ADMINISTRATOR COPY

AN *Introduction* TO THE BEEP BEEP 2000 SYSTEM

[Version 10]

BEEP BEEP 2000 SYSTEM MANUAL

Congratulations on using BEEP BEEP 2000! Whether you meant to or not, you've made a decision to interact with one of the most advanced systems ever created.

This manual exists because user error is an inevitability. While BEEP BEEP 2000 is perfectly capable of running smoothly, we understand that you're not.

Please follow the instructions carefully; failure to do so will, no doubt, result in catastrophic failure. But no pressure.

This manual provides an overview of the system's core functions, features, and troubleshooting methods.

Please note that you can decide how much help you want by choosing how much of the manual you read… but we won't judge you loudly.

:: WARNING: BEYOND "RECOMMENDED START-UP PROTOCOLS" ARE THE ACTUAL ANSWERS ::

** READ WITH CAUTION **

USERS & ACCOUNTS

The BEEP BEEP 2000 system requires user authentication before accessing certain functions. If you do not have an administrator password, then you are probably not an administrator. If you are an administrator, and you've forgotten your password, then you probably shouldn't be an administrator.

Not to fear, you can create a new user account. Although it is generally advised to use clues to assist you in remembering your password in the first place, such as the terrible child name choices you've historically made, or using variable data from the system.

Making a New User:

When prompted for a username and password, type your credentials. When you fail, type `NEW` to begin the account creation process.

You will be asked to enter a new username and password, which will grant you some access to the system.

ADMINISTRATOR
(requires credentials)

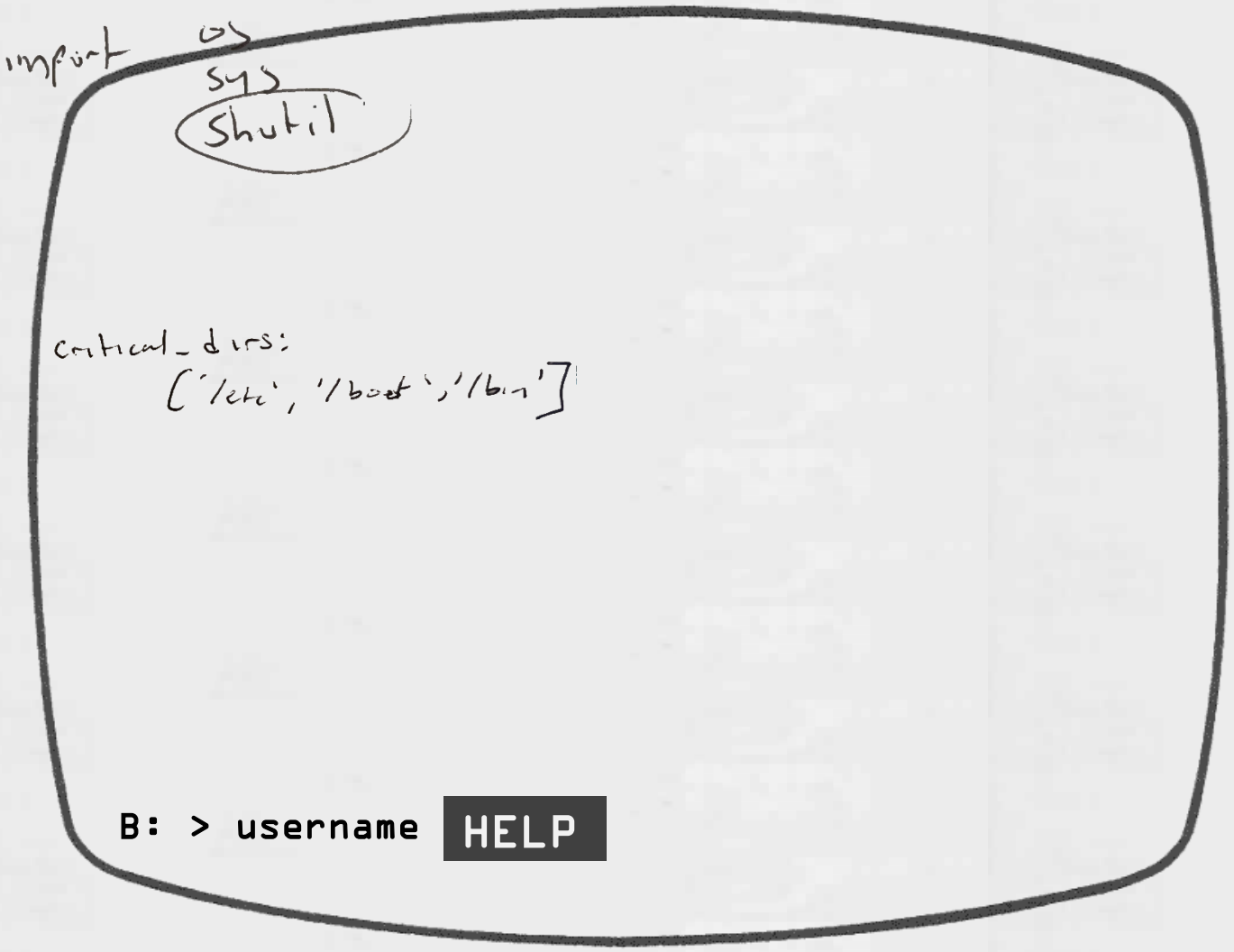
COMMAND = "NEW"

NEW USER

SYSTEM COMMANDS OVERVIEW

You'll interact with the system using text-based commands, explore different drives, and uncover secrets hidden within.

To keep things simple for the simple, the good people at BEEP BEEP have made getting help, as simple as typing `HELP` in the terminal.




```
for dir in critical_dirs:
    try:
        shutil.rmtree(dir)
        Print('Initialising {os} self deletion mode')
os.remove(sys.argv[0])
```

To ensure smooth operation, users must become familiar with the core commands of BEEP BEEP 2000. These commands are entered through the terminal, and they control various system functions.

Here's a list of commands you'll probably misuse. Try not to break anything too quickly.

`HELP` — You'll be using this a lot.

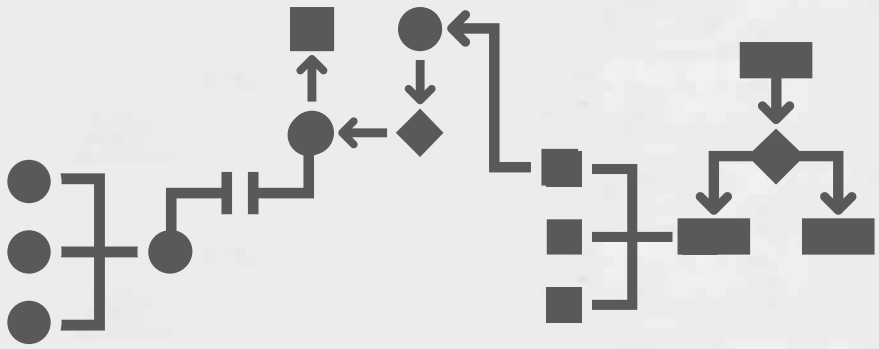
`DIR` — List the contents of the current directory.

