

Re: My Solution to Securing Windows 98, ME Against Network Modification and Spying, using Linux.

Source: <http://www.derkeiler.com/Newsgroups/comp.security.misc/2003-05/0447.html>

From: Brad (*ME_IN_YOUR_SPAM_LIST_at_bookbrad.com*)

Date: 05/26/03

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Where do I download those angry guard dogs?

"Lanwench [MVP - Exchange]"

<lanwench@heybuddy.donotsendme.unsolicitedmail.atyahoo.com> wrote in message news:eYq1LFyIDHA.2280@TK2MSFTNGP10.phx.gbl...

> *In addition to the other comments, nobody ever said Win9x/ME were secure - they're not, weren't designed with security in mind. Anyone who really cares*

> *about security and wants to run Windows is going to be using NT, 2k or XP, also with all patches, firewalls, and angry guard dogs installed....*

>

> *grunes wrote:*

>>

>>

>> *My Solution to Securing Windows 98, ME Against Network Modification and Spying, using Linux.*

>>

>> *(Caution: I am not a security expert, merely paranoid.)*

>>

>> *Written by Mitchell R Grunes, grunes@yahoo.com, May 25, 2003.*

>>

>>

>>

>> *A fundamental flaw of Microsoft Windows is that it is not a secure operating system, because there exist deliberate and accidental security back-doors that let a remote computer user break into, spy on, and modify your system. This is inevitable. Tens of thousands of people were involved in creating it, or in the drivers used to run 3rd party devices. If even 25% have included their own deliberate back doors, and there are others due to simple error, that is a lot of people with access to your system.*

Re: My Solution to Securing Windows 98, ME Against Network Modification and Spying, using Linux.

>>
>> *To some extent this is also true of Linux, though what is
>> included in Redhat Linux, and many other Linux installations, is
>> "Open Source", where you can see the source code, which tends to
>> make it a little harder to create such back-doors, so Linux, and
>> open software in general should be considered a little more
>> secure. But accidental and sneaky deliberate back-doors still
>> exist in Linux.*

>>
>>

>>
>> *The closest thing to a secure operating system for PCs may be
>> OpenBSD (see <http://openbsd.org>), but most software is not
>> available for OpenBSD. The big market is still Microsoft Windows,
>> and almost everything is available for it, and some web pages
>> only work with the extremely insecure Microsoft Internet
>> Explorer. It is slightly plausible, though unlikely, that
>> someone has created a hidden back-door in OpenBSD as well. Even
>> in that unlikely event, OpenBSD is still likely to be more
>> secure against ordinary hackers than anything else. Only my lack
>> of knowledge of OpenBSD prevents me from using it for this
>> application instead of Linux.*

>>
>>

>>
>> *Security and privacy are desirable for several reasons. It is
>> generally accepted that many software programs, such as almost
>> everything from Microsoft, Netscape, Real Player, CD-ROM burners,
>> etc., create detailed logs of things installed or used on your
>> computer, places you visit, music and videos copied, perhaps of
>> passwords, credit cards, etc., and send them off to various
>> internet sites. This may seem fine if all of your software is
>> legal, and you haven't used or copied any copyrighted music or
>> videos (if you have, privacy would really matter; I suggest it
>> is a good idea to be safe and legal in spite of the cost), but
>> it isn't, because what you use with these software programs may
>> be private information. Passwords and Credit card numbers can
>> be quite dangerous. Further, bad people may remotely use your
>> computer for illegal or immoral purposes, such as spam, stealing
>> info, or storing pirated software, music and videos and porn, for
>> which you are legally and financially liable.*

>>
>> *Another issue exists if you leave a microphone or video camera
>> connected to your system. People can use them to spy on you.
>> A sneaky program can store the information when you are off-line,
>> then send it when you connect. I bet this is a lot more common
>> than most people realize. (They might even use it in a
>> commercial porn movie, though not legally.) Leave these
>> disconnected when you don't need them!*

>>
>> *Once people manage to remotely install software on your computer
>> system, which they can do without your knowledge, it can do
>> anything bad that computer programs legitimately installed on
>> your system could conceivably do.*

>>
>>

>>
>> *A complete solution to computer security does not exist
>> (some internet sites like doubleclick.com may record information
>> in their own storage, instead of on your hard disk), but it is
>> possible to be more secure than most people. I am told that
>> hackers consider that they "own" most people's computer systems.
>> I.E., most people's computers have been broken into to spy on
>> them, or to use for their purposes. It might even be true.*

