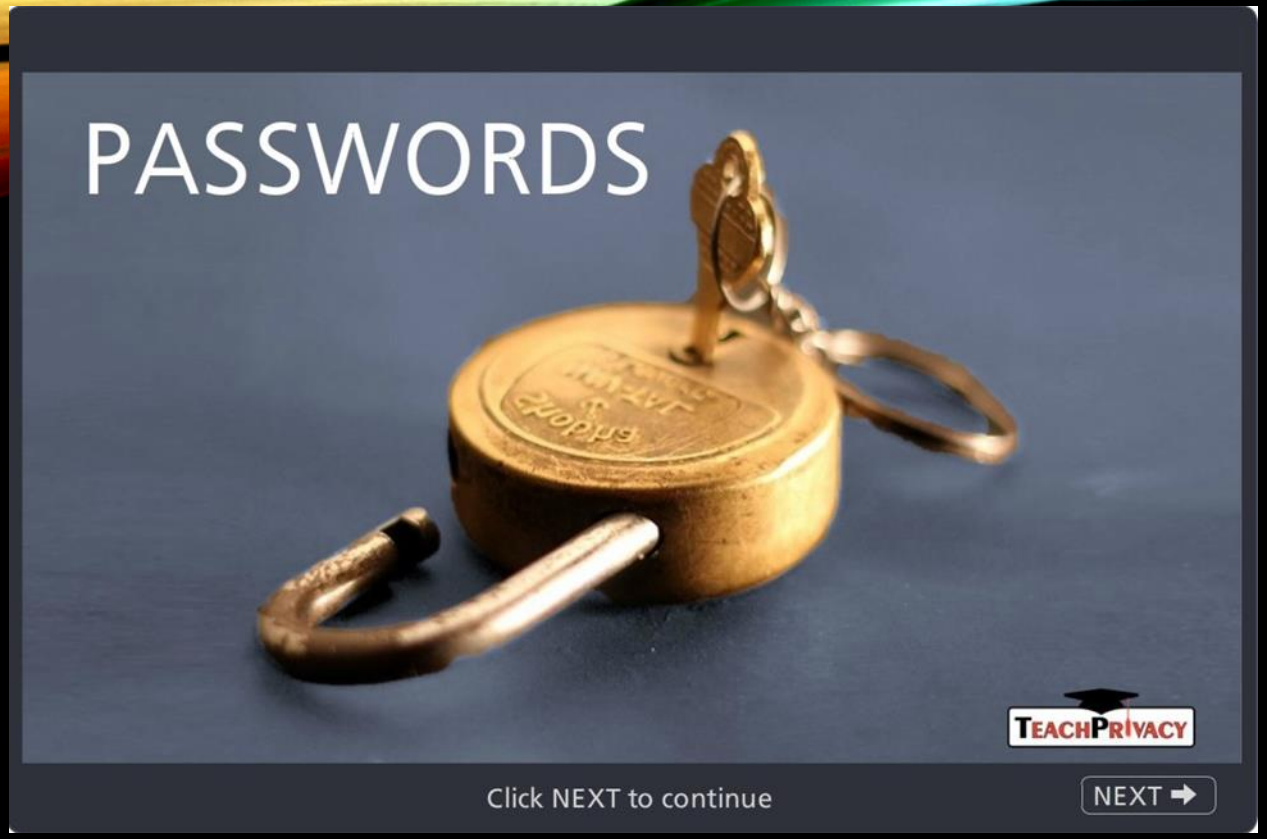


********** ARGH!!!! **********

THE NATURE OF PASSWORDS

- They're the best security we have. We don't rely on anyone else for them.
- Original common electronic passwords were PIN codes for bank cards.
- They were merely four numbers, easy to remember.
- After the inception of the internet they became much more complicated.
- Now efficient passwords are a combination of
- Upper case and lower case alphas - e.g. ABC or abc
- Numbers e.g. - 0 (zero) thru 9
- Punctuation marks e.g. - £ $ % (# !
- All derived from the ASCII Code
- (American Standard Code for Information Interchange)

