Memory Forensics using Volatility Workbench

November 8, 2020 By Raj Chandel

Volatility Workbench is a GUI version of one of the most popular tool Volatility for analyzing the artifacts from a memory dump. It is available free of cost, open-source, and runs on the Windows Operating system. You can download it from **Here**.

You can refer to the previous article Memory Forensics: Using Volatility from here,

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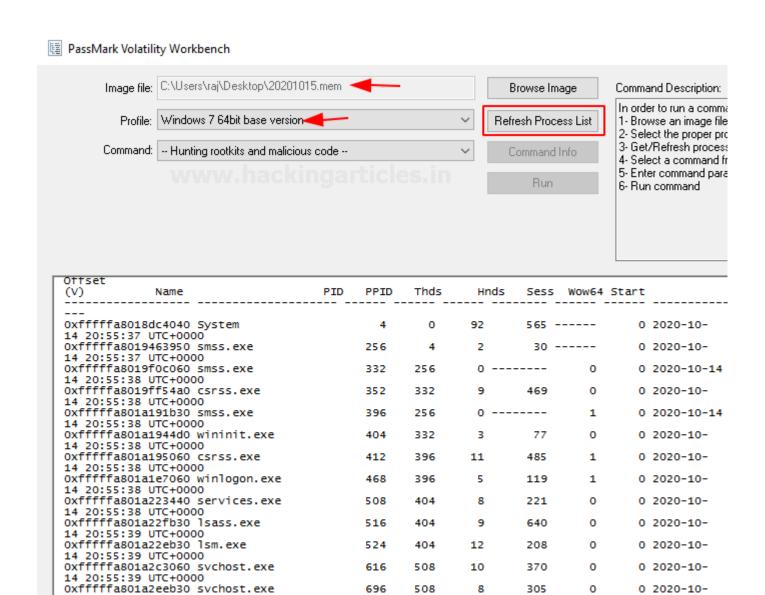
Features of Volatility Workbench

- 1. A forensic investigator does not have to worry about remembering the parameters of the command line.
- 2. It has made it easier to store dump information to a file on disk.
- 3. There is a drop-down list that contains the commands and its brief description.
- 4. It records the time stamp of the commands that were previously executed.

Download the tool and run it. Now choose the dump file that you have previously created and select the profile of the image that was created which could be used in place of imageinfo command. Now click on Refresh Process List and you can run all the commands.

Hunting rootkits and malicious code

It tends to run a scan on the memory dump and looks around for the presence of a rootkit or a malicious code that would not be easily seen in the system but could be running in the background.



Malfind

14 20:55:39 UTC+0000

14 20:55:39 UTC+0000

14 20:55:39 UTC+0000

14 20:55:39 UTC+0000

0xfffffa801a349b30 svchost.exe

0xffffffa801a36f710 svchost.exe

0xfffffa801a382290 svchost.exe

It is a command which helps in finding a hidden code or a code that has been injected into the user's memory. It doesn't generally detect the presence of a DLL in a process but instead locates them.

796

844

868

508

508

508

20

19

459

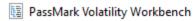
412

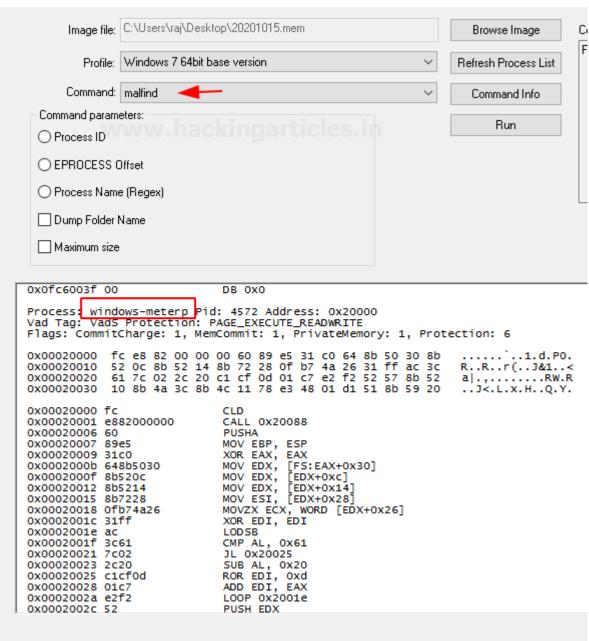
1137

0 2020-10-

0 2020-10-

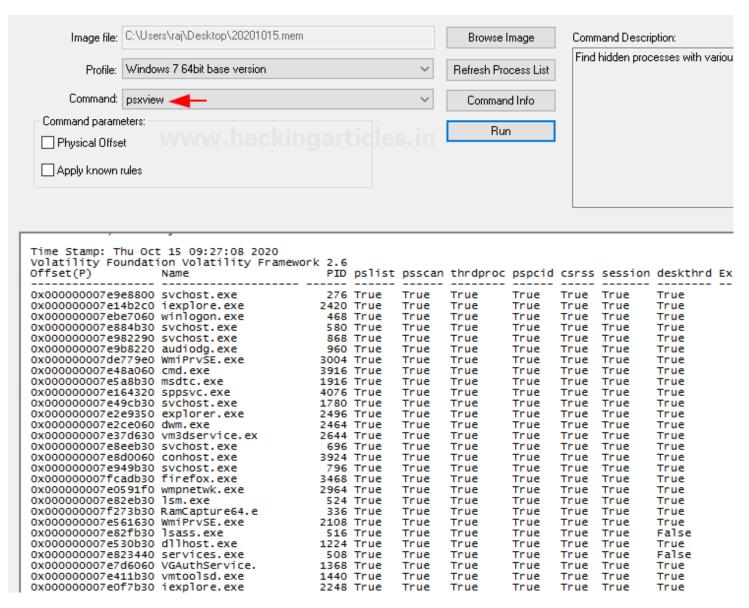
0 2020-10-





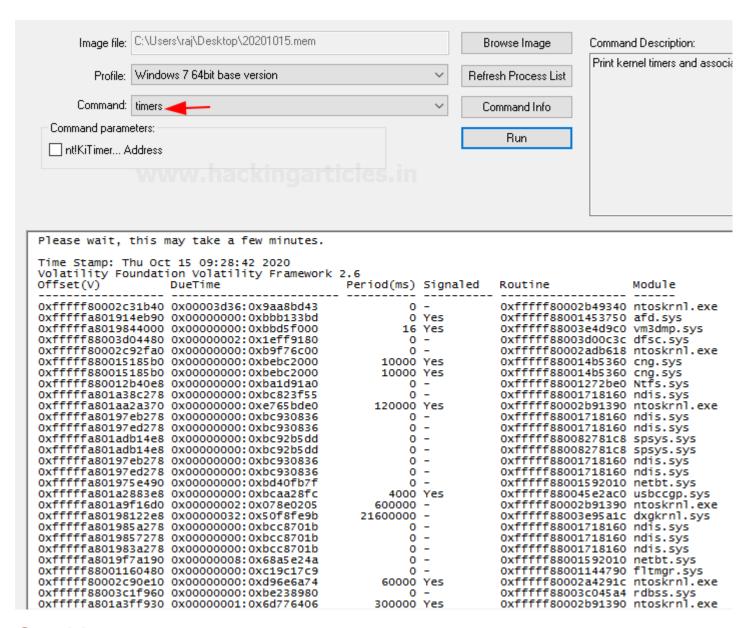
psxview

This command usually helps in discovering any hidden processes in the plugin present in the memory dump.



