Cowrie Honeypot Deployment and Attack Analysis

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Project Type: Cybersecurity Practical Project

1. Introduction

A honeypot is a cybersecurity mechanism designed to detect, analyze, and monitor unauthorized activities by attracting attackers to a controlled environment. Instead of protecting real systems, honeypots act as decoy systems to study attacker behavior.

In this project, the Cowrie SSH honeypot was deployed to capture login attempts, Commands, and session activities. This helped in understanding common attack techniques such as brute-force attacks and unauthorized access attempts.

2. Objectives

The main objectives of this project are:

- To deploy and configure the Cowrie honeypot.
- To monitor unauthorized SSH access attempts.
- To collect and analyze attacker activity logs.
- To understand real-world attack patterns.
- To improve practical knowledge of network security.

3. System Requirements

Component	Description
Operating System	Kali Linux (Attacker), Windows OS (Honeypot)
RAM	Minimum 4 GB

Processor	Intel/AMD Dual Core or Higher
Tools	Cowrie, Python3, OpenSSH
Platform	Virtual Machine (VirtualBox)
Network	Localhost/Virtual Network

4. Environment Setup

The project environment consisted of two virtual machines:

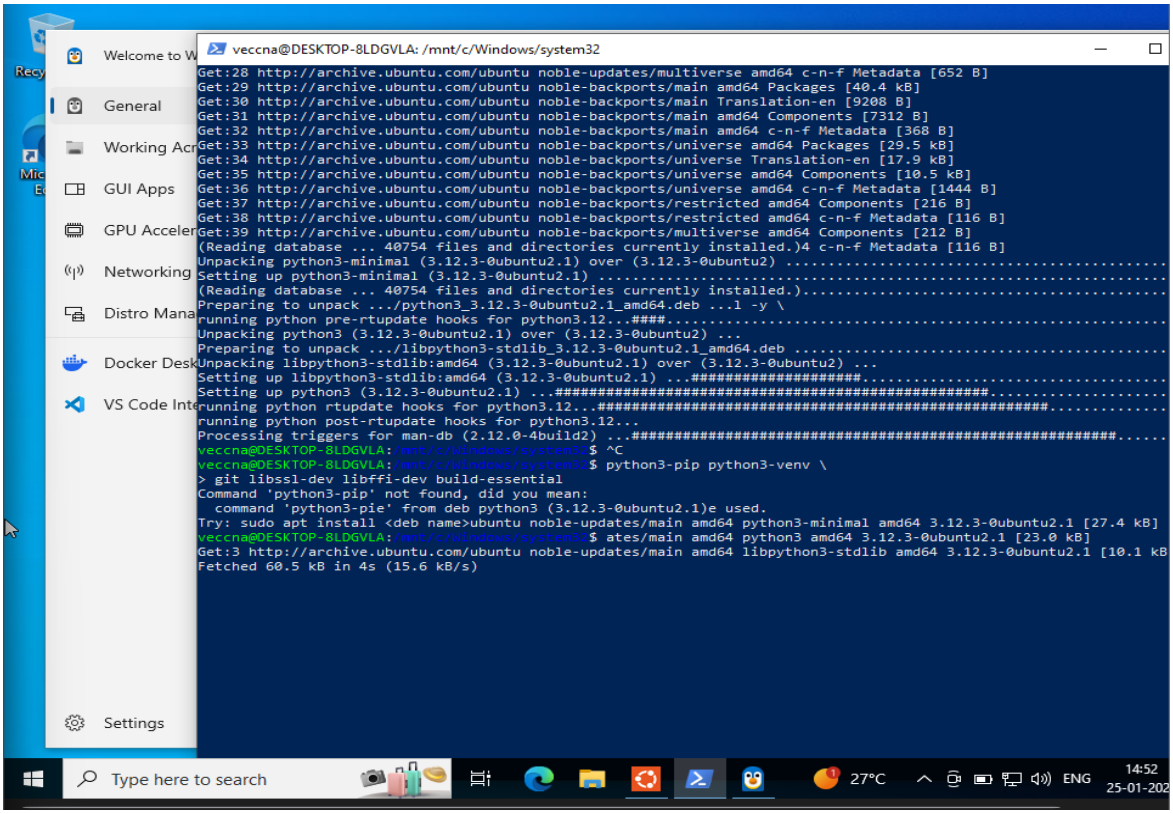
- Attacker Machine: Kali Linux
- Honeypot Server: Windows Operating System

