

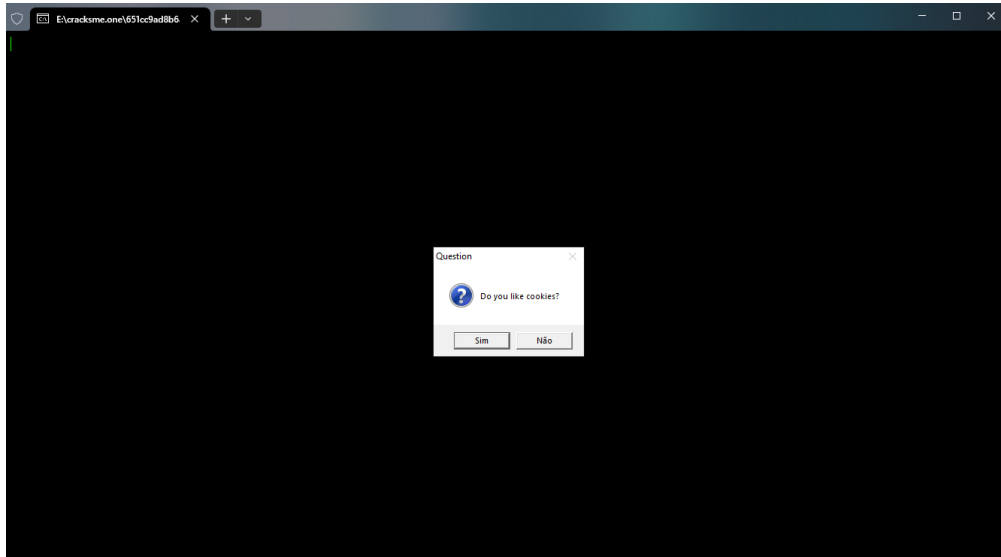
# qbit32's Hidden MessageBox

*<Made by: Tricta>*

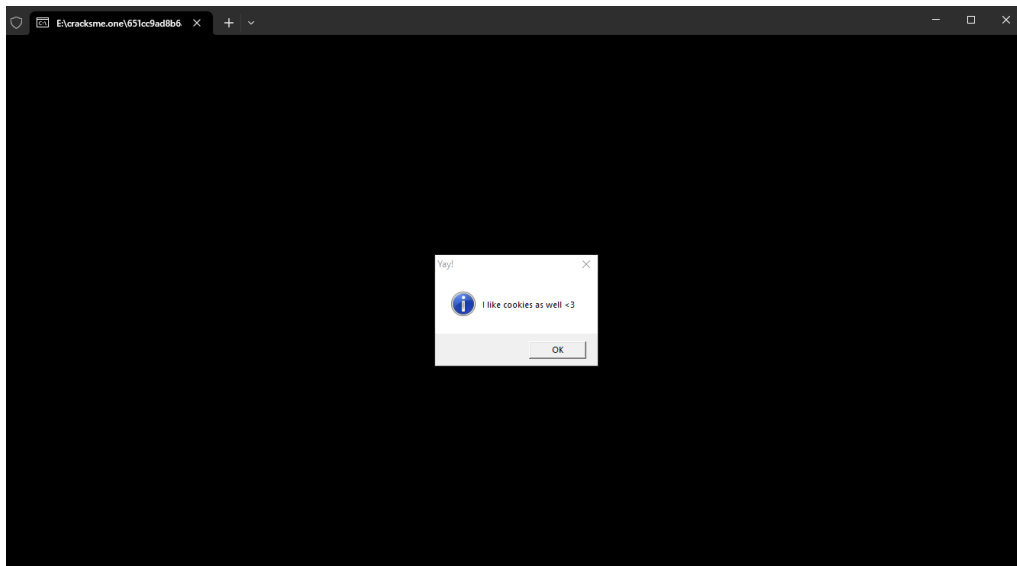
This is a simple crackme and you can use two methods to solve it ->

## 1. Reversing

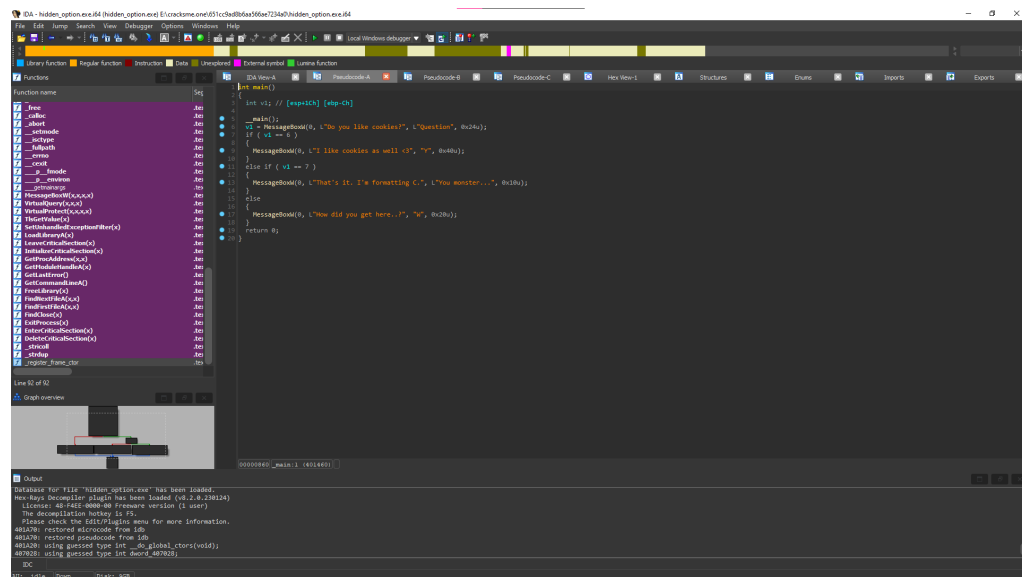
Let's understand what it does! Running the program we obtain this screen:



Just to see, pressing one of the two options we obtain on "yes":



Analyzing it on IDA and pressing “f5” key, we got the reversed code:



```
int __cdecl main()
{
    int v1; // [esp+14h] [ebp-0h]

    __int64 i;
