

# 정보보호론 Cryptography HW2 12215227 김나현

## Task 3.1 Private key

- ① p, q, e 10진수로 변환하기

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <openssl/bn.h>

int main() {

    const char *p_str = "F7E75FDC469067FFDC4E847C51F452DF";
    const char *q_str = "E85CED54AF57E53E092113E62F436F4F";
    const char *e_str = "0D88C3";

    BIGNUM *p = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *q = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *e = BN_new();

    BN_hex2bn(&p, p_str);
    BN_hex2bn(&q, q_str);
    BN_hex2bn(&e, e_str);

    char *dec_p = BN_bn2dec(p);
    char *dec_q = BN_bn2dec(q);
    char *dec_e = BN_bn2dec(e);

    printf("p(decimal) : %s\n", dec_p);
    printf("q(decimal) : %s\n", dec_q);
    printf("e(decimal) : %s\n", dec_e);

    OPENSSL_free(dec_p);
    OPENSSL_free(dec_q);
    OPENSSL_free(dec_e);

    BN_free(p);
    BN_free(q);
    BN_free(e);

    return 0;
}
```

문제에서 주어진 p, q, e는 이미 매우 큰 수로 16진수 문자열이다. 큰 수에 대한 연산을 정확하게 수행하기 위해 BIGNUM을 이용하여 16진수 문자열을 큰 수(임의 정밀도 정수)로 변환했다. 코드에 보이는 BN\_hex2bn() 함수가 16진수를 BIGNUM 객체로 변환시킨다. BIGNUM 객체에 저장된 큰 수를 BN\_bn2dec() 함수를 사용하여 10진수 문자열로 변환하여 사람이 이해하고 읽을 수 있는 형식으로 숫자를 출력하였다.

```

annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ vim task1.c
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ gcc -o task1 task1.c -lcrypto
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ ./task1
p(decimal) : 329520679814142392965336341297134588639
q(decimal) : 308863399973593539130925275387286220623
e(decimal) : 886979

```

p, q, e값으로 위와 같이 변환 결과가 출력되었다.

②  $n = p * q$

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <openssl/bn.h>

void printBN(char *msg, BIGNUM *a)
{
    char *number_str = BN_bn2hex(a);
    printf("%s %s\n", msg, number_str);
    OPENSSL_free(number_str);
}

int main() {
    BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();

    const char *p_str = "F7E75FDC469067FFDC4E847C51F452DF";
    const char *q_str = "E85CED54AF57E53E092113E62F436F4F";
    const char *e_str = "0D88C3";

    BIGNUM *p = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *q = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *e = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *n = BN_new();

    BN_hex2bn(&p, p_str);
    BN_hex2bn(&q, q_str);
    BN_hex2bn(&e, e_str);

    char *dec_p = BN_bn2dec(p);
    char *dec_q = BN_bn2dec(q);
    char *dec_e = BN_bn2dec(e);

    printf("p(decimal) : %s\n", dec_p);
    printf("q(decimal) : %s\n", dec_q);
    printf("e(decimal) : %s\n", dec_e);

    BN_mul(n, p, q, ctx);
    printBN("n = p * q =", n);

    OPENSSL_free(dec_p);
    OPENSSL_free(dec_q);
    OPENSSL_free(dec_e);

    BN_free(p);
    BN_free(q);
    BN_free(e);
}

```

```

annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ vim task1.c
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ gcc -o task1 task1.c -lcrypto
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ ./task1
p(decimal) : 329520679814142392965336341297134588639
q(decimal) : 308863399973593539130925275387286220623
e(decimal) : 886979
n = p * q = E103ABD94892E3E74AFD724BF28E78366D9676BCCC70118BD0AA1968DBB143D1
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ █

```

BIGNUM 구조체와 함께 출력에 사용할 메시지 문자열을 입력하고 메시지와 함께 해당 BIGNUM 값을 16진수 문자열 형태로 출력하는 printBN 함수를 작성했다.  $p * q$ 를 계산한 n 값을 printBN 함수로 출력하였다.

### ③ (p-1)(q-1) 계산하기

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <openssl/bn.h>

void printBN(char *msg, BIGNUM *a)
{
    char *number_str = BN_bn2hex(a);
    printf("%s %s\n", msg, number_str);
    OPENSSL_free(number_str);
}

int main()
{
    BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();

    const char *p_str = "F7E75FDC469067FFDC4E847C51F452DF";
    const char *q_str = "E85CED54AF57E53E092113E62F436F4F";
    const char *e_str = "0D88C3";

    BIGNUM *p = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *q = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *e = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *n = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *p_q = BN_new();

    BN_hex2bn(&p, p_str);
    BN_hex2bn(&q, q_str);
    BN_hex2bn(&e, e_str);

    char *dec_p = BN_bn2dec(p);
    char *dec_q = BN_bn2dec(q);
    char *dec_e = BN_bn2dec(e);

    printf("p(decimal) : %s\n", dec_p);
    printf("q(decimal) : %s\n", dec_q);
    printf("e(decimal) : %s\n", dec_e);

    BN_mul(n, p, q, ctx);
    printBN("n = p * q =", n);

    BIGNUM *p_minus_1 = BN_dup(p);
    BIGNUM *q_minus_1 = BN_dup(q);

    BN_sub(p_minus_1, p_minus_1, BN_value_one());
    BN_sub(q_minus_1, q_minus_1, BN_value_one());

    BN_mul(p_q, p_minus_1, q_minus_1, ctx);
}

```

```

printBN("(p-1) * (q-1) = ", p_q);

OPENSSL_free(dec_p);
OPENSSL_free(dec_q);
OPENSSL_free(dec_e);

BN_free(p);
BN_free(q);
BN_free(e);
BN_free(p_minus_1);
BN_free(q_minus_1);
BN_CTX_free(ctx);

return 0;

```

`BN_dup()`를 이용해 `p`와 `q`의 복사본을 각각 `p_minus_1`과 `q_minus_1`에 저장한 후, `BN_sub()` 함수를 사용해 두 값에서 1을 뺀다. `p_minus_1`에는 `p-1`, `q_minus_1`에는 `q-1`이 저장된다. `BN_mul()` 함수를 이용해  $(p-1)$ 과  $(q-1)$ 을 곱한 결과를 `p_q`에 저장하고 `printBN()`을 호출해 그 결과를 16진수 형태로 출력한다. 모든 작업이 끝난 후에는 메모리 누수를 방지하기 위해 할당된 `BIGNUM` 객체와 문자열 메모리를 해제한다.

