

THREAT MODELING

“There is **no single solution** for keeping yourself safe online. Digital security isn’t about which tools you use; rather, it’s about **understanding the threats** you face and how you can counter those threats.”

— Electronic Frontier Foundation, [ssd.eff.org](http://ssd EFF.org)

SAFER WEB BROWSING

- Use **Chrome** or **Firefox** and keep up to date with the latest security patches.
- Block tracking cookies from advertisers with the **Privacy Badger** extension.
- Encrypt web traffic when possible with the **HTTPS Everywhere** extension.
- Regularly review your **social media privacy settings**.

ANONYMOUS WEB BROWSING

- Search using **Duck Duck Go** to prevent your searches from being tracked. You can set it as the default search engine for Firefox and Chrome.
- Use **Tor** to hide your location and the sites you visit from many kinds of eavesdropping. Tor passes encrypted traffic through multiple proxy servers between you and your destination.

PASSWORD MANAGEMENT

- Use **different passwords** for every site to prevent one leak from compromising multiple accounts.
- Use a password manager such as **Dashlane** or **LastPass** to store them.
- Enable **two-factor authentication** for services such as Gmail. When you enter your regular password, this requires you to enter an additional code that is sent to you via a different channel, such as a text message.

ENCRYPTION AND BYPASSING CENSORSHIP

- Exchange encrypted text messages with the **Signal** app.
- Use a **VPN**, a “virtual private network”, for encrypted, authenticated traffic over public networks. Useful when on open wifi networks and for accessing private servers. There are two parts to using a VPN:
 - a VPN **service** — often charges a monthly fee.
 - a VPN **client** runs on your computer — many free options available.
- **Encrypt your hard drive**. Both Windows and Mac come with this capability built in, but you have to activate it.