

Task 6 – Password Security and Strength Evaluation

1. Objective

To understand what makes a password strong, test different passwords using free online password strength checkers, and summarize best practices for creating secure passwords.

2. Tools Used

Password Strength Checker – <https://passwordmeter.com>

Password Analyzer – <https://www.security.org/how-secure-is-my-password/>

3. Steps Included

Step 1 – Create Multiple Passwords

A. Very Weak

suraj123

Suraj2025

B. Weak

Suraj@123

Suraj#india

C. Moderate

Sur@jP@ss

Ind!aSuraj2025

D. Strong

Sur@j_H0u\$e2025

Tr@v3l_Suraj!Plan\$

E. Very Strong

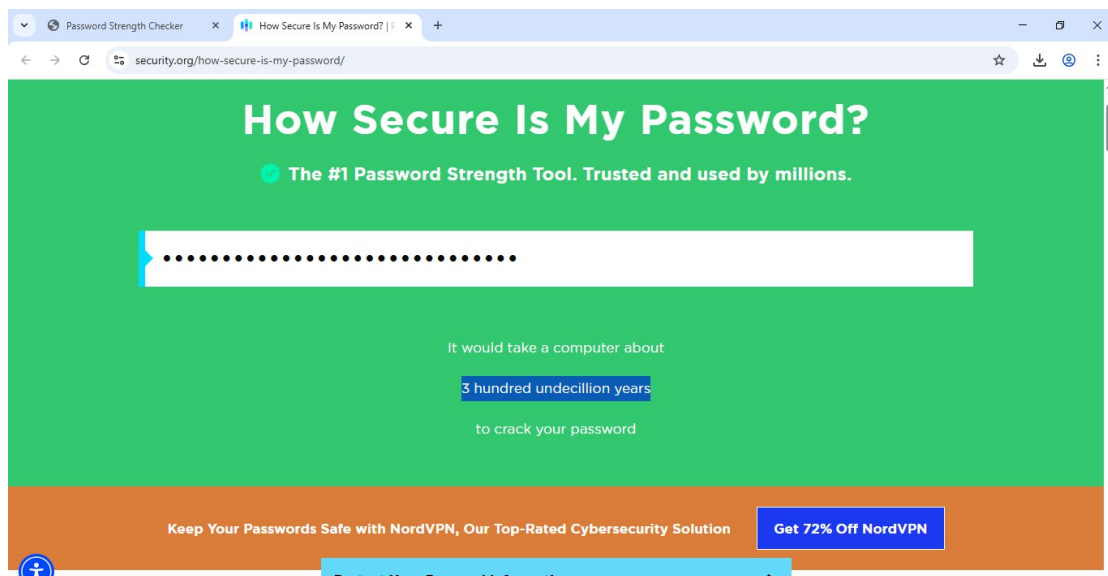
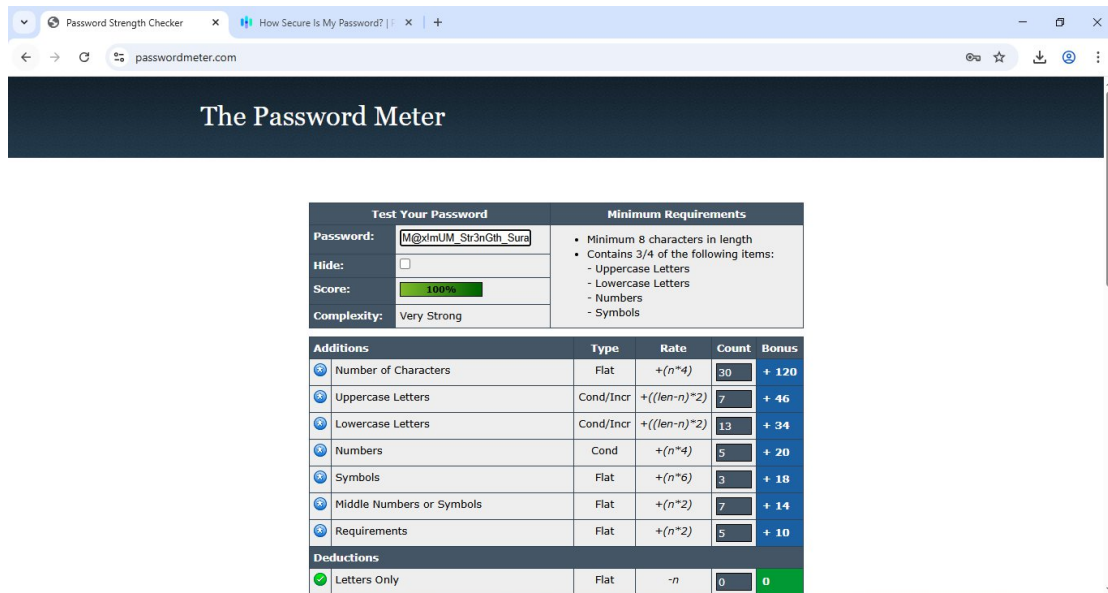
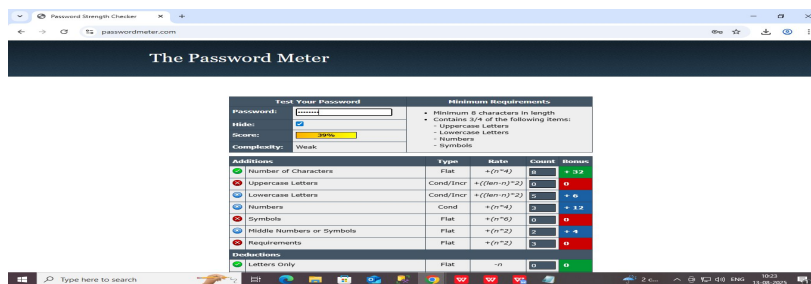
Cyb3r\$3cur1ty!Suraj@Task6