```

annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ vim task1.c
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ gcc -o task1 task1.c -lcrypto
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ ./task1
p(decimal) : 329520679814142392965336341297134588639
q(decimal) : 308863399973593539130925275387286220623
e(decimal) : 886979
n = p * q = E103ABD94892E3E74AFD724BF28E78366D9676BCCC70118BD0AA1968DBB143D1
(p-1) * (q-1) = E103ABD94892E3E74AFD724BF28E78348D52298BD687C44DEB3A81065A7981A4
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ []

```

$(p-1)(q-1)$ 의 값이 출력되었다.

#### ④ d 값 구하기

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <openssl/bn.h>

void printBN(char *msg, BIGNUM *a)
{
    char *number_str = BN_bn2hex(a);
    printf("%s %s\n", msg, number_str);
    OPENSSL_free(number_str);
}

int main()
{
    BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();

    const char *p_str = "F7E75FDC469067FFDC4E847C51F452DF";
    const char *q_str = "E85CED54AF57E53E092113E62F436F4F";
    const char *e_str = "0D88C3";

    BIGNUM *p = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *q = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *e = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *n = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *p_q = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *d = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *gcd = BN_new();

    BN_hex2bn(&p, p_str);
    BN_hex2bn(&q, q_str);
    BN_hex2bn(&e, e_str);

    char *dec_p = BN_bn2dec(p);
    char *dec_q = BN_bn2dec(q);
    char *dec_e = BN_bn2dec(e);

    printf("p(decimal) : %s\n", dec_p);
    printf("q(decimal) : %s\n", dec_q);
    printf("e(decimal) : %s\n", dec_e);

    BN_mul(n, p, q, ctx);
    printBN("n = p * q =", n);

    BIGNUM *p_minus_1 = BN_dup(p);
    BIGNUM *q_minus_1 = BN_dup(q);

    BN_sub(p_minus_1, p_minus_1, BN_value_one());
    BN_sub(q_minus_1, q_minus_1, BN_value_one());
```

```

BN_mul(p_q, p_minus_1, q_minus_1, ctx);

BN_gcd(gcd, e, p_q, ctx);
printBN("gcd: ", gcd);

BN_mod_inverse(d, e, p_q, ctx);

printBN("(p-1) * (q-1) = ", p_q);
printBN("d = ", d);

OPENSSL_free(dec_p);
OPENSSL_free(dec_q);
OPENSSL_free(dec_e);

BN_free(p);
BN_free(q);
BN_free(e);
BN_free(p_minus_1);
BN_free(q_minus_1);
BN_CTX_free(ctx);

return 0;

```

주어진  $e$ 와  $(p-1)(q-1)$  값을 기반으로  $d$ 를 구한다. `BN_gcd`를 사용해  $e$ 와  $(p-1)(q-1)$ 의 최 대공약 수를 계산하여 두 값이 서로소임을 확인한다. 이것은  $(p-1)(q-1)$ 이 올바르게 계산되었는지 검증하는 용도로도 사용된다. `BN_mod_inverse` 함수를 통해  $(e * d) \bmod (p-1)(q-1) = 1$ 을 만족하는  $d$  값을 구한다. `BN_mod_inverse(d, e, p_q, ctx)`는  $e$ 의 모듈로서의 역원을 계산해  $d$ 에 저장한다.

프로그램은 계산된  $(p-1)(q-1)$ 과  $d$  값을 출력하고 이는 RSA에서 비밀 키를 결정하는 중요한 과정이다. 최종적으로 모든 동적 메모리는 `BN_free()`와 `BN_CTX_free()`를 사용해 해제되어 메모리 누수를 방지한다.

```

annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ vim task1.c
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ gcc -o task1 task1.c -lcrypto
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ ./task1
p(decimal) : 329520679814142392965336341297134588639
q(decimal) : 308863399973593539130925275387286220623
e(decimal) : 886979
n = p * q = E103ABD94892E3E74AFD724BF28E78366D9676BCCC70118BD0AA1968DBB143D1
gcd: 01
(p-1)*(q-1) = E103ABD94892E3E74AFD724BF28E78348D52298BD687C44DEB3A81065A7981A4
d = 3587A24598E5F2A21DB007D89D18CC50ABA5075BA19A33890FE7C28A9B496AEB
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ 
```

$gcd$ 와  $d$ 값이 출력되었다. 공개키 암호화에 쓰일 개인 키와 공개 키의 쌍을 얻었다.

### Task 3.2 메시지를 암호화하기

```

annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ python3 -c 'print("A top secret!".encode("utf-8").hex())'
4120746f702073656372657421
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ 
```

평문  $M$ 을 주어진 명령문을 사용해서 구했다.

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <openssl/bn.h>

void printBN(char *msg, BIGNUM *a)
{
    char *number_str = BN_bn2hex(a);
    printf("%s %s\n", msg, number_str);
    OPENSSL_free(number_str);
}

int main()
{
    BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();

    const char *n_str = "DCBFFE3E51F62E09CE7032E2677A78946A849DC4CDDE3A4D0CB81629242FB1A5";
    const char *e_str = "010001";
    const char *M_str = "4120746F702073656372657421";
    const char *d_str = "74D806F9F3A62BAE331FFE3F0A68AFE35B3D2E4794148AACBC26AA381CD7D30D";

    BIGNUM *n = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *e = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *M = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *d = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *C = BN_new();

    BN_hex2bn(&n, n_str);
    BN_hex2bn(&e, e_str);
    BN_hex2bn(&M, M_str);
    BN_hex2bn(&d, d_str);

    BN_mod_exp(C, M, e, n, ctx);

    printBN("C = ", C);

    BN_free(n);
    BN_free(e);
    BN_free(M);
    BN_free(d);
    BN_CTX_free(ctx);

    return 0;
}
~
```

`BN_mod_exp` 함수를 사용해 RSA 암호화 과정인  $M^e \text{ mod } n$ 을 수행한다. 메시지  $M$ , 공개 지수  $e$ , 모듈러스  $n$ 을 이용해 암호문  $C$  계산하였다. 또한 `printBN` 함수를 통해 결과를 출력했다.

