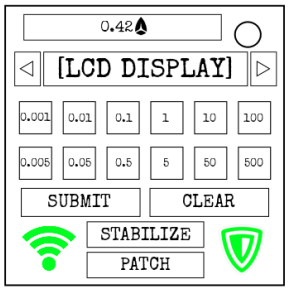
On the Subject of Cheat Checkout



The hacking service business 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 begin to cycle through information that will be used in the following tables below. 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 **rounding off to three decimal places** and add their sale depended on the day. **If the hack fails, take the percent of the failed hack price instead of the full price.** Then figure out if the customer has enough cryptocurrency to pay for them. 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.

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:** Basic PCs are still pretty good. It's kinda slow, but it's alright. If this is the PC being used, the *base value* will be $0.8 per PC **Advance PCs:** This is the standard PC. The best we can afford. If this is the PC being used, the *base value* will be $1.2 per PC **Supercomputers:** Big boss! Custom built, baby. If this is the PC being used, the *base value* will be $1.6 per PC **Quantum Computers:** Alien technology. My goodness. If this is the PC being used, the *base value* will be $2 per PC 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** **Website Crashed Permanently** If the website crashes permanently, the cost of the hack will *increase by 25%*. If the website crashed temporarily, pay the normal amount.	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 condition of the PC is terrible. This one is easy peasy for the hackers. If this is the PC being infected, the *base value* will be $0.5 **Basic PCs:** These are your normal pre-built PCs. It's alright. If this is the PC being infected, the *base value* will be $0.9 **Advance PCs:** The good PCs are here. This is what you want. If this is the PC being infected, the *base value* will be $1.3 **Supercomputers:** These are the bosses of the PCs. If you have this as your PC, have fun. If this is the PC being infected, the *base value* will be $1.75 **Quantum Computers:** Hey! How did we get these things? Oh well. If this is the PC being infected, the *base value* will be $2.1 After that, an additional display of the worm type will be added to the LCD if this method is the one chosen. **Worm: [Type]** **Normal:** The worm developed has no additional properties. If this worm is used, add *1x multiplier* to the cost **Lethal:** The worm developed only to infect some computers, but the damage left by the worm is devastating. If the worm is used, add *2x multiplier* to the cost **Spreader:** The worm does not leave damages similar to the normal worm on the computer but the spread of the worm is very wide. If the worm is used, add *0.5x multiplier* to the cost After that, the amount of *computers infected* by the worm will be displayed in the LCD screen if this method is the one chosen. **Infected PCs: [Amount]**	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:** If this is the type of query that is vulnerable, the *base value* that will be used is $0.9 **LDAP:** If this is the type of query that is vulnerable, the *base value* that will be used is $1.8 **XPath:** If this is the type of query that is vulnerable, the *base value* that will be used is $1.25 **NoSQL:** If this is the type of query that is vulnerable, the *base value* that will be used is $2.2 After that, the LCD will illustrate the complexity of the queries found: **Complexity: [Complexity Type]** There are three possible ways that the query could possibly be coded. The list are: **Simple:** The code for the query is very simple. Even regular coders can understand it . If this is the complexity of the query, the *multiplier* for the code is 1x. **Advance:** The code for the query is simple enough for the hackers to understand. If this is the complexity of the query, the *multiplier* for the code is 1.2x. **Complex:** The code for the query is not well understood by the hackers. It took some time before infiltrating the query. If this is the complexity of the query, the *multiplier* for the code is 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** **Host Infiltrated** If the website crashes permanently, the cost of the hack will *increase by 25%*. If the website was infiltrated, the cost of the 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:** Somehow, text works. If you get this code, the *base value* is $0.5 **Basic:** Coded by a beginner. If you get this code, the *base value* is $1 **Advance:** It's pretty alright. If you get this code, the *base value* is $1.5 **Complex:** This is something alright. If you get this code, the *base value* is $2 **Unintelligible:** Who made this? If you get this code, the *base value* is $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:** If this is the type of hacking that will be performed, the *multiplier* will be 1x **Persistent:** If this is the type of hacking that will be performed, the *multiplier* will be 1.25x **Mutated XSS:** If this is the type of hacking that will be performed, 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 attacker injects complex codes to gain access to the website. If this is the attack used, the *attack will cost* $2.2 per attempt. **Sneak:** The attacker creates a program that sneaks around vulnerable parts of the code until an access occurs. If this is the attack used, the *attack will cost* $1.6 per attempt. **Duplication:** The attacker creates a program that allows itself to duplicate and attack the website in a massive horde. If this is the attack used, the *attack will cost* $1.9 per attempt. 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** **Host Infiltrated** If the website crashes permanently, the cost of the hack will *increase by 20%*. If the website was infiltrated, the cost of the hack will *increase by 40%*.	(Attack Cost * 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, round it off at three decimal places if it isn't already, 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. If you get a negative answer, press the "Submit" button without a price.

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 can cause the LCD to have multiple characters to be glitched. 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.

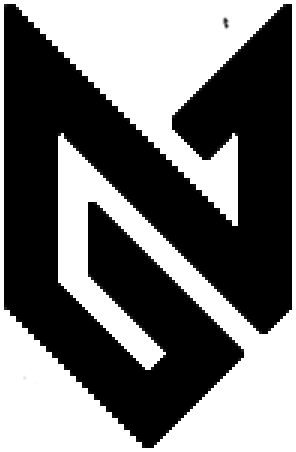
Green – You are secured and won't have to worry about being hacked.

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 switch position. If you press a button or a display in this state, 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
$111

1 Crane
$25

1 Evol
$69

1 Linecoin
$420

1 Penpoint
$777

1 Berr
$4.4

1 Lapel
$42

1 Blade
$1234

1 Qubit
$0.5