

# MEMORY FORENSICS VOLATILITY

FRAMEWORK & WORKBENCH

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# Table of Contents

Table of Contents .....	2
Abstract .....	4
Introduction .....	5
Memory Forensics .....	5
Memory Acquisition .....	6
Importance of Memory Acquisition .....	6
Memory Analysis .....	6
Volatility Framework .....	7
Data found using Volatility Framework .....	7
1. Imageinfo.....	7
2. Kdbgscan.....	8
3. Processes.....	8
PSlist .....	9
PSscan .....	10
PStree .....	10
4. DLL.....	11
DLLList .....	11
DLLDump .....	12
5. Handles.....	12
6. Getsids.....	13
7. Netscan.....	13
8. Hivelist.....	14
9. Timeliner.....	14
10. HashDump.....	15
11. Lsadump.....	15
12. Modscan.....	15
13. FileScan.....	16
14. Svcscan.....	16
15. Cmdscan.....	17
16. Iehistory.....	17
17. Dumpregistry.....	18
18. Moddump.....	18
19. Procdump.....	19
20. Memdump.....	19
21. Notepad.....	19

PassMark Volatility Workbench .....	20
Features of Volatility Workbench.....	20
1. Hunting rootkits and malicious code .....	20
2. Malfind.....	21
3. psxview.....	21
4. Timers.....	22
5. Getsids.....	22
6. Cmdscan.....	23
7. Consoles.....	23
8. Privs.....	24
9. Envars.....	24
10. Verinfo.....	25
11. Memmap.....	26
12. Vadinfo.....	26
13. Vadwalk.....	27
14. Vadtree.....	27
15. iehistory.....	28
16. Modules.....	28
17. SSDT.....	29
18. Driverscan.....	29
19. File Scan.....	30
20. Mutant scan.....	30
21. Thrdscan.....	31
22. Netscan.....	31
23. Hivelist.....	32
24. Hivescan.....	32
25. Printkey.....	33
26. Hashdump.....	33
27. Lsadump.....	34
28. Shellbags.....	34
29. Getservicesids.....	35
30. Dumpregistry.....	35
31. Mbrparser.....	36
32. Mftparser.....	37
References .....	37
About Us .....	38

## Abstract

**Cyber Criminals** and **attackers** have become so creative in their crime type that they have started finding methods to hide data in the **volatile memory** of the systems. Today, in this article we are going to have a greater understanding of live **memory acquisition** and its **forensic analysis**. Live Memory acquisition is a method that is used to collect data when the system is found in an active state at the scene of the crime.

**Memory forensics** is a division of digital forensics that generally emphasizes extracting **artefacts** from the volatile memory of a system that was compromised. This domain is speedily spreading in cybercrime investigations. The main reason for this is that certain artefacts are extracted from system memory only and cannot be found anywhere else.

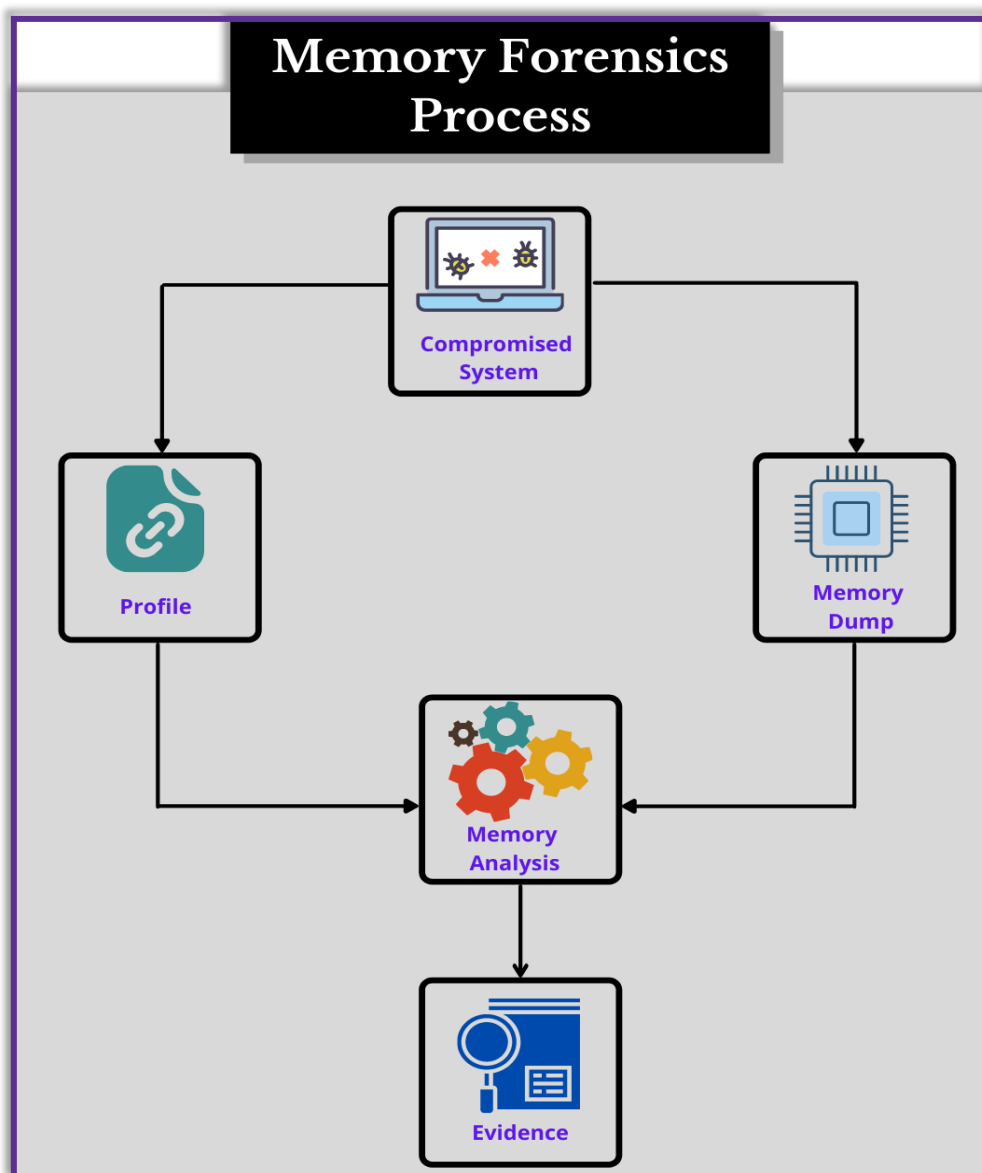
Analysing memory after **capturing the ram** is extremely important when it comes to collecting information on ports that were in use, the number of processes running, and the path of certain executables on the system while carrying out the investigation. The **Volatility Framework** is one such memory analysis tool that works on **command-line** on **Windows** and **Linux** systems.

**Volatility Workbench** is a **GUI version** of one of the same tool Volatility for analysing the artefacts from a memory dump. It is available free of cost, open-source, and runs on the Windows Operating system.

# Introduction

## Memory Forensics

Memory Forensics is a budding field in Digital Forensics Investigation which involves recovering, extracting and analysing evidence such as images, documents, or chat histories etc from the structured volatile memory into non-volatile devices like Hard-drives or USB drives.



**NOTE:** We have taken a memory dump of a Windows7 system using the Belkasoft RAM Capturer, which can be downloaded from [here](#).

**Belkasoft**  
TECHNOLOGIES



## Memory Acquisition

- It is the method of capturing and dumping the contents of a volatile content into a non-volatile storage device to preserve it for further investigation.
- A ram analysis can only be successfully conducted when the acquisition has been performed accurately without corrupting the image of the volatile memory.
- In this phase, the investigator has to be careful about his decisions to collect the volatile data as it won't exist after the system undergoes a reboot.
- The volatile memory can also be prone to alteration of any sort due to the continuous processes running in the background.
- Any external move made on the suspect system may impact the device's ram adversely.

## Importance of Memory Acquisition

When a volatile memory is captured, the following artefacts can be discovered which can be useful to the investigation:

- On-going processes and recently terminated processes
- Files mapped in the memory (.exe, .txt, shared files, etc.)
- Any open TCP/UDP ports or any active connections
- Caches (clipboard data, SAM databases, edited files, passwords, web addresses, commands)
- Presence of hidden data, malware, etc.

## Memory Analysis

Once the dump is available, we will begin with the forensic analysis of the memory using the Volatility Memory Forensics Framework which can be downloaded from [here](#). The volatility framework support analysis of **memory dump** from all the versions and services of Windows from **XP** to **Windows 10**. It also supports **Server 2003** to **Server 2016**. In this article, we will be analysing the memory dump in Kali Linux where Volatility comes pre-installed.



**NOTE:** Dump Format Supported- Raw format, Hibernation File, VM snapshot, Microsoft crash dump

# Volatility Framework

Volatility Framework processes RAM dumps in various formats which can be used to process crash dumps, hibernation files and, page files that may be found on dumps of storage drives. RAM dumps from virtual machines or hypervisors can also be processed.

## Data found using Volatility Framework

A huge amount of data can be availed on analysing volatile memory. It includes data like processes, information on open files, registry handles, information on the network and open ports, passwords and cryptographic keys, hidden data, worms and rootkits etc.

Switch on your Kali Linux Machines, and to get a basic list of all the available options, plugins, and flags to use in the analysis, you can type:

```
volatility -h
```

### 1. Imageinfo

When a Memory dump is taken, it is extremely important to know the information about the operating system that was in use. Volatility will try to read the image and suggest the related profiles for the given memory dump. The image info plugin displays the date and time of the sample that was collected, the number of CPUs present, etc. To obtain the details of the ram, you can type;

```
volatility -f ram.mem imageinfo
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem imageinfo
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
INFO : volatility.debug : Determining profile based on KDBG search ...
      Suggested Profile(s) : Win7SP1x64, Win7SP0x64, Win2008R2SP0x64, Win2008R2SP1x64_24000,
                           AS Layer1 : WindowsAMD64PagedMemory (Kernel AS)
                           AS Layer2 : FileAddressSpace (/root/ram.mem)
                           PAE type : No PAE
                           DTB : 0x187000L
                           KDBG : 0xf80002bfc0a0L
      Number of Processors : 4
      Image Type (Service Pack) : 1
      KPCR for CPU 0 : 0xfffff80002bfd00L
      KPCR for CPU 1 : 0xfffff880009f1000L
      KPCR for CPU 2 : 0xfffff8800316a000L
      KPCR for CPU 3 : 0xfffff880031e1000L
      KUSER_SHARED_DATA : 0xfffff78000000000L
      Image date and time : 2020-10-01 16:27:05 UTC+0000
      Image local date and time : 2020-10-01 21:57:05 +0530
```

A profile is a categorization of specific operating systems, versions and their hardware architecture, A profile generally includes metadata information, system call information, etc. You may notice multiple profiles would be suggested to you.

## 2. Kdbgscan

This plugin finds and analyses the profiles based on the Kernel debugger data block. The Kdbgscan thus provides the correct profile related to the raw image. It is extremely important to get the right profile for memory analysis. To supply the correct profile for the memory analysis, type

```
volatility -f ram.mem kdbgscan
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem kdbgscan
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
*****
Instantiating KDBG using: /root/ram.mem WinXPSP2x86 (5.1.0 32bit)
Offset (P)                : 0x2bfc0a0
KDBG owner tag check      : True
Profile suggestion (KDBGHeader): Win7SP1x64
PsActiveProcessHead      : 0x2c32b90
PsLoadedModuleList       : 0x2c50e90
KernelBase                : 0xffffffff80002a0b000

*****
Instantiating KDBG using: /root/ram.mem WinXPSP2x86 (5.1.0 32bit)
Offset (P)                : 0x2bfc0a0
KDBG owner tag check      : True
Profile suggestion (KDBGHeader): Win7SP0x64
PsActiveProcessHead      : 0x2c32b90
PsLoadedModuleList       : 0x2c50e90
KernelBase                : 0xffffffff80002a0b000

*****
Instantiating KDBG using: /root/ram.mem WinXPSP2x86 (5.1.0 32bit)
Offset (P)                : 0x2bfc0a0
KDBG owner tag check      : True
Profile suggestion (KDBGHeader): Win2008R2SP1x64
PsActiveProcessHead      : 0x2c32b90
PsLoadedModuleList       : 0x2c50e90
KernelBase                : 0xffffffff80002a0b000
```

## 3. Processes

When a system is in an active state it is normal for it to have multiple processes running in the background and can be found in the volatile memory. It consists of executable program code, imported libraries, allocated memory, execution threads. The presence of any hidden process can also be parsed out of a memory dump. The recently terminated processes before the reboot can also be recorded and analysed in the memory dump. There are a few plugins that can be used to list the processes to carry out forensic investigation.



## Pslist

To identify the presence of any rogue processes and to view any high-level running processes.

On executing this command, the list of processes running is displayed, their respective process ID assigned to them and the parent process ID is also displayed along. The details about the threads, sessions, handles are also mentioned. The timestamp according to the start of the process is also displayed. This helps to identify whether an unknown process is running or was running at an unusual time. It will not give information about processes that were hidden by removing themselves from the process list or the ones that were terminated before

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 pslist -P
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 pslist -P
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Offset(P)      Name                PID  PPID  Thds  Hnds  Sess  Wow64  Start
-----
0x000000013feca890 System              4    0    103   542   ---   0  2020-10-01 16:24:31 UTC+0000
0x000000013f4a02f0 smss.exe            268   4     2     32   ---   0  2020-10-01 16:24:31 UTC+0000
0x000000013ed04060 csrss.exe           352  344   9    504   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:35 UTC+0000
0x000000013ead82f0 csrss.exe           408  400  10   279   1     0  2020-10-01 16:24:36 UTC+0000
0x000000013ead2a90 wininit.exe         416  344   3     78   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:36 UTC+0000
0x000000013eb12060 winlogon.exe        464  400   4    115   1     0  2020-10-01 16:24:36 UTC+0000
0x000000013eb32780 services.exe        512  416  11   229   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:37 UTC+0000
0x000000013eb68450 lsass.exe           520  416   8    595   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:38 UTC+0000
0x000000013eb69600 lsm.exe             528  416  12   203   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:38 UTC+0000
0x000000013eba9b30 svchost.exe         620  512  12   376   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:39 UTC+0000
0x000000013ebe7b30 svchost.exe         704  512   7    289   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:39 UTC+0000
0x000000013e830b30 svchost.exe         800  512  23   448   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:40 UTC+0000
0x000000013e848890 svchost.exe         840  512  20   433   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:40 UTC+0000
0x000000013e853b30 svchost.exe         868  512  49  1114   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:40 UTC+0000
0x000000013e87bb30 audiodg.exe         944  800   6    130   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:40 UTC+0000
0x000000013e8a9b30 svchost.exe         128  512  12   550   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:41 UTC+0000
0x000000013e8ce060 svchost.exe         400  512  25   634   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:41 UTC+0000
0x000000013e9331b0 poolsv.exe          1040 512  14   289   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:43 UTC+0000
0x000000013e94a060 svchost.exe          1084 512  20   340   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:43 UTC+0000
0x000000013e661b30 VGAuthService.     1308 512   5    100   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:44 UTC+0000
0x000000013e698b30 vmtoolsd.exe       1368 512  13   274   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:46 UTC+0000
0x000000013ff2f4f0 svchost.exe         1600 512   8    97   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:48 UTC+0000
0x000000013e7717c0 dllhost.exe         1748 512  22   213   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:48 UTC+0000
0x000000013e78e9e0 dllhost.exe         1920 512  17   213   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:50 UTC+0000
0x000000013e42db30 smdctc.exe          2000 512  16   158   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:50 UTC+0000
0x000000013fe79b30 WmiPrvSE.exe        1840 620  12   202   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:54 UTC+0000
0x000000013e525b30 VSSVC.exe           2060 512   6    121   0     0  2020-10-01 16:24:54 UTC+0000
0x000000013faba920 WmiPrvSE.exe        2124 620  13   310   0     0  2020-10-01 16:25:08 UTC+0000
0x000000013e5d0b30 taskhost.exe        2268 512   9   167   1     0  2020-10-01 16:25:25 UTC+0000
0x000000013e21c9e0 sppsvc.exe           2396 512   4   157   0     0  2020-10-01 16:25:26 UTC+0000
0x000000013e4aa200 dwm.exe              2568 840   6   137   1     0  2020-10-01 16:25:32 UTC+0000
0x000000013e88cb30 explorer.exe        2592 2560  44   990   1     0  2020-10-01 16:25:32 UTC+0000
0x000000013e2f9060 vm3dservice.ex     2684 2592   3    45   1     0  2020-10-01 16:25:34 UTC+0000
0x000000013e268b30 vmtoolsd.exe        2696 2592   9   222   1     0  2020-10-01 16:25:34 UTC+0000
0x000000013e37ab30 SearchIndexer.     2896 512  15   629   0     0  2020-10-01 16:25:40 UTC+0000
0x000000013e3c4710 SearchProtocol     2972 2896   8   233   1     0  2020-10-01 16:25:41 UTC+0000
0x000000013e3d57c0 SearchFilterHo     2992 2896   4    86   0     0  2020-10-01 16:25:41 UTC+0000
0x000000013e0a36c0 RamCapture64.e     2836 2592   4    74   1     0  2020-10-01 16:25:54 UTC+0000
0x000000013e0d8460 conhost.exe         2840 408   3    51   1     0  2020-10-01 16:25:54 UTC+0000
0x000000013e360700 notepad.exe         788  2592   3    82   1     0  2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000
0x000000013ff75060 svchost.exe         2764 512   6    73   0     0  2020-10-01 16:26:48 UTC+0000
0x000000013e62bb30 svchost.exe         2752 512  14   342   0     0  2020-10-01 16:26:48 UTC+0000
0x000000013ecc8630 iexplore.exe        1116 2592  18   421   1     0  2020-10-01 16:26:51 UTC+0000
0x000000013ed13900 iexplore.exe        2412 1116  18   366   1     0  2020-10-01 16:26:55 UTC+0000
0x000000013e83b060 putty.exe           1936 2592   2    88   1     1  2020-10-01 16:27:00 UTC+0000
0x000000013ffde060 WmiApSrv.exe        2164 512   7   121   0     0  2020-10-01 16:27:11 UTC+0000
0x000000013e5f9b30 sdclt.exe           2176 512   1    18   ---   0  2020-10-01 16:27:43 UTC+0000
0x000000013e271b30 wsqmcons.exe        3020 512   1   257   ---   0  2020-10-01 16:27:43 UTC+0000
0x000000013ebcc240 taskhost.exe        1776 512   5  6684773 ---   0  2020-10-01 16:27:43 UTC+0000
```

## PSscan

This plugin can be used to give a detailed list of processes found in the memory dump. On executing this command, the list of processes running is displayed, their respective process ID assigned to them and the parent process ID is also displayed along. The details about the threads, sessions, handles are also mentioned. The timestamp according to the start of the process is also displayed. This helps to identify whether an unknown process is running or was running at an unusual time

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 psscan
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 psscan
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Offset(P)      Name                PID  PPID  PDB                Time created
0x000000013e0a36c0 RamCapture64.e     2836  2592  0x00000000071ec4000 2020-10-01 16:25:54 UTC+0000
0x000000013e0d8460 conhost.exe        2840   408  0x00000000071a49000 2020-10-01 16:25:54 UTC+0000
0x000000013e21c9e0 sppsvc.exe         2396   512  0x000000000893d4000 2020-10-01 16:25:26 UTC+0000
0x000000013e268b30 vmtoolsd.exe       2696  2592  0x0000000007ffab000 2020-10-01 16:25:34 UTC+0000
0x000000013e271b30 wsmqcons.exe       3020   512  0x000000001297c4000 2020-10-01 16:27:43 UTC+0000
0x000000013e2f9060 vm3dservice.ex     2684  2592  0x000000000804a6000 2020-10-01 16:25:34 UTC+0000
0x000000013e360700 notepad.exe         788   2592  0x00000000072e8e000 2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000
0x000000013e37ab30 SearchIndexer.    2896   512  0x0000000007d35d000 2020-10-01 16:25:40 UTC+0000
0x000000013e3c4710 SearchProtocol     2972  2896  0x00000000086f7b000 2020-10-01 16:25:41 UTC+0000
0x000000013e3d57c0 SearchFilterHo    2992  2896  0x0000000007be61000 2020-10-01 16:25:41 UTC+0000
```

## PStree

In this plugin, the process list is represented with a child-parent relationship and shows any unknown or abnormal processes. The child process is represented by indention and periods.

