



The SESK Party Game

STUFF EVERY SECURITY PRO SHOULD KNOW

How to play (30 seconds)

1. The reader reads a card and its three answers out loud.
2. Everyone says "One, two, three, Goldilocks!" and holds up 1, 2, or 3 fingers.
3. The reader flips the card and reads the answer and the Why.
4. Everyone who was right takes a point.
5. The reader reads the joke with a straight face. Anyone laughs or groans? The reader takes a point. Nobody got it right? The reader takes a point.
6. Pass the deck left. Most points when the points run out wins.

What you need

These cards and the point tokens on the last two pages. No tokens? Use coins, buttons, pebbles, or marshmallows. 3 to 10 players, ages 8 and up.

Expert rule: Bet It

Before the reader flips the card, you may put one of your points on your answer. Right: take your normal point plus one extra. Wrong: your bet goes back to the pile. That's it.

Printing

Print single-sided, on cardstock if you have it. Cut on the dashed lines. Each card is a 3.5 x 5 inch index card. The answer half is upside down on purpose, so the table can't peek. Cards 1 to 50 of 100. More cards and the free daily online game at sesk.info. Built 2026-10-12.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Encrypting a laptop's files mainly protects which part of the CIA triad?

- A** Confidentiality
- B** Integrity
- C** Availability

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5485

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Set your wifi password to 24446666666666666666. So when someone asks for it, tell them it's 12345678.

A Confidentiality
WHY Confidentiality means only authorized people can read information. Encryption scrambles the data so a thief without the key sees nothing useful.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



A file's hash value no longer matches after someone edits the file. Which CIA property was affected?

- A** Confidentiality
- B** Integrity
- C** Availability

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5486

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the hash break up with the file? It could not handle any change.

B Integrity
WHY Integrity means information is not improperly modified or destroyed. A hash works like a fingerprint, so a changed file gives a different value.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



A flood of fake traffic knocks a website offline. Which CIA property does this attack target?

- A** Confidentiality
- B** Integrity
- C** Availability

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5487

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why was the server so stressed? Everyone wanted a connection and nobody wanted to wait.

C Availability
WHY Availability means timely, reliable access to information and services. Denial of service attacks prevent authorized users from getting in.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Which assurance does a digital signature add so a signer cannot later deny signing?

- A** Non-repudiation
- B** Obfuscation
- C** Redundancy

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5488

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why can't a signer say 'it wasn't me'? The math says it was.

A Non-repudiation
WHY A digital signature is made with the signer's private key. Anyone can verify it with the public key, which ties the data to the signer.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



You sign in, and then the system decides which folders you may open. What is that second step?

- A** Authentication
- B** Authorization
- C** Accounting

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5489

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What is the biggest lie in the entire universe? "I have read and agree to the Terms & Conditions."

B Authorization
WHY Authentication proves who you are. Authorization grants access privileges. Accounting, the third A, records what you did.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



What is the core premise of zero trust architecture?

- A** Everything inside the office network is trusted
- B** A user is trusted for the day after one login
- C** Trust is never granted implicitly and is continually evaluated

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5490

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
A zero trust door asks for ID every time you enter. Even the door's mother gets checked.

C Trust is never granted implicitly and is continually evaluated
WHY Zero trust drops the idea of a safe inside network. Every request is checked using identity, device and context, and trust is re-evaluated continuously.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



In NIST's zero trust model, which component makes the final decision to grant access to a resource?

- A** The policy engine
- B** The policy enforcement point
- C** The data plane switch

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5491

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
The policy engine never gets tired of saying no. It just calls it a decision.

A The policy engine
WHY The policy engine uses enterprise policy and outside inputs to approve or deny. The policy administrator sets up or tears down the session, and the enforcement point opens and closes the connection.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Which one of these is a security control category, rather than a control type?

- A** Preventive
- B** Managerial
- C** Deterrent

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5492

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
How many tech-support agents does it take to screw in a lightbulb? Press 1 to continue.

