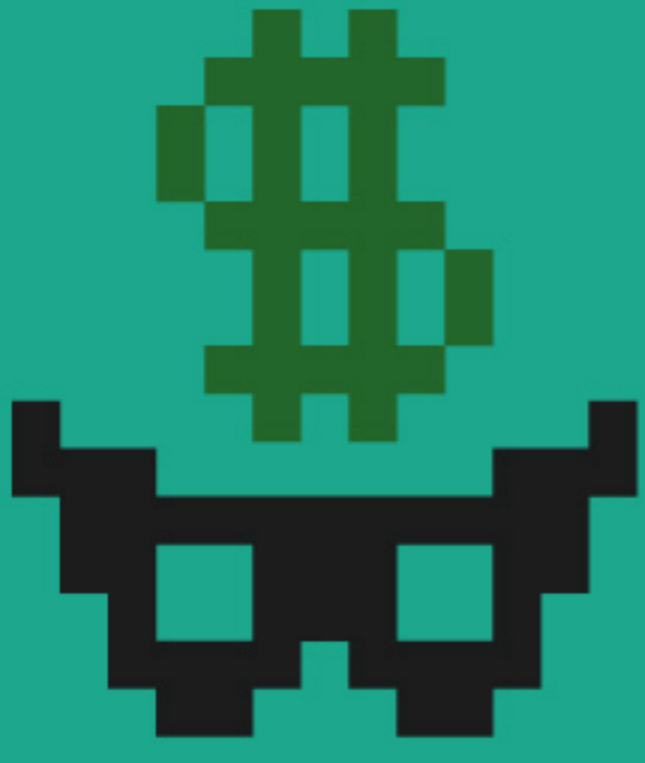


C:\> A BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO THWARTING HACKERS

BROUGHT TO YOU BY: 

WHY ARE PASSWORDS STOLEN?



*** FOR PROFIT**
The majority of security breaches are orchestrated by criminal gangs with profit in mind



*** LEVERAGE**
Passwords taken from lesser priority sites are used to log into large financial sites like Pay-Pal and bank webpages.

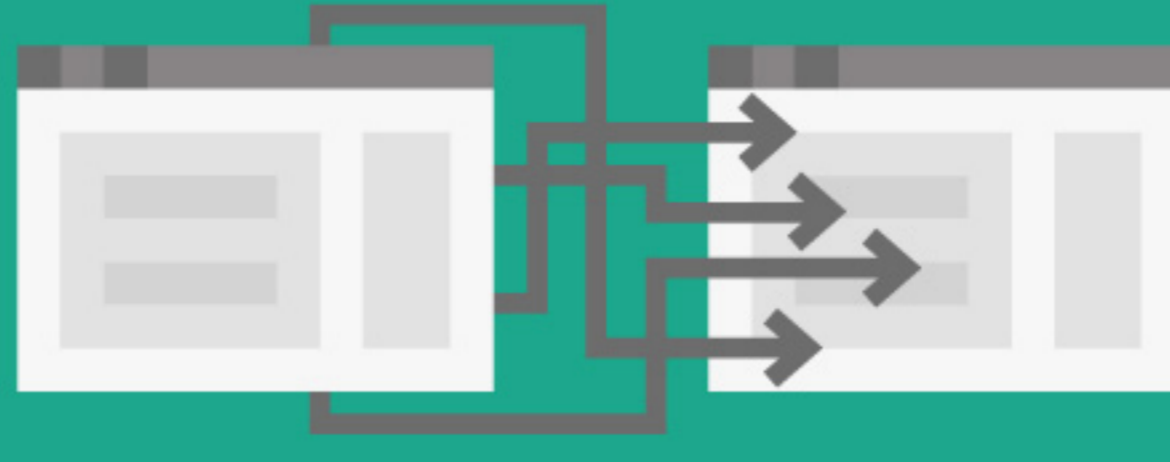


*** "HACKTIVISTS"**
Groups that have the goal of embarrassing, exposing, or intimidating targets, often being large corporations