```

annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ gcc -o task2 task2.c -lcrypto
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ ./task2
C = 6FB078DA550B2650832661E14F4F8D2CFAEF475A0DF3A75CACDC5DE5CFC5FADC
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ 
```

위의 사진을 통해  $C$  값을 알 수 있다.

### Task 3.3 암호문을 복호화 하기

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <openssl/bn.h>

void printBN(char *msg, BIGNUM *a)
{
    char *number_str = BN_bn2hex(a);
    printf("%s %s\n", msg, number_str);
    OPENSSL_free(number_str);
}

int main()
{
    BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();

    const char *n_str = "DCBFFE3E51F62E09CE7032E2677A78946A849DC4CDDE3A4D0CB81629242FB1A5";
    const char *e_str = "010001";
    const char *d_str = "74D806F9F3A62BAE331FFE3F0A68AFE35B3D2E4794148AACBC26AA381CD7D30D";
    const char *C_str = "8C0F971DF2F3672B28811407E2DABBE1DA0FEBBDFA7DCB67396567EA1E2493F";

    BIGNUM *n = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *e = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *M = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *d = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *C = BN_new();

    BN_hex2bn(&n, n_str);
    BN_hex2bn(&e, e_str);
    BN_hex2bn(&d, d_str);
    BN_hex2bn(&C, C_str);

    BN_mod_exp(M, C, d, n, ctx);

    printBN("M = ", M);

    BN_free(n);
    BN_free(e);
    BN_free(M);
    BN_free(d);
    BN_CTX_free(ctx);

    return 0;
}
```

```
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ gcc -o task3 task3.c -lcrypto
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ ./task3
M = 50617373776F72642069732064656573
```

BN\_mod\_exp를 사용해  $C^d \bmod n$  연산을 수행하여 암호문  $C$ 를 복호화하고 결과를 평문  $M$ 으로 출력한다.

```
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ python3 -c "print(bytes.fromhex('50617373776F72642069732064656573').decode('utf-8'))"
Password is dees
```

출력된 평문을 ASCII 문자열로 변환한 결과 Password is dees라는 결과가 출력되었다.

### Task 3.4 전자 서명

```
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ python3 -c 'print("I owe you $2000.".encode("utf-8").hex())'  
49206f776520796f752024323030302e
```

주어진 메시지를 16진수 문자열로 변환했다.

```
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <openssl/bn.h>  
  
void printBN(char *msg, BIGNUM *a)  
{  
    char *number_str = BN_bn2hex(a);  
    printf("%s %s\n", msg, number_str);  
    OPENSSL_free(number_str);  
}  
  
int main()  
{  
    BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();  
  
    const char *n_str = "DCBFFE3E51F62E09CE7032E2677A78946A849DC4CDDE3A4D0CB81629242FB1A5";  
    const char *e_str = "010001";  
    const char *M_str = "49206f776520796f752024323030302e";  
    const char *d_str = "74D806F9F3A62BAE331FFE3F0A68AFE35B3D2E4794148AACBC26AA381CD7D30D";  
  
    BIGNUM *n = BN_new();  
    BIGNUM *e = BN_new();  
    BIGNUM *M = BN_new();  
    BIGNUM *d = BN_new();  
    BIGNUM *C = BN_new();  
  
    BN_hex2bn(&n, n_str);  
    BN_hex2bn(&e, e_str);  
    BN_hex2bn(&M, M_str);  
    BN_hex2bn(&d, d_str);  
  
    BN_mod_exp(C, M, e, n, ctx);  
  
    printBN("C = ", C);  
  
    BN_free(n);  
    BN_free(e);  
    BN_free(M);  
    BN_free(d);  
    BN_free(C);  
    BN_CTX_free(ctx);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ gcc -o task4 task4.c -lcrypto  
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ ./task4  
C = 3A759CBF53901AC41373EEC603955A8E6AF8D3BCD5E9F6DD62C873CBB675051E
```

코드에 M 값을 넣어서 컴파일 했더니 C 값이 출력되었다.

```
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ python3 -c 'print("I owe you $3000.".encode("utf-8").hex())'  
49206f776520796f752024333030302e  
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$
```

이번에는 문구를 \$2000에서 \$3000으로만 바꿔서 구한 M 값을 넣어 다시 컴파일 해보았다.

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <openssl/bn.h>

void printBN(char *msg, BIGNUM *a)
{
    char *number_str = BN_bn2hex(a);
    printf("%s %s\n", msg, number_str);
    OPENSSL_free(number_str);
}

int main()
{
    BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();

    const char *n_str = "DCBFFE3E51F62E09CE7032E2677A78946A849DC4CDDE3A4D0CB81629242FB1A5";
    const char *e_str = "010001";
    const char *M_str = "49206f776520796f752024333030302e";
    const char *d_str = "74D806F9F3A62BAE331FFE3F0A68AFE35B3D2E4794148AACBC26AA381CD7D30D";

    BIGNUM *n = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *e = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *M = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *d = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *C = BN_new();

    BN_hex2bn(&n, n_str);
    BN_hex2bn(&e, e_str);
    BN_hex2bn(&M, M_str);
    BN_hex2bn(&d, d_str);

    BN_mod_exp(C, M, e, n, ctx);

    printBN("C = ", C);

    BN_free(n);
    BN_free(e);
    BN_free(M);
    BN_free(d);
    BN_free(C);
    BN_CTX_free(ctx);

    return 0;
}
~
```

annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~\$ gcc -o task4 task4.c -lcrypto  
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~\$ ./task4  
C = D06908047527906C724937169FA68CE0AC442FEB99D1880438D331A88F44B074

C값을 비교해보자면

C = 3A759CBF53901AC41373EEC603955A8E6AF8D3BCD5E9F6DD62C873CBB675051E

C = D06908047527906C724937169FA68CE0AC442FEB99D1880438D331A88F44B074

위가 I love you \$2000이 적혀 있는 전자 문서에 대한 서명이다. 아래가 I love you \$3000이 적혀 있는 전자 문서에 대한 서명이다. 두 문자열을 16진수 문자열로 변환했을 때의 값은 거의 유사했다. 하지만 암호화를 통해 최종적으로 출력된 결과를 통해 알 수 있듯이 비슷한 문장을 암호화했다는 것은 전혀 알 수 없을 만큼 다른 값이 출력되었다. 즉, 비슷한 평문에 대한 여러 암호문이 주어진다 하더라도 평문을 추측하는 일이 여전히 어렵다는 것을 알 수 있었다.

### Task 3.5 서명 검증

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <openssl/bn.h>

void printBN(char *msg, BIGNUM *a)
{
    char *number_str = BN_bn2hex(a);
    printf("%s %s\n", msg, number_str);
    OPENSSL_free(number_str);
}

int main()
{
    BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();

    const char *n_str = "AE1CD4DC432798D933779FBD46C6E1247F0CF1233595113AA51B450F18116115";
    const char *e_str = "010001";
    const char *C_str = "643D6F34902D9C7EC90CB0B2BCA36C47FA37165C0005CAB026C0542CBDB6802F";

    BIGNUM *n = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *e = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *M = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *C = BN_new();

    BN_hex2bn(&n, n_str);
    BN_hex2bn(&e, e_str);
    BN_hex2bn(&C, C_str);

    BN_mod_exp(M, C, e, n, ctx);

    printBN("M = ", M);

    BN_free(n);
    BN_free(e);
    BN_free(C);
    BN_CTX_free(ctx);

    return 0;
}
```

C는 전자서명 S를 가리킨다. 코드에 알맞은 값을 넣어 컴파일 했다.

```
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ gcc -o task5 task5.c -lcrypto
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ ./task5
M = 4c61756e63682061206d697373696c652e
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ python3 -c 'print("Launch a missile.".encode("utf-8").hex())'
4c61756e63682061206d697373696c652e
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$
```

공개키로 복호화된 M 값이 출력이 되었다. 그리고 “Launch a missile.”에 대한 message digest를 했더니 공개키로 복호화된 M 값과 동일한 것을 통해 메시지에 대한 서명이 Alice의 것임을 알 수 있다.

