



Computer Network Security

COMP 178 | Spring 2025 | University of the Pacific | Jeff Shafer

Penetration Testing: Social Engineering





“Humans are incapable of securely storing high-quality cryptographic keys, and they have unacceptable speed and accuracy... They are also large, expensive to maintain, difficult to manage, and they pollute the environment. It is astonishing that these devices continue to be manufactured and deployed. But they are sufficiently pervasive that we must design our protocols around their limitations.”

Charlie Kaufman, Radia Perlman and Mike Speciner
Network Security: Private Communication in a Public World (1995)

Trick the Humans

➤ **Goal: Trick the human!**

- Divulging password?
 - Running malicious program allowing remote access?
 - Allowing physical access to restricted spaces?
 - ...
 - ...
- Can be effective even if systems are 100% impervious from a technology standpoint

Trick the Humans

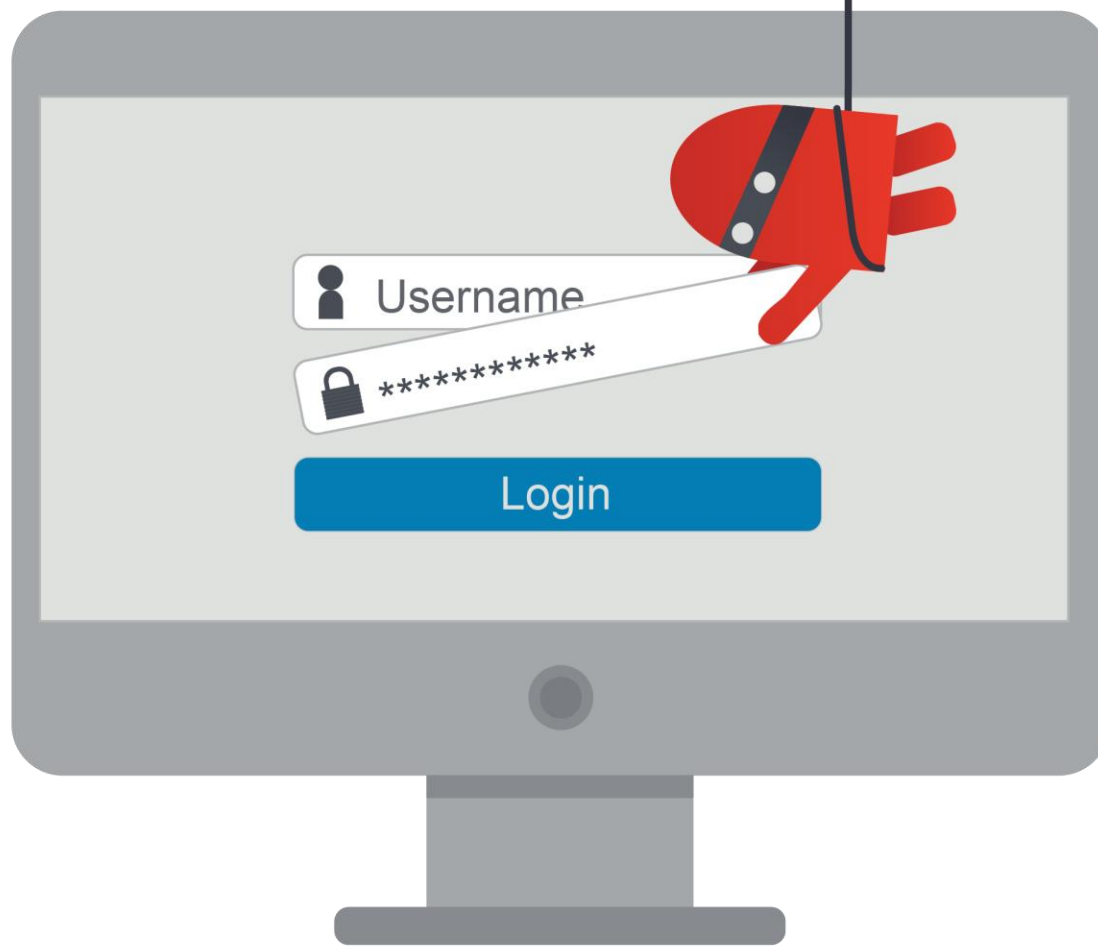
- More **detailed reconnaissance** at the start of the pentest (*OSINT*) leads to...
- More knowledge about what is “normal” for targets “client employees”, which leads to...
- More effective (*less suspicious*) social engineering attacks, which leads to...
- More wins! (more user credentials, more software running on target computers), which leads to...
- **More comprehensive pentest** (justify the \$\$ they’re paying you)

