

nic.br egi.br

cert.br

Workshop de Computação Aplicada (WorCAP)

Pós-Graduação em Computação Aplicada (CAP)
Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (INPE).

13 de setembro de 2021 | Evento *Online*

**Nunca tivemos tanta e,
ao mesmo tempo,
tão pouca segurança.
Por que estamos nessa situação?**

**Dra. Cristine Hoepers
Gerente Geral
cristine@cert.br**

cert.br nic.br egi.br

Serviços Prestados à Comunidade

Gestão de Incidentes

- ▶ Coordenação
- ▶ Análise Técnica
- ▶ Suporte à Mitigação e Recuperação

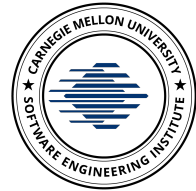
Consciência Situacional

- ▶ Aquisição de Dados
 - ▶ *Honeypots* Distribuídos
 - ▶ SpamPots
 - ▶ *Threat feeds*
- ▶ Compartilhamento das Informações

Transferência de Conhecimento

- ▶ Conscientização
 - ▶ Desenvolvimento de Boas Práticas
 - ▶ Cooperação, Eventos e Reuniões (*Outreach*)
- ▶ Treinamento
- ▶ Aconselhamento Técnico e Político

Filiações e Parcerias:



SEI
Partner
Network



Criação:

Agosto/1996: CGI.br publica o relatório “Rumo à Criação de uma Coordenadoria de Segurança de Redes na Internet Brasil”¹

Junho/1997: CGI.br cria o CERT.br (à época chamado NBSO – *NIC BR Security Office*), com base nas recomendações do relatório²

¹ <https://cert.br/sobre/estudo-cgibr-1996.html> | ² <https://nic.br/pagina/gts/157>

Missão

Aumentar os níveis de segurança e de capacidade de tratamento de incidentes das redes conectadas à Internet no Brasil.

Público Alvo (*Constituency*)

Redes que utilizam recursos administrados pelo NIC.br

- endereços IP ou ASNs alocados ao Brasil
- domínios sob o ccTLD .br

Governança

Mantido pelo **NIC.br** – Núcleo de Informação e Coordenação do .br

- todas as atividades são sustentadas pelo registro de domínios .br

O NIC.br é o **braço executivo do CGI.br** – Comitê Gestor da Internet no Brasil

- entidade multissetorial, coordenada pelo MCTI
- responsável por coordenar e integrar as iniciativas e serviços da Internet no País

<https://cert.br/sobre/>

<https://cert.br/sobre/filiacoes/>

<https://cert.br/about/rfc2350/>

internationalIT

HOME SOLUÇÕES SERVIÇOS BLOG CONTATO

Brasil terá maior exercício de defesa cibernética do hemisfério sul

O Exercício Guardião Cibernético 3.0 é coordenado pelo Comando de Defesa Cibernética (ComDCiber) e faz parte da estratégia nacional de segurança do país. O [SENAI](#), a [Cisco](#) e a [RustCon](#) vão apoiar o treinamento de cibersegurança para 350 pessoas de 58 organizações públicas e privadas que será realizado pelo [Ministério da Defesa](#).

BANCO CENTRAL DO BRASIL

RESOLUÇÃO Nº 4.658, DE 26 DE ABRIL DE 2018

Dispõe sobre a política de segurança cibernética e sobre os requisitos para a contratação de serviços de processamento e armazenamento de dados e de computação em nuvem a serem observados pelas instituições financeiras e demais instituições autorizadas a funcionar pelo Banco Central do Brasil.

O Banco Central do Brasil, na forma do art. 9º da Lei nº 4.595, de 31 de dezembro

Governo Digital

Estratégia Nacional de Segurança Cibernética

Publicado em 11/08/2021 15h13 | Atualizado em 12/08/2021 14h30

A **Estratégia Nacional de Segurança Cibernética - E-Ciber** é um conjunto de ações estratégicas do governo federal relacionadas a área de segurança cibernética até 2023. Corresponde ao primeiro módulo da [Estratégia Nacional de Segurança da Informação](#) estabelecendo ações com vistas a modificar, de forma cooperativa e em âmbito nacional, características que refletem o posicionamento de instituições e de indivíduos sobre o assunto.

“A E-Ciber orienta a sociedade brasileira sobre as principais ações do governo federal, em termos nacionais e internacionais, na área da

Agência Nacional de Telecomunicações

Anatel aprova Regulamento de Segurança Cibernética Aplicada ao Setor de Telecomunicações

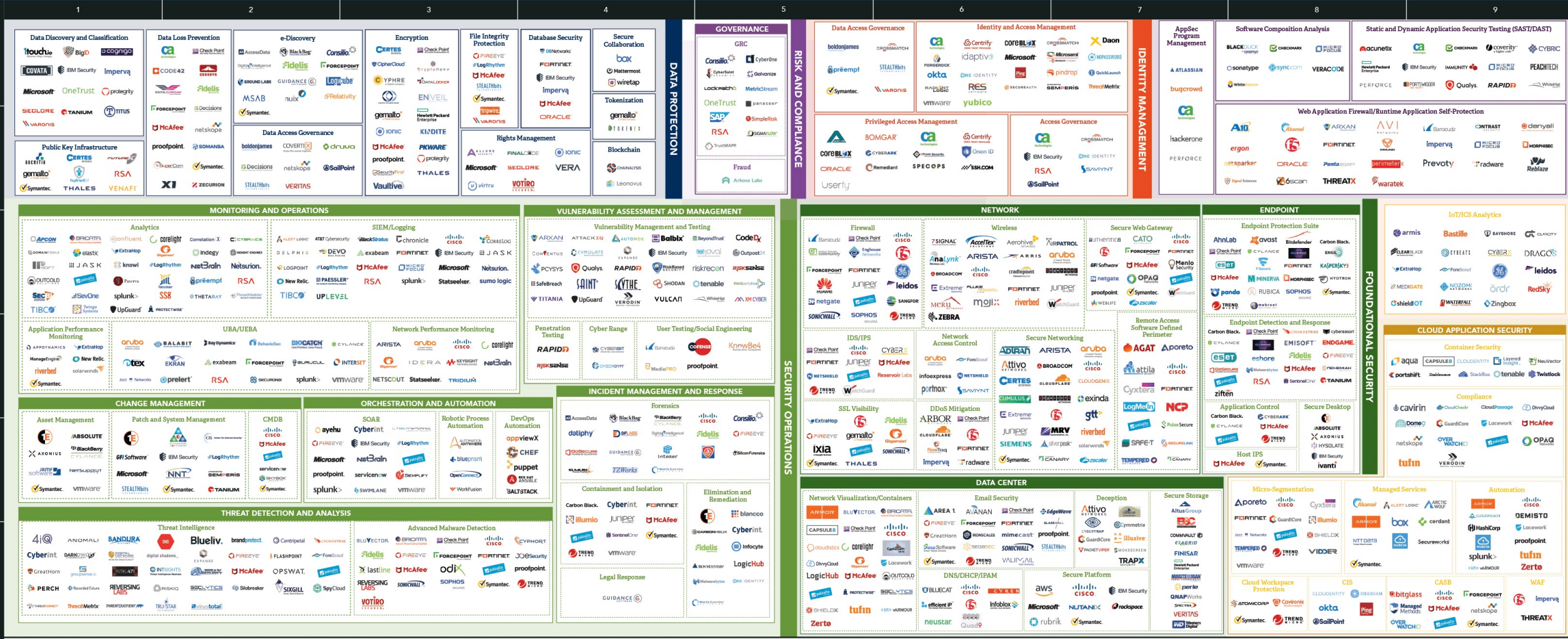
Normativo entrará em vigor em janeiro de 2021 e prestadoras terão 180 para se adaptarem

