# **Cyber Security Internship Report**

Task 6: Create a Strong Password and Evaluate Its Strength

Name: Dishanyaa Shrii K M Date: 03 October 2025 Time: 02:35 PM (IST)

## 1. Objective

To understand the characteristics of a strong password, create multiple password samples of varying complexity, evaluate them using online password strength checkers, and analyze the results. The aim is to identify best practices for creating secure passwords and understand how password complexity affects protection against common attacks.

#### 2. Tools Used: PasswordMonster

## 3. Methodology

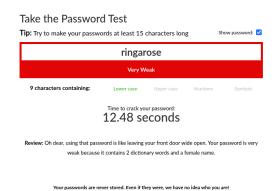
- 1. Created multiple passwords with different complexity levels.
- 2. Tested each password on PasswordMonster.com.
- 3. Recorded the score and feedback.
- 4. Compared results to identify factors contributing to password strength.
- 5. Researched common password attacks (brute force, dictionary, hybrid).
- 6. Summarized key findings into best practices for password creation.

### 4. Results

**Password Strength Evaluation** 



## **How Secure is Your Password?**



PasswordMonster

How Secure is Your Password?



Your passwords are never stored. Even if they were, we have no idea who you are!

PasswordMonster

How Secure is Your Password?

Take the Password Test

Tip: Try to make your passwords at least 15 characters long

Password

Very Weak

8 characters containing: Lower case Upper case Numbers Symbols

Time to crack your password: 0 seconds

Review: Oh dear, using that password is like leaving your front door wide open. Your password is very weak because it is a common password.

Your passwords are never stored. Even if they were, we have no idea who you are!

PasswordMonster info@passwordmonster.com

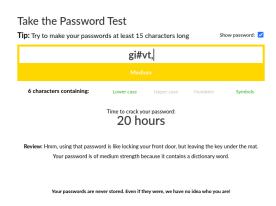
## **How Secure is Your Password?**



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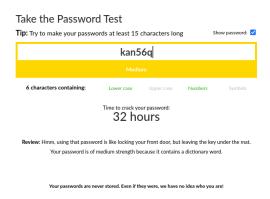
PasswordMonster

How Secure is Your Password?



PasswordMonster

How Secure is Your Password?





## **How Secure is Your Password?**



## 5. Key Observations & Tips Learned

- Length is critical: Passwords above 12 characters are significantly stronger.
- Use a mix of uppercase, lowercase, numbers, and symbols.
- Avoid dictionary words and predictable sequences.
- Randomness increases strength: unpredictable combinations are harder to crack.
- **Passphrases are ideal**: combining multiple unrelated words with special characters ensures memorability and strength.

## 6. Password Attacks & Impact of Complexity

- Brute Force Attack → Tries every possible combination. Weak passwords (like ringarose123 can be cracked within seconds.
- Dictionary Attack → Uses precompiled lists of common words. Any single dictionary word (like Password) is vulnerable.
- Hybrid Attack → Combines dictionary + variations (e.g., Password@123). Easily defeats slightly modified common words.

#### Impact:

- Short/simple passwords are highly vulnerable.
- Longer, complex, and random passwords exponentially increase cracking difficulty.
- Example: rigarose123 → cracked in seconds; dea@\$785fgCG5SN78%^J)8FRB → estimated cracking time in billions of years.

#### 7. Conclusion

A strong password should be:

- At least 12–16 characters long.
- Include a mix of uppercase, lowercase, numbers, and symbols.
- Avoid dictionary words or predictable sequences.
- **Prefer passphrases** (easy to remember, hard to crack).

By following these practices, password security is significantly improved, reducing the risk of compromise through brute force or dictionary-based attacks.

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