Cybersecurity

Overview

Part 1: Secure Your Computer against Cyber attacks

Part 2: Your Privacy

Part 1

Secure your computer against cyber attacks

What is Cybersecurity ?

- It is also called **Computer security** or **information technology security** (**IT security**)
- **Cybersecurity**: it is used to protect against unauthorized access, modification or deletion of digital data.

Why do we need Cybersecurity?

Protecting systems from security breaches

- **Data protection** – The primary role of Cybersecurity is to protect the confidential data that is supposed to be accessed by the authorized user only.
- **Enforcing CIA**:
  - **Confidentiality**: Data stored is safe from unauthorized access and use
  - **Integrity**: Data is reliable and accurate
  - **Availability**: Data is available for use when it is needed

Types of Cyber Attacks:

- Below are some of the different types of cyber attacks:

1. Malware
2. Viruses

Malware

- The word “malware” comes from the term “Malicious software”
- Malware is any software that infects and damages a computer system without the owner’s knowledge or permission.

Viruses

A program written to enter to your computer and damage/alter your files/data.

Viruses can enter to your computer as an:

1. Attachment of images
2. Audio / Video files
3. Downloads on the Internet
4. Free/trial software
5. Other files that you download

How to secure your computer?

- **Password protect your software and lock your device**
  - Most web-connected software that you install on your system requires login credentials
  - Have a strong computer password
  - Do not to use the same password across all applications

How to secure your computer?

- Practice Safe clicking:
  - Do not accept suspicious emails, links, websites, calls and messages
  - Be careful about email attachments or links
  - Don’t rely on spam filters to always catch sketchy emails
- Backup your data.

How to secure yourself and your computer?

- **Adjust your browser settings**

- Most browsers have options that enable you to adjust the level of privacy and security while you browse. These can help lower the risk of malware infections reaching your computer and malicious hackers attacking your device.

- Some browsers even enable you to tell websites not to track your movements by blocking cookies.

Part 2

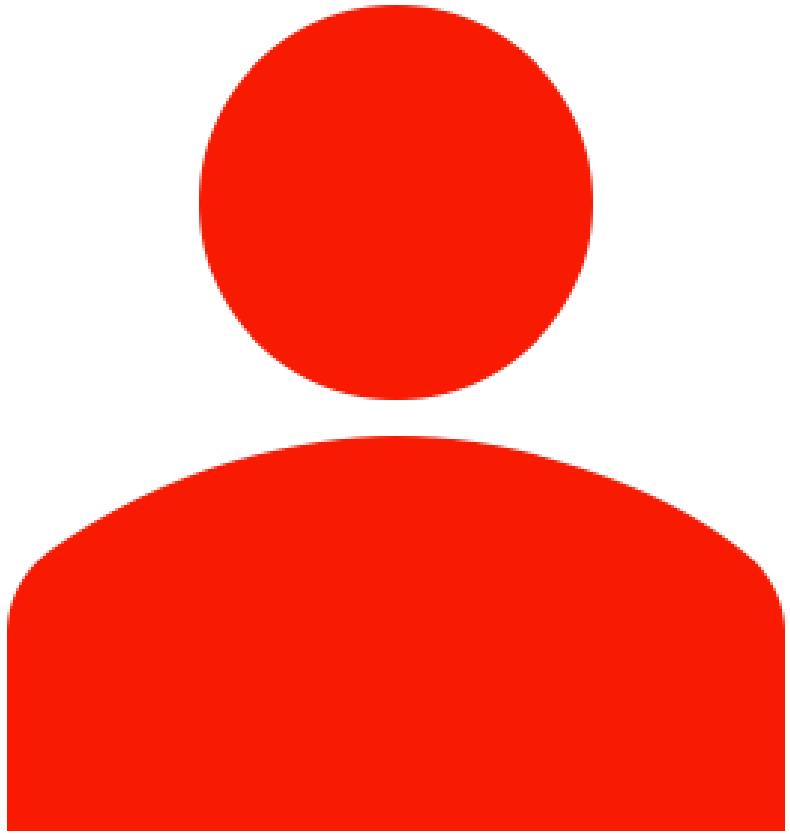
Your Privacy

Security Vs Privacy

When it comes to privacy and security, it's a good idea to have both.

- Security is about the protection of data, and privacy is about the protection of user identity.
- Information Security – "...is the practice of preventing unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, inspection, recording or destruction of information.".
- Privacy – "...is the ability of an individual or group to seclude themselves, or information about themselves, and thereby express themselves selectively."
- Security refers to how your personal information is protected. Privacy, on the other hand, relates to any rights you have to control your personal information and how it's used.

