



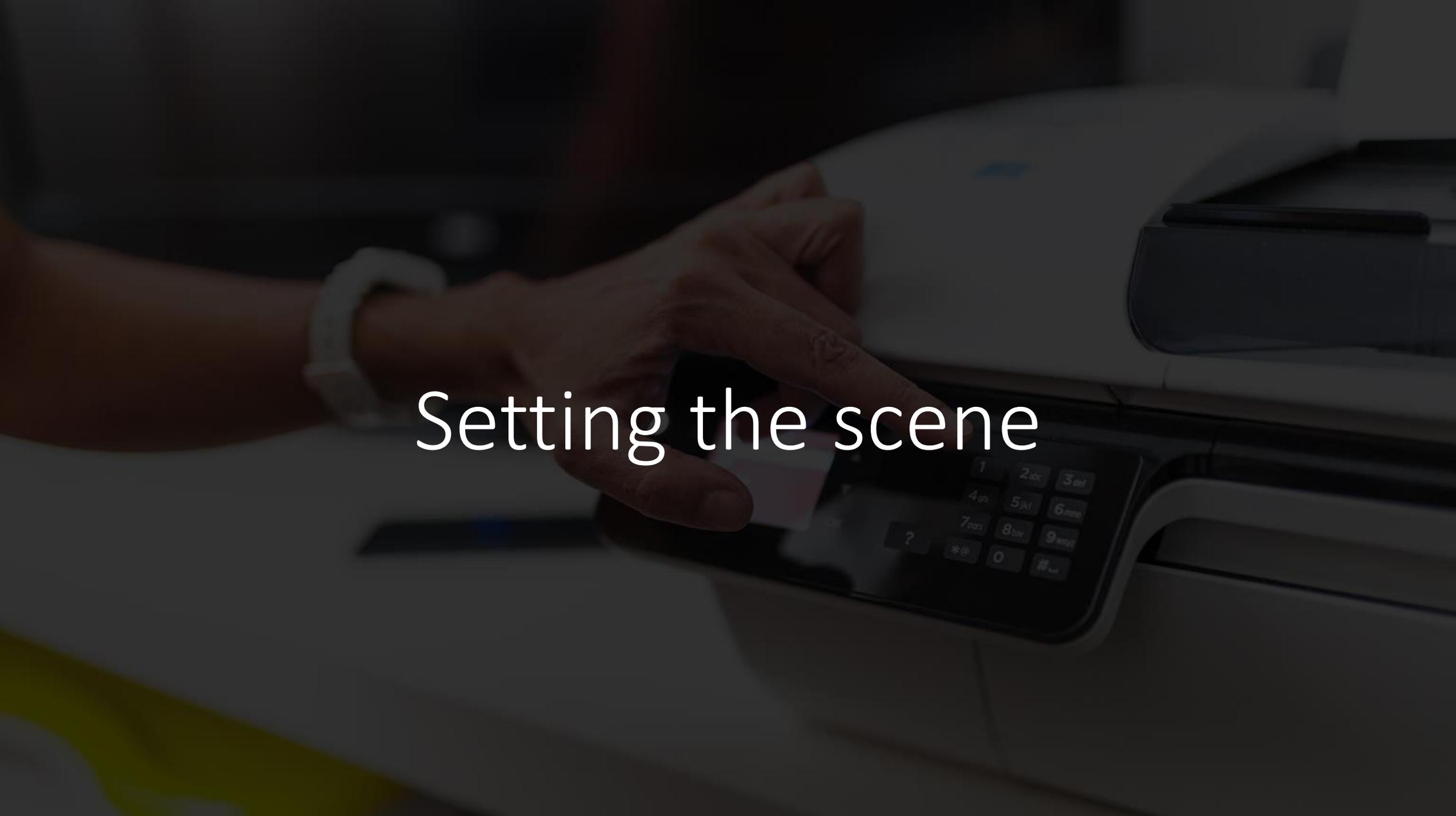
CYBER 17-23 FEB  
**SCOTLAND**  
WEEK 2020

# Staying secure online

Robert Stewart  
Scottish Social Services Council

# Agenda

- Welcome
- Setting the scene
- How vulnerable are you to online threats?
- Tips to keep you safe
- Live simulation exercise and feedback
- What next?

A close-up photograph of a person's hand interacting with a control panel on a white machine, likely a copier or printer. The hand is positioned over a keypad with various buttons, including numbers and function keys. The text "Setting the scene" is overlaid in white on the image. The background is dark and out of focus.

Setting the scene

# 2019 SSSC cyber awareness survey

- **98%** of people said keeping safe online is a high priority to them. But only **22%** are taking adequate steps to protect themselves from common threats eg by using two-factor authentication.
- Only **9%** of respondents always use a password manager.
- **39%** of respondents do not always lock their computer screen when they step away from it
- **25%** of respondents do not consider keeping people, devices and information secure to be the responsibility of everyone within their organisation. **10%** of those surveyed believe it is solely the job of IT professionals and another **8.5%** managers.

