Data Integrity Final Project

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Encryption and Authentication Flow Report

Overview

The system is a Flask-based secure document management platform. It supports:
- User authentication via email/password and OAuth (GitHub, Auth0)
- Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) using TOTP
- AES encryption for file confidentiality
- HMAC for file integrity
- RSA digital signatures for authenticity and non-repudiation

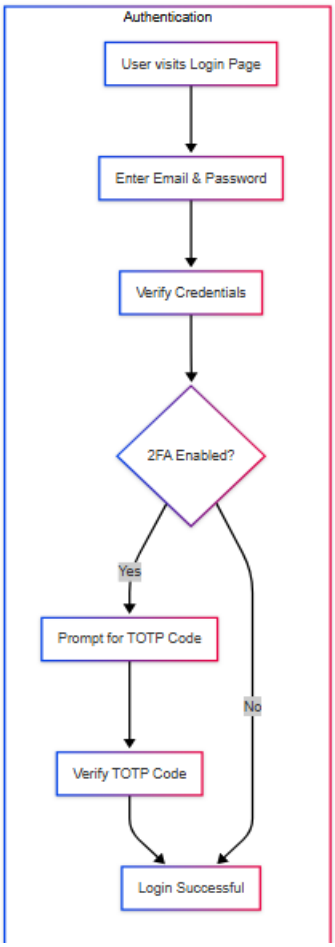
1. Authentication Flow

A. Local Email/Password Login

1. Signup:
- User provides email and strong password (min 12 chars, with complexity).
- Email and hashed password (pbkdf2:sha256) are stored in the database.
- RSA key pair is generated and stored (PEM format) for future document signing.

2. Login:
- Password is verified using check_password_hash.
- If 2FA is enabled, user is redirected to verify TOTP code.

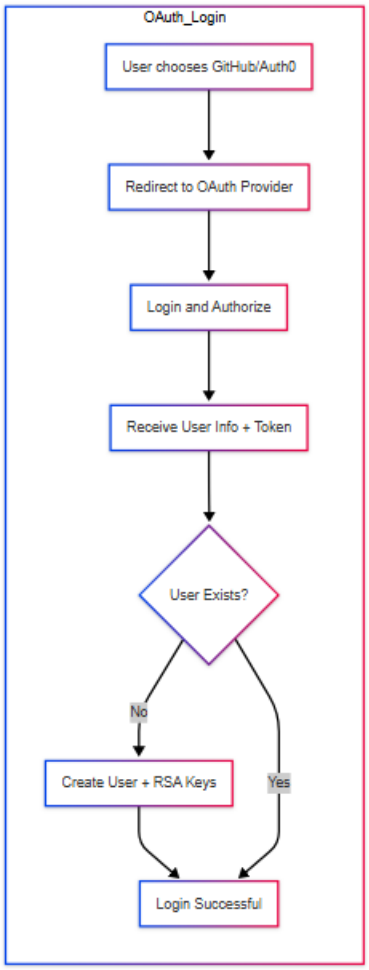
3. Two-Factor Authentication (2FA):
- Implemented using pyotp.
- Users can scan a QR code with an authenticator app.
- Upon successful TOTP validation, session['2fa_verified'] is set.



B. OAuth Login (GitHub / Auth0)

1. OAuth Flow:

- Users can log in using their GitHub or Auth0 account.
- After redirection and token exchange, user data (especially email) is retrieved.
- If new, a user record is created in the database with RSA key pair.
- No local password is set for OAuth users unless manually assigned.



2. Encryption Flow (File Upload & Download)

A. Upload (Confidentiality & Integrity)

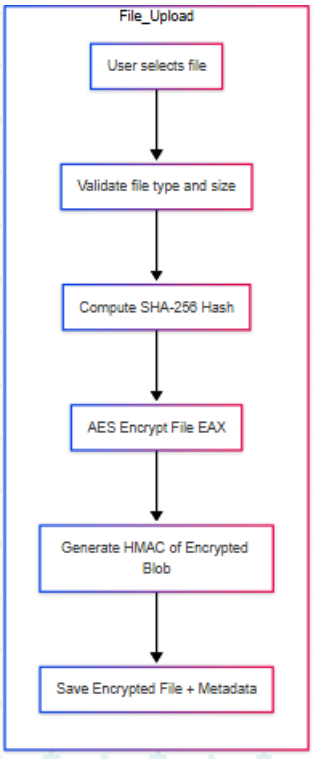
1. File Validations:
- Allowed extensions: .pdf, .docx, .txt
- Max size: 16 MB

