

Cyber Deception

A story about honeypots and canaries

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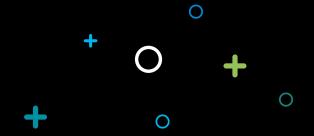












History of (cyber) deception

How 75 cent discovered a hacker















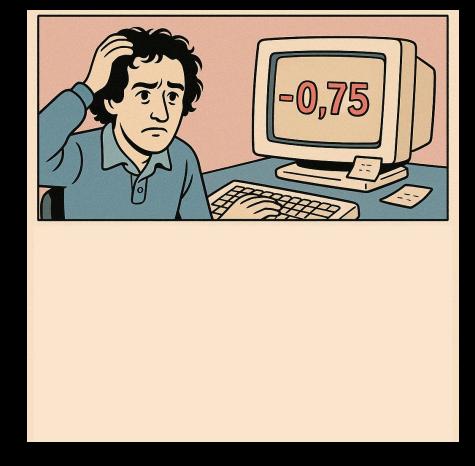




















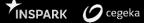




























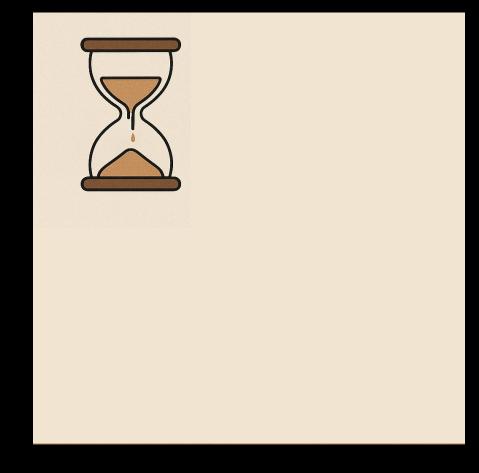










































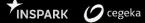






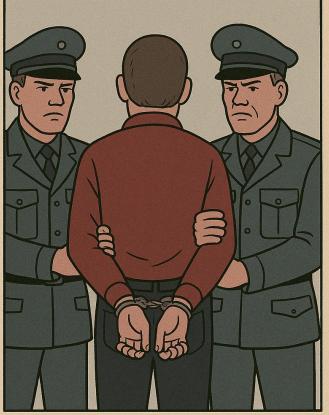


































History of deception

- 1986 Clifford Stoll uses lures to keep a hacker occupied
- 1991 Bill Cheswick traps and studies a hacker in a "chroot jail"
- 1997 Fred Cohen's releases Deception Toolkit v0.1
- 1998 Development of CyberCop Sting and NetFacade
- 2002 Solaris honeypot detect a dtspcd zero day exploits

- 2018 MDI (Azure ATP) was released including honeytokens
- 2024 Defender XDR Deception
- 2024 MSFT uses "Honey Tenants" to detect and block phishers







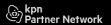






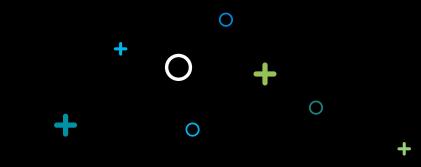














Honeytokens in Defender for Identity









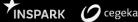










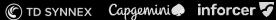




+ Honeytokens in MDI

- Tag users, devices and groups as honeytoken
- Any activity with this account will trigger an alert
- Must be manually created and maintained
- Fine tuning and alert suppression required
 - Honeytoken authentication activity
 - Honeytoken user attributes modified
 - Honeytoken group membership changed
 - Honeytoken was queried via LDAP
 - Honeytoken was queried via SAM-R













