Volatility: Plugins

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1 Introduction

Volatility is a forensic framework that utilizes multiple tools in order to analyze memory images. This Python-based tool aids investigators in finding out more about volatile memory on a system by extracting running processes, computer profiles, open network connections, hidden injections, possible malware, and more.

RAM can hold traces of malicious code, data that may have been taken from the system, usernames and passwords, contents of an open window, registry keys, and other pieces of data that can be used in an investigation. Since RAM is volatile, the data is gone as soon as the system powers off. To save the contents of RAM, certain forensic tools can be used to acquire the memory, and from there, Volatility can be used to analyze what was captured, presenting the investigator with all sorts of evidence. Running processes, passwords, network connections and numerous lists will be displayed to help an examiner piece together what could have happened within a system. The evidence provided by Volatility can make all the difference to a case and, if used to its fullest potential, can present enough information to develop a solid understanding of how a system was being used during the time of acquisition.

1.1 Background

Because Volatility is an open source tool, developments are continuing over time. There are numerous blogs dedicated to Volatility's functions regarding different types of situations, such as examining hiberfil.sys files or analyzing rootkits. September was the Month of Volatility, as a lot of new plugins were added to the framework. These new plugins are currently be researched by ourselves and others in the industry.

1.2 Terminology

This report will outline the plugins that are most frequently used in an investigation, as well as the plugins that were added to the framework in September. Dan has created a list of these plugins, tested them, and given a brief description of how to use them and why they are important to a forensic investigation.

Below are some important keywords that may be unfamiliar:

Volatile: Data that is not permanent; it will be lost once power is cut from a system.

Plugins: Software that makes a larger piece of software more capable.

Framework: A structure or set of forensic tools that support an investigation.

1.3 Research Questions

What Volatility plugins are used most often?

What are their commands and functions?

How is Volatility installed and used?

How can Volatility's findings aid an investigation?

2 Basic Commands

Before getting started with Volatility, the framework must be downloaded and installed. A list of Volatility downloads can be found here: http://code.google.com/p/volatility/downloads/list. For a Windows user, it is easiest to use the Standalone version, which is what we used for the basis of this research. There is also a download for the source code to aide in developing plugins for Volatility or to look into how the program actually works. Volatility is a part of the SIFT Workstation, which can be found here: http://computer-forensics.sans.org/community/downloads#locations.

Once Volatility is downloaded, it is recommended that you put it in an easily accessible area on your system, such as the C drive or a folder on your desktop. To get the Standalone version of Volatility to work, you can run the command prompt as an administrator and change directories to the location of Volatility. If you moved Volatility to your C drive, then to get it running you would change directories to the C drive using the cd.. command. Next, type in "volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –h" (omitting the quotes). This will list the help options, along with the commands for different plugins. From there, you can input whatever it is you would like Volatility to do. Typically, the next step would be to have Volatility gather information on the memory image. To do this, input "volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to memory image> imageinfo"(again omitting quotes). This will display what operating system the memory image game from, when the image was taken, how many processors the system has, and other information that can be used in the investigation

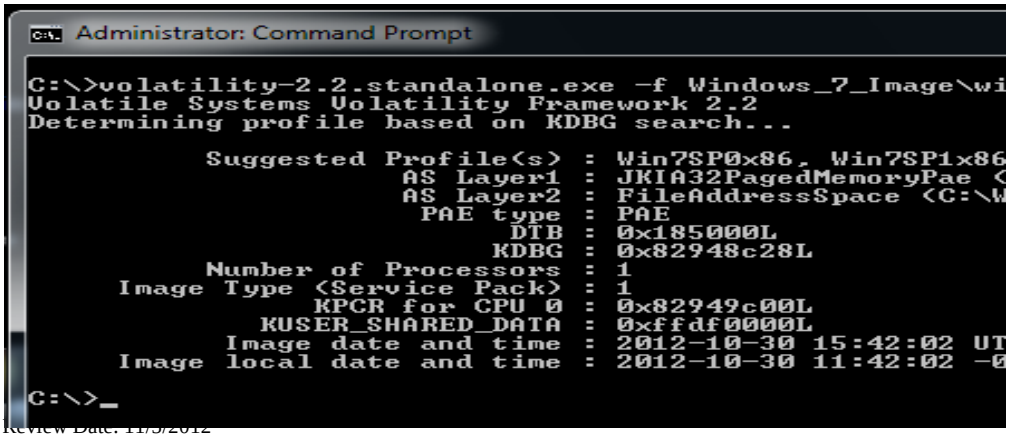
3 Frequently Used Plugins

Part one of this Volatility project was spent researching the plugins that law enforcement and examiners would most likely use in a case. It is vital to know how to run these commands and understand when to use them during an investigation, as Volatility can be a tricky program to use.

Images

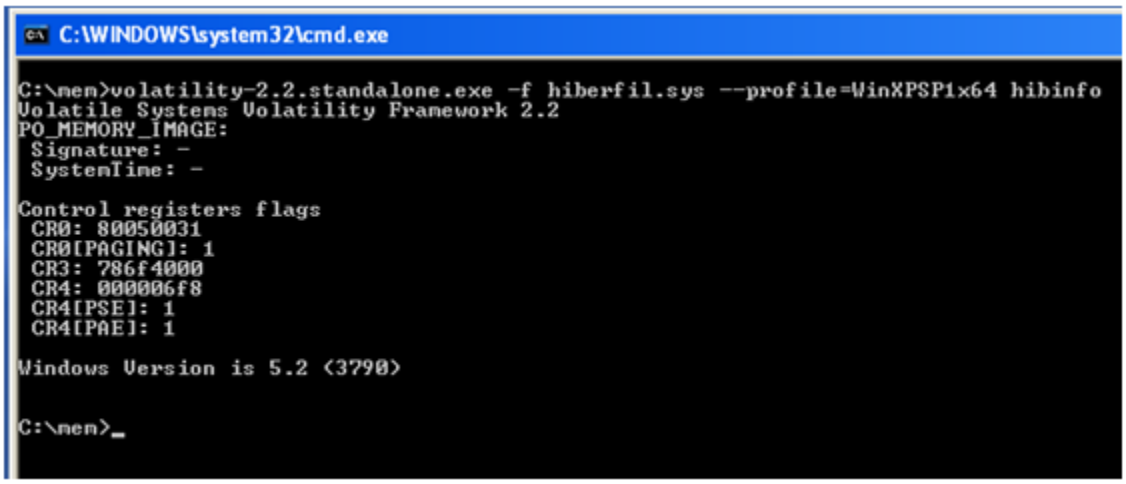
Plugins relating to this section identify the memory image being analyzed and provide a basic understanding of what the image contains.

a. **Imageinfo**: Imageinfo identifies the memory image and suggests a profile to use. Volatility requires that you specify what operating system the memory image came from. This command identifies the operating system so that you can run other commands.
   i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> imageinfo



b. **Crashinfo**: This plugin displays information stored in a crashdump header.
   i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> crashinfo
   ii. Displays:
   - MajorVersion
   - MinorVersion
   - KdSecondaryVersion
   - DirectoryTableBase
   - PfnDataBase
   - PsLoadedModuleList
   - PsActiveProcessHead
   - MachineImageType
   - NumberProcessors
   - BugCheckCode
   - KdDebuggerDataBlock
   - ProductType
   - SuiteMask
   - WriterStatus
   - Comment
   - Physical Memory Description

c. **Hibinfo**: This plugin dumps hibernation file information if the system was ever in that mode.
   i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe -f <path to image> --profile=<profile> hibinfo
   ii. Displays:
   - Signature
   - System Time
   - Control registers flags
   - Windows Version



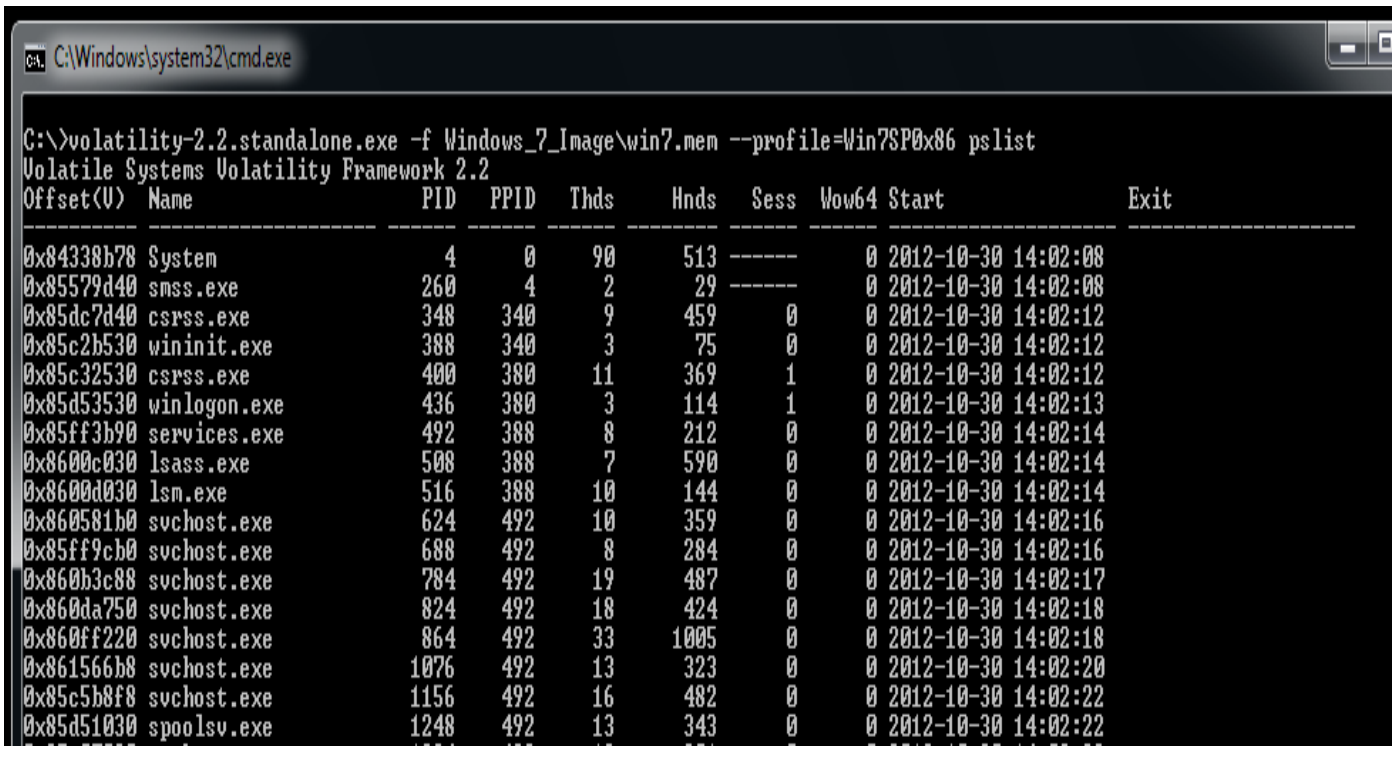
d. **Imagecopy**: Imagecopy copies a physical address space out as a raw drive image (dd)
   i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> imagecopy –O <output file>

e. **Raw2dmp**: This plugin converts a physical memory sample to a windbg crash dump.
   i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> raw2dmp –O <output file>

Processes and DLLs

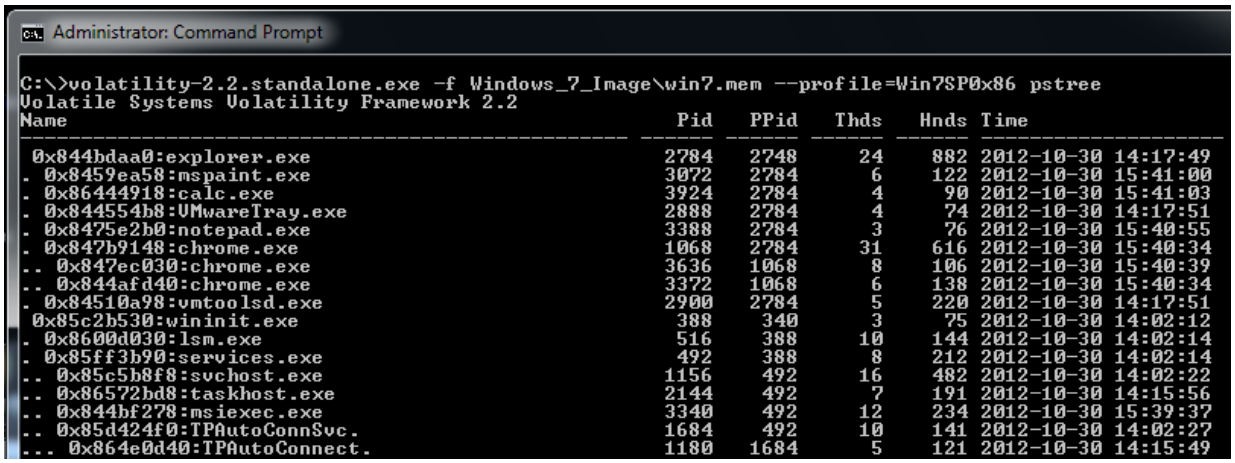
Plugins relating to this section determine running processes at the time of memory capture and can find hidden DLLs.