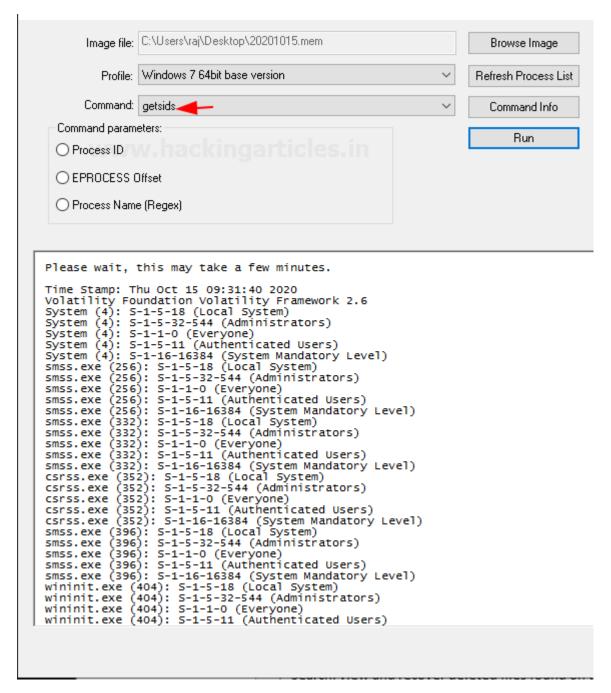
Timers

It displays the timer of the kernel and all the associated timers present in the memory dump of the system.



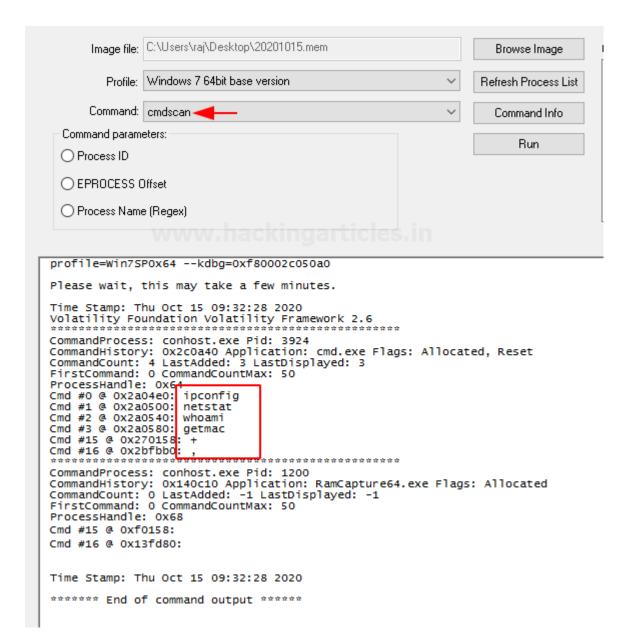
Getsids

This command can be used to view the Security Identifiers that are associated with a particular process. With the help of this command, you can identify if any malicious process has taken any privilege escalation.



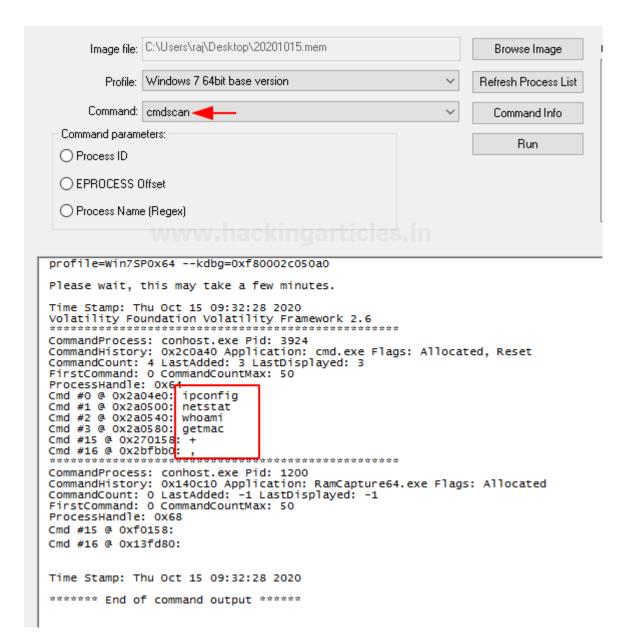
Cmdscan

This plugin helps in searching the memory dump for the command the user must have used the cmd.exe application. This command is highly used if the attacker's command activity is to be traced.



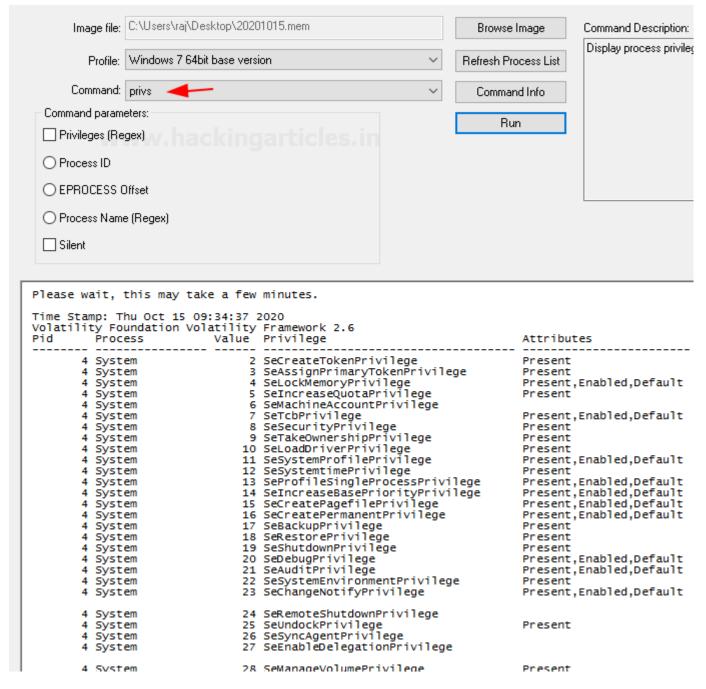
Consoles

This command is similar to cmdscan and helps to find if the attacker had typed anything in cmd or had executed anything via the backdoor.



