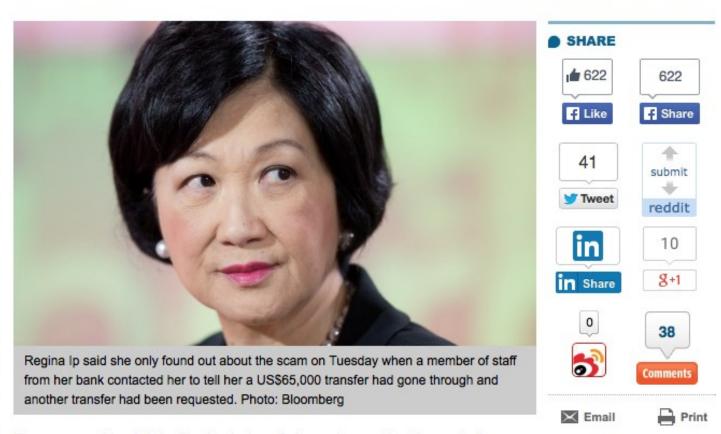
LECTURE 15:SOCIAL ENGINEERING AND HUMAN HACKING

Hong Kong lawmaker Regina Ip falls victim to HK\$500,000 cybertheft

Former security chief has HK\$500,000 stolen from her bank account, but insists no documents relating to her Exco role were compromised

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Former security minister Regina Ip Lau Suk-yee is counting the cost of an online security lapse, revealing yesterday that her bank account was "taken over" and about HK\$500,000 transferred out after her email was hacked.

But Ip, also a lawmaker, said there was no possibility that government documents related to her role as a member of Chief Executive Leung Chunying's Executive Council could have been leaked. A spokeswoman for the Chief Executive's Office confirmed that Exco documents were never delivered by email.

- If you know the enemy and know yourself you need not fear the results of a hundred battles.
 - Sun Tzu

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Introduction

- What is Social Engineering?
 - Manipulate people into doing something, rather than by breaking in using technical means
- Types of Social Engineering
 - Quid Pro Quo
 - Phishing
 - Baiting
 - Pretexting
 - Diversion Theft
- Ways to prevent Social Engineering

SOCIAL ENGINEERING

The clever manipulation of the natural human tendency to trust.

What is Social Engineering?

- Attacker uses human interaction to obtain or compromise information
- Attacker my appear unassuming or respectable
 - o Pretend to be a new employee, repair man, ect
 - May even offer credentials
- By asking questions, the attacker may piece enough information together to infiltrate a companies network
 - May attempt to get information from many sources

Kevin Mitnick

Famous Social Engineer Hacker

- Went to prison for hacking
- Became ethical hacker

"People are generally helpful, especially to someone who is nice, knowledgeable or insistent."



Kevin Mitnick - Art of Deception:

- "People inherently want to be helpful and therefore are easily duped"
- "They assume a level of trust in order to avoid conflict"
- "It's all about gaining access to information that people think is innocuous when it isn't"
- Hear a nice voice on the phone, we tend to be helpful
- Social engineering cannot be blocked by technology alone

Examples of Social Engineering

- Kevin Mitnick talks his way into central Telco office
 - Tells guard he will get a new badge
 - Pretend to work there, give manager name from another branch
 - Fakes a phone conversation when caught
- Free food at McDonalds





Live Example



- Convinced friends that you would help fix their computers
- People inherently want to trust and will believe someone when they want to be helpful
- Fixed minor problems on the computer and secretly installed remote control software
- Now you have total access to their computer through ultravnc viewer

Types of Social Engineering

- Quid Pro Quo
 - Something for something
- Phishing
 - Fraudulently obtaining private information
- Baiting
 - Real world trojan horse
- Pretexting
 - o Invented Scenario
- Diversion Theft
 - A con

Quid Pro Quo

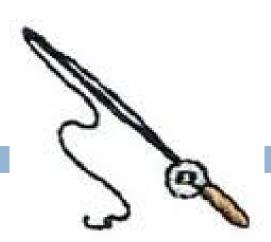
Something for Something

- Call random numbers at a company, claiming to be from technical support.
- Eventually, you will reach someone with a legitimate problem
- Grateful you called them back, they will follow your instructions
- The attacker will "help" the user, but will really have the victim type commands that will allow the attacker to install malware

Phishing

- May 1
- Fraudulently obtaining private information
 - Send an email that looks like it came from a legitimate business
 - Request verification of information and warn of some consequence if not provided
 - Usually contains link to a fraudulent web page that looks legitimate
 - User gives information to the social engineer
 - Ex: Ebay Scam

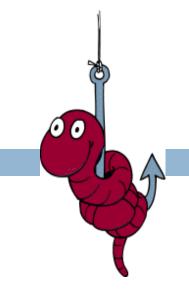
Phishing continued



- Spear Fishing
 - Specific phishing
 - Ex: email that makes claims using your name
- Vishing
 - Phone phishing
 - Rogue interactive voice system
 - Ex:call bank to verify information

Baiting

- Real world Trojan horse
 - Uses physical media
 - Relies on greed/curiosity of victim
 - Attacker leaves a malware infected cd or usb drive in a location sure to be found
 - Attacker puts a legitimate or curious lable to gain interest
 - Ex: "Company Earnings 2009" left at company elevator
 - Curious employee/Good samaritan uses
 - User inserts media and unknowingly installs malware



Pretexting

- Invented Scenario
 - Prior Research/Setup used to establish legitimacy
 - Give information that a user would normally not divulge
 - This technique is used to impersonate
 - Authority ect
 - Using prepared answers to victims questions
 - Other gathered information
 - Ex: Law Enforcement
 - Threat of alleged infraction to detain suspect and hold for questioning

Diversion Theft

- Persuade deliver person that delivery is requested elsewhere - "Round the Corner"
- When deliver is redirected, attacker persuades delivery driver to unload delivery near address
- Ex: Attacker parks security van outside a bank. Victims going to deposit money into a night safe are told that the night safe is out of order. Victims then give money to attacker to put in the fake security van
- Most companies do not prepare employees for this type of attack

Weakest Link?

- No matter how strong your:
 - Firewalls
 - Intrusion Detection Systems
 - Cryptography
 - Anti-virus software



- You are the weakest link in computer security!
 - People are more vulnerable than computers
- "The weakest link in the security chain is the human element" -Kevin Mitnick

Ways to Prevent Social Engineering

Training

- User Awareness
 - User knows that giving out certain information is bad
- Military requires Cyber Transportation to hold
 - Top Secret Security Clearance
 - Security Plus Certification
- Policies
 - Employees are not allowed to divulge private information
 - Prevents employees from being socially pressured or tricked

Ways to Prevent Social Engineering Cont..

- 3rd Party test Ethical Hacker
 - Have a third party come to your company and attempted to hack into your network
 - 3rd party will attempt to glean information from employees using social engineering
 - Helps detect problems people have with security
- Be suspicious of unsolicited phone calls, visits, or email messages from individuals asking about internal information
- Do not provide personal information, information about the company(such as internal network) unless authority of person is verified

General Saftey



 Before transmitting personal information over the Internet, check the connection is secure and check the url is correct

- If unsure if an email message is legitimate, contact the person or company by another means to verify
- Be paranoid and aware when interacting with anything that needs protected
 - The smallest information could compromise what you're protecting

Further Reading

- Art of Deception
 - Kevin Mitnick

- Social Engineering: The Art of Human Hacking
 - Christopher Hadnagy