



WEBINAR

The threat of cyber-attacks

Hosted by Diplo fellow
Vladimir Radunović

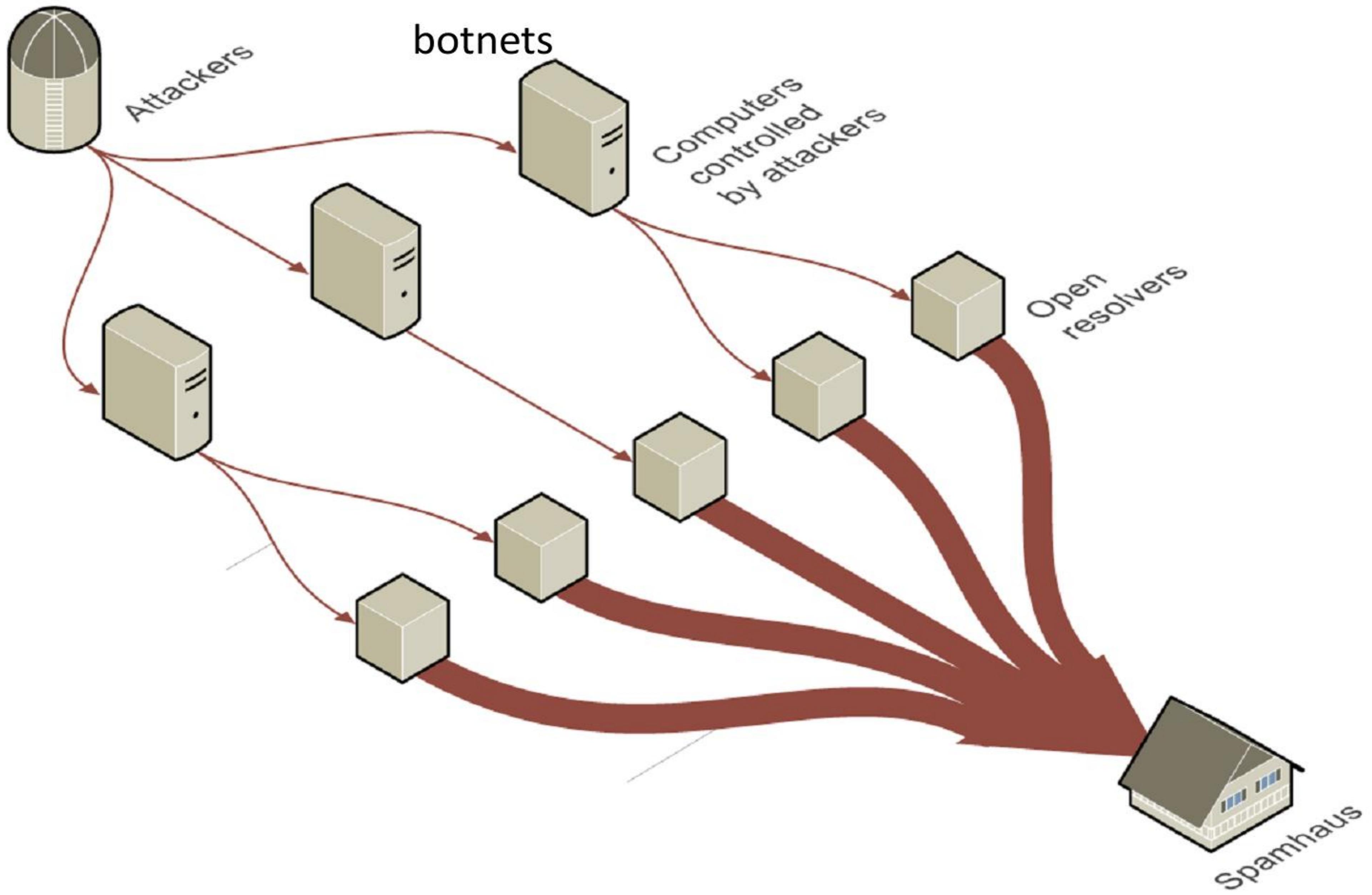
Contents

Attacks: Botnets, DDoS, IP Address Spoofing, Amplification

Challenges: attribution, distinction and “dual-use”
technology, proportionality,

Attacks

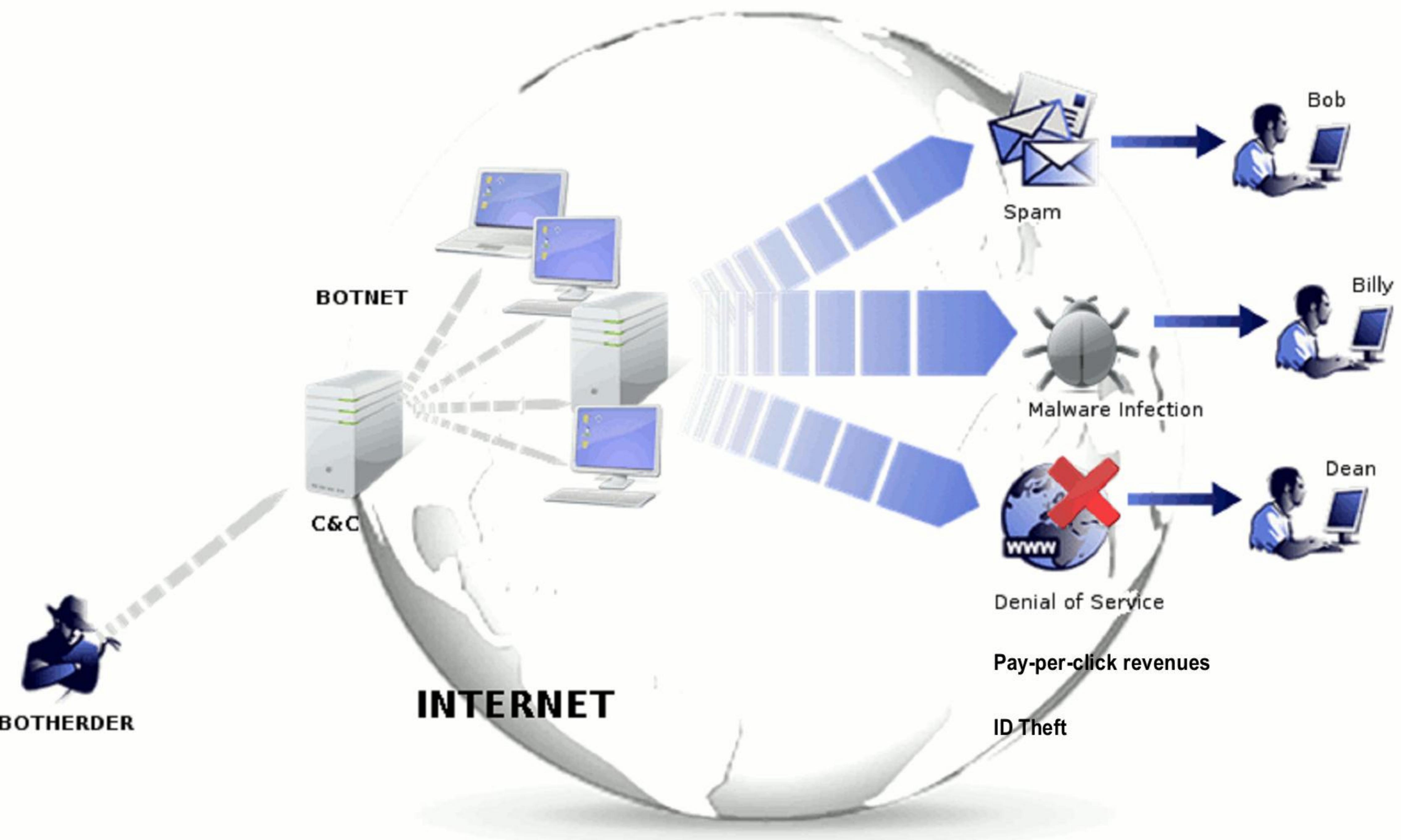
Spamhaus case

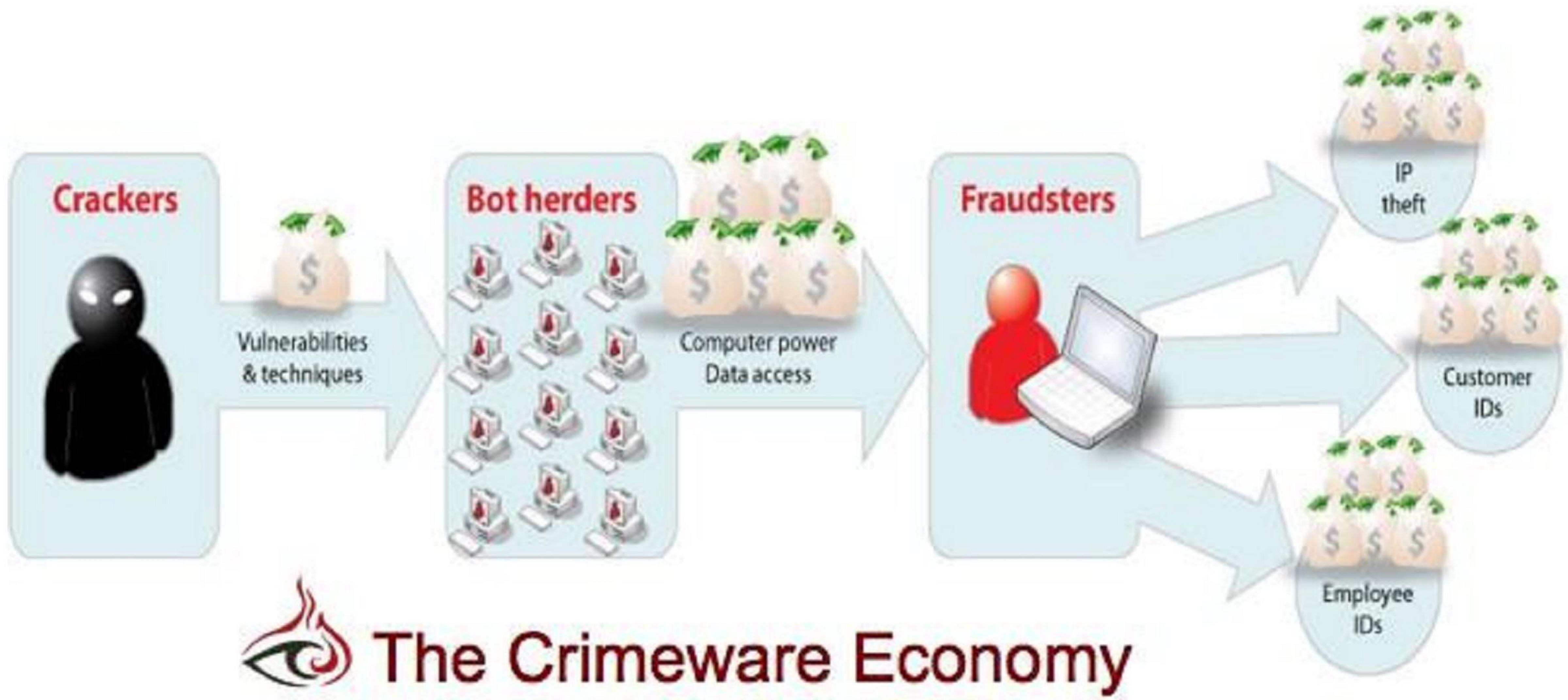


Botnets

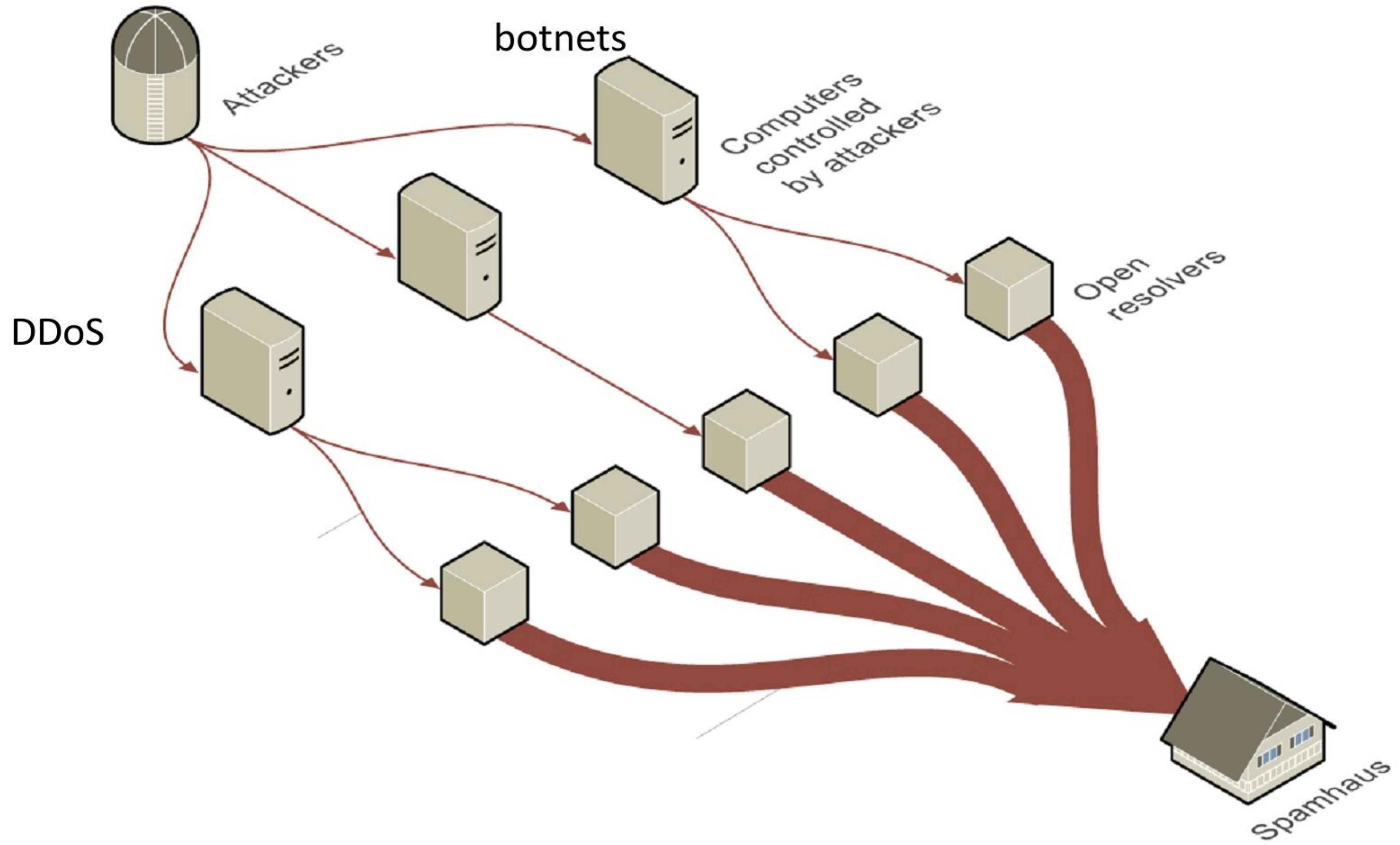


