

A statistical analysis of large passwords lists, used to optimize brute force attacks

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Abstract: The use of passwords has become endemic in everyday life, and passwords have penetrated most aspects of modern life. The purpose of this paper was to investigate the types of information that can be deduced from password lists, where such lists can be obtained and whether the information obtained can be used to aid brute force password attacks. The World Wide Web and other Internet related search methods were used to obtain password lists. We found that Peer to Peer networks have the most information available. From previous studies and the World Wide Web, the ten most popular passwords from different systems were obtained. Not surprisingly, "password", "123" and "abc" were found to be the most common passwords. We also obtained the default passwords used by hardware manufacturers from the World Wide Web.

The availability of password lists, their basic structure, the most popular passwords and the frequency of character use were investigated. We investigated the possibility of a more efficient method for cracking passwords by using password statistics. Password statistics and patterns were deduced from a password data set: consisting of 46000 MySpace passwords. The 46000 MySpace usernames and passwords were released late in 2007 after the discovery of a security flaw in MySpace.

The rate at which passwords can be decoded (or cracked) was calculated for different character sets. The most common characters and character sequences were used to optimise brute force password cracking. This method was compared to normal brute force techniques. We concluded that this relationship can be used to optimise a brute force password cracking system in very limited situations.

Passwords are used as the first line of defence in information systems. Thus more effective attack and defence strategies can be developed with a better understanding of the overall statistical properties of passwords. Passwords were demonstrated to be a flawed security mechanism.

Keywords: Passwords

1. Introduction

Technology has evolved to a level where systems using passwords have become an essential part of modern daily life. Passwords have been used from the start of the computer age. One of the first password schemes was implemented by Robert Morris (Morris 1965). He used the "crypt" algorithm, which is based on DES (Data Encryption Standard), with variations to reduce the complexity of the key search.

Computer password use has grown to include access control to software systems such as email, web access and corporate information sites. All of these sites assume that its password is secret. For a password to be useful, the user must be able to remember the password. Increasing the number of passwords required for a user increases the likelihood that the same password would be reused. Thus by compromising a less secure password, a more secure password can be obtained, because a user uses the same password repeatedly.

2. Password lists

We investigated the availability of password lists and their content. Password lists have been the subject of Hollywood movies and other internet myths. In the movie "Hackers" (Wang 1997), the characters discuss popular passwords as follows:

PHREAK

Alright, what are the three most commonly used passwords?

JOEY

Love, secret, and uh, sex. But not in that order, necessarily, right?

2.1 Locating Password lists

Password lists were located through the Internet by two methods:

- Internet search engines
- Peer to Peer networks

2.1.1 Internet search engines

The three most popular search engines are (Nielsen 2008):

- Google
- Yahoo
- MSN

The word “password” is commonly used on internet sites for content control. Thus searching for “password lists” on internet sites returned a huge number of results. Google, Yahoo and MSN returned 55 900 000, 1 380 000 000 and 437 000 000 web sites which conform to “password list” (van Heerden 2008). These numbers far exceed the number of web sites that contain actual password lists. The nature of the search terms does not lend itself to useful results.

In Figure 1, 2 and 3 the results for “password list” are shown.

The search parameters can be refined as follows:

- Specifying that a single phrase is used
- Only look for English web sites
- Only text files.

With these extra specifications the search results were reduced to 988 results. Although it is still a significant number of results, the results are more manageable. The results for a specified search are shown in Figure 4.

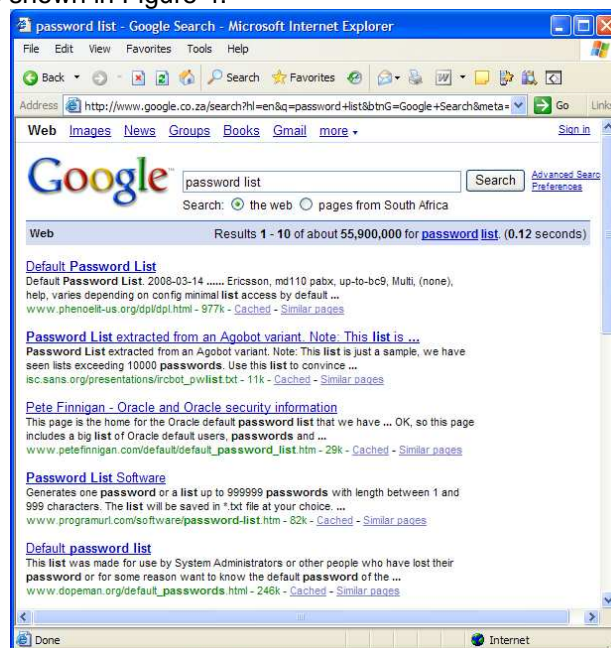


Figure 1: Google response to “password list”.

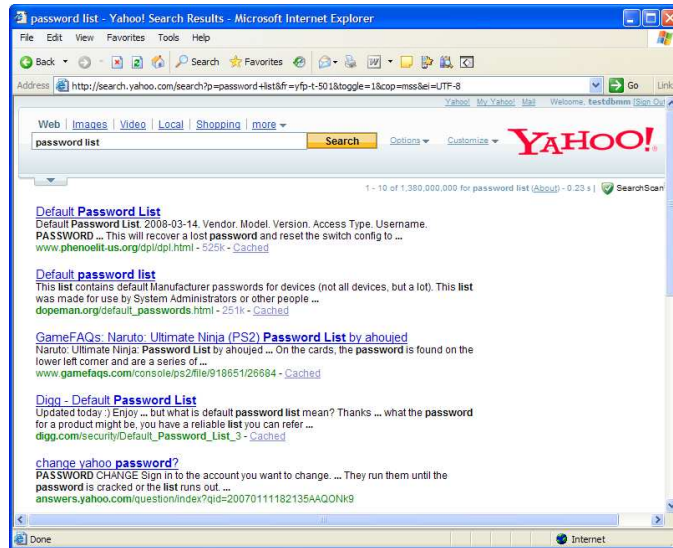


Figure 2: Yahoo response to "password list".

