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An Opportunity In Crisis

GIAC (GREM) Gold Certification

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Abstract

This paper discusses reverse engineering of a Mac OS X malware commonly known as Crisis or DaVinci. It shows that sophisticated Mac OS X malware, having features that rival those usually seen only in Windows threats so far, are now a reality. It highlights techniques that Crisis uses for implementing offensive code such as debugger detection, code obfuscation, process injection, and rootkits. Tips that help in analysis of such code are also discussed.
Table of Contents

Introduction .......................................................................................................................... 8
1. Analysis Environment ......................................................................................................... 9
1.1. Target Virtual Machine .................................................................................................. 9
1.2. Analysis Virtual Machine .............................................................................................. 10
1.3. Router Virtual Machine ................................................................................................. 10
2. Initial Infection .................................................................................................................. 10
3. Dropper: Bootstrapping Crisis ........................................................................................... 11
4. Objective-C: Elephant in the room ..................................................................................... 30
5. Crisis Core Backdoor: Installation And Persistence ............................................................ 34
6. Kext: Kernel Rootkit .......................................................................................................... 39
7. Crisis Core Backdoor: Code Injection ................................................................................. 50
8. Crisis Backdoor Agents: Hooking And Swizzling ............................................................... 54
9. Core Backdoor: Configuration .......................................................................................... 58
10. Core Backdoor: Network Command And Control ............................................................ 58
11. Summary ........................................................................................................................ 64
11.1. Techniques .................................................................................................................. 65
11.2. Tips ............................................................................................................................. 66
12. Conclusion ........................................................................................................................ 67
References ............................................................................................................................. 68
13. Appendix .......................................................................................................................... 71
13.1. Appendix A1 - IDA Scripts ......................................................................................... 71
13.1.1. Script to comment INT80 calls ............................................................................... 71
13.1.2. Script to convert Dropper hash to import name ...................................................... 72
13.1.3. Objective C Cleanup: .............................................................................................. 74
13.1.4. Rootkit Kext Hash To Function .............................................................................. 77
13.1.5. Get Cryptographic Keys From Crisis Backdoor ..................................................... 78
13.2. Appendix A2 - Other Scripts And Tools ...................................................................... 79
13.2.1. Objective-C tool to detect presence of Crisis Backdoor ......................................... 79
Listing 12: Objective-C tool for Crisis Backdoor Detection ................................................ 79
13.2.2. Crisis Configuration Decode .................................................................................. 80
13.2.3. Crisis Fake CnC and Uninstaller ............................................................................ 81
13.3. Appendix B - Crisis Diffs/Patches ............................................................................. 83
13.3.1. Backdoor (AntiDebug) ......................................................................................... 83
13.3.2. Backdoor (Kext Install) ....................................................................................... 83
13.4. Kext (Fix kmod_info location changed in OSX Lion) ................................................ 84
13.4.1. Kext (Fix for struct proc changes in OSX Lion) ................................................... 84
13.5. Appendix C - Property List Files And Resources ......................................................... 84
13.5.1. Launchd Agent Property List ............................................................................... 84
13.5.2. Crisis Bundle Property List ................................................................................... 85
13.5.3. Rootkit Kext Property List: ................................................................................... 85
13.5.4. OSAX Script Addition Property List ....................................................................... 86
13.5.5. OSAX Resource File For New Event ...................................................................... 87
13.5.6. Configuration JSON

Harshit Nayyar, hanayyar@cisco.com
List of Figures

Figure 1: Analysis Environment ...................................................................................................................... 9
Figure 2: Main Function ................................................................................................................................. 11
Figure 3: MachOView Showing UNIXTHREAD Load Command. EIP is to 0x409C (Actual Entry Point) .......................................................... 12
Figure 4: MachOView Showing INIT_STUB Custom Segment That Has The Actual Entry Point .................................................................. 13
Figure 5: IDA Pro Does Not Recognize INIT_STUB Segment As Code .................................................. 14
Figure 6: Actual Entry Point in INIT_STUB Interpreted as Code .......................................................... 14
Figure 7: MachOView Showing MH_PIE Flag Set In Binary Header .................................................. 15
Figure 8: MachOView Allows Editing The Binary To Remove MH_PIE Flag ................................................... 16
Figure 9: Code Obfuscation By Making System Calls Directly Instead of C functions .......................... 16
Figure 10: Output of IDA Python Script To Cleanup Code Using INT 80s ........................................... 17
Figure 11: Code Trying To Locate /usr/lib/dyld In Memory Starting From 0x8FE00000 .......................................................... 18
Figure 12: Code Showing Use Of DLL Export Name Hashing For Code Obfuscation ........................ 20
Figure 13: Code Used To Compute Hash From Function Names .............................................................. 21
Figure 14: Crisis Hashing Algorithm In Python ......................................................................................... 21
Figure 15: Malware Code Before Running De-obfuscation Script .................................................. 22
Figure 16: Malware Code After Running Deobfuscation Script .............................................................. 23
Figure 17: De-obfuscated Code - Explicit Variable Names Such As var_ptr$_open, var_ptr$_write And var_ptr$_close .......................................................................................... 24
Figure 18: Examples Showing Payload Structures In Dropper Binary Data .................................. 26
Figure 19: Code to Compute The Directory For Dropping Payloads And Creating That Directory .................................................................................. 27
Figure 20: A File Being Created For A Dropped Component ........................................................... 27
Figure 21: Increment Pointer To Move To Next Payload struct .......................................................... 28
Figure 22: An Overview Of Crisis Components And Their Intercommunication ............................ 29
Figure 23: Dropper Forking To Create Core Backdoor Process .......................................................... 30
Figure 24: Raw Objective C Is Hard To Follow In IDA Pro 6.0 ............................................................ 31
Figure 25: Objective-C Cleanup Script Renames Variables, Adds Comments And Data Cross References .................................................................................. 33
Figure 26: Use of Mach Override To Replace Implementation of _asl_send With asl_sendReplacement Function .................................................................................. 34
Figure 27: The Replacement Function For asl_send ............................................................................. 34
Figure 28: xfrth (debugger detection) Method Being Called .............................................................. 35
Figure 29: Debugger Detection Function .................................................................................................... 35
Figure 30: Named Port Being Used To Ensure Single Instance ............................................................. 37
Figure 31: New Character Device /dev/pfCPU Being Created .............................................................. 40
Figure 32: IOCTL Handler Function ........................................................................................................ 41
Figure 33: Use Of Hashes Instead Of Symbol Names ............................................................................ 43
Figure 34: Handling of IOCTL 807AEEBF Stores The Address Of _kmod Into _kmod Within The Driver .................................................................................. 43

Harshit Nayyar, hanayyar@cisco.com
Figure 35: lookupKextWithLoadTag Disassembly Showing Reference to sLoadedKexts

Figure 36: Crisis Kext Parsing Code Of OSKext::lookupKextWithTag To Locate sLoadedKext Address

Figure 37: Incorrect Offset Of kmod_info Member Causing A Kernel Panic

Figure 38: System Entry Table Hooking

Figure 39: Comments Showing Offsets To Be Changed For Process Hiding

Figure 40: InjectEventHandler Function Saving Backdoor PID in Global Variable

Figure 41: The Code to Hide Backdoor Process From Activity Monitor

Figure 42: Mach_Override Function Hooking

Figure 43: Code Showing Replacement Of _AudioDeviceAddIOProc

Figure 44: Replacing filteredProcess Method With filteredProcessHook Method Using Method swizzling

Figure 45: Packet Capture Showing Initial POST Request

Figure 46: Hardcoded User-Agent String

Figure 47: Decoding Of Fields In A Decrypted AUTH Request

Figure 48: Code Checking For Response Length of 0x40

Figure 49: Logical View of AUTH Response

Figure 50: Code processing AUTH Response Making Checks For Authentication
List of Code Listings

Listing 1: __sigaction Structure As Defined In /usr/include/sys/signal.h .................. 18
Listing 2: Snippet Of extern_proc Structure Showing p_flag .................................. 36
Listing 3: Crisis Launch Agent Plist File ............................................................. 38
Listing 4: Start Of IOCTL Handler ........................................................................ 41
Listing 5: struct proc Showing Process Id .............................................................. 48
Listing 6: Changes In proc struct Between OSX 10.6 To 10.7 ................................. 49
Listing 7: IDAPython Script For Crisis Dropper INT80 Cleanup ............................... 71
Listing 8: IDAPython Script To Convert Hash to Import Name .................................. 74
Listing 9: IDAPython Script For Objective-C Cleanup ............................................. 77
Listing 10: IDAPython Script to Convert Crisis Rootkit Kext’s Hash To Function ......... 78
Listing 11: IDAPython Script To Get AES Keys From Unstripped Sample ................. 79
Listing 12: Objective-C tool for Crisis Backdoor Detection ..................................... 79
Listing 13: Python Script To Decode Crisis Configuration File ............................... 80
Listing 14: Fake CnC Server Python Script .............................................................. 83
List of Tables

Table 1: Embedded Payload List Node Structure ................................................................. 25
Table 2: Table Of Dropped Components ............................................................................. 28
Table 3: List Of IOCTL Values And Their Purposes ............................................................ 42
Table 4: Showing Operations/Commands Supported By Crisis Backdoor ......................... 60
Table 5: Crisis Auth Request Packet Format ......................................................................... 61

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Introduction

As the clichéd saying goes, “The Chinese word for Crisis contains a symbol for Opportunity”. While the truth of that saying may be debatable, at times, a crisis does in fact present an opportunity. In this case, the “crisis” refers to the malware colloquially known as Crisis (OSX/Crisis or OSX/DaVinci), which presents an opportunity to explore techniques that malicious software may use on Mac OS X and how its behavior can be analyzed, unmasked and defended against.

There is, seemingly, no dearth of literature written on techniques both offensive and defensive, for Malware targeting Windows. This is likely due to vast preponderance of such malware. In numbers, Windows malware far outweighs all other platforms put together. Ostensibly it does so in complexity as well given that malware like Sality, Zeus/Zbot, ZeroAccess/Sirefef, Tidserv/Alureon and many more have managed to survive in the wild for many years adapting to, evading and bypassing defenses. Targeted threats such as Stuxnet, Duqu, Flamer, Operation Aurora remained hidden for several months before giving their presence away. Malware of such complexity is seldom seen on other platforms.

However, as the popularity of Mac OS X has increased, malware targeting it is becoming increasingly prevalent. Based on game theory, it was initially predicted that mass infections of Mac Malware would start once Mac OS X reaches a 16% market share (Greenberg, 2012). Factors such as improving accuracy of Windows Antivirus products are believed to have spurred a premature growth in Mac malware. OSX/Crisis may well be the harbinger of a new wave of complex Mac threats, which can lead to a thriving malware threat scene.

Although, OSX/Crisis has now been found to be a targeted remote control tool (Citizen Lab, 2012), which was possibly designed for surveillance, any techniques used in such tools are likely to be studied and copied by other malware. It was therefore a good choice of analysis to get a view of state of the art in Mac malware tools and techniques.

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This paper is structured as an analysis of different components of OSX/Crisis, and the author has highlighted techniques and tips in the body, which are summarized at the end of the paper.

1. Analysis Environment

The analysis environment consists of three VMs (virtual machines) running under VMware Fusion 5 on a Mac Mini host as shown below:

![Analysis Environment Diagram]

Figure 1: Analysis Environment

1.1. Target Virtual Machine

This is an x86_64 Mac OS X Lion VM with IDA Pro 6.0 mac_server installed. The mac_server is a standalone debugger server for Mac OS X, which listens by default on port 23946/TCP. IDA GUI can be configured to connect to the mac_server running on

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local host or a remote machine. The *mac_server* allows password-based authentication for local and remote debugging sessions.

This VM is used to perform dynamic analysis on Crisis. The malware sample was run in a debugger in this VM. Snapshots at important stages and states were taken frequently and were restored as needed.

### 1.2. Analysis Virtual Machine

This is an x86_64 Mac OS X Mountain Lion VM with IDA Pro 6.0 installed. It is used to perform static analysis and develop IDA scripts. Snapshots are not needed for this VM. This task can be done on the host as well, though it is best to restrict all malware research activity to VMs to avoid any chance of accidental infection.

