

Task 6th: Create a Strong Password and Evaluate Its Strength

6th Task SUBMISSION REPORT OF ELEVATE LABS CYBERSECURITY INTERNSHIP

NAME	ADARSH SHARMA
Submitted to:	Elevate Labs
Name of the Academic Institute	Ganpat University

REPORT SUBMITTED TO



As part of the Cyber Security Internship, I have completed "Task 6th: Create a Strong Password and Evaluate Its Strength" by following all steps as instructed. Below is a detailed summary of each step followed during the task:

Task 6th: Create a Strong Password and Evaluate Its Strength

Task 4 Report: Create a Strong Password and Evaluate Its Strength

Objective

To create a strong password using best practices in cybersecurity, evaluate its strength using online tools, and understand how complexity contributes to password security.

Step-by-Step Task Execution

1 Create multiple passwords with varying complexity.

Password	Complexity Level
password123	Weak
Passw0rd	Moderate
P@ssw0rd!	Strong
QwErTy2025	Moderate
G!9x#1zB\$vK8	Very Strong
aB3!cD5#EfGhIjKl	Extremely Strong

2 Use uppercase, lowercase, numbers, symbols, and length variations.

Each password varies by:

- Length (from 8 to 16+ characters)
- Character types:
 - Uppercase (A–Z)
 - Lowercase (a–z)
 - Numbers (0–9)
 - Symbols (!@#\$%^&*)

3 Test each password on password strength checker.

Use online tools like:

- [HowSecureIsMyPassword.net](https://howsecureismypassword.net)
- [Password Monster](https://passwordmonster.io/)
- NordPass Strength Checker
- passwordmeter.com

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Test Your Password		Minimum Requirements
Password:	<input type="password" value="....."/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum 8 characters in length Contains 3/4 of the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uppercase Letters Lowercase Letters Numbers Symbols
Hide:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Score:	43%	
Complexity:	Good	

Additions		Type	Rate	Count	Bonus
★	Number of Characters	Flat	$+(n*4)$	11	+ 44
✗	Uppercase Letters	Cond/Incr	$+(len-n)*2$	0	0
★	Lowercase Letters	Cond/Incr	$+(len-n)*2$	8	+ 6
★	Numbers	Cond	$+(n*4)$	3	+ 12
✗	Symbols	Flat	$+(n*6)$	0	0
★	Middle Numbers or Symbols	Flat	$+(n*2)$	2	+ 4
✗	Requirements	Flat	$+(n*2)$	3	0
Deductions					
✓	Letters Only	Flat	$-n$	0	0
✓	Numbers Only	Flat	$-n$	0	0
!	Repeat Characters (Case Insensitive)	Comp	-	2	- 2
✓	Consecutive Uppercase Letters	Flat	$-(n*2)$	0	0
!	Consecutive Lowercase Letters	Flat	$-(n*2)$	7	- 14
!	Consecutive Numbers	Flat	$-(n*2)$	2	- 4
✓	Sequential Letters (3+)	Flat	$-(n*3)$	0	0
!	Sequential Numbers (3+)	Flat	$-(n*3)$	1	- 3
✓	Sequential Symbols (3+)	Flat	$-(n*3)$	0	0
Legend					
★	Exceptional: Exceeds minimum standards. Additional bonuses are applied.				
✓	Sufficient: Meets minimum standards. Additional bonuses are applied.				
!	Warning: Advisory against employing bad practices. Overall score is reduced.				
✗	Failure: Does not meet the minimum standards. Overall score is reduced.				

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Test Your Password		Minimum Requirements
Password:	<input type="password" value="....."/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum 8 characters in length Contains 3/4 of the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uppercase Letters Lowercase Letters Numbers Symbols
Hide:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Score:	<div>100%</div>	
Complexity:	Very Strong	

Additions	Type	Rate	Count	Bonus
Number of Characters	Flat	$+(n*4)$	<input type="text" value="12"/>	+ 48
Uppercase Letters	Cond/Incr	$+(len-n)*2$	<input type="text" value="3"/>	+ 18
Lowercase Letters	Cond/Incr	$+(len-n)*2$	<input type="text" value="3"/>	+ 18
Numbers	Cond	$+(n*4)$	<input type="text" value="3"/>	+ 12
Symbols	Flat	$+(n*6)$	<input type="text" value="3"/>	+ 18
Middle Numbers or Symbols	Flat	$+(n*2)$	<input type="text" value="5"/>	+ 10
Requirements	Flat	$+(n*2)$	<input type="text" value="5"/>	+ 10

Deductions				
Letters Only	Flat	$-n$	<input type="text" value="0"/>	0
Numbers Only	Flat	$-n$	<input type="text" value="0"/>	0
Repeat Characters (Case Insensitive)	Comp	-	<input type="text" value="0"/>	0
Consecutive Uppercase Letters	Flat	$-(n*2)$	<input type="text" value="0"/>	0
Consecutive Lowercase Letters	Flat	$-(n*2)$	<input type="text" value="0"/>	0
Consecutive Numbers	Flat	$-(n*2)$	<input type="text" value="0"/>	0
Sequential Letters (3+)	Flat	$-(n*3)$	<input type="text" value="0"/>	0
Sequential Numbers (3+)	Flat	$-(n*3)$	<input type="text" value="0"/>	0
Sequential Symbols (3+)	Flat	$-(n*3)$	<input type="text" value="0"/>	0

Legend	
	Exceptional: Exceeds minimum standards. Additional bonuses are applied.
	Sufficient: Meets minimum standards. Additional bonuses are applied.
	Warning: Advisory against employing bad practices. Overall score is reduced.
	Failure: Does not meet the minimum standards. Overall score is reduced.

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4 Note scores and feedback from the tool.

Password	Estimated Crack Time	Feedback
password123	< 1 second	Very weak, too common
Passw0rd	A few minutes	Better, but still guessable
P@ssw0rd!	Hours to days	Stronger due to symbol & case mix
QwErTy2025	Hours	Predictable pattern
G!9x#1zB\$vk8	Billions of years	Very strong
aB3!cD5#EfGhIjKl	Practically uncrackable	Excellent – long, random, mixed

5 Identify best practices for creating strong passwords.

- Use at least 12–16 characters
- Include upper & lower case, numbers, symbols
- Avoid dictionary words or common patterns
- Do not reuse passwords across accounts
- Consider using a password manager
- Enable 2-Factor Authentication (2FA) when possible

6 Write down tips learned from the evaluation.

- Longer passwords are significantly harder to crack.
- Randomness is more secure than predictable patterns.
- Combining unrelated words or using passphrases can be effective.
- Avoid personal info (birthdays, names) in passwords.
- Even a small change (like adding a symbol) can exponentially increase security.

7 Research common password attacks (brute force, dictionary).

Attack Type	Description
Brute Force	Tries all combinations of characters until it guesses the password
Dictionary	Uses a list of common passwords and words to guess the password
Credential Stuffing	Uses stolen username/password combinations from previous breaches
Phishing	Tricks users into revealing passwords through fake websites or emails
Keylogging	Records keystrokes to steal passwords

8 Summarize how password complexity affects security.

- Simple passwords (short, common words) are easily cracked in seconds by brute force or dictionary attacks.
- Complex passwords (long, random, with symbols and case variation) may take billions of years to break with current technology.
- Complexity = Security: The more complex and unique your password, the less likely it will be compromised.