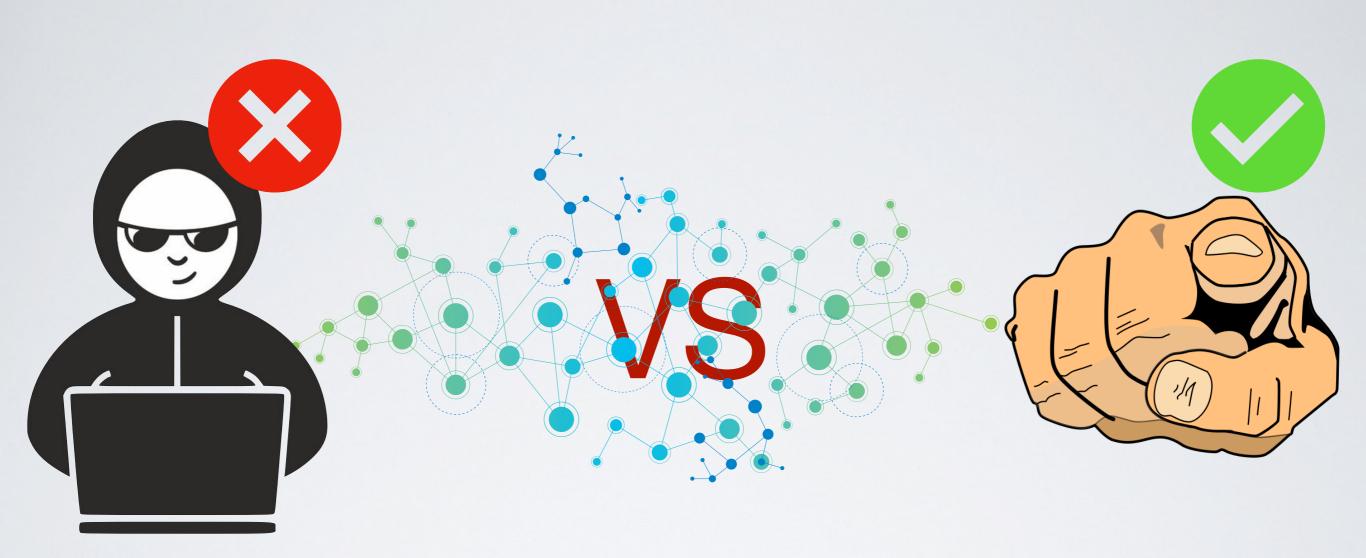
Human Security

Kc Udonsi



Threats humans face in cyberspace

- → Credential theft
- → Identity/PII theft, Impersonation, Account takeover
- → Cyber bullying, extortion, stalking
- → Online scams e.g moving, job hunt, cheque, delivery etc
- → Digital bank fraud, etc

How can we mitigate these? ...

- Properly managed personal digital assets and technology (Good cyber-hygiene)
 - Use of trusted and secured networks
 - Securely update any networked device's default configurations
 - Keep software and devices OS and firmware up to date
 - Be suspicious of and verify all electronic information requesting urgent action

How can we mitigate these contd? ...

- Properly managed personal digital assets and technology (Good cyber-hygiene)
 - Share responsibly (incl. shared devices)
 - Good password hygiene
 - Verify and validate all software prior to installation
 - Use reputable EDR solutions
 - Proper data lifecycle management

How can we mitigate these contd?...

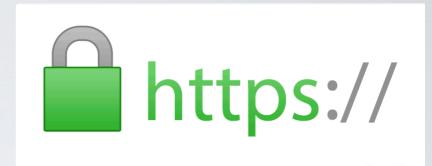
- Properly managed personal digital assets and technology (Good cyber-hygiene)
 - Good physical security for devices and secure facilities
 - Reporting suspicious or malicious physical or cyber activities to appropriate personnels
- Security awareness and training

