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Class B.Tech CsBs	Batch: 1
Date of Experiment: 08-10-2022	Subject: Cryptology

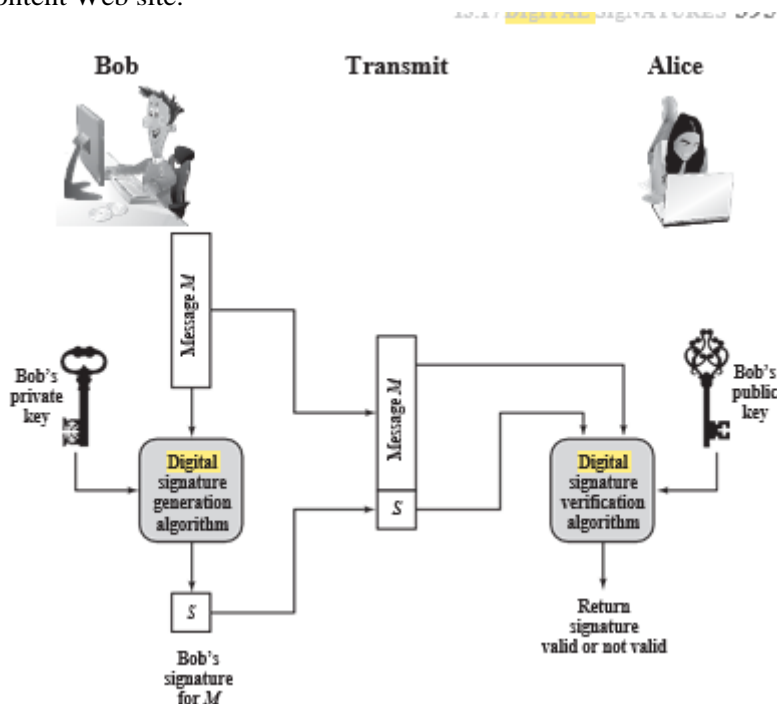
Aim

To implement Digital Signature using jwt.io website

Theory

The most important development from the work on public-key cryptography is the digital signature. The digital signature provides a set of security capabilities that would be difficult to implement in any other way.

Figure below is a generic model of the process of making and using digital signatures. Bob can sign a message using a digital signature generation algorithm. The inputs to the algorithm are the message and Bob's private key. Any other user, say Alice, can verify the signature using a verification algorithm, whose inputs are the message, the signature, and Bob's public key. In simplified terms, the essence of the digital signature mechanism is shown in Figure 13.2. This repeats the logic shown in Figure 11.4. A worked-out example, using RSA, is available at this book's Premium Content Web site.



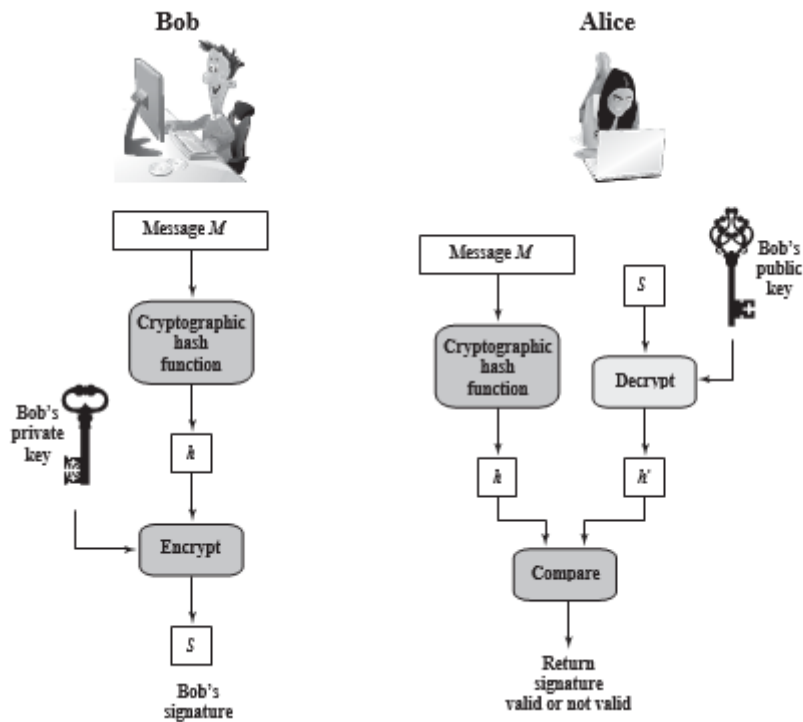
Properties

Message authentication protects two parties who exchange messages from any third party. However, it does not protect the two parties against each other. Several forms of dispute between the two are possible.

