

Welcome to today's **University Business** web seminar

## Security without Barriers: Enabling Secure Remote Access for Your Campus



**Kurt Eisele-Dyrli**  
Web Seminar Editor  
*University Business*



**Randy Marchany**  
University IT Security Officer  
Virginia Tech



**Christian Schreiber**  
Higher Education  
Cybersecurity Lead  
FireEye

**Thank you for joining us!**

**The web seminar will start promptly at 2:00 ET.**



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**For technical support:**

Use the [Chat panel](#) at the right of your screen. Select the name of our event producer, Jason York, and type your message.

"Chat" for tech support

**No computer speakers? Prefer to listen privately?**

Dial the phone number and access code posted in the Chat window.

**To submit a question to our panel:**

Use the [Q&A panel](#) at the right of your screen. Send your question to All Panelists, the default option.

"Q&A" for panelist questions

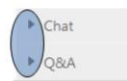
**Don't see a panel?**

Click the "expand panel" triangle in front of the panel name.

Ask:

**Need to access the presentation at a later time?**

Everyone will receive an email with links to the slides and the archive recording.



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## Housekeeping

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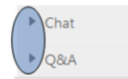
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# Security Without Barriers

Enabling Secure Remote Access for Your Campus

Christian Schreiber, CISM, PMP  
Cybersecurity Platform Strategist – FireEye

# Personal Background

## 20+ years IT and security experience

- Security leadership: The University of Arizona, University of Wisconsin – Whitewater, SunGard Data Systems / Ellucian
- IT leadership positions: University of Wisconsin – Madison, Central Michigan University

## Education and Certifications

- Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from Central Michigan University
- Masters Certificate in Project Management from University of Wisconsin – Madison
- Certified Information Security Manager (CISM)
- Project Management Professional (PMP)

## ▪ Joined FireEye in 2016

- Strategist helping customer executives achieve effective and resilient cybersecurity
- Focus on education, healthcare, and public sector customers



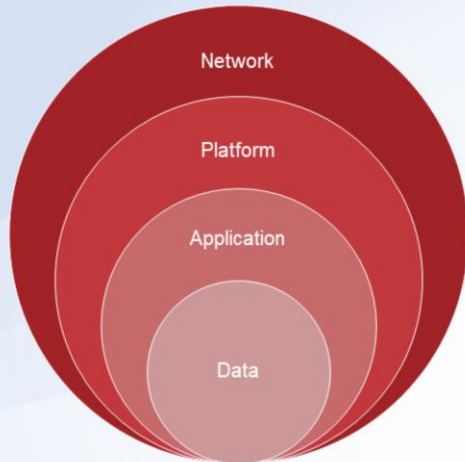
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# Exploring security concepts

How do you describe your cybersecurity strategy?

## Strategies often described as “defense-in-depth”



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What do these analogies have in common?

They describe methods of  
**PREVENTING** attackers  
from reaching your assets



## Asymmetric threats



- No technical solution can prevent all attacks all the time
- There will always be bad actors looking to exploit that security gap



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## Change the narrative about your security goals: Castle vs Museum



- **Museums must protect valuable assets**
  - while creating an open welcoming environment
  - and allowing visitors within inches of the assets



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## Underlying goals are different

### Castle Analogy

- GOAL: Protect assets by **preventing** attackers from gaining entry

### Museum Analogy

- GOAL: Protect assets while **enabling** visitors to gain entry

- A museum cannot be successful if visitors have a hard time gaining access



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## Key assets treated differently

### Castle Analogy

- GOAL: Valuable assets are **isolated** making them difficult for attackers to reach

### Museum Analogy

- GOAL: Valuable assets are **highlighted** making them easier for visitors to reach

- Visitors are encouraged to visit the most important assets in a museum



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## Monitoring approached differently

### Castle Analogy

- GOAL: Cover the perimeter thoroughly
- Focus on preventing bad actors from gaining access

### Museum Analogy

- GOAL: Cover the interior thoroughly
- Focus on preventing bad actors from exploiting access

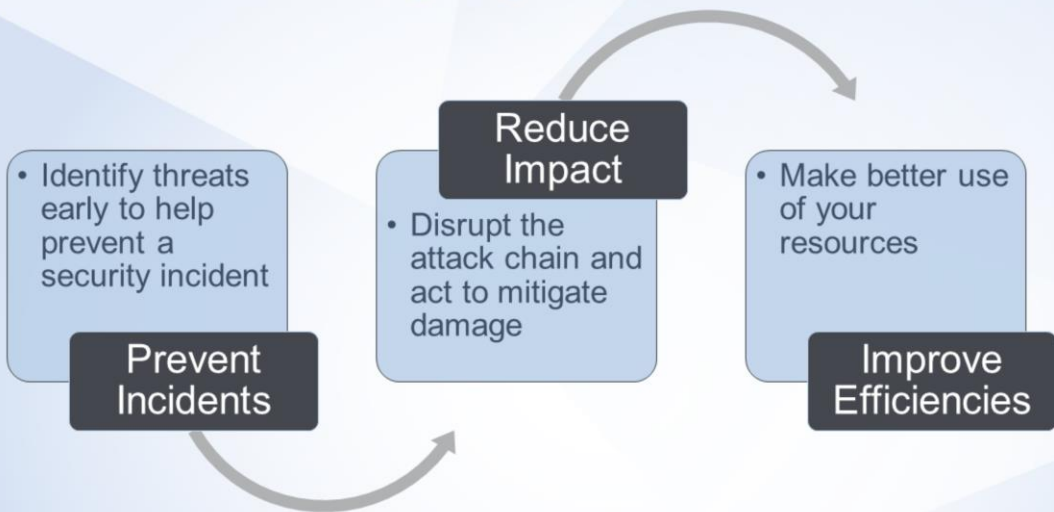
- Museums must assume bad actors can act from inside the perimeter



# **Building a cyber resilience strategy**

Applying lessons learned from a museum

## What do we mean by “cyber resilience”?



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## Using the NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF) to design a resiliency strategy



### Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity

Version 1.1

National Institute of Standards and Technology

April 16, 2018



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## How does a museum approach breach resilience?



