Email id :nitishbuzzpro@gmail.com (mailto:nitishbuzzpro@gmail.com), +91-9650740295

Linkedin: https://www.linkedin.com/in/nitish-adhikari-6b2350248 (https://www.linkedin.com/in/nitish-adhikari-6b2350248)

## A Project on Natural Language Processing - PASSWORD STRENGTH CLASSIFIER

```
In [1]:
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
data = pd.read_csv('data.csv',error_bad_lines=False)
In [3]:
data.head(5)
Out[3]:
     password strength
     kzde5577
      kino3434
      visi7k1yr
    megzy123
 4 lamborghin1
In [4]:
data['strength'].unique()
Out[4]:
array([1, 2, 0], dtype=int64)
In [5]:
data.isnull() #check null values
Out[5]:
        password strength
     1
           False
                    False
     2
           False
                    False
           False
                    False
           False
                    False
 669636
           False
                    False
           False
                    False
 669637
 669638
            False
                    False
           False
                    False
 669639
669640 rows × 2 columns
In [6]:
data.isnull().sum()
Out[6]:
password
strength
dtype: int64
In [7]:
data.dropna(inplace = True) #remove null values
```

```
In [8]:
data.isnull().sum()
Out[8]:
password
             0
strength
dtype: int64
In [9]:
data[data['strength']==0].count()
Out[9]:
password
             89701
             89701
strength
dtype: int64
In [10]:
data[data['strength']==1].count()
Out[10]:
password
             496801
strength
             496801
dtype: int64
In [11]:
data[data['strength']==2].count()
Out[11]:
             83137
password
strength
             83137
dtype: int64
In [12]:
password_tuple=np.array(data) #creating array
password tuple
Out[12]:
array([['kzde5577', 1],
['kino3434', 1],
['visi7k1yr', 1],
        ['184520socram', 1],
        ['marken22a', 1],
        ['fxx4pw4g', 1]], dtype=object)
In [13]:
password tuple.shape #shape of the array
Out[13]:
(669639, 2)
In [14]:
import random
random.shuffle(password_tuple) #shuffle the array
In [15]:
password tuple #shuffled array
Out[15]:
array([['kzde5577', 1],
['kino3434', 1],
['kzde5577', 1],
        ['kobeji659', 1],
        ['kt5tu2o0', 1],
['killi48', 0]], dtype=object)
In [16]:
X = [labels[0] for labels in password tuple] #list of independent variable
y = [labels[1] for labels in password_tuple] #list of dependent variable
In [18]:
len(X)
Out[18]:
```