Botnets

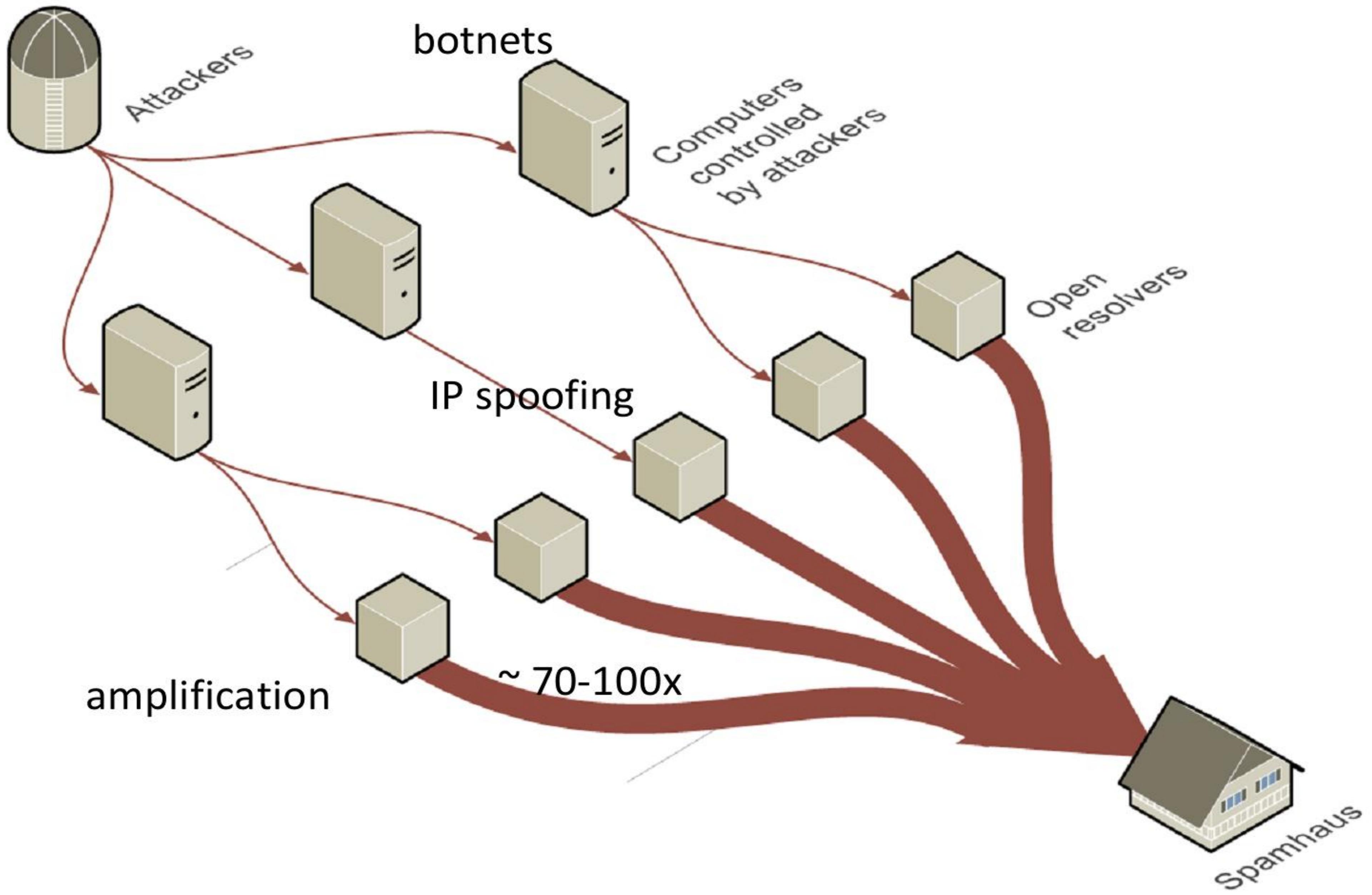




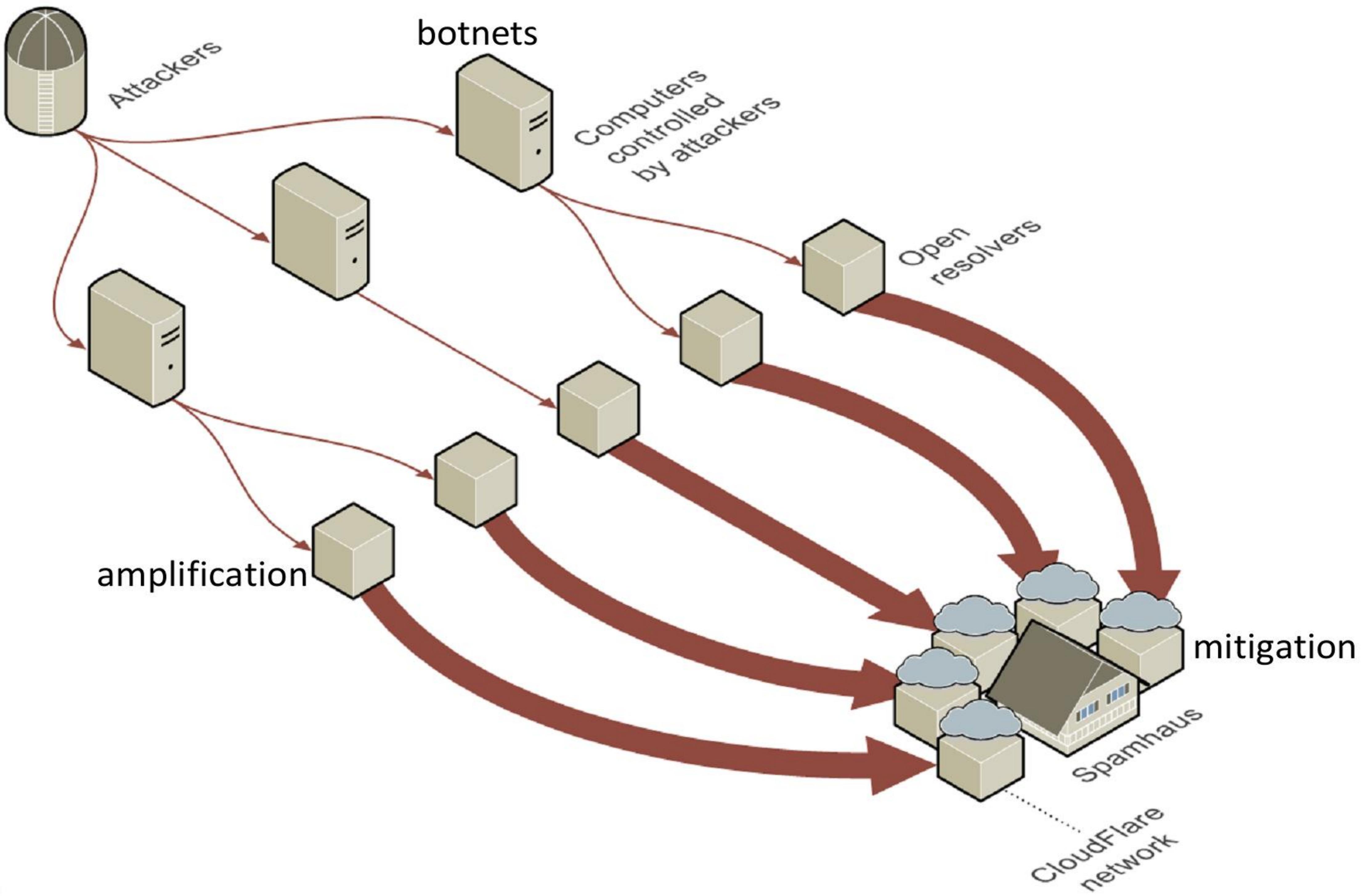
Spamhaus case



Spamhaus case



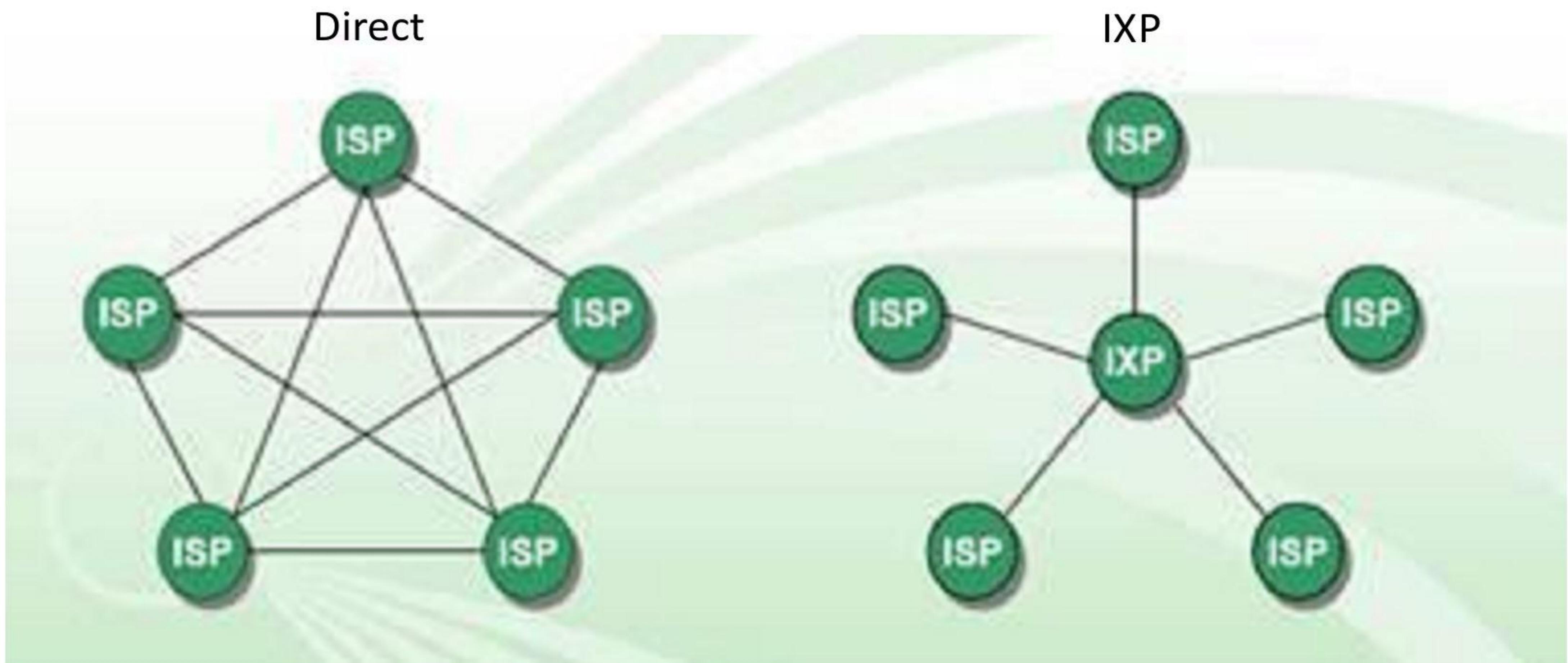
Spamhaus case



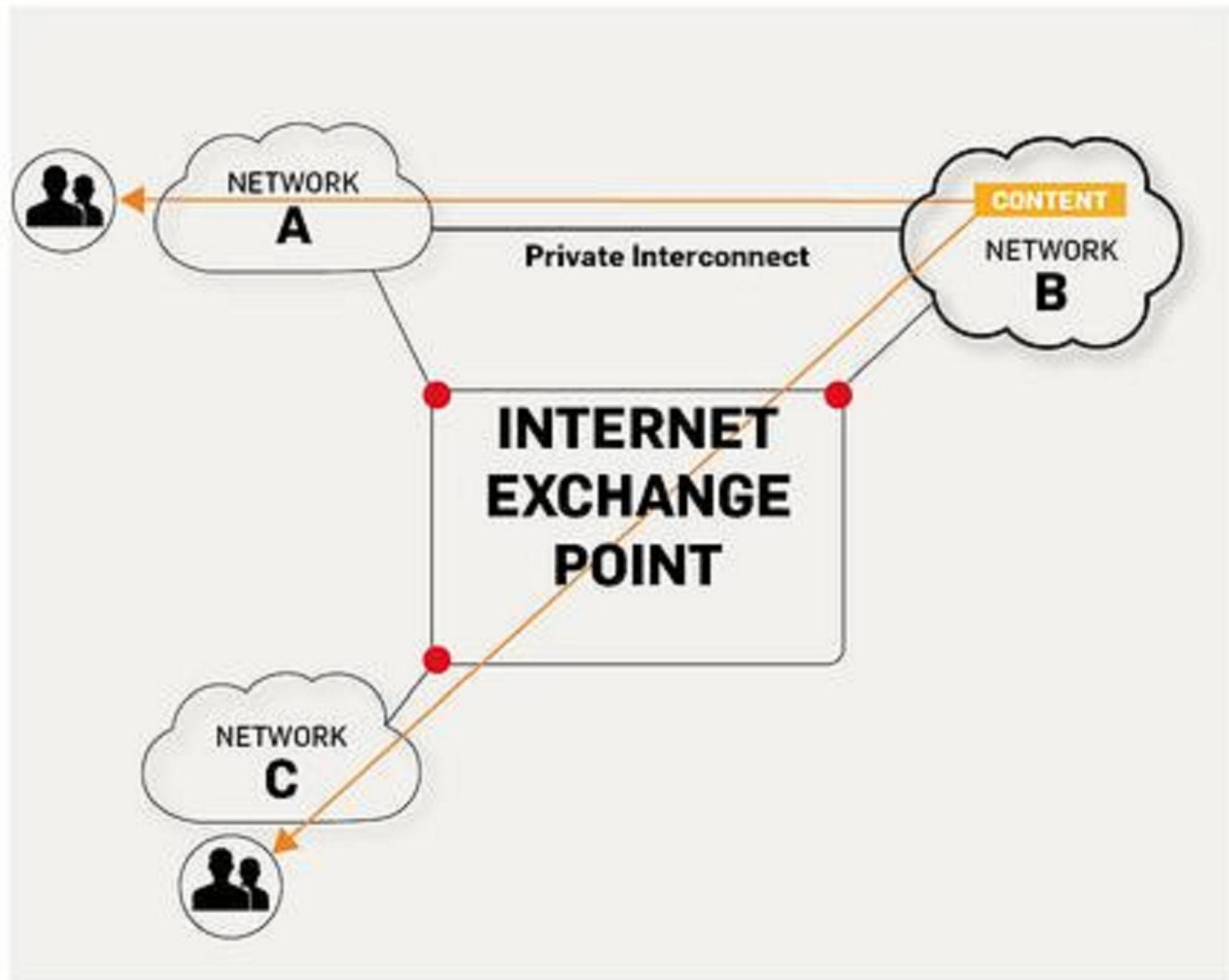
Anycast



Peering



Connectivity



World Internet Topology

Brought to you by AT&T Labs

FORWARD LUMETA

This map represents the backbone of the Internet as of August 2005.

