

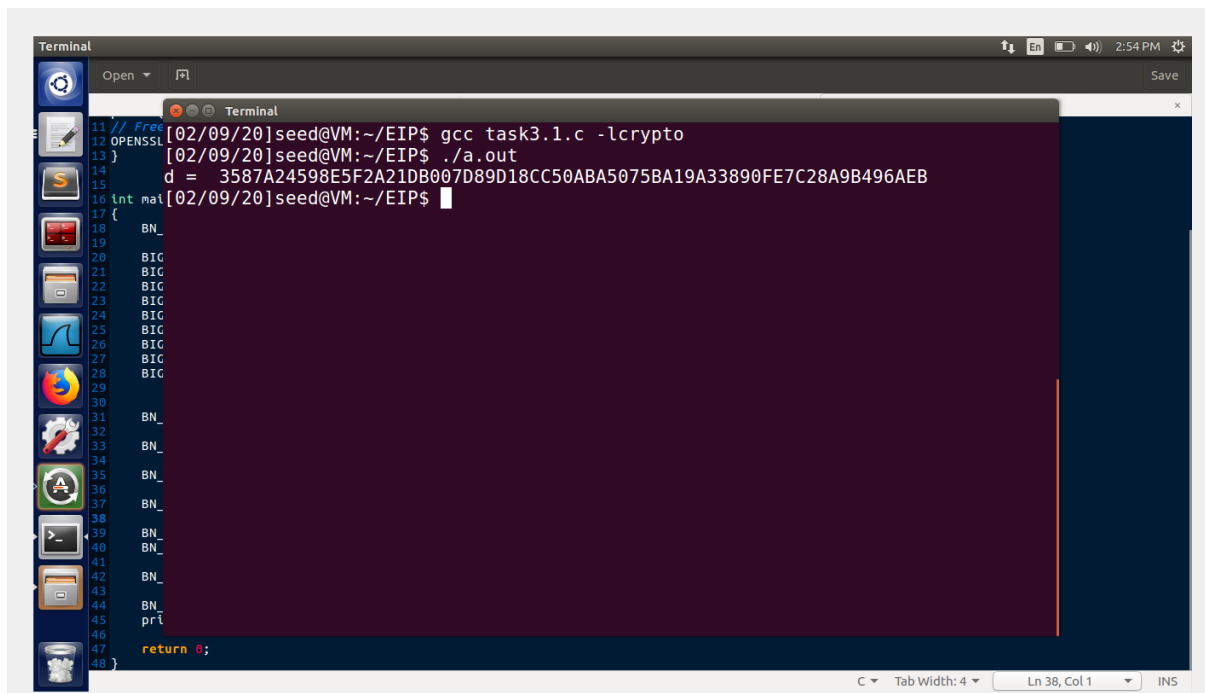
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Enterprise and Infrastructure Protection

Assignment 2 – Crypto RSA

The goal of this assignment was to get a hands-on experience with RSA algorithm i.e. to properly encrypt and decrypt messages using the RSA algorithm.

