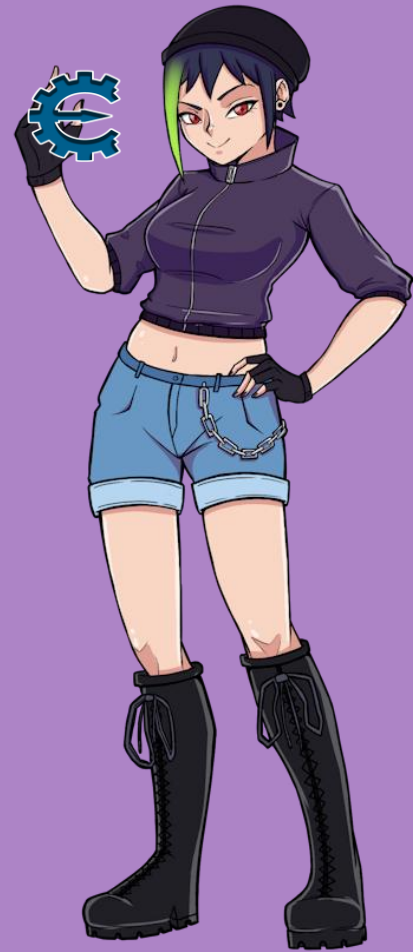


Video game hacking:

Breaking games and protecting ours



Lucas PARSY



1

Overview of game hacking

You know the rules and so do I

Serious Games

- 76 billions \$ microtransactions in 2023
- 1 billion online games players
37% admitted having cheated
- Competitions with enormous cashprizes



The International
DOTA 2 CHAMPIONSHIPS
★★★★★
\$15,611,945
PREMIÈRE PLACE

A whole world of video game hacks



Assets
Extraction

ILSpy

Decompilation

Ghidra

Obfuscation

Anti-cheat
Bypass

Code Filter

Value detection



Memory scan

Debugging

Cheat Engine



Server checks

Multiplayer Pwn

Network interception

Burp

Message
encryption

GPU API

RenderDoc

CE Autoassembler



Hooking

DLL Injection

Frida

Unity Explorer



Registry Edit

System
Slowdown

System edits

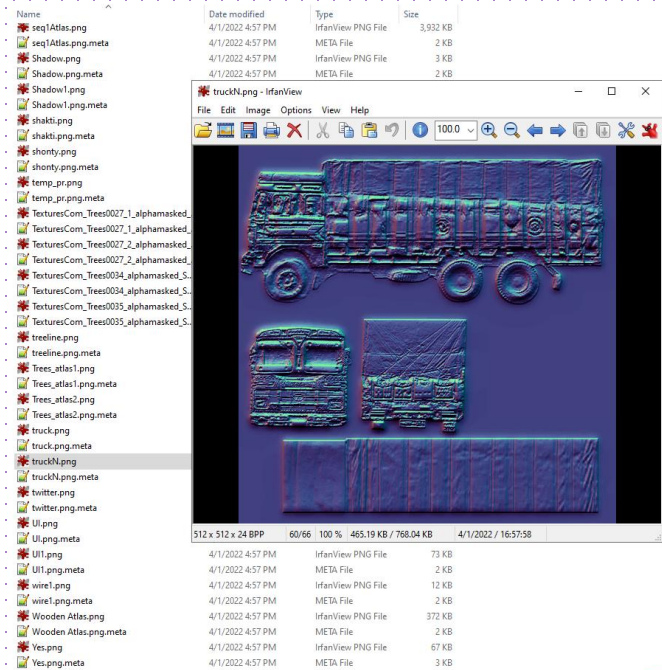
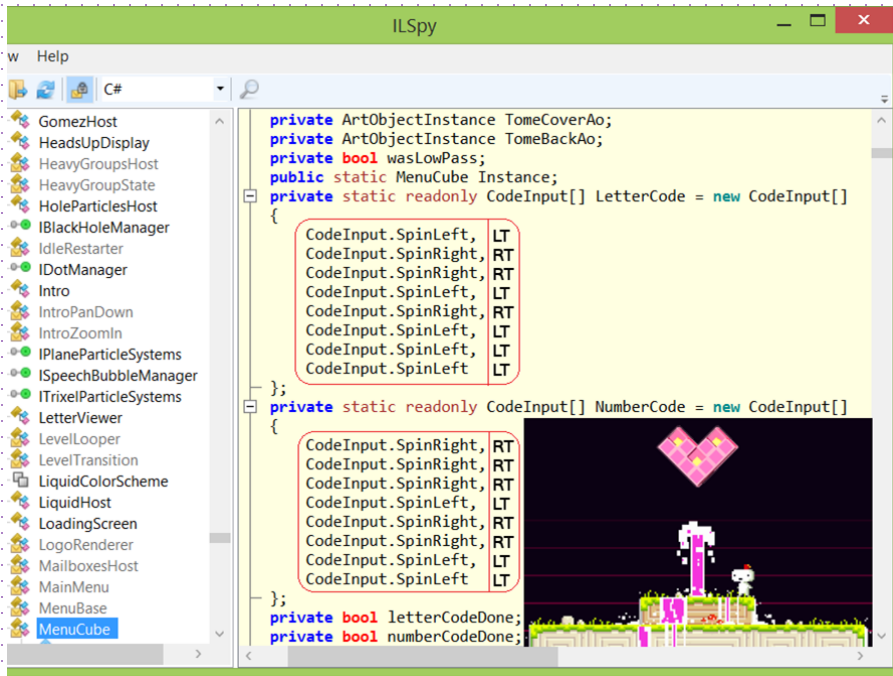
Clock
modification

Savefile
edit

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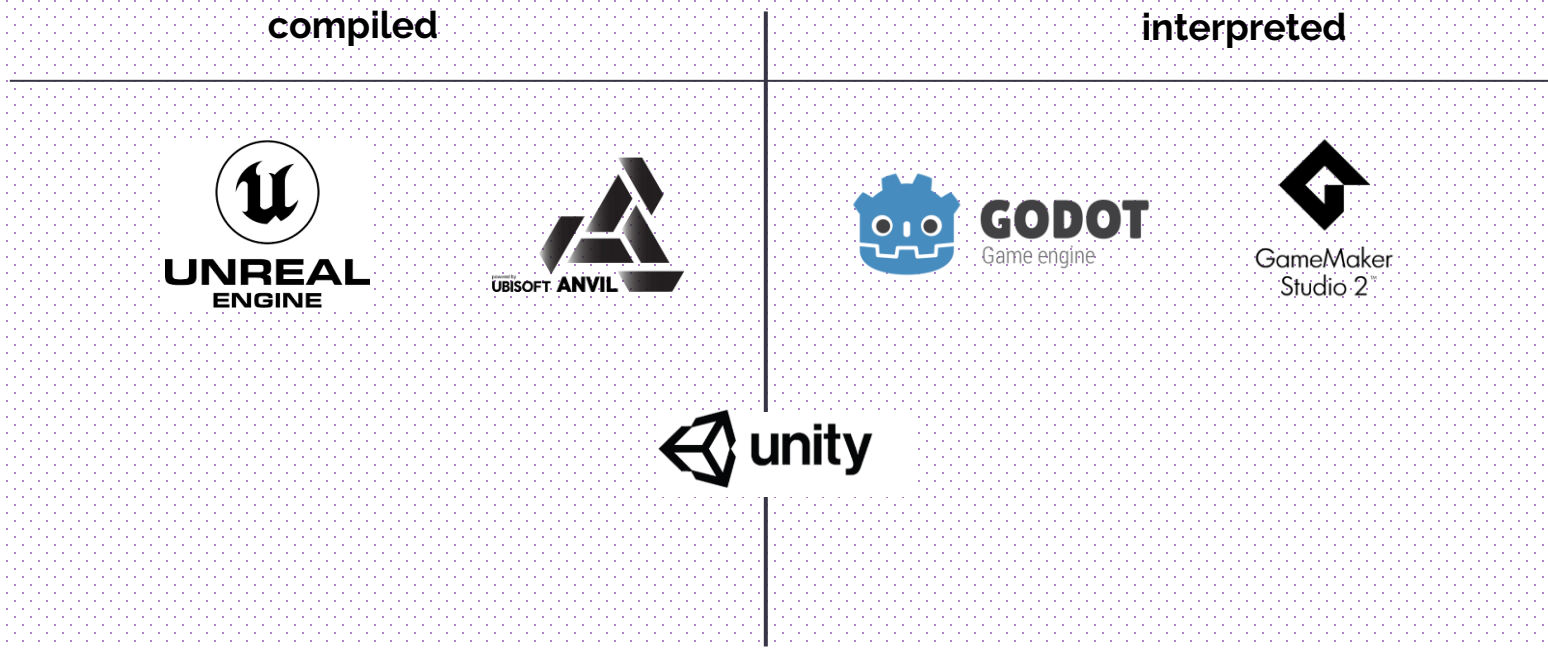


