



CYBERSPACE AND CYBERATTACKS. CONFRONTATION...









The development process of society led to the creation of a new environment – Cyberspace. Cyberspace, like other objective phenomena, exists independently, regardless of the intentions and will of the people who participated in its creation. Cyberspace is developing according to its own laws and transforms the life of mankind, creating a new factor of human existence – virtual reality.







The traditional setting of the task of ensuring the necessary level of security of the information system is to make it as difficult as possible for unauthorized users to access the corresponding system and to protect the elements from distortion and destruction.



CYBERSPACE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Cyberspace – interconnected and interdependent network of information technology infrastructures, including the Internet, telecommunications networks, computer systems, interconnected devices, embedded processors, and controllers.









CYBERSPACE IN GERMANY

Cyberspace - virtual space of all IT systems connected at the data level on a global scale. The basis of cyberspace is the Internet, as universal and public data network, which can be supplemented and expanded by any number of data networks. IT systems in isolated virtual space are not part of cyberspace.









Cyberspace is a space which has a distinguishing feature, that the use of electronic devices and the electromagnetic spectrum through network-connected systems and an auxiliary physical infrastructure for storing, replacing or exchanging data.







Cyberspace - sphere of activity in the information space, formed by the aggregate of communication channels of the Internet and other telecommunication networks, the technological infrastructure that ensures their functioning, and any forms of human activity (personality, organization, state) carried out through their use.





CYBERSPACE IN UZBEKISTAN



Cyberspace is a complex environment resulting from the interaction of people, software and services on the Internet through technological devices and connected networks, which does not exist in any of the physical forms.



CYBERATTACKS









Hacker groups



Malicious software



Cyberattacks



RED OCTOBER









STUXNET





Win32 / Stuxnet — a computer worm that damages computers running the Microsoft Windows operating system.





WannaCry

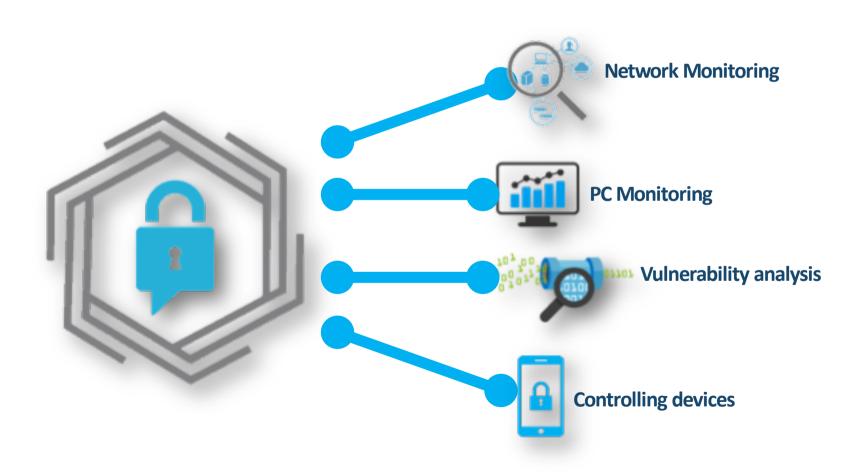
WannaCry – malicious program that infects computers running the Microsoft Windows operating system.

A particularly unpleasant type of malware that blocks access to a computer or its data - and requires money for its release.





CONFRONTATION







Monitoring networks used to control information systems, which will reduce the risks of cyber attacks.

Project: "Information system on monitoring of information security events in the inter-departmental E-government data transmission network".







PC MONITORING

There are more internal than external threats!









One need to conduct the vulnerability analysis of the developed information systems as well as that systems which are in the development stage.







BYOD (Bring Your Own Device)





THE BASIC OBJECTIVES FOR IMPROVING CYBER SECURITY

- 1. Development of the National Cybersecurity Strategy.
- 2. Development of national software and firmware aimed at increasing the level of cybersecurity.
- 3. Creation of unified governmental system for timely detection and response to cyberthreats.
- 4. Cooperation with foreign countries to ensure cybersecurity. Enhance the skills of cyber security specialists. Attraction of highly qualified specialists in cybersecurity, creation of personnel reserves and etc.

THANK YOU FOR PATIENCE AND ATTENTION!



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