    v1 = MessageBoxA(0, "Do you like cookies?", "Question", 0x20u);
    if ( v1 == 5 )
    {
        MessageBoxA(0, "I like cookies as well :)", "Y", 0x40u);
    }
    else if ( v1 == 7 )
    {
        MessageBoxA(0, "That's it. I'm formatting C.", "You monster...", 0x20u);
    }
    else
    {
        MessageBoxA(0, "How did you get here..!?", "N", 0x20u);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

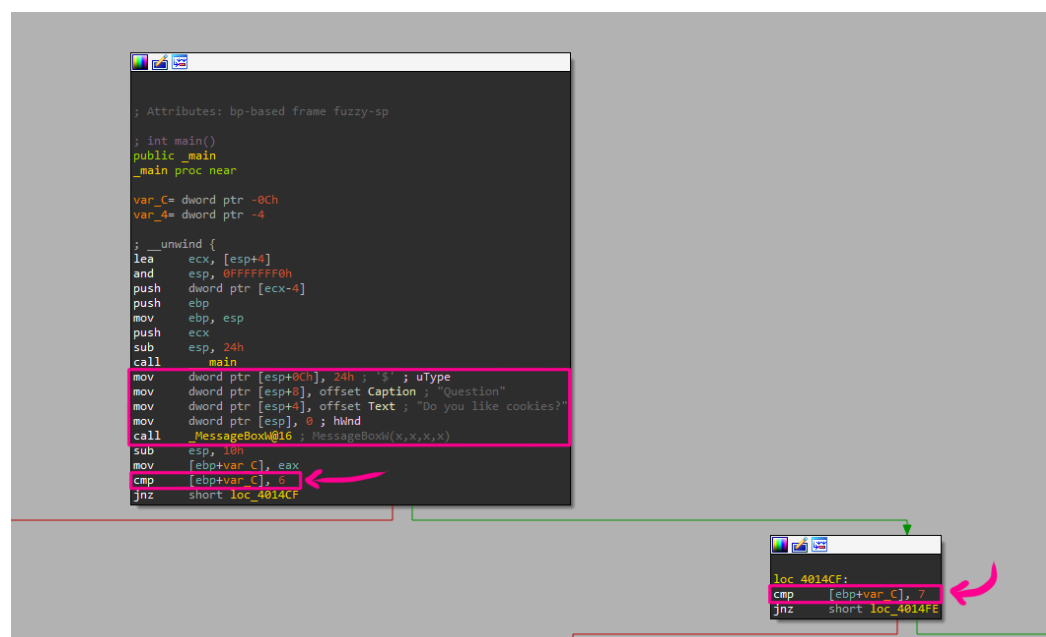
We can see the “v1” variable that is an integer and will receive the return value of the first message box that we saw on the first image.

