

# Secure QR Code Transmission Using Permutation Scrambling, Share Splitting, and Private Blockchain Channels

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# Problem Statement

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QR codes are widely utilized in various fields for quick and efficient information sharing. However, they are vulnerable to security threats such as information leakage, data tampering, and unauthorized access, especially during transmission and storage. Ensuring the confidentiality and integrity of QR code data in such scenarios is crucial to prevent misuse and maintain trust.

# Objective

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The primary objective of this project is to

- Ensuring Secure Data Transmission with help of permutation scrambling , share splitting algorithm.
- Enhancing Data Integrity and Decentralization with help of private blockchain.

# Problems faced in QR Code Transmission System in Industries

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- Security threats
- Lack of encryption
- Single point of failure
- No secure storage mechanism

# Importance of our project

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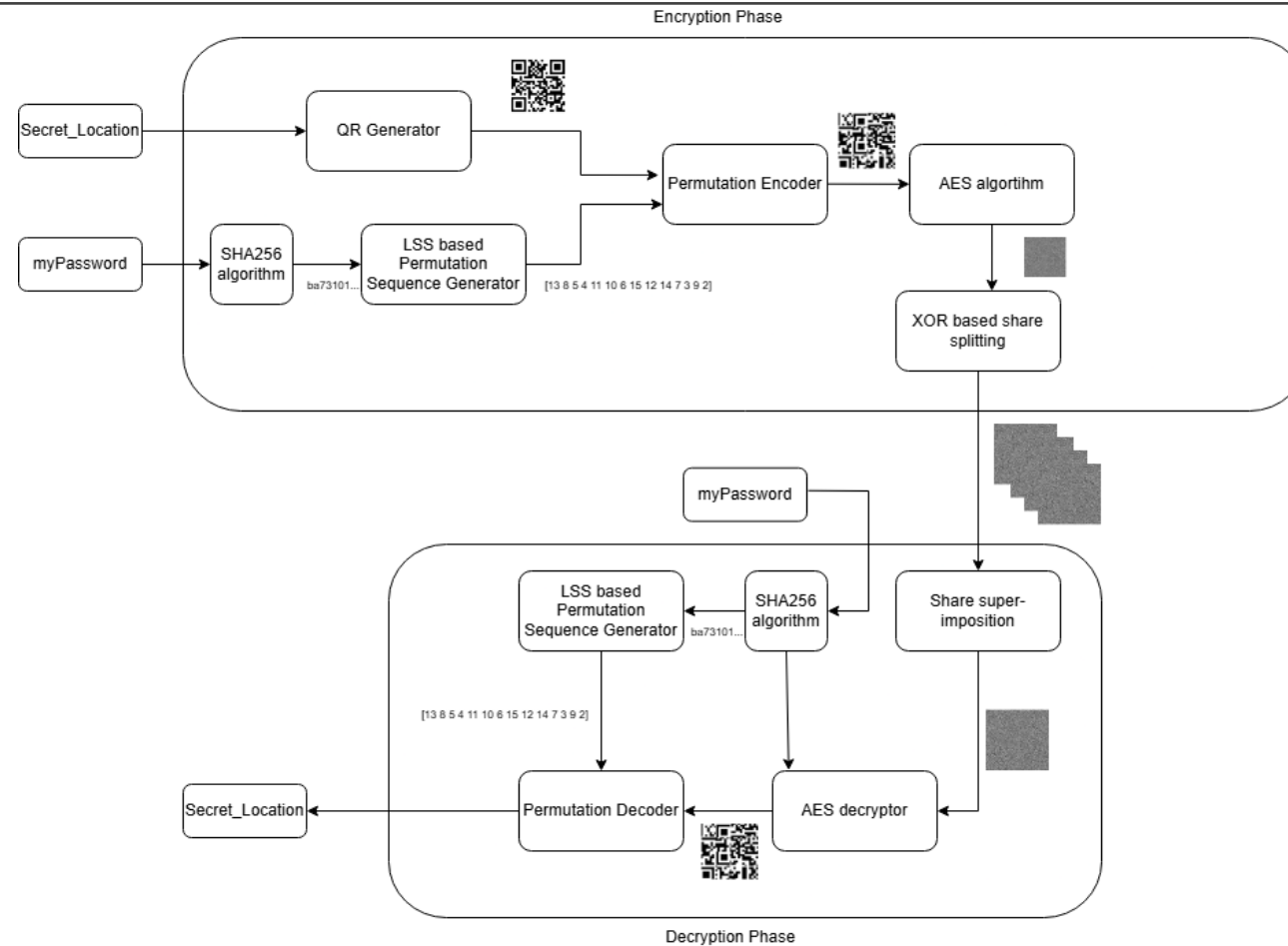
- Enhanced security with encryption(AES) and scrambling.
- Data confidentiality and share splitting(all shares is needed to reconstruct QR).
- Decentralization and tamper resistant

# Project modules

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1. QR code generation and encryption.
2. Decryption and data retrieval.
3. Transmission and evaluation metrics.

