

## CYBER WARFARE – AN ANALYSIS

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### ABSTRACT:

Cyber Warfare is something that we face in our day to day lives, basically Cyber Warfare means cyber-attacks from one country to another through different technologies. Technologies that are made to destruct another Cyberspace. Cybercrime has covered vast space in the local areas of the country. Cybercrimes like phishing, Internet fraud, trafficking in child pornography and intellectual property, stealing identities, or violating privacy etc are taking place. We can take example of Cyberterrorism; Cyberterrorism is the digital attack through internet in order to violate or threaten the life or any other destructions. This can be due to reasons of political issues between the country or hatred towards the country to acquire personal covet. We can try to protect our data by having advanced protection system, and be ready before hand for any Cyber-attacks. Cyber warfare has took a great place in this digital era.

**KEYWORDS:** CYBER WARFARE, CYBER SPACE, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, CYBER ATTACKS, CYBER SECURITY

### INTRODUCTION

Cyber warfare refers to the “*means and methods of activities that consist of digital activity amounting to, or led with regards to, an armed conflict, within the meaning of International Humanitarian Law.*”

Cybercrime basically is illegal digital activities; Different technologies are being used to do these digital crimes. Cyber warfare includes the utilization of technology to go after nations particularly for military or vital purposes and Digital undercover work. Such an attack could be started by terrorist groups or hackers group pointed toward hurting individual countries' objectives. Hackers are specialists in pulling out the vital data about a particular nation on the web and plan an attack. Dissimilar to standard weapons of obliteration, Cyberwarfare is trying to follow, leaving space for speculations.<sup>15</sup>

The culprits of these violations are called Cybercriminals. By utilizing this processing gadget, they attempt to get to an individual's very own data, secret business data and government data. In any case, even a typical individual can purposely and unwittingly do Cybercrime on the web.

Cyber warfare commonly refers to the techniques utilised while participating in cyber war for instance, a state-sponsored hacker might attempt to hack into the Bank of Britain as an act of Cyberwarfare while at the same time participating in a cyber war against Britain and its partners.<sup>16</sup>

These are some ways as how cyber warfare can occur: –Assaults on monetary foundation, Assaults on open foundation like dams or electrical frameworks, Assaults on security foundation like traffic lights or early admonition frameworks, Assaults against military assets or associations.

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.jigsawacademy.com/blogs/cyber-security/all-about-cyber-warfare/>

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.fortinet.com/resources/cyberglossary/cyber-warfare>

## METHODOLOGY

Cyber warfare started in 2010 with Stuxnet, a computer worm that was made to cause physical damage. Stuxnet is understood as cyber weapon, it was jointly made by Israel and United States in synergic effort known as Operation Olympic games (OOP). Stuxnet is accounted for to have obliterated 20% of the axes Iran used to make its atomic arms stockpile.

The war between Russia and Ukraine is also an example of Cyber warfare, for example in the year 2015 and 2016 Russians attackers used spear phishing techniques to send a malevolent Microsoft Word document to the workers of Ukrainian energy companies. This was a cyber-attack on the Ukraine's power grid station by the Russia's GRU spy agency, therefore thousands of people were left without the power. In 2017 Russia's main directorate of the general staff of the armed forces produced a malware which was known as NOTPETYA. The function of this malware was to clean out the data from the computers of banks, energy firms, senior government officials, and an airport. the NotPetya attack has caused [\\$10 billion \(£7.5bn\)](#) in damage worldwide.<sup>17</sup>

The WannaCry ransomware attack was a global epidemic that took place in May 2017 by WannaCry [ransomware](#) crypto worm. The cybercriminals liable for the assault exploited a shortcoming in the Microsoft Windows working framework utilizing a hack that was supposedly evolved by the US Public safety Organization Known as EternalBlue, this hack was disclosed by a gathering of programmers called the Shadow brokers before the WannaCry assault. This ransomware assault spread through PCs working Microsoft Windows. User's important

files were held up, and a Bitcoin deliver was requested for their return.<sup>18</sup>

In India there are several cyber-attacks which have happened for e.g. On October 12, 2020, Mumbai, India's monetary capital, was hit by a huge blackout. Train administrations were dropped, water supply was impacted and medical clinics needed to depend on generators. Business foundations in Mumbai, Thane and Navi Mumbai battled to keep their tasks running until the emergency was settled two hours after the fact. The network safety specialists associated the hand with China's Kin's Freedom Armed force (PLA), which was participated in a significant deadlock with the Indian Armed force in Ladakh. The needle of doubt pointed towards 14 deceptions, a sort of malware which could have been brought into the Maharashtra State Power Transmission Organization servers.

