VMCloak Documentation

Release 4.x

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Contents

1	Requirements												
2	2 Setup VMCloak												
3	3.1 Creating vboxnet0												
4	Keyboard Layout possibilities	9											
5	Configuration 5.1 Mounting the ISO Image 5.2 Serial Key 5.3 VM Name 5.4 Guest hostonly IP address 5.5 Guest hostonly Gateway 5.6 Guest hostonly network mask 5.7 Guest hostonly MAC address 5.8 Host host-ip 5.9 RAM Size 5.10 Resolution 5.11 Harddrive Size 5.12 Hardware Virtualization 5.13 Keyboard Layout 5.14 Cuckoo Directory 5.15 Tags 5.16 No Register Cuckoo 5.17 DNS Server	11 11 11 12 12 12 12 12 13 13 13 13 14 14 14 14											
6	5.18 Visible VM Generation	14 15 15											
7	6.1 Full-internet access	13 17 17											
8	VMCloak's License	19											
9	Credits	31											

	9.1	nLite			 	 	 •	 •	 	•	 		 •	 •	 	•	 •	 	 31
10	Indic	es and	table	es															33

VMCloak is a utility for automatically creating Virtual Machines with Windows as guest Operating System. It has been tailored to generate Virtual Machines directly usable from within Cuckoo Sandbox, but it can also be used for other purposes as *Cuckoo*'s components can be omitted through the configuration.

Please refer to the following blogposts for up-to-date installation methods and further information:

- VMCloak 0.3 usage
- VMCloak 0.4.1 release

Contents:

Contents 1

2 Contents

Requirements

In order to run VMCloak you'll at the very least require the following software:

- Python 2.6 or 2.7
- mkisofs or genisoimage
- VirtualBox
- wget
- root access to mount the Windows Installer ISO image

To create a *Hardware Profile* **root** is required as well, as well as the following tools:

- dmidecode
- lshw

Setup VMCloak

Given VMCloak is available as a Python Package it features a setup.py for easy installation. Besides of course installing VMCloak through pip using pip install -U vmcloak it is also possible to fetch the Git repository and install the package globally through sudo python setup.py install (or in a virtualenv through python setup.py install).

Fetching the repository through Git allows one access to the latest development version of VMCloak with features that may not have been pushed to the Python Package yet. A full example of installing VMCloak manually can be as follows:

```
$ git clone git://github.com/jbremer/vmcloak
$ cd vmcloak
$ sudo python setup.py install
```

For development purposes you'll want to install it in development mode, preferably inside of a virtualenv:

```
(venv)$ git clone git://github.com/jbremer/vmcloak
(venv)$ cd vmcloak
(venv)$ python setup.py develop
```

VirtualBox

As of this moment VMCloak only supports VirtualBox (i.e., no VMWare, KVM, etc.)

VMCloak requires the hostonly interface vboxnet0 in order to communicate with the Virtual Machine. If vboxnet0 is not yet running (VMCloak will inform you about this), then you have to create vboxnet0.

To check whether vboxnet0 exists run the following command. If it returns nothing then you have to create it.

VBoxManage list hostonlyifs

Creating vboxnet0

Executing the following two commands on the command line will create and start the vboxnet0 network: (again, only required when **vboxnet0** is not already present)

```
VBoxManage hostonlyif create
VBoxManage hostonlyif ipconfig vboxnet0 --ip 192.168.56.1
```

This is equivalent to executing the vmcloak-vboxnet0 script.

Keyboard Layout possibilities

For Windows XP:

```
Albanian
Belarusian
Belgian Dutch
Belgian French
Brazilian (ABNT)
Bulgarian
Bulgarian Latin
Canadian English (Multilingual)
Canadian French
Canadian French (Multilingual)
Croatian
Czech
Czech (QWERTY)
Danish
Dutch
Estonian
Finnish
French
German
German (IBM)
Greek
Greek Latin
Greek (220)
Greek (220) Latin
Greek (319)
Greek (319) Latin
Hungarian
Hungarian 101-key
Icelandic
Irish
Italian
Italian (142)
Latin American
```

```
Latvian
Latvian (QWERTY)
Lithuanian
Norwegian
Polish (Programmers)
Polish (214)
Portuguese
Romanian
Russian
Russian (Typewriter)
Serbian Cyrillic
Serbian Latin
Slovak
Slovak (QWERTY)
Slovenian
Spanish
Spanish variation
Swedish
Swiss French
Swiss German
Turkish F
Turkish Q
Ukrainian
United Kingdom
US-Dvorak
US-Dvorak for left hand
US-Dvorak for right hand
US-International
```

Configuration

Since VMCloak 0.3 it no longer uses configuration files for simply creating VMs. However, a couple of things remain necessary to be performed before invoking VMCloak.