# 2019 SSSC cyber awareness survey

- **61%** of respondents do not always install the latest software and app updates once they notice that they are available.
- **62%** of respondents do not always back up their most important data.
- **36%** of respondents have never had cyber security training in their workplace. Just **46%** received some sort of training within the last year.

The background is a dark blue, monochromatic image. It features a close-up, slightly angled view of a computer keyboard. Overlaid on the right side of the keyboard is a large, semi-transparent warning sign icon consisting of a triangle with an exclamation mark inside. To the right of the warning sign, the word "Warning" is written in a light blue, stylized, sans-serif font, appearing to be part of a digital interface or a warning message. The overall aesthetic is technical and cautionary.

How vulnerable are you?

# How vulnerable are you? Devices

Laptop

Desktop PC

Games console

Smartphone

Smart speaker

Tablet

IP camera

Landline

Router

Smart TV

Smart Thermostat

Smart Lightbulb

# How vulnerable are you? Online accounts

Social media

Email

Online banking

Internet provider

Online gaming  
websites

Music streaming

Internet TV

MySSSC

Mobile provider

Apps

Utility providers

Online shopping

# ';--have i been pwned?

The screenshot shows the homepage of the 'have i been pwned?' website. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for Home, Notify me, Domain search, Who's been pwned, Passwords, API, About, and Donate. The main heading is 'have i been pwned?' with a subtext 'Check if you have an account that has been compromised in a data breach'. Below this is a search input field labeled 'email address' and a button labeled 'pwned?'. A section for '1Password' offers to generate secure, unique passwords for every account, with a link to 'Learn more at 1Password.com'. The statistics section displays: 428 pwned websites, 9,490,577,236 pwned accounts, 109,182 pastes, and 133,035,727 paste accounts. The 'Largest breaches' section lists 'Collection #1 accounts' with 772,904,991 accounts. The 'Recently added breaches' section lists 'Adult FriendFinder (2016)' with 169,746,810 accounts.

www.haveibeenpwned.com



# ‘;--have i been pwned?

Facebook Twitter GitHub Donate

## Breaches you were pwned in

A "breach" is an incident where data has been unintentionally exposed to the public. Using the 1Password password manager helps you ensure all your passwords are strong and unique such that a breach of one service doesn't put your other services at risk.



**Onliner Spambot** ([spam list](#)): In August 2017, a spambot by the name of Onliner Spambot was identified by security researcher Benkow moxu3q. The malicious software contained a server-based component located on an IP address in the Netherlands which exposed a large number of files containing personal information. In total, there were 711 million unique email addresses, many of which were also accompanied by corresponding passwords. A full write-up on what data was found is in the blog post titled [Inside the Massive 711 Million Record Onliner Spambot Dump](#).

**Compromised data:** Email addresses, Passwords

**KICKSTARTER**

**Kickstarter:** In February 2014, the crowdfunding platform Kickstarter announced they'd suffered a data breach. The breach contained almost 5.2 million unique email addresses, usernames and salted SHA1 hashes of passwords.

**Compromised data:** Email addresses, Passwords



**MyFitnessPal:** In February 2018, the diet and exercise service MyFitnessPal suffered a data breach. The incident exposed 144 million unique email addresses alongside usernames, IP addresses and passwords stored as SHA-1 and bcrypt hashes (the former for earlier accounts, the latter for newer accounts). In 2019, the data appeared listed for sale on a dark web marketplace (along with several other large breaches) and subsequently began circulating more broadly. The data was provided to HIBP by a source who requested it to be attributed to "BenjaminBlue@exploit.im".

**Compromised data:** Email addresses, IP addresses, Passwords, Usernames

428	9,490,577,236	109,182	133,035,727
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www.haveibeenpwned.com



A photograph of two women in an office setting. The woman in the foreground has long, straight, light-colored hair and is wearing glasses and a grey blazer. She is looking at a laptop screen. The woman behind her has long, reddish-brown hair and is also looking at the laptop. They are sitting at a desk with two laptops. The background features a brick wall on the left and a window with blinds on the right. The lighting is dim, suggesting an indoor office environment.

