



RESPOND → PLAN → RETURN STRONGER

Five Cybersecurity Tips to Avoid Being Hacked

PRESENTED BY

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“I’m too small to be a cyber-security target”

- Which are you?

Whatever falls into the net



Specific Segments



Directly Targeted



Will You Get Hacked?

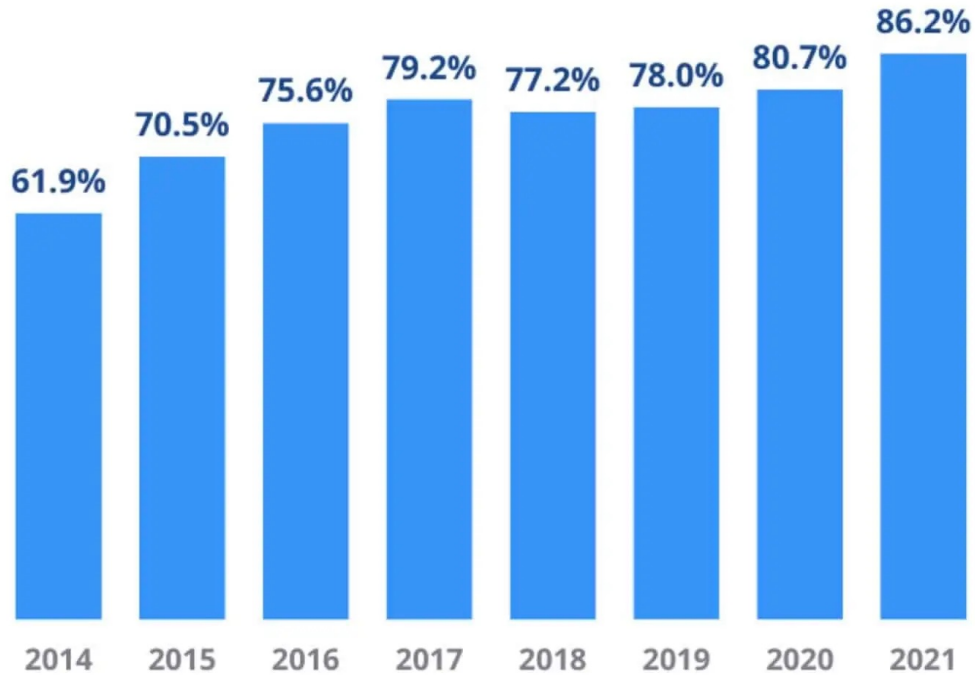


Figure 2: Percentage of organizations compromised by at least one successful attack.

5 Causes of Largest Breaches (2021)

1) Ransomware

- JBS - \$11M Bitcoin payment
- Colonial Pipeline - \$5M Bitcoin payment

2) Third-Party Vulnerabilities

- MS Exchange software (30K orgs)
- Facebook (533M)

3) Undetected Security Gaps

- Log4Shell Exploit – Unknown worldwide impact

4) Compromised Passwords

- Colonial Pipeline - \$4.4M Bitcoin payment

5) Misconfigured Services

- Android Data Leak (100+M users)

Average ransomware Payment
\$136,576 in Q2 2021

Source: Coverware- 9/21

Your Cyber “Risks”

- Follow the process....and the “money”.