a. **Pslist**: Pslist prints all running processes by following the EPROCESS lists. This command will display every running process on a system and could be used to prove that a specific process was open, or to look for a suspicious process in an investigation.
   i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> pslist
   ii. Displays:
   - Offset (By default Virtual Offset, -P for Physical)
   - Name
   - PID
   - PPID
   - Threads
   - Number of Handles
   - Session ID (System and smss.exe will not have a Session ID)
   - If it is a Wow64 process
   - Start/Exit time



b. **Pstree**: Pstree prints the process list as a tree. This command displays the same information as pslist, only in tree form. This allows you to see which parent process everything belongs to. This could be used to see if a process is attempting to hide as something else.

i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f<path to image> --profile=<profile> pstree

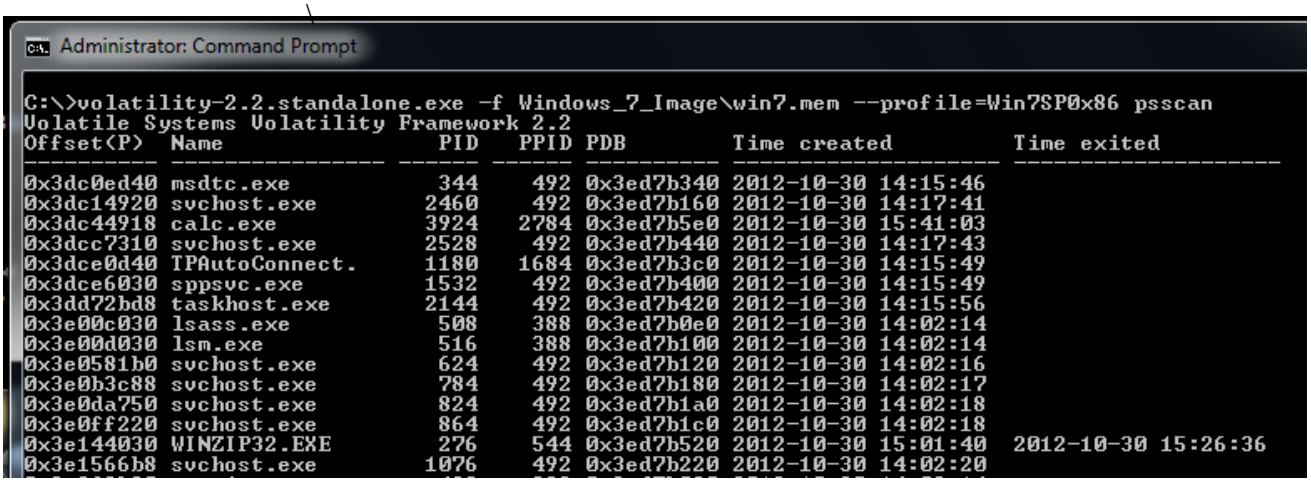


c. **Psscan**: This plugin can find processes that were previously terminated or unlinked by a rootkit. This command lists processes running on a system, but it also has the ability to list hidden/unlinked processes. This command can be used in an investigation to discover hidden malicious software such as keyloggers or rootkits.

i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> psscan

ii. Displays**:**

- Offset
- Name
- PID
- PPID
- PDB
- Time Created
- Time exited



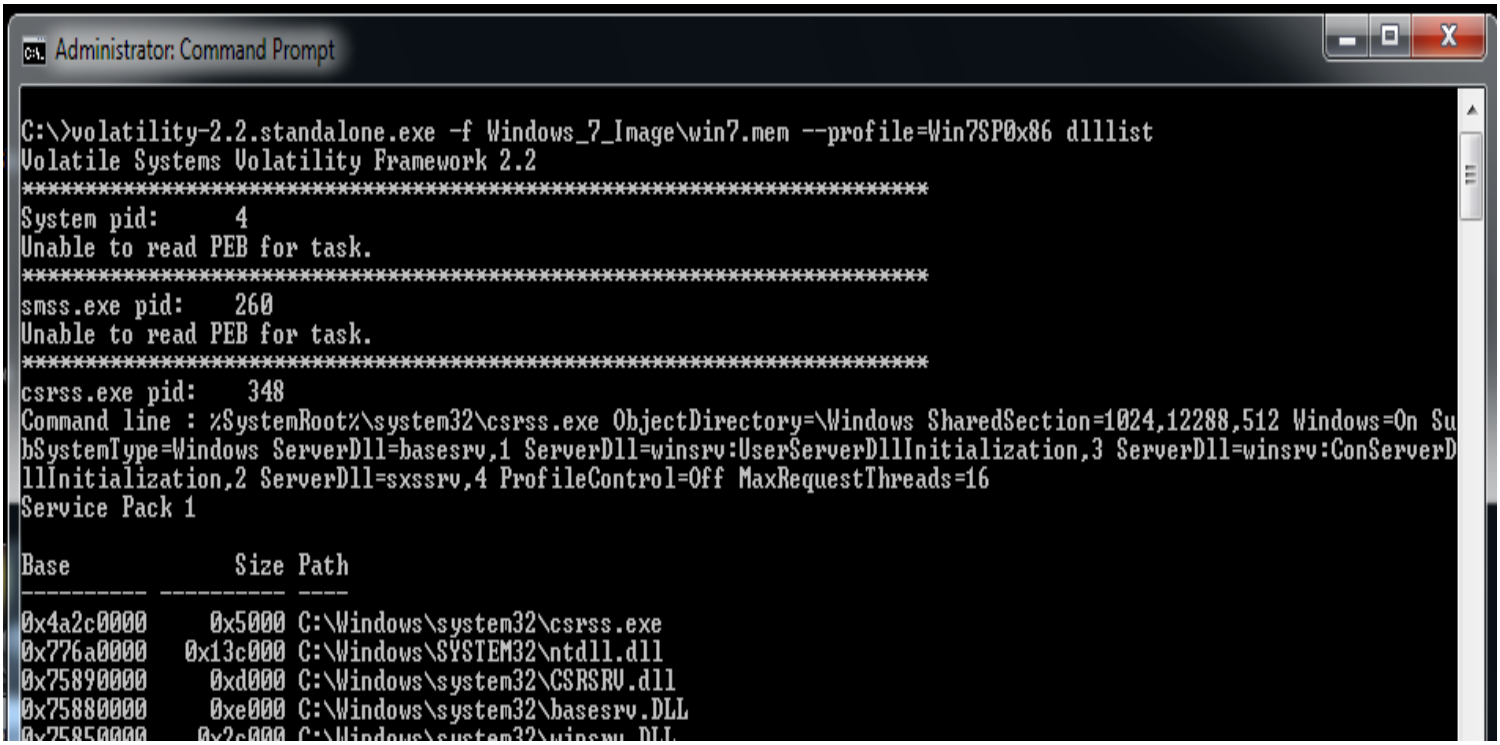
d. **Dllist**: **Dllist** displays a process's loaded DLLs. You can use the -p or -pid switch to filter. This command will display every DLL that a process calls and can be useful in an investigation by discovering if a process is calling DLLs that it should not be calling. For example, malware that is hiding as a system process and calling non-system DLLs.

i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> dllist

1. Filter using –p or –pid

ii. Displays:

- Base
- Size
- Path

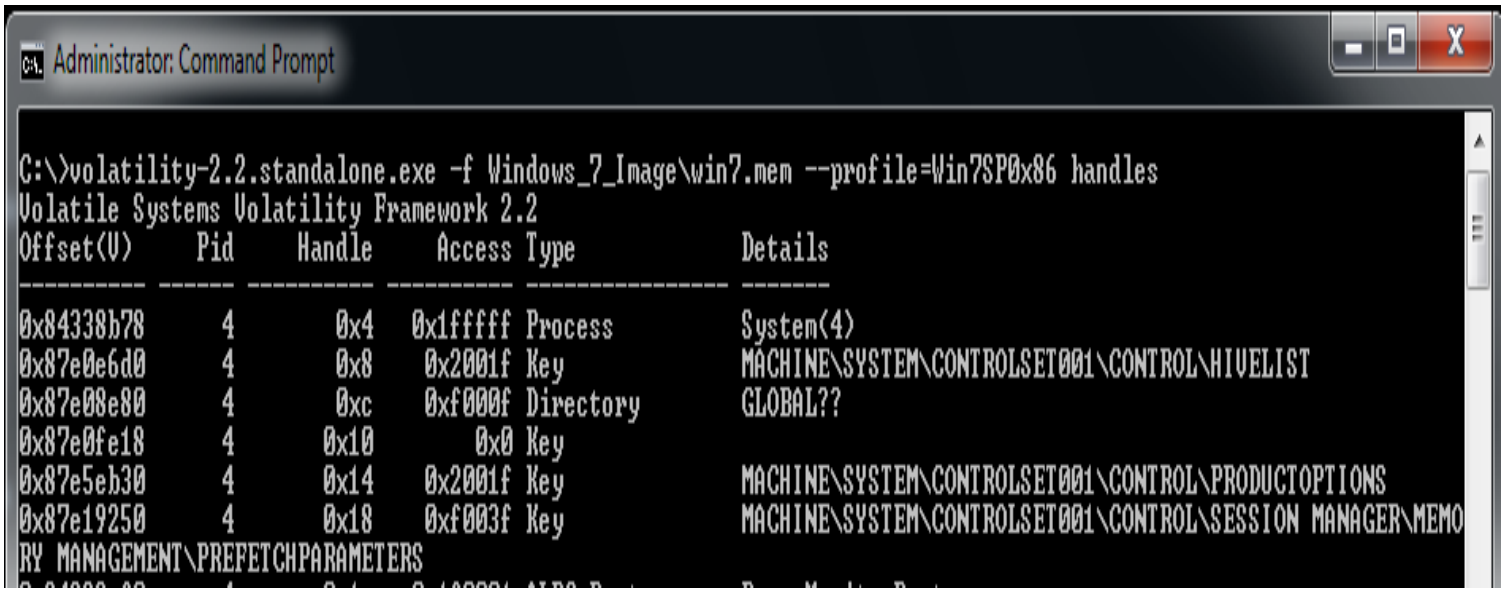


e. **Dlldump**: Dlldump dumps the DLL to disk. This command will extract a specified DLL from the memory image, and the DLL can then be investigated further using other programs.

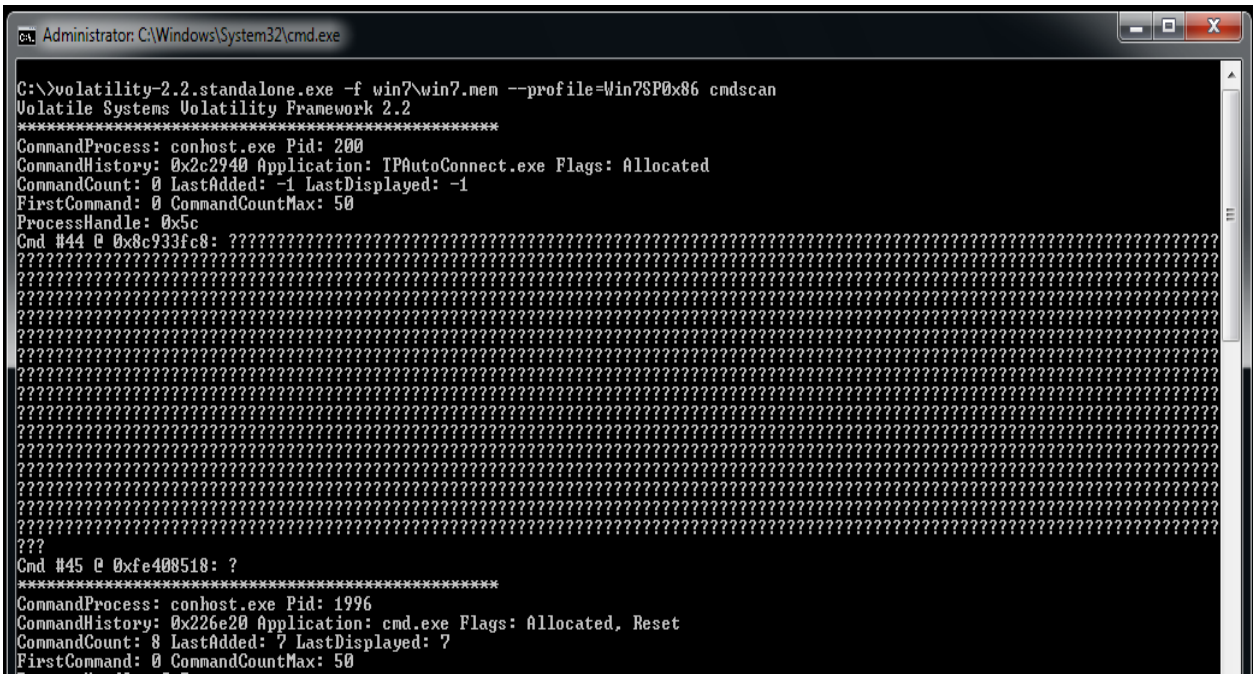
i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> dlldump

