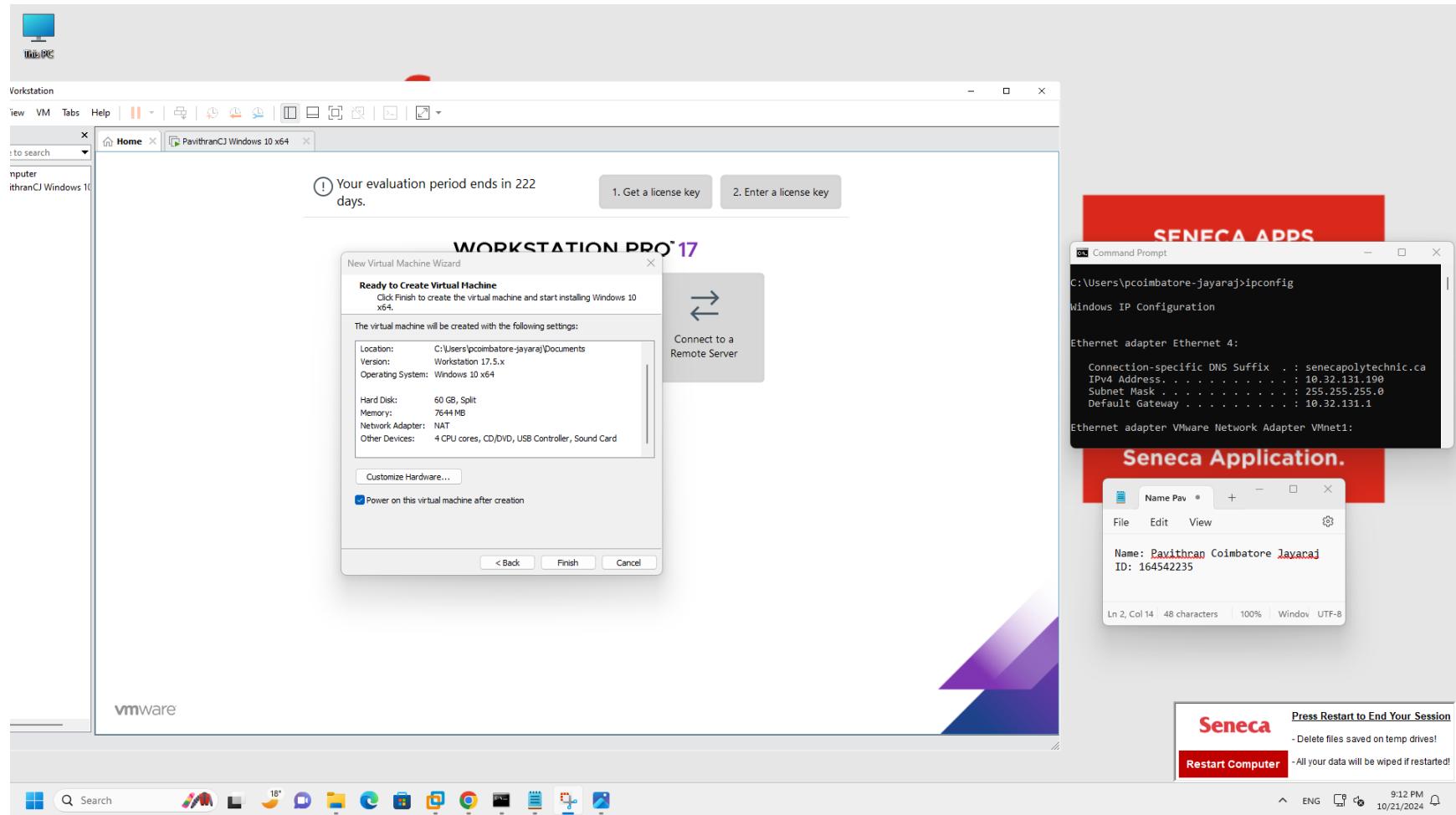
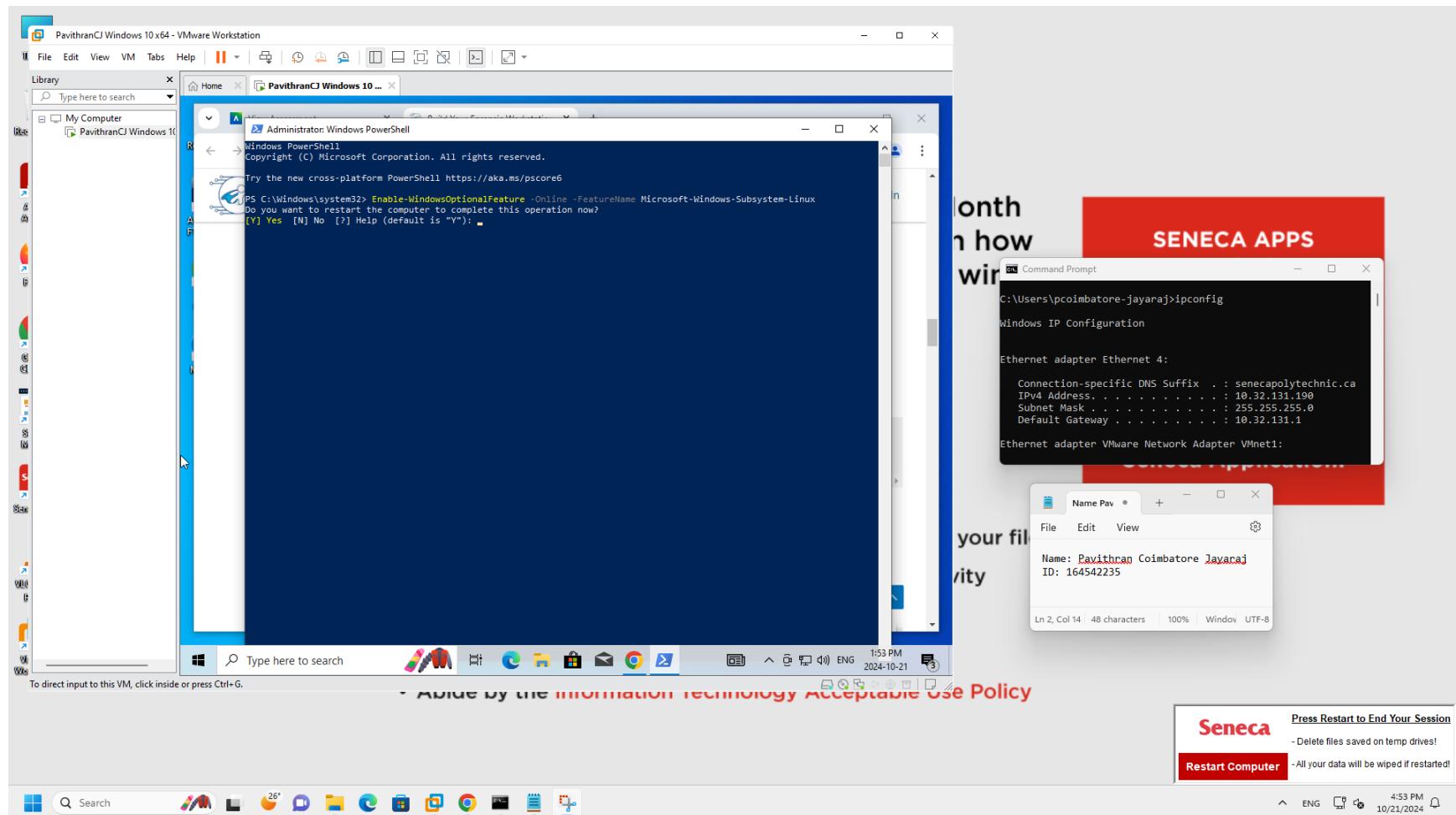


Part1:Setting up my Forensic Workstation

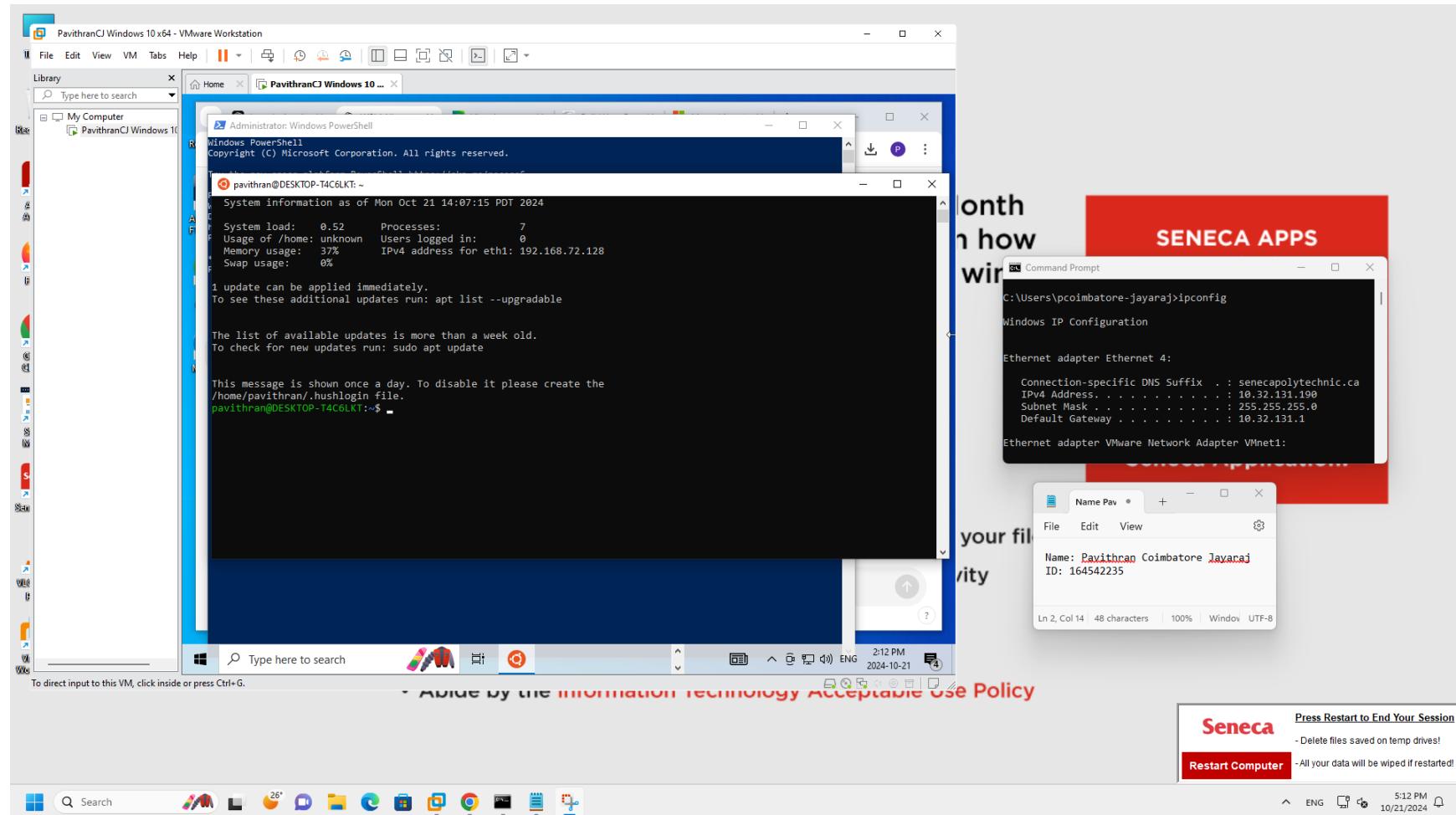
1. Install Windows 10 using VMware Workstation.



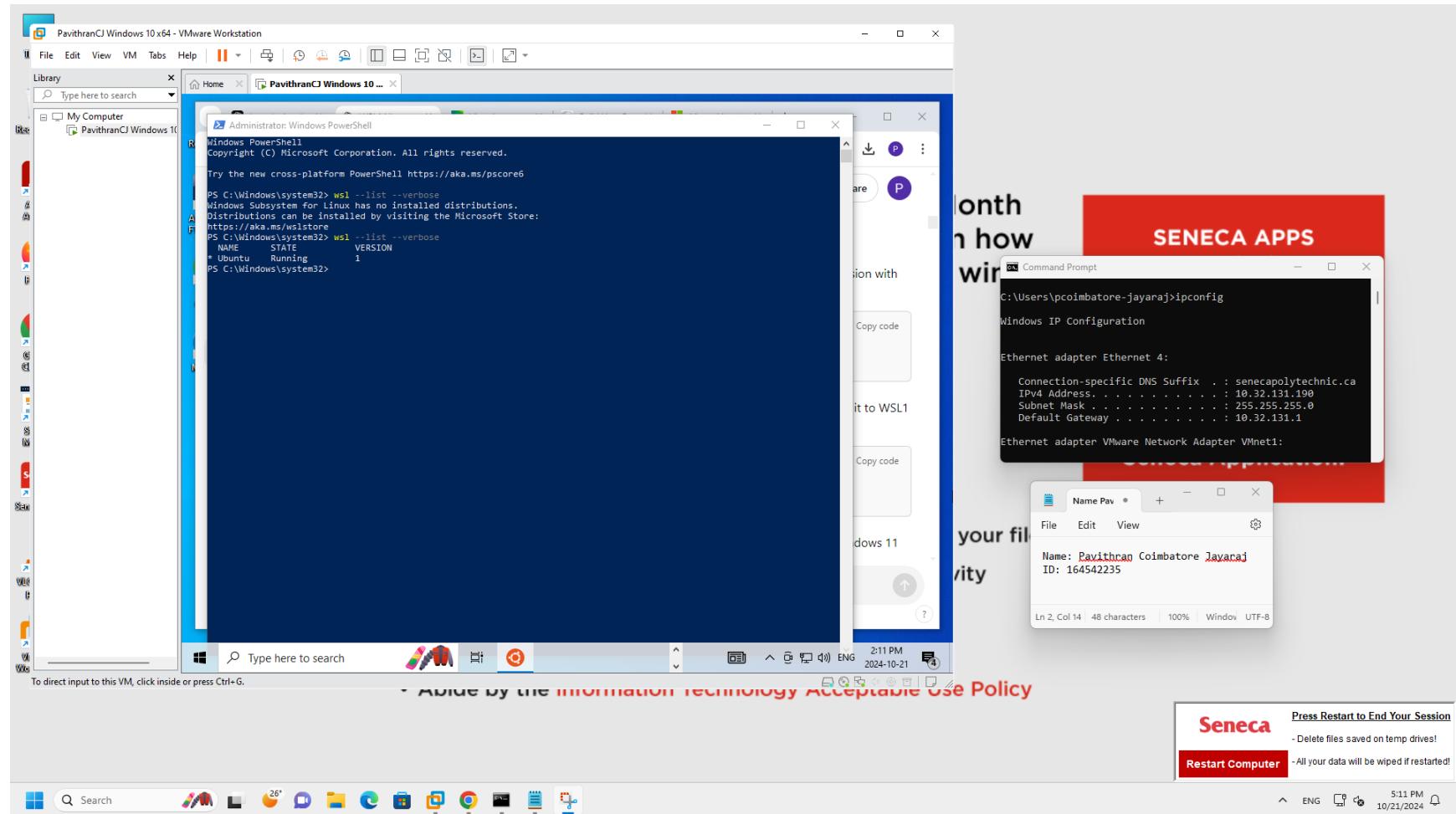
2. Enabling Windows Subsystem for Linux.



