



# Identitätsdiebstahl und «digitale Sorglosigkeit» – Wie kann man sich schützen?

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Emeritenstamm ETH Zürich, 28. Januar 2019

# Definition Identity Theft

§ Aus Merriam-Webster

## Simple Definition of IDENTITY THEFT

: the illegal use of someone else's personal identifying information (such as a Social Security number) in order to get money or credit

# Erweiterte Definitionen aus Wikipedia

- ∅ *Identity cloning and concealment*
  - § Verwendung von persönlicher Information über eine andere Person, um sich für diese auszugeben
- ∅ *Criminal identity theft*
  - § Vermeidung einer Strafverfolgung durch Vorspiegeln einer anderen Identität
- ∅ *Synthetic identity theft*
  - § Fabrizierte Identität, z.B. echte Pass-/Social Security Number mit Information über eine andere Person
- ∅ *Medical identity theft*
  - § Erlangen von medizinischer Unterstützung im Namen einer anderen Person
- ∅ *Child identity theft*
  - § Verwendung der Social Security Number eines Kindes, um sich zu bereichern (Zugang zu staatlicher Unterstützung, Kredite)
- ∅ *Financial identity theft*
  - § Missbräuchliche Verwendung von Kreditkartendaten
  - § Eindringen in e-banking Systeme oder Vorgänge

# Szenarien

- § Meine Identität wurde mir gestohlen
  - § Ich selbst bin Opfer einer Folgeaktion
  - § Dritte sind Opfer (z.B. Familie oder Freunde, Geschäftspartner)
- § Meine Identität wurde Dritten gestohlen
  - § Ich bin das Opfer
  - § Weitere Dritte sind Opfer (z.B. Familie oder Freunde, Geschäftspartner)
- § Die Identität einer dritten Person wurde gestohlen
  - § Ich bin das Opfer
  - § Weitere Dritte sind Opfer

## Beispiel 1: US Tax Refund Fraud

- § US Social Security Number (SSN): Ohne sie existiert man in den USA nicht
- § Tax Fraud
  - § Betrüger fordert zu viel bezahlte Steuern im Namen von Steuerpflichtigen zurück
  - § Benötigt: Einige Hundert Social Security Numbers
  - § SSN und Geburtsdatum genügt für das Ausfüllen eines Tax Return Forms; Name des Steuerzahlers nicht notwendig
  - § Formular für die Rückerstattung zeitlich vor dem legitimen Steuerzahler einreichen
  - § IRS zahlt mit Check oder Überweisung auf eine Debit Card (mobiles Bankkonto)
- § 2.7 Mio frühere Opfer des Betrugs in erhielten 2015 einen 6-stelligen PIN für 2016. Diesen konnte man jedoch im Internet auch mit der Antwort auf vier einfache Fragen erhalten (!).
- § 297'000 Fälle in 2015, 100'000 Fälle in 2017

## Offenbar funktioniert es ...

### **Defendant Sentenced in \$19 Million Tax Fraud Conspiracy**

On Sept. 26, 2014, in Anchorage, Alaska, Maximo Amparo-Vazquez, aka Japhet Soto Santiago, aka Luis Angel Cortez, a citizen of the Dominican Republic formerly residing in Alaska, was sentenced to 84 months in prison, three years of supervised release and ordered to pay \$559,755 in restitution to the IRS. Amparo-Vazquez pleaded guilty on July 2, 2014, to conspiring to defraud the government with respect to claims. According to court documents, from January 2010 to March 2012, Amparo-Vazquez conspired with others to use stolen identities to file income tax returns for the purpose of obtaining fraudulent income tax refunds. The conspirators in the income tax fraud scheme obtained the stolen identities of more than 2,600 individuals, including people's names and social security numbers. Most of these stolen identities were from citizens of Puerto Rico.

Quelle: The United States Attorney's Office, District of Alaska

### **Texan gets 30 months in prison for 5 yr \$800,000 tax refund scheme**

On September 29, 2014, Stephen Galender Allison, 61, of Lakeway, Texas, was sentenced by U.S. District Court Judge Douglas Rayes to 30 months' imprisonment and was ordered to pay \$813,555 in restitution [...]

Between 2007 and 2012, Allison filed a total of 29 fraudulent federal and state tax returns claiming a total of \$1,113,577 in false refunds and generating \$813,555 in actual refund payments. [...]

Quelle: <https://arizonadailyindependent.com/2014/10/01/texan-gets-30-months-in-prison-for-5-yr-800000-tax-refund-scheme/>

