

Memory Forensics Slayer:101

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FOR CSLU Brunei 2025

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Agenda

- Forensics 101
- Memory Forensics
- Volatility & MemProcFS
- Hands-On

Objective

- Understand what memory forensics is
- Learn where to extract information from memory
- Explore how memory analysis is done
- Hands-on: Volatility3 & MemProcFS usage

Forensics

What is Forensics?

- Process of collecting data, analyzing data, investigate data or recovering digital data
- Incident Respond Team or Security Operation Center (SOC) or Threat Hunting or Blue Teams

Forensics in CTF

Steganography
(Embedded
Image)

Email Analysis

Packet
Analysis

Memory
Analysis

Malware
Analysis

File Cracking

Real-World Insight

- Steganography \neq Forensics in Real World
- Threat Hunting / Incident Response = Real Forensics

What is Memory Forensics?

- Process of analyzing memory dumps to extract digital evidence (artifacts)
- Used in:
 - Malware analysis
 - Incident response
 - Threat hunting
- Focuses on volatile data (RAM)

Overview

- |— **1** Acquisition
 - | — Capture RAM from live system
- |— **2** Validation
 - | — Ensure integrity (hashes, format check)
- |— **3** Analysis
 - | — Use tools like Volatility / MemProcFS
 - | — Extract artifacts (processes, connections)
 - | — Detect anomalies (malware, injections)
- |— **4** Documentation
 - | — Record findings step-by-step
- |— **5** Reporting
 - | — Summarize conclusions and evidence

Where Do We Look?

- Key memory structures:
 - Processes
 - DLLs and Handles
 - Network connections
 - Registry hives
 - Kernel objects
 - Command history

How is it Done?

1. Acquire memory (e.g., with `DumpIt`, `AVML`, etc.)
2. Use forensic tools to analyze (e.g., Volatility3, MemProcFS)
3. Correlate artifacts
4. Report findings

Memory Dump Formats

Type	Format / Extension	Description
Raw Dump	<code>.raw</code> , <code>.bin</code>	Full byte-for-byte copy of RAM
Crash Dump	<code>.dmp</code>	Captured during system crash (Windows)
Hibernation File	<code>hiberfil.sys</code>	RAM saved when system hibernates
VMware Dump	<code>.vmem</code>	VM snapshot memory
Lime Dump	<code>.lime</code>	Linux memory, structured, forensics-friendly
ELF Core Dump	<code>.core</code> , <code>.elf</code>	Unix/Linux crash dump

Tool 1

Volatility3 Overview

- Python-based memory analysis framework
- Works on Windows, Linux, Mac memory dumps
- Modular plugin system
- Open-source

Demo File

<https://shorturl.at/J4cJX>

Installation Volatility3

```
mkdir -p envi  
python3 -m venv vola  
source vola/bin/activate  
git clone https://github.com/volatilityfoundation/volatility3  
cd volatility3  
python3 vol.py -h
```

Optional

Make alias

```
echo "alias vol3='python3 /path/to/volatiltyfile/vol.py'"  
vol3 -h
```

Process List

Define

- Snapshot of all process running in the system/host when the memory being capture

Purpose?

- To identify malicious process or root cause
 - ** pslist = List all running processes
 - ** pstree = Display parent and child relationship
 - ** psscan = Identifies hidden or teminated proccess

Process List Command

```
vol3 -f <path/to/memory> windows.pslist
```

```
vol3 -f <path/to/memory> windows.psscan
```

```
vol3 -f <path/to/memory> windows.pstree
```


Process List Anatomy

```
(vol3)-(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/CSLU/tools]
$ python3 volatility3/vol.py -f ~/Desktop/CSLU/challenge/MemoryDump_Lab1.raw windows.pslist
Volatility 3 Framework 2.26.2
Progress: 100.00 PDB Scanning finished
```

