

# IS Assignment

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Section	BCS 8D

- **General Guideline**

**Try to do your assignment by your own in order to learn.**

## Diffie–Hellman

- Alice and Bob use the Diffie–Hellman key exchange technique with a common prime  $q = 157$  and a primitive root  $a = 5$ .
  - a. If Alice has a private key  $X_A = 15$ , find her public key  $Y_A$ .
  - b. If Bob has a private key  $X_B = 27$ , find his public key  $Y_B$ .
  - c. What is the shared secret key between Alice and Bob?
- This problem illustrates the point that the Diffie–Hellman protocol is not secure without the step where you take the modulus, i.e. **the “Indiscrete Log Problem”** is not a hard problem! You are Eve and have captured Alice and Bob and imprisoned them. You overhear the following dialog.

Bob: Oh, let’s not bother with the prime in the Diffie–Hellman protocol, it will make things easier.

Alice: Okay, but we still need a base  $a$  to raise things to. How about  $a = 3$ ?

Bob: All right, then my result is 27.

Alice: And mine is 243. What is Bob's private key  $X_B$  and Alice's private key  $X_A$ ? What is their secret combined key? (Don't forget to show your work.)

### **Elgamal**

- Suppose Alice and Bob use an **Elgamal** scheme with a common prime  $q = 157$  and a primitive root  $a = 5$ .

a. If Bob has public key  $Y_B = 10$  and Alice chose the random integer  $k = 3$ , what is the ciphertext of  $M = 9$ ?

b. If Alice now chooses a different value of  $k$  so that the encoding of  $M = 9$  is  $C = (25, C_2)$ , what is the integer  $C_2$ ?

### **RSA**

- In a public-key system using RSA, you intercept the ciphertext  $C=20$  sent to a user whose public key is  $e=13$ ,  $n=77$ . What is the plaintext  $M$ ?
- In an RSA system, the public key of a given user is  $e = 65$ ,  $n = 2881$ . What is the private key of this user? Hint: First use trial-and-error to determine  $p$  and  $q$ ; then use the extended Euclidean algorithm to find the multiplicative inverse of 31 modulo  $\phi(n)$ .

### **Modes of Operations**

Write the equations for each of the following modes of operation used in block ciphers like DES:

- ECB (Electronic Codebook Mode)
- CBC (Cipher Block Chaining Mode)
- CFB (Cipher Feedback Mode)
- OFB (Output Feedback Mode)
- CTR (Counter Mode)