



# **ASSIGNMENT**

**TECHNOLOGY PARK MALAYSIA**

**AICT006-4-2-DSF**

**DIGITAL SECURITY AND FORENSICS**

**UCDF2104ICT (SE)**

**HAND OUT DATE: 12 DECEMBER 2022**

**HAND IN DATE: 19 MARCH 2023**

**WEIGHTAGE: 20%**

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## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

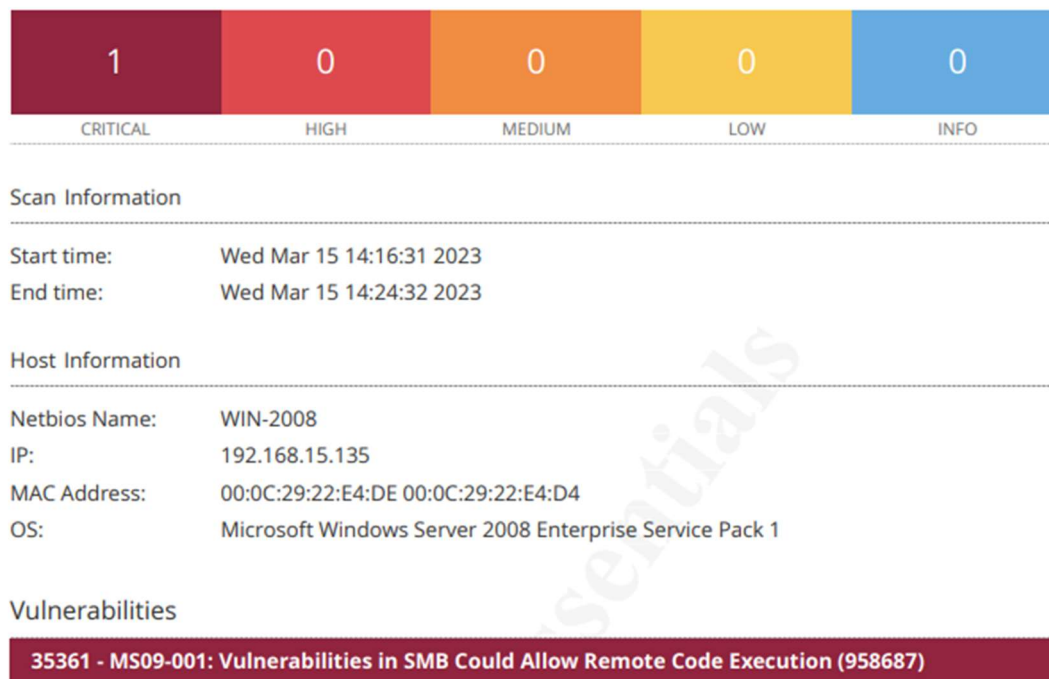
- 1 Submit your assignment at the administrative counter.**
- 2 Students are advised to underpin their answers with the use of references (cited using the Harvard Name System of Referencing).**
- 3 Late submissions will be awarded zero (0) unless Extenuating Circumstances (EC) are upheld.**
- 4 Cases of plagiarism will be penalized.**
- 5 The assignment should be bound in an appropriate style (comb bound or stapled).**

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## 1.0 Summary from Section A

### 1.1 Critical Vulnerability: MS09-001 SMB Vulnerability Recap



**Figure 1** – MS09-001: Vulnerability in SMB Could Allow Remote Code Execution (958687), Nessus

As discussed in **Section A** of our Group 19 DSF Assignment, the vulnerability I have chosen is the **MS09-001 SMB Protocol** Vulnerability that was detected by Nessus as shown in Figure 1. This scan addresses a **critical** vulnerability that was found in the Windows 2008 Operating System in the **Server Message Block (SMB)** protocol sector (FortiGuard, 2010). In short, this vulnerability exists because of **human errors** concerning **memory management** of the operating system using **C / C++**. As a result, attackers can **send specially crafted packets** using **SMB** protocol to trigger a **buffer overflow** in the victims' computer, which will **overwrite data** into **adjacent** memory (shell) with their **own code**. As highlighted in Section A, **Conficker worm** (Ash-Dotan, 2016) had utilize this vulnerability to install **Keyloggers, Botnet Software, Fake Antivirus** and **Ransomware** onto the victims' computer, and **propagate** itself onto vulnerable computer **on the same network** through port 455 (Cobb, n.d.) in 2008, and resulted in **ten of billions** in damages.