Trusted and Secure Networks

Wifi, VPNs, TLS

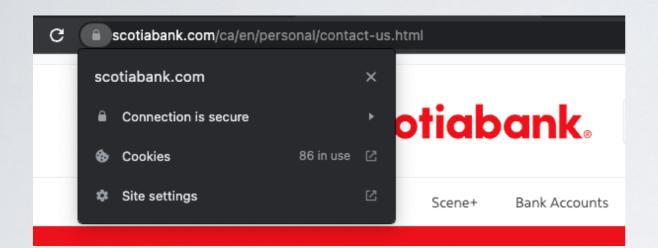
Good Network Security Hygiene

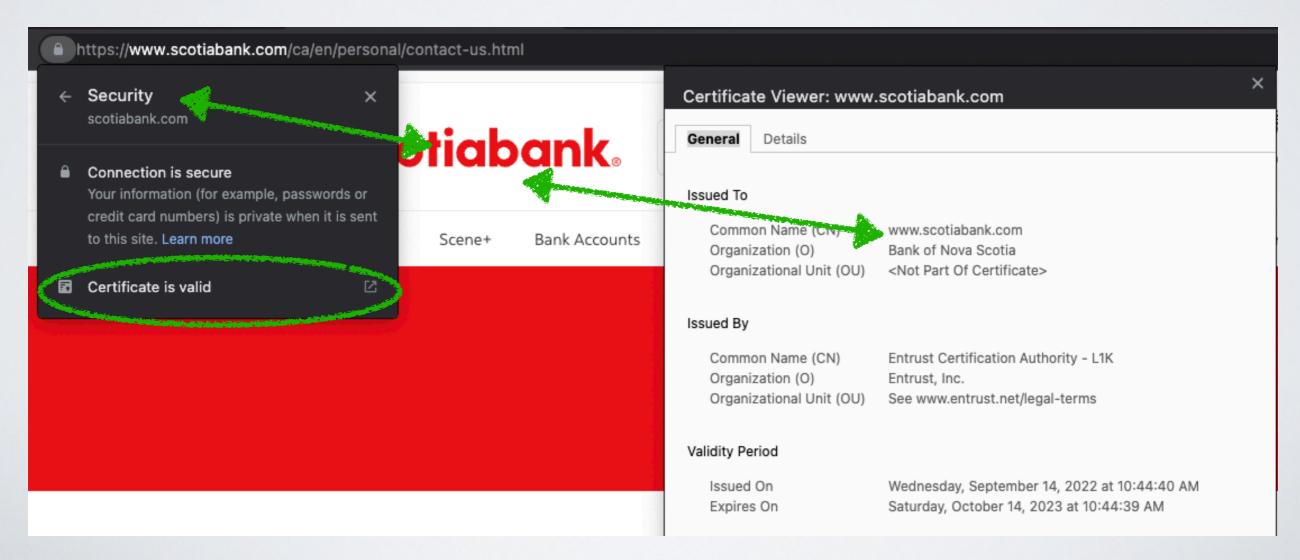
→ HTTPS Everywhere



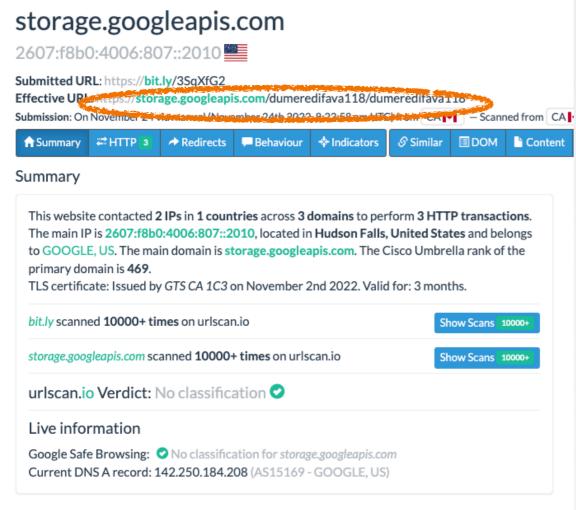
- Ensures that information you share with trusted applications remains confidential even on untrusted networks
- Verify the URL and ownership of any sites requesting information or soliciting actions e.g Support call #s, chatbots, credentials and other Personal Identifiable Information
- Not sure about a site's legitimacy? Investigate securely using platforms like: <u>urlscan.io</u>

