PYTHON – PROJECT REPORT

Track:

ALGORITHMS

Topic:

RSA Encryption Algorithm

Group members:

1. Abhigna Banda
2. Nikitha A.N
3. Arpitha Srivathsa

OVERVIEW:

1.INTRODUCTION TO CRYPTOSYSTEMS :

Cryptography used to ensure confidentiality and integrity of data in systems by transforming original text into an encrypted format. It involves use of different algorithms to do the encryption and decryption.

Encryption is broadly classified into 3 categories:
i)symmetric (sender and receiver use the same key)
ii)asymmetric (sender and reciever use 2 different keys)
iii)hash function

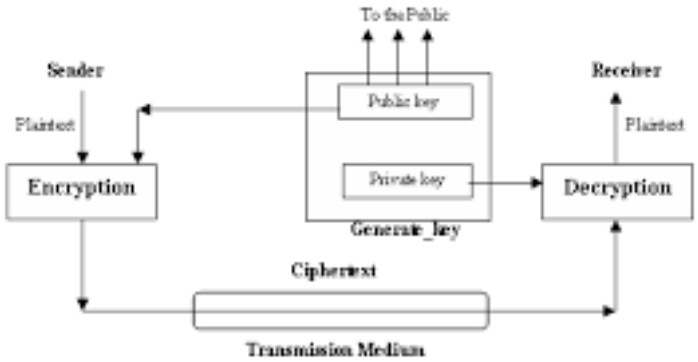
2.INTRODUCTION TO RSA:

RSA (Rivest-Shamir-Adleman) is an algorithm used by modern computers to encrypt and decrypt messages. It is an asymmetric cryptographic algorithm. Thus it involves the use of 2 seperate keys for encryption and decryption.

This is also called public key cryptography because one of the keys can be given to anyone. The other key must be kept private.

The algorithm is robust as it is based on the fact that finding the factors of a large composite number is difficult: especially when the factors are random prime numbers. Hence even if the public key is known it is difficult to find the private key.

It is also a key pair (public and private key) generator.



3.IMPLEMENTATION :

This project is an implementation of RSA encryption algorithm.
We have two types of implementation:

1)Using File handling:
The data to be encrypted has to be written into the file "toBeEncrypted.txt" .
Two files will be created namely "encrypted.txt" and "Decrypted.txt" containing encrypted and decrypted data respectively.

NOTE: If you are running the program more than once make sure the previoiusly created "encrypted.txt" and "Decrypted.txt" are deleted from the directory.

2)Using GUI tkinter:
A message box will appear right after running the program.
The buttons Encrypt and Decrypt will perform the respective operations.

4.ALGORITHM IN STEPS

1.choose two large prime numbers p and q
2.calculate n=p*q which is the modulus for private and public keys
3.claculate phi=(p-1)*(q-1)
4.choose a random integer e such that
    i) 1<e<phi
    ii) e is not a factor of n
    iii) e and phi are co-prime
  e is released as part of public key
5.choose an integer d which satisfies the relation (d*e)mod n=1
  i.e d=(K*phi +1)/e where k is any random integer
  d is kept secret as part of the private key