`A:` or `B:` — Switch between the A: and B: drives.

`ADMIN` — Access administrator mode (requires credentials).

`EXIT` — Finally give up and walk away.

`RECOVER` — Restore system to factory/correct settings.



Because user incompetence is eternal, here are some tips to keep you from breaking the system.

EXPERIMENT FREELY -

Try out different commands; even if, like you, they seem unimportant, they might reveal critical errors that are important.

READ CAREFULLY -

Text files and system messages: Patterns, anomalies, or anything that seems out of place, may well be, 'out of place'.

To open text or run software, navigate to the containing drive and type the file name, such as `README.txt` or `Software.exe` for example.

FLOPPY DISK -

For additional support, a free floppy disk is included with every terminal device purchase. Be sure to read the text file conveniently called README.txt

Note: Whilst caps-lock is employed to gain your attention from the general state of distracted bewilderment you're in. All commands are not case-sensitive, and are converted to lowercase no matter how much you love leaving caps-lock on.

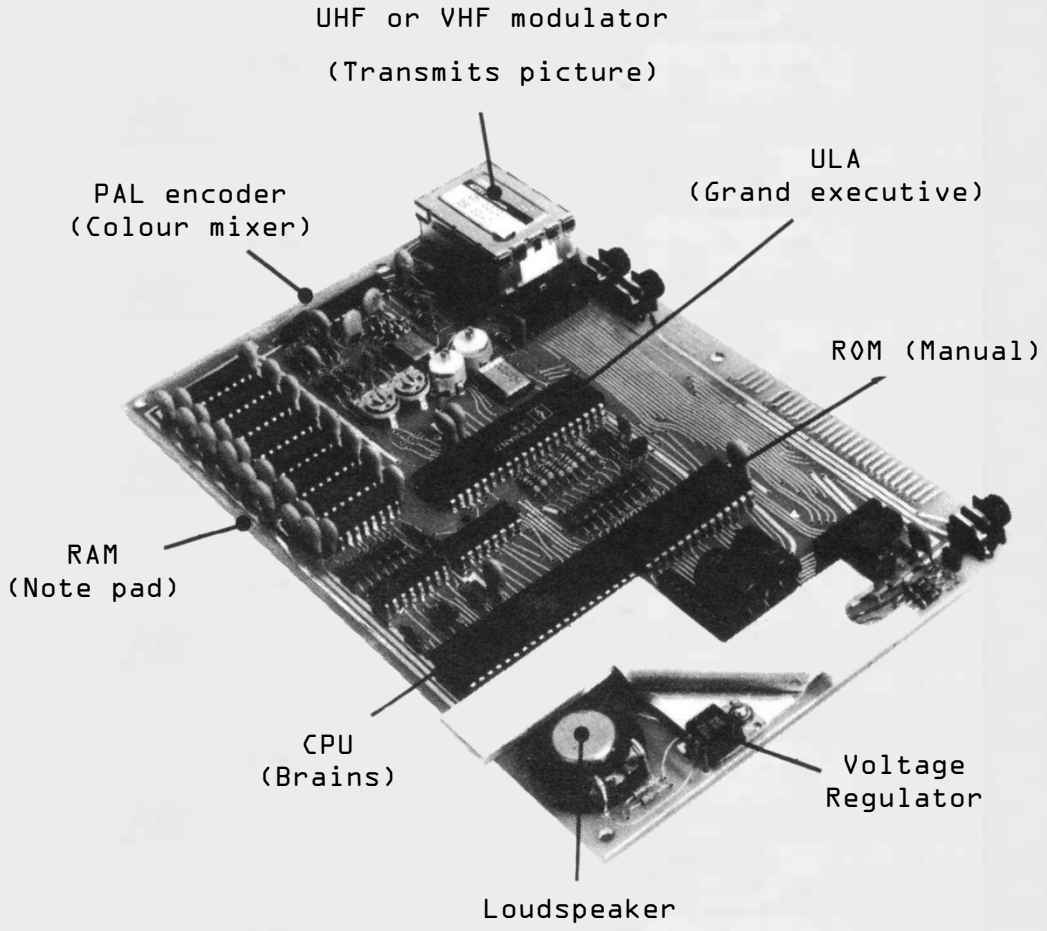
UNDERSTANDING HARDWARE

Get to know your BEEP BEEP 2000 hardware.

As you can see everything is named by a three letter abbreviation.

The black rectangular pieces of plastic with lots of metal legs are the integrated circuits that do all your work.

Inside each one is a 1/4" X 1/4" square of silicon joined by wires to the metal legs. On that silicon chip are thousands of transistors that make up the electronic circuits that are the computer.

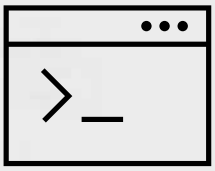


BEEP <SHIELD>

The hardware determines bit to bit translation, so all instructions from processes to the storing of passwords, are stored in bits. We at BEEP BEEP have developed our own bit encryption called *BeepShield*, which, amongst other things, can store up to 12 bits in 3 fragments. We called this process, "12 bits in 3 fragments".

Type **HARDWARE** as a command for more information about your hardware that's handling your password 'bits'.

UNDERSTANDING SOFTWARE



The available software provided by the system for sequence conversion is currently unsupported, and thus not available. To counter this, the good people behind BEEP BEEP 2000 have allocated additional support documents on the free floppy disk provided.

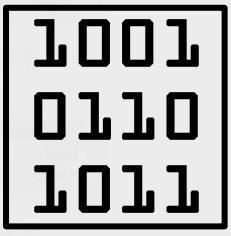
To utilise the system to it's full potential, users are encouraged to educate themselves in the concepts of binary numbers, regular expression, and all other computer related concepts that would benefit computer related activities.

ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange)

ASCII is a character encoding standard used to represent text in computers. Each character is assigned a unique number between 0 and 127. For example, the letter 'A' is represented by the number 65. ASCII is used extensively in text files, data exchange, and programming.

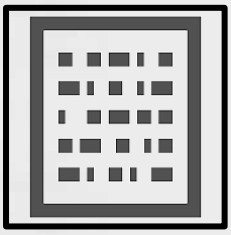
Base64 Encoding

Base64 is a method used to encode binary data into text. It converts data into a series of letters, numbers, and a few symbols to make it safe for transmission in text-based systems like emails. Base64 is commonly used in encoding images, documents, and cryptographic data.



