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 "b4krxr7h-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 00007FF7D449641E	FF DO	call rax	rax:GetConsoleWindow
• <			د
rax= <kernel32.getconsolewindow> (000</kernel32.getconsolewindow>	07FF8AE5901B0)		

Figure 1

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

00007FF7D4496420 00007FF7D4496425 00007FF7D4496428	BA 00 00 00 00 mov edx,0 48 89 C1 mov rcx,rax 48 88 05 51 1F 56 00 mov rcx,qword ptr ds:[<&Showwindow>]	rax: Showyindow rax: Showyindow	x87Tagword FFFF
B1P 00007/FF7D449642F	FF DO Call rax	rax: Showwindow	Default (x64 fastcall) 👻 🗍 Unloc
rax= <user32.showwindow> (00007FF8AF25</user32.showwindow>	2500)		1: rcx 000000000340418 2: rdx 0000000000000000

Figure 2

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

RIP 00007FF7D47CBAC6 <	FF 15 FC C0 22 00 [call qword ptr ds:[<&GetCurrentProcess>]	>
gword ptr [00007FF7D49F7BC8 <malware.&< td=""><td>GetCurrentProcess>l=<kernel32.getcurrentprocess></kernel32.getcurrentprocess></td><td></td></malware.&<>	GetCurrentProcess>l= <kernel32.getcurrentprocess></kernel32.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", "-i", "-e", "-c", "-t", "-d", and "-f". We'll describe the purpose of every parameter in the upcoming paragraphs.

 00007FF704494F74 48 89 C1 00007FF704494F77 48 80 05 0A 3E 40 00 Tea rax,qword ptr ds: [7FF704898088] 00007FF704494F72 48 89 C2 mov rdx,rax 	rCx:L"-5", rax:L"-r" rax:L"-r", 00007FF7D41 rdx:L"-r", rax:L"-r"	x87Tagword FFFF	
Compose for the second s	~	Default (x64 fastcall)	▼ 5 🕏 🗆 Unlocke
<malware.wcscmp></malware.wcscmp>		1: rcx 0000005407DFE7F0 L"-5 2: rdx 00007FF7D4898D88 L"-r	



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).

<pre></pre>	rax:CreateMutexW	x8/F/ 00000000000000000000000000000000000
315 → 00000739011515923 FF D0 (call rax rax=kernel32.CreateMutexmb (00007FF845A23D0) .text:00007FF704496732 malware.exe:16732 #5D32	rax:CreateMutexw >	V Default (x64 fastcal) ▼
💷 Dump 1 🕮 Dump 2 🕮 Dump 3 🕮 Dump 4 🕮 Dump 5 👹 Watch 1 💷 Locals 🌽 Struct		00000054070FEE70 0000005407DFF600 0000005407DFEE78 0000005407DFF780
Address Hex AscII 0000013440021000 (\$2 00 34 00 68 00 72 00 20 00 78 00 72 00 37 00 70 08 4.k.r.r.s.r.7. 000001440023000 (\$4 00 20 00 71 00 45 00 70 00 73 00 20 00 68 00 10s.c.r.s.r.7. 0000013440023000 (\$5 00 20 00 70 00 40 00 70 00 71 00 73 00 20 00 68 00 10s.c.r.s.r.0. 00001344023000 (\$5 00 70 01 30 06 40 01 410 06 30 01 50 00 75 00 10 50 00 50 00 10s.c.r.s.r.0. 000001344023000 (\$5 00 70 00 30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		00000054070FEE80 0000005407DFF6F0 00000054070FEE80 0000013406765050 00000054070FEE80 0000000000000000 00000054070FEE80 000000000000000000000000000000000000



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":

00007FF7D4496895 49 89 D8 mov 00007FF7D4496898 89 CA mov	r9,r51 r8,rbx edx,ecx rcx,rax	r9: "OL13bTN6ekZCv7jd",	x87r7 00000000000000000 ST7 Empty 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000
	malware,7FF7D4498571	>	Default (x64 fastcall)
.text:00007F7D449689D malware.exe:\$689D #5E9D			2: rdx 00000000000032E 3: r8 00000082485FEA0 OL13bTN6ekZCY7jd" 4: r9 00001EF59046100 "OL13bTN6ekZCY7jd" 5: [rsp+20] 00000082485FEDB0
화태 Dump 1 월월 Dump 2 월월 Dump 3 월월 Dump 4 월월 Dump 5 🛞 Watd	The second se		00000002485FEA50 000001EF59046440 0000002485FEA55 00007FF7049F31F0 00000082485FEA50 0000082485FEA50
Address Hex 000001EF59047280 D3 D3 D5 AA 22 A2 E5 A2 D8 C8 B9 26 73 60 A7 5 000001EF590472C0 2C 41 F1 E0 08 27 FC C3 1E F6 4A AF 16 6E 10 90 000001EF590472D0 8A 04 AF E9 04 C3 9A 79 BF 51 93 DC 27 D0 C5 44	Aña. 'üĂ. 61 . n	^	0000002455FEA3 0000002455FEA3 0000002455FEA3 0000002455FEA3 0000002455FEA3 0000002455FEA3 00000002455FEA3

Figure 7

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

	° <			
RIP	00007FF7D44985A0	E8 78 E4 00 00	call malware.7FF7D44A6A20	EVP_aes_256_gcm
	00007FF7D449859C	48 89 45 F8	mov qword ptr ss:[rbp-8],rax	
	00007FF7D4498597	E8 F4 F1 00 00	call malware.7FF7D44A7790	EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new

Figure 8

OpenSSL's EVP_DecryptInit_ex function is used to start decrypting the information, as highlighted below.

