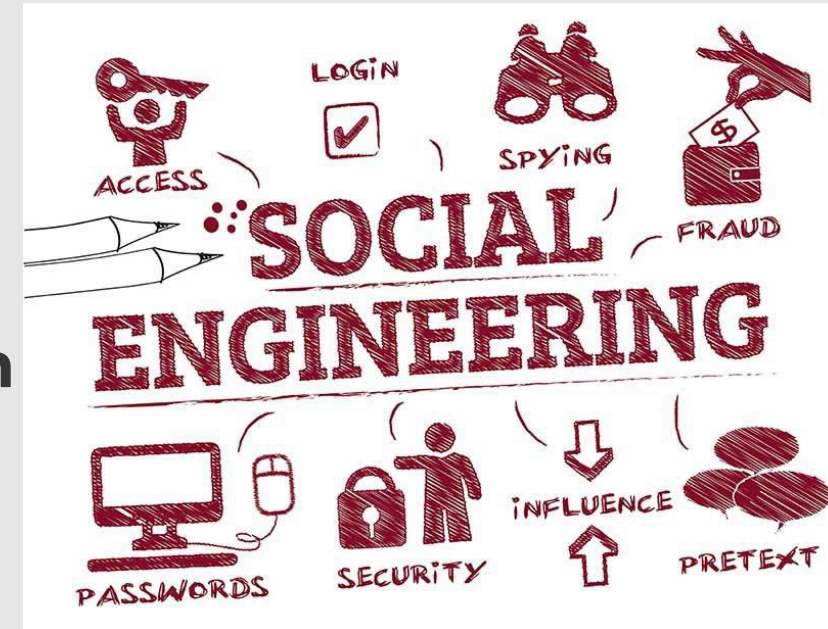


Social Engineering



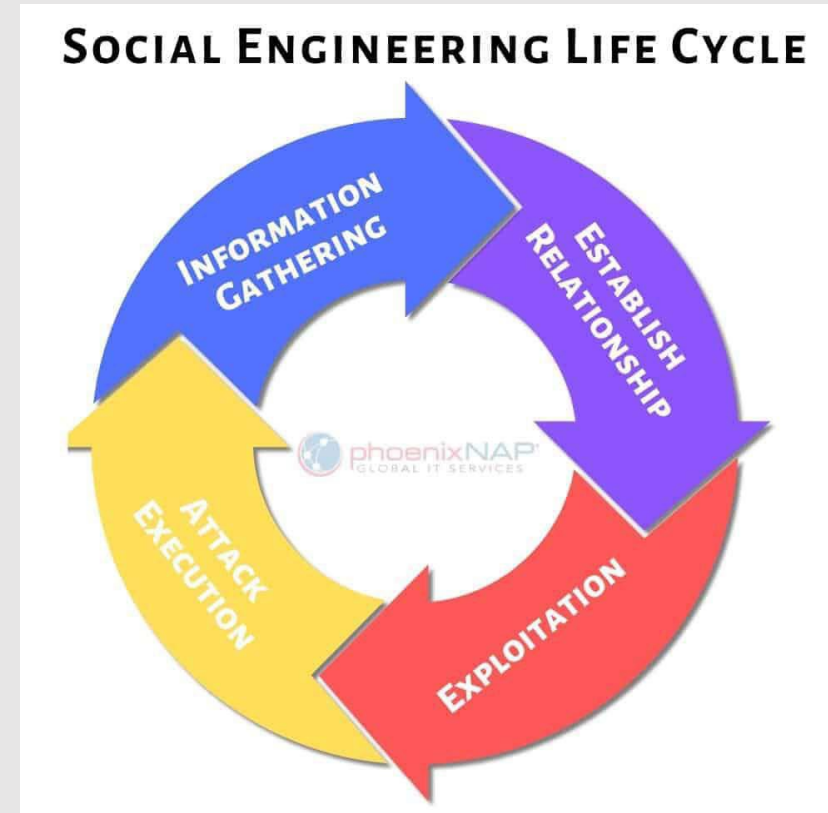
Social Engineering

- Social Engineering is a component of the attack in nearly 1 of 3 successful data breaches
- Manipulation of individuals in seeking action or the release (divulging) of sensitive information
- Influence over another which is not in their best interest



Life Cycle of Social Engineering

- Information gathering
- Engaging with victim
- Attacking
- Closing interaction



Types

Baiting: Like phishing, but using different items to lure victims

Dumpster diving: Physically sorting through rubbish

Pretexting: Providing background or pretending to be another

Phishing: Baiting with fake links to fake resources

Pharming: DNS level redirection to fake resources

Reconnaissance: Information gathering

Surveillance: Observing

Shoulder surfing: Watching over someone's shoulder for information or passwords

Tailgating: Trick employees to open doors for attackers

Baiting

- Similar to Phishing
- Different items used to entice victim
- Free music, movies, keygens, software...



