



# Design Network Deception Solution

Presented By:

Fatma Mohamed Ahmed

Mayar Mohamed Saad

Manar Abdallah Tawfik

Salwa Youssef Attia Attia

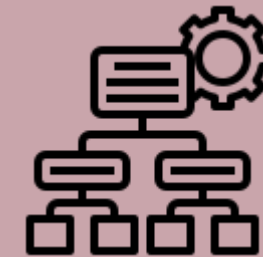
# Agenda



Introduction



Problem Definition



Methodology &  
System Architecture



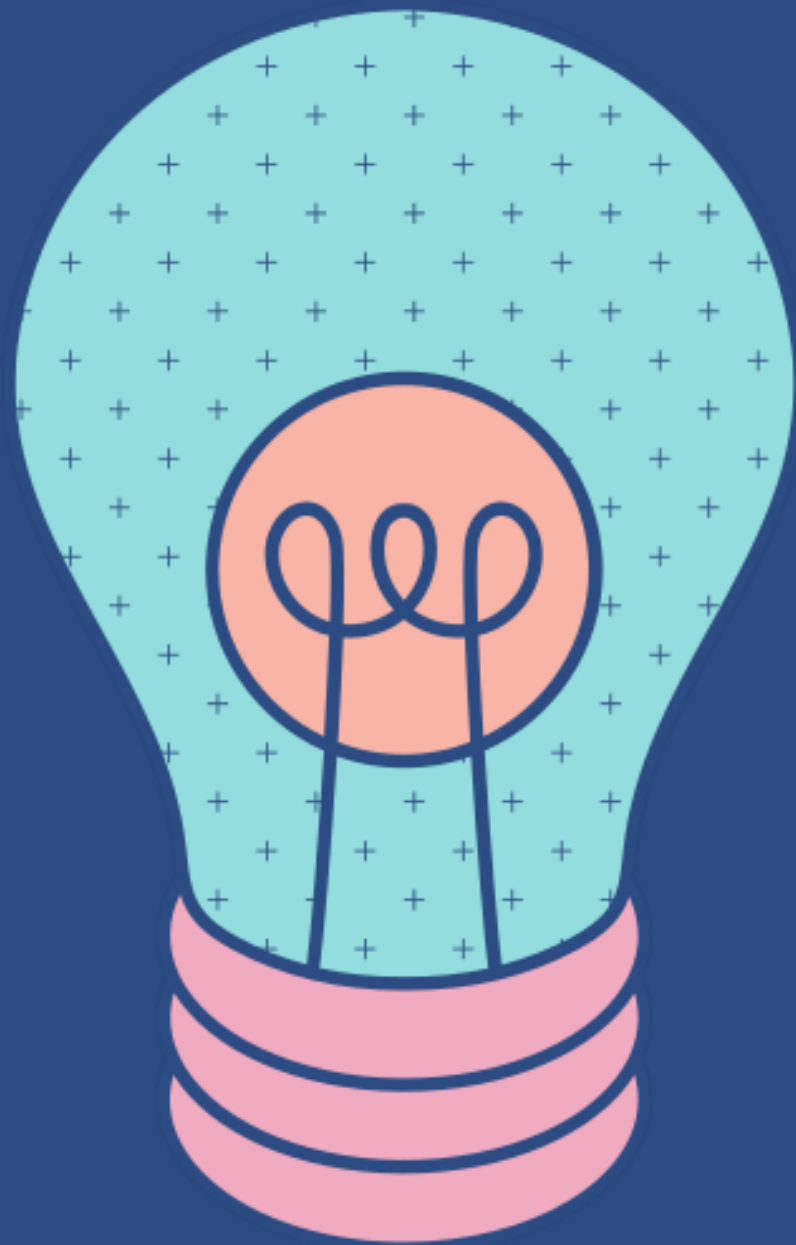
Results



Discussion



Conclusion



# Introduction

Our project develops an automated network deception system for swift threat detection and enhanced proactive defenses.