\* Accessed online from <http://www.moncler.com/en/markets/museum/mobile-shelving-storage/museums>

### Identify

- Maintain accurate inventory
- Identify visitors (tickets / passes)
- Employee background checks

### Protect

### Detect

### Respond

### Recover



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## Maintain inventory of data assets



- “If we guard our toothbrushes and diamonds with equal zeal, we’ll lose fewer toothbrushes and more diamonds.”

– McGeorge Bundy



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## Understand your regulations



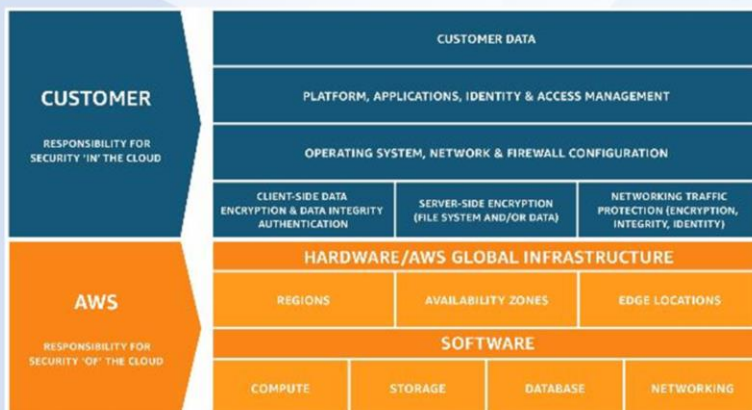
- Map data assets to regulations
- Map regulations to your security framework
- Don't let new regulations distract from your strategy



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## Understand your cloud security responsibilities



\* Amazon AWS: "Shared Responsibility Model." Available online at <https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

- "Security and Compliance is a **shared responsibility** between AWS and the customer..."\*
- Providers help secure underlying components, but you are ultimately responsible for securing your data.

## How does a museum approach breach resilience?



\* Accessed online from <https://www.louvre.fr/en/security-officer>

Identify

Protect

- Implement physical barriers to protect high-risk assets
- Limit visitor flow to specific entry points
- Implement additional visitor checkpoints around high-risk collections

Detect

Respond

Recover



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## Operationalize your security efforts



- Incorporate security into daily processes
- Cannot delegate to security team



## Continuously train your stakeholders



- Require at **ALL** levels of the organization
- Everyone understands their role and responsibilities



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## Maintain your technology with good hygiene



- Patch in a timely manner
- Use supported OS versions
- Implement comprehensive malware prevention



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## Strengthen your architecture



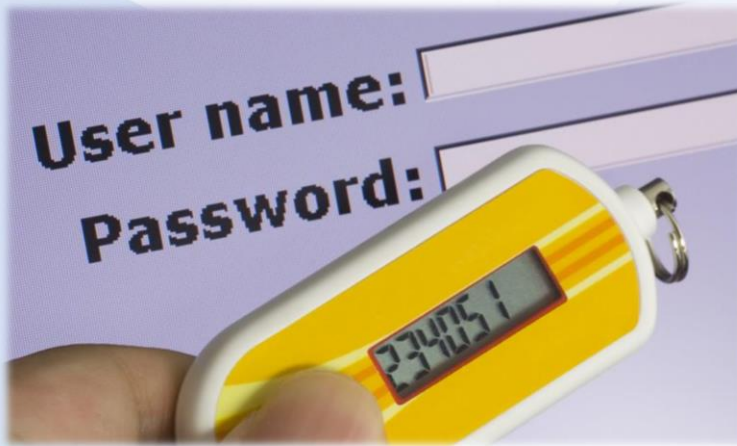
- Separate what's truly public from what should be internal
- Implement risk-based network segmentation
- Implement role-based data segregation



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## Strengthen your authentication



- Use multi-factor authentication
- Use credential and privilege management tools
- Authenticate **DEVICES** that connect to your networks



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## How does a museum approach breach resilience?



Identify

Protect

Detect

- Pervasive monitoring (cameras, motion sensors)
- Apply intelligence with AI, facial recognition, etc.
- Deploy guards to monitor visitor activity

Respond

Recover



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## Extend your visibility across the enterprise



- Implement protection and detection tools at trust boundaries
- Ensure that all attack vectors have coverage
  - Network
  - Email
  - Endpoint
  - Cloud



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## Consolidate your visibility



- **Avoid creating visibility silos to improve your detection capabilities**
  - Network / datacenter
  - Cloud provider
  - Authentication
  - Security tools
- **Ensure availability and integrity of logs**



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## How does a museum approach breach resilience?



\* Accessed online from <https://www.asmag.com/showpost/13890.aspx>



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Identify

Protect

Detect

Respond

- Empower guards to respond to threats
- On-demand protective barriers
- Fire / smoke suppression systems

Recover



## Strengthen your detection and response capabilities



- Don't rely on prevention alone
- Limit attacker dwell time
- Practice regularly (e.g. table top drills)



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## How does a museum approach breach resilience?



\* Accessed online from <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smartnews/professor-helps-bust-italian-art-theft-ring-180903563/>

Identify

Protect

Detect

Respond

Recover

- Insurance
- Escalation to law enforcement
- Tracking mechanisms



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## Engage your leadership before a crisis occurs



- Evaluate potential value of cyber insurance
- Implement proactive incident response retainers
- Identify and train crisis response team members



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## Maintain your business continuity and recovery plans



\* Accessed online from <https://www.canada.ca/en/govcanada/50834/statements.aspx?doc=info-on-backup-disaster-recovery>

- Determine your risk tolerance
  - E.g. are hot/cold standby sites needed?
- Restore from backup when cost effective and no regulatory issues
- Test your backup & recovery processes, tools, and procedures





## Reporting your progress

## Maintain your metrics and share with stakeholders



- Provide answers, not alerts
- Consider using third party commercial benchmarking tools




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**BE BETTER  
THAN YOU  
WERE  
YESTERDAY**





**WFH!** *(Work From Home!)*

Randy Marchany

CISO, Virginia Tech

VA Tech IT Security Office & Lab

[Marchany@vt.edu](mailto:Marchany@vt.edu)

