

Projects (2018 – 2025):

(If the Github links run into error 404, it means the project is not open source and it is a private repository.)

(The projects start from 2018 and go forward chronologically. The older projects may seem stupid because I didn't know much back then.)

1. Phone Interface (2018): A Java based project to mimic the phone dialler. It showed a phone dialler GUI and calls made with that would be placed via a connected android phone over ADB. It could install ADB drivers for connected android devices, make and receive calls, send SMS, autonomously answer calls (and play a pre-recorded message.)
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/PhoneInterface>
2. Titrator (2018): An Arduino based project for electrochemistry-based acid-base titration. It consisted of a standard burette containing an acid and the base was provided in a beaker or a conical flask. Electrodes connected to the Arduino were introduced in the conical flask and the stopcock of the burette was controlled with a servo motor by the Arduino. The stopcock would be closed when the base was perfectly neutralized by the acid.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/Titration>
3. ADB Lock (2018): This is a file lock application that used the user's android device as an authentication tool. To open the file, the user had to connect his android phone over the USB cable to the computer. It checked the serial number of the device over ADB before unlocking the file.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/adbLock>
4. Invisible Encryption (2019): A java-based implementation of a custom substitution cipher. It involved transposition using matrices and substituting each character with two non-graphic characters to make it unreadable by humans. This would be done multiple times to encrypt the text. The reverse would be applied to decrypt it.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/InvisibleEncryption>
5. Desktop Handsfree (2019): This allowed you to turn on a computer from a phone over Bluetooth. It is different from Standard Wake-On-Lan procedures since it does not use the network. Wake-On-Lan devices need to be connected to the LAN over a wired connection and that is a limitation. Desktop Handsfree works by adding an Arduino based module inside the cabinet, connected directly to motherboard SW pins. When it receives the signal from phone over Bluetooth, it triggers a transistor to emulate the power button of the CPU being pressed.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/DesktopHandsfree>
6. Chat Server CLI (2020): This is probably the beginning of me building Remote Access Trojans. It is a socket-based chat application based on Java. It had the added feature that when the server sends a CLI command, the client machine would execute it.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/ChatServerCLI>
7. Flexi Luminos (2020): A Raspberry Pi based smart home automation. It allowed the user to control home devices like lights and fans over multiple channels like using QR Codes, using Alexa or Google Home, using a web interface, using an android app,

using discord and telegram bots, or via exposed APIs. It was built with Java and Python.

<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/PaperSwitch>

8. Defense Zoid (2020): A Raspberry Pi based smart lock for vaults and safe. It used similar logic as in ADB Lock to use the user's Android device as the authentication device. It used cloud-based remote device management.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/Defensezoid>
9. Tsuyoi (2020): A HC-05 Bluetooth module-based panic button key-chain for women safety. The main merit of this project is that it did not use any microcontroller like an Arduino nano. It consisted of the Bluetooth module connected to a battery and a button. Pressing the button would short the battery momentarily, thus disconnecting the module from the connected smartphone and this would be used as a panic signal. No-reliance on microcontroller allowed to boost the battery life. It had emergency contact and law-enforcement dashboard features.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/DSCWOW-Tsuyoi>
10. Adam's Ale (2021): It is an Arduino-based water quality testing kit. It is focused on the use-cases of quickly finding potable water in disaster zones. Any personnel could test the water quality of a source by simply dipping the probe and if the water was safe to drink it would be automatically updated to an online database. The disaster victims could access this database in a map-view if they had internet connectivity. For places where internet is disrupted, this could be accessed by SMS and the server would return the road directions to the water source via SMS.
https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/Adams_Ale
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2667010022001731>
11. Braille Cam (2021): It is a finger mounted camera that could help visually impaired persons read books. The finger mounted camera could be faced towards the book to be read and it would apply OCR to read the book via a headphone. It is based on Raspberry Pi. It further had the feature to capture pages of the book for future reference and it would be stored on cloud.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/BrailleCam>
12. Audio Drop (2021): An NFC based project for faster pairing of Bluetooth speakers. NFC stickers would be attached to the Bluetooth Speakers and tapping the phone on it would attempt to connect to the speaker. If the speaker is not paired, it would attempt to pair and connect the device.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/ADrop>
https://adityamitra5102.github.io/certs/IPR2021076_Published.pdf
13. Corazon Shirt (2021): A shirt with EEG probes and SpO2 sensor, connected via an Arduino. It would give real time health statistics and emergency alert in case of medical emergencies. It is ideal for gym goers and elderly people.
https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/Corazon_Shirt
14. Mario Shooter (2021): It is a game made with Processing as a part of my Computer Graphics class course project. It is 2D shooting game.
https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/Mario_Shooter
15. Loki (2022): It is a physical security lock based on FIDO2. It is a standard for smart Safes and Vaults so that it could be used with cryptographic authentication with Physical Security keys. It had cloud-based management portal where security keys

could be remotely assigned and removed in-case of damage or theft.