>>
>>

>>
>> *A very good solution to this problem is mentioned in
>> <http://www.heise.de//ct/english/99/11/206>
>> in which you run entirely from CD. If you use a removable hard
>> drive (hard drives can be mounted on removable trays), then
>> there is nothing that windows can write to, other than its
>> temporary RAMDRIVE, and everything is forgotten when you turn
>> the computer off (I'm not sure a mere reboot wipes memory).
>> I haven't played with this yet, and can't speak to it.*

>>
>>

>>
>> *Here is my own solution, not nearly as good as running completely
>> from CD, but a little more convenient for me:*

>>
>>

>>
>> *I partitioned my hard drive, to leave room for multiple
>> partitions. The version of Windows that will see the net is on
>> one partition. Since disk space is cheap (Western Digital
>> recently briefly made 120 GB drives available through Circuit
>> City for \$80), I will be quite wasteful. The following
>> partitions are desirable.*
>>
>> *1. Windows 98, created in a slightly under 2 GB (2047 MB)
>> partition, just in case I run into any uses that get confused at
>> the 2 GB boundary. This was a clean new load, containing nothing
>> but the original software and device drivers. I did let*

> > *Microsoft's*
> >
> > <http://update.microsoft.com>
> >
> > *update it for security (and to be really paranoid, first*
> > *downloaded and applied some of their security fixes on a seperate*
> > *load), but otherwise the machine had no network access during*
> > *this entire disk setup. NOTE: The only real way to make sure the*
> > *network can't see the system while you are setting it up is to*
> > *disconnect phone and internet cables! Windows 98 actually only*
> > *needs a few hundred MB, I was just leaving more extra space than I*
> > *actually needed. This allows room to grow, and room for virtual*
> > *memory swapping if you want to use large memory programs. (I*
> > *admit it slows down the back-up process a bit to have the*
> > *partitions this large.) Before installing the first windows 98,*
> > *you will want to use the FDISK and FORMAT commands from the*
> > *installation floppy to clean your disk of bad blocks created by*
> > *improper shutdowns:*
> >
> > *fdisk/mbr (Installs a new master boot record. Will*
> > *later be replaced by GRUB boot loader.)*
> >
> > *fdisk c: Use to create a single large partition*
> > *that encompasses the whole disk.*
> >
> > *(reboot) (DOS/Windows need to be rebooted anytime*
> > *you re-partition, or they mess up the*
> > *partitions.)*
> >
> > *format c: /u /c (Cleans everything, creates a new bad*
> > *block table.)*
> >
> > *scandisk c: /surface (Looks for bad blocks; this takes a*
> > *long time.)*
> >
> > *fdisk c: Get rid of that partition, create a new*
> > *2047 MB one, an extended DOS/Windows*
> > *partition containing the rest of the*
> > *disk, and any other desired DOS/Windows*
> > *partitions, as discussed below. FDISK*
> > *calls partitions inside "logical*
> > *drives". There is something to be said*
> > *for making all DOS and Windows*
> > *partitions the same size, so you can*
> > *easily over-write the backups of one*
> > *with the other, if you decide it is*
> > *more useful. The only problem is that*
> > *2 GB may be a bit small for Windows NT,*
> > *2000, 2003 and XP.*
> > *(reboot)*
> >

> > *format c: /u /s (Will hold Windows 98.)*
> >
> > *scandisk c: /surface (Because I'm not sure that the bad block*
> > *table survives repartition and format.)*
> >
> > *You should also format and scandisk*
> > *partitions to be used for other Windows*
> > *installations. But note that to be usable,*
> > *DOS and Windows partitions for versions*
> > *prior to Windows 98 must be formatted*
> > *with the FORMAT from their own version,*
> > *because they can't use Windows 98 VFAT.*
> >
> > *f: (or whatever drive letter corresponds to*
> > *the CD-ROM containing the Windows 98 CD,*
> > *including setup.exe)*
> >
> > *setup Follow directions to install Windows 98.*
> > *Then install any device drivers you need.*
> > *If you need to download these from the*
> > *net, you will probably first want to go*
> > *through this whole document, back-up the*
> > *Windows 98 partition, download the*
> > *drivers to the exchange partition, then*
> > *restore the Windows 98 from back-up, and*
> > *apply the drivers. This prevents the*
> > *device driver web sites from*
> > *contaminating your setup, though some*
> > *device drivers may themselves be spyware.*
> >
> >

