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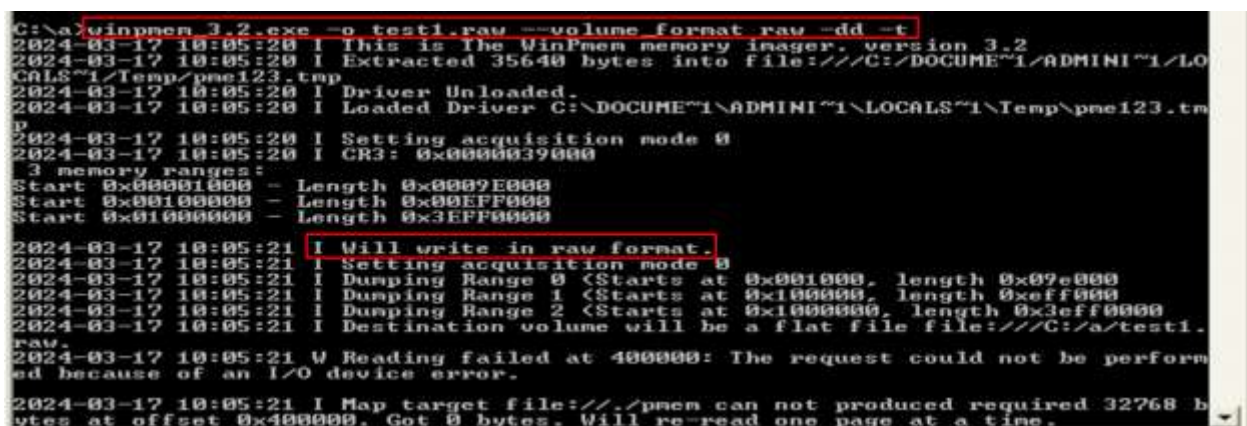
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Executive Summary

This task emphasizes the practicality of volatility and its significance in memory forensics across various platforms, such as Windows, Linux, and macOS. The primary focus here lies in analyzing the kernel and registry of volatile memory images from both infected and clean operating systems. Key aspects addressed include utilizing volatility to identify loaded and unloaded kernel modules, system service descriptor tables, functions employed by various modules in memory, process and thread lists, orphan threads, explanation of module and function functionalities, and leveraging volshell—a Python-based interactive command prompt within the volatility framework—for scripting purposes.

Winpmem Image Acquisition

Before delving into the memory analysis of images from both operating systems, the initial step required us to acquire the memory image of the appropriate clean operating system. This was accomplished using Winpmem, a memory acquisition tool designed for capturing volatile memory across various architecture systems.



```
C:\a>winpmem 3.2.exe -o test1.raw --volume format raw -dd -t
2024-03-17 10:05:20 I This is the WinPmem memory imager, version 3.2
2024-03-17 10:05:20 I Extracted 35640 bytes into file:///C:/DOCUME~1/ADMINI~1/LO
CAL~1/Temp/pme123.tmp
2024-03-17 10:05:20 I Driver Unloaded.
2024-03-17 10:05:20 I Loaded Driver C:\DOCUME~1\ADMINI~1\LOCAL~1\Temp\pme123.t
P
2024-03-17 10:05:20 I Setting acquisition mode 0
2024-03-17 10:05:20 I CR3: 0x0000039000
3 memory ranges:
Start 0x00001000 - Length 0x0009E000
Start 0x00100000 - Length 0x00EFF000
Start 0x01000000 - Length 0x3EFF0000
2024-03-17 10:05:21 I Will write in raw format.
2024-03-17 10:05:21 I Setting acquisition mode 0
2024-03-17 10:05:21 I Dumping Range 0 (Starts at 0x001000, length 0x09e000
2024-03-17 10:05:21 I Dumping Range 1 (Starts at 0x100000, length 0xeff000
2024-03-17 10:05:21 I Dumping Range 2 (Starts at 0x1000000, length 0x3eff0000
2024-03-17 10:05:21 I Destination volume will be a flat file file:///C:/a/test1.
raw.
2024-03-17 10:05:21 W Reading failed at 400000: The request could not be perform
ed because of an I/O device error.
2024-03-17 10:05:21 I Map target file:///pmem can not produced required 32768 b
ytes at offset 0x400000. Got 0 bytes. Will re-read one page at a time.
```

As you can see in the screenshot above, following command has been used to capture the memory of 32-bit Windows XP system:

‘winpmem.exe -o test.raw --volume format raw -dd -t’

In the above command the Winpmem.exe initiates the execution of the memory acquisition process, -o tag is used to specify the output file which is test.raw, --volume format raw defines that the volume needs to be captured should be in raw format, -dd tag enables direct disk access mode in Winpmem allowing to bypass cache and capture the most up to data memory data and -t tag defines the process timeout which by default is 0.

