

# Veeam Decoys

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# Introduction

Today, the number of existing attacks on organizations is exponential. Therefore, companies need to implement best practices for IT risk management, as well as implement the best solutions for data protection, incident detection, and incident management.

In the world of security, there are many frameworks that allow organizations to improve their IT security level. For this, it is always necessary to maintain early detection of lateral movements, connection attempts from unauthorized sources, scans occurring on the internal network, or simply an inventory of ports used on servers in a VLAN or multiple VLANs / Networks.

Therefore, there exists a concept and technology that allows us to create services to detect these types of lateral movements or connection attempts to anticipate a security incident. As is publicly known, many Ransomware groups also focus on destroying data backups.

For this reason, this project was developed to create services that simulate being productive so that, in case of any attempt at attack, connection, or authentication, it is detected, and the organization's IT security area can apply the necessary measures or its incident response plan.

## Statistics

These types of services were tested on the internet, obtaining a behavioral pattern of what attackers or Bots look for on the internet. It should be noted that this solution is to be implemented in the organization's internal networks, but the objective was to have scans or attacks that exist on the internet to know the quantity and resource consumption. In fact, it is the best place to receive connection attempts or sequential and random scans. Some of the statistical data obtained were as follows:

Number of days with exposed services: **15**

Number of exposed services: **7**

CPU: **1 vCPU**

RAM: **2 GB**

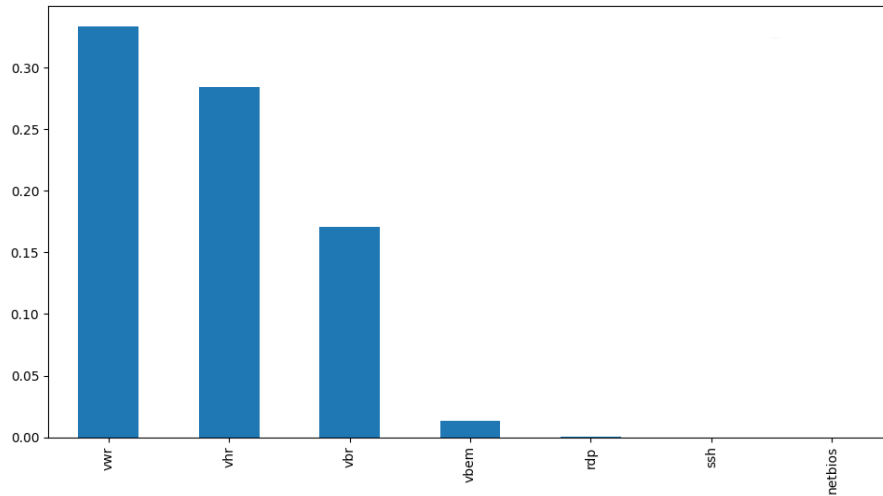
Storage: **50 GB**

Computing resource consumption only had a maximum usage of **28%** CPU on one day out of the 15 days; the other days always had a maximum of **5%** per day. RAM consumption always remained at **40%** during the 15 days of the test. Regarding disk usage, the total growth in use was 8%, and specifically in the log files of the Appliance related to the services, it was **120 MB**. In resource utilization, we can observe low usage, as the Appliance was scanned 24 hours a day from different IP addresses. Since the objective of the Appliance is to be implemented in the **organization's internal networks**, 24-hour scanning every day will not be executed. Therefore, it will not be necessary to add more computing resources.

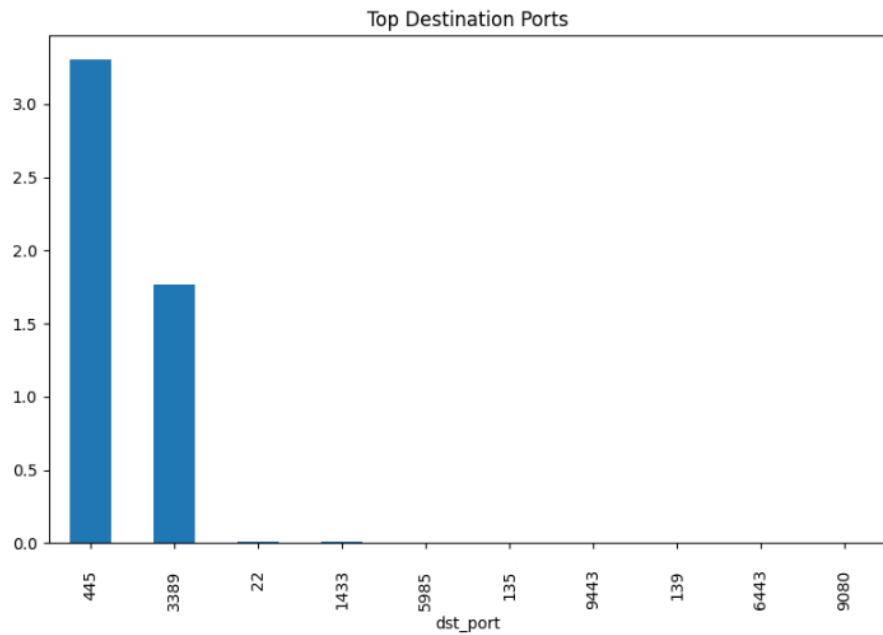
Regarding the statistics of scans or attacks received by the Appliance during the 15 days exposed on the internet, it is possible to say:

