INSIDE THE ULTIMA ONLINE CLIENT - INSERTING A SLEEP

GOAL

The Ultima Online client utilizes too much CPU power when it's not doing anything useful. For example, when we are at the logon screen or when we lost connection with the server during game play.



In this document I will describe how I made a patch for the client and hopefully, you learn how to patch your own client when I'm not there to do it for you.

UTILITIES USED

<u>IDA Pro</u>, a very professional utility, definitely worth buying, Standard version is affordable <u>HxD</u>, a very neat hex editor and above all, it's free

ABOUT ME

I'm just a guy who loves the Ultima universe and knows a bit assembler. Why not combine the two? \textcircled I've been into computers starting from age 12, and Ultima VII was the first game I bought myself, don't ask how I acquired games before that. Oh yeah, I learned GFA Basic at age 13, switched to Borland C++ 2.0 at age 14, and assembler came to me at age 15, and that's when it all started for real.

INSIDE THE CLIENT

There are many different clients out there, remember, client has a minimum 10 year old history. Each binary is different but in the end will share some code with the original one. Compilers also evolved and newer clients will utilize more and modern optimizations techniques.

I chose to patch client version 5.0.8.3. Load it into IDA and read on.

Locating the message loop shouldn't be too hard. UO Client is written in C++ thus the message loop will look like this:

```
While(GetMessage(...))
{
   TranslateMessage(...);
   DispatchMessage(...);
}
```

or

GetMessage(…) can be replaced by PeekMessage(…) which is more common for games anyways.

TEACH YOURSELF BY READING MORE ABOUT MESSAGE LOOPS

http://winprog.org/tutorial/message_loop.html http://blogs.msdn.com/oldnewthing/archive/2005/02/09/369804.aspx http://software.intel.com/en-us/articles/peekmessage-optimizing-applications-for-extendedbattery-life/

MAKING SENSE OF THE MESSAGE LOOP

Now that we have located the message loop we have to analyze it, we do this by adding comments and/or renaming the labels IDA created for us. Feel free to use the built-in debugger of IDA to help with understanding the structures and variables involved.

This is not really a tutorial about IDA Pro or about reversing in general; hence I'm not going to provide you with too much details on how to do things.

Before analysis, a screenshot of what is the beginning of the message loop:

.text:00536041	mov	edi, ds:PeekMessageA
.text:00536047	mov	ebx, ds:TranslateAcceleratorA
.text:0053604D	mov	ebp, ds:TranslateMessage
.text:00536053	add	esp, OCh
.text:00536056		MODELLES - LEGES
.text:00536056 loc 536056:		: CODE XREF: WinMain(x.x.x.x)+8751i
.text:00536056		: WinMain(x.x.x.x)+8991j
.text:00536056	mov	eax, dword SF4EA4
.text:00536058	dec	Pax
text:0053605C	mnu	dword SE4EA4, eax
text:00536061	inz	short loc 53608F
text:00536063	mnu	ecx. dword 81C84C
text:00536060	mou	dword SEAEAA AAb
text:00536073	tect	
tovt - 00536075	iz	chort loc 53609F
tovt - 00536077	J~ mou	eav dword 810080
tovt - 00536070	toct	
tovt • 00500076	iz	chart loc 526805
tovt-00536080	J4 Cmp	
tovt-00500000	12	chart loc C2680C
tovt - 00530000	J2 mou	
tovt-00530000	MUV	[ccv.om], cav
tout:00530000 100 E9600E.		· PODE VDEE· WinMain/v v v v)+76411
tout - 00530000 100_30000L.		• $\text{UinMain/o o o oli7EEti}$
tout . 0053000E		, Willindill(A,A,A,A)*(33)]
.LEXL.0000000	0011	los hCADhA
tout . 00530073	tact	21 21
tout . 00000000	iz	di, di chart los E260D1
LUXL:0053007H	JZ	SHUFL 100_530001
.LEXL.00530096	tost	eax, uworu_703070
.LEXL:005300H1	test	edX, edX
.LEXL:005300H3	JZ	SHUFL 100_5300B1
.LEXL:005300H5	pusn	U affect buts 799009
.LEXL:005300H/		ecx, offset byte_780380
.text:005300HC	Call	100_408020
.Lext:00530081		ADDE VEEL USANSSA (
.text:005300B1 10C_5300B1:		; CODE XREF: WINMAIN(X,X,X,X)+77H)
.Text:00530081		; winMain(x,x,x,x)+7831]
.text:00536081	pusn	1
.text:00530083	pusn	0
.text:00530085	pusn	0
.text:00536087	Tea	eax, [esp+2ch]
.Text:00536088	push	0
.text:005360BD	push	eax
.text:005360BE	call	edi ; reekMessageA
.text:005360C0	test	eax, eax
.text:005360C2	jz	short loc_536111
•		

