

# **Problem Statement:**

**PS-15**

**Protecting User Password Keys at Rest (on the Disk)**

**Project by:-**

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# Unique Idea (Solution)

## FileCryptor:-

The logic behind this file encryption/decryption application involves several key steps and principles aimed at ensuring data security and usability. Here's a breakdown of the core ideas and logic used in the application:

### 1. User Interaction through GUI:

- The application uses **tkinter** to create a graphical user interface (GUI) that allows users to interact with the application easily.
- Users can select files, enter passwords, and initiate encryption or decryption through buttons and text fields.

## **2. Password Management:**

- **The application collects a password from the user and ensures it is no longer than 20 characters. The password can include any character.**
- **This password is used to generate an encryption key using a key derivation function (PBKDF2) to enhance security.**

## **3. Key Derivation:**

- **PBKDF2 (Password-Based Key Derivation Function 2):**
  - **The password provided by the user is combined with a randomly generated salt.**
  - **PBKDF2 applies SHA-256 hashing with the salt for 100,000 iterations to derive a cryptographic key.**
  - **This process makes it computationally expensive to guess the password using brute force or dictionary attacks.**

## **4. Encryption Process:**

- **AES Encryption:**

- **The derived key is used in the AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) algorithm with CBC (Cipher Block Chaining) mode.**
- **A random initialization vector (IV) is generated to ensure that the same plaintext encrypts to different ciphertext each time.**
- **Padding:**
  - **The plaintext file data is padded using PKCS7 padding to ensure it fits into the AES block size.**
- **File Structure:**
  - **The salt, IV, and original file extension are prepended to the encrypted data.**
  - **This additional metadata allows the decryption process to reconstruct the original file correctly.**

## **5. Decryption Process:**

- **Reading Encrypted File:**
  - The application reads the salt, IV, original file extension, and encrypted data from the encrypted file.
- **Key Derivation:**
  - The same PBKDF2 process is applied using the stored salt and user-provided password to derive the decryption key.
- **AES Decryption:**
  - The AES algorithm in CBC mode is used with the derived key and IV to decrypt the data.
  - **Unpadding:**
    - The decrypted data is unpadding using PKCS7 to restore the original plaintext.
- **Restoring Original File:**
  - The decrypted data is saved to a new file with the original file extension.

## **6. File Management:**

- After a file is successfully encrypted or decrypted, the original file is deleted to ensure only the processed (encrypted or decrypted) file remains.
- This step helps maintain data security by removing any leftover plaintext files.

## **7. Error Handling:**

- The application includes extensive error handling to manage common issues such as:
  - Missing file selection.
  - Incorrect password entry.
  - Invalid decryption keys or signatures, indicating possible tampering.
- Users are informed of errors through message boxes and console output.

# Features Offered

## GUI Features:

### 1. User-Friendly Interface:

- Intuitive layout with clearly labeled buttons and text fields.
- Uses **tkinter** for creating a desktop application with visual components.

### 2. File Selection:

- Allows users to select the file to be encrypted or decrypted through a file dialog.

### 3. Password Input:

- Secure password entry with masked input (asterisks).
- Password length is limited to 20 characters, but allows any character type.

### 4. Console Output:

- Displays messages and updates to the user about the current status and results of operations.
- Provides feedback on selected files, successful operations, and errors.

## **Functional Features:**

### **1. Encryption:**

- **Uses AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) for secure encryption.**
- **Implements PKCS7 padding to handle data that is not a multiple of the block size.**
- **Generates and uses a random salt and initialization vector (IV) for each encryption operation to enhance security.**
- **Derives encryption keys from the user's password using PBKDF2 (Password-Based Key Derivation Function 2) with SHA-256.**
- **Stores the salt, IV, and original file extension as part of the encrypted file.**



## **2. Decryption:**

- **Decrypts files that were encrypted by the application.**
- **Uses the stored salt and IV to derive the correct decryption key from the user's password.**
- **Verifies the integrity and correctness of the decrypted data.**
- **Restores the original file extension to the decrypted file.**

