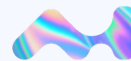




STRATOSPHERE LABORATORY



AI CENTER



VeLLMes: How Generative AI Can Help Cyber Deception and Defense?

Muris Sladić

Honeynet Project Annual Workshop
Prague, June, 2025

Act as a Honeytoken Generator! An Investigation into Honeytoken Generation with Large Language Models

Authors: Daniel Retl, Norman Becker, Tillmann Angeli, Anasuya Chattopadhyay, Daniel Schneider, Sebastian Vollmer, Hans D. Schotten [Authors Info & Claims](#)

Advanced Honeypots: Leveraging LLM for Adaptive Cybersecurity Responses

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HoneyGPT: Breaking the Trilemma in Honeypots with Large Language Models

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LLM
s Sladić
2nd Ver

Don't Stop Believin': A Unified Evaluation Approach for LLM Honeypots

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Language Models as A Honeypot S

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HoneyLLM: Enabling Shell Honeypots w

Introducing DECEIVE: A MySQL-Pot: A LLM-Based Honeypot for MySQL Threat Protection

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Honeypot caught a real tor

ollow 4 min read · Jan 9, 2025

ered web honeypot

Designed to mimic real applications and dynamically respond to arbitrary HTTP requests. Galah supports major LLM providers, including OpenAI, GoogleAI, GCP's Vertex AI, Anthropic's Cohere, and Ollama.

Security FEBRUARY 05, 2025 | 4 MINUTE READ

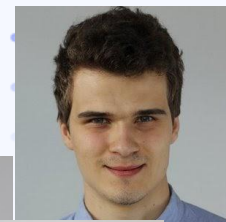
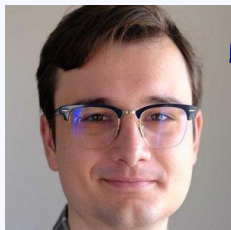


Sometime in 2023...

YAY!

Great! Read about it and we will figure out the exact topic.

YAY!



A FEW DAYS LATER...

[illegible]



And thus *she*LM was born!



DEMO

sheLLM

- The first version had a huge system prompt

LLMs have potential but fine tuning is necessary!

- System prompt down to ~400 tokens

Want to try it? You can play at:

`ssh -p 1337 tomas@147.32.80.38`

Password:

`tomy`

What's next? What is VeLLMes?

- Can we do more than just Linux shell simulation?
- What about other protocols like **MySQL**, **POP3**, **HTTP** etc.
- Can all of that be combined in a ***Deception framework?***

And thus VeLLMes was born!

(From Slavic deity Veles and LLMs; read as Vel-L-M-es)



DEMO TIME!





How to Evaluate Deception?



Unit Tests for LLMs

Experiment ID	GPT	Prompt size	Session type	Passing/Total	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12
1	Base	Large	Whole	7/12 (58%)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
2	Base	Large	Split	7/12 (58%)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
3	Base	Small	Whole	4/12 (33%)	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
4	Base	Small	Split	5/12 (42%)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
5	FFT	Large	Whole	10/12 (83%)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
6	FFT	Large	Split	10/12 (83%)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
7	FFT	Small	Whole	11/12 (92%)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
8	FFT	Small	Split	12/12 (100%)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	gpt-4	Small	Whole	10/12 (83%)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
10	gpt-4	Large	Split	10/12 (83%)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
11	gpt-4	Small	Whole	12/12 (100%)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	gpt-4	Small	Split	6/12 (50%)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
13	llama2-7b	Large	Whole	1/12 (8%)*	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
14	llama2-7b	Large	Split	1/12 (8%)*	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
15	llama2-7b	Small	Whole	1/12 (8%)*	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
16	llama2-7b	Small	Split	1/12 (8%)*	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
17	mistral	Large	Whole	1/12 (8%)*	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
18	mistral	Large	Split	3/12 (25%)*	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
19	mistral	Small	Whole	2/12 (17%)*	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
20	mistral	Small	Split	4/12 (33%)*	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
21	zephyr	Large	Whole	0/12 (0%)*	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
22	zephyr	Large	Split	1/12 (8%)*	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
23	zephyr	Small	Whole	0/12 (0%)*	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
24	zephyr	Small	Split	2/12 (17%)*	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

But...
Are LLM honeypots deceptive?
Well for that we need...

Fine-tuned
(90% tests)

GPT-4
(83% tests)

Fine-tuned the best!