## 2.0 Identify Patches and Solution

### 2.1 Identify Patch Needed

It is notable that this vulnerability, MS09-001 was **patched** in **2009** by Microsoft. Thus, the easiest way to protect the Windows 2008 virtual machine, is to **install the security update** that was released by Microsoft that year.

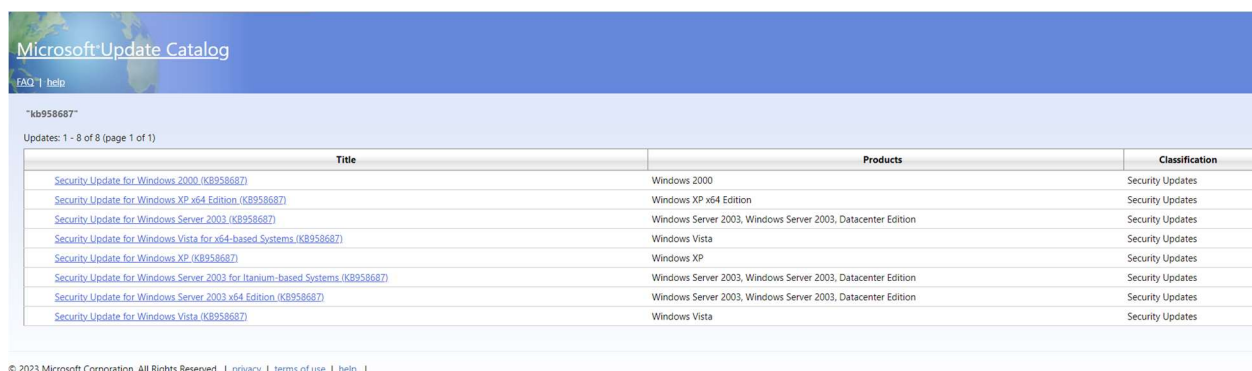
SOLUTIONS		
Name	Type	Description
Block:(general)	Block	The vulnerability can be mitigated by defining an access rule in the firewall(s) to prevent remote access to the relevant host(s), or to the vulnerable service(s) on the port(s) used in the attack.
Workaround:0076252	Workaround	See Microsoft Security Bulletin MS09-001 for workaround information. <a href="#">Vulnerabilities in SMB Could Allow Remote Code Execution (958687)</a> .
Patch:KB958687	Patch	Apply the appropriate patch for Microsoft, <a href="#">Windows Server 2008 (KB958687)</a> : For Microsoft <a href="#">Windows Server 2008</a> : Microsoft has released the patch KB958687 which eliminates this vulnerability. See Microsoft Security Bulletin MS09-001 for further information. <a href="#">Vulnerabilities in SMB Could Allow Remote Code Execution (958687)</a> .
Patch:KB958687	Patch	Apply the appropriate patch for Microsoft, <a href="#">Windows Vista (KB958687)</a> : For Microsoft <a href="#">Windows Vista</a> : Microsoft has released the patch KB958687 which eliminates this vulnerability. See Microsoft Security Bulletin MS09-001 for further information. <a href="#">Vulnerabilities in SMB Could Allow Remote Code Execution (958687)</a> .
Patch:KB958687	Patch	Apply the appropriate patch for Microsoft, <a href="#">Windows Server 2003 (KB958687)</a> : For Microsoft <a href="#">Windows Server 2003</a> : Microsoft has released the patch KB958687 which eliminates this vulnerability. See Microsoft Security Bulletin MS09-001 for further information. <a href="#">Vulnerabilities in SMB Could Allow Remote Code Execution (958687)</a> .
Patch:KB958687	Patch	Apply the appropriate patch for Microsoft, <a href="#">Windows XP (KB958687)</a> : For Microsoft <a href="#">Windows XP</a> : Microsoft has released the patch KB958687 which eliminates this vulnerability. See Microsoft Security Bulletin MS09-001 for further information. <a href="#">Vulnerabilities in SMB Could Allow Remote Code Execution (958687)</a> .

