Secure sharing of Students' Credentials

Group Details:

- 1. Ashish Asthana 2018A7PS0239P
- 2. Apoorv Sadana 2018A7PS0165P

Assumptions and Objectives of the Project:

Student credentials are documents pivotal to all the enrolled institutes throughout life as well as the government, employing firms and research programs. To ensure the security of these documents the current system has Digi-locker availabilities, ERP logins and the rest just provide hard copies of the documents. These documents need to be verified by institutions students are applying to. Security of these documents is of utmost importance considering the value held by these. We believe no implementation of such a solution is available publicly. A research paper discusses this approach but no code is available for the same. We assume that a faster, more secure, more robust solution for handling these academic documents is required as well as the elimination of any manual process. We aim to eliminate the day's long processes for gaining access to these documents, to enhance the security of such a system as these are incredibly important and confidential documents and integrate it for ease of schools to provide such documents, students to view and own these documents and for companies to gain access to these documents.

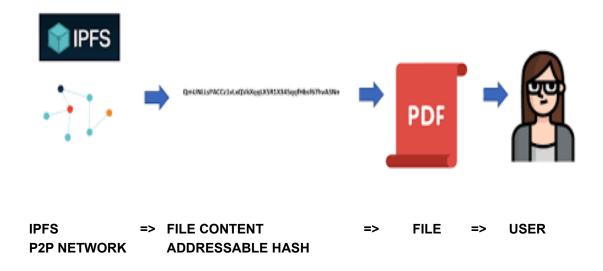
Technical concepts not taught in class:

IPFS

IPFS is the acronym for Interplanetary File System. It's a project that aims to provide a step closer to a truly decentralized Internet. In today's Internet most of the data, images, files, videos, etc. are stored on database farms that are mainly owned by big companies. This is a typical centralization scenario and thus also suffers from the issues of centralization. These documents are hence not censorship-free and can be regulated

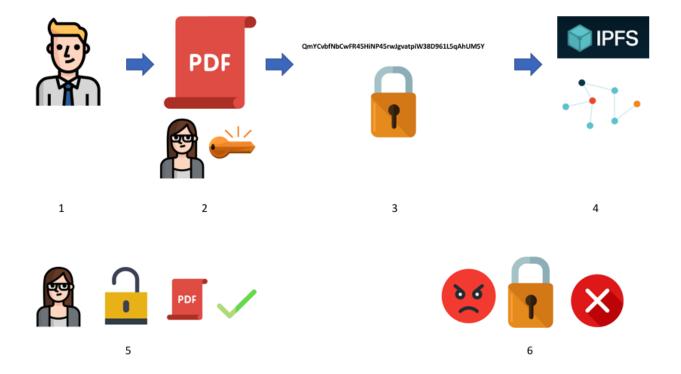
by the database owners, governments and other authorities. Apart from this these databases act as a single point of failure so once it fails that file is lost from the server. It is also possible for malicious agents to modify and access it and it's also not immutable. IPFS aims to overcome all these shortcomings in the following manner. It operates over a P2P network. A file in the current Internet is addressed via a URL. However in IPFS, the file is content-addressable, what this means is that a file with certain content is given a unique IPFS hash and the file is accessed via this hash. P2P network gives the decentralized aspect as a file is likely to be available at multiple peers. This eliminates the single point of failure problem. The file is also tamper-resistant and immutable as if the contents of a file is changed then its hash would also be changed and we can detect this by comparing it with the original hash. Further, it cannot be censored because there's no single central authority in this system.

IPFS Document Access Process:



IPFS Document Uploading Process:

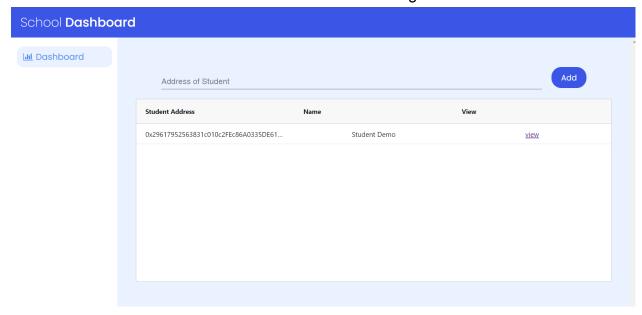
USER => FILE => FILE CONTENT => IPFS
ADDRESSABLE HASH P2P NETWORK



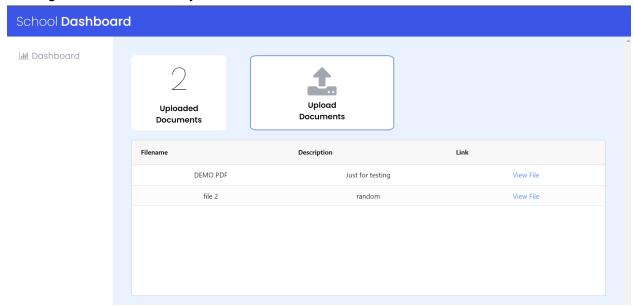
Working of Project:

School Dashboard

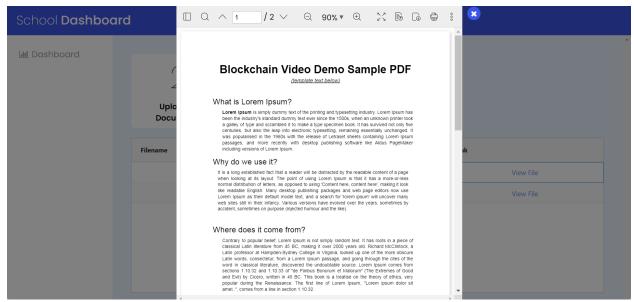
You can add students to the school and also view existing students within the school



Clicking on the view above, you can see all the files of the student

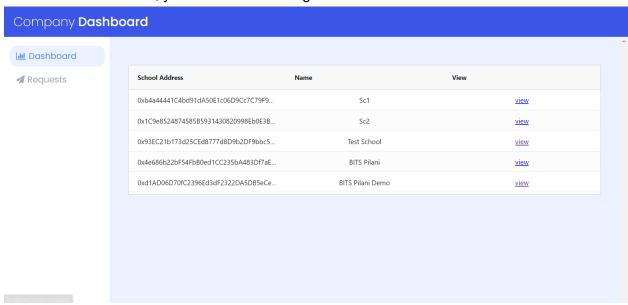


Clicking on **View File** will open a new tab with the ipfs link of the file. In case of PDF, the file can be seen on the frontend as well

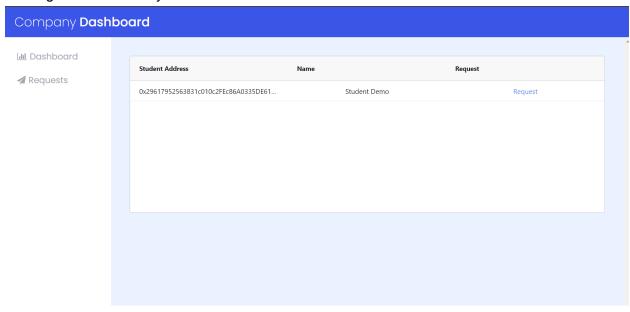


Company Dashboard

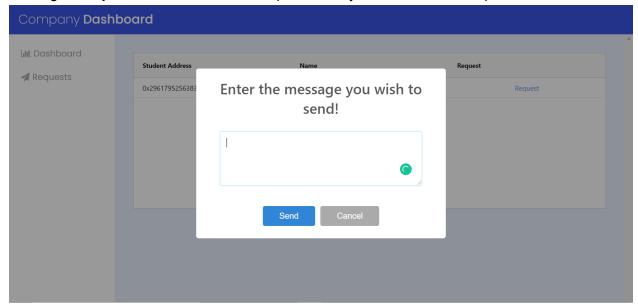
On the main dashboard, you can see all the registered schools



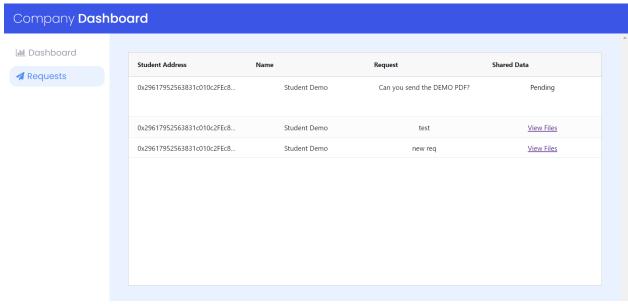
Clicking on view above you can see all the students within the school



Clicking on request above, a modal will open where you can enter the request to the student

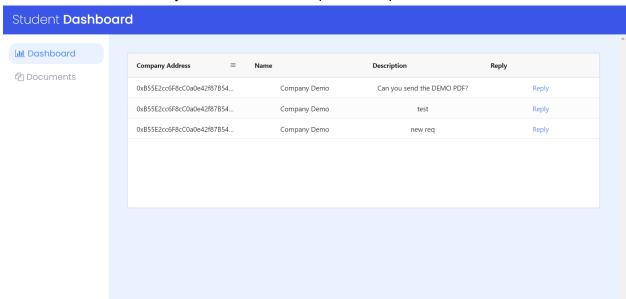


On the sidebar, if you click on requests, you can sell all the requests the company has made till now. Pending means that the student still needs to reply. Clicking on View Files, you can see the files which have been shared by the student.