00136041 00536041: WinMain(x,x,x,x)+721

After analysis, we have a screenshot of this same part of the Message Loop:

text:00536041	mou	edi ds-PeekMessaneA
text:00536047	mou	eby ds:TranslateAcceleratorA
text:00536040	mou	ehn ds TranslateMessage
text:00536053	bbs	ecn 8Ch
text:00536056	444	csp, our
tovt . 00536056	LAREL WinMain Regin06M	accadeloon CODE XDEE. Windain(v v v)+9751i
text:00536056	Ender_armara_begraotta	· Windain/v v v v)+8001i
tovt . 00536056	mou	asy dword SENEAN
tovt . 00536050	dec	
tovt:00536050	uec mou	duord CENEON ogy
tout - 88526861	inz	chort loc E9689E
tout . 00530001	J112	Short 100_50000
tovt . 00536060	mou	dword CEREAN AND
tovt . 00530007	tost	
+ovt • 00530073	iz	chart loc E9689E
.LEAL.00530075	JZ	SHOLL TOC 20000C
.LEXL.00530077	test	
.LEAL.00530076	Lesu	chart los E9689E
.LEXL.005300/E	JZ	
.LEXL:00530000	c mp	chewt los E2600E
tout:00530000	J2	
.LEXL.00530000	MUV	[ecx+oun], edx
.LEXL:0053008E	100 596895.	· CODE VDEE, WinMain/v v v v)+7641;
.LEXL.0053000E	100_330080.	, DUVC ANER. WINHOLN(X,X,X,X)*/41) . WinHain/v v v v\17001i
.LEXL.0053000C	mou	, Willidill($\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \lambda_5 \lambda_7 T_{221}$]
.LEAL.0053000E	000 0011	cub hCODHA
.LEXL.00530093	tall	21 21
.LEXL.00530090	iz	di, di chart LAPEL Wightin CoCollPookMorrage
.LEXL.0053009H	JZ	SHOLL CHDEL_WINNain_Bocallreeknessage
.LEXL.00530096	test	eax, uwuru_/bab/b
.LEAL.005300H1	iz	chert LAPEL WinMain CoCallBookMorsage
.LEXL.005300H3	JZ	SHOL CHOCL_WINNAIN_GOGAIIFEEKNESSaye
.LEAL.005300H5	push	ery offcot buto 7909D0
.LEAL.005300H7	000 0011	cub_h00630
.LEXL.005300H6	Call	500_468020
.Lext.00530001	LODEL Michaio CoCollBo	
.LEXL.00530001	CHDEC_WINNaIN_GOCALLEG	$\frac{1}{1000} + \frac{1}{1000} + 1$
.LEXL.00530001	puch	1 wPomouoMcg
.LEAL.00530001	push	n wkenovensy
.LEXL.00530003	push	e , whiserilter Max
.LEXL:00530005	pusn	o ; whyrillernin
.LEXL.00530007	IEd	eux, [esp+401+nsg.message]
.LEXL:00530000	push	edu Johna
.LEXL:005300BD	pusn	eux ; ipnsy
.LEXL:005300BE	Call	eur ; reeknessagen
.LEXL:00530060	test	edx, edx
.LEXL:00530062	JZ	short LABEL WINNAIN NONESSAGENVALLADIE
.LEXL.00530064	NUV	est, [esh-acu-uncerante]
.LEXL:00530068	LODEL USeNein Hardlan	silableMercanes CODE VDEE, WinMain(u.u.u.).2001
.Lext:00530008	CHBEL_WINNaln_HandleRV	<pre>arrantemessage: ; cove amer: winMain(x,x,x,x)+/Er[]</pre>
.LEXT:00530008	cmp	Lept viewsie veruit
.text:005300CD	JZ	ruper_winuqin_mudni
00136086 0053608	36: WinMain(x,x,x,x)+766	

Between the beginning of the loop and the actually PeekMessage call at 005360BE, the client is doing stuff. Further analysis will be required to know what exactly is going on.

