin of Kacang Goat and Production of Its Hydrolysate as an Inhibitor of Angiotensin Converting Enzyme. *Tropical Animal Science Journal*. 44(2):222-228.
- [11] Negasa D, Velmurugan P, Janardhanan SK, Jonnalagadda RR and Nair BU. [2015]. An assessment of differences between butt and belly regions of Indian sheep skin. *JALCA*, 110(06), 165-176.
- [12] Madhavi J, Srilakshmi J, Rao M, Sambasiva Rao. [2011] Efficient Leather Dehairing by Bacterial Thermostable Protease. *International Journal of Bio-Science and Bio-Technology*. 3 (4) :11.
- [13] Beghetto V, Zancanaro A, Scrivanti A, Matteoli U, Pozza G. [2013]. The leather industry: a chemistry insight Part I: an overview of the industrial process. *Sciences At Ca'Foscari*, (1).
- [14] Biškauskait R, Valeikien EV, Valeika V. [2021] Enzymes for Leather Processing: Effect on Pickling and Chroming. *Materials*. 14, 1480.
- [15] Bureau of Indian standards. [1991] Enzyme bate (alkaline specification). ISO 13022 1-4.
- [16] Society of leather technologist and chemist. [2001] Official methods of analysis SLC1(IUC1; IUC2; BS1309:0).
- [17] APHA, AWWA, WPCF. [1989] Standards methods for the examination of water and waste water. Port city press. ISBN 0-87553-161-X.
- [18] Ramalingam S, Rao JR, Kamini NR, Gowthaman MK. [2016] Inexpensive α -amylase production and application for fiber splitting in leather processing Pandi. *RSC Adv*. 6:3317.
- [19] Valeika V, Beleška K, Biškauskait ER, [2019] Valeikien EV. Effect of Enzymatic Soaking on Properties of Hide and the Leather Produced. *J. Soc. Leather Technol. Chem*. 103: 74–79.
- [20] Ding X, Chen Z, Long Z, Shan Z. [2021] An Eco-Friendly Method of Gelatin Preparation Based on Enzymatic Dehairing and Lime-Free Swelling Process. *SLTC*. 104: 153.
- [21] Zhou C, Qin H, Chen X, Zhang Y, Xue Y, Ma Y. [2018] A novel alkaline protease from alkaliphilic *Idiomarina* sp. C9-1 with potential application for eco-friendly enzymatic dehairing in the leather industry. *Scientific Reports*. 8:16467.
- [22] Stockman G, Didato, DT, Steele S, Black C. Allison, R. (2008). Soaking: balancing operational and quality issues. *Journal of the American Leather Chemists Association*, 103(02), 76-85.
- [23] Afsar A, Cetinkaya F. [2008] Research on increasing the effectiveness of degreasing process by using enzymes. *Tekst. Ve Konfeksiyon*. 4278–283.
- [24] Ranjithkumar A, Durga J, Ramesh R, Rose C, Muralidharan C. [2016] Cleaner processing: a sulphide-free approach for depilation of skins. *Environ Sci Pollut Res*. DOI 10.1007/s11356-016-7645-6.
- [25] Ângela Q, Vânia FM, Silva T, Santo AC. [2018] Optimization of Bovine Leather Soaking Process. *Journal of Leather and Footwear*. 18:112-117.

ARTICLE

REVIEW ON ETHICAL HACKING AND ITS TECHNIQUES

Hardik Saini, Kamlesh Belwal, Deepak Makhija, Sachin Sharma*

*Faculty of Computer Applications, Manav Rachna International Institute of Research and Studies,
Haryana, INDIA*

ABSTRACT

Hacking is a procedure in which someone or a group exploits a flaw in an overly complex system for personal gain or enjoyment. Ethical hacking focuses on a system's vulnerability, discovers the weakness, and strives to repair the problem. Computer security is the most pressing worry for enterprises and governments in the emerging realm of the internet. In an extremely complex system, ethical hackers play a critical role in securing valuable and sensitive data. The purpose of this paper is to tell what is hacking, who are hackers, what is ethical hacking, and what are ethical hackers techniques. A small introduction to what ethical hackers do and how ethical hackers help organizations.

INTRODUCTION

KEY WORDS

Hacking, Ethical
Hacking, Ethical
Hacking Techniques.

Ethical hacking technology has infiltrated many areas of life, most notably all or many sectors of the computer industry. The importance of protecting the public's most valuable data should be emphasized via proper technologies. Ethical hacking arose as a result of cutting-edge innovation thanks to the resourcefulness of hackers. Every small or large business uses this to protect their data because of the front layer of protection.

