

Video game hacking:

Breaking games and protecting ours



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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



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

RenderDoc

GPU API



Hooking

DLL Injection

Frida

Unity Explorer

CE Autoassembler

Registry Edit



System edits

Clock
modification

System
Slowdown

Savefile
edit

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Unpack/ source code decompilation

ILSpy

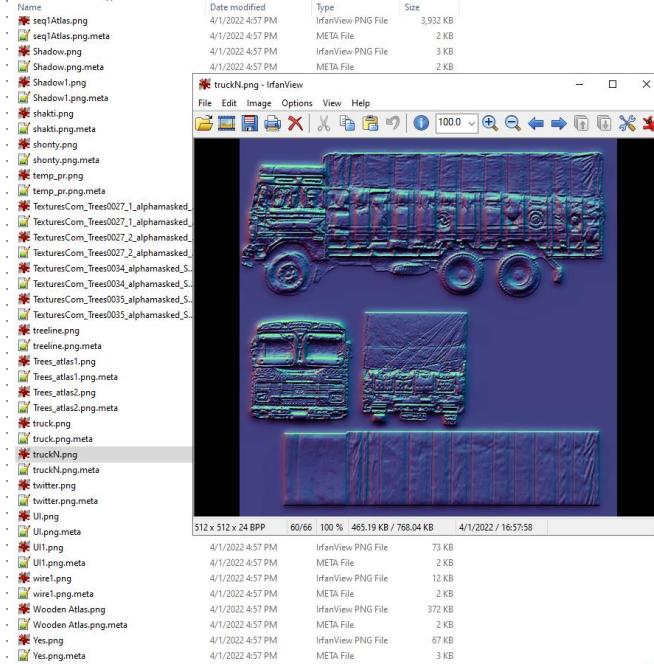
w Help

GomezHost
HeadsUpDisplay
HeavyGroupsHost
HeavyGroupState
HeavyParticlesHost
IBlackHoleManager
IdleRestarter
IDotManager
Intro
IntroPanDown
IntroZoomIn
IPlaneParticleSystems
ISpeechBubbleManager
ITrixelParticleSystems
LetterViewer
LevelLooper
LevelTransition
LiquidColorScheme
LiquidHost
LoadingScreen
LogoRenderer
MailboxesHost
MainMenu
MenuBase
MenuCube

```
private ArtObjectInstance TomeCoverAo;
private ArtObjectInstance TomeBackAo;
private bool wasLowPass;
public static MenuCube Instance;
private static readonly CodeInput[] LetterCode = new CodeInput[]
{
    CodeInput.SpinLeft, LT
    CodeInput.SpinRight, RT
    CodeInput.SpinRight, RT
    CodeInput.SpinLeft, LT
    CodeInput.SpinRight, RT
    CodeInput.SpinLeft, LT
    CodeInput.SpinLeft, LT
    CodeInput.SpinLeft, LT
};

private static readonly CodeInput[] NumberCode = new CodeInput[]
{
    CodeInput.SpinRight, RT
    CodeInput.SpinRight, RT
    CodeInput.SpinRight, RT
    CodeInput.SpinLeft, LT
    CodeInput.SpinRight, RT
    CodeInput.SpinRight, RT
    CodeInput.SpinLeft, LT
    CodeInput.SpinLeft, LT
};

private bool letterCodeDone;
private bool numberCodeDone;
```



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Unpack/ source code decompilation

compiled



interpreted



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⌚ 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