Unpack/ source code decompilation



A whole world of video game hacks

 Unpack/ source code decompilation



A whole world of video game hacks

Method hooking

 process



```
session = frida.attach("solitaire.exe")
script = session.create_script("""
    Interceptor.attach(ptr(FUNCTION_ADDRESS),
    {
        onEnter(args) {
            args[0] = ptr("1337");
        }
    });
""")
```

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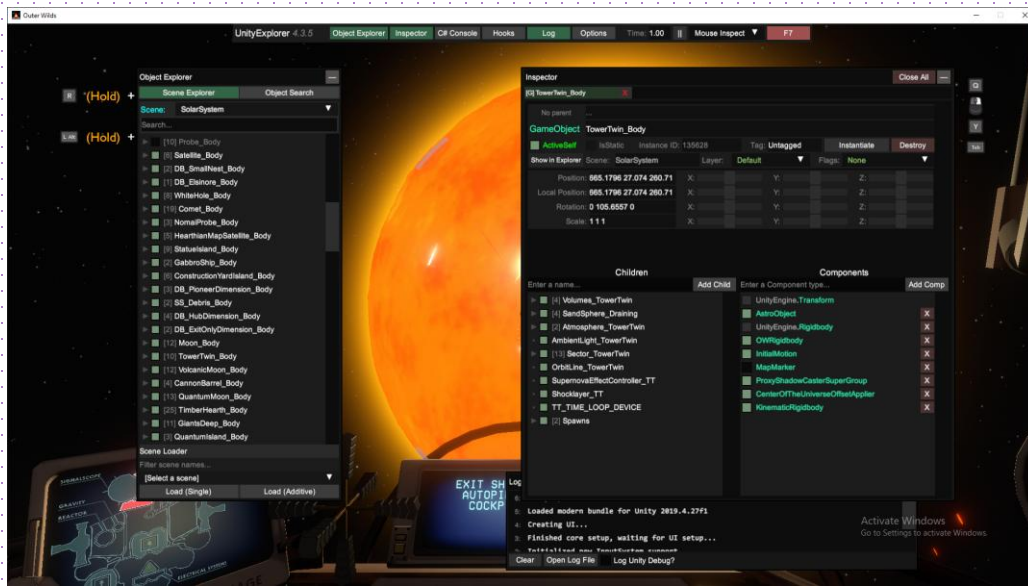
Method hooking



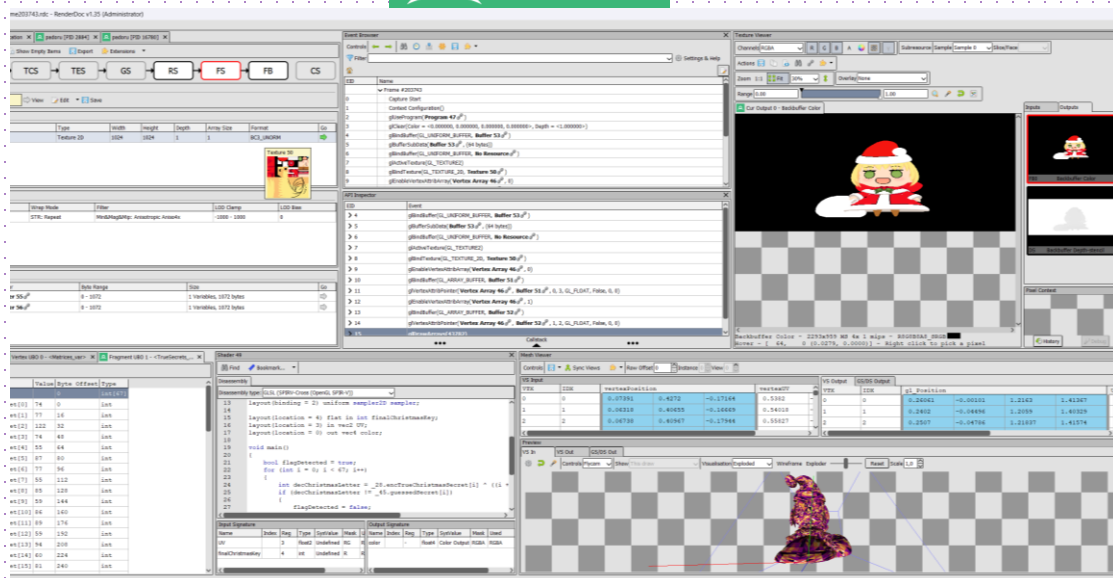
Game Engine



process



Method hooking



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save games and config files editing

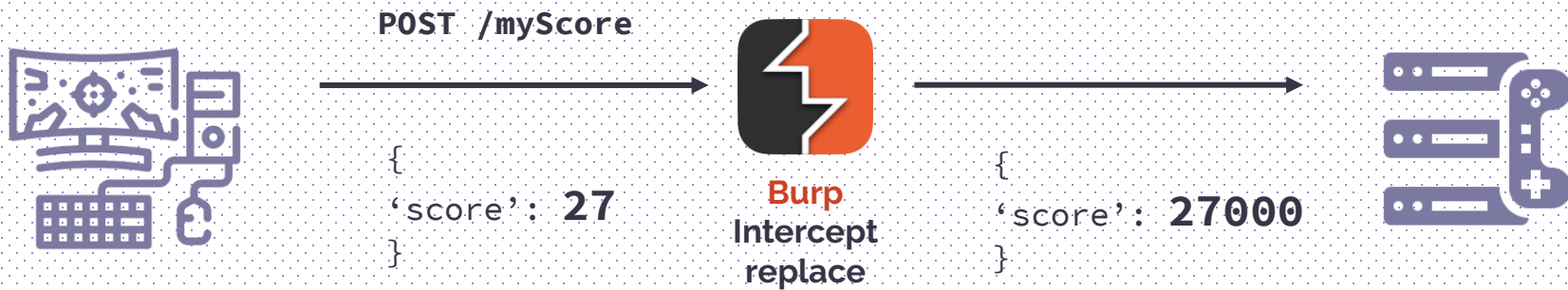


Procmon64

Finds
files/registry
keys used by a
process

A whole world of video game hacks

Interception/modification of network packets



A whole world of video game hacks



Interception/modification of network packets



2

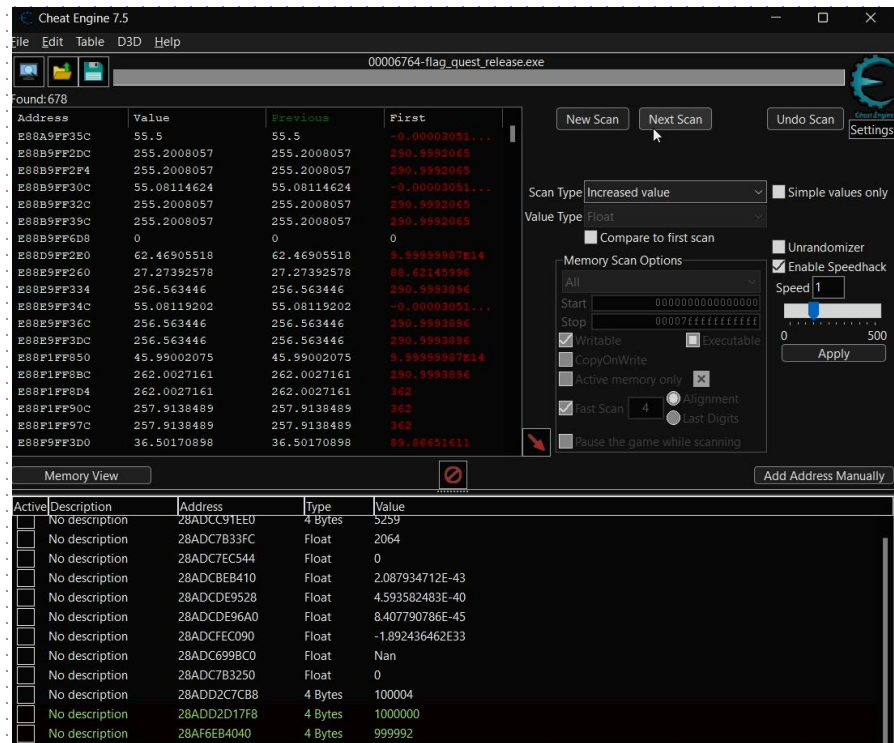
Hacking games with CheatEngine



*"It's pronounced
Aine jean"*



- Memory scanner and debugger





- Memory scanner and debugger
- AutoAssembly and LUA scripting

Hook :

```
retGetGamePlayers_o:
readmem( retGetGamePlayers, 6 )
mov [LocalPlayer],rax
mov rcx, [rax+30]
test rcx,rcx
je short @f
    mov [OakPlayerController],rcx
    mov rcx, [rcx+488]
    test rcx, rcx
    je short @f
    mov rcx, [rax+30]
    mov rcx, [rcx+1988]
    test rcx,rcx
    je short @f
    mov [OakDeveloperPerks],rcx
    test byte ptr [rcx+C8],40
    jne short @f
        or byte ptr [rcx+C8],40

@@:
jmp retGetGamePlayers+6
```