1. No Arguments: dumps all DLLs from all processes
2. -pid=<PID>: Dumps all DLLs from a specific process
3. --offset=<OFFSET>: all DLLs from a hidden/unlinked process
4. --base=<BASEADDR>: Dump a PE from anywhere in process memory
5. --regex=<REGEX>: Dump DLLs that match a regular expression--dump-dir=<DIR> or –d <DIR>: specify output directory

f. **Handles:** This plugin displays the open handles in a process.
   i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> handles
      1. --pid=<PID>: filter by PID
      2. --physical-offset=<OFFSET>: filter by physical offset
      3. -t <OBJECTTYPE>: filter by object type
      4. --object-type=<OBJECTTYPE>: filter by object type
   ii. Displays:
   - Offset
   - PID
   - Handle
   - Access
   - Object Type



g. **Cmdscan**: This plugin shows every command entered through a console shell. This can be useful to an investigation in that it will show commands that a user entered into command prompt or those that an intruder executed remotely.
   i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f<path to image> --profile=<profile> cmdscan
   ii. Displays:
   - The name of the console host process
   - Application using the console
   - Location of command history buffs, current buffer count, last added command and last displayed command
   - Process Handle



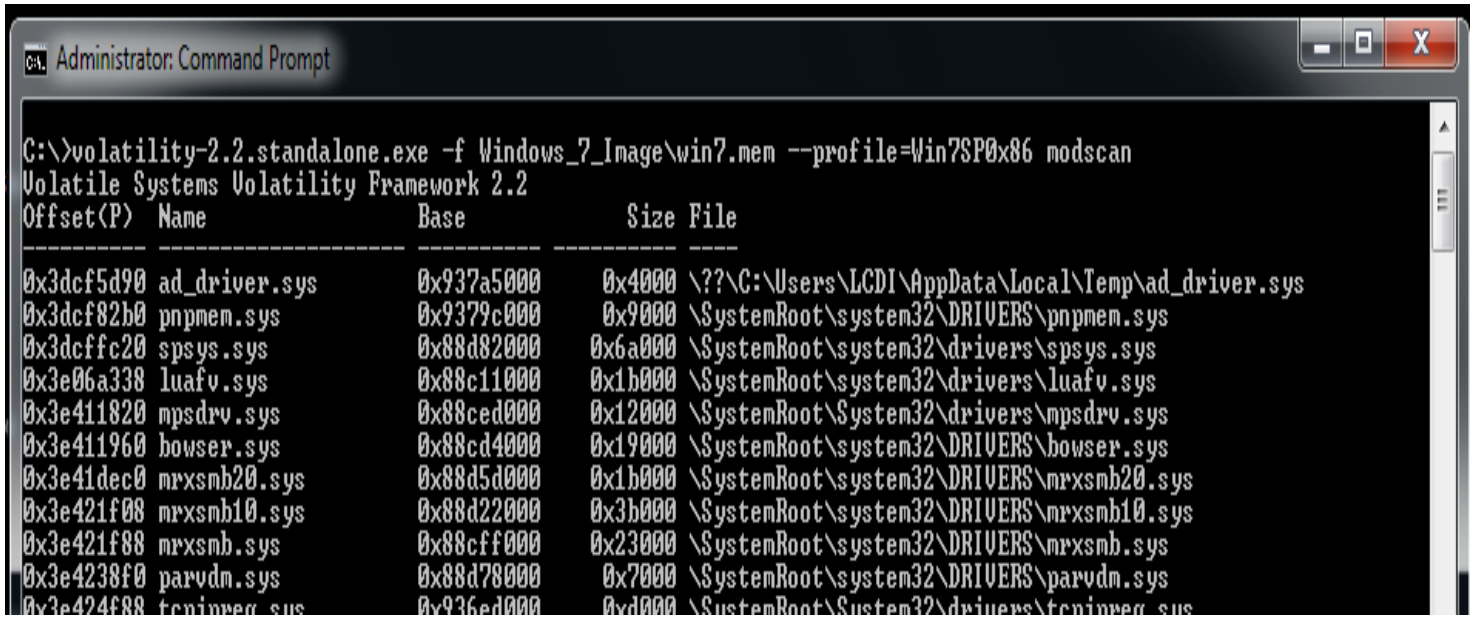
Memory and Kernel Objects

Plugins relating to this section extract slack space, display kernel drivers, and provide a list of open files on the system.

a. **Procmemdump**: This plugin dumps a process to an executable memory sample. This command will extract a process, including slack space, from a memory image. This would allow you to then investigate the suspect process further using other tools.
   i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> procmemdump –D <output location> -p <PID>
      1. --unsafe or -u to by bypass sanity checks

b. **Procexedump**: This plugin dumps a process to an executable file sample. This command will extract a process from a memory image and would allow you to then investigate the suspect process further using other tools.
   i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> procmemdump –D <output location> -p <PID>
      1. --unsafe or -u to by bypass sanity checks

c. **Modscan**: Modscan scans physical memory for _LDR_DATA_TABLE_ENTRY objects. This command will display kernel drivers, including ones that have been hidden/unlinked.
   i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> modscan
   ii. Display:
   - Offset (By default Virtual Offset, -P for Physical)
   - Name
   - Base
   - Size
   - File



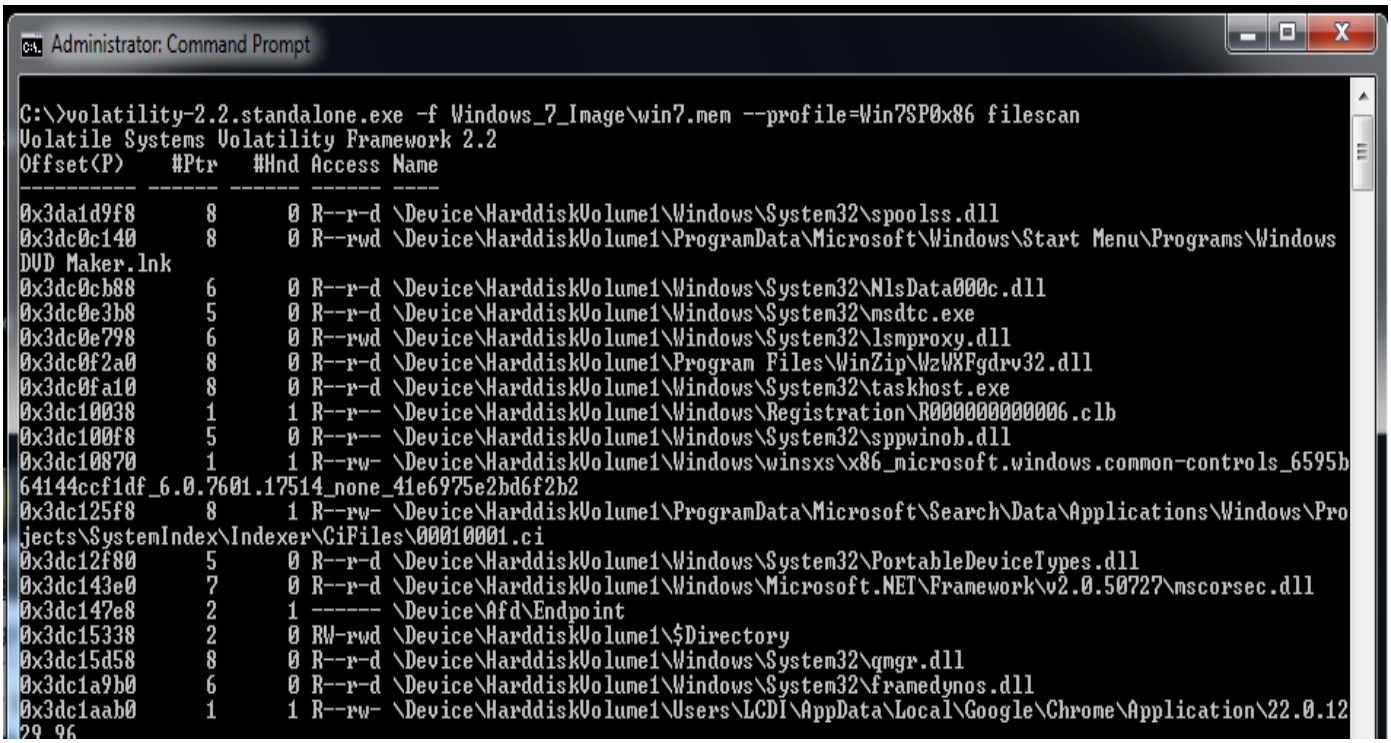
d. **Driverscan**: Driverscan scans for driver objects in _DRIVER_OBJECT. This command will list kernel module driver objects.

   i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> driverscan

   ii. Displays:

   - Offset
   - Pointers
   - Handles
   - Start
   - Size
   - Service Key
   - Name
   - Driver Name

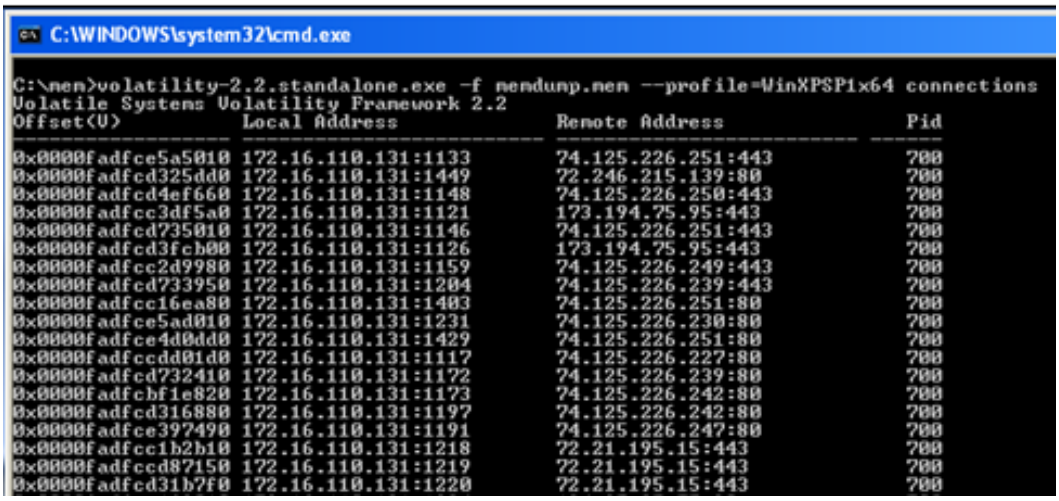
e. **File scan**: File scan locates files from FILE_OBJECT in the physical memory. This command will display open files on the system, including files that have been hidden by malicious software.
   i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> filescan
   ii. Displays:
      - Physical offset
      - File name
      - Points
      - Handles
      - Permissions



Networking

Plugins relating to this section identify open connections and sockets.

a. **Connections**: (x86 and x64 XP and 2003 Server) This plugin prints a list of open connections and will list active network connections. It would be useful in investigations to determine where traffic was coming from or going to and which application was generating it.
   i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> connections
   ii. Displays:
      - Offset (Virtual by default, -P for physical)
      - local address
      - remote address
      - PID

