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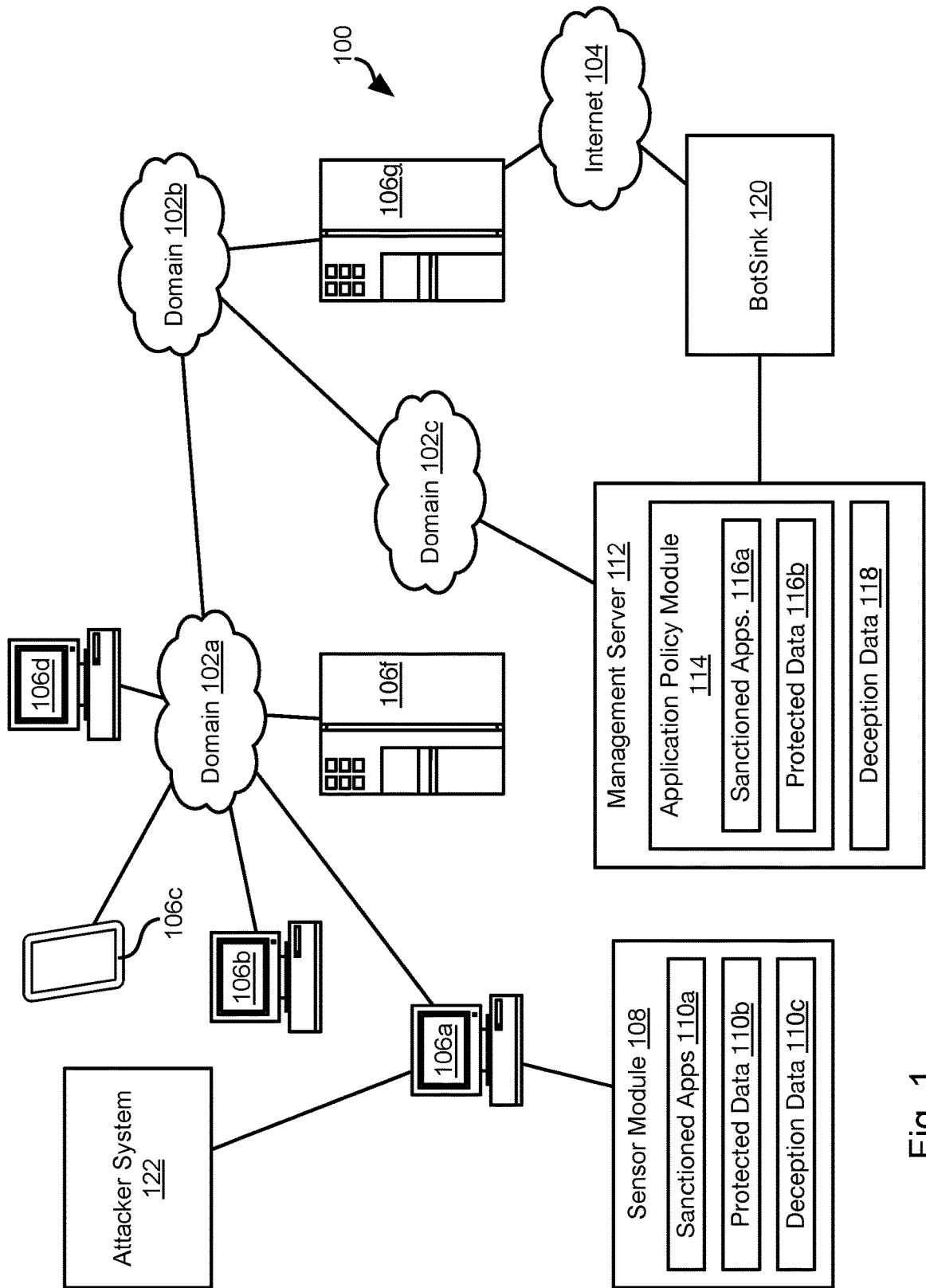