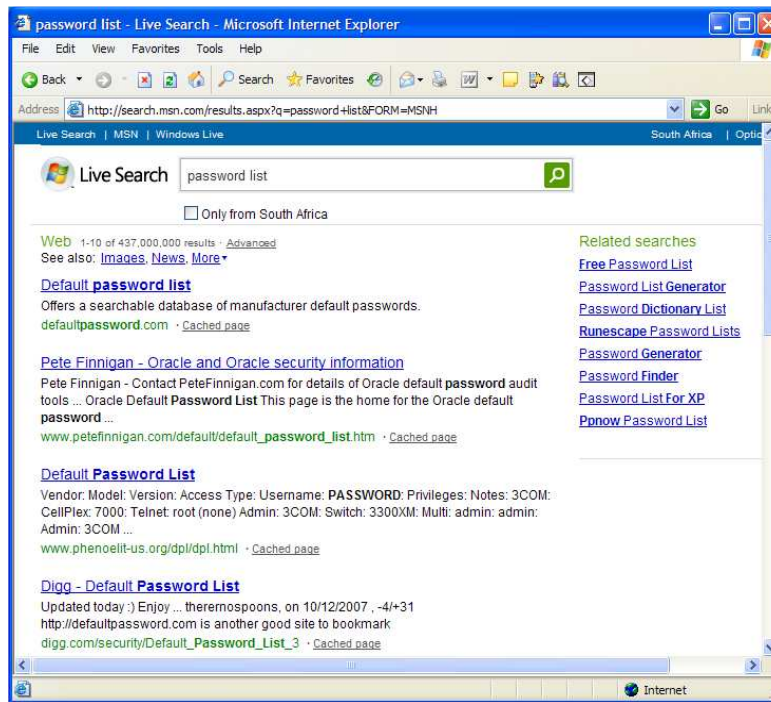


Figure 3: MSN response to "password list".

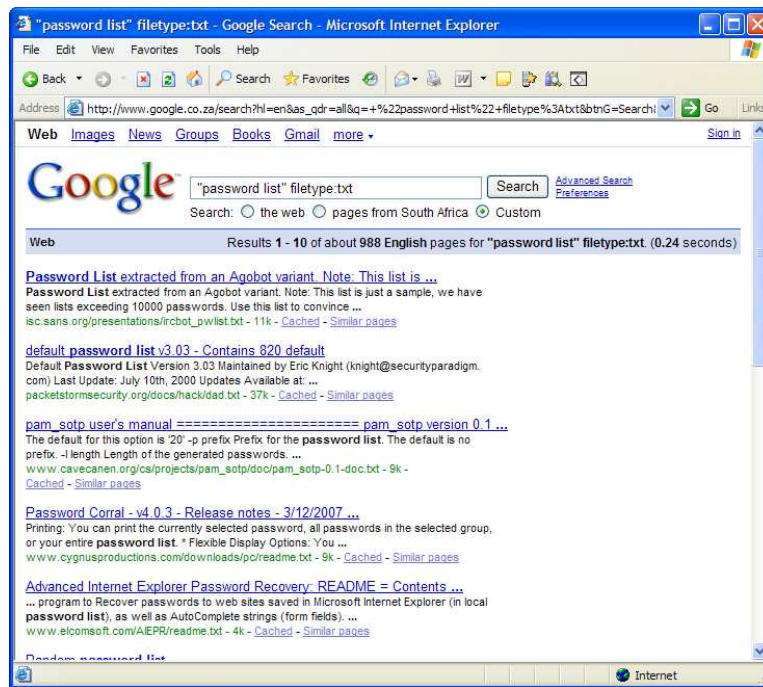


Figure 4: Google response to “password list” with constraints.

The most common password lists found using Internet search engines were default password lists. These lists contain passwords used by hardware manufacturers as the default security setting.

The SANS (SysAdmin, Audit, Network, Security) Institute password list was one of the first search results obtained. Apart from that the SANS list and default password lists, no other significant password lists were obtained through the Internet search engines used.

2.1.2 Peer to Peer Networks

A Peer to Peer (P2P) network is defined as a network consisting of multiple connected hosts sharing the hosting and bandwidth (Golle 2001). P2P networks form a diversified front, and is therefore relative resistant to any traditional method of assault.

We used a popular P2P software eMule to look for password lists. In Figure 5 and Figure 6, the eMule results for “passwords” is shown (van Heerden 2008).

