



Done by Eminova Elfida

# CYBERTERRORISM


The image features a red background with vertical columns of falling Japanese text, reminiscent of a digital rain effect. At the top, a black silhouette of a group of people is shown standing on a curved horizon line. The main title 'Cyber Terrorism' is written in large, bold, red letters across the center. Below it, the subtitle 'Virtual Terror is Not So Virtual' is written in white, sans-serif font.

# Cyber Terrorism

Virtual Terror is Not So Virtual



# Plan:

- . Cyberterrorism**
  - . History**
  - . International attacks and response**
  - . Motivations for cyberattacks**
  - . Conclusion**
  - . Referenses**
- 



# CYBER TERRORISM



- **Cyberterrorism** is the use of the Internet to conduct violent acts that result in, or threaten, loss of life or significant bodily harm, in order to achieve political gains through intimidation







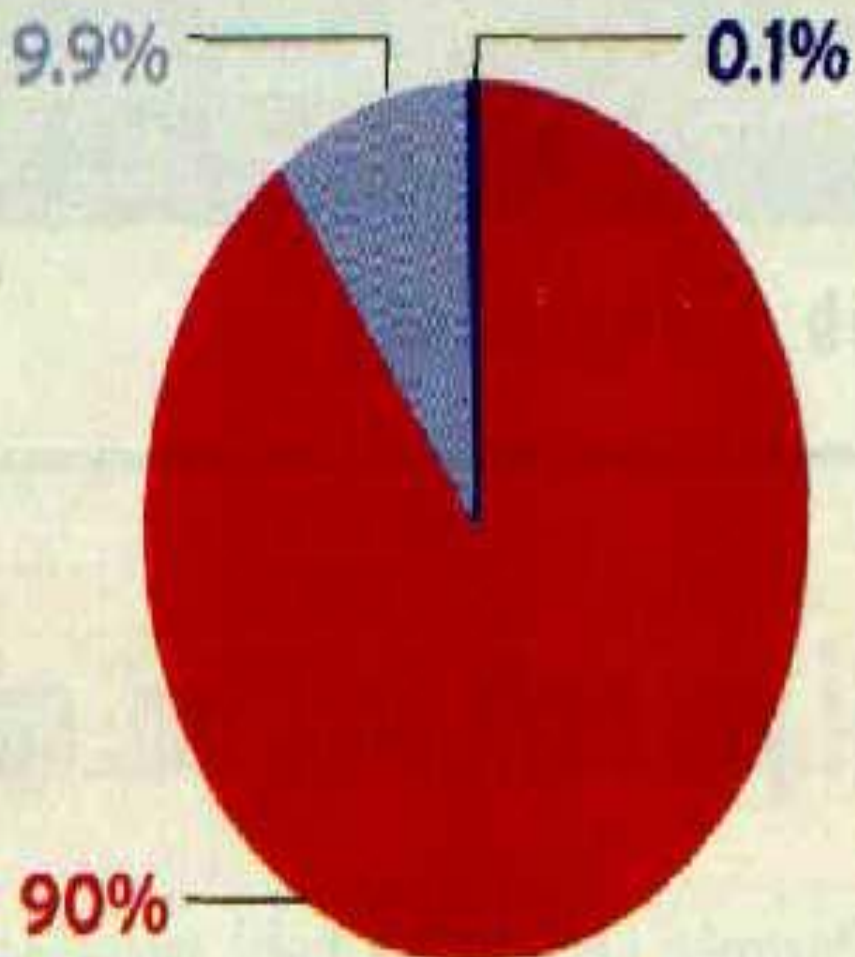
# Strategies of Cyber Terrorism

- The basic elements are:
  - Hacking
    - Breaking into others system*
  - Virus writing
  - Electronic snooping
    - Acquiring others private information*
  - Old-fashioned human spying
- Terrorist first must compromise private and secure networks



# WHO ARE THE HACKERS?

- Amateurs  
(cyberjoyriders)
- Potential professional  
hackers for hire (corpo-  
rate spies)
- World-class  
cybercriminals



Base: About 100,000 hackers worldwide

- There are many different motives for cyberattacks, with the majority being for financial reasons. However, there is increasing evidence that hackers are becoming more politically motivated. Cyberterrorists are aware that governments are reliant on the internet and have exploited this as a result. For example, Mohammad Bin Ahmad As-Sālim's piece '39 Ways to Serve and Participate in Jihad' discusses how an electronic jihad could disrupt the West through targeted hacks of American websites, and other resources seen as anti-Jihad, modernist, or secular in orientation





- Public interest in cyberterrorism began in the late 1990s, when the term was coined by Barry C. Collin. The high-profile terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001 and the ensuing War on Terror by the US led to further media coverage of the potential threats of cyberterrorism in the years following.







- As of 2016 the United Nations only has one agency that specializes in cyberterrorism, the International Telecommunications Union.



- The internet is very useful for terrorists. Hsinchun Chen says he can get inside the websites of terrorists and follow conversations. He describes recruitment methods, and the psychology employed. He says the internet has given terrorists a global reach and influence.







# CONCLUSION

- According to the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, cyberterrorism is any "premeditated, politically motivated attack against information, computer systems, computer programs, and data which results in violence against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents.





- Cyber terrorism, also known as electronic terrorism or information wars, can be defined as any act of Internet terrorism which includes deliberate and large-scale attacks and disruptions of computer networks using computer viruses, or physical attacks using malware, to attack individuals, governments and organizations.



THANK  
YOU