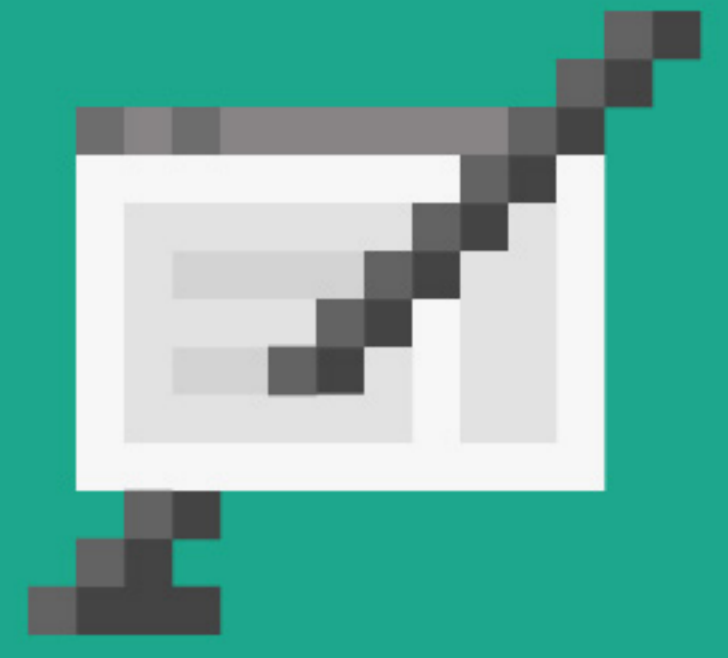
POTENTIAL USES OF BREACHED PASSWORDS:



1. RAINBOW TABLES
Updating "rainbow tables", extensive databases used for cracking encrypted passwords



2. REUSE
Trying out cracked email/password combinations on other sites to access financial or social media accounts



3. "SPEAR PHISHING"
Sending malware or spyware through an email that appears legitimate. Often appear to be from banks, friends or colleagues

HOW ARE PASSWORDS STOLEN?



*** Guessing** - Using personal information found online to guess



*** Dictionary-based** - Running every word in a dictionary or word list



DON'T USE PERSONAL IDENTIFYING INFORMATION WHEN CREATING A PASSWORD



DON'T USE ACTUAL DICTIONARY WORDS, EVEN IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES



*** "Brute Force"** - Programs try every combination of keystrokes in tandem with a user name



*** Phishing** - Tricking users into providing personal information through legitimate seeming IMs or emails



USE LONG PASSWORDS WITH UPPER AND LOWER CASE LETTERS, NUMBERS, AND SPECIAL CHARACTERS



DON'T CLICK SUSPICIOUS LINKS OR PROVIDE PERSONAL INFORMATION UNLESS YOU TRUST THE SOURCE



*** "Sniffer"** - can read a user's keystrokes.



*** "Shoulder surfing"** - Hacker waits around an internet café or library to watch users enter user name and password into various websites.

THE WORST SECURITY BREACHES IN HISTORY

COMPANIES

AMOUNT OF PEOPLE AFFECTED



2005



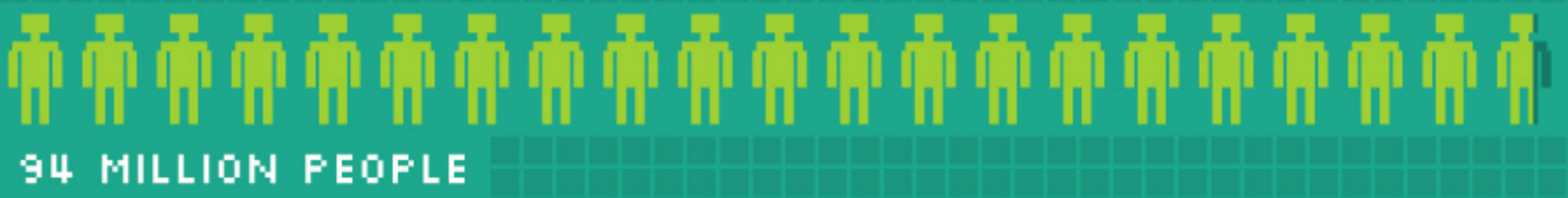
Aol.

