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1 Números aleatórios

Os algoritmos escolhidos para geração de um número aleatório foram o algoritmo *Xorshift* de 32 *bits* e o algoritmo de Park–Miller, os quais foram ambos implementados em C. As referências a cada um dos algoritmos podem ser encontradas em comentários de código na seção 3. Ambos algoritmos foram aplicados em variáveis de tipo *uint32_t*, logo, foi possível gerar números aleatórios para todas as variações de bits pedidas no trabalho (40, 56, 80, 128, 168, 224, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096). A geração dos números aleatórios toma em conta o número mínimo de *uint32_ts* em que cada variação de *bits* cabe dentro. Para as variações divisíveis por 32, esse resultado será exato. Para os que não são divisíveis por 32, haverá uma sobra de *bits*, que será excluída ao final da geração do número, retornando só os *bytes* que cabem dentro de cada variação. Como todas as variações são divisíveis por 8 (1 *byte*), é possível fazer o que foi citado acima.

O algoritmo itera sobre cada 4 *bytes* de cada variação de *bits* e aplica um dos dois algoritmos de geração de números aleatórios citados acima (o mesmo durante toda iteração). No final somente os *bytes* que cabem dentro de uma certa variação de *bits* são usados, de forma que o *array* de *bytes* da iteração atual tenha exatamente a quantidade de *bits* pedida. Algumas conversões não triviais de tipos também são feitas durante esse processo. No final, é medido o tempo levado para a geração do número aleatório. A saída da execução do programa, a qual mostra todos os resultados pedidos no trabalho, também pode ser vista na seção 4. O programa foi executado em um *notebook MacBook Air* (M1, 2020). A tabela abaixo mostra os tempos levados para a geração de cada número aleatório. Os números primos gerados serão mostrados na seção 2.

n.º bits	[Xorshift] Tempo p/ gerar(us)	[Park-Miller] Tempo p/ gerar(us)
40	1	< 1
56	< 1	< 1
80	1	< 1
128	~1	~1
168	1	~1
224	~1	~1
256	~1	~1
512	~1	~1
1024	~3	~3
2048	~6	~5
4096	~11	~12

2 Números primos

Para a verificação de primalidade dos números aleatórios gerados, foram escolhidos os algoritmos de Miller-Rabin e de Fermat. Novamente, as referências a cada um dos algoritmos podem ser encontradas em comentários de código na seção 3.

A principal dificuldade encontrada foi em relação a operações aritméticas com o *array de bytes* contendo o número aleatório de N bits. Por isso, foi usado a biblioteca de aritmética de precisão múltipla da GNU (libgmp) para lidar com as operações aritméticas sobre os *BigInt* gerados.

Primeiramente executa-se o algoritmo de *Fermat*. Caso ele retorne que o número é primo, é feita uma segunda verificação com o algoritmo de *Miller-Rabin*. Um novo número aleatório para cada variação de *bits* é gerado em *loop* e testado com esses 2 algoritmos, até que ambos retornem que o número é primo. Quando um número primo é encontrado, o algoritmo avança pra próxima variação de *bits*.

O algoritmo de *Fermat* foi escolhido por sua similaridade ao de *Miller-Rabin*. Em todos os testes realizados, o tempo de sua execução foi aproximadamente o dobro do tempo de execução do teste de *Miller-Rabin*. As tabelas abaixo mostram os números aleatórios primos gerados (**NPG**) via *Xorshift* e *Parkmiller* e os tempos de verificação de primalidade de cada um dos algoritmos (**T1 para** *Miller-Rabin* **e T2 para** *Fermat*), assim como o tempo total de execução para achar aquele número (**T3**).