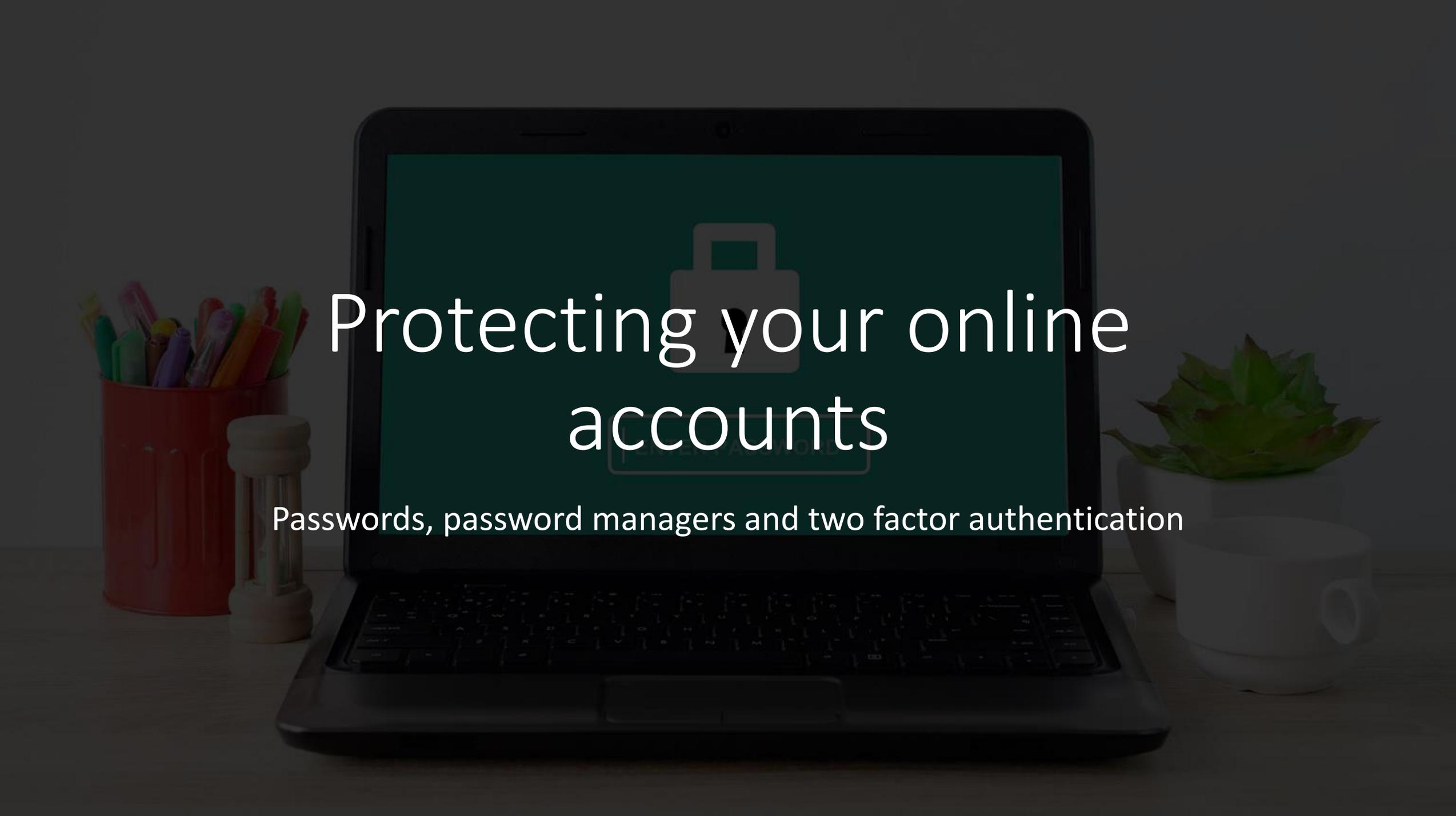
Tips to keep you safe

# Tips to keep you safe

Protecting  
your online  
accounts

Protecting  
your data

Protecting  
your devices



# Protecting your online accounts

Passwords, password managers and two factor authentication

# Question

Choose the strongest password from the options:

1. b\*E2p&08
2. TasteYardsBoxed
3. 1q2w3e4r5t
4. Qwertyuiop
5. OneMilesTrunk
6. London2012

# Question

Choose the strongest password from the options:

1. b\*E2p&08 = 9 hours
2. TasteYardsBoxed = 44 million years
3. 1q2w3e4r5t = Instantly
4. Qwertyuiop = Instantly
5. OneMilesTrunk = 16 thousand years
6. London2012 = Instantly

Use three or more random words. Make your passwords as long as possible.

National Cyber Security Centre guidance

# You make it easier for someone to steal your password if you:

Store your password in a word document or write it down somewhere it can be found.

Use family members names as your password.

Don't change the default password.

Use a common password like '123456' or 'Password' as your password.

Use the same password on multiple accounts.

Add a number to the end of an old password.

Share your password with someone.

# How secure is my password?

Home Notify me Domain search Who's been pwned Passwords API About Donate

## Pwned Passwords

Pwned Passwords are 555,278,657 real world passwords previously exposed in data breaches. This exposure makes them unsuitable for ongoing use as they're at much greater risk of being used to take over other accounts. They're searchable online below as well as being downloadable for use in other online systems. [Read more about how HIBP protects the privacy of searched passwords.](#)

..... pwned?

Oh no — pwned!  
This password has been seen 1,792 times before

This password has previously appeared in a data breach and should never be used. If you've ever used it anywhere before, change it!

3 Steps to better security [Start using 1Password.com](#)

CUV6U4!GU



haveibeenpwned.com/Passwords

Protect your email account by  
using a strong, separate  
password.

National Cyber Security Centre guidance

Never use the same  
password across multiple  
online accounts.

National Cyber Security Centre guidance

What if your passwords could look like this?