For example, suppose that John sends an authenticated message to Mary, using one of the schemes of Figure 12.1. Consider the following disputes that could arise.

1. Mary may forge a different message and claim that it came from John. Mary would simply have to create a message and append an authentication code using the key that John and Mary share.

2. John can deny sending the message. Because it is possible for Mary to forge a message, there is no way to prove that John did in fact send the message.



Both scenarios are of legitimate concern. Here is an example of the first scenario: An electronic funds transfer takes place, and the receiver increases the amount of funds transferred and claims that the larger amount had arrived from the sender. An example of the second scenario is that an electronic mail message contains instructions to a stockbroker for a transaction that subsequently turns out badly. The sender pretends that the message was never sent.

In situations where there is not complete trust between sender and receiver, something more than authentication is needed. The most attractive solution to this problem is the digital signature. The digital signature must have the following properties:

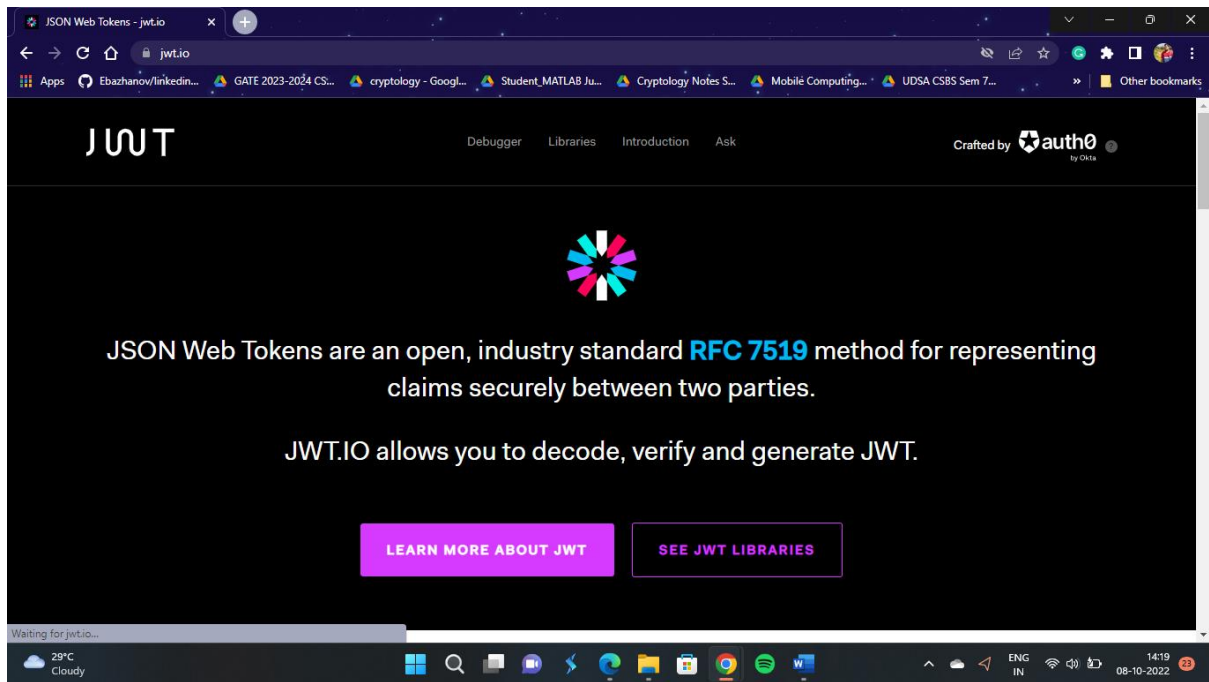
- It must verify the author and the date and time of the signature.
- It must authenticate the contents at the time of the signature.
- It must be verifiable by third parties, to resolve disputes.

Thus, the digital signature function includes the authentication function.

