

Cyber Security Awareness

Miftah Rahman Syahrial S.Kom, MT
CCNP, JNCIA, CEH, ITIL4F



Miftah Rahman Syahrial S.Kom, MT CCNP, JNCIA, CEH, ITIL4F

- **Bachelor Degree at Bina Nusantara University**
- **Master Degree at Mercu Buana University**
- **IT Instructor at Inixindo with Computer Network as its main discipline, with InfoSec Management and IT Service Management as branch discipline**
- **Security Auditor for BestPath Network**
- **Freelance Network Engineer as a part-time job**



Miftah Rahman Syahrial, S.Kom, MT
IT Network Instructor and a Lecturer

**There is No
Patch to
Human
Stupidity**

Social Engineering Statistics

Phishing



88%

Clicking links within email of all reported phishing

Most common phishing attacks mimicking **financial institutions**



How much email is sent?

107 Trillion annually

294 Billion each day

90% of all email is spam or virus



77% Percentage of phishing of all socially based attacks

13.3 Million user reported phishing attacks in 2013



Vishing



2.4 M customers targeted for phone fraud for all of 2012

2.3 M customers targeted for phone fraud for first half of 2013

Average loss for targeted business **\$42,546** per account



60% of US adults who send and receive text messages received mobile spam in 2012

What do Smishers ask for?



Impersonation



1.8 Million victims of medical theft in 2013 due to websites impersonating medical providers

88% of reported stolen assets were personal data



Average Victims of impersonation

41.7 year old

\$4,187 lost



Top place for thief is **work area**

Hasil penelitian Dr. Michal Kosinski, University of Cambridge's Psychometrics Center (2013), dengan mengkorelasikan Facebook likes seseorang (subyek) terhadap skor OCEAN nya, mampu di-indentifikasi jenis kelaminnya, seksualitas, paham politiknya, dan sifat-sifat pribadinya.

10 

mampu menilai karakter ybs lebih baik dari rekan kerjanya

70 

mampu mengenal lebih baik dari temannya

150 

lebih baik dari orang tuanya

300 

dari pasangannya

>300 

dirinya sendiri

Agenda

1

**Social Engineering
Concepts**

2

**Social Engineering
Techniques**

3

**Impersonation on
Social Networking
Sites**

4

Identity Theft

5

**Social Engineering
Countermeasures**

6

Penetration Testing

Social Engineering



Social engineering is the art of **convincing people** to reveal confidential information. Common targets of social engineering include help desk personnel, technical support executives, system administrators, etc.



Social engineers depend on the fact that people are **unaware of their valuable information** and are careless about protecting it

Impact of Attack on Organization



Economic Losses



Lawsuits and Arbitrations



Temporary or Permanent Closure



Loss of Privacy



Damage of Goodwill



Dangers of Terrorism

Behaviors Vulnerable to Attacks



Human nature of trust is the basis of any social engineering attack



Ignorance about social engineering and its effects among the workforce makes the organization an easy target



Fear of severe losses in case of non-compliance to the social engineer's request



Social engineers lure the targets to divulge information by **promising something for nothing (greediness)**



Targets are asked for help and they comply out of a sense of **moral obligation**



Factor that Make Companies Vulnerable to Attacks

01



Insufficient Security Training

02



Unregulated Access to the Information

03



Several Organizational Units

04



Lack of Security Policies

Why is Social Engineering Effective?

01

Security policies are as strong as their weakest link, and **humans** are the most **susceptible factor**



02

It is **difficult to detect** social engineering attempts



03

There is **no method to ensure complete security** from social engineering attacks



04

There is **no specific software or hardware** for defending against a social engineering attack



Phases in Social Engineering



Research on Target Company

Dumpster diving, websites, employees, tour company, etc.



Select Victim

Identify the frustrated employees of the target company



Develop Relationship

Develop relationship with the selected employees



Exploit the Relationship

Collect sensitive account and financial information, and current technologies

Type of Social Engineering

Human-based Social Engineering

Gathers sensitive information by **interaction**



Computer-based Social Engineering

Social engineering is carried out with the help of **computers**



Mobile-based Social Engineering

It is carried out with the help of **mobile applications**



Human-based Social Engineering



Posing as a legitimate end user

- Give identity and ask for the sensitive information

"Hi! This is John, from finance department. I have forgotten my password. Can I get it?"