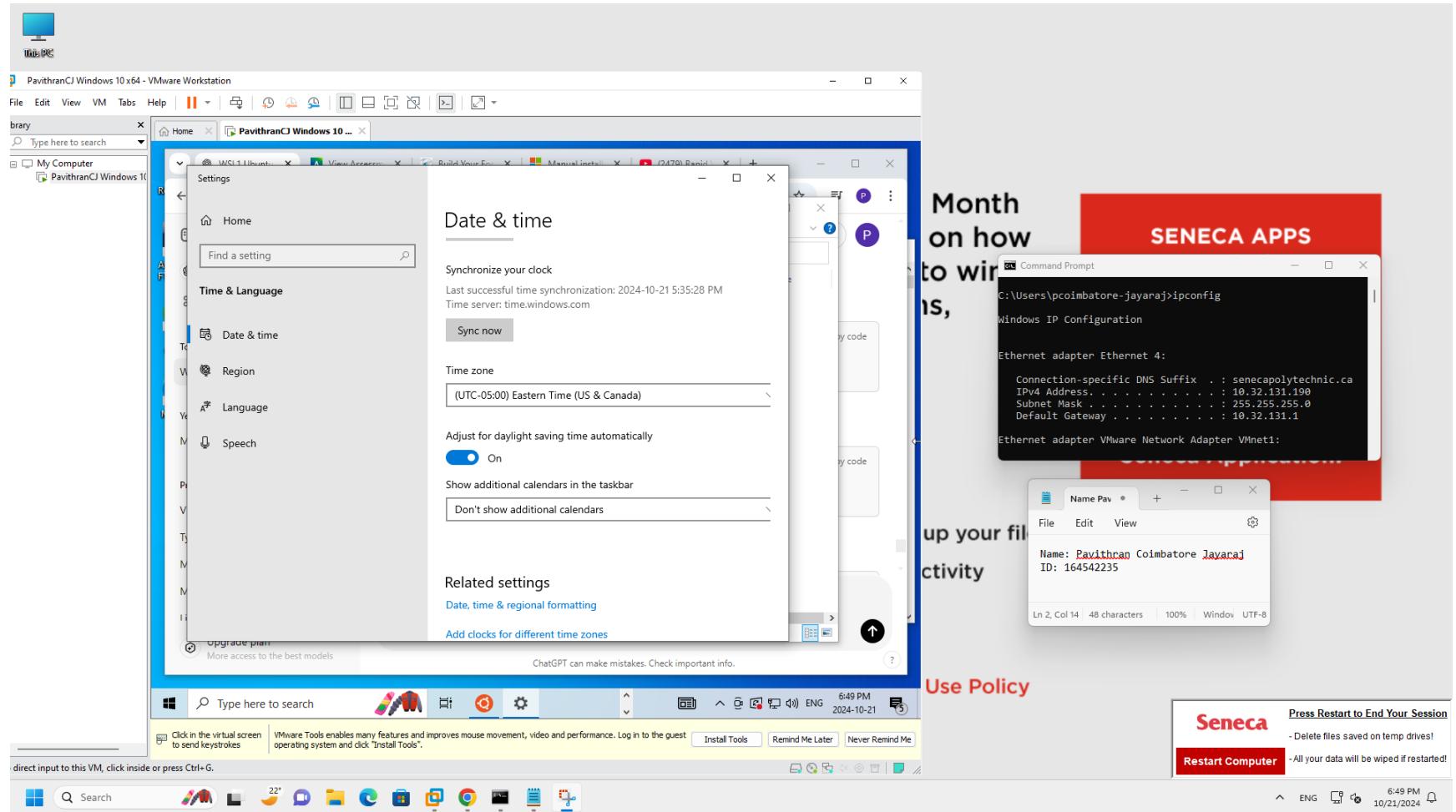
3. Setup username and Password after Installing Ubuntu 20.04.



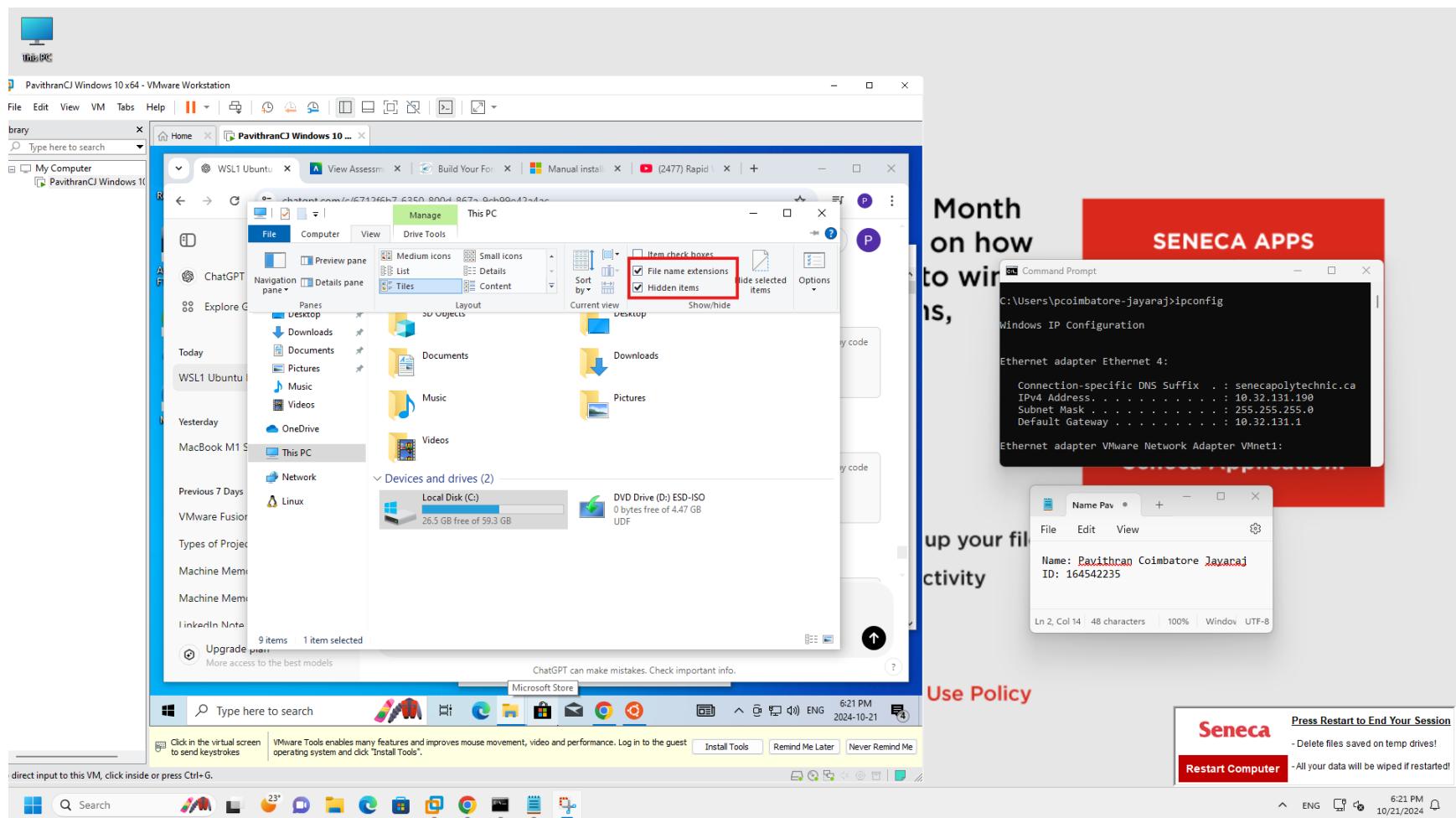
4. Proof that WSL1 is the version we are using, and Ubuntu is running.



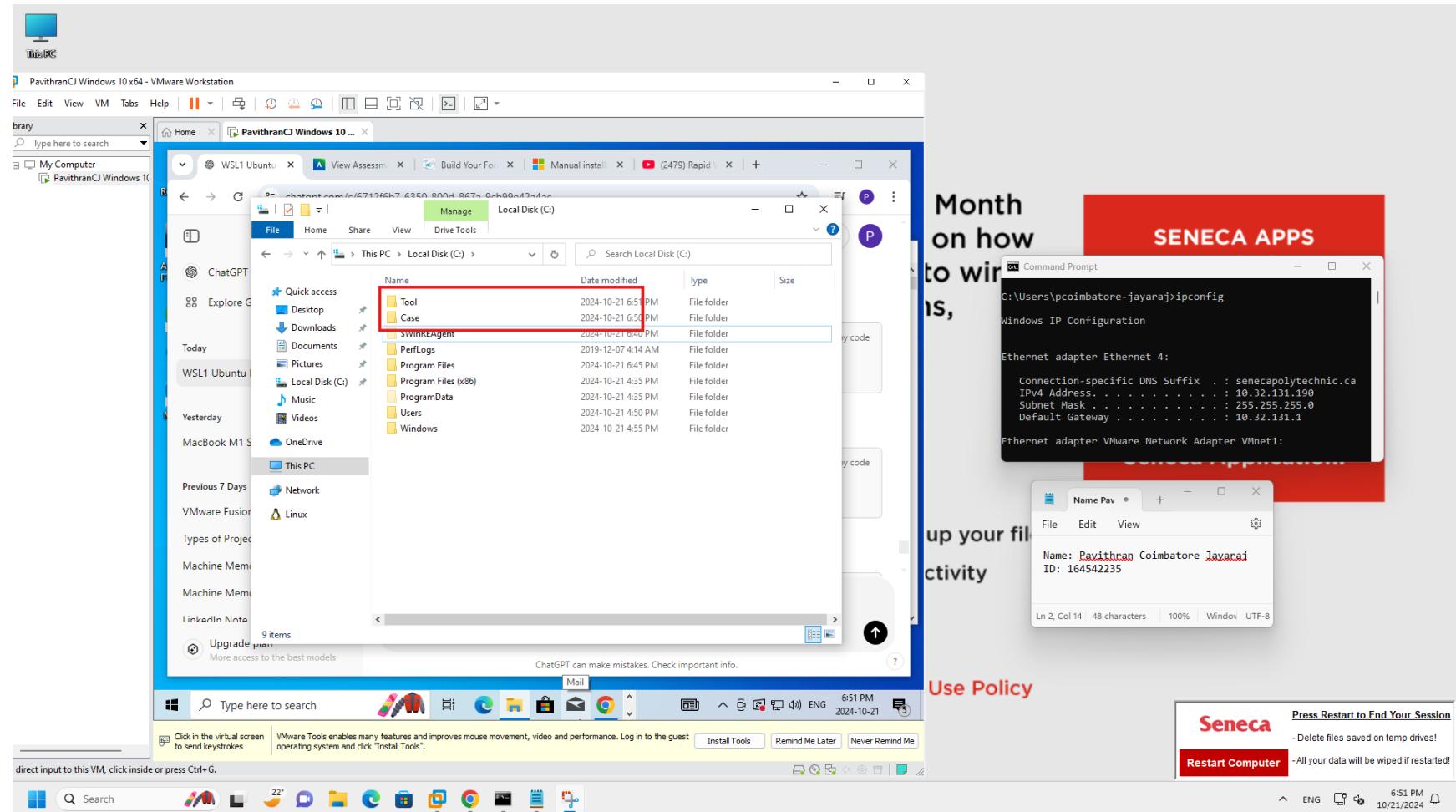
5. Configuring the windows environment by setting time zone to UTC.



