



University of Victoria

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

**“Master of Engineering in Telecommunications &
Information Security (MTIS)”**

ECE 570 – “Computer Forensics Methodologies”

➤ **Project Report: Investigating an Infected Machine**

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June 09, 2025

➤ TASK

Provide a report analyzing suspicious activities by answering the following questions:

1. Identify running processes, and determine which ones look suspicious and justify why [2.5%].

Solution:

Tools used: Volatility v2.6 and Bash shell.

1.1 Identifying the memory profile and exporting environment variables

To begin the forensic analysis of the memory dump, we first need to determine the correct operating system profile using the 'imageinfo' plugin.

```
(kali@kali)~[~/Project_1_570/ECE570-project-1-memory]
$ vol.py -f ECE570-project-1-memory.dmp imageinfo
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
INFO : volatility.debug : Determining profile based on KDBG search...
Suggested Profile(s) : Win7SP1x64, Win7SP0x64, Win2008R2SP0x64, Win2008R2SP1x64_23418, Win2008R2SP1x64, Win7SP1x64_23418
AS Layer1 : WindowsAMD64PagedMemory (Kernel AS)
AS Layer2 : VirtualBoxCoreDumpElf64 (Unnamed AS)
AS Layer3 : FileAddressSpace (/home/kali/Project_1_570/ECE570-project-1-memory/ECE570-project-1-memory.dmp)
PAE type : No PAE
DTB : 0x187000L
KDBG : 0xf80002a49070L
Number of Processors : 1
Image Type (Service Pack) : 0
KPCR for CPU 0 : 0xfffff80002a4ad00L
KUSER_SHARED_DATA : 0xfffff78000000000L
Image date and time : 2018-04-13 01:49:35 UTC+0000
Image local date and time : 2018-04-12 18:49:35 -0700
```

In this case, the 'imageinfo' output shows that the Service Pack is 0, which indicates that the appropriate profile among the suggested ones is 'Win7SP0x64'.

Once the correct profile is identified, we export it as an environment variable along with the path to the memory image. This simplifies all subsequent Volatility commands by avoiding repetitive arguments.

```
(kali@kali)~[~/Project_1_570/ECE570-project-1-memory]
$ export VOLATILITY_LOCATION=file:///home/kali/Project_1_570/ECE570-project-1-memory/ECE570-project-1-memory.dmp
(kali@kali)~[~/Project_1_570/ECE570-project-1-memory]
$ export VOLATILITY_PROFILE=Win7SP0x64
```

1.2 Listing running processes and identifying suspicious ones.

To identify potentially malicious processes, we used the pslit plugin in Volatility to visualize all active processes from the memory image, including names, PIDs, and parent PIDs.

```
(kali@kali)~[/Project_1_570/ECE570-project-1-memory]
$ vol.py pslist
```

Offset(V)	Name	PID	PPID	Thds	Hnds	Sess	Wow64	Start
0xfffffa8000cb8040	System	4	0	84	528		0	2018-04-06 23:12:36 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8001d185f0	smss.exe	276	4	2	29		0	2018-04-06 23:12:36 UTC+0000
0xfffffa80024e2800	csrss.exe	360	352	9	402	0	0	2018-04-06 23:12:43 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002340060	wininit.exe	392	352	3	75	0	0	2018-04-06 23:12:43 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8001c9a4e0	csrss.exe	404	384	8	259	1	0	2018-04-06 23:12:43 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002519060	winlogon.exe	444	384	3	108	1	0	2018-04-06 23:12:43 UTC+0000
0xfffffa800252c460	services.exe	488	392	11	207	0	0	2018-04-06 23:12:43 UTC+0000
0xfffffa800255ab30	lsass.exe	496	392	7	553	0	0	2018-04-06 23:12:43 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002541b30	lsmd.exe	504	392	10	144	0	0	2018-04-06 23:12:43 UTC+0000
0xfffffa80025ae600	svchost.exe	612	488	10	345	0	0	2018-04-06 23:12:43 UTC+0000
0xfffffa80025d96b0	VBoxService.exe	672	488	12	114	0	0	2018-04-06 23:12:43 UTC+0000
0xfffffa80025ef060	svchost.exe	736	488	9	264	0	0	2018-04-06 23:12:44 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002570b30	svchost.exe	824	488	18	457	0	0	2018-04-06 23:12:44 UTC+0000
0xfffffa80027d2740	svchost.exe	872	488	19	478	0	0	2018-04-06 23:12:44 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002644b30	svchost.exe	904	488	39	1238	0	0	2018-04-06 23:12:44 UTC+0000
0xfffffa800285d4a0	svchost.exe	332	488	12	325	0	0	2018-04-06 23:12:45 UTC+0000
0xfffffa800288e920	svchost.exe	900	488	15	395	0	0	2018-04-06 23:12:46 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002897b30	spoolsv.exe	1120	488	12	279	0	0	2018-04-06 23:12:47 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002930060	svchost.exe	1152	488	17	319	0	0	2018-04-06 23:12:47 UTC+0000
0xfffffa80029c5b30	svchost.exe	1296	488	13	220	0	0	2018-04-06 23:12:48 UTC+0000
0xfffffa80029eab30	dwm.exe	1588	872	3	70	1	0	2018-04-06 23:12:50 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002aa4b30	taskhost.exe	1596	488	7	141	1	0	2018-04-06 23:12:50 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002ab6b30	explorer.exe	1652	1580	23	817	1	0	2018-04-06 23:12:51 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002b53b30	svchost.exe	1948	488	5	96	0	0	2018-04-06 23:12:53 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002afeb30	VBoxTray.exe	1376	1652	10	103	1	0	2018-04-06 23:12:56 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002618060	python.exe	1208	1652	1	92	1	0	2018-04-06 23:12:59 UTC+0000
0xfffffa800288a5e0	conhost.exe	1916	404	2	53	1	0	2018-04-06 23:12:59 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002cd3b30	acrotray.exe	2144	1484	2	60	1	1	2018-04-06 23:13:08 UTC+0000
0xfffffa80015e1b30	SearchIndexer.	2180	488	12	765	0	0	2018-04-06 23:13:10 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002daab30	wmpnetwk.exe	2540	488	10	214	0	0	2018-04-06 23:13:22 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002e82520	SndVol.exe	2568	1652	0		1	0	2018-04-06 23:13:23 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002a83950	python.exe	2176	1208	16	233	1	0	2018-04-13 01:28:34 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000e9f060	7004af389d633b	512	2156	0		1	0	2018-04-13 01:28:25 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000e70060	mscorsvw.exe	2740	488	8	124	0	1	2018-04-13 01:28:34 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000e2fb30	mscorsvw.exe	3056	488	7	86	0	0	2018-04-13 01:28:40 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000eb4b30	svchost.exe	1404	488	13	355	0	0	2018-04-13 01:28:45 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000e26790	7004af389d633b	1400	512	0		1	0	2018-04-13 01:29:07 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000e2cb30	aifkydk.exe	2652	1400	0		1	0	2018-04-13 01:29:11 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000efa480	cmd.exe	2920	1400	0		1	0	2018-04-13 01:29:15 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000edeb30	aifkydk.exe	1728	2652	0		1	0	2018-04-13 01:29:54 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002551550	bcdedit.exe	812	1728	0		1	0	2018-04-13 01:30:08 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002afe060	vssadmin.exe	580	1728	0		1	0	2018-04-13 01:30:09 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000e2bb30	bcdedit.exe	1752	1728	0		1	0	2018-04-13 01:30:10 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000dbfb30	bcdedit.exe	2208	1728	0		1	0	2018-04-13 01:30:11 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000f22920	bcdedit.exe	2768	1728	0		1	0	2018-04-13 01:30:13 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000f5c6a0	bcdedit.exe	2852	1728	0		1	0	2018-04-13 01:30:14 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000fe8930	notepad.exe	364	1728	1	68	1	1	2018-04-13 01:37:40 UTC+0000
0xfffffa800124e920	iexplore.exe	2800	1728	13	547	1	1	2018-04-13 01:37:41 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000dbd250	dllhost.exe	1932	612	7	205	1	1	2018-04-13 01:37:46 UTC+0000
0xfffffa80011c9060	vssadmin.exe	400	1728	0		1	0	2018-04-13 01:37:46 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8001153240	iexplore.exe	2120	2800	6	351	1	1	2018-04-13 01:37:47 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000f22060	cmd.exe	1080	1728	0		1	0	2018-04-13 01:37:57 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002de6b30	VSSVC.exe	1564	488	9	184	0	0	2018-04-13 01:44:43 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8001050650	svchost.exe	2312	488	4	78	0	0	2018-04-13 01:44:47 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000e39b30	mscorsvw.exe	2728	2740	8	145	0	1	2018-04-13 01:49:17 UTC+0000