B Managerial
WHY Categories describe what a control is made of: technical, managerial, operational or physical. Types describe what it does: preventive, deterrent, detective, corrective, compensating or directive.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



A system cannot use the normal required control. What do you call the alternative that gives comparable protection?

- A** A directive control
- B** A deterrent control
- C** A compensating control

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5493

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
A compensating control is like using a ladder when the elevator is broken. You still reach the floor.

C A compensating control
WHY Sometimes a legacy system cannot run the standard control. A compensating control, such as network isolation, delivers equivalent or comparable protection another way.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Giving each user only the access needed for their assigned tasks follows which principle?

- A** Least privilege
- B** Separation of networks
- C** Security through obscurity

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5494

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Least privilege is why the intern can print but cannot delete the company.

A Least privilege
WHY If an account is stolen or misused, least privilege limits the damage. Admin rights should go only to those who need them, and only when needed.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



A server set up only to attract attackers so defenders can study them is called what?

- A** A bastion host
- B** A honeypot
- C** A jump server

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5495

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the bear love the server? It smelled like honey.

B A honeypot
WHY Nobody legitimate has a reason to use a honeypot, so any traffic to it is suspicious. Defenders can watch what attackers try without risking real data.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Which key lengths does the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) support?

- A** 56, 112 and 168 bits
- B** 512, 1024 and 2048 bits
- C** 128, 192 and 256 bits

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5496

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What form of digital payment does Superman avoid? Crypto-nite currency.

C 128, 192 and 256 bits
WHY AES is a symmetric cipher, so the same key encrypts and decrypts. Longer keys are harder to brute force, and every version works on 128-bit blocks.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Which key does a recipient use to verify a digital signature?

- A** The signer's public key
- B** The signer's private key
- C** The recipient's private key

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5497

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What music genre has to do with computer commands? Algorithm and Blues.

A The signer's public key
WHY The signer makes the signature with a private key nobody else has. Anyone can verify it with the matching public key, which is safe to share.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



How long is a SHA-256 hash output, called the message digest?

- A** 160 bits
- B** 256 bits
- C** 512 bits

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5498

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the hash fit every file? It is a one size fits all kind of function.

B 256 bits
WHY SHA-256 turns input of any size into a fixed 256-bit digest. SHA-1 gives 160 bits and SHA-512 gives 512 bits.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Published attacks show MD5 is not prudent to use when you need which property?

- A** Fast speed
- B** Fixed-length output
- C** Collision resistance

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5499

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
MD5 and its twin walked in with the same hash. Nobody could tell them apart, which was the problem.

C Collision resistance
WHY A collision is two different inputs with the same hash. If attackers can create collisions, they can swap a malicious file or certificate for a good one.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Adding a unique random salt to each password before hashing mainly defends against what?

- A** Precomputed lookup tables such as rainbow tables
- B** Shoulder surfing
- C** Phishing emails

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5500

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Salt makes every password hash different. Chefs and security teams agree it improves the dish.

A Precomputed lookup tables such as rainbow tables
WHY Without a salt, two users with the same password get the same hash and attackers can use one table for everyone. A unique salt forces them to crack each hash separately.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



NIST's digital identity guidelines say a password salt must be at least how long?

- A** 8 bits
- B** 32 bits
- C** 256 bits

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5501

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
My computer said my password is insecure. Well maybe if it wasn't forced to have such strict requirements it would be more confident.

B 32 bits
WHY NIST SP 800-63B-4 requires a salt of at least 32 bits. The goal is that accounts almost never share a salt, so the same password rarely gives the same stored hash.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Which of these is a poor choice for storing passwords because it is a fast hash?

- A** Argon2id
- B** bcrypt
- C** Plain SHA-256

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5502

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Password looks at itself in the mirror. "Don't listen to Google. You are a strong, confident password."

C Plain SHA-256
WHY Password storage should use slow, tunable algorithms so each guess is costly. Argon2id, bcrypt and PBKDF2 do this, which is called key stretching.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



A tamper-resistant chip on a computer's motherboard that generates and stores cryptographic keys is called what?