ACCEPTABLE ASCII CODE SYMBOLS FOR PASSWORDS

Dec	Char		Dec	Char	Dec	Char	Dec	Char
0	NUL	(null)	32	SPACE	64	@	96	`
1	SOH	(start of heading)	33	!	65	A	97	a
2	STX	(start of text)	34	"	66	B	98	b
3	ETX	(end of text)	35	#	67	C	99	c
4	EOT	(end of transmission)	36	$	68	D	100	d
5	ENQ	(enquiry)	37	%	69	E	101	e
6	ACK	(acknowledge)	38	&	70	F	102	f
7	BEL	(bell)	39	'	71	G	103	g
8	BS	(backspace)	40	(	72	H	104	h
9	TAB	(horizontal tab)	41	)	73	I	105	i
10	LF	(NL line feed, new line)	42	*	74	J	106	j
11	VT	(vertical tab)	43	+	75	K	107	k
12	FF	(NP form feed, new page)	44	,	76	L	108	l
13	CR	(carriage return)	45	-	77	M	109	m
14	SO	(shift out)	46	.	78	N	110	n
15	SI	(shift in)	47	/	79	O	111	o
16	DLE	(data link escape)	48	0	80	P	112	p
17	DC1	(device control 1)	49	1	81	Q	113	q
18	DC2	(device control 2)	50	2	82	R	114	r
19	DC3	(device control 3)	51	3	83	S	115	s
20	DC4	(device control 4)	52	4	84	T	116	t
21	NAK	(negative acknowledge)	53	5	85	U	117	u
22	SYN	(synchronous idle)	54	6	86	V	118	v
23	ETB	(end of trans. block)	55	7	87	W	119	w
24	CAN	(cancel)	56	8	88	X	120	x
25	EM	(end of medium)	57	9	89	Y	121	y
26	SUB	(substitute)	58	:	90	Z	122	z
27	ESC	(escape)	59	;	91	[	123	{
28	FS	(file separator)	60	<	92	\	124	|
29	GS	(group separator)	61	=	93	]	125	}
30	RS	(record separator)	62	>	94	^	126	~
31	US	(unit separator)	63	?	95	_	127	DEL

EXTENDED ASCII CODE

Extended ASCII characters

128	Ç	160	á	192	└	224	Ó
129	ü	161	í	193	┴	225	ß
130	é	162	ó	194	┬	226	Ô
131	â	163	ú	195	├	227	Ò
132	ä	164	ñ	196	─	228	õ
133	à	165	Ñ	197	┼	229	Õ
134	å	166	ª	198	ã	230	µ
135	ç	167	º	199	Ã	231	þ
136	ê	168	¿	200	╚	232	Þ
137	ë	169	®	201	╔	233	Ú
138	è	170	¬	202	╩	234	Û
139	ï	171	½	203	╦	235	Ù
140	î	172	¼	204	╠	236	ý
141	ì	173	¡	205	═	237	Ý
142	Ä	174	«	206	╬	238	¯
143	Å	175	»	207	¤	239	´
144	É	176	░	208	ð	240	≡
145	æ	177	▒	209	Ð	241	±
146	Æ	178	▓	210	Ê	242	‗
147	ô	179	│	211	Ë	243	¾
148	ö	180	┤	212	È	244	¶
149	ò	181	Á	213	ı	245	§
150	û	182	Â	214	Í	246	÷
151	ù	183	À	215	Î	247	¸
152	ÿ	184	©	216	Ï	248	°
153	Ö	185	╣	217	┘	249	¨
154	Ü	186	║	218	┌	250	·
155	ø	187	╗	219	█	251	¹
156	£	188	╝	220	▄	252	³
157	Ø	189	¢	221	¦	253	²
158	×	190	¥	222	Ì	254	■
159	ƒ	191	┐	223	▀	255	nbsp

