

# Protecting Your Accounts and Devices

## Common Guidance on Passwords

We believe that using stronger authentication is one of the most effective and inexpensive steps that can be taken to secure organizations and people online. On World More Than A Password Day, November 10, 2023, together we are issuing this Common Guidance on Passwords specifying simple steps that anyone can take to be more secure:

### Steps to Take Now

#### **1. Use password-free authentication**

Use password-free (passwordless) authentication, such as passkeys (sometimes other terms are used), when you can. Passkeys are simpler to use and far more secure than passwords. Passkeys use cryptography to prove that you are you for online sites and services, employing a secret key that is stored on your device and is never shared. The most popular operating systems, browsers, and email services support passkeys - just search for “passkey” and the name of your operating system, browser, or site/service.

#### **2. Secure your email account**

If using password authentication for your email accounts, use a very strong password (long, randomly generated, and unique (see <https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/2023-08/Secure-Our-World-Passwords-Tip-Sheet.pdf>) and multi-factor authentication/two-step verification (see the next step below). Email is the most common form of resetting your password, and you want to make sure no one else can “reset” your passwords and get access to your accounts.

#### **3. Add an extra layer of security above using passwords alone**

Using a hardware security key or token, an authenticator app or a PIN provided by SMS messaging as a “second factor” in addition to your password can help prevent phishing and other attacks. This process can be called multi-factor authentication (MFA), two-factor authentication (2FA), or two-step verification. The better form of additional security is to use a hardware token or an authenticator app on your phone, and not to rely on SMS messages for the second factor.

#### **4. Use a password manager**

Especially if you have accounts that use only a password and not passkeys or a second means of authentication, use a password manager so you don’t have to remember all your passwords. Using a password manager means you can use strong, randomly generated passwords that are much harder to guess. Software password managers, browsers that manage your passwords, and operating systems can all do a good job. Of course, your password manager password has to be both strong and memorable (see the next step to pick a good password), and you must respond quickly and change all your passwords if your password manager service is compromised. More detailed guidance on password managers is available, for example, from the

UK [Password managers: using browsers and apps to safely store your passwords](#), and Canada [Password managers-security](#).

**5. Use a recommended technique to pick passwords**

If you are picking your own passwords rather than having your computer or password manager generate them, you can use a passphrase ([Best practices for passphrases and passwords \(ITSAP.30.032\) - Canadian Centre for Cyber Security](#)) or a technique like the UK NCSC’s “Three Random Words” to pick passwords that are easier to remember but hard to guess. <https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/collection/top-tips-for-staying-secure-online/three-random-words>.

## If You are “Hacked”

**6. Changing passwords**

Your passwords should be changed immediately if one of your devices is compromised (for example, a hacker installs malware on your computer). If an online site or service you use (an email service, a website, etc.) is hacked, change your password for that site or service and anywhere else you have reused that password (and you really should not reuse passwords). Subscribing to <https://haveibeenpwned.com/> is a good way to discover if you have passwords you need to change. Last, it’s best to change passwords using a device that hasn’t been compromised.

*Note for providers:* Require or support strong authentication rather than requiring that passwords be periodically changed.

Signed,

American University  
Anti-Phishing Working Group (APWG)  
Aspen Digital  
Australian Cyber Collaboration Centre  
Aviation ISAC  
BBB Institute for Marketplace Trust  
Bfore.Ai  
Black Girls in Cyber  
C3Initiative  
Canadian Cyber Threat Exchange  
Center for Democracy & Technology  
Center for Internet Security  
Center for Threat-Informed Defense  
Charter of Trust  
Cloud Security Alliance  
Consumer Reports  
Craig Newmark Philanthropies

CREST International  
Cyber Defence Alliance  
Cyber Threat Alliance  
Cyber Readiness Institute  
Cyber Risk Institute  
Cyber Security & Forensics Association Uganda  
CyberGreen Institute  
CyberPeace Institute  
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)  
Cybersecurity Network Foundation  
Cybersecurity Tech Accord  
Cybertrust America  
CyberWA, Inc  
CyberWyoming Alliance  
DECO PROTeste  
Disarm Foundation  
DNS Research Federation  
Dominio PuntoGal  
EURid  
Euroconsumers  
European Cyber Security Organisation (ECISO)  
European Cybercrime Centre - EC3 - Europol  
FIDO Alliance  
Forge Institute  
Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST)  
Get Safe Online  
Girls Who Code  
Global Anti-Scam Alliance  
Global Cyber Alliance  
Global Resilience Federation  
Hacking the Workforce  
Health-ISAC  
HIKS  
Institute for Security and Technology  
Interpol  
Kenya CyberSecurity & Forensics Association  
Kosciuszko Institute  
Maritime Safety & Security Alliance  
Microsoft  
National Council of ISACs  
National Cyber Forensics and Training Alliance  
National Cybersecurity Alliance

National Cybersecurity Society  
Netsafe  
Nomad Futurist  
NSI Cyber and Tech Center, Antonin Scalia Law School at George Mason University  
Open Cybersecurity Alliance  
OWASP  
Packet Clearing House  
PUNTU.EUS  
R Street Institute  
Rapid7  
Recorded Future  
Retail & Hospitality ISAC  
ScamAdviser  
SecureThe Village  
Security Scorecard  
Serianu  
Shadowserver Foundation  
#ShareTheMicInCyber  
Sightline Security  
Society of Citizens Against Relationship Scams Inc.  
South West Cyber Security Cluster  
STOP. THINK. CONNECT. Messaging Convention  
UC Berkeley Center for Long-Term Cybersecurity  
Women4Cyber Foundation  
XRSI  
youthprotect e.V.

## License

The textual content of “Protecting Your Accounts and Devices: Common Guidance on Passwords” is released under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) (CC BY-SA 4.0) license. This license allows anyone to reuse textual content in any way they choose. Reuse includes charging money for access to the content, distributing it wherever and however they like, and modifying it however they see fit. If you alter CC BY-SA 4.0 content, you must also release your derivative work under the CC BY-SA 4.0 license.

Any use of this CC BY-SA 4.0 content must provide credit to “Nonprofit Cyber - Protecting Your Accounts and Devices: Common Guidance on Passwords.”