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 pstree
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 pstree
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Name                Pid  PPid  Thds  Hnds  Time
0xfffffa80322d2a90:wininit.exe 416  344   3     78  2020-10-01 16:25:54 UTC+0000
. 0xfffffa8032332780:services.exe 512  416  11    229  2020-10-01 16:25:54 UTC+0000
.. 0xfffffa80324a9b30:svchost.exe 128  512  12    550  2020-10-01 16:25:54 UTC+0000
.. 0xfffffa80325331b0:spoolsv.exe 1040 512  14    289  2020-10-01 16:25:54 UTC+0000
.. 0xfffffa80323e7b30:svchost.exe 704  512   7    289  2020-10-01 16:25:54 UTC+0000
.. 0xfffffa803282db30:msdtc.exe 2000 512  16    158  2020-10-01 16:25:54 UTC+0000
.. 0xfffffa8032661b30:VGAAuthService.exe 1308 512   5    100  2020-10-01 16:25:54 UTC+0000
.. 0xfffffa803254a060:svchost.exe 1084 512  20    340  2020-10-01 16:25:54 UTC+0000
.. 0xfffffa8030f2f4f0:svchost.exe 1600 512   8     97  2020-10-01 16:25:54 UTC+0000
```

## 4. DLL

It is extremely important to know which DLLs (Dynamic Linked Libraries) are imported into the process while analysing the memory dump. A DLL can contain malicious executable code that may have a benign process to introduce malicious activity. Therefore, examining the various processes for the presence of malicious DLLs or similar code injections is crucial for analysis. Volatility has various types of plugins for this analysis.

### DLLList

Various tools only have the potential to detect the DLLs which are used by a process by consulting the first of the three DLL lists stored in the PEB, which tracks the order in which each DLL is loaded. As a result, malware will sometimes modify that list to hide the presence of a DLL. Volatility has a plugin that also parses this same list, which can be run with the following command:

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 dlllist -p 116,788
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 dlllist -p 1116,788
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
*****
notepad.exe pid: 788
Command line : "C:\Windows\system32\notepad.exe" C:\Users\raj\Desktop\New Text Document.txt
Service Pack 1
```

Base	Size	LoadCount	LoadTime	Path
0x00000000ffa60000	0x35000	0xffff	1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000000077490000	0x1a9000	0xffff	1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000000077370000	0x11f000	0xffff	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000007fef4d0000	0x6b000	0xffff	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000007fefa40000	0xdb000	0xffff	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000007fefeec0000	0x9f000	0xffff	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000007feff580000	0x1f000	0xffff	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000007fefb20000	0x12d000	0xffff	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000007fefe7b0000	0x67000	0xffff	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000000077270000	0xfa000	0xffff	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000007feff570000	0xe000	0xffff	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000007fef6d0000	0xc9000	0xffff	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000007fefe820000	0x97000	0xffff	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000007feff4d0000	0x71000	0xffff	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000007fbbbf0000	0x1f4000	0xffff	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000007fed850000	0xd88000	0xffff	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000007fef8050000	0x71000	0xffff	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000007fefecb0000	0x203000	0xffff	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000007feff190000	0xd7000	0xffff	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000007fetc540000	0xc000	0xffff	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000007fefe5e0000	0x2e000	0x4	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000007fefe690000	0x109000	0x2	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000007fed2d0000	0xf000	0x1	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000007feb970000	0x56000	0x3	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows
0x0000007feb080000	0x18000	0x1	2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000	C:\Windows

```
*****
iexplore.exe pid: 1116
Command line : "C:\Program Files\Internet Explorer\iexplore.exe"
Service Pack 1
```

Base	Size	LoadCount	LoadTime	Path
0x0000000000210000	0xac000	0xffff	1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC+0000	C:\Program
0x0000000077490000	0x1a9000	0xffff	1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC+0000	C:\Windows

## DLLDump

This plugin is used to dump the DLLs from the memory space of the processes into another location to analyze it. To take a dump of the DLLs you can type,

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 dlldump --dump-dir
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 dlldump --dump-dir /root/ramdump/
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Process(V)      Name           Module Base    Module Name     Result
-----
0xfffffa80318a02f0 smss.exe       0x0000000047850000 smss.exe        OK: module.268.13f4a
0xfffffa80318a02f0 smss.exe       0x0000000077490000 ntdll.dll       OK: module.268.13f4a
0xfffffa8032104060 csrss.exe      0x000000004a520000 csrss.exe       OK: module.352.13ed0
0xfffffa8032104060 csrss.exe      0x0000000077490000 ntdll.dll       OK: module.352.13ed0
0xfffffa8032104060 csrss.exe      0x000007fef4400000 basesrv.DLL     OK: module.352.13ed0
0xfffffa8032104060 csrss.exe      0x000007feff6d0000 USP10.dll       OK: module.352.13ed0
0xfffffa8032104060 csrss.exe      0x0000000077270000 USER32.dll     OK: module.352.13ed0
0xfffffa8032104060 csrss.exe      0x000007fef4600000 CSRSRV.dll     OK: module.352.13ed0
0xfffffa8032104060 csrss.exe      0x0000000077370000 kernel32.dll   OK: module.352.13ed0
0xfffffa8032104060 csrss.exe      0x000007fefeb20000 RPCRT4.dll     OK: module.352.13ed0
0xfffffa8032104060 csrss.exe      0x000007fef2d00000 CRYPTBASE.dll  OK: module.352.13ed0
0xfffffa8032104060 csrss.exe      0x000007fefe7b0000 GDI32.dll     OK: module.352.13ed0
0xfffffa8032104060 csrss.exe      0x000007fefeec0000 msvcrt.dll     OK: module.352.13ed0
0xfffffa8032104060 csrss.exe      0x000007feff570000 LPK.dll       OK: module.352.13ed0
0xfffffa8032104060 csrss.exe      0x000007fef4d00000 KERNELBASE.dll OK: module.352.13ed0
0xfffffa8032104060 csrss.exe      0x000007fef42e0000 sxs.dll       OK: module.352.13ed0
0xfffffa8032104060 csrss.exe      0x000007fef43f0000 sxssrv.DLL    OK: module.352.13ed0
0xfffffa8032104060 csrss.exe      0x000007fef4400000 winsrv.DLL    OK: module.352.13ed0
0xfffffa80322d82f0 csrss.exe      0x000000004a520000 csrss.exe      OK: module.408.13ead
```

## 5. Handles

This plugin is used to display the open handles that are present in a process. This plugin applies to files, registry keys, events, desktops, threads, and all other types of objects. To see the handles, present in the dump, you can type,

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 handles
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 handles
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Offset(V)      Pid      Handle      Access Type     Details
-----
0xfffffa8030ece890 4         0x4         0x1fffff Process      System(4)
0xfffffa80000711f0 4         0x8         0x2001f Key        MACHINE\CONTROLSET
0xfffffa8000008060 4         0xc         0xf000f Directory GLOBAL ??
0xfffffa800001aca0 4         0x10        0x0 Key
0xfffffa800008ed30 4         0x14        0x2001f Key        MACHINE\CONTROLSET
0xfffffa8000072fa0 4         0x18        0xf003f Key        MACHINE\CONTROLSET
0xfffffa800008ee20 4         0x1c        0x2001f Key        MACHINE\SETUP
0xfffffa8030efea40 4         0x20        0x1f001 ALPC Port   PowerMonitorPort
0xfffffa8030f0a070 4         0x24        0x1f001 ALPC Port   PowerPort
0xfffffa8000072ba0 4         0x28        0x20019 Key        MACHINE\DESCRIPTIO
0xfffffa8030ff5e0 4         0x2c        0x1fffff Thread    TID 172 PID 4
0xfffffa800008fa90 4         0x30        0xf003f Key        MACHINE\CONTROLSET
0xfffffa800008be80 4         0x34        0xf003f Key        MACHINE\CONTROLSET
0xfffffa8000057fa0 4         0x38        0xf003f Key        MACHINE\CONTROLSET
```



## 6. Getsids

This plugin is used to view the SIDs stands for Security Identifiers that are associated with a process. This plugin can help in identifying processes that have maliciously escalated privileges and which processes belong to specific users. To get detail on a particular process id, you can type:

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 getsids -p 464
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 getsids -p 464
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
winlogon.exe (464): S-1-5-18 (Local System)
winlogon.exe (464): S-1-5-32-544 (Administrators)
winlogon.exe (464): S-1-1-0 (Everyone)
winlogon.exe (464): S-1-5-11 (Authenticated Users)
winlogon.exe (464): S-1-16-16384 (System Mandatory Level)
root@kali:~#
```

## 7. Netscan

This plugin helps in finding network-related artifacts present in the memory dump. It makes use of pool tag scanning. This plugin finds all the TCP endpoints, TCP listeners, UDP endpoints, and UDP listeners. It provides details about the local and remote IP and also about the local and remote port. To get details on the network artifacts, you can type:

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 netscan
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 netscan
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Offset(P)      Proto  Local Address      Foreign Address    State
0x13e0de9e0    UDPv4  127.0.0.1:65024    *:*
0x13e8dcce0    UDPv4  0.0.0.0:0          *:*
0x13e8dcce0    UDPv6  :::0               *:*
0x13e8e4ad0    UDPv4  0.0.0.0:5355       *:*
0x13e9c2d60    UDPv4  0.0.0.0:4500       *:*
0x13e9c2d60    UDPv6  :::4500            *:*
0x13e9d9270    UDPv4  0.0.0.0:4500       *:*
0x13e9d9930    UDPv4  0.0.0.0:500        *:*
0x13e9de010    UDPv4  0.0.0.0:500        *:*
0x13e9de010    UDPv6  :::500             *:*
0x13e9de500    UDPv4  0.0.0.0:0          *:*
0x13e9de500    UDPv6  :::0               *:*
0x13e9deb10    UDPv4  0.0.0.0:0          *:*
0x13eae8860    UDPv4  192.168.2.11:138   *:*
0x13eb35920    UDPv4  192.168.2.11:137   *:*
0x13e6fb790    TCPv4  0.0.0.0:49155      0.0.0.0:0         LISTENING
0x13e6fbef0    TCPv4  0.0.0.0:445        0.0.0.0:0         LISTENING
```



## 8. Hivelist

This plugin can be used to locate the virtual addresses present in the registry hives in memory, and their entire paths to hive on the disk. To obtain the details on the hivelist from the memory dump, you can type:

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 hivelist
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 hivelist
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Virtual          Physical          Name
-----
0xfffff8a00000f010 0x00000000a97f2010 [no name]
0xfffff8a000024010 0x00000000a987d010 \REGISTRY\MACHINE\SYSTEM
0xfffff8a000057010 0x00000000a95b0010 \REGISTRY\MACHINE\HARDWARE
0xfffff8a000058a010 0x00000000a8270010 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\SECURITY
0xfffff8a000058c010 0x00000000a83f2010 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\SOFTWARE
0xfffff8a000058f010 0x000000009d700010 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\DEFAULT
0xfffff8a00005ff010 0x00000000a8182010 \SystemRoot\System32\Config\SAM
0xfffff8a0000e4d010 0x000000009d4e5010 \??\C:\Windows\ServiceProfiles\NetworkService\N
0xfffff8a0000eef010 0x000000009d536010 \??\C:\Windows\ServiceProfiles\LocalService\NTU
0xfffff8a0015d7010 0x000000008a545010 \??\C:\Users\raj\ntuser.dat
0xfffff8a0015e5010 0x000000008aa5c010 \??\C:\Users\raj\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Window
0xfffff8a0021c8010 0x00000000610c4010 \??\C:\System Volume Information\Syscache.hve
0xfffff8a00307c010 0x00000000a58f7010 \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Boot\BCD
```

## 9. Timeliner

This plugin usually creates a timeline from the various artifacts found in the memory dump. To locate the artifacts according to the timeline, you can use the following command:

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 timeliner
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 timeliner
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
2020-10-01 16:27:05 UTC+0000 [LIVE RESPONSE] (System time)
2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000 [IEHISTORY] explorer.exe→Visited: raj@file:///C:/Users/raj/De:
2020-09-26 11:42:11 UTC+0000 [IEHISTORY] explorer.exe→Visited: raj@file:///C:/Users/raj/De:
2020-09-17 17:43:58 UTC+0000 [IEHISTORY] explorer.exe→Visited: raj@file:///E:/raj.txt| PID
2020-09-26 11:48:11 UTC+0000 [IEHISTORY] explorer.exe→Visited: raj@file:///C:/Users/raj/De:
2020-10-01 21:56:04 UTC+0000 [IEHISTORY] explorer.exe->:2020100120201002: raj@file:///C:/Us:
2020-10-01 21:56:04 UTC+0000 [IEHISTORY] explorer.exe->:2020100120201002: raj@:Host: Comput:
2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000 [IEHISTORY] iexplore.exe→Visited: raj@file:///C:/Users/raj/De:
2020-09-26 11:42:11 UTC+0000 [IEHISTORY] iexplore.exe→Visited: raj@file:///C:/Users/raj/De:
2020-09-17 17:43:58 UTC+0000 [IEHISTORY] iexplore.exe→Visited: raj@file:///E:/raj.txt| PID
2020-09-26 11:48:11 UTC+0000 [IEHISTORY] iexplore.exe→Visited: raj@file:///C:/Users/raj/De:
```

## 10. HashDump

This plugin can be used to extract and decrypt cached domain credentials stored in the registry which can be availed from the memory dump. The hashes that are availed from the memory dump can be cracked using John the Ripper, Hashcat, etc. To gather the hashdump, you can use the command:

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 hashdump
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 hashdump
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0 :::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0 :::
raj:1000:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:3dbde697d71690a769204beb12283678 :::
ignite:1001:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0 :::
```

## 11. Lsadump

This plugin is used to dump LSA secrets from the registry in the memory dump. This plugin gives out information like the default password, the RDP public key, etc. To perform a lsadump, you can type the following command:

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 lsadump
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 lsadump
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
DefaultPassword
0x00000000 08 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
0x00000010 31 00 32 00 33 00 34 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 1.2.3.4.....

DPAPI_SYSTEM
0x00000000 2c 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ,.....
```

## 12. Modscan

This plugin is used to locate kernel memory and its related objects. It can pick up all the previously unloaded drivers and also those drivers that have been hidden or have been unlinked by rootkits in the system.

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 modscan
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 modscan
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
```

Offset(P)	Name	Base	Size	File
0x0000000002fa45e1		0x894c304b8b48ffad	0x8435e800	
0x0000000005bdeb5e1		0x894c304b8b48ffad	0x8435e800	
0x0000000013e230c00	spsys.sys	0xfffff88005a00000	0x71000	\SystemRoot
0x0000000013e2be010	RamCaptur ... er64.SYS	0xfffff88005a71000	0x7000	\??\C:\User
0x0000000013e611350	secdrv.SYS	0xfffff88005927000	0xb000	\SystemRoot
0x0000000013e6171b0	srvnet.sys	0xfffff88005932000	0x31000	\SystemRoot
0x0000000013e629520	rdpdr.sys	0xfffff88005b7d000	0x2e000	\SystemRoot
0x0000000013e634480	srv2.sys	0xfffff88005975000	0x6b000	\SystemRoot

### 13. FileScan

This plugin is used to find FILE\_OBJECTs present in the physical memory by using pool tag scanning. It can find open files even if there is a hidden rootkit present in the files. To make use of this plugin, you can type the following command:

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 filescan
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 filescan
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Offset(P)          #Ptr  #Hnd Access Name
-----
0x000000013e000910    1     1 RW-rw- \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\raj\AppData\Local\Microsof
0x000000013e00c4a0    2     1 ----- \Device\NamedPipe\MsFteWds
0x000000013e00c740    2     0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\rasdlg.dll
0x000000013e00c9f0    1     0 RW-rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume1\PrepareToShrinkFileSize
0x000000013e01baf0   12     0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\wlanutil.dll
0x000000013e01d6e0    1     1 R--rw- \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\winsxs\amd64_microsoft.
0x000000013e020560   14     0 R--r-- \Device\HarddiskVolume1\wkssvc
0x000000013e020920    4     0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\WwanAPI.dll
0x000000013e021a70   18     1 RW-r-- \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\winevt\Logs\Mi
0x000000013e021dd0   12     0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\wwapi.dll
0x000000013e021f20    5     0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\bthprops.cpl
```

### 14. Svcscan

This plugin is used to see the services are registered on your memory image, use the svcscan command. The output shows the process ID of each service the service name, service name, display name, service type, service state, and also shows the binary path for the registered service – which will be a .exe for user mode services and a driver name for services that run from kernel mode. To find the details on the services

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 svcscan
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 svcscan

Offset: 0xcc8500
Order: 70
Start: SERVICE_AUTO_START
Process ID: 800
Service Name: Dhcp
Display Name: DHCP Client
Service Type: SERVICE_WIN32_SHARE_PROCESS
Service State: SERVICE_RUNNING
Binary Path: C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe -k LocalServiceNetworkRestri
```

## 15. Cmdscan

This plugin searches the memory dump of XP/2003/Vista/2008 and Windows 7 for commands that the attacker might have entered through a command prompt (cmd.exe). It is one of the most powerful commands that one can use to gain visibility into an attacker's actions on a victim system. To conduct a cmdscan, you can make use of the following command:

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 cmdscan
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 cmdscan
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
*****
CommandProcess: conhost.exe Pid: 2840
CommandHistory: 0x1e8ce0 Application: RamCapture64.exe Flags: Allocated
CommandCount: 0 LastAdded: -1 LastDisplayed: -1
FirstCommand: 0 CommandCountMax: 50
ProcessHandle: 0x64
Cmd #15 @ 0x180158:
Cmd #16 @ 0x1e7e50:
root@kali:~#
```