> >
> > *2. The DOS extended partition contains the remaining partitions,*
> > *as follows. Both the Windows partitions, and the extended*
> > *partitions should be created using Windows 98 FDISK, to make sure*
> > *everything is done right. Furthermore, it is essential that the*
> > *first partition, and the first partition in the extended*
> > *partition (partitions inside the extended partition are called*
> > *logical drives) be created by Windows, because Linux FDISK does*
> > *not always get all the bytes right when used to create partition*
> > *tables, according to its own documentation.*
> >
> >

> >
> > *3. A second Windows 98 partition, that will never see the*
> > *network. I use grub's HIDE command (see below) to alternately*
> > *hide different Windows partitions from each other. You could*
> > *also use the Linux fdisk command to change their partition type*
> > *to something Windows doesn't recognize. For now, you just create*

> > *this as an an empty formatted partition of the SAME SIZE as the*
> > *first Windows 98 partition (so it can be copied to from the*
> > *original, as mentioned below).*

> >
> >

> >
> > *4. An exchange partition which can be temporarily unhidden to*
> > *allow safe exchange of temporary files between operating systems.*
> > *This should be of type VFAT, which is what Windows 98 FDISK and*
> > *FORMAT usually create, because everything can read and write to*
> > *it. However, if you wish to use anything prior to Windows 98,*
> > *you may need a standard FAT partition. (The problem is that FAT*
> > *partitions don't handle long or mixed case file names right.)*
> > *You probably want this to be at least a GB, maybe another full*
> > *2047 MB.*

> >
> >

> >
> > *5. Any other DOS or Windows versions you want—e.g., 95, ME, etc.*
> > *There are a number of special issues associated with Windows NT,*
> > *2000, XP and 2003, that I haven't played with, because they need*
> > *a special boot loader. In partitcular, you would need to install*
> > *their boot loader, then, in a later step, use the GRUB bootloader*
> > *installation to make a copy of it that GRUB can boot. As I said,*
> > *I haven't tried this with this setup, so I can't help you.*

> >

> > *As mentioned above, you initially just create space for the*
> > *partition, maybe format them with a version of DOS or Windows*
> > *FDISK which is at least as old as the operating system in*
> > *question. Later, we will use Linux or GRUB to hide the DOS and*
> > *Windows partitions from each other while installing those other*
> > *Windows system partitions.*

> >
> >

> >
> > *6. A reasonably full version of Redhat Linux 9 (9 is desirable,*
> > *because it can use that VFAT partition), if you want it. Maybe*
> > *two, one which will see the net, one not. These versions of*
> > *Linux should not mount each other's partitions, though if you*
> > *aren't too paranoid, they might share the same SWAP partition.*
> > *Each time you will create a boot floppy, and install the GRUB*
> > *boot loader on the MBR (master boot record), so you can play with*
> > *the new partition, but that boot floppy will not be needed once*
> > *the partition mentioned in step 8 has been properly configured. I*
> > *generally create Linux in a single partition, mounted as /,*
> > *rather than creating a seperate /boot partition, to keep things*
> > *simple. Remember: the only time anyone can figure out how to*
> > *configure Redhat Linux is at install time, so do everything*

> > *right then, or you will end up re-installing.*

> >

> >

> >

> > *7. One or more Linux SWAP partitions, so you can run large
> > memory programs. I think you can safely use partitions with up
> > to 2047 MB. If you have space, make two of them, so you can run
> > multiple BIG programs.*

> >

> >

> >

> > *8. A tiny (say, 750 MB) extremely minimal version of Redhat
> > Linux 9, that will never see the net, that contains no fancy
> > utilities that are unsafe. It is this version that will be used
> > to back up your Windows and Linux systems, and which will contain
> > the /etc/grub.conf file that configures the final GRUB boot
> > loader. I haven't yet tried creating this with a /boot partition,
> > and just using that. Maybe that would let it be smaller, but
> > I'm not sure it would work.*

> >

> >

> >

> > *9. OpenBSD, or other operating systems, if you want them.*

> >

> >

> >

> > *10. A really big Linux partition, which will just be used for
> > back-ups, but has no operating system.*

