# Password Security /Authentication Using Facial Recognition

Group 14

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## Introduction

- Online security has been a major concern since the time when the Internet became a
  necessity for the society, from business activities to everyday life of ordinary people. A
  fundamental aspect of online security is to protect data from unauthorized access.
- The most commonly used method for doing this is to use password as part of the online access process. Password is a secret character string only the user knows and its hashed code is stored on the server that provides access to the data. When the user requests for data access, he enters the password and gets the data.
- Password has been a predominating approach for user authentication to gain access to restricted resources. The main issue with password is its quality or strength, i.e. how easy (or how hard) it can be "guessed" by a third person who wants to access the resource that you have access to by pretending being you. In this project, we review various metrics of password quality and compare their strengths and weaknesses as well as the relationships between these metrics.

#### Literature Review

- With the rapid beginning of national and international networks, the question of system security has become one of growing importance.
- High speed inter-machine communication have made the threats of system "crackers," data theft, data corruption very real.
- Good password practices are critical to the security of any information system.
- End users often use weak passwords that are short, simple, and based on personal and meaningful information that can be easily guessed.
- A survey was conducted among executive MBA students who hold managerial positions and the results of the survey indicate that users practice insecure behaviors in the utilization of passwords.

#### Challenges

#### Brute Force/Cracking

A common way for attackers to access passwords is by brute forcing or cracking passwords. These methods use software or automated tools to generate billions of passwords and trying each one of them to access the user's account and data until the right password is discovered.

#### Weak Passwords

Since users have to create their own passwords, it is highly likely that they won't create a secure password. It might be because users want to have a password that's easy to remember, or they aren't up-to-date with password security best practices, or they use patterns to generate their passwords like using their name or birthdate in their passwords.

#### Reuse of Passwords and Use of Compromised Passwords

Often, users tend to use similar passwords across different networks and systems which makes their passwords vulnerable to hacking.

#### Motive behind password security systems

- Most of our online accounts are protected by a username and password combination. These passwords
  protect the data that we store in our accounts, whether that is our bank details, our purchase history or
  our home address.
- If you have weak passwords, a hacker can gain access to your account. And if you use the same password on every website, you'll lose everything: your bank accounts, payment info, personal documents, and access to other sensitive accounts.
- To create a strong password, it's essential to know the most common password combinations. The word "password," number strings like "12345," certain words like "cat," and your name or a relative's name take only seconds to crack. Hackers commit break-ins so quickly that you won't know what happened until it's too late.
- Use special characters, lowercase letters, uppercase letters, and randomized strings of letters and numbers to create a secure password. A hacker could guess a common word, but they won't guess a password like "9a4Fd5hd67M90op@" that virtually no one else on the planet uses.

# Methodology

# What Makes A Strong Password?

Generally speaking, the strength of a password is determined by three things: the length of the character set, the length of the password, and to a lesser extent, the variety in characters chosen.

With all the data breaches we see on the news these days, it can sometimes be scary to trust companies with your sensitive information. However, in many cases, sensitive data is gained by an attacker taking advantage of users implementing weak passwords.

#### How do the factors determine password strength?

- Although an optimal password consists of many different types of characters and is very lengthy, there, of course, needs to be a balance
- A common technique to help balance these two is to substitute letters for numbers/symbols that look like those letters.
- This is typically a good practice as long as the password is lengthy, but attackers also know about these techniques and will search for such passwords as well.
- Finally, tacking on a few extra numbers/symbols to the end of the password can go a long way to keep attackers at bay.

Here's a chart that shows the relative strength of passwords, calculated against modern brute force attacks. It's worth mentioning that as technology advances and brute-force abilities increase, these passwords become weaker.

Password Strength Chanis is based on the average brute forcing (bo		SANDSTURM power of
<b>123456</b> Top 10,000 password	0.20 milliseconds	Unsafe
qwerty123456 Longer "common" password	13 hours	Unsafe
ITFunSom3times Longer password with numbers	48 thousand years	Risky
ITi\$fun\$0m3times! Longer password with numbers and special characters	13 trillion years	Good
imusingalongpasswordtoday Even Longer password	913 trillion years	Better
imu\$inga1ongpa\$\$word+oday!  Even Longer password with numbers  and special characters	2 octillion years	Best

#### STEP-BY-STEP REGISTER LOGIN REPRESENTATION Username Password Username \*\*\* Password Security Question **LOGGED** Blocked Security IN Question Facial Recognition Facial

Recognition

### **Programing Languages**

- HTML
- JSON
- PYTHON
- PYCHARM
- MYSQL

#### Design Goals

Our design goals for this specific functionality are relatively small.

- Provide visual feedback to the user regarding the strength of their password.
- The feedback has to be instantaneous. This means no clicking on a button to test the strength.
- We've chosen to change the background colors as well to draw the user's attention to this.
- Provide additional quantifiable feedback so the user knows in which departments the password lacks strength and how it can be improved.