# Problem Definition

Deploy  
Automated  
Decoys and  
Honeypots



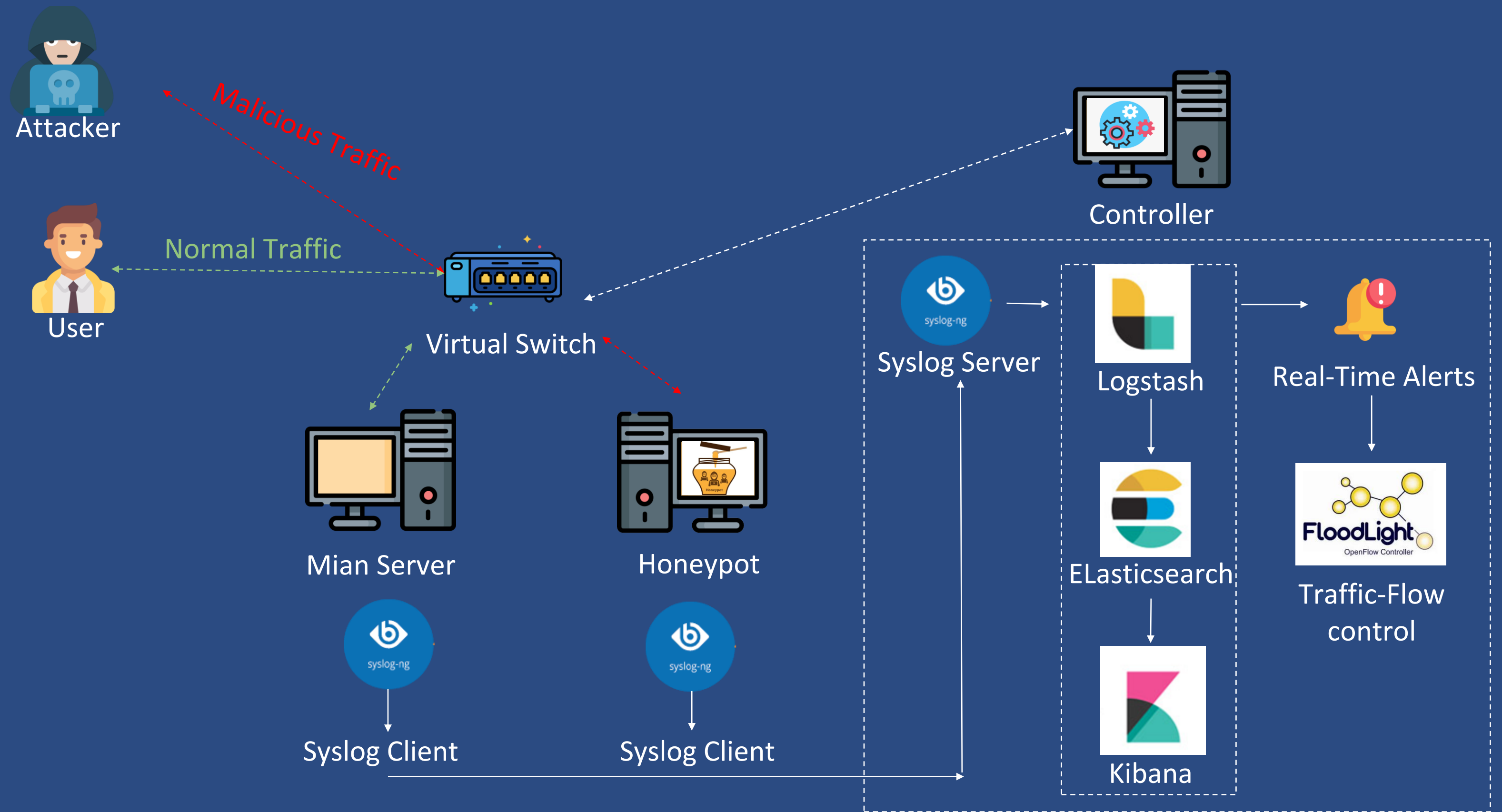
Centralized  
Logging System



Real-Time  
Alerting System



# Methodology and System Architecture



# System Architecture

# System Components

## System Infrastructure

- KVM Virtualization Environment
- Open vSwitch (OVS)

## The Main-server

- Web-server
- SSH-server

## Network Security Components

- Snort IDS
- ModSecurity WAF
- Syslog-ng
- ELK SIEM Solution

## Dynamic Flow Rule Script

- Floodlight SDN Controller
- Python Script for SDN Flow Rules



Home

Instructions

Setup

Brute Force

Command Execution

CSRF

File Inclusion

SQL Injection

SQL Injection (Blind)

Upload

XSS reflected

XSS stored

DVWA Security

PHP Info

About

## Welcome to Damn Vulnerable Web App!

Damn Vulnerable Web App (DVWA) is a PHP/MySQL web application that is damn vulnerable. Its main goals are to be an aid for security professionals to test their skills and tools in a legal environment, help web developers better understand the processes of securing web applications and aid teachers/students to teach/learn web application security in a class room environment.

### WARNING!

Damn Vulnerable Web App is damn vulnerable! Do not upload it to your hosting provider's public html folder or any internet facing web server as it will be compromised. We recommend downloading and installing [XAMPP](#) onto a local machine inside your LAN which is used solely for testing.