As innovation develops, individuals are tracking down new assets to help them. If these contraptions fall into some unacceptable hands, they will cause a great deal of debate and will encroach on our major freedoms to security, poise, and tact.

Ethical hacking is becoming a more effective approach for countering online hazards as cybercrime grows. Ethical hackers are allowed to enter supposedly "secure" computer systems without malice, but just to hunt for weaknesses to improve security. Neighborhood IT security officials or chiefs in an organization are at times informed that a programmer's assault will require an 'entrance test,' and that they will try and investigate the programmer's shoulder, yet this isn't generally the situation, and information on the assault is restricted to ranking staff, some of the time only a few individuals from the load up. Numerous moral programmers function as experts, while others are salaried workers who partake in a customary hacking program. Within the broader field of ethical hacking, there are numerous specializations; hence, putting every 'hacker' into a comprehensive classification is impossible. White-hat hackers, also known as ethical hackers, are individuals that hack without malice and help corporations secure their networks. A 'black-hat' hacker, on the other hand, is someone who uses their expertise to perpetrate cybercrime for monetary benefit. Meanwhile, the 'grey-hat' hacker was identified as trying to find and inform the organization about infected machines.

Received: 19 June 2022
Accepted: 14 July 2022
Published: 05 Aug 2022

WHAT IS HACKING?

Hacking is the most common way of recognizing and taking advantage of safety imperfections in a framework or organization to get to private or business information. PC hacking can incorporate things like utilizing a secret phrase-breaking strategy to get close enough to a PC framework [1].

Acts planned at taking advantage of advanced gadgets, for example, PCs, mobile phones, tablets, and, surprisingly, whole organizations are usually alluded to as hacking. While most references to hacking, and programmers, presently distinguish it as unlawful cybercriminal direct propelled by financial increase, fight, information gathering (spying), or now and again the "delight" of the undertaking [1].

PCs have turned into an inescapable part of any fruitful business. Separate PC frameworks are inadequate, and they should be connected to speak with outside organizations. Subsequently, they're defenseless against hacking and outside assaults. The utilization of PCs for extortion, intrusion of security, and robbery of corporate/individual information, in addition to other things, is known as framework hacking. Cybercrime costs many firms a large number of dollars consistently. Organizations should avoid such risks [1].

HACKER

A hacker is an individual who utilizes a PC, organizing, or different abilities to take care of an innovation issue. A hacker is somebody who utilizes their gifts to acquire unapproved admittance to frameworks or

*Corresponding Author
Email:
sachin.fca@mriu.edu.in

organizations to perpetrate wrongdoings. For instance, a hacker might utilize the data to hurt individuals through fraud or thump down a framework and, much of the time, keep it, prisoner, in return for a payment [2].

Hacker is a contested term that is in some cases utilized as a term of recognition for people who oversee innovation snags with expertise and cleverness. Hackers are the people who utilize their abilities for unlawful or unscrupulous goals [3].

LITERATURE REVIEW

Ajinkya A. Farsole, Amruta G. Kashikar, and Apurva Zunzunwala portray the historical backdrop of moral hacking, contextual investigations, and the moral hacking cycle to distinguish security assaults. Choosing moral hacking devices is basic for finding security defects [4].

The article also discusses several forms of assaults, the characteristics of ethical hacking tools, and the documentation requirements for a computer system. Finally, the author suggests that security threats and cyber vandalism can be avoided through regular audits, rigorous penetration testing, and proactive system administration [4].

C.Nagarani the author of Ethical Hacking and Its Value to Security [5] describes ethical hacking from several perspectives, including some popular tools used by hackers and some hacking techniques. The author infers that ethical hacking could be a device, which if appropriately used, can demonstrate valuable for understanding the shortcomings of an organization and the manner in which they might be taken advantage of. All things considered, ethical hacking will assume a particular part inside the security evaluation contributions and has procured its place among other security evaluations. at last, it should be said that the ethical programmer is a coach who tries to edify the client as well as the security business as a whole [5].

Danish Jamil and Muhammad Numan Ali Khan creators of Is Ethical Hacking Ethical? journal examined the morals of ethical hacking, and whether this new part of work has any issues [6].

Innovation has advanced at a fast speed over time, and it keeps on doing as such; researchers are placing themselves at risk by helping people in hacking. Regardless of whether the brain is an exceptionally amazing asset with no control, the will to ask for information on something difficult to acknowledge completely will develop relatively with the will to encourage information on Hackers will constantly track down a technique to get to frameworks, whether they do so for all time or terribly[6].

