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## **Department of Computer Engineering**

Date of submission: 31<sup>st</sup> January 2025 Batch: C1 Roll No.: 16010122323

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**Experiment No: 2** 

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**TITLE:** Application of RSA Algorithm for various security services like confidentiality,

authentication, signature, non-repudiation and integrity **AIM**: To implement Application using RSA Algorithm.

**OUTCOME:** Student will be able to

**CO1:** Explain various security goals, threats, vulnerabilities and controls

**CO2:** Apply various cryptographic algorithms for software security

## Theory about SSL:

SSL/TLS is a cryptographic protocol designed to provide secure communication over a computer network, most commonly the internet. It ensures confidentiality, integrity, and authentication between two communicating applications (e.g., a web browser and a server). SSL is the predecessor to TLS, but the term "SSL" is often used interchangeably with TLS.

Block Diagram of Encryption, Decryption, Digital Signature and Digital Certificate for the implementation steps:

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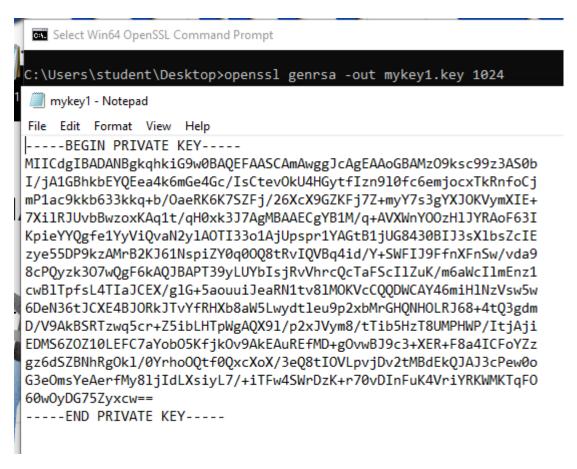
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#### **Implementation Details with outputs:**

1. Generating RSA private /public key pair





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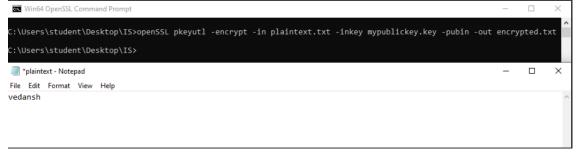
## 2. Public Key Encryption

C:\Users\student\Desktop>openssl rsa -in mykey1.key -pubout -out mypublickey.key writing RSA key

C:\Users\student\Desktop>

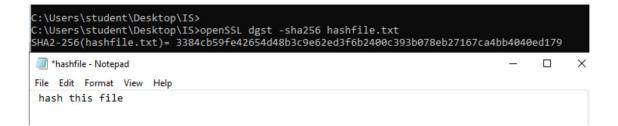
mypublickey - Notepad ----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY----MIGFMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUAA4GNADCBiQKBgQDMzvZLHPfc9wEtGyP4wNRgYZGx
GEBHmuJOphnuBnPyLArXrzpF0BxsrXyM5/ZdH3Onpo6HMU5EZ36Ao5j9WnPZJG+t
95JKvm/zmnkSuiu0mRY/9ul3F/RmShY+2fpsm07N4GFyTilcplyBPu14pUSVL2wc
M6MSgKtbf6h9MZNyewIDAQAB
-----END PUBLIC KEY-----

#### 3. Public Key Encryption





#### 4. hash function



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## 5. Certificate Creation

```
C:\Users\student\Desktop\IS>openSSL genrsa -des3 -out domain.key 2048
Enter PEM pass phrase:
Verifying - Enter PEM pass phrase:
C:\Users\student\Desktop\IS>_
```

## 6. Certificate Creation using key

```
Win64 OpenSSL Command Prompt
                                                                                               ×
C:\Users\student\Desktop\IS>openSSL req -key domain.key -new -out domain.csr
Enter pass phrase for domain.key:
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a défault value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:IN
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:Maharashtra-State
Locality Name (eg, city) []:Mumbaí
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:Comps
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:
Email Address []:vedansh.savla@somaiya.edu
Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
to be sent with your certificate request
A challenge password []:vedansh
```

# 7. Create a self signed certificate

C:\Users\student\Desktop\IS>openssl x509 -signkey domain.key -in domain.csr -req -days 365 -out domain.csr Enter pass phrase for domain.key: Certificate request self-signature ok subject=C=IN, ST=Maharashtra-State, L=Mumbai, O=Internet Widgits Pty Ltd, OU=Comps, emailAddress=vedansh.savla@somaiya.edu



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## 8. View the certificate

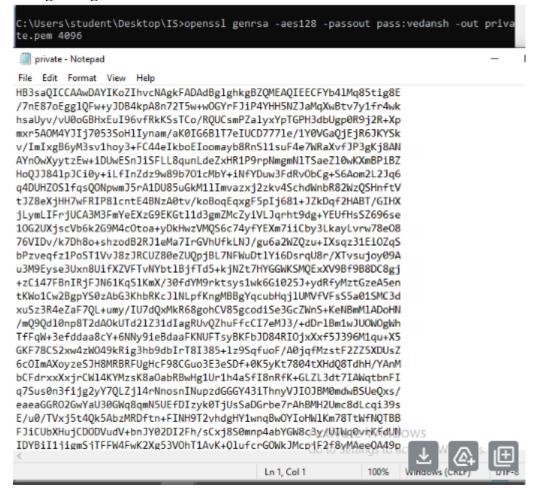


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## 9. Digital signature





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10. Digital signature



#### 11. Create a text file



## 12. Generate the signature of a file

C:\Users\student\Desktop\IS>openssl base64 -in sign.sha256 -out sign.bin
C:\Users\student\Desktop\IS>

