

A Document series by VIEH Group

Windows Hacking

Getting into the window



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Happy learning !!!

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A long time ago there existed a time and space where the 6502 processor was everywhere. There was no internet, there was no cell phone and the personal computer was that of a creation of pure majesty which had a target market of a few enthusiasts.

On November 20, 1985, Microsoft introduced the Windows operating environment which was nothing more than a graphical operating shell for MS-DOS.

I will spare you the rest of the history as we know how this game played out. Today, Windows is the most used desktop and laptop OS having a 76% share followed by Apple's macOS at 16% and the remaining ChromeOS and other Linux variants.

Like it or not Windows is the major player and throughout the years I have focused on teaching Reverse Engineering in the Linux environment so that we could focus on a more thinner and efficient development and communication with the processor.

Today we begin our journey into the Win32API. This book will take you step-by-step writing very simple Win32API's in both x86 and x64 platforms in C and then reversing them both very carefully using the world's most popular Hey Rays IDA Free tool which is a stripped down version of the IDA Pro tool used in more professional Reverse Engineering environments.

Let's begin...

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Chapter 1: Hello World

We begin our journey with programming a very simple hello world program in Windows Assembly language. We will ONLY write in pure Assembly in this chapter as we will focus on development in C which almost all Windows development occurs so you have a greater understanding of how these applications are put together and THEN reversing the entire app in Assembly Language both in x86 and x64.

Let's first download Visual Studio which we will use as our integrated development environment. Select the Visual Studio 2019 Community edition at the link below. Make SURE you select all of the C++ and Windows options during the setup to ensure the build environment has all the tools necessary. When in doubt, check the box to include it during install.

<https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/downloads>

Once installed, let's create a new project and get started by following the below steps.

Create a new project
Empty Project
Next
Project name: 0x0001-hello_world-x86
CHECK Place solution and project in the same directory
Create

RT CLICK on the 0x0001-hello_world-x86 in Solutions Explorer

Add
New Item...
main.asm
RT CLICK 0x0001-hello_world-x86
Build Dependencies
Build Customizations
CHECK masm
OK

RT CLICK on main.asm

Properties
Configuration Properties
General
Item Type: Microsoft Macro Assembler
OK

Now let's populate our **main.asm** file with the following.

```
.686  
.model flat, stdcall  
.stack 4096
```

```

extrn ExitProcess@4:  proc  ;1  param  1x4
extrn MessageBoxA@16: proc ;4  params 4x4

.data
msg_txt db"Hello World", 0
msg_caption db"Hello World App", 0

.code
main:
push0 ;UINT uType
leaeax, msg_caption;LPCSTR lpCaption  pusheax
leaeax, msg_txt;LPCSTR lpText
pusheax
push0;HWND hWnd
callMessageBoxA@16

push0;UINT uExitCode
callExitProcess@4
end main

```

Congratulations! You just created your first hello world code in x86 Windows Assembly. Time for cake!

We are going to spend the majority of our time in the Win32API documentation throughout this course.

Let's take a moment and review. To begin we designate a `.686` which means enable the assembly of non-privileged instructions for the Pentium Pro+ style architecture in 32-bit MASM.

(VISIT <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cpp/assembler/masm/dot-686?view=msvc-160>)

Our first Win32API that we call is the `MessageBoxA` which provides a Windows Message Box to appear. We then set up a *flat* memory model which uses no combined segment or offset addressing. We also use the *stdcall* Win32 calling convention which we push args in reverse order onto the stack and then call the procedure. The *calle* clears the stack after the call.

Our second Win32API that we will call is the `ExitProcess` which simply exits the application and frees up the operation to the Windows OS.

(VISIT <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/processthreadsapi/nf-processthreadsapi-exitprocess>)

We see that the function is a void function which returns nothing and has one param `UINT uExitCode` which simply retrieves the process's exit value.

You might have noticed a very strange @4 after the function. This is to designate that the function has 1 param. We multiply each param by 4 to get this designation.

Our next Win32API is the *MessageBoxA* function which simply displays a modal dialog box with a title and a message.

(VISIT <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/winuser/nf-winuser-messageboxa>)

We have 4 params here so we know we will have an @16 at the end of the function.

The first param is *HWND hWnd* which is a handle to the owner of the window of the message box to be created and in our case it is *NULL* meaning the message box has no owner.

We then have the *LPCSTR lpText* which will display our text inside the message box.

We then have the *LPCSTR lpCaption* which will be the caption text on the message box.

Finally we have the *UINT uType* which is simply the combo of flags from the table located in the docs. In our case it will be *NULL*.

Remember in *stdcall* we push the params in REVERSE order onto the stack as you see in the code above.

At this point we can run our code by clicking on the green arrow next to the Local Windows Debugger.

HOORAY our hello world modal dialog box pops up.

Let's now create our x64 version of this code.

```
Create a new project
Empty Project
Next
Project name: 0x0001-hello_world-x64
CHECK Place solution and project in the same directory
Create
```

```
RT CLICK on the 0x0001-hello_world-x64 in Solutions Explorer
Add
New Item...
main.asm
RT CLICK 0x0001-hello_world-x64
Build Dependencies
```

Build Customizations
CHECK masm
OK

RT CLICK on the 0x0001-hello_world-x64 in Solutions Explorer

Properties
Configuration Properties
Linker
Advanced
Entry Point: main
OK

Select x64 to the right of Debug and the left of Local Windows Debugger menu bar

Now let's populate our **main.asm** file with the following.

```
extrn MessageBoxA: proc
extrn PostQuitMessage: proc

.data
    msg_txt db 'Hello World', 0
    msg_caption db 'Hello World App', 0

.code
    main proc
        sub     rsp, 20h                ;shadow stack

        mov     r9, rax                ;UINT uType
        lea    r8, msg_caption         ;LPCSTR lpCaption
        lea    rdx, msg_txt           ;LPCSTR lpText
        xor    rcx, rcx                ;HWND hwnd
        call   MessageBoxA

        add    rsp, 20h                ;restore shadow stack

        xorrcx, rcx                    ;int nExitCode
        call   PostQuitMessage

        ret
    main endp
end
```

We also see a call to PostQuitMessage which has an int nExitCode as a param.

(VISIT <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/winuser/nf-winuser-postquitmessage>)

Congratulations! You just created your first hello world code in x64 Windows Assembly. Time for cake, again!

Let's take a moment and review. We first need to understand the x64 calling convention.

(VISIT <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cpp/build/x64-calling-convention?view=msvc-160>)

The *Microsoft x64 calling convention, fastcall*, is what we use in x64. What we see here under the *Parameter passing* section is by default, the x64 calling convention passes the first four arguments to a function in registers. The registers used for these arguments depend on the position and type of the argument. Remaining arguments get pushed on the stack in right-to-left order. The *caller* cleans up the stack after the call.

Integer valued arguments in the leftmost four positions are passed in left-to-right order in *RCX*, *RDX*, *R8*, and *R9*, respectively. The fifth and higher arguments are passed on the stack as previously described. All integer arguments in registers are right-justified, so the callee can ignore the upper bits of the register and access only the portion of the register necessary.

Any floating-point and double-precision arguments in the first four parameters are passed in *XMM0* - *XMM3*, depending on position. Floating-point values are only placed in the integer registers *RCX*, *RDX*, *R8*, and *R9* when there are varargs arguments. For details, see *Varargs*. Similarly, the *XMM0* - *XMM3* registers are ignored when the corresponding argument is an integer or pointer type.

According to the x64 calling convention we need to provide a shadow stack for memory cells for each QWORD and the stack has to be aligned to 16 bytes for the next instruction.

The shadow space is the mandatory 32 bytes (4x8 bytes) which we must reserve for the called procedure. We provide 32 bytes on the stack before calling. This space can be left uninitialized.

In this calling convention, arguments after the 4th are pushed on the stack, which are on top of this shadow space (pushed before the 32 bytes).

We then setup and call our *MessageBoxA* Win32API again. We do not need to review the params as we have handled this earlier in our x86 example.

We then restore the shadow stack and then call *ExitProcess*.

At this point we can run our code by clicking on the green arrow next to the Local Windows Debugger.

HOORAY our hello world modal dialog box pops up.

This will be the only example where we write in all Assembly as I want to teach using the official Win32API which is natively in C however I wanted to first show you EXACTLY what is going on under the hood when it is in fact compiled.

Chapter 2: Debugging Hello World x86

Today we debug our Hello World x86 version within Ida Free. We first need to download Ida Free which is the free version of the most popular Ida Pro tool.

<https://hex-rays.com/ida-free/#download>

Once installed let's copy our `0x0001-hello_world-x86.exe`, which is inside the `Debug` folder within `0x0001-hello_world-x86` folder to a new folder called `0x0001-hello_world-x86-debug`.

After loading Ida Free, click `Go Work on your own` and drag-and-drop the `0x0001-hello_world-x86.exe` into it.

When the *Load a new file* modal pops up click *OK*.

When *The input file was linked with debug information* modal pops up select *Yes* as we will use the symbols in our reversing as we learn the Win32API.

Immediately it shows the disassembly and drops us into the `_main` function.

```
public _main
_main proc near

argc= dword ptr 4
argv= dword ptr 8
envp= dword ptr 0Ch

push 0 ; uType
lea eax, msg_caption
push eax ; lpCaption
lea eax, msg_txt
push eax ; lpText
push 0 ; hWnd
call _MessageBoxA@16 ; MessageBoxA(x,x,x,x)
push 0 ; uExitCode
call _ExitProcess@4 ; ExitProcess(x)
_main endp
```

Here we see a clean disassembly of our source as we wrote it in Assembly.

Let's first examine what is inside `msg_caption` so the first step is to double-click on the `msg_caption` text which will take us into the `.data` section of the code.

```
.data:0040400C ; CHAR msg_caption
.data:0040400C msg_caption db 48h ; DATA XREF: _main+2↑o
.data:0040400D aEIlloWorldApp db 'ello World App',0
```

In the *msg_text* we also notice a strange *db 48h* at offset 4000 and another at offset 4001 of *db `ello World`,0*.

The first *48h* is ascii. Let's load up an ascii table and do some simple investigation.

<https://www.asciitable.com>

Here we see *0x48* or *48h* as *H*. This makes sense as our *msg_caption* begins with a capital *H*.

We are currently in the *IDA View-A* tab. Let's click on the *48h* value and the click on the *Hex View-1* tab to the right of *IDA View-A*.

```
00404000 48 65 6C 6C 6F 20 57 6F 72 6C 64 00 48 65 6C 6C Hello·World·Hell
00404010 6F 20 57 6F 72 6C 64 20 41 70 70 00 00 00 00 00 o·World·App·....
```

Here we see our string represented in hex ascii. If we refer back to our table we can easily see how everything matches up. These letters, each representing a byte in the *.data* section are in fact the letters that will display in our *msg_caption*.

If we click back on the *IDA View-A* tab we can follow the same procedure and as the above images indicate we can see our *msg_txt* section as well following the same pattern.

Let's hit the esc button and go back to our *_main* function.

Let's click on the first *push 0* instruction and hit f2 to set a breakpoint. You will notice a red box highlight that line.