### 1.3. Router Virtual Machine

A minimal Ubuntu VM, which acts as a gateway for the local VMware network on which the target VM lives. This VM helps in analyzing network traffic from the malware. It allows fine-grained control on network traffic from the analysis VMs. For example using IPTables rules, traffic on certain ports from the target VM can be redirected to a fake server process running on the same host, giving processes on the target VM an illusion of talking to a command and control server.

### 2. Initial Infection

Crisis is reported to have used a Java Applet to drop and execute the initial dropper. The applet did not exploit a Java-vulnerability. Instead, when run, Java showed a dialog box asking the users’ permission before the applet, which has a self-signed certificate, is allowed to access functionality commonly restricted by the sandbox (Katsuki, 2012).

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The applet detects that the platform being infected is Mac OS X and drops the Mac OS X dropper. A Windows version of the malware exists as well and is detected with names such as W32.Crisis and Win32/Boychi.A.

For this report, the Applet was not analyzed, since it is only the attack vector, which is not an integral part of malware, and can change for different attacks.

3. Dropper: Bootstrapping Crisis

The sample under analysis was located on the Contagiodump website (Parkour, 2012). Its vital stats are:

MD5: 6f055150861d8d6e145e9aca65f92822
File Size: 993440

When analyzed in IDA Pro, the main function of the binary seems to do very little as shown in Figure 2.

![Figure 2: Main Function](image_url)
The `main` function is the usual entry point of most programs. In this case, it is simply setting two local variables to 0 and returning 0. This is because unlike most binaries, the real entry point of the Crisis dropper is not the `main` function. The actual entry point can be identified from the binary using the MachOView tool (Saghelyi, 2004).

To find the actual entry point, the EIP register in UNIXTHREAD load command (LC_UNIXTHREAD) of the Mach-O file header may be checked. As shown by the following two screenshot, the initial context of LC_UNIXTHREAD sets EIP to 0x409C, which is in `__INIT_STUB` segment:

![MachOView Showing UNIXTHREAD Load Command. EIP is to 0x409C (Actual Entry Point)](image)

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Figure 4: MachOView Showing INIT_STUB Custom Segment That Has The Actual Entry Point

**Technique:** Mac malware can have an entry point in a custom segment. This throws off some debuggers and analysis tools.

**Tip:** Tools like MachOView can be used to quickly understand the structure of a Mac OS X malware binary and perform tasks such as determining the real entry point.

Since IDA Pro does not recognize __INIT_STUB as a code segment, likely because it is not standard, it does not create any functions for it.
An Opportunity In Crisis

It can be undefined and going into 0x409C and converting the hex into code (‘c’ in IDA), and then defining a function (‘p’), the function shown in Figure 6 can be seen.

Figure 5: IDA Pro Does Not Recognize INIT_STUB Segment As Code

Figure 6: Actual Entry Point in INIT_STUB Interpreted as Code

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Deleted: Figure 6
This function makes a call to 0x49C3, which in the end leads to calling of 0x4B09, which contains the meat of the dropper and has several obfuscation tricks up its sleeve.

Before proceeding with the analysis, this is a good time to describe a problem that can be a source of much frustration. If using IDA Pro 6.0 for dynamic analysis or debugging, due to ASLR, the binary will get loaded in a different address in memory each time and breakpoints set in IDA will not get hit. It is possible that this behavior has been fixed in newer version of IDA Pro.

A simple solution for this problem is to remove the MH_PIE flag from the binary. Figure 7 shows MH_PIE flag in the Mach-O file header of the Crisis dropper.

Figure 7: MachOView Showing MH_PIE Flag Set In Binary Header

MachOView provides as easy interface to edit the binary removing the MH_PIE flag as shown in Figure 8.

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An Opportunity In Crisis

Tip: ASLR in Mach-O file can be easily removed by removing the MH_PIE flag from the binary header.

Returning to malware analysis, the malware code is found to contain many INT 80 instructions. INT 80 is the syscall (system call) interrupt on Mac OS X. The malware calls system calls directly instead of using library functions as shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9: Code Obfuscation By Making System Calls Directly Instead of C functions

Such code can be analyzed by finding the system call service numbers, which is placed into EAX before the INT 80 instruction. In the above figure, the service number 0x2E is used. Mac OS X system call service numbers can be obtained from the following file. In this case, system call corresponding to 0x2E, i.e. SYS_sigaction, is used.

```
/usr/include/sys/syscall.h
```

Since similar code is used in several places, it can be quite tedious to manually check the system call number being called. To get around this issue, an IDAPython script

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was written to find such code and add comments giving information of which function call is being called. This script is given in the Appendix A-1 in Section 13.1.1.

The following figures show some examples of de-obfuscated code:

![Code Example](image)

**Figure 10: Output of IDAPython Script To Cleanup Code Using INT 80s**

**Technique:** Instead of calling API methods, malware may use INT 80 directly to obfuscate code.

**Tip:** Use IDAPython or IDC scripts to deobfuscate code that uses INT 80 directly.

The first example above shows SYS_sigaction system call being made - the dropper is setting a fake signal handler to avoid showing errors to users when the dropper crashes. As per the definition of sigaction from `(/usr/include/sys/signal.h)`, the signal

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mask being applied is 0x0B, which is SIGSEGV. This code is masking crashes due to segmentation violations.

```c
/* union for signal handlers */
union __sigaction_u {
    void (*__sa_handler)(int);
    void (*__sa_sigaction)(int, struct __siginfo *,
        void *);
};

/* Signal vector template for Kernel user boundary */
struct __sigaction {
    union __sigaction_u __sigaction_u; /* signal handler */
    void (*sa_tramp)(void *, int, int, siginfo_t *, void *);
    sigset_t sa_mask; /* signal mask to apply */
    int sa_flags; /* see signal options below */
};
```

Listing 1: __sigaction Structure As Defined In /usr/include/sys/signal.h

This is likely because Crisis dropper crashes often on OSX Lion trying to locate the /usr/lib/dyld mapped in memory:

![Image showing code trying to locate /usr/lib/dyld in memory starting from 0x8FE00000]

Figure 11: Code Trying To Locate /usr/lib/dyld In Memory Starting From 0x8FE00000

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As shown above, the code starts at base address 0x8FE00000 and tries to locate the MH_MAGIC (0xfeedface - from /usr/include/mach-o/loader.h) incrementing 0x1000 at a time. However, this code is unstable since 0x8FE00000 may not even be allocated, let alone contain dyld, due to ASLR in Lion and higher versions. As a result, the code can cause a segmentation violation trying to read from that address, leading to user-visible crashes. It is likely that this forced the malware’s developer(s) to mask SIGSEGV.

To bypass such crashes while running in a debugger, the author patched the binary in memory, assigning it the actual location of dyld. This can be achieved by editing the hex instructions directly in hex-view of IDA Pro. In this case, since the library is loaded at a different address each time the dropper is executed, patching in memory is the best approach. Another more convenient method for larger static patches is to edit the disassembly by enabling the patch menu in IDA’s GUI configuration file i.e. by setting DISPLAY_PATCH_SUBMENU to YES in idagui.cfg. Details of this process can be found in the blog entitled “How to Patch Binary with IDA Pro” (Ramilli, 2011).

Having disabled ASLR, dynamic analysis of the dropper can continue. The dropper opens “/System/Library/CoreServices/SystemVersion.plist” and parses it to find the system version which it compares with 10.6 (Leopard) and 10.7 (Lion). It does this because libraries are randomized due to ASLR in 10.7; as a result library functions have to be resolved in memory in 10.7. The code calls functions like __dyld_image_count, __dyld_image_name etc. to walk through the list of loaded libraries to find ‘libsystem_kernel.dylib’ and ‘libsystem_c.dylib’ which contain the set of functions needed for the dropper.

However, the code doesn’t directly compare strings with library or function names - it uses an obfuscation technique often seen in Windows malware and exploit shell code. This technique requires having a hashing function through which all library exports or other strings such as library names are passed until a match is found for the hash of the desired string.

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For example consider the following code:

![Code Listing]

**Figure 12: Code Showing Use Of DLL Export Name Hashing For Code Obfuscation**

Hash values like 0x9100A119 and 0x1327D26A are being passed to a function, which returns function addresses that are then saved on the stack. This code appears meaningless without the translation of hash values to strings. The hashing code used by the binary is given in **Figure 13**.

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An Opportunity In Crisis

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Figure 13: Code Used To Compute Hash From Function Names

This code can be translated to the following python:

def hash_func(in_string):
    # Crisis hash function
    var_4=0;
    for i in range(0, len(in_string)):
        var_4 = ((var_4 << 6) & 0xFFFFFFFF) + ((ord(in_string[i]) + (var_4 << 16)) & 0xFFFFFFFF) - var_4
    return var_4

Figure 14: Crisis Hashing Algorithm In Python

To clean up the code, the author wrote an IDAPython script that finds all such hash values, adds comments for the corresponding string. This script is given in Appendix A-1 in Section 13.1.2.
In cases where functions are resolved, the script changes the variable name where the address of the resolved function is stored to match the function name (for example var_ptr$__dyld_image_count). Figure 15 shows what the function looks before the code is de-obfuscated, whereas Figure 16 shows the same function after the script has de-obfuscated the code.

Figure 15: Malware Code Before Running De-obfuscation Script
Figure 16: Malware Code After Running Deobfuscation Script

**Technique:** Malware can obfuscate its code by replacing all library import function names with a hashing function. All functions exported by a library are then hashed and the hash compared to determine the actual function name to be called.

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**Tip**: If hiding function names through a hashing function obfuscates malware code, the hashing function can be analyzed and an IDC/IDAPython script can be written to de-obfuscate the binary.

Due to renaming of functions, the code becomes a lot more readable. For example, it is clear that the following code is responsible for opening, writing-to and closing a file based on calls to `var_ptr$_open`, `var_ptr$_write` and `var_ptr$_close` function pointers.

![De-obfuscated Code - Explicit Variable Names Such As var_ptr$_open, var_ptr$_write And var_ptr$_close](image)

Figure 17: De-obfuscated Code - Explicit Variable Names Such As var_ptr$_open, var_ptr$_write And var_ptr$_close

Having de-obfuscated the code, it is easy to see that the malware creates a
function pointer table on the local stack for the functions it will use subsequently.

After finding all functions it needs to operate, the dropper is ready to drop its payload(s). The payloads to be dropped are in the form of an Array of structures whose members are shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFSET</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>Unkown</td>
<td>DWORD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x04</td>
<td>Payload_File_Name</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x24</td>
<td>Dropped_Dir_Name</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x44</td>
<td>Payload_Size(Bytes)</td>
<td>DWORD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x48</td>
<td>Payload_Bytes</td>
<td>UCHAR[Payload_Size]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
struct_instance_0 dd 0  
    db 'ISRO7X_X-MF',0  ; Payload File Name
    db 43h,3ah,2Fh,52h,43h,51h,2Fh,44h,42h,2Fh,74h,65h,6Dh; anonymous_0
    db 70h,2Fh,31h,33h,34h,31h; anonymous_0
    db 'jic3Ytvw.app',0  ; Payload_Dir_Name
    db 65h,75h,6ch,6ch,0,43h,3ah,2Fh,52h,43h,51h,2Fh,44h,42h; anonymous_1
    db 2Fh,74h,65h,6Dh,70h; anonymous_1
    dd 62118h             ; Payload_Size
    db c0eh,0Fah,0Dah,0Feh,7,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0; Payload
    db 0,54h,12h,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0; Payload
    db 41h,47h,45h,45h,45h,51h,4Fh,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0; Payload
    db 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0; Payload
    db 1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0; Payload

