

# 100DaysofYARA - SpectralBlur

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 [g-les.github.io/yara/2024/01/03/100DaysofYARA\\_SpectralBlur.html](https://g-les.github.io/yara/2024/01/03/100DaysofYARA_SpectralBlur.html)

A Clever Blog Name by Greg Lesnewich

January 3, 2024

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Today will be a quick post on a TA444 (aka Sapphire Sleet, BLUENOROFF, STARDUST CHOLLIMA) Macho family tracked as SpectralBlur we found in August, and how finding it led us to stumble upon an early iteration of KANDYKORN (aka SockRacket). Please read Elastic's EXCELLENT piece on that family.

Long story short, internet scan data from Censys tipped us a suspicious domain `pxaltonet[.]org` that we believed had tentative links to the Interception cluster (which we have since merged with TA444 in our dataset). We monitored this domain on VirusTotal (Netloc rules will make this easier now!) and observed a file called `.macshare` being downloaded from the `auth` subdomain.

## Triage

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In checking out this file, we don't see a lot of initial toolmarks from the developers in the metadata (no codesigning, no leftover RPath, etc.) but a decent amount in the strings - mostly function names! I've trimmed the strings output to only show us interesting ones.

```

{
  "FileType": "THIN",
  "Slices": [
    {
      "Header": {
        "Type": "mach_header_64",
        "Magic": 4277009103,
        "CPUType": "X86_64",
        "CPUSubType": "ALL",
        "FileType": "EXECUTE",
        "LoadCount": 16,
        "LoadSize": 1368,
        "Flags": [
          "NOUNDEFS",
          "DYLDLINK",
          "TWOLEVEL",
          "PIE"
        ],
        "Reserved": 0
      },
      "LinkedImages": {
        "LOAD_DYLIB": [
          "/usr/lib/libSystem.B.dylib"
        ]
      },
      "Version": {
        "BuildVersion": {
          "Platform": "MACOS",
          "MinOS": "13.0.0",
          "SDK": "13.3.0",
          "Ntools": 1
        },
        "SourceVersion": 0
      },
      "UUID": "833902ac1aba3cee87dc52ac9f045f26",
      "BaseName": "",
      "InstallName": ""
    }
  ]
}

```

```
emit macshare | carve printable --min=6
```

```

/usr/lib/dyld
/usr/lib/libSystem.B.dylib
fffff.

```

```

AWAVATSH
[A\A^A_]

```

```

%S
%S
%S

```

```

There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.
/dev/null
/bin/sh

```

\_mh\_execute\_header  
authchannel  
hangout  
load\_config  
openchannel  
read\_packet  
xcrypt  
lose\_fcontext  
\_fcontext  
process  
thread  
ownload  
\_content  
getcfg  
hibernate  
testconn  
upload  
estart  
\_content  
ave\_config  
igchild  
ocket\_  
onnect  
ait\_read  
rite\_packet  
\_value  
\_\_mh\_execute\_header  
\_authchannel  
\_close\_fcontext  
\_hangout  
\_init\_fcontext  
\_load\_config  
\_mainprocess  
\_mainthread  
\_openchannel  
\_proc\_die  
\_proc\_dir  
\_proc\_download  
\_proc\_download\_content  
\_proc\_getcfg  
\_proc\_hibernate  
\_proc\_none  
\_proc\_restart  
\_proc\_rmfile  
\_proc\_setcfg  
\_proc\_shell  
\_proc\_sleep  
\_proc\_stop  
\_proc\_testconn  
\_proc\_upload  
\_proc\_upload\_content  
\_procs  
\_read\_packet  
\_save\_config  
\_sigchild

```
_socket_close  
_socket_connect  
_socket_recv  
_socket_send  
_wait_read  
_write_packet  
_write_packet_value  
_xcrypt
```