- Memory scanner and debugger
- **AutoAssembly and LUA scripting**

```
function AOBSscanAA(script, symbol)
    local success,disableInfo = autoAssemble(script)
    if not success then return nil, disableInfo end -- disable
    local addr = getAddress(symbol)
    autoAssemble(script, disableInfo) -- disable script and
    return addr, 'success'
end

function AOBSscanRegion(bytestr, start, stop)
    local script = ([[
[ENABLE]
aobscanregion(luaAOBSscanRegionSymbol,%X,%X,%s)
registersymbol(luaAOBSscanRegionSymbol)
[DISABLE]
unregistersymbol(luaAOBSscanRegionSymbol)
]]):format(getAddress(start), getAddress(stop), bytestr)
    return AOBSscanAA(script, 'luaAOBSscanRegionSymbol')
end

function AOBSscanModule(bytestr, module)
    local script = ([[
[ENABLE]
aobscanmodule(luaAOBSscanModuleSymbol,%s,%s)
registersymbol(luaAOBSscanModuleSymbol)
[DISABLE]
unregistersymbol(luaAOBSscanModuleSymbol)
]]):format(module, bytestr)
    return AOBSscanAA(script,'luaAOBSscanModuleSymbol')
end
```

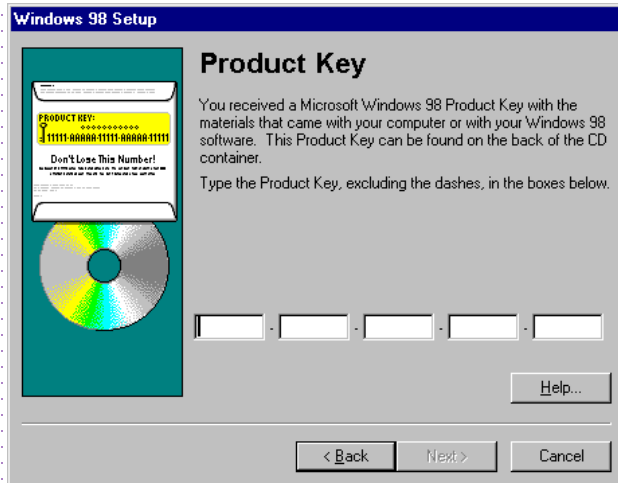



- Memory scanner and debugger
- AutoAssembly and LUA scripting
- GUI 'trainer' generator





- Memory scanner and debugger
- AutoAssembly and LUA scripting
- GUI 'trainer' generator
- **Not limited to video games**



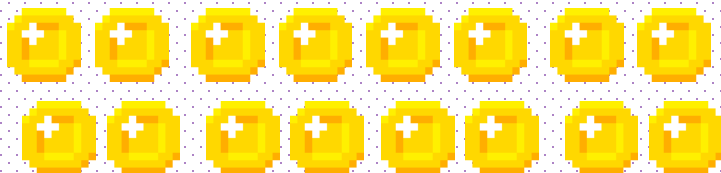
Finding values

COINS: 0

[illegible]

Finding values

COINS : 4



New Scan Next Scan

Value: 4

Hex 4

Scan Type Exact Value

Found: 113

Address	Value	Previous
1318B...	0	4
1318B...	0	4
13193...	4	4
13193...	4	4
13193...	4	4
13193...	4	4
13193...	4	4
13193...	4	4
15C0A...	4	4

Finding values

COINS : 20



Value:
☐ Hex

Found:4

Address	Value	Previous
15C0D...	20	20
15C0D...	20	20
15C0D...	20	20
15C0E...	20	20

Finding values

COINS : 20



New Scan

Next Scan

Value:

☐ Hex 20

Active	Description	Address	Type	Value
<input type="checkbox"/>	coins	00000000		
<input type="checkbox"/>	coins	15C0DD859784	Bytes	20
<input type="checkbox"/>	coins	15C0DD859AC4	Bytes	20
<input type="checkbox"/>	coins	15C0EC83FD84	4 Bytes	20
<input type="checkbox"/>	coins	15C0DD859C84	Bytes	20

Change Value

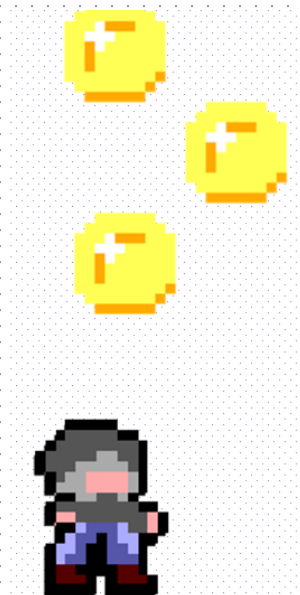
what value to change this to?

4000

OK

Finding values

coins : 4000



Active	Description	Address	Type	Value
<input type="checkbox"/>	coins	00000000		
<input type="checkbox"/>	coins	15C0DD859784	Bytes 20	
<input type="checkbox"/>	coins	15C0DD859AC4	Bytes 20	
<input type="checkbox"/>	coins	15C0EC83FD84	Bytes 20	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	coins	15C0DD859C84	Bytes 20	

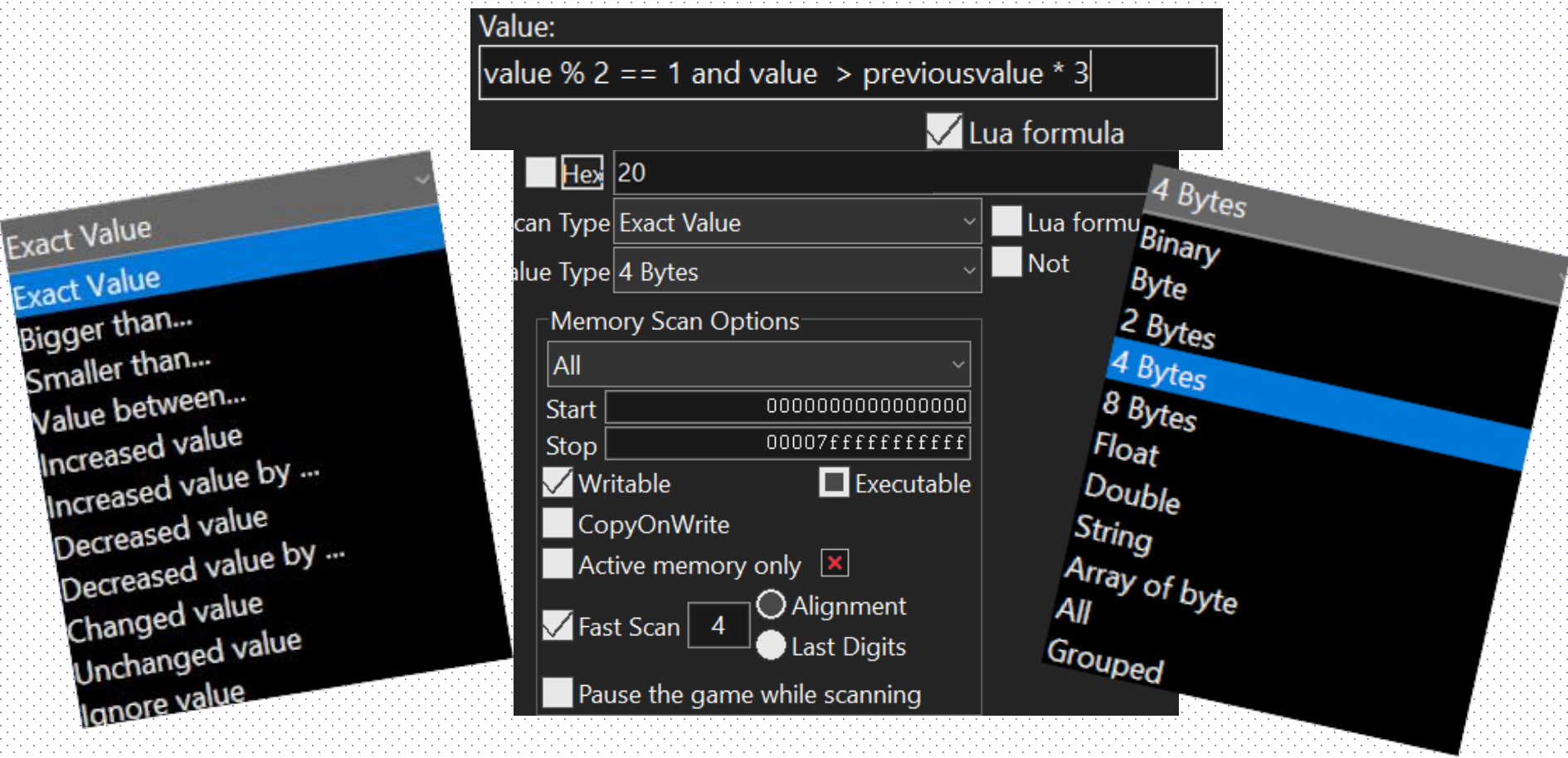
Change Value

what value to change this to?