Penetration Testing



Penetration testers restricts their activities to only systems, machines, facilities, etc. which they have explicit written permission to test!

Do you have permission to test the humans?

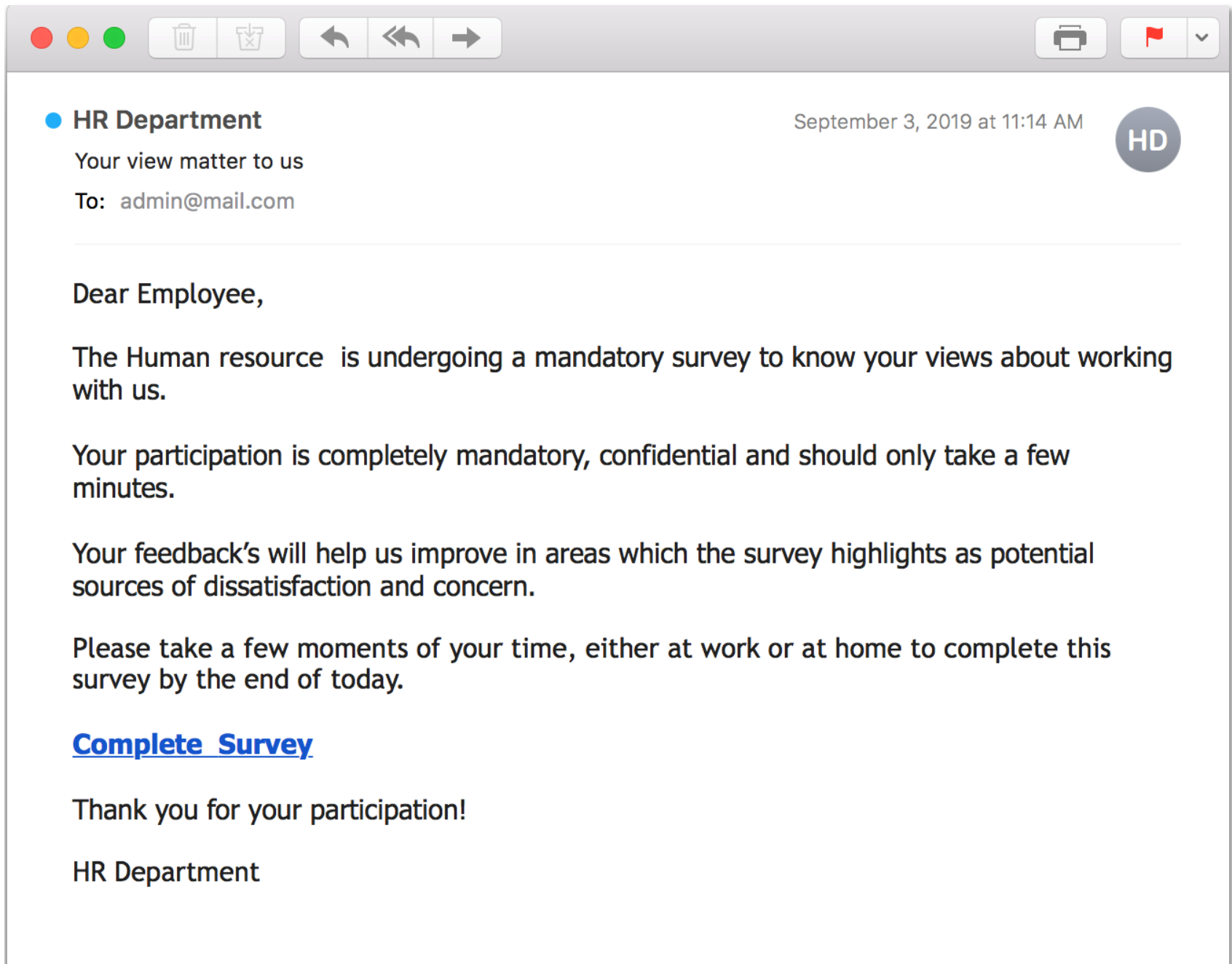


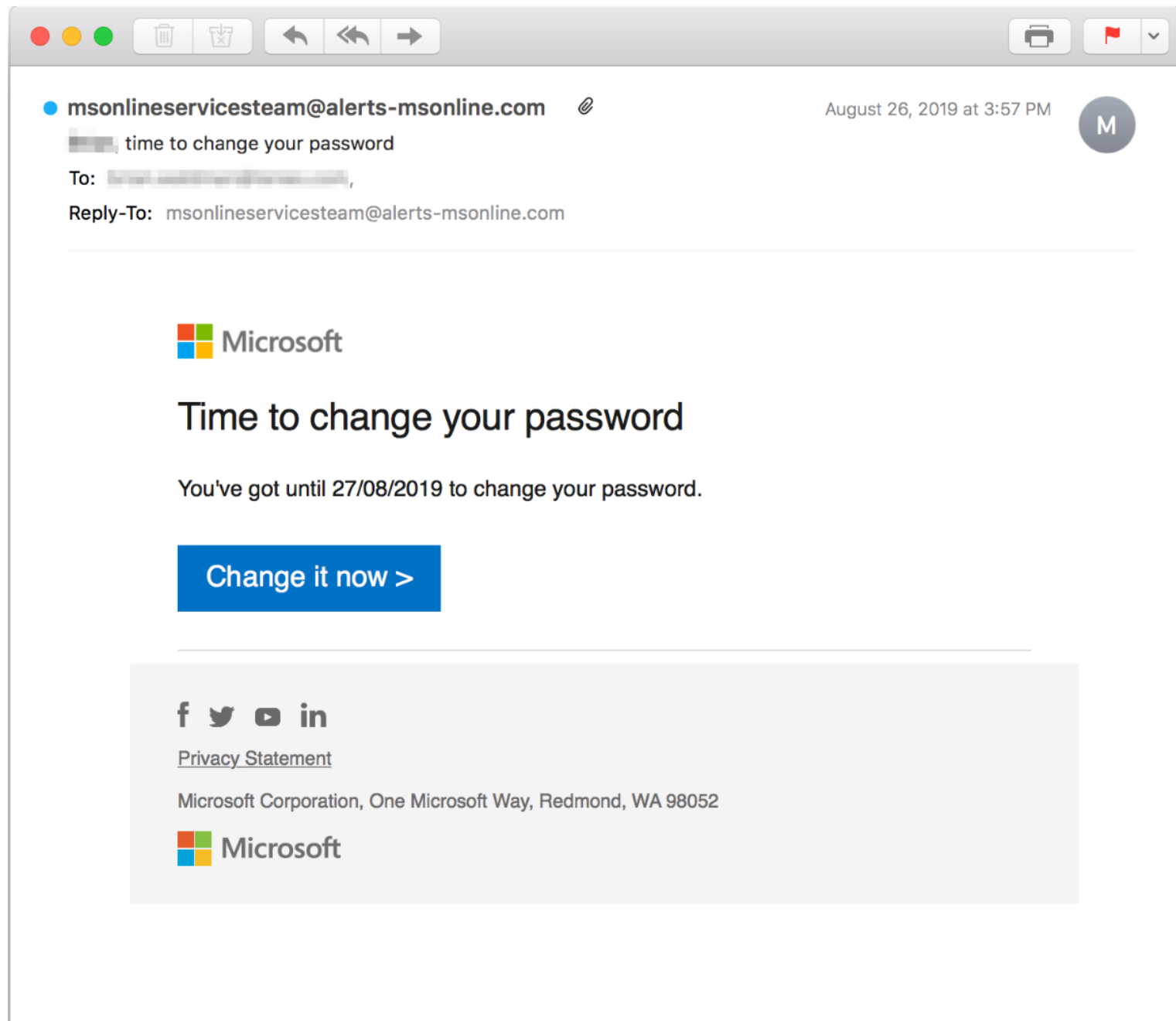
Social Engineering Attacks

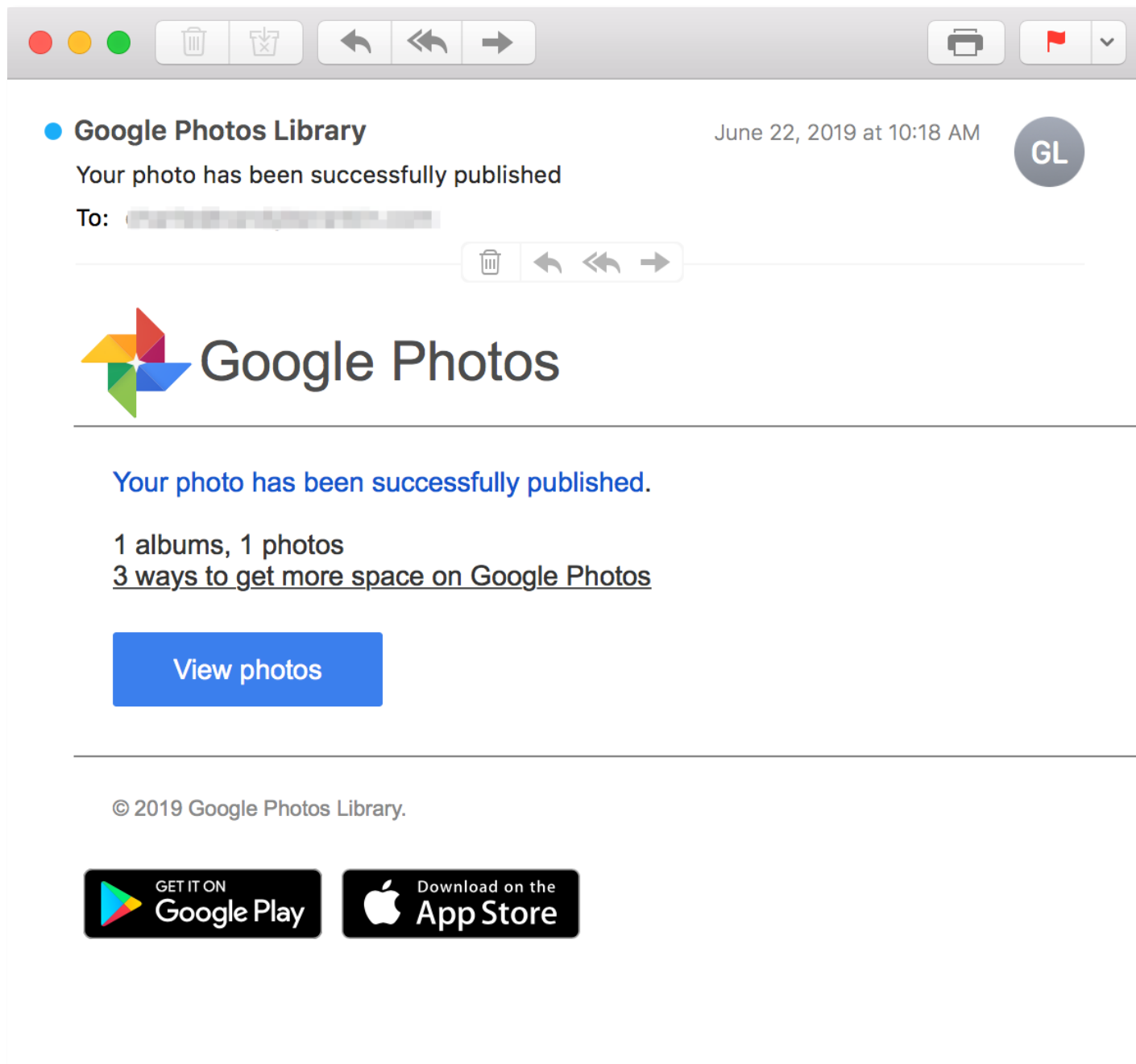


Phishing

- Goal: Trick the user into providing confidential information
 - For pen testing: **passwords**
 - For criminals: Social security numbers? Credit cards?
Wide scope of PII
