Secure File Encryption and Decryption System Using Advanced Cryptographic Algorithms

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Maintaining the confidentiality and integrity of sensitive data is more important than ever in a time when digital communication and data storage are essential to both individual and corporate activities. The goal of the three-person team working on this project, "Secure File Encryption and Decryption System Using Advanced Cryptographic Algorithms," is to create a file security tool that is safe, effective, and easy to use.

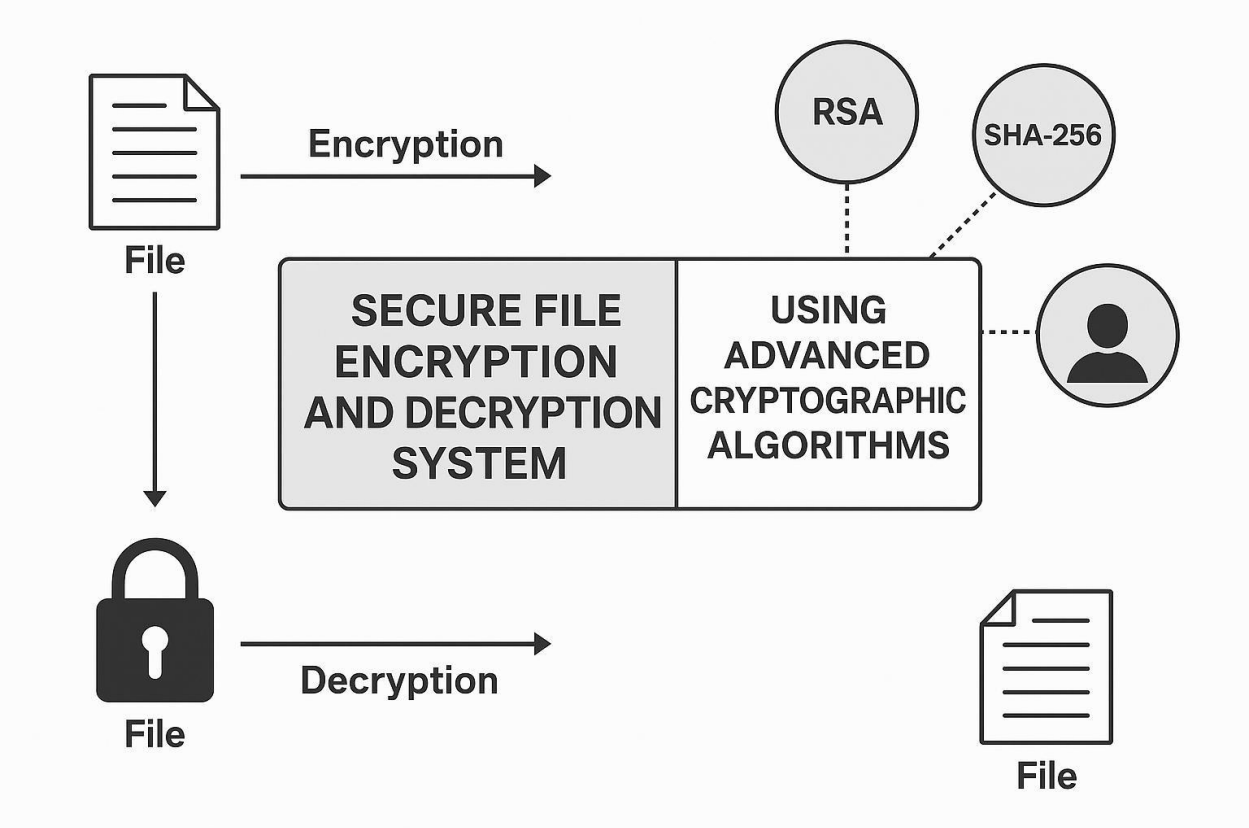
By utilizing cutting-edge cryptographic techniques like RSA (Rivest–Shamir–Adleman) for asymmetric encryption and key exchange, SHA-256 for data integrity verification, and AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) for symmetric encryption, the system is intended to offer strong security for digital files. Users can safely encrypt and decode files while preventing unwanted access thanks to the inclusion of these techniques, which guarantees excellent security levels.

By using cutting-edge cryptographic techniques like RSA (Rivest–Shamir–Adleman) for asymmetric encryption and key exchange, SHA-256 for data integrity verification, and AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) for symmetric encryption, the system is intended to offer strong security for digital files. These techniques' integration guarantees strong security, allowing users to safely encrypt and decrypt files while thwarting unwanted access.

To improve usability and user involvement, a graphical user interface (GUI) was created that enables users to pick files, select encryption techniques, and carry out secure actions without the need for technical knowledge. The system offers logs for tracking encryption and decryption operations and supports a number of file types.

