Strong Passwords

Password rules

Your password or pass phrase must conform to the following rules:

- It must be different from your current password.
- It must be 12 characters or longer.
- It must not be based on your Kerberos username.
- It must not be a word that appears in the dictionary.
- It must contain characters from at least two different character classes (upper- and lower-case letters, letters and symbols, letters and numbers, etc.)
- It must be composed of characters in the Roman alphabet or symbols on the US keyboard.
- It must pass a complexity check based on a password dictionary, a technique commonly used by attackers to crack simple passwords.

Creating a pass phrase

A pass phrase is basically just a sentence, including spaces, that you employ instead of a single pass “word.” Pass phrases should be at least 15 to 25 characters in length (spaces count as characters), but no less. Longer is better because, though pass phrases look simple, the increased length provides so many possible permutations that a standard password-cracking program will not be effective. It is always a good thing to disguise that simplicity by throwing in elements of weirdness, nonsense, or randomness. Here, for example, are a couple pass phrase candidates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pizza with crispy spaniels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mangled persimmon therapy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Punctuate and capitalize your phrase:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pizza with crispy Spaniels!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mangled Persimmon Therapy?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Toss in a few numbers or symbols from the top row of the keyboard, plus some deliberately misspelled words, and you'll create an almost unguessable key to your account:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pizza w/ 6 krispy Spaniels!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mangl3d Persimmon Th3rapy?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pass phrase hints:

If your pass phrase is based on a well-known slogan, expression, song lyric, or quotation, be sure to customize it with misspellings, bad grammar, invented words, deliberate typos, or oddly placed keyboard symbols. You can learn more ways to mix up words using the tactics outlined in the Creating better passwords section, below.

Try to avoid phrases composed of common, smaller words. For example, “My dog has long toes,” though long enough to be a decent pass phrase, contains so many small words that a password cracking program might have a better chance of deciphering it. However, “Provincetown is crowded in August!” or “Revere Beach parking is full!” are both acceptable, and easy to remember.

**Note:** Do not adopt any of the sample pass phrases shown above as your own Kerberos pass phrase. They are, for obvious reasons, no longer secure choices for pass phrases.

Creating effective strong passwords

- **Longer passwords are better passwords.** The more characters a password cracking program has to crunch, the harder it is to guess.
• Remove all the vowels from a short phrase in order to create a “word.”
  Example: llctsgry (“All cats are gray”)
• Use an acronym: choose the first or second letter of your favorite quotation.
  Example: itsofit (It’s the size of the fight in the dog)
• Mix letters and non-letters in your passwords. (Non-letters include numbers and all punctuation characters on the keyboard.)
• Transform a phrase by using numbers or punctuation.
  Examples: ldh82go (I’d hate to go), UR1drful (you are wonderful).
• Avoid choosing a password that spells a word. But, if you must, then:
  • Introduce “silent” characters into the word. Example: va7ni9lla
  • Deliberately misspell the word or phrase. Example: choklutt
  • Choose a word that is not composed of smaller words.
• Add random capitalization to your passwords. Capitalize any but the first letter.
• A random mix of alphabetical, numeric and symbolic characters.
  Example: eleIoH!, o.U.Kid
• Long word and number combinations. For example, take four words, and put some numbers between them:
  stiff3open92research12closer
• An acronym for your favorite saying, or a song you like.
  Example: GykoR-66 (Get your kicks on Route 66) or L!isn! (Live! It’s Saturday Night!).
• An easily pronounced nonsense word with some non-letters inside.
  Example: slaRoo@Bey or klobinga-dezmin.
• Change your password at least once a year. Better yet, change your password every few months to shrink your exposure window. You
  can make three or four passwords if you like, then switch them throughout the year.
• Don’t use the same password on multiple accounts. When one site is compromised, hackers try to use those passwords to access
  accounts on other sites. Don’t let one break-in give hackers access to all your accounts.

Note: Do not adopt any of the sample passwords shown above (choklutt, va7ni9lla, etc.) as your own Kerberos password. They are, for
obvious reasons, no longer secure choices for pass phrases.

Additional strategies for picking passwords that work

The strategies below may help you in picking a password that passes security checks and is still easy to keep track of.

1. Use a full, non-trivial sentence
   A sentence that is relevant to you, long enough to not be common or simple, and is not a famous quote from a book mor movie will
   usually work.
   Examples: I hated my summer vacation at Myrtle Beach with Sophia! Or If I don’t finish my dissertation
   on nano-desserts I will transfer to Stanford. Don’t use these examples.
2. Use a truly random string of letters, numbers, and punctuation
   If you really cannot think of anything that works, you can use a random string of letters, numbers, and punctuation. This will be quite
   secure but difficult to remember. However, you can use a secure password manager to keep track of it. As a last resort, you can write it
   down and keep it in a secure location. Although we used to advise you never write down your password, the vast majority of password
   attacks are now remote network attacks. If you keep it in a secure location, writing it down is a viable alternative. Make sure you change
   your password if this location is compromised (for example, if you lose your wallet).

Bad passwords - What the system looks for

In addition to the basic length and character class requirements, the system will also check the password for vulnerabilities to password dictionary
attacks and simple patterns that make passwords vulnerable to common techniques used by attackers.