Tabela 1 – Números primos gerados via Xorshift

n.º bits	T1 (us)	T2 (us)	T3 (ms)	Número primo gerado
40	5	7	40.94	Veja em 2.0.1.1
56	4	5	6	Veja em 2.0.1.2
80	10	19	27.99	Veja em 2.0.1.3
128	18	35	271	Veja em 2.0.1.4
168	29	57	176.99	Veja em 2.0.1.5
224	47	89	1258.99	Veja em 2.0.1.6
256	55	112	345.98	Veja em 2.0.1.7
512	250	481	192.02	Veja em 2.0.1.8
1024	1375	2732	30364.01	Veja em 2.0.1.9
2048	8988	17834	26446	Veja em 2.0.1.10
4096	65451	130939	75128	Veja em 2.0.1.11

n.º bits T1 (us) T2 (us) T3 (ms) Número primo gerado 40 6 8 4.86 Veja em 2.0.2.1 56 3 5 49.98 Veja em 2.0.2.2 80 11 20 10.02 Veja em 2.0.2.3 128 17 30 200 Veja em 2.0.2.4 168 29 60 50.03 Veja em 2.0.2.5 224 50 90 1480.05 Veja em 2.0.2.6 256 52 106 2067.01 Veja em 2.0.2.7 512 228 455 4477.5 Veja em 2.0.2.8 1024 1361 2701 6060.32 Veja em 2.0.2.9 2048 8773 17555 3544.2 Veja em 2.0.2.10 4096 65916 131337 103688.39 Veja em 2.0.2.11

Tabela 2 – Números primos gerados via ParkMiller

2.0.1 Números primos gerados via Xorshift

Aqui estão todos os números primos gerados via cada um dos algoritmos de geração de números aleatórios.

2.0.1.1 40 Bits

1080897758459

2.0.1.2 56 Bits

6740289462465089

2.0.1.3 80 Bits

94145264245105812837359

2.0.1.4 128 Bits

280511325997986961258318950099540774287

2.0.1.5 168 Bits

312502748493994987444052344015429162512258721637333

2.0.1.6 224 Bits

2.0.1.7 256 Bits

68313270081264285813291851584955757173364545152715491141009321448687694 914221

2.0.1.8 512 Bits

 $67486992288949865384258841853499815392819096550883972283362053925549535\\08481921082023149347717037231628427107525419393597260332039948874046308061264\\377217$

2.0.1.9 1024

 $91105619047657996629149291475279660477669921230167486942446408347445317\\15963491137917525320381035555423653875900403945015790140699521395469102402552\\07169255338743310721858017252922602693500911961488190584885960977887175396058\\20027961996338235648689636358398329993735507019832805457634676317086034478477\\053923$

2.0.1.10 2048 Bits

 $24505523783130559650854822679107813106614816875254751525052193561095442\\44731430638861280102357500213492923581492617819911812957143971770116240231271\\73437711451956514590645901198100432334332096124195139664014650313267850645343\\71346599832433956988410077506223704984287780320317141415242272061783029489307\\87879308657314606036378647553386993884079725272009793137391898437764821915420\\82992025547637513310690032088316091641135810042641820769750274798333316980040\\39031010541457879127174212894645203828691334976470070511481539891715121379130\\17906049615041414854192052347854027947623810988336395787060676305509332410333\\6595757$

2.0.1.11 4096

 $78957695762336614411420361921532780149829097239673866858708107326064836\\ 11528746364266388211007738138909377260138140787065856253332470028352156278018\\ 71115074116247635744925493502653667600613750032793127084546362293933242069225\\ 70933375030942472074116956174240104781436159895591673616593275688290189585604\\ 90217463974293393568904330390370374741148391777941319891455597891399278732046\\ 15644239150948497876119559265081821455995418978453111216720886444737930099689\\ 40395787330426192590902312294374639169293815219759850986856265484456258673604\\ 00601720555282094391838458028631077090462084809748336917329247753776572836625\\ 58522938276887723705304563586525715539873973107543245327306778303017446631961$

 $94336048607943055150654878174821155433439595934062076582728465727267150263613\\87708279042653371676044876957053942284675147436874157883633340360684325520421\\80106478971706053016129401022219122299527244596019495911476017064899049564313\\15980580873387877914172329722341984300548218645242827775375602568321285447776\\58507550253947307253447774439872036580632716113383625391107091384033854305999\\68875770587923441602336944493361046199320022903535319112207742916540485970446\\30255267253125890898332636649092252320834676729130630044472433322325976158399\\206387$