After we enter a if statement that has 3 possibilities of answers, the first we saw was when we pressed the “yes” button.

If you press the “no” button you will enter the “else if” scope that shows the message: “That's it. I'm formatting C.”, so what we need to solve the crackme is enter on the “else” scope, in other words, not pressing one of the only two buttons :)

## 2. First method

I solved the challenge on this method by the first time, Let's go to the assembly code:



```
; Attributes: bp-based frame fuzzy-sp
; int main()
public _main
_main proc near
    var_C= dword ptr -0Ch
    var_4= dword ptr -4

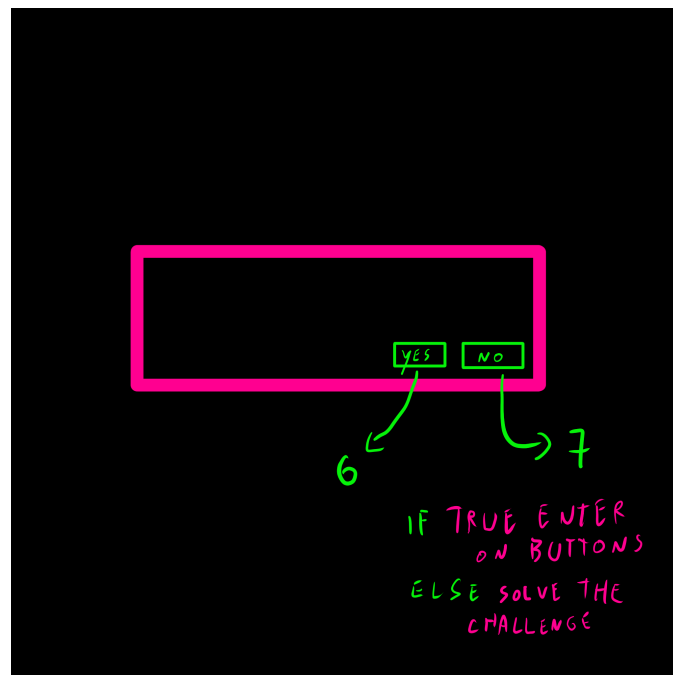
    ; _unwind {
    lea ecx, [esp+4]
    and esp, 0FFFFFFF0h
    push dword ptr [ecx-4]
    push ebp
    mov ebp, esp
    push ecx
    sub esp, 24h
    call main
    mov dword ptr [esp+0Ch], 24h ; 'S'; uType
    mov dword ptr [esp+0], offset Caption ; "Question"
    mov dword ptr [esp+4], offset Text ; "Do you like cookies?"