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <openssl/bn.h>

void printBN(char *msg, BIGNUM *a)
{
    char *number_str = BN_bn2hex(a);
    printf("%s %s\n", msg, number_str);
    OPENSSL_free(number_str);
}

int main()
{
    BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();

    const char *n_str = "AE1CD4DC432798D933779FBD46C6E1247F0CF1233595113AA51B450F18116115";
    const char *e_str = "010001";
    const char *C_str = "643D6F34902D9C7EC90CB0B2BCA36C47FA37165C0005CAB026C0542CBDB6803F"; // This line has a trailing semicolon

    BIGNUM *n = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *e = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *M = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *C = BN_new();

    BN_hex2bn(&n, n_str);
    BN_hex2bn(&e, e_str);
    BN_hex2bn(&C, C_str);

    BN_mod_exp(M, C, e, n, ctx);

    printBN("M = ", M);

    BN_free(n);
    BN_free(e);
    BN_free(C);
    BN_CTX_free(ctx);

    return 0;
}

```

만약 서명이 손상되어 마지막 byte가 2F->3F로 바뀌었을 경우를 컴파일 했다.

```

annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ gcc -o task5 task5.c -lcrypto
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ ./task5
M = 91471927C80DF1E42C154FB4638CE8BC726D3D66C83A4EB6B7BE0203B41AC294
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ █

```

출력된 M의 값이 "Launch a missile."에 대한 messege digest 값과 전혀 다른 값임을 알 수 있다.  
따라서 서명이 유효하지 않게 되어버린다.

## Task 3.6 인증서 검증

### Step 1.

```
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ openssl s_client -connect www.google.com:443 -showcerts
Connecting to 64.233.181.106
CONNECTED(0x0000003)
depth=2 C=US, O=Google Trust Services LLC, CN=GTS Root R1
verify return:1
depth=1 C=US, O=Google Trust Services, CN=WR2
verify return:1
depth=0 CN=www.google.com
verify return:1
---
Certificate chain
  0 s:CN=www.google.com
    i:C=US, O=Google Trust Services, CN=WR2
      a:PKEY: EC, (prime256v1); sigalg: sha256WithRSAEncryption
      v:NotBefore: Oct 27 08:35:45 2025 GMT; NotAfter: Jan 19 08:35:44 2026 GMT
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
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0NJKneiVNqH5n2TGPqOWSgR69yCVAjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFAAOCAQEAEDLvfqrk
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-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

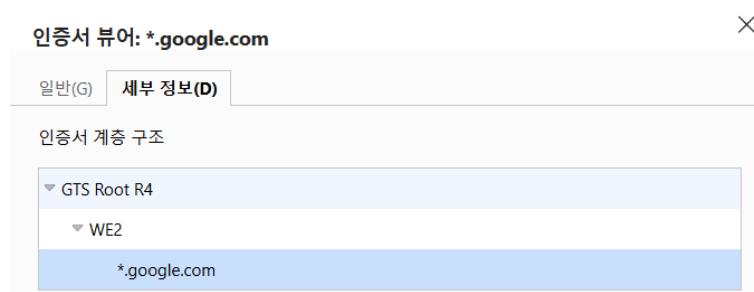
```
1 s:C=US, O=Google Trust Services, CN=WR2
  i:C=US, O=Google Trust Services LLC, CN=GTS Root R1
  a:PKEY: RSA, 2048 (bit); sigalg: sha256WithRSAEncryption
  v:NotBefore: Dec 13 09:00:00 2023 GMT; NotAfter: Feb 20 14:00:00 2029 GMT
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
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-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

```

2 s:C=US, O=Google Trust Services LLC, CN=GTS Root R1
i:C=BE, O=GlobalSign nv-sa, OU=Root CA, CN=GlobalSign Root CA
a:PKEY: RSA, 4096 (bit); sigalg: sha256WithRSAEncryption
v:NotBefore: Jun 19 00:00:42 2020 GMT; NotAfter: Jan 28 00:00:42 2028 GMT
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIFYjCCBEeqAwIBAgIQd70NbNs2+RrqIQ/E8FjTDTANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFADBx
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-----END CERTIFICATE-----

```

[www.google.co.kr](http://www.google.co.kr)의 인증서를 다운로드 받았다. 총 3개의 인증서를 확인할 수 있다.



GTS Root R4는 Root CA로 신뢰 체인의 최상위에 있으며, 모든 인증서 신뢰의 출발점 역할을 한다. WE2는 Intermediate CA(중간 인증서)로, Root CA와 최종 엔드 엔터티 인증서 사이의 중개자 역할을 한다. [\\*.google.com](http://*.google.com)은 End-Entity 인증서(0번 인증서)로, 실제 구글 웹사이트 대한 서버 인증서이다. 이 세 인증서는 순서대로 연결되어 하나의 신뢰 체인을 구성하며, 각 상위 인증서의 서명을 통해 하위 인증서의 유효성이 검증된다.

```
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ nano c1.pem
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ nano c2.pem
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$
```