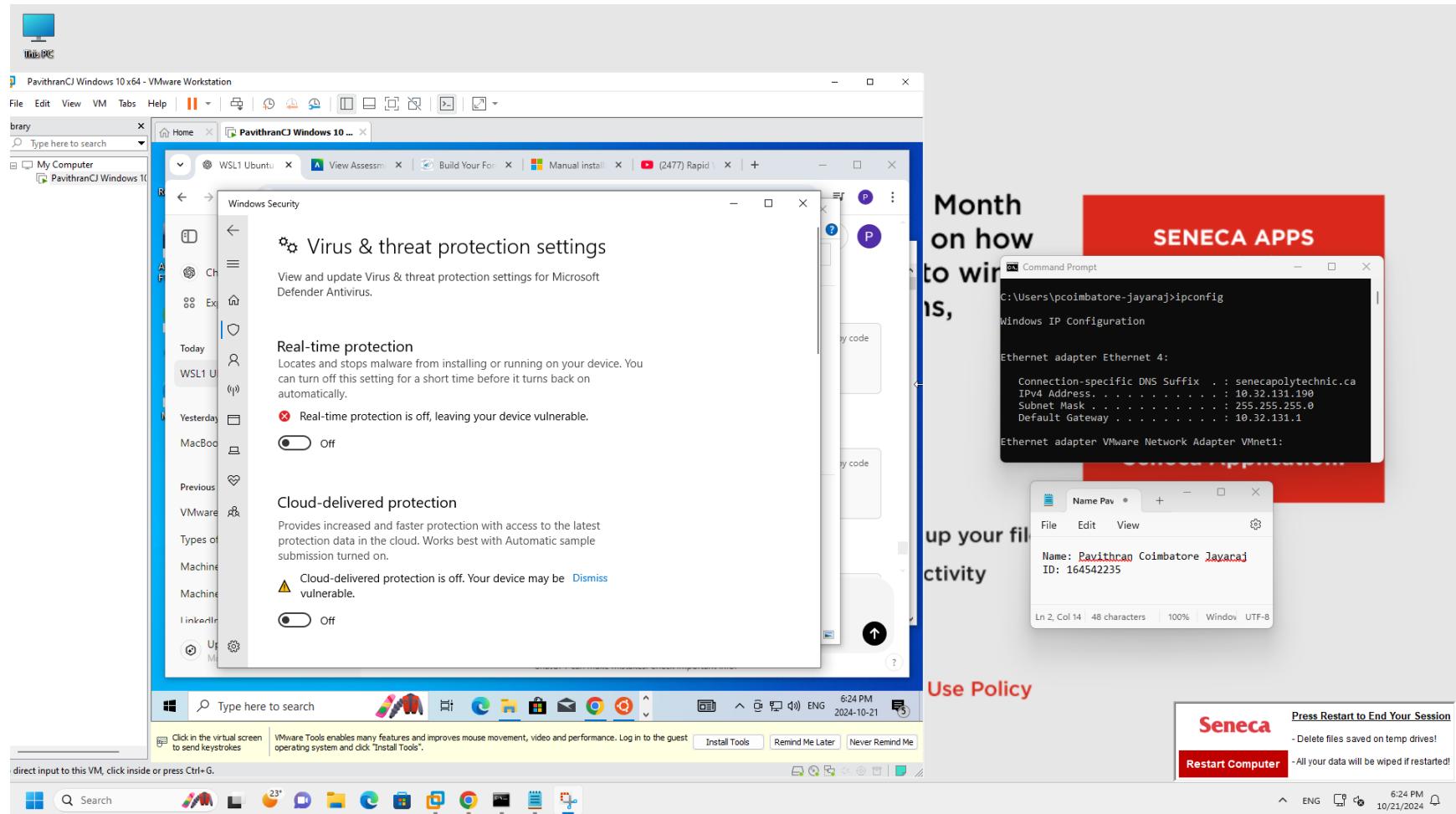
6. Check file name extension and hidden files for better visibility for crucial files.



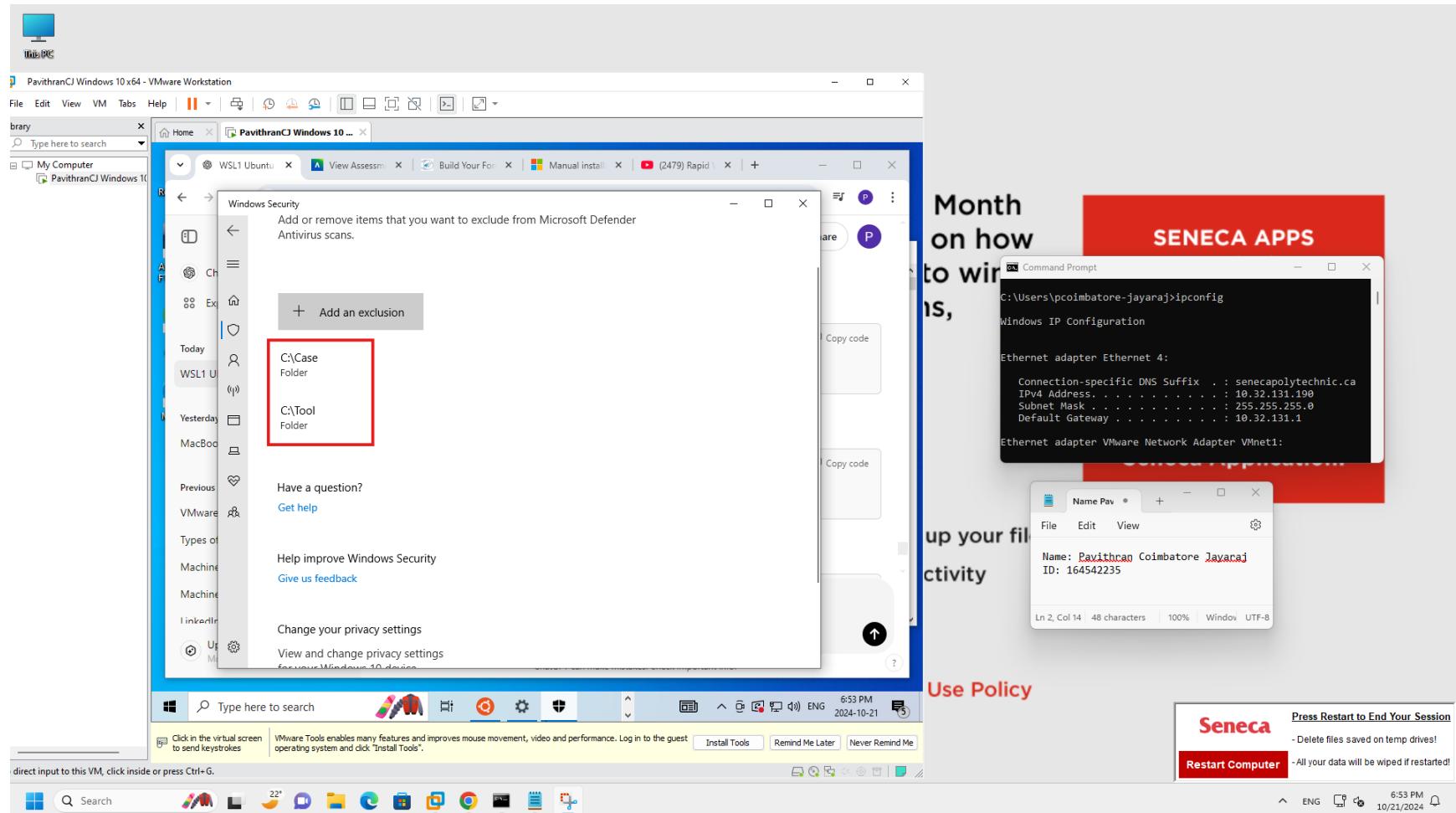
7. Create separate folders for case and tools for forensic evidence and tool storage.



8. Configure Microsoft Defender to avoid interference with evidence or tools by Disabling Defender's "Real-time protection" and "Cloud-delivered protection" and "Automatic sample submission".

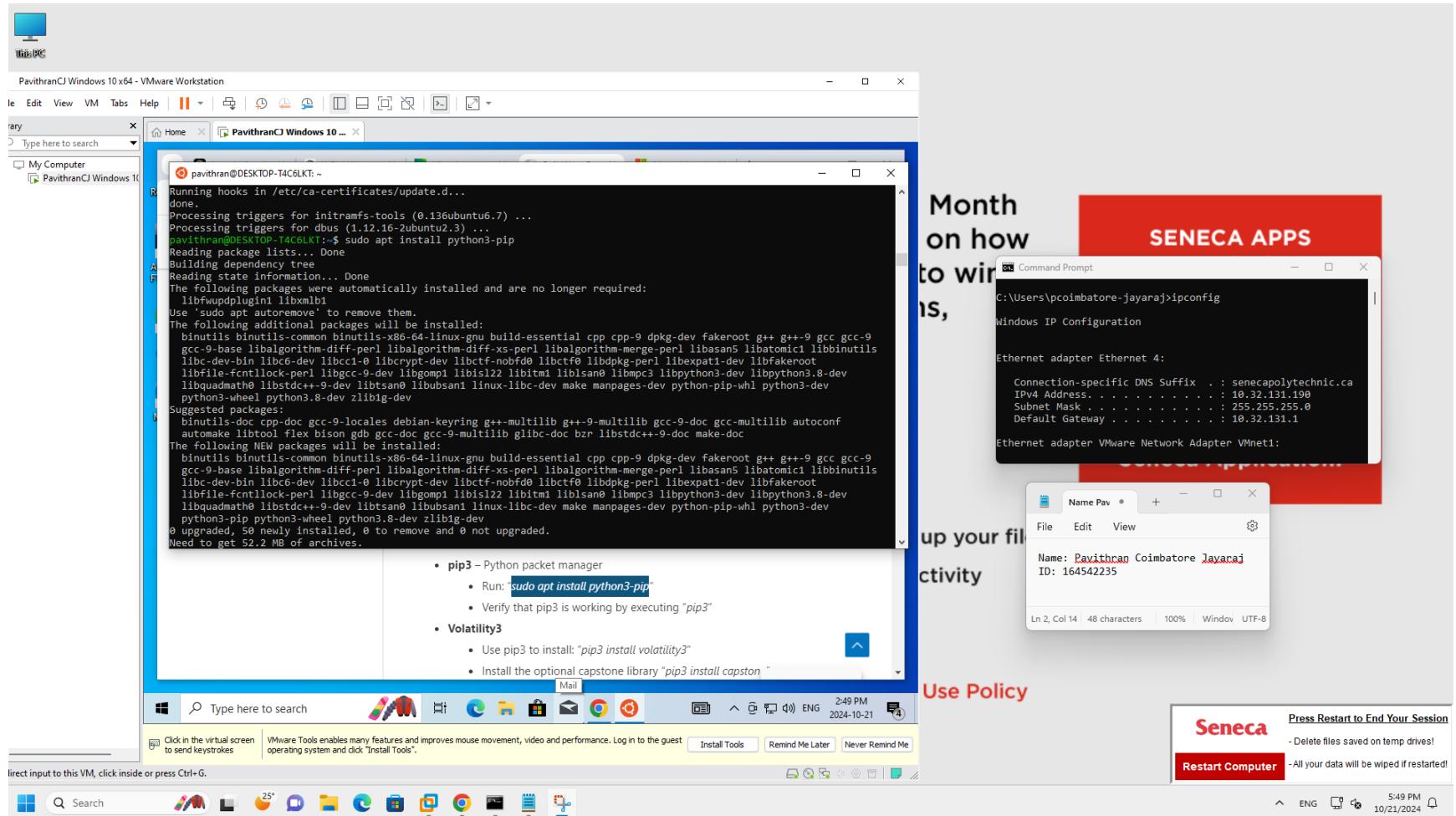


9. Exclude your working directories e.g. "C:\Cases" and "C:\Tools" from Defender's virus and threat protection scanning. That way Defender won't detect and remove important files during an investigation.



10. Install Forensic tools (Linux based)

- pip3 – Python packet manager



- Volatility3- install and check if its working

The screenshot shows a Windows 10 desktop environment within a VMware Workstation window. The desktop has a blue theme. A terminal window titled 'PavithranCJ Windows 10 ...' is open, displaying the command:

```
pip3 install volatility3
```

The output shows the download and installation of volatility3 and pefile packages:

```
--no-python-version-warning
Silence deprecation warnings for upcoming unsupported Pythons.
pavithran@DESKTOP-T4C6LKT:~$ pip3 install volatility3
Collecting volatility3
  Downloading volatility3-2.8.0-py3-none-any.whl (740 kB)
    740 kB 4.9 MB/s
Collecting pefile>=2023.2.7
  Downloading pefile-2024.8.26-py3-none-any.whl (74 kB)
    74 kB 2.9 MB/s
Installing collected packages: pefile, volatility3
  WARNING: The scripts vol and volshell are installed in '/home/pavithran/.local/bin' which is not on PATH.
  Consider adding this directory to PATH or, if you prefer to suppress this warning, use --no-warn-script-location.
Successfully installed pefile-2024.8.26 volatility3-2.8.0
pavithran@DESKTOP-T4C6LKT:~$
```

A second terminal window titled 'Name Pav' is open, showing user information:

```
Name: Pavithran Coimbatore Jayaraj
ID: 164542235
```

A Command Prompt window titled 'Command Prompt' is also visible, showing network configuration:

```
C:\Users\pcoimbatore-jayaraj>ipconfig
Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet 4:
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : senecapolytechnic.ca
  IPv4 Address . . . . . : 10.32.131.199
  Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway . . . . . : 10.32.131.1

Ethernet adapter VMware Network Adapter VMnet1:
```

In the bottom right corner, there is a Seneca session window with the following text:

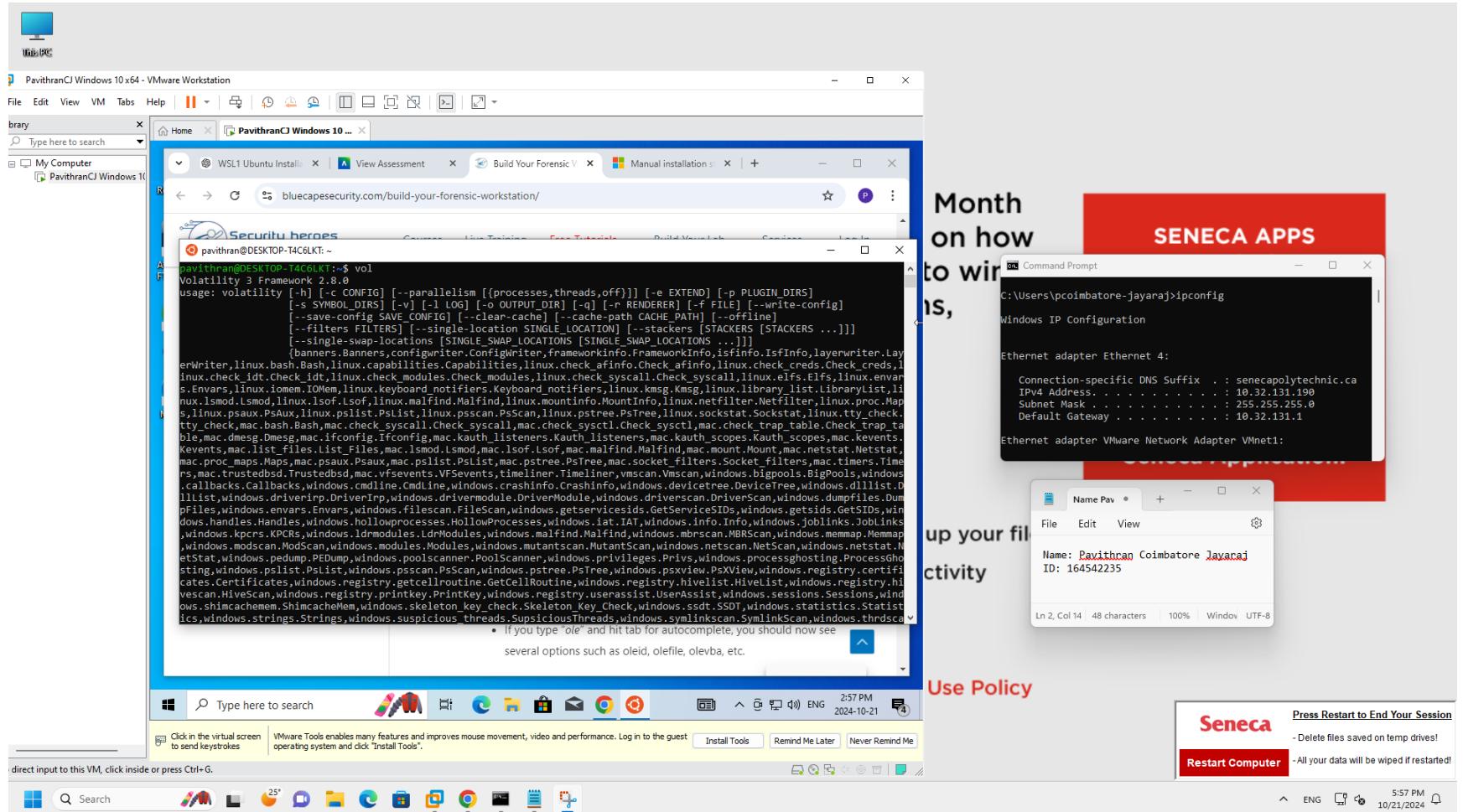
Month
on how
to win
NS,

SENeca APPS

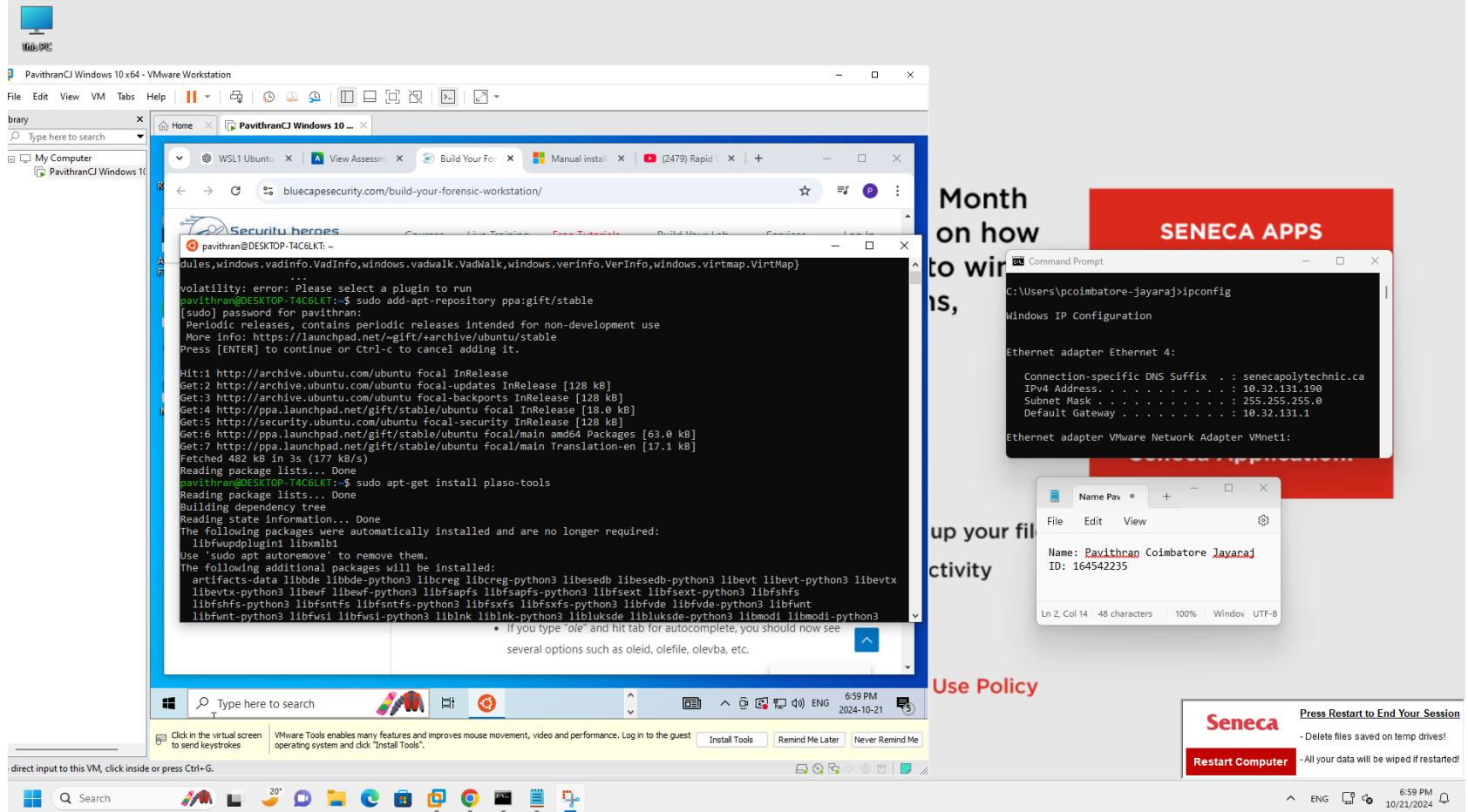
up your fil
ctivity

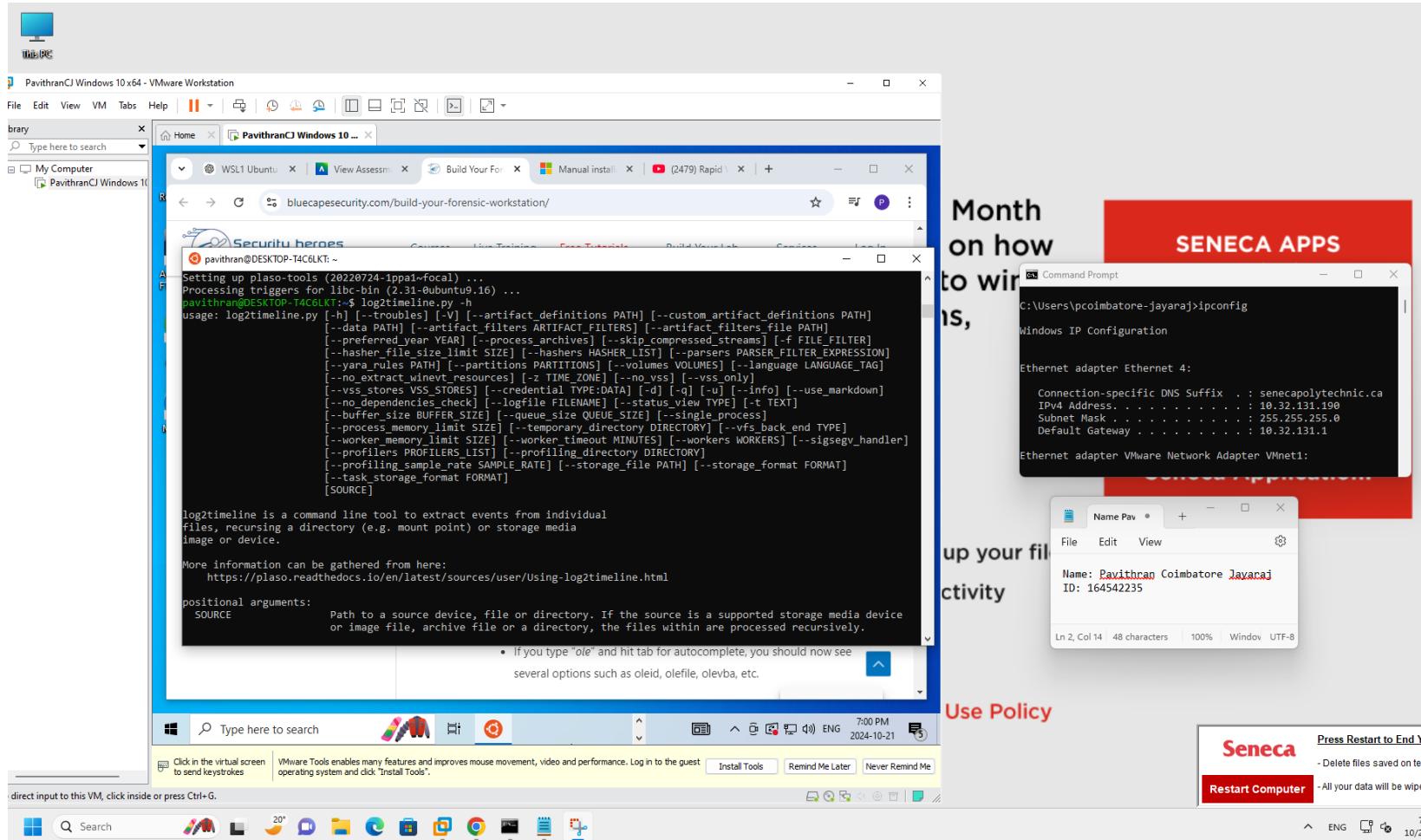
Use Policy

Seneca
 Press Restart to End Your Session
 - Delete files saved on temp drives!
 Restart Computer
 - All your data will be wiped if restarted!

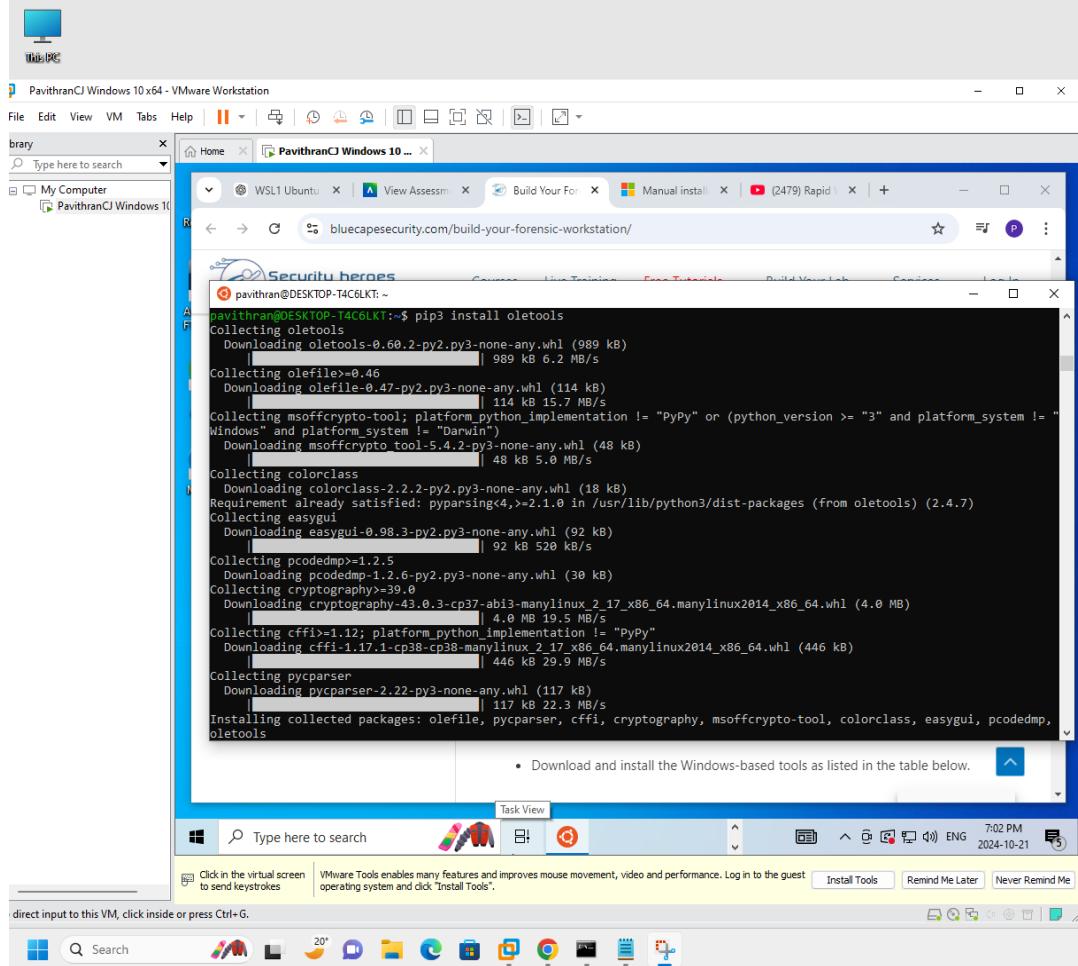


- Log2Timeline (plaso tools)-add plaso repository and install and check if it works





