Hacking / Exploiting / cheating in Online Games

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Who am J?

CTO AT Abysssec Doing some:

- . Next Generation hacking
- . Exploit-development
- . Reversing
- . Web-Audit

What is this talk about?

- I. This talk is about hacking / exploiting cheating in online games
- II. real world Cheating is mainly focused in this talk, because it's fun and legal, During this talk we will have a tour into all of ways to manipulating an online game and we will end up with bypassing latest anti-cheating technologies and manipulating the game to our heart's desire.
- III. After this talk you can go and play a bit and test your learned lesson.

Agenda

Part I : introduction

Part II : Hacking Online Game Servers

Part III : Exploiting Online Games

Part IV : Cheating in Online games

Part V : Creating your own cheats

Part VI : Bypassing anti-cheat engines

Part J: Introduction



Why Exploit/Hack Online Games?

- . Why not ?
- . Millions of players around
- . Cheating make you a pornstar in games
- . Impress your friends
- . Get some unique insults as well !!

State of Online games!

- . Counter-strike
- . Current Server: 94,964
- . Player Minute in month: 51,576
- . Current Unique Players:
- 2,834,131 / per month:



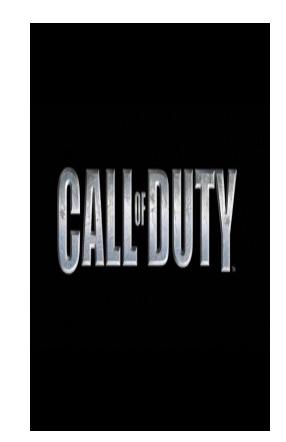
State of Online games!

- . Word Of Warcraft (WoW)
- . Current Player: 12 million



State of Online games!

- . Call of duty (COD)
- . Current Player: 14 million



Hacking VS. Exploiting VS. Cheating

- 1- Hacking
- For Hacking a game server / client you can use normal penetration testing ways.

Server:

- . Normal network based attacks
- . Our lovely web based attacks

Client:

- . Social engineering family
- . SET / Metasploit
- . Exploits / Bots / Key loggers / Custom Malware , Trojans ,,,,

Hacking VS. Exploiting VS. Cheating

2 - Exploiting

For Exploiting game server / client you can use normal ways to audit both server / client.

Server:

- . Fuzzing
- . Reverse Engineering
- . Code audit

Client:

. Same as server but in servers you should try to fuzz protocol but for client you Should focus on game imports from client

Hacking VS. Exploiting VS. Cheating

- 3- Cheating
- Cheating is a bit different in some case even if you PWN the server or client you can not use silent and cool cheats on servers

Server:

. Sending crafted packets for changing some functionality in game (depends on server)

Client:

- . Changing game models and add custom ones
- . Using Bots for automating gaming tasks (play with AI)
- . Using game features against it !

Part JJ: Hacking Online Games



As I already said for hacking a game server we can use available methods for penetration testing projects.

Most simplest example is finding a gaming portal (used for players statics, game server states, etc.) PWN the portal then PWN the game. Due to lots of game portals have permission to game database hence you may see lots of them use root or SA for their game servers.

Here is just some example of vulnerable Gaming CMSs

Mafia Game Script SQL injection Vulnerability
mygamingladder MGL Combo System <= 7.5 game.php SQL injection Exploit
Chipmunk Pwngame Multiple SQL Injection Vulnerabilities
Joomla Component Gamesbox com_gamesbox 1.0.2 (id) SQL Injection Vulnerability
Eyeland Studio Inc. (game.php) SQL Injection Vulnerability
PHP Gamepage SQL Injection Vulnerability
Games Script (Galore) Backup Dump Vulnerability
GameScript v3.0 SQL Injection Vulnerability

Even the CMS itself does not have access to Game server the CMS admin mostly have.

We found a simple one in IGaming CMS during MOAUB and didn't report it.



Really Old-School Blind SQL Injection in iGaming CMS in gamedetails. php

```
gamedetails.php file line 32:
```

\$result = \$db->Execute("SELECT * FROM `sp_games` WHERE `id` = '\$_REQ
UEST[id]' LIMIT 1");

PoC:

http://lamesite.com:/iGamingCMS/gamedetails.php?id=[Inject the code here]

Sounds like still oday but I call it garbage oday.

I Found a similar bug in online charging game portal that lead me to completely PWN the server. You can search and do similar things like me.

But there is an important note: most of these server hacking styles are possible in PUBLIC / PRIVATE game servers, not the main game developer server.

For hacking main developer servers you have to do much more.

E.G: blizzard server is that easy to PWN.

Part JJJ: Exploiting Online Games



packets.

1337 stuff. Exploiting online games as I have already said, is like finding vulnerability and exploiting normal applications, so normal attacks works for game engines too. But the most important thing you should know about vulnerability discovery and exploiting online games, is where games receive INPUTS. Basically if you are not a player it's not clear for you. But at least all of games have some parsers for input files and

A Normal game (with capability of multiplying) at least will have following inputs:

- . Network packets (for all playing stuff)
- . Save games / stats / scripts
- . Models and items
- . Levels and maps
- . Maybe movies and sounds
- . And so on ...

Unlike a normal program when you are auditing a game maybe you have to pass some simple or advanced encryptions.

- . Packed / protected binaries
- . Encrypted network packets
- . Encrypted models, levels saves, items
- . Encrypted sounds, movies
- . Maybe movies and sounds
- . And other encrypted stuff.

Here is some games those use encryption for their packets:

- . Half-life
- . Halo
- . GS4
- . Call of duty
- . World of Warcraft
- ...

```
void hlenc(unsigned char *buff, unsigned int pcksz) {
  #define HL NTOHL(x) \
    ((((x) & 0xff000000) >> 24) | \
    (((x) \& 0x00ff0000) >> 8) | \
    (((x) \& 0x0000ff00) << 8) | \
    (((x) \& 0x000000ff) << 24))
  const static unsigned char hlhash[] =
            "\x05\x61\x7A\xED\x1B\xCA\x0D\x9B\x4A\xF1\x64\xC7\xB5\x8E\xDF\xA0";
  unsigned char *ptrebpc;
  unsigned int *lbuff = (unsigned int *)buff,
            pcknum,
            invnum,
            ebpc;
  int
             cont,
            i;
  if(pcksz < 9) return;
  pcknum = *buff;
  invnum = ~pcknum;
  pcksz = (pcksz - 8) >> 2;
  lbuff += 2;
  cont = 0;
  while(pcksz--) {
    ebpc = *lbuff ^ invnum;
    ebpc = HL NTOHL(ebpc);
    ptrebpc = (unsigned char *)&ebpc;
    for(i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
       *ptrebpc ^= (((hlhash[(cont + i) & 0xf] | (i << i)) | i) | 0xA5);
       ptrebpc++;
    *lbuff = ebpc ^ pcknum;
    lbuff++:
     cont++:
```

```
void hldec(unsigned char *buff, unsigned int pcksz) {
  #define HL NTOHL(x) \
    ((((x) \& 0xff000000) >> 24) | \
     (((x) \& 0x00ff0000) >> 8) | \
     (((x) \& 0x0000ff00) << 8) | \
     (((x) \& 0x000000ff) << 24))
  const static unsigned char hlhash[] =
            "\x05\x61\x7A\xED\x1B\xCA\x0D\x9B\x4A\xF1\x64\xC7\xB5\x8E\xDF\xA0";
  unsigned char *ptrebpc;
  unsigned int *lbuff = (unsigned int *)buff,
            pcknum,
            invnum,
            ebpc;
  int
             cont,
  if(pcksz < 9) return;
  pcknum = *buff;
  invnum = ~pcknum;
  pcksz = (pcksz - 8) >> 2;
  lbuff += 2;
  cont = 0;
  while(pcksz--) {
     ebpc = *lbuff ^ pcknum;
     ptrebpc = (unsigned char *)&ebpc;
     for(i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
       *ptrebpc ^= (((hlhash[(cont + i) & 0xf] | (i << i)) | i) | 0xA5);
       ptrebpc++;
     *lbuff = HL_NTOHL(ebpc) ^ invnum;
     lbuff++;
     cont++;
```