> >

> >

> >

> > *When I create the version of Linux mentioned in step 8, I make
> > sure to mount the other linux and VFAT partitions. For example, I
> > associate /dev/hda1 (the first partition on the first IDE drive)
> > with directory /hda1, /dev/hda5 (the 5th partition on the first
> > IDE drive) with /hda5, /dev/hdb1 (the first partition on the
> > 2nd IDE drive) with /hdb1, etc. I forget how to use SCSI device
> > names, as I think SCSI drives are a waste of time and money
> > (having a SCSI controller seems to increase boot time many fold),
> > but the idea should be similar. Note also that Linux considers
> > the first partition inside the extended partition to be numbered
> > 5 (e.g., /dev/hda5), even if there is only one primary partition,
> > as is true in my proposed setup.*

> >

> > *The Linux 9 install will not get all these things right in the
> > /etc/fstab that configures the mounts. In my case it confused*

> > *which partitions were vfat (DOS/WINDOWS VFAT) which were
> > ext3 (Linux), and which were Linux swap, so, after install, you
> > may want to make sure it has created all these directories, and
> > get your /etc/fstab to look something like:*
> >
> >
> > *# Version created by mitch. This boot has access to everything.
> > # Lines starting with "#" are comments.
> > #Principle Windows 98, with networking
> > /dev/hda1 /hda1 vfat defaults 0 0
> > #2nd Windows 98, never connects to network
> > /dev/hda5 /hda5 vfat defaults 0 0
> > #Windows ME, never connects to network
> > /dev/hda6 /hda6 vfat defaults 0 0
> > #Shared (exchange area) VFAT drive
> > /dev/hda7 /hda7 vfat defaults 0 0
> > #Big Redhat Linux 9
> > #/dev/hda8 /hda8 ext3 defaults 0 1
> > #Linux swap area
> > /dev/hda9 swap swap defaults 0 0
> > #(This) Tiny Linux
> > /dev/hda10 / ext3 defaults 0 0
> > #Big Linux partition, used for backups
> > /dev/hda11 /hda11 ext3 defaults 0 0
> > #Floppy disk drive
> > /dev/fd0 /mnt/floppy auto noauto,owner,kudzu 0 0
> > #CD/DVD reader
> > /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom udf,iso9660 noauto,owner,kudzu,ro 0 0
> > #CD RW
> > /dev/cdrom1 /mnt/cdrom1 udf,iso9660 noauto,owner,kudzu,ro 0 0
> > #I'm not sure what these are, but Linux 9 adds them, so I do too.
> > none /proc proc defaults 0 0
> > none /dev/shm tmpfs defaults 0 0
> >
> >*

> >
> > *Obviously that needs modification for your particular layout.*
> >
> > *By the way, tabs and spaces seem to mean the same thing in
> > /etc/fstab. Note that I have left the final field to be 0
> > for most of the partitions, especially the VFAT partition,
> > so you will not waste time with fsck at boot time. Besides, I
> > don't trust Linux's fsck to handle VFAT partitions. Some people
> > would say the other Linux system partitions should be fscked,
> > so the last field should be 1 for the other ext3 partitions.
> > Most of the time that will not take much time at boot, but Linux
> > always wastes a lot of time on the VFAT partitions marked for
> > fsck.*
> >
> >

>>
>> *None of the other Linux system partitions should contain*
>> */etc/fstabs that mount each other or the VFAT drives, or they*
>> *could contaminate each other.*
>>
>>

