A Deep Dive into Cactus Ransomware

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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:

Figure 1

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

Figure 2

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

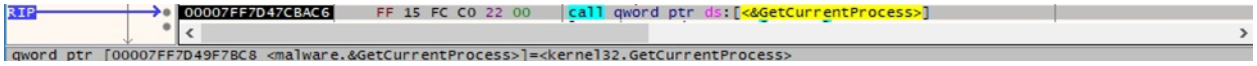


Figure 3

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

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.

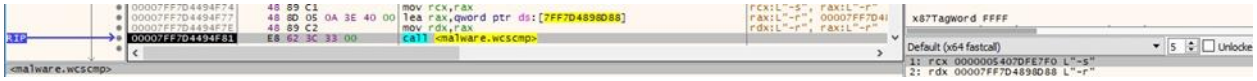


Figure 5

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”:

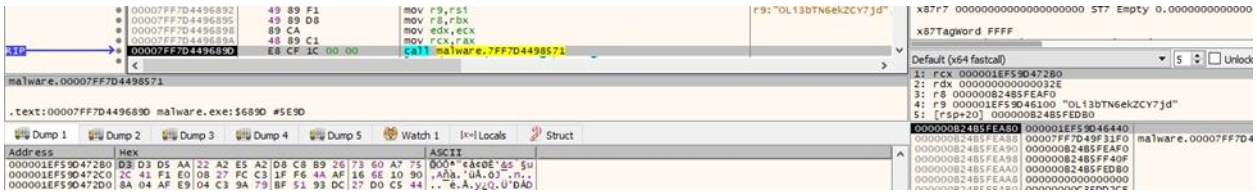


Figure 7

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

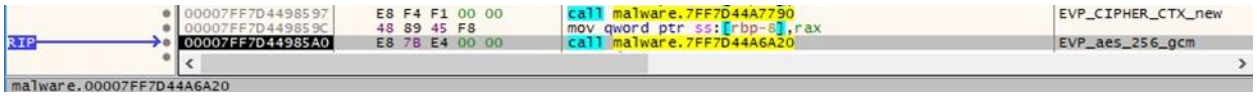


Figure 8

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).

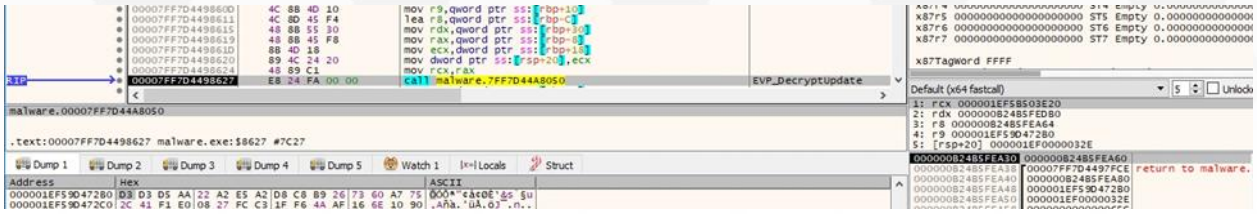


Figure 11

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

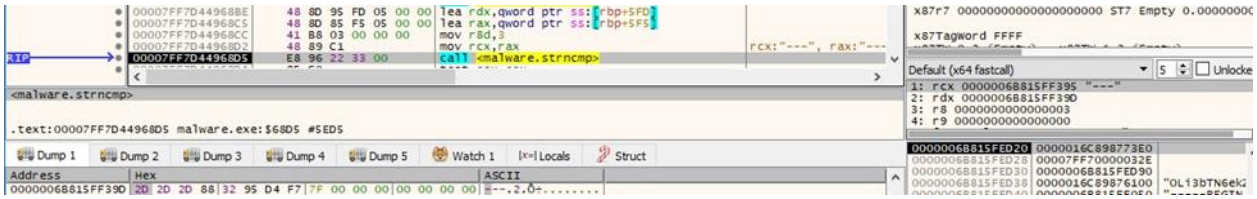


Figure 12

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:

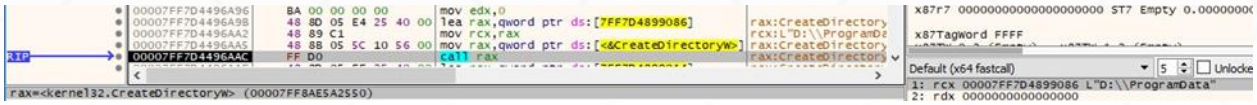


Figure 15

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”:

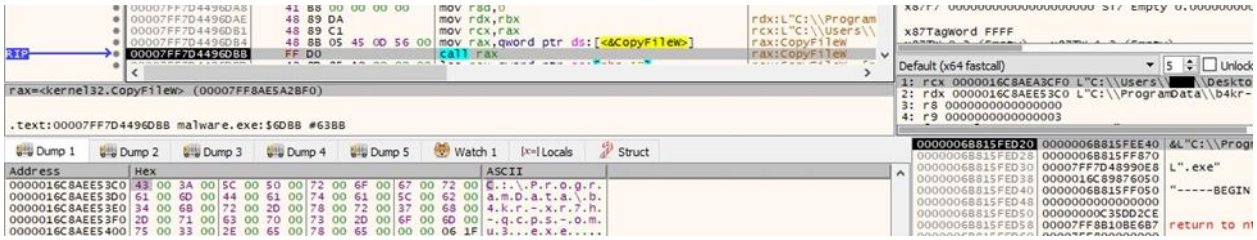


Figure 18

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 “-i” parameter to the file:

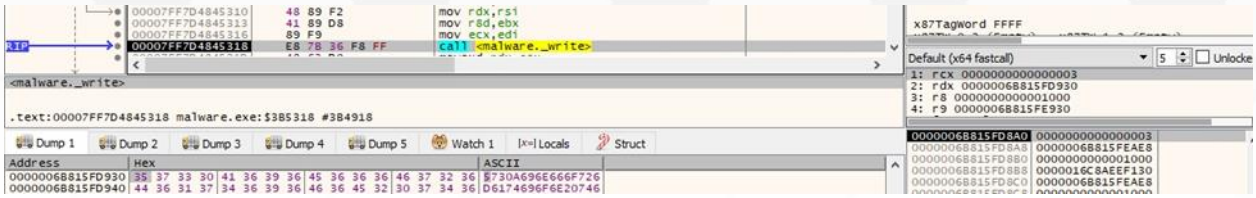


Figure 21

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:

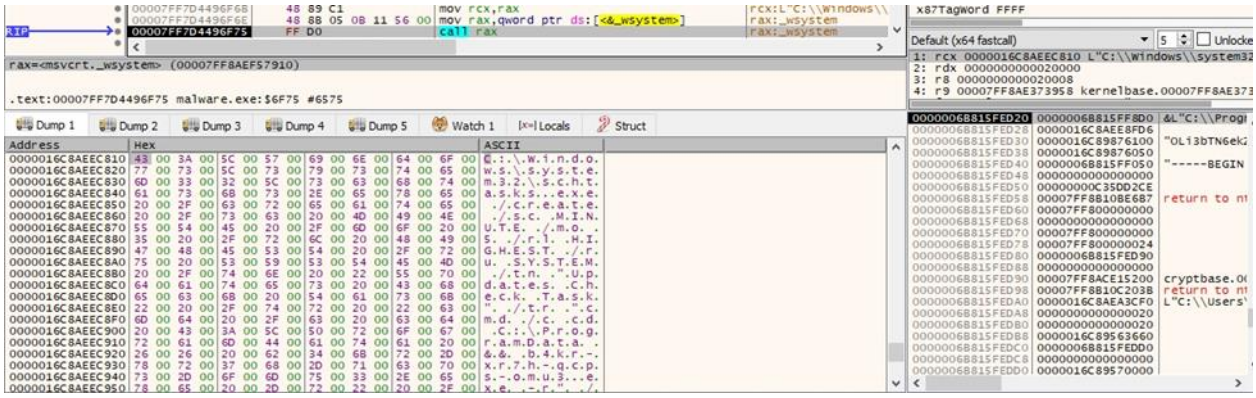


Figure 23

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:

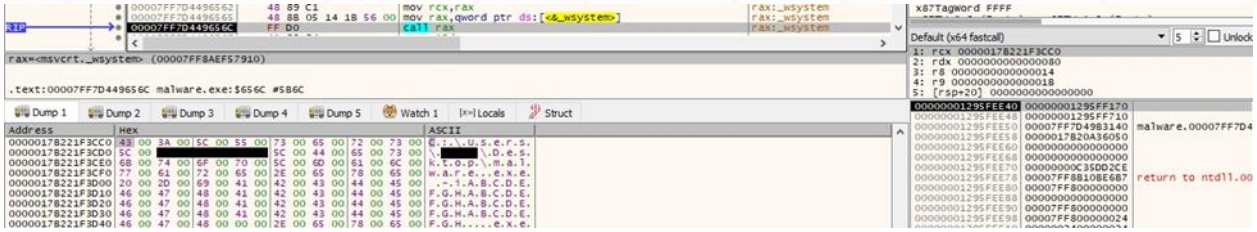


Figure 26

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).

