



SRM INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY



SCHOOL OF COMPUTING

DEPARTMENT OF DATASCIENCE AND  
BUSINESS SYSTEMS

18CSC304J COMPILER DESIGN

## MINI PROJECT REPORT

### **Title – Random Password Generator**

**NAME: YUVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN, ARNAV KUMAR**

**REGISTER NUMBER: RA1911027010058,**

**RA1911027010040**

**DEPARTMENT: B.TECH**

**SPECIALIZATION: CSE BIG DATA ANALYTICS**

**SEMESTER: VI**

## **CONTENT PAGE**

- **INTRODUCTION**
- **SYNOPSIS**
- **LANGUAGE AND MODULES**
- **SOURCE CODE**
- **OUTPUT**
- **CONCLUSION**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Text based username-password is the most commonly employed authentication mechanism in many multiuser environments. These multiuser applications, while registering users to their application, some applications allow users to create password their own and others generate random password and supply to users. Various surveys have shown users created passwords are less secure than system generated passwords. Most user created passwords can be found in common password lists on internet. The user created passwords can be guessed easily, with a bit of social engineering like user's personal information or type of application. System generated passwords cannot be guessed easily and have

no relevance with the user's personal information and type of application but are hard to remember.

Text based password authentication systems involve a tradeoff between security and memorability of passwords. Some passwords are easy to remember but also easy to guess for an adversary. Random passwords are hard to remember and hard to crack because they are made up of arbitrary sequence of characters. Several studies have examined how password composition policies affect users. In some studies, it is revealed that password composition policies influence the predictability of passwords and how well they affect the user behaviour and sentiments. Their results demonstrate that successfully creating a password is significantly more difficult under stricter password composition policies. They measured how many people failed at least once to create an acceptable password and further observed how users deal with it.

## **SYNOPSIS**

Passwords are a real security threat. Over 80% of hacking-related breaches are due to weak or stolen passwords, a recent report shows . So if you want to safeguard your personal info and assets, creating secure passwords is a big first step. And that's where Random Password Generator can help. Impossible-to-crack passwords are complex with multiple types of characters (numbers,

letters, and symbols). Making your passwords different for each website or app also helps defend against hacking.

A random password generator is software program or hardware device that takes input from a random or pseudo-random number generator and automatically generates a password. Random passwords can be generated manually, using simple sources of randomness such as dice or coins, or they can be generated using a computer.

This random password generator is built around lexical analysis using python where we are converting characters into tokens and concatenating them to make a random password for the user

