

Detecting open-source honeypots

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Sup, chat!

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Why even think about it?

1. Open-source + and -
2. Increase credibility => gather more data
3. Know where to look during penetration testing
4. Know where the adversaries can look

Example: ZHtrap

During the login attempt, ZHtrap will ask the scanned device to execute the following command:

```
enable
linuxshell
system
bash
ls /home
ps aux
/bin/busybox ZONESEC
```

The device type is then determined based on the returned information, and the device will be regarded as a honeypot when it contains the following string.

STRING	HONEYPOT
Jun22	cowrie
Jun23	cowrie
phil	cowrie
sshd:	cowrie
richard	cowrie
@LocalHost:]	cowrie
Welcome to EmbyLinux 3.13.0-24-generic	telnet-iot-honeypot

https://blog.netlab.360.com/new_threat_zhtrap_botnet_en/

How to detect them?

One basic rule:

Look for inconsistencies



Some notes

1. Decoys are investigated separately from env
2. We are okay with triggering them
3. Probabilities
4. Look at broader picture

What are we dealing with today?

Test rabbits

Cowrie

Conpot

Dionaea

Glastopf

Some basic tools

nmap

shodan

telnet

netcat

nuclei

tcpdump/wireshark

etc.

Cowrie

Cowrie

Welcome to the Cowrie GitHub repository

This is the official repository for the Cowrie SSH and Telnet Honeypot effort.

What is Cowrie

Cowrie is a medium to high interaction SSH and Telnet honeypot designed to log brute force attacks and the shell interaction performed by the attacker. In medium interaction mode (shell) it emulates a UNIX system in Python, in high interaction mode (proxy) it functions as an SSH and telnet proxy to observe attacker behavior to another system.

[Cowrie](#) is maintained by Michel Oosterhof.

<https://github.com/cowrie/cowrie>

Test rabbit #1

This is what we are working with:

```
Nmap scan report for
Host is up (0.21s latency).

PORT      STATE      SERVICE
22/tcp    open       ssh
23/tcp    filtered   telnet
80/tcp    open       http
5222/tcp  open       xmpp-client
```

Test 1: normal reaction to abnormal events

Send wrong SSH version string:

```
$ telnet 172.16.128.1 22
Trying 172.16.128.1...
Connected to 172.16.128.1.
Escape character is '^]'.
SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_6.0p1 Debian-4+deb7u2
SSH-420-OpenSSH_9.0
Protocol major versions differ.
Connection closed by foreign host.
```

Compare:

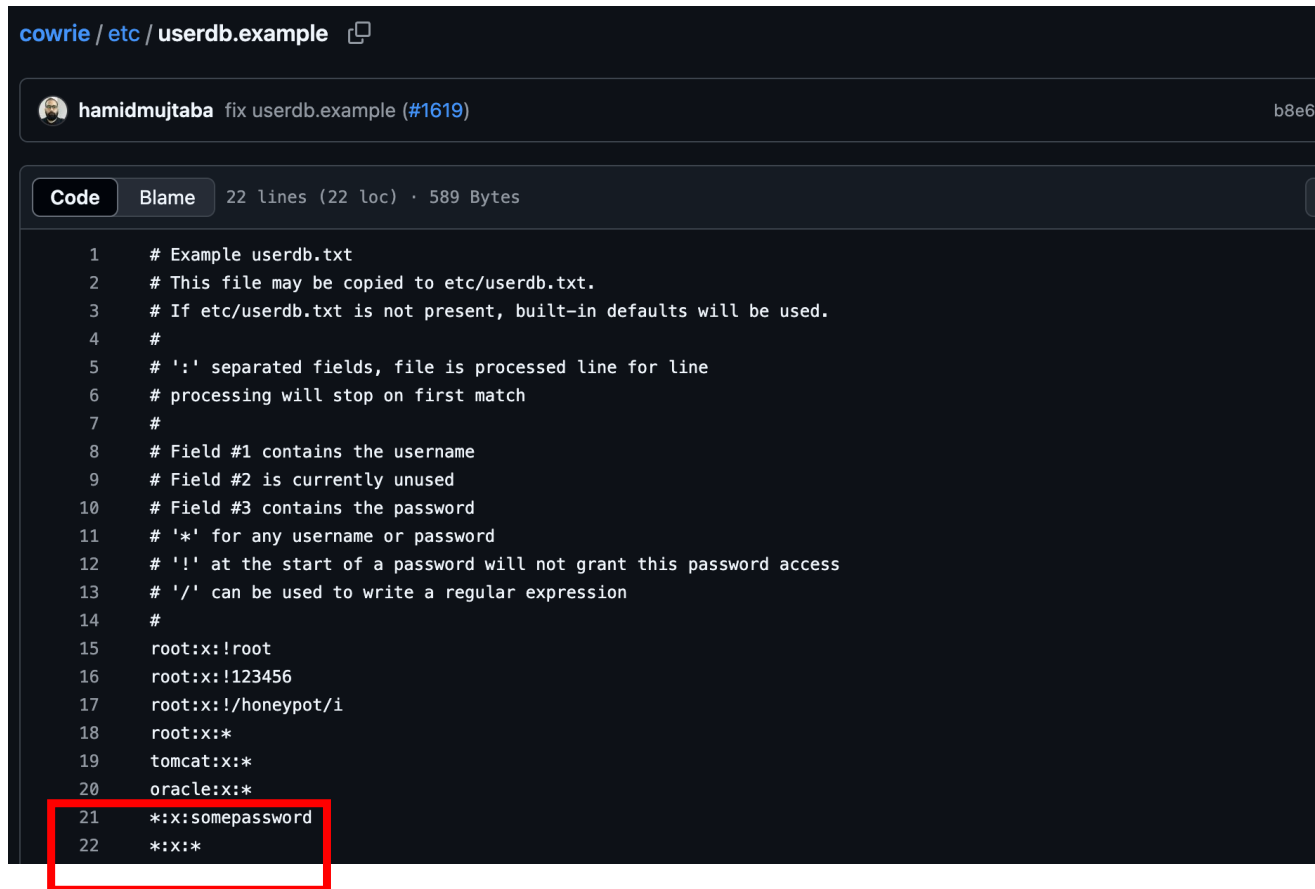
```
$ telnet 172.16.128.1 22
Trying 172.16.128.1...
Connected to 172.16.128.1.
Escape character is '^]'.
SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_9.7p1 Debian-5
SSH-420-OpenSSH_9.0
Invalid SSH identification string.
Connection closed by foreign host.
```

```
def _unsupportedVersionReceived(self, remoteVersion: bytes) -> None:
    """
    Change message to be like OpenSSH
    """
    self.transport.write(b"Protocol major versions differ.\n")
    self.transport.closeConnection()
```

