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# **malduck**

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## EXTRACTION TOOLS:

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Malduck is your ducky companion in malware analysis journeys. It is mostly based on [Roach](#) project, which derives many concepts from [mlib](#) library created by [Maciej Kotowicz](#). The purpose of fork was to make Roach independent from [Cuckoo Sandbox](#) project, but still supporting its internal *procmem* format.

Main goal is to make library for malware researchers, which will be something like [pwntools](#) for CTF players.

Malduck provides many improvements resulting from CERT.pl codebase, making malware analysis scripts much shorter and more powerful.



## STATIC CONFIGURATION EXTRACTOR ENGINE

### 1.1 Module interface

**class** malduck.extractor.**Extractor** (*parent*)

Base class for extractor modules

Following parameters need to be defined:

- family (see *extractor.ExtractorBase.family*)
- yara\_rules
- overrides (optional, see *extractor.ExtractorBase.overrides*)

Example extractor code for Citadel:

```
from ripper import Extractor

class Citadel(Extractor):
    family = "citadel"
    yara_rules = ["citadel"]
    overrides = ["zeus"]

    @Extractor.extractor("briankerbs")
    def citadel_found(self, p, addr):
        log.info('[+] `Coded by Brian Krebs` str @ %X' % addr)
        return True

    @Extractor.extractor
    def cit_login(self, p, addr):
        log.info('[+] Found login_key xor @ %X' % addr)
        hit = p.uint32v(addr + 4)
        print(hex(hit))
        if p.is_addr(hit):
            return {'login_key': p.asciiz(hit)}

        hit = p.uint32v(addr + 5)
        print(hex(hit))
        if p.is_addr(hit):
            return {'login_key': p.asciiz(hit)}
```

**@extractor**

Decorator for string-based extractor methods. Method is called each time when string with the same identifier as method name has matched

Extractor can be called for many number-suffixed strings e.g. *\$keyex1* and *\$keyex2* will call *keyex* method.

**@extractor** (*string\_or\_method*, *final=False*)

Specialized *@extractor* variant

#### Parameters

- **string\_or\_method** (*str*) – If method name doesn’t match the string identifier pass yara string identifier as decorator argument
- **final** (*bool*) – Extractor will be called whenever Yara rule has been matched, but always after string-based extractors

**@final**

Decorator for final extractors, called after regular extraction methods.

```
from ripper import Extractor

class Evil(Extractor):
    yara_rules = ["evil"]
    family = "evil"

    ...

    @Extractor.needs_pe
    @Extractor.final
    def get_config(self, p):
        cfg = {"urls": self.get_cncls_from_rsrc(p)}
        if "role" not in self.collected_config:
            cfg["role"] = "loader"
        return cfg
```

**@weak**

Use this decorator for extractors when successful extraction is not sufficient to mark family as matched.

All “weak configs” will be flushed when “strong config” appears.

**@needs\_pe**

Use this decorator for extractors that need PE instance. (*malduck.procmem.ProcessMemoryPE*)

**@needs\_elf**

Use this decorator for extractors that need ELF instance. (*malduck.procmem.ProcessMemoryELF*)

**property collected\_config**

Shows collected config so far (useful in “final” extractors)

**Return type** dict

**property globals**

Container for global variables associated with analysis

**Return type** dict

**handle\_yara** (*p*, *match*)

Override this if you don’t want to use decorators and customize ripping process (e.g. yara-independent, brute-force techniques)

#### Parameters

- **p** (*malduck.procmem.ProcessMemory*) – *ProcessMemory* object
- **match** (*List[malduck.yara.YaraMatch]*) – Found yara matches for this family

**property log**

Logger instance for Extractor methods



**Returns** `logging.Logger`

**property matched**

Returns True if family has been matched so far

**Return type** `bool`

**on\_error** (*exc, method\_name*)

Handler for all Exception's thrown by extractor methods.

**Parameters**

- **exc** (`Exception`) – Exception object
- **method\_name** (*str*) – Name of method which threw exception

**push\_config** (*config*)

Push partial config (used by `Extractor.handle_yara()`)

**Parameters** **config** (*dict*) – Partial config element

**push\_procmem** (*procmem, \*\*info*)

Push procmem object for further analysis

**Parameters**

- **procmem** (`malduck.procmem.ProcessMemory`) – ProcessMemory object
- **info** – Additional info about object

**yara\_rules** = ()

Names of Yara rules for which `handle_yara` is called

**class** `malduck.extractor.ExtractManager` (*modules*)

Multi-dump extraction context. Handles merging configs from different dumps, additional dropped families etc.

**Parameters** **modules** (`ExtractorModules`) – Object with loaded extractor modules

**property config**

Extracted configuration (list of configs for each extracted family)

**property extractors**

Bound extractor modules :rtype: `List[Type[malduck.extractor.Extractor]]`

**on\_error** (*exc, extractor*)

Handler for all Exception's thrown by `Extractor.handle_yara()`.

Deprecated since version 2.1.0: Look at `ExtractManager.on_extractor_error()` instead.

**Parameters**

- **exc** (`Exception`) – Exception object
- **extractor** (`malduck.extractor.Extractor`) – Extractor object which threw exception

**on\_extractor\_error** (*exc, extractor, method\_name*)

Handler for all Exception's thrown by extractor methods (including `Extractor.handle_yara()`).

Override this method if you want to set your own error handler.

**Parameters**

- **exc** (`Exception`) – Exception object
- **extractor** (`extractor.Extractor`) – Extractor instance
- **method\_name** (*str*) – Name of method which threw exception

**push\_file** (*filepath*, *base=0*)

Pushes file for extraction. Config extractor entrypoint.

**Parameters**

- **filepath** (*str*) – Path to extracted file
- **base** (*int*) – Memory dump base address

**Returns** Family name if ripped successfully and provided better configuration than previous files. Returns None otherwise.

**push\_procmem** (*p*, *rip\_binaries=False*)

Pushes ProcessMemory object for extraction

**Parameters**

- **p** (`malduck.procmem.ProcessMemory`) – ProcessMemory object
- **rip\_binaries** – Look for binaries (PE, ELF) in provided ProcessMemory and try to perform extraction using

specialized variants (`ProcessMemoryPE`, `ProcessMemoryELF`) :type *rip\_binaries*: bool (default: False)  
:return: Family name if ripped successfully and provided better configuration than previous procmems.

Returns None otherwise.

**property rules**

Bound Yara rules :rtype: `malduck.yara.Yara`

**class** `malduck.extractor.ExtractorModules` (*modules\_path=None*)

Configuration object with loaded Extractor modules for ExtractManager

**Parameters** **modules\_path** (*str*) – Path with module files (Extractor classes and Yara files, default ‘~/malduck’)

**on\_error** (*exc*, *module\_name*)

Handler for all Exception’s thrown during module load

Override this method if you want to set your own error handler.