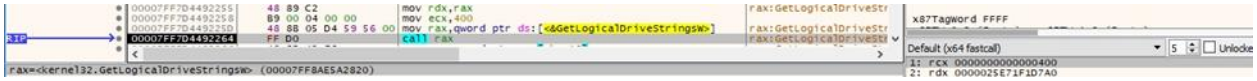


Figure 28

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

Figure 29

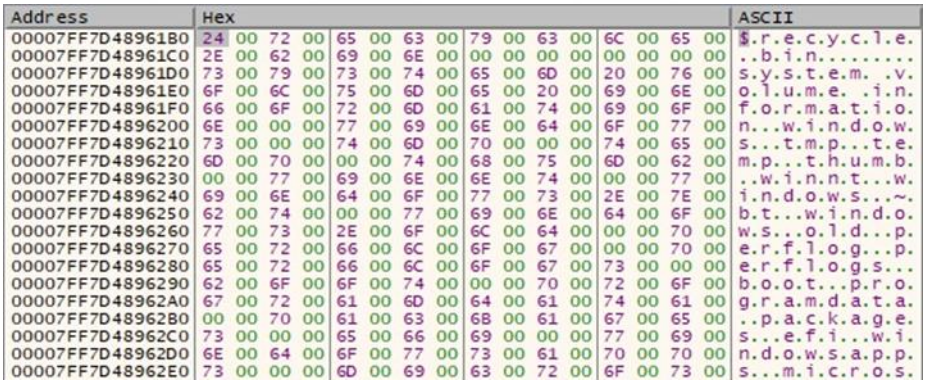
The files are enumerated using the FindFirstFileW and FindNextFileW APIs:

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" "ctslck"



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 6D 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.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 6B 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 6F 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 6F 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:

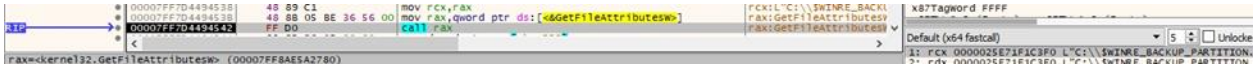


Figure 33

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

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

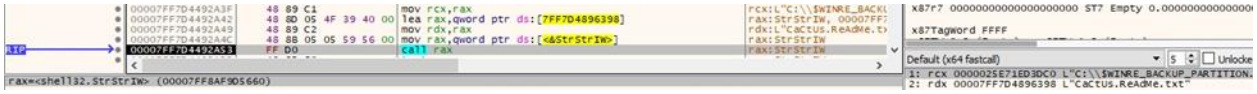


Figure 34

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).