Next, here is a screenshot of the code part WinMain_NoMessageAvailable which is executed, as the label says, in case there is no message available. ©

.text:00536111 LABEL_WinMain_	NoMessag	eAvailable: ; CODE XREF: WinMain(x,x,x,x)+7A2 [†] j
.text:00536111	cmp	[esp+3Ch+Msq.wParam], WM QUIT
.text:00536116	iz	LABEL WinMain WMQUIT
.text:0053611C	call	dword 89B2A4
.text:00536122	mov	edx, dword 819104
.text:00536128	MOV	dword 81910C, eax
.text:0053612D	push	edx
.text:0053612E	push	eax
.text:0053612F	call	sub 530870
.text:00536134	add	esp, 8
.text:00536137	mov	dword 819108, eax
.text:0053613C	call	sub 416A30
.text:00536141	call	dword 89B2A4
.text:00536147	mov	dword 819104, eax
.text:0053614C	call	sub 534500
.text:00536151	call	dword 8982A4
.text:00536157	mov	ecx. [esp+3Ch+hPrevInstance]
.text:0053615B	mov	esi, eax
.text:0053615D	sub	PAX. PCX
.text:0053615F	mov	ecx. dword 81BE98
.text:00536165	CMD	Pax- PCX
text:00536167	ib	short loc 536184
text:00536169	bhs	PCX- PCX
text:00536168	cmn	Pax, PCX
text:0053616D	ib	short loc 53619A
text:0053616F	mou	al, hute 820995
text:00536174	test	al al
text:00536176	iz	short loc 536182
text:00536178	nush	1
text:00536170	call	sub 508CE0
text:0053617F	bhe	esp 4
text:00536182		cobi i
text:00536182 loc 536182:		· CODE XREE: WinMain(x x x x)+8561i
text:00536182	nush	g
text:00536184	call	SUD SORCEO
text:00536189	bbs	esp 4
text:00536180	mou	[esn+3Ch+bPreuInstance] esi
text:00536190	call	nullsuh 2
text:00536195	imn	LARFL WinMain ReginOfMessageLoon
text:00536194	Jub	LINEL_ALIMATA_DESTINATIONS
text:0053619A		
text:0053619A loc 53619A		: CODE XREF: WinMain(x_x_x_x)+8401i
text:00536190	nush	0
text:00536190	call	Sub 5880F8
text:00536141	BOU	edy duord 818F98
tovt - 00536107	mou	eav [ecn+hBh+hPreuInctance]
text:005361AB	bbe	eax, [csp. 400 milevinscance]
tovt:0053610F	bbb	csp, 4
tovt - 00536180	mou	[ocn+3Ch+bProwInctance] eav
text:00536184	VON	[csb.oou.ur.comprance], cay
tevt:00536184 loc 536184		· CODE XREE· MinMain/v v v v)+9h7ti
text:00536184	call	nullcuh 9
tovt • 00536180	imn	LARFL WinMain ReginAfMeccaneloon
	Դոհ	ruprr_araugra_nedranaucesederooh
	10	

Notice that before execution is resumed at LABEL_WinMain_BeginOfMessageLoop 3 different code paths can be executed. Also, notice the usage of hPrevInstance! That parameter of WinMain has not been in use since the release of Windows 95. It's Windows 3.1 and earlier stuff! This means that the UO Client is using the parameter for something else. At startup (under 95 and up) it is guaranteed to be 0.

Further reading: http://blogs.msdn.com/oldnewthing/archive/2004/06/15/156022.aspx

We will further analyze this hPrevInstance thing, look at 0053618C, ESI is stored in hPrevInstance, but where is ESI coming from? Look at 0053615B, the value of EAX is put in ESI right after a function call stored in dword_89B2A4. Also, the function stored in dword_89B2A4 is called more than once! Its meaning must be significant.



