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**A3: Dissertation**

File Reverse engineering for the purpose ofGame Preservation and Restoration to createan abstract tool for future Reverse engineering.



Course: Computer Games Technology

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Abstract

# As more games are produced on newer games systems, older games receive less attention from consumers and their makers and so become obsolete. And in going obsolete these games are often forgotten; therefore, this project aims to create a pipeline, a methodological graphic tool for reverse engineering video games files as a means of games preservation. Said tool will be referred to as GAD (Game Abstract Diagram, an abstract diagram showing the process in game file reverse engineering).

Therefore, creating the means for future programmers to decompile, reverse engineer and preserve existing obsolete game asset file formats, these are specific in so much as they refer to assets in the game that are used, this excludes code which would use the assets, this was done to shorten the scope of the project.

Which would allow for video games to be better preserved. This report details the step-by-step process in reverse engineering game asset files using static analysis techniques as well as techniques that are later detailed in the methodological graphic tool, alongside an example of three artefacts using this methodology to reverse engineer and reconstruct obsolete file formats, i.e. .Str .Rws and .Dff.

The results show the benefit in following this diagram, as the contents of .Str/.dff/.rws files were reverse engineered and converted to contemporary file formats, said files were 3d geometry files that contained characters, props and maps, they were successfully converted to a contemporary 3d geometry file type .obj, with the exclusion of animations and baked textures.

Acknowledgements

This Project would not have been nearly as successfully without the help of Jan Kracniewicz my tutor, with 10+ years of digital forensics experience he aided in the understanding of the .str files as well as the acquisition of the compression algorithm used in .str files, furthermore his pushing for better quality writing with the literature review has improved the report substantially, the improvements in question were introductory pieces for the literature reviews theory and review section to ease readers in.

Furthermore, with the aid of greavsey1889’s Visceral Toolkit “Cauldron” aided in the debugging process of the artefacts made, specifically the .Str tool, further external tools include the dragonFF .dff converter, for its comprehensive syntax and understanding of renderware geometry, this was created by Turk645.

# Introduction

This section details the outline of the scope of the project, the problem the project aims to solve as well as the rationale for why this problem was chosen Furthermore, the report details the creation of the necessary artefacts i.e the .Str extractor/opener, the .rws/.dff model exporter and the pipeline that despite being a part of the methodology is also an artefact i.e **GAD**, the processes involved in making them as well as tutor feedback and assistance in fixing and or improving them.

## Problem Definition

In the field of games of preservation Games are hard to preserve due to the lack of support for old proprietary formats. For games to be preserved, their contents, i.e., files, need to be compatible with new hardware. Game console companies try to offset this problem with “backwards compatibility,” where their new consoles have the necessary hardware requirements to be compatible with old games.

However, this is only done for games one generation earlier. Games from Xbox 360 can be played on Xbox One, but cannot be played on Xbox Series X. As a result, the 2410 ps3 games are going to be rendered obsolete via the passage of time.

To solve this, creating a learning tool (**GAD**) to teach people how to reverse these files is crucial. If programmers understand how the file works and its syntax, they can convert its contents to something more applicable or contemporary, in this report it is .Obj files as most 3d software and game engines can open and use .Objs.

## Scope

The scope should encompass the aim of the project; specifically, an artefact needs to be created to verify the legitimacy of the **GAD**. Therefore, only.Str, .Rws, and .Dff were chosen to be decoded, the .Str file is a file type that contains several game asset files like .rws and .dff as well as many others, it uses a custom compression algorithm to compress the .Str. Furthermore, the .Rws and .Dff files are 3d geometry files used to represent different objects in the game, where they differ is that .Dff are used for props and things with animation like characters, whilst .Rws are used for static models and are usually used for the map.

These file types were chosen from the simpsons game 2008, only these file types of this game were chosen to reduce scope. Moreover, game asset files were chosen not code, due to code decomplication generally be harder and taking longer, which is not as viable in the time allocated.

## Rationale

Whilst there is considerable effort to preserve video games via emulation and or porting games over to contemporary hardware. There are still ample games that have not been preserved via these methods. Moreover, Creating the **GAD** will ensure that programmers who have a vested interest in an obsolete game, can convert the game assets files themselves.

Furthermore, this benefits companies as companies will not need to hire back old staff if they need to remaster their games or to port them to other hardware, an example would be old COBOL programmers who worked for big banks, as current programmers can use the **GAD** to do it themselves.

With the use of the artefact, programmers would find it easier to reverse engineer old proprietary file formats to then preserve, remaster or modify games so that way they do not get forgotten or die out.

Furthermore, this is necessary due to more game systems becoming more obsolete as go from ps3 to ps4 to ps5, the ps3 has become obsolete and support has been dropped/discontinued.

