Honeypot Based Multiple Level Security System Using Kerberos Algorithm.

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Abstract : The idiom "To turn the tables on" is very famous and Honeypot allow us to turn the table on the bad guys. A honeypot is a system on the internet that is set up to attract and trap unauthorized people who attempt to find access into other authorized people computer systems. It is a resource, which is intended to be attacked and computerized to gain more information about the attacker. What is security? I think Defining the term "security" alone can be a project within itself. But we can define security as the reduction of risk. No one can ever eliminate risk, but security helps to reduce risk to an organization and its useful information related resources. Security is broke down into three categories as follows: **Prevention:** Preventing attackers from attacking and compromising an organization's resources. This is usually a perimeter defense keeping attacker out by any means... **Detection:** If prevention fails and attackers manage to penetrate the perimeter, the next crucial step is detecting the attacker quickly. **Reaction:** Once the attacker is detected, there must be a quick and effective response to the breach in security. Policies should be in place to handle such a situation. With the increased connectivity of computer systems, the emergence of the Internet and the heightened sense of security, there is no doubt that, the need for security counter measures is vital for protecting organization's systems and information. Security is one of the most important issues in the entire sector now-a-days. The main focus of the Honeypot is to gather information proactively about the security threats. The idea of implementing this project comes in mind as there is the great demand of security in every sector whether it may be E-commerce or it may be E-government or any commercial sites.

***Index terms*- Honeypot, security, threats, Intruders, Multiple levels,Encryption,Decryption.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Now a-days computer crimes are growing more rapidly and there are a various number of threats to any organization and its data. Honeypots are highly flexible technology that can be applied to a variety of situation. Honeypots have taken a different stance on security – a proactive one. Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability, or CIA, are core concepts synonymous with system security. A Honeypot is instrument for information gathering and learning also it is the information system resource whose values lie in the unauthorized or illegal use of that resource. Gathering this information is impossible, but it is important to gather this information to know our enemy and their plan. By gathering this information we can improve the security measures. There are two main objectives for using honeypots, research and production. Research honeypot learn how black hats attack, penetrate and gain access to a system Research honeypots provide a platform to learn about intruders as they compromise a system. Production honeypots collect forensic evidence that can lead to the capture of prosecution of intruders. Its purpose is to help mitigate risk in an organization

Multilevel security or multiple levels of security (MLS) is the application of a computer system to process information at different security levels permit access by users with different security clearances and needs-to-know, and prevent users from obtaining access to information for which they lack authorization. There are two reasons for the use of multilevel security. One is to refer to a system that is adequate to protect itself from subversion and has robust mechanisms to separate information domains, that is, trustworthy. Another reason is to refer to an application of a computer that will require the computer to be strong enough to protect itself from subversion and possess adequate mechanisms to separate information domains, that is, a system we must trust. This distinction is important because the people who are accessing the systems that need to be trusted are not necessarily trustworthy.

The idea to develop the project comes in the mind because the threats to the system or we can say the organization sites are increasing day by day and the hackers community is ready to attack the organization data ,which may lead to a tremendous amount of loss to the organization and the people who is related to them. If by chance any unauthorized people is trying to access the data of the authorized people by logging to its account then it will be a loss to their privacy and loss to the organization as well to whom the authorized user is connected so it become crucial task for the organization to protect their user's data so as to ensures confidentiality. The idea behind developing multiple level security comes because there are various number of the organizations and the various number of the users are accessing the websites of the organization and the organization can be any type of the organization it may be commercial, educational or government if there is only one level then anyone can access the authorized user data so we planned to develop multiple level based on honeypot using Kerberos algorithm so as to trap and divert the attackers and to gain the information about what malicious activity he/she is going to do with the organizational sites.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

As per many researches had been made in the field of the honeypot and honeypot is a vast project in itself and many new implementation is going on in this field and it is a activity to trapped and make the attacker greedy enough so that the attacker is trapped and get deep into the system and after getting trapped the attacker cannot find the path to come out of the system and we can easily gain information about the attacker and its malicious activity.

A honeypot is a fake resource that is used to detect or divert information Security attacks. Honeypots are designed such that they are unlikely to attract unauthorized users. As such, traffic to a honeypot is mostly either random. The following are illustrative examples.