4000

OK

Finding values: advanced features



Memory viewer

Description	Address	Type	Value
health	15C0DD85978	4 Bytes	1337

Memory View

Protect:Read/Write AllocationBase=15C0DD40000 Base=

address	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	89	ABCDEF	01234567
15C0DD85978	39	05	00	00	64	00	00	00	9...	d...	...\...
15C0DD85988	C8	00	00	00	16	00	00	00	.....	.....	...
15C0DD85998	80	51	69	29	5C	01	00	00	Qi)\...	.....	.....
15C0DD859A8	B0	6A	74	0E	5C	01	00	00	jt.\...	.....	.....
15C0DD859B8	C6	17	00	00	00	20	00	00	....	..Qm)\...	.....
15C0DD859C8	13	37	00	00	00	01	00	00	.7.....	B..\...	.....

```
struct Player
{
    int health    = 1337;
    int ???      = ???;
    int ???      = ???;
}
```

Memory viewer

Description	Address	Type	Value
health	15C0DD85978	4 Bytes	1337

Memory View		Display Type > • 4 Byte decimal	
Protect:Read/Write	AllocationBase=15C0DD40000	Base=	
address	'78	7C	89ABCDEF01234567
15C0DD85978	1337	100	9...d... \...
15C0DD85988	200	22 \...
15C0DD85998	694768000	348	Qi) \.....
15C0DD859A8	242510512	348	jt. \.....
15C0DD859B8	6086	8192 \Qm) \...
15C0DD859C8	14099	256	.7..... B.. \...

```
struct Player
{
    int health    = 1337;
    int strength  = 100;
    int defense   = 200;
}
```

Data structures

Description	Address	Type	Value
health	15C0DD85978	4 Bytes	1337

Memory View

Tools

Dissect data/structures

Offset-description	Address: Value
Player	
0000 - 4 Bytes	5DA650 : 1337
0004 - 4 Bytes	5DA654 : 100
0008 - 4 Bytes	5DA658 : 200
000C - 4 Bytes	5DA65C : 22

```
struct Player
{
    int health    = 1337;
    int strength  = 100;
    int defense   = 200;
}
```

Persisting memory addresses

Activ	Description	Address	Type	Value
<input type="checkbox"/>	coins	00000000		
<input type="checkbox"/>	coins	15C0DD859784	Bytes	??
<input type="checkbox"/>	coins	15C0DD859AC4	Bytes	??
<input type="checkbox"/>	coins	15C0EC83FD84	Bytes	??
<input type="checkbox"/>	coins	15C0DD859C84	Bytes	??



Reload game
Lose everything!

Persisting memory addresses

Solution: search *potentially* static addresses
search for all code that points to the address

coins 2216AF30F68 4 Bytes 58

Generate pointermap

Recursive
scan



op [(Address - 1) + 01]
op [(Address - 2) + 02]
op [(Address - 3) + 03]
...

7FF7BB2E2724 - 48 03 41 08 - add rax,[rcx+08]	RCX=000002216AF30F60
7FF7BB165E68 - 49 89 44 24 08 - mov [r12+08],rax	R12=000002216AF30F60
7FF7BB1B9D40 - 49 8B 55 08 - mov rdx,[r13+08]	R13=000002216AF30F60



Persisting memory addresses







Problem: too many results!

4 Bytes	Pointer paths	230860
Base Address	Offset 0	Points to:
"godot.windows.opt.tools.64.exe"+07212940	10	-
"godot.windows.opt.tools.64.exe"+071DE070	60	-
"godot.windows.opt.tools.64.exe"+07212940	10	-
"godot.windows.opt.tools.64.exe"+071DE070	60	-




Persisting memory addresses

solution: rescan, and compare results

Filename		Address	
pointermap_coins5.scandata		248C053F6E8	
pointermap_coins3.scandata		1D847EDC898	
pointermap_coins1.scandata		247DF1D46D8	



4 Bytes	Pointer paths	1	
Base Address	Offset 0	Points to:	
"godot.windows.opt.tools.64.exe"+0717F820	3B8	2216AF30F68 = 206	

coins	2216AF30F68	4 Bytes	74
pointerscan result	P->2216AF30F68	4 Bytes	74

What if we don't search a value?

How to search for a condition?



```
def player_move():  
    if collision("coin"):  
        coins += 1  
    if collision("door"):  
        if has_key:  
            open_door()  
    if button("down"):  
        crouch()
```


What if we don't search a value?

How to search for a condition?:
code filter

Memory View | Tools  Code Filter



Addresses executed since last filter operation:0

Has been executed

Has not been executed

Start Stop

Load address list

From Trace

From Disassembler

From File

Address List (46093)

Address	Executed
Tutorial-i386.exe.text+1BB5	No
Tutorial-i386.exe.text+1BBA	No
Tutorial-i386.exe.text+1BBF	No
Tutorial-i386.exe.text+1BC8	No

```
def player_move():  
    if collision("coin"): coins += 1  
    if collision("door"): open_door()  
    if has_key: open_door()  
    if button("down"): crouch()
```

What if we don't search a value?

How to search for a condition?:

code filter



Addresses executed since last filter operation: 1791

Address List (44302)

Address	Executed
Tutorial-i386.exe.text+1BB5	No
Tutorial-i386.exe.text+1BBA	No
Tutorial-i386.exe.text+1BBF	No
Tutorial-i386.exe.text+1BC8	Yes

```
def player_move():  
    if collision("coin"):   
        coins += 1  
  
    • if collision("door"):   
        • if has_key:   
            open_door()  
  
    if button("down"):   
        crouch()
```

What if we don't search a value?

How to search for a condition?:

code filter



Addresses executed since last filter operation: 595

☒ Has been executed

☐ Has not been executed

Address List (595)

Address	Executed
Tutorial-i386.exe.text+1BB5	No
Tutorial-i386.exe.text+1BBA	No
Tutorial-i386.exe.text+1BBF	No
Tutorial-i386.exe.text+1BC8	Yes

```
def player_move():  
    if collision("coin"):   
        coins += 1  
    • if collision("door"):   
    •     if has_key:   
        open_door()  
    if button("down"):   
        crouch()
```

What if we don't search a value?

How to search for a condition?:

code filter



Addresses executed since last filter operation: 1

☒ Has been executed

☐ Has not been executed

Address List (1)

Address	Executed
Tutorial-i386.exe.text+1BB5	Yes

```
def player_move():  
    if collision("coin"):   
        coins += 1  
    • if collision("door"):   
    • if has_key:   
        open_door()  
    if button("down"):   
        crouch()
```

Instruction patching

ASM, help!

```
74 02      je      Tutorial-i386.exe.text+26687
EB 49      jmp     Tutorial-i386.exe.text+266D0
A1 B0666500 ▶ mov    eax,[Tutorial-i386.exe+2566B0]
3B 45 E8    cmp     eax,[ebp-18]
74 02      je      Tutorial-i386.exe.text+26693
EB 1F      jmp     Tutorial-i386.exe.text+266B2
C7 45 E8 000... ▶ mov    [ebp-18],00000000
6A 00      push    00
```



Instruction patching

ASM primer

je	if ==
<hr/>	
jne	if !=

jg	if >
<hr/>	
j<	if <

add	+=
<hr/>	
sub	-=

mov x=y

nop do nothing
(padding)

Instruction patching

Replace the *has_key* condition

```
74 02      je      Tutorial-i386.exe.text+26687
EB 49      jmp     Tutorial-i386.exe.text+266D0
A1 B0666500 ▶ mov     eax,[Tutorial-i386.exe+2566B0]
3B 45 E8    cmp     eax,[ebp-18]
74 02      je      Tutorial-i386.exe.text+26693
EB 1F      jmp     Tutorial-i386.exe.text+266B2
C7 45 E8 000... ▶ mov     [ebp-18],00000000
6A 00      push    00
```

```
def player_move():
    if collision("coin"):
        coins += 1
    if collision("door"):
        if has_key:
            open_door()
    if button("down"):
        crouch()
```

