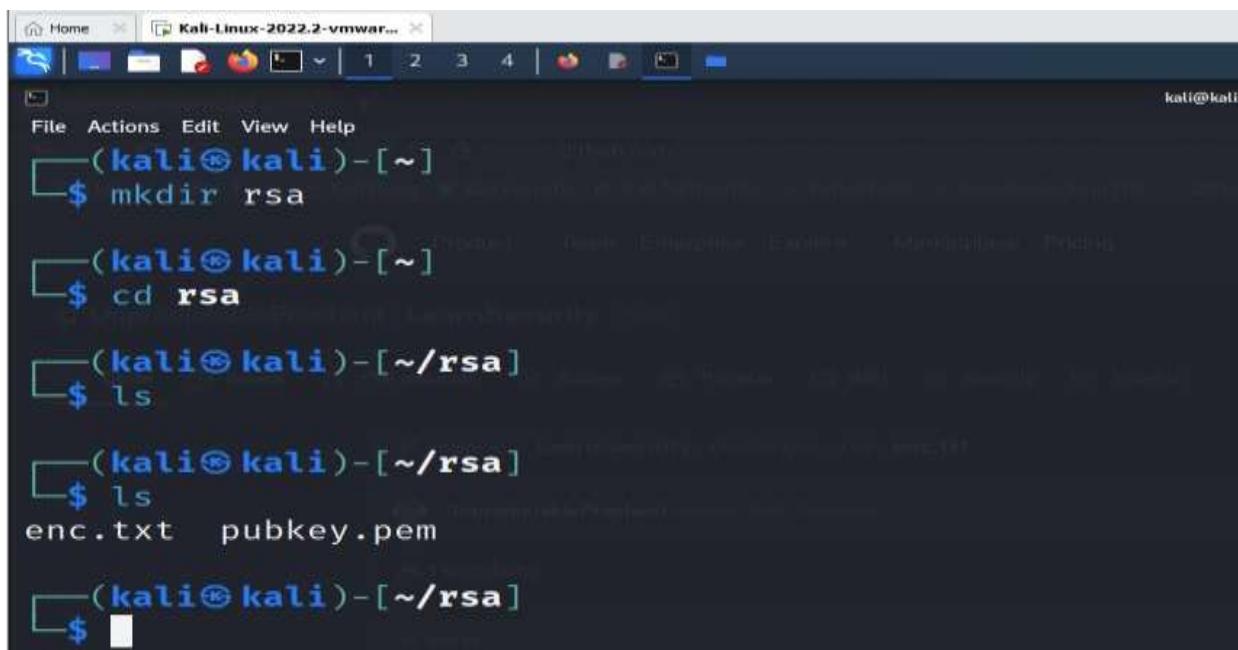


Experiment 2: Implementation of Cryptanalysis using RSA.

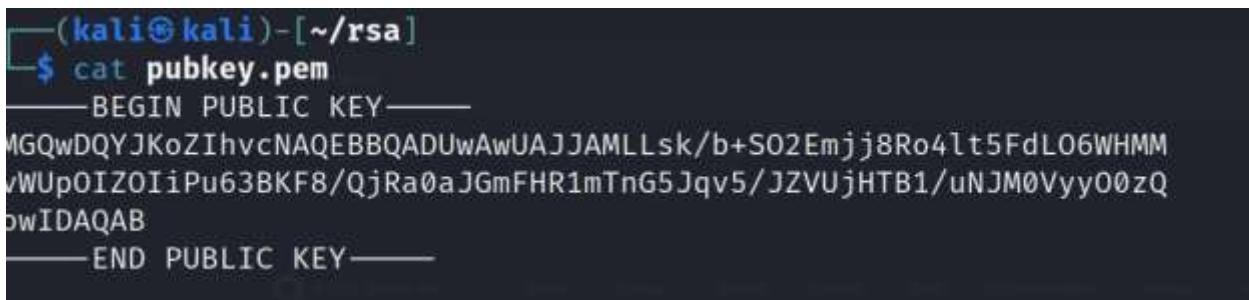


```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ mkdir rsa

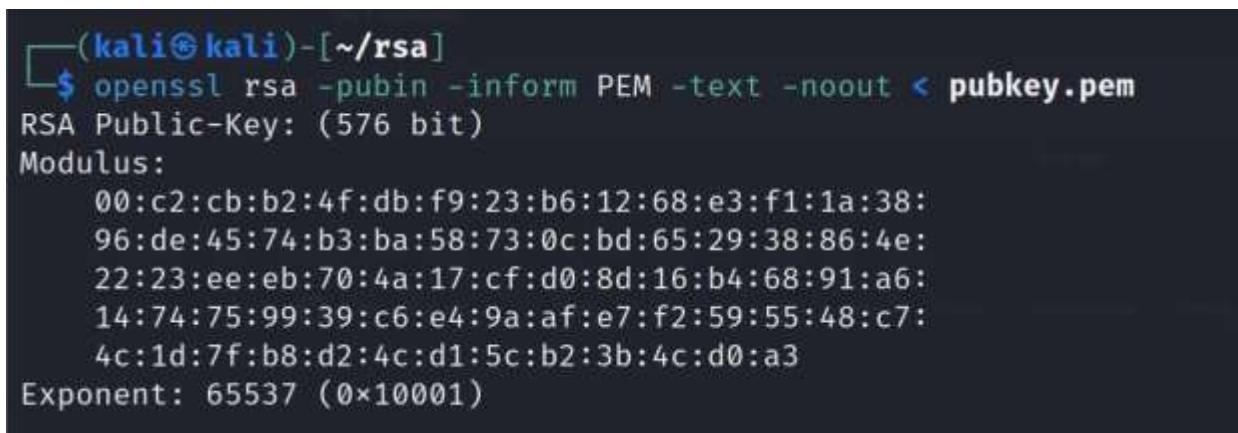
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ cd rsa

(kali㉿kali)-[~/rsa]
$ ls
enc.txt  pubkey.pem

(kali㉿kali)-[~/rsa]
```



```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/rsa]
$ cat pubkey.pem
-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
MGQwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADUwAwUAJJAMLLsk/b+S02Emjj8Ro4lt5FdL06WHMM
vWUpOIZOIiPu63BKF8/QjRa0aJGmFHR1mTnG5Jqv5/JZVUjHTB1/uNJM0Vyy00zQ
DwIDAQAB
-----END PUBLIC KEY-----
```