Publicado em 17/12/2020 19h17 | Atualizado em 18/12/2020 11h20



Optiv Cybersecurity Technology Map

Navigate Cybersecurity at Optiv.com



Navigating the Security Landscape
 So much technology. So many vendors. Who does what?
<https://www.optiv.com/navigating-security-landscape-guide-technologies-and-providers>

olhardigital.com.br

MENU **OLHAR DIGITAL** 🔍

STJ se restabelece após ransomware; PF investiga cópia de dados

Renato Santino | 13/11/2020 21h45, atualizada em 13/11/2020 21h50

infomoney.com.br

InfoMoney

O "lado B" da digitalização

Fleury é o mais recente episódio de ransomware; veja como os ataques cibernéticos têm afetado os mercados

Vistos como algumas das maiores ameaças da era atual, sequestros de dados, ou ransomware, viram novo risco a ser monitorado no mercado

www1.folha.uol.com.br

JBS pagou US\$ 11 mi em resposta a ataque ransomware em operações na América do Norte

Empresa cancelou turnos em fábricas nos EUA e Canadá na semana passada, após ser afetada por ciberataque

9.jun.2021 às 21h26

🔊 Ouvir o texto A- A+

REUTERS A JBS USA, subsidiária da brasileira JBS nos Estados Unidos, confirmou em comunicado divulgado nesta quarta-feira (9) que pagou o equivalente a US\$ 11 milhões (R\$ 55,5 milhões) em resposta [a um ataque hacker](#) contra suas operações

poder360.com.br

PODER 360 Diretor Fernando Rodrigues

Renner diz não ter pago resgate de dados depois de ataque hacker

A varejista sofreu uma invasão na última 5ª feira (19.ago.2021), mas informou que principais bancos de dados estão preservados

Compartilhe

Divulgação/Renner

DC police surveillance cameras were infected with ransomware before inauguration

Malware seized 70 percent of DC police DVRs a week before Trump's inauguration.

SEAN GALLAGHER - 1/30/2017, 5:12 PM



system just one week before Inauguration Day. *The Washington Post* reports that 70 percent of the DVR systems used by the surveillance network were infected with ransomware, rendering them inoperable for four days and crippling the city's ability to monitor public spaces.

<https://arstechnica.com/security/2017/01/dc-police-surveillance-cameras-were-infected-with-ransomware-before-inauguration/>

<https://www.wired.com/story/police-body-camera-vulnerabilities/>

The screenshot shows a Wired.com article page. At the top, the Wired logo is visible along with navigation links for Business, Culture, Gear, and More. The article is by Lily Hay Newman, dated 08.11.2018 03:00 PM, and is categorized under Security. The main headline is 'Police Bodycams Can Be Hacked to Doctor Footage'. Below the headline is a sub-headline: 'Analysis of five body camera models marketed to police departments details vulnerabilities could let a hacker manipulate footage.' A video player is embedded in the article, showing a person's hands holding a body camera. The video title is 'Hacking Police Body Cameras' and it includes a subtitle 'used by law enforcement across the United States'. The video player shows a progress bar at 0:05/5:18. At the bottom of the page, there is a banner that says '3 FREE ARTICLES LEFT THIS MONTH' and a 'Subscribe' button.

DDoS attack halts heating in Finland amidst winter

A Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack halted heating distribution at least in two properties in the city of Lappeenranta, located in eastern Finland. In both of the events the attacks disabled the computers that were controlling heating in the buildings.

Both of the buildings were managed by [Valtia](#). The company who is in charge of managing the buildings overall operation and maintenance. According to Valtia CEO, Simo Rounela, in both cases the systems that controlled circulation were temporarily disabled.



Building Automation security is not a priority

The devices under attack were built by the company [Fidelix](#). According to company representative Antti Koskinen, there have been other attacks in the country before the case in Lappeenranta. He also states to [Helsingin Sanomat](#) that when people want convenience and ease of use it often opens up vulnerabilities.