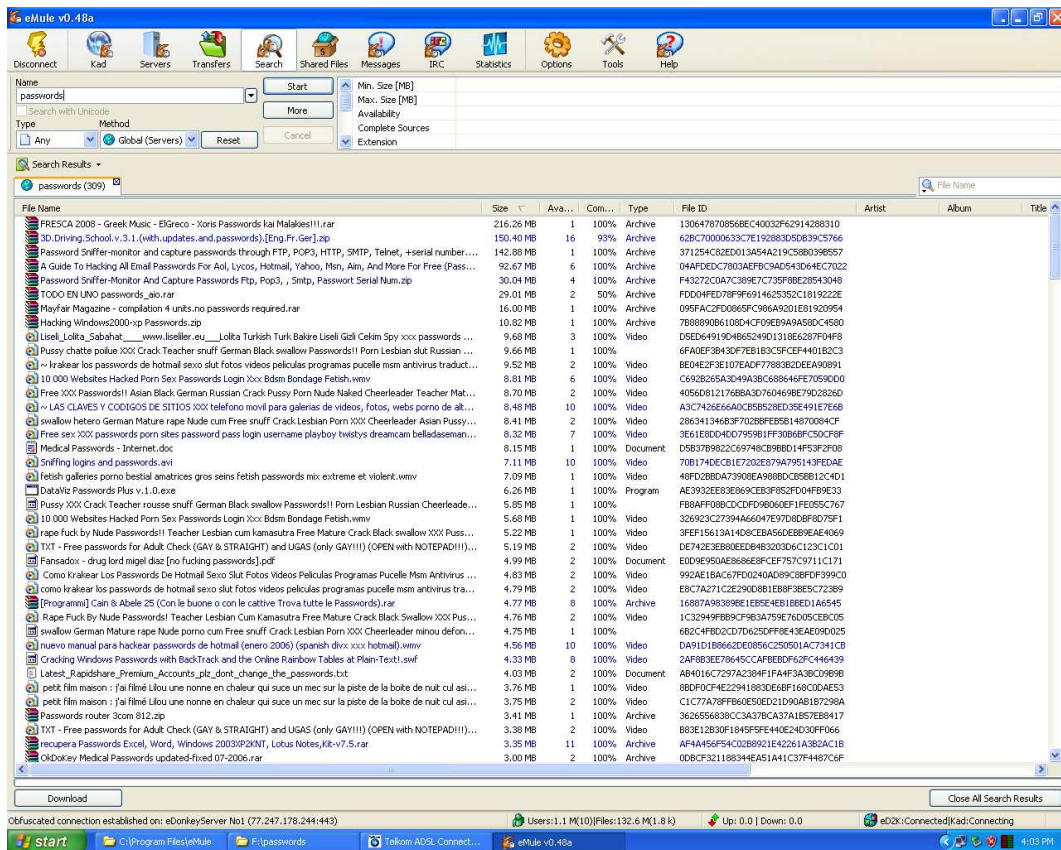


Figure 5: eMule Search for “passwords”

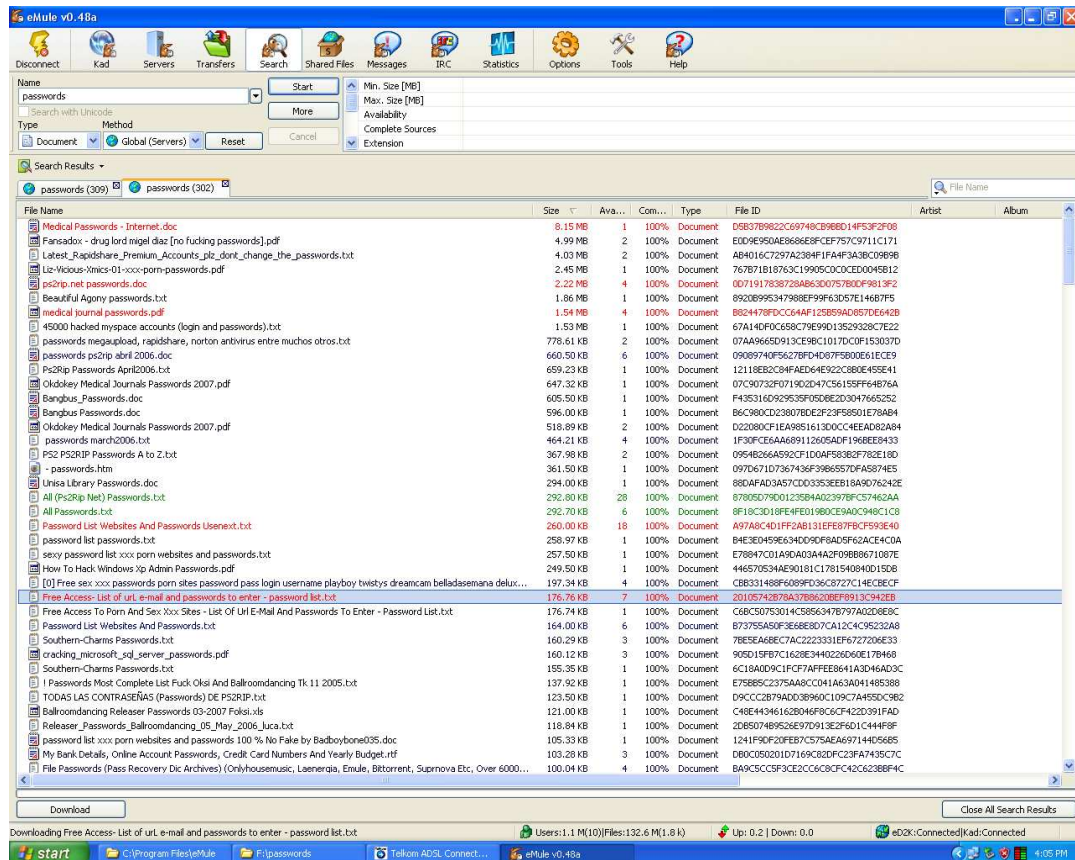


Figure 6: eMule Search for “passwords” documents

Results obtained using eMule were more encouraging than that obtained using internet search engines. The following password lists were obtained:

- Unix administrator (root) passwords
- MySpace accounts
- Default password list
- FTP list
- WiFi Access Points Passwords

2.2 Popular password studies

2.2.1 Unix Passwords

Klein attempted to crack 15000 Unix passwords in 1989. He successfully obtained 25% of passwords using a dictionary attack(Klein 1990). The study lasted 12 months, although 80% of the passwords guessed were obtained in the first week. The following trends were revealed:

- The most popular password length is 6 characters with 34.7 % use
- Common names are used in 4% of the passwords
- Username and passwords are the same in 2.7% of passwords
- Cartoons, Movies, fiction and place names are used in 1.4% of passwords

The average computer user has changed significantly since 1989, and thus the password use pattern is expected to change. The following factors can be expected to impact password use today:

- The average computer user has to remember much more computer passwords than in 1989
- More computer illiterate users now use computers
- Computer processing power has increased by at least 500 fold (Geer 2005)

2.2.2 UK Web passwords

Stuart Brown compiled a list of the most popular passwords used for various web sites. The top 10 passwords comprise 6.5% of all the passwords used (Brown 2006). The top ten passwords were:

- 123
- password
- liverpool
- letmein ("let me in")
- 123456
- qwerty
- charlie
- monkey
- arsenal
- thomas

Some area-specific passwords (liverpool and arsenal) made the top 10 list, along with other common passwords (123456, qwerty, password).

2.2.3 PCMag.com

PC magazine listed their most commonly used passwords as (PCmag 2007):

- password
- 123456
- qwerty
- abc123
- letmein
- monkey
- myspace1
- password1
- bink182
- (username)

The PC magazine list shares some similarities with the Brown list. Exceptions are the use of unique UK area-specific passwords.

