The Impact Of Cyberspace And Globalization On The Future

Cyber Influence and Cognitive Threats addresses the emerging challenges in cybersecurity, examining cognitive applications in decision-making, behavior and basic human interaction. The book examines the role of psychology by addressing each factor involved in the process: hackers, targets, cybersecurity practitioners, and the wider social context in which these groups operate. Readers will find interesting and useful sections on information systems, psychology, sociology, human resources, leadership, strategy, innovation, law, finance, and more. Explains psychological factors inherent in machine learning and artificial intelligence Explores attitudes towards data and privacy through the phenomena of digital hoarding and protection motivation theory Discusses the role of social and communal factors in cybersecurity behaviour and attitudes Investigates the factors that determine the spread and impact of information and disinformation

Crime is undergoing a metamorphosis. The online technological revolution has created new opportunities for a wide variety of crimes which can be perpetrated on an industrial scale, and crimes traditionally committed in an offline environment are increasingly being transitioned to an online environment. This book takes a case study-based approach to exploring the types, perpetrators and victims of cyber frauds. Topics covered include: An in-depth breakdown of the most common types of cyber fraud and scams. The victim selection techniques and perpetration strategies of fraudsters. An exploration of the impact of fraud upon victims and best practice examples of support systems for victims. Current approaches for policing, punishing and preventing cyber frauds and scams. This book argues for a greater need to understand and respond to cyber fraud and scams in a more effective and victim-centred manner. It explores the victim-blaming discourse, before moving on to examine the structures of support in place to assist victims, noting some of the interesting initiatives from around the world and the emerging strategies to counter this problem. This book is essential reading for students and researchers engaged in cyber crime, victimology and international fraud.

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a network of devices and smart things that provides a pervasive environment in which people can interact with both the cyber and physical worlds. As the number and variety of connected objects continue to grow and the devices themselves become smarter, users’ expectations in terms of adaptive and self-governing digital environments are also on the rise. Although, this connectivity and the resultant smarter living is highly attractive to general public and profitable for the industry, there are also inherent concerns. The most challenging of these refer to the privacy and security of data, user trust of the digital systems, and relevant authentication mechanisms. These aspects call for novel network architectures and middleware platforms based on new communication technologies; as well as the adoption of novel context-aware management approaches and more efficient tools and devices. In this context, this book explores central issues of privacy, security and trust with regard to the IoT environments, as well as technical solutions to help address them. The main topics covered include:• Basic concepts, principles and related technologies• Security/privacy of data, and trust issues• Mechanisms for security, privacy, trust and authentication• Success indicators, performance metrics and future directions. This reference text is aimed at supporting a number of potential audiences, including• Network Specialists, Hardware Engineers and Security Experts • Students, Researchers, Academics and Practitioners.

Seminar paper from the year 2006 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Globalization, Political Economics, grade: 1.5, The Australian National University, 19 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: 1993 when Ruggie termed the 'unbundling of territoriality' was a year in which knowledge and communication that is its accessibility and dissemination entered a new realm of space and time. On the 30th of April 1993 the World Wide Web and its underlying technology was made freely available to use by anyone. Today over one billion people use the Internet, or every sixth person on the planet. A collective brain one might say is forming in front of our eyes growing with every new person entering three W's into a web browser. While Ruggie aimed to search for, and investigate into, a fundamental transformation of the modern system of states, he emphasized that such an analysis would find a fruitful starting point in the [re]conceptualisation of territoriality. This paper will utilize Ruggie's concept, by applying its analysis to the emerging and manifesting space-time implosion driven by the Internet and other communication technologies. Therefore, it is argued that Cyberspace provides a practical sphere to investigate into the unbundling of territoriality in a postmodern world. In the first section the impact on territoriality resulting from the emergence of the Cyberspace will be discussed. Ruggie's model of differentiation between systems of rule and territory is applied to explain the transformation of territory in the postmodern era of Cyberspace. It is followed by an investigation into the consequences of Cyberspace on sovereignty. Showing that Cyberspace does indeed provide a new stage in Ruggie's terms, facilitating an unbundling and relocation of sovereignty away from state territory. The third section discusses the implication of the virtual space on the rise and acceleration of globalisation. It is argued that globalisation, cou

