

Information Security Awareness

October 31, 2024

Solutions for **Success**



POINT ALLIANCE

Agenda

- Introduction
- The Threat Landscape
- Security Tips
 - 10 Common Traits of Phishing
 - Securing the sign-in process
 - Tech support scam
 - Working more securely while travelling
- Next steps
- Resources
- Questions



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Point Alliance

- Microsoft Solutions Partner w/Modern Work & Security Designations
- Microsoft Gold Partner with 11 Competencies (legacy)
- 100% Microsoft Certified Team
- pointalliance.com/companyprofile



Security is critical for your business

Businesses are experiencing an increase in both the volume and sophistication of cyberattacks.

As data has proliferated and more people work and connect from anywhere, bad actors have responded by developing sophisticated methods for gaining access to your resources and stealing data, sabotaging your business, or extorting money.

An effective cybersecurity program includes **people, processes, and technology** solutions that together reduce the risk of business disruption, financial loss, and reputational damage from an attack.

Every year the number of attacks increases, and adversaries develop new methods of evading detection.



300% Increase in ransomware attacks



23% Experienced a security breach



USD\$108K Average cost to businesses

The Threat Landscape



DIGITAL



IN-PERSON



PHONE

The Digital Threat Landscape



EMAIL
PHISHING



SPEAR
PHISHING



CLONE
PHISHING



WHALING



POP-UP
PHISHING

- Email phishing is when scammers create emails that impersonate legitimate companies and attempt to steal your information.
- Spear phishing is similar to email phishing, but the messages are more personalized. For example, they may appear to come from your boss.
- Clone phishing is when scammers replicate an email you have received, but include a dangerous attachment or link.
- Whaling is when scammers target high-ranking executives to gain access to money or sensitive data.
- Pop-Up phishing is when fraudulent pop-ups trick users into installing malware.

The In-Person Threat Landscape

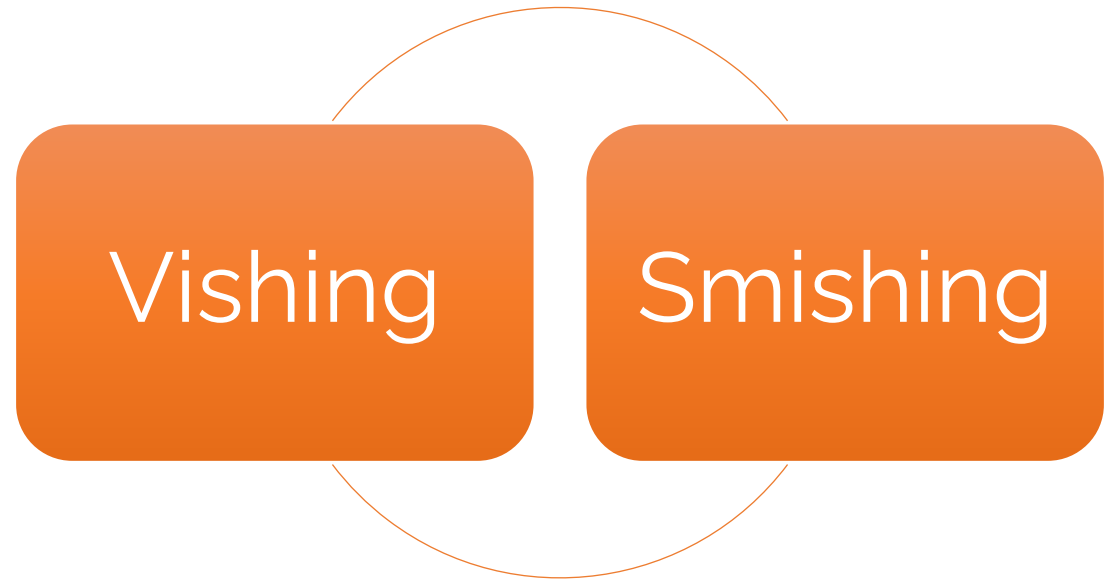
- USB attacks occur when a USB stick carrying malware is given to someone or is left in a public area. Eventually, that USB may be found and plugged into a device, causing it to become infected.
- Tailgating refers to someone who – without the proper authentication – follows an authenticated employee onto premises. The attacker might impersonate an employee, delivery driver or befriend an employee outside of the building to pretext the situation.