2.2.4 J Ruska

Jimmy Ruska constructed a list of passwords from online students (Ruska 2008):

- 123456, 123, 123123, 01234, 2468, 987654, etc
- 123abc, abc123, 246abc
- First Name
- Favourite Band
- Favourite Song
- first letter of given name then surname
- qwerty, asdf, and other keyboard rolls
- Favourite cartoon or movie character
- Favourite sport, or sports star
- Country of origin
- City of origin
- All numbers
- Some word in the dictionary
- Combining 2 dictionary words
- any of the above spelled backwards
- aaa, eee, llll, 999999, and other repeat combinations

2.2.5 Default Passwords

Default passwords for computer hardware were obtained from the following websites:

- Various hardware passwords
 - <http://www.securiteam.com/securitynews/5RR080A1TS.html>
 - <http://www.cirt.net/passwords>
 - <http://defaultpassword.com/>
 - [http://www.governmentsecurity.org/articles/DefaultLoginsandPassword sforNetworkedDevices.php,](http://www.governmentsecurity.org/articles/DefaultLoginsandPassword sforNetworkedDevices.php)
- Bios Backdoor passwords
 - <http://www.freelabs.com/~whitis/security/backdoor.html>
- Switches and Routers
 - http://www.dopeman.org/default_passwords.html
 - <http://www.cyxa.com/passwords/passwords.html>
 - <http://www.routerpasswords.com/>
 - <http://www.phenoelit-us.org/dpl/dpl.html>

Many more websites containing lists of default passwords exist. Thus default passwords for any hardware device can be obtained from the Internet. In Figure 7, an example of a default password list is shown.



Figure 7: Default Password list

3 Passwords Statistics

3.1 Most common passwords

The most popular passwords were collated from the following passwords lists:

- Unix administrator (root) passwords
- MySpace accounts
- Default password lists, WiFi Access Points Passwords
- FTP list

In Table 1 to Table 4 the most common passwords used are listed.

Table 1: Unix administrator (root) passwords, Top 10.

	Password
1	12345
2	abc123
3	password
4	computer
5	123456
6	tigger
7	1234
8	a1b2c3
9	qwerty
10	123

In Table 1, common Unix root passwords include simple (and easily guessed) passwords, such as “password”, “12345” and “qwerty”.

Table 2: MySpace Top 10.

	Password (MySpace)
1	password1
2	abc123
3	password
4	iloveyou1
5	iloveyou2
6	fuckyou1
7	soccer1
8	myspace1
9	iloveyou
10	iloveyou!

In Table 2, the most common passwords include a “1” or “2” character as an end character. The password rules for MySpace accounts changed to force users to use numerical characters in their passwords.

Table 3: Unix, Default, Default2 and WiFi Top 10.

	Password (WiFi)	Password (Default)	Password (Default2)	Password (Unix)
1	admin	admin	admin	12345
2	password	1234	password	abc123
3	sysadm	password	root	password
4	manager	manager	epicrooter	computer
5	system	none	sysadmin	123456
6	1234	system	access	tigger
7	guest	blank	smcadmin	1234
8	root	netman	sysadm	a1b2c3
9	access	Tech	user	qwerty
10	cascade	netman	ADMINISTRATOR	123

The passwords used by hardware manufacturers are very limited. Most of the passwords have an administrator (admin, rootm sysadmin, ...) theme. The usual suspect “password” is also very popular. From the list in Table 3, the need to change hardware default passwords becomes apparent. The WiFi passwords correlate with the default passwords, thus indicating that the WiFi access point default passwords have not been changed.

Table 4: FTP, Top 10.

	Password (FTP)
1	leech
2	anonymous
3	mp3
4	leechme
5	mp3
6	warez

7	anon
8	anonymous@user.com
9	L33ch
10	me

The term “leech” refers to downloading, and is inspired from the parasitic leech found in nature. The data available from FTP sites (e.g. mp3, movies and software) often inspire the choice of passwords used.

3.2 Character Frequencies

The frequency of characters were calculated for the passwords in the MySpace password list and compared to an English dictionary of 62000 words.

In Table 5, the character frequencies are shown. The frequencies are similar to that of dictionary file as shown in Table 6.

Table 5: Character Frequencies for MySpace passwords

Rank	Char	Freq (%)	Rank	Char	Freq (%)	Rank	Char	Freq (%)
1	e	7.5	26	8	1.44	51	B	0.09
2	a	6.81	27	5	1.43	52	*	0.08
3	l	6.31	28	6	1.39	53	D	0.07
4	o	5.35	29	7	1.3	54	H	0.07
5	s	4.69	30	f	1.16	55	Y	0.07
6	i	4.69	31	w	1.04	56	U	0.06
7	r	4.57	32	v	0.99	57	K	0.06
8	l	4.47	33	j	0.87	58	P	0.05
9	n	4.15	34	!	0.52	59	G	0.05
10	t	3.45	35	z	0.41	60	-	0.05
11	2	3.43	36	x	0.39	61	J	0.04
12	c	3.02	37	.	0.3	62	F	0.04
13	m	2.76	38	A	0.19	63	\$	0.04
14	y	2.35	39	E	0.18	64	V	0.03
15	d	2.35	40	q	0.15	65	_	0.03
16	b	2.34	41	S	0.14	66	<	0.03
17	h	2.33	42	l	0.13	67	W	0.03
18	3	2.33	43	O	0.13	68	?	0.02
19	0	2.26	44	L	0.12	69	'	0.02
20	u	2.19	45	N	0.11	70	Z	0.02
21	k	1.97	46	R	0.11	71	;	0.01
22	p	1.81	47	\	0.11	72	X	0.01
23	g	1.75	48	C	0.1	73	=	0.01
24	4	1.65	49	T	0.09	74	`	0.01
25	9	1.57	50	M	0.09	75	/	0.01

