Elevate Labs Task 6

1) Creating password with varying complexity

- > sunflower
- ➤ Sunflower123
- > S!unfL0w3r#2025
- > Pa\$\$w0rd
- > 59_zr6r4t6Rz9A@

2) Use of Character Variations

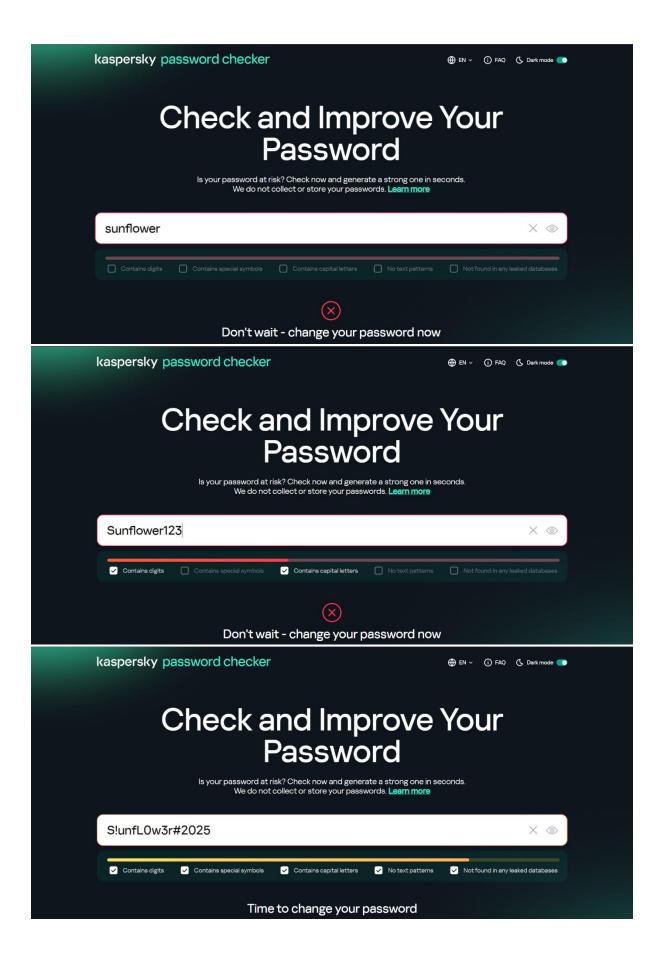
- ➤ Included: Uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numbers, special characters, and varying lengths.
- ➤ Goal was to test how combinations of these factors affect password strength.

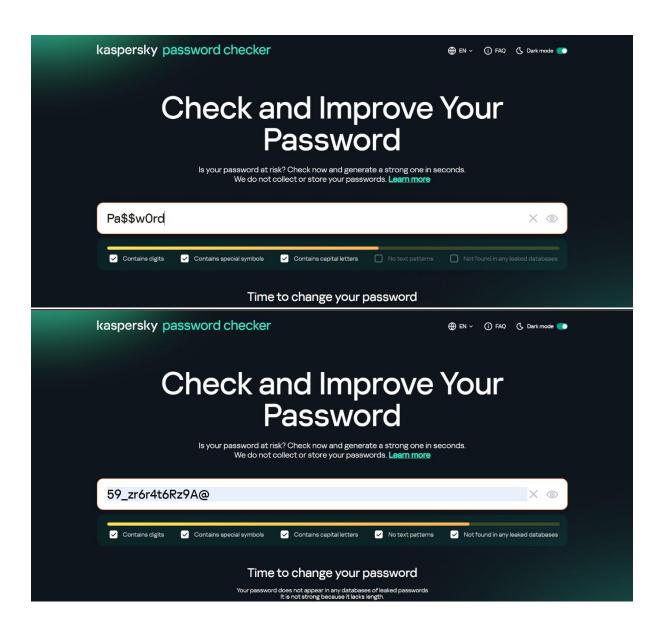
3) Testing with Password Strength Checker

For checking password strength, I have used Kaspersky Password Checker

4) Scores and Feedback Summary

Password	Tool Rating	Estimated Time to Crack	Feedback
sunflower	Weak	<1 second (dictionar y attack)	Too common, lacks variation
Sunflower123	Mediu m	Minutes to hours	Predictable, lacks special characters
S!unfL0w3r#2025	Strong	Centuries	Good length, randomness , and variation
Pa\$\$w0rd	Weak	<1 second (very common)	Very predictable, commonly used variant
59_zr6r4t6Rz9A @	Very Strong	Centuries	Excellent entropy and randomness





5) Best Practices Identified

- > Avoid dictionary words and common phrases
- Use longer passwords (12+ characters recommended)
- Mix character types (upper/lower, numbers,symbols)
- > Avoid predictable patterns (like '123' or 'password)

6) Tips Learned

- Randomness is key: avoid using real word or predictable substitution
- Password manager help generate and store strong password
- > Reuse of password across sites is a major risk

7) Common Password Attack Methods

- Brute-force attack: Tries every possible combination.
- Dictionary attack: Uses lists of common passwords.
- ➤ Credential stuffing: Reuses stolen credentials from data breaches.

8. Summary: Password Complexity & Security

Password complexity directly affects how resistant a password is to various attacks. Simple passwords can be cracked in seconds, while strong, complex, and random passwords may take centuries with current computing power. Using a password manager, generating long and unique passwords, and avoiding reuse are critical steps for digital security.