Fig. 1

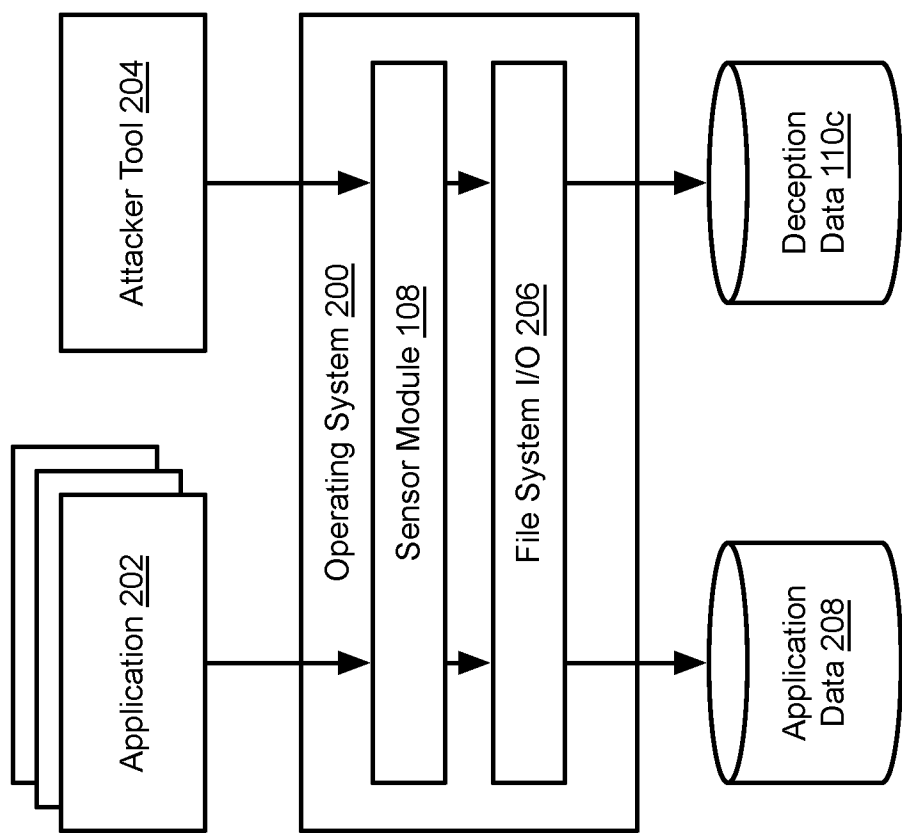


Fig. 2

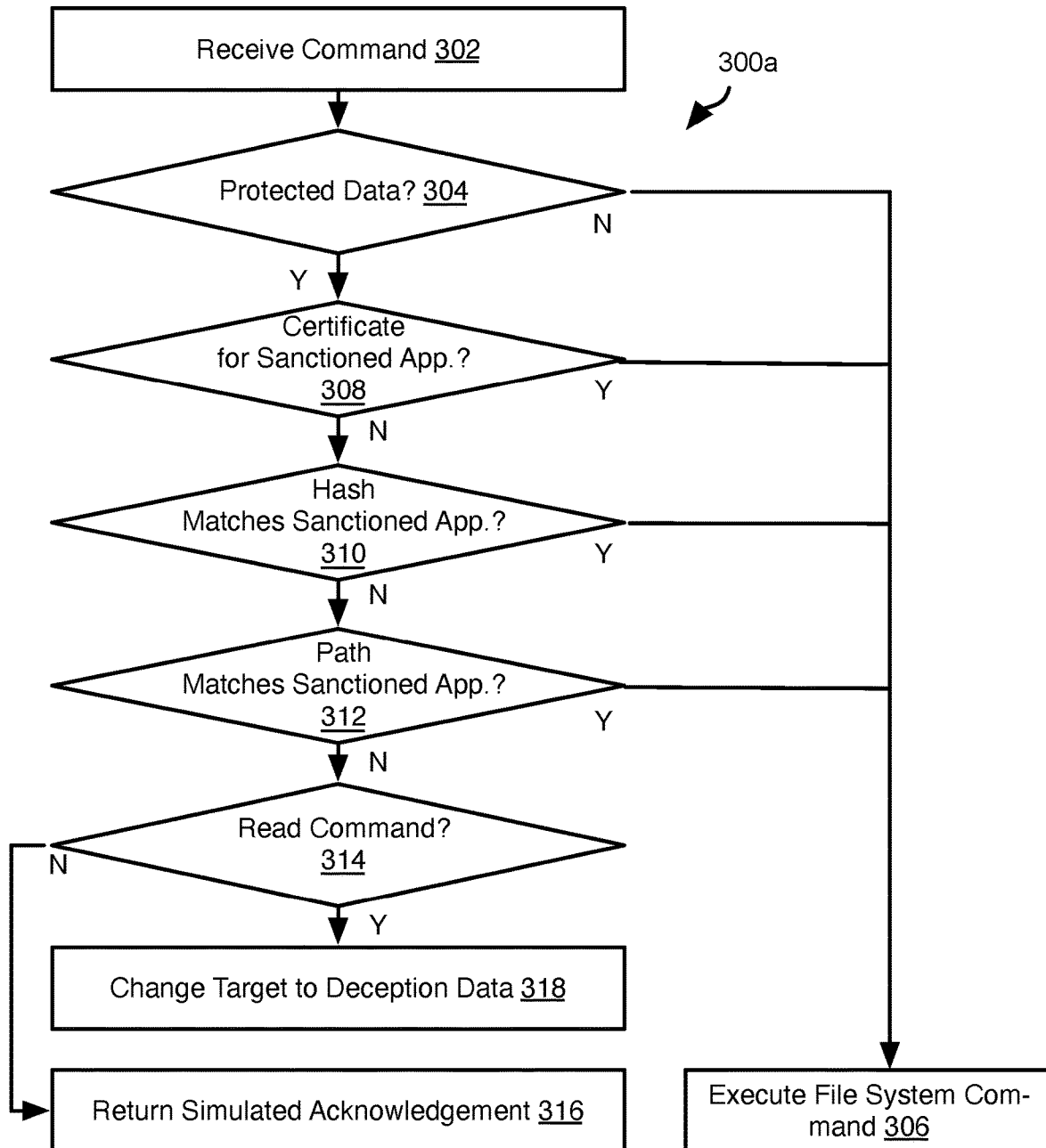


Fig. 3A

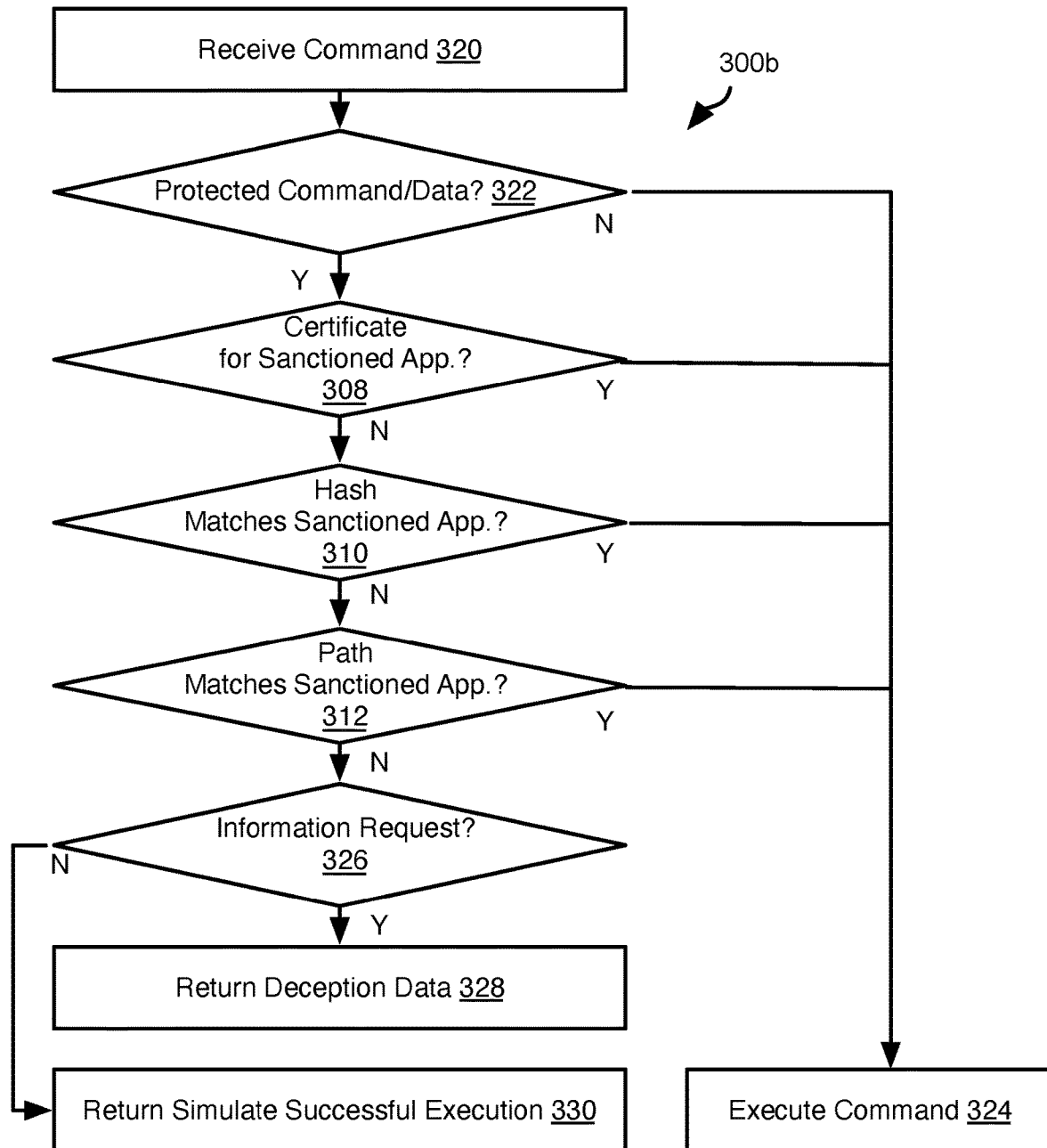


Fig. 3B

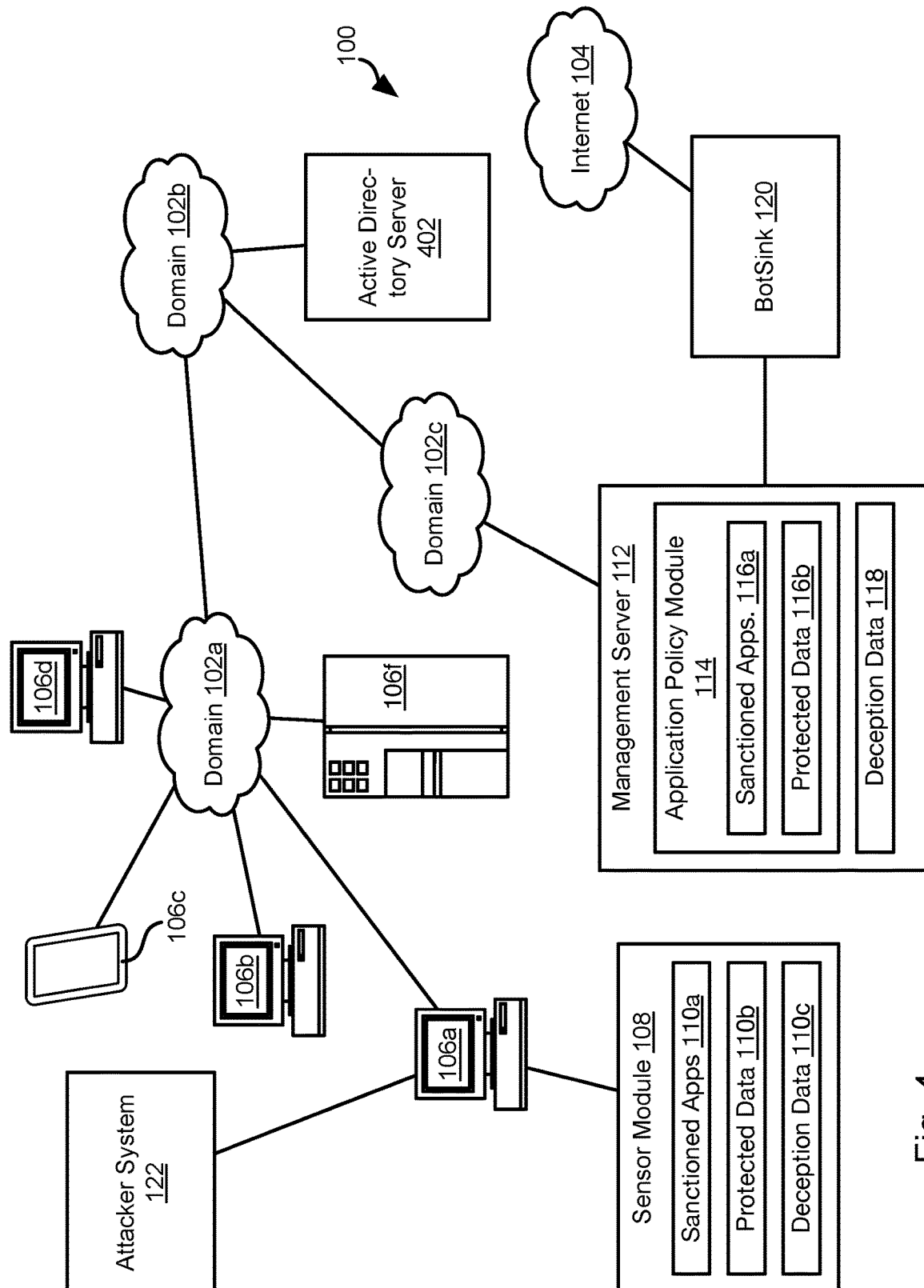


Fig. 4

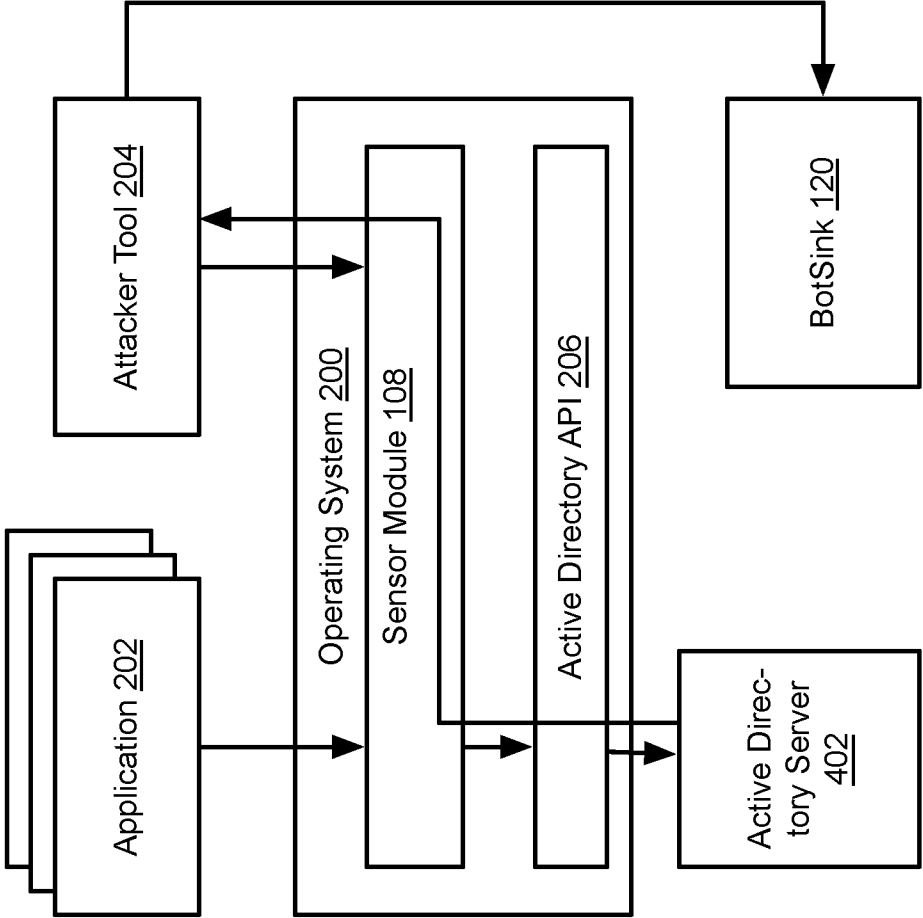


Fig. 5

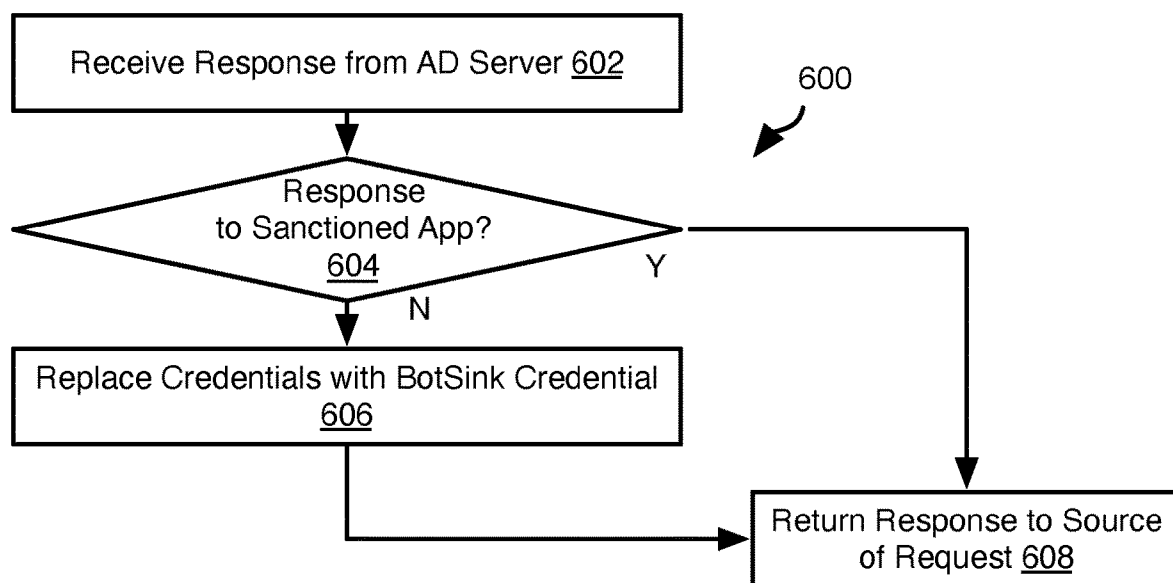


Fig. 6

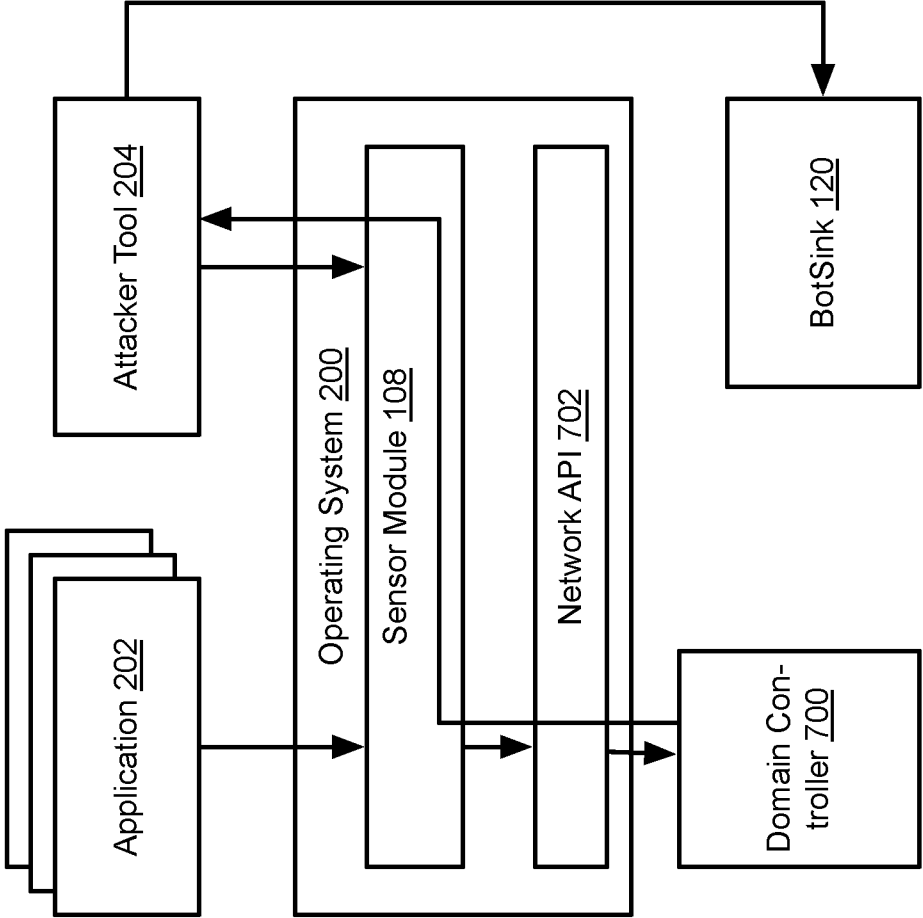


Fig. 7

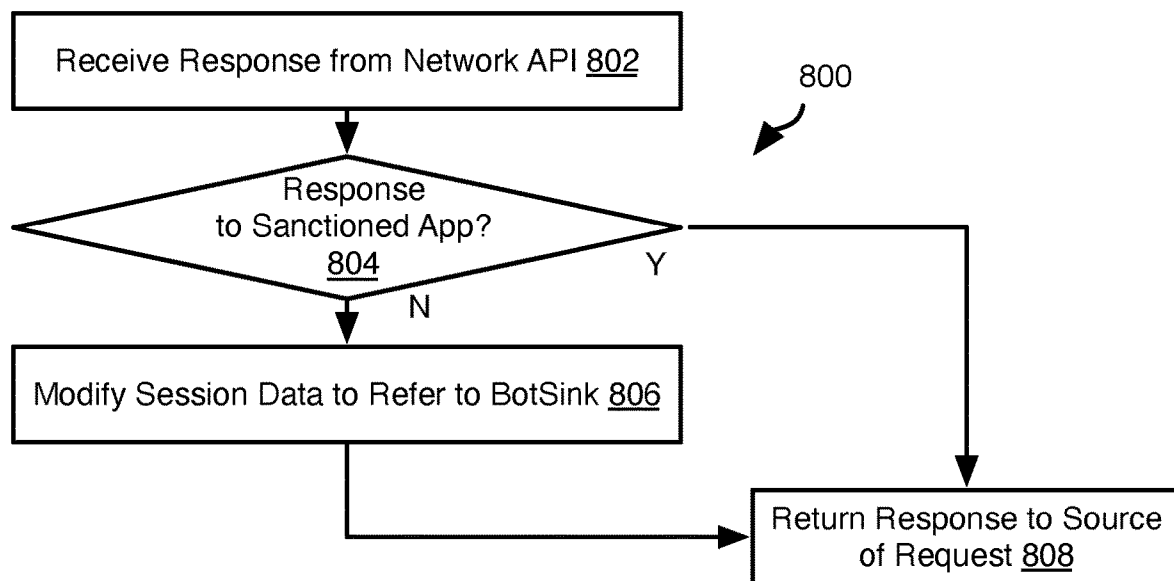


Fig. 8

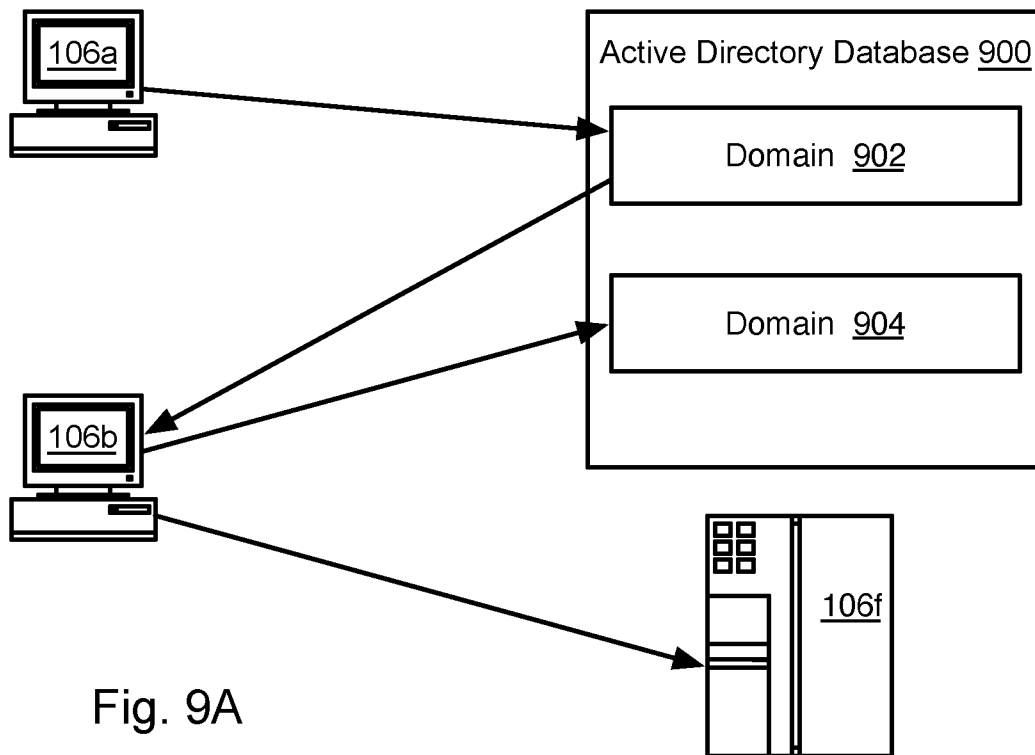


Fig. 9A

