# 1 Secure the Remote Workplace

2 Steps To Protecting PII (Personal Identifiable Information)

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- 3 Cybercrime Strategies
  - 4 Secure Password
- 5 Safe Web Browsing
- 6 Hacking Multi-Factor Authentication
- 7 Different Types of Attack

# **Secure the Remote Workplace**



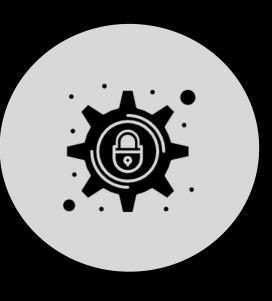
**Secure Technology** 

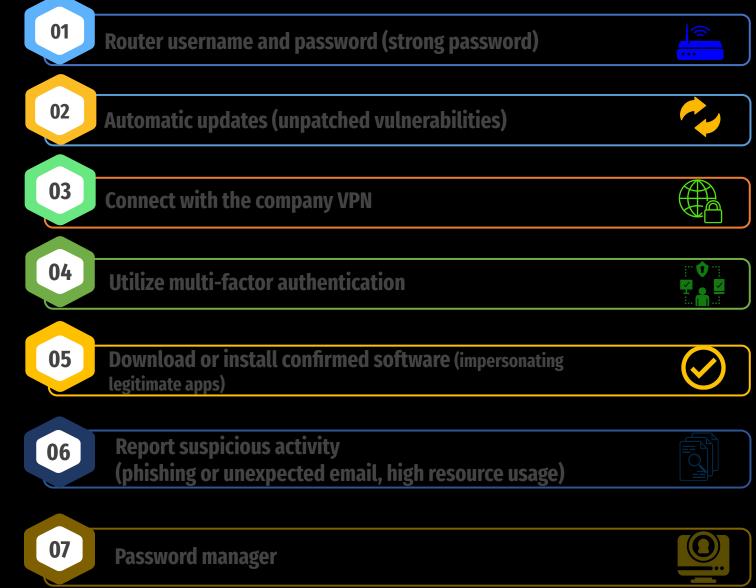
secure recrimorogy



**User Behavior** 

**USEL BENAVIO** 









Keep your work separate (Prevent shoulder surfing, separate guest access )

