

Forum:[Hack Forums](#)

Thread: [Properly securing Windows 10 from being broken into](#)

DOZ1T - November 24, 2018, 11:24 am

So there's many ways to break into a password protected Windows 10 computer, like moving cmd.exe to be accessed from the login screen and creating a new user, etc.

How can I completely prevent anyone from breaking into my computer and accessing any files?

webdev77 - November 24, 2018, 11:26 am

Prevent booting from other devices and use full disk encryption for best safety. You probably have nothing to actually worry about in all reality unless you plan on having your equipment seized.

DOZ1T - November 24, 2018, 11:29 am

I suspect someone already wants to do this at my company, it's a personal computer but it's in the office overnight.

VoIPv2 - November 24, 2018, 11:33 am

(Nov 24, 2018 12:24 PM)DOZ1T Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) So there's many ways to break into a password protected Windows 10 computer, like moving cmd.exe to be accessed from the login screen and creating a new user, etc.

How can I completely prevent anyone from breaking into my computer and accessing any files?

Enable Bios/UEFI password mode.

Disable bootup media USB, (Cd-Rom) if you have that on the computer, (FloppyDisk if you super old)

Enable encryption on your PC. (Bitlocker should be enabled by default on the computer)

If you run a very old computer. Pretty good indication a backdoor is on the BIOS and a default key can usually be entered to get into it. (Which bypasses the password)

DOZ1T - November 24, 2018, 11:41 am

Oh thanks I didn't know I could add a password to BIOS!

SIM-3717028 - November 24, 2018, 11:45 am

Windows 10 is already broken into. Install gentoo.

For real, linux is much more secure. You can try system encryption with veracrypt but some say that it messes with windows update.

VoIPv2 - November 24, 2018, 12:37 pm

(Nov 24, 2018 12:45 PM)dsniqwixi Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) Windows 10 is already broken into. Install gentoo.

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Linux is still vulnerable. Just less likely to be targeted or exploited.

CVE-2018-14634 & CVE-2018-17182 are two good examples of critical flaws for 2018. So that response is irrelevant to both the OP and to why Linux is "more secure". The only way to secure a desktop/laptop/computer is offline network access and with locked physical access.

Also @OP if you are afraid someone at your company is trying to attack your equipment that should be something you involve your HR in on with proof that shows this.