2. Hashing:
- Original file SHA-256 hash is computed and stored (file_hash)

3. Encryption (AES-256):
- AES in EAX mode is used (Crypto.Cipher.AES)
- nonce (16 bytes), tag (16 bytes), and ciphertext are concatenated

4. HMAC (Integrity):
- An HMAC-SHA256 is generated on the full encrypted blob using a 32-byte key.
- Stored in file_hmac

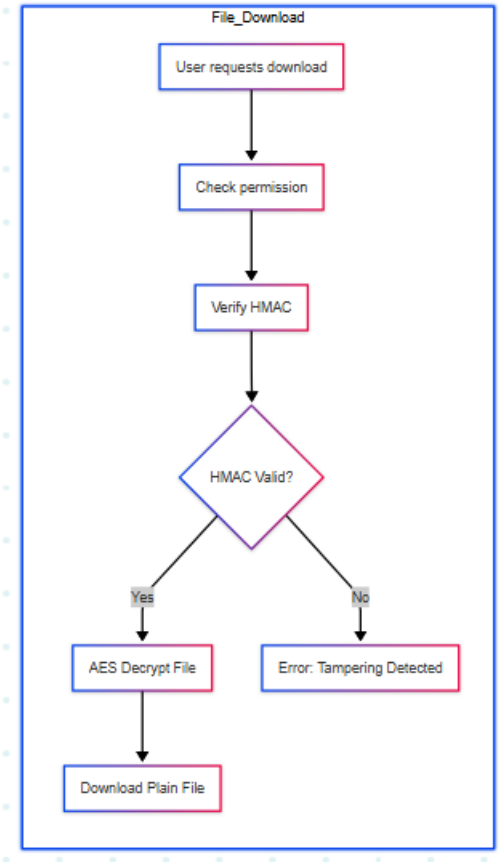
5. Storage:
- The encrypted file is saved with a generated filename.
- Metadata is saved in the Document table.



B. Download (Decryption & Integrity Check)

1. Authorization: Only owners/admins can download.
2. HMAC Verification:
- Recalculate HMAC on encrypted blob and compare with stored file_hmac.
- Prevents tampering or corruption.

3. Decryption:
- Extract nonce and tag from the encrypted file.
- Decrypt with AES using stored encryption key.
- cipher.decrypt_and_verify(ciphertext, tag) ensures authenticity.



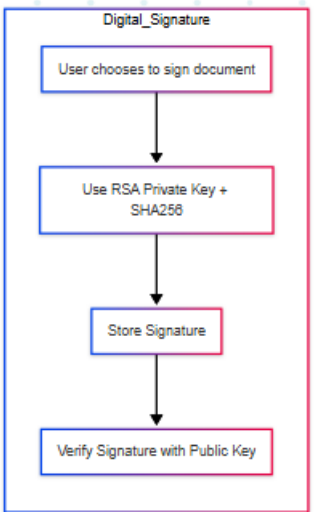
3. Digital Signature Flow (Authenticity & Non-repudiation)

A. Signing:

- After upload, users can digitally sign the encrypted file.
- RSA private key is used to sign using PSS padding and SHA-256 hash.
- Signature is stored as a hexadecimal string.

B. Signature Verification:

- Anyone with access (user/admin) can verify a signature using:
  * Encrypted data
  * Stored signature
  * User's public key
- Confirms the file wasn't altered and was signed by the key owner.

