# **Password Strength Evaluation Report**

Password	Score	Complexity	Feedback	
hacker123	41%	<b>Во</b> офрегса	se, no symbols, only basic lowercase + numbers,	short length
Orange!7	66%	Strong	Good mix of cases, numbers, symbols, but short	
MangoJuice2024	100%	Very Strong	Long, mixed cases, numbers, but lacks symbols	
W@ter_Fall#99	100%	Very Strong	Good mix of all char types, long, strong	
xY8!pL\$r2@Qm	100%	Very Strong	Random, long, all char types, very strong	

### **Best Practices for Creating Strong Passwords**

To create strong passwords that resist common attacks, the following detailed best practices should be followed: 1. \*\*Length\*\*: Always use at least 12–16 characters. Longer passwords are exponentially harder to crack. 2. \*\*Character Variety\*\*: Include uppercase, lowercase, numbers, and symbols to increase complexity. 3. \*\*Avoid Predictability\*\*: Do not use dictionary words, names, or patterns like '12345', 'qwerty', or birthdates. 4. \*\*Passphrases\*\*: Use random combinations of unrelated words with added symbols/numbers, e.g., 'BlueHorse!River99'. 5. \*\*Uniqueness\*\*: Each account should have a unique password to prevent credential stuffing attacks. 6. \*\*Password Manager\*\*: Use a trusted password manager to securely store and generate strong passwords.

#### **Common Password Attacks**

Password attacks are methods used by attackers to guess or steal passwords. Common examples include: - \*\*Brute Force\*\*: Tries every possible combination of characters until the correct one is found. - \*\*Dictionary Attack\*\*: Uses precompiled lists of common passwords and words. - \*\*Hybrid Attack\*\*: Combines dictionary words with slight modifications (e.g., 'apple123!'). - \*\*Credential Stuffing\*\*: Uses stolen credentials from one site to log into another. - \*\*Phishing\*\*: Tricks users into revealing their password via fake websites or messages.

## Impact of Password Complexity on Security

Password complexity directly impacts the time required to crack it. Short, simple passwords (e.g., 8 lowercase letters) can be cracked in seconds using modern GPUs. By contrast, a 12-character password with mixed cases, numbers, and symbols can take billions of years to brute force. Symbols and randomness make patterns unpredictable, reducing the success rate of dictionary and hybrid attacks.

### **Password Strength Test Evidence**