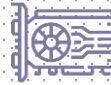


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Method hooking



Game Engine



GPU Render



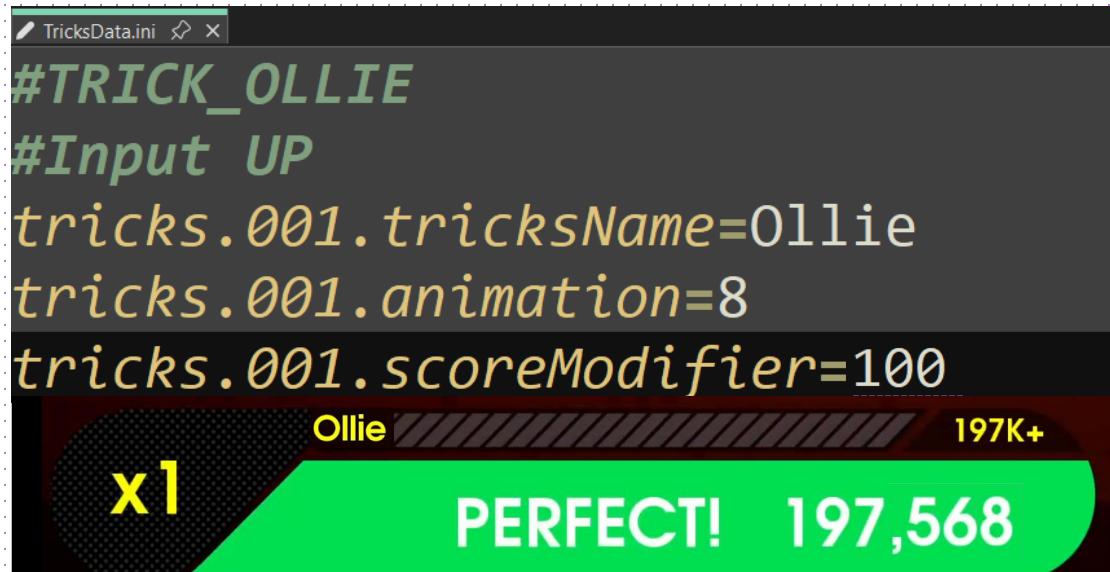
process

The screenshot displays the RenderDoc interface, version v1.25, showing a GPU trace for a game. The interface includes:

- Event Viewer:** Shows a timeline of GPU events, including vertex and pixel shaders, texture binds, and buffer writes.
- Texture Viewer:** A window showing textures from the GPU, such as a character wearing a Santa hat.
- Shader Disassembly:** A detailed view of the shader code for a specific fragment shader, showing assembly language and comments.
- Pixel Inspector:** A window showing the raw pixel data at a specific location in the rendered image.

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 save games and config files editing



The image shows a screenshot of a game interface. At the top, there is a window titled "TricksData.ini" containing configuration code:

```
#TRICK_OLLIE
#Input UP
tricks.001.tricksName=Ollie
tricks.001.animation=8
tricks.001.scoreModifier=100
```

Below the config file, there is a game overlay. It features a progress bar at the bottom with the word "Ollie" in yellow. On the left, it says "x1". On the right, it says "197K+" above a large green button that displays "PERFECT! 197,568" in white.

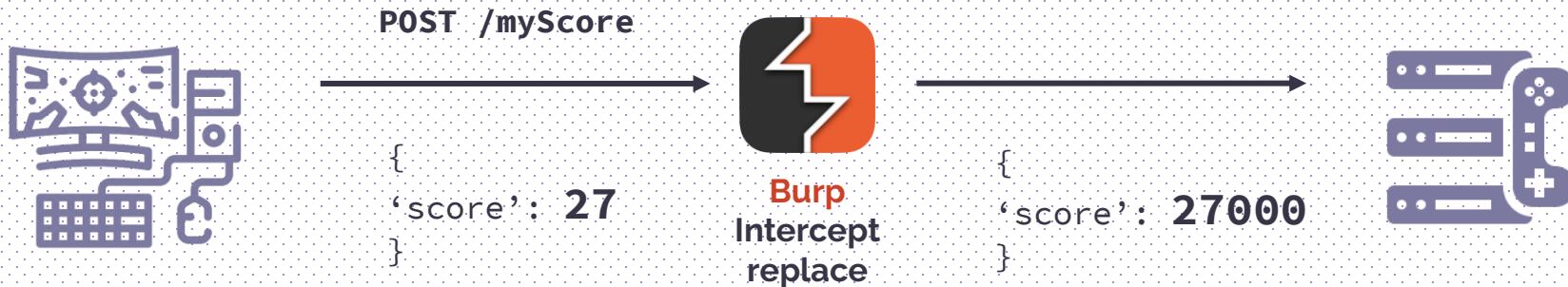


Procmon64

Finds
files/registry
keys used by a
process

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🌐 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
Ainejean"*



● Memory scanner and debugger

The screenshot shows the Cheat Engine interface with the following details:

- Title Bar:** Cheat Engine 7.5, 00006764-flag_quest_release.exe
- Scan Results Table:** Shows a list of memory addresses and their values. A specific row is highlighted with red borders:

Address	Value	Previous	First
E88B9FF35C	55.5	55.5	-0.00003051...
E88B9FF2DC	255.2008057	255.2008057	250.9992065
E88B9FF2F4	255.2008057	255.2008057	250.9992065
E88B9FF30C	55.08114624	55.08114624	-0.00003051...
E88B9FF32C	255.2008057	255.2008057	250.9992065
E88B9FF33C	255.2008057	255.2008057	250.9992065
E88B9FF34C	0	0	0
E88D9FF2E0	62.46905518	62.46905518	59.99999987E14
E88E9FF260	27.27392578	27.27392578	86.62145996
E88E9FF334	256.563446	256.563446	250.9993096
E88E9FF34C	55.081119202	55.081119202	-0.00003051...
E88E9FF36C	256.563446	256.563446	250.9993096
E88E9FF3DC	256.563446	256.563446	250.9993096
E88F1FF850	45.99002075	45.99002075	59.9999997E14
E88F1FF8BC	262.0027161	262.0027161	250.9993096
E88F1FF8D4	262.0027161	262.0027161	362
E88F1FF90C	257.9138489	257.9138489	362
E88F1FF97C	257.9138489	257.9138489	362
E88F9FF3D0	36.50170898	36.50170898	89.000051E11
- Scan Type:** Increased value
- Value Type:** Float
- Memory Scan Options:**
 - Compare to first scan (unchecked)
 - Unrandomizer (unchecked)
 - Enable Speedhack (checked)
 - Speed 1 (slider at 500)
- Memory View:** Shows a list of active memory descriptions with their addresses, types, and values. One entry is highlighted with a red border:

Active	Description	Address	Type	Value
<input type="checkbox"/>	No description	28ADC91EE0	4 Bytes	5259
<input type="checkbox"/>	No description	28ADC7B33FC	Float	2064
<input type="checkbox"/>	No description	28ADC7EC544	Float	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	No description	28ADCBE410	Float	2.087934712E-43
<input type="checkbox"/>	No description	28ADCDE9528	Float	4.593582483E-40
<input type="checkbox"/>	No description	28ADCDE96A0	Float	8.407790786E-45
<input type="checkbox"/>	No description	28ADCFC090	Float	-1.892436462E33
<input type="checkbox"/>	No description	28ADC699BC0	Float	Nan
<input type="checkbox"/>	No description	28ADC7B3250	Float	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	No description	28ADD2C7CB8	4 Bytes	100004
<input type="checkbox"/>	No description	28ADD2D17F8	4 Bytes	1000000
<input type="checkbox"/>	No description	28AF6EB4040	4 Bytes	999992
- Buttons:** New Scan, Next Scan, Undo Scan, Settings
- Bottom Buttons:** Apply, Add Address Manually



- 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 AOBScanAA(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 AOBScanRegion(bytestr, start, stop)
    local script = ([[[
[ENABLE]
aobscanregion(luaAOBScanRegionSymbol,%X,%X,%S)
registersymbol(luaAOBScanRegionSymbol)
[DISABLE]
unregistersymbol(luaAOBScanRegionSymbol)
]]]):format(getAddress(start), getAddress(stop), bytestr)
    return AOBScanAA(script, 'luaAOBScanRegionSymbol')
end

function AOBScanModule(bytestr, module)
    local script = ([[[
[ENABLE]
aobscanmodule(luaAOBScanModuleSymbol,%S,%S)
registersymbol(luaAOBScanModuleSymbol)
[DISABLE]
unregistersymbol(luaAOBScanModuleSymbol)
]]]):format(module, bytestr)
    return AOBScanAA(script, 'luaAOBScanModuleSymbol')
end
```

Cheat Engine

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



Cheat Engine

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



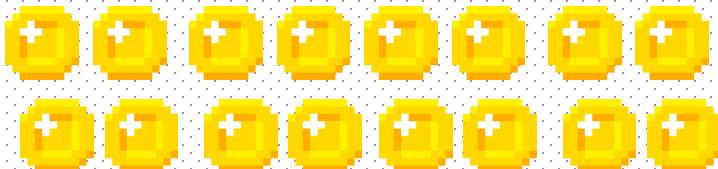
Finding values

COINS : 0



Finding values

COINS : 4



New Scan Next Scan

Value: Hex

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
13193...	4	4
15C0A...	4	4

Finding values

COINS : 20



New Scan Next Scan

Value:
 Hex 20

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	15C0DD859A04 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

COINS : 4000



Activ	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 type="checkbox"/>	coins	15C0DD859C84 Bytes	20	

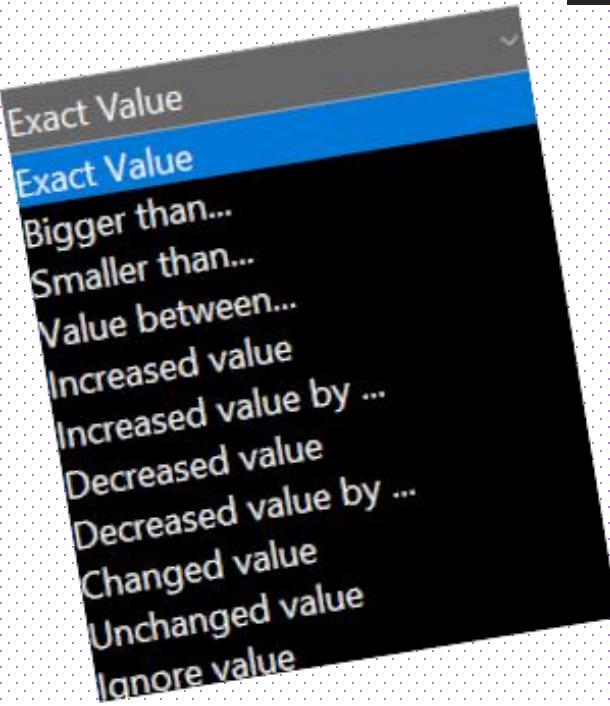
Change Value

what value to change this to?

4000

OK

Finding values: advanced features



Value:
value % 2 == 1 and value > previousvalue * 3

Lua formula

Hex 20

can Type Exact Value

value Type 4 Bytes

Lua formula

Not

Memory Scan Options

All

Start 000000000000000000000000

Stop 00007FFFFFFFFF

Writable Executable

CopyOnWrite

Active memory only

Fast Scan 4 Alignment Last Digits

Pause the game while scanning

4 Bytes
Binary
Byte
2 Bytes
4 Bytes
8 Bytes
Float
Double
String
Array of byte
All
Grouped

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	ABCDEF01234567
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	X
pointermap_coins3.scandata	1D847EDC898	X
pointermap_coins1.scandata	247DF1D46D8	X



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

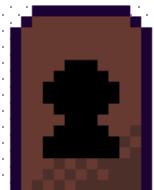
Code Filter

Addresses executed since last filter operation: 0		
Has been executed		Load address list
Has not been executed		From Trace
<input type="button" value="Start"/>		From Disassembler
<input type="button" value="Stop"/>		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"):
        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

Has been executed
Has not been executed

Start Stop

Address List (44302)

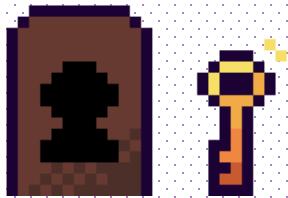
Address	Executed
Tutorial-i386.exe.text+1BB5	No
Tutorial-i386.exe.text+1BBA	No
Tutorial-i386.exe.text+1BBF	No
Tutorial-i386.exe.text+1BC8	Yes