Instruction patching

Replace the *has_key* condition

```
74 02      je      Tutorial-i386.exe.text+26687
EB 49      jmp     Tutorial-i386.exe.text+266D0
A1 B0666500 ▶ mov     eax,[Tutorial-i386.exe+2566B0]
3B 45 E8    cmp     eax,[ebp-18]
74 02      je      Tutorial-i386.exe.text+26693
EB 1F      jmp     Tutorial-i386.exe.text+266B2
C7 45 E8 000... ▶ mov     [ebp-18],00000000
6A 00      push    00
```

```
def player_move():
    if collision("coin"):
        coins += 1
    if collision("door"):
        if has_key:
            open_door()
    if button("down"):
        crouch()
```


Instruction patching

Replace the *has_key* condition

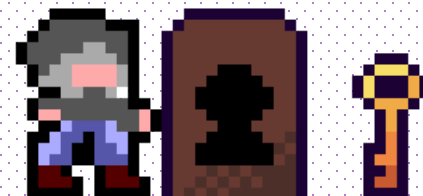
```
74 02      je      Tutorial-i386.exe.text+26687
EB 49      jmp     Tutorial-i386.exe.text+266D0
A1 B0666500 ▶ mov     eax,[Tutorial-i386.exe+2566B0]
3B 45 E8    cmp     eax,[ebp-18]
75 02      jne     Tutorial-i386.exe.text+26693
EB 1F      jmp     Tutorial-i386.exe.text+266B2
C7 45 E8 000... ▶ mov     [ebp-18],00000000
6A 00      push    00
```

```
def player_move():
    if collision("coin"):
        coins += 1
    if collision("door"):
        if not has_key:
            open_door()
    if button("down"):
        crouch()
```

Instruction patching


Replace the *has_key* condition

```
74 02      je      Tutorial-i386.exe.text+26687
EB 49      jmp      Tutorial-i386.exe.text+266D0
A1 B0666500 ▶ mov     eax,[Tutorial-i386.exe+2566B0]
3B 45 E8    cmp     eax,[ebp-18]
75 02      jne     Tutorial-i386.exe.text+26693
EB 1F      jmp      Tutorial-i386.exe.text+266B2
C7 45 E8 000... ▶ mov     [ebp-18],00000000
6A 00      push     00
```



Instruction patching

What if we could do it from known memory addresses?

☐ coins 01723548 4 Bytes 100  Find out what writes to this address

The following opcodes write to 01723548

Count	Instruction
1	004272D7 - 89 02 - mov [edx],eax

Tutorial-i386.exe.text+262D7:
004272CE - 8B 15 B0666500 - mov edx,[Tutorial-i386.exe+2566B0]
004272D4 - 8B 45 F0 - mov eax,[ebp-10]
004272D7 - 89 02 - mov [edx],eax <<

EAX=0000037F
EBX=00000000

Replace

Show disassembler

Add to the codelist

More information

copy memory

Instruction patching: problems

Less obvious instructions

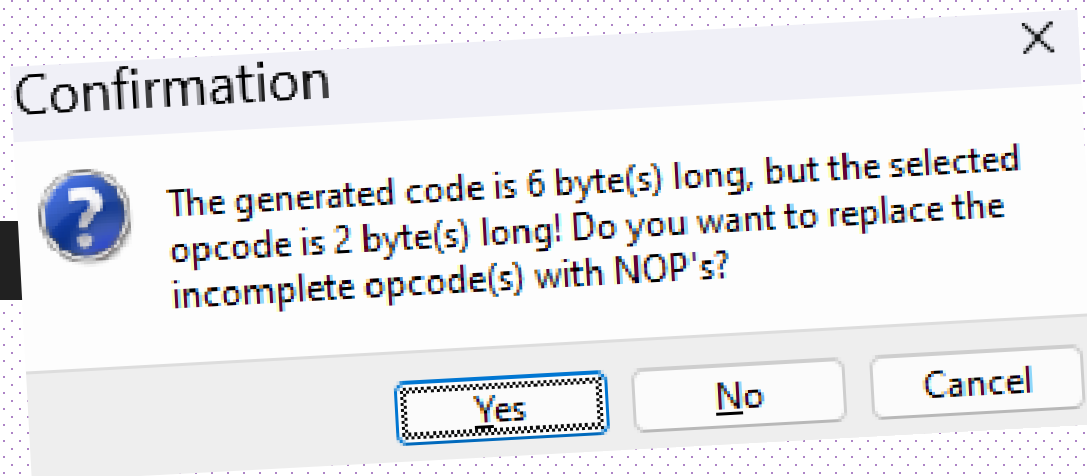
```
mov    [edx],eax
```

where **add** ?



Instruction patching: problems

Instruction size clash



Instruction patching: problems

Instruction size clash

Where to add our code?

```
mov     eax,[ebp-10]
```

```
mov     [edx],00001000
```

```
mov     [edx],000010006.exe+2566B0]
```

Autoassemble

Solution: **auto assembler!**

- Auto-allocate memory
- Create complex methods
- Persisting and toggleable

```
[ENABLE]
alloc(newmem,2048)
label(return)
alloc(multiplier, 2)
registerSymbol(multiplier)
```

```
multiplier:
    dd (int)5
```

```
newmem:
mov eax, [edx]
add eax, [multiplier]
mov [edx],eax
mov eax, [Tutorial-i386.exe+2566B0]
jmp return
```

```
"Tutorial-i386.exe"+272D7:
jmp newmem
nop 2
return:
```

```
[DISABLE]
dealloc(multiplier)
unregisterSymbol(multiplier)
```

```
dealloc(newmem)
"Tutorial-i386.exe"+272D7:
db 89 02 A1 B0 66 65 00
```



Autoassemble

Solution: **auto assembler!**

- Auto-allocate memory

```
alloc(newmem,2048)  
label(return)
```

```
newmem:  
// your code here
```

```
jmp return
```

```
"Tutorial-i386.exe"+272D7: //original  
jmp newmem                address  
nop 2  
return:
```


Autoassemble

Solution: **auto assembler!**

- Auto-allocate memory
manages labels, variables...

<input type="checkbox"/>	multiplier	018E0800	4 Bytes	5
--------------------------	------------	----------	---------	---

```
alloc(newmem,2048)
label(return)
alloc(multiplier, 2)
registerSymbol(multiplier)
```

```
multiplier:
    dd (int)5
```

```
newmem:
mov eax, [edx]
add eax, [multiplier]
```

```
jmp return
```

```
"Tutorial-i386.exe"+272D7:
jmp newmem
nop 2
return:
```

Autoassemble

Solution: **auto assembler!**

- Auto-allocate memory
- Create complex methods

```
alloc(newmem,2048)
label(return)
alloc(multiplier, 2)
registerSymbol(multiplier)
```

```
multiplier:
    dd (int)5
```

```
newmem:
mov eax, [edx] //coins += multiplier
add eax, [multiplier]
mov [edx],eax
mov eax, [Tutorial-i386.exe+2566B0]
jmp return
```

```
"Tutorial-i386.exe"+272D7:
jmp newmem
nop 2
return:
```



Autoassemble

Solution: **auto assembler!**

- Auto-allocate memory
- Create complex methods
- **Persisting and toggleable**

```
[ENABLE]
alloc(newmem,2048)
label(return)
alloc(multiplier, 2)
registerSymbol(multiplier)
```

```
multiplier:
    dd (int)5
```

```
newmem:
mov eax, [edx]
add eax, [multiplier]
mov [edx],eax
mov eax, [Tutorial-i386.exe+2566B0]
jmp return
```

```
"Tutorial-i386.exe"+272D7:
jmp newmem
nop 2
return:
```

```
[DISABLE]
dealloc(multiplier)
unregisterSymbol(multiplier)
```

```
dealloc(newmem)
"Tutorial-i386.exe"+272D7:
db 89 02 A1 B0 66 65 00
```

Autoassemble

Solution: **auto assembler!**

- Auto-allocate memory
- Create complex methods
- **Persisting and toggleable**

```
[ENABLE]
alloc(newmem,2048)
label(return)
alloc(multiplier, 2)
registerSymbol(multiplier)
```

```
multiplier:
    dd (int)5
```

```
newmem:
mov eax, [edx]
add eax, [multiplier]
mov [edx],eax
mov eax, [Tutorial-i386.exe+2566B0]
jmp return
```

```
"Tutorial-i386.exe"+272D7:
jmp newmem
nop 2
return:
```

```
[DISABLE]
dealloc(multiplier)
unregisterSymbol(multiplier)
```

```
dealloc(newmem)
"Tutorial-i386.exe"+272D7:
db 89 02 A1 B0 66 65 00
```



