



Worm Malware: Simulating WannaCry propagation via SMB

Members: Ngô Hồng Phúc (22521124), Nguyễn Việt Hoàng (22520471),
Nguyễn Tài Hiếu (22520442), Trần Hữu Hiếu (22520444)
Group ID: G04, Project ID: S04

Introduction

WannaCry was a ransomware attack that affected over 300,000 computers across more than 150 countries by exploiting the EternalBlue vulnerability. This study aims to simulate the propagation and impact mechanisms of the WannaCry ransomware to provide a clear and visual understanding of its destructive capabilities and associated risks. Based on this simulation, the research proposes preventive measures and mitigation strategies to reduce the impact of future attacks involving worm-based ransomware.

Workflow

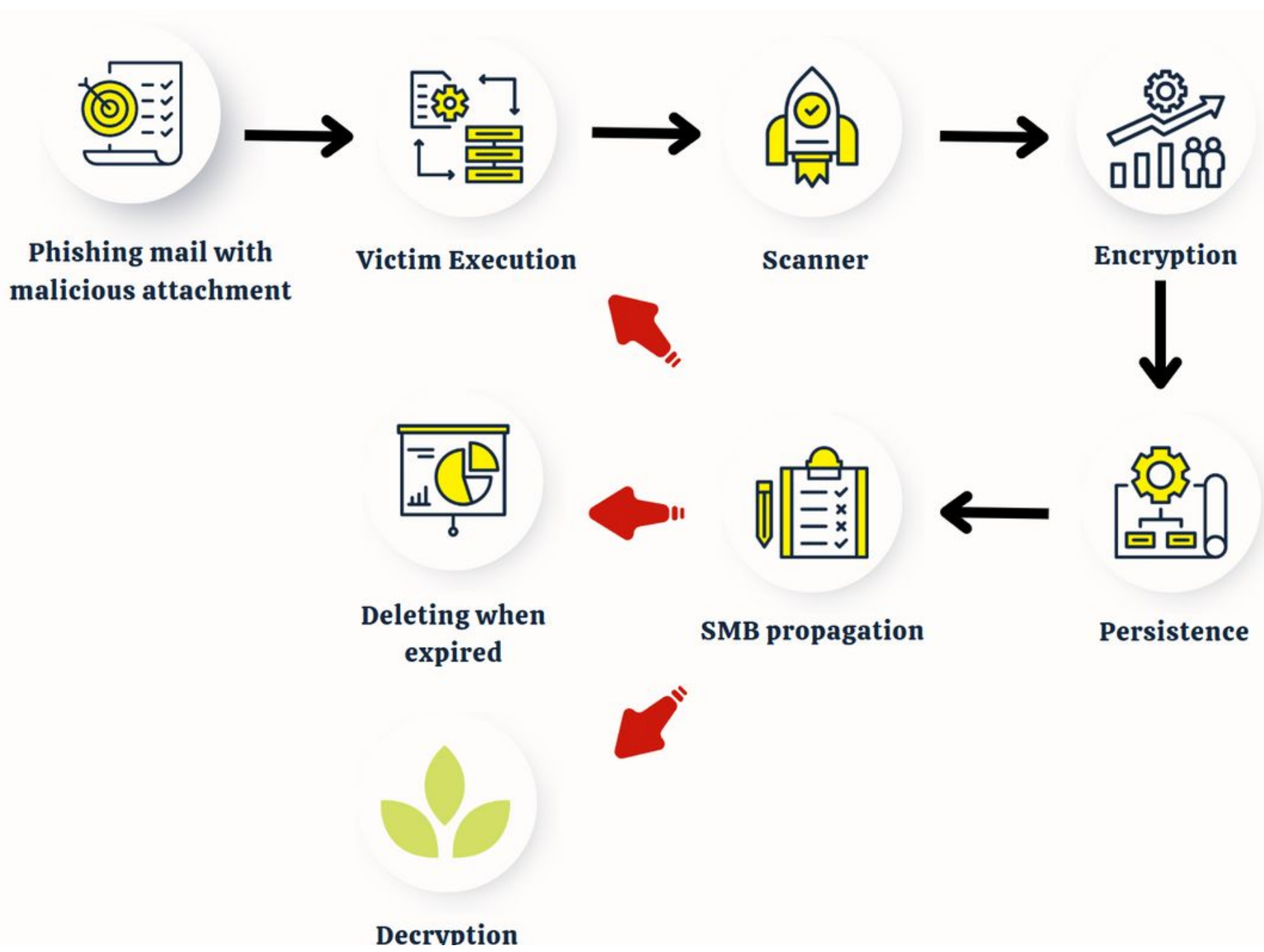


Fig.1 How WannaCry.exe malware works

Methodology

- Step 1: Send a phishing email with a malicious attachment to the victim.
- Step 2: Find target files.
- Step 3: Encrypt files with AES and rename them with a new extension.
- Step 4: Add itself to Windows startup (registry).
- Step 5: Spread via SMB (port 445) to shared folders.
- Step 6: Save infection time; delete files after expiry.
- Step 7: Decrypt files if correct key provided.

