Security Awareness Guide

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Reporting Security Incidents

📌 **What to Report:**

- Unauthorized access to company systems
- Phishing emails or suspicious links
- Lost or stolen devices containing company data
- Unusual system behavior (e.g., unexpected software installations, pop-ups, or slow performance)
- Attempted or successful breaches of company policy

📌 **How to Report:**

- Immediately inform the IT Security Team via **[designated email/contact form]**
- Call the IT Security Hotline: **[insert number]**
- Document details such as time, date, and screenshots (if possible)
- If a physical breach occurs, notify security personnel immediately

⇨ **Why It's Important:** Quick reporting allows the IT team to mitigate risks before they escalate, helping protect company data and employee information.

Phishing Detection

✅ **Phishing Red Flags:**

- Unexpected requests for sensitive data (passwords, financial details)
- Generic greetings like "Dear User"
- Spelling and grammar mistakes
- Urgent or threatening language (e.g., "Immediate Action Required!")
- Suspicious links or attachments (Hover over links to check the URL before clicking)
- Requests to bypass normal security procedures

📌 **What to Do If You Receive a Phishing Email:**

1. **Do NOT click on links or download attachments.**
2. **Report it to IT Security.**
3. **Delete the email from your inbox.**
4. **Educate your colleagues by sharing known phishing attempts.**

◆ **Why It's Important:** Phishing is one of the most common methods attackers use to gain access to company networks, and awareness is key to preventing successful attacks.
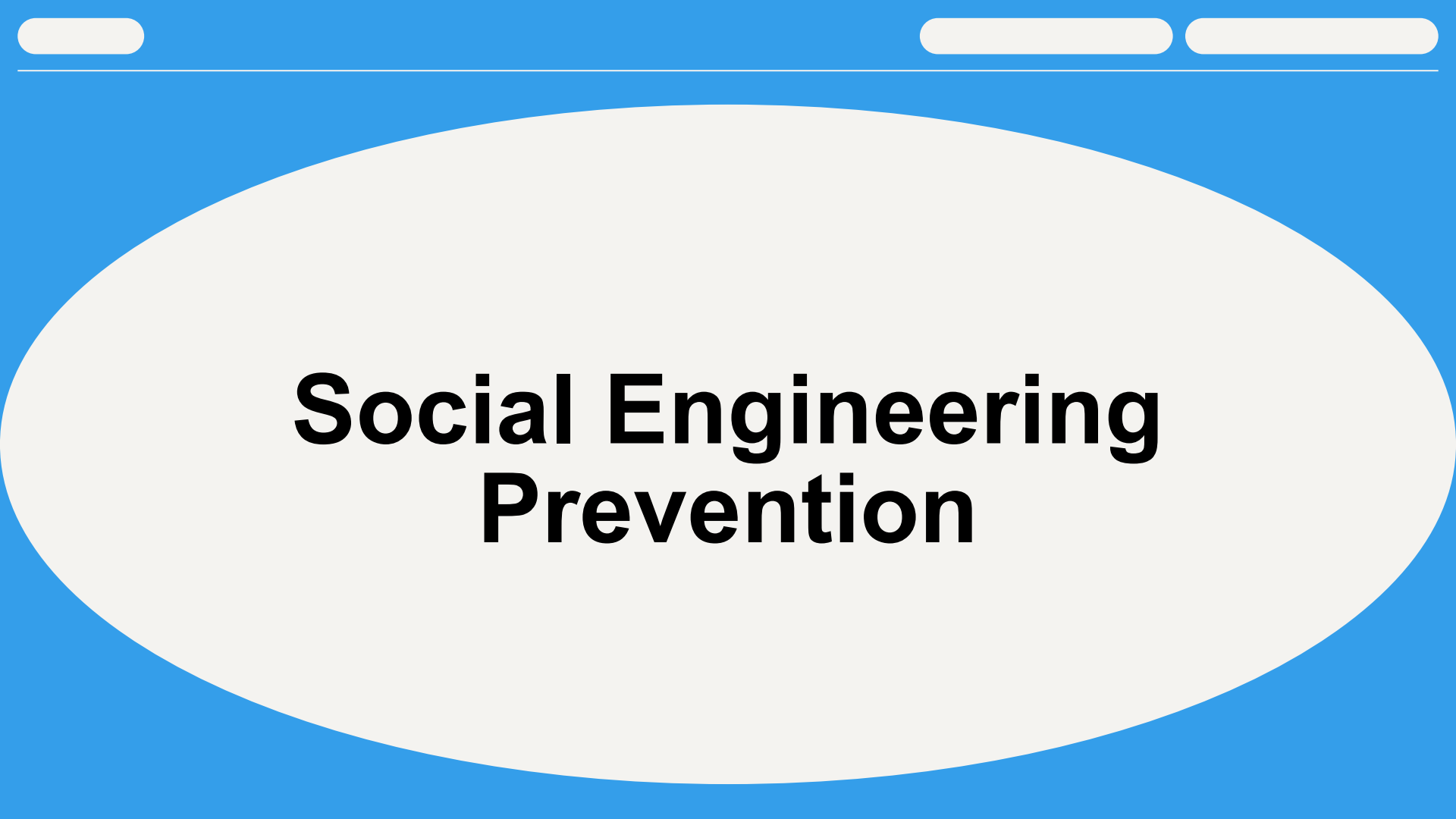
Password Security

