# 《应用密码学》实验报告

课程:	应用密码学	实验名称:B	RSA 签名算法的	<u>]实现</u>
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		签名:		
		日期:		

### 一、实验名称

RSA 签名算法的实现

- 二、实验环境(详细说明运行的系统、平台及代码等)
  - 1平台: VC
  - 2.操作系统: Windows

# 三、实验目的

- (1) 加深对数字签名算法的理解;
- (2) 加深消息摘要函数 SHA-1 的掌握;
- (3) 提高编程实践能力。

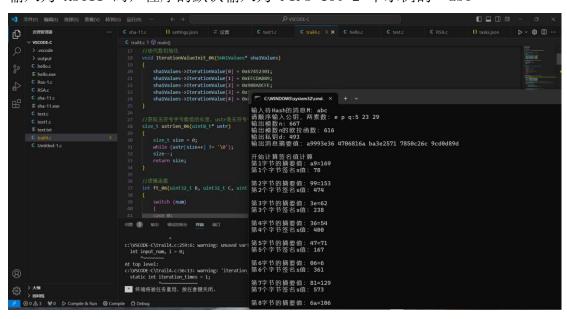
### 四、实验内容、步骤及结果

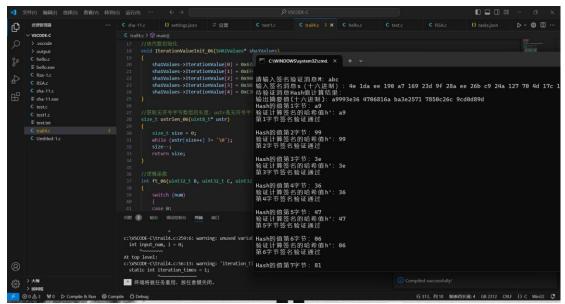
- 1. 实验内容
- (1)输入字符作为原始消息,采用 SHA-1 算法,输出固定长度 160 比特的消息摘要;

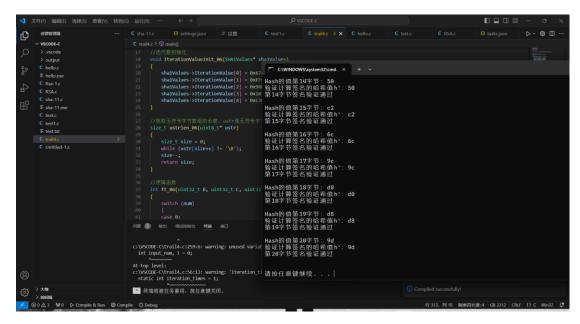
- (2)将输出的消息摘要作为输入,采用 RSA 算法的私钥进行签名,得到签名消息;
- (3) 将原始消息和签名消息作为输入,采用 RSA 算法的公钥进行签名验证。

#### 2. 实验结果

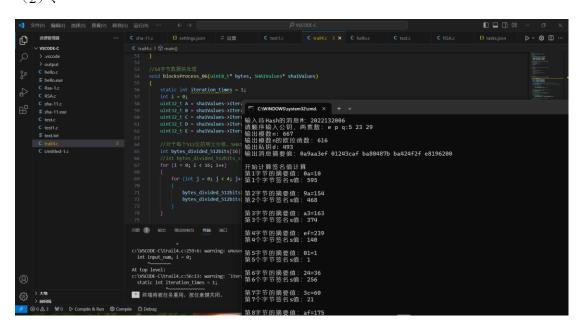
(1)、第 1 组测试要求: 1 组固定的数值设置, RSA 算法测试, e=5, p=23, q=29; 输入为 ASCII 码,程序的默认输入为 FIPS-180-2 中示例的"abc"