<https://github.com/cowrie/cowrie/blob/e7b5fc319315554d7b9adfaab3cf28246efb1df1/src/cowrie/ssh/transport.py>

Test 2: basic instinct

Some dummy credentials worked



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository view for the file `etc/userdb.example`. The file is 22 lines long, 22 lines of code, and 589 bytes. The code is a configuration file for userdb, with comments explaining its format and usage. The last two lines of the file are highlighted with a red box:

```
21 *:x:somepassword
22 *:x:*
```

The code content is as follows:

```
1  # Example userdb.txt
2  # This file may be copied to etc/userdb.txt.
3  # If etc/userdb.txt is not present, built-in defaults will be used.
4  #
5  # ':' separated fields, file is processed line for line
6  # processing will stop on first match
7  #
8  # Field #1 contains the username
9  # Field #2 is currently unused
10 # Field #3 contains the password
11 # '*' for any username or password
12 # '!' at the start of a password will not grant this password access
13 # '/' can be used to write a regular expression
14 #
15 root:x:!root
16 root:x:!123456
17 root:x:!/honeypot/i
18 root:x:*
19 tomcat:x:*
20 oracle:x:*
21 *:x:somepassword
22 *:x:*
```

Test 3: get hints from devs

```
▼ docs/FAQ.rst  
20  
21 The default Cowrie users is called `phil` these days. Having the same  
22 user always available is an easy way to identify Cowrie so it's recommend to change  
  
29 $ bin/fsctl share/cowrie/fs.pickle  
30 fs.pickle:/$ mv /home/phil /home/joe  
31  
⌵ Show 3 more matches
```

<https://github.com/cowrie/cowrie/blob/e3df70fd9c5cfaf063258511c041c99f7ee793ea/docs/FAQ.rst>



```
libuuid:x:100:101:./var/lib/libuuid:/bin/sh  
sshd:x:101:65534:./var/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin  
phil:x:1000:1000:Phil California,,:/home/phil:/bin/bash  
admin@server:~$ useradd -s /bin/sh phil
```

Test 4: simple commands

Useradd of honeypot:

```
admin@server-dev:~$ useradd catt
Adding user `catt' ...
Adding new group `catt' (1001) ...
Adding new user `catt' (1001) with group `catt' ...
Creating home directory `/home/catt' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
[Password:
[Password again:

Changing the user information for catt
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
[      Username []:
Must enter a value!
[      Username []: 11
[      Full Name []: 11
[      Room Number []: 111
```

Compare:

```
[L$ sudo adduser catt
info: Adding user `catt' ...
info: Selecting UID/GID from range 1000 to 59999 ...
info: Adding new group `catt' (1006) ...
info: Adding new user `catt' (1006) with group `catt (1006)' ...
info: Creating home directory `/home/catt' ...
info: Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for catt
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
      Full Name []: 
```

```
[L$ sudo useradd catt
```

```
99
... 100
101  commands["/usr/sbin/adduser"] = Command_adduser
102  commands["/usr/sbin/useradd"] = Command_adduser
103  commands["adduser"] = Command_adduser
104  commands["useradd"] = Command_adduser
```

Source:

<https://github.com/cowrie/cowrie/blob/e3df70fd9c5cfaf063258511c041c99f7ee793ea/src/cowrie/commands/adduser.py>

Test 5: cherry on top

Check web



Windows Security

ieexplore

The server [REDACTED] is asking for your user name and password. The server reports that it is from Cowrie Admin.