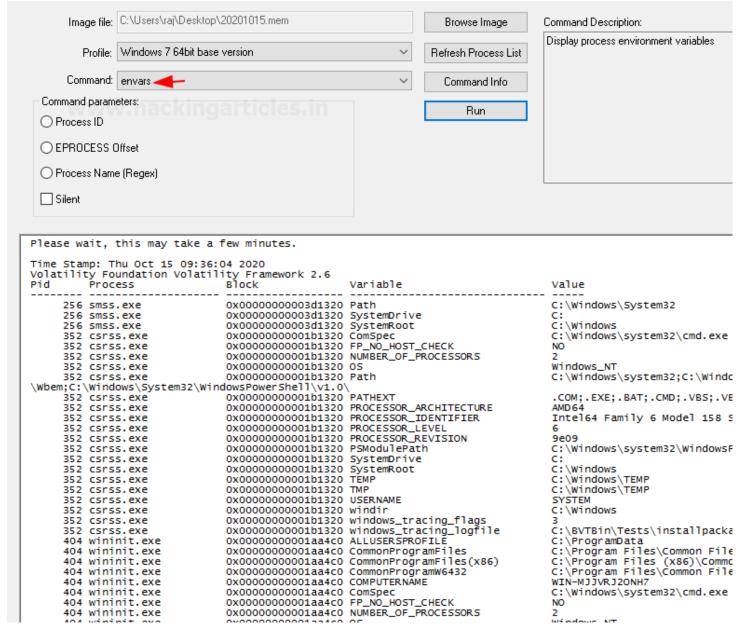
Privs

This command displays the privileges assigned to the processes that are enabled or not enabled by default.



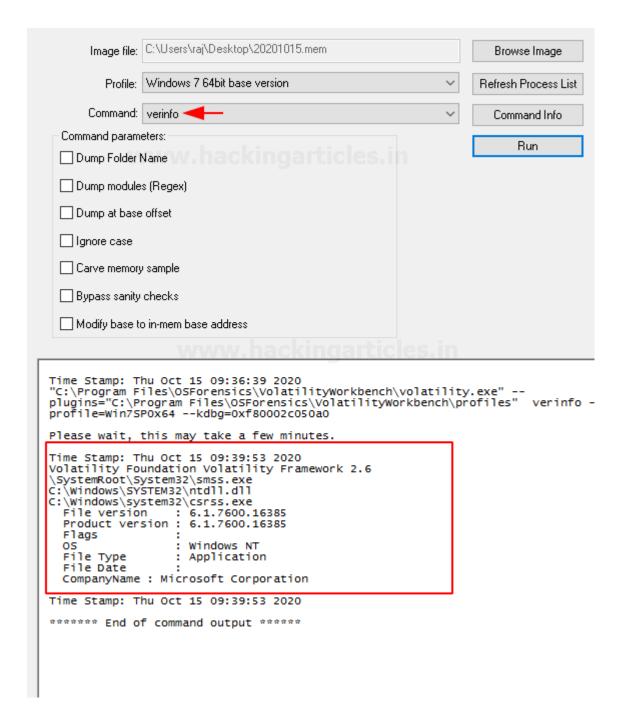
Envars

This command displays all the variables in the process, its environment along with its current directory.



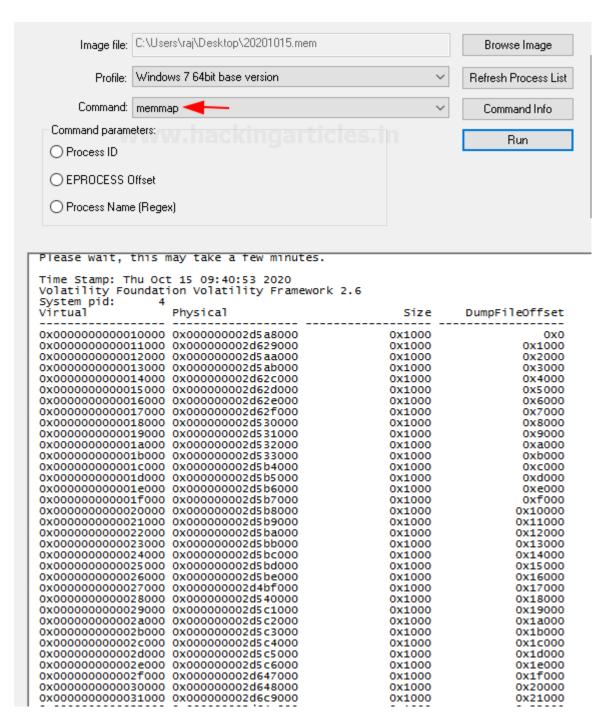
Verinfo

This command displays the version information that is present in the PE files. It helps identify any binaries and also correlates with other files.



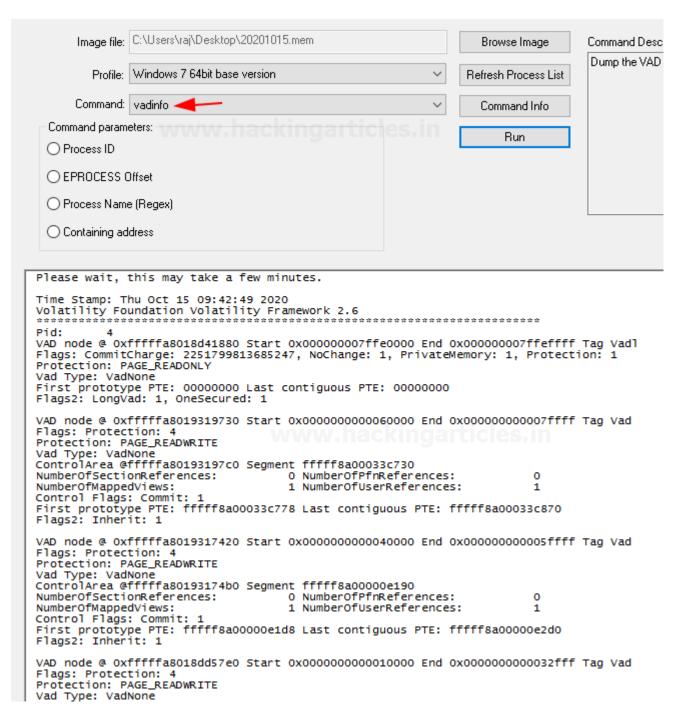
Memmap

This command shows the exact pages that are present on the page of a specific process. It also shows the virtual address of the page and the size of its page.