- Research Honeypots: A honeypot that is used to gather information about attackers, attack patterns and techniques. For example, a series of poorly secured web servers that have many vulnerabilities may be deployed by a government or information security firm to improve products or gather information.

- Pure Honeypots: A full copy of a production system typically stripped of sensitive data. For example, an instance of a banking website that is fully function but that doesn't connect to real customer data. If you are able to detect an attack you might forward the attackers to a pure honeypot as opposed to blocking them. This allows you to collect data and waste an attacker's time and resources.

- High Interaction Honeypots: A honeypot that simulates a production system, often with slow response times designed to slow attacks.

- Low Interaction Honeypots: A honeypot that doesn't behave like a production system but is designed to be scalable and resource efficient. This may be used as a distraction that is relatively inexpensive.

- Malware Honeypots: Simulation of resources that malware commonly tries to exploit such as an outdated API that contained security flaws.

- Spam Honeypots: Simulation of resources such as open mail relays that spammers commonly exploit.

- Database Honeypot: A fake database may be used by security features such as database firewalls when they detect an intrusion attempt.

Honeypots are categorized by the level of interaction between intruder and system: low-interaction, high-interaction and medium-interaction .They are as follows:

- A low-interaction honeypot : A low-interaction honeypot copy network services, rather than a complete system, only to the point that an criminal can log in but perform no actions. This solution is very secure which poses little risk to the organizational environment in which it is installed. Attackers cannot interact with the actual operating system,having access only to emulated services like a counterfeit web or mail server. However, the data gathered by the low-interaction honeypot can give valuable information about the hacker such as whether an attacker/hacker attempted to exploit known vulnerabilities in certain services. Additionally, low-interaction honeypots can serve as a decoy to attract spammers on the lookout for mail servers to relay their spam.

- A High-interaction honeypot: These are the most detailed honeypots. They either copies a full operating system or use a real installation of an operating system with additional monitoring. They not only manage requests, but they also let malicious entities fully interact and even compromise the simulated system. There are definite disadvantages to using high-interaction honeypots for the capture of autonomously spreading malware and observing the control facilities.

- A Medium-interaction honeypot: Medium-interaction honey pots are a combination of low-interaction as well as high-interaction honeypots, capable of copying full services or specific vulnerabilities. Similar to low-interaction honeypots, their primary purpose is detection and are installed as an application on the host operating system with only the copied services being presented to the public. A medium interaction honeypot can be used when we want to copy the full operating system and allowing the intruders /hackers to go in but can't perform any malicious actions..

III. PROPOSED SYSTEMS

3.1 Design Concept

The main goal of this project is to create a system which can be implemented in the entire sector to provide the security without much hardware requirement to secure any website without using any other tools such as biometric fingerprint readers which may cost any user a very high price which may not be affordable to any user. So to assure authenticity of the user the organization have to plan in such a way that the user who is accessing their organizational websites will have not to worry about the hardware requirement to access the organizational websites only they have to cross certain level with which they can prove their authenticity to the organization and can access the data they required as per their need and if the user is facing any problem then they can give their opinion in the feedback form so that the organization can work on it in a very effective way. The below fig (3.1) show the overall design of the project