## Project Aim and Objectives

The aim of the project is to demonstrate and create a learning diagram that aids in game file reverse engineering i.e the **GAD**, furthermore, creating artefacts using the methodology outlined in the diagram is done to demonstrate its effectiveness.

Objectives include:

- Construct rough theories/steps on how to reverse engineer game files, I.e through reading offsets, reasonable numbers, observation of repeatable patterns in data, understanding the header file where it starts and ends.

- Secondary Research on .Str files, what are they, who made them, what are they for etc

- Primary Research, going into the .Str via a hex editor, researching the syntax itself by documenting key offsets and behaviours etc

- Find the algorithm required for decompression, then decompress the .Strs contents

- Create the necessary artefacts i.e the **GAD,** .Rws and .Dff converter and the .Str file exporter

## Background Information

Games are usually preserved via storing them in safe conditions i.e cold and dry where the circuitry cannot be damage, this includes storing them in museums, displays or in the cabinets of people’s homes. The way in which the games are preserved i.e simpsons game, are done by virtue of preserving the game asset files themselves via converting them into contemporary files where modern software can run them on modern hardware, this in tern protects the longevity of the game as the files are still usable.

This contrasts with other methodologies that just have the games and or games systems themselves be stored correctly, this is because those methods rely on the hardware being able to be salvaged whilst the reports method allows it to run on any hardware.

# Literature Review

## Introduction

This section covers the search methodology which includes the search terms used in gathering research along with the databases they are referenced from. Themes which relate to the aims and objectives of the project. The review covers the research and history of each theme, whilst the theory section covers the materials and substances from the review section. Whilst the summary details the key take aways from the theory section.

(make this as themes)

The themes relating to the report’s aim are File syntax, File compression, Reverse engineering, ADTs and Games Preservation. These themes are crucial due to their importance to preserving video games, specifically video game asset files.

**Reverse engineering** is the practice of reproducing the games asset files without prior documentation or instructions but instead through detailed examination of its properties and structures and is crucial in understanding and converting the game’s asset files to contemporary formats. To be able to do this, the **File Syntax** must be observed and understood so that a conversion can be made between that structure and a contemporary one.

Furthermore, due to many games having their contents compressed to reduce data size, the data needs to be uncompressed to extract the real data to then be converted. Many of the file’s syntaxes will include ADTs that encapsulate key structures that data is stored in for model data like Vectors for vertices, and those vertices will be encapsulated in rows or list structures, furthermore, these then need to be extracted for further manipulation so that they may be converted. Lastly, this is all done to preserve the game asset files as a means of preserving games themselves.

The Sections below show the necessity for these themes due to their importance in relation to the aim of the report, they show the search terms used in acquiring research and relevant literature, a review of each of the literatures, a short summary of the key takeaways from each themes’ research.

## Literature Search Methodology

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Search Terms: | Rationale: | Database: |
| File Syntax  File Structure  File Format | Each file that is to be decoded to then reverse  engineer has as specific structure and syntax, so  understanding how they work is crucial | ResearchGate  International Journal Of Digital Curation |
| Reverse Engineering  Software Reverse Engineering | Understanding the techniques that underpin  reversing software and files. | ResearchGate  IEEE Xplore |
| Games Preservation  Files Preservation | Understanding and techniques used in preserving  games and files | ResearchGate  Sage Journals |
| .Rws Models  .Rws Object Formats  .Rws Object syntax  Renderware Object Files | Specifically relating to the.Str file artefact. EA  we’re using these formats to create their models  and objects | ResearchGate |
| .str file format  .str file syntax  Ps3 stream file syntax  EA stream file syntax  EA object file syntax | Specifically relating to .Str file artefact, EA were  using these formats as storage for all of them  games file. | ResearchGate |

## Themes

File Syntax - denotes the rules and structures that data is stored as in a file and is a fundamental to reverse engineering files, an example of which would be .Obj where all of the vertices are stored with “v” and the vertex normals “vn”, the relevance to the project being file syntax is needed because the .Str and .Arc files structures are unknown, and needs to be known to then create a file converter. Context drives what type of abstract data structures and structures the file uses in its syntax, for instance 32 bit architectures such as operating windows operating systems that are 32 bit, they will have smaller integer sizes compared to 64 bit operating systems.

An example of relevant syntax for the files to be decoded would be Obj’s as they contain vertex, normal and uvs necessary for model files to be rendered in games, vertices for geometry and shape, the normal for lighting and uvs for texture mapping. Their structure is very linear meaning there are rows of “v “ (vertices), “vt “(uvs), “vn “(normals) and finally “f “ for face indexes for triangle construction. All the data in these files are stored as floats due to the precision it grants, furthermore all values are in model space/local space due to not being transformed into any world or scene yet because its just a file.