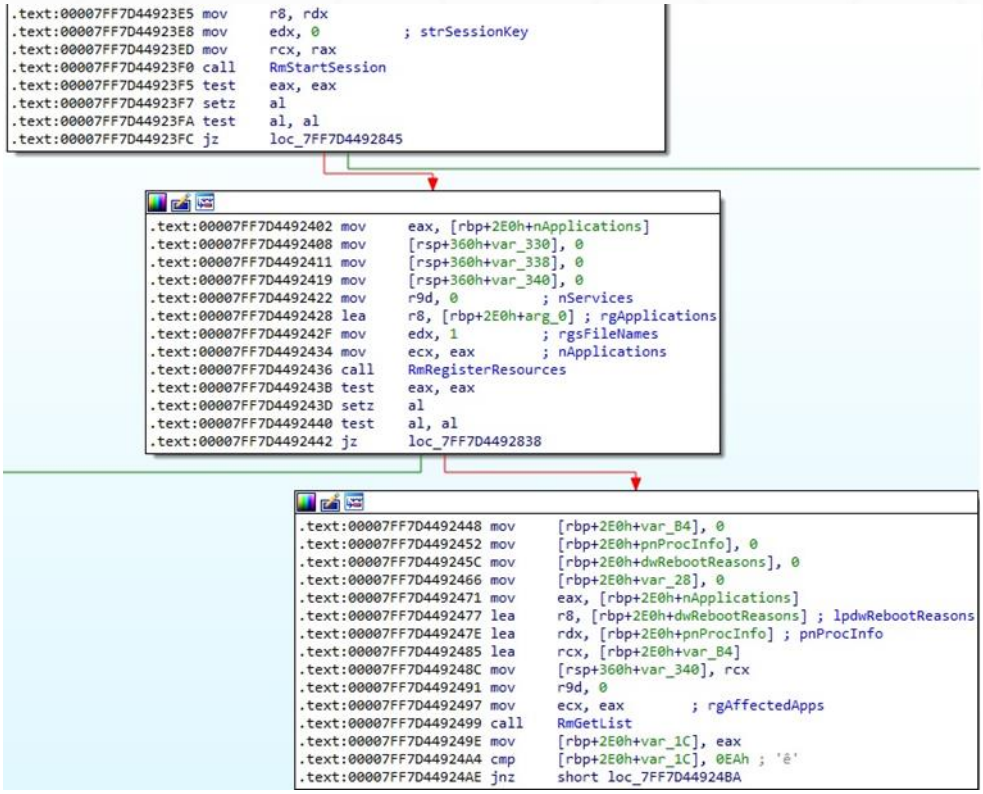


Figure 36

The wfopen function is utilized to open the file:

Figure 37

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

Figure 38

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

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:

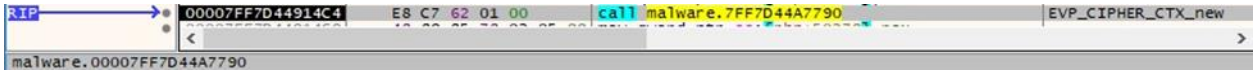


Figure 40

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

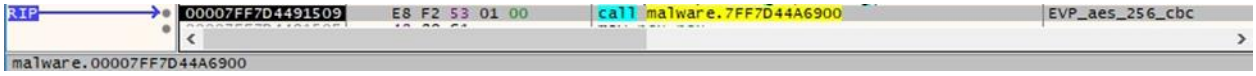


Figure 41

The process sets up the cipher context for encryption using the EVP_EncryptInit_ex method (Figure 42).

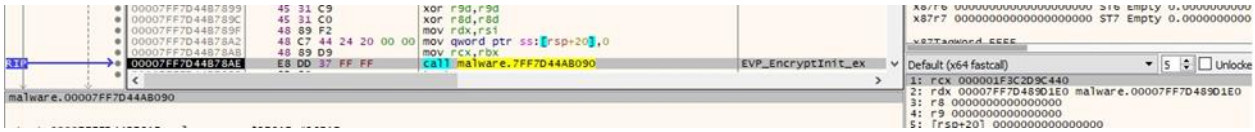


Figure 42

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

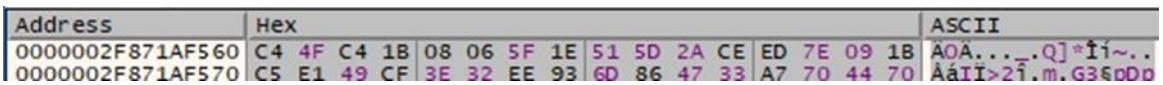


Figure 45

The 16-byte IV is generated by calling the RAND_priv_bytes_ex function:

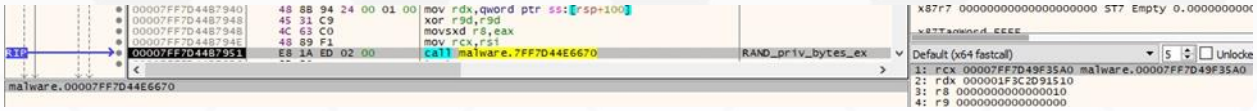


Figure 46

Using the key and IV previously generated, the binary calls the EVP_EncryptInit_ex method again:

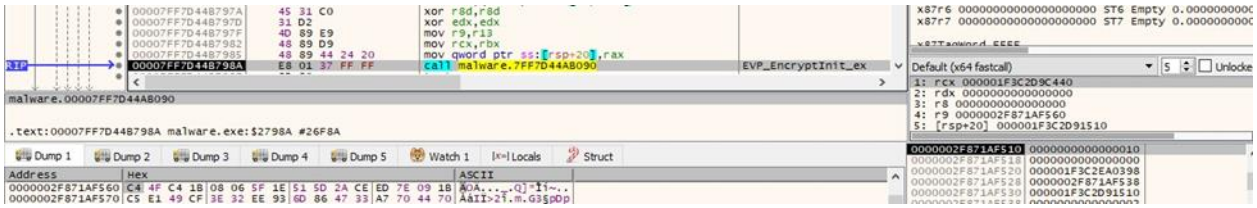


Figure 47

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.