So two things happened from this point for me - I load the binary up in Binary Ninja or Ghidra, and at the same time, I started running queries on some of the unique strings and kicked off a retrohunt with a rule very similar to the following. I ignored some super unique strings like `xcrypt`, `authchannel`, or `load_config` to do exactly what I accomplished - finding a potentially related family!

```

rule APT_NK_TA444_SpectralBlur_SockRacket_Overlap
{
    meta:
        author = "Greg Lesnewich"
        description = "track overlaps across KandyKorn/SockRacket and SpectralBlur"
        date = "2023-08-21"
        version = "1.0"
        hash =
            "0753859738620c7394f04220e273974982203a6ea1c2a30247149a9c8ff07037" //SockRacket
            hash =
            "1d6cf7159c8dd98299798b0985f62dd15cb2e64550cd57a9e747dc3bee5f46d8" //SockRacket
            hash =
            "c99729c39d197dd774e6febab5ec33abdf31f4404b4ffadad553efb3aa86192d" //SockRacket
            hash =
            "d2d60f678d0b881b3e079b46bdb813f9f7d8802a227aea46926e4bbd1838f9e5" //SockRacket
            hash =
            "d57a2e0c42c63659d6c09fc593fd5d272aec75b3629d9993b760142c731a191d" //SockRacket
            hash =
            "f91801b458d875cfe61f927d16202b3a853d07e89a66ca4663989878e94242ad" //SockRacket
            hash =
            "6f3e849ee0fe7a6453bd0408f0537fa894b17fc55bc9d1729ae035596f5c9220" //SpectralBlur

        strings:
            $s_dylib = "/usr/lib/libSystem.B.dylib" ascii wide
            $s_string1 = "/dev/null" ascii wide
            $s_string2 = "SHELL" ascii wide
            $s_string3 = "/bin/sh" ascii wide
            $s_import1 = "inet_addr" ascii wide
            $s_import2 = "inet_ntoa" ascii wide
            $s_import3 = "socket" ascii wide
            $s_import4 = "socket" ascii wide
            $s_import5 = "gethostbyname" ascii wide
            $s_import6 = "getpwuid" ascii wide
            $s_import7 = "kill" ascii wide
            $fp1 = "ftp" nocase ascii wide
            $fp2 = "kermit" nocase ascii wide

        condition:
            (
                uint32(0) == 0xfeedface or // Mach-O MH_MAGIC
                uint32(0) == 0xcefaedfe or // Mach-O MH_CIGAM
                uint32(0) == 0xfeedfacf or // Mach-O MH_MAGIC_64
                uint32(0) == 0xcffaedfe or // Mach-O MH_CIGAM_64
                uint32(0) == 0xcafebabe or // Mach-O FAT_MAGIC
                uint32(0) == 0xbebafeca // Mach-O FAT_CIGAM
            )
            and filesize < 3MB and all of ($s_*) and none of ($fp*)
    }
}

```

As the retro hunt was running, I started my analysis. And, thankfully, the operators kept function names intact when they compiled, so it made my life easy! SpectralBlur is a moderately capable backdoor, that can upload/download files, run a shell, update its configuration, delete files, hibernate or sleep, based on commands issued from the C2.

It communicates via sockets wrapped in RC4

```
char* _read_packet(int32_t arg1)

1000015f0 char* _read_packet(int32_t arg1)

100001600 char* rax = _malloc(0x10)
10000160e char* var_10
10000160e if (rax == 0)
100001614 | var_10 = nullptr
100001635 else if (_socket_recv(arg1, rax, 0x10) == 0xffffffff)
10000163f | _free(rax)
100001644 | var_10 = nullptr
10000166b else
10000166b | _xcrypt(&data_10000810c, data_10000820c, rax, 0x10)
100001678 | if (*(rax + 0xc) == 0)
100001682 | | var_10 = rax
10000169c else
10000169c | char* rax_6 = _realloc(rax, zx.q(*(rax + 0xc)) + 0x10)
1000016aa | if (rax_6 == 0)
1000016b0 | | var_10 = nullptr
1000016d7 | else if (_s
100001713 | | _xcrypt
10000171c | | var_10
1000016e1 | else
1000016e1 | | _free(r
1000016e6 | | var_10
100001729 return var_10
```

```
int64_t _xcrypt(void* arg1, int32_t arg2, char* arg3,
int32_t arg4)

int32_t temp2_1
int32_t temp3_1
temp2_1:temp3_1 = sx.q(i_1)
int32_t temp8_1
int32_t temp9_1
temp8_1:temp9_1 = sx.q(var_148 + zx.d(&var_118 + sx.q(i_1))) + zx.
var_148 = mods.dp.d(temp8_1:temp9_1, 0x100)
char rax_14 = *&var_118 + sx.q(i_1)
*&var_118 + sx.q(i_1) = *&var_118 + sx.q(var_148)
*&var_118 + sx.q(var_148) = rax_14
```

21 @ 1000013b7 i\_1 = i\_1 + 1

The available commands listed under the term **proc**

```
_mainprocess  
_proc_die  
_proc_dir  
_proc_download  
_proc_download_content  
_proc_getcfg  
_proc_hibernate  
_proc_none  
_proc_restart  
_proc_rmfile  
_proc_setcfg  
_proc_shell  
_proc_sleep  
_proc_stop  
_proc_testconn  
_proc_upload  
_proc_upload_content
```

And once the retro came back, we can see some similarities from sound familiar to the KandyKorn article you read from Elastic?? But these feel like families developed by different folks with the same sort of requirements.