CURRENT MINIMUM PRACTICE FOR CREATING PASSWORDS

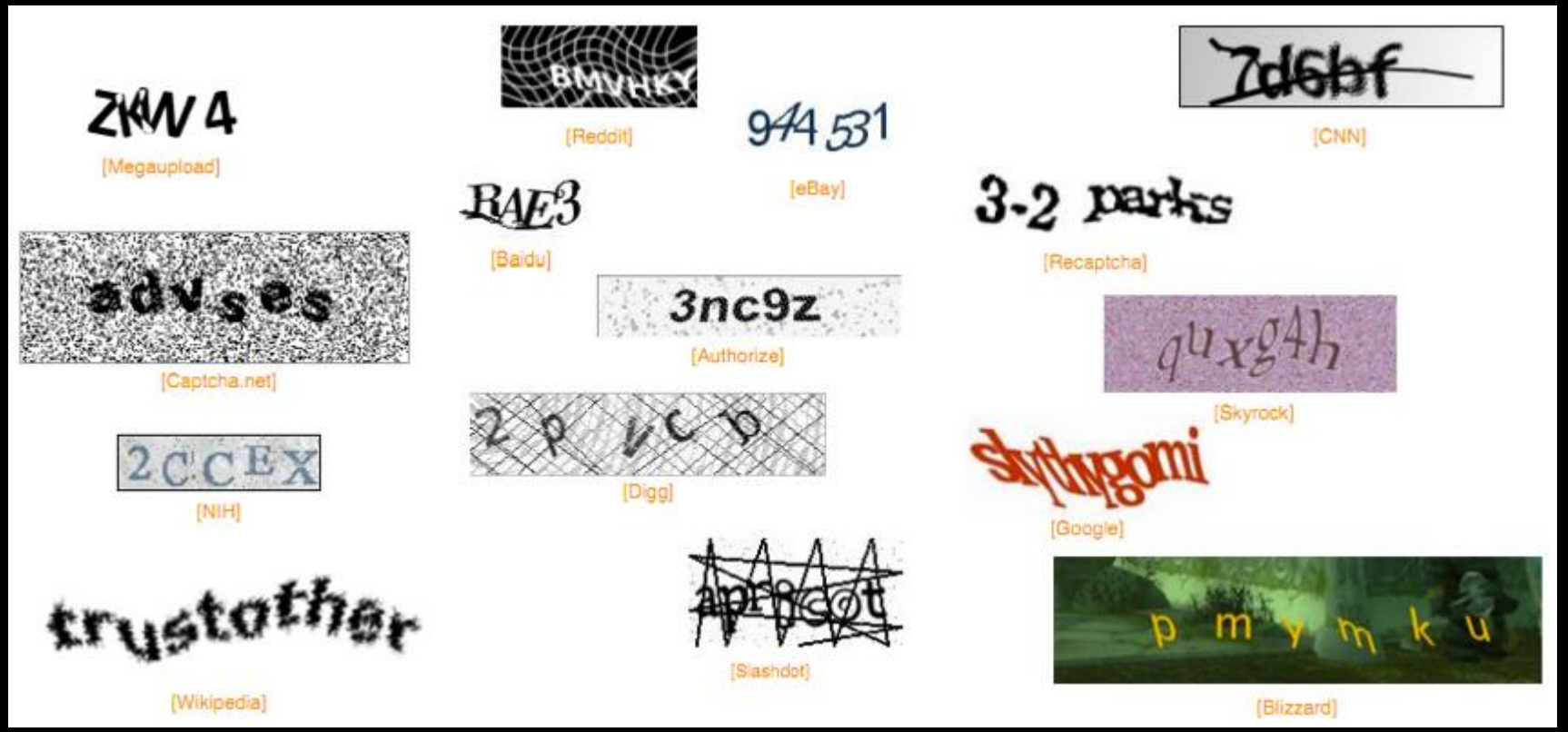
They should be at least nine characters long. (Some suggest complete phrases)