To complement the pslist output, we used the pstree plugin to visualize parent-child relationships between processes and identify suspicious process origins.


```
(kali@kali) ~ /Project_1_570/ECE570-project-1-memory
$ vol.py pstree
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
```

Name	Pid	PPid	Thds	Hnds	Time
0xfffffa8002340060:wininit.exe	392	352	3	75	2018-04-06 23:12:43 UTC+0000
0xfffffa800252c460:services.exe	488	392	11	207	2018-04-06 23:12:43 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002930060:svchost.exe	1152	488	17	319	2018-04-06 23:12:47 UTC+0000
0xfffffa80029c5b30:svchost.exe	1296	488	13	220	2018-04-06 23:12:48 UTC+0000
0xfffffa800288e920:svchost.exe	900	488	15	395	2018-04-06 23:12:46 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002b53b30:svchost.exe	1948	488	5	96	2018-04-06 23:12:53 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000eb4b30:svchost.exe	1404	488	13	355	2018-04-13 01:28:45 UTC+0000
0xfffffa80025d96b0:VBBoxService.exe	672	488	12	114	2018-04-06 23:12:43 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000e2fb30:mscorsvw.exe	3056	488	7	86	2018-04-13 01:28:40 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002de6b30:VSSVC.exe	1564	488	9	184	2018-04-13 01:44:43 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002644b30:svchost.exe	904	488	39	1238	2018-04-06 23:12:44 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002570b30:svchost.exe	824	488	18	457	2018-04-06 23:12:44 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000e70060:mscorsvw.exe	2740	488	8	124	2018-04-13 01:28:34 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000e39b30:mscorsvw.exe	2728	2740	8	145	2018-04-13 01:49:17 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8001050650:svchost.exe	2312	488	4	78	2018-04-13 01:44:47 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002897b30:spoolsv.exe	1120	488	12	279	2018-04-06 23:12:47 UTC+0000
0xfffffa80015e1b30:SearchIndexer.exe	2180	488	12	765	2018-04-06 23:13:10 UTC+0000
0xfffffa800285d4a0:svchost.exe	332	488	12	325	2018-04-06 23:12:45 UTC+0000
0xfffffa80027d2740:svchost.exe	872	488	19	478	2018-04-06 23:12:44 UTC+0000
0xfffffa80029eab30:dwm.exe	1588	872	3	70	2018-04-06 23:12:50 UTC+0000
0xfffffa80025ef060:svchost.exe	736	488	9	264	2018-04-06 23:12:44 UTC+0000
0xfffffa80025ae600:svchost.exe	612	488	10	345	2018-04-06 23:12:43 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000dbd250:dllhost.exe	1932	612	7	205	2018-04-13 01:37:46 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002aa4b30:taskhost.exe	1596	488	7	141	2018-04-06 23:12:50 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002daab30:wmpnetwk.exe	2540	488	10	214	2018-04-06 23:13:22 UTC+0000
0xfffffa800255ab30:lsass.exe	496	392	7	553	2018-04-06 23:12:43 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002541b30:lsm.exe	504	392	10	144	2018-04-06 23:12:43 UTC+0000
0xfffffa80024e2800:csrss.exe	360	352	9	402	2018-04-06 23:12:43 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002ab6b30:explorer.exe	1652	1580	23	817	2018-04-06 23:12:51 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002afeb30:VBBoxTray.exe	1376	1652	10	103	2018-04-06 23:12:56 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002618060:python.exe	1208	1652	1	92	2018-04-06 23:12:59 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002a83950:python.exe	2176	1208	16	233	2018-04-13 01:28:34 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002e82520:SndVol.exe	2568	1652	0	—	2018-04-06 23:13:23 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000cb8040:System	4	0	84	528	2018-04-06 23:12:36 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8001d185f0:smss.exe	276	4	2	29	2018-04-06 23:12:36 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002cd3b30:acrotray.exe	2144	1484	2	60	2018-04-06 23:13:08 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000e9f060:7004af389d633b	512	2156	0	—	2018-04-13 01:28:25 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000e26790:7004af389d633b	1400	512	0	—	2018-04-13 01:29:07 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000efa480:cmd.exe	2920	1400	0	—	2018-04-13 01:29:15 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000e2cb30:aifkydk.exe	2652	1400	0	—	2018-04-13 01:29:11 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000edeb30:aifkydk.exe	1728	2652	0	—	2018-04-13 01:29:54 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000dbfb30:bcdedit.exe	2208	1728	0	—	2018-04-13 01:30:11 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000f22060:cmd.exe	1080	1728	0	—	2018-04-13 01:37:57 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000fe8930:notepad.exe	364	1728	1	68	2018-04-13 01:37:40 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000f5c6a0:bcdedit.exe	2852	1728	0	—	2018-04-13 01:30:14 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002551550:bcdedit.exe	812	1728	0	—	2018-04-13 01:30:08 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002afe060:vssadmin.exe	580	1728	0	—	2018-04-13 01:30:09 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000f22920:bcdedit.exe	2768	1728	0	—	2018-04-13 01:30:13 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8000e2bb30:bcdedit.exe	1752	1728	0	—	2018-04-13 01:30:10 UTC+0000
0xfffffa80011c9060:vssadmin.exe	400	1728	0	—	2018-04-13 01:37:46 UTC+0000
0xfffffa800124e920:iexplore.exe	2800	1728	13	547	2018-04-13 01:37:41 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8001153240:iexplore.exe	2120	2800	6	351	2018-04-13 01:37:47 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8002519060:winlogon.exe	444	384	3	108	2018-04-06 23:12:43 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8001c9a4e0:csrss.exe	404	384	8	259	2018-04-06 23:12:43 UTC+0000
0xfffffa800288a5e0:conhost.exe	1916	404	2	53	2018-04-06 23:12:59 UTC+0000

