

# Information Security 101

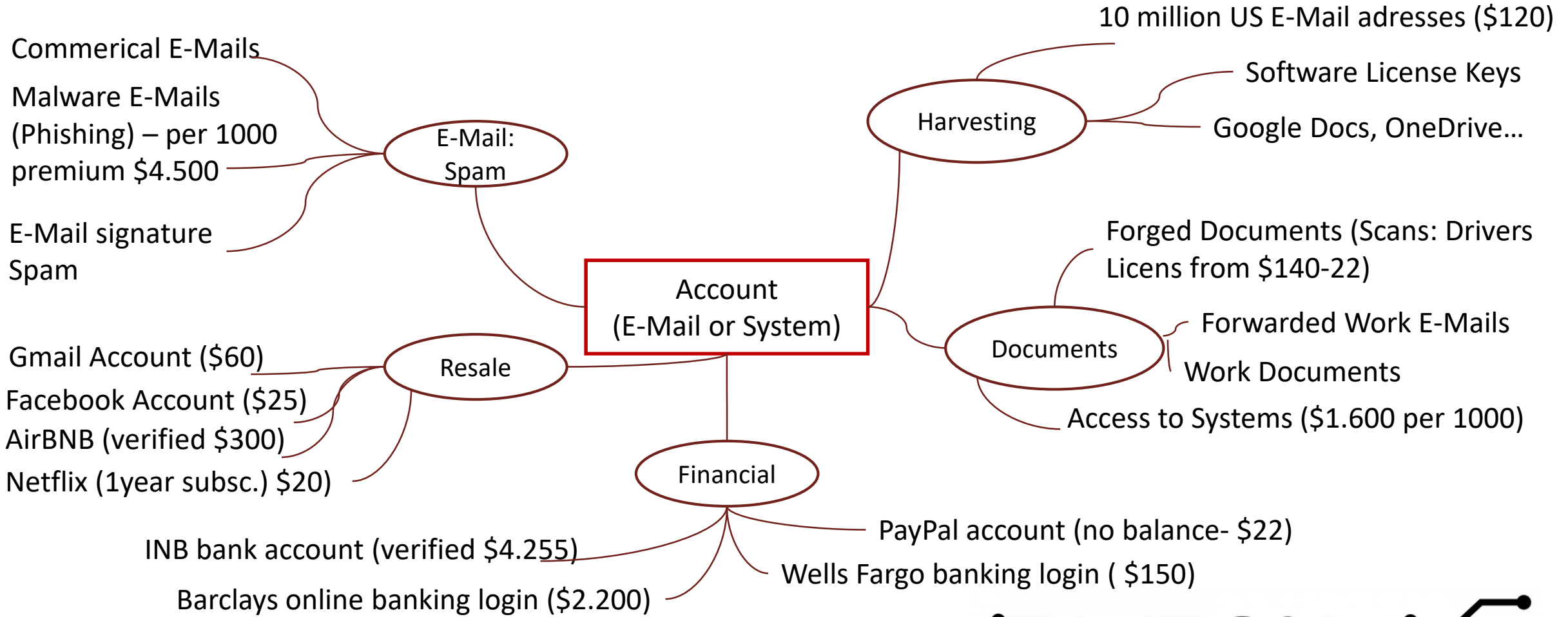
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2024-11-07



# Information Security 101



Source: <https://www.privacyaffairs.com/>  
 Source: <https://krebsonsecurity.com>

## Individual Actions

### Organizational Security

**Access Management**  
(Administrativ Accounts)

**Security Policies & Guidelines**  
(at each university/college)

**Security Awareness**  
(Training/Workshops)

**E-Mail security**

### Technical Security

**Account/Passwort Management**

**Security Tools**  
(Firewall, Anti-Virus/Malware, Encryption)

**Update Management**

**Backup**



# Information Security 101

## Agenda



## Dos and don'ts of information security

- + Technical Security
- + Organizational Security
- + Individual Actions

# Password Management

- Passwords are the doors to your information - use individual & secure Passwords

Risk: knowing your passwords allows attacker to take over your identity

What do do:

- Lengths beats complexity (absolut minimum: 12 characters – full complexity)
- Hackers are human too! Do not use substitution rules
  - f.ex. o=0 | i or l =1 | ! at end of password | pattern in numbers/letters like 2580 or edcgz
  - Not secure: Fireb1rd123! | R0esner-397!
- Check your password/email: <https://haveibeenpwned.com/Passwords>
- Use Password-Manager like Keepass2 (not Browser)

# Password Management

- Passwords are the doors to your information - use individual & secure Passwords

Risk: knowing your passwords allows attacker to take over your identity

Examples to create passwords:

- Use Password generators

- Like in Keepass or <https://www.tu-braunschweig.de/it-sicherheit/pwsec>

- Create sentence – take 1st character to create password:

- Sentence: Today I am holding a session on Information Security 101. It starts at 2:00pm

- Password: TiahasoIS101.Isa2:00p

- Create long sentence – longer the better

- 3birds-1forrest-1city-1desserts

# Update management

## ➤ Updates are essential!

Risk: No Updates = No Security. Updates close „doors“ into your system. For example: if you do not update your browser, it is enough to visit a webpage to become infected.