Reverse Engineering - Reproducing a proprietary product (i.e files, code and data formats) via the understanding of syntax, this involves understanding the File syntax of the specific file to then reverse engineer OR to decompile the software code to convert it to another language or for a newer system. The ethics and legality is purely contextual, due to many aspects needing to be present for the company of the proprietary software to care such as, the age of the software, commercial impact, whether its used commercially, whether it infringes on copyright or not ( this is because if a file reader is made, are said files that are read then used for future use, that would cause the company to actually care).

Games preservation - Preserving and maintaining games either through physical maintenance and or protection OR through the preservation of the game’s software, code and or files. In this context it is converting their respective contents to more contemporary file formats to make it so future operating systems and systems in general can use / play those games.

ADT (Abstract Data Type) Syntax - Bytes in code whether a class or struct with specific structures and rules created for storing and manipulating data (via using operations), e.g List, contiguous block of memory containing a list of items of a specific type, if something were to be stored in the list, and the list is full, the size is automatically resized up by allocating more memory to the list.

More examples would be the stack, a stack is a last in first out data container, that allows the programmer to push data to the stack using the “Push” method/operation to store data, the last thing to be put into the stack is the first one to be pushed out when the “pop” method/operation is called, this is done for stuff like ai prioritization, where if a new player attacks the enemy, they are then prioritized because they were the last added to the stack.

Compression Algorithms - Algorithms created to make data and or files smaller than they are usually, this is for transportation between devices or storage capacity optimization, compressed items can then be uncompressed to their original size for further use, such examples would include run length encoding compression, where it looks for repetitive data sets, combines them into one value, therefore condensing the data. However games that are to be preserved are old, and so run on oldhardware such as ps3 games running on the ps3 hdd, from this compression algorithm were designed to be very quick, due to how slow HDD contrast with SDD, such algorithms were likely to be LZ77

## Review of Literature

**File Syntax:** File syntax originated in (Kirsch 1957) via a picture of his son, and from that the first file syntax was created alongside it having its own rule set. File syntax varies between different types of files due to each type of file having a different purpose (Abdulazeez, agarwal 2021; Khan; Allam 2019), coupled with different structures inside different files (Folk 2003) each type of file is unique in its rules, structure and therefore purpose. The limitations are that there are little research documents/journals that go into proprietary formats and more look into general syntax and older simpler formats like text or image files.

**Reverse Engineering:** Reverse Engineering's existence dates to the first game made. However, in the context of software, software reverse engineering began in 1975 with the first text editor WYLBUR ( Davis; Aiken, 2000). Features of reverse engineering include disassembler, debugger, etc. Whilst in contrast (Mantovani ; Aonzo; Fratanatonio 2022), refer to the techniques of reverse engineering through their behaviour and performance in time. (Gadwal 2011) talks in detail on the step-by-step process of reversing software from “context parsing” through to “Design Reconstructing Phase”, (singh 2013) refers to the types of reverse engineering such as “data” and “code” reverse engineering, detailing the different types depending on what is being reversed. There remains little research into a higher-level reverse engineering workflow, there lacks specific processes in data reverse engineering that are often low level or are insufficient.

**Games Preservation:** Games preservation has existed as long as games have needed to be stored, as time progressed the games software separate to its hardware needed to be maintained (Istvan 2022)( Christopher 2018) as well as the hardware (Guay-Belanger, may 2021)( Winget, 2009). Moreover, the importance of games preservation cannot be understated due to its cultural impact (Benjamin C 2019)( Lowood 2009) as games and games systems are being threatened with obsolescence such as the discontinuation of ps3. Moreover, the want to preserve games demonstrates the important cultural values these forms of media have, however due to legal constraints these efforts are inhibited. (Bachel, Alasdair and Barr 2014). Most games preservation today is hardware based and comes in the form of “Archiving” (Johansson 2023). Existing Research and literature focus too heavily onto the hardware aspect of preserving games whilst research into preserving the software of games is limited and often overlooks legal challenges.

**Abstract Data Types:** Abstract Data types or ADT’s have existed since the 70’s created by (Liskov, 1974), a standard example of an ADT being a “Stack” ( Guttag 1977) which contains items of a certain data type and allows for the storage of multiple items in a first in last out order of execution. In Contrast to ADO’s (Abstract Data objects) which are rawer and have little functionality (Francois, Koschke 2000), Vectors in games would be an ADO, another ADT a Queue is commonly used for AI behaviour in games (Guttag 1977). Limitations are that the general research goes back to the 60’s and 70’s and the majority of the ADT’s that are common today date that era, although the process in making the ADTs as well as the logic they use is shown, so they could be replicated or expanded upon that way. ADTs are important to the process of games preservation due to the data needing to be stored in specific data structures for the game data to function in the game correctly.