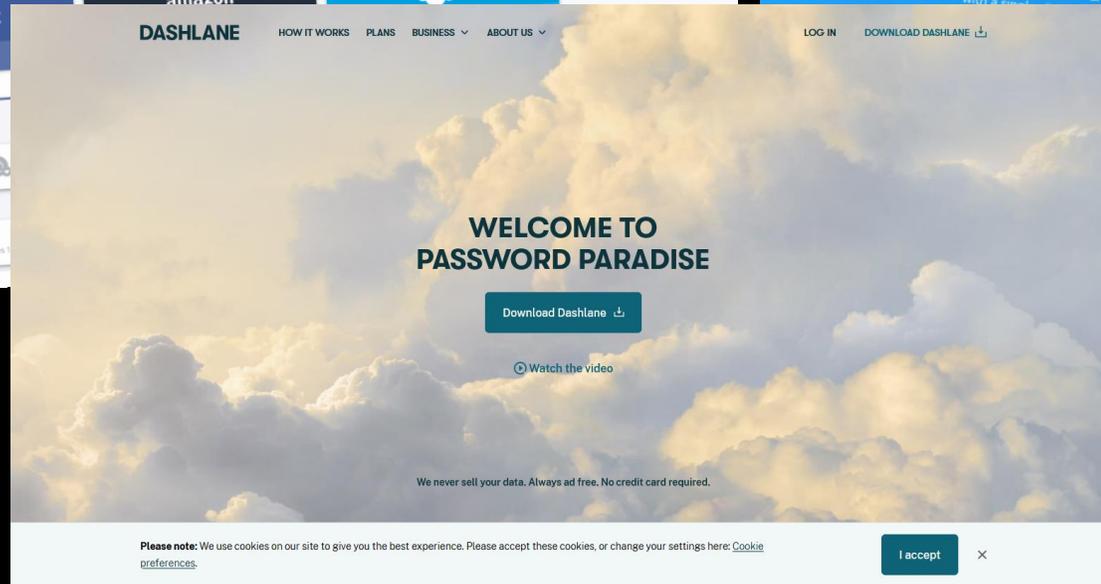
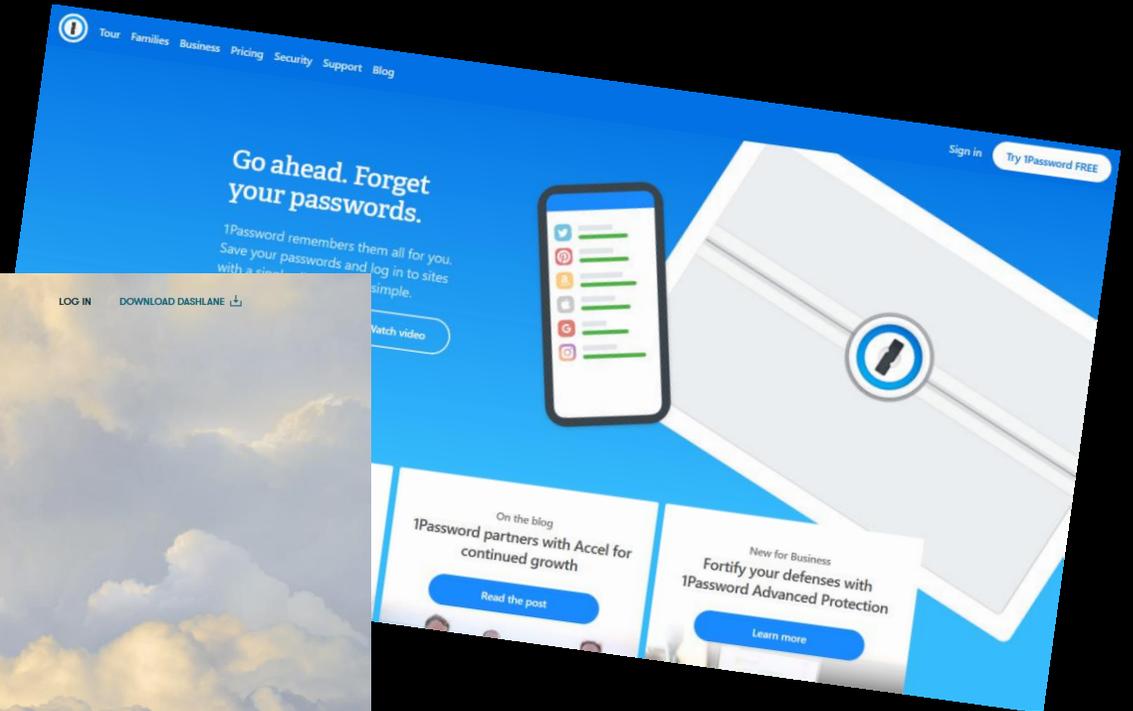
jT50xoiTUj!rwUV\*5tQyaJ7%nN54Z0

What if your passwords could look like this?

jT50xoiTUj!rwUV\*5tQyaJ7%nN54Z0

= 312 undecillion years

# Password managers



“We know that we're supposed to create a unique, hard-to-guess password for all of our online accounts... However the NCSC recognise that this is virtually impossible to do without help. Password managers provide that help.”

