Volatility Hands-on Activity and Report

Gursimran Singh LNU

Computer and Information Science Rochester Institute of Technology Rochester, New York, USA gl2840 at rit.edu

I. INTRODUCTION

The Volatility Framework is an open-source memory forensics tool used to analyze volatile memory (RAM) on a system. It is mainly used for digital forensics, incident response, and malware analysis.

The tool is designed to extract information from memory dumps in a forensically sound manner, allowing us to identify and analyze running processes, network connections, open files, etc. The Volatility Framework supports analyzing memory dumps from a wide range of operating systems, including Windows, Linux, and macOS.

The Volatility Framework uses a plugin-based architecture, where each plugin is responsible for analyzing a specific type of data in memory. The tool provides a command-line interface to interact with the plugins and extract the desired information from the memory dump. The plugins can be used individually or combined to perform a more comprehensive analysis.

Some of the plugins included with the Volatility Framework are:

- pslist: lists all running processes in memory.
- netscan: lists all open network connections.
- filescan: lists all open files in memory.
- timeliner: creates a timeline of events based on information extracted from memory.

Overall, the Volatility Framework is a powerful tool for digital forensics and incident response teams, allowing them to extract valuable information from volatile memory that would otherwise be lost once the system is powered off or rebooted.

II. USAGE OF VOLATILITY

We stated by using volatility for by running the *imageinfo* command for an existing memory image, which will return the profile to use with the memory image. Then we used plugins like pslist, psscan, psxview, connscan, dlllist, handles, and impscan. These were the given plugins in the support documentation and their usage is shown from Fig. 1 to Fig. 8, respectively. Next we discuss the additional plugins explored in this study.

III. Plugin 1 - evtlogs

The evtlogs command in Volatility is a plugin that allows you to extract event logs from a memory dump of a Windows system. Event logs contain important information about system events, such as software installations, logins, and system

```
sec759@ubuntu:-/Desktop/Menory Images$ volatility -f 'Windows XP SP3 x86.lmg' t nageinfo volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6 INFO : volatility debug : Determining profile based on KOBG search...

XPSP2x86)

AS Layer1 : IA32PagedMemoryPae (Kernel AS)
AS Layer2 : FileAddressSpace (/home/csec759/Desktop/Memory Images/Windows XP SP3 x86.lmg)
PAE type : PAE
D18 : 0x319000L
KOBG : 0x80545560L
Number of Processors : 1
Image Type (Service Pack) : 3
KPCR for CPU 0 : 0xffdff000L
KUSER_SHARED_DATA : 0xffdf000L
Image date and time : 2008-112-60 07:46:02 UTC+0000
Image local date and time : 2008-112-60 07:46:02 UTC+0000
Lange local date and time : 2008-112-60 07:46:02 UTC+0000
Lange Case-759@ubuntu:-/Desktop/Memory Images 5
```

Fig. 1. Getting the memory image profile

```
| Description |
```

Fig. 2. List of process in EPROCESS list

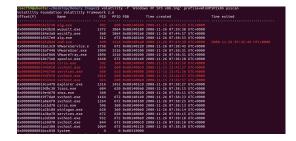


Fig. 3. Difference in psscan and pslist results

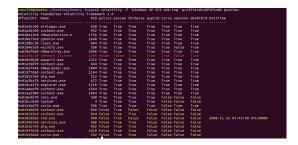


Fig. 4. psxview results from seven different lists



Fig. 5. Looking for suspicious connections

```
The Company of the Co
```

Fig. 6. DLLs used by suspicious process

Fig. 7. Handles used by suspicious process

errors. By analyzing event logs, digital forensic investigators can reconstruct the activities that occurred on a system and identify potential security incidents.

The evtlogs command supports the analysis of event logs from Windows XP through Windows 10. It can extract logs from both the Security and System channels and can also filter logs based on specific event IDs or time ranges.

