

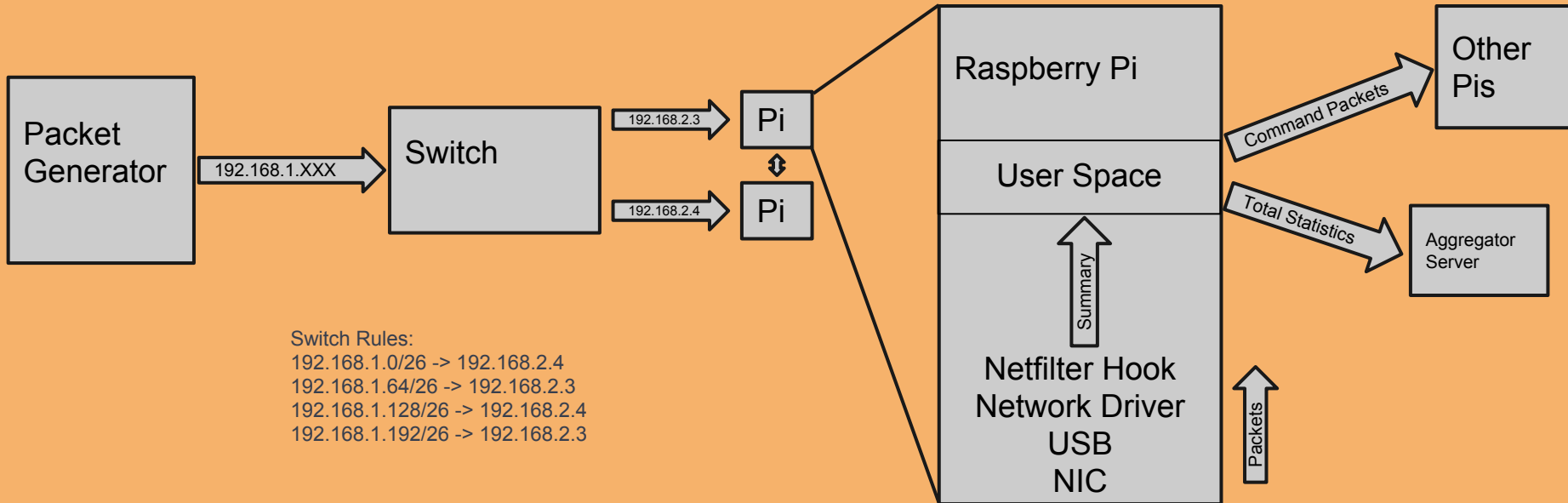
HoneyPi

A distributed Honeypot on Raspberry Pis

Motivation

- Building a distributed honeypot
- Evaluating Raspberry Pi performance and scalability
- Programming a switch to route packets
- Possible CS 3410 project

Architecture Diagram



Architecture Explanation

Packet Generator- generates command and data packets, and sends them to randomized IP addresses

Switch- uses IP routing to partition the IP space among the Pis, dividing the packets between them

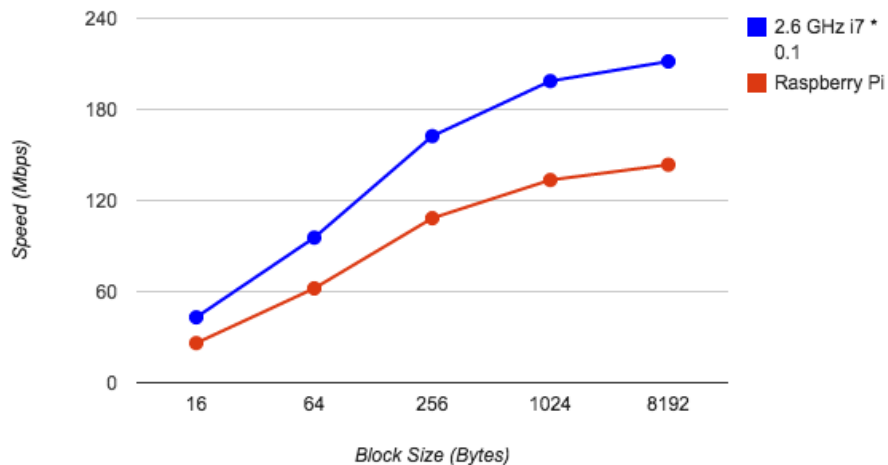
Honeypot Kernel Module- uses a netfilter hook to intercept packets and analyze them, sends captured data to user space program that aggregates statistics