## **3. Error Handling:**

- **Provides clear error messages for common issues, such as missing files, incorrect passwords, and potential file tampering.**
- **Displays error messages in both the console output and as message boxes.**

## **4. File Management:**

- **Automatically deletes the original file after encryption or decryption to ensure only the processed file remains.**
- **Handles file paths and extensions correctly to avoid overwriting important data.**

# Security Features:

## 1. Secure Password Management:

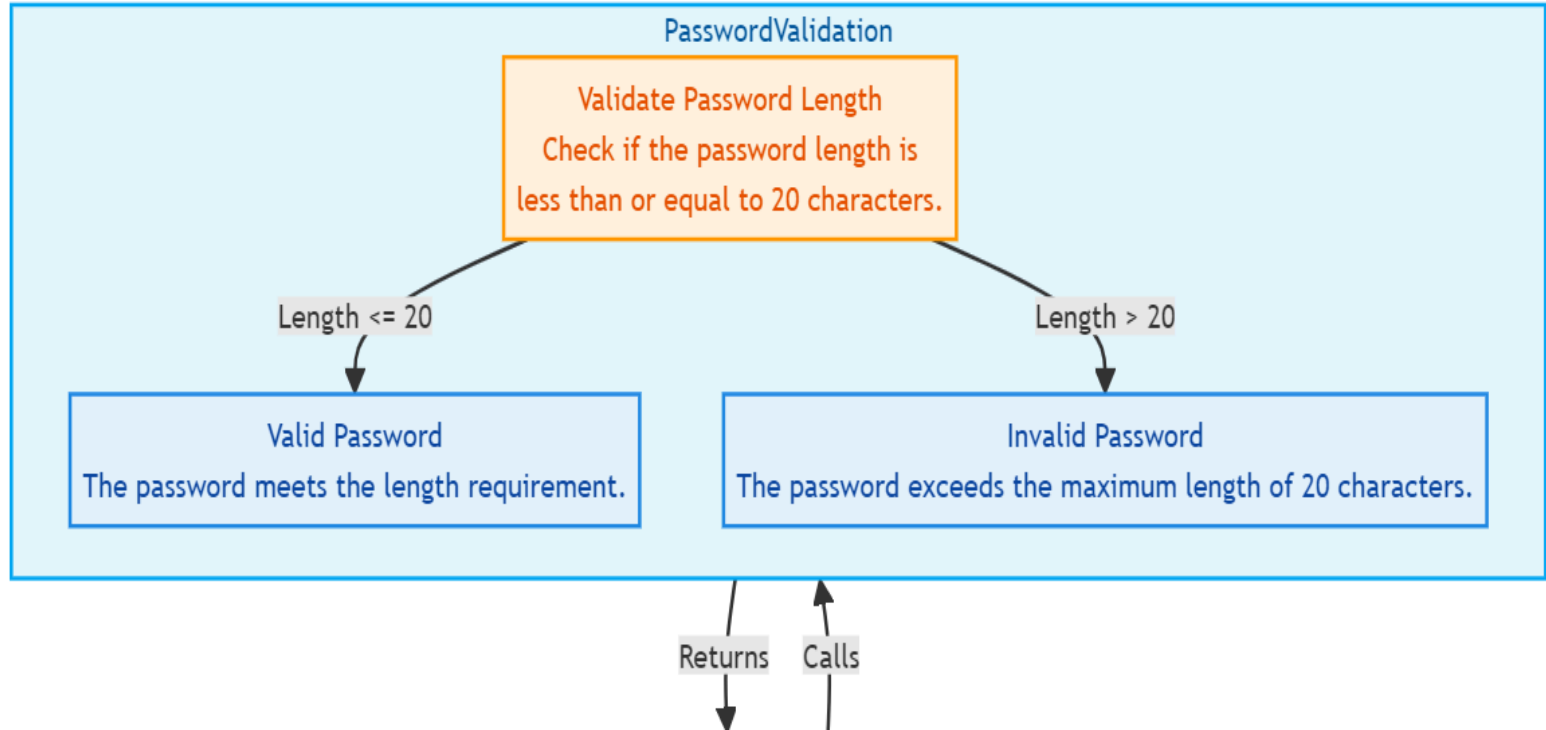
- Uses PBKDF2 with a random salt to derive encryption keys from passwords, making it harder for attackers to use precomputed hashes (rainbow tables) to break passwords.
- Limits password length to enhance usability while maintaining security.