Posing as an important user

- Posing as a VIP of a **target company, valuable customer**, etc.

"Hi! This is Kevin, CFO Secretary. I'm working on an urgent project and lost my system password. Can you help me out?"



Posing as technical support

- Call as **technical support staff** and request IDs and passwords to retrieve data

"Sir, this is Mathew, Technical support, X company. Last night we had a system crash here, and we are checking for the lost data. Can u give me your ID and password?"

Shoulder Surfing



Eavesdropping



Reverse Social Engineering

- A situation in which an attacker presents himself as an **authority** and the target seeks his advice offering the information that he needs
- Reverse social engineering attack involves **sabotage, marketing, and tech support**

Piggybacking

- "I forgot my ID badge at home. Please help me."
- An authorized person allows (intentionally or unintentionally) an **unauthorized person** to pass through a secure door

Tailgating

- An unauthorized person, wearing a **fake ID badge**, enters a secured area by closely following an authorized person through a door requiring key access

Computer-based Social Engineering

Pop-up Windows

Windows that suddenly pop up while surfing the Internet and ask for **users' information** to login or sign-in



Hoax Letters

Hoax letters are emails that issue **warnings** to the user on new viruses, Trojans, or worms that may harm the user's system



Chain Letters

Chain letters are emails that offer **free gifts** such as money and software on the condition that the user has to **forward the mail to the said number of persons**



Instant Chat Messenger

Gathering **personal information by chatting** with a selected online user to get information such as birth dates and maiden names



Spam Email

Irrelevant, unwanted, and unsolicited email to collect the **financial information, social security numbers, and network information**

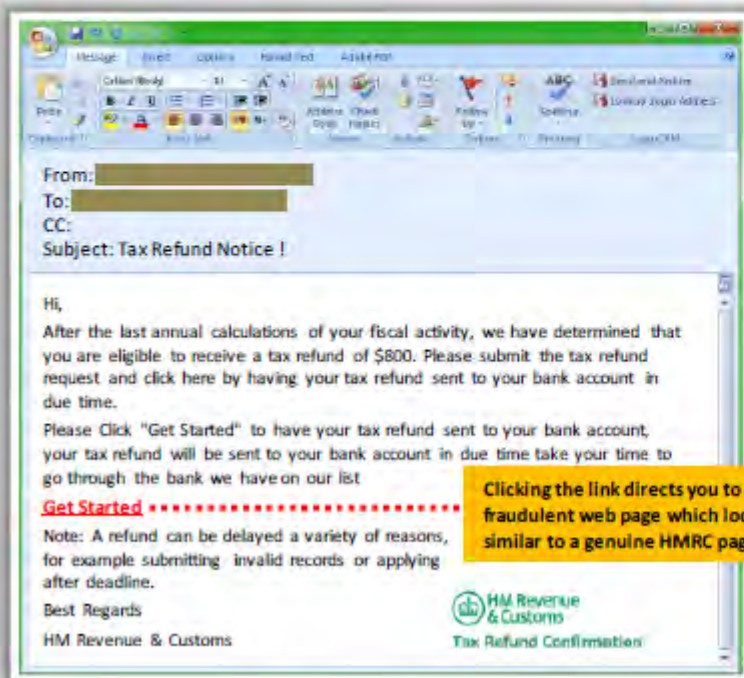




An **illegitimate email** falsely claiming to be from a **legitimate site attempts** to acquire the user's personal or account information