Steps

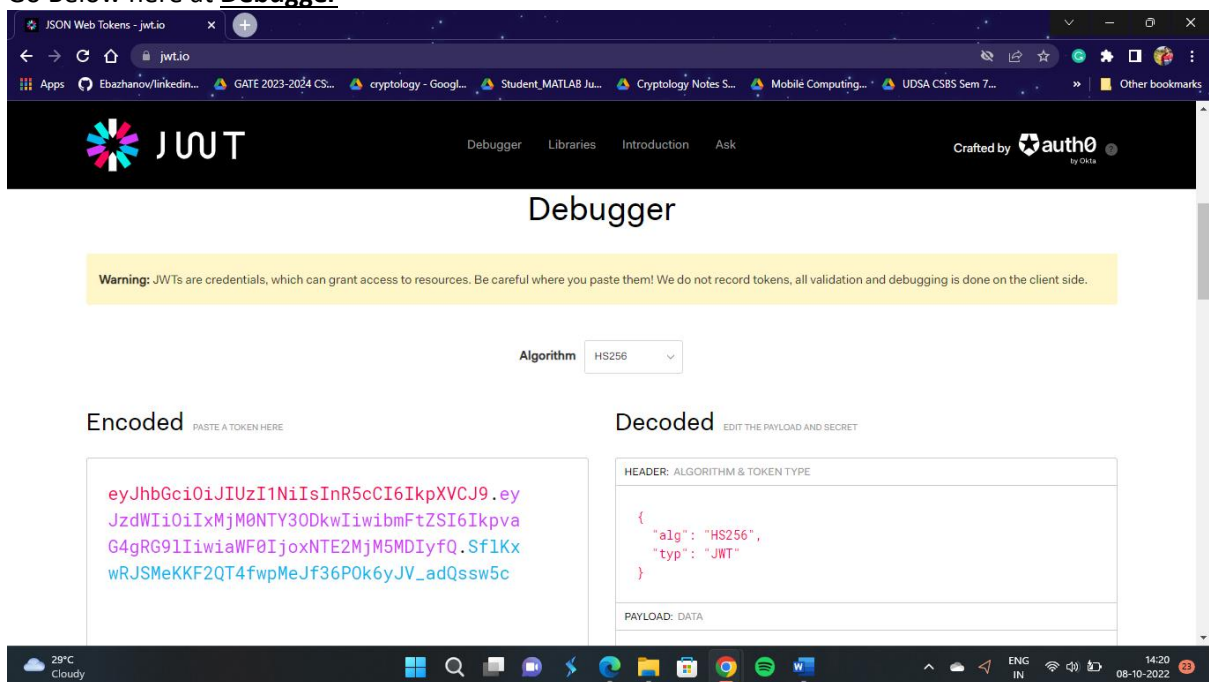
Step-1

Open jwt.io website



Step-2

Go Below here at [Debugger](#)



Step-3

In Algorithm section select RS256

JSON Web Tokens - jwt.io

Debugger Libraries Introduction Ask

Crafted by auth0 by Okta

Debugger

Warning: JWTs are credentials, which can grant access to resources. Be careful where you paste them! We do not record tokens, all validation and debugging is done on the client side.

Algorithm: HS256

Encoded: PASTE A TOKEN HERE

```
eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY3ODkwIiwibmFtZSI6IkpvaG4gRG9lIiwiaWF0IjoxNTE2MjM5MDIyfQ.SflKxwRJSMeKKF2QT4fwpMeJf36P0k6yJV_adQssw5c
```

Header: ALGORITHM & TOKEN TYPE

```
{ "alg": "HS256", "typ": "JWT" }
```

PAYLOAD: DATA

Step-4

Here at Payload: DATA in the "name" section instead of "John Doe" keep it as "Varun Khadayate".

JSON Web Tokens - jwt.io

Debugger Libraries Introduction Ask

Crafted by auth0 by Okta

Encoded: PASTE A TOKEN HERE

```
eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY3ODkwIiwibmFtZSI6IkpvaG4gRG9lIiwiaWF0IjoxNTE2MjM5MDIyfQ.SflKxwRJSMeKKF2QT4fwpMeJf36P0k6yJV_adQssw5c
```

