DeepDive Challenge

Scenario

You have given a memory image for a compromised machine. As a security blue team analyst Analyze the image and figure out attack details

What profile should you use for this memory sample?

I used the imageinfo plugin

```
remnuxGremnux:-/volatility$ python2 vol.py -f '/home/remnux/Challenge Z/banking-malware.vmem' imageinfo
volatility foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
NFO : volatility, debug : Determining profile based on KDBG search...
Suggested Profile(s) : Win75Plx64, Win75P0x64, Win2008R25P0x64, Win2008R25P1x64_24000, Win2008R25P1x64_23418, Win2008R25P1x64, Win75P1x64_24000, Win75P1x64_23418, Win2008R25P1x64, Win75P1x64_23400, Win75P1x64_2340
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 1
0xfffff80002bf1000L
0xffffff78000000000L
2021-02-09 00:51:25
2021-02-08 22:51:25
```

Answer: Win7SP1x64_24000

Task 2:

What is the KDBG virtual address of the memory sample?

I used the kdbgscan plugin

```
Instantiating KDBG using: Kernel AS Win7SP1x64_24000 (6.1.7601 64bit)
Offset (V) : 0xf80002bef120
Offset (P) : 0x2bef120
KDBG owner tag check : True
Profile suggestion (KDBGHeader): Win7SP0x64
Version64 : 0xf80002bef0e8 (Major: 15, Minor: 7601)
Service Pack (CmNtCSDVersion): 1
Build string (NtBuildLab) : 7601.24214.amd64fre.win7sp1_ldr
PsActiveProcessHead : 0xfffff80002c28940 (54 processes)
PsLoadedModuleList : 0xfffff80002c46c90 (147 modules)
KernelBase : 0xfffff80002a0c000 (Matches MZ: True)
Major (OptionalHeader) : 6
Minor (OptionalHeader) : 1
KPCR : 0xfffff80002bf1000 (CPU 0)
```

Answer: 0xf80002bef120

There is a malicious process running, but it's hidden. What's its name?

I checked the -help with volatility 2 and saw the plugin psxview

psxview Find hidden processes with various process listings

```
oc pspcid csrss session deskthrd ExitTime
598 True
1772 True
2104 True
2104 True
2104 True
2104 True
2104 True
2105 True
2106 True
2106 True
2107 True
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        2021-02-09 00:51:25 UTC+0000
```

Answer: vds_ps.exe

What is the physical offset of the malicious process?

Same like task 3

0x00000007d336950 vds_ps.exe 2448 False False True True True True

Answer: 0x000000007d336950

Task 5:

What is the full path (including executable name) of the hidden executable?

I used the filescan plugin

remnux@remnux:-/volatility\$ python2 vol.py -f '/home/remnux/Challenge 2/banking-malware.vmem' --profile=Win75Plx64_24000 filescan | grep -i vds_ps.exe
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
0x000000007d003500 2 0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\john\AppData\Local\api-ms-win-service-management-l2-1-0\vds_ps.exe
0x000000007d0d5760 16 0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\john\AppData\Local\api-ms-win-service-management-l2-1-0\vds_ps.exe
0x000000007ecd4f20 16 0 R---- \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\Prefetch\V0S_P\$.EXE-69E862B4.pf

Answer: C:\Users\john\AppData\Local\api-ms-win-service-management-I2-1-0\vds ps.exe

Task 6:

Which malware is this?

I used the dumpfiles plugin and dumped the file and then checked it on Virus Total

r<mark>emnux@remnux:-/volatility\$</mark> python2 vol.py -f '/home/remnux/Challenge 2/banking-malware.vmem' --profile=Win7SP1x64_24000 dumpfiles -Q 0x000000007d0035d0 -D '/home/remnux/Challenge 2/Malware Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1 ImageSectionObject 0x7d0035d0 None \Device\HarddiskVolumel\Users\john\AppData\Local\api-ms-win-service-management-l2-1-0\vds_ps.exe DataSectionObject 0x7d0035d0 None \Device\HarddiskVolumel\Users\john\AppData\Local\api-ms-win-service-management-l2-1-0\vds_ps.exe



Answer: emotet

Task 7:

The malicious process had two PEs injected into its memory. What's the size in bytes of the Vad that contains the largest injected PE? Answer in hex, like: 0xABC

I know that the malfind plugin can help with injected files so I used it with the offset from task 4 $\,$

python2 vol.py -f '/home/remnux/Challenge 2/banking-malware.vmem' --profile=Win7SP1x64_24000 malfind --offset=0x00000007d336950

Then I received 3 outputs of logs but only 2 of them were MZ

```
Process; vds ps. exe Ptd: 2448 Address | 0x2a10000 |
Year Tog | Vmd5 Protection | PAGE | EXECUTE | RANAMETIT |
Theys: Constitution | PAGE | EXECUTE | RANAMETIT |
Theys: Constitution | PAGE | EXECUTE | RANAMETIT |
Theys: Constitution | PAGE | EXECUTE |
Theys: Constitution | PAGE | EXECUTE |
Theys: Constitution | PAGE | EXECUTE |
Theys: Constitution | PAGE |
Theys: Constitution |
They: Constitut
```

```
| Process | March | Ma
```

After that I asked the ChatGPT and he told me to use the plugin vadinfo with parameters of the address and offset so I used the command on both addresses

python2 vol.py -f '/home/remnux/Challenge 2/banking-malware.vmem' --profile=Win7SP1x64_24000 vadinfo -a 0x2a80000 --offset=0x00000007d336950

 $python 2\ vol.py-f'/home/remnux/Challenge\ 2/banking-malware.vmem'-profile=Win7SP1x64_24000\ vadinfo-a\ 0x2a10000-offset=0x00000007d336950$

emnux@remnux:-/volatility\$ python2 vol.py -f '/home/remnux/challenge 2/banking-malware.vmem' --profile=Win7SPlx64_24000 vadinfo -a 0x2a8000 olatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1 Pid: 2448 VAD node @ 8xfffffa8002f1b640 Start 0x0000000002a80000 End 0x0000000002ab6fff Tag VadS Flags: CommitCharge: 55, MemCommit: 1, PrivateMemory: 1, Protection: 6 Protection: PAGE EXECUTE_READWRITE Vad Type: VadNone emnux@remnux:-/volatility\$ python2 vol.py -f '/home/remnux/Challenge 2/banking-malware.vmem' --profile=Win75P1x64_24000 vadinfo -a 0x2a10000 --offset=0x000000007d336950 olatility Framework 2.6.1 Pid: 2448 VAD node @ 0xffffa800589cc00 Start 0x0000000002a10000 End 0x000000002a2cfff Tag VadS Flags: CommitCharge: 29, MemCommit: 1, PrivateMemory: 1, Protection: 6 Protection: PAGE EXECUTE_READWRITE Vad Type: VadNone

Then I tried to calculate the Start and End with Chat but it didn't worked so I checked the write-up and they recommended on a HEX calculator website

 $\frac{https://www.calculator.net/hex-calculator.html?number1=00000000002ab6fff&c2op=\%2B\&number2=00000000002a80000\&calctype=op\&x=Calculate$

Then I used the Start and End offsets and calculated it

Hex Calculator

Hexadecimal Calculation—Add, Subtract, Multiply, or Divide

Result

000000000002ab6fff + 00000000002a80000 = **5536FFF**

Decimal value: 44789759 + 44564480 = **89354239**



At first I tried to entered the 5536FFF but it didn't worked so I checked the write-up again and the answer should be with 0x36fff

This process was unlinked from the ActiveProcessLinks list. Follow its forward link. Which process does it lead to? Answer with its name and extension

To be honest in this task I didn't understand shit, tried to read about the ActiveProcessLinks and even watched some of the write-ups but nothing really explained this task. (Looks like even the writeup owners didn't know it)

The only writeup which was good is



Then I also asked that but I still didn't understand but at the end he gives me the best explanation.

explain me like im dumb Sure! Let's break it down into very simple terms: What is ActiveProcessLinks?

- List of Processes:
 - Imagine every program you open on your computer is like a person standing in a line. The
 ActiveProcessLinks is like a list that keeps track of everyone in that line (all the running
- 2. Pointers:
 - Each person in line has a little card that tells them who is in front of them and who is behind them. These cards are called Flink (next person) and Blink (previous person).
- 3. Why It's Important
 - This list helps the computer know what programs are running. If a program starts or stops, the computer adds or removes it from the line.
 - If something bad happens (like a virus), it might try to hide itself by sneaking out of the line.
 Analyzing this list helps find those sneaky programs.