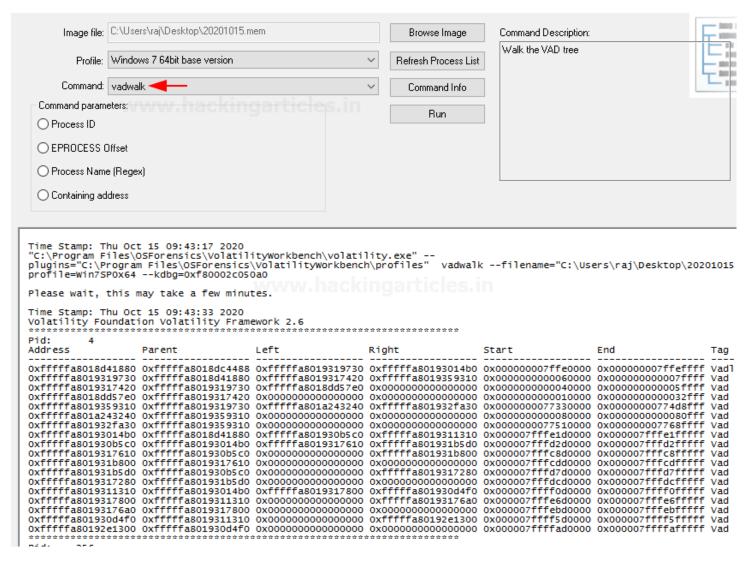
Vadinfo

This command usually displays information about a particular process's VAD nodes. It displays the VAD Flags control flags, VAD tags.



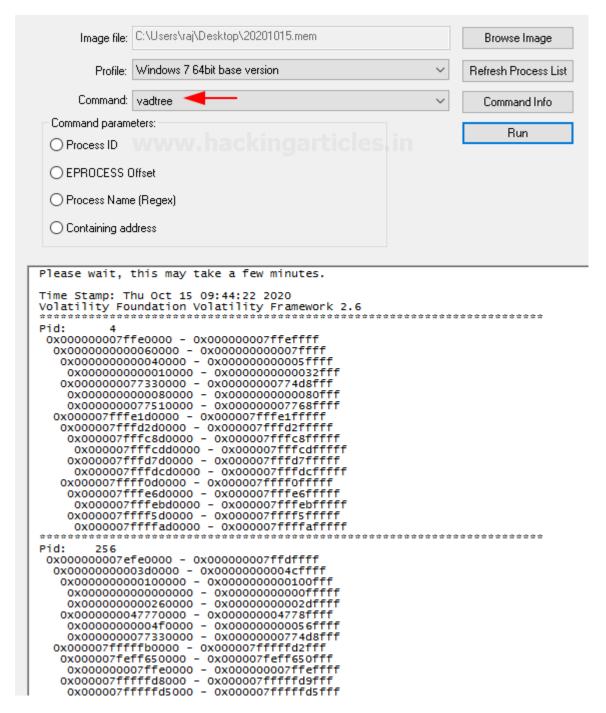
Vadwalk

It is a command that is used to display all the VAD nodes in a tabular form.



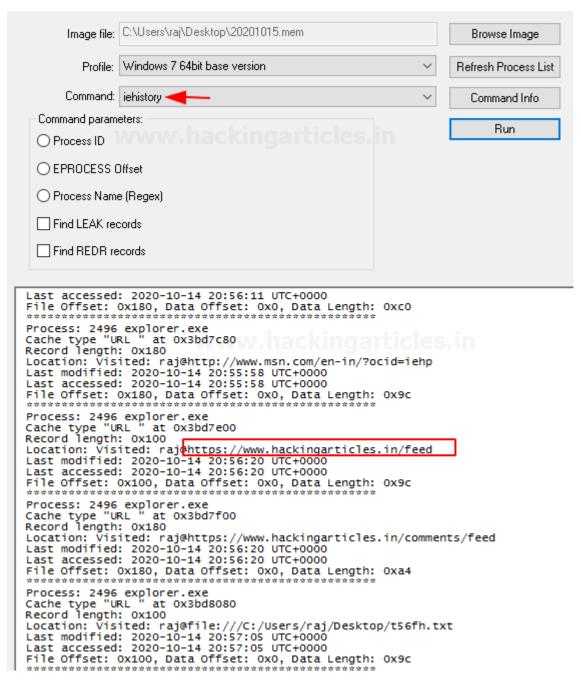
Vadtree

This process displays the VAD nodes in a tree form.



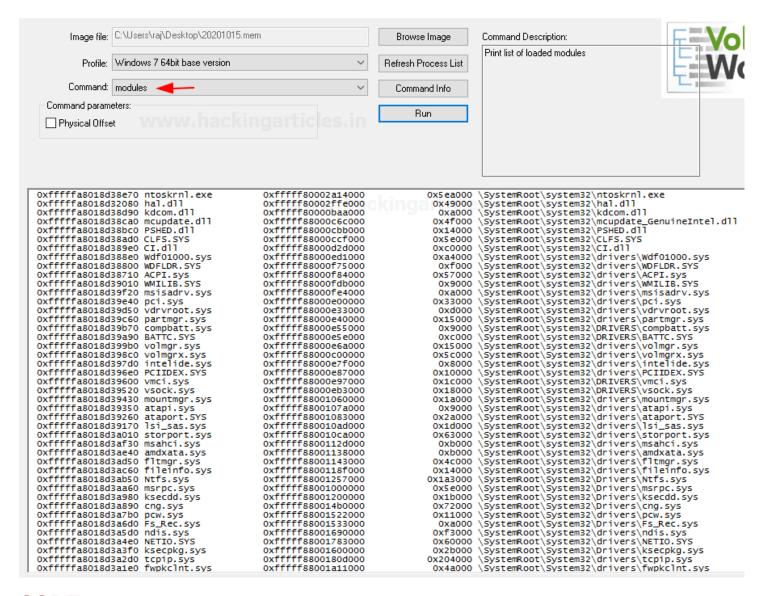
iehistory

This Plugin helps in recovering the fragments of the Internet explore history index.dat named cache files. It displays FTP and HTTP links that were accessed, links that were redirected, any deleted entries.



