

## `$RESULT`

-----

Return value for some functions like FIND etc.  
\$RESULT\_1 and \$RESULT\_2 are available for some commands.

## `$VERSION`

-----

Contains current version of OllyScript

Example

```
cmp $VERSION, "0.8"  
ja version_above_08
```

## `#INC file`

-----

Includes a script file in another script file

Example:

```
#inc "anotherscript.txt"
```

## `#LOG`

----

Enables logging of executed commands.

The commands will appear in OllyDbg log window, and will be prefixed with  
-->

Example:

```
#log
```

## `ADD dest, src`

-----

Adds src to dest and stores result in dest

Example:

```
add x, 0F  
add eax, x  
add [401000], 5  
add y, " times" // If y was 1000 before this command then y is  
"1000 times" after it
```

## `AI`

--

Executes "Animate into" in OllyDbg

Example:

```
ai
```

## `ALLOC size`

-----

Allocate new memory page, you can read/write and execute.

Example

```
alloc 1000  
free $RESULT, 1000
```

## `AN addr`

-----

Analyze module which contains the address addr.

Example:

```
an eip // Same as pressing CTRL-A
```

### AND dest, src

-----

ANDs src and dest and stores result in dest

Example:

```
and x, 0F
and eax, x
and [401000], 5
```

### AO

--

Executes "Animate over" in OllyDbg

Example:

```
ao
```

### ASK question

-----

Displays an input box with the specified question and lets user enter a response.

Sets the reserved \$RESULT variable (0 if cancel button was pressed).

You have also the length in \$RESULT\_1 (divided by 2 for hex entries)

Example:

```
ask "Enter new EIP"
cmp $RESULT, 0
je cancel_pressed
mov eip, $RESULT
```

### ASM addr, command [,version]

-----

Assemble a command at some address.

Change version number (0,1,...) to get alternative code bytes, if possible.

Returns bytes assembled in the reserved \$RESULT variable

Example:

```
asm eip, "mov eax, ecx"
```

### ASMTXT addr, file

-----

Assemble a text asm file at some address.

Example:

```
asmtxt EIP, "myasm.txt"
```

### ATOI str [, base=16.]

-----

Converts a string to integer

Returns the integer in the reserved \$RESULT variable

Example:

```
itoa "F"
itoa "10", 10.
```

### BC addr

-----

Clear unconditional breakpoint at addr.

Example:

```
bc 401000
bc x
bc eip
```

#### BD addr

-----

Disables breakpoint at addr.

Example:

```
bp 401000
BD 401000
```

#### BEGINSEARCH [start]

-----

Create a Copy of Debugged App Memory, Find commands will use this data faster.

You need to use ENDSEARCH before writing to memory and to free this memory copy.

Optimization time is 20% for 5000 loops... but could maybe be optimized

Example:

```
mov count, 0
mov start, eip
beginsearch start
next:
find #00#, start
cmp $RESULT, 0
je end
mov start, $RESULT+1
add count, 1
jmp next
end:
endsearch
msg count
```

#### BP addr

-----

Set unconditional breakpoint at addr.

Example:

```
bp 401000
bp x
bp eip
```

#### BPCND addr, cond

-----

Set breakpoint on address addr with condition cond.

Example:

```
bpcnd 401000, "ECX==1"
```

#### BPD callname

-----

Remove breakpoint on dll call set by BPX

#### BPGOTO addr, label

-----

Automatic Jump at label on Breakpoint (Standard(INT3) and Hardware).

EOB Like Command

Example:

```
bphws addr
bpgoto addr, MyLabel
NextBP:
RUN
...
MyLabel:
...
jmp NextBP
```

#### BPHWC addr

-----

Delete hardware breakpoint at a specified address

Example:

```
bphwc 401000
```

#### BPHWS addr, [mode]

-----

Set hardware breakpoint. Mode can be "r" - read, "w" - write or "x" - execute (default).

