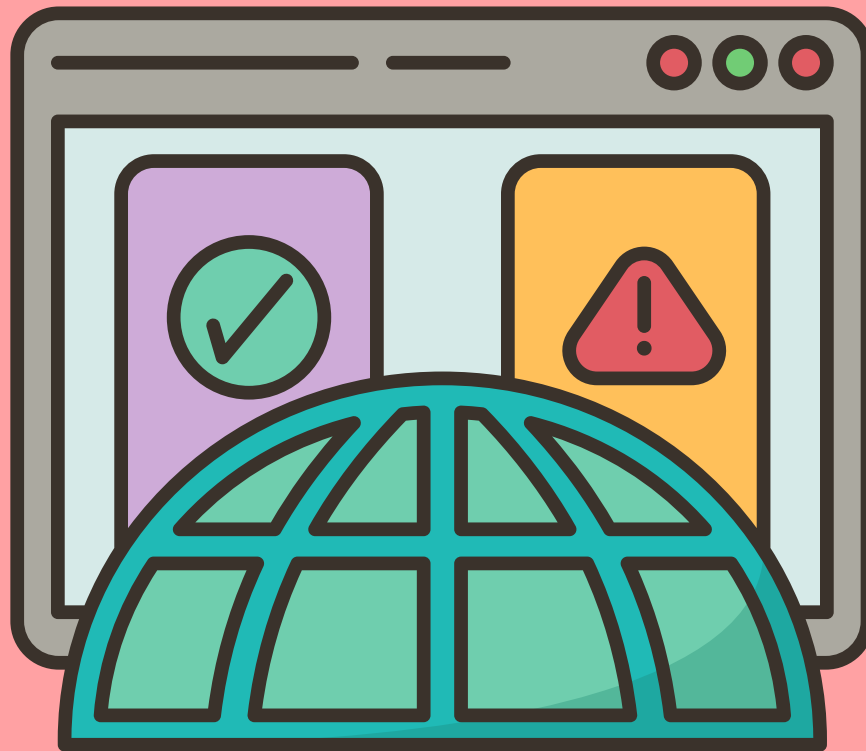


PRIVACY TIPS



COMMON CYBER THREATS

in

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RANSOMWARE

Malware called ransomware is made to prevent a user or business from accessing files on a computer.

Cybercriminals put businesses in a situation where paying the ransom is the quickest and least expensive option to recover access to their files by encrypting these files and requesting a ransom amount for the decryption key.



MALWARE

Invading software called malware is made specifically to harm and take down computers and computer systems. Malicious software such as viruses, worms, Trojan horses, spyware, adware, and ransomware are examples of prevalent malware.

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SPOOFING

By appearing to be someone or something they are not, a hacker manipulates their victims. The threat becomes real as soon as the hacker earns the victim's trust. Spoofers use email, phone, and SMS to deceive victims into disclosing confidential info, which can result in identity theft or financial fraud.



BOTNET

A network of computers that have malware installed on them and are under the control of a bot herder is referred to as a botnet. A Bot Header employ infected computers to launch attacks meant to bring down a target's network, introduce malware, steal login information, or carry out CPU-intensive operations.



DDOS

DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) assaults are a type of malicious cyber-attacks that are used by hackers or cybercriminals to block access to a host system, network resource, or online service by its intended users.

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WORMS

A self-replicating computer program, or "worm," can replicate and propagate by itself without the aid of any other program. Worms accomplish this by taking advantage of security loopholes or operating system or program limitations, such as the automatic file sending and receiving functions present on many PCs.

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ADWARE

Various pop-up advertisements that appear on your computer or mobile device are referred to as adware (or advertising software). By slowing down your device, taking over your browser, and/or installing viruses and/or spyware, adware has the potential to turn dangerous and damage your device.

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PHISHING

Attacks known as "phishing" include delivering false communications that seem to be from a reliable source. Email is typically used for this. The intention is to steal personal information like credit card numbers and login credentials or to infect the victim's computer with malware.

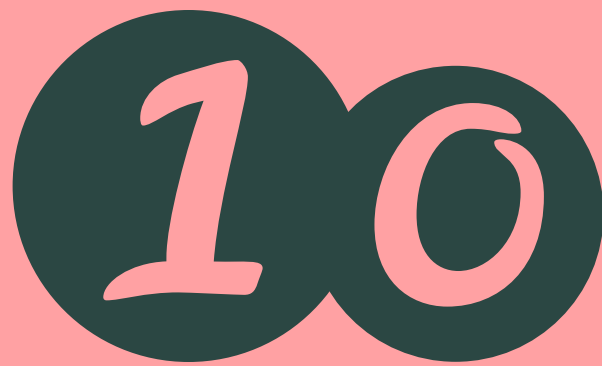


PHARMING

Similar to phishing, pharming is a threat that manipulates users into disclosing personal information, but instead of using email as the malware, pharming employs malicious code that is installed on the victim's device to send them to an attacker-controlled website.

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SPYWARE

Malicious software, often known as spyware, is placed on a computer without the end user's knowledge. The device is invaded, sensitive data and internet usage statistics are stolen, and they are then relayed to advertising, data companies, or outside users.

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VIRUS

A computer virus is a form of malware that follows another application (such as a document) and has the ability to multiply and propagate once it has been run on a machine.



TROJANS

Trojans are misleading programs that pretend to do one thing while actually doing something bad. They might appear as legitimate adverts or free music, video, or software.

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