

# 11811407Lab10

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## Task1

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$$\begin{aligned}\phi(n) &= (p-1)(q-1) \\ ed &\equiv 1 \pmod{\phi(n)} \\ \rightarrow d &\equiv e^{-1} \pmod{\phi(n)}\end{aligned}$$

```
1  BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();
2  BIGNUM *p = BN_new();
3  BIGNUM *p_ = BN_new(); //p-1
4  BIGNUM *q = BN_new();
5  BIGNUM *q_ = BN_new(); // q-1
6  BIGNUM *e = BN_new();
7  BIGNUM *d = BN_new();
8  BIGNUM *phi = BN_new();
9
10 BN_hex2bn(&p, "F7E75FDC469067FFDC4E847C51F452DF");
11 BN_hex2bn(&q, "E85CED54AF57E53E092113E62F436F4F");
12 BN_hex2bn(&e, "0D88C3");
13 BN_hex2bn(&p_, "F7E75FDC469067FFDC4E847C51F452DE"); //p-1
14 BN_hex2bn(&q_, "E85CED54AF57E53E092113E62F436F4E"); //q-1
15
16 BN_mul(phi, p_, q_, ctx);
17 BN_mod_inverse(d, e, phi, ctx);
18 print_BN("d = ", d);
```

From the equations we can write the codes, then we can get that d (private key):

```
Terminal
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ ./a.out
a * b = BA2BC2CD70FCFE8F354427064B5D5F8314D72590FF2CFC
A57813AB0A1F66D75A7BF29F9ACDCF8EA678E4DCFA95AA9B8C
a^c mod n = 4BF2FAB5737FB46415F35AF618DD79D7B598FB8690
38176F50D41095D5E1AFFA
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ touch task1.c
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ gcc task1.c -lcrypto
task1.c: In function 'main':
task1.c:32:1: warning: implicit declaration of function
'print_BN' [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
print_BN("d = ", d);
^
/tmp/ccocgonT.o: In function `main':
task1.c:(.text+0x135): undefined reference to `print_BN'
collect2: error: ld returned 1 exit status
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ gcc task1.c -lcrypto
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ ./a.out
d = 3587A24598E5F2A21DB007D89D18CC50ABA5075BA19A33890F
E7C28A9B496AEB
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$
```

## Task2

From the equation

$$C \equiv M^e \pmod n$$

we can write the codes

```
1  BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();
2  BIGNUM *n = BN_new();
3  BIGNUM *M = BN_new();
4  BIGNUM *e = BN_new();
5  BIGNUM *d = BN_new();
6  BIGNUM *C = BN_new();
7
8  BN_hex2bn(&n, "DCBFFE3E51F62E09CE7032E2677A78946A849DC4CDDE3A4D0CB81629242FB1A5");
9  BN_hex2bn(&e, "010001");
10 BN_hex2bn(&M, "4120746f702073656372657421");
11 BN_hex2bn(&d, "74D806F9F3A62BAE331FFE3F0A68AFE35B3D2E4794148AACBC26AA381CD7D30D");
12
13 //M^e mod n
14
15 BN_mod_exp(C,M,e,n,ctx);
16 print_BN("C = ", C);
```

Then we can get the result  $C$ :

```
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ gcc task2.c -lcrypto
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ ./a.out
C = 6FB078DA550B2650832661E14F4F8D2CFAEF475A0DF3A75CAC
DC5DE5CFC5FADC
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$
```

## Task3

---

From the equation:

$$M \equiv C^d \pmod{n}$$

We can write this codes:

```
1  BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();
2  BIGNUM *n = BN_new();
3  BIGNUM *M = BN_new();
4  BIGNUM *e = BN_new();
5  BIGNUM *d = BN_new();
6  BIGNUM *C = BN_new();
7
8  BN_hex2bn(&n, "DCBFFE3E51F62E09CE7032E2677A78946A849DC4CDDE3A4D0CB81629242FB1A5");
9  BN_hex2bn(&e, "010001");
10 BN_hex2bn(&d, "74D806F9F3A62BAE331FFE3F0A68AFE35B3D2E4794148AACBC26AA381CD7D30D");
11 BN_hex2bn(&C, "8C0F971DF2F3672B28811407E2DABBE1DA0FEBBDFC7DCB67396567EA1E2493F");
12
13 BN_mod_exp(M,C,d,n,ctx);
14 print_BN("M = ", M);
```

