## Lab 7

# **Docker Containers for Malware Analysis**

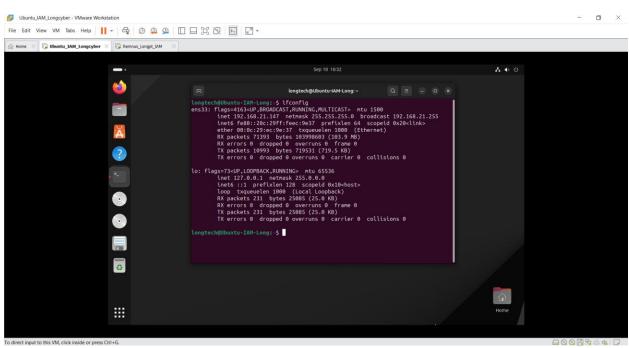
**Course Name: IAM302** 

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Instructor Name: Mai Hoàng Đỉnh

Lab Due Date: 27/09/2024

#### ssh:



```
| Emgkeh@Ubuntu-IAM-Long:-$ sudo docker run --rm -it ubuntu bash
Unable to find image 'ubuntu-latest' locally
Latest: Pulling from Library/ubuntu
datest: Pulling from Library/ubuntu
datest: Pulling from Library/ubuntu
datest: Pulling from Library/ubuntu
datest: Doumloaded newer image for ubuntu:Latest
roct@iddsla334917:/# hostname
lddsla334917:/# exit
exit
longtech@Ubuntu-IAM-Long:-$
```

A Docker image of an app contains the software and its dependencies.

For example, you can easily launch the Thug honeyclient container. Docker automatically downloads the image.

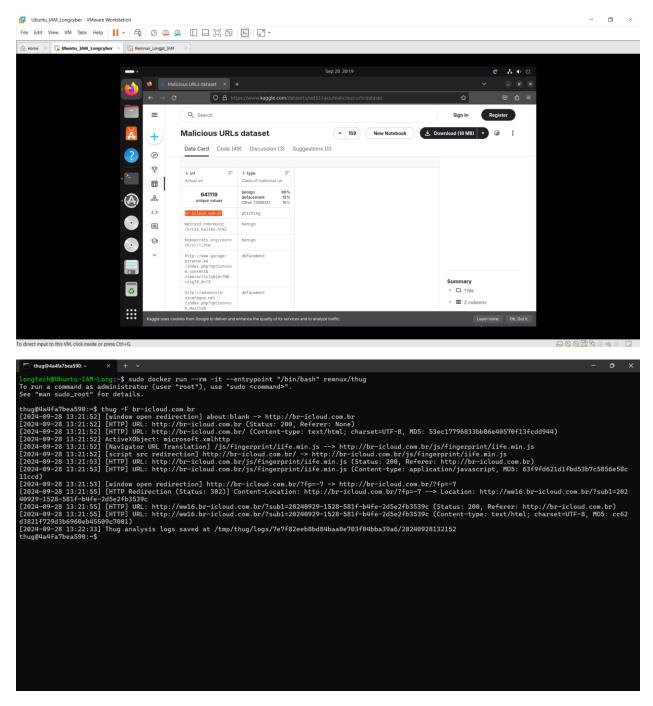
```
| Compact@Ubuntu-IAM-Longr<| sudo docker run --rm -it ubuntu bash Unable to find image 'ubuntu:latest' locally Unable to find image 'remuntu:latest' locally Unable to find image 'remuntutu:latest' locally Unable to find image 'remuntutu':latest' locally Unable to find image
```

```
| Image-production | The Computer |
```

A container gets its own file system, process listing and network stack.

However, containers share the OS kernel with each other and the underlying host.

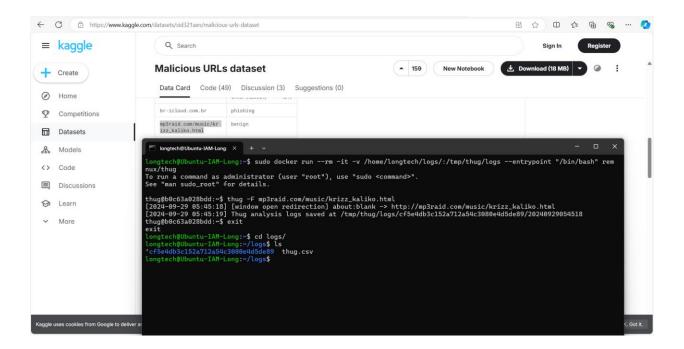
thug -F <malicious URL>



Use "-v" to map the host's directory into the container.

