

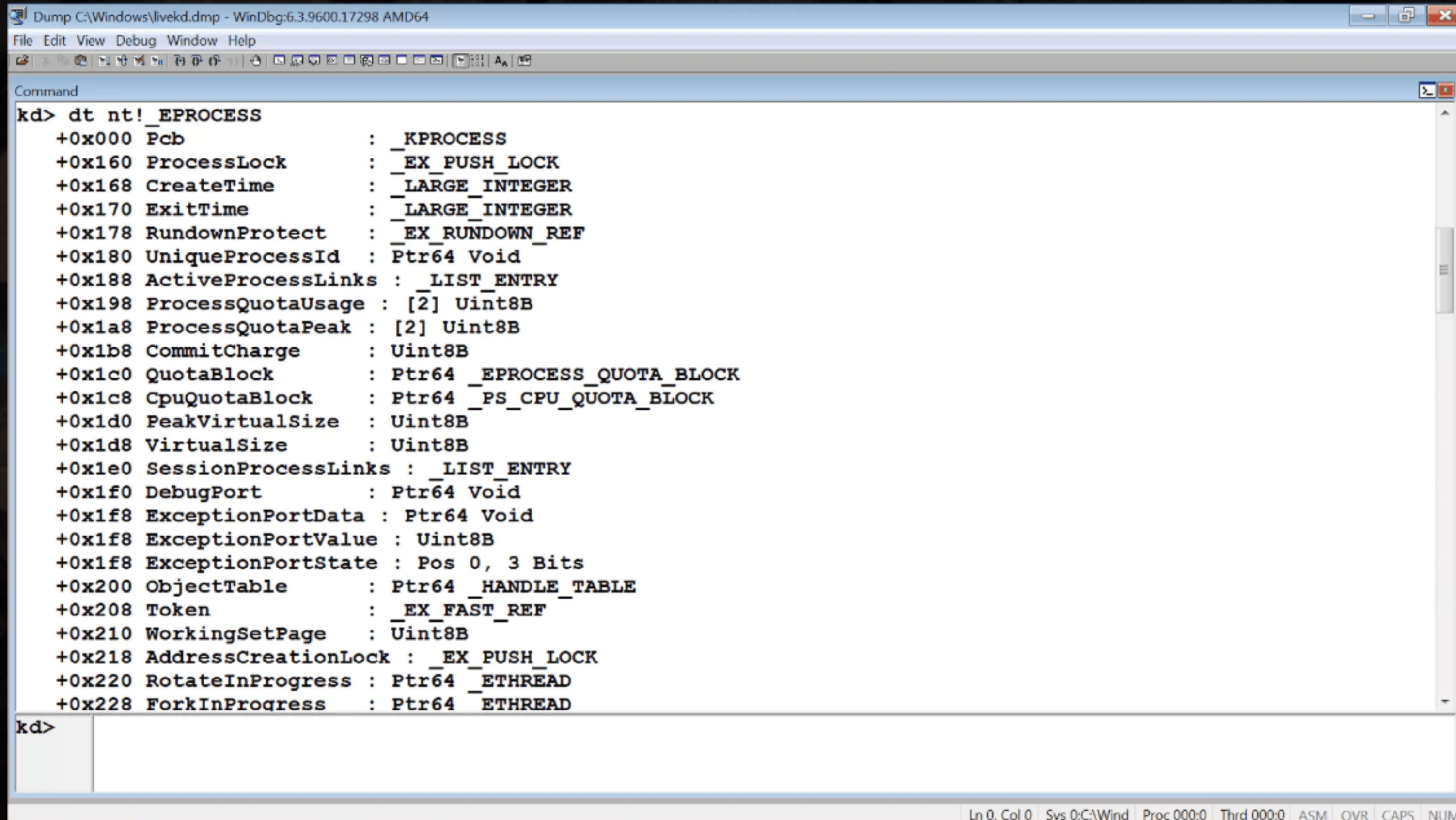
A dark, high-contrast photograph of a group of people shaking hands in a circle, overlaid with a diamond-shaped grid pattern. The image is centered around a circular vent or light fixture. The text "Investigating Process" is written in white, bold, sans-serif font across the center of the image.

