

DH.TXT

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**      Hacking  :  DEC's's      **
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Welcome to Basics of Hacking I: DEC's
In this article you will learn how to
log in to DEC's, logging out, and all
the fun stuff to do in-between.

All of this information is based on a
standard DEC system. Since there are
DEC systems 10 and 20, and we favor,
the DEC 20, there will be more info
on them in this article. It just so
happens that the dec 20 is also the
more common of the two, and is used
by much more interesting people (if
you know what we mean...)

Ok, the first thing you want to do
when you are receiving carrier from a
DEC system is to find out the format
of login names. You can do this by
looking at who is on the system.

DEC=> @ (the 'exec' level prompt)
YOU=> SY

SY is short for SY(STAT) and shows
you the system status. You should see
the format of login names...

A SYSTAT usually comes up in this form:

Job Line Program User
Job: The JOB number (Not important
unless you want to log them off later)
Line: What line they are on (used to
talk to them...)

These are both two or three digit
numbers.

Program: What program are they running
under? If it says 'EXEC' they aren't
doing anything at all...

User: ahhhAHHHH! This is the user
name they are logged in under...

Copy the format, and hack yourself out
a working code...

Login format is as such:

DEC=> @
YOU=> login username password

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Username is the username in the format you saw above in the SYSTAT. After you hit the space after your username, it will stop echoing characters back to your screen. This is the password you are typing in... Remember, people usually use their name, their dog's name, the name of a favorite character in a book, or something like this. A few clever people have it set to a key cluster (qwerty or asdfg). PW's can be from 1 to 8 characters long, anything after that is ignored.

You are finally in...

It would be nice to have a little help, wouldn't it? Just type a ? or the word HELP, and it will give you a whole list of topics...

Some handy characters for you to know would be the control keys, wouldn't it? Backspace on a DEC 20 is rub which is 255 on your ASCII chart. On the DEC 10 it is Cntrl-H. To abort a long listing or a program, Cntrl-C works fine. Use Cntrl-O to stop long output to the terminal. This is handy when playing a game, but you don't want to Cntrl-C out. Cntrl-T for the time. Cntrl-U will kill the whole line you are typing at the moment. You may accidentally run a program where the only way out is a Cntrl-X, so keep that in reserve.

Cntrl-S to stop listing, Cntrl-Q to continue on both systems. Is your terminal having trouble?? Like, it pauses for no reason, or it doesn't backspace right? This is because both systems support many terminals, and you haven't told it what yours is yet... You are using a VT05 (Isn't that funny? I thought i had an apple) so you need to tell it you are one.

DEC=> @

YOU=> information terminal

or... YOU=> info ter

This shows you what your terminal is set up as...

DEC=> all sorts of shit, then the @

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YOU=> set ter vt05
This sets your terminal type to VT05.
Now let's see what is in the account
(here after abbreviated acct.) that
you have hacked onto...
SAY => DIR
short for directory, it shows you what
the user of the code has save to the
disk. There should be a format like
this: xxxxx.ooo
xxxxx is the file name, from 1 to 20
characters long. ooo is the file type,
one of: exe, txt, dat, bas, cmd and
a few others that are system dependant.
Exe is a compiled program that can be
run (just by typing its name at the @).
Txt is a text file, which you can see
by typing=> type xxxxx.txt
Do not try to=> type xxxxx.exe
This is very bad for your terminal and
will tell you absolutly nothing.
Dat is data they have saved.
Bas is a basic program, you can
have it typed out for you.
Cmd is a command type file, a little
too complicated to go into here.
TRY => take xxxxx.cmd
By the way, there are other users
out there who may have files you can
use (Gee, why else am i here?).
TYPE => DIR <*.*> (DEC 20)
=> DIR [*,*] (DEC 10)
* is a wildcard, and will allow you
to access the files on other accounts
if the user has it set for public
access. If it isn't set for public
access, then you won't see it.
to run that program:
DEC=> @
YOU=> username program-name
Username is the directory you saw the
file listed under, and file name was
what else but the file name?
** YOU ARE NOT ALONE **
Remember, you said (at the very start)
SY short for SYSTAT, and how we said
this showed the other users on the
system? Well, you can talk to them,

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or at least send a message to anyone you see listed in a SYSTAT. You can do this by:

DEC=> the user list (from your systat)

YOU=> talk username (DEC 20)

send username (DEC 10)

Talk allows you and them immediate transmission of whatever you/they type to be sent to the other. Send only allow you one message to be sent, and only after you hit <return>.

With send, they will send back to you, with talk you can just keep going.

By the way, you may be noticing with the talk command that what you type is still acted upon by the parser (control program). To avoid the constant error messages type either:

YOU=> ;your message

YOU=> rem

your message

The semi-colon tells the parser that what follows is just a comment. Rem is short for 'remark' and ignores you from then on until you type a Cntrl-Z or Cntrl-C, at which point it puts you back in the exec mode.

To break the connection from a talk command type:

YOU=> break

PRIV's:

If you happen to have privs, you can do all sorts of things. First of all, you have to activate those privs.

YOU=> enable

This gives you a \$ prompt, and allows you to do this: Whatever you can do to your own directory you can now do to any other directory.

To create a new acct. using your privs, just type => build username

If username is old, you can edit it, if it is new, you can define it to be whatever you wish.

Privacy means nothing to a user with privs. By the way, there are various levels of privs: Operator, Wheel, CIA wheel is the most powerful, being that

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he can log in from anywhere and have his powers. Operators have their power because they are at a special terminal allowing them the privs. CIA is short for 'Confidential Information Access', Which allows you a low level amount of privs. Not to worry though, since you can read the system log file, which also has the passwords to all the other accounts.

to de-activate your privs, type

YOU=> disable

When you have played your greedy heart out, you can finally leave the system with the command=> logout

This logs the job you are using off the system (There may be varients of this such as kjob, or killjob).

By the way, you can say (if you have privs) => logout username and that kills the username's terminal.

There are many more commands, so try them out. Just remember: Leave the account in the same state as you found it. This way they may never know that you are playing leech off their acct.

Next Time:

The Basics of Hacking II: VAX's (UNIX)

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