Security Awareness



Protect Your Information

Poor Security Knowledge

- Risks caused by poor security knowledge and practice:
- Identity Theft
- Monetary Theft
- Legal Ramifications (for yourself and your organization)
- Sanctions or termination if policies are not followed



Cyber-Guys

Script Kiddies: Unsophisticated computer users who know how to

execute programs



Criminals: Create & sell bots -> generate spam Sell credit card numbers,

etc...

Ex. Malware package earns \$1K-2K

System AdministratorsSome scripts appear useful

to manage networks...

Hacker Bulletin Board

SQL Injection

Buffer overflow

Password Crackers

Malware

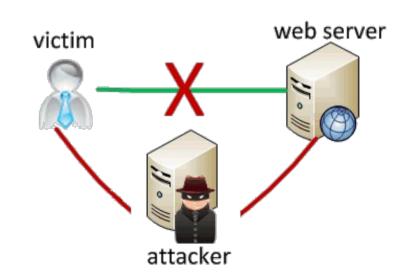
Rootkits

Rootkit



Man In The Middle Attack

 An attacker pretends to be your final destination on the network.
 When a person tries to connect to a specific destination, an attacker can mislead him to a different service and pretend to be that network access point or server.



Social Engineering

 Manipulates people into performing actions or divulging confidential information. Similar to a confidence trick or simple fraud, the term applies to the use of deception to gain information, commit fraud, or access computer systems.

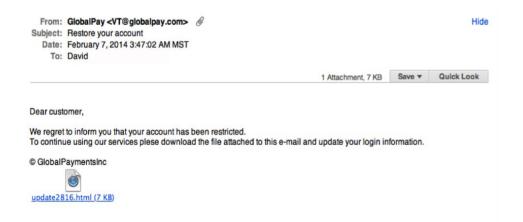


Phone Call:
This is John,
the System
Administrator.
What is your
password?

Email:
ABC Bank has
noticed a
problem with
your account...

Phishing: Counterfeit Email

 Seemingly trustworthy entity asks for sensitive information such as SSN, credit card numbers, login IDs or passwords via e-mail.





Identifying Security Compromises

- Symptoms:
- Antivirus software detects a problem.
- Disk space disappears unexpectedly.
- Pop-ups suddenly appear, sometimes selling security software.
- Files or transactions appear that should not be there.
- The computer slows down to a crawl.
- Unusual messages, sounds, or displays on your monitor.
- The mouse pointer moves by itself.
- The computer spontaneously shuts down or reboots.
- Often unrecognized or ignored problems.



Anti-virus and Anti-spyware Software

- Anti-virus software detects certain types of malware and can destroy it before any damage is done.
- Install and maintain anti-virus and anti-spyware software.
- Be sure to keep anti-virus software updated.
- Many free and commercial options exist.
- Contact your Technology Support Professional for assistance.

























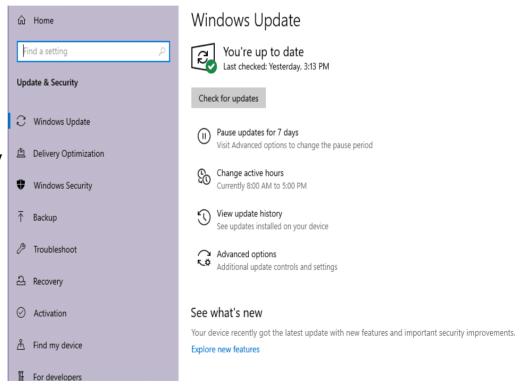
Use Strong Passwords

Make passwords easy to remember but hard to guess

- Be at least ten characters in length
- Must contain characters from at least two of the following four types of characters:
- English upper case (A-Z)
- English lower case (a-z)
- Numbers (0-9)
- Non-alphanumeric special characters (\$, !, %, ^, ...)
- Must not contain the user's name or part of the user's name
- Must not contain easily accessible or guessable personal information about the user or user's family, such as birthdays, children's names, addresses, etc.

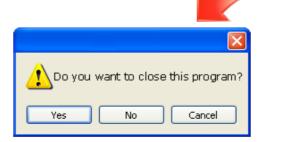
Keep your Operating System Updated

- Microsoft regularly issues patches or updates to solve security problems in their software. If these are not applied, it leaves your computer vulnerable to hackers.
- The Windows Update feature built into Windows can be set up to automatically download and install updates.
- Avoid logging in as administrator
- Apple provides regular updates to its operating system and software applications.
- Apply Apple updates using the App Store application.



Avoid Stupid Hacker Tricks

- Be sure to have a good firewall or pop-up blocker installed.
- Pop-up blockers do not always block ALL pop-ups so always close a pop-up window using the 'X' in the upper corner.
- Never click "yes," "accept" or even "cancel."



Backup Important Information

- No security measure is 100% reliable.
- Even the best hardware fails.
- What information is important to you?
- Is your backup:



Recent?
Off-site & Secure?
Process Documented?
Encrypted?
Tested?

