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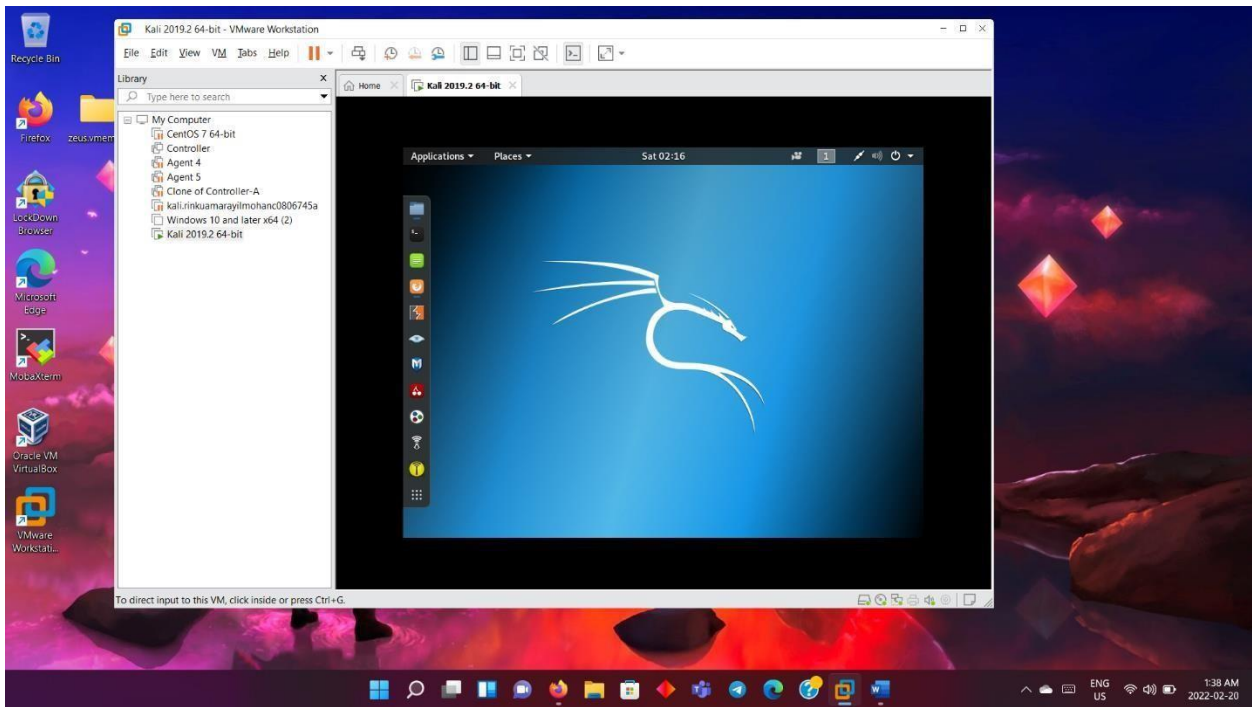
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Abstract

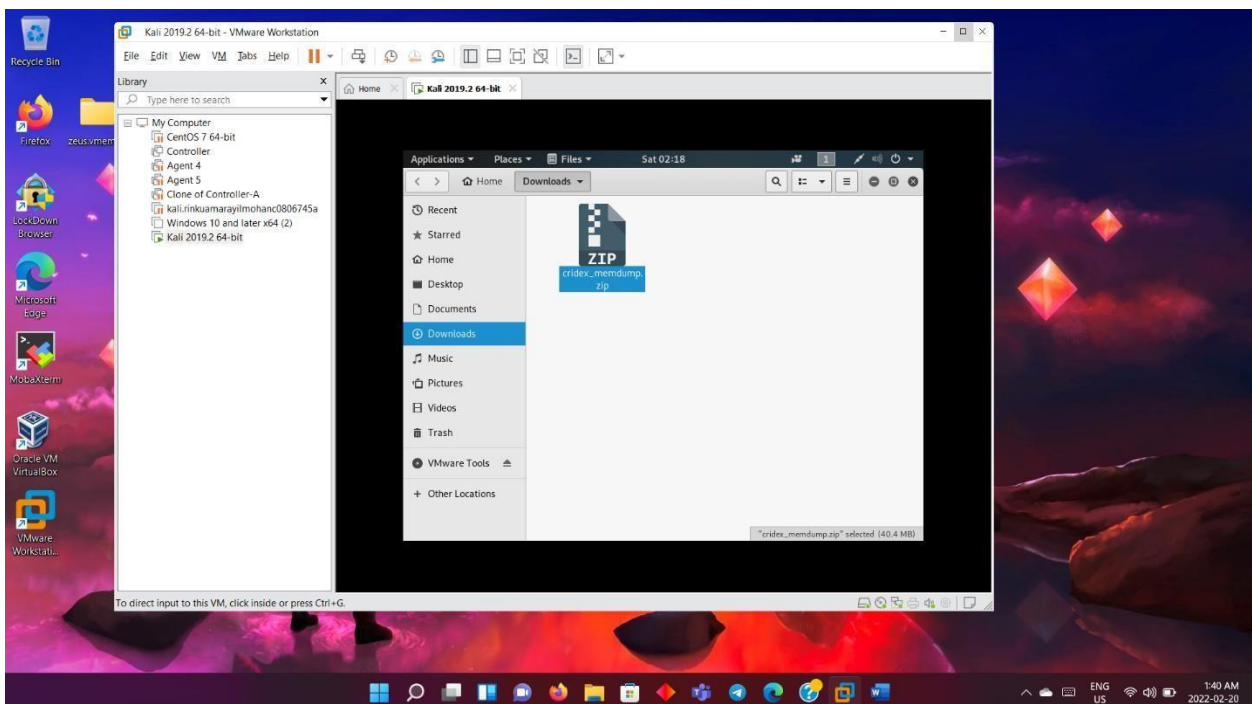
Volatility is an open-source memory forensics framework for incident response and malware analysis. It is used to analyze crash dumps, raw dumps, number of processes, process id's running. Volatility is a powerful tool and can be used to get a load of information regarding DLL files. In this activity we'll utilize volatility and its different commands to understand more about these files.