#### Scope for future work

Passwords provide the first line of defense against unauthorized access to your computer and personal information. A vast number of Cyber crimes occurs due to accessing of password of an individual, without their knowledge. It is impossible to stop hackers from accessing passwords and getting data. But we can definitely make their path burdensome. The stronger your password, the more protected your computer will be from hackers and malicious software. Therefore the scope of this work is that we make it terrible for the hackers to decode passwords.

#### Codes:Password Strength

Type here to search

```
Passwordstrengthdetectionnew.py - C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\Passwordstrengthdetectionnew.py (3.11.1)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
print('''
NOTE: *Include numbers, special character, uppercase and lowercase
      inorder to make your password STRONG!!!*
while True:
    password = input ("Enter new password:")
    u='[@ !#$%^&*()<>?/\|}{~:]'
    result = {}
    if len(password) >= 8:
        result["lenght"] = True
                                      #length
        result["lenght"] = False
    digit = False
    for i in password:
        if i.isdigit():
                                  #digits
            digit = True
    result["digits"] = digit
    uppercase = False
    for i in password:
        if i.isupper():
                              #uppercase
            uppercase = True
    result["upper-case"] = uppercase
    special character=False
    for i in password:
                                  #splcharacter
        if i in u:
             special character=True
    result["special character"] = special character
    print (result)
    print (result.values())
    if all(result.values()):
        print ("Strong password")
        reenter=input ("Re-enter Password:")
                                                   #result
                                                                                                                                                                          Ln: 41 Col: 55
```

#### Codes:Password Strength

```
Passwordstrengthdetectionnew.py - C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\Passwordstrengthdetectionnew.py (3.11.1)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
        result["lenght"] = True
        result["lenght"] = False
    digit = False
    for i in password:
        if i.isdigit():
                                  #digits
            digit = True
    result["digits"] = digit
    uppercase = False
    for i in password:
        if i.isupper():
                             #uppercase
            uppercase = True
    result["upper-case"] = uppercase
    special character=False
    for i in password:
                                 #splcharacter
        if i in u:
            special character=True
    result["special character"] = special character
    print (result)
    print (result.values())
    if all(result.values()):
        print ("Strong password")
        reenter=input ("Re-enter Password:")
                                                   #result
        if password == reenter:
            print ("Password Saved")
            break
        else:
            print ("Wrong Password, try again")
    else:
        print ("Weak password")
REMINDER: #Include numbers, special character, uppercase and lowercase in password !!!)
```





































Ln: 41 Col: 55

## Output:Password Strenght

```
IDLF Shell 3.11.1
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
    Python 3.11.1 (tags/v3.11.1:a7a450f, Dec 6 2022, 19:58:39) [MSC v.1934 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
    Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
    ====== RESTART: C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\Passwordstrengthdetectionnew.pv ======
    NOTE: *Include numbers, special character, uppercase and lowercase
          inorder to make your password STRONG!!!*
    Enter new password:password
    {'lenght': True, 'digits': False, 'upper-case': False, 'special character': False}
    dict values ([True, False, False, False])
    Weak password
    REMINDER: #Include numbers.special character.uppercase and lowercase in password#
    Enter new password:passwordl
    ('lenght': True, 'digits': True, 'upper-case': False, 'special character': False}
    dict values([True, True, False, False])
    Weak password
    REMINDER: #Include numbers, special character, uppercase and lowercase in password#
    Enter new password: Passwordl
    ('lenght': True, 'digits': True, 'upper-case': True, 'special character': False)
    dict values([True, True, True, False])
    Weak password
    REMINDER: #Include numbers.special character.uppercase and lowercase in password#
    Enter new password: P@sswordl
    {'lenght': True, 'digits': True, 'upper-case': True, 'special character': True}
    dict values([True, True, True, True])
    Strong password
    Re-enter Password:password
    Wrong Password, try again
    Enter new password: P@sswordl
    ('lenght': True, 'digits': True, 'upper-case': True, 'special character': True)
    dict values([True, True, True, True])
    Strong password
    Re-enter Password: P@sswordl
    Password Saved
                                                                                                                                                                    Ln: 39 Col: 0
```

