Password Strength Evaluation Report

1. Objective

The objective of this task is to understand what makes a password strong, test different passwords using online strength checkers, analyze results, and derive best practices for creating secure passwords. This also involves understanding common password attacks and their relation to password complexity.

2. Passwords Created

Password	Description
password123	Simple and common
Password2025	Uses uppercase and numbers
Pass@2025	Includes a symbol
S!mpl3_Ex@mpl3	Complex, uses substitutions
H@ppyD@ys_Are2 025!	Strong passphrase with symbols

3. Tools Used

https://www.passwordmonster.com/

4. Password Strength Results

PasswordMonster info@password

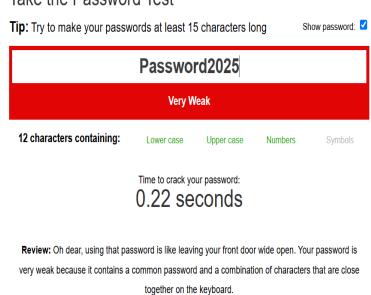
How Secure is Your Password?



0 seconds

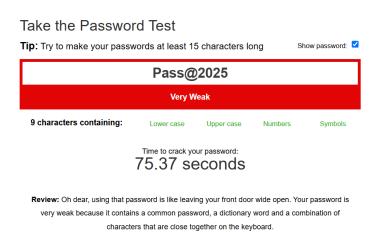


Take the Password Test



PasswordMonster info@passwordmonster.cc

How Secure is Your Password?

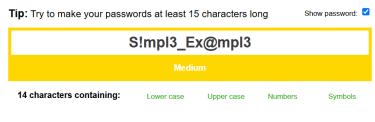


How Secure is Your Password?

info@passwordmo

Take the Password Test

PasswordMonster



Time to crack your password: 18 hours

Review: Hmm, using that password is like locking your front door, but leaving the key under the mat.

Your password is of medium strength because it contains a common password and a dictionary word.

PasswordMonster info@passwo

How Secure is Your Password?



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

✓

H@ppyD@ys_Are2025!

Very Strong

18 characters containing:

Lower case

Upper case

Numbers

Symbols

Time to crack your password:

173 years

Review: Fantastic, using that password makes you as secure as Fort Knox.

5. Analysis of Results

- Simple and common passwords are instantly cracked.
- Adding length, symbols, and unpredictable patterns significantly increases security.
- The strongest password used a passphrase with multiple character types.
- Password strength is directly related to its **entropy**—randomness and unpredictabi

6. Tips and Best Practices Learned

- Use at least 12–16 characters.
- Include uppercase, lowercase, numbers, and symbols.
- Avoid using dictionary words, names, or predictable sequences.
- Use passphrases (e.g., Sun\$hine_Rain!Cloud9).
- Do not reuse passwords across different platforms.
- Use a **password manager** to generate and store complex passwords.
- Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) wherever possible.

7. Common Password Attacks (Research Summary)

Attack Type Description

Brute Force Attempts all combinations; affected by length and complexity.

Dictionary Attack Uses common words; weak passwords fall easily.

Credential Stuffing Reuses stolen passwords from breaches.

Phishing Tricks users into revealing passwords.

8. Password Complexity vs. Security

Password complexity increases the effort needed by attackers to crack passwords using brute force or dictionary methods. Longer and more diverse passwords reduce vulnerability. A strong password resists common attacks and increases the time required for successful guesses exponentially.

9. Conclusion

This task demonstrated the critical role of password strength in securing digital assets. By analyzing different passwords, using online tools, and understanding attack vectors, we conclude that strong passwords combined with multi-factor authentication and good password hygiene are essential to protect against modern cybersecurity threats.