Honeypot Read- reads packets from the kernel module, aggregates statistics in hashtables, and broadcasts received command packets to the other Pis

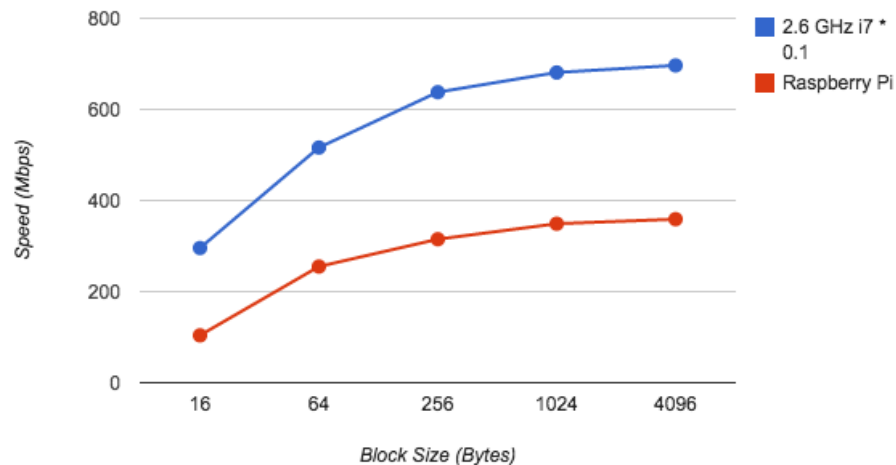
Statistics Aggregator- clients send their local statistics to the server, which combines them