- 2.0.2 Números primos gerados via ParkMiller
- 2.0.2.1 40 Bits

410410230623

2.0.2.2 56 Bits

5119639974719561

2.0.2.3 80 Bits

422564292559709587003771

2.0.2.4 128 Bits

42975904470358790365139909623512025307

2.0.2.5 168 Bits

157318367992577513796632311044363761562601471842667

2.0.2.6 224 Bits

1192154995685174388225841717459920127517245760168248871540681104493

2.0.2.7 256 Bits

 $52248040541754896294375225716928004260342884395974106404281586662609414\\ 203511$

2.0.2.8 512 Bits

 $92768142898313415632092539148754128741749742361451413417155509142170803\\73408118820063355470592430022608872625730112914439033762066040641830314737995\\30717$

2.0.2.9 1024

 $74033513755495883682038111101695439456854092636668380433528896100293232\\62199174740918244826640378930139730426915462797915963479415014073882215050185\\30019900567320009308723477242329067853566827027943704169526338066143082707927\\46071309690966768419245642941406544996363401050297763279533019834148385591188\\309863$

2.0.2.10 2048 Bits

 $84645275968462855939730830206355139472557471386245114386177318150370057\\ 66416620204401755479771095757296953106596847944046825449872327165219113921829\\ 46688930455564076394212759012176278513493473941350605153009978170231498658519\\ 07540346770619955195837327508647474159133824613104239445212374353242356490799\\ 39892772185954529468449523179418204477896702095661765760300755735539992010070\\ 08544011430637110811996078049647313591605126654070253822371841366153421937857\\ 29768630203068240444918775488034910080213522898633285839094160269106636693816\\ 30146635681741161743906869107799295667543638748700156750219055592732277957201\\ 896817$

2.0.2.11 4096

23758309962324390100948194410816348045737267428090813631022948978502790

3 Código

O código também está disponível neste repositório do GitHub

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdint.h>
3 #include <sys/time.h>
4 #include <time.h>
5 #include <errno.h>
6 #include <string.h>
7 #include <assert.h>
8 #include <stdlib.h>
9 #include <stdlib.h>
10 #include <gmp.h>
11 #include <unistd.h>
12
13 /*
   * Xorshift 128 bits.
15 * Taken from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xorshift#Example_implementation
16
18 typedef struct xorshift32_state {
    uint32_t value;
20 } xorshift32_state;
22 /* The state word must be initialized to non-zero */
23 uint32_t xorshift32(xorshift32_state *state) {
      /* Algorithm "xor" from p. 4 of Marsaglia, "Xorshift RNGs" */
      uint32_t x = state->value;
      x ^= x << 13;
26
      x ^= x >> 17;
2.7
      x ^= x << 5;
      return state -> value = x;
29
30 }
   * Park-Miller.
   * Taken from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xorshift#Example_implementation
   */
35
36
   uint32_t lcg_parkmiller(uint32_t *state) {
37
      uint64_t product = (uint64_t)*state * 48271;
38
      uint32_t x = (product \& 0x7ffffffff) + (product >> 31);
39
40
      x = (x \& 0x7fffffff) + (x >> 31);
```

```
return *state = x;
42
43
44
  /*
45
   * Miller Rabin
46
   * Taken from https://www.sanfoundry.com/c-program-implement-rabin-miller-primality-
       test-check-number-prime/
   */
48
49
  int miller_rabin_test(mpz_t p, int iterations) {
50
       mpz_t two;
51
       mpz_init_set_ui(two, 2);
53
       // Macro: int mpz_cmp_ui (const mpz_t op1, unsigned long int op2)
54
       // Compare op1 and op2. Return a positive value if op1 > op2, zero if op1 = op2,
55
       or a negative value if op1 < op2.
       if (mpz\_cmp\_ui(p, 2) < 0) return 0;
56
57
       mpz_t p_mod_2;
58
       mpz_init(p_mod_2);
59
      mpz_mod(p_mod_2, p, two);
60
61
       if (mpz_cmp_ui(p, 2) != 0 && mpz_cmp_ui(p_mod_2, 0) == 0) return 0;
62
63
       mpz_t y;
64
       mpz_init(y);
65
       mpz_sub_ui(y, p, 1);
66
67
       mpz_t y_mod_2;
68
       mpz_init(y_mod_2);
69
70
       // Divide y by 2 and assign the result to y only if y \% 2 == 0
71
       while (1) {
72
           // Function: unsigned long int mpz_fdiv_r_ui (mpz_t r, const mpz_t n, unsigned
73
       long int d)
           mpz_fdiv_r_ui(y_mod_2, y, 2);
74
75
           if (mpz_cmp_ui(y_mod_2, 0) == 0) {
76
               mpz_fdiv_qr_ui(y, y_mod_2, y, 2);
77
           } else {
78
               break;
79
           }
80
       }
81
82
       // z = p - 1;
83
       mpz_t z;
84
       mpz_init(z);
85
```

