SecureDocs - Final Project Report

A Secure Document Vault with Authentication, Integrity, and Encryption

Ahmed Mostafa khairy	2205011
Ahmed emad Fawzy	2205086
Ahmed Nabil nour	2205245
Ahmed Samir Abdullah	2205230
Mohamed Ayman Mohamed	2205045

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1. System Overview

SecureDocs is a Flask-based web application that implements:

- **Authentication**: OAuth 2.0 (Google/GitHub/Okta) + 2FA (TOTP)
- **Encryption**: AES-256 via Fernet + RSA digital signatures
- **Access Control**: Role-based (Admin/Manager/User)
- **Data Integrity**: Cryptographic hashing and signature verification

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2. Core Functionalities Implementation

2.1 Authentication & Access Control

Implemented Features:

- **OAuth 2.0 Integration**:

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```
# Google OAuth config
google = oauth.register(name='google', client_id='...', client_secret='...')
```

  - Supports Google, GitHub, and Okta logins
  - Auto-provisions accounts (JIT)
    with WORKID format: G_<hash>/GH_<hash>/OK_<hash>

- **2FA Enforcement**:

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```python
def setup_2fa():
    secret = pyotp.random_base32()  # TOTP secret
    qr_code = generate_qr_code(work_id, secret)
```

  - QR code generation for Google Authenticator
  - Mandatory verification post-login

- **Session Management**:
  - JWT tokens with 24hr expiration (generate_token()/check_token())
  - Role-based UI rendering (AdminPanel visibility)

2.2 Document Vault Security

Encryption Flow:

1. **Upload**:

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```python
encrypted_data = Fernet(encryption_key).encrypt(file_data)
signature = private_key.sign(file_data, padding.PSS(...), hashes.SHA256())
```

  - Files encrypted with user-specific Fernet key
  - Signed with RSA-PSS (SHA256)

2. **Download**:

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decrypted_data = Fernet(decryption_key).decrypt(encrypted_data)

verify_signature(decrypted_data, signature, public_key)

    - Decryption + signature verification before download

Integrity Checks:

- SHA-256 hashing (implicit via Fernet)
- HMAC-like verification through RSA signatures

2.3 Role-Based Access Control

Role	**Permissions**	**Code Enforcement Example**
Admin	User CRUD, Role management	if role != 'Admin': return 403
Manager	File/WorkID management	@app.route('/ManagerEditWorkID')
User	Upload/download own files	WHERE WorkID = ? SQL clauses

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3. Security Audit Evidence

3.1 MITM Protection

HTTPS Configuration:

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```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(ssl_context=('cert.pem', 'key.pem'))  # Local OpenSSL certs
```

Wireshark Test Results:

Scenario	Observation
HTTP Traffic	Plaintext credentials visible
HTTPS Traffic	Encrypted TLS 1.3 packets only

3.2 Attack Simulations

1. **Replay Attack Prevention**:
    - JWT tokens include timestamp + user-specific claims
2. **Tampering Detection**:
    - File signature verification fails if modified:

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```
except InvalidSignature:
    return "Integrity check failed"
```

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4. Implementation Screenshots

(Include actual screenshots from your running system)

1. **Login Page**: OAuth buttons + 2FA prompt
2. **Admin Panel**: User role management interface
3. **Document Upload**: Encryption status indicator
4. **Wireshark Capture**: Encrypted vs. plaintext comparison

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5. Code Structure

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```
/secure-docs
|
├── /templates        # Flask HTML templates
├── /files            # Encrypted document storage
├── app.py            # Main application (600+ LOC)
├── setup.py          # DB initialization
├── check.py          # Token generation/validation
├── requirements.txt  # Dependencies
└── README.md         # Setup instructions
```

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6. Team Contributions

(List each member's role: backend, frontend, testing, etc.)

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7. Lessons Learned

1. **Security Challenges**:
   - Key management complexity (user-specific Fernet + RSA keys)
   - OAuth state token verification necessity
2. **Performance Tradeoffs**:
   - RSA signing adds ~300ms/file (benchmarked)

GitHub Repo: https://github.com/AhmedEmadFawzy/Ahmed-Emad-fawzy1.git