And we get this result:

```
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ touch task3.c
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ gcc task3.c -lcrypto
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ ./a.out
M = 50617373776F72642069732064656573
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ python -c 'print("50617373
776F72642069732064656573".decode("hex"))'
bash: syntax error near unexpected token `('
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ python -c 'print("50617373
776F72642069732064656573".decode("hex"))'
Password is dees
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$
```

## Task4

---

First encoding the message, we get

```
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ python -c 'print("I owe yo
u $2000.".encode("hex"))'
49206f776520796f752024323030302e
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ python -c 'print("I owe yo
u $3000.".encode("hex"))'
49206f776520796f752024333030302e
```

We use **private key** to sign the message

we can write the codes

```
1  BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();
2  BIGNUM *n = BN_new();
3  BIGNUM *e = BN_new();
4  BIGNUM *d = BN_new();
5  BIGNUM *M1 = BN_new();
6  BIGNUM *M2 = BN_new();
7  BIGNUM *C1 = BN_new();
8  BIGNUM *C2 = BN_new();
9
10 BN_hex2bn(&n, "DCBFFE3E51F62E09CE7032E2677A78946A849DC4CDDE3A4D0CB81629242FB1A5");
11 BN_hex2bn(&e, "010001");
12 BN_hex2bn(&d, "74D806F9F3A62BAE331FFE3F0A68AFE35B3D2E4794148AACBC26AA381CD7D30D");
13 BN_hex2bn(&M1, "49206f776520796f752024323030302e");
14 BN_hex2bn(&M2, "49206f776520796f752024333030302e");
15
16 BN_mod_exp(C1,M1,d,n,ctx);
17 print_BN("C1 = ", C1);
18 BN_mod_exp(C2,M2,d,n,ctx);
19 print_BN("C2 = ", C2);
```

And get the result:

```
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ gcc task4.c -lcrypto
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ ./a.out
C1 = 55A4E7F17F04CCFE2766E1EB32ADDBA890BBE92A6FBE2D785
ED6E73CCB35E4CB
C2 = BCC20FB7568E5D48E434C387C06A6025E90D29D848AF9C3EB
AC0135D99305822
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$
```

## Task5

First encoding the message:

```
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ python -c 'print("Launch a
missile.".encode("hex"))'
4c61756e63682061206d697373696c652e
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$
```

We use public key **e** to verify the signature, so we write the codes:

```
1  BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();
2  BIGNUM *n = BN_new();
3  BIGNUM *e = BN_new();
4  BIGNUM *d = BN_new();
```

```

5  BIGNUM *S = BN_new();
6  BIGNUM *M = BN_new();
7  BIGNUM *C = BN_new();
8
9  BN_hex2bn(&n, "AE1CD4DC432798D933779FBD46C6E1247F0CF1233595113AA51B450F18116115");
10 BN_hex2bn(&e, "010001");
11 BN_hex2bn(&S, "643D6F34902D9C7EC90CB0B2BCA36C47FA37165C0005CAB026C0542CBDB6802F");
12 BN_hex2bn(&M, "4120746f702073656372657421");
13 BN_hex2bn(&d, "74D806F9F3A62BAE331FFE3F0A68AFE35B3D2E4794148AACBC26AA381CD7D30D");
14
15 BN_mod_exp(C, S, e, n, ctx);
16 print_BN("C = ", C);

```

And we get such result:

```
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ gcc task5.c -lcrypto
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ ./a.out
C = 4C61756E63682061206D697373696C652E
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ python -c 'print("4C61756E63682061206D697373696C652E".decode("hex"))'
Launch a missile.
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$
```

This verifies that it is from Alice.

And if the  $2F$  becomes  $3F$ , then it becomes

```
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ gcc task5.c -lcrypto  
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ ./a.out  
C = 91471927C80DF1E42C154FB4638CE8BC726D3D66C83A4EB6B7BE0203B41AC294  
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ python -c 'print("91471927C80DF1E42C154FB4638CE8BC726D3D66C83A4EB6B7BE0203B41AC294".decode("hex"))'  
00, [00 15] 00c000rm=f0:N000 [0000 0000] [0000 1404]  
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$
```

It corrupts.