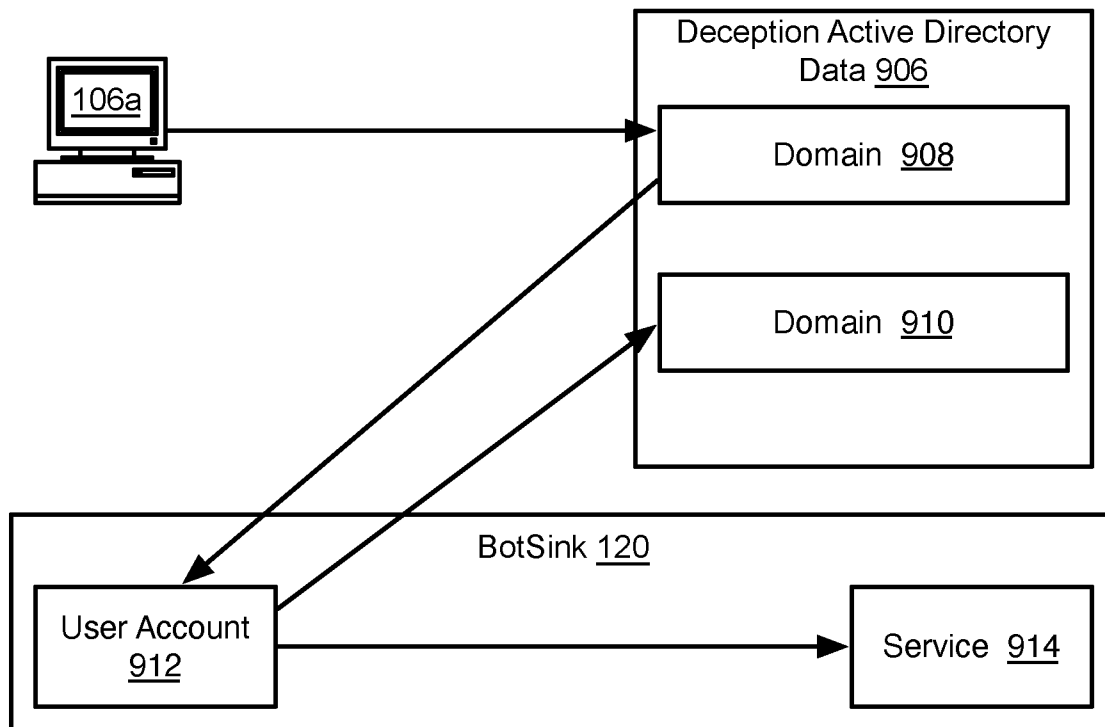


Fig. 9B

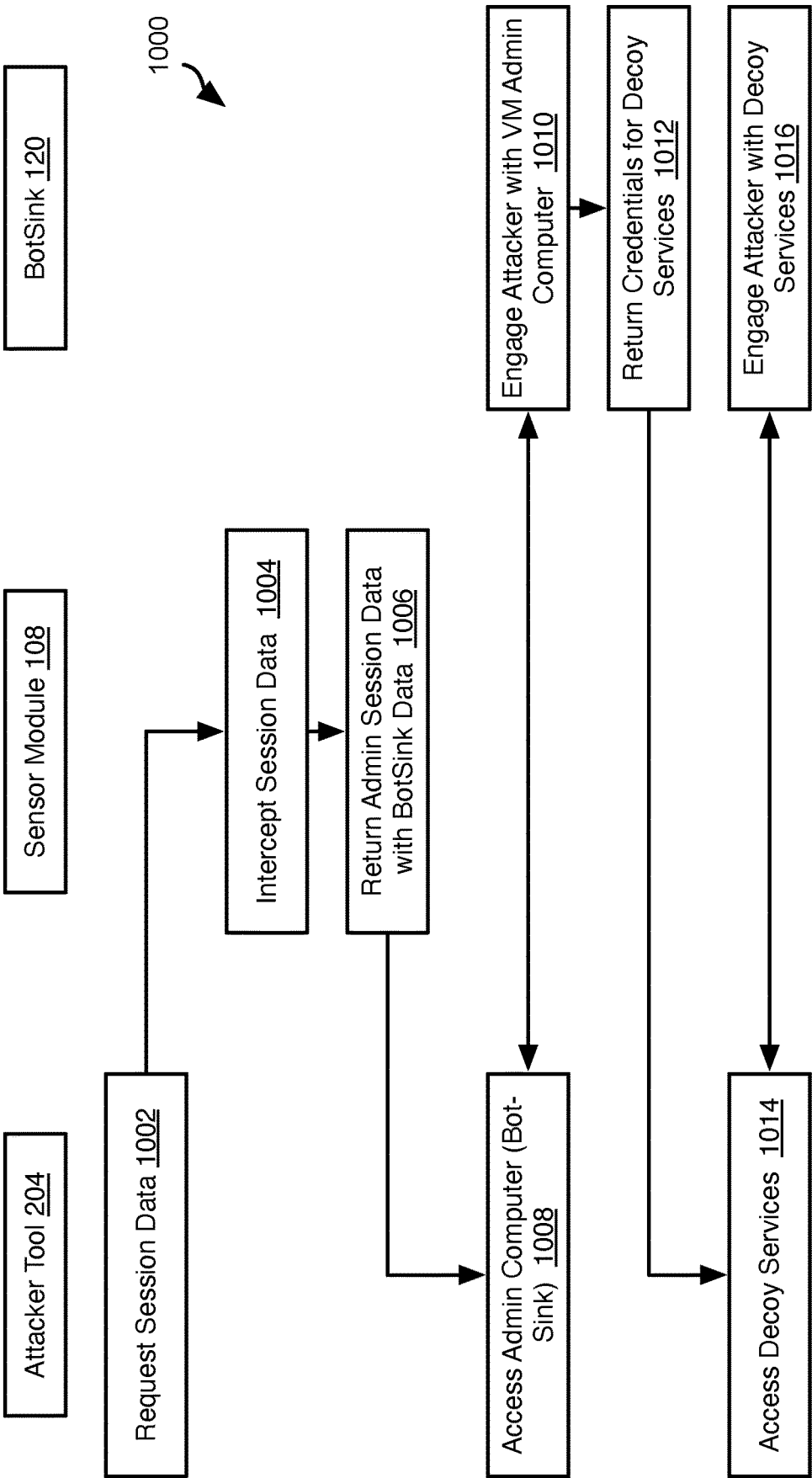


Fig. 10

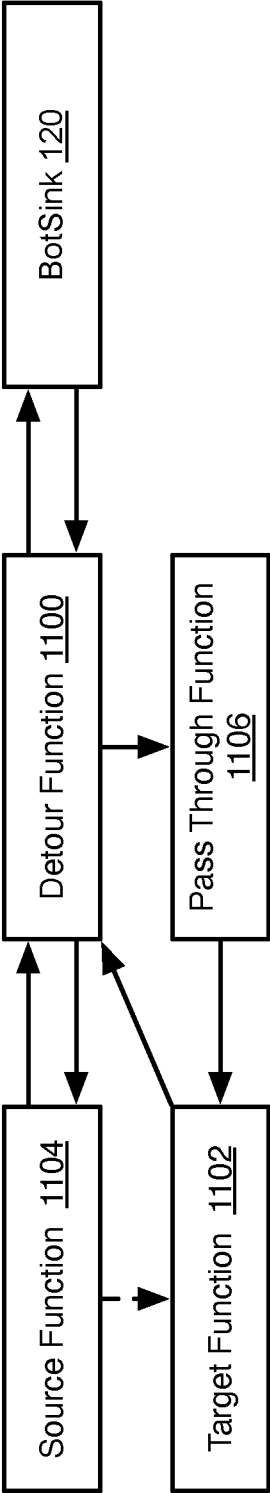


Fig. 11

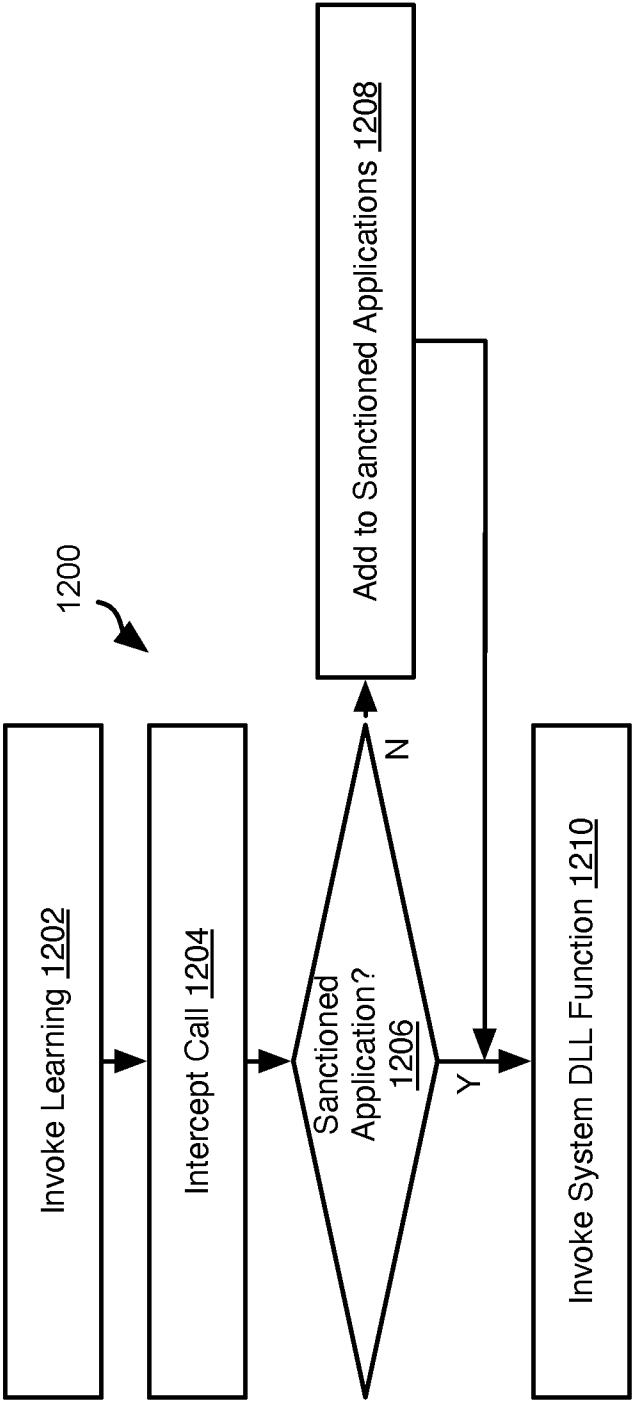


Fig. 12

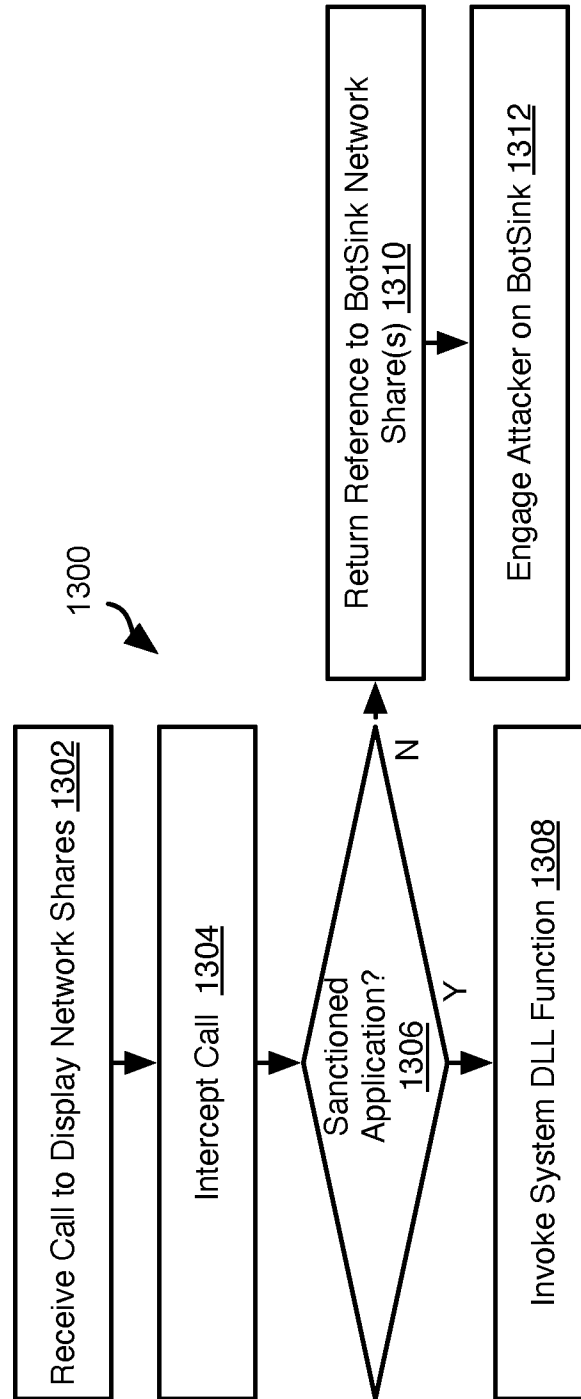


Fig. 13

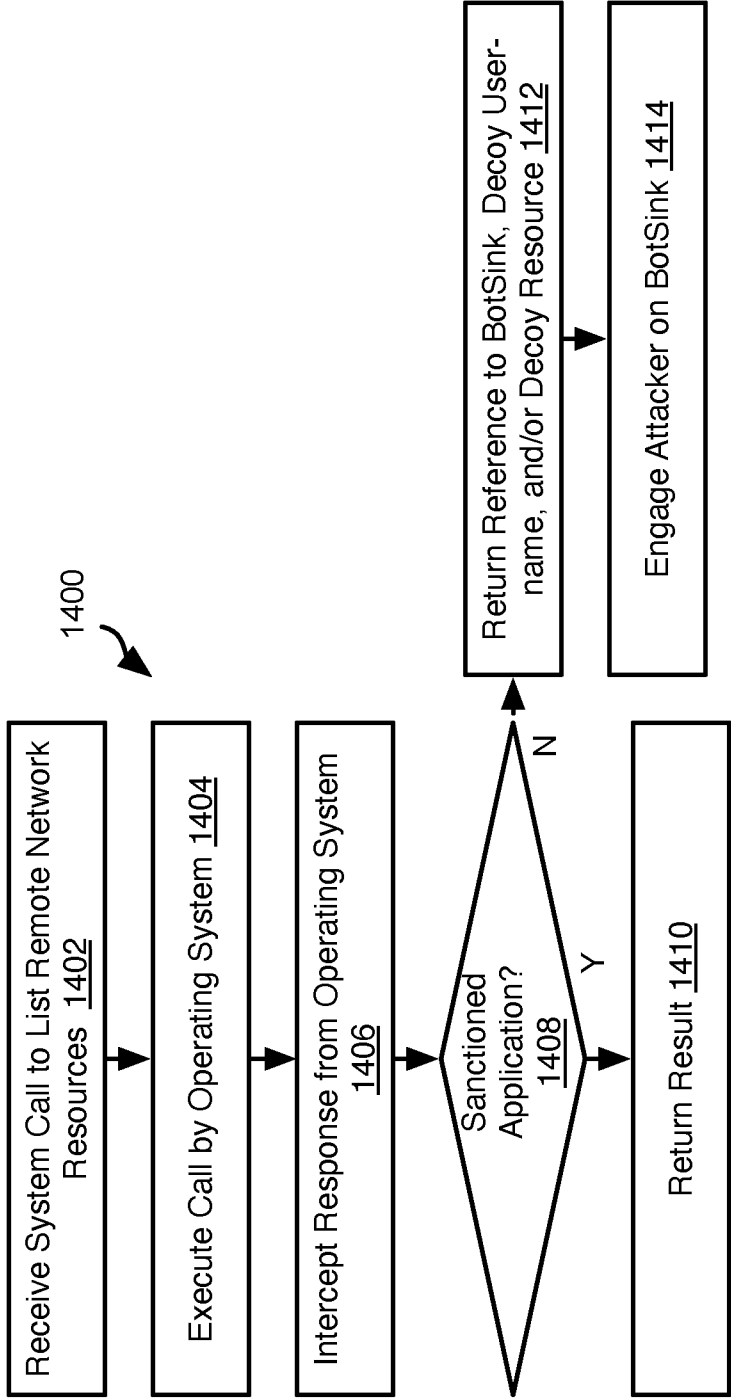


Fig. 14

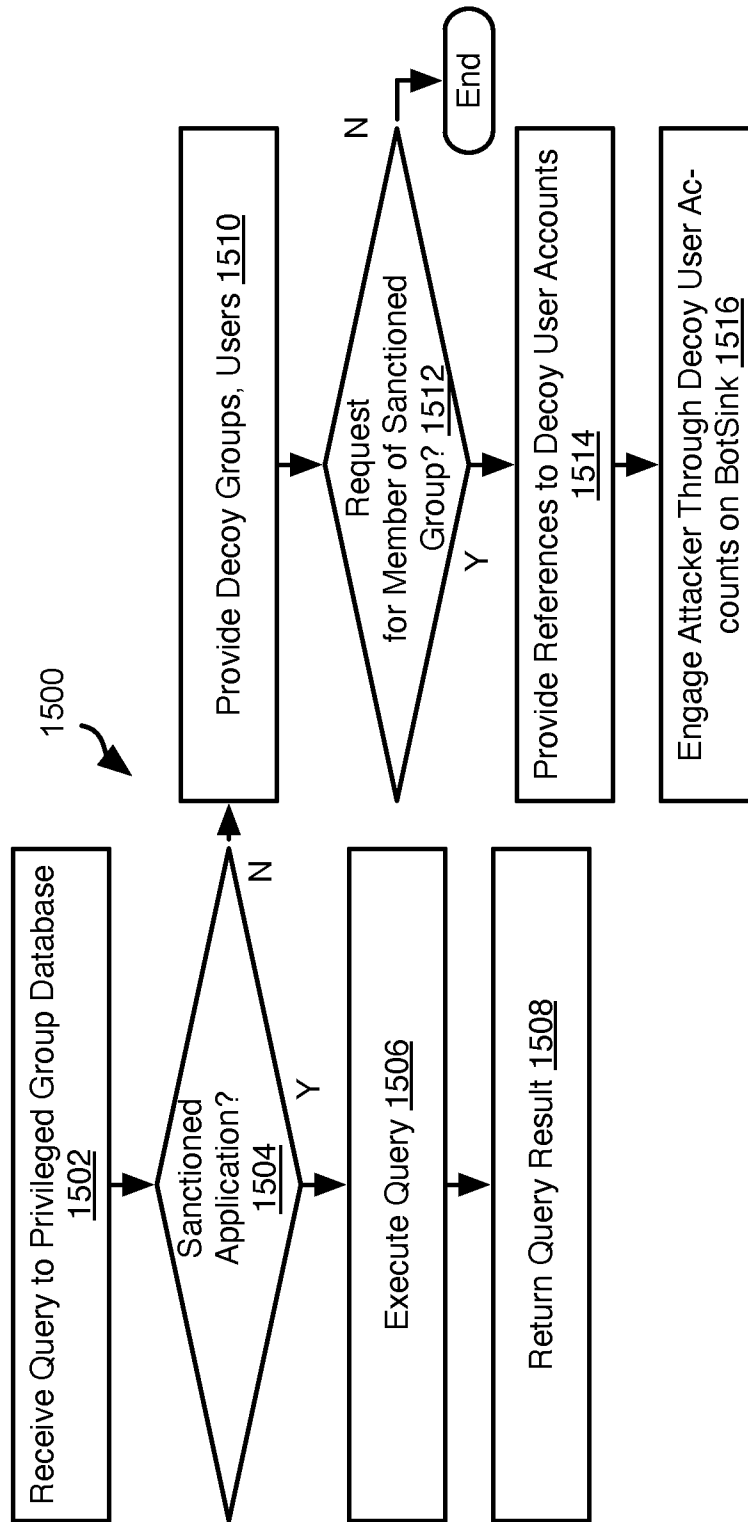


Fig. 15

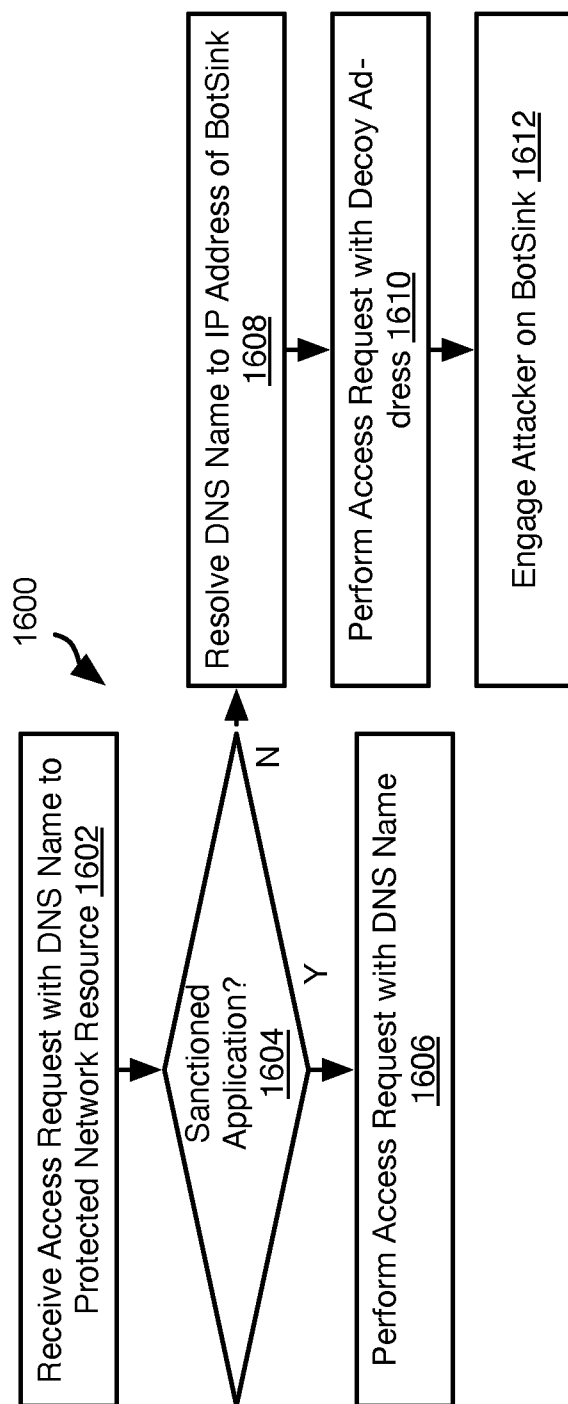


Fig. 16

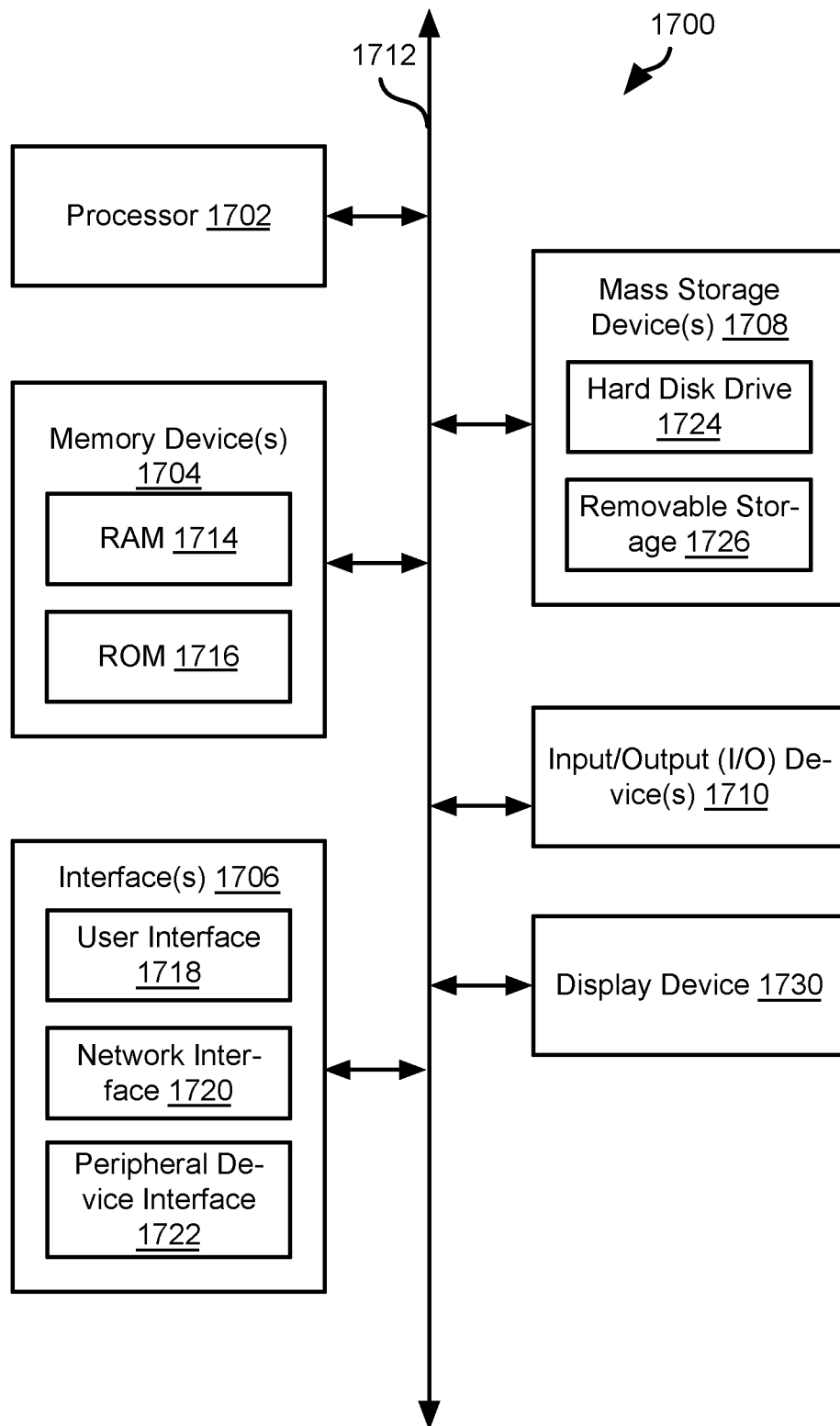


Fig. 17

DECEIVING ATTACKERS ACCESSING NETWORK DATA

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. No. 16/543,189, filed Aug. 16, 2019, and entitled “Deceiving Attackers Accessing Active Directory Data”, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/543,189 is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. No. 15/383,522, filed Dec. 19, 2016, and entitled “Deceiving Attackers in Endpoint Systems”, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety for all purposes

