

Cyber Security Internship – Task 6

Task Name: Create a Strong Password and Evaluate Its Strength

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Objective

To understand what makes a password strong by creating multiple passwords with varying complexity, testing them using an online password strength checker, analyzing feedback, and learning best practices to avoid weak passwords and common attacks like brute force or dictionary attacks.

Tools Used

- Website: <https://passwordmeter.com>
 - Screenshots captured from each test
 - Manual review of security feedback
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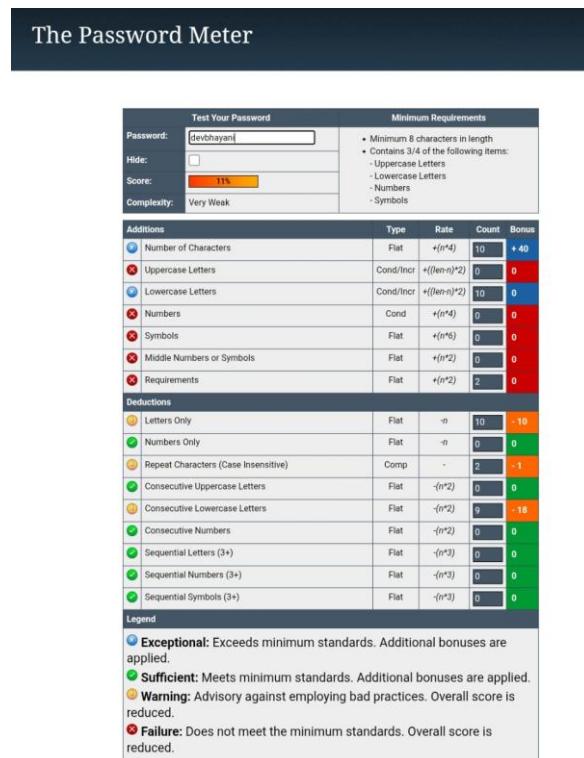
Password Testing and Evaluation

I created and tested five different passwords ranging from very weak to very strong. Below are the full details:

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1. Password: DevBh@y@ni_123

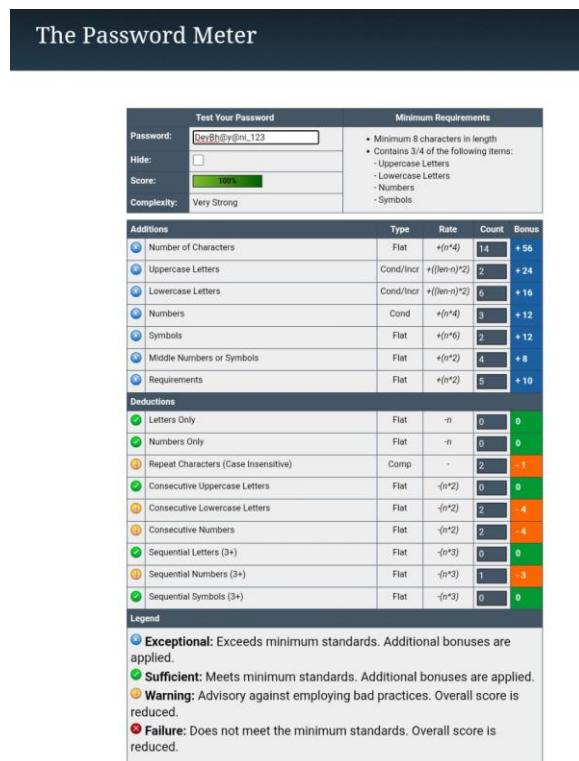
- **Score:** 100%
- **Complexity:** Very Strong
- **Feedback:**
 1. Excellent variety – includes uppercase, lowercase, numbers, and symbols.
 2. Satisfies all minimum requirements (5/5 criteria met).
 3. High character count (14) adds bonus.
- **Result:** Exceptional
- **Conclusion:** This password is highly secure. It exceeds minimum standards and is ideal for protecting sensitive accounts.