    mov dword ptr [esp], 0 ; hwnd
    call MessageBox@16 ; MessageBox(x,x,x,x)
    sub esp, 0Ch
    mov [ebp+var_C], eax
    cmp [ebp+var_C], 6
    jnz short loc_4014CF

loc_4014CF:
    cmp [ebp+var_C], 7
    jnz short loc_4014FE
```

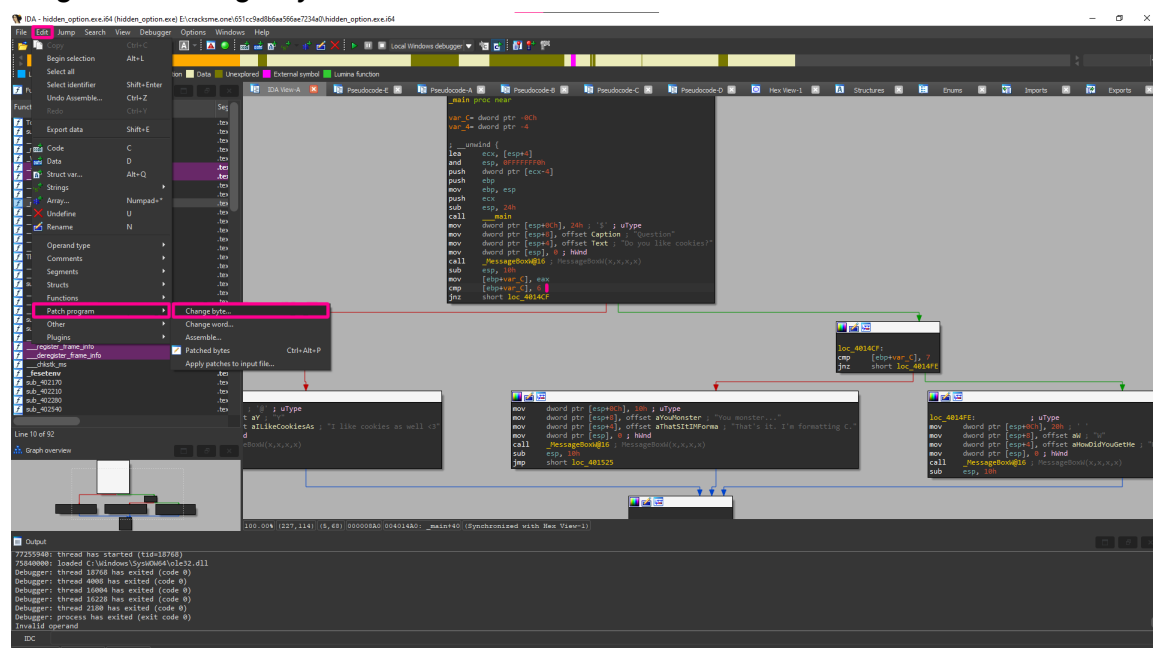
After the main function initialize we can see the 4 parameters and the message box function call, and going down a little bit we see the compare instruction between some value that is on the memory and the 6, so we can deduce two things:

1. `var_c` is the “same” variable of `v1`
2. this compare is our first condition of if statement

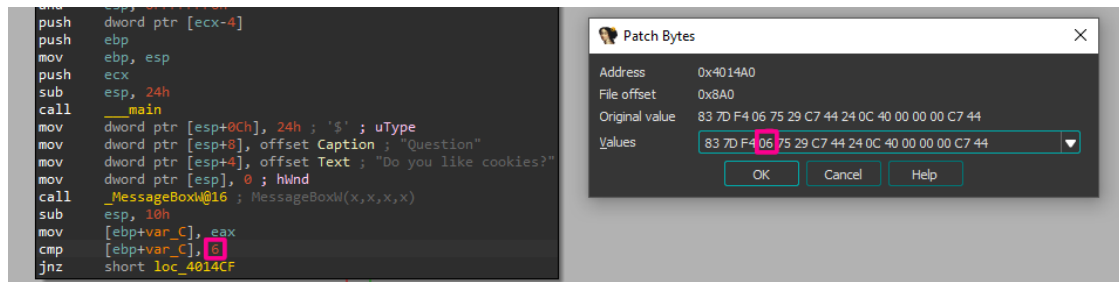