O3 Secure video meeting

**05** 

Do not lend or borrow anyone's device

Immediately report missed or stolen IT equipment

#### Public Wi-Fi is a significant risk to an individual's privacy.

Utilize a virtual private network (VPN) to reduce the risk

**Use HTTPS** 

Avoid accessing high-sensitive information

Turn off file sharing

Turn off auto-connect to public Wi-Fi networks

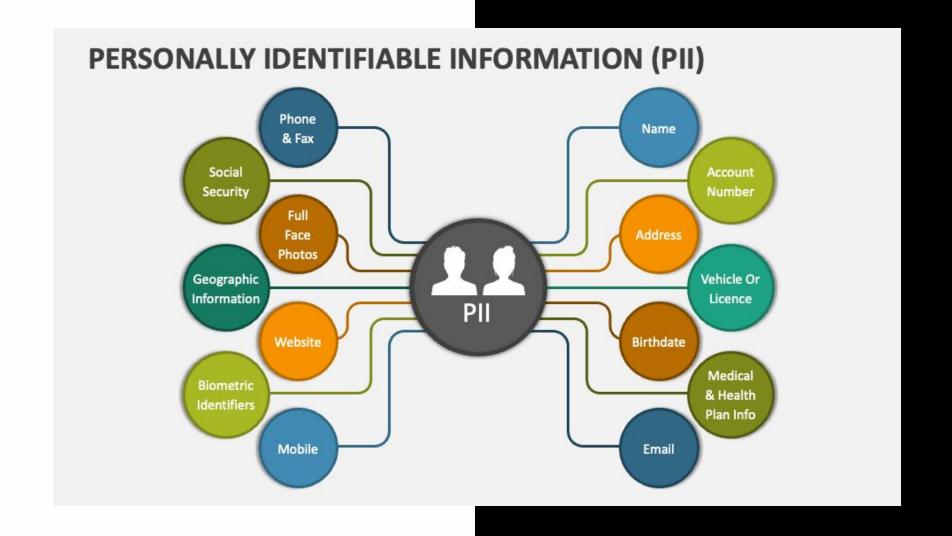


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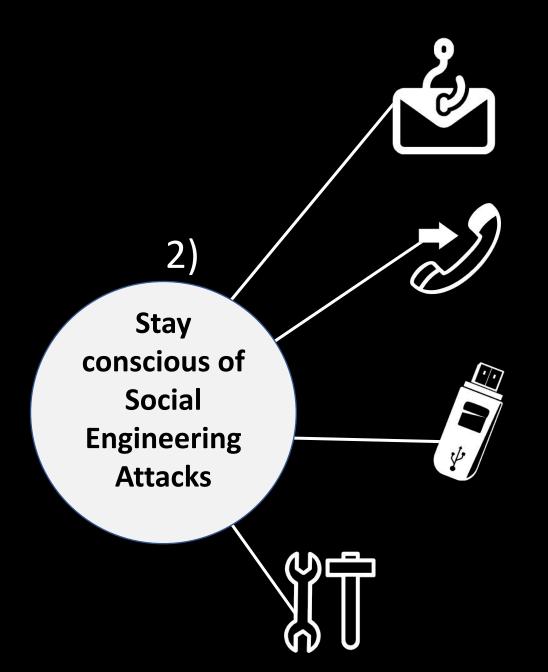
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#### What is PII?



## **How to Protect Pll**







**Report anything unusual** 

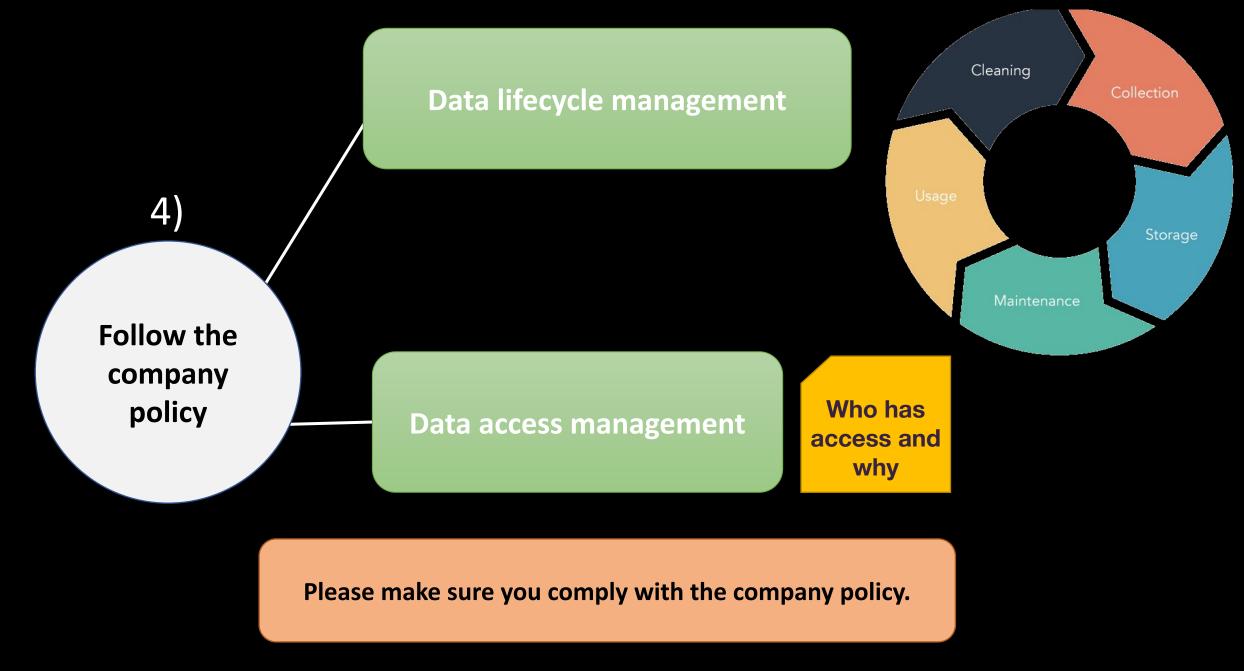
3)

The document has the required details and nothing beyond what the partner requires.