Twitter: @randymarchany

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## About Me

- **CISO**, Virginia Tech, Senior **SANS Institute** instructor
- Degree in Computer Science, Electrical Engineering, 3 cybersecurity patents
- Musician Indie Award Winner, wrote original theme song for NPR program, "World Café", toured US, Europe with the band No Strings Attached
- Former Assistant Volleyball Coach, VA Tech, USVA Club coach
- Biking (bicycle, motorcycle), volleyball

## *Hacker Attack Goals*

Hacker attack goals are 1 or more of the following:

- **DATA theft/disclosure** aka data breaches
  - **ATTACK** other sites using hacked assets
  - **DESTRUCTION** of company data (deletion or ransomware).
- 
- **DEFEND** accordingly

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# YOU ARE A TARGET

SANS  
SECURITY  
AWARENESS

## Username & Passwords

Once hacked, cyber criminals can install programs on your computer that capture all your keystrokes, including your username and password. That information is used to log into your online accounts, such as:

- Your bank or financial accounts, where they can steal or transfer your money
- Your iCloud, Google Drive, or Dropbox account where they can access all your sensitive data
- Your Amazon, Walmart or other online shopping accounts where they can purchase goods in your name
- Your UPS or FedEx accounts, where they ship stolen goods in your name

## Email Harvesting

Once hacked, cyber criminals can read your email for information they can sell to others, such as:

- All the names, email addresses and phone numbers from your contact list
- All of your personal or work email



## Financial

Once hacked, cyber criminals can scan your system looking for valuable information, such as:

- Your credit card information
- Your tax records and past filings
- Your financial investments and retirement plans

## Extortion

Once hacked, cyber criminals can take over by:

- Taking pictures of you with your computer camera and demanding payment to destroy or not release the pictures
- Encrypting all the data on your computer and demanding payment to decrypt it
- Tracking all websites you visit and threatening to publish them

## Virtual Goods

Once hacked, cyber criminals can copy and steal any virtual goods you have and sell them to others, such as:

- Your online gaming characters, gaming goods

## Botnet

Once hacked, your computer can be connected to an entire network of hacked computers controlled by the cyber criminal. This network, called a botnet, can then be used for activities such as:

- Sending out spam to millions of people
- Launching Denial of Service attacks

## Identity Hijacking

Once hacked, cyber criminals can steal your online identity to commit fraud or sell your identity to others, such as:

- Your Facebook, Twitter or LinkedIn account
- Your email accounts
- Your Skype or other IM accounts

## Web Server

Once hacked, cyber criminals can turn your computer into a web server, which they can use for the following:

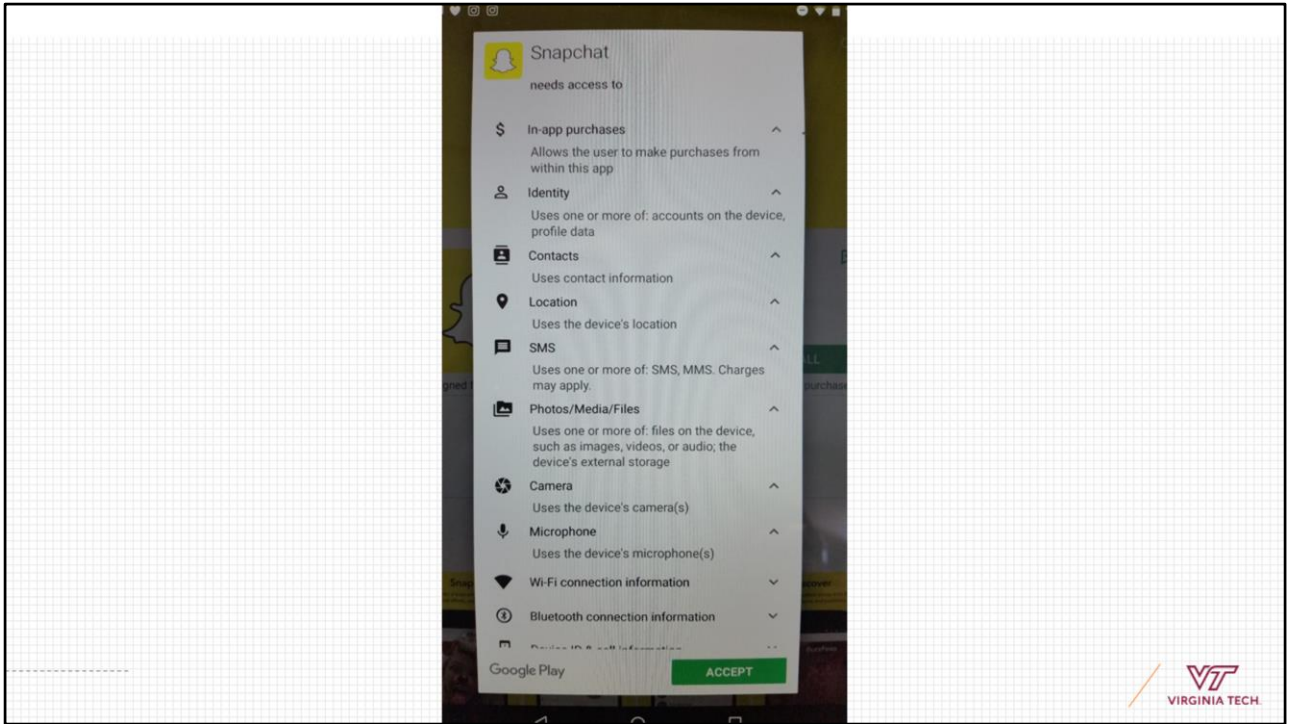
- Hosting phishing websites to steal other people's usernames and passwords
- Hosting attacking tools that will hack people's computers
- Distributing child pornography, pirated videos or stolen music

Fortunately, by taking a few simple steps, you can protect your organization and your family. To learn more, visit: [sans.org/security-awareness](https://www.sans.org/security-awareness).

This poster was developed from security awareness expert Brian Krebs. Learn more about cyber criminals at: [krebsonsecurity.com](https://krebsonsecurity.com).

VT  
VIRGINIA TECH.