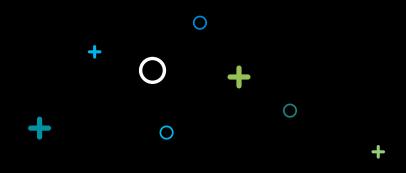












Demo













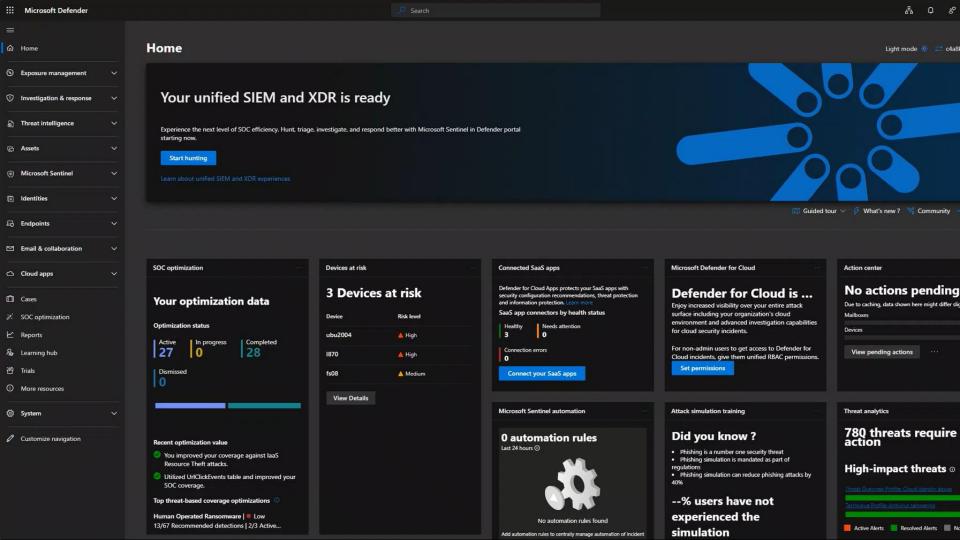


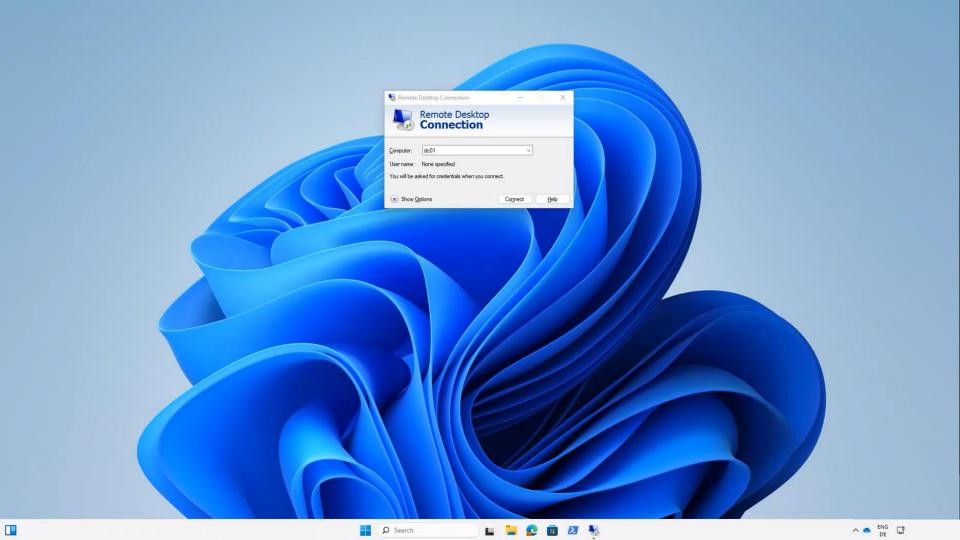


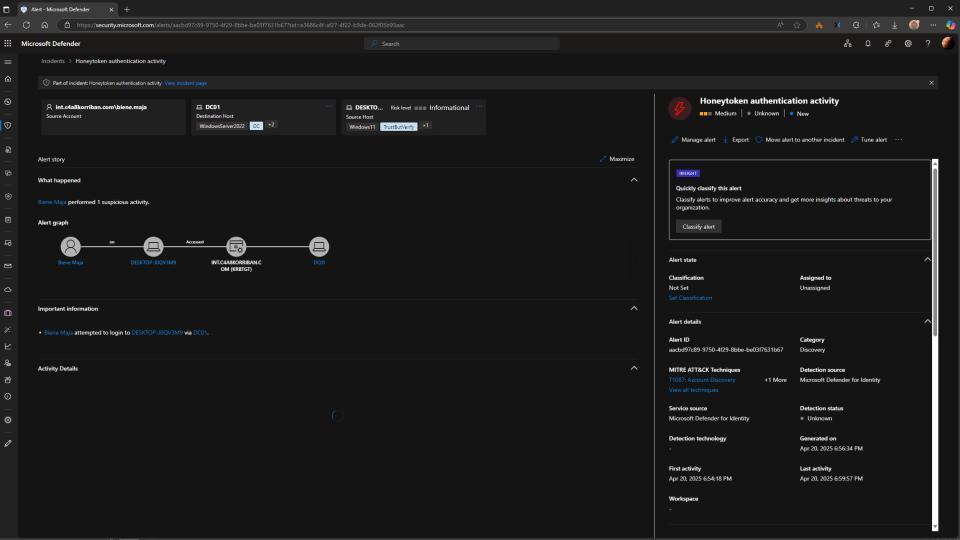










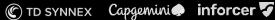




Best practices

- If possible, re-use an existing account
- Change the name to something realistic
- Privileges are important but must be contained
- Always use long and complex passwords
- Use default usernames based on your environment
 - https://github.com/danielmiessler/SecLists











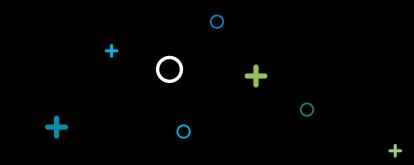












Deception in XDR





















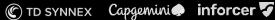




Deception in XDR

- "Advanced features" in Defender for Endpoint
- **Basic lures**
 - Limited to documents, lnk files, and hosts files
- Advanced lures
 - Cached credentials in LSASS
 - Inject LDAP responses of .NET applications





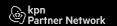














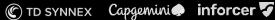




Deception in XDR

- Scoped based on device tags
- Decoy users and hosts
 - Automatically generated
 - Manual definition
- Lures
 - Automatically generated
 - Manual upload of files
 - Limited to 10 MB and no DLL or EXE files













