






Build a Password Strength Analyzer Tool

Algorithm Explanation

This program is a **Password Strength Analyzer** with enhanced security features. It assesses password strength and provides **hashed versions** using **BCrypt** and **Argon2**, two of the most secure hashing algorithms available.

1. Password Strength Analysis

The algorithm evaluates password security based on five key factors:

-  **Length:** At least 8 characters.
-  **Digits:** Includes at least one numerical digit (**0-9**).
-  **Uppercase Letters:** Contains at least one uppercase letter (**A-Z**).
-  **Lowercase Letters:** Contains at least one lowercase letter (**a-z**).
-  **Special Characters:** Includes at least one special character (**!@#\$%^&*()** etc.).

Each fulfilled condition **increases the strength score**:

- **Very Strong** (5/5 criteria met)
- **Strong** (4/5)
- **Moderate** (3/5)
- **Weak** (2/5)
- **Very Weak** (0-1/5)

2. Password Hashing

Instead of insecure hashing methods like MD5 or SHA256, this program uses BCrypt and Argon2, which are highly resistant to brute-force attacks.

◆ BCrypt Hashing

- Salting & Adaptive Cost: BCrypt automatically generates a salt and includes a cost factor, making brute-force attacks harder.
- Secure Against Rainbow Tables: Due to its built-in salting mechanism.
- Usage in Code:

```
salt = bcrypt.gensalt()
```

```
hashed = bcrypt.hashpw(password.encode(), salt)
```

◆ Argon2 Hashing

- More Advanced than BCrypt: Argon2 is the winner of the 2015 Password Hashing Competition.
- Resistant to GPU-based Attacks: It uses memory-intensive operations to slow down attackers.
- **Usage in Code:**

```
argon2_hasher = argon2.PasswordHasher()
```

```
hashed = argon2_hasher.hash(password)
```

3. User Interface Features

- **Password Visibility Toggle:** Users can view or hide their password input.
- **Strength Indicator:** Color-coded label and progress bar show password strength.
- **Copy Hashed Passwords:** Users can easily copy secure hashes.
- **Clear Button:** Resets the input field and strength meter.

Effectiveness of the Algorithm

This implementation **greatly enhances password security** compared to traditional methods.

Strengths

- **Strong Hashing Mechanisms:** Uses **BCrypt** and **Argon2** instead of outdated MD5/SHA256.
- **User-Friendly UI:** Provides **clear feedback** on password strength.
- **Real-Time Analysis:** Strength is calculated instantly upon input.
- **Copy Functionality:** Allows users to store hashed passwords securely.

Limitations

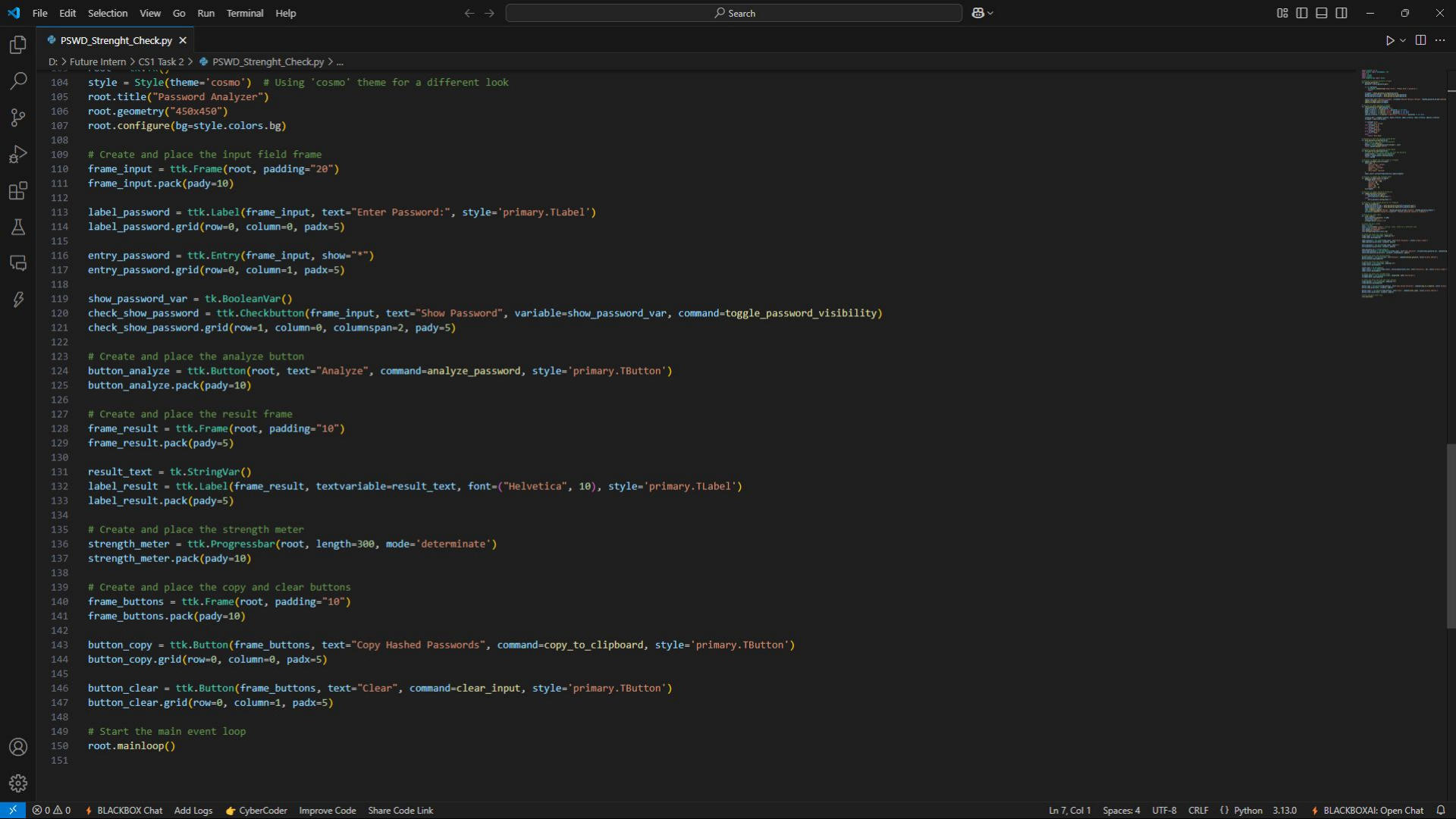
- **No Common Password Check:** The program doesn't check against leaked password databases (e.g., [rockyou.txt](#) or "Have I Been Pwned").
- **No Password Generation:** It doesn't suggest strong passwords if the input is weak.

