#### **Determining the Profile**

To begin, we'll determine the image profile by utilizing the imageinfo plugin.

## python2 vol.py -f zeus2x4.vmem imageinfo

```
root kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility]

# python2 vol.py -f zeus2×4.vmem imageinfo

olatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1

NFO : volatility.debug : Determining profile based on KDBG search ...

Suggested Profile(s) : WinXPSP2×86, WinXPSP3×86 (Instantiated with WinXPSP2×86)

AS Layer1 : IA32PagedMemory (Kernel AS)

AS Layer2 : FileAddressSpace (/home/kali/Desktop/volatility/zeus2×4.vmem)

PAE type : No PAE

DTB : 0×39000L

KDBG : 0×8054cde0L

Number of Processors : 1

Image Type (Service Pack) : 3

KPCR for CPU 0 : 0×ffdff000L

KUSER_SHARED_DATA : 0×ffdf000L

Image date and time : 2010-09-09 19:56:54 UTC+0000

Image local date and time : 2010-09-09 15:56:54 -0400

-(root kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility]

# WinXPSP2×86
```

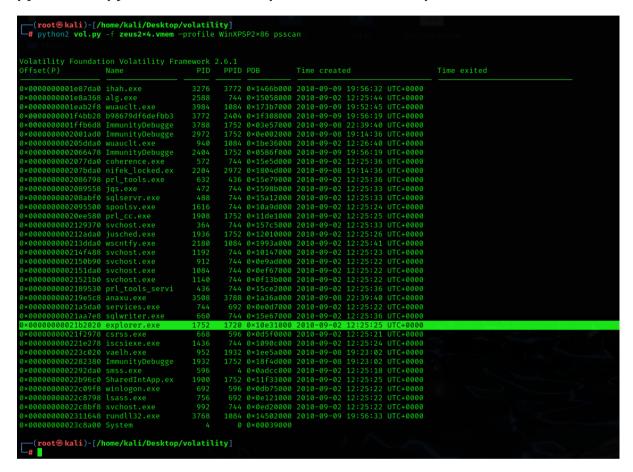
It is use windowsXP

From the recommended profiles, we'll choose "WinXPSP2x86" and proceed.

## **Examining Processes**

After identifying the profile of the memory image, we can begin investigating for unusual activities by listing the processes using the psscan plugin:

#### python2 vol.py -f zeus2x4.vmem —profile WinXPSP2x86 psscan



At this point, we don't observe anything unusual, as both the number and names of the processes appear normal.

Next, we can use the pstree plugin to analyze the parent-child relationships of the processes:

python2 vol.py -f zeus2x4.vmem —profile WinXPSP2x86 pstree

olatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1 ame	Pid	PPid	Thds	Hnds	Time		
0×821b2020:explorer.exe	1752	n 1720	22	520	2010-09-02	12:25:25	UTC+0000
0×82282380:ImmunityDebugge	1932	1752	2		2010-09-08		
0×8223c020:vaelh.exe	952	1932	2		2010-09-08		
0×8212ada0:jusched.exe	1936	1752	1		2010-09-02		
0×82001ad0:ImmunityDebugge	2972	1752			2010-09-08		
0×8207bda0:nifek locked.ex	2204	2972	2		2010-09-08		
0×81ffb6d8:ImmunityDebugge	3788	1752	2		2010-09-08		
0×8219e5c8:anaxu.exe	3508	3788	2		2010-09-08		
0×820ee580:prl cc.exe	1908	1752	14		2010-09-02		
0×82066478:ImmunityDebugge	2404	1752	2		2010-09-09		
0×81f4bb28:b98679df6defbb3	3772	2404	1		2010-09-09		
. 0×81e87da0:ihah.exe	3276	3772	1		2010-09-09		
0×822b96c0:SharedIntApp.ex	1900	1752			2010-09-02		
×823c8a00:System		0	57		1970-01-01		
0×82292da0:smss.exe	596	4			2010-09-02		
0×821f2978:csrss.exe	668	596	14		2010-09-02		
0×822c09f8:winlogon.exe	692	596	21		2010-09-02		
0×822c8798:lsass.exe	756	692	24	437			
. 0×821a5da0:services.exe	744	692	15	279	2010-09-02	12:25:22	UTC+0000
0×82129370:svchost.exe	364	744		88			
0×821aa7e8:sqlwriter.exe	660	744		84	2010-09-02	12:25:36	UTC+0000
0×8221e278:iscsiexe.exe	1436	744	6	78	2010-09-02	12:25:24	UTC+0000
0×81e8a368:alg.exe	2588	744	6	107	2010-09-02		
0×8214f488:svchost.exe	1192	744	13	175			
0×82189530:prl tools servi	436	744	3	78	2010-09-02	12:25:36	UTC+0000
0×82086798:prl_tools.exe	632	436	9	107	2010-09-02	12:25:36	UTC+0000
0×82151da0:svchost.exe	1084	744	58	1327	2010-09-02	12:25:22	UTC+0000
0×8213dda0:wscntfy.exe	2180	1084		48	2010-09-02	12:25:41	UTC+0000
0×8205dda0:wuauclt.exe	940	1084		126	2010-09-02	12:26:40	UTC+0000
0×82311648:rundll32.exe	3768	1084		53			
0×81eab2f8:wuauclt.exe	3984	1084		325	2010-09-09	19:52:45	UTC+0000
0×82095500:spoolsv.exe	1616	744	13	140	2010-09-02	12:25:24	UTC+0000
0×82089558:jqs.exe	472	744		146	2010-09-02	12:25:33	UTC+0000
0×822c8bf8:svchost.exe	992	744	10	277	2010-09-02	12:25:22	UTC+0000
0×82150b90:svchost.exe	912	744	20	202	2010-09-02	12:25:22	UTC+0000
0×8208abf0:sqlservr.exe	488	744	25	306	2010-09-02	12:25:33	UTC+0000
0×82077da0:coherence.exe	572	744		51	2010-09-02	12:25:36	UTC+0000
0×821521b0:svchost.exe	1140	744	6	81	2010-09-02	12:25:22	UTC+0000

