

Cyber Security Internship – Task 6

Task Name: Create a Strong Password and Evaluate Its Strength

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6 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.

XX Tools Used

- Website: https://passwordmeter.com
- Screenshots captured from each test
- Manual review of security feedback

Password Testing and Evaluation

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

♠ 1. Password: akshay

• Score: 7%

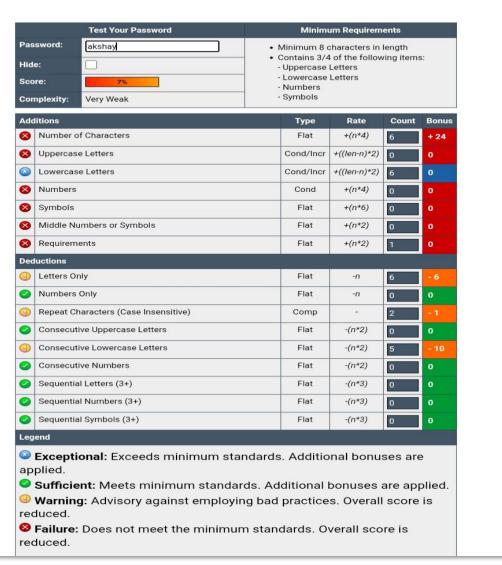
• Complexity: Very Weak

• Feedback:

Only lowercase lettersToo short (6 characters)

o No numbers, uppercase, or special characters

The Password Meter

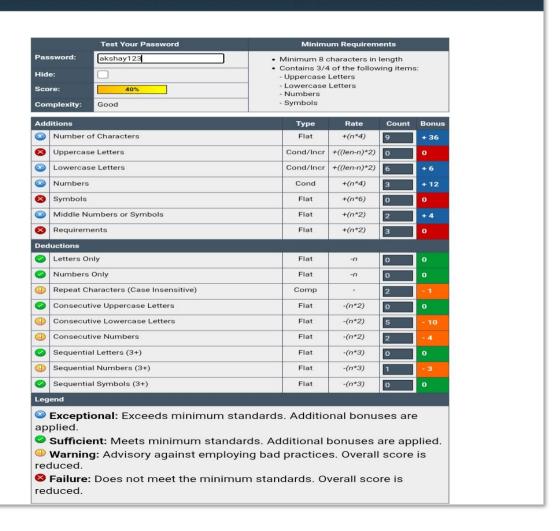


• Result: X Failed basic password standards

• Conclusion: Easily guessable and vulnerable to brute force attacks

2. Password: akshay123

The Password Meter



• Score: 40%

• Complexity: Good

Feedback:

Includes numbers

Still missing uppercase and symbols

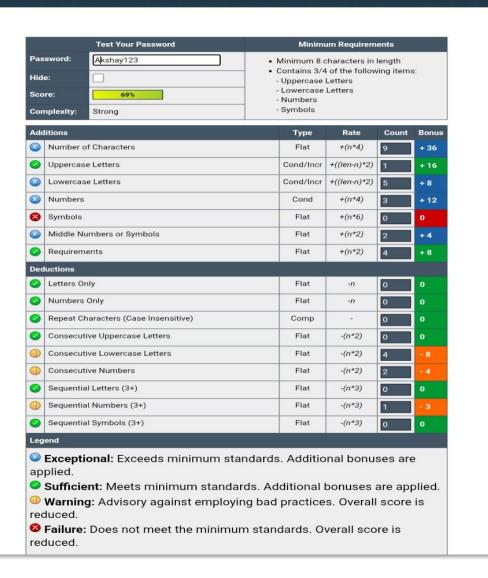
o Repeated/consecutive lowercase letters and numbers

• **Result:** Slightly better, but still weak against dictionary attacks

• Conclusion: Needs more variation in character types

3. Password: Akshay123

The Password Meter



• Score: 69%

• Complexity: Strong

Feedback:

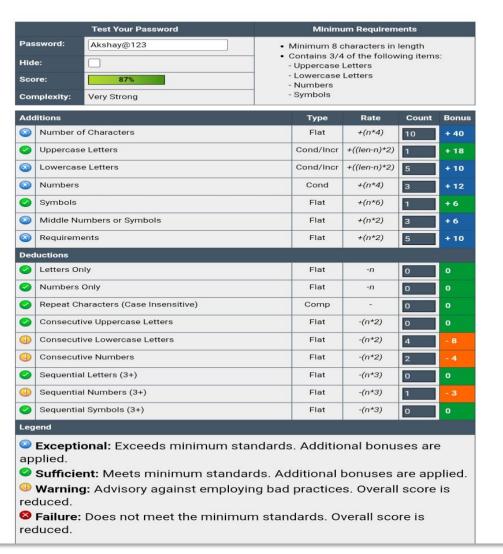
o Includes uppercase, lowercase, and numbers

No special characters

• **Result:** Acceptable for low-sensitivity accounts

• Conclusion: Stronger due to uppercase, but still not ideal without a symbol

The Password Meter



♦ 4. Password: Akshay@123

- Score: 87%
- Complexity: Very Strong
- Feedback:
 - Meets most criteria: length, uppercase, lowercase, number, and one symbol
- **Result:** Excellent and secure for most services
- Conclusion: Balanced structure, a good example of a strong, usable password

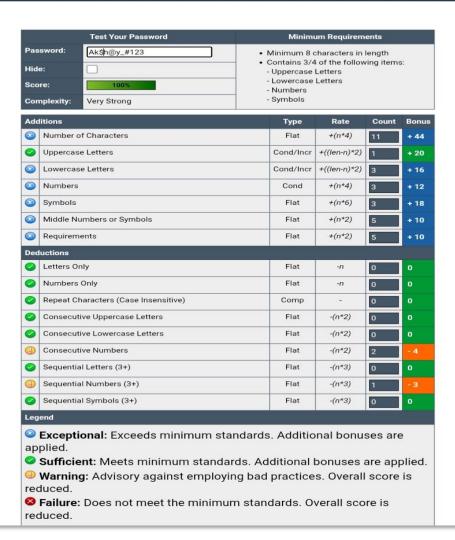
♦ 5. Password: Ak\$h@y_#123

• Score: 100%

• Complexity: Very Strong

Feedback:

The Password Meter



- Long length (11 characters)
- o Contains all types: uppercase, lowercase, numbers, and multiple symbols
- **Result:** Ideal password for sensitive accounts
- Conclusion: Excellent complexity; resistant to brute-force and dictionary attacks

M Summary Table

Password	Score	Complexity	Strength Notes
akshay	7%	Very Weak	Only lowercase, too short
akshay123	40%	Good	Lacks uppercase & symbols
Akshay123	69%	Strong	Missing symbol, decent structure
Akshay@123	87%	Very Strong	Secure and well-balanced
Ak\$h@y_#123	100%	Very Strong	Excellent mix of all character types and length

Weak State of the Example of Section 2 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**.

🦰 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).

2. 層 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.

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.

W Key Factors of Complexity:

- 1. Length:
 - o Longer passwords take exponentially more time to crack.
 - Minimum recommended: 12+ characters.
- 2. Character Variety:
 - O Use a mix of:
 - ✓ Uppercase (A–Z)
 - ✓ Lowercase (a–z)
 - ✓ Numbers (0–9)
 - ✓ Symbols (@, #, \$, etc.)

o Increases the number of possible combinations.

3. Unpredictability:

- o 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)
- Strong: T!m3@R!ver 2025 (long, complex, unique)

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