<http://metropolitan.fi/entry/ddos-attack-halts-heating-in-finland-amidst-winter>

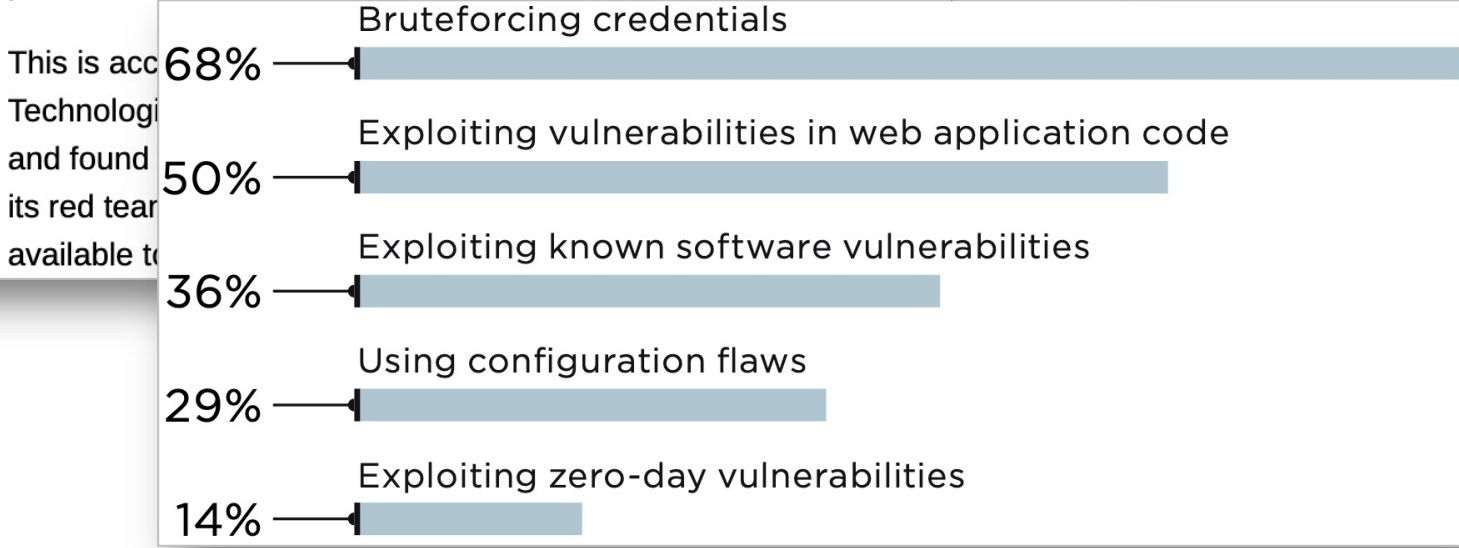
You weren't hacked because you lacked space-age network defenses. Nor because cyber-gurus picked on you. It's far simpler than that

Three little words: Patches, passwords, policies

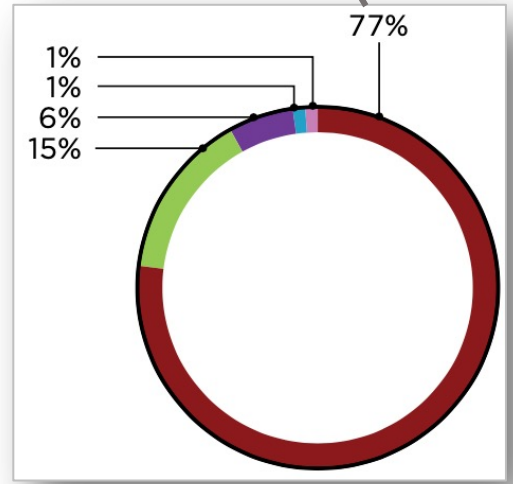
Thu 13 Aug 2020 // 07:06 UTC

Shaun Nichols in San Francisco [BIO](#) [EMAIL](#) [TWITTER](#)

The continued inability of organizations to patch security vulnerabilities in a timely manner, combined with guessable passwords and the spread of automated hacking tools, is making it pretty easy for miscreants, professionals, and thrill-seekers to break into corporate networks.



- Using web application protection vulnerabilities and flaws
- Bruteforcing credentials used for accessing DBMS
- Bruteforcing credentials for remote access services
- Bruteforcing domain user credentials together with software vulnerabilities exploitation
- Bruteforcing credentials for the FTP server




https://www.theregister.com/2020/08/13/pentest_networks_fail/

<https://www.ptsecurity.com/upload/corporate/ww-en/analytics/external-pentests-2020-eng.pdf>

Menu Search **Bloomberg** Sign In Subscribe

Bloomberg
Cybersecurity



Photographer: Samuel Corum/Bloomberg

Cybersecurity

Hackers Breached Colonial Pipeline Using Compromised Password

By [William Turton](#) and [Kartikay Mehrotra](#)
June 4, 2021, 4:58 PM GMT-3

- ▶ Investigators suspect hackers got password from dark web leak
- ▶ Colonial CEO hopes U.S. goes after criminal hackers abroad

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-06-04/hackers-breached-colonial-pipeline-using-compromised-password>



Insider Threat Awareness Month Reminds Us That the Biggest Threats Can Arise from Within

Posted By **cyberinsiders**



Insider Threat Awareness Month offers a great opportunity to make organizations realize that today's modern cyberattack is no longer carried out by a dark cyber-assassin with sophisticated hacking techniques. The reality is that they no longer hack in at all, they log in using weak, stolen, or otherwise compromised passwords. And a shocking amount of the time, it is actually an insider doing the "hacking."

<https://www.cybersecurity-insiders.com/insider-threat-awareness-month-reminds-us-that-the-biggest-threats-can-arise-from-within/>

Não são só usuários que comprometem senhas: Desenvolvedores expõe senhas e chaves no GitHub

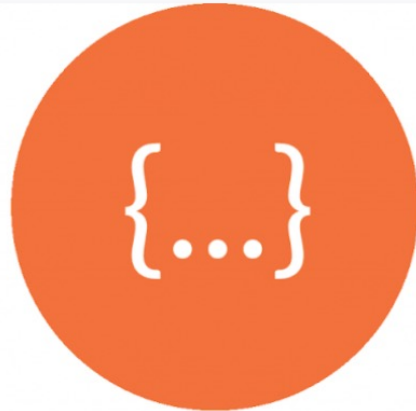
Key Findings

Unit 42 researchers analyzed more than 24,000 public GitHub data uploads via the GitHub's Event API and found thousands of files containing potentially sensitive information, which included:



4109

Configuration files



2464

API keys



2328

Hardcoded username
and passwords



2144

Private key files



1089

OAuth tokens

<https://unit42.paloaltonetworks.com/github-data-exposed/>

SolarWinds – Ataque atribuído à Rússia pelos EUA

Possível vetor do comprometimento: senha no GitHub

SolarWinds FTP credentials were leaking on GitHub

in November 2019 Featured

3
Shares

f Share

🐦 Tweet 3

By Sam Varghese

More details are emerging about poor security at SolarWinds, following the compromise of its Orion network management software that was then used to effect attacks on many companies in a number of regions around the globe.