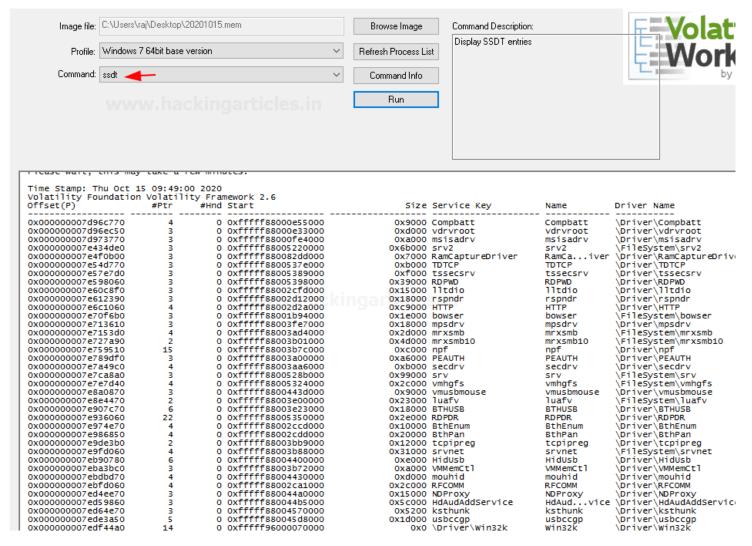
Modules

This command is used to list the kernel drivers that are present in the system.



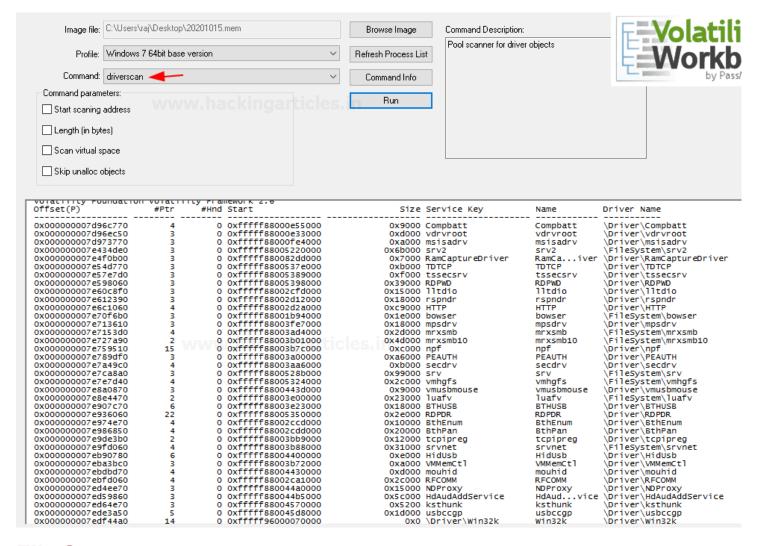
SSDT

This command is used to list the functions present in the original and GUI SSDTs. It displays the index, the name of the function, and the owner of the driver of each entry in the SSDT.



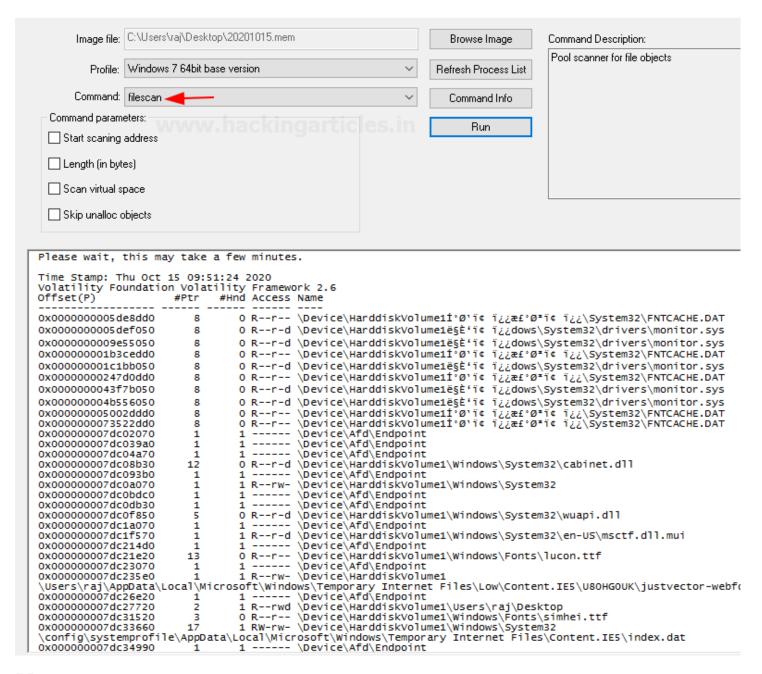
Driverscan

This command can be used to find the DRIVER_OBJECT present in the physical memory by making use of a pool tag scan.



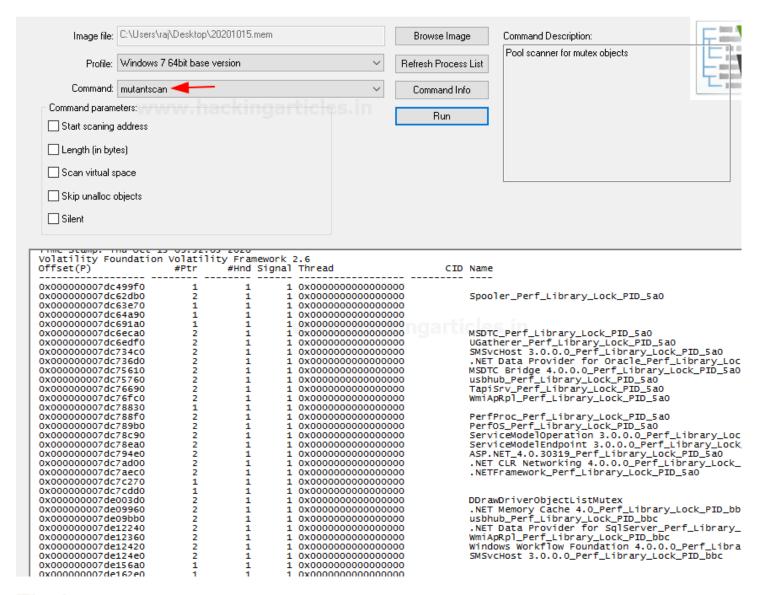
File Scan

This command can be used to find File_object that is present in the physical memory by making use of a pool tag scan. This command will help in finding open files in the system dump even if they are hidden with the help of rootkit,