BACKGROUND

Once an end point system is compromised, attackers try to move laterally in the network. Attackers harvest data from end point systems and then use that information to move laterally. The systems and methods disclosed herein provide an improved approach for preventing unauthorized access to application data on endpoint systems.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

In order that the advantages of the invention will be readily understood, a more particular description of the invention briefly described above will be rendered by reference to specific embodiments illustrated in the appended drawings. Understanding that these drawings depict only typical embodiments of the invention and are not therefore to be considered limiting of its scope, the invention will be described and explained with additional specificity and detail through use of the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram of a network environment for performing methods in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating components for preventing unauthorized access to application data in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 3A and 3B are process flow diagrams of methods for preventing unauthorized access in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a schematic block diagram of an alternative network environment for performing methods in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating components for preventing unauthorized access to active directory data in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a process flow diagram of a method for preventing unauthorized access to active directory data in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a diagram illustrating components for preventing unauthorized access to domain data in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a process flow diagram of a method for preventing unauthorized access to domain data in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9A is a schematic block diagram illustrating exploitation of an active directory server using an infected endpoint;

FIG. 9B is a schematic block diagram illustrating prevention of exploitation of an active directory server using an infected endpoint in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a process flow diagram illustrating the use of decoy session data in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 11 is a schematic block diagram of configuration of dynamic link libraries in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12 is a process flow diagram of a method for intercepting system calls in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 13 is a process flow diagram of a method for intercepting calls to list network shares in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 14 is a process flow diagram of a method for intercepting calls to list remote network resources in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 15 is a process flow diagram of a method for intercepting calls to a database for a privileged group in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 16 is a process flow diagram of a method for intercepting access requests with DNS names in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 17 is a schematic block diagram of a computer system suitable for implementing methods in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

It will be readily understood that the components of the invention, as generally described and illustrated in the Figures herein, could be arranged and designed in a wide variety of different configurations. Thus, the following more detailed description of the embodiments of the invention, as represented in the Figures, is not intended to limit the scope of the invention, as claimed, but is merely representative of certain examples of presently contemplated embodiments in accordance with the invention. The presently described embodiments will be best understood by reference to the drawings, wherein like parts are designated by like numerals throughout.

Embodiments in accordance with the invention may be embodied as an apparatus, method, or computer program product. Accordingly, the invention may take the form of an entirely hardware embodiment, an entirely software embodiment (including firmware, resident software, micro-code, etc.), or an embodiment combining software and hardware aspects that may all generally be referred to herein as a “module” or “system.” Furthermore, the invention may take the form of a computer program product embodied in any tangible medium of expression having computer-usable program code embodied in the medium.

Any combination of one or more computer-usable or computer-readable media may be utilized. For example, a computer-readable medium may include one or more of a portable computer diskette, a hard disk, a random access memory (RAM) device, a read-only memory (ROM) device, an erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM or Flash memory) device, a portable compact disc read-only memory (CDROM), an optical storage device, and a magnetic storage device. In selected embodiments, a computer-readable medium may comprise any non-transitory medium that can contain, store, communicate, propagate, or transport the program for use by or in connection with the instruction execution system, apparatus, or device.

Computer program code for carrying out operations of the invention may be written in any combination of one or more programming languages, including an object-oriented programming language such as Java, Smalltalk, C++, or the like

and conventional procedural programming languages, such as the “C” programming language or similar programming languages, and may also use descriptive or markup languages such as HTML, XML, JSON, and the like. The program code may execute entirely on a computer system as a stand-alone software package, on a stand-alone hardware unit, partly on a remote computer spaced some distance from the computer, or entirely on a remote computer or server. In the latter scenario, the remote computer may be connected to the computer through any type of network, including a local area network (LAN) or a wide area network (WAN), or the connection may be made to an external computer (for example, through the Internet using an Internet Service Provider).

The invention is described below with reference to flowchart illustrations and/or block diagrams of methods, apparatus (systems) and computer program products according to embodiments of the invention. It will be understood that each block of the flowchart illustrations and/or block diagrams, and combinations of blocks in the flowchart illustrations and/or block diagrams, can be implemented by computer program instructions or code. These computer program instructions may be provided to a processor of a general purpose computer, special purpose computer, or other programmable data processing apparatus to produce a machine, such that the instructions, which execute via the processor of the computer or other programmable data processing apparatus, create means for implementing the functions/acts specified in the flowchart and/or block diagram block or blocks.

These computer program instructions may also be stored in a non-transitory computer-readable medium that can direct a computer or other programmable data processing apparatus to function in a particular manner, such that the instructions stored in the computer-readable medium produce an article of manufacture including instruction means which implement the function/act specified in the flowchart and/or block diagram block or blocks.

The computer program instructions may also be loaded onto a computer or other programmable data processing apparatus to cause a series of operational steps to be performed on the computer or other programmable apparatus to produce a computer implemented process such that the instructions which execute on the computer or other programmable apparatus provide processes for implementing the functions/acts specified in the flowchart and/or block diagram block or blocks.

Referring to FIG. 1, the methods disclosed herein may be practiced in a network environment 100 including a plurality of domains 102a-102c. The domains 102a-102c may be any network division, such as a subnet, local area network (LAN), virtual local area network (VLAN), or the like. The domains 102a-102c may be distributed within a same building or over a large geographic area with interconnecting links including the Internet 104. The illustrated domains 102a-102c may represent one or more network components, such as routers, switches, servers, and the like that implement routing of traffic within the domains 102a-102c and control traffic flowing into and out of the domains 102a-102c.

Each domain may include one or more endpoints 106a-106g. The endpoints 106a-106g are production computing devices that operate as personal computers for users or servers providing production services to other endpoints or to external computers accessing the network environment by way of the internet 104. The endpoints 106a-106g may be desktop or laptop computers, mobile phones, tablet computers, server computers, and any other type of computing

device. Some endpoints 106a-106g may include internet-enabled devices, i.e. so-called internet of things (IoT) devices that are often a vulnerability.

The endpoints 106a-106g are not dedicated honeypots, but rather perform non-decoy functions and process legitimate production data and legitimate production tasks of an enterprise, such as functioning as user computers executing applications such as word processors, browsers, graphics programs etc. The endpoints 106a-106g may also function as web servers, database servers, remote login servers, application servers, and the like.

Some or all of the endpoints 106a-106g execute a sensor module 108. The sensor module 108 stores or accesses a list of sanctioned applications 110a and may also store or access a listing or description of protected data 110b. The endpoints 106a-106g may execute one or more instances of one or more of the sanctioned applications 110a and store data generated or used by these applications that corresponds to the protected data. The sanctioned applications 110a are production applications for performing any of the production tasks and functionality mentioned above. Accordingly, the protected data 110b may also be production data for use in performing the production tasks and functionality mentioned above, as opposed to decoy or deceptive data.

The sensor module 108 may store or access deception data 110c stored locally on the endpoint 106a-106g or accessed from another location. The deception data 110c may mimic the format of production data in the form of web pages, word processor documents, spreadsheets, databases, etc. The deception data 110c may also mimic other files used by applications such as credentials for authenticating the application with a remote server, configuration files, browser histories, a listing of recently accessed files, configuration files, and the like.

In the case of credentials or other files that are used to access a remote server or provide a record of accessing a remote server, the deception data 110c may reference a BotSink 120. The BotSink 120 may function as a honey pot programmed to engage an attacker while preventing access to production data or computer systems. For example, the BotSink 120 may execute one or more virtual machines implementing network services that engage and monitor malicious code while preventing access to other endpoints 106a-106g of the network. The BotSink 120 may implement any of the method methods for detecting and engaging malicious code disclosed in the following applications (herein after “the incorporated applications”), which are hereby incorporated herein by reference in their entirety:

U.S. application Ser. No. 14/458,026, filed Aug. 12, 2014, and entitled DISTRIBUTED SYSTEM FOR BOT DETECTION;

U.S. application Ser. No. 14/466,646, filed Aug. 22, 2014, and entitled EVALUATING URLS FOR MALICIOUS CONTENT;

U.S. application Ser. No. 14/549,112, filed Nov. 20, 2014, and entitled METHOD FOR DIRECTING MALICIOUS ACTIVITY TO A MONITORING SYSTEM;

U.S. application Ser. No. 15/157,082, filed May 17, 2016, and entitled EMULATING SUCCESSFUL SHELLCODE ATTACKS;

U.S. application Ser. No. 14/805,202, filed Jul. 21, 2015, and entitled MONITORING ACCESS OF NETWORK DARKSPACE;

U.S. application Ser. No. 14/965,574, filed Dec. 10, 2015, and entitled DATABASE DECEPTION IN DIRECTORY SERVICES;

U.S. application Ser. No. 15/142,860, filed Apr. 29, 2016, and entitled AUTHENTICATION INCIDENT DETECTION AND MANAGEMENT;

U.S. application Ser. No. 15/153,471, filed May 12, 2016, and entitled LURING ATTACKERS TOWARDS DECEPTION SERVERS;

U.S. application Ser. No. 15/204,779, filed Jul. 7, 2016, and entitled DETECTING MAN-IN-THE-MIDDLE ATTACKS; and

U.S. application Ser. No. 15/360,117, filed Nov. 23, 2016, and entitled IMPLEMENTING DECOYS IN NETWORK ENDPOINTS.

In some embodiments, the data **110a-110c** is provided to the endpoints **106a-106g** by a management server **112**. The management server **112** may implement an application policy module **114**. The application policy module **114** stores or accesses a listing **116a** of sanctioned applications and may provide an interface for an administrator to specify what applications are included in the listing **116a**. The listing **116a** may indicate which applications are sanctioned for particular endpoints **106a-106g** or for endpoints in a particular domain **102a-102c**. The listing **116a** may be automatically updated to include applications as they are installed on endpoints **106a-106g** by an administrator.

In a similar manner, the management server **112** may store or access protected data **116b** that lists data files, folders, or other descriptors of data that are protected. The protected data **116b** may be obtained automatically from configuration files for applications. For example, an application on installation will often create directories for files used by the application. Accordingly, these directories and files may be observed by analyzing the configuration files for instructions to create these directories and files or by observing how the file system changes following installation of the application on a sample endpoint.

The management server **112** may also store or access deception data **118**. As noted above, this deception data may mimic production data for one or more applications and may reference the BotSink **120** in order to lure attackers into engagement with the BotSink **120**.

The management server **112** distributes some or all of the data **116a-116b**, **118** to the endpoints **106a-106g**. For example, deception data **118** provided to an endpoint may mimic files generated or used by one or more production applications actually installed on that endpoint. Likewise, the listing of sanctioned applications **116a** provide to the endpoint may include only those applications that were installed by an administrator or authorized user on that endpoint. The deception data **118** provided to the endpoint may then include deception data mimicking the production data of those applications. The management server **112** may periodically update the data **116a-116b**, **118** and distribute updated data to the endpoints **106a-106g**.

The methods disclosed herein are invoked in response to an attacker system **122** attempting to access production application data on an endpoint **106a-106g**. This may include the attacker system **122** issuing commands to the endpoint **106a-106g** or uploading malicious code to the endpoint **106a-106g**, which then attempts to access the production application data. However, unauthorized access may be prevented using the methods disclosed herein in either case.

Referring to FIG. 2, the sensor module **108** may be incorporated into the operating system **200**, such as by modifying the functions of one or more libraries for performing access to a file system. The sensor module **108** intercepts file system command from instances of applica-

tions **202** installed on the endpoint as well as file system commands from an attacker, such as an attacker tool **204** executing on the endpoint. The file system commands that are intercepted may include write commands, read commands, delete commands, or instructions to list the contents of a directory or other commands to navigate through a directory.

The sensor module **108** evaluates a source of each command, e.g. the binary instance executing on the endpoint that issued the command to the operating system. If the source of the command is an application listed in the sanctioned applications **110a**, the command is passed to the file system I/O (input output) functions **206** of the operating system **200**, which then executes the command with respect to the production application data **208**.

If the source of the command is not found to be in the sanctioned applications **110a**, the command may be modified such that it refers to deception data **110c**. The modified command may then be input to the file system I/O functions **206**. In the case of a write or delete command, the sensor module **108** may suppress execution of the command and return an acknowledgment to the source of the command indicating that the command was executed successfully.

In the embodiment of FIG. 2, the modified commands are executed by the same file system I/O functions **206** as other commands. Accordingly, the deception data **110c** may be stored in the file system and accessible to such functions **206**. However, the deception data **110c** may be hidden such that it is not viewable by users or applications executing on the endpoint.

In other embodiments, the sensor module **108** itself may access and return the deception data **110c**, in which case the deception data **110c** may be stored anywhere, including remotely from the endpoint and referenced by the sensor module **108**. The deception data **110c** could, for example, be encrypted such that only the sensor module **108** can decrypt the deception data **110c** in order to return it in response to a read command from the attacker tool **204** or other unauthorized source.