Ransomware



Business Email Compromise



Third-Party Vulns



Undetected Security Gaps/Misconfigured Services



Compromised Password

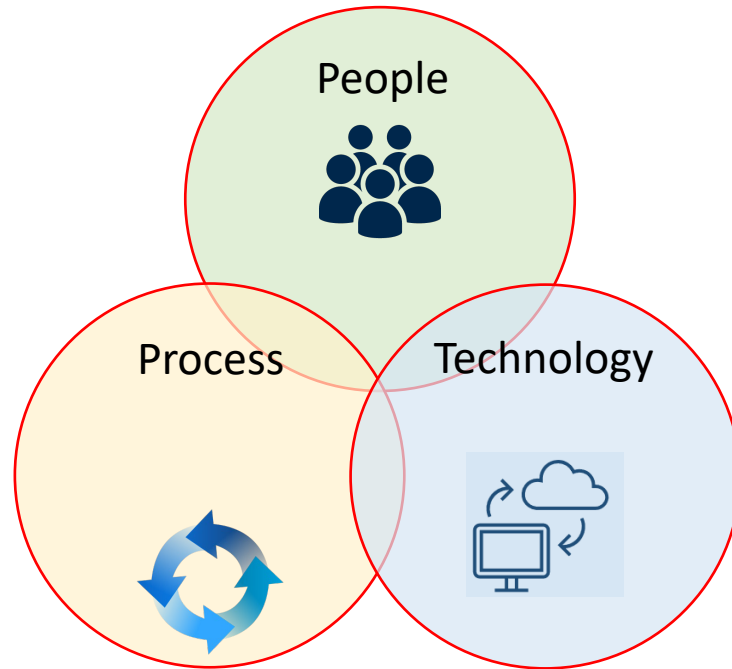


If Cyber Security Was Your Car

10 WAYS YOU CAN REDUCE CAR BREAK-INS



Cyber Security: More than networks, data and IP addresses

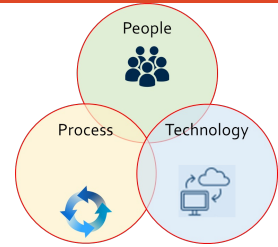


Biggest Threats

- Compromises
 - Ransomware
 - Fraud
 - Means to an end/Propagation
 - Vandalism
- Consequences
 - Destroying or corrupting essential data
 - Crippling operations
 - Exposing confidential data

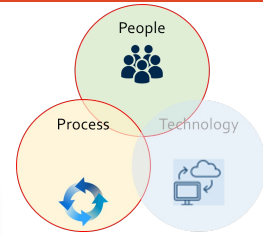
Ransomware

- What to do:
 - Backup Data – Cloud Storage, Local Storage, Backup Applications
 - Enable Multi-Factor Authentication
 - Security Training & Awareness
 - Encrypt Sensitive Data



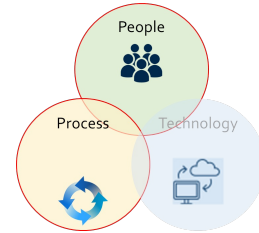
Business Email Compromise, Bank Accounts & Fund Transfers

- Enable Multi-Factor Authentication for Banking
- Employee Policies and processes
- Employee Training
- Use Bank Tokenized Keyfob
- Require Call-back prior to Transfer
- 2nd Signature for Transfers above a threshold



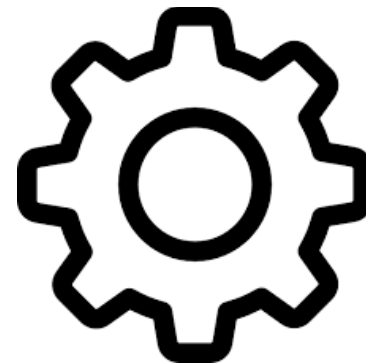
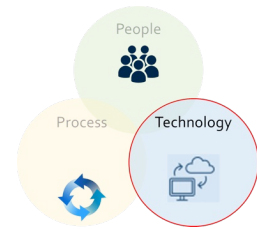
Third Party Vulnerabilities

- Your Suppliers, Vendors and Customers
 - Anyone with access to your networks, data or physical environment can be a source of threat
 - Often your biggest risk
- Who has access to your network or data
 - Software Applications, Vendors, clients
- Your Managed Service Provider/IT Company
 - What are they doing to protect you?
 - What are they doing to protect themselves?
- What to Do
 - Review your 3rd party risk: Ask!
 - Control and Limit Access (Least Privilege, Lifecycle/Termination)
 - Contingency/Incident Response



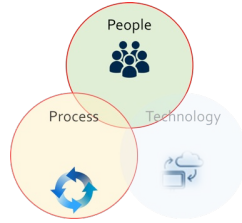
Undetected Security Gaps/Misconfigured Services

- The bad guys know common vulnerabilities, do you?
- What to do:
 - Harden your data assets
 - Email, Firewalls, VPN, Websites, WLAN, Apps
 - Update Hardware and Software
 - Replace Old Windows OS. If it's "End of life", it's vulnerable.
 - Apply Software Updates/Patches
 - Monitor & Respond