Correct data to Correct person

You refrain from mistakenly sending it to the incorrect individual.

double-che ck the recipient





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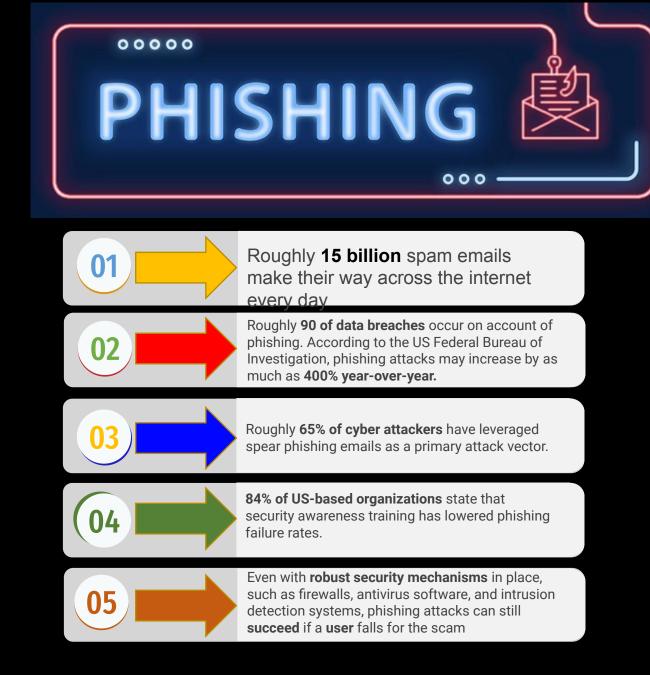
# Do you know the most successful Cybercrime Strategies?

DoS or DDoS

Malware

**Phishing** 

Ransomware



# Phishing Stages

Research Setup 02 creates a fake email, website, or social media account **Delivery** 03 sends the phishing email, message, or post to the victim **Deception** 04 victim is tricked into clicking **Exploitation** carry out further attacks **Cover-Up** 06

attempt to cover their tracks by deleting

evidence

Check the sender's email address

Look for urgent or threatening language

**Check for spelling and grammatical errors** 

04

**Avoid clicking on links** (hover the mouse over the link)

Check for a secure connection

**Beware of attachments** 

domain@domain-name.com From: Your email To: Apple Facetime Information Disclosure **Subject:** 



#### **National Security Department**



A vulnerability has been identified in the Apple Facetime mobile applications that allow an attacker to record calls and videos from your mobile device without your knowledge.

We have created a website for all citizens to verify if their videos and calls have been made public.

To perform the verification, please use the following link:

**Facetime Verification** 

http://www.udeledu.net/1/?login.htm



**National Security Department** 

#### **Example 4**

From: Microsoft office365 Team [mailto:cyh11241@lausd.net]

Sent: Monday, September 25, 2017 1:39 PM

To:

Subject: Your Mailbox Will Shutdown Verify Your Account



Detected spam messages from your <EMAIL APPEARED HERE> account will be blocked.

If you do not verify your mailbox, we will be force to block your account. If you want to continue using your email account please <u>verify</u>...

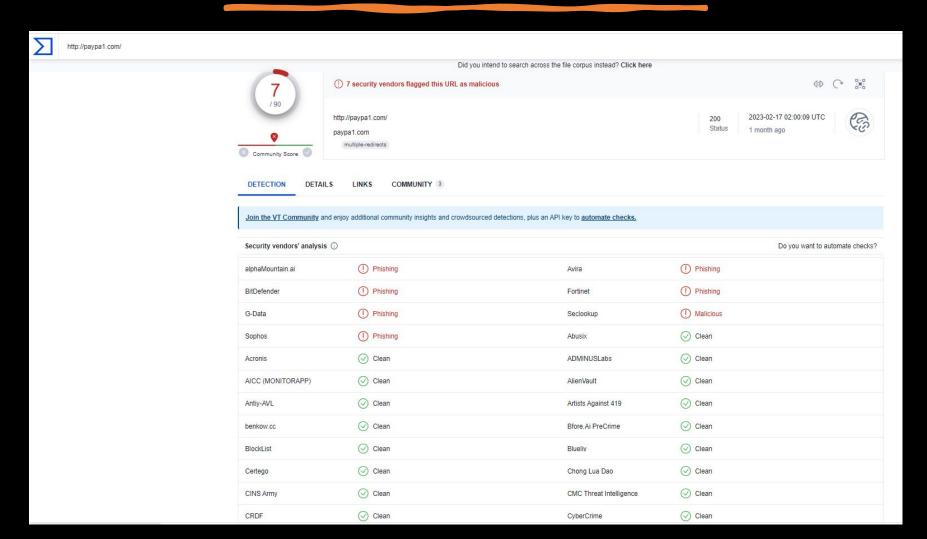
#### Verify Now

Microsoft Security Assistant
Microsoft office365 Team! ©2017 All Rights Reserved

https://x.co/f4zbq4u/?=<<email>%3hdo Click or tap to follow link.