Investigating Process

Process Overview

- Management and containment object that allows the thread to execute
- Private virtual address space (2GB/3GB on 32 bit, 8TB on 64 bit)
- Private handle table to kernel objects
- Contains one or more threads
- An executive object of type **`_EPROCESS`**

Below screen shot shows the _EPROCESS structure



The screenshot shows a Windows Debugger (WinDbg) window with the following details:

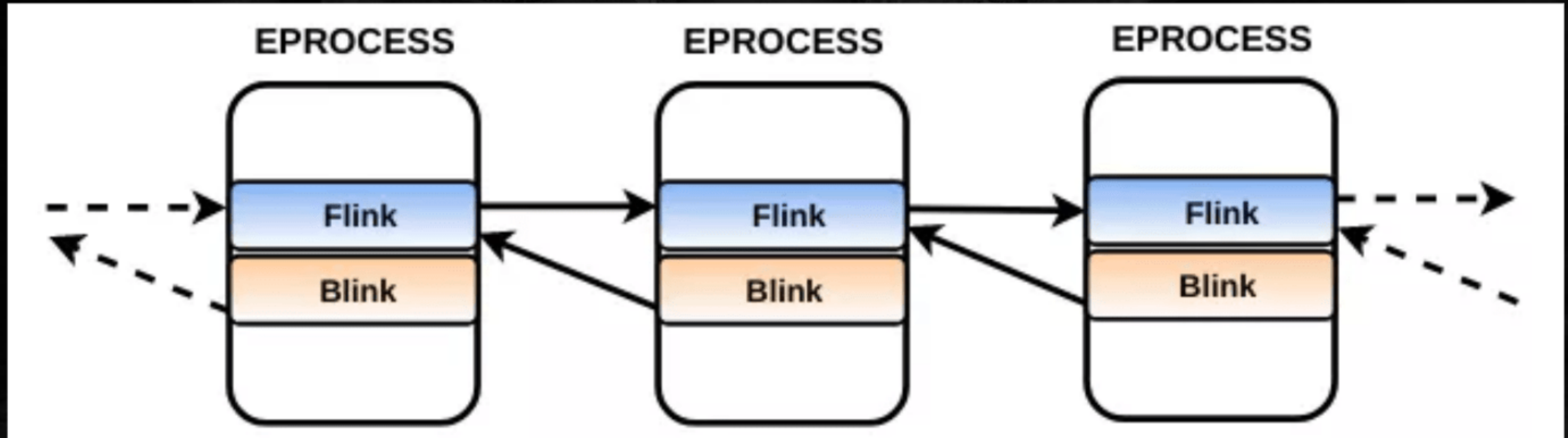
- File: Dump C:\Windows\livekd.dmp - WinDbg:6.3.9600.17298 AMD64
- Command: kd> dt nt!_EPROCESS
- Output: A list of fields and their types for the _EPROCESS structure.

```
kd> dt nt!_EPROCESS
+0x000 Pcb                : _KPROCESS
+0x160 ProcessLock       : _EX_PUSH_LOCK
+0x168 CreateTime        : _LARGE_INTEGER
+0x170 ExitTime          : _LARGE_INTEGER
+0x178 RundownProtect    : _EX_RUNDOWN_REF
+0x180 UniqueProcessId   : Ptr64 Void
+0x188 ActiveProcessLinks : _LIST_ENTRY
+0x198 ProcessQuotaUsage  : [2] Uint8B
+0x1a8 ProcessQuotaPeak  : [2] Uint8B
+0x1b8 CommitCharge      : Uint8B
+0x1c0 QuotaBlock         : Ptr64 _EPROCESS_QUOTA_BLOCK
+0x1c8 CpuQuotaBlock     : Ptr64 _PS_CPU_QUOTA_BLOCK
+0x1d0 PeakVirtualSize   : Uint8B
+0x1d8 VirtualSize       : Uint8B
+0x1e0 SessionProcessLinks : _LIST_ENTRY
+0x1f0 DebugPort         : Ptr64 Void
+0x1f8 ExceptionPortData : Ptr64 Void
+0x1f8 ExceptionPortValue : Uint8B
+0x1f8 ExceptionPortState : Pos 0, 3 Bits
+0x200 ObjectTable       : Ptr64 _HANDLE_TABLE
+0x208 Token              : _EX_FAST_REF
+0x210 WorkingSetPage    : Uint8B
+0x218 AddressCreationLock : _EX_PUSH_LOCK
+0x220 RotateInProgress  : Ptr64 _ETHREAD
+0x228 ForkInProgress    : Ptr64 _ETHREAD
```