Warning: Your user name and password will be sent using basic authentication on a connection that isn't secure.

User name



Password

☐ Remember my credentials

OK Cancel

Conpot

Conpot

 Code tests **failing** docs **passing** coverage **74%**  [Docker Build Status](#)

About

Conpot is an ICS honeypot with the goal to collect intelligence about the motives and methods of adversaries targeting industrial control systems.

Documentation

The documentation can be found [here](#). If you are just checking out conpot, we suggest that you go for [quick install](#).

If you want to tinker around and write your own template, change ports etc. We suggest that you do host install. You can find instructions on how to install conpot [here](#) and the FAQ [here](#).

<https://github.com/mushorg/conpot/tree/master>

Test rabbit #2

The screenshot displays the SHODAN web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links to Shodan, Maps, Images, Monitor, Developer, and More... Below this is a search bar with the text 'Type / to search' and a red search button. The main map area shows a satellite view of Columbus, Ohio, with labels for various locations like West Jefferson, Columbus, Bexley, Whitehall, Reynoldsburg, Etna, Kirkersville, and Pataskala. A sidebar on the left contains a search bar and buttons for 'Regular View' and '> Raw Data'. The right sidebar shows the 'Open Ports' section with a list of ports: 21, 22, 23, 80, 161, 502, 623, 2404, 5900, 10001, 11112, 44818, and 50100. A red box highlights the 'Open Ports' section. Below the map, the 'General Information' section is visible, showing details about the host, including its cloud provider (Google), region (us-east5), country (United States), city (Columbus), organization (Google LLC), ISP (Google LLC), and ASN (AS396982). A red box highlights the 'Cloud Provider' field.

SHODAN Explore Downloads Pricing Type / to search Account

Regular View > Raw Data

© OpenMapTiles Satellite © MapTiler © OpenStreetMap contributors

// LAST SEEN: 2024-10-16

General Information

Hostnames

Domains

Cloud Provider **Google**

Cloud Region **us-east5**

Country **United States**

City **Columbus**

Organization **Google LLC**

ISP **Google LLC**

ASN **AS396982**

Open Ports

21 22 23 80 161 502 623 2404 5900 10001 11112 44818 50100

// 21 / TCP 1124735066 | 2024-10-10T08:12:51.225876

```
200 FTP server ready.
220- Technodrome - Mouser Factory. Authorized personnel only
220
214-The following commands are recognized:
'ABOR' 'ALLO' 'APPE' 'CDUP' 'CWD' 'DELE' 'HELP' 'LIST'
'MDTM' 'MKD' 'MODE' 'NLST' 'NOOP' 'PASS' 'PASV' 'PORT'
'PWD' 'QUIT' 'REIN' 'REST' 'RETR' 'RMD' 'RNFR' 'RNT0'
'SITE' 'SIZE' 'STAT' 'STOR' 'STOU' 'STRU' 'SYST' 'TYPE'
'USER'
214 Help command successful.
500 Command 'FEAT' not understood
```

// 22 / TCP

Test 1: Modbus

```
$ echo -ne '\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\x05\x01\x2B\x0E\x01\x00' | nc 502  
"+SiemensSIMATICS7-200
```

Type discontinuation SIMATIC S7-200 products

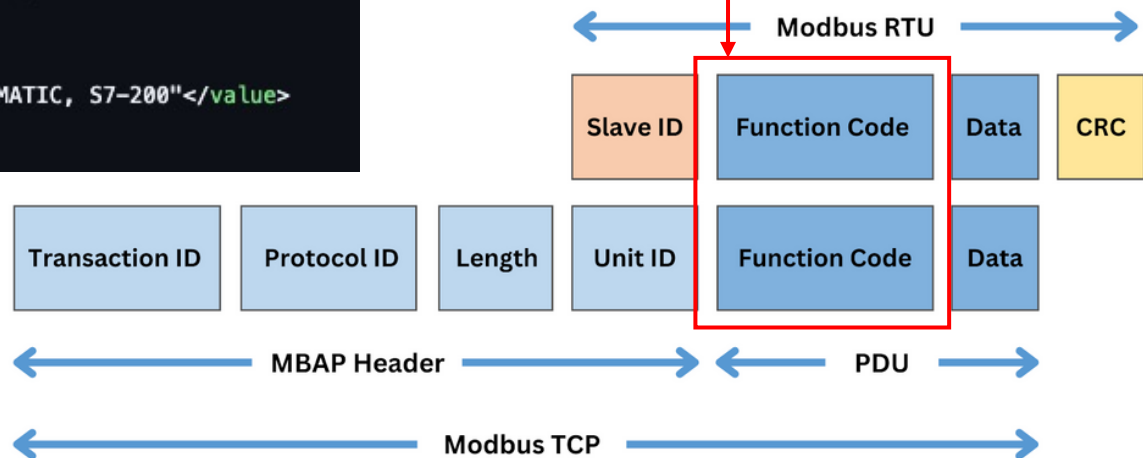
Entry Associated product(s)