>>
>> *A really important step is to reconfigure the GRUB boot*
>> *installer in the partition mentioned in step 8. It must hide*
>> *system Windows partitions from each other, and from networked*
>> *Linux partitions, for safety, and because Windows does not work*
>> *right if there is more than one recognizable system Windows*
>> *partition. For example, here is a sample /etc/grub.conf file:*
>>
>> *#Comment lines start with #. Note that grub boot-time partition*
>> *#numbers are one less than Linux partition numbers, e.g.:*
>> *#(hd0,0) /dev/hda1 Windows 98*
>> *#(hd0,4) /dev/hda5 2nd Windows 98, no network*
>> *#(hd0,5) /dev/hda6 Windows ME, no network*
>> *#(hd0,6) /dev/hda7 Exchange VFAT area*
>> *#(hd0,7) /dev/hda8 Big Linux*
>> *#(hd0,8) /dev/hda9 Linux Swap*
>> *#(hd0,9) /dev/hda10 Tiny Linux, no network*
>> *#(hd0,10) /dev/hda11 Big ext3 file for backups*
>> *default=0*
>> *timeout=4*
>> *splashimage=(hd0,9)/boot/grub/splash.xpm.gz*
>> *#Note that makeactive only works right for the primary*
>> *#Windows partition, and would mess things up on anything*
>> *#else.*
>> *title /dev/hda1 Windows 98*
>> *unhide (hd0,0)*
>> *hide (hd0,4)*
>> *hide (hd0,5)*
>> *hide (hd0,6)*
>> *rootnoverify (hd0,0)*
>> *makeactive*
>> *chainloader +1*
>> *title /dev/hda1 Windows 98, with shared partition*
>> *unhide (hd0,0)*
>> *hide (hd0,4)*
>> *hide (hd0,5)*
>> *unhide (hd0,6)*
>> *rootnoverify (hd0,0)*
>> *makeactive*
>> *chainloader +1*
>> *title /dev/hda5 2nd Windows 98, do not connect to network*
>> *hide (hd0,0)*
>> *unhide (hd0,4)*

```
> > hide (hd0,5)
> > hide (hd0,6)
> > rootnoverify (hd0,4)
> > # makeactive
> > chainloader +1
> > title /dev/hda6 Windows ME, do not connect to network
> > hide (hd0,0)
> > hide (hd0,4)
> > unhide (hd0,5)
> > hide (hd0,6)
> > rootnoverify (hd0,5)
> > # makeactive
> > chainloader +1
> > #Redhat Linux 9 installer does this all wrong. It uses labels instead
> > #of explicit drive names and numbers, which leads to incorrect
> > booting. #I did it right.
> > title /dev/hda8 Big Redhat Linux 9
> > hide (hd0,0)
> > hide (hd0,4)
> > hide (hd0,5)
> > root (hd0,7)
> > kernel /boot/vmlinuz-2.4.20-8 ro root=/dev/hda8 hdd=ide-scsi
> > initrd /boot/initrd-2.4.20-8.img
> > title /dev/hda10 Tiny Redhat Linux 9, no net, sees all
> > unhide (hd0,0)
> > unhide (hd0,4)
> > unhide (hd0,5)
> > root (hd0,9)
> > kernel /boot/vmlinuz-2.4.20-8 ro root=/dev/hda10 hdd=ide-scsi
> > initrd /boot/initrd-2.4.20-8.img
> >
> >
```

```
> >
> > If you later install another operating that over-writes the boot
> > loader, you should use the boot floppy made from the tiny "sees all"
> > Linux partition to boot it, go into /etc, and type
> > grub-install /dev/hda
> >
> >
```

```
> >
> > Be sure to copy the /etc/fstab and /etc/grub.conf files from the
> > tiny Linux partition into the big backup partition.
> >
> > OK. Now for back-ups. Here is a backup.sh file in the big Linux
> > back-up partition, that you can run using
> > source backup.sh
> > It back ups partition /hda1, the first Windows 98:
> >
> >
```

```
> > #This mount creates an error message, that can
> > #be ignored, if it is already mounted.
> > echo "mount /hda1"
> > mount /hda1
> > #We write lots of zeros into the unused part of
> > #the partition, so it will compress well.
> > #
> > echo
> > echo "cat /dev/zero > /hda1/junkzero"
> > cat /dev/zero > /hda1/junkzero
> > # If the partition were larger than 2048 MB, we
> > # might want to write more zeros, with something like
> > # cat /dev/zero > /hda1/junkzero2
> > # cat /dev/zero > /hda1/junkzero3
> > # ...
> > echo
> > echo "rm -f /hda1/junkzero*"
> > rm -f /hda1/junkzero2
> > echo
> > echo "umount /hda1"
> > umount /hda1
> > #Copy and compress the disk partition image
> > echo
> > echo "cat /dev/hda1 | gzip -c - > hda1back.gz"
> > cat /dev/hda1 | gzip -c - > hda1back.gz
> > #Just in case something goes wrong, make another!
> > echo
> > echo "cat /dev/hda1 | gzip -c - > hda1back2.gz"
> > cat /dev/hda1 | gzip -c - > hda1back2.gz
> > echo
> > echo "ls -lad *.gz"
> > ls -lad *.gz
> >
> >
-----
> >
> > This backup can be restored, and should be every few days, to
> > wipe network induced changes, or after you have used your credit
> > card number, by booting up the tiny linux and:
> >
> > umount /dev/hda1
> > zcat hda1back.gz > /dev/hda1
> >
> > In fact, you can create your second (non-network) Windows 98
> > setup by
> > unmount /dev/hda5
> > zcat hda1back.gz > /dev/hda5
> >
> > Then boot up that windows version, go into the control panel for
> > the network, and delete the entries for the modem and ethernet
> > adaptors, to make mistakes less likely. However, physically
```