**Figure 2** – Solutions to Patch MS09-001, <https://www.vulnerabilitycenter.com/#!/vul=20492>

Figure 2 from (Security, 2019) shows that I need to look for **patch “KB958687”** which was designed to patch the MS09-001 vulnerability found on Windows Server 2008.

### 2.2 Patch Download Source

Next, I proceed to search the internet for patch “KB958687”, which brought me to multiple legacy website that still contains the downloadable patch as detailed in Figure 3 below (Microsoft, 2009). Now that we have found the security patch, we shall begin with the technical steps to patch it.



Microsoft Update Catalog		
FAQ   help		
"kb958687"		
Updates: 1 - 8 of 8 (page 1 of 1)		
Title	Products	Classification
<a href="#">Security Update for Windows 2000 (KB958687)</a>	Windows 2000	Security Updates
<a href="#">Security Update for Windows XP x64 Edition (KB958687)</a>	Windows XP x64 Edition	Security Updates
<a href="#">Security Update for Windows Server 2003 (KB958687)</a>	Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2003, Datacenter Edition	Security Updates
<a href="#">Security Update for Windows Vista for x64-based Systems (KB958687)</a>	Windows Vista	Security Updates
<a href="#">Security Update for Windows XP (KB958687)</a>	Windows XP	Security Updates
<a href="#">Security Update for Windows Server 2003 for Itanium-based Systems (KB958687)</a>	Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2003, Datacenter Edition	Security Updates
<a href="#">Security Update for Windows Server 2003 x64 Edition (KB958687)</a>	Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2003, Datacenter Edition	Security Updates
<a href="#">Security Update for Windows Vista (KB958687)</a>	Windows Vista	Security Updates

**Figure 3** – KB958687 Patch, <https://www.catalog.update.microsoft.com/Search.aspx?q=kb958687>

## 3.0 Technical Steps

### 3.1 Step by Step Guide to Patch the Vulnerability

#### 3.1.1 Step 1: Boot up your virtual machine.

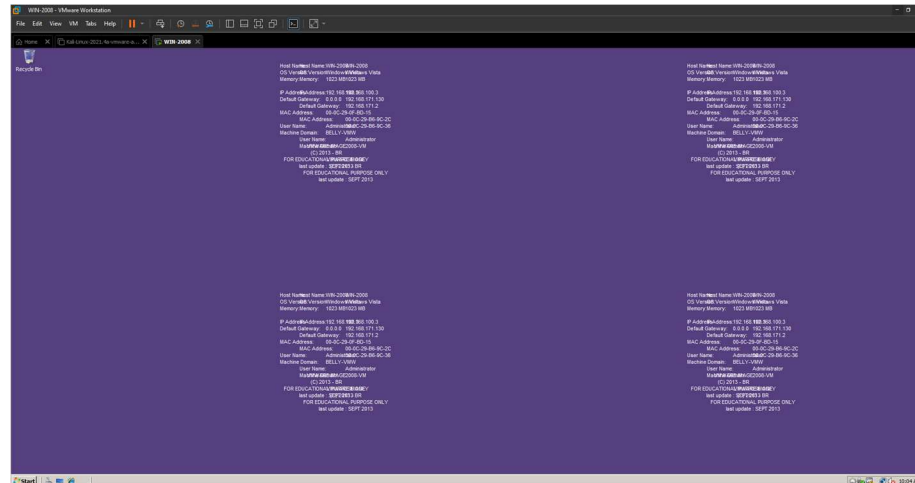


Figure 4 - Windows 2008 VM

Once we have logged into the virtual machine, we can now begin our technical surgery.