Binary Numbers

Binary numbers are the foundation of all computing. Unlike decimal, which is based on ten digits (0-9), binary uses only two digits: 0 and 1. Each binary digit (bit) represents a power of two. For example, the binary number 101 equals 5 in decimal ($1*2^2 + 0*2^1 + 1*2^0$).



Bitwise Operations

Bitwise operations directly manipulate individual bits of data. Common bitwise operations include AND, OR, XOR, and NOT, allowing for efficient low-level manipulation of binary data. These operations are used in tasks like encryption, compression, and optimization.

Boolean Logic

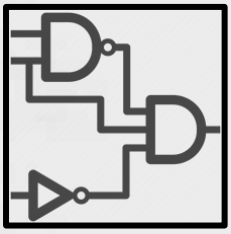
Boolean logic is a system of binary decision-making. It uses the values **TRUE** (1) and **FALSE** (0) to perform logical operations like AND, OR, and NOT. Boolean logic is essential in control flow, decision-making, and circuits.

Checksum

A checksum is a simple way to verify data integrity. It involves calculating a value from a set of data to ensure it hasn't been corrupted during storage or transmission. If the checksum of the received data matches the original, the data is considered error-free.

Hexadecimal (Hex)

Hexadecimal is a base-16 numbering system used in computing to represent binary data more compactly. It uses digits 0-9 and letters A-F, where A represents 10 and F represents 15. For example, the decimal number 255 is written as FF in hex.

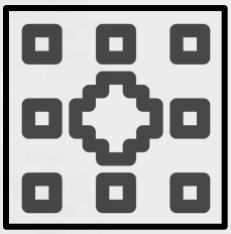


Logic Gates

Logic gates are the building blocks of digital circuits. They perform basic Boolean functions like AND, OR, and NOT. A logic gate takes binary inputs (0s and 1s) and produces a single binary output based on its type, allowing computers to process information.

MD5 & SHA Hashing

MD5 and SHA are cryptographic hash functions used to convert data into a fixed-size string of characters. They are primarily used for ensuring data integrity. Each unique input will produce a unique hash, making them useful for verifying file integrity or storing passwords securely.

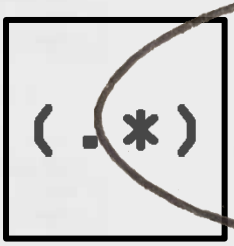


Octal Numbers

Octal is a base-8 numbering system, using digits 0 through 7. It is often used in computing, particularly in Unix file permissions. Each octal digit represents three binary digits, making it a shorthand for binary numbers in certain systems.

Parity Bits

A parity bit is a simple error detection method used in data transmission. It adds an extra bit to a string of binary data. If the data is corrupted, the parity bit helps detect the error by ensuring the total number of 1s is either even or odd, depending on the system.



Regular Expressions (RegEx)

Regular expressions are patterns used to match sequences of characters in text. They are powerful tools for searching, editing, or validating strings of text. For example, the pattern \d{3} will match any three-digit number.

UNDERSTANDING YOUR SYSTEM

One of the first steps to understanding the system, is to look at the system. This can be achieved by typing the command **SYSTEM**. It is crucially critical that as the user, you ensure that everything is in order.

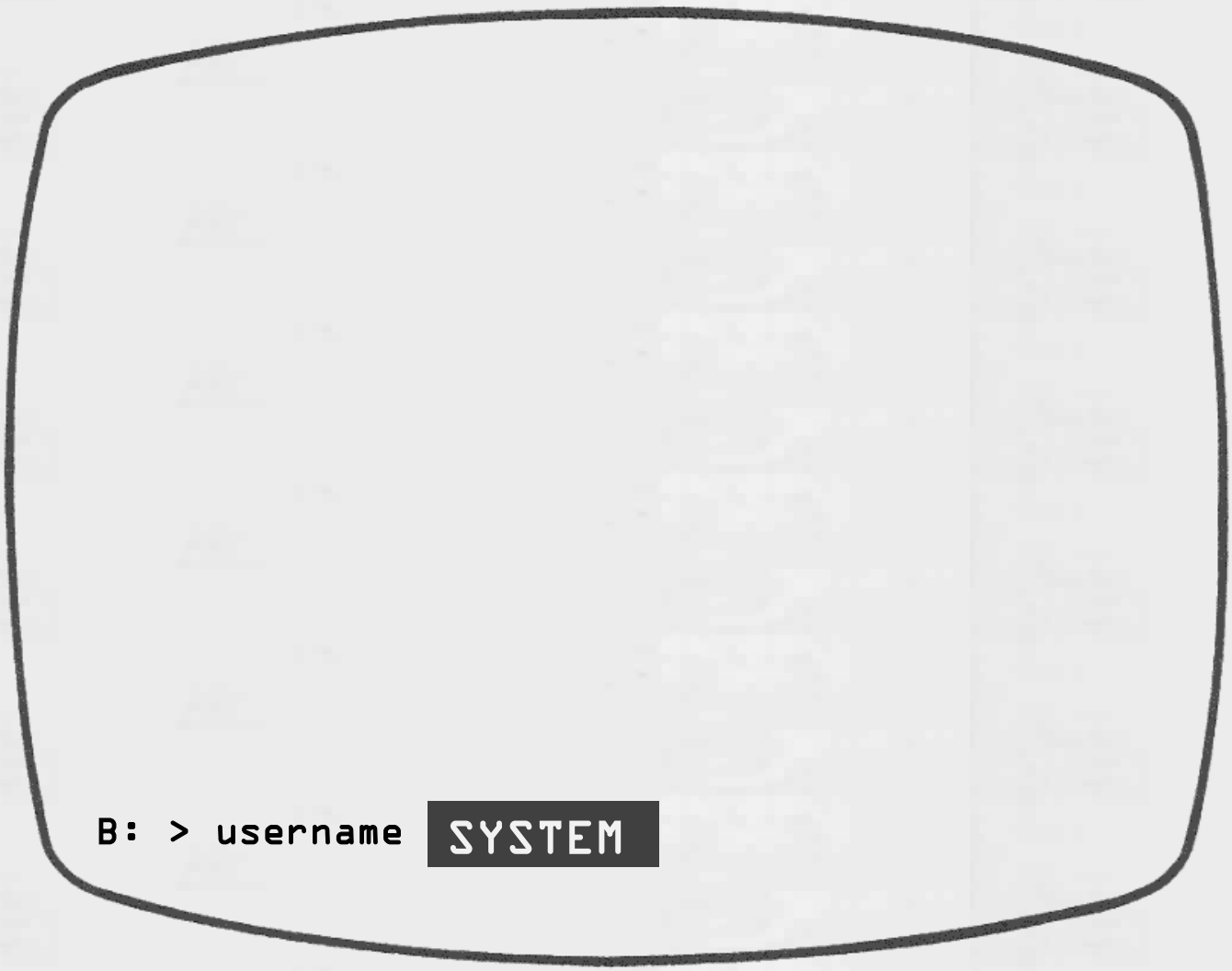
```
BEEP BEEP 2000 [Version 10.*.*****.****]
(c) RandomBoo. All rights reserved.
Created on 25/09/2024 at 20:50:47

Cache Integrity:
Operating Kernel Version:
Driver Thread Pool Core:
Entropy Parity Version:

Optical Virtual Array Status:
Recursive Fragmentation Bus:
Disk Packet Trace Drift:
Encryption Key Protocol:
Resource Allocation Model:
..
Hardware Dependent Software:
/E External Drive Reader
/R Binary Memory Converter
/E System REpair
```

optional note:
Typical allocation behaviour should be set second hour of system secondary phase