A total of Events analyzed: **5.116.389**

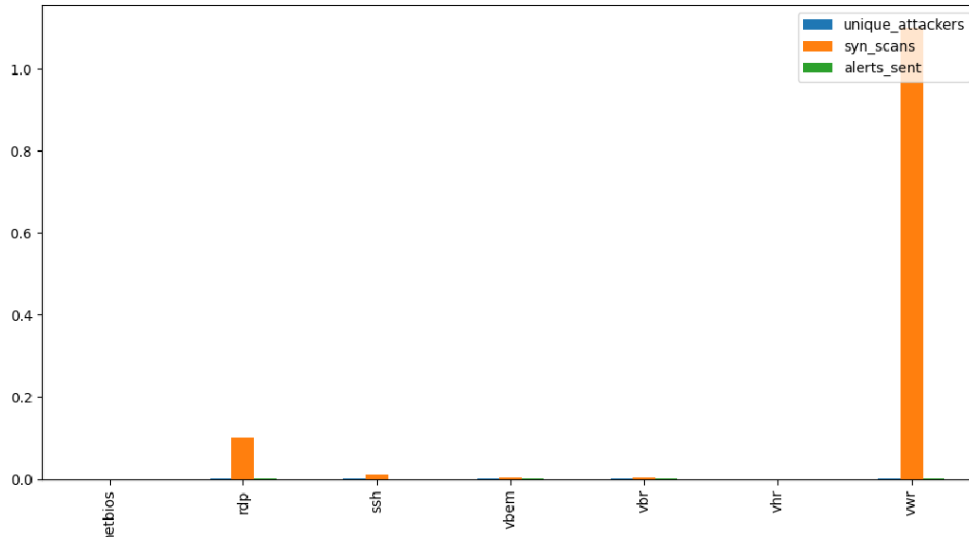
The effectiveness of the services was:



As can be observed in the previous graph, the most scanned service was "Veeam Windows Repository," since traditionally, bots or threat actors look for Microsoft Windows servers without updates to exploit vulnerabilities, which correlates with the most scanned ports, as shown in the following graph.



Then, when analyzing the different types of scans, we observe the majority associated with the TCP "SYN" flag, scanning the "Veem Windows Repository" and the "Remote Desktop Protocol" service:



And finally, the public systems that perform monitoring and scanning of widely known ports such as shodan.io and censys.io. Example of Shodan:

```
// 6443 / TCP 1112417745 | 2024-07-15T05:57:46.229429

Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0

HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
WWW-Authenticate: NTLM
Server: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
Content-Length: 0
Content-Type: application/octet-stream
Date: Mon, 15 Jul 2024 05:57:46 GMT

SSL Certificate

Certificate:
Data:
Version: 3 (0x2)
Serial Number:
02:26:2d:27:06:ff:6a:e4:5d:9d:2c:ec:23:64:cd:47:41:85:e7:bd
Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
Issuer: CN=vbem.local
Validity
Not Before: Jul 11 14:32:59 2024 GMT
Not After : Jul 9 14:32:59 2034 GMT
Subject: CN=vbem.local
Subject Public Key Info:
Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
Public-Key: (2048 bit)
Modulus:
00:9c:0a:f3:e0:ca:93:e9:c4:77:bd:8c:a3:f0:97:
e7:cb:a0:aa:81:6d:07:52:6a:54:d7:0a:b3:47:d5:
26:b2:15:dd:4f:4c:48:c6:78:66:08:70:72:00:ba:
5e:52:84:36:97:ef:a9:37:d8:6a:1a:ae:6d:6c:e2:
8b:5e:76:2b:30:64:1a:48:cf:92:1b:3e:e1:5e:57:
d8:54:0e:3e:0f:12:53:cd:6f:b4:28:09:4b:05:cf:
c5:34:45:d3:ce:07:3b:15:f7:00:66:7e:11:10:2f:
79:d0:30:d7:78:cb:b8:07:2f:73:2c:98:5e:35:fc:
91:62:3d:56:ad:fb:fa:a3:4e:cd:44:8a:3f:af:5b:
1b:bb:7a:12:44:e2:3c:72:5d:12:45:cf:bd:1a:af:
b2:9b:42:2c:2a:aa:33:45:4f:22:b3:ca:3b:18:bc:
d7:ab:07:7c:f9:4f:97:83:1e:ac:12:c7:2a:d6:7a:
a1:ad:72:0a:eb:14:07:ca:2b:9e:40:67:f0:44:68:
c6:03:57:66:9f:a0:0d:6e:d2:f6:16:3f:2a:45:0e:
...
```

Censys:

## NETBIOS 137/UDP

07/22/2024 06:44 UTC

### Details

[VIEW ALL DATA](#)

#### Banner (Hex)

```
00000000: e5 d8 84 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 20 43 4b 41 | ..... CKA |
00000010: 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 | AAAAAAAAAAAAAA |
00000020: 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 00 00 21 00 01 | AAAAAAAAAA... |
00000030: 00 00 00 00 00 65 03 56 45 45 41 4d 2d 53 45 52 | .....e.VEEAM-SER |
00000040: 56 45 52 20 20 20 20 20 20 00 04 00 57 4f 52 4b | VER ...WORK |
00000050: 47 52 4f 55 50 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 00 84 00 56 | GROUP ...V |
00000060: 45 45 41 4d 2d 53 45 52 56 45 52 20 20 20 20 20 | EEAM-SERVER |
00000070: 20 20 04 00 80 18 44 ef 80 98 00 00 00 00 00 00 | ...D..... |
00000080: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | ..... |
00000090: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | ..... |
```

# Characteristics

This system has the following services:

- Veeam Backup Server**
- Veeam Hardened Repository**
- Veeam Windows Repository**
- Veeam Backup Enterprise Manager**
- SSH**
- Remote Desktop (RDP)**
- Netbios**

And the following characteristics:

- Terminal User Interface**
- Logs**
- Log Forwarding**
- Email Notifications**
- Multiple Network Interface Configuration**
- List of Used Ports**
- Service Management**
- Configuration File Editing**
- Remote Management**

Each of the services allows for the detection of connection attempts and scans to the different ports used by each service, capturing credentials, IP addresses, source ports, source IP addresses, and specific queries to certain services. All captures are generated in Syslog format to be forwarded to a centralized SysLog server or to send notifications by email.