Type here to search



























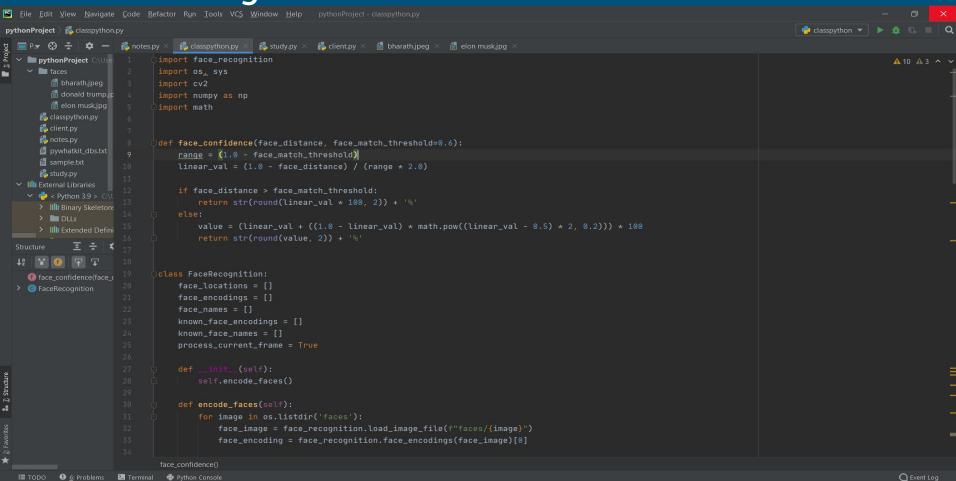


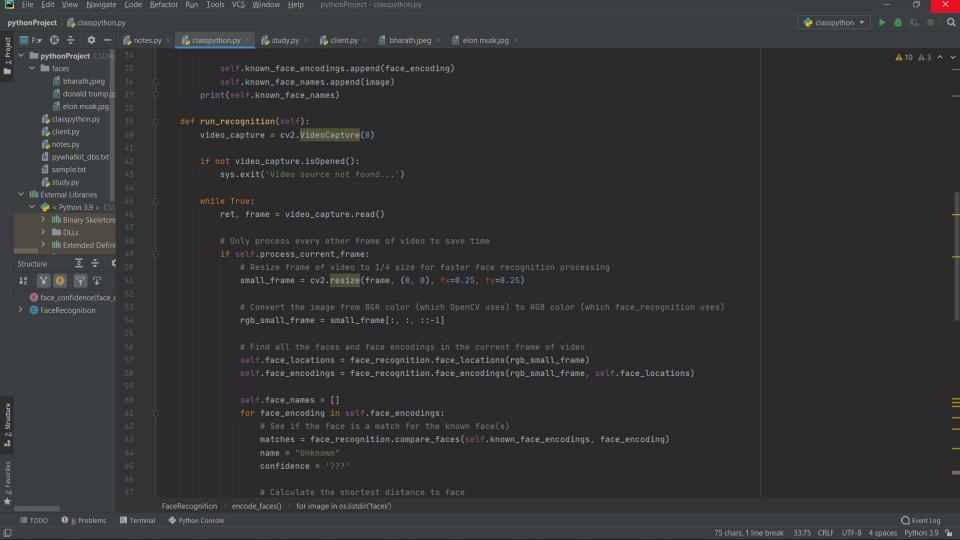


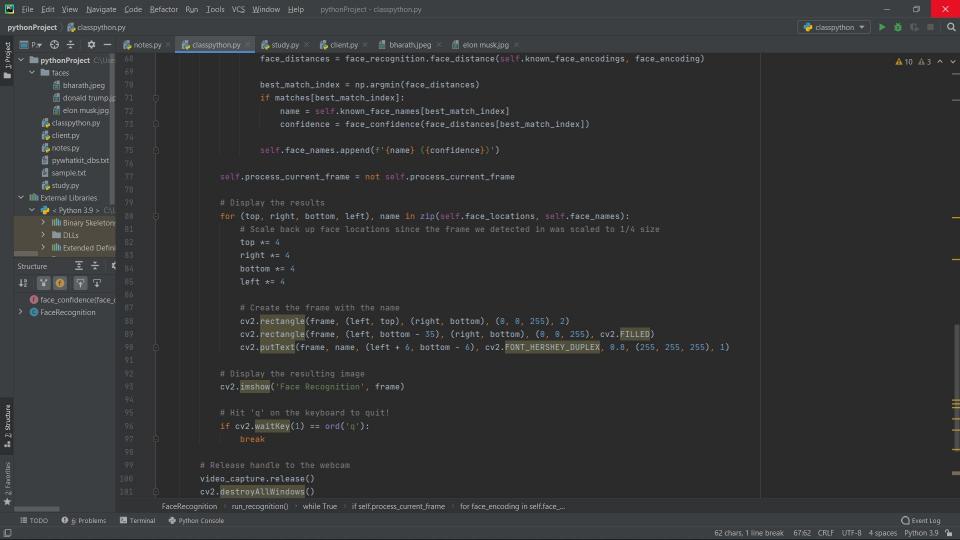


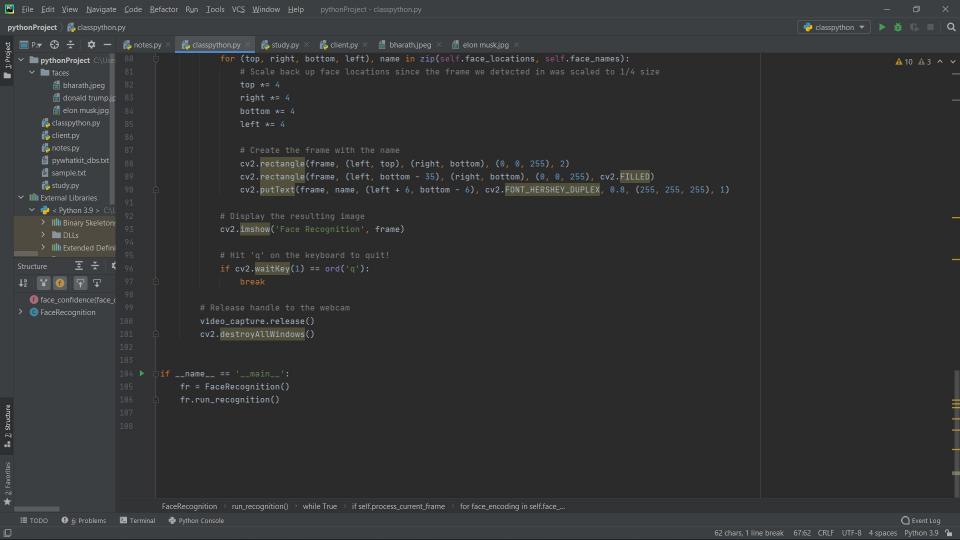


### Face Recognition :Code

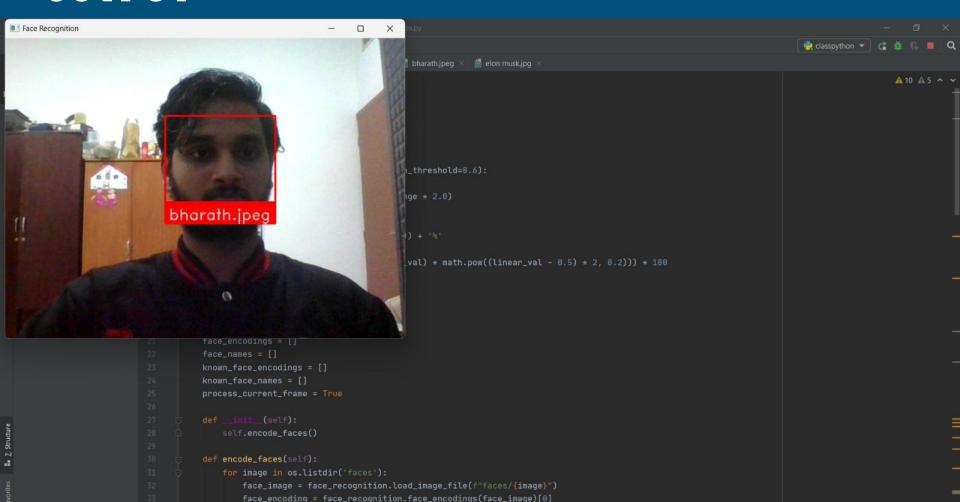






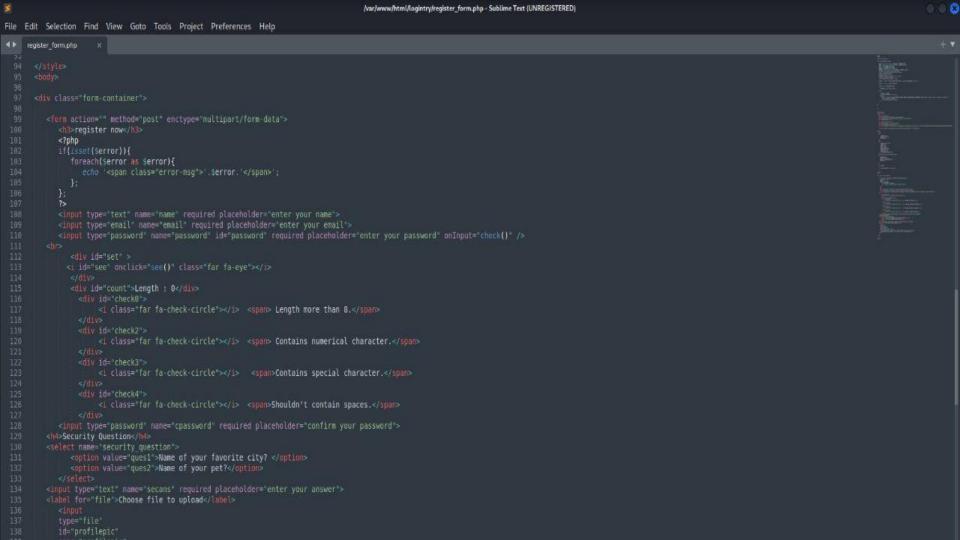


#### **OUTPUT**

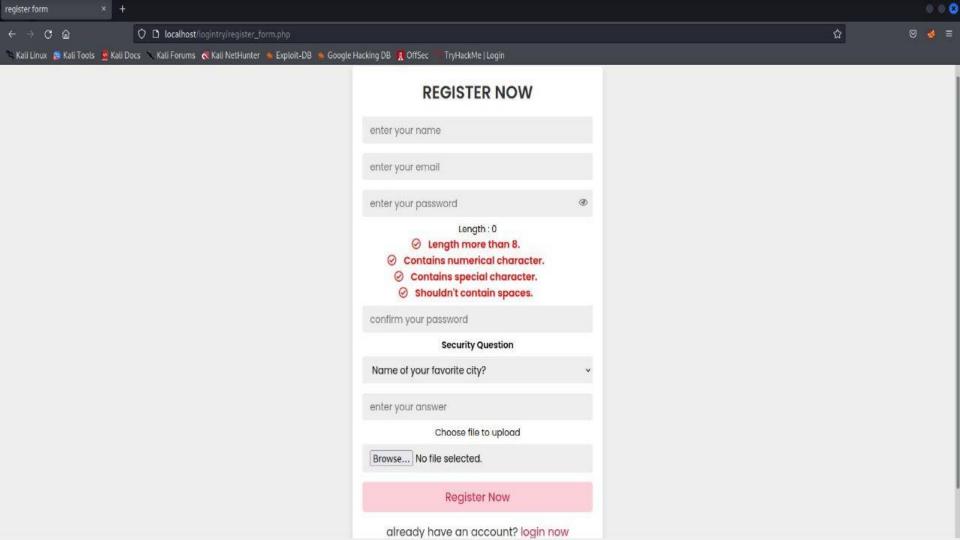


## HTML and CSS :Code (Registration Phase)

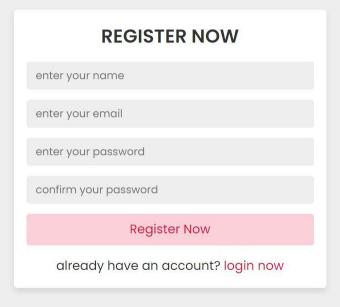
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>register form</title>
  <!-- custom css file link -->
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="aa.css">
<div class="form-container">
   <form action="" method="post">
      <h3>register now</h3>
      <input type="text" name="name" required placeholder="enter your name">
      <input type="email" name="email" required placeholder="enter your email">
      <input type="password" name="password" required placeholder="enter your password">
      <input type="password" name="cpassword" required placeholder="confirm your password">
