Digital Security Learning Table Workshop:

Protecting Your Online Accounts



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Four types of digital attacks we will cover today:

- 1. Receive threats and unfavorable comments
- 2. Compromised accounts
- 3. Doxing https://www.wired.com/2014/03/doxing
- 4. DDOS (Distributed Denial of Service Attacks) https://progressivetech.org/blog/2016/10/25/ddos-freakout

Do you know of anyone who has received these kinds of attacks?

If you experienced any of these attacks, is your instinct to hide or fight back?

Strategies

- Hide or Fight Back / Engage or Not Engage
- Open vs. Closed Organizing: The Trade-offs
- Separate personal from work or organizational accounts
- Organizational Culture: Support one another
- Legal / Law Enforcement
- Knowing your tech providers

Application of Strategies

	Threats & Unfavorable Comments	Compromised Accounts	Doxxing	DDoS
Hide or Fight Back				
Open vs Closed Organizing				
Separate personal from work accounts				
Organizational Culture				
Legal / Law Enforcement				
Knowing your tech providers				
Technologies				

Account Management and Password Managers

In most cases only one thing protecting your digital data: a password

Review and disable old accounts everywhere on a regular basis.

Whenever possible, don't allow staff to share passwords to a shared account

- Give every new volunteer their own user accounts so you can disable them when they leave
- ✓ Delegate, e.g. https://blog.twitter.com/official/en us/a/2015/introducing-tweetdeck-teams.html
- With email forward email from your info account to the various people who should receive it

Use a password manager

- Use KeePass: https://keepass.info/ All operating systems, android, iPhone
- Use Browser function to save passwords pro's and con's
- Use https://www.lastpass.com (last resort)

Two-Factor Authentication (2FA)

- Requires both a password and another form of authentication, usually a 4 or 6 digit key sent to your cell phone via a text message or a cell phone application
- Makes it significantly harder to lose access to your resource
- Also makes it much more cumbersome to use

Consider the pro's and con's of accessibility (it creates a higher bar for adoption) versus privacy

Upgrade Software

- Desktops and Laptops: Small organizations make a policy to always shutdown and upgrade at end of every day. Large organizations should have IT staff to ensure this happens
- iPhones and Android phones: ensure you upgrade whenever prompted
- Web sites: biggest unexploited vulnerability on the left: WordPress and Drupal web sites

Denial of Service attack and Deflect

https://deflect.ca/

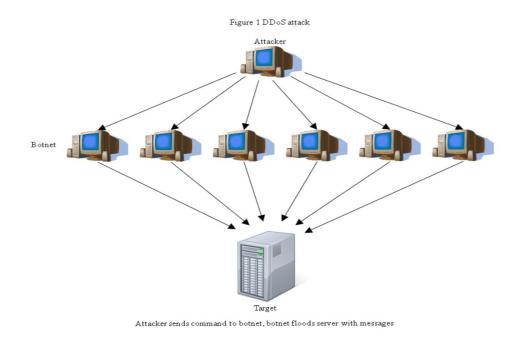


Image credit: http://www.cs.wustl.edu/~jain/cse571-11/ftp/cyberwar/

Mobile – Turn off Bluetooth

https://techcrunch.com/2017/09/12/new-bluetooth-vulnerability-can-hack-a-phone-in-ten-seconds/

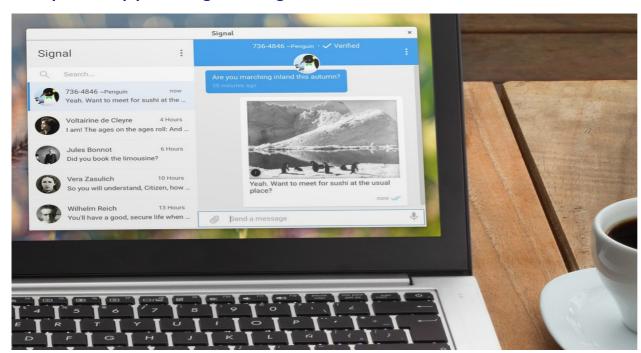
Research yourself online & protecting your personal information

- Use google to research yourself online
- Check popular sites that aggregrate data about people from online and offline sources, and OPT out if you can: e.g. Spokeo.com, Anywho.com (more resources on preventing doxxing: https://onlinesafety.feministfrequency.com/en/#preventing-doxxing)
- To protect anonymity online use DuckDuckgo.com search engine or TOR browser
- Turn off geolocator especially when posting images on social media
- Encrypt communications to major websites using https: instead of http: (also see https://www.eff.org/https-everywhere)

Set privacy settings on social media accounts

https://identity.utexas.edu/everyone/how-to-manage-your-social-media-privacy-settings And see: https://www.takebackthetech.net/social-media-privacy

- Facebook groups are not secure: https://ssd.eff.org/en/module/facebook-groups-reducing-risks
- Another option for group collaboration Signal Desktop: https://support.signal.org/hc/en-us/articles/214507138



Discussion, Questions & Wrap-Up