1.2 Suspicious Process Analysis

To identify potentially suspicious processes, we used pslist to enumerate all active processes and pstree to examine their structure in memory. We then compared the observed processes with known baseline processes for a clean Windows 7 system.

The following processes were found to deviate from expected behavior, naming, or activity patterns:

PID	Process Name	Why It Is Suspicious
512 1400	7004af389d633b	The process name is a non-standard, randomly generated string, which suggests an attempt to evade detection (obfuscation). It has 0 threads, no handles, and was active only for a brief moment. It is not part of any known legitimate Windows process baseline.
2652, 1728	aifkydk.exe	This executable name does not match any known system or third-party software. It appears twice in a fast sequence (2652: 2018-04-13 01:29:11 UTC, and 1728: 2018-04-13 01:29:54 UTC), both times with zero threads, no handles, and short runtimes.
2920, 1080	cmd.exe	These command shells appear to indicate no interaction with the system, as they have 0 threads and no handles and were initiated by suspicious processes (7004af389d633b and aifkydk.exe). This behaviour suggests it was likely triggered by a script or background process, rather than manually executed by the user.
812, 1752, 2208, 2768, 2852	bcdedit.exe	This is a legitimate Windows tool used to modify boot configuration settings. However, five instances of this process were launched in rapid succession, each with zero threads, no handles, and terminating almost immediately. This behaviour is highly unusual in a typical user environment. It indicates that the process was likely activated by a script or another program, rather than being run directly by the user.
580, 400	vssadmin.exe	This process is a legitimate Windows utility for managing Volume Shadow Copies. In this case, two instances were executed with zero threads, no handles, and terminated almost immediately. Both were launched by a suspicious parent process (aifkydk.exe), which is not a well-known system application. This unusual behavior increases the possibility of potential misuse to interfere with system backups.
2800, 2120	iexplore.exe	Although iexplore.exe is a legitimate browser process, its launch path is irregular. Instead of being started by the user, it was spawned from a suspicious chain of processes not usually associated with web activity. This deviates from expected behavior and may indicate the process was used in a non-standard or potentially malicious way.

2. Determine and explain the relationships (i.e., parent-child) between the suspicious processes identified above. Identify which process is most likely responsible for the initial exploit. [1.5%].

Solution:

Tools used: Volatility v2.6

Using the parent-child relationships extracted from the pstree plugin and confirmed with pslist, we can trace how the suspicious processes are related through their hierarchical structure. The diagram below summarizes this in a Suspicious Process Tree.

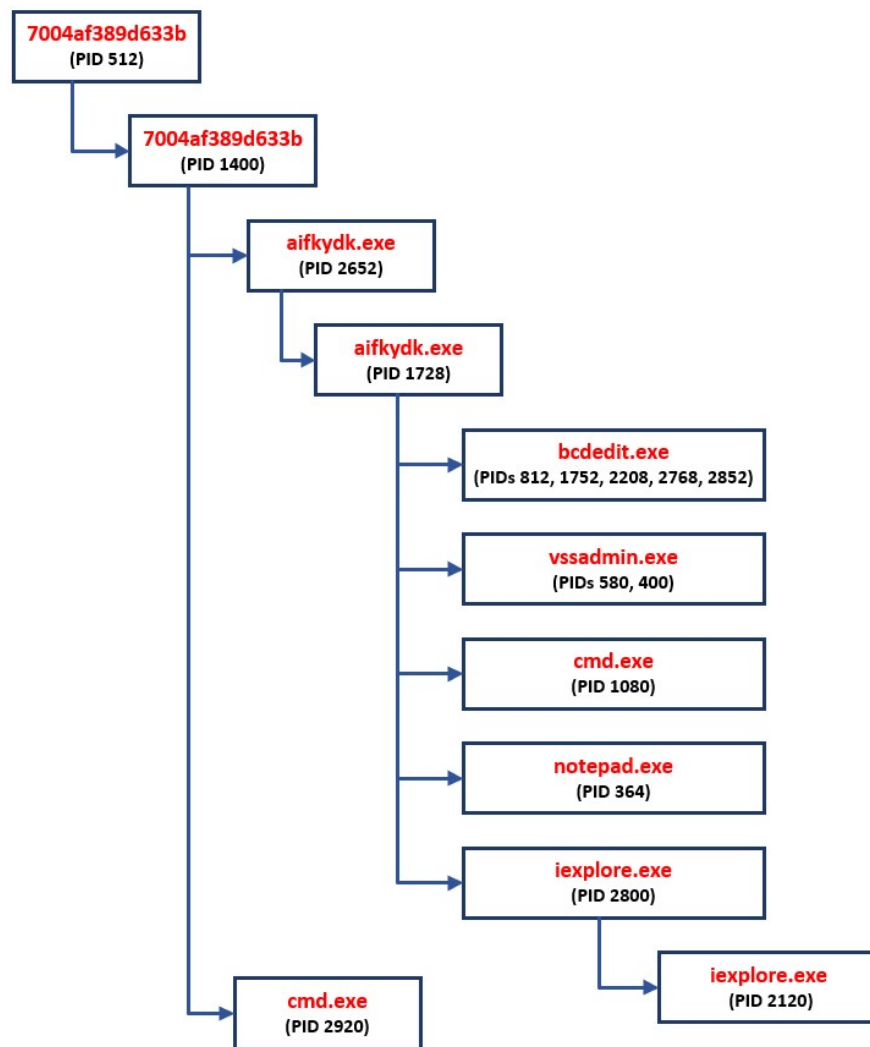


Figure: Suspicious Process Tree.