And as you can also see in the screenshot below, we have successfully acquired our image of the clean Windows XP using volatility. The driver unloaded instruction you see in the screenshot below corresponds to the working of Winpmem in acquiring the bit-by-bit image of an operating

system. It loads its own driver into the system whose image needs to be acquired, creates a temporary image by an extension of pmem and when the specific format image is completed it deletes the temporary image and unloads its driver from the operating system.

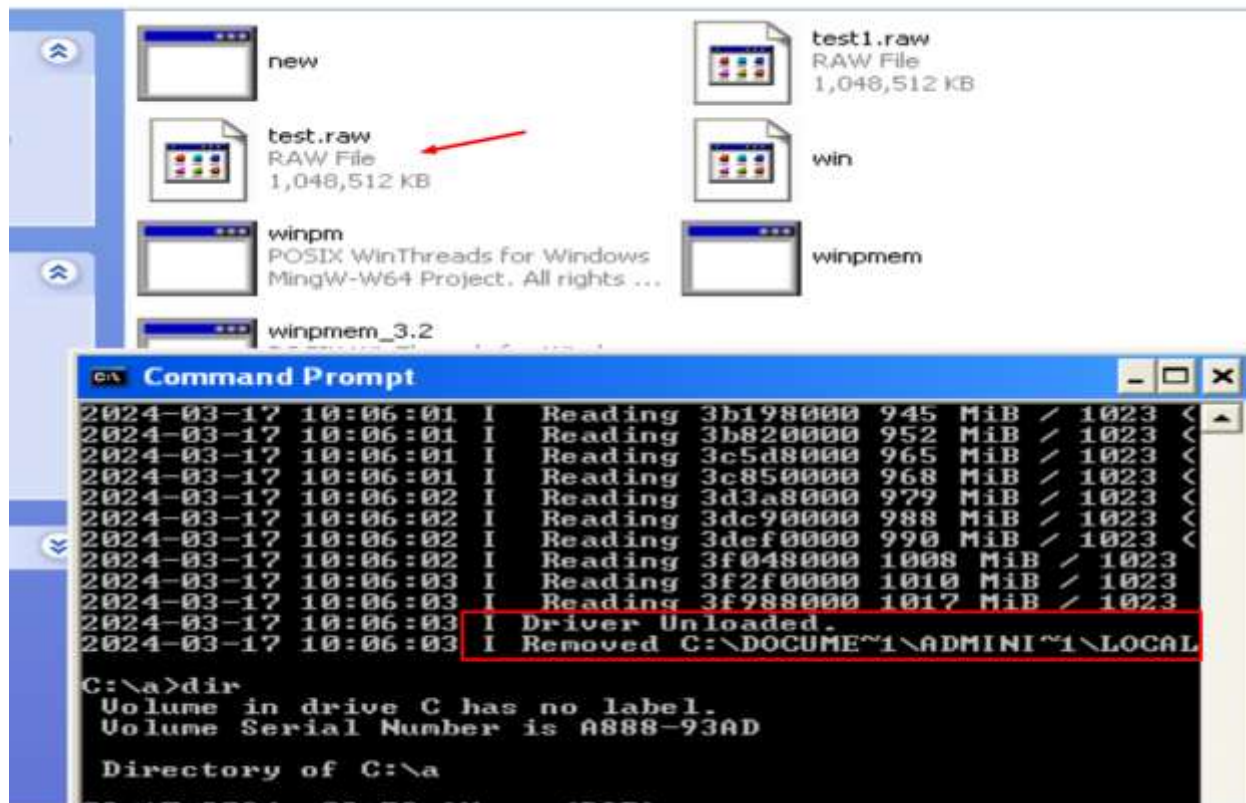
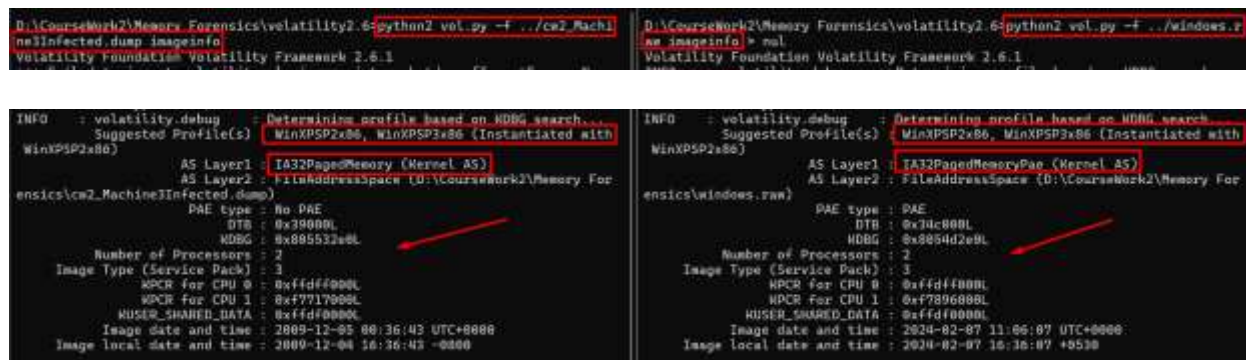