struct_instance_1 dd 1  
    db 'e1YN1gld.Cfp',0  ; Payload File Name
    db 43h,3ah,2Fh,52h,43h,51h,2Fh,44h,42h,2Fh,74h,65h,6Dh; anonymous_0
    db 70h,2Fh,31h,33h,34h,31h; anonymous_0
    db 'jic3Ytvw.app',0  ; Payload_Dir_Name
    db 65h,75h,6ch,6ch,0,43h,3ah,2Fh,52h,43h,51h,2Fh,44h,42h; anonymous_1
    db 2Fh,74h,65h,6Dh,70h; anonymous_1
    dd 9A0h             ; Payload_Size
    db 0F2h,0A6h,0E9h,85h,9,4,59h,46h,36h,48h,28h,0C5h,0F4h; Payload
    db 0B7h,0B0h,0DDh,0A5h,0E1h,7C7,17h,17h,7C7,4,0F3h,48h,0D4h; Payload
    db 7C7,95h,0E2h,35h,54h,7Fh,53h,2Ch,0F9h,22h,0E1h,0C1h; Payload
    db 44h,51h,6Ah,9Fh,81h,28h,50h,0DAh,0E4h,13h,0E8h,1Ch,0E8h; Payload
    db 0A1h,9Ch,0F8h,4Dh,86h,8Dh,0E6h,68h,0C7h,57h,71h,0DEXh; Payload
```
Figure 18: Examples Showing Payload Structures In Dropper Binary Data

To drop the payload files, the malware loops through the list of these structures dropping the contents in the file with the name as specified in each structure. As the following code shows, the dropper creates a directory to drop a payload file by calling ‘mkdir’ function with $HOME/Library/Preferences/<Payload_Dir_Name>, where <Payload_Dir_Name> is at an offset of 0x24 from the base of the payload structure given in Table 1.
Figure 19: Code to Compute The Directory For Dropping Paylo
ads And Creating That Directory

Note that the dropper can create different directories for each payload file. However, in the sample analyzed, the target directory was the same for all payload structures.

Figure 20: A File Being Created For A Dropped Component

Referring to the names used in Table 1, the code snippet above shows the dropper opening a file with name <Payload_File_Name> and writing the <Payload> of size <Payload_Size> bytes in that file. This is done in a loop for each payload structure.

At the end of the iteration, the code increments the current pointer to the next Payload to be dropped and continues to the next iteration as shown in Figure 21.
In all, seven files are dropped. The following table describes the payloads dropped and their file types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dropped File Name</th>
<th>File Type</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IZsROY7X.-MP</td>
<td>Mach-O executable i386, ObjectiveC</td>
<td>Core backdoor module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6EaqyFfo.zIK</td>
<td>Mach-O 64-bit kext bundle x86_64</td>
<td>64 Bit Kernel Rootkit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WeP1xpBU.wA</td>
<td>Mach-O object i386</td>
<td>32 Bit Kernel Rootkit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iUnsA3Ci.Bz7</td>
<td>Mach-O universal binary</td>
<td>Backdoor Agent – Infostealer and Userland rootkit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mWgpX-al.8Vq</td>
<td>Mach-O universal binary</td>
<td>XPC Service Executable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eiYNz1gd.Cfp</td>
<td>Data</td>
<td>AES128 Encoded JSON configuration file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q45tyh</td>
<td>TIFF Image Data</td>
<td>Image shown during Demo mode of the malware.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Table Of Dropped Components

The following figure gives an overview of these components and how they communicate. It shows the dropper drop several components such as core-backdoor responsible for communication with CnC server, reading in configuration, maintaining logs and communicating with Kernel Rootkit and several backdoor agents. Backdoor agents are able to steal data from browsers, communication tools, contacts etc. They can communicate with the core backdoor through shared memory or XPC depending upon the OS version.

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Having dropped its payloads, the dropper forks a child process in which it starts the core backdoor process as shown in the following code snippet:

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Figure 23: Dropper Forking To Create Core Backdoor Process

Tip: To debug forks, that execute child processes, the code may be patched to NOP out the execution and the child process can be started in another debugger.

The parent and child processes both exit out, having completed the drop-execute functionality.

The dropper is only a preview of things to come. The dropped binaries hide many interesting secrets, which are discussed in the following sections.

4. Objective-C: Elephant in the room

Before we move on to the actual analysis of the dropped components, it is appropriate to address an important issue at this stage - the issue of Objective-C code.

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Both the core backdoor and the backdoor agents are implemented using Objective-C. Moreover, Objective-C is used to create many other Mac OS X malwares.

Objective-C is a C language derivative that adds object oriented programming and message passing semantics to C. It is the main language in which many core components, of the Mac OS X operating system, are written. Major frameworks like Cocoa are written in Objective-C. Applications such as Finder, Activity Monitor etc., which use Cocoa, are also written in Objective-C.

Disassemblers like IDA are not designed to handle Objective-C very well. For example, in the following disassembly, most calls appear to be made to the _objc_msgSend function:

```
Figure 24: Raw Objective C Is Hard To Follow In IDA Pro 6.0

Objective-C code uses the _objc_msgSend function to call methods or member
```

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functions belonging to a class. The class whose method is being called and the name of the method to be called (Selector) are passed in as the first two arguments to the _objc_msgSend. Other arguments pushed on the stack are passed into the method being called and after the call, the code returns to the instruction following the call to _objc_msgSend. This makes reading Objective-C disassembly, cumbersome and hard to follow.

Instead of doing a deep dive into the intricacies of compiled Objective-C code, the author has provided an IDAPython script that does cleanup of Objective-C code to make it more readable in Appendix A1, Section 13.1.3.

It is very similar to the IDC script called fixobjc.idc and other such scripts online (Hengeveld, 2003). Some Objective C cleanup techniques are also discussed in The Mac Hacker’s Handbook (Miller & Zovi, 2009).

Aside from writing it in IDAPython, a key enhancement in our script is that it adds a data cross reference from the point at which a class method is being called to the implementation of that method. This makes going from the caller to callee easier. The same process would otherwise take several steps:

1. Going from caller to the Selector name
2. From the name to the list of methods for the class where the name is related to the implementation
3. Then to the actual implementation.

Adding a data-cross reference reduces this process into a single step to go from caller to callee.

The code in Figure 25 is same as the screenshot in Figure 24, after the python script to cleanup Objective-C has been run. Now, not only is it clear that the message being sent is called “msg_makeBackdoorResident”, there is also a data cross reference

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(highlighted), double clicking which will take the analyst to the implementation of the makeBackdoorResident method of the RCSMCore class.

Figure 25: Objective-C Cleanup Script Renames Variables, Adds Comments And Data Cross References

Note that the script is by no means comprehensive and can miss several such references. However, attempting to make the script cover all cases of method calls would be a rather long effort that would distract from our current task at hand.

**Technique:** Code written in Objective-C requires specialized knowledge to reverse and can be harder to disassemble.

**Tip:** An IDA script maybe written to clean up Objective-C code to make it more readable.

The analysis of dropped malware components can now continue.

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5. Crisis Core Backdoor: Installation And Persistence

The core backdoor module is the first component to be executed by the dropper. It is responsible, among other things, for making the malware resident/persistent, and installing itself and all other components required for the malware to do its job.

The core backdoor module starts by overriding asl_send function using mach_override package:

```
lea eax, [as1_send_replacement - 3B6Ah][esi]
mov [esp+8], eax
lea eax, ([alibsystem_c - 3B6Ah][esi] ; "libsystem_c"
mov [esp+4], eax
lea eax, (a_asl_send - 3B6Ah)[esi] ; "_asl_send"
mov [esp], eax
call _mach_override
```

Figure 26: Use of Mach Override To Replace Implementation of _asl_send With asl_send_replacement Function

As shown in Figure 27 below, asl_send_replacement function simply returns 1

```
asl_send_replacement proc near
push ebp
mov ebp, esp
mov eax, 1
pop ebp
retn
```

Figure 27: The Replacement Function For asl_send

The use of mach_override package is discussed in section 8 on hooking techniques. The malware replaces the asl_send function so that errors or events due to the backdoor do not show up on the system log.

This is followed by a check to see if the binary was started with a “-p” command line argument. The meaning of this argument and the functionality it invokes is discussed in a Section 7. For now, it suffices to know that this functionality can only work after the backdoor module has installed some essential components.

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The code then calls a function called “xfrth”

![Code Snippet]

Figure 28: xfrth (debugger detection) Method Being Called.

While the name of the method is not descriptive, this function is responsible for debugger detection.

![Code Snippet]

Figure 29: Debugger Detection Function

The technique used requires making a sysctl call to obtain process properties and checking if P_TRACED flag is set.

The sysctl function is a general-purpose function whose output depends upon the type of request made. The function prototype is given below:

\[
\text{sysctl(const int } \ast \text{name, u_int namelen, void } \ast \text{oldp, size_t } \ast \text{oldlenp, const void } \ast \text{newp, size_t newlen);} \]

As highlighted below, the name array consists of the following:

\[
\text{name = [0x01, 0x0E, 0x01, PID]} \\
\text{namelen = 4}
\]
This translates to the following values as per the definitions in 
/usr/include/sys/sysctl.h:

```
CTL_KERN, KERN_PROC, KERN_PROC_PID, <PID>
```

The returned struct is defined as:

```
/* Exported fields for kern sysctls */
struct extern_proc {
    union {
        struct {
            struct proc *__p_forw; /* Doubly-linked run/sleep queue. */
                struct proc *__p_back;
        } p_st1;
        struct timeval __p_starttime; /* process start time */
    } p_un;
#define p_forw p_un.p_st1.__p_forw
#define p_back p_un.p_st1.__p_back
#define p_starttime p_un.__p_starttime
    struct vmspace *p_vmspace; /* Address space. */
    struct sigacts *p_sigacts; /* Signal actions, state (PROC ONLY). */
    int p_flag; /* P_* flags. */
    char p_stat; /* S* process status. */
}
```

**Listing 2: Snippet Of extern_proc Structure Showing p_flag**

The code then checks `p_flags` for `P_TRACED`.

This technique is very similar to checking “BeingDebugged” flag in the PEB of a Windows process (Falliere, 2007). It is easy to bypass by patching the binary. A diff for the sample under analysis is provided in Appendix B, Section 13.3.1. It can be applied to the dropper binary using any one of the several IDA Dif patching tools available online. We used a simple python script (Ramilli, 2011).

**Technique:** Malware can detect the presence of a debugger by checking the `P_TRACED` flag in the `extern_proc` struct returned by the appropriate `sysctl` call.

**Tip:** The malware binary can be patched to NOP out the call to the debugger detection function.
Next, the code checks if any other instances of the core backdoor are running. It registers a named port called “com.apple.mdworker.executed”:

If the port registration fails, it indicates that another instance is already running. Windows Malware tends to create a named Mutex and check for its presence to ensure that only a single malware process runs at a time. Such checks can often be used to detect if a system is infected. The script provided in section 13.2.1 of Appendix 1-B tries to register the same named port as Crisis, failing which, the system can be considered infected with OSX/Crisis.

**Technique:** Mac malware can ensure that only a single malware process runs at a time by registering a named port.

**Tip:** Some Mac malware can be detected by checking for a named port they register.

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To ensure that the backdoor process runs after restart, Crisis creates a launchd launch agent. Launchd is a system-wide per-user daemon/agent manager. A launch agent is a process tied to a single user and runs when the user is logged in.

This is achieved by placing a property list (plist) file pointing to the process to be launched in the $HOME/Library/LaunchAgents folder of the user.

The property list file for the Crisis launch agent is given in Appendix C Section 13.5.1. A snippet is given in Listing 3 below.