The Cowrie honeypot was installed and configured on the Windows system to simulate an SSH server. Due to networking limitations in the virtual environment, initial connectivity between Kali and Windows could not be established.

Therefore, testing was performed using the loopback address (127.0.0.1) for local SSH interaction and session recording.

5. Methodology (Setup Process)

During setup, WSL installation failed due to disabled virtualization support, which was later resolved by enabling BIOS and Windows features**.**



In this step, the required python packages and virtual environment were configured for Cowrie installation. Python3-pip and python3-venv were used to manage dependencies and create an isolated environment. This ensures stable and secure execution of the honeypot application without affecting the host system.

Step 1: System Update

sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade

The system was updated to ensure all packages were up to date.

Step 2: Installing Dependencies

sudo apt install git python3-pip python3-venv

Required packages were installed for running Cowrie.

Step 3: Downloading Cowrie

Git clone https://github.com/cowrie/cowrie.git

Cd cowrie

The Cowrie honeypot source code was downloaded from GitHub.

Step 4: Virtual Environment Setup

Python3 -m venv cowrie-env
Source cowrie-env/bin/activate
Pip install-r requirements.txt

A virtual environment was created for secure installation.

Step 5: Configuration

Cp etc/cowrie.cfg.dist etc/cowrie.cfg

Configuration file was created and customized according to requirements.

Step 6: Starting Cowrie

bin/cowrie start

The Cowrie honeypot service was started successfully.