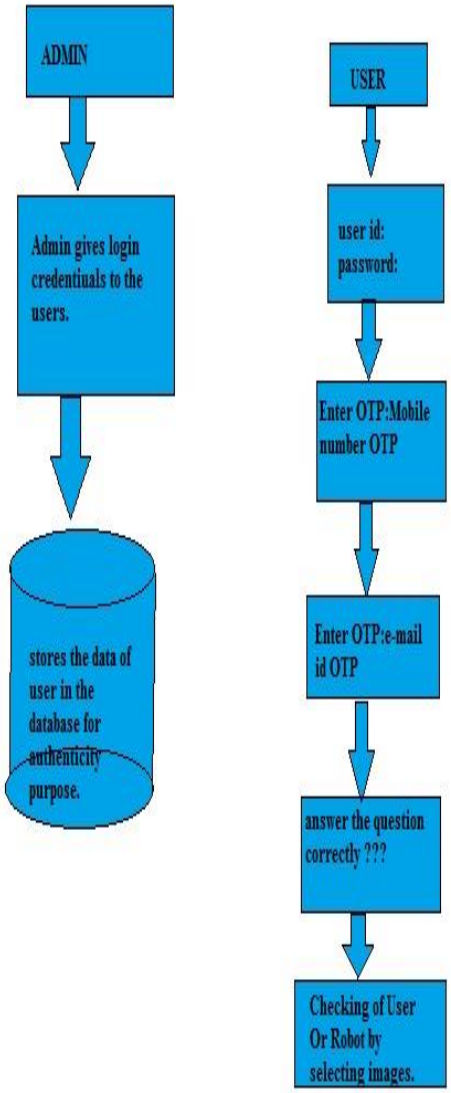


FIGURE (3.1) Design of the project

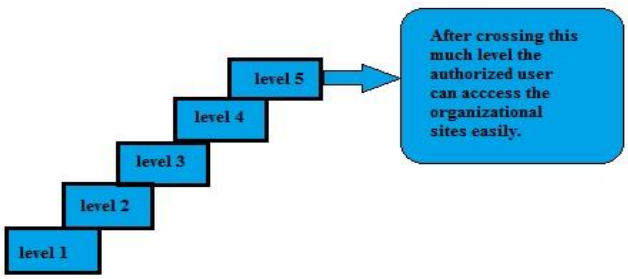


FIGURE (3.2) for authorized user

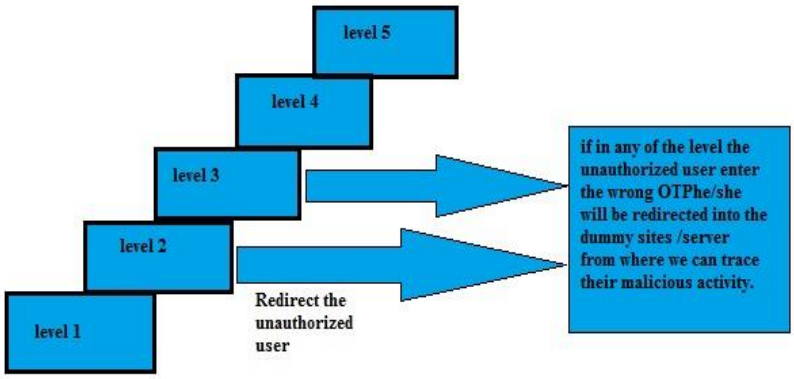


FIGURE (3.3) for unauthorized user

3.2 Kerberos algorithm for authentication of user

In the Greek mythology, Kerberos is the name of three headed dog that guarded the gates of Hades. Kerberos is an authentication protocol which uses a middle man server known as trusted third party. Kerberos is the part of the project Anthena (MIT).Kerberos is based upon the Needham -Schroeder-protocol. Kerberos algorithm assumes that the user is not trustworthy.

There are the 5 versions of the Kerberos ,but the version 1 to version 3 were never released for public use .Version 4 and version 5 were released for the public use but there were certain flaws in version 4 so it is not used now-a-days. Version 5 is used now-a-days.the main purpose of designing the Kerberos algorithm was to mitigate some problems in the network security as follow:

- Password sniffing
- Password database stealing

How Kerberos Works?

Step1: When the user logins to his or her machine. The principal, is sent to KDC server for login, and the KDC server will provide TGT in return (this request to the KDC server can be sent by the login program)
Step2: KDC server searches the principal name in the database, on finding the principal, a TGT is generated by the KDC which will be encrypted by the users key, and send back to the user.ith the help of user key.
Step4: The TGT received by the client from the KDC server will be stored in the cache for use for the session duration. There will always be an expiration time set on the TGT offered by the KDC server, so that an expired TGT can never be used by an attacker.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

KDC- Key distribution Centre, this will be the server which we call the middle man server or the central server arbitrator, which issues the keys for the communication.

Principal- this is the name used by the kerberos central server to call users, service name etc.

TGS- Ticket Granting Server: this is mostly the same central server (KDC server), it grants the tickets for a service.

TGT- A special ticket which contains the session key for communication between the client machine and the central KDC.