Autoassemble

Solution: **auto assembler!**

- Auto-allocate memory
- Create complex methods
- Persisting and toggleable

**Resist binary changes
with AOB scans**

```
[ENABLE]
alloc(newmem,2048)
label(return)
alloc(multiplier, 2)
registerSymbol(multiplier)
registerSymbol(INJECT)
aobscanmodule(INJECT,Tutorial-i386.exe,
              89 02 A1 B0 66 65 00)
```

```
multiplier:
    dd (int)5
```

```
newmem:
mov eax, [edx]
add eax, [multiplier]
mov [edx],eax
mov eax, [Tutorial-i386.exe+2566B0]
jmp return
```

```
INJECT:
jmp newmem
nop 2
```

```
return:
```

```
[DISABLE]
dealloc(multiplier)
unregisterSymbol(multiplier)
```

```
dealloc(newmem)
```

```
INJECT:
db 89 02 A1 B0 66 65 00
unregistersymbol(INJECT)
```

Autoassemble

Solution: **auto assembler!**

- Auto-allocate memory
- Create complex methods
- Persisting and toggleable

```
[ENABLE]
alloc(newmem,2048)
label(return)
alloc(multiplier, 2)
registerSymbol(multiplier)
registerSymbol(INJECT)
aobscanmodule(INJECT,Tutorial-i386.exe,
              89 02 A1 B0 66 65 00)
```

```
multiplier:
    dd (int)5
```

```
newmem:
mov eax, [edx]
add eax, [multiplier]
mov [edx],eax
mov eax, [Tutorial-i386.exe+2566B0]
jmp return
```

```
INJECT:
jmp newmem
```

```
nop 2
```

```
return:
```

```
[DISABLE]
dealloc(multiplier)
unregisterSymbol(multiplier)
```

```
dealloc(newmem)
```

```
INJECT:
db 89 02 A1 B0 66 65 00
unregistersymbol(INJECT)
```

MAKER 2

<http://gameguardian.net/download>

Search Memory



TYPE

=

>

<

A..B

:

>=

<=

SAME

Set the mode you want to use for finding values not equal to [!=], greater than [>], greater than that you input. [A : B] allows you to set the value stayed the same or changed since the

Enter a value to search for
Input value from -1.8e+308 to 1.8e+308

Value

Type:

☐ The value is encrypted

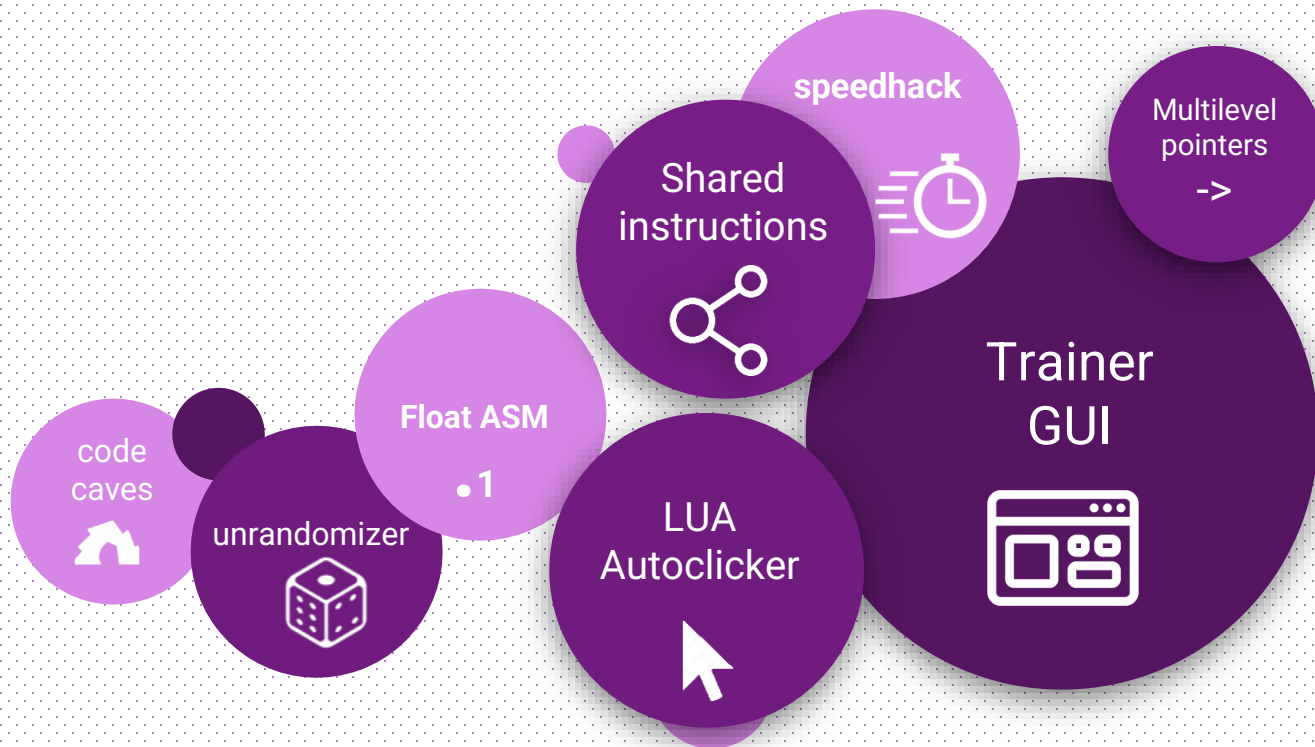
1	2	3	4	5	:	X
6	7	8	9	0	;	X
,	.	-	←	→	↻	HEX

Equivalents on all platforms

Less advanced /
More complex to setup





Next steps



Resources

- Cheat Engine Forums

	Author
tuxdu How do I cheat? Reputation: 0 Joined: 24 Sep 2023 Posts: 3	<div>Posted: Sun Sep 24, 2023 2:05 pm Post subject: need explanation</div> <p>Hi!</p> <p>I'm doing a presentation on Cheat Engine and now I want to know how to use pointer maps, is this stackoverflow post "About pointer maps" summarised, it says pointer map searches recursively</p> <p>Code:</p> <pre>add [(addr-08) + 08, 42]</pre> <p>what I don't understand really, is that dynamic debugging, is it?</p> <p>what obvious thing did I miss?</p> <p>I know Guided Hacking has a detailed article on this, but I don't know where to find it</p> <div>Back to top</div>
ParkourPenguin I post too much  Reputation: 127 Joined: 06 Jul 2014 Posts: 3924	<div>Posted: Sun Sep 24, 2023 3:05 pm Post subject: pointer maps</div> <p>Addresses don't get accessed if the code that accesses them is not executed. The overwhelming majority (>99.99%) of the pointer maps are not executed.</p> <p>Basically, the pointer scanner can be dumbed down into:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Address is given to the pointer scanner2. Scan for pointer values between (address - max_offset) and (address + max_offset)3. For each result, go back to step 1 <p>There's lots of other small details</p> <p>I don't know where I'm going, but I'll figure it out when I get there</p> <div>Back to top</div>
Dark Byte Site Admin  Reputation: 452 Joined: 09 May 2003 Posts: 25009 Location: The Netherlands	<div>Posted: Mon Sep 25, 2023 12:27 am Post subject: pointer maps</div> <p>That's why it's important to have a 2nd pointermap from the first one.</p> <p>Do not ask me about online cheats. I don't know any and won't help finding them.</p> <p>Like my help? Join me on Patreon so I can keep helping</p> <div>Back to top</div>

Resources

- Cheat Engine Forums
- **Youtube tutorials**
By Stephen Chapman
& Guided Hacking



Resources

- Cheat Engine Forums
- Youtube tutorials
By Stephen Chapman
& Guided Hacking
- **Video game challenges!**

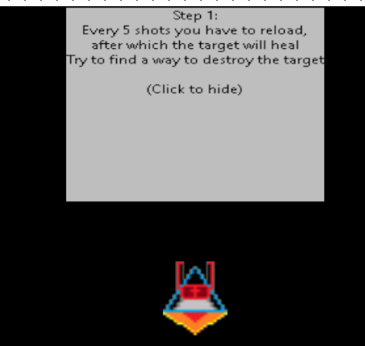


3

Creating a game for hackers

Shall we play a game?

past CtF games



Cheat Engine
Built-in tutorial



Pwn Adventure



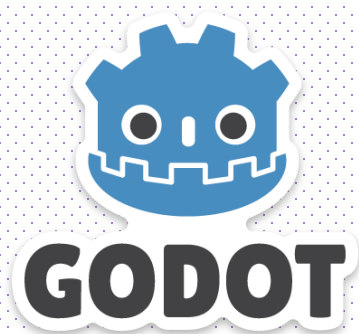
Google CTF
Hackceler8



**Rootme's
HackerMan**

Released while
working on my
challenge!