Table 6: Character Frequencies for Dictionary file

Rank	Char	Freq (%)	Rank	Char	Freq (%)
1	e	11.21	28	x	0.27
2	a	8.53	29	B	0.25
3	i	8.38	30	D	0.19
4	r	7.28	31	L	0.18
5	n	7.16	32	'	0.18
6	t	6.46	33	T	0.18
7	s	6.39	34	R	0.17
8	o	6.35	35	G	0.17
9	l	5.46	36	q	0.17
10	c	3.8	37	P	0.17
11	u	3.18	38	j	0.16
12	d	3.09	39	H	0.16
13	m	2.72	40	E	0.15
14	p	2.56	41	K	0.14
15	h	2.44	42	J	0.12
16	g	2.27	43	N	0.11
17	b	1.91	44	F	0.11
18	y	1.88	45	W	0.1
19	f	1.2	46	O	0.08
20	v	1.02	47	I	0.08
21	k	0.91	48	V	0.07
22	w	0.82	49	U	0.03
23	z	0.41	50	Y	0.03
24	M	0.31	51	Z	0.03
25	C	0.31	52	é	0.02
26	A	0.29	53	Q	0.01
27	S	0.29	54	X	0.01

3.3 Password Length

The lengths of the passwords used by the 46000 MySpace users are plotted in Figure 8 and Figure 9.

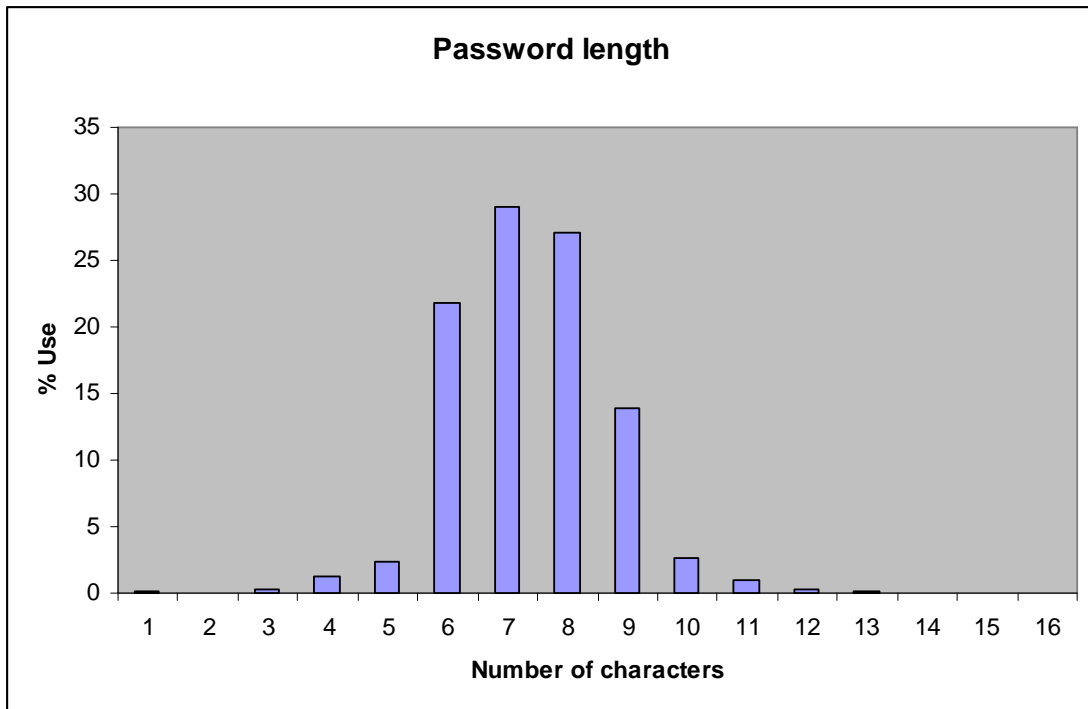


Figure 8: Password Length

As shown in Figure 8, the most popular password length was 6 to 10 characters.

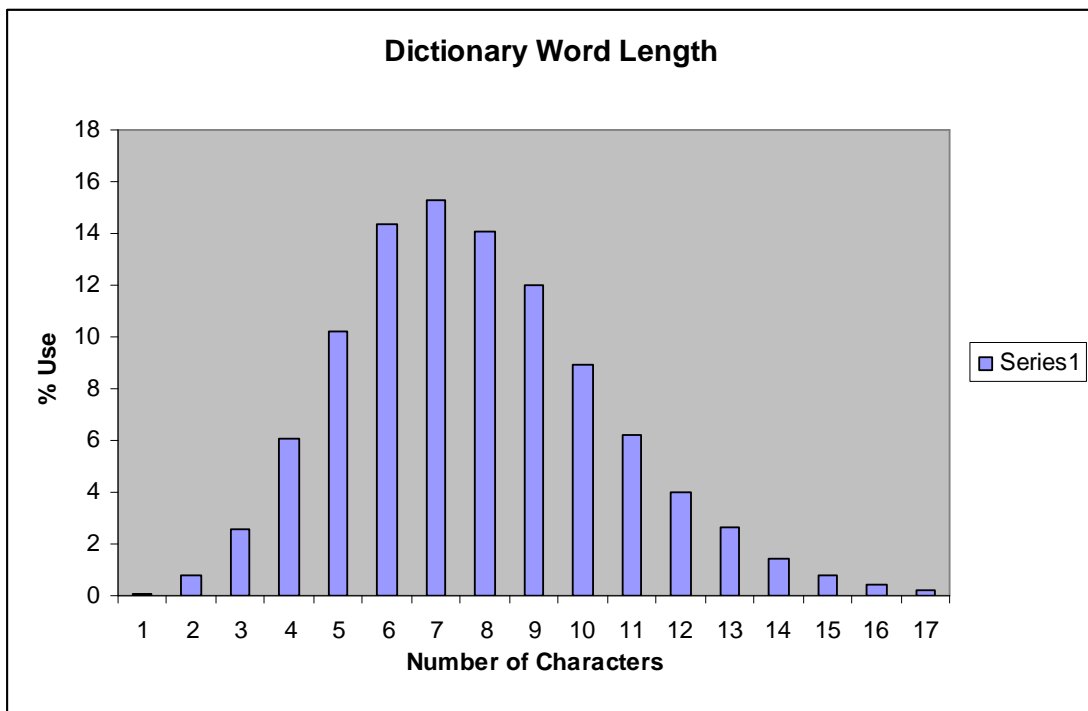


Figure 9: Dictionary length

In Figure 8, the length of words in a common English dictionary is shown. The password length distribution is narrower than the dictionary distribution.