```
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

Start Stop

Address List (595)

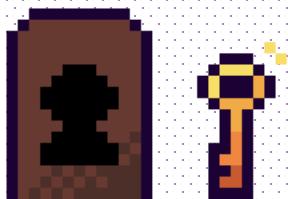
Address	Executed
Tutorial-i386.exe.text+1BB5	No
Tutorial-i386.exe.text+1BBA	No
Tutorial-i386.exe.text+1BBF	No
Tutorial-i386.exe.text+1BC8	Yes

```
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

Start Stop

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 ==~~
jne if !=

~~jg if >~~
jl if <

~~add +=~~
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

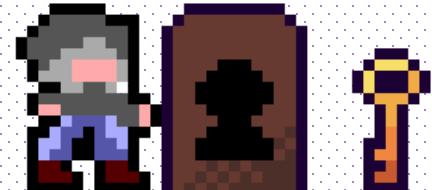
74 02	je	Tutorial-i386.exe.text+26687
EB 49	jmp	Tutorial-i386.exe.text+266D0
A1 B0666500	mov	eax,[Tutorial-i386.exe+2566B0]
3B 45 E8	cmp	eax,[ebp-18]
75 02	jne	Tutorial-i386.exe.text+26693
EB 1F	jmp	Tutorial-i386.exe.text+266B2
C7 45 E8 000...	mov	[ebp-18],00000000
6A 00	push	00

```
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

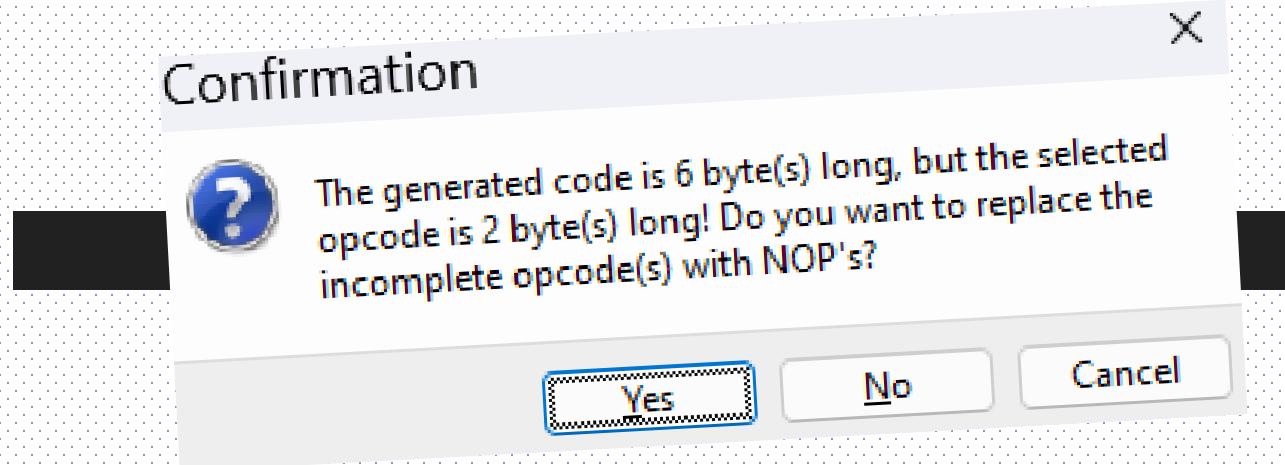
```
mov    [edx],eax
```

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,[T000010006.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  
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