      <input type="submit" name="submit" value="register now" class="form-btn">
      already have an account? <a href="aa1.html">login now</a>
   </form>
```



```
register form.php
             <input type="email" name="email" required placeholder="enter your email">
             <Input type="password" name="password" id="password" required placeholder="enter your password" onInput="check()" />
                <div id="set" >
                      <i class="far fa-check-circle"></i> <span> Length more than 8.</span>
                  <dlv 1d="check2">
                       <i class="far fa-check-circle"></i> <span> Contains numerical character.</span>
                      <i class="far fa-check-circle"></i> <span>Contains special character.</span>
                       <1 class="far fa-check-circle"></i> <span>Shouldn't contain spaces.</span>
             <input type="password" name="cpassword" required placeholder="confirm your password">
          <h4>Security Question</h4>
          <select name="security question">
                <option value="ques1">Name of your favorite city? </option>
                <option value="ques2">Name of your pet?</option>
          <input type='text" name="secans" required placeholder='enter your answer'>
          <label for="file">Choose file to upload</label>
             id="profilepic"
             <input type="submit" name="submit" value="register now" class="form-btn">
             already have an account? <a href="login form.php">login now</a>
```



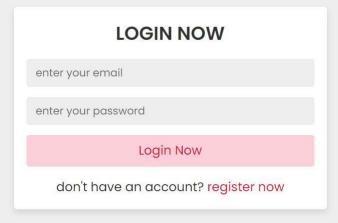
## Output:HTML(Registration Phase)



#### HTML CODE:Login Phase

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
   <title>login form</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="aa.css">
</head>
<div class="form-container">
   <form action="" method="post">
      <h3>login now</h3>
      <input type="email" name="email" required placeholder="enter your email">
      <input type="password" name="password" required placeholder="enter your password">
      <input type="submit" name="submit" value="login now" class="form-btn">
      don't have an account? <a href="aa.html">register now</a>
   </form>
</div>
</body>
```

