

Bundlore, Software S0482 | MITRE ATT&CK®

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Enterprise [T1098](#) [.004 Account Manipulation](#): [SSH Authorized Keys](#)

[Bundlore](#) creates a new key pair with `ssh-keygen` and drops the newly created user key in `authorized_keys` to enable remote login.^[1]

Enterprise [T1071](#) [.001 Application Layer Protocol](#): [Web Protocols](#)

[Bundlore](#) uses HTTP requests for C2.^[1]

Enterprise [T1059](#) [.002 Command and Scripting Interpreter](#): [AppleScript](#)

[Bundlore](#) can use AppleScript to inject malicious JavaScript into a browser.^[1]

[.004 Command and Scripting Interpreter](#): [Unix Shell](#)

[Bundlore](#) has leveraged `/bin/sh` and `/bin/bash` to execute commands on the victim machine.^[1]

[.006 Command and Scripting Interpreter](#): [Python](#)

[Bundlore](#) has used Python scripts to execute payloads.^[1]

[.007 Command and Scripting Interpreter](#): [JavaScript](#)

[Bundlore](#) can execute JavaScript by injecting it into the victim's browser.^[1]

Enterprise [T1543](#) [.001 Create or Modify System Process](#): [Launch Agent](#)

[Bundlore](#) can persist via a LaunchAgent.^[1]

[.004 Create or Modify System Process](#): [Launch Daemon](#)

[Bundlore](#) can persist via a LaunchDaemon.^[1]

Enterprise [T1140](#) [Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information](#)

[Bundlore](#) has used `openssl` to decrypt AES encrypted payload data. [Bundlore](#) has also used base64 and RC4 with a hardcoded key to deobfuscate data.^[1]

Enterprise [T1189](#) [Drive-by Compromise](#)

[Bundlore](#) has been spread through malicious advertisements on websites.^[1]

Enterprise [T1048](#) [Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol](#)

[Bundlore](#) uses the `curl -s -L -o` command to exfiltrate archived data to a URL. ^[2]

Enterprise [T1222 .002 File and Directory Permissions Modification](#): [Linux and Mac File and Directory Permissions Modification](#)

[Bundlore](#) changes the permissions of a payload using the command `chmod -R 755`. ^[2]

Enterprise [T1564 Hide Artifacts](#)

[Bundlore](#) uses the `mktemp` utility to make unique file and directory names for payloads, such as `TMP_DIR=`mktemp -d -t x``. ^[2]

Enterprise [T1562 .001 Impair Defenses](#): [Disable or Modify Tools](#)

[Bundlore](#) can change browser security settings to enable extensions to be installed. [Bundlore](#) uses the `kill cfprefsd` command to prevent users from inspecting processes. ^{[1][2]}

Enterprise [T1105 Ingress Tool Transfer](#)

[Bundlore](#) can download and execute new versions of itself. ^[1]

Enterprise [T1056 .002 Input Capture](#): [GUI Input Capture](#)

[Bundlore](#) prompts the user for their credentials. ^[1]

Enterprise [T1036 .005 Masquerading](#): [Match Legitimate Resource Name or Location](#)

[Bundlore](#) has disguised a malicious .app file as a Flash Player update. ^[1]

Enterprise [T1027 Obfuscated Files or Information](#)

[Bundlore](#) has obfuscated data with base64, AES, RC4, and bz2. ^[1]

Enterprise [T1057 Process Discovery](#)

[Bundlore](#) has used the `ps` command to list processes. ^[1]

Enterprise [T1518 Software Discovery](#)

[Bundlore](#) has the ability to enumerate what browser is being used as well as version information for Safari. ^[1]

Enterprise [T1176 .001 Software Extensions](#): [Browser Extensions](#)

[Bundlore](#) can install malicious browser extensions that are used to hijack user searches. ^[1]

Enterprise [T1082 System Information Discovery](#)

[Bundlore](#) will enumerate the macOS version to determine which follow-on behaviors to execute using `/usr/bin/sw_vers -productVersion`. ^{[1][2]}

Enterprise [T1204 .002 User Execution: Malicious File](#)

[Bundlore](#) has attempted to get users to execute a malicious .app file that looks like a Flash Player update. [\[1\]](#)

Source: <https://attack.mitre.org/software/S0482>