On the Subject of Rust.G.B.

1-2-4-1, no, 3-1-2-2...I'm lost

Using the diagram & methods on Page 2 & 3, find and set the 4 center lights to the correct pattern, then press the long button on the bottom to disarm the module.

- Turn the serial number into 6 numbers, converting
- letters into numbers starting at $1 (A \rightarrow 1)$
- Modulo all 6 numbers by 2 until you have a 6-digit code of ls and 0s
 EXAMPLE: A2G85J -> 101010
- Next, split the code into 2 smaller codes. The MAIN code uses the odd positions, the SECONDARY uses the even
 - EXAMPLE: 101010 -> M: 111 S: 000
- Each code forms an RGB value, adding #Red, #Green, and #Blue respectively. Convert the color found in the module's cage into this same sequence.
- Modify the MAIN and SECONDARY codes by adding the #Red, #Green, and #Blue values from the caged value, converting 2s to Os (XOR both codes with the caged code).

• EXAMPLE: if caged = #Oll and MAIN = #110 -> Main = #101

• Finally, locate the pattern (A 2×2 grid of letters) in the Venn Diagram using your <u>modified</u> main color. If the color's condition is false, use the pattern from your modified second color, regardless of the condition.



Keep Talking and Nobody Explodes Mod

Rust.G.B.



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Appendix 111: Solution Notes & Methods

Because of <u>course</u> it's not that simple

The top 4 buttons are each assigned a unique set from the chart below, used for the methods chart at the bottom. Each set will cycle 3 lights (X) between one of the 3 primary colors in RGB order.



- START Every method below starts with all 4 LEDs set to 1 color (referred to as the <u>dominant color</u>, or **D**)
- RGB SHIFT To shift all the colors in RGB order, click all 4 buttons once in any order
- SWAPPING Entering a method twice swaps the non-dominant color with the unused color*
- INVERT the long buttons above the submit button will invert 2 LEDs, the left inverts the major diagonal ($\underline{TL/BR}$), the right inverts the minor. The solution methods do not change and the button can be pressed whenever

| 2 -> 3 ROW | 1->4 | 1 -> 3 | COLUMN | 2 -> 4 | 1 -> 2 | DIAGONAL | 3 -> 4 |
|---|--------------|---|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| D-D N-N | N-N D-D | D-N D-N | | N-D N-D | D-N N-D | | N-D D-N |
| NOTES | | KEY | | | | | |
| [N] is the next color after [D] in RGB order. White Pairs only use 1 method. | | D - Dominant // N - Non-dominant U - Unused 3rd primary // W -White # -> # - SET A -> SET B | | | | | |
| WHITE PAIRS | | ROWS | | COLUMNS | | DIAGONALS | |
| To set [N] colors to white: - start with the [Start] method - push one of the remaining sets <u>twice</u> | Start | 2 -> 3 | 1->4 | 1 -> 3 | 2 -> 4 | 1->2 | 3 -> 4 |
| | Lower Set | U-D W-W | ₩-₩ D-U | U-W D-W | ₩-D W-U | U-W W-D | W-D U-W |
| | Higher | D-U W-W | W-W | D-W U-W | W-U W-D | D-W W-II | W-U D-W |

SOLUTION METHODS

*Also applies to white pairs