Finding vulnerabilities in games is not totally new stuff, Luigi Auriemma is most active researcher (that I know) in hunting vulnerabilities in game engines.

Some examples:

Invalid memory access in Unreal Tournament 3 2.1

Failed assertion in old games based on Unreal engine

Two vulnerabilities in Ghost Recon Advanced Warfighter 1 and 2

Clients unicode buffer-overflow in Unreal engine 2.5

Negative memcpy in id Tech 4 engine

Buffer-overflow in the Electronic Arts games that use Gamespy

Files uploading vulnerabilities in the Source engine (build 3933 and 3950)

Format string in Crysis 1.21 and Crysis Wars/Warhead 1.5

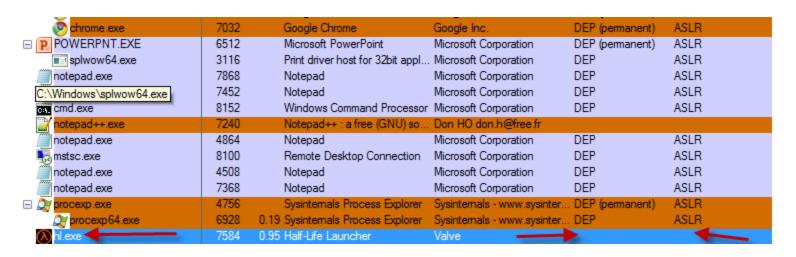
Half-Life broadcast client's buffer-overflow (versions 1.1.1.0)

Half-Life servers: buffer-overflow and freeze (versions 1.1.1.0, 4.1.1.1c1 and 3.1.1.1c1)

You can even see some really old-school vulnerabilities in game engines. A bug found by Luigi in 2004 in unreal engine \secure packet.

Both code execution and spoof where possible by using this vulnerability.

Unfortunately, there is no exploit mitigation available is most of games. Due to lack of OS exploit mitigation, Exploiting games even in most modern systems is not hard.



No DEP+ASLR in half-life @ 8

Finally if you understand game algorithms for sending / receiving packets and pass encryptions correctly, you still can find great vulnerabilities using fuzzing and static analysis.



Part JV: Cheating in Online Games



Why we should do cheat instead of playing like a good person?



Because it's better than cheating friend.



And because we can't cheat death.



When the time came, Ryan actually found it remarkably easy to cheat Death.

Because you can get \$\$\$ from cheating. people will pay for working cheats in multiplayer online games



How to create cheat for games? When you are not dealing with online games, cheating is not that hard. All you should do is find values in memory and then freeze or change them.

- . Health
- . Money
- . Ammo
- . Time
- . And even functionalities like :
 - . Jump
 - . Speed
 - . Fly
 - . Swim

For finding values you can use differential—reversing or simple and great available tools. The best tool I know is Cheat—Engine which is free and open source.



What is cheat-engine?

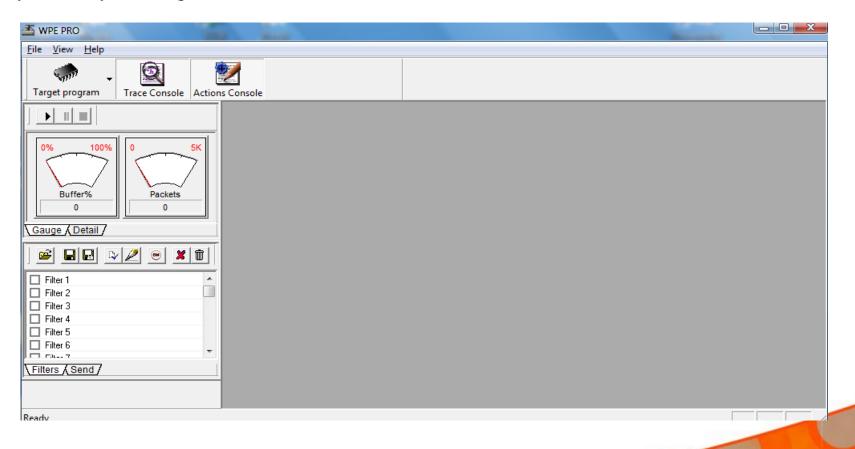
Cheat Engine is an open source tool designed to help you with modifying single player games running under windows so you can make them harder or easier depending on your preference (E.G: Find that 100hp is too easy, try playing a game with a max of 1 HP), but also contains other useful tools to help debugging games and even normal applications. It comes with a memory scanner to quickly scan for variables used within a game and allow you to change them, but it also comes with a debugger, disassembler, assembler, speedhack, trainer maker, direct 3D manipulation tools, system inspection tools and more.

Will this cheat—engine and other kind of cheating programs work on online games? In most case answer is clear:

NO !!!

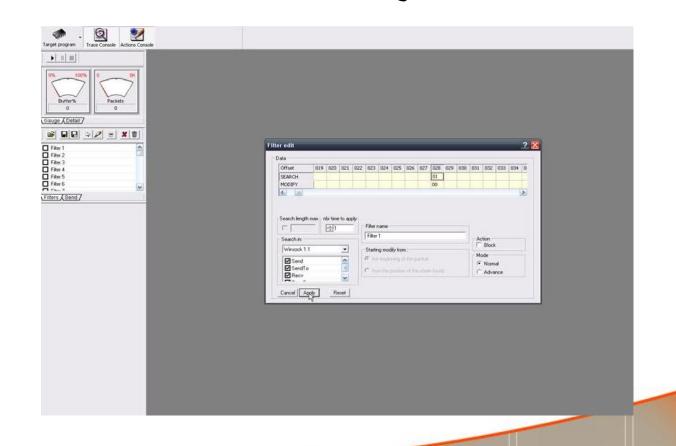


Also for packet editing there is a really simple program called WPE-Pro.



Basically WPE-Pro in just a real time sniffer and packet editor and due to being easy to use is popular. It used widely for game hacking even in Online games. But when hack will be done using the packets server will fix it too. Let's see a real example in World of Warcraft.