A researcher from India had advised SolarWinds in November 2019 that he had found a public GitHub repository which was leaking the company's FTP credentials.

Downloads Url: <http://downloads.solarwinds.com>
FTP Url: <ftp://solarwinds.upload.akamai.com>
Username:
Password:
POC: <http://downloads.solarwinds.com/test.txt>

I was able to upload a test POC.
Via this any hacker could upload malicious exe and update it with release SolarWinds product.

bounty hunter, said in a tweet: "Was
raging SolarWinds. Hmmm, how that
d was *****123 Rolling on the floor

<https://www.itwire.com/security/solarwinds-ftp-credentials-were-leaking-on-github-in-november-2019.html>

<https://threatpost.com/solarwinds-default-password-access-sales/162327/>

Where leaks come from

- 01 India
- 02 Brazil
- 03 United States
- 04 Nigeria
- 05 France
- 06 Russia
- 07 UK
- 08 Canada
- 09 Bangladesh
- 10 Indonesia

Uber Data Breach*

May 2014

Hackers discovered credentials in a personal public repository on GitHub that granted access to a database containing private information of thousands of Uber drivers.

[*Read the article](#)

27.6%

Starbucks Data Breach*

January 2020

JumpCloud API key found in GitHub repository.

[*Read the article](#)

Equifax Data Breach*

April 2020

Leaked secrets in personal GitHub account granted access to sensitive data for Equifax customers.

[*Read the article](#)

UN Data Breach*

January 2021

.gitcredentials in a public repository giving hackers access to private repositories with sensitive information.

[*Read the article](#)

Google keys

Development tools

Django, RapidAPI, Okta

Data storage

MySQL, Mongo, Postgres...

Other

including CRM, cryptos, identity providers, payments systems, monitoring

Messaging systems

Discord, Sendgrid, Mailgun, Slack, Telegram, Twilio...

Cloud provider

AWS, Azure, Google, Tencent, Alibaba...

Private keys

15.9%

15.4%

12%

11.1%

8.4%

6.7%

State of Secrets Sprawl on GitHub - 2021: <https://blog.gitguardian.com/state-of-secrets-sprawl-2021/>

Personal data of 16 million Brazilian COVID-19 patients exposed online

The personal and health information of more than 16 million Brazilian COVID-19 patients has been leaked online after a hospital employee uploaded a spreadsheet with usernames, passwords, and access keys to sensitive government systems on GitHub this month.

Those affected by the leak are Brazil President Jair Bolsonaro, several ministers, and 17 provincial governors.



By Catalin Cimpanu for Zero Day | November 26, 2020 -- 21:22 GMT (13:22 PST) | Topic: Coronavirus: Business and technology in a pandemic

Data of 243 million Brazilians exposed online via website source code

The password to access a highly sensitive Ministry of Health database was stored inside a government site's source code.

Since a website's source code can be accessed and reviewed by anyone pressing F12 inside their browser, Estadao reporters searched for similar issues in other government sites.

Reporters said the site's source code contained a username and password stored in Base64, an encoding format that can be easily decoded to obtain the initial username and password, with little to no effort.



By Catalin Cimpanu for Zero Day | December 3, 2020 -- 14:17 GMT (06:17 PST) | Topic: Security

<https://www.zdnet.com/article/personal-data-of-16-million-brazilian-covid-19-patients-exposed-online/>
<https://www.zdnet.com/article/data-of-243-million-brazilians-exposed-online-via-website-source-code/>

Intertrust Releases 2021 Report on Mobile Finance App Security

Report of over 150 mobile finance apps reveals a high level of security vulnerabilities across both iOS and Android, highlighting the importance of in-app security

June 02, 2021 12:00 PM Eastern Daylight Time

SAN FRANCISCO--(BUSINESS WIRE)--Intertrust, the pioneer in digital rights management (DRM) technology and leading provider of application security solutions, today released its [2021 State of Mobile Finance App Security Report](#). The report reveals that 77% of financial apps have at least one security vulnerability.

“Poor financial app security puts both financial organizations and their customers at risk, especially given the rise in cyberattacks over the course of the pandemic. This report shines a light on the ongoing threats and helps finance app vendors understand the importance of building in security mechanisms from day one”

 [Tweet this](#)

payment and customer data and putting the application code at risk for analysis and tampering.

One or more security flaws were found in every app tested

84% of Android apps and 70% of iOS apps have at least one critical or high severity vulnerability

81% of finance apps leak data

49% of payment apps are vulnerable to encryption key extraction

Banking apps contain more vulnerabilities than any other type of finance app

Cryptographic issues pose one of the most pervasive and serious threats, with 88% of analyzed apps failing one or more cryptographic tests. This means the encryption used in these financial apps can be easily broken by cybercriminals, potentially exposing confidential

<https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20210602005213/en/Intertrust-Releases-2021-Report-on-Mobile-Finance-App-Security>

Top 10 Most Exploited Vulnerabilities 2016–2019

U.S. Government reporting has identified the top 10 most exploited vulnerabilities by state, nonstate, and unattributed cyber actors from 2016 to 2019 as follows: CVE-2017-11882, CVE-2017-0199, CVE-2017-5638, CVE-2012-0158, CVE-2019-0604, CVE-2017-0143, CVE-2018-4878, CVE-2017-8759, CVE-2015-1641, and CVE-2018-7600.

Alert (AA20-133A)

Top 10 Routinely Exploited Vulnerabilities

Original release date: May 12, 2020



Summary

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the broader U.S. Government are providing this technical guidance to advise IT security professionals at public and private sector organizations to place an increased priority on patching the most commonly known vulnerabilities exploited by sophisticated foreign cyber actors.