Example:

```
bphws 401000, "x"
```

#### BPL addr, expr

-----

Sets logging breakpoint at address addr that logs expression expr

Example:

```
bpl 401000, "eax" // logs the value of eax everytime this line is passed
```

#### BPLCND addr, expr, cond

-----

Sets logging breakpoint at address addr that logs expression expr if condition cond is true

Example:

```
bplcnd 401000, "eax", "eax > 1" // logs the value of eax everytime this line is passed and eax > 1
```

#### BPMC

----

Clear memory breakpoint.

Example:

```
bpmc
```

#### BPRM addr, size

-----

Set memory breakpoint on read. Size is size of memory in bytes.

Example:

```
bprm 401000, FF
```

#### BPWM addr, size

-----

Set memory breakpoint on write. Size is size of memory in bytes.

Example:

```
bpwm 401000, FF
```

#### BPX callname

-----

Set breakpoint on dll call

#### BUF var

-----

Converts string/dword variable to a Buffer

Example:

```
mov s, "123"
buf s
log s // output "#313233#"
```

### `CMP dest, src [,size]`

-----

Compares dest to src. Works like it's ASM counterpart.  
see SCMP to compare strings or memory data

Example:

```
cmp y, x
cmp eip, 401000
je label
cmp cx, x, 2
je label
```

### `CMT addr, text`

-----

Inserts a comment at the specified address

Example:

```
cmt eip, "This is the entry point"
```

### `COB`

---

Makes script continue execution after a breakpoint has occurred (removes EOB)

Example:

```
COB
```

### `COE`

---

Makes script continue execution after an exception has occurred (removes EOE)

Example:

```
COE
```

### `DBH`

---

Hides debugger

Example:

```
dbh
```

### `DBS`

---

Unhides debugger

Example:

```
dbs
```

### `DEC var`

-----

Subtracts 1 from variable

Example:

```
dec v
```

### `DIV op1, op2`

-----

Sets op1 with op1/op2

Example:

```
div var, 2
```

### `DM addr, size, file`

-----

Dumps memory of specified size from specified address to specified file  
(default path set from opened app.)

Example:

```
dm 401000, 1F, "c:\dump.bin"
```

#### DMA addr, size, file

-----

Dumps memory of specified size from specified address to specified file appending to that file if it exists

Example:

```
dma 401000, 1F, "c:\dump.bin"
```

#### DPE filename, ep

-----

Dumps the executable to file with specified name.

Entry point is set to ep.

Example:

```
dpe "c:\test.exe", eip
```

#### EOB label

-----

Transfer execution to some label on next breakpoint.

Example:

```
eob SOME_LABEL
```

#### EOE label

-----

Transfer execution to some label on next exception.

Example:

```
eob SOME_LABEL
```

#### ERUN

----

Executes SHIFT-F9 in OllyDbg. Run with Ignore Exceptions

Example:

```
erun
```

#### ESTI

----

Executes SHIFT-F7 in OllyDbg.

Example:

```
esti
```

#### ESTO

----

Executes SHIFT-F9 in OllyDbg. (OLD COMMAND, COULD BE REMOVED, USE ERUN)

Example:

```
esto
```

#### EVAL

----

Evaluates a string expression that contains variables.

The variables that are declared in the current script can be enclosed in curly braces {} to be inserted.

Sets the reserved \$RESULT variable

Example:

```
var x
mov x, 1000
eval "The value of x is {x}" // after this $RESULT is "The value of
x is 1000"
```

## EXEC/ENDE

-----

Executes instructions between EXEC and ENDE in the context of the target process.

Values in curly braces {} are replaced by their values.

Examples:

```
// This does some movs
mov x, "eax"
mov y, DEADBEEF
exec
    mov {x}, {y} // mov eax, 0DEADBEEF will be executed
    mov ecx, {x} // mov ecx, eax will be executed
ende

// This calls ExitProcess in the debugged application
exec
    push 0
    call ExitProcess
ende
ret
```

## FILL addr, len, value

-----

Fills len bytes of memory at addr with value

Example:

```
fill 401000, 10, 90 // NOP 10h bytes
```

## FIND addr, what

-----

Searches memory starting at addr for the specified value.

When found sets the reserved \$RESULT variable. \$RESULT == 0 if nothing found.