- Oletools

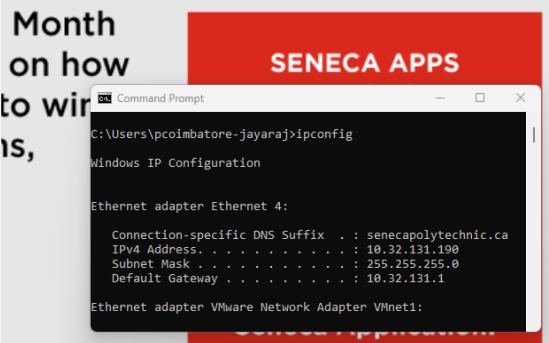


```

pavithran@DESKTOP-T4C6LKT:~$ pip3 install oletools
Collecting oletools
  Downloading oletools-0.68.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl (989 kB)
    |████████| 989 kB 6.2 MB/s
Collecting olefile>0.46
  Downloading olefile-0.47-py2.py3-none-any.whl (114 kB)
    |████████| 114 kB 15.7 MB/s
Collecting msOfficeCrypto-tool; platform_python_implementation != "PyPy" or (python_version >= "3" and platform_system != "Windows" and platform_system != "Darwin")
  Downloading msOfficeCrypto_tool-5.4.2-py3-none-any.whl (48 kB)
    |████████| 48 kB 5.0 MB/s
Collecting colorclass
  Downloading colorclass-2.2.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl (18 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: pyParsing<4,>=2.1.0 in /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages (from oletools) (2.4.7)
Collecting easygui
  Downloading easygui-0.98.3-py2.py3-none-any.whl (92 kB)
    |████████| 92 kB 520 kB/s
Collecting pcodeDMP>1.2.5
  Downloading pcodeDMP-1.2.6-py2.py3-none-any.whl (30 kB)
Collecting cryptography>=39.0
  Downloading cryptography-43.0.3-cp37abi3-manylinux_2_17_x86_64.manylinux2014_x86_64.whl (4.0 MB)
    |████████| 4.0 MB 19.5 MB/s
Collecting cffi>1.12; platform_python_implementation != "PyPy"
  Downloading cffi-1.17.1-cp38-cp38-manylinux_2_17_x86_64.manylinux2014_x86_64.whl (446 kB)
    |████████| 446 kB 29.9 MB/s
Collecting pyparser
  Downloading pyparser-2.22-py3-none-any.whl (117 kB)
    |████████| 117 kB 22.3 MB/s
Installing collected packages: olefile, pyparser, cffi, cryptography, msOfficeCrypto-tool, colorclass, easygui, pcodeDMP, oletools

```

• Download and install the Windows-based tools as listed in the table below.



```

C:\Users\pcimbatore-jayaraj>ipconfig

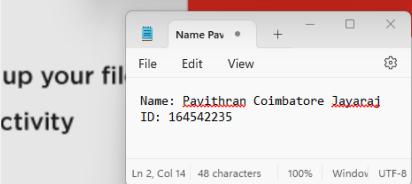
Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet 4:

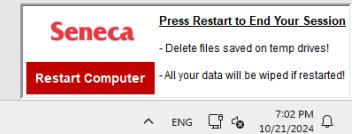
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : senecapolytechnic.ca
  IPv4 Address . . . . . : 10.32.131.190
  Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway . . . . . : 10.32.131.1

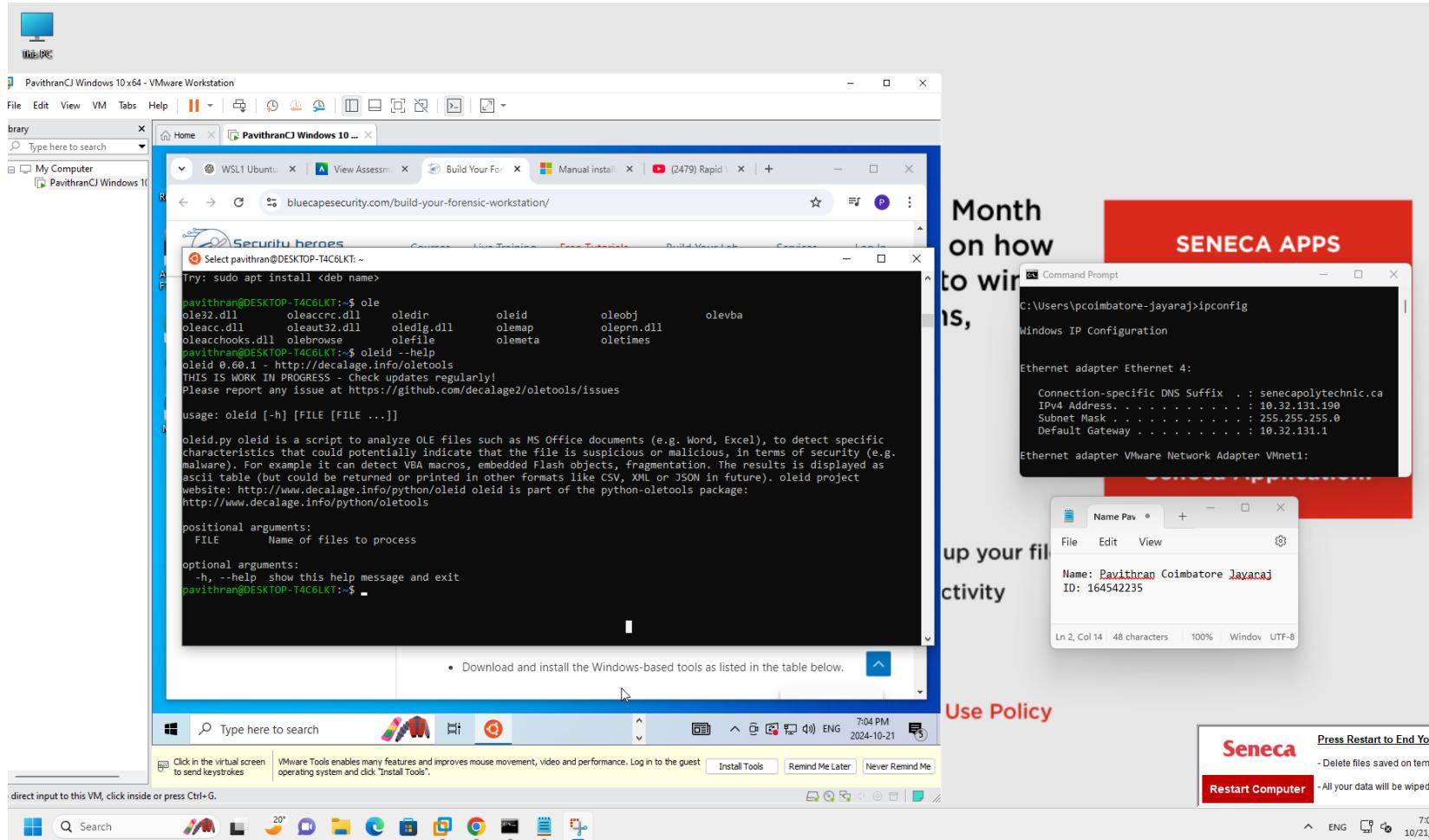
Ethernet adapter VMware Network Adapter VMnet8:

```



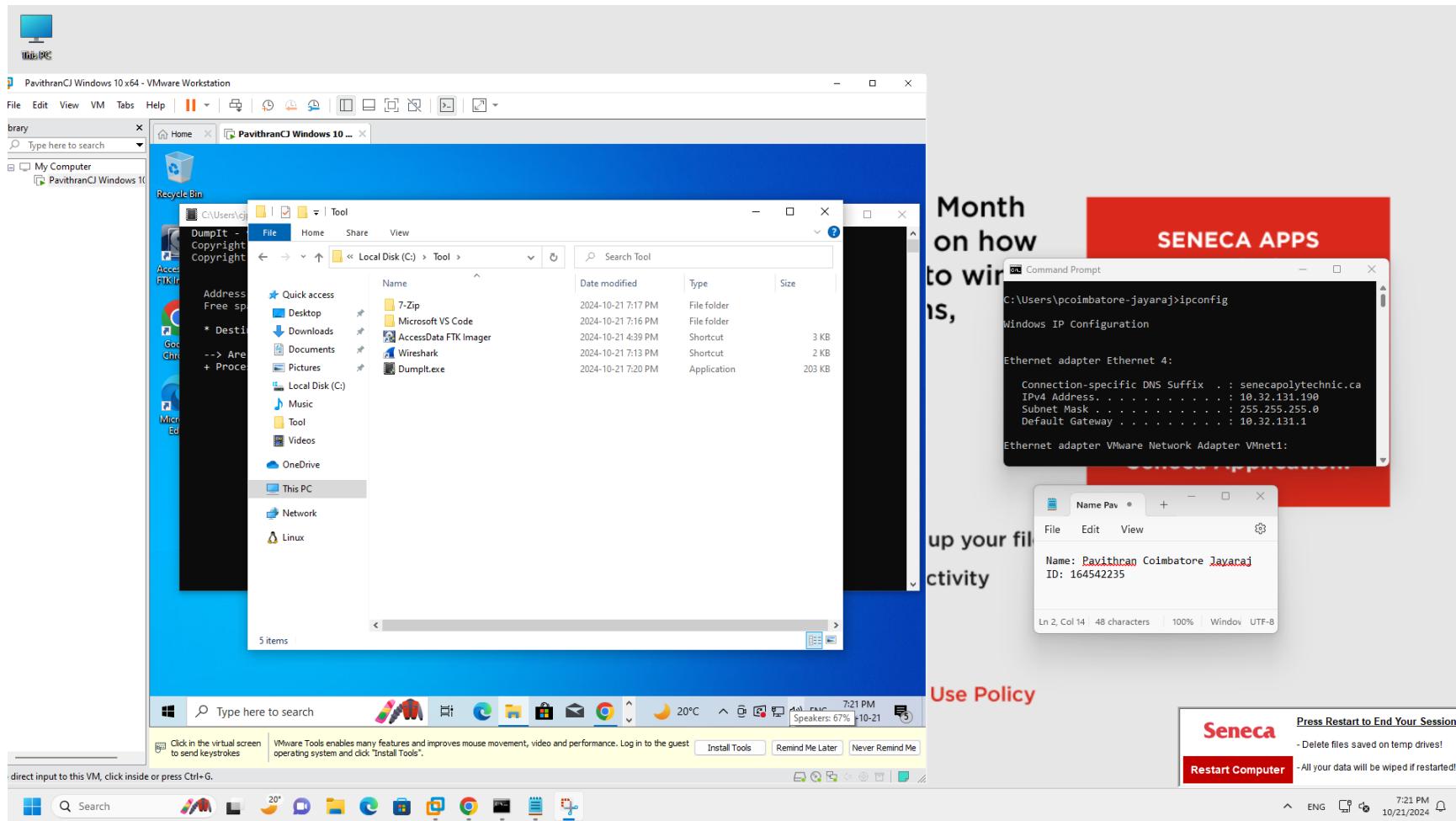
Use Policy





11. Install Forensic tools (windows based)

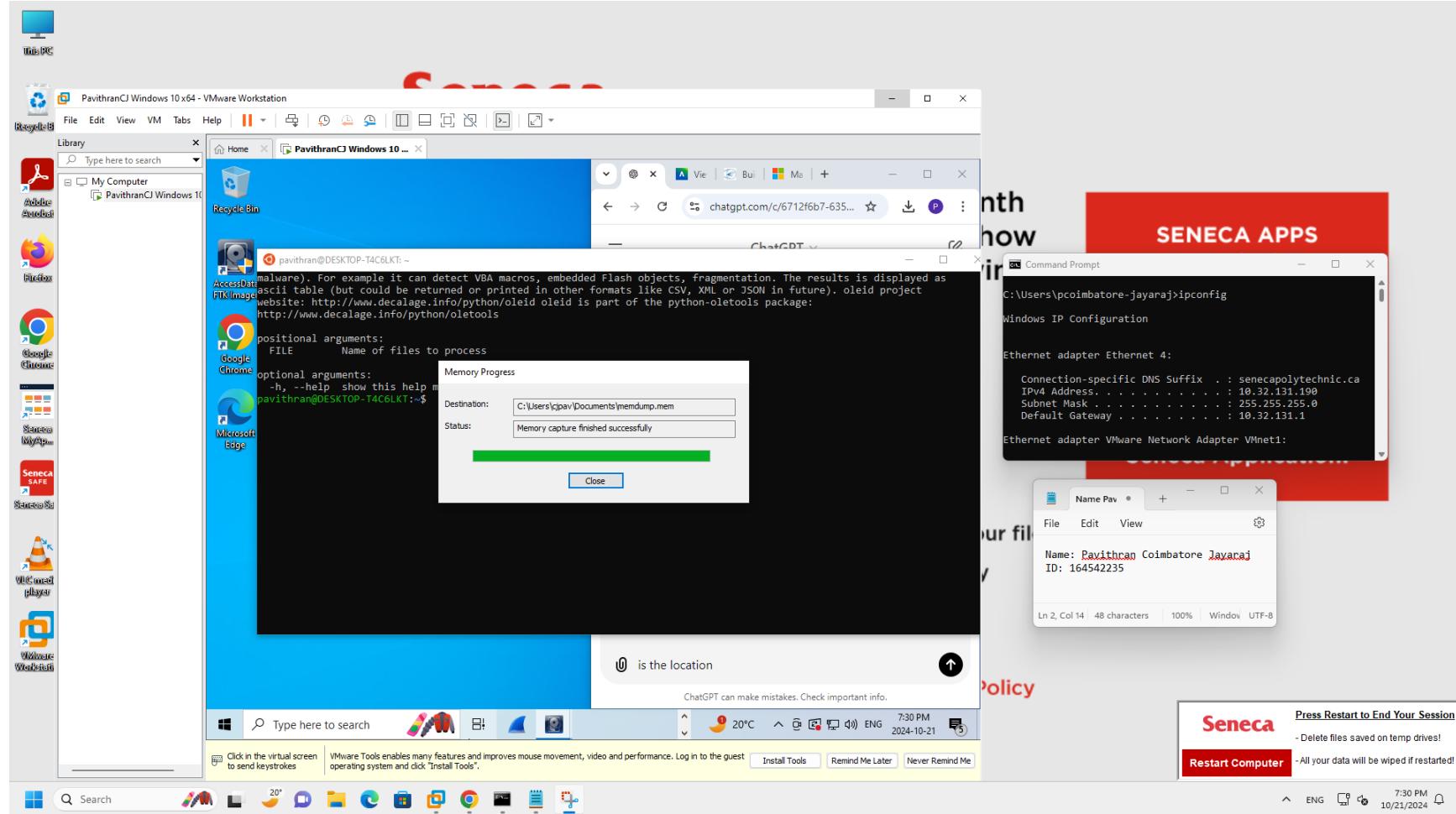
- 7-Zip
- Microsoft VS Code
- FTK Imager
- Wireshark
- Dumpit