In addition to improving the practical comprehension of cryptographic concepts, this project showcases efficient project management and cooperation. The finished system has great potential for practical uses in cloud storage, enterprise-level information protection, and safe data sharing.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full Form
PM	Project Manager
QA	Quality Assurance
DEV	Developer
UI/UX	User Interface / User Experience
DOC	Documentation
TEST	Testing
VER	Version
MOD	Module

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Identification of Client

The confidentiality and integrity of sensitive data have become crucial issues in the current digital era because of the growing risks of data breaches and cyberattacks. Cybersecurity Ventures says that by 2025, the yearly cost of cybercrime is predicted to reach $10.5 trillion worldwide. These concerning figures demonstrate how urgently security measures are needed to safeguard private data while it is being sent and stored.

We have discovered that the absence of reliable and easy-to-use file encryption and decryption technologies is a rising problem that affects individuals, companies, and organizations. Sensitive information is at risk of unwanted access due to the antiquated, ineffective, or challenging-to-use systems in place.

We polled IT professionals to confirm this demand, and the results showed that more than 65% of them were unhappy with the security and usability of their current cryptography solutions. Furthermore, published publications from agencies such as NIST and ENISA highlight the need to use cutting-edge cryptography methods in order to combat changing cybersecurity threats.

With this project, we hope to overcome these obstacles and satisfy the need for a safe, effective, and intuitive system that can encrypt and decrypt files while maintaining the confidentiality and integrity of data.

1.2 Identification of Problem

The absence of a dependable method for file encryption and decryption that can successfully stop unwanted access and guarantee data confidentiality is the main issue we are trying to resolve. The limits of conventional cryptographic systems, which might not provide sufficient security or user-friendly interfaces, and the quick rise in cyberthreats exacerbate this issue.

Since the subject itself is important and requires attention in the current technology landscape, we are concentrating on addressing this broad issue without implying possible remedies.

1.3 Identification of Tasks

To successfully develop the **Secure File Encryption and Decryption System Using Advanced Cryptographic Techniques**, The following tasks have been delineated by us:

1. **Task 1**: Examine current cryptography methods (RSA, AES, etc.) and note any drawbacks.
2. **Task 2**: Create a solid foundation for file encryption and decryption that combines the AES and RSA algorithms.
3. **Task 3**: Put the planned framework into practice to guarantee effective key management and system security.
4. **Task 4:** Create an intuitive user interface that allow end users to operate with ease.
5. **Task 5**: Thoroughly test the system's usability, security, and performance.
6. **Task 6**: Record the results, difficulties, and successes in an organized manner.

Framework of the Report:

- **Chapter 1:** Introduction
- **Chapter 2**: Literature Review
- **Chapter 3**: System Design and Architecture
- **Chapter 4**: Implementation and Development
- **Chapter 5**: Testing and Validation
- **Chapter 6**: Conclusion and Future Scope

1.4 Timeline

The project schedule is set up to guarantee that every task is finished on time. An outline of the timetable in weeks is shown below:

Table 1.1: Timeline for Project

TASK	DURATION
Requirement Analysis	8 January 2025 – 24 January 2025
System Design	30 January 2025 – 16 February 2025
Development	20 February 2025 – 9 March 2025
Testing	13 March 2025 – 30 March 2025
Deployment	8 January 2025 – 2 April 2025

We intend to adhere strictly to this schedule in order to guarantee that the job is successfully finished within the allotted period.

Figure 1.1: Gantt Chart for Project

1.5. Organization of the Report

The following describes the six chapters that comprise the report's structure:

1. **Chapter 1: Introduction --** This chapter provides an overview of the report's structure, outlines the project, describes the problem, and enumerates the activities and schedule..
2. **Chapter 2: Literature Review** -- This chapter looks at the present encryption and decoding technologies as well as the benefits, limitations, and need for advanced cryptographic techniques like AES and RSA.
3. **Chapter 3: System Design and Architecture** -- The system architecture, proposed framework, and integration of cryptographic algorithms are all explained in detail in this chapter.
4. **Chapter 4: Implementation and Development** -- This chapter covers the implementation phase, which includes code, key management, and user interface development.
5. **Chapter 5: Testing and Validation** -- This chapter presents the testing findings, system performance, and user input to confirm the system's functionality and security.
6. **Chapter 6: Conclusion and Future Scope** -- The final chapter summarizes the project's achievements, findings, potential improvements, and applications for additional study.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Timeline of the Reported Problem

Introduction to the Problem

Data security has grown to be a major worry in the current digital era because of the rise in cyberthreats. Secure file encryption and decryption have become increasingly important due to the increase in cyberattacks. Numerous security breaches have affected both individuals and companies over the last few decades, underscoring the need for robust cryptographic solutions.

