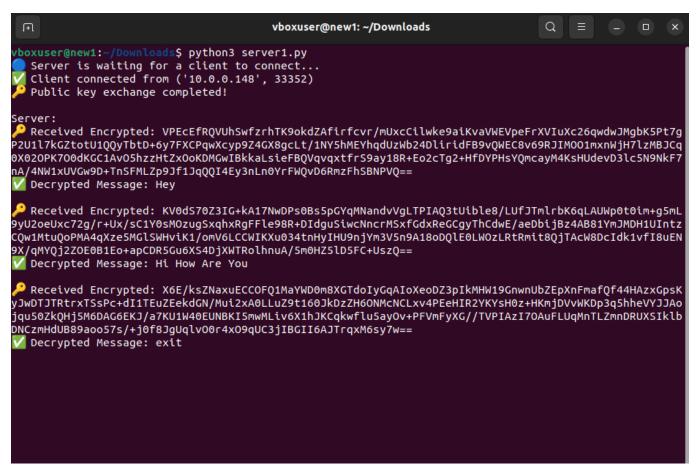
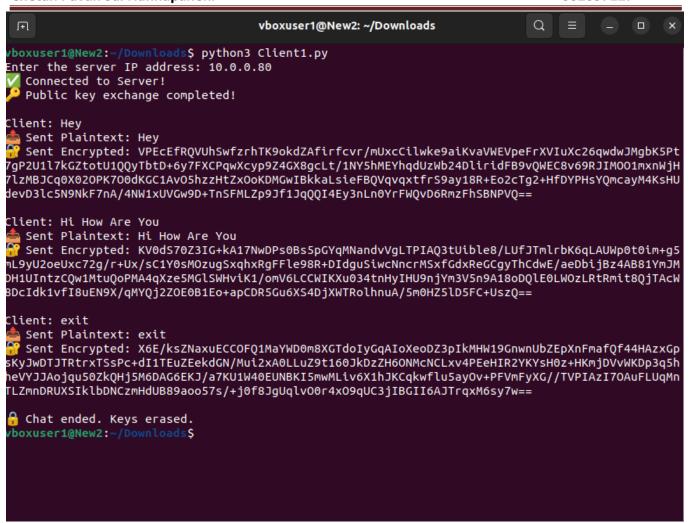
The design for this project is a client-server architecture where the messages sent between the client and server are encrypted and authenticated for each and every message and here the server starts running before the client and client connects to server and exchange the RSA encryption keys and then send the message with encryption and whenever a client/server sends exit message the communication will be closed and encryption keys are erased.



Here we can see that server starts running and waiting for client to connect and once client connects it exchanges the encryption keys and starts the communication. After exchanging some messages the client send the exit message and communication will be closed and the encryption keys are erased.



Here client start running and connected to server and exchanges the encryption keys and starts the communications after exchanging some messages the client sends exit message and connection is closed. Once the connection is closed the keys are erased.

Code Explanation

SERVER CODE

• A 2048-bit R.S.A private-key is produced by rsa. generate_private_key(). The public key for encryption is extracted using public_key().

```
# Generate RSA Key Pair
private_key = rsa.generate_private_key(public_exponent=65537, key_size=2048)
public_key = private_key.public_key()
```

• The public key is **convrted to a byte format** (P.E.M) before sending.

```
# Serialize Public Key
public_key_bytes = public_key.public_bytes(
    encoding=serialization.Encoding.PEM,
    format=serialization.PublicFormat.SubjectPublicKeyInfo)
```

The server sends its pubic key to the client. The server receivs the client's public key and discrializes it.

```
# Exchange public keys
conn.sendall(public_key_bytes)
peer_public_key_bytes = conn.recv(2048)
peer_public_key = serialization.load_pem_public_key(peer_public_key_bytes)
print(" Public key exchange completed!")
```

• receivs a message that has been encrypted and signed. uses the private key on the server to decrypt the message. uses the client's public key to validate the signature. An error message appears if verification is unsuccessful.

```
def receive_messages():
    while True:
        try:
             encrypted_message = conn.recv(4096)
            signature = conn.recv(256)
            if not encrypted_message:
            # Decrypt the message
            decrypted_message = private_key.decrypt(
                 encrypted_message,
                 padding.OAEP(
                     mgf=padding.MGF1(algorithm=hashes.SHA256()),
algorithm=hashes.SHA256(),
                     label=None
                 )
             # Verify signature
                 peer_public_key.verify(
                     signature,
decrypted_message,
                     padding.PSS(
                         mgf=padding.MGF1(hashes.SHA256())
                         salt_length=padding.PSS.MAX_LENGTH
                     hashes.SHA256()
                 print(f"\n ← Received Encrypted:
{base64.b64encode(encrypted_message).decode()}")
                print(f" Decrypted Message: {decrypted_message.decode()}")
            except:
                print("X Signature verification failed!")
             if decrypted_message.decode().strip().lower() == "exit":
                 break
        except:
            break
```

• The client's public key is used to encrypt the message. The private key of the servr is used to establish a digitl signature. Together, the signd document and encrypted message are transmited..

Chetan Pavan Sai Nannapaneni

```
# Sending messages
while True:
   message = input("\nServer: ").encode()
   encrypted_message = peer_public_key.encrypt(
       padding.OAEP(
           mgf=padding.MGF1(algorithm=hashes.SHA256()),
           algorithm=hashes.SHA256(),
            label=None
   )
   # Sign the message
   signature = private_key.sign(
       message.
       padding.PSS(
           mgf=padding.MGF1(hashes.SHA256()),
           salt_length=padding.PSS.MAX_LENGTH
       hashes.SHA256()
   conn.sendall(encrypted_message)
   conn.sendall(signature)
   print(f" Sent Plaintext: {message.decode()}")
   print(f" Sent Encrypted: {base64.b64encode(encrypted_message).decode()}")
   if message.decode().strip().lower() == "exit":
       break
```

The connection is closed, and the keys are deleted for security.

```
# Close connection and erase keys
conn.close()
del private_key, public_key, peer_public_key
print("\n \( \hrac{1}{2} \) Chat ended. Keys erased.")
```

CLIENT CODE

The **client code** is almost identical to the **server**, except:

• Rather than waiting for a connection, it establishes a connection with the server. After connecting, it exchanges public keys. The encryption, signing, decryption, and verification procedures are all the same.

```
# Connect to Server
server_ip = input("Enter the server IP address: ").strip()
client_socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
client_socket.connect((server_ip, 12345))
print("  Connected to Server!")
```

• The client receives the server's public key and sends its own.

```
# Exchange public keys
peer_public_key_bytes = client_socket.recv(2048)
peer_public_key = serialization.load_pem_public_key(peer_public_key_bytes)
client_socket.sendall(public_key_bytes)
print("\( \int \) Public key exchange completed!")
```

Closes the connection and removes keys for security.

```
# Close connection and erase keys
client_socket.close()
del private_key, public_key, peer_public_key
print("\n 	☐ Chat ended. Keys erased.")
```