



Faculty of Engineering & Technology  
Electrical & Computer Engineering Department

**ENCS4320**

## **RSA Public-Key Encryption and Signature Lab Report**

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**Section: 2**

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## Task 1: Deriving the Private Key

From code in [Appendix<sup>1</sup>](#), we can derive the private key as shown on Figure 1 after computing  $\phi(n)$  where:

$$\phi(n) = \phi(p * q) = (p - 1)(q - 1), \text{ where } p \& q \text{ are prime numbers.}$$

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "task1.c - Lab No.2 - Visual Studio Code". The terminal output shows the derivation of the private key from the public key components p and q. The command run was "gcc task1.c -o task1 -lcrypto ./task1". The output includes the derived private key "e = 0D88C3" and the modulus "d = 3587A24598E5F2A21DB007D89018CC50ABA5075BA19A33890FE7C28A9B496AEB".

```
Jan 2 02:08
task1.c - Lab No.2 - Visual Studio Code
Terminal Help
bn_sample.c C task1.c x.py task2.c task3.c
C task1.c > main()
22     BN* d = BN_new();
23
24     // Assign a value from a hex number string
25     BN_hex2bn(&p, "F7E75FDC469067FFDC4E847C51F452DF");
26     printBN("p = ", p);
27     // Assign a value from a hex number string
28     BN_hex2bn(&q, "E85CED54AF57E53E092113E62F436F4F");
29     printBN("q = ", q);
30     // Assign a value from a hex number string
31     BN_hex2bn(&e, "0D88C3");
32     printBN("e = ", e);

tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ gcc task1.c -o task1 -lcrypto
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ ./task1
p = F7E75FDC469067FFDC4E847C51F452DF
q = E85CED54AF57E53E092113E62F436F4F
e = 0D88C3
one = 01
decrementedP = F7E75FDC469067FFDC4E847C51F452DE
decrementedQ = E85CED54AF57E53E092113E62F436F4E
phi = E103AB94892E3E74AFD724BF28E78348D52298BD687C44DEB3A81065A7981A4
d = 3587A24598E5F2A21DB007D89018CC50ABA5075BA19A33890FE7C28A9B496AEB
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$
```

Figure 1 - Deriving the Private Key

## Task 2: Encrypting a Message

Figure 2 shows how to convert an ASCII string to hex data which is used in encryption as shown on Figure 3, the cipher text c differs than the hex of the original string and not in the same length. The code is in [Appendix<sup>2</sup>](#).

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "x.py - Lab No.2 - Visual Studio Code". The terminal output shows the conversion of the ASCII string "A top secret!" to its hex representation "4120746f702073656372657421". The command run was "/usr/bin/env /bin/python559732655/pythonFiles/lib/python/debugpy/launcher 37113 -- ~/home/tareq/4320/Lab No.2/x.py".

```
Jan 2 02:09
x.py - Lab No.2 - Visual Studio Code
dit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
EXPLORER ... C bn_sample.c C task1.c x.py task2.c task3.c
LAB NO.2 > .vscode
23_Public_Key_Encr...
a.out
bn_sample.c
document.pdf
task1
task1.c
task2
task2.c
task3
task3.c
x.py
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ cd "/home/tareq/4320/Lab No.2" ; /usr/bin/env /bin/python559732655/pythonFiles/lib/python/debugpy/launcher 37113 -- ~/home/tareq/4320/Lab No.2/x.py
b'4120746f702073656372657421'
A top secret!
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$
```

Figure 2 – Getting the hex of a Message

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "task2.c - Lab No.2 - Visual Studio Code". The terminal output shows the encryption of the ASCII string "A top secret!" using the RSA algorithm. The command run was "gcc task2.c -o task2 -lcrypto ./task2". The output includes the encrypted modulus "n = DCBFEE3E51F62E09CE7032E2677A78946A849DC4CDDE3A4D0CB81629242FB1A5" and the encrypted message "c = 6FB078DA550B2650832661E14F4F8D2CFAEF475A0DF3A75CACDC5DE5FC5FADC".

```
Jan 2 02:10
task2.c - Lab No.2 - Visual Studio Code
task1.c x.py C task2.c task3.c
main()
    printf("%s %s\n", msg, number_str);
    BNSSL_free(number_str);

main()

BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();
BN* n = BN_new();
BN* e = BN_new();
BN* m = BN_new();
```

```
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ gcc task2.c -o task2 -lcrypto
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ ./task2
n = DCBFEE3E51F62E09CE7032E2677A78946A849DC4CDDE3A4D0CB81629242FB1A5
e = 010001
m = 4120746f702073656372657421
d = 74D806F9F3A62BAE331FE3F0A68AFE35B3D2E4794148AACBC26AA381CD7D30D
c = 6FB078DA550B2650832661E14F4F8D2CFAEF475A0DF3A75CACDC5DE5FC5FADC
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$
```

