

# DON'T GET HOOKED

# How to Recognize and Avoid PHISHING ATTACKS



## What is Phishing?

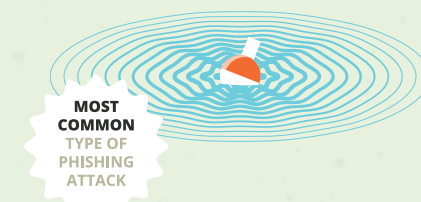
The Go-To Social Engineering Strategy

Phishing attacks are **techniques** used by cybercriminals to con users/employees into **revealing sensitive information** or **installing malware** by way of electronic communication.



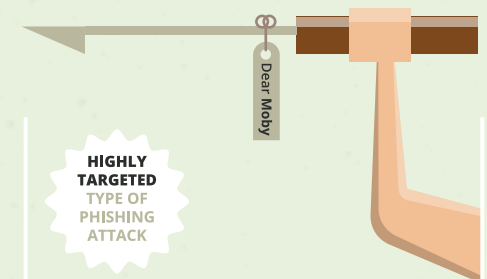
## Keep Your Eyes Peeled for All Forms of Phishing Attacks

## Phishing Attack Methods



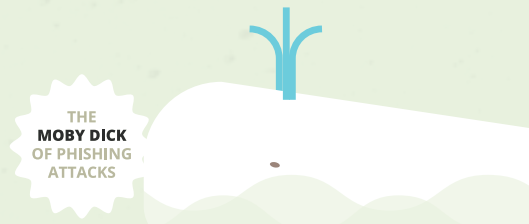
### MASS-SCALE PHISHING

Attack where fraudsters cast a wide net of attacks that aren't highly targeted



### SPEAR PHISHING

Tailored to a specific victim or group of victims using personal details



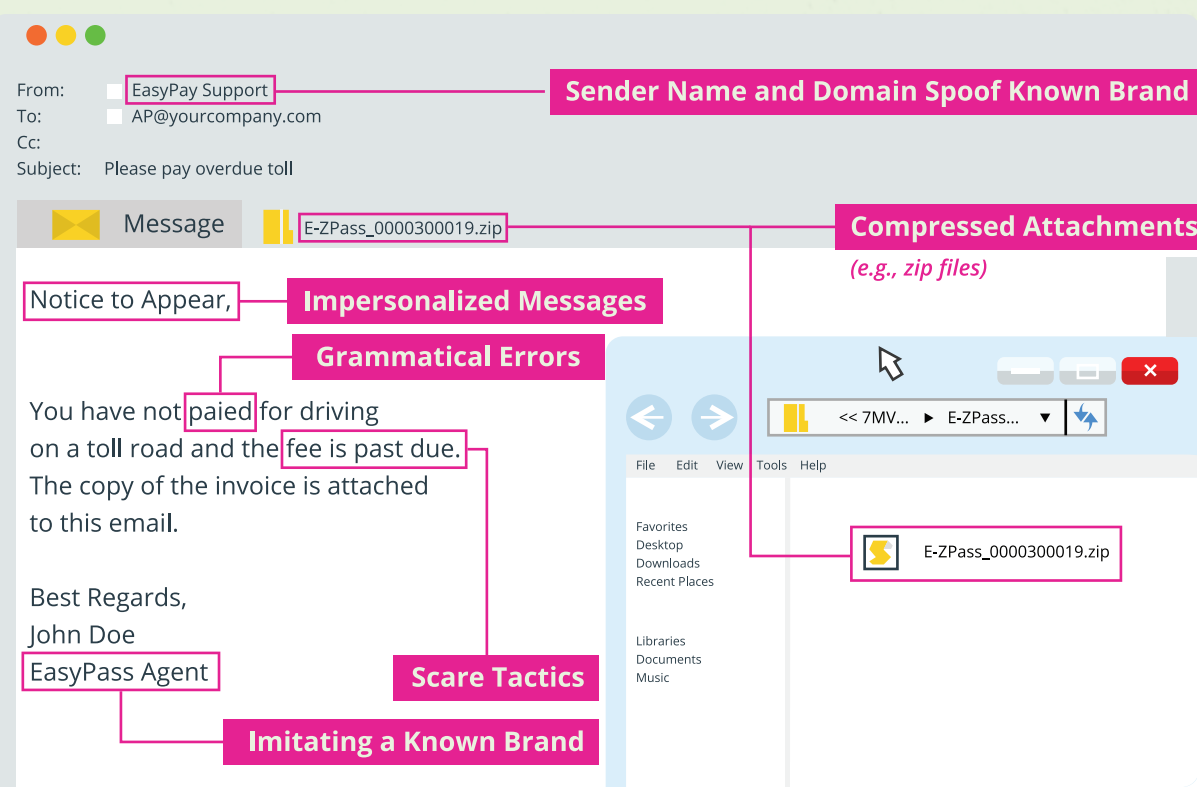
### WHALING

Specialized type of spear phishing that targets a "big" victim within a company e.g., CEO, CFO, or other executive

## EMAIL PHISHING

Fraudsters send **phony emails** that appear to come from valid sources in an attempt to **trick users** into revealing personal and financial information

### What to look for?



### Highly Personalized Messages

Unlike mass phishing emails, spear phishing messages are highly personalized and will often reference coworkers' or friends' names

### Embedded Malicious Files

Common file attachments (.doc, .xls, .ppt, etc.) can contain malicious macros

