

## Volatility Hands-on Activity and Report

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## 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

```

csec759@ubuntu:~/Desktop/Memory Images$ volatility -f 'Windows XP SP3 x86.img' t
info
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
INFO : volatility.debug : Determining profile based on KDBG search...
      suggested Profile(s) : WinXPSP3x86, WinXPSP3x86 (Instantiated with Win
XPSP3x86)
      AS Layer1 : IA32PagedMemory (Kernel AS)
      AS Layer2 : FileAddressSpace (/home/csec759/Desktop/Memory
Images/Windows XP SP3 x86.img)
      PAE type : PAE
      OTB : 0x319000L
      KDBG : 0x80545b60L
      Number of Processors : 1
      Image Type (Service Pack) : 3
      KPCR for CPU 0 : 0xfffff000L
      KUSER_SHARED_DATA : 0xfffff000L
      Image date and time : 2008-11-26 07:46:02 UTC+0000
      Image local date and time : 2008-11-26 02:46:02 -0500
csec759@ubuntu:~/Desktop/Memory Images$

```

Fig. 1. Getting the memory image profile

[illegible]

Fig. 2. List of process in EPROCESS list

[illegible]

Fig. 3. Difference in psscan and pslist results

[illegible]

Fig. 4. psxview results from seven different lists

```
crackmapexec smb://192.168.101.101/Windows/Images/Volatility -f 'Windows XP SP3 x86.tmg' profile=WINXPSP3x86 connscan
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Offset(P) Local Address Remote Address PId
-----
0x019cfbf0 192.168.101.128:1035 192.168.101.1:445 4
0x01a4abd0 192.168.101.128:1040 192.168.101.1:139 4
```

Fig. 5. Looking for suspicious connections



```
csc759@ubuntu:~/Desktop/Memory Images$ volatility -f 'Windows XP SP3 x86.img' profile=WinXPSP2x86 cmdscan
csc759@ubuntu:~/Desktop/Memory Images$ volatility -f 'Windows XP SP3 x86.img' profile=WinXPSP2x86 cmdscan
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
*****
CommandProcess: csrss.exe Pid: 596
CommandHistory: 0x4f4dc8 Application: network_listener.exe Flags: Allocated
CommandCount: 0 LastAdded: -1 LastDisplayed: -1
FirstCommand: 0 CommandCountMax: 50
ProcessHandle: 0x544
```

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

```
csc759@ubuntu:~/Desktop/Memory Images$ volatility -f 'Windows XP SP3 x86.img' profile=WinXPSP2x86 consoles
csc759@ubuntu:~/Desktop/Memory Images$ volatility -f 'Windows XP SP3 x86.img' profile=WinXPSP2x86 consoles
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
*****
ConsoleProcess: csrss.exe Pid: 596
Console: 0x4f23b0 CommandHistorySize: 50
HistoryBufferCount: 1 HistoryBufferMax: 4
OriginalTitle: C:\Documents and Settings\moyix\Desktop\network_listener.exe
Title: C:\Documents and Settings\moyix\Desktop\network_listener.exe
AttachedProcess: network_listener Pid: 1096 Handle: 0x544
-----
CommandHistory: 0x4f4dc8 Application: network_listener.exe Flags: Allocated
CommandCount: 0 LastAdded: -1 LastDisplayed: -1
FirstCommand: 0 CommandCountMax: 50
ProcessHandle: 0x544
-----
Screen 0x4f2a0 X:80 Y:300
Bmp:
Listening on TCP socket
Sleeping for 5 seconds...
Doing some calculations...
Waiting for input again...
-----
ConsoleProcess: csrss.exe Pid: 596
Console: 0x113440 CommandHistorySize: 50
HistoryBufferCount: 2 HistoryBufferMax: 4
OriginalTitle: ?system32\cmd.exe
Title:
```

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.

```
csc759@ubuntu:~/Desktop/Memory Images$ volatility -f 'Windows XP SP3 x86.img' profile=WinXPSP2x86 procdump --offset=0xb0000 -dump-dir ./Desktop/
```

Fig. 13. Dumping out an executable

```
csc759@ubuntu:~/Desktop/Memory Images$ ls
cuckoo9 memory.dmp output 'Windows XP SP3 x86.img'
csc759@ubuntu:~/Desktop/Memory Images$
csc759@ubuntu:~/Desktop/Memory Images$ sudo volatility -f memory.dmp imageinfo
[Info] password for cuckoo9:
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
INFO : volatility.debug : Determining profile based on KBG search...
Suggested profiles: - Win7SP1x86_25410, Win7x86, Win7SP2x86
AS Layer1: IA32PageMemory (kernel AS)
AS Layer2: VirtualAllocCoreDumpElf (Unnamed AS)
AS Layer3: FileAddressSpace (phone/csc759/Desktop/Memory Images/memory.dmp)
PXE type: No PXE
DTB: 0x185000
KBG: 0x8292bc28L
Number of Processors: 1
Image Type (Service Pack): 1
ACD for CPU 0: 0x8292cc00L
KUSER_SHARED_DATA: 0xfffff000L
Image date and time: 2003-04-23 01:37:51 UTC+0000
Image local date and time: 2003-04-23 18:37:51 -0700
```

```
csc759@ubuntu:~/Desktop/Memory Images$ sudo volatility -f memory.dmp profile=Win7SP1x86_23418 pslist
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
No suitable address space mapping found
Tried to open image as:
MachOAddressSpace: Mac: need base
LinuxAddressSpace: lnr: need base
WindowsHiberFileSpace32: No base Address Space
WindowsCrashDumpSpace48BitMap: No base Address Space
WindowsCrashDumpSpace64: No base Address Space
HPAAddressSpace: No base Address Space
VirtualBoxCoreDumpElf64: No base Address Space
VMwareNetAddressSpace: No base Address Space
VMwareAddressSpace: No base Address Space
QemuCoreDumpElf: No base Address Space
WindowsCrashDumpSpace32: No base Address Space
SkipDuplicatesAMD64PagedMemory: No base Address Space
WindowsAMD64PagedMemory: No base Address Space
LinuxAMD64PagedMemory: No base Address Space
AMD64PagedMemory: No base Address Space
IA32PagedMemoryPae: No base Address Space
IA32PagedMemory: No base Address Space
QSPNmemELF: No base Address Space
MachOAddressSpace: MachO Header signature invalid
LinuxAddressSpace: Invalid ltr header signature
WindowsHiberFileSpace32: No xpress signature found
WindowsCrashDumpSpace48BitMap: Header signature invalid
```

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 generated 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>