

# A Deep Dive into Cactus Ransomware

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## Table of contents

|                               |    |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Executive summary             | 2  |
| Analysis and findings         | 2  |
| Running with the -s parameter | 3  |
| Running with the -r parameter | 6  |
| Running with the -i parameter | 7  |
| Running with the -l parameter | 13 |
| Running with the -e parameter | 13 |
| Running with the -c parameter | 13 |
| Running with the -t parameter | 13 |
| Running with the -d parameter | 14 |
| Running with the -f parameter | 14 |
| Indicators of Compromise      | 15 |

## Executive summary

Cactus ransomware was discovered in March 2023. The malware creates a mutex called “b4kr-xr7h-qcps-omu3cAcTuS” to ensure that only one copy is running at a time. Persistence is achieved by creating a scheduled task named “Updates Check Task”. The ransomware requires an AES key to decrypt the encrypted public RSA key stored in the binary.

The files are encrypted using the AES algorithm (OpenSSL library), with the key being encrypted using the public RSA key. The extension of the encrypted files is changed to “cts0” or “cts1”.

## Analysis and findings

SHA256: 78C16DE9FC07F1D0375A093903F86583A4E32037A7DA8AA2F90ECB15C4862C17

The ransomware is packed with UPX. It retrieves the window handle used by the console:



```
RIP → 00007FFD449641E FF D0 call rax rax:<kernel32.GetConsoleWindow> (00007FF8AE5901B0)
```

Figure 1

The process hides the window by calling the ShowWindow API (0x0 = **SW\_HIDE**):



```
RIP → 00007FFD4496428 FF D0 call rax rax:<user32.ShowWindow> (00007FF8AF252500)
```

Figure 2

It obtains a pseudo handle for the current process using GetCurrentProcess:



```
RIP → 00007FFD47C8AC6 FF 15 FC C0 22 00 call qword ptr ds:[<&GetCurrentProcess>]
```

Figure 3

The GetProcessAffinityMask function is utilized to extract the process affinity mask and the system affinity mask for the system:



```
RIP → 00007FFD47C8AD9 FF 15 91 C1 22 00 call qword ptr ds:[<&GetProcessAffinityMask>]
```

Figure 4

The malware can run with at least one of the following parameters: "-s", "-r", "-i", "-l", "-e", "-c", "-t", "-d", and "-f". We'll describe the purpose of every parameter in the upcoming paragraphs.



```
RIP → 00007FFD4494F74 48 89 C1 mov rax, rax rax:<malware.wscmp>
```

Figure 5

The binary creates a mutex called “b4kr-xr7h-qcps-omu3cAcTuS” to ensure that only one copy of the executable is running at a time (see Figure 6).

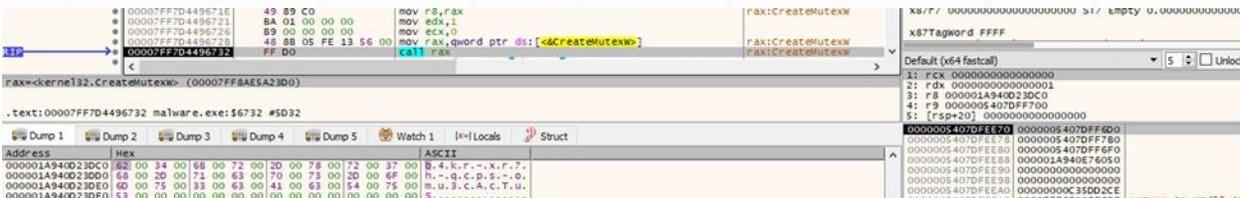


Figure 6

## Running with the -s parameter

The public RSA key is stored in an encrypted form. The AES key used to decrypt the RSA key is parsed from the “C:\ProgramData\ntuser.dat” file, which should have been created earlier. The initialization vector is hard-coded “OLI3bTN6ekZCY7jd”:



Figure 7

The public key is decrypted using AES256 Galois Counter Mode (GCM):

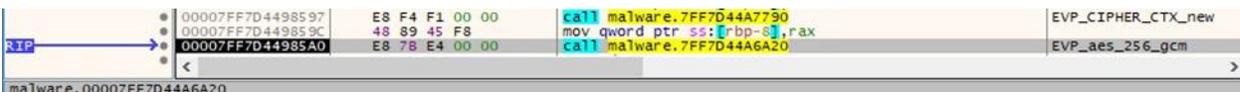


Figure 8

OpenSSL’s EVP\_DecryptInit\_ex function is used to start decrypting the information, as highlighted below.



Figure 9



Figure 10

Finally, the RSA key is decrypted by calling the EVP\_DecryptUpdate method (Figure 11).