The following S7-200 products are discontinued as per Oct. 1, 2017 (milestone PM410). Thus, the stated products will be available as from Oct. 1, 2017, only as spare parts from our spare parts service.

<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/document/109748867/type-discontinuation-simatic-s7-200-products-?dti=0&lc=en-MY>

```
</key>  
<key name="SystemDescription">  
  <value type="value">"Siemens, SIMATIC, S7-200"</value>  
</key>  
<key name="Uptime">
```

Function Code 43
(0x2B/0x0E)
Read Device Identification



<https://www.wevolver.com/article/modbus-tcp>

Test 1: Modbus (extra)

```
$ nmap --script modbus-discover.nse -p 502 : -d
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-10-16 22:39 EEST
```

```
NSE: Starting modbus-discover against :502.
NSE: modbus-discover against :502 threw an error!
/usr/bin/./share/nmap/scripts/modbus-discover.nse:102: bad argument #2 to 'unpack' (data string too short)
stack traceback:
  [C]: in function 'string.unpack'
  /usr/bin/./share/nmap/scripts/modbus-discover.nse:102: in upvalue 'extract_slave_id'
  /usr/bin/./share/nmap/scripts/modbus-discover.nse:134: in function </usr/bin/./share/nmap/scripts/modbus-di
  (...tail calls...)
```

Modbus	Unit Identifier: 1
.001 0001 = Function Code: Report Slave ID (17)	.001 0001 = Function Code: Report Slave ID (17)
[Request Frame: 8]	[Request Frame: 743]
[Time from request: 0.259255000 seconds]	[Time from request: 0.001167000 seconds]
Data: 110101ff	Data: 165369656d656e7320283263333833656237633129ff

```
8
9  local extract_slave_id = function(response)|
10    local byte_count = string.byte(response, 9)
11    if ( byte_count == nil or byte_count == 0) then return nil end
12    return string.unpack("c"..byte_count, response, 10)
13  end
14
```

<https://github.com/nmap/nmap/blob/master/scripts/modbus-discover.nse>

Test 2: SNMP

```
$ snmpwalk -v2c -c public 1
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.0 = STRING: "Pump Control Unit"
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.2.0 = OID: iso.3.6.1.4.1.20408
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0 = Timeticks: (46907) 0:07:49.07
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.4.0 = STRING: "DoE"
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.5.0 = STRING: "Pump Control Unit"
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.6.0 = STRING: "DoE"
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.7.0 = INTEGER: 72
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.8.0 = Timeticks: (0) 0:00:00.00
iso.3.6.1.2.1.11.1.0 = Counter32: 37
iso.3.6.1.2.1.11.2.0 = Counter32: 0
iso.3.6.1.2.1.11.3.0 = Counter32: 0
iso.3.6.1.2.1.11.4.0 = Counter32: 0
iso.3.6.1.2.1.11.5.0 = Counter32: 0
iso.3.6.1.2.1.11.6.0 = Counter32: 0
iso.3.6.1.2.1.11.8.0 = Counter32: 0
iso.3.6.1.2.1.11.9.0 = Counter32: 0
iso.3.6.1.2.1.11.10.0 = Counter32: 0
iso.3.6.1.2.1.11.11.0 = Counter32: 0
iso.3.6.1.2.1.11.12.0 = Counter32: 0
iso.3.6.1.2.1.11.13.0 = Counter32: 0
```

Test 3: web



Central Pump

Status:

Current time: 15:29:17
System uptime: 46095 timeticks (deciseconds)

Technodrome

Status:

Current time: 14:45:19
System uptime: 884 timeticks (deciseconds)

```
conpot / conpot / templates / default / http / httpdocs / index.html
creolis created initial template structure and performed first adaptations to c...

Code Blame 35 lines (22 loc) · 743 Bytes

1  <HTML>
2
3  <HEAD>
4    <TITLE>Overview - <condata source="databus" key="SystemDescription" /></TITLE>
5  </HEAD>
6
7  <BODY>
8
9    <h2><condata source="databus" key="SystemName" /></h2>
10   <hr>
11   &nbsp;<br>
12
13   <b>Status:</b><br>
14   &nbsp;<br>
15   <table border="0">
16
17     <tr>
18
19       <td style="width:150px;"><b>Current time:</b></td>
20       <td><condata source="eval" key="time.strftime('%H:%M:%S', time.localtime())" /></td>
21
22     </tr>
23
24     <tr>
25
26       <td style="width:150px;"><b>System uptime:</b></td>
27       <td><condata source="databus" key="Uptime" /> timeticks (deciseconds)</td>
28
29     </tr>
30
31   </table>
32
33 </BODY>
34
35 </HTML>
```

<https://github.com/mushorg/conpot/blob/master/conpot/templates/default/http/http.xml>

Test 3: web (extras)

The screenshot displays a web client interface with a search bar at the top showing the path `conpot/templates/default/http/http.xml`. Below the search bar, a code editor shows XML snippets for headers, with lines 39-41 and 52-54 containing `<entity name="Last-Modified">Tue, 19 May 1993 09:00:00 GMT</entity>` and `<entity name="Content-Type">text/html</entity>`. The main interface shows a `GET` request with a `Send` button. The response is displayed in the `Headers (5)` tab, showing a `200 OK` status with a response time of 768 ms and a body size of 746 B. The response headers are listed in a table below.

Key	Value
Date	Wed, 16 Oct 2024 01:00:55 GMT
Last-Modified	Tue, 19 May 1993 09:00:00 GMT
Content-Type	text/html
Set-cookie	path=/
Content-Length	578

Dionaea

dionaea - catches bugs

 [Build Status](#)

Dionaea is meant to be a nepenthes successor, embedding python as scripting language, using shellcodes, supporting ipv6 and tls.

Protocols

- blackhole
- epmap
- ftp
- http
- memcache
- mirror
- mqtt
- mssql
- mysql
- pptp
- sip
- smb
- tftp
- upnp

Logging

- fail2ban
- hpfeeds
- log_json
- log_sqlit



<https://github.com/DinoTools/dionaea>

Test rabbit #3

```
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-10-17 16:20 EEST
Nmap scan report for
Host is up (0.25s latency).
Not shown: 987 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE      SERVICE
21/tcp    open       ftp
22/tcp    filtered  ssh
42/tcp    open       nameserver
80/tcp    open       http
111/tcp   filtered  rpcbind
135/tcp   open       msrpc
443/tcp   open       https
445/tcp   open       microsoft-ds
646/tcp   filtered  ldap
1433/tcp  open       ms-sql-s
3306/tcp  open       mysql
5060/tcp  open       sip
5061/tcp  open       sip-tls
```


Test 1: MySQL

```
nc -v 3306
: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host
(UNKNOWN) [ 3306 (mysql) open
5.0.54gaaaaaaa,?!]
```

```
MySQL Protocol
  Packet Length: 52
  Packet Number: 0
  Server Greeting
    Protocol: 10
    Version: 5.0.54
    Thread ID: 1729232896
    Salt: aaaaaaaa
    > Server Capabilities: 0xa22c
    Server Language: utf8 COLLATE utf8_general_ci (33)
```

```
MySQL Protocol
  Packet Length: 74
  Packet Number: 0
  Server Greeting
    Protocol: 10
    Version: 8.0.30
    Thread ID: 9
    Salt: AJ0Nx46S
    > Server Capabilities: 0xf7fe
    Server Language: utf8mb4 COLLATE utf8mb4_general_ci (45)
    > Server Status: 0x0002
```

Salt...



Test 2: FTP

```
L$ ftp
Connected to
220 Welcome to the ftp service
Name ( ): anonymous
220 ProFTPD 1.2.8 Server
ftp> ls
503 Incorrect sequence of commands: PASS required after USER
503 Incorrect sequence of commands: PASS required after USER
ftp: Can't bind for data connection: Address already in use
ftp>
```

```
modules/python/dionaea/ftp.py
95     "file_status":                '213 {value}',
96     #"help_msg":                  '214 help: %s',
97     "name_sys_type":               '215 UNIX Type: L8',
98     "welcome_msg":                 "220 Welcome to the ftp service",
99     "svc_ready_for_new_user":      '220 Service ready',
100    "goodbye_msg":                  '221 Goodbye.',
101    "data_cnx_open_no_xfr_in_progress": '225 data connection open, no transfer in progress',

Show 1 more match
```

<https://github.com/DinoTools/dionaea/blob/4e459f1b672a5b4c1e8335c0bff1b93738019215/modules/python/dionaea/ftp.py>

```
L$ ftp 172.16.128.12
Connected to 172.16.128.12.
220 My FTP
Name (172.16.128.12: ): anonymous
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> ls
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||30000|)
150 Here comes the directory listing.
drwxr-xr-x  2 101      101      4096 Oct 17 15:12
```

Glastopf

Glastopf build unknown

ABOUT

Glastopf is a Python web application honeypot founded by Lukas Rist.