Mounting the ISO Image

In order to mount a Windows Installer ISO image a directory should be created with **root**, and then the image should be mounted on that directory, with root as well. The following bash snippet depicts how to setup an ISO mount on a Ubuntu/Debian system.

```
mkdir /mnt/winxp
mount -o loop,ro winxp.iso /mnt/winxp
```

In order to mount an image under BSD the following commands might be required.

```
mkdir /mnt/winxp
vnconfig /dev/vnd0d winxp.iso
mount -t cd9660 /dev/vnd0d /mnt/winxp
```

Serial Key

--serial-key specifies the **serial key** to be used to install Windows in the Virtual Machine. Although it is possible to randomize the serial key after the installation has been finished, a valid serial key is required during installation, and often times there is no *one serial key to rule them all*, thus make sure to have a valid serial key at hand.

VM Name

The Virtual Machine name represents the unique identifier for this VM. This value is the extra argument on the command line, e.g., cuckool in vmcloak -s conf.ini cuckool.

Semi-required configuration entries

A few configuration entries are not required, but should in most cases be provided.

- Guest hostonly IP address
- Guest hostonly Gateway
- Guest hostonly network mask
- Guest hostonly MAC address
- Host host-ip

Guest hostonly IP address

The IP address to assign to the Guest is set by --hostonly-ip. It defaults to 192.168.56.101, which is perfectly fine when one only intends to create one VM. However, if one wants to create multiple VMs, then the static IP addresses should be unique. Normally one would start counting at 192.168.56.101 to 192.168.56.102, 192.168.56.103, etc.

Guest hostonly Gateway

The Gateway IP for the Guest to use. Set by --hostonly-gateway

Guest hostonly network mask

The Network mask for the Guest to use. Set by --hostonly-mask

Guest hostonly MAC address

The MAC address for the guest to use. Set by --hostonly-macaddr

Host host-ip

The IP address of the vboxnet interface for communication between guest and host. The communication is relevant for the installation process to finish. Set by --host-ip

Suggested configuration entries

Following are various configuration entries that are not necessary, but allow one to do some custom modifications on the guest VM, which can be quite useful if one needs to make a special VM for a custom analysis.

- RAM Size
- Resolution
- Harddrive Size

- Hardware Virtualization
- · Keyboard Layout

RAM Size

With --ramsize one can specify the required RAM size of the VM in megabytes. By default this value will be set to 1024 (which results to 1 GB of RAM).

Resolution

--resolution sets the resolution of the VM. By default the resolution will be set to **1024x768**, a not too uncommon resolution if your PC was bought in the year 2006.

Harddrive Size

--hdsize allows one to specify the harddrive size of the VM in megabytes. As the created harddrive is enlarged in size on-demand, rather than allocating all of the specified space at once, it doesn't really matter whether one puts 32 GB or 256 GB. By default this value is set to 256 GB, but this does mean that if at some point a VM really needs the 256 GB that the harddrive shouldn't run out of space.

Hardware Virtualization

If one hasn't enabled **VT-x** in the BIOS then it is not possible to use hardware virtualization. If one gets such error, then provide —no-hwvirt. To explicitly enable hardware virtualization provide —hwvirt. In the config file disable it with hwvirt = false.

Keyboard Layout

By default the --keyboard-layout defaults to US. See *Keyboard Layout possibilities* for a list of all available keyboard layouts.

Cuckoo Sandbox configuration entries

These configuration entries are related to direct interaction with Cuckoo Sandbox as VMCloak has the ability to automatically add the created VM to Cuckoo Sandbox.

- Cuckoo Directory
- Tags
- No Register Cuckoo

5.9. RAM Size 13

Cuckoo Directory

In order to add a created VM automatically to Cuckoo Sandbox one must run a recent version of Cuckoo Sandbox (1.2-dev or higher) which ships the ./utils/machine.py utility script. The --cuckoo argument accepts a path to the root of your Cuckoo Sandbox setup to interact with Cuckoo Sandbox.

Tags

Optionally --tags adds tags for the created VM when registering it with Cuckoo Sandbox. For example, if you install the *dotnet40* (.NET v4.0) and *adobepdf* (Adobe PDF Reader) dependencies in your VM, then you might want to represent this in its Cuckoo Sandbox tags as dotnet, adobe or something like this. For more information on tags, see the official Cuckoo Sandbox documentation.