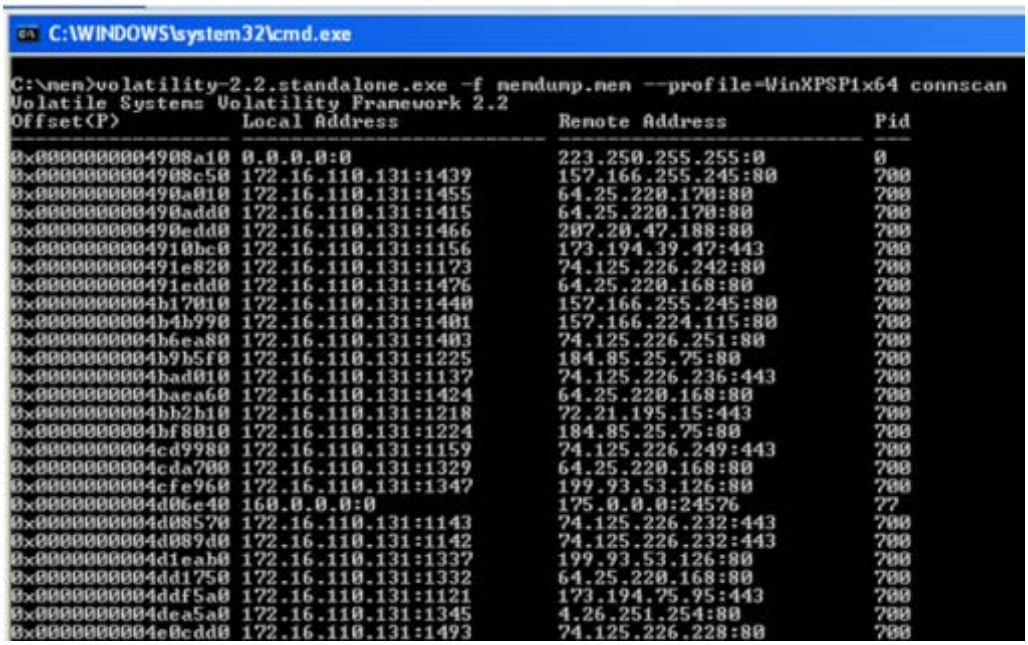


b. **Connscan**: (x86 and x64 XP and 2003 Server) Connscan is similar to connections, but this plugin can find artifacts from previous connections. This command will list active network connections, including connections that have been terminated. It would be useful in investigations to determine where traffic was coming from or going to and which application was generating it.

i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> connscan

ii. Displays:

- Offset
- Local address
- Remote Address
- PID

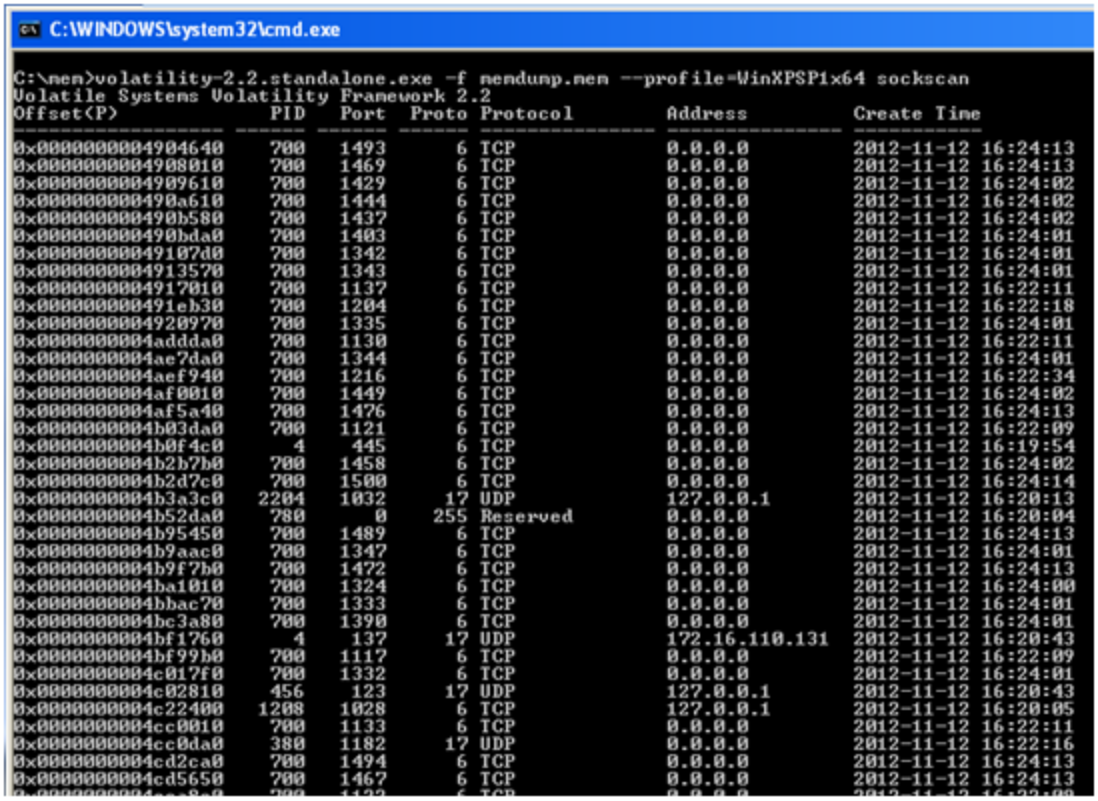


c. **Sockscan**: (x86 and x64 XP and 2003 Server) Sockscan scans physical memory for _ADDRESS_OBJECT objects (TCP sockets). This command will display a list of sockets on the system and can find previous sockets. This command would be useful in an investigation by allowing you to see which processes are listening for network connections on which protocol.

i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> sockscan

ii. Displays:

- Offset
- PID
- Port
- Proto
- Protocol
- Address
- Create Time



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

C:\mem>volatility-2.2.standalone.exe -f memdump.mem --profile=WinXPSP1x64 sockscan
Volatile Systems Volatility Framework 2.2
Offset(P)          PID   Port  Proto Protocol        Address         Create Time
------------------ ----- ----- ----- --------------- --------------- -----------
0x0000000004904640   700   1493      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:13
0x0000000004908010   700   1469      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:13
0x0000000004909610   700   1429      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:02
0x000000000490a610   700   1444      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:02
0x000000000490b580   700   1437      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:02
0x000000000490bda0   700   1403      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:01
0x00000000049107d0   700   1342      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:01
0x0000000004913570   700   1343      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:01
0x0000000004917010   700   1137      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:22:11
0x000000000491eb30   700   1204      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:22:18
0x0000000004920970   700   1335      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:01
0x0000000004addda0   700   1130      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:22:11
0x0000000004ae7da0   700   1344      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:01
0x0000000004aef940   700   1216      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:22:34
0x0000000004af0010   700   1449      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:02
0x0000000004af5a40   700   1476      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:13
0x0000000004b03da0   700   1121      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:22:09
0x0000000004b0f4c0     4    445      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:19:54
0x0000000004b2b7b0   700   1458      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:02
0x0000000004b2d7c0   700   1500      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:14
0x0000000004b3a3c0  2204   1032     17 UDP             127.0.0.1       2012-11-12 16:20:13
0x0000000004b52da0   780      0    255 Reserved        0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:20:04
0x0000000004b95450   700   1489      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:13
0x0000000004b9aac0   700   1347      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:01
0x0000000004b9f7b0   700   1472      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:13
0x0000000004ba1010   700   1324      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:00
0x0000000004bbac70   700   1333      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:01
0x0000000004bc3a80   700   1390      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:01
0x0000000004bf1760     4    137     17 UDP             172.16.110.131  2012-11-12 16:20:43
0x0000000004bf99b0   700   1117      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:22:09
0x0000000004c017f0   700   1332      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:01
0x0000000004c02810   456    123     17 UDP             127.0.0.1       2012-11-12 16:20:43
0x0000000004c22400  1208   1028      6 TCP             127.0.0.1       2012-11-12 16:20:05