Header: ALGORITHM & TOKEN TYPE

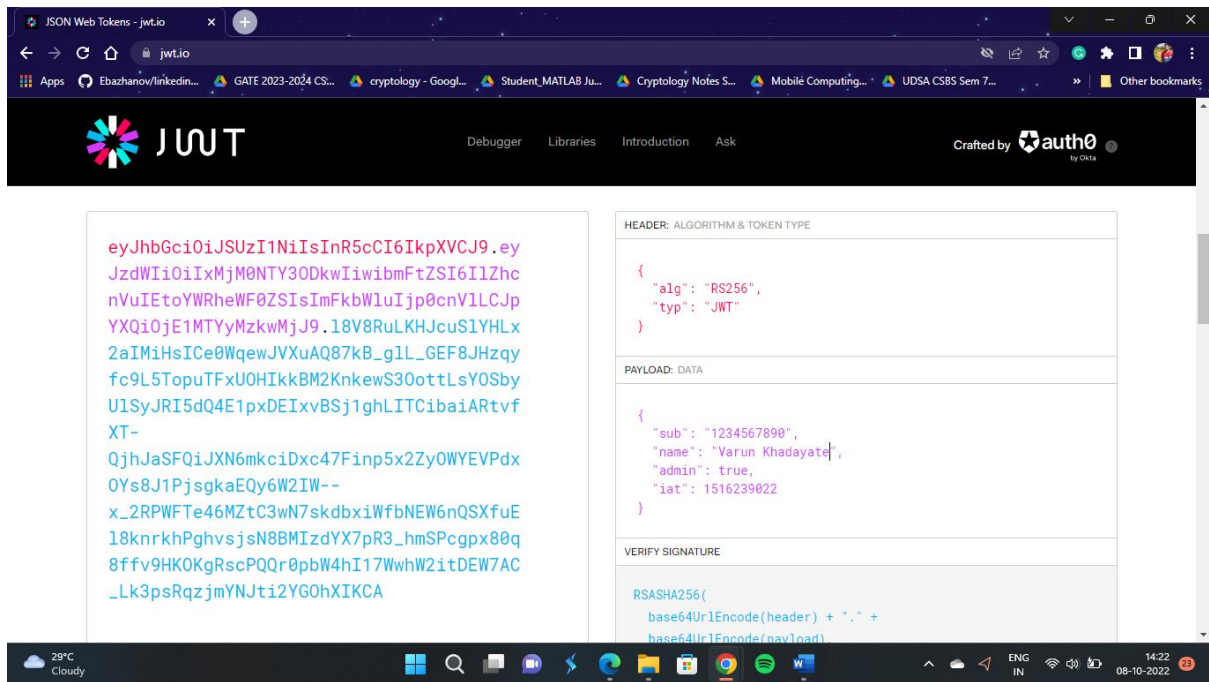
```
{ "alg": "RS256", "typ": "JWT" }
```

PAYLOAD: DATA

```
{ "sub": "1234567890", "name": "John Doe", "admin": true, "iat": 1516239022 }
```

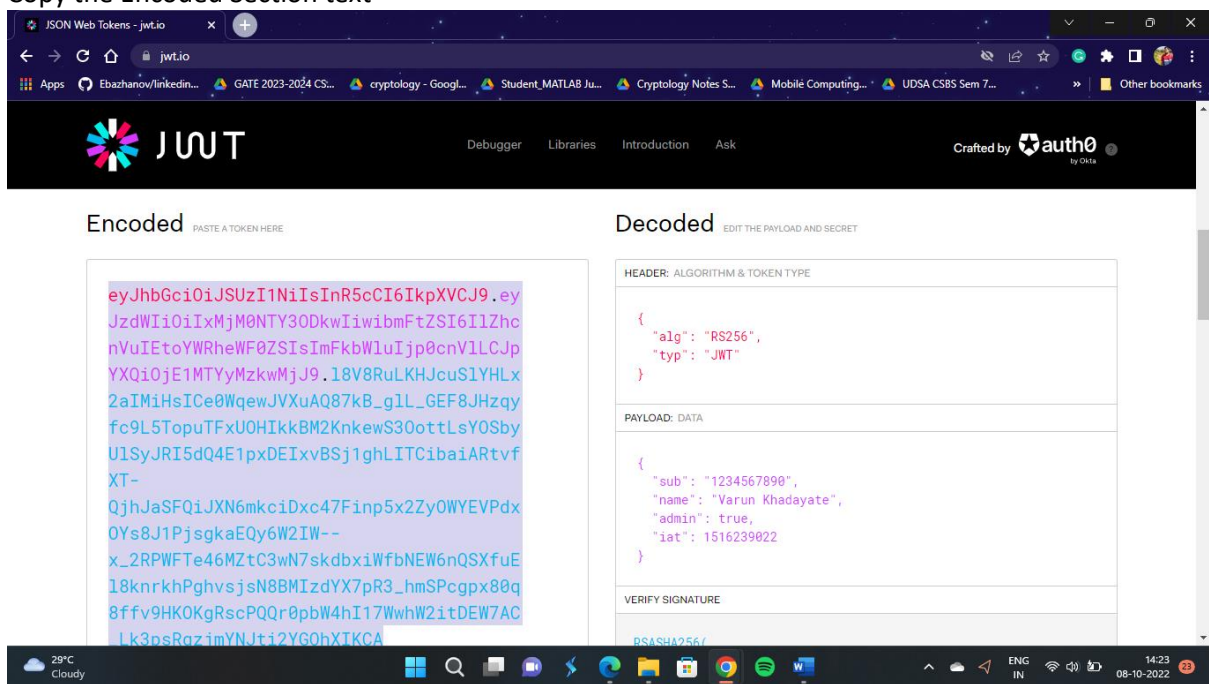
VERIFY SIGNATURE

```
RSASHA256( base64UrlEncode(header) + "." + base64UrlEncode(payload) )
```



