IT Security Training

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Topics to be Covered

- What has changed to make IT security harder?
- What are the common areas your business is being attacked?
- What can you do about those areas?
- What products do we recommend to help?
- What are some things you can do to keep yourself and your family safe?



Anywhere Access

- Wireless Security
- Citrix / Terminal Services
- Intranets
- VPNs
- MiFis
- Hosted Services
- The Cloud



Multiple Devices

- Laptops
- Desktops
- Tablets
- Smartphones
- Desk Phones
- Kiosks
- Public Use Computers
- Servers





Mobile Devices

- 5-10 years ago Smartphones were just entering the workplace
 - Multiple platforms / No management tools available
- 3 years ago Tablets became an item
- Wild West from an IT security standpoint
- IT has little management over these devices
- Carriers abandon 1-year-old devices
- Android was not built with security as a concern

How is Business Being Attacked?

- Phishing
- Web Surfing:
 - Malware from ads and downloads
- Infected Files from:
 - USB
 - Emails
 - Portals
- Internet accessible services
- WHY? Big business in Ransomware, ID theft, Direct transfer from bank accounts (Zeus).

LinkedIn – Recent Exploits

- Well-developed, fake profiles linked to legitimate businesses.
- Used to send malicious links or emails to victims.
- Many of these profiles had 500 or more connections.
- Users should "adopt a position of sensible caution" when engaging with unknown individuals who claim to have mutual connections. Just because that person is in a colleague's or friend's network doesn't mean the person is trusted. Verify outside of LinkedIn who the person is before divulging information.

Email Security

Phishing & Spear Phishing



Phishing Attacks

- Phishing uses social engineering, a technique where cyber attackers attempt to fool you into taking an action.
- These attacks often begin with a cyber criminal sending you an email pretending to be from someone or something you know or trust, such as a friend, your bank, or your favorite online store.
- These emails then entice you into taking an action, such as clicking on a link, opening an attachment or responding to a message.
- Cyber criminals craft these emails to look convincing.

Phishing Attacks – The Four Types

- Harvesting information usernames and passwords, credit cards, SSNs, etc.
- Infecting your computer with malicious links to websites that will install Key loggers, redirectors, malware, etc.
- Infecting your computer with malicious attachments such as PDFs, Excel, QuickBooks.
- Scams generally asking you to send money.

Protecting Yourself

- Be suspicious of any email that requires "immediate action" or creates a sense of urgency.
- Be suspicious of emails addressed to "Dear Customer" or some other generic salutation. If it is your bank they will know your name.
- Be suspicious of grammar or spelling mistakes.
- Do not click on links.



Protecting Yourself

- Hover your mouse over the link to see true destination.
- Be suspicious of attachments and only open those that you were expecting.
- Just because you got an email from your friend does not mean they sent it.
- Stay diligent.



Validate Shortcuts/Links

- Shortcuts and Website links can easily be spoofed/faked.
- Always double check URLs for sites that deal with personal information.
 - Hovering over a link can display the actual URL you would be taken to if the link is clicked.



• If there is any doubt, manually type the address into your internet browser.

Validate Shortcuts/Links

- Be mindful of search results.
 - The first result is not always the right one.
 - Sponsored /ad redirected results cannot always be validated.
- Many malicious websites attempt to mimic legitimate sites either in appearance or by the domain name.
- Example: MonPower.com
 - <u>http://Monpower.com</u> is a website on the internet.
 - The URL and site are designed to mimic **the real** utility website.
 - <u>https://www.firstenergycorp.com</u> is **the real** website.



Why Does Anyone Want My Email?

- Access to your personal information.
- Access to your company information.
- To send spam or Spear-phishing attacks.
- To access your online accounts through password changes.

Value of Hacked Email Account



Web Security



Viruses / Malware from ads and downloads

Cryptolocker 2.0

Your personal files are encrypted



Info

Your important files were encrypted on this computer: photos, videos, documents, etc. You can verify this by click on see files and try to open them.