Dumpster diving

- Attacker physically visits target's location and searches the rubbish to find useful information
- Financial paperwork
- User manuals (software, hardware)
- Used to support future pretexting attack
- <https://youtu.be/c81NYcP2C0E>



Pretexting

- **Defined as the practice of presenting oneself as someone else in order to obtain private information**
 - Good, compelling story
 - Fabricated scenario
 - Not a one-size fits all
 - Good targets: help desk, librarians



Phishing

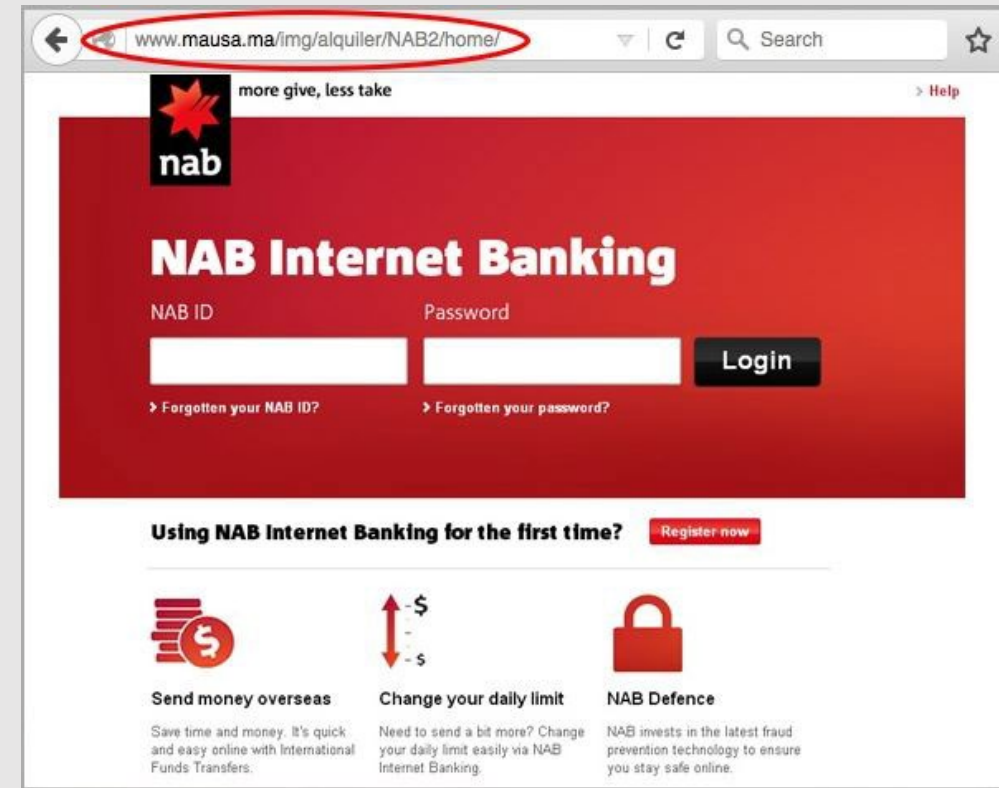
- **Most phishing scams endeavour to accomplish three things:**

- Obtain personal information
- Redirect users to suspicious websites
- Manipulate the user into responding quickly