National Cyber Security Centre website  
[www.ncsc.gov.uk](http://www.ncsc.gov.uk)

# 2FA

Two Factor Authentication

# Question

Choose the strongest method of 2FA from the list:

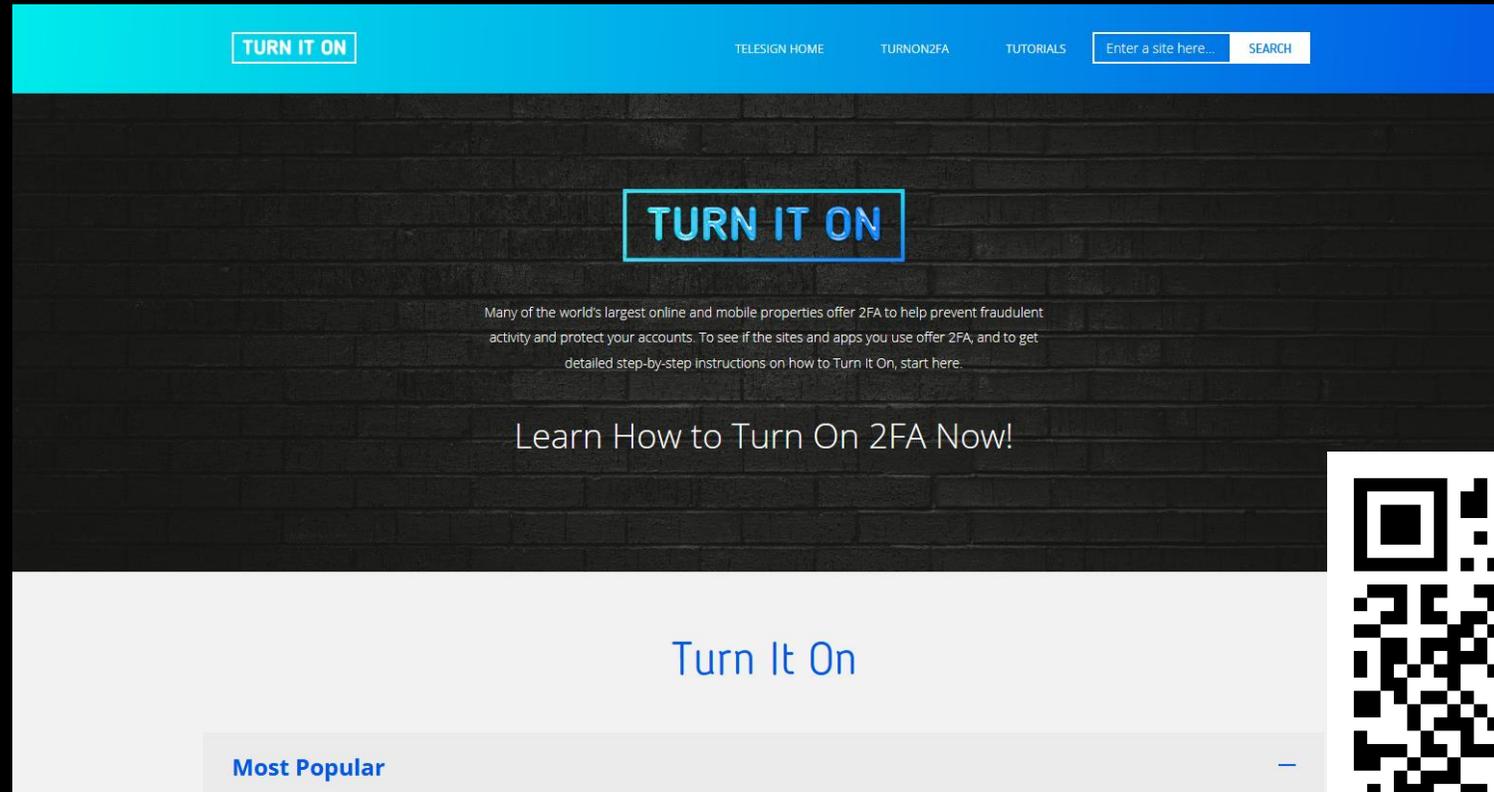
1. Text message to my mobile phone
2. Code generator app on my smartphone
3. Login verification link sent to my email
4. Yubikey or other U2F key
5. Nothing at all

# Question

Choose the strongest method of 2FA from the list:

1. Yubikey or other U2F key
2. Code generator app on my smartphone
3. Text message to my mobile phone
4. Login verification link sent to my email
5. Nothing at all

# Turn it on



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar with a cyan-to-blue gradient. On the left is a 'TURN IT ON' button. In the center are links for 'TELESIGN HOME', 'TURNON2FA', and 'TUTORIALS'. On the right is a search bar with the placeholder text 'Enter a site here...' and a 'SEARCH' button. The main content area has a dark brick background. A large 'TURN IT ON' button is centered. Below it is a paragraph of text: 'Many of the world's largest online and mobile properties offer 2FA to help prevent fraudulent activity and protect your accounts. To see if the sites and apps you use offer 2FA, and to get detailed step-by-step instructions on how to Turn It On, start here.' Below the text is the heading 'Learn How to Turn On 2FA Now!'. At the bottom of the screenshot is a white bar with the text 'Turn It On' in blue and a 'Most Popular' tab on the left.