Soon after, we can see other compare instruction between our variable and the 7, the same value of “else if”, if to solve the challenge we need the else we can change these values to what the message box doesn't have. Let's draw to be more cleary:



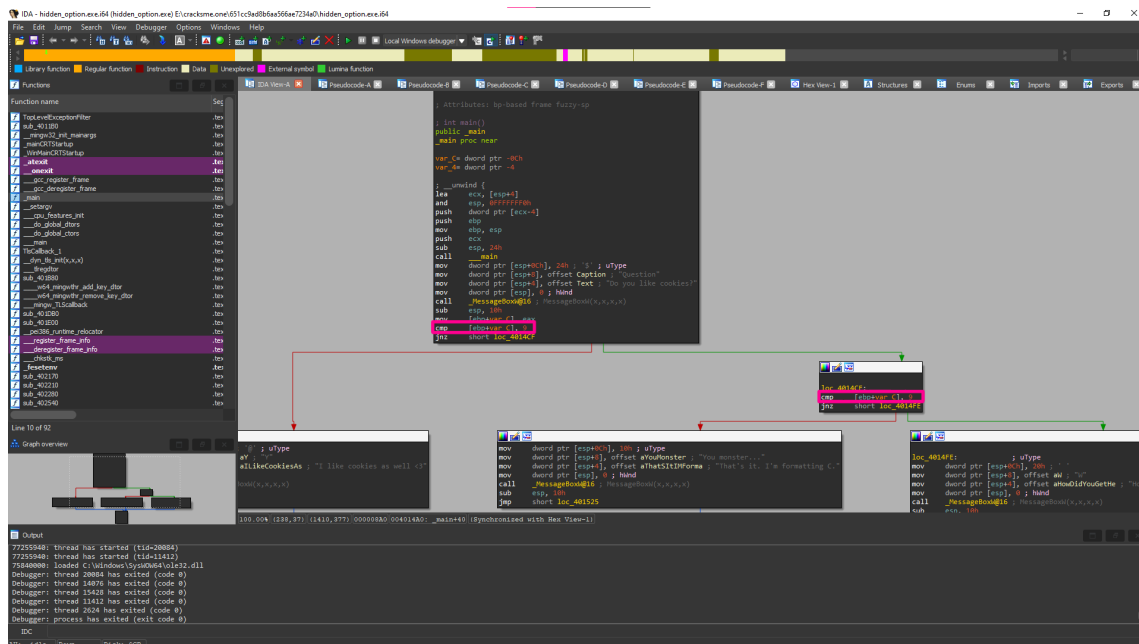
Click on the lines that do the compare instruction and on IDA click on *Edit->Patch Program->Change byte*:



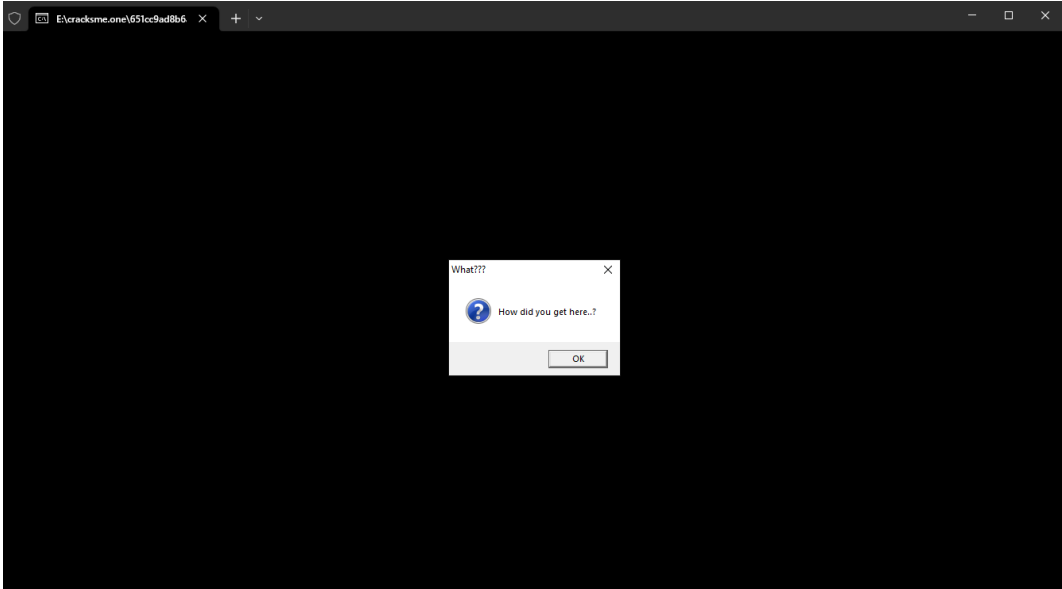
Now find the value of the comparing of the if statement and change it for other value different of 6 or 7:



Now your assembly will be like that:

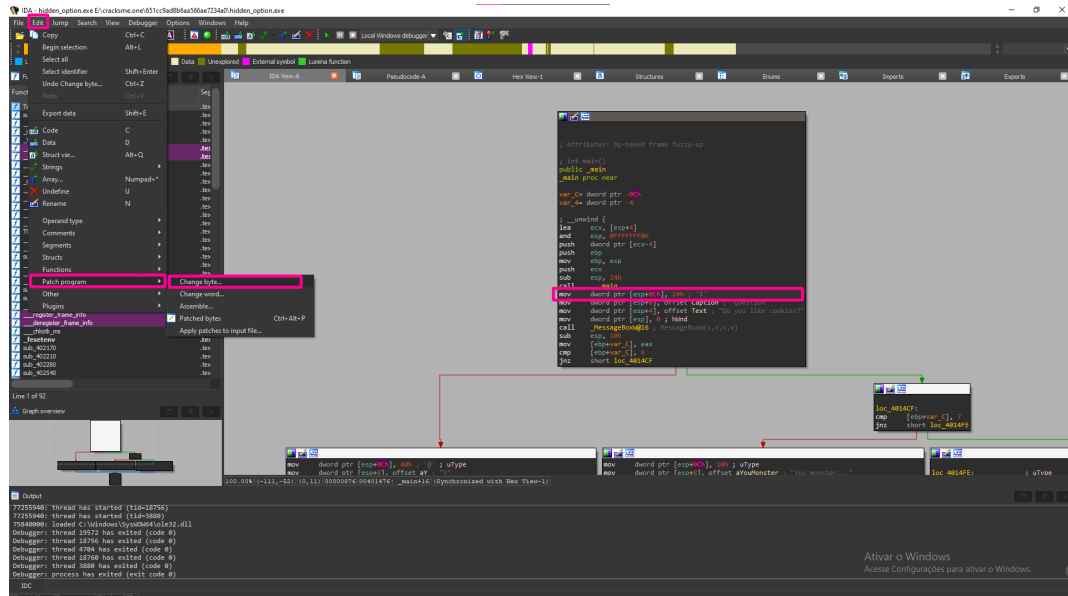


