

#### WHI SHISHIGP

Phishing is a fraudulent attempts to steal sensitive information by impersonating trusted entities. Fake emails, messages, or websites designed to trick you into revealing sensitive info like; Passwords, Credit card numbers, Personal data..

For example, you might receive an email that looks like it's from your bank, urging you to click a link and "verify" your account details. The link leads to a fake website that captures your input. Phishing attacks exploit trust and often use urgency or fear to prompt quick action.

#### WHY IS PHISHING DANGEROUS?

Phishing is dangerous because it exploits trust to steal sensitive information or cause harm, often leading to severe consequences like:

(1. >> FINANCIAL LOSS

Phishing scams can trick users into providing credit card details or transferring money to fraudulent accounts. For example, a fake PayPal email might prompt a payment to a scammer.

2. DATA BREACH

Attackers gain access to sensitive data — passwords, customer records, or business secrets.

Attackers can use stolen credentials (e.g., usernames, passwords, or Social Security numbers) to impersonate victims, accessing bank accounts, emails, or other personal accounts.













Type;- Email Phishing
 Target;- General public
 Example ;- "Your Netflix account is suspended"

Type ;- Pharming
 Target ; - Website visitors
 Example ;- Fake bank login pages

Type ;- Spear Phishing
 Target ;- Specific individuals
 Example ;- "Hi [You], urgent document from CEO"

Type ;- Smishing
 Targeet ;- Mobile user
 Example ;- "FedEx: Pay \$2.50 to receive package" SMS



#### SPOT PHISHIGE EMAILS - RED FLAGS





- 1. GENERIC GREETINGS ("DEAR CUSTOMER")
- 2. URGENT/THREATENING LANGUAGE ("ACT NOW!")
- 3. MISMATCHED SENDER ADDRESSES (AMAZON-SUPPORT@)
- 4. Suspicious links (hover to preview URL)
- 5. Unexpected attachments (.exe, .zip)
- 6 Poor grammar/spelling
- 7 Requests for passwords/PII

#### HOW TO DETECT FAKE WEBSITE



- 1. URL Check:
- Misspellings of website (paypal.com)
- Wrong domains (.net instead of.com)

- 2. Trust Indicators:
  - COMPANY LOGO QUALITY CONTACT INFORMATION

  - GRAMMAR CONSISTENCY





- 1. PRETEXTING:- FAKE SCENARIOS ("IT NEEDS YOUR PASSWORD")
- 2. BAITING:- "FREE GIFT CARD" OFFERS
- 3 Quid Pro Quo: "Send data for a reward"
- 4 Tailgating: Following into secure areas
  - 5 Authority Exploitation: "This is your manager calling..."

## REAL-WORLD CASE STUDIES

- 1. TWITTER BITCOIN SCAM (2020)
  - Attackers compromised employee credentials via vishing
  - Took over celebrity accounts:
     "Send Bitcoin to double it!"
  - Loss: \$118,000 in 1 day

- 2 COLONIAL PIPELINE RANSOMWARE (2021)
  - Phishing email → Stolen VPN
    password → \$4.4M ransom
  - Caused fuel shortages across US East Coast

## QUIZ

EMAIL FROM "AMAZON": "YOUR ACCOUNT WILL BE SUSPENDED! CLICK HERE TO VERIFY."

A. Legitimate

**B.** Phishing

CALLER: "HI, I'M FROM MICROSOFT. YOUR COMPUTER HAS VIRUSES. WHAT'S YOUR IP?"

A. Legitimate

**B.** Phishing

### PROTECTION CHECKLIST



#### DO:

- Verify sender identities (call official numbers)
- ✓ Use MFA everywhere
- Report suspicious messages
- Keep software updated

#### DON'T:

- X Click unexpected links/attachments
- X Share passwords via email/phone
- V Use public WiFi for sensitive tasks
- **X** Panic over urgent requests

## INCIDENT RESPONSE

- 1. DISCONNECT FROM INTERNET
- 2. SCAN DEVICE WITH ANTIVIRUS
- 3. CHANGE PASSWORDS
- 4. CONTACT IT/SECURITY TEAM
- 5. MONITOR ACCOUNTS FOR FRAUD



# CYBERSHELD AGAINST PHISHIG



#### 1. STAY SKEPTICAL

- Assume \*every\* unexpected request is guilty until proven innocent
- Remember: Legitimate companies never ask for passwords via email
- 2. VERIFY → REPORT → DELETE
- \*\*Verify\*\* sender identity through official channels
- \*\*Report\*\* suspicious messages to IT/Security
- \*\*Delete\*\* anything questionable immediately
- J 3. YOU ARE THE HUMAN FIREWALL
  - Your vigilance protects our entire organization
  - One cautious click prevents a million-dollar breach