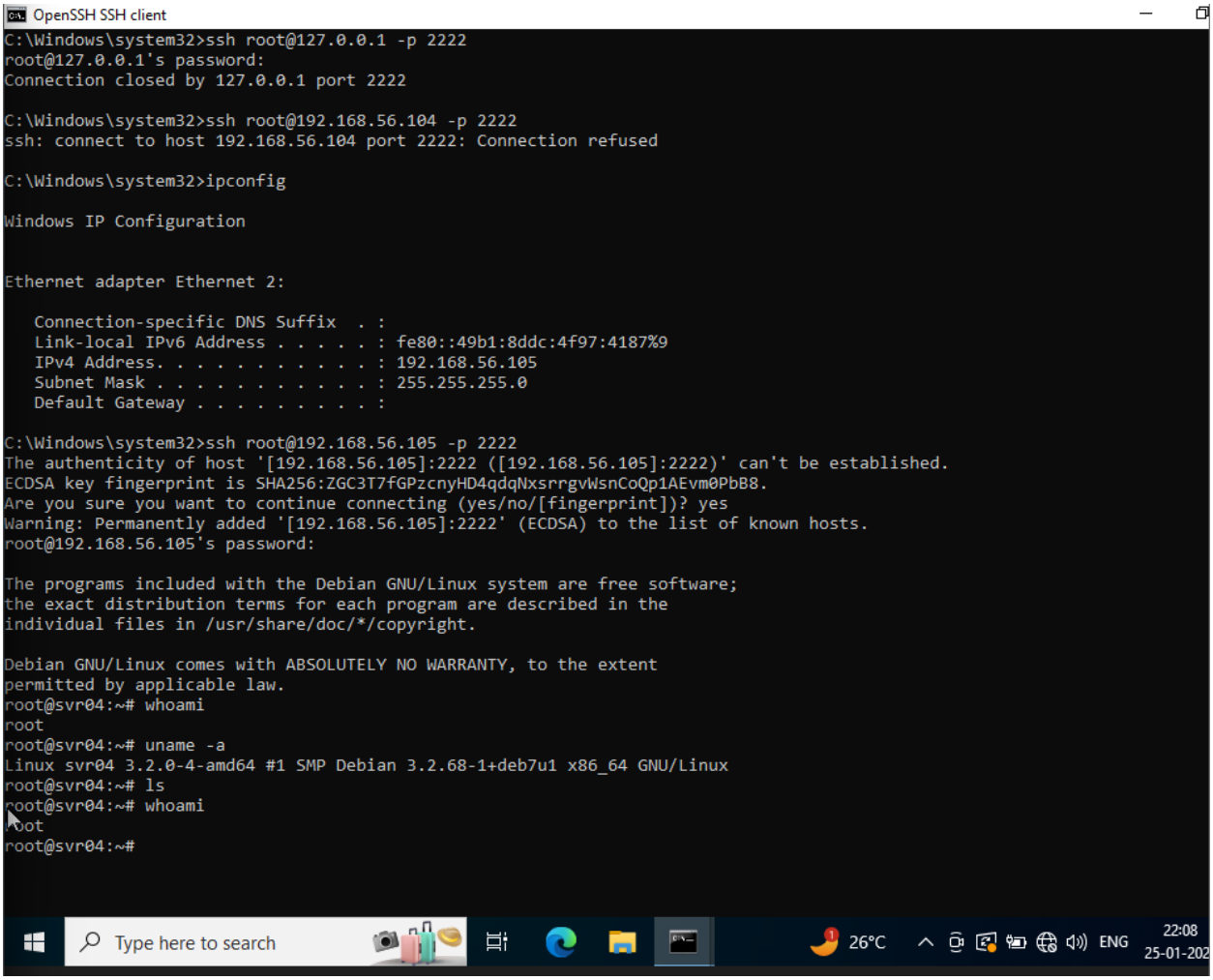
6. Configuration Details

The following configuration were applied:

- SSH port: 22
- Hostname: Server01
- Logging: Enabled
- Session Recording: Enabled

The honeypot was configured to simulate a real SSH server environment.

7. Implementation and Testing



After configuring Cowrie, the SSH service was started and tested using an attacker machine. The command ssh root@127.0.0.1 was used to simulate unauthorized access attempts. This helped in verifying whether the honeypot was successfully capturing attacker connections.

To test the honeypot, SSH access was attempted using the loopback address:

ssh test@127.0.0.1

Multiple login attempts and command execution were performed. Cowrie successfully recorded the session activities, including login credentials and commands.

Screenshots and session recording were captured during testing.

8. Networking Challenges and Resolution

During deployment, networking issues were faced between Kali Linux and Windows virtual machines due to virtual network configuration limitations. As a result, external SSH connections could not be established.

To resolve this issue, testing was performed locally using 127.0.0.1. This allowed successful SSH interaction and ensured proper validation of the honeypot functionality.

This approach helped in understanding real-world deployment challenges.