Additionally, the Appliance supports the use of multiple network interfaces, so that with just one Appliance, it's possible to implement the services across multiple networks, thus allowing for a distributed deployment of the services.

# Software and Hardware Requirements

## Virtual Hardware Requirements | OVA

The minimum requirements needed to use the Appliance are as follows:

**Processor:** 1 vCPU

**RAM:** 2 GB

**Storage:** 50 GB

**Network:** 1 GB / 10GB / VMXNET 3

**Hypervisor:** vSphere 8.0 or higher.

## Rocky Linux Requirements | Manual Installation

**Operating System:** Minimal installation of Rocky Linux 9.4 (Tested only on this distro, may support other Red Hat-based distributions)

**Processor:** 1 CPU

**RAM Memory:** 2 GB

**Storage:** 50 GB

**Network:** 1 GB / 10 GB

**Firewall:** Disabled

**SELinux:** Disabled

With the above requirements, it will be possible to use all services on multiple network interfaces.



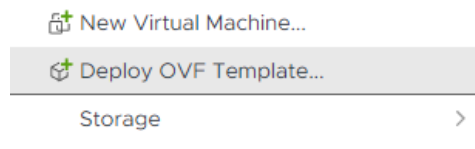
# Deployment

## Virtual Appliance Deployment

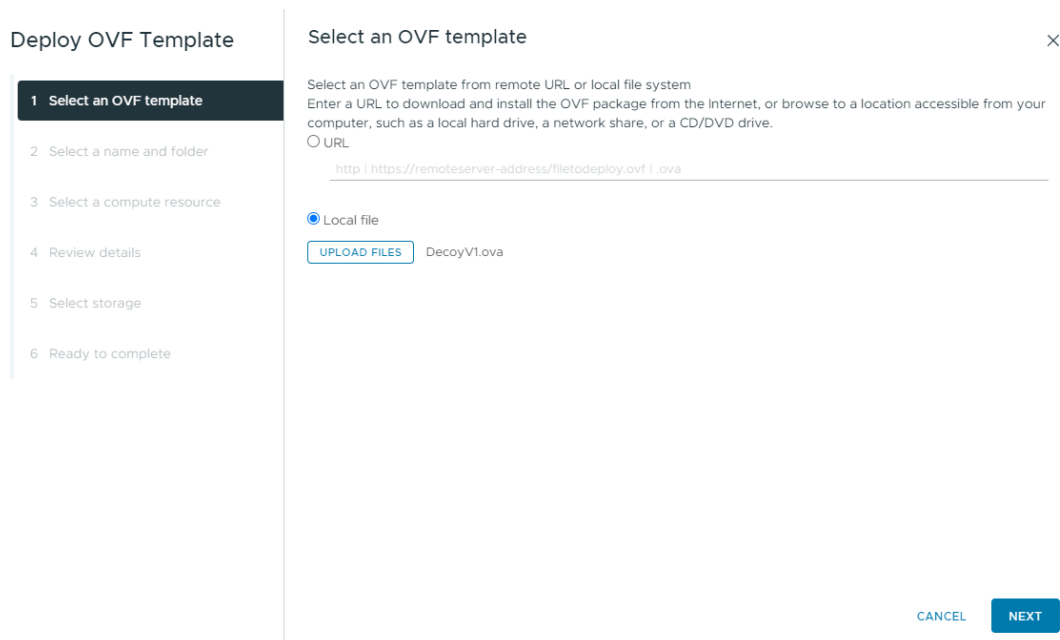
Download the OVA image from:

<https://dl.24xsiempre.com/DecoyV1.ova>

Then import the Appliance directly from vCenter by selecting "Deploy OVF Template":



And then enter the path where the OVA was downloaded, to select it, then click on "Next":



Enter the VM name, select the vCenter, Datacenter, and VM Folder where the VM will be hosted, then click on "Next":

The screenshot shows the 'Deploy OVF Template' wizard with step 2, 'Select a name and folder', highlighted. The left sidebar lists steps 1 through 6. The main panel is titled 'Select a name and folder' and includes a close button (X) in the top right. It contains the following elements:

- Text: 'Specify a unique name and target location'
- Text: 'Virtual machine name: Veeam-Decoy-V1' (with a text input field)
- Text: 'Select a location for the virtual machine.'
- Tree view showing a folder structure: 'vcenter.24xsiempre.cl' expanded to show '24xSiempre' selected.
- Checkbox: 'Customize this virtual machine's hardware' (unchecked)
- Buttons: 'CANCEL', 'BACK', and 'NEXT' at the bottom right.

Then select the compute resources and click on "Next":

The screenshot shows the 'Deploy OVF Template' wizard with step 3, 'Select a compute resource', highlighted. The left sidebar lists steps 1 through 8. The main panel is titled 'Select a compute resource' and includes a close button (X) in the top right. It contains the following elements:

- Text: 'Select the destination compute resource for this operation'
- Tree view showing a folder structure: '24xSiempre' expanded to show 'Cluster' selected.
- Section: 'Compatibility' with a text box containing '✓ Compatibility checks succeeded.'
- Checkbox: 'Automatically remove the deployed VM' (unchecked)
- Buttons: 'CANCEL', 'BACK', and 'NEXT' at the bottom right.

Now the wizard will display a message that the OVA has advanced configurations, click "Next":

### Deploy OVF Template

- Select an OVF template
- Select a name and folder
- Select a compute resource
- Review details**
- Select storage
- Select networks
- Customize template
- Ready to complete

### Review details

Verify the template details.