2.1 Relationships Explanation

7004af389d633b (PID 512) is detected as the first process unfamiliar with the common Windows process tree. Its name is non-standard, and it was launched by a process (PID 2156) not visible in the pslist output, potentially missing from the image. This process creates a second instance of itself (PID 1400), which then launches the rest of the suspicious activity.

From PID 1400, the first process to launch is aifkydk.exe (PID 2652), a process with no known legitimate function or origin, and aifkydk.exe runs again (PID 1728), and that second instance becomes the parent of:

- Five bcdedit.exe instances
- Two vssadmin.exe instances
- One cmd.exe (PID 1080)
- Notepad.exe (PID 364)
- Iexplore.exe (PIDs 2800 → 2120)

This structure reveals a scripted execution of multiple tools in quick sequence, which is uncommon in regular user activity or an indicator of post-exploitation.

2.2 Identification of the most likely process responsible for the initial exploit.

The process 7004af389d633b (PID 512) is probably the initial entry point. It is the first anomalous process, has no clear parent, uses a non-legitimate name, and immediately generates a clone (PID 1400), which launches several tools in sequence, indicating scripted or automated malicious behavior.

3. From the above list of suspicious processes, identify at least one process with hidden or injected code/DLLs, and identify corresponding hidden DLLs [0.5%].

Solution:

Tools used: Volatility v2.6 (plugins: malfind, procdump and ldrmodules), Virustotal.com

To investigate possible code injection or hidden DLLs, we analyzed iexplore.exe (PID 2800), a process previously flagged as suspicious in Questions 1 and 2.

The analysis was performed in three steps:

3.1. Suspicious memory detection using the malfind plugin.

We used the following command:

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Project_1_570/ECE570-project-1-memory]
$ vol.py malfind -p 2800 > malfind_iexplore.txt

Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
```

The output showed that iexplore.exe (PID 2800) has multiple memory regions marked with PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE permissions. These regions contain decoded assembly instructions (MOV, PUSH).

```
Process: iexplore.exe Pid: 2800 Address: 0x90000
Vad Tag: VadS Protection: PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE
Flags: CommitCharge: 1, MemCommit: 1, PrivateMemory: 1, Protection: 6

0x00090000 55 89 e5 83 ec 28 c7 45 f4 00 00 00 8b 45 08 U....(.E.....E.
0x00090010 8b 10 8b 45 08 8d 48 08 8d 45 f0 89 44 24 0c 89 ...E..H..E..D$.
0x00090020 4c 24 08 c7 44 24 04 00 00 00 00 c7 04 24 00 00 L$.D$.....$.
0x00090030 00 00 ff d2 83 ec 10 85 c0 79 0b 8b 45 08 8b 40 .....y..E..@

0x00090000 55 PUSH EBP
0x00090001 89e5 MOV EBP, ESP
0x00090003 83ec28 SUB ESP, 0x28
```

One region even included part of a suspicious DLL path: \tmp\ifsubua\bin\monitor-x86.dll:

```
Process: iexplore.exe Pid: 2800 Address: 0x70000
Vad Tag: VadS Protection: PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE
Flags: CommitCharge: 1, MemCommit: 1, PrivateMemory: 1, Protection: 6

0x00070000 43 00 3a 00 5c 00 74 00 6d 00 70 00 69 00 66 00 C.:.\.t.m.p.i.f.
0x00070010 73 00 62 00 75 00 61 00 5c 00 62 00 69 00 6e 00 s.b.u.a.\.b.i.n.
0x00070020 5c 00 6d 00 6f 00 6e 00 69 00 74 00 6f 00 72 00 \.m.o.n.i.t.o.r.
0x00070030 2d 00 78 00 38 00 36 00 2e 00 64 00 6c 00 6c 00 -.x.8.6...d.l.l.
```

This, combined with the fact that this process was already identified as due to its unusual parent and launch sequence, suggests that iexplore.exe (PID 2800) contains injected or hidden executable code.

3.2. Memory dump and Virustotal verification

To validate this, we dumped the memory of the iexplore.exe process:

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Project_1_570/ECE570-project-1-memory]
$ vol.py procdump -p 2800 -D ./dumps ie
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Process(V)      ImageBase      Name      Result
-----
0xfffffa800124e920 0x0000000000d70000 iexplore.exe OK: executable.2800.exe
```

The output file (executable.2800.exe) was submitted to VirusTotal, where 1 out of 72 antivirus engines identified it as suspicious (Win/malicious_confidence_60% (W) by CrowdStrike Falcon). While not conclusive, this supports the evidence of suspicious behavior.

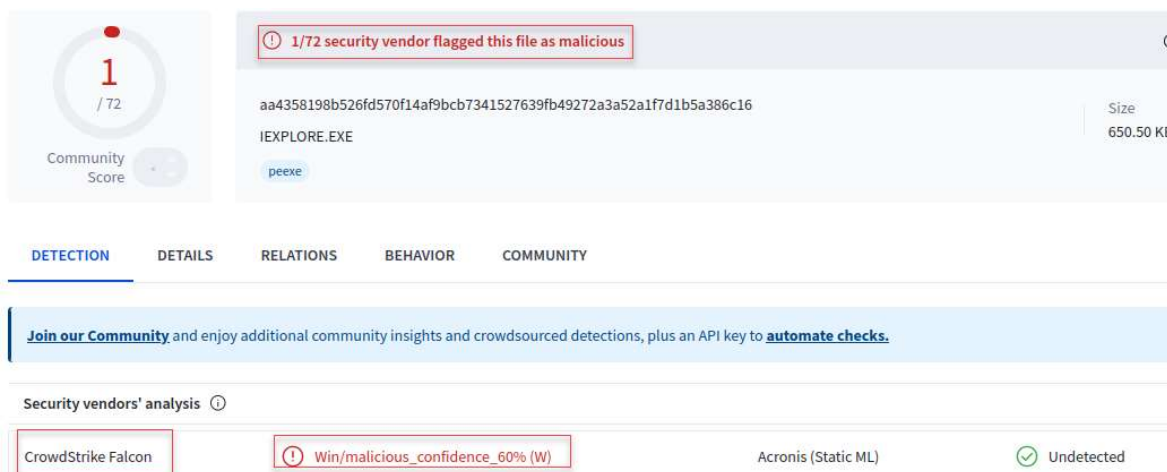


Figure. Virustotal.com verification for the iexplore.exe process.