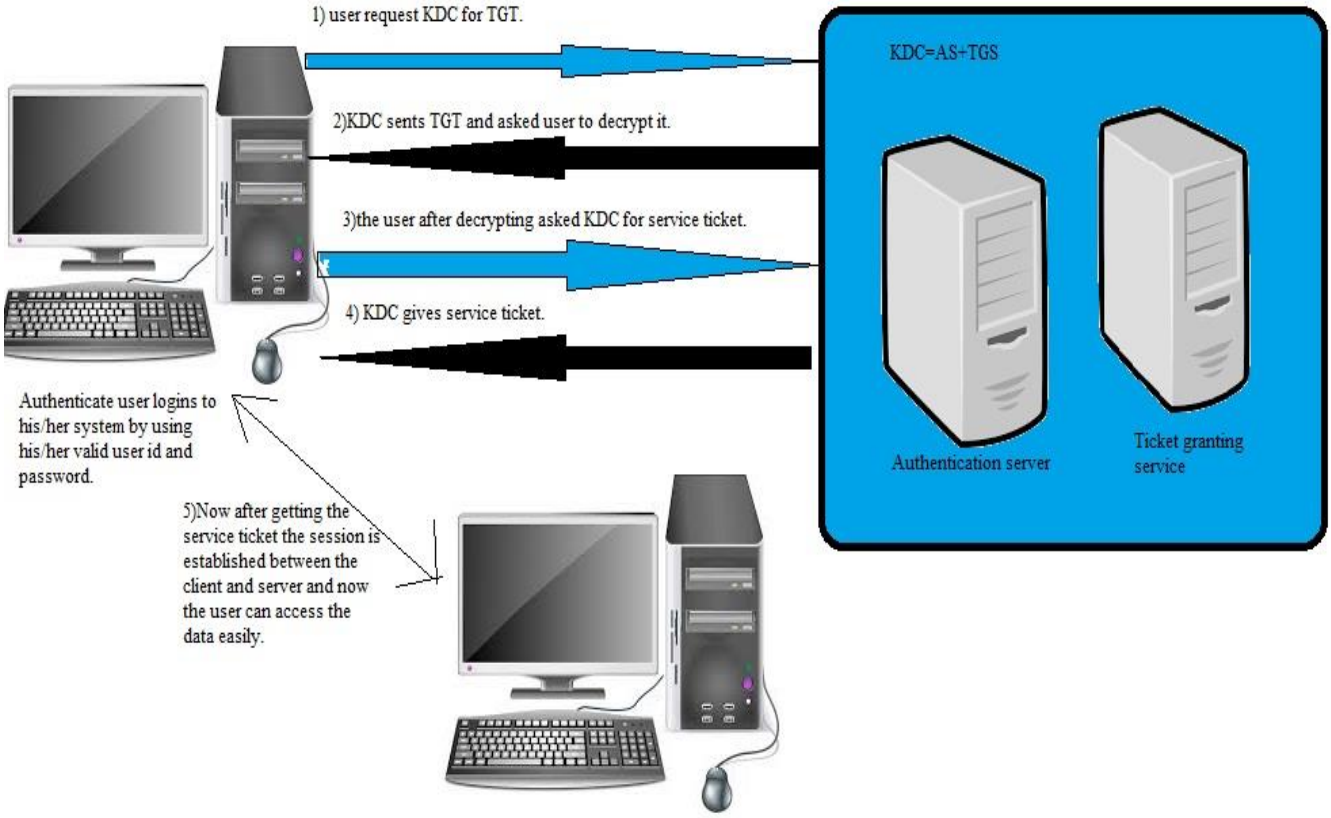


FIGURE (3.4) Diagram of Kerberos working

Advantages of Kerberos algorithm

- Faster Authentication
- Mutual authentication
- Open standard
- Integrated session
- Renewable session
- Support for authentication delegation
- Small code size requirement.
- Easy to implement.
- Provides authentication, encryption and data integrity.