#### 3.1.2 Open up the Patch Link on Internet Explorer

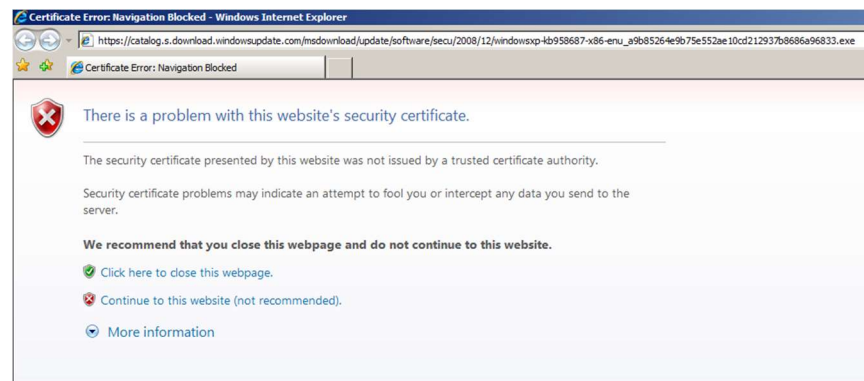
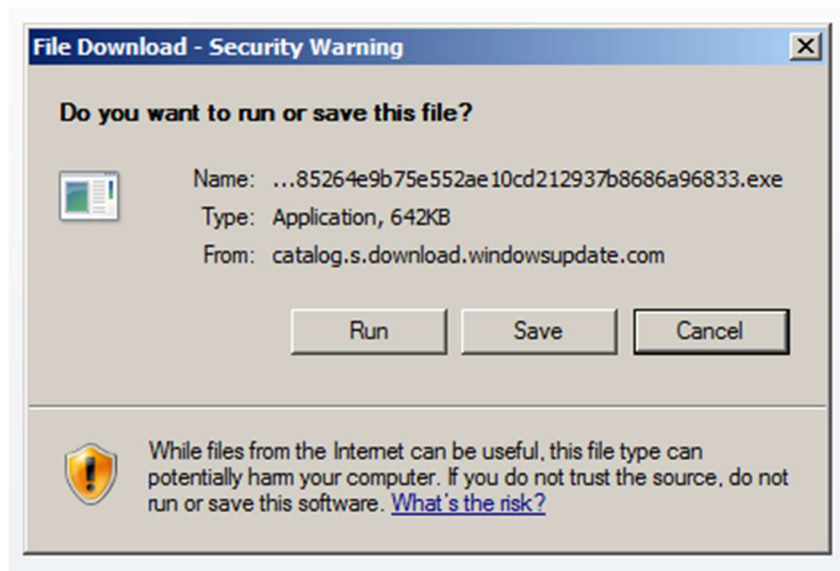


Figure 5 – Navigate to Patch Download [Link](#)

After arriving at the patch download page, click “**continue to this website**”.

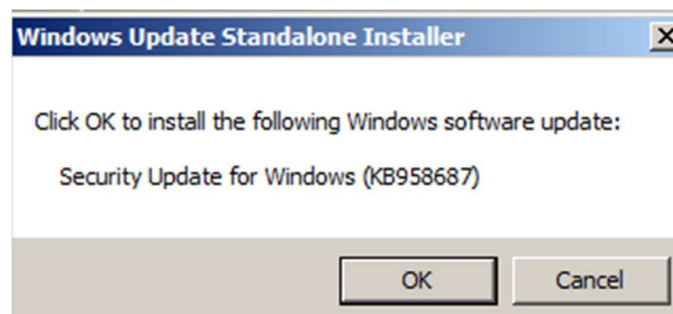
### 3.1.3 Download the Patch



**Figure 6** – *File Download, Security Warning*

You should now see a pop-up to ask you if you want to “Run”, “Save” or “Cancel” this patch. For my case, I clicked on “Save” to save it onto my local downloads folder first, and then click **run** after it was saved.