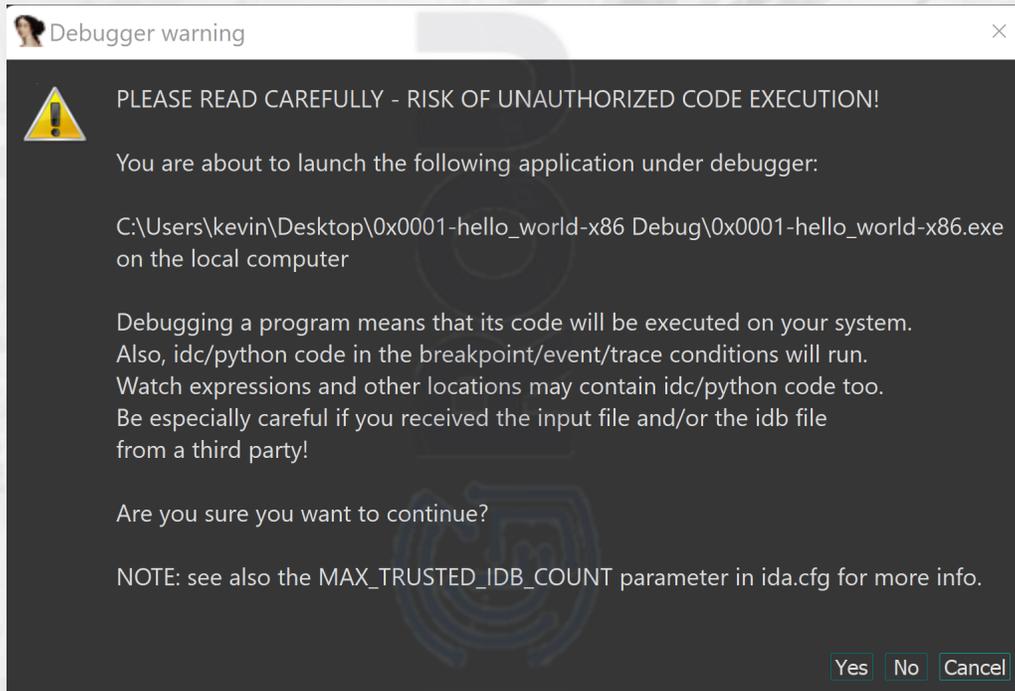
```
public _main
_main proc near

argc= dword ptr 4
argv= dword ptr 8
envp= dword ptr 0Ch

push 0 ; uType
lea eax, msg_caption
push eax ; lpCaption
lea eax, msg_txt
push eax ; lpText
push 0 ; hWnd
call _MessageBoxA@16 ; MessageBoxA(x,x,x,x)
push 0 ; uExitCode
call _ExitProcess@4 ; ExitProcess(x)
_main endp
```

When we click on the green *play* button next to *Local Windows Debugger* it will then begin the debugging session.

We immediately see a warning message as we are going to run the code dynamically however we wrote it so we can then click Yes at the bottom right.



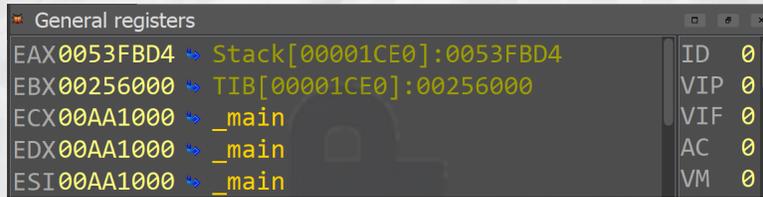
We see it load up our source code window which is quite handy as we can see that it broke on the *push 0* instruction.

Let's ignore this window for now and click on the *IDA View-EIP* window to the left.

Here we see a number of different windows. We see our *Code* window.

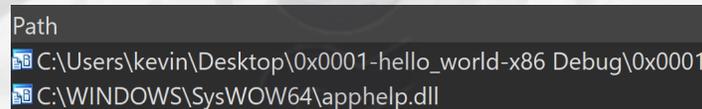
```
.text:00AA1000 _main proc near
.text:00AA1000
.text:00AA1000 argc= dword ptr 4
.text:00AA1000 argv= dword ptr 8
.text:00AA1000 envp= dword ptr 0Ch
.text:00AA1000
.text:00AA1000 push 0 ; uType
.text:00AA1002 lea eax, msg_caption
.text:00AA1008 push eax ; lpCaption
.text:00AA1009 lea eax, msg_txt
.text:00AA100F push eax ; lpText
.text:00AA1010 push 0 ; hWnd
.text:00AA1012 call _MessageBoxA@16 ; MessageBoxA(x,x,x,x)
.text:00AA1017 push 0 ; uExitCode
.text:00AA1019 call _ExitProcess@4 ; ExitProcess(x)
.text:00AA1019 _main endp
```

There is a *General registers* window.

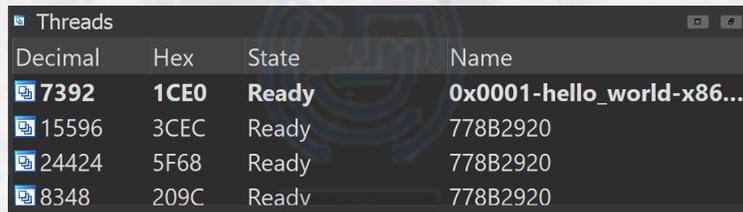


This is only a partial view of the registers as you have to scroll bars to work with. On the right hand side you see the values of the *eflags* register as it displays each bit.

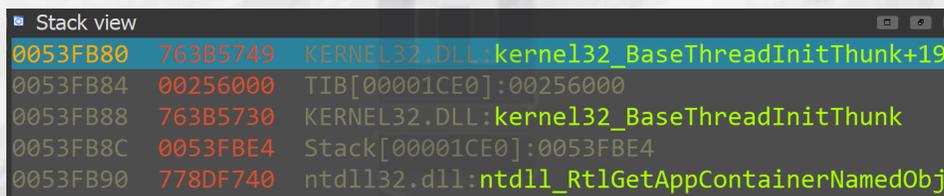
The next window is the *Modules* window which shows the application and all of the respective .dll libs it is using. Like the registers window you will need to scroll.



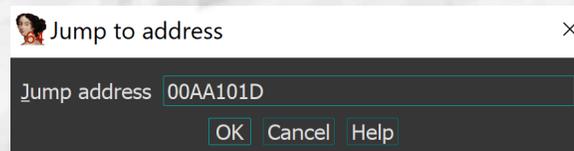
We have our *Threads* window.



We then have our *Stack view* window which the top of the stack is highlighted in blue. Like all of the others it is scrollable.



We have our *Hex View-1* window where if you type g within the window you can seek to that given memory address within the hex.



Now let's step again. Let's now examine the stack.

```
Stack view
006FFDC8 00AA400C .data:msg_caption
006FFDCC 00000000
006FFDD0 763B5749 KERNEL32.DLL:kernel32_BaseThreadInitThunk
006FFDD4 004D6000 TIB[00005CC8]:004D6000
```

We see the msg_caption moved to the top of the stack as it was just pushed from eax.

Take immediate note of the value in esp as that is the top of the stack.

```
General registers
EBX004D6000 ↪ TIB[00005CC8]:004D6000
ECX00AA1000 ↪ _main
EDX00AA1000 ↪ _main
ESI00AA1000 ↪ _main
EDI00AA1000 ↪ _main
EBP006FFDDC ↪ Stack[00005CC8]:006FFDDC
ESP006FFDC8 ↪ Stack[00005CC8]:006FFDC8
```

Let's step and stop right before the call.

```
.text:00AA1000 public _main
.text:00AA1000 _main proc near
.text:00AA1000
.text:00AA1000 argc= dword ptr 4
.text:00AA1000 argv= dword ptr 8
.text:00AA1000 envp= dword ptr 0Ch
.text:00AA1000
.text:00AA1000 push 0 ; uType
.text:00AA1002 lea eax, msg_caption
.text:00AA1008 push eax ; lpCaption
.text:00AA1009 lea eax, msg_txt
.text:00AA100F push eax ; lpText
.text:00AA1010 push 0 ; hWnd
.text:00AA1012 call _MessageBoxA@16 ; MessageBox(x,x,x,x)
.text:00AA1017 push 0 ; uExitCode
.text:00AA1019 call _ExitProcess@4 ; ExitProcess(x)
.text:00AA1019 _main endp
```

At this point take careful note on the Stack view.

```
Stack view
006FFDC0 00000000
006FFDC4 00AA4000 .data:msg_txt
006FFDC8 00AA400C .data:msg_caption
006FFDCC 00000000
```

It is CRITICAL that you take SPECIAL CARE to review the *Code* window above and compare it to the *Stack view* window.

Notice that the top of the stack, in this case `0x006ffdc0` holds the value of `0` which was the LAST, most recent value pushed to the stack.

Remember that the STACK GROWS DOWN in memory. The value of `ebp` which is the stack base pointer is HIGHER in memory as compared to `esp`. Please write this down.

As we push more items onto the stack `esp` will continue to grow DOWNWARD in memory and therefore the gap between `ebp` and `esp` grows larger as `esp` is growing downward toward the heap until either call occurs which will collapse the stack frame (`ebp` to `esp`) OR a pop operation will pop the value in `esp` into whatever you are popping it into and therefore moving `esp` UPWARD in memory.

At the +4 offset we see `msg_txt` which was the 2nd to the last thing pushed onto the stack.

At the +8 offset we see `msg_caption` was the 3rd to the last thing pushed onto the stack.

Finally at +12 or +0xc we see `0` which was the 4th to the last thing pushed onto the stack.

We can step over the call to [_MessageBoxA@16](#) and it will load our modal window.

We can then step over the call to [_ExitProcess@4](#) and it will terminate our binary.

If you single-step it will take you through the internal Win32API functions if you wanted to get a greater appreciation of what exactly is happening when these functions are in fact called.

When we continue execution we will see our program run and we now have a complete idea of how this simple programs works as we did a complete dynamic reversing analysis on this binary.

Chapter 3: Hacking Hello World x86

Today we hack our Hello World x86 version within Ida Free. Let's fire up our session in Ida Free and begin.

We start with our `_main` proc.

```
public _main
_main proc near

argc= dword ptr 4
argv= dword ptr 8
envp= dword ptr 0Ch

push 0 ; uType
lea eax, msg_caption
push eax ; lpCaption
lea eax, msg_txt
push eax ; lpText
push 0 ; hWnd
call _MessageBoxA@16 ; MessageBox(x,x,x,x)
push 0 ; uExitCode
call _ExitProcess@4 ; ExitProcess(x)
_main endp
```

Double-click on `msg_caption`.

```
; CHAR msg_txt
msg_txt db 48h ; DATA XREF: _main+9↑o
aEloWorld db 'ello World',0
; CHAR msg_caption
msg_caption db 48h ; DATA XREF: _main+2↑o
aEloWorldApp db 'ello World App',0
align 1000h
_data ends
```

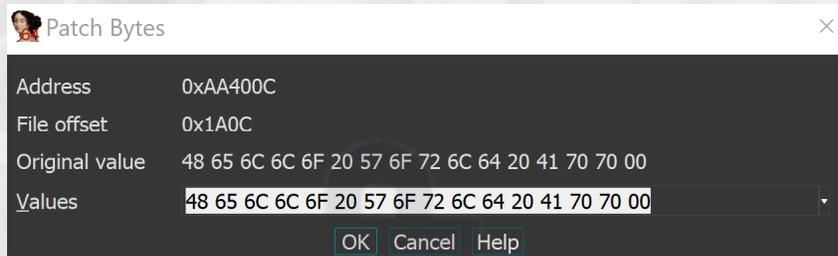
Click on the *Hex View-1* tab.

```
00AA4000 48 65 6C 6C 6F 20 57 6F 72 6C 64 00 48 65 6C 6C Hello·World·Hell
00AA4010 6F 20 57 6F 72 6C 64 20 41 70 70 00 00 00 00 00 o·World·App·....
```

We noticed in the last chapter that `0x48` begins the string as we know in the ascii table that `0x48` is in fact 'H'.

