Task 6 Report – Password Strength Evaluation

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

1. Introduction

Passwords are the first line of defense against unauthorized access to accounts and systems. Weak passwords are easy targets for attackers using techniques such as brute force or dictionary attacks. This task aims to explore password complexity by testing different passwords and analyzing their strength.

2. Methodology

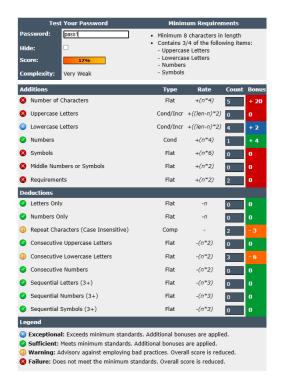
- 1. Created five passwords with varying complexity:
 - Very weak
 - Weak
 - Medium strength
 - Strong
 - Very strong
- 2. Tested each password using [Tool Name, e.g., passwordmeter.com].
- 3. Recorded the strength score and tool feedback for each.
- 4. Analyzed results to determine best practices for creating strong passwords.

3. Results

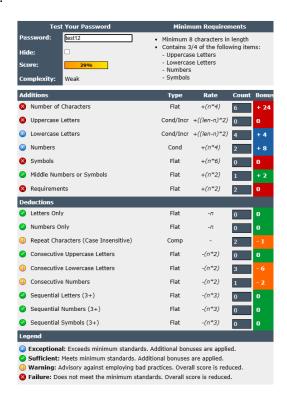
Password	Tool Rating / Score	Feedback from Tool
pass1	Very Weak	Too short, only lowercase letters and numbers
test12	Weak	Needs uppercase and symbols, longer length recommended
password123	Weak / Medium	Common word detected, predictable pattern
ASDFGHJKL;'	Strong	Long length, contains uppercase and symbols, lacks lowercase and numbers
@Artist23Here!	Very Strong	Long, contains uppercase, lowercase, numbers, and symbols

4. Screenshots

Screenshot for `pass1`:



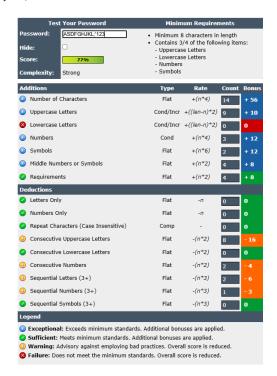
Screenshot for 'test12':



Screenshot for 'password123':



Screenshot for `ASDFGHJKL;'':



Screenshot for '@Artist23Here!':



5. Observations

- Short passwords with only lowercase letters and numbers score poorly.
- Adding uppercase letters, numbers, and symbols increases the strength.
- Common words like 'password' reduce the score even if length is sufficient.
- Random placement of symbols and mixed character types produces the highest strength scores.

6. Best Practices for Creating Strong Passwords

- Use at least 12-16 characters.
- Include uppercase, lowercase, numbers, and special symbols.
- Avoid dictionary words or predictable patterns (e.g., '12345', 'qwerty').
- Use random combinations rather than meaningful phrases.
- Do not reuse passwords across different accounts.
- Consider using a password manager for storage.

7. Common Password Attacks

1. Brute Force Attack

Attempts every possible combination until the correct password is found. Short and simple passwords are cracked quickly.

2. Dictionary Attack

Uses precompiled lists of common passwords or words to guess passwords. Weak passwords like 'password123' are highly vulnerable.

8. Conclusion

This evaluation shows that password complexity significantly improves resistance to attacks. The more diverse and longer a password is, the harder it becomes for attackers to guess it using automated methods. Complex passwords like '@Artist23Here!' can take years or even centuries to crack, while simple ones like 'pass1' can be broken almost instantly.