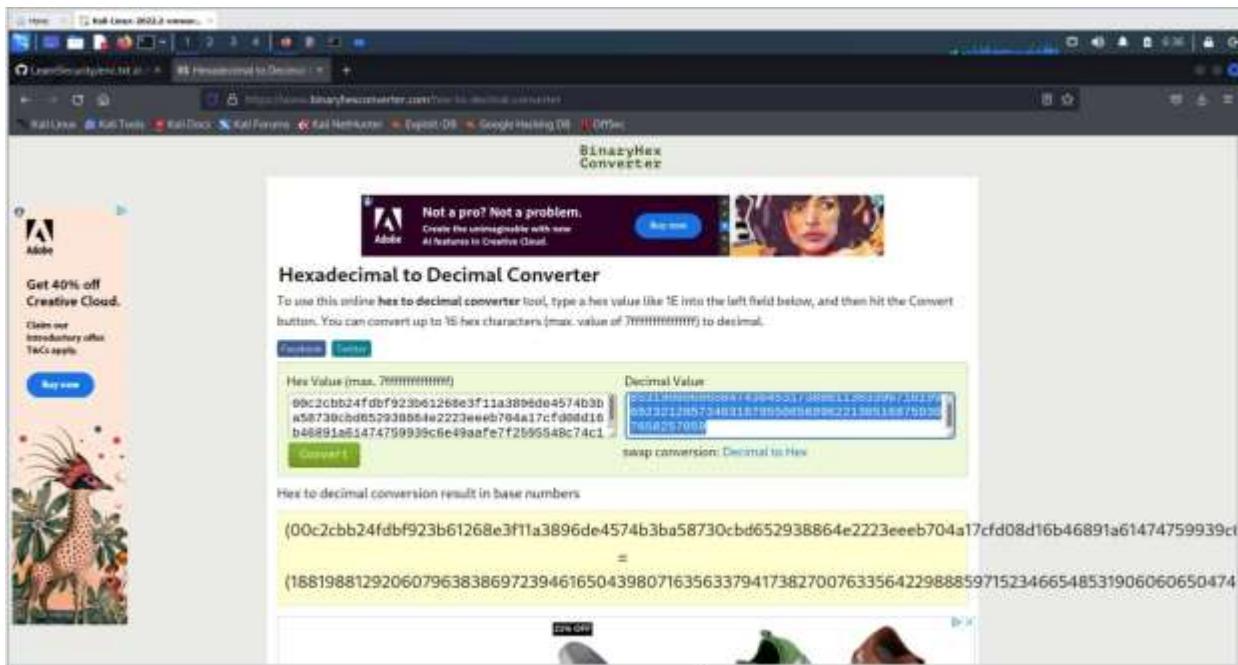


```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/rsa]
$ openssl rsa -pubin -inform PEM -text -noout < pubkey.pem
RSA Public-Key: (576 bit)
Modulus:
 00:c2:cb:b2:4f:db:f9:23:b6:12:68:e3:f1:1a:38:
 96:de:45:74:b3:ba:58:73:0c:bd:65:29:38:86:4e:
 22:23:ee:eb:70:4a:17:cf:d0:8d:16:b4:68:91:a6:
 14:74:75:99:39:c6:e4:9a:af:e7:f2:59:55:48:c7:
 4c:1d:7f:b8:d2:4c:d1:5c:b2:3b:4c:d0:a3
Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
```

x

Copy the hexadecimal decimal code into a notepad as n value. As it is a hexadecimal we can convert it into decimal for gaining the plaintext.

