
Security of Computer Systems

Project Report

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Version: 1.0

Versions

Version	Date	Description of changes
1.0	10.04.2025	Creation of the document
1.1	23.04.2025	Final Report

1. Project – control term

1.1 Description

Github repository: https://github.com/abialek677/PADES_imitation_app

1.2 Results

Na termin kontrolny przygotowana została aplikacja do generowania par kluczy RSA z enkrypcją AES.

2. Project – Final term

2.1 Description

Głównym założeniem projektu było stworzenie aplikacji realizującej kwalifikowany podpis elektroniczny zgodnie ze standardem **PAdES (PDF Advanced Electronic Signature)**. Projekt składa się z dwóch aplikacji:

1. **Key_generation_app** (aplikacja pomocnicza)– umożliwia generowanie pary kluczy RSA oraz zabezpieczenie klucza prywatnego poprzez szyfrowanie algorytmem AES z użyciem kodu PIN użytkownika. Klucze można zapisać jako pliki z odpowiednimi rozszerzeniami (.pem lub .enc)
2. **Signing_app** (główna aplikacja)– umożliwia podpisywanie dokumentów PDF z wykorzystaniem klucza prywatnego pobranego z wykrytego automatycznie pendrive'a. Dodatkowo istnieje możliwość weryfikacji podpisu na podstawie klucza publicznego.

2.2 Code Description

1.Key_generation_app

Aplikacja umożliwia generowanie pary kluczy RSA – prywatnego i publicznego, które są niezbędne do bezpiecznego podpisywania dokumentów. Klucz prywatny jest następnie szyfrowany za pomocą algorytmu AES.

- a. **generate_rsa_keys** – generuje parę kluczy RSA (prywatny i publiczny)

```
def generate_rsa_keys():  
    key = RSA.generate(rsa_bits)  
    private = key.export_key()  
    public = key.public_key().export_key()  
    return private, public
```

- b. **generate_rsa_keys** – *Code listing [1]*.

-
- c. **generate_aes_key** – enkrypcja klucza za pomocą AES i hasła

```
def generate_aes_key(pin, salt):  
  
    return PBKDF2(  
  
        password=pin,  
        salt=salt,  
        dkLen=32,  
        count=1000000,  
        hmac_hash_module=SHA256)
```

generate_aes_keys – Code listing [2].

- d. **encrypt_private_key()** - Szyfrowanie klucza prywatnego za pomocą algorytmu AES

```
def encrypt_private_key(pk, pin):  
    salt = get_random_bytes(16)  
    aes_k = generate_aes_key(pin, salt)  
    cipher = AES.new(aes_k, aes_mode)  
    ciphertext, verification_tag = cipher.encrypt_and_digest(pk)  
    return salt + cipher.nonce + verification_tag + ciphertext
```

encrypt_private_key – Code listing [3].

- e. **update_progress_bar()** - służy do wyświetlania pasku postępu oraz informacji o aktualnym stanie programu
- f. **generate_keys()** - funkcja inicjalizująca generowanie kluczy z wykorzystaniem RSA oraz AES
- g. **save_public()** - zapisuje klucz publiczny jako plik z rozszerzeniem .pem

```
def save_public():  
    path = filedialog.asksaveasfilename(  
        title="Save public key",  
        defaultextension=".pem",  
        filetypes=[("PEM files",  
                    "*.pem"), ("All files", "*.*")]  
    )  
    if path:  
        with open(path, "wb") as f:  
            f.write(generated_public_key)  
        messagebox.showinfo("Success", "Public  
key saved")
```

save_public() – Code listing [4].

h. **save_private()** - zapisuje klucz prywatny jako plik z rozszerzeniem .enc

```
def save_private():
    path = filedialog.asksaveasfilename(
        title="Save private key",
        defaultextension=".enc",
        filetypes=[("ENC files", "*.enc"),
                   ("All files", "*.*")]
    )
    if path:
        with open(path, "wb") as f:
            f.write(encrypted_private_key)
        messagebox.showinfo("Success", "Private
key saved")
```

save_public() – Code listing [5].

2. Signing_app

Aplikacja umożliwia podpisywanie dokumentów PDF za pomocą wcześniej wygenerowanego i zaszyfrowanego klucza prywatnego RSA. Umożliwia również weryfikację poprawności podpisu przez innego użytkownika z wykorzystaniem klucza publicznego.

- a. **Sign_pdf()** - podpisanie dokumentu PDF z wykorzystaniem schematu **RSA-PSS (Probabilistic Signature Scheme)** – bezpiecznej metody podpisywania cyfrowego. W przeciwieństwie do klasycznego RSA, który jest deterministyczny, **RSA-PSS** wprowadza losowość przy każdym podpisie, co znacznie utrudnia ataki kryptograficzne.

```
def sign_pdf(private_key_pem, pdf_path):
    private_key = RSA.importKey(private_key_pem)
    pdf_bytes = adjust_metadata(pdf_path,
                                remove_fields_metadata=['/sig'])
    pdf_hash = SHA256.new(pdf_bytes)
    signature = pss.new(private_key).sign(pdf_hash)
    signature_field = {'/sig': signature.hex()}
    signed_pdf_bytes = adjust_metadata(pdf_path,
                                       add_fields_metadata=signature_field)
    sign_pdf_path = pdf_path.replace(".pdf",
                                      "_signed.pdf")
    with open(sign_pdf_path, "wb") as f:
        f.write(signed_pdf_bytes)
    print('Pdf signed')
```

sign_pdf () – Code listing [6].