Ishan Ahuja and Suniti Purbey are authors of the REVIEW PAPER ON ETHICAL HACKING. Discuss the need for ethical hackers. Hackers have both advantages and disadvantages. Ethical hackers assist us in determining our organization's security requirements. For personal benefit, black hat hackers strive to disrupt the network[7]. The authors conclude that ethical hackers assist us in locating security flaws in servers and networks. It's a tool that, when utilized correctly, can help an assistant comprehend an organization's flaws and how they can be exploited. Ethical hacking will assume a key part in security evaluation administrations eventually, and it has procured a spot among other security appraisals. Remembering this, it should be said that Ethical Hacking is an educator who looks to edify the client, as well as the security business overall [7].

Bhawana Sahare, Ankit Naik, and Shashikala Khandey authors of Study Of Ethical Hacking examine hacking offers both advantages and disadvantages. Hackers come in all shapes and sizes. They can either bankrupt a firm or safeguard its information, bringing about expanded income. The contention between ethical or white hat hackers and noxious or black hat hackers is an endless battle [8]. The authors identify that hacking is a significant part of the computer world. It explores both the positive and negative aspects of human nature. Ethical hacking assists with keeping and saving a ton of private data, however, noxious hacking could obliterate everything. Everything relies upon the hackers' aims. Since the human psyche can't be overwhelmed, it is anywhere near difficult to overcome any barrier among ethical and pernicious hacking, yet safety efforts can be fixed [8].

Gurpreet K. Juneja The author of ETHICAL HACKING: A Technique To Enhance Information Security journal examined several Ethical hacking techniques and hacking phases included in Ethical Hacking. Ethical hacking and secret phrase breaking apparatuses, for example, ethical, dump, SATAN, Strobe, firewall, digital harvest, and web secret word breaking devices like Brutus, web wafer, and obi-wan all depend on instrument selection [9].

At long last, the creator reasons that ethical hacking is another method for distinguishing security dangers and shortcomings and that ethical hackers act as instructors for clients and the security area [9].

Aileen G. Bacudio, Xiao Hong Yuan, Bei-Tseng Bill Chu, and Monique Jones are authors of An Overview Of Penetration Testing. The paper looks at the need for penetration testing, as well as the many tactics and types of penetration testing. He also looks at how to execute penetration testing. The author identified several penetration testing tools, including Nmap, Hping, Xprobe, Nessus, and others. Metasploit, Iss scanner, shadow security scanner, and other web penetration testing apparatuses, as well as web server fingerprinting, application fingerprinting, and various Ethical hacking devices, are utilized to find security imperfections in web servers. As per the creator, penetration testing is valuable in recognizing framework weaknesses, and the three-stage approach utilized in penetration testing requires sufficient profundity and substance in the last report to consider correction of the assault example and regard discoveries [10].

Monika Pangaria and Vivek Shrivastava are writers of Need Of Ethical Hacking In Online World. This study investigated the need for ethical hacking in the web-based world, remembering a review for network safety, the kinds of information taken in the digital mechanical world, the broadness and constraints of ethical hacking, and the impact of ethical hacking on digital protection [11].

The authors discuss the security issues that exist in the internet cyber environment. An ethical hacker must seek a strategy that will work in all situations. Whether in a distributed setting or elsewhere, security fixes for the current system can lead to future vulnerabilities [11].

Ethical Hacking Techniques With Penetration Testing paper discusses the security life cycle, hacking systems, hacking types and stages, penetration testing methodologies in ethical hacking, and network penetration testing procedures, for example, weakness distinguishing proof, network jumping, beast force strategies, mechanized scanners, and website page check. As per the creators, penetration testing and ethical hacking are basic in the advanced world [12].

Akanksha Bansal Chopra author of Ethical & Penetration Testing: An Overview publication depicts penetration testing as done to identify mistakes and decide how compelling penetration is for security assault vectors, as well as to decide the degree of the monetary and functional results of fruitful assaults and scrutinizing network protectors. It additionally incorporates the advantages of penetration testing, types, periods of ethical hacking, techniques of penetration testing, and insurances to take. The author reasons that penetration testing ought not to be mistaken for mimicked hacking because penetration testing centers around authentic authorization instead of making harm the objective. Penetration testing improves security by identifying and eliminating flaws in target systems [13].

Among the arguments explored by Eugence H. Spafford are the idle system, student hacker, and social protector arguments. The author explains why hacker break-ins are only ethical under severe circumstances, such as life-threatening emergencies, and why no break-in is ever harmless. Finally, the author believes that while no evident harm is immoral, jeopardizing the safety of others' machines or attempting to coerce them is also unethical [14].