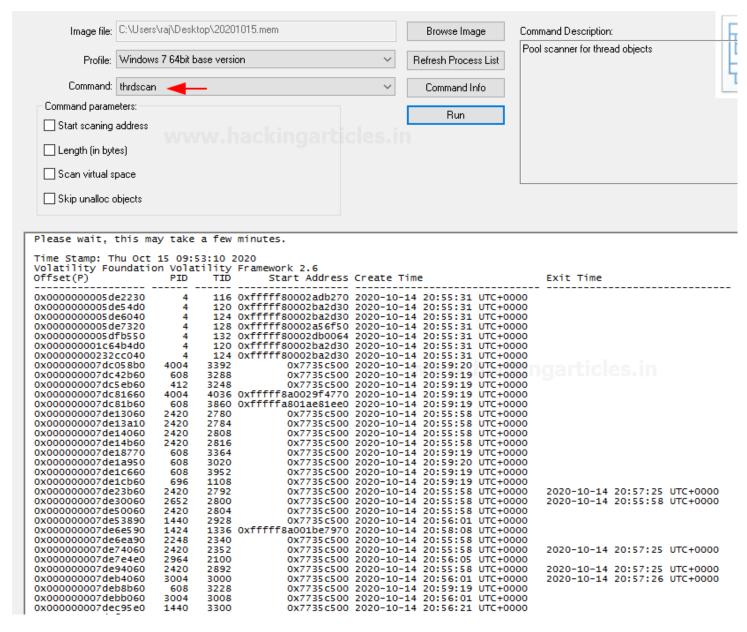
Mutant scan

This command is used to scan the physical memory of kmutant objects by making use of pool tag scanning.



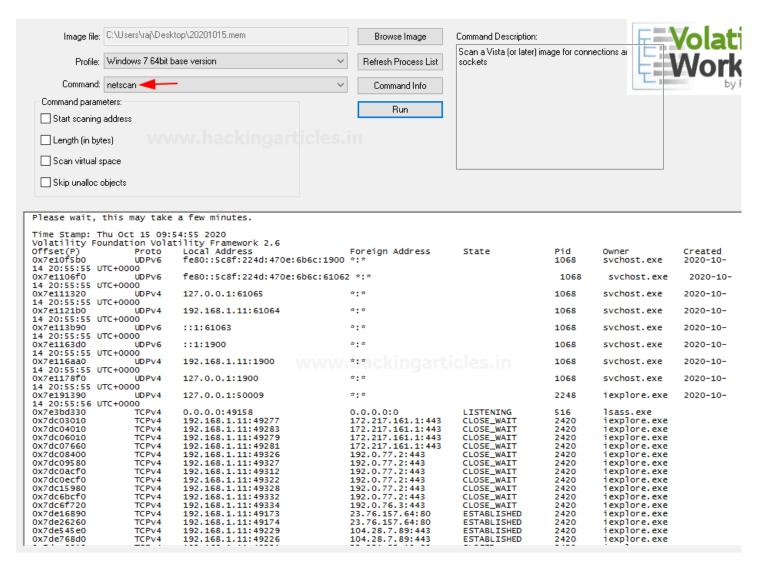
Thrdscan

This command is used to find the ethread objects that are present in the physical memory with the help of a pool tag scan. It contains certain fields that can identify its parent processes which can help in finding hidden processes.



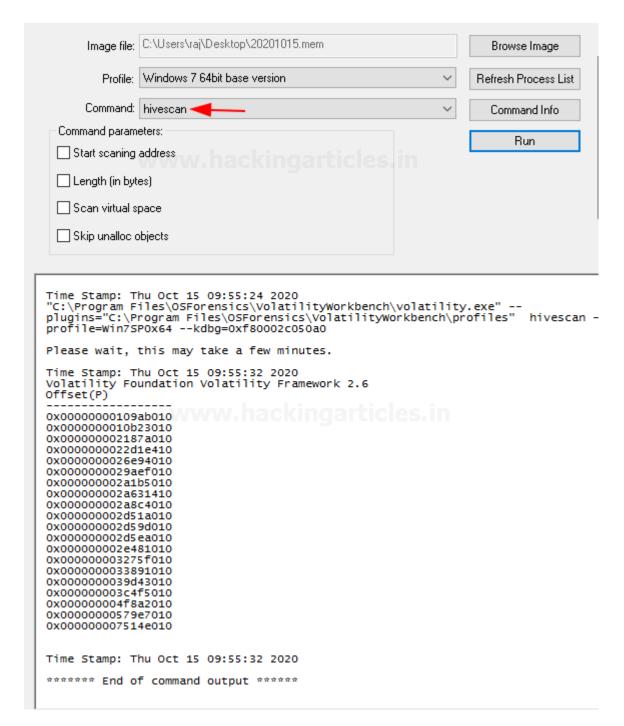
Netscan

This plugin helps in finding network-related artifacts present in the memory dump. It makes use of pool tag scanning. This plugin finds all the TCP endpoints, TCP listeners, UDP endpoints, and UDP listeners. It provides details about the local and remote IP and also about the local and remote port



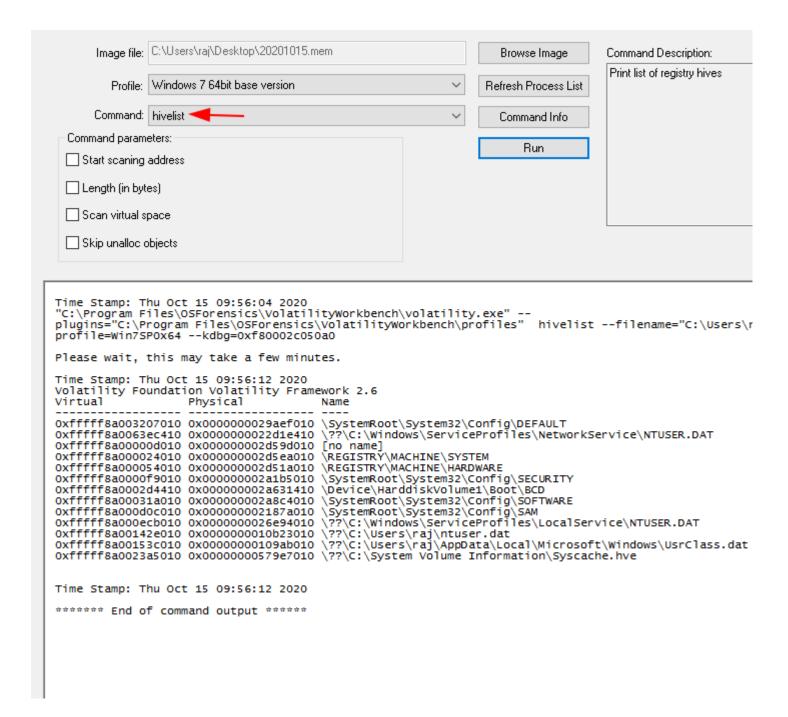
Hivescan

This command is used to find the physical address of the registry hives that are present in the memory. It is there to support the hivelist.



