Cybersecurity Awareness Month Cybersecurity Infographic

As the digital space gets irrevocably entangled with our physical world, it's important now more than ever to safeguard our personal data from prying eyes. It's a good idea to periodically review the security practices we follow. We've identified some of the most common areas that hackers tend to target. Let's take a look at some of the dos and don'ts we should keep in mind to keep ourselves safe in the online world.

Digital Personality

Dos:	Don'ts:
 Use privacy settings to control who can view content you put up online. Consider how information you put up online may be used against you. Periodically review your security and privacy settings on all social media channels. Always verify friend/connection requests. Check the level of access third-party services (such as games, quizzes, etc.) have via your social media accounts. 	 Don't share sensitive work information on social media. Don't reveal any personal information on anonymous websites. Don't broadcast your whereabouts. Don't upload anything you wouldn't want everyone to see. Always assume that anything you put up will be revealed to the internet at large at some point or the other.

Applications and Devices

Dos:	Don'ts:
Keep a track of all your software license statuses.	 Don't use unlicensed software. Don't use old versions of software or
 Keep all software and applications updated to the latest version. 	 applications that don't receive periodic updates. Don't continue to rely on applications after the
Have a provision to remote lock or wipe your devices in case you misplace them.	trial period has expired.
 Enable two-factor authentication for all applications. 	

Email — Links and attachments

Dos:	Don'ts:
 Verify the email address of the sender before opening any unsolicited emails. Scan your email attachments for viruses and malware. Scan links and use link expanders to determine the true nature of the link before clicking on them. Even if an email seems legitimate, check for subtle changes in the sender email address or name. Learn to recognise common phishing techniques, such as messages threatening to shutdown your account, messages trying to create a false sense of urgency, or poorly put together messages. Hover your mouse over links before you click on them to check if the URL looks legitimate. 	 Don't open unsolicited email attachments. Don't click on short or suspicious URLs sent via email. Don't get tricked into giving away confidential information. Don't respond to emails or phone calls asking for confidential information. Don't forward or reply to junk or spam emails. Avoid checking emails over public Wi-Fi.

Passwords

Dos:	Don'ts:
 Use different passwords for each application and service you use. Use a password management tool to manage and share your passwords securely. If you need to share your password with someone, revoke their access as soon as their job is done. Always store passwords in an encrypted format so it's not easily exploitable. Regularly update your passwords or use a 	 Don'ts: Don't share your passwords with people who don't need access to them. Don't store your passwords in easily accessible places such as public files or handwritten notes. Don't reuse old passwords. Don't use dictionary words or easily guessable words (such as pet names, family, friends, etc.) for your passwords.
password management tool that automatically regenerates random passwords periodically. Privacy	

Dos:	Don'ts:
 Share the least amount of personal information required. Search yourself on the internet to check what public information is available about you. Limit ad tracking on all devices, browsers, and social media channels. Read the privacy policies of the online services you sign up for. 	 Don't ignore unsolicited communications. Report them. Don't use business devices for personal use. Don't hoard data you no longer need or use.

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