# Using Self-Encryption to safeguard data security in Fabric's smart contract

Secure Enhancement for Samart Contract

With the inerades of	
With the increase of decentralised applications	II   W
running on blockchains,	fi
security is becoming	
important aspect.	
Additionally, a smart contract	
is the most vulnerable	
components of the blockchain.	
Self-Encryption is a unique	
encryption method as the key	
is not required in order to	
encrypt a file.	

# **Results/Findings**

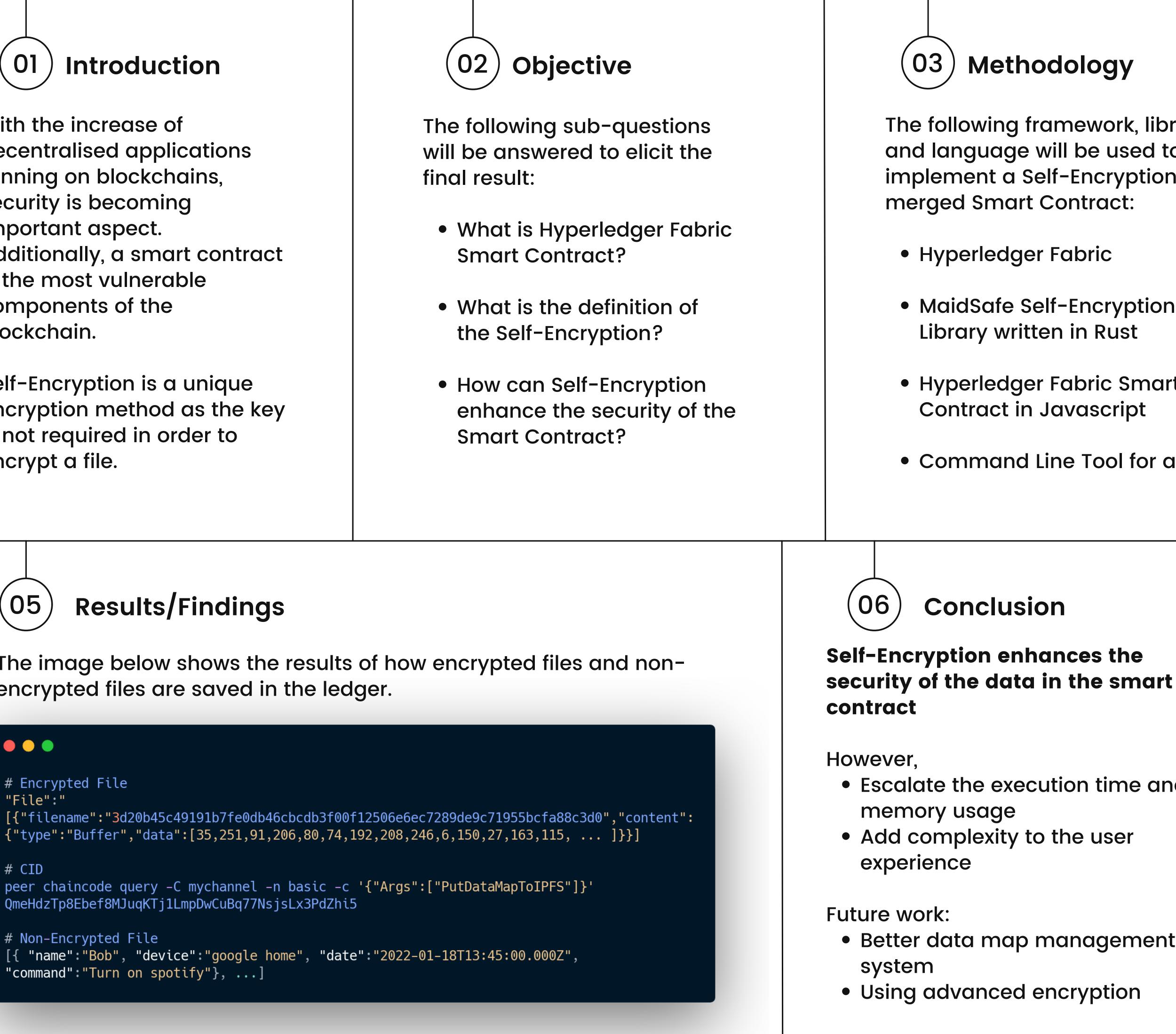
The image below shows the results of how encrypted files and nonencrypted files are saved in the ledger.

