Phishing Awareness Training

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From

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Introduction

Protect Yourself from Cyber Threats

- Welcome participants.
- Explain the importance of understanding and recognizing phishing attacks.
- Brief overview of the training agenda.

What is Phishing?

- Definition: Phishing is a type of cyber attack where attackers attempt to trick individuals into providing sensitive information such as usernames, passwords, and credit card details by masquerading as a trustworthy entity.
- Mention common mediums: emails, websites, and messages.

Types of Phishing Attacks

- **Email Phishing**: Fake emails that look legitimate.
- Spear Phishing: Targeted attacks on specific individuals or organizations.
- Whaling: Targeting high-profile individuals like executives.
- **Smishing**: Phishing via SMS messages.
- Vishing: Phishing via phone calls.
- Clone Phishing: Duplicating a legitimate email with malicious content.

Recognizing Phishing Emails

- Suspicious Sender: Check the email address for inconsistencies.
- **Generic Greetings**: Use of non-personalized greetings.
- Urgency and Threats: Phrases like "urgent action required" or "your account will be locked."
- Unexpected Attachments or Links: Be cautious of unsolicited attachments or links.
- Spelling and Grammar Mistakes: Poor language usage can be a red flag.

Recognizing Phishing Websites

- Check the URL: Look for misspelled or altered URLs.
- HTTPS and Security Certificates: Ensure the website uses HTTPS.
- **Pop-up Forms**: Avoid entering information in pop-up windows.
- Poor Design and Layout: Unprofessional appearance and layout.

Social Engineering Tactics

- **Impersonation:** Attackers pretend to be someone you trust.
- **Pretexting:** Creating a fabricated scenario to steal information.
- Baiting: Offering something enticing to trick individuals.
- **Tailgating:** Following someone to gain physical access to a restricted area.

How to Protect Yourself

- **Verify Sources:** Always verify the sender before responding.
- Don't Click on Suspicious Links: Hover over links to check the URL.
- Use Strong Passwords: Utilize complex and unique passwords for different accounts.
- Enable Two-Factor Authentication (2FA): Adds an extra layer of security.
- Keep Software Updated: Regular updates can protect against vulnerabilities.
- Report Phishing Attempts: Report to IT or relevant authorities.

Real-World Examples

- Share examples of phishing emails and websites.
- Discuss recent phishing attacks and their impact.

Interactive Quiz

- Provide a short quiz with scenarios for participants to identify phishing attempts.
- **Example Question:** "You receive an email from your bank asking for your password. What should you do?"

Summary and Q&A

- Recap key points from the training.
- Open the floor for questions and discussion.
- Provide contact information for further assistance.

Thank You

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