```
...<key>Label</key>
<string>com.apple.mdworker</string>
<key>LimitLoadToSessionType</key>
<string>Aqua</string>
...
<key>ProgramArguments</key>
<array>
<string>/Users/$USER/Library/Preferences/jlc3V7we.app/IZsROY7X.-MP</string>
</array>
...
```

**Listing 3: Crisis Launch Agent Plist File**

As shown above, a launch agent is being created that points to the dropped backdoor binary (IZsROY7x.-MP) and only executes when the target user logs in via the GUI interface (Aqua).

Also, the dropped directory jlc3V7we.app is made into a “real” bundle by dropping a bundle property list file. The contents of this file are given in the Appendix C. A Mac OS X bundle is a logical concept - It is a directory containing an application and its resources and is displayed to the user as a single entity. It ensures ease of use, and deters users from inadvertently modifying important files of an application. It is also an easy, system compliant way for a malware to keep its components together like an installed application.

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6. Kext: Kernel Rootkit

After installing itself as a launch daemon and an installed bundle, the backdoor attempts to drop a kext file. Kext files are kernel extensions similar to Windows device drivers or Linux kernel modules.

Crisis needs specific conditions to be met before it drops the kernel extension. The code can be patched to avoid specific checks and ensure that the kernel extension is installed. The following changes need to be made:

1. There is a check to ensure that the uid of the user is not 0 but effective uid (euid) is 0. The dropper can be run as root and the code modified to bypass that check.
2. If running on OSX Lion, as is the case here, a check has to be by passed. This check avoids kext installation on Lion because some rootkit functionality causes Kernel panic on Lion.

The patch to implement these changes is provided in Appendix B, Section 13.3.2.

Crisis starts by creating a kext bundle and installing a property list file given in Appendix C, Section 13.5.3. The backdoor calls the kextload system command to load the kext. The kext is loaded under the name “com.apple.mdworker”.

The author used hardware debugging provided by VMware (snare, 2012) for dynamic analysis. The kext starts by adding a character device, which can handle open, close and IOCTL messages. The name of the character device is “/dev/pfCPU”.

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The backdoor can now open the device and send IOCTLs to the driver. As shown in Figure 31, the kext defines functions to be called when the character device is opened, closed etc. - most interesting function amongst these is the “_cdev_ioctl”, which handles IOCTLs.

The debugger command “showallkexts” can be issued to find where the rootkit kext is loaded as shown below:

```
(gdb) showallkexts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kmod_info</th>
<th>address</th>
<th>size</th>
<th>id</th>
<th>refs</th>
<th>version</th>
<th>name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x010556c0</td>
<td>0x01053000</td>
<td>0x00005000</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>com.apple.mdworker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x00ed3960</td>
<td>0x00ecf000</td>
<td>0x00007000</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0089.36.83</td>
<td>com.VMware.kext.vmmemctl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x64674900</td>
<td>0x6466b000</td>
<td>0x0000c000</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0089.36.83</td>
<td>com.VMware.kext.vmhgfs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x01558620</td>
<td>0x01550000</td>
<td>0x0000b000</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>com.apple.filesystems.autofs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x0154ea20</td>
<td>0x0154b000</td>
<td>0x00005000</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>com.apple.kext.triggers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The rootkit kext is loaded at 0x01053000, and the function of interest is the IOCTL handler starting at 0xB44 within the text segment as highlighted in Figure 32.
Hence, a breakpoint at the offset 0x01053000 + 0x1000 (start of text segment) + 0xB44 (start of function), is appropriate. To confirm that the breakpoint was added in the right pace, the disassembly at the address of the breakpoint can be compared to the “cdev_ioctl” function code:

```
(gdb) x/16i (0x01053000 + 0x1000 + 0xB44)
0x1054b44: push ebp
0x1054b45: mov ebp, esp
0x1054b47: push edi
0x1054b48: push esi
0x1054b49: sub esp, 0x50
0x1054b4c: mov eax, ds:0xb19d00
0x1054b51: mov DWORD PTR [ebp-0xc], eax
0x1054b54: mov eax, DWORD PTR [ebp-arg_4]
0x1054b57: cmp eax, 0x407e6b22
0x1054b5c: jg loc_CFF
0x1054b65: cmp eax, 0x207bee79
0x1054b6a: jg loc_D33
0x1054b70: cmp eax, 0x807e7fc1h
0x1054b77: cmp eax, 0x807aeebf
```

**Listing 4: Start Of IOCTL Handler**

Having established a way to do dynamic analysis, the functionality of the kext can be studied.

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The list of IOCTLs supported by the kext and their details are summarized in Table 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IOCTL Value</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
<th>Purposes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>807F6B0A</td>
<td>OS Version Major, OS Version Minor</td>
<td>Find sysent (system call entry table)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>807AEEBF</td>
<td>Symbol Name Hash, Address in memory</td>
<td>Symbol resolved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80FF6FDC</td>
<td>Backdoor Name (user-name)</td>
<td>Hide Process (pid is extracted from IOCTL parameters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>807FFB23</td>
<td>Backdoor Name (user-name)</td>
<td>Unhide Process And Remove hooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80FF6B26</td>
<td>Backdoor Name (user-name)</td>
<td>Register a backdoor in list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207BEE7A</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Hide Kext In OSArray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>807E7FC2</td>
<td>Directory Name</td>
<td>Hide Directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>407E6B23</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Get Number Of Registered/Connected Backdoors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: List Of IOCTL Values And Their Purposes.

The backdoor, connects to the kext sending it the IOCTL 80FF6B26, along with the user-name to register itself with the kext. Only registered backdoors can interact with the kext and send any other IOCTLs.

One of the most interesting features of OSX/Crisis is the technique it uses to obtain the address of certain symbols in the kernel memory. This is called symbol resolution and is done in user-land by the core backdoor and passed to the kernel root kit in an IOCTL. The IOCTL number 807AEEBF carries this information. The backdoor uses obfuscation just like the dropper to avoid using actual symbol names. It uses hashes, which are compared to the hashes of the full list of symbols in the kernel. The symbol address of a matched hash is then passed down in the IOCTL to the kext.

The function ‘solveKernelSymbolsForKext’ finds the address corresponding to

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the hash of a symbol name. For a list of hashed symbol names, the function hashes each symbol in /mach_kernel and compares the requisite hash to this list. When a hash matches, it sends the IOCTL 807AEEBF down to the kext giving the hash and the address of the resolved symbol in memory. An IDA Python script to de-obfuscate this code by converting the hash to its corresponding symbol name is given in the Appendix A1, Section 13.1.4. The script adds a comment to the code to show what symbol is resolved as shown below:

```assembly
mov [esp], edi
mov dword ptr [esp+i], 0DD2C36D6h ; _kmod
call _findSymbolInFatBinary
mov [ebp+var_99], 0DD2C36D6h
mov [ebp+var_94], eax
mov eax, ds:(word_575F4 - 0B067h)[esi]
lea ebx, [ebp+var_99]
mov [esp+3], ebx
mov [esp], eax ; int
mov dword ptr [esp+i], 807AEEBFh ; unsigned __int32
call _ioct1
```

**Figure 33: Use Of Hashes Instead Of Symbol Names**

**Figure 33** shows the backdoor finding the address of _kmod (hash DD2C36D6) in /mach_kernel and then sending it down to the kext with IOCTL 807AEEBF. The comment “_kmod”, added by the de-obfuscation script makes this clear.

The following screenshot shows the kext, processing the IOCTL, and storing the address of _kmod in the _i_kmod global variable:

```
 cmp eax, 807AEEBFh ; <- symbol resolved ioctl
 jnz loc_CDA

 cmp eax, 0DD2C35D6h
 jnz loc_CF9

 mov esi, [esi+6]
 mov ds:1_kmod, esi
```

**Figure 34: Handling of IOCTL 807AEEBF Stores The Address Of _kmod Into _i_kmod Within The Driver**

The following symbols are resolved and passed to the kext:

- IOResursiveLockLock
- Kext21lookupKextWithLoadTagEj

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Technique: To bypass the problem of finding symbol addresses when running in kernel space, symbols can be resolved in user-land and sent down to the a rootkit kext in IOCTLs.

Note that not all of these symbols are actually used in the kext. This shows that either some functionality was to be implemented and was not, or some has been removed. One case is that of the _kmod symbol which points to the start of the kmod_info_t linked list of loaded kernel extensions. The function where this is used is called “_hide_kext_leopard” but it is not called by any code.

The actual code used to hide the kext is in a function called _hide_kext_osarray, which is called when the IOCTL 207BEE7A is received. This function uses a trick to locate the sLoadedKexts OSArray in memory. Crisis kext has to resort to this trick because the symbol is no longer exported and cannot be discovered directly in user mode and passed down to the kext in an IOCTL like other symbols. Hence it has to be found in kernel memory by the kext itself.

To determine the address of sLoadedKexts, Crisis parses the code of the function OSKext::lookupKextWithLoadTag, exported as the symbol __ZN6OSKext21lookupKextWithLoadTagEj. This function references the sLoadedKexts OSArray in code, and hence it contains the address of that array in code.
The relevant disassembly of the function `OSKext::lookupKextWithLoadTag` is given in Figure 35. Clearly, the `sLoadedKexts` OSArray comes next to the first call instruction (0xE8). The rootkit code, looks for the first 0xE8 in code, ensures that this is a call to a method (starts with 0x55), and then treats the DWORD 6 bytes from the start of the call instruction as the `sLoadedKexts` OSArray.

![Figure 35: lookupKextWithLoadTag Disassembly Showing Reference to sLoadedKexts](image-url)
Technique: The address of sLoadedKext can be obtained by parsing the code of OSKext::lookupKextWithTag in memory. The sLoadedKext is an array of loaded kexts and the rootkit can remove itself from that list without affecting system stability.

Now that the sLoadedKexts OSArray is known, the code locates the kext with name “com.apple.mdworker”. If it is the last kext in the list, the code simply reduces the list size by 1. If it is not the last kext in the list, the code modifies the list copying the last kext in place of the rootkit kext and reduces the list size by 1. This takes care of hiding...
the kext itself. Once this is done, listing of all loaded kexts such as through command “kextstat” will not show this kext in the list.

Note that out of the box, the kext will crash in OSX Lion (at least in xnu_debug-1699.32.7) trying to hide itself. A small patch can fix the issue. The root cause of the crash is that code expects the kmod_info member to be at an offset of 0x28, whereas it is, in fact, at an offset of 0x2C. The crash happens because the code tries to dereference a bad pointer.

![Incorrect Offset Of kmod_info Member Causing A Kernel Panic](image)

**Figure 37:** Incorrect Offset Of kmod_info Member Causing A Kernel Panic

**Technique:** BSD Rootkit techniques such as process hiding can be used effectively with Mac OS X.

**Tip:** At times small patches fixing code can avoid kernel panics and help with dynamic analysis; malware creators may fix such bugs in later versions.

The rootkit provides facilities to hide directories as well. This is done by replacing functions in the system call table (sysent), with trojanized functions that call the original functions and then cherry pick responses returned in the caller’s buffer based on certain criteria. The handlers for the following system calls are replaced:

- SYS_getdirentries,
- SYS_getdirentriesattr
- SYS_getdirentries64

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The following code snippet shows handler function for SYS_getdirentries being replaced by _hook_getdirentries. This function calls the original handler and then compares the returned list with a list of exclusions stored for each registered backdoor. If the directory name is present in the exclusion list, it is skipped. This process is very similar to the technique of SSDT table hooking in Windows (skape & Skywing, 2008).

Figure 38: System Entry Table Hooking

In addition to hiding files and directories, the rootkit can also hide processes. To hide a process, it uses Direct Kernel Object Manipulation. It finds the base of process list in the kernel (_allproc) and then unlinks the node holding the information of the process to be hidden.

The symbol _allproc points to a doubly linked list of struct proc, defined in the following header file:

```
struct proc {
    LIST_ENTRY(proc) p_list; /* List of all processes. */
    pid_t p_pid; /* Process identifier. (static) */
    void * task; /* corresponding task (static) */
    struct proc * p_pptr; /* Pointer to parent process. (LL) */
    pid_t p_ppid; /* process's parent pid number */
    pid_t p_gprpid; /* process group id of the process (LL) */
    uid_t p_uid;
    ...
}
```

Listing 5: struct proc Showing Process Id

The process hiding code runs partially in Mac OS X version 10.7.5. While, it is able to hide the process, itself, the code is not able to remove the process from the list of sibling processes. This is because the process structure has changed from OS X Snow Leopard (10.6) to OS X Lion (10.7) in the XNU kernel. As a result the offsets of the list of sibling processes has changed:

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Listing 6: Changes In proc struct Between OSX 10.6 To 10.7

The diff above shows new fields that have been added.

However, fortunately the rootkit code does not crash on OS X Lion. It simply accesses the values of p_mlock as if they were a linked list and does not cause any major operational problems.

In conclusion, OSX/Crisis has a compact, but feature rich kernel rootkit, which has several interesting characteristics, though it seems to have fallen into disuse with

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newer version of OS X. It is probably being abandoned in favor of user-land rootkit techniques.

7. Crisis Core Backdoor: Code Injection

Process injection is commonly seen in malware on Windows. It allows the malware to evade antivirus or modify run-time process behavior by hooking functions for implementing user-land rootkits and stealing information or injecting fields into web forms (Man-In-The-Browser).