The search string can also use the wildcard "???" (see below).

Example:

```
find eip, #6A00E8# // find a PUSH 0 followed by some kind of call
find eip, #6A??E8# // find a PUSH 0 followed by some kind of call
```

## FINDCALLS addr [,name]

-----

Find all intermodular calls (dll calls) in the disasm area.

You can filter results by label (case insensitive) with the optionnal second parameter.

Reference Window is used and its content changed

Then can use GREF to get results count and retrieve them.

Example:

```
findcalls eip, "exit"
gref
msg $RESULT
```

### `FINDCMD addr, cmdstr`

-----

Search for asm command(s), you can search for series also with ";" separator.

This command uses "Search for All Sequences" Ollydbg function so could find relative calls/jmp

Reference Window is used and its content changed

You can use GREF to get next results in disasm window range

Example 1:

```
mov line,1
findcmd eip, "xor R32,R32"
next:
  gref line
  cmp $RESULT,0
  je finished
  inc line
  jmp next
finished:
```

Example 2:

```
findcmd 401000, "nop;nop;nop"
msg $RESULT
```

### `FINDOP addr, what`

-----

Searches code starting at addr for an instruction that begins with the specified bytes.

When found sets the reserved \$RESULT variable. \$RESULT == 0 if nothing found.

The search string can also use the wildcard "???" (see below).

Example:

```
findop 401000, #61# // find next POPAD
findop 401000, #6A??# // find next PUSH of something
findop 401000, "1" // = #61#
```

### `FINDMEM what [, StartAddr]`

-----

Searches whole memory for the specified value.

When found sets the reserved \$RESULT variable. \$RESULT == 0 if nothing found.

The search string can also use the wildcard "???" (see below).

Example:

```
findmem #6A00E8# // find a PUSH 0 followed by some kind of call
findmem #6A00E8#, 00400000 // search it after address 0040.0000
```

### `FREE addr [, size]`

-----

Free memory bloc allocated by ALLOC (or not).

If size not given, drop whole memory bloc.

Example

```
alloc 1000
free $RESULT
```



### GAPI addr #BETA#

-----

## Chinese Translation ##

Obtains the code place API call information

The API information saves in preservation variable \$RESULT.

If the symbolic name is a API function, then

\$RESULT saves the API information

\$RESULT\_1 save link base/storehouse (for instance kernel32)

\$RESULT\_2 save symbolic name (for instance ExitProcess).

\$RESULT\_3 save calling location (for instance call xxxxx)

\$RESULT\_4 save destination

Notice: This and the GN difference is GN must point to the IAT address

But GAPI gives the code address to be possible directly to obtain API

Also has, if you have gotten down the software break point in here,

please first clear the break point to use this sentence again, because the software break point modified the code is CC

If here does not clear here the software break point, will create this not to be able the very good recognition.

Example:

GAPI 401000 (call kernel32.ExitProcess)

GAPI the EIP // examined whether the current code is API calls, is not then returns to 0

### GBPM (beta)

----

Get last memory breakpoint address, affects \$RESULT with dword value

### GBPR

----

Get last breakpoint reason, affects \$RESULT with dword value

Example:

GBPR

cmp \$RESULT, 10

je SelectNormalBP

cmp \$RESULT, 20

je SelectMemBP

cmp \$RESULT, 40

je SelectHwBP

jmp NextBP

### GCI addr, info

-----

Gets information about asm command

"info" can be :

- COMMAND for asm command string (like OPCODE)

- DESTINATION for Destination of jump/call/return

- SIZE for number of command bytes

- TYPE for asm command string (one of C\_xxx, see OllyDbg Plugin

API)

Example:

GCI eip, DESTINATION

### GCMT addr

-----

Gets the comment, automatic comment or analyse's comment at specified code address

#### GMA name, info

-----

Calls GMI, but parameter is short name of the module

#### GMEMI addr, info

-----

Gets information about a memory block to which the specified address belongs.

"info" can be MEMORYBASE, MEMORYSIZE or MEMORYOWNER (if you want other info in the future versions plz tell me).