Part 1

Volatility Linux

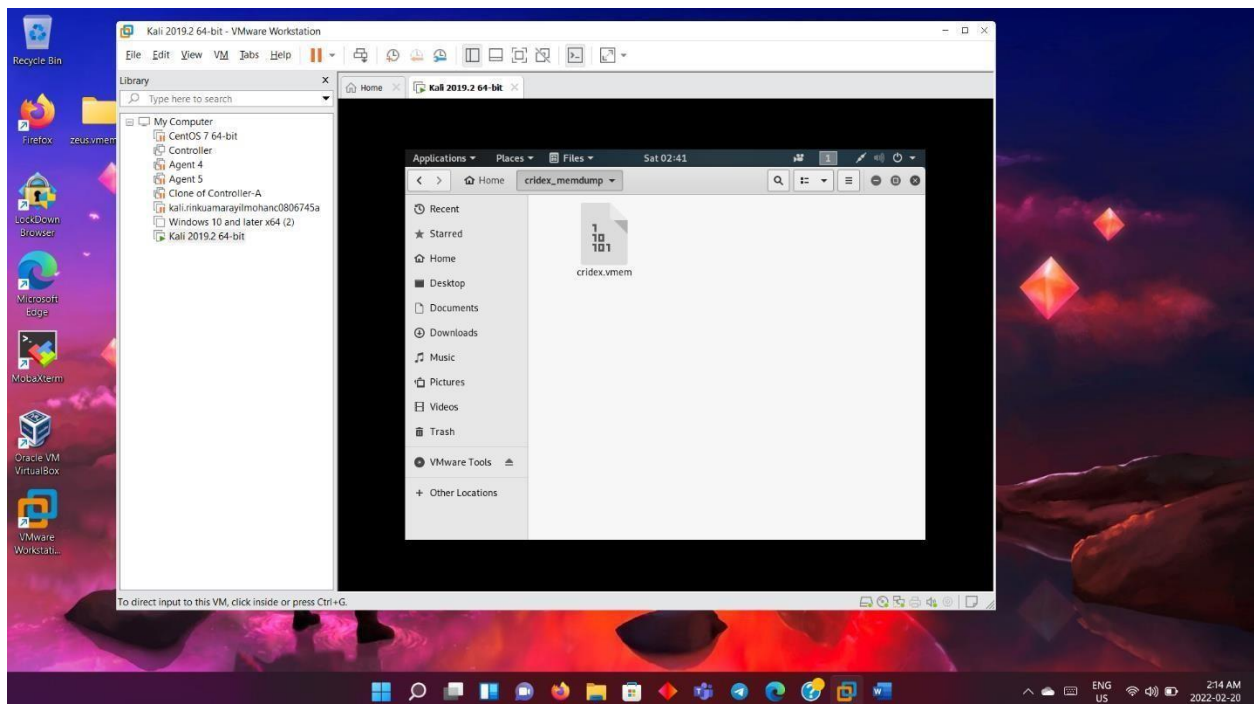


Installed and configured Kali linux 2019.2

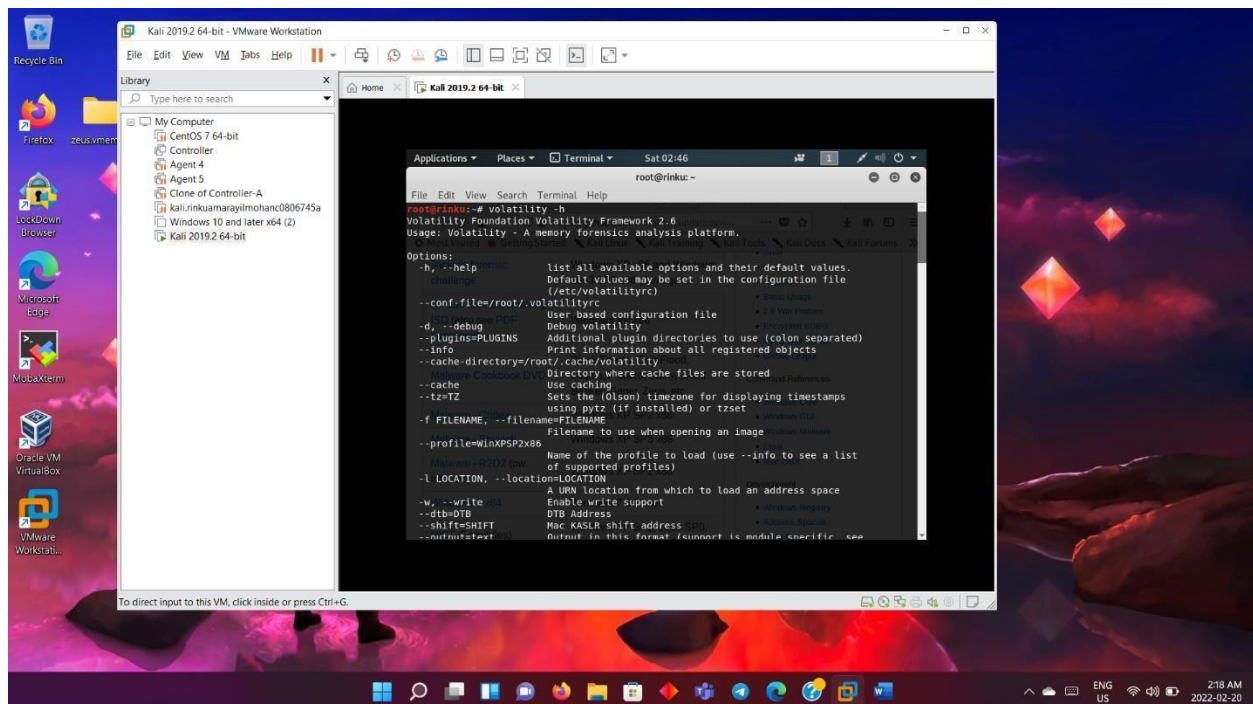


Download the Cridex_memdump file on to the virtual machine.

Now move this file from downloads to the home folder and then extract to the same home folder.

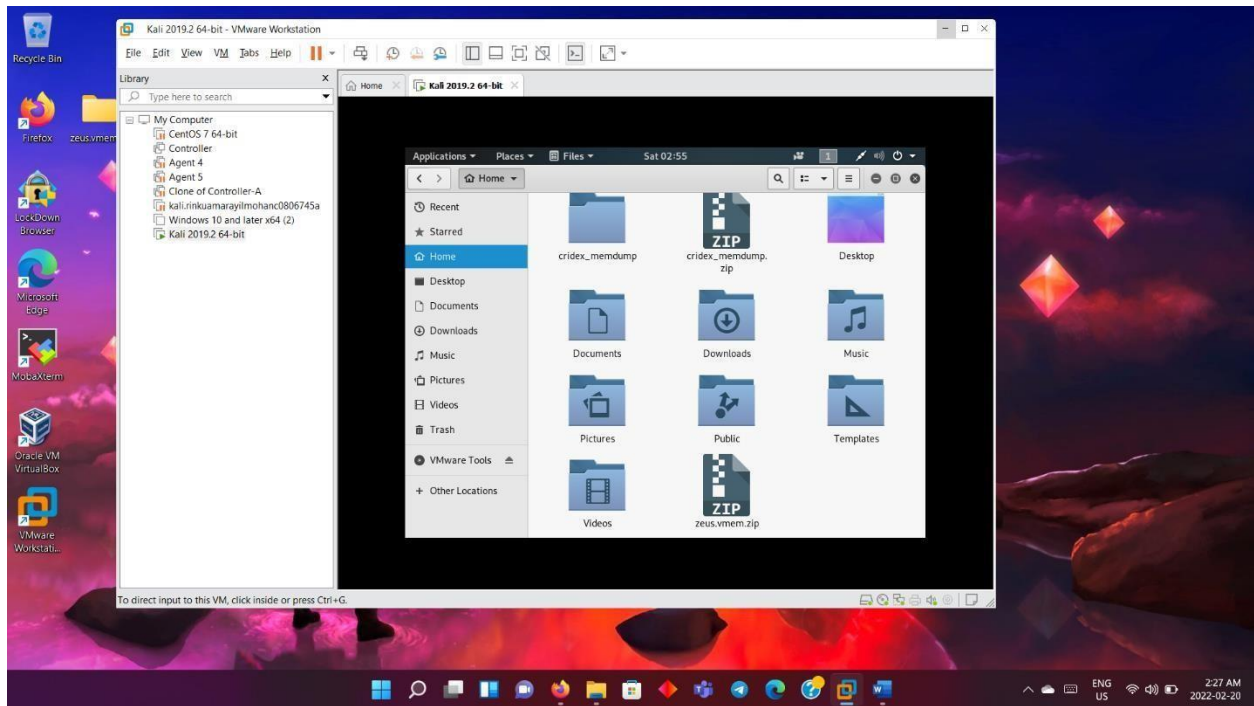


We can use the above tool to analyze.



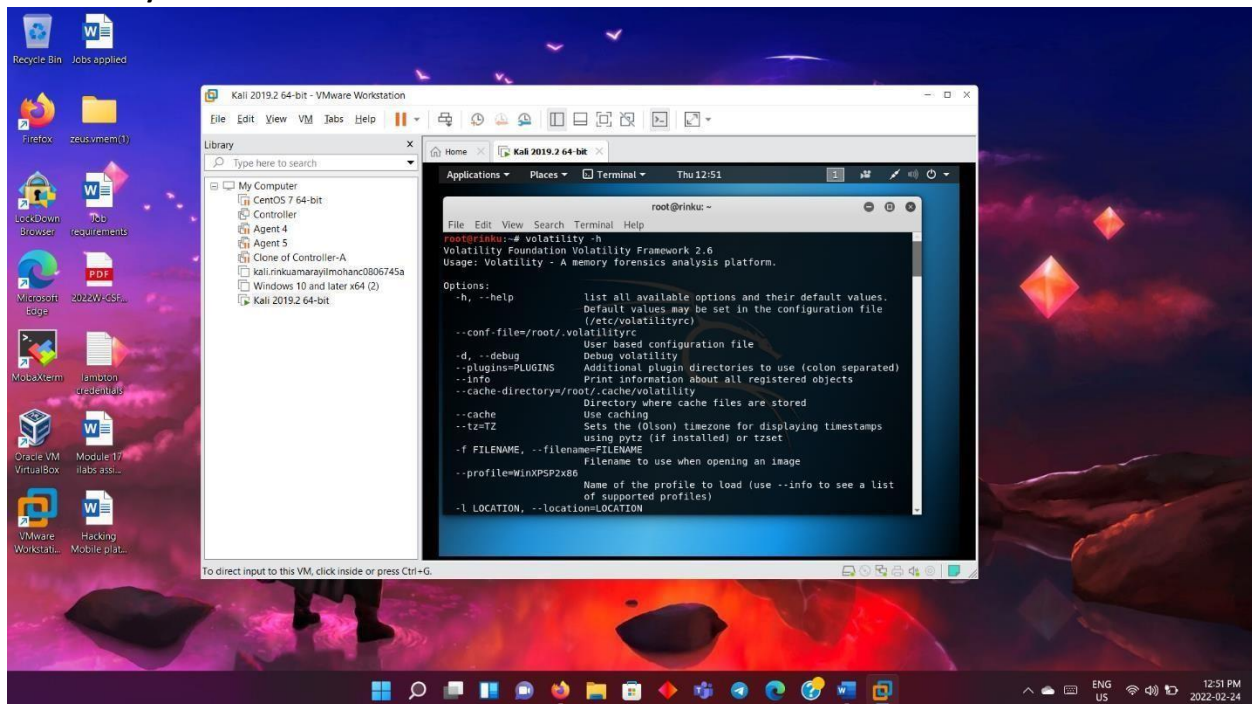
This is to check if the tool is up and running.

H gives detail of the image downloaded.