<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/IoT-Physical-Security>

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/9927414>

16. Safe Band (2022): An NFC Based Women safety band. The band is supposed to be a simple NFC tag without any electronic components. When tapped against anyone's smartphone, it would trigger an API Call, signifying the distress. It would be logged in a database; emergency contacts will be notified and would maintain a dashboard for law enforcement.

<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/Safe-Band>

17. Reverse Proxy (2022): It is a FIDO2 based easy attendance system for educational institutes as well as for enterprises. It involves displaying a dynamic QR code by a projector or any other means. It can be scanned by the students and it would prompt them for their fingerprint or device lock of their smartphones. It uses the principles of cryptographic authentication to ensure attendance process is seamless and the overall attendance process would take only one tap on the user's smartphone, so it is very seamless.

https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/Reverse_Proxy

18. Terminal Bot (2022): It is a Remote Access Trojan (Malware) weaponized using HID Injection using a Raspberry Pi Pico. When the Pico is plugged into the victim's computer, it downloads and installs the malware, giving the C2 to the attacker over a telegram bot.

<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/TerminalBot>

19. Missile Detonator (2022): A completely offline and airgapped two-crew system to trigger a relay. The two-crew system used FIDO2 compatible physical security keys over wired connectivity to a RPi Based controller connected to a relay. This is inspired from two crew systems for Torpedoes and Missiles. It could be used offline in any critical system and the Relay could be used to trigger weapon systems.

<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/missile-detonation>

20. MAAuthN (2022): It is a passwordless authentication solution for all devices, including IoT, Wearables and more without enough compute resources. It leveraged a smartphone app to transfer the authentication. It employs multi-factor cryptographic and biometric authentication to ensure strong identity verification. It is a robust system and ensure all logs are maintained. It gives easy SDK and APIs for implementation on various platforms.

<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/MAAuthN-Backend>

<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/MAAuthN-SDK>

<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/Mauthn-App>

21. Medical Record Management System (2023): A FIDO2 based patient-centric medical records management system. It made the patient in control of their Electronic Health Records (EHR) and gave them the provision to temporarily allow hospitals and medical institutions to access their data. It further exposed an API for medical devices to be able to directly upload the reports after medical tests.

<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/Medical-Record>

<https://www.inderscienceonline.com/doi/abs/10.1504/IJCCBS.2024.139105>

22. Seamless payments framework (2023): A FIDO2 based financial transaction system. It needed authentication to both receive and send money, this mitigating multiple

financial scams. Further, it involved tokenizing money in the form of as-good-as-cash NFC tokens. The tokens could be redeemed to get the money in the account.