Possible Improvements

- **Integrate a breached password API** (e.g., "Have I Been Pwned") to check if a password has been leaked.
- **Add a password generator** to suggest secure passwords when a weak one is entered.

D: > Future Intern > CS1 Task 2 >  PSWD_Strenght_Check.py > ...

The image shows a document page where the central content has been heavily redacted. A large, dark, irregular block covers the majority of the page, obscuring all text and graphics in this region. Only the header and footer sections are visible, containing some partially legible text and possibly a table or list of items. The redaction is very dense, making the underlying content impossible to discern.



PSWD_Strenght_Check.py X

D:\> Future Intern > CS1 Task 2 > PSWD_Strenght_Check.py > ...

```
104 style = Style(theme='cosmo') # Using 'cosmo' theme for a different look
105 root.title("Password Analyzer")
106 root.geometry("450x450")
107 root.configure(bg=style.colors.bg)
108
109 # Create and place the input field frame
110 frame_input = ttk.Frame(root, padding="20")
111 frame_input.pack(pady=10)
112
113 label_password = ttk.Label(frame_input, text="Enter Password:", style='primary.TLabel')
114 label_password.grid(row=0, column=0, padx=5)
115
116 entry_password = ttk.Entry(frame_input, show="*")
117 entry_password.grid(row=0, column=1, padx=5)
118
119 show_password_var = tk.BooleanVar()
120 check_show_password = ttk.Checkbutton(frame_input, text="Show Password", variable=show_password_var, command=toggle_password_visibility)
121 check_show_password.grid(row=1, column=0, columnspan=2, pady=5)
122
123 # Create and place the analyze button
124 button_analyze = ttk.Button(root, text="Analyze", command=analyze_password, style='primary.TButton')
125 button_analyze.pack(pady=10)
126
127 # Create and place the result frame
128 frame_result = ttk.Frame(root, padding="10")
129 frame_result.pack(pady=5)
130
131 result_text = tk.StringVar()
132 label_result = ttk.Label(frame_result, textvariable=result_text, font=("Helvetica", 10), style='primary.TLabel')
133 label_result.pack(pady=5)
134
135 # Create and place the strength meter
136 strength_meter = ttk.Progressbar(root, length=300, mode='determinate')
137 strength_meter.pack(pady=10)
138
139 # Create and place the copy and clear buttons
140 frame_buttons = ttk.Frame(root, padding="10")
141 frame_buttons.pack(pady=10)
142
143 button_copy = ttk.Button(frame_buttons, text="Copy Hashed Passwords", command=copy_to_clipboard, style='primary.TButton')
144 button_copy.grid(row=0, column=0, padx=5)
145
146 button_clear = ttk.Button(frame_buttons, text="Clear", command=clear_input, style='primary.TButton')
147 button_clear.grid(row=0, column=1, padx=5)
148
149 # Start the main event loop
150 root.mainloop()
151
```