3.3. Hidden DLLs modules with the ldrmodules plugin

Finally, we used the ldrmodules plugin to identify the corresponding hidden DLLs loaded by this process:

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Project_1_570/ECE570-project-1-memory]
$ vol.py ldrmodules -p 2800
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Pid      Process      Base      InLoad  InInit  InMem  MappedPath
-----
2800 iexplore.exe 0x0000000000d70000 True    False  True   \Program Files (x86)\Internet Explorer\iexplore.exe
2800 iexplore.exe 0x0000000000020000 False   False  False  \Program Files (x86)\Internet Explorer\en-US\iexplor
2800 iexplore.exe 0x00000000074340000 False   False  False  \Windows\SysWOW64\WSHTCPIP.DLL
2800 iexplore.exe 0x0000000002f60000 False   False  False  \Windows\SysWOW64\en-US\urlmon.dll.mui
2800 iexplore.exe 0x00000000074570000 False   False  False  \Windows\SysWOW64\dnsapi.dll
2800 iexplore.exe 0x00000000075fe0000 False   False  False  \Windows\SysWOW64\clbcatq.dll
2800 iexplore.exe 0x000000000745f0000 False   False  False  \Windows\SysWOW64\rsaenh.dll
2800 iexplore.exe 0x0000000006bf80000 False   False  False  \Windows\SysWOW64\dhcpcsvc.dll
2800 iexplore.exe 0x00000000073a50000 False   False  False  \Windows\SysWOW64\ieui.dll
2800 iexplore.exe 0x00000000076670000 False   False  False  \Windows\SysWOW64\ws2_32.dll
2800 iexplore.exe 0x00000000075290000 False   False  False  \Windows\SysWOW64\user32.dll
2800 iexplore.exe 0x0000000004eb0000 False   False  False  \Windows\SysWOW64\en-US\KernelBase.dll.mui
2800 iexplore.exe 0x00000000074ad0000 False   False  False  \Windows\SysWOW64\cryptbase.dll
2800 iexplore.exe 0x00000000074540000 False   False  False  \Windows\SysWOW64\winnsi.dll
2800 iexplore.exe 0x00000000074390000 False   False  False  \Windows\SysWOW64\rasapi32.dll
2800 iexplore.exe 0x000000000769a0000 False   False  False  \Windows\SysWOW64\kernel32.dll
2800 iexplore.exe 0x000000000745c0000 False   False  False  \Windows\SysWOW64\ntmarta.dll
2800 iexplore.exe 0x000000000741e0000 False   False  False  \Windows\SysWOW64\wsnapi32.dll
2800 iexplore.exe 0x00000000074410000 False   False  False  \Windows\SysWOW64\mswsock.dll
2800 iexplore.exe 0x00000000072690000 False   False  False  \Windows\SysWOW64\xmlite.dll
2800 iexplore.exe 0x00000000071a20000 False   False  False  \Windows\SysWOW64\userenv.dll
2800 iexplore.exe 0x0000000006d030000 False   False  False  \Windows\SysWOW64\dui70.dll
2800 iexplore.exe 0x00000000074c50000 False   False  False  \Windows\SysWOW64\crypt32.dll
```

This revealed several DLLs where all three flags: InLoad, InInit, and InMem were set to False. This means that, although the DLLs are mapped in memory, they are not fully loaded or initialized by the system, which is a known method used to hide injected or suspicious code.

4. Extract the executables for one of the suspicious processes identified above, and check whether at least one of these files is malicious using an online virus scanner [0.5%].

Solution:

Tools used: Volatility v2.6, Virustotal.com

The first method attempted to extract executable (.exe) files from a suspicious process (iexplore.exe – 2800 / 2120) was by using the memdump plugin in Volatility. After dumping the process memory, the corresponding folder labeled "exe" was examined. However, all the files retrieved displayed a file size of 0 bytes, suggesting that the memory regions where the executable was expected were either paged out or inaccessible at the time of acquisition. As a result, no valid executable files could be obtained through this method.

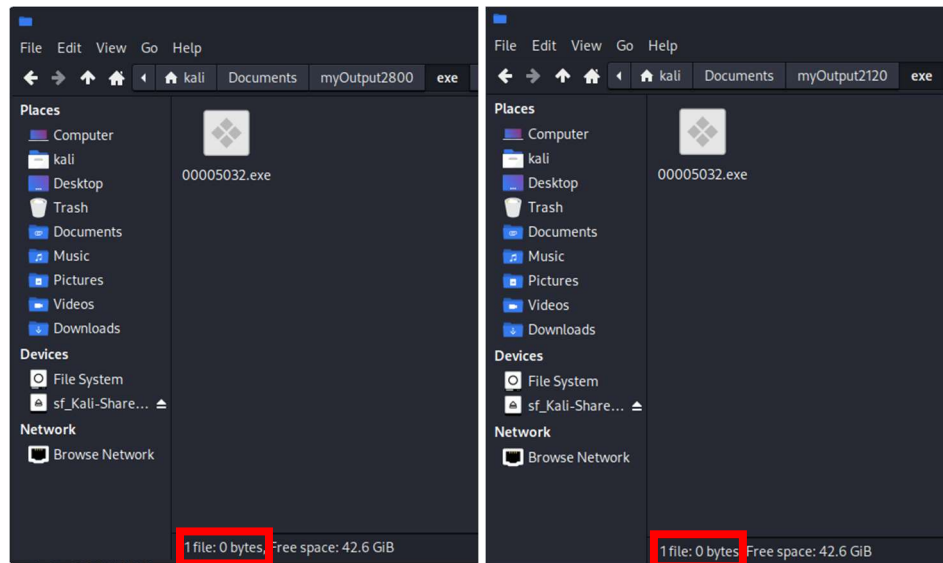


Figure. Executable files with memdump.

An attempt was made to scan the extracted executable file using VirusTotal. However, the analysis could not be completed successfully, as the platform failed to process the file. This may be due to file corruption, improper extraction, or the file being incomplete (e.g., 0 bytes in size). As a result, no malware classification could be confirmed through VirusTotal for this sample.

The second method used to extract the executable file was through the procdump Volatility plugin. This approach proved to be more effective than memdump, as it successfully generated a non-zero byte executable file for processes PID 2800 and 2120. The output is shown below:

```
(root@kali)~[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility-2.6]
# vol.py procdump -p 2800 --dump-dir=/home/kali/Documents/
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Process(V)      ImageBase      Name      Result
-----
0xfffffa800124e920 0x0000000000d70000 iexplore.exe OK: executable.2800.exe