Figure 3 - Encrypting a Message

## Task 3: Decrypting a Message

In this task, we decrypted a cipher text using the code in [Appendix<sup>3</sup>](#) and the result is in hex as shown on Figure 4. After that, the hex message converted to ASCII as shown on figure 5 to see the message which is “Password is dees”.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "task3.c - Lab No.2 - Visual Studio Code". The terminal output is as follows:

```
Jan 2 02:11
task3.c - Lab No.2 - Visual Studio Code

x.py task2.c C task3.c X

tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2
[+] tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ gcc task3.c -o task3 -lcrypto
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ ./task3
n = DCBFFE3E51F62E09CE7032E2677A78946A849DC4CDDE3A4D0CB81629242FB1A5
e = 010001
c = 8C0F971DF2F3672B28811407E2DABBE1DA0FEBBBDFC7DCB67396567EA1E2493F
d = 74D806F9F3A62BAE331FFE3F0A68AFE35B3D2E4794148AACBC26AA381CD7D30D
m = 50617373776F72642069732064656573
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$
```

Figure 4 - Decrypting a Message

The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code interface with multiple tabs open: "x.py", "task1.c", "task2.c", and "task3.c". The "x.py" tab contains the following Python code:

```
1
2
3 print(bytes.fromhex("50617373776F72642069732064656573").decode("ASCII"))
4
```

The terminal tab shows the command to run the Python script and the resulting ASCII output:

```
Jan 2 02:12
x.py - Lab No.2 - Visual Studio Code

File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ cd "/home/tareq/4320/Lab No.2" ; /usr/bin/python3.6 559732655/pythonFiles/lib/python/debugpy/launcher 43437 -- "/home/tareq/4320/Lab No.2/x.py"
Password is dees
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$
```

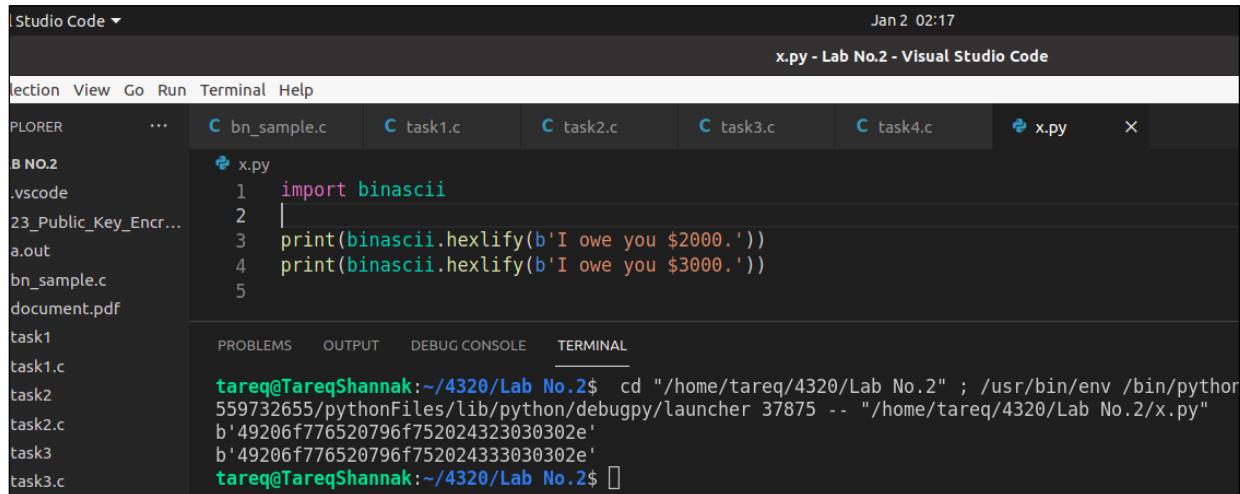
Figure 5 - Getting ASCII from a hex Message

## Task 4: Signing a Message

In this task, we signed two messages using private/public keys as shown on Figure 7, first we obtained the hex of the messages in python as shown on Figure 6. The code is in [Appendix<sup>4</sup>](#) and the signing algorithm is as following:

$$Sign = M^D \bmod N$$

We can notice the difference between the two signs because of changing one character in the message which is good.