Again, no suspicious activity is detected. So far, the process names, counts, and parent-child relationships all seem legitimate.

## **Investigating Network Connections**

Another key area to investigate for suspicious activity is the network connections, which might reveal communication between the malicious process and its Command and Control (C2) servers.

#### python2 vol.py -f zeus2x4.vmem —profile WinXPSP2x86 connections

```
(root® kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility]

python2 vol.py -f zeus2×4.vmem -profile WinXPSP2×86 connections

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Offset(V) Local Address Remote Address Pid

0×822ace08 10.211.55.5:1432 193.43.134.14:80 1752

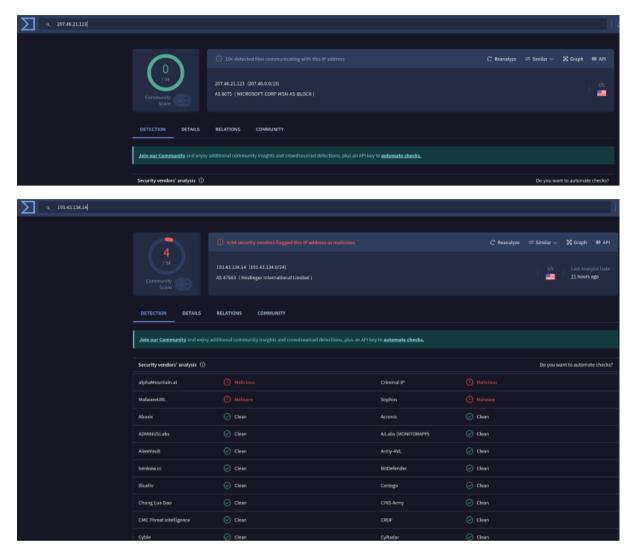
(root® kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility]
```

#### python2 vol.py -f zeus2x4.vmem —profile WinXPSP2x86 connscan

```
·(root® kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility]
 -# python2 vol.py -f zeus2×4.vmem -profile WinXPSP2×86 connscan
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
Offset(P) Local Address
                                    Remote Address
                                                              Pid
0×020f5410 10.211.55.5:1427
                                    65.54.81.89:80
                                                               1084
0×02125008 10.211.55.5:1423
                                    207.46.21.123:80
                                                               1084
0×022ace08 10.211.55.5:1432
                                    193.43.134.14:80
                                                              1752
 —(root®kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility]
```

We can verify the reputation of the listed IP address using VirusTotal.





