



# SOCIAL NETWORKING

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# WHAT IS SOCIAL NETWORKING?

*Social networking web sites are online “places” where a user can create a profile and build a personal network that connects him or her to other users.*



# COMMON SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES USED BY COLLEGE STUDENTS AND STAFF

- MySpace
- Facebook
- Orkut
- Hi5
- Faces
- Flickr
- Friendster
- Twitter
- LinkedIn



# FEATURES AVAILABLE ON A SOCIAL NETWORKING SITE

- Social networking web sites enable users to share with friends:

- personal profile
- list of interests
- blogs
- slides
- music
- opinions

- current events
- school work
- chatroom conversations
- videos
- many other features



# THREATS ON A SOCIAL NETWORKING SITE

- No privacy – Information thereafter available in a public domain
- The information and pictures posted by users could **haunt** them for ever
- Identity theft
- Malware ( virus, Trojan horse, worm)
- Spyware
- Phishing
- Cyber stalking
- Copyright infringement
- Legal trouble
- Compromised data



# SECURITY TIPS

- Install and update your anti-virus and anti-malware with the latest security definitions  
<http://www.cmu.edu/computing/doc/software/index.html>
- Keep your system and programs patched and updated  
<http://www.cmu.edu/computing/doc/security/index.html>
- Make sure your screen name doesn't reveal your real identity
- Choose a complex/unique password for your account. A strong password is at least eight **characters** long, and consists of letters (capital and small), symbols and numbers  
<http://www.cmu.edu/iso/governance/guidelines/password-management.html>
- Avoid clicking on links and attachments .
- Avoid clicking on advertisements. Some Malware hide behind banner ads on legitimate sites
- Follow Carnegie Mellon copyright policy, and Carnegie Mellon Copyright violation guidelines  
<http://www.cmu.edu/iso/governance/guidelines/copyright-memo.html>



# COMPROMISED DATA

- Compromised Personally Identifiable Information (PII); *PII data refers to name, SSN, D. Licenses, bank accounts*
- Identity Theft- computer intruders intent on stealing your personal information to commit fraud or theft
- Compromised computer; A computer experiencing unexpected and unexplainable
  - Disk activities
  - Performance degradation
  - Repeated login failure or connections to unfamiliar services
  - Third party complaint of a suspicious activity



# COMPROMISED MACHINE OR DATA?

## Responding to a Compromised/Stolen Computer

<http://www.cmu.edu/iso/governance/procedures/compromised-computer.html>

Compromised - Reasonable suspicion of unauthorized interactive access

1. Disconnect From Network
2. Do NOT Turn Off
3. Do NOT Use/Modify
4. Contact ISO & Dept Admin
5. Preserve External Backups/Logs
6. Produce Backups/Logs/Machine ASAP For Investigation

Also report stolen computers





# ISO BREACH HANDLING PROCESS

## The ISO:

1. Confirm compromise, notifiable data, and likelihood of data breach (stolen laptop = data breach)
2. If data breach – proceed to notification



## The ISO, the organization, & General Counsel's Office:

3. Identify population and locate current contact info via alumni records
4. Draft & send notification letter and interface w/ law enforcement and consumer reporting agencies as required
5. Operate call center and respond to legal action



# STOLEN IDENTITY

If you suspect that you are a victim of identity theft;

<http://www.cmu.edu/iso/aware/idtheft/notify/index.html>

1. Report identity theft to your local police department
2. Contact the fraud hotline at the Social Security Administration (SSA), if your social security **number** was stolen
3. Contact the fraud department of the three major credit bureaus
  - Equifax
  - Experian
  - Trans Union
4. Contact your creditors or bank when **you suspect** that your credit card, debit card or bank account is compromised.



# HOW TO FIND AND HANDLE SENSITIVE DATA

1. Know what data is stored on your personal computer

Run



<http://www.cmu.edu/computing/doc/security/identity/intro.html>

Training material and video is available at

<http://www.cmu.edu/iso/aware/id-finder/index.html>

# SAFETY TIPS

- Read the privacy policy of the website carefully. Make sure your information is not shared with a third party or sold to marketing entities
- Set appropriate privacy and security defaults
- Consider restricting access to your page to **a few of your** friends. You don't want people you write on your wall what you don't support (**know? Trust?**)
- Limit the amount of personal information posted on your page
- Avoid posting information you consider private
- Only accept **"friend"** requests from people you know directly
- Restrict or delete "public search listing" access
- Be skeptical of accepting any online information as truth



# FACEBOOK PRIVACY AND SECURITY GUIDE

Social Media Security provides the following instruction to privacy and security settings on Facebook via the following link:

[http://socialmediasecurity.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/07/Facebook\\_Privacy\\_and\\_Security\\_Guide.pdf](http://socialmediasecurity.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/07/Facebook_Privacy_and_Security_Guide.pdf)



# ISO RESOURCES

## Resources:

- Identity Theft  
<http://www.cmu.edu/iso/aware/idtheft/index.html>
- Viruses, Worms and Breakins  
<http://www.cmu.edu/iso/aware/be-aware/virus.html>
- Spyware  
<http://www.cmu.edu/iso/aware/be-aware/spyware.html>
- Carnegie Mellon Copyright Policy  
<http://www.cmu.edu/policies/documents/Copyright.html>
- Copyright infringement legal notices  
<http://www.cmu.edu/iso/aware/P2P/notice.html>
- Guidelines for password management  
<http://www.cmu.edu/iso/governance/guidelines/password-management.html>
- Responding to a Compromised/Stolen Computer  
<http://www.cmu.edu/iso/governance/procedures/compromised-computer.html>
- Secure Computing  
<http://www.cmu.edu/iso/aware/secure/index.html>
- Computing Services, Security  
<http://www.cmu.edu/computing/doc/security/index.html>



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<http://www.marketwatch.com/story/forty-five-percent-of-employers-use-social-networking-sites-to-research-job-candidates-careerbuilder-survey-finds-2009-08-19?siteid=nbsh>
- Cyber Stalking – A detailed Look Inside the Behaviors of Cyber Criminals  
[http://www.bukisa.com/articles/147295\\_cyber-stalking-a-detailed-look-inside-the-behaviors-of-cyber-criminals](http://www.bukisa.com/articles/147295_cyber-stalking-a-detailed-look-inside-the-behaviors-of-cyber-criminals)
- 2009 Study from Ohio State shows college students who use Facebook may earn lower GPAs  
[http://www.collegenews.com/index.php?/article/study\\_shows\\_that\\_college\\_students\\_who\\_use\\_facebook\\_gets\\_lower\\_gpas\\_041420098383/](http://www.collegenews.com/index.php?/article/study_shows_that_college_students_who_use_facebook_gets_lower_gpas_041420098383/)
- US- CERT - Reviewing End-User License Agreement  
<http://www.uscert.gov/cas/tips/ST05-005.html>



# INFORMATION SECURITY OFFICE (ISO)

If you have a security related question, please do not hesitate to contact the ISO at:

[iso@andrew.cmu.edu](mailto:iso@andrew.cmu.edu)

Office: (412) 268-2044

Support: (412) 268-4357