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Since its original publication in 1999, this foundational book has become a classic in its field. This second edition, Code Version 2.0, updates the work and was prepared in part through a wiki, a web site allowing readers to edit the text, making this the first reader-edited revision of a popular book. Code counters the common belief that cyberspace cannot be controlled or censored. To the contrary, under the influence of commerce, cyberspace is becoming a highly regulable world where behavior will be much more tightly controlled than in real space. We can - we must - choose what kind of cyberspace we want and what freedoms it will guarantee. These choices are all about architecture: what kind of code will govern cyberspace, and who will control it. In this realm, code is the most significant form of law and it is up to lawyers, policymakers, and especially average citizens to decide what values that code embodies. Publisher: Basic Books/Perseus.

The major aim of Cyberspace and the State is to provide conceptual orientation on the new strategic environment of the Information Age. It seeks to restore the equilibrium of policy-makers which has been disturbed by recent cyber scares, as well as to bring clarity to academic debate on the subject particularly in the fields of politics and international relations, war and strategic studies. Its main chapters explore the impact of cyberspace upon the most central aspects of statehood and the state system?power, sovereignty, war, and dominion. It is concerned equally with practice as with theory and may be read in that sense as having two halves.

This anthology brings together studies on computer-mediated electronic space and social interaction and thus expands the available research on cyberspace and its social, cultural and psychological impact. Section 1 addresses broad issues and