- A** A Trusted Platform Module (TPM)
- B** A hardware load balancer
- C** A smart card reader

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5503

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What is a computer geek's favorite snack? Microchips.

A A Trusted Platform Module (TPM)
WHY A TPM generates and protects keys inside hardware, so malware has a hard time stealing them. Disk encryption and device checks often use it.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



What do you send to a certificate authority to request a certificate?

- A** Your private key
- B** A certificate signing request (CSR)
- C** A certificate revocation list

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5504

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the server sign its own request? It wanted to prove it had the key.

B A certificate signing request (CSR)
WHY A CSR holds the public key and the name to be certified, and is signed with the matching private key. The private key itself never leaves your system.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



What is a certificate revocation list (CRL)?

- A** A list of trusted root certificates
- B** A list of users allowed to request certificates
- C** A signed, time-stamped list of revoked certificates

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5505

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
My identity got stolen. They returned it with a note: "No thanks."

C A signed, time-stamped list of revoked certificates
WHY If a certificate is stolen or issued by mistake, the CA revokes it and publishes the serial number in a CRL. Clients check the list before trusting a certificate.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Which protocol lets software check the revocation status of a certificate online, more timely than CRLs?

- A** Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP)
- B** Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
- C** Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5506

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
OCSP is the only protocol that answers a question about someone's status without any drama.

A Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP)
WHY Instead of downloading a whole CRL, a client asks an OCSP responder about one certificate. The answer is usually fresher than a periodically published list.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



A wildcard certificate for *.example.com is presented. Which name does it match?

- A** www.example.org
- B** www.example.com
- C** a.b.example.com

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5507

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the football team fumble the handoff? They didn't use a secure transfer method.

B www.example.com
WHY The wildcard can only be the whole left-most label and covers just one label. So a.b.example.com, with two labels, does not match.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



What did TLS 1.3 change about key exchange?

- A** Static RSA key exchange became required
- B** Key exchange moved to symmetric keys only
- C** Every public-key key exchange now provides forward secrecy

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5508

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Forward secrecy means yesterday's secrets stay secret, even if today's key is stolen.

C Every public-key key exchange now provides forward secrecy
WHY With forward secrecy, a stolen server key cannot decrypt past recorded sessions, because each session uses fresh ephemeral keys. TLS 1.3 removed static RSA and static Diffie-Hellman.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



What cryptographically links each block in a blockchain to the one before it?

- A** The previous block header's hash
- B** The miner's password
- C** A shared symmetric session key

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5509

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why was the blockchain so well organized? Every block knew exactly who came before it.

A **The previous block header's hash**
WHY Each block header includes a hash of the previous block. Change an old block and its hash changes, which breaks every link after it, so tampering is easy to spot.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Which threat actor already has authorized access to an organization's systems?

- A** A nation-state outsider
- B** An insider threat
- C** An unskilled external attacker

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5510

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What do you get when you cross people who break into computers with a caramel-coated popcorn snack? Hacker Jacks.

B **An insider threat**
WHY Insiders can harm systems on purpose or by accident because they already hold valid accounts. That makes access limits and monitoring just as important as the perimeter.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Tricking a person into revealing information or taking a harmful action is called what?

- A** Key stretching
- B** Port scanning
- C** Social engineering

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5511

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
The best exploit in IT needs no code. It is a friendly voice saying, can you hold the door?

C **Social engineering**
WHY Attackers exploit trust, urgency and helpfulness. Phishing, pretexting, impersonation and baiting are all forms, which is why training matters.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



What is phishing called when it targets a specific person, company or industry?

- A** Spearphishing
- B** Smishing
- C** Pharming

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5512

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Spearphishing is when the email knows your name, your boss and your lunch order.

A **Spearphishing**
WHY Mass phishing casts a wide net. Spearphishing uses real names, roles and projects to look believable, so it is harder to spot.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Phishing carried out over a phone call is commonly called what?

- A** Smishing
- B** Vishing
- C** Whaling

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5513

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
The scammer called to say my car warranty had a problem. My phone said the problem was his number.

