

Cyberwars in the Middle East

Type de contenu : Texte

Type de médiation : sans médiation

Type de support : Volume

Titre(s) : Cyberwars in the Middle East / Ahmed Al-Rawi

Auteur(s) : Al-Rawi, Ahmed K.

Publication : New Brunswick Camden Newark : Rutgers University press

Date de copyright : C 2021

Description matérielle : 1 vol. (x-178 p.) : ill., graph., diagr., tabl., couv. ill. ; 23 cm

Collection : War culture

ISBN : 978-1-978810-10-5

1-978810-10-5

978-1-978810-11-2

1-978810-11-3

EAN : 9781978810105 br.

Appartient à la collection : War Culture 2015 New Brunswick, New Jersey Rutgers University Press

Classification décimale Dewey : 364.168 2

Note sur les bibliographies et les index : Bibliogr. p. 143-174. Notes bibliogr. Index

Résumé ou extrait : "Cyber Wars in the Middle East argues that hacking is a form of online political disruption whose influence flows vertically in two directions (top-bottom or bottom-up) or horizontally. These hacking activities are performed along three political dimensions: international, regional, and local. Author Ahmed Al-Rawi argues that political hacking is an aggressive and militant form of public communication employed by tech-savvy individuals, regardless of their affiliations, in order to influence politics and policies. Kenneth Waltz's structural realism theory is linked to this argument as it provides a relevant framework to explain why nation-states employ cyber tools against each other. On the one hand, nation-states as well as their affiliated hacking groups like cyber warriors employ hacking as offensive and defensive tools in connection to the cyber activity or inactivity of other nation-states, such as the role of Russian Trolls disseminating disinformation on social media during the US 2016 presidential election. This is regarded as a horizontal flow of political disruption. Sometimes, nation-states, like the UAE,

Saudi Arabia, and Bahrain, use hacking and surveillance tactics as a vertical flow (top-bottom) form of online political disruption by targeting their own citizens due to their oppositional or activists political views. On the other hand, regular hackers who are often politically independent practice a form of bottom-top political disruption to address issues related to the internal politics of their respective nation-states such as the case of a number of Iraqi, Saudi, and Algerian hackers. In some cases, other hackers target ordinary citizens to express opposition to their political or ideological views which is regarded as a horizontal form of online political disruption. This book is the first of its kind to shine a light on many ways that governments and hackers are perpetrating cyber attacks in the Middle East and beyond, and to show the ripple effect of these attacks."

Sujet - Nom commun : Guerre de l'information -- Moyen-Orient -- 2000-....

Cyberspace -- Aspect politique -- Moyen-Orient -- 2000-....

Hacking -- Moyen-Orient -- 2000-....