

M&T Tech

Choose wisely:
One will check you in to the talk
The other is good for a laugh



Win Friends, Influence People, Hack Them

Exploiting Humans through Social Engineering (V3)

Taylor Kaufman, CISSP; Advanced Threat Hunter

Quick disclaimer



- This presentation is intended for educational purposes only and do not replace independent professional judgement. Statements of fact and opinions expressed are those of the presenter individually, and, unless expressed stated to the contrary, are not the opinions or positions of M&T Bank
- This presentation aims to tell you examples, historical events, and studies of cybersecurity with a focus on social engineering and psychology
- DO NOT TRY EXAMPLES IN THIS PRESENTATION WITHOUT FIRST HAVING CONSULTED AND OBTAINED WRITTEN PERMISSION. There are real legal ramifications to 'hacking', even if done with teaching or other 'good' intentions in mind.
- The presenter cannot be held responsible if you decide, despite disclaimer, to attempt social engineering attacks on your own accord

About Me

Current Role

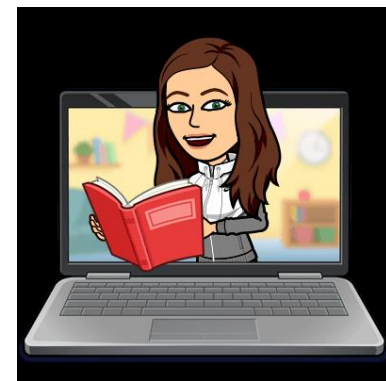
- **Advanced Threat Hunter, M&T Bank**
- **CISSP, MS Azure Fundamentals, Network+, Security+ certified**

Previous roles

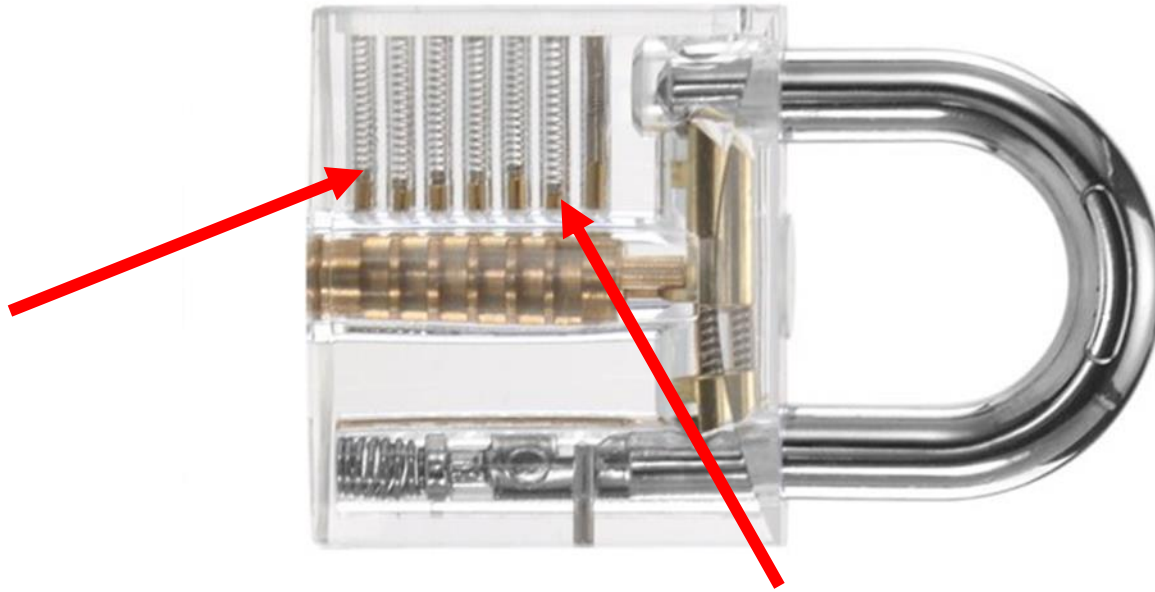
- **2.5 years - Risk process technical specialist III, M&T**
- **2.5 years - Security Engineer, Seneca Gaming**
- **1 year - IT support technician, Seneca Gaming**

Personal

- **Graduated Buffalo State College class of 2015**
 - B.S. Computer Information Systems
 - B.A. Television/Film arts
 - Minor, Philosophy
- **InfraGard Buffalo and Technology advisory board member for the town of Grand Island**
- **Amateur boxer out of Casal's boxing club**
- **Rucker (GRT & M&T VRG corporate liaison for the KIA memorial Roadmarch)**



{Cybersecurity} as a Lock



Cybersecurity code of ethics

Code of Ethics Canons (ISC2):

The safety and welfare of society and the common good, duty to our principals, and to each other, requires that we adhere, and be seen to adhere, to the highest ethical standards of behavior.