theoretical positions relevant to this new area of study, provides a theoretical and philosophical basis for the more specific analyses of cyberspace, and links those analyses to larger issues in the field of communication. Section 2 covers the functions of cyberspace, especially the ways in which cyberspace is used as a functional alternative to a place or set of places. Section 3 covers the form that cyperspace takes in comparison to the forms of physical space and other types of mediated space such as writing, print, and film. Finally, section 4 covers the forms of communication and characteristic of cyberspace, the emergence of a new cyberculture, and the ways in which it alters more traditional meanings of the self or subject, sexuality, and community.
Cyberwarfare has become an important concern for governmental agencies as well businesses of various types. This timely volume, with contributions from some of the internationally recognized, leaders in the field, gives readers a glimpse of the new and emerging ways that Computational Intelligence and Machine Learning methods can be applied to address problems related to cyberwarfare. The book includes a number of chapters that can be conceptually divided into three topics: chapters describing different data analysis methodologies with their applications to cyberwarfare, chapters presenting a number of intrusion detection approaches, and chapters dedicated to analysis of possible cyber attacks and their impact. The book provides the readers with a variety of methods and techniques, based on computational intelligence, which can be applied to the broad domain of cyberwarfare.
This book develops the core system science needed to enable the development of a complex industrial internet of things/manufacturing cyber-physical systems (IIoT/M-CPS). Gathering contributions from leading experts in the field with years of experience in advancing manufacturing, it fosters a research community committed to advancing research and education in IIoT/M-CPS and to translating applicable science and technology into engineering practice. Presenting the current state of IIoT and the concept of cybermanufacturing, this book is at the nexus of research advances from the engineering and computer and information science domains. Readers will acquire the core system science needed to transform to cybermanufacturing that spans the full spectrum from ideation to physical realization.
The Nation's security, economic progress, and modern lifestyle are increasingly dependent on cyberinfrastructure-the vast, interconnected information networks, communications technologies, and computer systems that handle the processing and flow of information across the many distributed environments and resources of cyberspace. This increasing reliance must be matched with assurances that information and communication technologies can securely support the core activities underpinning cyberspace. However, the history of the creation of the Internet has left a legacy in its structure and design that makes securing cyberinfrastructure today a massive technical challenge. The Internet was originally developed to support a new mode of communication and information sharing between scientists at different institutions. Since all the users were members of a relatively small and exclusive group, flexibility and scalability, not security, were the key attributes of its design. While these attributes have enabled the innovations that have driven rapid growth and adoption of the technology, the community of Internet users is no longer a small and friendly club, but rather a global ecosystem of interconnected players with diverse needs, capabilities, and motives. It is very difficult now to retrofit trust mechanisms into the Internet and to achieve the level of security required for cyberinfrastructure and the systems dependent on it. In December 2011 the NSTC released Trustworthy Cyberspace: Strategic Plan for the Federal Cybersecurity Research and Development Program, outlining a vision for the research needed to develop game-changing technologies to neutralize attacks on the cyber systems of today, and to establish scientific foundations to meet the challenges of securing the cyber systems of tomorrow. The Strategic Plan surfaced intersections of common interest and mutual benefit in cybersecurity research; outlined specific research and development areas that span multiple disciplines; and emphasized collaboration among researchers and technical experts in government, industry, academia, and international contexts. Since the release of the Strategic Plan, Federal agencies have responded vigorously by adapting their existing cybersecurity R&D programs and initiating new activities that align with the Plan's strategic priorities. This report summarizes the broad Federal response, highlighting the specific research activities that agencies are supporting. This report finds that, since the release of the Strategic Plan, agencies have coordinated successfully to minimize duplication among R&D efforts and made excellent progress in creating and leveraging partnerships with other agencies and external parties on key research areas. Agencies have also put proper focus on transitioning research to practice and maximizing the impact of their R&D investments.
Parallel to the physical space in our world, there exists cyberspace. In the physical space, there are human and nature interactions that produce products and services. On the other hand, in cyberspace there are interactions between humans and computer that also produce products and services. Yet, the products and services in cyberspace don’t materialize—they are electronic, they are millions of bits and bytes that are being transferred over cyberspace infrastructure.
"This bibliographic review is a first attempt at collecting together a body of literature relevant to the study of intercultural communication in cyberspace. It explores and summarizes themes and arguments in current literature relating to `the culture(s) of the Internet', `the language of cyberspace', `intercultural communication on the Internet', `identity and community in cyberspace', `culture and education in cyberspace' and `the impact of the Internet on culture(s)'. The survey offers an overview of current research and theoretical contributions identified in each area an extensive annotated bibliography that includes abstracts or summaries of each contribution It also identifies the most pressing issues in the field as well as gaps in current knowledge and understanding. Prof. Roche ist Sprecher des Instituts für Deutsch als Fremdsprache der LMU München, assoziierter Professor an der Deutsch-Jordanischen Hochschule und Vorsitzender des Wissenschaftlichen Beirats des Bundesamtes f'r Migration und Flüchtlinge. "
The one issue touched on repeatedly by the contributors of this publication is the difficulty of arriving at a definition of cyber terrorism. A NATO Office of Security document cautiously defines it as “a cyber attack using or exploiting computer or communication networks to cause sufficient destruction or disruption to generate fear or to intimidate a society into an ideological goal.” But the cyber world is surely remote from what is recognized as terrorism: the bloody attacks and ethnic conflicts, or, more precisely, the politically-motivated “intention to cause death or serious bodily harm to civilians or non-combatants with the purpose of intimidating a population or compelling a government ...” (UN report, Freedom from Fear, 2005). It is hard to think of an instance when computer code has physically harmed anyone. Yet a number of contributors show that exactly such events, potentially on a huge scale, can be expected. For example attacks on critical infrastructure, in particular on SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) systems which control physical processes in places like chemical factories, dams and power stations. A part of the publication examines cyber terrorism in the proper sense of the term and how to respond in terms of technology, awareness, and legal/political measures. However, there is also the related question of responding to the terrorist presence on the Internet (so-

called ‘terrorist contents’). Here the Internet is not a weapon, but an important tool for terrorists’ communications (coordination, training, recruiting), and information gathering on the targets of planned attacks.