## 16. Iehistory

This plugin recovers the fragments of Internet Explorer history by finding index.dat cache file. To find iehistory files, you can type the following command:

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 iehistory
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 iehistory
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
*****
Process: 2592 explorer.exe
Cache type "URL " at 0x2955100
Record length: 0x100
Location: Visited: raj@file:///C:/Users/raj/Desktop/New%20Text%20Document.txt
Last modified: 2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000
Last accessed: 2020-10-01 16:26:04 UTC+0000
File Offset: 0x100, Data Offset: 0x0, Data Length: 0xac
*****
Process: 2592 explorer.exe
Cache type "URL " at 0x2955200
Record length: 0x100
Location: Visited: raj@file:///C:/Users/raj/Desktop/Confidential.txt
Last modified: 2020-09-26 11:42:11 UTC+0000
Last accessed: 2020-09-26 11:42:11 UTC+0000
File Offset: 0x100, Data Offset: 0x0, Data Length: 0xa4
```

## 17. Dumpregistry

This plugin allows one to dump a registry hive into a disk location. To dump the registry hive, you use the following command.

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 dumpregistry --dump-dir /root/ramdump/
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 dumpregistry --dump-dir /root/ramdump/
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
*****
Writing out registry: registry.0xffff8a000024010.SYSTEM.reg

*****
Writing out registry: registry.0xffff8a0015d7010.ntuserdat.reg

*****
Writing out registry: registry.0xffff8a000eef010.NTUSERDAT.reg

*****
Writing out registry: registry.0xffff8a00058f010.DEFAULT.reg

Physical layer returned None for index 23000, filling with NULL
*****
Writing out registry: registry.0xffff8a00058a010.SECURITY.reg

*****
Writing out registry: registry.0xffff8a0005ff010.SAM.reg
```

## 18. Modddump

This plugin is used to extract a kernel driver to a file, you can do this by using the following command:

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 modddump --dump-dir /root/ramdump/
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 modddump --dump-dir /root/ramdump/
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Module Base      Module Name      Result
-----
0xfffff80002a0b000 ntoskrnl.exe    OK: driver.fffff80002a0b000.sys
0xfffff80002ff5000 hal.dll          OK: driver.fffff80002ff5000.sys
0xfffff880017d9000 VIDEOPRT.SYS    OK: driver.fffff880017d9000.sys
0xfffff88004a8e000 ksthunk.sys     OK: driver.fffff88004a8e000.sys
0xfffff88004000000 dfsc.sys        OK: driver.fffff88004000000.sys
0xfffff88001aba000 vmstorfl.sys    OK: driver.fffff88001aba000.sys
0xfffff88004570000 rdpbus.sys      OK: driver.fffff88004570000.sys
0xfffff8800169b000 rdpencdd.sys    OK: driver.fffff8800169b000.sys
0xfffff88004adc000 usbccgp.sys     OK: driver.fffff88004adc000.sys
0xfffff88000eee000 WDFLDR.SYS     OK: driver.fffff88000eee000.sys
0xfffff88000f5d000 msisadrv.sys    OK: driver.fffff88000f5d000.sys
```



## 19. Procdump

This plugin is used to dump the executable processes in a single location, If there is malware present it will intentionally forge size fields in the PE header for the memory dumping tool to fail. To collect the dump on processes, you can type:

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 procdump --dump-dir /root/ramdump/
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 procdump --dump-dir /root/ramdump/
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Process(V)      ImageBase      Name           Result
-----
0xfffffa8030ece890  System        Error: PEB at 0x0 is unavailable (possib
0xfffffa80318a02f0  0x0000000047850000  smss.exe      OK: executable.268.exe
0xfffffa8032104060  0x000000004a520000  csrss.exe     OK: executable.352.exe
0xfffffa80322d82f0  0x000000004a520000  csrss.exe     OK: executable.408.exe
0xfffffa80322d2a90  0x00000000ffbc0000  wininit.exe   OK: executable.416.exe
0xfffffa8032312060  0x00000000ffbe0000  winlogon.exe  OK: executable.464.exe
0xfffffa8032332780  0x00000000ff4e0000  services.exe  OK: executable.512.exe
0xfffffa8032368450  0x00000000ff310000  lsass.exe     OK: executable.520.exe
```

## 20. Memdump

The memdump plugin is used to dump the memory-resident pages of a process into a separate file. You can also lookup a particular process using -p and provide it with a directory path -D to generate the output. To take a dump on memory-resident pages, you can use the following command:

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 memdump --dump-dir /root/ramdump/
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 memdump --dump-dir /root/ramdump/
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
*****
Writing System [ 4] to 4.dmp
*****
Writing smss.exe [ 268] to 268.dmp
*****
Writing csrss.exe [ 352] to 352.dmp
*****
```

## 21. Notepad

Notepad files are usually highly looked up files in the ram dump. To find the contents present in the notepad file, you can use the following command:

```
volatility -f ram.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 notepad
```

```
root@kali:~# volatility -f ram.mem --profile=WinXPSP2x86 notepad
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Process: 628
Text:
Thcgpune
Process: 1804
```

# PassMark Volatility Workbench

Volatility Workbench is a GUI version of one of the most popular tool Volatility for analyzing the artifacts from a memory dump. It is available free of cost, open-source, and runs on the Windows Operating system. You can download it from [Here](#).

## Features of Volatility Workbench

1. A forensic investigator does not have to worry about remembering the parameters of the command line.
2. It has made it easier to store dump information to a file on disk.
3. There is a drop-down list that contains the commands and its brief description.
4. It records the time stamp of the commands that were previously executed.

Download the tool and run it. Now choose the dump file that you have previously created and select the profile of the image that was created which could be used in place of imageinfo command. Now click on Refresh Process List and you can run all the commands.

### 1. Hunting rootkits and malicious code

It tends to run a scan on the memory dump and looks around for the presence of a rootkit or a malicious code that would not be easily seen in the system but could be running in the background.

The screenshot shows the PassMark Volatility Workbench interface. The 'Image file' field contains 'C:\Users\raj\Desktop\20201015.mem', the 'Profile' is 'Windows 7 64bit base version', and the 'Command' is '-- Hunting rootkits and malicious code --'. The 'Refresh Process List' button is highlighted with a red box. A 'Command Description' panel on the right provides instructions for running commands. Below the interface, a table displays the output of the command, listing running processes with their offsets, names, PIDs, PPIDs, threads, handles, sessions, Wow64 status, and start times.

Offset (V)	Name	PID	PPID	Thds	Hnds	Sess	Wow64	Start
0xfffffa8018dc4040	System	4	0	92	565	-----	0	2020-10-
14 20:55:37 UTC+0000								
0xfffffa8019463950	smss.exe	256	4	2	30	-----	0	2020-10-
14 20:55:37 UTC+0000								
0xfffffa8019f0c060	smss.exe	332	256	0	-----	0	0	2020-10-14
14 20:55:38 UTC+0000								
0xfffffa8019ff54a0	csrss.exe	352	332	9	469	0	0	2020-10-
14 20:55:38 UTC+0000								
0xfffffa801a191b30	smss.exe	396	256	0	-----	1	0	2020-10-14
14 20:55:38 UTC+0000								
0xfffffa801a1944d0	wininit.exe	404	332	3	77	0	0	2020-10-
14 20:55:38 UTC+0000								
0xfffffa801a195060	csrss.exe	412	396	11	485	1	0	2020-10-
14 20:55:38 UTC+0000								
0xfffffa801a1e7060	winlogon.exe	468	396	5	119	1	0	2020-10-
14 20:55:38 UTC+0000								
0xfffffa801a223440	services.exe	508	404	8	221	0	0	2020-10-
14 20:55:38 UTC+0000								

## 2. Malfind

It is a command which helps in finding a hidden code or a code that has been injected into the user's memory. It doesn't generally detect the presence of a DLL in a process but instead locates them.

Profile: Windows 7 64bit base version Refresh Process List

Command: malfind Command Info

Command parameters:

Process ID

EPROCESS Offset

Process Name (Regex)

Dump Folder Name

Maximum size

Run

```

0x0fc6003f 00 DB 0x0
Process: windows-meterp Pid: 4572 Address: 0x20000
Vad Tag: Vad5 Protection: PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE
Flags: CommitCharge: 1, MemCommit: 1, PrivateMemory: 1, Protection: 6
0x00020000 fc e8 82 00 00 00 60 89 e5 31 c0 64 8b 50 30 8b .....`..1.d.PO.
0x00020010 52 0c 8b 52 14 8b 72 28 0f b7 4a 26 31 ff ac 3c R..R..r(..J&1..<
0x00020020 61 7c 02 2c 20 c1 cf 0d 01 c7 e2 f2 52 57 8b 52 a|,.....RW.R
0x00020030 10 8b 4a 3c 8b 4c 11 78 e3 48 01 d1 51 8b 59 20 ..J<.L.X.H..Q.Y.
0x00020000 fc CLD
0x00020001 e882000000 CALL 0x20088

```

## 3. psxview

This command usually helps in discovering any hidden processes in the plugin present in the memory dump.

Profile: Windows 7 64bit base version Refresh Process List

Command: psxview Command Info

Command parameters:

Physical Offset

Apply known rules

Run

Find hidden processes with various

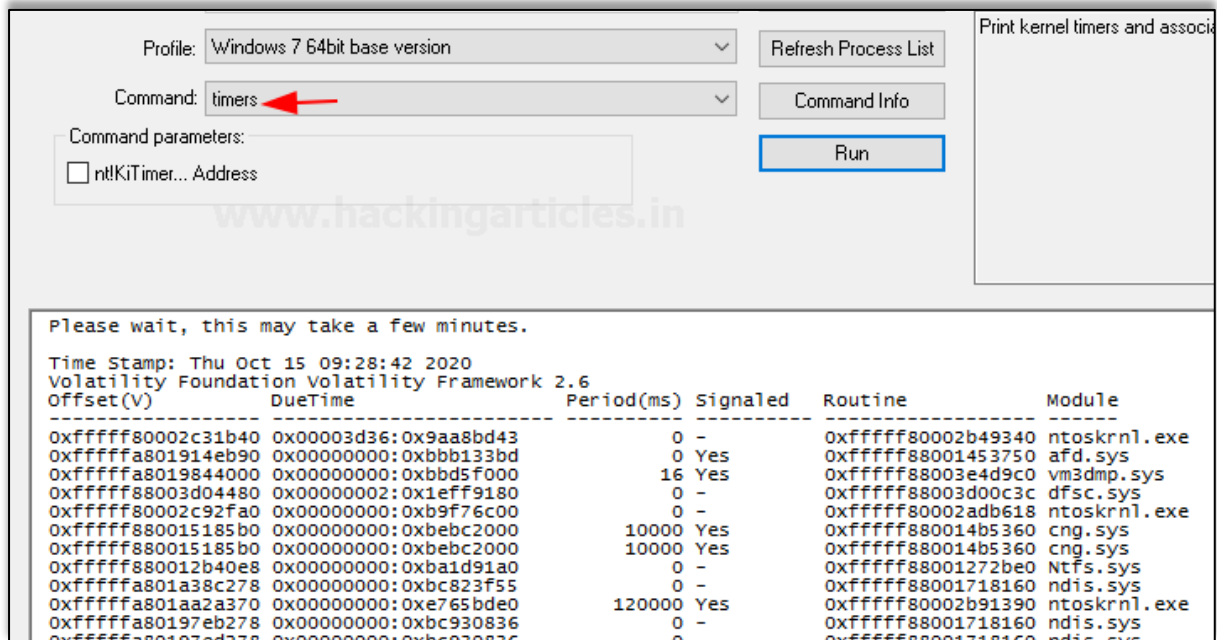
```

Time Stamp: Thu Oct 15 09:27:08 2020
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Offset(P) Name PID pslist psscanner thrdproc pspcid csrss session deskthrd Ex
-----
0x000000007e9e8800 svchost.exe 276 True True True True True True True
0x000000007e14b2c0 iexplore.exe 2420 True True True True True True True
0x000000007ebe7060 winlogon.exe 468 True True True True True True True
0x000000007e884b30 svchost.exe 580 True True True True True True True
0x000000007e982290 svchost.exe 868 True True True True True True True
0x000000007e9b8220 audiodg.exe 960 True True True True True True True
0x000000007de779e0 WmiPrvSE.exe 3004 True True True True True True True
0x000000007e48a060 cmd.exe 3916 True True True True True True True
0x000000007e5a8b30 msdtc.exe 1916 True True True True True True True
0x000000007e164320 sppsvc.exe 4076 True True True True True True True
0x000000007e49cb30 svchost.exe 1780 True True True True True True True

```

## 4. Timers

It displays the timer of the kernel and all the associated timers present in the memory dump of the system.



Profile: Windows 7 64bit base version Refresh Process List

Command: **timers** Command Info

Command parameters:  
 nt!KiTimer... Address

Run

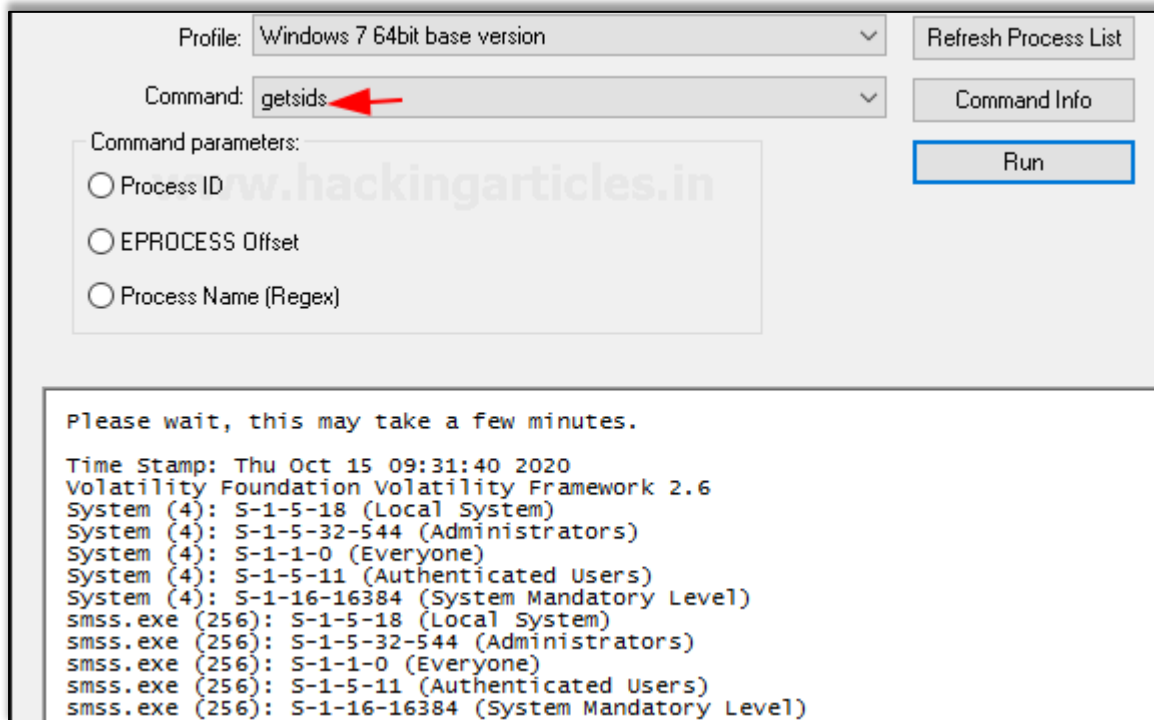
Please wait, this may take a few minutes.

Time Stamp: Thu Oct 15 09:28:42 2020  
 Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6

Offset(V)	DueTime	Period(ms)	Signaled	Routine	Module
0xffffffff80002c31b40	0x00003d36:0x9aa8bd43	0	-	0xffffffff80002b49340	ntoskrnl.exe
0xffffffff801914eb90	0x00000000:0xbbb133bd	0	Yes	0xffffffff8001453750	afd.sys
0xffffffff8019844000	0x00000000:0xbbd5f000	16	Yes	0xffffffff8003e4d9c0	vm3dmp.sys
0xffffffff8003d04480	0x00000002:0x1eff9180	0	-	0xffffffff8003d00c3c	dfsc.sys
0xffffffff80002c92fa0	0x00000000:0xb9f76c00	0	-	0xffffffff80002adb618	ntoskrnl.exe
0xffffffff880015185b0	0x00000000:0xbebc2000	10000	Yes	0xffffffff880014b5360	cng.sys
0xffffffff880015185b0	0x00000000:0xbebc2000	10000	Yes	0xffffffff880014b5360	cng.sys
0xffffffff880012b40e8	0x00000000:0xba1d91a0	0	-	0xffffffff88001272be0	Ntfs.sys
0xffffffff801a38c278	0x00000000:0xbc823f55	0	-	0xffffffff88001718160	ndis.sys
0xffffffff801aa2a370	0x00000000:0xe765bde0	120000	Yes	0xffffffff80002b91390	ntoskrnl.exe
0xffffffff80197eb278	0x00000000:0xbc930836	0	-	0xffffffff88001718160	ndis.sys
0xffffffff80197ed278	0x00000000:0xbc930836	0	-	0xffffffff88001718160	ndis.sys

## 5. Getsids

This command can be used to view the Security Identifiers that are associated with a particular process. With the help of this command, you can identify if any malicious process has taken any privilege escalation.



Profile: Windows 7 64bit base version Refresh Process List

Command: **getsids** Command Info

Command parameters:  
 Process ID  
 EPROCESS Offset  
 Process Name (Regex)

Run

Please wait, this may take a few minutes.

Time Stamp: Thu Oct 15 09:31:40 2020  
 Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6

```
System (4): S-1-5-18 (Local System)
System (4): S-1-5-32-544 (Administrators)
System (4): S-1-1-0 (Everyone)
System (4): S-1-5-11 (Authenticated Users)
System (4): S-1-16-16384 (System Mandatory Level)
smss.exe (256): S-1-5-18 (Local System)
smss.exe (256): S-1-5-32-544 (Administrators)
smss.exe (256): S-1-1-0 (Everyone)
smss.exe (256): S-1-5-11 (Authenticated Users)
smss.exe (256): S-1-16-16384 (System Mandatory Level)
```

## 6. Cmdscan

This plugin helps in searching the memory dump for the command the user must have used the cmd.exe application. This command is highly used if the attacker's command activity is to be traced.

The screenshot shows the Cmdscan plugin interface. The 'Command' field is set to 'cmdscan' with a red arrow pointing to it. Below it, there are three radio button options for 'Command parameters': 'Process ID', 'EPROCESS Offset', and 'Process Name (Regex)'. A 'Run' button is visible. The output window displays the following text:

```
profile=win7SP0x64 --kdbg=0xf80002c050a0
Please wait, this may take a few minutes.
Time Stamp: Thu Oct 15 09:32:28 2020
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
*****
CommandProcess: conhost.exe Pid: 3924
CommandHistory: 0x2c0a40 Application: cmd.exe Flags: Allocated, Reset
CommandCount: 4 LastAdded: 3 LastDisplayed: 3
FirstCommand: 0 CommandCountMax: 50
ProcessHandle: 0x64
Cmd #0 @ 0x2a04e0: ipconfig
Cmd #1 @ 0x2a0500: netstat
Cmd #2 @ 0x2a0540: whoami
Cmd #3 @ 0x2a0580: getmac
Cmd #15 @ 0x270158: +
Cmd #16 @ 0x2bfbb0: ,
*****
CommandProcess: conhost.exe Pid: 1200
CommandHistory: 0x140c10 Application: RamCapture64.exe Flags: Allocated
```

A red box highlights the command history entries: 'Cmd #0 @ 0x2a04e0: ipconfig', 'Cmd #1 @ 0x2a0500: netstat', 'Cmd #2 @ 0x2a0540: whoami', and 'Cmd #3 @ 0x2a0580: getmac'.

## 7. Consoles

This command is similar to cmdscan and helps to find if the attacker had typed anything in cmd or had executed anything via the backdoor.

The screenshot shows the Consoles plugin interface. The 'Command' field is set to 'cmdscan' with a red arrow pointing to it. Below it, there are three radio button options for 'Command parameters': 'Process ID', 'EPROCESS Offset', and 'Process Name (Regex)'. A 'Run' button is visible. The output window displays the following text:

```
profile=win7SP0x64 --kdbg=0xf80002c050a0
Please wait, this may take a few minutes.
Time Stamp: Thu Oct 15 09:32:28 2020
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
*****
CommandProcess: conhost.exe Pid: 3924
CommandHistory: 0x2c0a40 Application: cmd.exe Flags: Allocated, Reset
CommandCount: 4 LastAdded: 3 LastDisplayed: 3
FirstCommand: 0 CommandCountMax: 50
ProcessHandle: 0x64
Cmd #0 @ 0x2a04e0: ipconfig
Cmd #1 @ 0x2a0500: netstat
Cmd #2 @ 0x2a0540: whoami
Cmd #3 @ 0x2a0580: getmac
```

A red box highlights the command history entries: 'Cmd #0 @ 0x2a04e0: ipconfig', 'Cmd #1 @ 0x2a0500: netstat', 'Cmd #2 @ 0x2a0540: whoami', and 'Cmd #3 @ 0x2a0580: getmac'.



## 8. Privs

This command displays the privileges assigned to the processes that are enabled or not enabled by default.

Command: **privs**

Command parameters:

- Privileges (Regex)
- Process ID
- EPROCESS Offset
- Process Name (Regex)
- Silent

Please wait, this may take a few minutes.

Time Stamp: Thu Oct 15 09:34:37 2020  
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6

Pid	Process	Value	Privilege	Attributes
4	System	2	SeCreateTokenPrivilege	Present
4	System	3	SeAssignPrimaryTokenPrivilege	Present
4	System	4	SeLockMemoryPrivilege	Present,Enabled,Default
4	System	5	SeIncreaseQuotaPrivilege	Present
4	System	6	SeMachineAccountPrivilege	
4	System	7	SeTcbPrivilege	Present,Enabled,Default
4	System	8	SeSecurityPrivilege	Present
4	System	9	SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege	Present
4	System	10	SeLoadDriverPrivilege	Present
4	System	11	SeSystemProfilePrivilege	Present,Enabled,Default
4	System	12	SeSystemtimePrivilege	Present
4	System	13	SeProfileSingleProcessPrivilege	Present,Enabled,Default
4	System	14	SeIncreaseBasePriorityPrivilege	Present,Enabled,Default
4	System	15	SeCreatePagefilePrivilege	Present,Enabled,Default
4	System	16	SeCreatePermanentPrivilege	Present,Enabled,Default

## 9. Envars

This command displays all the variables in the process, its environment along with its current directory.

Command: **envars**

Command parameters:

- Process ID
- EPROCESS Offset
- Process Name (Regex)
- Silent

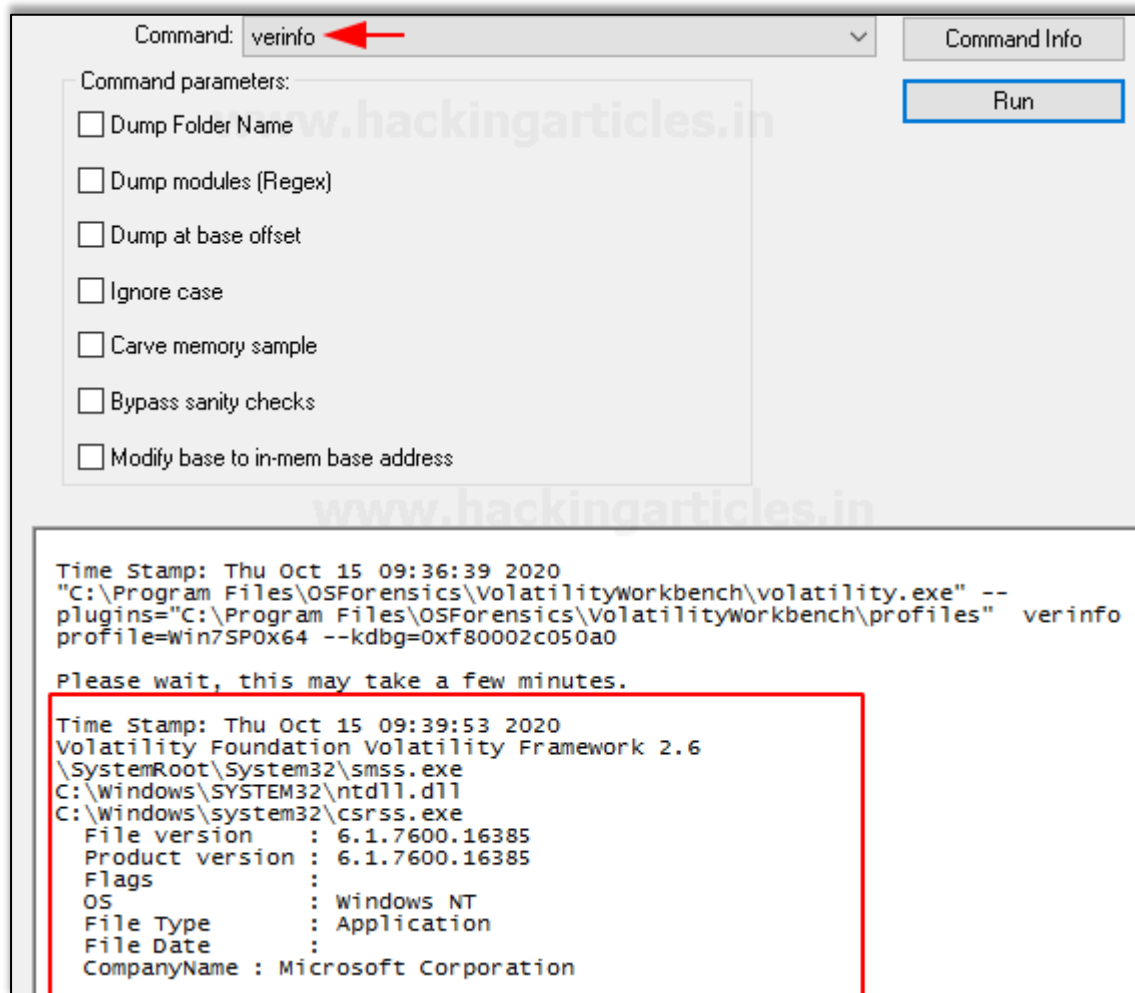
Please wait, this may take a few minutes.

Time Stamp: Thu Oct 15 09:36:04 2020  
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6

Pid	Process	Block	Variable	Value
256	smss.exe	0x000000000003d1320	Path	C:\Windows\System32
256	smss.exe	0x000000000003d1320	SystemDrive	C:
256	smss.exe	0x000000000003d1320	SystemRoot	C:\Windows
352	csrss.exe	0x000000000001b1320	ComSpec	C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
352	csrss.exe	0x000000000001b1320	FP_NO_HOST_CHECK	NO
352	csrss.exe	0x000000000001b1320	NUMBER_OF_PROCESSORS	2
352	csrss.exe	0x000000000001b1320	OS	Windows_NT
352	csrss.exe	0x000000000001b1320	Path	C:\Windows\system32;C:\Wind
\wbem;	C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\			
352	csrss.exe	0x000000000001b1320	PATHEXT	;.COM; .EXE; .BAT; .CMD; .VBS; .VB
352	csrss.exe	0x000000000001b1320	PROCESSOR_ARCHITECTURE	AMD64
352	csrss.exe	0x000000000001b1320	PROCESSOR_IDENTIFIER	Intel64 Family 6 Model 158 S
352	csrss.exe	0x000000000001b1320	PROCESSOR_LEVEL	6
352	csrss.exe	0x000000000001b1320	PROCESSOR_REVISION	9e09

## 10. Verinfo

This command displays the version information that is present in the PE files. It helps identify any binaries and also correlates with other files.



The screenshot shows the Volatility Framework interface. The 'Command' field is set to 'verinfo', indicated by a red arrow. Below the command field, there are several checkboxes for command parameters, all of which are unchecked. A 'Run' button is visible to the right of the parameter list. The output area shows the command execution details, including the time stamp and the command line. A red box highlights the output for the 'smss.exe' file, showing its version information.

```
Command: verinfo
Command parameters:
 Dump Folder Name
 Dump modules (Regex)
 Dump at base offset
 Ignore case
 Carve memory sample
 Bypass sanity checks
 Modify base to in-mem base address

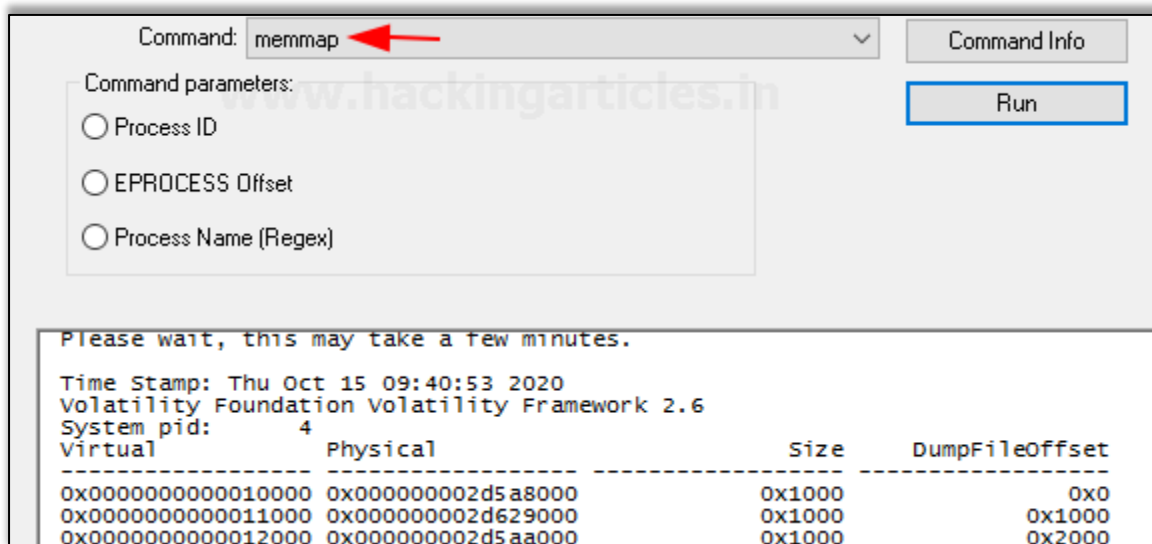
Time Stamp: Thu Oct 15 09:36:39 2020
"C:\Program Files\OSForensics\VolatilityWorkbench\volatility.exe" --
plugins="C:\Program Files\OSForensics\VolatilityWorkbench\profiles" verinfo
profile=win7SP0x64 --kdbg=0xf80002c050a0


Please wait, this may take a few minutes.

Time Stamp: Thu Oct 15 09:39:53 2020
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
\SystemRoot\System32\smss.exe
C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\ntd11.dll
C:\Windows\system32\csrss.exe
File version      : 6.1.7600.16385
Product version   : 6.1.7600.16385
Flags             :
OS                : Windows NT
File Type         : Application
File Date        :
CompanyName      : Microsoft Corporation
```

## 11. Memmap

This command shows the exact pages that are present on the page of a specific process. It also shows the virtual address of the page and the size of its page.



Command: **memmap** 

Command parameters:

- Process ID
- EPROCESS Offset
- Process Name (Regex)

Run

Please wait, this may take a few minutes.

```

Time Stamp: Thu Oct 15 09:40:53 2020
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
System pid:      4
Virtual          Physical          Size      DumpFileOffset
-----
0x0000000000010000 0x000000002d5a8000      0x1000      0x0
0x0000000000011000 0x000000002d629000      0x1000      0x1000
0x0000000000012000 0x000000002d5aa000      0x1000      0x2000
  
```

## 12. Vadinfo

This command usually displays information about a particular process's VAD nodes. It displays the VAD Flags control flags, VAD tags.

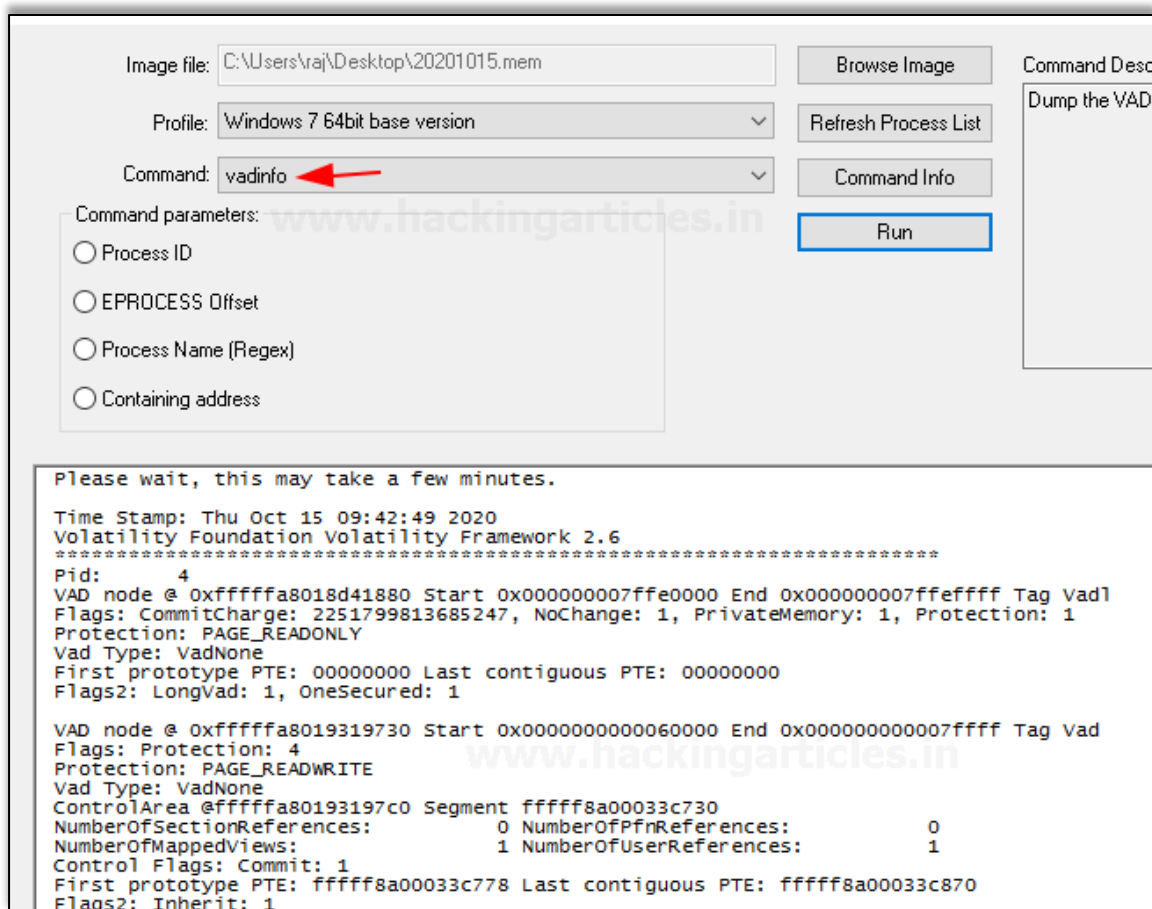



Image file: C:\Users\raj\Desktop\20201015.mem Browse Image

Profile: Windows 7 64bit base version Refresh Process List

Command: **vadinfo** 

Command parameters:

- Process ID
- EPROCESS Offset
- Process Name (Regex)
- Containing address

Run

Command Desc: Dump the VAD

Please wait, this may take a few minutes.

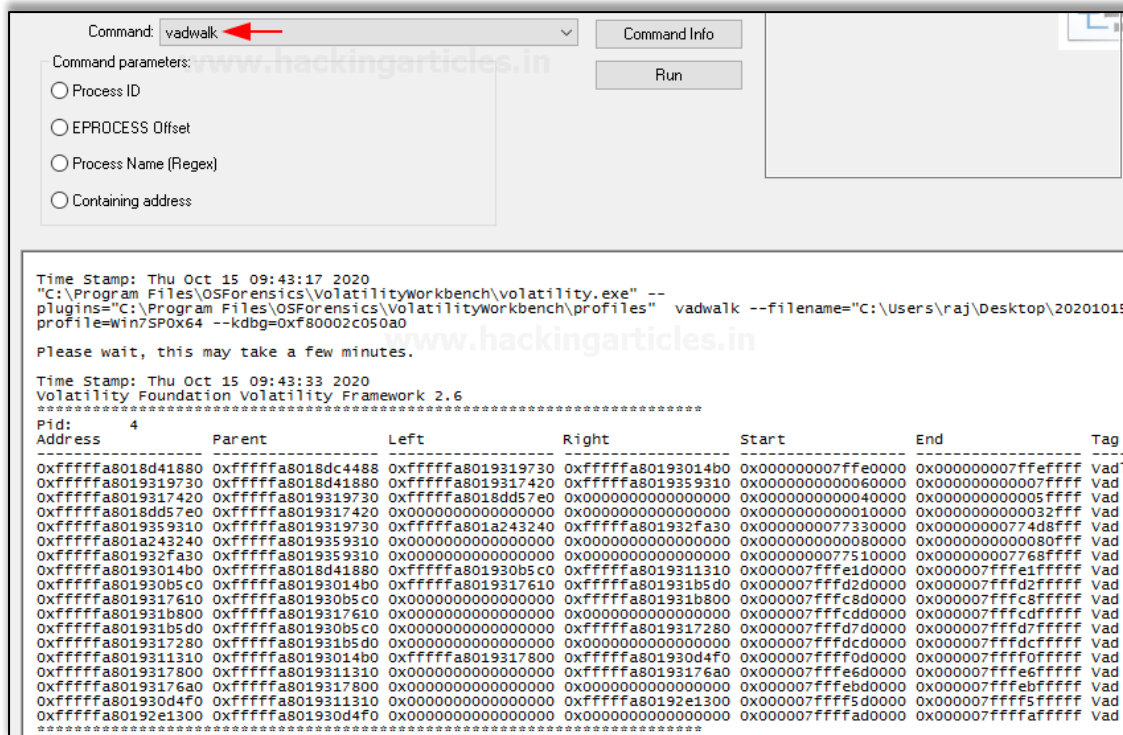
```

Time Stamp: Thu Oct 15 09:42:49 2020
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
*****
Pid:      4
VAD node @ 0xfffffa8018d41880 Start 0x000000007ffe0000 End 0x000000007ffeffff Tag Vad1
Flags: CommitCharge: 2251799813685247, NoChange: 1, PrivateMemory: 1, Protection: 1
Protection: PAGE_READONLY
Vad Type: VadNone
First prototype PTE: 00000000 Last contiguous PTE: 00000000
Flags2: LongVad: 1, OneSecured: 1

VAD node @ 0xfffffa8019319730 Start 0x0000000000600000 End 0x000000000007ffff Tag Vad
Flags: Protection: 4
Protection: PAGE_READWRITE
Vad Type: VadNone
ControlArea @fffffa80193197c0 Segment fffff8a00033c730
NumberOfSectionReferences:      0 NumberOfPfnReferences:      0
NumberOfMappedViews:           1 NumberOfUserReferences:    1
Control Flags: Commit: 1
First prototype PTE: fffff8a00033c778 Last contiguous PTE: fffff8a00033c870
Flags2: Inherit: 1
  
```

### 13. Vadwalk

It is a command that is used to display all the VAD nodes in a tabular form.