How It Works in Simple Steps

- When a program starts, it joins the line and is added to the ActiveProcessLinks list.
- When a program closes, it leaves the line and is removed from the list.
- You can follow the cards (pointers) to see 🕠 is next to whom in the line.

Example

- 1. You open a game.
 - The game gets added to the list of running programs.
- 2. The game closes.
 - The game gets removed from the list.
- 3. A virus tries to hide.
 - · It removes its entry from the list to avoid being seen.

Summary

So, ActiveProcessLinks is like a line of people (programs) where each person knows who is next to them. It helps the computer keep track of what's running and can help find hidden bad stuff if you look closely!

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In summary, the way to find the answer is to understand which PID are close to 2448 by the hidden malware

This picture is from pslist

This picture is from pslis									
remnux@remnux:-/volat	ility\$ python2 vol.py				llenge	ing-malw		profile=Win7SP1x6	4_24000 pslist
Volatility Foundation	Volatility Framework								
	ne	PID	PPID	Thds	Hnds	Wow64	Start		
0xfffffa80018b4860 Sv								5 03:24:23 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa800287d6c0 sm									
		272						5 03:24:23 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8003be39a0 cs		360						5 03:24:27 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8002e906d0 wi									
0xfffffa8002fc6060 cs								5 03:24:27 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8003c0a060 wi	nlogon.exe						2020-11-1	5 03:24:27 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8003051b80 se	rvices.exe						2020-11-1	5 03:24:27 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8003d38930 ls	ass.exe						2020-11-1	5 03:24:27 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8003c4bb00 ls								5 03:24:27 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8003e27710 sv		636	500					5 03:24:28 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80033f45c0 sv		784	500	12	327			5 03:24:28 UTC+0000	
		756							
0xffffffa8003ea7b00 sv			500		592			5 03:24:28 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8003f02060 sv								5 03:24:28 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8003bcf060 sv								5 03:24:28 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8003bc4060 sv								15 03:24:28 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8003f29370 au		1008						5 03:24:28 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8003f7f940 sv							2020-11-1	5 03:24:28 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8003f89b80 sp	oolsv.exe							5 03:24:28 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8003fff610 sv								5 03:24:28 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa800408c6b0 Of		1232	588		579			5 03:24:29 UTC+0000	
0xffffffa800400cbb0 sv		1288	500	11	147			5 03:24:29 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8004090000 sv		1432	500		87			5 03:24:29 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80019bfb00 vm		1484	500					5 03:24:29 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8003fb4b00 sv								5 03:24:29 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80043d7b00 Wm								5 03:24:29 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8004403930 dl							2020-11-1	15 03:24:29 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80044735e0 dl		2044						15 03:24:30 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80040dbb00 ms							2020-11-1	5 03:24:31 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80044e5060 VS		2104					2020-11-1	5 03:24:31 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa800453eb00 ta		2192	500		218			5 03:24:33 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8004553b00 dw		2236	868	6	75			5 03:24:33 UTC+0000	
0xffffffa80045535a0 ta		2244	960		88			5 03:24:33 UTC+0000	
		2269			656				
0xfffffa800455db00 ex			2228					5 03:24:33 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa800458cb00 vm		2416						5 03:24:33 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80045fc3e0 vm		2424						5 03:24:33 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa800397db00 Se					542			5 03:24:39 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8004078060 wm	pnetwk.exe							5 03:24:40 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8003d26b00 sv							2020-11-1	5 03:24:40 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80037bfb80 sv								5 03:24:41 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa800492fb00 Wm		3488	636		329			5 03:24:41 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8003ece920 Wm		3692	500		119			5 03:24:50 UTC+0000	
0xffffffa800444da30 SD		3196	500		302			9 88:51:12 UTC+8888	
		3200	500		302			9 00:51:12 UTC+0000	
0xffffffa800444d2f0 SD									
0xfffffa8002ce4060 Co		2984	500					9 00:51:13 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa80044508c0 co								9 00:51:13 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8003082b80 ta								9 00:51:13 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8003170060 SD								9 00:51:14 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8003262b80 Co							2021-02-6	9 88:51:14 UTC+8888	
0xfffffa800194eb00 Co			2688					9 00:51:20 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa800laf0b80 sp		3016	500		156			9 88:51:28 UTC+8888	
0xfffffa80044f3580 dl		3188	636		138			9 00:51:25 UTC+0000	
0xfffffa8001a46b00 cm		3732							2021 02 00 00.51.25 UTC.0000
			1484					9 00:51:25 UTC+0000	2021-02-09 00:51:25 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8001a52060 co		3848	360					9 00:51:25 UTC+0000	2021-02-09 00:51:25 UTC+0000
0xfffffa8001b4a6e0 ip							2021-02-0	9 00:51:25 UTC+0000	2021-02-09 00:51:25 UTC+0000
remnux@remnux:~/volat	:ility\$								
	·							·	