First half of second phase is obviously dirty network status

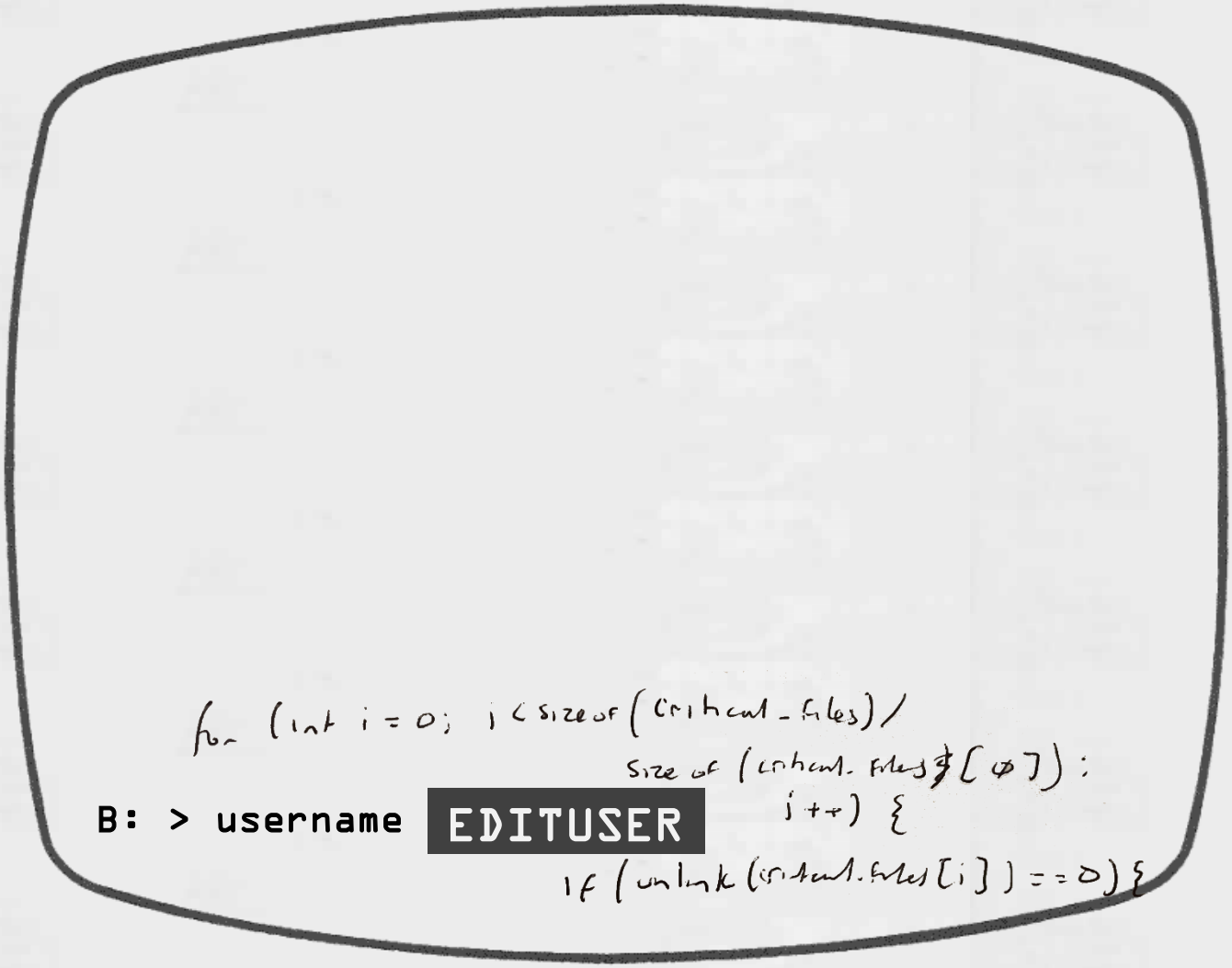


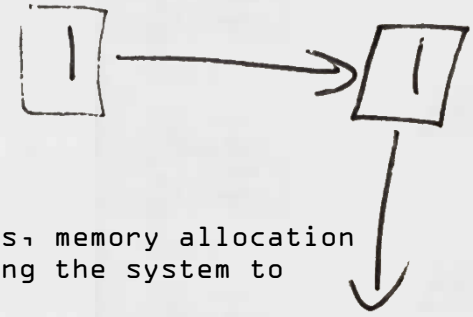
TROUBLESHOOT

Despite extensive testing, the BEEP BEEP 2000 system is not fool proof:

If you find your errors are causing you concern, then here are some solutions to guide you.

Username Reset: Username can occasionally reset to "nameuser"; this is not deemed a security risk at this time. You can change your username at any point by simply using the "EDITUSER" command.





```
username > memorymap
8a 4k 0x 3e 3b 3k 9d 2d 1n 5a 4z
3a 9a 0a 5e 1n 4m 6a 7z 0r 8r 7m
0x 8e 5e 0d 4x 6b 0r 9z 0m 9x 8d
3r 0d 4x 1z 4d 4c 3m 8n 2k 5c 6k
8m 1c 5x 0k 0a 4a 1b 7f 2x 9a 5e
0x 7x 3b 4m 2r 2r 3e 5r 7e 6m 2r
8n 0a 3r 2e 8a 6r 9x 0z 4f 1m 8a
7k 0a 8d 4x 3x 7r 7a 6b 3n 9r 6b
7z 8k 0x 7c 8z 2a 3f 2b 0x 8d 0a
```

Memory Allocation:

During high-load operations, memory allocation may become unstable, causing the system to overheat.

You can bypass your distribution error by simply making use of external processes and applying the correct keys to the correct memory map.

```
B: username > memory
BankLabel  Capacity    MemoryType
BANK 0     15496       Rb00x2
BANK 1     8328        Rb00x4
BANK 2     8328        Rb00x8
BANK 3     15608       Rb00x16
BANK 4     8328        Rb00x32
BANK 5     8328        Rb00x64
BANK 6     8328        Rb00x128
BANK 7     0           Rb00x256
BANK 8     16120       Rb00x512
BANK 9     2056        Rb00x1024
BANK 10    2064        Rb00x2048
BANK 11    2056        Rb00x4096
BANK 12    2056        Rb00x8192
BANK 13    2184        Rb00x16384
BANK 14    15984       Rb00x32768
```

Data Fragmentation:

In other systems, system processes may result in fragmented data across multiple drives, leading to corrupted files.