The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code interface. The title bar says "x.py - Lab No.2 - Visual Studio Code". The status bar shows "Jan 2 02:17". The left sidebar lists files: ".vscode", "23\_Public\_Key\_Encr...", "a.out", "bn\_sample.c", "document.pdf", "task1", "task1.c", "task2", "task2.c", "task3", "task3.c". The main editor window contains Python code:

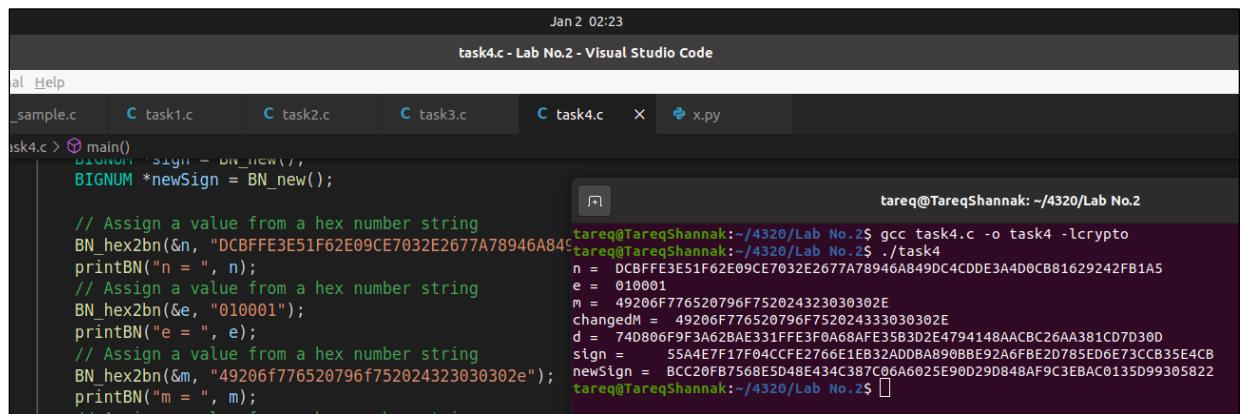
```
import binascii
print(binascii.hexlify(b'I owe you $2000.'))
print(binascii.hexlify(b'I owe you $3000.'))

```

The terminal below shows the output of running the script:

```
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ cd "/home/tareq/4320/Lab No.2" ; /usr/bin/env /bin/python 559732655/pythonFiles/lib/python/debugpy/launcher 37875 -- "/home/tareq/4320/Lab No.2/x.py"
b'49206f776520796f7520243230302e'
b'49206f776520796f752024333030302e'
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$
```

Figure 6 - Getting the hex of messages for signing



The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code interface. The title bar says "task4.c - Lab No.2 - Visual Studio Code". The status bar shows "Jan 2 02:23". The left sidebar lists files: "bn\_sample.c", "task1.c", "task2.c", "task3.c", "task4.c", "x.py". The main editor window contains C code:

```
#include <openssl/bn.h>
#include <openssl/err.h>

int main()
{
    BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();
    BN_GENCB *sign = BN_GENCB_new();
    BN_new();
    BN_hex2bn(&n, "DCBFFE3E51F62E09CE7032E2677A78946A84");
    BN_hex2bn(&e, "010001");
    BN_hex2bn(&d, "49206f776520796f7520243230302e");
    BN_hex2bn(&sign, "55A4E7F17F04CFC2766E1EB32ADBA890BBE9246FBE2D785ED6E73CCB35E4CB");
    BN_hex2bn(&m, "49206f776520796f752024333030302e");
}
```

The terminal shows the command to compile and run the program, followed by the generated signatures:

```
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ gcc task4.c -o task4 -lcrypto
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ ./task4
n = DCBFFE3E51F62E09CE7032E2677A78946A849DC4CDDE3A4D0CB81629242FB1A5
e = 010001
m = 49206f776520796f7520243230302e
changedM = 49206f776520796f752024333030302e
d = 74D806F9F3A62BAE331FFE3F0A68AFE35B3D2E4794148AACBC26AA381CD7D30D
sign = 55A4E7F17F04CFC2766E1EB32ADBA890BBE9246FBE2D785ED6E73CCB35E4CB
newSign = BCC20FB7568E5D48E434C387C06A6025E90D29D848AF9C3EBAC0135D99305822
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$
```