In still other embodiments, the sensor module **108** may automatically generate deception data **110c** in response to file system commands, such as based on templates that are populated with random data in order to mimic a type of file requested by the file system command from the attacker tool **204**.

Referring to FIG. 3A, the sensor module **108** may include any executable code programmed to execute the illustrated method **300a**. The method **300a** may include receiving **302** a file system command, such as by intercepting a command made to the operating system **200** of the endpoint in which the sensor module **108** is embedded.

The method **300a** may include evaluating **304** whether the data (file, directory, type of file, etc.) is protected data, such as might be indicated by the listing **110b** of protected data on the endpoint. If not, the method **300a** may include executing **306** the file system command without modification, i.e. passing it to the operating system **200** for execution. In some embodiments, only the sanctioned applications **110a** are permitted to issue file system commands, which may include operating system utilities. Accordingly, in some embodiments, step **304** may be omitted.

The method **300a** may further include evaluating a source of the file system command according to some or all of steps **308-312**. For example, if the source of the file system command is found **308** to have a certificate matching that of

a sanctioned application **110a**, then file system command may be executed **306** with respect to the data referenced in the command.

If a hash, e.g. the SHA-1 (secure hash algorithm) hash of the binary code that issued the file system command is found **310** to match a hash of the binary executable for one of the sanctioned applications **110a**, then the file system command may be executed **306** with respect to the data referenced in the command.

If a path to the binary code that issued the file system command is found **312** to match the path to the binary executable of one of the sanctioned applications **110a**, then the file system command may be executed **306** with respect to the data referenced in the command.

Steps **308-312** are just examples of checks that may be used to verify whether binary code issuing a command is in fact an instance of a sanctioned application. In some embodiments, all of steps **308-312** must be satisfied before step **306** will be executed with respect to the data referenced in the command. In other embodiments, other checks may be used as alternatives or as additional requirements before step **306** will be executed with respect to the data referenced in the command.

In some embodiments, certain protected data may be bound to a particular sanctioned application **110a**. Accordingly steps **308-312** may be evaluated only for those applications that are bound to the protected data **110b** referenced in the file system command, i.e. the command will be executed with respect to the data referenced in the command only if one of **308-312** (or each and every one of **308-312** in some embodiments) is satisfied for at least one sanctioned application **110a** that is also bound to the protected data **110b** referenced in the file system command.

If the tests of steps **308-312** are not sufficient to invoke execution of step **306** for the data referenced in the file system command according to any of the embodiments mentioned above, then the source of the file system command may be determined not to be one of the sanctioned applications **110a** and processing continues at steps **314**, **318**.

If the file system command is found **314** to be a read comment, then file system command may be changed **318** to refer to the deception data **110c** of the endpoint. Step **306** may be executed with respect to the modified file system command, which will include returning the deception data referenced by the modified file to the source of the file system command, such as to the attacker tool **204**.

If the file system command is found **316** not to be a read command, such as in the case of a write or a delete command, then the file system command is ignored and a simulated acknowledgment of the command is returned **316** to the source of the file system command.

Referring to FIG. 3B, in some embodiments, the sensor module **108**, or a different sensor module **108** may execute the illustrated method **300b** with respect to commands other than file system commands. In some embodiments, a plurality of sensor modules **108** execute on the endpoint and each sensor module **108** may intercept a different types of command. Each sensor module will then execute the method **300a** or **300b** upon intercepting that type of command. For example, requests to modify, delete, or read information regarding processes executing on the endpoint, the registry of the endpoint, or an application programming interface (API) available to applications executing on the endpoint. The method **300b** may include receiving **320** a command and evaluating **322** whether the command references protected data or is a protected command. If not, then the

command may be executed **324**. For example, the protected data **110b** may indicate which commands are restricted to sanctioned applications **110a** in addition to data or types of data that are protected. In some embodiments, only sanctioned applications are permitted to access any data or invoke execution of any command. Accordingly, step **322** may be omitted as a path to execution **324** of a command.

The method **300b** may further include evaluating the source of the command of step **320** according to steps **308-312** in the same manner as for the method **300a**. If the conditions of steps **308-312** are met, then the command may be executed in the same form it was received. As for the method **300a**, all of steps **308-312** must have a positive result before the command is executed **324** and one or more additional tests may be required to be satisfied before the command is executed **324** without modification.

If the steps **308-312** indicate that the source is a sanctioned application, then the method **300b** may include evaluating **326** whether the command is a request for information, such as a request for information regarding executing processes, the registry, available APIs, or other system information. If so, then deception data is returned **328** to the source of the command. As for other embodiments disclosed herein, the deception data that is returned may mimic the legitimate data that is requested but not correspond to actual system data.

If the command is not a request for information, the method **300b** may include returning **330** a result that simulates successful execution of the command. As for the method **300a**, a delete command may indicate that data was successfully deleted, a modify command may indicate that the system data or process or operating parameter referenced in the command was modified as requested.

An example of the use of the method **300a** may include the browser history for a browser. For example, the FIREFOX browser history may be stored at C:\Users\<username>\AppData\Roaming\Mozilla\Firefox\Profiles\<some profile number>\default\formhistory.sqlite. Ordinarily, only the FIREFOX browser should access this file inasmuch as it will include functions for displaying the browser history on request. Accordingly, any other application attempting to access this file or its directory may be blocked by the sensor module **108** and instead receive a simulated browser history file including decoy data.

In another example, in Windows, the "shadowcopy delete" command deletes the volume shadow copies. Malware often deletes this to accessing of backup volumes. Accordingly, this file may be listed as protected data **110b** and sensor module **108** will detect attempts to delete the volume shadow copies by non-sanctioned applications and prevent their execution. As noted above, acknowledgments of such commands may be returned indicating that the volume shadow copies were in fact deleted.

In an example of the use of the method **300b**, an attacker, e.g. attacker tool **122**, tries to access the registry, which may be in a listing of protected data **110b**. For example, the attacker may attempt to read the registry to determine a registry key for one or more antivirus application (e.g., McAfee, Symantec, or the like) is present in the registry. No legitimate application would generally need to access the registry to determine whether an antivirus application is installed. In some embodiments, the sensor module **108** may intercept such attempts and return a result including a registry key for the antivirus tool, regardless of whether the antivirus application is installed. In many cases,

this will cause the attacker tool to refrain from installing itself or otherwise attempting to perform malicious activities.

In another example, the attacker, e.g. attacker tool **122**, seeks to determine whether the endpoint is a virtual machine (VM), such as by evaluating the registry to determine whether a hypervisor is installed and/or executing on the endpoint. The sensor module **108** intercepts these requests and returns an output indicating that the endpoint is executing a VM, e.g. indicate that the current operating environment in which the command was received is a VM or that a hypervisor is installed and/or executing on the endpoint. In another example, the attacker, e.g. attacker tool **122**, seeks to view a list of processes executing on the endpoint. In response, the sensor module **108** will return a "correct list of processes list" to the attacker.

Referring to FIG. 4, the network environment **100** may further include an active directory server **402** in one or more of the domains **102a-102c**. The active directory server **402** may implement a directory service. A directory service functions as databases that map and store the names of network resources to their respective network addresses. Users referencing network objects need not remember the physical address of the object. The directory may store network resources and those resources may or may not have a name. The directory can also store user identifiers (very common), departments of user identifiers, access level of user identifiers, hosts accessible by user identifiers, the access level associated with each user identifier. The directory may further store organizational details, a network topology, an IT policy, and the like. Although Active Directory, the most popular directory server, depends on DNS very heavily, it is distinct therefrom and provides much more than a simple mapping between domain names and IP addresses. In particular, directory services may perform authentication for access to resources as well. LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) is one of the popular methods available to access the data in directory services. LDAP also provides authentication and authorization to let user access resources in directory services.

The directory service implemented by the active directory server **402** may provide authorization and access to key assets in corporate networks. Attackers may use various methods of exploitation to get unauthorized access to directory services. Once an attacker obtains access to a directory service, the attacker can easily log into key servers, databases etc. by impersonating credentials stored in directory services. The attacker may then exfiltrate data. For example, confidential data may be disclosed. In some instances, unauthorized modifications could be made (such as new account creation, access control modifications, document forgery, backup corruption, unauthorized financial transactions etc.) or data may be made unavailable (such as crypto malware, bank account takeover, bringing down or defacement of corporate web servers).

The systems and methods disclosed herein incorporate database deception into directory services so that attackers cannot differentiate between real production assets with respect to fake assets. Once an attacker access fake credentials pointing to a BotSink **120**, the system prevents outbound access and simulates access to actual enterprise assets. This enables the identification and analysis of attackers for use in preventing data breaches.

"Active Directory" (AD) is one of the directory services supported by WINDOWS operating systems. The AD domain controller is a server that provides authentication services within a domain whereby it provides access to

computer resources. AD provides a database storing information about objects. Each object can be a user, computer, or a group of users. Although the systems and methods disclosed herein are described for use with an Active Directory system, they may be applied with equal effectiveness to any directory service.

The systems and methods described herein returns simulated responses to requests to an active directory server **402**. These responses reference the BotSink **120** and may include credentials for authenticating with respect to the BotSink **120**, such as a user account defined on the BotSink **120** or a service executing on the BotSink **120**. These responses lure an attacker to use the service or to attempt to use the user account. However, use of such services or accounts results in engagement of the attacker with the BotSink **120** and other resources described herein. This enables early detection of malicious intent and account misuse and diverts attention from real targets and resources.

Referring to FIG. 5, in some embodiments, the sensor module **108** on an endpoint **106a-106g** may detect responses from an active directory server **402**. These responses may be the result of requests issued to the active directory server **402** by an application **202** or attacker tool **204** executing on that endpoint **106a-106g**. For example, the sensor module **108** may operate in conjunction with substituted or modified functions in an active directory API (application programming interface) in the operating system **200** of an endpoint **106a-106g**. The substituted or modified functions may route responses from the active directory server **402** to the sensor module **108** prior to return of the response to the application that requested it. The sensor module **108** may then determine whether to return the response to an application **202** to which the response is addressed without modification or with modification. In particular, if the response is addressed to an attacker tool **204** that is not a sanctioned application, the response may be modified such that any system, user account, or credential included in the response is replaced with corresponding references to the BotSink **120**, decoy computer on the BotSink **120**, a credential or user account for authenticating with the BotSink **120** (e.g., logging in, accessing a particular service, etc.).

The manner in which the application to which the response is addressed is determined to be sanctioned or not may be according to the approach described in either of FIGS. 3A and 3B. In particular, the response from the active directory server **402** may be received on a port with respect to which an application is registered by the operating system **200**. Accordingly, the sensor module **108** may evaluate that application to determine whether it is sanctioned according to the approach of either of FIGS. 3A and 3B. If not, the response is modified at step **606** to replace references to addresses, actual user accounts, services, computer systems, or other production resources with corresponding references to the BotSink **120**, i.e. an address of the BotSink **120**, a decoy user account, decoy service, decoy virtual machine, or other decoy resource executing on the BotSink **120**.

Referring to FIG. 6, the sensor module **108** may execute the illustrated method **600** with respect to responses from the active directory server **402**. The method **600** includes receiving **602** a response from the active directory server **402** by the sensor module **108**. The sensor module **108** evaluates **604** whether the application to which the response is addressed is sanctioned. For example, this may include evaluating an application listening to a port to which the response was addressed. Alternatively, the response may include some other identifier that is sufficient to identify the application (i.e. instance of an application executing on

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operating system **200** to which the response is addressed. As noted above, receiving the response may be performed by interfacing with an API programmed to interface with the active directory server **402** such that response are intercepted before they are returned to the requesting application. For example, the sensor module **108** may interface with substituted or modified versions of the Power Shell such that commands input to the Power Shell are intercepted and possibly modified by the sensor module **108**. Commands that may be intercepted may include commands such as ‘net group /domain “domain users”’ will return list of domain users present in Active Directory. Other example commands include ‘Get-ADComputer-Filter *’ will return all computer accounts in Active Directory, “nltest /dclist:domain name” will return domains in the network.

The modified response is then returned **608** to the application to which it is addressed, i.e. the application that requested the information included in the response from the active directory server **402**. Where the application is found **604** to be sanctioned, the original response, or data from the response, is returned **608** to the source of the request without substituting references to the BotSink **120**.

Note that FIG. 6 illustrates the case where a response from the active directory service is received and modified. In other embodiments, a request from an application that is not sanctioned that is addressed to the active directory service is intercepted and simulated response is generated that references the BotSink **120**, i.e. a response that has an expected format corresponding to the request but with names of systems, addresses, credentials, services, etc. referencing such entities as implemented by the BotSink **120**.

In some embodiments, the active directory server **402** may host decoy information describing a configuration of the BotSink **120**, such as decoy information describing decoy users accounts, addresses of decoy systems (virtual machines), decoy services, and decoy credentials for accessing any of these accounts, systems, and services. Accordingly, modifying a request by the sensor module may include modifying the request such that it is a request for decoy information on the active directory server (e.g., references the BotSink **120**) such that the response from the active directory server **402** includes only the decoy information rather than the information actually requested.

In some embodiments, authenticated users of an endpoint **106a-106g** are added to a whitelist accessed by the sensor module **108** such that requests to the active directory server **402** and responses received are not substituted according to the method **600**.

Referring to FIG. 7, in some embodiments, the sensor module **108** intercepts responses to requests to a domain controller **700**. In some embodiments, the function of the domain controller **700** is performed by a domain joined computer. For example, the sensor module **108** may monitor one or both of requests to a network API **702** of the operating system **200** to the domain controller **700** and responses to such requests.

For example, referring to the method **800** of FIG. 8, the responses may be responses to requests for session data issued received **802** from a network API **702**. A response determined **804** to be to a non-sanctioned application may be modified at step **806** to refer to the BotSink **120** and returned **808** to the non-sanctioned application. In one scenario, an attacker tool **204** executing on an infected endpoint (e.g., endpoint **106a**) requests session data from the domain controller **700** or domain joined computer **700** using information learned via earlier active directory queries.