On Windows, several methods of process injection are possible. Two commonly seen ones are:

- **Hollow Process Injection** - the target process is created in suspension, and its code is replaced with malicious code, so that when the main thread is resumed, malicious code executes. Whereas for all intents and purposes, the OS structures show that the original target process is running.
- **DLL Injection** - A DLL (Dynamically Linked Library) is loaded into a running target process by either creating a remote-thread that loads the DLL or causing the DLL to be loaded upon an event using the SetWindowsHook technique (Lukan, 2013).

Crisis uses a technique in Mac OS X roughly equivalent to the Windows’ DLLInjection through SetWindowsHook method discussed above.

It drops a library and sends an event causing the library to be loaded by the host process. The mechanism is used in some legitimate products such as 1password and the process is explained in a blog post (Ballard, 2009).

In brief, Mac OS X supports a scripting language called AppleScript that allows
an application to be scripted and its UI elements controlled. AppleScript controls the host application by sending it predefined events.

The set of pre-defined events can be supplemented and extended using Scripting Additions that allows defining new events and their handlers. A Scripting Addition is packaged as a bundle, with a name ending in “.osax”, which contains at a minimum, the following components:

- A resource file that describes the new event(s) being added.
- A library that exports an event handler for that event and implements functionality to handle it.
- An Info.plist that glues the bundle together relating the event to the handler.

The script addition can then be placed in specific locations such as /System/Library/ScriptingAdditions or /Library/ScriptingAdditions or $HOME/Library/ScriptingAdditions. Any new process that supports AppleScript will load the Scripting Addition when it starts.

The final piece of the puzzle is how to load the Scripting Addition into a process that is already running. For this, crisis uses an esoteric predefined event that causes the running process to refresh its Scripting Addition handlers. This is the event with id ascr/gdut (Get Dynamic User Terminology). A reference for it can be found in an Apple Technical Q&A (Apple, 2001). For Mac OS X Lion, the backdoor creates a new core backdoor process (IZsROY7X.-MP) passing a –p argument along with the target pid (Process ID).

Crisis abuses this technology to load a malicious library as a Scripting Addition into all running applications. It creates an osax at the following path:

/Users/$USER/Library/ScriptingAdditions/appleHID/

The following files are created within the bundle:

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• Contents/Info.plist (Section 13.5.4 OSAX Script Addition Property List)
• Contents/MacOS/lUnsA3Ci.Bz7
• Contents/Resources/appleOsax.r (13.5.5 OSAX Resource File For New Event)

The resource file appleOsax.r defines an event with id RCSe/load (Load RCS), which the backdoor sends to the injection target after the ascr/gdut event. The event handler for this event is defined in the Info.plist as the function InjectEventHandler, which the injected library dutifully exports. The InjectEventHandler function simply saves the pid of the backdoor in a global variable and returns.

![InjectEventHandler Function Saving Backdoor PID in Global Variable](image)

This data is then used later to create a user-land rootkit. The precise mechanism of this rootkit is discussed in Section 8 on Crisis Backdoor Agents: Hooking And Swizzling, although, it is clear from the following screenshot in Figure 41, that if the bundle id of the main bundle is “com.apple.ActivityMonitor”, the code is calling a method called hideCoreFromAM. The AM in the function’s name evidently stands for “Activity Monitor”, and its job is to hide the backdoor process given by _gBackdoorPID, from showing up in Activity Monitor.

![Figure 41: InjectEventHandler Function Saving Backdoor PID in Global Variable](image)

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Even though static analysis is a powerful tool, it is often essential to do dynamic analysis to see the run time behaviour of the code in action. This can make the purpose of certain functions/variables easier to understand and prove or disprove assumptions made during static analysis. However, unlike debugging an executable file, which can be started in a debugger, performing dynamic analysis on a library that gets injected into another process is a slightly more involved process.

To debug the injected library, a debugger can be attached to the target process prior to injection. Next a breakpoint can be placed on the function `_CFBundleDlfcnLoadBundle` of the CoreFoundation library. This function initiates the loading of the injected bundle. Once the ascr/gdut event is sent to the target process, and the injection library has to be loaded, this breakpoint will be hit. Now another breakpoint can be placed on `call_load_methods` function exported by the objective-c library. This function is responsible for calling the load method (entry point) of the loaded library. Within the “`call_load_methods`” function, it is easy to locate the call to the load method(s) of the loaded library giving us a chance to debug the library starting from the initial entry point.
**Technique:** Mac malware can use Scripting Additions To Inject Libraries into all scriptable applications. The injection can be done at run time by sending the ascr/gdut event to the target process, without the need for the application to be restarted.

**Tip:** To debug a library injected as a Scripting Addition, starting from the point of loading, a breakpoint should be placed at `CFBundleDlfcnLoadBundle` followed by another one on `call_load_methods` after the first one is hit.

8. Crisis Backdoor Agents: Hooking And Swizzling

Crisis backdoor agents are injected into individual processes and implement user-land rootkit and data stealing routines. As shown in the component overview of Figure 22, they get injected into processes like Skype and Address book to steal data, and in Activity Monitor to hide the backdoor. This code is implemented by the OSAX bundle library discussed in Section 7.

A backdoor agent uses two techniques to do its job:

1. Function hooking provided by mach_override package
2. Method swizzling for Objective-C APIs

The mach_override package (Rentzsch, 2013) implements run-time patching of a target function. It is similar to the Detours library in Microsoft Windows provided by Microsoft Research (Hunt & Brubacher, 1999).

Mach_override works by allocating two regions (Branch Islands) of writeable and executable virtual memory called:

1. Escape Island (mandatory)
2. Re-entry Island (optional)

Escape Island consists of a jump instruction to the function that is intended to

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replace or over-ride Mac OS X. The memory containing the target function is made writeable using ‘mprotect’ function. The first instruction is replaced with a branch to the escape island. The escape island has a jump to the replacement function, which will implement custom behaviour over the target function. Optionally, the mach_override package allows defining re-entry code, in the re-entry island, which executes the original first instruction of the target function, which was replaced with the branch. It then jumps to the second instruction of the target function, thereby causing the original code to execute again before returning results to the caller.

The following figure shows a logical view of this process:

![Figure 42: Mach_OVERRIDE Function Hooking.](image)

Crisis uses this technique to hook the AudioDeviceIOProc functions to record input and output of audio devices to log and exfiltrate calls made on the infected host.

![Figure 43: Code Showing Replacement Of _AudioDeviceAddIOProc](image)
In the above example, the `_AudioDeviceAddIOProc` function is being replaced with `__hook_AudioDeviceAddIOProc` function.

The second technique used by Crisis is unique to Objective-C code. Objective-C code creates a list of methods of a class where each node contains the name of the method, its definition/prototype and a pointer to its implementation. This means that the implementation of the method lives independently of its name and the mapping between the name and implementation can be changed.

This is done through a process called method swizzling. Method swizzling allows the implementation of a method to be replaced with another implementation, so that the original selector now maps to the new method and the new selector maps to the original one. It is a straight swap between names and implementations. This technique allows the replacement method to call the original method and modify the results returned, thus achieving the same result as function hooking, without any major modification of the memory. The method is discussed in more detail in (Nutting, 2002), which also gives a sample implementation.

Crisis backdoor agent makes extensive use of method swizzling. For example it implements a user-land rootkit, hiding the presence of core backdoor module from Activity Monitor. As discussed in Section 6, the kernel rootkit needs some modifications to work with Mac OS X Lion. The user-land rootkit is able plug that gap. Crisis swizzles the methods of SMProcessController class to remove the process id, which matches the Core backdoor process, thereby hiding it in Activity Monitor.
Figure 44: Replacing filteredProcess Method With filteredProcessHook Method Using Method swizzling

Figure 44 show how a Crisis backdoor agent injected into Activity Monitor replaces SMProcessController::outlineView:numberOfChildrenOfItem with mySMProcessController::outlineViewHook:numberOfChildrenOfItem. It also replaces SMProcessController::filteredProcess with mySMProcessController::filteredProcessHook method. These two hooks skip a process with process_id that matches the backdoor process and decrement the total number of child processes to hide the Core backdoor process.

The agent also uses method swizzling extensively to replace API methods with wrappers that log and steal information, which is then communicated to the core backdoor module. The core backdoor logs this data and eventually ex-filters it to the CnC server.

**Technique:** Run time hooking in Mac OS X can be achieved by using mach_override function for C Code and method swizzling for Objective-C code. Both provide stable, well-tested user-level hooking mechanisms.
9. Core Backdoor: Configuration

Encrypted backdoor configuration is saved in the file called `eiYNz1gd.Cfp` in the sample under analysis. This is the initial configuration. The file is encrypted with AES-128, though the key length is 64 bytes instead of 32 bytes. It is likely that this was done to allow support for AES-256 if needed in the future.

The key can be easily recovered using an IDA Script that looks for the symbol `_gConfAesKey`. The script is provided in Appendix A1, Section 13.1.5. Note that it will only work with a sample in which symbols have not been stripped.

The configuration is appended with its SHA1 hash and encrypted with the 16-byte key using AES-128 with PKCS#5 padding and no IV (Initialization Vector) in CBC mode.

For the sample under analysis the key is:

```
A6 F7 F3 41 23 A6 A1 AB 12 FA E0 AA 61 D0 2C 2D
```

Another script is provided to decode the configuration file. The decoded configuration is given in Section 13.5.6 in the Appendices.

The configuration enables or disabled built in functionality such as key-logging, camera capture, password stealing etc., sets the IP of the CnC server and configures malware components.

10. Core Backdoor: Network Command And Control

The backdoor configuration contains the IP address of a CnC server:

```
...
```

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Crisis backdoor communicates with its CnC server using a proprietary protocol. The protocol consists of binary messages, AES128 encrypted and sent over an HTTP channel. The encryption key for the initial communication can be extracted using the script provided in Section 13.1.5 in the Appendices. It is pointed to by the global variable called “_gBackdoorSignature”:

```
_gBackdoorSignature:

6D 11 7C 40 73 91 6F D9 16 F8 D5 C1 9E D0 57 11
```

A sample initial POST request sent to the CnC server is shown:

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
Host: 176.58.100.37:80
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; U; Intel Mac OS X 10.6.7; en-us) AppleWebKit/534.16+ (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/5.0.3 Safari/533.19.4
Content-Length: 112
Accept: */*
Content-Type: application/octet-stream
Accept-Language: en-us
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: keep-alive

......X....y......r.e="..B..D....4"M.#.1(CX
...A6....r.FI....E........g....B....k...T0."c.S.
....W..dfRj.-3+
```

**Figure 45: Packet Capture Showing Initial POST Request**

Headers such as User-Agent are hardcoded in the backdoor code:
The backdoor supports several different operations/commands such as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Class Implemented</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authentication</td>
<td>AuthNetworkOperation</td>
<td>Authenticate Agent With Server And Get Session Key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identity</td>
<td>IDNetworkOperation</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration</td>
<td>ConfNetworkOperation</td>
<td>Configuration Updates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Download</td>
<td>DownloadNetworkOperation</td>
<td>Download from URL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upload</td>
<td>UploadNetworkOperation</td>
<td>Upload to URL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FileSystem</td>
<td>FSNetworkOperation</td>
<td>Operations related to host file system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log</td>
<td>LogNetworkOperation</td>
<td>Logging/Exfiltration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bye</td>
<td>ByeNetworkOperation</td>
<td>End of Communications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Showing Operations/Commands Supported By Crisis Backdoor

For example, the initial POST in Figure 45 shows an AUTH request in an HTTP dissected packet capture in Wireshark.

We created a fake CnC server to interact with the backdoor. This server script is provided in Section 13.2.3. At present, it can only handle Authentication requests and respond with the command to uninstall the backdoor.

The authentication request is a 0x60 byte string, which consists of the following fields:

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A sample of decoded request is shown below:

---Decoded---
00000000: 98 6b 25 43 c2 d6 c4 22 8c 4a 5a 2f 83 f8 00 29 |.k%C...".JZ/...|
00000010: 33 bf 08 09 28 d6 94 5e 8a 43 57 0a 0c 56 3d 43 |3...(.^CW..V=C|
00000220: 64 38 64 32 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 33 37 00 00 |d8d2000040037..|
00000030: 9a 04 d8 ef 9d 44 5a 8c 92 91 e4 c5 25 1f 6d 88 |.....DZ.....%m|
00000040: 54 ba ff 81 4f 53 58 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 |T...OSX........|
00000050: 00 00 00 00 ec 47 13 4f 6d ae 7a 7c 7d 47 62 f7 |...G.Om.z|.yb.|
00000060: ce 18 72 6d b6 ea a5 f3 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 |...rm...........|

The interpreted fields in the above request are shown below:

Nonce1: 986b2543c2d6c4228c4a5a2f83f80029
Nonce2: 33bf080928d6945e8a43570a0c563d43
Backdoor_id: d8d20000040037 (643864323030303034303033370000)
UUID: 9a04d8ef9d445a8c9291e4c5251f6d8854baff81
OSX_String: OSX (4f535800000000000000000000000000000000)
Outer_SHA1: 6c47134f6dae7a7cd47962f7ce18726db6ea5f3
Padding: 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08

The UUID is calculated as the SHA1 sum of the username string appended to the serial number string:

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The serial number can be retrieved from the terminal by using the following command:

```
ioreg -l | grep IOPlatformSerialNumber | awk '{print $4}' | awk '{print $2}'
```

In response, Crisis expects a 200 OK HTTP response with a 0x40 byte content as shown in Figure 48.

![Figure 48: Code Checking For Response Length of 0x40](image)

The content of the HTTP response, as illustrated in Figure 49, consists of two parts:

1. First 0x20 bytes encrypted with a fixed key - same key used to encrypt the request
2. Second 0x20 bytes encrypted with a per-session key.
The first 0x20 bytes, consists of two 0x10 byte unknown values. The fake server script, sets them to a strings of ‘A’s and ‘B’s. These are encrypted with “_gBackdoorSignature” key value mentioned before.

The first unknown (Unknown1) is used to create the session key:

\[
\text{session\_key} = \text{SHA1} ( \text{CONF\_KEY} + \text{Unknown1} + \text{Nonce1} )
\]

Where CONF\_KEY is the configuration encryption/decryption key. Nonce1 is the first nonce sent by the backdoor to the server in its AUTH request.

The session key is used to encrypt a 0x20 byte value. This value contains the Nonce2 sent by the backdoor before. Followed by a DWORD command and an Unknown 0xC byte value.

The backdoor code considers the server authenticated if the first 0x10 bytes of the second part of the response payload, decoded using the session key, matches the original Nonce2 sent by the backdoor in its AUTH request. If this check passes, the code executes instructions matching the command type sent.

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For example, the Command 0x0A000000 is the Uninstall command. The fake CnC server script given in Appendix A1 sends this command and as a result Crisis gets uninstalled from the infected host.

Figure 50: Code processing AUTH Response Making Checks For Authentication

**Technique:** A custom binary protocol, encrypted with a symmetric key cipher going over HTTP, can be an effective way to hide a CnC channel.

**Tip:** Due to the use of symmetric key cryptosystem, analysis of the backdoor alone is sufficient for creating a fake CnC Server since there is a shared secret.

Overall, the CnC protocol of Crisis is moderately secure - it provides confidentiality and integrity but not proper authenticity and non-repudiation. In effect, this allows anyone to spoof a CnC server or become a Man-In-the-Middle. Although the code defines many commands, the author did not study the CnC protocol comprehensively.

11. Summary

During the analysis of Crisis, several offensive code techniques were learnt. Some tips to make such analysis were also discussed. These are summarized here.
11.1. Techniques

During the course of this research, several techniques used by Crisis to implement offensive code on Mac OS X were identified. These techniques are given below:

• Mac malware can have an entry point in a custom segment. This throws off some debuggers and analysis tools.
• Instead of calling API methods, malware may use INT 80 directly to obfuscate code and hide its true intent.
• Malware can also obfuscate its code by replacing all library import function names with a hashing function. All functions exported by a library are then hashed and the hash compared to determine the actual function name to be called.
• Malware code written in Objective-C requires specialized knowledge to reverse and can be harder to disassemble.
• One way of detecting the presence of a debugger in a Mac OS X process is to check the P_TRACED flag in the extern_proc struct returned by an appropriate sysctl call.
• Mac malware can ensure that only a single malware process runs at a time by registering a named port. The existence of this named port can indicate prior or ongoing infection.
• BSD Kernel Rootkit techniques such as process hiding can be used effectively with Mac OS X.
• To bypass the problem of finding symbol addresses when running in kernel space, symbols can be resolved in user-land and sent down to the a rootkit kext in IOCTLs.
• Mac malware can use Scripting Additions To Inject Libraries into all scriptable applications. The injection can be done at run time by sending the ascr/gdut event to the target process, without the need for the application to be restarted.

Harshit Nayyar, hanayyar@cisco.com
• Run time hooking in Mac OS X can be achieved by using mach_override function for C Code and method swizzling for Objective C code. Both provide stable, well-tested user-level hooking mechanisms.

• A custom binary protocol, encrypted with a symmetric key cipher going over HTTP, can be an effective way to hide a CnC channel.

### 11.2. Tips

While Crisis implements several techniques to obfuscate code and hide itself, some tips that help in analysis of such code on Mac OS X are given below:

• Tools like MachOView can be used to quickly understand the structure of a Mac OS X malware binary and perform tasks such as determining its real entry point.

• ASLR in a MachO file can be easily removed by removing the MH_PIE flag from the binary header. Debuggers lacking support for ASLR will fail unless MH_PIE is removed.

• IDAPython or IDC scripts can be written to de-obfuscate code that uses INT 80 directly instead of calling a function to make a system call.

• If hiding function names through a hashing function obfuscates malware code, the hashing function can be analyzed and an IDC/IDAPython script can be written to de-obfuscate the binary.

• To debug forks, that execute child processes, the code may be patched to NOP out the execution and the child process can be started in another debugger.

• An IDA script maybe written to clean up Objective-C code to make it more readable.

• If the malware is using a debugger detection technique implemented in a function, the call to that function can be NOPed out to hide the debugger.

• Some Mac malware can be detected by checking for a named port they register. For example, OSX/Crisis can be detected by checking for port named “com.apple.mdworker.executed”.

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• At times, small patches fixing code can avoid kernel panics and help with dynamic analysis; malware creators may fix such bugs in later versions.

• To debug a library injected as a Scripting Addition, starting from the point of loading, a breakpoint should be placed at _CFBundleDlfcnLoadBundle followed by another one on call_load_methods after the first has been hit.

• After some research, scripts such as the one provided in Section 13.2.3 can be easily written to prod the malware into unraveling its network behavior.

• Due to the use of symmetric key cryptosystem, analysis of the backdoor alone is sufficient for creating a fake CnC Server since there is a shared secret.

12. Conclusion

Mac malware is getting rather close to rivaling Windows malware in complexity and obtaining feature parity. Techniques seen in Windows malware such as Debugger Detection, Code Obfuscation, DLL injection, Inline function patching, Rootkit device drivers etc. all have analogues in Mac OS X and are being used by Mac malware. This paper used OSX/Crisis as an example to demonstrate this fact and to discuss tips and techniques involved in Mac OS X malware analysis.
References


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13. Appendix

13.1. Appendix A1 – IDA Scripts

13.1.1. Script to comment INT80 calls

```python
# coding=utf-8
import idaapi
import sys
import re

SYSCALL_HEADER="/usr/include/sys/syscall.h"

def create_syscall_map():
    syscall_map={}
    try:
        header_file = open(SYSCALL_HEADER,'r')
    except Exception,e:
        print "Unable to open /usr/include/sys/syscall.h due to 
%s"%(sys.exc_info()[0])
        print "Quitting ..."
        exit(-1)
    define_regex = re.compile('#define s+(SYS_[^s]*s+([0-9]+)+)')
    for line in header_file.readlines():
        mo = define_regex.match(line)
        if mo:
            syscall_map[int(mo.groups()[1])] = mo.groups()[0]
    return syscall_map

def comment_int80(syscall_map):
    for seg_ea in Segments():
        if SegName(seg_ea) == '__INIT_STUB_hidden':
            syscall_num=None
            for head in Heads(SegStart(seg_ea), SegEnd(seg_ea)):
                if isCode(GetFlags(head)):
                    mnem = GetMnem(head)
                    if mnem == 'mov':
                        if GetOpType(head,1) == 5:
                            if GetOpType(head,0) == 1:
                                reg=GetOpnd(head,0)
                                syscall_num=GetOperandValue(head,1)
                                if mnem == 'int':
                                    if GetOpnd(head,0) == '80h' and syscall_num != None:
                                        syscall_name = syscall_map[syscall_num]
                                        MakeRptCmt(head,syscall_name)
                                        syscall_num=None

syscall_map=create_syscall_map()
comment_int80(syscall_map)

Listing 7: IDAPython Script For Crisis Dropper INT80 Cleanup
```

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13.1.2. Script to convert Dropper hash to import name

```python
# coding=utf8
import idaapi
import sys
import subprocess
import re
import os
dylib_list=['/usr/lib/dyld','/usr/lib/system/libsystem_c.dylib','/usr/lib/system/libsystem_kernel.dylib']

def hash_func(in_string):
    #Crisis hash function
    var_4=0;
    for i in range(0, len(in_string)):
        var_4 = (((var_4 << 6) & 0xFFFFFFFF) + ((ord(in_string[i]) + (var_4 << 16)) & 0xFFFFFFFF) - var_4) & 0xFFFFFFFF
    return var_4

def make_dict(hash_dict):
    #Make a lookup table from hashes to importnames
    for lib in dylib_list:
        for libname in dylib_list:
            hash_dict['%.8X'%hash_func(libname)] = libname
            for command in [('/usr/bin/nm','-j',lib),('/usr/bin/strings',lib)]:
                all_symbols=subprocess.Popen(command,stdout=subprocess.PIPE).communicate()[0]
                all_symbols=all_symbols.split()
                for symbol in all_symbols:
                    hash_dict['%.8X'%hash_func(symbol)]=symbol

def find_next(ea, n_inst, mnemonic):
    #look for @mnemonic in next n_inst instructions
    cur_ea = ea
    for i in range(0,n_inst):
        cur_ea = NextHead(cur_ea,BADADDR)
        if isCode(GetFlags(cur_ea)):
            if GetMnem(cur_ea) == mnemonic:
                return
            cur_ea
    return None

def hash_to_function_comment():
    #Add a comment to hash giving name of function it belongs to.
    #Find the variable where results of hash matching is stored.
    #And rename the variable to function name var_ptr$<function_name>

    hash_dict={} 
    make_dict(hash_dict)
    dec_func=None
    local_var_regex = re.compile('\[(ebp\+)([^\]\]*)')
    for seg_ea in Segments():
        if SegName(seg_ea) == '__INIT_STUB_hidden': 
            print "__INIT_STUB_hidden":

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for head in Heads(SegStart(seg_ea), SegEnd(seg_ea)):
    if isCode(GetFlags(head)):
        op_num=-1
        mnem = GetMnem(head)
        if mnem == 'cmp':
            op_num=1
        elif mnem == 'push':
            op_num=0
        else:
            continue

        # If operand is immediate constant
        if GetOpType(head,op_num) == 5:
            opnd = GetOpnd(head,op_num)
            if opnd and isinstance(opnd,str) and len(opnd.strip())
                if opnd[-1] == 'h':
                    op_val=GetOperandValue(head,op_num)
                    # Make the hex value as key to the function hash
                    if op_val_key > 1024:
                        if op_val_key in hash_dict.keys():
                            func_name = hash_dict[op_val_key]
                            print '%.8X, %.8X,' %s%(head,op_val,func_name)
                            MakeRptCmt(head,func_name)

            # Find Decryption Function And Rename
            if mnem == 'push':
                # Find Next Call
                call_ea = find_next(head,5,'call')
                if call_ea:
                    # Find Next MOV
                    mov_ea = find_next(call_ea,5,'mov')
                    if mov_ea:
                        # Find Next MOV
                        if GetOpnd(mov_ea,1) ==
                            'eax':
                            dest_var =
                            GetOpnd(mov_ea,0)
                            local_var_regex.match(dest_var)
                            if mo:
                                local_var=mo.groups()[1]
                                stack_id=GetFrame(mov_ea)
                                name = LVAR_OFFSET
                                GetMemberOffset(stack_id,local_var)
                                # Get offset from
                                offset =
                                if offset != -1:
LVAR_OFFSET to var_ptr$<act_function_name>
stack_id, offset, "var_ptr$%s"%(func_name)
return

hash_to_function_comment()