Top 10 Routinely Exploited in 2020

Of the top 10 vulnerabilities from 2016 to 2019 listed above, the U.S. Government reported that the following vulnerabilities are being routinely exploited by sophisticated foreign cyber actors in 2020:

- Malicious cyber actors are increasingly targeting unpatched Virtual Private Network vulnerabilities.
 - An arbitrary code execution vulnerability in Citrix VPN appliances, known as CVE-2019-19781, has been detected in exploits in the wild.
 - An arbitrary file reading vulnerability in Pulse Secure VPN servers, known as CVE-2019-11510, continues to be an attractive target for malicious actors.
- March 2020 brought an abrupt shift to work-from-home that necessitated, for many organizations, rapid deployment of cloud collaboration services, such as Microsoft Office 365 (O365). Malicious cyber actors are targeting

<https://us-cert.cisa.gov/ncas/alerts/aa20-133a>

Alert (AA21-209A)

[More Alerts](#)

Top Routinely Exploited Vulnerabilities

Original release date: July 28, 2021 | Last revised: August 04, 2021

[Print](#) [Tweet](#) [Send](#) [Share](#)

Summary

This Joint Cybersecurity
(CISA), the Australian Cy
(NCSC), and the U.S. Fed

This advisory provides c
(CVEs)—routinely exploi

Table 1: Top Routinely Exploited CVEs in 2020

Vendor	CVE	Type
Citrix	<u>CVE-2019-19781</u>	arbitrary code execution
Pulse	<u>CVE 2019-11510</u>	arbitrary file reading
Fortinet	<u>CVE 2018-13379</u>	path traversal
F5- Big IP	CVE 2020-5902	remote code execution (RCE)
MobileIron	CVE 2020-15505	RCE
Microsoft	<u>CVE-2017-11882</u>	RCE
Atlassian	<u>CVE-2019-11580</u>	RCE
Drupal	<u>CVE-2018-7600</u>	RCE
Telerik	<u>CVE 2019-18935</u>	RCE
Microsoft	<u>CVE-2019-0604</u>	RCE
Microsoft	CVE-2020-0787	elevation of privilege
Netlogon	CVE-2020-1472	elevation of privilege

<https://us-cert.cisa.gov/ncas/alerts/aa21-209a>

Precisamos Cuidar do Básico Primeiro: Causas Mais Comuns de Invasões e Vazamentos de Dados

Ataques mais reportados e mais observados em sensores do CERT.br:

- Acesso indevido via senhas fracas ou comprometidas/vazadas
 - Senhas expostas no Github/Pastebin pelos próprios donos/desenvolvedores dos sistemas
 - Força bruta de senhas em serviços protegidos só com conta e senha. Exemplos:
 - e-mails e serviços em nuvem
 - acesso remoto (VPN, SSH, RDP, Winbox, etc)
 - gestão remota de ativos de rede e servidores
- Comprometimento via exploração de vulnerabilidades conhecidas
 - falta de aplicação de correções
 - erros de configuração
 - falta/falha de processos

Mais de 80% dos incidentes seriam evitados se

- todas as correções (*patches*) fossem aplicadas
- todos os serviços tivessem 2FA / MFA
- houvesse mais atenção a erros e configurações

Estudo Setorial

Segurança digital: uma análise de gestão de risco em empresas brasileiras

<https://cetic.br/pt/publicacao/seguranca-digital-uma-analise-de-gestao-de-risco-em-empresas-brasileiras/>

Você teria um conselho para as empresas para reduzir o número de incidentes?

“Multifactor Everything”

-- Katie Moussouris (Luta Security, US)

<https://youtu.be/4tuC32PlyJk>

Veja também: Principais Ataques na Internet: Dados do CERT.br

<https://youtu.be/nHh8hHaomFE?t=714>

<https://cert.br/stats/>

Todos Tem um Papel na Segurança: Ecossistema é Complexo e Interdependente



Quase tudo é *software* e está conectado à Internet

Ataques são constantes

- Motivações diversas
- Volume crescente
 - ferramentas facilitam a perpetração por atacantes não especializados

Organizações precisam

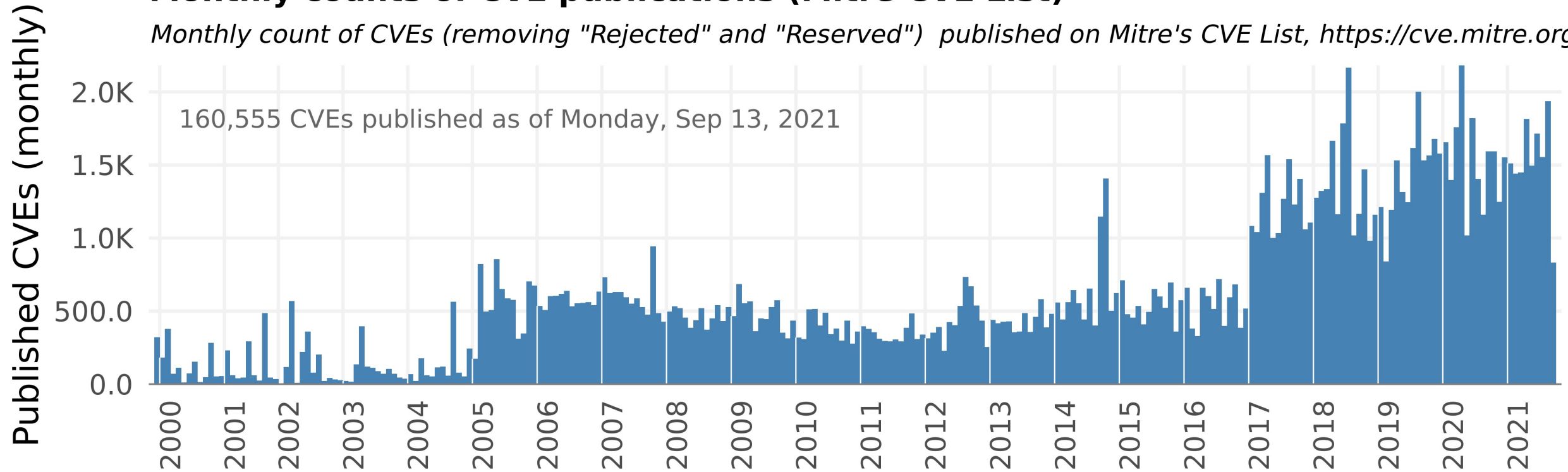
- Operar mesmo sob ataque
- Estar preparadas para lidar com estes ataques

Melhora do cenário depende de cada ator fazer sua parte

MITRE CVE (*Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures*): Número Mensal de Vulnerabilidades Catalogadas

Monthly counts of CVE publications (Mitre CVE List)

Monthly count of CVEs (removing "Rejected" and "Reserved") published on Mitre's CVE List, <https://cve.mitre.org>,

