

Forum:[Hack Forums](#)

Thread: [C# Reading from txt file line by line](#)

Formula 1 - December 2, 2019, 12:31 pm

Hello,

can someone tell me how can i read from txt file (which is on directlink website) line by line?

I have on the txt file some list of codes for example:

XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX

YYYY-YYYY-YYYY-YYYY

If one of these codes is exist, do something

MavenGradle - December 2, 2019, 1:00 pm

Since the data you're after is located online (if I understand correctly), you should consider using a WebClient or HttpWebRequest to retrieve said information.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/system.net.webclient?view=netframework-4.8>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/system.net.httpwebrequest?view=netframework-4.8>

After which you can split the content into multiple parts (which I would not recommend due to there being an overhead there that can be avoided) or if you're reading it as a stream, you can simply read the stream line by line:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/system.io.streamreader?view=netframework-4.8>

Obviously, it would be recommended to perform these operations asynchronously as to not block the user interface, if there's a need for that.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/programming-guide/concepts/async/>

Also, if this is an attempt at protecting your application from cracking, this is not an appropriate way to handle this.

Formula 1 - December 2, 2019, 1:09 pm

Thanks for your reply,

I tried this already but its not working good.

it works only for the first line, if the correct code was the second line it doesnt recognize it.

MavenGradle - December 2, 2019, 1:10 pm

It would be helpful if you posted your code so that we could take a look at it.

Formula 1 - December 2, 2019, 1:14 pm

Code private void button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)

{

WebClient client = new WebClient();

Stream stream = client.OpenRead("http://*****/hwid.txt");

```
StreamReader reader = new StreamReader(stream);
String content = reader.ReadToEnd();
```

```
if (content.Equals(textBox2.Text))
{
    MessageBox.Show("Exists");
}
else
{
    MessageBox.Show("Doesn't Exists");
}
}
```

MavenGradle - December 2, 2019, 1:18 pm

(Dec 2, 2019 02:14 PM)uberhacker Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) Code private void button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)

```
{

    WebClient client = new WebClient();
    Stream stream = client.OpenRead("http://*****/hwid.txt");
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    if (content.Equals(textBox2.Text))
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```

[You're reading the content of the stream to the end](#) and [comparing the entire result to the content of your textbox](#) which is not something you want since this file you're reading from the WebClient Stream contains multiple lines and you need to have only a single hit and not having the entire content match.

Instead, try reading the stream line by line and comparing the results:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/programming-guide/file-system/how-to-read-a-text-file-one-line-at-a-time>

Might I also suggest that you implement proper variable and method naming and implement error handling in case your application fails to retrieve said data or read the stream:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/system.net.webclient.openread?view=netframework-4.8#System_Net_WebClient_OpenRead_System_String_

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/system.io.streamreader.readline?view=netframework-4.8>

Good luck!

Formula 1 - December 2, 2019, 4:49 pm

pfff getting an error.
any help boys?

MavenGradle - December 2, 2019, 4:50 pm

(Dec 2, 2019 05:49 PM)uberhacker Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) pfff getting an _error_.
any help boys?
Sure, what's the error you're getting at the moment or is it still the same one?

Accord - December 3, 2019, 2:29 am

I do it like this,
Code for each line in content.split(newline, stringsplitoption.none)
 // code
next
do not copy, i just write this in mobile.

N1nj4Styl3 - December 3, 2019, 1:48 pm

You need to setup a loop which would try the line(i) of textbox2.text against the line(j) in the list you took from the web.

```
for i=1:size(textbox2.text)
for j=1:size(OnlineList)
if TextBox2.Text(i) == OnlineList(i)
% DO something
end
end
```

The above code is in MatLab code, I am just giving you the idea / concept how to handle it.

0xDEAD10CC - December 3, 2019, 2:29 pm

(Dec 3, 2019 03:29 AM)Dionysus. Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) I do it like this,
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There is absolutely no point in reading all of the data to split it up after and read line by line, if you can read the stream line by line...

(Dec 3, 2019 02:48 PM)N1nj4Styl3 Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) You need to setup a loop which would try the line(i) of textbox2.text against the line(j) in the list you took from the web.

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The above code is in MatLab code, I am just giving you the idea / concept how to handle it.
You misunderstood the problem described in this thread and provided a completely unhelpful code

sample. What you posted describes the psuedocode for a trivial part of the finished solution when OP hasn't even gotten that far. There would be better functions to call anyways opposed to this if he had a reference to the collection to check and read lines from the stream (since they could be done at the same time).

Psuedocode:

```
Code stream = httpresponse
```

```
while (!eof(stream)) {  
    line = stream.readline()  
    if (keys.contains(line))  
        // do something  
}
```

@OP - Post any errors or code changes you make so we can follow along faster. All you had to do in this case if you insist on using a WebClient over the modern HttpClient, was read the StreamReader stream with the ReadLine() method until EOF. (The function will return null in that case.)

Accord - December 4, 2019, 1:18 am

(Dec 3, 2019 03:29 PM)0xDEAD10CC Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) There is absolutely no point in reading all of the data to split it up after and read line by line, if you can read the stream line by line...

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@OP - Post any errors or code changes you make so we can follow along faster. All you had to do in this case if you insist on using a WebClient over the modern HttpClient, was read the StreamReader stream with the ReadLine() method until EOF. (The function will return null in that case.)Thank you, i will now used this instead of my previous post. this really help me.

gigajew - December 4, 2019, 8:17 pm

I would probably do something like this just for a quick program

ehJoe - December 4, 2019, 11:53 pm

(Dec 2, 2019 02:14 PM)uberhacker Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) Code private void button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)

```
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    WebClient client = new WebClient();  
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```

Not sure if you still need this, but pretty basic shi lol.. So many better ways you can do HWID authentication, but you can test this code by copying those numbers in the raw pastebin. Assuming this is what you wanted. ?

MavenGradle - December 5, 2019, 9:37 am

(Dec 5, 2019 12:53 AM)ehJoe Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) Not sure if you still need this, but pretty basic shi lol.. So many better ways you can do HWID authentication, but you can test this code by copying those numbers in the raw pastebin. Assuming this is what you wanted. ?

For pretty basic shit, I wonder why you're using string.Contains to check the entire content of the file.. You're opening yourself up to a serious flaw and it's a serious overhead that can be done better, which has already been explained multiple times on this thread now.

Formula 1 - December 5, 2019, 1:58 pm

I want to split it to username:password, it checks only the first line, if i do str.Contains, but its not good because if the username and password is like hackuser:1234 and they just put hackuser:1 it will login :/ I want to use str.Equal

```

Code public bool loginCheck()
{
    System.Net.WebRequest.DefaultWebProxy = null;
    var web = "http://*****.com/logins.txt";
    var c = new WebClient();
    string str = "";
    using (var s = c.OpenRead(web))
    using (var reader = new StreamReader(s))

        while (str != null)
        {

            str = reader.ReadLine();
            if (str.Equals(username.Text+":"+password.Text))
            {
                MessageBox.Show("true");
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        return true;
        break;
    }
    MessageBox.Show("false");
    return false;
}
return false;

```

MavenGradle - December 5, 2019, 2:09 pm

(Dec 5, 2019 02:58 PM)uberhacker Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) I want to split it to username:password, it checks only the first line, if i do str.Contains, but its not good because if the username and password is like hackuser:1234

and they just put hackuser:1 it will login :/

I want to use str.Equal

string.Contains will check if a given string contains a certain value. For example:

Code "Hello".Contains("Hell") => true

"Testing".Contains("Jack") => false

"Marko Polo".Contains("o") => true

Internally, the Contains method will use IndexOf to handle the logic and return true if the value is within the given string or false if the value is not inside the given string. This will also compare the string ordinally, which means that it will look at the values of the bytes of the character.

IndexOf on the other hand will return a value of -1 if the search string or character cannot be found or the index of the value inside the given string.

More information can be found here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/system.string.contains?view=netframework-4.8>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/system.string.indexof?view=netframework-4.8>

Let's take a look at the Equals method:

Code "Hello".Equals("Hell") => false

"Testing".Equals("Jack") => false

"Marko Polo".Equals("o") => false

"Jack".Equals("Jack") => true

The reason why those return values are entirely different is because they compare the entire value to the search parameter. It will return true if and only if the entire value is equal to the value of the given search string. This method once again performs an ordinal comparison.

More information can once again be found here:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/system.string.equals?view=netframework-4.8#System_String_Equals_System_String_

Regardless, it appears like you have forgotten the fact that you are looping over a list of data, yet you seem to return out of said loop as soon as the first comparison is done. This is why your loop fails to go over the entire data as well.