[www.telesign.com/turnon2fa/tutorials](http://www.telesign.com/turnon2fa/tutorials)



2FA is the single best thing you can do to improve the security of your important accounts.

National Cyber Security Centre guidance

# Summary

- Three word passphrase
- Use a password manager
- Turn on 2FA



# Protecting your data

Backups, encryption and data minimisation

# Question

How often do you back up your important files?

1. Daily
2. Weekly
3. Monthly
4. Less often
5. Never

# Question

How often do you test your backups to make sure they work?

1. Daily
2. Weekly
3. Monthly
4. Less often
5. Never

Safeguard your most important data, such as your photos and key documents, by backing them up to an external hard drive or a cloud-based storage system

National Cyber Security Centre guidance

Make sure that the external hard drive you are using to back-up your data is not permanently connected to the device you are backing up either physically or over a local network connection.

National Cyber Security Centre guidance

# How to backup

The screenshot shows the PCMag website with a navigation bar at the top containing links for NEWS, BEST PICKS, OPINIONS, FEATURES, HOW-TO, DEALS, and BUSINESS. Below the navigation bar is a sub-menu with categories like #Laptops, #Tablets, #Phones, #Apps, #Software, #Security, #Printers, #Cameras, and #TV. The main content area features a large blue video player with the text "WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF YOU LOST EVERYTHING?". To the right of the video player is a social media widget for PCMag, showing 846,532 likes and a "Sign Up" button. Below the video player, there are three paragraphs of text discussing the importance of data backup.

NEWS BEST PICKS OPINIONS FEATURES HOW-TO DEALS BUSINESS

All Reviews #Laptops #Tablets #Phones #Apps #Software #Security #Printers #Cameras #TV

PCMag 846,532 likes PCMAG.COM Like Page Sign Up

WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF YOU LOST EVERYTHING?

01:30 vimeo

That's millions of people, who produce quadrillions of files ever year (there were **1.2 trillion digital photos taken in 2017** alone; imagine what that number is now), with a big risk of losing all that work.

Why do so many people—30 percent of us, according to WorldBackupDay—still not bother to back up? Phones get lost or stolen, computers get infected, accidents happen. Yet, even after losing an important document, irreplaceable photo, or entire sets of financial records, some still don't take the time.

Perhaps it's because backing up takes some effort. In the past, it's been overly complicated. Now, thanks to new software, hardware, and services, it's easier.

uk.pcmag.com



# Question

How often do you delete the contents of your email account?

1. Every six months
2. Every year
3. Every two years
4. When it gets full
5. Never

Delete what you no longer need (emails, accounts, posts, files) and significantly reduce your exposure to cyber crime. Prioritise sensitive data.

SSSC Staying Safe Online guidance

# How much do strangers know about you?



# Privacy settings and social media

# Summary

- Backup regularly and test to make sure they work.
- Use encryption wherever you can.
- Minimise your data by deleting old data and using privacy settings.

# Extra tips...

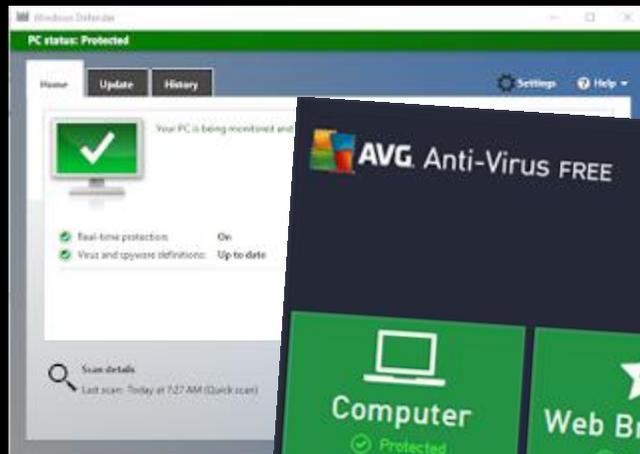
- Don't use your devices in a public place where people can see what you are working on. Look out for reflections in windows etc.
- Never use public Wi-Fi to send or receive sensitive data. Use a Virtual Private Network (VPN).
- Don't share your devices with others if you use them to perform sensitive tasks like online banking, checking your email etc. Use separate user accounts if you can't avoid this.



# Protecting your devices

Anti-malware software, updates and safe use

# You need anti-malware software on Windows and MacOS devices



# Security for home networks



# Advice on choosing anti-malware

- Don't rely solely on internet reviews. They are sometimes paid for.
- Look out for adverts posing as search listings.
- Choose something that is well known. Ask friends, family.
- Cyber security professionals test anti-malware software and post their results to YouTube. This can be a good source of information.

Install updates when they become available

Cyber criminals use weaknesses in software and apps to attack your devices and steal your identity. Software and app updates are designed to fix these weaknesses and installing them as soon as possible will keep your devices secure.

