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

Test Your Password		
Password:	abc	
Hide:		
Score:	2%	
Complexity:	Very Weak	
Tes	t Your Password	
Password:	Abc_al	
Hide:		
Score:	22%	
Complexity:	Weak	
Test Your Password		
Password:	Abc	
Hide:		
Score:	10%	
Complexity:	Very Weak	

Test Your Password		
Password:	Abc_a1	
Hide:		
Score:	39%	
Complexity:	Weak	

Test Your Password		
Password:	Abc_a1@	
Hide:		
Score:	55%	
Complexity:	Good	

Test Your Password		
Password:	Abc_a1@_	
Hide:		
Score:	74%	
Complexity:	Strong	

Test Your Password		
Password:	Abc_a1@_W	
Hide:		
Score:	80%	
Complexity:	Very Strong	

=> Key Observations

- 1. Longer passwords with mixed character types (uppercase, lowercase, numbers, symbols) received higher strength scores.
- 2. Common patterns like password123 or simple numeric sequences (123456) are flagged as weak.
- 3. Adding special characters and avoiding dictionary words drastically improves security.

=> Tips for Creating Strong Passwords

- Use at least 12 characters.
- Combine uppercase, lowercase, numbers, and symbols.
- Avoid dictionary words, names, or patterns (e.g., qwerty, abc123).
- Don't reuse passwords across multiple sites.
- Consider using a passphrase (e.g., Sun!Horse2Swim^Night).

=> Common Password Attacks (Brief Summary)

- Brute Force Attack: Tries every possible combination; longer/more complex passwords take more time to crack.
- Dictionary Attack: Uses common passwords and dictionary words; easily defeats weak or common passwords.
- Credential Stuffing: Reuses passwords leaked from other sites; emphasizes the need for unique passwords.

=> Conclusion

Password strength is critical to online security. By using a combination of length, complexity, and uniqueness, we can defend against most common attacks. Testing with tools like Password Meter or NordPass helps validate password strength and reinforce best practices.