# Meldungen betreffend Identity Theft an die FTC

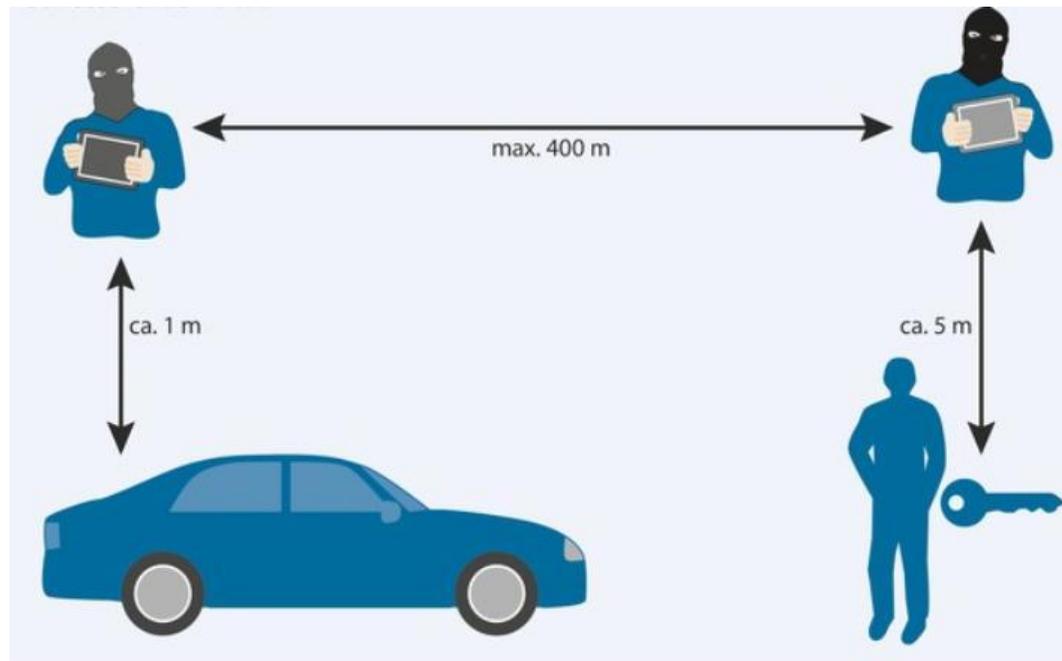


Quelle: <https://www.techlicious.com/>

## Beispiel 2: IoT-bezogener Identitätsdiebstahl

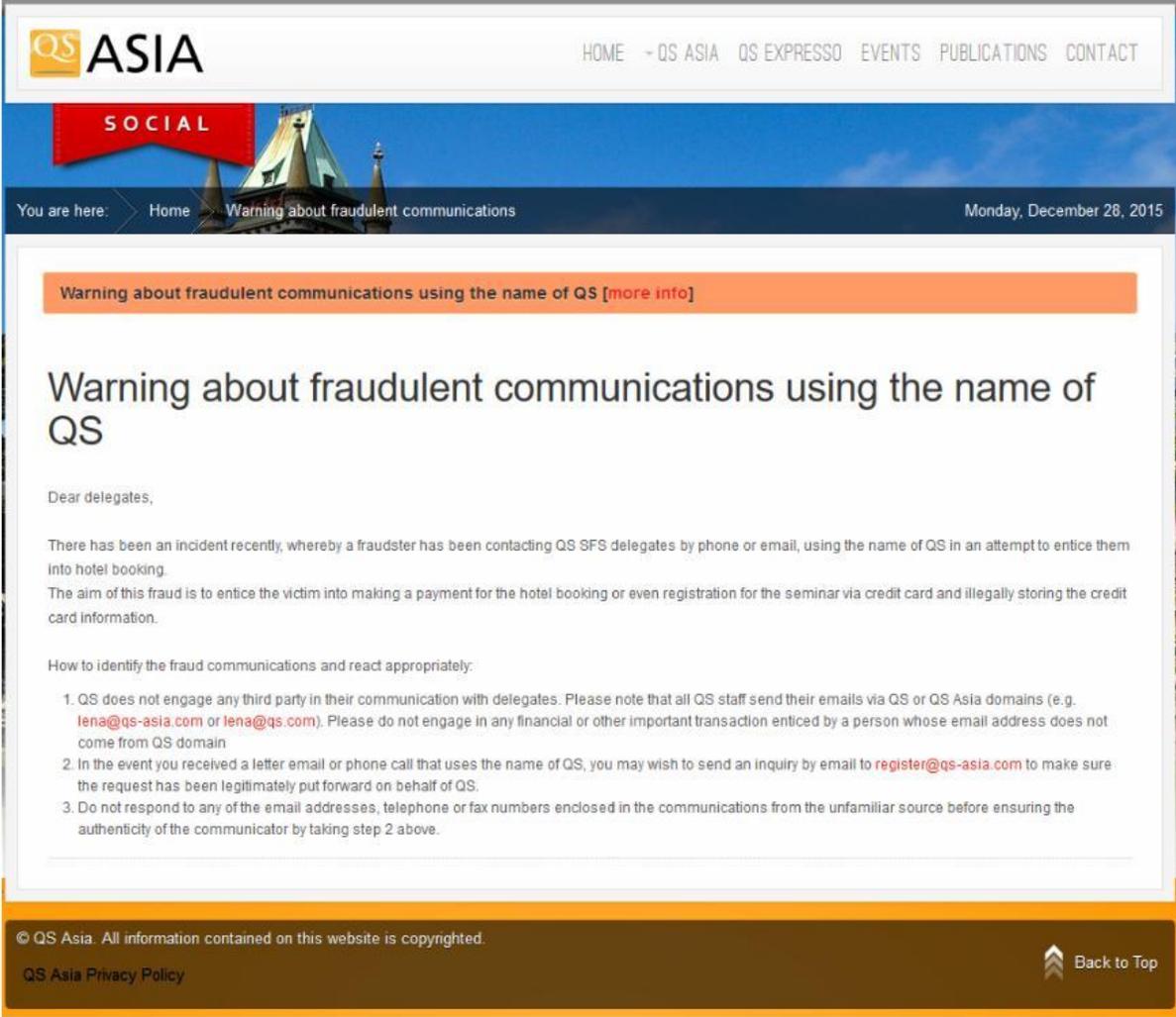
«Keyless Access»: Bequemer Zugang zu Ihrem Wagen!

à «Keyless gone» Heise 2015



Quelle: heise.de und Francillon et. al., ETH Zürich, <https://eprint.iacr.org/2010/332.pdf>

# Beispiel 3: Convention Hotel Services



The screenshot shows the QS ASIA website with a navigation menu at the top: HOME - QS ASIA QS EXPRESSO EVENTS PUBLICATIONS CONTACT. Below the navigation is a 'SOCIAL' banner with a red ribbon. The breadcrumb trail reads 'You are here: Home > Warning about fraudulent communications' and the date is 'Monday, December 28, 2015'. The main content area features an orange header with the text 'Warning about fraudulent communications using the name of QS [more info]'. The main heading is 'Warning about fraudulent communications using the name of QS'. The text reads: 'Dear delegates, There has been an incident recently, whereby a fraudster has been contacting QS SFS delegates by phone or email, using the name of QS in an attempt to entice them into hotel booking. The aim of this fraud is to entice the victim into making a payment for the hotel booking or even registration for the seminar via credit card and illegally storing the credit card information. How to identify the fraud communications and react appropriately: 1. QS does not engage any third party in their communication with delegates. Please note that all QS staff send their emails via QS or QS Asia domains (e.g. [lana@qs-asia.com](mailto:lana@qs-asia.com) or [lana@qs.com](mailto:lana@qs.com)). Please do not engage in any financial or other important transaction enticed by a person whose email address does not come from QS domain 2. In the event you received a letter email or phone call that uses the name of QS, you may wish to send an inquiry by email to [register@qs-asia.com](mailto:register@qs-asia.com) to make sure the request has been legitimately put forward on behalf of QS. 3. Do not respond to any of the email addresses, telephone or fax numbers enclosed in the communications from the unfamiliar source before ensuring the authenticity of the communicator by taking step 2 above.' The footer contains the copyright notice '© QS Asia. All information contained on this website is copyrighted.', a link to 'QS Asia Privacy Policy', and a 'Back to Top' button.

QS ASIA

HOME - QS ASIA QS EXPRESSO EVENTS PUBLICATIONS CONTACT

SOCIAL

You are here: Home > Warning about fraudulent communications

Monday, December 28, 2015

Warning about fraudulent communications using the name of QS [more info]

## Warning about fraudulent communications using the name of QS

Dear delegates,

There has been an incident recently, whereby a fraudster has been contacting QS SFS delegates by phone or email, using the name of QS in an attempt to entice them into hotel booking.

The aim of this fraud is to entice the victim into making a payment for the hotel booking or even registration for the seminar via credit card and illegally storing the credit card information.

How to identify the fraud communications and react appropriately:

1. QS does not engage any third party in their communication with delegates. Please note that all QS staff send their emails via QS or QS Asia domains (e.g. [lana@qs-asia.com](mailto:lana@qs-asia.com) or [lana@qs.com](mailto:lana@qs.com)). Please do not engage in any financial or other important transaction enticed by a person whose email address does not come from QS domain
2. In the event you received a letter email or phone call that uses the name of QS, you may wish to send an inquiry by email to [register@qs-asia.com](mailto:register@qs-asia.com) to make sure the request has been legitimately put forward on behalf of QS.
3. Do not respond to any of the email addresses, telephone or fax numbers enclosed in the communications from the unfamiliar source before ensuring the authenticity of the communicator by taking step 2 above.

© QS Asia. All information contained on this website is copyrighted.

[QS Asia Privacy Policy](#)

[Back to Top](#)

# E-Mail von Convention Hotel Services, 20.1.2019



Sa. 20.01.2019 21:26

Convention Hotel Services <Help@conventionhotelservices.com>

CONVENTION HOTEL SERVICES Inc. - Loyalty program for CHS customers - 20% discount now

To help@conventionhotelservices.com

Thank you for your booking with CONVENTION HOTEL SERVICES Inc. We're pleased to inform you as a result of your booking before with us you have accumulated a reward of 20% off for your upcoming reservation with us.