<https://www.sans.org/security-awareness-training/resources/posters/you-are-target>



## Corona & Spring Break...

- 3/8-11 Spring Break -> 3/8-3/22 extended spring break
- Office went remote week of 3/15. VT went **reduced operations** mode
- VA went Stay-At-Home 3/30/20. VT went **essential operations** mode
- ~4500 classes converted to 100% online format by ~2400 faculty
  - ~33K students taking classes
  - ~8K faculty, staff working from home

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## *Net Access isn't Equal*

- Some areas have no internet access
- Some areas have poor internet access
  - <https://it.vt.edu/resources/home-internet-tips.html>
- ISP rate based charge structure
- Campus WiFi Parking lots
  - <https://vtnews.vt.edu/notices/it-nis-driveupwifi.html>
- EDITORIAL COMMENT – My Opinion only (Flame Retardant Suit On)
  - #WFH shows the Net has become a utility.
  - It should be regulated as such.
  - 21<sup>st</sup> Century version of Rural Electrification Project

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<https://www.forbes.com/sites/steveandriole/2020/03/30/its-time-for-an-internet-for-all-public-utility-before-corona-crashes-it/>

## *Your Work Computer Became Your Home Computer*

- Hopefully not!
- WFH not new but # of WFH computers has INCREASED
- Will your company tools work outside of your work network?
  - Active Directory?
  - Authentication? 2 factor?
  - Software Licensing?
  - Virtual Private Network (VPN)?

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## *And Now Some Geek-Speak*

- Can your IT scan computers at your house?
  - Probably not. May be blocked by your ISP
- Can you “disconnect” a host from your network?
  - ISP will get abuse complaints not your org.
- What network traffic visibility exists from computers at your house?
  - None probably unless you require VPN.
- What type of logs will you need to collect in this new WFH environment?

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## VT IT Security Considerations

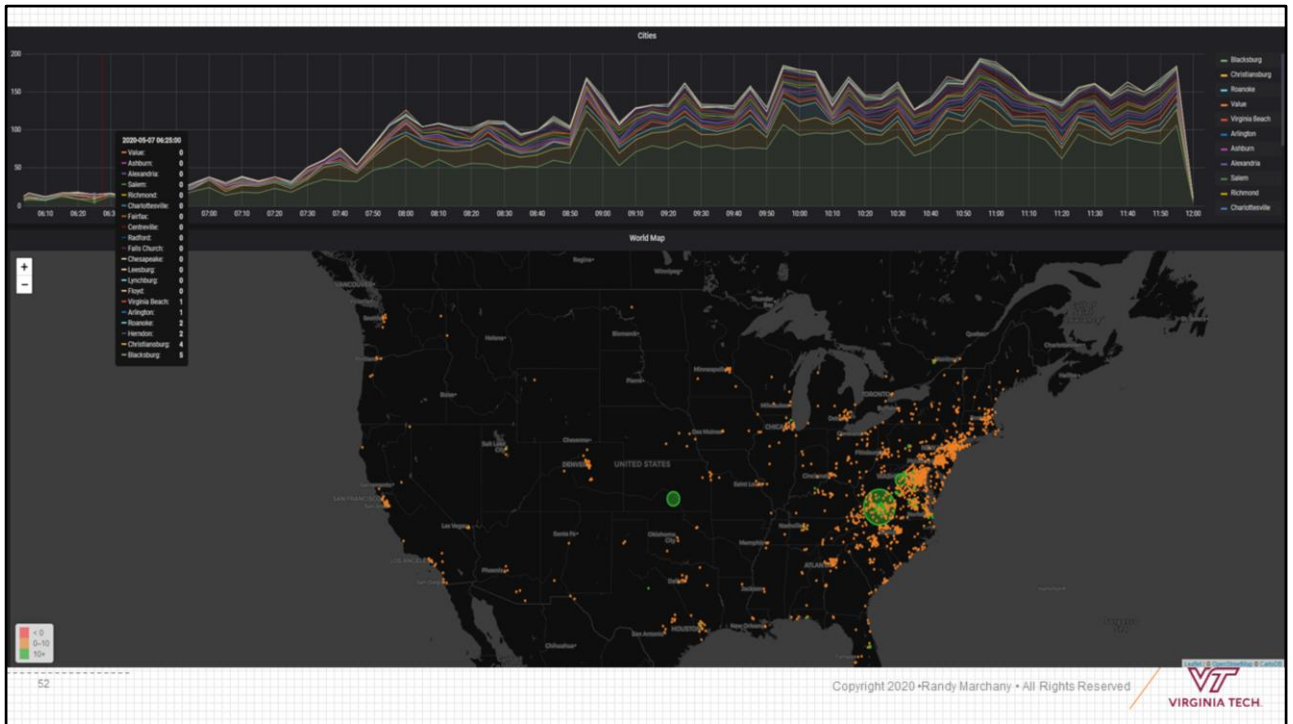
- ITSO team – 2 were already teleworking, 5 switched over 3/11-3/20
  - Work meeting, 1-1 meetings, Weekly Zoom Happy Hour
- Monitoring systems – no change
- Endpoint Visibility changed
  - **Expanded VPN to handle extra load. Gives us local IP and userid**
  - Home ISP can interfere with scanning remote hosts, cutting off access, etc.
  - ISP might get abuse complaints and we won't know it
  - Some network log info can't be collected because some of it isn't in our net anymore.

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## *Your Home Computer Became Your Work Computer - 1*

- If you use your home computer for work, you must follow your office's security requirements on it.
- **Create a separate userid for work stuff.** Keeps personal separate from work.
  - Browser history, photos, personal sensitive data vs. work sensitive data. Can limit ransomware damage.
- When you're done #WFH, you can delete that account

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## *Your Home Computer Became Your Work Computer - 2*

- You become your Help Desk, system support group
- Does your home computer meet any regulatory requirements imposed on the data you use?