Listing 8: IDAPython Script To Convert Hash to Import Name

13.1.3. Objective C Cleanup:

import idaapi
import idc

STRUCT_OBJC_METHOD_SIZE=12
STRUCT_OBJC_PROTOCOL_SIZE=12

def cleanup_objectivec():
cleanup_class_section()
cleanup_metaclass_section()
cleanup_protocol_section()
cleanup_category_section()
cleanup_cfstring()
cleanup_message_refs()
cleanup_cls_refs()
return

def robust_MakeName(ea, name):
make_name=name
num=1
while(MakeNameEx(ea,make_name,SN_NOWARN) == 0):
    make_name = "%s%d"%(name,num)
    num += 1
    if num > 10:
        break
return make_name

def make_inst_methods(method_list_ptr, class_name):
    if method_list_ptr == 0 or method_list_ptr == BADADDR:
        return
    else:
        methods_count = Dword(method_list_ptr + 4)
        method_list_start = method_list_ptr+8
        if method_list_start != BADADDR:
            for i in range(0, methods_count):
                method_struct_start = method_list_start+(i*STRUCT_OBJC_METHOD_SIZE)
                method_name=GetString(Dword(method_struct_start))
                method_impl=Dword(method_struct_start+0x08)
                #print "%8X:%s_%s"%(method_impl, class_name, method_name)

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robust_MakeName(method_impl, "%s_%s"%(class_name, method_name))

def handle_class_structs(head, prefix=None):
    class_name=GetString(Dword(head+8),-1,0)
    if prefix:
        class_name="%s_%s"%(prefix,class_name)
    MakeName(Dword(head+0x18),"ivars_%s"%class_name)
    MakeName(Dword(head+0x1C),"methods_%s"%class_name)

    method_list_ptr = Dword(head+0x1C)
    make_inst_methods(method_list_ptr, class_name)

    def cleanup__class_section():
        class_section = SegByName('__class')
        for head in Heads(SegStart(class_section), SegEnd(class_section)):
            if GuessType(head)=="__class_struct":
                handle_class_structs(head)

    def cleanup__metaclass_section():
        metaclass_section = SegByName('__meta_class')
        for head in Heads(SegStart(metaclass_section), SegEnd(metaclass_section)):
            if GuessType(head)=="__class_struct":
                handle_class_structs(head,"meta")

#__protocol_struct struc ; (sizeof=0x14)
#isa             dd ?
#protocol_name   dd ?
#protocol_list   dd ?
#instance_methods dd ?
#class_methods   dd ?
#__protocol_struct ends

def cleanup__protocol_section():
    protocol_section = SegByName('__protocol')
    for head in Heads(SegStart(protocol_section), SegEnd(protocol_section)):
        if GuessType(head)=="__protocol_struct":
            name = GetString(Dword(head+4))
            proto_name=name
            robust_MakeName(head,"protocol_%s"%name)
            #Inst_Methods
            if Dword(head+0x0C) != 0:
                mth_name="proto_instmth_%s"%name
                robust_MakeName(Dword(head+0x0C),mth_name)
                #Class_Methods
                if Dword(head+0x10) != 0:
                    mth_name="proto_classmth_%s"%name
                    robust_MakeName(Dword(head+0x10),mth_name)

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```python
def cleanup__category_section():
    category_section = SegByName('__category')
    for head in Heads(SegStart(category_section), SegEnd(category_section)):
        if GuessType(head) == '__category_struct':
            name = GetString(Dword(head))
            class_name = GetString(Dword(head+0x04))
            category_name = "category_%s_%s"%(class_name,name)
            catinstmth_name = "cat_instmth_%s"%(name)
            catclsmth_name = "cat_clsmth_%s"%(name)
            MakeName(head,category_name)
            if Dword(head+0x08) != 0:
                robust_MakeName(Dword(head+0x08),catinstmth_name)
                make_inst_methods(Dword(head+0x08), catinstmth_name)
            if Dword(head+0x0C) != 0:
                robust_MakeName(Dword(head+0x0C), catclsmth_name)
                make_inst_methods(Dword(head+0x0C), catclsmth_name)
```

```python
def cleanup__module_info():
    moduleinfo_section = SegByName('__module_info')
    for head in Heads(SegStart(moduleinfo_section), SegEnd(moduleinfo_section)):
        if GuessType(head) == '__module_info_struct':
            MakeName(Dword(head+0x0C), "symtab_%X"%(Dword(head+0x0C)))
```

```python
def cleanup__cfstring():
    cfstring_section = SegByName('__cfstring')
    for head in Heads(SegStart(cfstring_section), SegEnd(cfstring_section)):
        if GuessType(head) == '__CFString':
            cur_name = Name(head)
            rename=False
            if cur_name == None or cur_name == "":
                rename=True
            elif cur_name.split('_') and cur_name.split('_')[0] == 'stru':
                rename=True
            if rename:
                name="cfstr_%s"%GetString(Dword(head+0x08))
                robust_MakeName(head,name)
```

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def cleanup__message_refs():
    message_refs_section = SegByName('__message_refs')
    for head in Heads(SegStart(message_refs_section),
    SegEnd(message_refs_section)):
        name = "msg_%s"%GetString(Dword(head))
        robust_MakeName(head,name)
        #Add Cross Reference To Method Implementation
        #1 Find string's references in __cat_inst_meth or __inst_meth etc.
        #2 Add a data cross reference to method impl
        ref_to_msgname = DfirstB(Dword(head))
        ref_impl_list=[]
        while ref_to_msgname != BADADDR:
            if SegName(ref_to_msgname).find('_meth') > 0:
                ptr_to_mthstruct=ref_to_msgname
                mth_impl=Dword(ptr_to_mthstruct+0x08)
                ref_impl_list += [mth_impl]
                ref_to_msgname = DnextB(Dword(head),ref_to_msgname)
        #To simplify we only add cross references for cases where
        #there is a single method implementation for a message name
        if len(ref_impl_list) == 1:
            xref_from = DfirstB(head)
            while(xref_from != BADADDR):
                add_dref(xref_from, ref_impl_list[0], XREF_USER | dr_O)
                add_dref(ref_impl_list[0], xref_from, XREF_USER | dr_O)
                xref_from = DnextB(head, xref_from)
        #elif l
        #TODO: The implementation depends on class

def cleanup__cls_refs():
    class_references_section = SegByName('__cls_refs')
    for head in Heads(SegStart(class_references_section),
    SegEnd(class_references_section)):
        name = "cls_%s"%GetString(Dword(head))
        name = robust_MakeName(head,name)
        xref = DfirstB(head)
        while(xref != BADADDR):
            MakeComm(xref,"Class: %s"%(name))
            xref = DnextB(head,xref)

cleanup_objectivec()  

Listing 9: IDAPython Script For Objective-C Cleanup

13.1.4. Rootkit Kext Hash To Function

import idaapi
import subprocess

hash_dict = {}

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funcs = ['_findSymbolInFatBinary64', '_findSymbolInFatBinary']

def hash_function(in_string):
    hash = 0
    for i in range(0, len(in_string)):
        ebx = ord(in_string[i])
        ebx = hash
        hash *= 0x10040
        hash = (hash & 0xFFFFFFFF)
        hash += ebx
        hash = (hash & 0xFFFFFFFF)
    return hash

def make_dict():
    all_sym = subprocess.Popen(['/usr/bin/nm', '-j', '/mach_kernel'], stdout=subprocess.PIPE).communicate()[0]
    all_sym = all_sym.split()
    for sym in all_sym:
        (key, value) = ('%.8X' % (hash_function(sym)), sym)
        print '%s = %s' % (key, value)
        hash_dict[key] = value

def main():
    make_dict()
    for func in funcs:
        ea = LocByName(func)
        ref = RfirstB(ea)
        while ref != BADADDR:
            # Look up to 64 bytes back
            min_ea = ref - 0x40
            prev_head = PrevHead(ref, min_ea)
            while prev_head >= min_ea:
                if isCode(GetFlags(prev_head)) and GetOpType(prev_head, 1) == 5:
                    constant = '%.8X' % GetOperandValue(prev_head, 1)
                    if hash_dict.has_key(constant):
                        MakeRptCmt(prev_head, '%s' % (hash_dict[constant]))
                        print '%.8X:%s' % (prev_head, hash_dict[constant])
                    break
            ref = RnextB(ea, ref)

main()

Listing 10: IDAPython Script to Convert Crisis Rootkit Kext's Hash To Function

13.1.5. Get Cryptographic Keys From Crisis Backdoor

import idaapi
import idc

symbols={'_gConfAesKey':0x10, '_gLogAesKey':0x10, '_gBackdoorSignature':0x10}

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def print_bytes_at_name(sym, length, debugger_memory):
    bytes_list =
    GetManyBytes(LocByName(sym), 0x10, debugger_memory).encode('hex')
    print "%s: %s"%(sym, bytes_list)

for sym in symbols.keys():
    print_bytes_at_name(sym, symbols[sym], 0)

Listing 11: IDAPython Script To Get AES Keys From Unstripped Sample

13.2. Appendix A2 - Other Scripts And Tools

13.2.1. Objective-C tool to detect presence of Crisis Backdoor

#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import <Foundation/NSPortNameServer.h>

int main(int argc, const char * argv[])
{
    @autoreleasepool {

        NSPort *port = [NSPort port];
        BOOL success = [[NSPortNameServer systemDefaultPortNameServer]\nregisterPort:port name:@"com.apple.mdworker.executed"];
        if (success)
            NSLog(@"\nCrisis Backdoor Is Not Running !\n");
        else
            NSLog(@"\nInfected - Crisis Backdoor Running!\n");

    } return 0;
}

Listing 12: Objective-C tool for Crisis Backdoor Detection

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13.2.2. Crisis Configuration Decode

#!/usr/bin/python
from Crypto.Cipher import AES
import sys
import struct
import json
import hashlib

def usage(name):
    print "Usage: %s <key_bytes> <config_file>"%name
    print "Example: %s A6F7F34123A6A1AB12FAE0AA61D02C2D eiYNz1gd.Cfp"%name

def unpad(s):
    #PKCS5 Unpad
    return s[0:-ord(s[-1])]

def main(args):
    if len(args) < 3:
        usage(args[0])
        exit()
    hex_key = args[1].strip()
    config_file = args[2]
    if len(hex_key) % 2 != 0:
        print "Odd length key, please ensure that key is hex encoded string"
    bin_key = hex_key.decode('hex')
    encoded_config = open(config_file, "rb").read()
    decoded_config = AES.new(bin_key, AES.MODE_CBC).decrypt(encoded_config)
    decoded_config = unpad(decoded_config)
    sha1_footer = decoded_config[-20:]
    decoded_config = decoded_config[0:-20]
    sha1_computed = hashlib.sha1(decoded_config).hexdigest()
    print json.dumps(json.loads(decoded_config), sort_keys=True, indent=4, separators=(',', ': '))
    if sha1_footer.encode("hex") != sha1_computed:
        print \033[91mWARN:Config SHA1 Does Not Match \033[0m"
    else:
        print \033[92mSuccess ! Config SHA1 matches.\033[0m"

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main(sys.argv)

Listing 13: Python Script To Decode Crisis Configuration File

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13.2.3. Crisis Fake CnC and Uninstaller

#!/usr/bin/python
from socket import *
import sys
import hashlib
import struct
from Crypto.Cipher import AES
TO_SEND='A'*64
KEY_BYTES='\x6D\x11\x7C\x40\x73\x91\x6F\x0D\xC1\x9E\x0D\x57\x11'
CONF_KEY='\xA6\xF7\xF3\x41\x23\xA6\xA1\xA8\x12\xFA\xE0\xAA\x61\x0D\x2C\x2D'
def decrypt(data):
crypt = AES.new(KEY_BYTES, AES.MODE_CBC)
decoded = crypt.decrypt(data)
return decoded
def encrypt(data):
crypt = AES.new(KEY_BYTES, AES.MODE_CBC)
encoded = crypt.encrypt(data)
return encoded
def get_payload(data):
start_payload=data.index('\x0D\x0A\x0D\x0A')
start_payload+=4
return data[start_payload:]
def hex_dump(src, length=16, sep='. '):
FILTER = ''.join([(len(repr(chr(x))) == 3) and chr(x) or sep for x in range(256)])
lines = []
for c in xrange(0, len(src), length):
chars = src[c:c+length]
hex = ''.join(['%02x ' % ord(x) for x in chars])
if len(hex) > 24:
    hex = '%s %s ' % (hex[:24], hex[24:])
printable = ''.join(['%s ' % ((ord(x) <= 127 and FILTER[ord(x)]) or sep)
for x in chars])
lines.append('%08x:  %-16s |%s|\n' % (c, length*3, hex, printable))
print ''.join(lines)
def computed_sha1(*args):
full_string = ''
for part in args:
    full_string += part
full_string+=CONF_KEY
return hashlib.sha1(full_string).hexdigest()
def get_response_payload(nonce1, nonce2, command):
unknown1="A"*0x10
unknown2="B"*0x10
payload_1=unknown1+unknown2

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session_key=hashlib.sha1( CONF_KEY + unknown1 + noncel )
print "Session Key:%s"%(session_key.hexdigest())
session_key=session_key.digest()[0:0x10]
payload_2=nonce2
payload_2+=struct.pack("<L", command)
payload_2+="C"*0x0C
crypt = AES.new(session_key, AES.MODE_CBC)
payload_2 = crypt.encrypt(payload_2)
payload = encrypt(payload_1) + payload_2
return payload

def main():
s = socket(AF_INET,SOCK_STREAM)
s.bind(('',8080))
s.listen(5)
while True:
    try:
        conn, addr = s.accept()
        print "Received Connection From":,(addr)
        rcv=""
        while True:
            data = conn.recv(512)
            rcv += data
            if not data or len(data) == 0:
                break
            else:
                break
            data = None
        data = rcv
        if len(data):
            print "---Received---"
            hex_dump(data)
            print "---Decoded---"
            payload = get_payload(data)
            if len(payload) < 0x10:
                continue
            decoded = decrypt(payload)
            hex_dump(decoded)

            #No need to unpad pkcs5 - request size is fixed
            (random1,random2,bkid,inner_sha1,osx_string,outer_sha1) = "16s16s16s20s16s20s",decoded[0:104]
        print "Nonce1: ",random1.encode("hex")
        print "Nonce2: ",random2.encode("hex")
        print "Backdoor_id:%s", %s%(bkid,bkid.encode("hex"))
        print "Inner_SHA1: ",inner_sha1.encode("hex")
        print "OSX_String:%s", %s%(osx_string,osx_string.encode("hex"))
        print "Outer_SHA1: ",outer_sha1.encode("hex")
        print "Computed_SHA1: ",computed_sha1(bkid, inner_sha1,

    osx_string)

        print "--------------"

        #Send Uninstall Command
        command = 0x0A
response_payload=get_response_payload(random1, random2, command)
print "Sending Payload (Decrypted)"
print hex_dump(respose_payload)

send_header="HTTP/1.0 200 OK\r\n"
send_header+="Content-Type: application/octet-stream\r\n"
send_header+="Content-Length: %s\n"%len(response_payload)
send_header+="\r\n"
send_data=send_header+response_payload
print "Sending Response"
print "--------------"
print hex_dump(send_data)
print "--------------"
conn.sendall(send_data)
conn.close()
except Exception, e:
    print e
    s.close()
    exit(1)
s.close()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()

Listing 14: Fake CnC Server Python Script

13.3. Appendix B - Crisis Diffs/Patches

13.3.1. Backdoor (AntiDebug)

IZsROY7X.-MP
00002F26: E8 90
00002F27: A5 90
00002F28: 54 90
00002F29: 04 90
00002F2A: 00 90

13.3.2. Backdoor (Kext Install)

IZsROY7X.-MP
00002F26: E8 90
00002F27: A5 90
00002F28: 54 90
00002F29: 04 90
00002F2A: 00 90
00053643: 36 37

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13.4. Kext (Fix kmod_info location changed in OSX Lion)

WeP1xpBU.wA-
000014DA: 28 2C
00001517: 28 2C

13.4.1. Kext (Fix for struct proc changes in OSX Lion)

WeP1xpBU.wA-
00000BD4: 3C 5C
00000BDB: 40 60
00000BDE: 40 60
00000BE1: 3C 5C
00000BE4: 40 60

13.5. Appendix C - Property List Files And Resources

13.5.1. Launchd Agent Property List

Path:

$HOME/Library/LaunchAgents/com.apple.mdworker.plist

Contents:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE plist PUBLIC "-//Apple//DTD PLIST 1.0//EN"
"http://www.apple.com/DTDs/PropertyList-1.0.dtd">
<plist version="1.0">
<dict>
  <key>Label</key>
  <string>com.apple.mdworker</string>
  <key>LimitLoadToSessionType</key>
  <string>Aqua</string>
  <key>OnDemand</key>
  <false/>
  <key>ProgramArguments</key>
  <array>
    <string>/Users/<REDACTED>/Library/Preferences/jlc3V7we.app/IZsROY7X-MP</string>
  </array>
  <key>StandardErrorPath</key>
  <string>/Users/$USER/Library/Preferences/jlc3V7we.app/ji33</string>
  <key>StandardOutPath</key>
  <string>/Users/$USER/Library/Preferences/jlc3V7we.app/ji34</string>
</dict>
</plist>
```