First create the directory on the underlying host and make it world-accessible.

sudo docker run --rm -it -v <local folder>:/home/thug/logs --entrypoint "/bin/bash" remnux/thug



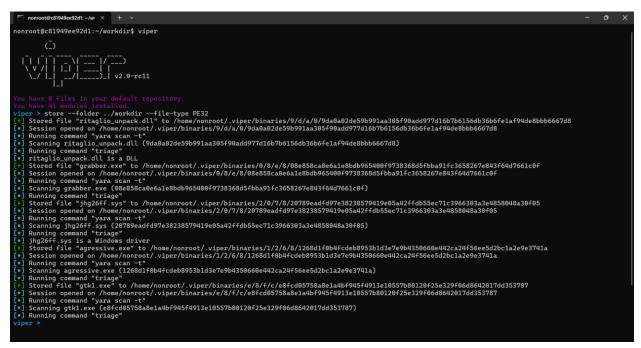
The use of containers encourages separating "code" from "data".

Store data on your underlying host while running apps in transient environments.

Start viper by use 'viper' command. Then import all PE32 type files from the

../workdir directory into the Viper database:

store --folder ../workdir --file-type PE32



When you run the 'find all' command, Viper will search and list all existing malware samples in its database.

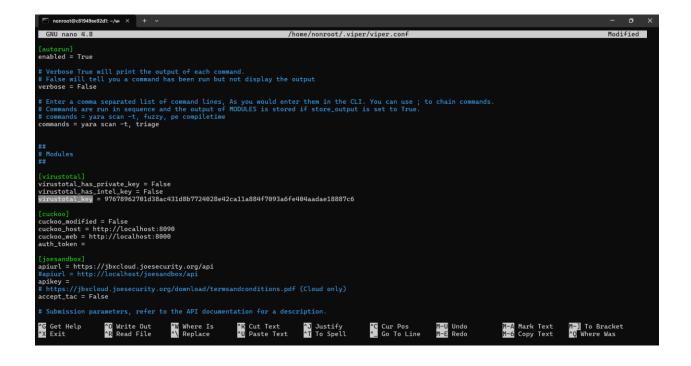


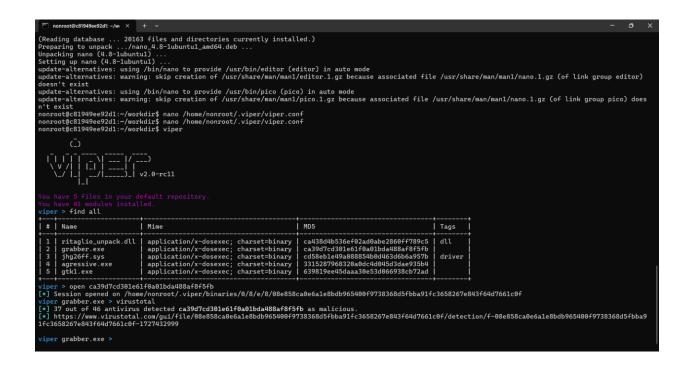
After that, we can open a session by the MD5 hashed value of the file and analysis on virustotal (this may requires the Private API key of Virustotal- which is received by login VirusTotal > Account > API Key) open < hash of file > : open a file to analysis