Thus password searches can be optimised to search for passwords of only 6-10 characters in length.

4 Theoretical uses of passwords statistics

4.1 Number of characters used

A password cracker has to crack all possible passwords. Firstly, it will have to attempt all words consisting of only one character, thus: a, b, c, ..., z, 0, 1, ..9, !, @, #, \$, and so on through the entire list of all possible characters.

Secondly, this the cracker will have to attempt all possible two-character combinations, starting from aa..az, a0..a9, a + all special characters, then moving to ba, bb, ... bz, and so on, for each of the characters, ending for example %^, %&, %*, %%.

If there are 100 characters to choose from, there will be $100^2 = 10,000$ different combinations with two characters. Thirdly, the cracker will have to attempt all possible three-letter combination to the total number of 1,000,000 different combinations.

Therefore the total amount of combinations a cracker has to consider in order to crack all possible passwords is: (with a character set of 100 characters)

$$100^1 + 100^2 + \dots + 100^7 = 101,010101,010100$$

This is roughly equal to 101 million million. This amount of combinations is so enormous that it is not viable to consider them all.

Using a subset rather than all possible characters can reduce the search space. For example only 10 characters. The top 10 used could do, but for the purpose of demonstration, use: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i and j.

If this is the subset, then the password cracker will attempt first: a, b, c, j, and then aa, ab, ac, .. aj, ba, bb, .. bj, ca.. cj, and so on up to ja, jb, ... jj. A total of $10 \times 10 = 100$ possibilities.

Next, it will attempt all three-letter combinations, and then four, five, six and seven-letter combinations, ending with aaaaaaa... jdfhadf ... jjjjjjj.

The cracker will then have tried

$$10^1 + 10^2 + 10^3 + \dots + 10^7 = 11,111110$$

Thus a total of just over 11 million permutations.

There seems to be an exponential relation between the number of characters in subset and the amount of time to iterate through all the possible combinations of these characters. This relation is counter-balanced by the smaller range of passwords with reduced character sets.

4.2 Viability of Statistical reduction password cracking

To test the viability of such a reduction in a character set, a number of different subsets of characters were constructed. Each set had a different number of characters. The only parameter that was measured in this experiment was the amount of time taken to complete all possible combinations.

The "John the Ripper" password decoder was instructed to attempt to crack a huge password file (over 12000 passwords) using each of the character subsets. The time that the cracker took on each run was noted. The passwords were all obtained from Windows NT workstation and thus have a maximum length of 8 characters.

Due to time limitations only character sizes up to 20 was tested. This is not sufficient for characterizing the performance of for larger character sizes.

The results of this test are tabulated in Table 7. For a character length of six or less the cracker software goes through all possible combinations in less than a second. Thus the software reports a time of zero seconds.

Table 7: Time per number of characters.

Number of Characters	Time (m)
1	0.00
2	0.00
3	0.00
4	0.00
5	0.00
6	0.00
7	0.02
8	0.05
9	0.12
10	0.23
11	0.45
12	0.80
13	1.40
14	2.32
15	3.72
16	5.72
17	8.57
18	12.72
19	18.33
20	25.53
21	35.27
22	47.87
23	64.05
24	85.02
25	112.08
26	146.73
27	189.08
28	239.00
29	302.12
30	377.13
31	468.02
32	576.73
33	706.58
34	866.87
35	1055.72
36	1282.45

At 36 characters the cracking process takes 1282.45 minutes (almost 22 hours).

4.3.1 Analysis

In Figure 10, a trend-line has been curve-fitted to the data. The graph follows a power curve. A power curve is a curve wherein the relationship between the dependent and independent variables is given by:

$$y = k x^{\alpha}$$

In this case it seems that the best fitting is where:

$$k = 4 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$\alpha = 6.7579$$

As can be seen from the graph the above equations approximate to a very good fit.

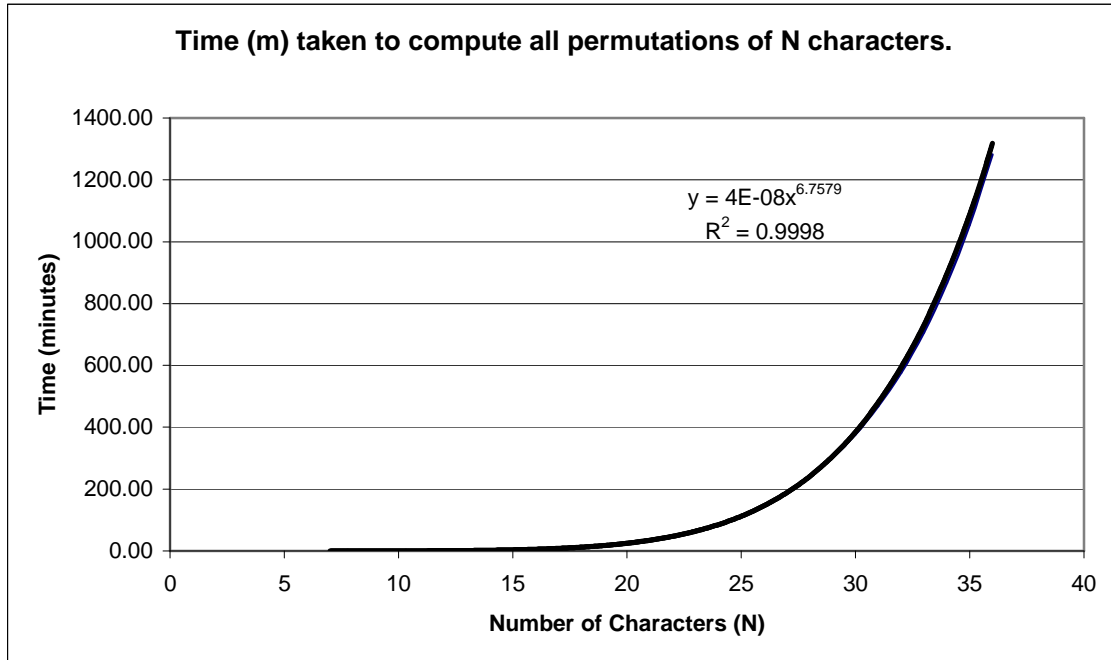


Figure 10: Time taken to compute all possible permutations of N characters.