```
mpz_sub_ui(z, p, 1);
86
87
       for (int i = 0; i < iterations; i++) {
88
            mpz_t rand_num;
89
            mpz_init_set_ui(rand_num, rand());
90
91
           mpz_t a;
92
            mpz_init(a);
93
            // Function: void mpz_mod (mpz_t r, const mpz_t n, const mpz_t d)
95
           mpz_mod(a, rand_num, z);
96
97
            // Function: void mpz_add_ui (mpz_t rop, const mpz_t op1, unsigned long int
98
       op2)
            // Set rop to op1 + op2.
99
            mpz_add_ui(a, a, 1);
100
101
           mpz_t temp;
102
            mpz_init_set(temp, y);
103
104
           mpz_t mod;
105
            mpz_init (mod);
106
107
            // Function: void mpz_powm (mpz_t rop, const mpz_t base, const mpz_t exp,
108
       const mpz_t mod)
            // Set rop to (base raised to exp) modulo mod.
109
           mpz_powm(mod, a, temp, p);
110
111
            while (mpz_cmp(temp, z) != 0 && mpz_cmp_ui(mod, 1) != 0 && mpz_cmp(mod, z) !=
112
       0) {
113
                // Function: void mpz_mul (mpz_t rop, const mpz_t op1, const mpz_t op2)
                // Set rop to op1 times op2.
114
                mpz_mul(mod, mod, mod);
115
                mpz_mod(mod, mod, p);
116
117
                // Function: void mpz_mul_ui (mpz_t rop, const mpz_t op1, unsigned long
118
       int op2)
                // Set rop to op1 times op2.
119
                mpz_mul_ui(temp, temp, 2);
120
            }
121
122
            mpz_t temp_mod_2;
123
            mpz_init(temp_mod_2);
124
           mpz_mod(temp_mod_2, temp, two);
125
126
            if (mpz\_cmp(mod, z) != 0 \&\& mpz\_cmp\_ui(temp\_mod_2, 0) == 0) {
127
                return 0;
128
```

```
129
130
131
       return 1;
132
133 }
134
135
    * Fermat's test for checking primality
136
   int fermat_test(mpz_t p, int iterations) {
138
       // Macro: int mpz_cmp_ui (const mpz_t op1, unsigned long int op2)
139
       // Compare op1 and op2. Return a positive value if op1 > op2, zero if op1 = op2,
140
       or a negative value if op1 < op2.
       if (mpz\_cmp\_ui(p, 1) == 0) return 0;
141
142
143
       // z = p - 1;
144
       mpz_t z;
       mpz_init(z);
145
       mpz_sub_ui(z, p, 1);
146
147
       for (int i = 0; i < iterations; i++) {
148
            mpz_t rand_num;
149
            mpz_init_set_ui(rand_num, rand());
150
151
            mpz_t a;
152
            mpz_init(a);
153
154
            // Function: void mpz_mod (mpz_t r, const mpz_t n, const mpz_t d)
155
           mpz_mod(a, rand_num, z);
156
157
158
            // Function: void mpz_add_ui (mpz_t rop, const mpz_t op1, unsigned long int
       op2)
159
            // Set rop to op1 + op2.
            mpz_add_ui(a, a, 1);
160
161
162
            mpz_t mod;
            mpz_init (mod);
163
164
            // Function: void mpz_powm (mpz_t rop, const mpz_t base, const mpz_t exp,
165
       const mpz_t mod)
            // Set rop to (base raised to exp) modulo mod.
166
           mpz_powm(mod, a, z, p);
167
168
            if (mpz_cmp_ui(mod, 1) != 0) return 0;
169
170
171
172
       return 1;
```