<https://www.asciitable.com>

Click *Edit – Patch program – Change byte ...*



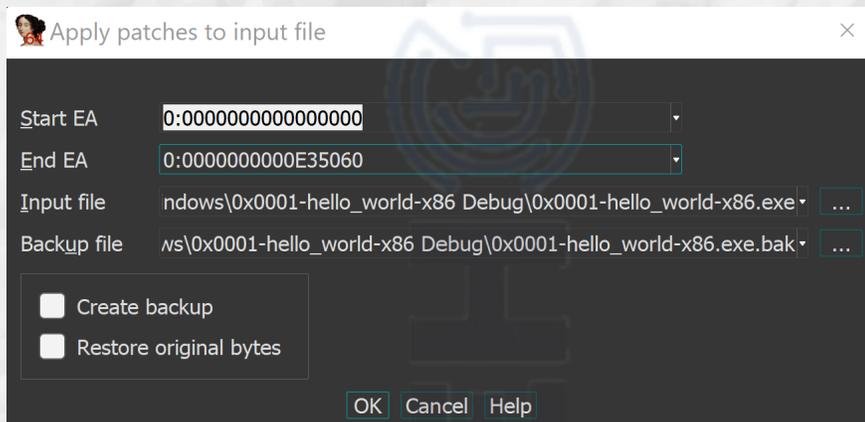
48 65 6C 6C 6F 20 57 6F 72 6C 64 20 41 70 70 00

Let's change the caption to 'Hacky World'.

48 61 63 6B 79 20 57 6F 72 6C 64 20 41 70 70 00

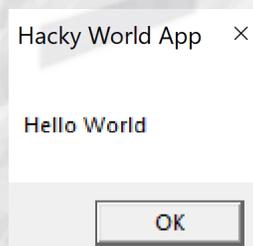
Click OK.

Click *Edit – Patch program – Apply patches to input file...* Click OK.



Click the green play button. We notice two warning windows which we can ignore stating that the binary has changed.

We broke on our first break point. Let's hit the play button again.



Hooray! Time for cake! We saw that we were able to successfully hack our *msg_caption* correctly.

You could also take it a step further and hack the actual *msg_txt* if you so chose.

This is the first of many small hacks. The purpose of this book it to take SMALL steps. Take very careful analysis on exactly what is happening at the assembly level and understanding have to have absolute control over the process.

Chapter 4: Debugging Hello World x64

Today we debug our Hello World x64 version within Ida Free.

Let's copy our `0x0001-hello_world-x64.exe`, which is inside the `Debug` folder within `0x0001-hello_world-x64` folder to a new folder called `0x0001-hello_world-x64-debug`.

After loading Ida Free, click `Go Work` on your own and drag-and-drop the `0x0001-hello_world-x64.exe` into it.

When the *Load a new file* modal pops up click *OK*.

When *The input file was linked with debug information* modal pops up select *Yes* as we will use the symbols in our reversing as we learn the Win32API.

Immediately it shows the disassembly and drops us into the *main* function.

```
main proc near
sub     rsp, 20h
mov     r9, rax           ; uType
lea     r8, msg_caption  ; lpCaption
lea     rdx, msg_txt      ; lpText
xor     rcx, rcx         ; hWnd
call    MessageBoxA_0
add     rsp, 20h
xor     rcx, rcx         ; nExitCode
call    PostQuitMessage_0
retn
main endp
```

Take note and re-read Chapter 2. Unlike x86 where we push params to the stack we are moving the params into `rcx`, `rdx`, `r8`, `r9`. This is how x64 handles their function calls at the Assembly level.

Let's first examine what is inside `msg_caption` so the first step is to double-click on the `msg_caption` text which will take us into the `.data` section of the code.

```
*.data:000000014000400C ; CHAR msg_caption
*.data:000000014000400C msg_caption db 48h ; DATA XREF: main+7f0
*.data:000000014000400D aEHelloWorldApp db 'ello World App',0
```

In the `msg_text` we also notice a strange `db 48h` at offset `4000` and another at offset `4001` of `db `ello World`,0`.

The first *48h* is *ascii*. Let's load up an *ascii* table and do some simple investigation.

<https://www.asciitable.com>

Here we see *0x48* or *48h* as *H*. This makes sense as our *msg_caption* begins with a capital *H*.

We are currently in the *IDA View-A* tab. Let's click on the *48h* value and then click on the *Hex View-1* tab to the right of *IDA View-A*.

```
0000000140004000 48 65 6C 6C 6F 20 57 6F 72 6C 64 00 48 65 6C 6C Hello·World·Hell
0000000140004010 6F 20 57 6F 72 6C 64 20 41 70 70 00 00 00 00 00 o·World·App....
```

Here we see our string represented in hex *ascii*. If we refer back to our table we can easily see how everything matches up. These letters, each representing a byte in the *.data* section are in fact the letters that will display in our *msg_caption*.

If we click back on the *IDA View-A* tab we can follow the same procedure and as the above images indicate we can see our *msg_txt* section as well following the same pattern.

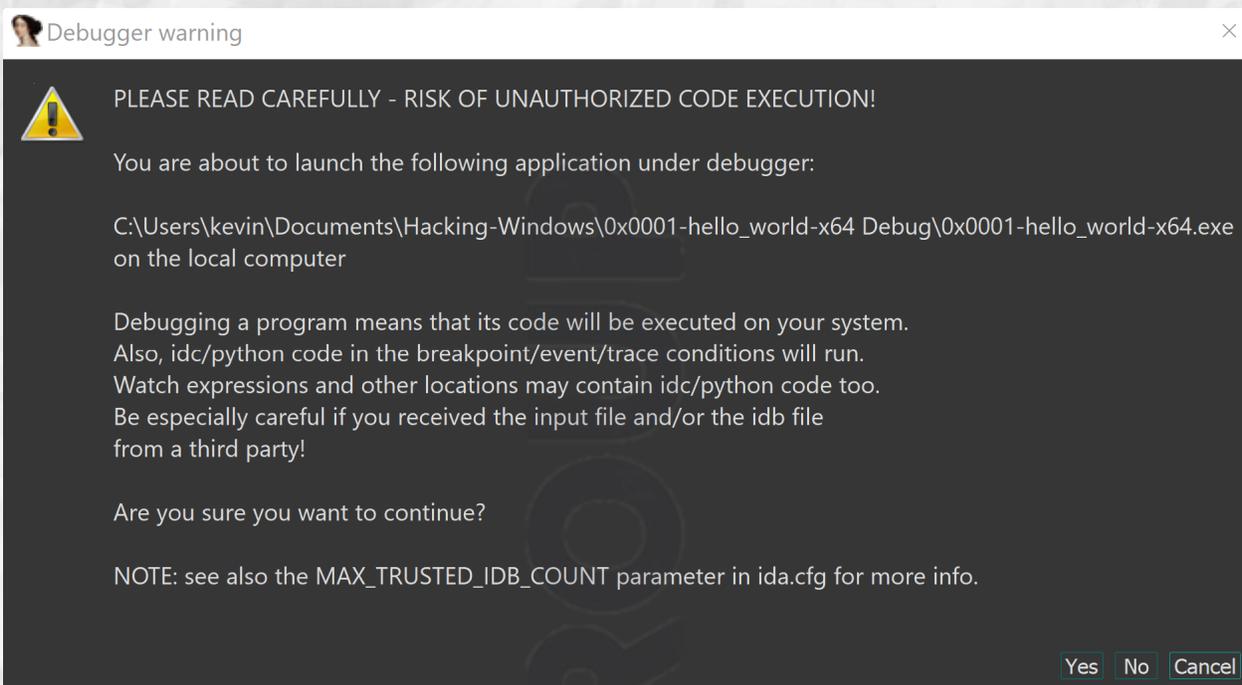
Let's hit the *esc* button and go back to our main function.

Let's click on the *mov r9, rax* instruction and hit *f2* to set a breakpoint. You will notice a red box highlight that line.

```
main proc near
sub     rsp, 20h
mov     r9, rax           ; uType
lea     r8, msg_caption ; lpCaption
lea     rdx, msg_txt     ; lpText
xor     rcx, rcx         ; hWnd
call    MessageBoxA_0
add     rsp, 20h
xor     rcx, rcx         ; nExitCode
call    PostQuitMessage_0
retn
main endp
```

When we click on the green *play* button next to *Local Windows Debugger* it will then begin the debugging session.

We immediately see a warning message as we are going to run the code dynamically however we wrote it so we can then click *Yes* at the bottom right.



We see it load up our source code window. As with the x86 version as we wrote this in Assembly we can ignore and click on the *IDA View-RIP* tab.

Enable debugger menu.

View – Toolbars – Debugger commands

Let's click on the first blue icon with the two arrows to single- step. Let's single-step once.

We see the value of *rax* moved into *r9* which holds the value of *start*. This is the fourth param in reverse order.

This is likely a compiler optimization as we did not code this in Assembly.

```
R9 00007FF688F21005 ↪ start
```

We then load the effective address of *msg_caption* into *r8* the third param in reverse order after we step again.

```
R8 00007FF688F2400C ↪ .data:msg_caption
```

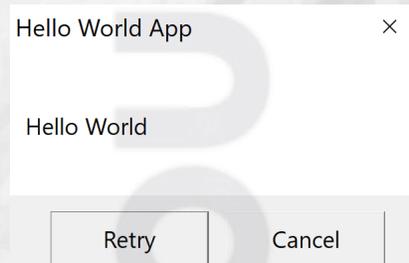
We then load the effective address of *msg_txt* into *rdx* the second param in reverse order after we step again.

```
RDX00007FF688F24000 ↵ .data:msg_txt
```

We then zero out or *xor rcx, rcx* to put a *0* in *rcx*.

```
RCX0000000000000000 ↵
```

Finally we call *MessageBoxA_0* and display our caption and message.



We then called *PostQuitMessage_0* and exit the program.

Chapter 5: Hacking Hello World x64

Today we hack our Hello World x64 version within Ida Free. Let's fire up our session in Ida Free and begin.

We start with our *main* proc.

```
main proc near
sub     rsp, 20h
mov     r9, rax      ; uType
lea     r8, msg_caption ; lpCaption
lea     rdx, msg_txt  ; lpText
xor     rcx, rcx     ; hWnd
call    MessageBoxA_0
add     rsp, 20h
xor     rcx, rcx     ; nExitCode
call    PostQuitMessage_0
retn
main endp
```

Double-click on *msg_caption*.

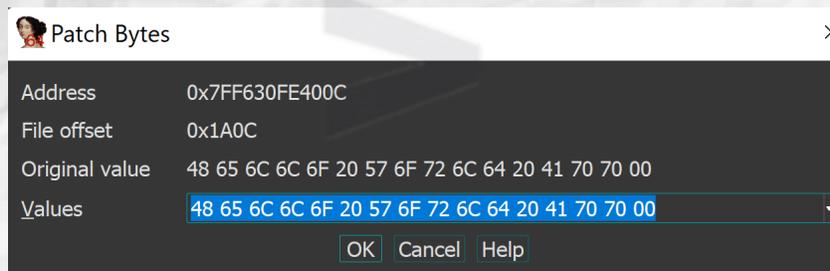
```
; CHAR msg_txt
msg_txt    db 48h          ; DATA XREF: main+Eto
aElloWorld db 'ello World',0
; CHAR msg_caption
msg_caption db 48h          ; DATA XREF: main+7to
aElloWorldApp db 'ello World App',0
align 1000h
_data     ends
```

Click on the Hex View-1 tab.

```
07FF630FE400 48 65 6C 6C 6F 20 57 6F 72 6C 64 00 48 65 6C 6C Hello·World·Hell
07FF630FE410 6F 20 57 6F 72 6C 64 20 41 70 70 00 00 00 00 00 o·World·App·....
```

We know from our prior chapters that *0x48* is 'H' and the other bytes are the additional letters.

