TASK 6: Create a Strong Password and Evaluate its Strength

Objective: Understand what makes a password strong and test it against password strength tools

Tools: Online free password strength checkers (e.g, passwordmeter.com).

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Passwords

PASSWORD: A password is a secret combination of characters used to verify a user's identity
and protect data from unauthorized access. The strength of a password depends on its length,
complexity, and unpredictability. Password strength is generally categorized into four levels —
Weak, Good, Strong, and Very Strong

Weak Password:

- ★ Usually short (less than 8 characters).
- ★ Contains only letters or only numbers.
- ★ Often includes personal details like names, birthdates, or simple sequences
- ★ Easily cracked through brute-force or dictionary attacks.
- ★ Examples: 12345, password, Test4.

Very weak Password:

- ★ Usually short (less than 6characters).
- ★ Contains only one type of characters- either all letters or all numbers.
- ★ Lack of uppercase letters, symbols, or numbers combination.
- ★ Instantly cracked through brute-force or dictionary attacks.
- ★ Examples: 12345, abcde, Test.

❖ Good Password:

- ★ Meets minimum requirements (around 8–10 characters).
- ★ Contains a mix of letters, numbers, or symbols, but may still have predictable patterns.
- ★ Offers basic protection, but can be improved with more variety or length.
- ★ Example: Test123, 1234gh.

• Strong Password:

- ★ Has 12 or more characters.
- ★ Includes uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, and special symbols.
- ★ Avoids common words and personal data.
- ★ Hard to guess manually and takes long to crack by automated tools.
- ★ Example: Ramya123, Test@12, User#345

Very Strong Password

- ★ Long (12–16+ characters) and highly complex.
- ★ Combines random sequences of uppercase, lowercase, numbers, and multiple symbols.
- ★ Contains no dictionary words or predictable sequences.
- ★ Extremely resistant to brute-force and dictionary attacks.
- ★ Example: R54ya@123#6, &58Hk\$104GFT#*6

COMMON PASSWORD ATTACKS:

• Brute Force Attack:

- ★ The attacker uses automated tools or software to try every possible combination of letters, numbers, and symbols until the correct password is found.
- ★ This method is time-consuming but effective against short or simple passwords.
- ★ Example: Trying "a", "aa", "aaa", ... until the correct one like "abc123" is found.
- ★ Protection Tip: Use long, complex passwords (12+ characters) and multi-factor authentication (MFA) to prevent brute-force success.

Dictionary Attack:

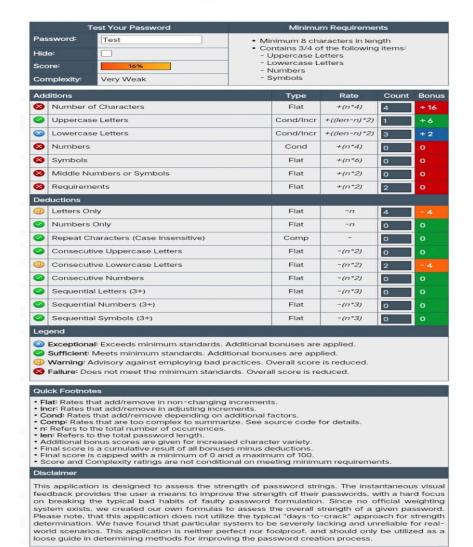
- ★ The attacker uses a predefined list of common passwords and words (like "password", "welcome123", "qwerty") to guess the correct one.
- ★ It doesn't try all combinations, only words that real users commonly choose.
- ★ Faster than brute force but relies on users using weak, predictable passwords.
- ★ Protection Tip: Avoid using common words or simple variations of them; include symbols, numbers, and uppercase letters.

Phishing Attack:

- ★ The attacker tricks users into revealing their passwords by pretending to be a trusted source (like a bank or company).
- ★ This often happens through fake emails, websites, or messages that ask users to "verify" or "reset" their account.
- ★ Example: A fake email saying "Your account is locked, click here to log in."
- ★ Protection Tip: Always check the sender's email, URL, and never share passwords through links or emails.