PID	PPID	ImageFileName	Offset(V)	Threads	Handles	SessionId	Wow64	CreateTime	ExitTime	File output
4	0	System	0xfa8000ca0040 80	570	N/A	False	2019-12-11 13:41:25.000000 UTC	N/A	Disabled	
248	4	smss.exe	0xfa800148f040	3	37	N/A	False	2019-12-11 13:41:25.000000 UTC	N/A	Disabled
320	312	csrss.exe	0xfa800154f740	9	457	0	False	2019-12-11 13:41:32.000000 UTC	N/A	Disabled
368	360	csrss.exe	0xfa8000ca81e0	7	199	1	False	2019-12-11 13:41:33.000000 UTC	N/A	Disabled
376	248	psxss.exe	0xfa8001c45060	18	786	0	False	2019-12-11 13:41:33.000000 UTC	N/A	Disabled
416	360	winlogon.exe	0xfa8001c5f060	4	118	1	False	2019-12-11 13:41:34.000000 UTC	N/A	Disabled
424	312	wininit.exe	0xfa8001c5f630	3	75	0	False	2019-12-11 13:41:34.000000 UTC	N/A	Disabled
484	424	services.exe	0xfa8001c98530	13	219	0	False	2019-12-11 13:41:35.000000 UTC	N/A	Disabled
492	424	lsass.exe	0xfa8001ca0580	9	764	0	False	2019-12-11 13:41:35.000000 UTC	N/A	Disabled
500	424	lsmd.exe	0xfa8001ca4b30 11	185	0	False	2019-12-11 13:41:35.000000 UTC	N/A	Disabled	

PID: Process ID (unique identifier).

PPID: Parent Process ID (shows hierarchy).

Name: Executable name of the process.

Start Time: When the process started

Network List

Purpose?

- Identify active connection during memory capture
- Detect inbound/outbound connection

netstat = Equivalent to the netstat command on a live system.

netscan = Detects listening ports, remote IPs, PIDs.

Network List Command

```
vol3 -f <path/to/memory> windows.netstat
```

```
vol3 -f <path/to/memory> windows.netscan
```

```
$ python3 tools/volatility3/vol.py -f challenge/MemoryDump_Lab1.raw windows.netstat
```

Volatility 3 Framework 2.26.2

Progress: 100.00 PDB scanning finished

Offset	Proto	LocalAddr	LocalPort	ForeignAddr	ForeignPort	State	PID
0xfa8001fe86e0	TCPv4	0.0.0.0	7	0.0.0.0	0	LISTENING	1416 TCPSVCS.EXE
0xfa8001fe86e0	TCPv6	::	7	::	0	LISTENING	1416 TCPSVCS.EXE
0xfa8001fe8010	TCPv4	0.0.0.0	7	0.0.0.0	0	LISTENING	1416 TCPSVCS.EXE
0xfa8001fe4ef0	TCPv4	0.0.0.0	9	0.0.0.0	0	LISTENING	1416 TCPSVCS.EXE

CommandLine History

Detect all commands being used by an attacker.

Understand the sequence of events (especially for automation/scripting)

cmdline = command were passed to executed process when it execute.

CommandLine Command

```
vol3 -f <path/to/memory> windows.cmdline
```

- Alternative way to read what command being execute in console/terminal

```
vol3 -f <path/to/memory> windows.cmdline | grep "cmd.exe"
```

```

$ python3 tools/volatility3/vol.py -f challenge/MemoryDump_Lab1.raw windows.cmdline | grep cmd.exe
1984resscmd.exe "C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe"

(vol3)-(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/CSLU]
$ python3 tools/volatility3/vol.py -f challenge/MemoryDump_Lab1.raw windows.handles --pid 1984
Volatility 3 Framework 2.26.2

```

```

vol3 -f <path/to/memory> windows.handles --pid 1984
vol3 -f <path/to/memory> windows.memmap --pid 1984 --dump
strings pid.1984.dump > cmd.txt
strings cmd.txt | grep SmartNet

```

```

$ strings cmd.txt -a 100 | grep "SmartNet"
APPDATA=C:\Users\SmartNet\AppData\Roaming
HOMEPATH=\Users\SmartNet
LOCALAPPDATA=C:\Users\SmartNet\AppData\Local
TEMP=C:\Users\SmartNet\AppData\Local\Temp
TMP=C:\Users\SmartNet\AppData\Local\Temp
USERDOMAIN=SmartNet-PC
USERNAME=SmartNet
USERPROFILE=C:\Users\SmartNet
SmartNet
C:\Users\SmartNet\Desktop\St4G3$1.bat

```

Next step on next slide.