B Vishing
WHY Attackers call pretending to be a bank, vendor or help desk and press you to act fast. Hang up and call back using a number you know is real.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Compromising a website that a target group often visits, to infect them, is called what?

- A** A typosquatting attack
- B** A replay attack
- C** A watering hole attack

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5514

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
The antelope avoided the watering hole. Too many crocodiles in the comments.

C A watering hole attack
WHY Instead of attacking a hardened target directly, attackers infect a trusted site its users visit. Visitors get infected just by browsing.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Registering a domain that looks like a real one, such as exmple.com, is called what?

- A** Typosquatting
- B** Cache poisoning
- C** Domain hijacking

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5515

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Typosquatters make a living from our typing. They really have a way with errors.

A Typosquatting
WHY Attackers register near-miss domains, such as swapped letters or a different top-level domain, to catch typos or fool readers. Always check the exact address.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Which malware spreads by inserting copies of itself into host programs or data files?

- A** A worm
- B** A virus
- C** A rootkit

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5516

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What is a computer virus? A terminal illness!

B A virus
WHY Viruses are often triggered when you open a file or run a program. A worm, by contrast, is self-contained and spreads on its own.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Which malware is self-contained and spreads across a network on its own, without user action?

- A** A virus
- B** A Trojan horse
- C** A worm

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5517

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What eats laptops? Computer worms.

C A worm
WHY A worm does not need a host file or a person to click anything. Network service worms exploit a vulnerable service to jump to the next host.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Which malware looks like a useful program but has a hidden malicious purpose and does not replicate?

- A** A Trojan horse
- B** A worm
- C** A virus

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5518

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
The Trojan said, I come bearing gifts. The firewall said, I will take that in the sandbox.

A A Trojan horse
WHY Like the ancient story, it gets in by looking harmless. Unlike viruses and worms, a Trojan does not replicate; the victim installs it.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Malware that hides its own presence by modifying operating system functions is called what?

- A** A keylogger
- B** A rootkit
- C** Adware

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5519

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
The rootkit won hide and seek. It even hid from the scoreboard.

B A rootkit
WHY Rootkits intercept and change operating system calls to hide files, processes and connections. That makes them very hard to find and remove.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Code intentionally hidden in software that triggers a malicious action when conditions are met is called what?

- A** A keylogger
- B** A botnet
- C** A logic bomb

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5520

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
A logic bomb is patient. It has all the time in the world and a calendar.

C A logic bomb
WHY The trigger could be a date, a missing employee record or a certain command. Because it hides inside normal code, code review and change control help catch it.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Malware that encrypts your files and demands payment for the decryption key is called what?

- A** Ransomware
- B** Spyware
- C** Bloatware

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5521

SESK.INFO

Ransomware sent a note: pay up or your files stay locked. My backups replied, we are good, thanks.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Ransomware makes files unusable until a ransom is paid. Tested offline backups let you restore your data without paying.

A Ransomware

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Which web attack inserts a database query into an input field that the application then runs?

- A** Cross-site scripting
- B** SQL injection
- C** Directory traversal

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5522

SESK.INFO

An SQL statement walks into a bar and sees two tables. It asks, "May I join you?"

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY If an app builds queries by pasting in user text, attackers can add their own SQL. Successful attacks can read, change or delete data.

B SQL injection

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Which web attack injects malicious scripts into otherwise trusted websites so they run in other users' browsers?

- A** SQL injection
- B** Buffer overflow
- C** Cross-site scripting (XSS)

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5523

SESK.INFO

The website trusted all user input. The browsers ran everything. The scripts took a vacation.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY The site fails to clean user input and sends it back to other visitors, whose browsers run it. Attackers can steal session tokens or change what the page shows.

C Cross-site scripting (XSS)

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Which attack forces a logged-in user's browser to perform an action they did not intend?

- A** Cross-site request forgery (CSRF)
- B** Cross-site scripting
- C** Session replay

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5524

SESK.INFO

CSRF is when your browser does a favor for a stranger without asking you first

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY The victim is already authenticated, so the web app trusts the request. A link or page tricks their browser into sending an unwanted action.