## CYBER WARFARE; CURRENT STATUS

There are two different terms which can be inculcated with the Cyber Warfare, they are: -

**CYBERSPACE:** Cyberspace alludes to the virtual PC world, and all the more explicitly, an electronic medium that is utilized to work with online correspondence. The internet ordinarily includes an enormous PC network comprised of numerous overall PC subnetworks that utilize TCP/IP convention to help with correspondence and information trade exercises

**CYBERSECURITY:** is the act of safeguarding frameworks, organizations, and projects from advanced Cyber-attacks. These cyberattacks are generally pointed toward getting to, changing, or obliterating delicate data; blackmailing cash from clients through ransomware; or hindering typical business processes

## CURRENT STATUS:

Since the issue is a steadily growing one, there are new updates to digital fighting each and

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.cybrary.it/blog/cyberwarfare-evolution-and-impact-on-the-russia-ukraine-conflict/#:~:text=Cyberwarfare%3A%20Russian%20Invasion%20of%20Ukraine%20%282022%29%20Days%20before,aimed%20at%20Ukraine%E2%80%99s%20financial%20institutions%20and%20government%20websites.>

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.kaspersky.co.in/resource-center/threats/ransomware-wannacry>



every day, with new headways making the weaknesses somewhat more subtle, and yet, making the programmers and specialists a lot more astute to manage the harder security frameworks which are being set facing the frameworks. There is a consistent fight between the countries and organizations who are at high gamble, and the hacking gatherings and gatherings are really proceeding the digital fighting, and there are steady improvements too. Assuming that either side quits attempting to beat the other, either digital fighting successes or the country's security frameworks are crushed everlastingly, or the countries get long-lasting assurance in their frameworks by defeating this weakness. Subsequently the ongoing status of cybercrime is only a progression of information showing that countries have made their protection frameworks more grounded, with another title following that programmers and PC researchers have figured out how to track down holes and weaknesses in the freshest and generally changed of the security frameworks that the organizations and countries have set up for themselves. To such an extent that nations really employ programmers to get inside the mentality of a programmer and find in what various ways could the security at any point be broken into, and afterward similar programmers are likewise ready to give experiences on how the security framework can turn out to be to some degree more grounded and less open to weaknesses which uncover the countries and organizations out for the world to exploit. What's more, this likewise shows the future; notwithstanding, one side will ultimately win, leaving the other uncovered and helpless.<sup>19</sup>

#### **PROS AND CONS OF CYBER WARFARE:**

There are a few advantages and a few benefits of digital fighting in general. Taking a gander at the advantages first, and the greatest one that strikes a chord is that countries that are most in danger have significantly evolved and put resources into their innovation divisions to

remain one stride in front of the programmers. This, as a general rule, has caused individuals to feel much safer, and, surprisingly, the states feel significantly less defenceless against outside and foe openness since they have solid protections up and groups dealing with staying up with the latest, nonstop. Essentially, one more advantage of digital fighting implies that countries are extremely cautious about their delicate data and have turned to substantially more conventional approaches to directing the gathering. As it can frequently be noticed, the absolute generally touchy of gatherings occur inside workplaces which are completely signal free, liberated from innovation and any sort of gadget which might be hackable.

In any case, there is no question that the cons most certainly offset the masters, such that it causes what is going on universally, where anyone's touchy information could be gotten to out of the blue, without their assent. Furthermore, similar to any remaining circumstances, in this one as well, the less fortunate and all the more in reverse countries experience the most since they don't have the subsidizing or the assets to set up more grounded protections for their countries. Subsequently it in the end turns into a round of the created and more extravagant countries, who might in fact regard more modest and more fragile countries as manikins in light of the great degree of force they hold over them<sup>20</sup>

#### **WAYS TO PREVENT CYBER WARFARE AND POWERFUL CYBER NATION:**

Cyber Warfare is somehow a large entity, though it can be controlled by taking some of the measures. It can be prevented by being aware of the various types of protocols, exploits, tools.

High security systems should be put on to prevent the Cybercrimes. Likewise, knowing where and how to expect attacks guarantee you're making precaution measures to safeguard your frameworks.