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Responses determined **804** to be in response to requests from sanctioned applications **202** may be returned **808** to them without replacing a reference to a computer system in the response with a reference to the BotSink **120**. The manner in which an application is determined **804** to be sanctioned may be performed in the same manner described above with respect to either of FIGS. 3A and 3B.

FIGS. 9A and 9B illustrate how the methods **600** and **800** may be used to redirect and occupy an attacker. In an unprotected case shown in FIG. 9A, an attacker tool **204** on an infected endpoint **106a** uses the active directory API on the infected system to access an active directory database **900** through the active directory server **402**. Using this information, the attacker tool **204** uses the network API to request session data in order to identify of an endpoint **106b** logged in to the domain account for a domain to which infected endpoint **106a** belong. The attacker tool may infect the administrator endpoint **106b** and access the active directory database **900** and discover that the admin user account is referenced in domain data **904** defining another group, e.g. an administrator group. The endpoint **106b** may further store credentials enabling the endpoint **106b** to access a service hosted by server **106f**.

Accordingly, the attacker tool **204** on the infected system **106a** may attempt to move laterally by requesting information from the active directory server **402** in order to discover the endpoint **106b** of the admin user account, infect it, and use it to access the service on server **106f** as an administrator.

FIG. 9B illustrates an alternative view seen by an attacker tool **204** on the infected endpoint **106a** when the methods according to FIGS. 4 through 6 are implemented. The attacker tool **204** requests information from the active directory server **402**. The responses to these requests are modified to reference decoy information, such as decoy active directory data **906** having a same format as the active directory database **900** but with references to computer systems and services being replaced with references to the BotSink **120** (e.g. virtual machines executing on the BotSink **120**) and services executing on the BotSink **120**.

A response to a request to obtain the identity of an administrator of a domain to which the endpoint **106a** belongs using the network API is intercepted and modified to reference to a decoy domain **908**. A request for the identity of the administrator of the decoy domain **908** may include a reference to a user account **912** or virtual machine logged in to a user account **912** on the BotSink **120**. That user account **912** may be defined as part of an admin domain **910** and that user account **912** may include credentials (e.g., VM for which the user account **912** is logged in may store or reference credentials) that are sufficient to authenticate a user with respect to a service **914** executing on the BotSink **120**.

Accordingly, the attacker tool **204** may attempt to move laterally as in the case of FIG. 9A but only engage the BotSink **120**. The activities of the attacker tool **204** may be monitored and logged by the BotSink **120** in order to characterize the attacker tool **204** and alerts may be generated to alert and administrator to remove the attacker tool **204** from the infected endpoint **106a**. Engaging, monitoring, logging, characterizing, and generation of alerts may be performed according to any of the approaches described in the incorporated applications.

FIG. 10 illustrates a method **1000** that may be implemented using the system shown in FIG. 9B. An attacker tool **204** executing on an infected endpoint (e.g., endpoint **106a**) requests **1002** session data using a network API for the domain of the infected endpoint, the session data indicating

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computers (e.g., computers in the same domain) that are connected to the active directory server 402. For example, a network API command for requesting such session data may be used. The sensor module 108 intercepts 1004 a response to this request and determines that the attacker tool 204 is a non-sanctioned application attempting to access restricted data (see FIG. 6). In response, the sensor module 108 returns 1006 the session data with references to one or more computers in the session data replaced with one or more addresses assigned to the BotSink 120. In the alternative, the sensor module 108 intercepts the request for session data and creates a decoy response referencing the BotSink 120 rather than modifying a response from the active directory server 402.

In particular, the IP address of the computer logged in to the administrator account of the domain may be replaced with an IP address assigned to the BotSink 120. For example, the BotSink 120 may acquire IP addresses in various domains as described in the incorporated applications. Each address added to the session data may be assigned to a virtual machine (VM) executing on the BotSink 120.

The attacker tool 204 may then attempt to access 1008 the computer logged in to the administrator account, which is in fact the BotSink 120. The BotSink 120 (e.g., the VM assigned the IP address represented as that of the administrator's computer at step 1006 ("the admin VM")) may then engage 1010 the attacker tool. The activities of the attacker tool 204 with respect to the BotSink 120 may be monitored and stored in order to characterize the attacker tool 204 as described in the incorporated applications.

In particular, the attacker tool 204 may attempt to obtain credentials or identifiers of services cached or stored by the admin VM. In response, these credentials may be returned 1012 to the attacker tool. However, these credentials or identifiers of services may reference services implemented by the BotSink 120, such as by other VMs being executed by the BotSink 120. The attacker tool 204 receives the credentials or identifiers and attempts to access 1014 the services represented by them.

In response, the BotSink 120 authenticates the attacker tool 204 and engages 1016 with the attacker tool 204 using the service, i.e. executes commands from the attacker tool in accordance with the service. Actions of the attacker tool 204 may be monitored and used to characterize the attacker tool 204 as described in the incorporated applications. In addition or as an alternative, interaction with the BotSink 120 at steps 1010, 1012, and 1016 by the attacker tool may trigger an alert or remedial action such as removing the attacker tool 204 from the infected endpoint 106a or isolating (disconnecting) the infected endpoint 106a from a network.

Note that in some embodiments, one of the services implemented on the BotSink 120 may be a decoy active directory service that implements an interface for responding to commands in the active directory API and is programmed to response to these commands with decoy data referencing decoy computers, user accounts, and services implemented on the BotSink 120.

Referring to FIG. 11, in some implementations, intercepting of system calls according to the foregoing and subsequent embodiments may be implemented by substituting a reference to a detour function 1100 in the place of a target function 1102 in source function 1104 such that when the source function 1104 executes code that would have called the target function 1102, the detour function 1100 is called instead. For example, this reference replacement may be

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made in dynamic link libraries (DLL) of the operating system on the endpoint 106a-106g or other files of the operating system.

The detour function 1100 may perform evaluations described herein to determine whether the call should be handled in cooperation with the BotSink 120 or should be passed on to the target function. The detour function 1100 may also perform actions described herein relating to substituting decoy information in a response to a call to the target function 1102. Where it is determined that the call should be routed to the target function 110 this may be performed by way of a pass through function 1106 or "trampoline" function, which invokes the target function 1102 using arguments passed to the detour function 1100 by the source function 1104. The target function 1102 may return its result to the detour function 1100, which then returns the result to the source function 1104. Alternatively, the result may be routed to the detour function 1100 by way of the pass through function 1106. Where the function call is routed to the BotSink 120, a result from the BotSink 120 may be routed to the source function 1104 by the detour function 1100.

The processing of system calls according to the methods disclosed herein may be preceded by modifying source functions making the system calls on the endpoint 106a-106g to refer to one or more detour functions as described above.

FIG. 12 illustrates a method 1200 for identifying whitelisted applications. For a period, e.g. 1 day, 2 days, 1 week, etc. following processing of source functions 1104 on the operating system of one or more endpoints 106a-106g to reference the detour function(s) 1100, a learning mode may be invoked 1202. During this period the detour functions 1100 may operate in a learning mode in which all calls to a target function 1102 are intercepted 1204 and the detour function 1100 invokes 1210 the target function 1102. I.e., a call to a target function 1102 will be passed to the target function 1102. The detour function 1100 may report data regarding calls during the learning period, particularly identifiers of applications or processes that issue the call, e.g., a registry key, executable name, file system path to the executable, hash of the executable, or other identifier of the calling application or process. The detour function 1100 may make this report to the BotSink 120 for each system call or make a report of each unique identifier that made a call during the learning period. Note also that in some embodiments, not all system calls are intercepted, i.e. have references thereto replaced with detour function(s) 1100. For example, either (a) only references to certain target functions 1102 are replaced with references to detour function(s) 1100 or (b) some functions 1100 simply pass a function call to a corresponding target function 1100 while others perform interception, inspection, and substitution functions as described herein.

If the application or process that issued the intercepted call is not found 1206 to be in a list of sanctioned applications, it is added 1208 to the list, i.e., the unique identifier of the application or process is added to the list. If the application or process that issued the intercepted call is found 1206 to already be in a list of sanctioned applications, then step 1210 is performed without repeating step 1208.

In some embodiments, each endpoint 106a-106g creates its own list of sanctioned applications during the learning period and then sends these to the BotSink 120, which then compiles a list of sanctioned applications that are then distributed back to the endpoints 106a-106g. Alternatively, the endpoints 106a-106g may coordinate with one another to

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share identifiers of sanctioned applications such that each endpoint **106a-106g** has the same list. In another approach, each endpoint **106a-106g** compiles its own list of sanctioned applications and uses it according to the methods described herein without obtaining identifiers of other applications identified by other endpoints **106a-106g**.

Referring to FIG. 13, the illustrated method **1300** may be executed on an endpoint **106a-106g**. For example, the method **1300** may be executed by a detour function **1104**, sensor module **108**, or other component executing on the endpoint **106a-106g** (hereinafter “the endpoint”).

The method **1300** may include receiving **1302** a call to display network shares mounted to the endpoint. Network shares are file systems on other computers remote from the endpoint that are mounted to the file system of the endpoint and accessed through the file system of the endpoint. The call may be the “net use” command in the MICROSOFT operating system. Other function calls may include GetLogicalDrives() GetVolumeInformation(). This call may be intercepted **1304** by virtue of a reference to it being a call to a detour function **1100** substituted for a target function corresponding to the call. Interception may also be performed by a sensor module **108** or according to any interception approach described herein.

The detour function **1100** or other component performing the method **1300**, may evaluate **1306** whether the source of the call is a sanctioned application, e.g. a unique identifier of the source of the call is in the list of sanctioned applications. If so, the detour function **1100** invokes **1308** the target function **1102**, i.e. the “net use” function and returns a result of the function to the source of the call. If not, then the detour function **1100** returns **1310** a simulated result that includes a reference to a network share on the BotSink **120**. For example, the actual response to the “net use” function call. The simulated result may be obtained by the detour function **1100** issuing a call to the corresponding target function **1102**, i.e. the net use call, receiving the response, and replacing references to network shares with references to the BotSink **120**. In other approaches, the simulated result is generated without generating a call to the target function **1102**.

For example, the actual result from the “net use” function may be:

Status	Local	Remote	Network
OK	Z:	\\network426.example.com	Microsoft Windows Network

The result returned to the source of the call may be:

Status	Local	Remote	Network
OK	Z:	\\network521.example.com	Microsoft Windows Network

In this example, “network426.example.com” may be an actual server providing a network share. “network521.example.com” may be the domain name assigned to the BotSink **120**.

Attempts by the source of the call to access the network shares may result in the source of the call engaging **1312** the BotSink **120**. For example, the BotSink **120** may create a network share referenced by the result returned at step **1310**. Any attempt to access the share may be responded to by

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providing simulated files. Attempts to access the network share may be monitored by connection attempts on BotSink **120** to host network426.example.com or by monitoring the DNS queries to the host network426.example.com. Attempts to access the BotSink **120** through the references in the modified response may invoke generation of an alert or other action to reduce risk to the endpoint or other network resources, such as blocking access to the endpoint or other network resources by the source address or executable that is the source of the call.

Referring to FIG. 14, the illustrated method **1400** may be executed on an endpoint **106a-106g**. For example, the method **1400** may be executed by a detour function **1100**, sensor module **108**, or other component executing on the endpoint.

The method **1400** may include receiving **1402** a call to list a remote network resource or request to list credentials managed by a credential manager, or a request to list of domain controllers accessible from the endpoint, or a request to enumerate remote network shares. This call may be intercepted **1304** by virtue of a reference to it being a reference to a detour function **1100** when the interception DLL was loaded into the application or process making the call. Interception may also be performed by a sensor module **108** or according to any interception approach described herein.

The detour function **1100** or other component performing the method **1400**, may execute **1404** the call on the operating system of the endpoint, such as by invoking the corresponding target function **1102**. The detour function **1100** may intercept **1406** a response to the call from the operating system. If the source of the call is found **1408** to be a sanctioned application, the result from the operating system is returned **1410** to the source of the call. The manner in which the source is determined to be sanctioned may be according to the approach of any of the methods described hereinabove.

If not, then the detour function **1100** returns **1412** a simulated result that includes a reference to a network share on the BotSink **120**. For example, response from step **1406** may be modified to include references to the BotSink **120** in the place of references to network resources.

For example, the system call may be to an API (application programming interface) of a credential manager, such as that provided by the WINDOWS CREDENTIAL MANAGER API. For example, such a call may include “CredEnumerateA(), CredReadA(), or other function call defined in Advapi32.dll. The result from the operating system received at step **1406** may be:

TERMSRV/network426.internalcorp.com, UserName
rdpuser@internalcorp.com, Password: HASH1

The modified result returned to the source of the call may be

TERMSRV/network521.internalcorp.com, UserName
decoyuser@internalcorp.com, Password: HASH2

where network426.internalcorp.com is a server for which the credential manager has a credential and network521.internalcorp.com is a domain name assigned to the BotSink **120**. Note that the username and hash of the password are also altered in this example.

In another example, the call intercepted at step **1402** is a call to list domain controllers. Such a call may include “WNetOpenEnumA()”, “WNetEnumResourceA()”, or other function call defined in Mpr.dll of the Win32 API. In another example, the call is “NetShareEnum(. . .)” in Netapi32.dll of the Win32 API.

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For example, the source of the call may issue the call “net view bantestado05.” The operating system may return the result:

Shared resources at bantestad05

Share name	Type	Used as	Comment
NETLOGON	Disk		Logon server share
SYSVOL	Disk		Login server share

In particular, the domain controllers may return NETLOGON and SYSVOL shares type. A result referencing these shares would then be modified to either (a) remove them to hide them from malware or (b) replace them with references to a decoy domain controller implemented on the BotSink 120. This hinders an attacker from fingerprinting or finding the domain controllers of a network.

In another example, the call received at step 1402 is to find network shares on a remote machine using a call such as WNetOpenEnumA(), WNetEnumResourceA() in the Mpr.dll of the Win32 API or NetShareEnum() in the Netapi32.dll of the Win32 API.