Please contact us at ([help@conventionhotelservices.com](mailto:help@conventionhotelservices.com)) for your upcoming event and gain your discounted rate and gift for any reservation between 1-6 nights for any number of rooms all over the world during 2019.



# Beispiel 4: Phishing – ja oder nein?



To

Di. 15.03.2016 14:27

Herr Mark Carney &lt;dante.mascia@em

Hallo, obwohl du mich nicht wissen kann, und diese E-Mail kam als eine i  
ernannte Vorsitzende der Bank of England. Es gibt eine Summe von (zwi  
keine Empfänger angegeben, diese Mittel über und niemand würde sie  
Unterstützung das Geld auf Ihr Bankkonto zu übertragen in Ihr Land, so  
andere Geschäftsbereiche investieren, besteht keine Gefahr, in dieser  
für Sie teilen diese diese E-Mail nicht der Geldwäsche ist, antworten (m  
Ich werde mich freuen, von Ihnen zu hören.

Es ist zu 100% kein Risiko bei dieser Transaktion und die Übertragung gar

Grüße.

Herr Mark Carney.

Bitte antworten Sie auf meine private E-Mail ([mcarney19630@gmail.com](mailto:mcarney19630@gmail.com)).



## Mark Carney

Governor of the Bank of Canada

Mark Joseph Carney, OC is a Canadian economist who currently serves as Governor of the Bank of England and Chairman of the G20's Financial Stability Board. [Wikipedia](#)

**Born:** March 16, 1965 (age 51), Fort Smith, Canada

**Spouse:** Diana Carney (m. 1995)

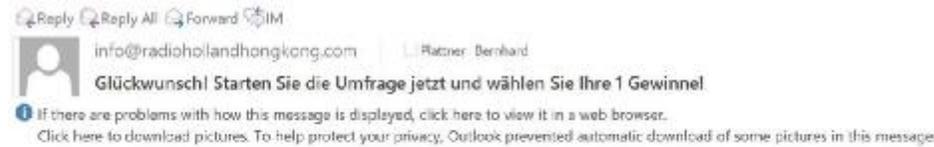
**Succeeded by:** Stephen Poloz

**Office:** Governor of the Bank of Canada since 2008

**Education:** Nuffield College, Oxford (1993), more

Mark Carney der  
d es gibt  
für Ihre  
Teil auf  
für mich, 40%  
Informationen.

# Beispiel 5: Phishing – ja oder nein



Willkommen bei DENNER!

Wir haben 150 Konsumenten aus Switzerland, um an einer kurzen Befragung von

<http://button.radiohollandhongkong.com/ga/click/2-80153106-3622-76306-139317-78028-8e9f41efdd-abb1ed2810>  
**Click or tap to follow link.**



## Beispiel 6: Phishing – ja oder nein?

Reply Reply All Forward

Mo. 05.11.2018 11:51

 Walder Wyss <noreply@regi.in>  
Vertraulich: Information für Bernhard Plattner

To: bernhard@plattner.org

 Vertraulich 05.11.2018 4...  
180 KB

Das Dokument mit der Information ist in dem Attachment zu der E-Mail.  
Für umgehenden Kontakt nutzen Sie die Kontaktdaten am Ende des Dokuments.

Empfängersdaten:

Vor- und Nachname Bernhard Plattner  
Adresse Ob den Reben 18c

**walderwyss** rechtsanwälte

## Nach dem Click auf das Attachment



Dieses Dokument wurde mit einer älteren Version von Microsoft Word erstellt

Um den Kompatibilitätsmodus zu aktivieren, klicken Sie auf "Bearbeitung aktivieren" und anschließend auf "Inhalt aktivieren" in der Leiste oberhalb dieses Dokuments.

Wer auf «Inhalt aktivieren» clickt, hat verloren!

# Datenquellen für Identitätsdiebe

**Collection #1 Data Breach Exposes Nearly 733 Million Records, Highlighting Need for Multifactor Authentication**

The January 22, 2019 @ 10:05 AM

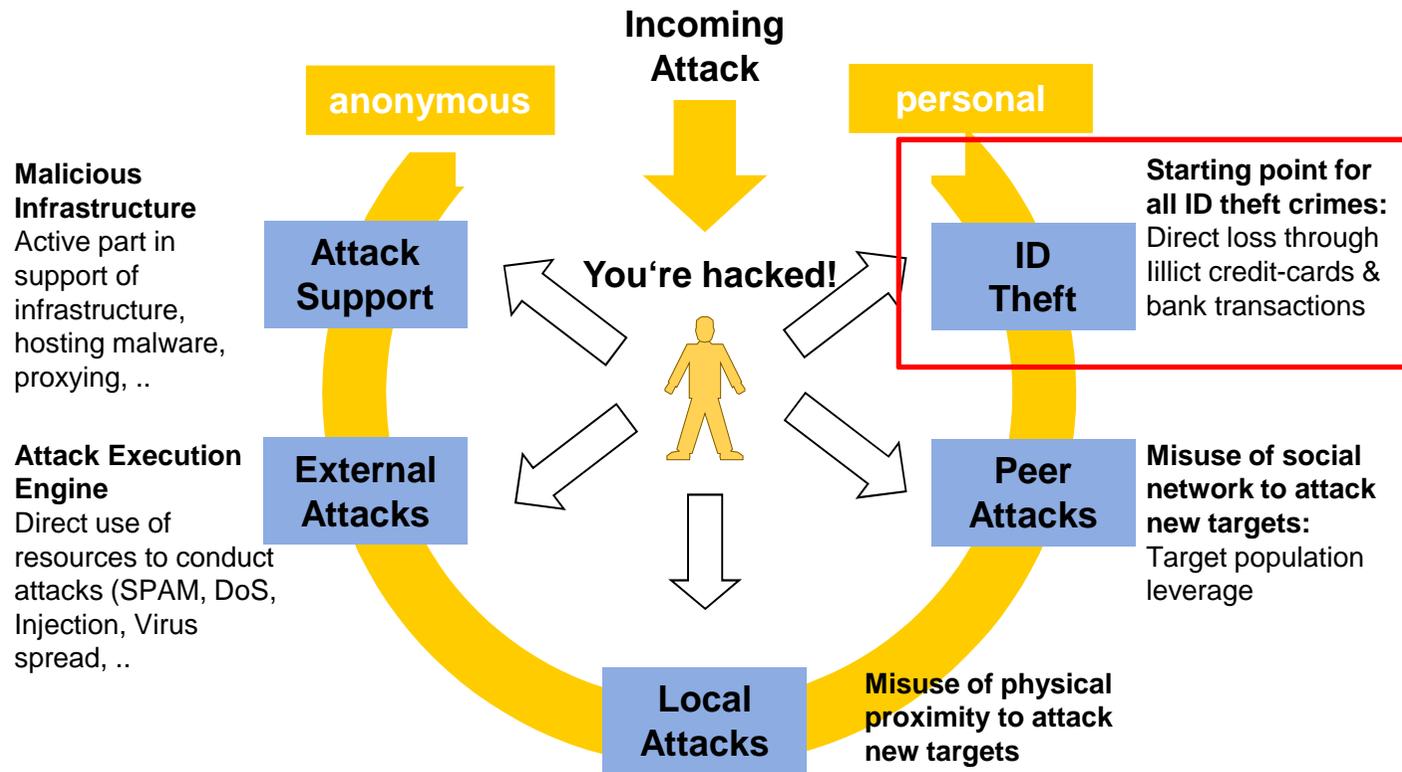
The theft of nearly 733 million unique email messages and 21 million passwords underscores the urgent need for multifactor authentication in the enterprise.