<sup>19</sup> Robinson et al., 2015

<sup>20</sup> Messmer, 2020

These are the following programs through cyber security can be provide:

- [Creating a cyber security strategy](#)
- [Developing cyber security policies](#)
- [Conducting a security risk assessment](#)
- [Hiring a virtual CISO service](#)
- [Performing vulnerability assessments](#)
- [Conducting employee phishing campaigns](#)
- [Implementing security awareness training](#)
- Installing spam filters and anti-malware software<sup>21</sup>

The most powerful cyber nations in the world are, as per the source number one is:

1. U.S
2. CHINA
3. UNITED KINGDOM
4. RUSSIA

These are the first four powerful cyber nations. Despite the fact that the US is positioned number one in general, China keeps on expanding on its digital assets. In a few digital power classifications, it presently drives the world. What's more, in something like one occurrence, Russia additionally best the US.

Digital observation power: With regards to digital reconnaissance, China is the most impressive one. Specialists say Russia is second in the class and the US is third.

Digital power in business: In this class, China is number one, the U.S. is second. Researchers says China's purpose here is plainly reported:

"In-accordance with late titles in Western nations, China tops the Developing Public Cyber and Innovation Capability objective. Alongside DPRK (North Korea) and Iran, China is one of simply three nations evaluated to be chasing after this objective through both lawful and unlawful means.

It has been both noticed leading modern secret activities and looked to boost and become its homegrown digital skill through innovative work, and public-private associations<sup>22</sup>

#### CYBER LAWS:

Cyber law, also known as Internet Law or Cyber Law, is the piece of the generally overall set of laws that is connected with legitimate informatics and directs the computerized flow of data, internet business, programming and data security. It is related with lawful informatics and electronic components, including data frameworks, PCs, programming, and equipment.

These regulations manage various exercises and regions that happen on the web and fill a few needs. A few regulations are shaped to depict the strategies for involving the Web and the PC in an association, and some are framed to offer individuals security from unapproved clients and malignant exercises. There are various broad categories that come under cyber laws; some are as follows:

- **Fraud**
- **Copyrighting Issues**
- **Scam/tracheary**

There are multiple online social media platforms that are the best resources to share your mind with anyone freely. But there are some rules in cyber laws if you speak and defaming someone online. Cyber laws address and deal with many issues, such as racism, online insults, these are the followings:

- Online harassment and stalking
- Data protection
- Contracts employment law
- Trade Secrets<sup>23</sup>

#### RESULTS AND CONCLUSION:

There are lot many Cyber-attacks and hacking that have happened till date, for example There was a breach in Prime Minister Modi's Twitter

<sup>21</sup> <https://purplesec.us/resources/prevent-cyber-attacks/>

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.secureworld.io/industry-news/top-10-most-powerful-countries-in-cyberspace>

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.javatpoint.com/what-is-cyber-law>



account that allowed hackers to Tweet from the record that India formally embraced bitcoin as legitimate delicate. The Tweet likewise incorporated a trick interface promising a bitcoin giveaway. CISA, the FBI, and NSA declared state-supported hacking bunches had long haul admittance to a guard organization since January 2021 and compromised delicate organization information. The group anonymous took responsibility with a progression of cyberattacks against the Iranian government that brought down two principal Iranian government sites and the sites of a few state media associations. Hackers designated Greece's biggest gaseous petrol wholesaler DESFA causing a framework blackout and information openness. These are the some of the cases that have happened previously. Generally, cybersecurity issues result from the innate idea of information technology (IT), the intricacy of information technology frameworks, and human questionability in making decisions about what activities and data are protected or dangerous according to a network protection viewpoint, particularly when such activities and data are profoundly complicated. None of these variables is probably going to change soon, and subsequently there could be no silver slugs – or even mixes of silver projectiles – that can "take care of the issue" permanently.

Also, dangers to cybersecurity develop. As new protections arise to stop more established dangers, intruders adjust by growing new apparatuses and procedures to compromise the security. As information technology turns out to be more pervasively incorporated into society, the incentives to compromise the security of deployed IT systems grow. As advancement creates new information technology applications, new scenes for criminals, fear-based oppressors, and other antagonistic gatherings likewise arise, alongside new weaknesses that malignant entertainers can take advantage of. That there are ever-bigger quantities of individuals with admittance to the cyberspace duplicates the

quantity of potential casualties and furthermore the quantity of possible malignant entertainers.