Hexadecimal to decimal convertor



Paste the decimal code in the **notepad** as n value

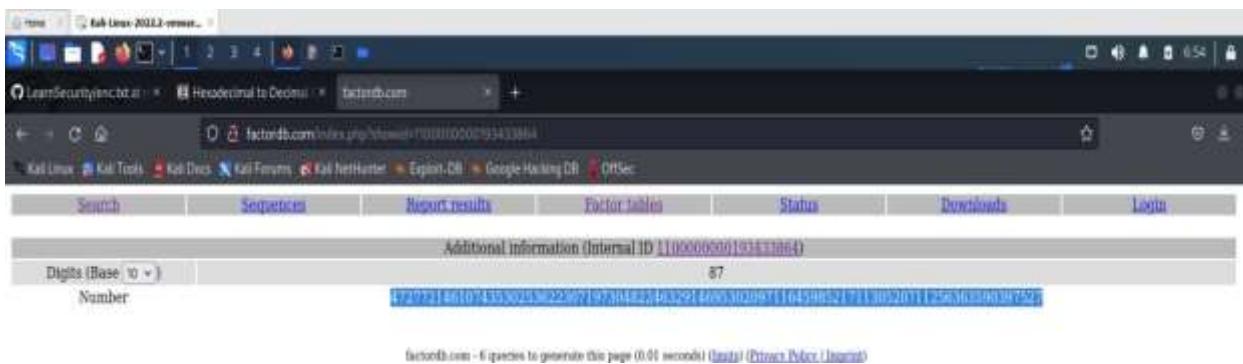
```
n=
00:c2:cb:b2:4f:db:f9:23:b6:12:68:e3:f1:1a:38:96:de:45:74:b3:b5:75:8c:bd:65:29:38:86:4e:23:23:ee:ab:70:4a:17:cf:d0:8d:16:b4:68:91:a6:14:74:75:99:39:c6:e4:9a:af:a7:f2:59:55:48
:e7:4c:1d:7f:18:d2:4c:d1:5c:b2:3b:4c:d8:e3

n=
188198812920607963838697239461650439807163563379417382700763356422988859715234665485319068658474384531738801130339671619969232120573483187955865699622138516875938768257859

e=65537
```

Need to factorize n

So goto website **factordb.com** click search, paste decimal value of n



Create a exploit.py

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/rsa]$ touch exploit.py
```

To install pycrypto

```
pip install pycryptodome
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/rsa]
$ pip install pycrypto
Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable
Collecting pycrypto
  Downloading pycrypto-2.6.1.tar.gz (446 kB)
    Preparing metadata (setup.py) ... done
    Building wheels for collected packages: pycrypto
      Building wheel for pycrypto (setup.py) ... done
        Created wheel for pycrypto: filename=pycrypto-2.6.1-cp310-cp310-linux_x86_64.whl size=525978 sha256=3b7c400979f80da91a88d5da8d1f62a06583ac503db06fd8bc0a99f9fff08ba0
        Stored in directory: /home/kali/.cache/pip/wheels/e8/4b/5b/b10a6fc885057b6ff9fb5691d7e700d0a940bf80b7e6f12e0
Successfully built pycrypto
Installing collected packages: pycrypto
Successfully installed pycrypto-2.6.1

(kali㉿kali)-[~/rsa]
```

Copy the code in the exploit.py file

and paste it from `Crypto.PublicKey`

```
import RSA
```

```
from Crypto.Util.number
import inverseimport base64
n =
1881988129206079638386972394616504398071635633794173827007633564229888
597152
3466548531906060650474304531738801130339671619969232120573403187955065699622
1305168759307650257059
e = 65537
p =
3980750864240649373971255005503864911990643623425267084063851895759463
889572
61768583317
q =
472772146107435302536223071973048224632914695302097116459852171130520
7112563
63590397527
phi_n = (p
- 1)*(q -
1)d =
inverse(e,
phi_n)
key = RSA.construct((n,
e, d, p, q))fn =
"private.pem"
with open(fn,
"wb") as f:
f.write(key.e
xportKey())
```

Execute exploit.py file

-->python exploit.py

To decrypt the text

-->openssl pkeyutl -decrypt -in encryptedFile -out decryptedFileName -inkey privateKey.pem

Result:

Thus the implementation of RSA algorithm was executed sucessfully.