Encryption was produced using unique public key RSA-4096 generated for this computer. To decrypt files, you need to obtain private key.

The single copy of the private key, which will allow you to decrypt the files, is located on a secret server on the Internet; the server will destroy the key within 72 hours after encryption completed. After that, nobody and never will be able to restore files.

To retrieve the private key, you need to pay 0.5 bitcoins.

Click proceed to payment to obtain private key.

Any attempt to remove or damage this software will lead to immediate private key destruction by server.

<< Back

Proceed to payment >>

Types of Malware

- Malware a program designed to damage your computer.
 - Virus Looks to corrupt or delete data.
 - Worms Replicate themselves.
 - Trojans Disguised as a different application.
- Spyware Captures user data and sends to remote user.
- Adware Advertising.
- Ransomware Prevents or limits users from accessing their system until users pay the ransom.



Run a good Anti-Virus

- Must Be Centrally Managed
- Should report infections to IT immediately
- Needs Real-time scanning and reporting
- Necessary to prevent well-known attacks

WEBROOT	~			? _	х
Secure Any when	e.			Advanced Settings	
Protected			PC Security	*	
SecureAnywhere is protecting your computer. No active threats have been detected.	Last scan Last scan duration Next scan Total scans Threats removed	53 minutes ago 32 seconds Starts in 22 hours 111 15	Realtime Shield Web Shield Firewall	On On On	
			🤣 Identity Protect	ion 🔅	

The Best Anti-Virus Is You!

- Awareness and knowledge.
- Knowing the risks and being cautious.
- Only using reputable sources.
- Knowing that eventually you will be attacked and have the appropriate anti-virus protection.
- Viruses evolve and adapt too fast for AV companies to keep up.

CryptoWall



TeslaCrypt

VV 0



Your private key will be destroyed on:

4/13/2015

Time left: 00:00

Your personal files are encrypted!

Your files have been safely encrypted on this PC: photos, videos, documents, etc. Click "Show encrypted files" Button to view a complete list of encrypted files, and you can personally verify this.

Encryption was produced using a unique public key RSA-2048 generated for this computer. To decrypt files you need to obtain the **private key.**

The only copy of the private key, which will allow you to decrypt your files, is located on a secret server in the Internet; the server will eliminate the key after a time period specified in this window.

Once this has been done, nobody will ever be able to restore files... In order to decrypt the files press button to open your personal page

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and follow the instruction.

in case of "File decryption button" malfunction use one of our gates: http://34r6hq26q2h4jkzj.42k2bu15.com https://34r6hq26q2h4jkzj.tor2web.blutmagie.de

> Use your Bitcoin address to enter the site: 1MQrnrWHRo52jt32eUzpNcarSJM

> > Click to copy address to clipboard

if both button and reserve gate not opening, please follow the steps:

You must install this browser www.torproject.org/projects/torbrowser.html.en

After instalation, run the browser and enter address 34r6hq26q2h4jkzj.onion

Follow the instruction on the web-site. We remind you that the sooner you do so, the more chances are left to recover the files.

Any attempt to remove or corrupt this software will result in immediate elimination of the private key by the server.

Click for Free Decryption on site

File decryption site

Show files

Enter Decrypt Key

CryptoFortress

→ C ☐ file:///C:/Users/User/Desktop/READ%20IF%20YOU%20WANT%20YOUR%20FILES%20BACK(1).html

WARNING

We have encrypted your files with CryptoFortress virus

IMPORTANT

All your important files (such as files on the network disks, USB devices, etc): photos, videos, documents were encrypted with CryptoFortress virus. The only way to get your files back is to buy our decryption software. Otherwise, your files will be lost.

Caution: Removing of CryptoFortress will not restore access to your encrypted files.

