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CREATING A FOOL-PROOF PASSWORD

DO	DON'T
Use at least **8** characters or more. Shoot for around 14	Use **predictable** capitalization (Kim83)
Use a **variety** of characters, numbers and letters	Use the **same** password for multiple accounts
Use your **entire** keyboard	Use **your name** in your password (John)
Use a password secure **generator**	Use words from the **dictionary**

M1$t@ut0w@s@73WV

KEEPING YOUR PASSWORDS SAFE

Create Complex Password Hints

Try a **sentence/acronym** that only applies to you and is random.

Example: My first job was at 1567 third street and I was a computer engineer = mfjw@1567tsaiwace

Change Passwords When Necessary

Rather than changing every 90 days, change your password less frequently, and change the **entire password.**

Use a Password Manager

These **store** complex, strong passwords for all of your accounts and save you the time it takes to type a long password.

Example: Dashlane, LastPass, Sticky Password

Install Antivirus Software

This helps **protect** the computer from unauthorized code or software that creates a threat to the system.

Example: Panda Security Antivirus

Longer and **stronger**

Shorter passwords are easier for hackers to break. NIST, the National Institute for Standards and Technology, recommends that passwords be anywhere from **8 to 64 characters long.**

Mix and match

Do you like mixing languages or making up your own words? If so, then you have an easy way to improve your password. **If it only makes sense to you,** it's less likely to appear in the cracked lists of passwords hackers use.

Irezumi

Coelophysis

Ditch the digits?

While your own organization's rules may be different, new federal guidance has advised that forcing users to include lots of symbols and numbers doesn't necessarily increase password security. **Focus on length and memorability** instead.

Thinking in **sentences**

How do you remember a password that's 64 characters long? Think in sentences, not words. A phrase or a sentence is easier to recall than a nonsensical combination of letters and numbers, and provides that all-important length to **make it harder to crack.**

jst4sm4llt0wngrl!lvnngn4l0nelyw0rld!!
t00kth3mdnghttr4ng0ng4nwh3r3!!!_

WHY IT'S EASY FOR HACKERS TO HACK

Over 60% of people use the same password across multiple sites.

The average user has **26** password-protected accounts

but only **five** different passwords across these accounts.

More than **85%** of Americans keep track of online passwords by memorizing them in their heads.

AMOUNT OF TIME IT TAKES TO HACK A PASSWORD

Alarming Hacker Stats

170 days is the average time it takes to detect a malicious attack.

"12345678" is cracked during **a single sneeze.**

Time it takes to crack a Google software engineer's password: **.2 seconds**

HOW YOUR PASSWORD CAN BE COMPROMISED

Keylogger Attack

Uses **surveillance** technology to monitor + record each keystroke typed on a device's keyboard.

How to Protect Yourself

Use a firewall, password manager, keep software updated.

Brute Force Attack

Uses software that tries **several** password combinations until they crack your credentials.

How to Protect Yourself

Apply an **account lockout** policy, implement progressive delays, use a challenge response test.

Dictionary Attack

Attackers use known **dictionary** words, phrases to guess your password.

How to Protect Yourself

Use a password with **8+ characters,** avoid words in the dictionary, use SSH keys.

Phishing Attack

Uses **fake emails** + websites to steal your credentials through clickbait/download buttons.

How to Protect Yourself

Be cautious of unrecognized senders, **do not click** on unknown links, never email personal or financial information.

A few **good** friends

The best way to keep yourself and your information safe is to **limit your friends list** and restrict what you post to your friends only.

Bad share day

When you log into an account with a third-party app or service, information is being shared between that service and your account. **Keep a lid on your data** by using your individual login and not installing extensions.

Location **unknown**

If your location is known and being tracked by the phone in your pocket, then apps with that permission can access that data and follow you. **Keep yourself hidden** by turning off your location data.

Syncing ship

Disabling auto-sync forces someone who's stolen your account or device to enter your password, which will stop an attacker who doesn't know it.

Lockdown

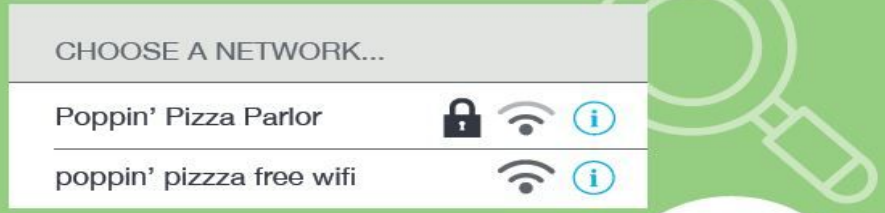
A lock screen saves a lot of trouble in the long run. Even if your device is stolen, the attacker likely won't know your password. **Enable encryption** so that even if the lock screen is subverted, the data is still inaccessible.

Public has **no privacy**

Using **public networks is always a risk.** When using a public network, such as in a coffee shop or an airport, never access private information like your bank or your email.

Spot the copycat

Hackers will sometimes create copycat networks with the same or similar names to existing, legitimate networks. These copycats will lack password protection to entice people into using them. When connecting to a network run by a person or a business, **always confirm** exactly which network is theirs and whether it's supposed to be password-protected.