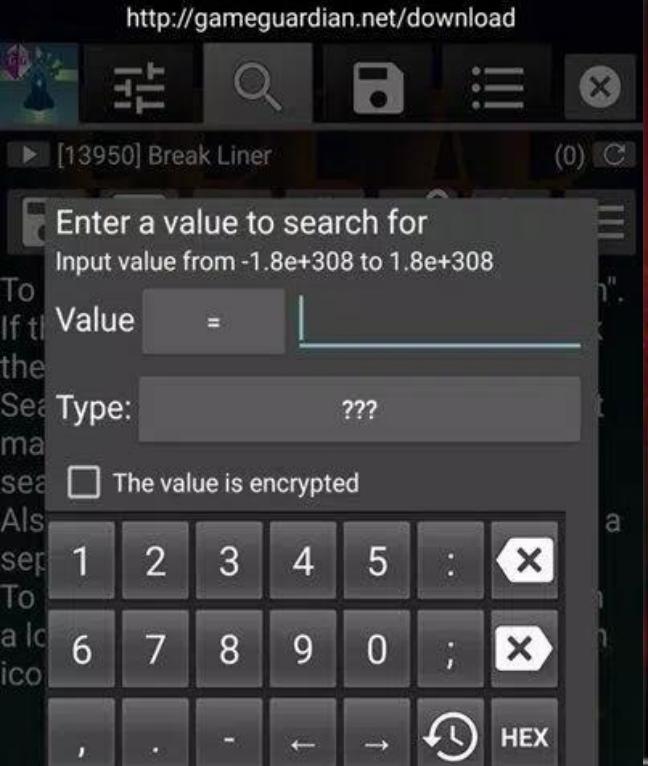
INJECT:
jmp newmem
nop 2
return:

[DISABLE]
dealloc(multiplier)
unregisterSymbol(multiplier)