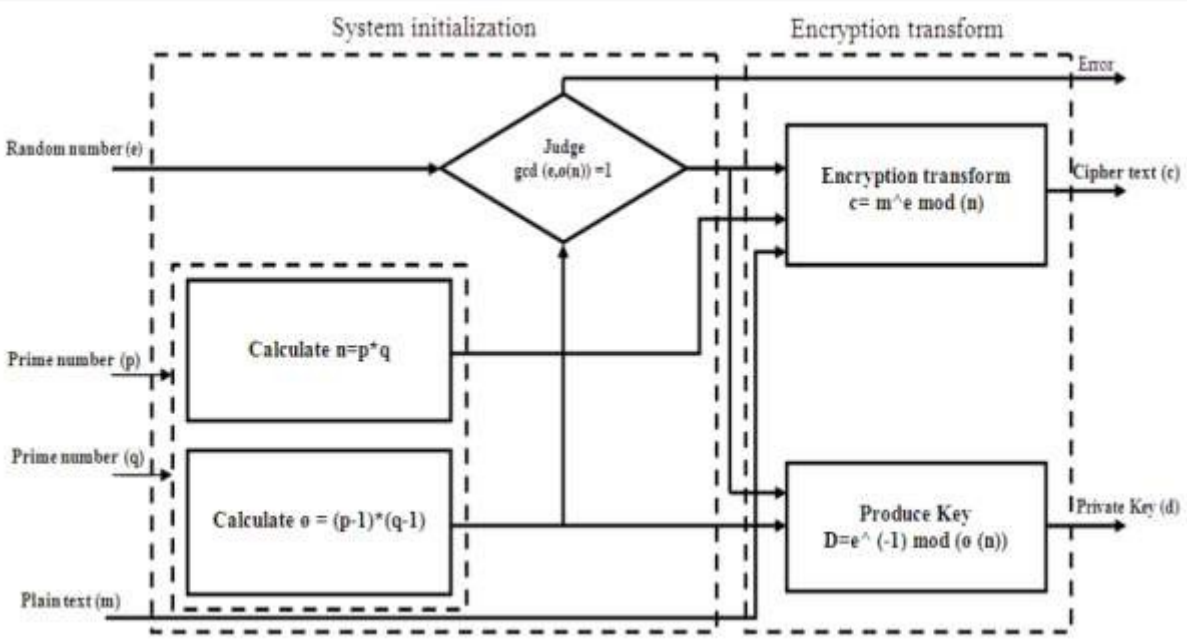
public key: (n,e)
private key: (n,d)

if m is the messsage and c is the ciphertext
To encrypt the formula used is:

$$c=m^e \bmod n$$

To decrypt the formula used is:

$$m=c^d \bmod n$$

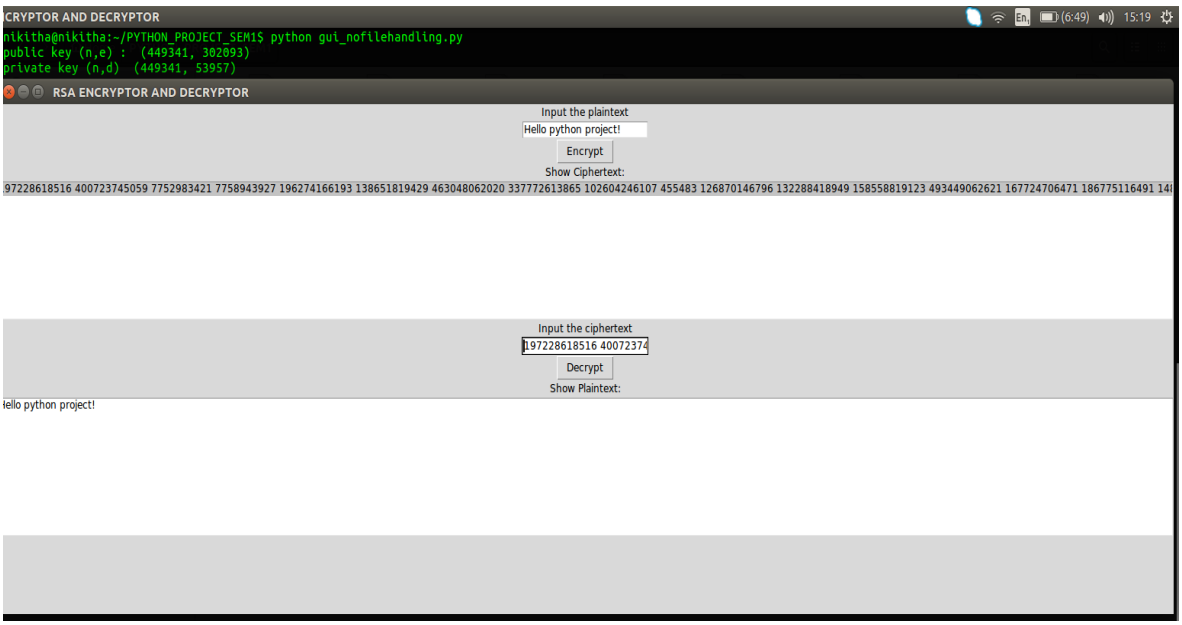


5.SOURCE CODE:

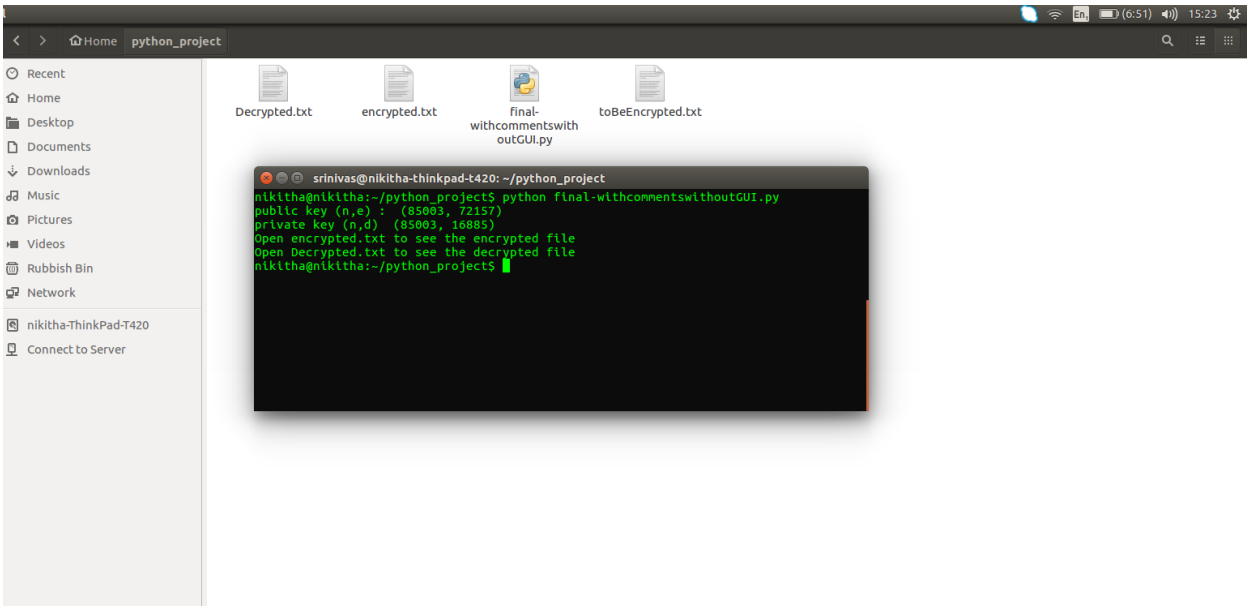
The two files containing the source code are attached with this report.

6.SCREENSHOTS OF OUTPUT:

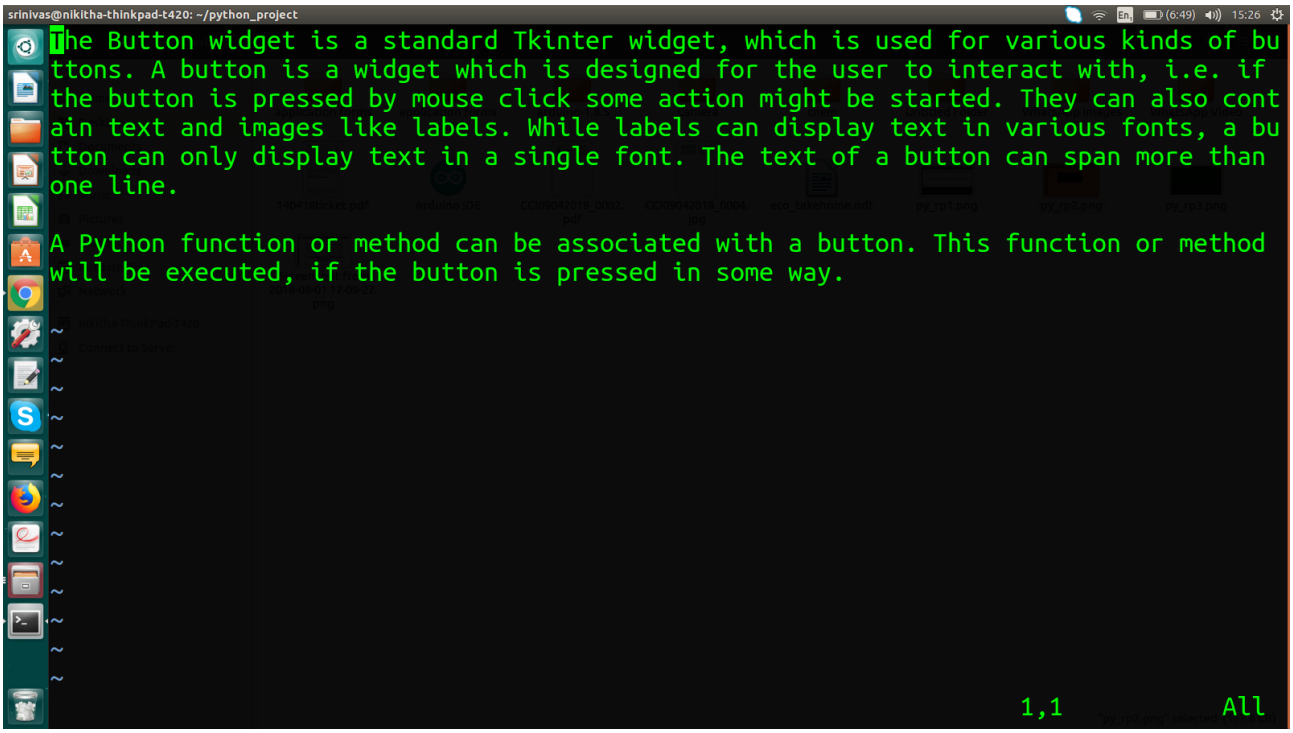
1.USING GUI:



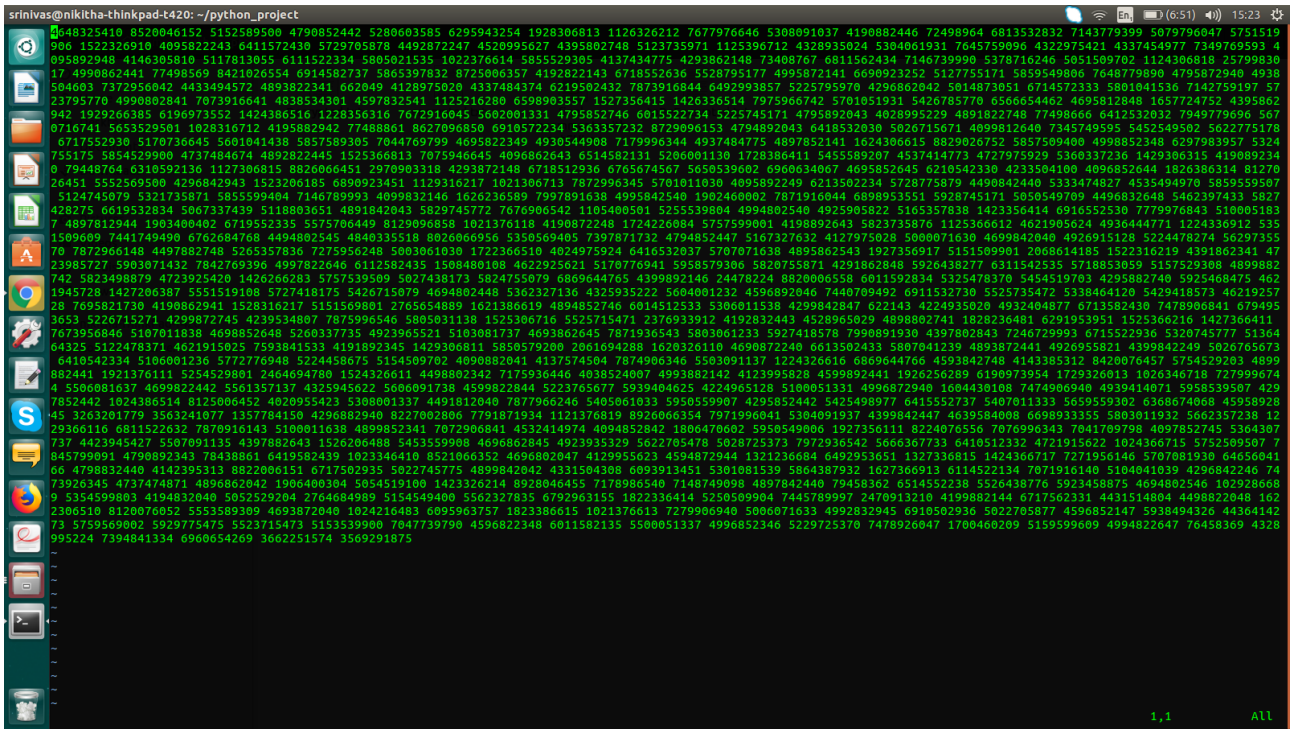
2.USING FILE HANDLING:



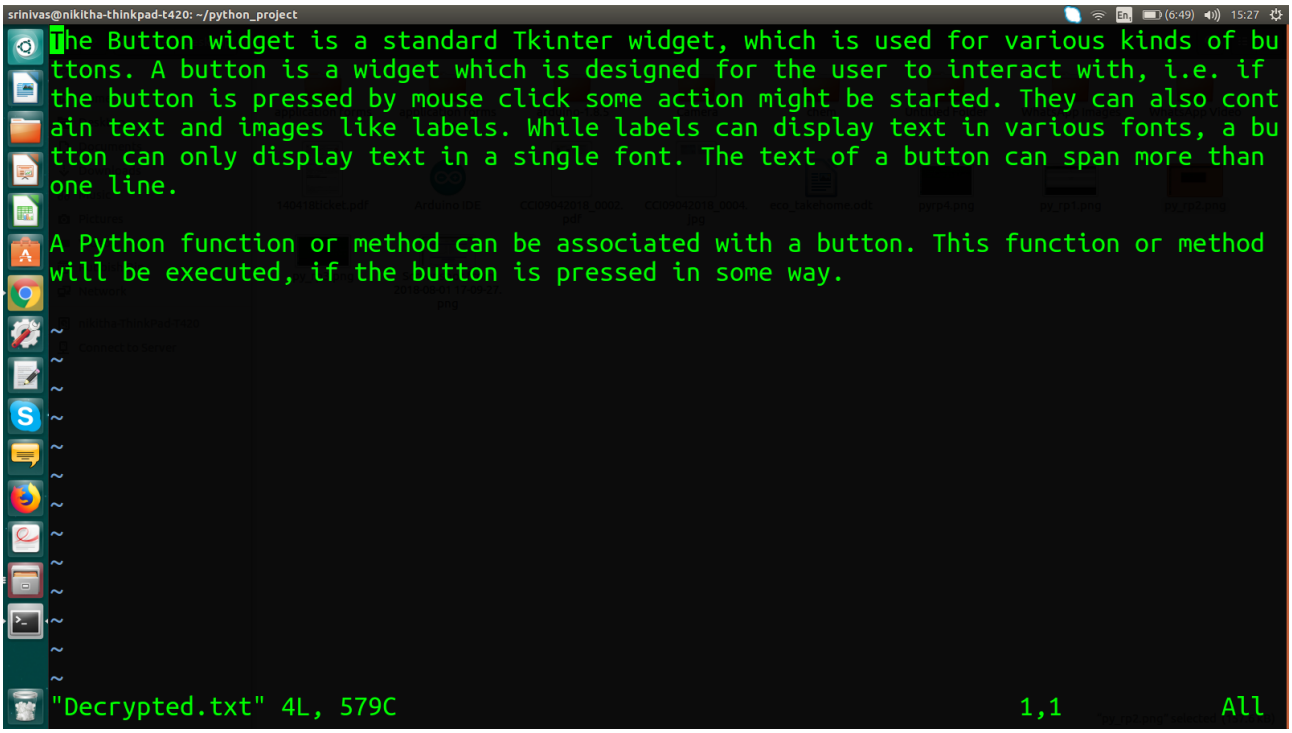
THE DATA THAT HAS TO BE ENCRYPTED



THE ENCRYPTED DATA



THE DECRYPTED DATA THAT IS SAME AS THE TO BE ENCRYPTED DATA



STEPS TAKEN:

1.GENERATION OF KEYS:

Keys were generated using the above algorithm. Choosing random numbers based on conditions was done by making a list of numbers that satisfy the condition and then apply the random function.

2.ENCRYPTION:

The text to be encrypted is taken character by character and its ASCII value is taken as the message m. To obtain the ASCII values the "letters" dictionay which maps characters to their ASCII values.
The encrypted text is then obtained as:

$$c = m^e \bmod n$$

Where:
c=Encrypted text/cipher text
e=public key exponent
n=modulus for both oublic and private key

3.DECRYPTION

The number to be decrypted (obtained after removing the padding) is taken as the ciphertext c.
The original message is then obtained as:

$$m = c^d \bmod n$$

Where:
m=original message (Gives the ASCII value of the character)
d=private key exponent
n=modulus for both oublic and private key

To obtain the letters from the ASCII values the "numbers" dictionay is used which maps ASCII values to corresponding characters.

4.PADDING:

As ASCII values are used in encryption hence every alphabet gets encrypted to the same number at every occcurence. To prevent it we use padding.

For encryption:
Now the encrypted number is sent to another method in which a random numberis added in every alternate position and the new encrypted number is returned.

For decryption:
In the number read from the encrypted file, digits appearing in alternate positions are deleted. The resultant number is sent to the decrypt method.

5.FILE HANDLING

The text to be encrypted is in toBeEncrypted.txt
The encrypted text is stored in encrypted.txt
The decrypted text is stored in Decrypted.txt

6.FUNCTIONS used to perform mathematical operations and what it does:

1.GCD
2.PRIME NUMBER
3.MODULAR EXPONENTIATION

For large value of m and e finding m^e directly is difficult. Thus this function finds modular exponetiation through a recursive function.
It uses the concept that (a.b)mod c=(a mod c * b mod c) mod c
To calculate a^bmod n

base case:
if a is 0 returns 0
if b is 0 returns 1

if b is even:
keep breaking it down as $a^{b/2}$* $a^{b/2}$ till (a mod n) is obtained

if b is odd:
break as a^{b-1}*a so that (b-1) becomes even

CONCLUSION

1.THINGS THAT CAN BE IMPROVED:

The concept of signing messages can be added.
Also the private key can be further encrypted and stored to enchance robustness.

2.WHAT WE ACHIEVED AND LEARNT:

Though it seemed very difficult in the beginning, we ended up learning a lot about cryptosystems and finally implemented the RSA algorithm.

We were able to encrypt only numbers initially, but now we can encrypt any character in the ASCII table.

We learnt a lot of modular mathematics, file handling in python ,generating random numbers based on conditions,
and also a bit about GUI tkinter.

3.REFERENCES:

https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSA_algorithm.

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/rsa-algorithm-cryptography/

github:RSA implementation through GUI Tkinter