	<p>POLICIES AND STANDARDS BY SUBJECT</p> <p>ACCEPTABLE USE</p> <p>University numbered policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7000 - Acceptable Use and Administration of Computer and Communication Systems</li> <li>• 4082 - Appropriate Use of Electronic Personnel and Payroll Records</li> <li>• 4325 - Alternate Work Site and Telework Policy</li> <li>• 5215 - Sales, Solicitation and Advertising on Campus</li> </ul> <p>Commonwealth of Virginia policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Human Resource Management Policy 1.75, Use of the Internet and Electronic Communications Systems</li> </ul> <p>Standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acceptable Use of Information Systems at Virginia Tech</li> </ul> <p>SECURITY AND DATA PROTECTION</p> <p>University numbered policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7010 - Policy for Securing Technology Resources and Services</li> <li>• 7025 - Safeguarding Nonpublic Customer Information</li> <li>• 7030 - Policy on Privacy Statements on Virginia Tech Web Sites</li> <li>• 7035 - Privacy Policy for Employees' Electronic Communications</li> <li>• 7105 - Policy for Protecting University Information in Digital Form</li> <li>• 7200 - University Information Technology Security Program</li> </ul> <p>Standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standard for Securing Web Technology Resources</li> <li>• Virginia Tech Risk Classifications</li> <li>• Minimum Security Standards</li> <li>• Standard for High Risk Digital Data Protection</li> <li>• Standard for Information Technology Logging</li> </ul> <p>IDENTITY MANAGEMENT</p> <p>University numbered policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7040 - Policy and Procedures for Personal Credentials for Enterprise Electronic Services</li> </ul> <p>Standards</p>	
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Virginia Tech IT Policies & Standards - <https://it.vt.edu/resources/policies.html>

Virginia Tech Policy 7010 Policy for Security Technology Resources and Services - <https://policies.vt.edu/7010.pdf>

Virginia Tech Risk Classifications -

[https://it.vt.edu/content/dam/it\\_vt\\_edu/policies/Virginia-Tech-Risk-Classifications.pdf](https://it.vt.edu/content/dam/it_vt_edu/policies/Virginia-Tech-Risk-Classifications.pdf)

Virginia Tech Minimum Security Standards for Endpoints, Servers, Applications - [https://it.vt.edu/content/dam/it\\_vt\\_edu/policies/Minimum-Security-Standards.pdf](https://it.vt.edu/content/dam/it_vt_edu/policies/Minimum-Security-Standards.pdf)

## 2.0 Policy

Information technology resources and services must be securely maintained and must be associated with an individual who is responsible for ensuring their continued security.

### 2.1 Scope

This policy applies to any technology resource or service that:

- Is owned or managed by the university;
- Is connected to the university network;
- Connects to another university technology resource or service; or
- Stores university data or information.

This policy applies whether the network connections are remote or campus-based.

The owner of a technology resource may use it at his or her discretion; however, once that device is connected to the university network or other technology resource or service or is used to store university data, it is subject to applicable laws and regulations and to university policies.

### **Low Risk**

Data and systems are classified as low risk if they are not considered to be moderate or high risk, and:

1. The data is intended for public disclosure, or
2. The loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability of the data or system would have no adverse impact on our mission, safety, finances, or reputation.

### **Moderate Risk**

Data and systems are classified as moderate risk if they are not considered to be high risk and:

1. The data is not generally available to the public, or
2. The loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability of the data or system could have a mildly adverse impact on our mission, safety, finances, or reputation.

### **High Risk**

Data and systems are classified as high risk if:

1. Protection of the data is required by law/regulation, and
2. Virginia Tech is required to self-report to the government and/or provide notice to the individual if the data is inappropriately accessed; or
3. The loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability of the data or system could have a significant adverse impact on our mission, safety, finances, or reputation.

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STANDARDS	WHAT TO DO	L	M	H	CSC
Patching	Apply security patches within 30 days of publish. BigFix is recommended. Use a supported OS version.	✓	✓	✓	3
Whole Disk Encryption	Use FileVault2 for Mac. Use BitLocker for Windows. Consider Veracrypt if applicable. Recommended for low-risk endpoints.		✓	✓	13
Malware Protection	Install antivirus (e.g., Windows Defender) and configure to automatically update and run scheduled scans.	✓	✓	✓	8
Backup	Backup local user data at least weekly. Consider using Network Backup Service.	✓	✓	✓	10
Inventory	Register your endpoint with departmental inventory system.	✓	✓	✓	1

STANDARDS	WHAT TO DO	L	M	H	CSC
Firewall	Enable host-based firewall in default deny mode and permit only the minimum necessary services.	✓	✓	✓	9
Equipment Disposal	All university-owned equipment must go through Surplus Property for disposal.	✓	✓	✓	1
Credentials and Access Control	Configure workstations and laptops to prohibit anonymous access. Enforce password age, length, and complexity. Require password-protected screen savers, with a recommended 15-minute time for inactivity, or lock device before leaving it unattended.	✓	✓	✓	4, 16
Configuration Management	Install BigFix or equivalent (Kaseya)			✓	3, 5
Regulated Data Security Controls	Implement PCI DSS, FISMA, or export controls as applicable.			✓	12 13 14
Centralized Logging	Forward logs to a remote log server. Use of the university's centralized log server is recommended (required for division of IT endpoints). Review logging standard for additional			✓	6

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# Simple Steps to Protect Your Computer

- Password protect your userid, screen lock
- Update your OS & software
- Think before click
- You have a firewall already
- Adjust browser security, privacy settings
- Encrypt sensitive data
  - Use Microsoft Office tool
  - Remember your password!
- <https://www.us-cert.gov/ncas/tips/ST15-002>  
"How to Secure Your Home Network"
- <https://privacy.net/how-to-secure-your-computer/>

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## *Top Tips - For Video Conference Attendees*

- Update Software
- Audio / Video Settings
- Background
- Don't Share Invites
- Screenshots

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[https://4help.vt.edu/sp?id=kb\\_article&sys\\_id=1c56da51db5c9fc41c1e86171b961980#Best](https://4help.vt.edu/sp?id=kb_article&sys_id=1c56da51db5c9fc41c1e86171b961980#Best)



## *Top Tips - For Video Conference Organizers*

- Updated Software
- Passwords
- Review Attendees
- Lock Conference
- Eliminate Disruptors
- Audio / Video Settings
- Screensharing
- Background
- Inform Recording
- Disable Screenshots

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<https://zoom.us/docs/doc/Securing%20Your%20Zoom%20Meetings.pdf> – Best Practices for Securing Your Zoom Meeting