0x0000000004cc0010   700   1133      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:22:11
0x0000000004cc0da0   380   1182     17 UDP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:22:16
0x0000000004cd2ca0   700   1494      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:13
0x0000000004cd5650   700   1467      6 TCP             0.0.0.0         2012-11-12 16:24:13
```

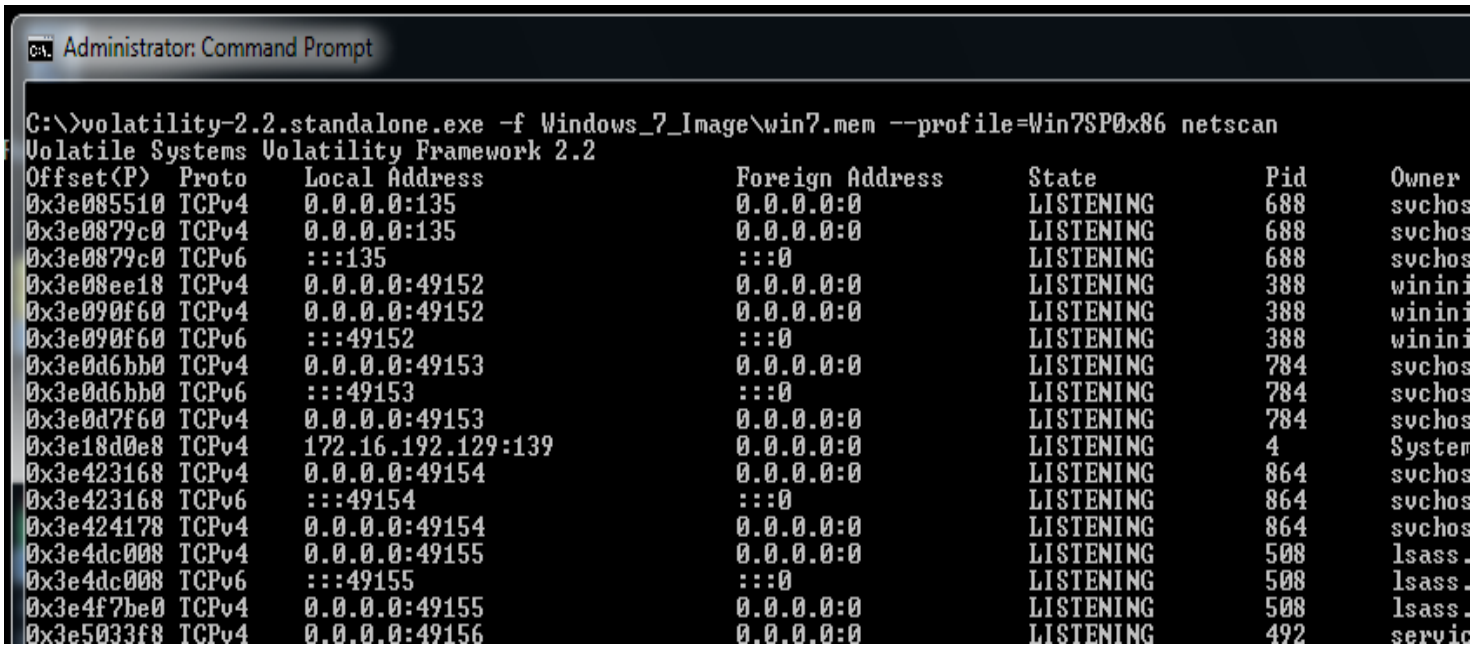
d. **Netscan**: (x86 and x64 Vista 2008 Server, Win7) Netscan finds TCP/UDP endpoints and listeners. This command will display a list of active network connections. This would be useful in investigations to determine where traffic was coming from or going to, over which protocol, and which application was generating it.

i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> netscan

ii. Displays:

- Offset
- Protocol
- Local Address

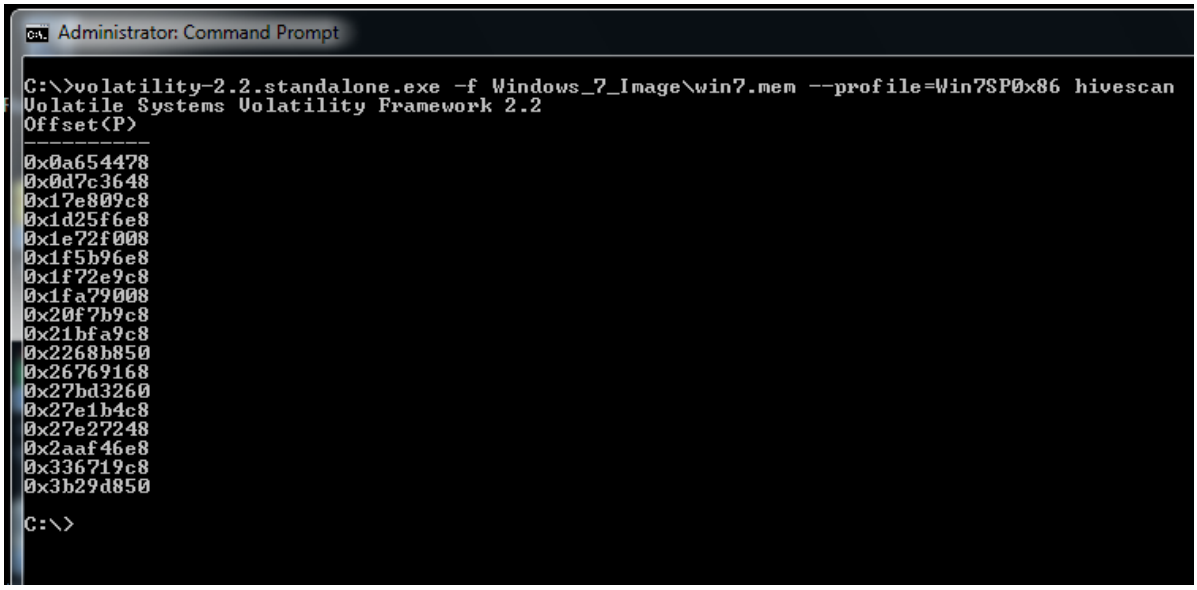
- Foreign Address
- State
- PID
- Owner
- Created

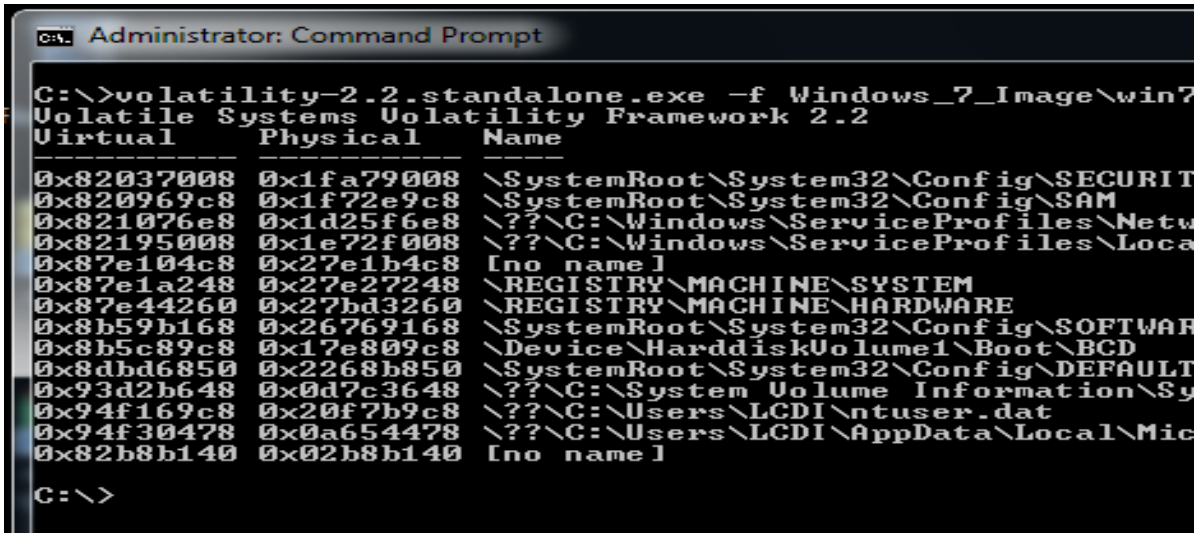


Registry

Plugins relating to this section print a list of registry hives and can dump password hashes from the memory image.

a. **Hivescan and Hivelist**: Both of these plugins find the physical addresses of registry hives and print the list of them. Hivelist gives the virtual offset and file system path, but these plugins essentially do the same thing. These commands would be useful in an investigation as the offset can be used to extract registry hives or for further analysis using other commands.
   i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> **hivescan** or **hivelist**
   ii. Displays:
   - Virtual/Physical Offset
   - Name



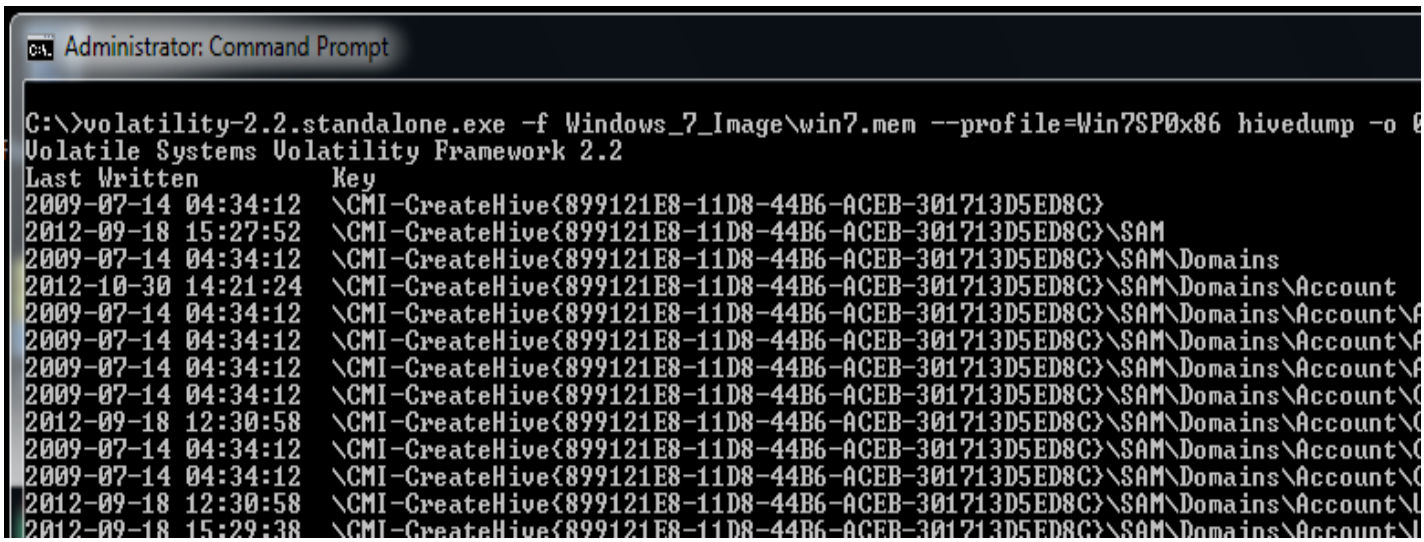


b. **Hivedump**: This plugin prints out a hive. This command displays all of the subkeys contained in a registry hive, as well as the last written time. This is useful as the presence of certain subkeys could be of evidentiary value, and the last written key can also show that a key was recently updated.

   i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> hivedump –o <virtual address>

   ii. Displays:

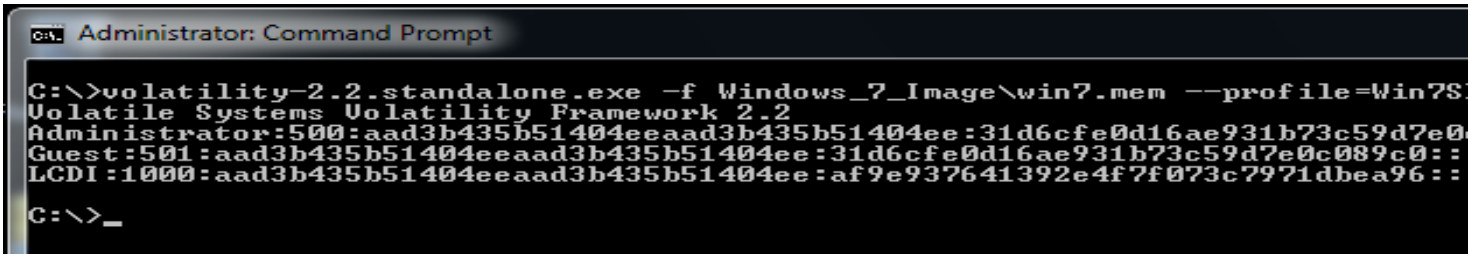
   - Last Written time
   - Key



c. **Hashdump**: Hashdump dumps passwords hashes (LM/NTLM) from memory. This command can be used to display the hashed credentials for user accounts, and these hashes can then be used in other tools to determine their account passwords.

   i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> hashdump –y <virtual address of SYSTEM hive> -s <virtual address of SAM hive>

   ii. Displays:
   - Username
   - Domain Name
   - Hashed password



Malware Analysis

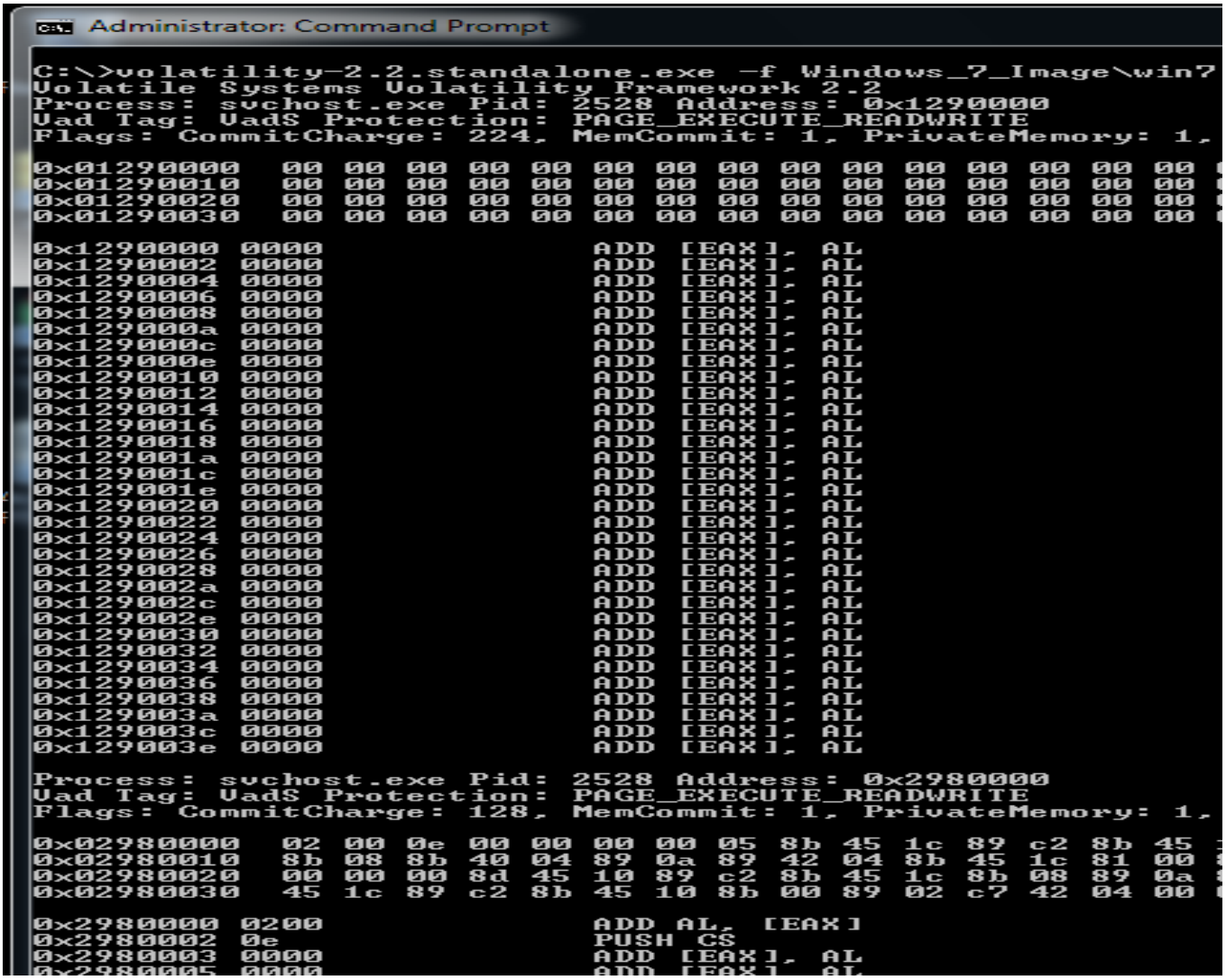
Plugins relating to this section aid in finding hidden malicious codes, as well as figuring out what malware is operating on the system.

a. **Malfind**: Malfind finds hidden or injected code. This command will find hidden or injected code/DLLs and would be useful in an investigation to discover/analyze malware.

   i. Usage**:** volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> malfind –p <PID>
      1. -D <DIR>: Extracts copy of identified memory segment to disk
      2. --dump-dir=DIR: Extracts copy of identified memory segment to disk

   ii. Displays:
   - Process
   - Vad Tag

- Flags
- Memory segment

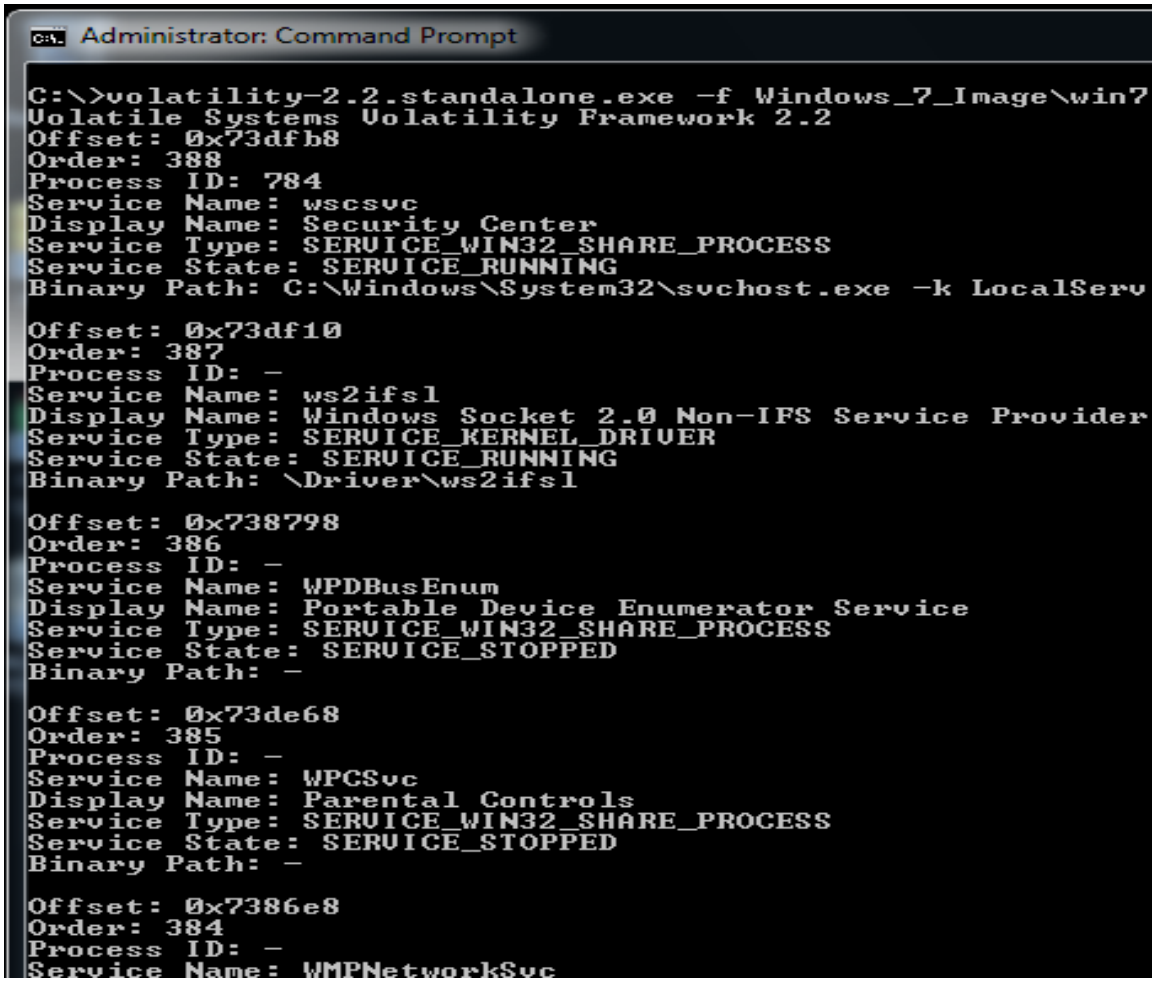


b. **Svcscan**: This plugin scans for Windows Services.

i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> svcscan

ii. Displays:

- Offset
- Order
- Process ID
- Service Name
- Display Name
- Service Type
- Service State
- Binary Path