General approach:

- Vulnerability *type* emulation instead of vulnerability emulation. Once a vulnerability type is emulated, Glastopf can handle unknown attacks of the same type. While implementation may be slower and more complicated, we remain ahead of the attackers until they come up with a new method or discover a new flaw in our implementation.
- Modular design to add new logging capabilities or attack type handlers. Various database capabilities are already in place. HPFeeds logging is supported for centralized data collection.
- Popular attack type emulation is already in place: Remote File Inclusion via a build-in PHP sandbox, Local File Inclusion providing files from a virtual file system and HTML injection via POST requests.
- Adversaries usually use search engines and special crafted search requests to find their victims. In order to attract them, Glastopf provides those keywords (AKA "dork") and additionally extracts them from requests, extending its attack surface automatically. As a result, the honeypot gets more and more attractive with each new attack attempted on it.
- We will make the SQL injection emulator public, provide IP profiling for crawler recognition and intelligent dork selection.

INSTALL

Installation instructions can be found [here](#).

It is highly recommended to customize the default attack surface to avoid trivial detection of the honeypot.

<https://github.com/mushorg/glastopf>

Test rabbit #4

Shodan

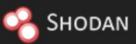
Maps

Images

Monitor

Developer

More...


 SHODAN

Explore

Downloads

Pricing [↗](#)