kd>

Ln 0, Col 0 | Sys 0:C:\Wind | Proc 000:0 | Thrd 000:0 | ASM | OVR | CAPS | NUM

Operating System keeps track of active processes as double linked lists



Process Enumeration (*pslist*)

pslist plugin lists the process by walking the double link list

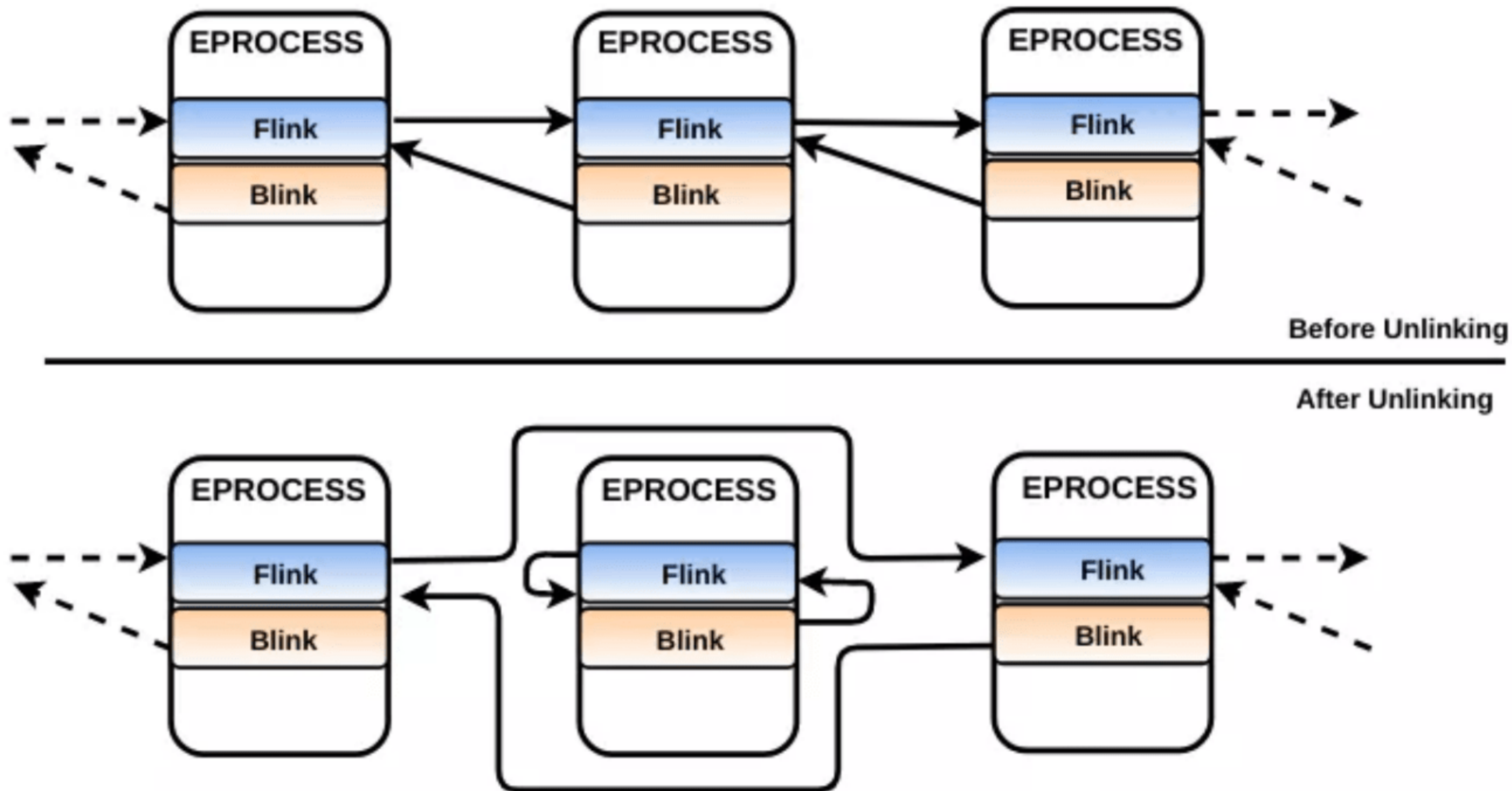
```
root@kratos:~/Volatility# python vol.py -f rat9002.vmem pslist
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.5
Offset(V)  Name                PID  PPID  Thds   Hnds  Sess  Wow64  Start
          Exit
-----
0x819cc830 System                4    0    56    255  -----  0
0x81858d08 smss.exe             588   4     3     19  -----  0 2015-01-14 09:35:48
          UTC+0000
0x818fa128 csrss.exe           636  588   11    401    0     0 2015-01-14 09:35:49
          UTC+0000
0x8153a6e8 winlogon.exe        660  588   23    520    0     0 2015-01-14 09:35:49
          UTC+0000
0x818fe020 services.exe       704  660   17    355    0     0 2015-01-14 09:35:50
          UTC+0000
0x81902128 lsass.exe           716  660   21    331    0     0 2015-01-14 09:35:50
          UTC+0000
0x818f7020 vmacthlp.exe        872  704    1     25    0     0 2015-01-14 09:35:50
          UTC+0000
0x8152b020 svchost.exe         888  704   22    196    0     0 2015-01-14 09:35:50
          UTC+0000
0x8176cda0 svchost.exe         968  704   10    221    0     0 2015-01-14 09:35:50
          UTC+0000
0x8183a398 svchost.exe        1052 704   69   1229    0     0 2015-01-14 09:35:50
```