**Parameters**

- **exc** (`Exception`) – Exception object
- **module\_name** (*str*) – Name of module which threw exception

## 1.2 Internally used classes and routines

**class** `malduck.extractor.extract_manager.ProcmemExtractManager` (*parent*)

Single-dump extraction context (single family)

**collected\_config** = None

Collected configuration so far (especially useful for “final” extractors)

**property config**

Returns collected config, but if family is not matched - returns empty dict. Family is not included in config itself, look at `ProcmemExtractManager.family`.

**family** = None

Matched family

**on\_extractor\_error** (*exc, extractor, method\_name*)  
 Handler for all Exception's thrown by extractor methods.

**Parameters**

- **exc** (*Exception*) – Exception object
- **extractor** (*extractor.Extractor*) – Extractor instance
- **method\_name** (*str*) – Name of method which threw exception

**parent** = **None**  
 Bound ExtractManager instance

**push\_config** (*config, extractor*)  
 Pushes new partial config

If strong config provides different family than stored so far and that family overrides stored family - set stored family Example: citadel overrides zeus

**Parameters**

- **config** (*dict*) – Partial config object
- **extractor** (*malduck.extractor.Extractor*) – Extractor object reference

**push\_procmem** (*p, \_matches=None*)  
 Pushes ProcessMemory object for extraction

**Parameters**

- **p** (*malduck.procmem.ProcessMemory*) – ProcessMemory object
- **\_matches** (*malduck.yara.YaraMatches*) – YaraMatches object (used internally)

**class** malduck.extractor.extractor.**ExtractorBase** (*parent*)

**property collected\_config**  
 Shows collected config so far (useful in “final” extractors)

**Return type** dict

**family** = **None**  
 Extracted malware family, automatically added to “family” key for strong extraction methods

**property globals**  
 Container for global variables associated with analysis

**Return type** dict

**property log**  
 Logger instance for Extractor methods

**Returns** logging.Logger

**property matched**  
 Returns True if family has been matched so far

**Return type** bool

**overrides** = []  
 Family match overrides another match e.g. citadel overrides zeus

**parent** = **None**  
 ProcmemExtractManager instance

**push\_config** (*config*)

Push partial config (used by `Extractor.handle_yara()`)

**Parameters** **config** (*dict*) – Partial config element

**push\_procmem** (*procmem*, *\*\*info*)

Push procmem object for further analysis

**Parameters**

- **procmem** (`malduck.procmem.ProcessMemory`) – `ProcessMemory` object
- **info** – Additional info about object

**class** `malduck.extractor.extractor.MetaExtractor`

Metaclass for `Extractor`. Handles proper registration of decorated extraction methods

## MEMORY MODEL OBJECTS (PROC MEM)

### 2.1 ProcessMemory (procmem)

`malduck.procmem`

alias of `malduck.procmem.procmem.ProcessMemory`

**class** `malduck.procmem.procmem.ProcessMemory` (*buf*, *base=0*, *regions=None*)

Basic virtual memory representation

Short name: *procmem*

#### Parameters

- **buf** (*bytes*, *mmap*, *memoryview* or *bytearray* object) – Object with memory contents
- **base** (*int*, optional (default: 0)) – Virtual address of the region of interest (or beginning of *buf* when no regions provided)
- **regions** (List[*Region*]) – Regions mapping. If set to *None* (default), *buf* is mapped into single-region with VA specified in *base* argument

Let's assume that *notepad.exe\_400000.bin* contains raw memory dump starting at 0x400000 base address. We can easily load that file to *ProcessMemory* object, using *from\_file()* method:

```
from malduck import procmem

with procmem.from_file("notepad.exe_400000.bin", base=0x400000) as p:
    mem = p.readv(...)
    ...
```

If your data are loaded yet into buffer, you can directly use *procmem* constructor:

```
from malduck import procmem

with open("notepad.exe_400000.bin", "rb") as f:
    payload = f.read()

p = procmem(payload, base=0x400000)
```

Then you can work with PE image contained in dump by creating *ProcessMemoryPE* object, using its *from\_memory()* constructor method

```
from malduck import procmem

with open("notepad.exe_400000.bin", "rb") as f:
```

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```
payload = f.read()

p = procmem(payload, base=0x400000)
ppe = procmempe.from_memory(p)
ppe.pe.resource("NPENCODINGDIALOG")
```

If you want to load PE file directly and work with it in a similar way as with memory-mapped files, just use *image* parameter. It also works with `ProcessMemoryPE.from_memory()` for embedded binaries. Your file will be loaded and relocated in similar way as it's done by Windows loader.

```
from malduck import procmempe

with procmempe.from_file("notepad.exe", image=True) as p:
    p.pe.resource("NPENCODINGDIALOG")
```

**addr\_region** (*addr*)

Returns *Region* object mapping specified virtual address

**Parameters** **addr** – Virtual address

**Return type** *Region*

**asciiiz** (*addr*)

Read a null-terminated ASCII string at address.

**close** (*copy=False*)

Closes opened files referenced by ProcessMemory object

**Parameters** **copy** – Copy data into string before closing the mmap object (default: False)

**disasmv** (*addr, size, x64=False*)

Disassembles code under specified address

**Parameters**

- **addr** (*int*) – Virtual address
- **size** (*int*) – Size of disassembled buffer
- **x64** (*bool (optional)*) – Assembly is 64bit

**Returns** Disassemble

**extract** (*modules=None, extract\_manager=None*)

Tries to extract config from ProcessMemory object

**Parameters**

- **modules** (*malduck.extractor.ExtractorModules*) – Extractor modules object (optional, loads ‘~/malduck’ by default)
- **extract\_manager** (*malduck.extractor.ExtractManager*) – ExtractManager object (optional, creates ExtractManager by default)

**Returns** Static configuration(s) (*malduck.extractor.ExtractManager.config*) or None if not extracted

**Return type** List[dict] or None

**findbytesp** (*query, offset=0, length=None*)

Search for byte sequences (e.g., 4? AA BB ?? DD). Uses *yarap()* internally

New in version 1.4.0: Query is passed to yarp as single hexadecimal string rule. Use Yara-compatible strings only

#### Parameters

- **query** (*str or bytes*) – Sequence of wildcarded hexadecimal bytes, separated by spaces
- **offset** (*int (optional)*) – Buffer offset where searching will be started
- **length** (*int (optional)*) – Length of searched area

**Returns** Iterator returning next offsets

**Return type** Iterator[int]

**findbytesv** (*query, addr=None, length=None*)

Search for byte sequences (e.g., `4? AA BB ?? DD`). Uses `yarav()` internally

New in version 1.4.0: Query is passed to yarav as single hexadecimal string rule. Use Yara-compatible strings only

#### Parameters

- **query** (*str or bytes*) – Sequence of wildcarded hexadecimal bytes, separated by spaces
- **addr** (*int (optional)*) – Virtual address where searching will be started
- **length** (*int (optional)*) – Length of searched area

**Returns** Iterator returning found virtual addresses

**Return type** Iterator[int]

Usage example:

```
from malduck import hex

findings = []

for va in mem.findbytesv("4? AA BB ?? DD"):
    if hex(mem.readv(va, 5)) == "4aaabccdd":
        findings.append(va)
```

**findmz** (*addr*)

Tries to locate MZ header based on address inside PE image

**Parameters** **addr** (*int*) – Virtual address inside image

**Returns** Virtual address of found MZ header or None

**findp** (*query, offset=0, length=None*)

Find raw bytes in memory (non-region-wise).

#### Parameters

- **query** (*bytes*) – Substring to find
- **offset** (*int (optional)*) – Offset in buffer where searching starts
- **length** (*int (optional)*) – Length of searched area

**Returns** Generates offsets where bytes were found

**Return type** Iterator[int]

**findv** (*query*, *addr=None*, *length=None*)  
Find raw bytes in memory (region-wise)

**Parameters**

- **query** (*bytes*) – Substring to find
- **addr** (*int (optional)*) – Virtual address of region where searching starts
- **length** (*int (optional)*) – Length of searched area

**Returns** Generates offsets where regex was matched

**Return type** Iterator[int]

**classmethod from\_file** (*filename*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Opens file and loads its contents into ProcessMemory object

**Parameters** **filename** – File name to load

**Return type** *ProcessMemory*

It's highly recommended to use context manager when operating on files:

```
from malduck import procmem

with procmem.from_file("binary.dmp") as p:
    mem = p.readv(...)
    ...
```

**classmethod from\_memory** (*memory*, *base=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Makes new instance based on another ProcessMemory object.

Useful for specialized derived classes like CuckooProcessMemory

**Parameters**

- **memory** (*ProcessMemory*) – ProcessMemory object to be copied
- **base** (*int*) – Virtual address of region of interest (imgbase)

**Return type** *ProcessMemory*

**int16v** (*addr*, *fixed=False*)  
Read signed 16-bit value at address.

**int32v** (*addr*, *fixed=False*)  
Read signed 32-bit value at address.

**int64v** (*addr*, *fixed=False*)  
Read signed 64-bit value at address.

**int8v** (*addr*, *fixed=False*)  
Read signed 8-bit value at address.

**is\_addr** (*addr*)  
Checks whether provided parameter is correct virtual address :param addr: Virtual address candidate :return: True if it is mapped by ProcessMemory object

**iter\_regions** (*addr=None*, *offset=None*, *length=None*, *contiguous=False*, *trim=False*)  
Iterates over Region objects starting at provided virtual address or offset

This method is used internally to enumerate regions using provided strategy.



**Warning:** If starting point is not provided, iteration will start from the first mapped region. This could be counter-intuitive when length is set. It literally means “get <length> of mapped bytes”. If you want to look for regions from address 0, you need to explicitly provide this address as an argument.

New in version 3.0.0.

#### Parameters

- **addr** (*int* (*default:* *None*)) – Virtual address of starting point
- **offset** (*int* (*default:* *None*)) – Offset of starting point, which will be translated to virtual address
- **length** (*int* (*default:* *None, unlimited*)) – Length of queried range in VM mapping context
- **contiguous** (*bool* (*default:* *False*)) – If True, break after first gap. Starting point must be inside mapped region.
- **trim** (*bool* (*default:* *False*)) – Trim Region objects to range boundaries (addr, addr+length)

**Return type** Iterator[*Region*]

**p2v** (*off*, *length=None*)

Buffer (physical) offset to virtual address translation

Changed in version 3.0.0: Added optional mapping length check

#### Parameters

- **off** – Buffer offset
- **length** – Expected minimal length of mapping (optional)

**Returns** Virtual address or None if offset is not mapped

**patchp** (*offset*, *buf*)

Patch bytes under specified offset

**Warning:** Family of *\*p* methods doesn’t care about contiguity of regions.  
Use *p2v()* and *patchv()* if you want to operate on contiguous regions only

#### Parameters

- **offset** (*int*) – Buffer offset
- **buf** (*bytes*) – Buffer with patch to apply

Usage example:

```
from malduck import procmempe, aplib

with procmempe("mall.exe.dmp") as ppe:
    # Decompress payload
    payload = aPLib().decompress(
        ppe.readv(ppe.imgbase + 0x8400, ppe.imgend)
    )
    embed_pe = procmem(payload, base=0)
```

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```
# Fix headers
embed_pe.patchp(0, b"MZ")
embed_pe.patchp(embed_pe.uint32p(0x3C), b"PE")
# Load patched image into procmempe
embed_pe = procmempe.from_memory(embed_pe, image=True)
assert embed_pe.asciiz(0x1000a410) == b"StrToIntExA"
```

**patchv** (*addr*, *buf*)

Patch bytes under specified virtual address

**Parameters**

- **addr** (*int*) – Virtual address
- **buf** (*bytes*) – Buffer with patch to apply

**readp** (*offset*, *length=None*)

Read a chunk of memory from the specified buffer offset.

**Warning:** Family of *\*p* methods doesn't care about contiguity of regions.

Use *p2v()* and *readv()* if you want to operate on contiguous regions only

**Parameters**

- **offset** – Buffer offset
- **length** – Length of chunk (optional)

**Returns** Chunk from specified location

**Return type** bytes

**readv** (*addr*, *length=None*)

Read a chunk of memory from the specified virtual address

**Parameters**

- **addr** (*int*) – Virtual address
- **length** (*int*) – Length of chunk (optional)

**Returns** Chunk from specified location

**Return type** bytes

**readv\_regions** (*addr=None*, *length=None*, *contiguous=True*)

Generate chunks of memory from next contiguous regions, starting from the specified virtual address, until specified length of read data is reached.

Used internally.

**Parameters**

- **addr** – Virtual address
- **length** – Size of memory to read (optional)
- **contiguous** – If True, readv\_regions breaks after first gap

**Return type** Iterator[Tuple[int, bytes]]

**readv\_until** (*addr*, *s=None*)

Read a chunk of memory until the stop marker

**Parameters**

- **addr** (*int*) – Virtual address
- **s** (*bytes*) – Stop marker

**Return type** bytes

**regex** (*query*, *offset=0*, *length=None*)

Performs regex on the memory contents (non-region-wise)

**Parameters**

- **query** (*bytes*) – Regular expression to find
- **offset** (*int (optional)*) – Offset in buffer where searching starts
- **length** (*int (optional)*) – Length of searched area

**Returns** Generates offsets where regex was matched

**Return type** Iterator[int]

**regexv** (*query*, *addr=None*, *length=None*)

Performs regex on the memory contents (region-wise)

**Parameters**

- **query** (*bytes*) – Regular expression to find
- **addr** (*int (optional)*) – Virtual address of region where searching starts
- **length** (*int (optional)*) – Length of searched area

**Returns** Generates offsets where regex was matched

**Return type** Iterator[int]

**Warning:** Method doesn't match bytes overlapping the border between regions

**uint16p** (*offset*, *fixed=False*)

Read unsigned 16-bit value at offset.

**uint16v** (*addr*, *fixed=False*)

Read unsigned 16-bit value at address.

**uint32p** (*offset*, *fixed=False*)

Read unsigned 32-bit value at offset.