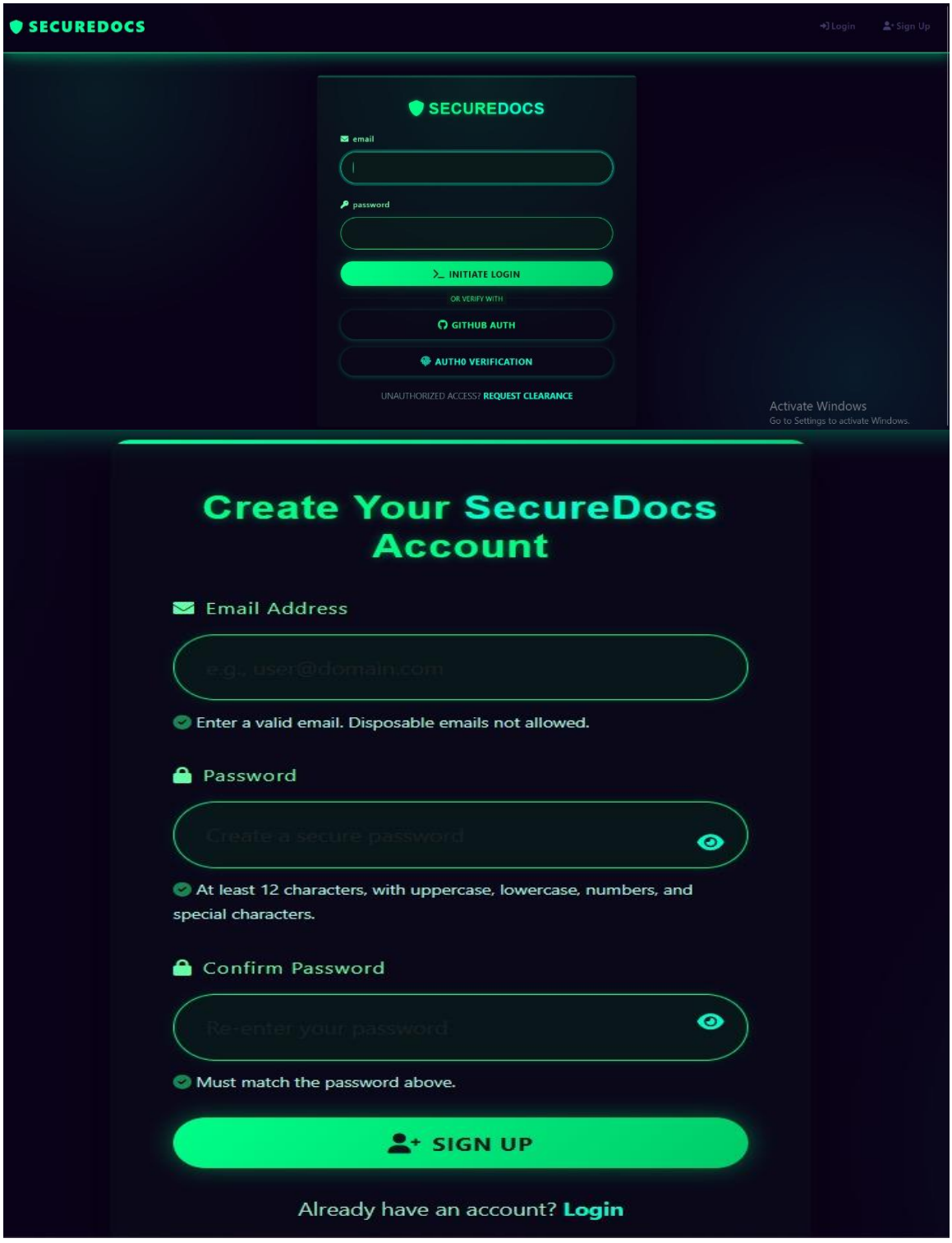


4. Session & Security Controls

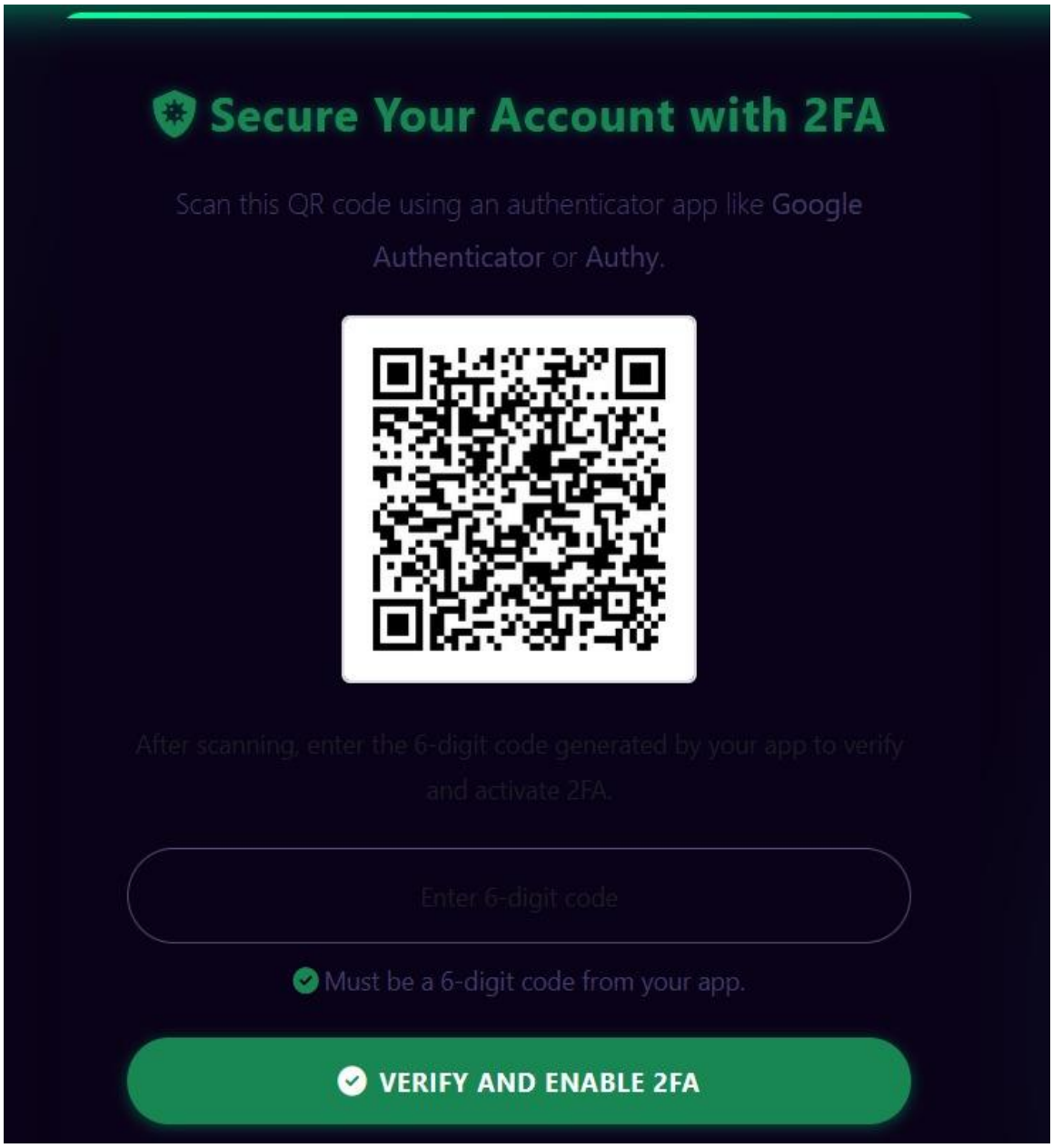
- Session Timeout: 15 minutes (PERMANENT_SESSION_LIFETIME)
- Cookie Security: SESSION_COOKIE_SECURE, HttpOnly, and SameSite settings
- Error Handling & Logging: All access violations and failures are logged via log_action.

Screen Shots of Implemented features:

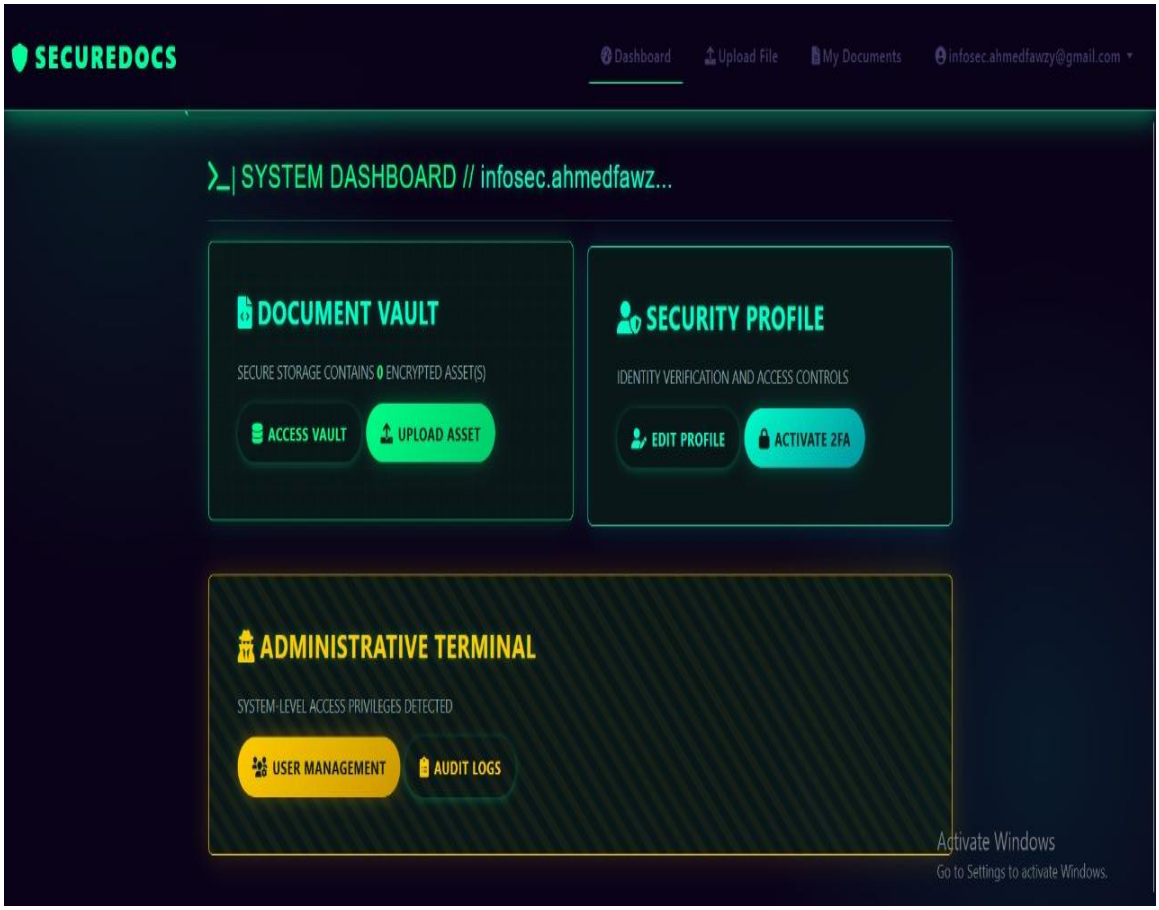
-Login&Signup



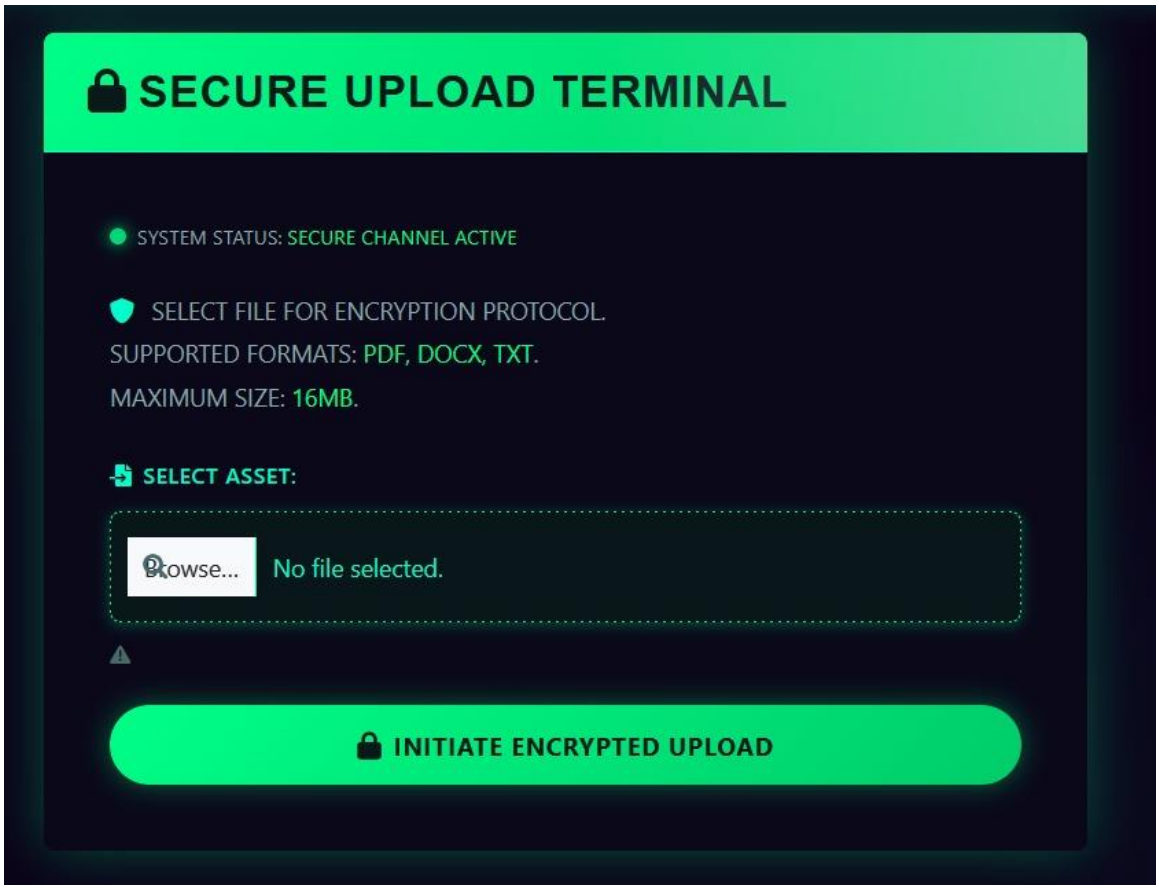
-2FA


Secure Your Account with 2FA
Scan this QR code using an authenticator app like Google Authenticator or Authy.
After scanning, enter the 6-digit code generated by your app to verify and activate 2FA.
Enter 6-digit code
Must be a 6-digit code from your app.
VERIFY AND ENABLE 2FA