File List

DEFINE

Investigating files and file-related artifacts stored in memory.

PURPOSE

Detect suspicious or malicious files in memory.

Recover files loaded by processes or mapped to disk.

File List Command

```
vol3 -f <path/to/memory> windows.filescan
```

```
$ python3 tools/volatility3/vol.py -f challenge/MemoryDump_Lab1.raw windows.filescan | grep St4G3
0x3edcfc20 100.0\Windows\System32\St4G3$1.bat
```

```
vol3 -f <path/to/memory> -o "/path/to/dir" windows.dumpfiles --physaddr <offset>
```

```
$ python3 tools/volatility3/vol.py -f challenge/MemoryDump_Lab1.raw -o . windows.dumpfile --physaddr 0x3edcfc20
Volatility 3 Framework 2.26.2
Progress: 100.00 PDB scanning finished
Cache FileObject FileName Result
DataSectionObject 0x3edcfc20 St4G3$1.bat file.0x3edcfc20.0xfa8000e9ac40.DataSectionObject.St4G3$1.bat.dat
```

```
(vol3)-(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/CSLU]
```

```
$ ls
challenge cmd.txt 'file.0x3edcfc20.0xfa8000e9ac40.DataSectionObject.St4G3$1.bat.dat' mem pid.1984-1.dmp pid.1984.dmp tools
```

```
(vol3)-(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/CSLU]
```

```
$ strings file.0x3edcfc20.0xfa8000e9ac40.DataSectionObject.St4G3$1.bat.dat
```

```
@ECHO OFF
ECHO ZmxhZ3t0aDFzXzFzX3RoM18xc3Rfc3Q0ZzNhIX0=
PAUSE
```

Registry Key

logical group of keys, subkeys, and values in the registry.

- Sometimes being use as persistence.
- SYSTEM: Stores system-wide configuration like services, drivers, and control sets.
- SOFTWARE: Stores software-specific settings, including installed applications and system configuration.

```
\SystemRoot\System32\Config\SYSTEM
```

```
\SystemRoot\System32\Config\SOFTWARE
```


Registry Key Command

registry.hivelist = to list all key.

registry.printkey = print specific key (SOFTWARE/SYSTEM)

```
python3 vol.py -f memdump.raw windows.registry.hivelist
```

```
-$ python3 tools/volatility3/vol.py -f challenge/MemoryDump_Lab1.raw windows.registry.hivelist
Volatility 3 Framework 2.26.2
Progress: 100.00 PDB scanning finished View Previous Tabs
Offset FileFullPath File output
0xf8a00000d010 Disabled
0xf8a000024010 \REGISTRY\MACHINE\SYSTEM Disabled
0xf8a00004e010 \REGISTRY\MACHINE\HARDWARE Disabled
0xf8a0000b9010 \??\C:\Users\SmartNet\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\UsrClass.dat Disabled
0xf8a0000c1010 \??\C:\Users\SmartNet\ntuser.dat Disabled
0xf8a000264010 \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Root\BCD Disabled
0xf8a001032010 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\SOFTWARE Disabled
0xf8a0012ff300 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\DEFAULT Disabled
0xf8a001491010 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\SECURITY Disabled
0xf8a0014e0010 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\SAM Disabled
```

From previous image we can't get credentials from SAM and SYTEM.

To done this, can use `hashdump`

```
python3 vol.py -f memdump.raw windows.hashdump
```

Administrator	500	aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee	31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0
Guest	501	aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee	31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0
SmartNet	1001	aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee	4943abb39473a6f32c11301f4987e7e0
HomeGroupUser\$	1002	aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee	f0fc3d257814e08fea06e63c5762ebd5
Alissa Simpson	1003	aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee	f4ff64c8baac57d22f22edc681055ba6

This hash can be crack using John the Ripper or Hashcat.