A Cross-site request forgery (CSRF)

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Using sequences like ../ to reach files outside a web application's folder is called what?

- A** Buffer overflow
- B** Directory (path) traversal
- C** Credential stuffing

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5525

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
A hacker walked up the directory tree and said, 'I'm just going to take the long way home.'

B **Directory (path) traversal**
WHY The attacker manipulates file path variables to read files the app never meant to share, such as configuration files or source code.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Capturing valid login data and sending it again later to impersonate a user is called what?

- A** A birthday attack
- B** A downgrade attack
- C** A replay attack

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5526

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
A replay attack is just a rerun. The attacker needs a new episode, but got the same one.

C **A replay attack**
WHY The attacker does not need to break the encryption, only to reuse a valid message. Nonces, timestamps and one-time values make old messages useless.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



An attacker secretly positions themselves between two devices to sniff or change their traffic. What is this attack called?

- A** An on-path attack
- B** A birthday attack
- C** A reflected DDoS

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5527

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
The on-path attacker said, I am just here for the traffic. The packets said, we are not.

A **An on-path attack**
WHY Everything flows through the attacker. TLS and certificate checks help, because the attacker cannot read or change protected traffic without being noticed.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Trying stolen username and password pairs from one breach against other websites is called what?

- A** Password spraying
- B** Credential stuffing
- C** Pass the hash

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5528

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
My email password has been hacked. That's the third time I've had to rename the cat.

B **Credential stuffing**
WHY Attackers automate logins with breached pairs. It works because many people use the same password on several sites; unique passwords and MFA stop it.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Trying one common password against many different accounts is called what?

- A** Credential stuffing
- B** A dictionary pass
- C** Password spraying

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5529

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Yesterday I decided to change my Wifi name to "Hack me if you can" and when I woke up this morning I saw the name changed to "Challenge accepted" somebody help.

C Password spraying
WHY Spreading attempts across many accounts helps attackers avoid lockouts that trip after repeated failures on a single account.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



In a reflection DDoS attack, what do attackers send to third-party servers?

- A** Packets with the victim's spoofed source address
- B** Packets with the reflector's real password
- C** Encrypted copies of the victim's data

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5530

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What do you get when you cross a dog and a computer? A machine that has a bark worse than its byte.

A Packets with the victim's spoofed source address
WHY Reflectors answer requests, so replies flood the victim instead of the attacker. With amplification, a small request triggers a much larger reply.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



A user signs in from Nashville and, ten minutes later, from Tokyo. Which indicator of compromise is this?

- A** Resource consumption
- B** Impossible travel
- C** Out-of-cycle logging

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5531

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why didn't the IT team set up their remote office from the beach? It was too cloudy.

B Impossible travel
WHY No one can move that far in that time, so the account is probably being used by someone else. Security tools raise an alert to investigate.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Which hardening step reduces the attack surface by removing what a system does not need?

- A** Enabling every available service
- B** Sharing admin passwords across servers
- C** Disabling unnecessary services, ports and protocols

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5532

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
An open port is like a window left unlocked. Close the ones you are not using.

C Disabling unnecessary services, ports and protocols
WHY Every running service is a possible vulnerability. Turning off unneeded services, applications and protocols leaves fewer ways in.

SECURITY & PRIVACY



A list of applications authorized to run, with everything else blocked by default, is called what?

- A** An application allow list
- B** A certificate revocation list
- C** A deny list of known malware

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5533

SESK.INFO

The allow list is the bouncer who only lets in people with names on the sheet.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Default-deny stops unknown programs, including new malware, from running at all. It works best on managed machines where users cannot install software.

A An application allow list

SECURITY & PRIVACY



Which control limits how many failed login attempts can be made on an account?

- A** Key escrow
- B** Rate limiting or throttling
- C** Data masking

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5534

SESK.INFO

A rate limiter is polite but firm. It says, one at a time, please.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Online guessing needs many tries. Throttling or lockout slows brute force and keeps attackers from testing millions of passwords.

B Rate limiting or throttling