IV. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

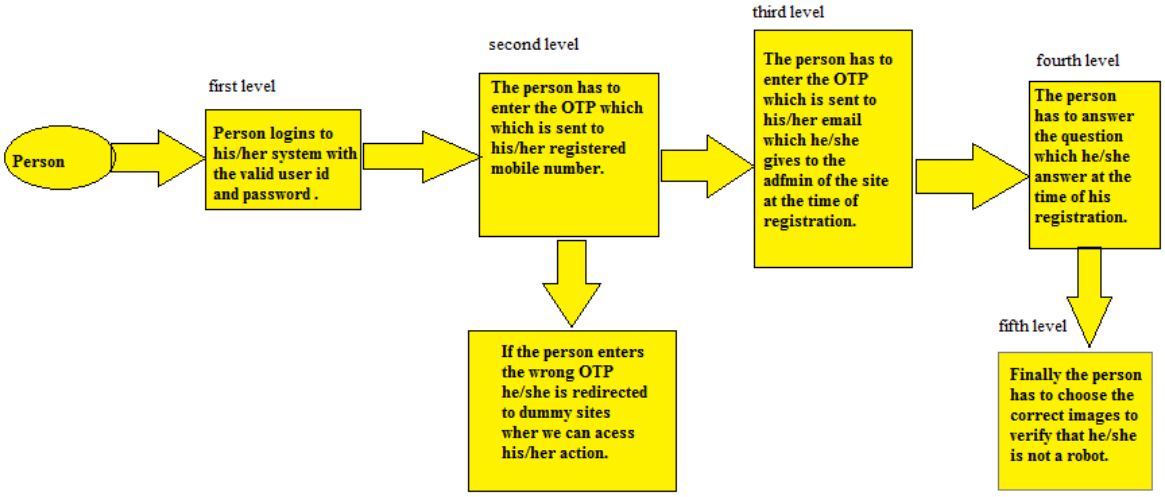
The project which we developed is very beneficial for the organization's and the user will also get more confidentiality and with the help of this project the organization will come to know about the authentication of the user and the organization with the help of trusted third party decides whether to give the user access to their database or not and if in some or the other level out of five level if they found anything which is not as it is which doesn't matches with the data making this we use the following software and hardware.

4.1 SOFTWARE

- Software: - Microsoft Visual studio
- Languages: - Asp.net & C#, Bootstrap, HTML, CSS
- Database: - Ms-Access Operating System: - Windows 7 and above
- Web Browser:- Google Chrome.

