
Cyber Security

Lab 3 - Explore Social Engineering Techniques

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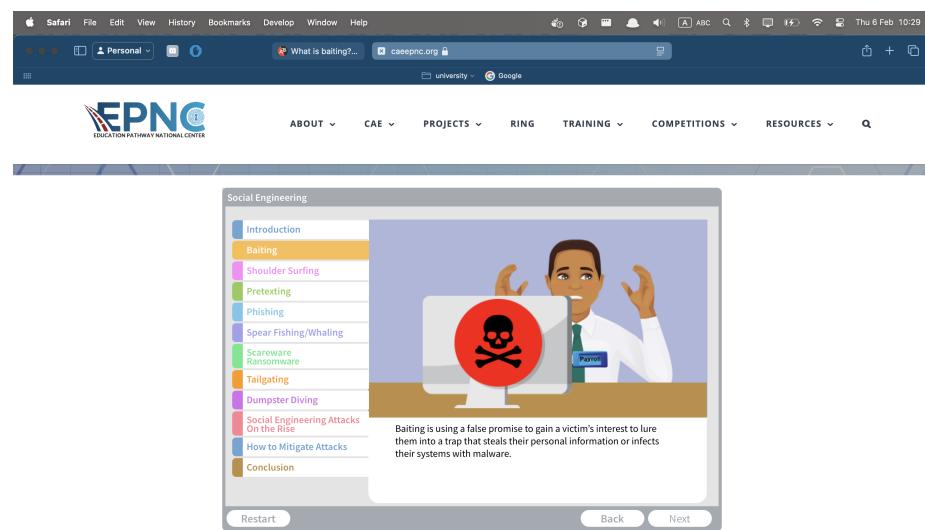
School of Information System and Engineering
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Part 1. Explore Social Engineering Techniques

Step 1: Explore Baiting, Shoulder Surfing, and Pretexting.

Question 1: What is baiting? Did you click on the USB drive? What happened to the victim's system?

Answer: Baiting is a social engineering attack that relies on the curiosity or greed of the victim. In interactive game I clicked to the USB drive and it leading to the installation of malware on the victim's system.



Question 2: What is Shoulder Surfing? What device was used to perform shoulder surfing? What information was gained?

Answer: Shoulder surfing is a social engineering attack that involves looking over someone's shoulder to get information. In the interactive game, a smartphone was used to perform shoulder surfing. The information gained was the victim's login and password.

Safari File Edit View History Bookmarks Develop Window Help

What is baiting?... caeepnc.org

university Google

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EPNC EDUCATION PATHWAY NATIONAL CENTER

ABOUT CAE PROJECTS RING TRAINING COMPETITIONS RESOURCES

Introduction
Baiting
Shoulder Surfing
Pretexting
Phishing
Spear Fishing/Whaling
Scareware/Ransomware
Tailgating
Dumpster Diving
Social Engineering Attacks
On the Rise
How to Mitigate Attacks
Conclusion

Shoulder surfing is looking over someone's shoulder while they are using a computer and visually capturing logins or passwords or other sensitive information.

Restart Back Next

Question 3: What is Pretexting? What type of information did the cybercriminal request? Would you fall victim?

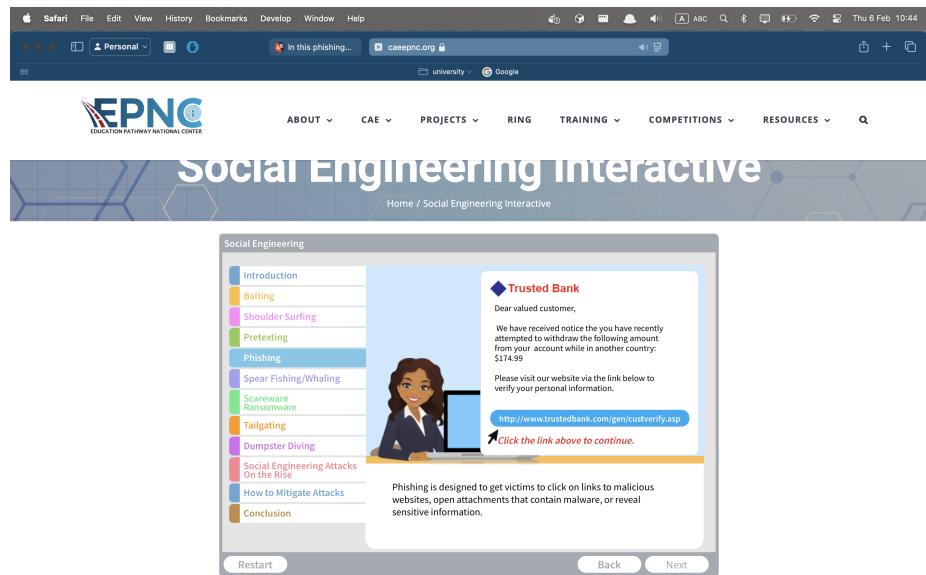
Answer: Pretexting is a social engineering attack that uses deception to create a scenario to convince victims to divulge information they should not divulge. In the interactive game, cymbercriminal requested the name, title, office and employee badge number. And yes I fall victim.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL caeepnc.org. The page header includes the EPNC logo and navigation links for About, CAE, Projects, Ring, Training, Competitions, and Resources. A sidebar on the left lists various attack types: Introduction, Baiting, Shoulder Surfing, **Pretexting**, Phishing, Spear Fishing/Whaling, Scareware/Ransomware, Tailgating, Dumpster Diving, Social Engineering Attacks On the Rise, How to Mitigate Attacks, and Conclusion. The main content area features a cartoon illustration of two women at a computer. One woman, labeled 'Jane Smith' with ID# 123-456, is speaking into a microphone and holding a badge. The other woman is looking at a computer screen. A speech bubble from the first woman says, 'My name is Jane Smith, Director of Research, ID# 123-456'. Another speech bubble says, 'Hello. This is IT. We noticed some suspicious activity on your account. Please verify your name, title, office and employee badge number.' Below the illustration, a text box defines Pretexting as 'when an attacker establishes trust with their victim by impersonating persons who have right-to-know authority and asks questions that appear to be required to confirm the victim's identity, but through which they gather important personal data.' At the bottom of the central window are 'Restart', 'Back', and 'Next' buttons.