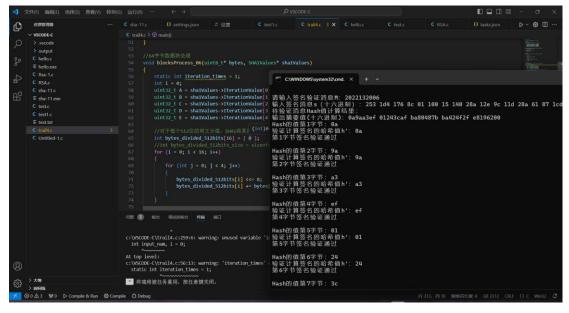


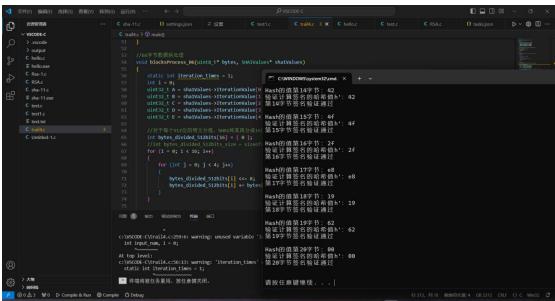




#### (2),







# 五、实验中的问题及心得

对于 RSA 签名算法的实现,在编写程序过程中,核心部分的程序是 RSA 签名算法的逻辑实现(综合了 sha-1 和 rsa 加解密算法),课后自己实现了一遍代码,对 RSA 签名算法的实现有了更深的了解和掌握,也掌握了 RSA 签名算法的实现的规则。