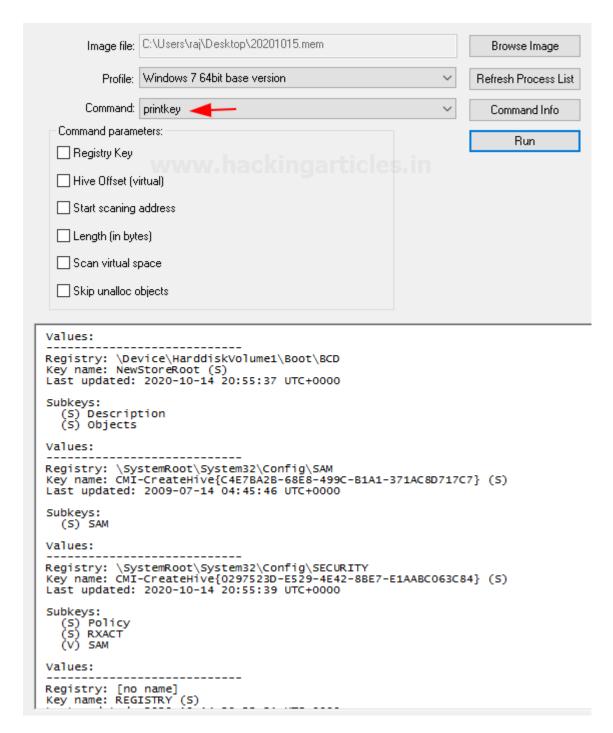
Hivelist

This command can be used to locate the virtual addresses present in the registry hives in memory, and their entire paths to hive on the disk.



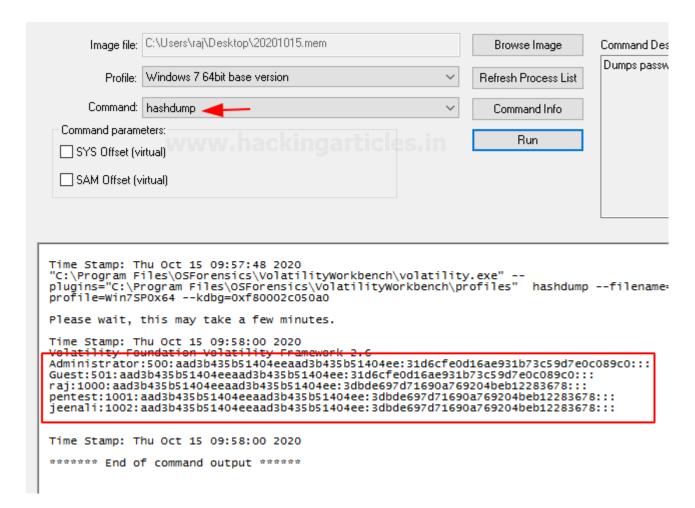
Printkey

This command is used to display the values, data, subkeys, and data types that are present in a specified registry.



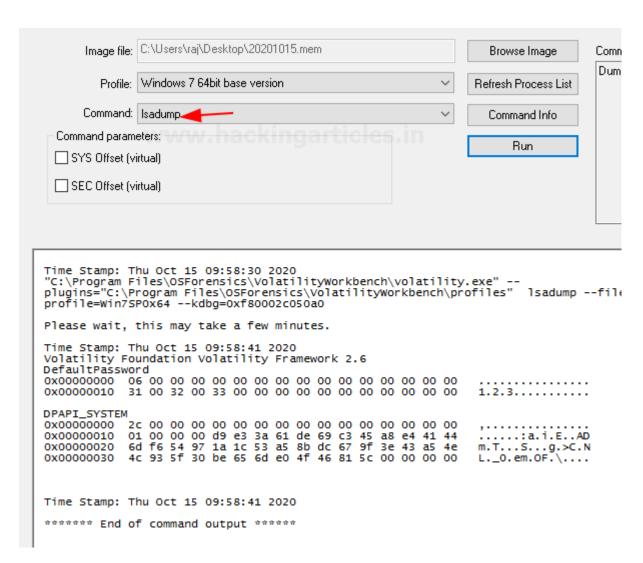
Hashdump

This command can be used to extract and decrypt cached domain credentials stored in the registry which can be availed from the memory dump. The hashes that are availed from the memory dump can be cracked using John the Ripper, Hashcat, etc



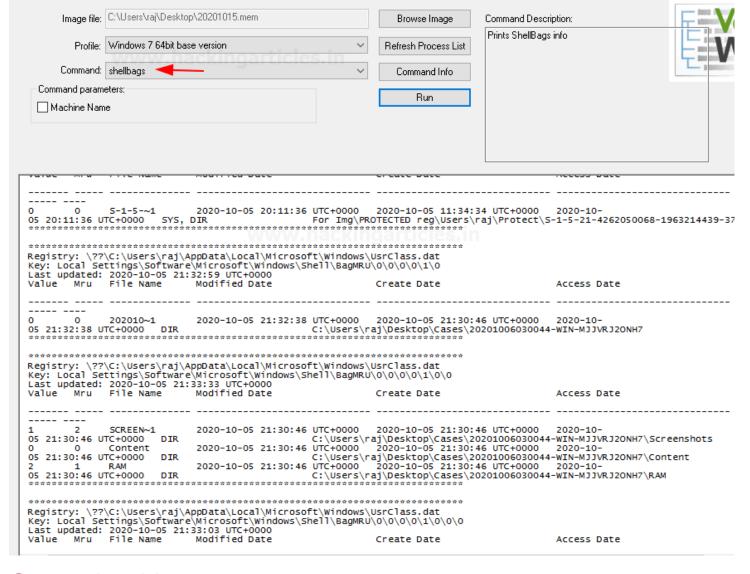
Lsadump

This command is used to dump LSA secrets from the registry in the memory dump. This plugin gives out information like the default password, the RDP public key, etc.