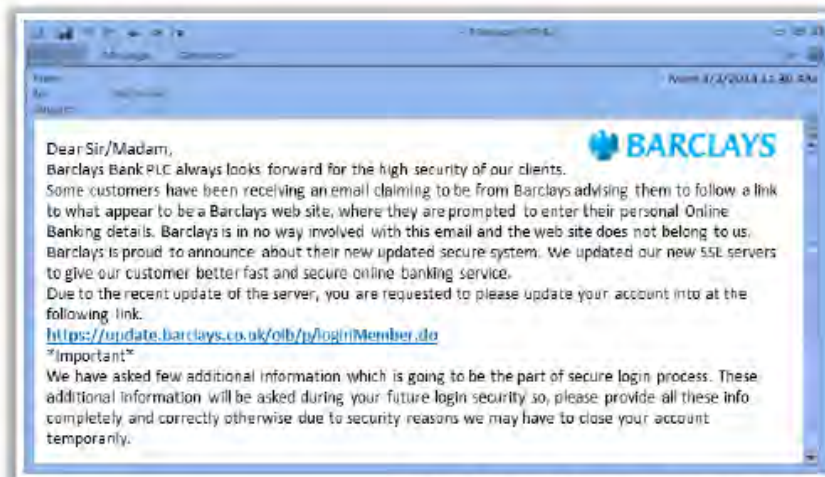
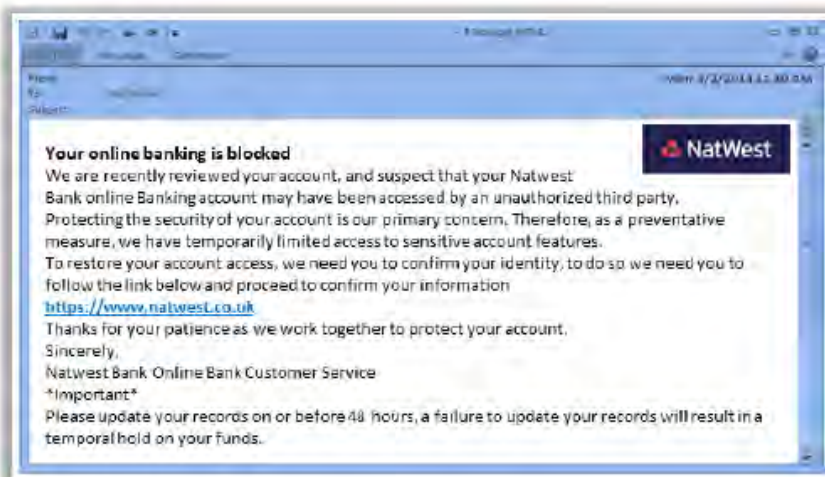
Phishing emails or pop-ups redirect users to **fake webpages** of mimicking trustworthy sites that ask them to submit their personal information



Clicking the link directs you to a fraudulent web page which looks similar to a genuine HMRC page



Examples of phishing emails:



<http://www.banksafeonline.org.uk>

Insider Attack

Spying

If a competitor wants to cause damage to your organization, steal critical secrets, or put you out of business, they just have to **find a job opening**, prepare someone to pass the interview, have that person hired, and they will be in the organization

Revenge

It takes only **one disgruntled person** to take revenge and your company is compromised

Insider Attack

- An inside attack is easy to launch
- Prevention is difficult
- The inside attacker can easily succeed



Disgruntled Employee

1

An employee may become **disgruntled towards the company** when he/she is disrespected, frustrated with their job, having conflicts with the management, not satisfied with employment benefits, issued an employment termination notice, transferred, demoted, etc.

2

Disgruntled employees may **pass company secrets** and **intellectual property** to competitors for monetary benefits



Disgruntled Employee



Company's Secrets



Company Network

Sends the data to competitors using **steganography**



Competitors

Social Engineering through Social Networking



Malicious users **gather confidential information** from social networking sites and create accounts in others' names

Attackers use others' profiles to create large networks of friends and **extract information** using social engineering techniques