**⚠ The OVF package contains advanced configuration options, which might pose a security risk. Review the advanced configuration options below. Click next to accept the advanced configuration options.**

Publisher	No certificate present
Download size	1.4 GB
Size on disk	2.1 GB (thin provisioned) 50.0 GB (thick provisioned)
Advanced configuration	nvram = ovf:/file/file2

CANCEL BACK NEXT

Now it's necessary to select the Storage where the Appliance will be hosted, and then click on "Next":

### Deploy OVF Template

- Select an OVF template
- Select a name and folder
- Select a compute resource
- Review details
- Select storage**
- Select networks
- Customize template
- Ready to complete

### Select storage

Select the storage for the configuration and disk files

Encrypt this virtual machine ⓘ

Select virtual disk format: Thick Provision Lazy Zeroed ▾

VM Storage Policy: Datastore Default ▾

Disable Storage DRS for this virtual machine

Name	Storage Compatibility	Capacity	Provisioned	Free
LAB	--	30 TB	42.98 TB	11.29 TB
Local24x1	--	348.75 GB	1.42 GB	347.33 GB
Local24x2	--	348.75 GB	1.42 GB	347.33 GB
NFSLAB	--	5.95 TB	630.85 GB	5.34 TB

Manage Columns Items per page 10 ▾ 4 items

Compatibility

✓ Compatibility checks succeeded.

CANCEL BACK NEXT

In this step, configure and select which Network / VLAN will be used for the first network interface of the Appliance, configure the "Destination Network" and click on "Next":

### Deploy OVF Template

- Select an OVF template
- Select a name and folder
- Select a compute resource
- Review details
- Select storage
- 6 Select networks**
- Customize template
- Ready to complete

### Select networks

Select a destination network for each source network.

Source Network	Destination Network
RED20	RED20

[Manage Columns](#) 1 item

#### IP Allocation Settings

IP allocation: Static - Manual

IP protocol: IPv4

[CANCEL](#) [BACK](#) [NEXT](#)

Now we will configure the Appliance to add the necessary network data in the first part of "Networking":

### Deploy OVF Template

- Select an OVF template
- Select a name and folder
- Select a compute resource
- Review details
- Select storage
- Select networks
- 7 Customize template**
- Ready to complete

### Customize template

Customize the deployment properties of this software solution.

1 property has an invalid value

<b>Networking</b> 5 settings	
Hostname	Hostname with or without domain <u>veeam-decoy-vlan-20</u>
IP Address	IP Address ens192 or First interface <u>20.20.20.222</u>
Netmask	Format: 255.255.255.0 <u>255.255.255.0</u>
Gateway	Network Gateway of ens192 / First interface <u>20.20.20.1</u>
DNS	Local DNS Server <u>20.20.20.20</u>
<b>Settings</b> 3 settings	
NTP Server	IP Address or FQDN

[CANCEL](#) [BACK](#) [NEXT](#)

Then in "Settings" enter the requested data and click on "Next":

The screenshot shows the 'Customize template' step of the deployment wizard. On the left, a sidebar titled 'Deploy OVF Template' lists eight steps, with '7 Customize template' selected. The main panel, titled 'Customize template', contains a green status bar at the top that reads 'All properties have valid values'. Below this, there are three sections of settings:

- Networking**: 5 settings
- Settings**: 3 settings
  - NTP Server**: IP Address or FQDN, value: ntp.shoa.cl
  - Time Zone**: Format: America/Santiago, value: America/Santiago
  - Root Password**: Password of Root user. MinLen 6 MaxLen 20 characters
    - Password**: [masked]
    - Confirm Password**: [masked]

At the bottom right, there are three buttons: 'CANCEL', 'BACK', and 'NEXT'.

And in the last option, review the applied configurations and then click on "Finish" and wait for the Appliance deployment:

The screenshot shows the 'Ready to complete' step of the deployment wizard. On the left, the 'Deploy OVF Template' sidebar now has '8 Ready to complete' selected. The main panel, titled 'Ready to complete', contains a review of the selections:

- Select a name and folder**
  - Name: Veeam-Decoy-V1
  - Template name: DecoyV1
  - Folder: 24xSiempre
- Select a compute resource**
  - Resource: Cluster
- Review details**
  - Download size: 1.4 GB
- Select storage**
  - Size on disk: 50.0 GB
  - Storage mapping: 1
  - All disks: Datastore: LAB; Format: Thick provision lazy zeroed
- Select networks**
  - Network mapping: 1
  - RED20: RED20
  - IP allocation settings
    - IP protocol: IPv4
    - IP allocation: Static - Manual
- Customize template**

At the bottom right, there are three buttons: 'CANCEL', 'BACK', and 'FINISH'.