- b. **Verify_signature()**- weryfikacja podpisu elektronicznego pliku PDF

```
def verify_signature(signed_pdf_path, public_key_path):
    reader = PdfReader(signed_pdf_path)
    metadata = reader.metadata
    signature = bytes.fromhex(metadata.get('/sig'))
    signed_pdf_bytes_no_signature =
        adjust_metadata(signed_pdf_path,
                        remove_fields_metadata=['/sig'])
    pdf_hash = SHA256.new(signed_pdf_bytes_no_signature)
    with open(public_key_path, "rb") as f:
        public_key = RSA.importKey(f.read())
    verifier = pss.new(public_key)
    try:
        verifier.verify(pdf_hash, signature)
        print("Signature is valid!")
    except (ValueError, TypeError) as e:
        print("Invalid signature:", e)
        raise ValueError("Invalid signature")
```

verify_signature() – Code listing [7].

- c. **Adjust_metadata()** - zmiana metadanych pliku w celu szyfrowania

```
def adjust_metadata(pdf_path: str,
                    remove_fields_metadata: Optional[List[str]] = None,
                    add_fields_metadata: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None)
-> bytes:

    reader = PdfReader(pdf_path)
    writer = PdfWriter()
    writer.append_pages_from_reader(reader)
    metadata = reader.metadata

    if remove_fields_metadata:
        for field in remove_fields_metadata:
            if field in metadata:
                del metadata[field]
    if add_fields_metadata:
        metadata.update(add_fields_metadata)

    writer.add_metadata(metadata)
    pdf_bytes = BytesIO()
    writer.write(pdf_bytes)
    pdf_bytes.seek(0)
    return pdf_bytes.getvalue()
```

adjust_metadata() – Code listing [8].

- d. **Decrypt_private_key()** - odszyfrowuje klucz prywatny z pliku

```
def decrypt_private_key(pk_path, passphrase):
    with open(pk_path, "rb") as f:
        key = f.read()
        salt, nonce, tag, ciphertext = key[:16], key[16:32], key[32:48],
            key[48:]
        aes_key = PBKDF2(password=passphrase,
                        salt=salt,
                        dkLen=32,
                        count=1000000,
                        hmac_hash_module=SHA256)
        cipher = AES.new(aes_key, aes_mode, nonce=nonce)
        decrypted_key = cipher.decrypt_and_verify(ciphertext, tag)
    return decrypted_key
```

decrypt_private_key() – Code listing [9].

- e. **Select_pdf_to_sign()** - wybór pliku PDF, który zostanie podpisany
- f. **Detect_pendrive()** - funkcja automatycznie wykrywająca pendrive'a oraz ustawiająca klucz prywatny w przypadku, gdy znajduje się tylko jeden.
- g. **Select_private_key()** - wybór klucza prywatnego w przypadku, gdy na pendrive znajduje się więcej niż 1 klucz.

2.3 Description

W celu osiągnięcia rezultatów opisanych w treści zadania, należy wykorzystać dwie aplikacje:

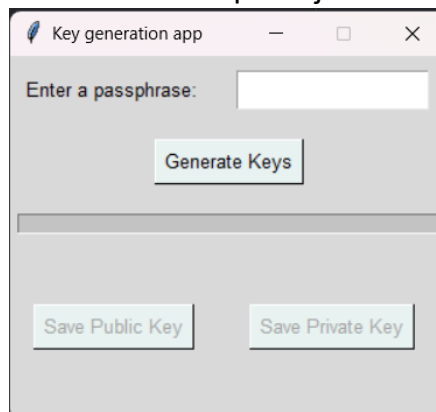
- 1) key_generation_app
- 2) signing_app.

Poniżej sposób użycia z podziałem zadań na użytkownika A i B.

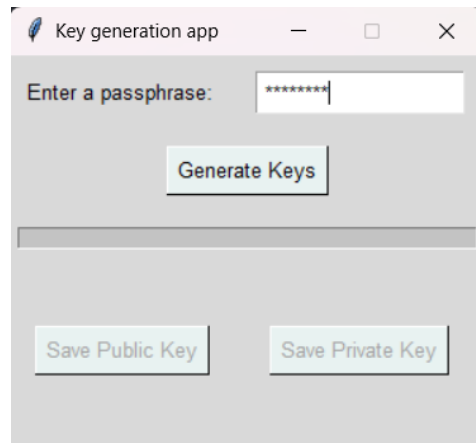
Proces użytkownika A:

1. Generowanie pary kluczy RSA (**Aplikacja key_generation**)

- a. Uruchomienie aplikacji



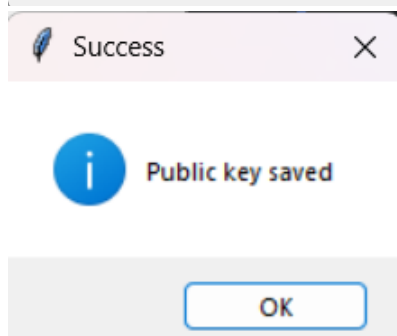
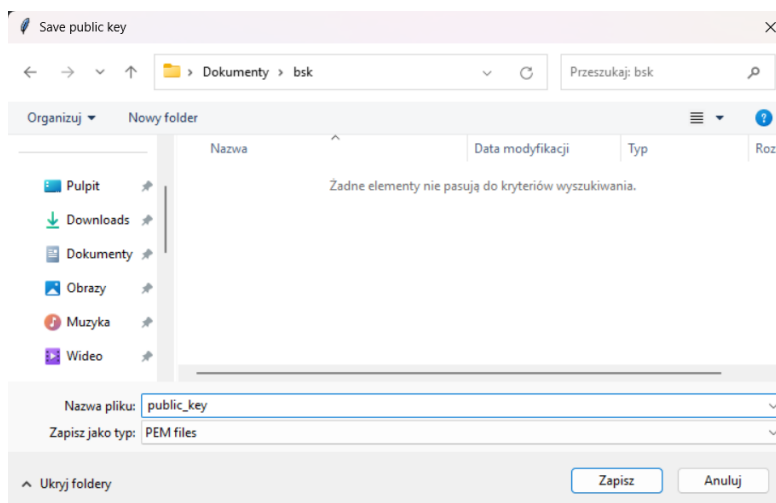
- b. Wpisanie hasła

