

Social Engineering

In a social engineering attack, an attacker uses human interaction to manipulate a person into providing them information. People have a natural tendency to trust. Social engineering attacks attempt to exploit this tendency in order to steal your information. Once the information has been stolen it can be used to commit fraud or identity theft.

Criminals use a variety of social engineering attacks to attempt to steal information, including:

- ❖ Website Spoofing
- ❖ Phishing

The following sections explain the meaning of these common attacks and provide tips you can use to avoid being a victim.

Website Spoofing

Website spoofing is the act of creating a fake website to mislead individuals into sharing sensitive information. Spoofed websites are typically created to look exactly like a legitimate website published by a trusted organization.

Prevention Tips:

- ❖ Pay attention to the web address (URL) of websites. A website may look legitimate, but the URL may have a variation in spelling or use a different domain.
- ❖ If you are suspicious of a website, close it and contact the company directly.
- ❖ Do not click links on social media sites, pop-up windows, or non-trusted websites. Links can take you to a different website than their labels indicate. Typing an address in your browser is a safer alternative.
- ❖ Only give sensitive information to websites using a secure connection. Verify the web address begins with "https://" (the "s" is for secure) rather than just "http://".
- ❖ Avoid using websites when your browser displays certificate errors or warnings.

Phishing

Phishing is when an attacker attempts to acquire information by masquerading as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication. Phishing messages often direct the recipient to a spoof website. Phishing attacks are typically carried out through email, instant messaging, telephone calls, social media, and text messages (SMS).

Prevention Tips:

- ❖ Delete email and text messages that ask you to confirm or provide sensitive information. Legitimate companies don't ask for sensitive information through email or text messages.
- ❖ Beware of messages sent through social media. Legitimate companies don't ask for sensitive information through social media. Beware of visiting website addresses sent to you in an unsolicited message.
- ❖ Even if you feel the message is legitimate, type web addresses into your browser or use bookmarks instead of clicking links contained in messages.
- ❖ Try to independently verify any details given in the message directly with the company.

- ❖ Utilize anti-phishing features available in your email client and/or web browser.
- ❖ Utilize an email SPAM filtering solution to help prevent phishing emails from being delivered.

Report Fraudulent or Suspicious Activity

Contact us immediately if you suspect you have fallen victim to a social engineering attack and have disclosed information concerning your Dilley State Bank accounts.

Call us at 830-965-1511 or visit your local Dilley State Bank branch location.

Regularly monitoring your account activity is a good way to detect fraudulent activity. If you notice unauthorized transactions in your account, notify Dilley State Bank immediately.

Additional Resources

To learn more about information security visit any of the following websites:

- ❖ OnGuardOnline.gov
- ❖ StaySafeOnline.org
- ❖ BBB.org/Data-Security
- ❖ US-CERT.gov