



Global Information Assurance Certification Paper

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From kernel32.dll:
GetSystemTime
CreateThread
CreateFileA
Sleep
GetSystemDefaultLangID
VirtualProtect

From infocomm.dll:
TcpSockSend

From WS2_32.dll:
socket
connect
send
recv
closesocket

Documented at www.eeye.com.

The worm then stores the base address of w3svc.dll. If the IIS server is running the English version it will use this knowledge in the technique it uses to modify the sites web pages.

The worm then generates upto 100 instances of itself. The worm does this by counting the number of worm threads already in action. If there are less than 100 threads the worm creates a new thread which uses the same code base. If the thread count equals 100 the worm creates a thread whose function is to modify the web page if certain conditions are true.

Each thread of the worm replica first checks for the existance of c:\notworm. If this file already exist on the server then the worm does not attempt to go on to its infectious stage. Otherwise it goes onto check the UTC-time of the infected system. If the date is greater than UTC 20, meaning if its after or including the 20th day of the month for the local system, the worm will go into its DDoS stage. This part of the worm lifecycle involves creating a socket and connecting to 198.137.240.91:80 (www.whitehouse.gov/www1.whitehouse.gov). If the connection is made then the worm generates 18000h single byte SEND()'s to www.whitehouse.gov. After 18000h SEND()'s the worm takes a rest for about four and a half hours. After this time it will resume its assault on the whitehouse site.

The people at www.whitehouse.gov resolved the page request www2.whitehouse.gov(198.137.240.92) instead, assigning it a TTL of 872. Something that worm wrippers will undoubtedly learn from, as if the DDoS had been done by URL this fix would not have worked.

If the date is less than 20 UTC the worm goes into infectiouse mode, attempting to send itself to random IP addresses on port 80. On a successful completion of SEND, the worm closes the socket and goes back to the UTC check stage, repeating the time check, sleep/hack web page or infect loop indefinately.

The worm uses "hooking" to modify the web pages of infected systems that it detects as running the English version of IIS.

Hooking is a technique which describes the modification of code in memory to point to code that the worm has provided. Code Red modifies a w3svc.dll function called TcpSockSend, which is what w3svc.dll uses to send information back to the client. It searches out and replaces the address for TcpSockSend in the import table to point to an address within the worm, FAKE_TCPSOCKSEND.

Code Red then sleeps for ten hours, during which time all Web requests will return a page made up of the following code:

```
< html >< head >< meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=English" >< title >HELLO!  
< bady >< hr size=5< font color="red">  
< p align="center">Welcome to http://www.worm.com !< br>  
< br>Hacked By Chinese!< /font>< /hr>< /bady>< /html>
```

Which has when written without the additional spacing within the tags, gets displayed as:

Welcome to http://www.worm.com !

Hacked By Chinese!

Note the cute spelling for body.

The success of this worm is wholly dependant on the IIS admins failure to apply a fix. There was some discussion on BUGTRAQ that the advisory from Microsoft did not make clear that if you weren't running the Indexing Service you still had to apply the patch. What was stated on the advisory is that unless you selected not to install the Indexing Service at IIS initial installation you were vulnerable to this exploit and should apply the fix. If you weren't sure about whether you'd done it, you should perhaps incline towards the side of caution. Don't assume you selected not to install this feature that is set to install by default. Something really lovely I heard an IIS admin say one day was that he didn't want to apply the patch because Microsoft patches sometimes make other things fall over and he didn't have a testbed to check it out on. In this case I would have thought a quick risk assessment would say atleast remove the mappings to .ida and .idq.

Because of the verility of the worms self propagation, like a virus its affect on the web was an exponential rate of infection.

CAIDA observed the activity of Code Red based on packets seen going to non-existant addresses. A graphical representation of the worms activity can be seen at the www.caida.org. Another very interesting animated representation of the spread of code red is also available at www.caida.org.

Son of Red

There were a number of postings on BUGTRAQ in reference to another version of Code Red which appeared to generate truly random IP addresses.

To date the idea of a next generation Code Red worm is hypothetical, however in theory it has been backed up by a number of security professionals.