First discovered by security researcher [Troy Hunt](#), records from the data breach were published to a hacker forum as well as the cloud-based service MEGA, though they have since been removed.

Dubbed Collection #1, the perpetrators behind the theft remain unknown, but the volume of 12,000 files suggests that it may have involved multiple incidents and actors. Cleaned-up versions of the files have been loaded into [Have I Been Pwned](#), which users can leverage to check whether their data was compromised in the breach.

wurden dem Office of Personnel Management (OPM) 21.5 Millionen Datensätze entwendet.

# Mehrphasiger Angriff durch Schadsoftware



Credits: Stefan Frei

## Was tragen wir selbst dazu bei?

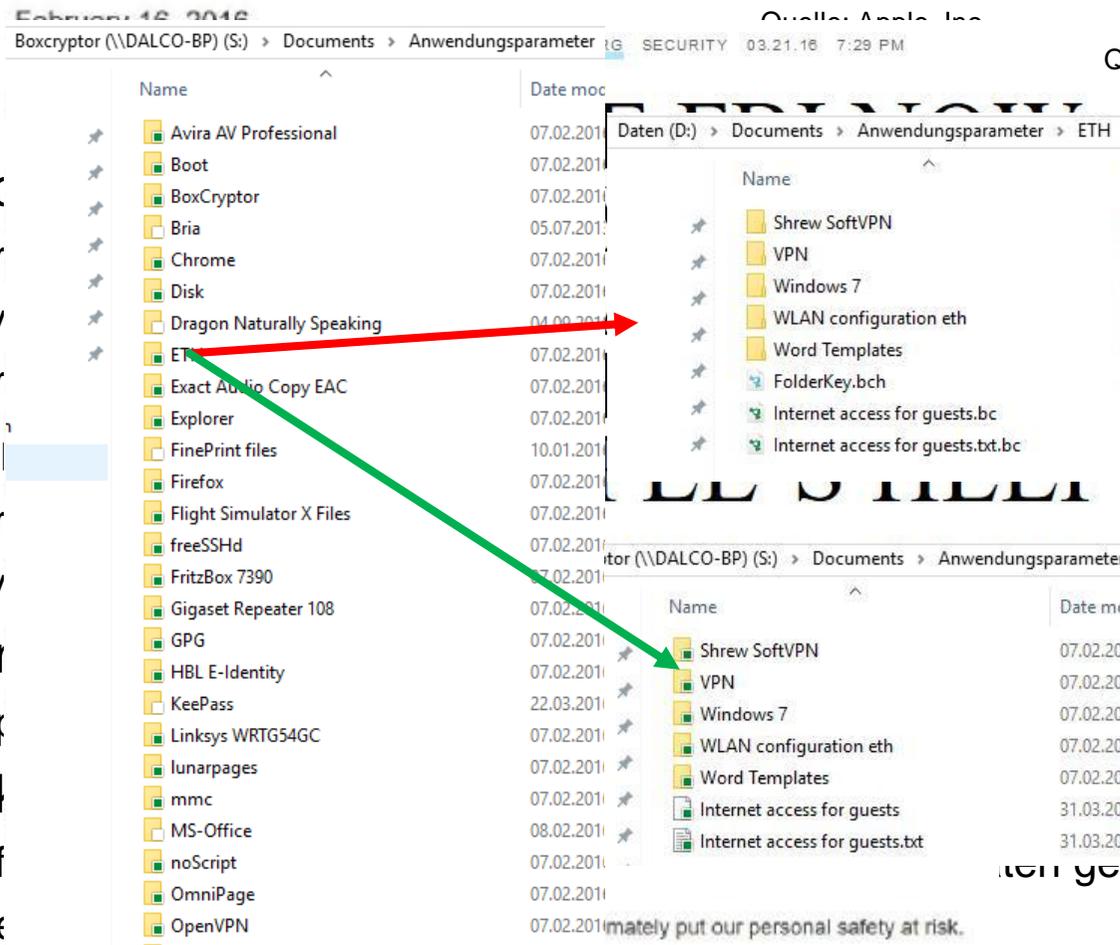
- § Information über uns im Netz (Soziale Netzwerke, berufliche Präsenz, etc.)
- § Information in unseren tragbaren Geräten (Laptop, Mobiltelefon)
- § Liederliche Wahl von Zugangsdaten für
  - § E-Mail Accounts
  - § On-line Shops
  - § Konten von sozialen Netzwerken
  - § E-banking
- § Fehlendes Misstrauen gegenüber dem, was man im Internet antrifft

# Wie können wir uns schützen?

- § Wem vertraue ich Information über mich selbst an?
- § Persönliche Daten in sozialen Netzen
  - § Was vertraue ich meinem Profil in Facebook oder LinkedIn an?
- § Sorgfältiger Umgang mit Zugangsdaten
  - § Zugangsdaten für e-banking
  - § Daten zu Kreditkarten
  - § Web-Accounts
  - § E-Mail Zugangsdaten
  - § Etc.
- § Sichere Passwortwahl; 2-Faktor-Authentisierung
- § Welcher Information vertraue ich?
  - § Im Web, social media, e-mail, per Telefon, in der Post, ...

# Verschlüsselung von Daten in mobilen Geräten

- § Bitlock
- § Ver
- § Kry
- § Ver
- § Ab A
- § Ver
- § Kry
- ∅ iPhor
- § App
- ∅ Sele
- § Auf
- § Ab
- § Tools: veraCrypt (ex. TrueCrypt), AxCrypt, GnuPG (GPG), BoxCryptor



Quelle: wired.com

OUT

illustrated to the  
e,” the Justice  
ing is required  
I not  
is viable, it  
apple...set forth  
geleistet werden

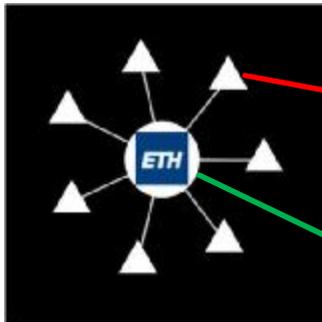
That is why encryption has become so important to all of us.

ately put our personal safety at risk.

# Schutz gegen Phishing

- § Seien Sie misstrauisch!
- § Ist die Absenderadresse plausibel?
- § Denken vor dem Click: Ist der eingeblendete URL plausibel?
- § Vorsicht bei e-mail Anhängen (sie sind der häufigste Weg, um eine Schadsoftware zu installieren)
- § Keine automatische Ausführung von Macros in MS Word, Excel, Access, ...
- § Deaktivieren von Skripten im Webbrowser (NoScript) – kann ein Rettungsfallschirm sein

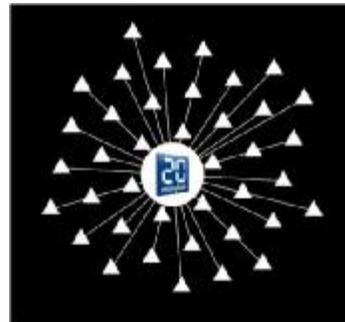
# Welchen Effekt haben «Skripte» im Browser?



