# Honeypot - User manual (public version)

April 18, 2023

This is a user manual for the Honeypot computer.

#### Content:

- 1) What is Honeypot?
- 2) How to activate the Honeypot?
- 3) How to watch the Honeypot activity?

Online version of this manual:

http://joelscampos.com/projects/honeypot/usermanual.pdf

## 1) What is Honeypot?

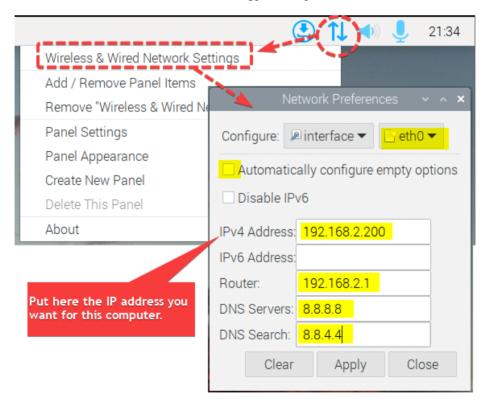
Honeypot is a computer in a box as small as a smartphone.

The computer will be connected to the internet of your company to be used as a trap for cyber-attackers, to detect and study the tricks and types of attacks used by hackers.

The computer acts as a potential target on the internet and informs the defenders about any unauthorized access attempts, as well as records all the invasor's actions, should he/she gain access to the system.

### 2) How to activate the Honeypot?

- (1) Connect the Honeypot computer to a monitor, using the HDMI cable.
- (2) Connect a mouse and keyboard to the Honeypot computer, using the USB ports.
- (3) Connect the Honeypot computer to a power source.
- (4) Log on to the Honeypot computer using:
  - Username: user-a
  - Password: default@1234
- (5) Give a static IP address for the Honeypot computer:



- (6) Connect the Honeypot computer to your network, using a Ethernet cable.
- (7) Start the Honeypot software:

Open the shell terminal, and run these commands:

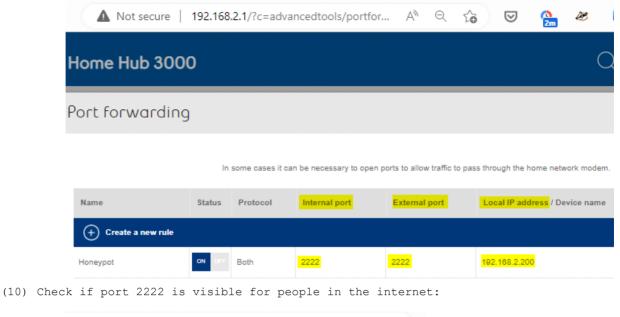
sudo su - cowrie
cowrie/bin/cowrie start

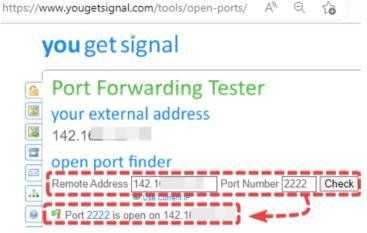
```
user-a@honeypot:~$ sudo su - cowrie
                                                password = default@1234
[sudo] password for user-a:
cowrie@honeypot:~$ cowrie/bin/cowrie start
Using default Python virtual environment "/home/cowrie/cowrie/cowrie-env"
Starting cowrie: [twistd --umask=0022 --pidfile=var/run/cowrie.pid --logger cowrie
/home/cowrie/cowrie/cowrie-env/lib/python3.10/site-packages/twisted/conch/ssh/trans
 b"blowfish-cbc": (algorithms.Blowfish, 16, modes.CBC),
/home/cowrie/cowrie/cowrie-env/lib/python3.10/site-packages/twisted/conch/ssh/trans
 b"cast128-cbc": (algorithms.CAST5, 16, modes.CBC),
/home/cowrie/cowrie/cowrie-env/lib/python3.10/site-packages/twisted/conch/ssh/trans
 b"blowfish-ctr": (algorithms.Blowfish, 16, modes.CTR),
/home/cowrie/cowrie/cowrie-env/lib/python3.10/site-packages/twisted/conch/ssh/trans
 b"cast128-ctr": (algorithms.CAST5, 16, modes.CTR),
Removing stale pidfile /home/cowrie/cowrie/var/run/cowrie.pid
cowrie@honeypot:~$
```

