First request

URL	https://www.nulled.to/authkeys.php
Method	POST
Data	register=1&key={authkey}&hwid={hwid}&program_id={programid}

A successful answer of the above will look like the following:

```
"status": true,
   "data": {
        "message": "Succesfully registered"
    }
}
```

This means that the auth key is successfully tied to the HWID provided. Further requests to the validation endpoint will have to provide the same HWID.

Second request

URL	https://www.nulled.to/authkeys.php
Method	POST
Data	validate=1&key={authkey}&hwid={hwid}&program_id={programid}

Data is the same as the first request, only the first parameter is changed, from "register" to "validate".

This is a successful answer:

Request parameters

Auth Key

Gotten through user input.

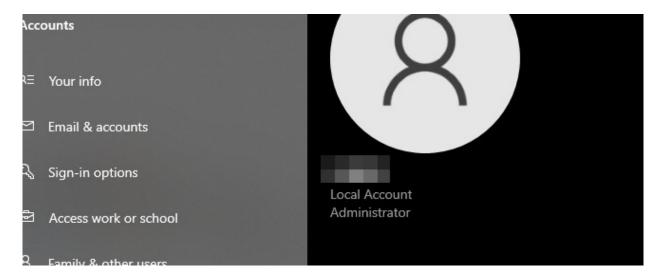
HWID

SHA256 String. Original string has the following format:

{c_name} is the computer name. You can find an example of this in "System Information"



{u_name} is the logged in username.



 $\{p_rev\}$ is the processor revision number.

All of the above can be found as an environment variable.

Further information: https://gist.github.com/lsauer/2834199

{disk} is the total space of the <u>C:</u>\ drive, in bytes.

{uuid} is one of the variables than can be used to identify a computer. You can get it with "wmic csproduct get uuid" in the console.

C:\Users\user>wmic csproduct get uuid UUID

{guid} is another variable that can be used to identify a computer. Can be found in the registry. (HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Cryptography\ MachineGuid)

You will have to find a way to get these variables programatically.

Python example: https://pastebin.com/9sDU3CcN
Java example: https://pastebin.com/5a30cZeN

• Program ID

This one is provided by staff.

Validate Request Response

Getting back to the example response:

I won't talk about the self explaining values (mid, name, likes...), I will focus on the important ones.

I will explain the data.hash string a bit later, but for now keep in mind that it's a SHA256 hash.

The data.groups array only returns the display usergroup ID.

data.extra field will tell us the permission level of the user (VIP, Aqua or Nova). If the value is:

1338

The user is *Nova*. He should have access to any software.

1337

The user is *Aqua*. He will not have access to Nova only tools.

An epoch time in the future

The user is VIP. He will only have access to VIP only tools.

Needless to say, any user that has access to auth will be able to use tools that doesn't have any usergroup requirement.

Failure conditions

 Hash retrieved from the server doesn't match the one generated in the client side.

The hash, as I said before, is a SHA256 string. The original string has the following format:

```
{program secret} {auth key} {hwid} {u timestamp}
```

I have already explained {auth_key} and {hwid} before, so I will skip them.

{program_secret} will be provided by Staff.

{u_timestamp} is an epoch time, divided by 200, rounded and then multiplied back by 200.

Python example: https://pastebin.com/JJSLzZ0i

Java example: https://pastebin.com/TM3vCqV7

• Epoch time from the extra field is in the past.

Self explaining.

Status is set to false

Also self explaining.

Extra Content: Group Ids

ID Name

- 110 Refund God
- 109 Chief
- 108 Titan
- 104 Heavenly
- 103 Godly Refunder
- 102 Coder
- 100 Disinfector
- 99 Godly
- 98 Legendary Refunder
- 97 SE God
- 92 Nova
- 91 Aqua
- 90 Developer
- 80 Trial Moderator
- 78 Insane
- 73 Retired Staff
- 72 Middleman
- 38 Legendary
- 12 Royal
- 10 Contributor
 - 8 Reverser
- 7 VIP
- 6 Moderator
- 5 Banned
- 4 Administrator
- 3 Members
- 2 Guests
- 1 Validating