

Which stands for 'write all'. By the way, on a few systems, all you have to do is hit the <return> key to end the message, but on others you must hit the cntl-D key. To send a single message to a user, say

=> write username

this is very handy again! If you send the sequence of characters discussed at the very beginning of this article, you can have the super-user terminal do tricks for you again.

Privs:

If you want superuser privs, you can either log in as root, or edit your acct. so it can say

=> su

this now gives you the # prompt, and allows you to completely by-pass the protection. The wonderful security conscious developers at bell made it very difficult to do much without privs, but once you have them, there is absolutely nothing stopping you from doing anything you want to. To bring down a unix system:

=> chdir /bin

=> rm *

this wipes out the pathname bin, where all the system maintenance files are. Or try:

=> r -r

This recursively removes everything from the system except the remove command itself. Or try:

=> kill -1,1

=> sync

This wipes out the system devices from operation. When you are finally sick and tired from hacking on the vax systems, just hit your cntl-d and repeat key, and you will eventually be logged out.

The reason this file seems to be very sketchy is the fact that bell has 7 licensed versions of unix out in the public domain, and these commands are those common to all of them. I recommend you hack onto the root or bin directory, since they have the highest levels of privs, and there is really not much you can do (except develop software) without them.

108.Verification Circuits

by The Jolly Roger

- 1.One busy verification conference circuit is always provided. The circuit is a three-way conference bridge that enables an operator to verify the busy/idle condition of a subscriber line. Upon request of a party attempting to reach a specified directory number, the operator dials the called line number to determine if the line is in use, if the receiver is off the hook, or if the line is in lockout due to a fault condition. The operator then returns to the party trying to reach the directory number and states the condition of the line. Lines with data security can not be accessed for busy verification when the line is in use.(Refer also to data security.)
- 2.Three ports are assigned to each busy verification conference circuit. One port is for operator access and two ports are used to split an existing connection. To verify the busy/idle condition of a line, the operator established a connection to the operator access port and dials the directory number of the line to be verified. If the line is in use, the existing connection is broken and immediately re-established through the other two ports of the busy verification circuit without interruption. Busy verification circuit is controlled by access code. A dedicated trunk can be used but is not necessary.
- 3.The busy verification circuit also can be used for test verify from the wire chiefs test panel B. Additional busy verification conference circuits (002749) there it is right out of an ESS manual word for word! And I'm getting 25 linear feet of ESS manuals!!! Not counting the stack received so far!

109.White Box Plans

by The Jolly Roger

Introduction:

The White Box is simply a portable touch-tone keypad. For more information on touch-tone, see my Silver Box Plans.

Materials:

- 1 Touch-Tone Keypad
- 1 Miniature 1000 to 8 Ohm Transformer (Radio Shack # 273-1380)