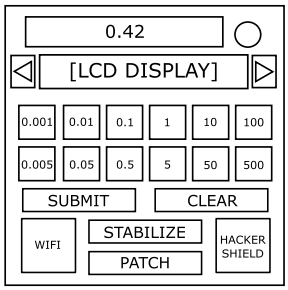
On the Subject of Cheat Checkout



Hacking service is not that easy. Also, be careful with every transaction.

- The module looks similar to Cheap Checkout but some things are different. The currency has changed to cryptocurrency, the display is now interactable showing a hack that was done on a website. There are also 12 price buttons instead of 8 and 2 additional action buttons which are: **Stabilize** and **Patch.**
- Clicking on the LCD will change to its next information that will be used in the following tables below. Continue to click the LCD to gain more information. There is a total of 5 hacks that can be cycled using the arrows.
- Taking the information from the hacks, calculate the price of each one and add their sale depended on the day. **If the hack fails, take the percent of full cost based on what's given.** Then, figure out if the customer has enough cryptocurrency to pay for all the hacks. If not, click the "Submit" button and they will fix their price.
- After the customer has enough money, calculate the amount of change that needs to be given back. Enter that into the module and click "Submit". If correct, the module will solve. Otherwise, it will strike and **not** reset the module.
- **EVERY COST CALCULATION IS ROUNDED TO THREE DECIMAL PLACES. WHEN DIVIDING BY THE CRYPTOCURRENCY, ROUND AFTER THE DIVISION IS DONE.**

The next few tables of this manual will explain what each information gathered from each hack will mean. Below is the format of each Hack:

Initiated on: [Website]
Method: [Hack Method]
[Additional Hack Information (Can be multiple)]
Result: [Result]

The tables on the pages that will follow, will give you information on everything that can come up on the hacks.

Possible Websites:

Website	Security	Type
repost.com	74	Social Media
pointercat.com	19	Game
usb.os	37	Search Engine
color.org	41	Search Engine
ktane.timwi.de	95	Info
lol.gg	8	Social Media
velvet.ss	58	Streaming
watch.tv	61	Streaming
onion.co	88	Search Engine
flybird.tv	20	Streaming
sellcoin.org	61	Info
collection.com	59	Info
razor.pt	66	Search Engine
checkout.kt	38	Game
crunch.bg	52	Game
locco.pt	67	Social Media
plant.tr	12	Info
cartoon.com	69	Streaming
blogsite.co	71	Social Media
voila.lc	20	Social Media
ktane.gov	94	Info
loli.co	88	Game
anime.st	41	Streaming
medicalsite.co	92	Info
recoil.pt	82	Search Engine
numerical.ss	35	Info
isight.com	26	Streaming

Website	Security	Type
symbolic.co	54	Game
grocery.st	58	Game
galaxydeliver.com	40	Search Engine
vilesight.ei	86	Social Media
random.site	100	Search Engine

Possible Hacks:

Method	Information	Cost
Denial of Service Attack (DSA)	A DDoS attack is a cyberattack that paralyzes a computer network by flooding the network with data simultaneously sent from multiple computers. The hackers use multiple computers to accomplish this hack. If this hacking method was used, they will show what computers were used in the DDoS: **PC-Type: [Type]** The list of computers that can be used are: **Basic PCs:** The *base value* will be $0.8. **Advanced PCs:** The *base value* will be $1.2. **Supercomputers:** The *base value* will be $1.6. **Quantum Computers:** The *base value* will be $2. Then, another display of the *amount* of PCs were used. Giving the extent of how many were used to do the hack. **PCs Used: [Amount]** After that, an additional display of *duration* of the attack will be displayed. This will illustrate how long the attack was performed. **Duration: [Amount] Hours** Also, the "Success" result will be replaced if this attack is used. The possible results are: **Website Crashed Temporarily:** The cost will remain the same. **Website Crashed Permanently:** The cost of this hack will *increase by 25%.*	Base Value * PCs Used * (Website Security Level / 5) * Duration

Method	Information	Cost
Worm (W)	A computer worm is a malware that replicates to spread to computers. The worm developed by our hackers uses the websites to target computers. An additional display of the computer type will be added to the LCD if this method is the one chosen. **PC-Type: [Type]** The list of computers that can be infected are: **Defective PCs:** The *base value* will be $0.5. **Basic PCs:** The *base value* will be $0.9. **Advanced PCs:** The *base value* will be $1.3. **Supercomputers:** The *base value* will be $1.75. **Quantum Computers:** The *base value* will be $2.1. After that, an additional display of the worm type. **Worm: [Type]** **Normal:** Add *1x multiplier* to the cost. **Lethal:** Add *2x multiplier* to the cost. **Spreader:** Add *0.5x multiplier* to the cost. **Infected PCs: [Amount]** After that, the amount of *computers infected* by the worm.	Base Value * Infected PCs * (Website Security Level / 10) * Multiplier

Method	Information	Cost
Code Injection (CI)	Code injection is the exploitation of a computer bug that is caused by processing invalid data. The hackers will locate possible entry points to inject code in vulnerable programs on the website. An additional display will be added if this method is the one chosen. **Vulnerability: [Vulnerability Type]** There are different types that can be exploited so it can be accessed. The list are: **SQL:** The *base value* will be $0.9. **LDAP:** The *base value* will be $1.8. **XPath:** The *base value* will be $1.25. **NoSQL:** The *base value* will be $2.2. After that, the LCD will illustrate the complexity of the queries found: **Complexity: [Complexity Type]** **Simple:** The *multiplier* will be 1x. **Advanced:** The *multiplier* will be1.2x. **Complex:** The *multiplier* will be 1.5x. After that, the LCD will illustrate the *amount of batches* of code that was needed to infiltrate to hack the website: **Batches: [Amount]** Also, an additional result will be added if this attack is used and is successful. The possible results are: **Website Crashed Permanently:** The cost of this hack will *increase by 25%.* **Host Infiltrated:** The cost of this hack will *increase by 50%.*	Base Value * Complexity Multiplier * Batches * (Website Security Value / 20)