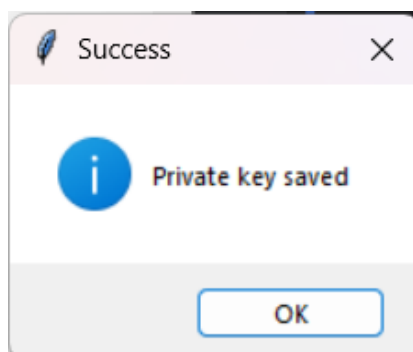
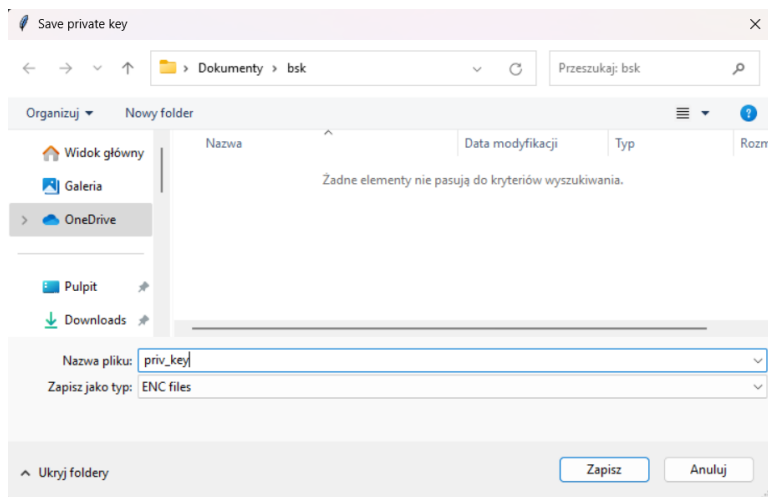


c. Generowanie kluczy



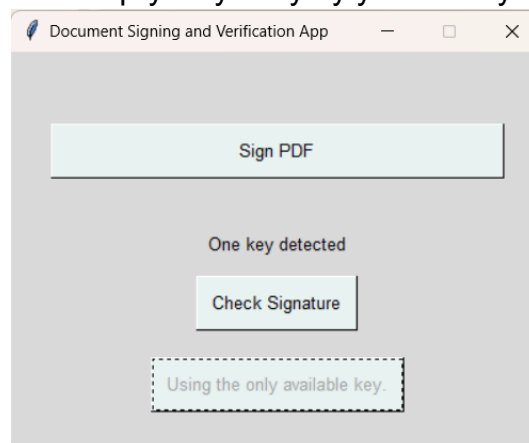
d. Zapisanie kluczy



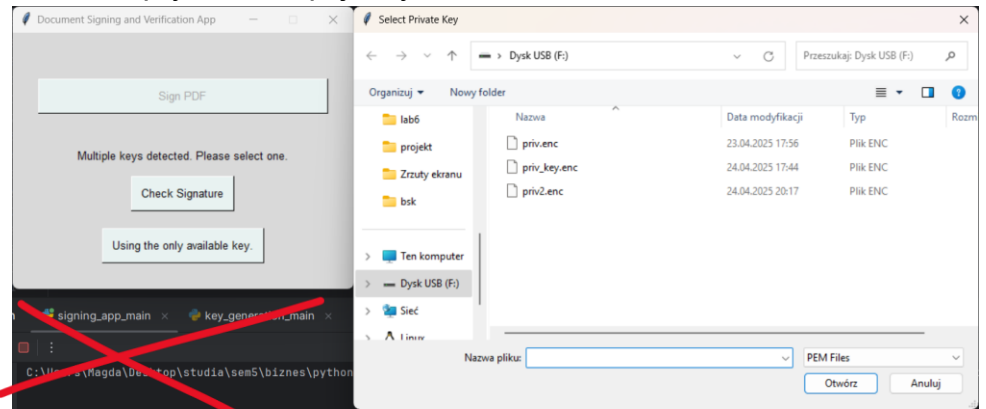


2. Podpisywanie dokumentu PDF (**Aplikacja *signing_app***)

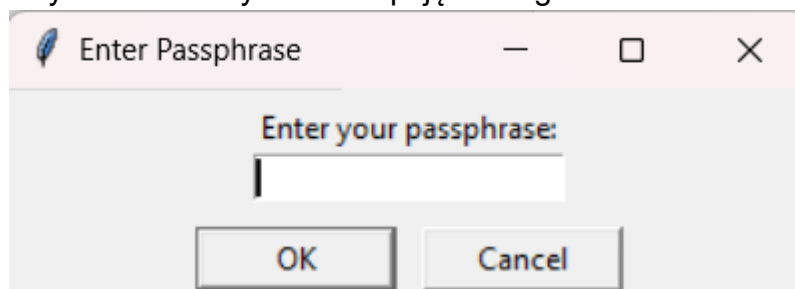
- a. Uruchomienie aplikacji. Aplikacja automatycznie wykrywa **pendrive i** wczytuje zaszyfrowany klucz prywatny (gdy jest tylko 1) lub pozostawia wybór dla użytkownika (gdy więcej niż 1 klucz prywatny)
 - i. 1 klucz prywatny – wykryty automatycznie