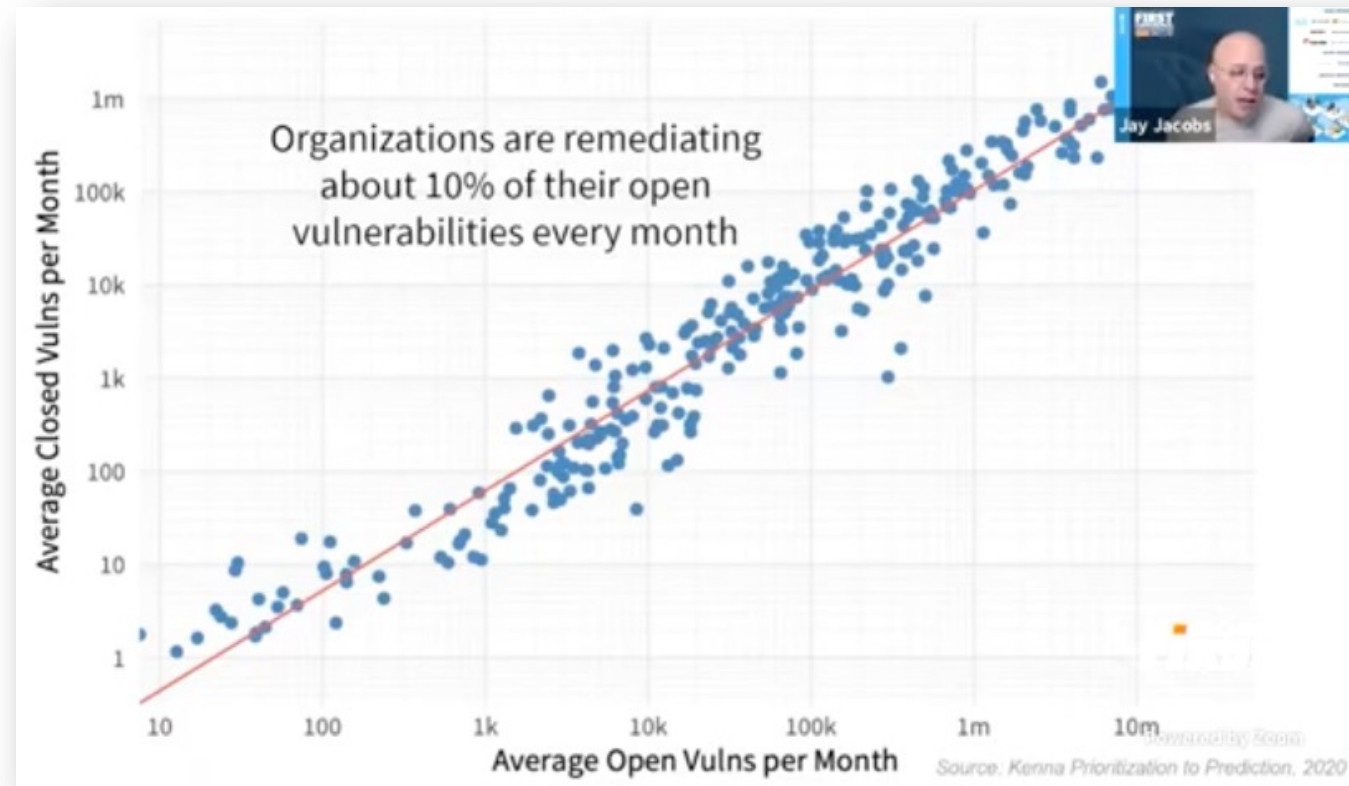


Source: https://first.org/epss/data_stats, 2021-09-13

https://www.first.org/epss/data_stats

Uma Empresa Consegue Aplicar Todos os Patches?

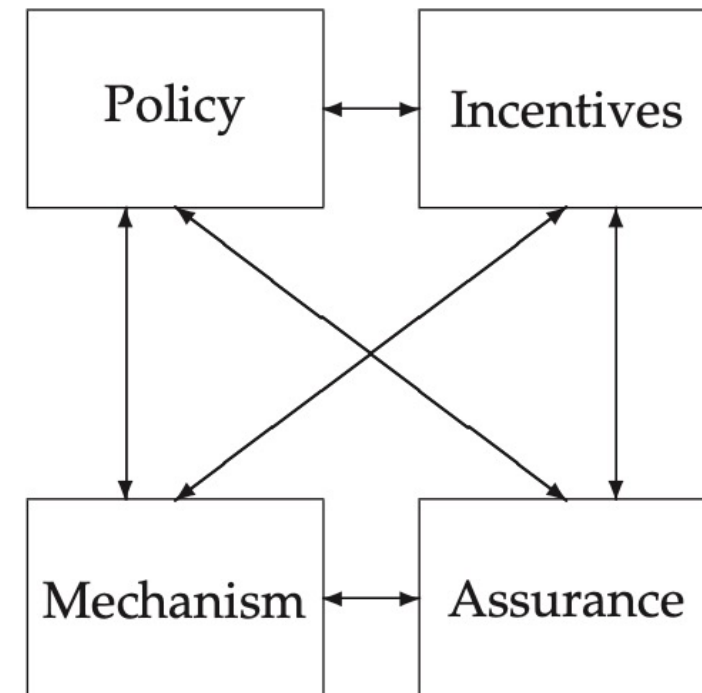
- Pesquisas mostram que as empresas conseguem aplicar, em média, apenas 10% das correções para vulnerabilidades presentes em suas infraestruturas em um dado mês
- Fatos:
 - mesmo quando há *patches* é impossível corrigir tudo
 - **é necessário melhorar a qualidade do *software* sendo desenvolvido**
 - esse será o diferencial cada vez mais exigido pelo mercado e por regulações



Como Construir Sistemas mais Robustos e Seguros: Engenharia de Segurança

Security engineering is about building systems to remain dependable in the face of malice, error, or mischance.

Good security engineering requires four things to come together. There's policy: what you're supposed to achieve. There's mechanism: the ciphers, access controls, hardware tamper-resistance and other machinery that you assemble in order to implement the policy. There's assurance: the amount of reliance you can place on each particular mechanism. Finally, there's incentive: the motive that the people guarding and maintaining the system have to do their job properly, and also the motive that the attackers have to try to defeat your policy.