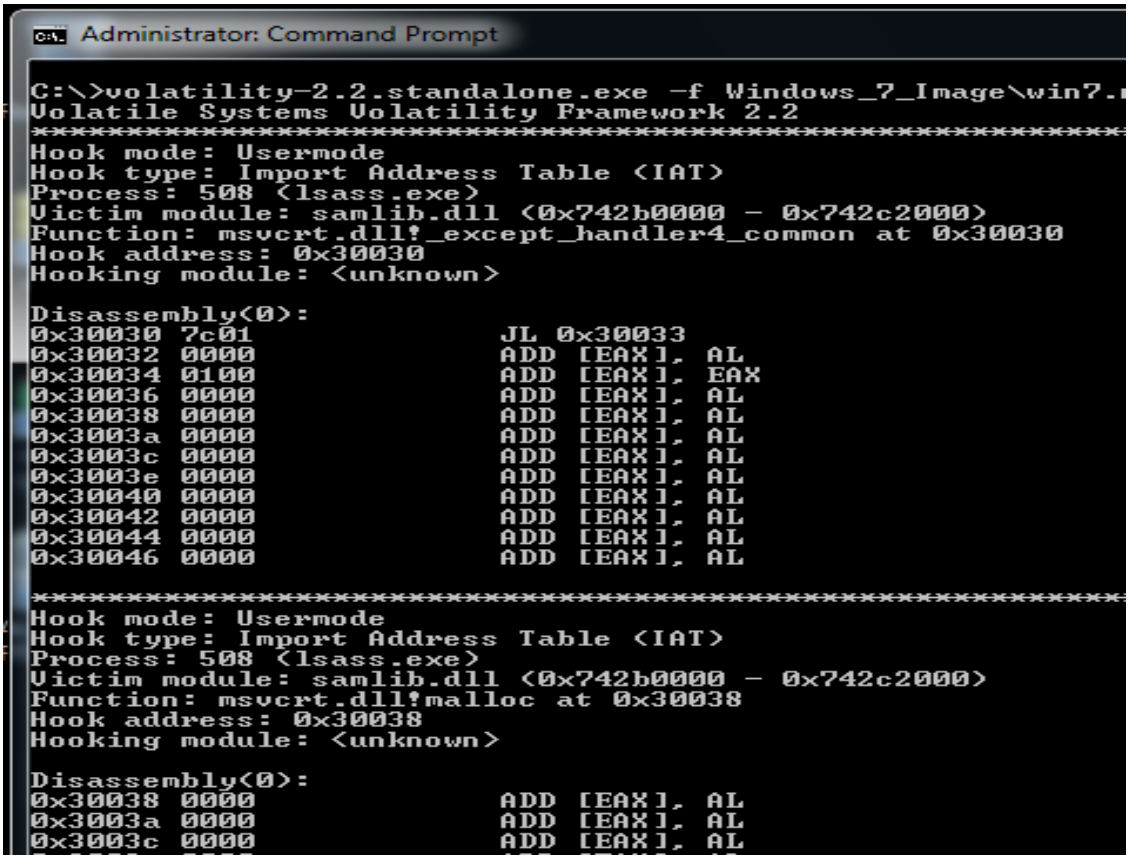


c. **Apihooks**: This plugin detectsf API hooks in process and kernel memory. This command discovers instances of code hooking into other APIs. It would be useful in a malware investigation to determine how malicious software is operating.

   i. volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> apihooks -p <PID>

   ii. Displays:

   - Hook mode
   - Hook type
   - Process
   - Victim module
   - Function
   - Hook Address
   - Hooking Module
   - Disassembly

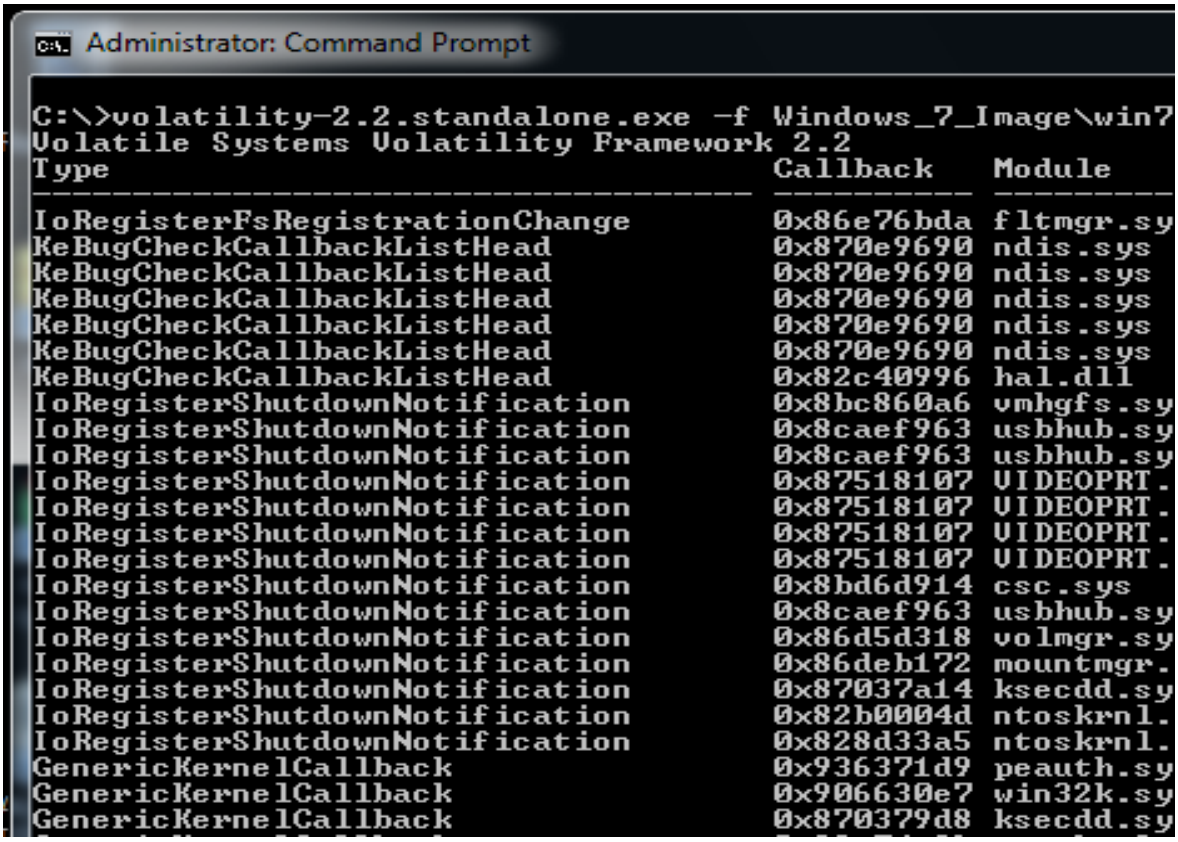


d. **Callbacks**: This plugin prints system-wide notification routines. This command will display instances of software listening for callbacks. This can be useful to a malware investigation and help the investigator determine what activities malicious software is monitoring.

   i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> callbacks

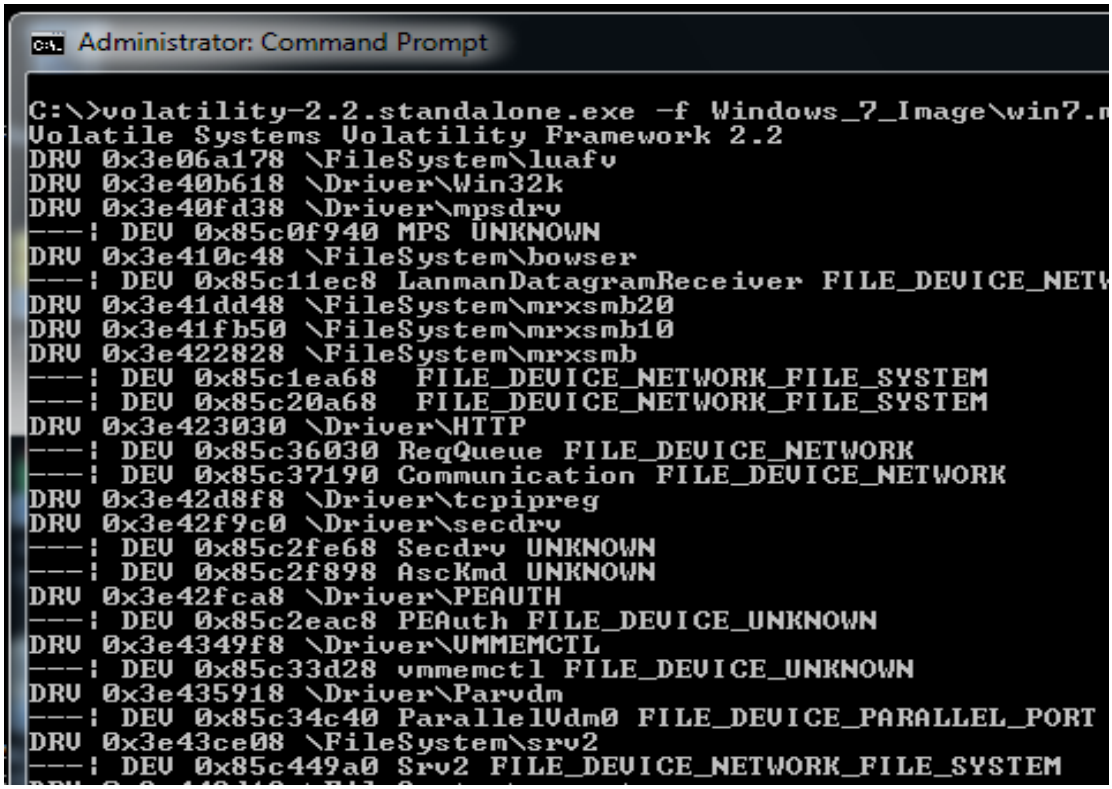
   ii. Displays:

   - Type
     a. PsSetCreateProcessNotifyRoutine
     b. PsSetCreateThreadNotifyRoutine
     c. PsSetImageLoadNotifyRoutine
     d. IoRegisterFsRegistrationChange
     e. KeRegisterBugCheck
     f. KeRegisterBugCheckReasonCallback.
     g. CmRegisterCallback
     h. CmRegisterCallbackEx
     i. IoRegisterShutdownNotification
     j. DbgSetDebugPrintCallback
     k. DbgkLkmdRegisterCallback
   - Owner
   - Callback



e. **Devicetree**: Devicetree shows the relationship of a driver object to its devices and any attached devices. This command lists devices and driver objects in tree format. This is useful in malware investigations as malicious software were insert driver objects in order to intercept data.

   i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> devicetree
      1. DRV represents drivers
      2. DEV represents devices
      3. ATT represents attached devices

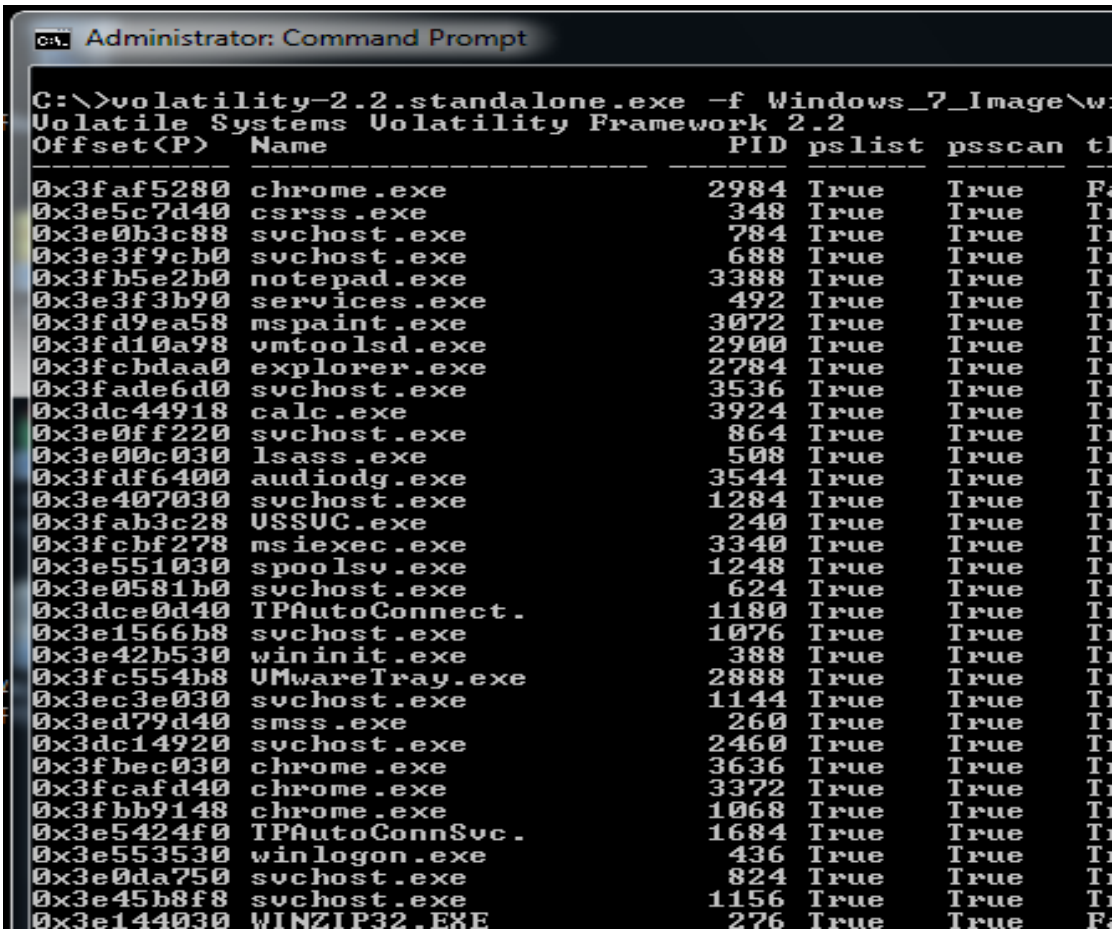


f. **Psxview**: This plugin finds hidden processes with various process listings. This command will list every process and whether or not the process is listed in different sources of process listings. The command can be useful in an investigation by aiding in discovering hidden processes.

   i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> psxview

   ii. Displays

   - Offset (By default Virtual Offset, -P for Physical)
   - Name
   - PID
   - Pslist
   - Psscan
   - Thrdproc
   - Pspcdid
   - Csrss



GUI Analysis

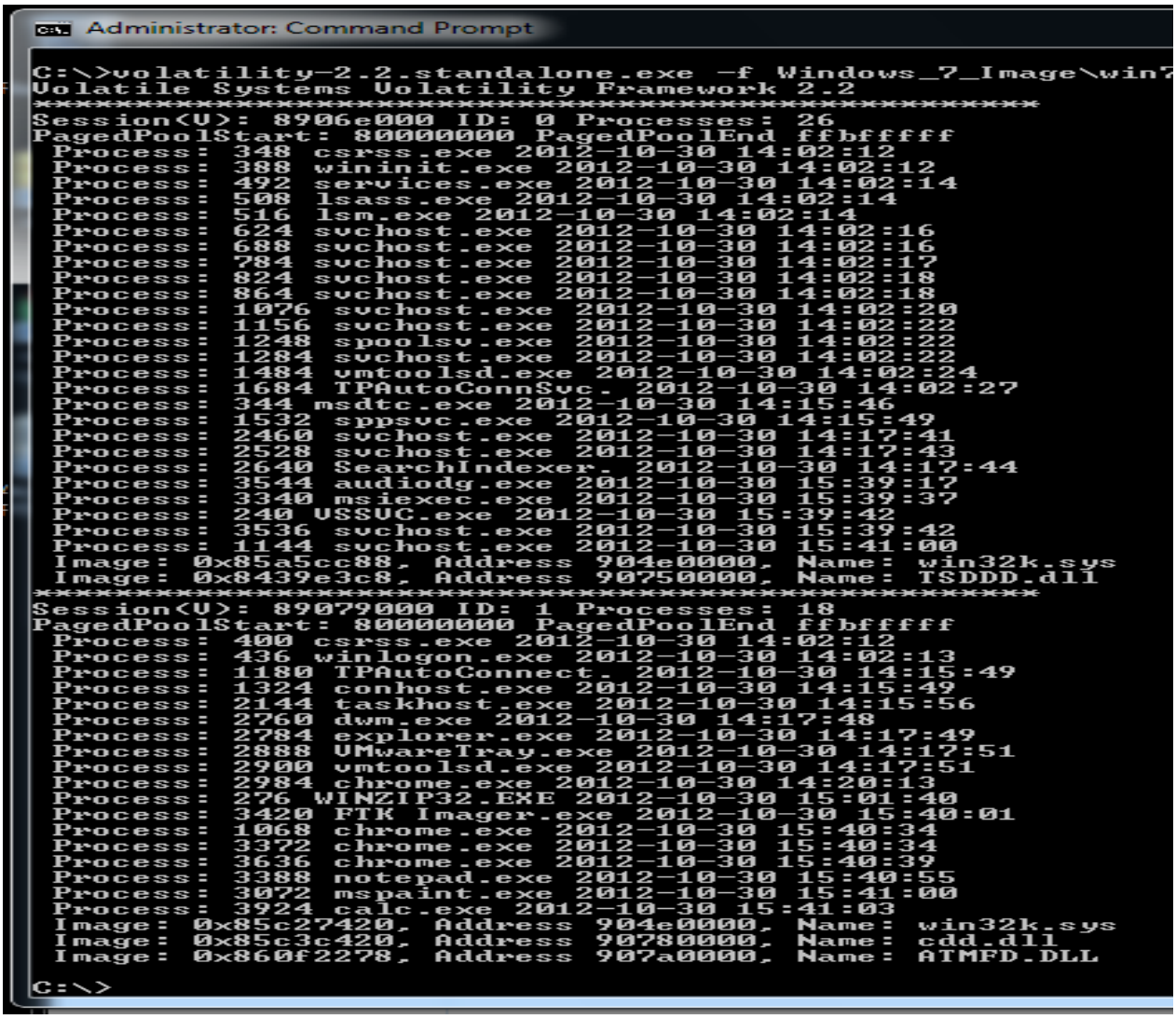
All the plugins mentioned below are new and were implemented during the Month of Volatility. They assist in recreating the graphical interface at the time a system's memory is dumped.

a. **Sessions**: Sessions lists details on _MM_SESSION_SPACE (user logon sessions). This command lists running processes, separated by which session they were launched in. This information is of evidentiary value because you can determine which session a process was started in. For example, you can see which commands were started from a remote session.

   i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> sessions

   ii. Displays:

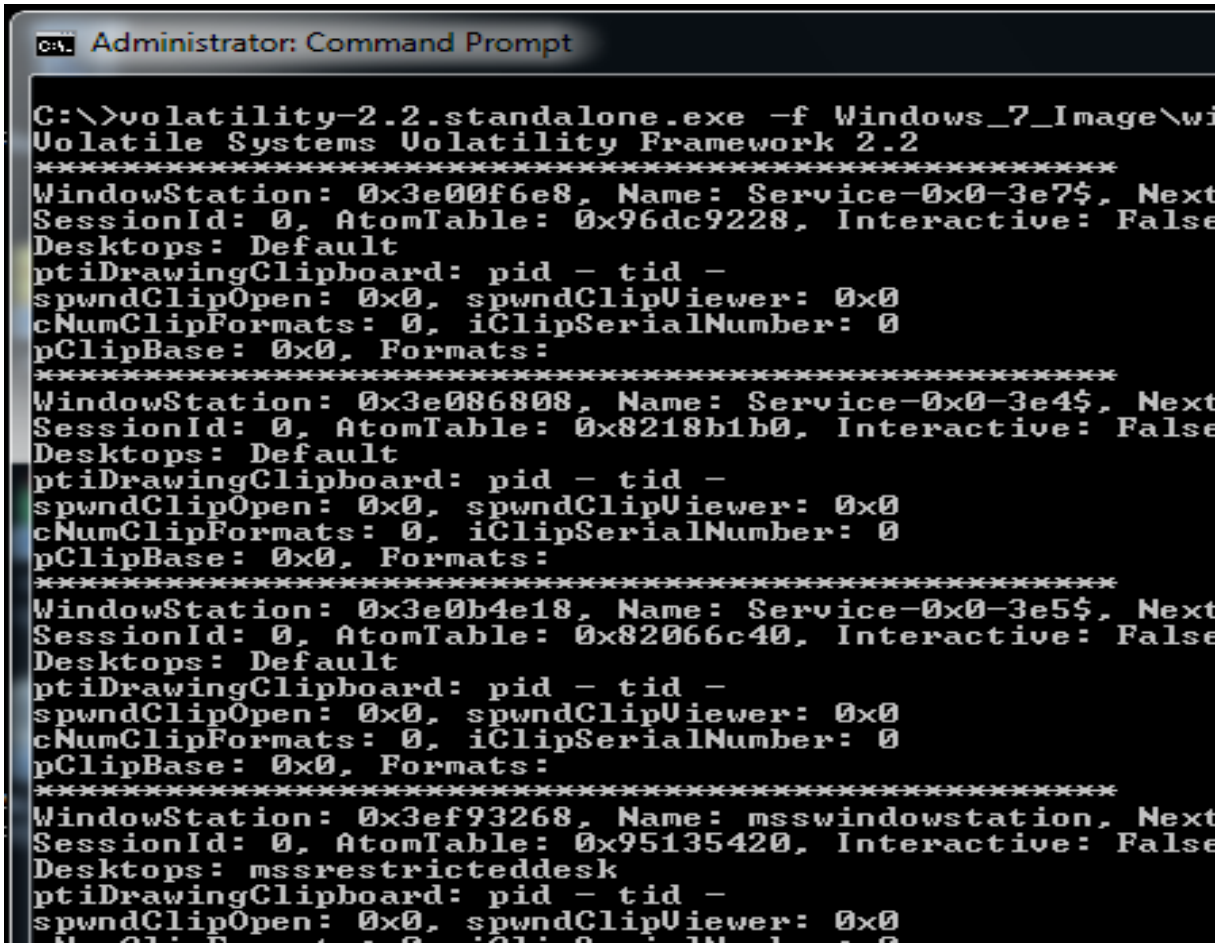
   - Session Number
   - Number of Processes
   - List of Processes
   - Image list



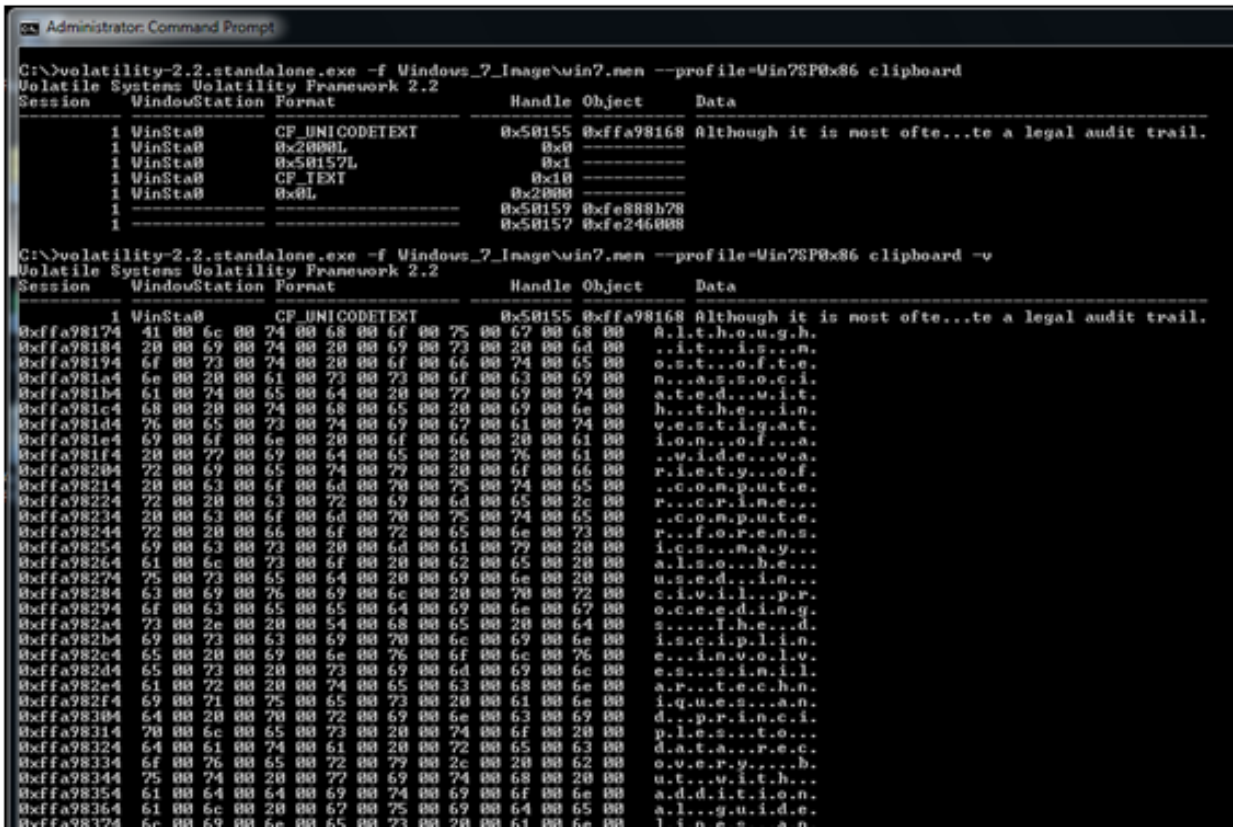
b. **Wndscan**: Wndscan is a pool scanner for tagWINDOWSTATION (window stations). This command details information on window stations and which processes are interacting with the clipboard. This command could be used in an investigation to show that a specific process was using the clipboard.
    i. Volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> wndscan