USB
Attacks

Tailgating

The Phone Threat Landscape

- Vishing is phishing attempted via phone call (e.g. a 'bank' needing your SIN, credit card, or bank account number).
- Smishing is phishing attempted via SMS messenger using infected links.



What is phishing?

What is phishing?

URGENT! Your account has been Compromi

URGENT! Your account has been Co



Well-known Company <no

7/14/2020 4:33 PM

To: nestorwilke@outlook.com



VM - 7/14/2020 - Cellphone - Missed C
497 bytes

10 Common Traits of Phishing

1. Asking for Personal Info.
2. Inconsistencies in Links
3. Unrealistic Threats
4. Generic Greetings
5. A Sense of Urgency
6. You're Asked to Send Money
7. Too Good to be True
8. Poor Spelling & Grammar
9. Suspicious Attachments
10. From Government Agency

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Most reputable organizations will never email you asking for your address, phone number, or other personal data.

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Always hover over links with your mouse pointer to display the full URL. If it leads somewhere that doesn't logically belong within the context of the email, or generally looks nonsensical, **don't click!**

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Phishing emails often feature **threatening language**, such as "PAYMENT OVERDUE!" or "Your account has been compromised", in order to generate a response.

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Unlike legitimate entities that will address you by your full name or surname, **phishing emails usually opt for generic greetings** such as Dear Employee or Dear Madam/Sir.

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Similar to unrealistic threats, emails that urge you to click to a link or download an attachment or update your account immediately are likely scam.

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Whether it be overdue taxes or an upfront payment to cover expenses, **any emails that asks for money should be immediately raise your suspicious.**

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The old saying remains true to this day: **if it's too good to be true, it's likely untrue.** Keep that in mind anytime you get an email claiming you won the lottery or are due a large family inheritance.

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Most generic phishing attempts contain spelling and **grammar errors or feature awkward wording/phrasing.**