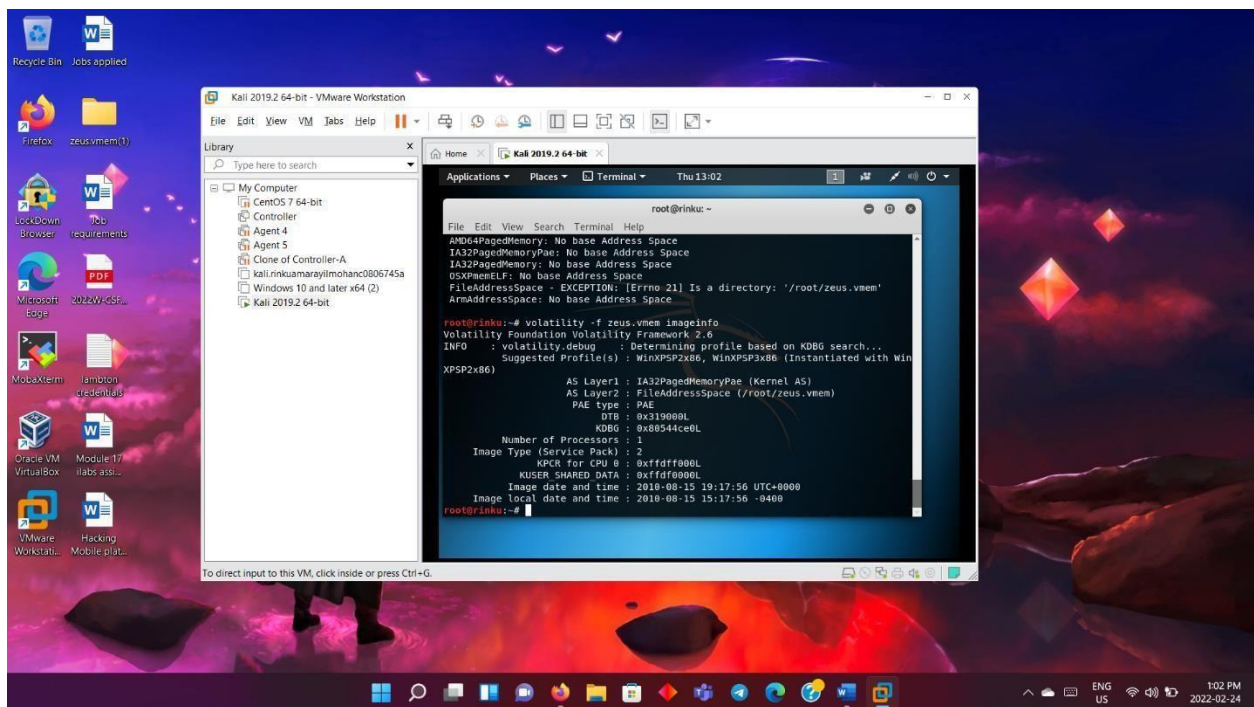
Downloaded zeus emem and stored under home folder.

Run **volatility -h** in the terminal.



Run **volatility**

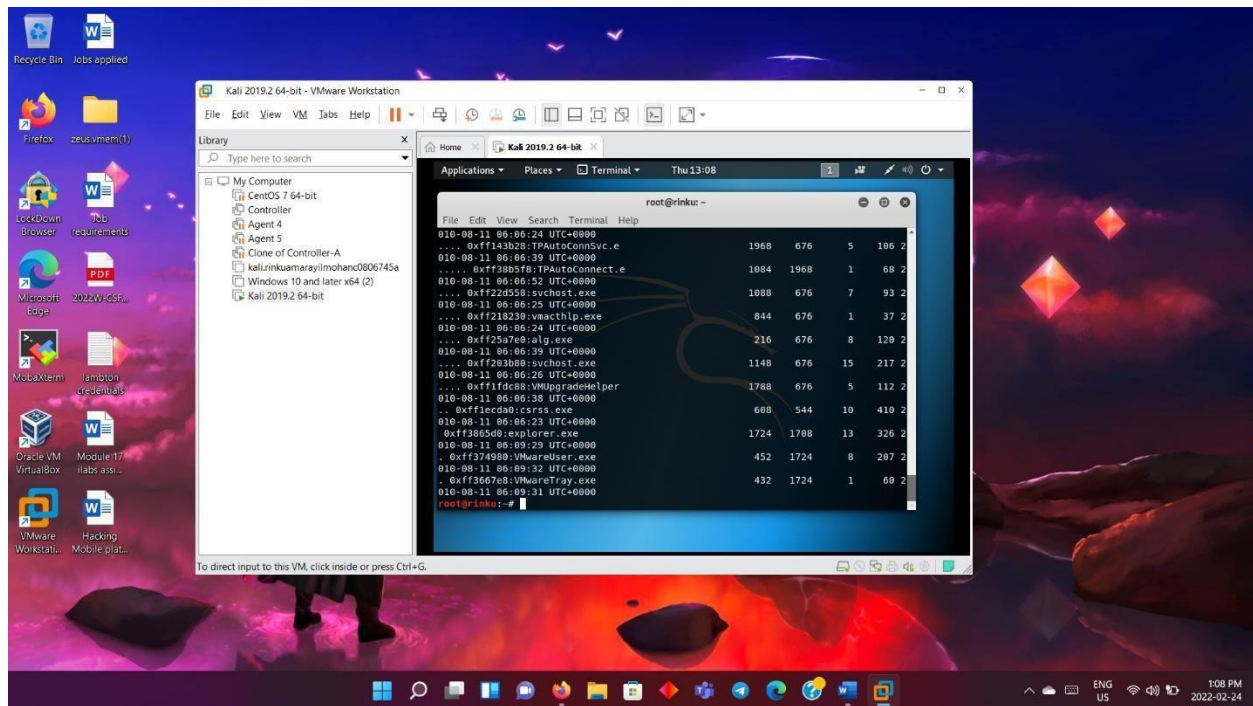
-f zeus.vmem imageinfo



This displays the information about the image.

Run **volatility** Foundation volatility Framework 2.6

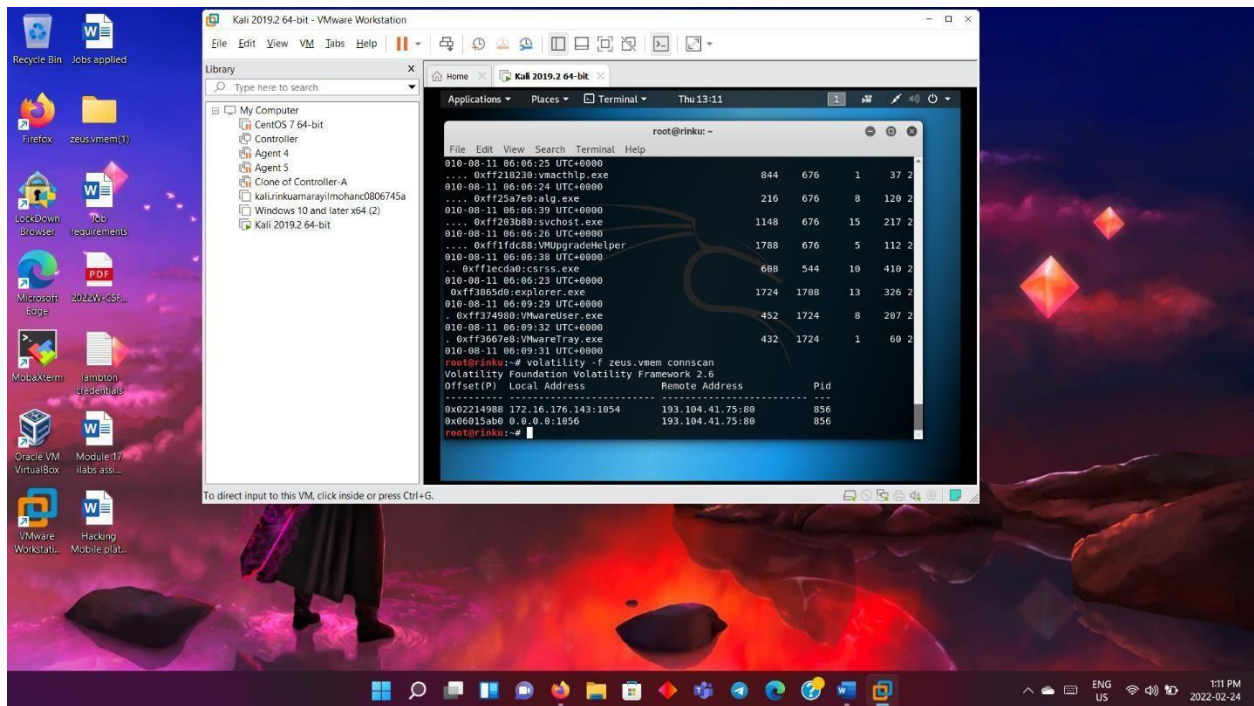
Run volatility



Gives the details of all process, process name pid, time, relation between child and parent, parent and child details.