```

Command: vadwalk
Command parameters:
 Process ID
 EPROCESS Offset
 Process Name (Regex)
 Containing address

Time Stamp: Thu Oct 15 09:43:17 2020
"C:\Program Files\OSForensics\Volatilityworkbench\volatility.exe" --
plugins="C:\Program Files\OSForensics\Volatilityworkbench\profiles" vadwalk --filename="C:\Users\raj\Desktop\20201015
profFile-Win7SP0x64 --kdbg=0xf80002c050a0

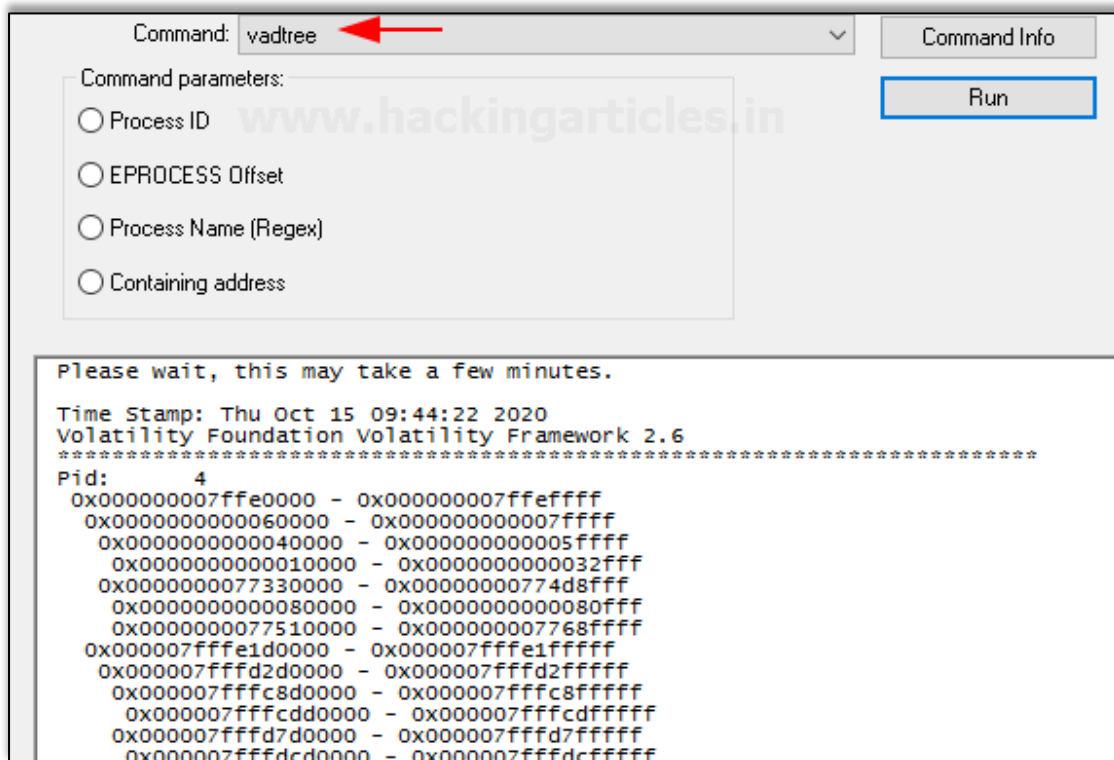
Please wait, this may take a few minutes.

Time Stamp: Thu Oct 15 09:43:33 2020
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
*****
Pid: 4
Address      Parent      Left        Right       Start      End         Tag
-----
0xffffffffa8018d41880 0xffffffffa8018d41880 0xffffffffa8019319730 0xffffffffa80193014b0 0x000000007ffe0000 0x000000007ffeffff Vad1
0xffffffffa8019319730 0xffffffffa8018d41880 0xffffffffa8019317420 0xffffffffa8019359310 0x0000000000060000 0x000000000007ffff Vad
0xffffffffa8019317420 0xffffffffa8019319730 0xffffffffa8018dd57e0 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000040000 0x000000000005ffff Vad
0xffffffffa8018dd57e0 0xffffffffa8019317420 0x0000000000000000 0x00000000000010000 0x00000000000032fff Vad
0xffffffffa8019359310 0xffffffffa8019319730 0xffffffffa801a243240 0xffffffffa801932fa30 0x0000000077330000 0x00000000774d8fff Vad
0xffffffffa801a243240 0xffffffffa8019359310 0x0000000000000000 0x00000000000080000 0x00000000000080fff Vad
0xffffffffa801932fa30 0xffffffffa8019359310 0x0000000000000000 0x00000000000010000 0x0000000077510000 0x000000007768ffff Vad
0xffffffffa80193014b0 0xffffffffa8018d41880 0xffffffffa801930b5c0 0xffffffffa8019311310 0x000007ffffe1d0000 0x000007ffffe1fffff Vad
0xffffffffa801930b5c0 0xffffffffa80193014b0 0xffffffffa8019317610 0xffffffffa801931b5d0 0x000007ffffd2d0000 0x000007ffffd2fffff Vad
0xffffffffa8019317610 0xffffffffa801930b5c0 0x0000000000000000 0xffffffffa801931b800 0x000007ffffc8d0000 0x000007ffffc8fffff Vad
0xffffffffa801931b800 0xffffffffa8019317610 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000 0x000007ffffcd0000 0x000007ffffcdfffff Vad
0xffffffffa801931b5d0 0xffffffffa801930b5c0 0x0000000000000000 0xffffffffa8019317280 0x000007ffffd7d0000 0x000007ffffd7fffff Vad
0xffffffffa8019317280 0xffffffffa801931b5d0 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000 0x000007ffffdc0000 0x000007ffffdcfffff Vad
0xffffffffa8019311310 0xffffffffa80193014b0 0xffffffffa8019317800 0xffffffffa801930d4f0 0x000007fffff0d0000 0x000007fffff0fffff Vad
0xffffffffa8019317800 0xffffffffa8019311310 0x0000000000000000 0xffffffffa80193176a0 0x000007ffffe6d0000 0x000007ffffe6fffff Vad
0xffffffffa80193176a0 0xffffffffa8019317800 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000 0x000007ffffebd0000 0x000007ffffebfffff Vad
0xffffffffa801930d4f0 0xffffffffa8019311310 0x0000000000000000 0xffffffffa80192e1300 0x000007fffffsd0000 0x000007fffffsfffff Vad
0xffffffffa80192e1300 0xffffffffa801930d4f0 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000 0x000007fffffad0000 0x000007ffffaffffff Vad
*****

```

### 14. Vadtree

This process displays the VAD nodes in a tree form.



```

Command: vadtree
Command parameters:
 Process ID
 EPROCESS Offset
 Process Name (Regex)
 Containing address

Please wait, this may take a few minutes.

Time Stamp: Thu Oct 15 09:44:22 2020
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
*****
Pid: 4
0x000000007ffe0000 - 0x000000007ffeffff
  0x0000000000060000 - 0x000000000007ffff
    0x0000000000040000 - 0x000000000005ffff
      0x0000000000010000 - 0x0000000000032fff
        0x0000000077330000 - 0x00000000774d8fff
          0x0000000000080000 - 0x0000000000080fff
            0x0000000077510000 - 0x000000007768ffff
              0x000007ffffe1d0000 - 0x000007ffffe1fffff
                0x000007ffffd2d0000 - 0x000007ffffd2fffff
                  0x000007ffffc8d0000 - 0x000007ffffc8fffff
                    0x000007ffffcd0000 - 0x000007ffffcdfffff
                      0x000007ffffd7d0000 - 0x000007ffffd7fffff
                        0x000007ffffdc0000 - 0x000007ffffdcfffff

```

## 15. iehistory

This Plugin helps in recovering the fragments of the Internet explore history index.dat named cache files. It displays FTP and HTTP links that were accessed, links that were redirected, any deleted entries.

Command: **iehistory** ← Command Info

Command parameters:

Process ID

EPROCESS Offset

Process Name (Regex)

Find LEAK records

Find REDR records

Run