Click *Edit – Patch program – Change byte ...*



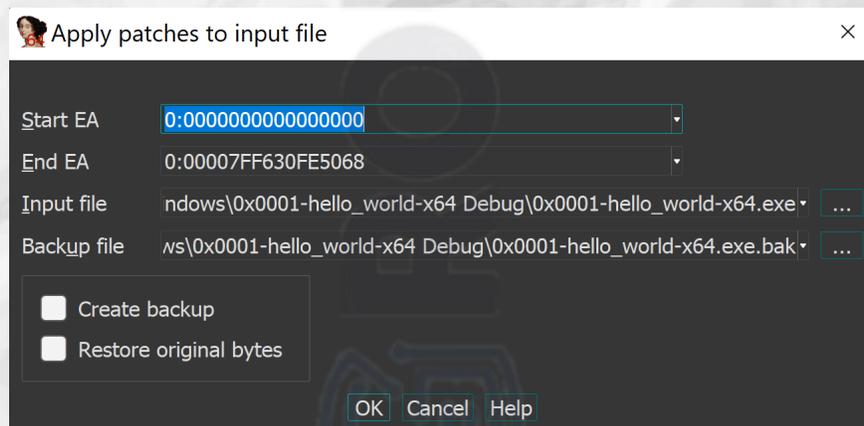
48 65 6C 6C 6F 20 57 6F 72 6C 64 20 41 70 70 00

Let's change the caption to 'Hacky World'.

48 61 63 6B 79 20 57 6F 72 6C 64 20 41 70 70 00

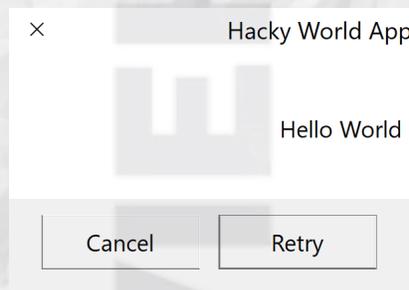
Click OK.

Click *Edit – Patch program – Apply patches to input file...* Click *OK*.



Click the green play button. We notice two warning windows which we can ignore stating that the binary has changed.

We broke on our first break point. Let's hit the play button again.



Hooray! As in the previous hacking chapter you can further hack anything you wish. We are doing nothing more than taking small bite-sized building blocks so you have a full understanding of the Win32API.

Chapter 6: Directories

We continue with a simple app that handles Windows directory manipulation by creating and removing a directory.

Let's create a new project

Create a new project
Empty Project
Next
Project name: 0x0006-directories
CHECK Place solution and project in the same directory
Create

RT CLICK on the 0x0006-directories in Solutions Explorer

Add
New Item...
main.c
OK

Now let's populate our `main.c` file with the following.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <Windows.h>

int main(void)
{
    BOOL bDir;

    bDir = CreateDirectory(
        L"C:\\mydir",
        NULL
    );
    if (bDir == FALSE)
    {
        printf("CreateDirectory failed & error no %u!\n", GetLastError()); }
    else
    {
        printf("CreateDirectory Success!\n");
    }

    bDir = RemoveDirectory(
        L"C:\\mydir"
    );
    if (bDir == FALSE)
    {
        printf("RemoveDirectory failed & error no %u!\n", GetLastError()); }
    else
    {
        printf("RemoveDirectory Success!\n");
    }
}
```

```
return 0; }
```

Let's review the *CreateDirectoryW* API below.

(VISIT <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/fileapi/nf-fileapi-createdirectoryw>)

REMEMBER if you hover over *CreateDirectory* it expands to *CreateDirectoryW* in Visual Studio. This mean *CreateDirectory* is an alias for *CreateDirectoryW*.

We see we have two params which are *lpPathName* which is the path of the directory to be created and *lpSecurityAttributes* which is a pointer to a SECURITY_ATTRIBUTES structure. In our case we are just using *NULL*.

The return value is non-zero if the function succeeds otherwise it will return the code *ERROR_ALREADY_EXISTS* or *ERROR_PATH_NOT_FOUND*.

Let's review the *RemoveDirectoryW* API below.

(VISIT <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/fileapi/nf-fileapi-removedirectoryw>)

We see we have one param *lpPathName* which is the path of the directory to be created.

The return value is non-zero if the function succeeds otherwise it will return *0* and any relevant error information inside *GetLastError*.

When we run the program it shows the following output.

```
CreateDirectory Success!  
RemoveDirectory Success!
```

```
C:\Users\kevin\Documents\Hacking-Windows\0x0006-directories\0x0006-directories\Debug\0x0006-directories.exe (process 10204) exited with code 0.  
To automatically close the console when debugging stops, enable Tools->Options->Debugging->Automatically close the console when debugging stops.  
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

In our next chapter we will debug this program in x86.

Chapter 7: Debugging Directories x86

We are going to debug the 32-bit version of our Directories program.

Since we have created a few projects together I assume you know what you are doing in IDA at this point. If this process is unfamiliar to you please re-read the prior chapters.

In the IDA View-A text view we first see our *CreateDirectoryW* function.

```
.text:00621887      push     0                ; lpSecurityAttributes
.text:00621889      push     offset PathName ; "C:\\mydir"
.text:0062188E      call    ds:__imp__CreateDirectoryW@8 ; CreateDirectoryW(x,x)
```

In our last chapter we reviewed the API in C. Here we first push the *lpSecurityAttributes* param to the stack followed by the *PathName* param and then we call the function.

Let's set a breakpoint directly after the call and run the Local Windows debugger.

NOTICE we see that our **mydir** folder has been created.

Let's stop execution and delete our breakpoint.

We then see our *RemoveDirectoryW* function.

```
.text:006218D2      push     offset PathName ; "C:\\mydir"
.text:006218D7      call    ds:__imp__RemoveDirectoryW@4 ; RemoveDirectoryW(x)
```

Here we see the first param of *PathName* and then the call.

Let's set a breakpoint directly after the call and run the Local Windows debugger.

NOTICE we see that our **mydir** folder has been deleted.

Let's stop execution and delete our breakpoint.

The flow of this series now that we have a basic familiarity with IDA will be a simple reversing of the binary such that we continue to reinforce how each Windows API looks like in both 32-bit and 64-bit Assembly as this will help us get a firm grasp on what is going on under the hood with any Windows binary.

I won't often keep repeating myself however I wanted to at this stage have a small retrospective.

There are TONS of good reversing resources out there however my aim is to take SMALL Win32 API's and reverse them step-by-step so that in the real world when you are dealing with obfuscated Windows binaries which might have dynamic resolution based on a complicated hash you will recognize patters that you may not have without going through these exercises.

Taking time and getting your hands dirty on these small but digestible exercises will help you master the domain!

In our next chapter we will hack this program in x86.

Chapter 8: Hacking Directories x86

We are going to hack the 32-bit version of our Directories program.

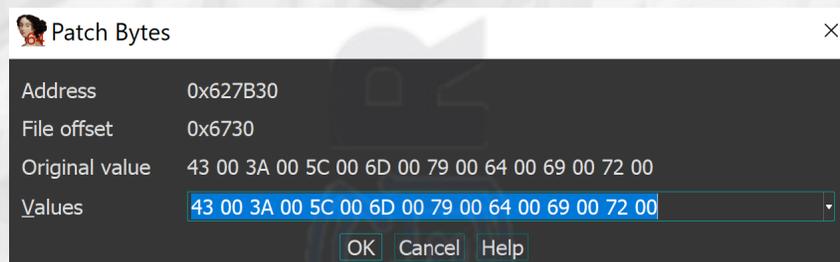
In this chapter we will hack the directory name this will continue to build our experience on custom hacking binaries.

```
.text:00621889          push    offset PathName ; "C:\\mydir"
```

Here we see the *PathName* of "C:\\mydir". Double-click to get to the *.rdata* section.

```
.rdata:00627B30        text    "UTF-16LE", 'C:\\mydir',0
```

Click *Edit – Patch program – Change byte ...*



43 00 3A 00 5C 00 6D 00 79 00 64 00 69 00 72 00

Let's change the path to 'hacky'.

43 00 3A 00 5C 00 68 00 61 00 63 00 6b 00 79 00

Click OK.

Click *Edit – Patch program – Apply patches to input file...*

Click OK.

Let's set a breakpoint on the next instruction after the call to *printf* indicating the *CreateDirectory Success!* Message.

```
.text:003B18C3          push    offset aCreatedirector_0 ; "CreateDirectory Success!\n"  
.text:003B18C8          call    j__printf  
.text:003B18CD          add     esp, 4
```

Click the green play button. We see the terminal indicating our *CreateDirectory* has been called successfully.



```
C:\Users\kevin\Documents\Hacking-Windows\0x0006-directories-x86 Debug\0x0006-directories.exe
CreateDirectory Success!
```

Let's look at the root of our hard drive.



Hooray! We have hacked our simple program and altered the creation of the directory name.

As I have said before these are small bite-sized lessons that help you to code, debug and hack in addition to researching each of the Win32API functions so we have a mastery of the process.

In our next chapter we will debug this program in x64.

Chapter 9: Debugging Directories x64

We are going to debug the 64-bit version of our Directories program.

Since we have created a few projects together I assume you know what you are doing in IDA at this point. If this process is unfamiliar to you please re-read the prior chapters.

In the IDA View-A text view we first see our *CreateDirectoryW* function.

```
.text:000000014001187B      xor     edx, edx           ; lpSecurityAttributes
.text:000000014001187D      lea    rcx, PathName     ; "C:\\mydir"
.text:0000000140011884      call   cs:__imp_CreateDirectoryW
```

Here we are simply putting the security attribute into *edx*, which is 0 and then we load the effective address of *PathName* into *rcx* and call our function.

Let's set a breakpoint directly after the call and run the Local Windows debugger.

NOTICE we see that our **mydir** folder has been created.

Let's stop execution and delete our breakpoint.

We then see our *RemoveDirectoryW* function.

```
.text:00007FF75AE618B5      lea    rcx, PathName     ; "C:\\mydir"
.text:00007FF75AE618BC      call   cs:__imp_RemoveDirectoryW
```

Here we see the first param of *PathName* and then the call.

Let's set a breakpoint directly after the call and run the Local Windows debugger.

NOTICE we see that our **mydir** folder has been deleted.

Let's stop execution and delete our breakpoint.

Bingo! Another debug victory!

In our next chapter we will hack this program in x64.

Chapter 10: Hacking Directories x64

We are going to debug the 64-bit version of our Directories program.

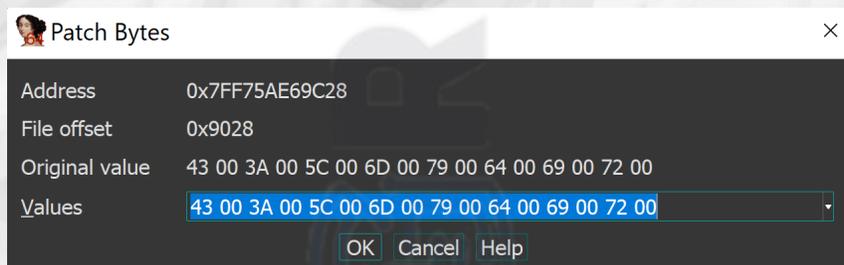
In this chapter we will hack the directory name in an x64 environment.

```
•5AE6187D lea rcx, PathName ; "C:\\mydir"
```

Here we see the *PathName* of "C:\\mydir". Double-click to get to the *.rdata* section.

```
•75AE69C28 text "UTF-16LE", 'C:\\mydir',0
```

Click *Edit – Patch program – Change byte ...*



43 00 3A 00 5C 00 6D 00 79 00 64 00 69 00 72 00

Let's change the path to 'hacky'.