### Disclaimer

We do not take responsibility for the way in which any one uses this application. We have made the purposes of the application clear and it should not be used maliciously. We have given warnings and taken measures to prevent users from installing DVWA on to live web servers. If your web server is compromised via an installation of DVWA it is not our responsibility it is the responsibility of the person/s who uploaded and installed it.

### General Instructions

The help button allows you to view hits/tips for each vulnerability and for each security level on their respective page.

## The Bodgeit Store

We bodge it, so you dont have to!

[About Us](#)[Contact Us](#)[Login](#)[Your Basket](#)

### Our Best Deals!

Product	Type	Price
<a href="#">Thingie 2</a>	Thingies	\$
<a href="#">GZ ZX3</a>	Gizmos	\$
<a href="#">Thingie 2</a>	Thingies	\$
<a href="#">Thingie 5</a>	Thingies	\$
<a href="#">Thingie 4</a>	Thingies	\$
<a href="#">Thingie 4</a>	Thingies	\$
<a href="#">TGJ CCC</a>	Thingamajigs	\$
<a href="#">TGJ JJJ</a>	Thingamajigs	\$
<a href="#">Whatsit taste like</a>	Whatsits	\$
<a href="#">TGJ EFF</a>	Thingamajigs	\$

The Main-Server



# BinaryDefense/ artillery

The Artillery Project is an open-source blue team tool designed to protect Linux and Windows operating systems through multiple methods.

0

Contributors

21

Issues

977

Stars

201

Forks



```
user@project: /var/artillery
user@project: /var/artillery
user@project: /var/artillery$ sudo ss -tulpn
State      Recv-Q    Send-Q    Local Address:Port    Peer Address
LISTEN     0          0          0.0.0.0:42781          0.0.0.0:*
:((("avahi-daemon",pid=568,fd=14))
LISTEN     0          0          127.0.0.53%lo:53      0.0.0.0:*
:((("systemd-resolve",pid=349,fd=13))
LISTEN     0          0          0.0.0.0:123           0.0.0.0:*
:((("python3",pid=2227,fd=10))
LISTEN     0          0          0.0.0.0:631           0.0.0.0:*
:((("cups-browsed",pid=834,fd=7))
LISTEN     0          0          0.0.0.0:5060           0.0.0.0:*
:((("python3",pid=2227,fd=28))
LISTEN     0          0          0.0.0.0:5061           0.0.0.0:*
:((("python3",pid=2227,fd=29))
LISTEN     0          0          0.0.0.0:5353           0.0.0.0:*
:((("avahi-daemon",pid=568,fd=12))
LISTEN     0          0          0.0.0.0:3478           0.0.0.0:*
:((("python3",pid=2227,fd=5))
```