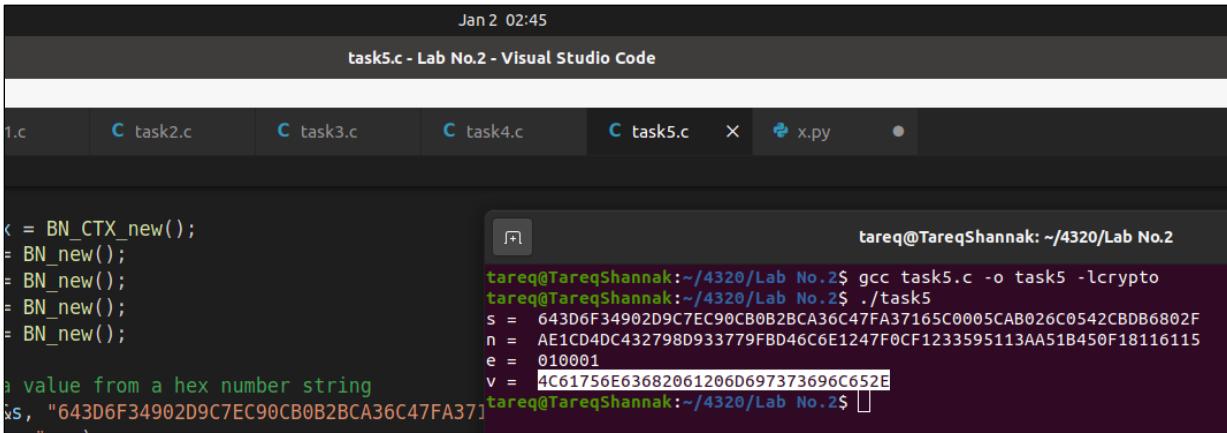
Figure 7 - Signing Two Messages

## Task 5: Verifying a Signature

First, we will verify the sign as shown on Figure 8. As we know the verification algorithm as following:

$$\text{Verification} = S^E \bmod N$$

After we convert the obtained message to ASCII as shown on Figure 9, we can see that is equals to our message "Launch a missile.". Hence, the sign is verified and the receiver can trust the message in this case.

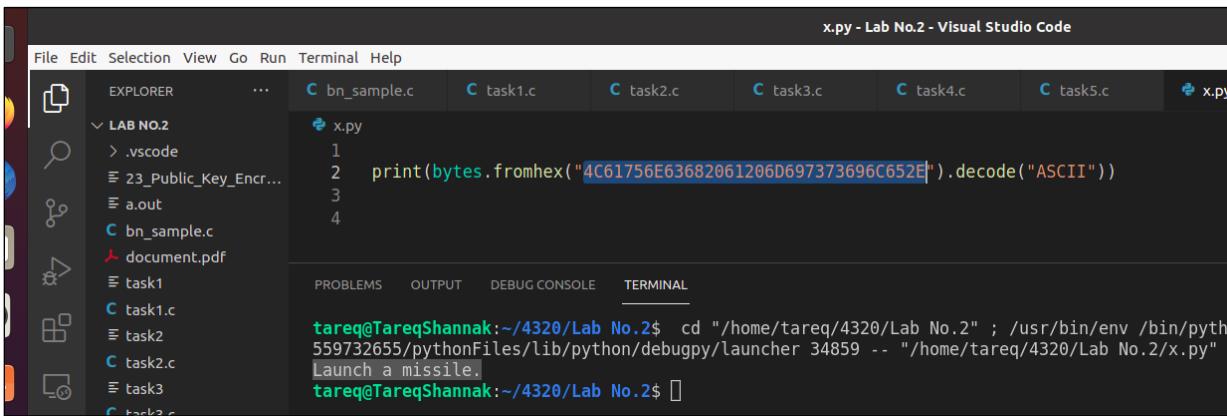


```
Jan 2 02:45
task5.c - Lab No.2 - Visual Studio Code

1.c task2.c task3.c task4.c task5.c x.py

< = BN_CTX_new();
= BN_new();
= BN_new();
= BN_new();
= BN_new();
a value from a hex number string
s, "643D6F34902D9C7EC90CB0B2BCA36C47FA37"
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ gcc task5.c -o task5 -lcrypto
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ ./task5
S = 643D6F34902D9C7EC90CB0B2BCA36C47FA37165C0005CAB026C0542CBDB6802F
n = AE1CD4DC432798D933779FBD46C6E1247F0CF1233595113AA51B450F18116115
e = 010001
v = 4C61756E63682061206D697373696C652E
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$
```