Source: Chapter 1: What is Security Engineering?, Security Engineering, 2nd Edition, 2008, Ross Anderson
<https://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~rja14/book.html>

Os exemplos apresentados não são simplesmente “má segurança”

Difícil proteger de falhas de projeto e implementação

Melhoras na Implantação de Projetos

- não cortar a verba de segurança
- definir requisitos de segurança no início
- autenticação não pode ser só senha
 - 2FA ou, no mínimo, SSH com chave para o que está na Internet
- ter *firewall*, *WAF*, *proxy* e antivírus não garante segurança
- exposição accidental de dados é cada vez mais frequente
 - má configuração de serviços em nuvem
 - falta de instalação de patches
 - erro humano

Melhoras no Ensino

- permear segurança em todas as disciplinas, mas principalmente em
 - ciência de dados
 - programação e engenharia de *software*
- não pensar “que alguém vai cuidar da segurança depois”
- considerar casos de abuso
 - esses são os incentivos dos atacantes
- ensinar ceticismo e pensamento crítico
- não criar maus hábitos / memória muscular
 - precisam aprender a usar *frameworks* e *software* livre de maneira segura
 - más práticas são difíceis de mudar

Ética e Impactos na Sociedade: Sempre Há Consequências Não Previstas

Não é porque dá para fazer, que se deve fazer!

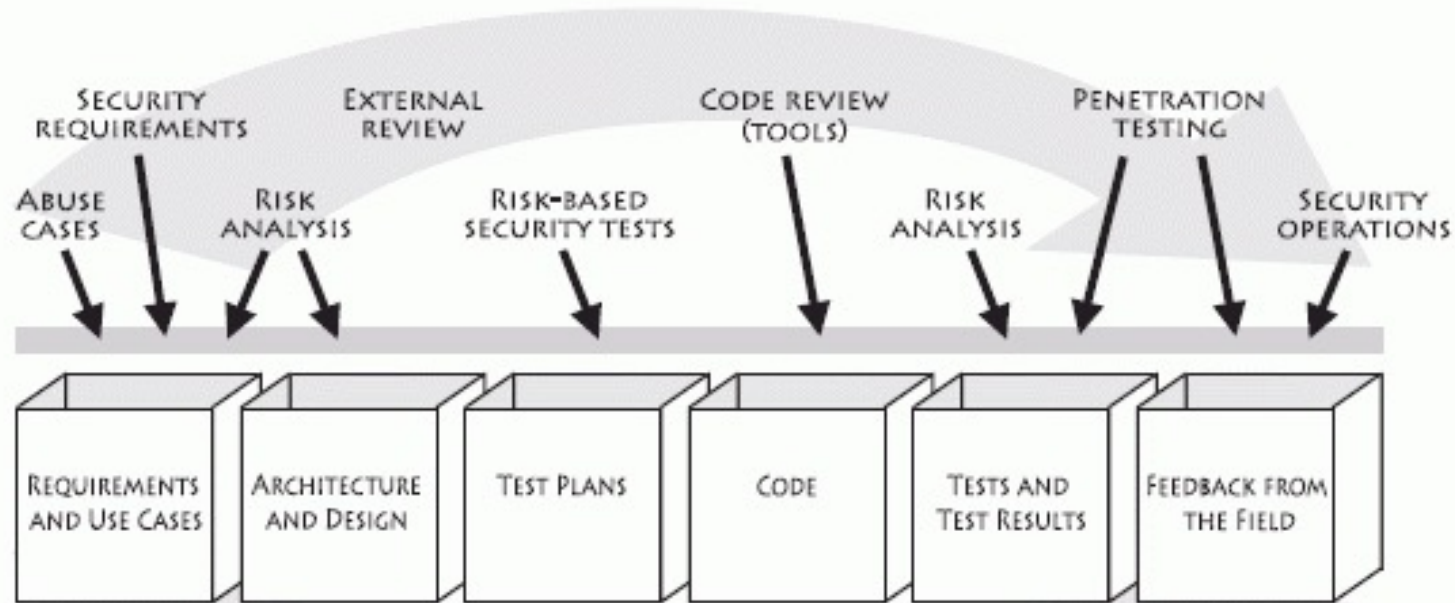
- reflita sobre os impactos éticos e de segurança de uma nova tecnologia
- assuma que alguém vai abusar a tecnologia que você está criando

Sempre se pergunte:

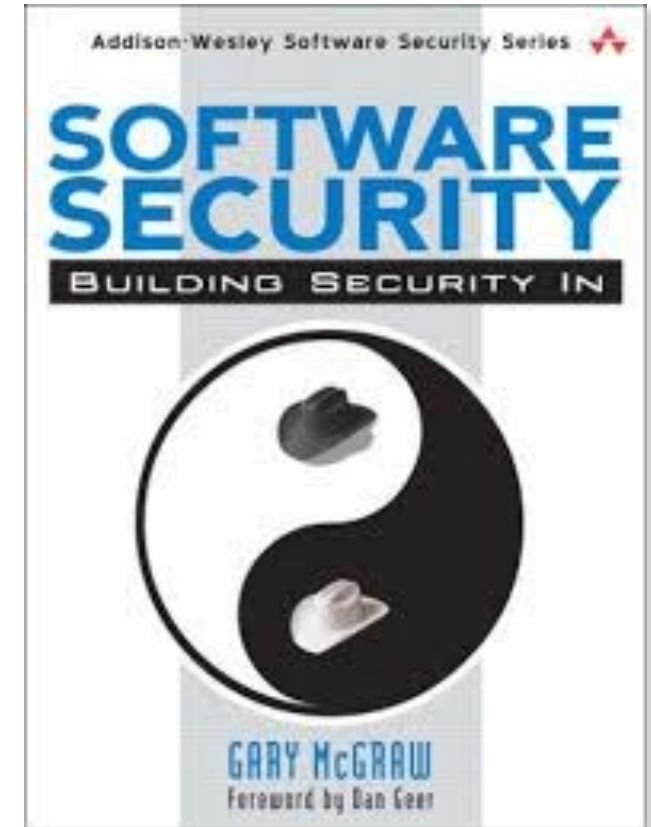
O que poderia dar errado?