Click here to buy decryption software

Our website should also be accessible from one of these links:

http://h63rbx7gkd3gygag.tor2web.org/buy.php?code http://h63rbx7gkd3gygag.donnect2tor.org/buy.php?code http://h63rbx7gkd3gygag.door2tor.org/buy.php?code http://h63rbx7gkd3gygag.onion.cab/buy.php?code= http://h63rbx7gkd3gygag.onion.city/buy.php?code=

Frequently Asked Questions

[+] What happened to my files ? Understanding the issue

[+] How can I get my files back?

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IT Security Best Practices Tips and tricks to keep you safe



Best Practices

Learn from the mistakes of others!

Suspicious Emails & Links

- Don't let curiosity get the best of you.
- Always delete suspicious emails and links
- Even opening or viewing these emails and links can compromise your computer and create unwanted problems without your knowledge.
- Remember, if something looks too good to be true, it probably is.

Don't Be Tricked into Giving Away Confidential Information

- Don't respond to emails or phone calls requesting confidential company information including employee information, financial results, or company secrets.
- It's easy for an unauthorized person to call us and pretend to be an employee or one of our business partners.
- Stay on guard to avoid falling for this scam.
- Report any suspicious activity to IT.
- Protect your personal information just as closely.

Always Use Hard-to-Guess Passwords

- Don't use obvious passwords like "password," "cat," or obvious character sequences on the qwerty keyboard like "asdfg" and "12345."
- Create complex passwords by including different letter cases, numbers, and even punctuation.
- Try to use different passwords for different websites and computers. So if one gets hacked, your other accounts aren't compromised.
- Use Password Haystacks.

How to Create Strong Passwords

Size Does Matter: 8 Characters, Minimum

- You need to choose a password that's long enough. There's no minimum password length everyone agrees on, but you should generally go for passwords that are a minimum of 8 characters in length. A longer password would be even better.
- Includes Numbers, Symbols, Capital Letters, and Lower-Case Letters
 - Use a mix of different types of characters to make the password harder to crack.

Firewalls

- UTM (Unified Threat Management) firewall combines:
 - Packet filtering
 - Anti-Virus
 - Content filtering
 - Intrusion detection
 - Intrusion prevention monitoring and control
 - Country blocking
 - VPN access
- Software firewalls
 - Domain / home or work / public



Best Small Business Firewalls

UTM Firewalls:

- Sophos
- Watchguard
- SonicWall

AntiVirus Products:

- Webroot
- Sophos
- Kaspersky

How to Create Strong Passwords

Isn't a Dictionary Word or Combination of Dictionary Words

 Stay away from obvious dictionary words and combinations of dictionary words. Any word on its own is bad. Any combination of a few words, especially if they're obvious, is also bad. For example, "house" is a terrible password. "Red house" is also very bad.

Doesn't Rely on Obvious Substitutions

 Don't use common substitutions either - for example, "HOuse" isn't strong just because you've replaced an o with a 0. That's just obvious.

How to Create Strong Passwords

- Try to mix it up for example, "BigHouse\$123" fits many of the requirements here. It's 12 characters and includes upper-case letters, lower-case letters, a symbol, and some numbers. But it's fairly obvious it's a dictionary phrase where each word is capitalized properly. There's only a single symbol, all the numbers are at the end, and they're in an easy order to guess.
- Password Haystacking Added characters to every password.
 - Example: Tinker or Tinker11-=-=-=

Areas that need to be Covered?

- Antivirus
- Firewalls
- Passwords
- Wireless Networks (especially public)
- Public Computers
- Mobile Devices (tablets, phones, etc)
- Copiers
- USB and other external devices
- I think I have a Virus

- Encryption
- Software Updates and Update Management
- Backups, Online Backups, and offsite Backups
- Secure Browsing
- Content Filters
- Pop Up Blockers
- Training end users (especially on security)
- Protecting yourself at home
- And More...

Tools and Resources

- https://www.grc.com/haystack.htm?id=1
- http://www.sonicwall.com/furl/phishing/index.php
- https://www.opendns.com/phishing-quiz/
- <u>http://www.networkworld.com/article/2991570/security/fake</u> <u>-linkedin-profiles-lure-unsuspecting-users.html</u>

Questions?

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