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Thread: [Merger](#)

Doga - February 9, 2013, 4:16 am

Hey HF,

I know this is a shit project but still someone asked me.

What it is:

It is a application to merge multiple text files into one.

How it can be useful:

There can be many uses but the reason I made it was because:

I use DarkComet RAT' stealer as it is the best I ever got(other than steam account).

Select User. Click Ctrl+P and click refresh. 'Password.dll' file will upload(I don't know from where to where) and you will get the saved passwords for that user.

Click 'Export' and you should be able to save it as text file.(Remeber to put '.txt' at the end of your filename while saving).

This way you can save for every slave. But you get a pile of text file.

So, this is the point where this app comes handy.

Just open this app, select the folder containing all your text files containing saved passwords and save as a single text file.

The source code:

If you don't want to download the project(given below), then just make your GUI like below and paste the following code:

[img]http://sportsconnexx.com/montgomerycounty/cli/Capture.JPG[/img]

Spoiler ([Click to View](#))

Code Private Sub Button1_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs)
Handles Button1.Click

Dim Open As New FolderBrowserDialog

If Open.ShowDialog = DialogResult.OK Then

Try

Dim Files As Collections.ObjectModel.ReadOnlyCollection(Of String)

Files = FileSystem.GetFiles(Open.SelectedPath,

FileIO.SearchOption.SearchAllSubDirectories, "*.txt")

ProgressBar1.Step = Files.Count

For Each Txt As String In Files

TextBox1.Text += IO.File.ReadAllText(Txt)

ProgressBar1.Value += 1

Next

Threading.Thread.Sleep(200)

ProgressBar1.Value = 0

Catch ex As Exception

MsgBox("I Cant!", vbInformation, "You Suck!")

End Try

```
End If
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub Button2_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs)
Handles Button2.Click
    Dim Save As New SaveFileDialog
    With Save
        .Title = "Where do you want to save your File?"
        .Filter = "Text File (*.txt)|*.txt"
        If .ShowDialog = DialogResult.OK Then
            IO.File.WriteAllText(.FileName, TextBox1.Text)
        End If
    End With
End Sub
```

Download Link for Project:
Spoiler ([Click to View](#))[Click Here](#)

\$uicidal - February 9, 2013, 4:30 am

Quite useful, I use DarkComet myself but I hated going through each individual log file to search for accounts.

Thanks :)

Yui Asuna - February 9, 2013, 4:42 am

Code `TextBox1.Text += IO.File.ReadAllText(Txt)` Why do you use `+=` ? It's `&=` in this case. `+` is used for mathematical operation ...

Also, the code is pretty easy, and I think you can make it shorter by many ways. Still, it can be useful for people to learn how `Open/SaveFileDialog` works (I guess ?)

Code `MsgBox("I Cant!", vbInformation, "You Suck!")` I just saw it. `MsgBox` is an old method ported from VB6. It's better to use `MessageBox.Show`. (It's not very important, since `Msgbox` call `Messagebox.Show`, but still a better habit)

Doga - February 9, 2013, 5:28 am

You should know according to computer, $5+5 = 55$, unless specified as an integer.

Yui Asuna - February 9, 2013, 5:31 am

Please, don't start an argue just for a thing like that, that wasn't offensive ...

Just that using `&` is better in this case.

tweety - February 9, 2013, 8:52 am

I use `+` over `&` out of habit unless I write a integer value to a string value, in which case you will need the `&` over `+`. Even so, you can just convert the integer to a string value and it solves the problem. It's just a habit, no right or wrong here.

Cody8295 - February 9, 2013, 9:04 am

(Feb 9, 2013 06:28 AM)Doga Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) You should know according to computer, $5+5 = 55$, unless specified as an integer.

Yeah, but when the 2 types mix and match, you can get unexpected results..

Produces:

(Feb 9, 2013 09:52 AM)Tweety. Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) I use + over & out of habit unless I write a integer value to a string value, in which case you will need the & over +. Even so, you can just convert the integer to a string value and it solves the problem. It's just a habit, no right or wrong here. Well, MSDN says you should always use & to concat strings..

Quote:Language Guidelines

String Data Type

To concatenate strings, use an ampersand (&).

VB:

```
MsgBox("hello" & vbCrLf & "goodbye")
```

Source: <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/h63fsef3.aspx>