(root@kali)~[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility-2.6]
# vol.py procdump -p 2120 --dump-dir=/home/kali/Documents/
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Process(V)      ImageBase      Name      Result
-----
0xfffffa8001153240 0x0000000000d70000 iexplore.exe OK: executable.2120.exe
```

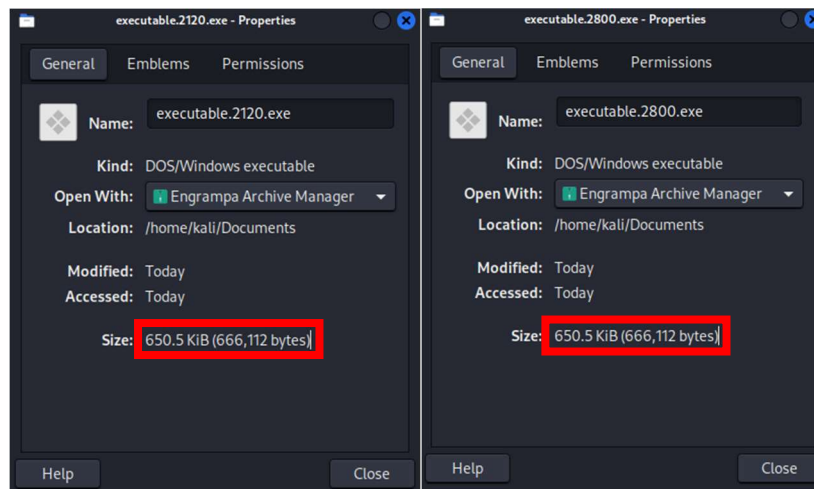


Figure. Executable file with procdump.

The analysis of the extracted executable files flagged them as malicious by CrowdStrike Falcon on VirusTotal. The results are shown below.

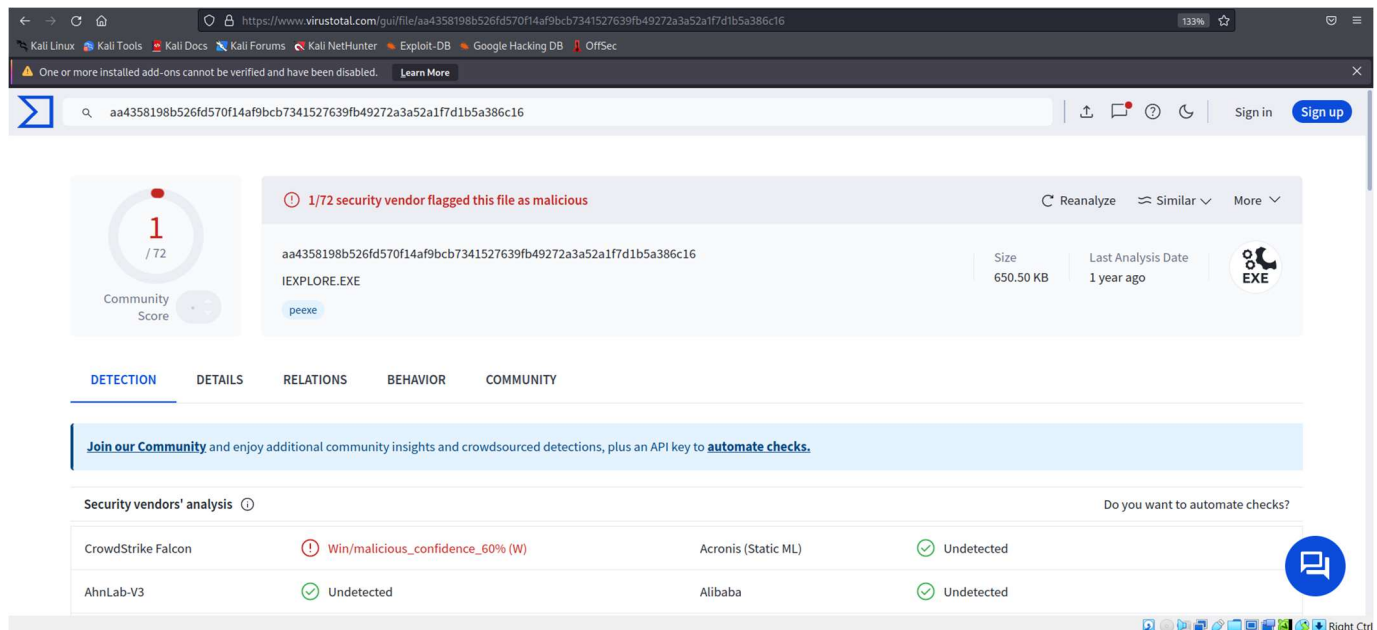


Figure. Virustotal result with the executable file.

5. Identify the URLs (and a corresponding IP address) for one of the possible remote command and control servers visited by the malware. Confirm that the selected URL is malicious using an online scanner. Note: You can limit the search to the initial (suspicious) process that triggered the exploit, or any other relevant process [1%].

Solution:

Tools used: Volatility v2.6, Virustotal.com

Based on the guidance provided in Tutorial #3, the strings tool was used to search for the pattern `http://` to identify potentially malicious URLs. The analysis was focused on the process `iexplore.exe` (PIDs 2800 and 2120). The following URLs were identified:

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility-2.6]
# strings /home/kali/Documents/2800.dmp | grep "http://"
<URL>http://fr.search.yaX
Khttp://mscrl.microsoft.com/pki/mscorp/crl/Microsoft%20IT%20TLS%20CA%205.crl
Ihttp://crl.microsoft.com/pki/mscorp/crl/Microsoft%20IT%20TLS%20CA%205.crl0
Ehttp://www.microsoft.com/pki/mscorp/Microsoft%20IT%20TLS%20CA%205.crt0"
http://ocsp.msocsp.com0>
'http://www.microsoft.com/pki/mscorp/cps0'
http://ocsp.digicert.com0:
)http://crl3.digicert.com/Omniroot2025.crl0=
http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=121315
http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=121315
<a style="font: 8pt Tahoma, MS Shell Dlg" href="http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=54758" id="copyright">
<a style="font: 8pt Tahoma, MS Shell Dlg" href="http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=54758" id="copyright">
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
/home/kali/Desktop/volatility-2.6
<p id="errorExplanation"><a href="http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=124983">Go on
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
Khttp://mscrl.microsoft.com/pki/mscorp/crl/Microsoft%20IT%20TLS%20CA%205.crl
Ihttp://crl.microsoft.com/pki/mscorp/crl/Microsoft%20IT%20TLS%20CA%205.crl0
Ehttp://www.microsoft.com/pki/mscorp/Microsoft%20IT%20TLS%20CA%205.crt0"
http://ocsp.msocsp.com0>
'http://www.microsoft.com/pki/mscorp/cps0'
1. Download and install tor-browser: http://www.torproject.org/projects/torbrowser.html.en
http://pot98bza3sgfjr35t.faustrtime.com/4497C53C81B91BAB
http://h5534bvnrnkj345.maniupulp.com/4497C53C81B91BAB
http://i4sdmjn4fsdsdqfhu12l.orbyscabz.com/4497C53C81B91BAB
Khttp://mscrl.microsoft.com/pki/mscorp/crl/Microsoft%20IT%20TLS%20CA%205.crl
Ihttp://crl.microsoft.com/pki/mscorp/crl/Microsoft%20IT%20TLS%20CA%205.crl0
Ehttp://www.microsoft.com/pki/mscorp/Microsoft%20IT%20TLS%20CA%205.crt0"
http://ocsp.msocsp.com0>
'http://www.microsoft.com/pki/mscorp/cps0'
http://ocsp.digicert.com0:
)http://crl3.digicert.com/Omniroot2025.crl0=
http://crl.verisign.com/pca3.crl0
```