Godot Engine



Free open source engine



Lightweight and fast iteration



Growing community



4

Protecting your game from hackers

No fun allowed

Protect your game

- Obfuscate values in memory

```
struct AntiCheatInt
{
    int projected;
    int r = rand();

    public int Value {
        get => (projected + r) / 3;
        set => projected = (value * 3) - r;
    }
}
```


Protect your game

- Obfuscate values in memory
- **Obfuscate binaries**



unity Code pipeline

C# Scripting

```
void takeDamage(int amount)
```

Code obfuscator

```
void x1337(int zzcc)
```

il2cpp

```
extern MethodInfo  
playerclass_x1337(int zzcc)
```

C++ compiler

```
mov [r12+10],rcx  
mov rax, [r13+08]
```

Protect your game : Godot



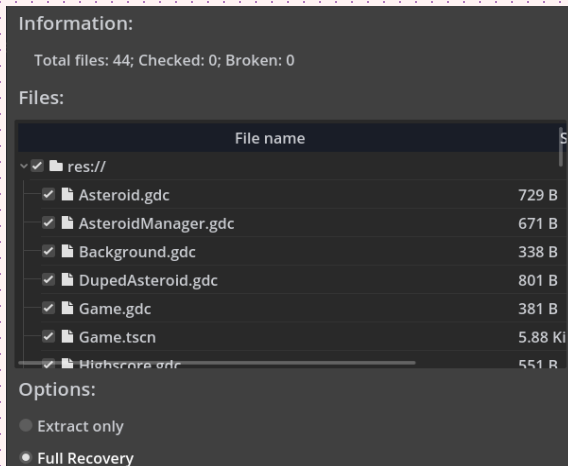
Interpreted language in
an open source format



Protect your game: Godot



Interpreted language in
an open source format



Entirely decompilable
with GdsDecomp

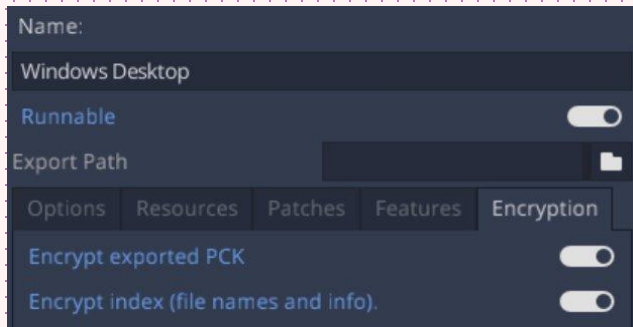


Protect your game: Godot



Interpreted language in
an open source format

**Game can be encrypted
with an AES key**



Entirely decompilable
with GdsDecomp



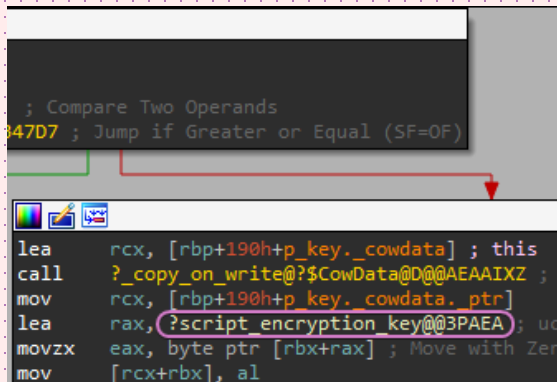
Kalm

Protect your game: Godot



Interpreted language in
an open source format

Game can be encrypted
with an AES key



Entirely decompilable
with GdsDecomp

**Key is extractible in
the binary**

Protect your game: Godot



Interpreted language in an open source format

Game can be encrypted with an AES key

GdsDecomp dev won't give hints on how to extract it



Entirely decompilable with GdsDecomp

Key is extractible in the binary

nikitalita commented on Jul 23, 2022

you can use IDA to get the decryption key.

Originally, specific steps were provided, but after careful consideration, it may affect the enthusiasm of Godot developers, so the specific practice was deleted



Kalm

Protect your game: Godot



Interpreted language in an open source format

Game can be encrypted with an AES key

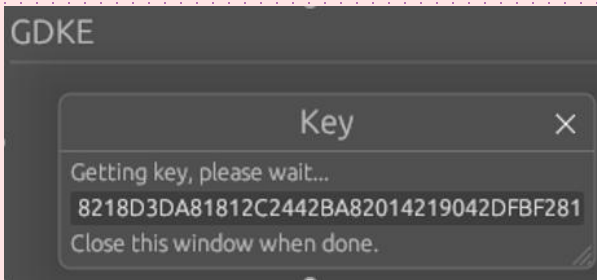
GdsDecomp dev won't give hints on how to extract it



Entirely decompilable with GdsDecomp

Key is extractible in the binary

Someone else made a tool for it: gdke



Protect your game: Godot



Interpreted language in an open source format

Game can be encrypted with an AES key

GdsDecomp dev won't give hints on how to extract it

We can patch a few lines of the engine to fool the tool

```
Vector<uint8_t> p_key = raw_key.reverse();  
std::transform(p_key.begin(), p_key.end(),  
p_xor_key.begin(), p_key.begin(),  
std::bit_xor<uint8_t>());
```



Entirely decompilable with GdsDecomp

Key is extractible in the binary

Someone else made a tool for it: gdke



Kalm

Protect your game: Godot



Interpreted language in
an open source format

Game can be encrypted
with an AES key

GdsDecomp dev won't
give hints on how to
extract it

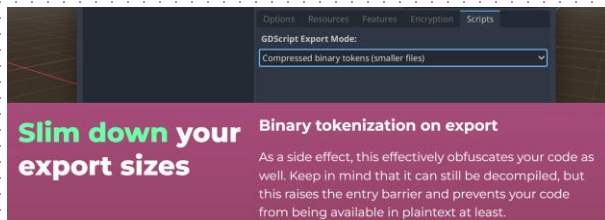
We can patch a few
lines of the engine to
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Entirely decompilable
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Key is extractible in the
binary

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tool for it: gdke



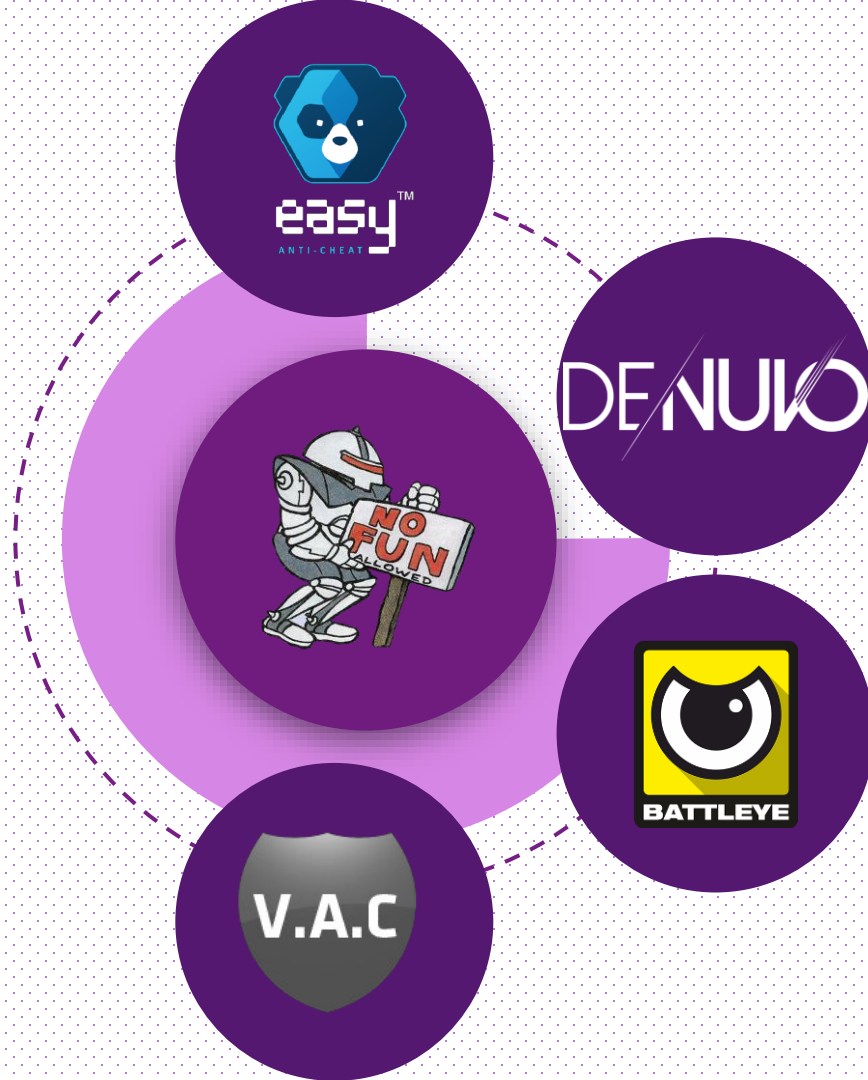
**Always findable for a
motivated hacker**