Sets the reserved \$RESULT variable (0 if data not found).

Example:

GMEMI addr, MEMORYBASE // After this \$RESULT is the address to the memory base of the memory block to which addr belongs

#### GMI addr, info

-----

Gets information about a module to which the specified address belongs.

"info" can be :

MODULEBASE, MODULESIZE, CODEBASE, CODESIZE, MEMBASE, MEMSIZE,

ENTRY, NSECT, DATABASE, RELOCTABLE, RELOCSIZE

RESBASE, RESSIZE, IDATABASE, IDATATABLE, EDATATABLE, EDATASIZE

and strings NAME, PATH, VERSION

(if you want other info in the future versions plz tell me).

Sets the reserved \$RESULT variable (0 if data not found).

Example:

GMI eip, CODEBASE // After this \$RESULT is the address to the codebase of the module to which eip belongs

#### GN addr

-----

Gets the symbolic name of specified address (ex the API it poits to)

Sets the reserved \$RESULT variable to the name. If that name is an API \$RESULT\_1 is set to the library (ex kernel32) and \$RESULT\_2 to the name of the API (ex ExitProcess).

Example:

gn 401000

#### GO addr

-----

Executes to specified address (like G in SoftIce)

Example:

go 401005

#### GPA proc, lib, [0,1]

-----

Gets the address of the specified procedure in the specified library.

When found sets the reserved \$RESULT variable. \$RESULT == 0 if nothing found.

Useful for setting breakpoints on APIs.

Set third param to 1 if you want to keep library in memory

Example:

gpa "MessageBoxA", "user32.dll" // After this \$RESULT is the address of MessageBoxA and you can do "bp \$RESULT".

#### GPI key

-----

Gets process information, one of :

HPROCESS, PROCESSID, HMAINTHREAD, MAINTHREADID, MAINBASE, PROCESSNAME, EXEFILENAME, CURRENTDIR, SYSTEMDIR

#### GREF [line]

-----

Get Address from Reference Window at Line. First line is 1 because 0 is CPU Initial EIP.

Without parameter, GREF results the Reference Window number of entries.

Example:

```
FINDCMD "push eax"
GREF 1
msg $RESULT
GREF 2
msg $RESULT
```

#### GRO addr

-----

Get Relative Offset

When found sets the reserved \$RESULT variable. \$RESULT == 0 if nothing found.

#### HANDLE x, y, class

-----

Returns the handle of child window of specified class at point x,y (remember: in hex values).

#### HISTORY (0,1)

-----

Enables or Disables Value history in Script Progress Window, could optimize loops

Example:

```
history 0 //disable
history 1 //enable
```

#### INC var

-----

Adds 1 to variable

Example:

```
inc v
```

#### ITOA n [, base=16.]

-----

Converts an integer to string

Returns the string in the reserved \$RESULT variable

Example:

```
itoa F
itoa 10., 10.
```

#### JA label

-----

Use this after cmp. Works like it's asm counterpart.

Example:

```
ja SOME_LABEL
```

#### JAE label

-----

Use this after cmp. Works like it's asm counterpart.

Example:

```
jae SOME_LABEL
```

#### JB label

-----

Use this after cmp. Works like it's asm counterpart.

Example:

```
jb SOME_LABEL
```

#### JBE label

-----

Use this after cmp. Works like it's asm counterpart.

Example:

```
jbe SOME_LABEL
```

#### JE label (JZ)

-----

Use this after cmp. Works like it's asm counterpart.

Example:

```
je SOME_LABEL
```

#### JMP label

-----

Unconditionally jump to a label.

Example:

```
jmp SOME_LABEL
```

#### JNE label (JNZ)

-----

Use this after cmp. Works like it's asm counterpart.

Example:

```
jne SOME_LABEL
```

#### KEY vkcode [, shift [, ctrl]]

-----

Emulates global keyboard shortcut.