### • • • # Encrypted File "File":" {"type":"Buffer","data":[35,251,91,206,80,74,192,208,246,6,150,27,163,115, ... ]}}]

05

# CID peer chaincode query -C mychannel -n basic -c '{"Args":["PutDataMapToIPFS"]}' QmeHdzTp8Ebef8MJuqKTj1LmpDwCuBq77NsjsLx3PdZhi5

# Non-Encrypted File [{ "name":"Bob", "device":"google home", "date":"2022-01-18T13:45:00.000Z", "command":"Turn on spotify"}, ...]



#### Methodology

The following framework, library and language will be used to implement a Self-Encryption merged Smart Contract:

Hyperledger Fabric

 MaidSafe Self-Encryption Library written in Rust

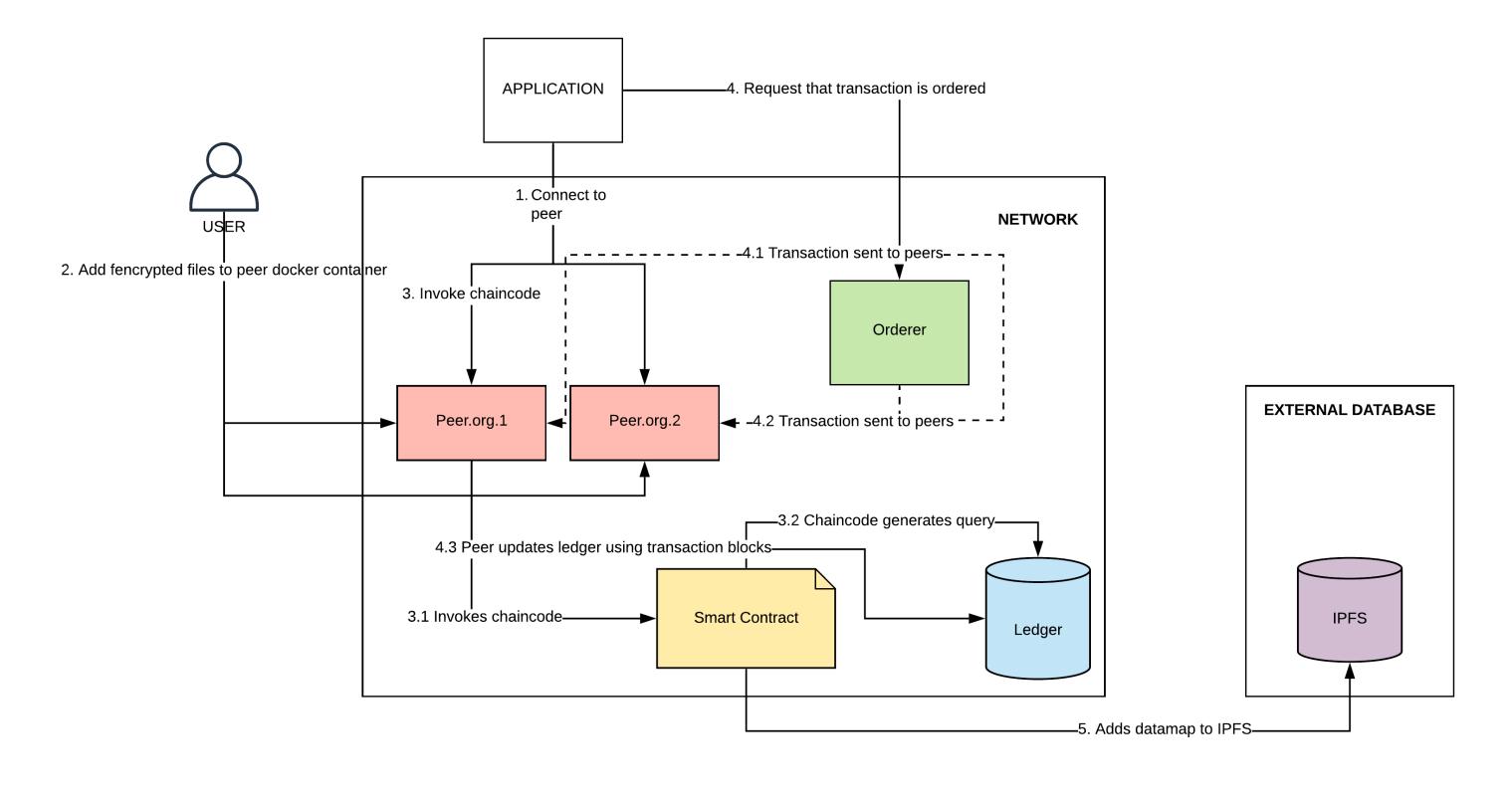
 Hyperledger Fabric Smart Contract in Javascript

