DETECTING NETWORK ATTACKS USING VIRTUAL HONEYNET TECHNOLOGY

Prepared By

FAIRUZAN ROSLAN 2002327241

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (Hons.) IN DATA COMMUNICATION AND NETWORKING

CS 225

FACULTY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND QUANTITATIVE SCIENCES MARA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY SHAH ALAM

OCTOBER 2004

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I would like to express our gratitude to Almighty God as for His Omnipotence and Merciful that led me the way to the completion of this thesis. After a thorough hard works and patience that He gave us, this thesis could be done smoothly with little limitations.

Upon completing this final year project 2004, I would like to take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude to all the people who were involved in assisting me completing this thesis.

I would like to convey my appreciation to Encik Abdul Hamid Othman who acts as my mentor and my supervisor for the paramount patience and guidance throughout the whole process in completion of this research. This research cannot be completed without his advice and encouragement.

My courtesy next goes to Puan Salmah Abdul Aziz and the staff of unit IT at FTMSK for their time that had helped me in this research.

Not to be forgotten, my beloved family who are always understand my busy schedule and being really supportive to my thesis. Last but not least; to all the people who had assisted me directly and indirectly in completing the thesis, thanks you for your help and contributions.

ABSTRACT

Traditionally, information security has been purely defensive. Firewalls, Intrusion Detection Systems, encryption; all of these mechanisms are used defensively to protect one's resources. One of the greatest problems the security community faces is lack of information on the attacker. This is one of the main reasons why the computer crime and network attacks are still increasing. A Honeynet is a type of honeypot. Specifically, it is a high-interaction honeypot designed to capture extensive information on threats. The primary purpose of a Honeynet is to gather information about threats that exist. Virtual Honeynets represent a relatively new field for Honeynets. The concept is to virtually run an entire Honeynet on a single physical computer. The purpose is to make Honeynets a cheaper solution that is easier to mange and maintain. Instead of investing in large amounts of hardware, all of the hardware requirements are combined onto a single system. The research found that the Internet is not secure and is full of network abuses and attacks. Most of the attacks found were by an automated worm and script kiddies.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPI	ROVAL			ii	
DEC	LARAT	TION		iii	ĺ
ACK	NOWL	EDGME	ENT	iv	
ABS	TRACI			v	
TAB	LE OF	CONTE	NTS	vi	
LIST	OF TA	BLES		ix	
LIST	OF FIG	GURES		x	
1.0	INT	INTRODUCTION			
	1.1	Backg	ground	1	
	1.2	Proble	em Description	2	
	1.3	Resear	rch Objectives	3	
	1.4	Resear	rch Scope	3	
	1.5	Resear	rch Significance	4	
	1.6	Thesis Organization		4	
2.0	LITI	ERATUI	RE REVIEW		
	2.1	Firewall		6	
	2.2	Intrusi	ion Detection System – IDS	7	
		2.2.1	Network based intrusion detection	8	
		2.2.2	Host based intrusion detection	8	
		2.2.3	Signature-based IDS	8	
		2.2.4	Anomaly-based IDS	9	
	2.3	2.3 Honeypot		9	
		2.3.1	The Value of Honeypots	10)
		2.3.2	Level of Interaction	11	l

Honeynet		12
2.4.1	GenI Honeynet Architecture	13
2.4.2	GenII Honeynet Architecture	15
2.4.3	Virtual Honeynet	17
	2.4.1 2.4.2	 Honeynet 2.4.1 GenI Honeynet Architecture 2.4.2 GenII Honeynet Architecture 2.4.3 Virtual Honeynet

2.5	Similar Studies		
	2.5.1	Honeypots in Windows Environment (Nurul Aini, 2004)	19
	2.5.2	Identifying hacking and abuse threats towards a home DSL	. 20
		Internet connection with high interaction honeypot	

implementation (Emran Mohd Tamil, 2004).

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1	Research Approach and Methodology	22
3.2	Preliminary Study	24
3.3	Development	24
3.4	Data Collection	24
3.5	Data Analysis and Finding	25
3.6	Documentation	25

4.0 IMPLEMENTATION

4.1	Development Overview	26
4.2	Hardware Requirements	27
4.3	Software Requirements	28
4.4	Architecture Design	28
4.5	Installations and Configurations	31

5.0 ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

5.1	Network Traffic Analysis and Findings	39
5.2	Intrusion Analysis and Findings	44