

The background is a solid orange color. On the left side, there are several overlapping circles and rings in various shades of orange and yellow. Some are solid, while others are just outlines. The circles vary in size, with some being large and prominent, and others being small and scattered. The overall effect is a dynamic, abstract pattern that suggests movement and energy.

# Cybersecurity

## Security Awareness Training

# SOCIAL ENGINEERING

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

## Behaviors Vulnerable to Attacks

- Human nature of trust
- Ignorance about social engineering
- Greediness
- Comply out of sense of moral obligation



## Factors that Make companies Vulnerable to Attacks

- Insufficient security training
- Unregulated access to the information
- Several organizational units
- Lack of security policies



## Phases of a Social Engineering Attack

- Research on Target Company
- Select Victim
- Develop Relationship
- Exploit the Relationship

## Types of Social Engineering

- Human-based Social Engineering
- Computer-based Social Engineering
- Mobile-based Social Engineering

## Human-based Social Engineering

- Impersonation
- Reverse Social Engineering
- Tailgating
- Vishing
- Dumpster Diving
- Eavesdropping
- Shoulder surfing



## Computer-Based Social Engineering

- Phishing
- Pop-up Window Attacks
- Spam Mail
- Instant Chat Messenger

## Mobile-based Social Engineering

- Publishing Malicious Apps
- Using Fake Security Applications
- Repackaging Legitimate Apps
- SMiShing (SMS Phishing)



# Insider Threats:

- Privileged User
- Disgruntled Employees
- Terminated Employees
- Accident-Prone Employees
- Third Parties
- Undertrained Staff



## Type of Insider Threats

- Malicious Insider
- Negligent Insider
- Professional Insider
- Compromised Insider

# Password Attacks

- **Password Cracking:** Is the process of recovering passwords from the data transmitted by a computer system or stored in it.

## Types of Password Attacks

**Non-Electronic Attacks** - shoulder surfing, social engineering, dumpster diving

**Active Online Attacks** - Dictionary and Brute forcing attack; Hash injection and phishing; Trojan/Spyware/Keyloggers and Password guessing

**Passive Online Attacks:** Wire sniffing; Man-in-the middle attack and replay attack

**Offline Attacks:** Rainbow Table Attack (pre-computed Hashes); Distributed Network Attack.

## How to defend against password cracking:

- do not use the same password during password change
- do not share passwords
- do not use passwords that can be found in a dictionary
- avoid storing passwords in an unsecured location
- do not use any system's default passwords



# Phishing Attack

Email is an essential part of our everyday communications. It is also one of the most common methods that hackers use to attempt to gain access to sensitive information. More than 90% of data breaches start with a phishing attack. Phishing uses fraudulent email messages designed to impersonate a legitimate person or organization and trick the recipient into downloading harmful attachments or divulging sensitive information, such as passwords, bank account numbers, and social security numbers.

**Phishing scams can have a number of different goals. They may attempt to:**

- Target your cash and payment card data
- Gain control of your computer and local network resources
- Gain access to your Computing Account and resources

**Phishing scams typically attempt to take advantage of you by:**

- Delivering file attachments that can infect your computer with harmful software
- Enticing you to click on links to websites that infect your computer with harmful software
- Tricking you into sharing your username and password so hackers can gain access to your network or other sites

## **You can identify a phishing scam by looking for email messages that:**

- Create a sense of urgency
- Invoke strong emotions, like greed or fear
- Request sensitive data
- Contain links that do not appear to match legitimate resources for the organization that is contacting you

## **Examples of Phishing Scams**

Below you will find examples of phishing scams. You can review these examples to familiarize yourself with various phishing messages.

- [Password Expiration Scam using fake Company address](#)
- [Overdue Invoice](#)
- [Important Mail Notice](#)
- [Account Expiration Notice](#)
- [Unusual Sign-in Attempt](#)
- [DHL Letter Pick-Up](#)
- [Mailbox Almost Full](#)





**THANK YOU**