## *A Plan For Videoconferencing (VC)*

- Align with your office policies, standards
  - Protect sensitive data at rest and in transit
- Align Endpoint Security
- Align default setting of Video Conference tool to your requirements
  - Classroom/training vs. Business Topics vs. Video Happy Hour

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<https://media.defense.gov/2020/Apr/24/2002288652/-1/-1/0/CSI-SELECTING-AND-USING-COLLABORATION-SERVICES-SECURELY-LONG-FINAL.PDF> -

NSA Selecting and Safely Using Collaboration Services for Telework

Service	Basic Functionality	1 – E2E Encryption	2 – Testable Encryption	3 – MFA	4 – Invitation Controls	5 – Minimal 3 <sup>rd</sup> Party Sharing	6 – Secure Deletion	7 – Public Source Code Shared	8 – Certified Service (FedRAMP / NIAP)
Cisco Webex <sup>®9</sup>	a, b, c, d, e	Y <sup>1</sup>	Y	Y <sup>12</sup>	Y <sup>1</sup>	Y	Client – Y Server – N <sup>3</sup>	N	FedRAMP
Dust	a	Y	N <sup>2</sup>	N	Y	N	Client – Y Server – Y	N	None
Google G Suite <sup>™10</sup>	a, b, c, d	N	Y	Y <sup>1</sup>	Y <sup>1</sup>	Y	Client – Y Server – Y <sup>2</sup>	N	FedRAMP
GoToMeeting <sup>®11</sup>	a, b, c	Y <sup>1</sup>	Y	N	Y <sup>1</sup>	Y	Client – Y Server – N <sup>3</sup>	N	None
Mattermost <sup>™12</sup>	a, b, c, e	Y	Y	Y <sup>2</sup>	Y	N	Client – Y Server – N	Y	FedRAMP
Microsoft Teams <sup>®13</sup>	a, c, d, e	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Client – Y <sup>1</sup> Server – Y <sup>1</sup>	N	FedRAMP
Signal <sup>®14</sup>	a, b, d	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Client – Y Server – Y	Y	None
Skype for Business <sup>™15</sup>	a, c, d, e	Y <sup>4</sup>	Y <sup>4</sup>	Y	Y	N	Client – Y Server – N <sup>3</sup>	N	None
Slack <sup>®16</sup>	a, c, d, e	N	Y	Y	Y	N <sup>3</sup>	Client – N Server – N	N	FedRAMP
SMS Text	a, d	N	N	N	N	N	Client – Y Server – N	N	None
WhatsApp <sup>®17</sup>	a, c, d	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Client – Y Server – Y	N	None
Wickr <sup>®18</sup>	a, c, d, e	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Client – Y Server – Y	Y	None
Zoom <sup>®19</sup>	a, b, c, e	Y <sup>14</sup>	Y	N	Y	Y	Client – Y Server – N <sup>3</sup>	N	FedRAMP

Table of Assessments against Criteria

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hp LaserJet 4200

Settings

Authorization

Administrator Password: Not Set

Jetdirect Certificate: Installed

Access Control: Disabled

Web Interface

Encrypt All Web Communication: Disabled

Encryption Strength: Low (DES-56-bit, RC4-128-bit or 3DES-168-bit)

SNMPv1v2

Status: Enabled

Get Community Name: Not Set (Defaults to "public")

Set Community Name: Not Set (Defaults to "public")

SNMPv3

Status: Disabled

Other Protocols

IPX/SPX: Enabled

AppleTalk: Enabled

DLC/LLC: Enabled

9100 Printing: Enabled

LPD Printing: Enabled

IPP Printing: Enabled

FTP Printing: Enabled

SLP Config: Enabled

mDNS: Enabled

Multicast IPv4: Enabled

RCFG: Enabled

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VIRGINIA TECH.

HP 9250C Digital Sender Series - Google Chrome

device/this.LCDISpatcher?nav=hp.General

HP 9250C Digital Sender/128.173.104.112

HP 9250C Digital Sender Series

Information Settings **Digital Sending** Networking

**General Settings**

Send to Folder Settings

Send to Folder Address Book

Send to Folder Import/Export

E-mail Settings

E-mail Address Book

Email/fax Import/Export

LDAP Settings

Log

Preferences

Web Service Security

**Other Links**

hp instant support

Product Support

John

Matt

Gordon

**General Settings**

This page lets you add or edit administrator settings. Click [Help](#) for more information.

**Step 1. Enter the administrator information.**

The device uses this information to send digital send job information to the administrator. ★

Name (recommended):

Mark

Phone Number (optional):

50950559809

E-mail address (recommended):

mark357177@hotmail.com ★

Location (optional):

New York

**Step 2. Click Apply to save the information or click Cancel to start over without saving your changes.**

Apply Cancel

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Create a Free Account

Getting Started

Explore the Internet of Things

Use Shodan to discover which of your devices are connected to the Internet, where they are located and who is using them.

See the Big Picture

Websites are just one part of the Internet. There are power plants, Smart TVs, refrigerators and much more that can be found with Shodan!

Monitor Network Security

Keep track of all the computers on your network that are directly accessible from the Internet. Shodan lets you understand your digital footprint.

Get a Competitive Advantage

Who is using your product? Where are they located? Use Shodan to perform empirical market intelligence.

56% of Fortune 100

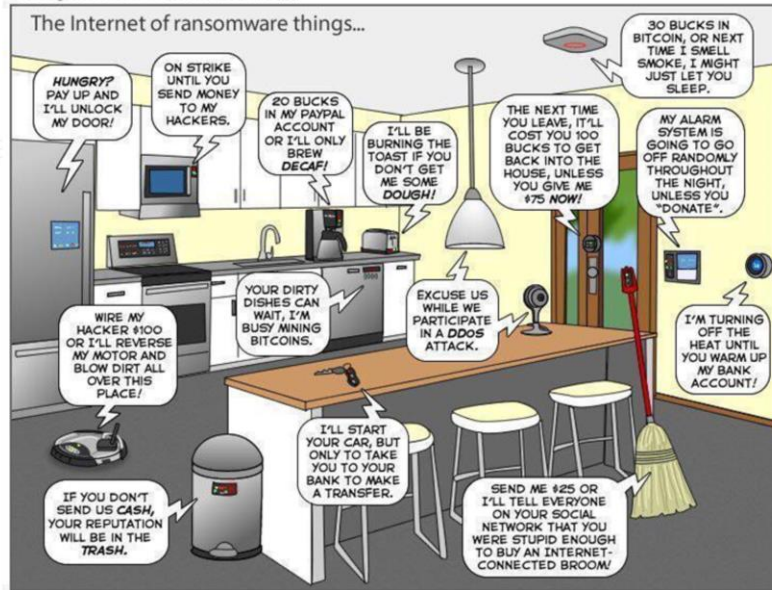
1,000+ Universities

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Shodan is used around the world by researchers, security professionals, large enterprises, CERTs and everybody in between.