### Spoofed Links

Spoofed link text can hide a hyperlink's actual destination

### Spoofed Websites

Links to spoofed versions of well-known websites can look legitimate and are used to steal info submitted via forms or distribute malware to visitors

## SMISHING

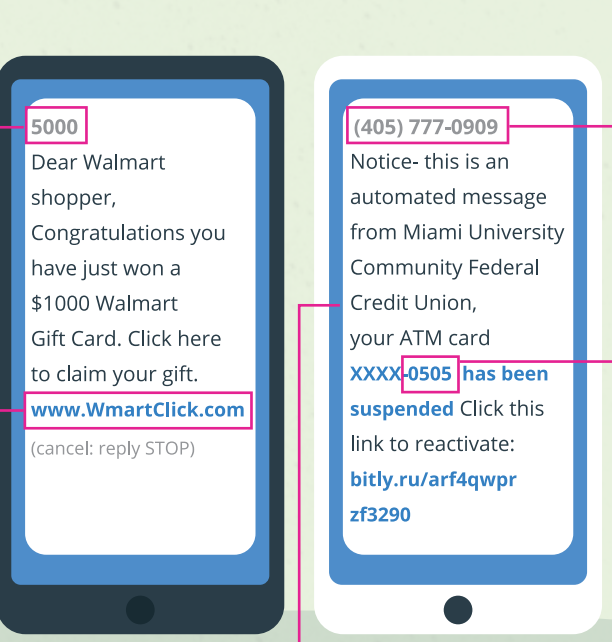
**SMS messaging attacks** where fraudsters send phony texts in an attempt to con you into **divulging private information** or **infecting your phone with malware**

### What to look for?

"5000" or other non-cell numbers are most likely scammers masking their identity by using email to text services

Texts can direct you to **spoofed websites** that impersonate your accounts and attempt to infect your phone with malware or steal information

**Banks, financial institutions, social media platforms, and other business accounts** should be contacted directly to determine if they sent you a legitimate SMS request



Alarm bells should ring in your head when you receive texts from **unknown numbers** or **unsolicited messages**

Smishers may use the **last few digits** of your debit/credit card to pressure a response

## SOCIAL MEDIA PHISHING

**Cybercriminals use social media** as a channel to carry out phishing attacks aimed at **stealing personal information** or **spreading malware**; some attacks are even used to hijack your accounts to launch follow-up attacks on your connections or followers