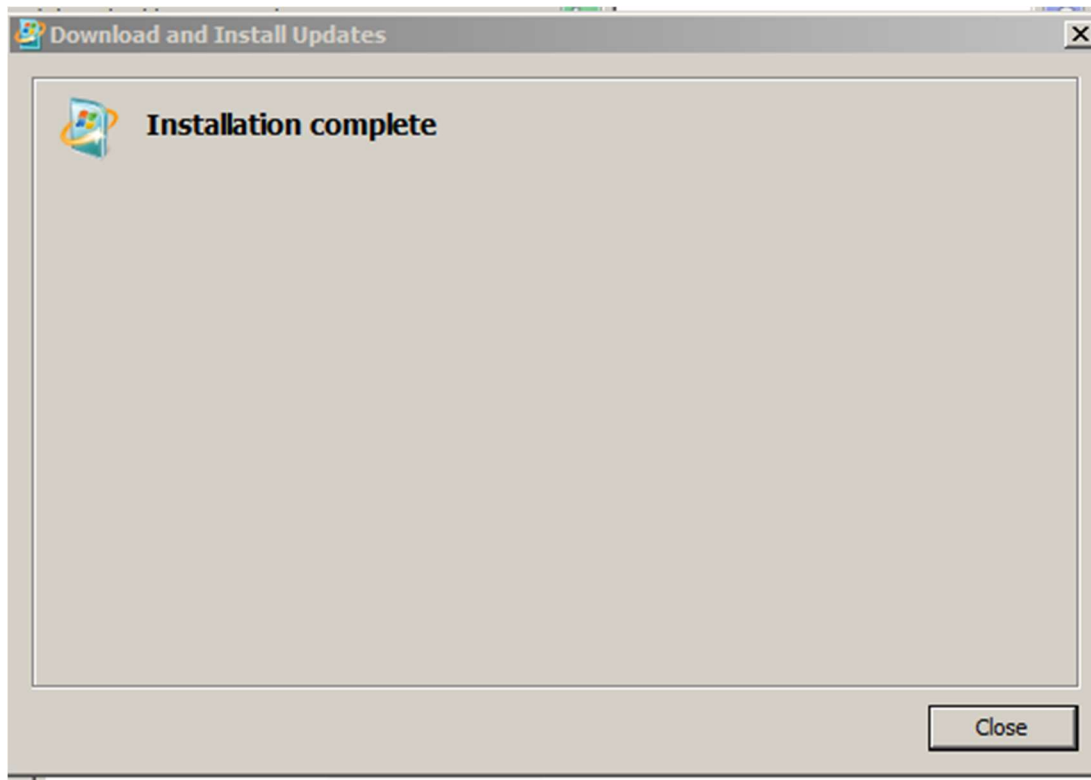
### 3.1.4 Install the Update



**Figure 7** – *Windows Update Standalone Installer for patch KB958687*

After running the update patch, you will encounter Figure 7, which prompts if you want to install the KB958687 security update. Simply click **ok** to continue.

