Cursuri 7+8 Conseptul de criptografie en cheie publica: One way function

(f, 9) trod pg easy KJ dec (m) Encipme 22.000 000 N-p2 factoring (p, q) diffi Trobleme matematice in lor de 22.000.000 chei sitette door given N= pg, find pand q. cheix prostà. Swen e such that ged (e, (p-1)(q-1))=1 Find m such that me = c mod N. Groen a, determine if a is a square mod N. QUADRES SARROOT Swen a such that a = x2 mod N, find X. Grown (G,.) finite abelian group; g, h e G such that h=gx DLP (descrete logistithm) DHP ( Siffie - Hellman) Given (G, ) fante abelian group
2. given ge G, a = gx, b = gy Fund a much that c= gxy.

DDH Gerision Siffie-Kellman froblen Given  $g \in G$ ,  $\alpha = g^{\times}$ ,  $b = g^{\times}$  and  $c = g^{\Xi}$ , determine if z = xy. (x, 3, 2 cm Known!) Lemma (G, , 1) grup abelian finit => DHP nu este men gree decât DLP (Sem) Oracol ODLP, ODLP(9,3) = X. in toup polinomial. Lema DDH un e mai grea deceit DHP (gx, gy, g) = gxy

(DDH (a, b, g)

d = ODDH (a, b, g)

if (d = e) output "da" else output " m". Despre patrate in corpuri prime sg: Fp -> Fp sq(Fp\*) < Fp cu [Fp: pq(Fp\*)]=2 Legendre Symbol  $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = \begin{cases} 0 & daca & p \mid a \\ +1 & daca & a mod & p \in sq\left(\mathbb{F}_{p}^{\times}\right) \\ -1 & alt fel. \end{cases}$ 

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \mod p$$
, can ineficient.

Mon loine folosisse cermintoarele reguls de calcul

$$(9) = (9)(-1)$$

Legea de reci-

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Legea de reci-

procitaile patratica

a lei Garuss

Reguli 
$$(9) = (9 \text{ mod } p)$$
aditionale  $(92) = (92) = (92)$ 

$$(\frac{9}{7})^2 = (\frac{9}{7})(\frac{9}{7})$$

$$(\frac{2}{7})^2 = (-1)^{\frac{7}{8}}$$
Attenter,  $p^2 - 1$ 

$$(\frac{2}{7})^2 = (-1)^{\frac{7}{8}}$$
Attenter,  $p^2 - 1$ 
Attenter

Dorece putem factoriza efecient, putem calcula simbola?

Legendre
$$\frac{2}{17} = \left(\frac{3}{17}\right) \left(\frac{5}{17}\right) = \left(\frac{17}{3}\right) \left(\frac{17}{5}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = (-1)(-1)^3 = 1$$

Urmatorul, algoritm extrage

radacina patrata fara a fartoriza:

Algoritual lui Shauks de extragere a rondoncimin patrate modulo p. Inputs prem, ne Zp a.i. In, n= 22 modp. Output n · Find a, S: p-1=25a, Q odd • Search for  $2 \in \{1, --p-1\}$  with  $\left(\frac{2}{p}\right) = -1$ . R - n 2 Otherwise use rejected squaring to find least i, on in M, t=1  $6:=c^{2n-i-3}$ · Loop if t=1 return R Dara cel mai mie i en t = 1 este i = M, mi existir solutie. Demonstratie Observan, ea in currel algoritumlin wrine toorele raman constante: R2 = tm

La inceput C = 2 = 2 = -1 décarece 2 rue e rest ja tratic. t2 = n = 1 decarece in rest patratec R2 = m Q+1 = mt La ference nouà iteratie, en M', e', t', R' care inlocuiese M, e, t, R  $t^{2} = (tb^{2})^{2} = t^{2}b^{2} = (-1)(-1) = 1$ Unde  $t^{2i-1} = -1$  decarece  $t^{2i} = 1$  i  $t^{2i-1} \neq 1$  (i = eee mai mică val.  $R'^2 = R^2 6^2 = t n 6^2 = t' n$ M is strictly smaller at each iteration! so the algorithm holts! p=17, n=15

b = 17, n = 15 b = 14, n = 15  $b = 16 = 2^{4} - 1, (\frac{3}{17}) = (\frac{17}{3}) = (\frac{2}{3}) = (-1)^{\frac{3}{8}} = -1, \frac{2}{3} = 3$   $S = \frac{1}{4}, Q = 1$  M = 4 C = 2 = 3  $t = n^{\frac{2}{3}} = 15$   $Q = \frac{1}{4} = 15$ 

 $b = x^{2} = 3^{1} = 3^{1} = 3$ M = 3c = 9 t = 15.32 = 45 - 45-34 = 5.27 = 5.10 = 16 R = 15.3 = 11 Le peat squaring 1+2 (-6)2=36-34=2  $4^{2} = 1$   $(-1)^{2} = 4 = (-1)^{2} = 4 = 2 = 11 = 11$ 16=-1, 1=1 b = c = g = 81 - 68 = 13 = (-4)M=1 t = 1 R = 11.4.(-1) = 10(-1) = 7 Acum t=1=> return 7. Da 72=49=34=15!

