

# Avoiding Ransomware Attacks

CYBER SECURITY SEPTEMBER 2017

Ransomware is a type of malware designed to encrypt users' files or lock their operating systems so attackers can demand a ransom payment. According to a 2016 Symantec report, the average ransom demand is almost \$700 and "consumers are the most likely victims of ransomware, accounting for 57 percent of all infections between January 2015 and April 2016."

Similar to a phishing attack, ransomware executes when a user is lured to click on an infected link or e-mail attachment or to download a file or software drive while visiting a rogue website. Sophisticated social engineering techniques are used to entice users to take the desired action; examples include:

- ▶ An embedded malicious link in an e-mail offers a cheap airfare ticket (**see Figure 1**);
- ▶ An e-mail that appears to be from Google Chrome or Facebook invites recipients to click on an image to update their web browser (**see figure 2**); or
- ▶ A well-crafted website mimics a legitimate website and prompts users to download a file or install an update that locks their PC or laptop.

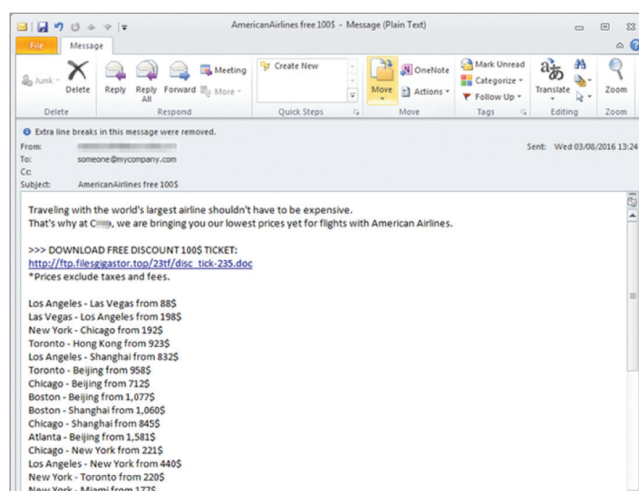


Figure 1. Phishing e-mail with ransomware embedded in a link

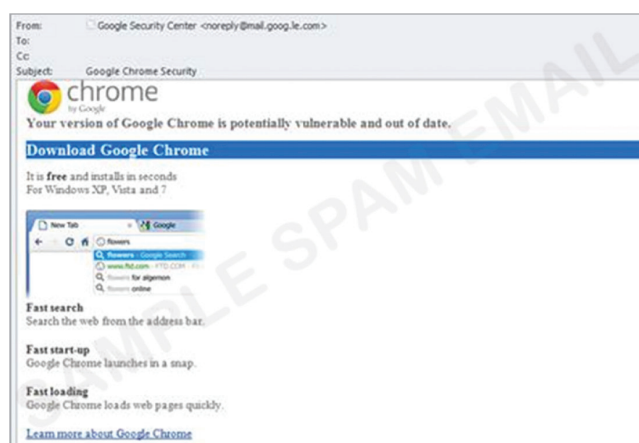


Figure 2. A fake Google Chrome e-mail

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To avoid becoming a victim of ransomware, users can follow these tips:

- ▶ Delete any suspicious e-mail. Messages from unverified sources or from known sources that offer deals that sound too good to be true are most likely malicious (**see figure 3**). If in doubt, contact the alleged source by phone or by using a known, public e-mail address to verify the message's authenticity.
- ▶ Install and maintain up-to-date antivirus software. Keeping your operating system updated with the latest virus definitions will ensure that your security software can detect the latest malware variations.
- ▶ Update all devices, software, and plug-ins on a regular basis. Check for operating system, software, and plug-in updates often — or, if possible, set up automatic updates — to minimize the likelihood of someone holding your computer or files for ransom.
- ▶ Back up your files. Back up the files on your computer, laptop, or mobile devices frequently so you don't have to pay the ransom to access locked files.

- ▶ Avoid clicking on unverified e-mail links or attachments. Suspicious links might carry ransomware (such as the CryptoLocker Trojan).
- ▶ Use e-mail filtering options whenever possible. E-mail or spam filtering can stop a malicious message from reaching your inbox.

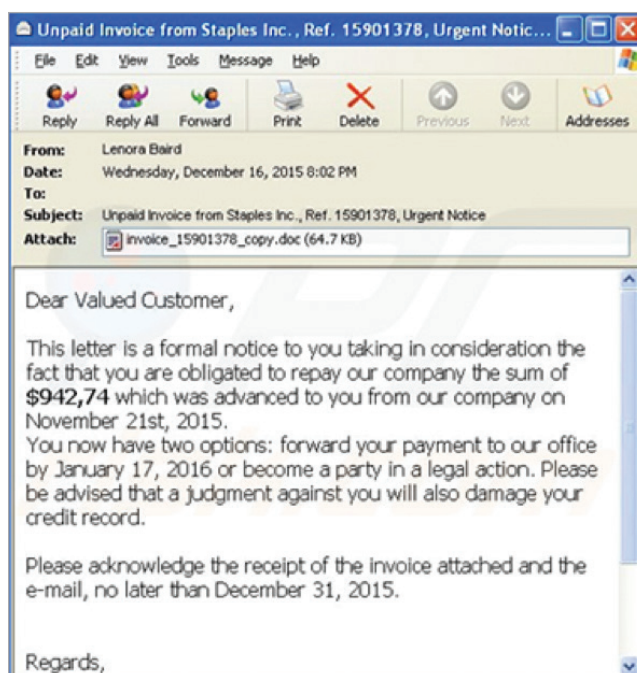


Figure 3. An example ransomware e-mail message