

PASSWORD MANAGER WEBSITE

A PROJECT REPORT

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in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report “**Password Manager**” is the bonafide work of “**Prince kumar and 23MCA20383**” who carried out the project work under my/our supervision. The content and findings presented herein are authentic and reflect the original work conducted during the course of this project.

SIGNATURE

Sachin Raj

DEPARTMENT OF MCA

Submitted for the project viva-voce examination held on _____

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I also want to express my gratitude to the online development communities, open-source contributors, and various resources that provided invaluable knowledge and solutions to the problems I encountered. Their contributions made it possible to efficiently navigate complex tasks and build a solid and secure password management system.

I am profoundly thankful to my family for their unwavering support and belief in my abilities. Without their encouragement, this project would not have been possible.

Lastly, I would like to express my gratitude to anyone who has offered their time, advice, and expertise in helping me bring this project to life. Your support has been vital, and I consider myself fortunate to have such dedicated individuals assisting me in this journey.

ABSTRACT

Password Manager is an innovative, secure, and user-friendly web application designed to simplify the management of sensitive information. In today's digital age, where data security is paramount, the Password Manager serves as a reliable tool for securely storing and managing passwords, ensuring that users can protect their online identities with ease. Built using the MERN stack, the platform offers a seamless experience for users to store, retrieve, and organize their passwords in an encrypted environment.

The core feature of the Password Manager is its robust security framework, which includes strong encryption algorithms, user authentication, and token-based login systems to ensure the privacy and security of stored data. In addition, the application provides users with a simple yet efficient interface for managing their password entries, ensuring both accessibility and confidentiality. With features such as password generation, user authentication, and data retrieval, the platform is designed to optimize the user experience while adhering to the highest standards of data protection.

By leveraging modern web technologies, the Password Manager provides a comprehensive solution for individuals and organizations looking to safeguard sensitive information in a digital-first world. This project highlights the importance of secure password management, empowering users to maintain control over their personal and professional online identities while minimizing the risks of data breaches.

Password Manager is a tool for the digital age, offering peace of mind through secure, convenient, and efficient password management.

CHAPTER 1.

INTRODUCTION

In an increasingly digital world where security and privacy are of paramount importance, the **Password Manager** emerges as a critical tool designed to help users protect their sensitive information. At its core, the **Password Manager** is not just a password storage system—it is a solution that empowers individuals and organizations to take control of their digital security. With the growing number of online services and accounts that individuals manage, the need for an efficient and secure password management system has never been more pressing.

Recognizing the dangers of weak or reused passwords, this project aims to provide a comprehensive tool for securely storing and managing passwords, enabling users to create, store, and retrieve their passwords with ease. Built on modern web technologies like the MERN stack, the **Password Manager** integrates encryption, authentication, and token-based systems to ensure that sensitive information remains safe from potential threats.

The **Password Manager** is designed with the user experience in mind, offering a simple and intuitive interface that ensures anyone, regardless of technical proficiency, can safely manage their passwords. Its primary function of password storage is complemented by additional features such as secure password generation, user authentication, and easy password retrieval, making it a versatile and powerful tool for individuals seeking to protect their online identities.

As cyber threats continue to evolve, the **Password Manager** stands as a testament to the importance of proactive digital security. This project seeks to empower users to maintain strong, unique passwords for each of their online accounts, reducing the risk of security breaches and ensuring peace of mind in an ever-connected world. Through this tool, users can embrace secure digital practices and protect their personal and professional information, contributing to a safer online environment for everyone.