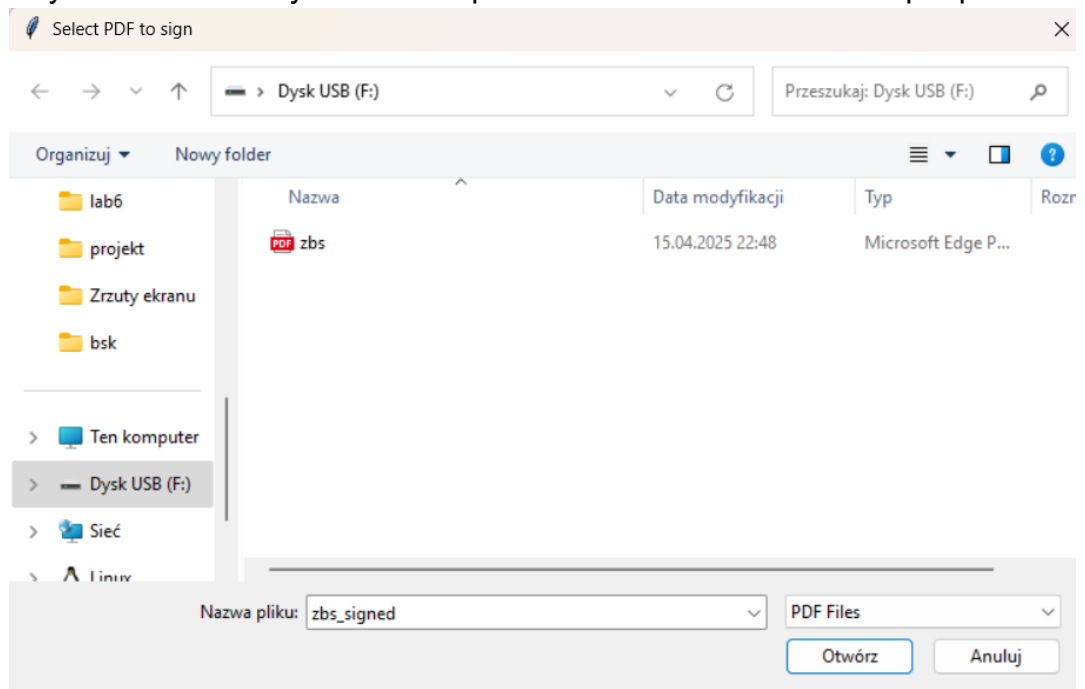
ii. > 1 klucze prywatne, opcja wyboru klucza



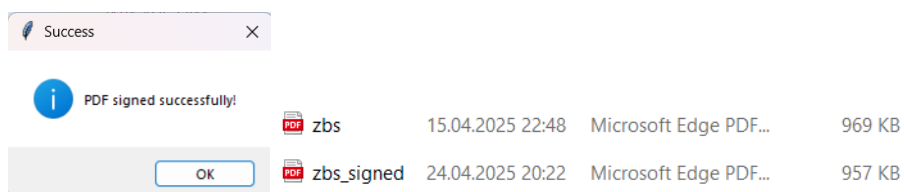
b. Użytkownik wybiera opcję "Sign PDF" i wpisuje hasło.



c. Użytkownik wybiera plik PDF do podpisu.



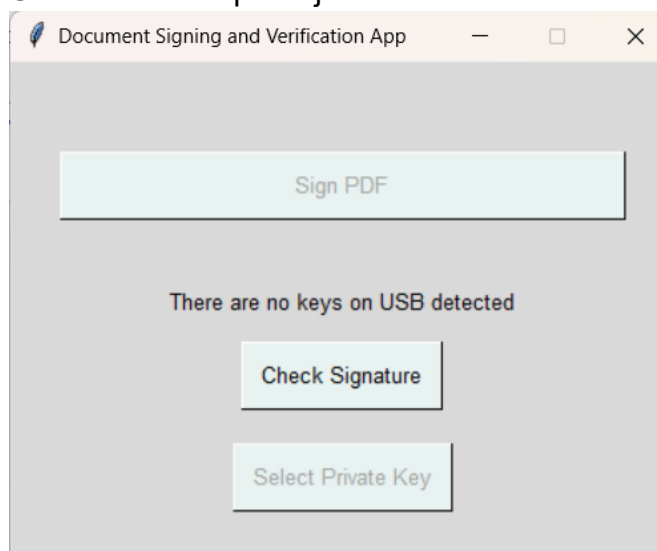
d. Poprawnie podpisany PDF zapisuje się w tej samej lokalizacji z podpisem "_signed"



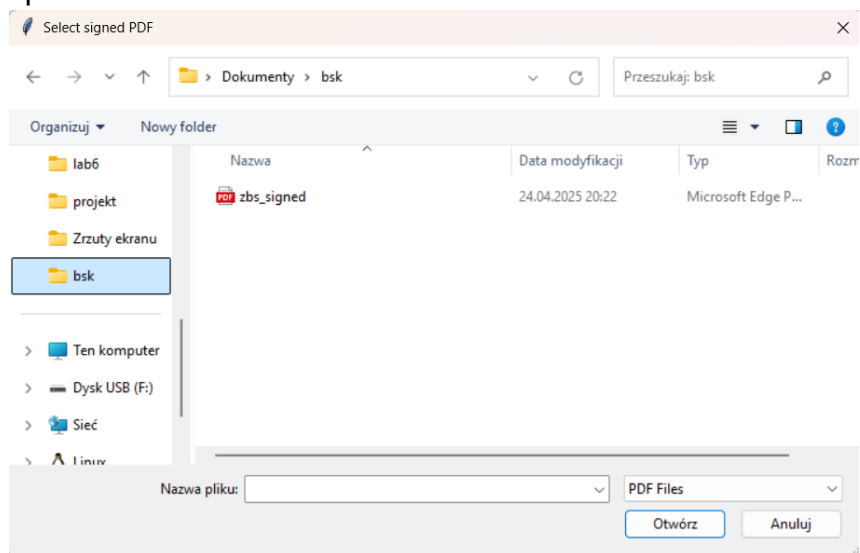
Proces użytkownika B:

1. Weryfikacja podpisu (Aplikacja **signing_app**)

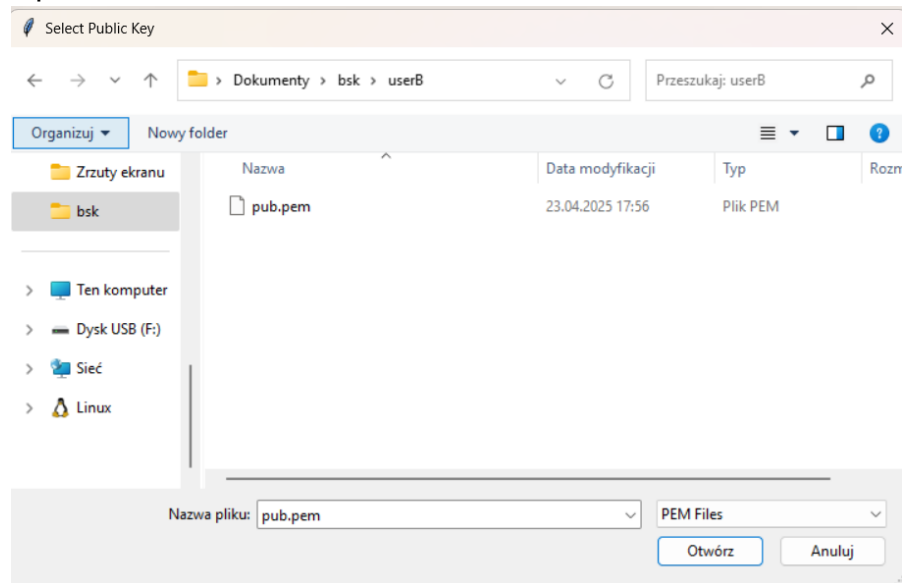
a. Uruchomienie aplikacji



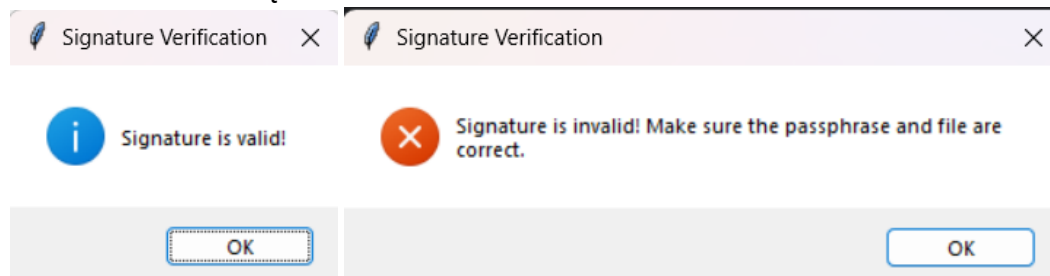
b. Użytkownik wybiera opcję “Check Signature” i wybiera plik PDF do sprawdzenia.



- c. Użytkownik wybiera klucz publiczny otrzymany od użytkownika A wraz z plikiem PDF



- d. Aplikacja weryfikuje czy podpis pasuje do dokumentu i czy nie został on zmieniony. Jeśli podpis jest poprawny, aplikacja informuje użytkownika B, że podpis został zweryfikowany. Jeśli nie, wyświetlany jest komunikat o błędzie.



2.4 Results

- 1. Generowanie kluczy RSA** - Użytkownik A pomyślnie wygenerował parę kluczy RSA (klucz publiczny i prywatny) przy użyciu aplikacji **key_generation**. Klucz prywatny został zaszyfrowany algorytmem AES z użyciem hasła i zapisany na pendrive. Klucz publiczny został zapisany w pliku i przygotowany do użycia przez użytkownika B do weryfikacji podpisu.
- 2. Podpisywanie dokumentu PDF**
Użytkownik A pomyślnie podpisał dokument PDF za pomocą klucza prywatnego RSA, który został odszyfrowany przy użyciu hasła. Dokument PDF został podpisany wewnętrznie zgodnie ze standardem **PADES**, co zapewnia integralność i autentyczność podpisanego dokumentu.
- 3. Weryfikacja podpisu**
Użytkownik B pomyślnie zweryfikował podpisany dokument PDF za pomocą klucza publicznego użytkownika A. Aplikacja poprawnie wygenerowała hasz dokumentu i zweryfikowała go przy użyciu klucza publicznego. Użytkownik B otrzymał komunikat o ważności podpisu.

2.5 Summary

Aplikacje stworzone w projekcie umożliwiają bezpieczne generowanie kluczy prywatnych i publicznych, podpisywanie dokumentów PDF oraz weryfikację ich integralności. Klucz prywatny jest szyfrowany algorytmem AES i przechowywany na pendrive, co zapewnia jego bezpieczeństwo. Użytkownicy mogą wykorzystać klucz publiczny do weryfikacji podpisanych plików PDF, zapewniając, że dokumenty są autentyczne i nie zostały zmienione. Proces generowania, podpisywania i weryfikowania podpisów jest prosty, bezpieczny i zgodny ze standardem PAdES.

3. Literature

- [1] Online Doxygen documentation, <https://www.doxygen.nl/manual/lists.html>, (accessed on 24.04.2025).
- [2] Online Pycryptodome documentation – PSS (RSA), https://pycryptodome.readthedocs.io/en/latest/src/signature/pkcs1_pss.html, (accessed on 05.04.2025).
- [3] PAdES wikipedia page, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PAdES>, (accessed on 04.04.2025).