Environment (Envvars/Env)

- Key-value pairs used by the OS and applications
- Define runtime environment (e.g., `PATH`, `TEMP`, `USERNAME`)
- Can reveal:
 - Usernames
 - Installed software paths
 - Malware persistences

Envars Command

```
python3 vol.py -f memdump.raw windows.envars
```

```
$ python3 tools/volatility3/vol.py -f challenge/MemoryDump_Lab1.raw windows.envars
2260ressconhost.exe 0x3518f0PDB scanProgramW6432d C:\Program Files
2260 conhost.exe 0x3518f0 PSModulePath C:\Windows\system32\WindowsPow
2260 conhost.exe 0x3518f0 SystemDrive C:
2260 conhost.exe 0x3518f0 SystemRoot C:\Windows
2260 conhost.exe 0x3518f0 TEMP C:\Windows\TEMP
2260 conhost.exe 0x3518f0 TMP C:\Windows\TEMP
```

HANDS-ON

<https://shorturl.at/9B4jG>

>cs1uUPM

Challenge

1. What was the local IP address of the victim's machine?
2. What was the OS environment variable's value?
3. What was the Administrator's password?
4. Which process was most likely responsible for the initial exploit?
5. Suspicious processes opened network connections to external IPs. One of them starts with "2". Provide the full IP.
6. A suspicious URL was present in process svchost.exe memory. Provide the full URL that points to a PHP page hosted over a public IP (no FQDN).
7. Extract files from the initial process. One file has an MD5 hash ending with "528afe08e437765cc". When was this file first submitted for analysis on VirusTotal?

8. What is the name of the malicious executable referenced in registry hive '`\WINDOWS\system32\config\software`', and is a variant of Zeus trojan?
9. The shellcode for Acrobat v7 downloads a file named `e.exe` from a specific URL. Provide the URL.

Answer

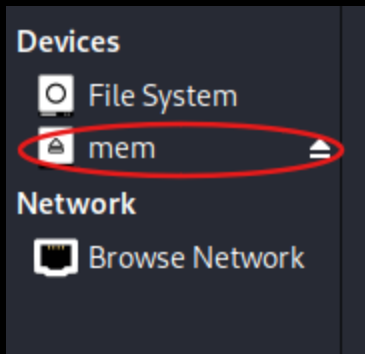
1. 192.168.0.176
2. Windows_NT
3. password
4. AcroRd32.exe
5. 193.104.22.71, 212.150.164.203
6. http://193.104.22.71/~produkt/9j856f_4m9y8urb.php
7. f32aa81676c7391528afe08e437765cc
8. sdra64.exe
9. <http://search-network-plus.com/load.php?a=a&st=Internet Explorer 6.0&e=2>

BREAK Time!

Tool 2

MemProcFS Overview

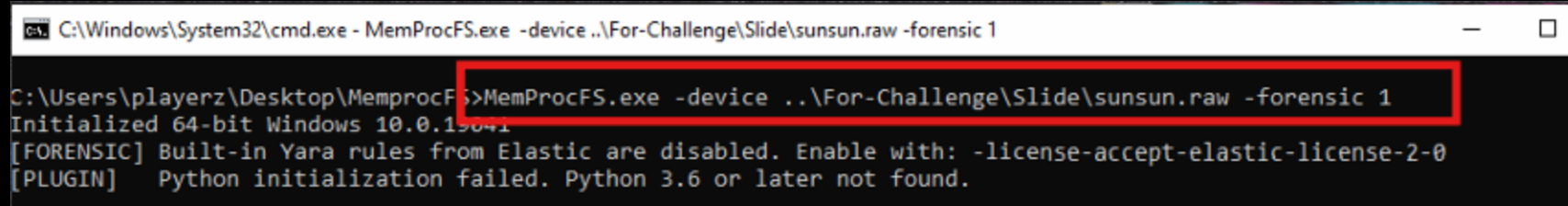
- Mount the Artifact (Memory) Images into machine
- Ease analyse and finding evidence in File Explorer and Notepad.
- MemProcFS will create VIRTUAL File System/Network File Explorer