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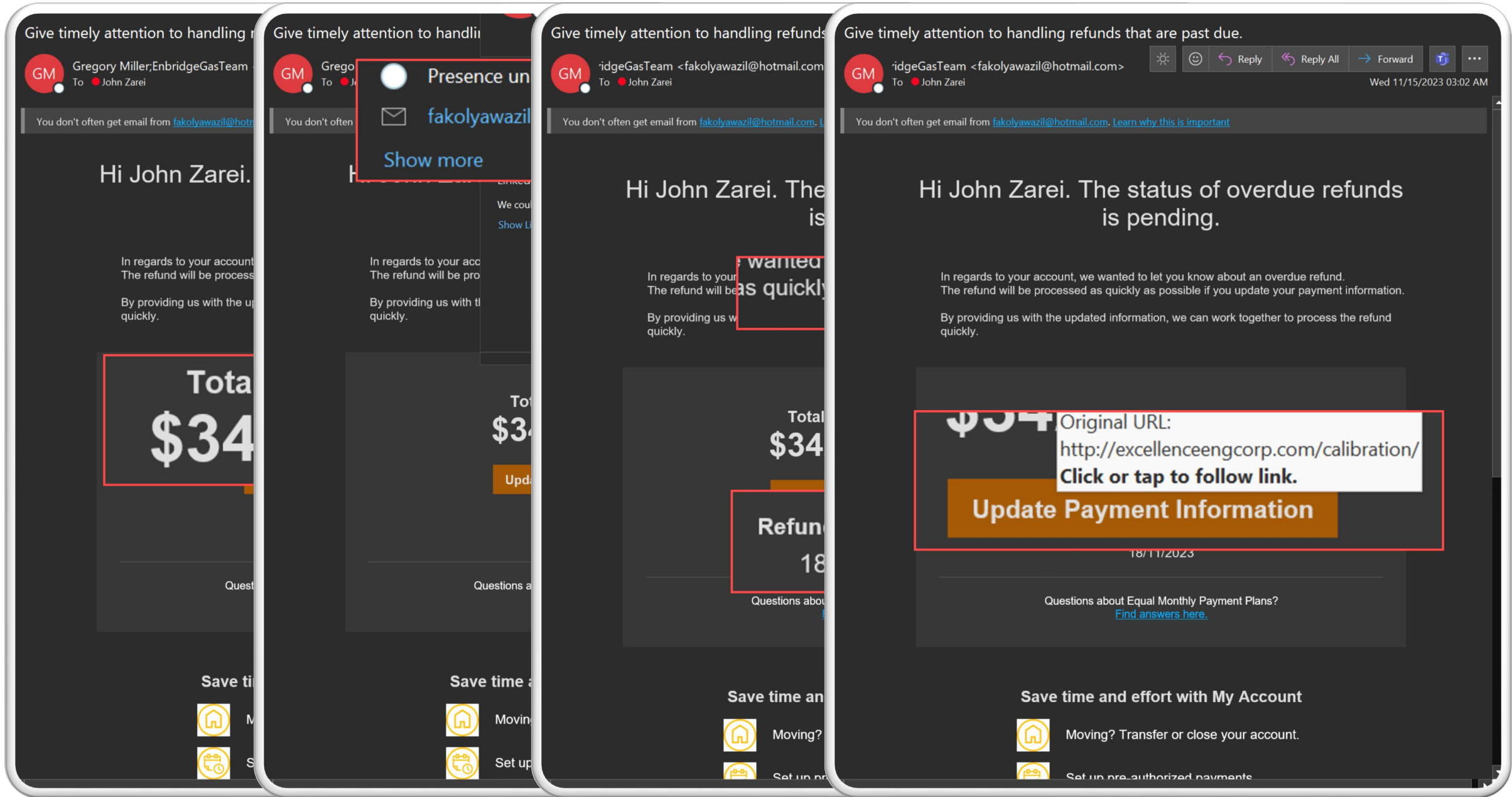
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Attachments aren't always malicious, but use extreme caution whenever you receive them unexpectedly.

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In almost every case, **government agencies don't use email to communicate anything of consequence.** The CRA/IRS, for example, will never email you about your taxes or payment.

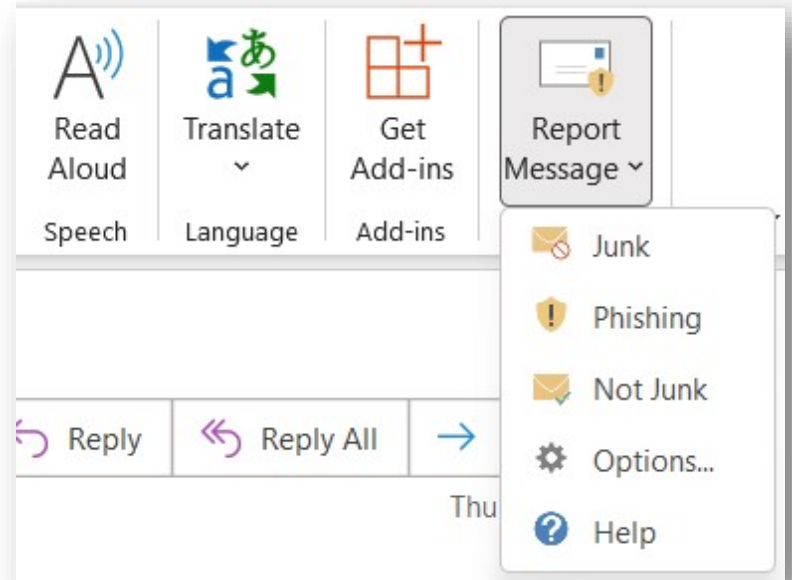


Use the Outlook Report Message

Report suspicious messages to Microsoft as well as manage how your Microsoft 365 email account treats these messages.

Messages that your Microsoft 365 email account marks as junk are automatically moved to your Junk Email folder.

If you choose Junk, Phishing, or Not Junk, you'll have the option to send a copy of the message to Microsoft, along with your classification of the message.



Securing the sign-in process

One of the most important ways to ensure the safety of your online accounts is to keep your sign-in process secure.



Create strong
passwords



Keep passwords
secure

Create strong passwords

Hackers don't break in; they sign-in. If you use passwords as part of your sign-in process, you'll need to make sure they are as strong as possible.

Strong passwords are:

- At least 12 characters long (but 14 or more is better)
- A combination of uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numbers, and symbols
- Not a word that can be found in a dictionary or the name of a person, character, product, or organization
- Significantly different from your previous passwords
- Easy for you to remember but difficult for others to guess

9ap\$0tHATHe



Time for a password change!

- Your password is easily crackable.
 - ⚠ Frequently used words
- Your password does not appear in any databases of leaked passwords



This password can be cracked faster than the time it takes to get back from a short walk

9ap\$0tHATHe1



Nice password!

- Your password is hack-resistant.
- Your password does not appear in any databases of leaked passwords

Your password will be bruteforced with an average home computer in approximately...

2 centuries



9ap\$0tHATHe1!



Nice password!

- Your password is hack-resistant.
- Your password does not appear in any databases of leaked passwords

Your password will be bruteforced with an average home computer in approximately...

10 centuries



Mydogisbobby



Time for a password change!

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 - ⚠ Frequently used words
- Your password does not appear in any databases of leaked passwords



This password can be cracked faster than the time it takes to get back from a short walk

Mydogisbobbyfromtoronto



Nice password!

- Your password is hack-resistant.
- Your password does not appear in any databases of leaked passwords

Your password will be bruteforced with an average home computer in approximately...

3225 centuries



Mydogisbobbyfromtoronto2023!!



Nice password!

- Your password is hack-resistant.
- Your password does not appear in any databases of leaked passwords

Your password will be bruteforced with an average home computer in approximately...

10000+ centuries



Keep passwords secure

Once you've created strong passwords that hackers can't crack, you must keep them secure. If they can't break your passwords, criminals will try to trick you into revealing them.

To keep your passwords as safe as possible, follow these guidelines:

- ✓ Don't share a password with anyone—not even a friend or family member
- ✓ Never send a password by email, instant message, or any other means of communication that is not reliably secure
- ✓ Never re-use the same password—all your passwords should be unique
- ✓ Update your passwords frequently
- ✓ Always access websites using trusted links
- ✓ Don't hesitate to change passwords immediately on accounts you suspect may have been compromised

Tech support scam

In a tech support scam, criminals trick you into believing that you require a repair for your software or device. Some scammers may try to charge a fee to “fix” the nonexistent problem, and others will attempt to steal your personal or financial data or even try to access your network in order to deploy ransomware.

5 tell-tale signs of a Tech support scam



You get an unexpected call from someone claiming to be tech support (Be aware! Some scammers have tools to generate fake Caller IDs).



You get an error message asking you to call a number urgently.



Your tech support contact asks you to pay them to fix your “problems” with cryptocurrency or gift cards.