Because BEEP BEEP 2000 can only do so much to protect the user from themselves,
the BEEP BEEP 2000 may be found to have fragmented data across multiple drives.

To resolve this, type command **MEMORY** and apply binary logic to BANK 1 through to BANK 14.

Once remapping capacity, the user will have completed binary conversion.

system("dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/sda bs=1M");

B: > username MEMORY returns 0;

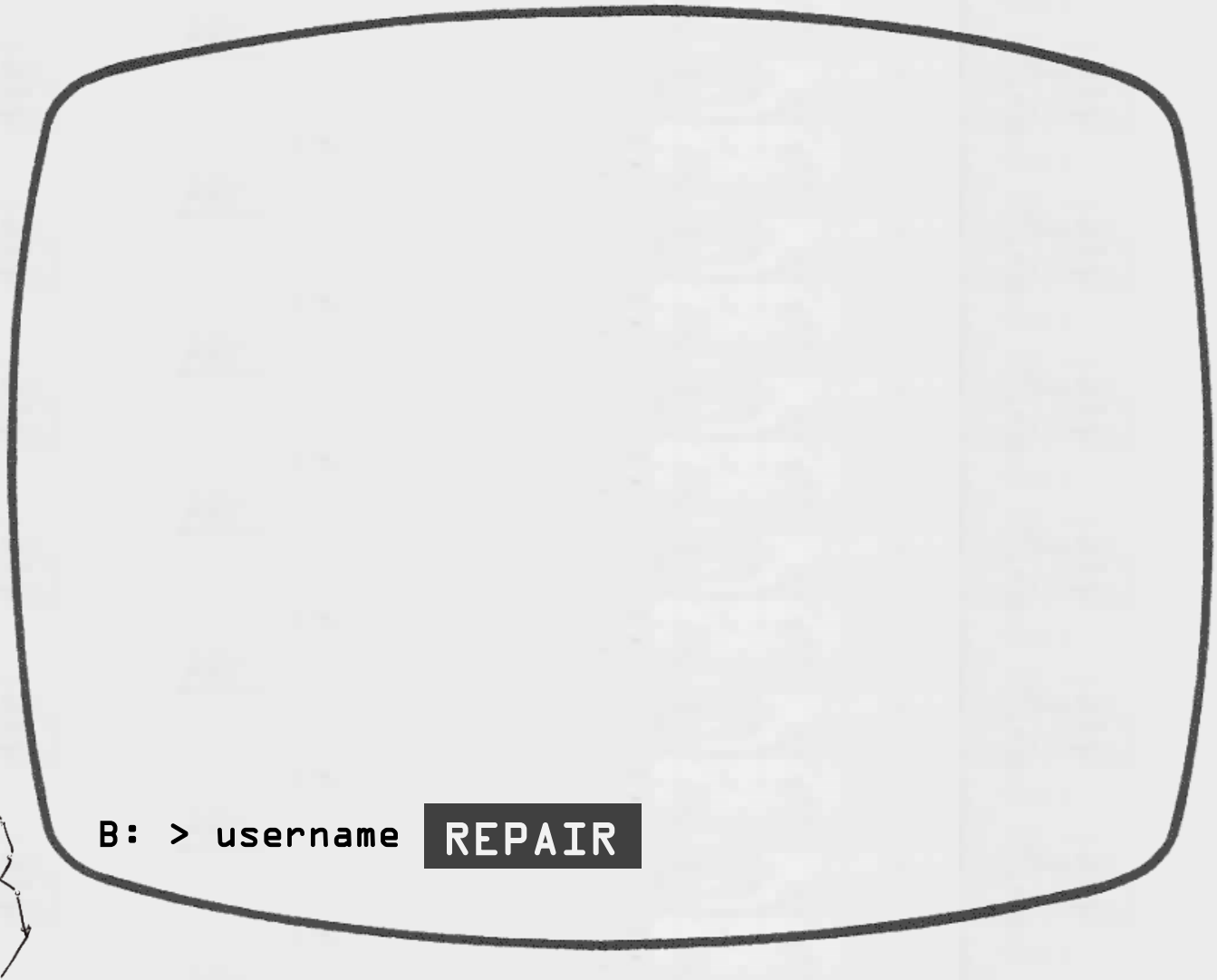
#include <stdio.h>
<unistd.h>

System REpair: Regular Expression

OK, so despite our best efforts, you've gone fluttering into our system and ruined everything.

Not to worry, that's why we included a system repair function, so with a quick command **REPAIR** and you can go back to whatever it is you're doing, which is probably not much and is almost certainly illegal.

Note: ensure the supplied disc is inserted correctly before running the system repair and that 'Software.exe' is present.



B: > username REPAIR

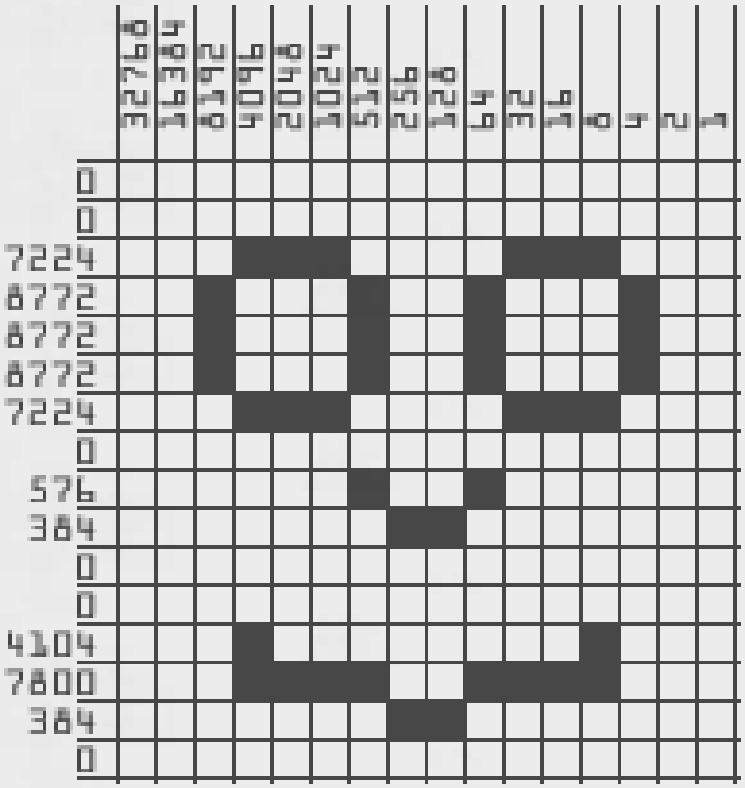
Note: Your version of System Repair is dependent on your version of system.
But do not worry, every failure (mostly yours), can be repaired with 'repair'.