0xDEAD10CC - December 5, 2019, 2:14 pm

(Dec 5, 2019 02:58 PM)uberhacker Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) I want to split it to username:password, it checks only the first line, if i do str.Contains, but its not good because if the username and password is like hackuser:1234

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{
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    var web = "http://*****.com/logins.txt";
    var c = new WebClient();
    string str = "";
    using (var s = c.OpenRead(web))
    using (var reader = new StreamReader(s))

        while (str != null)
        {

            str = reader.ReadLine();
            if (str.Equals(username.Text+":"+password.Text))
            {
                MessageBox.Show("true");
                return true;
                break;
            }
            MessageBox.Show("false");
            return false;
        }
    return false;
}
```

that's because you return false unconditionally within your while loop...

(Dec 5, 2019 03:09 PM)MavenGradle Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) string.Contains will check if a given string contains a certain value. Take the following string for example:

```
Code "Hello".Contains("Hell") => true
"Testing".Contains("Jack") => false
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Internally, the Contains method will use IndexOf to handle the logic and return true if the value is within the given string or false if the value is not inside the given string. This will also compare the string ordinally, which means that it will look at the values of the bytes of the character.

IndexOf on the other hand will return a value of -1 if the search string or character cannot be found or the index of the value inside the given search parameters.

More information can be found here:

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If you read his post, he is aware of the shortcomings. He explained himself why it isn't a feasible solution, you didn't need to explain what Contains() does to him. The main issue that he was trying to address, was that it only reads one entry from the text. (The problem is within his while loop).

Formula 1 - December 5, 2019, 2:22 pm

(Dec 5, 2019 03:14 PM)0xDEAD10CC Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) that's because you return false unconditionally within your while loop...

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solution, you didn't need to explain what Contains() does to him. The main issue that he was trying to address, was that it only reads one entry from the text. (The problem is within his while loop).
Lol, You are right!

Thanks man

MavenGradle - December 5, 2019, 2:35 pm

(Dec 5, 2019 03:14 PM)0xDEAD10CC Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) If you read his post, he is aware of the shortcomings. He explained himself why it isn't a feasible solution, you didn't need to explain what Contains() does to him. The main issue that he was trying to address, was that it only reads one entry from the text. (The problem is within his while loop).

I wasn't entirely convinced he understood the difference but regardless both of the methods that he used are now explained in my post. OP is perfectly capable of reading the differences if he so chooses and it might be of value to others as well.

Anyway @OP, I'm glad you were able to solve the problem without to much need of having code being pushed in your mouth without the proper explanations being given!

0xDEAD10CC - December 5, 2019, 2:46 pm

(Dec 5, 2019 03:35 PM)MavenGradle Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) I wasn't entirely convinced he understood the difference but regardless both of the methods that he used are now explained in my post. OP is perfectly capable of reading the differences if he so chooses and it might be of value to others as well.

Anyway @OP, I'm glad you were able to solve the problem without to much need of having code being pushed in your mouth without the proper explanations being given!

Well he did say this:

"if the username and password is like hackuser:1234 and they just put hackuser:1 it will login"

"hackuser:1234".Contains("hackuser:1") is true.

gigajew - December 5, 2019, 3:19 pm

You should use using() statement on your webclient too, I see you use it everywhere else but that.

Accord - December 5, 2019, 8:26 pm

Im scared that youll be using this as authentication and i dont think this is right.

itcorp - December 6, 2019, 12:11 am

You can try to do something like this

Code class Program

```
{
    private static Uri host;
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        host = new Uri("https://pastebin.com/");

        if(loginCheck("hack","1234"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Success");
        }
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
}
```

```

static bool loginCheck(string username,string password)
{
    using (var client = new HttpClient() { BaseAddress = host })
    using(var responseResult=client.GetStreamAsync("raw/SasZH9vx").Result)
    using (var streamReader = new StreamReader(responseResult))
    {
        bool loginConfirm = false;
        char[] split = { ':' };
        while (!streamReader.EndOfStream)
        {
            string[] currentLine = streamReader.ReadLine().Split(split);

            if (currentLine != null && currentLine.Length >1)
            {
                if (currentLine[0].Equals(username) && currentLine[1].Equals(password))
                {
                    loginConfirm = true;
                    Console.WriteLine(String.Format($"Success Username:{currentLine[0]} and
password:{currentLine[1]}"));
                    break;
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(String.Format($"FaildUsername:{currentLine[0]} and
password:{currentLine[1]}"));
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Invalid access parameters");
            }
        }
        return loginConfirm;
    }
}

```