### 3.1.5 Installation Complete

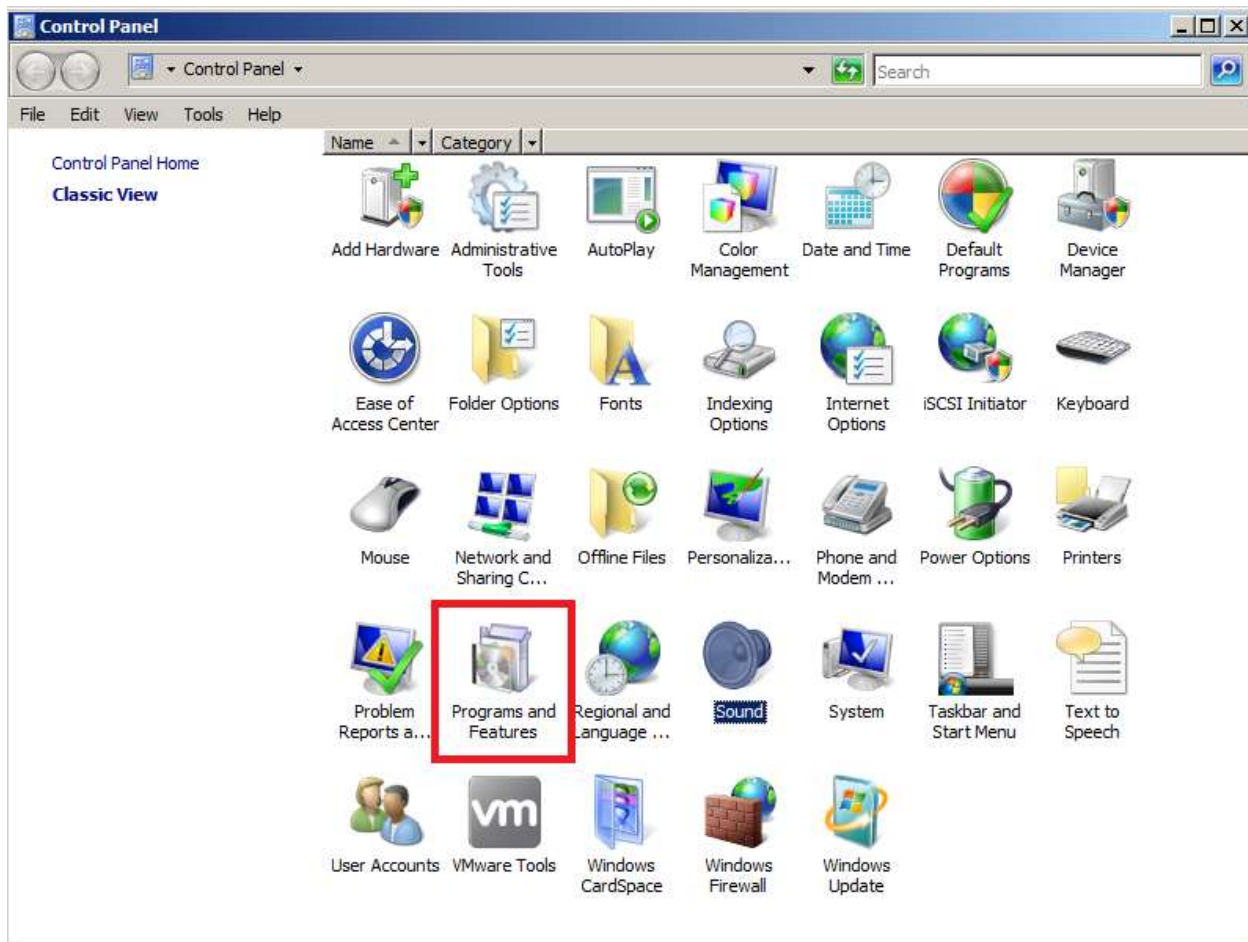


**Figure 8 - Installation Complete**

Once its installed, a pop-up window will appear, signifying that the installation of security patch KB958687 was successful.

### 3.2 Steps to verify that this vulnerability has been removed.

#### 3.2.1 Select Programs and Features in Control Panel



**Figure 9 – Programs and Features, Control Panel**

After installing the patch, I performed a quick check to verify whether the vulnerability MS09-001 has indeed been successfully patch. To do this, I selected “programs and features” in the control panel, as shown in Figure 9 above.