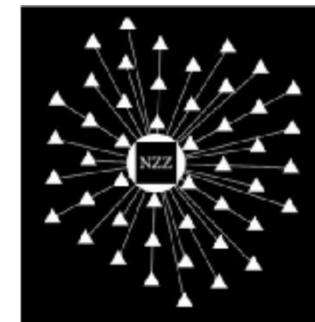
7 andere Sites werden aufgerufen

ethz.ch

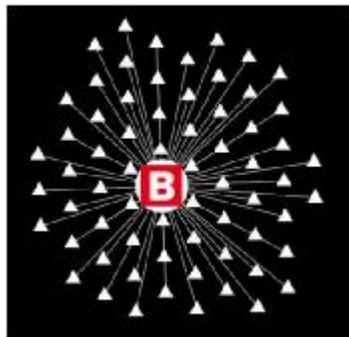
Aufruf von «ethz.ch»



20minuten.ch  
39 andere Sites!



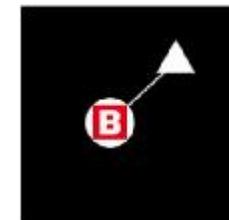
nzz.ch  
47 andere Sites!



blick.ch  
67 andere Sites!



Installation von NoScript



# Ransomware

# Ransomware

The screenshot shows a ZDNet news article. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the ZDNet logo, a search icon, and regional links: CENTRAL EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST, SCANDINAVIA, AFRICA, UK, ITALY, SPAIN, MORE, NEWSLETTERS, and ALL WRITERS. The main headline is "US hospital pays \$55,000 to hackers after ransomware attack". Below the headline is a sub-headline: "Hancock Health paid up despite having backups available." The author information reads: "By Charlie Osborne for Zero Day | January 17, 2018 -- 09:53 GMT (09:53 GMT) | Topic: Security". Below the article text is a row of social media sharing icons: a red icon with a white speech bubble, a blue Facebook 'f' icon, a blue LinkedIn 'in' icon, a light blue Twitter bird icon, and a dark grey email icon. To the right of the article is a section titled "MORE FROM CHARLIE OSBORNE" with two article teasers. The first teaser is titled "Innovation" and "Artificial intelligence will become next new human right" with a small image of a person's head and shoulders. The second teaser is titled "Security" and "Data security is a major issue in GDPR compliance" with a small image of hands typing on a keyboard. At the bottom of the article content area is a large image showing several purple Bitcoin coins.

EDITION: ▼

**ZDNet** 🔍

CENTRAL EUROPE MIDDLE EAST SCANDINAVIA AFRICA UK ITALY SPAIN MORE ▼ NEWSLETTERS ALL WRITERS

## US hospital pays \$55,000 to hackers after ransomware attack

Hancock Health paid up despite having backups available.

By Charlie Osborne for Zero Day | January 17, 2018 -- 09:53 GMT (09:53 GMT) | Topic: Security

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**MORE FROM CHARLIE OSBORNE**

- Innovation**  
Artificial intelligence will become next new human right
- Security**  
Data security is a major issue in GDPR compliance

# Ransomware

## The Locky Ransomware Encrypts Local Files and Unmapped Network Shares

Lawrence Abrams

February 16, 2016

05:22 PM

Read 152,208 times

61

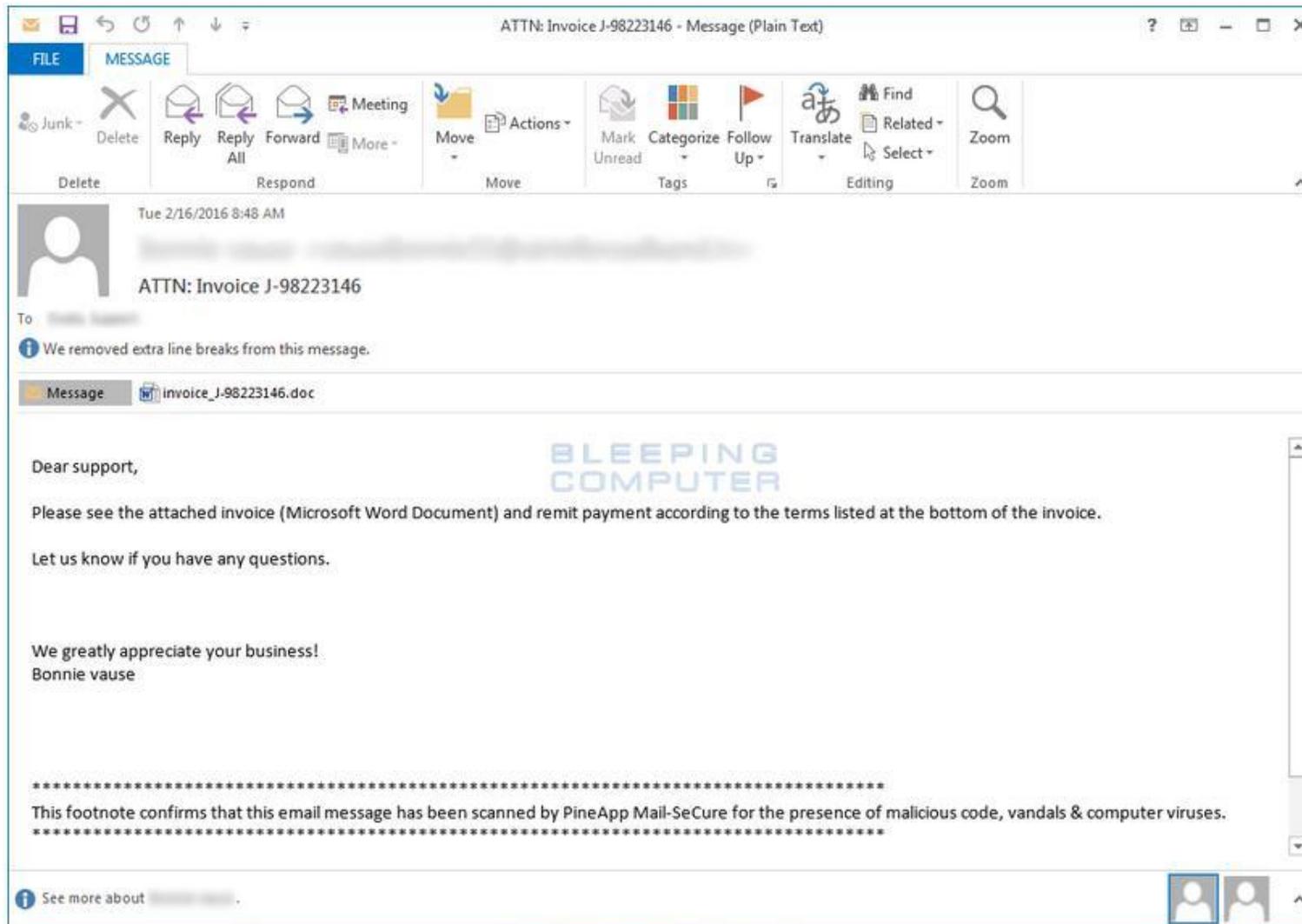
A new ransomware has been discovered called **Locky** that encrypts your data using AES encryption and then demands .5 bitcoins to decrypt your files. Though the ransomware sounds like one named by my kids, there is nothing childish about it. It targets a large amount of file extensions and even more importantly, encrypts data on unmapped network shares. Encrypting data on unmapped network shares is trivial to code and the fact that we saw the recent [DMA Locker](#) with this feature and now in Locky, it is safe to say that it is going to become the norm. Like CryptoWall, Locky also completely changes the filenames for encrypted files to make it more difficult to restore the right data.

At this time, there is no known way to decrypt files encrypted by Locky. For those who wish to discuss this ransomware or have questions, please feel free to post in our [Locky Ransomware Support and Help Topic](#).