First you need find a pattern and then change the value some values are just BOOLS and need to change 1-0 or 0-1.

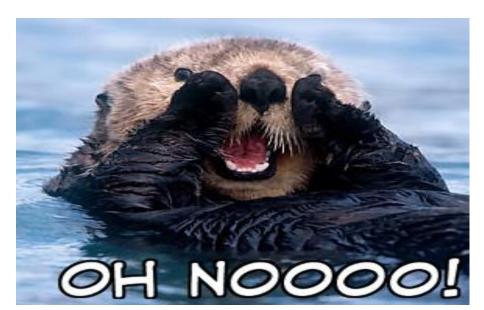


Here is an example for buying any item without money.



Will this kind of hacks still works? Maybe YES in some private servers but in main servers the answer is AGAIN:

NO !!!



Why these doesn't work or worked for a while ?

- . Anti-cheats (like exploit mitigations)
- . some checks are server side only
- . CRC-checks and anti-modifications
- Patching patterns
- . Because even cheats are not free !!

So what is the solution? Creating your OWN cheat !!!



Part V: Creating your own cheats



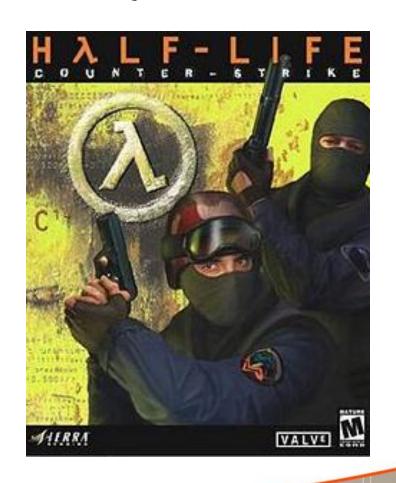
Before going forward we should know what kind of hacks we can do in multiplayer online games? Most of silent and popular hacks we can do are:

- . Wallhack
- . AutoAim
- . Sky/Water/flash/smoke removal
- . Speed hacks
- . ESP
- . Fly Hack
- . Model modification

In this section we want to talk about creating custom cheats for Counter Strike game. We will go steps from scratch to making reliable cheat for game. For making cheating specially for online games there is some important factors:

- . what game server know about cheat?
- . how many checks are server side ?
- . What we can do on client ?
- . If it detect the cheats how will do it?

Warning: Counter strike is tactical first person shooter game and is amazingly addictive!



Wall hack:

Wallhacking allows a player to see through solid or opaque objects and/or manipulate or remove textures, to know in advance when an opponent is about to come into targeting range from an occluded area. This can be done by making wall textures transparent, or modifying the game maps to insert polygonal holes into otherwise solid walls.

As with the aimbot, wallhacking relies on the fact that an FPS server usually sends raw positional information for all players in the game, and leaves it up to the client's 3D renderer to hide opponents behind walls, in plant foliage, or in dark shadows. If the game map rendering could be turned off completely, all players could be seen moving around in what appears to be empty space. Complete map hiding offers no advantage to a cheater as they would be unable to navigate the invisible map pathways and obstacles. However if only certain surfaces are made transparent or removed, this leaves just enough of an outline of the world to allow the cheater still to navigate it easily.

Wall hack example:



101010101011101000041

Can you see guy beyond wall?

Aimbot (autoAim):

An aimbot (sometimes called "auto-aim") is a type of computer game bot used in multiplayer first-person shooter games to provide varying levels of target acquisition assistance to the player. While most common in first person shooter games, they exist in other game types and are often used in combination with a TriggerBot, which shoots automatically when an opponent appears within the field-of-view or aiming reticule of the player.

Aimbotting relies on the fact that each client computer must be typically sent information about all players, whether seen or unseen. Targeting is simply a matter of finding the position difference of where the player is located and where any opponent is located, and pointing the player's weapon at the target. This targeting works regardless of whether the opponent is behind walls or too far away to be seen directly.

By default when you run the game and create a server, a few things will be checked (for example when you playing from LAN) and you can do a lot modifications from your client. But for modification, you should know what you want modify. So first step in every game hacking is playing the game.

For example after a bit playing you will understand there a cross—hair for every guns except AWP and SCOUT

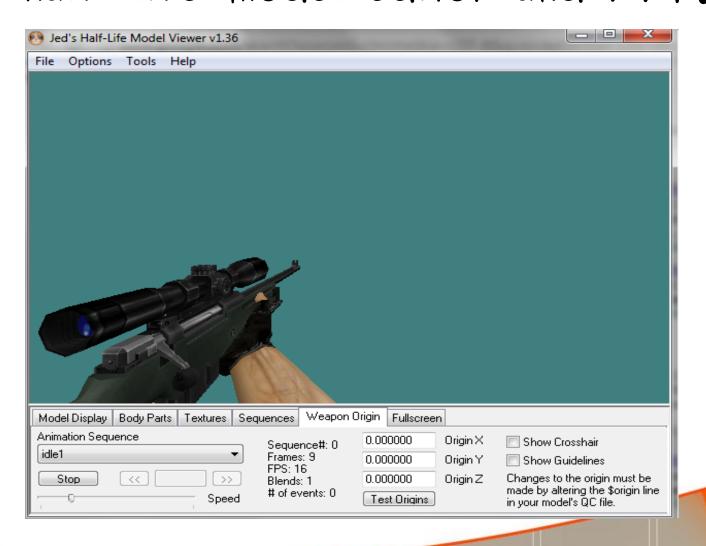


So one of the modifications would be adding a NICE cross—hair to these guns.

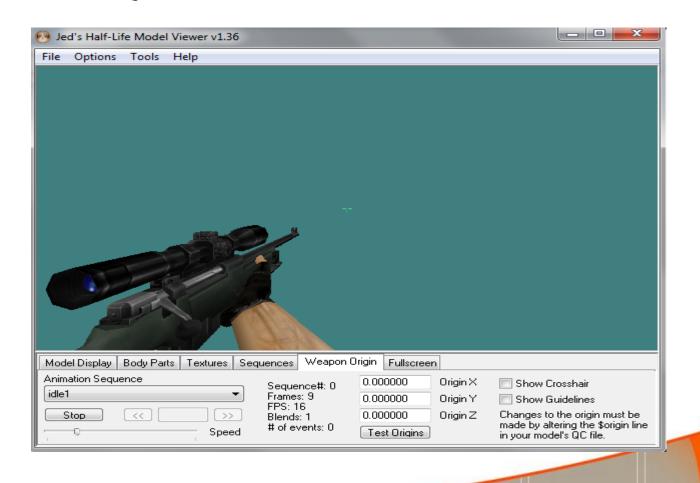
But how ?

First step is find the gun model. So we can search the valve folder for AWP. After a while, you'll end up with $v_{awp.mdl.}$ Now how we can do modification on it? Just search for a model editor. I found jed's half-life model editor by a bit of searching.

Jed's half-life model editor and AWP.