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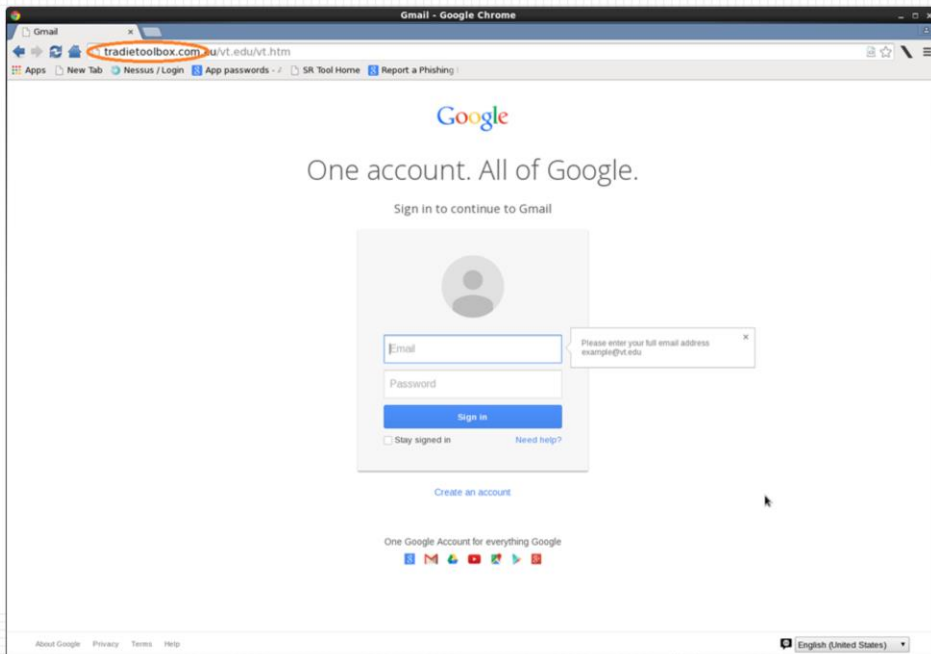


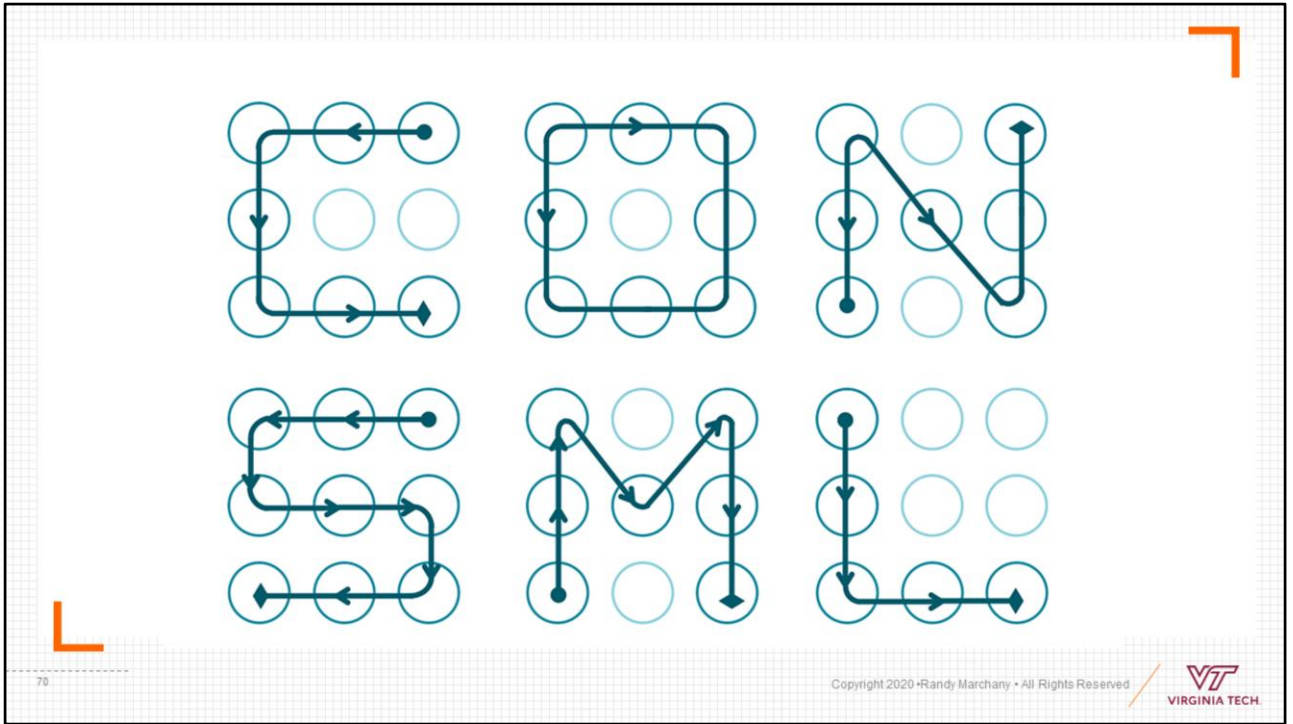
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Source: Brad Tilley, VA Tech IT Security Office

## Phonology

- How we form sounds and group consonant and vowel patterns.
- **CVCCVC** is “The Batman Pattern”. There are many other popular patterns.
  - BATMAN
  - (CATWOM)AN
- Sometimes broken into grams (JtR does this) rather than CVC patterns.
  - Bigrams (th, he)
  - Trigrams (the, ing)
  - Quadrigrams (that, ther)



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Source: Brad Tilley, VA Tech IT Security Office

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## *Do use different passwords for different sites*

- NIST says “Longer is better”
- Example: ***thisisareallylongpassword-gmail,***  
***thisisreallylongpassword-amazon***
- Your email account is the key to the kingdom.
  - Compromise that, everything falls.
  - Request resets from bank, Facebook, Twitter, etc.