Process Enumeration (*pstree*)

pstree plugin takes the output from *pslist* and displays the relationship between parent and child process

```
root@kratos:~/Volatility# python vol.py -f rat9002.vmem pstree
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.5
Name                               Pid  PPid  Thds  Hnds  Time
-----
0x819cc830:System                   4    0     56   255  1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC+0000
. 0x81858d08:smss.exe                 588   4      3    19  2015-01-14 09:35:48 UTC+0000
.. 0x8153a6e8:winlogon.exe            660  588    23   520  2015-01-14 09:35:49 UTC+0000
... 0x818fe020:services.exe           704  660    17   355  2015-01-14 09:35:50 UTC+0000
.... 0x818a4a88:alg.exe                 576  704     6   101  2015-01-14 09:36:02 UTC+0000
.... 0x818a3990:spoolsv.exe             1388 704    14   131  2015-01-14 09:35:52 UTC+0000
.... 0x816cb020:svchost.exe              1100 704     6    66  2015-01-14 09:35:50 UTC+0000
.... 0x8183a398:svchost.exe              1052 704    69  1229 2015-01-14 09:35:50 UTC+0000
..... 0x818f5020:wuauc.lt.exe            1088 1052     8   177  2015-01-14 09:36:46 UTC+0000
.... 0x8176cda0:svchost.exe              968  704    10   221  2015-01-14 09:35:50 UTC+0000
.... 0x8151a7f8:vmtoolsd.exe            1988 704     6   228  2015-01-14 09:35:58 UTC+0000
.... 0x81523da0:svchost.exe             1144 704    16   211  2015-01-14 09:35:52 UTC+0000
.... 0x818f7020:vmacthlp.exe             872  704     1    25  2015-01-14 09:35:50 UTC+0000
.... 0x81684da0:VMUpgradeHelper         232  704     5    94  2015-01-14 09:36:01 UTC+0000
.... 0x8152b020:svchost.exe             888  704    22   196  2015-01-14 09:35:50 UTC+0000
... 0x81902128:lsass.exe                716  660    21   331  2015-01-14 09:35:50 UTC+0000
.. 0x818fa128:csrss.exe                 636  588    11   401  2015-01-14 09:35:49 UTC+0000
0x818b5108:explorer.exe             1608 1544    22   609  2015-01-14 09:36:13 UTC+0000
. 0x81684800:GrooveMonitor.exe         1932 1608     2   106  2015-01-14 09:36:14 UTC+0000
. 0x816166f0:VMwareTray.exe            1824 1608     1    58  2015-01-14 09:36:14 UTC+0000
. 0x8177bda0:cmd.exe                   444  1608     1    32  2015-03-24 18:31:55 UTC+0000
.. 0x8152bda0:rundll32.exe             1456 444     8   112  2015-03-24 18:32:37 UTC+0000
. 0x8139ec88:ZoomIt.exe                2004 1608     2    37  2015-01-14 09:36:14 UTC+0000
. 0x813cfda0:VMwareUser.exe           1632 1608    10   221  2015-01-14 09:36:14 UTC+0000
. 0x814e8a70:ctfmon.exe                2028 1608     1    71  2015-01-14 09:36:14 UTC+0000
root@kratos:~/Volatility#
```

