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# CSE-451: COMPUTER AND NETWORK SECURITY

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Project: Phase4  
Group 13





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Link to the code repo

<https://github.com/Zakaria-Madkour/Security.git>

Questions to be answered by the end of this phase

1. How are the different modules integrated into the Secure Communication Suite?

**Level 0 - Primitive modules (real workers):**

1. SHA

This module wraps and utilizes the SHA-256 hashing function found in `cryptography.hazmat.primitives`. This hashing function is used in the authentication, AsymmetricCipher, and certify modules. In the authentication module it is used to get the hash of a password to compare it with that saved in the database. It is used in the AsymmetricCipher module as well in verifying the integrity of digital signatures. Integrity verification is one of the most important usages of SHA and it is used in certify module for this purpose as well.

2. AsymmetricCipher

This module wraps and utilizes the RSA algorithm found in `cryptography.hazmat.primitives.asymmetric`. This module is responsible for generating public/private key pairs, asymmetric encryption/decryption, generating digital signatures, and verifying them. This module is used by the client, server, and keymanagement modules. The primary usage here is initiating secrecy by allowing the server to share a public key with the client with which the client will encrypt the session symmetric random key.

3. SymmetricCipher

This module wraps and utilizes the AES algorithm found in `cryptography.hazmat.primitives.ciphers` and DES algorithm found in `Crypto.Cipher`. This module allows the use of symmetric ciphers for encryption/decryption, generating a random key and iv for the algorithm.

**Level 1 – Intermediate modules:**

1. Authenticate

This module authenticates a user login by the username and password it utilizes the SHA-256 hashing function to hash the password before saving it in the database.

## 2. KeyManagement

This module utilizes AsymmetricCipher module by generating public and private key pairs and associating them with an email. They are saved in pem format for later usage.

## Level 2 – High-level modules:

1. Client
2. Server

These two modules utilize all the previously developed modules to mimic the behavior of data sent over the internet and insuring its security.

## 2. What types of tests were conducted on the suite?

- ## 1. Unit testing

Each of the modules developed had its unit test to ensure it is working correctly. Here are screenshots of the unit tests and their outputs.

## AsymmetricCipher

```
plainText = "Hello, world!".encode()

rsa_object = RSA()
public_key, private_key = rsa_object.generate_key_pair()

# Encryption
ciphertext = rsa_object.encrypt(plainText, public_key)
deciphered_text = rsa_object.decrypt(ciphertext, private_key)
print("\nText: ",plainText,"\n\nCiphertext: ",ciphertext,"\n\nDeciphered Text: ",deciphered_text, end="\n\n")

# Digital Signature
digital_signature = rsa_object.generate_digital_signature(plainText, private_key)
print("Digitally signed message: ", digital_signature)
validate = rsa_object.verify_digital_signature(plainText, digital_signature, public_key)
print("\nDigital Signature Validation state: ",validate,end="\n\n")

#Failed verification
public_key2, private_key2 = rsa_object.generate_key_pair()
validate2 = rsa_object.verify_digital_signature(plainText, digital_signature, public_key2)
print("\nDigital Signature Validation state: ",validate2,end="\n\n")
```

Text: b'Hello, world!'

[illegible]

Deciphered Text: b'Hello, world!'

[illegible]

Digital Signature Validation state: True

Digital Signature Validation state: False

## SymmetricCipher

```
plainText = "Hello, world!".encode()
print("\n\n",plainText,end="\n\n\n")

aes_strategy = AESEncryption()
iv = aes_strategy.generate_iv()

# Example usage of AES128
key128 = aes_strategy.generate_key(16)
encryptor = Encryptor(aes_strategy)
cipher_text_AES128 = encryptor.encrypt_text(plainText, key128, iv)
deciphered_text_AES128 = encryptor.decrypt_text(cipher_text_AES128, key128, iv)
print("\tAES128\nCipherText: ",cipher_text_AES128,"\nDecipheredText: ",deciphered_text_AES128, end="\n\n")

# Example usage of AES192
key192 = aes_strategy.generate_key(24)
encryptor = Encryptor(aes_strategy)
cipher_text_AES192 = encryptor.encrypt_text(plainText, key192, iv)
deciphered_text_AES192 = encryptor.decrypt_text(cipher_text_AES192, key192, iv)
print("\tAES192\nCipherText: ",cipher_text_AES192,"\nDecipheredText: ",deciphered_text_AES192, end="\n\n")

# Example usage of AES256
key256 = aes_strategy.generate_key(32)
encryptor = Encryptor(aes_strategy)
cipher_text_AES256 = encryptor.encrypt_text(plainText, key256, iv)
deciphered_text_AES256 = encryptor.decrypt_text(cipher_text_AES256, key256, iv)
print("\tAES256\nCipherText: ",cipher_text_AES256,"\nDecipheredText: ",deciphered_text_AES256, end="\n\n")

# Example usage of DES
des_strategy = DESEncryption()
key64 = des_strategy.generate_key()
iv_8 = des_strategy.generate_iv()
encryptor = Encryptor(des_strategy)
cipher_text_DES = encryptor.encrypt_text(plainText, key64, iv_8)
deciphered_text_DES = encryptor.decrypt_text(cipher_text_DES, key64, iv_8)
print("\tDES\nCipherText: ",cipher_text_DES,"\nDecipheredText: ",deciphered_text_DES, end="\n\n")
```

b'Hello, world!'

### AES128

CipherText: b'\x7f7\xd8\xb6\xd8Q\x04A:\x03\x9c\x8e\x1d\x96\x02K'  
DecipheredText: b'Hello, world!'

### AES192

CipherText: b'L\xf3\xb60\xbe\xbc\_b\_j\_\x11 \xa10\xcaM'  
DecipheredText: b'Hello, world!'