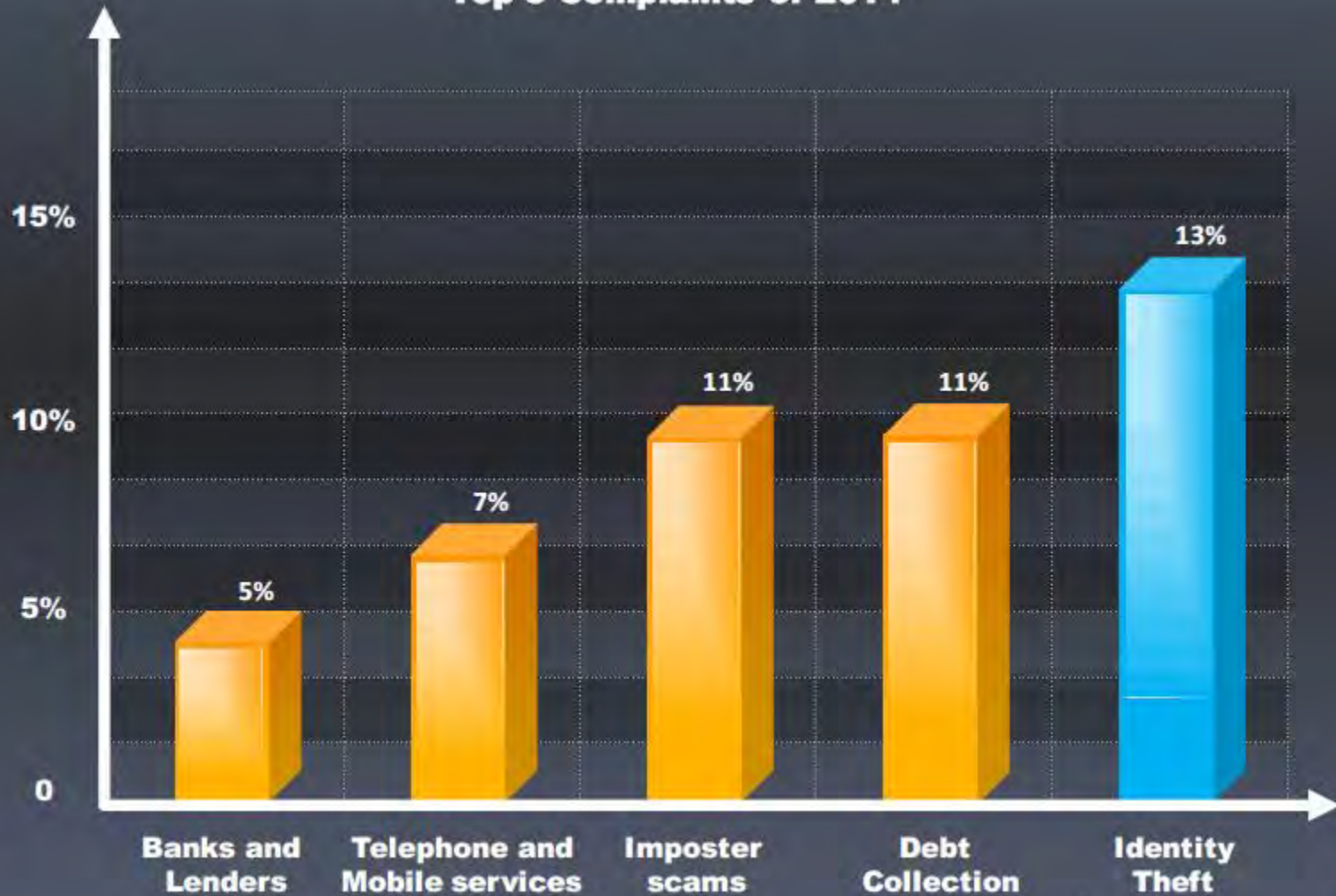
Attackers try to join the target **organization's employee groups** where they share personal and company information

Attackers can also use collected information to carry out other forms of **social engineering attacks**



Identity Theft Statistics

Top 5 Complaints of 2014



Social Engineering Countermeasures

- **Good policies** and **procedures** are ineffective if they are not taught and reinforced by the employees
- After receiving training, employees should **sign a statement** acknowledging that they understand the policies

Password Policies

- 1 Periodic password change
- 2 Avoiding guessable passwords
- 3 Account blocking after failed attempts
- 4 Length and complexity of passwords
- 5 Secrecy of passwords

Physical Security Policies

- 1 Identification of employees by issuing ID cards, uniforms, etc.
- 2 Escorting the visitors
- 3 Access area restrictions
- 4 Proper shredding of useless documents
- 5 Employing security personnel

1

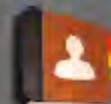
Training



An efficient training program should consist of all security policies and methods to increase awareness on social engineering

2

Operational Guidelines



Make sure sensitive information is secured and resources are accessed only by authorized users

3

Access Privileges



There should be administrator, user, and guest accounts with proper authorization

4

Classification of Information



Categorize the information as top secret, proprietary, for internal use only, for public use, etc.

5

Proper Incidence Response Time



There should be proper guidelines for reacting in case of a social engineering attempt

6

Background Check and Proper Termination Process



Insiders with a criminal background and terminated employees are easy targets for procuring information



Anti-Virus/Anti-Phishing Defenses



Use **multiple layers** of anti-virus defenses at end-user and mail gateway levels to minimize social engineering attacks



Two-Factor Authentication



Instead of fixed passwords, use two-factor authentication for **high-risk network services** such as VPNs and modem pools



Change Management



A **documented change-management** process is more secure than the ad-hoc process

CIA Concept with AAA Model



Q & A

- END