### Locky installed via fake invoices

Locky is currently being distributed via email that contains Word document attachments with malicious macros. The email message will contain a subject similar to **ATTN: Invoice J-98223146** and a message such as "Please see the attached invoice (Microsoft Word Document) and remit payment according to the terms listed at the bottom of the invoice". An example of one of these emails can be seen below.

# Ransomware



Locky Email Distribution

# Ransomware

- § Ransomware war 2016 en vogue, ist jedoch nach wie vor eine Gefahr
- § Ziele: Privatpersonen, KMU, öffentliche Einrichtungen
- § Anwendung von Phishing
- § Infiltrierte Schadsoftware verschlüsselt alle angeschlossenen Disks; Daten können gleichzeitig auch gestohlen werden
- § Erpressung: Schlüssel für Entschlüsselung gegen Bitcoins – jedoch keine Garantie
- § Locky, DMA Locker, Cryptolocker, Reveton, Cryptowall, KeRanger ...
- § Wie kann man sich schützen?
  - § Sich nicht durch eine Phishing Mail hereinlegen lassen!
  - § Ein Backup bietet einen begrenzten Schutz
    - § Automatisches Backup ist möglicherweise nutzlos → «Intelligentes Backup»?
    - § Off-line Backups
  - § Empfohlen: Datenspeicher mit periodischen «read-only snapshots»; ersetzt jedoch das Backup nicht!

# Passwörter: Die Top 15 in 2015

1. **123456** (Unchanged)
2. **password** (Unchanged)
3. **12345678** (Up 1)
4. **qwerty** (Up 1)
5. **12345** (Down 2)
6. **123456789** (Unchanged)
7. **football** (Up 3)
8. **1234** (Down 1)
9. **1234567** (Up 2)
10. **baseball** (Down 2)
11. **welcome** (New)
12. **1234567890** (New)
13. **abc123** (Up 1)
14. **111111** (Up 1)
15. **1qaz2wsx** (New)

- § Top 15 von mehr als 2 Millionen Passwörtern
- § Quellen: Datenlecks nach Cyber-Einbrüchen (Ashley Madison, Target, ...)
- § Warum ist «1qaz2wsx» im Rang 15?



Quelle: <http://gizmodo.com/the-25-most-popular-passwords-of-2015-were-all-such-id-1753591514>

# Passwörter: Top 15 in 2018

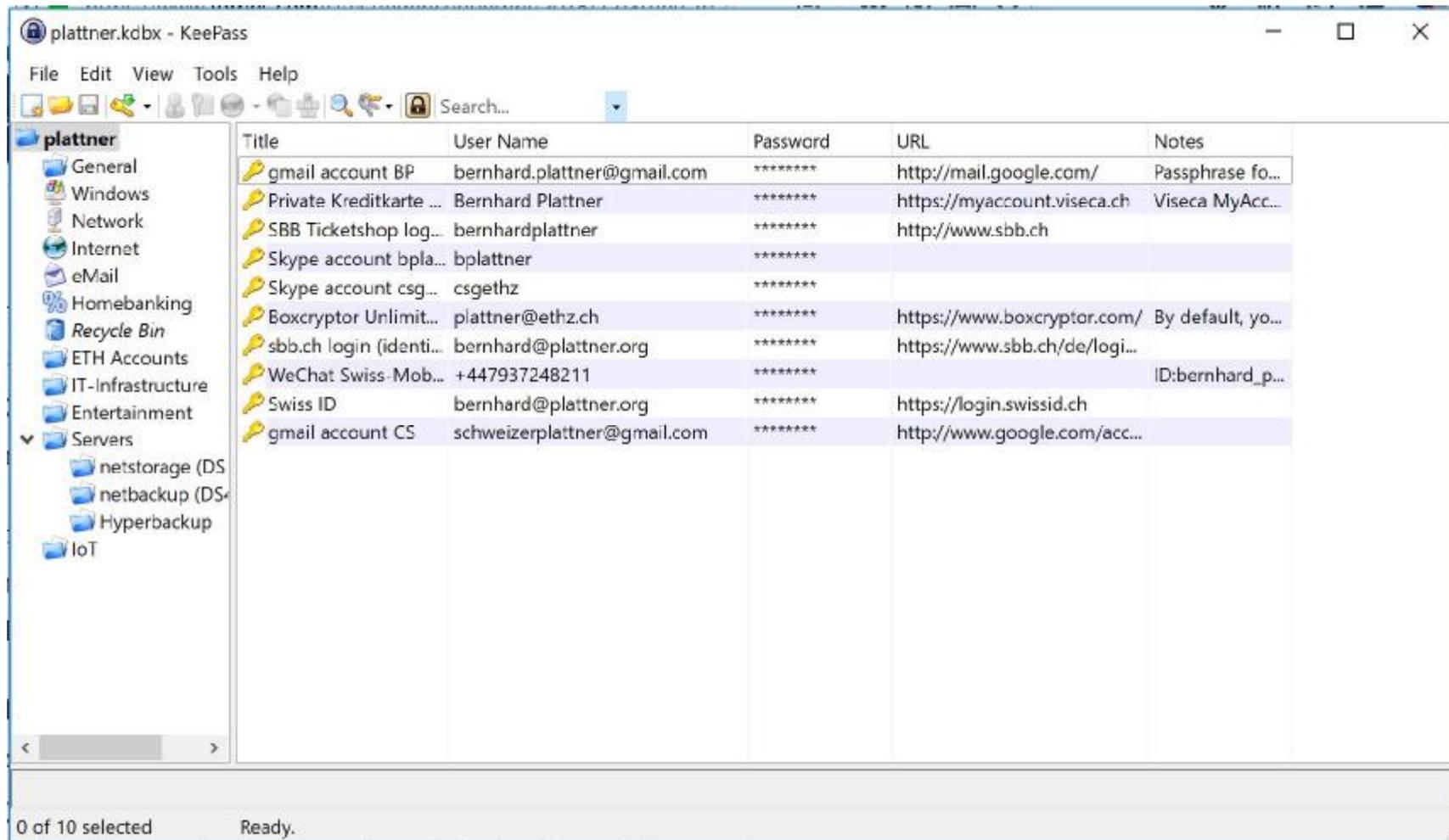
1. 123456
2. password
3. 123456789
4. 12345678
5. 12345
6. 111111
7. 1234567
8. sunshine
9. qwerty
10. iloveyou
11. princess
12. admin
13. welcome
14. 666666
15. abc123