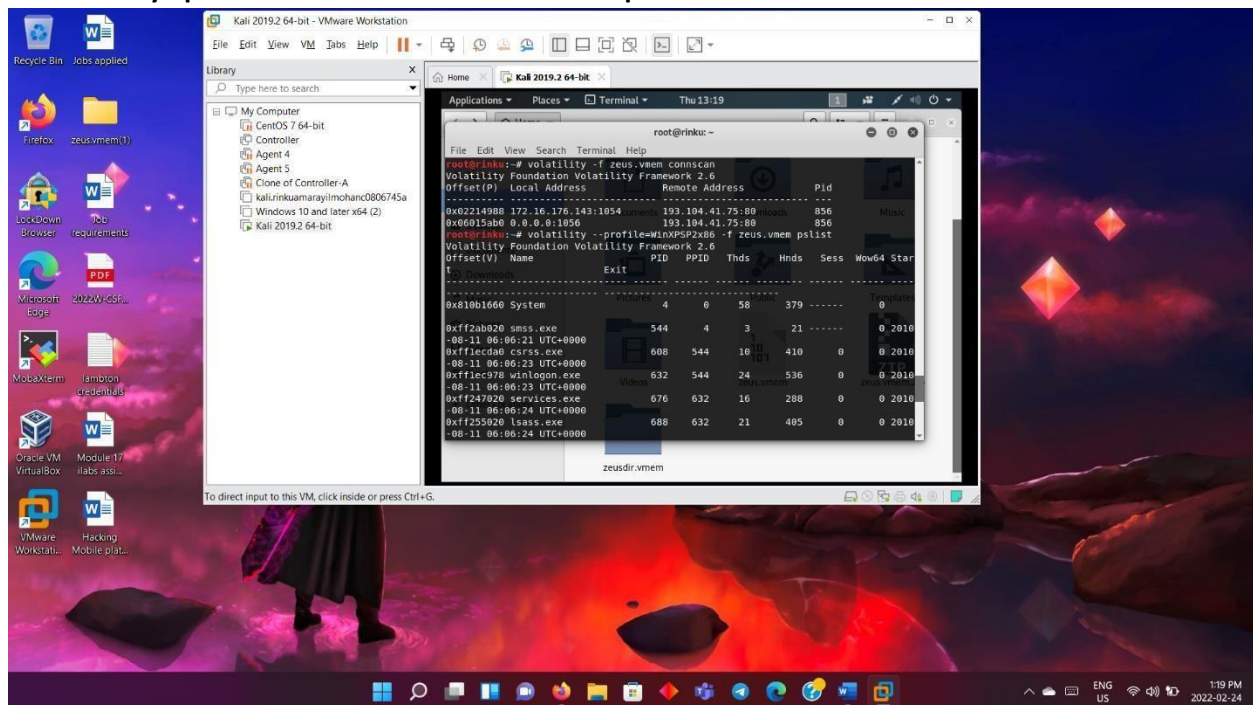
-f zeus.vmem connscan

Run volatility



This is to understand the remote connection between the host machines. It also provides the process ID.

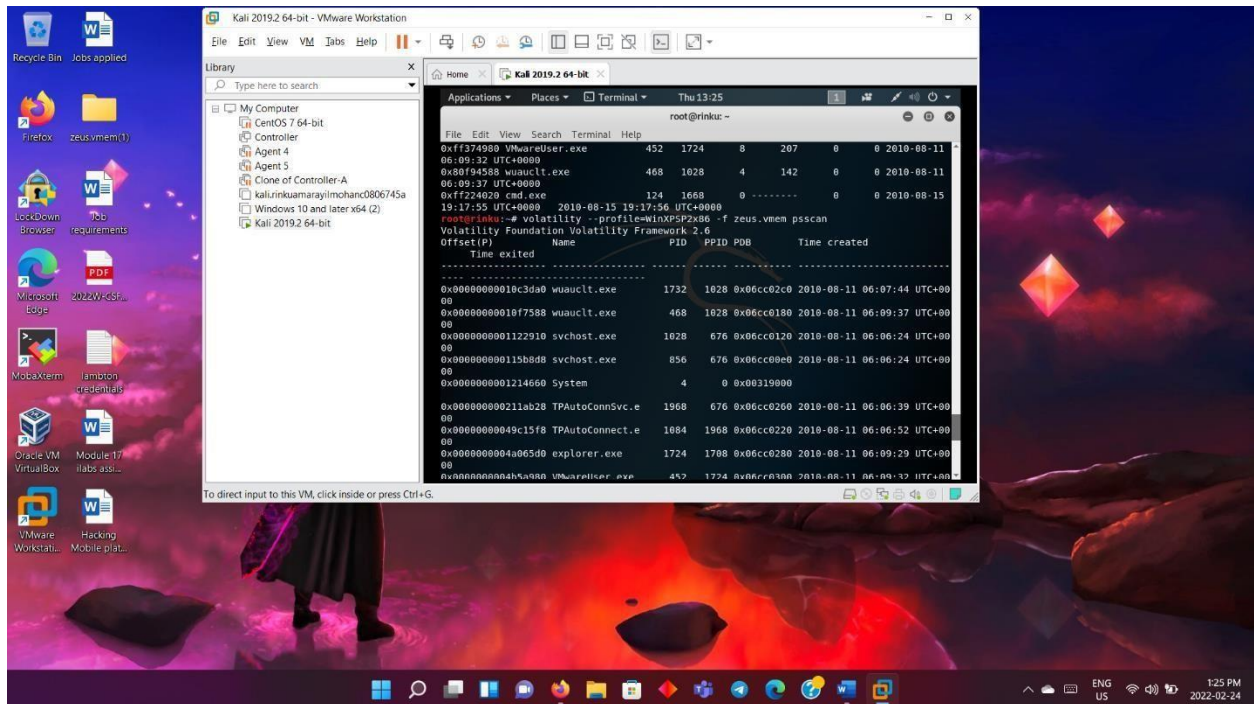
Run volatility -profile=WinXPSP2x86 -f zeus.vmem pslist



Gives list of all running processes, parent process ID, also provides details of when the process started. – `profile=WinXPSP2x86 -f zeus.vmem psscan`

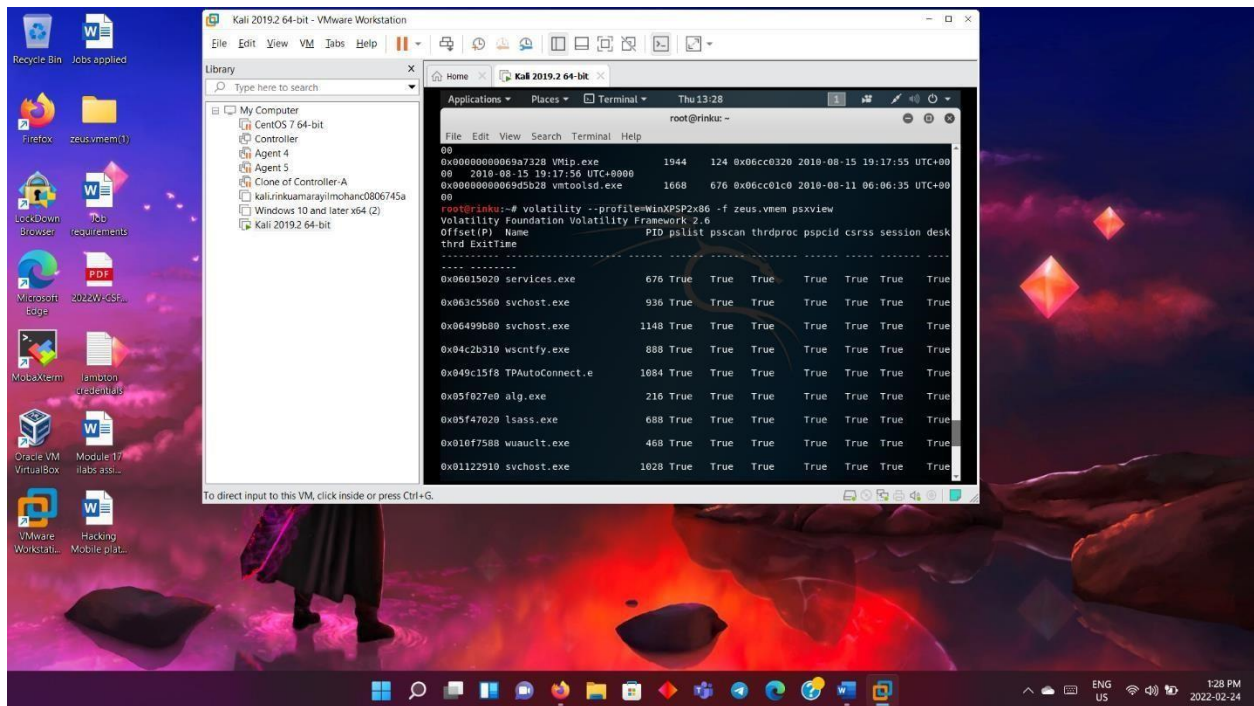
Run **volatility**

Provides details of hidden process, inactive process caused by malware like rootkit. By running this command, we get the mentioned details.



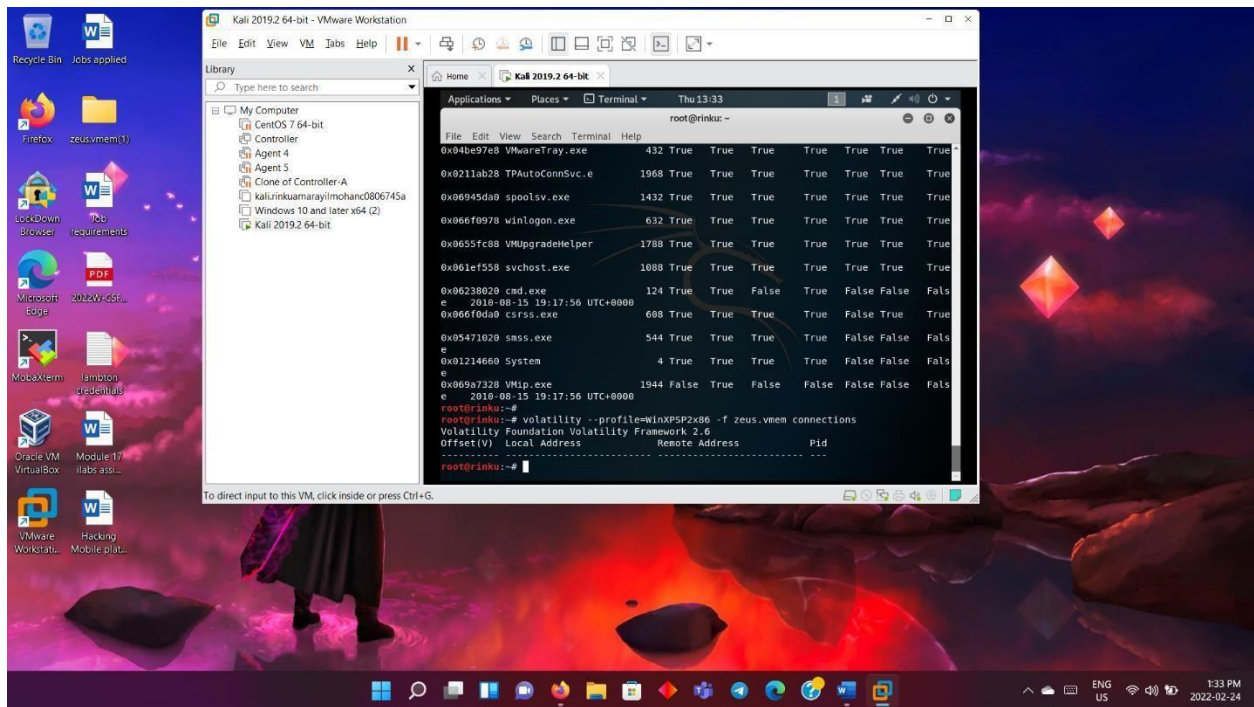
Run **volatility --profile=WinXPSP2x86 -f zeus.vmem pssview**

