CPR E 4

**BASICS OF INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY** 



## **Video Summary**

- Honeypots
- Honeypots Deployment
- HoneyNets
- Honey Drive
- HoneyFiles

### **Honeypots**



#### The system is left intentionally vulnerable

- Default setting
- Missing patches
- Security misconfigurations
- Fake data is placed on the Honeypot

#### Honeypots

#### > Honeypots designed to:

• A **honeypot** is a computer or computer system intended to mimic likely targets of cyberattacks. It can be used to detect attacks or deflect them from a legitimate target. It can also be used to gain information about how cybercriminals operate.



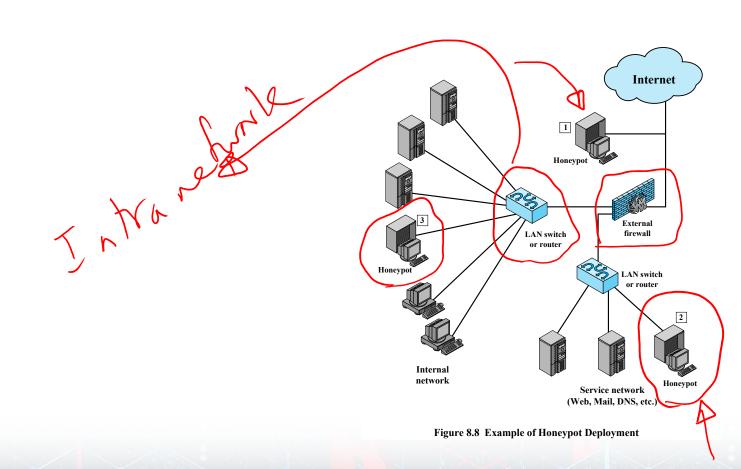
#### Honeypots

- > Honeypots designed to:
- Turn a potential attacker away from critical systems
- Collect information about the attacker's activity
- Encourage the attacker to stay on the system long enough for administrators to respond



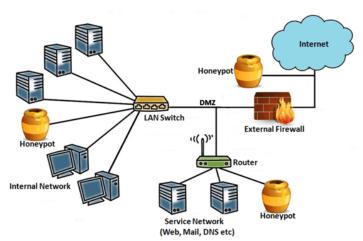
- > Filled with fake information that a legitimate user of the system wouldn't access
- Resource that has no production value
- Incoming communication is most likely a scan, or attack
- Outbound communication suggests that the system has probably been compromised
- Once intruders are within the network, admins can observe their behavior to figure out defenses

#### **Honeypots Deployment**



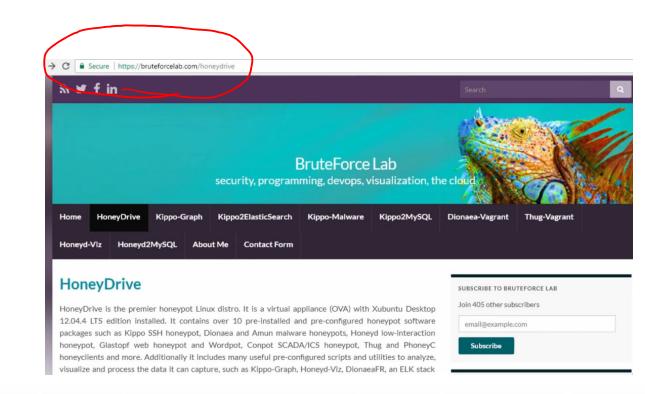
## **HoneyNets**

- Two or more honeypots on the same network
- Groups dissimilar honeypots together (windows server + Linux server)
- IDS honeynet configurations can send notifications to security admin
- Must be deployed on an isolated network (virtual network on a cloud computing environment)



# **Honey Drive**

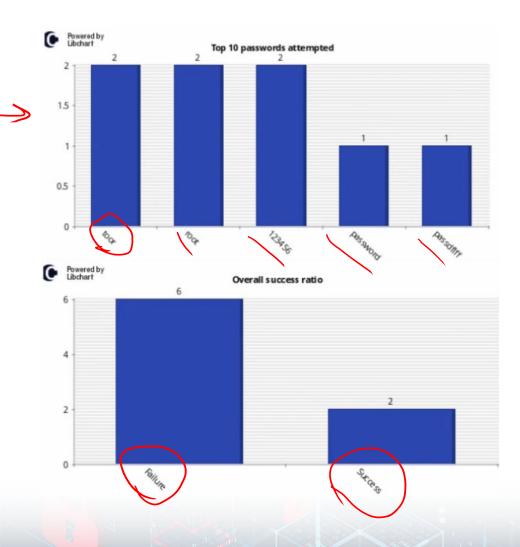
- Free license
- Free Download (Virtual Machine)



# **Honey Drive**

- Easy ssh (user root and password 1-6)
- Honey Drive keeps the log of the system so you can see who tried to access your Honeypot and their activities





## **Honey Drive**

 Also Honey Drive gives you the option to playback the intruder activities

Replay input by attackers captured by the honeypot system

IP: 192.168.0.7 on 2018-01-23 17:46:50 Playing 6362f518006511e8b72c000c29a8ec81 root@svr03:~# ls root@svr03:~# ifconfig Link encap: Ethernet HWaddr 00:4c:a8:ab:32:f4 inet addr:10.98.55.4 Bcast:10.98.55.255 Mask:255.255.255.0 inet6 addr: fe80::21f:c6ac:fd44:24d7/64 Scope:Link UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1 RX packets:84045991 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0 TX packets:103776307 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:2 collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000 RX bytes:50588302699 (47.1 GiB) TX bytes:97318807157 (90.6 GiB) Link encap:Local Loopback inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0 inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:16436 Metric:1 RX packets:308297 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0 TX packets:308297 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0 collisions:0 txqueuelen:0 RX bytes:355278106 (338.8 MiB) TX bytes:355278106 (338.8 MiB) root@svr03:~# cd /etc root@svr03:/etc# clear root@svr03:/etc# ls bindresvport.blacklist shadow-

## HoneyFiles

- Honeyfiles emulate legitimate documents with realistic, enticing names and possibly content.
- These documents should not be accessed by legitimate users of a system, but rather act as trap for intruders exploring a system.
- Any access of Honeyfiles is assumed to be suspicious.
- Appropriate generation, placement, and monitoring of Honeyfiles is an area of current research.

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