(AUG.) 2006



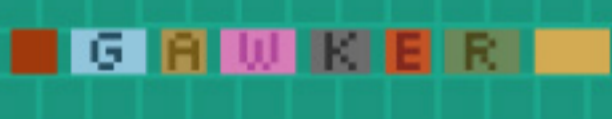
TJX

(DEC.) 2006



MONSTER

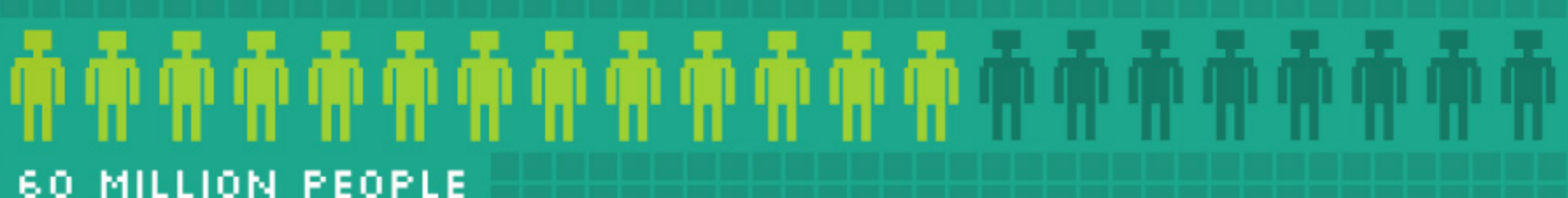
2007



2010



(MAR.) 2011



(MAR.) 2011



(APR.) 2011



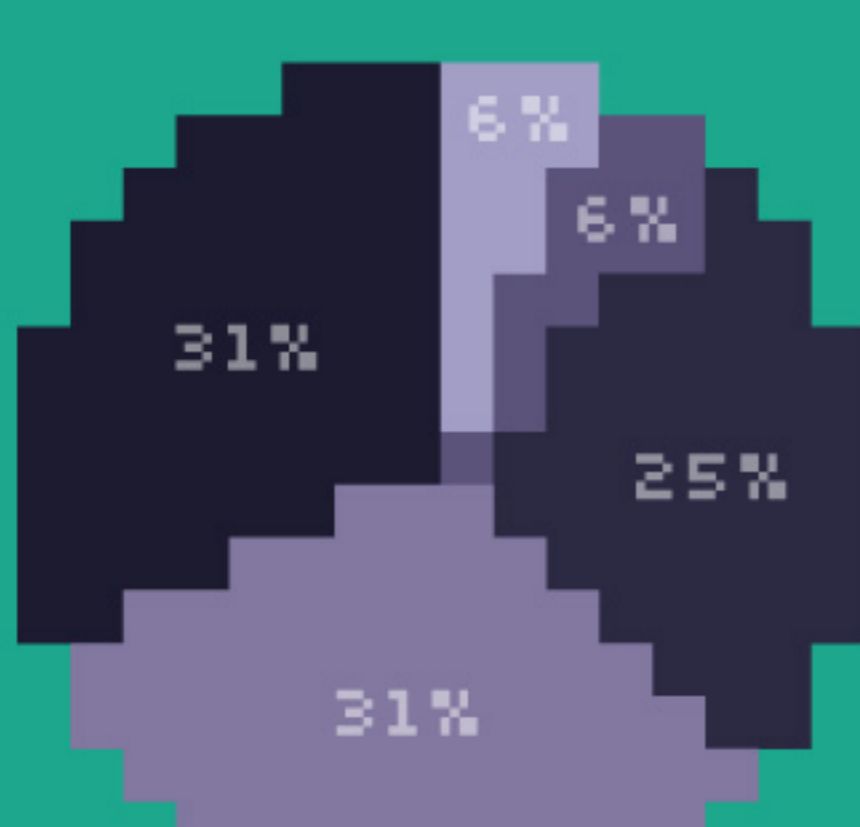
(JUN.) 2012



(JUN.) 2012



WHAT WAS HACKED:



- 31% Passwords
- 31% Personal Info (Names, addresses, phone numbers, email addresses)
- 25% Financial Info (Credit card numbers, verification and account numbers)
- 6% Social Security Numbers
- 6% Corporate & Government Account Access Information