Weak and Strong Passwords & Common Password Attacks

Weak Passwords

Weak passwords are usually short, simple, and predictable. They often include easy-to-guess patterns like '123456', 'password', or someone's name. Because of this, they are highly vulnerable to brute force and dictionary attacks.



Strong Passwords

Strong passwords are long, unique, and complex. They are typically at least 12 characters long and use a mix of uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, and special characters. Strong passwords are harder for hackers to crack and provide stronger security, especially when combined with two-factor authentication.



Weak vs Strong Passwords (Points)

- Weak Passwords:
- Usually short and simple (e.g., '123456', 'password').
- Often based on predictable patterns like names, birthdays, or keyboard sequences.
- Easy for hackers to crack using brute force or dictionary attacks.
- Strong Passwords:
- At least 12 characters long for better security.
- Includes a mix of uppercase, lowercase, numbers, and special symbols.
- Unpredictable and not reused across different accounts.
- Much harder to crack, even with automated attack tools.

Common Password Attacks

1. Brute Force Attack

- Attacker tries all possible combinations of characters until the correct password is found.
- Very effective against short or simple passwords.
- Can be slowed down with rate limiting, account lockouts, and longer passwords.

2. Dictionary Attack

- Uses a list of common words, names, or leaked passwords instead of random guesses.
- Much faster than brute force because it skips unlikely combinations.
- Prevented by using random, complex, non-dictionary-based passwords.

3. Credential Stuffing

- Attackers use previously leaked username-password pairs from breaches.
- Exploits the fact that many people reuse the same password across accounts.
- Prevented with unique passwords per site and two-factor authentication (2FA).

4. Phishing

- Trick users into revealing their password via fake websites, emails, or messages.
- Relies on social engineering rather than technical cracking.
- Countered with user awareness, checking URLs, and multi-factor authentication.

5. Keylogging

- Malware records keystrokes typed on a device, capturing passwords directly.
- Often installed via malicious downloads, email attachments, or USB drives.
- Prevented with antivirus software, OS updates, and avoiding suspicious links/files.