### AES256

CipherText: b"3h\xa3C'N\x18\xb7\xaa\x99\xa0\xe6\xad\xce\xb5%"  
DecipheredText: b'Hello, world!'

### DES

CipherText: b'sZ\xe4\xc7\xdbc`\x15K.\x03\xc1\x82N\xdd\xcc'  
DecipheredText: b'Hello, world!'

## Authenticate

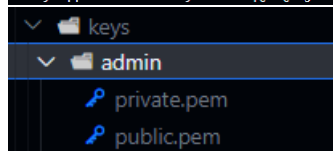
```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    auth = Authenticator()
    print(auth.authenticate_user("admin", "admin@1234"))
    print(auth.add_new_user("admin", "admin@1234"))
    print(auth.authenticate_user("admin", "admin@1234"))
    print(auth.authenticate_user("admin", "admin@_1234"))
    print(auth.add_new_user("admin2", "admin"))
```

```
True
Username Already Exsists! Try using another username.
True
False
Username Already Exsists! Try using another username.
```

## KeyManagemet

```
key_manager = KeyManager()
public, private = key_manager.get_key_pair("admin")
print("Public key: ",public,"\nPrivate Key: ",private)
```

```
Public key: b'-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----\nMIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEA4NshHVB0V005Q1Q0PcS9\nIIRLqPESXMD3N/CGakMLP4z1r1+XdVbE0hdzH47v1yxwPpex0pHqv3JijU1znJs\n1LXuZDZ+Vv1pXpS6jdarfV9zLKShxe2oZ95t0cHMoiaVmas6QDinZqxdlBoINLTP\n59kXVkjWjYDT9ktBNtzx6NBv8uV6j3MQqvn7xZB3Vtfn0JMMNxxHtztAHjKerZDX0\nH81tHrNj+wdH5AMd7X28YLEo5RQP9LZPd2N8Fdf0a90Wu58EH5Scxu30fNtrNZQ\nqhmpIevBkUarUcK/KzYMG28K0CL6NiUMIfnw50JNDR0C5PP2HE7Bn3z92/BCfipK\nCQIDAQAB\n-----END PUBLIC KEY-----\n'\nPrivate Key: b'-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----\nMIIEvQIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAASCBKcwggSjAgEAAoIBAQQg2yEdUE5XTT1C\nVDQ9xL0gisuo8SxcwPc38IZqQws/j0WuX5d1VtSF3LMfju/XLFY+17HSkeq/cmK\nNTX0cmzUte5kN5w+W1e1LqN1qt9X3MspKHf7ahn3m05wcy1Jq8xqzpaOKdmrEOU\nnGgg0u0/n2RdWSPBbINP2S0E23Pho0G/y5XqPcxQc+fvFkHdW1+fQkxY3E\nf020AeM\np6tkNfQfyW0dGcn7AMfkAx3tfbxgsSj1FA970tk93Y3wV1+hBr3Ra7nwQdJzG7FR\n822s11CqGaKkS8GRRqtRwr8rNgwbbwrQIvo2JQwh+fDk4k0NHQLk8/YcTsGffP3b\nn8EJ+KkoJAgMBAACggEABQ5jtkvRsdnZFj0Cpo8RYUdpfzS01sEe0tzMpViP1jk\nitDfeq0ZkZ6fz116LPERFA5a+8Trfnc+8zQ+Kq13y15yFKrB0yT5o5r55AaH1rJi\naMMHu4nhXEI56GC0HQ057Mb7EbeLrvKouf0LB9bXhDvDSabt1JfgFY+q7QaQQWFI\nC6QYLpeNkzMhkP1w9h9pQbjS+kFn1vDpERiaM2BPMniMaeVTvUwGUTiW8J5cDQ8\nE1u0x9mGv7914J5X4Sp/iGSe7Pb18Jy3Nhtj7YfbsaWbQqMsK6ZBcdRUiE3y2ux\nn1F8U9ce5ozTaXHIQWmJjFGLNGRvPzN1IN6pVS2P5sQKBgQDwNzyR0n4INfZKRwjW\nPqgydIBhU3jMPntBq7UVgokguV9TfhfJWvPD+GtPSIwhnjIoB9na0nAwLlnfuwr0\nnqiZ92kh3DkoQkPar1/7WZvPx9h7XGZR3U8QmK5aXrH1kQMkkMvS2pn9Gauh6Vut\nnZCyVj/OJrvhTUhK1N0CXsrUtsQKBgQDvoYUH3thR82sb7+oeZUMZ9VvRXPhZ9zXY\nnnZr0eC/1MMkmbA43zzZvbk0WpqtzBARBBx0S4/Y9rVCwfY7Q5ySSzP2kU0oPi3I\nScDygiH80cXnNQR7dt5+vY+Lh1Ky6BeLnTho9DkXW53tmxAYGzLVlou05MVCufSp\nnTorDj9g/2QKBgDxFe39DG/BCbWZzxjeoT90inqr7A7wJwewTTLTCE/FtVp/GPJfDD\n/X4iiuptzZtx0ivxLFyXimB0Gobkq6WU/Io3hw84aqUve03HMI37byI7Gyn1pTb\n7sa/SKAsOolFS+uJ3k+dwH2bn1EU+IfdJ3sKwR+84E970LPF/1514obVBAoGBAJ3T\nnZ+bTIu52wCjaTvxdW/vZdXywa+FXluzEgJcp/N531t097hSRZrm1ucARx0tpY+e\ntYmdkUT0BzyQVatikmgNk1DR6hbqGd781JQj18E12+53wMgAdnJLL2vZwEYNDtTp\na+UUHxN5apE4s19wTEfQ00a9dS2o1YJ3qC6ehAoGAHsa4AxWuFduHl+gAX49Q\nR2Do39d1cJa69UJNEX4bKyUzUAI37QFuu3NttkJwEX78KNZOk71UCFdzbvSBVp64\nRGySRppI1thVHaZ5oXmNyS2FZs+WqQXNQrfj+5CLBN+r0U9JLAESXktIwugC5Fxq\nCMUIZ4YehYzPooZGSSX410=\n-----END PRIVATE KEY-----\n'