Veeam-Decoy-V1 | ACTIONS

Summary Monitor Configure Permissions Datastores Networks Snapshots Updates

### Guest OS

Powered Off

LAUNCH REMOTE CONSOLE ⓘ

LAUNCH WEB CONSOLE

### Virtual Machine Details

**Power Status** Powered Off

**Guest OS** Rocky Linux (64-bit)

**VMware Tools** Not running, version:12389 (Current) ⓘ

**DNS Name**

**IP Addresses**

**Encryption** Not encrypted

### VM Hardware

**CPU** 1 CPU(s), 0 MHz used

**Memory** 2 GB, 0 GB memory active

**Hard disk 1** 50 GB | Thick Provision Lazy Zeroed ⓘ  
LAB

**Network adapter 1** RED20 (disconnected) | 00:50:56:b1:92:c9

**CD/DVD drive 1** Disconnected

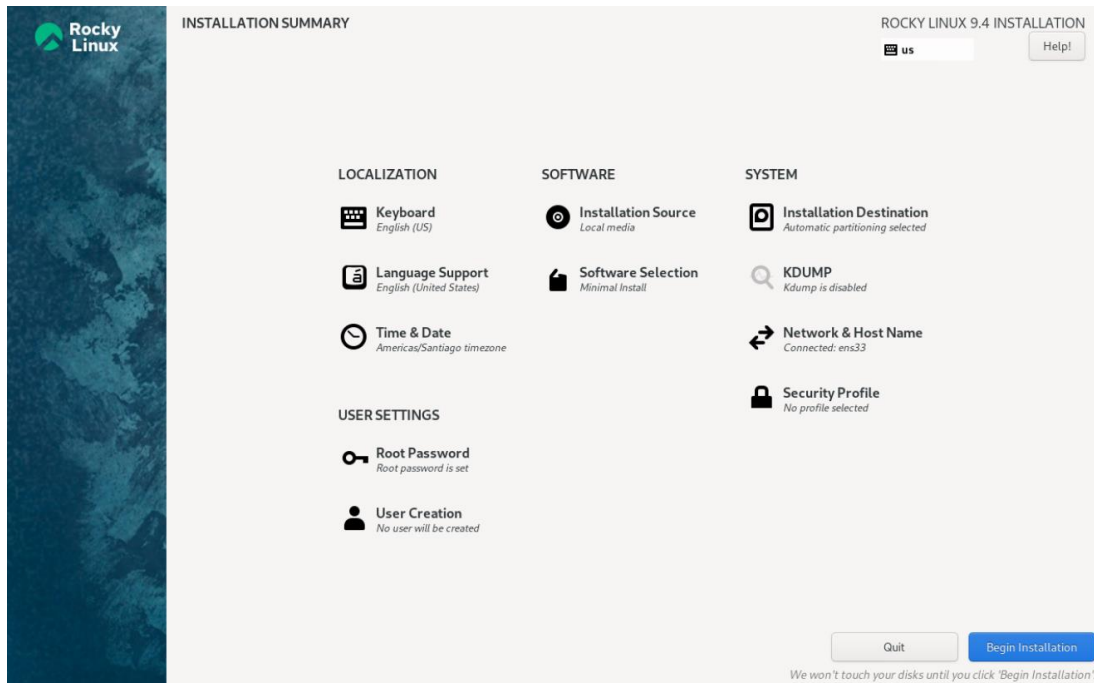
**Compatibility** ESXi 8.0 and later (VM version 20)

EDIT

Power on the Appliance.

# Manual Installation on Rocky Linux 9.4

To install the system directly on a Linux server with Rocky Linux 9.4, it is necessary to verify that the Rocky Linux installation type is set to the "Minimal" option:



From the Linux command line, it is also possible to verify the installation type using the following command:

```
dnf group list --installed
```

```
[root@manualinstall ~]# dnf group list --installed
Last metadata expiration check: 0:00:54 ago on Mon 29 Jul 2024 07:42:59 PM -04.
Installed Environment Groups:
  Minimal Install
[root@manualinstall ~]#
[root@manualinstall ~]#
```

And perform the installation with the following command:

```
curl -s https://raw.githubusercontent.com/VeeamHub/veeam-decoy/master/install.sh | bash
```

```
[root@manualinstall ~]#
[root@manualinstall ~]# curl -s https://raw.githubusercontent.com/VeeamHub/veeam-decoy/master/install.sh | bash
Checking SELinux and firewall status...
```

It will begin with the installation and configuration of the services:

```
Checking SELinux and firewall status...
Error: SELinux is not disabled. Current status: Enforcing
Disabling SELinux...
SELinux has been disabled in the configuration. A reboot is required for this change to take effect.
Firewall is active or enabled. Disabling and stopping firewall...
Removed "/etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/firewalld.service".
Removed "/etc/systemd/system/dbus-org.fedoraproject.FirewallD1.service".
Firewall has been stopped and disabled.
SELinux and firewall checks completed. Proceeding with installation.
Installing basic dependencies...
Last metadata expiration check: 4:20:56 ago on Tue 30 Jul 2024 06:38:48 AM -04.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
Last metadata expiration check: 4:20:57 ago on Tue 30 Jul 2024 06:38:48 AM -04.
Package python3-3.9.18-3.el9_4.3.x86_64 is already installed.
Dependencies resolved.
=====
Package                                Architecture                            Version
=====
Installing:
git                                     x86_64                                  2.43.5-1.el9_4
libpcap                                x86_64                                  14:1.10.0-4.el9
nano                                    x86_64                                  5.6.1-5.el9
python3-pip                             noarch                                   21.2.3-8.el9
wget                                     x86_64                                  1.21.1-7.el9
=====
```

Upon successful completion, it will display:

```
Creating directories...
Copying files...
A backup of the original sshd_config file has been created at /etc/ssh/sshd_config.backup
Adding the following line to /etc/profile:
/usr/local/bin/start_hnp_tui.sh
Setting permissions...
Starting services...
Cleaning up temporary files...
Installation completed successfully
It is recommended to restart the system to apply all changes, especially for SELinux configuration
```

And finally, restart the server with the command:

reboot

After restarting the server, connect via SSH on port **41325**. If it's a virtual machine, it will also be possible to access it through the Console. Finally, if it's a physical machine, access it through IPMI.





And finally, in the TUI "Footer", there are 4 options:

**Q:** Quit, to exit the TUI

**C:** Console, to enter the Linux CLI (Experimental)

**R:** Reboot, to restart the Appliance after confirmation

**P:** Poweroff, to shut down the Appliance after confirmation

## Decoy Services

Here, the entire lifecycle of services is managed, therefore, in the menu it will always appear, for example:

**Veeam Backup Server    Stopped [Start] [Restart] [Stop] [Boot: No ]**

**"Stopped"** is the current service state. It can have two additional states: **"Active,"** which means it is running, and **"Failed,"** which means the log files or configuration file should be reviewed.