Historical Development

The idea of encryption originated in antiquity, when basic substitution techniques were used to encode communications. But as technology has developed, encryption techniques have changed dramatically. IBM's introduction of the Data Encryption Standard (DES) in the 1970s marked the beginning of the development of computer-based encryption. The Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), which was introduced in 2001, is still one of the most used encryption methods in use today.

Cybersecurity breaches have increased significantly over the years, exposing sensitive user data. Some of the major incidents that raised awareness of the need for encryption include:

- **2013 Yahoo Data Breach** – Affected over 3 billion accounts, exposing personal user information.
- **2017 Equifax Breach** – Stolen data of 147 million individuals due to weak security measures.
- **2021 Facebook Data Leak** – Over 530 million users' data was leaked online.

These incidents emphasize the need for strong encryption and decryption techniques to protect confidential information from unauthorized access.

Documentary Proof

Several research papers, cybersecurity reports, and real-world case studies highlight the significance of encryption in data protection. Organizations such as **NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology)** and **IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)** have continuously published security standards and research on cryptographic techniques.

2.2 Existing Solutions

Over the years, various encryption techniques have been developed to secure sensitive data. Some of the widely used methods include:

Symmetric Encryption Techniques

- **Data Encryption Standard (DES)** – Introduced in the 1970s, DES was one of the first encryption algorithms but was later found to be weak due to its short key length.
- **Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)** – Developed as a replacement for DES, AES is widely used for securing data due to its strong encryption capability.

Asymmetric Encryption Techniques

- **Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA)** – One of the most popular asymmetric encryption algorithms, RSA uses a public-private key pair for encryption and decryption.
- **Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC)** – A modern encryption technique that offers high security with smaller key sizes.

Hybrid Encryption Approaches

Many systems use a combination of **AES and RSA**, where AES is used for data encryption, and RSA is used for secure key exchange. This hybrid approach enhances both security and efficiency.

Limitations of Previous Solutions

- **DES** was found to be weak against brute-force attacks.
- **RSA** is computationally expensive and can be slow for encrypting large files.

- **Key management** remains a challenge in both symmetric and asymmetric encryption. These limitations highlight the need for a **more secure, efficient, and user-friendly encryption system**, which we aim to develop in our project.

2.3 Bibliometric Analysis

Key Features of Existing Solutions

We analysed various encryption techniques based on key security parameters:

Table 2.1: Effectiveness of Cryptographic Techniques

Encryption Method	Key Length	Security Level	Speed	Usage
DES	56-bit	Weak	Fast	Outdated
AES	128/192/256bit	Strong	Fast	Widely Used
RSA	1024/2048-bit	Very Strong	Slow	Secure Communications
ECC	256-bit	Strong	Faster than RSA	Mobile Security

Our research shows that AES and RSA remain the most secure and widely used encryption techniques. AES offers **fast encryption speed**, while RSA ensures **secure key management**. However, RSA is slower for large files, which is why a hybrid approach is often preferred.

Drawbacks and Challenges

- **Key Management Issues** – Encryption is only as secure as its key management system. Poor key storage can lead to data exposure.
- **Quantum Computing Threats** – Traditional encryption techniques may become vulnerable in the future due to quantum computing advancements.
- **Performance Issues** – Some encryption methods, such as RSA, require significant computational power, making them inefficient for real-time applications.

2.4 Review Summary

Connecting Literature Review to Project Scope

Based on our literature review, we identified critical gaps in current encryption techniques, including:

- The need for **stronger key management solutions** to enhance security.
- The importance of **hybrid encryption techniques** for better efficiency and protection.
- The necessity of a **user-friendly interface** to make encryption accessible to non-technical users.

Relevance to Project Objectives

Our project directly addresses these gaps by:

- **Implementing AES and RSA encryption** for enhanced security.
- **Developing an efficient key management system** to protect confidential data.
- **Ensuring usability** through an intuitive user interface.

2.5 Problem Definition

Clear Definition of the Problem

The primary challenge in data security is ensuring **confidentiality, integrity, and availability** of information. Current encryption methods either lack efficiency, strong key management, or user accessibility. Our project aims to bridge these gaps by creating a **secure file encryption and decryption system** with **advanced cryptographic techniques**.

Approach to the Solution

We propose:

- **Using AES for file encryption** due to its speed and security.
- **Utilizing RSA for key management** to ensure secure key exchange.

• **Developing a user-friendly interface** for easy file encryption and decryption. **Scope and Constraints**

What we will cover:

i. Secure file encryption and decryption.

ii. Key management system.