AWP with Crosshairs! You can decompile models using mollsec.exe



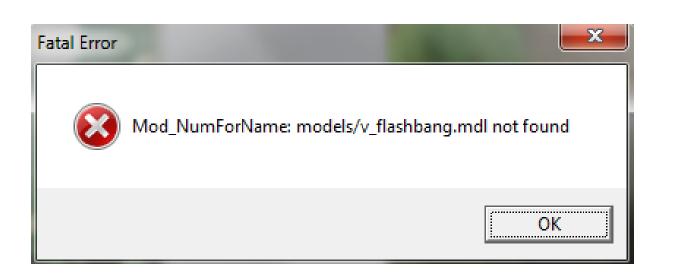
After recompiling model you can restart game and see what you did in game.



As you can see the added crosshair.

The most important thing here is local server didn't detect our modification. So we can do a lot of more by using modification; but there is a question. Won't it detect other model modifications? What about if we remove flash-bang and smoke models completely?

So I removed all models those have flashbang in their name and restart the game and I got a fatal error about it.



So the game didn't detect modification but detects removing objects. What about patching checks in game?

Ok, we know we can do modification, but how we can implement for example Wallhack by ourselves and inject it to game? The answer is simple. we should write our Wallhack as a DLL and inject it into the game. Next question is how we can write Wallhack? The answer is again simple; you

should know a bit about game developing really, really a BIT! Or patch the process

for it.

Here is code for patching HL.exe for a sample wallhack.

```
void WallHackRipped()
           BYTE Patch[]={0x68, 0x71, 0x0B, 0x00, 0x00, 0xFF, 0x15, 0x5C, 0x89, 0x7E, 0x02};
           BYTE Original[] = \{0 \times 68, 0 \times 04, 0 \times 04, 0 \times 00, 0 \times 00, 0 \times FF, 0 \times 15, 0 \times 50, 0 \times 88, 0 \times 7E, 0 \times 02\};
           DWORD HLBase = (DWORD) GetModuleHandle(NULL);
           DWORD Addr1 = HLBase + 0x99098C;
           DWORD Addr2 = HLBase + 0x94663E;
           switch (isWallHackActivated)
                                  case TRUE:
                                              memcpy((LPVOID) Addr1, Patch, 0xB);
                                              memcpy((LPVOID) Addr2, Patch, 0xB);
                                              break:
                                  case FALSE:
                                              memcpy((LPVOID) Addr1, Original, 0xB);
                                              memcpy((LPVOID) Addrz, Original, 0xB);
                                              break:
```

And here is the code for wallhack without patching hl.exe using API hooking.

```
void WINAPI MyglBegin (DWORD dwMode)
        typedef float GLfloat;
        GLfloat col[4];
        BOOL is Smoke = false:
        if ((dwMode == GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP) || (dwMode == GL_TRIANGLE_FAN))
                 switch (isWallHackActivated)
                          case TRUE:
                                   // disables wallhack
                                   qlDisable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);
                                   break:
```

```
case FALSE:
                                    // enables wallhack
                                    glenable (GL_DEPTH_TEST);
                                    break;
else
         glenable (GL_DEPTH_TEST);
pglBegin(dwMode);
```

How to inject it to game? The simplest way is using CreateRemoteThread API.

Cont'd in next slide.

```
//allocate memory in remote process
            if ((hRemoteMem
                                     Virtual AllocEx (hProcess,
                                                                          strlen(dllname),
                                                               NULL,
                                                                                              MEM_RESERVEIMEM_COMMIT,
PAGE_READWRITE)) == NULL)
                        printf("Injection: VirtualAllocEx failed\n");
                        return FALSE;
            //copy the dll name to memory allocated in the remote processes' address space
            if (:WriteProcessMemory(hProcess, hRemoteMem, (LPVOID)dllname, strlen(dllname), NULL)) {
                        printf("Injection: WriteProcessMemory failed\n");
                        VirtualFreeEx(hProcess, hRemoteMem, strlen(dllname), MEM_RELEASEIMEM_DECOMMIT);
                        return FALSE:
            //need kernel32's handle for call to CreateRemoteThread()
            hModule = GetModuleHandle ("KERNEL32.DLL");
            //create thread in remote process, passing the address of LoadLibraryA for the thread's entry point
            //and the address of the DLL's pathname as an argument to the thread
           hRemoteThread
                                                      CreateRemoteThread(hProcess,
                                                                                                 NULL,
                                                                                                                     0,
(LPTHREAD_START_ROUTINE)GetProcAddress(hModule, "LoadLibraryA"), hRemoteMem, o, NULL);
            if (hRemoteThread == NULL) {
                        printf("Injection: CreateRemoteThread failed\n");
                        VirtualFreeEx(hProcess, hRemoteMem, strlen(dllname), MEM_RELEASEIMEM_DECOMMIT);
                        return FALSE;
```

Cont'd in next slide

```
//cleanup
      WaitForSingleObject(hRemoteThread, WAIT_TIMEOUT);
      VirtualFreeEx(hProcess, hRemoteMem, strlen(dllname),
MEM_RELEASE|MEM_DECOMMIT);
      CloseHandle(hProcess);
      return TRUE;
Here was simplest injector using CreateRemoteThread if you search a bit you can
find tones of working codes.
```

```
//cleanup
      WaitForSingleObject(hRemoteThread, WAIT_TIMEOUT);
      VirtualFreeEx(hProcess, hRemoteMem, strlen(dllname),
MEM_RELEASE|MEM_DECOMMIT);
      CloseHandle(hProcess);
      return TRUE;
Here was simplest injector using CreateRemoteThread if you search a bit you can
find tones of working codes.
```

Object removal: for removing functionality of an object you need first detect that object; for example flash / smoke or ... also you should be aware of conflicts during removing an object. Here is simplest flash / smoke hack for counter strike.

To do this, again we need to hook opengl functions. this time let's use disassembler I used Beaengine.

```
BOOL WINAPI HookFunctionDis(LPCSTR lpModule, LPCSTR lpFuncName, LPVOID lpNewFunction)

// Getting the address of AP

DWORD OriginalFunction = (DWORD)GetProcAddress(GetModuleHandle(lpModule), lpFuncName);

HOOK_DATA *hinfo = GetHookInfoFromFunction(OriginalFunction);

if (hinfo)

OutputDebugString("Already Hooked:");

return FALSE;
```