```



```
-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
```

```
MIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEA4NshHVB0V005Q1Q0PcS9\nIIRLqPESXMD3N/CGakMLP4z1r1+XdVbE0hdzH47v1yxwPpex0pHqv3JijU1znJs\n1LXuZDZ+Vv1pXpS6jdarfV9zLKShxe2oZ95t0cHMoiaVmas6QDinZqxdlBoINLTP\n59kXVkjWjYDT9ktBNtzx6NBv8uV6j3MQqvn7xZB3Vtfn0JMMNxxHtztAHjKerZDX0\nH81tHrNj+wdH5AMd7X28YLEo5RQP9LZPd2N8Fdf0a90Wu58EH5Scxu30fNtrNZQ\nqhmpIevBkUarUcK/KzYMG28K0CL6NiUMIfnw50JNDR0C5PP2HE7Bn3z92/BCfipK\nCQIDAQAB
```

```
-----END PUBLIC KEY-----
```

```
-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----
```

```
MIIEvQIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAASCBKcwggSjAgEAAoIBAQQg2yEdUE5XTT1C\nVDQ9xL0gisuo8SxcwPc38IZqQws/j0WuX5d1VtSF3LMfju/XLFY+17HSkeq/cmK\nNTX0cmzUte5kN5w+W1e1LqN1qt9X3MspKHf7ahn3m05wcy1Jq8xqzpaOKdmrEOU\nnGgg0u0/n2RdWSPBbINP2S0E23Pho0G/y5XqPcxQc+fvFkHdW1+fQkxY3E\nf020AeM\np6tkNfQfyW0dGcn7AMfkAx3tfbxgsSj1FA970tk93Y3wV1+hBr3Ra7nwQdJzG7FR\n822s11CqGaKkS8GRRqtRwr8rNgwbbwrQIvo2JQwh+fDk4k0NHQLk8/YcTsGffP3b\nn8EJ+KkoJAgMBAACggEABQ5jtkvRsdnZFj0Cpo8RYUdpfzS01sEe0tzMpViP1jk\nitDfeq0ZkZ6fz116LPERFA5a+8Trfnc+8zQ+Kq13y15yFKrB0yT5o5r55AaH1rJi\naMMHu4nhXEI56GC0HQ057Mb7EbeLrvKouf0LB9bXhDvDSabt1JfgFY+q7QaQQWFI\nC6QYLpeNkzMhkP1w9h9pQbjS+kFn1vDpERiaM2BPMniMaeVTvUwGUTiW8J5cDQ8\nE1u0x9mGv7914J5X4Sp/iGSe7Pb18Jy3Nhtj7YfbsaWbQqMsK6ZBcdRUiE3y2ux\nn1F8U9ce5ozTaXHIQWmJjFGLNGRvPzN1IN6pVS2P5sQKBgQDwNzyR0n4INfZKRwjW\nPqgydIBhU3jMPntBq7UVgokguV9TfhfJWvPD+GtPSIwhnjIoB9na0nAwLlnfuwr0\nqiZ92kh3DkoQkPar1/7WZvPx9h7XGZR3U8QmK5aXrH1kQMkkMvS2pn9Gauh6Vut\nZCyVj/OJrvhTUhK1N0CXsrUtsQKBgQDvoYUH3thR82sb7+oeZUMZ9VvRXPhZ9zXY\nnnZr0eC/1MMkmbA43zzZvbk0WpqtzBARBBx0S4/Y9rVCwfY7Q5ySSzP2kU0oPi3I\nScDygiH80cXnNQR7dt5+vY+Lh1Ky6BeLnTho9DkXW53tmxAYGzLVlou05MVCufSp\nnTorDj9g/2QKBgDxFe39DG/BCbWZzxjeoT90inqr7A7wJwewTTLTCE/FtVp/GPJfDD\n/X4iiuptzZtx0ivxLFyXimB0Gobkq6WU/Io3hw84aqUve03HMI37byI7Gyn1pTb\n7sa/SKAsOolFS+uJ3k+dwH2bn1EU+IfdJ3sKwR+84E970LPF/1514obVBAoGBAJ3T\nnZ+bTIu52wCjaTvxdW/vZdXywa+FXluzEgJcp/N531t097hSRZrm1ucARx0tpY+e\ntYmdkUT0BzyQVatikmgNk1DR6hbqGd781JQj18E12+53wMgAdnJLL2vZwEYNDtTp\na+UUHxN5apE4s19wTEfQ00a9dS2o1YJ3qC6ehAoGAHsa4AxWuFduHl+gAX49Q\nR2Do39d1cJa69UJNEX4bKyUzUAI37QFuu3NttkJwEX78KNZOk71UCFdzbvSBVp64\nRGySRppI1thVHaZ5oXmNyS2FZs+WqQXNQrfj+5CLBN+r0U9JLAESXktIwugC5Fxq\nCMUIZ4YehYzPooZGSSX410=\n-----END PRIVATE KEY-----
```

## 2. Integration testing

Integration testing is performed by the client and server which implement https protocol for secure data exchange it will be explained in details in this next section.

## 3. How does the suite secure internet services?

Our suite works exactly the same as https protocol except for the certificate part which needs a CA. A dummy certify module was implemented to allow the server to generate a self-signed certificate.