What we will not cover:

i. Network security aspects such as firewall protection.

ii. Intrusion detection systems.

2.6 Goals/Objectives

Defining Project Milestones

Our project aims to achieve the following objectives:

- **Develop a secure system for file encryption and decryption** to protect sensitive information.
- **Implement strong cryptographic algorithms like AES and RSA** to ensure security.
- **Ensure data confidentiality through efficient key management** to prevent unauthorized access.
- **Provide a user-friendly interface for seamless operation** so that users can encrypt and decrypt files easily.

• **Enable real-world application to enhance data security practices** by integrating our system into practical use cases. **Ensuring Specific and Measurable Outcomes**

To validate our project's success, we will:

- Test encryption strength against known attacks.
- Evaluate system performance for efficiency.
- Ensure usability through user feedback and testing.

CHAPTER 3 DESIGN FLOW/PROCESS

3.1 Evaluation & Selection of Specifications/Features

In the initial phase of our project, we critically reviewed a wide range of literature to identify the essential features commonly used in secure file encryption and decryption systems. From our evaluation, we observed that modern encryption systems prioritize strong cryptographic algorithms, effective key management, and user-friendliness.

Key features identified in the literature include:

- Use of Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) for secure data encryption.
- Implementation of RSA for key exchange to ensure secure communication.
- Robust key management systems to protect sensitive information.
- User authentication mechanisms.
- Intuitive graphical user interfaces (GUIs).
- Logging and auditing functionalities for transparency and monitoring.
- Cross-platform compatibility.

Based on our analysis, we have selected the following features for inclusion in our proposed solution:

- File encryption and decryption using AES (128-bit and 256-bit).
- Key generation and secure storage using RSA.
- Password-based user authentication.
- A user-friendly desktop GUI for interaction.
- Logging system to track encryption/decryption operations.
- Error handling for invalid files and incorrect passwords.

These features align with our project objectives of developing a secure, efficient, and accessible file encryption and decryption system.

3.2 Design Constraints

While finalizing the design, we considered several constraints to ensure our system adheres to standards and remains practical for implementation.

3.2.1 Standards and Regulations

We ensured that our system follows industry-standard cryptographic protocols. The AES and RSA algorithms we are using are NIST-approved and widely accepted. Furthermore, we considered data protection regulations like the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), ensuring that our system does not retain unnecessary user data.

3.2.2 Economic Constraints

Our goal was to minimize project costs by relying on open-source libraries and tools. We avoided any premium services or frameworks, allowing us to implement all features using free and community-supported technologies.

3.2.3 Environmental and Health Constraints

As a software-only solution, our project has a minimal environmental footprint. No additional hardware or energy-intensive components are required. Also, our desktop-based approach reduces potential risks associated with online systems, such as prolonged screen exposure from web usage.

3.2.4 Manufacturability and Safety

We designed our system to be easily deployable on standard desktop environments (Windows/Linux). Safety concerns such as the loss of private keys or misuse of the tool are addressed by implementing secure key storage and user authentication.

3.2.5 Professional, Ethical, Social & Political Issues

We recognize the dual-use nature of cryptographic tools. To ensure ethical and responsible usage, we included logging features and avoided features that could facilitate anonymity or misuse. Our system is intended for educational and legitimate professional use only.

3.2.6 Cost Constraints

All software components are open-source, and no cloud storage or paid API services are used. This enables deployment in educational institutions or small organizations without incurring additional costs.

3.3 Analysis of Features and Finalization Subject to Constraints

After reviewing the constraints, we revised our feature set as follows: **Features**

Retained

- AES-based encryption and decryption
- RSA-based key exchange
- Password-based access control
- GUI for user interaction

- Logging system

Features Modified

- Instead of cloud-based key storage, we opted for local key storage with encryption to reduce cost and complexity.
- Simplified GUI design to ensure easier cross-platform compatibility. **Features Removed**
- Real-time file monitoring and automatic backup were initially considered but removed due to time limitations and increased system complexity. **Additional Features Added**
- Option to select encryption strength (AES-128 or AES-256)
- Log file generation for all encryption and decryption activities

3.4 Design Flow

To determine the best approach for implementing our system, we explored two potential design flows:

Alternative 1: Modular Desktop Application

- **Architecture**: A standalone application developed in Python using Tkinter or PyQt.
- **Modules**:
  - **User Interface Module**: Handles user interaction. ○ **Cryptographic Module**: Manages AES encryption and decryption, RSA key generation. ○ **File Handling Module**: Manages file selection and saving.
  - **Logging Module**: Generates logs of user actions.