# OUTPUT: HTML(Login Phase)



```
@import urt('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Poppins:wght@100;200;300;400;500;600&display=swap');
   font-family: 'Poppins', sans-serif;
  margin:0; padding:0;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  outline: none; border:none;
   text-decoration: none;
.container{
  min-height: 100vh;
  display: flex;
  align-items: center;
   justify-content: center;
  padding: 20px;
  padding-bottom: 60px;
   text-align: center;
  font-size: 30px;
   color:#333;
  background: crimson;
  color: #fff;
  border-radius: 5px;
   padding:0 15px;
   font-size: 50px;
   color:#333;
```

```
color:crimson;
  font-size: 25px;
  margin-bottom: 20px;
  display: inline-block;
  padding: 10px 30px;
  font-size: 20px;
  background: #333;
  color:#fff;
  margin: 0 5px;
  text-transform: capitalize;
.container .content .btn:hover{
  background: crimson;
.form-container{
  min-height: 100vh;
  display: flex;
  alian-items: center;
  justify-content: center;
  padding: 20px;
  padding-bottom: 60px;
  background: #eee;
  padding: 20px;
  border-radius: 5px;
  box-shadow: 0.5px 10px rgba(0,0,0,.1);
  background: #fff;
  text-align: center;
```

```
text-align: center;
  width: 500px;
.form-container form h3{
  font-size: 30px;
   text-transform: uppercase;
  margin-bottom: 10px;
  color: #333;
.form-container form input,
.form-container form select{
  width: 100%;
  padding: 10px 15px;
  font-size: 17px;
  margin: 8px 0;
  background: #eee;
  border-radius: 5px;
.form-container form select option{
   background: #fff;
.form-container form .form-btn{
  background: #fbd0d9;
  color: crimson:
   text-transform: capitalize;
  font-size: 20px;
  cursor: pointer;
.form-container form .form-btn:hover{
  background: crimson;
  color: #fff;
.form-container form p{
  margin-top: 10px;
```

```
.form-container form p{
  margin-top: 10px;
  font-size: 20px;
  color:#333;
.form-container form p a{
  color:crimson;
.form-container form .error-msg{
  margin:10px 0;
  display: block;
  background: crimson;
  color:#fff;
  border-radius: 5px;
  font-size: 20px;
  padding: 10px;
```

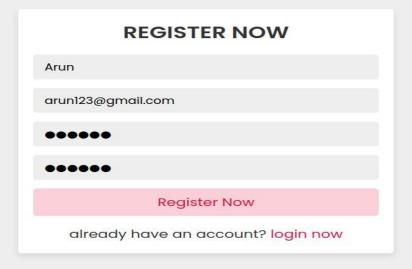
### PHP and JS: PHP Code (Configuration Phase)

```
<?php
$conn = mysqli connect('localhost', 'agentbp', 'password', 'test db');
```

### PHP Code (Registration Phase)

```
<?php
@include 'config.php';
if(isset($ POST['submit'])){
   $name = mysgli real escape string($conn, $ POST['name']);
   $email = mysgli real escape string($conn, $ POST['email']);
   $pass = md5($ POST['password']);
   $cpass = md5($ POST['cpassword']);
   $select = " SELECT * FROM usertable WHERE email = '$email' ";
   $result = mysqli query($conn, $select);
   if(mysqli num rows($result) > 0){
      $error[] = 'user already exist!';
   }else{
      if($pass != $cpass){
         $error[] = 'password not matched!';
      }else{
         $insert = "INSERT INTO usertable(name, email, password) VALUES('$name','$email','$pass')";
         mysgli query($conn, $insert);
         header('location:login form.php');
```

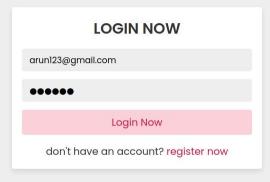
# PHP (Registration Phase)



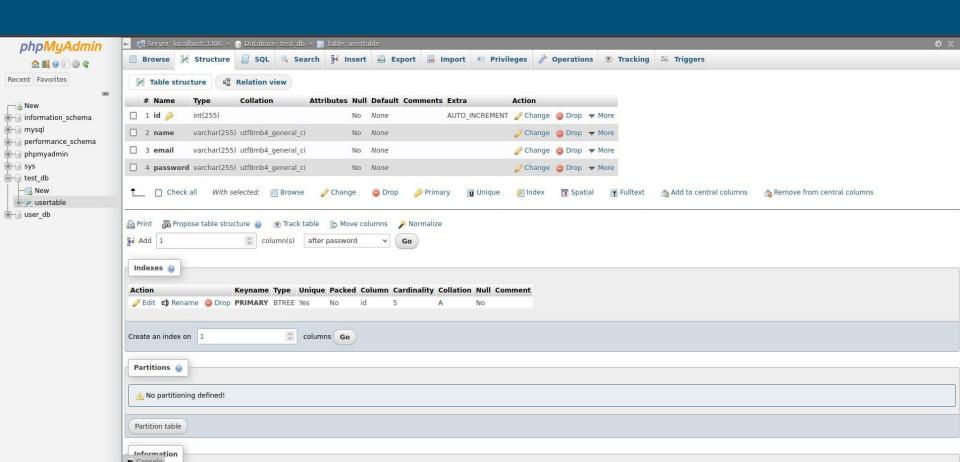
### PHP Code (Login Phase)