DKOM attacks



Process Enumeration (*psscan*)

psscan plugin enumerates the processes using *pool tag* scanning

```
root@kratos:~/Volatility# python vol.py -f rat9002.vmem psscan
```

```
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.5
```

Offset(P)	Name	PID	PPID	PDB	Time created	Time exited
0x000000000159ec88	ZoomIt.exe	2004	1608	0x089002e0	2015-01-14 09:36:14 UTC+0000	
0x00000000015cfda0	VMwareUser.exe	1632	1608	0x08900180	2015-01-14 09:36:14 UTC+0000	
0x00000000016e8a70	ctfmon.exe	2028	1608	0x08900300	2015-01-14 09:36:14 UTC+0000	
0x000000000171a7f8	vmtoolsd.exe	1988	704	0x089001c0	2015-01-14 09:35:58 UTC+0000	
0x0000000001723da0	svchost.exe	1144	704	0x08900160	2015-01-14 09:35:52 UTC+0000	
0x000000000172b020	svchost.exe	888	704	0x089000e0	2015-01-14 09:35:50 UTC+0000	
0x000000000172bda0	rundll32.exe	1456	444	0x08900200	2015-03-24 18:32:37 UTC+0000	
0x000000000173a6e8	winlogon.exe	660	588	0x08900060	2015-01-14 09:35:49 UTC+0000	
0x00000000018166f0	VMwareTray.exe	1824	1608	0x08900280	2015-01-14 09:36:14 UTC+0000	
0x0000000001884800	GrooveMonitor.e	1932	1608	0x089002c0	2015-01-14 09:36:14 UTC+0000	
0x0000000001884da0	VMUpgradeHelper	232	704	0x089001e0	2015-01-14 09:36:01 UTC+0000	

Process Enumeration (*psxview*)

Enumerates process using 7 different methods

```
root@kratos:~/Volatility# python vol.py -f rat9002.vmem psxview
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.5
Offset(P)  Name                PID  plist  psscan  thrdproc  pspcid  csrss  session  deskthrd  ExitTime
-----
0x01884800 GrooveMonitor.e    1932 True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x01aa4a88 alg.exe            576  True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x01723da0 svchost.exe       1144 True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x018cb020 svchost.exe       1100 True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x01a3a398 svchost.exe       1052 True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x01afe020 services.exe      704  True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x018166f0 VMwareTray.exe    1824 True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x01b02128 lsass.exe          716  True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x0172bda0 rundll32.exe      1456 True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x0159ec88 ZoomIt.exe         2004 True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x01884da0 VMUpgradeHelper   232  True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x01af5020 wuauclt.exe        1088 True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x015cfda0 VMwareUser.exe    1632 True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x01af7020 vmacthlp.exe       872  True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x0196cda0 svchost.exe        968  True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x0172b020 svchost.exe        888  True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x01aa3990 spoolsv.exe        1388 True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x0173a6e8 winlogon.exe       660  True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x0197bda0 cmd.exe            444  True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x016e8a70 ctfmon.exe         2028 True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x0171a7f8 vmtoolsd.exe       1988 True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x01ab5108 explorer.exe       1608 True   True   True   True   True   True   True
0x01bcc830 System             4    True   True   True   True   False  False  False
0x01a58d08 smss.exe           588  True   True   True   True   False  False  False
```

Lab 12: The Case of Perseus

A Top executive in your organization suspects that his system is infected after opening an attachment that came in via email. You are the incident responder handling this incident, you have collected the memory image (***perseus.vmem***). Investigate the memory image and answer the below questions:

- Do you see any process that looks suspicious?
- What is the name of the suspicious process?
- What is the process id of the suspicious process?
- Are there more than one suspicious process?
- How are these suspicious processes related?
- How is the attacker trying to blend in with legitimate processes?