# 附件:程序代码

```
#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdint.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <math.h>
```

```
const uint32_t K[] = { 0x5A827999,0x6ED9EBA1,0x8F1BBCDC,0xCA62C1D6 };
```

```
typedef struct
{
    uint32_t IterationValue[5];//存放5个迭代数
}SHA1Values;
```

```
//迭代数初始化
void IterationValueInit_06(SHA1Values* sha1Values)
{
    sha1Values->IterationValue[0] = 0x67452301;
    sha1Values->IterationValue[1] = 0xEFCDAB89;
    sha1Values->IterationValue[2] = 0x98BADCFE;
    sha1Values->IterationValue[3] = 0x10325476;
    sha1Values->IterationValue[4] = 0xC3D2E1F0;
}
```

```
//获取无符号字节数组的长度, ustr 是无符号字节数组的首地址指针
size_t ustrlen_06(uint8_t* ustr)
{
    size_t size = 0;
    while (ustr[size++] != '\0');
    size--;
    return size;
}
```

```
//逻辑函数
int ft_06(uint32_t B, uint32_t C, uint32_t D, uint32_t num)
{
    switch (num)
    {
    case 0:
```

```
return (B & C) | (~B & D);

case 1:
    return B ^ C ^ D;

case 2:
    return (B & C) | (B & D) | (C & D);

case 3:
    return B ^ C ^ D;
}

return 0;
}
```

```
//64 字节数据块处理
void blocksProcess_06(uint8_t* bytes, SHA1Values* sha1Values)
{
    static int iteration_times = 1;
    int i = 0;
    uint32_t A = sha1Values->IterationValue[0];
    uint32_t B = sha1Values->IterationValue[1];
    uint32_t C = sha1Values->IterationValue[2];
    uint32_t D = sha1Values->IterationValue[3];
    uint32_t E = sha1Values->IterationValue[4];
```

```
//对于每个 512 位的明文分组,SHA1 将其再分成 16 份更小的明文分组,M[t](t= 0, 1,.....15)
int bytes_divided_512bits[16] = { 0 };
    //int bytes_divided_512bits_size =
sizeof(bytes_divided_512bits)/sizeof(bytes_divided_512bits[0]);
    for (i = 0; i < 16; i++)
    {
        for (int j = 0; j < 4; j++)
        {
            bytes_divided_512bits[i] <<= 8;
            bytes_divided_512bits[i] += bytes[j + 4 * i];
        }
    }
```

```
//将这 16 个子明文分组扩充到 80 个子明文分组,记为 W[t](t= 0, 1,.....79)
int bytes_divided2_512bits[80] = { 0 };

//当 0<t<15 时,Wt = Mt
for (i = 0; i < 16; i++)
{
    bytes_divided2_512bits[i] = bytes_divided_512bits[i];
}

//当 16<t<79 时,Wt = ( Wt-3 ⊕ Wt-8⊕ Wt-14⊕ Wt-16) <<< 1
for (i = 16; i < 80; i++)
```

```
{
    bytes_divided2_512bits[i] = _rotl(
        bytes_divided2_512bits[i - 3] ^ bytes_divided2_512bits[i - 8] ^
        bytes_divided2_512bits[i - 14] ^ bytes_divided2_512bits[i - 16], 1);
}
```

```
//对 str 进行 SHA1 摘要计算,并把结果赋给 data
SHA1Values SHA1Encrypt_06(uint8_t* str, SHA1Values sha1Values)
{
    //SHA1Values sha1Values = { 0 };
    IterationValueInit_06(&sha1Values);//对 5 个迭代常数进行初始化
    long str_size = ustrlen_06(str);//获取无符号字符数组的长度
    uint8_t bytes_512bits[64] = { 0 };
    int packets = (int)ceil(str_size * 8.0 / 512);//以 512 比特为单位获取数据的分块个数
    int left_packets = packets;//剩余未处理的分块个数
    long str_index = 0;//数据索引位置
```

```
while (left_packets > 0)
{
    //当剩余未处理的分块个数为 1 是执行以下代码
    if (left_packets == 1)
    {
        int j = 0;
```

```
//按 512 位的长度进行分组
//要注意处理的特例是 str_size 等于 64,它为 64 时不进入下面的 for 循环
```

```
if (str_size % 64 != 0)
    for (; j < str_size % 64; j++)
        bytes_512bits[j] = str[str_index];
        str_index++;
    for (; j < 64; j++)
        bytes_512bits[j] = str[str_index];
        str_index++;
    blocksProcess_06(bytes_512bits, &sha1Values);
    bytes_512bits[j++] = 0 \times 80;
    for (; j < 64; j++)
        bytes_512bits[j] = 0 \times 00;
    blocksProcess_06(bytes_512bits, &sha1Values);
    for (j = 0; j < 56; j++)
        bytes_512bits[j] = 0 \times 00;
    bytes_512bits[j++] = 0 \times 80;
    for (; j < 56; j++)
        bytes_512bits[j] = 0 \times 00;
for (j = 63; j >= 56; j--)
    long str_size1 = str_size * 8;
        str_size1 >>= 8;
```

```
bytes_512bits[j] = str_size1 % 256;
       blocksProcess_06(bytes_512bits, &sha1Values);
       for (int j = 0; j < 64; j++)
           bytes_512bits[j] = str[str_index];
           str_index++;
        blocksProcess_06(bytes_512bits, &sha1Values);
    left_packets--;
return sha1Values;
```

```
//接收用户输入,为防止溢出,给指针动态分配内存
char* readinput_06()
{
    char* old_input = NULL;
    char* new_input = NULL;
    char tempbuf[CHUNK];
    size_t inputlen = 0, templen = 0;
    rewind(stdin);
    do {