```
GNU nano 8.4                                     c1.pem
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
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-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

```

GNU nano 8.4                                     c2.pem
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIFYjCCBEqgAwIBAgIQd70NbNs2+RrqIQ/E8FjTDTANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFADBx
MQswCQYDVQQGEwJCRTEzMBcGA1UEChMQR2xvYmFsU2lnbiBudi1zYTEQMA4GA1UE
CxMHUm9vdCBDQTEbMBkGA1UEAxMSR2xvYmFsU2lnbiBsb290IENBMB4XDTIwMDYx
OTAwMDA0MloXDTI4MDEyODAwMDA0MlowRzELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxIjAgBgNVBAoT
GUdvb2dsZSBUcnVzdCBTZJ2aWN1cyBMTEMxFDASBGNVBAMTC0dUUyBsb290IFIx
MIICIJANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAOCAg8AMIICCgKCAgEAthECix7joXeb09y/1D63
ladAPKH9gv19MgaCcfb2jh/76Nu8ai6X16OMS/kr9rH5zoQdsfnF197vufKj6bwS
iV6nqlKr+CMny6SxnGPb151+8Ape62im9M2aRw1NEDPjTrETo8gYbEvs/AmQ351k
KSUjb6G00j0uYODP0gmHu81I8E3CwnqIiru6z1kZ1q+PsAewnjkHxgsHA3y6mbWwZ
DrXYfiYaRQM9sHmk1Cid38m5agI/pboPGiUU+6DOogrFZYJsuB6jC511pzrp1Zk
j5ZPaK4918KEj8C8QMALXL32h7M1bKwYUH+E4EzNktMg6TO8UpmvMrUpsyUqtEj5
cuHKZPfmghCN6J3Cioj6OGaK/GP5Af14/Xtcd/p2h/rs37E0eZVxtL0m79YB0esW
CruOC7XFxYpVq9Os6pFLKcwZpD1lTirxZUTQAs6qzkm06p98g7BAe+dDq6dso499
iYH6TKX/1Y7DzkvgtdizjkXPdsDtQCv9Uw+wp9U7DbGKogPeMa3Md+pvez7W35Ei
Eua++tgy/BBjFFFy313WFp09KWg7zpm7AeKjt8T11dleCfeXkkUAKIAf5qoIbap
sZWwpbkNFhHax2xIPEDgfg1azVY80ZcFuctL7T1LnMQ/01UTbiSw1nH69MG6z00b
9f6BQdgAmD06yK56mDcYBZUCAwEEAAoCATgwggE0MA4GA1UdDwEB/wQEAWIBhjAP
BgNVHRMBAf8EBTADAQH/MB0GA1UdDgQWBBTkrysMcRorSCeFL1JmLO/wiRNxPjAf
BgNVHSMEGDAwBBrge2YaRQ2XyoQL30EZTSO//z9SzBgBgrBqEFBQcBAQRUMFIw
JQYIKwYBBQUHMAGGGWh0dHA6Ly9vY3NwLnBraS5nb29nL2dzcjEwKQYIKwYBBQUH
MAKGWh0dHA6Ly9wa2kuz29vZy9nc3IxL2dzcjEuY3J0MDIGA1UdHwQrMCKwJ6A1
oCOGIWh0dHA6Ly9jcmwucGtpLmdvb2cvZ3NyMS9nc3IxLmNybDA7BgnVHSAENDAy
MAgGBmeBDAECATAIBgZngQwBAgIwDQYLKwYBBAHWeQIFAwIwDQYLKwYBBAHWeQIF
AwMwDQYJKoZIhvCNQAEQADggEBADSkrEoo9C0dhemMXoh6dFSPsjbdBzBiLg9
NR3t5p+T4Vxfq7vqfM/b5A3Ri1fyJm9bvhGaqJQ3b2t6yMAYN/o1UazsaL+yyEn9
WprKASoshIArAoyZl+tJaox118fessmXn1hIVw41oeQa1v1vg4Fv74zP16/AhSrW
9U5pCZEt4Wi4wStz6dTZ/CLANx8Lzh1J7QJVj2fhMtfTJr9w4z30Z209fOU0iOMy
+qduBmpvvYuR7hZL6Dupsfnw0Skfths18dG9zKb59UhvmaSGZRVbNQpsg3Bz1vi
d01IK02d1xozclozgjXPYovJJIultzkMu34qQb9Sz/yilrbCgj8=
-----END CERTIFICATE-----

```

다운로드 받은 인증서 중 첫번째는 복사하여 c1.pem에 저장하고, 두 번째 인증서는 복사하여 c2.pem에 저장했다.

### c1.pem WR2 /Intermediate CA RSA

### c2.pem GTS Root R4 Root/CA RSA

## Step 2

```

annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ openssl x509 -in c2.pem -noout -modulus
Modulus=B611028B1EE3A1779B3DCBF943EB795A7403CA1FD82F97D32068271F6F68C7FFBE8DBBCGA2E9797A38C4BF92BF6B1F9CE841DB1
F9C597DEEFB9F2A3E9BC12895EA7AA52ABF82327CBA4B19C63DBD7997EF00A5EEB68A6F4C65A470D4P1033E34EB113A3C8186C4BECFC0990
DE9D64292523071B4D23D2E60B0CFD20987BBCD48F04DC2C27A88ABBACF5919D6AF8FB007B09E31F182C1C0DF2EA66D6C190EB5D87E26
1A45033DB079A49428AD0F7F26E5A808FE96E83C689453EE833A882B159609B2E07A8C2E75D69CEBA756648F964F68AE3D97C2848FC0BC40
C00B5CBDF687B3356CAC18507F84E04CCD92D320E933BC5299AF32B529B3252AB448F972E1CA64F7E682108DE89DC28A88FA38668FC63F9
01F978FD7B5C77FA7687FAECDFB10E799557B4BD26EFD601D1EB160ABB8E0BB5C5C58A55ABD3ACEA914B29CC19A432254E2AF16544D002CE
AAACE4B4EA9F7C83B0407BE743ABA76CA38F7D8981FA4CA5FFD58E3CE4BE0B5D8B38E45CF76COED402BFD530FB0A7D53B0DB18AA203DE31
ADCC77BA6F7B3ED6DF912212E6BEFAD832FC1063145172DE5DD61693BD296833EF3A66EC078A26DF13D757657827DE5E491400A2007F9AA8
21B6A9B195B0A5B90D1611DAC76C483C40E07E0D5ACD563CD19705B9CB4BED394B9CC43FD255136E24B0D671FAF4C1BACCED1BF5FE8141D8
00983D3AC8AE7A9837180595