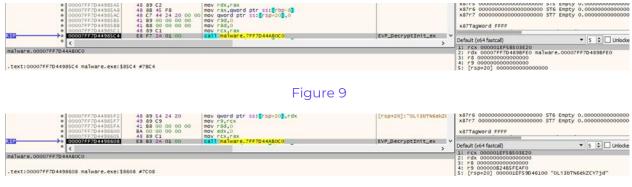


Figure 10

Finally, the RSA key is decrypted by calling the EVP_DecryptUpdate method (Figure 11).

 0007FF7D4498601 0007FF7D4498611 0007FF7D4498615 0007FF7D4498615 0007FF7D4498610 00007FF7D4498610 00007FF7D4498620 00007FF7D4498624 	4C 8B 4D 10 4C 8D 45 F4 48 88 55 30 48 88 45 F8 88 4D 18 89 4C 24 20 48 89 C1	<pre>mov r9.quord ptr ss: rbp+10] lea r8.quord ptr ss: rbp+0] mov rdx.quord ptr ss: rbp+0] mov rax.quord ptr ss: rbp+0] mov ex.quord ptr ss: rbp+10] mov duord ptr ss: rbp+10] mov duord ptr ss: rsp+10],ecx</pre>			Asi's 0000000000000000000 515 Empty 0.000000000000 x87'6 000000000000000000 515 Empty 0.000000000000 x87'6 000000000000000000 515 Empty 0.000000000000 x87'7 00000000000000000000000000000000000
00007FF7D4498627	E8 24 FA 00 00	call malware.7FF7D44A8050	EVP_DecryptUpdate	· ·	Default (x64 fastcall)
malware.00007FF7D44A8050 .text:00007FF7D4498627 malware.exe:\$8	627 #7627				1: rcx 000001EF5B503E20 2: rdx 00000082485FEB0 3: r8 00000082485FEA64 4: r9 00001E59047280 5: [rsP+20] 00001EF0000032E
Dump 1 Ump 2 Ump 3 Ump 3 Ump 3	Dump 4 📲 Dump 5	Watch 1 x=i Locals / Struct			000000082485FEA80 00000082485FEA80 00000082485FEA80 00000082485FEA80 00000082485FEA80
000001EF59047280 D3 D3 D5 AA 22 A2 E5 000001EF590472C0 2C 41 F1 E0 08 27 FC	A2 D8 C8 B9 26 73 6 C3 1F F6 4A AF 16 6	A7 75 000*"¢à¢0È'&s"§u		-î	00000082485FEA48 000001EF59047280 0000082485FEA50 000001EF59047280

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

● 00007FF70449688E 48 80 95 F0 05 00 00 Tea rax, moverd ptr sst rbp+5F0 ● 00007FF70449686C 48 80 85 F5 05 00 00 Tea rax, moverd ptr sst rbp+5F5 ● 00007FF7044968CC 41 88 03 00 00 00 mov r6d, 3 ● 00007FF7044968CC 48 89 C1 mov rCx, rax	rcx:"", rax:"	x87r7 00000000000000000 ST7 Empty 0.00000000 x87Tagword FFFF
<pre>cmalware.strncmp> .text:00007FF7D4496805 malware.exe:\$6805 #5ED5</pre>		Default (x64 fastcal)
🗱 Dump 1 🗱 Dump 2 🏭 Dump 3 🗱 Dump 4 🗱 Dump 5 👹 Watch 1 💷 Locals 岁 Struct		00000065515FED20 0000016C898773E0 00000068815FED28 00007FF70000032E
Address Hex ASCII 00000068815FF39D 2D 2D 2B 88 32 95 D4 F7 7F 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	^	00000068815FED30 0000068815FED90 0000068815FED30 0000068815FED38 0000016C89876100 "0L13bTN6ek;

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= gword ptr -10h
.text:00007FF7D4498510	
.text:00007FF7D4498510	arg 0= gword ptr 10h
.text:00007FF7D4498510	,
.text:00007FF7D4498510	push rbp
.text:00007FF7D4498511	
.text:00007FF7D4498514	sub rsp, 30h
.text:00007FF7D4498518	mov [rbp+arg_0], rcx
.text:00007FF7D449851C	
.text:00007FF7D4498520	
.text:00007FF7D4498523	
.text:00007FF7D4498528	mov edx, eax
.text:00007FF7D449852A	mov rax, [rbp+arg_0]
.text:00007FF7D449852E	
.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).

 00007FF7D4493086 00007FF7D449308C 00007FF7D49308F 00007FF7D4930C4 	48 89 C2 89 00 00 00 00 48 88 05 7D 48 56 00	<pre>mov rSd,1F4 mov rdx,rax mov ecx,0 mov rdx,qword ptr ds:[<&GetModuleFileName</pre>	rax:GetModuleFileNa ew rax:GetModuleFileNa	x87r7 00000000000000000 ST7 Empty 0.00000000 x87Tagword FFFF
nax= <kernel32.getmodulefilenamew> ()</kernel32.getmodulefilenamew>	FF D0 00007FF8AE58EF80)		rax:GetModuleFileNd >	Default (x64 fastcall)



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

ax= <kerne< th=""><th>el32.CreateDirectoryW> (000</th><th>007FF8AE5A2550)</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>1: rcx 00007FF7D4 2: rdx 000000000</th><th>1899086 L"D:\\ProgramData"</th></kerne<>	el32.CreateDirectoryW> (000	007FF8AE5A2550)				1: rcx 00007FF7D4 2: rdx 000000000	1899086 L"D:\\ProgramData"
-	•	10 00 OF FF OF 10 00		2		Default (x64 fastcall)	▼ 5 \$ Unlocke
P	00007FF7D4496AAC	FF DO	call cav	and the second	rax:CreateDirectory		
	00007FF7D4496AA5		moy rax, gword ptr	ds:[<&CreateDirectoryW>]		warmu a a france	
	00007FF7D4496AA2	48 89 C1	mov rcx, rax		rcx:L"D:\\ProgramDa	x87Tagword FFFF	
	00007FF7D4496A98	48 80 05 E4 25 40 00	lea rax, gword ptr	ds: [7FF7D4899086]	rax:CreateDirectory		
	00007FF7D4496A96	BA 00 00 00 00	mov edx.0			x87r7 0000000000	0000000000 ST7 Empty 0.0000000