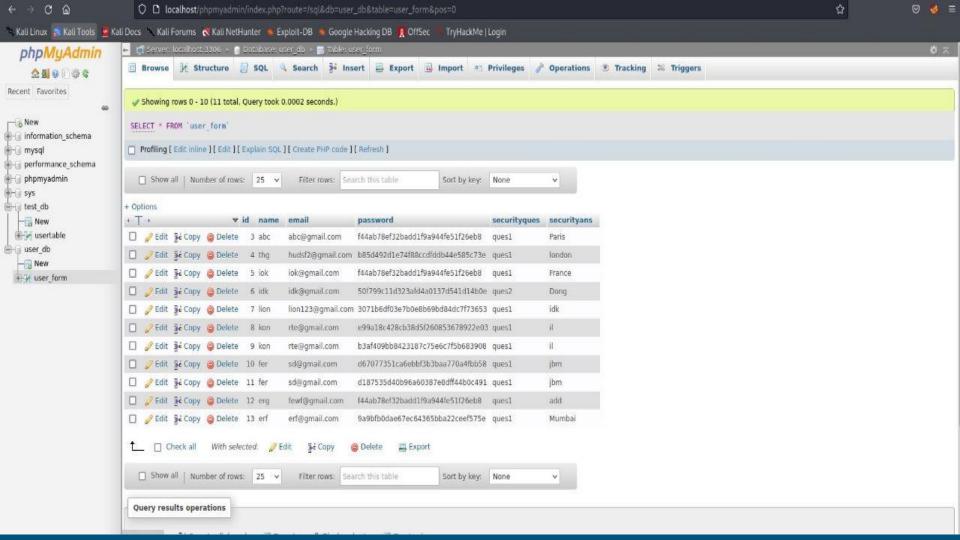
```
<?php
@include 'config.php';
session start();
if(isset($ POST['submit'])){
   $name = mysqli real escape string($conn, $ POST['name']);
   $email = mysqli real escape string($conn, $ POST['email']);
   $pass = md5($ POST['password']);
   $cpass = md5($ POST['cpassword']);
   $select = " SELECT * FROM usertable WHERE email = '$email' && password = '$pass' ";
   $result = mysqli query($conn, $select);
   if(mysqli num rows($result) > 0){
        header('location:user_page.php');
  }else{
      $error[] = 'incorrect email or password!';
```

## PHP (Login Phase)



#### PHP Table Format





### PHP Code (User Page)

```
<?php
@include 'config.php';
session start();
if(isset($ SESSION['user name'])){
   header('location:login form.php');
?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
   <title>user page</title>
   <!-- custom css file link -->
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">
<div class="container">
   <div class="content">
      <h3>hi, <span>user</span></h3>
      <h1>welcome <span><?php echo $ SESSION['user name'] ?></span></h1>
      this is an user page
      <a href="login form.php" class="btn">login</a>
      <a href="register form.php" class="btn">register</a>
      <a href="logout.php" class="btn">logout</a>
</body>
```

# PHP (User Phase)



### PHP Code (Logout Phase)

```
<?php
@include 'config.php';
session start();
session unset();
session destroy();
header('location:login form.php');
```