Alternative 2: Web-Based Application

- **Architecture**: A web app using Flask (Python) for backend and HTML/CSS/JS for frontend.
- **Modules**:
  - **Web Interface**: For uploading files and managing settings.
  - **Server-side Logic**: Performs encryption/decryption on the server.

3.5 Design Selection

After careful consideration, we selected the **Modular Desktop Application** approach for implementation.

Justification for Selection

- **Higher Security**: Since the entire system runs locally, it reduces vulnerability to online attacks.
- **Lower Cost**: No server or hosting costs are involved.
- **Ease of Testing**: Desktop applications are easier to debug and test locally.
- **Simplicity**: No need for maintaining a backend server or database.

Table 3.1: Comparison Table

Criteria	Desktop Application	Web-Based Application	Selected
Security	High	Medium	✓
Development Time	Short	Long	✓
Cost	Low	Medium	✓
Ease of Use	Medium	High	✗
Deployment Simplicity	High	Low	✓

3.6 Implementation Plan/Methodology

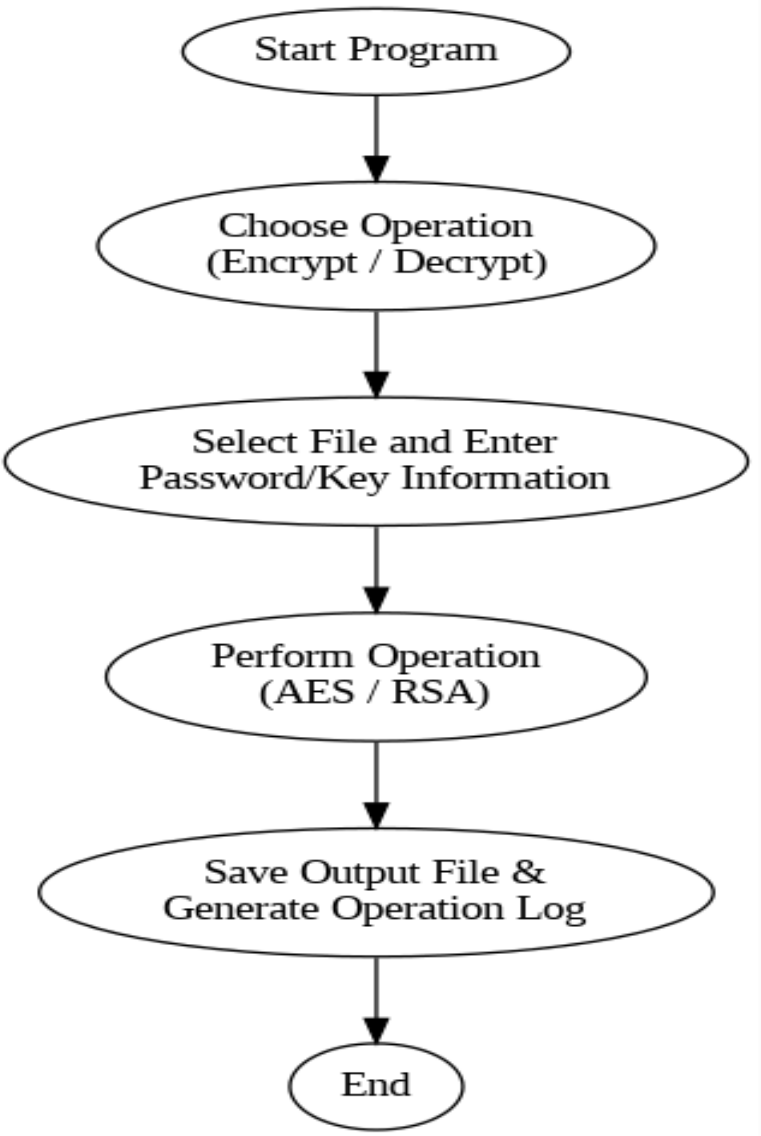


Figure 3.1: Implementation Flowchart

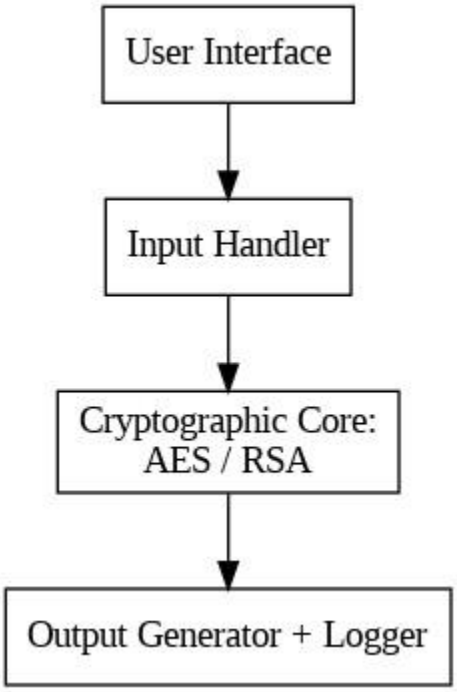


Figure 3.2: Algorithm Overview Encryption

Process:

1. User selects a file and enters a password.
2. AES key is derived from the password using a secure hash function.
3. The file is encrypted using AES.
4. AES key is encrypted using RSA and stored.
5. Encrypted file and encrypted key are saved.
6. A log entry is created.