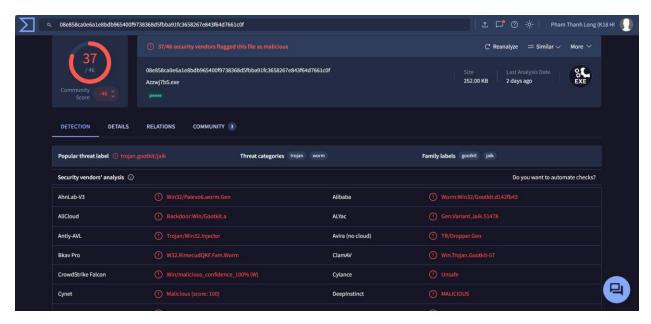
virustotal: analysis by using VirusTotal

```
| Stored file 'grabber.exe" to /home/nonroot/.viper/binaries/0/8/e/8/08e555ca0e6ale8bdb965408f9733368d5fbba91fc3658267e843f64d7661c0f
| Stored file 'grabber.exe" to /home/nonroot/.viper/binaries/0/8/e/8/08e555ca0e6ale8bdb965408f9733368d5fbba91fc3658267e843f64d7661c0f
| Stored file 'jhg26ff.sye" to /home/nonroot/.viper/binaries/2/8/f/8/20789eadf0763228579419e85a42ffdb55ec71c3966303a244858048a30f05
| Stored file 'jhg26ff.sye" to /home/nonroot/.viper/binaries/2/8/f/8/20789eadf07e30238579419e85a42ffdb55ec71c3966303a3e4858048a30f05
| Stored file 'jhg26ff.sye" to /home/nonroot/.viper/binaries/2/8/f/8/20789eadf07e30238579419e85a42ffdb55ec71c3966303a3e4858048a30f05
| Stored file 'jhg26ff.sye' to /home/nonroot/.viper/binaries/2/8/f0866084838048a30f05
| Stored file 'jhg26ff.sye' to /home/nonroot/.viper/binaries/2/6/8/2086084838048a30f05
| Stored file 'jhg26ff.sye' to /home/nonroot/.viper/binaries/2/6/8/1268d16044fcde8953b1d3r09b439660e4442ca244f56e65d2bc1a2e9e3741a
| Stored file 'ght.exe' to /home/nonroot/.viper/binaries/2/6/8/1268d16044fcde8953b1d3r09b439660e4442ca244f56e65d2bc1a2e9e3741a
| Stored file 'ght.exe' to /home/nonroot/.viper/binaries/8/8/f/c/8fcd85758a8b21a8H94549131e18557b80126f25e329f6d8642017dd353787
| Stored file 'ght.exe' to /home/nonroot/.viper/binaries/8/8/f/c/8fcd85758a8b21a8H94545913e18557b80126f25e329f6d8642017dd353787
| Stored file 'ght.exe' to /home/nonroot/.viper/binaries/8/8/f/c/8fcd85758a821a8H948469457858
| Stored file 'ght.exe' to /home/nonroot/.viper/binaries/8/8/f/c/8fcd85f5a826f486957868
```

```
Get:11 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/main and64 Packages [4828 k8]
Get:13 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/multiverse and64 Packages [1368 k8]
Get:13 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/multiverse and64 Packages [1388 k8]
Get:13 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/multiverse and64 Packages [1388 k8]
Get:13 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main and64 Packages [1388 k8]
Get:13 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main and64 Packages [1388 k8]
Get:13 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main and64 Packages [138]
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Get:13 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports/universe and64 Packages [138]
Get:13 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubuntu.com/ubunt
```



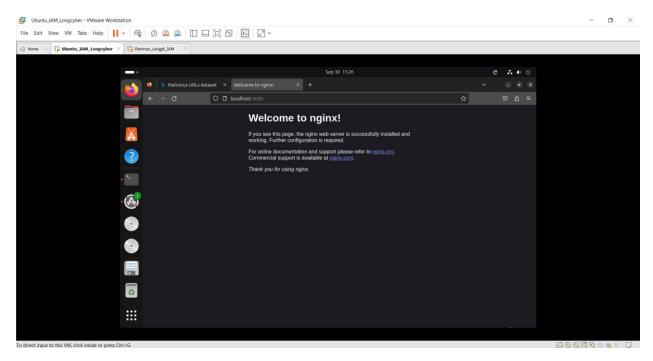




Use "-p" to access network ports within a container.

Expose map port 8080 on the Docker host to TCP port 80 in the container.

```
| The | Image | Image
```



Use "ps" to show running containers and "stop" to stop them.

You can refer to the container using its ID or its easier-to-type name.

```
| Comparison | Com
```

Docker automatically removes this container after it is stopped, because we launched it with the "--rm" parameter.

# Building and Your Own Docker Images

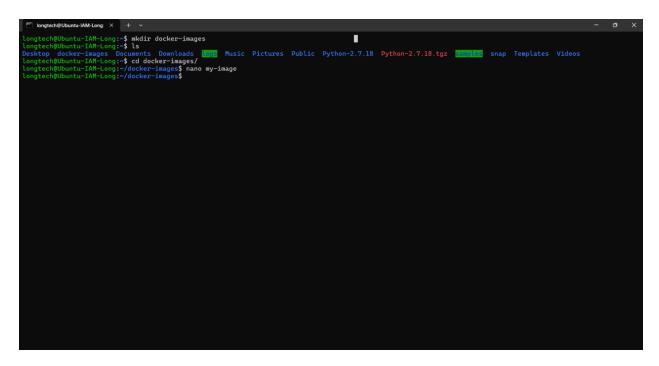
### Create image

A Dockerfile contains instructions for building a new Docker image.