```
173 }
174
175 /*
           ---- MAIN ----
176
177
   */
178
  #define N RAND NUMBERS 11 // Generate numbers with 40, 56, 80, 128, 168, 224, 256,
       512, 1024, 2048, 4096 bits.
180 #define UINT32_T_SIZE_IN_BITS 32 // Minimum of bits to generate a random number
181 #define BYTE_SIZE_IN_BITS 8 // Each position of a byte array
182 #define BYTES_IN_UINT32_T 4 // Number of bytes in uint32_t type
183
   static const int n_bits[N RAND NUMBERS] = {40, 56, 80, 128, 168, 224, 256, 512, 1024,
       2048, 4096};
185
   // This is a random algorithm to generate a seed. Created by myself.
187
   uint32_t generate_seed() {
       struct timeval first_tv , second_tv , third_tv;
188
189
       gettimeofday(&first_tv , NULL);
190
       const unsigned long long first_seed = (unsigned long long)(first_tv.tv_sec) * 1e3
191
       + (unsigned long long) (first_tv.tv_usec) / le3; // millisecondsSinceEpoch
192
       gettimeofday(&second_tv, NULL);
193
       const unsigned long long second_seed = (unsigned long long)(second_tv.tv_sec) * 1
194
       e3 + (unsigned long long) (second_tv.tv_usec) / 1e3; // millisecondsSinceEpoch
195
       gettimeofday(&third_tv , NULL);
196
       const unsigned long long third_seed = (unsigned long long)(third_tv.tv_sec) * 1e3
197
       + (unsigned long long) (third_tv.tv_usec) / 1e3; // millisecondsSinceEpoch
198
       return ((first_seed * second_seed) & third_seed) % UINT32_MAX;
199
200 }
201
   void generate_rand(unsigned char *rand_bytes, int n_uint32_t, int n_chars, int
202
       generation_step, int is_xorshift) {
       // Generate each random 32 bits in a loop.
203
       for (int uint32_t_index = 0; uint32_t_index < n_uint32_t; uint32_t_index++) {</pre>
204
           xorshift32_state state;
205
           state.value = generate_seed();
206
207
           const uint32_t rand = is_xorshift > 0 ? xorshift32(&state) : lcg_parkmiller(&
208
       state.value);
209
           const unsigned char bytes [BYTES_IN_UINT32_T] = { (rand >> 24) & 0xFF, (rand >>
210
        16) & 0xFF, (rand >> 8) & 0xFF, rand & 0xFF };
```

```
const uint32_t temp_rand = (uint32_t) bytes[0] << 24 | (uint32_t) bytes[1] <<</pre>
211
       16 | (uint32_t) bytes[2] << 8 | (uint32_t) bytes[3];
212
           // Check if conversion from uint32_t to byte array and back worked.
213
           if (rand != temp_rand) {
214
                printf("[Error] Wrong conversion (Xorshift: %d) | uint32_t_index: %d |
215
       generation_step: %d | Expected: %lu | Got: %lu", is_xorshift, uint32_t_index,
       generation_step, (unsigned long) rand, (unsigned long) temp_rand);
                return exit(0);
216
           }
217
218
           // Make sure that it will have the numbers of bytes we want (defined by
219
       n_chars), since n_uint32_t can have more bytes than n_chars.
           const int offset = uint32_t_index * BYTES_IN_UINT32_T;
220
           const int size = offset + BYTES_IN_UINT32_T > n_chars ? n_chars - offset :
221
       BYTES_IN_UINT32_T;
           memcpy(&rand_bytes[offset], bytes, size * sizeof(unsigned char));
222
       }
223
224
225
226
   void generate_random_number(char *rand_number, int generation_step, int is_xorshift,
227
       double* time_taken) {
       const int result_bits_size = n_bits[generation_step];
228
       int bits_size = result_bits_size;
229
230
       // Set "bits_size" to the closest number to "result_bits_size" that is greather
231
       than "result_bits_size" and divisible by 32.
       if (bits_size % UINT32_T_SIZE_IN_BITS != 0) {
232
           bits_size = UINT32_T_SIZE_IN_BITS;
233
           while (bits_size < result_bits_size) {</pre>
234
                bits_size += UINT32_T_SIZE_IN_BITS;
235
           }
236
       }
237
238
       const int n_uint32_t = bits_size / UINT32_T_SIZE_IN_BITS;
239
       const int n_chars = result_bits_size / BYTE_SIZE_IN_BITS;
240
241
       unsigned char rand_bytes[n_chars];
242
243
       // Measure how much time it took to generate each number;
244
       struct timeval start, end, result;
245
246
       gettimeofday(&start, NULL);
247
       generate_rand(rand_bytes, n_uint32_t, n_chars, generation_step, is_xorshift);
248
       gettimeofday(&end, NULL);
249
250
```