43 00 3A 00 5C 00 68 00 61 00 63 00 6b 00 79 00

Click OK.

Click *Edit – Patch program – Apply patches to input file...*

Click OK.

Let's set a breakpoint on the next instruction after the call to *printf* indicating the *CreateDirectory Success!* Message.

```
•5AE618A9 lea rcx, aCreatedirector_0 ; "CreateDirectory Success!\n"  
•5AE618B0 call j_printf  
5AE618B5  
5AE618B5 loc_7FF75AE618B5: ; CODE XREF: main+47↑j  
5AE618B5 lea rcx, PathName ; "C:\\hacky"
```

Click the green play button. We see the terminal indicating our `CreateDirectory` has been called successfully.

```
C:\Users\kevin\Documents\Hacking-Windows\0x0007-directories-x64 Debug\0x0006-directories.exe  
CreateDirectory Success!
```

Let's look at the root of our hard drive.



Hooray! We have hacked our simple program and altered the creation of the directory name.

In our next chapter we discuss CopyFile.

Chapter 11: CopyFile

We continue with a simple app that handles the Windows CopyFile API which simply copies the contents of one file into a new file.

Let's create a new project

Create a new project

Empty Project

Next

Project name: 0x000b-copyfile

CHECK Place solution and project in the same directory

Create

RT CLICK on the 0x000b-copyfile in Solutions Explorer

Add

New Item...

main.c

OK

Now let's populate our main.c file with the following.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <Windows.h>

int main(void)
{
    BOOL bFile;

    bFile = CopyFile(
        L"C:\\temp\\test1.txt",
        L"C:\\temp\\test2.txt",
        TRUE
    );
    if (bFile == FALSE)
    {
        printf("CopyFile failed & error no %ul\n", GetLastError());
    }
    else
    {
        printf("CopyFile Success!\n");
    }

    return 0;
}
```

Let's review the *CopyFileW* API below.

(VISIT <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/winbase/nf-winbase-copyfilew>)

Here we see we have 3 parameters. The first, *lpExistingFileName*, is simply the existing file we want to copy. The second, *lpNewFileName*, is the name of the new file to which we will create and copy the contents of the original file to. The third, *bFailIfExists*, is the flag to indicate if the new file already exists and if it does fail the operation if TRUE.

The return value is non-zero if the function succeeds otherwise it will return 0 and any relevant error information inside *GetLastError*.

We need to manually create the file **test1.txt** within C:\temp so you can use Notepad to do so now. Simply create the file and put any contents you like inside.

When we run the program it shows the following input.

```
CopyFile Success!
```

```
C:\Users\kevin\Documents\Hacking-Windows\0x000b-copyfile\0x000b-copyfile\Debug\0x000b-copyfile.exe (process 22464) exited with code 0.  
To automatically close the console when debugging stops, enable Tools->Options->Debugging->Automatically close the console when debugging stops.  
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

In our next chapter we will debug this program in x86.

Chapter 12: Debugging CopyFile x86

We are going to debug the 32-bit version of our CopyFile program. In the IDA View-A text view we first see our *CopyFileW* function.

```
.text:00411877      push     1                ; bFailIfExists
.text:00411879      push     offset NewFileName ; "C:\\temp\\test2.txt"
.text:0041187E      push     offset ExistingFileName ; "C:\\temp\\test1.txt"
.text:00411883      call    ds:__imp__CopyFileW@12 ; CopyFileW(x,x,x)
```

Here we are simply pushing the *bFailIfExists* onto the stack followed by the *lpNewFileName* and finally the *lpExistingFileName*.

BEFORE we run make sure we delete the file **test2.txt** within [C:\temp](#) so we can proceed as if this was being run the first time.

Let's set a breakpoint directly after the call and run the Local Windows debugger.

NOTICE we see that **test2.txt** was created.

This was a very simple debug as I have to take the time again to clearly state that our objective is to take SMALL steps so you can not get overwhelmed and have a full appreciation for what is going on at every step of these very popular Win32API calls.

In our next chapter we will hack this program in x86.

Chapter 13: Hacking CopyFile x86

We are going to hack the 32-bit version of our CopyFile program.

In this chapter we will hack the directory name this will continue to build our experience on custom hacking binaries.

```
.text:00AA1879          push     offset NewFileName ; "C:\\temp\\test2.txt"
```

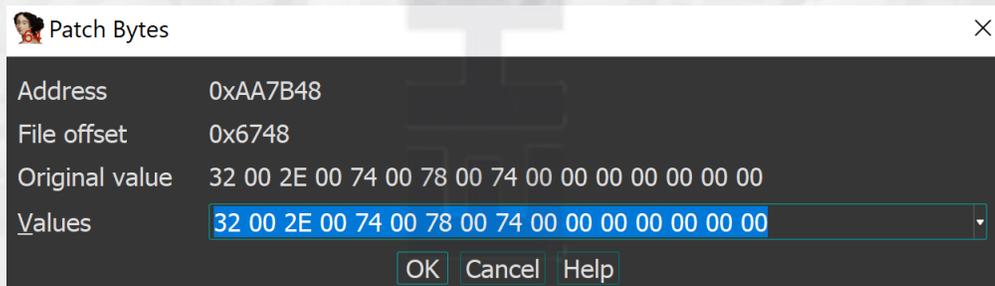
Here we see the *PathName* of "C:\\temp\\test2.txt". Double-click to get to the .rdata section.

```
.rdata:00AA7B30          text    "UTF-16LE", 'C:\\temp\\test2.txt',0
```

Select the Hex View-1 tab. Click on the 32.

00AA7B30	43 00 3A 00 5C 00 74 00	65 00 6D 00 70 00 5C 00	C::\t.e.m.p.\.
00AA7B40	74 00 65 00 73 00 74 00	32 00 2E 00 74 00 78 00	t.e.s.t.2...t.x.
00AA7B50	74 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 43 00 3A 00	t.....C::
00AA7B60	5C 00 74 00 65 00 6D 00	70 00 5C 00 74 00 65 00	\t.e.m.p.\t.e.
00AA7B70	73 00 74 00 31 00 2E 00	74 00 78 00 74 00 00 00	s.t.1...t.x.t...
00AA7B80	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	43 6F 70 79 46 69 6C 65CopyFile
00AA7B90	20 66 61 69 6C 65 64 20	26 20 65 72 72 6F 72 20	·failed·&·error·
00AA7BA0	6E 6F 20 25 75 6C 0A 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	no·%ul.....
00AA7BB0	43 6F 70 79 46 69 6C 65	20 53 75 63 63 65 73 73	CopyFile·Success

Click *Edit – Patch program – Change byte ...*



32 00 2E 00 74 00 78 00 74 00 00 00 00 00 00

Let's change the file to 'test3'.

33 00 2E 00 74 00 78 00 74 00 00 00 00 00 00

Click OK.

Click *Edit – Patch program – Apply patches to input file...*

Click OK.

Back in the IDA View0A tab, let's set a breakpoint on the next instruction after the call to `CopyFileW`.

```
.text:00AA1877      push     1                ; bFailIfExists
.text:00AA1879      push     offset NewFileName ; "C:\\temp\\test3.txt"
.text:00AA187E      push     offset ExistingFileName ; "C:\\temp\\test1.txt"
.text:00AA1883      call    ds:_imp_CopyFileW@12 ; CopyFileW(x,x,x)
.text:00AA1889      cmp     esi, esp
```

Let's look at the root of our hard drive.

test3 9/27/2021 7:26 AM Text Document 0 KB

Hooray! We have hacked our simple program and altered the new file name.

In our next chapter we will debug this program in x64.

Chapter 14: Debugging CopyFile x64

We are going to debug the 64-bit version of our CopyFile program. In the IDA View-A text view we first see our *CopyFileW* function.

```
.text:000000014001187B      mov     r8d, 1           ; bFailIfExists
.text:0000000140011881      lea    rdx, NewFileName ; "C:\\temp\\test2.txt"
.text:0000000140011888      lea    rcx, ExistingFileName ; "C:\\temp\\test1.txt"
.text:000000014001188F      call   cs:__imp_CopyFileW
```

Here we are simply putting the value of *bFailIfExists* into *r8d* followed by the *NewFileName* into *rdx* and finally the *ExistingFileName* into *rcx*.

BEFORE we run make sure we delete the file **test2.txt** within [C:\temp](#) so we can proceed as if this was being run the first time.

Let's set a breakpoint directly after the call and run the Local Windows debugger.

NOTICE we see that **test2.txt** was created.

This was a very simple debug as I have to take the time again to clearly state that our objective is to take SMALL steps so you can not get overwhelmed and have a full appreciation for what is going on at every step of these very popular Win32API calls.

In our next chapter we will hack this program in x64.

Chapter 15: Hacking CopyFile x64

We are going to hack the 64-bit version of our CopyFile program.

In this chapter we will hack the directory name this will continue to build our experience on custom hacking binaries.

```
.text:00007FF79C8C1881 lea rdx, NewFileName ; "C:\\temp\\test2.txt"
```

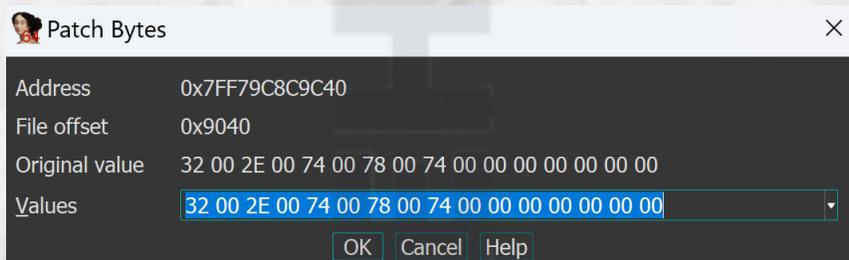
Here we see the *PathName* of "C:\\temp\\test2.txt". Double-click to get to the *.rdata* section.

```
.rdata:00007FF79C8C9C28 text "UTF-16LE", 'C:\\temp\\test2.txt',0
```

Select the Hex View-1 tab. Click on the 32.

00007FF79C8C9C20	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	43 00 3A 00 5C 00 74 00C.:.t.
00007FF79C8C9C30	65 00 6D 00 70 00 5C 00	74 00 65 00 73 00 74 00	e.m.p.\.t.e.s.t.
00007FF79C8C9C40	32 00 2E 00 74 00 78 00	74 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2...t.x.t.....
00007FF79C8C9C50	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	43 00 3A 00 5C 00 74 00C.:.t.
00007FF79C8C9C60	65 00 6D 00 70 00 5C 00	74 00 65 00 73 00 74 00	e.m.p.\.t.e.s.t.
00007FF79C8C9C70	31 00 2E 00 74 00 78 00	74 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1...t.x.t.....
00007FF79C8C9C80	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	43 6F 70 79 46 69 6C 65CopyFile
00007FF79C8C9C90	20 66 61 69 6C 65 64 20	26 20 65 72 72 6F 72 20	·failed·&·error·
00007FF79C8C9CA0	6E 6F 20 25 75 6C 0A 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	no·%ul.....
00007FF79C8C9CB0	43 6F 70 79 46 69 6C 65	20 53 75 63 63 65 73 73	CopyFile·Success

Click *Edit – Patch program – Change byte ...*



32 00 2E 00 74 00 78 00 74 00 00 00 00 00 00

Let's change the file to 'test3'.

33 00 2E 00 74 00 78 00 74 00 00 00 00 00 00

Click OK.

Click *Edit – Patch program – Apply patches to input file...*

Click OK.

