Cryptography and Network Security Lab

Assignment 10 Implementation and Understanding of RSA Algorithm

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<u>Title</u>: Implementation and Understanding of RSA Algorithm

Aim: To Study, Implement and Demonstrate the RSA Algorithm

Theory:

RSA (Rivest–Shamir–Adleman) is a public-key cryptosystem that is widely used for secure data transmission. It is also one of the oldest. The acronym "RSA" comes from the surnames of Ron Rivest, Adi Shamir and Leonard Adleman, who publicly described the algorithm in 1977. An equivalent system was developed secretly in 1973 at GCHQ (the British signals intelligence agency) by the English mathematician Clifford Cocks. That system was declassified in 1997.

In a public-key cryptosystem, the encryption key is public and distinct from the decryption key, which is kept secret (private). An RSA user creates and publishes a public key based on two large prime numbers, along with an auxiliary value. The prime numbers are kept secret. Messages can be encrypted by anyone, via the public key, but can only be decoded by someone who knows the prime numbers.

The security of RSA relies on the practical difficulty of factoring the product of two large prime numbers, the "factoring problem". Breaking RSA encryption is known as the RSA problem. Whether it is as difficult as the factoring problem is an open question. There are no published methods to defeat the system if a large enough key is used.

RSA is a relatively slow algorithm. Because of this, it is not commonly used to directly encrypt user data. More often, RSA is used to transmit shared keys for symmetric-key cryptography, which are then used for bulk encryption–decryption.

Operation:

The RSA algorithm involves four steps: key generation, key distribution, encryption, and decryption.

A basic principle behind RSA is the observation that it is practical to find three very large positive integers e, d, and n, such that with modular exponentiation for all integers m (with $0 \le m < n$):

$$(m^e)^d \equiv m \pmod{n}$$

and that knowing e and n, or even m, it can be extremely difficult to find d. The triple bar (\equiv) here denotes modular congruence (which is to say that when you divide (me)d by n and m by n, they both have the same remainder).

In addition, for some operations it is convenient that the order of the two exponentiations can be changed and that this relation also implies:

$$(m^d)^e \equiv m \pmod{n}$$
.

RSA involves a public key and a private key. The public key can be known by everyone and is used for encrypting messages. The intention is that messages encrypted with the public key can only be decrypted in a reasonable amount of time by using the private key. The public key is represented by the integers n and e, and the private key by the integer d (although n is also used during the decryption process, so it might be considered to be a part of the private key too). m represents the message (previously prepared with a certain technique explained below).

This is the crux of the RSA algorithm.

Essentially, we first convert the string to numbers, then encrypt the large number. Decryption is similar – we get our original number which can be converted to the plaintext.