Figure 15

It retrieves file system attributes for the ProgramData folder:

	00007FF7D4496A85 00007FF7D4496A88		6 00 mov rax, qword pt	r ds:[<&GetFileAttributes	w rax:GetFileAttribut	x87Tagword FFFF	(
RIP	00007FF7D4496ABF	FF D0	call rax	· * **	rax:GetFileAttributv	Default (x64 fastcall)	▼ 5 🗘 🗌 Unlocke
rax= <kerne< td=""><td>132.GetFileAttributesW> (0</td><td>00007FF8AE5A2780)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1: rcx 00007FF7D48990A4 L"C</td><td>:\\ProgramData"</td></kerne<>	132.GetFileAttributesW> (0	00007FF8AE5A2780)				1: rcx 00007FF7D48990A4 L"C	:\\ProgramData"

Figure 16

The above folder is hidden using the SetFileAttributesW API (0x12 = **FILE_ATTRIBUTE_DIRECTORY** | **FILE_ATTRIBUTE_HIDDEN**):

raxeckerne	el32.SetFileAttributesW> ((0007FF8AE5A2970)	1: rcx 00007FF7D48990A4 L"C:\\ProgramData" 2: rdx 000000000000012
	• <	To be at on an an interview we want the second se	Default (x64 fastcall) 🔹 5 🗘 🗌 Unlock
TP	00007FF7D4496AE3	FF DO call rax rax:SetFileAttri	but v
	00007FF7D4496ADC	48 88 05 FD 12 56 00 mov rax, gword ptr ds: setFileattributesw	but wasmu a a course of wasmu a a course of
	00007FF7D4496AD9	48 89 C1 mov rcx.rax rcx:L"C:\\Program	De x87Tagword EFEE
	00007FF7D4496AD2	48 SD 05 CB 25 40 00 lea rax, gword ptr ds: [7FF7D48990A4] rax: SetFileAttri	
	00007FF7D4496AD0	89 C2 mov edx.eax	x87r7 00000000000000000 ST7 Empty 0.0000000

Figure 17

The executable is copied into the ProgramData folder as "C:\ProgramData\b4kr-xr7h-qcpsomu3.exe":

	00007FF7D4495DAI 00007FF7D4495DAI 00007FF7D4495DB 00007FF7D4495DB 00007FF7D4495DB € 322.CopyF11ew> (00007F	48 89 DA 48 89 C1 48 88 05 45 0D 56 FF D0 F8AE5A2BF0)	mov rsd.u mov rdv.rbx 00 mov rcv.rdv. 00 mov rcv.rdv.gword ptr ds: 20 rav	<&CopyFilew>]	dx:L"C:\\Program cx:L"C:\\Users\ ax:CopyFileW ax:CopyFileW 2 2 3	K87T7 gword FFFF efault (x64 fastal) : rcx 0000016C8AE43CF0 L*C:\\User : rdx 0000016C8AE53C0 L*C:\\Prog : r8 0000000000000000	5 🗘 Unlock
Dump 1	Dump 2 Dump 3	Ump 4 Ump 5	👹 Watch 1 🛛 🕅 🕅 🕅 🕅 🕅	3 Struct		00000068815FE020 00000068815FEE4	
	Ump 2 Ump 3	🕮 Dump 4 📲 Dump 5	Watch 1 x= Locals	Distruct			0 8 L".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:

00007FF7D484519A 4C 8		gword ptr ds: [<&_wfopen>]	rcx:L"C:\\Prc		(Farmer)
	5 95 2E 18 00	dword ptr ds:[ca_wropens]	>	Default (x64 fastcall)	👻 💈 🖨 Unlocke
qword ptr [00007FF7D49F8038 <malware.&_wf< td=""><th>open>]=<msvcrtwfope< th=""><td>n></td><td></td><td>1: rcx 0000016CSAEEBBB0 L"C:\\ 2: rdx 0000006BS15FEA0S</td><td>ProgramData\\ntuser.dat"</td></msvcrtwfope<></th></malware.&_wf<>	open>]= <msvcrtwfope< th=""><td>n></td><td></td><td>1: rcx 0000016CSAEEBBB0 L"C:\\ 2: rdx 0000006BS15FEA0S</td><td>ProgramData\\ntuser.dat"</td></msvcrtwfope<>	n>		1: rcx 0000016CSAEEBBB0 L"C:\\ 2: rdx 0000006BS15FEA0S	ProgramData\\ntuser.dat"

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:



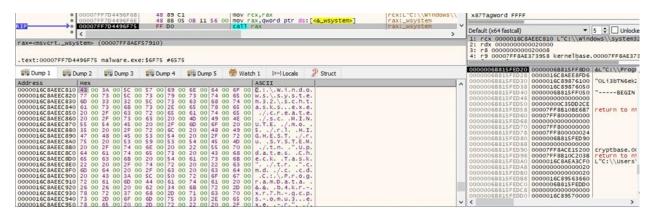
	00007FF7D4845310 00007FF7D4845313 00007FF7D4845313 00007FF7D4845316 00007FF7D4845318	41 89 D8 89 F9	mov rdx,rsi mov r8d,ebx mov ecx,edi call -malware_write>		x87Tagword FFFF
<pre>cmalwarew .text:00003</pre>	• <			, ,	Default (x64 fastcal) • 5 • Unlocke 12 rck 00000000000000 13 rdk 00000000000000 14 r9 00000000000000 14 r9 00000000000000000000000000000000000
Dump 1	Dump 2 Dump 3	Dump 4 Dump 5	👹 Watch 1 🛛 🕸 Locals 🎾 Struct		00000068815FD8A0 00000000000000000000000000000000000
			ASCII 37 32 36 \$730A696E666F726 37 34 36 D6174696F6E20746	^	00000068315FD850 000000000000000 00000068315FD850 0000016C8AEEF130 00000068315FD850 00000068815FEAE8