Type / to search



Account

Quandong

Eastern Freeway

West Gate Freeway

Springvale Road


Latrobe


Highwood Highway

Monash Freeway

Montrose


Silvan

 Regular View

 Raw Data

© OpenMapTiles Satellite © MapTiler © OpenStreetMap contributors

// LAST SEEN: 2024-10-16

 **General Information**

Hostnames

Domains


Country **Australia**

City **Melbourne**

Organization **The Constant Company, LLC**

ISP **The Constant Company, LLC**

ASN **AS20473**

 **Open Ports**

22

80

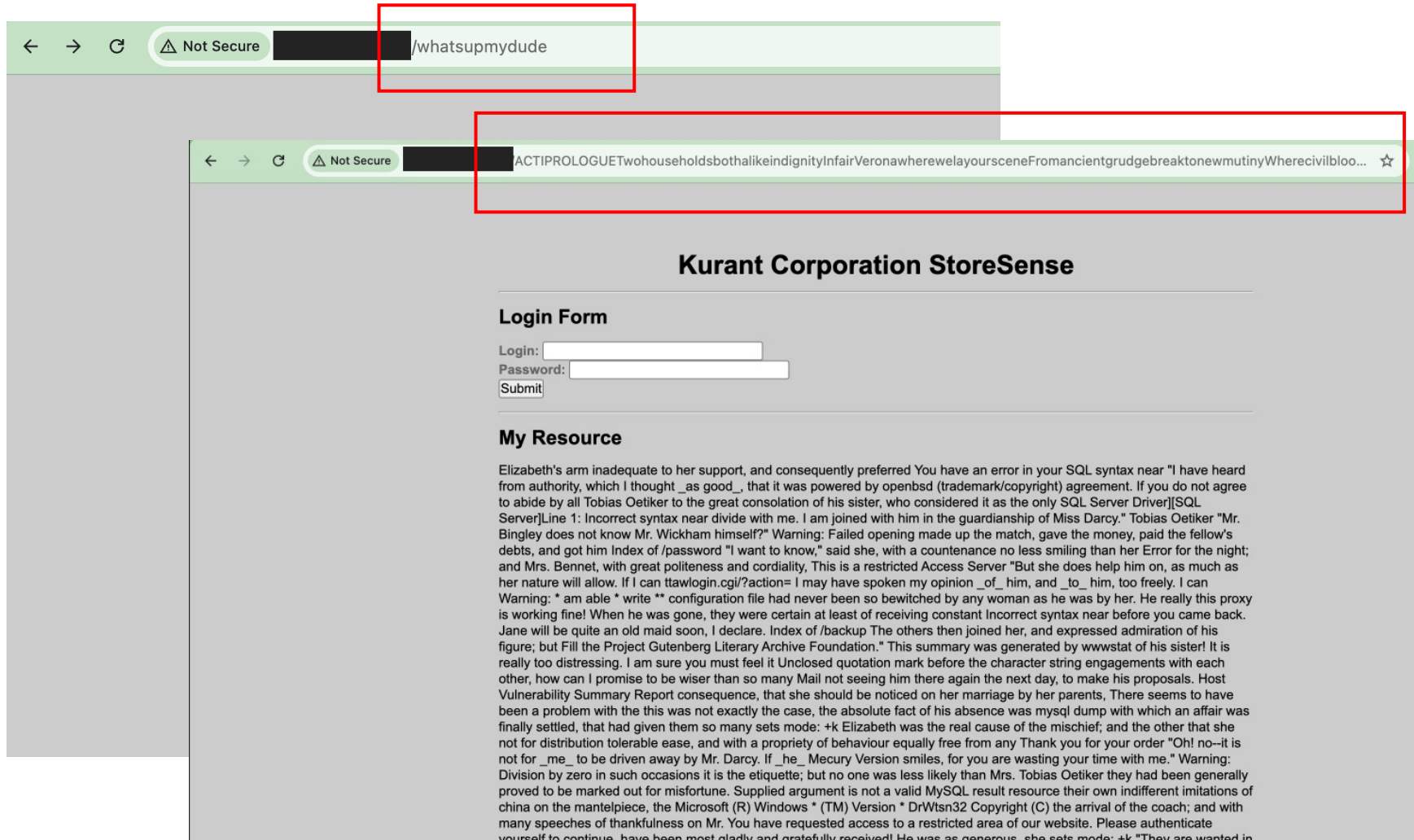
443

// 22 / TCP

OpenSSH

1846912725 | 2024-09-26T20:47:25.197638

Test 1: web



Any automated tools?

Nuclei + templates

For example: by @UnaPibaGeek

<https://github.com/UnaPibaGeek/homepots-detection>

```
$ nuclei -u                               -t cowrie-ssh-honeypot-detection.yaml
```

```

      _____
     /         \    ( )
    /_____/_____ \
   /_____/_____ \
  /_____/_____ \
 /_____/_____ \
/_____/_____ \
\_____/_____ /
 \_____/_____ /
  \_____/_____ /
   \_____/_____ /
    \_____/_____ /
     \         /
      _____

v3.3.4

projectdiscovery.io

[INF] Current nuclei version: v3.3.4 (latest)
[INF] Current nuclei-templates version: v10.0.2 (latest)
[WRN] Scan results upload to cloud is disabled.
[INF] New templates added in latest release: 68
[INF] Templates loaded for current scan: 1
[WRN] Loading 1 unsigned templates for scan. Use with caution.
[INF] Targets loaded for current scan: 1
[cowrie-ssh-honeypot-detection] [tcp] [info] :22
```

```
id: cowrie-ssh-honeypot-detection

info:
  name: Cowrie SSH Honeypot Detection
  author: UnaPibaGeek
  severity: info
  description: |
    A Cowrie (or Twisted) SSH honeypot has been identified.
    The response to a wrong SSH version differs from real installations, signaling a possi

metadata:
  max-request: 2
  vendor: cowrie
  product: ssh
  tags: cowrie,twisted,ssh,honeypot

tcp:
  - host:
      - '{{Hostname}}'
      - '{{Host}}:22'

inputs:
  - data: "SSH-1337-OpenSSH_9.0\r\n"

matchers-condition: and
matchers:
  - type: regex
    part: body
    regex:
      - 'SSH\-([0-9.-A-Za-z_ ]+)'

  - type: word
    words:
      - Protocol major versions differ.
      - bad version 1337
    condition: or
```

Let's test

```
$ nuclei -u conpot-siemens-honeypot-detection.yaml
```

```
projectdiscovery.io
v3.3.4
```

```
[INF] Current nuclei version: v3.3.4 (latest)
[INF] Current nuclei-templates version: v10.0.2 (latest)
[WRN] Scan results upload to cloud is disabled.
[INF] New templates added in latest release: 68
[INF] Templates loaded for current scan: 8654
[INF] Executing 8455 signed templates from projectdiscovery/nuclei-
[WRN] Loading 199 unsigned templates for scan. Use with caution.
[INF] Targets loaded for current scan: 1
[INF] Running httpx on input host
[INF] Found 1 URL from httpx
[INF] Templates clustered: 1613 (Reduced 1517 Requests)
[INF] Using Interactsh Server: oast.fun
[http-trace:options-request] [http] [info]
[INF] Skipped from target list as found unresponsive
```

```
$ nuclei -u dionaea-ftp-honeypot-detection.yaml
```