Rules to Follow



Canada Revenue Agency(CRA)

- Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) will never contact you via phone asking for money. Everything should be written and sent via email or regular mail.

Updating Information

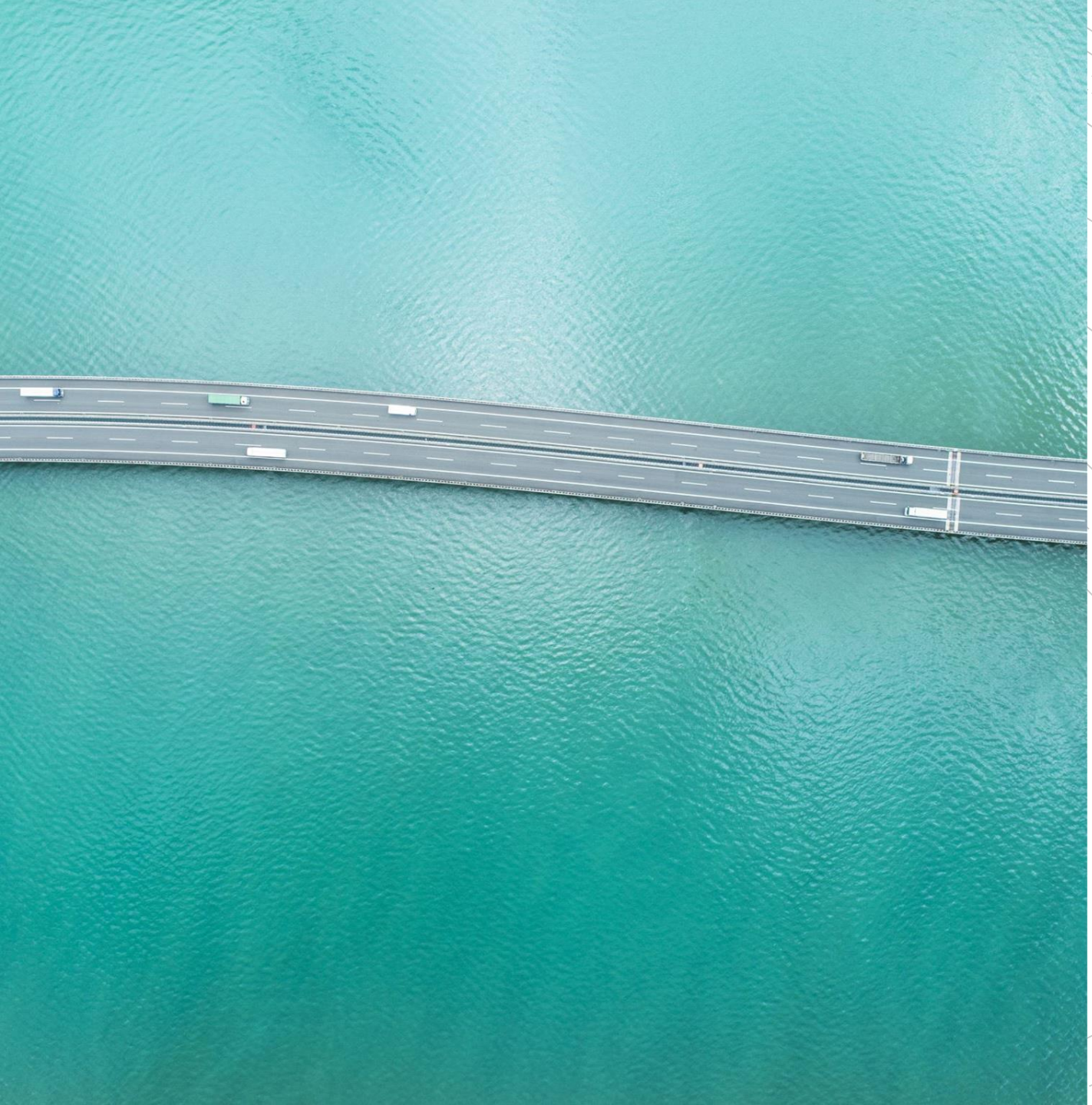
- Pay attention to the email address, not the sender's name, especially when you receive email bills, updating information requests (e.g. Netflix) or notifications from companies and government organizations

Do not use public networks

- Scammers will get access to your passwords and bank account information

Identity Theft

- Is the crime of obtaining the personal or financial information of another person to use their identity to commit fraud, such as making unauthorized transactions or purchases.



Thank you