# The Honeypot

# Network Security Components



# Dynamic Flow Rule Script

1

Monitor Alerts

2

Extract  
Malicious IPs

3

Push Flow Rule

# Implementation

1

ModSecurity  
And Snort  
Alerts

2

Dynamic  
Threat  
Response

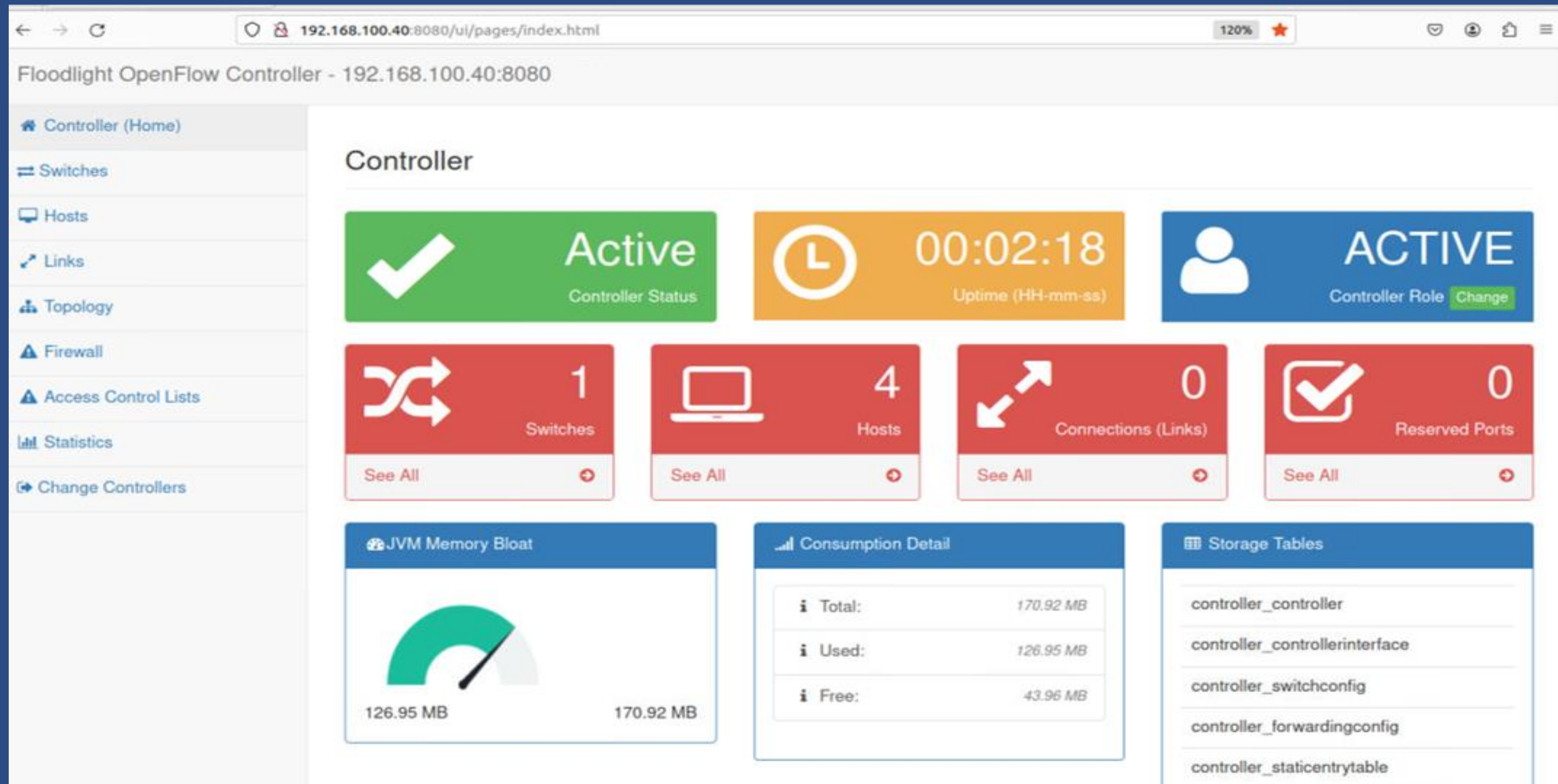
3

Centralized  
Alert  
Management

4

Automated  
Log  
Transmission

# User-Friendly Interface



# Floodlight SDN Controller

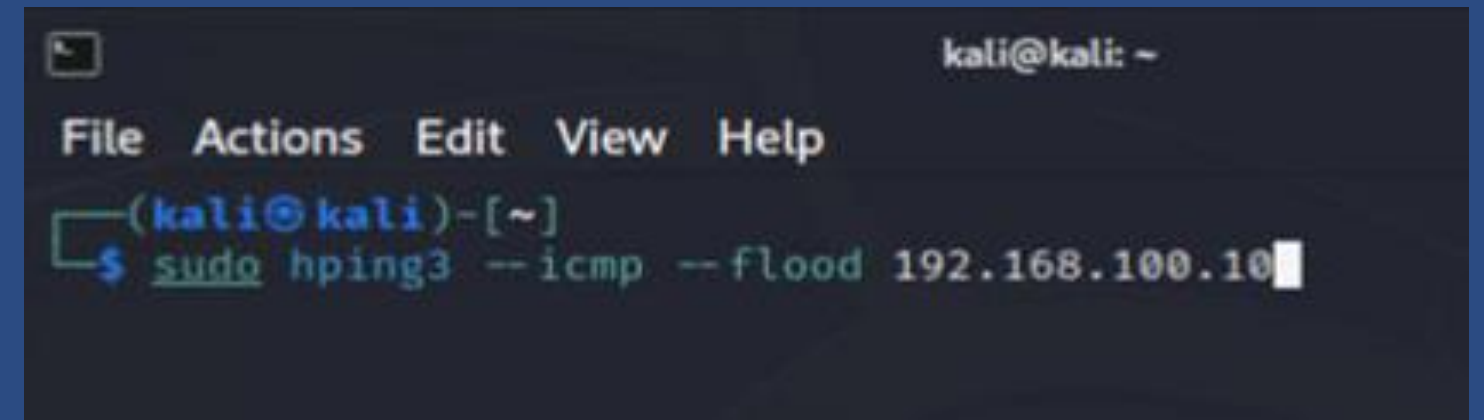
The screenshot displays the Floodlight OpenFlow Controller web interface. The browser address bar shows the URL `192.168.100.40:8080/ui/pages/flowPusher.html?macAddress=0`. The page title is "Floodlight OpenFlow Controller - 192.168.100.40:8080". On the left, a sidebar menu includes links for Controller (Home), Switches, Hosts, Links, Topology, Firewall, Access Control Lists, Statistics, and Change Controllers. The main content area is titled "Static Flow Pusher (00:00:de:15:d4:db:c7:4b)" and features "Add New" and "Delete All" buttons. Below these is a table labeled "Flows" with the following data:

Name	Command	Cookie	Priority	idleTimeoutSec	hardTimeoutSec	Out Port	flags	In port	Command
1	ADD	45035996274192630	3000	0	0	any	1	undefined	{\"instruction_app {\"actions\":\"output
flow0	ADD	45035998409453771	1000	0	0	any	1	undefined	{\"instruction_app {\"actions\":\"output
2	ADD	45035996274192631	3000	0	0	any	1	undefined	{\"instruction_app {\"actions\":\"output
3	ADD	45035996274192632	3000	0	0	any	1	undefined	{\"instruction_app {\"actions\":\"output
flow2	ADD	45035998409453773	1000	0	0	any	1	6	{\"instruction_app {\"actions\":\"output
4	ADD	45035996274192633	3000	0	0	any	1	undefined	{\"instruction_app {\"actions\":\"output
5	ADD	45035996274192634	3000	0	0	any	1	undefined	{\"instruction_app {\"actions\":\"output

# Test and Validation

Simulated SSH attack

Simulated Dos attack



```
kali@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo hping3 --icmp --flood 192.168.100.10
```

A terminal window with a dark background. The title bar shows a window icon and the text 'kali@kali: ~'. Below the title bar is a menu bar with 'File', 'Actions', 'Edit', 'View', and 'Help'. The terminal prompt is '(kali@kali)-[~]'. The command '\$ sudo hping3 --icmp --flood 192.168.100.10' is entered, with a cursor at the end of the line.



# Web Application Attack

The image displays two screenshots of the DVWA (Damn Vulnerable Web Application) interface, illustrating web application attacks.

**Left Screenshot: Vulnerability: SQL Injection**

The browser address bar shows the URL: `192.168.100.10/DVWA/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=%3Fid%3Da'+UNION+S`. The DVWA logo is visible at the top. The left sidebar contains a menu with options: Home, Instructions, Setup / Reset DB, Brute Force, Command Injection, CSRF, File Inclusion, File Upload, Insecure CAPTCHA, **SQL Injection** (highlighted), SQL Injection (Blind), Weak Session IDs, and XSS (DOM). The main content area is titled "Vulnerability: SQL Injection". It shows a form with "User ID:" and a text input field containing `t2";-- -&Submit=Submit`. Below the input field, the output displays: `ID: ?id=a' UNION SELECT "text1","text2";-- -&Submit=Submit`, `First name: text1`, and `Surname: text2`. A "More Information" section lists links to resources like [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL\\_injection](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection), <https://www.netsparker.com/blog/web-security/sql-injection-cheat-sheet/>, [https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/SQL\\_injection](https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/SQL_injection), and <https://bobby-tables.com/>.

**Right Screenshot: Vulnerability: Reflected Cross Site Scripting (XSS)**

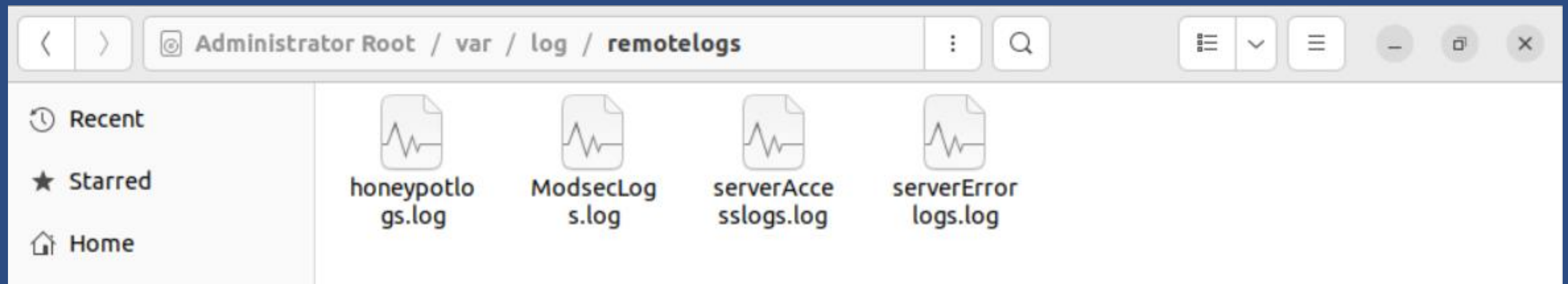
The browser address bar shows the URL: `192.168.100.10/DVWA/vulnerabilities/xss_r/`. The DVWA logo is visible at the top. The left sidebar contains a menu with options: Home, Instructions, Setup / Reset DB, Brute Force, Command Injection, CSRF, File Inclusion, File Upload, Insecure CAPTCHA, SQL Injection, SQL Injection (Blind), Weak Session IDs, XSS (DOM), and **XSS (Reflected)** (highlighted). The main content area is titled "Vulnerability: Reflected Cross Site Scripting (XSS)". It shows a form with "What's your name?" and a text input field containing `<script>alert('xss')</script>`. Below the input field, the output displays: `What's your name? <script>alert('xss')</script>`. A "More Information" section lists links to resources like <https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/xss/>, <https://owasp.org/www-community/xss-filter-evasion-cheatsheet>, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site\\_scripting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_scripting), <http://www.cgisecurity.com/xss-faq.html>, and <http://www.scriptalert1.com/>.