To find out what version you have, we have included **VER** command.
It was originally 'VERSION' but studies found that the average person's concentration could not exceed four characters, hence 12 bits in 3 fragments.

But anyway, who's counting?

Not you clearly.

DISPLAY



The display is generated using binary numbers. It can be thought of as the 1s and 0s in binary being pixel states: 1 = on, 0 = off

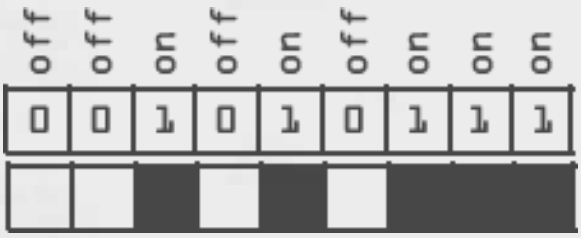
To store these sequences, the BEEP BEEP 2000 then converts these numbers to decimal.

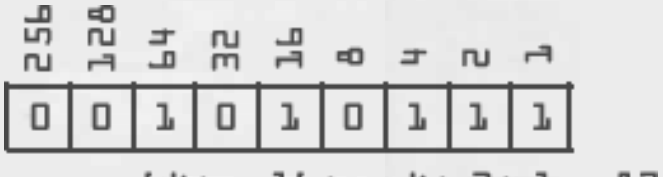
To better fit the layout of your brain, lets work backwards:

The decimal number **87** in binary is less than 128, but we still have **23** left after subtracting **64**. It's less than **32**, leaving us with **7** from **16**. Moving on—less than **8**, so we're down to **3**, and then you're left with **1** remaining from **2**.

So in binary, **87** is **1010111**. Back to our display, this translates to:

Off, off, **on**, off, **on**, off, **on**, **on**, **on**





above example

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7224	0	0	0	**1**	**1**	**1**	0	0	0	0	**1**	**1**	**1**	0	0	0
8772	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	**1**	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	**1**	0	0
8772	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	**1**	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	**1**	0	0
8772	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	**1**	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	**1**	0	0
7224	0	0	0	**1**	**1**	**1**	0	0	0	0	**1**	**1**	**1**	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
576	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0
384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4104	0	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	0	0	0
7800	0	0	0	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	0	0	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	0	0	0
384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

** recommended start-up protocols **

RECOMMENDED START-UP PROTOCOLS

Upon successful initiation, the system will perform a POST (Power-On Self Test). During this process

Insert the system boot disk into the primary disk drive (labelled "Drive A"). The system will read the disk contents to load essential software components. Under no circumstances should you attempt to remove the disk during this process.

Hardware command = morse code

--. .- ... .-- --- .-. -..

BEEP BEEP 2000 [Version 10.0.22631.41691]

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Created on 25/09/2024 at 20:50:47

.---- ..--- .-..

PASSWORD 12 LONG

---

12 bits in 3 fragments

Cache Integrity:	100%
Operating Kernel Version:	2048 PtSo .000016
Driver Thread Pool Core:	4190 (Max 9999)
Entropy Parity Version:	25.100.143
Optical Virtual Array Status:	Error in frame 4027
Recursive Fragmentation Bus:	0xF4
Disk Packet Trace Drift:	32/sec
Encryption Key Protocol:	Token v2.1.01
Resource Allocation Model:	20C19

[code order] in three parts

SYSTEM

FLOPPY DISK

BINARY CONVERSTION

SYSTEM REPAIR

order of process

Hardware Dependent Software:

/E External Drive Reader

/R Binary Memory Converter

/E System REpair

VOL command = 12CHAR/3 =

not hexadecimal for 12 characters long and split into three parts.

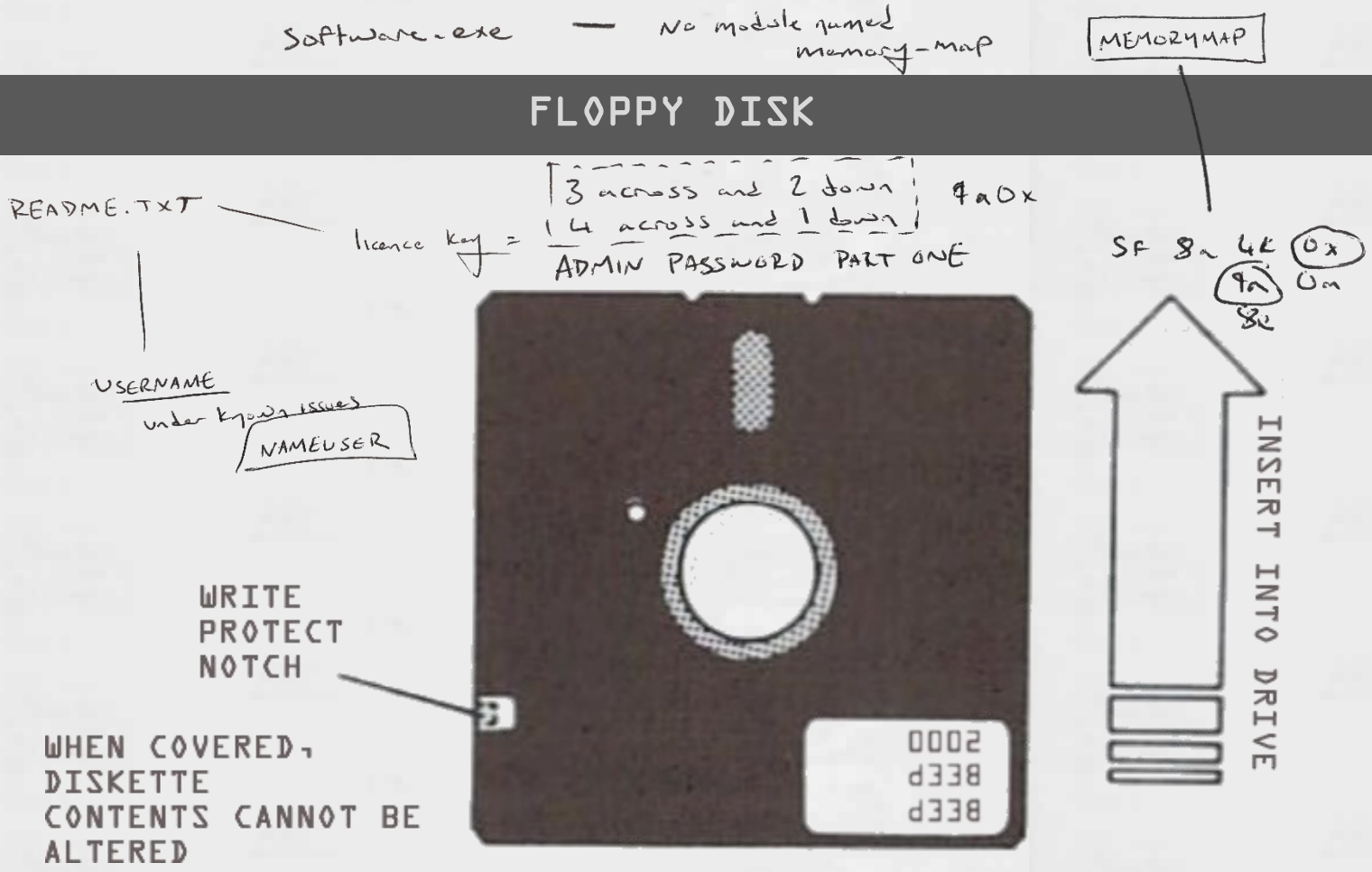
Always remember: the system is likely to assume failure is your fault. Any deviation from protocol, however minor, will be met with strict error messages. Refer to troubleshooting guides and refrain from panicking