Referências:

Segurança de Software (1/2)



<http://www.swsec.com/resources/touchpoints/>



The Building Security In Maturity Model

<https://www.bsimm.com/>

Referências:

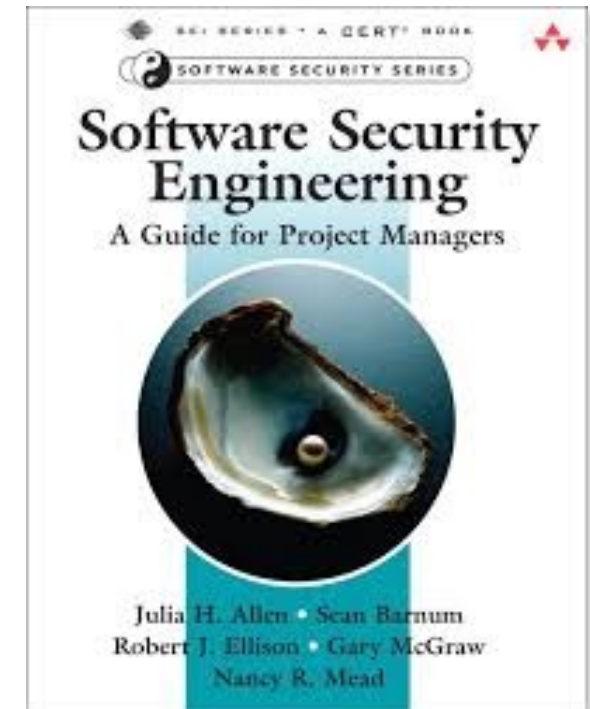
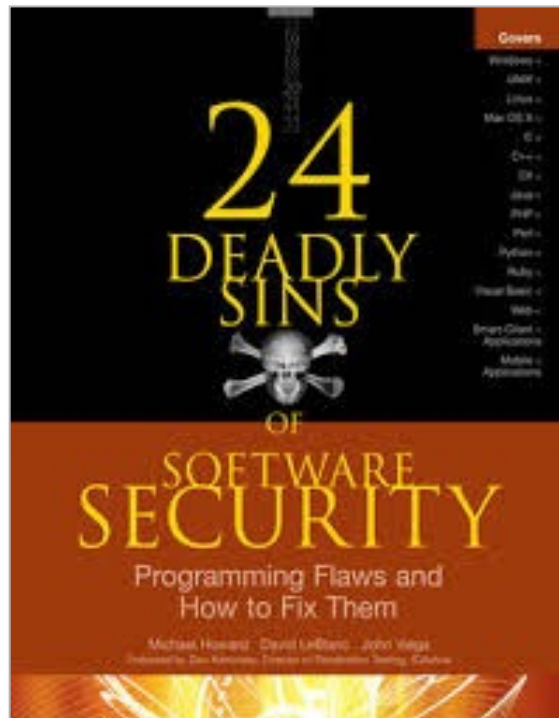
Segurança de *Software* (2/2)

CERT Secure Coding

<https://www.sei.cmu.edu/our-work/secure-development/>

- Wiki com práticas para C, Perl, Java e Java para Android

<https://www.securecoding.cert.org/confluence/display/seccode/SEI+CERT+Coding+Standards>



O Ano é 2021: Passou da Hora de Adotar Protocolos Modernos

Padrões	Referências
Tokens em <i>hardware</i> (FIDO2/U2F)	https://fidoalliance.org/specifications/
Tokens em <i>software</i> (HOTP/TOTP)	https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4226 https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6238
HTTPS mandatório e HSTS Versões atuais de TLS <i>Forward Secrecy</i>	https://www.ssllabs.com/ssltest/ https://ssl-config.mozilla.org https://observatory.mozilla.org https://letsencrypt.org/
DNSSEC	https://registro.br/tecnologia/dnssec/dnssec-para-provedores/ https://ftp.registro.br/pub/doc/tutorial-dnssec.pdf https://dnsviz.net
STARTTLS [idealmente c/ DANE] DMARC, DKIM e SPF	https://english.ncsc.nl/publications/factsheets/2019/juni/01/factsheet-secure-the-connections-of-mail-servers https://mecsa.jrc.ec.europa.eu/en/technical#starttls https://havedane.net https://dmarc.org https://dmarc.globalcyberalliance.org
IPv6	https://ipv6.br https://test-ipv6.com
RPKI	https://bcp.nic.br/rpki

Precisamos um Ecossistema mais Saudável: Faça a sua parte!



<https://bcp.nic.br/i+seg>

Conscientização de Todos é Essencial: Portal InternetSegura.br – materiais gratuitos



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `internetsegura.br`. The page header includes the `nic.br` logo, the `INTERNET SEGURA BR` logo, and navigation links for `Sobre`, `Outras iniciativas`, and `Como Pedir Ajuda`. The main heading reads: `Internet Segura – Faça sua parte e todos teremos uma Internet mais segura!`

Below the heading, there are six categories of target audiences, each represented by an illustration and a label:

- `para Crianças`: Illustration of two children, a boy and a girl.
- `para Adolescentes`: Illustration of two young adults, a man and a woman.
- `para Pais e Educadores`: Illustration of a man and a woman, likely representing parents and educators.
- `para 60+`: Illustration of an elderly couple.
- `para Técnicos`: Illustration of a person in a lab coat standing next to server racks.
- `para Interesse Geral`: Illustration of a diverse group of people of various ages and ethnicities.

Cartilha de Segurança para Internet: Fascículos e *Slides* para Palestras e Treinamento

Conteúdo disponível *online* gratuitamente sob Licença *Creative Commons*

- **Fascículos** que cobrem assuntos específicos relacionados com segurança na Internet
 - **Slides** sobre cada um dos temas, que podem ser utilizados, por exemplo, para dar aulas ou palestras de conscientização
 - Dica do dia no *site*, via *Twitter* e RSS
 - Impressões em pequena escala enviadas a escolas e centros de inclusão digital
 - Possível gerar versões personalizadas com logo da instituição
- Exemplos de parceiros de impressão e distribuição:
Itaipu, Eletronuclear, ELO, Microsoft, Procergs e Metrô SP



<https://cartilha.cert.br/>

Obrigada

✉ cristine@cert.br

✉ notificações para: cert@cert.br

📺 @certbr

<https://cert.br/>

nic.br cgi.br

www.nic.br | www.cgi.br