```
In [1]: #Ning Tientso
#25-Nov-2019
#SEC TP2 - RSA and SHA256

import numpy as np
import math
import random
import time
import struct
```

```
In [5]: a = Prime_Number_Generator()
print(a)
```

 $24491710202179630406285374650761459962631657909809317618534132306358536154721\\16818410050884081461397739915719572644414212324876381440032231600648440451184\\47253776280804551947175733342177098376913750914950610539505757834868396212487\\9128398296293412169783207465213872230710754344225498925551850585885927$

Yea... that's probably a prime...

```
In [6]: def egcd(a, b):
              x = 0
              y = 1
              u = 1
              V = 0
              while a != 0:
                  q = b//a
                  r = b\%a
                  m = x - u * q
                  n = y - v * q
                  b = a
                  a = r
                  x = u
                  y = v
                  u = m
                  v = n
              return b, x, y
```

```
In [7]: #reminders on how to deal with strings, bit-blocks, and ints in python
        rep int = 2
        rep_str = format(rep_int, "064b")
        rep bit = ord("a")
        print(rep_int, rep_str, rep_bit)
        #example convert message "hello" to bit blocks of size 16
        def test_convert(message, block):
            bits = []
            for ch in message:
                bits.append(int(format(ord(ch), "0{0}b".format(block)),2))
            return bits
        #example convert message from bits back to string
        def test_revert(bits, block):
            message = ""
            for item in bits:
                message = message + chr(item)
            return message
        a = test_convert("This is a test",32)
        print(a)
        print(test_revert(a, 32))
```

```
In [8]: from collections import deque
                         def rotate(seq, n):
                                     #rotate involves replacement of the value, so you join it to the very end
                                     seq.rotate(n)
                                     return "".join(seq)
                         def sum0(bits):
                                     #x2 according to assignment
                                     seq = deque(bits)
                                     x = int(rotate(seq.copy(), 2), 2) \land int(rotate(seq.copy(), 13), 
                         otate(seq.copy(), 22), 2)
                                     return x
                         def sum1(bits):
                                     #x1 according to assignmnet
                                     seq = deque(bits)
                                     x = int(rotate(seq.copy(), 6), 2) ^ int(rotate(seq.copy(), 11), 2)^int(rot
                         ate(seq.copy(),25),2)
                                     return x
                         def choose(x, y, z):
                                     \#choosing \ x \ y \ or \ z
                                     return z^{(x \& (y^z))}
                         def majority(x, y, z):
                                     #whichever one is the majority after x&z or x&y or y&z
                                     return ((x|y)&z)|(x&y)
                         def padding(string):
                                     #padding by adding 1, and the requisite number of 0s to the string
                                     return string + "1" + "0"*(512-len(string)+1-len(format(len(string), '032
                         b'))) + "".join(format(len(string), '032b'))
                         def sig0(bits):
                                     #s0 from the assignment
                                     seq = deque(bits)
                                     return int(rotate(seq.copy(), 7), 2)^int(rotate(seq.copy(),18),2)^int(bits
                         ,2) >> 3 #shift 3
                         def sig1(bits):
                                     #s1 from the assignment
                                     seq = deque(bits)
                                     return int(rotate(seq.copy(), 17), 2)^int(rotate(seq.copy(),19),2)^int(bit
```

```
s,2) >> 10 #shift 10
def SHA 256(string):
   #SHA256 proper?
   #first pad
   binary_string = padding("".join(format(ord(x), '08b') for x in string))
   split = []
   #break into many bits and pieces of 32 from 512
   for i in range(32, 513, 32):
        split.append(binary string[i-32:i]) #block from beginning, and every b
lock of size 32
   #IV
   h0 = 0x6a09e667 #a
   h1 = 0xbb67ae85 #b
   h2 = 0x3c6ef372 #c
   h3 = 0xa54ff53a #d
   h4 = 0x510e527f #e
   h5 = 0x9b05688c #f
   h6 = 0x1f83d9ab #q
   h7 = 0x5be0cd19 #h
   a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h = h0, h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, h7
   #K constants
   k = (0x428a2f98, 0x71374491, 0xb5c0fbcf, 0xe9b5dba5, 0x3956c25b, 0x59f111f
1, 0x923f82a4, 0xab1c5ed5,
       0xd807aa98, 0x12835b01, 0x243185be, 0x550c7dc3, 0x72be5d74, 0x80deb1fe,
0x9bdc06a7, 0xc19bf174,
       0xe49b69c1, 0xefbe4786, 0x0fc19dc6, 0x240ca1cc, 0x2de92c6f, 0x4a7484aa,
0x5cb0a9dc, 0x76f988da,
       0x983e5152, 0xa831c66d, 0xb00327c8, 0xbf597fc7, 0xc6e00bf3, 0xd5a79147,