## **LANGUAGE AND MODULES**

- Python
- String Module
- Random Module
- Tkinter Module

## **SOURCE CODE**

```
from tkinter import *  
import random, string  
import pyperclip
```

```

root =Tk()
root.geometry("400x400")
root.resizable(0,0)
root.title("PASSWORD GENERATOR")

heading = Label(root, text = 'PASSWORD GENERATOR' , font ='arial 15
bold').pack()

pass_label = Label(root, text = 'PASSWORD LENGTH', font = 'arial 10
bold').pack()
pass_len = IntVar()
length = Spinbox(root, from_ = 8, to_ = 32 , textvariable = pass_len ,
width = 15).pack()

pass_str = StringVar()

def Generator():
    password = ""
    for x in range (0,4):
        password =
random.choice(string.ascii_uppercase)+random.choice(string.ascii_lower
case)+random.choice(string.digits)+random.choice(string.punctuation)
    for y in range(pass_len.get()- 4):
        password = password+random.choice(string.ascii_uppercase +
string.ascii_lowercase + string.digits + string.punctuation)
    pass_str.set(password)

Button(root, text = "GENERATE PASSWORD" , command = Generator
).pack(pady= 5)
Entry(root , textvariable = pass_str).pack()

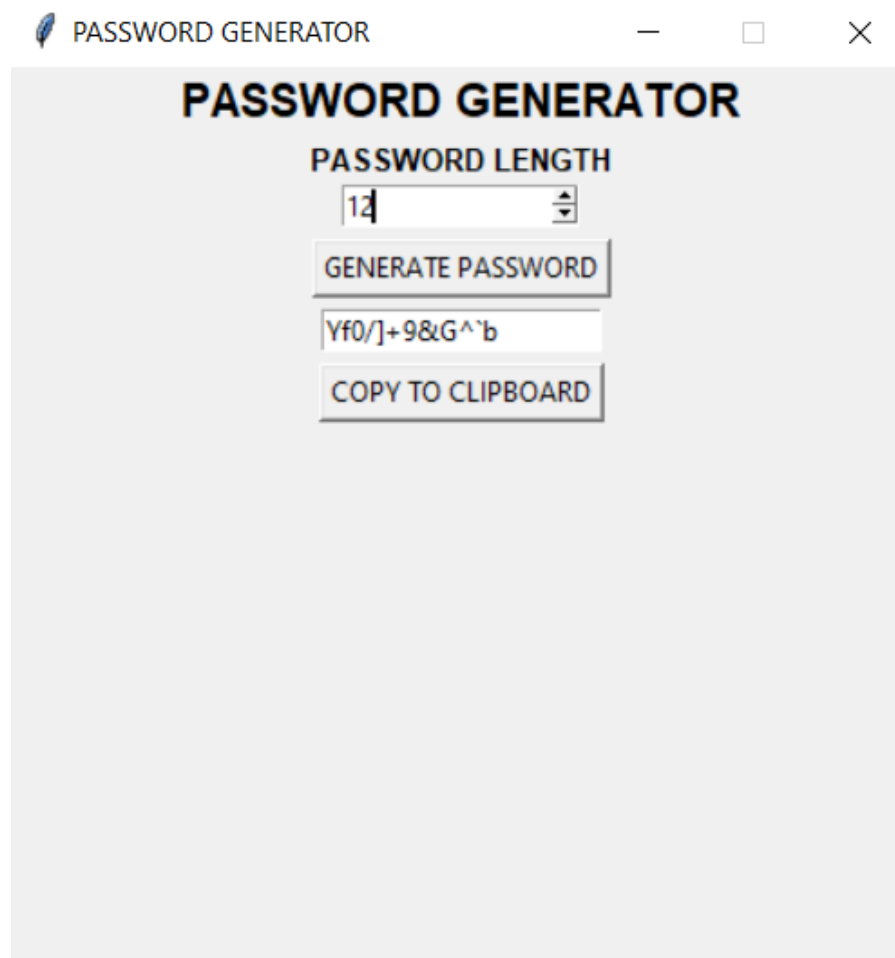
def Copy_password():
    pyperclip.copy(pass_str.get())

Button(root, text = 'COPY TO CLIPBOARD', command =
Copy_password).pack(pady=5)

root.mainloop()

```

## OUTPUT



The image shows a screenshot of a web application titled "PASSWORD GENERATOR". The application has a light gray background. At the top, the title "PASSWORD GENERATOR" is displayed in bold black text. Below the title, there is a label "PASSWORD LENGTH" in bold black text. Underneath this label is a text input field containing the number "12". To the right of the input field is a small upward and downward arrow icon. Below the input field is a button labeled "GENERATE PASSWORD". Underneath this button is a text input field containing the generated password "Yf0/] +9&G^`b". Below the password field is a button labeled "COPY TO CLIPBOARD". The application window has a standard title bar with a feather icon, the title "PASSWORD GENERATOR", and window control buttons (minimize, maximize, close).

PASSWORD GENERATOR

PASSWORD LENGTH

12

GENERATE PASSWORD

Yf0/] +9&G^`b

COPY TO CLIPBOARD

## CONCLUSION

Complex password composition policies and policies that require password must be changed after a period of time happens to be major obstacle for users. The proposed technique can assist system administrators in creating secure and memorable passwords for users with desired complex password composition policies. The generated password along with helping information (random word, random position string and random character string) will be sent to users.

This technique gives several benefits to users such as security, and confidentiality. The password generated using proposed technique is more secure because it is chosen from a large distribution of passwords and is stronger than user created passwords. The proposed technique causes more Confidentiality because in this technique, distinct passwords are given to users on different applications.

If an application is compromised then rest of all are protected. Future work includes determining the memorability of the generated password. Intuitively, it can be said that the passwords generated using proposed technique are more memorable than pure random passwords.