

**UNDERSTANDING CYBERSECURITY
THREATS**

Phishing Awareness Training

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What is Phishing?

Phishing is a **cyberattack** that employs deception to trick individuals into revealing sensitive data, such as usernames, passwords, and financial information.

Common targets include employees, customers, and organizations across various sectors. Phishing attacks can occur through multiple delivery methods, including emails, SMS messages, fake websites, and phone calls. Awareness of these tactics is crucial in preventing data breaches and ensuring cybersecurity, as attackers frequently adapt their strategies to exploit vulnerabilities.

Common Types of Phishing Attacks

Email Phishing

Email phishing involves deceptive emails designed to lure victims into revealing sensitive information, often appearing as legitimate communications from trusted entities.

Spear Phishing

Spear phishing targets specific individuals or organizations, using personal information to create a sense of trust and increase the likelihood of falling victim to the attack.

Fake Websites

Fake websites impersonate legitimate sites, tricking users into entering personal details, often featuring similar designs and URLs to appear authentic and credible.

How to Identify Phishing Emails



Suspicious Sender

Look for unexpected or unusual email addresses.



Urgent Tone

Be cautious of messages requesting immediate action.



Misspelled URLs

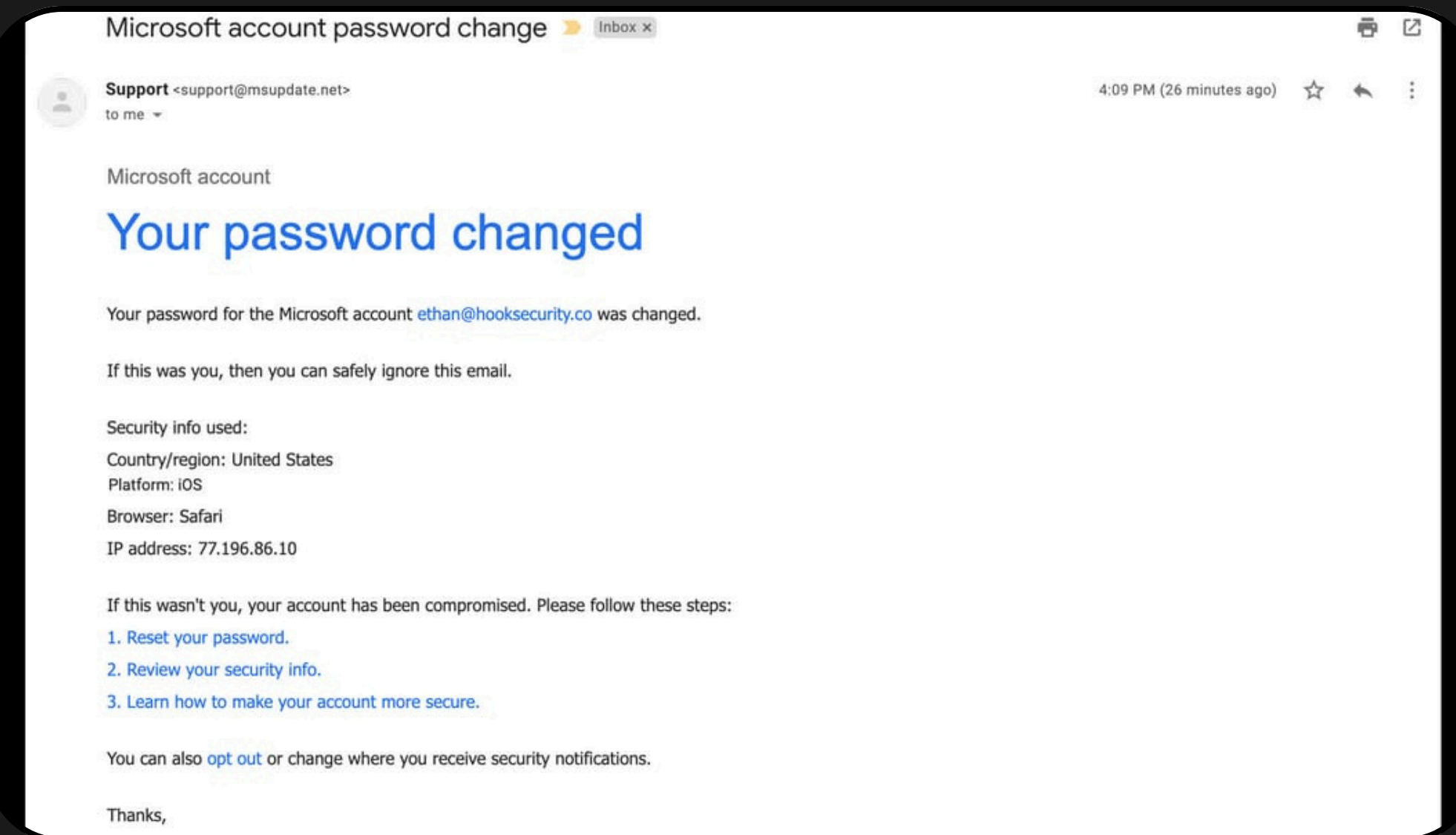
Check for subtle differences in website addresses.



Requests for Payments

Always verify before sharing any sensitive information.