- Method: Impersonate some legitimate system and convince user to enter information there







?

From: "Sass, Bradley" <sass@tamhsc.edu>

Subject: Your Dropbox File

Date: Mon, 30 Jan 2017



Hello,

You just received a file through Dropbox Share Application.
Please click below and log in to view file.

[View file](#)

Every time a friend installs Dropbox, we'll give both of you 1 GB of space for free! Need even more space? Upgrade your Dropbox and get 1 TB (1,000 GB) of space.

Happy Dropboxing.

- The Dropbox Team

Dropbox, Inc., PO Box 77767, San Francisco, CA 94107 © 2017 Dropbox

File download link *actually* went to a malicious site to capture Berkeley single-signon login credentials

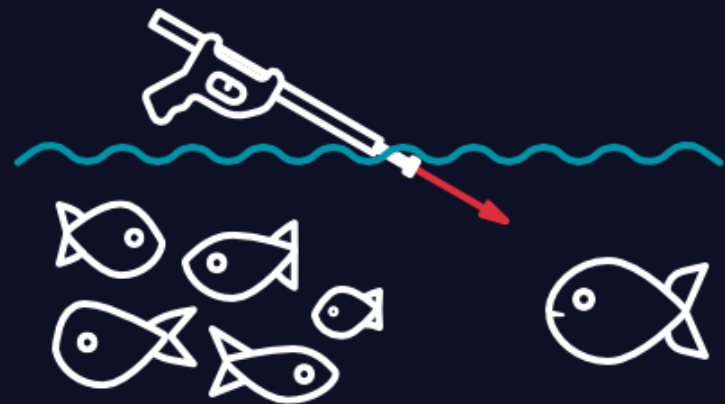
Could have also downloaded a malicious file (PDF? MS Office?) and attempted to exploit vulnerable client applications

<https://security.berkeley.edu/news/phishing-example-library-account-0>

Spear Phishing

- Same idea as phishing, **but narrowly targeted**
 - Single target or small group of targets
 - Highly researched (reconnaissance), carefully written