Jeorina FACTORING à SQRROOT gout polinemal-time echivalente

SAR ROOT C-> FACTORING

OF = factoring oracol
Soit 2= x2 mod N, cum vulcularu x?

OF (N) = "TI pi" Di = 12 mod pi folosind Shanks mai gren, doir ûn cazul N=pq  $\Delta_1 = \sqrt{2}$  mod  $\phi$   $\Delta_2 = \sqrt{2}$  mod  $\phi$   $\Delta_3 = \sqrt{2}$  mod  $\phi$   $\Delta_4 = \Delta_2$   $\Delta_5 = \Delta_5$ =7 × mod pg = 2. FACTORING C> SQRROOT Again N= pg. Assume Os fool V2 mod N. Sick roudon XE ZN 2 = x2 mod N y= 12 mod N en OS Exista 4 asenenea rédéant devatece N=pg. Ca prob. de 50% obtinens y + ± x mod H (altfel rejetien) X2= y2 mod N => N (x-y)(x+y) dar N + (x-y), N + (x+y), deci factorii lui N sunt distribuiti aici. Deci ged (x-y, N) = p san q. Lema RSA nu este moi gree decêt FACTORING. Of oracol => gastin pri 9, culcularin \$= \phi(N), d'alcularin d= \frac{1}{e} mod \phi => ed = m = m = m (mod x)

Cifreri asimetrice (1.) RSA: istorio, primil algoritm en chier publica. Calculează  $N = \frac{1}{7}$ .  $\psi(N) = \frac{1}{7}(1 - \frac{1}{7})(1 - \frac{1}{9}) = (\frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{1})(\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{1}) = \mathbb{Z}_N^*$ Alice alege ur prime mari p, 9. eAlege e: god(e,(p-1)(q-1))=1. Cheir publica (N, e). = Kp  $\forall \text{aseste } d: ed = 1 \mod (p-1)(q-1)$ Cheir privata (d, p, 9). (secretà): Ks Bob calculary à si trimite c= me mod N. Alice calculação cd mod N Jedrema: M = ed mod N (Sem)  $\# \mathbb{Z}_{N}^{\times} = (p-1)(q-1)$ , deci  $\forall \times \in \mathbb{Z}_{N}^{\times}$ X (p-1)(q-1) x mod N

Loute un Ac 7

ed-A(p-1)(g-1)=5  $cd = (m^2)^d = m^2 = m = m \cdot m \cdot (p-1)(q-1) = m \cdot m$ Seca me Zx => m (p-1) (q-1) = 1 med N => M Seen plm

ed = 1 mod (p-1)(q-1) ed = K(p-1)+1  $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} ed = 1 \mod(p-1) \\ ed = 1 \mod(q-1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \end{cases}$ ed = h(9-1)+1 Daca god (m, p)=1  $m^{p-1} = 1 \mod p$   $m^{p-1} = 1 \mod p$   $m \in M^{p-1} + 1 = (m^{p-1})^{k} = 1^{k} = m \mod p$   $m \in M^{p-1} = m = m \mod p$ med = 0 = m modp Le fel  $m^{ed} = m \mod 9$ Stoorace  $ged(p, q) = 3 \implies med N$ Ols Sover problema RSA defecte -> RSA OPA-signita

an. Oles Suca ennoestem N, e, d, putem fectoriza N. Sem ed-1=1(p-1)(q-1) Alegen un x ∈ ZX, x ed-1 = 1 mod X Son ed-1 , lie  $y_1 = \sqrt{x^{d-1}} = x$ y1 -1 = 0 mod N

(y-1)(y+1) = 0 mod N Dora des y, + + 1 mod N, factorie lui N se destribuie y-1 siy+1 deci ged (y1-1, N) = p son 9. Ji = ± 1 mod N Treturn and pick another x  $y_1 = 1 \mod N$   $y_2 = \sqrt{y_1} = x$ den non y2-1= y1-1=0 mod N ged (y2-1, N) poole fi un forctor al lui N Asta se repetà para cond del-1 devine import. In correl acesta se alege alta valoure x Exemple N=1441499, e=17, d=507905, x=2 => y=1, y=1, y=119533; ged (y3-1, N)=1423

Obs Jaea Nem N is  $\varphi(N)$ , puters factorize N.  $\varphi(N) = (p-1)(q-1) = pq - p-q+1$   $S = N+1-\varphi(N) = p+q$   $\chi^2 - SX + P = 0$ are solution p in q.

deci eztz = e,t,-1

C1 C2 = M M = M + lztz - lztz (12) Exemply N= 18923, P1=11, P2=5 C1 = 1514, C2 = 8189 t1 = 11 1 mod 5 = 1 mod 5 = 1 t1e1 = 11  $t_z = \frac{11-1}{5} = 2$ M = C, t1 Cz = 100 mod N in cozal - meseziel sã fie grandouly padoled before trousmission - une biger encoding exponents like e=65537.