<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/FIDO-Payments>

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2408.04977>

23. Anti-screen capture (2023): Built as a part of my Computer Vision class coursework, this project mitigated the risk of taking a picture of the screen containing sensitive content with external devices like a phone or camera. It used webcam feed to identify whether a phone or camera is attempting to take a picture of the screen and minimizing all open windows in that case.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/Anti-Screencapture-With-Phone>
24. Connet (2023): It is a rapid network identity changer for anonymity in the local network and internet. It is a java-based application that repeatedly changes the MAC address, IP address and uses VPN to make the user completely anonymous in local network as well as on the internet. It works on Linux based devices.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/Connet>
25. TutorGPT (2023): A simple RAG deployed on a web-based framework. It let the users upload their study materials in various formats including PDFs and then query the same using a LLM.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/TutorGPT>
26. Password Exfiltration (2023): It is a RPi Pico based HID Injection attack. When the Pico is connected to the victim's machine, it would exfiltrate all saved WIFI networks and their passwords and send it to the attacker using a telegram bot.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/PasswodExfiltratorPico>
27. TUSH-Key (2023): Transferrable User Secrets on Hardware Key. It is a framework for handling multiple FIDO2 authenticators for a particular service. The framework enabled creating multiple public key keypairs on the authenticators instead of syncing secrets, thus making it more secure than passkeys.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/Tushkey>
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2307.07484>
<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/10763883/>
28. MetaKey (2023): A Metaverse platform that used handsfree authentication with MAuthN. It mitigated risks of identity thefts and fake accounts in metaverse platforms. It was implemented on a fork of BabylonJS.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/Metaverse>
<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/10026952>
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2301.01770>
29. MERP (2023): Metaverse Extended Reality Portal. It is an Arduino-based wearable jacket that had sensors and a shoulder mounted projector. It could translate the user's movements into a metaverse environment and show the environment in front of him, in first person view using the projector.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/metarealityportal>
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2402.05592>
30. Saila (2023): A HID Injection attack mitigation service, built on top of MAuthN. It blocked all newly connected HID Devices unless explicitly authenticated using the MAuthN mobile app. It ensured even if the attacker had physical access to the target's computer, he wouldn't be able to plug in a rubber ducky.

<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/MAuthN-Rubber-ducky-protection>
<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/10660705>

31. Cinnamon FIDO Plugin (2024): A plugin that added FIDO2 based passwordless authentication support to the lock screen of Cinnamon Desktop Environment in Linux.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/Cinnamon-FIDO-Plugin>
32. Entra ID Console (2024): A framework that allowed passwordless authentication of delegated access to Azure Entra ID directly from any application, including console applications without using the web browser.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/Entra-ID-console>
33. One Bit Boolean (2024): It is a data structure based on java that reserved only 1 bit for storing a Boolean variable. This is opposed to the general primitive variable that reserves a whole byte to store a Boolean.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/OneBitBoolean>
34. Pocket ID (2024): It is a Raspberry Pi Zero W based device that connects to the local network and manages all passwordless authentication. It's like a physical cryptographic hardware that resides on the network and can be used with multiple devices together. It has been tested with multiple authentication platforms, including the Google SSO.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/PocketID>
35. NetLM (2024): It is a Cisco iOS devices configuration framework based on Llama 3. It allows the user to specify the desired configuration or the goals in plain English and the system will generate the commands to do that using Llama and apply the configurations to the Cisco device over SSH, Telnet or Serial.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/NetLM>
36. Colaboot (2024): This is a framework to batch configure operating systems for multiple computers using an IPython notebook (like Google Colab) and then be able to instantly boot the computers using the configured OS. The computers may not have any disk or persistent storage and it would work mostly on network boot. This mitigates multiple attack vectors used by Advanced persistent threats (APTs).
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/Colab-boot>
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2408.17045>
37. BSOD As a Service (2024): This is not a big project, but just something built for a prank. It allows you to crash any Windows PC on the network with a Blue Screen of Death by triggering a kernel bug check remotely.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/BSOD-as-a-Service>
38. Post Quantum Passwordless (2024): Probably the world's first implementation of Passwordless authentication based on Post Quantum cryptography using the Crystals-Dilithium standard (FIPS 204). It demonstrates a web-based backend and a daemon and web extension to enable Post Quantum passwordless on a standard web browser.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/Post-Quantum-Passwordless>
39. QNet (2024): A remote terminal access platform (like SSH or Telnet) but it is encrypted with Post Quantum Cryptography. Crystals-Kyber algorithm is used to implement QNet.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/QNet>

