



## Types of Phishing Attacks

- Email Phishing: Fake emails that seem legitimate but contain malicious links or attachments.
- Spear Phishing: Targeted attacks on specific individuals or organizations.
- Smishing: Phishing through SMS or messaging apps.
- Vishing: Voice phishing through phone calls.
- Clone Phishing: Creating a copy of a legitimate email with malicious changes.



#### Emails

Suspicious Sender: Unknown or spoofed email addresses.

Urgency or Fear: Messages that create panic or urgency.

Links & Attachments: Hover over links to check their destination. Avoid downloading

• unexpected attachments.

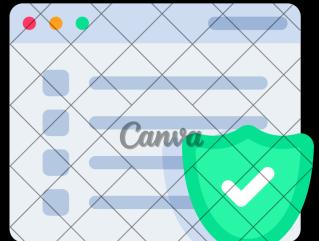
Grammatical Errors: Poor grammar or unusual language.

Too Good to Be True: Offers or requests that sound unrealistic.



### How to Protect Yourself

- Verify Before You Click: Contact the sender through official channels.
- Use Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA): Adds an extra layer of security.
- Keep Software Updated: Ensure all systems have the latest security patches.
- Use Security Awareness Training: Stay informed about the latest threats.
- Report Suspicious Activity: Notify your IT department or security team.



# Reporting Phishing

- 1: Donot respond or click on any links.
- 2. Report the email to your security team or use the "Report Phishing"
  - button in your email client.
- B: Delete the email after reporting.

## Conclusion & Key Takeaways

- Stay vigilant and question unexpected requests.
- Think beføre you click.
- Regular training is key to staying protected.