## Task6

## Step1

In this task I use command `openssl s_client -connect www.baidu.com:443 -showcerts` to get the certs from [www.baidu.com](http://www.baidu.com)





```
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ cat signature | tr -d '[:space:]':
bcd02d0d9de8cc5e2d9fe4defbad1228b34425984923182d50abc4
035db06b2136ec8cf01f15fc0e7b734373aa808f29f32d5f920809f
bfd3ff6d479c76d1cbf1c7f1db833337e53f18a700e2bddafe4f294
55787785f53850db3a35c6393fee0265ef9928ced76a35f39e62205
36c53273d0cd51aac8c31fa8ac5b26b7d99460088181d3f5b77a4fd
f39215833b51563028cb822ead97a74ec5a41bb3da7c9e24021ea34
1a4aed736046c7963b99e4f5e59213cef43c16d5620fba0e99ae5ca
52d34d89a55b75844ce0138bbd0762c64de8d002b99e2dd6110edc0
b05ee5aa3740d87c13375d055f61ee694bdfe4eccff8f2aea55f552
b0f31f2640a53abeb[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ ^C
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$
```

## Step4

```
openssl asn1parse -i -in c0.pem -strparse 4 -out c0_body.bin -noout
```

```
sha256sum c0_body.bin
```

I got this hash:

```
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ openssl asn1parse -i -in
c0.pem -strparse 4 -out c0_body.bin -noout
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ sha
sha1sum      sha384sum      shasum
sha224sum    sha512sum
sha256sum    shadowconfig
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ sha256sum c0
c0_body.bin  c0.pem
[11/23/20]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ sha256sum c0_body.bin
8afeec4c6ac9dfb5c5c946fbd43adfa5d7af9d4f8152e18135e2f1d
0f0bd8083  c0_body.bin
```

Then we write codes like this, the basic idea is to use the public key of in the `c1.pem`.

```

1  BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();
2  BIGNUM *M = BN_new();
3  BIGNUM *e = BN_new();
4  BIGNUM *n = BN_new();
5  BIGNUM *S = BN_new();
6
7  BN_hex2bn(&n,
    "00c70e6c3f23937fcc70a59d20c30e533f7ec04ec29849ca47d523ef03348574c8a3022e465c0b7d
    c9889d4f8bf0f89c6c8c5535dbbffa2b3eafbe356e74a46d91322ca36d59bc1a8e3964393f20cbce6f
    9e6e899c86348787f5736691a191d5ad1d47dc29cd47fe18012ae7aea88ea57d8ca0a0a3a1249a262
    197a0d24f737ebb473927b05239b12b5ceeb29dfa41402b901a5d4a69c436488def87efee3f51ee5f
    edca3a8e46631d94c25e918b9895909aee99d1c6d370f4a1e352028e2afd4218b01c445ad6e2b63ab
    926b610a4d20ed73ba7ccfe16b5db9f80f0d68b6cd908794a4f7865da92bcbe35f9b3c4f927804ef
    f9652e60220e10773e95d2bbdb2f1");
8  BN_hex2bn(&e, "010001");
9  BN_hex2bn(&S,
    "bcd02d0d9de8cc5e2d9fe4defbad1228b34425984923182d50abc4035db06b2136ec8cf01f15fc0
    e7b734373aa808f29f32d5f920809fbfd3ff6d479c76d1cbf1c7f1db833337e53f18a700e2bddafe4
    f29455787785f53850db3a35c6393fee0265ef9928ced76a35f39e6220536c53273d0cd51aac8c31f
    a8ac5b26b7d99460088181d3f5b77a4fdf39215833b51563028cb822ead97a74ec5a41bb3da7c9e24
    021ea341a4aed736046c7963b99e4f5e59213cef43c16d5620fba0e99ae5ca52d34d89a55b75844ce
    0138bbd0762c64de8d002b99e2dd6110edc0b05ee5aa3740d87c13375d055f61ee694bdfe4eccff8f
    2aea55f552b0f31f2640a53abeb");
10 BN_mod_exp(M, S, e, n, ctx);
11 print_BN("M = ", M);

```

Then we got this:

```

→ Desktop gcc task6.c -lcrypto
→ Desktop ./a.out
M = 01FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
003031300D0609608648016503040201050004208AFEEC4C6AC9DFB5C5C946FBD43AD
FA5D7AF9D4F8152E18135E2F1D0F0BD8083
→ Desktop

```

The last 64 bytes is just the same as the hash value, which verifies that it is valid.

## Summary

RSA public-key encryption and signature is widely used in our life, and this asymmetric encryption secures the information.

It usually uses 256 bits big number to generate public key and private key. From our program we can see that it is hardly to calculate and get the results by human, and it is hard to get the prime factors of the big number.

In the previous course Discrete Math we know the basic concept and operations of the RSA, and in this lab, I put the RSA into real life, and do the practice using baidu.com certs. It is helpful for me to understand more.