**Compression:** Data Compression’s origins come from (Fano; Shannon 1949), then (Huffman Coding 1952) with “Huffman Coding” and (welch) with LZW, Different compression algorithms are used for specific files and data structures (Puroboyo 2017). This in turn leads to the most common use of compression algorithms, compressing text (Sidhy 2014). Custom Compression algorithms are created for specific data structures and object types like model files (Mustafa, Ammar 2017; Ping 2005; mohammed m, marcos 2016), said algorithms are specialized to be better optimized for 3d objects. There lacks research into more proprietary compression algorithms, companies often make their own, as a result these compression algorithms that have been documented and research are often non-applicable for reverse engineering and thus for games preservation.

### **Theory**

**Games Preservation:** Games Preservation includes the physical storage of games and their associated hardware (Haydock, Christopher april 2018) (belanger may 2021), it includes the maintenance of games/games systems themselves through maintaining hardware or Copying contents of games to newer external storage due to bit rot (Haydock, Christopher april 2018), bit rot being when data is stored in a hard drive for too long, the data deteriorates. Also includes the maintenance of software via reverse engineering the games/games systems software to accommodate newer hardware. (Johansson, spring semester 2023), so that it can be played on contemporary systems. This is the approach used in the project, software maintenance is the method of which the game/game files will be preserved, not hardware maintenances.

**Reverse Engineering:** Reverse Engineering in a general sense is when a product/system has been understood mostly in its entirety and recreated. However, in this context, Reverse Engineering consists of understanding the syntax of code, a file, hardware architecture/structure (Aremo, Abigail, 2021) etc and trying to recreate it, it's about understanding and recreation. In this context its about understanding the header file of a file, reading the values inside of the header to ascertain data about the file, locating offsets in the file to determine where to go to in the file and where to stop, reading the header file to determine key features of the file such as, the amount of files, of what memory policy/allocation, what structures exist within the file so forth. From this, creating code ( an artefact) to then read the file and write it or its contents into more understandable/contemporary sub-files, if applicable.

**Abstract Data Types:** Abstract Data types allow for data to be stored with specific functionality depending on what ADT it is, a list allows for continuous addition of items of a type, and once fully allocates more memory to the list for further use, arrays are finite and need redeclaring if the array is to full, sets are immutable and so the values inside cannot be modified directly. For this project ADT’s are necessary due to a file effectively being a contiguous block of memory that functions like an array/list, therefore reading line by line and assigning to an array or list variable ADT is crucial in creating an artefact to read/write files.

**Compression:** Compression is the practice of taking in data and making it smaller for the sake of storage and transport. Compression is either lossy, data is lost in compression, first lossy algorithm (ahmed 1974), or is lossless and so data is not lost on compression, the first and commonly used LZW (welch). Depending on the type of data certain compression algorithms are more ideal e.g audio, model files, textures etc (Purboyo, prasasti 2017; Sidhu 2014), this is especially true with model files that have specific compression algorithms ideal for triangles (Mustafa, Ammar, 2017; Rodrigues 2016; Ping 2005).

**File syntax:** File syntax is the structures and rules of the file itself normally shown using a “header file”, which is at the top of the file, file syntax is important as by understanding its structures and rules a programmer can read its data correctly without mishap. Understanding file syntax is crucial for extracting models, audio files, textures etc from games to reverse engineer them as the programmer is then able to determine where they are in the file, there size etc.

## Summary

In conclusion, the research surrounding the themes details the need for reverse engineering the game asset files by understanding the game asset files syntax to be able to understand the structure of the file. From this the syntax of said files once understood, the compression algorithm can be found and its contents uncompressed, from that its data transplanted into ADTs such as lists, stacks or tuples to format the data to preserve the contents of the game to accommodate for contemporary hardware via contemporary files.

# Method and Implementation

The Method And implementation cover both the development life cycle of the artefacts as well as the use of the **GAD** in the report, the chosen files for the report were simpsons game asset files, the **GAD** was used for .Str, .Rws and .Dff game asset files.

## Development Life Cycle

### Implementation

This section covers the artefacts that were made, their general development, tutor feedback, an overview of the planning, creation of the artefacts in a macro sense which is to say the general overview of the **GAD**, in contrast to the micro sense which is going into detail of each node in the **GAD,** explaining what each node does, what stage of development etc.

Four Artefacts were created, the .str extractor, the .rws converter, the .dff converter and finally the actual aim and purpose of the project the **GAD,** said Four artefacts were written in c++ to take advantage of the memory efficiency that language allows for i.e pointers and easier to use heap allocation.

The artefacts development was very linear and had very little delays in its creation, the complexity was quite big, due to no available synax of the .str file bar the compression algorithm, however apon reflection with the project tutor at key deadlines, all of them were met in time.

Moreover, the development of the .rws and .dff file converters were less time constrained, due to the syntax of the .rws already being available in a github repository i.e “the turk”. As a result, the complexity was smaller and was therefore quicker to accomplish.