Figure 48

The AES256 key is encrypted using the public key:

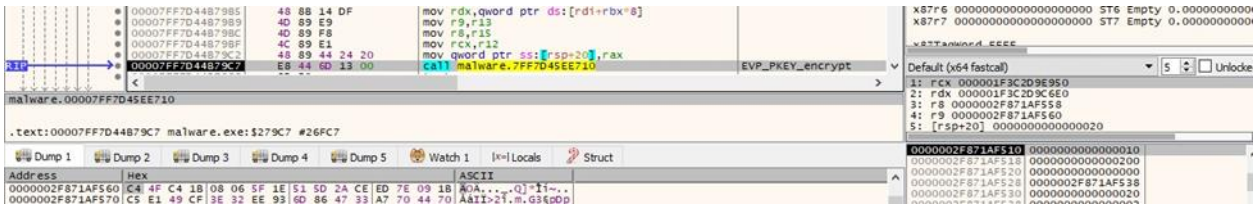


Figure 49

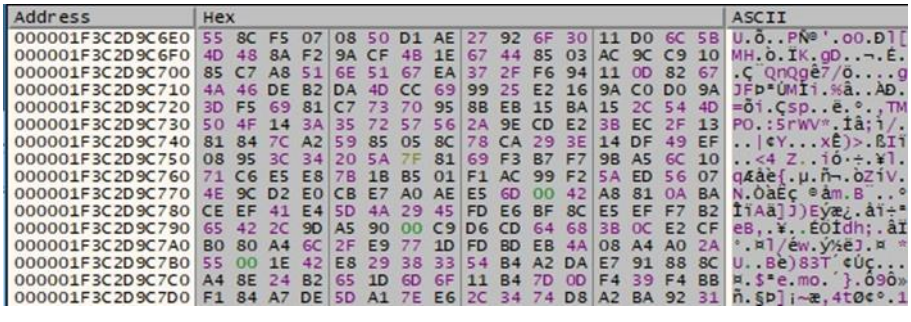


Figure 50

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

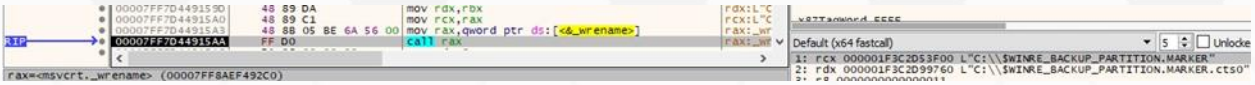


Figure 51

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

Figure 52

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

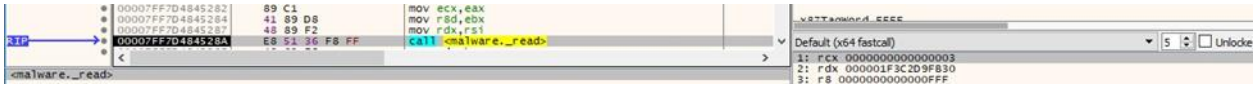


Figure 53

EVP_EncryptUpdate is used to encrypt data:

Figure 54

Finally, the malware calls the EVP_SealFinal method:

Figure 55

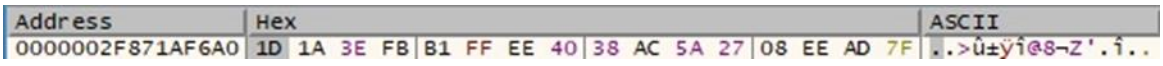


Figure 56

The extension is changed again to the other remaining value:

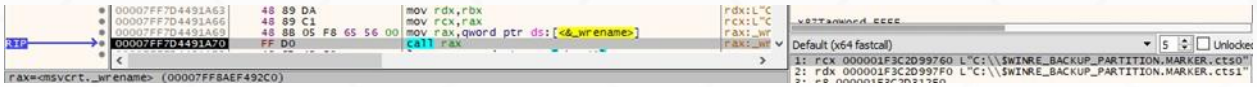
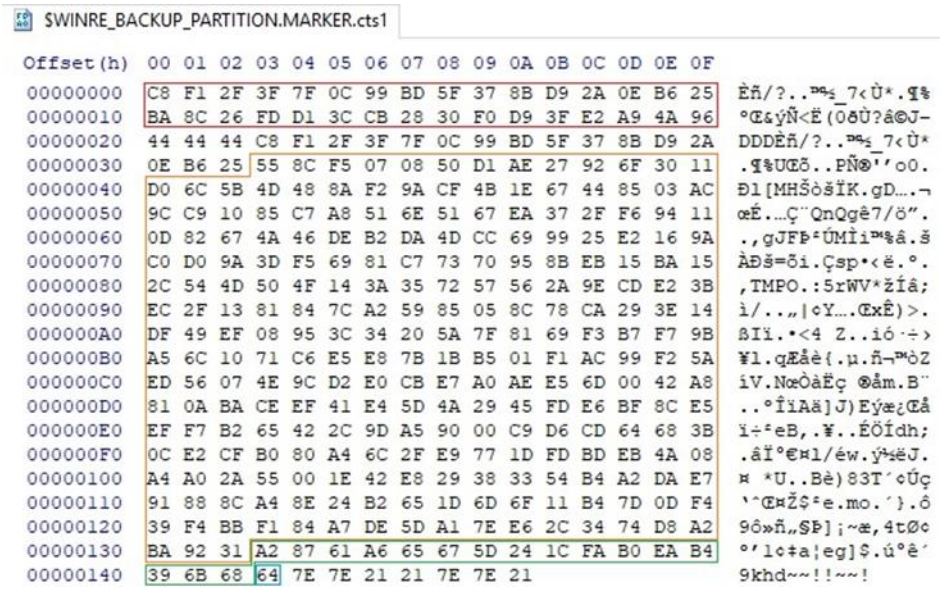


Figure 57

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



$WINRE_BACKUP_PARTITION.MARKER.cts1

Offset(h)	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F
00000000	C8	F1	2F	3F	7F	0C	99	BD	5F	37	8B	D9	2A	0E	B6	25
00000010	BA	8C	26	FD	D1	3C	CB	28	30	F0	D9	3F	E2	A9	4A	96
00000020	44	44	44	C8	F1	2F	3F	7F	0C	99	BD	5F	37	8B	D9	2A
00000030	0E	B6	25	55	8C	F5	07	08	50	D1	AE	27	92	6F	30	11
00000040	D0	6C	5B	4D	48	8A	F2	9A	CF	4B	1E	67	44	85	03	AC
00000050	9C	C9	10	85	C7	A8	51	6E	51	67	EA	37	2F	F6	94	11
00000060	0D	82	67	4A	46	DE	B2	DA	4D	CC	69	99	25	E2	16	9A
00000070	C0	D0	9A	3D	F5	69	81	C7	73	70	95	8B	EB	15	BA	15
00000080	2C	54	4D	50	4F	14	3A	35	72	57	56	2A	9E	CD	E2	3B
00000090	EC	2F	13	81	84	7C	A2	59	85	05	8C	78	CA	29	3E	14
000000A0	DF	49	EF	08	95	3C	34	20	5A	7F	81	69	F3	B7	F7	9B
000000B0	A5	6C	10	71	C6	E5	E8	7B	1B	B5	01	F1	AC	99	F2	5A
000000C0	ED	56	07	4E	9C	D2	E0	CB	E7	A0	AE	E5	6D	00	42	A8
000000D0	81	0A	BA	CE	EF	41	E4	5D	4A	29	45	FD	E6	BF	8C	E5
000000E0	EF	F7	B2	65	42	2C	9D	A5	90	00	C9	D6	CD	64	68	3B
000000F0	0C	E2	CF	B0	80	A4	6C	2F	E9	77	1D	FD	BD	EB	4A	08
00000100	A4	A0	2A	55	00	1E	42	E8	29	38	33	54	B4	A2	DA	E7
00000110	91	88	8C	A4	8E	24	B2	65	1D	6D	6F	11	B4	7D	0D	F4
00000120	39	F4	BB	F1	84	A7	DE	5D	A1	7E	E6	2C	34	74	D8	A2
00000130	BA	92	31	A2	87	61	A6	65	67	5D	24	1C	FA	B0	EA	B4
00000140	39	6B	68	64	7E	7E	21	21	7E	7E	21					

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