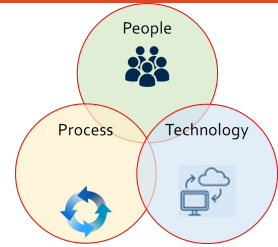
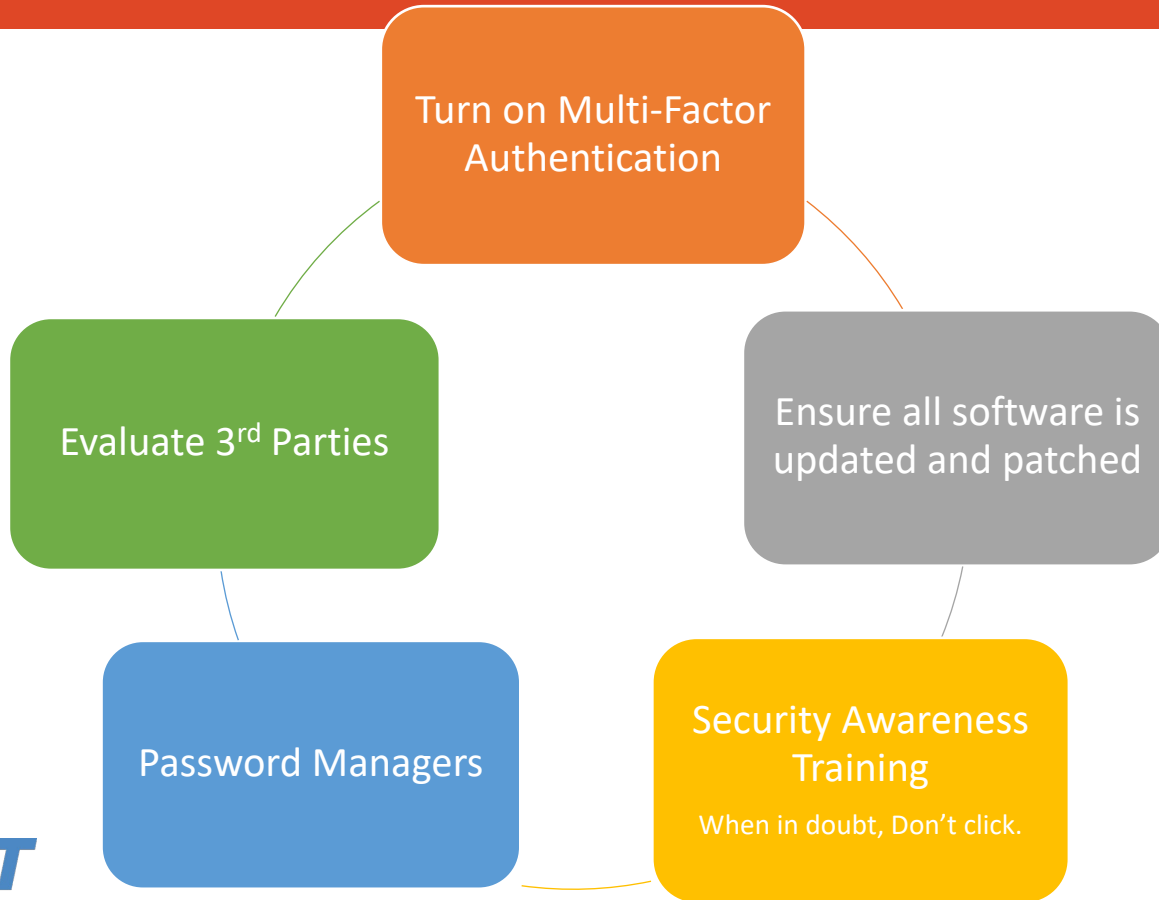


Secure Employees

- Policy
 - Acceptable Use
 - Require Generated Security Passwords
 - No saving passwords in the Web Browser
- Training
 - Don't Click on the Links
 - Don't send gift cards
 - Call first
 - How to recognize phishing, fraud
 - Etc
- Technology
 - Setup Data Access Restrictions: Role-Based Access
 - Use Password Manager: LastPass
 - DNS Blocker
 - Ad Blocker
 - Anti-Virus
 - Recurring Software Updates



5 Quick Take-aways



Questions

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