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

rax= <ker< th=""><th>nel32.SetFileAttributesW> (</th><th>00007FF8AE5A2970)</th><th></th><th></th><th>1: rcx 00007FF7D4898D90 L"C 2: rdx 0000000000000022</th><th>://ProgramData//ntuser.dat"</th></ker<>	nel32.SetFileAttributesW> (00007FF8AE5A2970)			1: rcx 00007FF7D4898D90 L"C 2: rdx 0000000000000022	://ProgramData//ntuser.dat"
	• <	10 00 10 00	The set was an assessed		Default (x64 fastcall)	👻 5 💠 🛄 Unlocke
RIP	00007FF7D4496F5D	FF DO	call rax	rax:SetFileAt v	1	I promotion of some
	00007FF7D4496F56	48 88 05 83 OE 56 0	0 mov rax, gword ptr ds: [<&SetFileAttri	butesw rax: SetFileAt	unante a a (Farman) unante a	A (Passi)
	00007FF7D4496F53	48 89 C1	mov rcx,rax	rcx:L"C:\\Pro	x87TagWord FFFF	
	00007FF7D4496F4C	48 80 05 3D 1E 40 0	0 lea rax, gword ptr ds: [7FF7D4898D90]	rax:SetFileAt		
	00007FF7D4496F4A	89 C2	mov edx.eax		x87r7 0000000000000000000000	ST7 Empty 0.0000000000000000

Figure 22

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





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:





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

00007FF704496565 48 88 05 14 18 56 00 mov rax,qword ptr ds:[<c_wsystem>] 00007FF70449656C FF D0 call rax</c_wsystem>	rax:_wsystem	Default (x64 fastcall)
rax= <msvcrt.wsystem> (00007FF8AEF57910) .text:00007FF70449656c malware.exe:\$656c #586c</msvcrt.wsystem>		1: rcx 00000178221F3CC0 2: rdx 00000000000000 3: r8 000000000000014 4: r9 000000000000018 5: [rsp+20] 0000000000000
💯 Dump 1 👹 Dump 2 🕮 Dump 3 🐖 Dump 4 🕮 Dump 5 👹 Watch 1 💷 Locals 🎐 Struct		00000001295FEE40 00000001295FF170 00000001295FEE48 00000001295FF710
Address Hex Ascil Ascil Ascil 00000178221F200 81 0 55 0 73 0 6 0 72 0 6 0 72 0 6 0 72 0 6 0 72 0 6 0 72 0 6 0 72 0 73 0 6 0 72 0 73 0 6 0 72 0 73 0 6 0 72 0 73 0 6 0 72 0 73 0 6 0 72 0 73 0 6 0 72 0 73 0 6 0 72 0 73 0 6 0 73 0 6 0 73 0 6 0 73 0 6 0 73 0 6 0 73 0 73 0 73		0000001255FEES0 00007FF70498140 malware.00007FF70 0000001255FEES0 000000000000 0000001255FEES0 00000000000000 0000001255FEES0 00007FF88J0866F return to ntdll.0 00000001255FEES0 00007FF88J08000000 00000001255FEES0 00007FF88J08000000 00000001255FEES0 00007FF88J08000000

Figure 26

Running with the -i parameter

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

 00007FF7D4868D35 00007FF7D4868D9C 00007FF7D4868D9F 00007FF7D4868D42 	4C 88 0A 48 89 D3 31 D2	lea rs,qword ptr ds:[7FF70488E870] mov r9,qword ptr ds:[rdx] mov rbx,rdx Xor edx,edx		x8777 0000000000000000 ST7 Empty 0.00000000000 x87Tagword FFFF
BIC 00007FF7D48680AC	E8 F7 3F F6 FF	call malware.7FF7D47CCDA0	pthread_create >	▼ Default (x64 fastcall) ▼ 5 □ Uniodxe 1: r rcx. 00000047981FEEC8 2: rdx. 00000047981FEC8 2: rdx. 000000000000 3: rs 000076F77D4858570 malware.00007FF7D4858570 4: rs 0000025271F18550 4: rs 0000025271F18550 4: rs 000000000000000000000000000000000000

Figure 27

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

 00007FF7D4492255 00007FF7D4492258 00007FF7D4492258 00007FF7D4492250 	48 89 C2 mov rdx,rax 89 00 04 00 00 mov ecx,400 48 88 05 D4 59 56 00 mov rax,qword ptr ds:[<&GetLogicalDriveStrings%>]	rax:GetLogicalDriveStr	x87Tagword FFFF
rax= <kernel32.getlogicaldrivestringsw< td=""><td>(00007FF8A55A2820)</td><td> rax:Getrodicajbrivestr ~</td><td>Default (x64 fastcal)</td></kernel32.getlogicaldrivestringsw<>	(00007FF8A55A2820)	rax:Getrodicajbrivestr ~	Default (x64 fastcal)

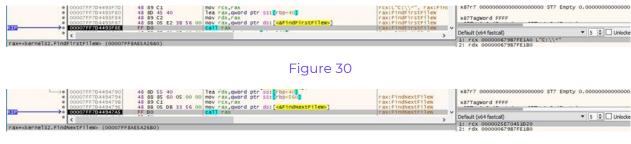
Figure 28

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

	 00007FF7D4492274 00007FF7D4492277 	48 89 C1 48 88 05 72 59	9 56 00 mov rcx,rax mov rax,qword	ptr ds:[<&GetDriveTypew>]	rcx:L"C:\\", rax:GetDr rax:GetDriveTypew	x87Tagword FFFF	
RIP	→ 00007FF70449227E	FF DO	call rax		rax:GetDriveTypew	Default (x64 fastcall)	▼ 5 🗘 🗌 Unlocke
rax= <kernel32.< td=""><td>GetDriveTypew> (00007FF</td><td>3AE5A2740)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1: rcx 0000025E71F1D7A0 L 2: rdx 00000000000054</td><td>"C://"</td></kernel32.<>	GetDriveTypew> (00007FF	3AE5A2740)				1: rcx 0000025E71F1D7A0 L 2: rdx 00000000000054	"C://"