Miss. Pratibha Prakash Jumale author of Impact of Ethical Hacking on Business and Governments recognizes Hacking has together its advantages and dangers. Ethical Hackers assist organizations with perceiving the present secret issues in their servers and business organization. Ethical Hacking is an instrument, which if appropriately applied, can check valuable for understanding the flaws of an organization and how they may be taken advantage of. This likewise achieves that hacking is a huge part of the PC world. It settlements with the two sides of being great and awful. Ethical hacking shows a unique job in keeping up with and saving a great deal of restricted data, though devilish hacking can complete everything. What all lay on is the expectation of the programmer. It is almost difficult to plug a hole between ethical and noxious hacking as the social brain can't be involved, however safety efforts can be crushed [15].

Ross W. Bellaby is writer of An Ethical Framework for Hacking Operations. The utilization of political hacking brings up a few significant ethical issues about who can utilize political viciousness and to what closes. As far as some might be concerned, programmers act outside the state and thus don't have the ethical position to utilize brutality, and there are no unmistakable and precise social or ethical rules for molding and illuminating ways of behaving. Nonetheless, it has been contended that there are examples where the state has either flopped in its job or is a wellspring of a danger to individuals' lives, thus restricting the option to safeguard oneself or others isn't ethically right. It has been contended that even expresses that have broadly laid out common freedoms securities set up can bomb in unambiguous cases thus legitimizing some type of reaction from a non-state entertainer [16].

Aniruddha P Tekade, Pravin Gurjar, Pankaj R. Ingle, Dr.B.B.Meshram are authors of Ethical Hacking in Linux Environment. In this paper, the creators examine the contrast between programmer and wafer, the way of thinking of hacking, the methodology of programmers, and uncover the mystery of hacking .how hacking is finished in the Linux climate and open source programming, neighborhood access control in the Linux climate, console access, taking information utilizing a bootable Linux disc, Rooting registry and honor

heightening. Confine framework calls with systradce intelligent approaches. The creator presumes that entrance testing requires legitimate understanding, entrance is valuable for tracking down defects in security shortcomings [17].

A S M Mohiuddin, Dilshad Ara Hossain, Munia Zaman Mumu, S M Salim Reza are authors of Penetration Testing in Online Gaming Industry. This paper means to examine entrance testing and how it tends to be utilized in the web based gaming industry to make it a protected and solid zone for experts and furthermore for novice players [18].

An infiltration test is done to track down blunders. Thusly, it is a lot required in web-based gaming ventures because of the flawed servers. In any case, it should not be ignored that doing an entrance test, doesn't imply that the framework is gotten. Some piece of the framework or arrange should be gotten yet aggressors generally attempt to find more up-to-date ways of infiltrating the framework. In this way, the association ought to attempt to test its framework and organizations somewhere around one time each week. As gaming servers ought to constantly be open, gaming, it's fundamental to do entrance tests consistently while at the same time running the servers [18].

Mohammed Abdul Bari and Shahanawaj Ahamad are authors of Study of Ethical Hacking and Management of Associated Risks. This paper is to give data about ethical hacking. Their ability is to impart progressed security information and capacities to associations and point out their weaknesses [19].

The possibility of testing the security of a framework by irritating breaking into it isn't new. Whether an auto enterprise is crash-trying vehicles, or an element is trying their expertise at hand-to-hand fighting by infighting with an accomplice, assessment by testing enduring an onslaught from a genuine foe is broadly acknowledged as reasonable. It is, in any case, not adequate without anyone else. Standard inspecting, vigilant interruption identification, a great framework for the executive's practice, and PC security mindfulness are fundamental pieces of an association's security endeavors. A solitary disappointment in any of these areas could open an association to digital defacing, humiliation, loss of continues or brain offer, or more terrible. Any innovation has its advantages and its dangers. While ethical programmers can assist clients with a better comprehension of their security needs, it depends on the clients to keep their gatekeepers set up. The danger and hazard evaluation are a vital piece of the general life pattern of the foundation [19].

Ahmad Mtair AL Hawamleh, Alorfi, Almuhammad Sulaiman M, Jassim Ahmad Al-Gasawneh, Jassim Ahmad Al-Gasawneh and Ghada Al-Rawashdeh are authors of Cyber Security and Ethical Hacking: The Importance of Protecting User Data. The paper looks the significance of network safety and the utilization of ethical hacking procedures for client information security through the portrayal of all around the world laid guidelines and methods for associations to apply, in the anticipation of likely digital dangers while guaranteeing client information assurance [20].

The current review investigates past examinations on network protection and ethical hacking. Considering that, there is a requirement for associations to form and put resources into online protection strategies and practice ethical hacking with the goal that they could defend their mechanical framework, especially their client data, as it is viewed as their most esteemed resource. The Trust of clients can be harmed by an information break, which could impressively influence the organization's funds. In such a manner, associations ought to consider carrying out essential security components for parcel sifting, recognition of interruption, validation frameworks, upkeep and update of working frameworks and business stages, and information encryption. These are to guarantee privacy, respectability, and accessibility of data [20].