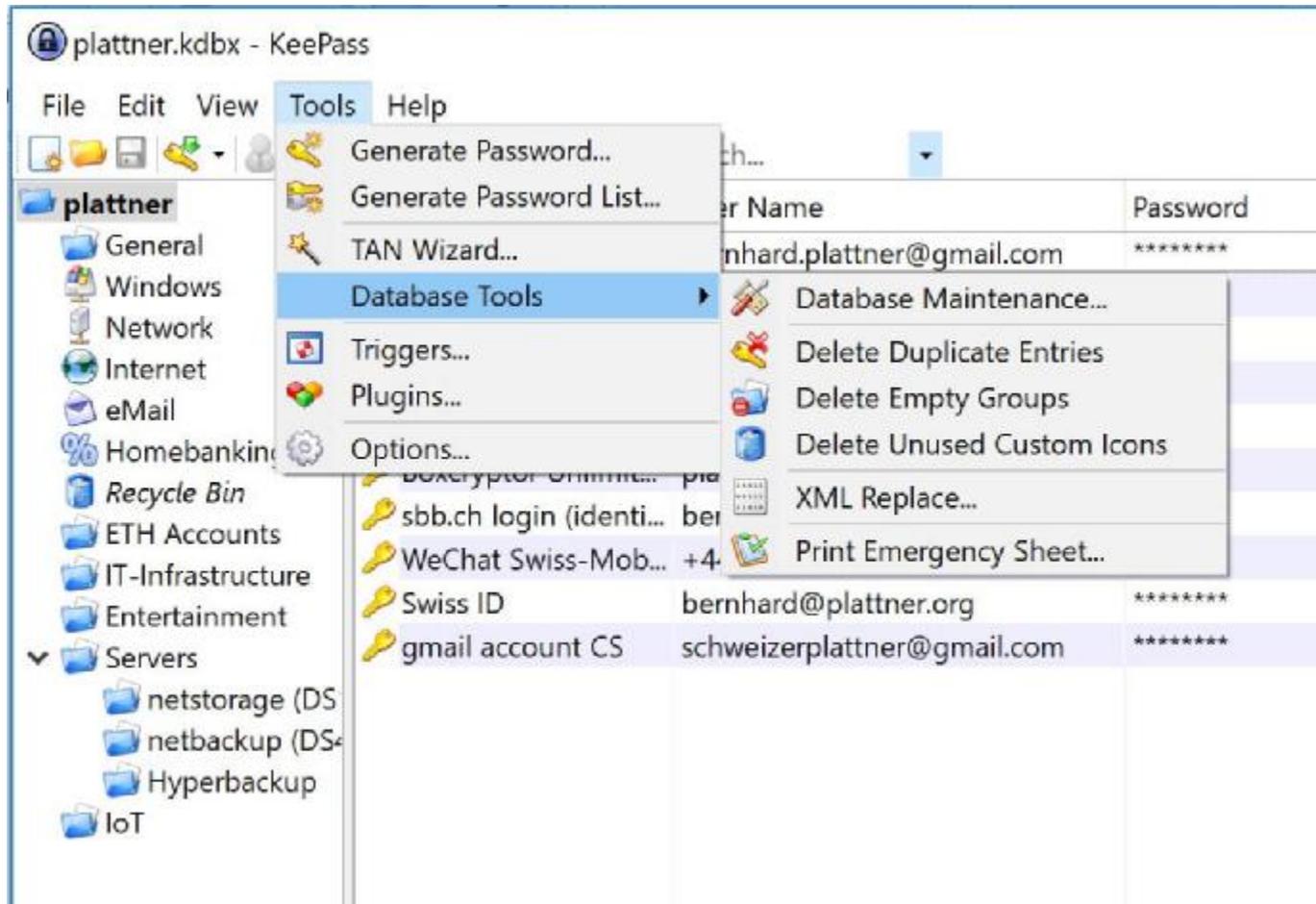
Quelle: <https://www.dignited.com>

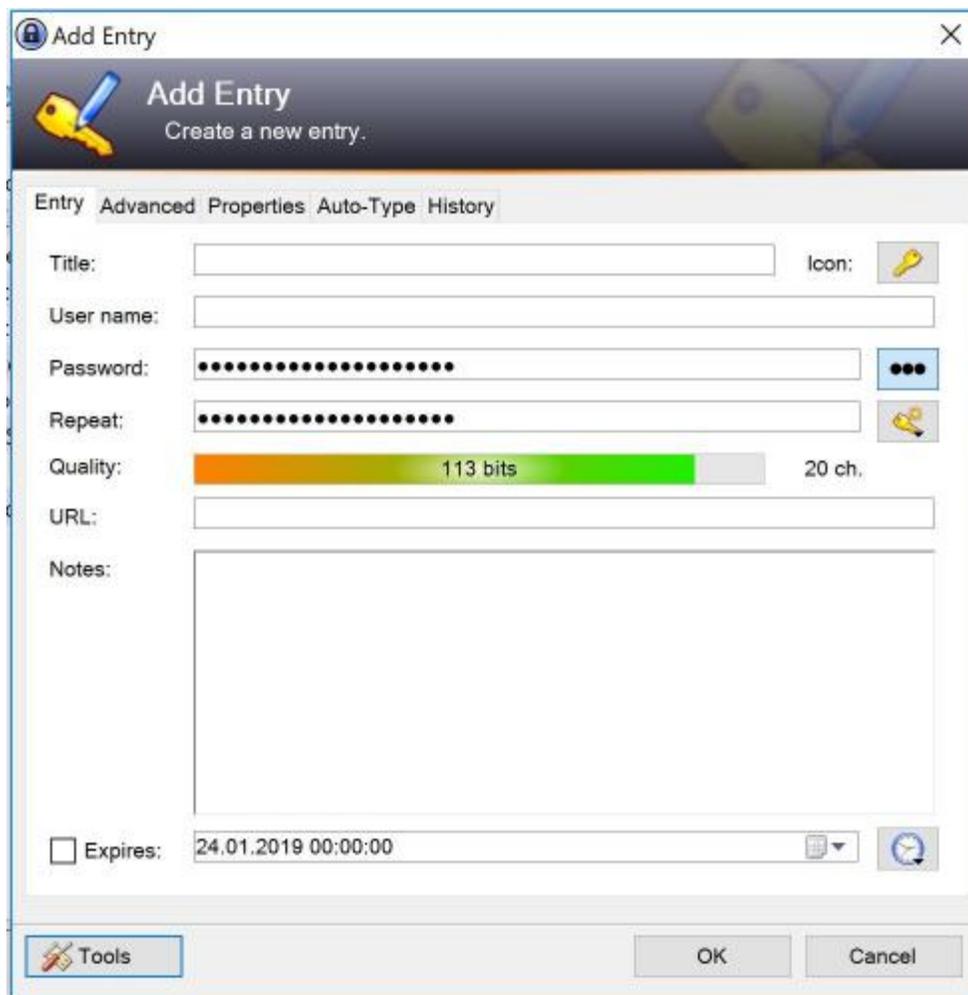
# Wahl der Passwörter

- § 123456?
- § Julia15?
- § 30.11.1949 (Ihr Geburtstag)?
- § Beatrice+Andi?
- § Vancouver, Kanada, gefällt mir seit 1996 à V,K,gms1996 ?
- § [+503>%Z@4!7MiTB?
- § Wie viele Passwörter benötigen Sie?
- § Wie viele Passwörter können Sie sich merken?
- § (Einzige) gangbare Lösung: Ein Password Safe
- § Viele Angebote: KeePass, Password Manager, pwSafe ...
- § Für Windows, Mac, Linux, Android, iOS, cross-platform