Cont'd in next slide

```
DWORD Bridge Addr = Create Bridge (Original Function, 6);
HookData[NumberOfHooks].Function = OriginalFunction;
HookData[NumberOfHooks].Hook = (DWORD) IpNewFunction;
HookData[NumberOfHooks].Bridge = BridgeAddr;
// Replaces the start of API with PUSH xxxx , RET
BYTE JUMP[6] = \{0 \times 68,
0×00, 0×00, 0×00, 0×00,
0xc3
};
// Address of our new API (MyCreateProcessAW)
DWORD dwCalc = (DWORD) | pNewFunction;
// Building PUSH MyAPI, RET
memcpy(&JUMP[1],&dwCalc, 4);
// Writing PUSH MyAPI
if (WriteProcessMemory(GetCurrentProcess(), (LPVOID)OriginalFunction, JUMP, 6, 0))
            Number Of Hooks++:
            return TRUE:
else
            MessageBox(NULL, "Unable to hook", "Error...", MB_ICONSTOP);
            return FALSE:
```

```
void WINAPI MyglVertex3fv(const GLfloat *v)
            if (isSmoke==false)
                         typedef void (WINAPI *LPFNalVertex3fv)(const GLfloat *);
                         LPFNalVertex3fv palVertex3fv = (LPFNalVertex3fv) GetoriainalFunction((ULONG_PTR)
MyglVertex3fv);;
                         palvertexsfv(v);
            else
                         Output Debugstring ("Smoke detected");
if (dwMode == GL_QUADS)
                         glaetFloatv(GL_CURRENT_COLOR, col);
                         switch(isSmokeHackActivated)
                                     case TRUE:
                                                  if (col[0] == col[1] && col[1] == col[2] && col[2] == 1.0f)
                                                                           isSmoke = true:
                                                  break:
                                     case FALSE:
                                                  isSmoke=false:
                                                  break:
```

Creating your own cheat

As we said it's possible to hack and patch game functionalities. Here is our patch for free nightvision forever.

```
isNightVisionActivated = TRUE;

--asm
{

push eax
mov eax, 0x1957ea9
mov byte ptr [eax], 0x75
pop eax
}

break;

case TRUE:

isNightVisionActivated = FALSE;
--asm
{

push eax
mov eax, 0x1957ea9
mov byte ptr [eax], 0x74
pop eax
}
```

break:

Creating your own cheat

DEMO Cheatina Lan!!!

Part VJ: Bypassing anti-cheat engines



Nice! But will these kind of hacks work in online servers? The answer is again:

NO !!!



Why? The game will detect our modifications.

Because of Anti-Cheats !!!



The most popular anti-cheats are: Valve anti cheat SXE injected Aequitas BlackEye Custodia ssclient GameGuard



The most popular are SXE and VAC and we will focus on them.





Bypassing the SXE-Injected !



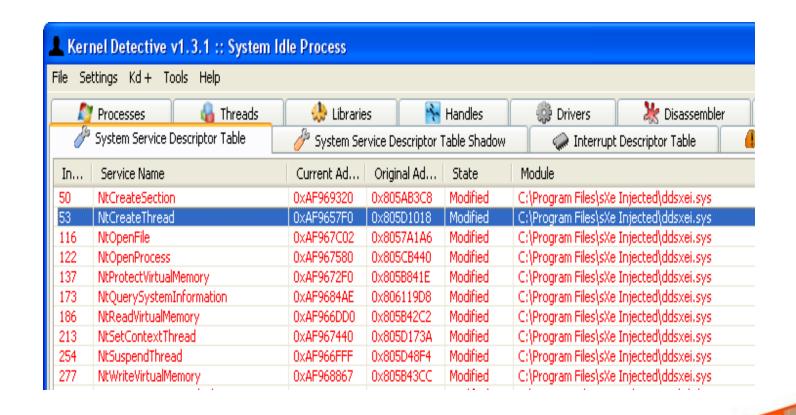
Main feature of these programs are:

- . Anti-Wallhack
- . 16bpp detection
- . Screenshot
- . Local ban
- . Speed hack detection
- . Model modification detection
- . Behavior detection

How will they do it ?

By HOOKING. For example, if you remember correctly we talked about wallhack and how we implemented it. An anti cheat will hook necessary functions for wall hack and if you want to hook them again it will detect you. Also for more security SXE will use Ringo SSDT hooks for not allowing you to unhook those functions.

We can use kernel detective to detect hooks.



As you can see ddsxei.sys is responsible for Ringo hooks and it will hooks some functions like NtprotectVirtualMemory and NtReadVirtualMemory by hooking these functions it will not be possible to unhook Rings hooks due to we need WriteProcessMemory and ReadProcessMemory. So what we should do?! There is a bypass. SXE won't load its driver on X64 systems ! So on x64 systems you need only understand Rings hooks and unhook them.

But it's only for x64 systems what about 32bit systems? Well it's still possible to unhook functions? You need to write a windows Driver to unhook them. We used modified version of Antimida driver by Daniel Pistelli.

Process	PID	Location	^	
smss	000003AC	C:\WINDOWS\System32\smss.exe		-13-
csrss	0000041C	C:\WINDOWS\system32\csrss.exe		
winlogon	00000434	C:\WINDOWS\system32\winlogon.exe		72
services	00000460	C:\WINDOWS\system32\services.exe		
Isass	0000046C	C:\WINDOWS\system32\lsass.exe		
svchost	00000508	C:\WINDOWS\system32\svchost.exe		
svchost	00000540	C:\WINDOWS\system32\svchost.exe		
svchost	00000698	C:\WINDOWS\System32\svchost.exe		
InCDsrv	000006AC	C:\Programmi\Ahead\InCD\InCDsrv.exe		
svchost	00000730	C:\WINDOWS\system32\svchost.exe		
svchost	00000760	C:\WINDOWS\system32\svchost.exe		
spoolsv	00000210	C:\WINDOWS\system32\spoolsv.exe		
Explorer	000002F4	C:\WINDOWS\Explorer.EXE		
rundll32	00000360	C:\WINDOWS\system32\rundll32.exe		
PDVDServ	00000380	C:\Programmi\CyberLink DVD Solution\PowerDVD\PDVDServ.exe		
InCD	0000038C	C:\Programmi\Ahead\InCD\InCD.exe		
anvshell	000003A0	C:\WINDOWS\anvshell.exe		
SMTray	000001CC	C:\Programmi\Analog Devices\SoundMAX\SMTray.exe		
wark	000003BC	C:\wark\wark.exe	500	
rundli32	00000374	C/NWINDOWS\system32\rundli32 eve	Y	

We changed driver code, removes some sections and add more functions like following one:

```
case CODE_VIRTUAL_PROTECT:
                                    Input_ZwProtectVirtualMemory Input;
                                    RtlCopyMemory(&Input, pInput, sizeof (Input_ZwProtectVirtualMemory));
                                                 RtlCopyMemory(&Input, pInput, sizeof (Input_ZwProtectVirtualMemory));
                                     __except (EXCEPTION_EXECUTE_HANDLER)
                                                 DbaPrint("Exception occured: 0xx08X\n");
                                                 return STATUS_UNSUCCESSFUL;
                                    DbgPrint("ZwProtectVirtualMemory is called");
                                    return pzwProtectVirtualMemory(Input.ProcessHandle, Input.BaseAddress,
                                                 Input. Number of Bytes To Protect,
                                                                                              Input. New Access Protection,
Input.OldAccessProtection);
```

Even simple DLL injection won't work here. it means we can't use CreateRemoteThread method because of hooking WriteProcessMemory by sxe Injected; but there is at least two ways to bypass it.