Back in the IDA View0A tab, let's set a breakpoint on the next instruction after the call to `CopyFileW`.

```
.text:00007FF79C8C187B    mov     r8d, 1          ; bFailIfExists
.text:00007FF79C8C1881    lea    rdx, NewFileName ; "C:\\temp\\test3.txt"
.text:00007FF79C8C1888    lea    rcx, ExistingFileName ; "C:\\temp\\test1.txt"
.text:00007FF79C8C188F    call   cs:_imp_CopyFileW
.text:00007FF79C8C1895    mov     [rbp+0F0h+var_EC], eax
```

Let's look at the root of our hard drive.



Hooray! We have hacked our simple program and altered the new file name.

In our next chapter we discuss `MoveFile`.

Chapter 16: MoveFile

We continue with a simple app that handles the Windows MoveFile API which simply moves (renames) one file.

Let's create a new project

Create a new project
Empty Project
Next
Project name: 0x0010-movefile
CHECK Place solution and project in the same directory
Create

RT CLICK on the 0x0010-movefile in Solutions Explorer

Add
New Item...
main.c
OK

Now let's populate our `main.c` file with the following.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <Windows.h>

int main(void)
{
    BOOL bFile;

    bFile = MoveFile(
        L"C:\\temp\\test1.txt",
        L"C:\\temp\\test2.txt"
    );
    if (bFile == FALSE)
    {
        printf("MoveFile failed and error no %u\n", GetLastError());
    }
    else
    {
        printf("MoveFile Success!");
    }
}
```

Let's review the `MoveFileW` API below.

(VISIT <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/winbase/nf-winbase-movefilew>)

Here we see we have 2 parameters. The first, `lpExistingFileName`, is simply the existing file we want to copy. The second, `lpNewFileName`, is the name of the new file to which we will move the contents of the

original file to.

The return value is non-zero if the function succeeds otherwise it will return 0 and any relevant error information inside *GetLastError*.

We need to manually create the file `test1.txt` within [C:\temp](#) so you can use Notepad to do so now. Simply create the file and put any contents you like inside.

When we run the program it shows the following input.

```
MoveFile Success!
```

```
C:\Users\kevin\Documents\Hacking-Windows\0x0010-movefile\Debug\0x0010-movefile.exe (process 10480) exited with code 0.
```

```
To automatically close the console when debugging stops, enable Tools->Options->Debugging->Automatically close the console when debugging stops.
```

```
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

In our next chapter we will debug this program in x86.

Chapter 17: Debugging MoveFile x86

We are going to debug the 32-bit version of our MoveFile program.

Since we have created a few projects together I assume you know what you are doing in IDA at this point. If this process is unfamiliar to you please re-read the prior chapters.

In the IDA View-A text view we first see a `_KERNEL32_NULL_THUNK_DATA` function.

```
.text:00411887      push   offset NewFileName ; "C:\\temp\\test2.txt"
.text:0041188C      push   offset ExistingFileName ; "C:\\temp\\test1.txt"
.text:00411891      call   ds:_KERNEL32_NULL_THUNK_DATA
```

Wait! What?

Let's double-click and do more inspection.

```
.idata:0041B064 ; BOOL (__stdcall *_KERNEL32_NULL_THUNK_DATA)(LPCWSTR lpExistingFileName, LPCWSTR lpNewFileName)
.idata:0041B064      extrn  _KERNEL32_NULL_THUNK_DATA:dword
.idata:0041B064      ; CODE XREF: _main+31↑p
.idata:0041B064      ; DATA XREF: MoveFileW(x,x)↑r ...
```

Here we do see this is actually calling MoveFileW as expected.

In our last chapter we reviewed the API in C. Here we first push the `lpNewFileName` param to the stack followed by the `lpExistingFileName` param and then we call the function.

Let's set a breakpoint directly after the call and run the Local Windows debugger.

NOTICE we see that our `test2.txt` file has been created.

In our next chapter we will hack this program in x86.

Chapter 18: Hacking MoveFile x86

We are going to hack the 32-bit version of our MoveFile program.

In this chapter we will hack the file name this will continue to build our experience on custom hacking binaries.

```
.text:00A21887          push     offset NewFileName ; "C:\\temp\\test2.txt"
```

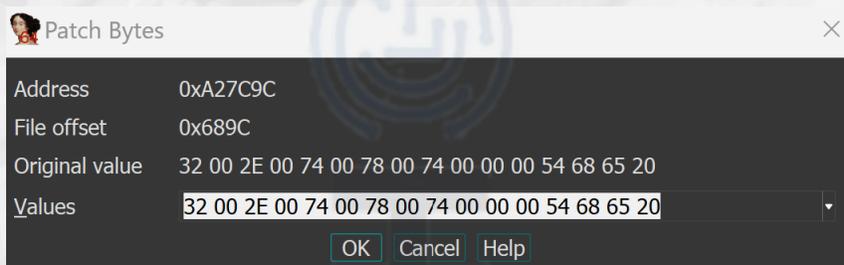
Here we see the *PathName* of "C:\\temp\\test2.txt". Double-click to get to the .rdata section.

```
.rdata:00A27C84          text    "UTF-16LE", 'C:\\temp\\test2.txt',0
```

Select the Hex View-1 tab. Click on the 32.

00A27C80	64 2E 00 00	43 00 3A 00	5C 00 74 00	65 00 6D 00	d...C:.\.t.e.m.
00A27C90	70 00 5C 00	74 00 65 00	73 00 74 00	32 00 2E 00	p.\.t.e.s.t.2...
00A27CA0	74 00 78 00	74 00 00 00	54 68 65 20	76 61 6C 75	t.x.t...The valu

Click *Edit – Patch program – Change byte ...*



32 00 2E 00 74 00 78 00 74 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

Let's change the file to 'test3'.

33 00 2E 00 74 00 78 00 74 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

Click OK.

Click *Edit – Patch program – Apply patches to input file...*

Click OK.

Back in the IDA View0A tab, let's set a breakpoint on the next instruction after the call to `_KERNEL32_NULL_THUNK_DATA`.

```
.text:00A21887      push  offset NewFileName ; "C:\\temp\\test3.txt"
.text:00A2188C      push  offset ExistingFileName ; "C:\\temp\\test1.txt"
.text:00A21891      call  ds:_KERNEL32_NULL_THUNK_DATA
.text:00A21897      cmp   esi, esp
```

Let's look at the root of our hard drive.

test3 9/27/2021 7:26 AM Text Document 0 KB

Hooray! We have hacked our simple program and altered the new file name.

In our next chapter we will debug this program in x64.

Chapter 19: Debugging MoveFile x64

We are going to debug the 64-bit version of our MoveFile program. In the IDA View-A text view we first see our *MoveFileW* function.

```
.text:000000014001187B      lea    rdx, NewFileName ; "C:\\temp\\test2.txt"
.text:0000000140011882      lea    rcx, ExistingFileName ; "C:\\temp\\test1.txt"
.text:0000000140011889      call   cs:__imp_MoveFileW
```

Here we are simply putting the value of *NewFileName* into *rdx* and the *ExistingFileName* into *rcx*.

BEFORE we run make sure we rename the file **test2.txt** to **test1.txt** within [C:\temp](#) so we can proceed as if this was being run the first time.

Let's set a breakpoint directly after the call and run the Local Windows debugger.

NOTICE we see that **test2.txt** was the final renamed file.

This was a very simple debug as I have to take the time again to clearly state that our objective is to take SMALL steps so you can not get overwhelmed and have a full appreciation for what is going on at every step of these very popular Win32API calls.

In our next chapter we will hack this program in x64.

Chapter 20: Hacking MoveFile x64

We are going to hack the 64-bit version of our MoveFile program.

In this chapter we will hack the file name this will continue to build our experience on custom hacking binaries.

```
.text:00007FF7227D187B lea rdx, NewFileName ; "C:\\temp\\test2.txt"
```

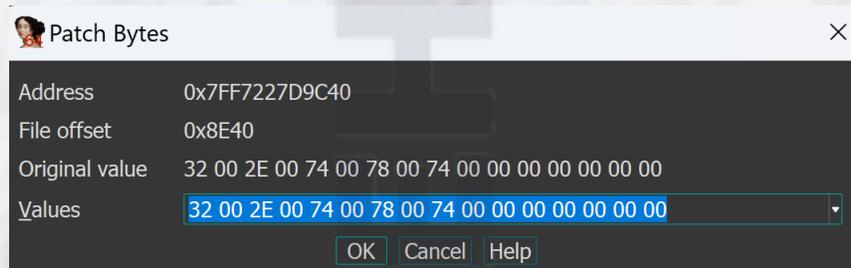
Here we see the *PathName* of "C:\\temp\\test2.txt". Double-click to get to the .rdata section.

```
.rdata:00007FF79C8C9C28 text "UTF-16LE", 'C:\\temp\\test2.txt',0
```

Select the Hex View-1 tab. Click on the 32.

00007FF7227D9C20	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	43 00 3A 00 5C 00 74 00C::\t.
00007FF7227D9C30	65 00 6D 00 70 00 5C 00	74 00 65 00 73 00 74 00	e.m.p.\.t.e.s.t.
00007FF7227D9C40	32 00 2E 00 74 00 78 00	74 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2...t.x.t.....
00007FF7227D9C50	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	43 00 3A 00 5C 00 74 00C::\t.
00007FF7227D9C60	65 00 6D 00 70 00 5C 00	74 00 65 00 73 00 74 00	e.m.p.\.t.e.s.t.
00007FF7227D9C70	31 00 2E 00 74 00 78 00	74 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1...t.x.t.....
00007FF7227D9C80	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	4D 6F 76 65 46 69 6C 65MoveFile
00007FF7227D9C90	20 66 61 69 6C 65 64 20	61 6E 64 20 65 72 72 6F	·failed·and·erro
00007FF7227D9CA0	72 20 6E 6F 20 25 75 6C	0A 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	r·no·%ul.....
00007FF7227D9CB0	4D 6F 76 65 46 69 6C 65	20 53 75 63 63 65 73 73	MoveFile·Success

Click *Edit – Patch program – Change byte ...*



32 00 2E 00 74 00 78 00 74 00 00 00 00 00 00

Let's change the file to 'test3'.

33 00 2E 00 74 00 78 00 74 00 00 00 00 00 00

Click OK.

Click *Edit – Patch program – Apply patches to input file...*

Click OK.

Back in the IDA View0A tab, let's set a breakpoint on the next instruction after the call to *CopyFileW*.

```
.text:00007FF7227D187B    lea    rdx, NewFileName ; "C:\\temp\\test3.txt"
.text:00007FF7227D1882    lea    rcx, ExistingFileName ; "C:\\temp\\test1.txt"
.text:00007FF7227D1889    call   cs:__imp_MoveFileW
.text:00007FF7227D188F    mov    [rbp+0F0h+var_EC], eax
```

Let's look at the root of our hard drive.

 test3	9/27/2021 7:26 AM	Text Document	0 KB
---	-------------------	---------------	------

Hooray! We have hacked our simple program and altered the new file name.

In our next chapter we discuss *CreateFile*.

Chapter 21: CreateFile

We continue with a simple app that handles the Windows CreateFile API which simply creates one file.