Command Line Tool for analysis

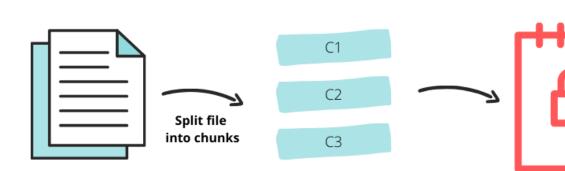
Escalate the execution time and

• Better data map management

## Contribution 04)



# data map is.



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#### Figure 1 presents the detailed workflow of the implemented prototype between the user, application, peers, orderer, smart contract, ledger and external database (IPFS).

Figure 1

#### Figure 2 presents how self-encryption works, including what the

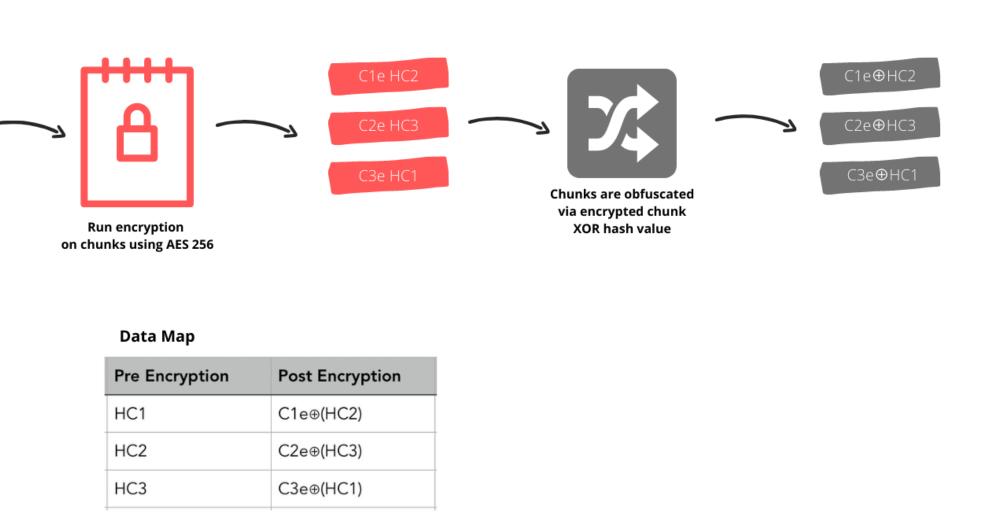


Figure 2