Method	Information	Cost
Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	Cross-site scripting enables attackers to inject client-side script into web pages viewed by other users The hackers will execute plenty of programs to infect the website. An additional display will be added if this method is the one chosen. **Complexity: [Complexity Type]** The complexity of the codes are: **Extremely Basic:** The *base value* will be $0.5. **Basic:** The *base value* will be $1. **Advance:** The *base value* will be $1.5. **Complex:** The *base value* will be $2. **Unintelligible:** The *base value* will be $2.5. After that, a new display will be shown which is a hack type. **Hack Type: [Hack Type]** The different types of codes are: **Non-Persistent:** The *multiplier* will be 1x. **Persistent:** The *multiplier* will be 1.25x. **Mutated XSS:** The *multiplier* will be 1.5x. After that, a new display will be shown which is the amount of programs being sent. **Programs: [Amount]**	Base Value * Multiplier * (Website Security Value / 8) * (Programs / 2)

Method	Information	Cost
Brute Force Attempt (BFA)	A brute force attack is an attack which brute force passwords/passphrases until an access is gathered. The hackers have modified their brute force attack to attack the server until the site is hacked, the site crashed, or the site is infiltrated. The display will show the following line: **Attack Type: [Attack Type]** The possible attack that is possible are: **Strong Inject:** The *base value* will be $2.2. **Sneak:** The *base value* will be $1.6. **Duplication:** The *base value* will be $1.9. After that, the display will show the amount of attempts that occurred. **Attempts: [Amount]** Also, an additional result will be added if this attack is used and is successful. The possible results are: **Website Crashed Permanently:** The cost of the hack will *increase by 20%*. **Host Infiltrated:** The cost of the hack will *increase by 40%*.	(Base Value * Attempts * Security Level) / 5

Hacking Speciality:

The hackers are giving discounts? Nice.

Lookup Sunday
All the search engine websites that have been hacked are 20% off.

Just Monday
The hackers are having problems with their equipment. The hackers need to charge 10% more for the hacks. They are sorry.

Gaming Tuesday
All the gaming websites that have been hacked are 20% off.

Knowledge Wednesday
All the information websites that have been hacked are 20% off.

Media Thursday
All the social media websites that have been hacked are 20% off.

Fix It Friday
The hackers have tinkered their equipment for optimal performance. For compensation, the hackers charge 10% less for their hacks.

Streaming Saturday
All the streaming websites that have been hacked are 20% off.

Now that the hacks have been calculated and discounted, then divide this number by the cryptocurrency price.

Take the customers given price and subtract the total of the hacks (converted to cryptocurrency) and submit that answer to solve the module.

Additional Features

WIFI Connection:

There is a WiFi signal beside the two buttons below the module. This will tell you the connection of your signal. Your signal is faulty and it keeps dropping connection, so you need to fix it every now and then. The WiFi has 3 different colors depending on the connection strength as well as it's bars.

Green - The amount of bars at this signal will be three. This indicates that your signal is fine.

Yellow - The amount of bars at this signal will be two. This indicates that your connection is going in and out. This will cause the LCD on its current display to be entirely glitched by chance. To fix this issue, click the "Stabilize" button when the *last two digits* of the timer is equal to the *sum of the digits* in the serial number. If the button was clicked at the incorrect time, the module will strike and **not** reset.

Red - The amount of bars at this signal will be one. This indicates that you have no connection. This will cause the LCD not to function at all. To fix the issue, click the "Stabilize" button when the *last digit* of the timer matches the *last digit* of the serial number. If the button was pressed at the incorrect time, the module will strike and **not** reset.

Hacker Shield:

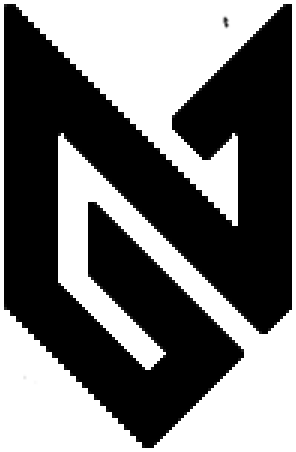
There is a shield beside the two buttons below the module. This will tell you if you are safe from other hackers. The shield will retain its status throughout the transaction. The shield has 3 different colors, depending on your security.

Green – You are secured and won't have to worry about being hacked.

Yellow – If the shield is yellow, you are still safe from hacking. However, from time to time, the text from the buttons other than "Patch" will glitch. If you press one of these buttons, you will receive a strike. To fix the issue, press the "Patch" button.

Red – If the shield is red, you are vulnerable from being hacked. A hacker will gain access to the module. The text on the entire module except the "Patch" will glitch. Also, you will not be able to access the buttons except "Patch". To gain access, press the "Patch" button when the *last digit* of the timer matches the *last digit* of the serial. Pressing the button at an incorrect time, or not accessing the module in a span of 30 seconds will cause the module to strike and the module to reset. However, you will gain access to the module again.

Cryptocurrency:



To remain anonymous with the transaction that is being performed, you will receive your payment via cryptocurrency. To gather the current value the customer has, convert the amount of the cryptocurrency being received by using the chart below and compare the amount that the customer spent.

		
1 Bitdrop	1 Crane	1 Evol
$111	$25	$69
		
1 Linecoin	1 Penpoint	1 Berr
$420	$777	$4.4
		
1 Lapel	1 Blade	1 Qubit
$42	$1234	$0.5