

# Substituting Numbers or Symbols for Letters

Many people start with a password that has 2 or 3 words. Then they change letters to symbols and numbers. Changing the letters makes the password strong. Here are two examples:

- Little Red Riding Hood --> L!tt!3R3dR1d!ngH00d
- What time do we finish? --> Wh@tt!med0wef1n1\$h?

Below is a list of common substitutions, or changes, that you can use. You can also change the spelling of the word:

Change letters to symbols or numbers.	Change words to numbers or
a --> symbol @	to --> 2
e --> the number 3	for --> 4
i, l, or I --> the symbol ! or the number 1	ate --> 8
o or O --> the number 0 (zero)	the --> "du" or "dee"
s --> the dollar sign (\$) or the number 5	
Change the spelling	
good --> guud	pizza --> pitsa
dogs --> dogz	cookies --> kuuki

## Exercise A:

Write the words for these passwords:

1. M!1k\$h@k387 (MilkShake87) ---> MilkShake387
2. H3ll0Fr!3nd\$ (Hello friends) ---> \_\_\_\_\_
3. 21Guudch!kn\$ (21 good chickens) ---> \_\_\_\_\_
4. R3dR0\$3@TX (Red Rose at Texas) ---> \_\_\_\_\_
5. La\$yBuny51? (Lazy Bunny) ---> \_\_\_\_\_
6. imB@d2deB0n3 (I'm bad to the bone) ---> \_\_\_\_\_

# Substituting Numbers or Symbols for Letters

**Exercise B. Practice making a password strong by substituting numbers and symbols for letters.**

**1:** Choose a few words or a short sentence that are easy to remember.

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**2:** Write the words with no spaces.

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**3:** Change letters to numbers or symbols or spell a word like it sounds to you.

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**4:** Check that your password has uppercase (capital) letters, lowercase letters, numbers, and symbols. Check that you have at least 11 characters. (Characters are letters, numbers, or symbols.)

- How many uppercase letters do you have? \_\_\_\_\_
- How many lowercase letters do you have? \_\_\_\_\_
- How many numbers do you have? \_\_\_\_\_
- How many symbols do you have? \_\_\_\_\_
- How many characters do you have? \_\_\_\_\_