Spear phishing is a targeted attack where an attacker creates a fake narrative or impersonates a trusted person, in order steal credentials or information that they can then use to infiltrate your networks.





Wire fraud!

Phishing Attacks (Scary Easy)



Demo of cloning LinkedIn.com and capturing passwords when users attempt to log in

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u9dBGWVwMMA>

BROWSER IN THE BROWSER

mr.d0x's PHISHING TECHNIQUE



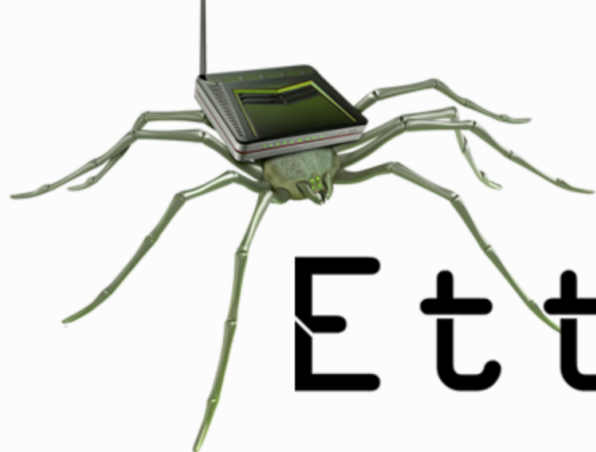
Demo of Browser in the Browser (BITB) Phishing Technique

