

# Staying Safe & Secure Online

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# What are the biggest risks?

## Phishing

Attempt to steal your personal info, like account number, Social Security Number, login info or passwords for accounts

Use info to then steal money, identity or both

## Malware or Ransomware

Infect your devices

Degrades device performance, accesses information or demands money for access to your device

# How to spot scam attempts





**Be suspicious**



**Watch for a false sense of urgency**

*Warnings of stolen info*

*Easy fix for a problem you didn't know you had*

*Won a prize*



**Check for bad spelling and grammar**

**How to protect  
yourself**



## Be cautious

Don't open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or that you're not expecting.

- Even friend or family members' accounts could be hacked.
- Files and links can contain malware or links to spoofed websites.

## Do your own typing

Even though a link may look real, scammers can hide the true destination. Use a trusted search engine to look up the website.

## Make a call

If you think a company, friend or family member really does need information, call using the number on their website or in your address book, not the one in the email.

**Be cautious  
about where  
you enter  
your personal  
information.**

This includes your social security number, credit card number, passwords or banking information

There are many legitimate places to do business online. Look for <https://> as a sign of secure site.



# Create a strong password

Does not contain your username, real name, or company name

Not simply one complete word or something obvious

- (birth date, phone number, company name, username, or successive numbers such as 123456 or 000000)

Is significantly different from previous passwords

Contains characters from each of the following categories

- Uppercase letters
- Lowercase letters
- Numbers
- Symbols found on the keyboard (~ ! @ # \$)





## Use a unique password whenever possible,

- Especially for services that have access to sensitive information
- Using the same password across the board puts all of your accounts at risk

## Change your passwords on a regular basis.

- You may protect yourself before a thief has an opportunity to use it.



# Turn on two-factor authentication



- Requires both your password and an additional piece of information to log in to your account.
- The second piece could be a code sent to your phone or a random number generated by an app
- Protects your account even if your password is compromised



# Keep software up to date



Software updates often contain security updates. Keeping software current is a great line of defense.