- 1. Using system—wide hooks
- 2. restoring WriteProcessMemory hook to make CreateRemoteThread method avaliable

Here is example of using system—wide hooks

```
BOOL Inject Dll (char *dllName, DWORD dwTid)
                               hDll = LoadLibraryA(dllName);
   HMODULE
   unsigned long pCBTProc = (DWORD) GetProcAddress(hDll, "CBTProc");
       unsigned long paetMsgProc =
                                              (DWORD)
                                                           GetProcAddress(hDll,
"GetMsgProc");
       unsigned long pLowLevelKeyboardProc = (DWORD) GetProcAddress(hDll,
"LowLevelKeyboardProc");
       SetWindowsHookEx(WH_CBT, (HOOKPROC)pCBTProc, hDll, dwTid);
       SetWindowsHookEx(WH_GETMESSAGE, (HOOKPROC)pGetMsgProc, hDll, dwTid);
       SetWindowsHookEx(WH_KEYBOARD_LL, (HOOKPROC)pLowLevelKeyboardProc, hDll,
dwTid);
   return TRUE:
```

For restoring CreateRemoteThread method you need unhook these functions in Ringo.

NtQuerySystemInformation NtopenProcess NtProtectVirtualMemory NtWriteVirtualMemory NtCreateThread

Sxe-Injected hooks NtProtectVirtualMemory to prevent changes in memory permissions of following file names: hl.exe, cstrike.exe czero.exe, day of defeat.exe, and revhl.exe

Sxe-Injected calls NtDeviceIoControlFile to create a unique HID that will be used for local ban.

Sxe-injected.exe itself and sxe.dll are protected by latest version of Themida (wl) SXE.dll is main protector / hooker which detects and kicks / bans you out of game.

patches)

OEP of SXE.dll (semi-unpacking for doing

```
text:100668F9; BOOL stdcall DllEntryPoint(HINSTANCE hinstDLL, DWORD fdwReason,
                               public DilEntryPoint
.text:100668F9
text:100668F9 DllEntryPoint
                                                         ; DATA XREF: sub 103470B2:10
                                proc near
.text:100668F9
.text:100668F9 hinstDLL
                                = dword ptr
text:100668F9 fdwReason
                                = dword ptr
                                             0Ch
.text:100668F9 lpvReserved
                                = dword ptr
                                            10h
.text:100668F9
.text:100668F9
                                push
                                        ebp
.text:100668FA
                                mov
                                        ebp, esp
.text:100668FC
                                push
                                        ebx
                                        ebx, [ebp+hinstDLL]
.text:100668FD
                                mov
.text:10066900
                                push
                                        esi
.text:10066901
                                        esi, [ebp+fdwReason]
                                mov
.text:10066904
                                push
.text:10066905
                                        edi, [ebp+lpvReserved]
                                MOV
.text:10066908
                                test
                                        esi, esi
                                        short loc_10066915
.text:1006690A
                                jnz
.text:1006690C
                                        ds:dword 100FD74C, 0
                                CMD
                                        short loc 1006693B
.text:10066913
                                jmp
.text:10066915
.text:10066915
                                                         ; CODE XREF: DllEntryPoint+
.text:10066915 loc 10066915:
.text:10066915
                                        esi, 1
                                CMD
.text:10066918
                                įΖ
                                        short loc_1006691F
.text:1006691A
                                        esi, 2
                                CMP
                                        short loc 10066941
.text:1006691D
                                jnz
.text:1006691F
.text:1006691F loc 1006691F:
                                                         ; CODE XREF: DllEntryPoint+
.text:1006691F
                                mov
                                        eax, ds:dword 100FD754
```

Now lets talk about SXE—Injected user mode hooks for breaking all your debugging programs. It hooks:

DbgBreakpoint DbgUiRemoteBreakin

So before unhooking them you can't even attach a debugger to HL process that been protected by SXE.dll.

SXE—Injected also hooks VirtualProtect in user mode to prevent memory permission changes. This technique easily disables most of public cheats which need to patch some memory addresses. It's also the main part of protection in x64 systems. Unhooking this API is necessary for patching the code of sxe.dll.

SXE-Injected user mode hooks for breaking all your removal smoke / flash / is all about it hooks to Openal functions.

```
hl.exe:OPENGL32.dll->glBegin
hl.exe:OPENGL32.dll->glEnd
hl.exe: OPENGL32.dll->glVertex2f
hl.exe: OPENGL32.dll->glVertex2fv
hl.exe: OPENGL32.dll->glVertex3f
hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->glVertex3fv
hl.exe: OPENGL32.dll->glDisable
hl.exe: OPENGL32.dll->glEnable
hl.exe:OPENGL32.dll->glPopMatrix
hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->glPushMatrix
hl.exe:OPENGL32.dll->glPolygonoffset
hl.exe: OPENGL32.dll->glClear
hl.exe: OPENGL32.dll->qlCullFace
hl.exe: OPENGL32.dll->glFrontFace
hl.exe:OPENGL32.dll->alPolygonMode
hl.exe: OPENGL32.dll->glShadeModel
hl.exe: OPENGL32.dll+0x2FAE
hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->qlDepthMask
hl.exe: OPENGL32.dll->glDepthFunc
hl.exe: OPENGL32.dll->glDepthRange
```

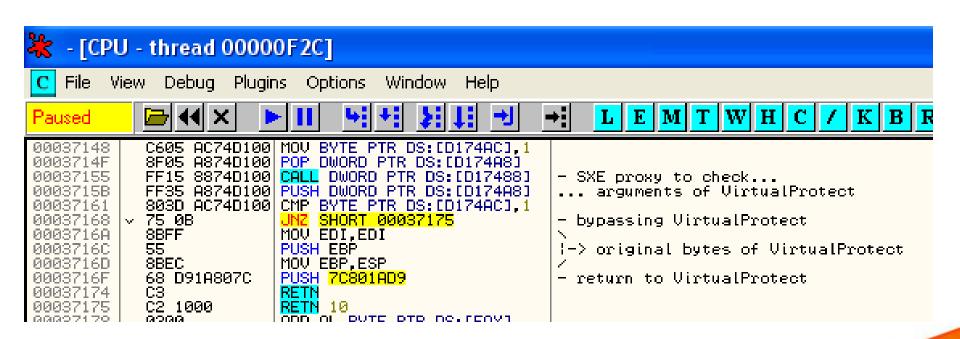
You can find these functions by available programs like hookshark.