PADES_imitation_app

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Chapter 1

Namespace Index

1.1 Namespace List

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Chapter 2

File Index

2.1 File List

Here is a list of all files with brief descriptions:

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GUI application for secure key generation using RSA and AES encryption	15
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Chapter 3

Namespace Documentation

3.1 key_generation_main Namespace Reference

Functions

- [encrypt_private_key](#) (pk, pin)
- [generate_rsa_keys](#) ()
- [generate_aes_key](#) (pin, salt)
- [update_task_progress](#) (value, text)
- [generate_keys](#) ()
- [save_public](#) ()
- [save_private](#) ()

Variables

- [int rsa_bits](#) = 4096
- [aes_mode](#) = AES.MODE_GCM
- [main_window](#) = tk.Tk()
- [background](#)
- [style](#) = ttk.Style()
- [padding](#)
- [font](#)
- [thickness](#)
- [weight](#)
- [text](#)
- [row](#)
- [column](#)
- [padx](#)
- [pady](#)
- [sticky](#)
- [passphrase_entry](#) = ttk.Entry([main_window](#), show="*")
- [gen_button](#) = ttk.Button([main_window](#), text="Generate Keys", command=[generate_keys](#), style="Custom.TButton")↵
- [columnspan](#)
- [progress_bar](#) = ttk.Progressbar([main_window](#), length=290)
- [status_label](#) = ttk.Label([main_window](#), text="", font=("Arial", 10))
- [save_public_button](#) = ttk.Button([main_window](#), text="Save Public Key", command=[save_public](#), state=tk.DISABLED, style="Custom.TButton")↵
- [save_private_button](#) = ttk.Button([main_window](#), text="Save Private Key", command=[save_private](#), state=tk.DISABLED, style="Custom.TButton")↵

3.1.1 Function Documentation

3.1.1.1 encrypt_private_key()

```
key_generation_main.encrypt_private_key (  
    pk,  
    pin)  
  
@brief Encrypts a private RSA key using a PIN.  
  
@param pk The private RSA key to encrypt.  
@param pin The PIN used to encrypt the key.  
  
@return The encrypted key data.
```

3.1.1.2 generate_aes_key()

```
key_generation_main.generate_aes_key (  
    pin,  
    salt)  
  
@brief Generates an AES encryption key based on a PIN and salt.  
  
@param pin The user's PIN used for key derivation.  
@param salt The salt used in the key derivation process.  
  
@return The derived AES key.
```

3.1.1.3 generate_keys()

```
key_generation_main.generate_keys ()  
  
@brief Initiates the RSA and AES key generation process  
  
This function coordinates the creation of RSA and AES keys,  
and may update the UI to reflect progress.
```

3.1.1.4 generate_rsa_keys()

```
key_generation_main.generate_rsa_keys ()  
  
@brief Generates a new RSA key pair (private and public keys).  
  
@return A tuple containing the private key and public key.
```

3.1.1.5 save_private()

key_generation_main.save_private ()

@brief Saves the encrypted private key to a file.

Asks the user to choose a location and writes the key securely.

3.1.1.6 save_public()

key_generation_main.save_public ()

@brief Saves the generated public key to a file.

Asks the user to choose a location and writes the key in PEM format.

3.1.1.7 update_task_progress()

key_generation_main.update_task_progress (
 value,
 text)

@brief Updates the GUI task progress bar and status message.

@param value The progress percentage (0-100).

@param text The status message to display.

3.1.2 Variable Documentation

3.1.2.1 aes_mode

key_generation_main.aes_mode = AES.MODE_GCM

3.1.2.2 background

key_generation_main.background

3.1.2.3 column

key_generation_main.column

3.1.2.4 colspan

key_generation_main.colspan

3.1.2.5 font

```
key_generation_main.font
```

3.1.2.6 gen_button

```
key_generation_main.gen_button = ttk.Button(main_window, text="Generate Keys", command=generate_keys,  
style="Custom.TButton")
```

3.1.2.7 main_window

```
key_generation_main.main_window = tk.Tk()
```

3.1.2.8 padding

```
key_generation_main.padding
```

3.1.2.9 padx

```
key_generation_main.padx
```

3.1.2.10 pady

```
key_generation_main.pady
```

3.1.2.11 passphrase_entry

```
key_generation_main.passphrase_entry = ttk.Entry(main_window, show="*")
```

3.1.2.12 progress_bar

```
key_generation_main.progress_bar = ttk.Progressbar(main_window, length=290)
```

3.1.2.13 row

```
key_generation_main.row
```

3.1.2.14 rsa_bits

```
int key_generation_main.rsa_bits = 4096
```

3.1.2.15 save_private_button

```
key_generation_main.save_private_button = ttk.Button(main_window, text="Save Private Key",  
command=save_private, state=tk.DISABLED, style="Custom.TButton")
```

3.1.2.16 save_public_button

```
key_generation_main.save_public_button = ttk.Button(main_window, text="Save Public Key", command=save_public,  
state=tk.DISABLED, style="Custom.TButton")
```

3.1.2.17 status_label

```
key_generation_main.status_label = ttk.Label(main_window, text="", font=("Arial", 10))
```

