Uma análise de padões em senhas

Marino Souza S., Nilton V. C. Júnior, Luiz R. Rios

[1]Instituto de Matemática – Universidade Federal da Bahia (UFBA)

{marino, niltonvasques}@openmailbox.org, luizromario@gmail.com

Abstract. *Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.*

Resumo. *Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.*

1. Introdução

O método de adivinhação de senhas por força bruta necessita de um bom dicionário a fim de conseguir o maior número de advinhações possíveis. Motivando-se no trabalho de [Li and Han 2014], os autores deste trabalho apresentam estatísticas de padrões mais comuns em suas bases de dados, com o objetivo de contribuir para que dicinário melhores sejam criados e políticas de senhas sejam fortalecidas.

introdução das bases de dados, as inconsistências que tinham, de onde vieram, total de cada base, total geral, e o total geral após a limpesa de senhas bugadas Conferences that publish just abstracts ask for **one**-page texts.

2. Estatísticas Comuns

fazer uma explicação da sessão.

	Skull leak	BR army
1	123456(0.202%)	12345678(4.864%)
2	password1(0.119%)	123456789(1.009%)
3	fuck(0.092%)	87654321(0.230%)
4	abc123(0.090%)	10203040(0.204%)
5	fuckyou(0.064%)	06121966(0.153%)

Table 1. texto da tabela

Explicar oq a tabela 1 significa.

The abstract and "resumo" (if is the case) must be in 12 point Times font, indented 0.8cm on both sides. The word **Abstract** and **Resumo**, should be written in boldface and must precede the text.

2.1. Subsections

The subsection titles must be in boldface, 12pt, flush left.

	Exatamente Oito Digitos	DDMMYYYY	MMDDYYYY	YYYYMMDD
Skull-leak	638(0.990%)	25.547%	5.799%	2.978%
BrArmy	3,565(45.513%)	26.928%	10.659%	0.701%

Table 2. texto da tabela

	Exatamente Seis Dígitos	DDMMYY	MMDDYY	YYMMDD
Skull-leak	1,066(1.654%)	36.210%	19.325%	11.445%
BrArmy	0%			

Table 3. texto da tabela

3. Figures and Captions

Figure and table captions should be centered if less than one line (Figure 1), otherwise justified and indented by 0.8cm on both margins, as shown in Figure 2. The caption font must be Helvetica, 10 point, boldface, with 6 points of space before and after each caption.

In tables, try to avoid the use of colored or shaded backgrounds, and avoid thick, doubled, or unnecessary framing lines. When reporting empirical data, do not use more decimal digits than warranted by their precision and reproducibility. Table caption must be placed before the table (see Table 1) and the font used must also be Helvetica, 10 point, boldface, with 6 points of space before and after each caption.

4. References

Bibliographic references must be unambiguous and uniform. We recommend giving the author names references in brackets, e.g. [Knuth 1984], [Boulic and Renault 1991], and [Smith and Jones 1999].

References

Boulic, R. and Renault, O. (1991). 3d hierarchies for animation. In Magnenat-Thalmann, N. and Thalmann, D., editors, *New Trends in Animation and Visualization*. John Wiley & Sons ltd.

Knuth, D. E. (1984). *The TEX Book*. Addison-Wesley, 15th edition.

Li, Z. and Han, W. (2014). A large-scale empirical analysis of chinese web passwords. *23rd USENIX Security Symposium*, pages 558–574.

Smith, A. and Jones, B. (1999). On the complexity of computing. In Smith-Jones, A. B., editor, *Advances in Computer Science*, pages 555–566. Publishing Press.