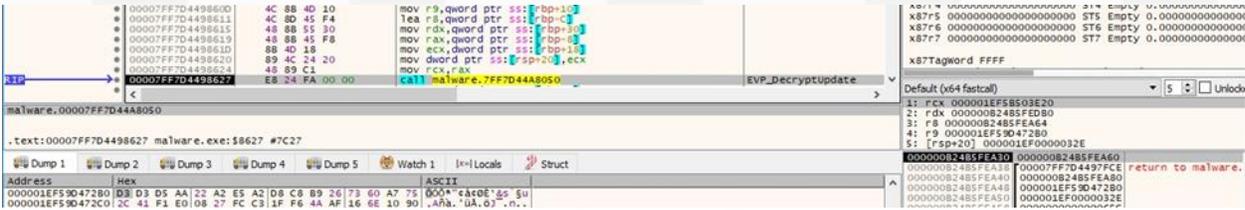


Figure 11

The ransomware checks if the decryption was successful by verifying the first 3 characters:

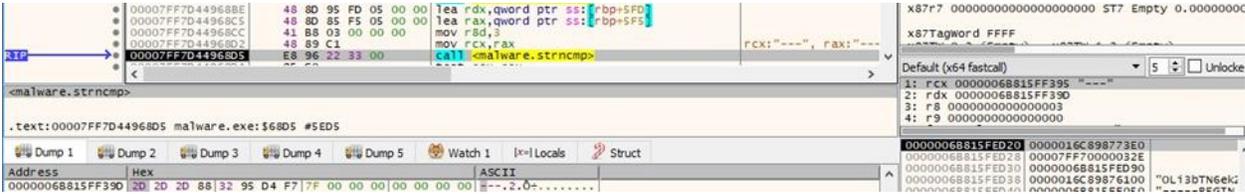


Figure 12

The malicious process loads the public RSA key using the PEM\_read\_bio\_PUBKEY function, as shown in the figure below.

```
.text:00007FF7D4498510 public _Z10loadRsaKeyPKc
.text:00007FF7D4498510 _Z10loadRsaKeyPKc proc near
.text:00007FF7D4498510
.text:00007FF7D4498510 var_10= qword ptr -10h
.text:00007FF7D4498510 var_8= qword ptr -8
.text:00007FF7D4498510 arg_0= qword ptr 10h
.text:00007FF7D4498510
.text:00007FF7D4498510 push rbp
.text:00007FF7D4498511 mov rbp, rsp
.text:00007FF7D4498514 sub rsp, 30h
.text:00007FF7D4498518 mov [rbp+arg_0], rcx
.text:00007FF7D449851C mov rax, [rbp+arg_0]
.text:00007FF7D4498520 mov rcx, rax
.text:00007FF7D4498523 call strlen
.text:00007FF7D4498528 mov edx, eax
.text:00007FF7D449852A mov rax, [rbp+arg_0]
.text:00007FF7D449852E mov rcx, rax
.text:00007FF7D4498531 call BIO_new_mem_buf
.text:00007FF7D4498536 mov [rbp+var_8], rax
.text:00007FF7D449853A mov rax, [rbp+var_8]
.text:00007FF7D449853E mov r9d, 0
.text:00007FF7D4498544 mov r8d, 0
.text:00007FF7D449854A mov edx, 0
.text:00007FF7D449854F mov rcx, rax
.text:00007FF7D4498552 call PEM_read_bio_PUBKEY
```

Figure 13

GetModuleFileNameW is utilized to extract the path of the executable file (see Figure 14).



Figure 14

The binary is looking for the "D:\ProgramData" directory via a function call to CreateDirectoryW:



Figure 15

It retrieves file system attributes for the ProgramData folder:



Figure 16

The above folder is hidden using the SetFileAttributesW API (0x12 = FILE\_ATTRIBUTE\_DIRECTORY | FILE\_ATTRIBUTE\_HIDDEN):



Figure 17

The executable is copied into the ProgramData folder as "C:\ProgramData\b4kr-xr7h-qcps-omu3.exe":

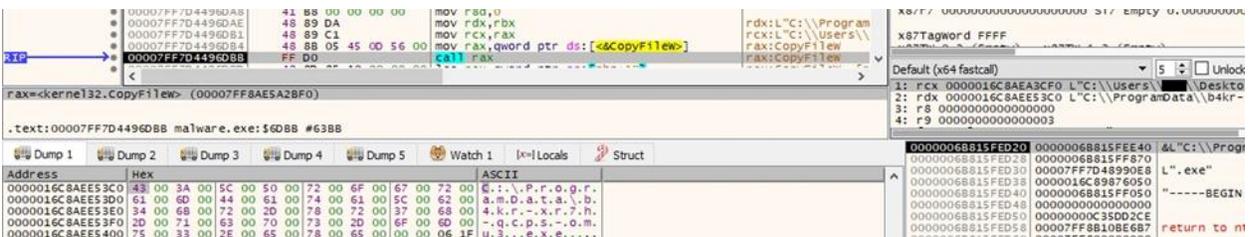


Figure 18

The malicious binary deletes the "ntuser.dat" file found in the ProgramData directory if it exists:



Figure 19

It creates the above file that will be populated:



Figure 20

Cactus ransomware writes 2 junk strings, the executable path converted to hex, and the AES key passed in the "-" parameter to the file:

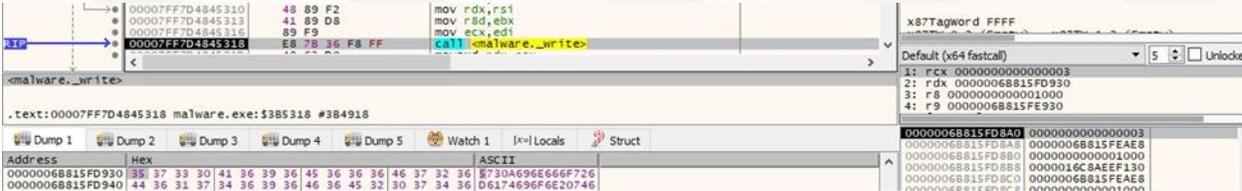


Figure 21

The “ntuser.dat” file is hidden via a function call to SetFileAttributesW (Figure 22).