Example:

```
key 20
key 20, 1 //Shift+space
key 20, 0, 1 //Ctrl+space
```

#### LBL addr, text

-----

Inserts a label at the specified address

Example:

```
lbl eip, "NiceJump"
```

#### LC

----

Clear Main Log Window

#### LCLR

----

Clear Script Log Window

#### LEN str

-----

Get length of a string

Example:

```
len "NiceJump"
msg $RESULT
```

LM addr, size, filename

-----

load Dm file to mem

LM is the opposite of the DM command

Example:

```
lm 0x401000, 0x100, "test.bin"
```

LOG src [,prefix]

-----

Logs src to OllyDbg log window.

If src is a constant string the string is logged as it is.

If src is a variable or register its logged with its name.

You can replace default prefix with the optional second parameter.

Example:

```
log "Hello world" // The string "Hello world" is logged
var x
mov x, 10
log x // The string "x: 00000010" is logged.
log x, "" // The string "00000010" is logged.
```

LOGBUF var [,linecount [,separator]]

-----

Logs a string or buffer like a memory dump, usefull for long data

MOV dest, src [,size]

-----

Move src to dest.

Src can be a long hex string in the format #<some hex numbers>#, for example #1234#.

Remember that the number of digits in the hex string must be even, i.e. 2, 4, 6, 8 etc.

Example:

```
mov x, 0F
mov y, "Hello world"
mov eax, ecx
mov [ecx], #00DEAD00BEEF00#
mov !CF, 1
mov !DF, !PF
mov [403000], "Hello world"
```

MEMCPY dest,src,size

-----

Copy app. memory from "src" address to "dst" address.

This function is same as mov [dst],[src],size

Example:

```
gma "OLE32",CODEBASE
mov base, $RESULT
gma "OLE32",CODESIZE
mov size, $RESULT
alloc size
mov dst, $RESULT
MEMCPY dst,base,size
...
free dst
```

MSG message

-----

Display a message box with specified message

Example:

```
MSG "Script paused"
```

### MSGYN message

-----

Display a message box with specified message and YES and NO buttons.  
Sets the reserved \$RESULT variable to 1 if YES is selected and 0 otherwise.

Example:

```
MSGYN "Continue?"
```

### MUL op1, op2

-----

Sets op1 with op1\*op2

Example:

```
mul op1, 10
```

### NEG op

-----

Assembly Operation "neg eax"

### NOT op

-----

Assembly Operation "not eax"

### OR dest, src

-----

ORs src and dest and stores result in dest

Example:

```
or x, 0F
or eax, x
or [401000], 5
```

### OPCODE addr

-----

OPCODE sets the \$RESULT variable to the opcode bytes, \$RESULT\_1 variable to mnemonic opcode (i.e. "MOV ECX,EAX")

and \$RESULT\_2 to the length of the opcode.

If an invalid opcode appears, \$RESULT\_2 should be 0.

addr is increased by the length of the opcode (disassemble command).

With this function you can step forward through code.

Example:

```
opcode 00401000
```

### OPENDUMP addr [,base,size]

-----

Create a new Dump Window with data at address.

### OPENTRACE

-----

Opens run trace window

### PAUSE

-----

Pauses script execution. Script can be resumed from plugin menu.

Example:

```
pause
```

### POP dw

-----

Retrieve dword from stack

#### PREOP addr

-----

Get asm command line address just before specified address.

Attention: Will not give real executed command eip before the jump.

Example:

```
preop eip
```

#### PUSH dw

-----

Add dword to stack

#### READSTR str, len

-----

Copy len chars of str into \$RESULT

#### REF addr

-----

REF addr works as "Find references to .. Selected command" and "Find references", Ctrl R, in OllyDbg.

\$RESULT variable is set to the first reference addr

\$RESULT\_1 to the opcode (text asm command)

\$RESULT\_2 to the comment (like reference window).

Repeat "REF addr" until \$RESULT=0 to get next refs

Example:

```
continue:
    REF eip
    log $RESULT
    log $RESULT_1
    log $RESULT_2
    cmp $RESULT,0
    jne continue
```

#### REPL addr, find, repl, len

-----

Replace "find" with "repl" starting at "addr" for "len" bytes.

Wildcards are allowed

Example:

```
repl eip, #6a00#, #6b00#, 10
repl eip, #??00#, #??01#, 10
repl 401000, #41#, #90#, 1F
```

#### RET

---

Exits script.