Image information

I used the following command to get the information on both infected and clean images:

`python2 vol.py -f <path to image file (infected & clean)> imageinfo`



Now that we have checked that both of our images belong to the same operating system 32-bit Windows XP, let us get started with the kernel and registry analysis as we were assigned to do in this section.

Q1- Describe 5 modules that are currently loaded in both dumps.

Infected Memory Modules

Using 'modules' tag in volatility2 provides all the currently loaded kernel modules in a memory image file. Use the command shown in the screenshot below to get the currently loaded kernel modules for relative memory image file:

```
D:\CourseWork2\Memory Forensics\volatility2.6>python2 vol.py -f ../cw2_Machine3Infected.dump modules
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
```

As you can see in the screenshot below that we have quite a number of modules loaded into the memory image. Some famous modules among these are NTOSKernel and mount manager modules.

Offset(V)	Name	Base	Size	File
0x89c3d390	ntoskrnl.exe	0x804d7000	0x228000	\WINDOWS\system32\ntoskrnl.exe
0x89c3d328	hal.dll	0x806ff000	0x20d00	\WINDOWS\system32\hal.dll
0x89c3d2c0	kdcom.dll	0xf7987000	0x2000	\WINDOWS\system32\KDCOM.DLL
0x89c3d250	BOOTVID.dll	0xf7897000	0x3000	\WINDOWS\system32\BOOTVID.dll
0x89c3d1e8	ACPI.sys	0xf75a8000	0x2e000	ACPI.sys
0x89c3d178	WMILIB.SYS	0xf7989000	0x2000	\WINDOWS\system32\DRIVERS\WMILIB.SYS
0x89c3d110	pci.sys	0xf7597000	0x11000	pci.sys
0x89c3d0a0	isapnp.sys	0xf75f7000	0xa000	isapnp.sys
0x89c3d030	PCIIde.sys	0xf7a4f000	0x1000	PCIIde.sys
0x89c20008	PCIIDEX.SYS	0xf7707000	0x7000	\WINDOWS\System32\Drivers\PCIIDEX.SYS
0x89c20f98	intelide.sys	0xf798b000	0x2000	intelide.sys
0x89c20f28	MountMgr.sys	0xf7607000	0xb000	MountMgr.sys
0x89c20eb8	ftdisk.sys	0xf74d8000	0x1f000	ftdisk.sys
0x89c20e48	dmload.sys	0xf798d000	0x2000	dmload.sys
0x89c20de0	dmio.sys	0xf74b2000	0x26000	dmio.sys
0x89c20d70	PartMgr.sys	0xf770f000	0x5000	PartMgr.sys
0x89c20d00	VolSnap.sys	0xf7617000	0xd000	VolSnap.sys
0x89c20c98	atapi.sys	0xf749a000	0x18000	atapi.sys
0x89c20c30	disk.sys	0xf7627000	0x9000	disk.sys
0x89c20bc0	CLASSPNP.SYS	0xf7637000	0xd000	\WINDOWS\system32\DRIVERS\CLASSPNP.SYS
0x89c20b50	fltMgr.sys	0xf747a000	0x20000	fltMgr.sys
0x89c20ae8	sr.sys	0xf7468000	0x12000	sr.sys
0x89c20a78	KSecDD.sys	0xf7451000	0x17000	KSecDD.sys
0x89c20a10	Ntfs.sys	0xf7b52000	0x8d000	Ntfs.sys
0x89c209a8	NDIS.sys	0xf7424000	0x2d000	NDIS.sys
0x89c20940	Mup.sys	0xf740a000	0x1a000	Mup.sys
0x89c208d0	avgrkx86.sys	0xf7871000	0x26000	avgrkx86.sys
0x89c20860	AVGIDSxx.sys	0xf7647000	0x9000	AVGIDSxx.sys
0x89b41278	intelppm.sys	0xf7557000	0x9000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\intelppm.sys
0x89b0a008	ialmnt5.sys	0xba7fa000	0xa7000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\ialmnt5.sys
0x89b082e0	VIDEOPRT.SYS	0xba7e6000	0x14000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\VIDEOPRT.SYS
0x89b0ac70	usbuhci.sys	0xf776f000	0x6000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\usbuhci.sys
0x89b34590	USBPORT.SYS	0xba7c2000	0x24000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\USBPORT.SYS
0x89b32168	usbehci.sys	0xf7777000	0x8000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\usbehci.sys
0x89b2e5f8	e1000325.sys	0xba7a4000	0x1e000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\e1000325.sys
0x89b1ba48	fdc.sys	0xf777f000	0x7000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\fdc.sys
0x89b0df00	serial.sys	0xf7547000	0x10000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\serial.sys
0x89b00b48	serenum.sys	0xf793b000	0x4000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\serenum.sys