Figure 22

The ransomware establishes persistence by creating the “Updates Check Task” scheduled task, which runs the malware with the “-r” parameter:

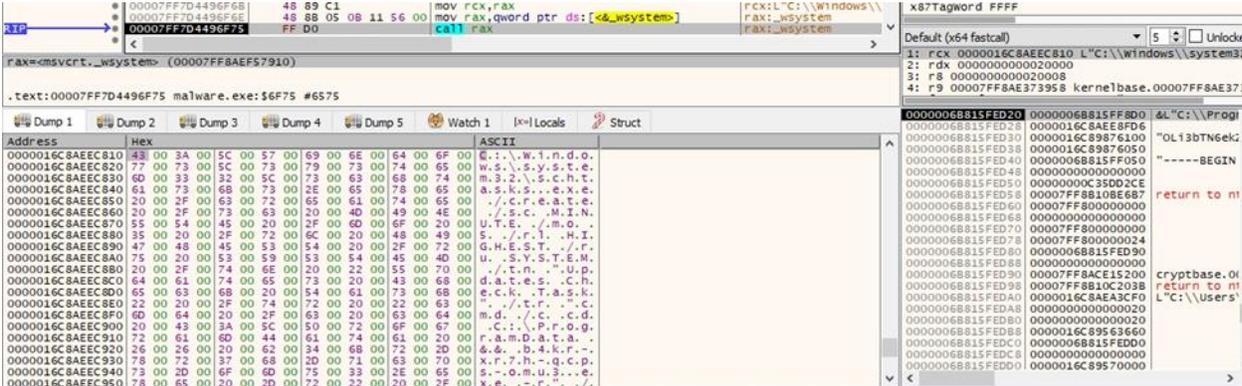


Figure 23

## Running with the -r parameter

The wfopen method is utilized to open the file created earlier, as highlighted in the figure below.



Figure 24

The process extracts the AES key from the file. It’s important to mention that we don’t have the threat actor’s key and performed some modifications that allow the analysis to continue.

The “ntuser.dat” file is deleted afterwards:



Figure 25

The binary spawns the initial executable with the “-i” parameter, including the AES key that was set to a specific string:

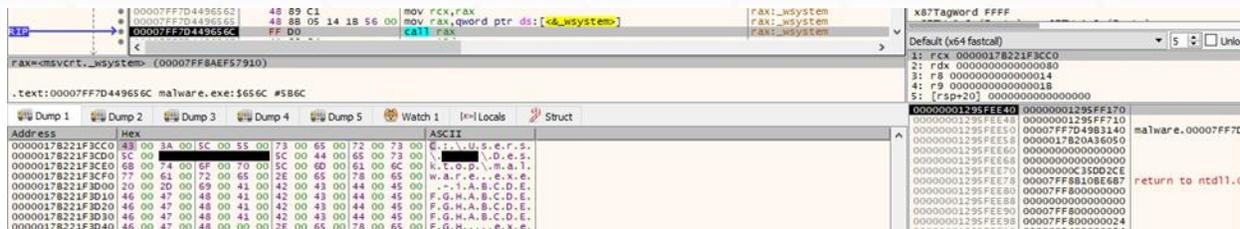


Figure 26

## Running with the -i parameter

The executable creates a new thread that runs the searchFilesThreadControl function:



Figure 27

It retrieves the valid drives on the system using the GetLogicalDriveStringsW API (see Figure 28).



Figure 28

The malware obtains the type of the drive by calling the GetDriveTypeW function:



Figure 29

The files are enumerated using the FindFirstFileW and FindNextFileW APIs:



Figure 30



Figure 31

The following directories will not be encrypted:

- "\$recycle.bin" "system volume information" "windows" "tmp" "temp" "thumb" "winnt" "windows.~bt" "windows.old" "perflog" "perflogs" "boot" "programdata" "packages" "efi" "windowsapps" "microsoft" "windows defender" "microsoft shared" "internet explorer" "tor browser" "ctslock"

