Task 6: Create a Strong Password and Evaluate Its Strength.

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Introduction:

In this task, we create passwords with different complexity levels, test their strength using online tools, analyze the results, and summarize best practices for building secure passwords.

1] Installed cracklib-runtime

```
-(kali®kali)-[~/Task6_Passwords]
    sudo apt install pwgen cracklib-runtime -
cracklib-runtime is already the newest version (2.9.6-5.2+b1).
cracklib-runtime set to manually installed.
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
dialign emboss-lib primer3 python3-pyinstalle
emboss-data libhpdf-2.3.0 python3-packaging-whl python3-wheel-whl
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
                                                               python3-pyinstaller-hooks-contrib
Installing:
  Upgrading: 0, Installing: 1, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 1084
  Download size: 19.6 kB
  Space needed: 52.2 kB / 55.4 GB available
Get:1 http://mirrors.esto.network/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 pwgen amd64 2.08-2 [19.6 kB]
Fetched 19.6 kB in 1s (17.0 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package pwgen.
(Reading database ... 431245 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../pwgen_2.08-2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking pwgen (2.08-2) ...
Setting up pwgen (2.08-2) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.13.1-1)
Processing triggers for kali-menu (2025.3.0)
```

2] Generate a few random passwords and stored in passwords.txt

3] Local strength check with cracklib-check

4] Compute approximate entropy (bits) for each password

```
-(kali® kali)-[~/Task6_Passwords]
└$ python3 - ≪'PY'
import math
charset = 94 # typical printable ASCII set (26+26+10+32)
with open('passwords.txt') as f:
    for pw in f:
         pw = pw.strip()
         if not pw: continue
         entropy = len(pw) * math.log2(charset)
         print(f"{pw:30} len={len(pw):2} entropy≈{entropy:.2f} bits")
PY
hello
                                     len= 5 entropy≈32.77 bits
                                     len= 8 entropy*52.44 bits
len=11 entropy*72.10 bits
len=24 entropy*157.31 bits
Hello123
H3llo@2025!
MyS3cur##Passw0rd_2025!!
```

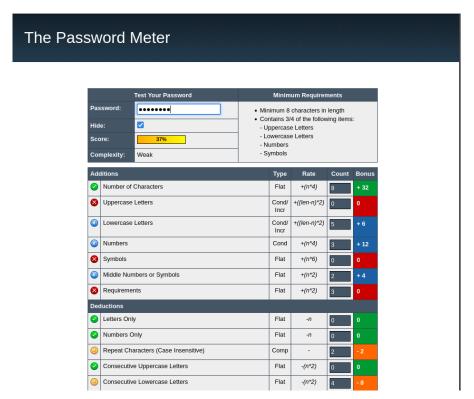
Higher bits = stronger (≥80 bits is generally strong for passwords/passphrases).

Online checks for demonstration : Checked on passwordmeter.com

1] Very Weak password: hello



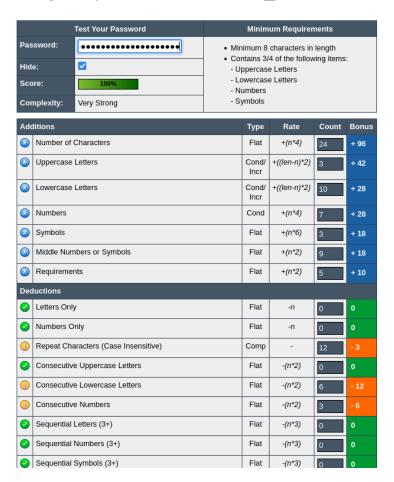
2] Weak- Medium password: Hello123



3]Medium - Strong: H3llo@2025!



4] Very Strong: MyS3cur3#Passw0rd_2025!!



Conclusion:

Creating and evaluating different passwords showed that length and character variety dramatically increase resistance to cracking. Local tools (cracklib-check) and entropy estimates corroborate online scores. Following passphrase-based best practices and using password managers significantly improves account security.