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Source: Brad Tilley, VA Tech IT Security Office

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# Basic security hygiene

What we should be doing:

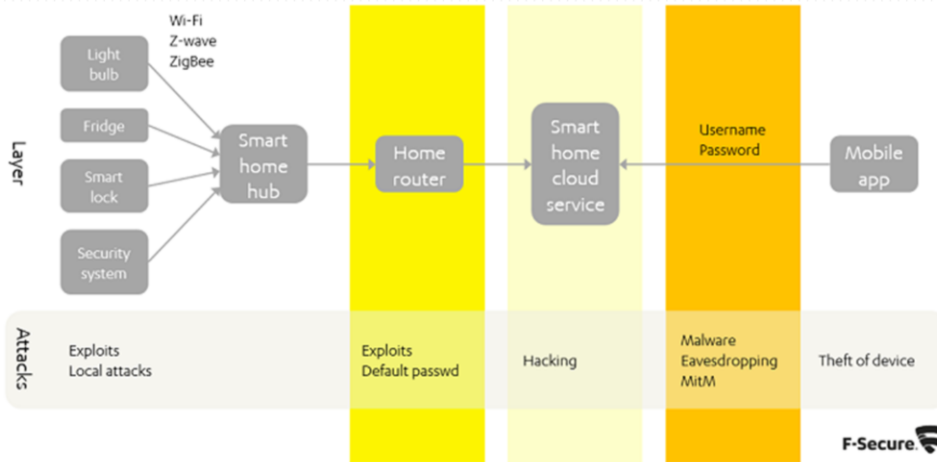


What we're doing instead:



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# Protect your home network



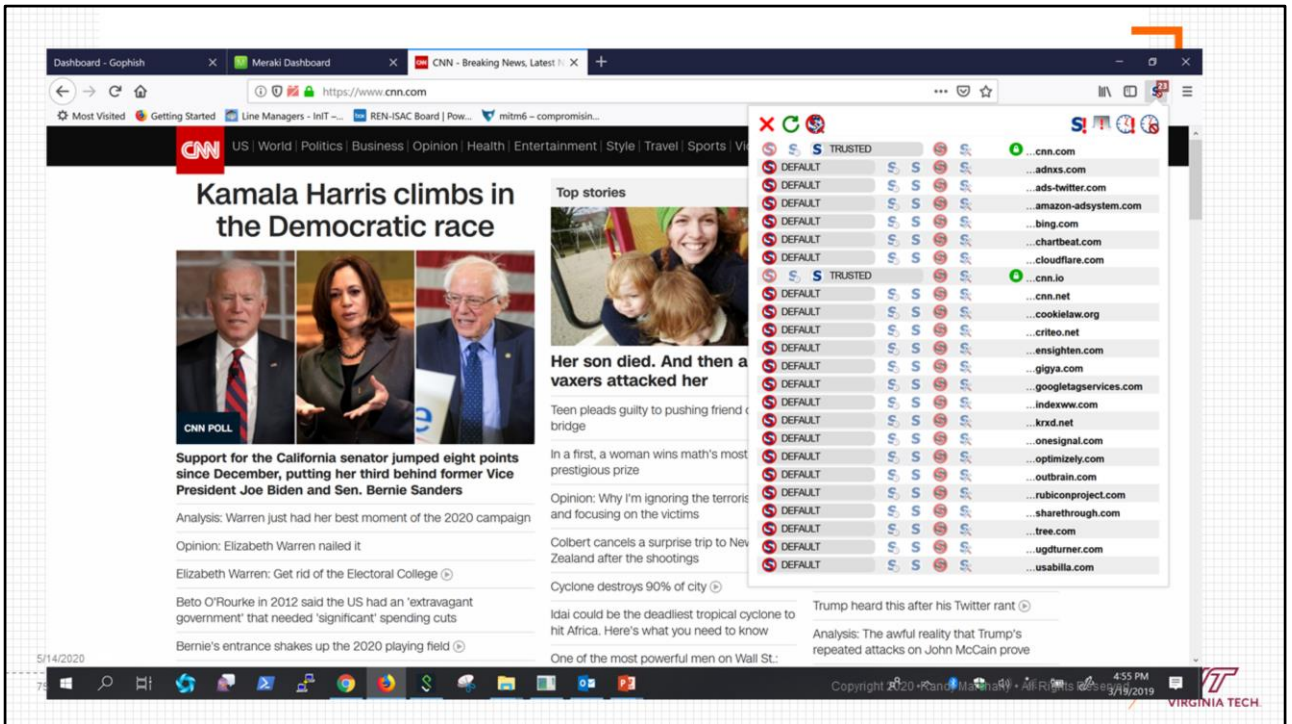
F-Secure

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VT  
VIRGINIA TECH



## *Most Common Security Mistakes Made by Individuals (2001)*

- Poor password management
- Leaving your computer on, unattended
- Opening e-mail attachments from strangers
- Not installing anti-virus software
- Laptops on the loose
- Blabber mounts
- Plug and Play without protection
- Not reporting security violations
- Always behind the times (OS, application patches)
- Keeping an eye out inside the organization

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[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clay\\_Bennett\\_\(cartoonist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clay_Bennett_(cartoonist))

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- To see the speaker notes (annotations) in this PDF, open this file, click on "Comment" button in the upper right. Click on "Annotations" to see the hyperlink references in the slides.

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# Security without Barriers: Enabling Secure Remote Access for Your Campus

## Q&A



**Kurt Eisele-Dyrli**  
Web Seminar Editor  
*University Business*



**Randy Marchany**  
University IT Security Officer  
Virginia Tech



**Christian Schreiber**  
Higher Education  
Cybersecurity Lead  
FireEye

Have a question for our presenters? Submit it through the [Q&A](#) at the right.

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