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Penteledata internet outage

On Friday, Oct. 21, people began to notice something was wrong. Around 7 a.m EST, several prominent websites and services became inaccessible to the eastern sea deck of the United States. Affected sites and services included Twitter, Reddit, Spotify and dozens more. As the day continued, additional attacks led to repeated outages across larger regions of the United States and other parts of the world. What happened and how worried should we be about it? As you may have heard, the attack was a distributed service (DDoS) attack. At its simplest level, a DDoS attack redirects internet-connected devices to send messages to one or more web servers. Servers are getting overwhelmed trying to handle huge incoming messages. It's like walking into a room full of people, and everyone starts shouting at you right away. One way to execute a DDoS attack is to compromise the army of computers first. Typically, this involves convincing unusable victims to download some malware that will give the hacker backdoor access to the machine. The hacker then runs all these computers to send traffic to the target server. Another way is to take advantage of the growing industry of internet things (IoT). Unfortunately, many devices we connect to the Internet (such as webcams, video game consoles, DVRs and even thermostats) have little to no security to protect them. Some use a generic password, while others don't have password protection at all. These devices serve as vulnerabilities and can be rotated to join an army of compromised computers. The October attack focused on domain name system (DNS) servers. These servers act as phonebooks on the Internet; they are an integral part of the Internet infrastructure. When the servers became crippled by the messages, they could no longer direct legitimate traffic. According to Dyn, a company that operates Friday's targeted DNS servers, the attack came from tens of millions of IP addresses. What could be the next goal? Basically, any system connected to the Internet is vulnerable. Although DDoS attacks are not corrupt or steal information, they bring the system down and make them unavailable. This could be a huge headache for many companies that are increasingly relying on the Internet to do business. It's easy to imagine a DDoS attack shutting down an airline's online business or preventing customers from accessing their content from services like Netflix or Hulu. But some systems are not compromised. These are the systems that we isolated from the Internet to make them safer. Examples include computer systems at different nuclear sites. These computer systems are essential for the safe operation of potentially destructive systems. The risks are too great to connect these systems to the Internet. Instead, we create autonomous computer systems that do not have direct (or other networks connected to the Internet). We call them air-gapped systems, which means there's a gap in the air between the computer system and the Internet itself. Other examples of air-gapped systems are financial computers in major stock markets, classified government databases and air traffic control systems. These systems are not magically immune to manipulation, but it becomes much more difficult to compromise them. To reduce these systems, you usually need to first direct physical access to the network. So what can we do to protect ourselves and our internet infrastructure? Clearly, we can't just disconnect – then there's no more on the Internet. One step would be for IoT companies to spend more time developing security systems for their products and services. This tends to create a bit of an obstacle for users, but it can also help prevent the poorly secured internet population from growing even higher. Another is just to use good computer security habits – use strong passwords, change these passwords regularly, pay attention to the sites you visit, and the files you could download, and be on the lookout for possible malware. The harsh reality is that DDoS attacks are relatively easy to execute and are effective in taking systems offline. Security experts will continue to develop strategies to detect and counteract DDoS attacks by creating programs that can separate legitimate traffic signals from mob attack noise. But we will probably see many more examples of these types of attacks as time goes on. Updated: 11/16/2019 with Computer Hope Was this page useful? Yes No Syria suffered another internet and mobile outage that lasted about 20 hours. The service was restored earlier today. The Syrian government earlier today blamed an Internet blackout that had gone on its second day for malfunctioning an optic cable, according to a report by the country's state-run Syrian Arab News Agency. The report also said engineers were working to correct it. Shortly after 11 a.m ET today, the same news agency reported that Internet services in Syria, which have been embroiled in a civil war, were backed up after repairs were made on an optical cable. Renesys, a global internet monitoring company, confirmed that the internet service was back in Syria after a disruption that lasted nearly 20 hours. Google's Transparency Report found that all of its products went dark in Syria on Tuesday. However, the report was inconclusive today. Data after this paragraph is still complete, it noted. This week's internet blackout closely reflected a break in the war-torn country late last November. In the title, no internet traffic – or online communications – was available in Syria. In November, the outage affected not only the Internet, but also cell telephony and some land lines in all of Syria's major In a blog post today, James Cowie, chief technology officer of Renesys, said he was no longer surprised by the communication outages in Syria. In this case, what strikes me is the depressing sameness of the sequence of Syrian Internet disconnection, Cowie wrote. As in June 2011, July 2012, August 2012 and November 2012, the whole nation disappeared from the Internet in 30 seconds, as if the switch had been thrown out. The country's communication troubles follow a familiar, and troubling, pattern, he added. The outage exposes