## 2. Data Integrity:

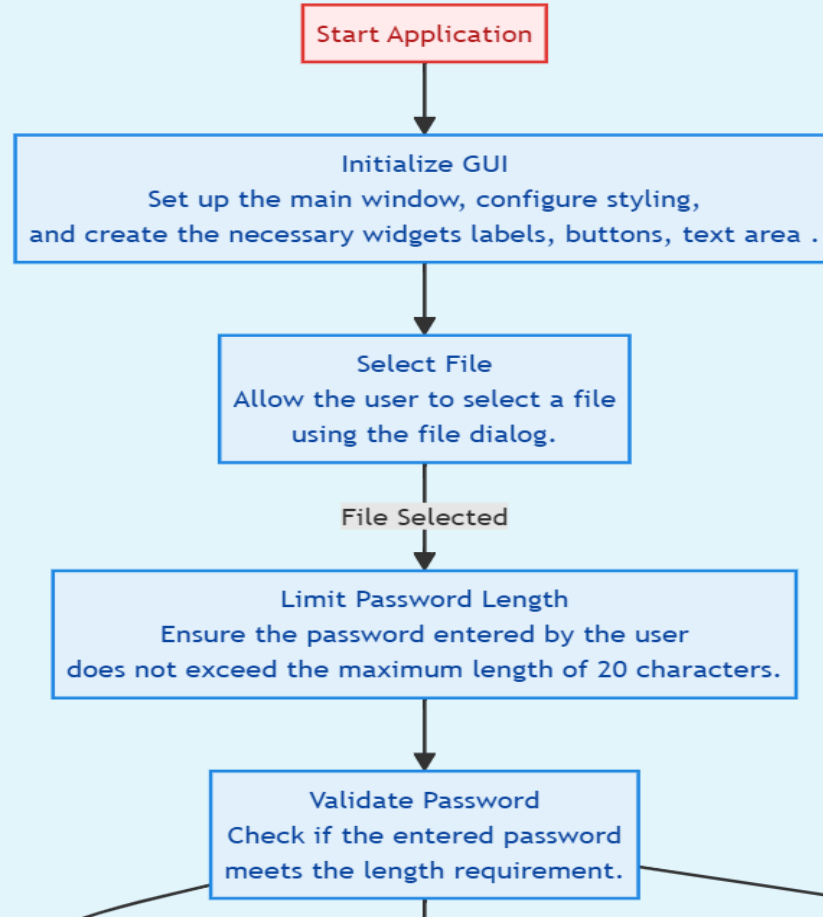
- Ensures that data is padded correctly before encryption and unpadded after decryption to maintain data integrity.
- Uses AES in CBC mode to ensure secure encryption of data blocks.