Run volatility



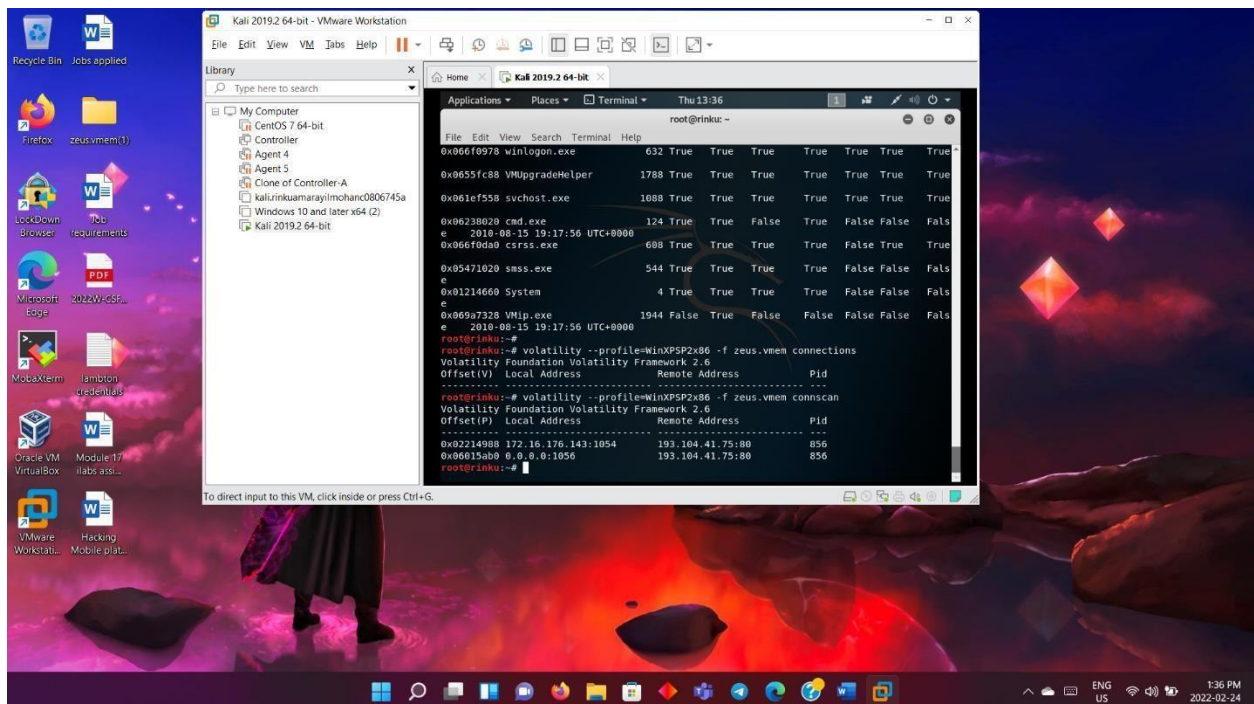
It gives true and false value; false value gives attention of malware or possibility.

Now run **volatility --profile=WinXPSP2x86 -f zeus.vmem connections**



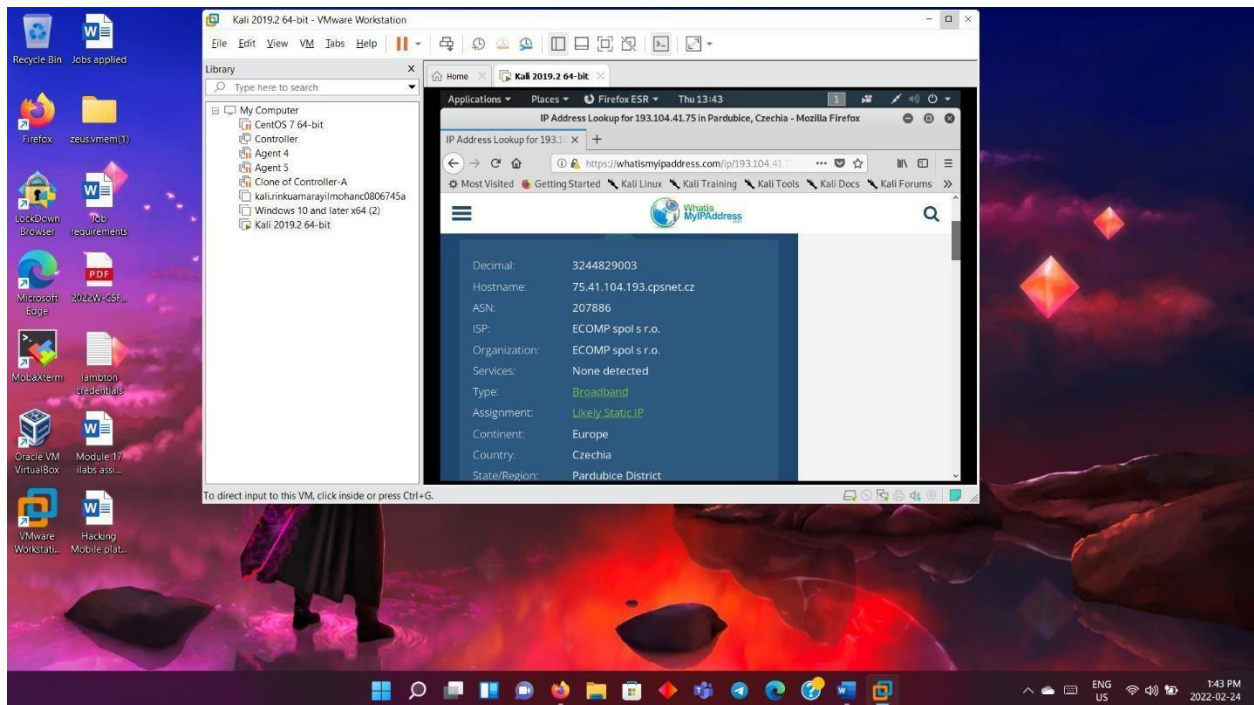
It provides active connections during memory dump.

Run **volatility --profile=WinXPSP2x86 -f zeus.vmem connscan**



It provides IP and local address, along with the process id, to prove that the connection was successfully established.

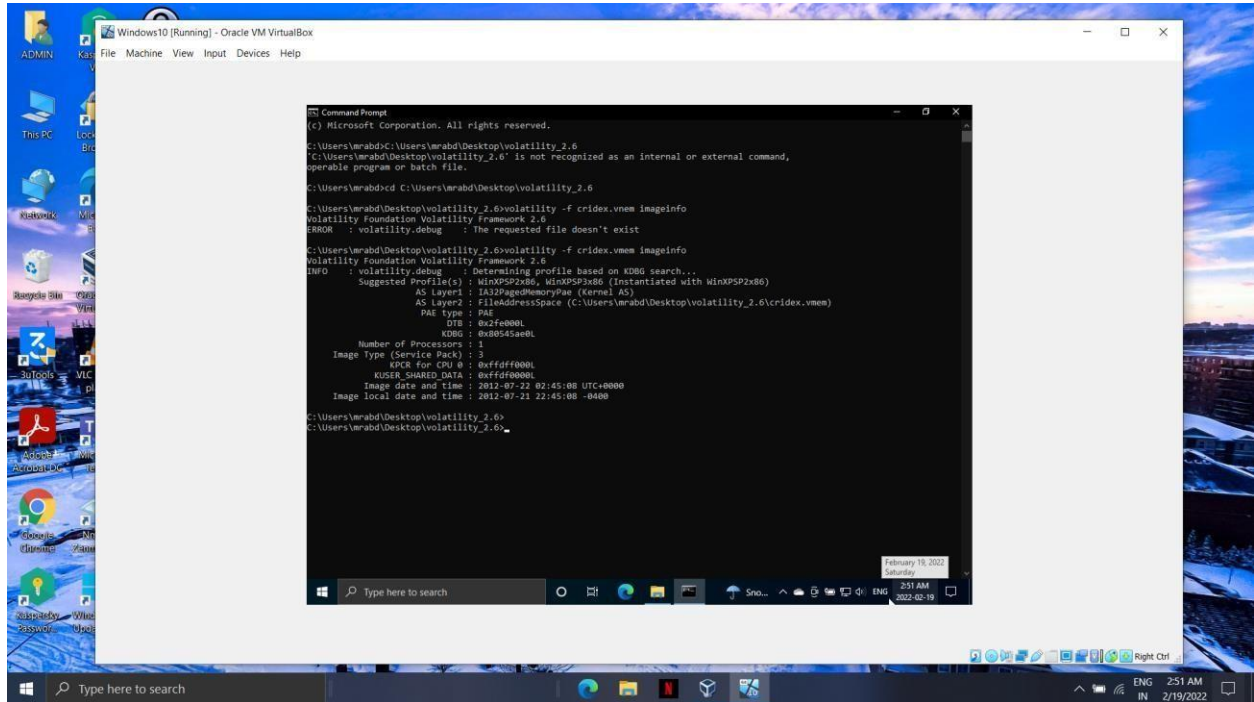
We can get the details of this IP by looking into the website <https://whatismyipaddress.com> We get the below details.



