D. Procházková: *Identification of impacts of cyber infrastructure failure*. CYTER2011, ISBN 978-80-01-04846-7, ČVUT Praha, 2011.

Abstract: For good governance of cyber infrastructure that belonging to important infrastructures creating the background of human system there is necessary to follow the All Hazard Approach and to know impacts of all specific and critical disasters on basic assets of human system. The paper summarizes the results of special investigation the results of which are possible impacts of selected disasters on cyber infrastructure and also impacts of failure of cyber infrastructure on human system.

J. Srp: *Technological Aspects of Geolocation of IP Targets based on Packet Delay Measurement*. In proceedings of the conference CYTER 2011. CVUT, Praha, 2011. ISBN 978-80-01-04846-7.

Abstract: The ongoing rapid development of information technologies and their greater use not only in industry but also in the public area leads to a continual increase of the risk that such a cyber attack will be carried out that may paralyze the action of any State or its parts. Cyber attack can exclude from the operations subjects that are important for human life (power plants, waterworks, hospitals, etc.). The most sensitive point of attack for each state or theirs community is the critical infrastructure, which includes the aforementioned subjects as well as electricity transmission networks, highways and tunnels with intelligent traffic management, etc. As a result it may be shut down of bakeries, shops, inability to carry goods, etc. For these reasons, the key element is the time within the attacker can be revealed. In the case of cyber attack the main point is the identification of the area from which the attack originated. Technology that allows to determinate the location of subjects on the Earth is called as Geolocation. It can be solved in more ways. This presentation focuses on the use of other computers in the Internet network using a technology that is based on delays in the delivery of TCP/IP packets going through that network. There are also comparisons of the results of practical measurements of packet delay between nodes in Prague (Czech Republic) and Lódź (Poland). The comparison is done for the data measured in peak (a day during week) and off-peak (a day during weekend). At the end of the presentation there is shown the dependency of the accuracy of used geolocation algorithm on the accuracy of data measured by the nodes.