MemProcFS Command

- For windows

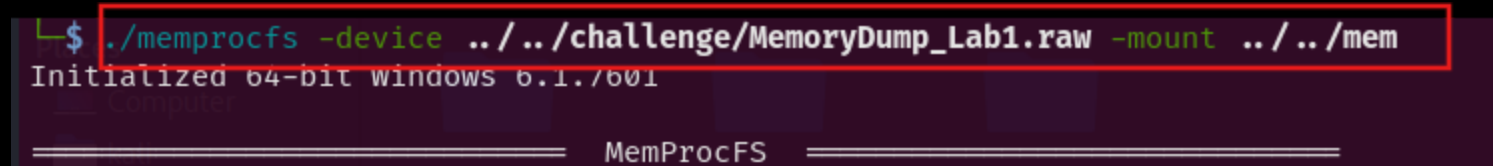
```
memprocfs.exe -device <artifact.raw> -forensic 1"
```



A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window. The title bar reads "C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe - MemProcFS.exe -device ..\For-Challenge\Slide\sunsun.raw -forensic 1". The command prompt shows the command `MemProcFS.exe -device ..\For-Challenge\Slide\sunsun.raw -forensic 1` being entered. Below the command, the output shows "Initialized 64-bit Windows 10.0.19041", "[FORENSIC] Built-in Yara rules from Elastic are disabled. Enable with: -license-accept-elastic-license-2-0", and "[PLUGIN] Python initialization failed. Python 3.6 or later not found.".

- For Linux

```
./memprocfs -device <artifact.raw> -mount /mnt/
```



A screenshot of a Linux terminal window. The command prompt shows the command `./memprocfs -device ../../challenge/MemoryDump_Lab1.raw -mount ../../mem` being entered. Below the command, the output shows "Initialized 64-bit windows 6.1.7601". At the bottom of the terminal, there is a separator line with "MemProcFS" in the center.

How Does It Work?

- Uses **FUSE** (Filesystem in Userspace) to mount memory
- Memory dump becomes browsable: `/memprocfs/`
- Each process has a folder:
 - `/proc/<PID>/`
- Also exposes:
 - Kernel memory
 - DLLs
 - Handles
 - Network connections
 - Environment variables
 - Command lines

Sys

- System Information

Sys/proc Folder

- Process List of computer being capture during memory acquisition
- Similar to pslist and pstree in volatility.

```
sys > proc > ≡ proc.txt
```

1	Process	Pid	Parent	Flag	User	Create Time	Exit Time
2	-----						
3	- System	4	0		SYSTEM	2019-12-11 13:41:25 UTC	***
4	-- smss.exe	248	4		SYSTEM	2019-12-11 13:41:25 UTC	***
5	--- psxss.exe	376	248		SYSTEM	2019-12-11 13:41:33 UTC	***
6	- csrss.exe	320	312		SYSTEM	2019-12-11 13:41:32 UTC	***
7	- wininit.exe	424	312		SYSTEM	2019-12-11 13:41:34 UTC	***
8	-- services.exe	484	424		SYSTEM	2019-12-11 13:41:35 UTC	***
9	--- taskhost.exe	296	484	U	SmartNet	2019-12-11 14:32:24 UTC	***
10	--- svchost.exe	472	484		LOCAL SERVICE	2019-12-11 13:41:47 UTC	***
11	--- SearchIndexer.	480	484		SYSTEM	2019-12-11 14:16:09 UTC	***
12	---- SearchFilterHo	1720	480		SYSTEM	2019-12-11 14:37:21 UTC	***
13	---- SearchProtocol	2524	480	U	Alissa Simpson	2019-12-11 14:37:21 UTC	***
14	---- SearchProtocol	2868	480		SYSTEM	2019-12-11 14:37:23 UTC	***
15	--- svchost.exe	588	484		SYSTEM	2019-12-11 13:41:39 UTC	***