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2. Password: Dev@i123

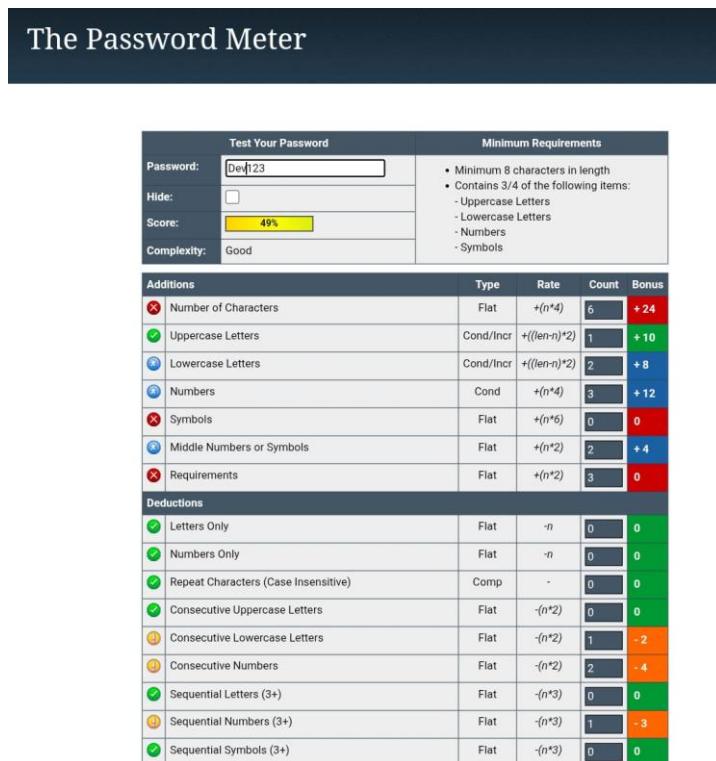
- **Score:** 65%
- **Complexity:** Strong
- **Feedback:**
 1. Good combination of letter cases, numbers, and one symbol.
 2. Fulfils required character types but still has room for improvement (only 7 characters).
 3. Deductions from use of consecutive lowercase and numbers.
- **Result:** Sufficient
- **Conclusion:** This is a fairly strong password. Adding more unique symbols and increasing length will make it stronger. 



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3. Password: Dev123

- **Score:** 49%
- **Complexity:** Good
- **Feedback:**
 1. Uses upper and lowercase letters, and numbers.
 2. Lacks symbols and is too short (only 6 characters).
 3. Several deductions due to consecutive letters and numbers.
- **Result: Warning**
- **Conclusion:** It's better than average, but not good enough for secure use. Add symbols and increase the length to improve. 

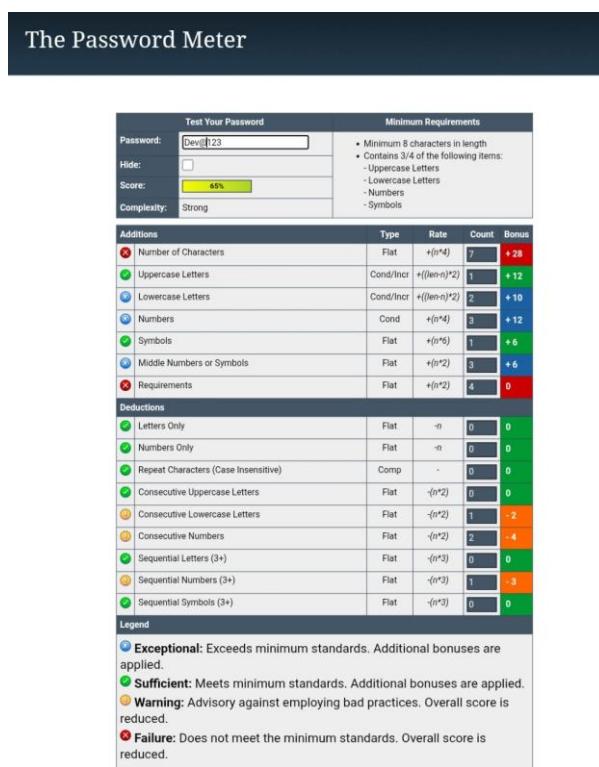


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✗ 4. Password: devbhayan

- **Score:** 11%
- **Complexity:** Very Weak
- **Feedback:**
 1. Only lowercase letters – no variety.
 2. Deductions due to repetition and lack of character types.
 3. Meets length but fails complexity standards.

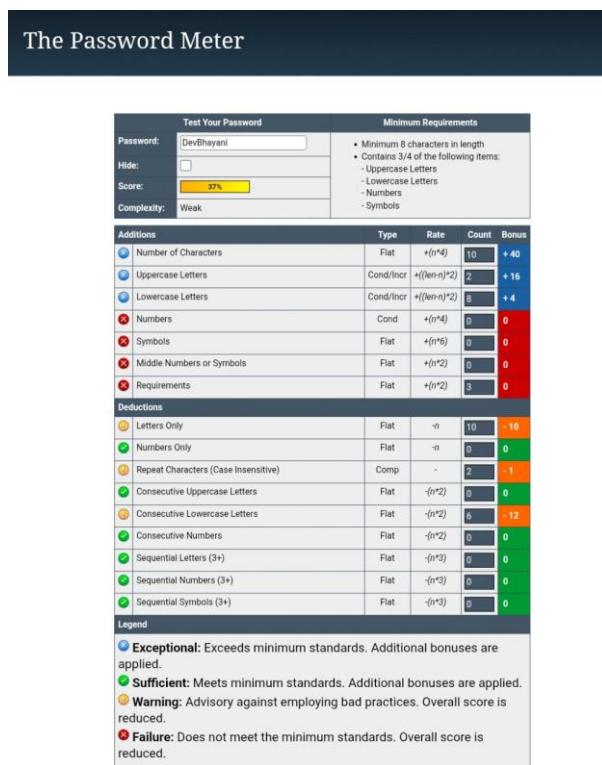
- **Result:** Failure
- **Conclusion:** Highly insecure password. Needs uppercase, numbers, and symbols. Should not be used in its current form. ✗