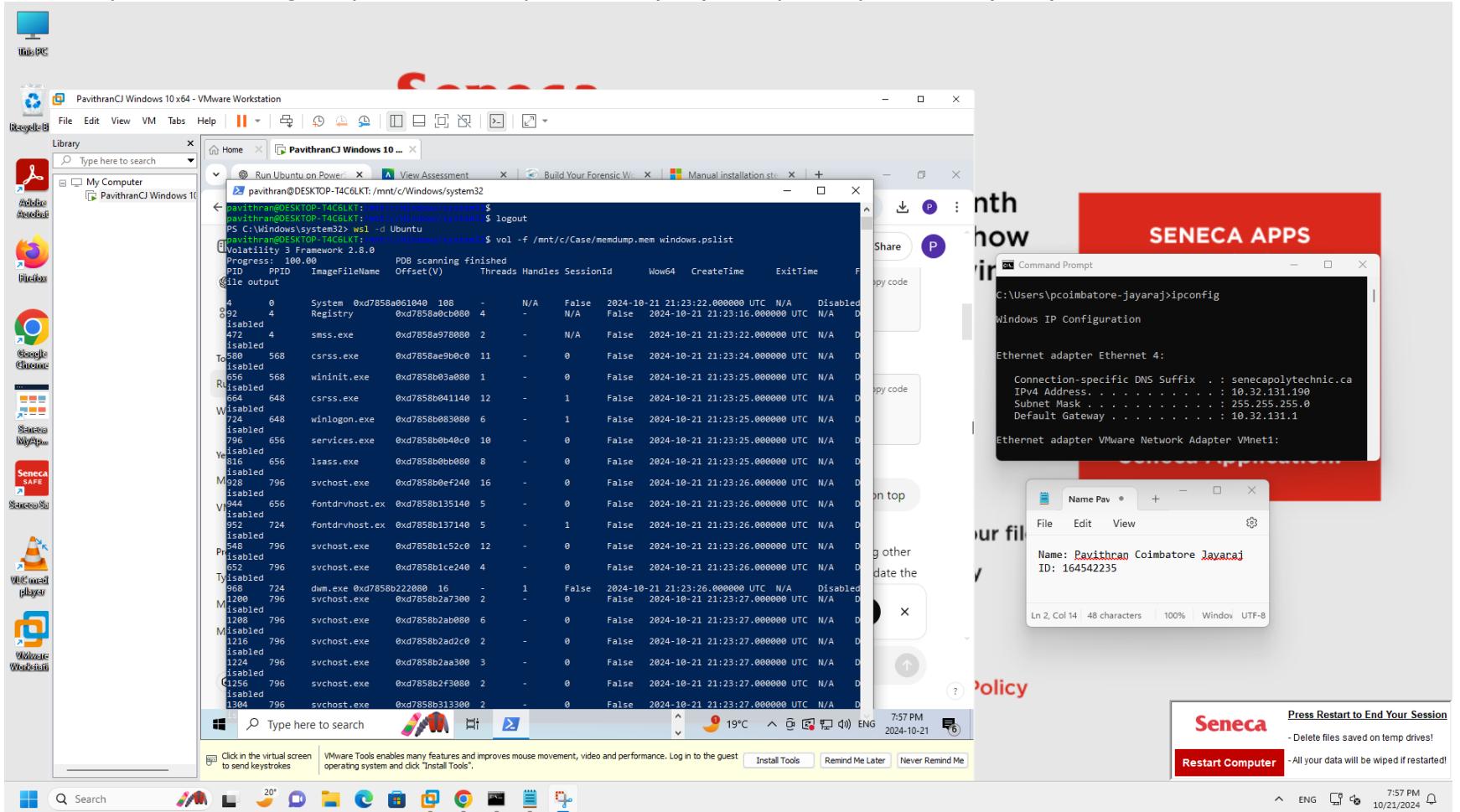
Part 2: Memory Analysis

1. Volatility

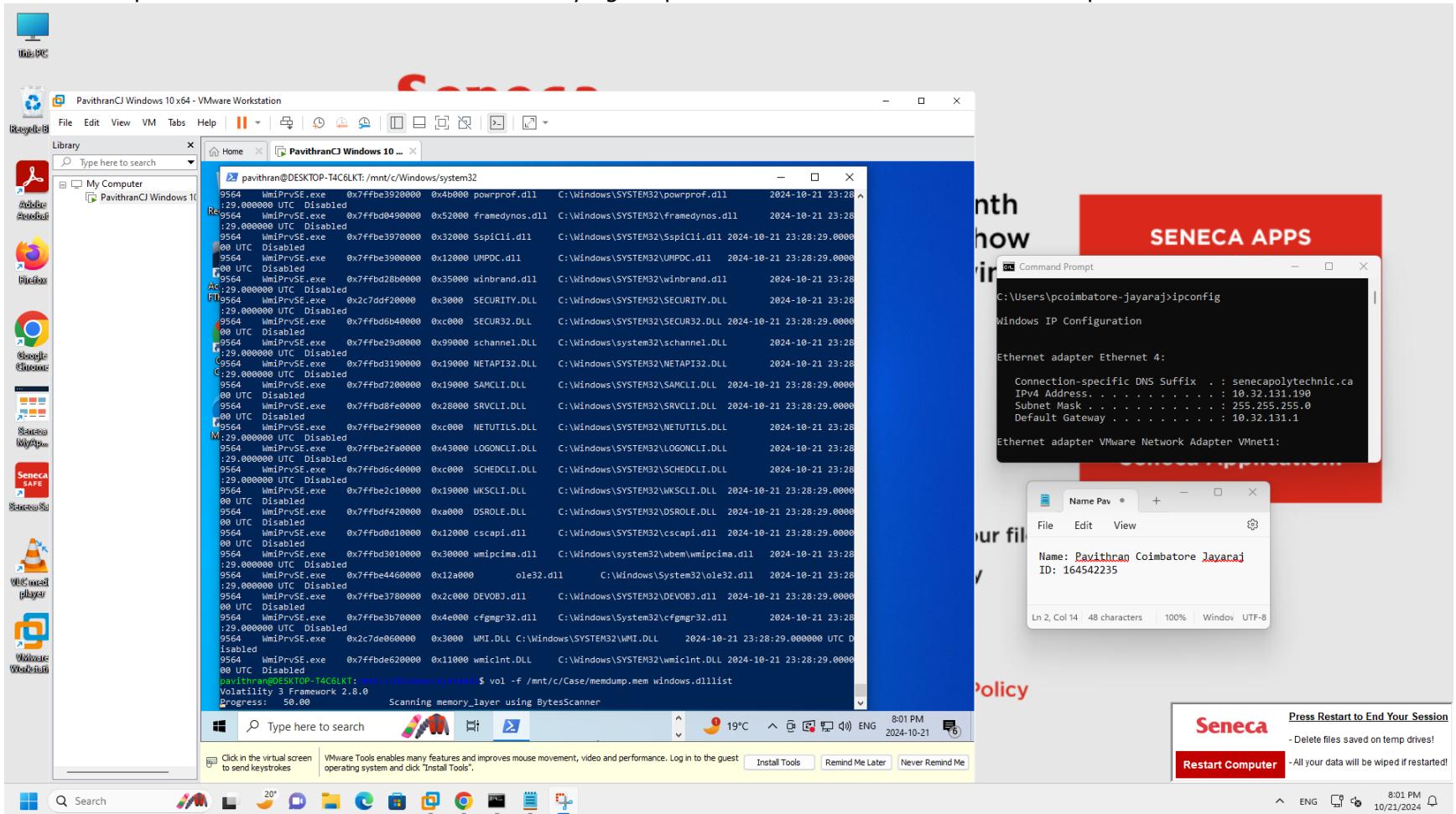
- Use FTK Imager to capture memory Image.



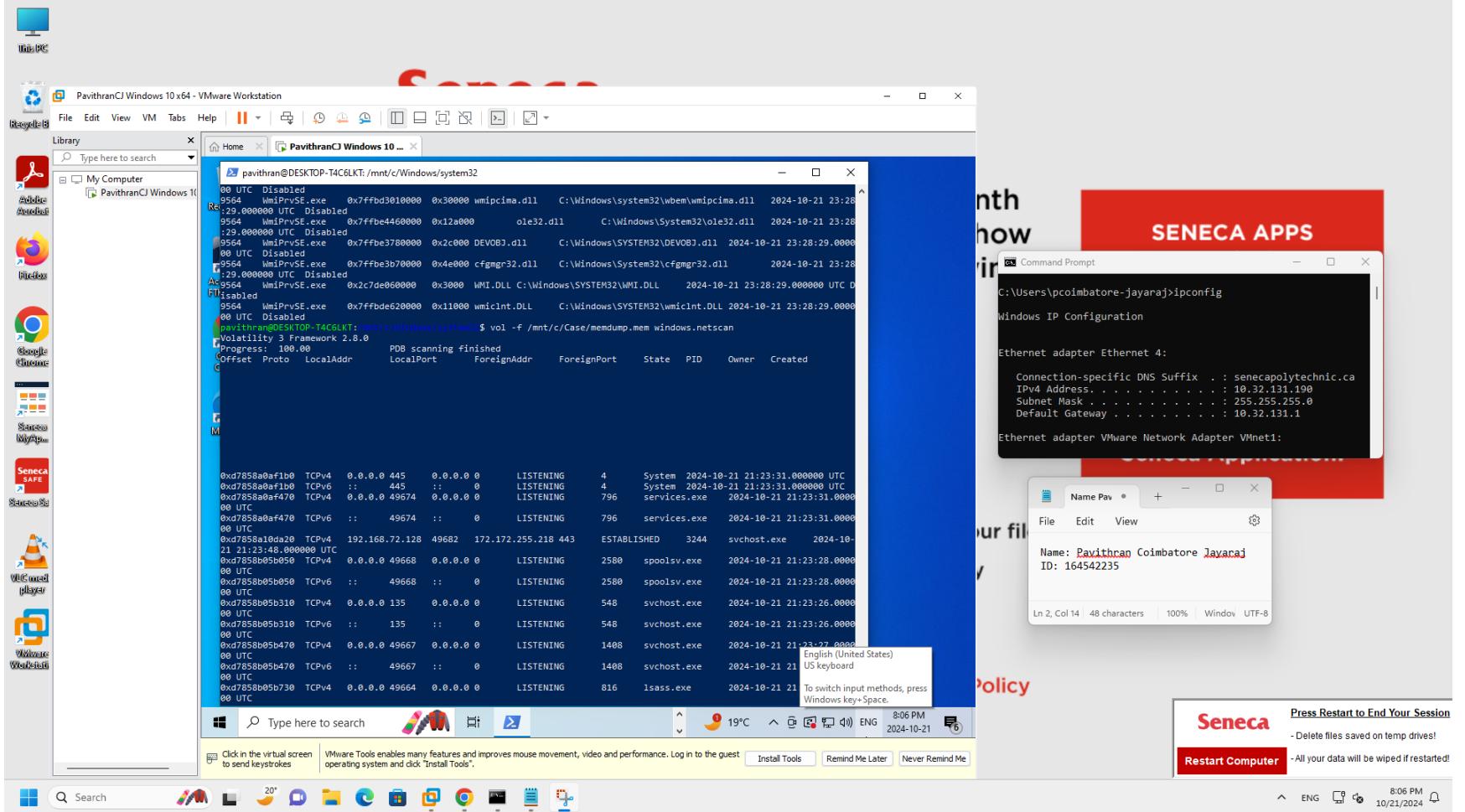
- Pslist command will show you a list of active processes in the system at the time the memory dump was captured, including the process name, process ID (PID), and parent process ID (PPID).



- `dlllist` command will provide a list of all DLLs loaded into each process's memory, including the base address, size, and path of the DLLs. It is useful for identifying suspicious or malicious DLLs loaded into processes.

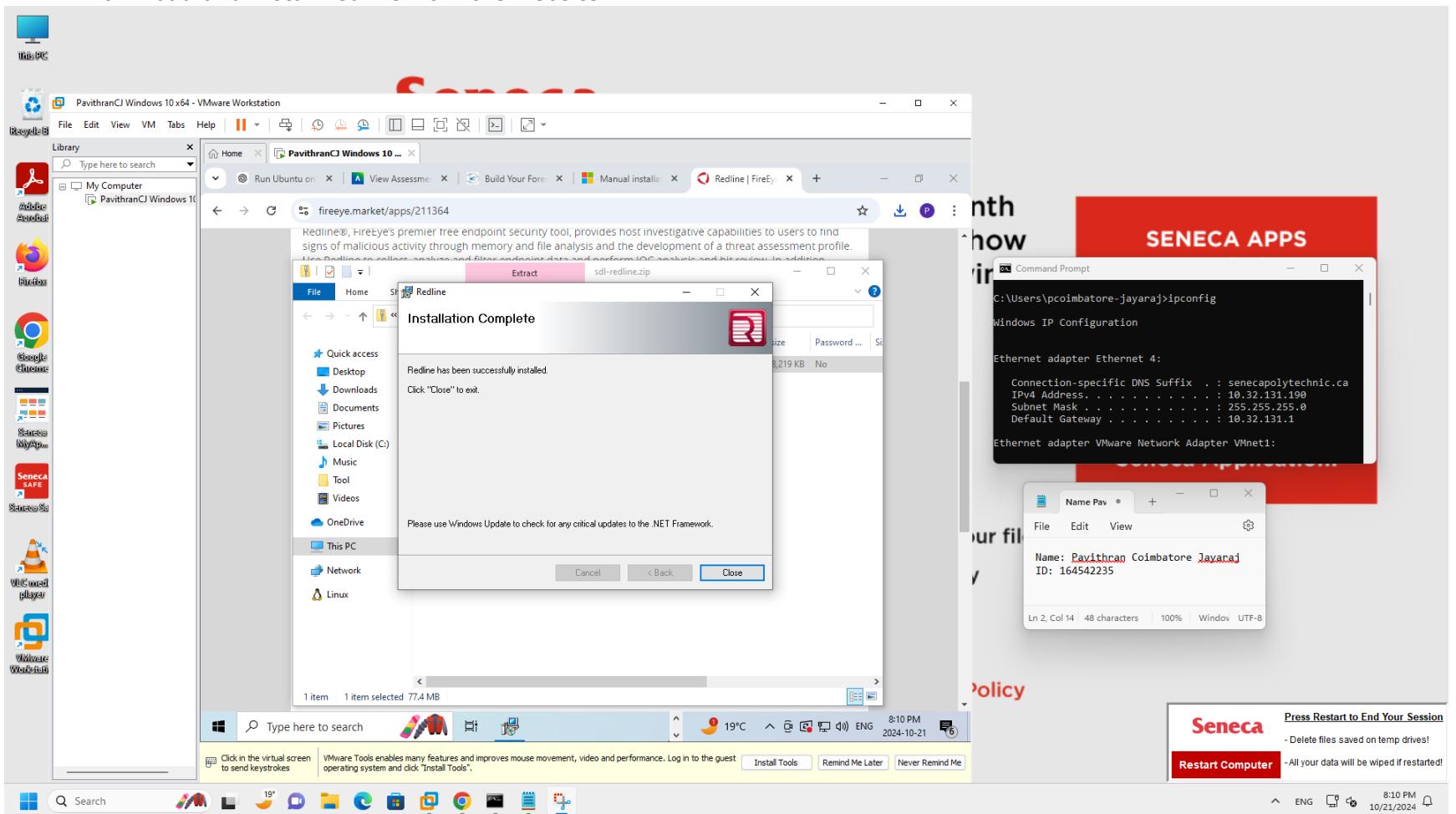


- The netscan plugin scans for TCP and UDP endpoints, along with listening sockets, and provides details

