



Memory Forensics

Memory Forensics Definition & Process

Memory forensics, also known as volatile memory analysis, is a specialized branch of digital forensics that focuses on the examination and analysis of the volatile memory (RAM) of a computer or digital device. Unlike traditional digital forensics, which involves analyzing data stored on non-volatile storage media like hard drives or solid-state drives, memory forensics deals with the live state of a system at a particular moment in time.

Here are some types of data found in RAM that are valuable for incident investigation:

- Network connections
- File handles and open files
- Open registry keys
- Running processes on the system
- Loaded modules
- Loaded device drivers
- Command history and console sessions
- Kernel data structures
- User and credential information
- Malware artifacts
- System configuration
- Process memory regions

As we discussed both in the previous section and in the [YARA & Sigma for SOC Analysts](#) module, when malware operates, it often leaves traces or footprints in a system's active memory. By analyzing this memory, investigators can uncover malicious processes, identify indicators of compromise, and reconstruct the malware's actions.

It should be noted that in some cases, important data or encryption keys may reside in memory. Memory forensics can help recover this data, which may be crucial for an investigation.

The following outlines a systematic approach to memory forensics, formulated to aid in in-memory investigations and drawing inspiration from [SANS](#)'s six-step memory forensics methodology.

1. **Process Identification and Verification:** Let's begin by identifying all active processes. Malicious software often masquerades as legitimate processes, sometimes with subtle name variations to avoid detection. We need to:
 - Enumerate all running processes.
 - Determine their origin within the operating system.
 - Cross-reference with known legitimate processes.
 - Highlight any discrepancies or suspicious naming conventions.
2. **Deep Dive into Process Components:** Once we've flagged potentially rogue processes, our next step is to scrutinize the associated Dynamic Link Libraries (DLLs) and handles. Malware often exploits DLLs to conceal its activities. We should:
 - Examine DLLs linked to the suspicious process.
 - Check for unauthorized or malicious DLLs.
 - Investigate any signs of DLL injection or hijacking.
3. **Network Activity Analysis:** Many malware strains, especially those that operate in stages, necessitate internet connectivity. They might beacon to Command and Control (C2) servers or exfiltrate data. To uncover these:

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My Workstation

OFFLINE

Start Instance

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- Review active and passive network connections in the system's memory.
 - Identify and document external IP addresses and associated domains.
 - Determine the nature and purpose of the communication.
 - Validate the process' legitimacy.
 - Assess if the process typically requires network communication.
 - Trace back to the parent process.
 - Evaluate its behavior and necessity.
4. **Code Injection Detection:** Advanced adversaries often employ techniques like process hollowing or utilize unmapped memory sections. To counter this, we should:
- Use memory analysis tools to detect anomalies or signs of these techniques.
 - Identify any processes that seem to occupy unusual memory spaces or exhibit unexpected behaviors.
5. **Rootkit Discovery:** Achieving stealth and persistence is a common goal for adversaries. Rootkits, which embed deep within the OS, grant threat actors continuous, often elevated, system access while evading detection. To tackle this:
- Scan for signs of rootkit activity or deep OS alterations.
 - Identify any processes or drivers operating at unusually high privileges or exhibiting stealth behaviors.
6. **Extraction of Suspicious Elements:** After pinpointing suspicious processes, drivers, or executables, we need to isolate them for in-depth analysis. This involves:
- Dumping the suspicious components from memory.
 - Storing them securely for subsequent examination using specialized forensic tools.

The Volatility Framework

The preferred tool for conducting memory forensics is **Volatility**. Volatility is a leading open-source memory forensics framework. At the heart of this framework lies the Volatility Python script. This script harnesses a plethora of plugins, enabling it to dissect memory images with precision. Given its Python foundation, we can execute Volatility on any platform that's Python-compatible. Moreover, our team can leverage Volatility to scrutinize memory image files from a broad spectrum of widely-used operating systems. This includes Windows, spanning from Windows XP to Windows Server 2016, macOS, and, of course, prevalent Linux distributions.

Volatility modules or plugins are extensions or add-ons that enhance the functionality of the Volatility Framework by extracting specific information or perform specific analysis tasks on memory images.

Some commonly used modules include:

- **pslist**: Lists the running processes.
- **cmdline**: Displays process command-line arguments
- **netscan**: Scans for network connections and open ports.
- **malfind**: Scans for potentially malicious code injected into processes.
- **handles**: Scans for open handles
- **svchost**: Lists Windows services.
- **dlllist**: Lists loaded DLLs (Dynamic-link Libraries) in a process.
- **hivelist**: Lists the registry hives in memory.

Volatility offers extensive documentation. You can find modules and their associated documentation using the following links:

- **Volatility v2:** <https://github.com/volatilityfoundation/volatility/wiki/Command-Reference>
- **Volatility v3:** <https://volatility3.readthedocs.io/en/latest/index.html>

A useful Volatility (v2 & v3) cheatsheet can be found here: <https://blog.onfpv.com/post/volatility-cheatsheet/>

Volatility v2 Fundamentals

Let's now navigate to the bottom of this section and click on "Click here to spawn the target system!". Then, let's SSH into the Target IP using the provided credentials. The vast majority of the actions/commands covered from this point up to end of this section can be replicated inside the target, offering a more comprehensive grasp of the topics presented.

Let's now see a demonstration of utilizing **Volatility v2** to analyze a memory dump saved as `Win7-2515534d.vmem` inside the `/home/htb-student/MemoryDumps` directory of this section's target.

