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Green Lambert and ATT&CK



Runa Sandvik
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On October 1, I gave a talk at [Objective By The Sea](#) about a CIA implant called Green Lambert. The [recording](#) is available on YouTube and the [written post](#) on Objective-See's blog. Inspired by a [talk](#) Adam Pennington and Cat Self gave about [ATT&CK for macOS](#), I decided to map Green Lambert to that framework.

MITRE ATT&CK

The [MITRE ATT&CK](#) framework is a great way to document adversary tactics and techniques based on real-world observations. In writing this blog post, I also found that it's a helpful way to identify what you know and don't know about an adversary and/or a piece of malware. If you haven't used ATT&CK before, check out the resources from [CISA](#) and [MITRE](#).

Initial Access

The first tactic in the matrix is [Initial Access](#), which consists of techniques used to gain entry to a system. As I wrote in the [post](#) for Objective-See, "we don't know how this implant makes it onto a target system; the type of system it's used on; or the geographical location of a typical target." For that reason, we'll leave this blank.

Execution

The next tactic, [Execution](#), focuses on techniques used to run the implant on the target system. Comparing MITRE's list with my post on Objective-See, we find that Green Lambert can:

- Use shell scripts for execution (Command and Scripting Interpreter: Unix Shell [[T1059.004](#)])
- Use Launchd for initial and recurring execution (Scheduled Task/Job: Launchd [[T1053.004](#)])

Persistence

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The Defense Evasion tactic looks at how an adversary avoids detection. In this case, that means:

- Use of custom routines to decrypt strings in memory (GlowlHelper [T1140])
- Ability to self-delete once installed (GlowlHelper [T1140])
- Masquerade as GrowlHelper (GlowlHelper [T1140])
- And as Software Update (GlowlHelper [T1036.004])
- Decrypt strings in-memory, possibly to evade detection (GlowlHelper [T1036.004])

Credential Access

Credential Access looks at techniques used to access passwords. During initial triage of the system, we can see the following technique.

- Use of SecKeychainFindInternet... (Credentials from Password Stores: Keychain [T1555.001])

Discovery

For Discovery, we'll look for ways that Green Lambert gains knowledge about the system. We don't have a lot of information to go on, just a few clues from our initial triage and what appears to be a configuration file and/or system survey. Green Lambert can:

- Determine the Linux version and system uptime (System Information Discovery [T1082])
- Determine proxy settings (System Network Configuration Discovery [T1016])
- Determine the current date and time (System Time Discovery [T1124])

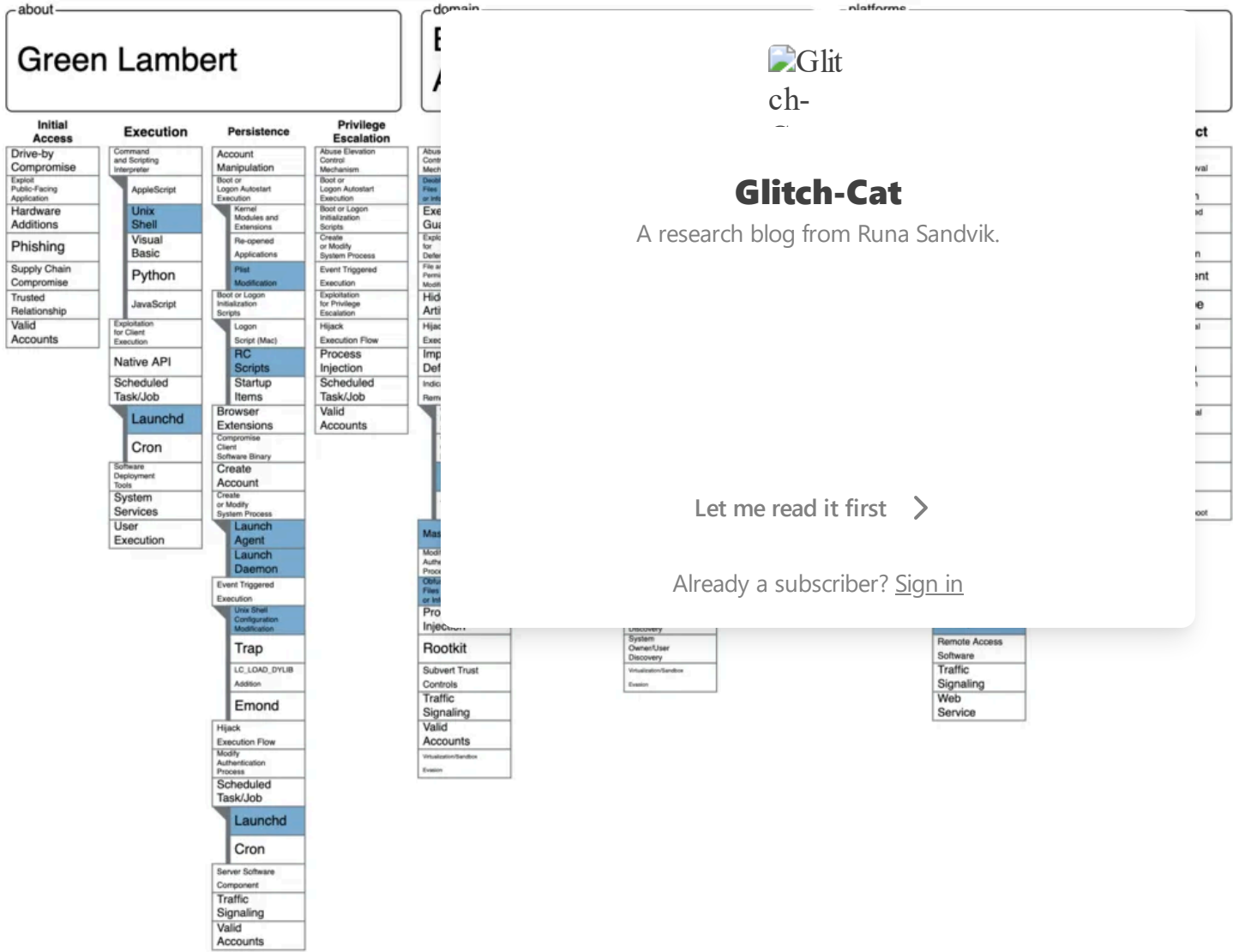
Lateral Movement

We have not seen Green Lambert access remote systems, so we'll leave Lateral Movement blank.



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visualization.



Conclusion

That's it! (I think. Please let me know if I've missed anything.) As the visualization above shows, there's a lot more to dig into here. For example, you can use [@osxreverser's Delambert](#) plugin to decrypt more strings. Or you can take a closer look at command line arguments. Or how the Green Lambert generates the victim ID. Or what the implant collects and how it exfiltrates data.

Happy hunting!



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