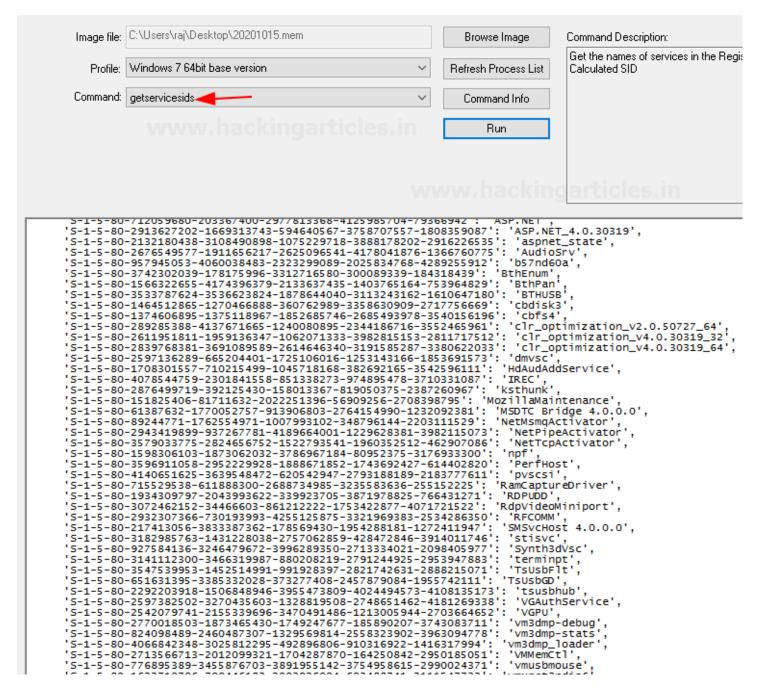
Shellbags

This command usually parses and prints the shellbag information that is obtained from the registry.



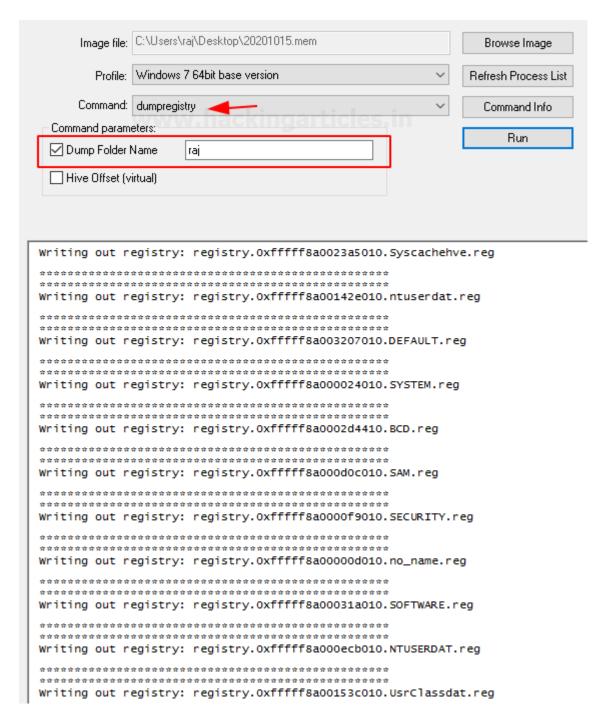
Getservicesids

This command does the work of calculating the SIDz for the services that are present on the machine. The name of the services has been taken from the registry.



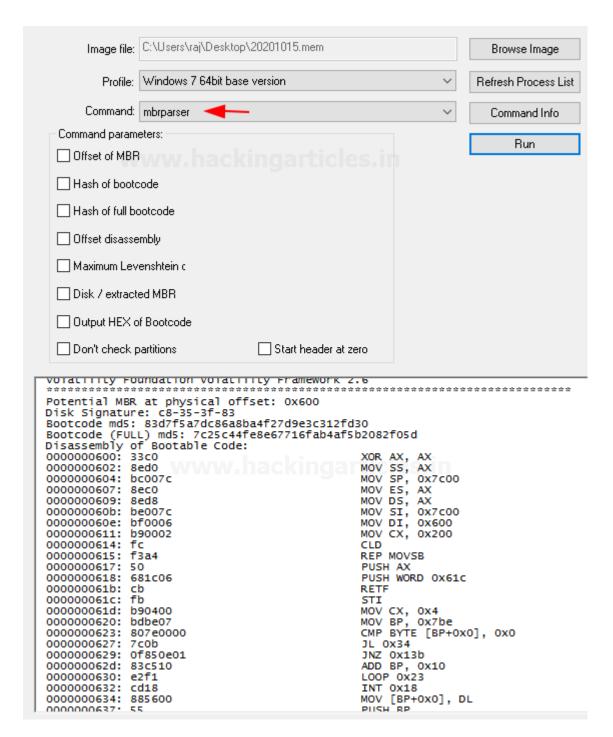
Dumpregistry

This plugin allows one to dump a registry hive into a disk location.



Mbrparser

This command scans and parses potential MBR from the memory dump. There are various ways to find MBR and the way of filtering it.



Mftparser

This command is used to scan the MFT entries in the memory dump and prints out the information for certain types of file attributes.

lmage file:	C:\Users\raj\Desktop\20201015.mem		Browse Image	Command Descrip
Profile:	Windows 7 64bit base version	~	Refresh Process List	Scans for and par
Command:	mftparser 🚤	~	Command Info	
Command parameters:			D	
Machine Name			Run	
☐ Dump Folder Name				
□ MFT Entry Size www.hackingarticles.in				
MFT Offset (physical)				
☐ Don't check partitions				
☐ Debugging messages				
MFT entry found at offset 0x153000 Attribute: In Use & File Record Number: 41432 Link count: 2 \$STANDARD_INFORMATION Creation Modified MFT Altered				
2010-11-21 07	:06:28 UTC+0000 2010-11-21 07:06:28 UTC+0000		2020-10-06 01:01:	13 UTC+0000
\$FILE_NAME Creation	Modified		MFT Altered	
2020-10-06 01	:01:13 UTC+0000 2020-10-06 01:01:13 UTC+0000)	2020-10-06 01:01:	13 UTC+0000
\$FILE_NAME Creation	Modified		MFT Altered	
2020-10-06 01:01:13 UTC+0000 2020-10-06 01:01:13 UTC+0000 2020-10-06 01:01:13 UTC+0000				
\$DATA				
MFT entry found at offset 0x153400 Attribute: In Use & File Record Number: 41433 Link count: 3				