#### 13. Verify the signature





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```
RSA Implementation details:
import math
import random
def is_prime(n):
    if n < 2:
        return False
    for i in range(2, int(math.sqrt(n)) + 1):
        if n % i == 0:
            return False
    return True
def generate_prime_number():
    while True:
        num = random.randint(100, 1000)
        if is_prime(num):
            return num
# Generate two distinct primes
p = generate_prime_number()
q = generate_prime_number()
while p == q:
    q = generate_prime_number()
print(f"First prime (p): {p}")
print(f"Second prime (q): {q}")
n = p * q
print(f'' \setminus nModulus (n = p * q): \{n\}'')
phi = (p - 1) * (q - 1)
print(f"\nEuler's totient φ(n): {phi}")
def gcd(a, b):
    while b:
        a, b = b, a \% b
    return a
def choose_e(phi):
    e = 65537
    if e >= phi:
        for i in range(3, phi, 2):
           if gcd(i, phi) == 1:
```



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```
return i
    return e
e = choose_e(phi)
print(f"\nPublic exponent (e): {e}")
def mod_inverse(a, m):
   old_r, r = a, m
   old s, s = 1, 0
    old_t, t = 0, 1
   while r != 0:
        quotient = old r // r
       old_r, r = r, old_r - quotient * r
       old_s, s = s, old_s - quotient * s
        old_t, t = t, old_t - quotient * t
    if old_r != 1:
        return None # Inverse doesn't exist
    return old_s % m
d = mod inverse(e, phi)
print(f"Private exponent (d): {d}")
def encrypt(message_str, e, n):
   # Convert message to bytes
    bytes_message = message_str.encode('utf-8')
    m = int.from_bytes(bytes_message, byteorder='big')
    if m >= n:
        raise ValueError("Message is too long to encrypt with the current
modulus.")
    c = pow(m, e, n)
    return c
def decrypt(c, d, n):
   m = pow(c, d, n)
   # Convert integer back to bytes
    byte_length = (m.bit_length() + 7) // 8
    bytes_message = m.to_bytes(byte_length, byteorder='big')
    return bytes_message.decode('utf-8')
# Example usage
   message = input("\nEnter a message to encrypt: ")
```



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```
ciphertext = encrypt(message, e, n)
  print(f"\nEncrypted ciphertext (c = m^e mod n): {ciphertext}")

decrypted_message = decrypt(ciphertext, d, n)
  print(f"Decrypted message: {decrypted_message}")

except ValueError as e:
  print(f"Error: {e}")
```

## **Output:**

```
Vedansh@Vedansh MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop/KJSSE,
$ C:/Users/mites/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Py
First prime (p): 491
Second prime (q): 929

Modulus (n = p * q): 456139

Euler's totient φ(n): 454720

Public exponent (e): 65537
Private exponent (d): 287873

Enter a message to encrypt: f

Encrypted ciphertext (c = m^e mod n): 176699
Decrypted message: f
```

## **Post Lab Questions:**

1. Explain and implement RSA Algorithm.

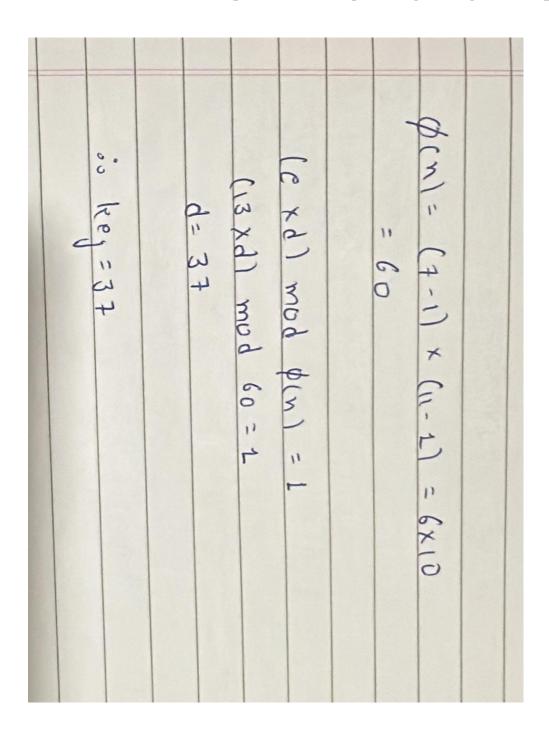
In the RSA algorithm, p=7, q=11 and e=13, then what will be the value of d?



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**2.** List the algorithms used in this experiment for OpenSSL application.

The algorithms used in this experiment for the OpenSSL application include:

1. **RSA** (**Rivest-Shamir-Adleman**) – Used for key pair generation, encryption, and digital signatures.

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- 2. **SHA** (**Secure Hash Algorithm**) Used for creating cryptographic hash functions in digital signatures.
- 3. **AES** (**Advanced Encryption Standard**) Often used for encrypting data in SSL/TLS communications.
- 4. **MD5/SHA-256** Used for message integrity verification.
- 5. **HMAC** (**Hash-based Message Authentication Code**) Used for ensuring message authenticity.
- 6. **X.509 Certificate Standard** Used for creating and verifying digital certificates.
- 7. **Diffie-Hellman (Optional in SSL/TLS)** Used for secure key exchange.
- 8. **Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA)** Used as an alternative for digital signatures

#### **Conclusion:**

Thus, in this experiment the concept of RSA algorithm for various security services like confidentiality, authentication, signature, non-repudiation and integrity was understood and applied by developing a website.