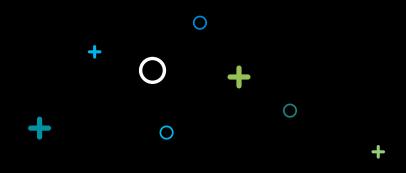












Demo













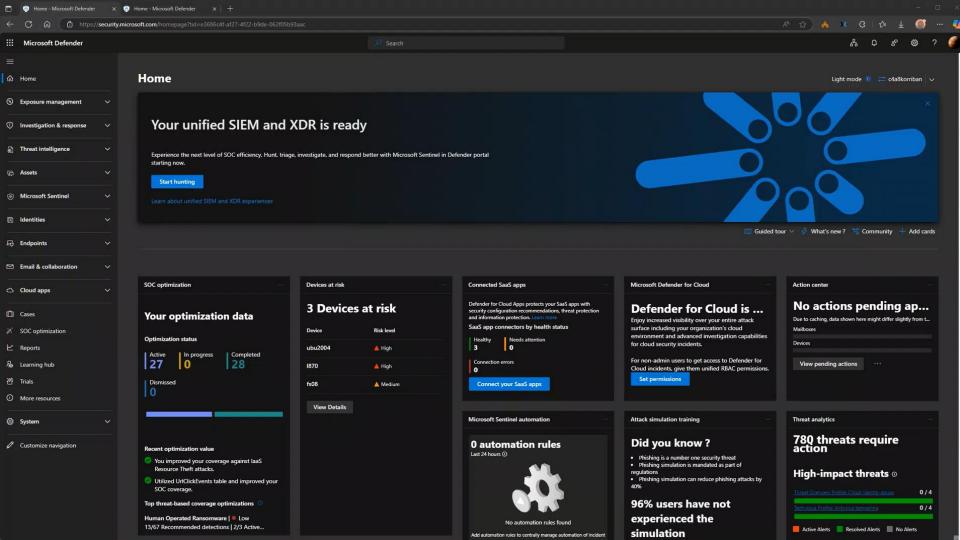




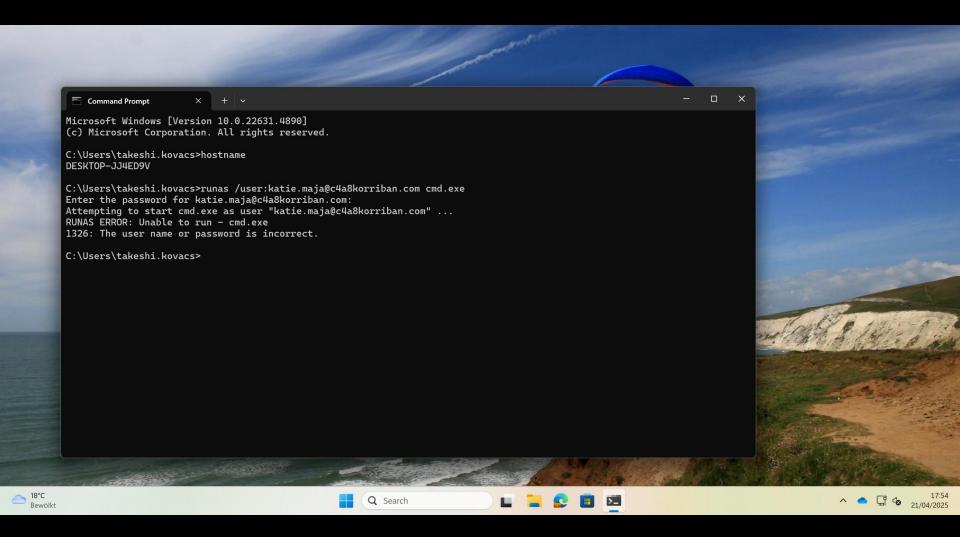


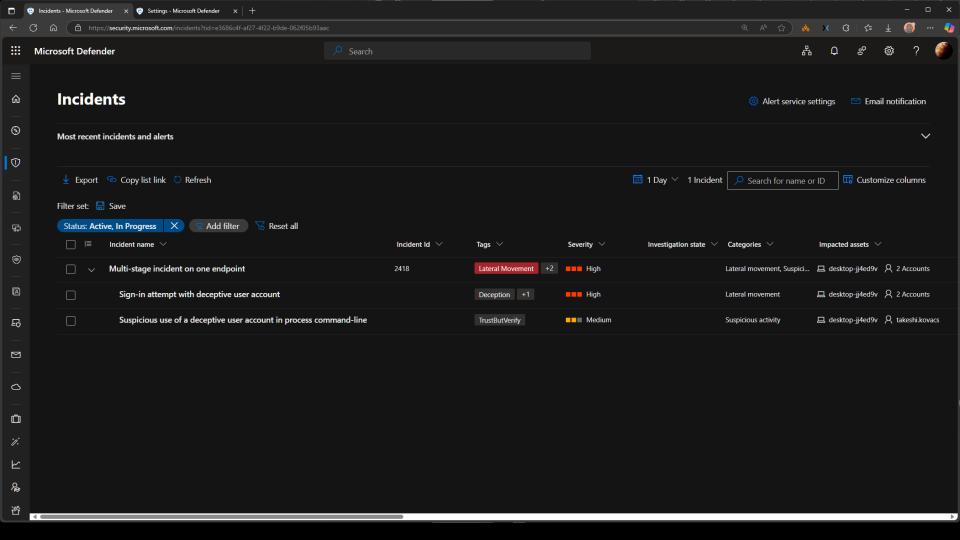


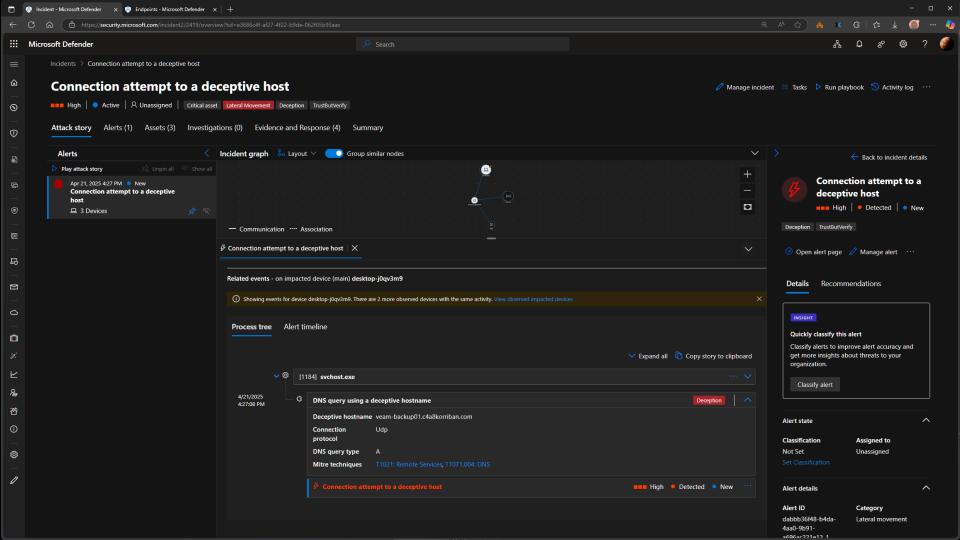




	Review your rule	
	Details	
C4A8Korriban Inc IT Services Division Reference <u>Document</u> : <u>Temporary</u> Access Accounts & System Recovery <u>Document</u> ID: C4A8-ITDOC-00217 <u>Date Last Updated</u> : 2025-03-14 <u>Maintainer</u> : Takeshi Kovacs (takeshi.kovacs@c4a8korriban.net)	Rule name: Custom lures Scope: TrustButVerify	Description: A set of custom lure Lure type: Basic
Emergency Administrative Access	Edit	
In case of system-wide lockouts or administrative failure, the following user credentials are authorized for temporary restoration access. These accounts are monitored and should only be used by IT personnel under Change Control Protocol C4A8-SEC99-2b.	Decoys (4)	
Temporary Admin Account (Emergency Use Only):	Alias or Host name	
 Username: eric.johnso Password: Passw0rd123 	eric.johnso	
Access Scope: Tier-2 Domain Controller recovery, selected internal DB servers.	synology.int.c4a8korriban.com	
Expiry: Automatically expires 24 hours after first login	vpn-int-gw.c4a8korriban.local	
Logging: Full keystroke and session video logging enabled	admin-recovery.c4a8korriban.local	
Note: Do not change the default password unless explicitly directed. Altering this credential outside of protocol may trigger incident escalation.	Edit	
For VPN access to reach the recovery panel:	I	
Internal <u>VPN Gateway</u> : <u>vpn-int-gw.c4a8korriban.local</u>	Lures (1)	
 Recovery Panel URL: https://admin-recovery.c4a8korriban.local/login 	1.	
Usage Scenario Examples:	Lure name	Path
Domain Admin group policy corruption recovery	Temporary Access Accounts System Recovery.docx	C:\temp
2. Emergency patch rollback login during server reboots	l .	
3. Credential vault misconfiguration or hash failure	Edit	





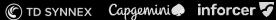




Gotchas and requirements

- Devices must be (hybrid-) joined to Entra ID
- PowerShell must be in non-restricted & non-constrained mode
- Defender must be in active mode
- Windows 10+ required
- Limited to 10 deception rules at a time
- If you add a tag to device it might not receive the deception rule
 - Better use a new tag and add it to the configuration

