Volatility's `help` section and `available plugins` can be seen as follows.

```
MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ vol.py --help
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/volatility/plugins/community/YingLi/ssh_agent_key.py:12: Cry
  from cryptography.hazmat.backends.openssl import backend
Usage: Volatility - A memory forensics analysis platform.

Options:
  -h, --help          list all available options and their default values.
                      Default values may be set in the configuration file
                      (/etc/volatilityrc)
  --conf-file=/home/htb-student/.volatilityrc
                      User based configuration file
  -d, --debug         Debug volatility
  --plugins=PLUGINS   Additional plugin directories to use (colon separated)
  --info              Print information about all registered objects
  --cache-directory=/home/htb-student/.cache/volatility
                      Directory where cache files are stored
  --cache             Use caching
  --tz=TZ             Sets the (Olson) timezone for displaying timestamps
                      using pytz (if installed) or tzset
  -C 190000, --confsize=190000
                      Config data size
  -Y YARAOFFSET, --yaraoffset=YARAOFFSET
                      YARA start offset
  -f FILENAME, --filename=FILENAME
                      Filename to use when opening an image
  --profile=WinXPSP2x86
                      Name of the profile to load (use --info to see a list
                      of supported profiles)
  -l LOCATION, --location=LOCATION
                      A URN location from which to load an address space
  -w, --write          Enable write support
  --dtb=DTB            DTB Address
  --physical_shift=PHYSICAL_SHIFT
                      Linux kernel physical shift address
  --virtual_shift=VIRTUAL_SHIFT
                      Linux kernel virtual shift address
  --shift=SHIFT        Mac KASLR shift address
  --output=text        Output in this format (support is module specific, see
                      the Module Output Options below)
  --output-file=OUTPUT_FILE
                      Write output in this file
  -v, --verbose        Verbose information
  -g KDBG, --kdbg=KDBG Specify a KDBG virtual address (Note: for 64-bit
                      Windows 8 and above this is the address of
                      KdCopyDataBlock)
  --force              Force utilization of suspect profile
  -k KPCR, --kpqr=KPCR Specify a specific KPCR address
  --cookie=COOKIE      Specify the address of nt!ObHeaderCookie (valid for
                      Windows 10 only)

Supported Plugin Commands:

  agtidconfig      Parse the Agtid configuration
  amcache          Print AmCache information
  antianalysis
  apifinder
  apihooks         Detect API hooks in process and kernel memory
  apihooksdeep    Detect API hooks in process and kernel memory, with ssdeep for whit
  apt17scan       Detect processes infected with APT17 malware
  atoms            Print session and window station atom tables
  atomscan        Pool scanner for atom tables
```

```
attributeht      Find Hacking Team implants and attempt to attribute them using a wa
auditpol        Prints out the Audit Policies from HKLM\SECURITY\Policy\PolAdtEv
autoruns        Searches the registry and memory space for applications running at
bigpools        Dump the big page pools using BigPagePoolScanner
bioskbd         Reads the keyboard buffer from Real Mode memory
bitlocker       Extract Bitlocker FVEK. Supports Windows 7 - 10.
cachedump       Dumps cached domain hashes from memory
callbacks       Print system-wide notification routines
callstacks      this is the plugin class for callstacks
chromecookies   Scans for and parses potential Chrome cookie data
chromedownloadchains  Scans for and parses potential Chrome download chain record
chromedownloads  Scans for and parses potential Chrome download records
chromehistory    Scans for and parses potential Chrome url history
chromesearchterms  Scans for and parses potential Chrome keyword search terms
chromevisits     Scans for and parses potential Chrome url visits data -- VERY SLOW,
clipboard       Extract the contents of the windows clipboard
cmdline         Display process command-line arguments
cmdscan          Extract command history by scanning for _COMMAND_HISTORY
connections     Print list of open connections [Windows XP and 2003 Only]
connscan         Pool scanner for tcp connections
consoles         Extract command history by scanning for _CONSOLE_INFORMATION
crashinfo        Dump crash-dump information
derusbconfig    Parse the Derusb configuration
deskscan         Poolscanner for tagDESKTOP (desktops)
devicetree      Show device tree
directoryenumerator  Enumerates all unique directories from FileScan
dlldump          Dump DLLs from a process address space
dlllist          Print list of loaded dlls for each process
driverbl         Scans memory for driver objects and compares the results with the b
driverirp        Driver IRP hook detection
driveritem       Associate driver objects to kernel modules
driverscan       Pool scanner for driver objects
dumpcerts        Dump RSA private and public SSL keys
dumpfiles        Extract memory mapped and cached files
dumpregistry    Dumps registry files out to disk
dyrescan         Extract Dyre Configuration from processes
editbox          Displays information about Edit controls. (Listbox experimental.)
envars           Display process environment variables
eventhooks       Print details on windows event hooks
evtlogs          Extract Windows Event Logs (XP/2003 only)
facebook         Retrieve facebook artifacts from a memory image
facebookcontacts  Finds possible Facebook contacts
facebookgrabinfo  Carves the memory dump for Owner's personal info JSON struc
facebookmessages  Carves the memory for every message exchanged between the O
fileitem          Pool scanner for file objects
filescan          Scans for and parses potential Firefox cookies (cookies.sqlite moz_
firefoxdownloads  Scans for and parses potential Firefox download records --
firefoxhistory   Scans for and parses potential Firefox url history (places.sqlite m
fwhooks          Enumerates modules which are using Firewall Hook Drivers on Windows
gahti            Dump the USER handle type information
gditimers        Print installed GDI timers and callbacks
gdt              Display Global Descriptor Table
getservicesids  Get the names of services in the Registry and return Calculated SID
getsids          Print the SIDs owning each process
ghostrat         Detects and decrypts Gh0stRat communication
handles          Print list of open handles for each process
hashdump         Dumps passwords hashes (LM/NTLM) from memory
hibinfo          Dump hibernation file information
hikitconfig      Parse the Hikit configuration
hivedump         Prints out a hive
hivelist          Print list of registry hives.
hivescan         Pool scanner for registry hives
hollowfind       Detects different types of Process Hollowing
hookitem          Pool scanner for file objects
hpakextract      Extract physical memory from an HPAK file
hpakinfo         Info on an HPAK file
hpv_clipboard    Dump Virtual Machine Clipboard data
hpv_vmconnect   Virtual Machine Console data
hpv_vmwmp        Display the Virtual Machine Process GUID for each running vm
idt              Display Interrupt Descriptor Table
idxparser        Scans for and parses Java IDX files
iehistory        Reconstruct Internet Explorer cache / history
imagecopy        Copies a physical address space out as a raw DD image
imageinfo        Identify information for the image
imppscan         Scan for calls to imported functions
indx             Scans for and parses potential INDX entries
joblinks         Print process job link information
kdbgscan         Search for and dump potential KDBG values
kpcrscan         Search for and dump potential KPCR values
lastpass         Extract lastpass data from process.
ldrmodules       Detect unlinked DLLs
linuxgetprofile  Scan to try to determine the Linux profile
```

```
logfile      Scans for and parses potential $LogFile entries
lsadump     Dump (decrypted) LSA secrets from the registry
machoinfo   Dump Mach-O file format information
malfind     Find hidden and injected code
malfinddeep Find hidden and injected code, whitelist with ssdeep hashes
malfofind   Find indications of process hollowing/RunPE injections
malprocfind Finds malicious processes based on discrepancies from observed, nor
malthfind   Find malicious threads by analyzing their callstack
mbrparser   Scans for and parses potential Master Boot Records (MBRs)
memdump    Dump the addressable memory for a process
memmap     Print the memory map
messagehooks List desktop and thread window message hooks
mftparser   Scans for and parses potential MFT entries
mimikatz   mimikatz offline
moddump    Dump a kernel driver to an executable file sample
modscan    Pool scanner for kernel modules
modules    Print list of loaded modules
msdecompress Carves and dumps Lznt1, Xpress and Xpress Huffman Compressed data
multiscan   Scan for various objects at once
mutantscan  Pool scanner for mutex objects
ndispktscan Extract the packets from memory
networkpackets Carve and analyze ARP/IPv4 network packets from memory
notepad     List currently displayed notepad text
objtypecan Scan for Windows object type objects
openioc_scan Scan OpenIOC 1.1 based indicators
openvpn     Extract OpenVPN client credentials (username, password) cached in memory
osint      Check Url/ip extracted from memory against opensource intelligence
patcher    Patches memory based on page scans
plugxconfig Locate and parse the PlugX configuration
plugxscan   Detect processes infected with PlugX
poolpeek   Configurable pool scanner plugin
prefetchparser Scans for and parses potential Prefetch files
printkey    Print a registry key, and its subkeys and values
privs      Display process privileges
procdump   Dump a process to an executable file sample
processbl  Scans memory for processes and loaded DLLs and compares the results
profilescan Scan for executables to try to determine the underlying OS
psinfo     Displays process related information and suspicious memory regions
pslist     Print all running processes by following the EPROCESS lists
psscan     Pool scanner for process objects
pstotal    Combination of pslist,psscan & pstree --output=dot gives graphical
pstree     Print process list as a tree
psxview    Find hidden processes with various process listings
qemuinfo   Dump Qemu information
raw2dmp    Converts a physical memory sample to a windbg crash dump
registryitem Extract base64/PEM encoded private RSA keys from physical memory.
rsakey     Save a pseudo-screenshot based on GDI windows
screenshot Scans memory for service objects and compares the results with the
servicebl  List Windows services (ala Plugg)
servicediff
serviceitem
sessions   List details on _MM_SESSION_SPACE (user logon sessions)
shellbags  Prints ShellBags info
shimcache  Parses the Application Compatibility Shim Cache registry key
shimcachemem Parses the Application Compatibility Shim Cache stored in kernel memory
shutdowntime Print ShutdownTime of machine from registry
sockets    Print list of open sockets
sockscan   Pool scanner for tcp socket objects
ssdeepscan Scan process or kernel memory with SSDeep signatures
ssdt       Display SSDT entries
strings    Match physical offsets to virtual addresses (may take a while, VERY SLOW)
svcscan   Scan for Windows services
symlinkscan Pool scanner for symlink objects
systeminfo Print common system details of machine from registry
thrdscan  Pool scanner for thread objects
threads   Investigate _ETHREAD and _KTHREADS
timeliner  Creates a timeline from various artifacts in memory
timers    Print kernel timers and associated module DPCs
truecryptmaster Recover TrueCrypt 7.1a Master Keys
truecryptpassphrase TrueCrypt Cached Passphrase Finder
truecryptsummary TrueCrypt Summary
trustrecords Extract MS Office TrustRecords from the Registry
twitter    Retrieve twitter artifacts from a memory image
uninstallinfo Extract installed software info from Uninstall registry key
unloadedmodules Print list of unloaded modules
usbstor    Parse USB Data from the Registry
userassist  Print userassist registry keys and information
userhandles Dump the USER handle tables
usnjrnl   Scans for and parses potential USNJRNL entries
usnparser  Scans for and parses USN journal records
vaddump    Dumps out the vad sections to a file
vadinfo    Dump the VAD info
vadtree    Walk the VAD tree and display in tree format
vadwalk   Walk the VAD tree
vadview   Prints windows library information
```

```

vboxinfo      Dump VirtualBox information
verinfo       Prints out the version information from PE images
vmwareinfo   Dump VMware VMSS/VMSN information
volshell     Shell in the memory image
windows      Print Desktop Windows (verbose details)
wintree      Print Z-Order Desktop Windows Tree
 wndscan     Pool scanner for window stations
yarascan    Scan process or kernel memory with Yara signatures