Figure 8 - Verifying a Signature



```
x.py - Lab No.2 - Visual Studio Code

File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
EXPLORER ... bn_sample.c task1.c task2.c task3.c task4.c task5.c x.py
LAB NO.2 .vscode 23_Public_Key_Encr...
a.out bn_sample.c document.pdf task1 task2 task3 task4
1
2 print(bytes.fromhex("4C61756E63682061206D697373696C652E").decode("ASCII"))
3
4

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ cd "/home/tareq/4320/Lab No.2" ; /usr/bin/env /bin/python559732655/pythonFiles/lib/python/debugpy/launcher 34859 -- "/home/tareq/4320/Lab No.2/x.py"
Launch a missile.
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$
```

Figure 9 - Getting the ASCII of hex message for Verifying

Now, we will change the sign to see the effect. Figure 10 shows the obtained message which its length taller than before and Figure 11 shows that it can't decode the message. Hence, we can't trust the received message because the obtained message isn't decodable and can't ensure that equals to the message we have "Launch a missile.". The code is in [Appendix<sup>5</sup>](#).

Jan 2 02:46

task5.c - Lab No.2 - Visual Studio Code

terminal Help

C bn\_sample.c C task1.c C task2.c C task3.c C task4.c C task5.c x x.py

C task5.c > main()

```
13 {  
14     BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();  
15     BIGNUM *n = BN_new();  
16     BIGNUM *e = BN_new();  
17     BIGNUM *s = BN_new();  
18     BIGNUM *v = BN_new();  
19  
20     // Assign a value from a hex number string  
21     BN_hex2bn(&s, "643D6F34902D9C7EC90CB0B2BCA36C47FA37165C0005CAB026C0542C8DB6803F");  
22     printBN("s = ", s);  
23     // Assign a value from a hex number string  
24     BN_hex2bn(&n, "AE1CD4DC432798D933779FBD46C6E1247F0CF");  
25     printBN("n = ", n);  
26     // Assign a value from a hex number string  
27     BN_hex2bn(&e, "010001");  
28     printBN("e = ", e);  
29  
30 }
```

*Figure 10 - Verifying a signature after it corrupted*

The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code interface. The title bar reads "x.py - Lab No.2 - Visual Studio Code". The status bar at the top right says "Jan 2 02:47". The menu bar includes "Go", "Run", "Terminal", and "Help". Below the menu is a tab bar with files: "bn\_sample.c", "task1.c", "task2.c", "task3.c", "task4.c", "task5.c", "x.py" (which is currently selected), and an "x" icon. A sidebar on the left shows file navigation with "Encr..." and a list of files. The main editor area contains the following Python code:

```
1
2 print(bytes.fromhex("91471927C80DF1E42C154FB4638CE8BC726D3D66C83A4EB6B7BE0203B41AC294").decode("ASCII"))
3
4
5
```

Below the editor are tabs for "PROBLEMS", "OUTPUT", "DEBUG CONSOLE", and "TERMINAL". The terminal tab is active, showing the command line and its output:

```
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ cd "/home/tareq/4320/Lab No.2" ; /usr/bin/env /bin/python3 /home/tareq/.vsco
559732655/pythonFiles/lib/python/debugpy/launcher 45501 -- "/home/tareq/4320/Lab No.2/x.py"
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/home/tareq/4320/Lab No.2/x.py", line 2, in <module>
    print(bytes.fromhex("91471927C80DF1E42C154FB4638CE8BC726D3D66C83A4EB6B7BE0203B41AC294").decode("ASCII"))
UnicodeDecodeError: 'ascii' codec can't decode byte 0x91 in position 0: ordinal not in range(128)
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$
```

*Figure 11 - Invalid Message*

## Task 6: Manually Verifying an X.509 Certificate

First, we download a certificate from a real web server using the next command:

```
openssl s_client -connect www.example.org:443 -showcerts
```