Gotchas and requirements

- You cannot change a lures but must replace it
- Watch the deployment status column closely

```
Rule Name, Device Id, Device Name, Decoy Type, Decoy, Lure Type, Decoy Entity Path, Deployment Status, Comments
"Custom lures",cbb696cb872c896c75f7db37e514ee9d2308e443, desktop-5bsi3jm, Fake Host, "admin-recovery.c4a8korriban.local", Basic, $WINDOWS DIRECTORY\system32\drivers\etc\hosts, Deployed,
"Custom lures",cbb696cb872c896c75f7db37e514ee9d2308e443, desktop-5bsi3jm, Custom lure, Basic, C:\temp\Temporary Access Accounts System Recovery.docx, Failed, Device communication error
"Plant documents",87291cca9bd9efb1dc448184cd4f0c869edc238d, desktop-j@qv3m9, Fake Credentials,"Elias.Admin", Basic, $PUBLIC USER DIRECTORY\Downloads\Easy Onboard.lnk, Deployed,
```

- You cannot use PUBLIC_USER_DIRECTORY, WINDOWS DIRECTORY or PUBLIC_USER_DIRECTORY variables
- No (easy) way to redeploy existing deception rules

















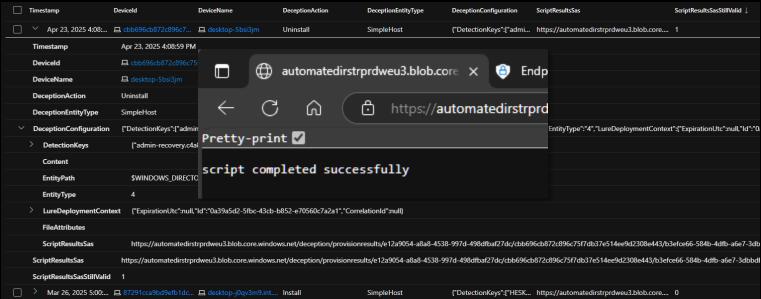








Troubleshooting using KQL



https://gist.github.com/f-bader/5d949fad90d700feac6ed2bf43d8092f Initial Idea by: Dylan Tenebruso







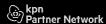






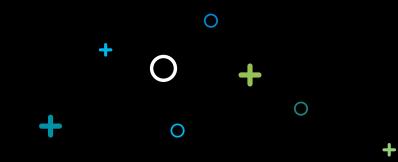












Other Tools and ideas























Honeypot subscription

- Azure subscription with Contributor role for everyone
- Compromised accounts might try to deploy resources
- **Important**
 - Forward Azure Activity Logs to Sentinel
 - Use an Azure Policy to Deny any action to mitigate impact
 - Monitor for any action taken on this subscription
- Possible benign positives
 - Enforcement of other Azure policies on tenant root group
 - **Exclude those Managed Identities**