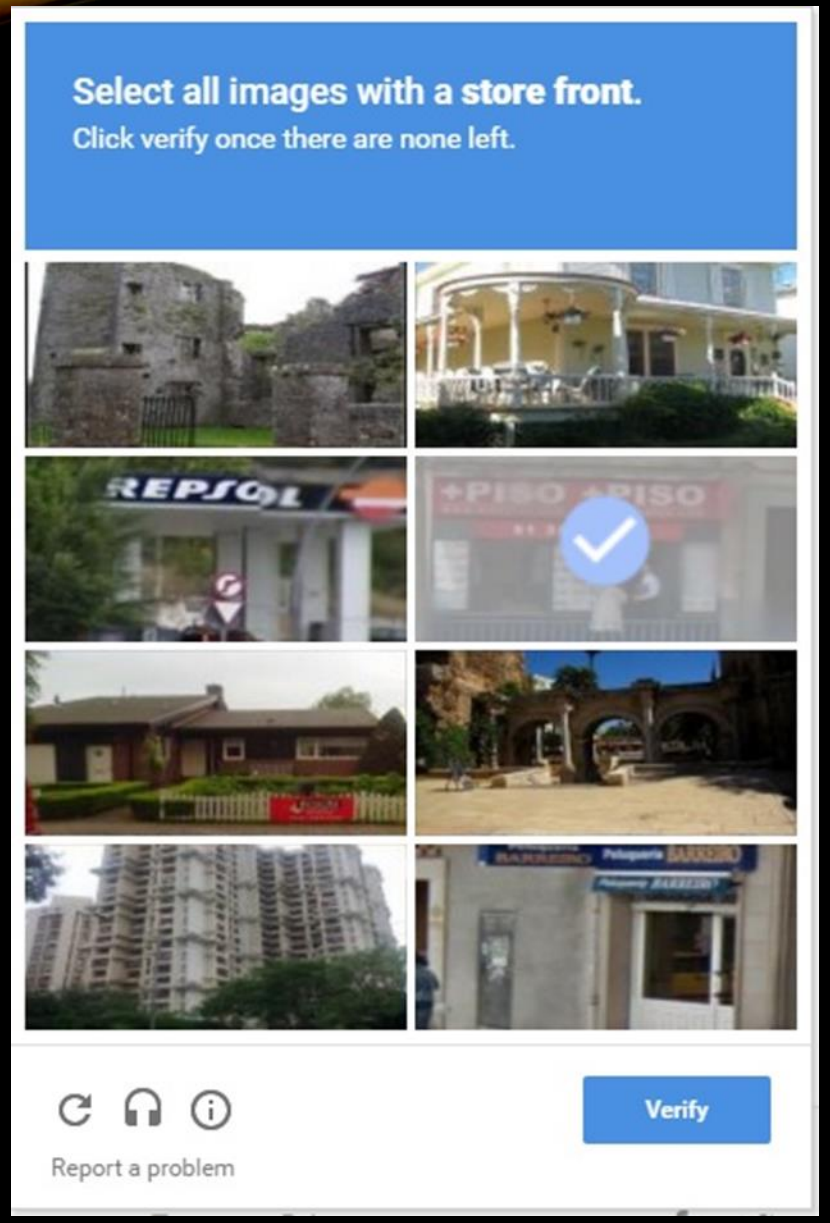
- 2. They should be free of consecutive identical characters. (Consider password generator)
- 3. Don't use all numbers or all letters.

- So for example:
- Password – *Northallerton*
- Converted to = *n 0 r t h A ! | E r t 0 n*
- Convention used for building the password -
- Vowels upper case except (O) which is substituted by zero (0)
- Constanants in lower case except (L) which is substituted by exclamation mark (!) except a consecutive (L) which we convert to (|)
- Punctuation marks some of which may be barred because the software you're trying to access them might us some of these, e.g. brackets ( ) * or ampersand @

UP & COMING NEW PASS KEYS

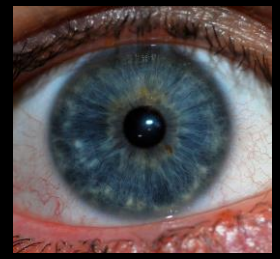
- Interim measures like Captchas




Select all images with a store front.
Click verify once there are none left.
REPSOL
Verify
Report a problem

NEAR FUTURE

- Pictures
- Fingerprint Recognition
- Iris recognition
- and many others, maybe voice.



REMEMBERING PASSWORDS

- That dreaded notebook with hundreds of disorganised passwords in it.
- There are now plenty of password managers around. Here are but a few.
  - 1Password
  - Dashlane
  - KeePass
  - LastPass
  - RoboForm
  - SplashID Safe
- They all have their pros and cons so it's a case of suck it and see which suites you.