# Automated Response Mechanisms

```
91 Artillery[INFO]: Honeypot detected incoming connection from 192.168.100.30 to port 80
92 Artillery[WARN]: 2024-01-12 14:03:53.439780 Artillery has detected an attack from 192.168.100.30 for a
    connection on a honeypot port 80
93 Artillery[INFO]: Honeypot detected incoming connection from 192.168.100.30 to port 80
94 Artillery[WARN]: 2024-01-12 14:03:54.643953 Artillery has detected an attack from 192.168.100.30 for a
    connection on a honeypot port 80
95 Artillery[INFO]: Honeypot detected incoming connection from 192.168.100.30 to port 80
96 Artillery[WARN]: 2024-01-12 14:03:55.944056 Artillery has detected an attack from 192.168.100.30 for a
    connection on a honeypot port 80
97 Artillery[INFO]: Honeypot detected incoming connection from 192.168.100.30 to port 80
98 Artillery[WARN]: 2024-01-12 14:03:57.247764 Artillery has detected an attack from 192.168.100.30 for a
    connection on a honeypot port 80
```

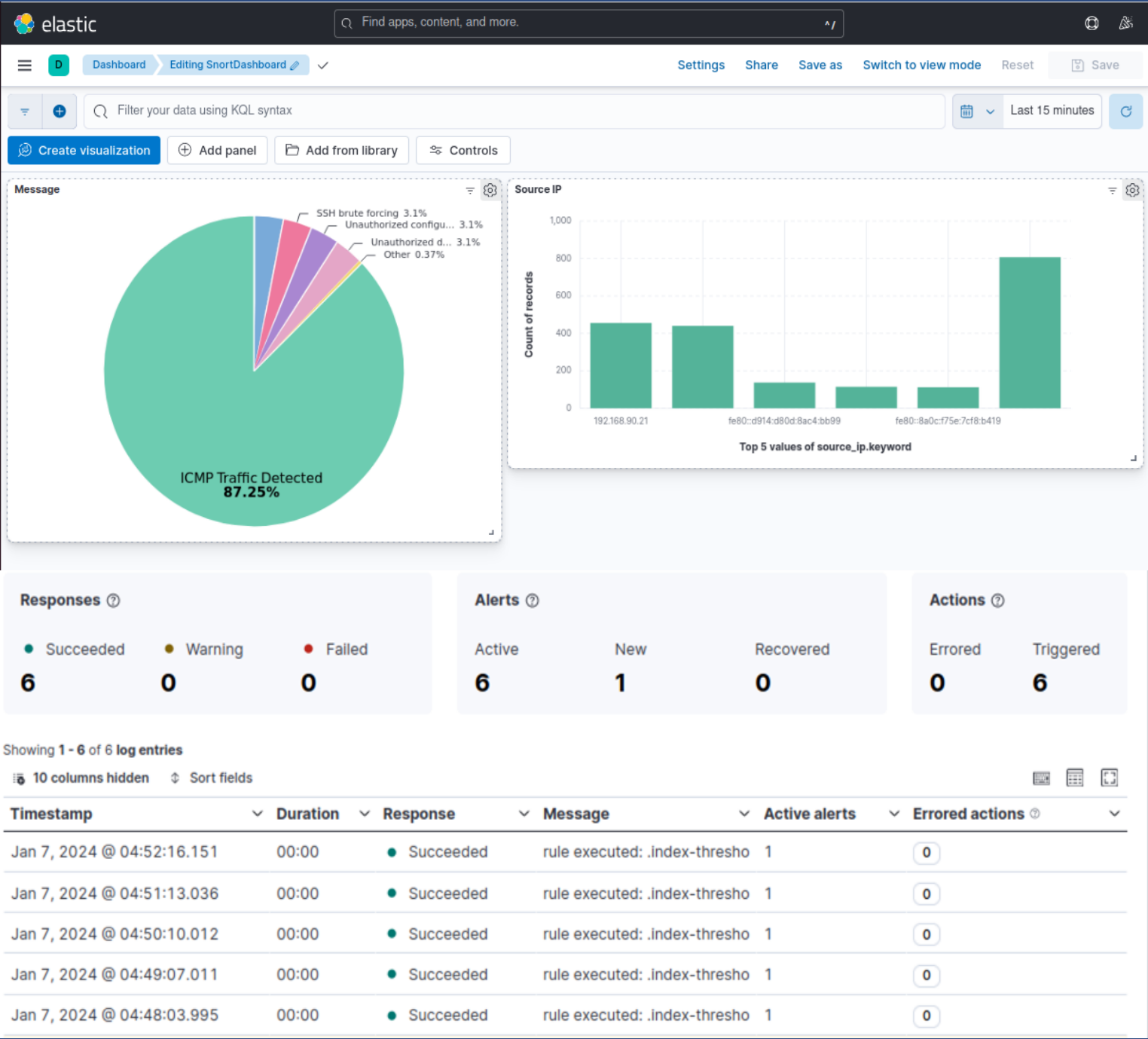
```
ALERT SOURCE IP : 192.168.142.150
(200, 'OK', b'{"status" : "Entry pushed"}')
ALERT SOURCE IP : 192.168.100.130
(200, 'OK', b'{"status" : "Entry pushed"}')
ALERT SOURCE IP : 192.168.100.170
(200, 'OK', b'{"status" : "Entry pushed"}')
ALERT SOURCE IP : 192.168.100.160
(200, 'OK', b'{"status" : "Entry pushed"}')
```

