

Trabalho Prático 2 - BIKE - Grupo 18

Introdução ao problema

Neste problema foi-nos indicado para:

- Criar um protótipo em Sagemath da técnica de criptografia pós-quântica BIKE, implementando um KEM IND-CPA seguro e um PKE IND-CCA seguro.

Resolução do problema

Imports

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In [ ]: import random, hashlib
```

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In [ ]: class KEM_BIKE:

    def __init__(self, N, R, W, T):

        self.r = R
        self.n = N
        self.w = W
        self.t = T

        self.k2 = GF(2)

        F.<x> = PolynomialRing(self.k2)
        R.<x> = QuotientRing(F, F.ideal(x^self.r + 1))
        self.R = R

    def polynom_to_vector_size_r(self, pol):

        v = VectorSpace(self.k2, self.r)

        return v(pol.list() + [0]*(self.r - len(pol.list())))

    def polynom_tuple_to_vector_size_n(self, pol_t):

        v = VectorSpace(self.k2, self.n)

        return v( self.polynom_to_vector_size_r(pol_t[0]).list() +
                  self.polynom_to_vector_size_r(pol_t[1]).list() )

    def hamming_weight(self, vec):

        sum = 0

        for x in vec:
            if x == self.k2(1):
                sum += 1

        return sum
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def hash_e(self, e0, e1):

    hash = hashlib.sha3_256()
    hash.update(e0.encode())
    hash.update(e1.encode())

    return hash.digest()

def rot_matrix(self, vec):

    M = Matrix(self.k2, self.r, self.r)
    M[0] = self.polynom_to_vector_size_r(vec)

    for i in range(1, self.r):

        v = VectorSpace(self.k2, self.r)
        vec_aux = v()
        vec_aux[0] = M[i-1][-1]

        for j in range(self.r-1):

            vec_aux[j+1] = M[i-1][j]

        M[i] = vec_aux

    return M

def bit_flip(self, h, y, s):

    iter_nr = self.r

    x = y
    z = s

    while self.hamming_weight(z) > 0 and iter_nr > 0:
        print('iter', iter_nr)

        ham_weights = [ self.hamming_weight( z.pairwise_product(h[i]) ) for i in
            max_weight = max(ham_weights)

        for i in range(self.n):
            if ham_weights[i] == max_weight:
                x[i] += self.k2(1)
                z += h[i]

        iter_nr = iter_nr - 1

    if iter_nr == 0:
        raise ValueError("The limit of iterations was reached!")

    return x

def coefficient_generator(self, w, n):

    val = [1] * w + [0] * (n-w-2)
    random.shuffle(val)

    return self.R([1]+val+[1])

def generate_key_pair(self):

    h0 = self.coefficient_generator(self.w // 2, self.r)
    h1 = self.coefficient_generator(self.w // 2, self.r)

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g = self.coefficient_generator(self.r // 2, self.r)

f0 = g * h1
f1 = g * h0

return { 'pub_key' : (h0, h1),
         'priv_key' : (f0, f1)}

def encapsulate(self, pub_key):

    val = [1]*self.t + [0]*(self.n - self.t)
    random.shuffle(val)
    (e0, e1) = (self.R(val[:self.r]), self.R(val[self.r:]))

    m = self.R.random_element()

    k = self.hash_e(str(e0), str(e1))
    c = (m * pub_key[0] + e0, m * pub_key[1] + e1)

    return (k, c)

def decapsulate(self, priv_key, c):

    code = self.polynom_tuple_to_vector_size_n(c)
    h = block_matrix(2, 1, [self.rot_matrix(priv_key[0]), self.rot_matrix(priv_k
    s = code * h

    s_bf = self.bit_flip(h, code, s)

    (s0, s1) = ( self.R(s_bf.list()[:self.r]), self.R(s_bf.list()[self.r:]) )

    e = (c[0] - s0 * 1, c[1] - s0 * priv_key[0]/priv_key[1])

    e_weight = self.hamming_weight(self.polynom_to_vector_size_r(e[0])) + self.h
    if e_weight != self.t:
        raise ValueError("Decoding error!")

    k = self.hash_e(str(e[0]), str(e[1]))

    return k

```

In []:

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R = 11
N = 2 * R
W = 142
T = 134

kem_bike = KEM_BIKE(N, R, W, T)

key_pair = kem_bike.generate_key_pair()

(k,c) = kem_bike.encapsulate(key_pair['pub_key'])

k_l = kem_bike.decapsulate(key_pair['priv_key'], c)

if k == k_l:
    print("The decapsulated key is equal to the original one!")
else:
    print("The decapsulated key doesn't match with the original one!")

```