```

Identifying the Profile

Profiles are essential for Volatility v2 to interpret the memory data correctly (profile identification has been enhanced in v3). To determine the profile that matches the operating system of the memory dump we can use the `imageinfo` plugin as follows.

```

Memory Forensics

MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ vol.py -f /home/htb-student/MemoryDumps/Win7-2515534d.vmem imageinfo
/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/volatility/plugins/community/YingLi/ssh_agent_key.py:12: Cry
  from cryptography.hazmat.backends.openssl import backend
INFO    : volatility.debug    : Determining profile based on KDBG search...
Suggested Profile(s) : Win7SP1x64, Win7SP0x64, Win2008R2SP0x64, Win2008R2SP1x64_24000, Wi
  AS Layer1 : WindowsAMD64PagedMemory (Kernel AS)
  AS Layer2 : FileAddressSpace (/home/htb-student/MemoryDumps/Win7-2515534d.vmem
  PAE type : No PAE
  DTB : 0x187000L
  KDBG : 0xf80002be9120L
  Number of Processors : 1
  Image Type (Service Pack) : 1
  KPCR for CPU 0 : 0xfffffff80002beb000L
  KUSER_SHARED_DATA : 0xfffffff780000000000L
  Image date and time : 2023-06-22 12:34:03 UTC+0000
  Image local date and time : 2023-06-22 18:04:03 +0530

```

Identifying Running Processes

Let's see if the suggested `Win7SP1x64` profile is correct by trying to list running process via the `pslist` plugin.

```

Memory Forensics

MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ vol.py -f /home/htb-student/MemoryDumps/Win7-2515534d.vmem --profile=Win7SP
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/volatility/plugins/community/YingLi/ssh_agent_key.py:12: Cry
  from cryptography.hazmat.backends.openssl import backend
Offset(V)      Name          PID  PPID  Thds  Hnds  Sess  Wow64 Start
-----  -----
0xfffffa8000ca8860 System        4    0    97   446  -----  0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8001a64920 smss.exe     264   4    2    29  -----  0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa80028a39a0 csrss.exe    352   344   8    626  0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8002a51730 wininit.exe  404   344   3    76   0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa800291eb00 csrss.exe    416   396   9    307  1      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8002a86340 winlogon.exe 464   396   3    113  1      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8002ad8b00 services.exe 508   404   8    226  0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8002adb00 lsass.exe     516   404   6    585  0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8002ae6b00 lsm.exe      524   404   9    149  0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8002b4f720 svchost.exe  628   508   10   366  0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8002b7bb00 svchost.exe  696   508   7    288  0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8002ba0b00 svchost.exe  744   508   18   455  0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8002c00280 svchost.exe  868   508   19   443  0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8002c52710 svchost.exe  920   508   17   599  0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8002c5c680 svchost.exe  964   508   28   838  0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa80022679b0 svchost.exe 1000   508   13   365  0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8002d15b00 spoolsv.exe 1120   508   13   273  0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8002d4f9b0 svchost.exe 1156   508   18   308  0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8002d2f060 svchost.exe 1268   508   11   165  0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8002d2d060 svchost.exe 1348   508   15   258  0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8000d78b00 VAuthService. 1412   508   4    96   0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8002db6b00 vm3dservice.ex 1440   508   4    61   0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8002e2e9b0 vmtoolsd.exe 1468   508   13   299  0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8002e45a70 vm3dservice.ex 1488   1440   2    45   1      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8002f58b00 svchost.exe 1724   508   6    92   0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8002f42b00 WmiPrvSE.exe 1998   628   9    197  0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8002f8fb00 dllhost.exe 1968   508   13   190  0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8003007b00 msdtc.exe   1960   508   12   145  0      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8001bfb00 taskhost.exe 2432   508   9    241  1      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa80027ca970 dwm.exe     2484   868   5    152  1      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa8001d27b00 explorer.exe 2508   2472   24   843  1      0 2023-06-22 12:0
0xfffffa80123fc590 vmtoolsd.exe 2600   2508   8    182  1      0 2023-06-22 12:0

```

0xffffffa80027edb00	SearchIndexer.	2756	508	17	800	0	0	2023-06-22 12:0
0xffffffa80023e7750	cmd.exe	3040	2508	1	21	1	0	2023-06-22 12:0
0xffffffa8001d19060	conhost.exe	3048	416	2	53	1	0	2023-06-22 12:0
0xffffffa8002d95870	taskmgr.exe	2648	464	6	113	1	0	2023-06-22 12:0
0xffffffa8000e0fb00	ProcessHacker.	716	2508	9	476	1	0	2023-06-22 12:0
0xffffffa8000eee060	sppsvc.exe	1080	508	4	146	0	0	2023-06-22 12:0
0xffffffa8000ea6a00	svchost.exe	608	508	15	431	0	0	2023-06-22 12:0
0xffffffa8000e2e620	wmpnetwk.exe	2968	508	18	442	0	0	2023-06-22 12:0
0xffffffa80022af430	ida64.exe	2248	2508	7	340	1	0	2023-06-22 12:1
0xffffffa8001420300	x32dbg.exe	2820	2508	20	480	1	1	2023-06-22 12:2
0xffffffa8000ee96d0	Ransomware.wan	1512	2820	11	167	1	1	2023-06-22 12:2
0xffffffa8002ca4240	Ransomware.wan	2320	508	117	497	0	1	2023-06-22 12:3
0xffffffa8002ad9560	dllhost.exe	1876	628	4	79	1	0	2023-06-22 12:3
0xffffffa8001d0f8b0	tasksche.exe	2972	1512	0	-----	1	0	2023-06-22 12:3
0xffffffa8001d22b00	tasksche.exe	1792	1044	8	82	0	1	2023-06-22 12:3
0xffffffa8002fa3060	SearchProtocol	852	2756	8	289	0	0	2023-06-22 12:3
0xffffffa8002572060	@WanaDecryptor	1060	1792	2	71	0	1	2023-06-22 12:3
0xffffffa8001568060	taskhsvc.exe	3012	1060	4	101	0	1	2023-06-22 12:3
0xffffffa8001ddb060	conhost.exe	2348	352	1	32	0	0	2023-06-22 12:3
0xffffffa8000df81b0	VSSVC.exe	288	508	6	116	0	0	2023-06-22 12:3
0xffffffa800141e9a0	@WanaDecryptor	3252	3212	1	75	1	1	2023-06-22 12:3
0xffffffa80014e4a70	MpCmdRun.exe	3436	3412	5	116	0	0	2023-06-22 12:3
0xffffffa80014c12c0	SearchFilterHo	3904	2756	6	109	0	0	2023-06-22 12:3
0xffffffa8000f2f1c0	audiog.exe	4048	744	6	128	0	0	2023-06-22 12:3
0xffffffa8000dbc5a0	cmd.exe	2080	1468	0	-----	0	0	2023-06-22 12:3
0xffffffa8000f90b00	conhost.exe	3292	352	0	-----	0	0	2023-06-22 12:3
0xffffffa8000f7b790	ipconfig.exe	2360	2080	0	-----	0	0	2023-06-22 12:3

It should be noted that even if we specify another profile from the suggested list Volatility may still provide us with the correct output.