```

Last accessed: 2020-10-14 20:56:11 UTC+0000
File Offset: 0x180, Data Offset: 0x0, Data Length: 0xc0
*****
Process: 2496 explorer.exe
Cache type "URL " at 0x3bd7c80
Record length: 0x180
Location: Visited: raj@http://www.msn.com/en-in/?ocid=iehp
Last modified: 2020-10-14 20:55:58 UTC+0000
Last accessed: 2020-10-14 20:55:58 UTC+0000
File Offset: 0x180, Data Offset: 0x0, Data Length: 0x9c
*****
Process: 2496 explorer.exe
Cache type "URL " at 0x3bd7e00
Record length: 0x100
Location: Visited: raj@https://www.hackingarticles.in/feed
Last modified: 2020-10-14 20:56:20 UTC+0000
Last accessed: 2020-10-14 20:56:20 UTC+0000
File Offset: 0x100, Data Offset: 0x0, Data Length: 0x9c
*****

```

## 16. Modules

This command is used to list the kernel drivers that are present in the system.

Command: **modules** ← Command Info

Command parameters:

Physical Offset

Run

0xfffffa8018d38e70	ntoskrnl.exe	0xfffff80002a14000	0x5ea000	\SystemRoot\system32\ntoskrnl.exe
0xfffffa8018d32080	hal.dll	0xfffff80002ff0000	0x49000	\SystemRoot\system32\hal.dll
0xfffffa8018d38d90	kdcom.dll	0xfffff80000baa000	0xa000	\SystemRoot\system32\kdcom.dll
0xfffffa8018d38ca0	mcupdate.d11	0xfffff80000c6c000	0x4f000	\SystemRoot\system32\mcupdate_GenuineIntel.d11
0xfffffa8018d38bc0	PSHED.dll	0xfffff80000cb0000	0x14000	\SystemRoot\system32\PSHED.dll
0xfffffa8018d38ad0	CLFS.SYS	0xfffff80000ccf000	0x5e000	\SystemRoot\system32\CLFS.SYS
0xfffffa8018d389e0	CI.dll	0xfffff80000d2d000	0xc0000	\SystemRoot\system32\CI.dll
0xfffffa8018d388e0	wdf01000.sys	0xfffff80000ed1000	0xa4000	\SystemRoot\system32\drivers\wdf01000.sys
0xfffffa8018d38800	WDFLDR.SYS	0xfffff80000f75000	0xf0000	\SystemRoot\system32\drivers\WDFLDR.SYS
0xfffffa8018d38710	ACPI.SYS	0xfffff80000f84000	0x57000	\SystemRoot\system32\drivers\ACPI.SYS
0xfffffa8018d39010	WMILIB.SYS	0xfffff80000fd0000	0x90000	\SystemRoot\system32\drivers\WMILIB.SYS
0xfffffa8018d39f20	msisadrv.sys	0xfffff80000fe4000	0xa0000	\SystemRoot\system32\drivers\msisadrv.sys
0xfffffa8018d39e40	pci.sys	0xfffff80000e00000	0x33000	\SystemRoot\system32\drivers\pci.sys
0xfffffa8018d39d50	vdrvroot.sys	0xfffff80000e33000	0xd0000	\SystemRoot\system32\drivers\vdrvroot.sys
0xfffffa8018d39c60	partmgr.sys	0xfffff80000e40000	0x15000	\SystemRoot\system32\drivers\partmgr.sys
0xfffffa8018d39b70	compbatt.sys	0xfffff80000e55000	0x90000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\compbatt.sys
0xfffffa8018d39a90	BATT.C.SYS	0xfffff80000e5e000	0xc0000	\SystemRoot\system32\DRIVERS\BATT.C.SYS



## 17. SSDT

This command is used to list the functions present in the original and GUI SSDTs. It displays the index, the name of the function, and the owner of the driver of each entry in the SSDT.

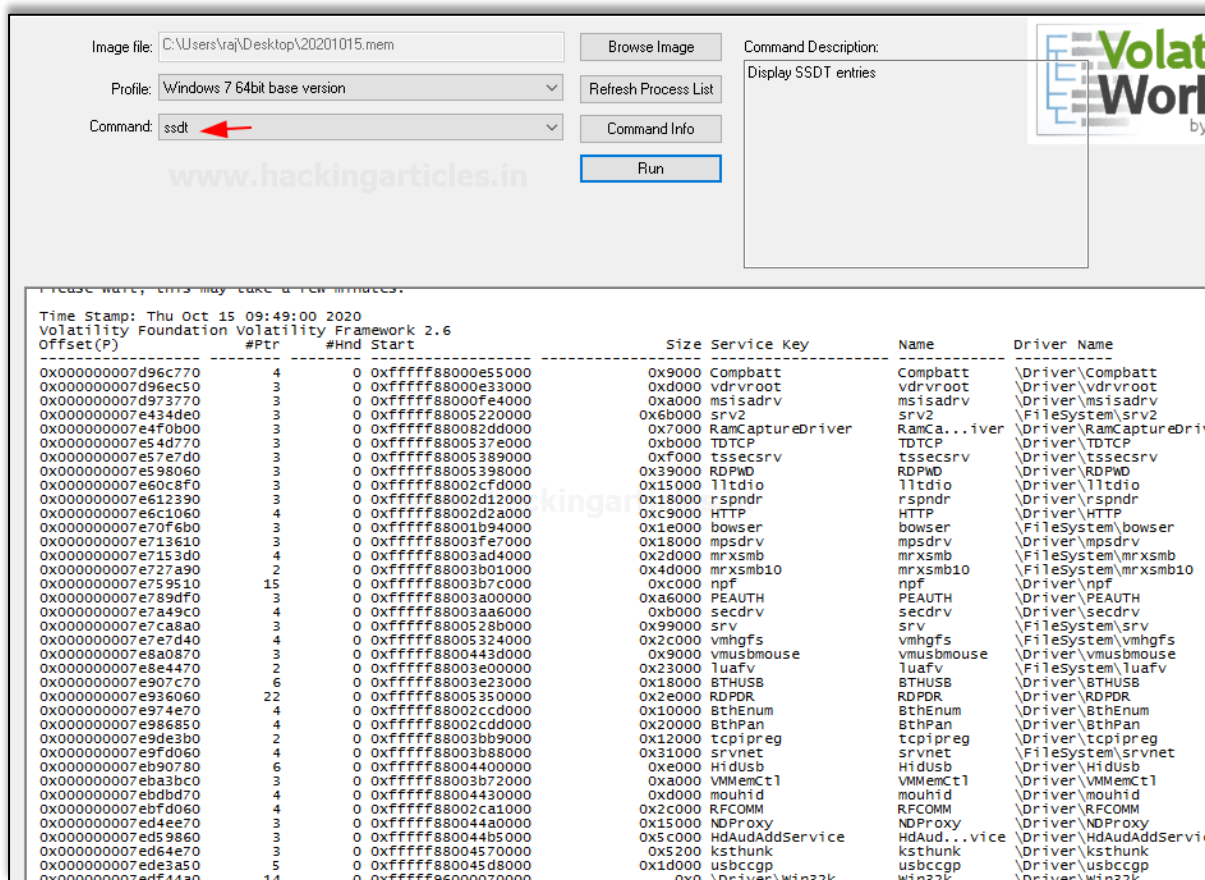


Image file: C:\Users\raj\Desktop\20201015.mem  
 Profile: Windows 7 64bit base version  
 Command: ssdt

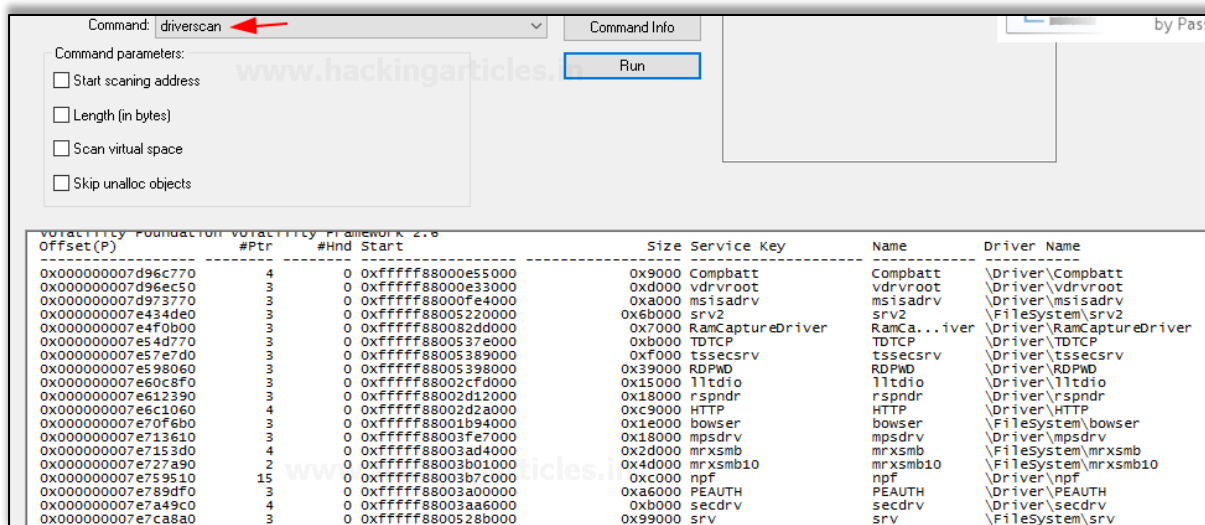
Command Description:  
 Display SSDT entries

Time Stamp: Thu Oct 15 09:49:00 2020  
 Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6

Offset(P)	#Ptr	#Hnd	Start	Size	Service Key	Name	Driver Name
0x00000000d96c770	4	0	0xfffff8800e55000	0x9000	Compbatt	Compbatt	\Driver\Compbatt
0x00000000d96ec50	3	0	0xfffff8800e33000	0xd000	vdrvroot	vdrvroot	\Driver\vdrvroot
0x00000000d973770	3	0	0xfffff88000fe4000	0xa000	msisadrv	msisadrv	\Driver\msisadrv
0x00000000e434de0	3	0	0xfffff88005220000	0x6b000	srv2	srv2	\FileSystem\srvt2
0x00000000e4f0b00	3	0	0xfffff880082dd000	0x7000	RamCaptureDriver	RamCa...iver	\Driver\RamCaptureDriver
0x00000000e54d770	3	0	0xfffff8800537e000	0xb000	TDTCP	TDTCP	\Driver\TDTCP
0x00000000e57e7d0	3	0	0xfffff88005389000	0xf000	tssecsrv	tssecsrv	\Driver\tssecsrv
0x00000000e598060	3	0	0xfffff88005398000	0x39000	RDpWD	RDpWD	\Driver\RDpWD
0x00000000e60c8f0	3	0	0xfffff88002cf4000	0x15000	lltdio	lltdio	\Driver\lltdio
0x00000000e612390	3	0	0xfffff88002d12000	0x18000	rspndr	rspndr	\Driver\rspndr
0x00000000e6c1060	4	0	0xfffff88002d2a000	0xc9000	HTTP	HTTP	\Driver\HTTP
0x00000000e70f6b0	3	0	0xfffff88001b94000	0x1e000	bowser	bowser	\FileSystem\bowser
0x00000000e713610	3	0	0xfffff88003fe7000	0x18000	mpsdrv	mpsdrv	\Driver\mpsdrv
0x00000000e7153d0	4	0	0xfffff88003ad4000	0x2d000	mrxsmb	mrxsmb	\FileSystem\mrxsmb
0x00000000e727a90	2	0	0xfffff88003b01000	0x4d000	mrxsmb10	mrxsmb10	\FileSystem\mrxsmb10
0x00000000e759510	15	0	0xfffff88003b7c000	0xc000	npf	npf	\Driver\npf
0x00000000e789df0	3	0	0xfffff88003a00000	0xa6000	PEAUTH	PEAUTH	\Driver\PEAUTH
0x00000000e7a49c0	4	0	0xfffff88003aa6000	0xb000	secdrv	secdrv	\Driver\secdrv
0x00000000e7ca8a0	3	0	0xfffff8800528b000	0x99000	srv	srv	\FileSystem\srvt
0x00000000e7e7d40	4	0	0xfffff88005324000	0x2c000	vmhgfs	vmhgfs	\FileSystem\vmhgfs
0x00000000e8a0870	3	0	0xfffff8800443d000	0x9000	vmusbmouse	vmusbmouse	\Driver\vmusbmouse
0x00000000e8e4470	2	0	0xfffff88003e00000	0x23000	luafv	luafv	\FileSystem\luafv
0x00000000e907c70	6	0	0xfffff88003e23000	0x18000	BTHUSB	BTHUSB	\Driver\BTHUSB
0x00000000e936060	22	0	0xfffff88005350000	0x2e000	RDpDR	RDpDR	\Driver\RDpDR
0x00000000e974e70	4	0	0xfffff88002cc4000	0x10000	BthEnum	BthEnum	\Driver\BthEnum
0x00000000e986850	4	0	0xfffff88002cd0000	0x20000	BthPan	BthPan	\Driver\BthPan
0x00000000e9de3b0	2	0	0xfffff88003bb9000	0x12000	tcpipreg	tcpipreg	\Driver\tcpipreg
0x00000000e9fd060	4	0	0xfffff88003b88000	0x31000	srvtet	srvtet	\FileSystem\srvtet
0x00000000eb90780	6	0	0xfffff88004400000	0xe000	Hidusb	Hidusb	\Driver\Hidusb
0x00000000eba3bc0	3	0	0xfffff88003b72000	0xa000	VMMemCt1	VMMemCt1	\Driver\VMMemCt1
0x00000000ebdbd70	4	0	0xfffff88004430000	0xd000	mouhid	mouhid	\Driver\mouhid
0x00000000ebf7060	4	0	0xfffff88002ca1000	0x2c000	RFCOMM	RFCOMM	\Driver\RFCOMM
0x00000000ed4ee70	3	0	0xfffff880044a0000	0x15000	NDProxy	NDProxy	\Driver\NDProxy
0x00000000eds9860	3	0	0xfffff880044b5000	0x5c000	HdAudAddService	HdAud...vice	\Driver\HdAudAddService
0x00000000ed64e70	3	0	0xfffff88004570000	0x52000	ksthunk	ksthunk	\Driver\ksthunk
0x00000000ede2a50	5	0	0xfffff880045d8000	0x1d000	usbccgp	usbccgp	\Driver\usbccgp
0x00000000edf44a0	14	0	0xfffff88000700000	0x0	\Driver\win32k	win32k	\Driver\win32k

## 18. Driverscan

This command can be used to find the DRIVER\_OBJECT present in the physical memory by making use of a pool tag scan.



Command: driverscan

Command parameters:  
 Start scanning address  
 Length (in bytes)  
 Scan virtual space  
 Skip unalloc objects

Time Stamp: Thu Oct 15 09:49:00 2020  
 Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6

Offset(P)	#Ptr	#Hnd	Start	Size	Service Key	Name	Driver Name
0x00000000d96c770	4	0	0xfffff8800e55000	0x9000	Compbatt	Compbatt	\Driver\Compbatt
0x00000000d96ec50	3	0	0xfffff8800e33000	0xd000	vdrvroot	vdrvroot	\Driver\vdrvroot
0x00000000d973770	3	0	0xfffff88000fe4000	0xa000	msisadrv	msisadrv	\Driver\msisadrv
0x00000000e434de0	3	0	0xfffff88005220000	0x6b000	srv2	srv2	\FileSystem\srvt2
0x00000000e4f0b00	3	0	0xfffff880082dd000	0x7000	RamCaptureDriver	RamCa...iver	\Driver\RamCaptureDriver
0x00000000e54d770	3	0	0xfffff8800537e000	0xb000	TDTCP	TDTCP	\Driver\TDTCP
0x00000000e57e7d0	3	0	0xfffff88005389000	0xf000	tssecsrv	tssecsrv	\Driver\tssecsrv
0x00000000e598060	3	0	0xfffff88005398000	0x39000	RDpWD	RDpWD	\Driver\RDpWD
0x00000000e60c8f0	3	0	0xfffff88002cf4000	0x15000	lltdio	lltdio	\Driver\lltdio
0x00000000e612390	3	0	0xfffff88002d12000	0x18000	rspndr	rspndr	\Driver\rspndr
0x00000000e6c1060	4	0	0xfffff88002d2a000	0xc9000	HTTP	HTTP	\Driver\HTTP
0x00000000e70f6b0	3	0	0xfffff88001b94000	0x1e000	bowser	bowser	\FileSystem\bowser
0x00000000e713610	3	0	0xfffff88003fe7000	0x18000	mpsdrv	mpsdrv	\Driver\mpsdrv
0x00000000e7153d0	4	0	0xfffff88003ad4000	0x2d000	mrxsmb	mrxsmb	\FileSystem\mrxsmb
0x00000000e727a90	2	0	0xfffff88003b01000	0x4d000	mrxsmb10	mrxsmb10	\FileSystem\mrxsmb10
0x00000000e759510	15	0	0xfffff88003b7c000	0xc000	npf	npf	\Driver\npf
0x00000000e789df0	3	0	0xfffff88003a00000	0xa6000	PEAUTH	PEAUTH	\Driver\PEAUTH
0x00000000e7a49c0	4	0	0xfffff88003aa6000	0xb000	secdrv	secdrv	\Driver\secdrv
0x00000000e7ca8a0	3	0	0xfffff8800528b000	0x99000	srv	srv	\FileSystem\srvt
0x00000000e7e7d40	4	0	0xfffff88005324000	0x2c000	vmhgfs	vmhgfs	\FileSystem\vmhgfs
0x00000000e8a0870	3	0	0xfffff8800443d000	0x9000	vmusbmouse	vmusbmouse	\Driver\vmusbmouse
0x00000000e8e4470	2	0	0xfffff88003e00000	0x23000	luafv	luafv	\FileSystem\luafv
0x00000000e907c70	6	0	0xfffff88003e23000	0x18000	BTHUSB	BTHUSB	\Driver\BTHUSB
0x00000000e936060	22	0	0xfffff88005350000	0x2e000	RDpDR	RDpDR	\Driver\RDpDR
0x00000000e974e70	4	0	0xfffff88002cc4000	0x10000	BthEnum	BthEnum	\Driver\BthEnum
0x00000000e986850	4	0	0xfffff88002cd0000	0x20000	BthPan	BthPan	\Driver\BthPan
0x00000000e9de3b0	2	0	0xfffff88003bb9000	0x12000	tcpipreg	tcpipreg	\Driver\tcpipreg
0x00000000e9fd060	4	0	0xfffff88003b88000	0x31000	srvtet	srvtet	\FileSystem\srvtet
0x00000000eb90780	6	0	0xfffff88004400000	0xe000	Hidusb	Hidusb	\Driver\Hidusb
0x00000000eba3bc0	3	0	0xfffff88003b72000	0xa000	VMMemCt1	VMMemCt1	\Driver\VMMemCt1
0x00000000ebdbd70	4	0	0xfffff88004430000	0xd000	mouhid	mouhid	\Driver\mouhid
0x00000000ebf7060	4	0	0xfffff88002ca1000	0x2c000	RFCOMM	RFCOMM	\Driver\RFCOMM
0x00000000ed4ee70	3	0	0xfffff880044a0000	0x15000	NDProxy	NDProxy	\Driver\NDProxy