How HTTPS works:

### 1. Handshake:

- The client initiates a connection to the server and requests a secure connection.
- The server responds by sending its certificate (in our case only the public key), which includes its public key and other information.

### 2. Certificate Verification:

- The client verifies the server's SSL/TLS certificate. This involves checking the certificate's authenticity, expiration date, and ensuring it was issued by a trusted Certificate Authority (CA).
- If the certificate is valid and trusted, the client proceeds. Otherwise, it may terminate the connection or display a warning to the user.

### 3. Key Exchange:

- The client generates a symmetric encryption key, which will be used for encrypting data during the session. This key is encrypted using the server's public key obtained from the SSL/TLS certificate.
- The server decrypts the symmetric key using its private key.

### 4. Secure Connection Establishment:

- With the symmetric key established, both client and server can encrypt and decrypt data using symmetric encryption algorithms (such as AES or DES).
- From this point onwards, all data transmitted between the client and server is encrypted using the symmetric key, providing confidentiality.

### 5. Data Transfer:

- Once the secure connection is established, the client and server can exchange data as in a regular HTTP connection. However, all data is encrypted before transmission and decrypted upon receipt. [In our case we will use connection to test the authenticate module which authenticates a user by the username and password.]

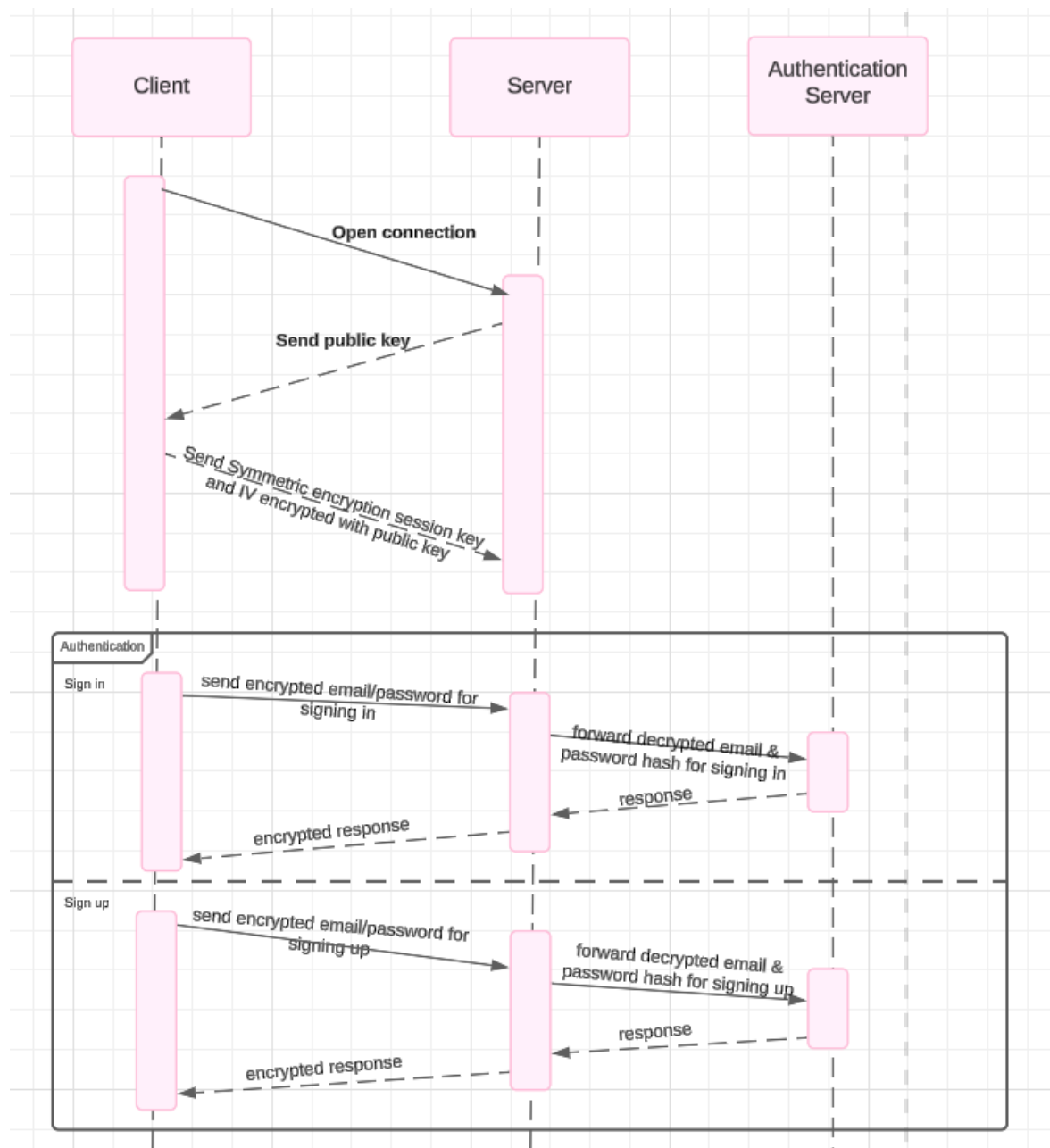


## 6. Session Termination:

- When the session is complete or terminated, the connection is closed, and the symmetric key is discarded.
- If the connection needs to be re-established, a new key exchange process will occur.

The following section has a sequence diagram that shows how our implementation of https protocol works and how we integrated all the modules developed in the client and server scripts.