**uint32v** (*addr*, *fixed=False*)

Read unsigned 32-bit value at address.

**uint64p** (*offset*, *fixed=False*)

Read unsigned 64-bit value at offset.

**uint64v** (*addr*, *fixed=False*)

Read unsigned 64-bit value at address.

**uint8p** (*offset*, *fixed=False*)

Read unsigned 8-bit value at offset.

**uint8v** (*addr*, *fixed=False*)

Read unsigned 8-bit value at address.

**utf16z** (*addr*)

Read a null-terminated UTF-16 ASCII string at address.

**Parameters** **addr** – Virtual address of string

**Return type** bytes

**v2p** (*addr*, *length=None*)

Virtual address to buffer (physical) offset translation

Changed in version 3.0.0: Added optional mapping length check

**Parameters**

- **addr** – Virtual address
- **length** – Expected minimal length of mapping (optional)

**Returns** Buffer offset or None if virtual address is not mapped

**yarap** (*ruleset*, *offset=0*, *length=None*)

Perform yara matching (non-region-wise)

**Parameters**

- **ruleset** (*malduck.yara.Yara*) – Yara object with loaded yara rules
- **offset** (*int (optional)*) – Offset in buffer where searching starts
- **length** (*int (optional)*) – Length of searched area

**Return type** *malduck.yara.YaraMatches*

**yarav** (*ruleset*, *addr=None*, *length=None*)

Perform yara matching (region-wise)

**Parameters**

- **ruleset** (*malduck.yara.Yara*) – Yara object with loaded yara rules
- **addr** (*int (optional)*) – Virtual address of region where searching starts
- **length** (*int (optional)*) – Length of searched area

**Return type** *malduck.yara.YaraMatches*

**class** *malduck.procmem.procmem.Region* (*addr*, *size*, *state*, *type\_*, *protect*, *offset*)

Represents single mapped region in *ProcessMemory*

**contains\_addr** (*addr*)

Checks whether region contains provided virtual address

**contains\_offset** (*offset*)

Checks whether region contains provided physical offset

**property end**

Virtual address of region end (first unmapped byte)

**property end\_offset**

Offset of region end (first unmapped byte)

**intersects\_range** (*addr*, *length*)

Checks whether region mapping intersects with provided range

**property last**

Virtual address of last region byte

**property last\_offset**

Offset of last region byte

**p2v** (*off*)

Physical offset to translation. Assumes that offset is valid within Region. :param addr: Physical offset  
:return: Virtual address

**to\_json** ()

Returns JSON-like dict representation

**trim\_range** (*addr, length=None*)

Returns region intersection with provided range :param addr: Virtual address of starting point :param length: Length of range (optional) :rtype: *Region*

**v2p** (*addr*)

Virtual address to physical offset translation. Assumes that address is valid within Region. :param addr: Virtual address :return: Physical offset

## 2.2 ProcessMemoryPE (procmempe)

**malduck.procmempe**

alias of *malduck.procmem.procmempe.ProcessMemoryPE*

**class** malduck.procmem.procmempe.**ProcessMemoryPE** (*buf, base=0, regions=None, image=False, detect\_image=False*)

Representation of memory-mapped PE file

Short name: *procmempe*

PE files can be read directly using inherited `ProcessMemory.from_file()` with *image* argument set (look at `from_memory()` method).

**property imgend**

Address where PE image ends

**is\_image\_loaded\_as\_memdump** ()

Checks whether memory region contains image incorrectly loaded as memory-mapped PE dump (*image=False*).

```
embed_pe = procmempe.from_memory(mem)
if not embed_pe.is_image_loaded_as_memdump():
    # Memory contains plain PE file - need to load it first
    embed_pe = procmempe.from_memory(mem, image=True)
```

**is\_valid** ()

Checks whether imgbase is pointing at valid binary header

**property pe**

Related PE object

**store** ()

Store ProcessMemoryPE contents as PE file data.

**Return type** bytes

## 2.3 ProcessMemoryELF (procmemelf)

`malduck.procmemelf`

alias of `malduck.procmem.procmemelf.ProcessMemoryELF`

**class** `malduck.procmem.procmemelf.ProcessMemoryELF` (*buf*, *base=0*, *regions=None*, *image=False*, *detect\_image=False*)

Representation of memory-mapped ELF file

Short name: *procmemelf*

ELF files can be read directly using inherited `ProcessMemory.from_file()` with *image* argument set (look at `from_memory()` method).

**property elf**

Related `ELFFile` object

**property imgend**

Address where ELF image ends

**is\_image\_loaded\_as\_memdump()**

Uses some heuristics to deduce whether contents can be loaded with *image=True*. Used by *detect\_image*

**is\_valid()**

Checks whether *imgbase* is pointing at valid binary header

## 2.4 CuckooProcessMemory (cuckoomem)

`malduck.cuckoomem`

alias of `malduck.procmem.cuckoomem.CuckooProcessMemory`

**class** `malduck.procmem.cuckoomem.CuckooProcessMemory` (*buf*, *base=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Wrapper object to operate on process memory dumps in Cuckoo 2.x format.

## 2.5 IDAPProcessMemory (idamem)

`malduck.idamem`

alias of `malduck.procmem.idamem.IDAPProcessMemory`

**class** `malduck.procmem.idamem.IDAPProcessMemory`

ProcessMemory representation operating in IDAPython context [BETA]

## X86 DISASSEMBLER

```
class malduck.disasm.Disassemble
```

```
    disassemble (data, addr, x64=False)
```

Disassembles data from specific address

short: disasm

### Parameters

- **data** (*bytes*) – Block of data to disassemble
- **addr** (*int*) – Virtual address of data
- **x64** (*bool* (default=False)) – Disassemble in x86-64 mode?

**Returns** Returns list of instructions

**Return type** List[*Instruction*]

```
class malduck.disasm.Instruction (mnem=None, op1=None, op2=None, op3=None,  
                                  addr=None, x64=False)
```

Represents single instruction in *Disassemble*

short: insn

Properties correspond to the following elements of instruction:

00400000	imul	ecx,	edx,	0
[addr]	[mnem]	[op1],	[op2],	[op3]

Usage example:

```
def get_move_value(self, p, hit, *args):  
    # find move value of `mov eax, x`  
    for ins in p.disasmv(hit, 0x100):  
        if ins.mnem == 'mov' and ins.op1.value == 'eax':  
            return ins.op2.value
```

**See also:**

`malduck.procmem.ProcessMemory.disasmv()`

**property addr**

Instruction address

**property op1**

First operand

**property op2**  
Second operand

**property op3**  
Third operand

**class** malduck.disasm.**Operand**(*op, x64*)

Operand object for single *Instruction*

**property is\_imm**  
Is it immediate operand?

**property is\_mem**  
Is it memory operand?

**property is\_reg**  
Is it register operand?

**property mem**  
Returns *Memory* object for memory operands

**property reg**  
Returns register used by operand.

For memory operands, returns base register or index register if base is not used. For immediate operands or displacement-only memory operands returns None.

