



endsight



End User Cyber Security Training

By Jason Clause
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Endsight

A bit about me



Jason Clause

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San Francisco Bay Area
| Information Technology and Services

500+
connections

Current	Endsight, The Jason Clause Show
Previous	Bravo! Marketing
Education	Kent State University
Recommendations	14 people have recommended Jason
Websites	Podcast

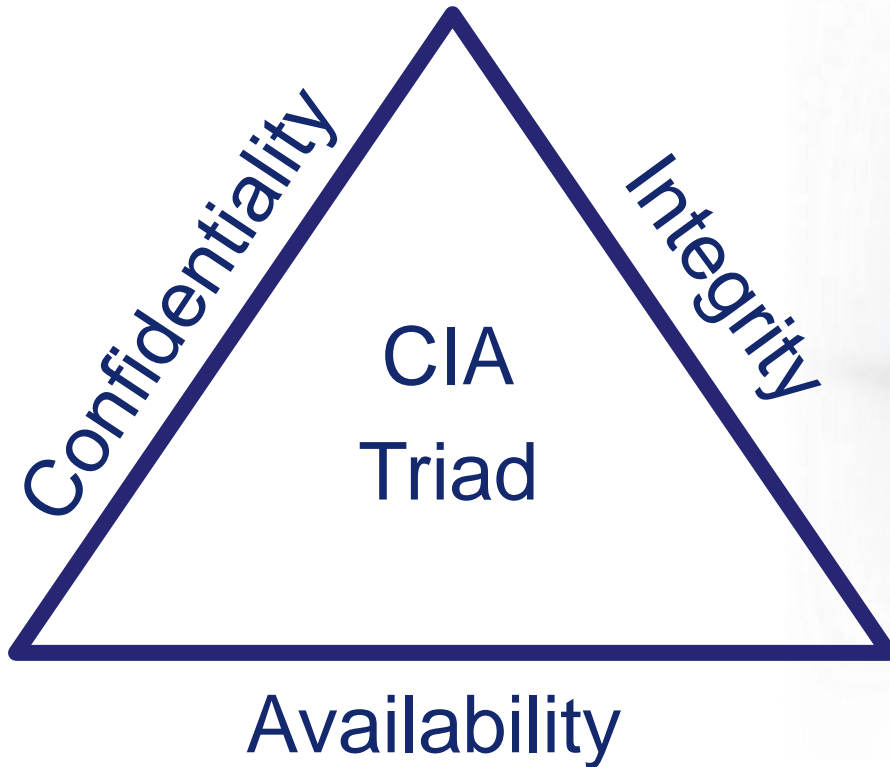


Survey Question: What is Cyber Security / IT Security?

1. Keeping sensitive information protected.
2. Protecting against malicious attacks on a computer system.
3. Assuring the validity of information.
4. All of the above

Answer: All of the above

A comprehensive plan includes:



- **Policy / Leadership**
- **Technology**
- **People**

Cybercrime is criminal activity involving the internet, a computer system, or computer technology.



50% of online adults
About half of online adults were
cybercrime victims in the past year.



\$500 billion
Cybercrime costs the global economy up
to \$500 billion annually.



20% of businesses
One in five small and medium
businesses have been targeted.

<http://news.microsoft.com/stories/cybercrime/index.html>

93 PERCENT OF ALL MONEY IS DIGITAL. THAT'S WHAT IS AT RISK HERE. –BILL NELSON

Bill Nelson, Financial Services Information Sharing & Analysis
Center

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40%

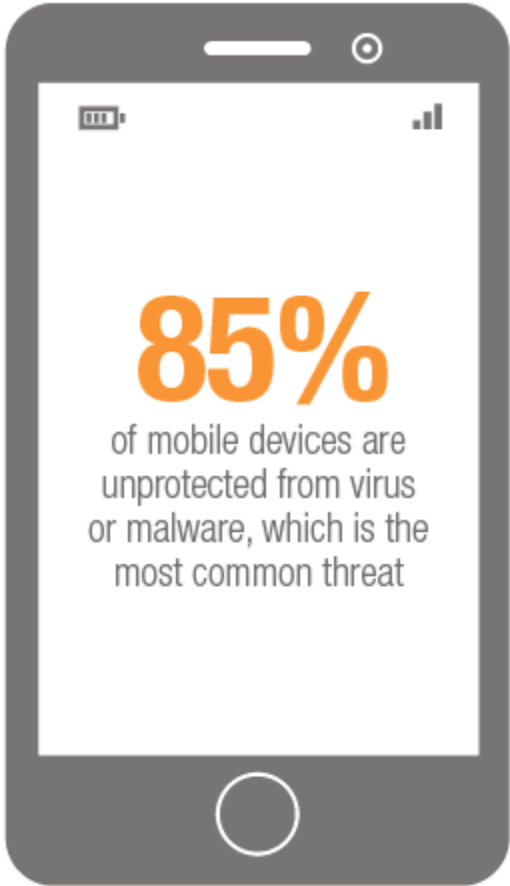
of small and medium-sized businesses that manage their own security will have their networks accessed by an attacker.



