Cado-nfs 计算 DLP 举例

p=223456789012345678301234567890123456789012345678901234568071 g=173111254804046301125

p-1=2*5*223456789012345678301234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456807 $h=g^x (modp) = 49341873303751285095603174930981210164964894155978049874920$ $k=g^y (modp) = 11470107855035656763776670242237886083319963338170205350339$ (1) 计算 logh

注意这个时候的基不是我们所选的 g, 是算法运算过程中的另外一个基。

./cado-nfs.py -dlp -ell

22345678901234567830123456789012345678901234567890123456807 target=49341873303751285095603174930981210164964894155978049874920 22345678901234567830123456789012345678901234568071

其中 e11 选择的是 p-1 的最大的素因子得到结果:

```
Info:root: If you want to compute a new target, run ./cado-nfs.py /tmp/cado.503gn9v7/p60.parameters_snapshot.0 target=arget>
p = 223456789012345678301234567890123456789012345678901234568071
e11 = 2234567890123456783012345678901234567890123456807
log2 = 20302330746032873424966452542094846929105115915825886518286
log3 = 642971742950789909490493150772853781900875145985951064314
The other logarithms of the factor base elements are in /tmp/cado.503gn9v7/p60.dlog
target = 49341873303751285095603174930981210164964894155978049874920
log(target) = 11068439637671712943054178216756460395598012657532627052040
```

也就是:

logh=11068439637671712943054178216756460395598012657532627052040 (mod ell)

(2) 计算 logg

根据提示, 只需要执行:

./cado-nfs.py /tmp/cado.503gn9v7/p60.parameters_snapshot.0 target=173111254804046301125

得到结果:

```
Info:root: If you want to compute a new target, run ./cado-nfs.py /tmp/cado.503gn9v7/p60.parameters_snapshot.1 target=<t argst>
p = 223456789012345678301234567890123456789012345678901234568071
e11 = 22345678901234567830123456789012345678901234567890123456807
log2 = 20302330746032873424966452542094846929105115915825886518286
log3 = 6429717429507890094904931507728537819008751439865951064314
The other logarithms of the factor base elements are in /tmp/cado.503gn9v7/p60.dlog
target = 173111254804046301125
log(target) = 3530519402410479200105864241268884715421920798974159890934
```

也就是:

logg=3530519402410479200105864241268884715421920798974159890934(mod ell)

(3) 计算 $\mathbf{x} = log_g h$

换底公示计算: logh*logg-1(mod ell)并验算

```
p=223456789012345678301234567890123456789012345678901234568071
R=GF(p)
g=R(173111254804046301125)
gx=R(49341873303751285095603174930981210164964894155978049874920)
gy=R(11470107855035656763776670242237886083319963338170205350339)
el1=22345678901234567830123456789012345678901234567890123456807
log_h = 11068439637671712943054178216756460395598012657532627052040
log_g = 3530519402410479200105864241268884715421920798974159890934
temp=log_h * inverse_mod(log_g, ell) % ell
temp;g^temp;gx

8480023
49341873303751285095603174930981210164964894155978049874920
49341873303751285095603174930981210164964894155978049874920
```

已经得到 x=8480023

(4) 计算g^{xy}(modp)

即为口令。

以下作进一步讨论:

(5) 计算 logk

运行: ./cado-nfs.py /tmp/cado.503gn9v7/p60.parameters_snapshot.1
target=11470107855035656763776670242237886083319963338170205350339
得到 logk=21047064695533867790744883145629278009297003386558541891951 (mod ell)

(6) 计算 $log_q k$

换底公式计算logk*logg⁻¹(mod ell)

 $\begin{array}{l} p=223456789012345678301234567890123456789012345678901234568071\\ R=GF\left(p\right)\\ g=R\left(173111254804046301125\right)\\ gx=R\left(49341873303751285095603174930981210164964894155978049874920\right)\\ gy=R\left(11470107855035656763776670242237886083319963338170205350339\right)\\ e1l=22345678901234567830123456789012345678901234567890123456807\\ log_k=21047064695533867790744883145629278009297003386558541891951\\ log_g=3530519402410479200105864241268884715421920798974159890934\\ temp=log_k*inverse_mod(log_g, ell) % ell\\ temp;g^temp;gy \end{array}$

8554194652334066494527973542492042121974827626609579 11470107855035656763776670242237886083319963338170205350339 11470107855035656763776670242237886083319963338170205350339

经验算 y=logk*logg⁻¹ (mod ell)=

8554194652334066494527973542492042121974827626609579

以上 x,y 均比 ell 小,现在我们已知了

(7) 计算 logs

(8) 计算log_as

换底公式计算logs*logg⁻¹(mod ell)

```
p=223456789012345678301234567890123456789012345678901234568071
R=GF(p)
g=R(173111254804046301125)
qx=R(49341873303751285095603174930981210164964894155978049874920)
qy=R(11470107855035656763776670242237886083319963338170205350339)
ell=22345678901234567830123456789012345678901234567890123456807
log s = 7415243246095171081154394907486947430598565788895011470017
\log g = 3530519402410479200105864241268884715421920798974159890934
temp=log s * inverse mod(log_g, ell) % ell
 temp;g^temp;s
   5502730694566184066756219416686957474611639991014271569896
   110370274834474804855133651942653794569904084896850696537992
   此时得到的是
log_{g}s = 5502730694566184066756219416686957474611639991014271569896 \pmod{\text{ell}}
而且验算也不能通过,说明 temp 值并不是最终的log_as
```

那么如何得到 log_g s呢? 根据小费马定理,我们只需要得到 log_g s($mod\ p-1$)即可

已知 $log_g s = 5502730694566184066756219416686957474611639991014271569896 (mod ell)$ 那么 $log_g s (mod p - 1)$ 必然是下列之一(剩余类改写)

5502730694566184066756219416686957474611639991014271569896+i*ell,i=0,1,2,···,9 于是我们穷举一下:

 $(3,\ 72539767398269887557126589783723994511315343694684641940317)$

说明:

因为 p-1=10*e11,