## Sequence Diagram



## Screenshots of execution

### Server end

```
PS D:\Studying\Semester10\Security\Project\Development> & d:/Studying/Semester10/Security/Project/Development/.virt/Scripts/python.exe d:/Studying/Semester10/Security/Project/Development/server.py
Got connection from client at: ('192.168.220.1', 61954)
Sent public key to the client.
Received dictionary: {'mode': 'AES256', 'key': b'\xc3\x90\x10=\xf7\xea\xfe\x18\xdf<?t\xa7@\xf0\x8e\xba\x10\x90\x95,\x8b!\xc8\xec\xd5e\x19U\xb1[Y', 'iv': b'+p)\x89\xc9\xd3\xd8\xf9\x0c\xb0\xd1\x04\x00t\x17G'}
Finished Handshake. Waiting for client request.
{'mode': 'SignIn', 'username': 'ziko', 'password': '1234'}
Login status True
```

```
{'mode': 'SignUp', 'username': 'ziko', 'password': '5678'}
Username Already Exsists! Try using another username.
```

```
{'mode': 'SignUp', 'username': 'admin4', 'password': '0987'}
User added successfully.
```

```
User added successfully.
{'mode': 'SignIn', 'username': 'admin4', 'password': '0987'}
```

```
{'mode': 'SignIn', 'username': 'admin4', 'password': '1234'}
Login status False
```

### Client end

```
PS D:\Studying\Semester10\Security\Project\Development> d:/Studying/Semester10/Security/Project/Development/.virt/Scripts/python.exe d:/Studying/Semester10/Security/Project/Development/client.py
Recieved public key from the server.
Key : b'\xc3\x90\x10=\xf7\xea\xfe\x18\xdf<?t\xa7@\xf0\x8e\xba\x10\x90\x95,\x8b!\xc8\xec\xd5e\x19U\xb1[Y'
iv : b'+p)\x89\xc9\xd3\xd8\xf9\x0c\xb0\xd1\x04\x00t\x17G'
Sent session key and iv to server.
Sign in --> 0
Sign up --> 1
0
Username: ziko
Password: 1234
Login status True
Sign in --> 0
Sign up --> 1
Exit --> Enter
```

```
Username: ziko
Password: 5678
Username Already Exsists! Try using another username.
Sign in --> 0
Sign up --> 1
Exit --> Enter
```

```
Username: admin4
Password: 0987
User added successfully.
Sign in --> 0
Sign up --> 1
Exit --> Enter
```

```
Username: admin4
Password: 0987
Login status True
```

```
Username: admin4
Password: 1234
Login status False
```

## Code Appendix

### Phase 4

#### Server.py

```
import socket
import pickle
from crypto.AsymmetricCipher import RSA
from KeyManagement import KeyManager
from crypto.SymmetricCipher import Encryptor, AESEncryption, DESEncryption
from Authenticate import Authenticator

class Server:
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        # Create a socket object
        self.server_socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
        # Get local machine name
        self.host = socket.gethostname()
        self.port = 12345
        self.session_key = None
        self.session_iv = None
        self.session_encryptor = None
        self.auth = Authenticator()

    def server_up(self):
        # Bind to the port
        self.server_socket.bind((self.host, self.port))
        # Listen for incoming connections
        self.server_socket.listen(10)

        while True:
            # Establish connection with client
            client_socket, addr = self.server_socket.accept()
            print('Got connection from client at: ', addr)

            # 1. generate public and private key pairs and send the public key
            to the client
            key_manager = KeyManager()
            public_key_pem, private_key_pem =
            key_manager.get_key_pair("server")
            rsa = RSA()
            private_key = key_manager.pem_to_rsa_private_key(private_key_pem)
            client_socket.send(pickle.dumps({"public_key":public_key_pem}))
            print("Sent public key to the client.")

            # 2. recieve the session random key and session symmetric
            encryption algorithm
            data = client_socket.recv(4096)
```

```

        if not data:
            print("Error! Client didnt send session random key.")
        else:
            # Unpickle received data
            received_dict = pickle.loads(data)
            received_dict["mode"] = rsa.decrypt(received_dict["mode"],
private_key).decode()
            self.session_key = received_dict["key"] =
rsa.decrypt(received_dict["key"], private_key)
            self.session_iv = received_dict["iv"] =
rsa.decrypt(received_dict["iv"], private_key)
            print("Received dictionary:", received_dict)
            # set the session encryptor
            if received_dict["mode"][:3] == "AES":
                self.session_encryptor = Encryptor(AESEncryption())
            elif received_dict["mode"][:3] == "DES":
                self.session_encryptor = Encryptor(DESEncryption())
            print("Finished Handshake. Waiting for client request.")

    data =client_socket.recv(4096)
    while(data):
        data = pickle.loads(data)
        # decrypt
        data_recieved =
{"mode":self.session_encryptor.decrypt_text(data["mode"],self.session_key,self
.session_iv).decode(),
            "username":
self.session_encryptor.decrypt_text(data["username"],self.session_key,self.ses
sion_iv).decode(),
            "password" :
self.session_encryptor.decrypt_text(data["password"],self.session_key,self.ses
sion_iv).decode()}}
        print(data_recieved)
        # serve
        if data_recieved["mode"] == "SignIn":
            result =
self.auth.authenticate_user(data_recieved["username"],data_recieved["password"
])
            result = "Login status " + str(result)
        elif data_recieved["mode"] == "SignUp":
            result = self.auth.add_new_user(data_recieved["username"],
data_recieved["password"])
        # respond
        print(result)
        client_socket.send(pickle.dumps(self.session_encryptor.encrypt
_text(result.encode(), self.session_key, self.session_iv)))
        data =client_socket.recv(4096)

```

```

        # Close the server socket
        self.server_socket.close()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    server = Server()
    server.server_up()