Step 2: Explore Phishing, Spear Phishing, and Whaling

Question 1: In this phishing example, what is the ploy the attacker uses to trick the victim to visit the trap website? What is the trap website used for?

Answer: The attacker pretended to be a trusted bank and asked to confirm whether he would withdraw money from the account, the victim fell for it and went to the phishing site and entered his secret data from the bank account.



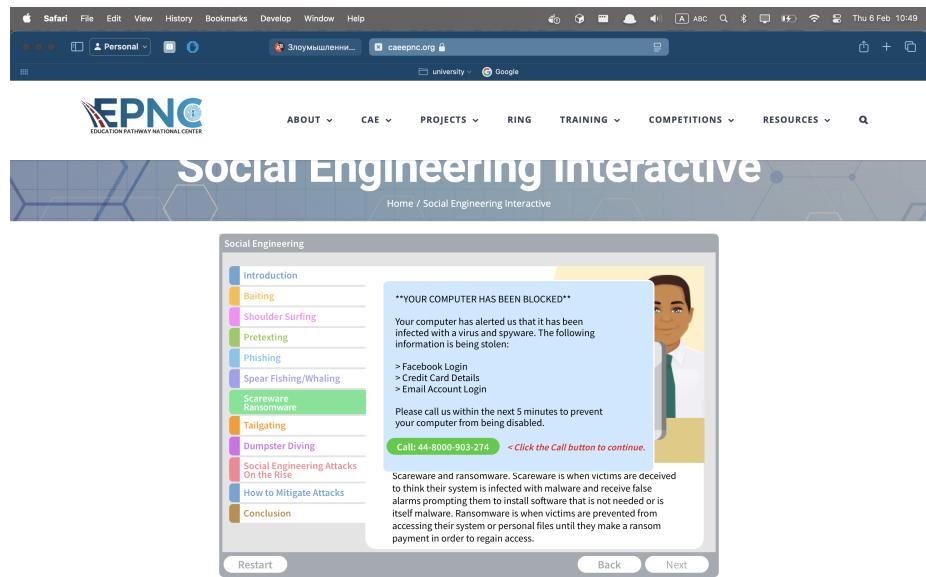
Question 2: What is the difference between phishing and spear phishing or whaling?

Answer: Phishing is a type of social engineering attack that targets a large number of people, while spear phishing is a more targeted version of phishing that targets specific individuals or enterprises. Whaling is a type of spear phishing that targets high-profile employees such as CEOs or CFOs.

Step 3: Explore Scareware and Ransomware

Question 1: What data does the attacker claim to have in this example? Would you fall for this deception?

Answer: Was claimed data about facebook login, credit bank account and email account. No i never fall for this deception.



Question 2: What is the attacker requesting the victim do to get the data back?

Answer: The attacker is requesting the victim to pay a ransom to get the data back.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the EPNC (Education Pathway National Center) logo at the top. The main header reads "SOCIAL ENGINEERING INTERACTIVE". Below it, a sub-header says "Home / Social Engineering Interactive". The main content area has a title "Social Engineering" and a sidebar with a list of topics: Introduction, Baiting, Shoulder Surfing, Pretexting, Phishing, Spear Fishing/Whaling, Scareware/Ransomware (which is highlighted in green), Tailgating, Dumpster Diving, Social Engineering Attacks On the Rise, How to Mitigate Attacks, and Conclusion. The main content slide features two illustrations: one of a woman with horns holding money and another of a man at a computer screen with a padlock icon. A text box explains the difference between Scareware and Ransomware. At the bottom of the slide are "Restart", "Back", and "Next" buttons.

Question 3: What is tailgating?

Answer: Tailgating is a social engineering attack that tricks the victim into helping the attacker gain unauthorized access to the organization's physical facilities.

Question 4: Give three ways to prevent social engineering attacks?

Answer:

1. Always verify the identity of the person requesting sensitive information, either through a phone call or in-person verification.
2. Do not click on links or download attachments from unknown or suspicious emails.
3. Regularly update and patch your software and systems to protect against known vulnerabilities.