Example:

```
ret
```

#### REV what

-----

Reverse dword bytes.

Example:

```
rev 01020304
//$RESULT = 04030201
```

#### ROL op, count

-----

Assembly Operation "rol eax, cl"

save in the target (first) operand.

### ROR op, count

-----

Assembly Operation "ror eax, cl"

Example:

```
mov x, 00000010
ROR x, 8
```

### RTR

---

Executes "Run to return" in OllyDbg, [Ctrl+F9] operation.

Example:

```
rtr
```

### RTU

---

Executes "Run to user code" in OllyDbg, [Alt+F9] operation.

Example:

```
rtu
```

### RUN

---

Executes F9 in OllyDbg, you can also use ERUN to ignore exceptions

Example:

```
run
```

### SCMP dest, src [,size]

-----

Compares strings dest to src. Works like it's ASM counterpart.

Example:

```
cmp x, "KERNEL32.DLL"
cmp [eax], "Hello World", 11.
je Label
```

### SCMPI dest, src [,size]

-----

Compares strings dest to src (case insensitive). Works like it's ASM counterpart.

Example:

```
cmp sVar, "KERNEL32.DLL"
cmp [eax], "Hello", 5
jne Label
```

### SETOPTION

-----

Open the OllyDBG Options Window, to change debugging parameters. Script will continue on close.

### SHL dest, src

-----

Shifts dest to the left src times and stores the result in dest.

Example:

```
mov x, 00000010
shl x, 8 // x is now 00001000
```

### SHR dest, src

-----

Shifts dest to the right src times and stores the result in dest.

Example:

```
mov x, 00001000
shr x, 8 // x is now 00000010
```



## STI

---

Execute F7 in OllyDbg. SStep Into.

Example:

```
sti
```

## STO

---

Execute F8 in OllyDbg. SStep Over.

Example:

```
sto
```

## STR var

-----

Converts variable to a String (buffer or dword)

## SUB dest, src

-----

Reduce src from dest.

Example:

```
sub x, 0F
sub eax, x
sub [401000], 5
```

## TC

--

Cancels run trace in OllyDbg

Example:

```
tc
```

## TEST dest,src

-----

Performs a logical AND of the two operands updating the flags register without saving the result.

(Modifies Flags: CF OF PF SF ZF (AF undefined))

## TI

--

Executes "Trace into" in OllyDbg, CTRL-F7 in OllyDbg.

Example:

```
ti
```

## TICK [var [,reftime]]

-----

Set variable with script execution time (microsec)

if reftime parameter is set, set \$RESULT with time since reftime.

if no parameter is set, function set \$RESULT with execution time in text, in "<ssss mmm> ms" format

var is declared automatically.

Example:

```
tick time
msg time           //time since script startup
tick time,time
msg $RESULT        //time since last TICK, DWORD value
```

## TICND cond

-----

Traces into calls until cond is true

Example:

```
ticnd "eip > 40100A" // will stop when eip > 40100A
```

## TO

--

Executes "Trace over" in OllyDbg

Example:

to

## TOCND cond

-----

Traces over calls until cond is true

Example:

tocnd "eip > 40100A" // will stop when eip > 40100A

## UNICODE enable

-----

Set Unicode Mode, not used for the moment

Example:

UNICODE 1

...

## VAR

---

Declare a variable to be used in the script.

Example:

var x

## XOR dest, src

-----

XORs src and dest and stores result in dest

Example:

xor x, 0F

xor eax, x

xor [401000], 5

## XCHG dest, src

-----

Exchanges contents of source and destination.

## WRT file, data

-----

Write to file (replace existing one) the only accepted symbol is "\r\n"

Numbers are wrote as strings... for the moment

Example:

wrt "out.txt", "Data:\r\nOk\r\n"

wrt sFile, ebx

## WRTA file, data [, separator]

-----

Append to file, default separator is "\n"

Example:

wrta sFile, "hello world"

wrta sFile, ABCD, ""

wrta sFile, "Windows CR, "\r\n"