Attack info: <https://mrd0x.com/browser-in-the-browser-phishing-attack/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ntS7WHaznjl>

Site Cloning

- If you have a man-in-the-middle position and can intercept/inject network traffic, you could use a more advanced attack
- Instead of tricking user into following a bogus link, spoof the DNS request for facebook.com to go to an IP address you control



Ettercap

ETTERCAP HOME PAGE

[HOME](#) [ABOUT](#) [DOWNLOADS](#) [GET INVOLVED](#) [BUG SUBMISSION](#) [USERS MAILING LIST](#)

WELCOME TO THE ETTERCAP PROJECT

Ettercap is a comprehensive suite for man in the middle attacks. It features sniffing of live connections, content filtering on the fly and many other interesting tricks. It supports active and passive dissection of many protocols and includes many features for network and host analysis.

<https://www.ettercap-project.org/>

Penetration Testing Tips for Email-based Social Engineering

- Suggestion: Split your email-based social engineering into two parts
 - Part 1 - Email everyone with a **benign** link and track who clicks it (producing statistics for client)
 - Part 2 - With company staff, click on a **malicious** link and record the results (i.e. would the exploit have been successful on all of those client systems?)
- Eliminates the risk of accidentally exploiting systems *outside* the scope of your pentest

Baiting

- Leave ~~malware~~ *pentest*-infected physical media (USB keys, ...) in locations where potential victims will find it
- Victim connects drive to their computer
- Contents?
 - Macro enabled documents and spreadsheets
 - PowerShell scripts





“Users Really Do Plug in USB Drives They Find”

Dropped 297 USB drives on campus of University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. 30 unique locations on campus, varied time of day. Non-malicious HTML payload.



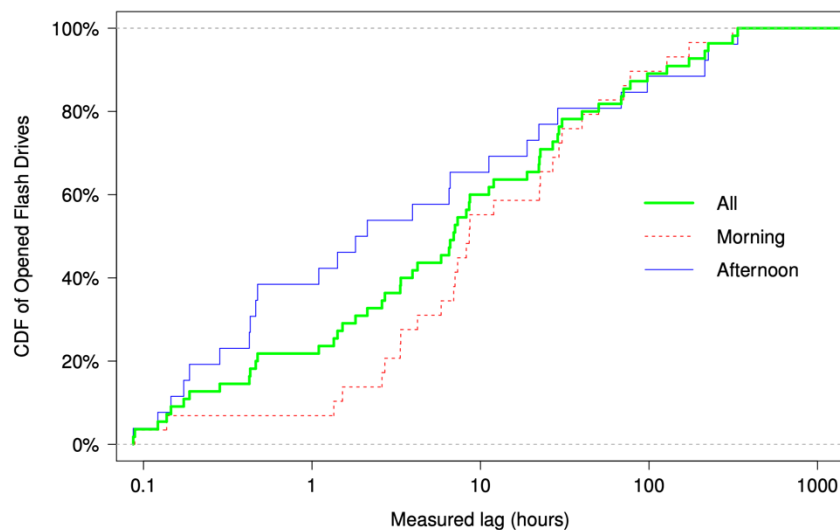
(a) Unlabeled drive

(b) Drive with keys

(c) Drive with return label

(d) Confidential drive

(e) Exam solutions drive



Effective: 45-98% of drives connected to a computer

Fast: Median time of 6.9 hours

Users Really Do Plug in USB Drives They Find, Matthew Tischer, et. al. IEEE Security and Privacy, 2016
<https://elie.net/static/files/users-really-do-plug-in-usb-drives-they-find/users-really-do-plug-in-usb-drives-they-find-paper.pdf>

The Dark Arts of Social Engineering – SANS Security Awareness Summit 2018

Jen Fox, Senior Cyber Security Consultant, All Covered

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FvhkKwHjUVg>