There are two certificates that are copied and pasted in c0.pem and c1.pem. After that we extracted the public key (e, n) and the signature using the following commands and put them in the code which is in [Appendix<sup>6</sup>](#). We can notice that the last part of the obtained message is the same of the signature without any changes, so we can verify the certificate on this message.

```
openssl x509 -in c1.pem -noout -modulus
```

```
openssl x509 -in c1.pem -text -noout
```

```
openssl x509 -in c0.pem -text -noout
```

```
cat signature | tr -d '[[:space:]]'
```

```
openssl asn1parse -i -in c0.pem
```

```
openssl asn1parse -i -in c0.pem -strparse 4 -out c0_body.bin -noout
```

```
sha256sum c0_body.bin
```

The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code interface with multiple tabs open. The active tab is 'task6.c'. The code editor contains C code for generating RSA keys and performing encryption/decryption operations. In the terminal pane, several commands are being run to verify the certificate. The terminal output shows the SHA-256 hash of the decrypted message ('c0\_body.bin') and the command used to calculate it ('sha256sum c0\_body.bin'). The terminal also displays the command to verify the certificate using 'openssl x509' and 'openssl asn1parse'.

```
Jan 2 03:14
task6.c - Lab No.2 - Visual Studio Code
elp
ple.c  C task1.c  C task2.c  C task3.c  C task4.c  C task5.c  C task6.c  x.py  ●
:tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ sha256sum c0_body.bin
8a9131f7b7cc5cdf4b76d95c0e5d08832ee7437f5f292927356c1b65e0a8935  c0_body.bin
:tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ openssl asn1parse -i -in c0.pem -strparse 4 -out c0_body.bin -noout
:tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ gcc task6.c -o task6 -lcrypto
:tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ ./task6
n = C14BB3654770BCDD4F580BEC9CEDC366E51F3
BN_hex2bn(&n, "C14BB3654770BCDD4F580BEC9CEDC366E51F3")
printBN("n = ", n);
BN_hex2bn(&e, "010001");
printBN("e = ", e);
BN_hex2bn(&s, "a5543469fefb036bf1a81d5a3679598f5c62a");
printBN("s = ", s);
BN_mod_exp(m, s, e, n, ctx);
printBN("m = ", m);

return 0;
```

```
tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ openssl x509 -in c1.pem -noout -modulus
1587:d=2 hl=2 l= 0 prim: NULL
1589:d=1 hl=4 l= 257 prim: BIT STRING
:tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ openssl asn1parse -i -in c0.pem -strparse 4 -out c0_body.bin -noout
:tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ sha256sum c0_body.bin
8a9131f7b7cc5cdf4b76d95c0e5d08832ee7437f5f292927356c1b65e0a8935  c0_body.bin
:tareq@TareqShannak:~/4320/Lab No.2$ ./task6
n = A5543469fefb036bf1a8105a3679598f5c62a26399040d6378956448c35a2625c88af7a100440c14faad7e299395595
5adfc26c584403994a3f96a168d47fd0f48289588654390d160ec2a86a8c1406af3a464f06eb8f399e77610b2e54cf0d80d0a
583c10822450502d650af495fd143ae662c9dc2a87c88f546ceca16135fd085a03979fe7647be1c0236fa27b9453ea3
58b70c1af613d20831a256bf07188895d56045df5fe1de04e804a3563262528084821c1ef60a28e48b6422007ccfa2bf51f
d303b7d8c70a36d82954480d127601e176635fb9a908f02e804c3801f5bd37b9fa784bfad871169d0a541ca6a148c76921
3363277354e8
m = 01ffffffffff0003031300d06096086480165030402016500420ba9131f7b7cc5cdf4b76d95c0e5d08832ee7437f5f292927356c1
865e0a8935
```

Figure 12 - Verifying an X.509 Certificate

## Appendix

### Appendix1

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <openssl/bn.h>
#define NBITS 256
void printBN(char *msg, BIGNUM *a)
{
    /* Use BN_bn2hex(a) for hex string
     * Use BN_bn2dec(a) for decimal string */
    char *number_str = BN_bn2hex(a);
    printf("%s %s\n", msg, number_str);
    OPENSSL_free(number_str);
}
int main()
{
    BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();
    BIGNUM *p = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *q = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *e = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *one = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *decrementedP = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *decrementedQ = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *phi = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *d = BN_new();

    // Assign a value from a hex number string
    BN_hex2bn(&p, "F7E75FDC469067FFDC4E847C51F452DF");
    printBN("p = ", p);
    // Assign a value from a hex number string
    BN_hex2bn(&q, "E85CED54AF57E53E092113E62F436F4F");
    printBN("q = ", q);
    // Assign a value from a hex number string
    BN_hex2bn(&e, "0D88C3");
    printBN("e = ", e);
    // Assign a value from a hex number string
    BN_hex2bn(&one, "01");
    printBN("one = ", one);

