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CYBERTERRORISM


The image features a dark red background with vertical columns of falling Japanese text, reminiscent of a digital rain effect. In the upper portion, silhouettes of a group of people are shown standing on a dark, rounded horizon line, looking towards the left. The overall aesthetic is high-tech and somber.

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



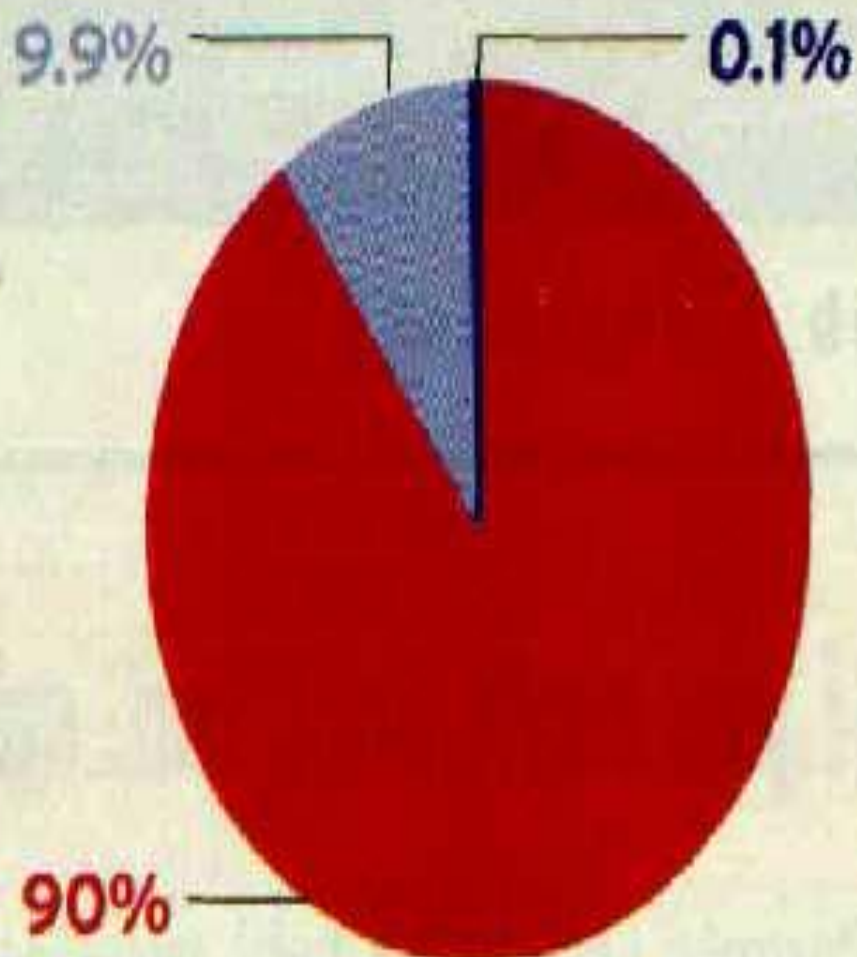
- The basic elements are:
 - Hacking
Breaking into others system
 - Virus writing
 - Electronic snooping
Acquiring others private information
 - Old-fashioned human spying
- Terrorist first must compromise private and secure networks

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





- 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