





MODULE 12

Dangers on the Internet



1. Types of Internet scams

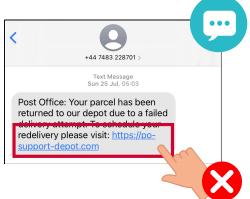
When surfing the Internet, we can be the target of scams. These "phishing" techniques are used to retrieve your personal and banking data by **email**, **SMS or phone call**.

Here are some examples:

The fraudster pretends to be a famous brand and invites you to click on a fake link.

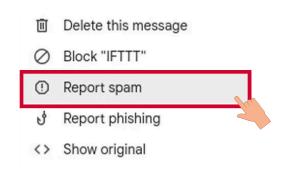
The fraudster pretends to be a delivery service and invites you to click on a fake link. The fraudster pretends to be your bank and asks you to provide your account number.







- 1. Never reply to these fraudulent messages, do not click on the links, do not open the attachments and do not communicate any confidential data!
- 2. **Report this message as "spam"** to block the malicious sender's address and ensure greater security for your account.





2. Identify scam attempts on the Internet: tips

1. Check the sender's email address:

Check that the email address is identical to the one used previously by the same person and contains no spelling mistakes...



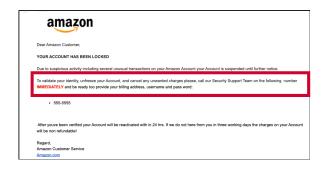
2. Check the email content:

Check that the email is correctly written and contains no spelling mistakes...



3. Examine the requested action:

An urgent online payment or an urgent request to click on a button/link are actions that should alert you.





3. Safe surfing on the Internet: tips

1. Go to **reliable** websites (with the icon to the left of the URL, "https"...) and the **official** websites of the services.



2. Create **secure** passwords (with capital letters, numbers, special characters, etc.) and **long enough**, (with at least 12 characters) **without ever sharing them.**



3. Choose **different passwords** for each site. There are **safe applications** to remember them, such as "KeePassium".



Module 12 - Dangers on the Internet is now available on video!



Click here or scan the QR Code below to watch it:









You have completed module 12 - Dangers on the Internet