Over 100,000 nodes connect the world. The map does not represent the physical or geographic location of servers, but rather is a topological representation of the actual network that connects them all over the Internet.

It is a collection of interconnected routers and switches that route information between them. These individual switches form the world's interconnection network.

This map is produced by the Internet Mapping Project, from an analysis created by the University of Oregon and AT&T Labs Research, using technology and methods developed by the Lumeta Corporation.

AT&T's Network
by the Numbers.

9.81

Petabytes of data transferred
across AT&T's network on an
average business day. It is the
equivalent of moving a copy
of the entire Library of
Congress every three minutes.

1

AT&T's rank among providers
in the United States.

12.9 Million
AT&T broadband customers
in America.

540,000
Pairs of Internet backbone fiber
AT&T owns and operates.

\$6 Billion
Amount AT&T will spend by 2008
to bring fiber optics deeper into
neighborhoods.

36

AT&T Internet data centers
around the world.

301,760
AT&T broadband locations.

97%
Percentage of the world economy
reached by AT&T's networks.

99.998%
AT&T's network reliability.

49,000
Number of AT&T broadband
phones in service.

166
Number of United States cities
where AT&T offers 20 Mbps
High-Speed Internet access.

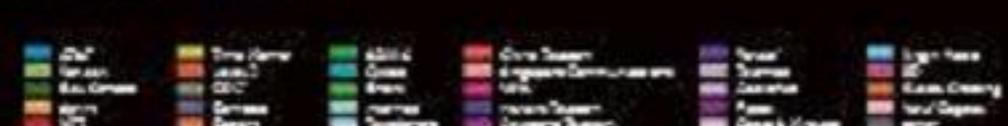
3 Million
AT&T wireless mobile
data subscribers.

160%
Increase in download speeds per
AT&T user between June 2004 and
October 2005.

7

Mbps. Price averaged for
downloads completed at the
AT&T Edge Lab.

2
Average number of new patent
applications AT&T files – every day.



These clusters represent private services provided primarily to
the U.S. government and defense contractors as part of the Defense
Contractor Information Network. They also include a cluster of
telecommunications companies and America's largest Internet
service providers. These clusters represent an area of significant
data flow.

World Internet
by the Numbers.

More than
320,000
Individual networks found by
the Internet Mapping Project.