Identifying Network Artifacts

The `netscan` plugin can be used to scan for network artifacts as follows.

Memory Forensics						
<pre>MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]\$ vol.py -f /home/htb-student/MemoryDumps/Win7-2515534d.vmem --profile=Win7SP Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1 /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/volatility/plugins/community/YingLi/ssh_agent_key.py:12: Crypt from cryptography.hazmat.backends.openssl import backend</pre>						
Offset(P)	Proto	Local Address	Foreign Address	State	Pi	
0x1a15caa0	UDPV4	0.0.0.0:3702	*:*		13	
0x1a15caa0	UDPV6	:::3702	*:*		13	
0x1fd7cac0	TCPV4	0.0.0.0:49155	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	50	
0x1fd7cac0	TCPV6	:::49155	:::0	LISTENING	50	
0x3da01a70	UDPV4	0.0.0.0:3702	*:*		13	
0x3da0b130	UDPV4	0.0.0.0:0	*:*		10	
0x3da0b130	UDPV6	:::0	*:*		10	
0x3dcf1f010	UDPV4	0.0.0.0:62718	*:*		13	
0x3dcf15b0	UDPV4	0.0.0.0:62719	*:*		13	
0x3dcf15b0	UDPV6	:::62719	*:*		13	
0x3da15010	TCPV4	0.0.0.0:49156	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	51	
0x3da15010	TCPV6	:::49156	:::0	LISTENING	51	
0x3dc69860	TCPV4	0.0.0.0:5357	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	4	
0x3dc69860	TCPV6	:::5357	:::0	LISTENING	4	
0x3dca3ee0	TCPV4	0.0.0.0:49154	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	96	
0x3dca3ee0	TCPV6	:::49154	:::0	LISTENING	96	
0x3dcf7280	TCPV4	0.0.0.0:49155	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	50	
0x3dd07540	TCPV4	0.0.0.0:445	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	4	
0x3dd07540	TCPV6	:::445	:::0	LISTENING	4	
0x3e5f7cd0	UDPV4	0.0.0.0:3702	*:*		13	
0x3e5f7cd0	UDPV6	:::3702	*:*		13	
0x3deff8d0	TCPV4	0.0.0.0:10243	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	4	
0x3deff8d0	TCPV6	:::10243	:::0	LISTENING	4	
0x3df01ba0	TCPV4	0.0.0.0:49154	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	96	
0xe194410	TCPV4	0.0.0.0:135	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	69	
0x3e195840	TCPV4	0.0.0.0:135	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	69	
0x3e195840	TCPV6	:::135	:::0	LISTENING	69	
0x3e1ab8f0	TCPV4	0.0.0.0:49152	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	40	
0x3e1fe300	TCPV4	0.0.0.0:49153	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	74	
0x3e1fe300	TCPV6	:::49153	:::0	LISTENING	74	
0x3e1fec0d	TCPV4	0.0.0.0:49153	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	74	
0x3e963ad0	TCPV4	127.0.0.1:9050	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	30	
0x3ec4f620	TCPV4	0.0.0.0:49152	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	40	
0x3ec4f620	TCPV6	:::49152	:::0	LISTENING	40	
0x3f1fd6f0	TCPV4	0.0.0.0:554	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	29	
0x3f1fd6f0	TCPV6	:::554	:::0	LISTENING	29	
0x3ec2d010	TCPV4	127.0.0.1:50313	127.0.0.1:50314	ESTABLISHED	-1	
0x7eef1220	TCPV6	127.0.0.1:50313	127.0.0.1:50314	ESTABLISHED	-1	

0x3ec01220	TCPv4	127.0.0.1.30314	127.0.0.1.30315	ESTABLISHED	-1
0x3f3ced90	UDPV4	0.0.0.0:3702	*:*		13
0x3f2284c0	TCPv4	0.0.0.0:49156	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	51
0x3fcfd930	UDPV4	127.0.0.1:1900	*:*		13
0x3fd1bbf0	UDPV6	::1:61543	*:*		13
0x3fd28310	UDPV4	127.0.0.1:61544	*:*		13
0x3fd2b420	UDPV6	::1:1900	*:*		13
0x3fd4a4a0	UDPV4	0.0.0.0:5004	*:*		29
0x3fd4a4a0	UDPV6	::5004	*:*		29
0x3fd4aa90	UDPV4	0.0.0.0:5005	*:*		29
0x3fd4adb0	UDPV4	0.0.0.0:5004	*:*		29
0x3fd5fec0	UDPV4	0.0.0.0:5005	*:*		29
0x3fd5fec0	UDPV6	::5005	*:*		29
0x3fc02ca0	TCPv4	0.0.0.0:554	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	29
0x3fc46010	TCPv4	0.0.0.0:2869	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	4
0x3fc46010	TCPv6	::2869	::0	LISTENING	4
0x3fc4f600	TCPv4	127.0.0.1:55206	127.0.0.1:9050	ESTABLISHED	-1
0x3fe604f0	TCPv4	127.0.0.1:9050	127.0.0.1:55206	ESTABLISHED	-1

To find `_TCPT_OBJECT` structures using pool tag scanning, use the `connscan` command. This can find artifacts from previous connections that have since been terminated, in addition to the active ones.

Identifying Injected Code

The `malfind` plugin can be used to identify and extract injected code and malicious payloads from the memory of a running process as follows.

```
MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ vol.py -f /home/htb-student/MemoryDumps/Win7-2515534d.vmem --profile=Win7SP
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/volatility/plugins/community/YingLi/ssh_agent_key.py:12: Cry
  from cryptography.hazmat.backends.openssl import backend
Process: svchost.exe Pid: 608 Address: 0x12350000
Vad Tag: VadS Protection: PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE
Flags: CommitCharge: 128, MemCommit: 1, PrivateMemory: 1, Protection: 6

0x0000000012350000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... .
0x0000000012350010 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... .
0x0000000012350020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... .
0x0000000012350030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... .

0x0000000012350000 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x0000000012350002 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x0000000012350004 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x0000000012350006 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x0000000012350008 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x000000001235000a 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x000000001235000c 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x000000001235000e 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x0000000012350010 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x0000000012350012 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x0000000012350014 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x0000000012350016 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x0000000012350018 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x000000001235001a 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x000000001235001c 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x000000001235001e 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x0000000012350020 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x0000000012350022 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x0000000012350024 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x0000000012350026 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x0000000012350028 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x000000001235002a 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x000000001235002c 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x000000001235002e 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x0000000012350030 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x0000000012350032 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x0000000012350034 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x0000000012350036 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x0000000012350038 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x000000001235003a 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x000000001235003c 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
0x000000001235003e 0000 ADD [EAX], AL
```

Identifying Handles

The `handles` plugin in Volatility is used for analyzing the handles (file and object references) held by a specific process.