9. Log Analysis

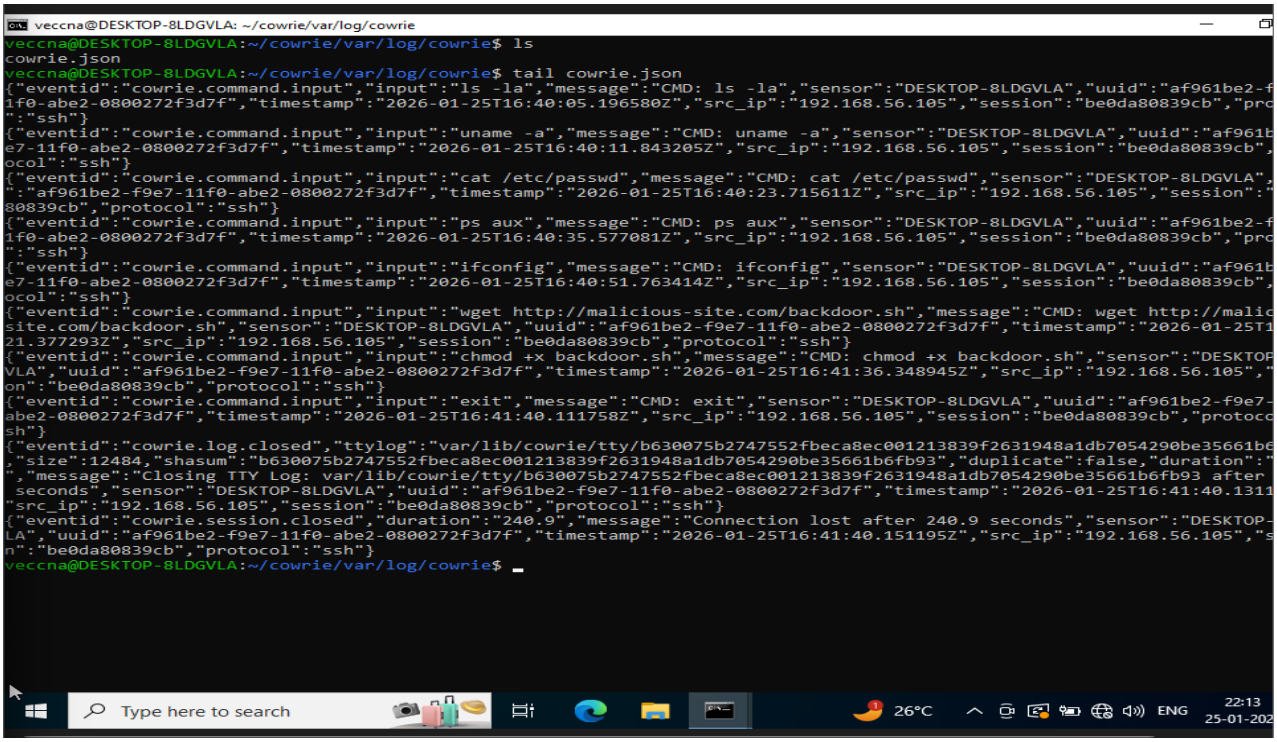
Cowrie generated detailed logs that record attacker activity. The main log files used were:

- Cowrie.log
- Cowrie.json

The analysis revealed:

- Multiple login attempts using common usernames.
- Repeated password guessing patterns.
- Execution of basic Linux commands.
- Timestamped session records.

These logs provided valuable insights into attacker behavior.