1. Protect society, the common good, necessary public trust and confidence, and the infrastructure.
2. Act honorably, honestly, justly, responsibly, and legally.
3. Provide diligent and competent service to principals.
4. Advance and protect the profession.



"If you know the enemy and know yourself, you need not fear the result of a hundred battles."
-Sun Tzu, The Art of War



What is Social Engineering?

Fact: This isn't your Nigerian Prince Scam anymore

SE: Any act that influences a person to take an action that may or may not be in their best interest.

Top attack vectors:

1. Phishing - Emails
2. Vishing – Phone calls
3. Impersonation – Pretexting as another person
4. Smishing - Text messages



Goals of a malicious SE:

- The goals of a malicious SE are comparable to the goals of any criminal activity.
- Ex. Knowledge, Power, Money, Control, Bragging rights, etc.

Goals of ethical Social Engineering:

- Test current security controls to ID potential gaps
- Offer suggestions to improve security

Notable historical events of social engineering



1894: J.C. Van Marken introduces the term “sociale ingenieurs”



1960s Frank Abagnale, Pan-Am “catch me if you can”



Modern 2000s: Phishing, Vishing, Faxing, etc. pick up steam

1184 BC Trojan Horse



1920s Charles Ponzi scheme



1990s Kevin Mitnick, “The art of deception” One of the most wanted SEs



Today: War, media, and politicians use social engineering to sway public opinion with social campaigns, etc.



True Story

The Target:

- The target was a decent-sized printing company in the U.S. that had some proprietary processes and vendors that some of its competitors were after.
- The IT and security teams realized the company had some weaknesses and convinced the CEO an audit was needed.
- The CEO arrogantly said that he knew that "hacking him would be next to impossible because he guarded these secrets with his life." Not even some of his core staff knew all the details."
- CEO held tons of important company secrets solely on his laptop.

Steps:

- OSINT – found email of CEO by using style of other employees.
- Used a tool (Maltego) to find a previously closed invoice (sponsor package).
- SE as an employee to find what the venture invoice was from.
- Dug into the CEO and the charity event using basic internet searches
- Called marketing director of company while pretending to be from the charity event and gathered more information that way
- Planned attack vector using the charity as a front and a malicious PDF containing all the info.



True Story

END RESULT:

Armed with the information, SE called the CEO and posed as a fundraiser from a cancer charity the CEO had dealt with in the past. He informed him they were offering a prize drawing in exchange for donations--and the prizes included tickets to a game played by his favorite sports team, as well as gift certificates to several restaurants, including his favorite spot.

The CEO agreed to let the SE send him a PDF with more information on the fund drive. He even managed to get the CEO to tell him which version of Adobe reader he was running because, he told the CEO "I want to make sure I'm sending you a PDF you can read." Soon after he sent the PDF, the CEO opened it, installing a shell that allowed the SE to access his machine.

Takeaway 1: No information, regardless of its personal or emotional nature, is off limits for a social engineer seeking to do harm



Takeaway 2: It is often the person who thinks they are the most secure who poses the biggest vulnerability. Executives are the easiest social engineering targets.

Other true examples of social engineering



Ransomware Gangs

Salesmen/women

Malicious/Fake apps

Politicians!



Frank Abagnale aka “Catch Me If You Can”

Victor Lustig aka “The Man Who Sold The Eiffel Tower”

George Parker aka “The Man Who Sold The Brooklyn Bridge”

“The Tinder Swindler” Simon Leviev/Shimon Hayut

Bernard Madoff

“Nigerian Prince”

‘Influencers’ pushing new crypto

The 'Good Guy' social engineer

The Social Engineering Code of Ethics accomplishes these three important goals:

- Promotes professionalism in the industry.
- Establishes ethics and policies that dictate how to be a professional SE.
- Provides guidance on how to conduct a social engineering business.

“Leave Others Feeling Better For Having Met You”



Social engineering village at DefCon



Social Engineering Ex.



Scenario: What would you do?



Social Engineering Attack Cycle

1. Information Gathering (OSINT)
2. Establish Relationship and Rapport
3. Exploitation
4. Execution



The four phases of a social engineering attack.

How do we protect ourselves from social engineering?

Spot the scam

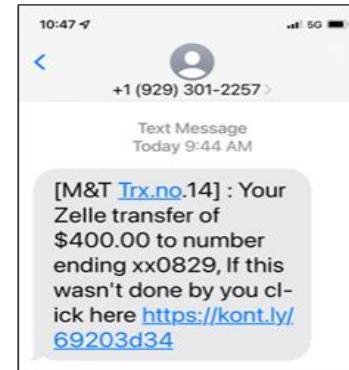
People are the target and line of defense—learn how to recognize SE attacks.



If you're unsure—report it!