1.1 Identification of Problem

In the digital age, password management has become a significant challenge for both individuals and organizations. With the growing number of online services and platforms, users are required to create and maintain a vast number of complex passwords, often leading to security risks and inefficiencies. The following key challenges highlight the problems that the Password Manager aims to address:

1. **Weak Password Security:** Many users continue to use weak or easily guessable passwords across multiple sites, increasing the risk of unauthorized access and data breaches.
2. **Password Overload:** Users often struggle to remember an increasing number of unique passwords for various services, leading to the reuse of passwords or reliance on insecure methods of storing them, such as writing them down or saving them in plain text.
3. **Lack of Centralized Management:** Without a centralized system to store and manage passwords, users often have difficulty keeping track of their login credentials, especially when they need to access them across multiple devices or platforms.
4. **Security Risks with Manual Storage:** Storing passwords in an unencrypted format, such as in text files or physical notebooks, exposes users to significant security risks. If a device is compromised, sensitive credentials may be easily accessed by attackers.
5. **Difficulty in Password Generation:** Many users fail to create strong, unique passwords for each service, either due to a lack of understanding of password best practices or simply due to convenience. This habit increases the likelihood of accounts being hacked or breached.

6. **Limited Password Sharing Options:** Users may need to share passwords with trusted individuals or teams, but doing so in an insecure manner (e.g., via email or text) poses significant security threats.
7. **Inconsistent Access Across Devices:** Many password managers are not synchronized across all devices, meaning users can face challenges accessing their passwords when they switch between computers, mobile phones, or browsers.
8. **Lack of Secure Backup and Recovery Mechanisms:** Losing access to a password manager or forgetting the master password can lock users out of their accounts permanently. Without an efficient recovery or backup solution, users may face significant disruptions to their online activity.
9. **User Experience Barriers:** Many password managers have complex user interfaces that can be intimidating to less tech-savvy individuals, leading to underutilization or abandonment of the tool altogether.

CODE:-

Server.jsx file code for the backend :

```
const express = require("express");
const mongoose = require("mongoose");
const cors = require("cors");
const bcrypt = require("bcryptjs");
const jwt = require("jsonwebtoken");

const app = express();
const PORT = 5000;
const JWT_SECRET = "your_secret_key"; // ⚡ Change this to a secure secret in production

// Middleware
app.use(cors());
app.use(express.json());

// MongoDB connection
mongoose.connect("mongodb://localhost:27017/passop", {
  useNewUrlParser: true,
  useUnifiedTopology: true,
});
mongoose.connection.on("connected", () => {
  console.log("Connected to MongoDB");
});

// User Schema
const userSchema = new mongoose.Schema({
  username: { type: String, unique: true },
  password: String,
});
const User = mongoose.model("User", userSchema);

// Password Schema
const passwordSchema = new mongoose.Schema({
  site: String,
  username: String,
```

```

password: String,
});
const Password = mongoose.model("Password", passwordSchema);

// Register Route
app.post("/api/register", async (req, res) => {
  const { username, password } = req.body;
  const hashedPassword = await bcrypt.hash(password, 10);
  try {
    await User.create({ username, password: hashedPassword });
    res.status(201).json({ message: "User registered successfully" });
  } catch (err) {
    res.status(400).json({ error: "Username already exists" });
  }
});

// Login Route
app.post("/api/login", async (req, res) => {
  const { username, password } = req.body;
  const user = await User.findOne({ username });
  if (!user) return res.status(400).json({ error: "User not found" });

  const isValid = await bcrypt.compare(password, user.password);
  if (!isValid) return res.status(401).json({ error: "Invalid credentials" });

  const token = jwt.sign({ username }, JWT_SECRET);
  res.json({ token });
});

// Middleware to protect routes
const authenticateToken = (req, res, next) => {
  const authHeader = req.headers["authorization"];
  const token = authHeader && authHeader.split(" ")[1];
  if (!token) return res.sendStatus(401);

  jwt.verify(token, JWT_SECRET, (err, user) => {
    if (err) return res.sendStatus(403);
    req.user = user;
    next();
  });
};

// Password Routes (Protected)
app.get("/api/passwords", authenticateToken, async (req, res) => {
  try {
    const passwords = await Password.find();
    res.status(200).json(passwords);
  } catch (err) {
    res.status(500).json({ message: "Error fetching passwords!" });
  }
});

app.post("/api/passwords", authenticateToken, async (req, res) => {