**"Start"** is the button to start the service. When executed, it shows a message indicating whether it was successful.

**"Restart"** is the button to restart the service. When executed, it shows a message indicating whether it was successful or not.

**"Stop"** is the button to stop the service. When executed, it shows a message indicating whether it was successful.

**"Boot: No"** Shows the current state of whether the service starts with the operating system. If the state is **"No"**, the service must be started manually. If the state is **"Yes"**, the service already runs when the operating system starts.

## Network Interfaces

Here, the network configuration is managed for one or multiple interfaces where, upon executing:

**[Config Network]**

It will display a configuration wizard; you only need to add the requested information:

```
Starting network configuration script

Main Menu:
1. List available interfaces
2. Configure an interface
3. Show current network status
4. Exit
Enter your choice (1-4): 1
Available network interfaces:
ens33
ens34
ens35

Main Menu:
1. List available interfaces
2. Configure an interface
3. Show current network status
4. Exit
Enter your choice (1-4): 2
Available network interfaces:
ens33
ens34
ens35
Which interface do you want to configure? Enter the name: █
```

If you want to configure one or several interfaces, the following data will be requested:

```
Main Menu:
1. List available interfaces
2. Configure an interface
3. Show current network status
4. Exit
Enter your choice (1-4): 2
Available network interfaces:
ens33
ens34
ens35
Which interface do you want to configure? Enter the name: ens35
Enter IP address for ens35: 40.40.40.222
Enter gateway address for ens35: 40.40.40.1
Enter network address for ens35 (e.g., 192.168.1.0): 40.40.40.0
Configuring interface ens35...
Connection successfully activated (D-Bus active path: /org/freedesktop/NetworkManager/ActiveConnection/5)
Configuration completed for ens35
```

IP address, Gateway, and Network of the selected interface. After configuring the network interfaces, it is recommended to restart the Appliance to ensure the persistence of the configured data. If there is no connection, validate the configuration through the Web Console.

## Config Files

This is the most important part of the configuration. After defining the network interfaces, it is necessary to configure which services will function on which interfaces. The services can run on multiple interfaces as long as no other service is using common ports. For example, if you configure "Veeam Windows Repository" and "Veeam Hardened Repository" on the same network interface, one of the services will not work, as both services use ports **6160** and **6162**.

Now, moving on to the service configuration, within the TUI, enter the "Config Files" box, select "Decoy Config File" to edit the main configuration file:

**[Edit] /etc/hnp/config          Decoy Config File**

Upon selection, the "nano" editor will be displayed with the contents of the configuration file. This file contains all the information for each variable to be configured. For the services, it is only necessary to change the variable:

**interfaces = en192,ens224**

For each of the services, to make them function on one or multiple interfaces. In the case of using multiple interfaces for one or several services, follow the format indicated in the configuration file to enter the interfaces with commas and without spaces.

```
GNU nano 5.6.1 /etc/hnp/config
Decoy Config File

#If more than one interface is used in the config "interfaces" they must be separated by comma without space, e.g.: ens192,ens193

# SSH Decoy configuration
# interfaces: List of network interfaces on which the SSH Decoy will run, separated by commas.
# banner: The banner that will be displayed when connecting to the SSH Decoy. By default shows "SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_9.7" affected by CVE-2024-6387
# random_rsa: If set to 'yes', it will generate random RSA keys for each connection.

[SSH]
interfaces = ens192
banner = SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_9.7
random_rsa = no

# Remote Desktop Protocol Decoy configuration
# interfaces: List of network interfaces on which the RDP Decoy will run.
# use_ssl: If set to 'yes', the RDP Decoy will use SSL/TLS
# OS: Simulated operating system
# OS_Build: Build number of the simulated operating system
# Target_Name: Name of the RDP target
# NetBIOS_Domain_Name: Simulated NetBIOS domain name
# NetBIOS_Computer_Name: Simulated NetBIOS computer name
# DNS_Domain_Name: Simulated DNS domain name
# FQDN: Simulated FQDN Full Domain Name

[RDP]
interfaces = ens192
use_ssl = no
OS = Windows Server 2022
OS_Build = 10.0.20348
Target_Name = VEEAM
NetBIOS_Domain_Name = VEEAM
NetBIOS_Computer_Name = VEEAM
DNS_Domain_Name = veeam
FQDN = veeam.local

# Veeam Backup & Replication Decoy configuration

^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is   ^K Cut        ^T Execute    ^C Location   M-U Undo      M-A Set Mark  M-] To Bracket
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^\ Replace    ^U Paste      ^J Justify    ^_ Go To Line  M-E Redo      M-G Copy      ^Q Where Was
```

All options in the configuration file are configurable, meaning you can change the type of operating system, banners, and domain to simulate.

## Alerts

In the same configuration file `/etc/hnp/config`, it's possible to configure email notifications if necessary. Under "[Email]" there are multiple options including enabling or disabling the service.

```
# Configuration for sending summaries by e-mail
# enabled: 'yes' to enable sending mails, 'no' to disable it
# smtp_server: SMTP server address for sending mails
# smtp_port: SMTP server port
# smtp_username: Username for SMTP authentication
# smtp_password: Password for SMTP authentication
# from_email: Sender's email address
# from_name: Name that will appear as sender
# to_email: Recipient's email address

[Email]
enabled = no
smtp_server = smtp.server.com
smtp_port = 587
smtp_username = user
smtp_password = pass
from_email = alert@24xsiempre.com
from_name = Decoy Alert
to_email = marco@24xsiempre.com
```

Emails will be sent every 5 minutes, only if there are connections to the service. Otherwise, no email will be sent, and it will be reported that there were no connections to report.