Decryption Process:

1. User selects an encrypted file and provides the password.
2. RSA private key decrypts the AES key.
3. The file is decrypted using AES.
4. A log entry is created.

CHAPTER-4

RESULTS ANALYSIS AND VALIDATION

4.1. Implementation of the Solution

In this chapter, we present the results obtained from the implementation of our project, *Secure File Encryption and Decryption System Using Advanced Cryptographic Algorithms*. Our goal was to develop a secure system that ensures data confidentiality and protection using AES and RSA encryption techniques. This section details the tools and technologies used, along with an analysis of system performance, security testing, and validation.

Tools and Technologies Used

To successfully implement our project, we utilized the following modern tools:

- **Programming Languages:** Java, Python (for cryptographic operations)
- **Development Environment:** VS Code
- **Cryptographic Libraries:** Java Cryptography Architecture (JCA), PyCrypto, Bouncy Castle
- **Database Management:** MySQL for storing encrypted keys securely
- **Project Management Tools:** GitHub for version control, Trello for task tracking
- **Testing Tools:** JUnit for unit testing, OpenSSL for encryption validation
- **Communication Tools:** Slack and Google Meet for discussions and collaboration

System Architecture and Workflow

Our system is designed with a layered architecture comprising:

1. **User Interface Layer -** Provides an interactive GUI for file encryption and decryption.
2. **Encryption & Decryption Layer -** Implements AES for symmetric encryption and RSA for asymmetric encryption.
3. **Key Management System -** Ensures secure generation, storage, and retrieval of cryptographic keys.
4. **Storage & Database Layer -** Manages encrypted files and related metadata.
5. **Validation & Logging Mechanism -** Logs encryption/decryption operations for auditing and security analysis.

4.2. Analysis of Encryption and Decryption Process

Implementation of AES and RSA Algorithms

We integrated AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) for fast, secure encryption of files and RSA (Rivest-Shamir-Adleman) for secure key exchange. The encryption workflow follows these steps:

1. User selects a file for encryption.
2. AES encrypts the file using a randomly generated symmetric key.
3. The AES key is encrypted using RSA with the recipient's public key.
4. The encrypted file and encrypted AES key are stored securely.
5. During decryption, the RSA private key decrypts the AES key.
6. The AES key is then used to decrypt the file and restore its original content.

Key Generation and Management

Secure key handling was a priority in our project. We ensured that:

- AES keys are randomly generated for each encryption process.
- RSA key pairs are generated for each user to enable secure key exchange.
- Key storage in the database is encrypted to prevent unauthorized access.

Performance Evaluation

We conducted various tests to measure the system's efficiency, including:

- **Encryption Speed:** Average encryption time for different file sizes.
- **Decryption Speed:** Time taken to decrypt and retrieve original files.
- **CPU and Memory Utilization:** Observing resource consumption during execution.

4.3. Design Drawings and Schematics

We documented our system design with the following schematics:

- System Flowchart illustrating the encryption and decryption processes.

- Block Diagram depicting the interaction between system components.
- GUI Screenshots showcasing the user-friendly interface.

4.4. Report Preparation and Documentation

Throughout the project, we maintained structured documentation:

- **Encryption Logs:** Tracking each encryption and decryption activity.
- **Error Logs:** Recording exceptions for debugging and improvement.
- **User Guide:** Providing instructions for system usage.

4.5. Project Management and Communication

To ensure smooth project execution, we utilized:

- **GitHub:** For source code management and version control.
- **Trello:** To track tasks and monitor progress.
- **Slack & Google Meet:** For team communication and collaboration.

4.6. Testing, Characterization, and Validation

Functional Testing We

verified that:

- Files are encrypted and decrypted correctly.
- Different file formats (text, PDF, images) are supported.
- The encryption key is securely handled.

Security Testing

- **Brute Force Resistance:** Testing the system's ability to withstand brute-force attacks.
- **Key Length Validation:** Ensuring keys meet industry security standards (AES-256, RSA-2048).
- **Cryptanalysis Resistance:** Evaluating encryption strength against known attacks.