```
timersub(&end, &start, &result);
251
252
       *time_taken = (result.tv_sec * 1e6) + (result.tv_usec);
253
254
       // Converting unsigned char* to char*
255
       // Taken from https://stackoverflow.com/a/22260250/168083670)
256
       for(int index = 0; index < n_chars; index++) {</pre>
257
            sprintf(rand_number + (index * 2), "%02x", rand_bytes[index]);
258
       rand_number[n_chars * 2] = ' \setminus 0';
260
261
262
   int check_primality(mpz_t rand_num, double* time_taken, int is_miller_rabin) {
263
       // Measure how much time it took to check each number;
264
       struct timeval start, end, result;
265
266
       gettimeofday(&start, NULL);
267
       const int is_prime = is_miller_rabin > 0 ? miller_rabin_test(rand_num, 5) :
268
       fermat_test(rand_num, 10);
       gettimeofday(&end, NULL);
269
270
       timersub(&end, &start, &result);
271
       *time_taken = (result.tv_sec * 1e6) + (result.tv_usec);
273
274
       return is_prime;
275
276 }
277
   int main(int argc, char **argv) {
278
        printf("\n--- STARTING ---\n'");
279
280
       for (int step = 0; step < N_RAND_NUMBERS; step++) {</pre>
281
282
            const int n_bits_step = n_bits[step];
            const int n_chars = n_bits_step / BYTE_SIZE_IN_BITS;
283
284
            printf("----- %d BITS -----\n\n", n_bits_step);
285
286
            // rand_algorithm = 0 -> Parkmiller || rand_algorithm = 1 -> Xorshift
287
            for (int rand_algorithm = 0; rand_algorithm < 2; rand_algorithm++) {</pre>
288
                int rand_is_prime = 0;
289
290
                double rand_generation_time = 0;
291
                double miller_rabin_time = 0;
292
                double fermat_time = 0;
293
                double elapsed_time = 0;
294
295
                char rand_number[(2 * n_chars) + 1];
296
```

```
297
                mpz_t rand_num;
298
                mpz_init(rand_num);
299
300
                // Measure the number of iterations to find a rand prime number and the
301
       elapsed time (ms).
                int iterations = 0:
302
                struct timeval start, end, result;
303
                gettimeofday(&start, NULL);
305
306
                while (rand_is_prime < 1) {</pre>
307
                    iterations++;
308
                    if (iterations == INT_MAX - 2) iterations = 0;
309
310
                    // printf("\rRunning iteration: %d | Max: %d | Until Max: %d",
311
       iterations, INT_MAX, INT_MAX - iterations);
                    // fflush(stdout);
312
313
                    // printf("\r");
314
                    // fflush(stdout);
315
316
                    // Generate a random number and copy it to rand_number byte array
317
                    generate_random_number(rand_number, step, rand_algorithm, &
318
       rand_generation_time);
319
                    // Use libgmp mpz_t type for big integers
320
                    mpz_set_str(rand_num, rand_number, 16);
321
322
                    // Run primality test for both algorithms, fermat first and then
323
       miller-rabin.
                    rand_is_prime = check_primality(rand_num, &miller_rabin_time, 1);
324
325
                    if (rand_is_prime > 0) {
                        rand_is_prime = check_primality(rand_num, &fermat_time, 0);
326
                    }
327
328
                }
                gettimeofday(&end, NULL);
330
                timersub(&end, &start, &result);
331
332
                elapsed_time = ((result.tv_sec * 1e6) + (result.tv_usec)) / 1e3;
333
334
                const char *algorithm = rand_algorithm > 0 ? "Xorshift" : "Parkmiller";
335
                printf("[Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): %.2f || Iterations: %d\n\n",
336
       elapsed_time, iterations);
                printf("[%s] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): %.2f\n", algorithm,
337
       rand_generation_time);
```