## Integration Syslog Server

A key feature of this appliance is the configuration and support for forwarding logs to a centralized SysLog server. All generated records or logs use RFC 5424, which is the same RFC used by Veeam in its logs.

Therefore, to configure log forwarding, you only need to edit the "Rsyslog" configuration, which is present in the TUI, under "Config Files" as:

**[Edit] /etc/rsyslog.d/10-vbr.conf Rsyslog Decoy Config**

This configuration is subject to "rsyslog", so when editing the rsyslog file, you only need to change the IP address or name of the Syslog server where the logs should be sent:

```
GNU nano 5.6.1 /etc/rsyslog.d/10-vbr.conf
/etc/rsyslog.conf or /etc/rsyslog.d/99-remote.conf

# Use RFC5424 format
$ActionFileDefaultTemplate RSYSLOG_SyslogProtocol23Format

# Send all logs to the remote Promtail / Syslog server. Replace SYSLOG_SERVER with the IP address or host name of your remote log server.
# Example
# *.* @@SYSLOG_SERVER:1514;RSYSLOG_SyslogProtocol23Format

# Define a template for Veeam and other decoy logs
$template VeeamHoneyPotFormat,"%<PRI>1 %TIMESTAMP:::date-rfc3339% %HOSTNAME% %APP-NAME% %PROCID% %MSGID% - %msg%\n"

# Use the template for logs from honeypots
# Replace SYSLOG_SERVER with the IP address or host name of your remote log server.
if $programname startswith 'vbr_honeypot' or
   $programname startswith 'vbr_honeypot' or
   $programname startswith 'vbr_honeypot' or
   $programname startswith 'veeam_honeypot' or
   $programname startswith 'rdp_honeypot' or
   $programname startswith 'ssh_honeypot' or
   $programname startswith 'netbios_honeypot' then {
    @@SYSLOG_SERVER:1514;VeeamHoneyPotFormat
}
```

You only need to change the IP address or server name and port of "SYSLOG\_SERVER:1514" :

```
# *.* @@SYSLOG_SERVER:1514;RSYSLOG_SyslogProtocol23Format
```

And in:

```
@@SYSLOG_SERVER:1514;VeeamHoneyPotFormat
```

It's important to note that if the Syslog Server only accepts UDP connections, there should be only one @ before the IP address or FQDN. If there are two @@, it's via TCP. By using RFC 5424, it's compatible with any centralized Syslog server.

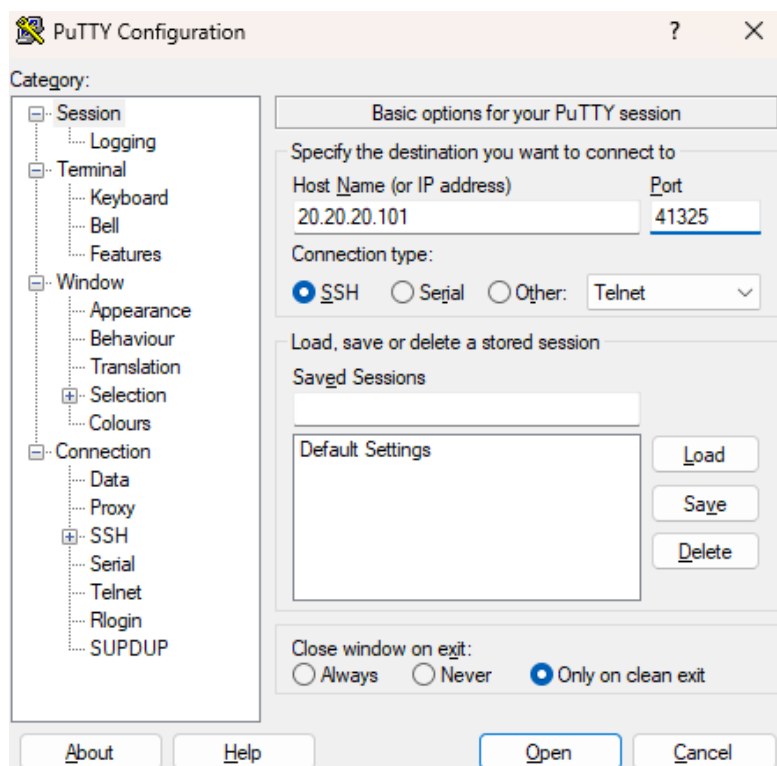


## Administrative Access via SSH

Additionally, since in some cases it's not possible to maintain access to the web console of virtual machines or only remote access is needed to manage some Appliance configuration, in the TUI, you can observe the service:

### SSH Admin port:41325

Which is the SSH service running on a custom port and within the ranges also used by Veeam. If necessary, it can be started directly from the TUI and configured to run on Appliance restart. Then you only need to connect with your preferred SSH client, for example, Putty:





## Recommendations

The main recommendation for the use of this project is the deployment of multiple Appliances in multiple **internal** VLANs or virtual networks (since it doesn't require many resources) to obtain extensive monitoring of lateral movements in case of any type of incident in the organization. Of course, the Syslog concentrator should always exist, either locally or in the cloud, so that the corresponding analyses are carried out and, in case of an attack, the central Syslog server is not affected.

On the other hand, when implementing the different network interfaces, associate the IP addresses with their respective DNS. For example, if one of the interfaces is providing the "Veeam Backup Server" service, associate it with the FQDN "veeam.yourdomain.local", of course, replacing the domain with that of the organization, likewise with other services.