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13.5.2. Crisis Bundle Property List

Path:

$CRISIS_HOME/Contents/Info.plist

Contents:

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE plist PUBLIC "-//Apple//DTD PLIST 1.0//EN"
"http://www.apple.com/DTDs/PropertyList-1.0.dtd">
<plist version="1.0">
<dict>
  <key>CFBundleDevelopmentRegion</key>
  <string>English</string>
  <key>CFBundleExecutable</key>
  <string>IZsROY7X.-MP</string>
  <key>CFBundleIdentifier</key>
  <string>com.apple.mdworker-user</string>
  <key>CFBundleInfoDictionaryVersion</key>
  <string>6.0</string>
  <key>CFBundleName</key>
  <string>mdworker-user</string>
  <key>CFBundlePackageType</key>
  <string>APPL</string>
  <key>CFBundleSignature</key>
  <string>????</string>
  <key>CFBundleVersion</key>
  <string>1.0</string>
  <key>NSMainNibFile</key>
  <string>MainMenu</string>
  <key>NSPrincipalClass</key>
  <string>NSApplication</string>
  <key>NSUIElement</key>
  <string>1</string>
</dict>
</plist>

13.5.3. Rootkit Kext Property List:

Path:

$CRISIS_HOME/Contents/Resources/WeP1xpBU.wA-.kext/Contents/Info.plist

Contents:

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE plist PUBLIC "-//Apple//DTD PLIST 1.0//EN"
"http://www.apple.com/DTDs/PropertyList-1.0.dtd">
<plist version="1.0">
<dict>
  <key>CFBundleDevelopmentRegion</key>
  <string>English</string>
  <key>CFBundleExecutable</key>
  <string>IZsROY7X.-MP</string>
  <key>CFBundleIdentifier</key>
  <string>com.apple.mdworker-user</string>
  <key>CFBundleInfoDictionaryVersion</key>
  <string>6.0</string>
  <key>CFBundleName</key>
  <string>mdworker-user</string>
  <key>CFBundlePackageType</key>
  <string>APPL</string>
  <key>CFBundleSignature</key>
  <string>????</string>
  <key>CFBundleVersion</key>
  <string>1.0</string>
  <key>NSMainNibFile</key>
  <string>AppName</string>
  <key>NSPrincipalClass</key>
  <string>NSApplication</string>
  <key>NSUIElement</key>
  <string>1</string>
</dict>
</plist>

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13.5.4. **OSAX Script Addition Property List**

*Path:*  
/Users/$USER/Library/ScriptingAdditions/appleHID/Contents/Info.plist

*Contents:*

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE plist PUBLIC "-//Apple//DTD PLIST 1.0//EN"
"http://www.apple.com/DTDs/PropertyList-1.0.dtd">
.plist version="1.0">
<dict>
  <key>CFBundleDevelopmentRegion</key>
  <string>English</string>
  <key>CFBundleExecutable</key>
  <string>lUnsA3Ci.Bz7</string>
  <key>CFBundleIdentifier</key>
  <string>com.yourcompany.lUnsA3Ci.Bz7</string>
  <key>CFBundleInfoDictionaryVersion</key>
  <string>6.0</string>
  <key>CFBundleName</key>
  <string>lUnsA3Ci.Bz7</string>
  <key>CFBundlePackageType</key>
  <string>KEXT</string>
  <key>CFBundleSignature</key>
  <string>????</string>
  <key>CFBundleVersion</key>
  <string>2.0</string>
  <key>OSBundleLibraries</key>
  <dict>
    <key>com.apple.kpi.bsd</key>
    <string>11.4.2</string>
  </dict>
  <key>com.apple.kpi.libkern</key>
  <string>11.4.2</string>
</dict>
</plist>

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<string>osax</string>
<string>CFBundleShortVersionString</string>
<string>1.0</string>
<string>CFBundleSignature</string>
<string>????</string>
<string>CFBundleVersion</string>
<string>1</string>
<string>OSAScriptingDefinition</string>
<string>rcs.sdef</string>
<string>OSAXHandlers</string>
<dict>
  <key>Events</key>
  <dict>
    <key>RCSeLoad</key>
    <dict>
      <key>Context</key>
      <string>Process</string>
      <key>Handler</key>
      <string>InjectEventHandler</string>
      <key>ThreadSafe</key>
      <false/>
    </dict>
  </dict>
</dict>
</dict>
</plist>

13.5.5. OSAX Resource File For New Event

Path:
/Users/$USER/Library/ScriptingAdditions/appleHID/Contents/Resources/appleOsax.r

Contents:

#include <Carbon/Carbon.r>

#define Reserved8 reserved, reserved, reserved, reserved, reserved, reserved, reserved, reserved
#define Reserved12 Reserved8, reserved, reserved, reserved, reserved
#define Reserved13 Reserved12, reserved
#define dp_none__ noParams, "", directParamOptional, singleItem, notEnumerated, Reserved13
#define reply_none__ noReply, "", replyOptional, singleItem, notEnumerated, Reserved13
#define synonym_verb__ reply_none__, dp_none__, { }
#define plural__ "", kAESpecialClassProperties, cType, "", reserved, singleItem, notEnumerated, readOnly, Reserved8, noApostrophe, notFeminine, notMasculine, plural}, {}

resource 'aete' (0, "RCSM Terminology") {
  0x1, // major version
  0x0, // minor version

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english,
roman,
{
  "RCSM Suite",
  "Load RCS",
  'RCSe',
  1,
  1,
  {
   /* Events */
   "inject RCSM into Snow Leopard",
   "load RCSM into the receiving application.",
   'RCSe', 'load',
   reply_none__,
   dp_none__,
   {
   }
  },
  { /* Classes */
  },
  { /* Comparisons */
  },
  { /*Enumerations */
  },
};

13.5.6. Configuration JSON

Path:

$CRISIS_HOME/eiYNzlgd.Cfp

Contents:

{ "actions": [
{
  "desc": "STARTUP",
  "subactions": [
  {
   "action": "module",
   "module": "device",
   "status": "start"
  },
];

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```json
{
    "action": "module",
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Harshit Nayyar, hanayyar@cisco.com
An Opportunity In Crisis

Harshit Nayyar, hanayyar@cisco.com
# Upcoming SANS Forensics Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Location Type</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SANS Cyber Security Mountain: April 2021</td>
<td></td>
<td>Apr 05, 2021 - Apr 10, 2021</td>
<td>CyberCon</td>
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<tr>
<td>MPO/W Columbia CMiP FY21 (FOR508) 5-day format</td>
<td>Columbia, MD</td>
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<td>Virtual - British Summer Time, United Kingdom</td>
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<td>Sydney, Australia</td>
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<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
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