```

명령어를 입력하여 n을 구한다.

```

Modulus:
00:b6:11:02:8b:1e:e3:a1:77:9b:3b:dc:bf:94:3e:
b7:95:a7:40:3c:a1:fd:82:f9:7d:32:06:82:71:f6:
f6:8c:7f:fb:e8:db:bc:6a:2e:97:97:a3:8c:4b:f9:
2b:f6:b1:f9:ce:84:1d:b1:f9:c5:97:de:ef:b9:f2:
a3:e9:bc:12:89:5e:a7:aa:52:ab:f8:23:27:cb:a4:
b1:9c:63:db:d7:99:7e:f0:0a:5e:eb:68:a6:f4:c6:
5a:47:0d:4d:10:33:e3:4e:b1:13:a3:c8:18:6c:4b:
ec:fc:09:90:df:9d:64:29:25:23:07:a1:b4:d2:3d:
2e:60:e0:cf:d2:09:87:bb:cd:48:f0:4d:c2:c2:7a:
88:8a:bb:ba:cf:59:19:d6:af:8f:b0:07:b0:9e:31:
f1:82:c1:c0:df:2e:a6:6d:6c:19:0e:b5:d8:7e:26:
1a:45:03:3d:b0:79:a4:94:28:ad:0f:7f:26:e5:a8:
08:fe:96:e8:3c:68:94:53:ee:83:3a:88:2b:15:96:
09:b2:e0:7a:8c:2e:75:d6:9c:eb:a7:56:64:8f:96:
4f:68:ae:3d:97:c2:84:8f:c0:bc:40:c0:0b:5c:bd:
f6:87:b3:35:6c:ac:18:50:7f:84:e0:4c:cd:92:d3:
20:e9:33:bc:52:99:af:32:b5:29:b3:25:2a:b4:48:
f9:72:e1:ca:64:f7:e6:82:10:8d:e8:9d:c2:8a:88:
fa:38:66:8a:fc:63:f9:01:f9:78:fd:7b:5c:77:fa:
76:87:fa:ec:df:b1:0e:79:95:57:b4:bd:26:ef:d6:
01:d1:eb:16:0a:bb:8e:0b:b5:c5:c5:8a:55:ab:d3:
ac:ea:91:4b:29:cc:19:a4:32:25:4e:2a:f1:65:44:
d0:02:ce:aa:ce:49:b4:ea:9f:7c:83:b0:40:7b:e7:
43:ab:a7:6c:a3:8f:7d:89:81:fa:4c:a5:ff:d5:8e:
c3:ce:4b:e0:b5:d8:b3:8e:45:cf:76:c0:ed:40:2b:
fd:53:0f:b0:a7:d5:3b:0d:b1:8a:a2:03:de:31:ad:
cc:77:ea:6f:7b:3e:d6:df:91:22:12:e6:be:fa:d8:
32:fc:10:63:14:51:72:de:5d:d6:16:93:bd:29:68:
33:ef:3a:66:ec:07:8a:26:df:13:d7:57:65:78:27:
de:5e:49:14:00:a2:00:7f:9a:a8:21:b6:a9:b1:95:
b0:a5:b9:0d:16:11:da:c7:6c:48:3c:40:e0:7e:0d:
5a:cd:56:3c:d1:97:05:b9:cb:4b:ed:39:4b:9c:c4:
3f:d2:55:13:6e:24:b0:d6:71:fa:f4:c1:ba:cc:ed:
1b:f5:fe:81:41:d8:00:98:3d:3a:c8:ae:7a:98:37:
18:05:95
Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)

```

명령어를 입력하여 e 값을 찾는다.

n:

B611028B1EE3A1779B3BDCBF943EB795A7403CA1FD82F97D32068271F6F68C7FFBE8DBBC6A2  
E9797A38C4BF92BF6B1F9CE841DB1F9C597DEEFB9F2A3E9BC12895EA7AA52ABF82327CBA4B1  
9C63DBD7997EF00A5EEB68A6F4C65A470D4D1033E34EB113A3C8186C4BECFC0990DF9D64292  
52307A1B4D23D2E60E0CFD20987BBCD48F04DC2C27A888ABBACF5919D6AF8FB007B09E31F  
182C1C0DF2EA66D6C190EB5D87E261A45033DB079A49428AD0F7F26E5A808FE96E83C689453  
EE833A882B159609B2E07A8C2E75D69CEBA756648F964F68AE3D97C2848FC0BC40C00B5CBDF  
687B3356CAC18507F84E04CCD92D320E933BC5299AF32B529B3252AB448F972E1CA64F7E6821  
08DE89DC28A88FA38668AFC63F901F978FD7B5C77FA7687FAECDFB10E799557B4BD26EFD601  
D1EB160ABB8E0BB5C5C58A55ABD3ACEA914B29CC19A432254E2AF16544D002CEAAC49B4E  
A9F7C83B0407BE743ABA76CA38F7D8981FA4CA5FFD58EC3CE4BE0B5D8B38E45CF76C0ED402B

**FD530FB0A7D53B0DB18AA203DE31ADCC77EA6F7B3ED6DF912212E6BEFAD832FC1063145172  
DE5DD61693BD296833EF3A66EC078A26DF13D757657827DE5E491400A2007F9AA821B6A9B1  
95B0A5B90D1611DAC76C483C40E07E0D5ACD563CD19705B9CB4BED394B9CC43FD255136E24  
B0D671FAF4C1BACCE1BF5FE8141D800983D3AC8AE7A9837180595**