National Cyber Security Centre guidance

You'll often receive a prompt on your computer, smartphone or tablet to inform you that a software or app is ready to be updated. Don't ignore this message.

National Cyber Security Centre guidance

# Advice on safe use

- Avoid high risk websites or software.
- Regularly delete temporary files, cookies etc.
- Use an ad-blocker when browsing the web. Even legitimate websites can infect your computer with malware through their ad networks.
- Only install software you absolutely need and uninstall anything you no longer use.
- Avoid 'living in your admin account'. Create a normal user account to login with and only login as an admin when you need to.

# Question

You are downloading a new app onto your smartphone. Which of the following will give you confidence that the app has a good reputation?

1. It has many positive comments/reviews
2. It has a high install count eg 10m+ installs
3. It has five stars
4. You already know people who use it
5. The name of the company offering the app is well known
6. You have found the app via the official website of a company

# Summary

- Install anti-malware software and keep it updated.
- Always install software and app updates when they become available. Set them to auto-update if you like, but check they update.
- Follow our advice on safe use to avoid the most common threats.

A dimly lit office scene where two women are focused on a laptop. The woman on the left has long reddish hair and is leaning over the desk. The woman on the right has short grey hair and glasses, sitting at the desk. The background features a window with blinds and a white shelving unit. The overall mood is professional and collaborative.

# Simulation

Service A

# Incident one

**Monday 8am. You are the service manager.**

Jess, one of the office administrators, asks if the gift card codes she sent you were what you were looking for. You have no idea what she is talking about.

- Jess says she received an email from you on Saturday morning.
- The email asked her to purchase £200 of gift cards for a raffle.
- The email said these were required immediately and she could claim the money back instantly on expenses.
- She bought gift vouchers on Amazon and responded to the email with the voucher codes.

# Incident two

**Tuesday 3pm**

The eLearning provider used by the service sends out an email to say there has been a data breach involving their service.

- Usernames, email addresses, passwords and telephone numbers have been disclosed.
- The passwords were not hashed.
- The provider says that it takes security very seriously and has improved security following the breach. It recommends people change their password when they next login.

# Incident three

## Wednesday 9am

You learn that Andrew, a senior member of staff, has sent out thousands of emails to people inside and outside the organisation. Each email advertised pharmaceutical websites and an 'anti-aging' treatment.

- Complaints are flooding into the service's enquiries team.
- Andrew denies sending these emails.
- Andrew uses Office 365 email.
- Your IT provider says sensitive files Andrew had access to have been accessed and possibly copied.

# Incident four

## Thursday 10am

You are notified that the services website has been hacked. All links on the website redirect visitors to pornography. Nobody knows how to fix the website, but you need to do something quickly as it has been noticed by people who use the service.

- The member of staff who built the website no longer works here.
- The website uses the Wordpress CMS.
- The software has not been updated since the person left.
- Nobody knows where the website is hosted or who to contact.

# Incident five

## Friday 2pm

Over lunch all of computers in the service begin to stop working. They show a message stating that files have been encrypted and that you must pay a ransom to decrypt them.

- Files on the shared drive have also been encrypted.
- Work has ground to a halt.
- Attempts overnight by your IT provider to recover the files fails after the backups are discovered to be faulty.

Service B

# Incident one

**Monday 2pm. You are the service manager.**

You return from lunch to find the deputy manager is on the phone to BT. She looks worried. She tells you that someone has been trying to hack into the service's internet connection and BT are fixing it for her now.

- She was alerted to this by a call from BT.
- The caller asked to connect to her laptop to fix the issue.
- They are also connected to the desktop PC.

# Incident two

## Wednesday 5pm

You try to login to the service's email account but it asks you for a 2-step verification code. You haven't set this up and you don't recognise the last digits of the mobile number it says the code has been sent to.

- Other staff say they can't login either and nobody has setup 2-step verification on this account.
- You begin to receive phone calls from people who use the service. They are angry to have been sent emails demanding payment.
- Further calls come in from stakeholders warning that you are emailing malware out to people. You still have no access to your email account.

# Incident three

**Thursday 11am**

The deputy manager tells you that she has lost her laptop. She left it on the luggage rack of the bus and it was taken by someone, either deliberately or by mistake.

- The laptop's hard disk is not encrypted.
- There is a password on the user account. But will this keep the data safe?
- Returns for the Care Inspectorate were stored on this laptop and only older versions of the files are held on the USB backup.
- The service's USB backup was attached to the device when it was stolen.

# Incident four

**Saturday 9am**

Most of the staff have had their Facebook and Instagram accounts hacked overnight. Some even lost access to their email accounts.

- Only staff from this service seem to be affected.
- The affected staff are frequent users of the desktop PC in the office or have used it within the last month.
- •The impact on staff has been devastating. Many have lost photos and messages stored on their social media accounts and keep no other copies of these.