Figure. Malicious URL from p 2800.

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop/volatility-2.6]
# strings /home/kali/Documents/2120.dmp | grep "http://"
xmlns:c="http://schemas.microsoft.com/Contact" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
URL=http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=54729
URL=http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=68925
More information about the encryption keys using RSA-4096 can be found here: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSA_(cryptosystem)
1. http://pot98bza3sgfjr35t.faustrtime.com/4497C53C81B91BAB
2. http://h5534bvnrnkj345.maniupulp.com/4497C53C81B91BAB
3. http://i4sdmjn4fsdsdqfhu12l.orbyscabz.com/4497C53C81B91BAB
1. Download and install tor-browser: http://www.torproject.org/projects/torbrowser.html.en
http://pot98bza3sgfjr35t.faustrtime.com/4497C53C81B91BAB
http://h5534bvnrnkj345.maniupulp.com/4497C53C81B91BAB
http://i4sdmjn4fsdsdqfhu12l.orbyscabz.com/4497C53C81B91BAB
```

Figure. Malicious URL from p 2120.

VirusTotal includes a feature to scan suspicious URLs and determine whether they are flagged as potential threats. The summary of the results is as follows:

- First URL (highlighted in yellow): Identified as phishing by Avira and malicious by Sophos.
- Second URL (highlighted in blue): Detected as malware-related by Avira and Fortinet, and malicious by Sophos.
- Third URL (highlighted in red): Flagged as malicious by Sophos.



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Security vendors' analysis

Do you want to automate checks?

Avira	Phishing	Sophos	Malicious
ADMINUSLabs	Clean	AlienVault	Clean

Figure. Evidence of Virustotal findings.



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Avira	Malware	Fortinet	Malware
Sophos	Malicious	ADMINUSLabs	Clean

Figure. Evidence of Virustotal findings.



DETECTION DETAILS COMMUNITY

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Security vendors' analysis

Do you want to automate checks?

Sophos	Malicious	ADMINUSLabs	Clean
AlienVault	Clean	AntiY-AVL	Clean

Figure. Evidence of Virustotal findings.

With the URLs identified as suspicious, the next step was to obtain their corresponding IP addresses. To accomplish this, the nslookup command was used. The following results were obtained:

```
(root@kali)~/Desktop/volatility-2.6
# nslookup pot98bza3sgfjr35t.fausttime.com
Server:      10.0.2.3
Address:     10.0.2.3#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   pot98bza3sgfjr35t.fausttime.com
Address: 184.105.192.2
** Server can't find pot98bza3sgfjr35t.fausttime.com: SERVFAIL

(root@kali)~/Desktop/volatility-2.6
# nslookup h5534bvnrkj345.maniupulp.com
Server:      10.0.2.3
Address:     10.0.2.3#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   h5534bvnrkj345.maniupulp.com
Address: 184.105.192.2
** server can't find h5534bvnrkj345.maniupulp.com: SERVFAIL

(root@kali)~/Desktop/volatility-2.6
# nslookup i4sdmjn4fsdsdqfhu12l.orbyscabz.com
Server:      10.0.2.3
Address:     10.0.2.3#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   i4sdmjn4fsdsdqfhu12l.orbyscabz.com
Address: 216.218.135.114
** Server can't find i4sdmjn4fsdsdqfhu12l.orbyscabz.com: SERVFAIL
```

While analyzing the suspicious URLs extracted from the malicious executables, the nslookup command was used to obtain their associated IP addresses. Although the IP addresses were successfully identified, all queries returned a "SERVFAIL" error, indicating that the domains are no longer active or have been taken down. This behavior is common in malware campaigns, where attackers use temporary servers to hide their infrastructure. Therefore, these results support the hypothesis that the URLs were linked to malicious activity.

6. List available registry hives and identify a potentially malicious hive from the list. Explain and justify why such hive could potentially be malicious [3%].

Solution:

Tools used: Volatility v2.6, crackstation.com

Hivelist was the Volatility tool selected to retrieve the list of registry hives for this project. This tool displays the virtual and physical memory addresses, as well as the names associated with each hive. The output obtained from this tool is shown below:

```
(root@kali)~[/home/kali]
# vol.py hivelist
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Virtual      Physical      Name
-----
0xfffff8a001a05010 0x000000001a3ac010 \??\C:\Windows\ServiceProfiles\LocalService\NTUSER.DAT
0xfffff8a003465010 0x0000000024112010 \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Boot\BCD
0xfffff8a0034d4010 0x000000000eb9f010 \??\C:\Users\Win7\ntuser.dat
0xfffff8a003ec1010 0x000000002223d010 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\DEFAULT
0xfffff8a003ed4010 0x0000000021ca2010 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\SAM
0xfffff8a006c98010 0x000000000eb53010 \??\C:\Users\Win7\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\UsrClass.dat
0xfffff8a00000f010 0x00000000275ea010 [no name]
0xfffff8a000024010 0x00000000276b5010 \REGISTRY\MACHINE\SYSTEM
0xfffff8a00004e420 0x00000000276df420 \REGISTRY\MACHINE\HARDWARE
0xfffff8a000711420 0x00000000251e2420 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\SOFTWARE
0xfffff8a000727010 0x000000002526b010 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\SECURITY
0xfffff8a000ce3010 0x000000000a12e010 \??\C:\System Volume Information\Syscache.hve
0xfffff8a001331010 0x0000000019945010 \??\C:\Windows\ServiceProfiles\NetworkService\NTUSER.DAT
```

Figure. Hivelist evidence.

One of the first potentially suspicious hives identified is located at 0xfffff8a00000f010 0x00000000275ea010, labelled as [no name]. The absence of a defined image name or the presence of corrupted metadata may point to advanced techniques such as code injection, memory manipulation, or the use of stealthy loaders to evade detection. To further investigate, the hivedump plugin was executed, revealing the following details.