Auto-connect is **not correct**

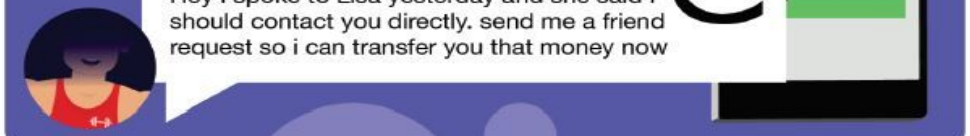
Having a device automatically connect to known and remembered networks is a fast ticket to malware. **Disable auto-connect** and carefully choose the network you want.

Password **preferred**

Public, unprotected networks are more likely to be run by hackers looking for an easy target. When working remotely, always **use the password-protected networks** controlled and monitored by the business owner.

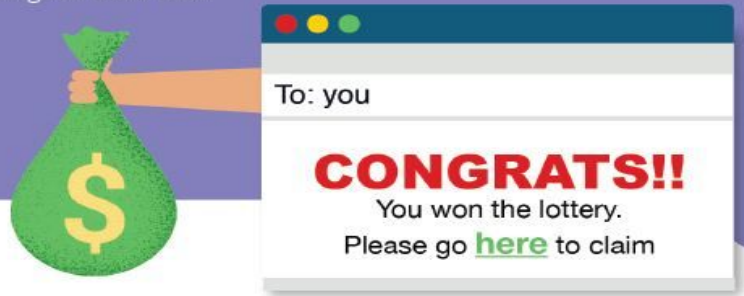
Friend or **foe?**

Phishers want to get their hooks into you as fast as possible. If someone is too eager to be friends and to offer you a great opportunity, you could be smelling something **phishy.**



Too good to be true

Phishers want you to make mistakes, and they'll offer you amazing deals or quick money to get you to make that careless choice. Ask yourself: is this too good to be true?



Slow and steady

If someone is pressing you to do something right now, slow down the interaction. **Ask more questions** and consult people you trust. If you can't confirm that it's legitimate, pass it on for a second opinion.

Phish **fight**

Play hard to get! Don't download anything you suspect might be dangerous, and don't send a questionable contact the information they ask for.

Always **update**

Updates fix bugs, patch insecurities and keep your programs and devices running smoothly. Remember, the criminals are updating their attack methods.

Source matters

Only download software updates from official sources. If you don't have the option to automatically update, check the manufacturer's site for updates and patches; don't trust browser warnings asking you to download things.

DOWNLOAD NOW YOU'RE INFECTED

Click **attack**

A fake warning will ask you to download a file or fill in a form, but a **real** browser warning will only ask you to not do something: don't click ahead, don't stay here.

License to fail

Never use cracked, pirated or unlicensed versions of software or an OS; these often contain malware and cause more problems than they solve.

Shield your system with **auto-update**

Legitimate programs will often give you the option to enable auto-update. With this, the software will automatically download updates and patches when they become available, taking the stress of updating off your shoulders and ensuring that you're running the latest versions.

Beware permissions

When you install an app, what permissions does it ask for? A tracking app may want to know your location, but a beauty app doesn't need that information. Never give network permissions to anything that doesn't need it.

Spot the scam

There are several signs that an app might be a scam or a disguised attack. If it has a lot of five-star ratings but no reviews, it could be a scam. If the creator is suspiciously silent or refuses to promote their app, then **you should be cautious.**

Source **smart**

Whenever possible, **choose apps from a reputable creator** and download only from the official app store.

Vaccinate your device

Every device needs an antivirus. Even if you end up downloading a dangerous app, or a previously safe app becomes infected, an **antivirus** will help to secure the device.

Two locks are better than one

Having two or more authentication steps makes it harder for attackers to breach an account. Most apps, devices and services have the option to **enable multi-factor authentication**, and it's always smart to use it.

To have and have not

There are three different types of authentication: what you know, what you have and what you are. Mixing authentication types will give you **stronger protection.** If someone has stolen your password but not your cell phone, they're out of luck!

The **eyes** have it

Biometric authentication, the "something you are" factor, can be anything from a signature match to a fingerprint, palm or even iris scan. Consider implementing biometrics to provide **an extra layer of security.**

Don't reuse passwords

Passwords get cracked all the time, and each broken password is added to a hacker's database of passwords to use in the future. **Always use unique passwords.**

Link and you'll miss it

Links on websites and in emails can be spoofed, making you think you're going to a site you aren't. Instead, **use bookmarks** to ensure you're going right back to where you want to be.

Click here

http://filledwithviruses.com/haxyouraccounts/

Spot the scam

A product or service may look good on the site, but how do you know it's legitimate before you buy? Consumer watchdogs like the **Better Business Bureau** can help you check if a business is on the level — before you give them your credit card number.

Look for the **S**

These days, a legitimate shopping site is going to be using HTTPS rather than HTTP. (The S stands for "secure.") Look in the upper corner of the screen for the **HTTPS and the lock icon.**

Questions?