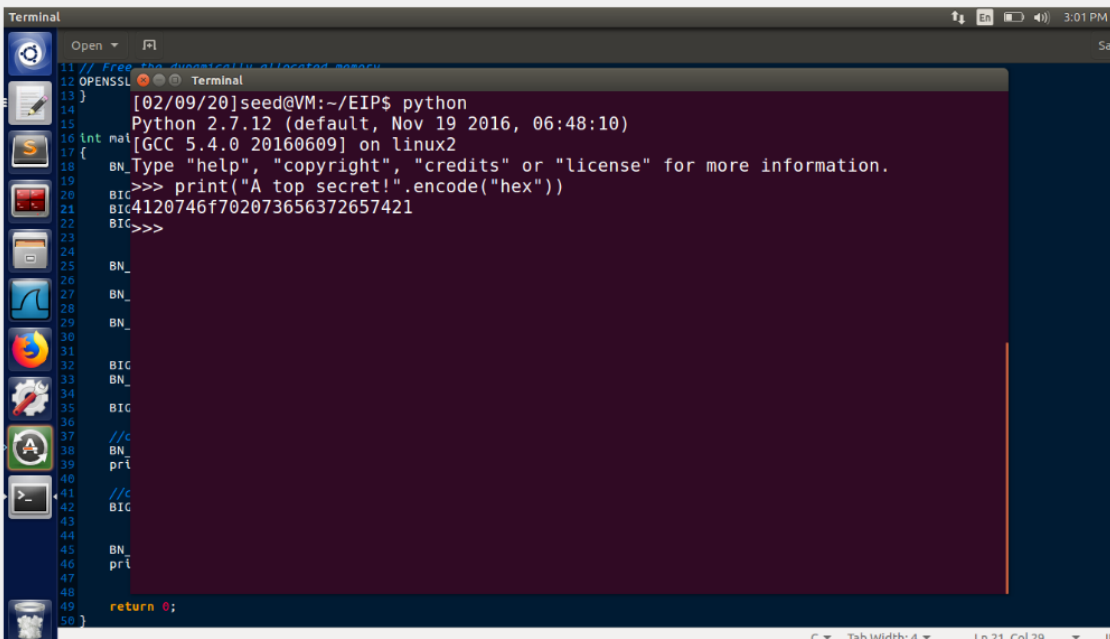
In task 1, I derived the private key **d** while the values of **p**, **q** and **e** were given. The formula I used to calculate d was $ed \equiv 1 \pmod{(p-1)(q-1)}$. The screenshot of my output is shown below:



```
Terminal
Open [ ] Save
[02/09/20]seed@VM:~/EIP$ gcc task3.1.c -lcrypto
[02/09/20]seed@VM:~/EIP$ ./a.out
d = 3587A24598E5F2A21DB007D89D18CC50ABA5075BA19A33890FE7C28A9B496AEB
[02/09/20]seed@VM:~/EIP$
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background. The user has compiled a C program named 'task3.1.c' using 'gcc' with the '-lcrypto' flag. They then executed the resulting binary 'a.out', which printed the value of the private key 'd' in hexadecimal: '3587A24598E5F2A21DB007D89D18CC50ABA5075BA19A33890FE7C28A9B496AEB'. The terminal window also shows a list of application icons on the left and status information at the bottom.

In task 2, I encrypted the message “A top secret!” using the RSA Algorithm. First, I had to convert the ASCII string to hex. This was done by using a python command shown below:



The screenshot shows a Linux terminal window with a dark background. The terminal title is "Terminal". The window has a menu bar with "Open" and "Save" options. The terminal content shows a Python script being executed. The script prints system information and a hex-encoded string.

