

Ramsay, Software S0458 | MITRE ATT&CK®

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Enterprise [T1548 .002 Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism](#): [Bypass User Account Control](#)

[Ramsay](#) can use [UACMe](#) for privilege escalation. [\[1\]\[2\]](#)

Enterprise [T1071 .001 Application Layer Protocol](#): [Web Protocols](#)

[Ramsay](#) has used HTTP for C2. [\[2\]](#)

Enterprise [T1560 .001 Archive Collected Data](#): [Archive via Utility](#)

[Ramsay](#) can compress and archive collected files using WinRAR. [\[1\]\[2\]](#)

[.003 Archive Collected Data](#): [Archive via Custom Method](#)

[Ramsay](#) can store collected documents in a custom container after encrypting and compressing them using RC4 and WinRAR. [\[1\]](#)

Enterprise [T1119 Automated Collection](#)

[Ramsay](#) can conduct an initial scan for Microsoft Word documents on the local system, removable media, and connected network drives, before tagging and collecting them. It can continue tagging documents to collect with follow up scans. [\[1\]](#)

Enterprise [T1547 .001 Boot or Logon Autostart Execution](#): [Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder](#)

[Ramsay](#) has created Registry Run keys to establish persistence. [\[2\]](#)

Enterprise [T1059 .005 Command and Scripting Interpreter](#): [Visual Basic](#)

[Ramsay](#) has included embedded Visual Basic scripts in malicious documents. [\[1\]\[2\]](#)

Enterprise [T1132 .001 Data Encoding](#): [Standard Encoding](#)

[Ramsay](#) has used base64 to encode its C2 traffic. [\[2\]](#)

Enterprise [T1005 Data from Local System](#)

[Ramsay](#) can collect Microsoft Word documents from the target's file system, as well as `.txt`, `.doc`, and `.xls` files from the Internet Explorer cache. [\[1\]\[2\]](#)

Enterprise [T1039 Data from Network Shared Drive](#)

[Ramsay](#) can collect data from network drives and stage it for exfiltration. [\[1\]](#)

Enterprise [T1025 Data from Removable Media](#)

[Ramsay](#) can collect data from removable media and stage it for exfiltration.^[1]

Enterprise [T1074 .001 Data Staged: Local Data Staging](#)

[Ramsay](#) can stage data prior to exfiltration in `%APPDATA%\Microsoft\UserSetting` and `%APPDATA%\Microsoft\UserSetting\MediaCache`.^{[1][2]}

Enterprise [T1140 Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information](#)

[Ramsay](#) can extract its agent from the body of a malicious document.^[1]

Enterprise [T1546 .010 Event Triggered Execution: AppInit DLLs](#)

[Ramsay](#) can insert itself into the address space of other applications using the AppInit DLL Registry key.^[1]

Enterprise [T1203 Exploitation for Client Execution](#)

[Ramsay](#) has been embedded in documents exploiting CVE-2017-0199, CVE-2017-11882, and CVE-2017-8570.^{[1][2]}

Enterprise [T1083 File and Directory Discovery](#)

[Ramsay](#) can collect directory and file lists.^{[1][2]}

Enterprise [T1574 .001 Hijack Execution Flow: DLL](#)

[Ramsay](#) can hijack outdated Windows application dependencies with malicious versions of its own DLL payload.^[1]

Enterprise [T1559 .001 Inter-Process Communication: Component Object Model](#)

[Ramsay](#) can use the Windows COM API to schedule tasks and maintain persistence.^[1]

[.002 Inter-Process Communication: Dynamic Data Exchange](#)

[Ramsay](#) has been delivered using OLE objects in malicious documents.^[1]

Enterprise [T1680 Local Storage Discovery](#)

[Ramsay](#) can detect system information--including disk names, total space, and remaining space--to create a hardware profile GUID which acts as a system identifier for operators.^{[1][2]}

Enterprise [T1036 Masquerading](#)

[Ramsay](#) has masqueraded as a JPG image file.^[1]

[.005 Match Legitimate Resource Name or Location](#)

[Ramsay](#) has masqueraded as a 7zip installer.^{[1][2]}

Enterprise [T1106 Native API](#)

[Ramsay](#) can use Windows API functions such as `WriteFile` , `CloseHandle` , and `GetCurrentHwProfile` during its collection and file storage operations. [Ramsay](#) can execute its embedded components via `CreateProcessA` and `ShellExecute` .^[1]

Enterprise [T1046 Network Service Discovery](#)

[Ramsay](#) can scan for systems that are vulnerable to the EternalBlue exploit.^{[1][2]}

Enterprise [T1135 Network Share Discovery](#)

[Ramsay](#) can scan for network drives which may contain documents for collection.^{[1][2]}

Enterprise [T1027 Obfuscated Files or Information](#)

[Ramsay](#) has base64-encoded its portable executable and hidden itself under a JPG header. [Ramsay](#) can also embed information within document footers.^[1]

[.003 Steganography](#)

[Ramsay](#) has PE data embedded within JPEG files contained within Word documents.^[2]

Enterprise [T1120 Peripheral Device Discovery](#)

[Ramsay](#) can scan for removable media which may contain documents for collection.^{[1][2]}

Enterprise [T1566 .001 Phishing: Spearphishing Attachment](#)

[Ramsay](#) has been distributed through spearphishing emails with malicious attachments.^[2]

Enterprise [T1057 Process Discovery](#)

[Ramsay](#) can gather a list of running processes by using `Tasklist`.^[2]

Enterprise [T1055 .001 Process Injection: Dynamic-link Library Injection](#)

[Ramsay](#) can use `ImprovedReflectiveDLLInjection` to deploy components.^[1]

Enterprise [T1091 Replication Through Removable Media](#)

[Ramsay](#) can spread itself by infecting other portable executable files on removable drives.^[1]

Enterprise [T1014 Rootkit](#)

[Ramsay](#) has included a rootkit to evade defenses.^[1]

Enterprise [T1053 .005 Scheduled Task/Job: Scheduled Task](#)

[Ramsay](#) can schedule tasks via the Windows COM API to maintain persistence.^[1]

Enterprise [T1113 Screen Capture](#)

[Ramsay](#) can take screenshots every 30 seconds as well as when an external removable storage device is connected.
^[2]

Enterprise [T1016 System Network Configuration Discovery](#)

[Ramsay](#) can use [ipconfig](#) and [Arp](#) to collect network configuration information, including routing information and ARP tables.^[2]

Enterprise [T1049 System Network Connections Discovery](#)

[Ramsay](#) can use `netstat` to enumerate network connections.^[2]

Enterprise [T1080 Taint Shared Content](#)

[Ramsay](#) can spread itself by infecting other portable executable files on networks shared drives.^[1]

Enterprise [T1204 .002 User Execution: Malicious File](#)

[Ramsay](#) has been executed through malicious e-mail attachments.^[2]

Source: <https://attack.mitre.org/software/S0458>