



Password Cracking & Credential Attack Suite (Ethical Security Assessment Project)

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1. Introduction

Passwords remain one of the most commonly used authentication mechanisms in modern computing systems. However, weak password practices such as short length, predictable patterns, and dictionary-based passwords make systems vulnerable to credential-based attacks.

This project, **Password Cracking & Credential Attack Suite**, is designed to demonstrate how attackers exploit weak passwords using dictionary and brute-force techniques, and how defenders can analyze and strengthen password security. The project is implemented strictly in a **controlled and ethical environment** for educational purposes.

2. Project Objectives

The main objectives of this project are:

- To understand common password attack techniques.
- To simulate dictionary-based and brute-force password attacks.
- To analyze password strength using complexity and entropy.
- To generate a security audit report with mitigation recommendations.
- To demonstrate both **Red Team (attack)** and **Blue Team (defense)** perspectives.

3. Ethical Considerations

Important Note

This project is developed strictly for:

- Educational purposes
- Authorized security testing
- Controlled laboratory environments

No real user accounts, live systems, or unauthorized credentials were targeted. Unauthorized password cracking is illegal and unethical.

4. System Requirements & Tools Used

4.1 Operating System

Kali Linux

4.2 Programming Language

Python 3

4.3 Development Tools

Kali Linux Terminal

`nano` text editor

4.4 Python Libraries Used

`itertools`

`string`

`math`

`datetime`

(All libraries are part of Python's standard library.)

5. Project Architecture & Workflow

Workflow Steps:

Dictionary generation using common patterns.

Brute-force password attack simulation.

Password strength analysis (entropy & complexity).

Final security audit report generation.

Logical Flow:

Input → Dictionary Generation → Brute Force Simulation

→ Password Strength Analysis → Audit Report

6. Project Structure

```
>Password-Attack-Suite/
    ├── dictionary_generator.py
    ├── brute_force.py
    ├── password_analyzer.py
    ├── report_generator.py
    └── generated_wordlist.txt
    └── security_audit_report.txt
```

7. Module 1: Dictionary Generator

Purpose

To generate realistic password wordlists using common patterns attackers rely on.

Techniques Used

- Name-based passwords
- Year appending
- Capitalization
- Leet-speak substitutions

Code: [dictionary_generator.py](#)

```
names = ["admin", "user", "test"]
years = ["1999", "2000", "2023", "2024"]
symbols = ["!", "@", "#"]

leet_map = {"a": "@", "e": "3", "i": "1", "o": "0", "s": "$"}

def leet_transform(word):
    for char, rep in leet_map.items():
        word = word.replace(char, rep)
    return word

def generate_dictionary():
    wordlist = set()
    for name in names:
        wordlist.add(name)
        wordlist.add(name.capitalize())
        for year in years:
            wordlist.add(name + year)
            wordlist.add(name.capitalize() + year)
        for sym in symbols:
            wordlist.add(name + sym)
            wordlist.add(leet_transform(name))
    return wordlist
```

Output

Generated password list stored in `generated_wordlist.txt`.

8. Module 2: Brute-Force Simulator

Purpose

To simulate brute-force password attacks and demonstrate how password length affects security.

Features

- Incremental password guessing
- Attempt counter
- Time calculation

Code: **brute_force.py**

```
import itertools
import string
import time

TARGET_PASSWORD = "ab1"
CHARSET = string.ascii_lowercase + string.digits

def brute_force():
    attempts = 0
    start_time = time.time()
    for length in range(1, 6):
        for guess in itertools.product(CHARSET, repeat=length):
            attempts += 1
            if ''.join(guess) == TARGET_PASSWORD:
                print("Password Found:", ''.join(guess))
                print("Attempts:", attempts)
                print("Time Taken:", time.time() - start_time)
                return
```

Result

- Demonstrates how weak passwords are cracked quickly.
- Shows exponential growth in attempts as password length increases.

9. Module 3: Password Strength Analyzer

Purpose

To evaluate password security from a defensive (Blue Team) perspective.

Analysis Factors

- Length
- Uppercase & lowercase characters
- Numbers & symbols
- Entropy calculation

Code: `password_analyzer.py`

```
import math
import string

def calculate_entropy(password):
    charset = 0
    if any(c.islower() for c in password): charset += 26
    if any(c.isupper() for c in password): charset += 26
    if any(c.isdigit() for c in password): charset += 10
    if any(c in string.punctuation for c in password):
        charset += len(string.punctuation)
    return len(password) * math.log2(charset)

def analyze_password(password):
    score = 0
    if len(password) >= 8: score += 1
    if any(c.islower() for c in password): score += 1
    if any(c.isupper() for c in password): score += 1
    if any(c.isdigit() for c in password): score += 1
    if any(c in string.punctuation for c in password): score += 1
    entropy = calculate_entropy(password)
    return score, entropy
```

Output

- Password classified as **Weak / Medium / Strong / Very Strong**
- Entropy value displayed

10. Module 4: Security Audit Report Generator

Purpose

To generate a final audit report summarizing vulnerabilities and recommendations.

Code: `report_generator.py`

```
from datetime import datetime
```

```
def generate_report():
    report = []
    report.append("PASSWORD SECURITY AUDIT REPORT")
    report.append(f"Date: {datetime.now()}")
    report.append("Weak passwords are vulnerable to brute-force
attacks.")
    report.append("Recommendations:")
    report.append("- Use long, complex passwords")
    report.append("- Avoid predictable patterns")
    return "\n".join(report)
```

Output

`security_audit_report.txt` containing findings and mitigation steps.

11. Results & Analysis

- Weak passwords were cracked quickly using brute-force methods.
- Short and predictable passwords had low entropy.
- Strong passwords significantly increased attack complexity.
- Entropy directly correlates with password strength.

12. Learning Outcomes

This project helped in understanding:

- How password attacks are performed.
- Why weak passwords are dangerous.
- How to analyze password strength.
- Red Team vs Blue Team security approaches.
- Ethical security testing practices.

13. Conclusion

This project successfully demonstrated the risks associated with weak password practices through dictionary-based and brute-force simulations. By integrating password strength analysis and audit reporting, the project highlights the importance of strong password policies in securing systems against credential-based attacks.

Screenshots