    //Calculate decrementedP
    BN_sub(decrementedP, p, one);
    printBN("decrementedP = ", decrementedP);
    //Calculate Phi
    BN_sub(decrementedQ, q, one);
    printBN("decrementedQ = ", decrementedQ);
    //Calculate Phi
    BN_mul(phi, decrementedP, decrementedQ, ctx);
    printBN("phi = ", phi);
    //Calculate d
    BN_mod_inverse(d, e, phi, ctx);
    printBN("d = ", d);

    return 0;
}
```

## Appendix<sup>2</sup>

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <openssl/bn.h>
#define NBITS 256
void printBN(char *msg, BIGNUM *a)
{
    /* Use BN_bn2hex(a) for hex string
     * Use BN_bn2dec(a) for decimal string */
    char *number_str = BN_bn2hex(a);
    printf("%s %s\n", msg, number_str);
    OPENSSL_free(number_str);
}
int main()
{
    BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();
    BIGNUM *n = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *e = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *m = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *d = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *c = BN_new();

    // Assign a value from a hex number string
    BN_hex2bn(&n, "DCBFFE3E51F62E09CE7032E2677A78946A849DC4CDDE3A4D0CB81629242FB1A5");
    printBN("n = ", n);
    // Assign a value from a hex number string
    BN_hex2bn(&e, "010001");
    printBN("e = ", e);
    // Assign a value from a hex number string
    BN_hex2bn(&m, "4120746f702073656372657421");
    printBN("m = ", m);
    // Assign a value from a hex number string
    BN_hex2bn(&d, "74D806F9F3A62BAE331FFE3F0A68AFE35B3D2E4794148AACBC26AA381CD7D30D");
    printBN("d = ", d);

    //Calculate encrypted
    BN_mod_exp(c, m, e, n, ctx);
    printBN("c = ", c);

    return 0;
}
```

## Appendix<sup>3</sup>

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <openssl/bn.h>
#define NBITS 256
void printBN(char *msg, BIGNUM *a)
{
    /* Use BN_bn2hex(a) for hex string
     * Use BN_bn2dec(a) for decimal string */
    char *number_str = BN_bn2hex(a);
    printf("%s %s\n", msg, number_str);
    OPENSSL_free(number_str);
}
int main()
{
    BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();
    BIGNUM *n = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *e = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *m = BN_new();
```

```

BIGNUM *d = BN_new();
BIGNUM *c = BN_new();

// Assign a value from a hex number string
BN_hex2bn(&n, "DCBFFE3E51F62E09CE7032E2677A78946A849DC4CDDE3A4D0CB81629242FB1A5");
printBN("n = ", n);
// Assign a value from a hex number string
BN_hex2bn(&e, "010001");
printBN("e = ", e);
// Assign a value from a hex number string
BN_hex2bn(&c, "8C0F971DF2F3672B28811407E2DABBE1DA0FEBBBDFC7DCB67396567EA1E2493F");
printBN("c = ", c);
// Assign a value from a hex number string
BN_hex2bn(&d, "74D806F9F3A62BAE331FFE3F0A68AFE35B3D2E4794148AACBC26AA381CD7D30D");
printBN("d = ", d);

//Calculate decrypted
BN_mod_exp(m, c, d, n, ctx);
printBN("m = ", m);

return 0;
}

```

## Appendix<sup>4</sup>

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <openssl/bn.h>
#define NBITS 256
void printBN(char *msg, BIGNUM *a)
{
    /* Use BN_bn2hex(a) for hex string
     * Use BN_bn2dec(a) for decimal string */
    char *number_str = BN_bn2hex(a);
    printf("%s %s\n", msg, number_str);
    OPENSSL_free(number_str);
}
int main()
{
    BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();
    BIGNUM *n = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *e = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *m = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *changedM = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *d = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *sign = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *newSign = BN_new();

    // Assign a value from a hex number string
    BN_hex2bn(&n, "DCBFFE3E51F62E09CE7032E2677A78946A849DC4CDDE3A4D0CB81629242FB1A5");
    printBN("n = ", n);
    // Assign a value from a hex number string
    BN_hex2bn(&e, "010001");
    printBN("e = ", e);
    // Assign a value from a hex number string
    BN_hex2bn(&m, "49206f776520796f7520243230302e");
    printBN("m = ", m);
    // Assign a value from a hex number string
    BN_hex2bn(&changedM, "49206f776520796f752024333030302e");
    printBN("changedM = ", changedM);
    // Assign a value from a hex number string