**Return type** str

**property value**  
Returns operand value or displacement value for memory operands

**Return type** str or int

**class** malduck.disasm.**Memory**(*size, base, scale, index, disp*)

**property base**  
Alias for field number 1

**property disp**  
Alias for field number 4

**property index**  
Alias for field number 3

**property scale**  
Alias for field number 2

**property size**  
Alias for field number 0



## PE WRAPPER

```
class malduck.pe.PE(data, fast_load=False)
    Wrapper around pefile.PE, accepts either bytes (raw file contents) or ProcessMemory instance.

    directory (name)
        Get pefile directory entry by identifier

        Parameters name – shortened pefile directory entry identifier (e.g. 'IMPORT' for 'IMAGE_DIRECTORY_ENTRY_IMPORT')

        Return type pefile.Structure

    property dos_header
        Dos header

    property file_header
        File header

    property headers_size
        Estimated size of PE headers (first section offset). If there are no sections: returns 0x1000 or size of input
        if provided data are shorter than single page

    property is32bit
        Is it 32-bit file (PE)?

    property is64bit
        Is it 64-bit file (PE+)?

    property nt_headers
        NT headers

    property optional_header
        Optional header

    resource (name)
        Retrieves single resource by specified name or type

        Parameters name (int or str or bytes) – String name (e2) or type (e1), numeric identifier name (e2) or RT_* type (e1)

        Return type bytes or None

    resources (name)
        Finds resource objects by specified name or type

        Parameters name (int or str or bytes) – String name (e2) or type (e1), numeric identifier name (e2) or RT_* type (e1)

        Return type Iterator[bytes]
```

**section** (*name*)

Get section by name

**Parameters** **name** (*str or bytes*) – Section name

**property sections**

Sections

**structure** (*rva, format*)

Get internal pefile Structure from specified rva

**Parameters** **format** – pefile.Structure format (e.g. pefile.PE.  
\_\_IMAGE\_LOAD\_CONFIG\_DIRECTORY64\_format\_\_)

**Return type** pefile.Structure

**validate\_import\_names** ()

Returns True if the first 8 imported library entries have valid library names

**validate\_padding** ()

Returns True if area between first non-bss section and first 4kB doesn't have only null-bytes

**validate\_resources** ()

Returns True if first level of resource tree looks consistent

## YARA WRAPPER

**class** malduck.yara.Yara (rule\_paths=None, name='r', strings=None, condition='any of them')

Represents Yara ruleset. Rules can be compiled from set of files or defined in code (single rule only).

Most simple rule (with default identifiers left):

```
from malduck.yara import Yara, YaraString

Yara(strings="MALWR").match(data=b"MALWRMALWARMALWR").r.string == [0, 11]
```

Example of more complex rule defined in Python:

```
from malduck.yara import Yara, YaraString

ruleset = Yara(name="MalwareRule",
strings={
    "xor_stub": YaraString("This program cannot", xor=True, ascii=True),
    "code_ref": YaraString("E2 34 ?? C8 A? FB", type=YaraString.HEX),
    "mal1": "MALWR",
    "mal2": "MALRW"
}, condition="( $xor_stub and $code_ref ) or any of ($mal*)")

# If mal1 or mal2 are matched, they are grouped into "mal"

# Print appropriate offsets

match = ruleset.match(data=b"MALWR MALRW")

if match:
    # ["mal1", "mal", "mal2"]
    print(match.MalwareRule.keys())
    if "mal" in match.MalwareRule:
        # Note: Order of offsets for grouped is arbitrary
        print("mal*", match.MalwareRule["mal"])
```

## Parameters

- **rule\_paths** (*dict*) – Dictionary of {"namespace": "rule\_path"}. See also *Yara.from\_dir()*.
- **name** (*str*) – Name of generated rule (default: "r")
- **strings** (*dict* or *str* or *YaraString*) – Dictionary representing set of string patterns ({"string\_identifier": YaraString or plain str})
- **condition** (*str*) – Yara rule condition (default: "any of them")

**static from\_dir** (*path*, *recursive=True*, *followlinks=True*)

Find rules (recursively) in specified path. Supported extensions: \*.yar, \*.yara

**Parameters**

- **path** (*str*) – Root path for searching
- **recursive** (*bool*) – Search recursively (default: enabled)
- **followlinks** (*bool*) – Follow symbolic links (default: enabled)

**Return type** *Yara*

**match** (*offset\_mapper=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Perform matching on file or data block

**Parameters**

- **filepath** (*str*) – Path to the file to be scanned
- **data** (*str*) – Data to be scanned
- **offset\_mapper** (*function*) – Offset mapping function. For unmapped region, should returned None. Used by `malduck.procmem.ProcessMemory.yarav()`

**Return type** *YaraMatches*

**class** `malduck.yara.YaraString` (*value*, *type=0*, *\*\*modifiers*)

Formatter for Yara string patterns

**Parameters**

- **value** (*str*) – Pattern value
- **type** (*YaraString.TEXT* / *YaraString.HEX* / *YaraString.REGEX*) – Pattern type (default is *YaraString.TEXT*)
- **modifiers** – Yara string modifier flags

**HEX = 1**

Hexadecimal string ( “aa bb cc dd” => ‘{ aa bb cc dd }’ )

**REGEX = 2**

Regex string ( ‘value’ => ‘/value/’ )

**TEXT = 0**

Text string ( ‘value’ => “‘value’” )

**class** `malduck.yara.YaraMatches` (*match\_results*, *offset\_mapper=None*)

Represented matching results. Returned by *Yara.match()*.

Rules can be referenced by both attribute and index.

**keys()**

List of matched rule identifiers

**class** `malduck.yara.YaraMatch` (*match*, *offset\_mapper=None*)

Represented matching results for rules. Returned by *YaraMatches.<rule>*.

Strings can be referenced by both attribute and index.

**get** (*item*)

Get matched string offsets or empty list if not matched

**keys()**

List of matched string identifiers

## CRYPTOGRAPHY

Common cryptography algorithms used in malware.

### 6.1 AES

AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) block cipher.

Supported modes: CBC, ECB, CTR.

```
from malduck import aes

key = b'A'*16
iv = b'B'*16
plaintext = b'data'*16
ciphertext = aes.cbc.encrypt(key, iv, plaintext)
```

#### 6.1.1 AES-CBC mode

`malduck.aes.cbc.encrypt(key, iv, data)`

Encrypts buffer using AES algorithm in CBC mode.

**Parameters**

- **key** (*bytes*) – Cryptographic key (128, 192 or 256 bits)
- **iv** (*bytes*) – Initialization vector
- **data** (*bytes*) – Buffer to be encrypted

**Returns** Encrypted data

**Return type** bytes

`malduck.aes.cbc.decrypt(key, iv, data)`

Decrypts buffer using AES algorithm in CBC mode.