669639

```
In [82]:
len(y)
Out[82]:
669639
In [21]:
def word_divide_char(inputs): #function to split the string to list
    character=[]
    for i in inputs:
        character.append(i)
    return character
In [22]:
word_divide_char('kzde5577') #check the fuction's working
Out[22]:
['k', 'z', 'd', 'e', '5', '5', '7', '7']
In [23]:
from sklearn.feature extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
In [24]:
vectorizer=TfidfVectorizer(tokenizer=word_divide_char)
In [26]:
X = vectorizer.fit_transform(X)
In [27]:
X.shape #shape of sparse matrix
Out[27]:
(669639, 132)
In [28]:
print(X) #sparse matrix
  (0, 34)
                 0.5917520524694371
   (0, 32)
                 0.5665331455581984
  (0, 53)
                 0.2214639539695442
  (0, 52)
                 0.2855291890678396
  (0, 74)
                 0.33602096776990453
  (0, 59)
                 0.2922095342105659
  (1, 31)
                 0.6175654131802808
  (1, 30)
                 0.5601711835927342
  (1, 63)
                 0.2565023277367334
                 0.26785873390846976
  (1, 62)
  (1, 57)
                 0.2521638567898762
  (1, 59)
                 0.3220137409789036
  (2, 34)
(2, 32)
                 0.5917520524694371
                 0.5665331455581984
  (2, 53)
(2, 52)
                 0.2214639539695442
                 0.2855291890678396
  (2, 74)
(2, 59)
                 0.33602096776990453
                 0.2922095342105659
                 0.5917520524694371
  (3, 34)
In [29]:
vectorizer.get_feature_names()
Out[29]:
['\x02',
  '\x05',
 '\x06',
 '\x08',
  '\x0f',
 '\x10',
  '\x11',
  '\x16',
  '\x17',
  '\x19',
  '\x1b',
  '\x1c',
 '\x1e',
```

```
In [30]:
X.shape
Out[30]:
(669639, 132)
In [31]:
first_document_vector= X[0]
first document vector
Out[31]:
<1x132 sparse matrix of type '<class 'numpy.float64'>'
         with 6 stored elements in Compressed Sparse Row format>
In [32]:
print(first_document_vector) #Sparse matrix of first_document_vector
  (0, 34)
                 0.5917520524694371
  (0, 32)
                 0.5665331455581984
  (0, 53)
                 0.2214639539695442
  (0, 52)
                 0.2855291890678396
  (0, 74)
                 0.33602096776990453
  (0, 59)
                 0.2922095342105659
In [33]:
print(first document vector.T) #Transpose of first document vector
  (34, 0)
                 0.5917520524694371
                 0.5665331455581984
  (32, 0)
  (53, 0)
                 0.2214639539695442
  (52, 0)
                 0.2855291890678396
  (74, 0)
                 0.33602096776990453
  (59, 0)
                 0.2922095342105659
In [34]:
first_document_vector.T.todense() #Dense matrix representation of Transpose of first_document_vector
         Г0.
                    ],
         [0.
                    ],
         [0.
                    ],
         [0.
                    ],
         [0.
         Γ0.
         [0.
         [0.
         [0.
         [0.
         [0.
         [0.
         [0.
                    ĵ,
         [0.
                    ],
         [0.
         [0.56653315],
         [0.59175205],
In [35]:
pd.DataFrame(first_document_vector.T.todense(),
              index=vectorizer.get_feature_names(),
             columns=['Tf-Idf'],
).sort values(by='Tf-Idf',ascending=False)
Out[35]:
       Tf-Idf
 7 0.591752
 5 0.566533
 z 0.336021
 k 0.292210
 d 0.285529
 = 0.000000
 < 0.000000
  ; 0.000000
 9 0.000000
 тм 0.000000
132 rows × 1 columns
```

```
In [36]:
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
In [37]:
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2)
In [38]:
type(X train)
Out[38]:
scipy.sparse._csr.csr_matrix
In [39]:
X_train.shape
Out[39]:
(535711, 132)
In [40]:
type(y_train)
Out[40]:
list
In [41]:
from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
In [42]:
clf = LogisticRegression(random_state=0,multi_class='multinomial')
In [43]:
clf.fit(X train,y train)
Out[43]:
                       LogisticRegression
 LogisticRegression(multi_class='multinomial', random_state=0)
In [44]:
y_pred=clf.predict(X_test)
y_pred
Out[44]:
array([1, 1, 1, ..., 1, 1, 2])
In [45]:
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
In [46]:
confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)
Out[46]:
                          8],
array([[ 5381, 12513,
       [ 3864, 93046, 2685],
[ 37, 5033, 11361]], dtype=int64)
In [47]:
accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
Out[47]:
0.8197538976166299
In [68]:
dt = ['ru76799sdhoh%41'] #Predicting strength of password 'ru76799sdhoh%41'
dt = vectorizer.transform(dt)
clf.predict(dt)
Out[68]:
array([1])
```

Clasification is 1, means password is average

```
In [70]:

dt = ['a1'] #Predicting strength of password 'a1'
dt = vectorizer.transform(dt)
clf.predict(dt)

Out[70]:
array([0])

Clasification is 0, means password is weak

In [80]:

dt = ['AsD234Ads&*^%SGSJ7736SK1'] #Predicting strength of password 'AsD234Ads&*^%SGSJ7736SK1'
dt = vectorizer.transform(dt)
clf.predict(dt)

Out[80]:
array([2])
```

## Complete!!

Clasification is 2, means password is Strong!!