I haven't the time or skill to fully reverse SpectralBlur so if anyone in the community is keen on it, go for it!! But that XCrypt function looks unique enough to sig on along with some of the function names.



```

rule APT_NK_TA444_SpectralBlur
{
    meta:
        author = "Greg Lesnewich"
        description = "track the SpectralBlur backdoor"
        date = "2023-08-21"
        version = "1.0"
        hash =
"6f3e849ee0fe7a6453bd0408f0537fa894b17fc55bc9d1729ae035596f5c9220"
        DaysofYARA = "3/100"

    strings:
        $xcrypt1 = {
            99                                // cdq
            f7 [4-8]                        // idiv    dword [rbp-0x11c {var_124}]
            8b [4-8]                        // mov     eax, dword [rbp-0x14c
{var_154_1}]

            48 63 d2                        // movsxd  rdx, edx
            0f b6 0c 11                    // movzx   ecx, byte [rcx+rdx]
            01 c8                        // add     eax, ecx
            b9 00 01 00 00                // mov     ecx, 0x100
            99                            // cdq
            f7 f9                        // idiv    ecx
        }

        $xcrypt2 = {
            8b 85 c4 fe ff ff            // mov     eax, dword [rbp-0x13c
{var_144_2}]

            83 c0 01                    // add     eax, 0x1
            b9 00 01 00 00                // mov     ecx, 0x100
            99                            // cdq
            f7 f9                        // idiv    ecx
            [20-40]
            01 c8                        // add     eax, ecx
            b9 00 01 00 00                // mov     ecx, 0x100
            99                            // cdq
            f7 f9                        // idiv    ecx
        }

        $symbol1 = "xcrypt" ascii wide
        $symbol2 = "_proc_die" ascii wide
        $symbol3 = "_proc_dir" ascii wide
        $symbol4 = "_proc_download" ascii wide
        $symbol5 = "_proc_download_content" ascii wide
        $symbol6 = "_proc_getcfg" ascii wide
        $symbol7 = "_proc_hibernate" ascii wide
        $symbol8 = "_proc_none" ascii wide
        $symbol9 = "_proc_restart" ascii wide
        $symbol10 = "_proc_rmfile" ascii wide
        $symbol11 = "_proc_setcfg" ascii wide
        $symbol12 = "_proc_shell" ascii wide
        $symbol13 = "_proc_sleep" ascii wide
        $symbol14 = "_proc_stop" ascii wide
        $symbol15 = "_proc_testconn" ascii wide
        $symbol16 = "_proc_upload" ascii wide

```

```
$symbol17 = "_proc_upload_content" ascii wide
$symbol18 = "_sigchild" ascii wide

$string1 = "/dev/null" ascii wide
$string2 = "SHELL" ascii wide
$string3 = "/bin/sh" ascii wide
$string4 =
{2573200a2573200a2573200a2573200a2573200a2573200a257320} // %s with
repeating new lines string
condition:
    //(
    //uint32(0) == 0xfeedface or // Mach-O MH_MAGIC
    //uint32(0) == 0xcefaedfe or // Mach-O MH_CIGAM
    //uint32(0) == 0xfeedfacf or // Mach-O MH_MAGIC_64
    //uint32(0) == 0xcffaedfe or // Mach-O MH_CIGAM_64
    //uint32(0) == 0xcafebabe or // Mach-O FAT_MAGIC
    //uint32(0) == 0xebafeca // Mach-O FAT_CIGAM
    //) and
    (any of ($xcrypt*) or 4 of ($symbol*) or (all of ($string*)))
}
```

## Wrapping Up

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TA444 keeps running fast and furious with these new MacOS malware families. Looking for similar strings lead us to link SpectralBlur and KandyKorn (which were further linked to TA444 after more samples turned up, and eventually, a phishing campaign hit our visibility that pulled down KandyKorn). So knowing your Macho stuff will help track emerging DPRK capability if that is your interest!