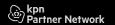






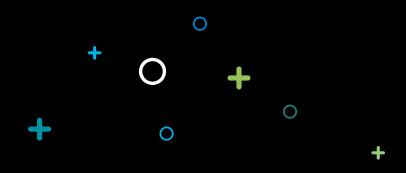












Demo













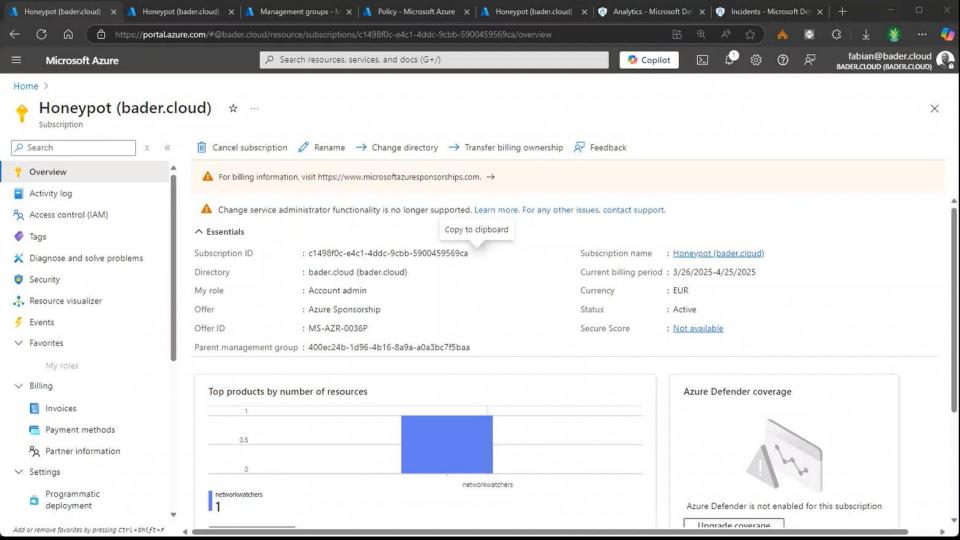












```
O {
    "properties":
      "displayName": "Deny EVERYTHING",
      "policyType": "Custom",
      "mode": "
      "description": "As the name implies, this will deny EVERYTHING.",
      "version": "1.0.0",
      "parameters": {},
      "policyRule":
           "field": "type",
"like": "*"
       "then":
           "effect": "deny"
        versions":
         "1.0.0"
```



















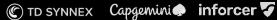




+ SSH Honeypot

- Choose the "right" SSH honeypot for you
 - e.g. sshesame
- Use Port 22 for your honeypot
- Protect your real SSH with Tailscale
- Forward JSON logs to Sentinel
- Have fun and learn
- Full documentation will be released in July @ cloudbrothers.info











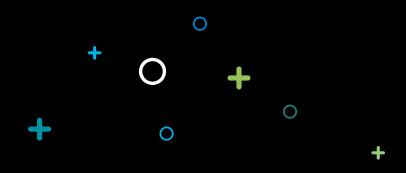












Demo

















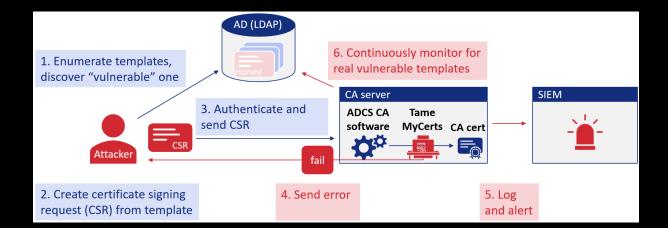






Certiception

- Released by SRLabs Red Team
- Run a vulnerable AD CA
- Block all certificate requests with the TameMyCerts policy module
- Alert any issuance through Sentinel event forwarding

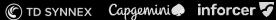




Thinkst Canarytoken (Free and paid)

- Free @ https://canarytokens.org
- Create canaries (lures) & place them in your environment
- Get alerted when they get triggered
- Supports webhooks
- Use Logic Apps / Azure Function to forward to Sentinel
- Even better together with XDR lures https://attackthesoc.com/posts/stacking-your-deception/



































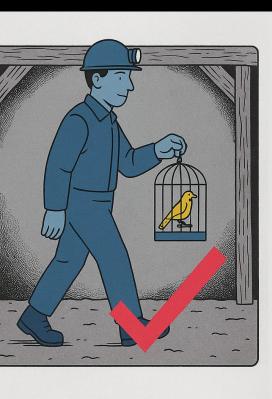






















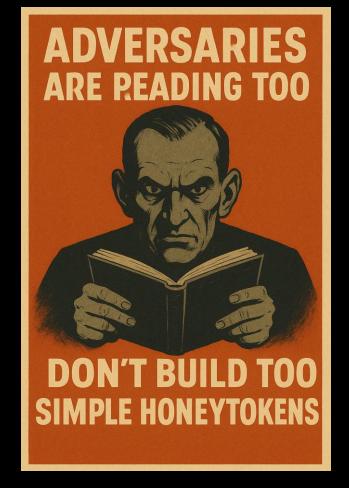




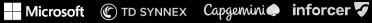


























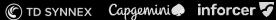




+ A word of caution

- Content Plausibility
 - Is the "manual" something that fits the company
- Metadata Analysis
 - Last Logon Timestamp
 - Password Last Set
 - Attribute Completeness
- Permissions and Group Memberships
 - **Excessive Permissions**
 - Minimal Group Membership



