```

client.py

```

import socket
import pickle
from crypto.AsymmetricCipher import RSA
from crypto.SymmetricCipher import AESEncryption, Encryptor
from KeyManagement import KeyManager

class Client:
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        # Create a socket object
        self.client_socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
        # Get local machine name
        self.host = socket.gethostname()
        self.port = 12345

        # generate iv and random key
        aes_strategy = AESEncryption()
        self.iv = aes_strategy.generate_iv()
        self.key256 = aes_strategy.generate_key(32)
        self.encryptor = Encryptor(aes_strategy)

    def client_up(self):
        # Connect to the server
        self.client_socket.connect((self.host, self.port))

        # 1. Receive the public key from the server
        response = self.client_socket.recv(4096)
        if not response:
            print("Error! Server did not send its public key.")
        else:
            print("Recieved public key from the server.")
            # 2. Generate a random session key and iv, and send it along with
            # the encryption scheme to the server
            # get public key object
            rsa = RSA()

```

```

        rsa_public_key =
KeyManager().pem_to_rsa_public_key(pickle.loads(response)["public_key"])

        # encrypt the random key and iv with the servers public key
        data_to_send = {"mode":
rsa.encrypt("AES256".encode(),rsa_public_key),
                    "key":rsa.encrypt(self.key256, rsa_public_key),
                    "iv":rsa.encrypt(self.iv, rsa_public_key)}

        # send the encrypted message
        self.client_socket.send(pickle.dumps(data_to_send))
        print("Key : ",self.key256,"\niv : ", self.iv)
        print("Sent session key and iv to server.")

    # prompt the user to login then encrypt all communication using key256
    user_request = input("Sign in --> 0\nSign up --> 1\n")
    while user_request:
        username = input("Username: ")
        password = input("Password: ")
        if user_request == "0":
            mode = "SignIn"
        elif user_request == "1":
            mode = "SignUp"
        else:
            break
        data_to_send =
{"mode":self.encryptor.encrypt_text(mode.encode(),self.key256,self.iv),
                    "username":
self.encryptor.encrypt_text(username.encode(),self.key256,self.iv),
                    "password" :
self.encryptor.encrypt_text(password.encode(),self.key256,self.iv)}
        self.client_socket.send(pickle.dumps(data_to_send))
        result = pickle.loads(self.client_socket.recv(4096))
        print(self.encryptor.decrypt_text(result, self.key256,
self.iv).decode())
        user_request = input("Sign in --> 0\nSign up --> 1\nExit -->
Enter\n")

    # Close the connection
    self.client_socket.close()

if __name__=="__main__":
    client = Client()
    client.client_up()

```

Code from previous phases

KeyManagement.py

```
import os
from cryptography.hazmat.primitives import serialization
from cryptography.hazmat.backends import default_backend
from crypto.AsymmetricCipher import RSA

class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, ):
        self.key_dir = "./keys"
        if not os.path.exists(self.key_dir):
            os.mkdir(self.key_dir)

    def get_key_pair(self, email):
        user_key_dir = self.key_dir+ "/" + email
        # check if the email already has key pair then return them
        if os.path.exists(user_key_dir):
            with open((user_key_dir+"/"+'public.pem'), 'rb') as f:
                public_key = f.read()
            with open((user_key_dir+"/"+'private.pem'), 'rb') as f:
                private_key = f.read()
        else:
            # 1. create a key pair
            rsa = RSA()
            public_key, private_key = rsa.generate_key_pair()
            # 2. create a directory by the email and store the key pair there
            os.mkdir(user_key_dir)
            # 3. store the key pair
            with open((user_key_dir+"/"+'private.pem'), 'wb') as f:
                private_key = private_key.private_bytes(
                    encoding=serialization.Encoding.PEM,
                    format=serialization.PrivateFormat.PKCS8,
                    encryption_algorithm=serialization.NoEncryption()
                )
                f.write(private_key)
            with open((user_key_dir+"/"+'public.pem'), 'wb') as f:
                public_key = public_key.public_bytes(
                    encoding=serialization.Encoding.PEM,
                    format=serialization.PublicFormat.SubjectPublicKeyInfo
                )
                f.write(public_key)
            return public_key, private_key

    def pem_to_rsa_public_key(self, public_pem):
        # Load the PEM-encoded public key
        public_key = serialization.load_pem_public_key(
            public_pem,
```

```

        backend=default_backend()
    )
    return public_key

def pem_to_rsa_private_key(self, private_pem):
    # Load the PEM-encoded private key
    private_key = serialization.load_pem_private_key(
        private_pem,
        password=None, # Provide the password if the key is encrypted
        backend=default_backend()
    )
    return private_key

if __name__=="__main__":
    key_manager = KeyManager()
    public, private = key_manager.get_key_pair("admin")
    print("Public key: ",public,"\nPrivate Key: ",private)

```

Authenticate.py

```

import psycopg2
from Hash.SHA import hash

class Authenticator:
    _instance = None

    def __new__(cls, *args, **kwargs):
        if cls._instance is None:
            cls._instance = super(Authenticator, cls).__new__(cls, *args,
**kwargs)
        return cls._instance

    def __init__(self) -> None:
        self.conn = psycopg2.connect(host="localhost",
dbname="postgres",user="postgres", password="admin@1234", port="5432")
        self.cur = self.conn.cursor()

    def __del__(self):
        self.cur.close()
        self.conn.close()

    def authenticate_user(self, username, password):
        password_hash = hash(password).hex()
        # Execute the query to fetch all users
        self.cur.execute(""" SELECT username, password_hash FROM
public."UA_DB" """)

        # Fetch all rows
        rows = self.cur.fetchall()