Pharming

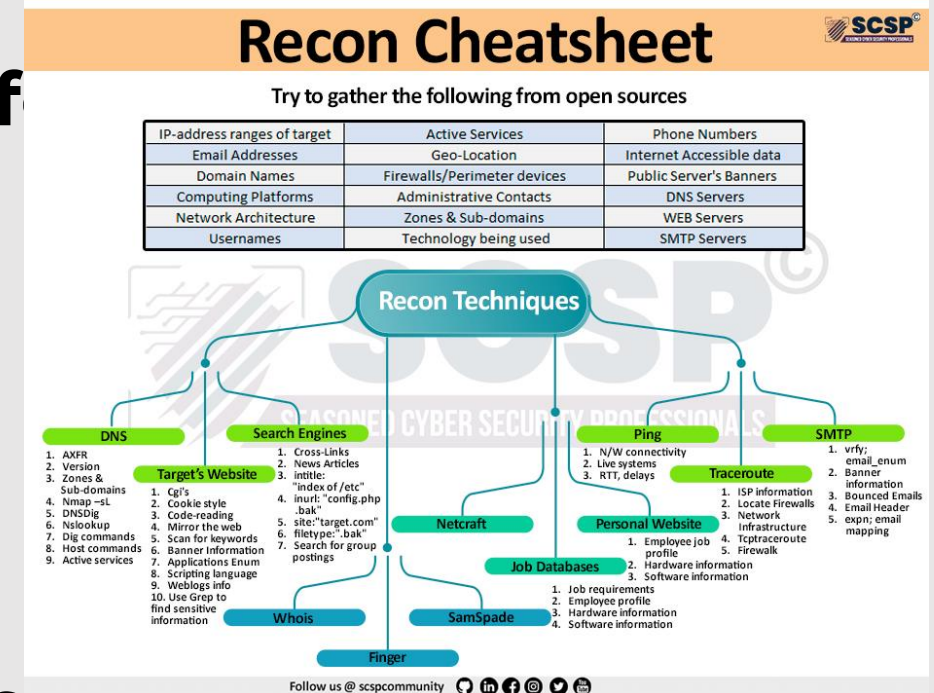
- **Setting up a fake web site which harvests user input**
 - Fake banking site
 - Uses current graphics, styles from real site
 - stores user name and password and then re-directs user to the real site
 - Fake anti-virus site (download "patches" containing malware)
 - Similar domain name to legitimate sites



Reconnaissance

- After enumerating the names of people in the Target premises, search social media for password reset info.

- Date of birth (age + birthday)
- Names or relatives, pets
- Car Rego
- Password dumps from hacked sites

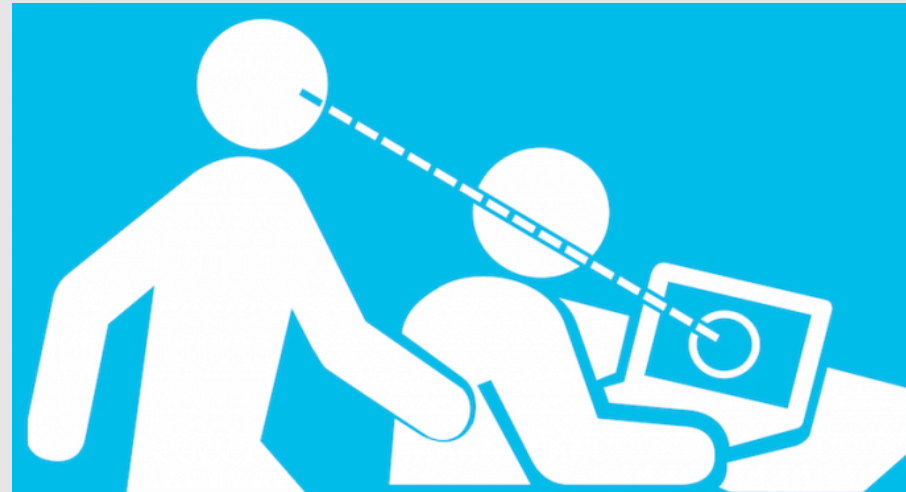


Surveillance

- **Google Earth**
- **Street View**
- **Surveillance cams**
 - <http://mashable.com/2014/11/10/naked-security-webcams/>
 - <https://brinkshome.com/smartcenter/hacked-home-security-cameras-list>
 - <http://www.insecam.org/en/bycountry/AU/>

Shoulder Surfing

- After gaining entry to the target premises, attacker watches people logging on to their computers to get credentials



Tailgating

- Trick employees to open doors for attackers
- Existed in every organisation



Helpful Tips - Defence

- Slow down
- Research the facts
- Don't let a link be in control of where you land.
- Email hijacking is rampant
- Beware of any download
- Foreign offers are fake