The examples below are passwords that the system will reject because they are methods commonly used on ‘easy-to-guess’ passwords.

Dictionary words

The password-checking system screens all passwords against its own large dictionary of 2.7 million English and non-English common words. The
words in most major languages are represented, spelled forward and backward. This dictionary is regularly updated to cover all words peculiar to
the MIT community (such as “MITx”). Any words found in this dictionary are rejected as passwords.

Random suffixes and prefixes

Many people attempt to disguise a dictionary word by adding random characters at the beginning or end of the word. The system automatically
screens for this technique. For example, the passwords below would not be allowed:

massachusettsXX
massachusettsX
Xmassachusetts
XXmassachusetts
XXmassachusettsXX
Non-letters as letters

Many people try to use certain non-letters as letters within their passwords. The system automatically translates all of the following non-letters into letters before looking up words in its dictionary:

| $ | s | 4 | – | h | 2 | – | a | 3 | – | e | 0 | – | o | 1 | – | l | 1 | – | i |

Passwords like Ma$$achusetts would therefore be rejected.

Capitalization

Kerberos passwords are case-sensitive: uppercase and lowercase letters are considered to be separate letters. Capitalizing random letters in a dictionary word (carpoRTS) will not, however, fool the screening program. The point is to capitalize letters in a non-word password, in order to provide another layer of complexity against other password-cracking programs.

Obvious tricks

The system automatically screens out passwords set in the following manner:

- Passwords based on a dictionary word spelled backward (sttesuhcassam).
- Passwords based on two dictionary words in a row (dogdog).
- Passwords based on the person's Kerberos username.
- Passwords that are all white space.
- Passwords that contain control characters.
- Passwords that are all numbers.
- Passwords followed and/or preceded by 1 or 2 characters (9cheval, cheval9, 9cheval, cheval199, 9cheval199 etc.)
- Passwords with several repeating characters (aaaaaaaa or aaaaabbb or abababab).
- Passwords that do not have more than 4 characters that differ from the previous character by one (1234abcd).
- Passwords with license plate patterns (daaddd).
- Passwords with social security patterns (dddsdddd).
- Passwords with phone number patterns (dddsdddd).

How to change or reset your password

MIT's computing infrastructure offers different methods for changing your password. Certain methods may work better for you depending on how long your password is, what kind of computer you use, and other factors, but the Change Your Kerberos Password web application is what MIT recommends and most people prefer.

The Change Your Kerberos Password web page

- Point your browser to http://mit.edu/password.
- In the section titled “Change your Kerberos password, using your current password”:
  - Enter your Kerberos Username in the box, making sure it's all lower-case and does not include the @mit.edu you might include in email.
  - Enter your Old Password; remember that passwords are case-sensitive.
  - Enter a new password twice
  - Click the Change your password button

A yellow message bar at the top of the page will inform you if your password change was successful, or if there was a problem with any of the information you entered.

Note: The bottom section of the above web app allows you to change your password using your (valid) MIT personal web certificate. This can be a convenient alternative if you have forgotten your password, but still have a valid personal web certificate installed on your computer.

Change your password from Athena

If you use the Athena academic computing environment you can change your Kerberos password from the command prompt using the command passwd.

- Open a terminal window and wait until the command prompt appears.
- Enter the command passwd and press Enter.
- Follow the prompts to enter your old password and choose a new password.
Change your password from a Mac with Kerberos Extras installed

If you have a Mac OS computer with Kerberos Extras installed you can change your password from the Mac OS Terminal command line or using the Ticket Viewer application.

Mac OS Kerberos Extras Ticket Viewer

- Open the Ticket Viewer application on your Mac. If you have Kerberos Extras installed, Ticket Viewer can be found in Applications > Utilities.
- Click on the Change Password button to change your password.

Mac OS Terminal command line

- Open a Terminal application window on your Mac. The Terminal application can be found in Applications > Utilities and wait for the Mac OS command prompt to appear.
- Enter the command `kpasswd username` and press the Return key, where `username` is your Kerberos username in all lower case.
- Follow the prompts to enter your old password and choose a new password.

Change your password from a Windows computer with Kerberos for Windows installed

- Locate the MIT Kerberos Ticket Manager application, usually at Start > Programs > Kerberos for Windows > MIT Kerberos Ticket Manager
- Click on the Change Password button to change your password.

Are password managers a good idea?

Yes, as long as you have a strong password protecting all your passwords in your password manager. Most password managers use encryption. If you use a browser-based password manager such as LastPass, you don’t have to remember each individual password for your online accounts, but you do need to remember your master password. Be sure to change that master password regularly. Other options for password managers are 1Password, Dashlane, KeePass and RoboForm, among others. The basic versions of these are free. It is very important to enable Two-factor Authentication in your password manager so that a breach of the master password itself cannot provide an adversary access to your password list.

References

This article borrows heavily (with permission) from Stanford’s article SUNet ID Passwords. MIT’s new, stricter password requirements are similar to the ones Stanford has had in place for some time now, and they’ve done a great job documenting requirements and best practices.