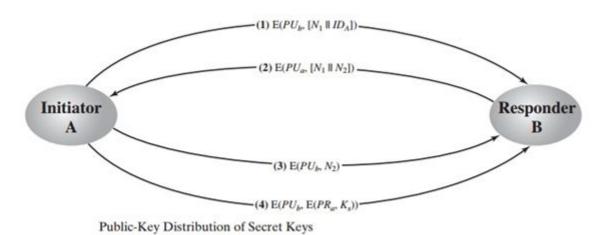
Task 1 Descriptions and Examples

We begin at a point when it is assumed that A and B have exchanged public keys. These public keys are stored in files publicA.pem and publicB.pem. Assuming that there is a public announcement for public key distribution, we followed the technique for distributing a symmetric key in the diagram given below. RSA was used for the asymmetric key encryption.



MESSAGE 1 & 2:

In reference to the diagram, A uses B's public key to encrypt a message to B containing an identifier of A (IDA) and a nonce (NI), which is used to identify this transaction uniquely. B sends a message to A encrypted with PUa. The message contains A's nonce (NI) as well as a new nonce generated by B (N2), because only B could have (N2). Sine only B could have decrypted message (I), the presence of NI in message (2) assures A that the correspondent is B.

The name of the server program is bob.py (referred to as Bob) and the name of the client program is alice.py (referred to as Alice). In the output of Bob and Alice, each message that is sent and each message that is received is printed to the terminal. The first three lines that Alice outputs are show below.

```
Sending: {"ID": "Alice", "nonce": "27491480"}
Recieved decrypted message: {"nonce1": "27491480", "nonce2": "71465962"}
Nonce is same as the nonce I sent
```

The first line of the output is Alice sending message I, the second line is Alice receiving message 2.

Below is an example of the output from Bob for the same first two messages. The first line is Bob receiving the ID and nonce (message 1). The third line is Bob sending the two nonces (message 2).

```
Recieved decrypted message: {"ID": "Alice", "nonce": "27491480"}
Recieved request for symmetric key from: Alice nonce=27491480
Sending: {"nonce1": "27491480", "nonce2": "71465962"}
```

MESSAGE 3 & 4

In reference to the diagram, A returns N2, encrypted using B's public key, to assure B that its correspondent is A. A selects a secret key Ks and sends M = E(PUb, E(PRa, Ks)) to B. Encryption of this message with B's public key ensures that only B can read it; encryption with A's private key ensures that only A could have sent it (signing it). B computes D(PUa, D(PRb, M)) to recover the secret key.

The signing step is a little different because of the way that the crypto RSA library works in python. Instead of sending a encrypted signed key. We first send the encrypted signature and then receive an acknowledgement before sending the encrypted key. You however need both the key and the signature to verify the signature. Here is the output of Alice sending message 3 (N2), then the signature, and finally the secret key (message 4).

```
Nonce is same as the nonce I sent
Sending: {"nonce2": "71465962"}
Recieved acknowledgement
Sending: b'IHyeRBFqccPDEtTI7QWELxz6vfRtpoG9T/ORB+Bza+/NRc5uK3/TJoZ3WUUyo67h70/COtr/z
biGV4bUSzCJBgsNi965bK4ZsYcETc0V9pogk+e6ZmU05GXb5WcwtePU1s8FZc3zzaDv7xdsR9YammESIJYSgu
+pKrsWol9V6Yu3mqNcGvSqrgFRm1WEsJ1rkCpxoScmUp+qk+kGDhYTD7haMYSa029V31bmuUCjtoz8wwqQI7S
G+mCVlgfSwqTQ+I2It5+ia4Fs0iGFTqnNDjkAhzsJzb7dmC/xYcx4HWjit/kXR7C7aEUlBkRjPD2SDEb4bbUU
goXv/lMT39oMeQ=='
785
Recieved acknowledgement
Sending: 41842022
```

Below is a screenshot of Bob receiving message 2, the signature, the secretkey, and verifying the secretkey (message 3). When the verification returns *true*, the output is "WE BOTH HAVE THE SECRET KEY" as seen in the screenshot below.

Recieved decrypted message: {"nonce2": "88877971"}
Nonce is same as the nonce I sent

Sending: ack Recieved signature...

Recieved b'sm3RKmEZDzYJ578XJKPC60xB3TFpX8Y1IoV4VmCBaFNPMj+UxRnbBTY78++VWxEWpmrGI yXjvx8XVrRwpfSzPe02zLMTjj+JQK3l0PY4Efzd3ewLxv6dfchV6B5FwqKdFE7CisHs87e5usPT3G6ga VQiPDxlniBfrx00sQWQAtgP3RjNc1dtRtwGFA/TkwIBEd68+6oWVcgsfd51XcbcY/cQ5uwvHHnLiMlBS WR8Hw2SRRM2Y0dW5dpPC6SqmdUJE2NQGU0erhB9OnB//Mc7ejgCmWxnnavgtBbP07Yh2wC3GPR8eApVm 2jmKOP6l4gZU5yEU7CsmDhLX6V63rYERg=='

740

Sending: ack

WE BOTH HAVE THE SECRET KEY The secretkey: 05721126