- Use an existing image as a starting point.
- Document instructions for downloading, compiling and configuring the application.
- Commands must work without user interaction.
- Look at other Dockerfiles to start learning.
- Test commands manually by running them in

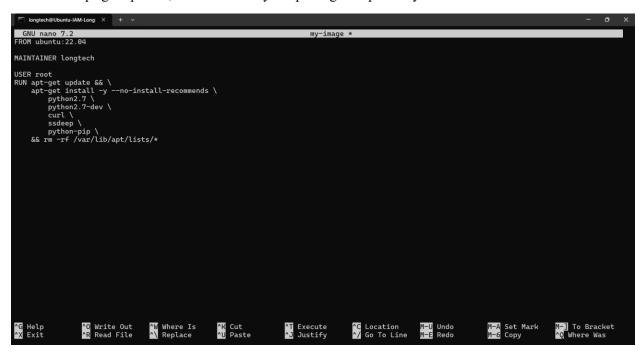
sudo docker run --rm -it ubuntu:22.04 bash

Create an image:



Docker images in the REMnux collection start from ubuntu:22.04.

Start with "apt-get update", then install only the packages required by the software.

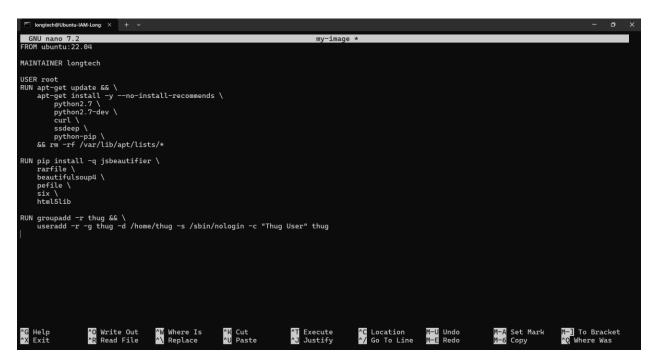


Docker stacks read-only file system images to form an image.

A union mount allows multiple file systems to be mounted and appear as a single file system.

Balance efficiency and readability when crafting the Dockerfile.

Chain commands into a single RUN instruction to remove files before a layer is committed.

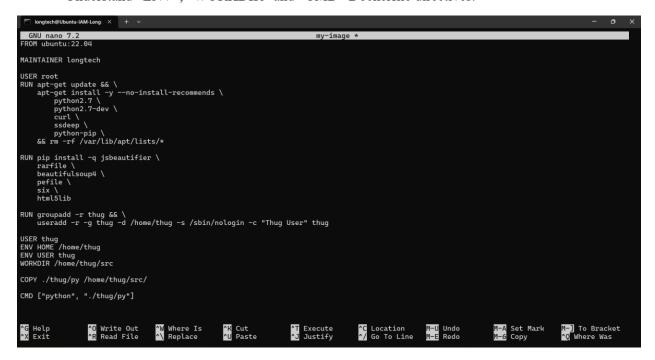


Avoid saving files to the file system to help minimize disk space.

Don't bother removing files after the layer has been already committed (e.g., "apt-get clean").

Don't run commands as "root" unless you really need to.

- That's why we created user "thug".
- Use "USER" to specify which user account to use for subsequent commands.
- Understand "ENV", "WORKDIR" and "CMD" Dockerfile directives.



ENV HOME /home/thug: Set the HOME environment variable to /home/thug.

ENV USER thug: Similar to above, set the USER environment variable to thug. It simply sets the USER environment variable that processes can use to determine the default user.

WORKDIR /home/thug/src: Sets the default working directory inside the container.

CMD ["./thug.py"]: Specifies the default command to be executed when the container starts, which will execute the file thug.py located in the current working directory (set to /home/thug /src by WORKDIR).

### Build image

Use "docker build" to build the image out of the Dockerfile.

- -t=my-image:latest: set my-image as the name of the image and latest as the tag of the image.
- -f my-image: specify my-image as the name of the Dockerfile.