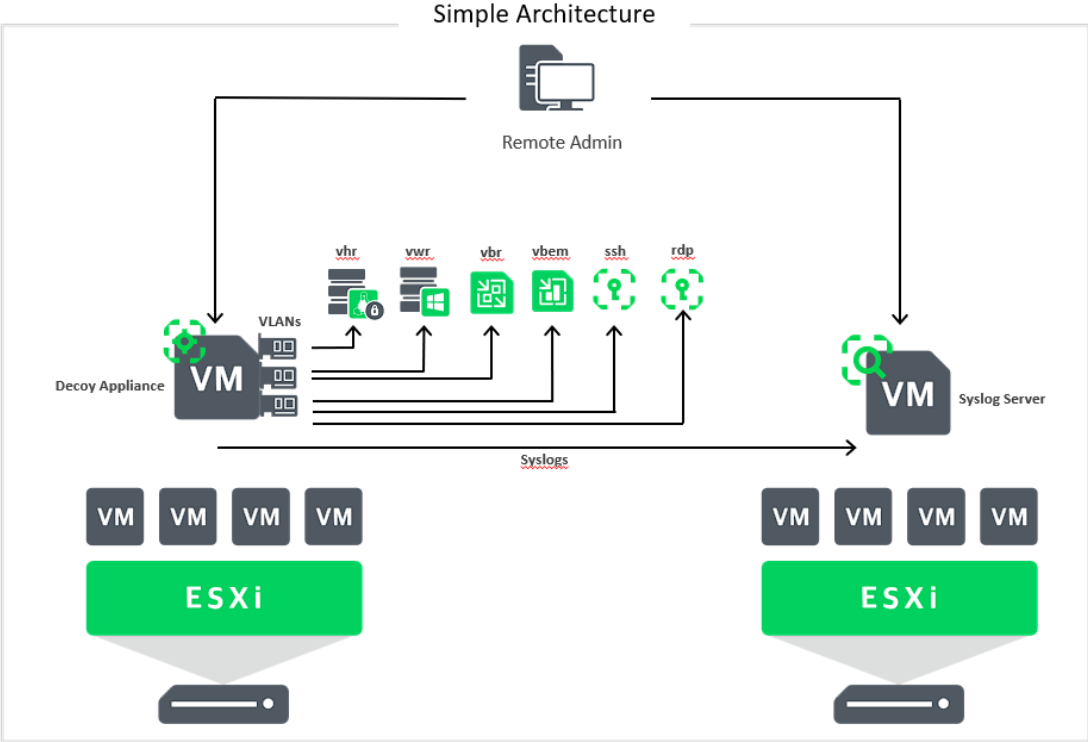
Also, when using multiple services from a single network interface of the Appliance, some ports come into conflict, as they are also used by another service. For example, enabling "Veeam Hardened Repository" and "Veeam Windows Repository" on the same interface will cause an error and the service will not function correctly. Preferably, use the repositories on different interfaces.

This machine does not need to be protected or backed up by Veeam, as it is disposable in case of any problem and should only be redeployed through the OVA or manual installation.

Finally, a very good practice is to **disable** the **SSH ADMIN** management interface that operates on port **41325**, to prevent connection attempts to that port.

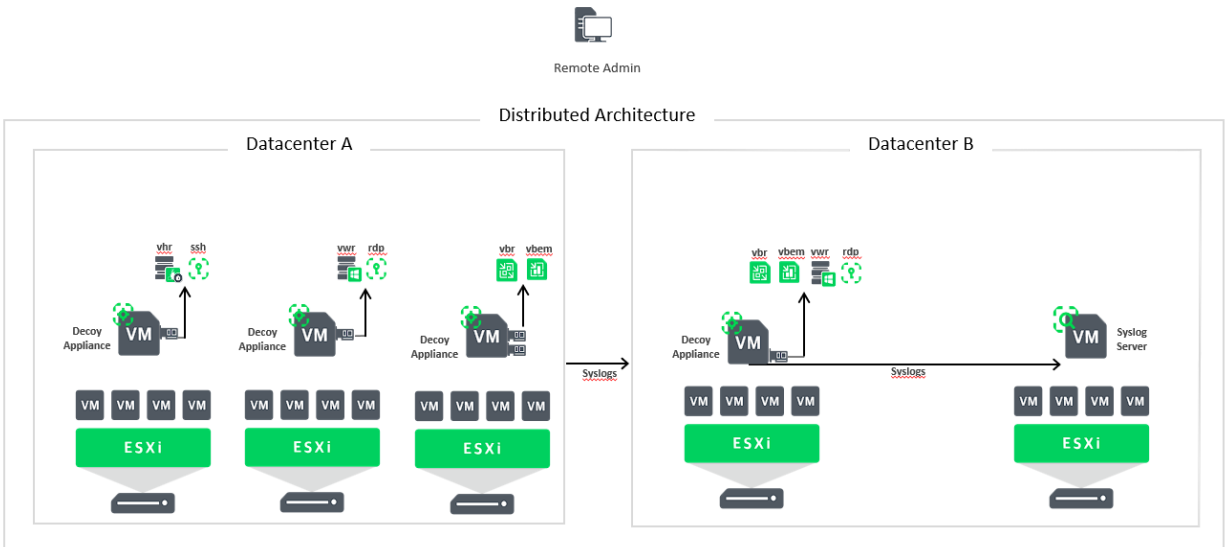
# Example Architectures

## 1. Simple Architecture



In this simple architecture, everything is deployed in a single Appliance with multiple network interfaces, associated with different networks, allowing with very few resources to have the various Veeam services, waiting for any unknown connection attempt, network scanning looking for services, or any lateral movement related to Veeam.

## 2. Distributed Architecture



In this distributed architecture, multiple Appliances are implemented in different hosts or virtual environments with multiple network interfaces or just one, to provide services. This architecture seeks to further expand the detection surface by distributing the services. It can be in different data centers as well as in different virtualization hosts in a single data center.