### 3.2.2 Click on “view installed updates”.

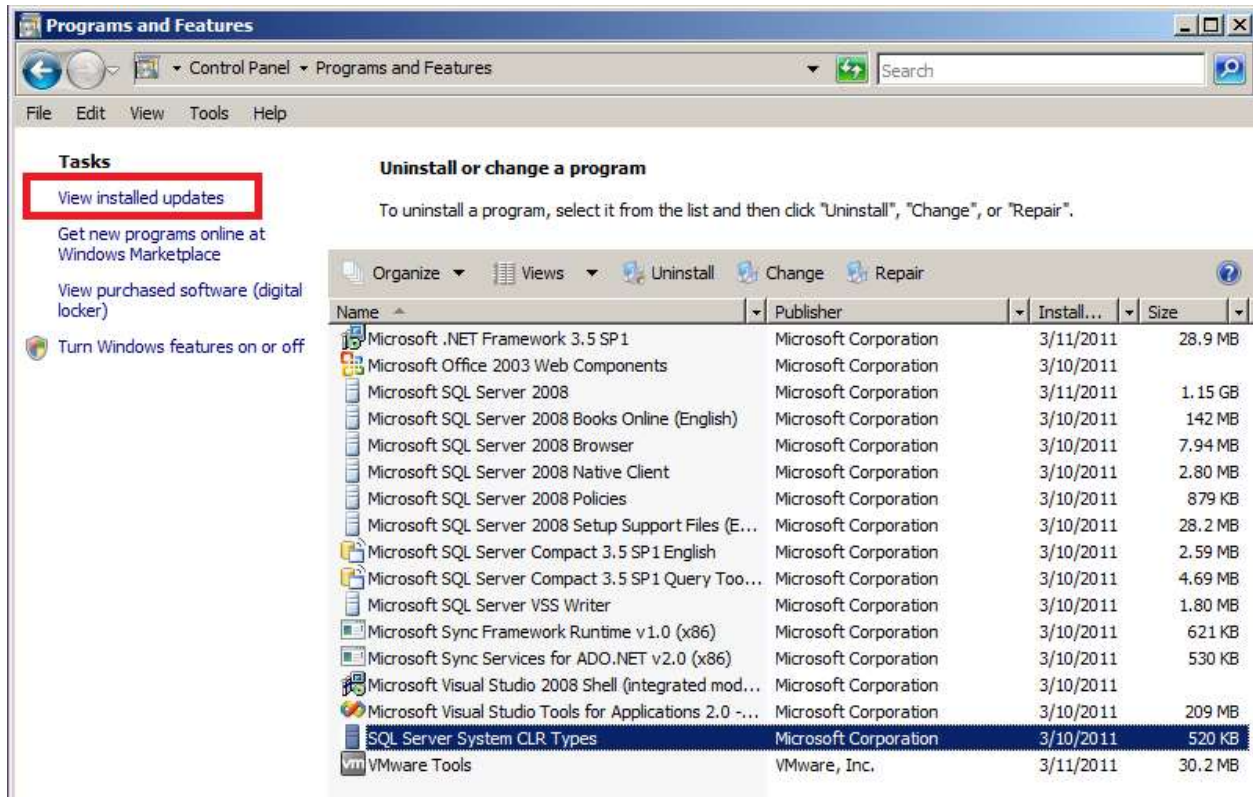
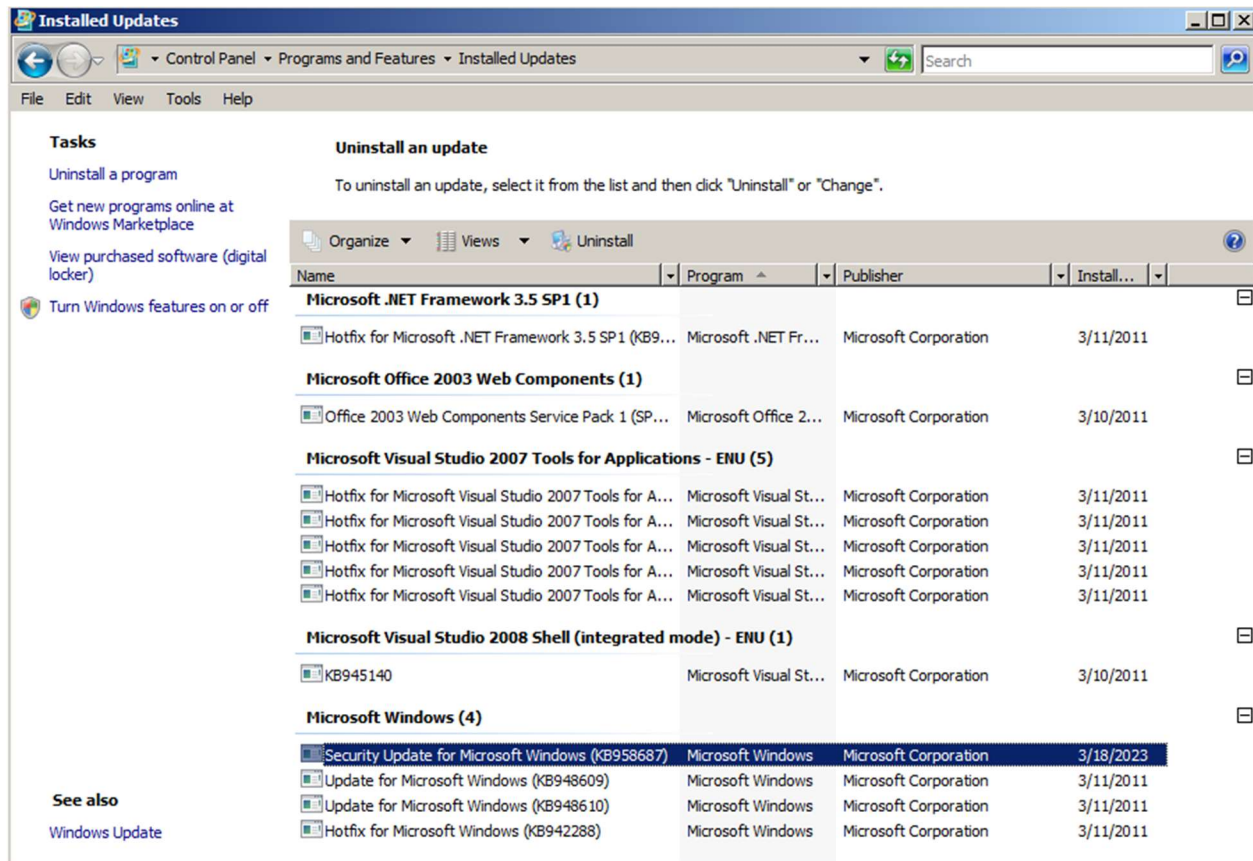