As was shown in the “Theoretical statistic use” section, the expected amount of permutations the cracker program uses are given by.

$$1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^6 + x^7$$

It is possible to reduce it to a more simple equation. Multiply by (1-x)

$$(1-x)(1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^6 + x^7) = (1-x^8)$$

Therefore we can now write

$$1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^6 + x^7 = (x^8-1)/(x-1)$$

This is a generic expression that holds for any value of x ($x \neq 1$). However, if x becomes much greater than one, then

$$x^8-1 \approx x^8$$

and

$$x-1 \approx x$$

and hence the expression further reduces to

$$1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^6 + x^7 = (x^8-1)/(x-1) \approx x^8/x = x^7 \quad (x \gg 1)$$

Therefore for character sizes much greater than one (at least seven), one would expect the relationship between the number of characters (n) and the time (t) to follow the following relation equation:

$$t = k n^7$$

The constant k is dependant on the following:

- The specification of the computer used for the cracking (cpu size, memory size, type of processor etc.)
- The size of the password file that is being cracked
- The implementation of the cracking algorithm
- The speed at which passwords are cracked (If a lot of passwords are cracked early on, then there are less passwords to test, thus making the testing part of the algorithm much faster)

For a given configuration (cpu, memory, type of cracker used) it should be possible to compute the constant k. This will allow us to predict future times using the above equation.

It is possible to draw a graph of k by reversing the above equation and making k the subject of the equation:

$$k = t/n^7$$

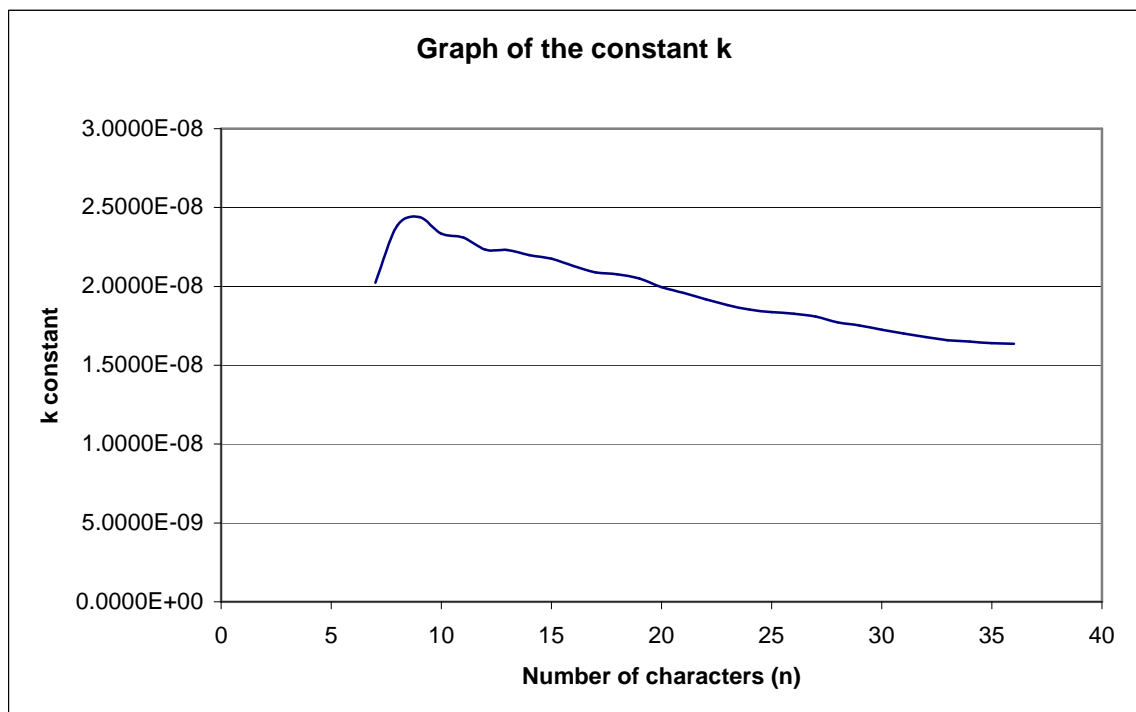


Figure 11: K constant as a function of the number of characters (n).

The graph above (Figure 11) shows that k is not constant as expected, but rather varies with n. This can be explained by the efficiency of the cracking algorithm. Thus the more letters used, the better the performance of the algorithm.

Thus k is the amount of time that the algorithm needs to test one single character combination against all the encrypted passwords that it wants to crack.

Therefore 1/k is the number of password-attempts that are being made per second. In this sense, 1/k is a direct measurement of the performance of the cracking algorithm, as well as the computer it is being executed on. Figure 12 shows 1/k, and that the algorithm is cracking more passwords per second for larger numbers of characters.