(8) Test to see if the software is working:

```
OpenSSH SSH client
                                @192.168.2.200 -p 2222
root@192.168.2.200's password:
The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
                                                   Hackers will see a screen like this one here,
but they will use your public IP address
instead of 192.168.2.200.
 root@svr05:~#
root@svr05:~# cat /etc/issue
Debian GNU/Linux 7 \n \l
root@svr05:~# cd
 root@svr05:/# ls -1
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 2013-04-05 08:53 bin
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 2013-04-05 09:02 boot
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 3060 2013-04-05 09:03 dev
                           4096 2013-04-05 09:06 etc
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                           4096 2013-04-05 09:02 home
                           32 2013-04-05 08:53 initrd.img -> /boot/initrd.img-3.2.0-4-686-pae 4096 2013-04-05 09:01 lib
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
drwx----- 1 root root 16384 2013-04-05 08:52 lost+found
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 2013-04-05 08:52 media
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 2013-04-05 08:52 mnt
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 2013-04-05 08:52 opt
dr-xr-xr-x 1 root root
                               0 2013-04-05 09:03 proc
drwx----- 1 root root
                           4096 2013-04-05 09:25 root
                            380 2013-04-05 09:06 run
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                           4096 2013-04-05 09:03 sbin
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                           4096 2013-04-05 08:52 selinux
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                           4096 2013-04-05 08:52 srv
                               0 2013-04-05 09:03 sys
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                             500 2021-05-30 01:44 test2
drwxrwxrwt 1 root root
                           4096 2013-04-05 09:17 tmp
                            4096 2013-04-05 08:52 usr
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 2013-04-05 08:52 var
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root
                              28 2013-04-05 08:53 vmlinuz -> /boot/vmlinuz-3.2.0-4-686-pae
root@svr05:/#
```

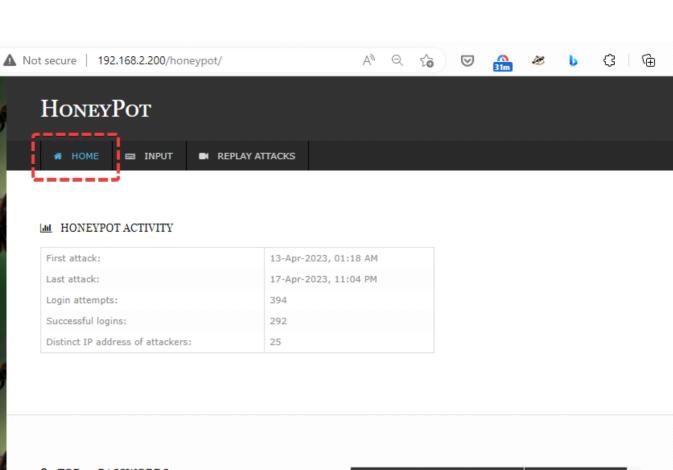
(9) Create a port forwarding rule in your router:





# 3) How to watch the Honeypot activity?

To see the Honeypot activity, just type in  $(\underline{\text{http://192.168.2.200/honeypot/}})$ :



### TOP 10 PASSWORDS

The following table displays the top 10 passwords that attackers try when attacking the system.

Password	Count
123456	20
root	14
test	9
Huawei12#\$	7
172	7

#### ▲ TOP 10 USERNAMES

The following table displays the top 10 usernames that attackers try when attacking the system.

Username	Count
root	305
user	17
admin	14
pi	7