Sys/Proc Folder

- View in command line/consoles

```

sys > proc > ≡ proc-v.txt
243 "C:\Windows\System32\VBoxTray.exe"
244 2019-12-11 14:32:35 UTC -> ***
245 Medium
246
247 -- cmd.exe 1984 604 U SmartNet \Device\HarddiskVolume2\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
248 C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
249 "C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe"
250 2019-12-11 14:34:54 UTC -> ***
251 Medium
252
253 -- mspaint.exe 2424 604 U SmartNet \Device\HarddiskVolume2\Windows\System32\mspaint.exe
254 C:\Windows\system32\mspaint.exe
255 "C:\Windows\system32\mspaint.exe"
256 2019-12-11 14:35:14 UTC -> ***
257 Medium
258

```

Sys/Net Folder

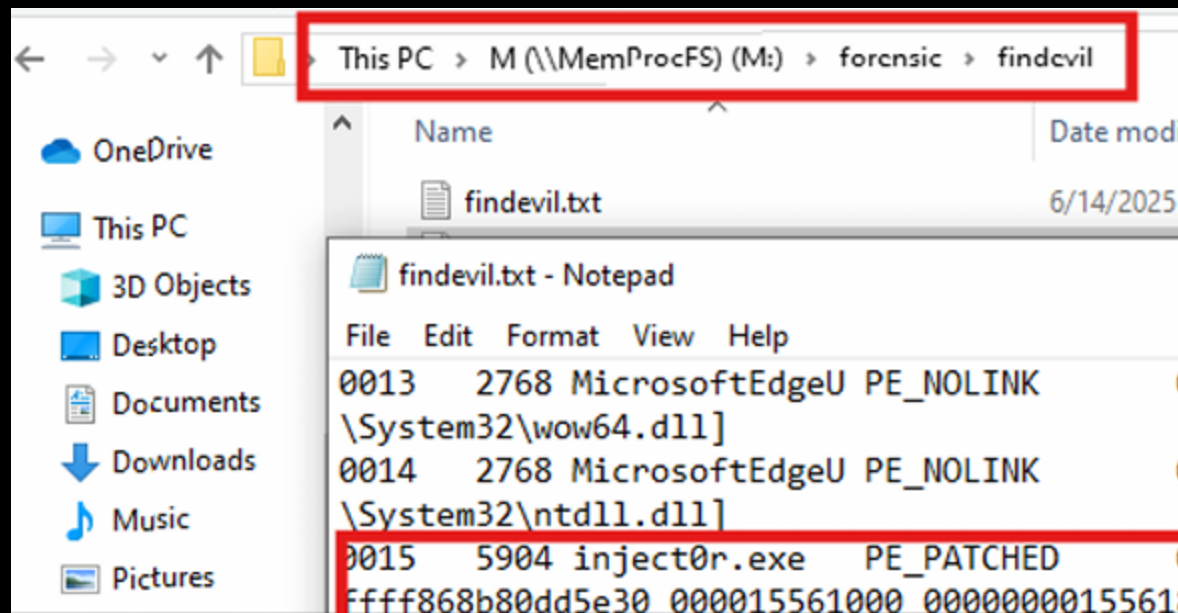
- Network status from captured host.
- Similar to netstat output
- In volatility, netscan

```
sys > net > netstat.txt
```

1	#	PID	Proto	State	Src	Dst	Process
2							
3	0000	4	TCPv6	LISTENING	:::445	***	System
4	0001	4	TCPv6	LISTENING	:::2869	***	System
5	0002	4	TCPv6	LISTENING	:::5357	***	System
6	0003	4	TCPv6	LISTENING	:::10243	***	System
7	0004	4	TCPv4	LISTENING	10.0.2.15:139	***	System