```

```

try {
  const passwordEntry = await Password.create(req.body);
  res.status(201).json(passwordEntry);
} catch (err) {
  res.status(500).json({ message: "Error saving password!" });
}
});

app.put("/api/passwords/:id", authenticateToken, async (req, res) => {
  try {
    const updated = await Password.findByIdAndUpdate(req.params.id, req.body, {
      new: true,
    });
    res.status(200).json(updated);
  } catch (err) {
    res.status(500).json({ message: "Error updating password!" });
  }
});

app.delete("/api/passwords/:id", authenticateToken, async (req, res) => {
  try {
    await Password.findByIdAndDelete(req.params.id);
    res.status(200).json({ message: "Password deleted successfully" });
  } catch (err) {
    res.status(500).json({ message: "Error deleting password!" });
  }
});
}

// Start server
app.listen(PORT, () => {
  console.log(`Server running on http://localhost:${PORT}`);
});

This is src- Manager.jsx file code
const express = require("express");
const mongoose = require("mongoose");
const cors = require("cors");
const bcrypt = require("bcryptjs");
const jwt = require("jsonwebtoken");

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const PORT = 5000;
const JWT_SECRET = "your_secret_key"; // ⚡ Change this to a secure secret in production

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```

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const userSchema = new mongoose.Schema({
  username: { type: String, unique: true },
  password: String,
});
const User = mongoose.model("User", userSchema);

// Password Schema
const passwordSchema = new mongoose.Schema({
  site: String,
  username: String,
  password: String,
});
const Password = mongoose.model("Password", passwordSchema);

// Register Route
app.post("/api/register", async (req, res) => {
  const { username, password } = req.body;
  const hashedPassword = await bcrypt.hash(password, 10);
  try {
    await User.create({ username, password: hashedPassword });
    res.status(201).json({ message: "User registered successfully" });
  } catch (err) {
    res.status(400).json({ error: "Username already exists" });
  }
});

// Login Route
app.post("/api/login", async (req, res) => {
  const { username, password } = req.body;
  const user = await User.findOne({ username });
  if (!user) return res.status(400).json({ error: "User not found" });

  const isValid = await bcrypt.compare(password, user.password);
  if (!isValid) return res.status(401).json({ error: "Invalid credentials" });

  const token = jwt.sign({ username }, JWT_SECRET);
  res.json({ token });
});

// Middleware to protect routes
const authenticateToken = (req, res, next) => {
  const authHeader = req.headers["authorization"];
  const token = authHeader && authHeader.split(" ")[1];
  if (!token) return res.sendStatus(401);

  jwt.verify(token, JWT_SECRET, (err, user) => {
    if (err) return res.sendStatus(403);
    req.user = user;
    next();
  });
}

```

```

    });
};

// Password Routes (Protected)
app.get("/api/passwords", authenticateToken, async (req, res) => {
  try {
    const passwords = await Password.find();
    res.status(200).json(passwords);
  } catch (err) {
    res.status(500).json({ message: "Error fetching passwords!" });
  }
});

app.post("/api/passwords", authenticateToken, async (req, res) => {
  try {
    const passwordEntry = await Password.create(req.body);
    res.status(201).json(passwordEntry);
  } catch (err) {
    res.status(500).json({ message: "Error saving password!" });
  }
});

app.put("/api/passwords/:id", authenticateToken, async (req, res) => {
  try {
    const updated = await Password.findByIdAndUpdate(req.params.id, req.body, {
      new: true,
    });
    res.status(200).json(updated);
  } catch (err) {
    res.status(500).json({ message: "Error updating password!" });
  }
});

app.delete("/api/passwords/:id", authenticateToken, async (req, res) => {
  try {
    await Password.findByIdAndDelete(req.params.id);
    res.status(200).json({ message: "Password deleted successfully" });
  } catch (err) {
    res.status(500).json({ message: "Error deleting password!" });
  }
});

// Start server
app.listen(PORT, () => {
  console.log(`Server running on http://localhost:${PORT}`);
});

This is login file code:
import React, { useState } from 'react';
import axios from 'axios';

const Signup = () => {
  const [form, setForm] = useState({ username: "", password: "" });