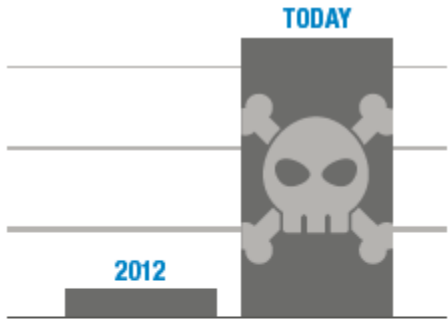
A man in a light blue and white striped shirt and a blue striped tie is sitting at a desk in what appears to be a cafe or office setting. He is holding a mobile phone to his ear with his right hand and looking towards a laptop on the desk. The background is slightly blurred, showing other people and large windows with greenery outside. A dark purple semi-transparent box is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing white text.

50%

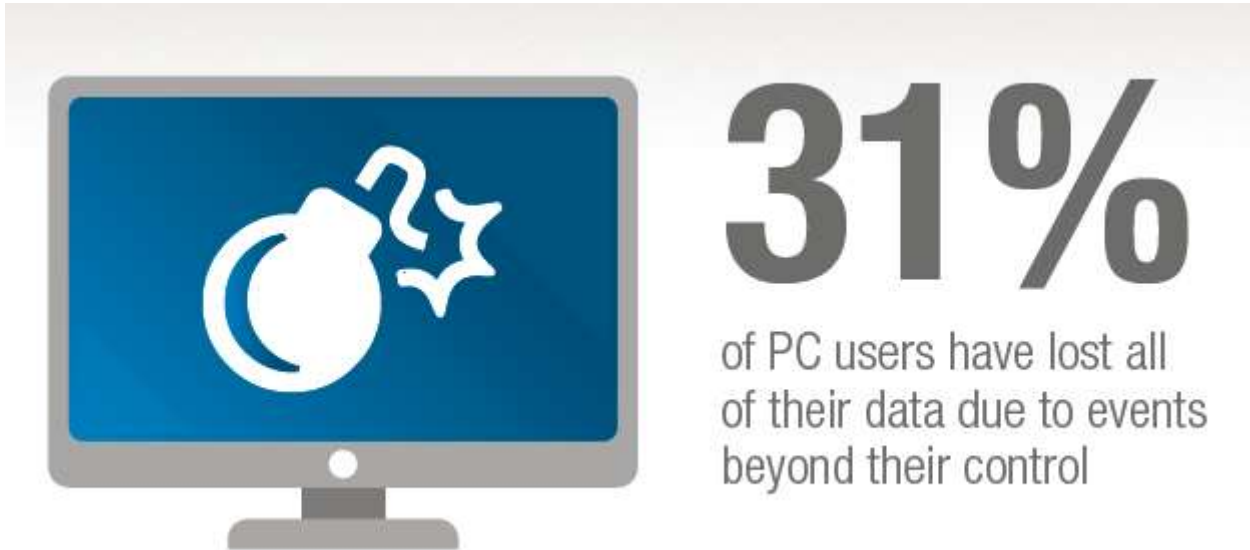
of them won't
even know they
were attacked.



of U.S. companies permit employee-owned devices in the workplace



400% jump in mobile malware since 2012



78%

of malware cyber espionage is
related to email attachments



The cybercrime problem is broad and getting worse

- More professional cybercrime services make it easier for would-be attackers to become cybercriminals
 - Many cybercriminals don't need technical abilities when entering the world of cybercrime
- In many regions, it is socially acceptable to steal from victims on the Internet