e : 10001

### Step 3

명령어를 입력하여 Signature를 구했다.

```
Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
signature Value:
45:75:8b:e5:1f:3b:44:13:96:1a:ab:58:f1:35:c9:6f:3d:d2:
d0:33:4a:86:33:ba:57:51:4f:ee:c4:34:da:16:12:4c:bf:13:
9f:0d:d4:54:e9:48:79:c0:30:3c:94:25:f2:1a:f4:ba:32:94:
b6:33:72:0b:85:ee:09:11:25:34:94:e1:6f:42:db:82:9b:7b:
7f:2a:9a:a9:ff:7f:a9:d2:de:4a:20:cb:b3:fb:03:03:b8:f8:
07:05:da:59:92:2f:18:46:98:ce:af:72:be:24:26:b1:1e:00:
4d:bd:08:ad:93:41:44:0a:bb:c7:d5:01:85:bf:93:57:e3:df:
74:12:53:0e:11:25:d3:9b:dc:de:cb:27:6e:b3:c2:b9:33:62:
39:c2:e0:35:e1:5b:a7:09:2e:19:cb:91:2a:76:5c:f1:df:ca:
23:84:40:a5:6f:ff:9a:41:e0:b5:ef:32:d1:85:ae:af:25:09:
f0:62:c5:6e:c2:c8:6e:32:fd:b8:da:e2:ce:4a:91:4a:f3:85:
55:4e:b1:75:d6:48:33:2f:6f:84:d9:12:5c:9f:d4:71:98:63:
25:8d:69:5c:0a:6b:7d:f2:41:bd:e8:bb:8f:e4:22:d7:9d:65:
45:e8:4c:0a:87:da:e9:60:66:88:0e:1f:c7:e1:4e:56:c5:76:
ff:b4:7a:57:69:f2:02:22:09:26:41:1d:da:74:a2:e5:29:f3:
c4:9a:e5:5d:d6:aa:7a:fd:e1:b7:2b:66:38:fb:e8:29:66:ba:
ef:a0:13:2f:f8:73:7e:f0:da:40:11:1c:5d:dd:8f:a6:fc:be:
db:be:56:f8:32:9c:1f:41:41:6d:7e:b6:c5:eb:c6:8b:36:b7:
17:8c:9d:cf:19:7a:34:9f:21:93:c4:7e:74:35:d2:aa:fd:4c:
6d:14:f5:c9:b0:79:5b:49:3c:f3:bf:17:48:e8:ef:9a:26:13:
0c:87:f2:73:d6:9c:c5:52:6b:63:f7:32:90:78:a9:6b:eb:5e:
d6:93:a1:bf:bc:18:3d:8b:59:f6:8a:c6:05:5e:52:18:e2:66:
e0:da:c1:dc:ad:5a:25:aa:f4:45:fc:f1:0b:78:a4:af:b0:f2:
73:a4:30:a8:34:c1:53:7f:42:96:e5:48:41:eb:90:46:0c:06:
dc:cb:92:c6:5e:f3:44:44:43:46:29:46:a0:a6:fc:b9:8e:39:
27:39:b1:5a:e2:b1:ad:fc:13:ff:8e:fc:26:e1:d4:fe:84:f1:
50:5a:8e:97:6b:2d:2a:79:fb:40:64:ea:f3:3d:bd:5b:e1:a0:
04:b0:97:48:1c:42:f5:ea:5a:1c:cd:26:c8:51:ff:14:99:67:
89:72:5f:1d:ec:ad:5a:dd
```

```
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ cat signature | tr -d '[:space:]::'
45758be51f3b4413961aab58f135c96f3dd2d0334a8633ba57514feec434dal6124cbf139f0dd454e94879c0303c9425f21af4ba3294b633
720b85ee0911253494e16f42db829b7f2a9aa9ff7fa9d2de4a20ccb3fb0303b8f80705da59922f184698ceaf72be2426b11e004dbd08ad
9341440abb7d50185bf9357e3df7412530e1125d39bcddec276eb3c2b9336239c2e035e15ba7092e19cb912a765cf1dfca238440a56fff
9a41e0b5ef32d185aeaf2509f062c56ec2c86e32fdb8dae2ce4a914af385554eb175d648332f6f84d9125c9fd4719863258d695c0a6b7df2
41bde8bb8fe422d79d6545e84c0a87dae96066880e1fc7e14e56c576ffb47a5769f202220926411dda74a2e529f3c49ae55dd6aa7afde1b7
2b6638fbe82966baefa0132ff8737e0da40111c5ddd8fa6fcbedbba56f8329c1f41416d7eb6c5ebc68b36b7178c9dcf197a349f2193c47e
7435d2aaaf4c6d14f5c9b0795b493cf3bf1748e8ef9a26130c87f273d69cc5526b63f7329078a96beb5ed693a1bfbc183d8b59f68ac6055e
5218e266e0dac1dcad5a25aaaf445fcf10b78a4fb0f273a430a834c1537f4296e54841eb90460c06dccbb92c65ef3444443462946a0a6fc9
8e392739b15ae2b1adfc13ff8efc26e1d4fe84f1505a8e976b2d2a79fb4064eaf33dbd5be1a04b097481c42f5ea5a1ccd26c851ff149967
89725f1decad5addannynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ openssl asn1parse -i -in cl.pem
```

## Signature

45758be51f3b4413961aab58f135c96f3dd2d0334a8633ba57514feec434da16124cbf139f0dd454  
e94879c0303c9425f21af4ba3294b633720b85ee0911253494e16f42db829b7b7f2a9aa9ff7fa9d2  
de4a20ccb3fb0303b8f80705da59922f184698ceaf72be2426b11e004dbd08ad9341440abbc7d50  
185bf9357e3df7412530e1125d39bdcdecb276eb3c2b9336239c2e035e15ba7092e19cb912a765c  
f1dfca238440a56fff9a41e0b5ef32d185aeaf2509f062c56ec2c86e32fdb8dae2ce4a914af385554e  
b175d648332f6f84d9125c9fd4719863258d695c0a6b7df241bde8bb8fe422d79d6545e84c0a87d  
ae96066880e1fc7e14e56c576ffb47a5769f202220926411dda74a2e529f3c49ae55dd6aa7afde1b  
72b6638fbe82966baefa0132ff8737ef0da40111c5ddd8fa6fcbedbbe56f8329c1f41416d7eb6c5eb  
c68b36b7178c9dcf197a349f2193c47e7435d2aafd4c6d14f5c9b0795b493cf3bf1748e8ef9a26130  
c87f273d69cc5526b63f7329078a96beb5ed693a1bfbc183d8b59f68ac6055e5218e266e0dac1dca  
d5a25aaf445fcf10b78a4afb0f273a430a834c1537f4296e54841eb90460c06dccb92c65ef3444443  
462946a0a6fc98e392739b15ae2b1adfc13ff8efc26e1d4fe84f1505a8e976b2d2a79fb4064eaf33  
dbd5be1a004b097481c42f5ea5a1ccd26c851ff14996789725f1decad5add

#### Step 4

인증서를 구문 분석하기 위해 `openssl asn1parse -i -in c1.pem` 명령어를 입력했다.

```
89725f1decad5addannynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ openssl asn1parse -i -in c1.pem
 0:d=0   hl=4 l=1291 cons: SEQUENCE
 4:d=1   hl=4 l= 755 cons: SEQUENCE
 8:d=2   hl=2 l=   3 cons:  cont [ 0 ]
10:d=3   hl=2 l=   1 prim:   INTEGER          :02
13:d=2   hl=2 l=   16 prim:   INTEGER          :7FF005A07C4CDED100AD9D66A5107B98
31:d=2   hl=2 l=   13 cons: SEQUENCE
33:d=3   hl=2 l=   9 prim:   OBJECT           :sha256WithRSAEncryption
44:d=3   hl=2 l=   0 prim:   NULL
46:d=2   hl=2 l=   71 cons: SEQUENCE
48:d=3   hl=2 l=   11 cons: SET
50:d=4   hl=2 l=   9 cons: SEQUENCE
52:d=5   hl=2 l=   3 prim:   OBJECT           :countryName
57:d=5   hl=2 l=   2 prim:   PRINTABLESTRING  :US
61:d=3   hl=2 l=   34 cons: SET
63:d=4   hl=2 l=   32 cons: SEQUENCE
65:d=5   hl=2 l=   3 prim:   OBJECT           :organizationName
70:d=5   hl=2 l=   25 prim:   PRINTABLESTRING  :Google Trust Services LLC
97:d=3   hl=2 l=   20 cons: SET
99:d=4   hl=2 l=   18 cons: SEQUENCE
101:d=5  hl=2 l=   3 prim:   OBJECT           :commonName
106:d=5  hl=2 l=   11 prim:   PRINTABLESTRING  :GTS Root R1
119:d=2  hl=2 l=   30 cons: SEQUENCE
121:d=3  hl=2 l=   13 prim:   UTCTIME         :231213090000Z
136:d=3  hl=2 l=   13 prim:   UTCTIME         :290220140000Z
151:d=2  hl=2 l=   59 cons: SEQUENCE
153:d=3  hl=2 l=   11 cons: SET
155:d=4  hl=2 l=   9 cons: SEQUENCE
157:d=5  hl=2 l=   3 prim:   OBJECT           :countryName
162:d=5  hl=2 l=   2 prim:   PRINTABLESTRING  :US
166:d=3  hl=2 l=   30 cons: SET
168:d=4  hl=2 l=   28 cons: SEQUENCE
170:d=5  hl=2 l=   3 prim:   OBJECT           :organizationName
175:d=5  hl=2 l=   21 prim:   PRINTABLESTRING  :Google Trust Services
198:d=3  hl=2 l=   12 cons: SET
200:d=4  hl=2 l=   10 cons: SEQUENCE
202:d=5  hl=2 l=   3 prim:   OBJECT           :commonName
207:d=5  hl=2 l=   3 prim:   PRINTABLESTRING  :WR2
212:d=2  hl=4 l= 290 cons: SEQUENCE
216:d=3  hl=2 l=   13 cons: SEQUENCE
218:d=4  hl=2 l=   9 prim:   OBJECT           :rsaEncryption
229:d=4  hl=2 l=   0 prim:   NULL
231:d=3  hl=4 l= 271 prim:   BIT STRING
506:d=2  hl=3 l= 254 cons:  cont [ 3 ]
509:d=3  hl=3 l= 251 cons: SEQUENCE
512:d=4  hl=2 l=   14 cons: SEQUENCE
514:d=5  hl=2 l=   3 prim:   OBJECT           :X509v3 Key Usage
```

```
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ openssl asn1parse -i -in c1.pem -strparse 4 -out c1_body.bin -noout
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ ls
c0.pem  c1_body.bin  task1  task2  task3  task4  task5
c1.pem  signature    task1.c  task2.c  task3.c  task4.c  task5.c
```

```
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ sha256sum c1_body.bin
b0a28a138130bed21b3631a36a0236eb4ec474a4951e8c1866dcaf0fd88fae49  c1_body.bin
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$
```