T6	T7	T8	T9	T10
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
✗	✓	✓	✓	✓

T6	T7	T8	T9	T10
✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
✗	✓	✗	✗	✗

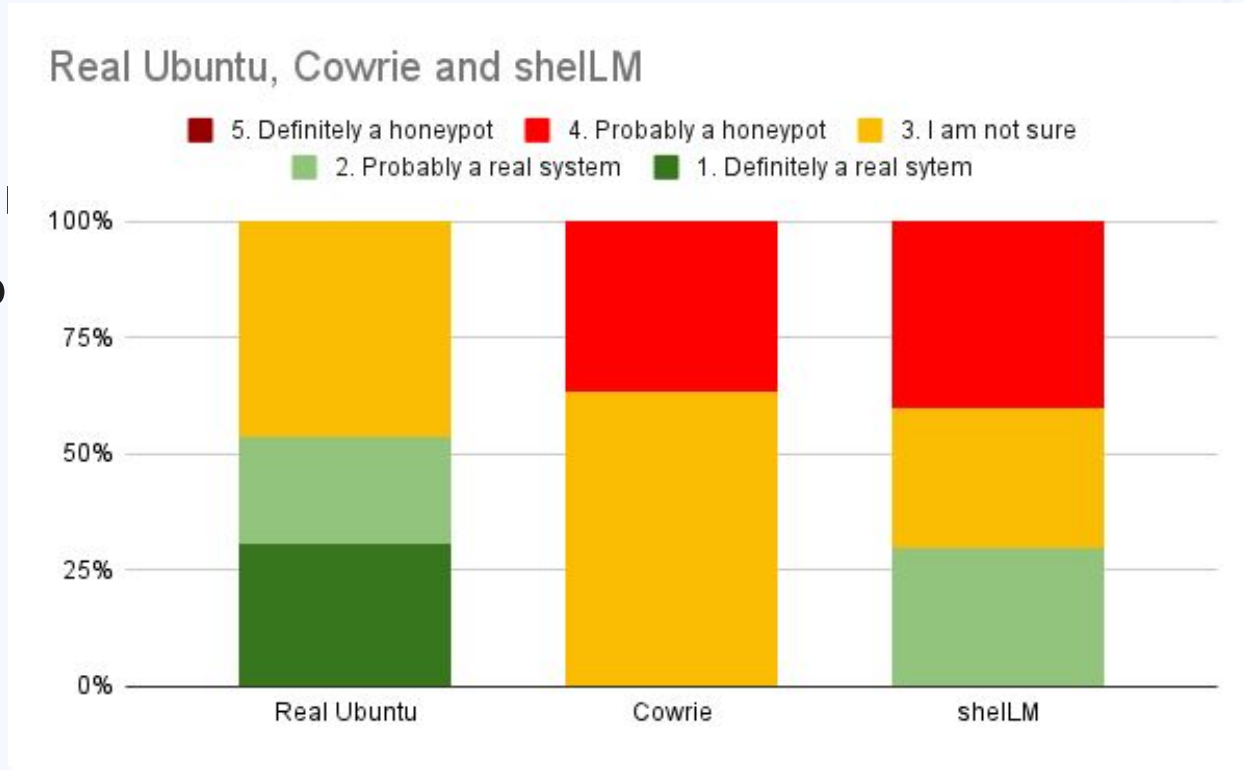
T6	T7	T8	T9	T10
✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
✗	✗	✗	✗	✗



Human Evaluations

First Human Evaluation

- 34
- Ra
- Ub



Second Human Evaluation

- 89 participants
- Randomly assigned with equal probability $\frac{1}{2}$ to Real Ubuntu or *shellM*
- 30% said *shellM* is a *Real System*
- 34% said *Ubuntu* is a *Real System*
- This brings us to...

Their majesty the *BIAS*



Biases in Human Evaluation

- In the first experiment participants did not know it was about honeypots
- In the second experiment they knew they might interact with a honeypot
- Results are quite similar
- Does just mentioning a word honeypot, even at the end, introduce bias?

To Sum Up

- The LLMs have potential
- LLM honeypot is safer
- Almost no manual content generation
- But they still need to be improved
- ~~Still not deceptive enough~~; How to measure this exactly?



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Thank you!

Want to try shellLM? You can play at:

`ssh -p 1337 tomas@147.32.80.38`

Password:

`tomy`