M&T BANK : We locked your card due to fraudulent activity. Tap: '<https://rebrand.ly/r8vspdt>' verify your identity and unlock the card



Using social engineering to your advantage

Building Rapport to make your job easier

1. Using artificial time constraints
2. Accommodating nonverbals
3. Use a slower rate of speech
4. Employ sympathy or assistance themes
5. Suspending your ego
6. Validating others
7. Asking how, why, and when questions
8. Making use of quid pro quo
9. Employ reciprocal altruism
10. Managing expectations

Learning Social engineering helps your awareness of self and others



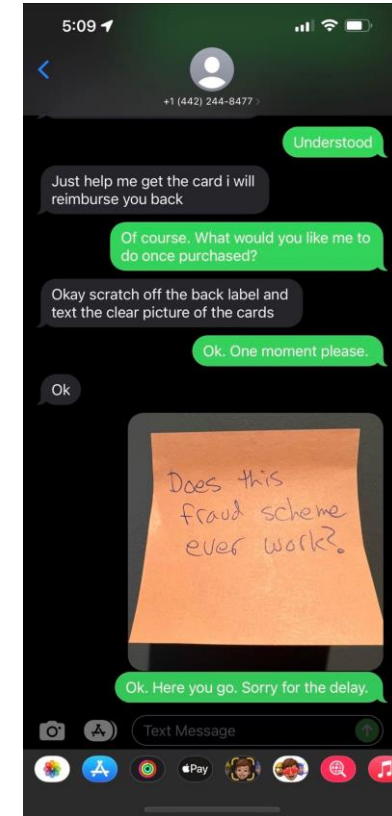
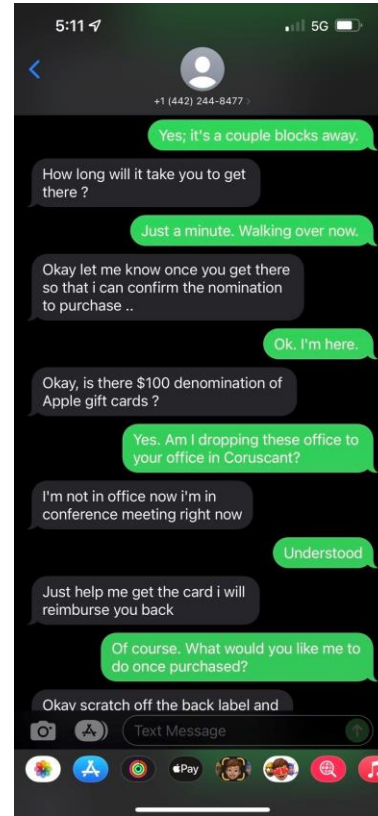
Be conscious of what information you put out publicly on social media, what usernames and passwords you repeat elsewhere, etc.

Using social engineering to your advantage pt. 2

!Do not troll if you are not experienced in dealing with malicious actors!

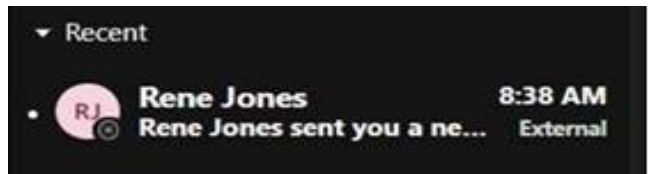
There are several YouTube channels out there 'hacking' or taking down scammers. Entertainment value of SE is fun but be careful of legal ramifications of "scamming back"!

The screenshots are an example of legal and 'safe' SE



What are the cyber folks doing to protect M&T?

{Think like a bad guy. Pretend to be bad guy. Build defenses to stop the bad guy}



{Stop them from getting to people where we can}

Proactive defense: Content filters, threat intelligence, responsible disclosure, crawling public repositories (ex. github), vendor searching 'darknet' domains, external pentests, and security awareness training

Reactive defense: Phishing domain takedown efforts and collaboration with other teams (like Fraud).

Other: **YOU!** We are all responsible for cybersecurity. Congratulations on your new cybersecurity gig.

Under certain conditions (aka with written approval), it is ok to pretend to be the bad guy when testing controls.



HOWEVER:

Please, **do not** try to attempt malicious activities on M&T devices—you will raise incident response action.

Please **do not** make physical security's lives more difficult by trying to break into areas you do not belong in

Please **do not** make the help desk worker's lives more difficult by trying to access accounts that are not yours.

Please **do not** make your manager's life more difficult by having them have to explain why you attempted something that goes against moral judgement and character

If you happen to notice something that seems off or might warrant further testing, feel free to reach out to us!

If you are afraid that you may have been the victim of a social engineering attack (phishing, smshing, etc.) please reach out to csoc@mtb.com as soon as possible

Questions?



SEVEN ONE
— TECH —

If you were too nervous before, again, here is the check in link

M&T Tech