```

11 // Free the dynamically allocated memory
12 OPENSSL
13 }
14 [02/09/20]seed@VM:~/EIP$ python
15 Python 2.7.12 (default, Nov 19 2016, 06:48:10)
16 int main
17 {
18     BN_Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
19     >>> print("A top secret!".encode("hex"))
20     BIC:4120746f702073656372657421
21     BIC>>>
22
23
24     BN_
25
26     BN_
27
28     BN_
29
30
31     BIC
32     BN_
33
34     BIC
35
36     //c
37     BN_
38     pr
39
40
41     //c
42     BIC
43
44
45     BN_
46     pr
47
48
49     return 0;
50 }

```

Next, I encrypted the message using the given values **n**, **e**, **M**, **d** and the formula $C = m^e \bmod n$

I, also, decrypted the message to verify whether the encryption was correct or not.

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following content:

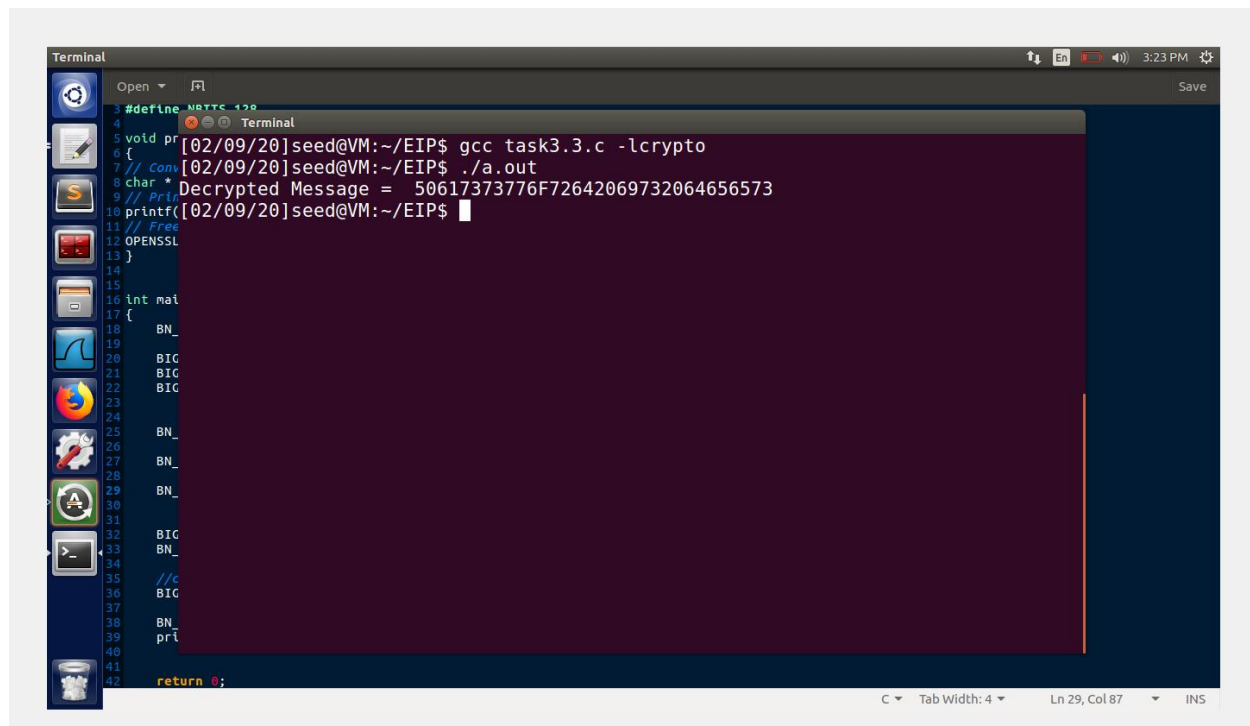
```

11 // Free the dynamically allocated memory
12 OPENSSL
13 }
14
15 [02/09/20]seed@VM:~/EIP$ gcc task3.2.c -lcrypto
16 [02/09/20]seed@VM:~/EIP$ ./a.out
17 Encrypted Message = 6FB078DA550B2650832661E14F4F8D2CFAEF475A0DF3A75CACDC5DE5CFC
18 BN_5FADC
19 Decrypted Message = 4120746F702073656372657421
20 [02/09/20]seed@VM:~/EIP$
21
22 BN_
23 BN_
24 BN_
25 BN_
26 BN_
27 BN_
28 BN_
29 BN_
30 BN_
31 BN_
32 BN_
33 BN_
34 BN_
35 BN_
36 BN_
37 BN_
38 BN_
39 BN_
40 BN_
41 BN_
42 BN_
43 BN_
44 BN_
45 BN_
46 BN_
47 BN_
48 BN_
49 BN_
50 }

```

The terminal window has a dark blue background and a light blue border. The title bar at the top says "Terminal". The status bar at the bottom shows "C", "Tab Width: 4", "Ln 28, Col 1", and "INS".

Next, in task 3, I decrypted a message while the Cipher text and the public/private keys were given. I got the answer in hex by using the formula $m = C^d \bmod n$ and converted it into an ASCII string format using a python command shown below:



```
Terminal
3 #define N 128
4
5 void pr
6 {
7 // Conv
8 char *
9 // pri
10 printf
11 // Pri
12 OPENSSL
13 }
14
15
16 int mai
17 {
18     BN_
19
20     BIG
21     BIG
22     BIG
23
24
25     BN_
26
27     BN_
28
29     BN_
30
31
32     BIG
33     BN_
34
35     //c
36     BIG
37
38     BN_
39     pri
40
41
42     return 0;

```

Terminal

Open ▾ | 1 | Save

3 #define N 128

4

5 void pr

6 {

7 // Conv

8 char *

9 // pri

10 printf

11 // Pri

12 OPENSSL

13 }

14

15

16 int mai

17 {

18 BN_

19

20 BIG

21 BIG

22 BIG

23

24

25 BN_

26

27 BN_

28

29 BN_

30

31

32 BIG

33 BN_

34

35 //c

36 BIG

37

38 BN_

39 pri

40

41

42 return 0;

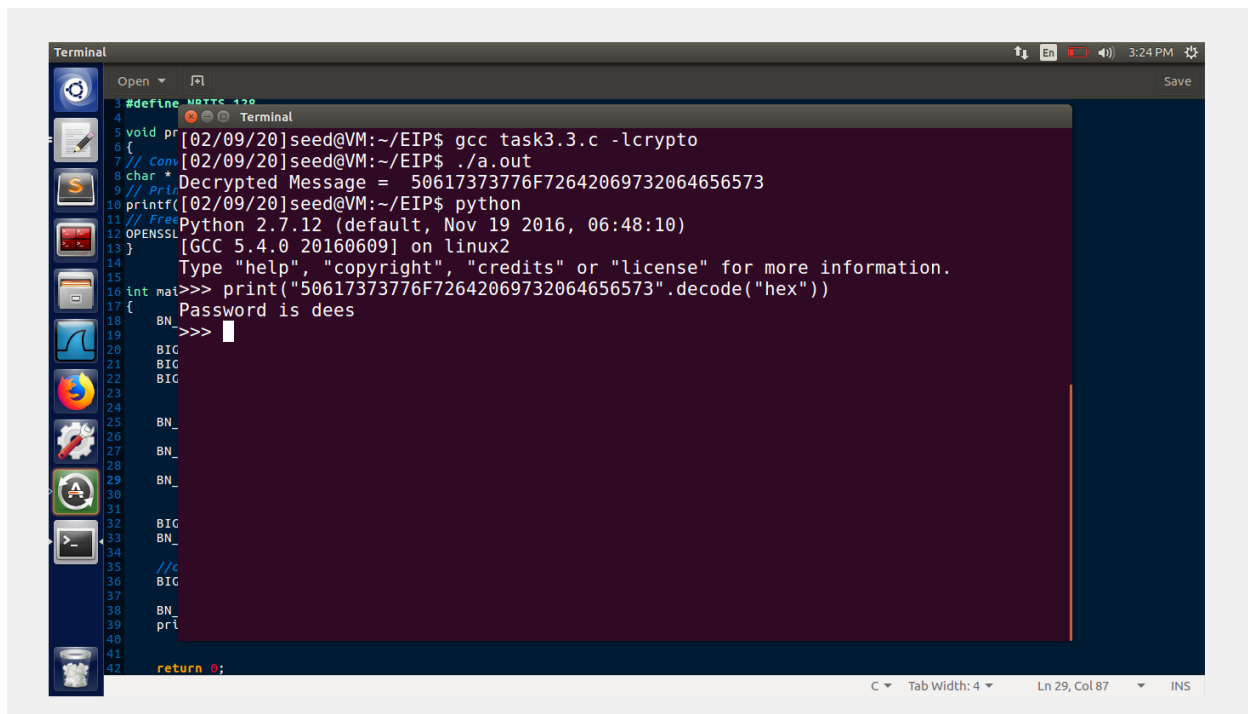
[02/09/20]seed@VM:~/EIP\$ gcc task3.3.c -lcrypto

[02/09/20]seed@VM:~/EIP\$./a.out

Decrypted Message = 50617373776F72642069732064656573

[02/09/20]seed@VM:~/EIP\$

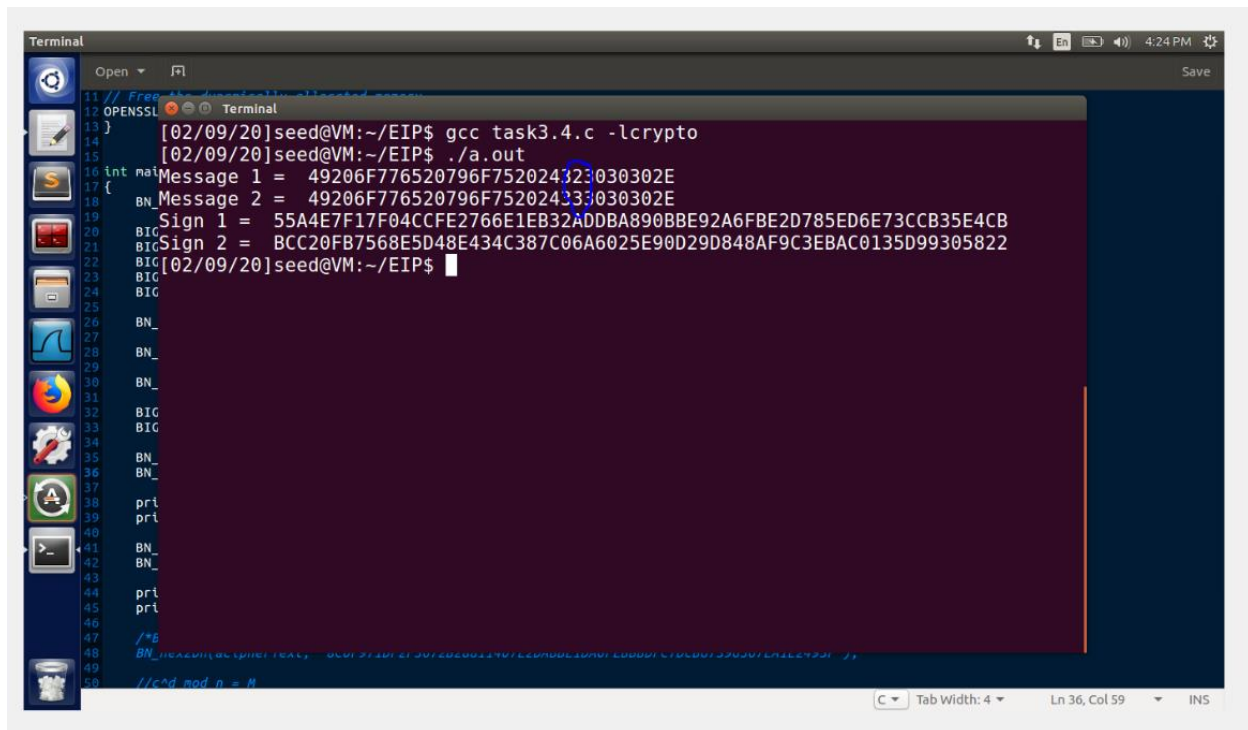
C ▾ Tab Width: 4 ▾ Ln 29, Col 87 ▾ INS