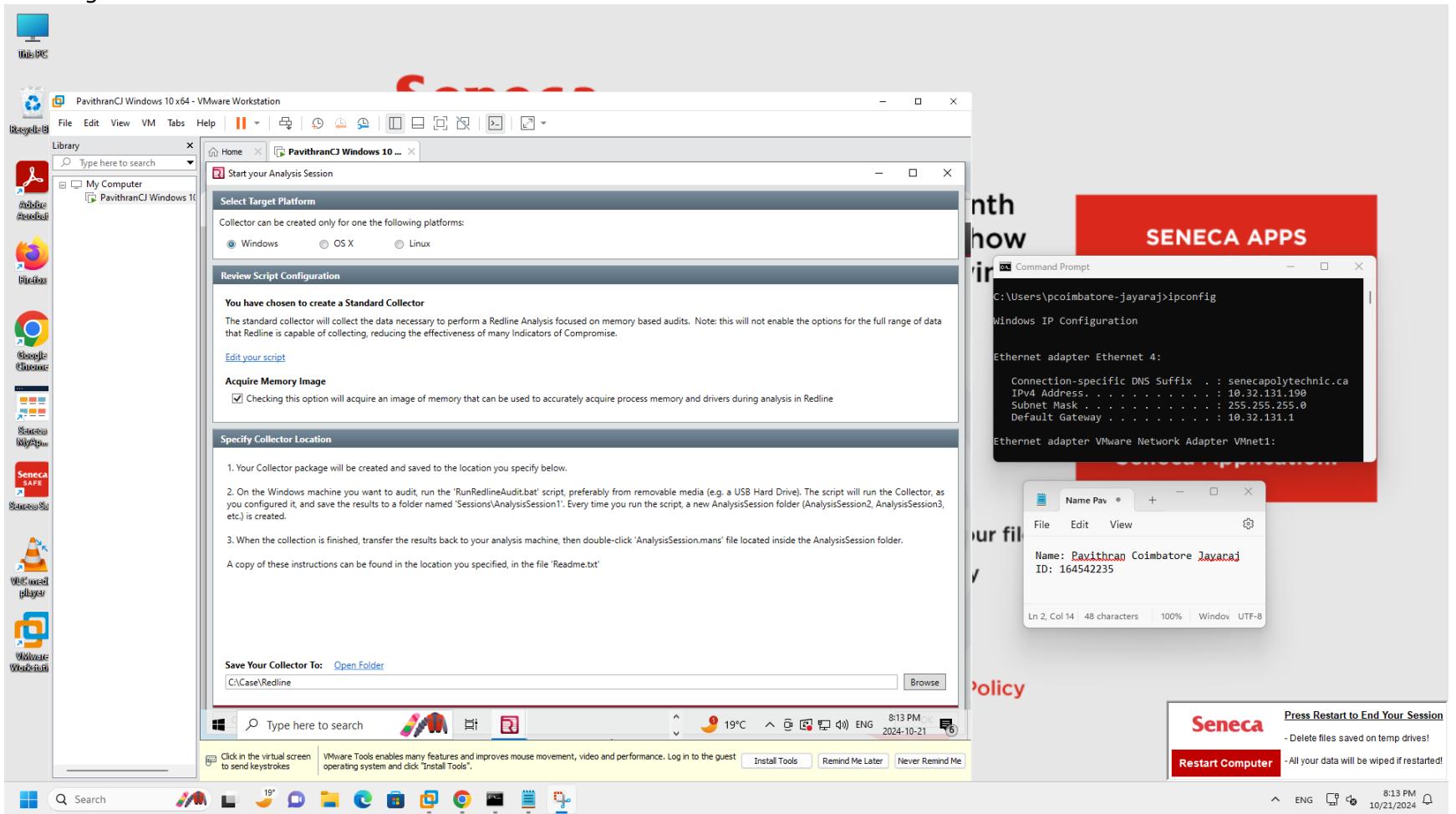


2. Redline

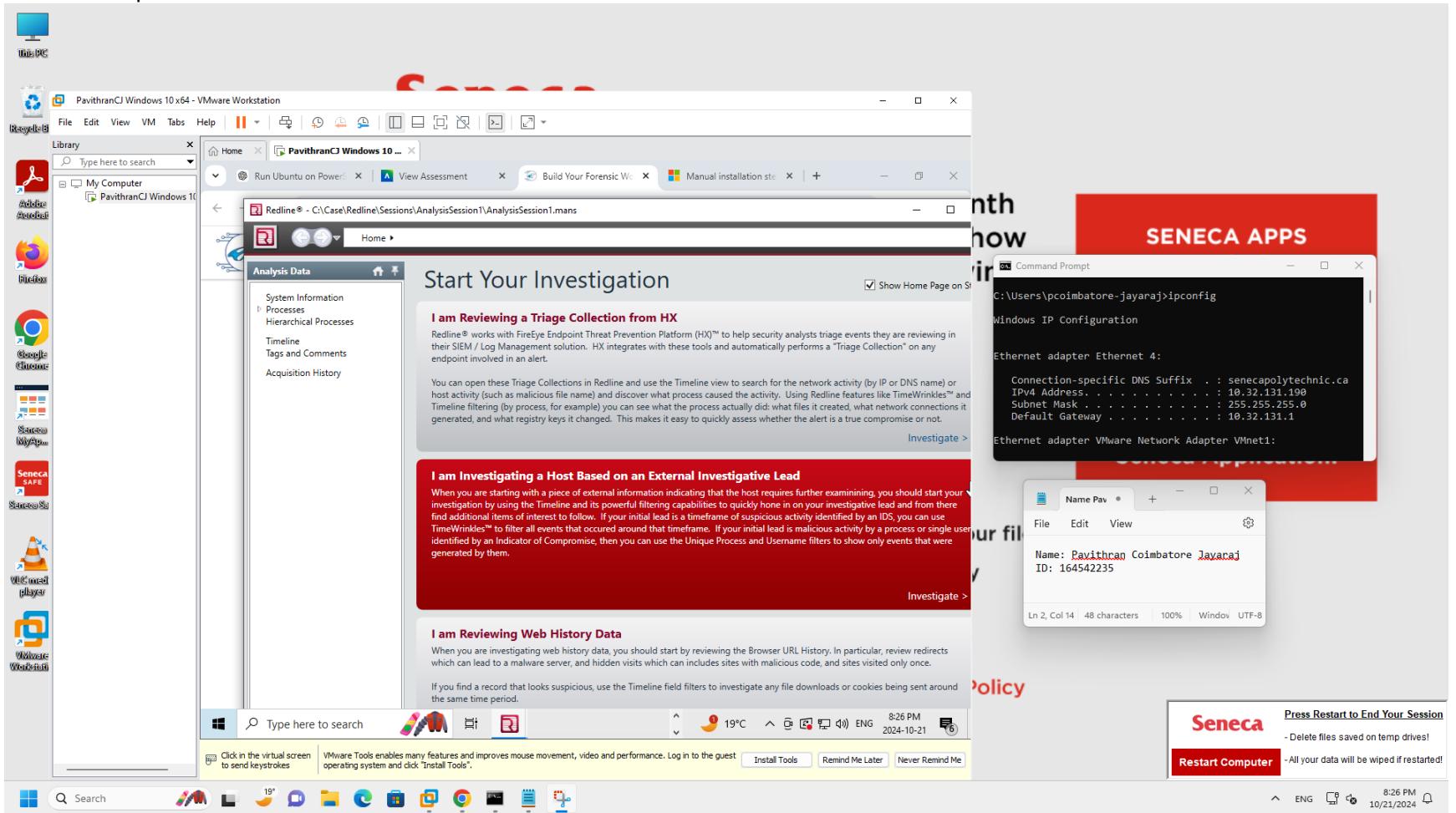
- Download and install redline from the website.



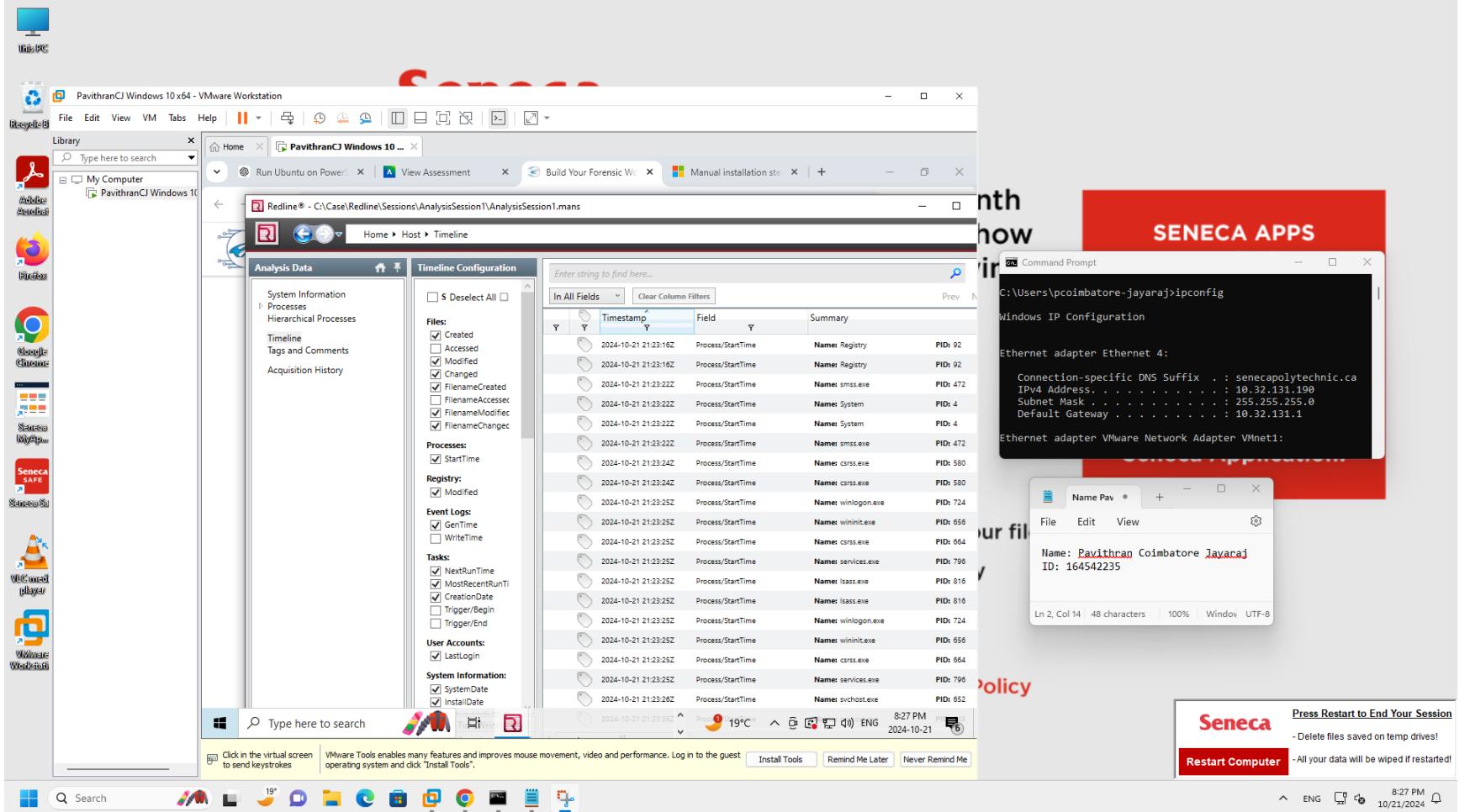
- Capture Image first by giving target platform as windows and check the acquire memory image checkbox and give a location for it to be stored.