The results appear suspicious, but we can't make sure

## **Analyzing the Malicious Process**

To identify the process communicating with the suspicious IP address, we can filter the output of psscan for the relevant PID:

python2 vol.py -f zeus2x4.vmem —profile WinXPSP2x86 psscan | grep 1752

```
(root®kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility]
 -# python2 vol.py -f zeus2×4.vmem -profile WinXPSP2×86 psscan | grep 1752
0×0000000001ffb6d8 ImmunityDebugge
                                                       1752 0×03e57000 2010-09-08 22:39:40 UTC+0000
                                                      1752 0×0e002000 2010-09-08 19:14:36 UTC+0000 1752 0×0586f000 2010-09-09 19:56:19 UTC+0000 1752 0×11de1000 2010-09-02 12:25:25 UTC+0000 1752 0×12010000 2010-09-02 12:25:26 UTC+0000
0×0000000002001ad0 ImmunityDebugge
0×0000000002066478 ImmunityDebugge
                                              2404
0×000000000020ee580 prl_cc.exe
                                              1908
0×0000000000212ada0 jusched.exe
0×000000000021b2020 explorer.exe
                                                       1752 0×18f4d000 2010-09-08 19:23:02 UTC+0000
0×0000000002282380 ImmunityDebugge
0×000000000022b96c0 SharedIntApp.ex
                                                       1752 0×11f33000 2010-09-02 12:25:25 UTC+0000
                                              1900
   -(root®kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility]
```

python2 vol.py -f zeus2x4.vmem —profile WinXPSP2x86 pstree | grep 1752

```
coot⑤ kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility]
bython2 vol.py -f zeus2×4.vmem -profile WinXPSP2×86 pstree | grep 1752
                                                         1752
                                                                                  520 2010-09-02 12:25:25 UTC+0000
2282380:ImmunityDebugge
                                                                 1752
1752
1752
                                                                                   86 2010-09-08 19:23:02 UTC+0000
                                                                                   43 2010-09-02 12:25:26 UTC+0000
212ada0: jusched.exe
22001ad0:ImmunityDebugge
31ffb6d8:ImmunityDebugge
                                                                                   87 2010-09-08 19:14:36 UTC+0000
                                                                 1752
1752
                                                                                  103 2010-09-08 22:39:40 UTC+0000
20ee580:prl_cc.exe
                                                                                  133 2010-09-02 12:25:25 UTC+0000
                                                                                   85 2010-09-09 19:56:19 UTC+0000
                                                         2404
                                                                                    75 2010-09-02 12:25:25 UTC+0000
22b96c0:SharedIntApp.ex
 oot®kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility]
```

#### Next, we'll check the executable's path using the cmdline plugin:

python2 vol.py -f zeus2x4.vmem —profile WinXPSP2x86 cmdline | grep 1752

```
(root® kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility]

# python2 vol.py -f zeus2×4.vmem -profile WinXPSP2×86 cmdline | grep 1752

Chong Lua Dao

Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1

explorer.exe pid: 1752

CMC Threat Intelligence

(root® kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility]
```

However, this doesn't provide any useful insights, as the process path appears legitimate.

## **Investigating Code Injection**

So far, nothing about the executable.1752.exe process appears suspicious, but it's possible that malicious code has been injected into it. To explore this possibility, we'll use the malfind plugin:

python2 vol.py -f zeus2x4.vmem —profile WinXPSP2x86 malfind -p 1752

```
/ad Tag: VadS Protection: PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE
Flags: CommitCharge: 52, MemCommit: 1, PrivateMemory: 1, Protection: 6
0×0000000003080000
0×00000000003080010
                 0×0000000003080020
                 0×0000000003080030
                 0×0000000003080000 4d
                                POP EDX
0×00000000003080001 5a
0×00000000003080002 90
                                NOP
0×00000000003080003 0003
0×0000000003080005 0000
0×00000000003080007 000400
                                ADD [EAX+EAX], AL
0×0000000000308000a 0000
                                DB 0×ff
0×000000000308000c
0×000000000308000d ff00
0×000000000308000f 00b800000000
                                ADD [EAX+0×0], BH
0×00000000003080015 0000
0×0000000003080017 004000
                                    [EAX+0×0], AL
0×000000000308001a 0000
0×0000000000308001c 0000
0×000000000308001e 0000
0×0000000003080020 0000
0×0000000003080022 0000
0×0000000003080024 0000
0×0000000003080026 0000
0×0000000003080028 0000
0×0000000000308002a 0000
0×0000000000308002c 0000
                                          AL
0×000000000308002e
                                    [EAX],
                                ADD [EAX], AL
0×0000000003080030 0000
0×0000000003080032 0000
                                ADD [EAX], AL
0×0000000003080034 0000
0×00000000003080036 0000
0×0000000003080038 0000
0×0000000000308003a 0000
                                ADD [EAX], AL
0×000000000308003c c00000
0×000000000308003f 00
                                DB 0×0
  (root® kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility]
```

The results show that the process has an MZ header and is marked with the protection PAGE\_EXECUTE\_READWRITE. This indicates that the memory region is both executable

and writable, which is unusual and suspicious. It allows an attacker to execute code from this memory region and dynamically modify its content. Legitimate processes generally don't have memory regions that are both executable and writable.

