Scareware - This is often disguised as a security software or tech support scam. You might receive a pop-up message claiming that malware was discovered and the only way to remove it is to download their software or to pay the ransom. A legitimate cybersecurity software program would not solicit customers in this manner.

- Use strong passwords that are easy to remember but hard to guess
- Keep all software up-to-date
- Frequently run security scans
- Think twice before clicking on unusual links
- Refrain from opening attachments that look suspicious
- Regularly back up your data to a device that is disconnected from computers and networks when not in use

Ransomware
Ransomware is a type of malware that prevents users from accessing their system or personal files and demands a ransom payment in order to regain access.

Ransomware is most commonly delivered through phishing emails. Phishing emails often appear as though they have been sent from a legitimate organization or someone known to the victim and entice the user to click on a malicious link or open a malicious attachment.

Most common types of ransomware:
- **Scareware** - This is often disguised as a security software or tech support scam. You might receive a pop-up message claiming that malware was discovered and the only way to remove it is to download their software or to pay the ransom. A legitimate cybersecurity software program would not solicit customers in this manner.
- **Screen Locker** - This ransomware revokes the access to use your computer entirely. A screen will typically appear and display an official-looking law enforcement or authoritative agency logo or seal stating that illegal activity has been detected on your computer and you must pay a fine.
- **Encrypting Ransomware** - Cybercriminals use encryption algorithms that prohibit you from accessing your files. They demand a payment in order to decrypt your files or give you the decryption key.

Tips on avoiding and recovering from ransomware attacks:
- Use strong passwords that are easy to remember but hard to guess
- Keep all software up-to-date
- Frequently run security scans
- Think twice before clicking on unusual links
- Refrain from opening attachments that look suspicious
- Regularly back up your data to a device that is disconnected from computers and networks when not in use

If you find yourself infected with ransomware, **NEVER** pay the ransom. Paying the ransom doesn’t guarantee that you will get your data back, but it does encourage cybercriminals to launch additional attacks in the future.

If you suspect a cyber incident, immediately contact:

CIRT is an initiative of the New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services.
For additional information, visit dhses.ny.gov/cyber-incident-response-team

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