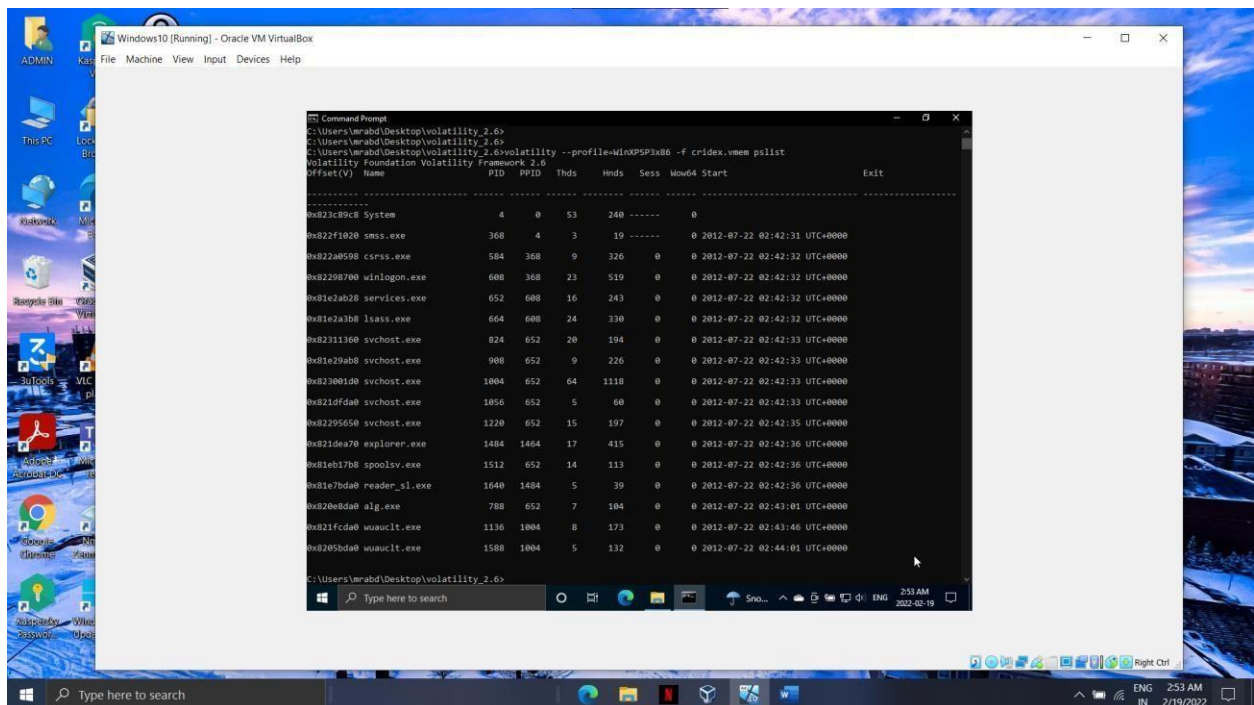
It gives the host name, country, location information, broadband. Map.