**Parameters**

- **key** (*bytes*) – Cryptographic key (128, 192 or 256 bits)
- **iv** (*bytes*) – Initialization vector
- **data** (*bytes*) – Buffer to be decrypted

**Returns** Decrypted data

**Return type** bytes

### 6.1.2 AES-ECB mode

`malduck.aes.ecb.encrypt(key, data)`

Encrypts buffer using AES algorithm in ECB mode.

**Parameters**

- **key** (*bytes*) – Cryptographic key (128, 192 or 256 bits)
- **data** (*bytes*) – Buffer to be encrypted

**Returns** Encrypted data

**Return type** `bytes`

`malduck.aes.ecb.decrypt(key, data)`

Decrypts buffer using AES algorithm in ECB mode.

**Parameters**

- **key** (*bytes*) – Cryptographic key (128, 192 or 256 bits)
- **data** (*bytes*) – Buffer to be decrypted

**Returns** Decrypted data

**Return type** `bytes`

### 6.1.3 AES-CTR mode

`malduck.aes.ctr.encrypt(key, nonce, data)`

Encrypts buffer using AES algorithm in CTR mode.

**Parameters**

- **key** (*bytes*) – Cryptographic key (128, 192 or 256 bits)
- **nonce** (*bytes*) – Initial counter value, big-endian encoded
- **data** (*bytes*) – Buffer to be encrypted

**Returns** Encrypted data

**Return type** `bytes`

`malduck.aes.ctr.decrypt(key, nonce, data)`

Decrypts buffer using AES algorithm in CTR mode.

**Parameters**

- **key** (*bytes*) – Cryptographic key (128, 192 or 256 bits)
- **nonce** (*bytes*) – Initial counter value, big-endian encoded
- **data** (*bytes*) – Buffer to be decrypted

**Returns** Decrypted data

**Return type** `bytes`

## 6.2 Blowfish (ECB only)

Blowfish block cipher.

Supported modes: ECB.

```
from malduck import blowfish

key = b'blowfish'
plaintext = b'data'*16
ciphertext = blowfish.ecb.encrypt(key, plaintext)
```

`malduck.blowfish.ecb.encrypt(key, data)`  
 Encrypts buffer using Blowfish algorithm in ECB mode.

### Parameters

- **key** (*bytes*) – Cryptographic key (4 to 56 bytes)
- **data** (*bytes*) – Buffer to be encrypted

**Returns** Encrypted data

**Return type** bytes

`malduck.blowfish.ecb.decrypt(key, data)`  
 Decrypts buffer using Blowfish algorithm in ECB mode.

### Parameters

- **key** (*bytes*) – Cryptographic key (4 to 56 bytes)
- **data** (*bytes*) – Buffer to be decrypted

**Returns** Decrypted data

**Return type** bytes

## 6.3 DES/DES3 (CBC only)

Triple DES block cipher.

Fallbacks to single DES for 8 byte keys.

Supported modes: CBC.

```
from malduck import des3

key = b'des3des3'
iv = b'3des3des'
plaintext = b'data'*16
ciphertext = des3.cbc.decrypt(key, plaintext)
```

`malduck.des3.cbc.encrypt(key, iv, data)`  
 Encrypts buffer using DES/DES3 algorithm in CBC mode.

### Parameters

- **key** (*bytes*) – Cryptographic key (16 or 24 bytes, 8 bytes for single DES)
- **iv** (*bytes*) – Initialization vector

- **data** (*bytes*) – Buffer to be encrypted

**Returns** Encrypted data

**Return type** bytes

`malduck.des3.cbc.decrypt(key, iv, data)`

Decrypts buffer using DES/DES3 algorithm in CBC mode.

**Parameters**

- **key** (*bytes*) – Cryptographic key (16 or 24 bytes, 8 bytes for single DES)
- **iv** (*bytes*) – Initialization vector
- **data** (*bytes*) – Buffer to be decrypted

**Returns** Decrypted data

**Return type** bytes

## 6.4 Serpent (CBC only)

Serpent block cipher.

Supported modes: CBC

```
from malduck import serpent

key = b'a'*16
iv = b'b'*16
plaintext = b'data'*16
ciphertext = serpent.cbc.encrypt(key, plaintext, iv=iv)
```

`malduck.serpent.cbc.encrypt(key, data, iv=None)`

Encrypts buffer using Serpent algorithm in CBC mode.

**Parameters**

- **key** (*bytes*) – Cryptographic key (4-32 bytes, must be multiple of four)
- **data** (*bytes*) – Buffer to be encrypted
- **iv** (*bytes, optional*) – Initialization vector (defaults to `b"" * 16`)

**Returns** Encrypted data

**Return type** bytes

`malduck.serpent.cbc.decrypt(key, data, iv=None)`

Decrypts buffer using Serpent algorithm in CBC mode.

**Parameters**

- **key** (*bytes*) – Cryptographic key (4-32 bytes, must be multiple of four)
- **data** (*bytes*) – Buffer to be decrypted
- **iv** (*bytes, optional*) – Initialization vector (defaults to `b"" * 16`)

**Returns** Decrypted data

**Return type** bytes



## 6.5 Rabbit

Rabbit stream cipher.

```
from malduck import rabbit

key = b'a'*16
plaintext = b'data'*16
ciphertext = rabbit(key, plaintext)
```

`malduck.rabbit` (*key*, *iv*, *data*)

Encrypts/decrypts buffer using Rabbit algorithm

### Parameters

- **key** (*bytes*) – Cryptographic key (16 bytes)
- **iv** (*bytes*) – Initialization vector (8 bytes)
- **data** (*bytes*) – Buffer to be encrypted/decrypted

**Returns** Encrypted/decrypted data

**Return type** bytes

## 6.6 RC4

RC4 stream cipher.

```
from malduck import rc4

key = b'a'*16
plaintext = b'data'*16
ciphertext = rc4(key, plaintext)
```

`malduck.rc4` (*key*, *data*)

Encrypts/decrypts buffer using RC4 algorithm

### Parameters

- **key** (*bytes*) – Cryptographic key (from 3 to 256 bytes)
- **data** (*bytes*) – Buffer to be encrypted/decrypted

**Returns** Encrypted/decrypted data

**Return type** bytes

## 6.7 XOR

XOR “stream cipher”.

```
from malduck import xor

key = b'a'*16
xored = b'data'*16
unxored = xor(key, xored)
```

`malduck.xor(key, data)`  
XOR encryption/decryption

**Parameters**

- **key** (*int (single byte) or bytes*) – Encryption key
- **data** (*bytes*) – Buffer containing data to decrypt

**Returns** Encrypted/decrypted data

**Return type** bytes

## 6.8 RSA (BLOB parser)

`malduck.rsa`  
alias of `malduck.crypto.rsa.RSA`

**class** `malduck.crypto.rsa.RSA`

**static export\_key** (*n, e, d=None, p=None, q=None, crt=None*)

Constructs key from tuple of RSA components

**Parameters**

- **n** – RSA modulus n
- **e** – Public exponent e
- **d** – Private exponent d
- **p** – First factor of n
- **q** – Second factor of n
- **crt** – CRT coefficient q