Review with supervisor who is well versed in file syntax and decomplication, pushed for the contents to be uncompressed BEFORE the files were extracted.

from that further development led to the sections being uncompressed via the implementation of the “RefPack decompression” algorithm, this enabled files to be successfully extracted as the contents of the files were now actualized, furthermore the output of the sections was compared with similar software that does the similar file viewing, and in contrast the files were identical, meaning this was successful.

Further development came in then reverse engineering the .rws and .dff files contained in the .str to a more suitable format .obj. .Rws and .Dff files are 3d geometry files created for the game engine renderware. They used triangle strips instead of triangle faces, they contain vertices, uvs, texture references, where they differ is that .Dff have a skin mesh plg component attached to it, which enables animations and bone weights to be applied to the file to animate it in game.

This in part was since there is no 3d model software that will open and or view the .rws as a model. Instead RW analyzse was used to view the file as a hierarchy, which in turn enabled the syntax of the .rws file to be laid bare, this enabled me to create my own file converter due to the syntax being expressed.

The development of the .rws converter was quick however during development there were problems with the normals that were calculated from the vertices, with guidance from my secondary supervisor, the normals were calculated as vertex normals not face normals.

This led to the successful creation of .objs.

Their relevance to the project is that they are needed to preserve the Simpsons game, due to them being very important aspects of the Simpsons game, that being the characters, maps and environments. Without them the game does not exist. So preserving them was crucial to preserving the game.

### The **GAD** and Method

A diagram of a flowchart

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**Figure 1. Shows the Learning tool at its macro-level**

The diagram above is the general process of creating the reports artefacts as well as being the focus of this project I.e. the **GAD**, this diagram enables the aim of the project to be fulfilled as it allows for the successful reverse engineering and conversion of video game assets as a means of games preservation. This diagram was created through the process of understanding and documenting reverse engineering the .Str, .Rws and .Dff files, in effect this diagram represents the process of how these files were converted to contemporary formats.

The first steps are research into the file that is to be converted, then it must be determined whether the contents are compressed, then is it able to be uncompressed for further data analysis, do that, the data must be read into acceptable data structures and ADT’s such as lists prepping it for conversion.

Then it needs to be converted to something contemporary such as .Obj for geometry files, if the files encapsulate more data, then they need further decompiling and reverse engineering to convert those sub-files, so repeat the process, then after that its finished.

The diagram was created by documenting the process in which the .Str/.rws/.dff files were converted, then deconstructing the process into sub-steps, the **GAD** is the culmination of this report’s artefacts.

A diagram of a research process

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**Figure 2 shows the elaboration of the “Research” node in figure 1**

For the research part of the project as well as the artefacts pertaining to .str/.dff/.rws files. Both secondary and primary research are needed to build a profile of the syntax for the .str/.dff/.rws files.

What this means is conducting secondary research in the form of forum and wiki searching for the syntax of the given file formats to then build a profile.

This is done first because there might already be a format available to copy from, why reinvent the wheel, this is outcome orientated, which is to say games preservation is the goal and so if the syntax already exists it doesn’t matter if the programmer takes what already exists. Moreover, this is the rationale behind doing secondary research first, if it already exists use it.

Primary research will be the bulk of the research depending on how little secondary research there is, primary research involves opening the files into a hex editor, and reading the data expressed as bytes, this is done in order to read patterns in the data to discern their purpose as well as identifying key offsets and flags that will lead to building a profile of its syntax.

The first step in the Primary Research stage is determine where the header file is, how big it is, whether its size changes depending on how big the file is, an identifier to tell the programmer and programs reading the file what type of file it is, dictionary tables that lead to other places in the file, offsets and flags.

For the .str file the identifier is “SToc”, then 4 proceeding bytes of what seems to be padding, then an integer 8 that denotes how many sections there are in the file, followed by the integer 8 hardware identifier flag which tells the program what hardware it’s supposed to run on, a big endian 32 integer denoting the start of the section table, then after that it’s just each section of which each is 24 bytes denoting the compressed and uncompressed sizes of the sections.

Once a profile is built, it is to be tested, this is done by using the profile that is constructed and applying it to other files that are also .str. If the same profile works by virtue of having the same offsets, dictionary tables, 24 byte size of the sections. Then it is a success. This logic also applies to any other type of file, comparing the syntax profile of a file to other files of the same type allows for cross examination between the files, and serves as validation.

A diagram of a flowchart

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

**Figure 3 denotes the compression stage in the reverse engineering pipeline**

This section of the diagram refers to the compression used by companies to reduce the size of their game files to reduce the size of their games on hardware, the compression of a file can be ascertained in a variety of ways, the quickest yet unreliable way it so read the magic numbers I.e key byte identifiers of sections of the file, to determine the compression algorithm, this is unreliable because if there isn’t already a resource for this, as a result the programmer cannot do anything with this magic number. However, if there is, the programmer has a link back to the original compression algorithm and can replicate it.

The second way is to read the entropy of the file to determine what kind of compression it uses, what that means is to read the file in a binary visualizer and looking at how the binary is displayed, if it is highly concentrated it is compressed, the types of entropy are normally keyed depending on the binary visualization software.

Moreover, experimenting with already existing compression algorithms and types of compression algorithms on the file, then measuring the entropy after the fact, is also a viable way to determine the type of compression, moreover, there are only so many types of compression algorithms, Huffman, lzw, lx77, deflate, lzma, so experimenting isn’t too hard, although tedious.

Within the context of the project the .Str files were compressed and using a compression algorithm called the “RefPack Algorithm” denoted by the magic number 0x10FB, this magic number tells the program that not only it is compressed but that it is using the refpack algorithm.

The “Refpack Algorithm” is a type of compression algorithm that uses key size identifiers to dictate how much it compresses per byte section, it is very similar to LZ77 or LZSS, in which it scans the data and replaces it with a reference depending on if certain flags are met I.e 0x80, 0x40, 0x20 then default, all these numbers mean is that they are identifiers used for if statements to tell the program how much to copy.

A diagram of a data flow

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**Figure 4 shows the Data reading section, relates to how data is stored**

This section refers to how the data is read by virtue of using of the constructed profile that is built from the research stage, the syntax now being understood, algorithms can be developed to extract the data and parse the results into suitable ADT’s for conversion.

An example would be with .rws and .dff files. They contain geometry and so when converting them to contemporary geometry/model files such as .Obj files, there contents need to be read as Vector3’s and Vector2’s, which are viable containers for their xyz values I.e vertices and normals, then their contents need to be stored in row like ADT structure such as a list or array.

The data can be validated by comparing against multiple different instances of .rws and .dff files, if the algorithms designed to parse the data, do not crash apon multiple instances of the same file, that would show that the boundaries for reading the vertices, uvs and triangle strip tables are valid. Moreover, if the read values for the vertices, are not astronomically big or small and are instead “reasonable values”, that also acts as a form of validation. Furthermore, if the offsets for how big the vertices size are equal to how many vertices there actually are, that also acts as a form of validation.

Therefore, in the process of reformatting the data, the data needs to be read in appropriate containers and stored in appropriate containers, whether that be Vectors, lists, arrays or other array/row like structures.

The .rws and .dff were contained in the .str files, so they needed no further decompression. The .rws and .dff used the renderware file structure, this is due to them being renderware objects. The renderware header contains the id for what type of data it is, the size of that type of file and then the renderware id.

An example might be 1:200000:4912312526. Each .rws and .dff file will contain multiple of these renderware headers denoting specific types in the file like geometry, EA specific plugins and clumps. Where they differ is that .dff are used for props that are reused and have animation weights to them, whilst .rws are for static objects that are used once with no animations for map data.

**A diagram of a structure

AI-generated content may be incorrect.**

**Figure 5 shows the final stage of the reverse engineering pipeline**

The most important stage of the diagram is the conversion stage, once the profile has been created and code has been read to transfer the contents into viable containers, the last step is to determine what file format the formatted data will be outputted to.

Specifically for .Str each of the 24 byte sections were read linearly, each of the uncompressed sections were added to a going offset of 2048, this number was chosen because it was the size of the header file an so the beginning of the actual file, from that a start and end point for each section of the .str could be constructed.

From that each of these sections could have each file exported from it by virtue of reading the header files of each section, moving to that sizes offset, and generating a start and end point for each file in the section, this could be read into a list, a type of ADT and then exported.

Each of the files were checked to see if they were .rws or .dff and from that there own profile was used to create an algorithm to parse the data into a list ADT to then be exported.

This involves research into other similar file types to determine the best fit, for example .rws and .dff files are geometry files that use triangle strips, so we can convert them to triangle faces then parse that data into .objs. This is done because .Obj files require triangle faces for correct topology, to conver to triangle faces the strip must be iterated through linearly and a face will be constructed every 3 indexes, this is then flipped for each strip.

Objs are used because they are very simple to use and contain vertices, uvs and normals which are all the necessary values inside .rws/.dff files.

From the research the Formatted data needs to follow its syntax, but because these are being converted to proprietary formats, this part is far easier, due to the ease and access of the syntax of newer file formats such as .obj, in the case of .obj the vertices are stored as “v X Y Z”, the uvs “vt X Y”, the normals “vn X Y Z” and the face indexes are “f vert1/uv1/normal1 vert2/uv2/normal2 vert3/uv3/normal3”.