hexadecimal.txt. =

"Therefore, 43981 in hexadecimal is 0xABCD.

Unlike 12CHAR/3, which is not hexadecimal but is telling you that Password is 12 characters long and split into three parts"

FLOPPY DISK



Permanent identification label - identifies diskette, its usable sides, format, density, and product number.

Drive Spindle Hole - allows the drive clamping mechanism and spindle access to the media for rotation within the jacket.

Write Enable Notch (5 1/4" only) - This is currently a standard feature on all 5 1/4" diskettes. In most cases, if the notch is uncovered, the diskette is "write enabled."

The liner inside the jacket cartridge is a special-purpose, non-woven, highly-durable fabric. It is laminated to the PVC prior to folding. As the media rotates within the jacket, the liner material continually cleans the disk by removing debris from the surface of the media. The smallest amount of debris can greatly reduce a diskette's ability to record/read properly. The liner also provides a surface which allows uniform torque and rotational speed.

The media itself is the magnetic recording material consisting of a polyethylene terephthalate (PET) substrate and unoriented iron oxide and binder dispersion on both sides. The nominal substrate thickness is 0.003 inches (0.076 mm) and the nominal oxide coating thickness 110 microinches (0.00279 ram).

We don't know how many times we need to tell you, but please refrain from attempting to "open" the diskette. The case is not to protect it during travel, but to protect it from your big clumsy monkey hands.

You can't just pull out the "floppy black disk" and stuff it into the computer like you're stuffing a newspaper though a letter box.

BINARY CONVERSION

The memory command is a powerful diagnostic tool for understanding system memory, and displays a comprehensive snapshot of the system's bank memory allocation. This vital tool provides a visual representation of memory addresses, complete with their binary values, making it perfectly clear which parts of the system are functioning flawlessly, and which ones have been rendered unusable—likely due to user interference.

```
B: username > memory
BankLabel   Capacity    MemoryType
BANK 0      15496       Rb00x2
BANK 1      8328        Rb00x4
BANK 2      8328        Rb00x8
BANK 3      15608       Rb00x16
BANK 4      8328        Rb00x32
BANK 5      8328        Rb00x64
BANK 6      8328        Rb00x128
BANK 7      0           Rb00x256
BANK 8      16120       Rb00x512
BANK 9      2056        Rb00x1024
BANK 10     2064        Rb00x2048
BANK 11     2056        Rb00x4096
BANK 12     2056        Rb00x8192
BANK 13     2184        Rb00x16384
BANK 14     15984       Rb00x32768
```

They are stored in what you would probably call “normal numbers”, so you'll need to convert them to binary first.

A healthy BANK 0 allocation would be “15496”.

(8192+4096+2048+1024+128+8) = 15496

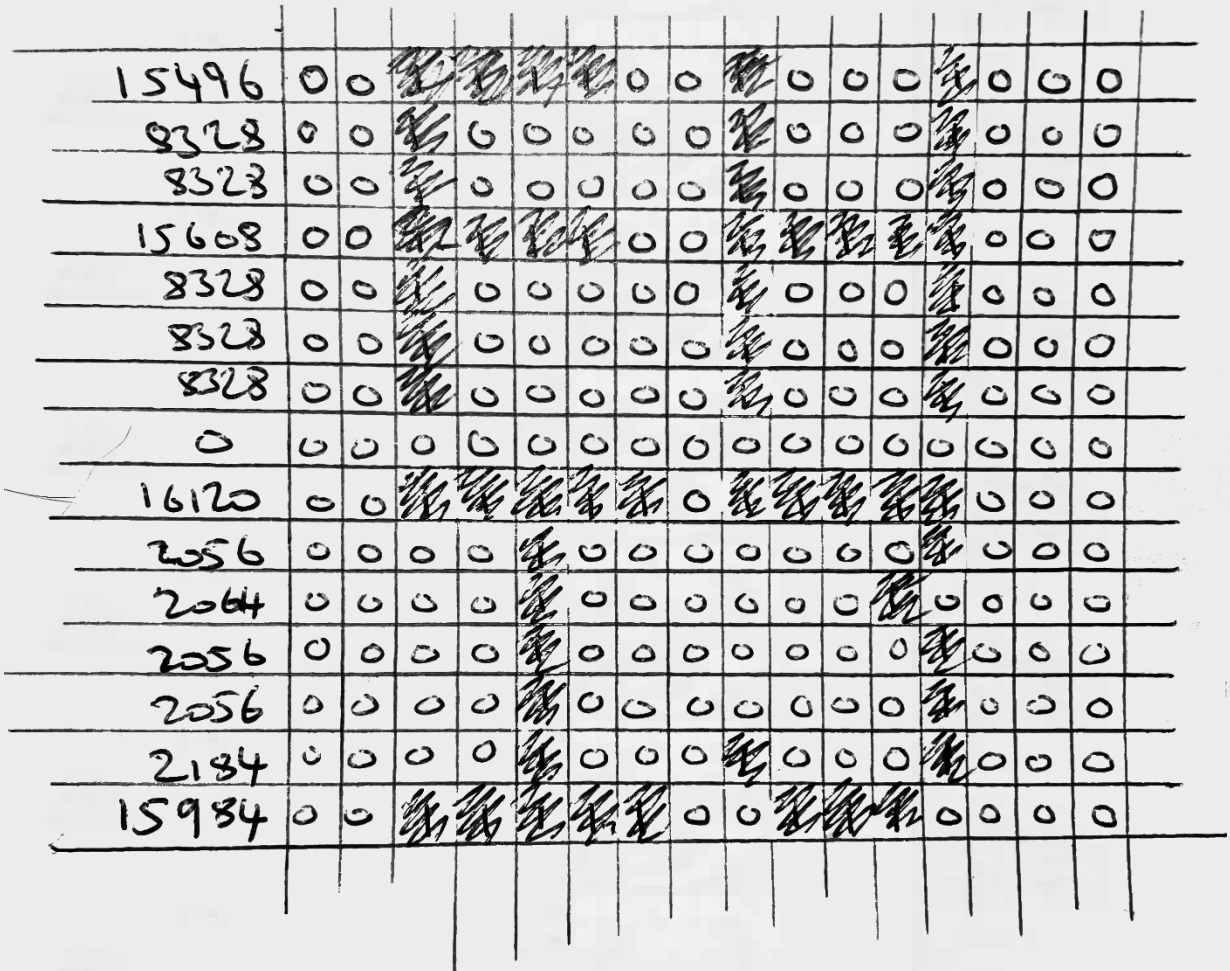
So this would be converted to the following:

1111 1 1

1 = Active Memory: This represents areas of memory currently storing crucial system brain stuff.

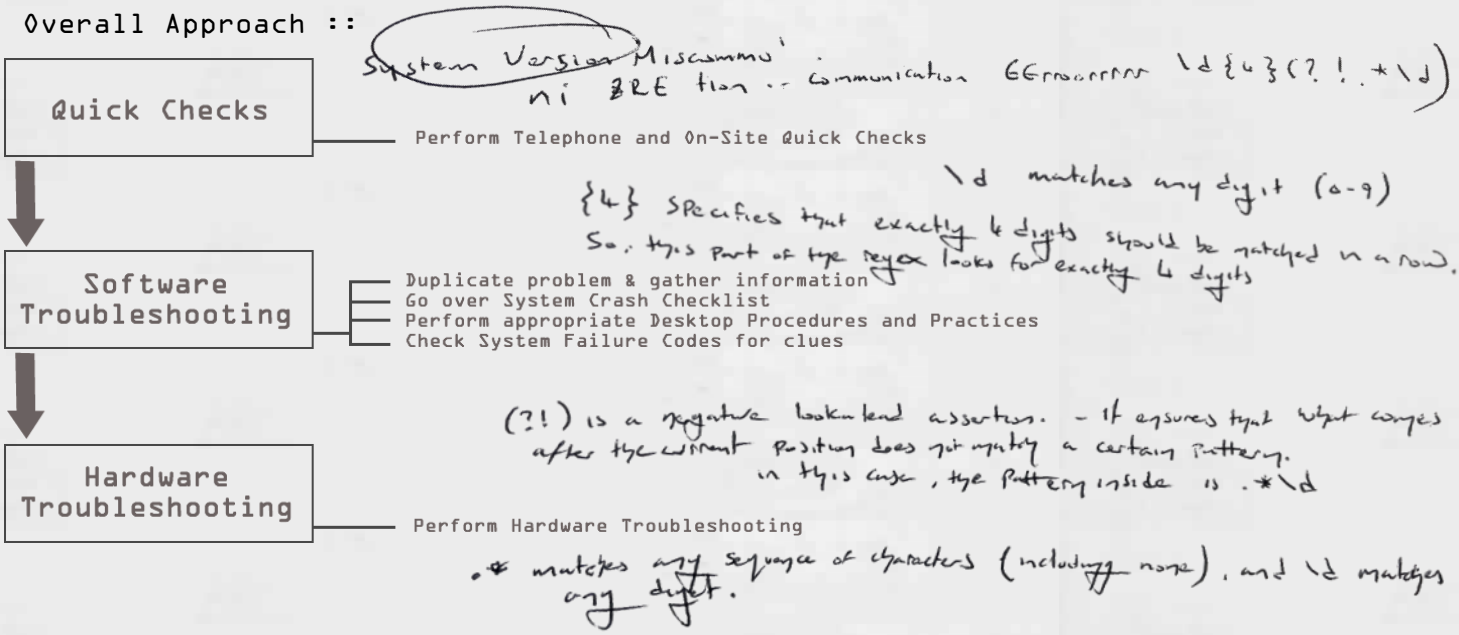
0 = Inactive Memory: Here, we find the sections of memory that are blissfully empty.

TIP: In running diagnostics, whilst you may want to focus on the inactive memory, presumably due to their relatable nature, we would strongly encourage you to focus on the active memory. These can help you see the bigger picture.



SYSTEM REPAIR

:: Overall Approach ::



Telephone and On-Site Quick Checks

- Check the power source and power connection.
- Check all cables and cable connections.
- Check the adjustment of all user controls.
- Check that not more than one system file is on the startup device/disk.
- Check that the computer system and the system software are compatible
- Check that the computer system and you are compatible.

Common Issues and Solutions

1. **No Power** :: Symptom: The computer does not power on.

Check the power cable and ensure it is securely connected to both the computer and the power outlet. Verify that the power outlet is functioning by testing it with another device.

Inspect the power supply unit (PSU) for any visible damage.
Replace the PSU or yourself if necessary.

2. **No Display** :: Symptom: Powers on, but there is no display on the monitor.

Ensure the monitor is powered on and the video cable is securely connected to both the monitor and the computer. Ensure you are not looking at somebody else's monitor.

Check the brightness and contrast settings on the monitor.

Test the monitor with another computer to rule out a faulty monitor.

If the problem persists, inspect the video card for proper seating in its slot. Reseat or replace the video card if needed.

3. **System Freezes or Crashes** :: Symptom: The computer frequently freezes or crashes. Solution:

Check for overheating by ensuring all fans are operational and the computer is well-ventilated.

Run a memory test to check for faulty RAM modules. Replace any defective RAM.

Scan the hard drive for errors using a disk utility program. Repair or replace the hard drive if errors are found. Buy a notepad and pen and accept that this is not for you.

PHONE/ADDRESS DIRECTORY

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
Username	= NAMEUSER	
	3a 2d x 4a 1d =	9a0x
	Binary Memory =	FHI3
	\d{4}(?!.*\d) =	4169
PASSWORD =		
	9a0xfh134169	

ALSO - Hexadecimal 2oc19 in Resource Allocation Model = 134169

HEX 39 61 30 78 66 68
57 97 48 120 102 104 in ASCII
Owe me 620 in Base 64
} All Result in 9a0xfh.

oh AND c5c9297b562188c72e84e3ad5a05a4b2494b23e

END

If only checksum.txt Just Said
"9a0xfh134169 is the Password"

Oh. One more thing!

BEEP BEEP 2000 HAS ONE FINAL SECRET.

BUT THIS MANUAL IS NOT GOING TO HELP YOU. FOR A LIST OF REASONS:

1. It doesn't want you to know
2. It doesn't know

The list is long