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having said that, phoneme pairs make for effective attacks only if they appear with a non-random frequency: the associations they form are not random. even that they have the same pronunciation, there is no reason why a hacker should think that a password with a phoneme pair would actually be harder to crack than one without. and, for all we know, people don't find it harder to remember words they know to have such pairs than words they don't have. this also explains why most commonly used passwords still contain common phoneme pairs. for example, the word "w" has an obvious phoneme pair: /b/ and /r/. its occurence ratio is 1/4. /f/ and /i/ are also phoneme pairs for it. their ratio of occurrence is 1/4, too. for students, this means secure educational environments that encourage collaboration and learning by staying anonymous and self-directed. it also means that, instead of verifying students' identity, as most schools do, universities are assessing their expertise in various areas without demanding that students reveal their personal identity. these "anonymous credentials" become their identity in the blockchain itself and can be easily verified for future use. the end result is a kind of zero-knowledge verification of credentials that are independently verifiable—an identity that derives its value from its association with a credential. blockchain, as understood in this example, is really a distributed ledger, not a single entity or ledger. the implementation of zero-knowledge verification—a type of cryptographic proof that answers a question without providing proof of a pre-existing property—enables blockchain to both assess and verify credentials without revealing personal identity data. why would people choose to use a distributed ledger for their credentials when other technologies already exist and have proven successful? zero-knowledge verification and proof-of-knowledge offers additional security by decreasing the likelihood that an individual's identity can be stolen or abused. therefore, "being in the blockchain" is what identifies people. the system is not merely a collection of data—it's a physical entity. self-sovereign credentials in the blockchain are automatically non-forgeable. they are valuable to the holder and not to a third party.

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one possible approach to detecting such brute force attacks is to add a small delay between each hash. (if too short, the resulting delay is noticeable by the user, and if too long, the delay may work against the attacker because by the time the server is ready to calculate the next hash, the attacker will be trying that same one again, with the same result as the first try.) however, this approach does not prevent the attacker from going on to try every other possible hash, one after another, so the delay must be small enough to render a simple attempted brute force attack impractical. hashing the password with sha-2 before using it to calculate the fingerprint ensures that the hash is unique. however, the hash can still be copied because a digest is a representation of data with no inherent structure or order. a computer cannot discern any particular algorithm used to generate a hash, although it can recognize the algorithm. copycats can use whatever algorithm they please to make a new hash identical to the original one. a hacker can make changes to the data used to generate the hash and still preserve the hash itself. phishers take advantage of users' good intentions. for example, if the user thinks she is accessing a secure web site because she is downloading legitimate content (such as software or firmware), she will be more likely to enter the password. the phisher will then assume she is legitimate and thus be able to gain access to whatever information she has come to the page to take. in 2013, a group of attackers compromised at least 13,000 routers and tricked them into connecting to a fake dhcp server. the fake dhcp server was configured to start a telnet daemon that implemented the password-based authentication methods used by broadband providers to manage their adsl and cable modem connections. by force-installing the windows dhcp client , the group also obtained administrative privileges on the targeted victim machines. these privileges were then used to install a modified version of firmware that covertly changed the dchp ip address, or lease time, of the device it was installed on. 5ec8ef588b

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