0x06ca6351, 0x14292967,
       0x27b70a85, 0x2e1b2138, 0x4d2c6dfc, 0x53380d13, 0x650a7354, 0x766a0abb,
0x81c2c92e, 0x92722c85,
       0xa2bfe8a1, 0xa81a664b, 0xc24b8b70, 0xc76c51a3, 0xd192e819, 0xd6990624,
0xf40e3585, 0x106aa070,
       0x19a4c116, 0x1e376c08, 0x2748774c, 0x34b0bcb5, 0x391c0cb3, 0x4ed8aa4a,
0x5b9cca4f, 0x682e6ff3,
       0x748f82ee, 0x78a5636f, 0x84c87814, 0x8cc70208, 0x90befffa, 0xa4506ceb,
0xbef9a3f7, 0xc67178f2 )
   #for 64 iterations as per the assignment
   for i in range(0, 64):
        if i > 15:
            split.append(format((sig1(split[i-2])+sig0(split[i-15])+int(split[
i-7],2)+int(split[i-16],2))%2**32,'032b'))
       #The compression proper, temp1 and temp2 given from assignment, follow
ing use of MAJ and CH
        t1 = (h + sum1(format(e, '032b')) + choose(e,f,g) + k[i] + int(split[i])
],2))%2**32
       t2 = (sum0(format(a, '032b')) + majority(a,b,c))%2**32
```

```
#set each a->h values
                 h = g
                 g = f
                 f = e
                 e = (d + t1) \% 2 ** 32
                 d = c
                 c = b
                 b = a
                 a = (t1 + t2) \% 2 ** 32
                 #update each value mod 32
                 h0 = (h0 + a) \% 2 ** 32
                 h1 = (h1 + b) \% 2 ** 32
                 h2 = (h2 + c) \% 2 ** 32
                 h3 = (h3 + d) \% 2 ** 32
                 h4 = (h4 + e) \% 2 ** 32
                 h5 = (h5 + f) \% 2 ** 32
                 h6 = (h6 + g) \% 2 ** 32
                 h7 = (h7 + h) \% 2 ** 32
                 return (hex(h0), hex(h1), hex(h2), hex(h3), hex(h4), hex(h5), hex(h6),
        hex(h7))
In [9]: message = "Is this real life?"
         print(message)
         print(SHA_256(message))
```

```
Is this real life?
('0xaf858f28', '0x257194ec', '0xf7d6a1f7', '0xe1bee8ac', '0x33495595', '0xec1
3bb0b', '0xba894237', '0x7b64a6c4')
```

```
In [10]: def gcd(a,b):
             #calculate the gcd between inputs a,b
             while b > 0: #note that if a<b then a%b == 0, while ends
                 a,b = b, a\%b
             return a
         #def EEA already done
         def inverse_mod(m, a):
             #calculates the inverse of a%m
             #get values from euclid's extended alg
             g, x, y = egcd(a, m)
             if g!=1:
                  return None #inverse does not exist, account for this!!
             else:
                  return x%m
         def div mod(m, a,b):
             #computes a/b mod m
             inverse = inverse_mod(m,b) #get inverse
             try:
                  return (a*inverse)%m #division is just multiplying the inverse
             except:
                  print("inverse did not exist")
         #def Faster_Exponentiation(a,k,n) already done
         def factors(x):
             \#calculate the factors of x
             factors = []
             count = 2
             while x > 1:
                  if x%count == 0: #everytime it is divisible by 2
                      factors.append(count) #it is a factor
                      x = x/count
                 else:
                      count+=1 #keep check
             return factors
         def choose e(totient):
             #calculate the 1 < e < totient, see if gcd(e, totient) == 1
             while(1):
                 e = random.randint(2, totient)
                 if gcd(e, totient) == 1:
                      return e
```

```
#def Prime Number Generator() already done
def rsa_key():
   #p and q are BIG primes
   p = Prime_Number_Generator()
   q = Prime_Number_Generator()
   #n is the multiplication of these two BIG primes
   n = p*q
   #define phi,e, and d for decrypt
   phi=(p-1)*(q-1)
   e = choose e(phi)
   d = inverse_mod(phi,e)
   return n,e,d
def rsa_enc(n,e,m):
   return Faster_Exponentiation(m, e, n)
def rsa dec(n,d,c):
   return Faster_Exponentiation(c, d, n)
def RSA(message):
   #goes through RSA encrypt decrypt to test implementation
   #print original message value to test
   print("Original message: ",message)
   #convert message to numerical values
   BLOCK_SIZE = 32
   message_enc = test_convert(message, BLOCK_SIZE)
   print("Message encoded: ",message_enc)
   #gen keys
   n,e,d = rsa_key()
   #encryption for each chunk
   cipher chunks=[]
   for block in message_enc:
        cipher = rsa_enc(n,e,block)
        cipher chunks.append(cipher)
   print("Encrypted Text: ")
   print(cipher_chunks)
   #decryption
   plain_chunks = []
   for chunk in cipher_chunks:
       try:
            plain = rsa_dec(n,d,chunk) #for each chunk of the cipher, decrypt
       except:
            plain = -1
```

```
plain_chunks.append(plain)

#convert back to text
plain_text = test_revert(plain_chunks, BLOCK_SIZE)
print("Decrypted Text: ", plain_text)

return plain_text == message #returns TRUE if encryption decryption worked
```

In [11]: RSA("This is a test")

Original message: This is a test

Message encoded: [84, 104, 105, 115, 32, 105, 115, 32, 97, 32, 116, 101, 11

5, 116]

Encrypted Text:

873270240896872133423255557970829724981029213462927810128] Decrypted Text: This is a test

Out[11]:	True	
In []:		