

### Assignment 3

**Aim:-** Implementation and analysis of RSA cryptosystem and Digital Signature scheme using RSA

**Lo Mapped:-** Lo2

**Theory :- RSA (Rivest-Shamir-Adleman):-**

RSA is a widely used public-key cryptosystem for secure data transmission and digital signatures. It's based on the mathematical properties of large prime numbers. RSA involves a pair of keys: a public key for encryption and a private key for decryption. The security of RSA relies on the difficulty of factoring large semiprime numbers.

**Algorithm:-**

1. Key Generation:


- Choose two distinct prime numbers,  $p$  and  $q$ .
- Calculate  $n = p * q$ .
- Compute the totient  $\phi(n) = (p - 1) * (q - 1)$ .
- Choose an integer  $e$  (usually a small prime, commonly 65537) that is coprime with  $\phi(n)$ .
- Compute  $d$  such that  $(d * e) \% \phi(n) = 1$ .
- Public key:  $(e, n)$
- Private key:  $(d, n)$

2. Encryption:

- Convert the plaintext message into a numeric value  $m$ .
- Compute the ciphertext  $c = (m^e) \% n$ .

3. Decryption:

- Compute the plaintext message  $m = (c^d) \% n$ .


Public-Key Cryptosystems (PKCSv1.5)

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Plaintext (string):

Ciphertext (hex):

Decrypted Plaintext (string):


Status:

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RSA private key

bits =

Modulus (hex):


Public-Key Cryptosystems (PKCSv1.5)

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Status:

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RSA private key

bits =

Modulus (hex):

Public exponent (hex, P+1=0x10001):

Private exponent (hex):

P (hex):

Q (hex):

D mod (P-1) (hex):

D mod (Q-1) (hex):

1/Q mod P (hex):

## Digital Signature:-

A digital signature is a cryptographic technique that provides authenticity, integrity, and non-repudiation for digital messages or documents. It involves using a private key to sign the message and a public key to verify the signature. Digital signatures ensure that the sender of a message is authenticated and that the message has not been tampered with during transmission.

## Algorithm:-

### 1. Key Generation:

- Choose a private key for signing.
- Compute a corresponding public key for verification.

### 2. Signing:


- Hash the message to produce a fixed-length digest.

- Encrypt the digest using the private key to create the digital signature.

### 3. Verification:

- Decrypt the digital signature using the sender's public key to get the digest.
- Hash the received message to produce a digest.
- Compare the two digests. If they match, the signature is valid.

Digital signatures are essential for secure communication, online transactions, and authentication of digital documents.


**Digital Signatures Scheme**

Digitally sign the plaintext with Hashed RSA.

Plaintext (string):


Hash output(hex):

Input to RSA(hex):

Digital Signature(hex):

Digital Signature(base64):

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**Digital Signatures Scheme**

Digital Signature(hex):

Digital Signature(base64):

Status:

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**RSA public key**

Public exponent (hex, F4=0x10001):

Modulus (hex):

**Conclusion:-** Thus we learnt and implemented RSA and digital signature using RSA