The `handles` plugin in Volatility is used for analyzing the handles (file and object references) held by a specific process within a memory dump. Understanding the handles associated with a process can provide valuable insights during incident response and digital forensics investigations, as it reveals the resources and objects a process is interacting with. Here's how to use the handles plugin.

```
MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ vol.py -f /home/htb-student/MemoryDumps/Win7-2515534d.vmem --profile=Win7SP
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/volatility/plugins/community/YingLi/ssh_agent_key.py:12: Cry
  from cryptography.hazmat.backends.openssl import backend
Offset(V)      Pid      Handle      Access Type      Details
-----
0xfffff8a001628ee0  1512      0x4        0x9 Key      MACHINE\SOFTWARE\M
0xfffff8a00221e7e0  1512      0x14       0x9 Key      MACHINE\SOFTWARE\M
0xfffff8a0023b3490  1512      0x20       0x20019 Key    MACHINE\SYSTEM\CON
0xfffff8a001f1e300  1512      0x38       0xf003f Key    MACHINE
0xfffff8a001f3b410  1512      0x40        0x1 Key      MACHINE\SYSTEM\CON
0xfffff8a001f35280  1512      0x58        0x1 Key      MACHINE\SYSTEM\CON
0xfffff8a001f18440  1512      0x9c       0xf003f Key    USER\S-1-5-21-3232
0xfffff8a001d4e1f0  1512      0xa0       0x2001f Key   USER\S-1-5-21-3232
0xfffff8a00080e8a0  1512      0xc0       0xf003f Key    USER
0xfffff8a00237dc10  1512      0xe0        0x1 Key      USER\S-1-5-21-3232
0xfffff8a001f63a80  1512      0x120       0x1 Key      MACHINE\SOFTWARE\W
0xfffff8a00208b750  1512      0x124       0x20019 Key   MACHINE\SOFTWARE\P
0xfffff8a0022b6850  1512      0x128       0x20019 Key   USER\S-1-5-21-3232
0xfffff8a000d807b0  1512      0x12c       0x20019 Key   USER\S-1-5-21-3232
0xfffff8a0013b2920  1512      0x130       0x20019 Key   MACHINE\SOFTWARE\P
0xfffff8a001f7b610  1512      0x134       0x20019 Key   USER\S-1-5-21-3232
0xfffff8a0022f8ad0  1512      0x138       0x20019 Key   USER\S-1-5-21-3232
0xfffff8a0026778a0  1512      0x13c       0x20019 Key   MACHINE\SOFTWARE\W
0xfffff8a000f4fb00  1512      0x140       0x20019 Key   MACHINE\SOFTWARE\W
0xfffff8a001efb870  1512      0x154       0xf003f Key    MACHINE\SYSTEM\CON
0xfffff8a001f683c0  1512      0x15c       0xf003f Key    MACHINE\SYSTEM\CON
0xfffff8a001f17660  1512      0x164       0x20019 Key   USER\S-1-5-21-3232
0xfffff8a0012cb9e0  1512      0x168       0x20019 Key   MACHINE\SOFTWARE\W
0xfffff8a00000c610  1512      0x1b8       0x2001f Key   USER\S-1-5-21-3232
0xfffff8a0025cf4c0  1512      0x1bc       0x20019 Key   MACHINE\SOFTWARE\W
0xfffff8a00125d610  1512      0x1d0        0xf Key      USER\S-1-5-21-3232
0xfffff8a0023dcdd0  1512      0x22c       0xf003f Key    MACHINE\SOFTWARE\C
```

```
MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ vol.py -f /home/htb-student/MemoryDumps/Win7-2515534d.vmem --profile=Win7SP
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/volatility/plugins/community/YingLi/ssh_agent_key.py:12: Cry
  from cryptography.hazmat.backends.openssl import backend
Offset(V)      Pid      Handle      Access Type      Details
-----
0xfffffa8001d162e0  1512      0x10       0x100020 File    \Device\HarddiskVo
0xfffffa800228adc0  1512      0x1c       0x100020 File    \Device\HarddiskVo
0xfffffa8000df8070  1512      0x110      0x12019f File    \Device\HarddiskVo
0xfffffa8002210cd0  1512      0x170      0x100080 File    \Device\Nsi
0xfffffa8000dedf20  1512      0x1e4       0x100001 File    \Device\KsecDD
0xfffffa8002f70700  1512      0x23c       0x120089 File    \Device\HarddiskVo
```

```
MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ vol.py -f /home/htb-student/MemoryDumps/Win7-2515534d.vmem --profile=Win7SP
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/volatility/plugins/community/YingLi/ssh_agent_key.py:12: Cry
  from cryptography.hazmat.backends.openssl import backend
Offset(V)      Pid      Handle      Access Type      Details
-----
0xfffffa8001d0f8b0  1512      0x29c       0x1fffff Process  tasksche.exe(2972)
```

Identifying Windows Services

The `svcscan` plugin in Volatility is used for listing and analyzing Windows services running on a system within a memory dump. Here's how to use the `svcscan` plugin.

```
MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ vol.py -f /home/htb-student/MemoryDumps/Win7-2515534d.vmem --profile=Win7SP
```

```

MisaelMacias@htb[~/htb]$ vol.py -f /home/htb-student/MemoryDumps/Win7-251553d.vmem --profile=Win7SP
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/volatility/plugins/community/YingLi/ssh_agent_key.py:12: Cry
    from cryptography.hazmat.backends.openssl import backend
Offset: 0xb755a0
Order: 71
Start: SERVICE_AUTO_START
Process ID: 628
Service Name: DcomLaunch
Display Name: DCOM Server Process Launcher
Service Type: SERVICE_WIN32_SHARE_PROCESS
Service State: SERVICE_RUNNING
Binary Path: C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k DcomLaunch

Offset: 0xb754b0
Order: 70
Start: SERVICE_DEMAND_START
Process ID: -
Service Name: dc21x4vm
Display Name: dc21x4vm
Service Type: SERVICE_KERNEL_DRIVER
Service State: SERVICE_STOPPED
Binary Path: -

Offset: 0xb753c0
Order: 69
Start: SERVICE_AUTO_START
Process ID: 868
Service Name: CscService
Display Name: Offline Files
Service Type: SERVICE_WIN32_SHARE_PROCESS
Service State: SERVICE_RUNNING
Binary Path: C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe -k LocalSystemNetworkRestricted

Offset: 0xb770d0
Order: 68
Start: SERVICE_SYSTEM_START
Process ID: -
Service Name: CSC
Display Name: Offline Files Driver
Service Type: SERVICE_KERNEL_DRIVER
Service State: SERVICE_RUNNING
Binary Path: \Driver\CSC
---SNIP---

```

Identifying Loaded DLLs

The `dlllist` plugin in Volatility is used for listing the dynamic link libraries (DLLs) loaded into the address space of a specific process within a memory dump. Here's how to use the `dlllist` plugin.

```

Memory Forensics

MisaelMacias@htb[~/htb]$ vol.py -f /home/htb-student/MemoryDumps/Win7-251553d.vmem --profile=Win7SP
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/volatility/plugins/community/YingLi/ssh_agent_key.py:12: Cry
    from cryptography.hazmat.backends.openssl import backend
*****
Ransomware.wan pid: 1512
Command line : "C:\Users\Analyst\Desktop\Samples\Ransomware.wannacry.exe"


```

Base	Size	LoadCount	LoadTime	Path
0x000000000400000	0x66b000	0xfffff	1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC+0000	C:\Users\An
0x000000000773f0000	0x19f000	0xfffff	1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000739d0000	0x3f000	0x3	2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000073970000	0x5c000	0x1	2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000073960000	0x8000	0x1	2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000400000	0x66b000	0xfffff	1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC+0000	C:\Users\An
0x000000000775b0000	0x180000	0xfffff	1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000075b50000	0x110000	0xfffff	2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000770c0000	0x47000	0xfffff	2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000774d30000	0xa1000	0xfffff	2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000077110000	0xac000	0xfffff	2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000075b30000	0x19000	0xfffff	2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000074de0000	0xf0000	0xfffff	2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000074cd0000	0x60000	0xfffff	2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000074cc0000	0xc000	0xfffff	2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000755f0000	0x35000	0xfffff	2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000074f70000	0x6000	0xfffff	2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x0000000006bb70000	0x66000	0xfffff	2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000755e0000	0x10000	0xfffff	2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\