0013614C 0053614C: WinMain(x,x,x,x)+82C

Picture of actual references to dword_89B2A4:

Dire	T	Address	Text		1
<u>Lu</u> LUp	T	sub_51D8B0+EB	call	dword_89B2A4	
L <u>ul</u> Up	1	sub_51D8B0+140	call	dword_89B2A4	
L <u>ul</u> Up	r	sub_51D8B0+18E	call	dword_89B2A4	
<u>Lu</u> LUp	T	sub_51D8B0+1A9	call	dword_8982A4	
LUP	T	sub_51D8B0:loc_51	call	dword_89B2A4	
L <u>↓</u> LUp	ा	sub_527A20+4F	call	dword_89B2A4	
<u>L</u> up	F	sub_527C50:loc_527	call	dword_8982A4	
<u>Lu</u> LUp	T	sub_528B20+4F	call	dword_89B2A4	
Lu⊒Up	r	sub_528D00:loc_528	call	dword_89B2A4	
<u>Lu</u> LUp	1	sub_52F290:loc_52F	call	dword_89B2A4	
<u>Lul</u> Up	r	sub_52F390:loc_52F	call	dword_89B2A4	
<u>Lu</u> LUp	T	sub_52F7D0:loc_52F	call	dword_8982A4	
LUP	T	sub_52F850:loc_52F	call	dword_89B2A4	
L <u>ut</u> Up	ा	sub_52F850:loc_52F	call	dword_8982A4	
<u>L</u> up	F	sub_532EA0:loc_532	call	dword_8982A4	
L <u>u</u> LUp	1	sub_532EA0+28C	call	dword_89B2A4	
цЦUр	W	.text:00535175	mov	dword_89B2A4, eax	
LUUp	T	WinMain(x,x,x,x)+634	call	dword_89B2A4	
<u>L₊⊥</u> Up	1	WinMain(x,x,x,x)+7FC	call	dword_89B2A4	
ԼվՍր	T	WinMain(x,x,x,x)+821	call	dword_89B2A4	
	T	WinMain(x,x,x,x)+831	call	dword_ 8982A4	

The variable is modified only once at 00535175. Let's take a look there:

text:00535166	*	
text:00535167	align	10h
text:00535170	MOV	eax, ds:GetTickCount
text:00535175	mov	GLOBAL APICALL GetTickCount, eax
text:0053517A	retn	Need Need
text:0053517A	:	

It's actually something basic: GetTickCount. I renamed dword_89B2A4 to GLOBAL_APICALL_GetTickCount, because that's exactly what it is doing. Calling dword_89B2A4 will call GetTickCount. Maybe OSI once thought about implementing different techniques for time keeping but so far only GetTickCount seem to have been used. This gives us a better picture of what is going inside the client when PeekMessage returns zero:

00536128	mov	dword 81910C, eax	_xrefs tedword_81BE98
0053612D	push	edx	Dire T Address Text
0053612E	push	eax	Ella
0053612F	call	sub 530870	HOP W SUB_SOVEDOFCZ INDV GWORD_OTDESO, SZH
00536134	add	esp. 8	Le r winmain(x,x,x,x)+83F mov ecx, dword_81BE98
00536137	mov	dword 819108, eax	낼 D r Win Main(x,x,x,x)+881 mov edx, dword_81BE98
00536130	call	sub 416A30	
00536141	call	GLOBAL APICALL GetTickCount	
00536147	mov	dword 819104, eax	OK Cancel Help
00536140	call	sub 534500	
00536151	call	GLOBAL APICALL GetTickCount	
00536157	mov	ecx, [esp+3Ch+PreviousTickCount]	191003
0053615B	mov	esi, eax ; ESI = LatestTickC	ount = GetTickCount()
0053615D	sub	eax. ecx = GetTickCoun	t() - PreviousTickCount
0053615F	mov	ecx. dword 81BE98	
00536165	CMD	eax. ecx : if(EAX < dword 81	BE98)
00536167	ib	short loc 536184 ; goto Loc 536184	
00536169	add	ecx. ecx	
0053616B	CMD	eax. ecx : if(EAX < (dword 8	1BE98 * 2))
0053616D	ib	short loc 536191 : goto loc 53619A	
0053616F	mov	al. bute 820995	
00536174	test	al. al	
00536176	iz	short loc 536182	
00536178	push	1	
0053617A	call	sub 508CF0	
0053617F	add	esp. 4	
00536182	5.56	actual of	
00536182 loc 536182:		: CODE XREF: WinMai	n(x.x.x.x)+8561i
00536182	push	0	
00536184	call	sub 508CF0 :	
00536184		- PreviousTickCount	= LatestTickCount
00536189	add	esp. 4	
00536180	mov	[esp+3Ch+PreviousTickCount], esi	
00536190	call	nullsub 2	
00536195	jmp	LABEL WinMain BeginOfMessageLoop	
0053619A :			
0053619A			
0053619A loc 53619A:		; CODE XREF: WinMai	n(x,x,x,x)+84D1j
0053619A	push	0	
00536190	call	sub 508CF0 ;	and the second second second
00536190		; PreviousTickCount	= PreviousTick + dword 81BE98
005361A1	mov	edx, dword 818E98	
005361A7	mov	eax, [esp+400+PreviousTickCount]	
005361AB	add	esp, 4	
005361AE	add	eax, edx	
00536180	mov	[esp+3Ch+PreviousTickCount], eax	
00536184		15 B)	
005361B4 loc 5361B4:		; CODE XREF: WinMai	n(x,x,x,x)+8471j
005361B4	call	nullsub 2	
00536189	jmp	LABEL WinMain BeginOfMessageLoop	
112124011-0.1-0.5457912145	10000	and and the second s	