Regina Hartley, Dawn Medlin and Zach Houlik are writers of Ethical Hacking: Educating Future Cybersecurity Professionals. This exploration will characterize ethical hacking, and current data security patterns, offer educational strategies, an outline of data security guidance, and finally, best practices in the field are inspected [21].

As people, associations, and social orders become more skilled at utilizing PCs and more dependent upon them, the chance of extortion or wrongdoing keeps on developing. Instructing understudies through the practices and information on ethical hacking can furnish them with the abilities important to address and foster explicit security approaches and systems, as well as give the required managerial help that might be expected to battle cybercrimes. Specialized mastery is important to execute the subtleties of a security activity that will incorporate both a guarded and hostile activity. Whatever the obligation of the security proficient, understudies should learn instructions to play out the gig works that attention on safeguarding the association's data framework or on the other hand the singular's data from assaults [21].

TYPES OF HACKERS

White Hat Hackers

White hat hackers are security experts who make a living by breaking into computers. They were given permission or certification to hack into the systems. These White Hat Hackers assist governments and organizations by hacking into the system. By exploiting the company's security flaws, they get access to the system. The purpose of this attack is to see how secure their organization is. To prevent attacks from outside sources, they'll identify and fix weak places. White hat hackers adhere to the government's guiding principles and standards. Another phrase for ethical hackers is white hat hackers [22].

Motives & Aims: These hackers are driven by a longing to help associations as well as a craving to find network security openings. In the ongoing fight against cyber-attacks, they must assist and defend enterprises. A White Hat hacker assists a company in defending itself against cybercrime. They help organizations build defenses, detect vulnerabilities, and fix them before other cyber criminals do [22].

Black Hat Hackers

Black Hat Hackers are computer wizards, but they require the wrong motivation. They target different frameworks to get sufficiently close to frameworks that they are not allowed to get to. On the off chance that they get entrance, they will take information or cause harm to the framework. The capability and aptitude of the hacker decide the hacking strategies utilized by these gatherings of hackers. The hacker might be a criminal in view of their inspirations. Neither the singular's threatening aim nor the degree of the not set in stone while hacking [22].

Motives & Aims: To gain admittance to an organization to take bank information, assets, or delicate data. They as a rule bring in cash off the taken assets by selling them on the underground market or pestering their expected objective [22].

Gray Hat Hackers

The hacker's intent is taken into account when categorizing him. The grey hat hacker is a cross between black hat and white hat hackers. Hackers aren't licensed in any way. Following a hack, these hackers may have either positive or bad objectives. The hacking is probably probable that the hacking is done for his or her gain. The type of hacker is determined by the goal of the hacking. The hacker is referred to as a grey hat hacker if his or her purpose is to make money [22].

Motives & Aims: The distinction is that they do not want to rob or assist others in any way. Rather, they enjoy playing with systems to find flaws, break protections, and generally have a good time hacking [22].

Script Kiddies

It's a well-known fact that half-truths are rarely safe. The Script Kiddies are a group of inexperienced hackers. They attempt to attack the system with the help of scripts written by other hackers. They try to gain access to computer systems, networks, or websites through force. The goal of the hacker is to attract the attention of their peers. Script Kids are kids who aren't entirely aware of the hacking process [22].

Motives & Aims: A DoS (Denial of Service) or DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) assault is a popular Kiddie Script attack (Distributed Denial of Service). This simply means that an IP address has become overburdened with excessive traffic and is about to collapse. Take a look at some of the Black Friday shopping sites, for example. It muddles the situation and makes it impossible for others to use the service [22].

WHAT IS ETHICAL HACKING?

Ethical hacking is one more term for ethical hacking. An authorized attempt to acquire unauthorized admittance to a framework or information is discussed as ethical hacking. Ethical hacking might be a strategy for working on the well-being of frameworks and organizations by fixing weaknesses found during testing [23].

Ethical hacking is fundamental for distinguishing security defects and passageways in an organization, framework, and web application. The motivation behind an ethical hacker is to survey the security of an association's data frameworks to further develop security. Given the worth of ethical hacking, particularly considering the harm that fruitful noxious hacking might incur, ethical hackers are progressively being conveyed to fight the present digital risks.

Ethical hackers assist an association's security with posing. Ethical hackers utilize the indistinguishable devices, strategies, and techniques as noxious hackers, yet just with the consent of the person who allowed them. The objective of ethical hacking is to broaden framework security and battle against malevolent client assaults [23].