0x0000000000738f0000	0x1c0000	0xfffff 2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x0000000000737c0000	0x7000	0xfffff 2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000075160000	0x437000	0xfffff 2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000076050000	0x4000	0xfffff 2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000075e60000	0x100000	0xfffff 2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000074ee0000	0x90000	0xfffff 2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000007770a0000	0xa000	0xfffff 2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x0000000000750c0000	0x9d000	0xfffff 2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x0000000000770b0000	0x4000	0xfffff 2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000075c60000	0x57000	0xfffff 2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000074f80000	0x4000	0xfffff 2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x0000000000737b0000	0x9000	0xfffff 2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000075f60000	0x3000	0xfffff 2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000075630000	0x3000	0xfffff 2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000076210000	0x236000	0xfffff 2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000075fa0000	0x5000	0xfffff 2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x0000000000756d0000	0x17000	0xfffff 2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000075fb0000	0xb000	0xfffff 2023-06-22 12:23:42 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000075ad0000	0x60000	0x2 2023-06-22 12:28:02 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x0000000000760b0000	0xcd000	0x1 2023-06-22 12:28:02 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000006cd90000	0x8000	0x2 2023-06-22 12:28:06 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000076450000	0xc4c000	0x1 2023-06-22 12:28:06 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000075850000	0x15f000	0x22 2023-06-22 12:28:06 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000006cc30000	0x4000	0x1 2023-06-22 12:28:06 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x0000000000771c0000	0x4000	0x2 2023-06-22 12:28:06 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000006cc10000	0x12000	0x1 2023-06-22 12:28:06 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000006cc0000	0xd000	0x1 2023-06-22 12:28:06 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000006cbc0000	0x3c000	0x4 2023-06-22 12:28:06 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000006ccb0000	0x6000	0x1 2023-06-22 12:28:06 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000006cd80000	0x4000	0x1 2023-06-22 12:28:06 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x0000000000737d0000	0x44000	0x2 2023-06-22 12:28:06 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x0000000000756f0000	0x150000	0x1 2023-06-22 12:28:06 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000075a30000	0x91000	0x4 2023-06-22 12:28:06 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000006cba0000	0x5000	0x1 2023-06-22 12:28:06 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000075640000	0x83000	0x1 2023-06-22 12:28:06 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000006bb10000	0x5a000	0x1 2023-06-22 12:28:06 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000006bb00000	0x10000	0x1 2023-06-22 12:28:06 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000006baf0000	0x6000	0x1 2023-06-22 12:28:06 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000071ac0000	0x17000	0x1 2023-06-22 12:30:20 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000006d420000	0x3b000	0x1 2023-06-22 12:30:20 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x000000000071ab0000	0xe000	0x1 2023-06-22 12:30:20 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000006bae0000	0x8000	0x1 2023-06-22 12:30:20 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\
0x00000000006ced0000	0x4c000	0xfffff 2023-06-22 12:31:13 UTC+0000	C:\Windows\

Identifying Hives

The `hivelist` plugin in Volatility is used for listing the hives (registry files) present in the memory dump of a Windows system. Here's how to use the `hivelist` plugin.

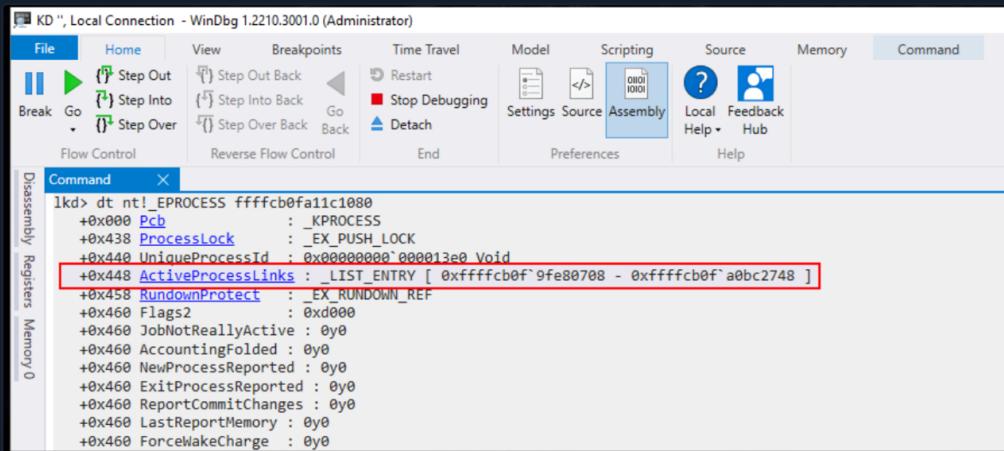
Virtual	Physical	Name
0xfffff8a001710010	0x0000000002c2e4010	\??\C:\Users\Analyst\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\UsrClass
0xfffff8a001d4b410	0x000000001651f410	\??\C:\System Volume Information\Syncache.hve
0xfffff8a0000f010	0x0000000026de8010	[no name]
0xfffff8a000024010	0x00000000273f3010	\REGISTRY\MACHINE\SYSTEM
0xfffff8a000058010	0x0000000026727010	\REGISTRY\MACHINE\HARDWARE
0xfffff8a0000f7410	0x0000000019824410	\SystemRoot\System32\Config\DEFAULT
0xfffff8a000084010	0x000000001a979010	\Device\HarddiskVolume1\Boot\BCD
0xfffff8a0009d6010	0x000000001998d010	\SystemRoot\System32\Config\SOFTWARE
0xfffff8a0000e0a010	0x000000000724e010	\SystemRoot\System32\Config\SAM
0xfffff8a000036010	0x0000000012f0e010	\SystemRoot\System32\Config\SECURITY
0xfffff8a0000f7e010	0x0000000012f7b010	\??\C:\Windows\ServiceProfiles\NetworkService\NTUSER.DAT
0xfffff8a00100c410	0x0000000006de7410	\??\C:\Windows\ServiceProfiles\LocalService\NTUSER.DAT
0xfffff8a0016a8010	0x000000002aec010	\??\C:\Users\Analyst\ntuser.dat

Rootkit Analysis with Volatility v2

Let's now see a demonstration of utilizing `Volatility v2` to analyze a memory dump saved as `rootkit.vmem` inside the `/home/htb-student/MemoryDumps` directory of this section's target.

Understanding the EPROCESS Structure

EPROCESS is a data structure in the Windows kernel that represents a process. Each running process in the Windows operating system has a corresponding EPROCESS block in kernel memory. During memory analysis, the examination of EPROCESS structures is crucial for understanding the running processes on a system, identifying parent-child relationships, and determining which processes were active at the time of the memory capture.



The screenshot shows the WinDbg interface with the command window displaying the dump of the EPROCESS structure. The ActiveProcessLinks field is highlighted with a red box, showing its value as a LIST_ENTRY structure containing two pointers: Flink (0xffffcb0f`9fe80708) and Blink (0xffffcb0f`a0bc2748).

```
kd ! dt nt!_EPROCESS fffffcb0fa11c1080
+0x000 Pcb : _KPROCESS
+0x438 ProcessLock : _EX_PUSH_LOCK
+0x440 UniqueProcessId : 0x0000000`000013e0 Void
+0x448 ActiveProcessLinks : _LIST_ENTRY [ 0xffffcb0f`9fe80708 - 0xffffcb0f`a0bc2748 ]
+0x458 RundownProtect : EX_RUNDOWN_REF
+0x460 Flags2 : 0x0000
+0x460 JobNotReallyActive : 0y0
+0x460 AccountingFolded : 0y0
+0x460 NewProcessReported : 0y0
+0x460 ExitProcessReported : 0y0
+0x460 ReportCommitChanges : 0y0
+0x460 LastReportMemory : 0y0
+0x460 ForceWakeCharge : 0y0
```

FLINK and BLINK

A doubly-linked list is a fundamental data structure in computer science and programming. It is a type of linked list where each node (record) contains two references or pointers:

- **Next Pointer:** This points to the next node in the list, allowing us to traverse the list in a forward direction.
- **Previous Pointer:** This points to the previous node in the list, allowing us to traverse the list in a backward direction.

Within the EPROCESS structure, we have **ActiveProcessLinks** as the doubly-linked list which contains the **flink** field and the **blink** field.

- **flink:** Is a forward pointer that points to the **ActiveProcessLinks** list entry of the **_next_EPROCESS** structure in the **list** of active processes.
- **blink:** Is a backward pointer within the **EPROCESS** structure that points to the **ActiveProcessLinks** list entry of the **_previous_EPROCESS** structure in the **list** of active processes.