Let's create a new project

Create a new project
Empty Project
Next
Project name: 0x0011-createfile
CHECK Place solution and project in the same directory
Create
RT CLICK on the 0x0011-createfile in Solutions Explorer
Add
New Item...
main.c
OK

Now let's populate our `main.c` file with the following.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <Windows.h>

int main(void)
{
    HANDLE hFile;

    hFile = CreateFile(
        L"C:\\temp\\test.txt",
        GENERIC_READ | GENERIC_WRITE,
        FILE_SHARE_READ,
        NULL,
        CREATE_NEW,
        FILE_ATTRIBUTE_NORMAL,
        NULL
    );
    if (hFile == INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE)
    {
        printf("CreateFile failed and error no %u!\n", GetLastError());
    }
    else
    {
        printf("CreateFile Success!");
    }

    CloseHandle(hFile);
}
```

Let's review the `CreateFileW` API below.

(VISIT <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/fileapi/nf-fileapi-createfilew>)

Here we see we have 7 parameters. The first, *lpFileName*, is simply the file we want to create. The second, *dwDesiredAccess*, is the requested access to the file or device which will be read, write, zero or neither zero. The third, *dwShareMode*, is the requested sharing mode of the file or device which is read, write, both, delete, all of these or none. The fourth, *lpSecurityAttributes*, is a pointer to a SECURITY_ATTRIBUTES structure that contains two separate data members, this is an optional param. The fifth, *dwCreationDisposition*, is an action to take on a file or device that exists or does not exist. The sixth, *dwFlagsAndAttributes*, is the file or device attributes and flags. The seventh, *hTemplateFile*, is a valid handle to a template file with the GENERIC_READ access right. This is optional.

The return value is an open handle to the specified file, device, named pipe, or mail slot or if fails, the return value is INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE which you can get with *GetLastError*.

When we run the program it shows the following input.

```
CreateFile Success!
```

```
C:\Users\kevin\Documents\Hacking-Windows\0x0011-createfile\0x0011-createfile\x64\Debug\0x0011-  
createfile.exe (process 6488) exited with code 0.  
To automatically close the console when debugging stops, enable Tools->Options->Debugging-  
>Automatically close the console when debugging stops.  
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

In our next chapter we will debug this program in x86.

Chapter 22: Debugging CreateFile x86

We are going to debug the 32-bit version of our CreateFile program.

Since we have created a few projects together I assume you know what you are doing in IDA at this point. If this process is unfamiliar to you please re-read the prior chapters.

In the IDA View-A text view we first see a `__imp_CreateFileW@28` function.

```
.text:00411887      push     0                ; hTemplateFile
.text:00411889      push     80h ; '€'       ; dwFlagsAndAttributes
.text:0041188E      push     1                ; dwCreationDisposition
.text:00411890      push     0                ; lpSecurityAttributes
.text:00411892      push     1                ; dwShareMode
.text:00411894      push     0C000000h       ; dwDesiredAccess
.text:00411899      push     offset FileName ; "C:\\temp\\test.txt"
.text:0041189E      call    ds:__imp__CreateFileW@28 ; CreateFileW(x,x,x,x,x,x)
```

Here we do see this is actually calling CreateFileW as expected.

In our last chapter we reviewed the API in C. If you are not familiar with the parameters please review the last chapter.

Let's set a breakpoint directly after the call and run the Local Windows debugger.

NOTICE we see that our `test.txt` file has been created.

In our next chapter we will hack this program in x86.

Chapter 23: Hacking CreateFile x86

We are going to hack the 32-bit version of our CreateFile program.

In this chapter we will hack the file name this will continue to build our experience on custom hacking binaries.

```
.text:008E1899          push     offset FileName ; "C:\\temp\\test.txt"
```

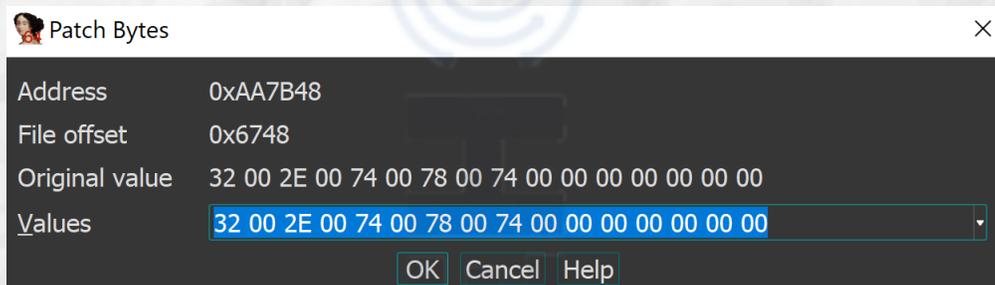
Here we see the *PathName* of "C:\\temp\\test.txt". Double-click to get to the .rdata section.

```
.rdata:008E7B30        text    "UTF-16LE", 'C:\\temp\\test.txt',0
```

Select the Hex View-1 tab. Click on the second 74.

```
008E7B30  43 00 3A 00 5C 00 74 00 65 00 6D 00 70 00 5C 00  C:\\.\\t.e.m.p\\.
008E7B40  74 00 65 00 73 00 74 00 2E 00 74 00 78 00 74 00  t.e.s.t...t.x.t.
008E7B50  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 43 72 65 61 74 65 46 69  .....CreateFi
008E7B60  6C 65 20 66 61 69 6C 65 64 20 61 6E 64 20 65 72  le·failed·and·er
008E7B70  72 6F 72 20 6E 6F 20 25 75 6C 0A 00 00 00 00 00  ror·no·%ul.....
```

Click *Edit – Patch program – Change byte ...*



74 00 65 00 73 00 74 00 2E 00 74 00 78 00 74

Let's change the file to 'hest'.

68 00 65 00 73 00 74 00 2E 00 74 00 78 00 74

Click OK.

Click *Edit – Patch program – Apply patches to input file... Click OK.*

Back in the IDA View0A tab, let's set a breakpoint on the next instruction after the call to *CreateFileW*.

```
.text:008E1885  mov     esi, esp
.text:008E1887  push   0             ; hTemplateFile
.text:008E1889  push   80h          ; dwFlagsAndAttributes
.text:008E188E  push   1             ; dwCreationDisposition
.text:008E1890  push   0             ; lpSecurityAttributes
.text:008E1892  push   1             ; dwShareMode
.text:008E1894  push   0C000000h    ; dwDesiredAccess
.text:008E1899  push   offset FileName ; "C:\\temp\\hest.txt"
.text:008E189E  call   ds:__imp__CreateFileW@28 ; CreateFileW(x,x,x,x,x,x)
.text:008E18A4  cmp    esi, esp
```

Let's look at the root of our hard drive.



Hooray! We have hacked our simple program and altered the new file name.

In our next chapter we will debug this program in x64.

Chapter 24: Debugging CreateFile x64

We are going to debug the 64-bit version of our CreateFile program. In the IDA View-A text view we first see our *CreateFileW* function.

```
.text:000000014001188B      mov     [rsp+130h+hTemplateFile], 0 ; hTemplateFile
.text:0000000140011894      mov     [rsp+130h+dwFlagsAndAttributes], 80h ; '€' ; dwFlagsAndAttributes
.text:000000014001189C      mov     [rsp+130h+dwCreationDisposition], 1 ; dwCreationDisposition
.text:00000001400118A4      xor     r9d, r9d ; lpSecurityAttributes
.text:00000001400118A7      mov     r8d, 1 ; dwShareMode
.text:00000001400118AD      mov     edx, 0C0000000h ; dwDesiredAccess
.text:00000001400118B2      lea    rcx, FileName ; "C:\\temp\\test.txt"
.text:00000001400118B9      call   cs:__imp_CreateFileW
```

Here we are putting the value of *hTemplateFile*, *dwFlagsAndAttributes*, *dwCreationDisposition* onto the stack and the *lpSecurityAttributes* into *r9*, *dwShareMode* into *r8*, *dwDesireAccess* into *rdx* and *FileName* into *rcx*.

BEFORE we run make sure we remove the file **test.txt** within **C:\temp** so we can proceed as if this was being run the first time.

Let's set a breakpoint directly after the call and run the Local Windows debugger.

NOTICE we see that **test.txt** was created.

This was a very simple debug as I have to take the time again to clearly state that our objective is to take SMALL steps so you can not get overwhelmed and have a full appreciation for what is going on at every step of these very popular Win32API calls.

In our next chapter we will hack this program in x64.

Chapter 25: Hacking CreateFile x64

We are going to hack the 64-bit version of our CreateFile program.

In this chapter we will hack the file name this will continue to build our experience on custom hacking binaries.

```
.text:00007FF68D8F18B2          lea    rcx, FileName ; "C:\\temp\\test.txt"
```

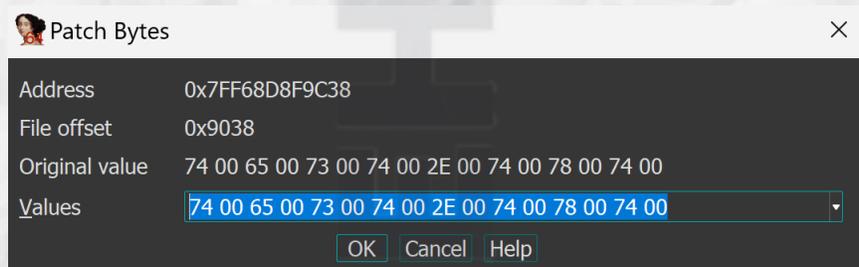
Here we see the *FileName* of "C:\\temp\\test.txt". Double-click to get to the .rdata section.

```
.rdata:00007FF68D8F9C28      text  "UTF-16LE", 'C:\\temp\\test.txt',0
```

Select the Hex View-1 tab. Click on the 2nd 74.

00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00	43 00 3A 00 5C 00 74 00C.:\\.t.
6D 00 70 00 5C 00	74 00 65 00 73 00 74 00	e.m.p\\.t.e.s.t.
74 00 78 00 74 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.t.x.t.....
65 61 74 65 46 69	6C 65 20 66 61 69 6C 65	CreateFile·faile
61 6E 64 20 65 72	72 6F 72 20 6E 6F 20 25	d·and·error·no·%
0A 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	ul.....
65 61 74 65 46 69	6C 65 20 53 75 63 63 65	CreateFile·Succe
21 00 00 00 00 00	80 9D 8F 8D F6 7F 00 00	ss!.....€...ö...

Click *Edit – Patch program – Change byte ...*



74 00 65 00 73 00 74 00 2E 00 74 00 78 00 74 00

Let's change the file to 'fest'.

74 00 65 00 73 00 66 00 2E 00 74 00 78 00 74 00

Click OK.

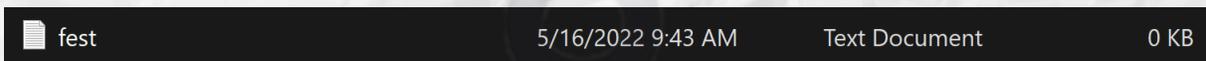
Click *Edit – Patch program – Apply patches to input file...*

Click OK.

Back in the IDA View0A tab, let's set a breakpoint on the next instruction after the call to *CreateFileW*.

```
.text:00007FF68D8F188B      mov     [rsp+130h+hTemplateFile], 0 ; hTemplateFile
.text:00007FF68D8F1894      mov     [rsp+130h+dwFlagsAndAttributes], 80h ; '€' ; dwFlagsAndAttributes
.text:00007FF68D8F189C      mov     [rsp+130h+dwCreationDisposition], 1 ; dwCreationDisposition
.text:00007FF68D8F18A4      xor     r9d, r9d ; lpSecurityAttributes
.text:00007FF68D8F18A7      mov     r8d, 1 ; dwShareMode
.text:00007FF68D8F18AD      mov     edx, 0C0000000h ; dwDesiredAccess
.text:00007FF68D8F18B2      lea    rcx, FileName ; "C:\\temp\\fest.txt"
.text:00007FF68D8F18B9      call   cs:_imp_CreateFileW |
.text:00007FF68D8F18BF      mov     [rbp+0F0h+hObject], rax
```

Let's look at the root of our hard drive.



Hooray! We have hacked our simple program and altered the new file name.

In our next chapter we discuss WriteFile.