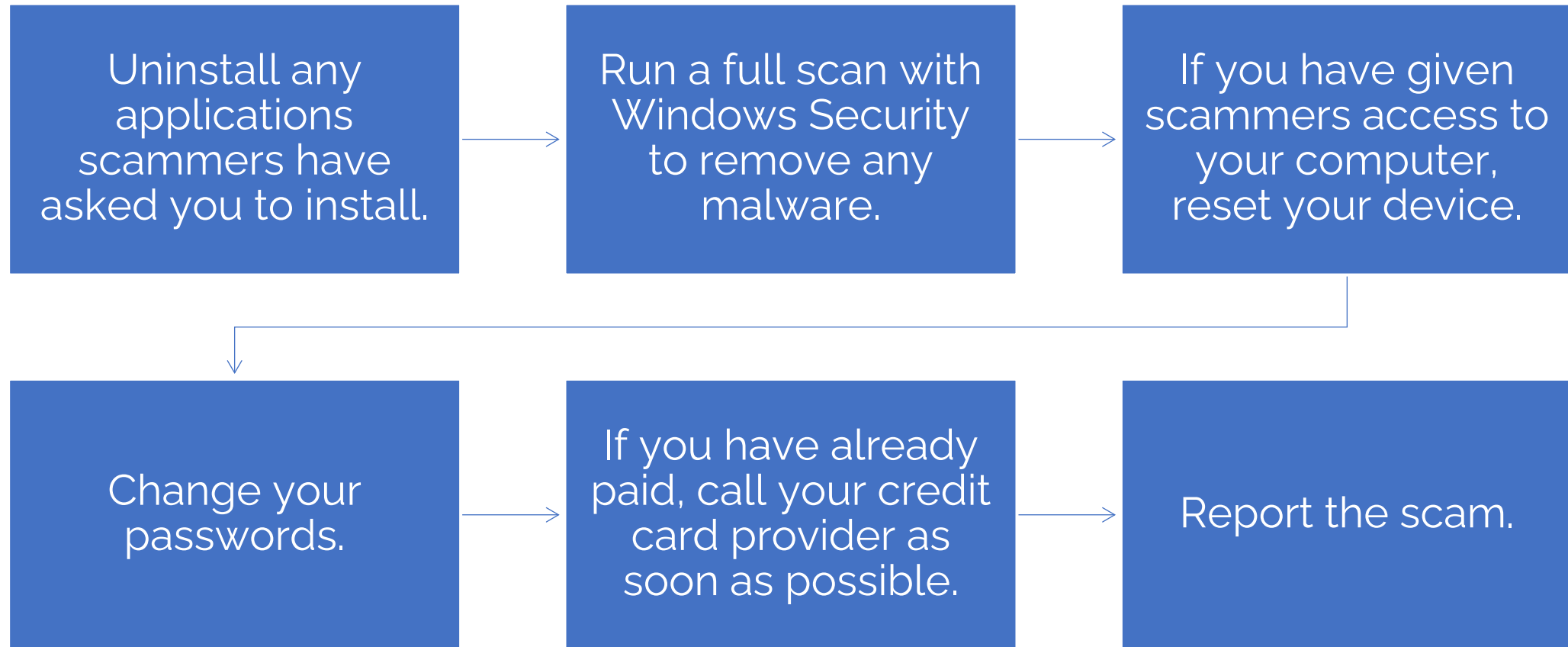


Your support technician asks you to download software from an email or third-party website.



Tech support asks you for your password or other private, sensitive data.

What to do if you think you're in the middle of an attempted tech support scam?



Working more securely while travelling

There's a lot of good advice out there about picking a space that's ergonomically comfortable, and where you can minimize distraction, **but there are some security considerations as well.**



Working more securely while travelling



Pick a space that's private. Select a place where people can't "shoulder surf"; look over your shoulder at what's on your screen.



If you're having conference calls or video meetings, be aware of whether other people might be able to eavesdrop, even inadvertently. Even if (sometimes especially if) you're wearing headphones. Other people may still be able to hear your voice when you speak.



Don't allow others to use your work devices. If you have to walk away from your device, lock your device to prevent others from seeing what you're working on. Press Windows logo key + L on a Windows device, to quickly lock your screen.