        fgets(tempbuf, CHUNK, stdin);
        templen = strlen(tempbuf);
        new_input = (char*)realloc(old_input, inputlen + templen + 1);
        if (new_input == NULL)
        {
            return NULL;
        }
```

```
old_input = new_input;
    memcpy(new_input + inputlen, tempbuf, templen + 1);
    inputlen += templen;
} while (templen == CHUNK - 1 && tempbuf[CHUNK - 2] != '\n');
new_input[strlen(new_input) - 1] = '\0';
return new_input;
}
```

```
// 模幂运算
uint32_t mod_exp_06(uint32_t base, uint32_t exponent, uint32_t mod) {
    uint32_t result = 1;
    base = base % mod;
    while (exponent > 0) {
        if (exponent % 2 == 1)
            result = (result * base) % mod;
    }
}
```

```
base = (base * base) % mod;
    exponent >>= 1;
}
return (uint32_t)result;
}
```

```
// RSA 数字签名
void rsa_sign_06(unsigned int* c, uint32_t d, uint32_t n, uint32_t* signature, unsigned int* byte)
{
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
        // 提取 c[i] 中的四个字节
        byte[0 + i * 4] = (c[i] >> 24) & 0xFF; // 获取高 8 位
        byte[1 + i * 4] = (c[i] >> 16) & 0xFF; // 获取次高 8 位
        byte[2 + i * 4] = (c[i] >> 8) & 0xFF; // 获取次低 8 位
        byte[3 + i * 4] = c[i] & 0xFF; // 获取低 8 位
```

```
for (int j = 0; j < 4; j++) {
      signature[j + i * 4] = mod_exp_06(byte[j + i * 4], d, n);
}
}
</pre>
```

```
void rsa_verify_06(uint32_t* signature, uint32_t e, uint32_t n, unsigned int* verify) {
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < 4; j++) {
            verify[j + i * 4] = mod_exp_06(signature[j + i * 4], e, n);
        }
    }</pre>
```

```
int main() {
   int input_num, i = 0;
   uint8_t* str_1 = NULL;
   uint8_t* str_2 = NULL;
   SHA1Values sha1Values_1 = { 0 };
   SHA1Values sha1Values_2 = { 0 };
   printf("输入待 Hash 的消息 M: ");
  str_1 = (uint8_t*)readinput_06();
   uint32_t e, p, q;
   printf("请顺序输入公钥,两素数: e p q:");
   scanf("%u %u %u", &e, &p, &q);
   uint32_t n = p * q;
   uint32_t d = 0;
   while ((d * e) % phi != 1) {
       d++;
   // 输出模数 n, 欧拉函数, 私钥 d
   printf("输出模数 n: %u\n", n);
   printf("输出模数 n 的欧拉函数: %u\n", phi);
   printf("输出私钥 d: %u\n", d);
   sha1Values_1 = SHA1Encrypt_06(str_1, sha1Values_1);
   printf("输出消息摘要值: %08x %08x %08x %08x %08x\n", sha1Values_1.IterationValue[0],
sha1Values_1.IterationValue[1], sha1Values_1.IterationValue[2], sha1Values_1.IterationValue[3],
sha1Values_1.IterationValue[4]);
   printf("\n 开始计算签名值计算\n");
   uint32_t signature[20];
   unsigned int byte[20] = { 0 };
  rsa_sign_06(sha1Values_1.IterationValue, d, n, signature, byte);
```

```
for (int j = 0; j <= 3; j++) {
    printf("第%d 字节的摘要值: %02x=%d\n", j + 1 + i * 4, byte[j + i * 4], byte[j + i * 4]);
    printf("第%d 个字节签名 s 值: %u\n", j + 1 + i * 4, signature[j + i * 4]);
    printf("\n");
}
```

```
// 验证签名
printf("请输入签名验证消息 M: ");
str_2 = (uint8_t*)readinput_06();
```

```
printf("输入签名消息 s (十六进制): ");
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j <= 3; j++) {
        printf("%02x ", signature[j + i * 4]);
    }
}
printf("\n");</pre>
```

```
// 哈希验证
unsigned int verify[20] = { 0 };
rsa_verify_06(signature, e, n, verify);
```

```
printf("待验证消息 Hash 值计算结果: \n");
    // 计算消息摘要
    sha1Values_2 = SHA1Encrypt_06(str_2, sha1Values_2);
    printf("输出摘要值(十六进制): %08x %08x %08x %08x \n", sha1Values_2.IterationValue[0],
    sha1Values_2.IterationValue[1], sha1Values_2.IterationValue[2], sha1Values_2.IterationValue[3],
    sha1Values_2.IterationValue[4]);
```

```
for (int i = 0; i <= 4; i++) {

    // 提取 sha1Values_2.IterationValue[i] 中的四个字节

    byte[0 + i * 4] = (sha1Values_2.IterationValue[i] >> 24) & 0xFF; // 获取高 8 位

    byte[1 + i * 4] = (sha1Values_2.IterationValue[i] >> 16) & 0xFF; // 获取次高 8 位

    byte[2 + i * 4] = (sha1Values_2.IterationValue[i] >> 8) & 0xFF; // 获取次低 8 位

    byte[3 + i * 4] = sha1Values_2.IterationValue[i] & 0xFF; // 获取低 8 位

    for (int j = 0; j <= 3; j++) {

        printf("Hash 的值第%d 字节: %02x\n", j + 1 + i * 4, byte[j + i * 4]);

        printf("验证计算签名的哈希值 h': %02x\n", verify[j + i * 4]);

        if (verify[j + i * 4] != byte[j + i * 4]) {

            printf("签名验证失败\n");

            return 0;

        }

        else {
```