**Returns** RSA key in PEM format

**Return type** bytes

**static import\_key** (*data*)

Extracts key from buffer containing *PublicKeyBlob* or *PrivateKeyBlob* data

**Parameters** **data** (*bytes*) – Buffer with *BLOB* structure data

**Returns** RSA key in PEM format

**Return type** bytes

## 6.9 BLOB struct

**class** `malduck.crypto.winhdr.BLOBHEADER`

Windows BLOBHEADER structure

**See also:**

BLOBHEADER structure description (Microsoft Docs): <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/wincrypt/ns-wincrypt-publickeystruc>

**class** malduck.crypto.aes.PlaintextKeyBlob  
*BLOB* object (*PLAINTEXTKEYBLOB*) for *CALG\_AES*

**See also:**

malduck.crypto.BLOBHEADER

**export\_key()**

Exports key from structure

**Returns** Tuple (*algorithm*, *key*). *Algorithm* is one of: “AES-128”, “AES-192”, “AES-256”

**Return type** Tuple[str, bytes]

**parse(buf)**

Parse structure from buffer

**Parameters** *buf* (io.BytesIO) – Buffer with structure data

**class** malduck.crypto.rsa.PublicKeyBlob

**class** malduck.crypto.rsa.PrivateKeyBlob



## COMPRESSION ALGORITHMS

### 7.1 aPLib

`malduck.aplib(buf, length=None, headerless=False)`  
aPLib decompression

Changed in version 2.0: *length* argument is deprecated

```
from malduck import apilib

# Headerless compressed buffer
aplib(b'T\x00he quick\xecb\x0erown\xcef\xafx\x80jumps\xed\xee4veur`t?
↳ lazy\xead\xfe\x0\x00')
# Header included
aplib(b
↳ 'AP32\x18\x00\x00\x00\r\x00\x00\x00\xbc\x9ab\x9b\x0b\x00\x00\x00\x85\x11J\rh8el\x8eo
↳ wnr\xecd\x00')
```

#### Parameters

- **buf** (*bytes*) – Buffer to decompress
- **headerless** (bool (default: *True*)) – Force headerless decompression (don't perform 'AP32' magic detection)

**Return type** bytes

### 7.2 gzip

`malduck.gzip(buf)`  
gzip/zlib decompression

```
from malduck import gzip, unhex

# zlib decompression
gzip(unhex(b'789ccb48cdc9c95728cf2fca4901001a0b045d'))
# gzip decompression (detected by 1f8b08 prefix)
gzip(unhex(b
↳ '1f8b08082199b75a0403312d3100cb48cdc9c95728cf2fca49010085114a0d0b000000'))
```

**Parameters** **buf** (*bytes*) – Buffer to decompress

**Return type** bytes

## 7.3 lznt1 (RtlDecompressBuffer)

`malduck.lznt1(buf)`

Implementation of LZNT1 decompression. Allows to decompress data compressed by RtlCompressBuffer

```
from malduck import lznt1

lznt1(b"°\compress\edtestdataalot")
```

**Parameters** `buf` (*bytes*) – Buffer to decompress

**Return type** `bytes`

## HASHING ALGORITHMS

### 8.1 CRC32

`malduck.crc32(val)`

Computes CRC32 checksum for provided data

Changed in version 3.0.0: Guaranteed to be unsigned on both Py2/Py3

### 8.2 MD5

`malduck.md5(s)`

### 8.3 SHA1

`malduck.sha1(s)`

### 8.4 SHA224/256/384/512

`malduck.sha224(s)`

`malduck.sha256(s)`

`malduck.sha384(s)`

`malduck.sha512(s)`





## COMMON BITWISE OPERATIONS

### 9.1 Rotate left/right

`malduck.bits.rol(value, count, bits=32)`

Bitwise rotate left

#### Parameters

- **value** – Value to rotate
- **count** – Number of bits to rotate
- **bits** – Bit-length of rotated value (default: 32-bit, DWORD)

See also:

`malduck.ints.IntType.rol()`

`malduck.bits.ror(value, count, bits=32)`

Bitwise rotate right

#### Parameters

- **value** – Value to rotate
- **count** – Number of bits to rotate
- **bits** – Bit-length of rotated value (default: 32-bit, DWORD)

See also:

`malduck.ints.IntType.ror()`

### 9.2 Align up/down

`malduck.bits.align(value, round_to)`

Rounds value up to provided alignment

`malduck.bits.align_down(value, round_to)`

Rounds value down to provided alignment



## FIXED-INTEGER TYPES

### 10.1 Object properties

**class** `malduck.ints.IntType`

Fixed-size variant of long type with C-style operators and casting

Supports ctypes-like multiplication for unpacking tuple of values

- **Unsigned types:** *UInt64* (QWORD), *UInt32* (DWORD), *UInt16* (WORD), *UInt8* (BYTE or CHAR)
- **Signed types:** *Int64*, *Int32*, *Int16*, *Int8*

IntTypes are derived from long type, so they are fully compatible with other numeric types

```
res = u32(0x8080FFFF) << 16 | 0xFFFF
> 0xFFFFFFFF
res = Int32(res)
> -1
```

Using IntTypes you don't need to mask everything with 0xFFFFFFFF, only if you remember about appropriate casting.

```
from malduck import DWORD

def rol7_hash(name: bytes):
    hh = 0
    for c in name:
        hh = DWORD(x).rol(7) ^ c
    return x

def sdbm_hash(name: bytes):
    hh = 0
    for c in name:
        hh = DWORD(c) + (hh << 6) + (hh << 16) - hh
    return hh
```

Type coercion between native and fixed integers depends on LHS type:

```
UInt32 = UInt32 + int
int = int + UInt32
```

IntTypes can be multiplied like ctypes classes for unpacking tuple of values:

```
values = (BYTE * 3).unpack('\x01\x02\x03')
values -> (1, 2, 3)
```

**pack()**

Pack value into bytes with little-endian order

**pack\_be()**

Pack value into bytes with big-endian order

**rol(other)**

Bitwise rotate left

**rор(other)**

Bitwise rotate right

**classmethod unpack(other, offset=0, fixed=True)**

Unpacks single value from provided buffer with little-endian order

**Parameters**

- **other** (*bytes*) – Buffer object containing value to unpack
- **offset** (*int*) – Buffer offset
- **fixed** (*bool* (default: *True*)) – Convert to fixed-size integer (IntType instance)

**Return type** IntType instance or None if there are not enough data to unpack

**Warning:** Fixed-size integer operations are 4-5 times slower than equivalent on built-in integer types

**classmethod unpack\_be(other, offset=0, fixed=True)**

Unpacks single value from provided buffer with big-endian order

**Parameters**

- **other** (*bytes*) – Buffer object containing value to unpack
- **offset** (*int*) – Buffer offset
- **fixed** (*bool* (default: *True*)) – Convert to fixed-size integer (IntType instance)