The files are enumerated using the FindFirstFileW and FindNextFileW APIs:





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	He	ĸ															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.mv.
00007FF7D48961E0	6F	00	6C	00	75	00	6D	00	65	00	20	00	69	00	6E	00	o.l.u.m.ei.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	nw.i.n.d.o.w.
00007FF7D4896210	73	00	00	00	74	00	6D	00	70	00	00	00	74	00	65	00	st.m.pt.e.
00007FF7D4896220	6D	00	70	00	00	00	74	00	68	00	75	00	6D	00	62	00	m.pt.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.tw.
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.tw.i.n.d.o.
00007FF7D4896260	77	00	73	00	2E	00	6F	00	6C	00	64	00	00	00	70	00	
00007FF7D4896270	65	00	72	00	66	00	6C	00	6F	00	67	00	00	00	70	00	
00007FF7D4896280	65	00	72	00	66	00	6C	00	6F	00	67	00	73	00	00	00	e.r.f.1.o.g.s
00007FF7D4896290	62	00	6F	00	6F	00	74	00	00	00	70	00	72	00	6F	00	b.o.o.tp.r.o.
00007FF7D48962A0	67	00	72	00	61	00	GD	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	
00007FF7D48962C0	73	00	00	00	65	00	66	00	69	00	00	00	77	00	69	00	se.f.iw.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	sm.i.c.r.o.s.

Figure 32

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

	00007FF7D4494538 00007FF7D4494538	48 88 05 BE 36 56 00 m	ov rcx,rax ov rax,qword ptr ds:[<&Ge		rcx:L'C:\\\$WINRE_BACKU rax:GetFileAttributesV	x87Tagword FFFF	
	00007FF7D4494542	FF D0	all rax	•	raxiGetEileAttributesv >	Default (x64 fastcall)	👻 💈 💭 Unlocke
rax= <kernel32.getf< td=""><td>ileAttributesw> (000</td><td>07FF8AE5A2780)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1: rcx 0000025E71F1C3F0 L"C:\\\$w 2: rdx 0000025E71E1C3E0 L"C:\\\$w</td><td></td></kernel32.getf<>	ileAttributesw> (000	07FF8AE5A2780)				1: rcx 0000025E71F1C3F0 L"C:\\\$w 2: rdx 0000025E71E1C3E0 L"C:\\\$w	

Figure 33

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

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

rax= <shell< th=""><th>32.StrStrIW> (00007FF8AF9050</th><th>60)</th><th></th><th></th><th>1: rcx 0000025E71ED3DC0 L" 2: rdx 00007FF7D4896398 L"</th><th>C:\\\$WINRE_BACKUP_PARTITION.</th></shell<>	32.StrStrIW> (00007FF8AF9050	60)			1: rcx 0000025E71ED3DC0 L" 2: rdx 00007FF7D4896398 L"	C:\\\$WINRE_BACKUP_PARTITION.
	• 2				Default (x64 fastcall)	🔻 5 🗢 🗌 Unlocke
RIP	00007FE7D4492AS3	FF DO	call rax	rax:StrStrIW		providence of the local division of the loca
200	00007FF704492A45 00007FF704492A4C		6 00 mov rax, gword ptr ds:[<&StrStrIW>]	rax: StrStrIW	x87Tagword FFFF	
	00007FF7D4492A42 00007FF7D4492A49	48 80 05 4F 39 4 48 89 C2	0 00 lea rax, gword ptr ds: [7FF7D4896398]	rax:StrStrIW, 00007FF7 rdx:L"CaCtus.ReadWe.t>	and the second second	
	00007FF7D4492A3F	48 89 C1	mov rcx,rax	TCX:L"C:\\\$WINRE_BACKU	x87r7 00000000000000000000000	0 ST7 Empty 0.00000000000000

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**):

810	C0007FF70440249 O007FF704402952 O0007FF704402952 O0007FF704402954 O0007FF704492562 O0007FF704492562 O0007FF704492573 O0007FF70449273 O0007FF70492770 O0007F77 O0007FF7049277 O0007F77 O0007F7 O0000 O0007F7 O0007F7 O0007F7 O0007F7 O0000	48 C7 44 24 30 00 00 mov quord ptr 351 59730 0 C7 44 24 20 03 00 00 mov duord ptr 351 59730 0 C7 44 24 20 03 00 0 mov duord ptr 351 59720 3 48 80 00 00 00 00 mov duord ptr 351 59720 3 A 00 00 00 00 00 mov duord ptr 351 59720 3 A 00 00 00 00 00 mov duord ptr 351 59720 3 A 00 00 00 00 00 0 A 00 00 0 A 00 00 0 A 00 00 0 A 00 0	rcx:L°C:\\\$WINRE_BACKL rax:CreateFilew rax:CreateFilew	x87r4 000000000000000000000000000000000000
	132.CreateFilew> (00007FF8A) 7FF7D449297D malware.exe;\$2			1: rcx 0000025E71ED3CC0 L*C:\\\$WIRE_BACKUP_PARTITION. 2: rdx 0000000C0000000 3: rs 0000000000000000 4: r9 000000000000000 5: [rsp+20] 0000000000000 5: [rsp+20] 00000000000000



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:

• 00007FF7D484519A 4C 89 C9 mov rcx,r9	PCX:L"C:\\\$WINRE_BACKU		
BIG → DODODJEFYCHELSED FF 15 95 2E 18:00 call gword ptr ds:[<&_wfopen>] • <		Default (x64 fastcal) 1: rcx 0000025E71F155D0 L"C:\\\$W	5 C Unlocke INRE BACKUP PARTITION.
<pre>qword ptr [00007FF7D49F8038 <malware.&_wfopen>]=<msvcrtwfopen></msvcrtwfopen></malware.&_wfopen></pre>		2: rdx 00000067981FE788 L"r+b"	

Figure 37

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

 00007FF7D4845354 00007FF7D4845356 00007FF7D4845356 	89 C1 41 89 F0 48 89 DA	mov ecx,eax mov r8d,es1 mov rdx,rbx			x87Tagword FFFF		
23C → COCCO7FF7D4845855C C C C malware.00007FF7D47B9730	E8 CF 43 F7 FF	call maiware, 2FF7D47B9730	liseek64	,	Default (x64 fastcal) ▼ 5 € U 1: rex 000000000000000 2: r8 00000000000000 3: r8 0000000000000002	nlocke	

Figure 38

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

	 00007FF7D4868D95 00007FF7D4868D9C 00007FF7D4868D9F 00007FF7D4868D9F 00007FF7D4868D42 	4C 88 0A 48 89 D3 31 D2	<pre>D lea r8,qword ptr ds:[7FF7D488E870] mov r9,qword ptr ds:[rdx] mov rbx,rdx xor edx,edx</pre>		x87r7 00000000000000000000000000000000000	ST7 Empty 0.00000000000000
RIP	00007FF7D4868DA4	E8 F7 3F F6 FF	call malware.7FF7D47CCDA0	pthread_create >	Default (x64 fastcall)	▼ 5 🗘 🗋 Unlocke
malware.00	007FF7D47CCDA0				1: rcx 000000679B1FF4D0 2: rdx 000000000000000 3: r8 00007FF7D488E870 malwa 4: r9 0000025E71F1C3F0	are.00007FF7D488E870





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:

RIP	>00007FF7D44914C4	E8 C7 6	2 01 00 cal	malware.7FF7D44A7790	EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new

Figure 40

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

RIP	00007FF7D4491509	E8 F2 53 01 00	call malware.7FF7D44A6900	EVP_aes_256_cbc
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Longer of the maximum sector of the sector o	
	<			

Figure 41

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

 00007FF7D4487895 00007FF7D4487895 00007FF7D4487896 00007FF7D4487896 00007FF7D4487844 	45 31 C0 48 89 F2 48 C7 44 24 20 00 0	<pre>xor r9d,r9d xor r8d,r8d mov rdx,rs1 00 mov qword ptr ss:[rsp+20],0</pre>			X87r7 00000000000000000000000000000000000
312 00007FF7D44878AB 00007FF7D44878AB <		mov rcx,rbx call malware.7FF7D44AB090	EVP_EncryptInit_ex	> ~	Default (x64 fastcall)
malware.00007FF7D44AB090				1	2: rdx 00007FF7D489D1E0 malware.00007FF7D489D1E0 3: r8 000000000000000 4: r9 000000000000000 5: frsp+201 00000000000000000000000000000000000

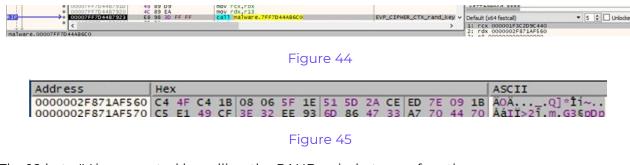


EVP_CIPHER_get0_provider is utilized to obtain an OSSL_PROVIDER pointer to the provider:

00007FF7D44878C8	48 89 C1 E8 A0 80 FF FF	mov rcx, rax	EVP_CIPHER_get0_provider v	a children a m	
0000/11/0448/665	ES AD SO FF FF	Carr marware./FF/D44AF9/0	EVP_CIPHER_get0_provider V	Default (x64 fastcall)	 S Unlocke
• <			>	1: rcx 000001F3C2D6AD40	and the second s
			11/22	2: rdx 000000000000000000	
maiware,0000/FF/D44AF9/0				2+ +8 00000000000000	



The ransomware generates a random 32-byte key using EVP_CIPHER_CTX_rand_key:



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



 00007FF7D4487940 00007FF7D4487948 00007FF7D4487948 00007FF7D4487948 	48 88 94 24 00 01 00 45 31 C9 4C 63 C0 48 89 F1	<pre>D) mov rdx,qword ptr ss:[rsp+100] xor r9d,r9d movsxd r8,eax mov rcx,rs1</pre>		x87r7 00000000000000000 ST7 Empty 0.000	000000
00007FF704487951	E8 1A ED 02 00	call malware.7FF7D44E6670	RAND_pr1v_bytes_ex	✓ Default (x64 fastcal) 1: rcx 00007FF7D49F35A0 malware.00007FF7D4	Unlocke F35A0
malware.00007FF7D44E6670				2: rdx 000001F3C2D91510 3: r8 000000000000010 4: r9 00000000000000	

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

210	0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	7FF7D448797A 7FF7D448797D 7FF7D448797F 7FF7D4487982 7FF7D4487985 7FF7D4487985	31 D2 4D 89 48 89 48 89 48 89 E8 01	E9	xor r8d xor edx, mov r9, mov rcx, mov qwor call mal	edx 13 rbx	rsp+20 <mark>]</mark> ,rax 14AB090	EVP_EncryptInit_ex	> >	x87r6 000000000000000000000000000000000000
malware.000		90 malware.exe	:\$2798A #26	if8A						2: rdx 00000000000000 3: r8 00000000000000 4: r9 0000002F871AF560 5: [rsp+20] 000001F3C2D91510
Dump 1	Ump 2	Dump 3	Ump 4	Dump 5	🛞 Watch 1	(x=) Locals	2 Struct			0000002F871AF510 00000000000000000000000000000000000
Address	Hex				ASC				~	0000002F871AF520 000001F3C2EA0398 0000002F871AF528 0000002F871AF538
0000002F871 0000002F871	AFS60 C4 48 AFS70 C5 E	C4 1B 08 06 49 CF 3E 32	SF 1E 51 5 EE 93 6D 8	D 2A CE ED 7 36 47 33 A7 7	E 09 18 A0/ 0 44 70 Aá	Q]=1i [I>2i.m.G3§	0. p		-	0000002F871AF530 000000F822051510

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.