Volatility Windows

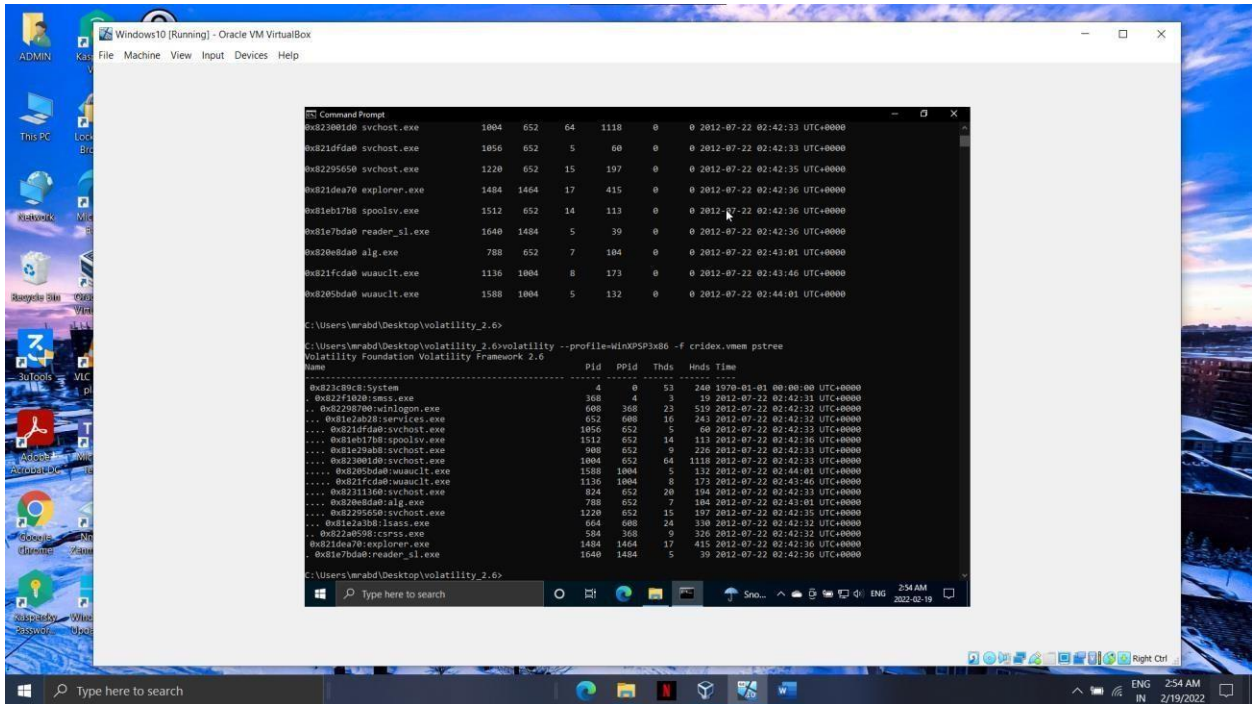
To view image information



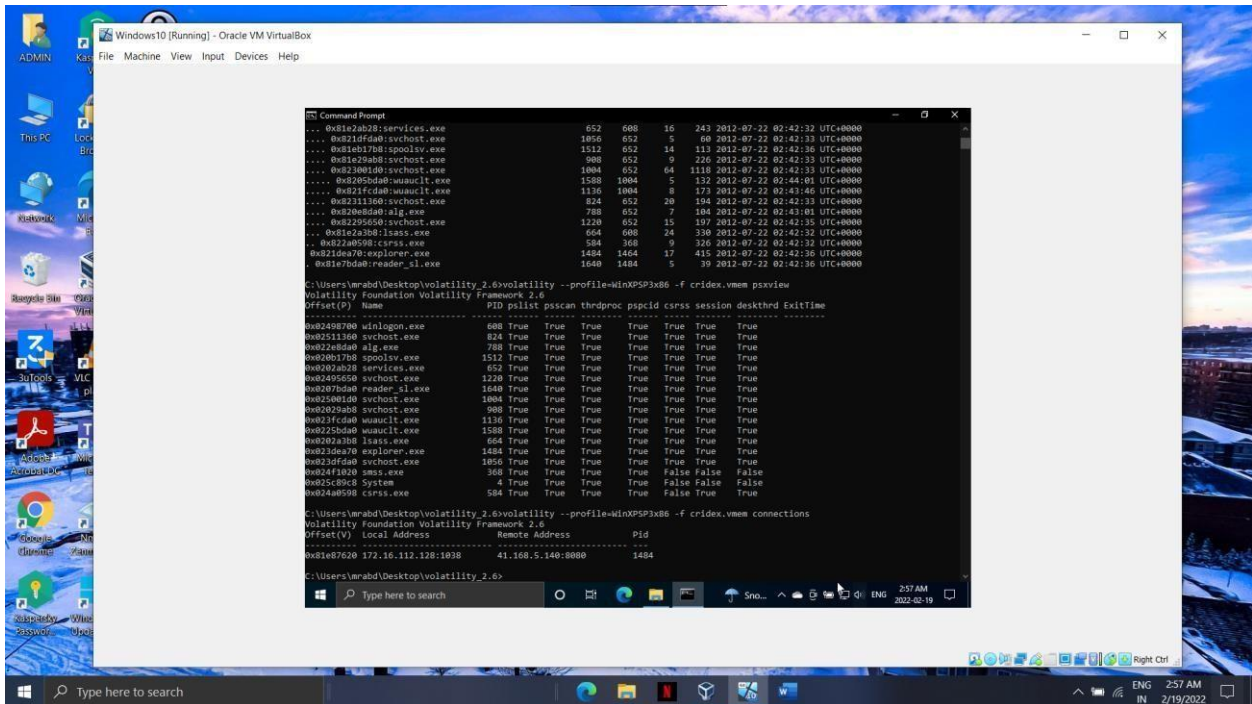
To view process list



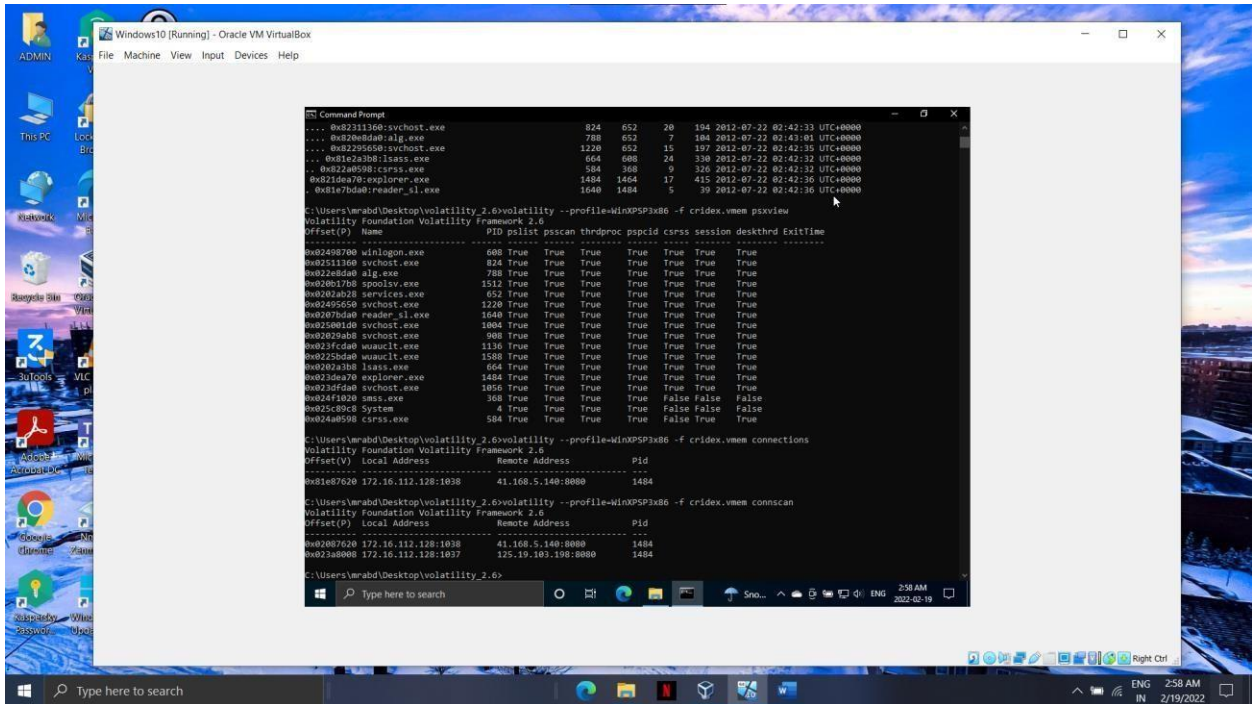
To check process legitimacy



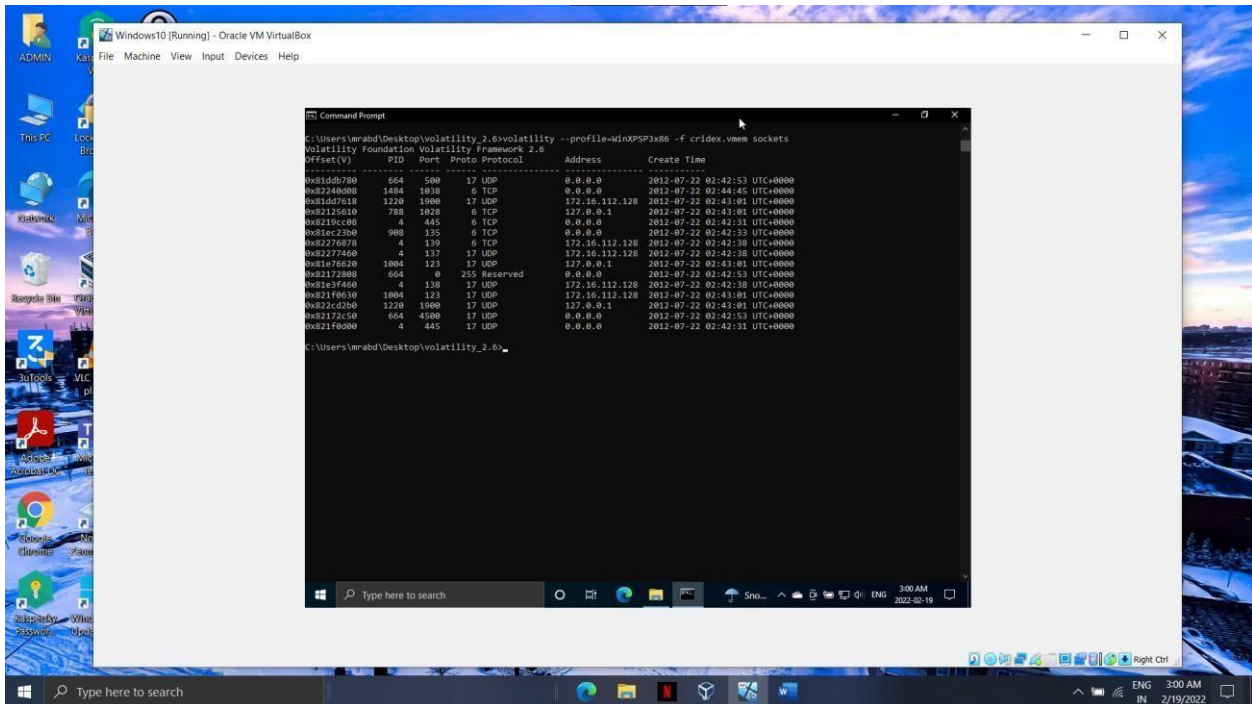
To view connections



To view remote connections



To view protocols

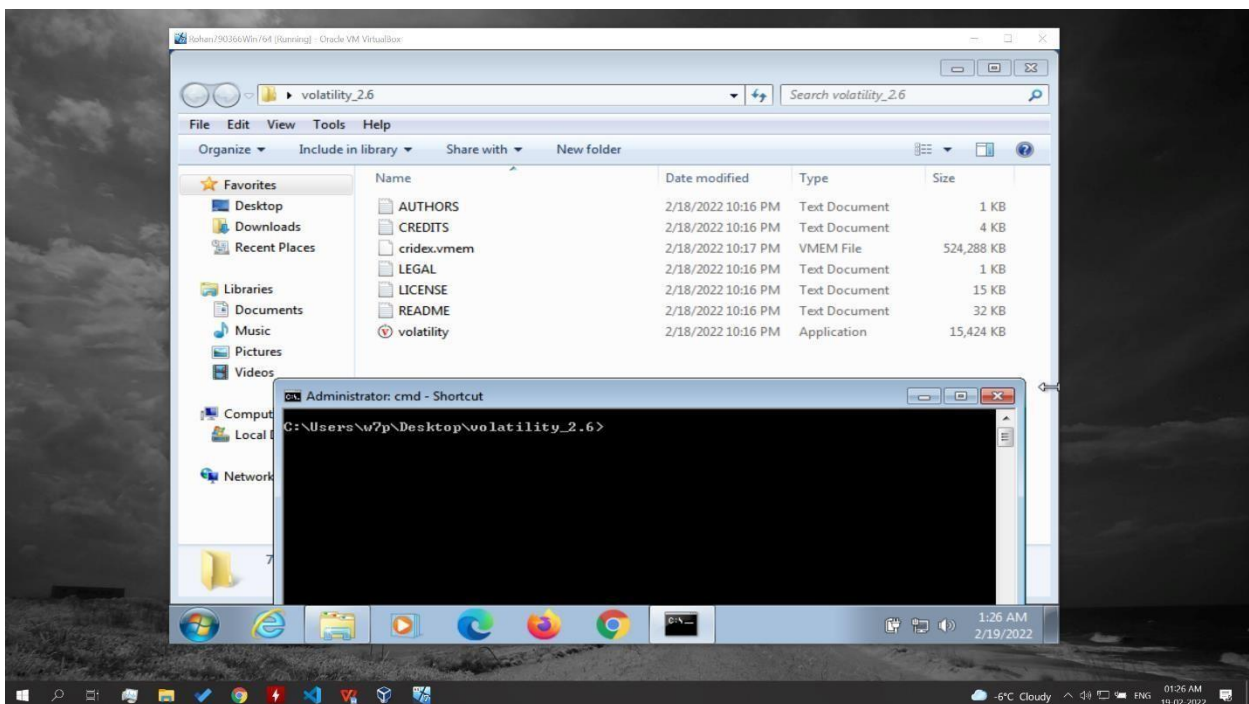


Part 3

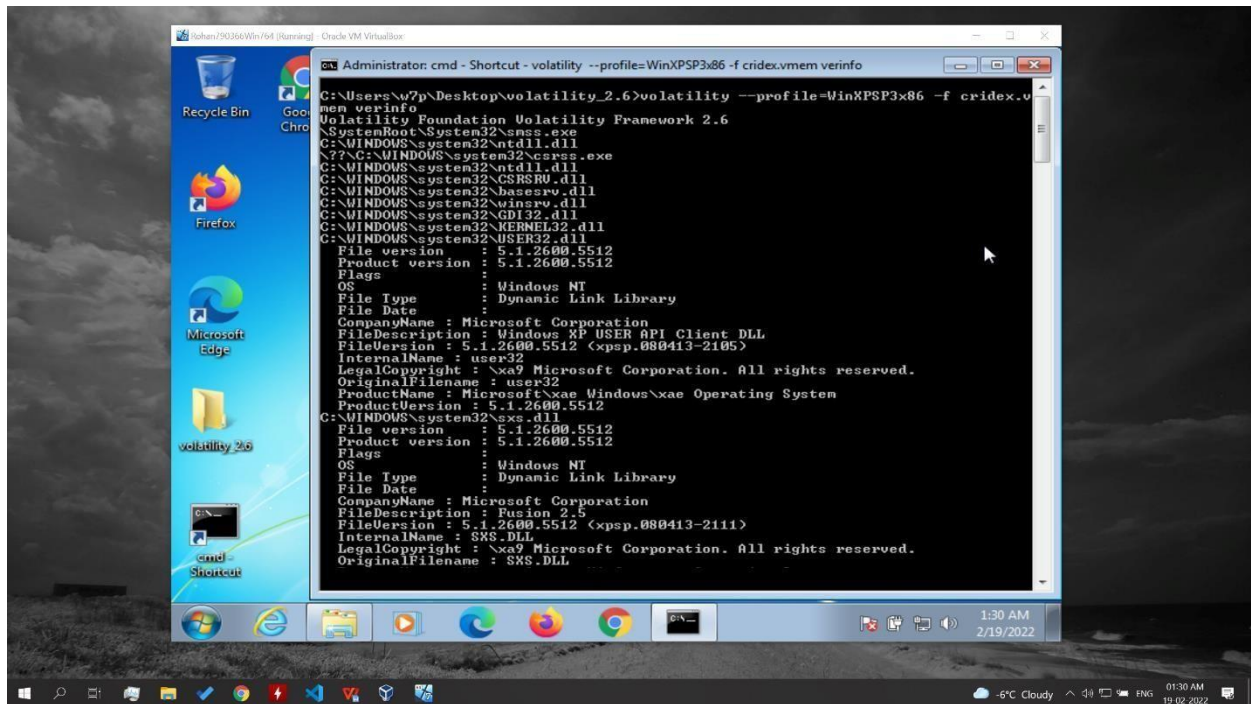
DLL Volatility

DLL (Dynamic-link Library) is a file that contains code which is used by multiple programs simultaneously.

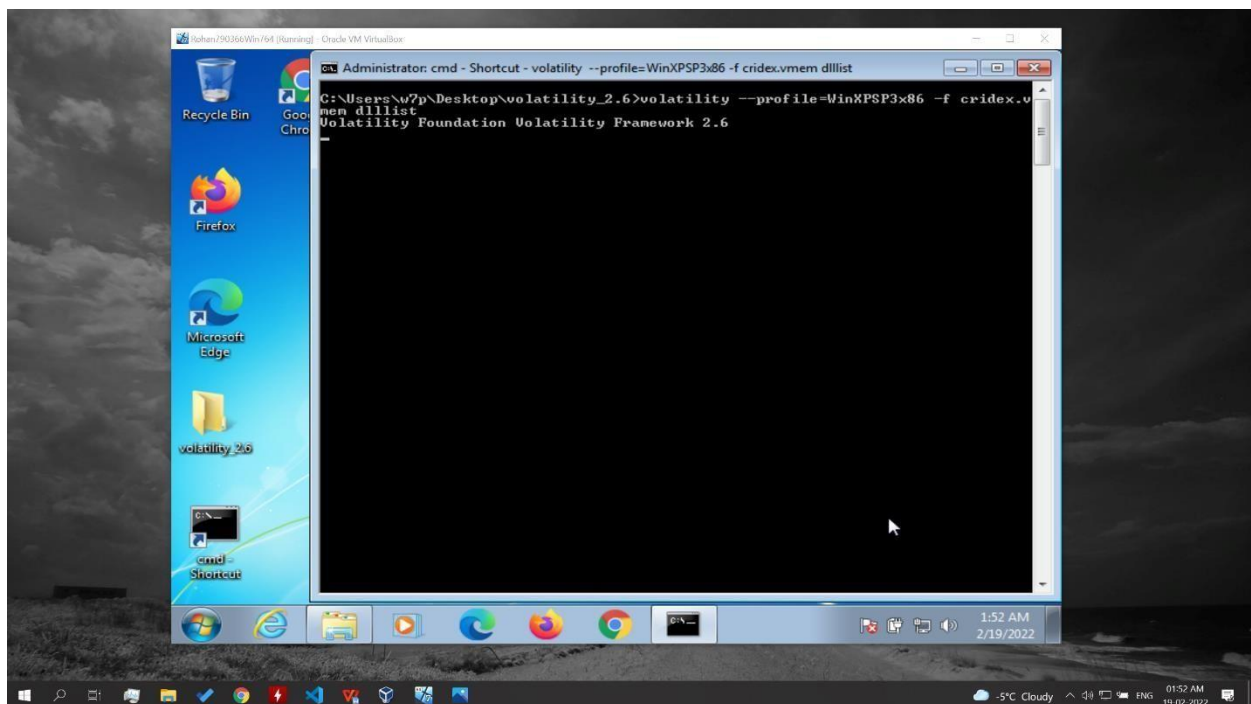
Step 1 : Extract volatility in Windows 7 VM

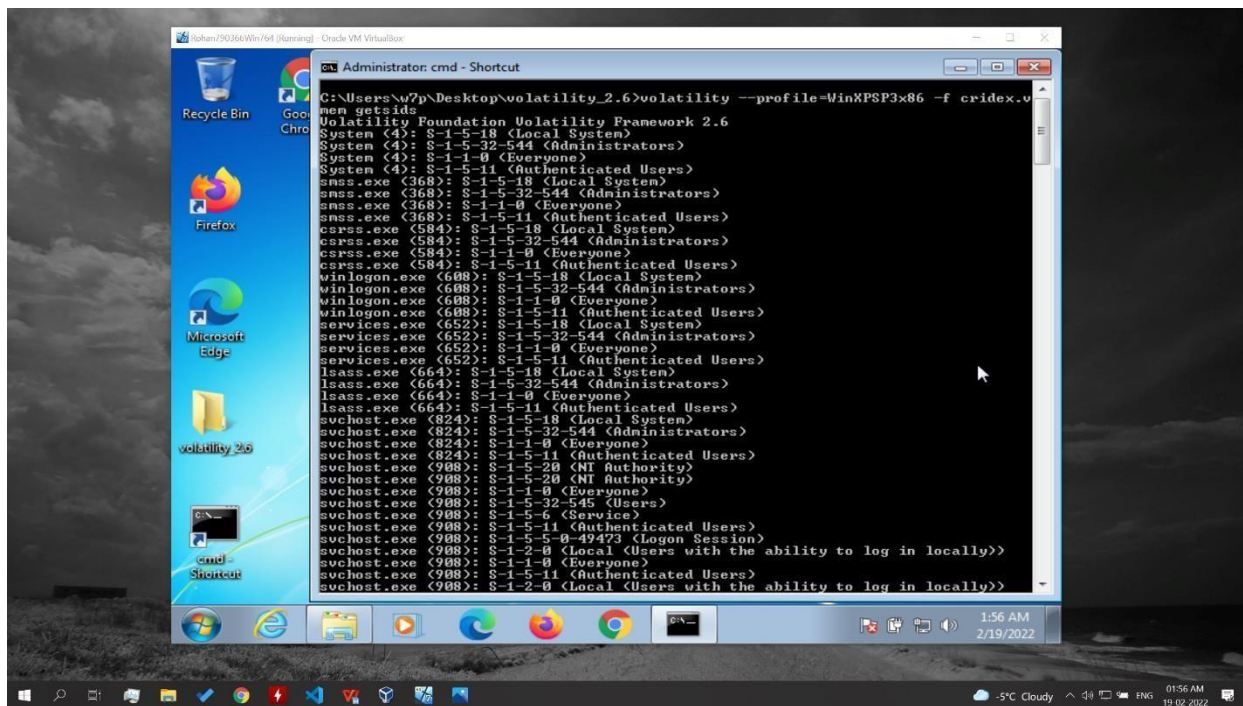


Step 2 : Run the *volatility --profile=WinXPSP3x86 -f cridex.vmem verinfo* command to display information about the .dll files, such as their version, creator company, OS, etc.



Step 3 : Run the *dlllist* command to list all the process names and their ids along with the current DLLs being utilized by them.





Conclusion

We used volatility to successfully capture a lot of information about these DLL files which are essential to the operation of the system. The information we got also included the currently running DLL files and the process using them at the time along with the username.

Achievement

We get to understand in dept about all the active connections established during the memory dump, also the Ip address along with the location details, map, internet service provider details, location, organization, and the location map. We

used three different commands which helped us in analysing the DLL files in a much different manner. We got to see how many of these files were being used simultaneously by different processes, we also got to know each file's location, their version and creator organization.

References

1. *Host and Memory Forensics* – Google Drive. (n.d.). Google Drive. Retrieved February

18, 2022, from https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/19BcrG1-57OMdlylRyPi_35kpCffFyQYv?usp=sharing

2. *Private video on Vimeo.* (n.d.-a). Vimeo. Retrieved February 18, 2022, from <https://vimeo.com/629598156>
3. *Private video on Vimeo.* (n.d.-b). Vimeo. Retrieved February 18, 2022, from <https://vimeo.com/625511507>
4. *Private video on Vimeo.* (n.d.-c). Vimeo. Retrieved February 18, 2022, from <https://vimeo.com/625524276>

Name of students who has not participated in the assignment.
Student name:
Student name:
Student name:
Student name:
Student name:

Everyone has participated in this activity