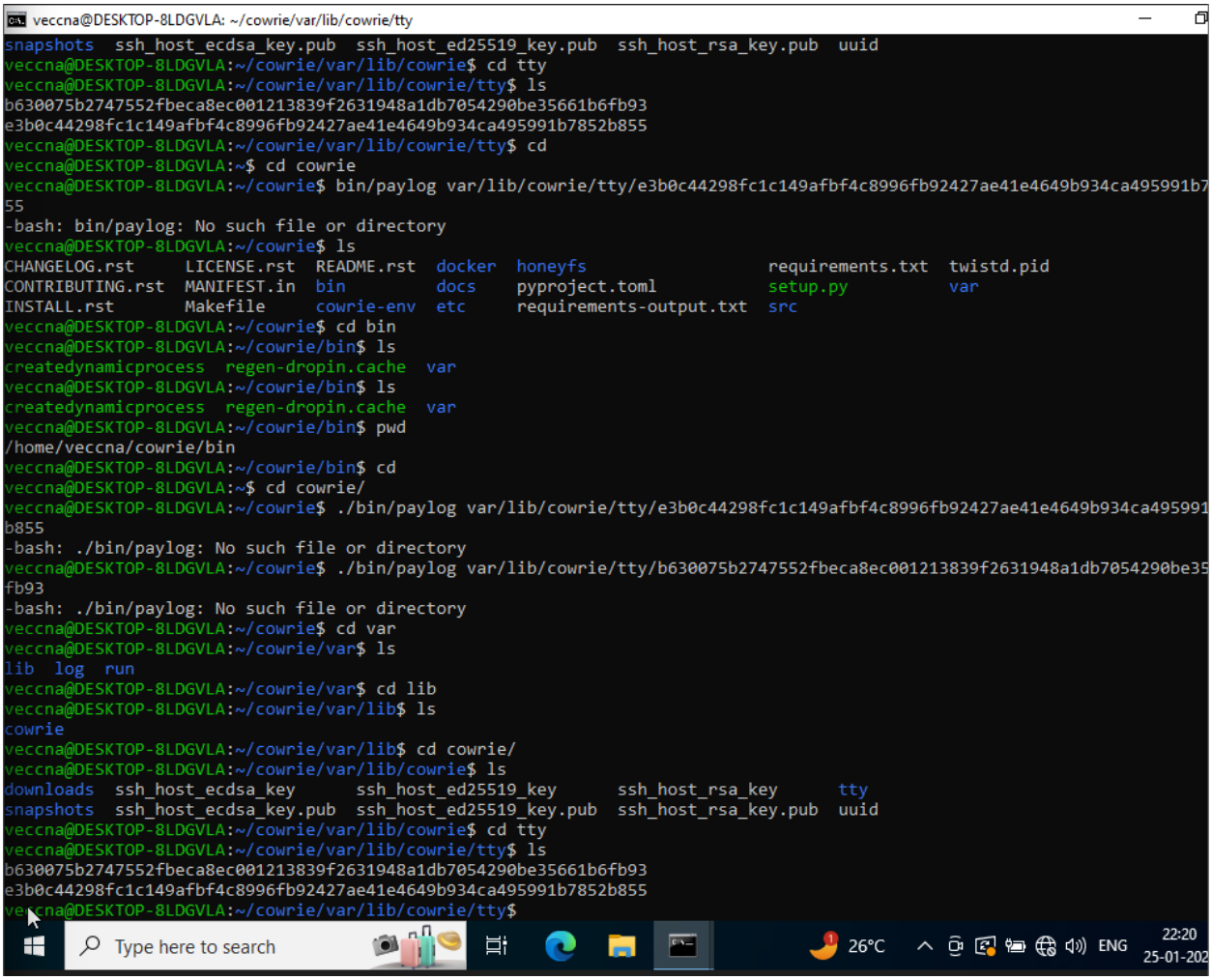


Cowrie logs were monitored using the tail command to analyze real-time attacker activities. The cowrie.json file records information such as login attempts, executed commands, and session details. This data helps in understanding attacker behavior and attack patterns.

10. Results

The project successfully demonstrated:

- Deployment of a working SSH honeypot.
- Detection of unauthorized login attempts.
- Capture of attacker commands.
- Generation of detailed log files.
- Session recording for forensic analysis.



The session recording feature of Cowrie was used to capture complete attacker interactions. These recording provide detailed insight into the sequence of commands executed by the attacker. This helps in forensic analysis and future security.

The honeypot effectively simulated a real system environment.

11. Challenges Faced

Some challenges encountered during the project were:

- Networking configuration issues.
- Dependency installation errors.
- Initial configuration difficulties.
- Port conflicts.

These challenges were resolved through troubleshooting and documentation study.

12.Conclusion

This project provided hands-on experience in deploying and managing a honeypot system. It improved understanding of intrusion detection, attacker behavior, and log analysis.

The Cowrie honeypot proved to be an effective tool for monitoring unauthorized SSH activities.

13.Future Scope

The Project can be enhanced in the future by:

- Integrating with SIEM tools.
- Implementing GeoIP analysis.
- Deploying on cloud server.
- Enabling real-time alerts.
- Analyzing large-scale attack data.

14.References

1. Cowrie GitHub Repository: https://github.com/cowrie/cowrie
2. Cowrie Documentation
3. Cybersecurity Research Papers

Learning Outcome

Through this project, I learned how to deploy a honeypot, analyze attack logs, and understand real-world intrusion techniques. This improved my practical knowledge of system security and monitoring