After decompiling with IDA and seeing basically nothing, I was a bit confused.

```
—(kali⊛kali)-[/tmp/VMwareDnD/U5EvM8]
-$ file this_is_wendys.exe
his_is_wendys.exe: PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386 Mono/.Net assembly, for MS
Windows, 3 sections
```

Most decompilers won't help as we are dealing with a .NET application. In these situations, we need to use dnspy: https://github.com/dnSpy/dnSpy

```
Derived Types

Form1(): void @06000001

button1 Click(object, EventArgs): void @06000004

button1 Click(object, EventArgs): void @06000004

Form1_Load(object, EventArgs): void @06000005

lnitializeComponent(): void @06000007

label1_Click(object, EventArgs): void @06000003

reee(string, string): char[] @06000002

button1: Button @04000004

components: IContainer @04000001

label1: Label @04000003

label2: Label @04000005

cetextBox1: TextBox @04000002
```

After looking through the main functions I concluded those 2 are the most important ones as they process the password.

We conclude we need to perform a cyclical xor between the predefined UTF16 string "a" and an OS environment variable. ChatGPT suggests it might me "Windows_NT"

```
import codecs
a =
"4\u001d\b\u001f\fDKk3\\\b\0\r\u0013\u0011neYV\a\nN\u0017:d\r\\RWFFofX^\a\u000eEK
m3Z\rV[\u0011F>5\u000fX\0Z\u0014Ehd_\b\0\r\u0015Dfd\b\fQ\u0012"
decoded_a = codecs.decode(a, 'unicode_escape')
b = "Windows_NT"
result = []
for i in range(len(a)):
    xor_result = chr(ord(a[i]) ^ ord(b[i%8]))
    result.append(xor_result)
print(''.join(result))
```

As a result, this little script prints out the password... which is also the flag!

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