```



```

        # check if the user is in records
        for row in rows:
            db_username, db_password_hash = row
            if username == db_username and
password_hash==db_password_hash[2:]:
                return True
        return False

def add_new_user(self, username, password):
    # 1. check that the username doesnt already exists
    # Execute the query to fetch all users
    self.cur.execute(""" SELECT username FROM public."UA_DB" """)

    # Fetch all rows
    rows = self.cur.fetchall()
    for row in rows:
        if row[0] == username:
            return "Username Already Exsists! Try using another username."
    # 2. add the username and hash of the password to the database
    try:
        # Execute the SQL statement to insert the user into the table
        self.cur.execute(""" INSERT INTO public."UA_DB" (username,
password_hash) VALUES (%s, %s)""", (username, hash(password)))

        # Commit the transaction
        self.conn.commit()
        return "User added successfully."

    except psycopg2.Error as e:
        print("Error:", e)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    auth = Authenticator()
    print(auth.authenticate_user("admin", "admin@1234"))
    print(auth.add_new_user("admin", "admin@1234"))
    print(auth.authenticate_user("admin", "admin@1234"))
    print(auth.authenticate_user("admin", "admin@_1234"))
    print(auth.add_new_user("admin2", "admin"))

```

Hash.SHA.py

```

from cryptography.hazmat.primitives import hashes

def hash(text):
    # Choose a hash algorithm (SHA-256 in this example)

```

```

algorithm = hashes.SHA256()
hasher = hashes.Hash(algorithm)
hasher.update(text.encode('utf-8'))
# Finalize the hash to obtain the digest (hash value) of the data
return hasher.finalize()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    plainText = "Hello, world!".encode()
    hashed_data = hash(plainText)
    print("Text: ",plainText,"\nHash: ",hashed_data)

```

crypto.AsymmetricCipher.py

```

from cryptography.hazmat.primitives.asymmetric import rsa, padding
from cryptography.hazmat.primitives import hashes

class RSA():
    def generate_key_pair(self):
        private_key = rsa.generate_private_key(
            public_exponent=65537,
            key_size=2048
        )
        public_key = private_key.public_key()
        return public_key, private_key

    def encrypt(self, text, public_key):
        ciphertext = public_key.encrypt(
            text,
            padding.OAEP(
                mgf=padding.MGF1(algorithm=hashes.SHA256()),
                algorithm=hashes.SHA256(),
                label=None
            )
        )
        return ciphertext

    def decrypt(self, text, private_key):
        decrypted_text = private_key.decrypt(
            text,
            padding.OAEP(
                mgf=padding.MGF1(algorithm=hashes.SHA256()),
                algorithm=hashes.SHA256(),
                label=None
            )
        )
        return decrypted_text

```

```

def generate_digital_signature(self, message, private_key):
    signature = private_key.sign(
        message,
        padding.PSS(
            mgf=padding.MGF1(hashes.SHA256()),
            salt_length=padding.PSS.MAX_LENGTH
        ),
        hashes.SHA256()
    )
    return signature

def verify_digital_signature(self, message, signature, public_key):
    try:
        public_key.verify(
            signature,
            message,
            padding.PSS(
                mgf=padding.MGF1(hashes.SHA256()),
                salt_length=padding.PSS.MAX_LENGTH
            ),
            hashes.SHA256()
        )
        return True
    except:
        return False

if __name__ == '__main__':

    plainText = "Hello, world!".encode()

    rsa_object = RSA()
    public_key, private_key = rsa_object.generate_key_pair()

    # Encryption
    ciphertext = rsa_object.encrypt(plainText, public_key)
    deciphered_text = rsa_object.decrypt(ciphertext, private_key)
    print("\nText: ",plainText,"\n\nCiphertext: ",ciphertext,"\n\nDeciphered
Text: ",deciphered_text, end="\n\n")

    # Digital Signature
    digital_signature = rsa_object.generate_digital_signature(plainText,
private_key)
    print("Digitally signed message: ", digital_signature)
    validate = rsa_object.verify_digital_signature(plainText,
digital_signature, public_key)
    print("\nDigital Signature Validation state: ",validate,end="\n\n")

```

```

#Failed verification
public_key2, private_key2 = rsa_object.generate_key_pair()
validate2 = rsa_object.verify_digital_signature(plainText,
digital_signature, public_key2)
print("\nDigital Signature Validation state: ",validate2,end="\n\n")

```

Crypto.symmetricCipher.py

```

from cryptography.hazmat.primitives.ciphers import Cipher, algorithms, modes
from cryptography.hazmat.backends import default_backend
from cryptography.hazmat.primitives import padding
from Crypto.Cipher import DES
from Crypto.Util.Padding import pad, unpad
from Crypto.Random import get_random_bytes
import os

```

```

# Define the interface for encryption algorithm

```

```

class EncryptionStrategy:

```

```

    def encrypt(self, text, key, iv):
        pass
    def decrypt(self, text, key, iv):
        pass

```

```

class DESEncryption(EncryptionStrategy):

```

```

    def generate_key(self):
        return os.urandom(8)

    def generate_iv(self):
        return get_random_bytes(8)

    def encrypt(self, text, key, iv):
        cipher = DES.new(key, DES.MODE_CBC, iv)
        ciphertext = cipher.encrypt(pad(text, DES.block_size))
        return ciphertext

    def decrypt(self, text, key, iv):
        cipher = DES.new(key, DES.MODE_CBC, iv)
        plaintext = cipher.decrypt(text)
        return unpad(plaintext, DES.block_size)

```

```

# Implement encryption algorithms

```

```

class AESEncryption(EncryptionStrategy):

```

```

    def generate_key(self, size):
        return os.urandom(size)

    def generate_iv(self):