These linked lists of EPROCESS structures are used by the Windows kernel to quickly iterate through all running processes on the system. The below diagram shows how this linked list looks like.



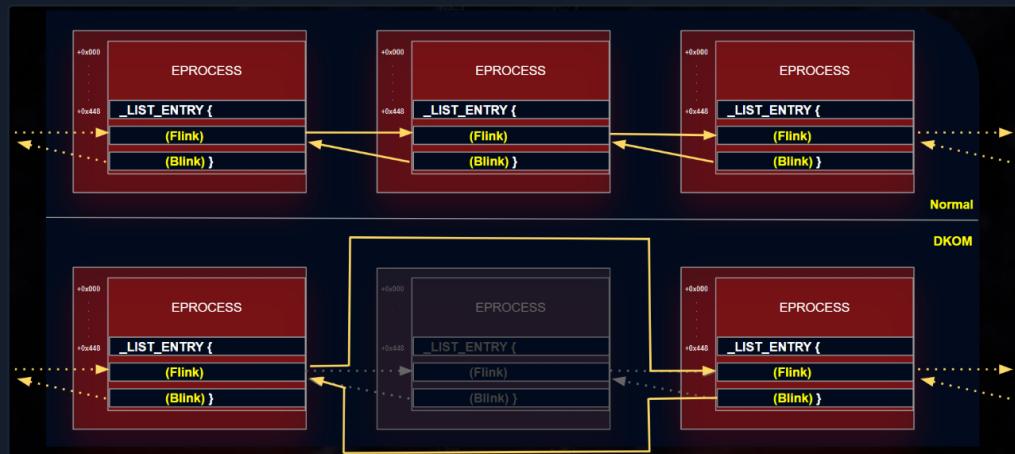
Identifying Rootkit Signs

Direct Kernel Object Manipulation (DKOM) is a sophisticated technique used by rootkits and advanced malware to manipulate the Windows operating system's kernel data structures in order to hide malicious processes, drivers, files, and other artifacts from detection by security tools and utilities running in userland (i.e., in user mode).

If, for example, a monitoring tool is dependent on the EPROCESS structure for the enumeration of the running processes, and there's a rootkit running on the system which manipulates the EPROCESS structure directly in kernel memory by altering the EPROCESS structure or unlinking a process from lists, the monitoring tool will not be able to get the hidden process in the currently running processes list.

processes in the currently running processes list.

The below screenshot shows a graphical representation of how this unlinking actually works.



The `psscan` plugin is used to enumerate running processes. It scans the memory pool tags associated with each process's `EPROCESS` structure. This technique can help identify processes that may have been hidden or unlinked by rootkits, as well as processes that have been terminated but have not been removed from memory yet. This plugin can be used as follows.

Memory Forensics					
Offset(P)	Name	PID	PPID	PDB	Time created
0x00000000001a404b8	ipconfig.exe	2988	2980	0x091403c0	2023-06-24 07:31:16 UTC+0000
0x00000000001a63138	cmd.exe	2980	2004	0x091401c0	2023-06-24 07:31:16 UTC+0000
0x00000000001b24888	explorer.exe	1444	624	0x09140320	2023-06-23 16:34:38 UTC+0000
0x00000000001bc62a8	tasksche.exe	1084	1684	0x091403e0	2023-06-24 07:28:16 UTC+0000
0x00000000001c3d2d8	@WanaDecryptor@	2248	1084	0x091403a0	2023-06-24 07:29:20 UTC+0000
0x00000000001c4e020	cmd.exe	1932	1444	0x09140380	2023-06-24 07:27:16 UTC+0000
0x00000000001c54da0	cmd.exe	2396	2264	0x091401c0	2023-06-24 07:29:30 UTC+0000
0x00000000001c8a020	@WanaDecryptor@	2324	2284	0x09140400	2023-06-24 07:29:20 UTC+0000
0x00000000001cb7628	test.exe	1344	668	0x09140360	2023-06-24 07:28:15 UTC+0000
0x00000000002063ab8	svchost.exe	1220	668	0x09140160	2023-06-23 16:14:54 UTC+0000
0x00000000002093020	services.exe	668	624	0x09140080	2023-06-23 16:14:53 UTC+0000
0x00000000002094d40	ctfmon.exe	564	232	0x09140240	2023-06-23 16:15:09 UTC+0000
0x00000000002095020	csrss.exe	600	368	0x09140040	2023-06-23 16:14:51 UTC+0000
0x0000000000209fa78	vmtoolsd.exe	2004	668	0x091402a0	2023-06-23 16:15:24 UTC+0000
0x000000000020a2a90	spoolsv.exe	1556	668	0x091401a0	2023-06-23 16:14:59 UTC+0000
0x000000000020ceb40	alg.exe	1520	668	0x091402c0	2023-06-23 16:15:26 UTC+0000
0x000000000020ff870	wmiprvse.exe	560	880	0x09140300	2023-06-23 16:15:26 UTC+0000
0x0000000000216a650	taskhsvc.exe	2340	2248	0x09140340	2023-06-24 07:29:22 UTC+0000
0x00000000002172da0	winlogon.exe	624	368	0x09140060	2023-06-23 16:14:52 UTC+0000
0x000000000021adda0	msmsgs.exe	548	232	0x09140220	2023-06-23 16:15:09 UTC+0000
0x0000000000224b128	svchost.exe	992	668	0x09140100	2023-06-23 16:14:53 UTC+0000
0x0000000000225cd0	VGAAuthService.e	1832	668	0x09140280	2023-06-23 16:15:16 UTC+0000
0x00000000002269490	vmacthlp.exe	848	668	0x091400c0	2023-06-23 16:14:53 UTC+0000
0x00000000002288770	wmic.exe	2416	2396	0x09140400	2023-06-24 07:29:30 UTC+0000
0x000000000022ee020	cmd.exe	1628	1444	0x091402e0	2023-06-24 07:25:01 UTC+0000
0x00000000002346990	svchost.exe	880	668	0x091400e0	2023-06-23 16:14:53 UTC+0000
0x000000000023c7618	taskmgr.exe	260	1444	0x091401e0	2023-06-24 07:27:55 UTC+0000
0x00000000002419850	svchost.exe	1136	668	0x09140120	2023-06-23 16:14:53 UTC+0000
0x0000000000248c020	smss.exe	368	4	0x09140020	2023-06-23 16:14:49 UTC+0000
0x0000000000248f020	svchost.exe	1176	668	0x09140140	2023-06-23 16:14:53 UTC+0000
0x0000000000249fd0	vmtoolsd.exe	540	232	0x09140180	2023-06-23 16:15:09 UTC+0000
0x000000000024a57a8	lsass.exe	680	624	0x091400a0	2023-06-23 16:14:53 UTC+0000
0x000000000024cb928	svchost.exe	1708	668	0x09140260	2023-06-23 16:15:16 UTC+0000
0x0000000000250e020	rundll32.exe	532	232	0x09140200	2023-06-23 16:15:09 UTC+0000
0x000000000025c8830	System	4	0	0x0031c000	

In the output below, we can see that the `pslist` plugin could not find `test.exe` which was hidden by a rootkit, but the `psscan` plugin was able to find it.