It has never been easier for new entrants into the market

Example of crimekits and services

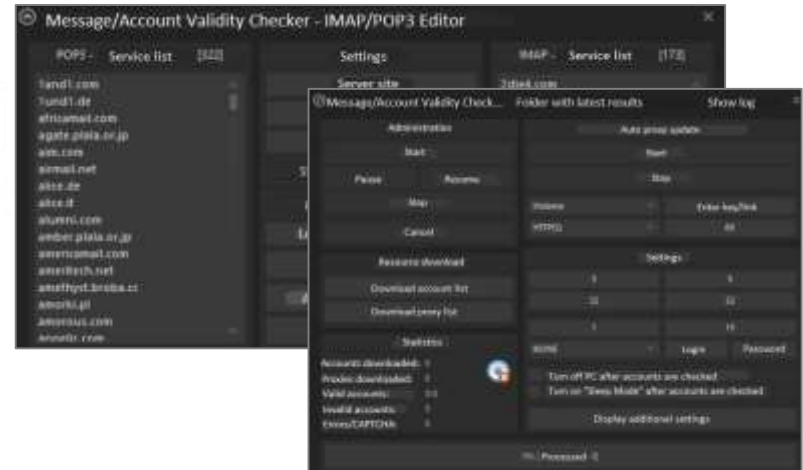
Remote Control Trojan (RAT)



Chinese tool **Phone Remote Management**. It is used to remotely control Android devices. It can remotely monitor and control many of the features on a user's mobile device from anywhere on the Internet

Sources: Various

Account Checkers



Russian checker **Private Keeper**. It is a universal checking tool supporting 17 different web services (PSN, PayPal, Skype, Twitter, etc.) and many email providers. It has an IMAP/POP3 server editor that supports "almost any email service" and allows users to parse the content of messages and check email accounts validity

The Many Types of Security Threats

Antivirus, malware scanners, threat detection...
there is no one solution to all these threats:

- Malware
- Spyware
- Adware
- Phishing
- Data Theft
- Trojans
- Viruses
- Password Hacking
- Vulnerability Scanners
- Packet Sniffers



Ransomware The Growing Enemy of Businesses

- Over 500,000 businesses* have been hit by ransomware
- Once hit, the only way to get rid of it is to pay the ransom
- Criminals are constantly developing new techniques to attack businesses





- Patch management
- Policy enforcement
- DNS filtering
- Encryption
- Anti-virus
- SPAM filtering
- Data backup
- Reactive support
- Long term planning

Tips to keep you safe



Nelson Mandela walks into this room right now and offers you this glass of water...



Will you accept it?

This man walks into this room right now and offers you this glass of water...



Will you accept it?

Were you checking the water or the person serving the water?



People decide what is good and what is bad based on "trust"
Perception is influenced by Trust

“I can't always do things right. But I can always try to do the right things.”

To better protect your users we've compiled a *security IOI checklist* in the following key areas:

Password security

Email security

Web browser security

Smartphone security

Workstation security

Network security

Personal & "social" security



PASSWORD SECURITY



- ❑ Never share your password with anyone, ever
- ❑ Use a passphrase (a short sentence that's easy to remember) instead of a password
- ❑ Combine your passphrase with two-factor authentication



Create strong passwords

Which passwords are strong?

~~\$w@rd,1234567890!@#\$%^&*~~~ Or

STRONG

My son's birthday is 12/25/01



Strong passwords are not enough

Protect your accounts and passwords

- Use unique passwords for different websites
- Limit use of corporate e-mail accounts as your identifier on third-party website

Endsight has a video on how to create strong passwords:

<https://youtu.be/UnmdxReVoNc>

EMAIL SECURITY

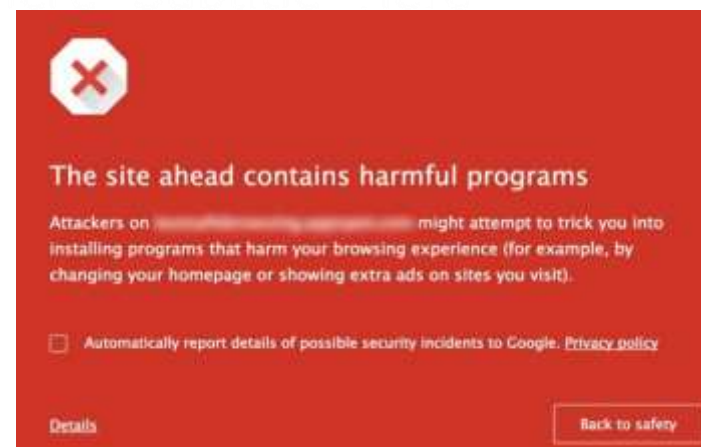
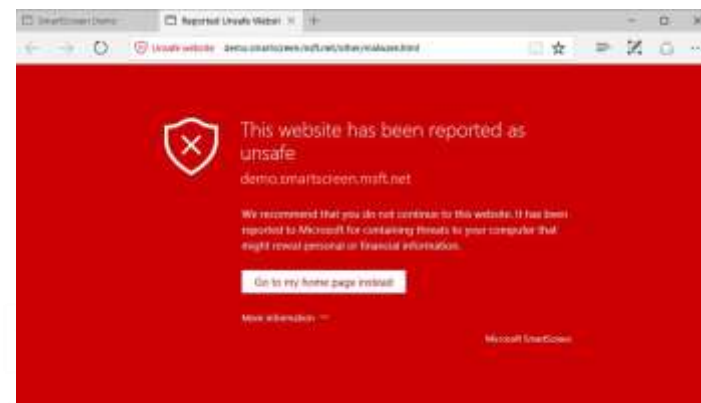