0053615F: WinMain(x,x,x,x)+83F

Is it starting to make sense already? I decompiled some of the assembler stuff manually to C representation. The next thing that comes to mind is: what is the meaning of dword_081BE98?

It turns out to be a constant (=fixed value) with a value of 50 decimal or 32 hexadecimal. I programmed games myself once and I too used a value 50 for frame rate control. ⁽²⁾ My experience came in handy here.

MOV	awora_818030, 1		
mov	dword 81BC60, eb;	<	
MOV	dword 81BC64, ebs	<	
mov	dword_81BC68, eb;	<	
mov	dword 81BC48, ebs	<	
MOV	dword_81C888_ebx	<	
MOV	dword_818E98, 321		()
MOV	dword_818C90, eb	off_STARTUPINFOA.ct	Reserved2
MOV	hostshort, si	Use standard symbol	blic constant
MOV	word_818C94, 90h		
MOV	word_81BC8C, ax	50	Н
MOV	word_81BC8A, 3E3	to me	
MOV	word_81BC88, ax	• ••••	
MOV	dword_81BB34, eb	-2 1100100	P
MOV	dword_819604, eb	* <mark>*</mark> * '2'	R
MOV	dword_81BC6C, eb	/-/ -OFFFFFFCEh	Shift+-
call	sub_4DEDE0	- not DEEEEEECDb	Ctrl+Alt+=
call	sub_4C9250	Research	All 1 7 4
push	1	V Manual	AIC+F1
push	offset allo_cfg	Undefine operand	
MOV	byte_siyous, bl	f Edit function	Alt+P
MOV	dword_819314, eb	🚥 Hide	- (PAVE NUM.)
call	sub_4D4CA0		(THE NORTY
MOV	ecx, dword 81960	Graph view	

Also notice the reference aUo_cfg which is a string "uo.cfg", so basically this tick count control thing is initialized while loading the configuration file.

We are slowly starting to understand what's going on at WinMain_NoMessageAvailable. This is the function we need to patch to add some Sleep.