Investigating Process Handles and Registry

Objects and Handles

- Object Manager is responsible for creating and manipulating objects
- Objects are runtime instances of static structures
Examples: process, mutex, event, desktop, file
- Objects Reside in the Kernel Memory
- User Mode Process can obtain a handle to an Object.
- Kernel code can either obtain handle or obtain a direct pointer to an object
- Objects are reference counted

Enumerating Handles

handles plugin displays all the handles from the handle table, with **-p** option you can filter on specific process and with **-t** option you can filter based on specific handle types

```
root@kratos:~/Volatility# python vol.py -f rat9002.vmem handles -p 1456 -t File,Mutant,Key --silent
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.5
Offset(V)      Pid      Handle      Access Type      Details
-----
0x81845f90     1456     0x7c        0x100020 File             \Device\HarddiskVolume1\WINDOWS\system32
0x818ff9d8     1456     0x650       0x1f01ff File             \Device\Tcp
0x8152e420     1456     0x664       0x1f01ff File             \Device\Tcp
0x818fa028     1456     0x668       0x1f01ff File             \Device\Afd\Endpoint
0x81778c68     1456     0x6a8       0x1f01ff File             \Device\RawIp\0
0x81777c38     1456     0x6ac       0x1f01ff File             \Device\Afd\Endpoint
0x8174c0e0     1456     0x6e0       0x1f0001 Mutant          MSCTF.Shared.MUTEX.MHG
0xe18bc020     1456     0x6f4       0xf003f Key             MACHINE\SYSTEM\CONTROLSET001\SERVICES\WINSOCK2\PARA
ARAMETERS\NAMESPACE_CATALOG5
0xe1585190     1456     0x6fc       0xf003f Key             MACHINE\SYSTEM\CONTROLSET001\SERVICES\WINSOCK2\PARA
ARAMETERS\PROTOCOL_CATALOG9
0x815a1e60     1456     0x714       0x1f0001 Mutant          CTF.TimListCache.FMPDefaultS-1-5-21-1078081533-1
292428093-1417001333-500MUTEX.DefaultS-1-5-21-1078081533-1292428093-1417001333-500
0x813e0b90     1456     0x718       0x120001 Mutant          ShimCacheMutex
0x815fc310     1456     0x71c       0x1f0001 Mutant          CTF.TMD.MutexDefaultS-1-5-21-1078081533-12924280
93-1417001333-500
0x815fc360     1456     0x720       0x1f0001 Mutant          CTF.Layouts.MutexDefaultS-1-5-21-1078081533-1292
428093-1417001333-500
0x815fc3b0     1456     0x724       0x1f0001 Mutant          CTF.Asm.MutexDefaultS-1-5-21-1078081533-12924280
93-1417001333-500
0x8153a440     1456     0x728       0x1f0001 Mutant          CTF.Compart.MutexDefaultS-1-5-21-1078081533-1292
428093-1417001333-500
0x8153a490     1456     0x72c       0x1f0001 Mutant          CTF.LBES.MutexDefaultS-1-5-21-1078081533-1292428
093-1417001333-500
```

Mutex

- **Mutex ("mutual exclusion")** also called as *Mutant*
- Used as a locking mechanism to synchronize access to a resource on the system. "For example, to prevent two threads from writing to shared memory at the same time, each thread waits for ownership of a mutex object before executing the code that accesses the memory. After writing to the shared memory, the thread releases the mutex object."
- A mutex is usually used by malware to mark its presence and avoid the infection by different instances of the same malware.
- A mutex can be used as a unique indicator to identify the malware