# Step 8 Virus Total



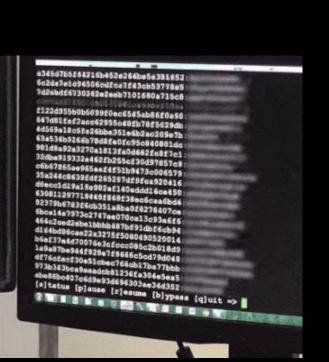
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01

How long would it take to crack an 8-character password?

How long would it take to crack a 12-character password?



NUMBER OF CHARACTERS	NUMBERS ONLY	UPPER OR LOWERCASE LETTERS	UPPER OR LOWERCASE LETTERS MIXED	NUMBERS, UPPER & LOWERCASE LETTERS	NUMBERS, UPPER & LOWERCASE LETTERS, SYMBOLS
3	INSTANTLY	INSTANTLY	INSTANTLY	INSTANTLY	INSTANTLY
4	INSTANTLY	INSTANTLY	INSTANTLY	INSTANTLY	INSTANTLY
5	INSTANTLY	INSTANTLY	INSTANTLY	3 SECS	10 SECS
6	INSTANTLY	INSTANTLY	8 SECS	3 MINS	13 MINS
7	INSTANTLY	INSTANDLY	5 MINS	3 HOURS	17 HOURS
8	INSTANTLY	13 MINS	3 HOURS	10 DAYS	57 DAYS
9	4 SECS	6 HOURS	4 DAYS	1 YEAR	12 YEARS
10	40 SECS	6 DAYS	169 DAYS	106 YEARS	928 YEARS
11	6 MINS	169 DAYS	16 YEARS	6K YEARS	71K YEARS
12	1 HOUR	12 YEARS	600 YEARS	108K YEARS	5M YEARS
13	11 HOURS	314 YEARS	21K YEARS	25M YEARS	423M YEARS
14	4 DAYS	8K YEARS	778K YEARS	1BN YEARS	5BN YEARS
15	46 DAYS	212K YEARS	28M YEARS	97BN YEARS	2TN YEARS
16	1 YEAR	512M YEARS	1BN YEARS	6TN YEARS	193TN YEARS
17	12 YEARS	143M YEARS	36BN YEARS	374TN YEARS	14QD YEARS
18	126 YEARS	3BN YEARS	1TN YEARS	23QD YEARS	1QT YEARS

### Secure Password

#### **Avoid Weak Passwords**





#### **Repeating characters**

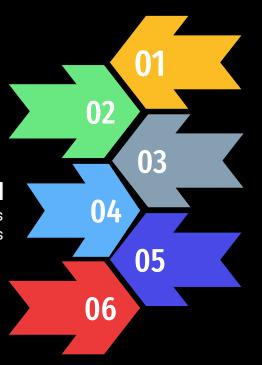
"Qwerty", "1234554321"

#### Duplicate or the same password

The same password in the past or used across multiple accounts

#### **Low Character Count**

Less than 12 characters



#### **Common words or phrases**

"Bluesky2000" "Ilovemydog1"

#### **Personal information**

your name, birthdate, phone number

# Not using symbols, upper/lowercase letters

"6475124", "danielishere"

#### **Best Practice: Password Security**



#### Password Strength Testing Tool

Think you have a strong password? Find out below.

Evaluate your password:

Type your password

- O1 At least 16 characters
- (02) Combination of upper and lowercase letters, numbers, and symbols
- Consider unique password for each account
- Use an approved password manager to securely store your passwords.
- Use an account lockout policy & Change the password (30/60/90 day)

e.g. = **EpbGan#QFo741Xg&svFbS** OR PHRASE **My-Company/Paid-for-my-house-5764** 

# Password Manager



Set a master password with 20 characters including upper and lowercase letters, numbers, and symbols

Generate a random password for each account that has 20+ characters in length and combination of upper and lowercase letters, numbers, and symbols

Save along with the related URL

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How can I ensure safer operation while living or working in a digital environment?