HookShark BETA 0.9 Running on [VER 5	.1 (Windows XP)] {x32}			
Modules Usermode Hooks Disassembler Class-Insta	ance-Browser Log GlobalOptions			
Hooked/Modified Object	Hook Redirection/Info	Type of Hook	Original Instruction / By	New Instruction .
[6116]hl.exe!hl.exe->IMPORTS(KERNEL32.dll)-> G	0x7C80AE40 -> 0x5CB77774 [ShimEng.dll]	IAT - Intermodular		
[6116]hl.exe!hl.exe->IMPORTS(KERNEL32.dll)-> G	0x7C81127A -> 0x715C4F84 [AcLayers	IAT - Intermodular		
[6116]hl.exe!hl.exe->IMPORTS(KERNEL32.dll)-> G	0x7C812B7E -> 0x715C4EA4 [AcLayers	IAT - Intermodular		
[6116] hl.exe!ntdll.dll->DbgBreakPoint	[0x7C90120E]	Custom Patch [1 By	int3	ret
6116] hl.exe!ntdll.dll->DbgUiRemoteBreakin	[0x7C9520EC] => ntdll.dll [0x7C9225C3]	Inline - Detour [5 B	push 08h	jmp 7C9225C8h
6116] hl.exe!kernel32.dll->VirtualProtect 6116] hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->glBegin	[0x7C801AD4] => 0x00037143 [0x5ED028F0] => 0x00036B53	Inline - Detour [5 B Inline - Detour + M	mov edi , edi mov eax , dword ptr fs:[jmp 00037148h jmp 00036B58h
6116] hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->glEnd	[0x5ED02A94] => 0x00036BB3	Inline - Detour + M	mov eax , dword ptr fs:[jmp 00036BB8h
6116] hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->glVertex2f	[0x5ED02D10] => 0x000369D3	Inline - Detour + M	mov eax , dword ptr fs:[jmp 000369D8h
[6116] hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->glVertex2fv	[0x5ED02D1C] => 0x00036A33	Inline - Detour + M	mov eax , dword ptr fs:[jmp 00036A38h
6116] hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->glVertex3f	[0x5ED02D70] => 0x00036A93	Inline - Detour + M	mov eax , dword ptr fs:[jmp 00036A98h
[6116] hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->glVertex3fv	[0x5ED02D7C] => 0x00036AF3	Inline - Detour + M	mov eax , dword ptr fs:[jmp 00036AF8h
[6116] hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->glDisable	[0x5ED02E48] => 0x00036C73	Inline - Detour + M	mov eax, dword ptr fs:[jmp 00036C78h
6116] hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->glEnable	[0x5ED02E54] => 0x00036C13	Inline - Detour + M	mov eax , dword ptr fs:[jmp 00036C18h
[6116] hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->glPopMatrix	[0x5ED02F38] => 0x00036D93	Inline - Detour + M	mov eax , dword ptr fs:[jmp 00036D98h
6116] hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->glPushMatrix	[0x5ED02F44] => 0x00036D33	Inline - Detour + M	mov eax , dword ptr fs:[jmp 00036D38h
6116] hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->glPolygonOffset	[0x5ED03034] => 0x00036F13	Inline - Detour + M	mov eax , dword ptr fs:[jmp 00036F18h
6116] hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->glClear	[0x5ED03124] => 0x00037093	Inline - Detour + M	mov edx, dword ptr fs:[jmp 00037098h
6116] hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->glCullFace	[0x5ED03B64] => 0x00036DF3	Inline - Detour + M	mov edx, dword ptr fs:[jmp 00036DF8h
6116] hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->glFrontFace	[0x5ED03C68] => 0x00036E53	Inline - Detour + M	mov edx, dword ptr fs:[jmp 00036E58h
6116] hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->glPolygonMode	[0x5ED03F0C] => 0x00036FD3	Inline - Detour + M	mov edx, dword ptr fs:[jmp 00036FD8h
6116] hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->glShadeModel	[0x5ED03FDC] => 0x00037033	Inline - Detour + M	mov edx, dword ptr fs:[jmp 00037038h
[6116] hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->glDepthMask	[0x5ED04524] => 0x00036F73	Inline - Detour + M	mov edx, dword ptr fs:[jmp 00036F78h
6116] hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->glDepthFunc	[0x5ED04900] => 0x00036EB3	Inline - Detour + M	mov edx, dword ptr fs:[jmp 00036EB8h
[6116] hl.exe!OPENGL32.dll->glDepthRange	[0x5ED05120] => 0x00036CD3	Inline - Detour + M	mov edx, dword ptr fs:[jmp 00036CD8h

After you found them it's time to inject a DLL to game and unhook which SXE hooks there is again at least two ways to doing it:

- 1. Patching SXE detours
- 2. Unhook API completely

The detour of hooks set by sxe.dll checks for black listed arguments of functions. Here is the VirtualProtect detour:



As the detour code is too simple, its bypass is too simple as well. By nopping all instructions before original instructions of hooked function, it can be bypassed easily. Just we need to read 5 bytes at the start of function, calculates the address of JMP to find the address of detour, and patch first 0x22 bytes to NOP.

Here is the code snippet for patching SXE detour:

```
BOOL PatchSxeDetour(HANDLE hProc, char* DIName, char* APIName, DWORD HIAddr)
         DWORD AddrHook = 0:
         if (HlAddr == NULL)
                   AddrHook = (DWORD)GetProcAddress(GetModuleHandle(DllName), APIName);
         else if (DIIName == NULL && APIName == NULL)
                   AddrHook = HlAddr:
         DWORD JMPtoSxeAddr = 0, SxeHookCode = 0, nBytesRead = 0;
         BYTE NOP = 0×90;
         int i = 0:
         char DebugMessage[100] = {" "};
         if (:AddrHook)
                   wsprintf (DebugMessage, "Fail to get address of "s", APIName);
                   Output DebugString (DebugMessage);
                   return FALSE;
```

```
ReadProcessMemory (hProc, (LPVOID) (AddrHook + 1), &JMPtoSxeAddr, sizeof(DWORD), &nBytesRead);

SxeHookCode = 5 + AddrHook + JMPtoSxeAddr;

SxeUnhooked = SxeHookCode;

for (i=0; i<0x22; i++)

WriteProcessMemory(hProc, (LPVOID) (SxeHookCode + i), &Nop, 1, &nBytesRead);

return TRUE;
```

These function will patch SXE.dll Detour you can use it like:

```
PatchSxeDetour(hHL, "kernel32.dll", "VirtualProtect", NULL);
PatchSxeDetour(hHL, "opengl32.dll", "glBegin", NULL);
```

```
It's also possible (and better) to completely unhook the API. Here is the code:
```

```
BOOL UNHOOKAPI (HANDLE hProc, char* DllName, char* APIName, int RestoreLength)
             DWORD DILIMGBase = (DWORD) GetModuleHandle(DINAme);
             DWORD AddrAPI = (DWORD)GetProcAddress((HMODULE)DllImgBase, APIName);
             DWORD nBytesRead = 0;
             DWORD oldProtection = 0;
             char DebugMessage[100] = {" "};
             wsprintf(DebugMessage, "Unhooking %s", APIName);
             Output DebugString (DebugMessage);
             if (!AddrAPI)
                           return FALSE;
             BYTE OriginalBytes[10] = { " "};
             GetFunctionOriginalBytes(DllName, APIName, OriginalBytes, RestoreLength);
             WriteProcessMemory(hProc, (LPVOID) AddrAPI, OriginalBytes, RestoreLength, &nBytesRead);
             wsprintf(DebugMessage, "xs was unhooked.", APIName);
             Output DebugString (DebugMessage);
             return TRUE;
```

```
GetFunctionOriginalBytes function
BOOL GetFunctionOriginalBytes(char* DllName, char* FunctionName, BYTE* OriginalBytes, int Length)
          char Buffer(MAX_PATH):
          GetSystemDirectory(Buffer, MAX_PATH);
          strcat(Buffer, "\\");
          strcat(Buffer, DllName);
          HANDLE hFile = CreateFile(Buffer, GENERIC_READ, FILE_SHARE_READ,
                    NULL, OPEN_EXISTING, O, NULL);
          if (hFile == INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE)
                    return FALSE:
          DWORD FileSize = GetFileSize(hFile, NULL);
          BYTE *ptrDll = (BYTE *) VirtualAlloc(NULL, FileSize,
                    MEM_COMMIT, PAGE_READWRITE);
          if (ptrDII == NULL)
                    CloseHandle(hFile);
                    return FALSE;
```

```
CloseHandle(hFile);
IMAGE_DOS_HEADER *ImaDosHdr = (IMAGE_DOS_HEADER *) ptrDll;
IMAGE_NT_HEADERS *Imanthdrs = (IMAGE_NT_HEADERS *)
             &ptrDll[ImgDosHdr->e_lfanew];
ULONG_PTR EP_Rva = 0;
if (:GetExport(ptrDll, &EP_Rva, NULL, FunctionName))
             VirtualFree(ptrDll, o, MEM_RELEASE);
             return FALSE;
BYTE *ptr = (BYTE *) (EP_Rva + (ULONG_PTR) ptrD||);
memopy(OriginalBytes, ptr, Length);
VirtualFree (ptrDII, o, MEM_RELEASE);
return TRUE;
```