| Address          | Hex   | ASCII             |
|------------------|---|-------------------|
| 00007FF7D48961B0 | 24 00 72 00 65 00 63 00 79 00 63 00 6C 00 65 00 | \$.r.e.c.y.c.l.e. |
| 00007FF7D48961C0 | 2E 00 62 00 69 00 6E 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 | ..b.i.n.....      |
| 00007FF7D48961D0 | 73 00 79 00 73 00 74 00 65 00 6D 00 20 00 76 00 | s.y.s.t.e.m. \v   |
| 00007FF7D48961E0 | 6F 00 6C 00 75 00 6D 00 65 00 20 00 69 00 6E 00 | o.l.u.m.e. .i.n   |
| 00007FF7D48961F0 | 66 00 6F 00 72 00 6D 00 61 00 74 00 69 00 6F 00 | f.o.r.m.a.t.i.o.  |
| 00007FF7D4896200 | 6E 00 00 00 77 00 69 00 6E 00 64 00 6F 00 77 00 | n..w.i.n.d.o.w.   |
| 00007FF7D4896210 | 73 00 00 00 74 00 6D 00 70 00 00 00 74 00 65 00 | s...t.m.p...t.e.  |
| 00007FF7D4896220 | 6D 00 70 00 00 00 74 00 68 00 75 00 60 00 62 00 | m.p...t.h.u.m.b.  |
| 00007FF7D4896230 | 00 00 77 00 69 00 6E 00 6E 00 74 00 00 00 77 00 | ..w.i.n.t...w.    |
| 00007FF7D4896240 | 69 00 6E 00 64 00 6F 00 77 00 73 00 2E 00 7E 00 | i.n.d.o.w.s...~   |
| 00007FF7D4896250 | 62 00 74 00 00 00 77 00 69 00 6E 00 64 00 6F 00 | b.t...w.i.n.d.o.  |
| 00007FF7D4896260 | 77 00 73 00 2E 00 6F 00 6C 00 64 00 00 00 70 00 | w.s...o.l.d...p.  |
| 00007FF7D4896270 | 65 00 72 00 66 00 6C 00 6F 00 67 00 00 00 70 00 | e.r.f.l.o.g...p.  |
| 00007FF7D4896280 | 65 00 72 00 66 00 6C 00 6F 00 67 00 73 00 00 00 | e.r.f.l.o.g.s...  |
| 00007FF7D4896290 | 62 00 6F 00 6F 00 74 00 00 00 70 00 72 00 6F 00 | b.o.o.t...p.r.o.  |
| 00007FF7D48962A0 | 67 00 72 00 61 00 6D 00 64 00 61 00 74 00 61 00 | g.r.a.m.d.a.t.a.  |
| 00007FF7D48962B0 | 00 00 70 00 61 00 63 00 68 00 61 00 67 00 65 00 | ..p.a.c.k.a.g.e.  |
| 00007FF7D48962C0 | 73 00 00 00 65 00 66 00 69 00 00 00 77 00 69 00 | s...e.f.i...w.i.  |
| 00007FF7D48962D0 | 6E 00 64 00 00 00 77 00 73 00 61 00 70 00 70 00 | n.d.o.w.s.a.p.p.  |
| 00007FF7D48962E0 | 73 00 00 00 6D 00 69 00 63 00 72 00 00 00 73 00 | s...m.i.c.r.o.s.  |

Figure 32

GetFileAttributesW is used to extract file system attributes for a target file, as shown below:

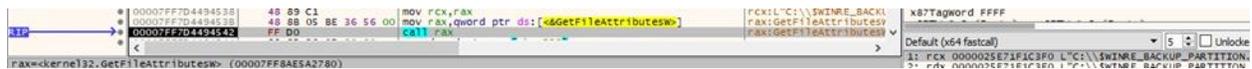


Figure 33

Cactus ransomware doesn't encrypt the "CaCtUs.ReAdMe.txt" ransom note and the following files:

- "desktop.ini" "update.log" "ntuser.dat"



Figure 34

The following file extensions will be avoided:

- ".exe" ".dll" ".lnk" ".sys" ".msi" ".bat" ".cts0" ".cts1"

The ransomware opens the target file using CreateFileW (0xC0000000 = **GENERIC\_READ** | **GENERIC\_WRITE**, 0x3 = **OPEN\_EXISTING**):