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✗ 5. Password: DevBhayani

- **Score:** 37%
- **Complexity:** Weak
- **Feedback:**
 1. Contains both uppercase and lowercase letters.
 2. Lacks numbers and symbols.
 3. Consecutive lowercase letters cause deduction.
- **Result:** Failure
- **Conclusion:** Slightly better than lowercase-only passwords, but still insecure. Add numbers and symbols to strengthen. ✗



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Here's a **summary table** comparing all the passwords from the screenshots:

# Password	Score	Complexity Result	Key Issues / Strengths
1 DevBh@y@ni_123	100%	Very Strong	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exceptional Long, uses upper/lowercase, numbers, symbols, satisfies all requirements
2 Dev@i123	65%	Strong	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sufficient Good mix; lacks more length and has consecutive characters
3 Dev123	49%	Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Warning Too short, no symbols, consecutive patterns
4 devbhayan	11%	Very Weak	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Failure Only lowercase letters, lacks complexity, repetitive
5 DevBhayani	37%	Weak	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Failure No numbers or symbols, some variety but not enough

Conclusion:

- **Best Password:** DevBh@y@ni_123 (very strong and secure)
- **Minimum Acceptable:** Dev@i123 (decent for moderate protection)
- **Needs Improvement:** All others, especially devbhayan and DevBhayani – too weak for real use.

Key Tips Learned from Evaluation

- Always use a **minimum of 8–12 characters** for strength.
- Mix **uppercase, lowercase, numbers, and special characters**.
- Avoid using personal names or easily guessed combinations.
- **Passphrases** like Sunny@Night#2025 are easy to remember yet secure.
- **Avoid repeating characters** or common patterns (e.g., 123, abc).
- Password strength greatly improves with **symbol placement and randomness**.

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Common Password Attacks

1. Brute Force Attack

Definition:

A brute force attack systematically tries **every possible combination** of characters until it finds the correct password.

How it works:

- Attackers use automated scripts or tools (like Hydra, John the Ripper, or Hashcat).
- It tries a, then aa, ab, abc, and so on until the correct password is found.
- Short and simple passwords are cracked **very quickly**.

Defence:

- Use **long and complex passwords** (e.g., 12+ characters).
 - Implement **account lockouts** after failed login attempts.
 - Enable **multi-factor authentication (MFA)**.
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2. Dictionary Attack

Definition:

This attack uses a predefined **list of commonly used words or leaked passwords** to guess a password.

How it works:

- The attacker tries passwords like password, 123456, welcome, qwerty, etc.
- They use large "dictionary files" created from real leaked databases.

Defense:

- Avoid using **common words, names, or patterns**.
 - Don't use simple variations like Password123!.
 - Use **randomized characters or passphrases** instead.
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How Password Complexity Affects Security – Summary

Password complexity plays a **crucial role** in protecting against cyberattacks like brute force, dictionary attacks, and credential stuffing. A complex password is harder to guess, slower to crack, and less likely to be found in leaked databases.

Key Factors of Complexity:

1. Length:

- Longer passwords take exponentially more time to crack.
- Minimum recommended: **12+ characters**.

2. Character Variety:

- Use a mix of:
 - Uppercase (A–Z)
 - Lowercase (a–z)
 - Numbers (0–9)
 - Symbols (@, #, \$, etc.)
- Increases the number of possible combinations.

3. Unpredictability:

- Avoid names, dictionary words, and keyboard patterns.
- Use **random phrases** or symbol substitutions (e.g., @ for a).

Why Complexity Matters:

Without Complexity	With Complexity
Easy to guess/crack	Difficult to guess or automate
Vulnerable to dictionary attacks	Resistant to brute force
Found in leaked data	Unique and safer

Example:

- **Weak:** password123 (easy to guess, short, common)

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- **Strong:** T!m3@R!ver_2025 (long, complex, unique)
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Conclusion

This task helped me understand how small changes in a password's structure (length, character variety, and symbols) drastically affect its strength. Tools like PasswordMeter give great feedback on password quality, and this evaluation reinforced why **strong passwords are critical to cyber defence**.

Now I can confidently:

- Build secure passwords
 - Analyse weaknesses
 - Educate others about password safety
 - Avoid common traps that lead to credential leaks
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