For example, the result of a call such as “net view sx1.testsystem/all” may include:

Shared resources at sx1.testsystem

Share name	Type	Used as	Comment
ADMIN\$	Disk		Remote Admin
SHARE_CIFS	Disk		
C\$	Disk		Default share
IPC\$	IPC		Remote IPC

The entries of this result indicate network shares from a remote system. These network shares may be hidden from a non-sanctioned application according to the methods described herein. For example, for a non-sanctioned application, the entries may simply be deleted, returning a response at step 1410 that does not indicate the presence of any network shares. This enables the hiding of these network shares from malware so that it cannot find these shares to exploit them or spread a ransomware-type attack. Alternatively, network shares on the BotSink 120 may be substituted in the result.

In another example, the call received at step 1402 is a request to get information about network servers and/or computers. For example, the “NetServerEnum()” call in the Netapi32.dll of the Win32 API.

For example, the input call may return “NETWORK426” when executed by the operations, where NETWORK426 is an identifier of an actual server on the network. The detour function 1100 may return NETWORK521, which refers to the BotSink 120.

In another example, the call at step 1402 is a call to enumerate a registry of recently accessed servers or other computers. Such a call may include RegEnumValue() in the Advapi32.dll of the Win32 API, which enumerates a list of remote servers or computers recently accessed using a remote desktop connection.

The result at step 1406 may read as follow:

HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Terminal server Client\Default MRU0 REG_SZ NETWORK426

The modified result returned at step 1410 may read as follows:

HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Terminal server Client\Default MRU0 REG_SZ NETWORK521

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where NETWORK426 refers to a server in the network other than the BotSink 120 and NETWORK521 refers to the BotSink 120.

As for other embodiments, attempts to access the network resources in the modified response will be received by the BotSink 120, which may then engage 1414 the source of the call in order to detect and characterize it. Attempts to access the BotSink 120 through the references in the modified response may invoke generation of an alert or other action to reduce risk to the endpoint or other network resources, such as blocking access to the endpoint or other network resources by the source address or executable that is the source of the call.

Referring to FIG. 15, the illustrated method 1500 relates to a circumstance in which malware obtains a local administrative credential for a security account manager (SAM) database, such as from a local security authority subsystem service (LSAS) process. In this case, the endpoint receives 1502 a query to obtain information regarding a privileged group database. The privileged group may be referenced by the data obtained by the malware. The query may be a call to SamEnumerateGroupsInDomain(), SamGetMembersIn-group() in the Win32 API.

If the query is found 1504 to be from a sanctioned application according to any of the approaches described herein, then the end point executes 1506 the query and returns 1508 a result of the query to the application, process, or remote computer system from which the query was received. If the query is not found 1504 to be from a sanctioned application, the endpoint provides 1510 decoy data to the source of the call, i.e. data including references to users, groups, or both users and groups that do not correspond to actual users and groups on the endpoint or in the production SAM database of the endpoint and network 100. The decoy users and/or groups may reference decoy users and groups defined on the BotSink 120, e.g., in a decoy SAM database on the BotSink 120.

If a request is found 1512 to have been received that references a decoy user or group returned at step 1510, the method 1500 may include providing decoy information from decoy accounts corresponding to the decoy user or group referenced in the request. For example, this may be performed in response to receiving a SamGetMembersIn-Group() call that references a decoy group provided at step 1510. Steps 1512 and 1514 may be performed any number of times. In particular, decoy data may be generated in response to each request such that an attacker will be fed decoy data to occupy and deceive the attacker.

Further attempts to access or exploit the user accounts may be directed to the BotSink 120 that may engage 1516 the attacker, such as by implementing the user accounts on the BotSink 120 and providing access to services in the context of the user accounts on the BotSink 120. These activities may be monitored and characterized. Engaging 1516 may invoke generation of an alert or other action to reduce risk to the endpoint or other network resources, such as blocking access to the endpoint or other network resources by the source of the call.

Referring to FIG. 16, in some embodiments an endpoint 106a-106g may execute the illustrated method 1600. A source may issue a call that references a DNS (domain name service) address that must be resolved to an IP (internet protocol address). Such a call may include DNSQuery_A() from the Dnsapi.dll of the Win32 API. This call is received 1602 by the endpoint, such as by way of a detour function 1100, which evaluates 1604 whether the call was received from a sanctioned application according to any of the

approaches described herein. If so, the endpoint invokes **1606** performing of the access request. In some embodiments, prior to performing step **1606**, the endpoint resolves the DNS address to an IP address, such as by issuing a call with the DNS address to a DNS server and receiving a response including the IP address. The endpoint may then invoke performing of the access request with the IP address by the operating system of the endpoint, i.e. invoke the target function **1102** corresponding to the call. Alternatively, the arguments of the call, including the DNS address may be passed to the target function **1102** without first resolving the DNS address to an IP address. The target function **1102** may then execute with respect to the IP address. For example, if the functions **1104**, **1106** are a “ping” command, the target function **1102** will ping the BotSink **120** and return a result of that function, i.e. when and whether replies to ping messages were received, a delay between a ping message and a reply, and the IP address of the destination of the ping message.

If the source of the call is not found **1604** to be a sanctioned application, the DNS address may be resolved **1608** to an address that does not actually correspond to the DNS address. Instead, the DNS address is resolved **1608** to one of one or more IP addresses assigned to the BotSink **120**. The access request may be performed **1610**, e.g. target function **1102** invoked, with the arguments from the call received at step **1602** except that the DNS address is replaced with the IP address from step **1608**. The result of the access request is then returned to the source of the access request. For example, where the access request is a ping command, the result of pinging the BotSink **120** may be returned to the source. As for other embodiments disclosed herein, attempts to communicate using the information returned may result in engaging **1612** the attacker as described above.

FIG. **17** is a block diagram illustrating an example computing device **1700** which can be used to implement the system and methods disclosed herein. The endpoints **106a-106g**, management server **112**, BotSink **120**, attacker system **122**, and active directory server **402** may also have some or all of the attributes of the computing device **1700**. In some embodiments, a cluster of computing devices interconnected by a network may be used to implement any one or more components of the invention.

Computing device **1700** may be used to perform various procedures, such as those discussed herein. Computing device **1700** can function as a server, a client, or any other computing entity. Computing device can perform various monitoring functions as discussed herein, and can execute one or more application programs, such as the application programs described herein. Computing device **1700** can be any of a wide variety of computing devices, such as a desktop computer, a notebook computer, a server computer, a handheld computer, tablet computer and the like.

Computing device **1700** includes one or more processor(s) **1702**, one or more memory device(s) **1704**, one or more interface(s) **1706**, one or more mass storage device(s) **1708**, one or more Input/Output (I/O) device(s) **1710**, and a display device **1730** all of which are coupled to a bus **1712**. Processor(s) **1702** include one or more processors or controllers that execute instructions stored in memory device(s) **1704** and/or mass storage device(s) **1708**. Processor(s) **1702** may also include various types of computer-readable media, such as cache memory.

Memory device(s) **1704** include various computer-readable media, such as volatile memory (e.g., random access memory (RAM) **1714**) and/or nonvolatile memory (e.g.,

read-only memory (ROM) **1716**). Memory device(s) **1704** may also include rewritable ROM, such as Flash memory.

Mass storage device(s) **1708** include various computer readable media, such as magnetic tapes, magnetic disks, optical disks, solid-state memory (e.g., Flash memory), and so forth. As shown in FIG. **17**, a particular mass storage device is a hard disk drive **1724**. Various drives may also be included in mass storage device(s) **1708** to enable reading from and/or writing to the various computer readable media. Mass storage device(s) **1708** include removable media **1726** and/or non-removable media.

I/O device(s) **1710** include various devices that allow data and/or other information to be input to or retrieved from computing device **1700**. Example I/O device(s) **1710** include cursor control devices, keyboards, keypads, microphones, monitors or other display devices, speakers, printers, network interface cards, modems, lenses, CCDs or other image capture devices, and the like.

Display device **1730** includes any type of device capable of displaying information to one or more users of computing device **1700**. Examples of display device **1730** include a monitor, display terminal, video projection device, and the like.

Interface(s) **1706** include various interfaces that allow computing device **1700** to interact with other systems, devices, or computing environments. Example interface(s) **1706** include any number of different network interfaces **1720**, such as interfaces to local area networks (LANs), wide area networks (WANs), wireless networks, and the Internet. Other interface(s) include user interface **1718** and peripheral device interface **1722**. The interface(s) **1706** may also include one or more user interface elements **1718**. The interface(s) **1706** may also include one or more peripheral interfaces such as interfaces for printers, pointing devices (mice, track pad, etc.), keyboards, and the like.

Bus **1712** allows processor(s) **1702**, memory device(s) **1704**, interface(s) **1706**, mass storage device(s) **1708**, and I/O device(s) **1710** to communicate with one another, as well as other devices or components coupled to bus **1712**. Bus **1712** represents one or more of several types of bus structures, such as a system bus, PCI bus, IEEE 1394 bus, USB bus, and so forth.

For purposes of illustration, programs and other executable program components are shown herein as discrete blocks, although it is understood that such programs and components may reside at various times in different storage components of computing device **1700**, and are executed by processor(s) **1702**. Alternatively, the systems and procedures described herein can be implemented in hardware, or a combination of hardware, software, and/or firmware. For example, one or more application specific integrated circuits (ASICs) can be programmed to carry out one or more of the systems and procedures described herein.

The invention claimed is:

1. A method comprising:

replacing in a first system call, by a computer system, a reference to a target function with a reference to a detour function, such that the first system call calls the detour function instead of the target function;
receiving, by the computer system, the first system call from a first source function to obtain information regarding a remote network resource;
evaluating, by the detour function, whether the first source function is sanctioned;
determining, by the computer system, that the first source function is not sanctioned;

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in response to determining that the first source function is not sanctioned, returning, by the detour function, a response to the first system call having the information regarding the remote network resource replaced with information regarding a decoy server;

replacing in a second system call, by a computer system, a reference to the target function with a reference to the detour function, such that the second system call calls the detour function instead of the target function;

receiving, by the computer system, the second system call from a second source function;

evaluating, by the detour function, whether the second source function is sanctioned;

determining, by the computer system, that the second source function is sanctioned; and

in response to determining that the second source function is sanctioned, invoking, by the detour function, the target function,

wherein the target function is in a dynamic link library.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

invoking, by the detour function, the target function in response to the first system call;

receiving, by the detour function, a result from the target function;

modifying, by the detour function, the result to obtain a modified result referencing the decoy server;

replacing, by the decoy function, a first reference in the response to the first system call with a second reference referencing a decoy server to obtain a modified response;

returning, by the detour function, the modified response to the first system call.

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

modifying, by the decoy function, an argument of the first system call to replace a domain name service (DNS) address with an internet protocol (IP) address of the decoy server to obtain a modified argument;

invoking, by the decoy function, the target function in response to the first system call with the modified argument;

receiving, by the decoy function, a result from the target function; and

returning, by the decoy function, the result to the first system call.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the first system call is an instruction to list network shares mounted to the computer system.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the first system call is an instruction to list credentials for network services stored on the computer system.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the first system call is an instruction to list domain controllers.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the first system call is an instruction to enumerate network computers.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the first system call is an instruction to list users and groups, the method further comprising:

generating, by the computer system, a first response including references to a decoy group defined on the decoy server;

returning, by the computer system, the first response to the first source function;

receiving, by the computer system from the first source function, a request for information regarding the decoy group;

in response to the request for information regarding the decoy group, returning a second response to the first

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system call, the second response including decoy account information for a decoy user in the decoy group.

9. A system comprising:

a computer system including one or more processing devices and one or more memory devices operably coupled to the one or more processing devices, the one or more memory devices storing executable code that, when executed by the one or more processing devices, causes the one or more processing devices to:

replace in a first system call a reference to a target function with a reference to a detour function, such that the system call calls the detour function instead of the target function;

receive the system call from a first source function to obtain information regarding a remote network resource;

evaluate whether the first source function is sanctioned;

determine that the first source function is not sanctioned;

in response to determining that the first source function is not sanctioned, return a response to the first system call having the information regarding the remote network resource replaced with information regarding a decoy server;

replace in a second system call a reference to the target function with a reference to the detour function, such that the second system call calls the detour function instead of the target function;

receive the second system call from the second source function;

determine that the second source function is sanctioned; and

in response to determining that the second source function is sanctioned, invoke, by the detour function, the target function,

wherein the target function is in a dynamic link library.

10. The system of claim 9, wherein the executable code, when executed by the one or more processing devices, further causes the one or more processing devices to:

invoke, by the detour function, the target function in response to the first system call;

receive, by the detour function, a result from the target function;

modify, by the detour function, the result to obtain a modified result referencing the decoy server;

replace, by the detour function, a first reference in the response with a second reference referencing a decoy server to obtain a modified response;

return, by the decoy function, the modified response to the first system call.

11. The system of claim 9, wherein the executable code, when executed by the one or more processing devices, further causes the one or more processing devices to:

modify an argument of the first system call to replace a domain name service (DNS) address with an internet protocol (IP) address of the decoy server to obtain a modified argument;

invoke, by the decoy function, the target function in response to the first system call with the modified argument;

receive, by the decoy function, a result from the target function; and

return, by the decoy function, the result to the first system call.

12. The system of claim 9, wherein the first system call is an instruction to list network shares mounted to the computer system.

13. The system of claim 9, wherein the first system call is an instruction to list credentials for network services stored 5 on the computer system.

14. The system of claim 9, wherein the first system call is an instruction to list domain controllers.

15. The system of claim 9, wherein the first system call is an instruction to enumerate network computers. 10

16. The system of claim 9, wherein the first system call is an instruction to list users and groups;

wherein the executable code, when executed by the one or more processing devices, further causes the one or more processing devices to: 15

generate a first response including references to a decoy group defined on the decoy server;

return the first response to the first system call;

receive a request for information regarding the decoy group; 20

in response to the request for information regarding the decoy group, return a second response to the first system call, the second response including decoy account information for a decoy user in the decoy group. 25

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