

WSSFC 2022

Technology Track – Session 3

Best Practices in Cybersecurity

Aaron Brooks

About the Presenter...

Aaron Brooks, Brooks Law and Consulting LLC, Naperville, IL.

BASIC COMPUTER SECURITY CHECKLIST

Aaron W. Brooks <u>awb@brooksfirm.law</u> Version 220819.1

for

Pro	Protection From Remote Attacks				
	<u>Updates</u> : Operating system and business software are supported, patched, and set automatic download of updates.				

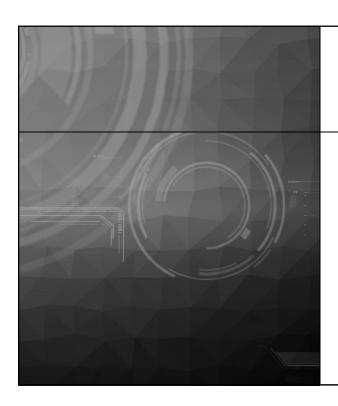
automati	c download of updates.
	Windows clients should be Windows 10 or above (Windows 8.1 security support ends January 10, 2023).
	Perform regular browser security checks. Consider deleting cookies regularly, or use guest browsing on non-subscription sites.
	Keep a checklist of software, integrations, and extensions for updates.
	ds: Use a different password for each cloud-based account. Consider using a manager to randomly generate and store secure passwords for all your accounts.
	Consider strong passwords (more than 12 characters, randomly generated, with four degrees of complexity).
	Consider periodically changing all passwords.
<u>Multi-Fa</u>	ctor Authentication. Enabled MFA for all online accounts.
	Prefer authenticator apps over text or email codes.
	Ensure that all accounts have backup access methods (such as one-time codes or alternate addresses to receive MFA codes). Regularly test your ability to regain access to MFA-protected accounts without use of your mobile phone.
_	Know the difference between a proper login request and a fake login request <i>rly</i> with key accounts such as Google, Microsoft, and your phone/fax system).
	Don't interact with your accounts via email.
	Staff must be regularly trained to prevent phishing attacks.
	Wire transfer policies require both written and verbal confirmation of routing information and all changes to transfer instructions.
	counts. All online accounts are listed in a central system and reviewed regularly for activity; passwords are changed at least every six months.

	<u>AntiVirus Protection</u> . Virus protection software installed on all devices, and confirmation of the following:		
		Virus definitions downloaded daily; Quick scans run daily; deep scans run weekly; Scan logs reviewed weekly; and Protection set to scan all file openings, including email attachments and web links.	
	current v server an	ion in Transit. All data transmission mechanisms are encrypted using the most version of each encryption protocol. For example, encrypt email between your and all devices. Use the most current and fully-updated version of web browsers and that browser connections to cloud services use HTTPS. Avoid public internet unless connected through a private and secure VPN.	
		When sending documents to others, prefer authentication-based portals (like a Microsoft Team where the recipient is a designated external user).	
		Some email systems support encryption in transit. For example, if sender and recipient are both using Gmail or MS365, then it's likely the communications are encrypted in transit.	
		Local encryption of attachments is no longer recommended (i.e. setting a password on an Adobe PDF document and then attaching it an unencrypted email). Modern cloud systems like Microsoft Teams and Dropbox have made this method obsolete.	
		When emailing documents, consider the sensitivity of the data using factors listed in the Illinois Personal Information Protection Act, and never send that information unencrypted.	
		/Network. Networks protected by hardware firewalls; devices protected by firewalls. Users know how to open and review firewall activity.	
		Regularly update home router firewall, and set the appliance to highest level of security.	
		Regularly update devices on home network. Consider separating IoT and other non-business devices on your home network.	
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¹ Valid encryption processes for data transmission are those which comply, as appropriate, with NIST Special Publications 800-52, Guidelines for the Selection and Use of Transport Layer Security (TLS) Implementations; 800-77, Guide to IPsec VPNs; or 800-113, Guide to SSL VPNs, or others which are Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 140-2 validated.

	Secure Configuration. All computing devices are set up and configured in accordance with a written configuration management policy. At a minimum, this policy should require each device to be fully encrypted and its administrative rights disabled for normal daily use.
	Cloud Services. Cloud providers have appropriate security credentials, current security risk assessments, and written security representations. An ideal security credential is the ISO 27001 certification, but other security credentials may be acceptable. Retain copies of these documents for seven years, or such other document retention laws and policies that may be applicable.
	 Cloud services should be contracted under business-level terms and conditions. Consumer level terms are not sufficient.
	☐ Cloud services contracts meet standards in ISBA Advisory Opinion No. 16-06.
<u>Pro</u>	tection From Local Attacks
	Encryption at Rest. All storage devices are encrypted in accordance with NIST Special Publication 800-111. Examples to remember:
	 □ Desktop and laptop hard drives □ External storage drives □ Mobile phones and iPads □ Flash or Thumb drives □ CDs or DVDs containing confidential information
	End of Life. All storage devices are destroyed at end of life.
	☐ Record device serial number and date of destruction in technology records and retain for six years.
	☐ Contracts for leased equipment provide for secure deletion of data if the equipment is storage-enabled.
	<u>Consider Social Engineering and Other On-Prem or On-Device Threats</u> . Do not let unauthorized people or devices interact with your systems.
	☐ Don't accept third-party or unknown USB devices
	☐ Keep server equipment locked and supervised
	☐ As for identification and presume cold callers guilty until proven innocent
	<u>Wireless Networks</u> . Wireless networks are encrypted, and default admin passwords are changed.





Develop a Framework Mentality

- See the included Basic Computer Security Checklist
- Read NIST Small Business Information Security: The Fundamentals
- Understand the basic purpose of information security frameworks, like the NIST Cybersecurity Framework.

Understand the Nature of Various Attack Surfaces

Avoid Exploit Wednesday

Calendar Patch Tuesday

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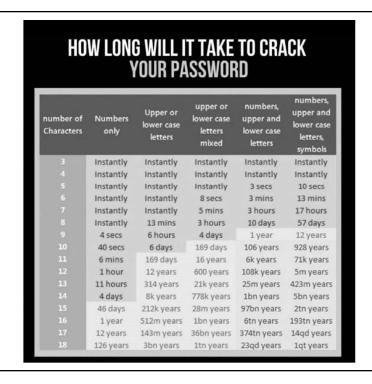
Key Updates

- Device Firmware
- Windows
- Office/Teams/Adobe
- Chrome/Firefox
- Mobile Devices
- IoT

Password Management Rules

In Order of Importance

- Use a different password for every account
- Make each password long and random
- Include 4 degrees of complexity (Number, Uppercase, Lowercase, Symbol)
- Periodically change all your passwords



Create Your Own Language for Key Accounts

#U\$3@N3w\$B00z37Ch3wz^

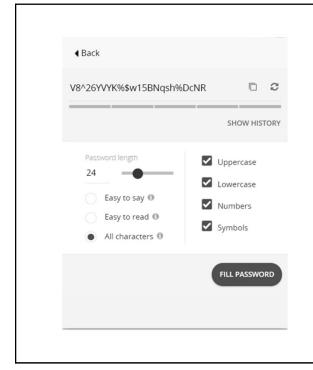
Practice with Flashcards Weekly

ViqaS#2#-H@bR4k7F-ed

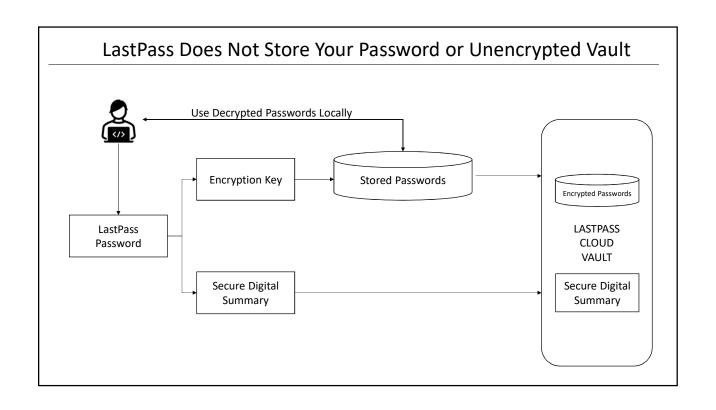


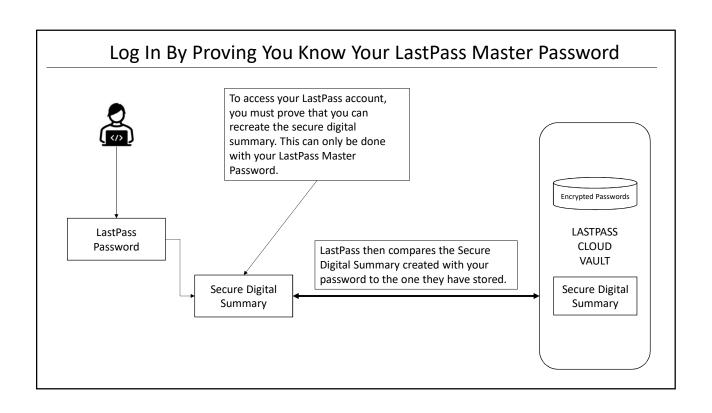
LastPass ••••

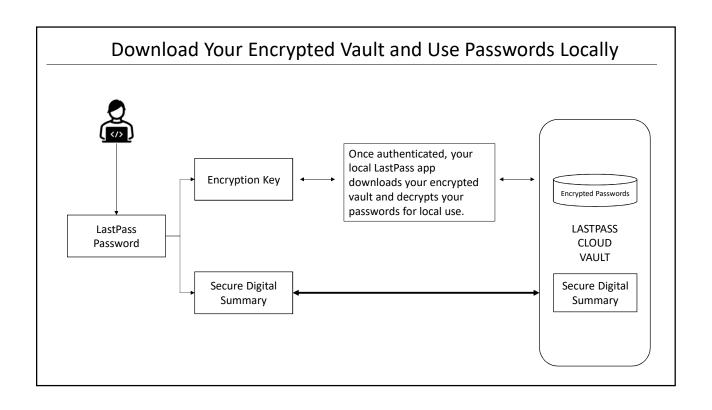
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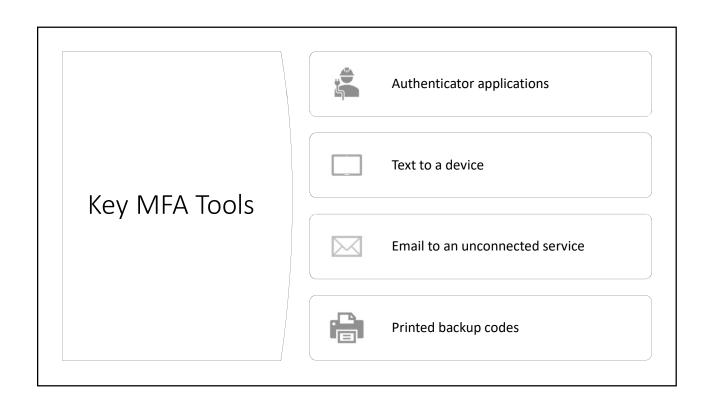


Always use this tool when you need to create a password

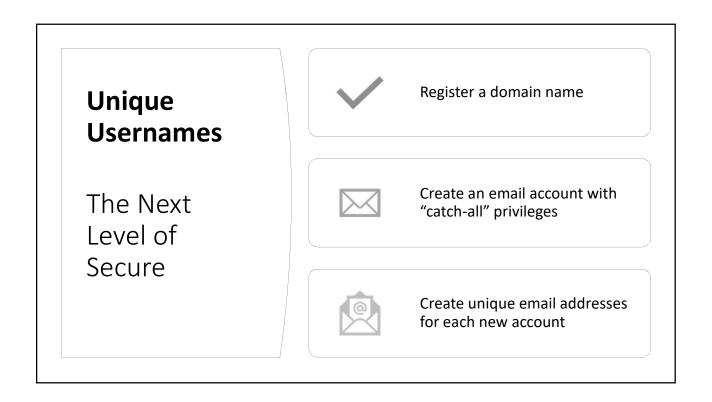


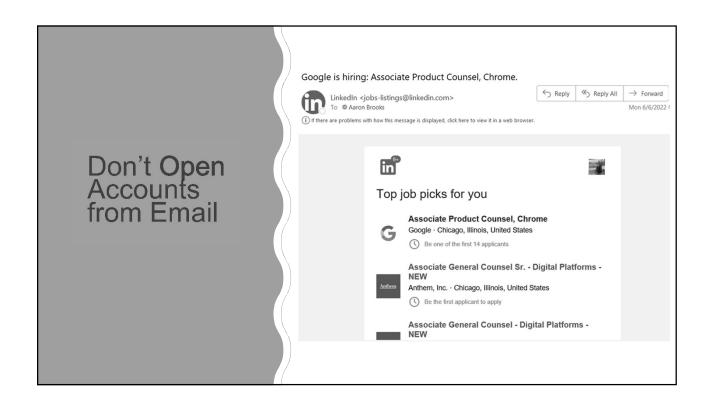


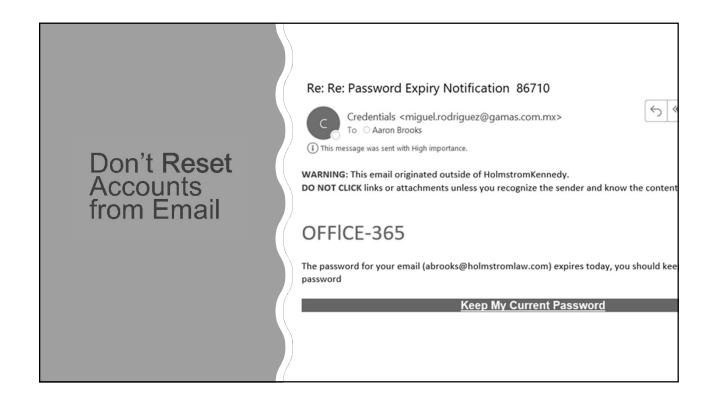




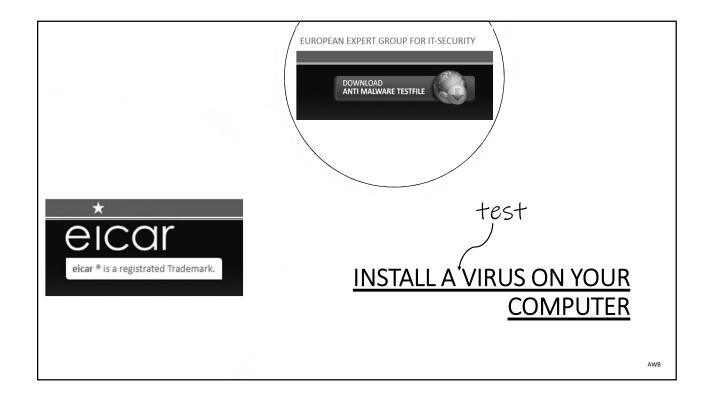


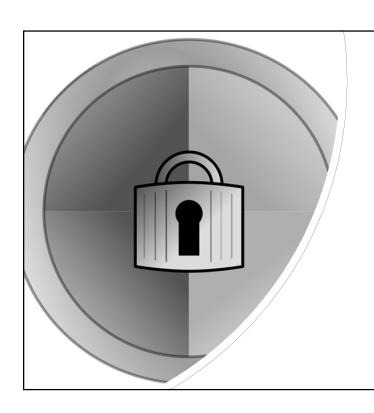








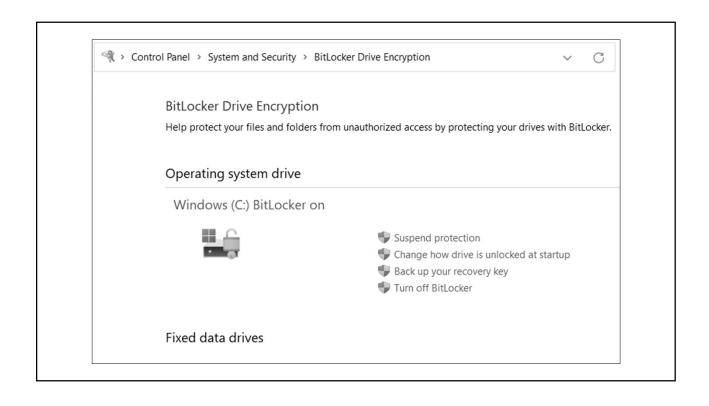


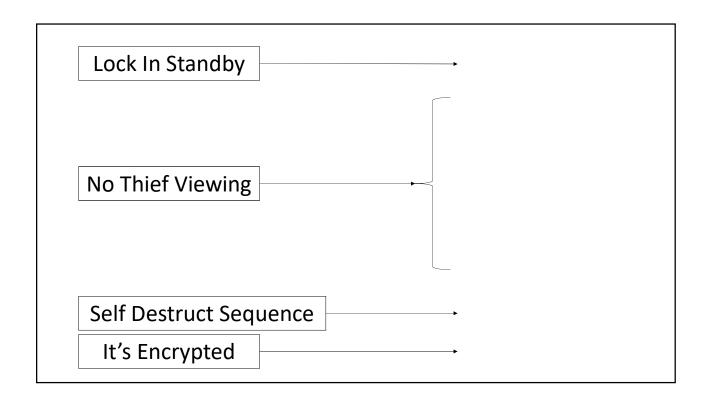


Use and Understand Encryption

- Data at Rest
- Data in Motion

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ISBA Professional Conduct Advisory Opinion No. 96-10

Lawyers may use unencrypted email without client authorization

(however)

New IRPC 1.6 requires "reasonable" efforts to protect client confidentiality

Okay to Send Encrypted PDF Attachments?

First, the file isn't protected from brute force attacks. Thus, password must be sufficiently complex to withstand attacks.

Second, the file can be perpetually stored for future technology attacks.

Third, the password must be securely transferred (not sent in a second unencrypted email).

Provide a secure download using ShareFile, DropBox, Box, NetDocuments or other secure file transfer method.

Be very careful with public Wi-Fi services

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Beware of Commercial VPN Services

- The VPN provider can see, log and even modify all your internet traffic
- Improperly configured VPN can give others direct access to your local network
- Improperly configured VPN can allow data leakage, thereby defeating the purpose

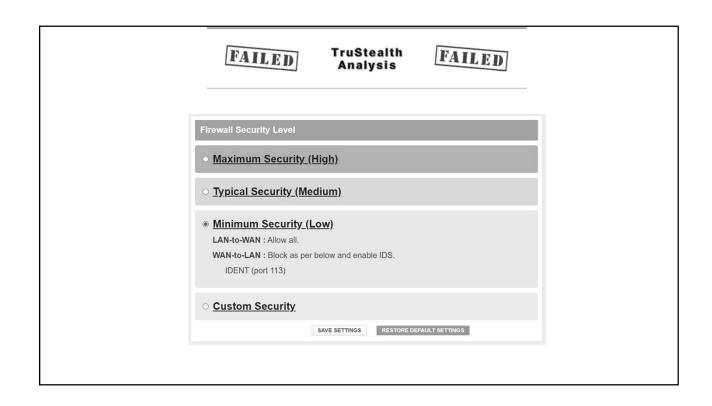


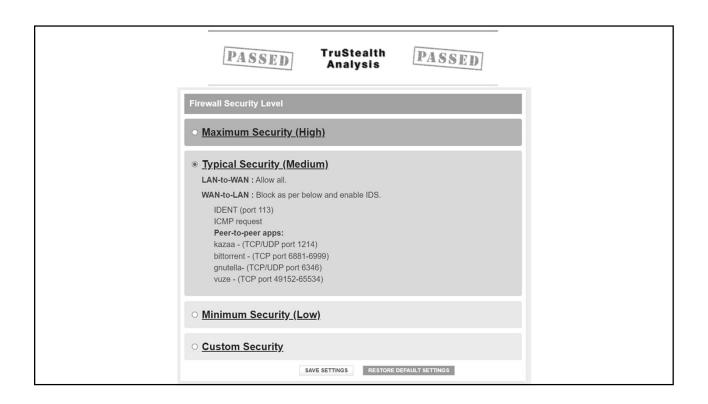


Port Authority Edition - Internet Vulnerability Profiling

by Steve Gibson, Gibson Research Corporation.

Determine the status of your system's first 1056 ports







TruStealth Analysis



Your system has achieved a **perfect** "TruStealth" rating. **Not a single packet** — solicited or otherwise — was received from your system as a result of our security probing tests. Your system ignored and refused to reply to repeated Pings (ICMP Echo Requests). From the standpoint of the passing probes of any hacker, this machine does not exist on the Internet. Some questionable personal security systems expose their users by attempting to "counter-probe the prober", thus revealing themselves. But your system wisely remained silent in every way. Very nice.

Maintain a Device Configuration Policy

- Factory reset new devices
- Remove preinstalled adware, if any
- Apply and confirm all firmware, OS and application updates
- Apply and confirm encryption
- Apply and confirm endpoint management policies



RESET YOUR PHONE AND COMPUTER

Live with a factory reset mentality

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Disable administrative rights on your computer

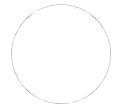
Administrative mode gives hackers and viruses unrestricted access to computer

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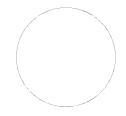
USB Devices Are Risky



MALWARE FILES



AUTORUN FILES



EMBEDDED MALWARE

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