    ii. Displays
        - Window Station Name
        - Session ID
        - Atom Table
        - Desktops
        - The process viewing the clipboard
        - Number of items in the clipboard

c. **Atoms**: This plugin prints session and window station atom tables. This plugin will display atom table information and link each entry to the session and window station which own it. This information can be beneficial in malware investigations by discoveringq artifacts that many people would not think of in an attempt to cover their tracks.
    i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> atom

ii. Displays
- Offset
- Session
- WindowStation
- Atom
- RefCount
- HIndex
- Pinned
- Name



d. **Clipboard**: This command can extract the information stored in the clipboard.
   i. volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> clipboard
      1. -v: Displays the clipboard data in hex
   ii. Displays
      - Session
      - Window Station
      - Format
      - Handle
      - Object
      - Data

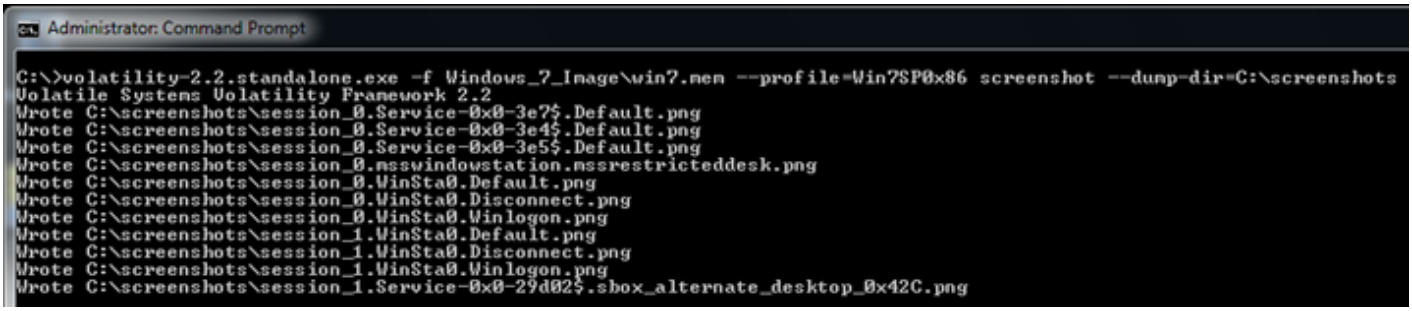


e. **Screenshot**: Screenshot saves a pseudo-screenshot based on GDI windows. This command will create a wireframe outline of the window positioning for each window station. Starting in Volatility 2.3, this will include the titles of each window. These screenshots will be beneficial to a case because they will display the desktop as the user saw it.

   i. Volatility-2.2.standalone.exe –f <path to image> --profile=<profile> screenshot --dump-dir=<path to directory

   ii. Displays

   - Path to each screenshot of each session and desktop



4 Other Plugins

The following plugins also came from the Month of Volatility and are not categorized in any of the previous sub-headings, as they individually perform differently.

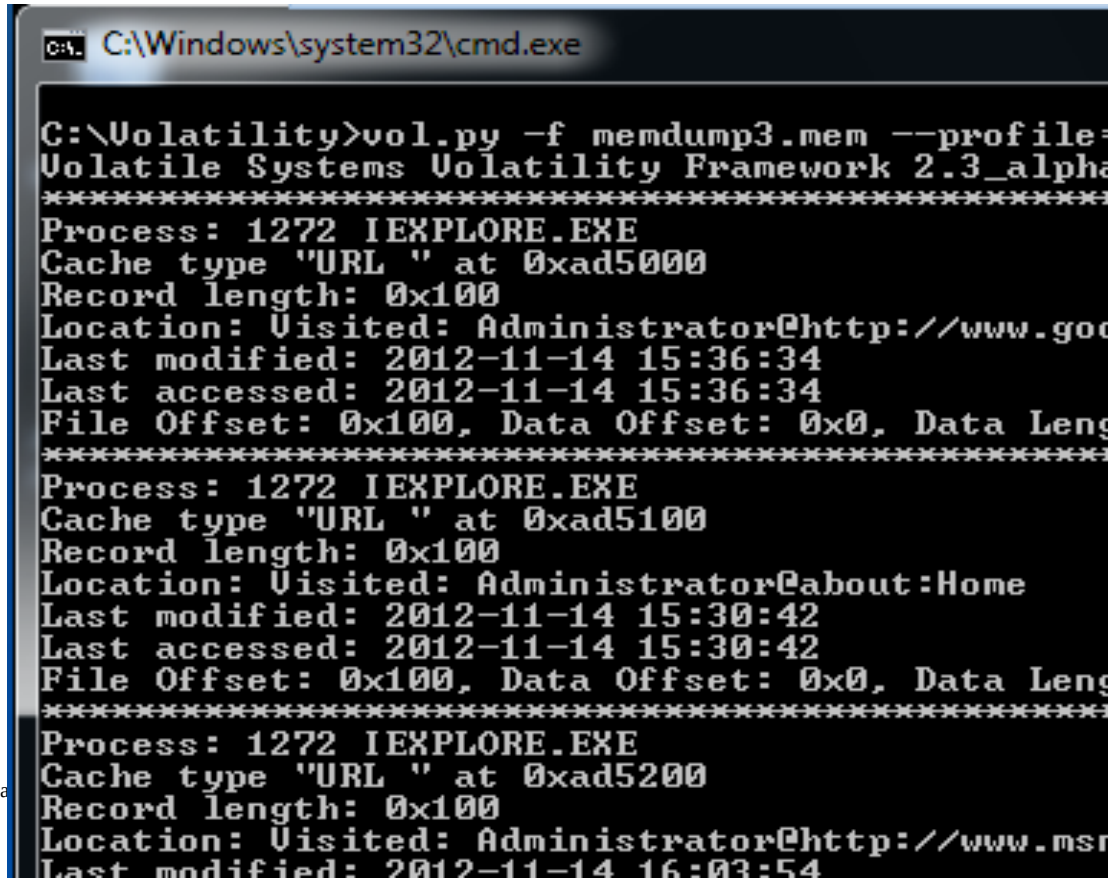
a. **Iehistory**: This plugin will reconstruct Internet Explorer cache/history. This can be useful in an investigation to examine a user's internet activity.

i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe -f <path to image> --profile=<profile> iehistory

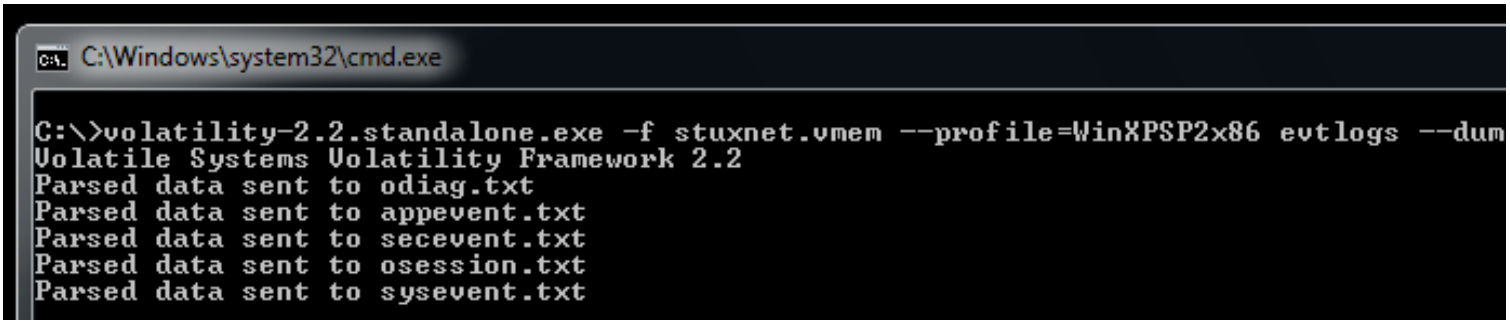
1. --pid: Filter by process
2. --offset: Filter by offset
3. --leak
4. --redr

ii. Displays

- Process
- Cache type
- Record length
- Location
- Last modified
- Last accessed
- File Offset
- File name



b. **Evtlogs**: This plugin extracts Windows Event Logs (XP/2003 only). This plugin can be useful in an investigation, as event logs can help understand when things happened on a system.
    i. Usage: volatility-2.2.standalone.exe -f <path to image> --profile=<profile> evtlogs -D <output>
        1. --save-evt: Saves the event logs (.evt)
        2. --verbose: SIDs are also evaluated



c. **Deskscan**: Deskscan enumerates desktops, desktop heap allocations, and associated threads. It aids in finding rogue desktops used to hide applications from logged on users. It detects desktops created by ransomware and links threads to their desktops. It analyzes the desktop heap from memory corruptions and searches profile desktop heap allocations to locate USER objects.

4 References

Commands for image, processes, kernel memory, networking and registry plugins: https://code.google.com/p/volatility/wiki/CommandReference23

Commands for malware analysis plugins: https://code.google.com/p/volatility/wiki/CommandReferenceMal23

Commands for GUI analysis plugins: http://code.google.com/p/volatility/wiki/CommandReferenceGui22

A blog by the developers of Volatility: http://volatility-labs.blogspot.com/