00007FF7D44879FA 00007FF7D44879FD 00007FF7D44879FD 00007FF7D4487A00	45 31 C0 48 89 F1 4C 89 74 24 48	<pre>xor r8d,r8d mov rcx,r51 mov qword ptr ss:[rsp+48],r14</pre>		x87r7 000000000000000	000000 ST7 Empty 0.0000
00007FF7D4487A05 00007FF7D4487A09	48 88 14 D8 E8 42 1F 00 00	mov rdx, qword ptr ds: [rax+rbx=8] call malware.7FF7D4489950	EVP_PKEY_CTX_new_from_pkey v		▼ 5 ↓ Unlocke 5A0 ma]ware,00007FF7D49I
malware.00007FF7D44B9950			,	2: rdx 000001F3C2D9C 3: r8 0000000000000000	180

Figure 48

The AES256 key is encrypted using the public key:

	 00007FF7D4487985 00007FF7D4487989 00007FF7D4487986 00007FF7D448798F 00007FF7D448798722 	48 88 14 DF 4D 89 E9 4D 89 F8 4C 89 E1 48 89 44 24 20	<pre>mov rdx,qword ptr ds:[rdi+rbx*8] mov r9,r13 mov r6,r15 mov rcx,r12 mov qword ptr ss:[r5p+20],rax</pre>			x87r6 00000000000000000 5T6 Empty 0.000000000 x87r7 00000000000000000 5T7 Empty 0.0000000000 x87r7 boword EEEE		
RIP	00007FF7D44879C7	E8 44 6D 13 00	call malware.7FF7D45EE710	EVP_PKEY_encrypt	~	Default (x64 fastcall) 🔹 5 🗘 🗌 Unlocke		
111111	* <				>	1: rcx 000001F3C2D9E950		
malware.00007	7FF7D45EE710 F7D44B79C7 malware.exe:5	279C7 #26FC7				2: rdx 000001F3C209C6E0 3: r8 0000002F871AF58 4: r9 0000002F871AF560 5: [rsp+20] 000000000000000000		
Dump 1	Dump 2 📲 Dump 3	Dump 4 Dump 5	🛞 Watch 1 🛛 🕼 🛛 🖉 Struct			0000002F871AF510 00000000000000000000000000000000000		
Address	Hex		ASCII		~	0000002F871AF520 00000000000000000000000000000000000		
			7E 09 18 #0A0]*1i~ 70 44 70 AáII>2i.m.G3€pDp			0000002F871AF530 00000000000000000000000000000000000		

Figure 49

Address	He	ĸ															ASCII
000001F3C2D9C6E0	55	8C	F5	07	08	50	D1	AE	27	92	6F	30	11	DO	6C	5B	U.O PNº '.00.D1[
000001F3C2D9C6F0							4B										
000001F3C2D9C700	85	C7	A8	51	6E	51	67	EA	37	2F	F6	94	11	OD	82	67	.C QnQgê7/0g
000001F3C2D9C710							CC										
000001F3C2D9C720	3D	F5	69	81	C7	73	70	95	88	EB	15	BA	15	2C	54	4D	=õi.Çspë.°.,TM
000001F3C2D9C730																	
000001F3C2D9C740	81	84	7C	A2	59	85	05	8C	78	CA	29	3E	14	DF	49	EF	¢YxÊ)>.BI1
000001F3C2D9C750																	
000001F3C2D9C760																	
000001F3C2D9C770																	
000001F3C2D9C780																	
000001F3C2D9C790																	
000001F3C2D9C7A0																	
000001F3C2D9C7B0	55	00	1E	42	E8	29	38	33	54	B 4	A2	DA	E7	91	88	8C	UBe)83T ¢Úç
000001F3C2D9C7C0																	
000001F3C2D9C7D0	F1	84	A7	DE	5D	A1	7E	E6	2C	34	74	D8	A2	BA	92	31	n. §p] i~æ, 4t0¢°.

Figure 50

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

Concession and the owner of the local division of the	rt. wrename> (00007FFSAEF				2: rdx 000001F3C2D99760 L"C:\\\$WIN	RE BACKUP PARTITION, MARKER, CTSO"
	• <			>	1: rcx 000001F3C2D53F00 L"C:\\\$WIN	RE BACKUP PARTITION, MARKER"
RIP	>0 00007FF7D44915AA	FF DO	call rax		Default (x64 fastcall)	🔻 5 🗘 🗋 Unlocke
	 00007FF7D4491590 00007FF7D44915A0 00007FF7D44915A3 	48 89 DA 48 89 C1 48 89 C1	mov rdx,rbx mov rcx,rax 0 mov rax,qword ptr ds:[<&_wrename>]	rdx:LTC rcx:L"C rax:_wr	vertanward EEEE	

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





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

	 00007FF7D4845282 00007FF7D4845284 	89 C1 41 89 D8	mov ecx,eax mov r&d,ebx		VOTTankord EEEE	
RIP	00007FF7D4845287 00007FF7D484528A	48 89 F2 E8 51 36 F8 FF	call (malwareread)	~	Default (x64 fastcall)	▼ 5 🗘 🗌 Unlocke
<malware< td=""><td>read></td><td></td><td></td><td>></td><td>1: rcx 000000000000003 2: rdx 000001F3C2D9F830 3: r8 000000000000FFF</td><td></td></malware<>	read>			>	1: rcx 000000000000003 2: rdx 000001F3C2D9F830 3: r8 000000000000FFF	