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

Search Memory

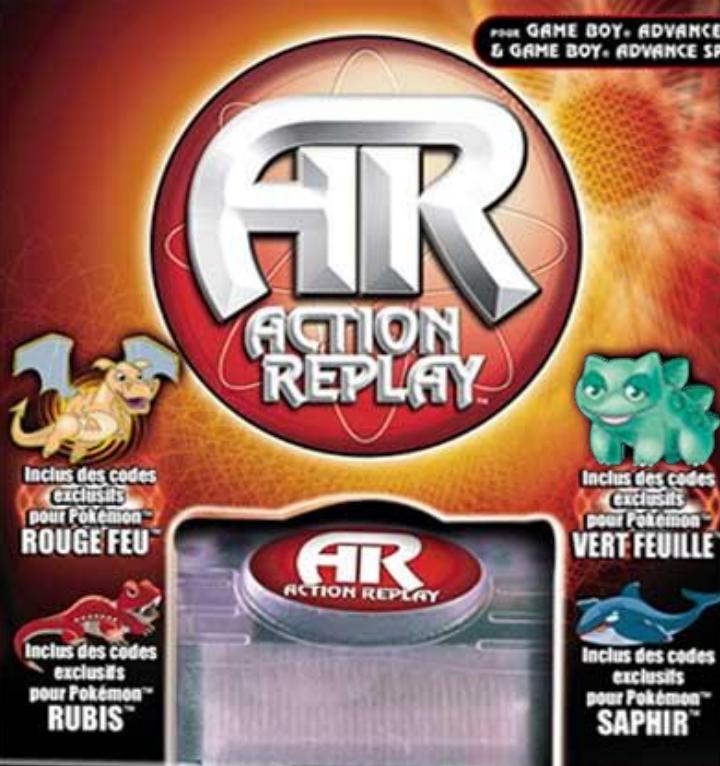
TYPE
 = > < A..B
 = >= <= SAME



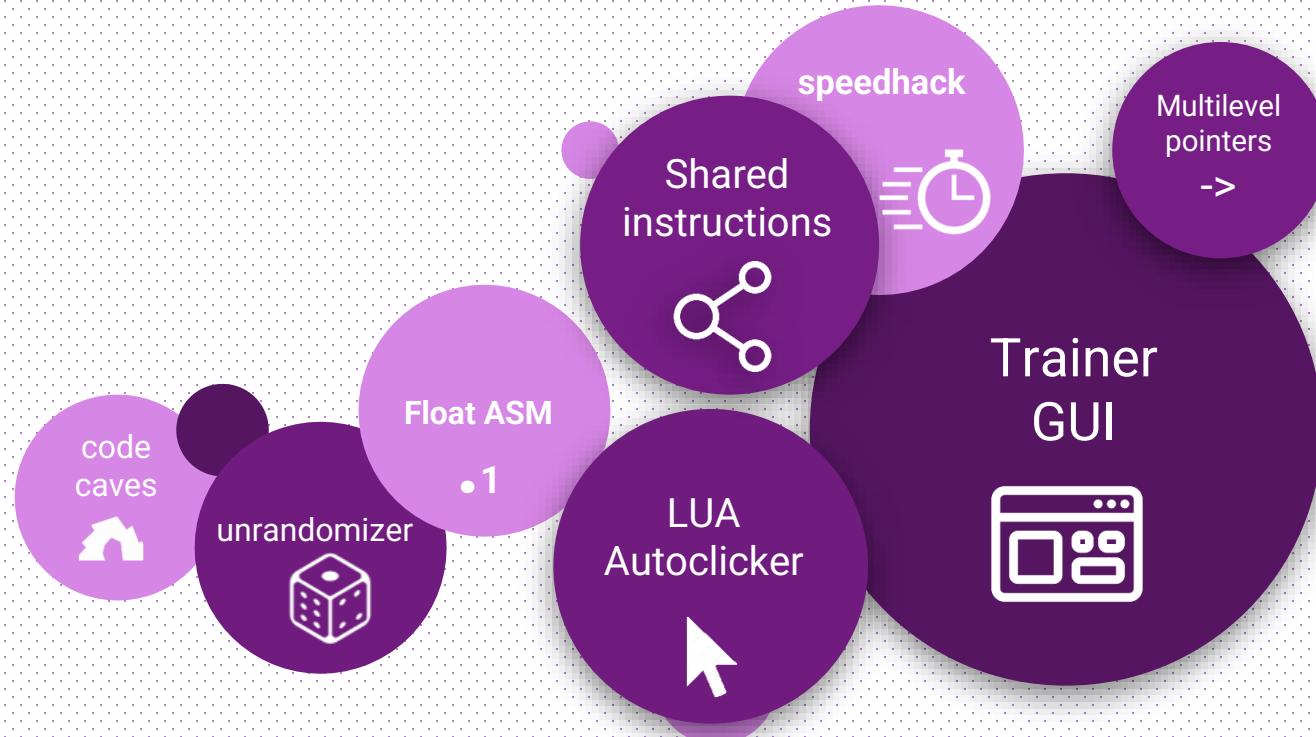
Set the mode you want to use for finding values: not equal to [!=], greater than [>], greater than or equal to [>=], less than [<], less than or equal to [<=], and same as [SAME].

Equivalents on all platforms

Less advanced /
More complex to setup



Next steps



Resources

- Cheat Engine Forums

Author	Post
tuxlu How do I cheat? Reputation: 0 Joined: 24 Sep 2023 Posts: 3	<p>Hi!</p> <p>I'm doing a presentation on Cheat Engine and now I wa</p> <p>So for pointer maps, is the stackoverflow post "About</p> <p>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 debuggi</p> <p>what obvious thing did I miss?</p>
Back to top	profile pm
ParkourPenguin I post too much	<p>I know Guided Hacking has a detailed article on this, b</p> <p>Addresses don't get accessed if the code that accesses</p> <p>The overwhelming majority (>99.99%) of the pointer p</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, 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</p>
Reputation: 127 Joined: 06 Jul 2014 Posts: 3924	profile pm
Back to top	profile pm
Dark Byte Site Admin	<p>That's why it's important to have a 2nd pointermap from</p> <p>Do not ask me about online cheats. I don't know any and won't help finding them</p> <p>Like my helpt! Join me on Patron so I can keep helping</p>
Reputation: 452 Joined: 09 May 2003 Posts: 25009 Location: The netherlands	profile pm msnm icq
Back to top	profile pm msnm icq

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

Step 1:
Every 5 shots you have to reload,
after which the target will heal.
Try to find a way to destroy the target.

