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# IN5290 Ethical Hacking

## Lecture 10: Social Engineering

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# Lecture Overview

- What is social engineering and how it works
- What are the techniques that are used
- Analysis of specific computer based social engineering attacks

# What is Social Engineering?

Social Engineering is the manipulation of people to perform actions that lead to compromised such as revealing confidential information.

- information gathering
- fraud
- system access
- physical access

# Basis of Social Engineering

- Human nature of trust

People are usually positive to each other. If there's no negative indication (suspicious signs, bad previous experience) people prefer to suppose the best.

- Can you open that door for me? I left my card at home.
  - Please log in here using the link below.

- Trust based on the information provided

Trust can be achieved by the information that is provided. If the attacker mentions «accidentally» something that refers to something that is only known by privileged persons it can trigger the trust.

- Hi Jane, this is John from the admin. Your boss George (known from website) asked me to update your profile while you're on holiday (known from facebook). It's kinda urgent, because ...Ignorance

# Basis of Social Engineering

- Moral obligation

To serve moral obligations can overwrite security policies. Personal interest (not to be rude to someone) can be more important than the company's interest even if it's mixed with the nature of trust.

- Open the door for someone carrying heavy boxes

- Something promising

By providing something promising can turn people to be less cautious.

- Win a new Iphone X, just click the link below
  - Cheaper prices in a web shop

- Confusement

Providing misleading infomation. People feel stupid and think it's their fault. They try to solve the situation to be in balance again that makes them less cautious

# Basis of Social Engineering

- Hurry

Hurry makes people disposed to overlook details or make them less cautious.

- Ignorance

Ignorant users easily overlook details or don't care about security at all

- Fear

Fear has also negative effect on the security. It hardens to make reliable decisions that helps attackers

- Combinations of the previous ones

Example: Trust based on the provided info + hurry + fear

The CIO (name from info gathering) is furious about the .....(private story revealed from info gathering) you should immediately provide your credentials to check if it was you or not. If we can't check it the CIO will ...

# Social Engineering techniques

## Impersonate someone

- Posing as a legitimate user
- Posing as privileged user
- Posing as technical support
- Posing as Repairman, Cleaning service, Pizza delivery, etc.
- Eavesdropping

Eavesdropping is the act of secretly or stealthily listening to the private conversation or communications of others without their consent.

- Shoulder surfing

It is used to obtain personal information (e.g. passwords) and other confidential data by looking over the victim's shoulder. This attack can be performed either at close range (by directly looking over the victim's shoulder) or from a longer range, for example by using telescope.

# Social Engineering techniques

- Dumpster diving

Looking for treasures in someone's trash ☺ (calendar entries, passwords in post-it, phone numbers, emails, operation manuals)

- Piggybacking/Tailgating

A person goes through a checkpoint (physical access) with another person who is authorized.



# Social Engineering techniques

## Picture from the White House in the Social Media



# Computer based Social Engineering techniques

Computer based

- Phising
- Spear phising
- Fake software
  - Tool that has hidden function
  - Modified legitimate tool
  - Fake AV

# Phising attacks

Phishing is a type of social engineering attack often used to steal user data, including login credentials and credit card numbers. It occurs when an attacker, masquerading as a trusted entity, dupes a victim into opening an email, instant message, or text message. The recipient is then tricked into clicking a malicious link, which can lead to the installation of malware, the freezing of the system as part of a ransomware attack or the revealing of sensitive information.

An attack can have devastating results. For individuals, this includes unauthorized purchases, the stealing of funds, or identify theft.

Moreover, phishing is often used to gain a foothold in corporate or governmental networks as a part of a larger attack, such as an advanced persistent threat (APT) event. In this latter scenario, employees are compromised in order to bypass security perimeters, distribute malware inside a closed environment, or gain privileged access to secured data.

<https://www.incapsula.com/web-application-security/phishing-attack-scam.html>

# Phising attack examples

The screenshot shows a Gmail inbox with the following details:

- Google Search Bar:** A standard Google search bar with a magnifying glass icon.
- Gmail Header:** Shows "Gmail" with a dropdown arrow, a red notification badge, and various icons for search, compose, and settings.
- Inbox Header:** Displays "Important: Your Password will expire in 1 day(s)" in red, followed by a yellow folder icon, "Inbox", and a close button.
- Email Preview:** An email from "MyUniversity" sent "12:18 PM (50 minutes ago)". The subject is "to me". The preview shows:
  - Recipient:** Dear network user,
  - Message Content:** This email is meant to inform you that your MyUniversity network password will expire in 24 hours.  
Please follow the link below to update your password  
[myuniversity.edu/renewal](http://myuniversity.edu/renewal)

The link redirects to [myuniversity.edurenewal.com](http://myuniversity.edurenewal.com) which is an attacker controlled fake renewal page, but it looks like the same as the original.

If the renewal page has XSS vulnerability then the attacker can redirect the victim to the real renewal page, but steal the session variables with XSS script.

<https://www.incapsula.com/web-application-security/phishing-attack-scam.html>

# Spørrørsel om phishing-angrep

Spørrørsel om phishing-angrep måler et spesielt person eller bedrift, i motsetning til tilfeldige applikasjonsbrukere. Det er en mer dyp versjon av phishing som krever spesiell vissdom om et selskap, inkludert dess struktur.

Angreperen kan bruke personlig informasjon som ble samlet ved å samle informasjon (f.eks. sosiale medier) til å personalisere historien.



# Spare phising attack examples

## Ubiquiti Networks victim of \$39 million social engineering attack



By [Brian Honan](#)  
CSO | AUG 6, 2015 11:50 PM PT



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## Fake Amazon emails claim you have placed an order

ALERT / 04-01-2017

13625  
SHARES



Action Fraud has received several reports from victims who have been sent convincing looking emails claiming to be from Amazon.

# End of lecture