```
printf("[Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): %.2f\n",
miller_rabin_time);
printf("[Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): %.2f\n", fermat_time);
gmp_printf("[%s] Rand Prime Number: %Zd\n\n", algorithm, rand_num);
fflush(stdout);
}
```

4 Saída do código

```
1
2 ---- STARTING ----
3
4 ------ 40 BITS -----
5
6 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 4.86 || Iterations: 2080
8 [Parkmiller] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 1.00
9 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 6.00
10 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 8.00
11 [Parkmiller] Rand Prime Number: 410410230623
12
13 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 40.94 | Iterations: 27598
14
15 [Xorshift] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 0.00
16 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 5.00
17 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 7.00
18 [Xorshift] Rand Prime Number: 1080897758459
19
20 ----- 56 BITS -----
21
22 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 49.98 || Iterations: 50620
23
24 [Parkmiller] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 0.00
25 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 3.00
26 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 5.00
27 [Parkmiller] Rand Prime Number: 5119639974719561
28
29 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 6.00 || Iterations: 6053
30
31 [Xorshift] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 0.00
32 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 4.00
33 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 5.00
34 [Xorshift] Rand Prime Number: 6740289462465089
35
```

```
36 ----- 80 BITS -----
37
38 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 10.02 || Iterations: 7716
39
40 [Parkmiller] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 1.00
41 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 11.00
42 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 20.00
43 [Parkmiller] Rand Prime Number: 422564292559709587003771
44
45 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 27.99 | Iterations: 22513
46
47 [Xorshift] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 0.00
48 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 10.00
49 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 19.00
50 [Xorshift] Rand Prime Number: 94145264245105812837359
51
52 ----- 128 BITS -----
54 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 200.00 || Iterations: 120332
55
56 [Parkmiller] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 1.00
57 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 17.00
58 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 30.00
59 [Parkmiller] Rand Prime Number: 42975904470358790365139909623512025307
60
61 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 271.00 || Iterations: 152935
62
63 [Xorshift] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 1.00
64 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 18.00
65 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 35.00
66 [Xorshift] Rand Prime Number: 280511325997986961258318950099540774287
67
68 ----- 168 BITS -----
69
70 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 50.03 || Iterations: 19785
71
72 [Parkmiller] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 1.00
73 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 29.00
74 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 60.00
```

```
75 [Parkmiller] Rand Prime Number:
      157318367992577513796632311044363761562601471842667
76
77 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 176.99 || Iterations: 71718
78
79 [Xorshift] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 1.00
80 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 29.00
81 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 57.00
82 [Xorshift] Rand Prime Number:
      312502748493994987444052344015429162512258721637333
83
84 ----- 224 BITS -----
86 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 1480.05 || Iterations: 465508
87
88 [Parkmiller] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 1.00
89 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 50.00
90 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 90.00
91 [Parkmiller] Rand Prime Number:
      1192154995685174388225841717459920127517245760168248871540681104493
92
93 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 1258.99 || Iterations: 392306
95 [Xorshift] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 1.00
96 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 47.00
97 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 89.00
98 [Xorshift] Rand Prime Number:
      1016431035184878683181347597089249422507654018290654143256550152417
99
100 ----- 256 BITS -----
101
102 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 2067.01 || Iterations: 568577
103
104 [Parkmiller] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 1.00
105 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 52.00
106 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 106.00
107 [Parkmiller] Rand Prime Number: 522480405417548962943752257169280042603428
      84395974106404281586662609414203511
```