M@x!mUM_Str3nGth_SurajP@ss2025

Step 2 – Testing all mentioned Password

Checked each password on passwordmeter.com. & <https://www.security.org/how-secure-is-my-password/>

Recorded strength score in Excel and feedback from the tool.



All Tested Password strength score and feedback:-

Password	Strength On Passwordmeter .com	Complexity	https://www.security.org/how-secure-is-my-password/ (Time Taken to crack the password)
suraj123	39	Weak	1 Minute
Suraj2025	79	Strong	3 Days
Suraj@123	83	Very Strong	3 Weeks
Suraj#india	69	Strong	96 Years
Sur@jP@ss	75	Strong	1 Week
Ind!aSuraj2025	100	Very Strong	2 hundred million years
Sur@j_H0u\$e2025	100	Very Strong	15 billion years
Tr@v3l_Suraj!Plan\$	100	Very Strong	7 quadrillion years
Cyb3r\$3cur!ty!Suraj@Task6	100	Very Strong	1 hundred octillion years
M@x!mUM_Str3nGth_SurajP@ss2025	100	Very Strong	3 hundred undecillion years

Step 3 – Comparing Results

Identified patterns in what increased password strength:

Length \geq 12 characters

Mix of uppercase, lowercase, numbers, symbols

No common dictionary words

Avoiding predictable sequences

4. Best Practices Learned

Use at least 12–16 characters.

Combine uppercase, lowercase, numbers, and symbols.

Avoid dictionary words and common patterns.

Use passphrases (random unrelated words with symbols).

Change passwords regularly.

Use multi-factor authentication (MFA) wherever possible.

Consider using a password manager to store strong passwords.

5. Common Password Attacks

Brute Force Attack – Systematically trying every possible combination.

Dictionary Attack – Using a list of common words and passwords.

Phishing – Trick users into revealing their password.

Keylogging – Capturing keystrokes to steal passwords.

6. How Password Complexity Affects Security

A password's length and randomness drastically increase the time required for a brute-force attack. For example:

8-character simple password → cracked in seconds

16-character complex password → potentially centuries to crack

7. Conclusion

Through this task, it was clear that password strength relies heavily on length, complexity, and unpredictability. Simple and short passwords are vulnerable to brute force and dictionary attacks, while longer complex ones provide better protection.