### What to look for?

#### Playing Pretend

Scammers create **replica accounts** and inform victim's friends/followers that their previous account was abandoned. Messages are sent to victim's friends that demand the recipient to click on a link with an aim to collect personal data, e.g. credit/debit card numbers

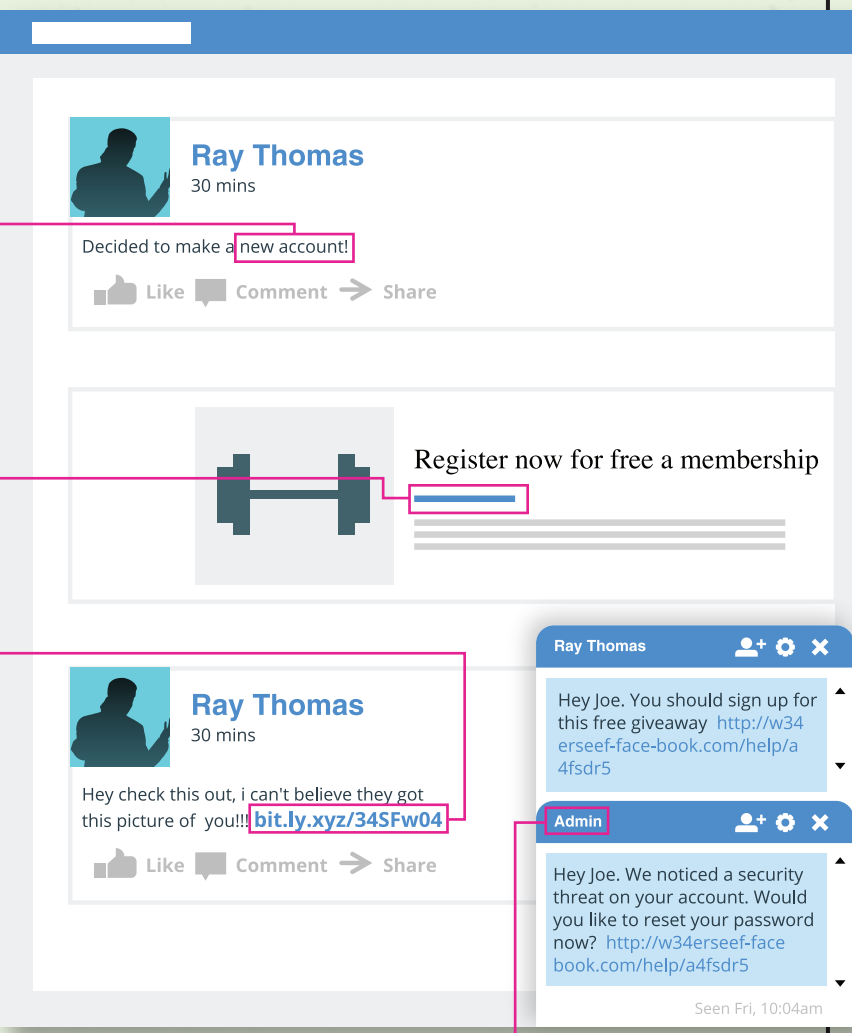
#### Bogus Posts

Social network feeds can contain **bogus posts** that trick users into clicking on a link and providing personal info

#### Social Media Malware

Scammers can **pose as a friend/follower** and send messages with links to sites that are infected with malware

Even messages from known friends and followers may include links to sites that have been hacked



#### Stay Suspicious

Phishers can **pose as admins** from social networking sites in an effort to gain access to passwords/other account info

