

Cado-nfs 计算 DLP 举例

$p=223456789012345678301234567890123456789012345678901234568071$
 $g=173111254804046301125$
 $p-1=2 * 5 * 22345678901234567830123456789012345678901234567890123456807$
 $h=g^x \pmod p = 49341873303751285095603174930981210164964894155978049874920$
 $k=g^y \pmod p = 11470107855035656763776670242237886083319963338170205350339$

(1) 计算 $\log h$

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  
223456789012345678301234567890123456789012345678901234568071
```

其中 ell 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=<target>  
p = 223456789012345678301234567890123456789012345678901234568071  
ell = 22345678901234567830123456789012345678901234567890123456807  
log2 = 20302330746032873424966452542094846929105115915825886518286  
log3 = 6429717429507890094904931507728537819008751439865951064314  
The other logarithms of the factor base elements are in /tmp/cado.503gn9v7/p60.dlog  
target = 49341873303751285095603174930981210164964894155978049874920  
log(target) = 11068439637671712943054178216756460395598012657532627052040
```

也就是:

$\log h = 11068439637671712943054178216756460395598012657532627052040 \pmod{ell}$

(2) 计算 $\log g$

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=<target>  
p = 223456789012345678301234567890123456789012345678901234568071  
ell = 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:

$\log g = 3530519402410479200105864241268884715421920798974159890934 \pmod{ell}$

(3) 计算 $x = \log_g h$

换底公示计算: $\log h * \log g^{-1} \pmod{ell}$ 并验算

```
p=223456789012345678301234567890123456789012345678901234568071  
R=GF(p)  
g=R(173111254804046301125)  
gx=R(49341873303751285095603174930981210164964894155978049874920)  
gy=R(11470107855035656763776670242237886083319963338170205350339)  
ell=22345678901234567830123456789012345678901234567890123456807  
log_h = 11068439637671712943054178216756460395598012657532627052040  
log_g = 3530519402410479200105864241268884715421920798974159890934  
temp=log_h * inverse_mod(log_g, ell) % ell  
temp;g^temp;gx  
  
8480023  
49341873303751285095603174930981210164964894155978049874920  
49341873303751285095603174930981210164964894155978049874920
```

.) 计算 $g^{xy} \pmod{p}$

以下作进一步讨论:

运行: `./cado-nfs.py /tmp/cado.503gn9v7/p60.parameters_snapshot.1`

(6) 计算 $\log_q k$

```
p=223456789012345678301234567890123456789012345678901234568071
R=GF(p)
g=R(173111254804046301125)
gx=R(49341873303751285095603174930981210164964894155978049874920)
gy=R(11470107855035656763776670242237886083319963338170205350339)
ell=22345678901234567830123456789012345678901234567890123456807
log_k = 21047064695533867790744883145629278009297003386558541891951
log_g = 3530519402410479200105864241268884715421920798974159890934
temp=log_k * inverse_mod(log_g, ell) % ell
temp;g^temp;gy
```

8554194652334066494527973542492042121974827626609579

$$s = g^{xy}(\text{mod } p) = \mathbf{33333333333333333333333333333333333333}$$

(7) 计算 logs

(8) 计算 $\log_a s$

换底公式计算 $\log_s \log g^{-1}(\text{mod } \text{ell})$

