Task 6: Strong Password Creation and Evaluation

1. Objective

The aim of this task was to create multiple passwords of varying complexity, test their strength using an online password checker, analyse the results, and identify best practices for creating strong passwords.

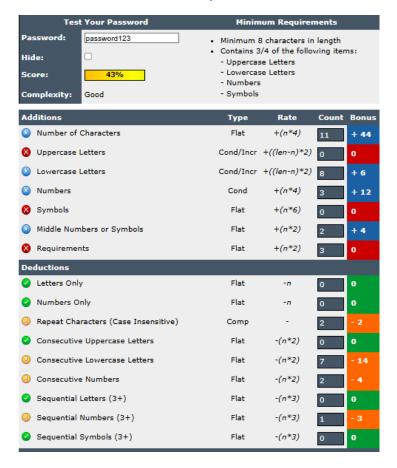
2. Tools Used

- Password strength checker:
 - https://passwordmeter.com
 - https://bitwarden.com/password-strength/
- Word document for recording results and notes
- Screenshot tool (Snipping Tool) for capturing test results

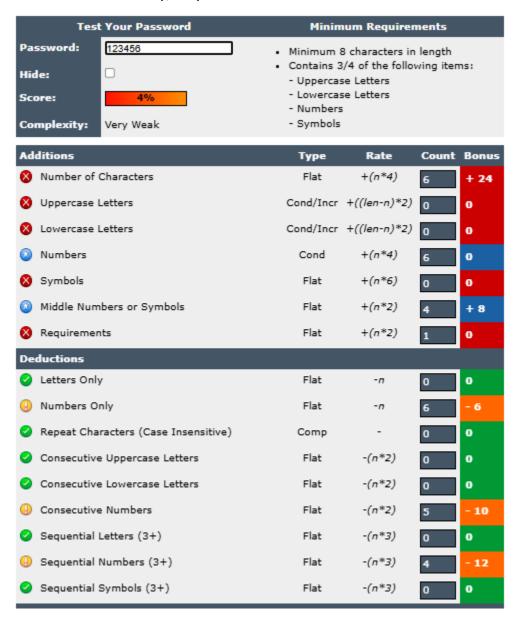
3. Passwords Created for Testing

A set of five passwords was created with varying levels of complexity to test their strength:

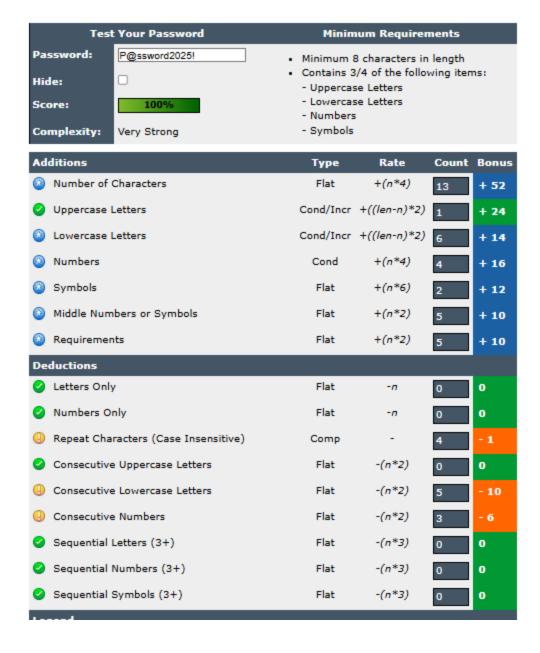
1. password123 - common word with numbers; weak.



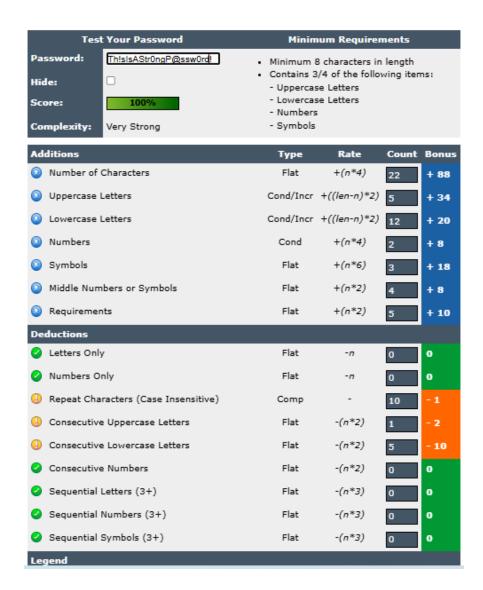
2. 123456 - short numeric only; very weak.



3. P@ssword2025! - mix of uppercase, lowercase, numbers, and symbols; medium strong.



4. Th!sIsAStr0ngP@ssw0rd! - long, highly complex, mixed characters; very strong.



5. correcthorsebatterystaple - long passphrase of unrelated words; strong and memorable.

Password Strength Testing Tool

Think you have a strong password? Find out below.

correcthorsebatterystaple

Your password strength: Estimated time to crack:

4. Password Strength Testing Results

Each password was tested using an online password strength checker. The table below shows scores, and feedback provided.

Password	Score	Feedback
password123	43%	Common, predictable; insufficient complexity.
123456	4%	Very short, numbers only; widely used and easy to guess.
P@ssword2025!	100%	Strong mix of character types; resistant to simple attacks.
Th!slsAStr0ngP@ssw0rd!	100%	Long, diverse characters; highly resistant to brute force.
correcthorsebatterystaple	100%	Long passphrase; strong but may be vulnerable to dictionary phrases.

5. Best Practices for Strong Passwords

- Use at least 12 characters (longer is better).
- Combine uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numbers, and symbols.
- Avoid common words, keyboard patterns, and predictable sequences.
- Don't just replace letters with common substitutions (e.g., P@ssw0rd).
- Consider a passphrase of multiple unrelated words for memorability and strength.
- Use a **password manager** to store unique passwords for each account.

6. Common Password Attacks and How Strong Passwords Help

- **Brute Force Attack** tries all possible combinations; strong, long passwords make this process take an impractically long time.
- **Dictionary Attack** uses lists of common/stolen passwords; random, unique passwords prevent success.
- **Credential Stuffing** tests leaked credentials on other sites; using unique passwords for each account stops it.
- Rainbow Table Attack uses precomputed hash lists; complex passwords and salted hashes reduce effectiveness.

7. Conclusion

This task confirmed that password strength is influenced primarily by **length**, **character diversity**, and **randomness**. Weak passwords, especially short or common ones, can be guessed quickly by attackers. Strong, unique passwords significantly reduce the likelihood of successful compromise, especially when paired with good account security practices.