

DECEPTION COMPONENT GENERATOR

LDAP server

Index

1	What is LDAP	4
1.1	How it works	4
2	Docker	6
2.1	Creation of the container	6
2.2	Configuration scripts	6
3	Data generation	8
3.1	Problem	8
3.2	llama-cpp-python	8
3.3	ollama	9

Introduction

The main aim is to create a deception component generator for a ldap server. Defensive deception is one of the methods that cybersecurity experts have started to use. This technique consists in creating fake services and components that appear as valuable targets to attackers. In that way defenders can divert the attacker's attention and resources away from critical assets.

Thanks to that attackers spend time and effort trying to compromise these fake elements, leaving less capacity to target the actual valuable asset.

The goal here is to create a deception component for a ldap server. A ldap server could be used to access information about an organization, such as who the employees are and what role they have or also password an personal information if present in the directory.

To reach the goal I used docker to have an easy way to deploy the service and at the same time allow personal configuration and create, update and populate the directory managed by the LDAP protocol.

Now the cybersecurity expert can quickly generate the data, create the docker container, run it and have a distraction for a potential attacker.

In the following I'll describe the whole process in detail.

Chapter 1

What is LDAP

Before starting to create a deception component generator for a ldap server, it's usefull to understand what ldap is.

LDAP stands for Lightweight Directory Access Protocol, so it's a protocol to make queries and modify a directory service.

In fact, the protocol does not include a directory service per se, but some implementations of it also have an integrated directory service.

At the beginning, the LDAP protocol was conceived to create an alternative for the DAP protocol, in particular a less resource intensive and lighter one. LDAP was also conceived to use the TCP/IP protocol to make operation related to the X.500 directory easier.

The LDAP protocol has been updated over the years and now it's at the third version.

In the third version of the protocol, the simple authentication and security layer (SASL) was added, which is a framework for authentication and security in the internet protocols.

1.1 How it works

As previously mentioned, the directory could be a generic one, that is possible thanks to the interface, called DataBase Interface easily implementable in a module to guide the beckend.

The DBI manages a collection of entry or objects. The entries are a composed by attributes, which have a type and one or more values. Every entry has a Distinguish name (DN), that also indicate the position from the root. The entries are also hierarchically ordered, and the final structure is called DIT (Directory Information Tree) and is a way to store the representation

of the DB managed by the DBI.

It is used a hierarchy because LDAP was born as a system to organize data about people and resources inside a company. The hierarchy also allows us to make direct links to the data, an easy partitioning system to administrate, control the access and locate easily data.

An entry is a collection of the attributes, in which the value of it is stored directly, and it's labeled by the type of itself.

Between the various possible attributes, two must be indicated: `dn` and one or more `objectClass`. This format is also used to exchange entries between client and server, and is called LDIF (LDAP interchange format).

For inserting an entry it's necessary to have well formatted objects and a uniform view of the data, commonly used between all the users. This is the function of a SCHEMA. A schema is a set of rules that describes the data and have two types of definitions:

- `ObjectClass`
- `attributeType`

Every entry is based on one or more `objectClass`, which describes the types of attributes that must or should be in the entry. Every attribute has its own type, with also the set of rules necessary to compare them.

The attribute type can be one of the commonly used or can also be described by the user, but in that case, it must be defined in a file and added to the server configuration. It can be done using the ldif format or a schema file.

This is valid also for `objectClass`.

One famous implementation of LDAP is OpenLDAP, which includes the Access protocol and a directory. This is the one choosen to create the docker image to configure.

Chapter 2

Docker

Docker is a set of PaaS products that uses OS virtualization to deliver software in packages called containers. A container is a unit of software that packages up software and its dependencies, so the application runs and could also be shared.

To develop a docker container there are several options: one is to create a Dockerfile in which we can detail all the specifications and the features that we want to run in that container. Usually that is to run a single application in a sandbox environment.

In the study case the application is an OpenLDAP server. To run that it's needed an operating system: the choice is a debian image.

2.1 Creation of the container

Once the base image is chosen, it is necessary to install the package that we'll use. The list of packages is shown in the figure. In particular slapd is the daemon that runs the ldap server, ldap-utils contains all the tools to search, add, modify and delete entries from the server from the outside. The others contains usefull tools that will be used in the next steps.

After that it is made a copy of the deception and configuration data inside the container, and are exposed two ports for reach the container from the outside. Two ports because one is for the base TCP connection (10389) and one for the connection using TLS (10636).

At the end of the Dockerfile it's launched a script that configures the server.

2.2 Configuration scripts

The script is written in bash and call two other scripts:

- the first is used to reconfigure the server
- the second is used to run the server using the specified ports

In the first scripts are present four functions:

- `reconfigure_slapd()`
- `configure_admin_config_pw()`
- `load_initial_data()`
- `convert_schema()`

The first one configures the server using the info submitted in the Dockerfile. This step is needed because when slapd is installed it creates a default config, so to modify the default parameters we use that function.

The `configure_admin_config_pw()` insert the info of a specific ldif file that contains data about the admin.

`load_initial_data()` finds all the ldif files inserted into the copied folder and add them following a specified order (in our case the order is taken from the file names).

The last function converts the .schema files into .ldif definitions, using the tool **schema2ldif** and add them into the directory.

After that configuration steps the server is created. To allow it to run on the exposed ports, it's stopped and reactivated using the following script. Once generated the Dockerfile and the relative configuration we can run the container and see that it works.

Chapter 3

Data generation

To make the deception component generator a real one we need some data to insert into it. For generate this datas we can use one of the most talked technologies of our time: Large Language Models. In fact this is a task that they do well.

To begin we need to decide which LLM use: the model choosen is LLAMA2, principally because it's an opensource project and it is possible to run it locally.

3.1 Problem

The benefit of running it locally have a cost: the precision of the model depends on the machine in which it's running. Eveni if the model is pre-trained, depending on some parameters, the model could run better or worse.

To fix this problem we had to decide in which way run the model locally. So two was the streets that were followed:

- use llama-cpp-python package
- use ollama

3.2 llama-cpp-python

This is a project born to create an interface to use llama-cpp in python. After setting up the environment, and create a python script to generate data (even inside the docker itself), what we can see is that the data generated are not so heterogeneous and it needs a lot of time to generate them. Another negative aspect is that i've to download the model and insert it in the docker to make it run, so the docker grows in its weight.

3.3 ollama

To avoid all this problems we have decided to use ollama. Ollama is a recent created project that makes users run LLMs locally in a docker-like way. So even in this case you have to download your model, but now we do not need to insert in our docker file.

The idea is to generate data before, save it and then upload them in the docker. Here we can see a more heterogeneous data creation. Even if there are changes to be made to make it works, it's better than the previous output.