In a globalized neo-colonial world an insidious and often debilitating crisis of knowledge not only continues to undermine the quality of research produced by scholars but to also perpetuate a neo-colonial and oppressive socio-cultural, political economic, and educational system. The lack of attention such issues receive in pedagogical institutions around the world undermines the value of education and its role as a force of social justice. In this context these knowledge issues become a central concern of critical pedagogy. As a mode of education that is dedicated to a rigorous form of knowledge work, teachers and students as knowledge producers, anti-oppressive educational and social practices, and diverse perspectives from multiple social locations, critical pedagogy views dominant knowledge policies as a direct assault on its goals. Knowledge and Critical Pedagogy: An Introduction takes scholars through a critical review of the issues facing researchers and educators in the last years of the first decade of the twenty-first century. Refusing to assume the reader’s familiarity with such issues but concurrently rebuffing the tendency to dumb down such complex issues, the book serves as an excellent introduction to one of the most important and complicated issues of our time.

Is the internet really powerful enough to allow a sixteen year old to become the biggest threat to world peace since Adolf Hitler? Are we all now susceptible to cyber-criminals who can steal from us without even having to leave the comfort of their own armchairs? These are fears which have been articulated since the popular development of the internet, yet criminologists have been slow to respond to them. Consequently, questions about what cybercrimes are, what their impacts will be and how we respond to them remain largely unanswered. Organised into three sections, this book engages with the various criminological debates that are emerging over cybercrime. The first section looks at the general problem of crime and the internet. It then describes what is understood by the term 'cybercrime' by identifying some of the challenges for criminology. The second section explores the different types of cybercrime and their attendant problems. The final section contemplates some of the challenges that cybercrimes give rise to for the criminal justice system.

A groundbreaking exploration of how cyberspace is changing the way we think, feel, and behave “A must-read for this moment in time.”—Steven D. Levitt, co-author of Freakonomics • One of the best books of the year—Nature Mary Aiken, the world’s leading expert in forensic cyberpsychology, offers a starting point for all future conversations about how the Internet is shaping development and behavior, societal norms and values, children, safety, privacy, and our perception of the world. Drawing on her own research and extensive experience with law enforcement, Aiken covers a wide range of subjects, from the impact of screens on the developing child to the explosion of teen sexting and the acceleration of compulsive and addictive behaviors online. Aiken provides surprising statistics and incredible-but-true case studies of hidden trends that are shaping our culture and raising troubling questions about where the digital revolution is taking us. Praise for The Cyber Effect “How to guide kids in a hyperconnected world is one of the biggest challenges for today’s parents. Mary Aiken clearly and calmly separates reality from myth. She clearly lays out the issues we really need to be concerned about and calmly instructs us on how to keep our kids safe and healthy in their digital lives.”—Peggy Orenstein, author of the New York Times bestseller Girls & Sex “[A] fresh voice and a uniquely compelling perspective that draws from the murky, fascinating depths of her criminal case file and her insight as a cyber-psychologist . . . This is Aiken’s cyber cri de coeur as a forensic scientist, and she wants everyone on the case.”—The Washington Post “Fascinating . . . If you have children, stop what you are doing and pick up a copy of The Cyber Effect.”—The Times (UK) “An incisive tour of sociotechnology and its discontents.”—Nature “Just as Rachel Carson launched the modern environmental movement with her Silent Spring, Mary Aiken delivers a deeply disturbing, utterly penetrating, and urgently timed investigation into the perils of the largest unregulated social experiment of our time.”—Bob Woodward “Mary Aiken takes us on a fascinating, thought-provoking, and at times scary journey down the rabbit hole to witness how the Internet is changing the human psyche. A must-read for anyone who wants to understand the temptations and tragedies of cyberspace.”—John R. Suler, PhD, author of The Psychology of Cyberspace “Drawing on a fascinating and mind-boggling range of research and knowledge, Mary Aiken has written a great, important book that terrifies then consoles by pointing a way forward so that our experience online might not outstrip our common sense.”—Steven D. Levitt “Having worked with law enforcement groups from INTERPOL and Europol as well as the U.S. government, Aiken knows firsthand how today’s digital tools can be exploited by criminals lurking in the Internet’s Dark Net.”—Newsweek