Protect your game

- Obfuscate values in memory
- Obfuscate binaries
- Encrypt binaries and save files
- **Don't trust the client:
check everything server side**

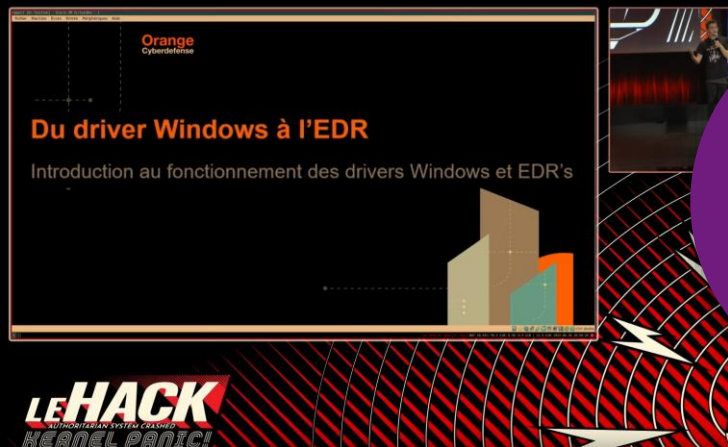


Anti cheat Softwares



Anti cheat Softwares

Du Driver Windows à l'EDR - Aurelien Chalot



Analyze all
processes



Detect
method hooks



Check
memory



Kernel mode
driver

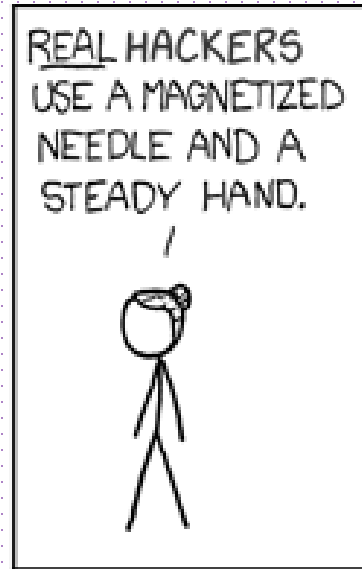


Basically



Advanced cheating: Undetectable.

- Hardware level hacks,
Harder to detect.



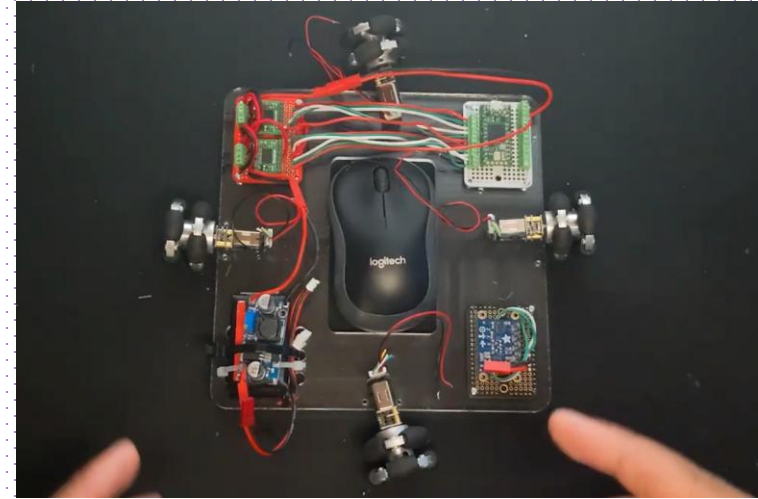
Advanced cheating: Undetectable.

- Hacks hardware,
plus difficile à détecter.
- **Screen reading tools (aimbot)**



Advanced cheating: Undetectable.

- Hardware level hacks,
Harder to detect.
- **Screen reading tools (aimbot)**



Advanced cheating: Undetectable.

- Hardware level hacks,
Harder to detect.
- Screen reading tools (aimbot)
- **Online latency desynchronization**



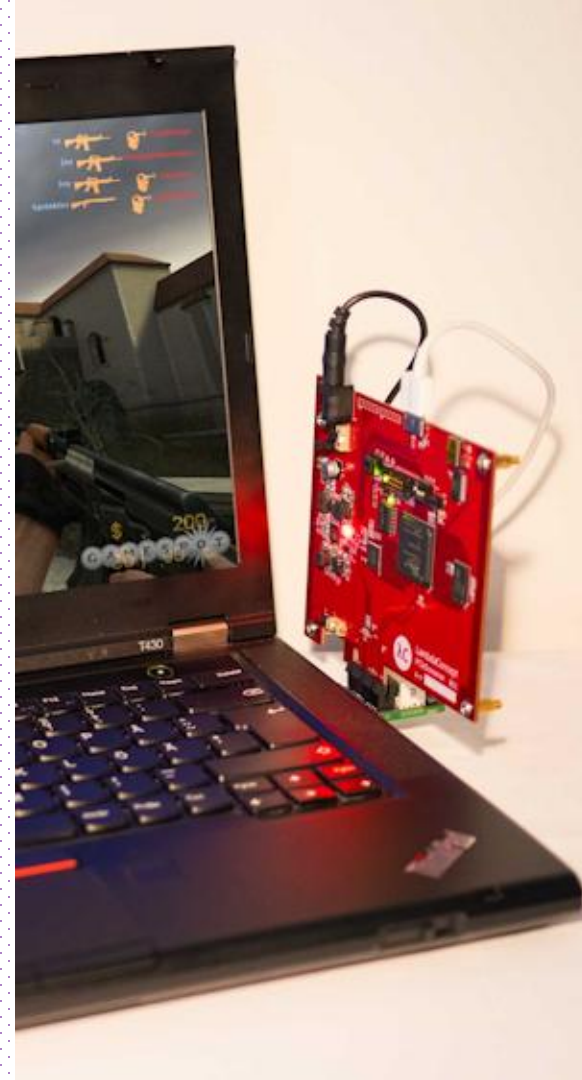
Advanced cheating: Undetectable.

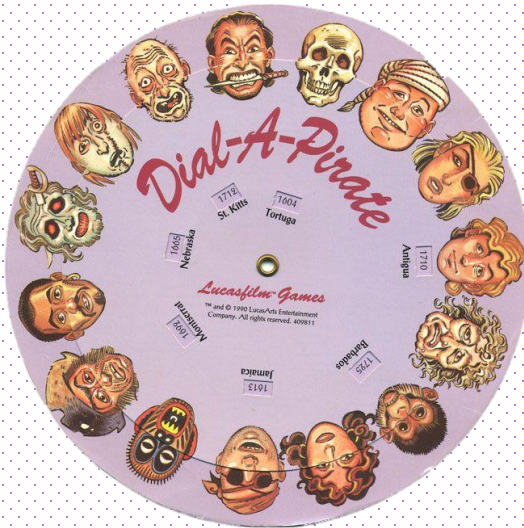
- Hardware level hacks,
Harder to detect.
- Screen reading tools (aimbot)
- **Online latency desynchronization**



Advanced cheating: Undetectable.

- Hardware level hacks,
Harder to detect.
- Screen reading tools (aimbot)
- Online latency desynchronization
- **Direct Memory Access via PCIE**



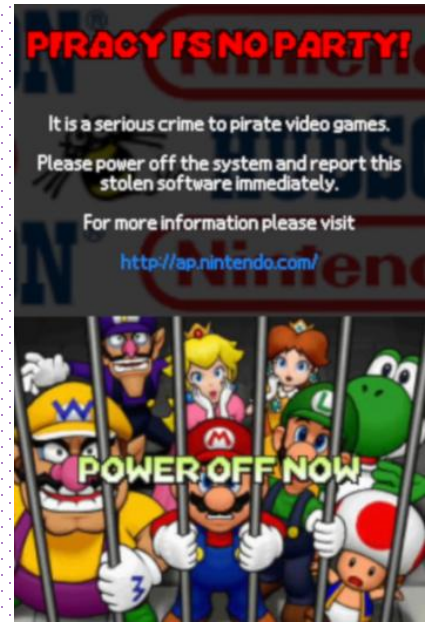


tuxlu.fr/talk_vghacking





tuxlu.fr/talk_vghacking





thank you.