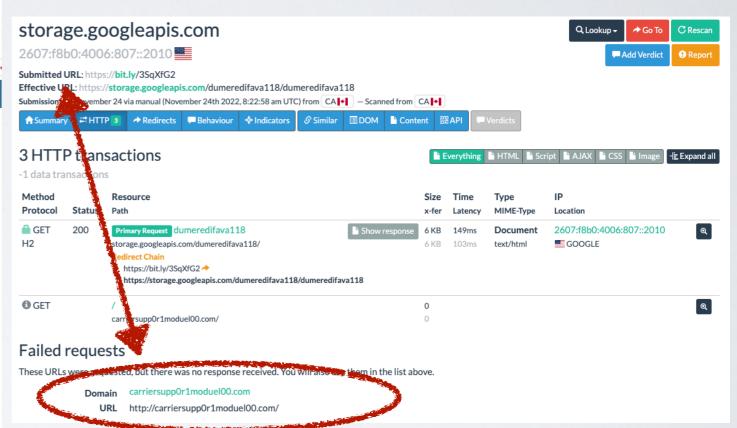
Good Network Security Hygiene - HTTPS





→ Is this URL malicious?









- → HTTPS Everywhere and Cert verification mitigates
 - Credential theft due to plain text transport
 - Site impersonation. Don't naively trust it because it's GREEN! Both the certified domain and issuer must be trusted. "If it looks like a duck but isn't certified as a duck, it is not a duck"

→ Wifi & captive portals security

- Secure WiFi ensures devices are connected to the appropriate access point and communication between AP and endpoint are encrypted
- Modern schemes include WPA2/3 Personal AES and Enterprise.
- Be wary of "Free", "Unsecured", "Weak Security" and potentially fake captive portals

- → Wifi & captive portals security
 - Bring Your Own Hotspot
 - Use a secure tunnel or VPN to a trusted network
 - Check device for Wifi warnings
- → Wifi & captive portals security mitigates
 - PII theft due to MITM

Secure devices and facilities

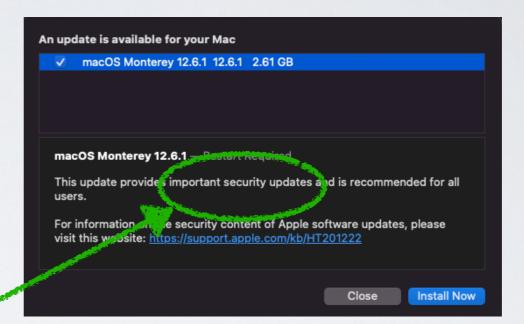
Latest updates, vulnerability and access management

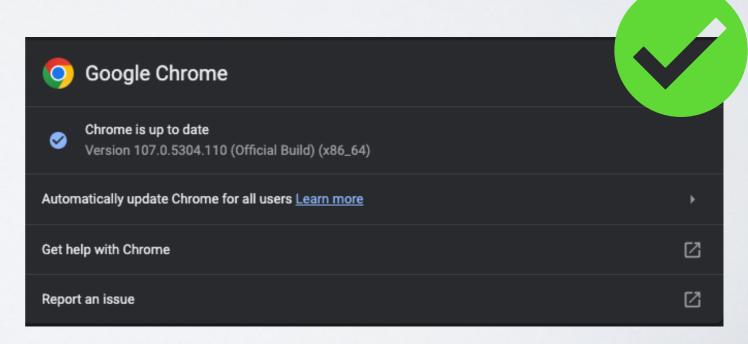
→ Software Updates

- Ensures that devices are running the most updated versions of software and firmware and thus are not vulnerable to known attacks
- Update software and OS versions as early as possible. Fixes may include patches for in-the-wild zero-days or actively exploited vulnerabilities

- → Use legitimate and verified/authorized software
 - Cracked or illegitimately downloaded software could very well be malware
 - Verify downloads by confirming provided hash
 - Thoroughly inspect download links to ensure the resource is hosted from the expected source
 - You may not have paid for that software with money but you probably paid with your personal security







- → Device passwords/passcodes and biometrics
 - Prevents unauthorized access to a device
 - Passcodes should be at least 6-digits and consider passphrase/passwords
 - Do not rely on passwords and or biometrics by themselves consider multi-factor-authentication*
 - Update any default router and IoT management portal and device credentials

→ Privacy screen guards and Screen Lock



- Limits viewing angles of personal devices. Protects sensitive information on display panels such as phones, tables, laptops etc
- Do not leave devices unlocked and unattended

Protect connectivity ports

- Device ports like USB and network ports like Airdrop, Bluetooth must be protected or disabled where applicable
- Unpair and disconnect
- Do not plug-in unknown media drives or connect to unknown wireless sharing networks such as Airdrop, bluetooth etc.