A diagram of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

**Figure 6 denotes the encapsulation part of the diagram in more detail**

What this section refers to is the question of does the file encapsulate more files in itself, an example of which would be .Str, the .Str file is a ps3 stream file created by EA, it in itself has no use other than to store more files and to have its own compression algorithm on top of it, the actual files inside of the .str are what matters, as a result the .str file encapsulates more data.

This needs to be known by the reverse engineer because if it encapsulates more files inside of it, those files need to be reverse engineered to now, as a means of game preservation, just extracting the sections and files of the .str does nothing.

Moreover this is shown in the project as well, the .Str files contained sub files inside, those were exported out by means of reading the offsets of each section in the .Str files, and then exporting start to end in each section, this resulted in each of the files of the .str e.g textures, models, binary space partition files, sounds etc, to be successfully exported.

# Evaluation

## Evaluation Methodology

### Evaluation Metrics

Success Metrics include:

- .Str reading/input, can .str files be inputted and have its contents successfully read i.e files are valid, files are made valid through being able to be successfully open through other software

- .Rws reading/input, can .rws files be inputted and have its contents converted to .obj successfully I.e can said .objs be loaded in 3d viewing/editing software

- Speed of application, when the program is run, it should not take a tremendous amount of time.

- The .Obj files being similar or identical to their game model equivalent

- replicability, the diagram ought to reflect the development progress of the .Str/.Rws artefacts, as that is the aim of the project, due to future files that are to be reverse engineered need to be able to replicate this progress.

### Baseline systems

The current base lines include, Greavsey1889 visceral toolkit that processes .Str files, reads them and allows for selected files to be exported, allows for reading and exporting in very quick time.

Moreover, the “Turk’s” python file converts .Rws and .Dff to blender models, used as a plugin within blender.

### Dataset

The dataset consists of two measurement criteria, the mean and the standard deviation for both the .Str files as well as the .Rws and .Dff files conversion. The mean and standard deviation were calclulated by running the program 10 tines per section, an example of which would be section 1 with 3 .Str files, all were uncompressed and its files extracted 10 time, then its .Rws and .Dff files were converted.

**Performance Statistics:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| File Amount / Sizes | Project Artefacts  (.str) | Visceral Toolkit Cauldron  (.str) | Project Artefacts (.rws and .dff of each .str) | Python Plugin  ( .rws and .dff of each .str) |
| 3 files:  - zone01.str (12768 kb)  - zone02.str (9666 kb)  - zone03.str ( 8748 kb) | Meantime – 98911ms, standard deviation 241  Medal of homer | 2000ms | Meantime - 3738ms, standard deviation 829 | 1000ms |
| 10 files:  - zone01.str (822 kb)  - zone02.str (1510 kb)  - zone03.str(1114 kb)  - zone04.str(668 kb)  - zone05.str(230 bk)  -zone06.str(572 kb)  -zone07.str( 304 kb)  -zone08.str(612 kb)  -zone20.str(446 kb)  -zone22.str(492 kb) | Meantime - 66717ms, standard deviation 104  Mob rules | 2000ms | Meantime – 4199ms, standard deviation 3499 | 1000ms |
| -zone01.str (3298 kb)  -zone02.str(1846 kb)  -zone04.str(2872 kb)  -zone05.str(246 kb) | Meantime - 28969ms, standard deviation 85  Never quest | 1000ms | Meantime – 1755ms, standard deviation 1369 | 1000ms |
| -zone01.str(4074 kb)  -zone02.str(120kb)  -zone03.str(796kb)  -zone04.str (2906kb)  -zone05.str(10 kb)  -zone06.str(10 kb) | Meantime - 86210ms, standard deviation 127  rhymes | 1000ms | Meantime - 10984ms, standard deviation 13267 | 1000ms |
| -zone01.str(5574 kb)  -zone02.str(864 kb)  -zone04.str(642 kb) | Meantime - 34369ms, standard deviation 3472  Meet thy player | 1000ms | Meantime - 3163ms, standard deviation 1143 | 1000ms |
| -zone01.str(10 kb)  -zone02.str(3138 kb)  -zone03.str(2798 kb)  -zone04.str(2228 kb) | Meantime – 44697ms, standard deviation 203  Day of dolphin | 1000ms | Meantime – 3351ms, standard deviation 4256 | 1000ms |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## Results

### .Str Input/Output:

.Str files can be put into an “AllAssets” Folder (this just the name of the folder) and the .Str files are read, “de-sectioned”, uncompressed and the files extracted in bulk. Each file has its file extension preserved, each file can then be processed individually depending on context I.e xmls are preserved as xmls and can be read as xmls, meaning files are successfully preserved.

### .Rws Input/Output:

.Rws files are automatically converted to .Obj file formats instantly after .Str files are processed, this ensures user usability, .Rws have their triangle strips converted to face geometry, each of its indices, vertices and Uv’s are transcribed into text with the correct prefixes e.g “v” for verts, “vt” for Uvs, which are then converted to .Objs, more over Normals are calculated instead of pulled from .Rws files, because .Rws do not contain normals. An example of which is below.

