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Multi-Platform Macro Phishing Payloads

With enterprises deploying Mac endpoints, a red team phishing panacea just might be a Microsoft Office Word document or Excel spreadsheet that has an OS agnostic macro payload. The team at Black Hills InfoSec have a good walk through how to do that manually with Empire. My team stumbled upon a similar setup using a combination of Empire and Cobalt Strike payloads, but now ... the hard work is done for you: we have published an updated Empire module based on @enigma0x3's and @harmj0y's original platform specific macro modules.

```
=====
[Empire] Post-Exploitation Framework
=====
[Version] 2.0 | [Web] https://theempire.io
=====
```

```
EMPIRE

267 modules currently loaded

1 listeners currently active

0 agents currently active

(Empire) > usestager
usestager
(Empire) > usestager multi/macro http
```

In Empire, setup a listener and then run “usestager multi/macro” followed by “info” to see and set options.

```
Name: Macro

Description:
  Generates a Win/Mac cross platform office macro
  for Empire, compatible with office 97-2003, and
  2007 file types.

Options:
  Name      Required  Value      Description
  ----      -
  Listener  True       http       Listener to generate stager for.
  OutFile   False      /tmp/macro File to output macro to, otherwise
```

```
Proxy      False      default      displayed on the screen.
SafeChecks True        True         Proxy to use for request (default, none,
Language   True        powershell  or other).
PixelTrackURL False       http://127.0.0.1/tracking?source=URL to add in pixel tracking which OS
UserAgent  False      default     attempted macro opening, useful for
ProxyCreds False      default     shell debugging and confirmation.
StagerRetries False      0           User-agent string to use for the staging
                                                request (default, none, or other).
                                                Proxy credentials
                                                ([domain\]username:password) to use for
                                                request (default, none, or other).
                                                Times for the stager to retry
                                                connecting.

(Empire: stager/multi/macro) > █
```

This will generate a macro that you can copy/paste straight into the macro editor of your document for delivery to your phishing target.

On the top of the macro, there are some platform detection if statements that will load up the necessary dylibs for Macs running Office 2016, which by default will run inside the MacOS sandbox. After that are the usual hooks of the macro functions that fire when documents are opened. The rest of the document is an if statement branch for OS version. If MacOS, there is a shell command to call curl to a tracking URL, followed by a python specific payload just like in the previous Mac specific Empire macro payload. If Windows, there

is an XMLHTTP call to a tracking URL, followed by the powershell specific payload just like in the previous Windows specific Empire macro payload.

The tracking URLs allow the adversary to do some analytics around whether the document was opened without a shell phoning home (i.e. endpoint protections or network IPS blocking execution or communication). Tracking URLs come in handy when a new shell phones home to Empire and you need to figure out if the target opened the macro again or if a persistence hook fired instead. By default, the Tracking URLs point to localhost, so no real impact to OPSEC if you forget to set them, but you can choose to use a third-party pixel/ad tracking service, or you can spin up your own webserver on your own domain and substitute that URL into the Empire options.

If you want to use different payload types per OS, you can use Empire to generate the multiplatform macro and then replace the OS specific sections of the if branch. For example, generate a Cobalt Strike macro payload and then copy/paste the bulk of that payload into the Windows section over the top of the Windows Empire payload in this new Empire multiplatform macro. That way you can switch up TTPs and still retain cross-platform support.

Once you get a call back from a MacOS instance of Office 2016, you'll note your working directory is probably
“~/Library/Containers/com.microsoft.Word” or similar. The Library Container path is an indicator you're in the sandbox and you'll be limited on what you can do. Empire used to have some Mac specific bugs, especially when executing within the sandbox, such as determining the host's IP address. The sandbox puts limitations on python's ability to use the socket library, so we introduced some exception handling and some bash magic to scrape the IP out of “ifconfig” to fix it.

One action an adversary can perform while in the sandbox is still to use the venerable AppleScript (“osascript”) tool to generate a phishing prompt for the user's password, but there are sandbox limitations affecting that tool as well. However, @DisK0nn3cT from my team added a neat little “sandbox mode” feature to that Empire prompt module (“usemodule python/collection/prompt”) to evade some of the sandbox's limitations using legacy MacOS file paths to present the icons and staying within the current process (the normal mode spawns a new process). So an adversary can still put up a good MacOS phish prompt.

Big thanks to my team, especially @DisK0nn3cT, @h1ghtopfade, and “Not Charles” for help with development and testing.

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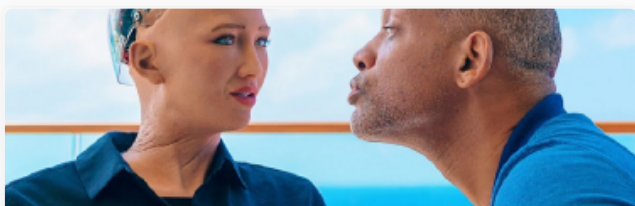
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