Credential Stuffing Attack:

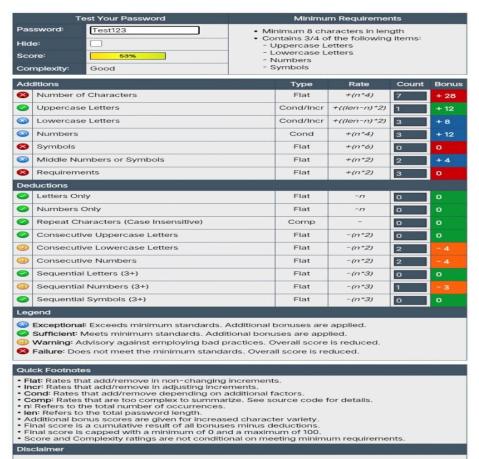
- ★ Attackers use previously stolen username-password pairs from data breaches on one website and try them on other websites.
- ★ Since many people reuse the same password across accounts, this attack often succeeds.
- ★ Example: If your Netflix password was leaked, the attacker may try the same credentials on your Gmail or Facebook.
- ★ Protection Tip: Use unique passwords for each account and enable multi-factor authentication (MFA).



fig(1):Very weak password

Test Your Password			Minimum Requirements				
Password: Hide: Score: Complexity:		Tes4 28% Weak	Minimum 8 characters in length Contains 3/4 of the following items: Uppercase Letters Lowercase Letters Numbers Symbols				
Add	ditions			Туре	Rate	Count	Bonus
8	Number of Characters			Flat	+(n*4)	4	+16
0	Uppercase Letters			Cond/Incr	+((len-n)*2)	1	+6
3	Lowercase Letters			Cond/Incr	+((len-n)*2)	2	+4
0	Numbers			Cond	+(n*4)	1	+4
8	Symbols			Flat	+(n*6)	0	0
8	Middle Numbers or Symbols			Flat	+(n*2)	0	0
8	Requirements			Flat	+(n*2)	3	0
Deductions							
0	Letters Onl	У		Flat	-17	0	0
0	Numbers Only			Flat	-n	0	0
0	Repeat Characters (Case Insensitive)			Comp	-	О	0
0	Consecutive Uppercase Letters			Flat	-(n*2)	0	o
9	Consecutive Lowercase Letters			Flat	-(n*2)	1	- 2
0	Consecutive Numbers			Flat	-(n*2)	0	0
0	Sequential Letters (3+)			Flat	-(n*3)	0	0
0	Sequential Numbers (3+)			Flat	-(n*3)	0	0
0	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. Quick Footnotes							
FIII	at: Rates that cr: Rates that cond: Rates to comp: Rates to the result of the result o	at add/remove in non-changing at add/remove in adjusting incre hat add/remove depending on a that are too complex to summar re total number of occurrences. the total password length. nus scores are given for increas a cumulative result of all bonuse capped with a minimum of 0 an mplexity ratings are not condition.	ments. Idditional frize. See so ed charactes minus do d a maxim	actors. ource code t er variety. eductions. um of 100.		nts.	

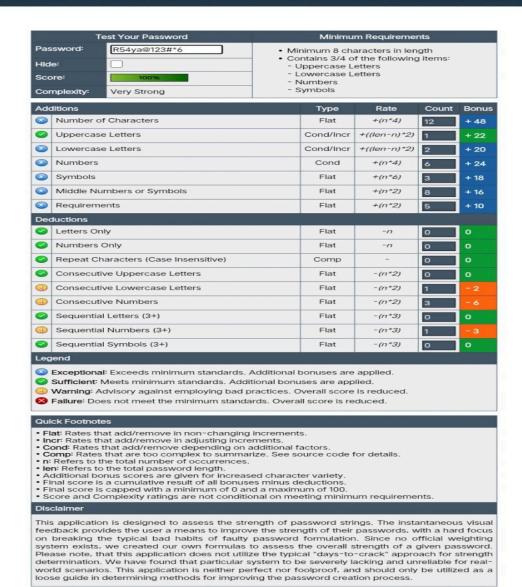
This application is designed to assess the strength of password strings. The instantaneous visual feedback provides the user a means to improve the strength of their passwords, with a hard focus on breaking the typical bad habits of faulty password formulation. Since no official weighting system exists, we created our own formulas to assess the overall strength of a given password. Please note, that this application does not utilize the typical "days-to-crack" approach for strength determination. We have found that particular system to be severely lacking and unreliable for real-world scenarios. This application is neither perfect nor foolproof, and should only be utilized as a loose guide in determining methods for improving the password creation process.



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fig(4): Strong Password



fig(5): Very Strong Password