Real-World Phishing Example



Example Email

This email attempts to deceive recipients into action.

Best Practices

Always **verify** links before clicking. Phishing emails often contain malicious URLs disguised as legitimate. Hover over links to check the destination before proceeding to avoid falling victim.

Confirm the sender's identity by examining the email address closely. Legitimate organizations will have official domains. Be wary of slight variations that indicate a phishing attempt.

Implement Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) for an extra layer of security. This measure requires not just a password but also a second verification step, greatly reducing the risk of unauthorized access.

Quick Quiz

Common Signs

Suspicious sender addresses are a major red flag. Phishing emails often come from accounts that look slightly altered or unfamiliar, designed to trick you into believing they're legitimate.

Reporting Phishing

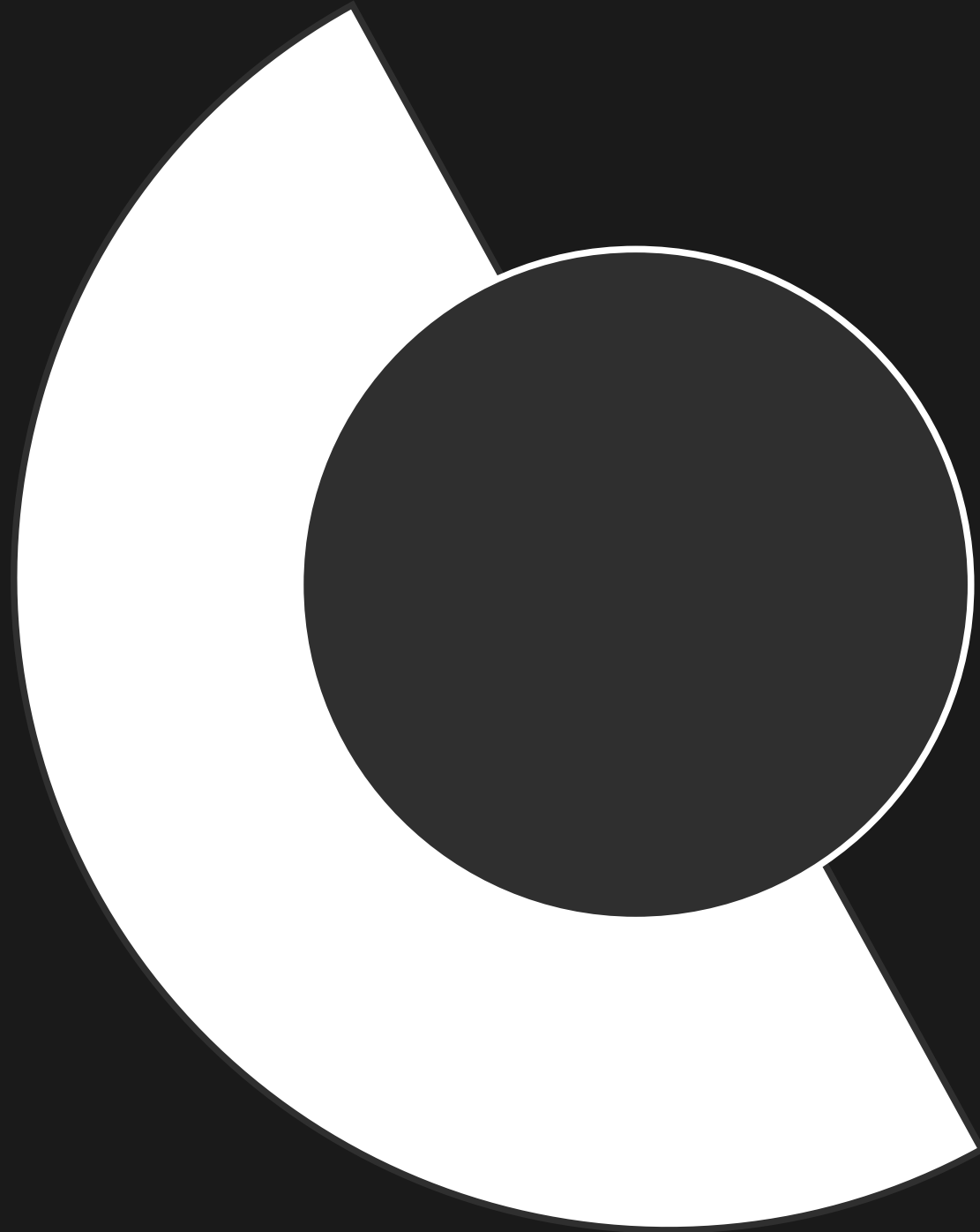
Always report any phishing attempts to your IT department or email provider. Prompt reporting helps protect you and others from falling victim to these deceptive attacks.

Link Verification

If unsure about a link, hover over it to check the URL preview. Never click on links before confirming their authenticity to protect yourself from potential threats.

Conclusion

Phishing is a significant threat that **relies on human error** for its success. By understanding the tactics used by cybercriminals, we can bolster our defenses against these attacks. Awareness is the key to prevention; always verify links and sender identities before acting on requests. Additionally, employing two-factor authentication (2FA) adds an extra layer of security, helping to protect sensitive information and mitigate the risks associated with phishing attempts.



Thank You

Grateful to CodeAlpha for this valuable learning opportunity.

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