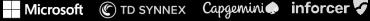




+ Fun stuff to read and watch

- Examining the Deception infrastructure in place behind code.microsoft.com
- The Art of the Honeypot Account: Making the Unusual Look Normal
- Turning The Tables: Using Cyber Deception To Hunt Phishers At Scale - Ross Bevington















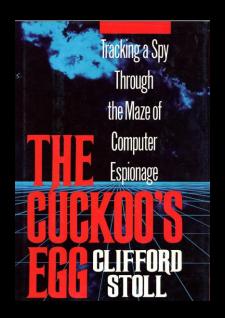








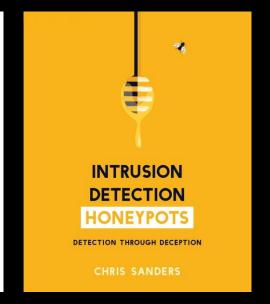
+ Fun stuff to read and watch



An Evening with Berferd In Which a Cracker is Lured, Endured, and Studied Bill Cheswick AT&T Bell Laboratories On 7 January 1991 a cracker, believing he had discovered the famous sendmail DEBUG hole in our Internet gateway nachine, attempted to obtain a copy of our password file. I sent him one For several months we led this cracker on a merry chase in order to trace his location and learn his tech noner is a chronicle of the cracker's "successes" and disamointments, the buit and trans used to lare and detect him. We concluded that our cracker had a lot of time and persistence, and a good list of security holes to use once he obtained a locin on a machine. With these holes he could often subsert the men and his accounts in short order and then root. Our cracker was interested in military targets and new machines to help launder his connections Our secure leternet gateway was firmly in place by the spring of 1990[1]. With the castle gate in place, I wondered how often the lock was tried. I knew there were barbarians out there. Who were they? Where did they attack from and how often? What accurate holes did they try? They weren't desire any durante to AT&T merely fiddling with the warn his subsequent targets. The owner of an average workstation on the Internet has few tools for answering these questions. Commercial systems detect and report some probes, but ignore many others. Our gateway was producing 10 megabytes of detailed logs each day for the standard services. How other were people trying to use the services we did not support? We added a few fake services, and I wrote a script to scan the loss daily. This list of services and other lanes has grown-we now check the following: . FTP: The scanner produces a report of all login names that were attempted. It also reports the use of a tilde (a possible probe of an old FTP bug), all attempts to obtain FTP's /etc/passwd and /etc/group files, and a list of all files steed in the pub directory. People who obtain the passwd file are often looking for account surper to try, and managed entries to crack. Sometimes system administrators not their real managed file in the FTP directory. We have a bogus file whose passwords, when cracked, are why are you musting your nine

gateway other than quard, it is easy to pick out probes.

login script for these accounts look something like this:













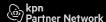


. Televilloris: All login attempts are logged and reviewed daily. It is easy to spot when someone is trying many accounts, or hammering on a particular account. Since there are no authorized accounts for Internet users on our

A Guesthining accounts: A public computer account is the first thing a cracker leaks for. These accounts provide the conversable access to enough the accounts in the mixtuing a cracker most for. These accounts provide friendly, easy access to nearly every file in the machine, including the password file. The cracker can also get a list of hosts trusted by this machine from the /etc/hosts.equiv and various personal .rhosts files. Our

















Next session 14:00 - 14:50

Exploring and Preventing Attack Paths with Defender for Cloud CSPM