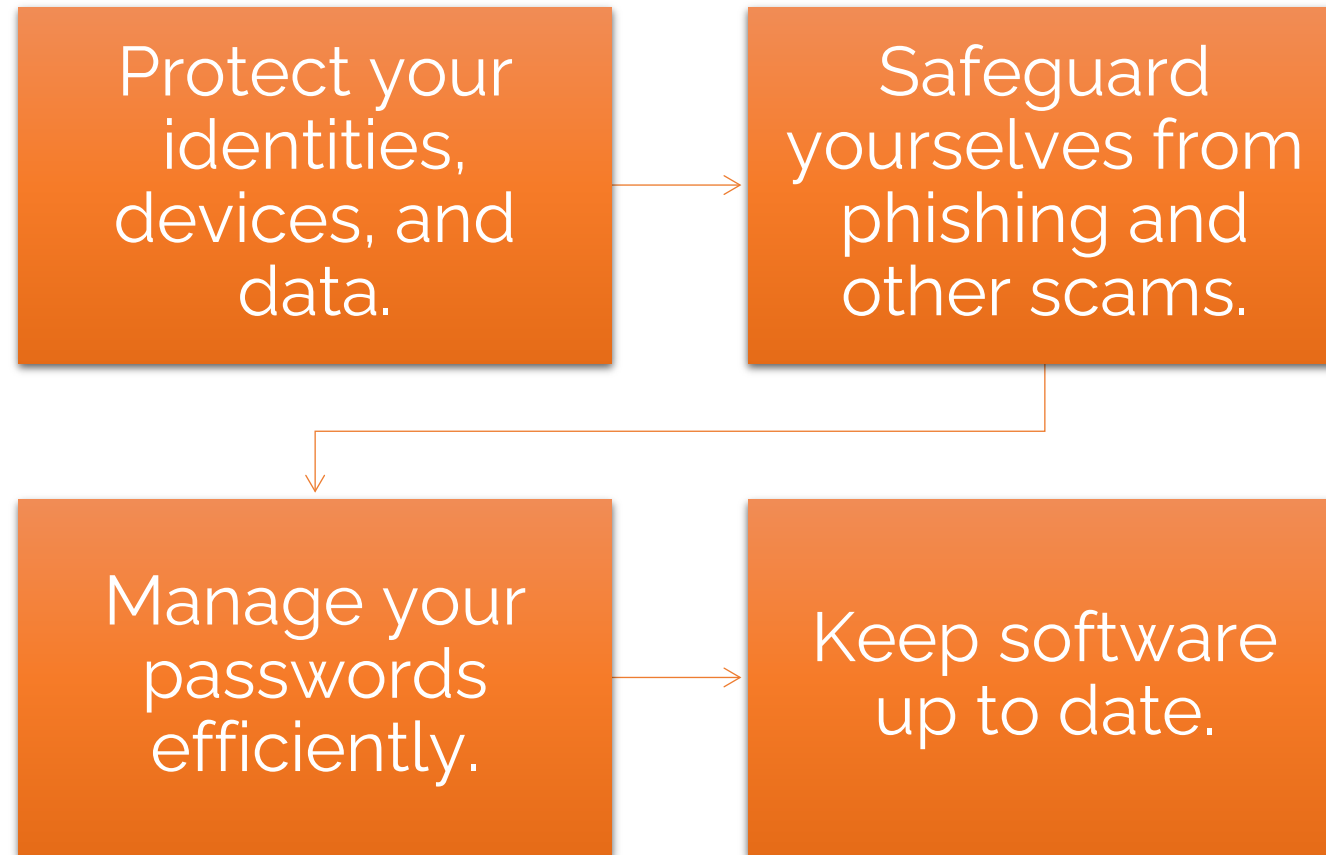


Only use encrypted Wi-Fi for business. Wi-Fi encrypted with WPA-2 is more secure than Wi-Fi that is open for all to access.



Avoid using free charging stations in airports, hotels or shopping centers. Bad actors have figured out ways to use public USB ports to introduce malware and monitoring software onto devices. Carry your own charger and USB cord and use an electrical outlet instead.

Next Steps: Empower everyone to be a cybersecurity champion



Resources



[1ty.me - One Time Self Destructing Links For Sharing Sensitive Information](#)



[Norton Password Generator](#)



[Password Check | Kaspersky](#)



[Have I Been Pwned: Check if your email has been compromised in a data breach](#)

Questions?

