Task 4: Create a Strong Password and Evaluate Its Strength

Objective: Understand what makes a password strong and test it against password strength tools.

Before we Directly Dive into Checking Passwords Strength lets understand how creating a complex password helps us being secure in this Digital World.

Let first Understand how passwords are Hacked and how creating a complex password can actually help us to stay secure.

To understand that we need to know what does a hacker does to get the Password.

Following is some of the Common Password Attacks which a Hacker Can Try:

Attack Type	Description	How Complexity Helps
Brute Force	Tries all possible combinations.	Longer and more complex passwords take significantly more time to crack.
Dictionary Attack	Uses lists of common words/passwords.	Random and complex passwords avoid matches in dictionary files.
Credential Stuffing	Reuses known breached passwords across multiple accounts.	Unique passwords for each site mitigate this risk.
Social Engineering	Tricks users into revealing passwords.	Not directly affected by complexity, but avoid personal info.

Now We know How Complexity Works Lets Check out How we Can Increase Complexity.

First Let's Start with very Common Password which can be brute forced in seconds.



Now let's try a longer version of This:

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Now let's try to add a special character in there:



Now let's try to add some more complexity:



Let's try to Evaluate the Result:

Password	Strength	Feedback
12345678	4%	Very Weak: Easily
		guessable

Password123	43%	Too common: lacks
		symbols,
		predictable
Passw0rd!	70%	Moderate: weak
		length, common
		pattern
T&8rPz!q@LmC1	100%	Very Strong: high
		entropy and length

What we Learn from this:

- Longer passwords (12+ characters) are exponentially stronger.
- **Mix character types**: Include upper & lower case letters, numbers, and symbols.
- **Avoid dictionary words** or common substitutions (e.g., P@ssw0rd is still predictable).
- **Avoid reused passwords**: Use a password manager to store complex passwords.
- Avoid sequences and patterns (e.g., 123456, qwerty, abcdef).

Conclusion

A strong password is:

- At least 12-16 characters long
- Contains uppercase, lowercase, numbers, and symbols
- Avoids dictionary words, personal info, or predictable patterns

Best Example:

T&8rPz!q@LmC1 — Rated 100% strength. Balanced length, randomness, and character diversity.