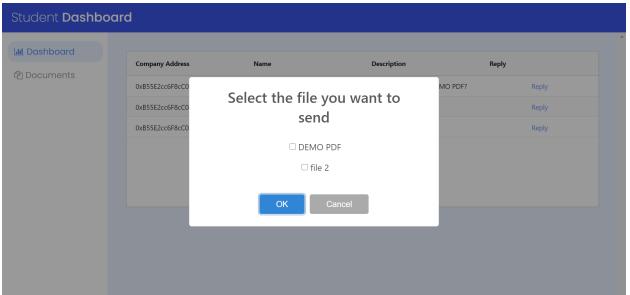


Student Dashboard

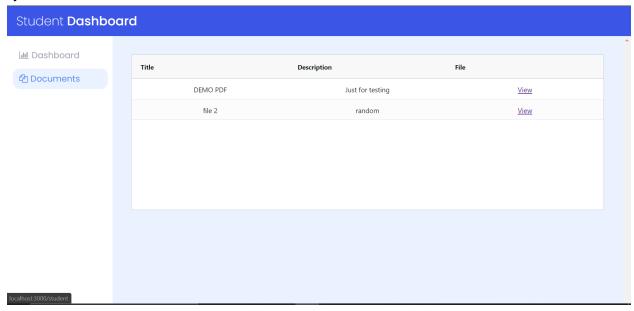
On the student dashboard you can see all the requests companies have made from the student



By replying to a request, you choose which files you wish to share



Click on the **Documents** tab on the sidebar, the student can see what all files have been added by the Schools for the student



Advantages of Blockchain solution over traditional system:

We resolved security issues revolving around the sharing of students' credentials by leveraging blockchain technology. In the traditional system, there is no security enforced by any party. When the schools hand over the documents the students have the responsibility to store them in physically secure places. Similarly, for providing documents to companies, the companies have to trust the student that they provided the correct untampered document or initiate a long verification process with the school. This is avoided due to the Smart Contract logic and the document is uploaded via a trusted entity. Moreover, the traditional system's manual work is eliminated and a properly integrated system is developed which simplifies the process for all entities. As these schools will be "writing" in the blockchain they'll spend gas and this ensures the transaction is securely completed by the miners. Students can then view their credentials and securely share it with organizations who wish to view it. Organizations can be sure that no modification has been made to the credentials and they can be trusted because of the consensus protocol.

Statistics of the project:

Running time and memory statistics:

For the functions that modify the blockchain:

The running time is variable and depends on the transaction being confirmed which on average takes a total of **12 seconds** for Ethereum. Although, we were accessing the Ropsten test blockchain via MetaMask so we didn't have an actual node at the blockchain but indirect access to one via MetaMask. This led to latency and on average the transaction confirmation took about **15-20 seconds** on Remix for testing environment and **30 seconds** in the actual deployed project due to other front end latencies associated.

For the functions that view the data:

All these functions are instantaneous and have complexities O(1) or O(n) where due to the small length of inputs O(n) also behaves like O(1). While testing, the time taken value for these functions came out to be close to **300ms**

```
Call to get <u>QueryStudent.js:117</u>
student requests took
322.9949999949895 milliseconds.

Call to get <u>QueryCompany.js:49</u>
schools took 328.9150000200607
milliseconds.

Call to get <u>QueryCompany.js:54</u>
sent requests took
299.4849999959115 milliseconds.
```

Memory:

Student, School and Company addresses are stored on the blockchain which depends on the number of each.

Memory required for each user = No. of characters in the name(bytes)

- + 7 bytes(Student)
- + 6 bytes(School)
- + 7 bytes(Company)

On average = 15 bytes

Memory required for each file = 32 bytes(ipfs hash) + No. of characters in the title(bytes) + No. of characters in the description(bytes)

Experience from the project:

Overall from the project, we came across various limitations in the current technology and can see how it's still in its emerging phases. However, we also had a pretty good learning experience and would like to mention them here too. We would like to thank our instructors Prof. Amit Dua and Prof. Ashutosh Bhatia for helping us learn the required concepts to implement this project and also providing us with the opportunity to practice development for Blockchain applications.

Learnings:

- 1. How to work in a collaborative environment
- 2. Exposure to decentralized app development
- 3. Using web3 to integrate the frontend with the smart contract code
- 4. Writing well structured contracts using inheritance
- 5. Solving gas issues and Metamask errors
- 6. Creating a robust frontend with proper messaged and intuitive UI

Difficulties:

- 1. Different behaviour of Smart Contracts in front end and back end
- Really long redeployment process
- 3. Testing takes a huge amount of time and there is no other current option to do it faster
- 4. Manual changing of addresses hardcoded into smart contract