0x00000000eds9860	3	0	0xfffff880044b5000	0x5c000	HdAudAddService	HdAud...vice	\Driver\HdAudAddService
0x00000000ed64e70	3	0	0xfffff88004570000	0x52000	ksthunk	ksthunk	\Driver\ksthunk
0x00000000ede2a50	5	0	0xfffff880045d8000	0x1d000	usbccgp	usbccgp	\Driver\usbccgp
0x00000000edf44a0	14	0	0xfffff88000700000	0x0	\Driver\win32k	win32k	\Driver\win32k

## 19. File Scan

This command can be used to find File\_object that is present in the physical memory by making use of a pool tag scan. This command will help in finding open files in the system dump even if they are hidden with the help of rootkit.

Command: **filescan**

Command parameters:

- Start scanning address
- Length (in bytes)
- Scan virtual space
- Skip unalloc objects

Please wait, this may take a few minutes.

Time Stamp: Thu Oct 15 09:51:24 2020  
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6

Offset(P)	#Ptr	#Hnd	Access	Name
0x0000000005de8dd0	8	0	R--r--	\Device\HarddiskVolume1\0\ic i\æf'0*ic i\æ\System32\FNTCACHE.DAT
0x0000000005def050	8	0	R--r-d	\Device\HarddiskVolume1\æÉ'ic i\ædows\System32\drivers\monitor.sys
0x0000000009e55050	8	0	R--r-d	\Device\HarddiskVolume1\æÉ'ic i\ædows\System32\drivers\monitor.sys
0x0000000001b3cedd0	8	0	R--r--	\Device\HarddiskVolume1\0\ic i\æf'0*ic i\æ\System32\FNTCACHE.DAT
0x0000000001c1bb050	8	0	R--r-d	\Device\HarddiskVolume1\æÉ'ic i\ædows\System32\drivers\monitor.sys
0x000000000247d0dd0	8	0	R--r--	\Device\HarddiskVolume1\0\ic i\æf'0*ic i\æ\System32\FNTCACHE.DAT
0x00000000043f7b050	8	0	R--r-d	\Device\HarddiskVolume1\æÉ'ic i\ædows\System32\drivers\monitor.sys
0x0000000004b556050	8	0	R--r-d	\Device\HarddiskVolume1\æÉ'ic i\ædows\System32\drivers\monitor.sys
0x0000000005002ddd0	8	0	R--r--	\Device\HarddiskVolume1\0\ic i\æf'0*ic i\æ\System32\FNTCACHE.DAT
0x00000000073522dd0	8	0	R--r--	\Device\HarddiskVolume1\0\ic i\æf'0*ic i\æ\System32\FNTCACHE.DAT
0x0000000007dc02070	1	1	-----	\Device\Afd\Endpoint

## 20. Mutant scan

This command is used to scan the physical memory of mutant objects by making use of pool tag scanning.

Profile: Windows 7 64bit base version

Command: **mutantscan**

Command parameters:

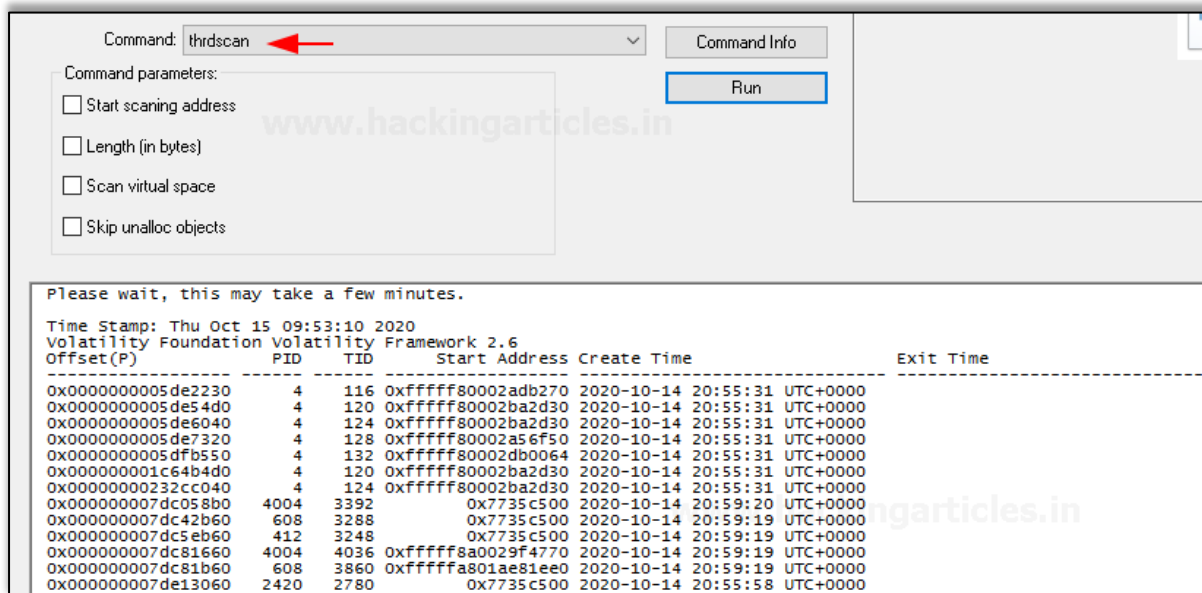
- Start scanning address
- Length (in bytes)
- Scan virtual space
- Skip unalloc objects
- Silent

Time Stamp: Thu Oct 15 09:52:09 2020  
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6

Offset(P)	#Ptr	#Hnd	Signal	Thread	CID	Name
0x000000007dc499f0	1	1	1	0x0000000000000000		
0x000000007dc62db0	2	1	1	0x0000000000000000		Spooler_Perf_Library_Lock_PID_5a0
0x000000007dc63e70	1	1	1	0x0000000000000000		
0x000000007dc64a90	1	1	1	0x0000000000000000		
0x000000007dc691a0	1	1	1	0x0000000000000000		
0x000000007dc6eca0	2	1	1	0x0000000000000000		MSDTC_Perf_Library_Lock_PID_5a0
0x000000007dc6edf0	2	1	1	0x0000000000000000		UGatherer_Perf_Library_Lock_PID_5a0
0x000000007dc734c0	2	1	1	0x0000000000000000		SMSvcHost 3.0.0.0_Perf_Library_Lock_PID_5a0
0x000000007dc736d0	2	1	1	0x0000000000000000		.NET Data Provider for Oracle_Perf_Library_Loc
0x000000007dc75610	2	1	1	0x0000000000000000		MSDTC Bridge 4.0.0.0_Perf_Library_Lock_PID_5a0
0x000000007dc75760	2	1	1	0x0000000000000000		usbhub_Perf_Library_Lock_PID_5a0
0x000000007dc76690	2	1	1	0x0000000000000000		TapiSrv_Perf_Library_Lock_PID_5a0
0x000000007dc76fc0	2	1	1	0x0000000000000000		WmiApRpl_Perf_Library_Lock_PID_5a0

## 21. Thrdscan

This command is used to find the thread objects that are present in the physical memory with the help of a pool tag scan. It contains certain fields that can identify its parent processes which can help in finding hidden processes.



Command: thrdscan

Command parameters:

- Start scanning address
- Length (in bytes)
- Scan virtual space
- Skip unalloc objects

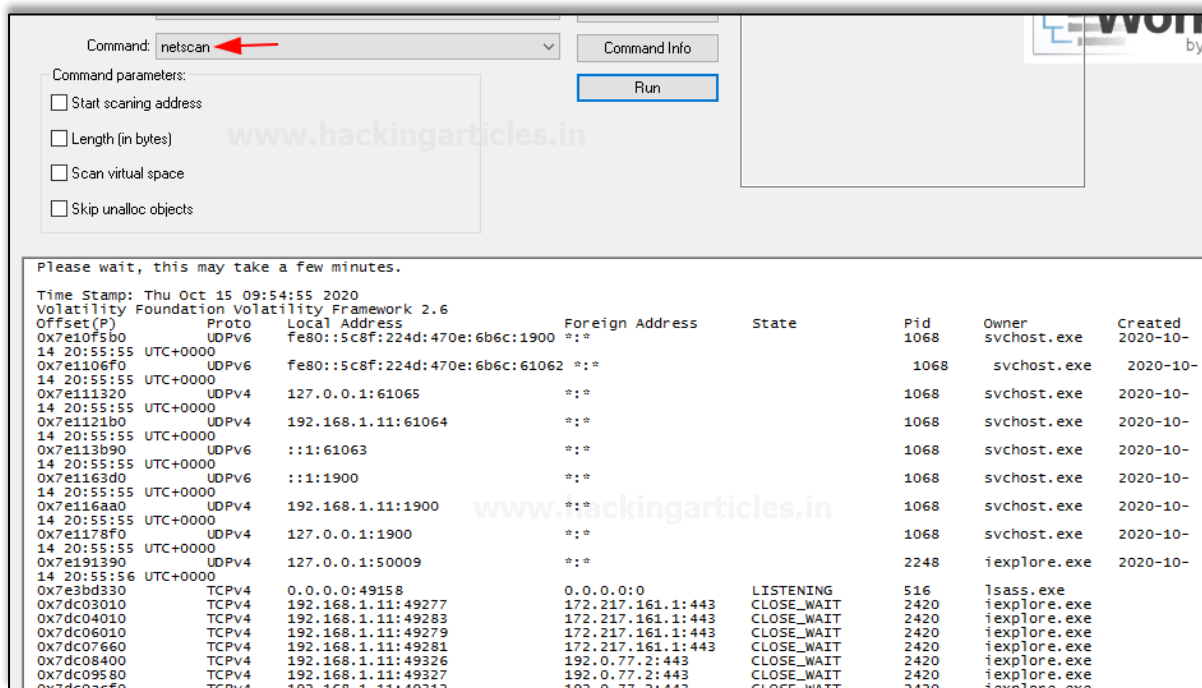
Please wait, this may take a few minutes.

Time Stamp: Thu Oct 15 09:53:10 2020  
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6

Offset(P)	PID	TID	Start Address	Create Time	Exit Time
0x0000000005de2230	4	116	0xffffffff80002adb270	2020-10-14 20:55:31 UTC+0000	
0x0000000005de5440	4	120	0xffffffff80002ba2d30	2020-10-14 20:55:31 UTC+0000	
0x0000000005de6040	4	124	0xffffffff80002ba2d30	2020-10-14 20:55:31 UTC+0000	
0x0000000005de7320	4	128	0xffffffff80002a56f50	2020-10-14 20:55:31 UTC+0000	
0x0000000005dfb550	4	132	0xffffffff80002db0064	2020-10-14 20:55:31 UTC+0000	
0x0000000001c64b4d0	4	120	0xffffffff80002ba2d30	2020-10-14 20:55:31 UTC+0000	
0x000000000232cc040	4	124	0xffffffff80002ba2d30	2020-10-14 20:55:31 UTC+0000	
0x0000000007dc058b0	4004	3392	0x7735c500	2020-10-14 20:59:20 UTC+0000	
0x0000000007dc42b60	608	3288	0x7735c500	2020-10-14 20:59:19 UTC+0000	
0x0000000007dc5eb60	412	3248	0x7735c500	2020-10-14 20:59:19 UTC+0000	
0x0000000007dc81660	4004	4036	0xffffffff8a0029f4770	2020-10-14 20:59:19 UTC+0000	
0x0000000007dc81b60	608	3860	0xfffffa801ae81ee0	2020-10-14 20:59:19 UTC+0000	
0x0000000007de13060	2420	2780	0x7735c500	2020-10-14 20:55:58 UTC+0000	

## 22. Netscan

This plugin helps in finding network-related artefacts present in the memory dump. It makes use of pool tag scanning. This plugin finds all the TCP endpoints, TCP listeners, UDP endpoints, and UDP listeners. It provides details about the local and remote IP and also about the local and remote port



Command: netscan

Command parameters:

- Start scanning address
- Length (in bytes)
- Scan virtual space
- Skip unalloc objects

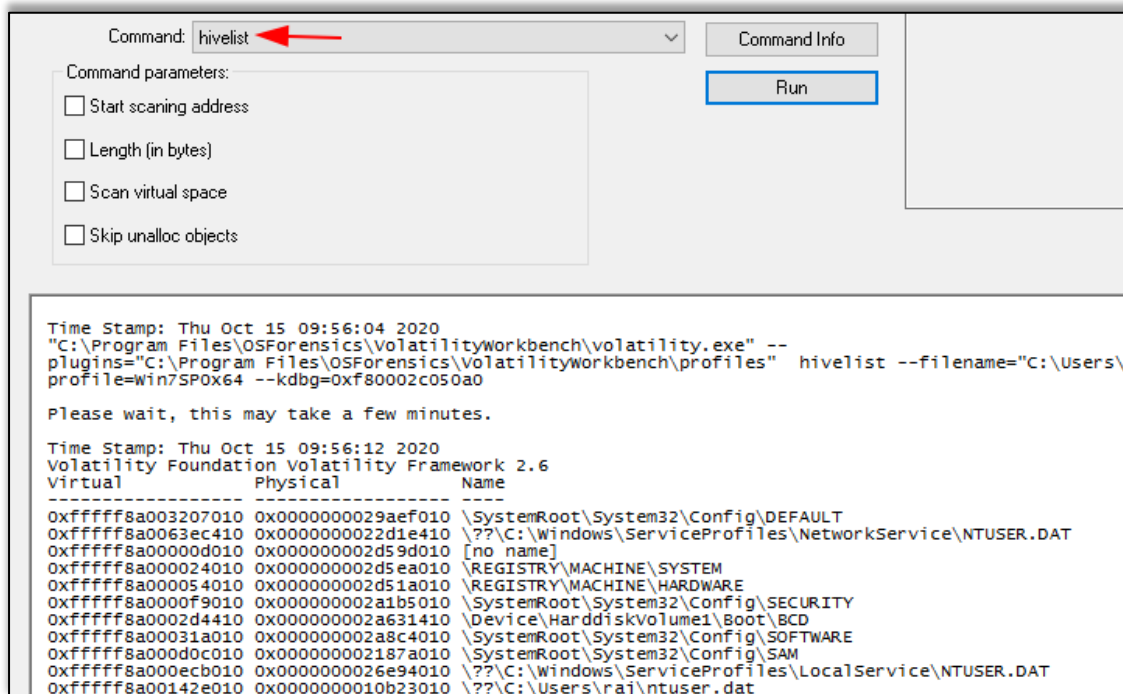
Please wait, this may take a few minutes.

Time Stamp: Thu Oct 15 09:54:55 2020  
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6

Offset(P)	Proto	Local Address	Foreign Address	State	Pid	Owner	Created
0x7e10f5b0	UDPv6	fe80::5c8f:224d:470e:6b6c:1900	::*		1068	svchost.exe	2020-10-14 20:55:55 UTC+0000
0x7e1106f0	UDPv6	fe80::5c8f:224d:470e:6b6c:61062	::*		1068	svchost.exe	2020-10-14 20:55:55 UTC+0000
0x7e111320	UDPv4	127.0.0.1:61065	::*		1068	svchost.exe	2020-10-14 20:55:55 UTC+0000
0x7e1121b0	UDPv4	192.168.1.11:61064	::*		1068	svchost.exe	2020-10-14 20:55:55 UTC+0000
0x7e113b90	UDPv6	:::1:61063	::*		1068	svchost.exe	2020-10-14 20:55:55 UTC+0000
0x7e1163d0	UDPv6	:::1:1900	::*		1068	svchost.exe	2020-10-14 20:55:55 UTC+0000
0x7e116aa0	UDPv4	192.168.1.11:1900	::*		1068	svchost.exe	2020-10-14 20:55:55 UTC+0000
0x7e1178f0	UDPv4	127.0.0.1:1900	::*		1068	svchost.exe	2020-10-14 20:55:55 UTC+0000
0x7e191390	UDPv4	127.0.0.1:50009	::*		2248	iexplore.exe	2020-10-14 20:55:56 UTC+0000
0x7e3bd330	TCPv4	0.0.0.0:49158	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	516	lsass.exe	
0x7dc03010	TCPv4	192.168.1.11:49277	172.217.161.1:443	CLOSE_WAIT	2420	iexplore.exe	
0x7dc04010	TCPv4	192.168.1.11:49283	172.217.161.1:443	CLOSE_WAIT	2420	iexplore.exe	
0x7dc06010	TCPv4	192.168.1.11:49279	172.217.161.1:443	CLOSE_WAIT	2420	iexplore.exe	
0x7dc07660	TCPv4	192.168.1.11:49281	172.217.161.1:443	CLOSE_WAIT	2420	iexplore.exe	
0x7dc08400	TCPv4	192.168.1.11:49326	192.0.77.2:443	CLOSE_WAIT	2420	iexplore.exe	
0x7dc09580	TCPv4	192.168.1.11:49327	192.0.77.2:443	CLOSE_WAIT	2420	iexplore.exe	
0x7dc0acf0	TCPv4	192.168.1.11:49312	192.0.77.2:443	CLOSE_WAIT	2420	iexplore.exe	

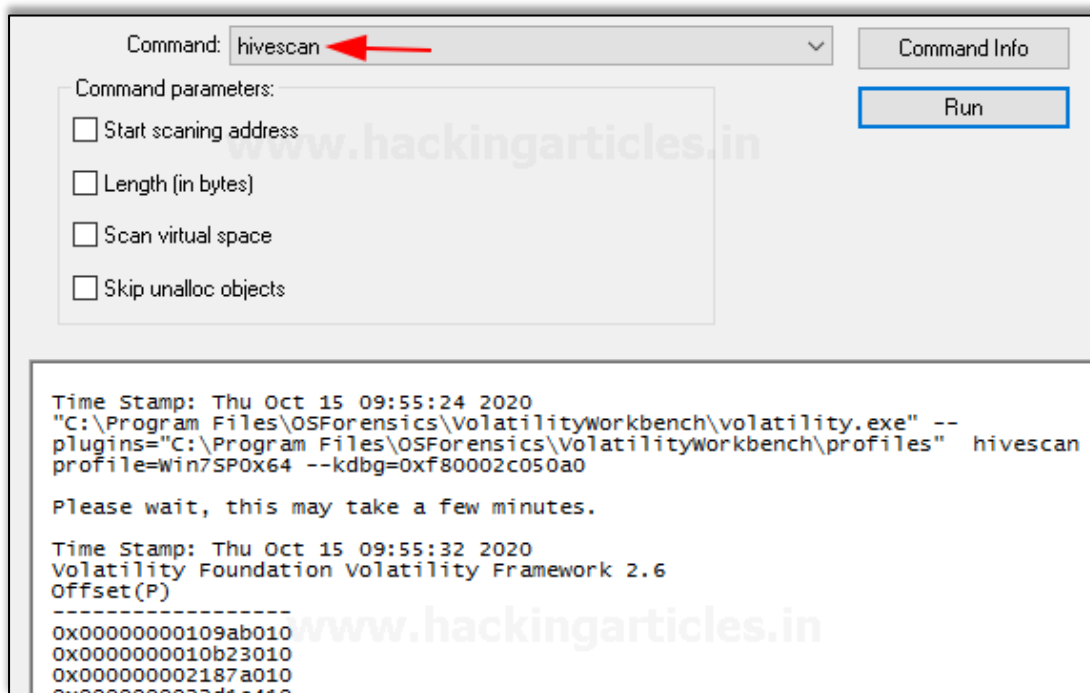
## 23. Hivelist

This command can be used to locate the virtual addresses present in the registry hives in memory, and their entire paths to hive on the disk.



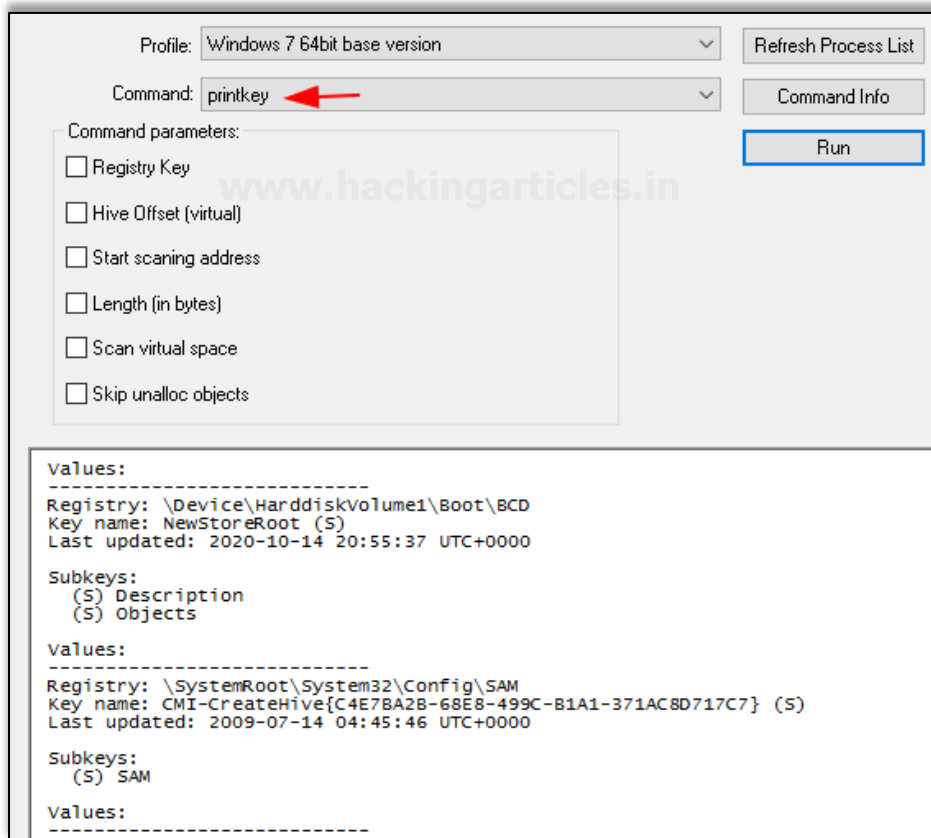
## 24. Hivescan

This command is used to find the physical address of the registry hives that are present in the memory. It is there to support the hivelist.



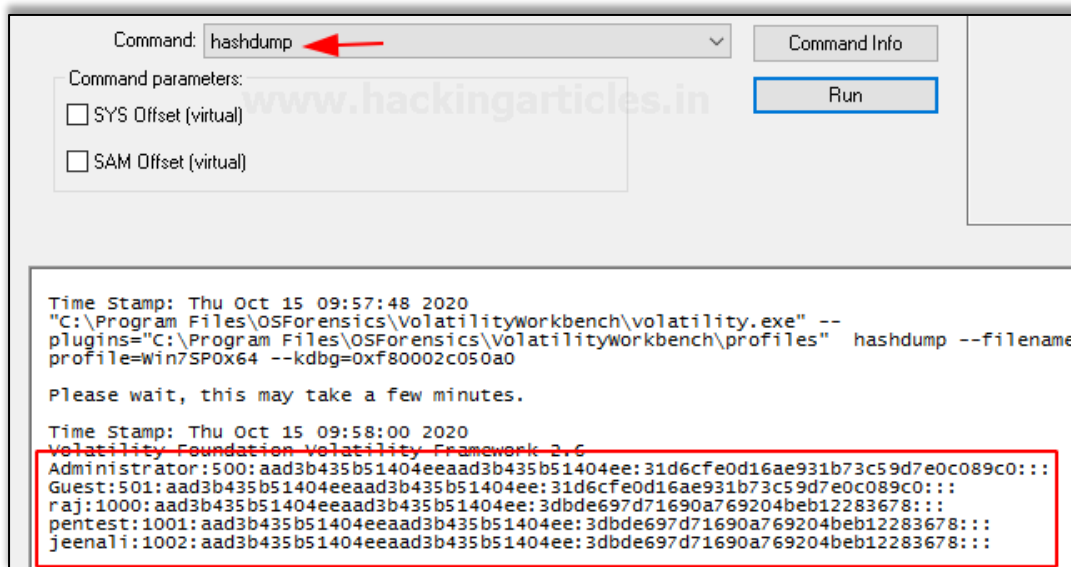
## 25. Printkey

This command is used to display the values, data, subkeys, and data types that are present in a specified registry.



## 26. Hashdump

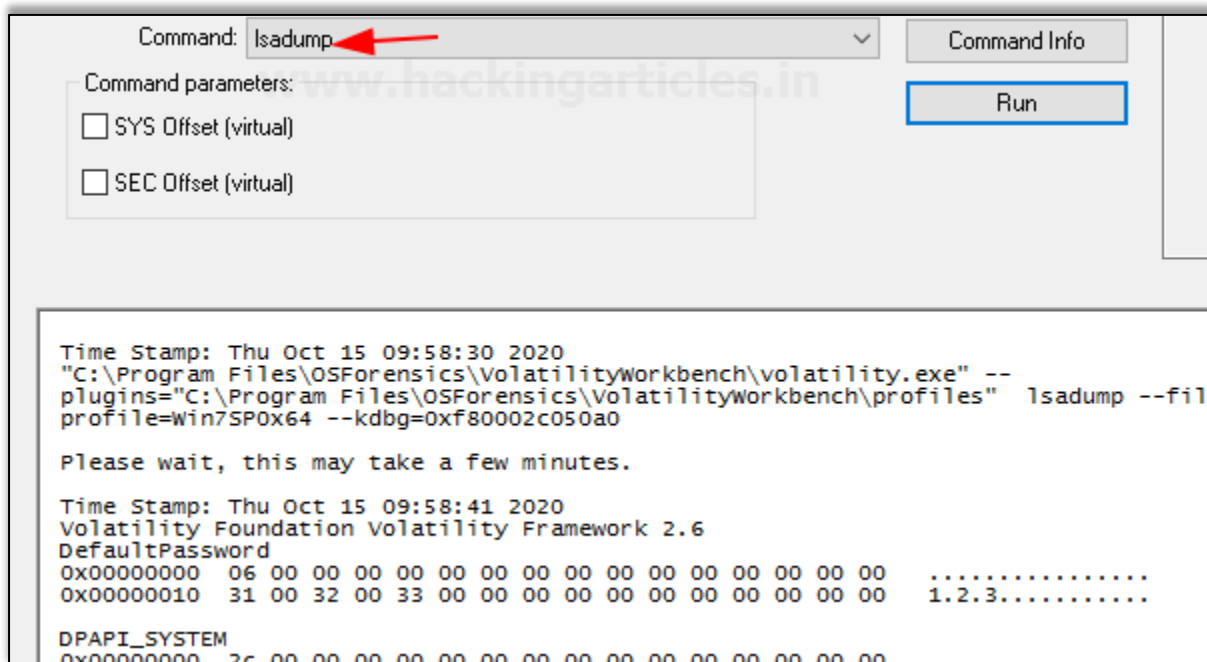
This command can be used to extract and decrypt cached domain credentials stored in the registry which can be availed from the memory dump. The hashes that are availed from the memory dump can be cracked using John the Ripper, Hashcat, etc





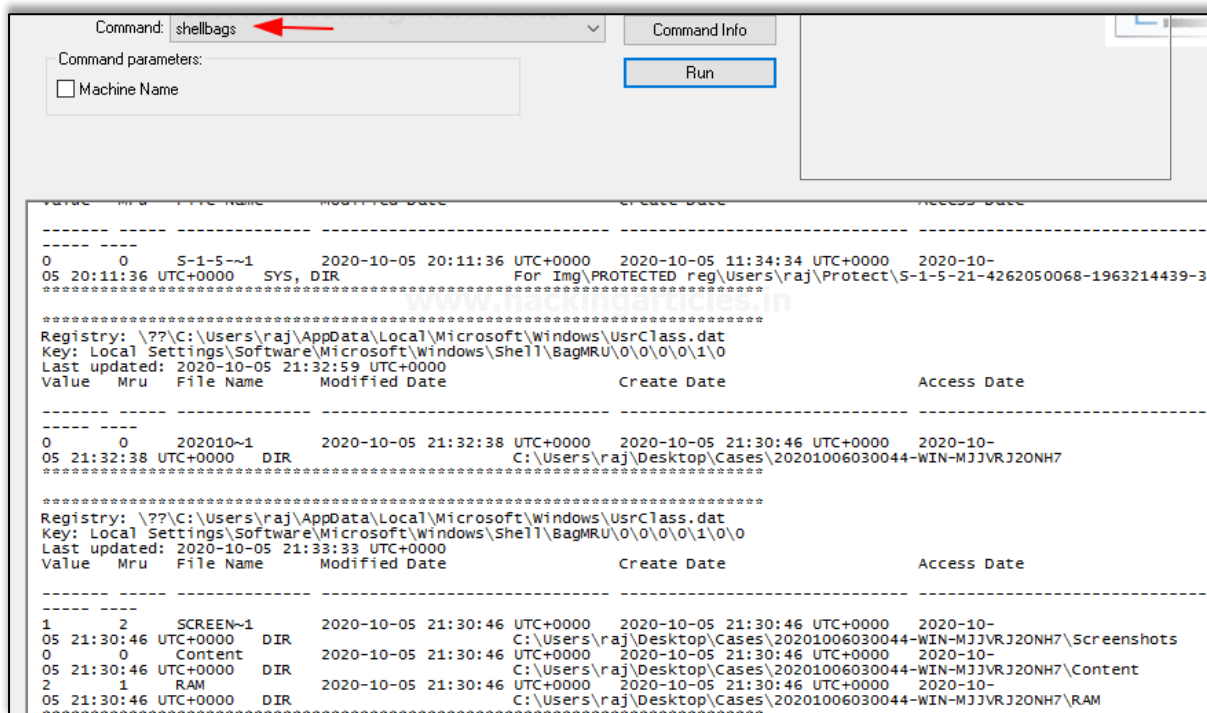
## 27. Lsadump

This command is used to dump LSA secrets from the registry in the memory dump. This plugin gives out information like the default password, the RDP public key, etc.



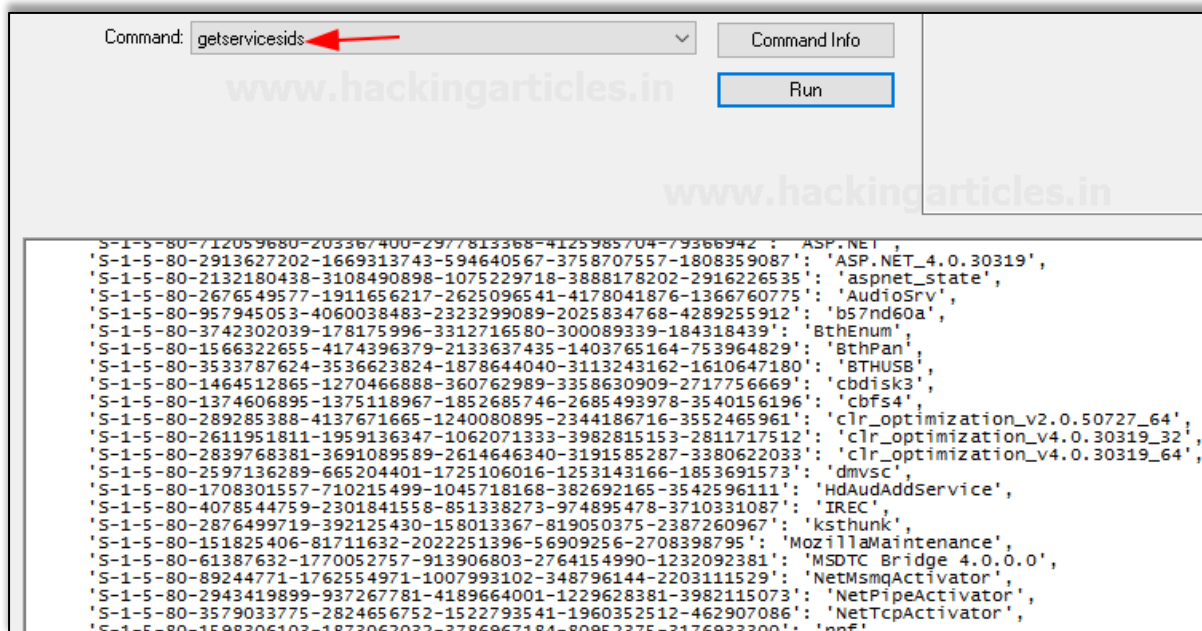
## 28. Shellbags

This command usually parses and prints the shellbag information that is obtained from the registry.



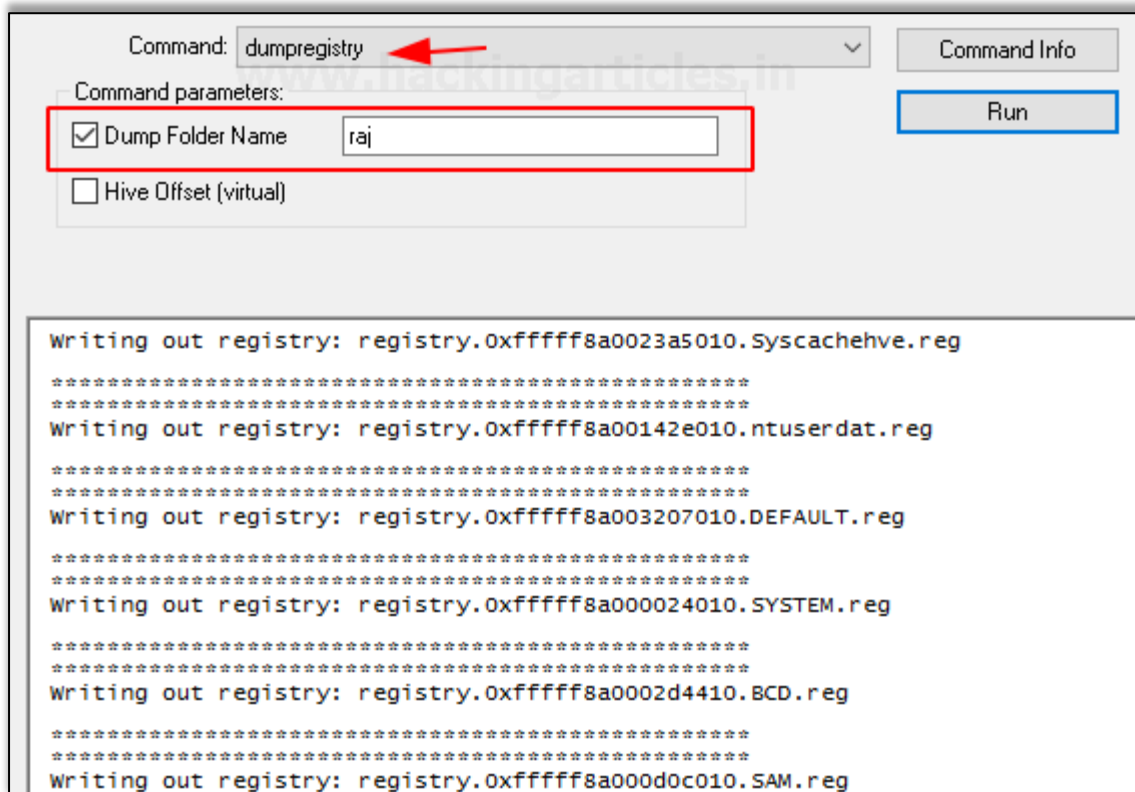
## 29. Getservicesids

This command does the work of calculating the SIDz for the services that are present on the machine. The name of the services has been taken from the registry.



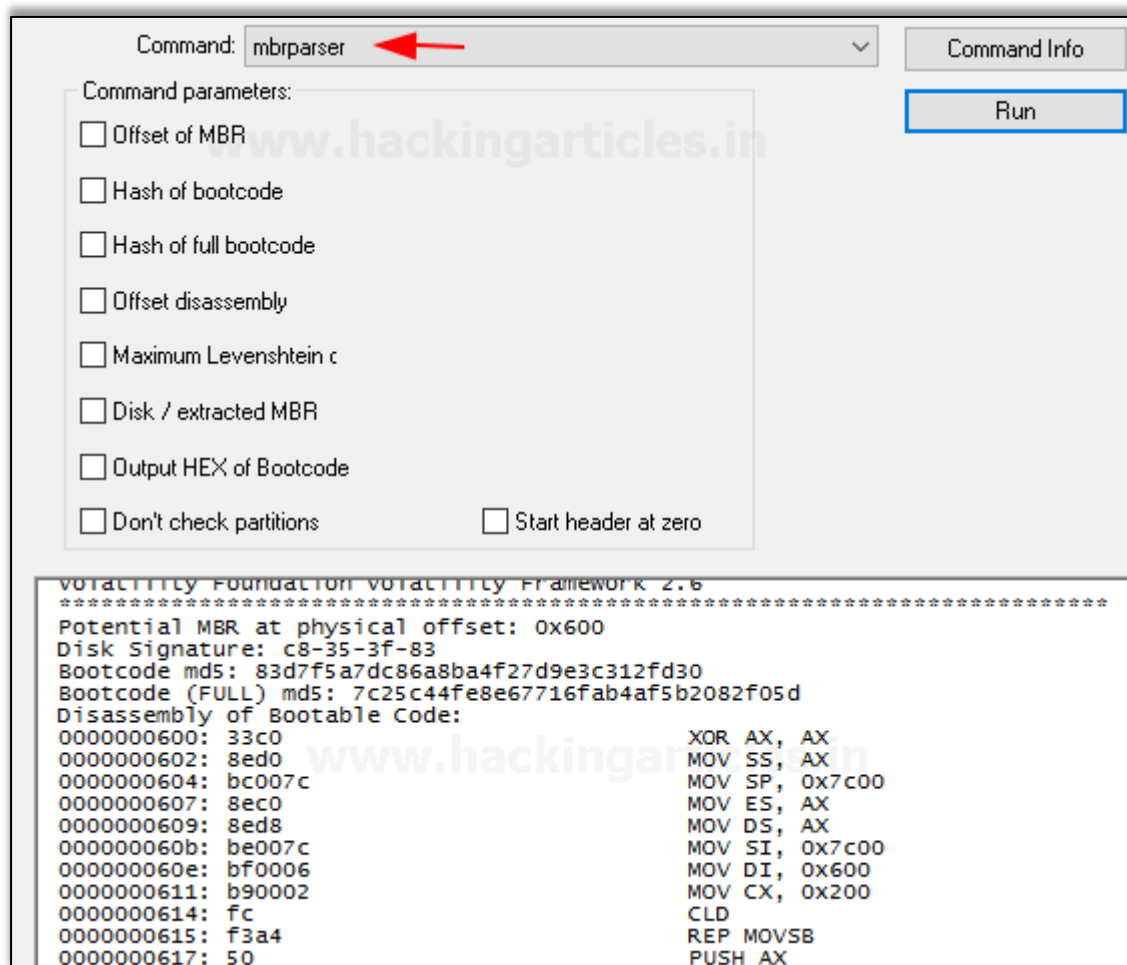
## 30. Dumpregistry


This plugin allows one to dump a registry hive into a disk location.



## 31. Mbrparser

This command scans and parses potential MBR from the memory dump. There are various ways to find MBR and the way of filtering it.



Command: **mbrparser** 

Command parameters:

- Offset of MBR
- Hash of bootcode
- Hash of full bootcode
- Offset disassembly
- Maximum Levenshtein c
- Disk / extracted MBR
- Output HEX of Bootcode
- Don't check partitions
- Start header at zero

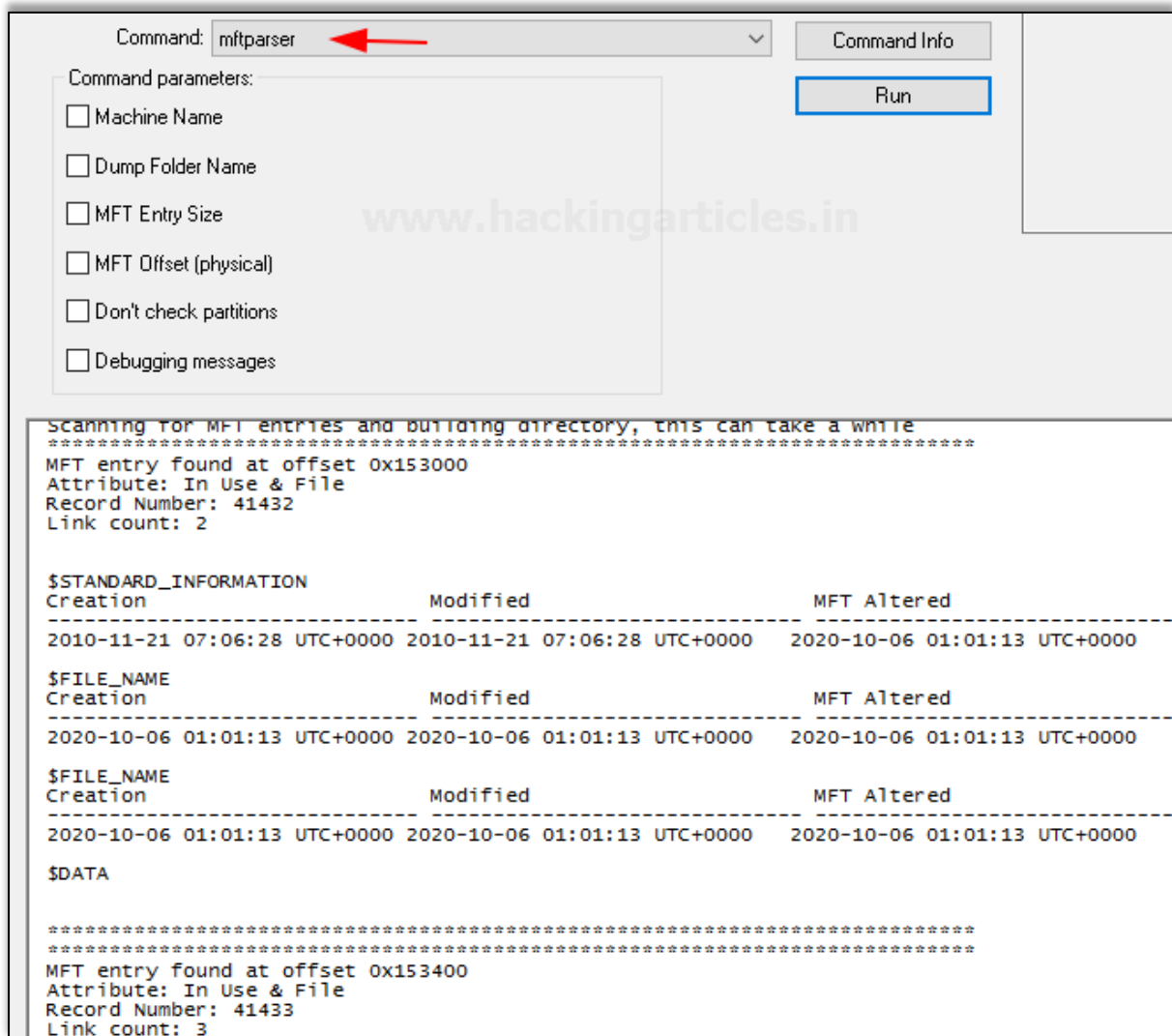
Run