→ Secure facilities access

- Keycards and key fobs are often issued to authorized personnel for access and audit purposes
- DO NOT
 - Hold open secure doors
 - Swipe access cards for anyone other than yourself
- Be aware of tailgating, piggybacking, loitering etc

- → Good Device and Physical Access Hygiene mitigates
 - Physical data theft and installation of adversarial network components
 - Device compromise via adversarial human-interactivedevices
 - Software exploits

Secure online presence

Responsible sharing, password management, scam/fraud detection

- → User authentication
 - Online platforms need to authenticate and subsequently manage user access.
 - Authentication can be performed by the following factors
 - Something you know
 - Something you have
 - Something you are
 - Ideally these factors would be out of reach to threat actors

- Good password security
 - Ensures unauthorized access to online accounts
 - Create strong passwords
 - Use a secure password generator OR
 - Make it easy to remember hard to guess or brute force in reasonable time
 - Do not reuse, share or store in plain-text. Consider password managers



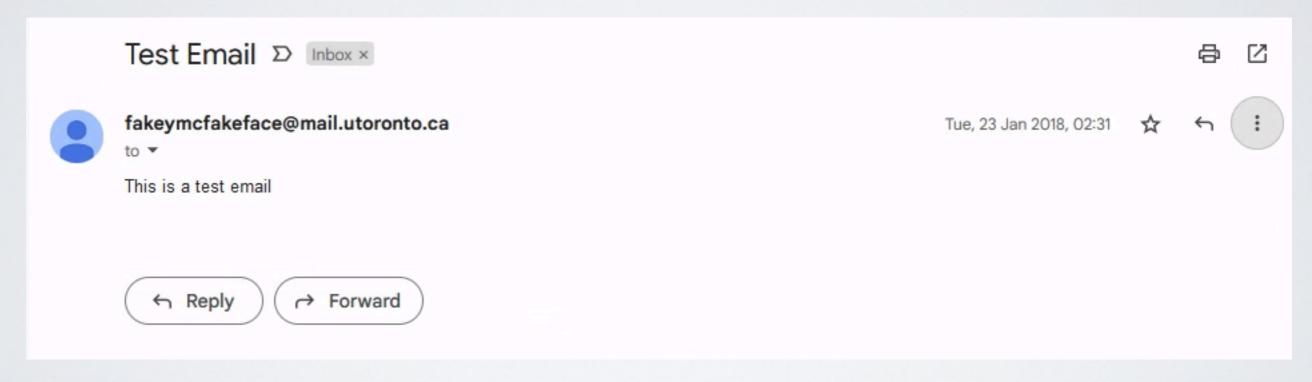
- Good password security
 - Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA)
 - Combination of any of the factors of authentication.
 Often
 - Something you know + Something you (are | have)
 - Last line of defence against compromised credentials
 - Build apps that support MFA
 - Do not give/send MFA codes (often 6-digits) to ANYONE!

- **→** Secure online communication/interaction
 - Ensures web of trust is not abused for compromise and data theft
 - Applies to all forms of non-physical communication: calls,
 direct messages, SMS, email, voice-messages etc
 - Re-authenticate and verify sender whenever via out-ofband
 - An actionable or downloadable information is received
 - A request or prompt is made (incl. links)

→ Secure online communication/interaction

- Be wary of electronic communication triggering heightened panic, fear, anger, joy, curiosity, urgency etc
- Avoid oversharing via text or images on social sites e.g containing personal spaces, device screenshots, secure facilities
 - Avoid volunteering information
- Be wary of spelling mistakes and when communication cannot be verified

- → Verifying an email sender
 - Emails can be exported/saved as .eml. This format can be opened safely in a text editor



- → Is that legit?
 - @mail.utoronto.ca?

Incident Reporting and Recovery

Credentials, Identity, PII, account takeover

A matter of personal safety ...

→ Report (attempted) PII and data theft

 Report to most applicable authority. Often sites or institutions such as banks, employers, social media have their report centres for cyber crime and fraud

→ Report cyber extortion, harassment and bullying

Report to local law enforcement, campus security

→ Change and update credentials

If you suspect a breach has occurred change credentials immediately

Security Awareness

Continuous training and evaluation



Security Awareness

- See week I 0 resource section for links on staying safe online
- Regularly take trainings to keep abreast with adversarial tactics
- Share this knowledge with friends and family
 - The internet is hostile territory
 - The adversary has no regards for the victim status, age, nationality, life situation, mental health etc