3.1.2.18 sticky

```
key_generation_main.sticky
```

3.1.2.19 style

```
key_generation_main.style = ttk.Style()
```

3.1.2.20 text

```
key_generation_main.text
```

3.1.2.21 thickness

```
key_generation_main.thickness
```

3.1.2.22 weight

```
key_generation_main.weight
```

3.2 signing_app_main Namespace Reference

Functions

- [decrypt_private_key](#) (pk_path, passphrase)
- bytes [adjust_metadata](#) (str pdf_path, Optional[List[str]] remove_fields_metadata=None, Optional[Dict[str, Any]] add_fields_metadata=None)
- [sign_pdf](#) (private_key_pem, pdf_path)
- [verify_signature](#) (signed_pdf_path, public_key_path)
- [detect_pendrive](#) ()
- [select_pdf_to_sign](#) ()
- [check_signature](#) ()
- [select_private_key](#) ()

Variables

- `aes_mode` = AES.MODE_GCM
- `PRIVATE_KEY` = None
- `bool MANUAL_KEY_SELECTION` = False
- `main_window` = tk.Tk()
- `weight`
- `bg`
- `style` = ttk.Style()
- `padding`
- `font`
- `background`
- `frame` = ttk.Frame(`main_window`, `padding`=20)
- `relx`
- `rely`
- `anchor`
- `row`
- `column`
- `sticky`
- `sign_pdf_button` = ttk.Button(`frame`, text="Sign PDF", state=tk.DISABLED, command=`select_pdf_to_sign`, style="Custom.TButton")
- `padx`
- `pady`
- `usb_status_label` = ttk.Label(`frame`, text="There are no keys on USB detected", font=("Arial", 10))
- `check_signature_button` = ttk.Button(`frame`, text="Check Signature", command=`check_signature`, style="Custom.TButton")
- `select_key_button` = ttk.Button(`frame`, text="Select Private Key", command=`select_private_key`, style="Custom.TButton")
- `usb_thread` = threading.Thread(target=`detect_pendrive`, daemon=True)

3.2.1 Function Documentation

3.2.1.1 `adjust_metadata()`

```
bytes signing_app_main.adjust_metadata (
    str pdf_path,
    Optional[List[str]] remove_fields_metadata = None,
    Optional[Dict[str, Any]] add_fields_metadata = None)
```

@brief Adjusts metadata of a PDF file.

This function modifies the metadata of a PDF file by removing/adding specific fields as specified by the parameters. It allows for updating the PDF's metadata without altering the content of the document itself.

@param pdf_path The path to the PDF file whose metadata is to be adjusted.

@param remove_fields_metadata A list of metadata field names to remove from the PDF. (Optional, default is None).

@param add_fields_metadata A dictionary of metadata field names and values to add to the PDF. (Optional, default is None).

@return The PDF file as a byte stream with the updated metadata.

3.2.1.2 check_signature()

signing_app_main.check_signature ()

@brief Checks the digital signature of the currently selected PDF.

@return None. Displays the result of the signature check.

3.2.1.3 decrypt_private_key()

signing_app_main.decrypt_private_key (
 pk_path,
 passphrase)

@brief Decrypts a private key stored in a file.

This function loads an encrypted private key from the specified file and decrypts it using the provided passphrase. The decrypted private key is returned for use in cryptographic operations such as signing documents.

@param *pk_path* The path to the file containing the encrypted private key.

@param *passphrase* The passphrase used to decrypt the private key.

@return The decrypted private key as a string.

3.2.1.4 detect_pendrive()

signing_app_main.detect_pendrive ()

@brief Detects if a USB pendrive is connected to the system.

@return The path to the detected pendrive or None if not found.

3.2.1.5 select_pdf_to_sign()

signing_app_main.select_pdf_to_sign ()

@brief Opens a file dialog to select a PDF file to sign.

@return None. Stores the selected PDF path for signing.

3.2.1.6 select_private_key()

signing_app_main.select_private_key ()

@brief Opens a file dialog to select a private key file.

@return None. Stores the selected private key for signing purposes.

3.2.1.7 sign_pdf()

```
signing_app_main.sign_pdf (  
    private_key_pem,  
    pdf_path)
```

@brief Signs a PDF file using a private key.

This function signs a PDF file with the provided private key, generating a cryptographic signature that ensures the authenticity of the document. The private key is used to sign the PDF, ensuring that the content has not been changed since the signature was applied.

@param private_key_pem The private key in PEM format used for signing the PDF.

@param pdf_path The path to the PDF file that needs to be signed.

@return The signed PDF as a byte stream.

3.2.1.8 verify_signature()

```
signing_app_main.verify_signature (  
    signed_pdf_path,  
    public_key_path)
```

@brief Verifies the digital signature of a PDF document.

@param signed_pdf_path Path to the signed PDF file.

@param public_key_path Path to the public key used for verification.

@return None. Displays result of verification.

3.2.2 Variable Documentation

3.2.2.1 aes_mode

```
signing_app_main.aes_mode = AES.MODE_GCM
```

3.2.2.2 anchor

```
signing_app_main.anchor
```

3.2.2.3 background

```
signing_app_main.background
```

3.2.2.4 bg

```
signing_app_main.bg
```

3.2.2.5 check_signature_button

```
signing_app_main.check_signature_button = ttk.Button(frame, text="Check Signature", command=check_signature, style="Custom.TButton")
```

3.2.2.6 column

```
signing_app_main.column
```

3.2.2.7 font

```
signing_app_main.font
```

3.2.2.8 frame

```
signing_app_main.frame = ttk.Frame(main_window, padding=20)
```

3.2.2.9 main_window

```
signing_app_main.main_window = tk.Tk()
```

3.2.2.10 MANUAL_KEY_SELECTION

```
bool signing_app_main.MANUAL_KEY_SELECTION = False
```

3.2.2.11 padding

```
signing_app_main.padding
```

3.2.2.12 padx

```
signing_app_main.padx
```

3.2.2.13 pady

```
signing_app_main.pady
```

3.2.2.14 PRIVATE_KEY

```
signing_app_main.PRIVATE_KEY = None
```

3.2.2.15 relx

```
signing_app_main.relx
```

3.2.2.16 rely

```
signing_app_main.rely
```

3.2.2.17 row

```
signing_app_main.row
```

3.2.2.18 select_key_button

```
signing_app_main.select_key_button = ttk.Button(frame, text="Select Private Key", command=select_private_key, style="Custom.TButton")
```

