

Table of Contents

- > Cybersecurity Introduction
- ➤ What is Phishing?
- > Types of phishing attacks
- ➤ Recognizing & Avoiding phishing attacks(emails, websites, and social engineering tactics)
- Secure Your Devices from Phishing attacks
- ➤ How do we stop getting phished?

What is Cybersecurity?

- The technique of protecting internet-connected systems such as computers, servers, mobile devices, electronic systems, networks, and data from malicious attacks is known as cybersecurity.
- We can divide cybersecurity into two parts one is cyber, and the other is security.
 - "Cyber" refers to the technology that includes systems, networks, programs, and data.
 - "Security" is concerned with the protection of systems, networks, applications, and information. In some cases, it is also called electronic information security or information technology security.
- A cybersecurity threat, or cyberthreat, is an indication that a hacker or malicious actor is attempting to gain unauthorized access to a network for launching a cyberattack.

Types of Cyber Security Threats

- Malware attack
 - Trojan virus, Ransomware, Wiper malware, Worms, Spyware, Fileless malware, Application or Website manipulation.
- Social engineering attacks
 - Phishing, Spear phishing, Malvertising, Drive-by downloads, Baiting, Vishing, Whaling, Pretexting, Pharming, etc.
- Software supply chain attacks
 - Compromise of software build tools or dev/test infrastructure, Compromise of devices or accounts owned by privileged third-party vendors, Malicious apps signed with stolen code signing certificates or developer IDs, Malicious code deployed on hardware or firmware components, Malware pre-installed on devices such as cameras, USBs, and mobile phones
- Advanced persistent threats (APT)
- Distributed denial of service (DDoS)
- Man-in-the-middle attack (MitM)
- Password attacks

What Is Phishing?

 Phishing is a type of social engineering attack where a cybercriminal uses email or other text-based messaging to steal sensitive information. By using a believable email address, an attacker aims to trick the target into trusting them enough to divulge personal data, such as login credentials, credit card numbers, or financial account info.

Example

- An individual receives an email from his or her bank (for example, Chase).
- The email appears to be sent from Chase, with the Chase logo embedded in the email.
- The email explains how there is an urgent issue with the individual's account, instructing her to click on a link to address the matter right now.
- Once the individual clicks on the link, she is brought to a webpage which mimics that of Chase.
- Unknowingly, the individual enters her username and password to enter the website.

Types of Phishing Attacks

Spear Phishing

• General email attacks use spam-like tactics to blast thousands at a time, spear phishing attacks target specific individuals within an organization.

Whaling

 Phishing attack targeted towards high profile executives, that is disguised as a permitted email.

BEC (Business Email Compromise)

Phishing attack that primarily targets senior executives and finance department staff.

Clone Phishing

Where the scammer creates an almost-identical replica of an authentic email, such as an alert one might receive from one's bank, in order to trick a victim into sharing valuable information.

Vishing

 voice phishing (vishing) attacks use social engineering techniques to get targets to divulge financial or personal information over the phone.

- There are a few tell-tale signs that help you identify phishing emails. Knowing what they are is essential to recognize phishing:
- Public domain email address says phishing alert
- Misspelled email addresses
- Sender's name doesn't match email address
- Sense of urgency and pressure
- Trustworthy brands mind the spelling
- Shortened links
- Counterfeit branding and logos
- Forged signature red flags

Suspicious looking source email address

From: mastercardsIT@gmail.com

To: employee@email.com

Subject: URGENT! Password Reset Required

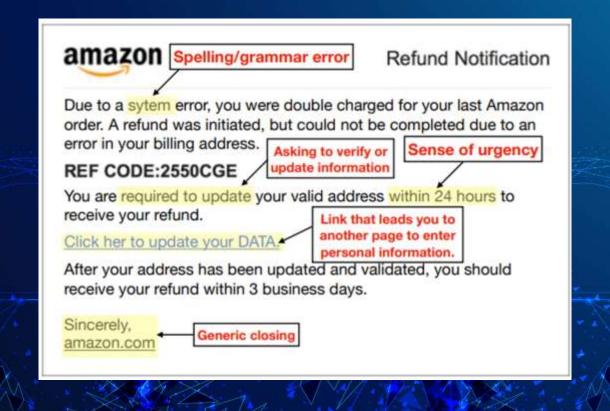
Body:

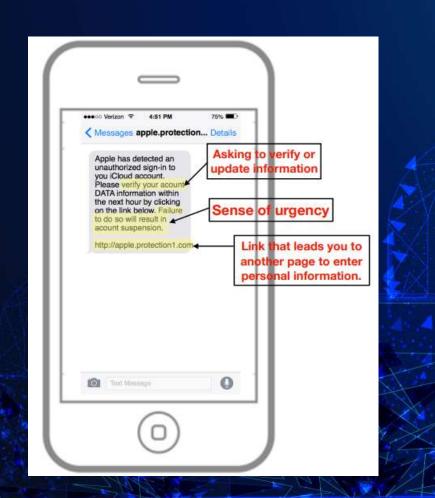
Hello (insert name) ,

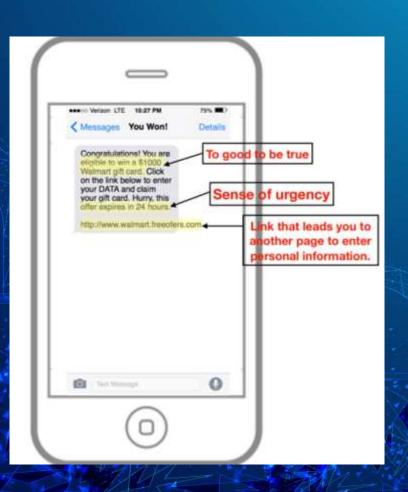
Your email account has been compromised. immediate action is required to reset your password!

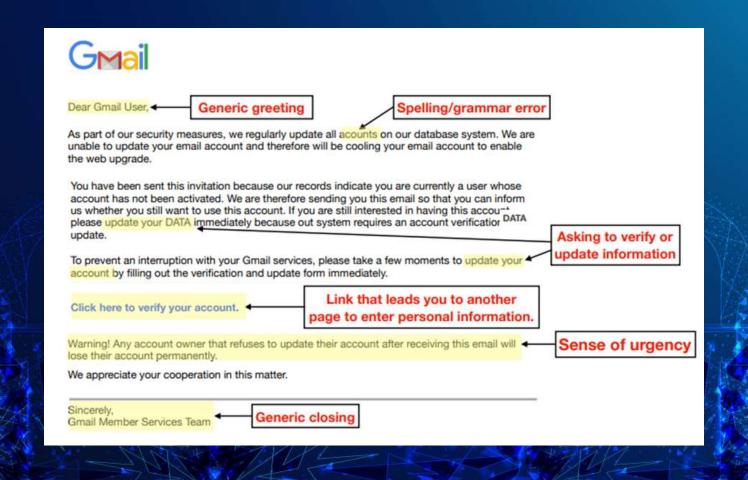
Click here to reset your password in the next hour or your account will be locked: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phishing

Regards, Mastercard IT









Secure Your Devices from Phishing attacks

- Keep your anti-malware and anti-virus software up to date
- Don't use the same password for different accounts
- For critical accounts, use two-factor authentication
- Keep yourself informed about new cybersecurity risks

HOW DO WE STOP GETTING PHISHED?

- Know what a phishing scam looks like
- ➤ Verify the sender by checking their email address WHO sender addresses use the person@who.int pattern. NOT Gmail, etc.
- ➤ Check the link, before you click make sure the links start with https:// and not http://
- ➤ Be careful when providing personal information never provide your credentials to third parties, not even the WHO.
- ➤ Do not rush or panic react scammers use this in order to pressure you into clicking links or opening attachments.
- ➤ If you gave sensitive information, don't panic reset your credentials on sites you've used them. Change your passwords and contact your bank immediately.
- Report all scams.