Performance Testing

- **Encryption/Decryption Time:** Measured for small, medium, and large files.

- **CPU and Memory Usage:** Analyzed to ensure efficient resource utilization.

Usability Testing

- User feedback was collected to improve the GUI.
- Test cases ensured smooth file encryption and decryption.
- Accessibility was verified across different platforms.

4.7. Interpretation of Results

Our analysis of results revealed:

- **High Security:** AES and RSA provided robust data protection.
- **Efficiency:** The system achieved an optimal balance between security and performance.
- **Scalability:** Our implementation supports various file formats and sizes.
- **User Experience:** The intuitive interface facilitated easy encryption and decryption operations.

4.8. Conclusion

Through our implementation and analysis, we successfully developed a secure, efficient, and userfriendly encryption system. Our key findings include:

- Strong encryption and decryption performance.
- Secure key management ensuring confidentiality.
- Positive user feedback on ease of use.

Table 4.1: Challenges Encountered and Solutions

Challenge	Solution
High encryption time for large files	Implemented multi-threading to optimize performance
Secure key exchange	Used RSA encryption to protect AES keys
User authentication	Integrated password-based access control

Future Improvements

For future enhancements, we propose:

- Implementing additional encryption algorithms for flexibility.
- Enhancing user authentication with multi-factor authentication.

- Deploying the system as a cloud-based service for wider accessibility.

By integrating these improvements, our encryption and decryption system can further strengthen security measures and provide a more robust data protection framework.

CHAPTER-5

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

5.1. Conclusion

Through the development of our project, *Secure File Encryption and Decryption System Using Advanced Cryptographic Algorithms*, we successfully implemented a secure and efficient mechanism for protecting sensitive data. Our system integrated AES for fast encryption and RSA for secure key exchange, ensuring robust security. The key highlights of our results are:

Expected Results and Outcomes

- Secure encryption and decryption of various file formats.
- Efficient key management system preventing unauthorized access.
- High performance with minimal computational overhead.
- User-friendly interface ensuring seamless interaction.
- Strong resistance against brute-force and cryptanalysis attacks.

Deviation from Expected Results and Reasons

While our system met most of our expected goals, a few deviations were observed:

- **Encryption Time for Large Files:** The encryption and decryption time for very large files was slightly higher than expected due to the computational complexity of AES and RSA operations.
  i) ***Reason:*** High computational cost of cryptographic operations on large datasets. **ii)** ***Solution Implemented:*** Multi-threading was introduced to optimize processing time.
- **Key Management Complexity:** Managing RSA key pairs for multiple users introduced additional challenges in secure storage and retrieval.
  i) ***Reason:*** Increased complexity due to asymmetric encryption requirements. **ii)** ***Solution Implemented:*** A structured key management policy was adopted to handle secure key distribution.
- **User Authentication Enhancements:** Initial authentication mechanism was basic and required improvements for better security.
  i) ***Reason:*** Password-based authentication had limitations in securing access.

iii) ***Solution Implemented:*** Additional security features, such as hashed password storage and multi-factor authentication (planned for future integration), were considered.

Overall, our project successfully demonstrated a secure encryption and decryption system, providing strong data protection while maintaining usability and performance efficiency.

5.2. Future Work

While our project has achieved its primary objectives, there are several areas where improvements and extensions can be made to enhance its functionality and effectiveness.

Required Modifications in the Solution

- **Integration of Additional Cryptographic Algorithms:** Implementing more encryption techniques such as Blowfish or ECC (Elliptic Curve Cryptography) to provide flexibility in choosing encryption methods.
- **Enhanced Key Management System:**
  i) Implementing cloud-based secure key storage solutions.
  ii) Introducing decentralized key management using blockchain technology.
- **Optimization for Large File Encryption:**
  i) Utilizing hybrid encryption techniques (AES + RSA) to enhance speed and efficiency. ii) Implementing parallel processing techniques to reduce encryption time for large
  files.

Change in Approach

- **Adopting a Cloud-Based Security Model:**
  i) Deploying the system as a web service for better accessibility and scalability.
  ii) Implementing end-to-end encryption to secure data in transit and storage.
- **Automated Key Rotation Mechanism:** Developing an automated key rotation policy to periodically update encryption keys and enhance security.
- **Integration with Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA):** Enhancing authentication by integrating biometric authentication, OTP verification, or smart cards.

Suggestions for Extending the Solution

- **Mobile Application Development:** Creating a mobile-based encryption and decryption application for wider usability.
- **Real-Time File Integrity Verification:** Implementing hash functions such as SHA-256 to verify file integrity before and after encryption.