Detecting Malware Presence using Mutex

In the below screenshot *Extreme RAT* creates a mutex to mark its presence

```
root@kratos:~/Volatility# python vol.py -f xrat.vmem handles -p 1560 -t Mutant --silent
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.5
Offset(V)      Pid      Handle    Access Type      Details
-----
0x816f46e8    1560     0x64     0x1f0001 Mutant      DDrawWindowListMutex
0x817c3f28    1560     0x68     0x1f0001 Mutant      DDrawDriverObjectListMutex
0x816f1218    1560     0x6c     0x110000 Mutant      __DDrawExclMode__
0x818bfc68    1560     0x70     0x110000 Mutant      DDrawCheckExclMode__
0x8141bde8    1560     0xe8     0x1f0001 Mutant      oZ694XMhk6yxgbTA0
0x81693748    1560     0xec     0x120001 Mutant      ShimCacheMutex
0x817c3ab0    1560     0x160    0x100000 Mutant      _!MSFTHISTORY!_
0x8129cbb0    1560     0x170    0x1f0001 Mutant      c:!documents and settings!administrato
r!local settings!temporary internet files!content.ie5!
0x8143dc50    1560     0x17c    0x1f0001 Mutant      c:!documents and settings!administrato
r!cookies!
0x816c5c38    1560     0x188    0x1f0001 Mutant      c:!documents and settings!administrato
r!local settings!history!history.ie5!
0x817c25d8    1560     0x190    0x100000 Mutant      WininetStartupMutex
0x817c2518    1560     0x1ac    0x100000 Mutant      WininetProxyRegistryMutex
0x814307f8    1560     0x1b0    0x1f0001 Mutant      WininetConnectionMutex
0x817a3248    1560     0x1d4    0x1f0001 Mutant      ZoneAttributeCacheCounterMutex
0x817a3248    1560     0x1d8    0x1f0001 Mutant      ZoneAttributeCacheCounterMutex
0x81513f38    1560     0x218    0x100000 Mutant      RasPbFile
root@kratos:~/Volatility#
```

Registry

- The registry contains various settings and configuration for Windows
- The registry can be used to determine malware persistence
- Volatility's **printkey** plugin can be used to print Registry key, subkeys and its values
- Malware normally modifies one of the startup registry keys maintain persistence

Common Startup Registry Keys

- HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce
- HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\Explorer\Run
- HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
- HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Windows
- HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Windows\Run
- HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
- HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce

Detecting Malware Persistence

Malicious executable "system.exe" is added in the Run registry key, this will ensure that malware will run every time system starts

```
root@kratos:~/Volatility# python vol.py -f xrat.vmem printkey -K "Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run"  
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.5  
Legend: (S) = Stable (V) = Volatile  
.....
```

```
Registry: \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Documents and Settings\Administrator\NTUSER.DAT  
Key name: Run (S)  
Last updated: 2016-04-30 17:41:35 UTC+0000
```

Subkeys:

Values:

```
REG_SZ      ZoomIt          : (S) C:\softwares\ZoomIt\ZoomIt.exe  
REG_SZ      ctfmon.exe       : (S) C:\WINDOWS\system32\ctfmon.exe  
REG_EXPAND_SZ HKCU          : (S) C:\WINDOWS\InstallDir\system.exe
```

```
root@kratos:~/Volatility#
```

Detecting Malware Persistence

Malicious executable "*system.exe*" is added in the *Run* registry key, this will ensure that malware will run every time system starts

```
root@kratos:~/Volatility# python vol.py -f xrat.vmem printkey -K "Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run"
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.5
Legend: (S) = Stable (V) = Volatile
-----
```

```
Registry: \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Documents and Settings\Administrator\NTUSER.DAT
Key name: Run (S)
Last updated: 2016-04-30 17:41:35 UTC+0000
```

Subkeys:

Values:

```
REG_SZ      ZoomIt          : (S) C:\softwares\ZoomIt\ZoomIt.exe
REG_SZ      ctfmon.exe       : (S) C:\WINDOWS\system32\ctfmon.exe
REG_EXPAND_SZ HKCU          : (S) C:\WINDOWS\InstallDir\system.exe
```

```
root@kratos:~/Volatility#
```

Lab 13: The Case of Sypbot

While you are reading an article on malware called 'spybot' you find that spybot creates a mutex (mutant) "**krnel**" to mark its presence. Analyze the memory image (spybot.vmem) and answer the below questions:

- Is the host infected with spybot?
- What is the malicious process id?
- What is the name of the malicious process?
- Which other process is related to the malicious process and what is its pid?