And you just need to apply the patch on *Edit->Patch Program->Apply patches to input field...* and after that run your program:

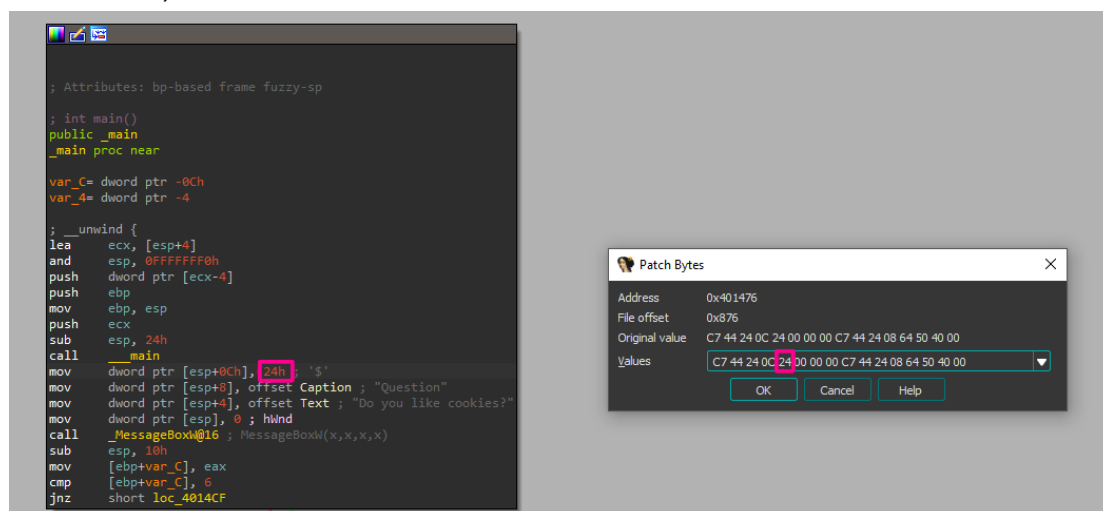


## 2. Second method

The second method is just add one more button on the message box click on the line showed in the image below, this is the parameter of message box that changes the buttons and the icon, and click on *Edit->Patch Program->Change byte*:



After that, go on the second 24h value and change for other value that correspond a button value, you can check on the [win32 documentation](#) if needed -> I chose the 02h value ;)



Now you go on *Edit->Patch Program->Apply patches to input field...* After that you're done:

