TASK-6 PASSWORD STRENGTH CHECKING

Tool used: passwordmeter.com

1.CREATING MULTIPLE PASSWORDS:

1.19a34sas

2.19@34SaS

3.1@2b3c4d

4.@\$#123

5.11@22\$33##

6.P@55w0rd

2.TESTING PASSWORDS:

1.19a34sas

The Password Meter



2.19@34SaS:

The Password Meter



3.1@2b3c4d:

The Password Meter



4.@\$#123:

The Password Meter



5.11@22\$33#:

The Password Meter



6.P@55w0rd:

The Password Meter



3.BEST PRACTICES TO CREATE STRONG PASSWORDS:

- 1.Use at least 12–16 characters.
- 2.Include a mix of uppercase, lowercase, numbers, and symbols.
- 3. Avoid dictionary words, names, or predictable patterns.
- 4.Use passphrases made of unrelated words with symbols (e.g., Apple!Toodles#1954@Skip).
- 5. Consider using a password manager to store strong, unique passwords for each account.

4. Tips Learned from the Evaluation:

- Length matters more than complexity alone.
- Substituting letters with numbers (like P@ssw0rd) is not enough.
- Avoid repeating numbers or predictable sequences.
- Symbols and varied character types increase cracking time significantly.
- Randomly generated passwords are typically stronger than human-created ones.

5. Common Password Attacks:

ATTACK	DESCRIPTION
BRUTE FORCE	Tries all possible combinations; mitigated by longer passwords
DICTIONARY ATTACK	Uses a list of common words and combinations
CREDENTIAL STUFFING	Uses leaked username-password pairs on different services
PHISHING	Tricks user into giving up password voluntarily
KEYLOGGING	Captures keystrokes using malware

6. Summary: How Password Complexity Affects Security:

- Complex passwords are **exponentially harder** to crack with brute-force or dictionary attacks.
- Adding just a few characters drastically increases cracking time.
- Passwords combining length and randomness are most resistant to attacks.
- Common passwords or simple substitutions are easily guessed or cracked.
- Passwords should not be reused across sites to prevent **credential stuffing**.