fundamental undiscovered flaws – a lack of underwater or land-based cable diversity, a lack of diversity of Internet service providers, insufficient investment in alternative modes of transport, political control over internet chokepoints, wrote Cowie. If internet damage is painful enough, engineers (or revolutionaries) are forced to take creative steps to address these shortcomings. Similar blackouts have also occurred in middle eastern countries, including Egypt and Iran. This article, internet back up in Syria after a 20-hour break, was originally published in Computerworld.com.Sharon Gaudin covers the Internet and Web 2.0, new technology, and desktop and laptop chips computerworld. Follow Sharon on Twitter @sgaudin, Google+ or subscribe to Sharon's RSS feed. Her email address is sgaudin@computerworld.com.See more Sharon Gaudin on Computerworld.com. Copyright © 2013 IDG Communications, Inc. CenturyLink subscribers were affected by a widespread internet outage across the U.S. On Sunday morning. More than 10,000 CenturyLink subscribers reported problems, according to DownDetector.com. Of the reports, 96% were connected to Internet services, with the most reported locations including Los Angeles, Las Vegas, Orlando, Portland, and Miami. Amazon Web Services Giorgio Bonfiglio pointed out the disruption of CenturyLink services, which apparently also affects parts of Europe. 's interesting is that according to the evidence (see also traffic crosses its border (so they are probably advertising online for peers/customers), but then doesn'&#amp;t get out of the subway where it entered. Observed in Milan, London, Paris. &#amp;mdash; Giorgio Bonfiglio (@g_bonfiglio) August 30, 2020 CenturyLink was able to correct this issue within hours, apologizing for the incident on Twitter: We can confirm that all services affected by today's IP outage have been restored. We understand how important these services are to our customers and we sincerely apologize for the impact of this interruption. &#amp;mdash; CenturyLink (@CenturyLink) August 30, 2020 The outage also affected other internet services, including internet infrastructure company Cloudflare, which had a series of issues early Sunday morning. The company said on Twitter that the issues were caused by third-party transit provider incident, and confirmed to the Verge that this concerns the centurylink's deed. Digital trends have reached CenturyLink to request more details about the service outage. Update August 30: Added information about the CenturyLink service being updated and the related Cloudflare issue added. Editors Suggestions Hi this is my first option so it's soft on me.... A few weeks ago... My dad's car battery died.... unable to crank it up in the morning.... Replaced it with a new one It was this one, and put it inside the house... In the case of emergency ... It still holds current, but the amper is less than the actual amp... Clean the battery before bringing it inside the house.... if you have a battery clamp, use it. I use this because im an emergency jst now.... it's a clip.... Add it to the wire negative and positive ... my router uses 9v power so crossing the line a bit can make it survive the night..... make sure your polarity is correct... don't blame me if there is a house burn or your expensive router is broken.... My polarity is black + white strip = positiveBlack wire = negative ... A flood of updates to databases inside the Internet router sparked intermittent outages on Wednesday and connectivity issues for businesses, but experts expect long-predicted hiccups to be resolved soon. Internet traffic is designed to flow in the most efficient way, which means that there are frequent osmojot routers that describe how networks should connect. Some routers can only accommodate 512,000 of these updates in memory without further tweaks. Some of these routers have been hit by the restriction that caused some networks to go offline. The situation, although inconvenient for some, is seen as a more technical bump than the collapse of the internet, but one that can keep network operators on it for them for the next day. This situation is more annoyance than a real Internet-wide threat, wrote Jim Cowie of Dyn. Most routers used today... there are plenty of sites to deal with with the internet's current span. Dyn acquired Cowie's network operations company Renesys in May. Cisco warned its customers as early as May that the growing number of route records could cause problems, wrote Omar Santos, incident manager of the company's Product Safety Incident Response Team, in a blog post Wednesday.In just six years, the number of records routing tables has doubled, from 256,000 to over 512,000, he wrote. The problem is that routing records exceed 512,000, ternary content addressable Memory (TCAM), contained in switches and routers will be expired unless modified. TCAM is a type of memory that is faster than RAM, Santos wrote. Older products from Cisco are configured by default to accommodate only 512,000 routes. Products that may be affected include 6500 switches, 7600 series routers, ASR 9000 and 1000 series rollout service routers routers Configuration. Cisco has published this equipment. The fuss about routing changes appeared to have originated from two networks run by Verizon, wrote Andree Toonk, founder of BGPmon, a network monitoring and security company in Vancouver. The changes from Verizon seem to have pushed the world routing table to 515,000 entries, past the default limit for certain types of equipment, he wrote. Verizon appeared to make some changes that lowered the number of routes, which fixes some problems. But the internet routing table will continue to grow organically, and we will reach the 512,000 limit soon again, Toonk wrote. Verizon had no immediate comment. Lansing, Michigan based web hosting provider Liquid Web moved quickly after experiencing problems. It upgraded the memory allocation to its core router, and also rebooted some, the company wrote about its support for the blog. Note: When you purchase something after clicking links in our articles, we can earn a small commission. Read our affiliate link policy for more details. Details.

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