# Centralized logging system





# ELK Integration

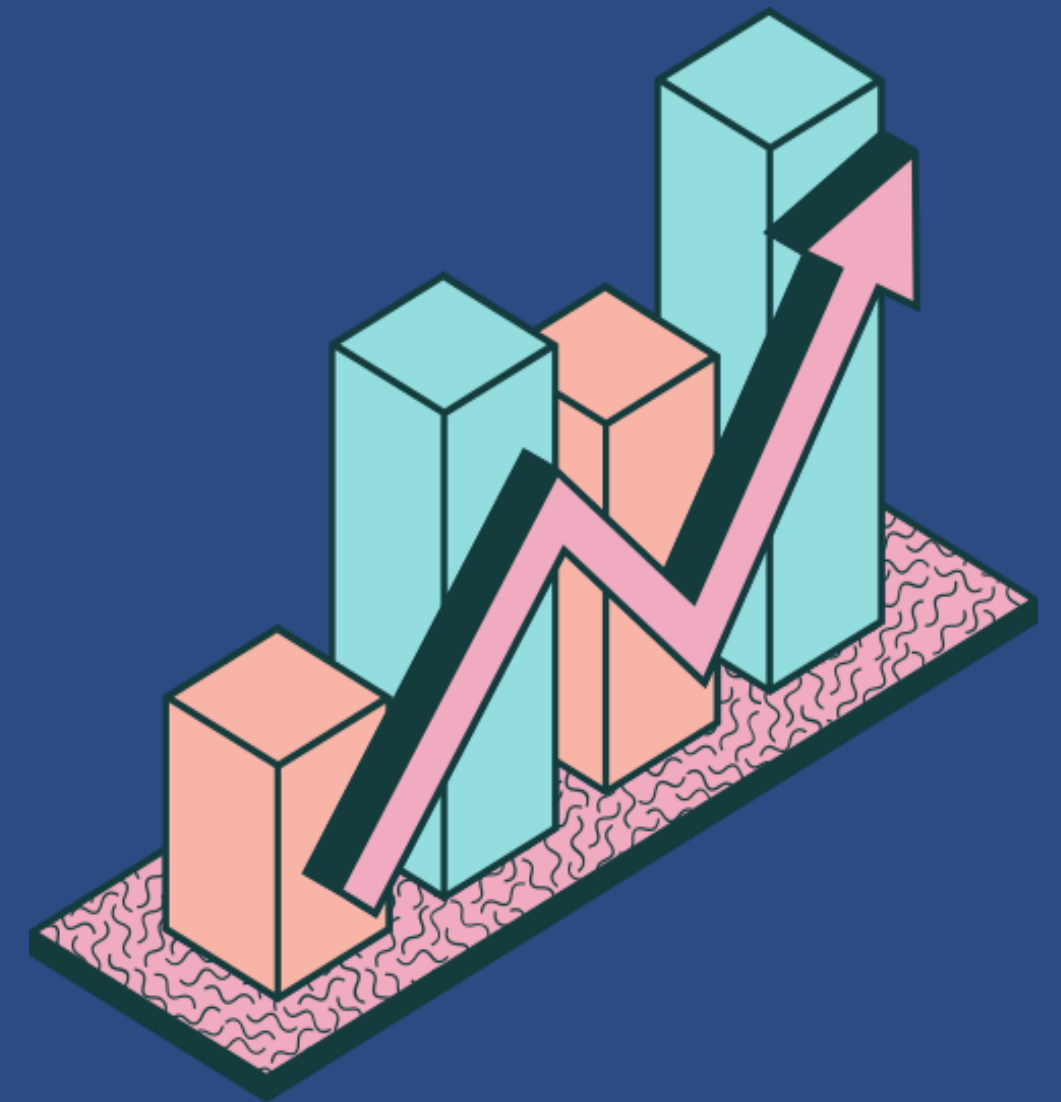


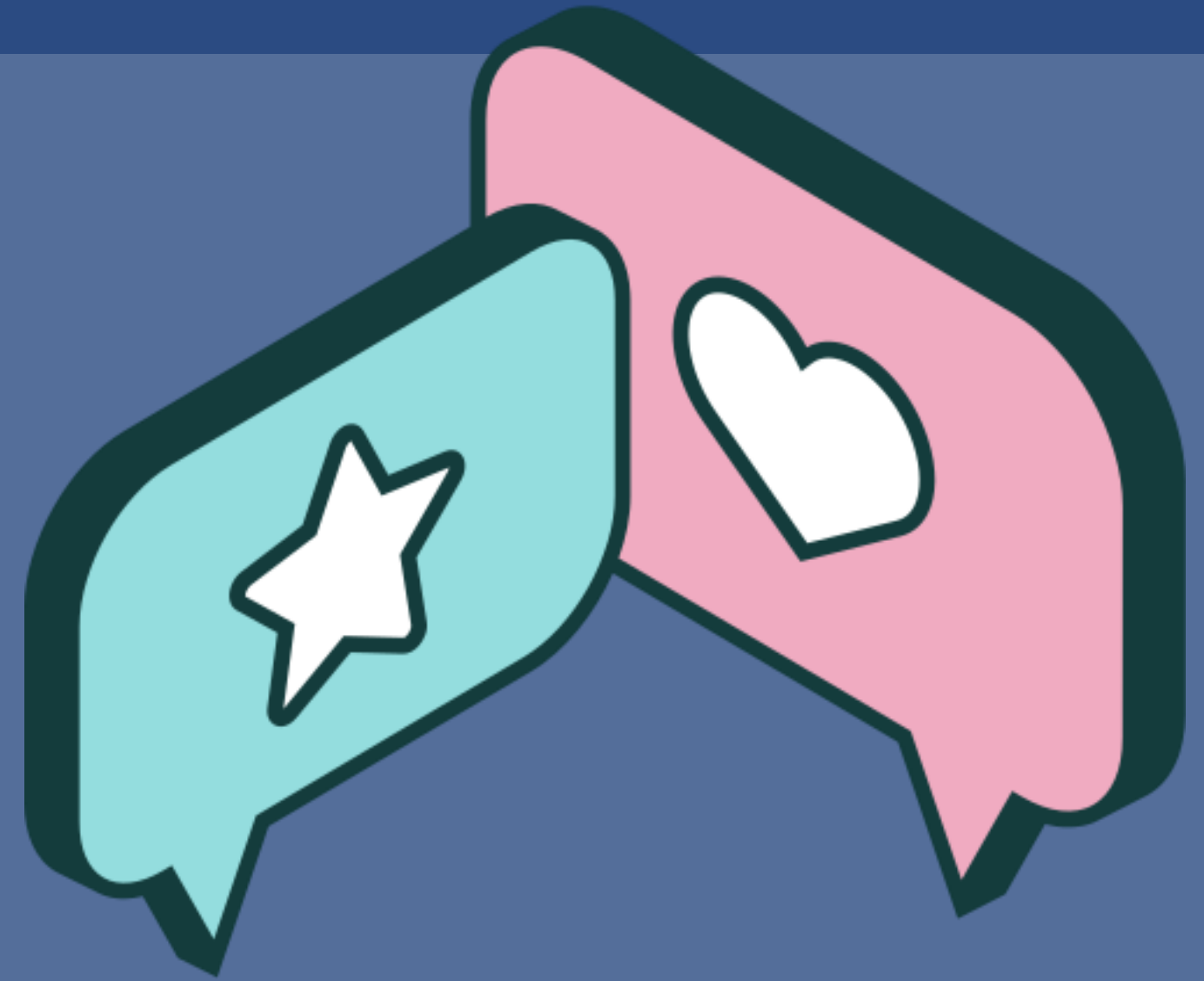
# Conclusion

Innovative  
Deception  
Approach

Navigating a  
Technical  
Landscape

Meticulous  
Addressing of  
Requirements





Thank You!