WHAT DO ETHICAL HACKERS DO?

The goal of ethical hacking is to make it appear as if the infrastructure of a system or network is being protected. An ethical hacker will endeavor to evade framework security and distinguish and uncover any weaknesses that could be taken advantage of by an unfriendly hacker. To be ethical, the hacker should have the proprietors agree to research their organization and track down security issues. Businesses and organizations can then use this information to improve their system security and thwart or eliminate any possible assaults [24].

As a corporation fixes security flaws, ethical hackers will provide input and verification. Within the knowledge security business, ethical hacking has gained in popularity. A penetration test ought to be viewed by any organization or association that offers web-based help or has an organization associated with the web.

Effective testing doesn't necessarily in every case suggest that a framework is d, yet battling off unpracticed hackers and computerized attacks ought to be capable. Organizations are expected to attempt yearly penetration tests under the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard, particularly if enormous changes to their applications or foundation are made. Many large corporations have ethical hacking teams on staff, and numerous companies offer are numerous companies that offer ethical hacking as a service [24].

Ethical hackers can help associations in different ways, including the ones recorded underneath:
Tracking down weaknesses

Ethical hackers help organizations in figuring out which of their IT security systems are viable, which should be refreshed, and which contain exploitable openings. At the point when ethical hackers have finished their evaluation of an association's organizations, they educate organization the executives regarding any powerless regions, which could incorporate an absence of sufficient secret word encryption, shaky applications, or uncovered frameworks running unpatched programming. Associations can use the consequences of these tests to make taught decisions about where and how to further develop their security stance to stay away from digital attacks [23].

Exhibiting strategies utilized by cybercriminals

These models show CEOs how agitators could utilize hacking strategies to gain admittance to their organizations and unleash destruction on their organizations. Organizations that have a careful comprehension of the techniques utilized by assailants to disturb their frameworks are more ready to forestall interruptions [25].

Assisting with planning for a digital assault

Digital assaults might handicap or obliterate a business, particularly a little one, yet most organizations are as yet ill-equipped. Ethical hackers have a decent comprehension of how dangerous entertainers work and how they will utilize new information and ways to deal with assault frameworks. Working with ethical hackers assists security specialists with planning for future assaults by permitting them to respond all the more rapidly to the consistently changing nature of web dangers [26].

ETHICAL HACKING TECHNIQUES

When it comes to the hacker's knowledge, there are four primary categories of ethical hacking. Many hackers do not intend to cause harm [27]. The phrase ethical hacking implies that the goal of hacking is not to cause harm, but rather to take preventative actions to ensure the security and safety of the current system and to identify weakness [27].

Hactivists

This is the method through which a hacker illegally enters any computing system for any motive, which could be social or political. During this activity, a hacker can leave a very huge message on most pages of any well-known website, or any other so-called vital message, for visitors to notice and respond to. It should include any silent speech or social message that can entice users to participate in the conversation or forum. This could lead to system hacking without the target's knowledge. It will have any social message, such as whether ethical hacking is moral or not, that will draw in a large number of people and allow them to join in the discussion [28].

Cyber warrior

A cyber warrior could be a legitimate hacker hired by a corporate or a private individual to get access to a system or network. Cyber warriors will take on the role of nefarious hackers, attempting to find vulnerabilities or flaws in the current system. This hacker has no prior knowledge of the system or electronic network to which he is attempting to obtain access. By completing this exercise, he will have an understanding of the current system or network's weaknesses and will be able to advise the company or individual on how to address them so that the website or other data is protected from hacking in the future[29].

White box penetration testers

White-box hackers are one more term for white-box penetration analyzers. They are the workers utilized by the organization to disturb their ongoing framework or organization. They're specialists in the field of lawful penetration testing. They're breaking into the framework or organization lawfully for the association or for a private to help them by uncovering the framework's blemishes and shortcomings.

White box testers act in the same way that cyber fighters do, with the exception that cyber warriors do not know the target's system or electronic network, whereas white box hackers have complete knowledge of the target's system or electronic network. We'll also investigate the possibility that the attack is being staged by a company insider [30].

Certified ethical hacker / Licensed penetration tester

Ensured ethical hackers or authorized penetration analyzers, as the term suggests, are confirmed or authorized experts in the domain of hacking who execute the elements of both recorder and white box hackers. They're in charge of looking for vulnerabilities and holes in the system and networks.

