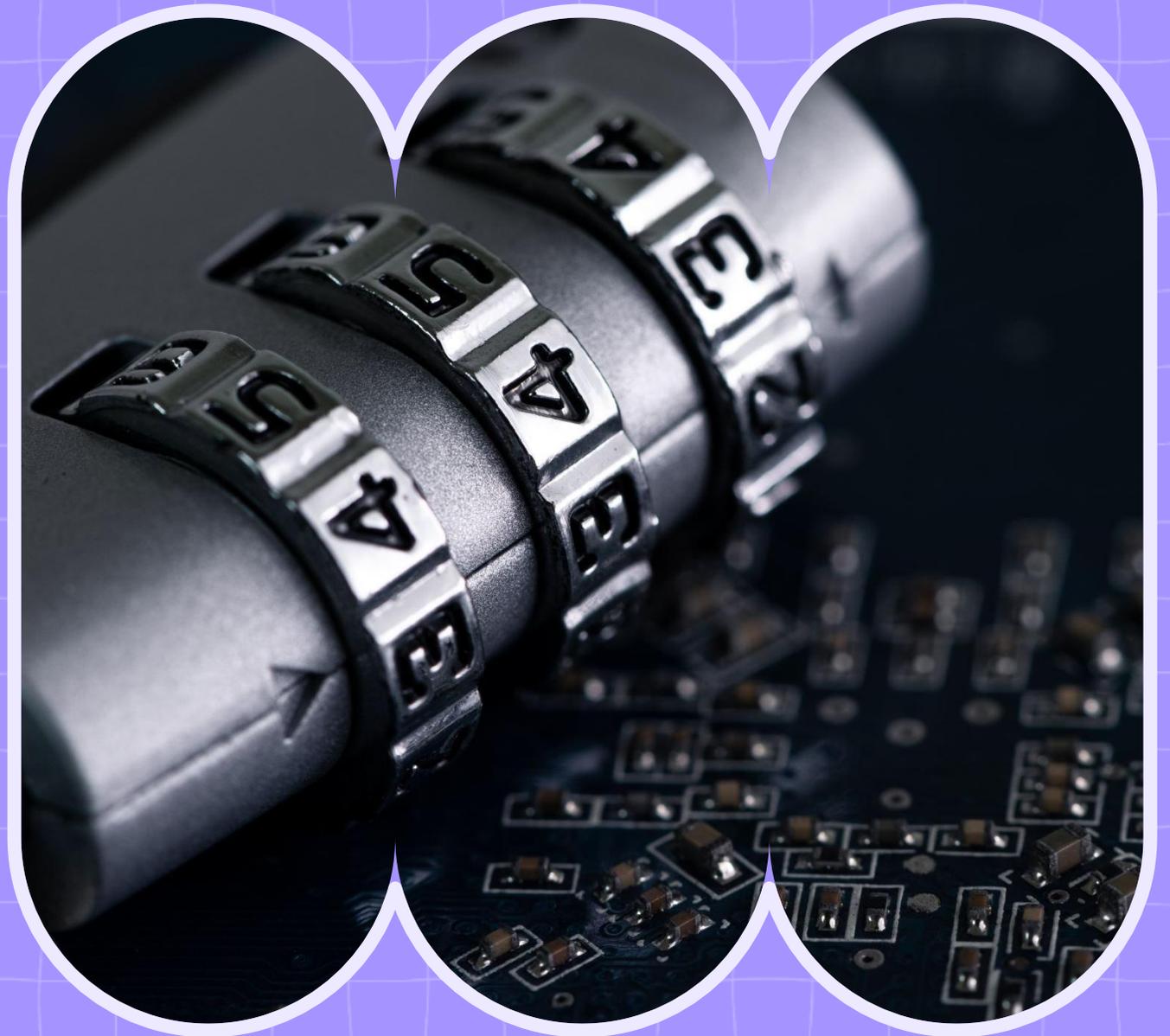


# COMPUTER SCAMS & ONLINE SAFETY - YMCA CLASS

Protecting yourself from online  
threats and fraud





# Understanding Computer Scams and Online Safety



# Overview of Computer Scams and Online Threats



## Common Scam Techniques

Scammers use fear and urgency to trick victims into sharing personal data or payments.

## Phishing and Impersonation

Phishing emails and impersonation scams mimic trusted companies and government agencies to steal information.

## Online Shopping Frauds

Fraudulent websites offer counterfeit or no products after taking payments from buyers.

## Recognizing Red Flags

Check for spelling errors, suspicious URLs, unexpected attachments, and high-pressure language to avoid fraud.

# Class Goals



By the end of this session, participants will: Recognize the most common online scams.

1. Identify red flags that signal a scam.
2. Learn how to protect their devices, accounts, and personal information.
3. Know what to do if they think they've been scammed.
4. Practice safe online habits.

# Common Types of Online Scams



## **Phishing Scams**

Phishing scams impersonate trusted organizations through emails or texts to steal personal information.

## **Tech Support Scams**

Fraudsters claim computer infections, using fake pop-ups to pressure users into calling for fake help.

## **Online Shopping Scams**

Fake retail sites or ads offer discounts but deliver counterfeit or no products to buyers.

## **Romance and Social Media Scams**

Scammers build trust emotionally online or through social media, then request money or personal data.

# Protecting Yourself from Scams



## Strong Password Practices

Use passwords with at least twelve characters combining letters, numbers, and symbols. Use unique passwords for each account.

## Multi-Factor Authentication

Enable MFA to add a second verification step, preventing unauthorized access even if passwords are compromised.

## System Updates and Security

Keep operating systems, browsers, and antivirus software updated to patch security vulnerabilities scammers exploit.

## Safe Browsing and Red Flags

Avoid suspicious links, verify URLs, and be cautious of urgent or unexpected requests in messages or emails.

# Responding to a Suspected Scam



## **Immediate Actions After Suspicion**

Disconnect from internet and run antivirus scans to stop malware and identify threats quickly.

## **Securing Accounts**

Change passwords immediately for banking, email, and social media accounts to prevent unauthorized access.

## **Financial and Incident Reporting**

Contact banks to stop transactions and report scams to official authorities to aid investigations.

## **Preventing Identity Theft**

Place fraud alerts with credit bureaus and inform trusted contacts to reduce further risks.

# Final Online Safety Tips



## **Practice Cautious Behavior**

Slowing down and thinking critically helps avoid falling for scams driven by urgency and fear.

## **Verify Identities**

Always double-check identities by contacting official sources instead of replying directly to unsolicited messages.

## **Secure Devices and Passwords**

Keep devices updated, use antivirus tools, and protect passwords with a reliable password manager.

## **Shop Safely Online**

Research websites, read customer reviews, and ensure URLs use secure HTTPS encryption.

# James Vietch

**This Is What Happens When You  
Reply to Spam Email | TED**

**MANKATO**  
COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

