ELEC-C7420 Basic Principles in Networking Spring 2022

Assignment III: Introduction to basic cryptography using Arduino

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Goals of the experiment

The goals of the experiment are the introduction to the basics of cryptography. By doing this experiment we are able to understand how does encryption works on a basic level and as well how to decrypt a basic ciphertext.

For this experiment, we are implementing RSA encryption in an Arduino board and we are implementing encryption and decryption of the text by using the console serial and options 1 or 2 before the encrypted text or plain text regarding the option.

Experimental Setup

The setup of the experiment is simple. We have implemented the code and we give a simple help text for the user Enter 1 to encrypt or 2 to decrypt.

This code has been uploaded to the Arduino and using the serial input we can request if we want to encrypt or decrypt the code we want.

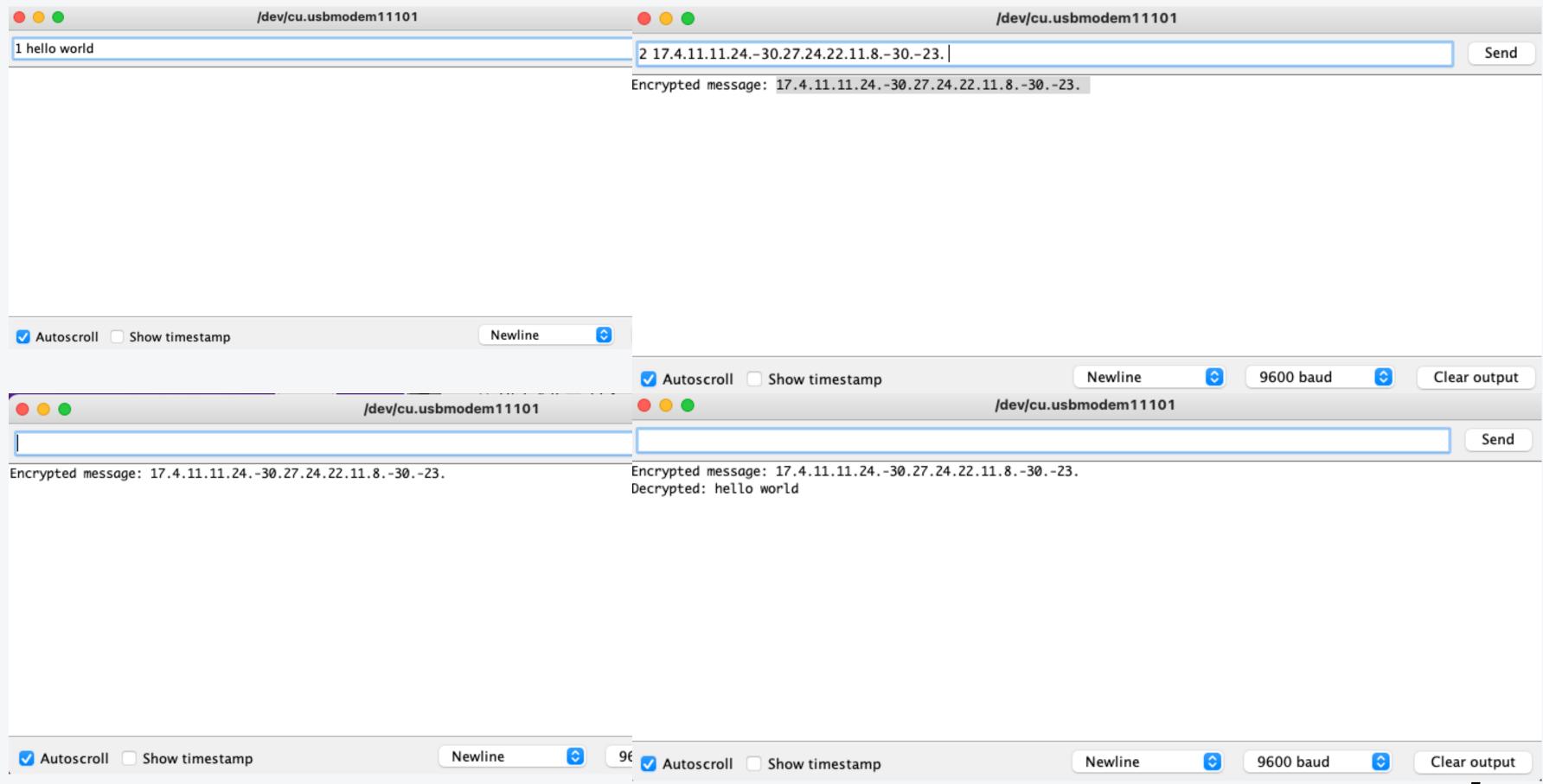
Then we input the text "1 hello world" to get the encrypted version of the code and then we get the decrypt the encrypted version of hello world by using "2 17.4.11.11.24.-30.27.24.22.11.8.-23."

This outputs Decrypted: hello world

Results & Conclusion

Creating successful compilation of sketch and upload without an error

```
Done uploading.
sketch uses 27800 bytes (10%) of program storage space. Maximum is 262144 bytes.
lobal variables use 3396 bytes (10%) of dynamic memory, leaving 29372 bytes for local variables. Maximum is 32768 bytes.
            v2.0 [Arduino:XYZ] Mar 19 2018 09:45:14
           : CAN_CHECKSUM_MEMORY_BUFFER
  e in 0.616 seconds
 rify 27800 bytes of flash with checksum.
```



Annex

```
int p=5;
     int q=7;
     int e=5;
     int n=p*q;
     int phi=((p-1)*(q-1));
 6
     int key=92;
     void setup(){
 8
     Serial.begin(9600);}
10
      int findInverse(int a, int p) {
11
12
        for (int i = 0; i < p; i++) {
         if (a*i % p == 1) {
13
14
            return i;}}return -1;}
15
16
      int d=findInverse(e, phi);
17
      void encrypt (String mes){
18
19
          String encrypted = "";
          for (int i=0; i <mes.length(); i++){</pre>
20
21
              int a=mes[i]-key;
22
              int f=(int(pow(a,e))%n);
23
              encrypted+= String(f)+".";}
24
        Serial.println("Encrypted message: " + encrypted);
25
```

```
int *split(String input, int result[12]) {
  int count = 0;
  int i = 0;
  for(i = 0; i < input.length(); i++){</pre>
    int hasDot = input.indexOf('.');
    if(hasDot != -1){
      result[i] = input.substring(0, hasDot).toInt();
      input = input.substring(hasDot + 1);
    }else {
      result[i] = input.toInt();
      return result;
      break;
  return result;
void decrypt (String mes){
    String decrypted = "";
    int enc[11];
    split(mes, enc);
    for (int i=0; i <11; i++){
        char a= char((int(pow(enc[i], d)) % n)+key);
        if (a=='C'){a=' ';}
        decrypted +=String(a);}
    Serial.println("Decrypted: " + decrypted);}
```

This code has been based on. http://koclab.cs.ucsb.edu/teaching/cren/project/2018/Adamczyk +Magnussen.pdf

The keys are based on the theory of the slides and with try and error. not anything else works for p q and e. but the key can be from 91 to 98.

The main keys are hardcoded and we run a table fro 12 charactes due to the fact we only want to encryp the hello world message. but it can be changed accordingly regarding the message we want to encrypt.