# Architecture diagram



# MODULE-1: QR code generation and encryption.

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```
# Generate QR Code  
qr = qrcode.make(qr_input)  
qr.save("qr.png")
```

```
Enter a string for SHA-256-based permutation: myPassword  
Enter a string to generate a QR code: 40.7128, -74.0060  
Generated QR Code:
```

QR code generation





# Permutation scrambling using LSS and sha256

```
def lss_permutation(seed_string, n, r=3.9, s=3.0):  
    """  
    Generate a valid and chaotic permutation sequence using LSS.  
    :param seed_string: String input to generate SHA-256 hash seed.  
    :param n: Length of the permutation sequence.  
    :param r: Control parameter for the logistic map (default: 3.9).  
    :param s: Control parameter for the sine map (default: 3.0).  
    :return: A list of permuted indices.  
    """  
    x = sha256_to_float(seed_string) # Convert hash to seed value  
    sequence = [(x := (r * x * (1 - x)) + s * np.sin(np.pi * x)) % 1, i) for i in range(n)]  
    permuted_indices = [i for _, i in sorted(sequence, reverse=True)]  
    return np.array(permuted_indices)
```

```
Enter a string for SHA-256-based permutation: myPassword  
Enter a string to generate a QR code: 40.7128, -74.0060  
Enter a string to generate a QR code: 40.7128, -74.0060  
Generated QR Code:  
Permutation Sequence: [13  0  8  5  4 11 10  6 15 12 14  7  3  9  2  1]
```

```
def scramble_qr(blocks, permutation):  
    """  
    Scramble QR code blocks.  
    :param blocks: List of divided blocks.  
    :param permutation: Permutation sequence  
    :return: Scrambled blocks.  
    """  
    return blocks[permutation.tolist()]
```

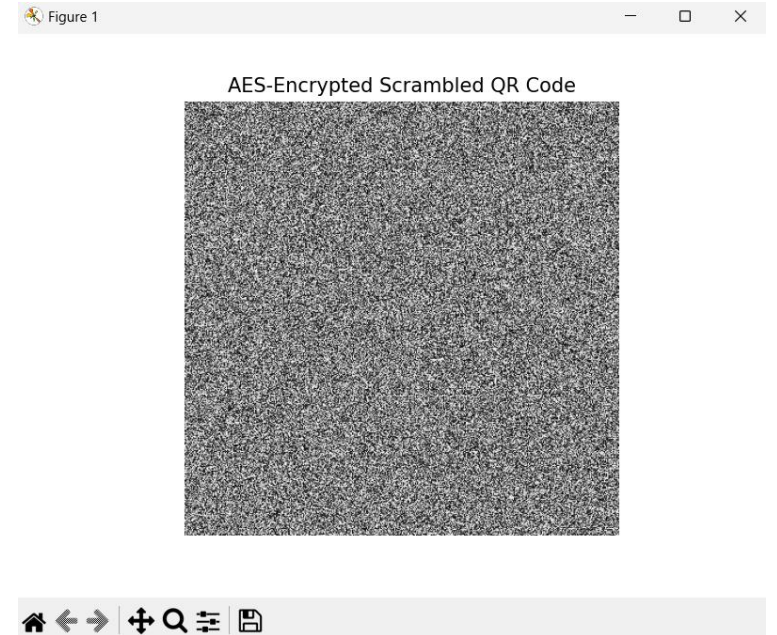


# AES and XOR based share splitting algorithm

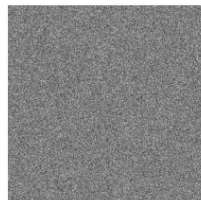
```
def encrypt_aes(data, key):  
    """Encrypt data using AES-256 in CBC mode."""  
    cipher = AES.new(key, AES.MODE_CBC)  
    ct_bytes = cipher.encrypt(pad(data, AES.block_size))  
    return cipher.iv + ct_bytes
```

```
def generate_shares(encrypted_data, n, k):  
    """  
    Generate n shares using XOR-based diffusion.  
    :param encrypted_data: Encrypted data (1D byte array).  
    :param n: Total number of shares.  
    :param k: Minimum number of shares required for reconstruction.  
    :return: List of shares.  
    """  
    shares = [np.random.randint(0, 256, size=len(encrypted_data), dtype=np.uint8) for _ in range(n-1)]  
    last_share = np.frombuffer(encrypted_data, dtype=np.uint8).copy()  
    for share in shares:  
        last_share ^= share  
    shares.append(last_share)  
    return shares
```

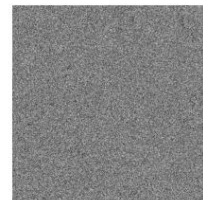
Input the number of shares images you want to create for encrypting (min is 2, max is 8): 6



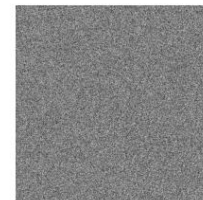
Scrambled Share 1



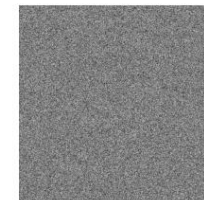
Scrambled Share 2



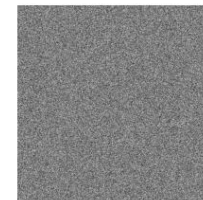
Scrambled Share 3



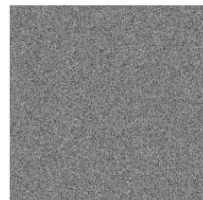
Scrambled Share 4



Scrambled Share 5



Scrambled Share 6



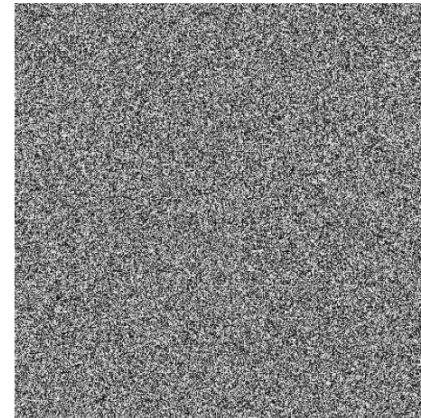
# MODULE-2:Decryption and data retrieval.

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**XORing all the n shares to obtain AES image**