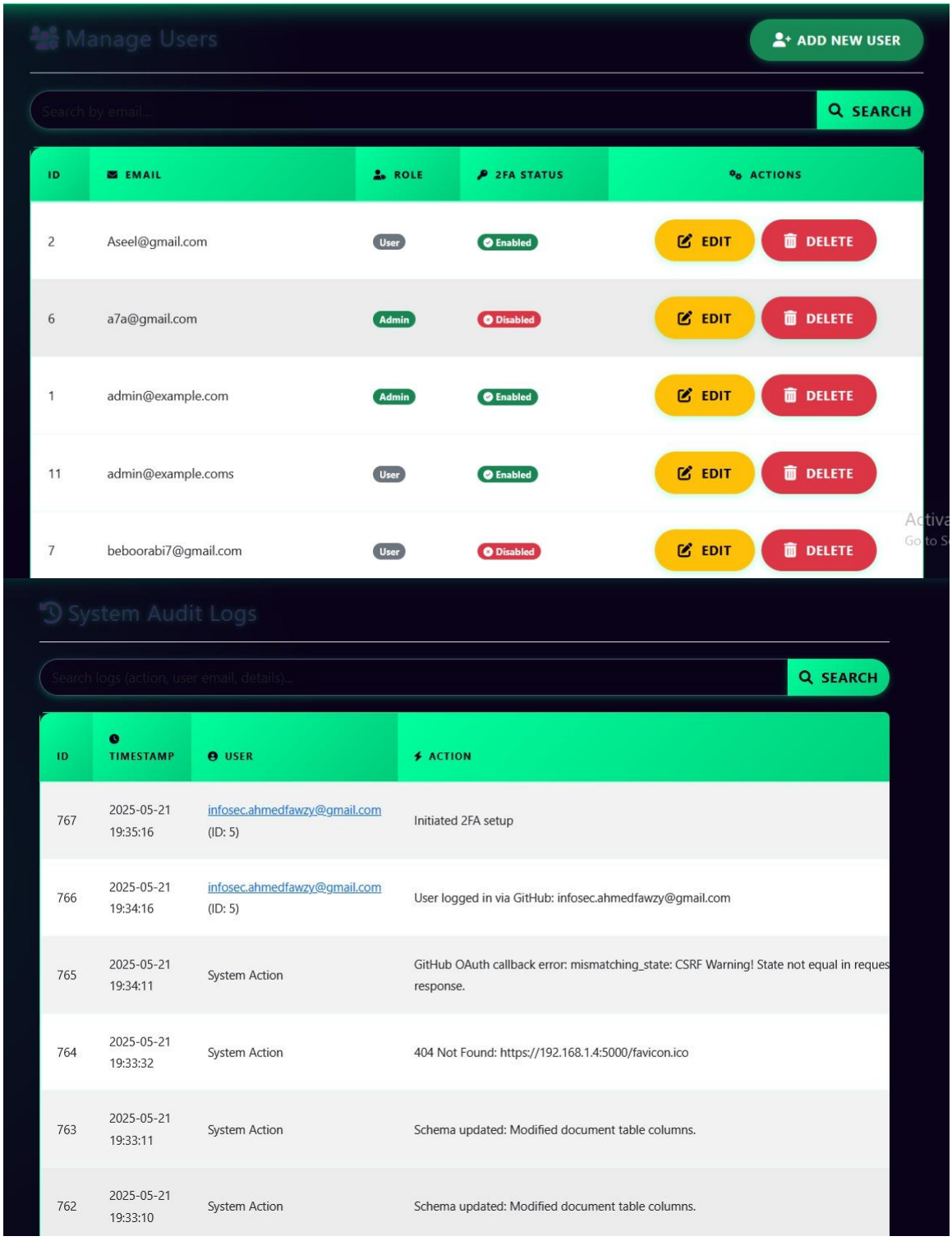
-Dashboard


SECUREDOCS
Dashboard
Upload File
My Documents
infosec.ahmedfawzy@gmail.com
SYSTEM DASHBOARD // infosec.ahmedfawz...
DOCUMENT VAULT
SECURE STORAGE CONTAINS 0 ENCRYPTED ASSET(S)
ACCESS VAULT
UPLOAD ASSET
SECURITY PROFILE
IDENTITY VERIFICATION AND ACCESS CONTROLS
EDIT PROFILE
ACTIVATE 2FA
ADMINISTRATIVE TERMINAL
SYSTEM-LEVEL ACCESS PRIVILEGES DETECTED
USER MANAGEMENT
AUDIT LOGS
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