```

```

BN_hex2bn(&d, "74D806F9F3A62BAE331FFE3F0A68AFE35B3D2E4794148AACBC26AA381CD7D30D");
printBN("d = ", d);

//Calculate sign
BN_mod_exp(sign, m, d, n, ctx);
printBN("sign = ", sign);

//Calculate newSign
BN_mod_exp(newSign, changedM, d, n, ctx);
printBN("newSign = ", newSign);

return 0;
}

```

## Appendix5

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <openssl/bn.h>
#define NBITS 256
void printBN(char *msg, BIGNUM *a)
{
    /* Use BN_bn2hex(a) for hex string
     * Use BN_bn2dec(a) for decimal string */
    char *number_str = BN_bn2hex(a);
    printf("%s %s\n", msg, number_str);
    OPENSSL_free(number_str);
}
int main()
{
    BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();
    BIGNUM *n = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *e = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *s = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *v = BN_new();

    // Assign a value from a hex number string
    BN_hex2bn(&s, "643D6F34902D9C7EC90CB0B2BCA36C47FA37165C0005CAB026C0542CBDB6802F");
    printBN("s = ", s);
    // Assign a value from a hex number string
    BN_hex2bn(&n, "AE1CD4DC432798D933779FBD46C6E1247F0CF1233595113AA51B450F18116115");
    printBN("n = ", n);
    // Assign a value from a hex number string
    BN_hex2bn(&e, "010001");
    printBN("e = ", e);

    //Calculate Verification
    BN_mod_exp(v, s, e, n, ctx);
    printBN("v = ", v);

    return 0;
}

```

## Appendix6

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <openssl/bn.h>
#define NBITS 256
void printBN(char *msg, BIGNUM *a)
{

```

```

/* Use BN_bn2hex(a) for hex string
 * Use BN_bn2dec(a) for decimal string */
char *number_str = BN_bn2hex(a);
printf("%s %s\n", msg, number_str);
OPENSSL_free(number_str);
}
int main()
{
    BN_CTX *ctx = BN_CTX_new();
    BIGNUM *n = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *e = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *s = BN_new();
    BIGNUM *m = BN_new();

    // Assign a value from a hex number string
    BN_hex2bn(&n,
    "C14BB3654770BCDD4F58DBEC9CEDC366E51F311354AD4A66461F2C0AEC6407E52EDCDCB90A20EDDFE3C4D09E9AA97A1D8288
E51156DB1E9F58C251E72C340D2ED292E156CBF1795FB3BB87CA25037B9A52416610604F571349F0E8376783DFE7D34B674C225
1A6DF0E9910ED57517426E27DC7CA622E131B7F238825536FC13458008B84FFF8BEA75849227B96ADA2889B15BCA07CDFE951A8
D5B0ED37E236B4824B62B5499AECC767D6E33EF5E3D6125E44F1BF71427D58840380B18101FAF9CA32BBB48E278727C52B74D4
A8D697DEC364F9CAC53A256BC78178E490329AEFB494FA415B9CEF25C19576D6B79A72BA2272013B5D03D40D321300793EA99
F5");
    printBN("n = ", n);
    // Assign a value from a hex number string
    BN_hex2bn(&e, "010001");
    printBN("e = ", e);
    // Assign a value from a hex number string
    BN_hex2bn(&s,
    "a5543469febf036bf1a81d5a3679598f5c62a2639904d063783956440c35a2625c88af7a10d44dc14faad7e2993955955adf2c6c584403
99af3906a108d47fdf482895b8654390d160ec2a86a8c14d6a7f3a464f06eb8f399e7761db2e54cff0d8d0a583cc108222450502d6250afb
495fd143aae662c9dc2ab7c8bf546ceca16135fd85ad39739fe7647be1c0236fca27b9453ea358b70c1faf613d2d831a256bf071b8895d56
d45dff5fe1de04eb04a356326252084821c1ef60a28e48b6422007ccfab2ef51fd303b7d8c7da36d82954480d1276d1e176635fab93ba90
8f02e804ce3801f5bd37b9fa784bafd871169da541ca6a148c769213363277354e8");
    printBN("s = ", s);

    //Calculate message
    BN_mod_exp(m, s, e, n, ctx);
    printBN("m = ", m);

    return 0;
}

```