

It is never too late to be what you might have been.

- George Eliot

1. Two-Factor Authentication (2FA)

- Require all users to have a 2fa on their accounts
 - as it adds an extra layer of security by requiring a second verification in addition to the password
- Use hardware security keys
 - these are immune to phishing attacks, making them the most secure 2fa

2. Repository Permissions

- limit repo access
 - this limits unauthorized changes
- use teams for permission mgt
 - private repo -- only those with access can view it
 - Base role --
 - direct access --
 - ie. create teams in your organization and assign them repos because it makes it easier to manage permissions at scale

3. Branch Protection

- set branches rules that prevent direct pushes to important branches like main i.e branch protection rules
- you may also require status checks to pass before merging by ensuring that all tests pass before code is merged.

4. Code Reviews

- Enable github secret scanning by enabling pull request reviews before merging as code reviews catch vulnerabilities that automated tests might miss.

5. Secret Scanning

- Enable github secret scanning

- this helps to identify exposed secrets like API keys in your code.

6. Dependency Scanning

- Use the Dependabot as dependabots scan your dependencies for known vulnerabilities and suggests fixes.

7. Audit Logs

- Audit logs provide a history of all actions taken in your repository, helping you spot any unauthorized or suspicious activity.

8. GitHub Actions Security

- Limit permissions for github actions by using the permissions key in your workflow YAML file.
- This restricts the permissions of the GitHub token used during the workflow run.

9. Third-Party Integrations

- Vet all third-party apps by reviewing the permissions requested by third-party apps before installing them because malicious apps can compromise your repository.

10. Employee Training and Awareness

- Conduct Regular Security Training