- Never respond to an email from strangers
- Don't open any attachments that you haven't scanned first
- Don't open any links you haven't checked (hint, hover over the link to ensure it's really going where it's supposed to go)
- Always back up your email

Don't be tricked into downloading malware



- Use malware and phishing protection in their browsers.
- Keep Antivirus on and updated



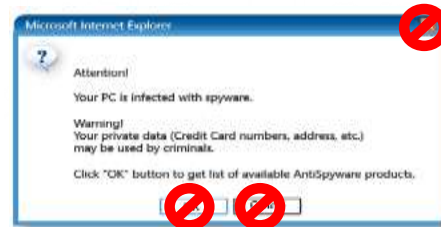
WEB BROWSER SECURITY



- ❑ Only install from safe sources (hint, the vendor's download site or your browser's add-in store)
- ❑ Look for the lock and ensure you see the icon before entering your personal information into a website
- ❑ Save and sync selectively when asked "Would you like to store this password?" The best answer is NO.
- ❑ If you log in then you should also log out - always
- ❑ Clear and back up everything



Don't be tricked into downloading malware



SMARTPHONE SECURITY



- Always use a lock screen - every smartphone and tablet have one. Use it.
- Nobody should ever borrow your smartphone
- Don't respond to a text from a stranger
- Don't answer calls from strange phone numbers - it's better to screen these calls. Let voicemail handle it.
- Back up everything

WORKSTATION SECURITY



- Use an active security suite, aka an antivirus program to protect your system from viruses such as malware, spyware, and network attacks
- Update your software - keep your operating system, security suite, and programs up-to-date
- Leave it? Lock it. Don't leave your system logged in and unattended
- Don't share your system with anyone unless specifically told by your IT team
- Back up your data

NETWORK SECURITY



- Never connect to Wi-Fi that you don't own
- Don't connect to Wi-Fi without a password
- Always use a firewall
- Always use SSL in your web browser



Guard company data when you're on the go

- Connect securely
 - Save sensitive activities for trusted connections
- Confirm the connection HLTONHOTELS.NET
- Encrypt storage on mobile devices
- Flash drives: watch out for unknowns and disable auto run

PERSONAL & "SOCIAL" SECURITY



- Don't talk to strangers online
- Only give out data on the phone calls that you started
- Watch your back - literally. Be aware of your surroundings when in public and logged on to your computer
- Everybody you just met is a stranger, no matter what they claim to "know" - the best advice for online and in person as well.

Social Engineering

Phishing

- Attacker sends a generic email to millions of people
- The goal is to trick them into doing something
 - Opening an infected attachment
 - Visiting a malicious website.

Speare Phishing

- Attacker sends a custom email targeting a very small, select number of people.
- Emails are extremely realistic looking and hard to detect.
- They often appear to come from someone you know. (Like your boss)
- They may use your industry's jargon
- Often create a tremendous amount of urgency



How to evade scams

- Look for telltale signs www.snopes.com
- Think before you Link
- Keep sensitive information private
- Identify socially engineered attacks
 - Unreasonable urgency
 - Secrecy
 - Signature not quite right
 - Tone that just doesn't seem right
 - Using a correct but unfamiliar name or nickname
- When in doubt, pick up the phone
- Scrutinize any attempt to bypass security policies or procedures.

Use two local accounts

Local User Account

- Daily use account - does not have permission to install software on the local machine



Local Admin Account

- Local Admin - has permission to install software on the local machine





Thank You!

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