40. BIDO (2024): Biometric Identity Online. It is a proposed standard that involves using the cryptographic hash of facial features of a user to generate ECDSA keypair. This keypair is then used to perform cryptographic authentication. Here, the facial features and secrets are not stored anywhere, making the face the only authentication key.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/BIDO>
41. Zero Frontend (2024): It is a proof of concept to show how easily websites can be built using LLMs. It is a JavaScript based framework that can build and deploy an entire website with a single prompt.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/ZeroFrontend>
42. Force RSA on FIDO (2024): This is a web extension that forces the use of only RSA on FIDO2 authentication. This is inspired from a rumour that ECDSA using the NIST P-256 curve might be backdoored and RSA would be a safer alternative for authentication.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/ForceRSAonFIDO>
43. Ubuntu in TWRP (2024): It allows you to dual boot a rooted android device to Ubuntu. It uses the TWRP (Team Win Recovery Project) to start Ubuntu while in recovery mode.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/ubuntu-in-TWRP>
44. AirCopy (2024): It allows you to share file from one PC to another with hand gesture. It involves advanced networking to determine the sender and receiver of the files, perform a handshake and do a zero-touch file share.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/AirCopy>
45. No-OS-LLM (2025): It allows works over PXE to directly boot a computer into a LLM prompt as served by a backend. It ensures that it has no operational overheads, like even an operating system. It takes under 15 secs from a cold-boot to enter to the LLM prompt, and this can even be made faster with better network infrastructure.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/No-OS-LLM>
46. RPi FIDO2 Security Key (2025): It is an open-source framework that utilizes the gadget mode of a Raspberry Pi to make it behave like a FIDO2 Security Key. It implements CTAP2 in Python. This variant supports all CTAP2 functionality while skips on the legacy UAF/U2F functions. (That can be added whenever needed.) It has been tested to run on platforms including Google Account.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/RPi-FIDO2-Security-Key>
47. FIDO2 with Post Quantum Cryptography support (2025): This leverages the previous project on RPi FIDO2 Security Key and implements the usage of ML-DSA over CTAP2. It is to be noted that this works without any modification to the existing WebAuthn implementation in Windows (not tested in Mac). Hence, it can be a plug and play solution where one can use these security keys with their existing devices and can utilize the PQC on websites that implement it. This has also been submitted as an Internet Draft (ID) to IETF.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/RPi-FIDO2-PQC-Security-Key>
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/python-fido2-PQC>
<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-vitap-ml-dsa-webauthn/>
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2510.21353>
48. MNIST (MAuthN Network Identity Service Transport) (2025): This leverages MAuthN to authenticate Cisco IOS devices, or any other IoT device using RADIUS.

This gives the phishing resistance capabilities of FIDO2 to RADIUS making it incredibly secure over traditional passwords.

<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/MNIST>

49. Blind Eye (2025): A system that uses passive signals from Wi-Fi Access Points and uses non-AI signal analysis to determine whether there has been movements or calculate obstacles. It is a passive reconnaissance standard and works with COTS hardware.
<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/11149826/>
50. Mariana's Qubit (2025): A decentralized Internet framework, that respects anonymity and privacy. The system is an overlay internet standard, (comparable to Tor but very different technically), and allows support for websites to legacy applications, all. It supports both USB model and well as software mode.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/Project-Mariana>
<https://marianasqubit.pages.dev>
51. CAHICHA (Completely Automated Hardware Interaction Test to tell Computers and Humans Apart) (2025): A new approach to the ever-expanding problem of Captchas and AI's capabilities to solve them. This standard rethinks Captchas, to not prove a human is a human by a Turing test, but by physically interacting with a hardware that can cryptographically attest the same. It uses the fact that Humans have a physical body, AI don't (and robots are too expensive and non-scalable for now).
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/CAHICA>
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2511.07841>
52. HybridPQC (2025): A standard combining ML-KEM and ML-DSA to use a single keypair for both digital signature as well as encryption. It uses a hybrid cryptographic approach. This is a python library and can be used by other applications.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/HybridPQC>
53. Verifiable Passkeys (2025): A standard involving W3C Verifiable Credentials and FIDO Alliance Passkeys (W3C WebAuthn) that allows the use of a single credential in the form of a verifiable credential for authentication. This ensures that while the credentials might be attested by an issuer, it would not leak irrelevant metadata to sites using it for authentication. It mitigates problems like SSOs can be used to surveillance as they can track which services the user logs in to and when.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/VerifiablePasskey>
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/VPass-Issuer>
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/VPass-Verifier>
<https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2512.21663>
54. RForaCle (2025): A RAG with a novel hybrid metadata based retrieval system trained over all RFCs and can answer queries from the same.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/RAG-DSE-Assgn>
55. /dev/SDB Software Defined Boot (2026): A standard for software defined and RBAC based OS assignment for users in corporate scenarios with boot over cellular or any wireless mechanism in zero-client systems.
<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/OSaaS>
<https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2601.20629>
56. UnderLeaf (2026): A serverless TeX and Pandoc compiler. Privacy focused and uses Git as a backend to store user files and track version history. No persistent server that

stores user data.

<https://underleaf.pages.dev>

<https://github.com/AdityaMitra5102/UnderLeaf>

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