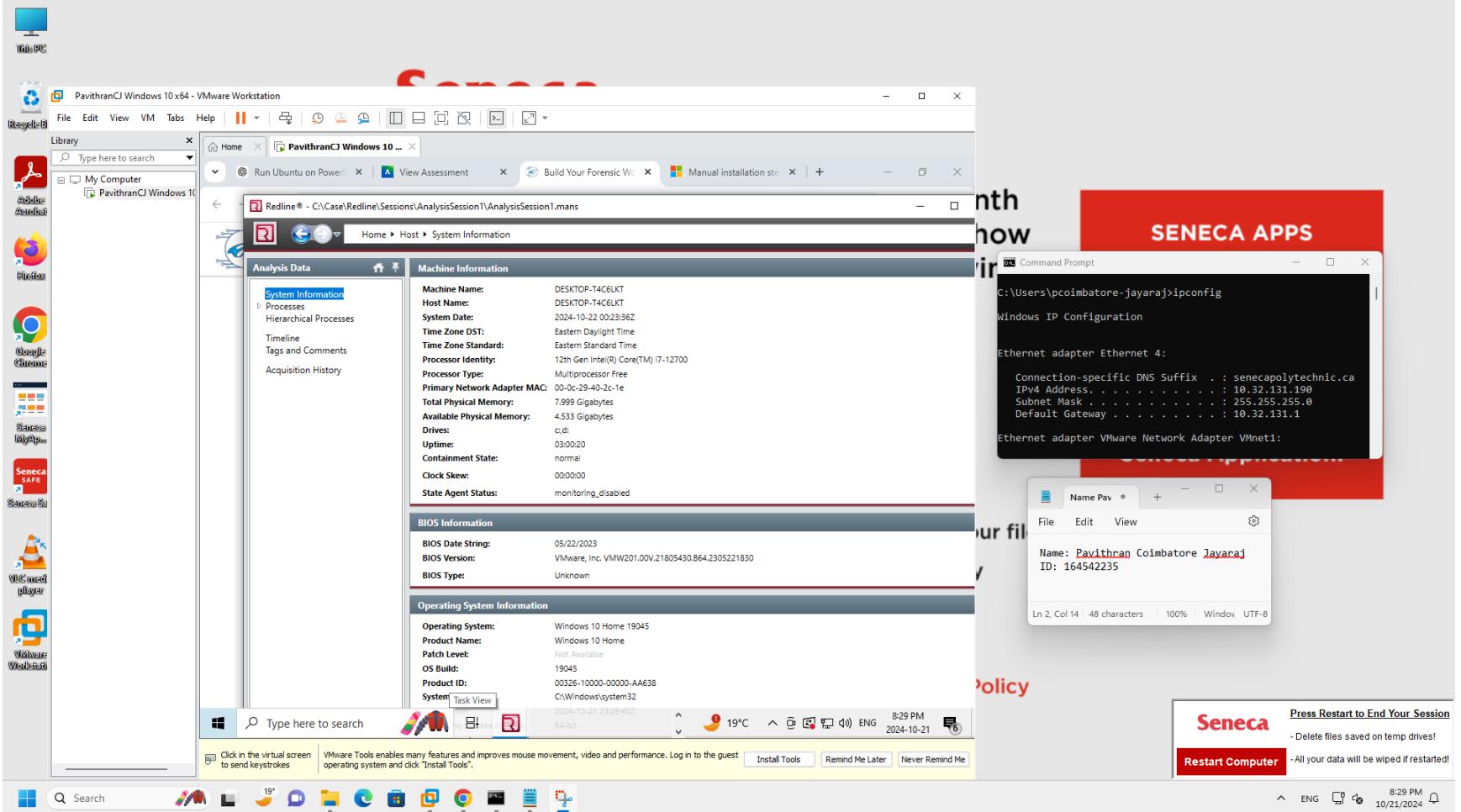
- Run the redline analysis session and click on host base based on an external investigative lead to see if external suspicious or malicious activities exists.



- Used timeline configuration to filter files, process, registry etc based on timestamps.

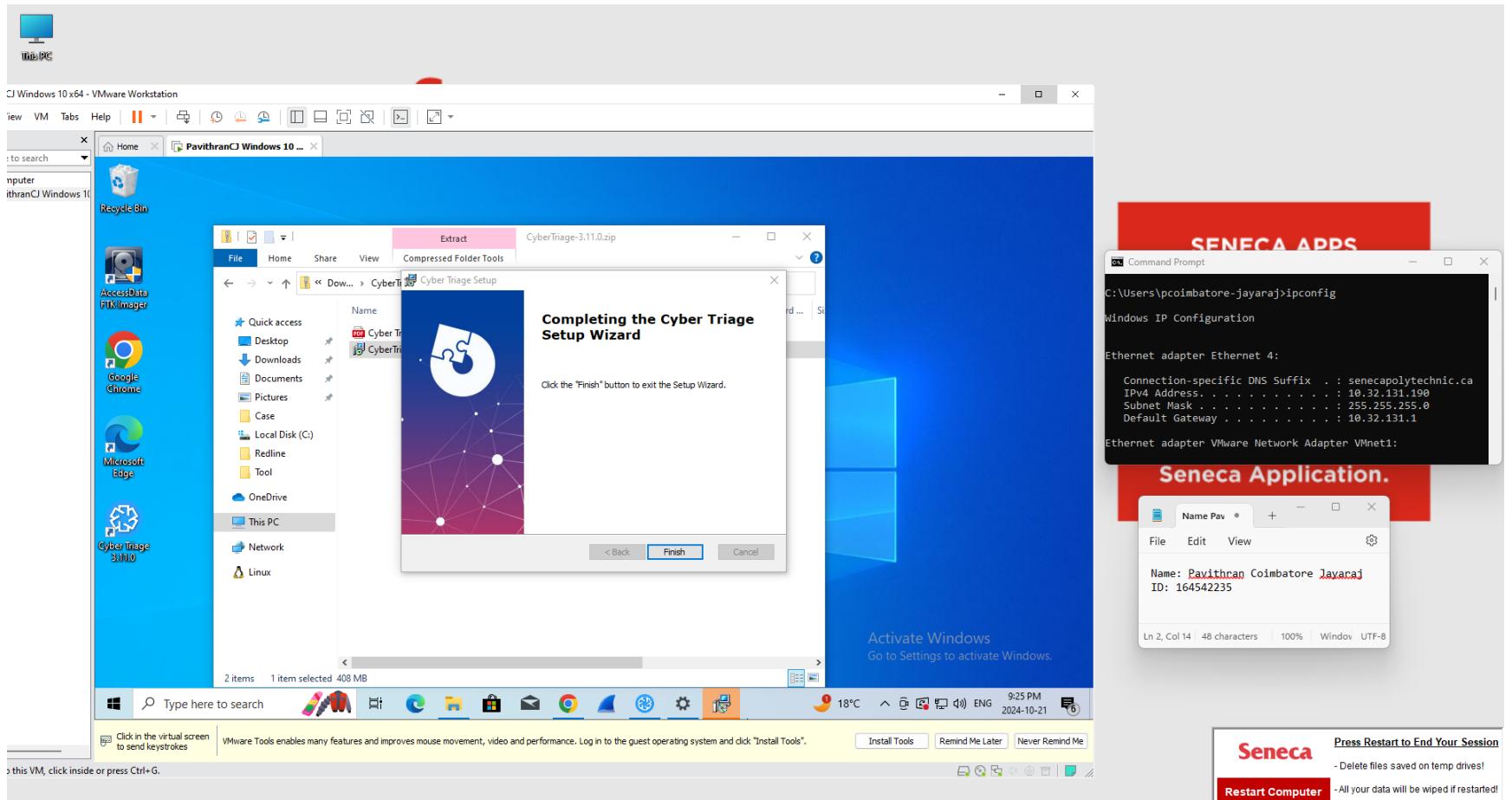


- The system Information gives the details of the system as shown below.

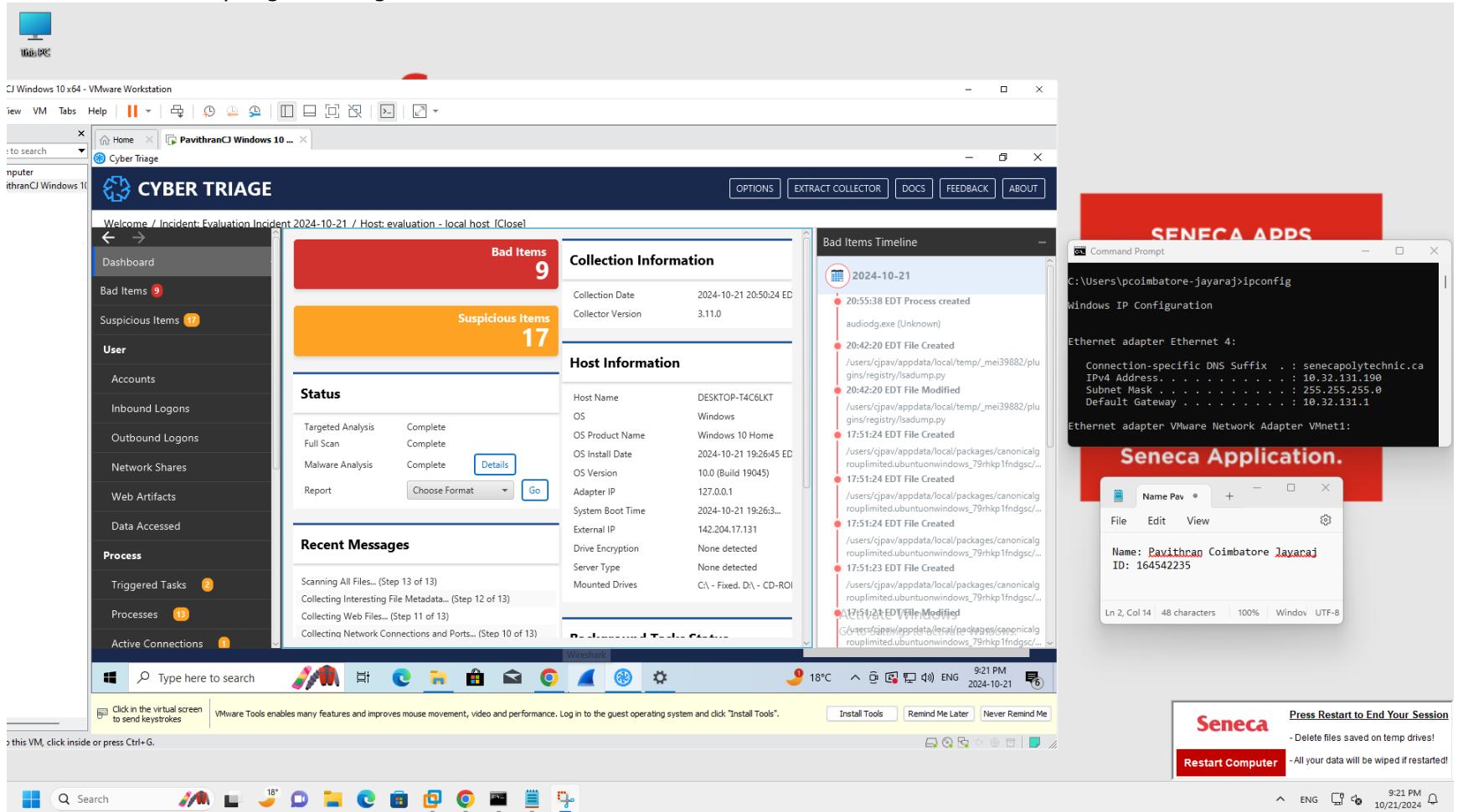


3. Cyber Triage

- Download and install the tool



- Cyber Triage was used here to evaluate the state of a Windows 10 machine, detect potential security threats, and flag bad or suspicious items based on file behaviors and system activity logs. I loaded the memory image and started analysing the image.



- The result shows all the bad and suspicious items we can investigate. Each of them by going into the directory and taking a look at it.

The screenshot displays the Cyber Triage application running within a VMware Workstation window. The main interface shows a timeline of 'Bad Items' detected on 2024-10-21, primarily involving files in the user's appdata and temp directories. A separate Command Prompt window shows the output of the ipconfig command, listing network adapter details like IP address and subnet mask. A Seneca Application window shows a user profile with the name Pavithran Coimbatore Jayaraj and ID 164542235. The bottom right corner shows a Seneca session status with options to restart or delete files.

Cyber Triage Application:

- Bad Items Timeline (2024-10-21):**
 - 20:55:38 EDT Process created audiogd.exe (Unknown)
 - 20:42:20 EDT File Created /users/cjpv/appdata/local/temp/_mei39882/plugins/registry/lsadump.py
 - 20:42:20 EDT File Modified /users/cjpv/appdata/local/temp/_mei39882/plugins/registry/lsadump.py
 - 17:51:24 EDT File Created /users/cjpv/appdata/local/packages/canonicalcrouplimited.ubuntuonwindows_79hkp1fdgsc...
 - 17:51:24 EDT File Created /users/cjpv/appdata/local/packages/canonicalcrouplimited.ubuntuonwindows_79hkp1fdgsc...
 - 17:51:23 EDT File Created /users/cjpv/appdata/local/packages/canonicalcrouplimited.ubuntuonwindows_79hkp1fdgsc...
 - 17:51:23 EDT File Modified /users/cjpv/appdata/local/packages/canonicalcrouplimited.ubuntuonwindows_79hkp1fdgsc...

Command Prompt Window:

```
C:\Users\pcimbatore-jayaraj>ipconfig
Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet 4:
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : senecapolytechnic.ca
  IPv4 Address . . . . . : 10.32.131.190
  Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway . . . . . : 10.32.131.1

Ethernet adapter VMware Network Adapter VMnet1:
```

Seneca Application Window:

Name	ID
Pavithran Coimbatore Jayaraj	164542235

Session Status:

Seneca Press Restart to End Your Session
 - Delete files saved on temp drives!
 Restart Computer
 - All your data will be wiped if restarted!

Part 3: Personal Learning experience.

Establishing the forensic workstation on the MacBook was quite a challenging journey, but it definitely came with its own set of obstacles. At first, my intention was to utilize VMware Fusion in order to establish the virtual environment for analyzing memory and malware. Regrettably, my VMware Fusion Windows 11 became corrupted, causing a significant setback for me. I needed to change to UTM, but I encountered a problem when I was unable to disable the secure boot feature, which was crucial for capturing the memory image correctly. Finding a Windows 10 ARM ISO file proved to be much harder than anticipated, which made it impossible to use VirtualBox. At that moment, it dawned on me that I had no other option but to go to our college and utilize the computers there to continue with my tasks.

After arriving at the college, I started arranging the forensic environment which led to a smoother workflow. I focused on setting up important tools such as Volatility, Redline, and Cyber Triage. Both Volatility and Redline were easier to understand compared to other tools, each with its own individual learning curve. Nonetheless, the analysis of Cyber Triage required more time than expected. However, the process provided me with a valuable opportunity to gain practical experience in the time-consuming nature of forensic investigations, especially when faced with extensive data sets or complex situations.

In spite of the challenges, this project provided valuable lessons on establishing a forensic workstation from the beginning and utilizing various tools to examine memory dumps for potential malware or malicious behavior. I gained a complete grasp of memory analysis by utilizing the unique capabilities of each tool: Volatility, Redline, and Cyber Triage. Reflecting on the past, I acknowledge how these obstacles have enhanced my comprehension of the technical and logistical elements of forensic investigation. Overall, despite the challenging nature of the process, it was highly gratifying.