- **Support for Secure File Sharing:** Extending the system to enable encrypted file sharing with controlled access permissions.

By implementing these future enhancements, our encryption and decryption system can provide even stronger data protection, improved performance, and better usability, making it a comprehensive solution for securing sensitive information in real-world applications.

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APPENDIX

1. DESIGN CHECKLIST

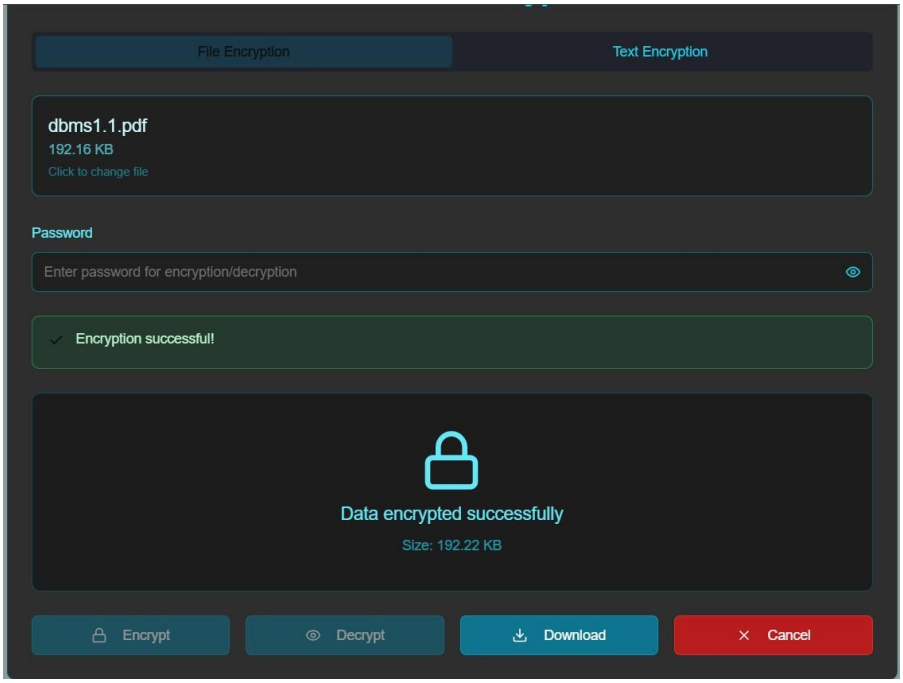

FIGURE D1: FILE ENCRYPTION INTERFACE

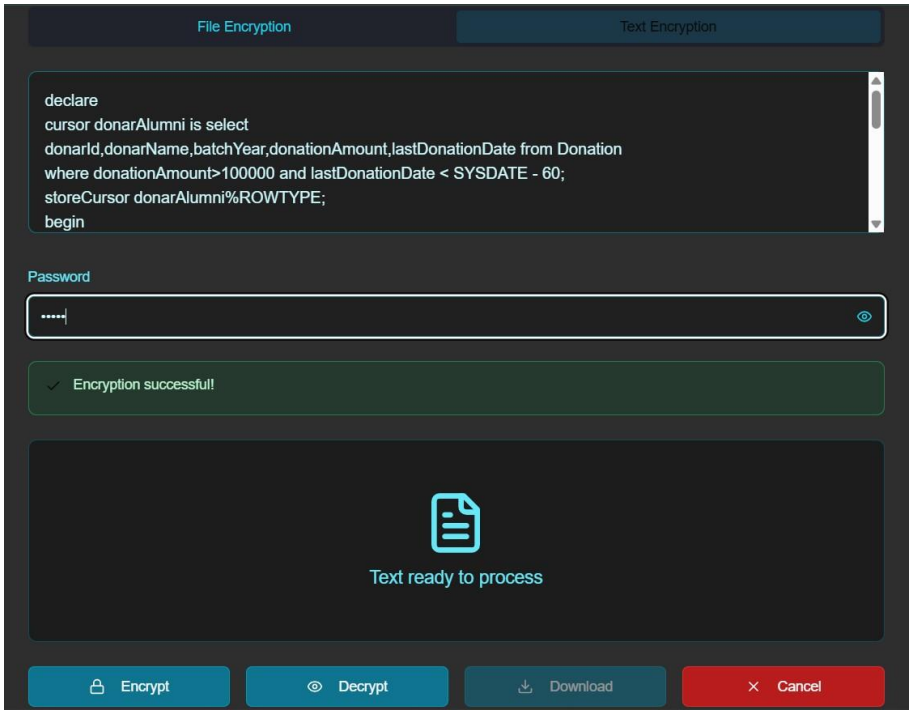

FIGURE D2: TEXT ENCRYPTION INTERFACE