Figure 10 – view installed updates, control panel

Then, select “view installed updates” under the “Task” sidebar.

### 3.2.3 Check for the security patch.



**Figure 11 - Security Patch has been successfully installed, Control Panel**

This tab will display several patches that was once installed on this virtual machine. All I need to do, is to find the **KB958687** patch that I have just installed a few minutes ago. As you can see in Figure 11 above, I have **successfully** installed the update, and **patched** the MS09-001 SMB Vulnerability in the system, as **confirmed** by the Control Panel.

## 4.0 Conclusion

In conclusion, it is **important** to keep your security patches up to date regardless of the Operating System you are using. The process may be **cumbersome**, but it can **save the world ten of billions of dollars** in losses if it was done before the **Conficker** worm attack in 2008. As such, remember to always check for windows update, and install them, as it is easy, safe, and secure.

## 5.0 References

- Ash-Dotan, L. (12 September, 2016). *What is the conficker worm?* Retrieved from Cybereason:  
<https://www.cybereason.com/blog/what-is-the-conficker-worm>
- Cobb, M. (n.d.). *buffer overflow*. Retrieved from techtarget:  
<https://www.techtarget.com/searchsecurity/definition/buffer-overflow>
- FortiGuard. (28 March, 2010). *Microsoft.SMB.Remote.Code.Execution.MS09.001*. Retrieved from FortiGuard Labs: <https://www.fortiguard.com/encyclopedia/ips/20399/microsoft-smb-remote-code-execution-ms09-001>
- Microsoft. (13 January, 2009). *Security Patches for KB958687*. Retrieved from Microsoft Update Catalog: <https://www.catalog.update.microsoft.com/Search.aspx?q=kb958687>
- Security, S. (14 7, 2019). *[MS09-001] Microsoft Windows SMB Protocol Buffer Overflow Remote DoS or Code Execution*. Retrieved from Skybox Security:  
<https://www.vulnerabilitycenter.com/#!/vul=20492>

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Thank you for reading.