> > *disconnecting the network and modem cables is the only way to be*
> > *sure.*
> >
> > *I don't know how to make sure a Linux system partition can't*
> > *access the net; you must just be careful to keep cables*
> > *disconnected.*
> >
> > *In general, after you have used this setup to hide Windows*
> > *partitions from each other's system boots, you can finish*
> > *installing the other windows.*
> >
> >

> >
> > *You can do something quite similar to back up the other Windows*
> > *and Linux partitions, other than the tiny Linux partition itself.*
> > *I'm not sure that it would work right for a mounted drive, so the*
> > *tiny Linux partition probably can't be used to back-up itself. If*
> > *it goes bad, re-install it. I guess one could have two safe*
> > *(not-networked) partitions, and use each to back-up the other.*
> >
> >

> >
> > *It is a good idea to copy your back-ups and other files from*
> > *the big back-up partition to CD-ROM. After all,*
> > *a really malicious program could mess up partitions even if they*
> > *aren't mounted or its operating system doesn't understand them.*
> > *If you only know how to do this using a Windows program like*
> > *EZ CD-Creator, just copy the desired backup file to the exchange*
> > *partition, bring up the non-networked version of windows to make*
> > *the CD, do so, then delete all files from the exchange partition.*
> > *Get back into the tiny Linux, and do something like*
> > *mount /dev/hda7*
> > *rm -rf /hda7/**
> > *cat /dev/zero > /hda7/junkzero*
> > *rm -f /hda7/junkzero*
> > *to get rid of all traces of the back-ups in the exchange*
> > *partition.*
> >
> >

> >
> > *I hope in the future to migrate to the idea of running off of*
> > *CD that was discussed in that earlier mentioned link*
> >
> > <http://www.heise.de//ct/english/99/11/206>
> >
> > *but to also include Linux on that CD. Any time I connect to the*
> > *net, the hard drive with my private stuff will be out of the*
> > *machine. If I must download stuff, it will be to a floppy, zip,*

> > *or re-writable CD drive. I'm not yet bright enough to figure how
> > to do this yet.*

> >
> >

> >
> > *In any event, it is critical that after setup you remember to*

> >
> > *1. Disconnect modem and internet cables before booting the
> > machine from partitions that are not supposed to see the network.
> > In fact, if you are paranoid, you will disconnect before every
> > boot, because your BIOS a vulnerability during boot.*

> >
> > *2. You must periodically (certainly every few days) refresh the
> > partitions from their back-ups, preferably CD-ROM versions, to
> > get rid of what the world has done to them.*

> >
> > *3. Also, never use your own machine to post or read email or
> > usenet discission groups with a mail program or news reader. Much
> > safer to do email through a website like*

> >
> > *<http://mail.yahoo.com>*

> >
> > *(and click on secure, to get the https link)*

> >
> > *and usenet through a website like*

> >
> > *<http://deja.com>*

> >
> > *This is because most email and usenet programs have major
> > security flaws.*

> >
> > *4. Use the msconfig program (Start-up Menu -> Run -> msconfig
> > to reduce start-up processes to an absolute minimum. Not only is
> > this more secure, you will crash a lot less often. Use the disk
> > clean-up (something like Start-up Menu -> Accessories -> System
> > -> disk cleanup) to clean out everything it will let you often,
> > then use Start-up Menu, Find or Search to get rid of cookie and
> > history files. While you are at it, try to set up your browser
> > to kill cookies at the end of every session. You won't
> > completely succeed, the bad guys are always hiding things, but it
> > will make you feel better.*

> >
> > *5. Leave your microphone and video camera disconnected any time
> > you aren't using them, and dress properly when you are.*

> >
> > *6. Use a good virus checker, and a pseudo-firewall program like
> > Zonealarm (zonelabs.com) to make spyware and malware work a
> > little harder. Most evil people are just as lazy as anyone else,
> > and prefer to go after those who take no precautions.*

> >

comp.security.misc: Re: My Solution to Securing Windows 98, ME Against Network Modification and Spying, using Lin

> > 6. *Pray no one gets too sneaky.*

> >

> > 7. *Pray that someone takes over Microsoft who cares about*

> > *security.*

> >

> >

>

>

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.

Checked by AVG anti-virus system (<http://www.grisoft.com>).

Version: 6.0.481 / Virus Database: 277 - Release Date: 5/13/2003