48 Million
Users on the Internet in 1995.
(Source: ICANN)

1.133 Billion
Internet users in 2005.
(Source: ICANN)

6.4 Million
Many Internet users getting online
every month.

1.6 Billion
Email users in use in 2005.
(Source: ICANN)

40 Million
New DNS zones every year.
(Source: ICANN)

35,000
Web pages it takes to equal the
amount of data transferred when a
user downloads 2 HD movies.
(Source: ICANN)

100 Million
YouTube videos downloaded
every day.
(Source: YouTube)

161
Billion
Euros of new economic output
created every year.
(Source: ICANN)

12 Million
Miles of new fiber deployed in 2005.
(Source: TeleGeography, PricewaterhouseCoopers)

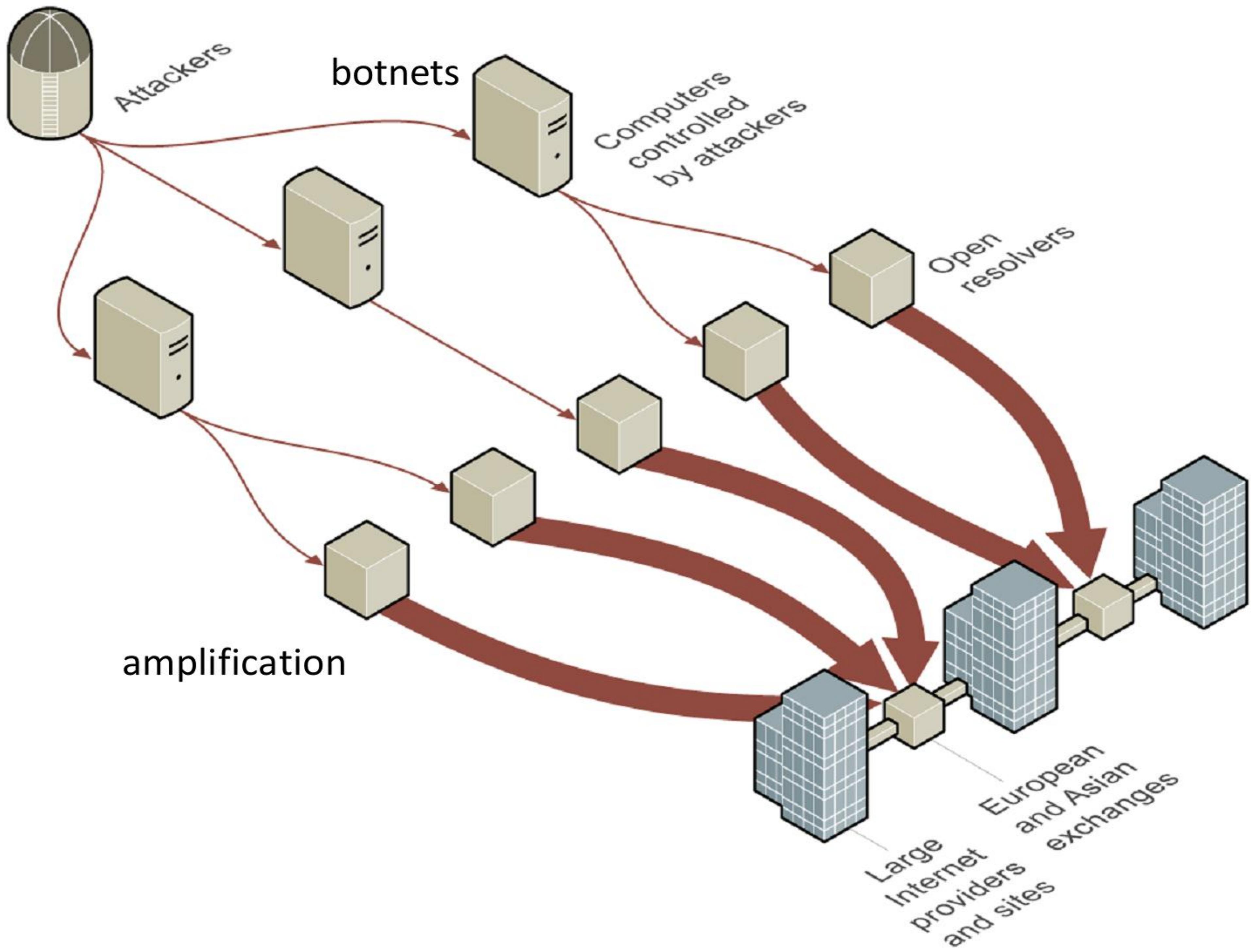
15 Million
Miles of new fiber to be deployed
annually by 2008.
(Source: TeleGeography, PricewaterhouseCoopers)

\$72.5 Billion
Annual spending in support of
telecom infrastructure in the
United States by 2008.
(Source: TeleGeography, PricewaterhouseCoopers)

These large clusters represent major hubs. This visualization
is a zoomed-in view. Shown here are areas of server
traffic, ultra-high-speed Internet access, network traffic
and areas related engineering activities throughout the
world. China has the highest data transfer rate after
the United States.



Spamhaus case



IXPs



PCH
Packet Clearing House
<http://www.pch.net>

Challenges

Cyber-war Challenges:

- Attribution
- Distinction and “dual-use” technology
- Proportionality

Politics



Questions



Thank you for your time

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