This picture is from psxview

```
| True |
```

We can see that vds_ps.exe with the PID 2448 is close to SearchIndexer. With PID 2616

Answer: SearchIndexer.exe

Task 9 and task 10:

What is the pooltag of the malicious process in ascii? (HINT: use volshell)

First I tried to solve this task but at the end I didn't found the answer for it so I checked the writeup and the answers is for both task 9 and 10.

We can use volshell and below command to get the pool tag

Command:

vol.py -f banking-malware.vmem — profile=Win7SP1x64_24000 volshell

dt("_POOL_HEADER",0x00000007d336950,

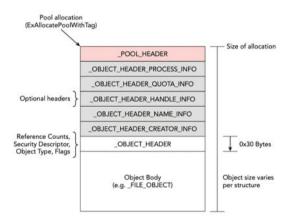
space=addrspace().base)

```
| Special Content of the Content of
```

Notice the Pooltag value is zero and googling it that is because we need to move back on the memory address to get to the correct Pooltag location

This link gives great info on pool_header

https://icegrave0391.github.io/2020/03/07/memfor/



Next let us get the value of optional_header by subtracting 0x30 from the address

Command:

dt("_POOL_HEADER", 0x00000007d336950-0x30,

space=addrspace().base)

```
, space=addrspace().base)
                                                2100521264
Flags
ObjectCreateInfo
QuotaBlockCharged
SecurityDescriptor
                                               0
18446738026461179264
18446738026461179264
18446735964826813854
2100521296
```

InfoMask value corresponds to Optional Header value. Given it is 0x8, the optional header used is _OBJECT_HEADER_QUOTA_INFO and its size is 32 bytes based from the table lookup below (from the same link above);

Name	Structure	Bit Mask	Size (Bytes)	Description
Creator Info	_OBJECT_HEADER_ CREATOR_INFO	0x1	32	Stores information on the creator of the object
Name Info	_OBJECT_HEADER_ NAME_INFO	0x2	32	Stores the object's name
Handle Info	_OBJECT_HEADER_ HANDLE_INFO	0x4	16	Maintains data about pro- cesses with open handles to the object
Quota Info	_OBJECT_HEADER_ QUOTA_INFO	0x8	32	Tracks usage and resource stats
Process Info	_OBJECT_HEADER_ PROCESS_INFO	0x10	16	Identifies the owning process

Let us combine all the data obtained above we can know that the initial pointer of pool_header is found by subtracting -0x60

vol.py -f banking-malware.vmem — profile=Win7SP1x64_24000 volshell dt("_POOL_HEADER", 0x000000007d336950-0x60,

space=addrspace().base)

```
39190538
1416573010
```

Convert the Pooltag value to hex which gives 546F3052. Then convert to ASCII but in reverse order as it is stored in memory.

52306f54 will be R0oT in ASCII when reversed

Format: · · · · Answer: R0oT

#10 What is the physical address of the hidden executable's pooltag? (HINT: use volshell)

We need to add 4 bytes to the pool_header physical address we found on question #9.

```
| The content of the
```

0x7D3368F0 + 0x4 = 0x7D3368F4

Answer: 0x7D3368F4

Here is the video guide as well please like and subscribe :)

Cyberdefenders.org DeepDive CTF Walkthrough