```
109 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 345.98 || Iterations: 104178
110
111 [Xorshift] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 1.00
112 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 55.00
113 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 112.00
114 [Xorshift] Rand Prime Number: 683132700812642858132918515849557571733645451
      52715491141009321448687694914221
115
116 ----- 512 BITS -----
117
118 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 4477.50 || Iterations: 592904
119
120 [Parkmiller] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 1.00
121 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 228.00
122 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 455.00
123 [Parkmiller] Rand Prime Number: 9276814289831341563209253914875412874174974
      23614514134171555091421708037340811882006335547059243002260887262573011291\\
      443903376206604064183031473799530717
124
125 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 197.02 || Iterations: 24997
126
127 [Xorshift] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 1.00
128 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 250.00
129 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 481.00
130 [Xorshift] Rand Prime Number: 674869922889498653842588418534998153928190965
      50883972283362053925549535084819210820231493477170372316284271075254193935
      97260332039948874046308061264377217
131
132 ----- 1024 BITS -----
133
134 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 6060.32 || Iterations: 380702
135
136 [Parkmiller] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 3.00
137 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 1361.00
138 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 2701.00
139 [Parkmiller] Rand Prime Number: 7403351375549588368203811110169543945685409
      26366683804335288961002932326219917474091824482664037893013973042691546279
      79159634794150140738822150501853001990056732000930872347724232906785356682
```

70279437041695263380661430827079274607130969096676841924564294140654499636

147

3401050297763279533019834148385591188309863

140 141 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 30364.01 || Iterations: 1877540 142 143 [Xorshift] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 3.00 144 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 1375.00 145 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 2732.00 146 [Xorshift] Rand Prime Number: 911056190476579966291492914752796604776699212 30167486942446408347445317159634911379175253203810355554236538759004039450 1579014069952139546910240255207169255338743310721858017252922602693500911961488190584885960977887175396058200279619963382356486896363583983299937355

148 ------- 2048 BITS -----149 150 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 3544.20 || Iterations: 64124 151 152 [Parkmiller] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 6.00 153 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 8773.00

154 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 17555.00

07019832805457634676317086034478477053923

155 [Parkmiller] Rand Prime Number: 8464527596846285593973083020635513947255747 1386245114386177318150370057664166202044017554797710957572969531065968479439413506051530099781702314986585190754034677061995519583732750864747415913 7896702095661765760300755735539992010070085440114306371108119960780496473135916051266540702538223718413661534219378572976863020306824044491877548803491008021352289863328583909416026910663669381630146635681741161743906869107799295667543638748700156750219055592732277957201896817

1181295714397177011624023127173437711451956514590645901198100432334332096124195139664014650313267850645343713465998324339569884100775062237049842877

156 157 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 26446.46 || Iterations: 490418 158 159 [Xorshift] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 5.00 160 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 8988.00 161 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 17834.00 162 [Xorshift] Rand Prime Number: 245055237831305596508548226791078131066148168 75254751525052193561095442447314306388612801023575002134929235814926178199

```
163
164 ------ 4096 BITS -----
165
166 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 103688.39 || Iterations: 212447
167
168 [Parkmiller] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 11.00
169 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 65916.00
170 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 131337.00
```

171 [Parkmiller] Rand Prime Number: 2375830996232439010094819441081634804573726 4345363276470724681059682774964350299801443230784038193715753748241307875935759326200533969168809571696477361333353398771383102019361927624331655604

173 [Found Prime] Time Taken(ms): 75128.10 || Iterations: 145677

- 175 [Xorshift] Random Number Generation Time Taken(us): 12.00
- 176 [Miller Rabin] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 65451.00
- 177 [Fermat] Primality Check Time Taken(us): 130939.00
- 178 [Xorshift] Rand Prime Number: 789576957623366144114203619215327801498290972 39673866858708107326064836115287463642663882110077381389093772601381407870

658562533324700283521562780187111507411624763574492549350265366760061375003279312708454636229393324206922570933375030942472074116956174240104781436144876957053942284675147436874157883633340360684325520421801064789717060530