✅ **Password Guidelines:**

- Use at least **12 characters** with a mix of uppercase, lowercase, numbers, and special symbols.
- Avoid using personal information (e.g., birthdates, names).
- Never reuse passwords across different accounts.
- Enable **multi-factor authentication (MFA)** whenever possible.
- Update passwords regularly and do not share them with anyone.

📌 **Managing Passwords Securely:**

- Use a **password manager** to store complex passwords securely.
- Change passwords **immediately** if you suspect a compromise.
- Never write passwords down or store them in unsecured digital files.

◇ **Why It's Important:** Weak or reused passwords are a primary cause of security breaches, making it critical to follow password security best practices.

Social Engineering Prevention

✅ **Common Social Engineering Attacks:**

- **Impersonation:** Attackers pose as IT staff or executives requesting sensitive data.
- **Tailgating:** Unauthorized individuals follow employees into secure areas.
- **Baiting:** Malicious USB drives left in company areas to entice employees to plug them in.
- **Pretexting:** Attackers create a fabricated scenario to obtain sensitive details.
- **Quid Pro Quo:** Scammers offer something in exchange for sensitive data.

📌 **How to Stay Safe:**

- **Verify identities** before sharing confidential information.
- **Do not plug in unknown USB devices.**
- **Challenge strangers** in secure areas or report them to security.
- **Be cautious of urgent requests** for information via email, phone, or text.
- **Do not overshare on social media**, as attackers often use publicly available information for pretexting attacks.

↘ **Why It's Important:** Cybercriminals often rely on human psychology rather than technical hacks to gain access, so awareness and skepticism are your best defenses.

Secure Remote Work Practices

✅ **Remote Work Security Tips:**

- Use company-approved **VPNs** when connecting to the corporate network.
- Avoid using **public Wi-Fi** or use a personal hotspot instead.
- Lock your devices when stepping away from your workstation.
- Keep your system and antivirus software updated.
- Store company files in approved cloud services, not personal devices.

📌 **Handling Work Devices Safely:**

- **Report stolen or lost company devices immediately.**
- **Do not install unapproved software** on work devices.
- **Avoid using personal USBs** or external drives on company computers.

◈ **Why It's Important:** Remote work increases attack surfaces for cyber threats, making it essential to maintain proper security protocols.

Data Protection & Compliance

✅ **Best Practices for Data Security:**

- Store data only in approved locations.
- Encrypt sensitive files before sending them.
- Avoid sending confidential information via email unless absolutely necessary.
- Be aware of **company policies regarding data retention and deletion.**
- Only access data that is required for your role.

📌 **Regulatory Compliance:**

- Follow company **data protection policies** to ensure legal compliance.
- Be aware of industry-specific regulations such as **GDPR, HIPAA, or PCI-DSS.**
- Attend security training sessions to stay updated on compliance requirements.

⬦ **Why It's Important:** Data breaches can lead to **financial penalties, reputational damage, and legal consequences.** Compliance ensures that sensitive data is handled securely and ethically.

Final Takeaways

- **Stay vigilant** and report anything suspicious immediately.
- **Think before you click, share, or download.**
- **Follow company security policies and guidelines.**
- **Encourage a culture of cybersecurity awareness among your colleagues.**

🔒 Stay Secure, Stay Safe!