The original Code Red, according to Stuart Staniford, has what appears to be a bug; its random number generation. Each instance of Code Red, as stated earlier is comprised of the same code and the random number generator is initialised with a fixed seed. Which means that all threads of the worm attempt to compromise exactly the same sequence of IP addresses.

There appeared in the logs of several people what would seem to indicate a varient of the worm which was attacking truly random hosts. The following table comes from Ken Eichmann of cas.org. This data was collected by Ken on the 19th June, it shows non-legitimate HTTP SYN scans targeting his class-B address space. As seen in [BUGTRAQ](#).

# Hour	# Code Red Worm Scans	Addresses Scanning	Addresses Being Scanned
00	12699	2450	562
01	13059	2577	562
02	13272	2590	541
03	13056	2564	525
04	13283	2632	507
05	13229	2612	502
06	13554	2601	468
07	13517	2608	506
08	13746	2685	612
09	16819	3325	1724
10	36589	7838	8338
11	116083	26823	28462
12	295348	68085	51459
13	466542	103522	59699
14	520973	113451	60881
15	513513	115124	60814
16	513894	90931	60900
17	499642	111175	60469
18	480850	106215	59987

Enter the following URL into your web browser, replacing the www.yourservername.com with the name of your server.

<http://www.yourservername.com/default.ida>

If it returns 'The IDQ file default could not be found.' then you still have .ida enabled.

How do you remove this vulnerability?

If you are more concerned with getting this buffer overflow vulnerability out of the way, or have a testbed to make sure it won't wreck your IIS setup, the best solution is to apply the patch.

For IIS servers running on NT 4.0 apply the following patch:

<http://www.microsoft.com/Downloads/Release.asp?ReleaseID=30833>

For IIS servers running on Windows 2000 Professional, Server and Advanced Server apply this patch:

<http://www.microsoft.com/Downloads/Release.asp?ReleaseID=30800>

For IIS running on Windows 2000 Datacenter Server Microsoft advised that the patches were hardware-specific and that you should get them off your equipment manufacturer.

For IIS running on Windows XP beta Microsoft advised that the vulnerability would be eliminated in the next beta update as well as in the final version of XP.

To remove mappings to .ida and .dq to avoid the buffer overflow being exploited follow these steps.

- Open Internet Services Manager.
- Right-click the Web server | Properties | Master Properties | WWW Service | Edit | HomeDirectory | Configuration and remove these references:

Internet Data Query	.idq
Internet Data Administration	.ida

If everyone who runs an IIS server patches their servers there will not be another Code Red episode, otherwise it is bad news for the next site its authors wish to target.

Going out on a limb here, but rather than being political terrorism, this worm seems more to be a good wake-up message for people who run IIS and that don't respond to vulnerability notifications.

Conclusion: Lessons Learnt

The Code Red worm found its way around the globe with frightening ease, what has been termed CRV2, the next generation Code Red, will be a basket-full of pain for the world wide web, unless IIS administrators unite against it which is sadly a simple matter of applying a patch. Sad because its so simple but seemingly such a big ask.

The lowest and repeated message that I hope people have heard from the existence of this type of worm is "Patch Your IIS!" and do it before the 31st of July.

References:

Microsoft Security Bulletin MS01-033 "Unchecked Buffer in Index Server ISAPI Extension Could Enable Web Server Compromise", V1.1 (June 18, 2001) URL:
<http://www.microsoft.com/technet/treeview/default.asp?url=/technet/security/bulletin/MS01-033.asp>

Discovery: Riley Hassell, Exploit: Ryan Permech "All versions of Microsoft Internet Information Services Remote buffer overflow", June 18, 2001 URL:
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CIAC "L-117: The Code Red Worm", July 19, 2001 URL:
<http://www.ciac.org/ciac/bulletins/l-117.shtml>

Ryan Perme and Marc Maiffret "ida "Code Red" Worm", July 17, 2001 URL:
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<http://www.silicondefense.com/cr/>

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<http://www.caida.org/analysis/security/code-red/>

BUGTRAQ

<http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/198347> CodeRed: the next generation, Marc Maiffret

<http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/198357> Re: CodeRed: the next generation, Stuart Staniford

<http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/198340> Re(2): Re(2): 'Code Red' does not seem to be scanning for IIS, Ken Eichman

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