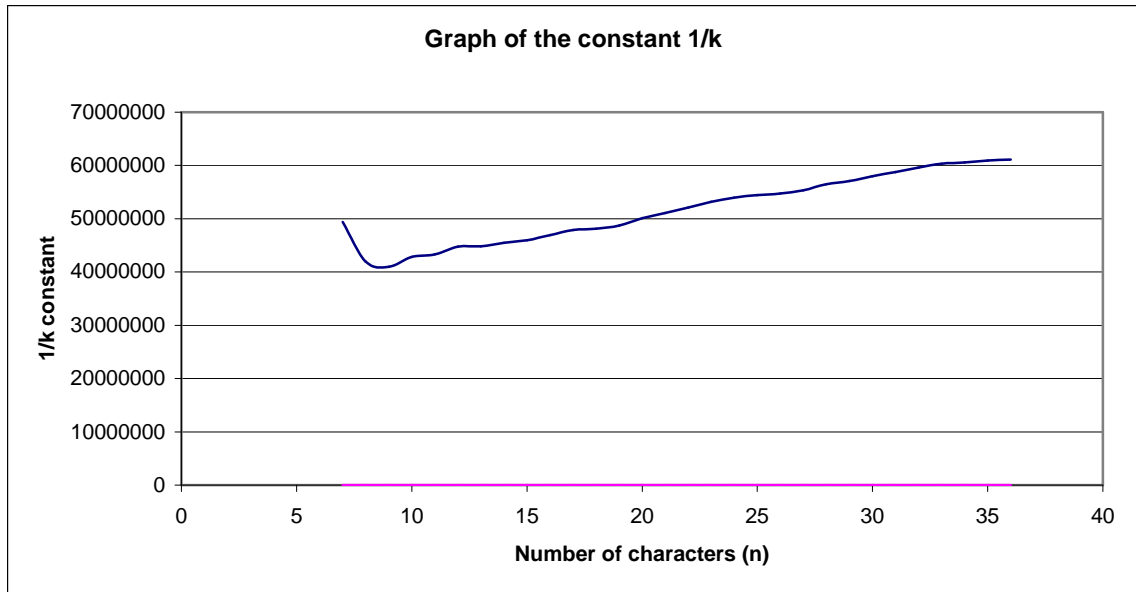


Figure 12: Experiment 1: Graph of the constant 1/k as a function of the number of characters (n)

The small “kink” at the start of both graphs may be explained by the fact that the time measurements for these experiments are very small, and thus more prone to error than that of the bigger character sets.

4.3.2 Character use Conclusion

The relationship between the number of characters and the time taken to crack these passwords was characterised. We found that this relationship follows can be demonstrated by a power relationship. By staging a theoretical attack on the problem it was shown that the relationship can be simplified to:

$$t = k n^7$$

The constant k is dependent on the hardware and software used to crack the passwords. For the configuration used to do these experiments this relationship becomes

$$t = 1.64 \times 10^{-8} * x^7.$$

4.4 Password cracking

Character statistics can be used to optimise password cracking, The 46000 MySpace passwords were encrypted, and attacked by John the Ripper (Peslyak 2006).

4.4. 1 John the Ripper

John the Ripper is a password cracking tool originally developed for Unix, but has also been ported to use in the Windows operating system. After a password file has been obtained from a machine “John the Ripper” is used to crack the passwords within the password file. John has a number of options, including a specified character set.

For this study, the 46380 passwords were fist re-encrypted with the openssl command (OpenSSL 1999). OpenSSL is a cryptography toolkit implementing the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL v2/v3) and Transport Layer Security (TLS v1) network protocols and related cryptography standards required by them.

By using the “openssl passwd” command, all of the 46380 passwords were re-encrypted with and new hashes generated. For example the password “ilovyou” hash can be calculated as follows:

```
openssl passwd ilovyou
```

The result of the above command was:

```
75zJEDdwuaPew
```

These hashes generated by “openssl passwd” is used by “John the Ripper” to calculate the original password. “John the Ripper” can be manipulated to use a predefined character set.

As a control, “John the Ripper” was tested on the full 46380 password hashes, and stopped after 16 hours. In this scenario “John the Ripper” was able to crack 3579 passwords. “John the Ripper” uses some of the following shortcuts to increase the search time per password hash:

- Lowercase every pure alphanumeric word
- Capitalize every pure alphanumeric word
- Lowercase and pluralize pure alphabetic words
- Lowercase pure alphabetic words and append '1'
- Capitalize pure alphabetic words and append '1'
- Duplicate reasonably short pure alphabetic words (fred -> fredfred)
- Lowercase and reverse pure alphabetic words
- Prefix pure alphabetic words with '1'
- Uppercase pure alphanumeric words
- Lowercase pure alphabetic words and append a digit or simple punctuation
- Words containing punctuation, which is then squeezed out, lowercase
- Words with vowels removed, lowercase
- Words containing whitespace, which is then squeezed out, lowercase
- Capitalize and duplicate short pure alphabetic words (fred -> FredFred)
- Capitalize and reverse pure alphabetic words (fred -> derF)
- Reverse and capitalize pure alphabetic words (fred -> Derf)
- Lowercase and reflect pure alphabetic words (fred -> fredderf)
- Uppercase the last letter of pure alphabetic words (fred -> freD)
- Prefix pure alphabetic words with '2' or '4'
- Capitalize pure alphabetic words and append a digit or simple punctuation
- Prefix pure alphabetic words with digits
- Capitalize and pluralize pure alphabetic words of reasonable length
- Lowercase/capitalize pure alphabetic words of reasonable length and convert:
- Crack -> cracked, crack -> cracking
- Try the second half of split passwords

The experiment calculated the number of passwords cracked with limited passwords sets. In Table 8, the number of passwords cracked in 32 hours with a limited character set is shown. The character set is also the set calculated in Table 5.

Table 8: Password cracking with limited characters

# Characters	Cracked Passwords
10	6
20	16
30	46
All letter and numbers (A-z,0-9)	30

4.4.2 Conclusion on Limited Character use

The number of passwords cracked is still significantly less than the number of passwords cracked through the “John the Ripper” default optimised mode. Thus, using the most frequent

characters can reduce brute force search time, but is much less efficient than using a dictionary attack with character manipulations rules.

5 Conclusions

Password lists are available on the Internet. The use of the word "password" in Internet content has reached pandemic proportions, and complicates the search for password lists. Results from popular search engines such as Google are overwhelming. Superior results are obtained by using eMule. A significant password list, the 46 000 MySpace accounts password list, was obtained including full usernames.

Lists of default passwords used by hardware manufacturers can be obtained effortlessly. Thus the default passwords on new hardware should be changed immediately on commencing use. Even without a formal search, the default password for any hardware device can be guessed if the manufacturer is known. Popular default passwords are:

- admin
- password

From this and previous studies, the following passwords were ranked as the most popular:

- password
- 12345
- qwerty
- ilovyou
- letmein

By using only the characters that occur with a high frequency, the total brute force search time can be reduced significantly, but the resulting password cracking performance is not significantly better than when using all the letters and numbers in the set.

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