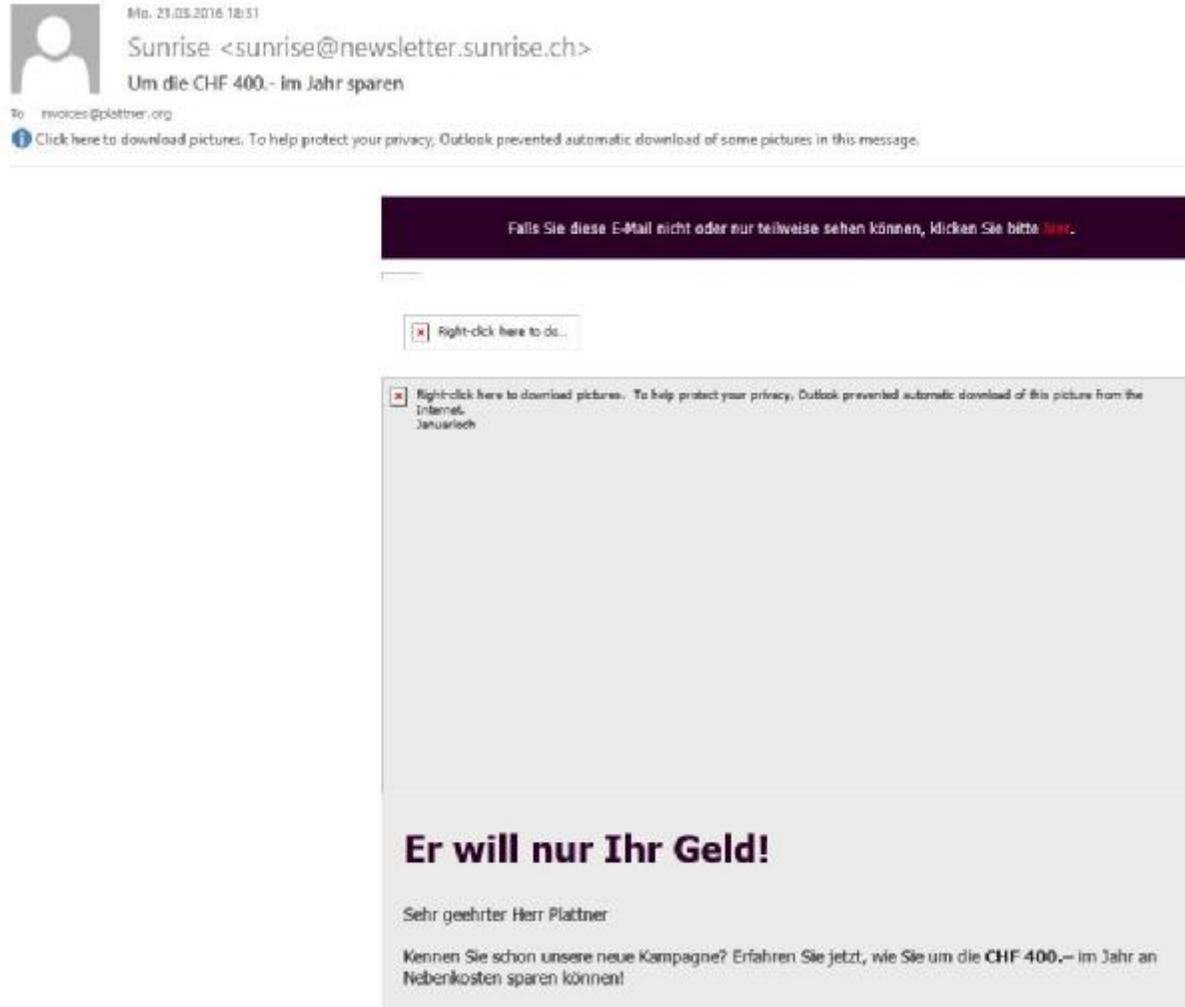
# Beispiel: KeePass







# Noch einmal Thema Phishing



# Analyse der Mail-Header

Received: from **mail18-146.srv2.de** [193.169.181.146]:55310  
by **valkanos.lunarpages.com** with esmtps (TLSv1.2:ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384:256)  
(Exim 4.86\_1)  
(envelope-from <return@newsletter.sunrise.ch>)  
id 1ai3fv-000Mr8-W5  
for invoices@plattner.org; Mon, 21 Mar 2016 10:31:47 -0700



vertrauenswürdig

---

Return-Path: <return@newsletter.sunrise.ch>

Reply-To: <re-1MIMY447-1M5Z96X8-10ZMN3Y@newsletter.sunrise.ch>

From: "Sunrise" <sunrise@newsletter.sunrise.ch>

To: <invoices@plattner.org>

Subject: Um die CHF 400.- im Jahr sparen

Date: Mon, 21 Mar 2016 18:30:35 +0100

Message-ID: <re-pTfh2FFCGlp868wucDvsRuj4JZvq-1MIMY447-1M5Z96X8-I4S1700@newsletter.sunrise.ch>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: multipart/alternative;  
boundary="----=\_NextPart\_000\_0007\_01D18416.B33CD3B0"

X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook 15.0

X-Ham-Report:

Spam\_detection\_software\_running\_on\_the\_system\_valkanos.lunarpages.com\_has\_NOT\_identified\_this\_incoming\_email\_as\_spam.

[...]

X-Spam-Score: -14

X-Spam-Status: No, score=-1.5

X-Spam-Bar: -

X-Spam-Flag: NO

List-Unsubscribe: <<http://newsletter.sunrise.ch/go/12/1MIMY447-1M5Z96X8-1UWUIDA-5DZQ8N-U.html#List-Unsubscribe=One-Click>>

X-CSA-Complaints: [whitelist-complaints@eco.de](mailto:whitelist-complaints@eco.de)

Thread-Index: AQHa4youPFuiNYXLG7NI7ZvOyRQ4tA==

X-ulpe: [re-pTfh2FFCGlp868wucDvsRuj4JZvq-1MIMY447-1M5Z96X8-I4S1700@newsletter.sunrise.ch](mailto:re-pTfh2FFCGlp868wucDvsRuj4JZvq-1MIMY447-1M5Z96X8-I4S1700@newsletter.sunrise.ch)



kann manipuliert sein

# Phishing oder nicht?



# Analyse der Mail Header

[...]

Received: from smtp.pcp.ch ([92.42.189.133]:55176)

by valkanos.lunarpages.com with esmtp (Exim 4.86\_1)

(envelope-from <Neuigkeiten@PCP.CH>) id 1aip3o-0004Vh-0i

for bernhard@plattner.org; Wed, 23 Mar 2016 13:07:26 -0700 vertrauenswürdig 

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Received: from WEB03.office.pcp.com (unknown [10.100.8.6])

by smtp.pcp.ch (Postfix) with ESMTP id 34CB01227C1

for <bernhard@plattner.org>; Wed, 23 Mar 2016 21:06:40 +0100 (CET) kann manipuliert sein 

Date: Wed, 23 Mar 2016 21:07:27 +0100 (CET)

From: "PCP.CH" <Neuigkeiten@PCP.CH>

To: bernhard@plattner.org

Message-ID: <1262117225.98135.1458763647579.JavaMail.WEB03\$@10.100.8.5>

Subject: =?UTF-8?Q?Neuheiten\_aus\_der\_Fotoabteilun?=  
=?UTF-8?Q?g\_-\_passend\_zum\_Fr=C3=BChlingsanfang?=>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8

Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

X-Mailer: ColdFusion 11 Application Server

[...]

## Verhalten beim Surfen

- § Nur vertrauenswürdige Seiten besuchen
- § Beim Besuch von nicht vertrauenswürdigen Seiten:  
Browser in einer Virtuellen Maschine ausführen
- § Wie?
  - § Oracle Virtualbox installieren
  - § Linux herunterladen und in Virtualbox installieren
  - § Jeweils nur einmal nutzen (immer mit einer frischen Kopie)
- § Hilft das „private“ Browser-Fenster?
  - § Nein!
- § Helfen Virens Scanner (Anti-Virus-Produkte)?
  - § Nur bedingt!

**Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!**