Raspberry Pi vs Laptop Hash Benchmarks

SHA256 Hashing Speed

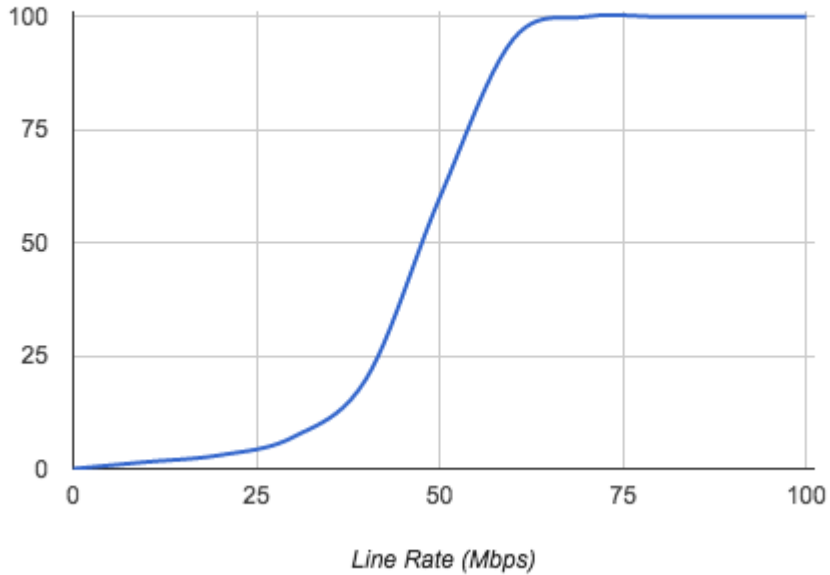


DJB2 Hashing Speed

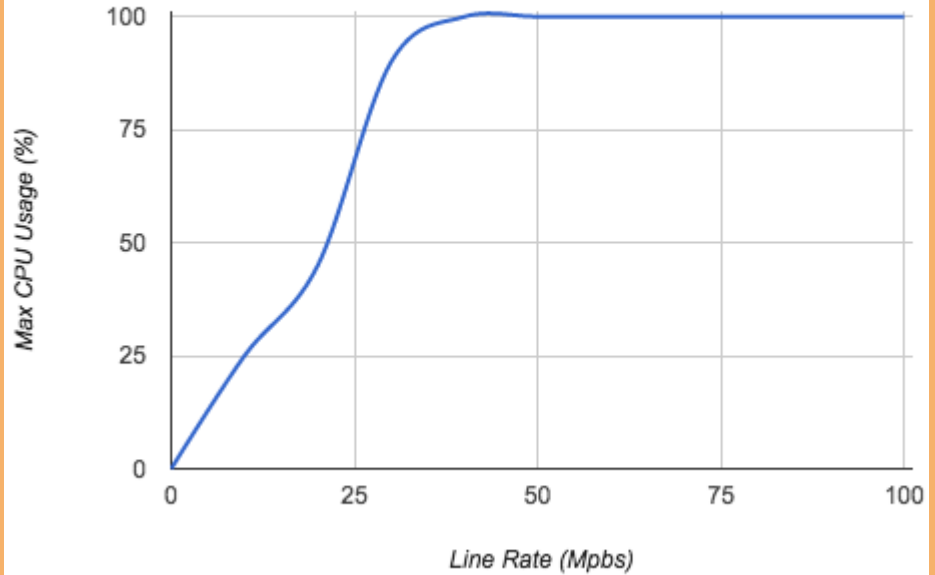


Raspberry Pi CPU Usage

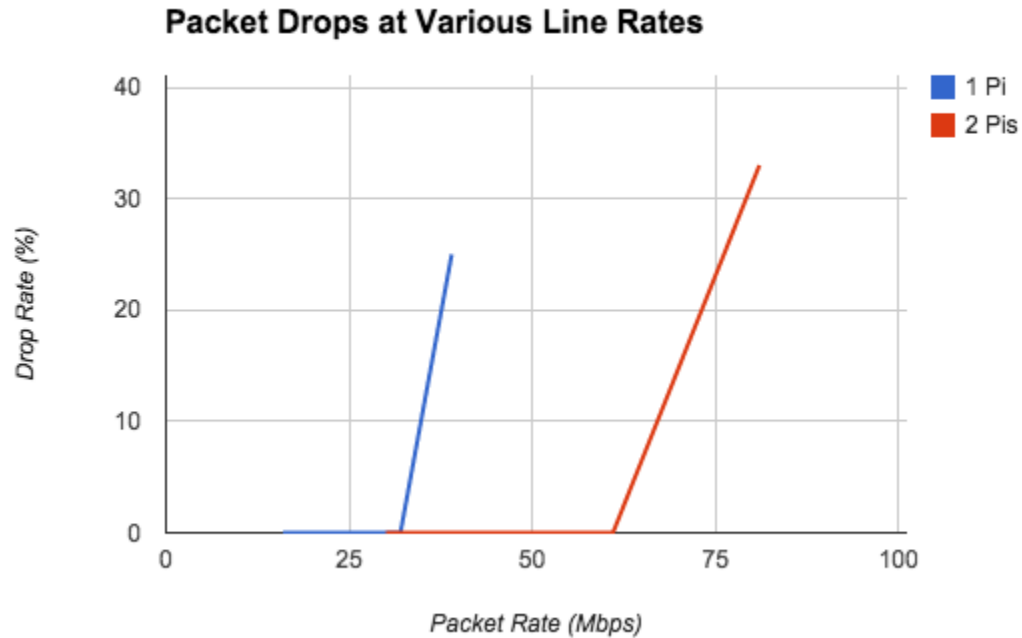
NIC CPU Usage



CPU Usage w/ HoneyPi



Honeypot Results



Evaluation

- Kernel module could not run at line rate (100 mbps)- even without hashing the packet!
- Pi uses all of the CPU for the NIC (not even at line rate) without kernel module loaded
- You could hang a Pi just by sending it packets!
- SHA256 hashing was not working in kernel, so we used djb2 instead
- Packet generator scales very well on modest systems (over 500mpbs on a laptop), just need extra routing table entries on switch to add more Pis

Future Work

- Further optimization to the kernel module (packet capturing pre `sk_buff`, a-la NetMap)
- Creating a skeleton that could be used as a CS 3410 project
- Switching to the SHA256 hash function
- Porting to a more powerful board (ODroid)
- Scaling with more Pis

Conclusion

- Working distributed honeypot!
- Raspberry Pis are slow- both CPU and NIC
- But, the system can scale very easily and cheaply