

REMNUX USAGE TIPS FOR MALWARE ANALYSIS ON LINUX

This cheat sheet outlines the tools and commands for analyzing malicious software on [REMNux Linux distro](#).

Getting Started with REMnux

Download REMnux from [REMNux.org](#) as a Live CD ISO image file or a [VMware/VirtualBox](#) virtual appliance.

Operate in REMnux as the user “remnux”. The default password for this account is “malware”.

Run privileged commands on REMnux using “[sudo](#)”.

Use “[apt-get](#)” to install additional software packages if your system is connected to the Internet.

Use “[setxkbmap](#)” to switch keyboard layout. For example, for German layout use “[setxkbmap de](#)”.

You can switch the screen resolution using “[xrandr](#)” followed by the “[xrandr -s](#)” command.

If using VMware, you can [install VMware Tools](#) to automatically adjust the screen size.

General Commands for Using REMnux

Shut down the system	<code>shutdown</code>
Reboot the system	<code>reboot</code>
Switch to a root shell	<code>sudo -s</code>
Renew DHCP lease	<code>renew-dhcp</code>
See current IP address	<code>myip</code>
Edit a text file	<code>scite file</code>
View an image file	<code>feh file</code>
Start web server	<code>httpd start</code>
Start SSH server	<code>sshd start</code>

Analyzing Network Malware

For IRC bots, start the [IRC daemon](#) (“`ircd start`”) and the [IRC client](#) (“`irc`”).

Analyze network traffic with “[wireshark](#)”, “[ngrep](#)” “[tcpdump](#)”, “[pdnstool](#)”, “[NetworkMiner](#)” and “`nc`”.

Intercept traffic and emulate some services with [Honeyd](#) (“`farpd start`”, then “`honeyd start`”).

Emulate common network services using “[fakedns](#)”, “[fakesmtp](#)” and “[inetsim](#)”.

Wrap network traffic with SSL using “[stunnel](#)”.

Examining Malicious Websites

Deobfuscate JavaScript with [SpiderMonkey](#) (“`js`”), “`d8`”, “[rhino-debugger](#)” and [Firebug](#).

Define JavaScript objects using `/usr/local/etc/def.js`.

You can clean up JavaScript with “[js-beautify](#)”.

Control web traffic with “[burpsuite](#)”, [Tamper Data](#).

Retrieve websites with “`wget`” and “`curl`”.

Hide your origin with “`tor start`”, “[usewithtor](#)”.

Examine malicious Flash files with “[swfdump -Ddu](#)”, “[flare](#)”, [RABCDASm](#), and “[xxxswf.py](#)”.

Inspect malicious websites and traffic captures with “[jsunpackn](#)” after “`cd ~remnux/jsunpackn`”.

Analyzing Malicious Document Files

Examine suspicious Microsoft Office documents with “[pyOLEScanner.py](#)” and “[hachoir-urwid](#)”.

Navigate through PDFs using “[pyew](#)”, “[peepdf](#)” and “[pdfwalker](#)”.

Extract JavaScript or SWFs from PDFs using “[pdfextract](#)”, “[pdf.py](#)” and “[swf_mastah](#)”.

Examine PDFs using “[pdfcop](#)”, “[pdf-parser](#)”, “[pdfid](#)”, “[pdfdecompress](#)” and “[pdfxray lite](#)”.

Emulate shellcode execution using “[sctest -Svs](#)”.

Analyzing Executables and Other Files

Scan the executable for suspicious characteristics and packer signatures using “[pescanner](#)”.

Check whether the file might be packed using “[densityscout](#)” and “[bytehist](#)”.

Explore the executable’s internals using “[pyew](#)”.

Identify file type using “[trid](#)” and “`file`”.

Scan files for malware signatures using “[clamscan](#)” after refreshing signatures with “`sudo freshclam`”.

Disassemble code using “[radare](#)”, “[pyew](#)”, “[gdb](#)” and “`objdump -Mintel -D`”.

Extract metadata using “[hachoir-metadata](#)”.

Find and extract subfiles using “[hachoir-subfile](#)”.

Compare binary files using “[vbindiff](#)”.

Find obfuscated or encrypted data with “[xorsearch](#)”, “[findaes](#)”, “[xortool](#)”, “[aeskeyfind](#)”, “[rsakeyfind](#)”.

Decompile Java class files using “`jad`” and “[jd-gui](#)”.

Analyze memory image files using “[volatility](#)”.

Volatility Memory Forensics Commands

Spot hidden processes	<code>psxview</code>
List all processes	<code>pslist</code> , <code>psscan</code>
Show a registry key	<code>printkey -K key</code>
Extract process image	<code>procexedump</code>
Extract process memory	<code>memdump</code> , <code>vaddump</code>
List open handles, files, DLLs and mutant objects	<code>handles</code> , <code>filescan</code> , <code>dlllist</code> , <code>mutantscan</code>
List services, drivers and kernel modules	<code>svcsan</code> , <code>driverscan</code> , <code>modules</code> , <code>modscan</code>
View network activities	<code>connscan</code> , <code>connections</code> , <code>sockets</code> , <code>sockscan</code> , <code>netscan</code>
View activity timeline	<code>timeliner</code> , <code>evtlogs</code>
Find and extract malware	<code>malfind</code> , <code>apihooks</code>

Useful Configuration Files on REMnux

Honeyd	<code>/etc/honeypot/honeyd.conf</code>
INetSim	<code>/etc/inetsim/inetsim.conf</code>
Web server	<code>/etc/thttpd/thttpd.conf</code>
IRC server	<code>/etc/inspircd/inspircd.conf</code>
SSH server	<code>/etc/ssh/sshd_config</code>
Aliases	<code>~remnux/.bash_aliases</code>
Wget	<code>~remnux/.wgetrc</code>

References

[Reverse-Engineering Malware Cheat Sheet](#)

[Analyzing Malicious Documents Cheat Sheet](#)

[SANS Reverse-Engineering Malware Course](#)