00536111	LABEL WinMain	NoMessager	Available: ; CODE XREF: WinMain(x,x,x,x)+7A2 [†] j
00536111		cmp	[esp+3Ch+Msq.wParam], WM QUIT
00536116		iz	LABEL WinMain WMQUIT
00536110		call	GLOBAL APICALL GetTickCount
00536122		mov	edx, dword 819104
00536128		mov	dword 81910C, eax
0053612D		push	edx
0053612E		push	eax
0053612F		call	sub_530870
00536134		add	esp, 8
00536137		mov	dword_819108, eax
00536130		call	sub_416A30
00536141		call	GLOBAL_APICALL_GetTickCount
00536147		MOV	dword_819104, eax
0053614C		call	sub_534500
00536151		call	GLOBAL_APICALL_GetTickCount
00536157		mov	ecx, [esp+3Ch+PreviousTickCount]
0053615B		mov	esi, eax ; ESI = LatestTickCount = GetTickCount()
0053615D		sub	eax, ecx ; EAX = TickCountDifference = LatestTickCount - PreviousTickCount
0053615F		mov	ecx, GLOBAL_MaximumFrameDuration
00536165		cmp	eax, ecx ; if(TickCountDifference < GLOBAL_MaximumFrameDuration)
00536167		jb	short loc_5361B4 ; goto Loc_5361B4 (we still have time, so resume loop)
00536169		add	ecx, ecx
0053616B		cmp	eax, ecx ; if(TickCountDifference < (GLOBAL_MaximumFrameDuration * 2))
0053616D		jb	short loc_53619A ; goto loc_53619A (We didn't miss a frame yet!)
0053616F		MOV	al, GLOBAL_IsFrameSkippingEnabled
00536174		test	al, al
00536176		jz	short LOCAL_GoHandleFrameOrSomething
00536178		push	
0053617A		call	sub_508CF0
0053617F		add	esp, 4
00536182			
00536182	LUCAL_GOHandle	Frameurson	Aerning: ; CUDE XNEF: WinMain(x,x,x,x)+8561]
00536182		pusn	
00530184		Call	SUD_SUBCEU ;
00530184		and a	; PreviouslickCount = LatestlickCount
00530189		a00	esp, 4
00530186		MOV	[esp+ach+Previous/ickcount], esi
00530190		Call	
00530195		յտի	CHBEL_WINMAIN_BEGINUFMESSAGELOOP
00530198	 Superstanding and a superstanding and a superstanding		
00530198	100 596100.		· CODE VDEE · Nominfu v v vieloti
0053019H	TOC_2301AH:	nuch	, CODE AREF: WIIMAIN(X,X,X,X)*8401]
0053019H		pusn	
00530196		LAIT	SUD_SUGLEU ;
00530196		-	; rreviouslickcount = rreviouslick * GLOBAL_MAXIMUMFrameDuration
00530 IH I		mov	eux, GLUBHL_MAXIMUMFFAMEDUFALION
00530187		bbc	
00230180		auu	
00230 IHE		auu	can, cun
00530160		NUV	[csp.gourney.udsitek.udur], gax
00530104	1oc 536404+		· PODE YDEE - MinMain/v v v viz04744
00536104	100_300104.	call	nulleub 2
00536104		imn	IdEEL Windsin RegingEMessageloon
00200103		Jub.	ruper_arunaru_pedruotuespaderonh

Look at the code paths above, loc_5361B4 is the most interesting one. Because that one is called only when the client has time left. Loc_53619A on the other hand is called when animation needs to be done. Very interesting stuff, also note that we can partially see how frame-skipping is implemented, to further analyze frame-skipping we must look at sub_508CF0 and see what happens what the argument is 1 (see 00536178).

To summarize: GoHandleFrameOrSomething is called when the tick count difference >= 100.

 loc_53619A is called when tick count difference < 100 and >= 50.

 loc_5361B4 is called directly when tick count difference < 50 and when tick count difference < 100.

Therefore loc_53619B4 is the most suitable place to patch.

We currently have:

jmp LABEL_WinMain_BeginOfMessageLoop

The code must become:

push 1 call Sleep jmp LABEL_WinMain_BeginOfMessageLoop

This is the same in binary (opcode representation):

E9 98 FE FF FF

To:

6A 01 FF 15 2C B2 57 00 E9 ?? ?? ?? ??

 \rightarrow Originally we 5 bytes, our modified version is 11 bytes (2+6+5)

NOTE: the modified jump to LABEL_WinMain_BeginOfMessageLoop cannot easily be coded because we do not know its relative location yet, an alternative form is to store the address in a register and then jump to a register:

push 1 call Sleep mov eax, offset LABEL_WinMain_BeginOfMessageLoop jmp eax

This assembles to:

6A 01 FF 15 2C B2 57 00 B8 56 60 53 00 FE E0

 \rightarrow 2 bytes more, thus 13 bytes are needed for such a patch.

To add code into the client we must locate some useable code. We can undefine alignments and see if we have enough space to insert our code.