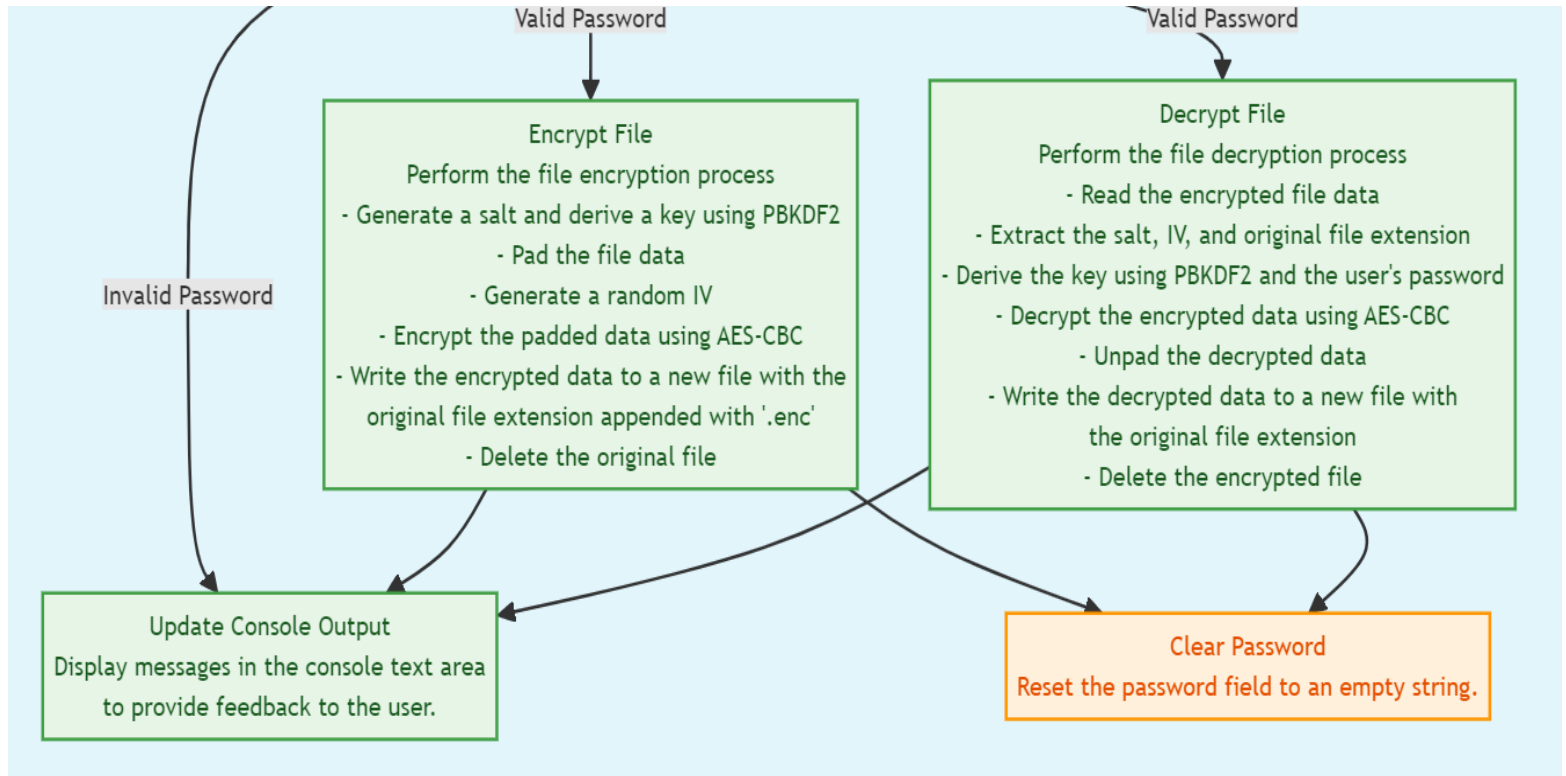
## 3. Tamper Detection: Incorporates error handling to detect and report potential tampering with encrypted files, such as invalid signatures or incorrect decryption keys.