WINKEY SIM

By Mark Ganson

- I Use WinKeySim -The Windows Keyboard Simulator (freeware)
  - Home Page
- mwganson.freeyellow.com/winkeysim/

It's simple, its only on your computer or in fact on a memory stick making it totally portable and because it never sits permanently on any computer it is completely un-hackable. Its like your notebook but highly editable and very flexible

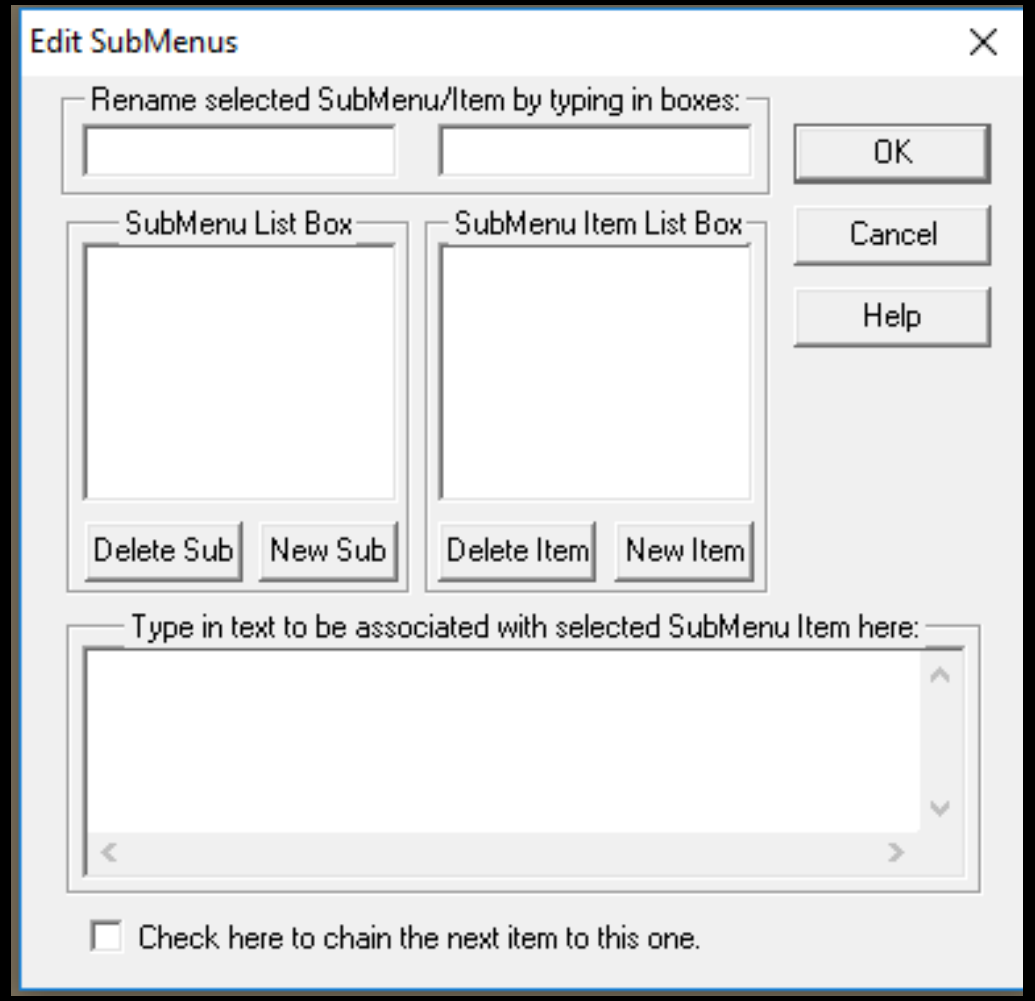
AND only ever with YOU.

Consists of one screen with a

Sub Menu Box

Item List Box

Help Menu



PROGRAMMING WINKEYSIM

- When you search for the download site a full explanatory screen appears, find it at http://mwganson.freeyellow.com/winkeysim/
- In addition when you open WinKeySim programming screen there is a help list of programming commands.
- A typical command might be just the one field entry of a password, for example:
  - *n 0 r t h A ! | E r t 0 n*
- Or maybe a multi field of say Username and Password entry like:
  - ["johnsmith[tab]*n 0 r t h A ! | E r t 0 n*[enter]"]
- The outer square brackets define a total action
- The speech parenthesis define data entry actions within that total action.

- Simples!!!

- So for example:-