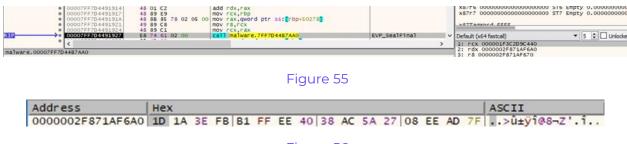
Figure 53

EVP_EncryptUpdate is used to encrypt data:

 00007FF70431736 48 80 55 10 00007FF70431731 48 88 57 50 22 50 00 mov rax, quord ptr ss: rbp+10 		x87r5 00000000000000000000000 5T5 Empty 0.000000000 x87r5 000000000000000000000 5T6 Empty 0.000000000 x87r7 000000000000000000 5T7 Empty 0.000000000 x87r7 0000000000000000000 5T7 Empty 0.000000000		
310 → 00007FF7D44917AF E8 DC 61 01 00 Call malware.7FF7D44A7990	EVP_EncryptUpdate v	Default (x64 fastcall)	▼ 5 € □ Unlock	
malware.00007FF7D4447990 .text:00007FF7D44917AF malware.exe:\$17AF #DAF	,	1: rCX 000001F3C205C440 2: rdx 0000002F871AF680 3: r8 0000002F871AF670 4: r9 0000002F871AF610 5: [rsp+20] 000001F300000020		
💭 Dump 1 🙀 Dump 2 💭 Dump 3 💭 Dump 4 💭 Dump 5 💮 Watch 1 🛛 🖉 Struct		0000002F871AF500 0000000000000000000000000000000000		
Address Hex ASCII 0000002F\$71AF610 431 42 43 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	1	0000002F871AF5E0 000002F871FF768 0000002F871AF5E8 00007FF7D4491756 0000002F871AF5E8 00001F30000020 000002F871AF5E9 000001F30000020	return to malw	

Figure 54

Finally, the malware calls the EVP_SealFinal method:





The extension is changed again to the other remaining value:



Figure 57

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

SWINRE_BACKUP_PARTITION.MARKER.cts1

Offset(h)	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	OA	0B	00	OD	0E	OF	
00000000	C8	Fl	2F	3F	7F	00	99	BD	5F	37	8B	D9	2A	0E	B6	25	Èñ/?™5 7<Ù*.¶%
00000010	BA	80	26	FD	Dl	3C	CB	28	30	FO	D9	3F	E2	A9	4A	96	°Œ&ýÑ<Ë (OðÙ?â©J-
00000020	44	44	44	C8	Fl	2F	3F	7F	0C	99	BD	5F	37	8B	D9	2A	DDDÈñ/?™≤ 7<Ù*
00000030	0E	B6	25	55	8C	F5	07	08	50	Dl	AE	27	92	6F	30	11	.¶%UŒõPÑ⊗''00.
00000040	DO	6C	5B	4D	48	8A	F2	9A	CF	4B	1E	67	44	85	03	AC	Ðl[MHŠòšÏK.gD¬
00000050	90	C9	10	85	C7	A8	51	6E	51	67	EA	37	2F	F6	94	11	œÉÇ"QnQgê7/ö".
00000060	OD	82	67	4A	46	DE	B2	DA	4D	CC	69	99	25	E2	16	9A	.,gJFÞ⁴ÚMÌi™%â.š
00000070	CO	DO	9A	3D	F5	69	81	C7	73	70	95	8B	EB	15	BA	15	ÀĐš=õi.Çsp•<ë.°.
00000080	2C	54	4D	50	4F	14	ЗA	35	72	57	56	2A	9E	CD	E2	3B	,TMPO.:5rWV*žĺâ;
00000090	EC	2F	13	81	84	7C	A2	59	85	05	8C	78	CA	29	3E	14	ì/" ¢YŒxÊ)>.
000000A0	DF	49	EF	08	95	3C	34	20	5A	7F	81	69	F3	B7	F7	9B	ßIï.•<4 Zió ÷>
00000B0	A5	6C	10	71	C6	E5	E8	7B	18	B5	01	Fl	AC	99	F2	5A	¥l.qÆåè{.µ.ñ⊣™òZ
00000000	ED	56	07	4E	90	D2	EO	CB	E7	AO	AE	E5	6D	00	42	A8	íV.NœÒàËç ⊗åm.B″
000000D0	81	0A	BA	CE	EF	41	E4	5D	4A	29	45	FD	E6	BF	8C	E5	°ÎïAä]J)Eý濌å
000000E0	EF	F7	B2	65	42	2C	9D	A5	90	0.0	C9	D6	CD	64	68	3B	ï÷⁴eB,.¥ÉÖÍdh;
000000F0	0C	E2	CF	BO	80	A4	6C	2F	E9	77	lD	FD	BD	EB	4A	08	.âϰ€¤l/éw.ý≒ëJ.
00000100	A4	AO	2A	55	00	1E	42	E8	29	38	33	54	B4	A2	DA	E7	¤ *UBè)83T´≎Úç
00000110	91	88	8C	A4	8E	24	B2	65	lD	6D	6F	11	B4	7D	OD	F4	`^Œ¤Ž\$fe.mo.´}.ô
00000120	39	F4	BB	Fl	84	A 7	DE	5D	Al	7E	E6	2C	34	74	D8	A2	9ô»ñ,,§Þ];~æ,4tØ¢
00000130	BA	92	31	A2	87	61	A6	65	67	5D	24	10	FA	BO	EA	B4	°'l¢‡a¦eg]\$.ú°ê′
00000140	39	6B	68	64	7E	7E	21	21	7E	7E	21						9khd~~!!~~!

Figure 58

Running with the -I 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