# Process Flow

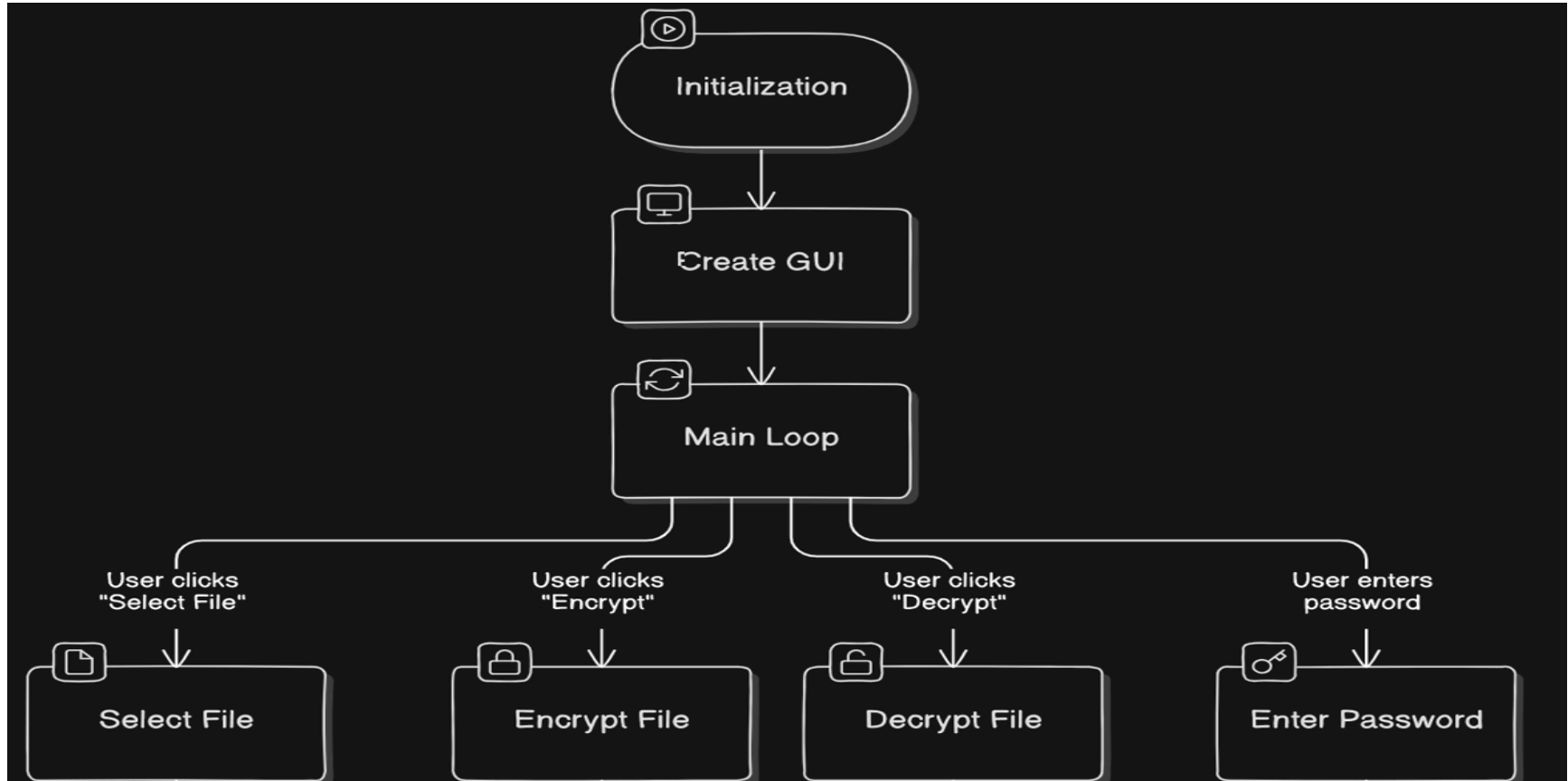


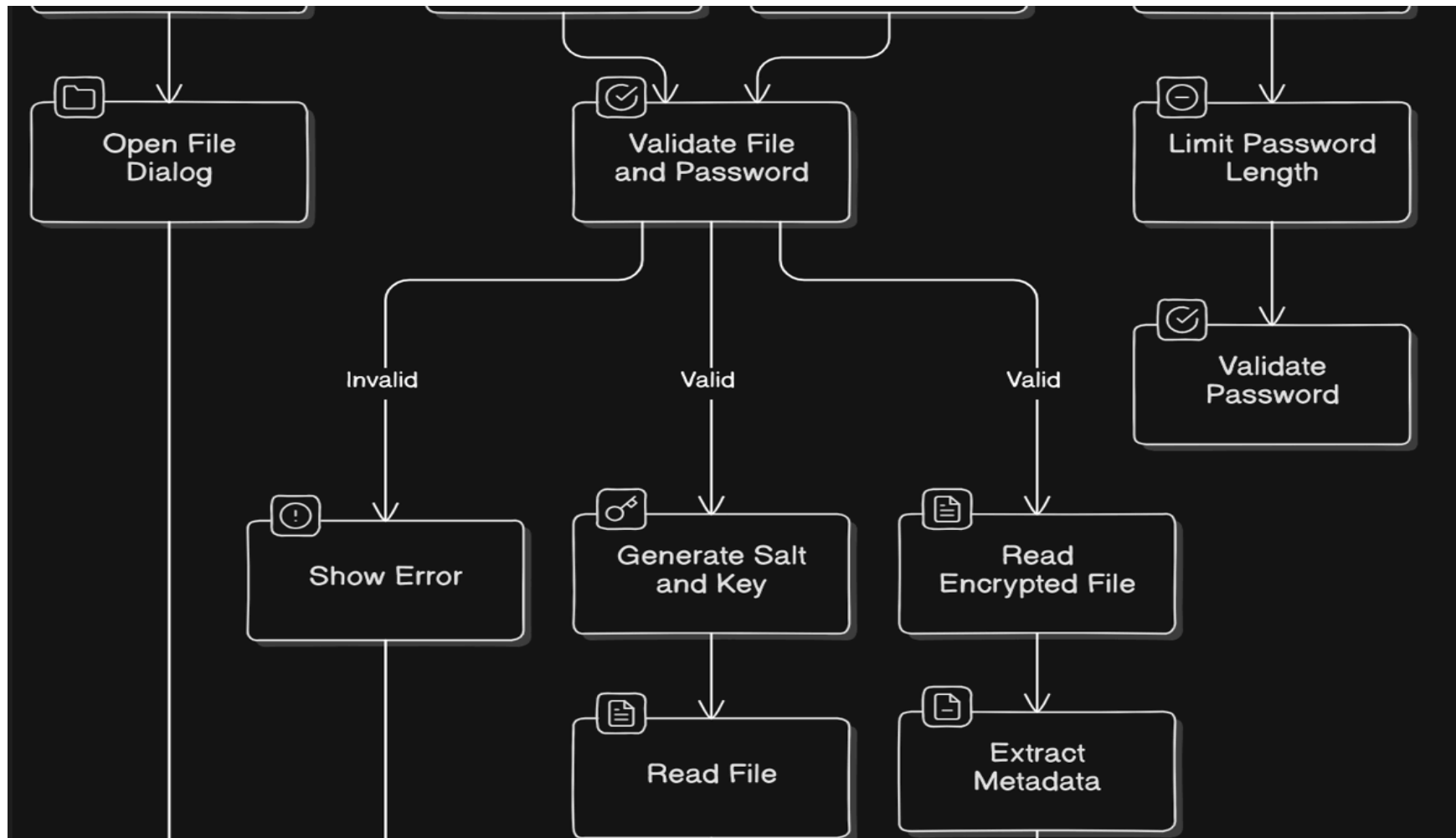
## MainApplication



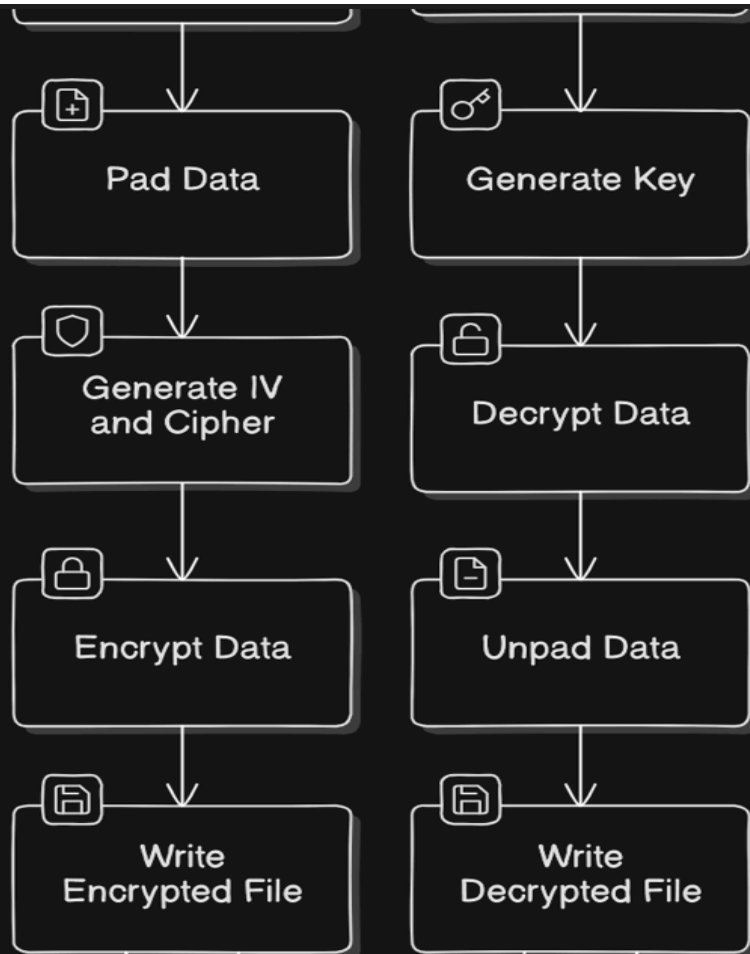


# Architecture Diagram

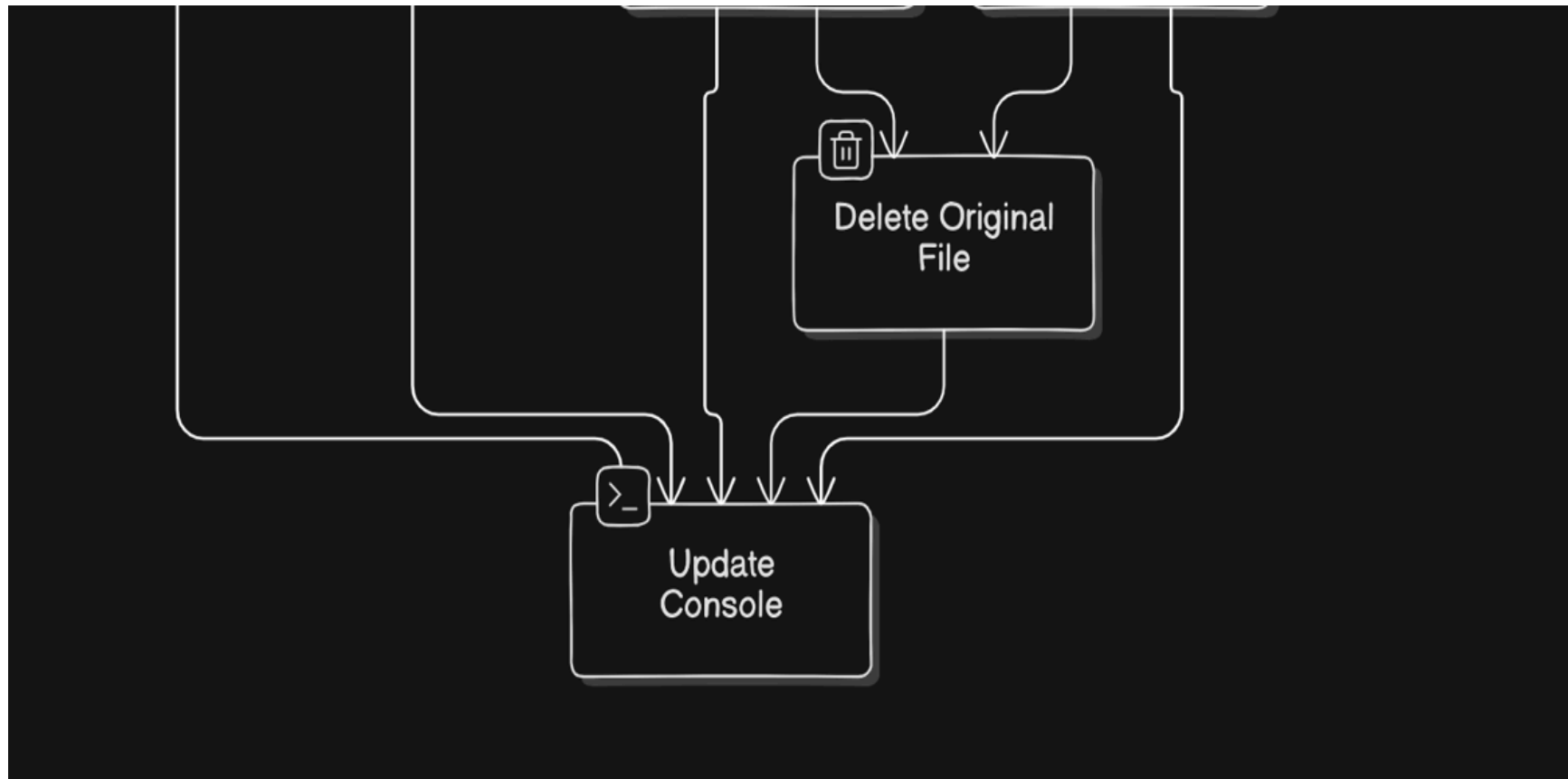




File selected







# Technologies Used

## Python Libraries:

### 1. tkinter:

- **Purpose:** Provides a GUI toolkit for creating the user interface.
- **Features:** Used for creating the main application window, buttons, labels, and text fields.

### 2. filedialog and messagebox (from tkinter):

- **Purpose:** Provides dialogs for file selection and message boxes for displaying alerts and errors.
- **Features:** **filedialog** is used for selecting files, and **messagebox** is used for showing error and information messages.