\$ `sha256sum c1_body.bin` 명령어를 통해 인증서 본문의 Hash 값을 계산한 결과 위와 같이 출력되었다.

## **Step 5.**

```
int main()
{
    BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();

    const char *n_str = "B611028B1EE3A1779B3BDCBF943EB795A7403CA1FD82F97D32068271F6F68C7FFBE8DBBC6A2E9797A38C4BF
92BF6B1F9CE841DB1F9C597DEEF9F2A3E9BC12895EA7AA52ABF82327CBA4B19C63DBD7997E00A5EEB68A6F4C65A470D4D1033E34EB113A
3C8186C4ECBFC0990DF9D6429525307A1B4D23D2E60E0CFD20987BBCD48F04DC2C27A888ABBACF5919D6AF8FB007B09E31F182C1CDF2E
666C019EB5D87261A5033DB709A49428D0F7F265B8A08F9E693C689453EE833A882B159609B2E07A82CE75D69CEBTA756649F964F68A
E3D97C2848FC0BC40C00B5CBDF687B3356CAC18507F84E04CCD92D320E933BC5299AF32B529B3252B448F972E1CA64F7E682108DE89DC28
A88PA38668AFC63901901F978F7BSC77FA7687FAECDFB10E799557B4BD26EFFD601D1FB160ABB8E0BB5C5C58A55ABD3ACRA914B29CC19A4322
54E2AF5544D02CEAAC0498B4EA9F7C83B0407BE743ABA76CA387F08981FA4CA5FFD58E3C4BEB0B5D83845CF76C0ED402BFDF530F0B0A5
53B0DB18AA203DE31ADC77E6FB7E3D6F912212E6BEFAD832FC1063145172DE5DD61693BD296833EF3A66EC078A26DF13D757657827DE5
E491400A2007F9AA821B6A9B195B0A5B90D1611DAC76C483C40E07E0D5ACD563CD19705B9CB4BED394B9CC43FD255136E24B0D671FAP4C1B
ACCED1BF5F8E141D800983D3AC9AE7A9837180595";
    const char *e_str = "010001";
    const char *C_str = "45758be51f3b4413961aab58f135c96f3dd2d0334a8633ba57514feec434da16124cbf139f0dd454e94879c
0303c9425f21af4ba3294b633720b85ee0911253494e16f42db829b7b7f2a9aa9ff7fa9d2de4a20ccb3fb0303b8f80705da59922f184698c
eaf72be2426b11e004dbd08ad9341440abbc7d50185bf9357e3df7412530e1125d399bdcdec2b76eb3c2b9336239c2e035e15ba7092e19cb9
12a765cf1dfca238440a56ff94a1e0b5ef3d2185aaef2509f062c56ec2c86e32fd8dae2ce4a914af385554eb175d48332f6f849125c9
fd417986325d695c0a6b7df241bd8bf8e422d79d6545e84c0a87de960668801ef7e14e56c576ff4b7a5769f20222096411da74a2e
529f3c49ae55dd6aa7afde1b72b6638fbe82966baefa0132ff8737fe0da04111c5ddd8fa6fcbedbb6f8329c1f41416d7eb6c5ebc68b36b
7178c9dcf197a349f2193c47e7435d2aaf4c6d14f5c9b0795b493cf3bf1748e8ef9a26130c87f273d69cc5526b63f7329078a96beb5ed69
3al1bf28138d3b59f68ac60556e5218e266e0dac1dcad5a25aaaf445fcf10b78a4afb0f273a430a834c1537f4296e54841eb90460c06dcbb92c
65ef3444443462946a06fc9b8e392739b15a8e21bdcf13ff8efc26e1d4fe84f1505a8e976b2d2a79fb4064eaf33dbd5be1a004b097481c4
2f5ea5alcccd26c851ff14996789725f1decad5add";
```

Task5.c에서 사용했던 코드에서 `*n_str`, `*e_str`, `*C_str` 값을 변경하여 task6.c의 코드를 작성 했다.

```
annynahyun2002@instance-20251118-052056:~$ sha256sum c1_body.bin  
b0a28a138130bed21b3631a36a0236eb4ec474a4951e8c1866dcaf0fd88fae49 c1_body.bin
```

복호화된 서명 값  $M$ (2048비트)은  $0x01 \parallel FF\ldots FF \parallel 0x00 \parallel$  ASN.1 SEQUENCE  $\parallel$  Hash로 구성된 PKCS#1 v1.5 서명 구조를 가지고 있었다. 이 구조의 마지막 32바이트를 추출해 확인한 결과, 해당 값은 내가 OpenSSL로 추출한 TBS(TBS Certificate) 데이터인 c1\_body.bin의 SHA-256 해시값 (b0a2...fae49)과 정확히 일치하였다. 따라서 WR2 인증서의 서명은 올바른 Google Root CA의 개인키로 생성된 유효한 서명임을 확인할 수 있었다.