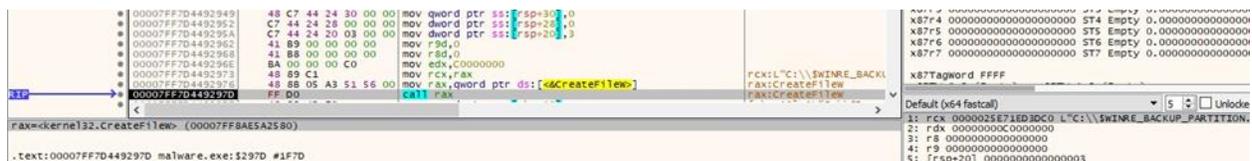


Figure 35

The binary uses Restart Manager APIs to determine if the target files are blocked by other processes (Figure 36).

```

.text:00007FF7D44923E5 mov     r8, rdx
.text:00007FF7D44923E8 mov     edx, 0             ; strSessionKey
.text:00007FF7D44923ED mov     rcx, rax
.text:00007FF7D44923F0 call    RmStartSession
.text:00007FF7D44923F5 test    eax, eax
.text:00007FF7D44923F7 setz    al
.text:00007FF7D44923FA test    al, al
.text:00007FF7D44923FC jz     loc_7FF7D4492845

.text:00007FF7D4492402 mov     eax, [rbp+2E0h+nApplications]
.text:00007FF7D4492408 mov     [rsp+360h+var_330], 0
.text:00007FF7D4492411 mov     [rsp+360h+var_338], 0
.text:00007FF7D4492419 mov     [rsp+360h+var_340], 0
.text:00007FF7D4492422 mov     r9d, 0             ; nServices
.text:00007FF7D4492428 lea    r8, [rbp+2E0h+arg_0] ; rgApplications
.text:00007FF7D449242F mov     edx, 1             ; rgsFileNames
.text:00007FF7D4492434 mov     ecx, eax             ; nApplications
.text:00007FF7D4492436 call    RmRegisterResources
.text:00007FF7D449243B test    eax, eax
.text:00007FF7D449243D setz    al
.text:00007FF7D4492440 test    al, al
.text:00007FF7D4492442 jz     loc_7FF7D4492838

.text:00007FF7D4492448 mov     [rbp+2E0h+var_B4], 0
.text:00007FF7D4492452 mov     [rbp+2E0h+pnProcInfo], 0
.text:00007FF7D449245C mov     [rbp+2E0h+dwRebootReasons], 0
.text:00007FF7D4492466 mov     [rbp+2E0h+var_28], 0
.text:00007FF7D4492471 mov     eax, [rbp+2E0h+nApplications]
.text:00007FF7D4492477 lea    r8, [rbp+2E0h+dwRebootReasons] ; lpdwRebootReasons
.text:00007FF7D449247E lea    rdx, [rbp+2E0h+pnProcInfo] ; pnProcInfo
.text:00007FF7D4492485 lea    rcx, [rbp+2E0h+var_B4]
.text:00007FF7D449248C mov     [rsp+360h+var_340], rcx
.text:00007FF7D4492491 mov     r9d, 0
.text:00007FF7D4492497 mov     ecx, eax             ; rgAffectedApps
.text:00007FF7D4492499 call    RmGetList
.text:00007FF7D449249E mov     [rbp+2E0h+var_1C], eax
.text:00007FF7D44924A4 cmp     [rbp+2E0h+var_1C], 0EAh ; 'è'
.text:00007FF7D44924AE jnz    short loc_7FF7D44924BA
  
```

Figure 36

The w fopen function is utilized to open the file:

```

00007FF7D484519A 4C 89 C9          mov     rcx, r9
00007FF7D484519D FF 15 95 2E 1B 00 call    dword ptr ds:[<<_w fopen>]
  
```

Figure 37

The malicious process moves the file pointer to the end of file using lseek64 (0x2 = **SEEK\_END**):

```

00007FF7D4845354 89 C1          mov     ecx, eax
00007FF7D484535E 41 89 F0          mov     r8d, esi
00007FF7D484536B 48 89 DA          mov     rdx, rdx
00007FF7D484536C E8 CF 43 F7 FF  call    malwared.7FF7D47B9730
  
```

Figure 38

It creates a new thread that handles the file's encryption (see Figure 39).

```

00007FF7D4868D95 4C 8D 05 D4 5A 02 00 lea    r8, qword ptr ds:[7FF7D488E870]
00007FF7D4868D9C 4C 88 0A          mov     r9, qword ptr ds:[rdx]
00007FF7D4868D9E 48 89 D3          mov     r8, rdx
00007FF7D4868DA3 31 D2          xor     edx, edx
00007FF7D4868DA4 E8 F7 3F F6 FF  call    malwared.7FF7D47CCDA0
  
```

Figure 39

The file's size is compared with 8074034 bytes (approximately 7.7MB). If the size is greater than 7.7MB, then cryptPartFile is called; otherwise, the malware calls the cryptFullFile function. Basically, a large file is partially encrypted (50%, but the percentage can be modified) by Cactus ransomware.

The ransomware allocates and obtains a cipher context using OpenSSL's EVP\_CIPHER\_CTX\_new:



Figure 40

The algorithm used to encrypt the files is AES256 in CBC mode, as highlighted in the figure below.



Figure 41

The process sets up the cipher context for encryption using the EVP\_EncryptInit\_ex method (Figure 42).

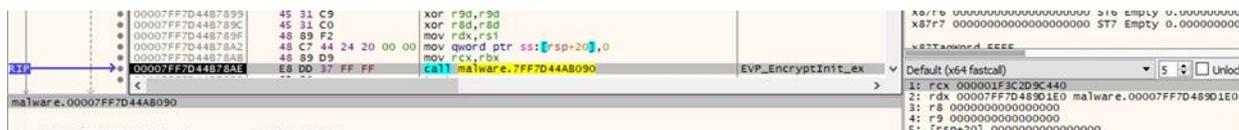


Figure 42

EVP\_CIPHER\_get0\_provider is utilized to obtain an OSSL\_PROVIDER pointer to the provider:



Figure 43

The ransomware generates a random 32-byte key using EVP\_CIPHER\_CTX\_rand\_key:



Figure 44

| Address          | Hex   | ASCII           |
|------------------|---|-----------------|
| 0000002F871AF560 | C4 4F C4 1B 08 06 5F 1E 51 5D 2A CE ED 7E 09 1B | A0A...Q]~i~..   |
| 0000002F871AF570 | C5 E1 49 CF 3E 32 EE 93 6D 86 47 33 A7 70 44 70 | AaII>2i.m.G3&DD |

Figure 45

The 16-byte IV is generated by calling the RAND\_priv\_bytes\_ex function:

```

00007FFD44B7940 48 88 94 24 00 01 00 mov rdx,qword ptr ss:[rsp+100]
00007FFD44B7948 45 31 C9 xor r9d,r9d
00007FFD44B7948 4C 63 C0 movsxd r8,eax
00007FFD44B794E 48 89 F1 mov rcx,r51
00007FFD44B7951 E8 2A ED 02 00 call malware.7FFD44E6670
malware.00007FFD44E6670
RAND_priv_bytes_ex

```

Figure 46

Using the key and IV previously generated, the binary calls the EVP\_EncryptInit\_ex method again:

```

00007FFD44B797A 45 31 C0 xor r8d,r8d
00007FFD44B797D 31 D2 xor edx,edx
00007FFD44B797F 40 89 E9 mov r9,r13
00007FFD44B7982 48 89 D9 mov rcx,r9x
00007FFD44B7985 48 89 44 24 20 mov qword ptr ss:[rsp+20],rax
00007FFD44B798A E8 01 37 FF FF call malware.7FFD44A8090
malware.00007FFD44A8090
EVP_EncryptInit_ex

```

Figure 47

The executable allocates the public RSA key algorithm context via a call to EVP\_PKEY\_CTX\_new\_from\_pkey, as highlighted in the figure below.

```

00007FFD44B79FA 45 31 C0 xor r8d,r8d
00007FFD44B79FD 48 89 F1 mov rcx,r51
00007FFD44B7A00 4C 89 74 24 48 mov qword ptr ss:[rsp+48],r14
00007FFD44B7A05 48 8B 14 D8 mov rdx,qword ptr ds:[rax+rbx*8]
00007FFD44B7A09 E8 42 1F 00 00 call malware.7FFD44B9950
malware.00007FFD44B9950
EVP_PKEY_CTX_new_from_pkey

```

Figure 48

The AES256 key is encrypted using the public key:

```

00007FFD44B7985 48 8B 14 DF mov rdx,qword ptr ds:[rdi+rbx*8]
00007FFD44B7989 40 89 E9 mov r9,r13
00007FFD44B798C 40 89 E8 mov r8,r15
00007FFD44B798F 4C 89 E1 mov rcx,r12
00007FFD44B7993 48 89 44 24 20 mov qword ptr ss:[rsp+20],rax
00007FFD44B7997 E8 44 60 13 00 call malware.7FFD44EE710
malware.00007FFD44EE710
EVP_PKEY_encrypt

```

Figure 49

| Address          | Hex   | ASCII              |
|------------------|---|--------------------|
| 000001F3C2D9C6E0 | 55 8C F5 07 08 50 D1 AE 27 92 6F 30 11 D0 6C 5B | U.ö..PN°. .o.Đ]    |
| 000001F3C2D9C6F0 | 4D 48 8A F2 9A CF 4B 1E 67 44 85 03 AC 9C 9 10  | MH.ö.IK.gD. .-.E.  |
| 000001F3C2D9C700 | 85 C7 A8 51 6E 51 67 EA 37 2F F6 94 11 0D 82 67 | .C Qnqgē7/ö...g    |
| 000001F3C2D9C710 | 4A 46 DE B2 DA 4D CC 69 99 25 E2 16 9A C0 D0 9A | JFp*UMi.î.sä..AD.  |
| 000001F3C2D9C720 | 3D F5 69 81 C7 73 70 95 8B EB 15 8A 15 2C 54 4D | =01.Csp..e.°. .TM  |
| 000001F3C2D9C730 | 50 4F 14 3A 35 72 57 56 2A 9E CD E2 3B EC 2F 13 | PO.:5rWV*.î.â;î/   |
| 000001F3C2D9C740 | 81 84 7C A2 59 85 05 8C 78 CA 29 3E 14 DF 49 EF | .. eY...xÉ).>.Bii  |
| 000001F3C2D9C750 | 08 95 3C 34 20 5A 7F 81 69 F3 B7 F7 9B A5 6C 10 | ..<4 Z. .10.+.¥1.  |
| 000001F3C2D9C760 | 71 C6 E5 E8 78 1B 85 01 F1 AC 99 F2 5A ED 56 07 | q&âe[.µ.ñ.-0zîv.   |
| 000001F3C2D9C770 | 4E 9C D2 E0 CB E7 A0 AE E5 6D 00 42 A8 81 0A BA | N.0aEç @am.B . .°  |
| 000001F3C2D9C780 | CE EF 41 E4 5D 4A 29 45 FD E6 8F 8C E5 EF F7 B2 | IiAaJj)EYæ.âi±     |
| 000001F3C2D9C790 | 65 42 C2 90 A5 90 00 C9 D6 CD 64 68 3B 0C E2 CF | eB. .w. .E0Idh;.âi |
| 000001F3C2D9C7A0 | 80 80 A4 6C 2F E9 77 1D FD BD EB 4A 08 A4 A0 2A | . .p /ew.Ysē].µ *  |
| 000001F3C2D9C7B0 | 55 00 1E 42 E8 29 38 33 54 84 A2 DA E7 91 88 8C | U..Bē)83T cÜç...   |
| 000001F3C2D9C7C0 | A4 8E 24 B2 65 1D 6D 6F 11 84 7D 0D F4 39 F4 8B | µ.\$*e.mo. } .090» |
| 000001F3C2D9C7D0 | F1 84 A7 DE 5D A1 7E E6 2C 34 74 D8 A2 BA 92 31 | ñ.5p]j~æ.4t0e°.1   |