```
def reconstruct_image(shares):  
    """  
    Reconstruct the encrypted data from shares.  
    :param shares: List of shares.  
    :return: Reconstructed encrypted data (1D byte array).  
    """  
    return np.bitwise_xor.reduce(shares).tobytes()
```

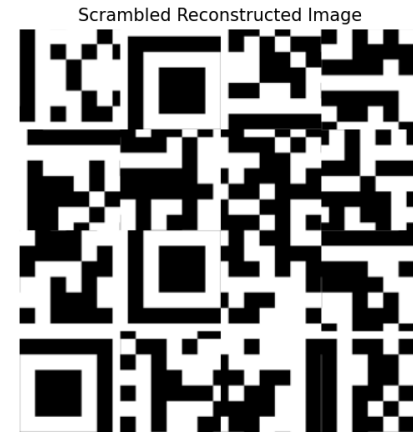
AES-Encrypted Image After XORing Shares



## Obtaining scrambled image from AES

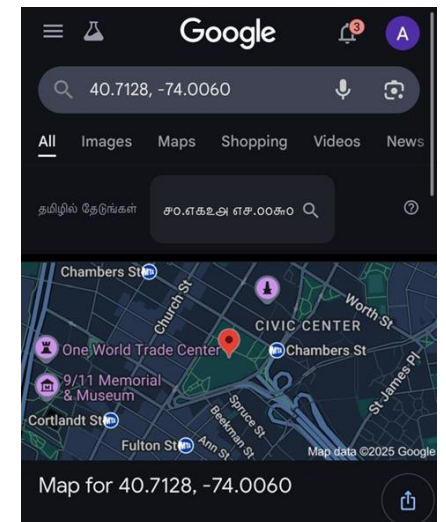
```
def decrypt_aes(encrypted_data, key):  
    """Decrypt data using AES-256 in CBC mode."""  
    iv = encrypted_data[:AES.block_size]  
    ct = encrypted_data[AES.block_size:]  
    cipher = AES.new(key, AES.MODE_CBC, iv)  
    return unpad(cipher.decrypt(ct), AES.block_size)
```

Enter the SHA-256-based password again to reconstruct the QR code: myPassword  
Password verified. Reconstructing the QR code...



## Descrambling using LSS and sha256

```
def descramble_qr(blocks, permutation):  
    """  
    Reverse scrambling using inverse permutation.  
    :param blocks: Scrambled blocks.  
    :param permutation: Permutation sequence.  
    :return: Descrambled blocks.  
    """  
    inverse_perm = np.argsort(permutation)  
    return blocks[inverse_perm.tolist()]
```



# Evaluation metrics

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## 1. Normalised Cross Correlation

- a. NCORR Measures the similarity between the original and reconstructed QR codes

## 2. Peak-Signal-To-Noise Ratio

- a. Measures the difference between the original and reconstructed QR codes in terms of pixel intensity distortion.
- b. Higher PSNR means better quality that means less distortion.

## 3. Structural Similarity Index (SSIM)

- a. Compares luminance, contrast, and structure between images.
- b. More sensitive to human visual perception than PSNR.

# MODULE-3:Evaluation metrics

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```
def psnr(original, reconstructed):  
    mse = np.mean((original - reconstructed) ** 2)  
    if mse == 0:  
        return float('inf')  
    max_pixel = 255.0  
    return 20 * np.log10(max_pixel / np.sqrt(mse))  
  
def normxcorr2D(original, reconstructed):  
    corr = np.corrcoef(original.flatten(), reconstructed.flatten())  
    return corr[0, 1]
```

```
psnr_value = psnr(original_qr, descrambled_qr_resized)  
ncorr_value = normxcorr2D(original_qr, descrambled_qr_resized)
```

```
Evaluation metrics:  
PSNR value is 36.71926405743969 dB  
Mean NCORR value is 0.023155902450364453
```

# References

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