### JS Code

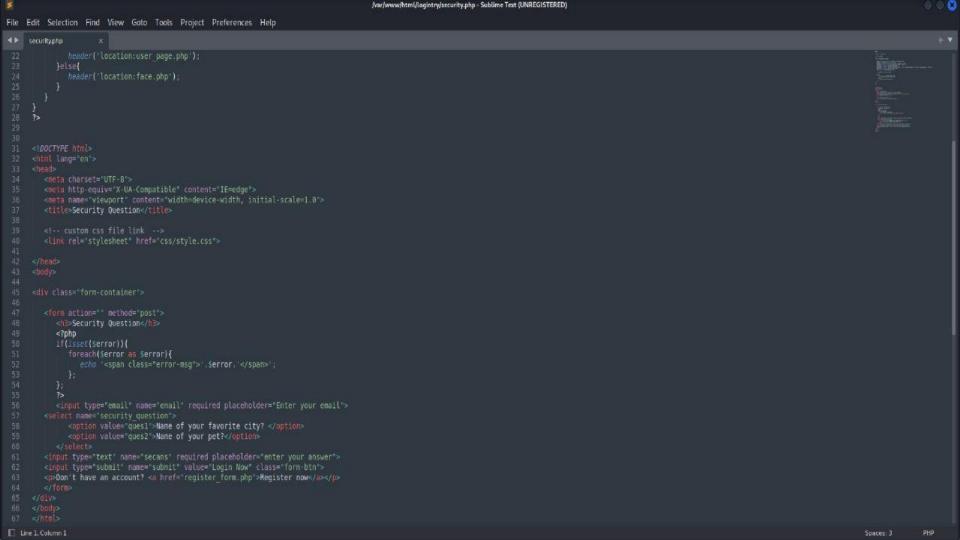
```
var is visible = false;
function see()
    var input = document.getElementById("password");
    var see = document.getElementById("see");
    if(is visible)
        input.type = 'password';
        is visible = false;
        see.style.color='gray';
        input.type = 'text';
        is visible = true;
        see.style.color='#262626';
function check()
    var input = document.getElementById("password").value;
    input=input.trim();
    document.getElementById("password").value=input;
    document.getElementById("count").innerText="Length : " + input.length;
    if(input.length>=5)
        document.getElementById("check0").style.color="green";
       document.getElementById("check0").style.color="red";
    if(input.length<=10)
        document.getElementById("check1").style.color="green";
       document.getElementById("check1").style.color="red";
```

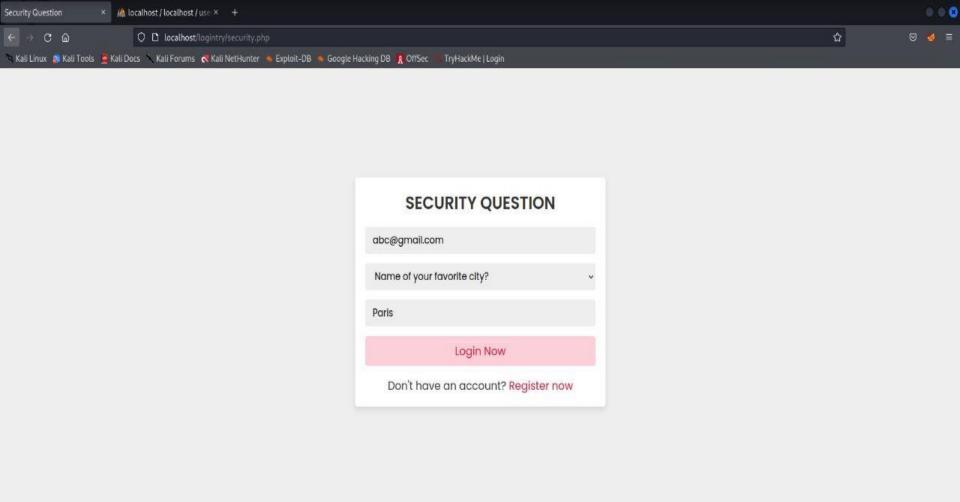
### JS Code

```
if(input.match(/[0-9]/i))
             document.getElementById("check2").style.color="green";
         else
            document.getElementById("check2").style.color="red";
         if(input.match(/[^A-Za-z0-9-' ']/i))
             document.getElementById("check3").style.color="green";
         else
            document.getElementById("check3").style.color="red";
         if(input.match(' '))
             document.getElementById("check4").style.color="red";
         else
70
            document.getElementById("check4").style.color="green";
```

### Security Question (Code)

```
/var/www/html/logintry/security.php - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help
      <?php
      if(isset($ POST['submit'])){
         Semail = mysqli real escape string(Sconn, $ POST['email']);
         Squestion = $ POST['security question'];
         Sqanswer = mysqli real escape string(sconn, 5 POST['secans']);
         Sselectone = " SELECT = FROM user form WHERE email = 'Semail' ";
         $resultone = mysqli query(Sconn, Sselectone);
         sselecttwo = " SELECT * FROM user form WHERE email = 'semail' && securityques = 'squestion' && securityans = 'sqanswer' ";
         Sresulttwo = mysqli query(Sconn, Sselecttwo);
         if(mysgli num rows($resultone) == 0){
            if(mysqli num rows(Sresulttwo) > 0){
               header('location:user page.php');
                header('location:face.php'):
      <html lang="en">
         <meta charset="UTF-8">
         <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
         <title>Security Question</title>
Une 1. Column 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        PHP
```





### Face Recognition Page

#### WRONG SECURITY QUESTION

FACE RECOGNITON START

#### References

- Morris1979. Robert T. Morris and Ken Thompson, "Password Security: A Case History," Communications of the ACM, vol. 22, no. 11, pp. 594-597, November 1979.
- cscjournals.org/manuscript/Journals/IJS/Volume8/Issue1/IJS-131,International Journal of Security (IJS), Volume (8): Issue (1): 2014