# Incident five

## Sunday 2pm

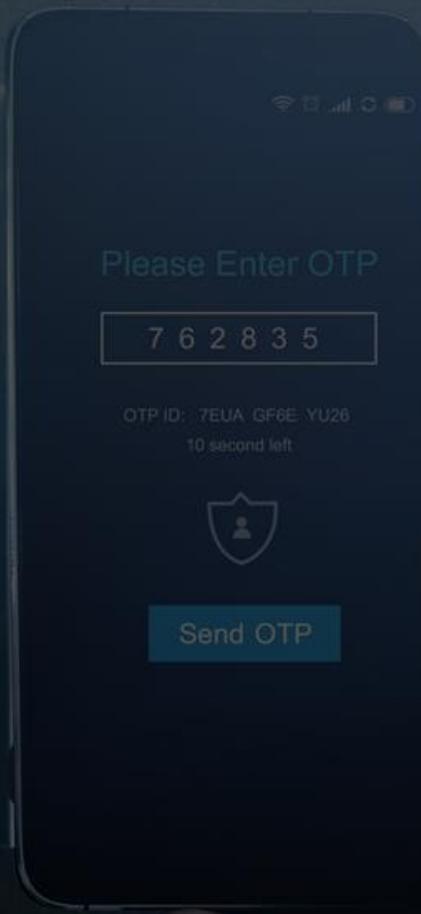
You examining the services bank statements following notice from your landlord that they have not been paid rent for the month. The bank statement shows that they have been paid, although you do not recognise the account number.

- A member of staff recently updated the payee details following an email from the landlord.
- The email appears legitimate and shows no sign of being a phishing email. You forward it on the landlord.
- The landlord says the headers of the email show it was not sent by them, even though the sender and sender's email look like it did.

# CYBER SECURITY



# What next?



built for maximum security and protect important records and valuables against fire

# Staying secure online from SSSC



## Staying secure online

Cyber security isn't only for people who work in IT or might be good with computers. It's everyone's responsibility – including yours. When cyber criminals target your service or the people who use it then you become the last line of defence.



### Introduction

As a social service worker, either now or in the future, you'll have access to digital devices as part of your job. It is necessary to protect and safeguard these devices and the information you have access to. We built this learning resource to help you with this.

Watch the video about staying safe online and then choose a scenario from the options below to get started.

**Remember:** If you or someone you know becomes the victim of a cyber attack, report it and ask for help from Police Scotland by calling 101.

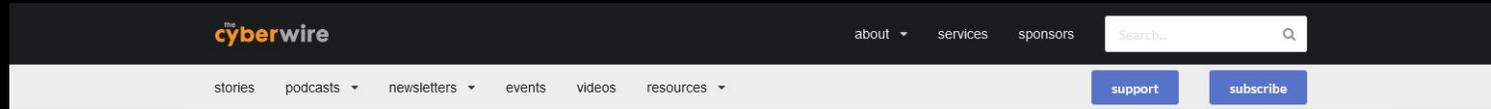
### Get started

Choose one of the scenarios below to get started. The interactive videos may not work on some smartphones.



[learn.sssc.uk.com/cyber](https://learn.sssc.uk.com/cyber)

# Hacking Humans podcast from CyberWire



## the cyberwire podcasts



### Hacking Humans Podcast

Each week the CyberWire's Hacking Humans Podcast looks behind the social engineering scams, phishing schemes, and criminal exploits that are making headlines and taking a heavy toll on organizations around the world. We talk to social engineering experts, security pros, cognitive scientists, and those practiced in the arts of deception (perhaps even a magician or two). We also hear from people targeted by social engineering attacks and learn from their experiences.

Subscribe to the Hacking Humans Podcast



### Recent episodes



thecyberwire.com



# National Cyber Security Centre

The screenshot shows the National Cyber Security Centre website. At the top, there is a purple header with the NCSC logo and navigation links: CISP, REPORT AN INCIDENT, CONTACT US, and a search icon. Below the header is a secondary navigation menu with links: About NCSC, Information for..., Advice & guidance, Education & skills, Products & services, and Keep up to date. The main content area has a purple background with the heading 'Information for...' and a horizontal menu of categories: Individuals & families (selected), Self employed & sole traders, Small & medium sized organisations, Large organisations, Public sector, and Cyber security professionals. Below this, the 'Individuals & families' section is highlighted with a white background, containing the text: 'The NCSC and Cyber Aware's cyber security advice to protect you and your family, and the technology you rely on.' To the right, there is a 'In the news' section with a link 'All news ->' and a news alert dated '18 OCT 2019' with the headline 'Alert: Mass credential harvesting phishing campaign active in the UK'. A large QR code is positioned on the right side of the page.

[www.ncsc.gov.uk](http://www.ncsc.gov.uk)



# Thank you

CYBER <sup>17-23</sup>FEB  
SCOTLAND  
WEEK2020

- Find out more at [learn.sssc.uk.com/cyber](https://learn.sssc.uk.com/cyber)
- Email any questions to [sssclearningtech@sssc.uk.com](mailto:sssclearningtech@sssc.uk.com)
- One session is not enough to cover everything you need to know. Please commit yourself to finding out more about staying secure online.

If you or someone you know becomes the victim of a cyber attack, report it and ask for help from Police Scotland by calling 101.