```

```

const handleChange = (e) => {
  setForm({ ...form, [e.target.name]: e.target.value });
};

const handleSubmit = async () => {
  try {
    await axios.post("http://localhost:5000/api/register", form);
    alert("Signup successful! You can now login.");
  } catch (err) {
    alert("Signup failed! Username might already be taken.");
  }
};

return (
  <div className="flex items-center justify-center min-h-screen bg-gray-100">
    <div className="bg-white p-8 rounded-lg shadow-lg w-full max-w-md">
      <h2 className="text-2xl font-bold text-center mb-6">Create Account</h2>

      <input
        className="w-full p-3 border border-gray-300 rounded mb-4 focus:outline-none focus:ring-2 focus:ring-blue-500"
        placeholder="Username"
        name="username"
        value={form.username}
        onChange={handleChange}
      />
      <input
        className="w-full p-3 border border-gray-300 rounded mb-6 focus:outline-none focus:ring-2 focus:ring-blue-500"
        type="password"
        placeholder="Password"
        name="password"
        value={form.password}
        onChange={handleChange}
      />

      <button
        className="w-full bg-blue-600 text-white py-3 rounded hover:bg-blue-700 transition"
        onClick={handleSubmit}
      >
        Sign Up
      </button>
    </div>
  </div>
);

export default Signup;

```

this is login file code

```

import React, { useState, useContext } from 'react';
import axios from 'axios';
import { AuthContext } from './context/AuthContext';