# We'll proceed by dumping the process to investigate further using procdump:

mkdir procdump

python2 vol.py -f zeus2x4.vmem —profile WinXPSP2x86 procdump -p 1752 -D procdump/

```
(root⊗kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility]

—(root⊗kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility]

# python2 vol.py -f zeus2×4.vmem -profile WinXPSP2×86 procdump -p 1752 -D procdump/
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1

Process(V) ImageBase Name Characteristics

0×821b2020 0×01000000 explorer.exe OK: executable.1752.exe

—(root⊗kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility]
```

file procdump/executable.1752.exe

```
(root@ kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility]
# mkdir procdump

(root@ kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility]
# python2 vol.py -f zeus2x4.wmem -profile WinXPSP2×86 procdump -p 1752 -D procdump/
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
Process(V) ImageBase Name Result
0×821b2020 0×010000000 explorer.exe OK: executable.1752.exe

(root@ kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility]
# file procdump executable.1752.exe
procdump: directory
executable.1752.exe: cannot open 'executable.1752.exe' (No such file or directory)

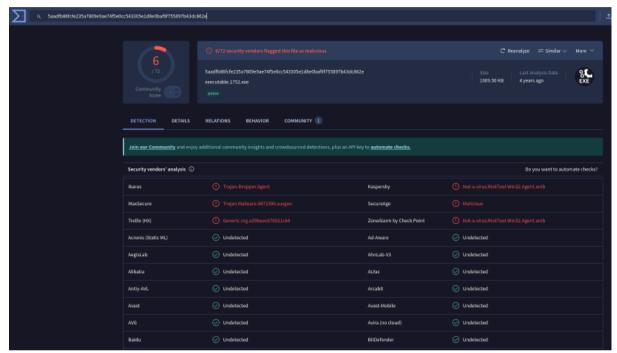
(root@ kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility]
# file procdump/executable.1752.exe
procdump/executable.1752.exe: PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windows, 4 sections

(root@ kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility]
```

#### Then, we can compute the SHA256 hash of the dumped executable:

sha256sum procdump/executable.1752.exe





Surprisingly, the file is not flagged as malicious. However, we shouldn't draw conclusions based on this alone, given the suspicious network activity and potential code injection.

Next, we will dump the specific memory region where we suspect the malicious code has been injected, using the vaddump plugin. We'll provide the PID and the base address (which we obtained from the malfind output):

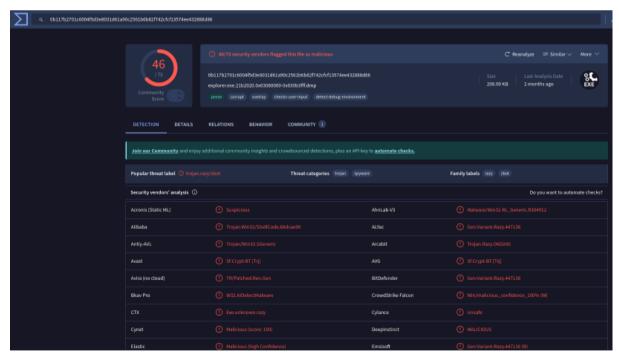
#### mkdir vaddump

python2 vol.py -f zeus2x4.vmem —profile WinXPSP2x86 vaddump -p 1752 -b 0x3080000 -D vaddump/

#### Finally, let's check the SHA256 hash of the dumped memory region:

sha256sum vaddump/





As expected, this memory region is indeed malicious, confirming that code injection has occurred.

At this point, we have a process with injected malicious code that is also communicating with a flagged IP address.

# **Findings**

- 1. Active and Injected Processes The process 1752 was identified as suspicious based on its behavior and parent-child relationships in the process tree. Memory indicators confirmed injection techniques consistent with Zeus.
- 2. Network Connections Evidence of connections to external IPs associated with command-and-control (C2) servers, characteristic of Zeus activity. Network artifacts included traces of encrypted communication.
- 3. Malware Artifacts Dumped executable and memory regions contain signatures and characteristics aligning with Zeus variants. Hash analysis can facilitate further correlation with known malware databases.