Figure 50

The encrypted file's extension is changed to "cts0" or "cts1":

```

00007FF7D4491590 48 89 DA mov rdx,rdx
00007FF7D44915A0 48 89 C1 mov rdx,rdx
00007FF7D44915A8 48 88 05 BE 6A 56 00 mov rax,qword ptr ds:[6_wrename]
00007FF7D44915AA FF D0 call rax
rax=msvcrt._wrename>. (00007FF8AEF492C0)

```

Figure 51

The ransomware appends the following information to the encrypted file: encrypted AES256 key, non-encrypted IV, 0x64 (encryption percentage), and “~!!~!”.

```

00007FF7D4845310 48 89 F2 mov rdx,rax
00007FF7D4845318 89 F9 mov rdi,rdx
00007FF7D4845318 E8 78 36 F8 FF call <malware._write>
<malware._write>
.text:00007FF7D4845318 malware.exe:$385318 #3B4918

```

| Address          | Hex   | ASCII               |
|------------------|---|---------------------|
| 000001F3C2D9F830 | 55 8C F5 07 08 50 D1 AE 27 92 6F 30 11 D0 6C 58 | U.O.P.P.P.O.D.I     |
| 000001F3C2D9F840 | 4D 48 8A F2 9A CF 48 1E 67 44 85 03 AC 9C C9 10 | M.H.O.I.K.G.O...E.  |
| 000001F3C2D9F850 | 85 C7 A8 51 6E 51 67 EA 37 2F F6 94 11 00 82 67 | .C.Q.P.P.E7/0...0   |
| 000001F3C2D9F860 | 4A 46 DE 82 DA 4D CC 69 99 25 E2 16 9A CD DD 9A | J.P.P.M.II..A..A.D. |
| 000001F3C2D9F870 | 3D F5 69 81 C7 73 70 95 88 EB 15 BA 15 2C 54 4D | =01.C.S.p..e...TM   |
| 000001F3C2D9F880 | 50 4F 14 3A 35 72 57 56 2A 9E CD E2 38 EC 2F 13 | P.O.:5.P.W.V..Ia1;. |
| 000001F3C2D9F890 | 81 64 7C A2 59 85 05 6C 78 CA 29 5E 14 DF 49 EF | ..I.V...E>..011     |
| 000001F3C2D9F8A0 | 08 95 3C 3A 20 54 7E 61 F2 07 98 A5 10 00 81    | ..I.O..I            |
| 000001F3C2D9F8B0 | 71 6E E5 E8 78 18 85 01 F1 AC 99 F2 5A ED 56 07 | Q.A.E.(.u..021V.    |
| 000001F3C2D9F8C0 | 4E 9C D2 E0 CB E7 A0 AE E5 60 00 42 A8 81 DA BA | N.O.A.E.C #A#..8... |
| 000001F3C2D9F8D0 | CE EF 41 E4 6D 4A 23 45 FD E6 BF 8C E5 EF 67 B2 | T.I.A.#)E.Y.K..A1.. |
| 000001F3C2D9F8E0 | 65 42 2C 9D A5 90 00 C9 D6 CD 68 38 0C E2 CF 6B | eB..v..E.OI.Dh..AI  |
| 000001F3C2D9F8F0 | 80 80 A4 6C 2F E9 77 1D FD 8B EB 4A 08 A4 A0 2A | ..M..E..Y#E)..#     |
| 000001F3C2D9F900 | 55 00 1E 42 E8 29 38 33 54 84 A2 DA E7 91 88 8C | ..E..E.I.S.T..0g... |
| 000001F3C2D9F910 | A4 8E 24 82 65 1D 60 6F 11 84 70 0D F4 39 F4 B8 | #.S.#.m.o..).09g0   |
| 000001F3C2D9F920 | F1 84 A7 DE 5D A1 7E E6 2C 34 74 D8 A2 BA 92 31 | H.S.P)I..#..40#*..I |
| 000001F3C2D9F930 | A2 87 61 A6 65 67 5D 24 AC FA 80 EA 84 39 68 68 | S.#.G)I..U.#.9H)    |
| 000001F3C2D9F940 | 64 7E 7E 21 21 7E 7E 21 00 F7 D9 C2 E3 A1 01 00 | [00]I..=..U.A0..    |