```

```

        return os.urandom(16)

    def pad(self, plaintext):
        padder = padding.PKCS7(128).padder()
        padded_data = padder.update(plaintext)
        padded_data += padder.finalize()
        return padded_data

# Function to unpad the plaintext
    def unpad(self, padded_data):
        unpadder = padding.PKCS7(128).unpadder()
        unpadded_data = unpadder.update(padded_data)
        unpadded_data += unpadder.finalize()
        return unpadded_data

    def encrypt(self, text, key, iv):
        cipher = Cipher(algorithms.AES(key), modes.CTR(iv),
backend=default_backend())
        encryptor = cipher.encryptor()
        ciphertext = encryptor.update(self.pad(text)) + encryptor.finalize()
        return ciphertext

    def decrypt(self, text, key, iv):
        cipher = Cipher(algorithms.AES(key), modes.CTR(iv),
backend=default_backend())
        decryptor = cipher.decryptor()
        plaintext = decryptor.update(text) + decryptor.finalize()
        return self.unpad(plaintext)

# Context class that uses the chosen encryption strategy
class Encryptor:
    def __init__(self, strategy:EncryptionStrategy):
        self.strategy = strategy

    def set_strategy(self, strategy:EncryptionStrategy):
        self.strategy = strategy

    def encrypt_text(self, text, key, iv):
        return self.strategy.encrypt(text, key, iv)

    def decrypt_text(self, text, key, iv):
        return self.strategy.decrypt(text, key, iv)

# Example usage
if __name__ == "__main__":

    plainText = "Hello, world!".encode()

```

```

print("\n\n",plainText,end="\n\n\n")

aes_strategy = AESEncryption()
iv = aes_strategy.generate_iv()

# Example usage of AES128
key128 = aes_strategy.generate_key(16)
encryptor = Encryptor(aes_strategy)
cipher_text_AES128 = encryptor.encrypt_text(plainText, key128, iv)
deciphered_text_AES128 = encryptor.decrypt_text(cipher_text_AES128,
key128, iv)
print("\tAES128\nCipherText: ",cipher_text_AES128,"\nDecipheredText:
",deciphered_text_AES128, end="\n\n")

# Example usage of AES192
key192 = aes_strategy.generate_key(24)
encryptor = Encryptor(aes_strategy)
cipher_text_AES192 = encryptor.encrypt_text(plainText, key192, iv)
deciphered_text_AES192 = encryptor.decrypt_text(cipher_text_AES192,
key192, iv)
print("\tAES192\nCipherText: ",cipher_text_AES192,"\nDecipheredText:
",deciphered_text_AES192, end="\n\n")

# Example usage of AES256
key256 = aes_strategy.generate_key(32)
encryptor = Encryptor(aes_strategy)
cipher_text_AES256 = encryptor.encrypt_text(plainText, key256, iv)
deciphered_text_AES256 = encryptor.decrypt_text(cipher_text_AES256,
key256, iv)
print("\tAES256\nCipherText: ",cipher_text_AES256,"\nDecipheredText:
",deciphered_text_AES256, end="\n\n")

# Example usage of DES
des_strategy = DESEncryption()
key64 = des_strategy.generate_key()
iv_8 = des_strategy.generate_iv()
encryptor = Encryptor(des_strategy)
cipher_text_DES = encryptor.encrypt_text(plainText, key64, iv_8)
deciphered_text_DES = encryptor.decrypt_text(cipher_text_DES, key64, iv_8)
print("\tDES\nCipherText: ",cipher_text_DES,"\nDecipheredText:
",deciphered_text_DES, end="\n\n")

```

certify.py

```

from cryptography.hazmat.backends import default_backend
from cryptography.hazmat.primitives import padding
from cryptography import x509
from cryptography.x509.oid import NameOID
from datetime import datetime, timedelta, timezone

```

```

from cryptography.hazmat.primitives import hashes

def create_selfsigned_certificate(private_key, email):
    # in self-signed certificate we will make the subject same as issuer
    subject = issuer = x509.Name([
        x509.NameAttribute(NameOID.COUNTRY_NAME, "EGY"),
        x509.NameAttribute(NameOID.COMMON_NAME, f"{email}@ca_self-
signed.com"),
    ])
    # create the certificate
    ca = x509.CertificateBuilder().subject_name(
        subject
    ).issuer_name(
        issuer
    ).public_key(
        private_key.public_key()
    ).serial_number(
        x509.random_serial_number()
    ).not_valid_before(
        datetime.now(timezone.utc)
    ).not_valid_after(
        datetime.now(timezone.utc)
    ).sign(private_key,
hashes.SHA256())
    return ca

def verify_certificate(public_key, certificate_pem, email):
    try:
        # convert pem object to certificate object
        cert = x509.load_pem_x509_certificate(certificate_pem,
default_backend())

        # verify that certificate public key is the same as shared one
        cert.public_key().verify(
            cert.signature,
            cert.tbs_certificate_bytes,
            padding.PKCS1v15(),
            cert.signature_hash_algorithm,
        )

        public_key.verify(
            cert.signature,

```

```

        cert.tbs_certificate_bytes,
        padding.PKCS1v15(),
        cert.signature_hash_algorithm,
    )

    # check the certificate issuer
    issuer_common_name =
cert.issuer.get_attributes_for_oid(NameOID.COMMON_NAME)[0].value
    expected_issuer_common_name = f"{email}@ca_self-signed.com"
    if issuer_common_name != expected_issuer_common_name:
        return False

    # check the certificate validity period
    not_valid_before = cert.not_valid_before_utc
    not_valid_after = cert.not_valid_after_utc
    now = datetime.now(timezone.utc)
    if now < not_valid_before or now > not_valid_after:
        return False

    return True
except (ValueError, IndexError, x509.InvalidSignature):
    return False

```