4.2 HARDWARE

- Processor:-Intel Core i3
- RAM:-512 MB.
- Hard Disk Capacity:-40 GB

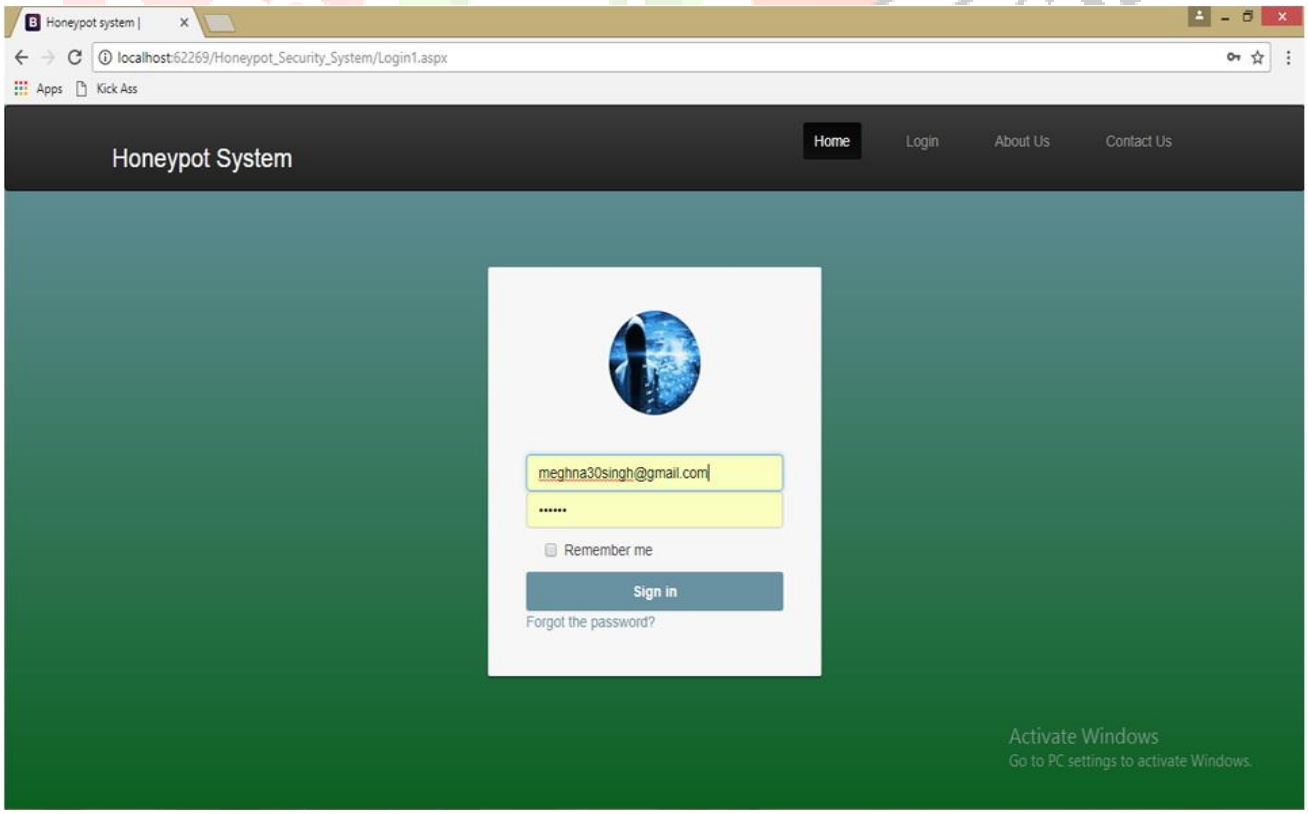


Figure(4.1) Architecture of proposed system

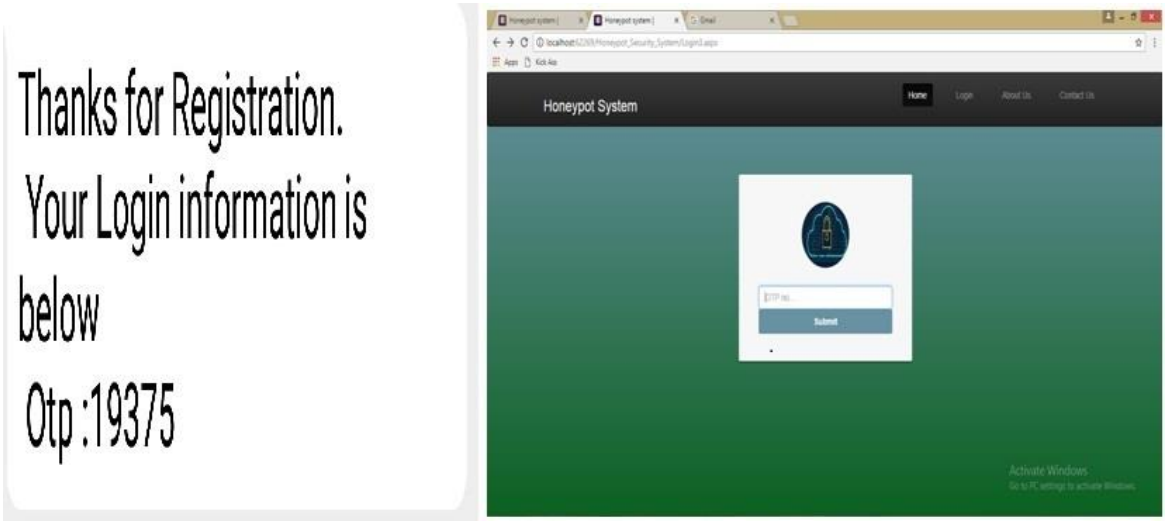
V. RESULT

The project uses the Kerberos algorithm for the authentication of the user and multiple level or we can say multilevel are developed for implementing the Kerberos in a new format as never done before. How the project will capture the unauthorized user will be clearer in the snapshot shown below:

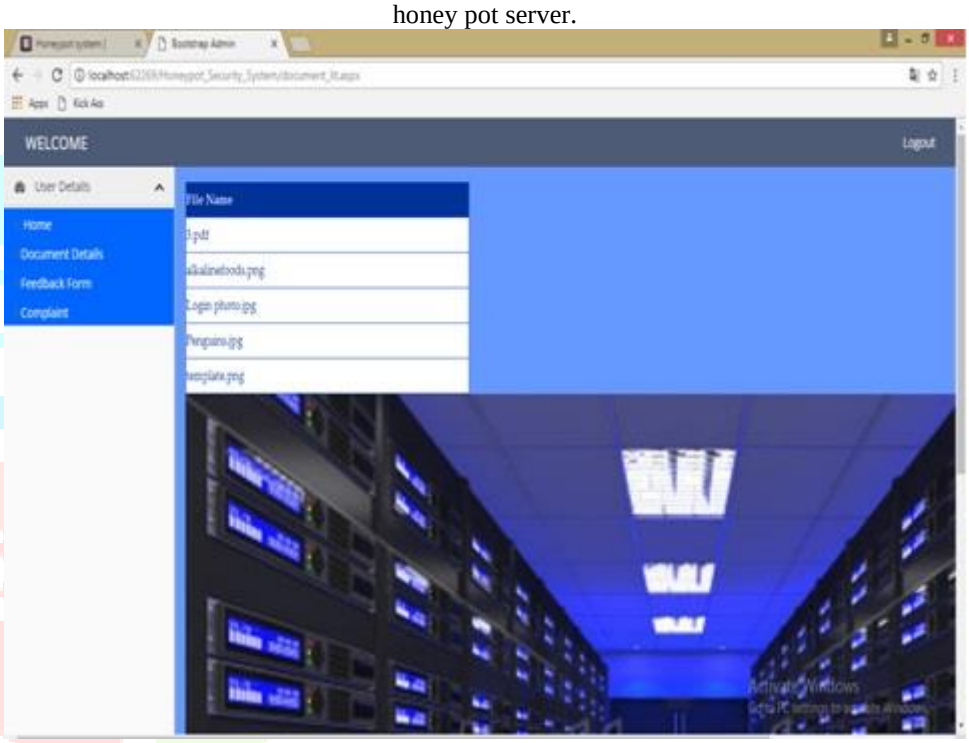
If any unauthorized user hacks someone password and email then in the further level he/she is not going to cross the level because they i.e. the hacker don't know about the actual user phone number and what OTP is coming on his/her phone and whenever any such OTP comes to their phone then with the help of complaint form the authorized user can immediately login and complaint regarding the misuse of their account and then as the Kerberos algorithm is used the trusted third party will check out and tarp the unauthorized user and see what malicious activity he/she is going to do with the authorized user account.



1)First level after user registration.



2) If the user is authorized the he/she has to enter the correct OTP if he/she doesn't enter the correct OTP then he/she is redirected to honey pot server.



3)the unauthorized user is redirected to the honey pot server where we can trace him /her.

VI. ADVANTAGES

1) The advantages of this project which we developed are very vast as it can be used in many sectors because without much hardware requirement we can detect and prevent the attacks on our organizational sites which we want to keep secure.

2) The authentication of the authorized user is easily known just by crossing certain level which we designed and the authorized user can only cross the level easily, for unauthorized user it may be tough job to cross the levels.

3) The main advantage is that we can trap the information about the attacker and see what harm he/she is going to provide to organizational sites.

VII. APPLICATION

The complete project which we develop is all about providing the organization security in all aspects and no extra hardware is required only through the internet and mobile we can easily access the organizational sites and the organization data is also secured. It can be used in the places where high level of security is needed.

VIII. CONCLUSION

We provide security to the organization ,the organization can be any organization such as governmental, business or any. The multiple level which are designed to trap the unauthorized person is the very new concept which comes to provide a secure environment and now-a-

days the hacking is going on and the data is hacked if there are no security. So by implementing this concept we can make our websites and database more secured and more flexible. The combination of Honeypot and Kerberos algorithm is also new and I don't think so that any such combination is made till now ,may be the theoretical concept we can find about it by the actual implementation is in our project. More work can be done on this project

IX. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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