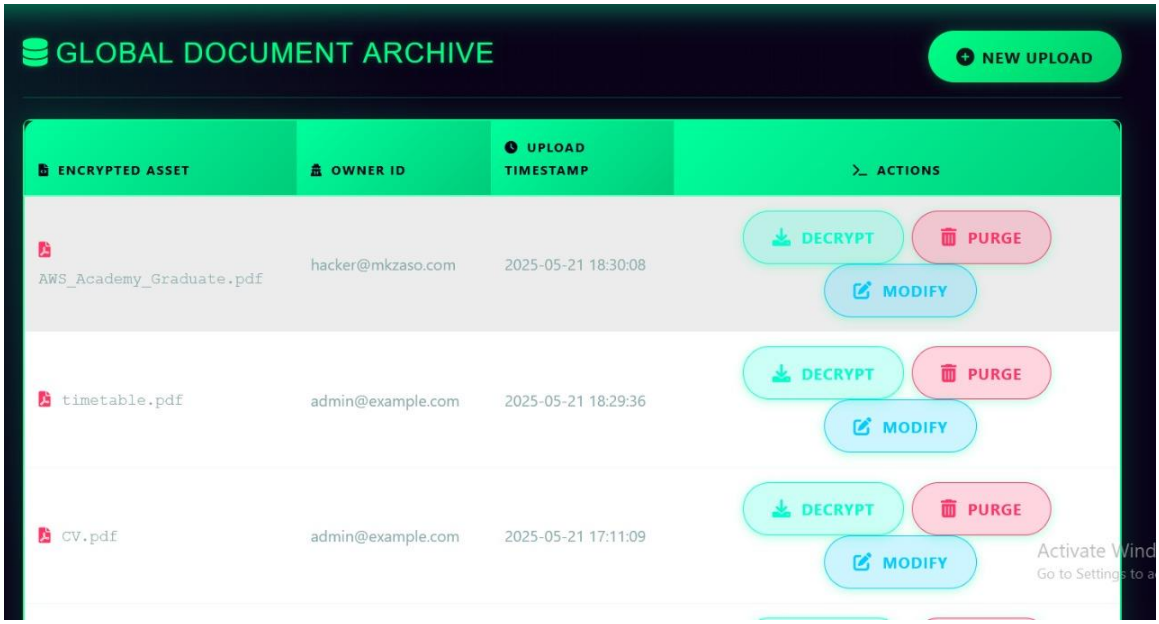
-Upload Terminal



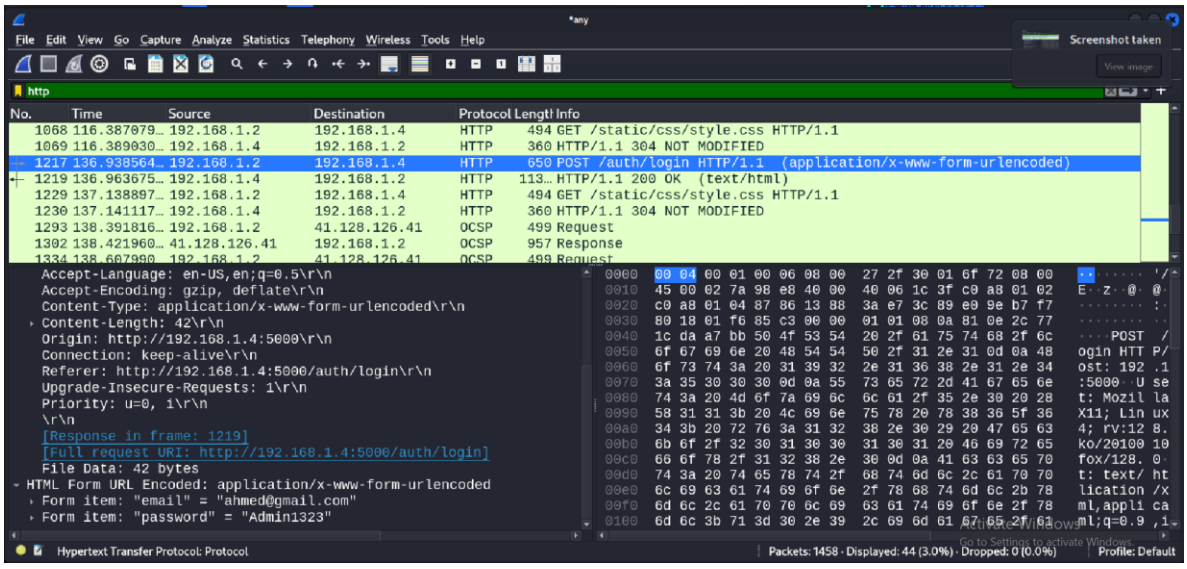
Admin User Manegemnt & Logs:

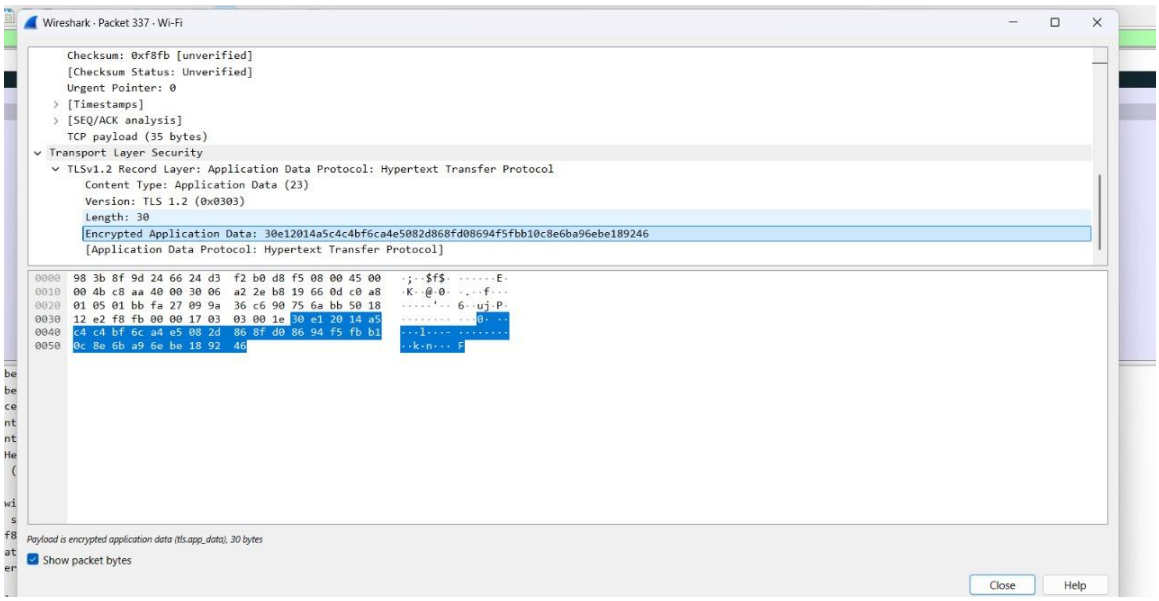


-Download



analyzing HTTP traffic using wireshark





HTTPS (HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure) is the secure version of HTTP, which adds encryption using **TLS (Transport Layer Security)** to protect data exchanged between a client and a web server.

1. Encryption (Confidentiality)

- All data sent between the client and the server is **encrypted**, so even if an attacker intercepts the traffic ,they will only see **random, unreadable data**.

2. Authentication (Trust)

- During the TLS handshake, the server presents an **SSL/TLS certificate** to the client.
- This certificate is issued by a **trusted Certificate Authority (CA)** and proves that the server is **legitimate**.

3. Data Integrity

- HTTPS ensures that the data cannot be **modified or tampered with** during transmission.
- Any change in the data by a third party will be **detected** by the TLS protocol, and the connection will be terminated.