### 3. cryptography.hazmat.primitives.ciphers:

- **Purpose:** Provides cryptographic algorithms for encryption and decryption.
- **Features:** Includes the **Cipher**, **algorithms**, and **modes** modules for implementing AES encryption in CBC mode.

### 4. cryptography.hazmat.backends:

- **Purpose:** Provides backend interfaces for cryptographic primitives.
- **Features:** Used to specify the backend for cryptographic operations (**default\_backend**).

### 5. cryptography.hazmat.primitives.padding:

- **Purpose:** Provides padding schemes for cryptographic data.
- **Features:** Used to pad plaintext data to the correct block size for AES encryption.

## 6. cryptography.hazmat.primitives.hashes:

- **Purpose:** Provides hashing algorithms.
- **Features:** Used in key derivation (PBKDF2) to ensure secure keys.

## 7. cryptography.hazmat.primitives.kdf.pbkdf2:

- **Purpose:** Provides the PBKDF2 key derivation function.
- **Features:** Used to derive encryption keys from passwords with a salt.

## 8. cryptography.exceptions:

- **Purpose:** Provides exception classes for cryptographic errors.
- **Features:** Handles specific exceptions like **InvalidKey** and **InvalidSignature**.

## 9. os:

- **Purpose:** Provides miscellaneous operating system interfaces.
- **Features:** Used for file operations like reading, writing, and deleting files, and generating random data (salts and IVs).

## 10. re:

- **Purpose:** Provides regular expression operations.
- **Features:** Although imported, it is not used in the current code.

## 11. struct:

- **Purpose:** Provides functions to convert between Python values and C structs.
- **Features:** Used to pack and unpack binary data (like the length of the original file extension).

# Conclusion

**It is a robust Python application for file encryption and decryption using the AES algorithm. It leverages the `tkinter` library to create a user-friendly graphical interface, allowing users to select files, enter passwords, and initiate encryption or decryption processes.**

**Overall, the File Cryptor application effectively combines a user-friendly interface with strong cryptographic techniques to provide a secure file encryption and decryption solution. It demonstrates good practices in cryptography and user interaction, making it a valuable tool for users seeking to protect their sensitive data.**