Detection Tool

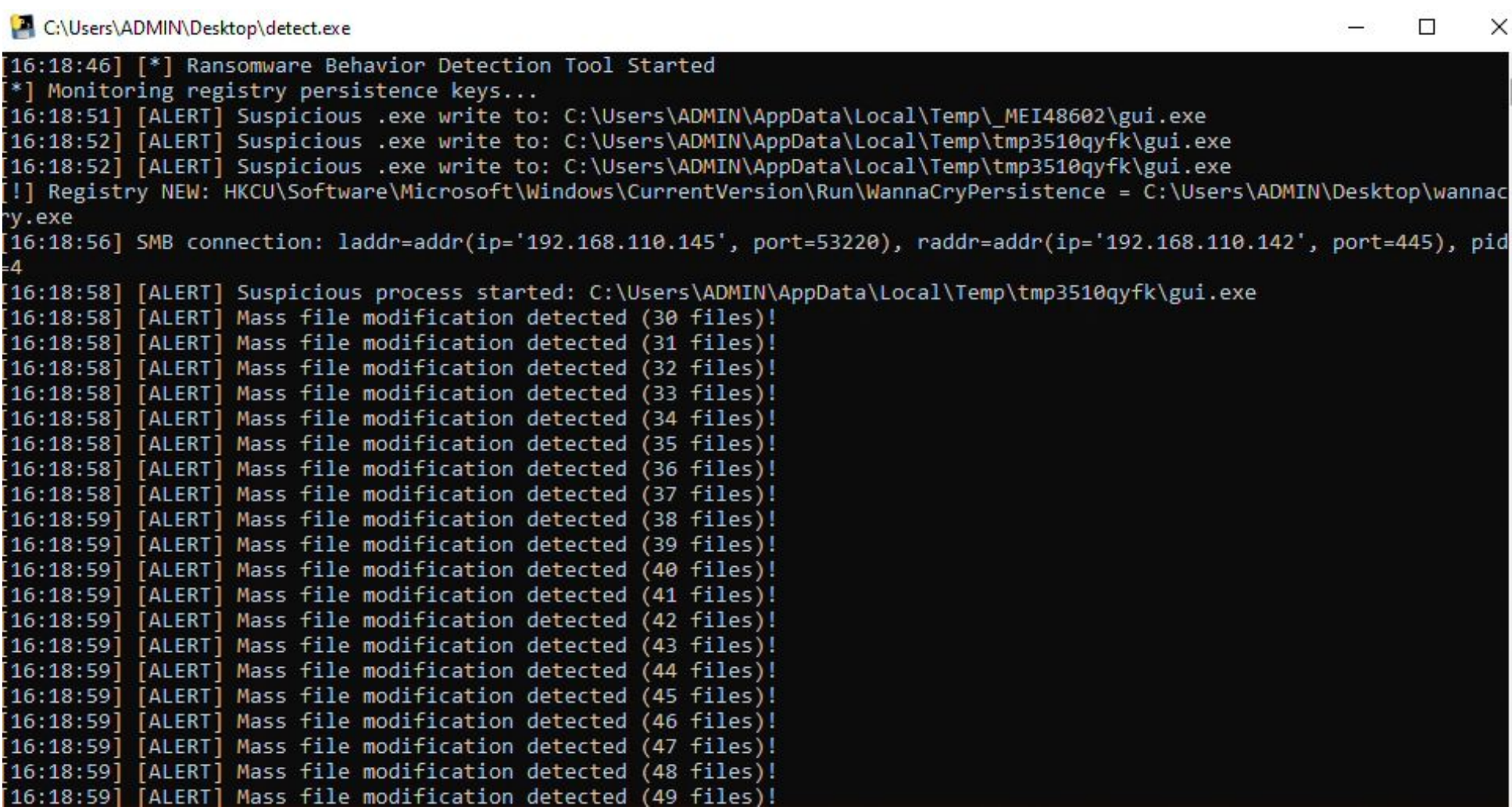


Fig.4 Detect ransomware techniques

Experiments - Attacks on Victim

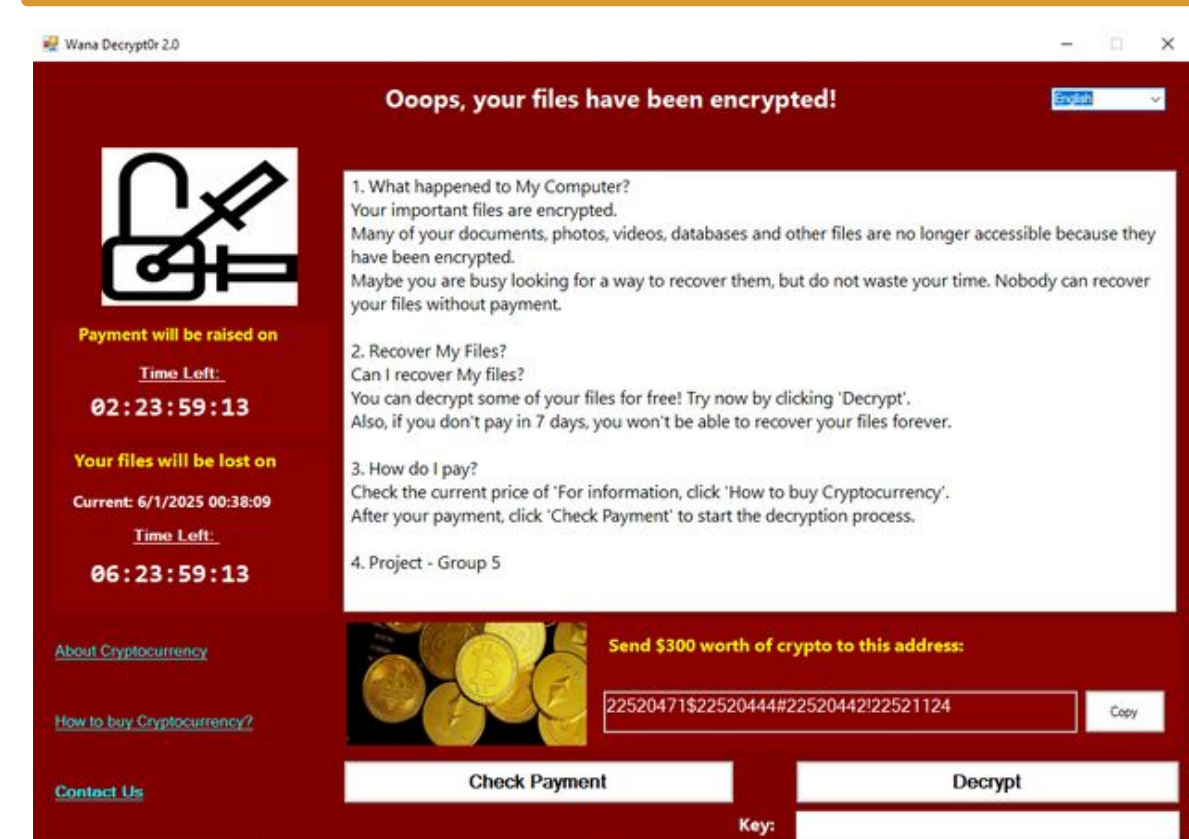


Fig.2 WannaCry GUI

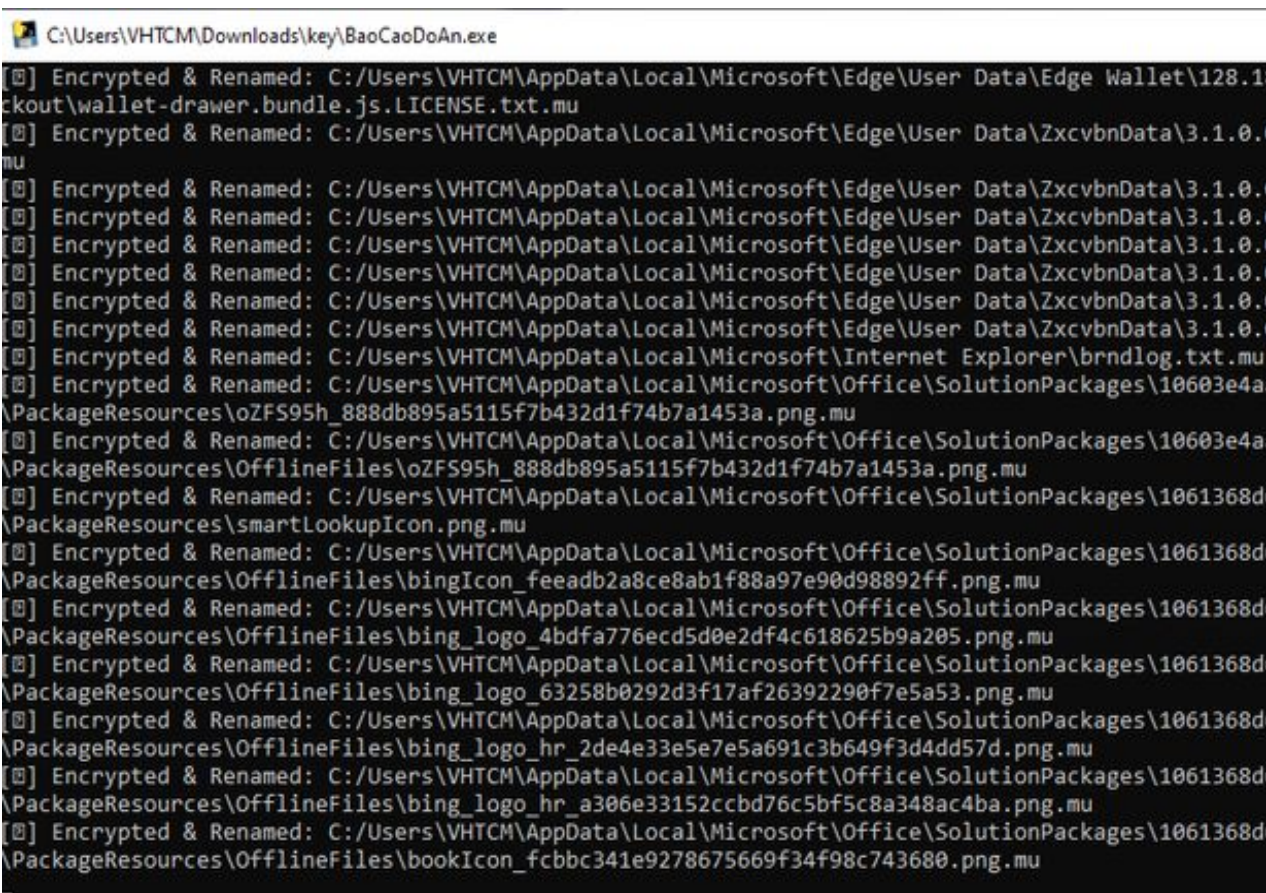


Fig.3 Encrypt files

- Monitor for mass file modifications (potential ransomware activity).
- Detect suspicious .exe file writes and executions.
- Monitor abnormal SMB (port 445) connections.
- Watch for any registry changes in common persistence keys under HKCU and HKLM (such as Run, RunOnce, Services, etc.).
- Alerts are printed to the console. Modified files are logged to suspicious_modified_files.log.