```
(root@kali)~[/home/kali]
# vol.py hivedump -o 0xfffff8a00000f010
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Last Written      Key
-----
2018-04-06 23:12:30 UTC+0000 \REGISTRY
2018-04-06 23:12:58 UTC+0000 \REGISTRY\A
2018-04-06 23:12:38 UTC+0000 \REGISTRY\MACHINE
2018-04-06 23:12:48 UTC+0000 \REGISTRY\USER
```

Figure. Hivedump result.

Additionally, the Regripper tool was used to analyze the hive, generating both a report and a log file. According to the log, a significant number of plugins failed with the message "Can't get method 'get_root_key'". Out of 102 plugins executed, many returned no output, suggesting that the registry hive may be incomplete, corrupted, or not fully accessible.

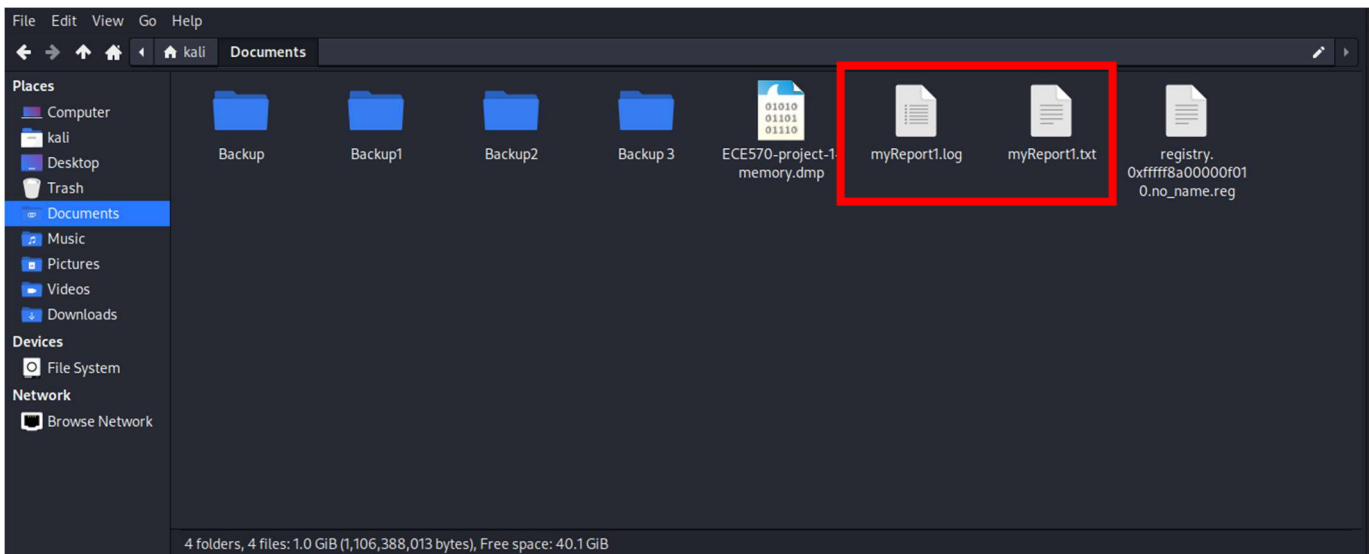


Figure. Regripper files .log and report.txt

The next set of suspicious hives includes 0xfffff8a003ed4010 0x0000000021ca2010
 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\SAM and 0xfffff8a000024010 0x00000000276b5010
 \REGISTRY\MACHINE\SYSTEM, as these contain the Windows password hashes for local user accounts.

Using the hashdump plugin, both hives were successfully parsed. However, the results were unusual — the NTLM hashes for all three user accounts (Administrator, Guest, and Win7) were identical. This may suggest that all accounts share the same password.

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# vol.py hashdump -y 0xfffff8a000024010 -s 0xfffff8a003ed4010
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0::
Win7:1000:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0::
```

Figure. Hashdump results.

Using the CrackStation website to attempt password recovery from the extracted NTLM hash, the following result was obtained:

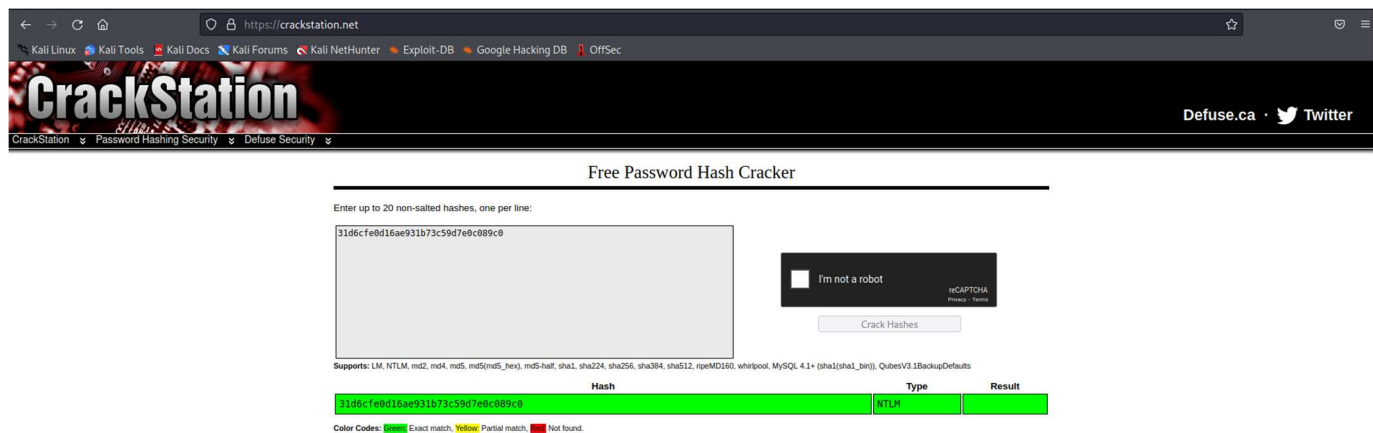


Figure. CrackStation Results.

However, the password could not be resolved, which may indicate it is either too complex, not present in the CrackStation database, or possibly blank.