

Titan Rain

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Published: 2005-08-29 · Archived: 2026-04-02 12:05:24 UTC

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Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Discussion

Titan Rain was a series of coordinated attacks on [computer](#) systems in the [United States](#) since 2003; they were known to have been ongoing for at least three years.^[1] The attacks originated in [Guangdong, China](#).^[2] The activity is believed to be associated with a state-sponsored [advanced persistent threat](#). It was given the designation *Titan Rain* by the [federal government of the United States](#).

Titan Rain hackers gained access to many United States [defense contractor](#) computer networks, which were targeted for their sensitive information,^[1] including those at [Lockheed Martin](#), [Sandia National Laboratories](#), [Redstone Arsenal](#), and [NASA](#).

The attacks are reported to be the result of actions by [People's Liberation Army Unit 61398](#).^[3] These hackers attacked both the US government ([Defense Intelligence Agency](#)) and the UK government ([Ministry of Defence](#)). In 2006, an "organised Chinese hacking group" shut down a part of the UK House of Commons computer system.^[4] The Chinese government has denied responsibility.^[citation needed]

The U.S. government has blamed the Chinese government for the 2004 attacks. [Alan Paller](#), [SANS Institute](#) research director, stated that the attacks came from individuals with "intense discipline" and that "no other organization could do this if they were not a military". Such sophistication has pointed toward the People's Liberation Army as the attackers.^[5]

Titan Rain reportedly attacked multiple organizations, such as NASA and the [FBI](#). Although no classified information was reported stolen, the hackers were able to steal unclassified information (e.g., information from a home computer) that could reveal strengths and weaknesses of the United States.^[6]



The U.S. Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.

Titan Rain has also caused distrust between other countries (such as the United Kingdom and [Russia](#)) and China. The United Kingdom has stated officially that Chinese hackers attacked its governmental offices. Titan Rain has caused the rest of the world to be more cautious of attacks not just from China but from other countries as well. [[citation needed](#)]

- [Red Apollo](#)
- [Moonlight Maze](#)
- [Operation Aurora](#)
- [Shawn Carpenter](#)
- [Stakkato](#)

1. [^] [Jump up to: ^a ^b](#) Bodmer, Sean; Kilger, Max; Carpenter, Gregory; Jones, Jade (July 24, 2012). *Reverse Deception: Organized Cyber Threat Counter-Exploitation*. New York: McGraw-Hill Osborne Media. ISBN 978-0071772495.
2. [^] Thornburgh, Nathan (2005-08-29). ["The Invasion of the Chinese Cyberspies \(And the Man Who Tried to Stop Them\)"](#). *Time*.
3. [^] ["Connect the Dots on State-Sponsored Cyber Incidents - Titan Rain"](#).
4. [^] [Norton-Taylor, Richard](#) (September 5, 2007). ["Titan Rain - how Chinese hackers targeted Whitehall"](#). *The Guardian*. Retrieved 2018-05-10.
5. [^] ["The lesson of Titan Rain: Articulate the dangers of cyber attack to upper management"](#). *Homeland Security News Wire*. December 14, 2005. Retrieved 2018-05-10.
6. [^] ["The 7 worst cyberattacks in history \(that we know about\)"](#). *Dvice*. September 22, 2010. Archived from [the original](#) on November 12, 2014.

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