Elgamal

Elgamal

Alther decit la RSA, parametri publici pot si folonti ele

mai multi useri in accelasi timp.

Sublic p - prim mare,  $\approx$  1024 bits p - 3 divizibil printr-ma frim madia  $\approx$  160 bits p - 4 divizibil printr-ma frim p - p

G= 29, |G|= 9 demans parameter. Cazul faint entent Trivate Key Ks = X Sublic Key h = g x mod p. ( e moi ieftin de ales decât la RSA) Criptere MEFp. - Aleg chele e femera K - C1 = g mod p - Cz = M. h modp - truit (C1, C2) Secripture  $\frac{c_2}{c_1^{\times}} = \frac{mh}{g^{\times k}} = \frac{mg}{g^{\times k}} = m$ . Uls DHP grea => Elganal CPA night. Den Fre O un oracol de descifeat Elgannial. () (h, (c1, c2)) = M Se dans g' ni gy. Se corre g'y. La c=(c1,c2)=(gy, u) unde u EFp roudom. Calculam m = O(h, (e,,cz)) Atunci u = mhy (findea c; = gy = hy = gy

VA' mod p = ± 22, p = 127 VD' mod 9 = ±37, 9 = 131 Leura Chinezai:  $\sqrt{\Delta'} = \pm 3705$  som  $\pm 14373$ Scaden B : 4410, 5851, 15078, 16513 Este necesara desambignation. Den a ceasté causé un s-a folosit sisternel, den e mai signe si mon regio ea RSA. Gristarea Vaillier - p, 9 prime de acceasi lungime => ged (p9, (p-1)(9-1)) = 1 cu lema chineza - K = pq  $- K_{D}$ :  $d = 1 \mod N$   $d = 1 \mod N$   $d = 0 \mod (p-1)(q-1)$ - Mesajele m: 05 m < N Originaler Alegen 7 la intémplare in (Z/NºZ) C = (1+N) . 2 mod N2

Decriptanea

Calculam t = ed mod N<sup>2</sup>

= (1+N) md or dN mod N2 16 = (1+N) med N2 findea (p-1)(q-1) | d = 1+ md N mod N2 = 1+ mN mod N2 familia d=1 mod N Atmai M = # Impartere en rest. p=5,9=7, N=35 35.  $\begin{cases}
d \equiv 1 \mod 35 \\
d \equiv 0 \mod 24
\end{cases}$ M, = 24, y, = 24 mod 35, [y=31] 0=35=1-24+11  $2\frac{1}{2} = 2 \cdot 11 + 2$   $11 = 2 \cdot 5 + 1$ 1= 11-5.2=11-5(24-2.11)=3日 = 3-(-24)-24=(-4)-24=31-24 M2=35/1 y2=35 mod 24 = 11-1 mod 24 = 11

24-2-11-12 1-15-21-11-5(-2-11)-15-52+1 = 11-11

$$1 = M - 5 - 2 = 11 - 5 (24 - 2 \cdot 11) = 17$$

$$= 11 \cdot 11 - 5 \cdot 24 = 11 (-24) - 5 \cdot 24 = -16 \cdot 24$$

$$= 13 \cdot 24$$

$$= 13$$

Gistarea lui 11:

C = 36 . 2 35 mod 352

Griptaren Soldwarser - Micali

Se bazeaza pl dificultatea lui QUADRES, resp. a

Cactoryavai

N= p9 Chera publica Samu Kp.

Fire  $y_p$ ,  $y_q$   $\left(\frac{y_p}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{y_2}{2}\right) = -1$ 

S K = yp modp X = y2 mod 9 Choneza

K asazis "pseudopatrat" Griptone Lat bit b & 20,23, alige X & Zin la sutampline

C = y 2 x 2 mod N

(10) Decriptare Servi  $\left(\frac{\mathcal{L}}{p}\right) = 1 \implies b = 0$ Sect  $\left(\frac{c}{p}\right) = -1 = 1$ (chein secretà este unul dentre p si 9 ") 946. MS (251, 121, 201, 17, 201) 021 /96 1 Zt (84, 420 13=58/.47t - Da 1. 24. 31 may 849 W pam /: h: W: b = P