(Click to hide)



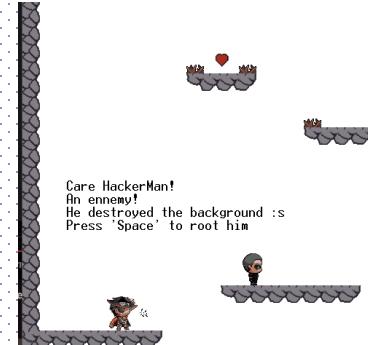
Cheat Engine
Built-in tutorial



Pwn Adventure



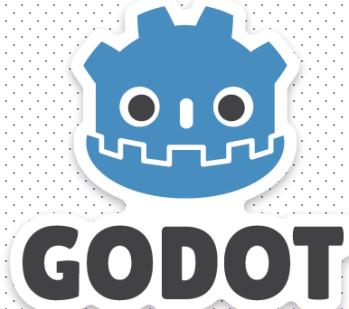
Google CTF
Hackceler8



**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**



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



Kalm

Protect your game: Godot



Interpreted language in
an open source format

Information:

Total files: 44; Checked: 0; Broken: 0

Files:

File name	
res://	
Asteroid.gdc	729 B
AsteroidManager.gdc	671 B
Background.gdc	338 B
DupedAsteroid.gdc	801 B
Game.gdc	381 B
Game.tscn	5.88 Ki
Highscore.tscn	551 R

Options:

Extract only
 Full Recovery



Entirely decompilable
with GdsDecomp



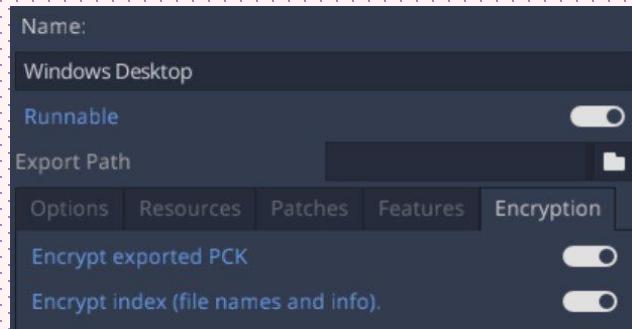
Panik

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

; Compare Two Operands
B47D7 ; Jump if Greater or Equal (SF=OF)

```
lea    rcx, [rbp+190h+p_key._cowdata] ; this
call  ?_copy_on_write@?$CowData@D@@AEAAIXZ ;
mov   rcx, [rbp+190h+p_key._cowdata._ptr]
lea    rax, ?script encryption key@@3PAEA ; uc
movzx eax, byte ptr [rbx+rax] ; Move with Zero Extension
mov   [rcx+rbx], al
```



Panik



Entirely decompilable
with GdsDecomp

**Key is extractable 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**

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



Entirely decompilable
with GdsDecomp

Key is extractable in the
binary



Kalm

Protect your game: Godot



Interpreted language in
an open source format

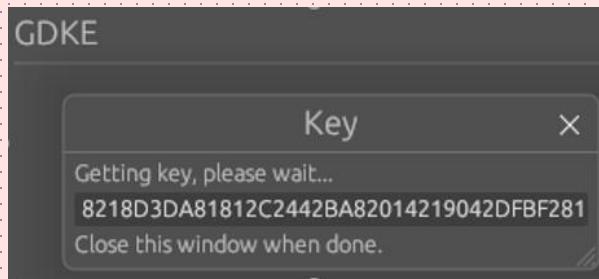
Game can be encrypted
with an AES key

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



Entirely decompilable
with GdsDecomp

Key is extractible in the
binary

Someone else made a
tool for it: gdke



Kalm

Protect your game: Godot

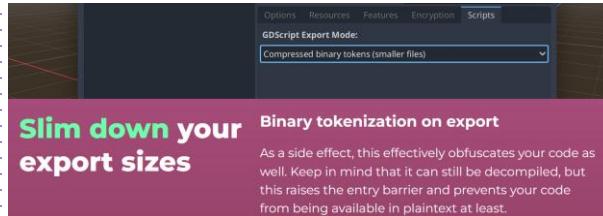


Interpreted language in an open source format

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 fool the tool



Entirely decompilable with GdsDecomp

Key is extractible in the binary

Someone else made a 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



DE/NUKO



V.A.C

Anti cheat Softwares

Du Driver Windows à l'EDR - Aurelien Chalet



Analyze all
processes



Detect
method hooks



Basically



Check
memory



Kernel mode
driver



Advanced cheating: Undetectable.

- **Hardware level hacks,**
Harder to detect.

REAL HACKERS
USE A MAGNETIZED
NEEDLE AND A
STEADY HAND.