Memory Forensics					
● ● ●	Memory Forensics				

```
MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ vol.py -f /home/htb-student/MemoryDumps/rootkit.vmem pslist
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/volatility/plugins/community/YingLi/ssh_agent_key.py:12: Crypt
  from cryptography.hazmat.backends.openssl import backend
Offset(V) Name PID PPID Thds Hnds Sess Wow64 Start
-----
0x823c8830 System 4 0 58 476 ----- 0 2023-06-23 16:14:49 UTC
0x8228c020 smss.exe 368 4 3 19 ----- 0 2023-06-23 16:14:51 UTC
0x81e95020 csrss.exe 600 368 14 544 0 0 2023-06-23 16:14:52 UTC
0x81f72da0 winlogon.exe 624 368 19 514 0 0 2023-06-23 16:14:53 UTC
0x81e93020 services.exe 668 624 16 277 0 0 2023-06-23 16:14:53 UTC
0x822a57a8 lsass.exe 680 624 23 358 0 0 2023-06-23 16:14:53 UTC
0x82069490 vmacthl.exe 848 668 1 25 0 0 2023-06-23 16:14:53 UTC
0x82146990 svchost.exe 880 668 18 202 0 0 2023-06-23 16:14:53 UTC
0x8204b128 svchost.exe 992 668 11 272 0 0 2023-06-23 16:14:53 UTC
0x82219850 svchost.exe 1136 668 84 1614 0 0 2023-06-23 16:14:53 UTC
0x8228f020 svchost.exe 1176 668 5 77 0 0 2023-06-23 16:14:53 UTC
0x81e63ab8 svchost.exe 1220 668 15 218 0 0 2023-06-23 16:14:54 UTC
0x81ea2a90 spoolsv.exe 1556 668 11 129 0 0 2023-06-23 16:14:59 UTC
0x8230e020 rundll32.exe 532 232 4 78 0 0 2023-06-23 16:15:09 UTC
0x8229fda0 vmtoolsd.exe 540 232 6 247 0 0 2023-06-23 16:15:09 UTC
0x81fadda0 msmsgs.exe 548 232 2 190 0 0 2023-06-23 16:15:09 UTC
0x81e94da0 ctfmon.exe 564 232 1 75 0 0 2023-06-23 16:15:09 UTC
0x822cb928 svchost.exe 1708 668 5 87 0 0 2023-06-23 16:15:16 UTC
0x8205cda0 VGAuthService.e 1832 668 2 60 0 0 2023-06-23 16:15:16 UTC
0x81e9fa78 vmtoolsd.exe 2004 668 7 278 0 0 2023-06-23 16:15:24 UTC
0x81eff870 wmicprvse.exe 560 880 12 236 0 0 2023-06-23 16:15:26 UTC
0x81eceb40 alg.exe 1520 668 6 107 0 0 2023-06-23 16:15:26 UTC
0x81924888 explorer.exe 1444 624 17 524 0 0 2023-06-23 16:34:38 UTC
0x821c7618 taskmgr.exe 260 1444 3 75 0 0 2023-06-24 07:27:55 UTC
0x81a3d2d8 @WanaDecryptor@ 2248 1084 3 57 0 0 2023-06-24 07:29:20 UTC
0x81a8a020 @WanaDecryptor@ 2324 2284 2 56 0 0 2023-06-24 07:29:20 UTC
0x81f0a650 taskhsvc.exe 2340 2248 2 60 0 0 2023-06-24 07:29:22 UTC
0x81863138 cmd.exe 2980 2004 0 ----- 0 0 2023-06-24 07:31:16 UTC
0x818404b8 ipconfig.exe 2988 2980 0 ----- 0 0 2023-06-24 07:31:16 UTC
```

Memory Analysis Using Strings

Analyzing strings in memory dumps is a valuable technique in memory forensics and incident response. Strings often contain human-readable information, such as text messages, file paths, IP addresses, and even passwords.

We can either use the [Strings](#) tool from the Sysinternals suite if our system is Windows-based, or the [strings](#) command from [Binutils](#), if our system is Linux-based.

Let's see some examples against a memory dump named `Win7-2515534d.vmem` that resides in the `/home/htb-student/MemoryDumps` directory of this section's target.

Identifying IPv4 Addresses

```
● ● ● Memory Forensics

MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ strings /home/htb-student/MemoryDumps/Win7-2515534d.vmem | grep -E "\b([0-9
---SNIP---
127.192.0.0/10
212.83.154.33
directory server at 10.10.10.1:52860
127.192.0.0/10
0.0.0.0
192.168.182.254
---SNIP---
```

Identifying Email Addresses

```
● ● ● Memory Forensics

MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ strings /home/htb-student/MemoryDumps/Win7-2515534d.vmem | grep -oE "\b[A-Z
CPS-requests@verisign.com
silver-certs@saunalahti.fi
joe@freebsd.org
info@netlock.net
UtV@UtV.UtT
acrse@economia.gob
acrse@economia.gob
```

```
CPS-requests@verisign.com
dl@comres.dll
info@globaltrust.info
info@globaltrust.info
info@globaltrust.info
ll@tzres.dll
am@tzres.dll
sy@tzres.dll
d@tzres.dll
5@tzres.dll
ic@tzres.dll
ll@tzres.dll
oo@tzres.dll
N@tzres.dll
1@tzres.dll
Mi@tzres.dll
le@tzres.dll
Ut@Utv.UtT
ssupport@hex-rays.com
ssupport@hex-rays.com
CPS-requests@verisign.com
info@aadobetech.com
CPS-requests@verisign.com
noreply@vmware.com
noreply@vmware.com
noreply@vmware.com
appro@openssl.org
appro@openssl.org
support@hex-rays.com
WanaDecryptor@.exe.lnk
listrstream@stayer.exe
iVq0xhg@p.yRg
appro@openssl.org
appro@openssl.org
support@hex-rays.com
T@..AA
appro@openssl.org
em@provsvc.dll
support@hex-rays.com
support@hex-rays.com
support@hex-rays.com
WanaDecryptor@.exe.lnk
appro@openssl.org
now@bitwi.se
Bram@vim.org
support@hex-rays.com
support@hex-rays.com
---SNIP---
```

Identifying Command Prompt or PowerShell Artifacts



Memory Forensics

```
MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ strings /home/htb-student/MemoryDumps/Win7-2515534d.vmem | grep -E "(cmd|po
---SNIP---
ComSpec=C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
ComSpec=C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
cmd.exe
cmd.exe
cmd.exe
cmd.exe
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
cmd.exe /c "C:\Intel\ueqzlhmlwuxdg271\tasksche.exe"
ComSpec=C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
cmd.exe /c "%s"
cmd.exe /c start /b @WanaDecryptor@.exe vs
cmd /c ""C:\Program Files\VMware\VMware Tools\suspend-vm-default.bat"""
---SNIP---
```

These are just a few examples of common string searches during memory forensics and incident response. You can adapt and customize these searches based on your specific investigation's needs and the types of information you are looking for in the memory dump. Regular expressions can be powerful tools for pattern matching and data extraction during forensic analysis.

⚠ Warning: Each time you "Switch", your connection keys are regenerated and you must re-download your VPN connection file.

All VM instances associated with the old VPN Server will be terminated when switching to a new VPN server.

Existing PwnBox instances will automatically switch to the new VPN server.

US Academy 3

Medium Load

PROTOCOL

UDP 1337 TCP 443

[DOWNLOAD VPN CONNECTION FILE](#)



Connect to Pwnbox

Your own web-based Parrot Linux instance to play our labs.

Pwnbox Location

UK

139ms

Terminate Pwnbox to switch location

[Start Instance](#)

∞ / 1 spawns left

Waiting to start...

Enable step-by-step solutions for all questions

Questions

Answer the question(s) below to complete this Section and earn cubes!



Download VPN
Connection File

Target(s): [Click here to spawn the target system!](#)

SSH to with user "**htb-student**" and password "**HTB_academy_stdnt!**"

+ 1 Examine the file "/home/htb-student/MemoryDumps/Win7-2515534d.vmem" with Volatility. Enter the parent process name for @WanaDecryptor (Pid 1060) as your answer. Answer format: _exe

tasksche.exe

Submit

 SSH to with user "htb-student" and password "HTB_@cademy_stdnt!"

+ 1  Examine the file "/home/htb-student/MemoryDumps/Win7-2515534d.vmem" with Volatility. tasksche.exe (Pid 1792) has multiple file handles open. Enter the name of the suspicious-looking file that ends with .WNCRYT as your answer. Answer format: _WNCRYT

hibsys.WNCRYT

 Submit

 SSH to with user "htb-student" and password "HTB_@cademy_stdnt!"

+ 1  Examine the file "/home/htb-student/MemoryDumps/Win7-2515534d.vmem" with Volatility. Enter the Pid of the process that loaded zlib1.dll as your answer.

3012

 Submit

 Previous

Next 

 Mark Complete & Next

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