```
3 #define MPTS 128
4
5 void pr
6 {
7 // Conv
8 char *
9 // Prin
10 printf(
11 // Free
12 OPENSSL
13 }
14
15 Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
16 int mai
17 {
18 BN_
19
20 BIC
21 BIC
22 BIC
23
24 BN_
25
26 BN_
27
28 BN_
29
30
31 BIC
32 BN_
33
34 //c
35 BIC
36
37 BN_
38 pr
39
40
41
42 return 0;
```

[02/09/20]seed@VM:~/EIP\$ gcc task3.3.c -lcrypto
[02/09/20]seed@VM:~/EIP\$./a.out
Decrypted Message = 50617373776F72642069732064656573
[02/09/20]seed@VM:~/EIP\$ python
Python 2.7.12 (default, Nov 19 2016, 06:48:10)
[GCC 5.4.0 20160609] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> print("50617373776F72642069732064656573".decode("hex"))
Password is dees
>>>

In task 4, I generated a digital signature for the messages “I owe you \$2000.” and “I owe you \$3000.” while the public and private keys were given. I used the formula $s = m^d \bmod n$ to generate the signature for both the messages.



```
11 // Free the dynamically allocated memory.
12 OPENSSL
13 }
14
15 [02/09/20]seed@VM:~/EIP$ gcc task3.4.c -lcrypto
16 [02/09/20]seed@VM:~/EIP$ ./a.out
17 Message 1 = 49206F776520796F752024323030302E
18 Message 2 = 49206F776520796F752024333030302E
19 Sign 1 = 55A4E7F17F04CCFE2766E1EB32ADD8A890BBE92A6FBE2D785ED6E73CCB35E4CB
20 Sign 2 = BCC20FB7568E5D48E434C387C06A6025E90D29D848AF9C3EBAC0135D99305822
21 [02/09/20]seed@VM:~/EIP$
```

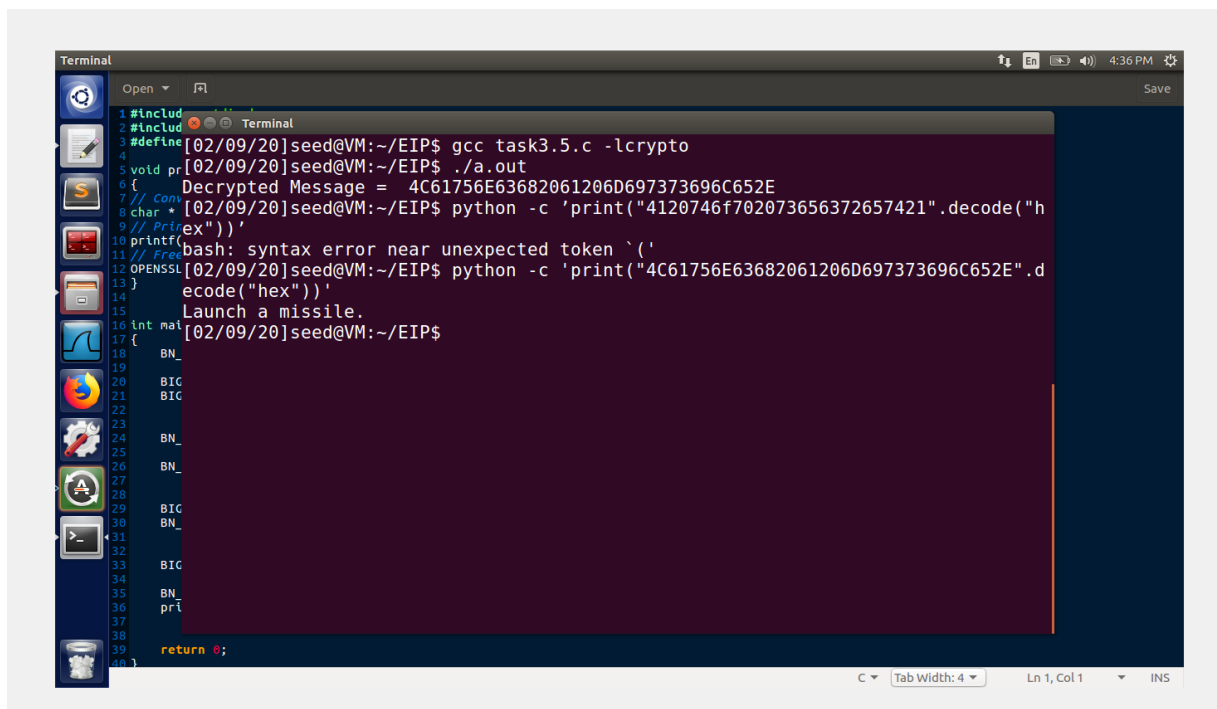
I observed that just a small change in the message affected the signature drastically which would let the receiver know that someone had tampered with the original message.

Next, in task 5, I verified that the message was sent by Alice with the help of Alice's signature which came with the message and the public key of Alice.

A digital signature serves three purposes:

1. Authentication
2. Non – Repudiation
3. Integrity

In this task, I verified Alice's signature by checking the integrity of the message sent by her.



```
Terminal
1 #include
2 #include
3 #define
4
5 void pr
6 {
7     Decrypted Message = 4C61756E63682061206D697373696C652E
8 char *
9 // Print
10 printf
11 // Free
12 OPENSSL
13 }
14
15 Launch a missile.
16 int mai
17 {
18     BN_
19
20     BIC
21     BIC
22
23     BN_
24
25     BN_
26
27     BIC
28     BN_
29
30     BIC
31
32     BIC
33
34     BN_
35     pri
36
37
38
39     return 0;
40 }
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark blue background and a light blue sidebar on the left containing various application icons. The terminal displays C code for a program named 'task3.5.c'. The code includes headers, defines a macro, and contains a 'main' function. Inside 'main', it prints a hex string '4C61756E63682061206D697373696C652E' which decodes to 'Launch a missile.'. It then attempts to decode a signature '41207466f702073656372657421' using a Python command, but a syntax error occurs. The terminal status bar at the bottom shows 'Ln 1, Col 1' and 'INS'.

The above screenshot proves that the message was sent by Alice and it was not tampered on its way to Bob.

I also corrupted Alice's signature by 1 bit and saw that the output is changed, and the message cannot be decoded.