.text:005369C4	sub_5369A0	endp									
.text:005369C4											
.text:005369C4	3										
.text:005369C5		alib	n 10	h							
.text:005369D0											
.text:005369D0	;	== S	UB	R	0	U	Т	I	Ν	E	
.text:005369D0											
.text:005369D0											
.text:005369D0	sub_5369D0	proc	nea	r							; CODE XREF: sub_426FF0+1821p
.text:005369D0											; sub_4579A0+A91p
.text:005369C4	sub 5369A0	endo									
.text:005369C4	_	120 1000									
.text:005369C4	2 0000000000000000000000000000000000000			22	22	22	223		222	222	
.text:005369C5		db 9	2 Oh	8	É						
.text:005369C6		db 9	0h		É						
.text:005369C7		db §) Oh	1	É	53					
.text:005369C8		db 9	0h		É						
.text:005369C9		db 🧐) Øh	-	É						
.text:005369CA		db 🧐	? Øh	-	É						
.text:005369CB		db 🖇) Oh	-	É						
.text:005369CC		db 🧕	9 Oh	-	É						
.text:005369CD		db 🖇) Øh	-	É						
.text:005369CE		db 🦻) Oh		É						
.text:005369CF		db 🖇) Oh	-	É						
.text:005369D0											
.text:005369D0	;	== S l	JB	R	0	U	T J	II	N I	Ē	
.text:005369D0											
.text:005369D0											
.text:005369D0	sub_5369D0	proc	nea	r							; CODE XREF: sub_426FF0+1821p
.text:005369D0	and a second sec	100000									; sub_4579A0+A91p

Let's also look up the usage of existing calls to the Sleep API, the fact that the UO Client does use the Sleep function somehow makes it easier to re-use it for our own purpose.

.text:004018C0							sub_4018C0	proc ne	ar	,	CODE XREF: sub_5708F6-16F434Tp
.text:004018C0											sub_401050+1041p
.text:00401800											
.text:004018C0							arg_0	= dword	ptr 4		
.text:004018C0											
.text:004018C0	8B	44	24	04				mov	eax, [esp+arg_0]	Ĺ	
.text:004018C4	83	F8	14					cmp	eax, 14h		
.text:004018C7	7F	09						iq	short loc 4018D2		
.text:004018C9	68	00						push	0	;	dwMilliseconds
.text:004018CB	FF	15	20	B2	57	00		call	ds:Sleep		
.text:004018D1	C 3							retn			
.text:004018D2							3				
.text:004018D2											
.text:004018D2							loc_4018D2:			-	CODE XREF: sub_4018C0+71j
.text:004018D2	8D	48	EC					lea	ecx, [eax-14h]		
.text:004018D5	B8	01	00	00	00			mov	eax, 1		
.text:004018DA	D3	EØ						shl	eax, cl		
.text:004018DC	50							push	eax	;	dwMilliseconds
.text:004018DD	FF	15	20	B2	57	00		call	ds:Sleep		
.text:004018E3	C3							retn	Contraction of the second second		
.text:004018E3							sub 4018C0	endp			

The actual patch, I will now show 3 screenshots with the actual patch applied. Each screenshot shows how a jump is made to the next part of the patch. If you aren't as lazy as me, you can write a utility that will locate 11 unused bytes (by alignment) and then you can put the patch into one single block. But again, I tend to be lazy, sometimes.

PATCHED CODE BLOCK 1:



And this is a screen shot of a binary comparison of the Sleep patch for the Ultima Online Client Version 5.0.8.3, with proof that it actually works:

👹 Ultima Online -	- • ×	Windows Task Manager	T.
Ultima Online		Windows Task Manager Ele Options View Shit Down Help Applications Processes Performance Networking Users Image Networking Oser name Creater of Advantage Clent even Ocean Stresses Stresses Ocean Stresses	- >
MOVIE CREDITS HCLP	Log in to Ultima Online Account Name Password UD Version 5.0.6.3 (Patch 204) Dependence for the stands	svchost.exe 00 3.920 K svchost.exe 00 12.688 K svchost.exe 00 2.688 K svchost.exe 00 2.888 K System 05 236 K System ide Process SYSTEM 94 28 K vmachbje.exe 00 2.466 K VMwareStray.exe 00 2.466 K VMwareTray.exe 00 2.466 K VMwareTray.exe 00 2.466 K WinkareTray.exe 00 2.366 K VMwareTray.exe 00 3.980 K	
Convaring files	client-original.exe and CLIENT-SHORTSLEEP.EXE	Jow processes from all users End Proc	iess
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	This is a jump to the new code Push 1 on stack and proceed to call block call the Sleep API Time to end our patch and return to original message loop	Processes: 22 CPU Usage: 8% Commit Charge: 143648K / 631532	K