

Forum:[Hack Forums](#)

Thread: [Split long string in codedom?](#)

Percocet - August 26, 2012, 8:03 pm

OK, so I know that when a string is too long, you need to split it in order to compile it.

You use the following format:

```
Code Dim Str As String = "asdhkajshdkajsd" & _  
                        "asdadasdasd"
```

Now, when a string is placed into the source file, how do people split the long string with that format?

If you don't know what I mean here's an example:

Code Dim Str As String = "^LongString"^LongString^ gets replaced by a very long string by the builder

The string is too long for codedom to compile the application

You would then split the string before compiling the application

Now, how do you split the string before compiling the application?

?Mephobia - August 26, 2012, 9:15 pm

Look at my recent vb.net section threads and you will find the answer. Please close this thread now.

Meerkat.? - August 27, 2012, 1:48 am

You can either compress your string or you can use a stringbuilder, ...

You should indeed check out mephobia's thread.

Pumpkins - August 27, 2012, 4:21 am

Hang on, I have a string builder in my crypter, i'll update this post with the source.

edit:

Have this somewhere in the builder where you'll be splitting the string and putting it into the stub:

PHP Code

```
<?php
```

'splitting for codedom

```
Public Shared Function format(ByVal input As Byte()) As String '
```

Codedom has maximum of possible chars per line so we are storing the string in multiple strings

```
Dim out As New System.Text.StringBuilder
```

' Declaring a new StringBuilder to store the output string

```
Dim base64data As String = Convert.ToBase64String(input) ' Get a readable String from the Byte Array
```

```
Dim arr As String() = SplitString(base64data, 50000)
```

```

' Split the string into parts to fit in the Codedom-lines
For i As Integer = 0 To arr.Length - 1 ' Looping through each string in the array
    If i = arr.Length - 1 Then ' If i equals the highest number
        out.Append(Chr(34) & arr(i) & Chr(34))
    Else ' i is smaller than arr.Length - 1 (i < arr.Length - 1)
        out.Append(Chr(34) & arr(i) & Chr(34) & " + " & vbNewLine)
    End If
Next
Return out.ToString
End Function

Private Shared Function SplitString(ByVal input As String, ByVal partsize As Long) As String()
    Dim amount As Long = Math.Ceiling(input.Length / partsize)
    ' Get Long value of the amount of parts using the formula (Length of Input / Length of Parts)
    Dim out(amount - 1) As String ' Declaring the Array to Return
    using the amount of Parts to define the size
    Dim currentpos As Long = 0 ' Declaring the Currentposition in the String
    For l As Integer = 0 To amount - 1 ' Looping through each string in the array
        If l = amount - 1 Then ' If l equals the highest number
            Dim temp((input.Length - currentpos) - 1) As Char ' Declaring a temporary Array of Chars for
            storing the current Part of the String
            input.CopyTo(currentpos, temp, 0, (input.Length - currentpos))
        ' Current part is everything left from the string
        out(l) = Convert.ToString(temp) ' Current part is appended to the output string
        Else ' l is smaller than amount - 1 (l < amount - 1)
            Dim temp(partsize - 1) As Char ' Declaring a temporary Array of Chars for storing the current Part
            if the String using the Size of a part (partsize)
            input.CopyTo(currentpos, temp, 0, partsize) ' Copying the current Part to the temp array
            out(l) = Convert.ToString(temp) ' Current part is appended to the output string
            currentpos += partsize
        ' Currentposition is increase to catch the next part in the next "round" of the loop
        End If
    Next
    Return out ' Return the Output String
End Function

```

```

Private Sub addUrl_Click(sender As System.Object, e As System.EventArgs) Handles addUrl.
Click
    dlList.Items.Add(dlUrl.Text)
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Button1_Click_1(sender As System.Object, e As System.EventArgs)
Handles Button1.Click
    Dim amountofchars As Integer = namespacechars.Value()
    Dim Letters As New List(Of Integer)
    ' lowercase letters
    For i As Integer = 97 To 122
        Letters.Add(i)
    Next
    ' uppercase letters
    For i As Integer = 65 To 90
        Letters.Add(i)
    Next

```

```

'select 8 random integers from number of items in Letters
'then convert those random integers to characters and
'add each to a string and display in Textbox
Dim Rnd As New Random
Dim SB As New System.Text.StringBuilder
Dim Temp As Integer
For count As Integer = 1 To amountofchars
    Temp = Rnd.Next(0, Letters.Count)
    SB.Append(Chr(Letters(Temp)))
Next
cNamespace.Text = SB.ToString
cClass.Text = SB.ToString
End Sub

```

Next you can use it the following way:

PHP Code

```
<?php
```

```

Dim out As New System.Text.StringBuilder ' Declaring a new StringBuilder to store the output string
Dim arr As String() = SplitString(**YOUR STRING HERE**, 50000) '
Split the string into parts to fit in the Codedom-lines
For i As Integer = 0 To arr.Length - 1 ' Looping tho btwught each string in the array
    If i = arr.Length - 1 Then ' If i equals the highest number
        out.Append(Chr(34) & arr(i) & Chr(34))
    Else ' i is smaller than arr.Length - 1 (i < arr.Length - 1)
        out.Append(Chr(34) & arr(i) & Chr(34) & " " & vbNewLine)
    End If
Next

```

replace YOUR STRING HERE with your string.
Afterwards your new string will be named "out"

If you look at the code properly you'll realise.

Renn0 - August 27, 2012, 6:32 am

<https://hackforums.net/showthread.php?tid=2806707&pid=25839917#pid25839917>

Percocet - August 27, 2012, 9:31 pm

(Aug 27, 2012 04:21 AM)Zakary Wrote: [CITE](#) Hang on, I have a string builder in my crypter, i'll update this post with the source.

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Codedom has maximum of possible chars per line so we are storing the string in multiple strings
    Dim out As New System.Text.StringBuilder
' Declaring a new StringBuilder to store the output string
    Dim base64data As String = Convert.ToBase64String(input) ' Get a readable String from the Byte
Array

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out.Append(Chr(34) & arr(i) & Chr(34) & " + " & vbNewLine)

End If

Next

replace YOUR STRING HERE with your string.

Afterwards your new string will be named "out"

If you look at the code properly you'll realise.

Thank you. This works just fine. Closing thread...