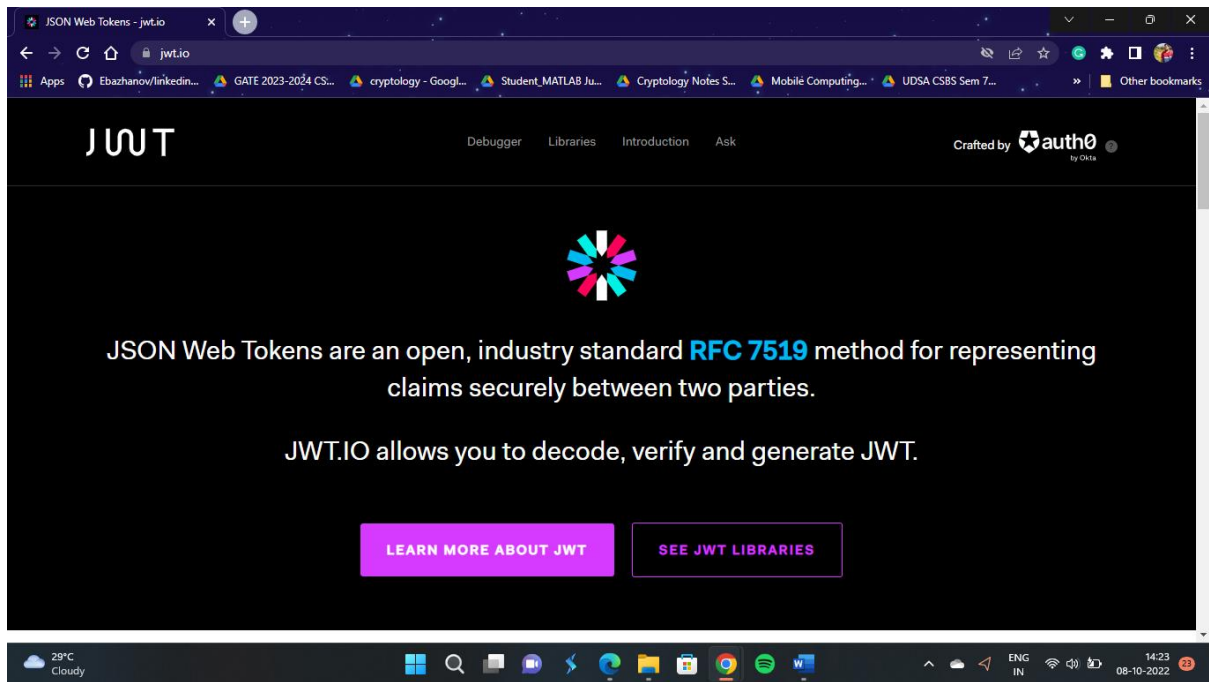
Step-5

Copy the Encoded Section text



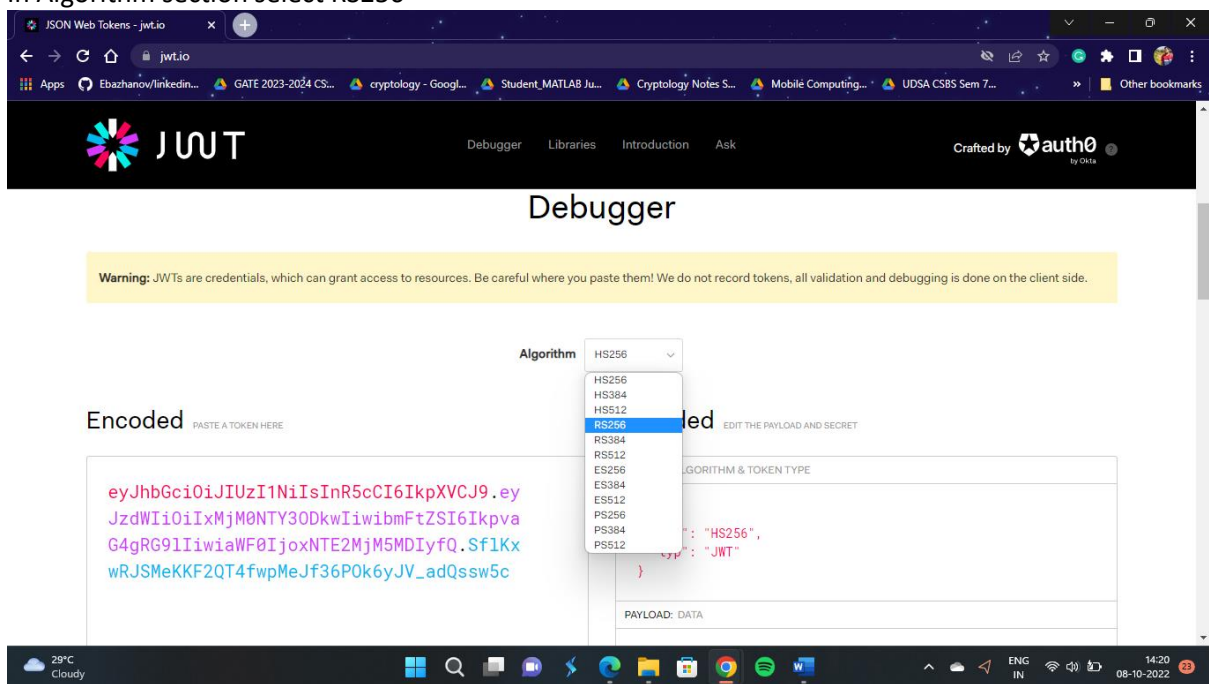
Step-6

Refresh the page



Step-7

In Algorithm section select RS256



Step-8

In the Encoded section paste the copied encoded text from previous steps

JSON Web Tokens - jwt.io

JWT

Debugger Libraries Introduction Ask

Crafted by auth0 by Okta

Algorithm RS256

Encoded PASTE A TOKEN HERE

```
eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY3ODkwIiwibmFtZSI6IjZhc  
nVuIEtoYWRheWF0ZSI6ImFkbWluIjp0cnVlLCJp  
YXQiOiE1MTYyMzkwMjJ9.18V8RuLKHJcuS1YHLx  
2aIMiHsICe0WqewJVXuAQ87kB_g1L_GEF8JHzqy  
fc9L5TopuTFxU0HIkkBM2KkewS30ottLsY0Sby  
U1SyJRI5dQ4E1pxDEIxxvBSj1ghLITCibaiARtvf  
XT-  
QjhJaSFQijXN6mkiDxc47Finp5x2Zy0WYEVpdx  
0Ys8J1PjsgkaEQy6W2IW--  
x_2RPWFTE46MZtC3wN7skdbxiWfbNEW6nQSXfuE
```

Decoded EDIT THE PAYLOAD AND SECRET

HEADER: ALGORITHM & TOKEN TYPE

```
{  
  "alg": "RS256",  
  "typ": "JWT"  
}
```

PAYLOAD: DATA

```
{  
  "sub": "1234567890",  
  "name": "Varun Khadayate",  
  "admin": true,  
  "iat": 1516239022  
}
```

Step-9

After pasting the text you will get the signature verified text below

JSON Web Tokens - jwt.io

JWT

Debugger Libraries Introduction Ask

Crafted by auth0 by Okta

_Lk3psRqzjmYNJti2YG0hXIKCA

Signature Verified

SHARE JWT

```
RSASHA256(  
  base64UrlEncode(header) + "." +  
  base64UrlEncode(payload),  
  -----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----  
  MIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEAFAOC  
  AQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAu1SU1LfVLP  
  HPCozMxH2Mo  
  -----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----  
  MIIEvwIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEF  
  AASCBBKgwgSIAGeAAoIBAQC7VJTU  
  t9Us8cKj  
  MzEfYyjiWA4R4/M2bS1GB4t7NXp9  
  )
```

Conclusion

Hence we were able to perform the experiment successfully