Introduces readers to the field of cyber modeling and simulation and examines current developments in the US and internationally This book provides an overview of cyber modeling and simulation (M&S) developments. Using scenarios, courses of action (COAs), and current M&S and simulation environments, the author presents the overall information assurance process, incorporating the people, policies, processes, and technologies currently available in the field. The author ties up the various threads that currently compose cyber M&S into a coherent view of what is measurable, simulative, and usable in order to evaluate systems for assured operation. An Introduction to Cyber Modeling and Simulation provides the reader with examples of tools and technologies currently available for performing cyber modeling and simulation. It examines how decision-making processes may benefit from M&S in cyber defense. It also examines example emulators, simulators and their potential combination. The book also takes a look at corresponding verification and validation (V&V) processes, which provide the operational community with confidence in knowing that cyber models represent the real world. This book: Explores the role of cyber M&S in decision making Provides a method for contextualizing and understanding cyber risk Shows how concepts such the Risk Management Framework (RMF) leverage multiple processes and policies into a coherent whole Evaluates standards for pure IT operations, "cyber for cyber," and operational/mission cyber evaluations—"cyber for others" Develops a method for estimating both the vulnerability of the system (i.e., time to exploit) and provides an approach for mitigating risk via policy, training, and

technology alternatives Uses a model-based approach An Introduction to Cyber Modeling and Simulation is a must read for all technical professionals and students wishing to expand their knowledge of cyber M&S for future professional work.
The wide-ranging contributions to this fascinating and cutting edge text offer a fresh and invigorating perspective on the impact of digital technologies in today's higher education institutes.
This sector-leading text covers Internet Law in its broadest terms, providing a concise yet comprehensive introduction to what is an exciting, fast-moving and complex area of law. Analysis focuses on each of the important elements within the subject, from the implications of online contracting, distance selling and online payment, to issues arising from the emergence of Web 2.0 and the growth of social networking sites. The author also considers data protection issues, freedom of expression and defamation, and the treatment of Internet-related crimes. The text is underpinned throughout by wide-ranging references which will prove invaluable to students at both undergraduate and postgraduate level, whilst the clarity and immediate nature of the coverage will provide illumination for all readers who have an interest in the subject. The text is supported by end-of-chapter summaries, suggested further reading and questions for consideration. A useful companion website featuring regular updates on the latest developments in the subject, and containing all weblinks listed in the text, can be found at: www.palgrave.com/law/rogers
More than an academic analysis, this title will provide invaluable guidance to practitioners and policy makers in this burgeoning area of the law. The author's deep understanding of the issues gives his book an immediate relevance that will last for years to come.
The 11thInternational Conference on Cyber Warfare and Security (ICCWS 2016) is being held at Boston University, Boston, USA on the 17-18th March 2016. The Conference Chair is Dr Tanya Zlateva and the Programme Chair is Professor Virginia Greiman, both from Boston University. ICCWS is a recognised Cyber Security event on the International research conferences calendar and provides a valuable platform for individuals to present their research findings, display their work in progress and discuss conceptual and empirical advances in the area of Cyber Warfare and Cyber Security. It provides an important opportunity for researchers and managers to come together with peers to share their experiences of using the varied and expanding range of Cyberwar and Cyber Security research available to them. The keynote speakers for the conference are Daryl Haegley from the Department of Defense (DoD), who will address the topic Control Systems Networks...What's in Your Building? and Neal Ziring from the National Security Agency who will be providing some insight to the issue of Is Security Achievable? A Practical Perspective. ICCWS received 125 abstract submissions this year. After the double blind, peer review process there are 43 Academic Research Papers 8 PhD papers Research papers, 7 Masters and 1 work-in-progress papers published in these Conference Proceedings. These papers represent work from around the world, including: Australia, Canada, China, Czech Republic, District of Columbia, Finland, France, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Netherlands, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, UK, USA.
Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS) integrate computing and communication capabilities by monitoring and controlling the physical systems via embedded hardware and computers. This book brings together new and futuristic findings on IoT, Cyber Physical Systems and Robotics leading towards Automation and solving issues of various critical applications in Real-time. The book initially overviews the concepts of IoT, IIoT and Cyber Physical Systems followed by various critical applications and discusses the latest designs and developments that provide common solutions for the convergence of technologies. In addition, the book specifies methodologies, algorithms and other relevant architectures in various fields that include Automation, Robotics, Smart Agriculture and Industry 4.0. The book is intended for practitioners, enterprise representatives, scientists, students and Ph.D Scholars in hopes of steering research further towards cyber physical systems design and development and implementation across various domains. Additionally, this book can be used as a secondary reference, or rather one-stop guide, by professionals for real-life implementation of cyber physical systems. The book highlights: " A Critical Coverage of various domains: IoT, Cyber Physical Systems, Industry 4.0, Smart Automation and related critical applications. " Advanced elaborations for target audiences to understand the conceptual methodology and future directions of cyber physical systems and IoT. " An approach towards Research Orientations to enable researchers to point out areas and scope for implementation of Cyber Physical Systems in several domains for better productivity. .
In a world of growing interdependence, crimes are no longer confined by national boundaries. In this context, the necessity to understand criminological developments across the globe becomes imperative. This book aims to offer cross-cultural perspectives of different criminological issues and criminal justice systems operating worldwide. This book emphasizes the collective understanding of criminological problems from an international perspective. This book is a quintessence of contemporary criminological developments, with a global outlook. The book is an edited volume of articles collected from criminologists all over the world. It is a peer reviewed collection. The chapters focuses on various criminological issues such as Bullying, Child abuse, Corrections (Institutional and Community), Cyber crimes, Corporate crime, Corruption, Costs of crime, Crime Analysis, Crime prevention, Crime Mapping and GIS, Criminal justice systems, Environmental crime, Ethnic/communal/caste conflicts, Family violence, Fear of crime, High tech crimes, Homicide, Human trafficking, Juvenile Delinquency, Organized crime, Offenders including women offenders, Policing, Prisons, Public attitudes, Restorative justice, Sexual assault, Stalking, Theories of crime, Transnational crime, Victimology, Violence, White collar crime, and Workplace violence.The book aims to provide theoretical frameworks and pragmatic discussions on Criminology and Criminal Justice. It is intended for Academics, Criminal Justice professionals, and Graduate Students who want to improve their understanding of the issues and challenges that arise when issues related to criminology and criminal justice cross national boundaries. Also, practitioners and academics of allied fields like sociology, psychology, geography, political science, public administration and forensic sciences whose research interests

include either crime/criminal justice system/Victim or crime analysis will find this book useful."The comprehensive framework of this book means that it provides a rich variety of international perspectives on an array of crime and justice-related issues. The thirty chapters presented here are a treasure trove of insights in terms of both topical variety and approaches within topic. Dr. Jaishankar has assembled a valuable collection of readings that will find broad acceptance internationally." Prof. Keith Harries (From the Foreword)

The era of technology in which we reside has ushered in a more globalized and connected world. While many benefits are gained from this connectivity, possible disadvantages to issues of human rights are developed as well. Defending Human Rights and Democracy in the Era of Globalization is a pivotal resource for the latest research on the effects of a globalized society regarding issues relating to social ethics and civil rights. Highlighting relevant concepts on political autonomy, migration, and asylum, this book is ideally designed for academicians, professionals, practitioners, and upper-level students interested in the ongoing concerns of human rights.

The Internet gives us information at our fingertips and puts us in touch instantly with anyone in the world. It reduces our need to use paper or travel long distances to meet, but its growth has come at a cost. Find out how we can stay connected without harming ourselves or the planet in this insightful look at the Internet and social media. Case studies reveal the environmental impact of producing and discarding the computers and other devices we use to access the Internet, as well as the human toll from serious problems such as cyber bullying and online addiction.

This book presents a framework to reconceptualize internet governance and better manage cyber attacks. It examines the potential of polycentric regulation to increase accountability through bottom-up action. It also provides a synthesis of the current state of cybersecurity research, bringing features of cyber attacks to light and comparing and contrasting the threat to all relevant stakeholders. Throughout the book, cybersecurity is treated holistically, covering issues in law, science, economics and politics. This interdisciplinary approach is an exemplar of how strategies from different disciplines as well as the private and public sectors may cross-pollinate to enhance cybersecurity. Case studies and examples illustrate what is at stake and identify best practices. The book discusses technical issues of Internet governance and cybersecurity while presenting the material in an informal, straightforward manner. The book is designed to inform readers about the interplay of Internet governance and cybersecurity and the potential of polycentric regulation to help foster cyber peace.

Cyberspace and the StateTowards a Strategy for Cyber-PowerRoutledge

Indonesia Information Strategy, Internet and E-Commerce Development Handbook - Strategic Information, Programs, Regulations

This book presents a state-of-the-art overview of the relationship between globalization studies and literature and literary studies, and the bearing that they have on each other. It engages with the manner in which globalization is thematized in literary works; examines the relationship between globalization theory and literary theory; and discusses the impact of globalization processes on the production and reception of literary texts. Suman Gupta argues that while literature has registered globalization processes in relevant ways, there has been a missed articulation between globalization studies and literary studies. Some of the ways in which this slippage is now being addressed, and may be taken forward, are indicated. In the course of fleshing out this argument such themes as the following are discussed: the manner in which anti-globalization protests and world cities have figured in literary works, digitization has remoulded concepts of texts and text editing, theories of postmodernism and postcolonialism that are familiar in literary studies have diverged from and converged with globalization studies, English and Comparative/World Literature as institutional disciplinary spaces are being reconfigured, and industries to do with the circulation of literature are becoming globalized. This book is intended for university level students and teachers, researchers, and other informed readers with an interest in the above issues, and serves both as a survey of the field and an intervention within it.

In the last two decades, the Internet system has evolved from a collection point of a few networks to a worldwide interconnection of millions of networks and users who connect to transact virtually all kinds of business. The evolved network system is also known as Cyberspace. The use of Cyberspace is now greatly expanded to all fields of human endeavor by far exceeding the original design projection. And even though, the Internet architecture and design has been robust enough to accommodate the extended domains of uses and applications, it has also become a medium used to launch all sorts of Cyber attacks that results into several undesirable consequences to users. This thesis analyzes the current Internet system architecture and design and how their flaws are exploited to launch Cyber attacks; evaluates reports from Internet traffic monitoring activities and research reports from several organizations; provides a mapping of Cyber attacks to Internet architecture and design flaw origin; conducts Internet system stakeholder analysis; derives strategic implications of the impact of Internet system weaknesses on Cyber security; and makes recommendations on the broader issues of developing effective strategies to implement Cyber security in enterprise systems that have increasingly become complex. From a global architectural design perspective, the study conducted demonstrates that although the Internet is a robust design, the lack of any means of authentication on the system is primarily responsible for the host of Cyber security issues and thus has become the bane of the system. Following the analysis, extrapolation of facts and by inferences we conclude that the myriad of Cyber security problems will remain and continue on the current exponential growth path until the Internet and in particular the TCP/IP stack is given the ability to authenticate and that only through a collaborative effort by all stakeholders of the Internet system can the other major Cyber security issues be resolved especially as it relates to envisioning and fashioning new Cyber security centric technologies.