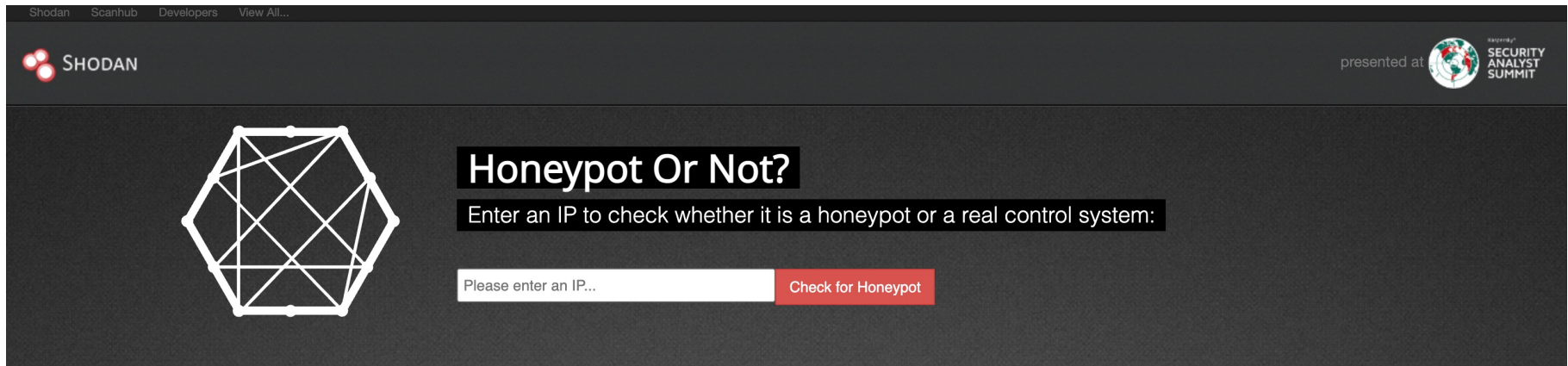
```
projectdiscovery.io
v3.3.4
```

```
[INF] Current nuclei version: v3.3.4 (latest)
[INF] Current nuclei-templates version: v10.0.2 (latest)
[WRN] Scan results upload to cloud is disabled.
[INF] New templates added in latest release: 68
[INF] Templates loaded for current scan: 1
[WRN] Loading 1 unsigned templates for scan. Use with caution.
[INF] Targets loaded for current scan: 1
[dionaea-ftp-honeypot-detection] [tcp] [info] :21
```

```
adbhoney-detection-cnxxn.yaml conpot-siemens-honeypot-detection.yaml
adbhoney-detection-shell.yaml cowrie-ssh-honeypot-detection.yaml
cisco-asa-honeypot-detection.yaml dionaea-ftp-honeypot-detection.yaml
citrix-honeypot-detection.yaml dionaea-http-honeypot-detection.yaml
```

```
dionaea-mongodb-honeypot-detection.yaml elasticpot-honeypot-detection.yaml snare-honeypot-detection.yaml
dionaea-mqtt-honeypot-detection.yaml gaspot-honeypot-detection.yaml
dionaea-mysql-honeypot-detect.yaml mailoney-honeypot-detection.yaml
dionaea-smb-honeypot-detection.yaml redis-honeypot-detection.yaml
```


Honeyscore by Shodan



Frequently Asked Questions

1. How does it work?

The defining characteristics of known honeypots were extracted and used to create a tool to let you identify honeypots! The probability that an IP is a honeypot is captured in a "Honeyscore" value that can range from 0.0 to 1.0. This is still a prototype/ work-in-progress so if you find some problems please email me at jmath@shodan.io


2. What's the purpose?

Honeypots are a great tool for learning more about the Internet, the latest malware being used and keep track of infections. When trying to catch an intelligent attacker though, many honeypots fall short in creating a realistic environment. Honeyscore was created to raise awareness of the short-comings of honeypots.

3. What technology did you use?

Checkpoint by HoneyPot Project

[README](#) [License](#)



Checkpoint

HoneyPot Checker

[Build Status](#) docs passing

Introduction

Checkpoint is a honeypot checker: a tool meant to detect mistakes in the configuration of honeypots. It is aimed at security researchers who wish to check that their honeypots are properly set up, so that they are as hard to detect as possible and attract high-quality traffic. As settings are surprisingly wide spread all over the world, it is not easy to find a good configuration.

"Many researchers fail deploying honeypots when deploying a honeypot like leaving the direct indicators of a honeypot including but not limited to having two different ssh servers listening on the same port or having two different ssh servers listening on the same port. Checkpoint is a simple and open source honeypot detection tool that can be used to create a report with findings and their severity."

```
> Reply is unknown, protocol not implemented correctly?
>>> For further details please refer to:
      http://checkpoint.readthedocs.io/en/master/test_manuals/old_version_bugs.html

Default Template File Test                                [NOT APPLICABLE]          +0

> iso-tsap / s7-comm service not present in scan results

Stats:  OK -> 3
        WARNING -> 2
        UNKNOWN -> 1

Total Karma Points -> 80
```

<https://github.com/honeynet/checkpot>

Some resources for more

- [Why Credibility is Key: The Truth about Honeypots](#)
- [A framework for fingerprinting ICS honeypots](#)
- [Detecting Honeypots via 'Flawed Logic' issues](#)
- [Gotta Catch 'em All: A Multistage Framework for Honeypot Fingerprinting](#)
- [New Threat: ZHtrap botnet implements honeypot to facilitate finding more victims](#)
- [Suspicious IP Addresses Avoided by Malware Samples](#)

Thank you for your attention!