Code:

```
from os import system, name
import msvcrt
import rsa
import sys
def ConvertToInt(message):
   theNumber = "1"
   for m in message:
       theASCII = str(ord(m))
       if len(theASCII) == 1:
          theASCII = "00"+theASCII
       elif len(theASCII) == 2:
          theASCII = "0"+theASCII
       theNumber += theASCII
   return int(theNumber)
def clear():
   if name == 'nt':
       _ = system('cls')
   else:
      _ = system('clear')
def Generate Keys():
   clear()
   Generation******************************
   (pubkey, privkey) = rsa.newkeys(512)
   print("Your Public Keys 'e' and 'n' respectively are:")
   print(pubkey.e)
   print()
   print(pubkey.n)
   print("\nYour Private Keys 'd' and 'n' respectively are:")
   print(privkey.d)
   print()
   print(privkey.n)
   print("Warning: Don't share your Private Keys with Anyone!")
   print("Press Any Key to Go Back")
   msvcrt.getch()
   home()
def Encrypt_Dat():
   clear()
   print("Enter the Message to Encrypt:")
   contents = []
   while True:
```

```
try:
            line = input()
            line.lstrip()
            line.rstrip()
            if len(line) == 0:
                break
        except EOFError:
            break
        contents.append(line)
    print("Enter 'n' of Receiver:")
    n = input()
    print("Enter 'e' of Receiver:")
    e = input()
    encry = []
    print("\nEncoded Message is:")
    for line in contents:
        mess = ConvertToInt(line)
        mess = pow(mess, int(e), int(n))
        encry.append(mess)
    for line in encry:
        print(line)
    print("\nPress Any Key to Continue.")
    msvcrt.getch()
    home()
def PowMod(a, n, mod):
    if n == 0:
        return 1 % mod
    elif n == 1:
        return a % mod
    else:
        b = PowMod(a, n // 2, mod)
        b = b * b % mod
        if n % 2 == 0:
          return b
        else:
          return b * a % mod
def ExtendedEuclid(a, b):
    if b == 0:
        return (1, 0)
    (x, y) = ExtendedEuclid(b, a % b)
    k = a // b
    return (y, x - k * y)
def InvertModulo(a, n):
   (b, x) = ExtendedEuclid(a, n)
```

```
if b < 0:
       b = (b \% n + n) \% n
   return b
def Decrypt(ciphertext, d, n):
 return ConvertToStr(PowMod(ciphertext, d, n))
def ConvertToStr(numbers):
   numbers = str(numbers)
   numbers = numbers[1:]
   theMessageList = [numbers[i:i+3] for i in range(0, len(numbers), 3)]
   theMessage = ""
   for tml in theMessageList:
       theMessage += chr(int(tml))
   return theMessage
def Decrypt_Dat():
   clear()
   print("Enter Message to Decrypt:")
   obey = []
   while True:
       try:
           line = input()
           line.lstrip()
           line.rstrip()
           if len(line) == 0:
               break
       except EOFError:
           break
       obey.append(int(line))
   # print("\nEnter Private Key 'p':")
   # p = int(input())
   # print("\nEnter Private Key 'q':")
   # q = int(input())
   print("\nEnter Private Key 'd':")
   d = int(input())
   print("\nEnter Your Public Key 'n':")
   n = int(input())
   print("\n\nMessage as Decrypted:")
   for line in obey:
       print(Decrypt(line, d, n))
   print("\nPress Any Key to Continue.")
   msvcrt.getch()
```

```
home()
def home():
   clear()
   print("Choose your Action:")
   print("\t1. Encrypt Data.")
   print("\t2. Decrypt Data.")
   print("\t3. Generate Public and Private Keys.")
   print("\t4. Exit.")
   print("\nYour Choice: ", end='')
   inp = input()
   if inp == '1':
       Encrypt_Dat()
   elif inp == '2':
       Decrypt_Dat()
   elif inp == '3':
       Generate_Keys()
   elif inp == '4':
       sys.exit()
   else:
       print("Invalid Choice.")
       print("Try Again.")
       print("Press Any Key To Continue.")
       msvcrt.getch()
       home()
home()
```

We now illustrate with examples:

We need to first generate 2 public and private keys:

For our 2 users – Alice and Bob.

Your Public Keys 'e' and 'n' respectively are: 65537

8704381402772414233929206680194105759156734812089972546851983094678461015273 2575304465688320643283854369546021351510922996618745735634343468366461432006 19

Your Private Keys 'd' and 'n' respectively are: 6215802518420876545278039468286374865015719199929974139687089870316797765917 9841807715160369446897354632364937297852227168991886385967185257248613249278 73

8704381402772414233929206680194105759156734812089972546851983094678461015273 2575304465688320643283854369546021351510922996618745735634343468366461432006 19

Warning: Don't share your Private Keys with Anyone! Press Any Key to Go Back

Your Public Keys 'e' and 'n' respectively are:

65537

8704381402772414233929206680194105759156734812089972546851983094 6784610152732575304465688320643283854369546021351510922996618745 73563434346836646143200619

Your Private Keys 'd' and 'n' respectively are:

6215802518420876545278039468286374865015719199929974139687089870 3167977659179841807715160369446897354632364937297852227168991886 38596718525724861324927873

8704381402772414233929206680194105759156734812089972546851983094 6784610152732575304465688320643283854369546021351510922996618745 73563434346836646143200619

Then for Bob:

Your Public Keys 'e' and 'n' respectively are: 65537

Your Private Keys 'd' and 'n' respectively are: 5053387401023333823180251729446746255878493300141455860351951195705630623878 7296857827760814541523114198257078593904452749063551671732918371172127865004 17

Warning: Don't share your Private Keys with Anyone! Press Any Key to Go Back

Your Public Keys 'e' and 'n' respectively are:

Your Private Keys 'd' and 'n' respectively are:

Now, say Alice wishes to share a message to Bob. She would send the message using Bob's public key.

She wishes to send – 'Osama is spotted in Abbottabad. Reach ASAP'.

This would work as follows:

Encoded Message is:

9345363861694348221550741400394139615901153494113038715814064215 7397881069074083384635217057047103015444393282241772780962192248 7455472926621759649757666

When Bob would receive this message, he would decrypt using his private key.

We receive our plaintext back.

Now say Bob wishes to message 'Okay' to Alice.

Encoded Message is:

2675937175241692369843002474774342175652922125808999548572337235 3042391984752076652148984140150056118291416500468141452334252783 78678585515868427620613517

Then Alice would decrypt using her private key:



Thus, she received the message from Bob.

Thu, we illustrated working of RSA in the code.

Conclusion:

Thus, the RSA algorithm was studied and demonstrated with the code.