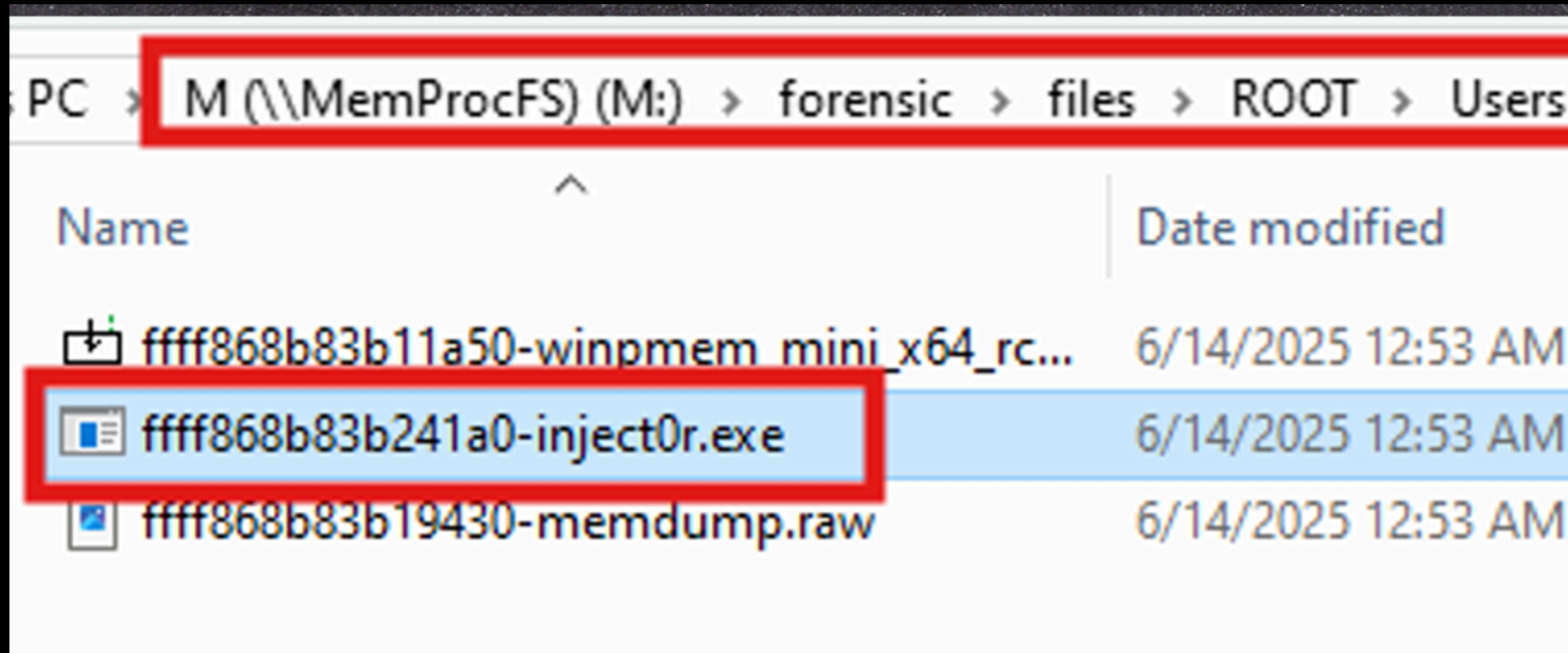
FindEvil Folder

- To find any Read, Write and Execute permission.



Locate the Evil

- Find where file location and dump it.
- Similar to Real File System



forensics>files>ROOT>Users>username>Downloads

Hand-On

-<https://shorturl.at/KTESM>

% in venv install this tools

```
sudo -H pip install -U oleteools[full]
```

Challenge

The victim kept his study notes somewhere in the machine. Can you recover his study notes and analyze it to make sure it is safe before handing it to him.

```
| sunctf{vba_macros_are_dangerous}
```

Q & A

 **Thank You!**

Feel free to connect with me or explore more of my work:

 <https://www.linkedin.com/in/ymiir>

 <https://ymiir.gitbook.io/nota/>

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Prepared for CSLU Brunei 2025