Also there is note if you join a server with our modified model (AWP) SXE will detect it and will kick you from game. SXE will detect it by getting MD5 Checksum of each model

```
CEAC. 100041HD
                               PIO V
                                        [епр-урни], еах
text:100041B3
                               mov
                                        cx, ds:word 1007B834
text:100041BA
                                        [ebp-9D6h], cx
                               mov
text:100041C1
                                        edx, edx
                               xor
text:100041C3
                               mov
                                        [ebp-9D4h], edx
text:100041C9
                               mov
                                        [ebp-9D0h], edx
text:100041CF
                                        [ebp-9CCh], edx
                               mov
text:100041D5
                               mov
text:100041DA
                               mov
                                        esi, offset a81c1ececd1532c; "81c1ececd1532cffb459dfa9161dc8eb"
text:100041DF
                                        edi, [ebp-9C8h]
                               1ea
text:100041E5
                               rep movsd
text:100041E7
                               movsb
text:100041E8
                                        eax, eax
                               xor
text:100041EA
                                        [ebp-9A7h], eax
                               mou
text:100041F0
                               mov
                                        [ebp-9A3h], ax
text:100041F7
                                        [ebp-9A1h], al
                               mov
                                        ecx, ds:dword 1007B824
text:100041FD
                               mov
                                        [ebp-9A0h], ecx
text:10004203
                               mov
text:10004209
                               mov
                                        edx, ds:dword 1007B828
                                        [ebp-99Ch], edx
text:1000420F
                               mov
text:10004215
                                        eax, ds:dword 1007B82C
                               mov
text:1000421A
                               mov
                                        [ebp-998h], eax
text:10004220
                                        ecx, ds:dword 1007B830
                               mov
text:10004226
                                        [ebp-994h], ecx
                               mov
text:1000422C
                                        dx, ds:word_1007B834
                               mov
text:10004233
                               mov
                                        [ebp-990h], dx
text:1000423A
                                        eax. eax
                               xor
```

Again there is at least two ways to bypass it:

1. Alter the checksum with your model MD5 2. Patch the modification Check routine.

For altering the main object with your object, just calculate the new model MD5 and replace it in SXE.dll using Injection.

H HashCalc						
Data <u>F</u> ormat:	D <u>a</u> ta: "1\AppData\Local\Temp\Rar\$DR44.472\v_awp.mdl					
☐ <u>H</u> MAC	Key Format: Key: Text string ▼					
<u>™</u> D5	81c1ececd1532cffb459dfa9161dc8eb					
□ MD <u>4</u>						
▼ SHA <u>1</u>	83666266eaa14932e295895837eb291480e1e5a5					
☐ SHA <u>2</u> 56						
☐ SHA <u>3</u> 84						
☐ SHA <u>5</u> 12						
▼ RIPEMD160	3f17d390c92fac9701da9c466a8e7dc056964e47					
☐ PA <u>N</u> AMA						
☐ <u>I</u> IGER						
□ M <u>D</u> 2						
☐ AD <u>L</u> ER32						
▽ C <u>R</u> C32	44a3c463					
= eDonkey/ eMule						

To completely patch the routine, find the beginning of the routine contains the MD5 of object and patch first byte to RET. You can use following code to do that:

The hSxeDll is Handle of SXE.dll we can get by using GetModuleHandle which is the ImageBase of sxe.dll technically.

OK, SXE bypassing looks simple, but wait! It detects memory modifications and hook removal. We can patch this routine too.

```
text:100128B0
                                                       ; CODE XREF: sub_10006910+2691p
text:100128B0 sub 100128B0
                              proc near
text:100128B0
text:100128B0 ; FUNCTION CHUNK AT .data:1032ECEC SIZE 0000000A BYTES
text:100128B0
text:100128B0
                              push
                                       ebp
                                       ebp, esp
text:100128B1
                               mov
                                       esp, 48h
text:100128B3
                               sub
text:100128B6
                                       ebx
                               push
                                       esi
text:100128B7
                               push
text:100128B8
                                       edi
                              push
text:100128B9
                                       1oc 1032ECEC
                               jmp
text:100128B9 sub_100128B0
                              endp
text:100128B9
text:100128B9
text:100128BE
                              dw 0D1A5h
                              dd 787DAF3Dh, 0DE8198BEh, 0FEE15849h, 420F533Dh, 0F1D1B8C0h
text:100128C0
                              dd 7388A457h, 0B487285Eh, 0BEDA00CDh, 0E7D2A3C6h, 54AA008Dh
text:100128C0
text:100128C0
                               dd 0E17AF1B6h, 9741C2F5h, 0C816E4h, 0D01608B9h, 0ED46D908h
```

And here is the code of patcher.

```
//Disable sXe memory patch check

DWORD AddrSxeHooker = 0x128B0;

BYTE PatchSxeHooker [1] = {0xC3};

DWORD AddrSxeHookerMagicJump = 0x7AAB6;

WriteProcessMemory( hHL, (LPVOID)((DWORD)hSxeDll + AddrSxeHooker),

PatchSxeHooker, 1, &nBytesWritten);
```

Well there is some other kind of checks in SXE, but with these unhooking / patching, we have mutilated SXE to not be useful as it should be, so we can use almost all available cheats on SXE to proof it. we used some old hack and did some modification to work on modern os and also latest SXE and finally finished our job. we can now do cheat and always be BEST player in the map !!!

DEMO Cheating in Protected Server by both SXE and VAC !!!

Conclusion

So cheating in online games is not that easy and needs strong reversing skills as well as programming. Also anti-cheat can make you life harder by protecting manipulation on client side. But at all it's still possible to cheat even with latest protections and online games !!!

Questions?!

if you have any question mail it to: shahin@abysssec.com follow @abysssec in twitter