COMPARATIVE STUDY

S.No	Paper Name	Journal Name	Year of Publication	METHODOLOGY	DISADVANTAGE
1.	Ethical Hacking	IJCA	2010	Ethical hacking and its affairs with corporate security.	To make an attack successful, ethical hackers cannot go beyond a defined scope.
2.	Ethical Hacking and Its Value to Security	GJRA	2015	Concept of ethical hacking and the difference between a hacker and cracker.	Risks of information disclosure.
3.	Is Ethical Hacking Ethical?	IJEST	2011	Ways to look into future research to help maintain ethical hacking ethical.	Someone's privacy may be jeopardized by an ethical hacker's method.
4.	Review Paper on Ethical Hacking	IRJET	2021	Learn about ethical hacking and its ramifications for corporate security.	Intentionally or inadvertently, an ethical hacker could expose the company's confidential information to third parties.
5.	Study Of Ethical Hacking	IJCST	2014	The necessity of safeguarding systems against hacking by hackers.	Ethical hacking flaws may go undetected.
6.	Ethical Hacking: A Technique to Enhance Information Security	IJRSET	2013	Ethical hacking from a variety of angles.	Crackers have made use of ethical hacking tools.
7.	An Overview of Penetration Testing	IJNSA	2011	The advantages, tactics, and approach for performing penetration testing.	Penetration testing that isn't done correctly might cause a lot of problems.
8.	Need of Ethical Hacking in Online World	IJSR	2013	Information security fundamentals, security issues, breach effects, and a focus on why ethical hacking is necessary are all covered.	Information obtained by ethical hackers could be used for nefarious purposes.
9.	Ethical Hacking Techniques with Penetration Testing	IJCSIT	2014	The fundamentals of hacking and how ethical hacking compromises security.	If penetration testing isn't done correctly, it can cause a lot of harm.

10.	Ethical & Penetration Testing: An Overview	IJMIE	2014	Penetration testing is done to find flaws and see how effective security attack vectors are in penetrating.	Penetration testing could be unethical.
11.	Are Computer Hacker Break-Ins Ethical?	JOSS	1997	Break-ins are only ethical in extreme circumstances, such as a life-threatening emergency.	Computer hacking is unethical because all break-ins are unethical.
12.	Impact of Ethical Hacking on Business and Governments	IRJET	2019	Instructing understudies through the practices and information on ethical hacking can furnish them with the abilities important to address and foster explicit security arrangements and techniques.	Ethical hacking depends on the basic rule of finding the wellbeing susceptibilities in designs and organizations ahead of the hackers do, by the utilization of purported "programmer" techniques to acquire this data.
13.	An Ethical Framework for Hacking Operations	.Ethical Theory and Moral Practice	2021	The ethical structure gave the reason that programmers have displayed occurrences where they have acted to safeguard individuals from hurt when there was no other person to do as such.	Political hacking
14.	Ethical Hacking in Linux Environment	IJERA	2013	Hackers will generally treat extraordinary and line instances of norms as fundamental and concentrate profoundly on perusing the proper documentation	The strategy for testing the framework dependability by attempting to harm isn't new.
15.	Penetration Testing in Online Gaming Industry	CEET	2015	A penetration test is carried out with the intent of finding errors.	In the event that security streams start after the turn of events, fixing it is expensive.
16.	Study of Ethical Hacking and Management of Associated Risks	IJEACS	2016	Any innovation has its advantages and its dangers.	Risk Analysis can be multi-layered, as the need might arise to draw on definite data, for example, project plans, monetary information, security conventions, promoting gauges, and other applicable data.
17.	Cyber Security and Ethical Hacking: The Importance of Protecting User Data	Solid State Technology	2020	Breaking down the significance of network safety and the utilization of ethical hacking strategies in safeguarding client information. The accompanying stages were remembered for the improvement of this review: Gathering of applicable data, and investigation of the significance of network safety.	Cyber risk is a risk or danger related to the utilization of interconnected mechanical frameworks.
18.	Ethical Hacking: Educating Future Cybersecurity Professionals	ISCPA	2017	Instructing understudies through the practices and information on ethical hacking can give them the abilities important to address and foster explicit security arrangements and strategies, as well as offer the required authoritative help that might be expected to battle cybercrimes.	Organizations, states, and people are mindful of how significant data security is today, loss of client trust, and individual results of deceitful exercises. Because of the seriousness of these activities, it is occupant for understudies inspired by data security to get the schooling that will permit them to speak with the whole client's local area.