Chapter 26: WriteFile

We continue with a simple app that handles the Windows WriteFile API which simply populates data in one file.

Let's create a new project

Create a new project
Empty Project
Next
Project name: 0x0012-writefile
CHECK Place solution and project in the same directory
Create

RT CLICK on the 0x0012-writefile in Solutions Explorer

Add
New Item...
main.c
OK

Now let's populate our `main.c` file with the following.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <Windows.h>

int main(void)
{
    HANDLE hFile;
    BOOL bFile;
    char lpBuffer[] = "Reversing is my life!";
    DWORD nNumberOfBytesToWrite = strlen(lpBuffer);
    DWORD lpNumberOfBytesWritten = 0;

    hFile = CreateFile(
        L"C:\\temp\\test.txt",
        GENERIC_READ | GENERIC_WRITE,
        FILE_SHARE_READ,
        NULL,
        CREATE_NEW,
        FILE_ATTRIBUTE_NORMAL,
        NULL
    );
    if (hFile == INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE)
    {
        printf("CreateFile failed and error no %u!\n", GetLastError());
    }
    else
    {
        printf("CreateFile Success!\n");
    }

    bFile = WriteFile(
        hFile,
```

```

lpBuffer,
nNumberOfBytesToWrite,
&lpNumberOfBytesWritten,
NULL
);
if (bFile == INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE)
{
printf("WriteFile failed and error no %u\n", GetLastError()); }
else
{
printf("WriteFile Success!");
}

CloseHandle(hFile);
}

```

Let's review the *WriteFile* API below.

(VISIT <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/fileapi/nf-fileapi-writefile>)

Here we see we have 5 parameters. The first, *hFile*, is simply the file we created. The second, *lpBuffer*, is a pointer to the buffer containing the data to be written to the file or device. The third, *nNumberOfBytesToWrite*, is the number of bytes to be written to the file or device. The fourth, *lpNumberOfBytesWritten*, is a pointer to the variable that receives the number of bytes written when using a synchronous *hFile* param and *WriteFile* sets this value to zero before doing any work or error checking and use *NULL* for this param if this is an async operation to avoid erroneous results, this is an optional param. The fifth, *lpOverlapped*, is a pointer to an *OVERLAPPED* structure if the *hFile* param was opened with *FILE_FLAG_OVERLAPPED* otherwise *NULL*. This is optional.

The return value is nonzero *TRUE* or if fails, the return value is *INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE* which you can get with *GetLastError*.

When we run the program it shows the following input.

```

CreateFile Success!
WriteFile Success!

C:\Users\kevin\Documents\Hacking-Windows\0x0012-writefile\0x0012-writefile\Debug\0x0012-
writefile.exe (process 7964) exited with code 0.
To automatically close the console when debugging stops, enable Tools->Options->Debugging-
>Automatically close the console when debugging stops.
Press any key to close this window . . .

```

In our next chapter we will debug this program in x86.

Chapter 27: Debugging WriteFile x86

We are going to debug the 32-bit version of our WriteFile program.

In the IDA View-A text view we first see a `__imp_WriteFile@20` function.

```
.text:00415421      push    0                ; lpOverlapped
.text:00415423      push    0                ; lpNumberOfBytesWritten
.text:00415425      mov     eax, [ebp+nNumberOfBytesToWrite]
.text:00415428      push    eax              ; nNumberOfBytesToWrite
.text:00415429      lea    ecx, [ebp+lpBuffer]
.text:0041542C      push    ecx              ; lpBuffer
.text:0041542D      mov     edx, [ebp+hFile]
.text:00415430      push    edx              ; hFile
.text:00415431      call   ds:__imp_WriteFile@20 ; WriteFile(x,x,x,x,x)
```

In our last chapter we reviewed the API in C. Here we first push the `lpOverlapped` param to the stack followed by the `lpNumberOfBytesWritten` param followed by the `nNumberOfBytesToWrite` param followed by the `lpBuffer` param followed by the `hFile` param and then we call the function.

Let's set a breakpoint directly after the call and run the Local Windows debugger.

NOTICE we see that our `test.txt` file has been created and populated with, **Reversing is my life!**

In our next chapter we will hack this program in x86.

Chapter 28: Hacking WriteFile x86

We are going to hack the 32-bit version of our WriteFile program.

In this chapter we will hack the file name this will continue to build our experience on custom hacking binaries.

```
.text:000A53D8          push     offset FileName ; "C:\\temp\\test.txt"
```

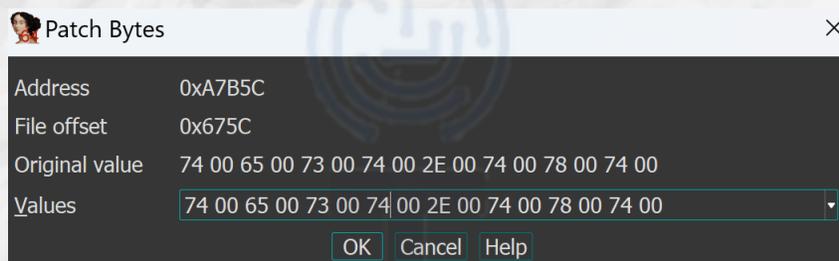
Here we see the *PathName* of "C:\\temp\\test.txt". Double-click to get to the .rdata section.

```
.rdata:000A7B4C          text    "UTF-16LE", 'C:\\temp\\test.txt',0
```

Select the Hex View-1 tab. Click on the second 74.

```
000A7B40  73 21 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 43 00 3A 00  s!.....C.:.
000A7B50  5C 00 74 00 65 00 6D 00 70 00 5C 00 74 00 65 00  \.t.e.m.p.\.t.e.
000A7B60  73 00 74 00 2E 00 74 00 78 00 74 00 00 00 00 00  s.t...t.x.t....
```

Click *Edit – Patch program – Change byte ...*



74 00 65 00 6D 00 70 00 5C 00 74 00 65 00 73 00

Let's change the file to 'tesv'.

75 00 65 00 6D 00 70 00 5C 00 76 00 65 00 73 00

Click OK.

Click *Edit – Patch program – Apply patches to input file...*

Click OK.

Back in the IDA View0A tab, let's set a breakpoint on the next instruction after the call to `__imp__WriteFileW@20`.

```

• .text:00C35421      push    0           ; lpOverlapped
• .text:00C35423      push    0           ; lpNumberOfBytesWritten
• .text:00C35425      mov     eax, [ebp+nNumberOfBytesToWrite]
• .text:00C35428      push   eax         ; nNumberOfBytesToWrite
• .text:00C35429      lea   ecx, [ebp+lpBuffer]
• .text:00C3542C      push   ecx         ; lpBuffer
• .text:00C3542D      mov   edx, [ebp+hFile]
• .text:00C35430      push   edx         ; hFile
• .text:00C35431      call  ds:__imp_WriteFile@20 ; WriteFile(x,x,x,x,x)

```

Let's look at the root of our hard drive.

```

tesv                               6/10/2022 6:16 AM           Text Document           0 KB

```

Hooray! We have hacked our simple program and altered the new file name.

In our next chapter we will debug this program in x64.

Chapter 29: Debugging WriteFile x64

We are going to debug the 64-bit version of our WriteFile program. In the IDA View-A text view we first see our *WriteFile* function.

```
.text:0000000140011943      mov     qword ptr [rsp+1A0h+dwCreationDisposition], 0 ; lpOverlapped
.text:000000014001194C      xor     r9d, r9d ; lpNumberOfBytesWritten
.text:000000014001194F      mov     r8d, [rbp+160h+nNumberOfBytesToWrite] ; nNumberOfBytesToWrite
.text:0000000140011953      lea    rdx, [rbp+160h+Str] ; lpBuffer
.text:0000000140011957      mov     rcx, [rbp+160h+hFile] ; hFile
.text:000000014001195B      call   cs:imp_WriteFile
```

Here we first putting the *lpOverlapped* param to the stack, an offset of *rsp + 1a0 + dwCreationDisposition* followed by the *lpNumberOfBytesWritten* param into *r9* followed by the *nNumberOfBytesToWrite* param into *r8* followed by the *lpBuffer* param into *rdx* followed by the *hFile* param into *rcx* and then we call the function.

BEFORE we run make sure we remove the file **test.txt** within **C:\temp** so we can proceed as if this was being run the first time.

Let's set a breakpoint directly after the call and run the Local Windows debugger.

NOTICE we see that **test.txt** was created.

In our next chapter we will hack this program in x64.

Chapter 30: Hacking WriteFile x64

We are going to hack the 64-bit version of our WriteFile program.

In this chapter we will hack the file name this will continue to build our experience on custom hacking binaries.

```
.text:00007FF7CE981909      lea    rcx, FileName ; "C:\\temp\\test.txt"
```

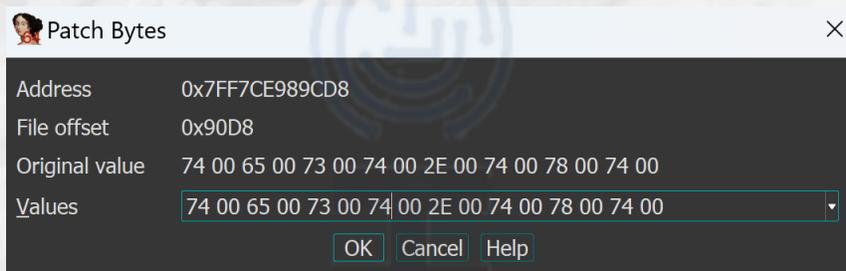
Here we see the *FileName* of "C:\\temp\\test.txt". Double-click to get to the .rdata section.

```
.rdata:00007FF7CE989CC8      text  "UTF-16LE", 'C:\\temp\\test.txt',0
```

Select the Hex View-1 tab. Click on the 2nd 74.

```
00007FF7CE989CC0  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 43 00 3A 00 5C 00 74 00  .....C::\t.
00007FF7CE989CD0  65 00 6D 00 70 00 5C 00 74 00 65 00 73 00 74 00  e.m.p.\t.e.s.t.
00007FF7CE989CE0  2E 00 74 00 78 00 74 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ..t.x.t.....
```

Click *Edit – Patch program – Change byte ...*



74 00 65 00 73 00 74 00 2E 00 74 00 78 00 74 00

Let's change the file to 'tesf'.

74 00 65 00 73 00 74 00 2E 00 66 00 78 00 74 00

Click OK.

Click *Edit – Patch program – Apply patches to input file...*

Click OK.

Back in the IDA View0A tab, let's set a breakpoint on the next instruction after the call to *CreateFileW*.

```

.text:00007FF7CE981943      mov     qword ptr [rsp+1A0h+dwCreationDisposition], 0 ; lpOverlapped
.text:00007FF7CE98194C      xor     r9d, r9d ; lpNumberOfBytesWritten
.text:00007FF7CE98194F      mov     r8d, [rbp+160h+nNumberOfBytesToWrite] ; nNumberOfBytesToWrite
.text:00007FF7CE981953      lea    rdx, [rbp+160h+Str] ; lpBuffer
.text:00007FF7CE981957      mov     rcx, [rbp+160h+hFile] ; hFile
.text:00007FF7CE98195B      call   cs:_imp_WriteFile
.text:00007FF7CE981961      mov     [rbp+160h+var_13C], eax

```

Let's look at the root of our hard drive.

tesf 6/24/2022 7:46 AM Text Document 1 KB

Hooray! We have hacked our simple program and altered the new file name.

I hope you have enjoyed this tutorial and have learned how to now take any remaining Win32API function and reverse engineer it either in x86 or x64.

Happy Hacking!

Thank you for taking the time to read through our publication. Your continued support is invaluable.

Jai Hind!