Malicious code on a webpages tests your browser – finds the vulnerability (open door) and infects your system without you realizing it.

What to do:

- Be aware of End-of-Life (Smartphones, Routers, Wi-Fi stations...)
- Configure to „automatically“ install updates (where possible)
- install security updates at once
- be aware of software without „automatic updates“ –manual check required
- for ALL devices – Smartphones, Smartwatch, Tablets, Laptops, Workstation, Routers (!)...

## ➤ Be aware how they work and configure them!

Risk: Application open door in your Firewall to internet making you vulnerable to attacks OR Anti-Virus (AV) signatures are old – leaving you vulnerable to infected documents...

What to do:

- Go to „advanced settings“ in your Firewall – check the applications in there – deactivate them
- AV: always keep it up to date
  - only works in conjunction with updates !
  - be aware: older viruses might not be detected
  - for employees: Anti-Virus tools are offered (in most universities)
- be aware of open WLANs - Use VPN for secure communication (ask your technical support for client/configuration)



## ➤ Backup is your insurance against risks

Risk: through accident (fat finger syndrom), malware attack, or simple hardware error – data may be destroyed.

## ➤ What to do?

- Secure data with backup (data on system, e-mails, key files, ...)
- Offline backup required (for example external harddrive – secure/encrypted!)
- Be carefull of „Cloud backup“
  - Device or provider gone – Cloud access gone
  - serivce in US – different (privacy) laws apply
  - if it is „free“ – you pay with your data

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Dos and don'ts of information security

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- + Organizational Security
- + Individual Actions



# Access/Password Management

## ➤ User account vs. Administrative account

**Risk: Malware needs administrative rights to install in background**

What to do:

- NEVER use an administrative account for daily work !
- use „normal“ user accounts → privileges that do not exist, cannot be used against you

## ➤ Individual accounts and passwords

**Risk: Everywhere the same – 1 account/password compromised = everything compromised**

What do do:

- 1 account per service (shops, support websites, zoom, adobe, newspapers...)
- 1 account for work
- use password manager (like KeePass 2) to manage
  - do not use Browser passwordmanager

# Security Policies & Guidelines - Clean Desk Policy

## ➤ Secure your workspace!

Risk: sensitive data might get in wrong hands – (malicious) actions using your name could happen, data lost (USB-Sticks)...

What to do:

- Check your university for guidelines of the dos and don'ts
- Lock your screen (Windows: Ctrl +Alt+Del | MAC: Command +Ctrl+Q)  
→ even just to get coffee
- at end of your work day: secure sensitive data (USB-Sticks, documents...)
- be aware how to destroy sensitive data (Online – delete sth. is not deletion | sensitive papers do not belong in wastebin)
- during travel: block your screen



## ➤ Know current common attacks

Risk: without knowing what is going on (new Phishing wave, fraud at amazon through external sellers...) you cannot protect yourself adequately

What to do:

➤ read known security magazines | news site of your university or maybe mailing list offered by our university

➤ (Commerical) magazines - for example:

[https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Service-Navi/service-navi\\_node.html](https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Service-Navi/service-navi_node.html) (see newsletters and press)

<https://heise.de/> (nur Deutsch) |

<https://www.theregister.com/> (see menu: Patches for vulnerabilities) |

<https://www.securityweek.com/> (see Cyber Security News) |

and many more are available



➤ There are no „free“ services

Risk: you pay with your (personal) data and may infect more people

Risk: you pay with your compute resource and may be involved in attack against others

What to do?

- Read what you accept – don't simply accept „OK“ Button
- check if requested information is relevant for your actions/situation.
- do you really need this software? If yes: go to secure (!) webpage like the developer one or known download webpage
- check what privileges the app wants

# E-Mail security 101

## ➤ E-Mail security 101

Risk: Phishing tries to trick you in clicking on links to steal data or passwords or click on attached documents to install malware. Not unusual that old mails are referenced and are in good english.

What to do?

- never react to e-mails (directly) that you have not requested – included links/documents: go to original webpage | check contact details | do not open documents – if document might be relevant aks your HelpDesk
  - Please do not send SPAM Mails to HelpDesk
- be aware: sender addresses can be faked – trust signed e-mails or check in e-mail header when in doubt (or ask HelpDesk)



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Dos and don'ts  
of information  
security

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# Individual Actions

- Know the price tag of your information
- Be aware what information you provide and where (Social media, Chat/support groups, cloud services)
- Be helpful to others – a co-worker does something that might compromise his system – tell them, they might not be aware of it.
- secure your system at home otherwise the same might happen:  
„kindergarden kid orderd electrical child car on amazon“

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