```

```
import { useNavigate } from 'react-router-dom';

const Login = () => {
  const [form, setForm] = useState({ username: "", password: "" });
  const { login } = useContext(AuthContext);
  const navigate = useNavigate() // Add useNavigate hook

  const handleChange = (e) => {
    setForm({ ...form, [e.target.name]: e.target.value });
  };

  const handleSubmit = async () => {
    try {
      const res = await axios.post("http://localhost:5000/api/login", form);
      login(res.data.token);
      navigate("/manager"); // Redirect to /manager after login
    } catch (err) {
      alert("Login failed!");
    }
  };
}

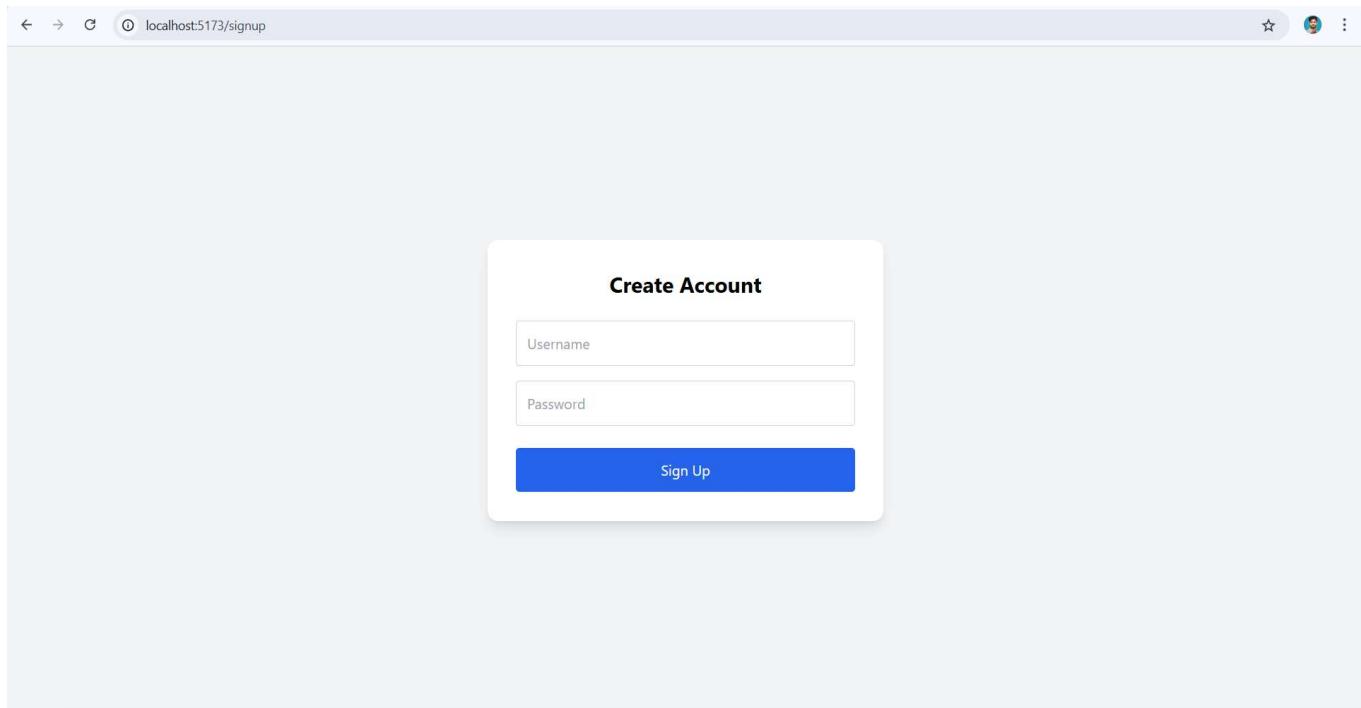
return (
  <div className="flex items-center justify-center min-h-screen bg-gradient-to-r from-indigo-500 via-purple-500 to-pink-500">
    <div className="bg-white p-8 rounded-2xl shadow-2xl w-full max-w-sm transition-all duration-300 ease-in-out">
      <h1 className="text-4xl font-extrabold text-center mb-6 text-gray-800 animate-fade-in">
        Login
      </h1>
      <input
        className="w-full p-3 mb-4 rounded-lg border border-gray-300 focus:outline-none focus:ring-2 focus:ring-indigo-400"
        placeholder="Username"
        name="username"
        value={form.username}
        onChange={handleChange}
      />
      <input
        className="w-full p-3 mb-6 rounded-lg border border-gray-300 focus:outline-none focus:ring-2 focus:ring-indigo-400"
        type="password"
        placeholder="Password"
        name="password"
        value={form.password}
        onChange={handleChange}
      />
      <button
        className="w-full bg-indigo-600 hover:bg-indigo-700 text-white font-semibold py-3 rounded-lg shadow-md transition duration-300"
        onClick={handleSubmit}
      >
        Log In
      </button>
    
```

```
        </div>
    </div>
);
};

export default Login;
```

OUTPUT:-

Signup page:-



A screenshot of a web browser window displaying a login form. The title bar shows the URL `localhost:5173/login`. The main content area features a white rectangular box with rounded corners containing the word "Login" in bold black font at the top. Below it are two input fields: one labeled "Username" and another labeled "Password", both with placeholder text. At the bottom is a large blue button with the text "Log In". The background of the browser window is a blurred gradient from purple to red.

A screenshot of a web browser window displaying a password manager application titled "<PassManager>". The title bar shows the URL `localhost:5173/manager`. The main header includes the application name and a "Logout" button. Below the header, there are three input fields: "Enter website URL", "Enter Username", and "Enter Password". A green "Save" button with a plus icon is positioned between the "Enter Username" and "Enter Password" fields. The section below is titled "Your Passwords" and contains a table with the following data:

Site	Username	Password	Actions
https://developer.amazon.com/en-US/alexav	23MCA20383	*****	

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