3.2.2.19 sign_pdf_button

```
signing_app_main.sign_pdf_button = ttk.Button(frame, text="Sign PDF", state=tk.DISABLED, command=select_pdf_to_sign, style="Custom.TButton")
```

3.2.2.20 sticky

```
signing_app_main.sticky
```

3.2.2.21 style

```
signing_app_main.style = ttk.Style()
```

3.2.2.22 usb_status_label

```
signing_app_main.usb_status_label = ttk.Label(frame, text="There are no keys on USB detected", font=("Arial", 10))
```

3.2.2.23 usb_thread

```
signing_app_main.usb_thread = threading.Thread(target=detect_pendrive, daemon=True)
```

3.2.2.24 weight

```
signing_app_main.weight
```

Chapter 4

File Documentation

4.1 `key_generation_app/key_generation_main.py` File Reference

GUI application for secure key generation using RSA and AES encryption.

Namespaces

- namespace `key_generation_main`

Functions

- `key_generation_main.encrypt_private_key` (pk, pin)
- `key_generation_main.generate_rsa_keys` ()
- `key_generation_main.generate_aes_key` (pin, salt)
- `key_generation_main.update_task_progress` (value, text)
- `key_generation_main.generate_keys` ()
- `key_generation_main.save_public` ()
- `key_generation_main.save_private` ()

Variables

- `int key_generation_main.rsa_bits` = 4096
- `key_generation_main.aes_mode` = AES.MODE_GCM
- `key_generation_main.main_window` = tk.Tk()
- `key_generation_main.background`
- `key_generation_main.style` = ttk.Style()
- `key_generation_main.padding`
- `key_generation_main.font`
- `key_generation_main.thickness`
- `key_generation_main.weight`
- `key_generation_main.text`
- `key_generation_main.row`
- `key_generation_main.column`
- `key_generation_main.padx`
- `key_generation_main.pady`

- `key_generation_main.sticky`
- `key_generation_main.passphrase_entry` = `ttk.Entry(main_window, show="*")`
- `key_generation_main.gen_button` = `ttk.Button(main_window, text="Generate Keys", command=generate_keys, style="Custom.TButton")`
- `key_generation_main.columnspan`
- `key_generation_main.progress_bar` = `ttk.Progressbar(main_window, length=290)`
- `key_generation_main.status_label` = `ttk.Label(main_window, text="", font=("Arial", 10))`
- `key_generation_main.save_public_button` = `ttk.Button(main_window, text="Save Public Key", command=save_public, state=tk.DISABLED, style="Custom.TButton")`
- `key_generation_main.save_private_button` = `ttk.Button(main_window, text="Save Private Key", command=save_private, state=tk.DISABLED, style="Custom.TButton")`

4.1.1 Detailed Description

GUI application for secure key generation using RSA and AES encryption.

This app provides a GUI for users to generate private and public keys. The application allows for:

- Generating RSA key pairs (public/private)
- Deriving AES keys using a PIN and salt
- Saving keys as files

GUI is built using Tkinter and includes feedback mechanisms to guide the user through the key generation process.

Date

2025-04-23

4.2 signing_app/signing_app_main.py File Reference

Namespaces

- namespace `signing_app_main`

Functions

- `signing_app_main.decrypt_private_key` (`pk_path`, `passphrase`)
- bytes `signing_app_main.adjust_metadata` (`str pdf_path`, `Optional[List[str]] remove_fields_metadata=None`, `Optional[Dict[str, Any]] add_fields_metadata=None`)
- `signing_app_main.sign_pdf` (`private_key_pem`, `pdf_path`)
- `signing_app_main.verify_signature` (`signed_pdf_path`, `public_key_path`)
- `signing_app_main.detect_pendrive` ()
- `signing_app_main.select_pdf_to_sign` ()
- `signing_app_main.check_signature` ()
- `signing_app_main.select_private_key` ()

Variables

- `signing_app_main.aes_mode` = `AES.MODE_GCM`
- `signing_app_main.PRIVATE_KEY` = `None`
- `bool signing_app_main.MANUAL_KEY_SELECTION` = `False`
- `signing_app_main.main_window` = `tk.Tk()`
- `signing_app_main.weight`
- `signing_app_main.bg`
- `signing_app_main.style` = `ttk.Style()`
- `signing_app_main.padding`
- `signing_app_main.font`
- `signing_app_main.background`
- `signing_app_main.frame` = `ttk.Frame(main_window, padding=20)`
- `signing_app_main.relx`
- `signing_app_main.rely`
- `signing_app_main.anchor`
- `signing_app_main.row`
- `signing_app_main.column`
- `signing_app_main.sticky`
- `signing_app_main.sign_pdf_button` = `ttk.Button(frame, text="Sign PDF", state=tk.DISABLED, command=select_pdf_to_sign, style="Custom.TButton")`
- `signing_app_main.padx`
- `signing_app_main.pady`
- `signing_app_main.usb_status_label` = `ttk.Label(frame, text="There are no keys on USB detected", font=("Arial", 10))`
- `signing_app_main.check_signature_button` = `ttk.Button(frame, text="Check Signature", command=check_signature, style="Custom.TButton")`
- `signing_app_main.select_key_button` = `ttk.Button(frame, text="Select Private Key", command=select_private_key, style="Custom.TButton")`
- `signing_app_main.usb_thread` = `threading.Thread(target=detect_pendrive, daemon=True)`

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