```

Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
*****
Potential MBR at physical offset: 0x600
Disk Signature: c8-35-3f-83
Bootcode md5: 83d7f5a7dc86a8ba4f27d9e3c312fd30
Bootcode (FULL) md5: 7c25c44fe8e67716fab4af5b2082f05d
Disassembly of Bootable Code:
0000000600: 33c0          XOR AX, AX
0000000602: 8ed0          MOV SS, AX
0000000604: bc007c       MOV SP, 0x7c00
0000000607: 8ec0          MOV ES, AX
0000000609: 8ed8          MOV DS, AX
000000060b: be007c       MOV SI, 0x7c00
000000060e: bf0006       MOV DI, 0x600
0000000611: b90002       MOV CX, 0x200
0000000614: fc          CLD
0000000615: f3a4          REP MOVSB
0000000617: 50          PUSH AX
  
```

## 32. Mftparser

This command is used to scan the MFT entries in the memory dump and prints out the information for certain types of file attributes.



The screenshot shows the Mftparser command interface. The command is set to 'mftparser'. The interface includes a 'Command Info' button and a 'Run' button. The output of the command is displayed in a text area, showing the results of scanning for MFT entries and building a directory.

```

Scanning for MFT entries and building directory, this can take a while
*****
MFT entry found at offset 0x153000
Attribute: In Use & File
Record Number: 41432
Link count: 2

$STANDARD_INFORMATION
Creation                               Modified                               MFT Altered
-----
2010-11-21 07:06:28 UTC+0000 2010-11-21 07:06:28 UTC+0000 2020-10-06 01:01:13 UTC+0000

$FILE_NAME
Creation                               Modified                               MFT Altered
-----
2020-10-06 01:01:13 UTC+0000 2020-10-06 01:01:13 UTC+0000 2020-10-06 01:01:13 UTC+0000

$FILE_NAME
Creation                               Modified                               MFT Altered
-----
2020-10-06 01:01:13 UTC+0000 2020-10-06 01:01:13 UTC+0000 2020-10-06 01:01:13 UTC+0000

$DATA

*****
MFT entry found at offset 0x153400
Attribute: In Use & File
Record Number: 41433
Link count: 3
  
```

## References

- <https://www.hackingarticles.in/memory-forensics-using-volatility-framework/>
- <https://www.hackingarticles.in/memory-forensics-using-volatility-workbench/>

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We have trained over 10,000 + individuals across the globe, ranging from students to security experts from different fields. Our trainers are acknowledged as Security Researcher by the Top Companies like - Facebook, Google, Microsoft, Adobe, Nokia, Paypal, Blackberry, AT&T and many more. Even the trained students are placed into a number of top MNC's all around the globe. Over with this, we are having International experience of training more than 400+ individuals.

The two brands, Ignite Technologies & Hacking Articles have been collaboratively working from past 10+ Years with about more than 100+ security researchers, who themselves have been recognized by several research paper publishing organizations, The Big 4 companies, Bug Bounty research programs and many more.

Along with all these things, all the major certification organizations recommend Ignite's training for its resources and guidance.

Ignite's research had been a part of number of global Institutes and colleges, and even a multitude of research papers shares Ignite's researchers in their reference.



# What We Offer



## Ethical Hacking

The Ethical Hacking course has been structured in such a way that a technical or a non-technical applicant can easily absorb its features and indulge his/her career in the field of IT security.



## Bug Bounty 2.0

A bug bounty program is a pact offered by many websites and web developers by which folks can receive appreciation and reimbursement for reporting bugs, especially those affecting to exploits and vulnerabilities.

Over with this training, an individual is thus able to determine and report bugs to the authorized before the general public is aware of them, preventing incidents of widespread abuse.



## Network Penetration Testing 2.0

The Network Penetration Testing training will build up the basic as well advance skills of an individual with the concept of Network Security & Organizational Infrastructure. Thereby this course will make the individual stand out of the crowd within just 45 days.





## Red Teaming

This training will make you think like an "Adversary" with its systematic structure & real Environment Practice that contains more than 75 practicals on Windows Server 2016 & Windows 10. This course is especially designed for the professionals to enhance their Cyber Security Skills



## CTF 2.0

The CTF 2.0 is the latest edition that provides more advance module connecting to real infrastructure organization as well as supporting other students preparing for global certification. This curriculum is very easily designed to allow a fresher or specialist to become familiar with the entire content of the course.



## Infrastructure Penetration Testing

This course is designed for Professional and provides an hands-on experience in Vulnerability Assessment Penetration Testing & Secure configuration Testing for Applications Servers, Network Devices, Container and etc.



## Digital Forensic

Digital forensics provides a taster in the understanding of how to conduct investigations in order for business and legal audiences to correctly gather and analyze digital evidence.