Figure 52

It reads the content that will be encrypted using the \_read function:

```

00007FF7D4845282 89 C1 mov ecx,ecx
00007FF7D4845284 41 89 D8 mov rdi,rdi
00007FF7D4845287 48 89 F2 mov rdx,rax
00007FF7D484528A E8 51 36 F8 FF call <malware._read>
<malware._read>

```

Figure 53

EVP\_EncryptUpdate is used to encrypt data:

```

00007FF7D4491796 48 80 55 10 lea rdx,qword ptr ss:[rbp+10]
00007FF7D449179A 48 8B 85 78 02 05 00 mov rax,qword ptr ss:[rbp+50278]
00007FF7D44917A1 44 89 4C 24 20 mov dword ptr ss:[rsp+20],r9d
00007FF7D44917A6 4D 89 C1 mov r9,r8
00007FF7D44917A9 49 89 C8 mov r8,rcx
00007FF7D44917AC 48 89 C1 mov rdx,rdx
00007FF7D44917AF E8 DC 61 01 00 call <malware.7FF7D44A7990>
malware.00007FF7D44A7990
.text:00007FF7D44917AF malware.exe:$17AF #DAF

```

| Address          | Hex   | ASCII                |
|------------------|---|----------------------|
| 0000002F871AF610 | 44 42 43 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 | AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA |
| 0000002F871AF620 | 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 | AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA |

Figure 54

Finally, the malware calls the EVP\_SealFinal method:

```

00007FF7D4491914 48 01 C2 add rdx,rax
00007FF7D4491917 48 89 E9 mov rdx,rdi
00007FF7D449191A 48 8B 85 78 02 05 00 mov rax,qword ptr ss:[rbp+50278]
00007FF7D4491921 49 89 C8 mov r8,rcx
00007FF7D4491924 48 89 C1 mov rdx,rdx
00007FF7D4491927 E8 74 61 02 00 call <malware.7FF7D44B7AA0>
malware.00007FF7D44B7AA0

```

Figure 55

| Address          | Hex   | ASCII            |
|------------------|---|------------------|
| 0000002F871AF6A0 | 1D 1A 3E FB   B1 FF EE 40   38 AC SA 27   08 EE AD 7F | ..>ù~ÿ!@8-Z'.î.. |

Figure 56

The extension is changed again to the other remaining value:



Figure 57

The structure of an encrypted file can be seen in Figure 58.

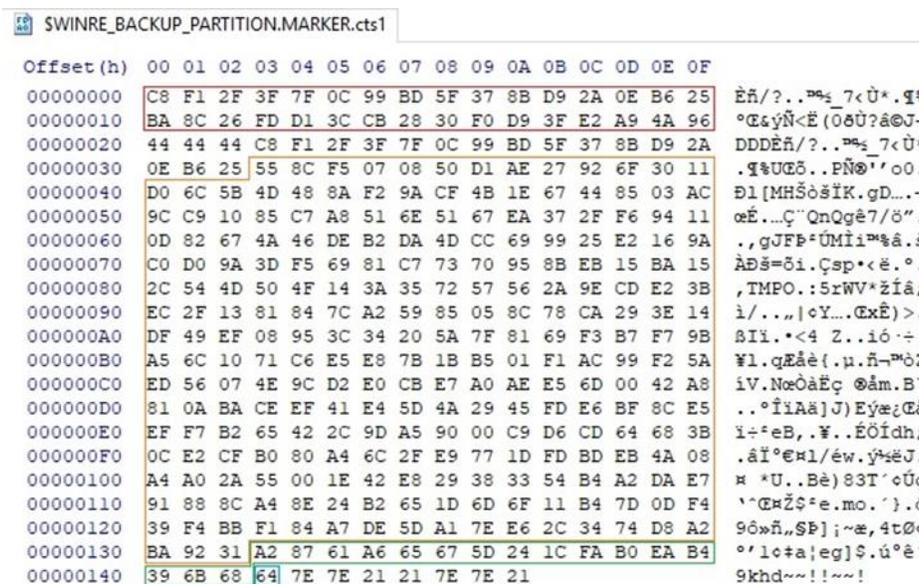


Figure 58

## Running with the -l parameter

In this case, the ransomware sets the needLogger variable to 1 and creates a log file called “update.log” in the ProgramData directory.

## Running with the -e parameter

This is the extra logging feature of the ransomware, which adds even more steps to the same log file.

## Running with the -c parameter

This parameter is used to change the encryption percentage (sizeCoverGlobal variable) when partially encrypting the files.

## Running with the -t parameter

The number of threads available for encryption can be changed in the maxThreads variable.

## Running with the -d parameter

The ransomware only encrypts a specific directory.

## Running with the -f parameter

In this case, a single file is encrypted by the malware.

## Indicators of Compromise

### SHA256

78C16DE9FC07F1D0375A093903F86583A4E32037A7DA8AA2F90ECB15C4862C17

### Cactus Ransom Note

CaCtUs.ReAdMe.txt

### Mutex

b4kr-xr7h-qcps-omu3cAcTuS

### Files created

C:\ProgramData\ntuser.dat

C:\ProgramData\b4kr-xr7h-qcps-omu3.exe

C:\ProgramData\update.log

### Scheduled task

Updates Check Task