Report

Simulating Generating RSA, Encryption and Decryption

Generate RSA Key Pair

- First, a private RSA key is generated with a public exponent of 65537 and a key size of 2048.
- The private key is then saved to a file "private key.pem" in PEM format with no encryption.
- A public key is derived from the private key, and the public key is saved to "public_key.pem" also in PEM format.

Encryption

- The code checks if the RSA key pair exists; if not, it generates a new pair.
- A plaintext file "longPlaintext.txt" is read.
- A symmetric key of 32 bytes and an initialization vector (IV) of 16 bytes are generated. The plaintext is encrypted using AES encryption in Galois/Counter Mode (GCM).
- The symmetric key is encrypted with the public key using RSA and saved along with the ciphertext to "longEncryptedData.bin."

Decryption

- The private key is loaded from "private key.pem."
- The encrypted symmetric key and ciphertext are read from "longEncryptedData.bin."
- The symmetric key is decrypted using the private RSA key, and the IV is generated.
- The ciphertext is decrypted using the symmetric key and IV with AES GCM.
- The decrypted plaintext is saved to "longDecryptedText.txt."

This code provides a basic example of RSA key generation, encryption, and decryption for large files. However, there are some improvements needed:

- The code doesn't handle exceptions, which may lead to crashes if files or keys are missing or invalid.
- For production use, error handling, key management, and secure storage of keys are crucial.
- The code assumes that the keys and IV are generated and handled securely, which is not evident from this example.
- In practice, it's essential to use secure random number generation and key storage mechanisms.
- Additionally, the code should ensure that the encryption key and IV are preserved, and the decryption code should use the same IV that was used for encryption.

In the presented code, a process for generating RSA key pairs, encrypting a plaintext file using AES encryption, and decrypting the data back has been demonstrated. The code showcases the generation of a private RSA key, with the corresponding public key, and the storage of these keys in separate PEM files. It further outlines the encryption of a large plaintext file using a symmetric key generated with secure random bytes and AES encryption in Galois/Counter Mode (GCM), with the encrypted symmetric key also saved alongside the ciphertext in a binary file. The decryption process, on the other hand, reads the private key and decrypts the symmetric key, subsequently decrypting the ciphertext using the symmetric key and IV. The decrypted plaintext is saved to an output file. This code example offers a fundamental understanding of key generation, encryption, and decryption processes, yet it lacks comprehensive error handling and security measures required for production use.

In conclusion, the code provides a foundational illustration of cryptographic operations involving RSA key pairs and symmetric key encryption, showcasing essential concepts in cryptography. While it serves as a useful starting point for educational purposes, several critical security considerations and error handling mechanisms should be incorporated for real-world applications. In practice, secure key management, cryptographic libraries, and secure random number generation are essential for ensuring data confidentiality and integrity. The presented code should be viewed as a starting point for more robust and secure implementations, which must address the complexities of key storage, distribution, and management in a secure environment.

Screenshot



