CONCLUSION

The security issues will continue to happen as long as the capability Object and local code stick to current framework models that were made without some security contemplations as a main priority. However long there is funding for specially appointed and security answers for these preliminary plans, and as long as the deceptive finishes of invasion groups are recognized as proof of PC framework security, legitimate security won't be a fact. Ordinary checking, watchful interruption recognition, brilliant frameworks of the executive's practice, and PC security mindfulness are essential parts of a partnership's security exertion. One disappointment in those areas could open an organization to digital defacing, pay misfortune, humiliation, or more regrettable. Each innovation has its arrangement of advantages and downsides. While moral programmers can assist companies with a better comprehension of their security needs, it depends on the clients to keep their safeguards set up.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

None

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None

REFERENCES

- [1] <https://www.guru99.com/what-is-hacking-an-introduction.html>(Accessed on 15 March, 2022)
- [2] <https://www.techtarget.com/searchsecurity/definition/ethical-hacker>(Accessed on 25 March, 2022)
- [3] <https://www.techtarget.com/searchsecurity/definition/hacker>(Accessed on 20 March, 2022)
- [4] Farsole AA, Kashikar AG, Zunzunwala A.[2010] Ethical Hacking. IJCA 1(10):0975-8887.
- [5] Nagarani C.[2015] Ethical Hacking and Its Value to Security. GJRA 4(10):2277 - 8160.
- [6] Jamil D, Muhammad Numan Ali Khan.[2011] Is Ethical Hacking Ethical?. IJEST 3(5): 0975-5462
- [7] Ahuja I, Purbey S. [2021] Review Paper on Ethical Hacking. IRJET 8(4):2395-0072
- [8] Sahare B, Naik A, Khandey S.[2014] Study Of Ethical Hacking. IJCSIT 2(4):2347-8578.
- [9] Juneja GK.[2013] Ethical Hacking: A Technique to Enhance Information Security.IJIRSET2(12):2319-8753
- [10] Bacudio AG, Yuan XG, Chu BB, Jones M.[2011] An Overview of Penetration Testing. IJNSA 3(6).
- [11] Pangaria M, Shrivastava V. [2013] Need of Ethical Hacking in Online World. IJSR 2(4): 2319-7064.
- [12] Chowdappa KB, Subbulakshmi S, Kumar PNVS Pavan. [2014] Ethical Hacking Techniques with Penetration Testing. IJCSIT 5(3):3389-3393.
- [13] Chopra AB. [2014] Ethical & Penetration Testing: An Overview. IJSR1(1).
- [14] Spafford EH.[1997] Are Computer Hacker Break-Ins Ethical?. West Lafayette IN 47907 -1398.
- [15] Jumale PP. [2019] Impact of Ethical Hacking on Business and Governments. IRJET 06(12): 2395-0056
- [16] Bellaby RW.[2021] An Ethical Framework for Hacking Operations. Ethical Theory and Moral Practice 24(2): 231-255
- [17] Tekade AP, Gurjar P, Ingle PR, Meshram BB. [2013] Ethical Hacking in Linux Environment. IJERA 3(1):1854-1860.
- [18] Mohiuddin ASM, Hossain DA, Mumu MZ, Reza SMS. [2015] Penetration Testing in Online Gaming Industry. CEET : 978-1-63248-069-9 d
- [19] Md Bari A, Ahamad S. [2016] Study of Ethical Hacking and Management of Associated Risks. IJEACS 01(01): 978-0-9957075-0-4.
- [20] Ahmad Mtair AL Hawamleh, Alorfi, Almuhammad Sulaiman M, Jassim Ahmad Al-Gasawneh, Jassim Ahmad Al-Gasawneh and Ghada Al-Rawashdeh [2020] Cyber Security and Ethical Hacking: The Importance of Protecting User Data. Solid State Technology 63(5).
- [21] Regina Hartley, Dawn Medlin, Zach Houlik. [2017] Ethical Hacking: Educating Future Cybersecurity Professionals. ISCAP ISSN: 2473-3857 v3 n4341.
- [22] <https://www.javatpoint.com/ethical-hacking-tutorial/>(Accessed on 20 Feb, 2022)
- [23] https://www.tutorialspoint.com/ethical_hacking/ethical_hacking_hacker_types.htm(Accessed on 26 Feb, 2022)
- [24] <https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/cyber-security-tutorial/what-is-ethical-hacking>(Accessed on 1 March, 2022)
- [25] <https://www.jigsawacademy.com/blogs/cyber-security/different-types-of-hackers/>(Accessed on 10 March, 2022)
- [26] <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hacker>(Accessed on 18 March, 2022)
- [27] <https://www.eccouncil.org/ethical-hacking/>(Accessed on 25 March, 2022)
- [28] <https://priya-reddy.medium.com/explain-about-ethical-hacking-tools-and-techniques-d5fd7c0aed84>(Accessed on 30 March, 2022)
- [29] <https://madhavuniversity.edu.in/ethical-hacking.html>(Accessed on 4 April, 2022)
- [30] <https://www.javatpoint.com/network-penetration-testing>(Accessed on 14 April, 2022)