We can use the tool as shown in Fig. 9. After generating the logs we can then use this information to further investigate the system and identify potential security incidents.

```
Secritoristic Content of Content
```

Fig. 8. Some of the API calls imported by suspicious process

```
conclination of the content of the c
```

Fig. 9. Setting up the evtlogs

```
case_Tabulants:_Planktop/money_ Tangess valiatility of Middles AP FP3 x86.1mg' profiles/interP22286 getids.

Voltatility Foundation voltatility Framework 2.6
System (4): 5-1-5-18 (Local System)
System (4): 5-1-5-18 (Local System)
System (4): 5-1-10 (Everyome)
System (5): 5-1-5-18 (Local System)
System (5): 5-1-10 (Everyome)
System (5): 5-1-5-18 (Local System)
System (6): 5-1-5-18 (Local System)
System (6):
```

Fig. 10. Using getsids to get SIDs

IV. PLUGIN 2 - GETSIDS

The getsids command is a plugin in Volatility, this command is used to extract the Security Identifiers (SIDs) from a Windows memory dump.

Security Identifiers (SIDs) are unique identifiers assigned to user accounts, groups, and other security principals in Windows systems. By analyzing SIDs, we can determine the user account or group associated with a particular action or event in the system.

The getsids command in Volatility extracts the SIDs from the memory dump and displays them in a readable format as shown in Fig. 10. It can also filter the output to display only the SIDs associated with a particular process or thread.

```
tec: Tababunts: //mekto/memory Tempers volatitity -f 'kindows XF SP x86. Ing' profile-MixXFSF2x86 cndscan

cacc-Singhumins: //mekto/memory Tempers volatitity -f 'kindows XF SP3 x86.ing' profile-MixXFSF2x86 cndscan

Volatitity Fromedation Volatitity Framework 2.6

Commandution: Particles Application: network_listener.exe Flags: Allocated

Commandution: Destribude: -i. isatitisplayed: -i

FirstCommand: 0 CommanducountMax: 50

Processimants: 50544
```

Fig. 11. Trying to list all commands used using cmdscan

```
caec759@ubunts:-/Desktop/Hemory Inages5 volatility -f 'Windows XP SP3 x86.ing' profile=HINXPSP286 consoles caec759@ubunts:-/Desktop/Hemory Inages5 volatility -f 'Windows XP SP3 x86.ing' profile=HINXPSP286 consoles volatility foundation volatility framework 20 consoles volatility foundation volatility framework 20 consoles volatility foundation volatility for volatility foundation volatility fo
```

Fig. 12. Result of consoles plugin

V. PLUGIN 3 - CMDSCAN

The cmdscan command is a plugin in Volatility, this command is used to extract command histories from a Windows memory dump.

Command histories can be a valuable source of information for forensic investigators, as they can provide insight into the activities performed on the system. By analyzing command histories, investigators can determine what commands were executed, when they were executed, and by whom they were executed. It can also filter the output to display only the command histories associated with a particular process.

The cmdscan command in Volatility extracts the command histories from the memory dump and displays them in a readable format as shown in Fig. 11. However, we didn't find any commands during out investigation.

VI. PLUGIN 4 - CONSOLES

The consoles command is a plugin in Volatility, this command is used to extract information about command prompt windows from a Windows memory dump.

Command prompt windows can be a valuable source of information for us, as they can provide insight into the activities performed on the system. By analyzing command prompt windows, we can determine what commands were executed, when they were executed, and by whom they were executed.

The consoles command in Volatility extracts information about command prompt windows from the memory dump and displays it in a readable format. It can also filter the output to display only the command prompt windows associated with a particular process.

Fig. 13. Dumping out an executable

```
csec759@ubuntu:-/Desktop/Memory Images$ ls
cuckoo9 memory.dmp output "Windows XP SP3 x86.lmg"
cser750@ubuntu:-/Deskton/Memory Tmanges$
cser750@ubuntu:-/Deskton/
```

Fig. 14. Issue with profile of cuckoo memdump

VII. CONCLUSION

During our study, we used a number of volatility plugins to analyze the given memory dump. In our investigation, we found a suspicious process, which we dumped that executable from memory using procdump as shown in Fig. 13 and this can be used further for static analysis using tools like IDApro or ghidra. We also tried to replicate this process using a process dump generted by cuckoo sandbox, but unfortunately, we faced an issue with the profile of memory dump generated by cuckoo as shown in Fig. 14(issue also raised by others). Overall, I think that volatility is very useful tool to study memory of machines which are suspected to be infected and can be a pre-step before doing advanced static analysis.

REFERENCES

[1] https://github.com/volatilityfoundation/volatility/wiki/Command-Reference