**Return type** IntType instance or None if there are not enough data to unpack

**Warning:** Fixed-size integer operations are 4-5 times slower than equivalent on built-in integer types

**class malduck.ints.IntTypeBase**

Base class representing all IntType instances

**class malduck.ints.MultipliedIntTypeBase**

Base class representing all MultipliedIntType instances

**class malduck.ints.MetaIntType**

Metaclass for IntType classes. Provides ctypes-like behavior e.g. (QWORD\*8).unpack(...) returns tuple of 8 QWORDS

**property invert\_mask**

Mask for sign bit

**property mask**

Mask for potentially overflowing operations

## 10.2 UInt64/UInt32/UInt16/UInt8 (QWORD/DWORD/WORD/BYTE)

**malduck.QWORD**

alias of *malduck.ints.UInt64*

**malduck.DWORD**

alias of *malduck.ints.UInt32*

**malduck.WORD**

alias of *malduck.ints.UInt16*

**malduck.BYTE**

alias of *malduck.ints.UInt8*

**class malduck.ints.UInt64**

**class malduck.ints.UInt32**

**class malduck.ints.UInt16**

**class malduck.ints.UInt8**

## 10.3 Int64/Int32/Int16/Int8

**class malduck.ints.Int64**

**class malduck.ints.Int32**

**class malduck.ints.Int16**

**class malduck.ints.Int8**



## COMMON STRING OPERATIONS (PADDING, CHUNKS, BASE64)

Supports most common string operations e.g.:

- **packing/unpacking:** `p64()`, `p32()`, `p16()`, `p8()`  
`u64()`, `u32()`, `u16()`, `u8()`
- **chunks:** `chunks_iter()`, `chunks()`

### 11.1 chunks/chunks\_iter

`malduck.chunks_iter(s, n)`

Yield successive n-sized chunks from s.

`malduck.chunks(s, n)`

Return list of successive n-sized chunks from s.

### 11.2 asciiz/utf16z

`malduck.asciiz(s)`

Treats s as null-terminated ASCII string

**Parameters** `s` (*bytes*) – Buffer containing null-terminated ASCII string

`malduck.utf16z(s)`

Treats s as null-terminated UTF-16 ASCII string

**Parameters** `s` (*bytes*) – Buffer containing null-terminated UTF-16 string

**Returns** ASCII string without ‘\0’ terminator

**Return type** bytes

### 11.3 enhex/unhex

`malduck.enhex(s)`

Changed in version 2.0.0: Renamed from `malduck.hex()`

`malduck.unhex(s)`

`malduck.uleb128(s)`

Unsigned Little-Endian Base 128

`malduck.base64(s)`  
Base64 encoder/decoder

## 11.4 Padding (null/pkcs7)

`malduck.pad(s, block_size)`  
Padding PKCS7/NULL

`malduck.unpad(s)`  
Unpadding PKCS7/NULL

## 11.5 Packing/unpacking (p64/p32/p16/p8, u64/u32/u16/u8, bigint)

`malduck.uint64(other, offset=0, fixed=True)`  
Unpacks single value from provided buffer with little-endian order

### Parameters

- **other** (*bytes*) – Buffer object containing value to unpack
- **offset** (*int*) – Buffer offset
- **fixed** (*bool* (*default: True*)) – Convert to fixed-size integer (IntType instance)

**Return type** IntType instance or None if there are not enough data to unpack

**Warning:** Fixed-size integer operations are 4-5 times slower than equivalent on built-in integer types

`malduck.uint32(other, offset=0, fixed=True)`  
Unpacks single value from provided buffer with little-endian order

### Parameters

- **other** (*bytes*) – Buffer object containing value to unpack
- **offset** (*int*) – Buffer offset
- **fixed** (*bool* (*default: True*)) – Convert to fixed-size integer (IntType instance)

**Return type** IntType instance or None if there are not enough data to unpack

**Warning:** Fixed-size integer operations are 4-5 times slower than equivalent on built-in integer types

`malduck.uint16(other, offset=0, fixed=True)`  
Unpacks single value from provided buffer with little-endian order

### Parameters

- **other** (*bytes*) – Buffer object containing value to unpack
- **offset** (*int*) – Buffer offset
- **fixed** (*bool* (*default: True*)) – Convert to fixed-size integer (IntType instance)

**Return type** IntType instance or None if there are not enough data to unpack



**Warning:** Fixed-size integer operations are 4-5 times slower than equivalent on built-in integer types

`malduck.uint8 (other, offset=0, fixed=True)`

Unpacks single value from provided buffer with little-endian order

**Parameters**

- **other** (*bytes*) – Buffer object containing value to unpack
- **offset** (*int*) – Buffer offset
- **fixed** (*bool* (*default: True*)) – Convert to fixed-size integer (IntType instance)

**Return type** IntType instance or None if there are not enough data to unpack

**Warning:** Fixed-size integer operations are 4-5 times slower than equivalent on built-in integer types

`malduck.u64 (other, offset=0, fixed=True)`

Unpacks single value from provided buffer with little-endian order

**Parameters**

- **other** (*bytes*) – Buffer object containing value to unpack
- **offset** (*int*) – Buffer offset
- **fixed** (*bool* (*default: True*)) – Convert to fixed-size integer (IntType instance)

**Return type** IntType instance or None if there are not enough data to unpack

**Warning:** Fixed-size integer operations are 4-5 times slower than equivalent on built-in integer types

`malduck.u32 (other, offset=0, fixed=True)`

Unpacks single value from provided buffer with little-endian order

**Parameters**

- **other** (*bytes*) – Buffer object containing value to unpack
- **offset** (*int*) – Buffer offset
- **fixed** (*bool* (*default: True*)) – Convert to fixed-size integer (IntType instance)

**Return type** IntType instance or None if there are not enough data to unpack

**Warning:** Fixed-size integer operations are 4-5 times slower than equivalent on built-in integer types

`malduck.u16 (other, offset=0, fixed=True)`

Unpacks single value from provided buffer with little-endian order

**Parameters**

- **other** (*bytes*) – Buffer object containing value to unpack
- **offset** (*int*) – Buffer offset
- **fixed** (*bool* (*default: True*)) – Convert to fixed-size integer (IntType instance)

**Return type** IntType instance or None if there are not enough data to unpack

**Warning:** Fixed-size integer operations are 4-5 times slower than equivalent on built-in integer types

`malduck.u8(other, offset=0, fixed=True)`

Unpacks single value from provided buffer with little-endian order

**Parameters**

- **other** (*bytes*) – Buffer object containing value to unpack
- **offset** (*int*) – Buffer offset
- **fixed** (*bool* (*default: True*)) – Convert to fixed-size integer (IntType instance)

**Return type** IntType instance or None if there are not enough data to unpack

**Warning:** Fixed-size integer operations are 4-5 times slower than equivalent on built-in integer types

`malduck.p64(v)`

`malduck.p32(v)`

`malduck.p16(v)`

`malduck.p8(v)`

`malduck.bigint(s, bitsize)`

## 11.6 IPv4 inet\_ntoa

`malduck.ipv4(s)`

## INDICES AND TABLES

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- `modindex`
- `search`



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