A grey tank with wheels

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

**Figure 7 shows the second half of a tank from Medal of Homer.**

**Cartoon of a green tank

AI-generated content may be incorrect.**

**Figure 8 shows the same half of the tank, but in the simpsons game.**

**A black screen with white text

AI-generated content may be incorrect.**

**Figure 9 shows the vertices data inside said half a tank**

### .Objs Compatibilities

The Final output is a series of .Objs, each .Objs have the correct Vertices in the form of Vs, UVs in the form of Vts and correctly calculated vertex normals in the form of Vns. Each .Objs can be put into .Obj viewer, maya, blender as well as other 3d model rendering software, each vertex, face, edge etc of the geometry can be edited in 3d modelling software. Moreover, there are no graphical artefacts in .Objs when parsed into 3d software.

**MORE CONVERTED FILES AND THEIR OUPUTS CAN BE FOUND IN THE APPENDIX, OF WHICH ARE SUCCESSFULLY CONVERTED AND ARE ON FULL DISPLAY**

## Discussion

The proposed File decoders that were implemented were statistically slower than prior file converts, this was due to the reports file exporters performing more computations in contrast to both “turks” and “greavesy” algorithms. For instance, the python file opener only looks for the specific renderware geometry header then it begins to process the files contents, whilst the artefacts that were created did far more, such as, reading all renderware headers for future work like texture extracting, converting .Str , .Rws and .Dff files in the same program.

Furthermore the outputs for each of the .objs contain vertex normals in the from of “vn “ rows, in contrast the .rws converter “turk” created, does not have this functionality due to that person’s artefact merely pulling already existing data rather than trying to create new data for a more feature rich product. “turk’s” artefact ports .dff and .rws to blender, whilst the project artefacts will recalculate the vertex normals for .obj creation and from that they can be put into any 3d software opener with all the functionality intact I.e verts, uvs and normals.

The results work and are valid due to the conversion setup in the project artefact, as stated prior the geometry type of the .rws and .dff files are triangle strips, said triangle strips cannot be made into .obj unless converted to triangle faces, this is done in both the project artefact and “turks” python artefact, where they differ as stated prior is with the output, but the project artefact converts them to triangle faces then uses those faces to construct face normals then vertex normals.

Whilst files can be extracted and decompressed from .Str and the Model files can be processed and converted to .Obj. There are still a large amount of game asset files that are not converted to contemporary formats, meaning that only a proportion of the games contents is preserved. An example of this would be texture and sound files not being converted. Therefore, the aim of the report, to preserve games, is only partially successful.

# Conclusions

The key outcomes of the report are the successful reverse engineering and preservation of the provided game asset files as well as the demonstration of the usefulness of the **GAD.** Specifically, that the .Str files are decompressed and its subfiles extracted. The .rws and .dff model files were successfully converted to .Obj, those .Objs were validated through 3d rendering software, as each model were rendered without graphical artefacts. This validates the **GAD** as it demonstrates the viability when it comes to reverse engineering and converting files to contemporary formats.

As a result, the aim of the project was successful as the game assets were converted correctly and validated, from that those games can then be “remastered” using those assets. Therefore, the diagram acts as a useful tool for the purposes of preserving games and their contents, due to the the success of the projects aim.

# Recommendations for future work

For future work having the artefacts include texture reverse engineering and conversion, this would be done as a means of further games preservation as there are a lot of textures that need to be ported over to contemporary formats e.g .dds, png or jpeg. Furthermore, due to time constraints this was not possible, but for the future having this be done via the use of the **GAD** and adding it to the already existing artefacts would be an improvement for games preservations.

More work for the future would include game code decomplication and porting all the game files preserved were game asset files i.e 3d model files, having code be preserved by virtue of decompiling and recompiling would enable the games to be preserved further as you would effectively have the finished product.

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# Appendices

A black and pink background with lines

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

**Figure 10 shows the gantt chart used in the report**

A greyscale shot of a building

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

**Figure 11 shows the successful creation of the first stage of the second to last level of the simpsons game, of which were .rws prior**

A grey statue of a cartoon character pointing

AI-generated content may be incorrect.  
  
**Figure 12 shows a statue prop in the never quest level of the Simpsons game, of which was a .rws model prior**

A model of a city

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

**Figure 13 shows the entire of the colossal doughnut fight in its entirety, of which were .rws models prior**

**A screenshot of a computer program

AI-generated content may be incorrect.**

**Figure 14 shows a code snipped used to decode .Str files**

**A screenshot of a computer code

AI-generated content may be incorrect.**

**Figure 15 shows a code snipped used to decode .Rws and .Dff files.**