

CS 455 – Computer Security Fundamentals

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Social Engineering (Part1)

- Definition
 - Purpose
 - Very commonly seen tricks in the social engineering
 - A couple of “principles” to conduct a social engineering
 - A case study
 - A very old trick but it is still useful
 - A real case happened to my friend, many years ago
 - Can ChatGPT helps bad guys in Social Engineering?
- (TBD, in the next meeting)
- It lowered the difficulties for those “not very well-educated” criminals

Definition

- In the context of information security, social engineering is the psychological manipulation of people into performing actions or divulging confidential information.
- Most of the time, because of the “lack-of-knowledge”, people easily take the bait

Purpose

- \$ and \$
- User name / password
- Collecting your personal information
 - There is a “rising tide” of such a kind of activities
 - They are just trying everything to get the useful information from you
 - Sell your information to other hackers
 - Or use this information for next wave of social engineering
 - They can pretend to be the sales person from insurance companies
 - They can pretend to be the HR personnel (head hunter) from some human resource companies or some big companies
 - They can easily do that, because it is super easy to use a “fake phone number” in the VoIP

Very commonly seen tricks in the social engineering

- All you need to do is
 - Collect the information, try to find out the target. Because different target has very different stakes, or something they really cared about.
 - Senior citizen or young people?
 - Local student or international student?
 - Female or male?
 - Make up a story and try to make everything looks reasonable
 - The story has to be logically perfect
 - Try to setup all the hardware / software if it is needed
 - Let's do the role playing!
 - Hire the different bad guys to do their jobs (depends on different “story”). You might need these person.
 - Local cops? Prosecutor? Banker? DHS or USCIS official? Embassy officials in the US

A couple of “principles” to conduct a social engineering

- Key principals (from Wikipedia, and this is very common in the social engineering textbooks)
 - **Intimidation (very common)**
 - Attacker (potentially disguised) informs or implies that there will be negative consequences if certain actions are not performed.
 - Example1: If you do not ..., I will tell your manager.
 - Example2: If you do not ..., we will hire a lawyer to sue you.
 - Example3: If you do not ..., we will quickly invalidate your foreign student status in the US.

A couple of “principles” to conduct a social engineering

- **Urgency (very common)**

- Example1: We have special sales in our store today and everything is 50% off. We have this and that..., if you want to buy something, may I have your name and address?
- Example2: I’m the Dean of some college in the Truman and you have a job to go to a Zoom meeting. Please send me your phone number or email

- **Consensus/Social proof**

- Example1: See? We have several customers they can successfully reduce their health insurance by 20% yearly. Would you like to purchase our insurance?

- **Authority**

- Example1: I’m the information security officer of this company and I found you use the computer and network of our company to chat with your friends. Give me your email account and password so I can update your security policy.

A couple of “principles” to conduct a social engineering

- When an attack is performed, they hackers like to mix several altogether and is not limited to only one principle.
 - For example, **Intimidation + Urgency**

A case study --- A very old trick but it is still useful

- Like I said, for hackers they like to take advantage of the people from their “lack-of-knowledge”
- For example, sometimes, when we are performing a Google search, it is likely we might get into some small websites.
 - Those websites **might get compromised already** and the owner are not aware of that
 - Assuming there is a guy, who is not the computer science student, noticed a Javascript pop-up, saying...
 - Your password in Gmail account is expired, please login again.
 - Are you sure this kind of Javascript pop-up is from Google Gmail? ^_^

A real case happened to my friend, many years ago

- I got one good friend and he used to be my room mate 8 years ago.
 - That happens in my 1st year being a Ph.D student
- My room mate, who just traveled back from my country
- One day, he got a “mysterious” phone call. The one who said he is the official from DHS or USCIS (I didn’t remember that exactly)
- The person “enumerated” several violations
 - Your SSN was used by someone in doing some other illegal activities.
 - Your bank account was related with cases in money laundering.
 - You...
 - There will be a local police call you after within 10 minutes...
- My friend “Googled” the phone number and he found the phone number seems “real”

A real case happened to my friend, many years ago

- After 10 minutes later, an incoming phone call is from the city police!
 - The phone number is “correct” (My friend Googled the phone number)
 - The police said, they just got notified from the officials. My friend is likely get involved in money laundering.
 - Based on all of these things, they have reasons to “invalidate” my friend’s status being an international student.
 - The cop said they can hire a lawyer to defend for my friend but he has to pay some \$\$ for the lawyer first.
- The interesting thing is, their speaking is totally who they are !
 - Midwest American accent!
 - The guy who plays the role being a police officer. The way of his saying totally sounds like a law enforcement person or a retired soldier.
- My friend freaked out and he called lots of his friend for help
 - By the way, he is not the CS major student ^_^

A real case happened to my friend, many years ago

- Finally, I told my friend. You can try to make a call to the city police to verify this.
- It is eventually proved to be a scam, targeting the international student in the college town.