/



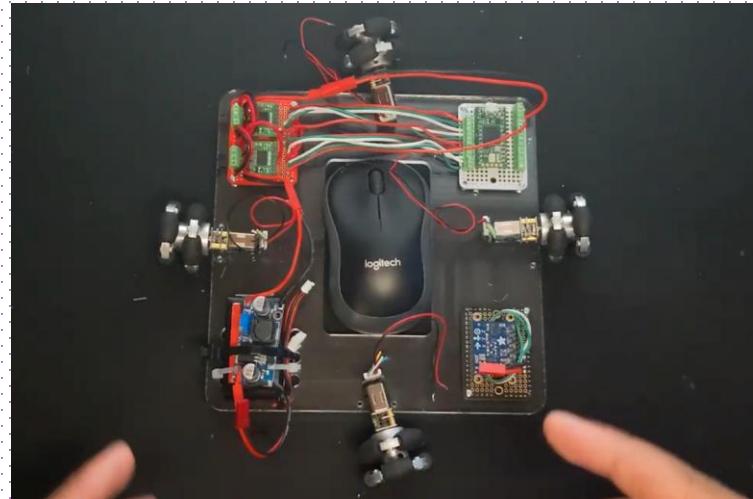
Advanced cheating: Undetectable.

- 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**



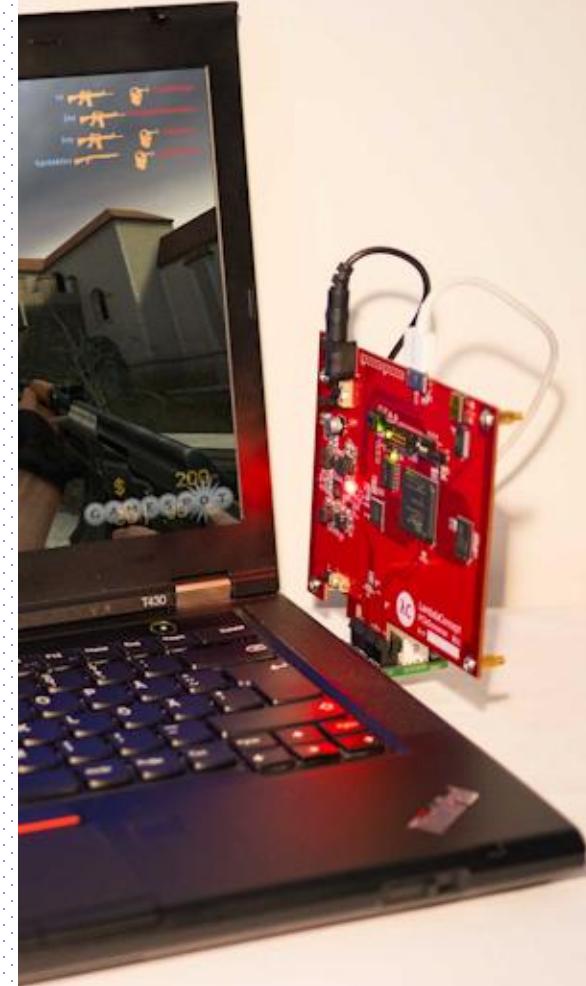
Advanced cheating: Undetectable.

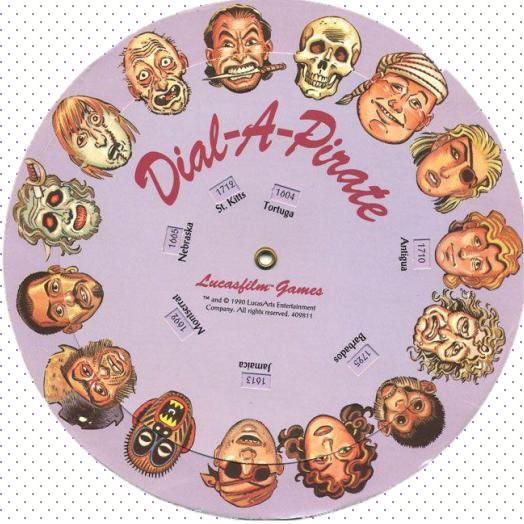
- Hardware level hacks,
Harder to detect.
- Screen reading tools (aimbot)
- **Online latency desynchronization**



Advanced cheating: Undetectable.

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



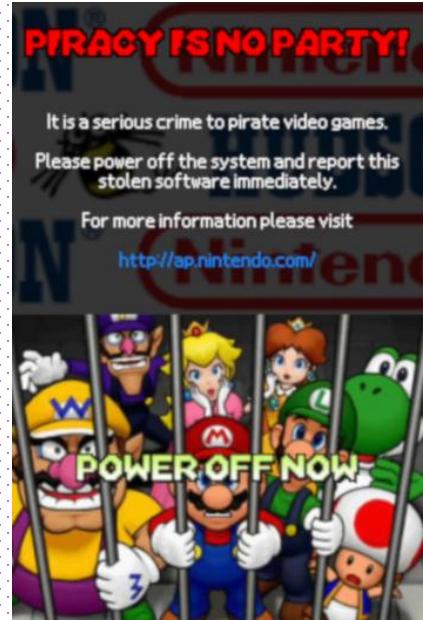


tuxlu.fr/talk_vghacking





tuxlu.fr/talk_vghacking





thank you.