Experts have been predicting the onset of cyber warfare for decades. Yet, despite the relative ease and anonymity with which cyber-attacks can be conducted on military targets, the preponderance of historical cyber-related actions has been largely confined to the realms of espionage and crime. So far, close integration of cyberspace operations with terrestrial military operations is a rare, if slightly growing, occurrence in warfare. While discussions about cyber warfare have raged in academia and government in recent years, they have primarily focused on the impacts and implications that cyberspace operations have at the strategic level of war. Comparatively little research has been done to analyze how cyberspace operations will impact the battlefield. We propose a framework for military planners to envision ways that cyberspace operations can be used to affect the battlefield and integrate with terrestrial combat operations. We then apply that framework to analyze a thought experiment

involving a hypothetical conflict on the Korean peninsula in an attempt to catch a glimpse of what cyberspace operations may mean for the future of land warfare.This compilation includes a reproduction of the 2019 Worldwide Threat Assessment of the U.S. Intelligence Community.I. The Growing Importance of Cyber Space on the Modern Battlefield * A. Introduction * B. Research Question * C. Methodology * II. Investigating Cyber and Its Effects on the Battlefield * A. What Is Cyber? * B. What Are the Battlefield Effects of "Cyber"? * C. Building a Conceptual Framework * D. Conclusions from the Literature Review * III. Thought Experiment-Part I * A. Introduction * B. What is the DODIN? * 1. How Dependent Are U.S. Land Forces on the DODIN? * 2. How Vulnerable Is the DODIN to Attack? * C. How Do Battlefield Cyberspace Operations Impact Land Forces? A Korean Scenario Part 1 * D. Conclusion * IV. Thought Experiment-Part II * A. Introduction * B. How Do Battlefield Cyberspace Operations Impact Land Forces? A Korean Scenario Part 2 * C. Conclusion * V. Analysis and Conclusion * A. Introduction * B. Summary of Findings * C. Implications * D. A Way Ahead: Organizational Parallels to Human Intelligence Operations * E. Merging Bits With BulletsExperts have been predicting the onset of cyber warfare for decades. So far, digital espionage and crime have made up the preponderance of historical cyber-related actions, despite the purported ease and anonymity of executing cyber-attacks against military targets. Yet, close integration of cyberspace operations with terrestrial military operations is a rare, if slightly growing, occurrence in warfare. In 2008, Russia invaded the small neighboring country of Georgia. Russian-coordinated cyber-attacks, in support of a conventional ground force invasion, degraded the government of Georgia's ability to communicate through the Internet. From 2013 to 2015, Russia also used cyber warfare in support of its annexation of Crimea and the continued destabilization of Eastern Ukraine. In 2016, the United States established Joint Task Force Areas to conduct cyberspace operations against the Islamic State in support of Operation Inherent Resolve. It seems the use of cyber in warfare is growing.
"This book provides relevant frameworks and best practices as well as current empirical research findings for professionals who want to improve their understanding of the impact of cyber-attacks on critical infrastructures and other information systems essential to the smooth running of society, how such attacks are carried out, what measures should be taken to mitigate their impact"--Provided by publisher.
Since around the 1970’s, the world has witnessed a technological revolution equaling no less than a global paradigm shift in the way we communicate in our social relationships. The impact of the new technology has impacted every aspect of our lives from early childhood to older ages. This technology has revolutionized social communication and brought the world together with a single click. This book explores the effects of the internet on our social relationships. This impact is tremendous and often individuals seek therapy for the new issues that this type of communication presents, whether it be parents who are concerned about their teenagers addiction to texting, blogging, and posting on Facebook, My Space or Twitter; or couples whose relationships are threatened by internet infidelity, inattentiveness to their partner, and/or abuse of pornographic websites. The chapters contained in this book provide not only important information on these topics across the life span but also provide helpful hints for individuals and mental health practitioners as well.