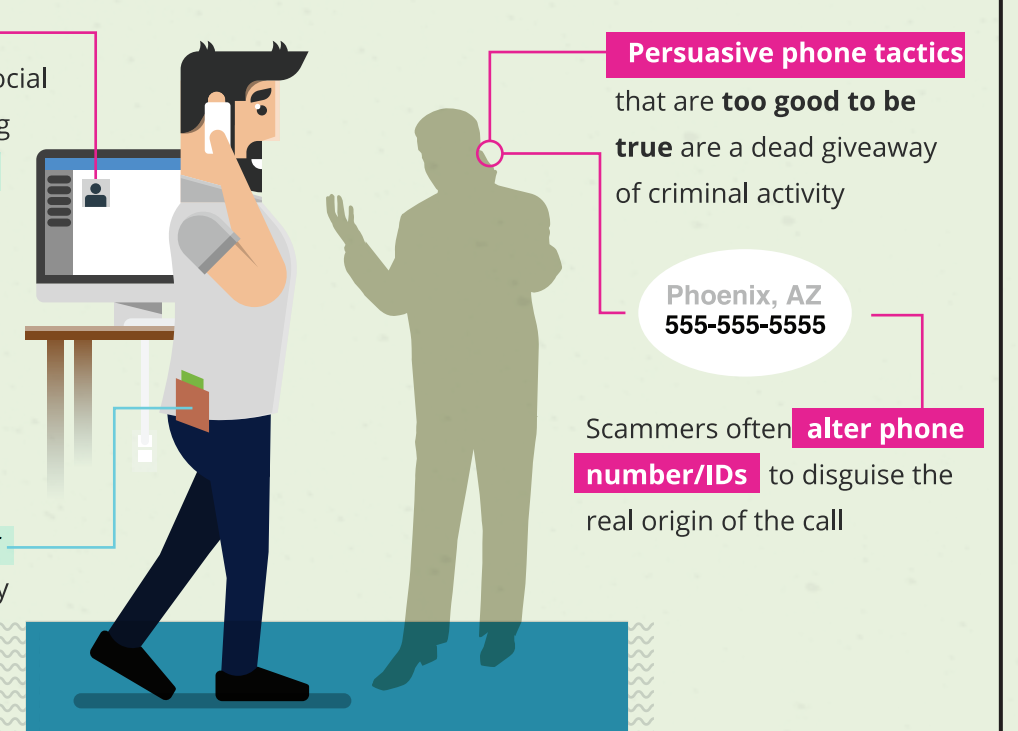
## VISHING

Short for "**voice phishing**," vishers use the telephone to solicit unsuspecting victims for **financial or personal details**

### What to look for?

**Personal data** can be gathered from social media profiles, providing criminals with **sensitive details** to make attacks seem more legitimate

Vishers utilize **fear tactics** to con you into thinking **your money is in danger** and you must act quickly



### Vishers are posing as IRS Agents

**Threatening parties** with police arrest, deportation, license revocation, etc.

IRS reports from January 2016 show that since October 2013:



### SMISHERS HAVE EVEN SPOOFED TWO FACTOR AUTHENTICATION FOR GMAIL, HOTMAIL, AND YAHOO MAIL

Authentication systems were breached by "smishers" who coned users into resetting their passwords in order to gain access to victims' email accounts

- Attacker secures a victim's email address / phone number from public sources
- Attacker poses as the victim and asks Google for a password reset
- Google sends a reset code to the victim
- Smisher texts victim with fraudulent message: "Google has detected unusual activity on your account. Please respond with the code sent to your mobile device immediately."
- Victim sends the password verification code to the smisher thinking that the request came from Google
- Attacker uses the code to reset the victim's password and take control of their account

## First Things First—Be Vigilant Online and Use Your Common Sense!



Always be suspicious of any unsolicited communication from businesses or individuals, regardless of the message medium

Don't click on links or attachments in suspect emails, texts, or social media messages

Directly contact the purported sender via their official website, phone number, or email address if you are not sure about the legitimacy of a message you have received

Report suspected phishing scams to your IT and security teams

File a complaint with the FBI Crime Complaint Center (IC3) to help shut down cybercriminals

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