No Register Cuckoo

If the --cuckoo argument is not provided, or it is provided but the created VM should not be registered with Cuckoo Sandbox, then the --no-register-cuckoo argument allows one to do that.

DNS Server

By default the generated Virtual Machine will use Google's 8.8.8.8 DNS Server. This can be changed through --dns-server.

Debugging configuration entries

As is there's not much debugging one can do. This limits one to visual debugging as described as per Visible VM Generation.

Visible VM Generation

The --vm-visible argument, if specified, runs the Virtual Machine in **GUI** mode instead of **headless** mode (terms as per VirtualBox.) This allows one to monitor the installation as it goes.

Often times the installation will hang at the serial key dialog. This is the case when the conf-serial-key provided is incorrect. At this point VMCloak is unable to detect it when this happens.

Networking

Deprecated since version 0.3: Since Cuckoo Sandbox 2.0-RC1 better options exist to handle per-analysis network routing. Please refer to Cuckoo's official documentation to learn more about this.

By default, and at the moment this is necessary for VMCloak to work, every generated Virtual Machine will have a hostonly network adapter. This adapter is used to talk to Cuckoo. However, as it is host-only, this does not allow the Virtual Machine to reach the internet.

In case you'd like the Virtual Machine to be able to have full access to the internet then that's also possible of course. However, do take into account that this indirectly allows **malware to abuse your internet connection**.

There are multiple approaches to getting networking inside the Virtual Machines working - following is the easiest approach. (Other approaches include, but are not limited to, a bridged network adapter, a NAT network, etc.)

Full-internet access

In order to setup full internet access for Virtual Machines the following two steps will be taken. **Note that these steps** can also be taken after generating the Virtual Machines hence magically giving them internet access.

- · Setup hostonly network interface
- Run a bash script around iptables(8)

To start off *setup a hostonly interface for VirtualBox*. Then run the following bash script as **root**. For your convenience it can be found on your system by running vmcloak-iptables (the name of this script is subject to change in the future, though.)

```
#!/bin/sh
# Copyright (C) 2014-2015 Jurriaan Bremer.
# This file is part of VMCloak - http://www.vmcloak.org/.
# See the file 'docs/LICENSE.txt' for copying permission.
# Credits to Mark Schloesser, https://github.com/rep/cuckoo-contrib

if [ "$1" = "-h" ]; then
```

```
echo "Usage: $0 [ip_range/cidr] [interfaces..]"
   echo " $0 192.168.57.0/24 eth0 eth1"
   echo
   echo "Defaults to:"
   echo " $0 192.168.56.0/24 eth0 wlan0"
fi
# Fetch the IP range and CIDR.
if [ "$#" -ne 0 ]; then
   VBOXNET="$1"
   shift
   VBOXNET="192.168.56.0/24"
# Fetch the interfaces.
if [ "$#" -ne 0 ]; then
   INTERFACES="$*"
else
    INTERFACES="eth0 wlan0"
fi
iptables -F
iptables -t nat -F
for i in $INTERFACES; do
   iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o $i -s "$VBOXNET" -j MASQUERADE
done
# Default drop.
iptables -P FORWARD DROP
# Existing connections.
iptables -A FORWARD -m state --state RELATED, ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT
# Accept connections from vboxnet to the whole internet.
iptables -A FORWARD -s "$VBOXNET" -j ACCEPT
# Internal traffic.
iptables -A FORWARD -s $VBOXNET -d $VBOXNET -j ACCEPT
# Log stuff that reaches this point, could be noisy though.
iptables -A FORWARD -j LOG
# Actually enable forwarding of packets. This is Debian/Ubuntu specific.
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
```

That being said setting up full internet access for your Virtual Machines boils down to running the following commands:

```
VBoxManage hostonlyif create
VBoxManage hostonlyif ipconfig vboxnet0 --ip 192.168.56.1
sudo vmcloak-iptables
```

Hardware Configuration

Through hardware profiles VMCloak is able to cloak the names, versions, etc of the various hardware components that the Virtual Machine software is emulating.

Creating a Hardware Profile

Creating a new hardware profile of a machine requires one to run <code>vmcloak-gethwconf <profile></code> on said machine. The <code>profile</code> represents the name of this profile - the profile will be called after it and put in the <code>hwconf/directory</code>.

As an example, to create a hardware profile of a lenovo thinkpad, one may do:

vmcloak-gethwconf lenovo_x220

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nLite

Without the help of nLite this tool would probably not have been as complete as it is now. Inspiration on how to design the output ISO files has for a large part been derived from changes observed by nLite.

32 Chapter 9. Credits

Indices and tables

- genindex
- modindex
- search