Cyber war

Cyber War What will be more devastating to civilians, cyber war or traditional war? Civilians for a long time have been affected by war taking place in different parts of the world. However, civilians are less likely to be affected by cyber war as compared to traditional war. This is because cyber war cause temporary damage as compared to traditional war whose harm is usually permanent (Gartzke, 2012). With time, cyber attacks are neutralized by the affected entity. Cyber attacks can only cause irreparable damage if it is supplemented by physical intervention (Gartzke, 2012). This means some of the cyber attacks are negligible.

What do you think is the biggest threat of cyber war?

The recent development in technology has led to the development of cyber war. This is proofing to be a threat in 21st century. However, there is one serious risk of cyber war. This threat is an attack of the computer systems by the malware (Gartzke, 2012). This is because it can cripple a country infrastructure with a coordinated move. This means the primary sectors of the economy will fail to perform, and this can lead to unprecedented loss. For example, if the cyber criminals attack power plants, the whole nation could be plunged into darkness (Gartzke, 2012). This mean most of the countries can remain in a position that was there two hundred years ago. This can paralyze a country before the problem is rectified. Huge amount of resources will need to be mobilized to resolve the threat.

North Korea has been accused of cyber attacks on South Korea. What country do you think will be the first to take a large-scale cyber offensive? According to my thinking, the first country to establish a large-scale cyber offensive will be South Korea. This is because the country is heavily dependent on the internet. In fact, virtually all sectors of the economy

depend on the latest technological advancements. North Korea, on the other hand, has little to lose, as it is less dependent on the technology (Gartzke, 2012).

Reference

Gartzke, E. (2012). The Myth of Cyber war. Retrieved from http://dss. ucsd. edu/~egartzke/papers/cyberwar_12062012. pdf