0x89a3b768	netbios.sys	0xf7677000	0x9000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\netbios.sys
0x89b11d90	rdbss.sys	0xb230c000	0x2b000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\rdbss.sys
0x898881d0	mrxsm.sys	0xb229c000	0x70000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\mrxsm.sys
0x89b114d8	Fips.SYS	0xf7687000	0xb000	\SystemRoot\System32\Drivers\Fips.SYS
0x898ac650	avgmfx86.sys	0xf77e7000	0x6000	\SystemRoot\System32\Drivers\avgmfx86.sys
0x8994dc98	avgldx86.sys	0xb1388000	0x50000	\SystemRoot\System32\Drivers\avgldx86.sys
0x89b2b300	Cdfs.SYS	0xf76e7000	0x10000	\SystemRoot\System32\Drivers\Cdfs.SYS
0x894ae8b8	dump_atapi.sys	0xb1348000	0x18000	\SystemRoot\System32\Drivers\dump_atapi.sys
0x894c18b8	dump_WMILIB.SYS	0xf7a05000	0x2000	\SystemRoot\System32\Drivers\dump_WMILIB.SYS
0x89b02008	win32k.sys	0xbf800000	0x1c4000	\SystemRoot\System32\win32k.sys
0x89b289a0	dxapi.sys	0xf791f000	0x3000	\SystemRoot\System32\drivers\dxapi.sys
0x89a4bb18	watchdog.sys	0xb24d2000	0x5000	\SystemRoot\System32\watchdog.sys

Description of 05 modules from infected memory image

1. **NTOSKernel**: **ntoskrnl.exe** (short for windows native operating system kernel executable), also known as the **kernel image**, contains the kernel and executive layers of the Microsoft Windows NT Kernel, and is responsible for hardware abstraction, process handling, and memory management.
2. **PCI**: The PCI module in Windows facilitates communication between the operating system and PCI devices, managing device recognition, initialization, and control.
3. **fltMgr**: The **fltMgr.sys** file in Windows is a kernel-mode filter manager responsible for managing file system filters, enabling features like encryption, compression, and antivirus scanning on files.
4. **mountMgr**: The **mountmgr.sys** file in Windows is a kernel-mode component responsible for managing and assigning drive letters, mounting and dismounting volumes, and handling requests related to storage devices and file system volumes.
5. **NetBIOS**: NetBIOS (Network Basic Input/Output System) is a legacy networking protocol used primarily for LAN communication and network resource sharing in Windows environments. It provides services for naming, session establishment, and datagram delivery between computers on a local network.

Clean Memory Modules

Repeat the same process using the same command but this time for the clean image file as below:

```
D:\CourseWork2\Memory Forensics\volatility2.6>python2 vol.py -f ../windows.raw modules
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
```

These are some of the modules as a result if the command above:

0x8659ee30	Msfs.SYS	0xf7926000	0x5000	\SystemRoot\System32\Drivers\Msfs.SYS
0x86561110	Npfs.SYS	0xf792e000	0x8000	\SystemRoot\System32\Drivers\Npfs.SYS
0x863babe8	rasacd.sys	0xf7aea000	0x3000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\rasacd.sys
0x8651e150	ipsec.sys	0xf6c0b000	0x13000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\ipsec.sys
0x8654ccb8	tcpip.sys	0xf6bb2000	0x59000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\tcpip.sys
0x865921b8	netbt.sys	0xf6b8a000	0x28000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\netbt.sys
0x8654c1c0	ipnat.sys	0xf6b64000	0x26000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\ipnat.sys
0x865c6a80	afd.sys	0xf6b42000	0x22000	\SystemRoot\System32\drivers\afd.sys
0x864c9748	wanarp.sys	0xf775e000	0x9000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\wanarp.sys
0x86433e40	netbios.sys	0xf776e000	0x9000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\netbios.sys
0x8645b730	VBoxSF.sys	0xf6ae7000	0x5b000	\SystemRoot\System32\drivers\VBoxSF.sys
0x864dcd98	rdbss.sys	0xf6abc000	0x2b000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\rdbss.sys
0x865abd58	mrxsbm.sys	0xf6a24000	0x70000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\mrxsbm.sys
0x865c9f28	Fips.SYS	0xf77ae000	0xb000	\SystemRoot\System32\Drivers\Fips.SYS
0x864c62b8	Cdfs.SYS	0xf77ce000	0x10000	\SystemRoot\System32\Drivers\Cdfs.SYS
0x8647c008	dump_atapi.sys	0xf6a0c000	0x18000	\SystemRoot\System32\Drivers\dump_atapi.sys
0x8647dccc	dump_WMILIB.SYS	0xf7b04000	0x2000	\SystemRoot\System32\Drivers\dump_WMILIB.SYS
0x86450898	win32k.sys	0xbf800000	0x1cb000	\SystemRoot\System32\win32k.sys
0x864ceff8	Dxapi.sys	0xf6cec000	0x3000	\SystemRoot\System32\drivers\Dxapi.sys
0x864835f8	watchdog.sys	0xf793e000	0x5000	\SystemRoot\System32\watchdog.sys
0x86454008	dxg.sys	0xbf9cb000	0x12000	\SystemRoot\System32\drivers\dxg.sys
0x863cf398	dxgthk.sys	0xf7cce000	0x1000	\SystemRoot\System32\drivers\dxgthk.sys
0x865c5850	hidusb.sys	0xf6c8000	0x3000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\hidusb.sys
0x86462ca0	HIDCLASS.SYS	0xf77fe000	0x9000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\HIDCLASS.SYS
0x86421098	HIDPARSE.SYS	0xf7946000	0x7000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\HIDPARSE.SYS
0x863a3a58	mouhid.sys	0xf6c4000	0x3000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\mouhid.sys
0x8658d698	VBoxDisp.dll	0xbf9dd000	0x16000	\SystemRoot\System32\VBoxDisp.dll
0x85ff42a0	ndisuios.sys	0xf38e4000	0x4000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\ndisuios.sys
0x85ff13d0	rspndr.sys	0xf77de000	0x10000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\rspndr.sys
0x863ff6c8	mrxdav.sys	0xf2d94000	0x2c000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\mrxdav.sys
0x8647e138	srv.sys	0xf2cec000	0x58000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\srv.sys
0x86386ef8	intelppm.sys	0xf2c5c000	0x9000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\intelppm.sys
0x8646a160	TDTCP.SYS	0xf795e000	0x6000	\SystemRoot\System32\Drivers\TDTCP.SYS
0x8646a3d8	RDPWD.SYS	0xf2ac1000	0x23000	\SystemRoot\System32\Drivers\RDPWD.SYS
0x863314b8	wdmaud.sys	0xf2a0c000	0x15000	\SystemRoot\system32\drivers\wdmaud.sys
0x85f68730	sysaudio.sys	0xf697c000	0xf000	\SystemRoot\system32\drivers\sysaudio.sys
0x8645b2c8	HTTP.sys	0xf27bd000	0x41000	\SystemRoot\System32\Drivers\HTTP.sys
0x85f686c0	kmixer.sys	0xf267a000	0x2b000	\SystemRoot\system32\drivers\kmixer.sys
0x863a3948	pme37.tmp	0xf69dc000	0xc000	\\?C:\DOCUME~1\ADMINI~1\LOCALS~1\Temp\pme37.tmp

Description of 05 modules from Clean memory image

1. **tcpip.sys (Microsoft TCP/IP Driver):** This is a critical system file responsible for implementing the TCP/IP protocol suite in Windows operating systems.
2. **win32k.sys (Windows 32-bit Kernel Driver):** A core part of the Windows graphics subsystem, it handles input and video memory management.
3. **ndisuios.sys (Network Data Link Interface User-Mode Driver):** This is a user-mode driver for NDIS, which facilitates communication between NDIS and the user-mode components.
4. **Http.sys (HTTP Driver):** This is a driver responsible for handling HTTP requests and responses. It is an integral part of the Windows HTTP stack and is used for various server-side functionalities.
5. **mrxsbm.sys (Microsoft Server Message Block Driver):** This is a core driver that handles SMB (Server Message Block) protocol for file and printer sharing. It facilitates communication between Windows systems and other SMB-enabled devices.