#### **Common web browser attacks: Intercepting Communication** 01 Using an insecure network or browsing on HTTP can allow attackers to see passwords + PII in the clear. **Browser Extension Exploits** 02 Malicious extensions can steal data, inject ads, or redirect users to malicious websites. **Session Hijacking** As an example, this is typically 03 done when a malicious actor is tempting you to click on a link with a session ID in a FB comment.

public

#### **Two-factor Authentication**

Enable two-factor authentication for your online accounts whenever possible. This adds an extra layer of security by requiring a second form of verification in addition to your password.

#### **Password Manager**

Use a password manager to generate and store your passwords. Do not save your passwords in the browsers.

#### **Strong Passwords**

Use strong passwords for all your online accounts, and avoid using the same password for multiple accounts.

#### **Trusted Web Browsers**

Use a well-known and reputable web browser like Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, or Apple Safari

#### **HTTPS**

Look for a lock icon or "https" in the website address to ensure that the website you are visiting is secure. Only provide sensitive information on secure websites with an HTTPS connection.

#### **Download**

Only download software and files from reputable sources, and be careful downloading anything that seems too good to be true.

#### **Update Software**

Keep your operating system, web browser, and other software updated with the latest security patches.

#### **Enable Browser Security**

Enable browser security settings such as pop-up blockers, anti-tracking features, and the "Do Not Track" option to protect your privacy. Only use browser extensions and plugins that you trust and need. Many malicious extensions and plugins can compromise your security and privacy.



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MFA is a method of confirming or authenticating an individual's identity through the use of two or more verification steps.



MFA can be bypassed through social engineering tactics, such as phishing attacks or impersonation, it is still much more difficult for a hacker to breach than single-factor authentication

#### One-Time Password (OTP)

A one-time authorization code, passphrase, or sending pin as an email, text message, or through an authentication app.



# **Biometric** Identifiers

An identifier that uses facial recognition, fingerprint scans, or speech patterns to verify users



#### Tokens or Smartcard

A physical item used to access an account that must be used in conjunction with other identifiers like usernames, passwords, and pins.

#### Man-in-the-Middle Attack

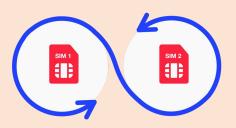
refers to the act of a cybercriminal positioning themselves between a potential victim and a legitimate service, such as the victim's banking website, with the goal of accessing their credentials and other valuable information





#### **SIM Swap**

A SIM Swap is when your phone number and other related information are transferred to another phone



#### **SMS Rogue Recovery**

The goal is to trick victims into eventually giving them an MFA code that will give them access to the user's account, like a bank account.





#### **PHISHING EMAIL**

It's important to be cautious when receiving emails from unknown or suspicious sources, and to never click on links or download attachments unless you're sure they're safe.



Important types of attack targeting corporate users

#### **QR SCAM**

A QR code scam is a type of fraud that involves the use of QR codes to trick victims into revealing personal information or downloading malware onto their devices.



 In a typical QR code scam, the attacker creates a QR code that appears to be legitimate, such as a code that directs the user to a website or a promotional offer. However, when the victim scans the QR code with their smartphone or other devices, they are taken to a

#### **FAKE MEETING REQUEST**

A fake meeting request can be particularly effective because it appears to be a normal part of the recipient's work routine and may not raise suspicion until it's too late.



 Required to download additional files e.g., Software Update

#### **LINKEDIN PHISHING**

An attack using LinkedIn is a type of social engineering attack where cybercriminals use the LinkedIn platform to trick users into revealing sensitive information or downloading malware onto their devices.



- · fake job offers
- invitations to connect with unknown individuals
- or messages claiming to be from trusted contacts.
- In some cases, attackers may create fake LinkedIn profiles that look like legitimate ones to gain the trust of their targets

#### **SOCIAL MEDIA ATTACK**

An attack using LinkedIn is a type of social engineering attack where cybercriminals use the LinkedIn platform to trick users into revealing sensitive information or downloading malware onto their devices.



- Phishing
- Fake profiles
- Malware distribution
- Account takeover
- Clickjacking

#### How to protect ourselves? Human Firewall your actions impact your **Stay informed** Follow Security organization's safety Attend security policies and procedures training **Embed cybersecurity as a culture** Suspicious octivity Aebort and connections Be alert for **Use strong** passwords and two-factor Use knowledge and best practices authentication gained here to defend the team