RSA 仿真实现

16337341 朱志儒

实验要求

实现 RSA 算法,将学号作为私钥,并生成对应的公钥,n为任意选取的两个 512bit 的素数相乘获得,加密:SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY (包含空格),给出密文,并给出解密函数,进行验证。

实验原理

RSA 密钥体制:

- 1) 设n = pq, 其p p n q 为素数, 且 $p \neq q$;
- 2) 根据欧拉函数, 求得r = φ(n) = φ(p)φ(q) = (p-1)(q-1);
- 3) 选择一个小于 r 的整数 e, 使得 e 与 r 互素, 并求得 e 的模 r 逆元 d, 即ed \equiv 1(mod r); (n, e) 组成公钥, (n, d) 组成私钥。

RSA 参数生成算法:

- 1) 生成两个大素数 p 和 q;
- 2) $n \leftarrow pq$, $\mathbb{H}\varphi(n) \leftarrow (p-1)(q-1)$;
- 3) 选择一个随机数b(1 < b < φ (n)),使得gcd($b, \varphi(n)$) = 1;
- 4) $a \leftarrow b^{-1} mod \varphi(n)$;
- 5) 公钥为 (n, b), 私钥为 (n, a)。

平方-乘算法:

```
    Function exp_by_squaring(x, n)
    if n < 0 then return exp_by_squaring(1 / x, -n);</li>
    else if n = 0 then return 1;
    else if n = 1 then return x;
    else if n is even then return exp_by_squaring(x * x, n / 2);
    else if n is odd then return x * exp_by_squaring(x * x, (n - 1) / 2);
```

首先生成两个 512bit 的数,并使用素性检验来测试其是否为素数,如果不是则重新生成。这样就得到两个素数 p 和 q,然后计算n = pq, $\varphi(n) = (p-1)(q-1)$ 。以学号为私钥,即 d = 16337341,计算 d 模 $\varphi(n)$ 的逆,即e = $d^{-1}mod\ \varphi(n)$ 。得到这些参数后,可使用 e 和 n 加密信息,使用 d 和 n 解密信息,加密和解密都使用平方-乘算法实现。

实验内容

超大整数超大次幂然后对超大的整数取模,即(base ^ exponent) mod m:

```
1. def exp_mode(base, exponent, m):
2.
        result = 1
        while exponent != 0:
3.
4.
            if (exponent & 1) == 1:
                # ei = 1, then mul
5.
6.
                result = (result * base) % m
7.
            exponent >>= 1
            base = (base * base) % m
9.
        return result
```

素性检验:

```
    def primeTest(n):
    q = n - 1
    k = 0
    # Find k, q, satisfied 2^k * q = n - 1
    while q % 2 == 0:
```

```
6.
           k += 1
7.
            q //= 2
       a = random.randint(2, n - 2)
8.
       # If a^q mod n= 1, n maybe is a prime number
9.
       if exp_mode(a, q, n) == 1:
10.
11.
            return "inconclusive"
       # If there exists j satisfy a ^((2 ^j) * q) \mod n == n-
12.
   1, n maybe is a prime number
       for j in range(0, k):
13.
            if exp_mode(a, (2 ** j) * q, n) == n - 1:
14.
15.
                return "inconclusive"
       # a is not a prime number
16.
17.
       return "composite"
```

寻找素数:

```
1. def findPrime(halfkeyLength):
2.
       while True:
            # Select a random number n
3.
            n = random.randint(0, 1 << halfkeyLength)</pre>
4.
            if n % 2 != 0:
5.
6.
                found = True
7.
             # If n satisfy primeTest 10 times, then n should be a prime number
                for i in range(0, 10):
8.
                    if primeTest(n) == "composite":
9.
                         found = False
10.
                        break
11.
12.
                if found:
13.
                    return n
```

求两个数字的最大公约数:

```
    def gcd(a, b):
    while a != 0:
    a, b = b % a, a
    return b
```

使用扩展欧几里得算法求模逆:

```
    def findModReverse(a, m):
    if gcd(a, m) != 1:
    return None
```

```
4.     u1, u2, u3 = 1, 0, a
5.     v1, v2, v3 = 0, 1, m
6.     while v3 != 0:
7.         q = u3 // v3
8.         v1, v2, v3, u1, u2, u3 = (u1 - q * v1), (u2 - q * v2), (u3 - q * v3)
         , v1, v2, v3
9.     return u1 % m
```

生成公钥私钥:

```
1. # 生成公钥私钥, p、q 为两个超大质数
2. def gen_key(p, q):
3.
      n = p * q
     fy = (p - 1) * (q - 1) # 计算与 n 互质的整数个数 欧拉函数
      d = 16337341 # 选取私钥 d 注意选取与 fy 互质的数
     while gcd(d, fy) != 1:
7.
         d += 1
8.
      # generate d
      b = fy
9.
      e = findModReverse(d, fy)
10.
      # 返回: 公钥
11.
12.
      return (n, e), (n, d)
```

加密:

```
    # 加密 m 是待加密的信息 加密成为 c
    def encrypt(m, pubkey):
    n = pubkey[0]
    e = pubkey[1]
    c = exp_mode(m, e, n)
    return c
```

解密:

```
    # 解密 c 是密文,解密为明文 m
    def decrypt(c, selfkey):
    n = selfkey[0]
    d = selfkey[1]
    m = exp_mode(c, d, n)
    return m
```

实验结果

程序运行结果:

```
请输入明文: SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY
选取的p为
379787805729767871996852497896162041761018487820931900374988535731391491360534700734245790367376781360105786900689581891
6477726850311395019937815683892793
选取得q为
126027824752720063018234321882760799968209041856148114776570942429594108581536153743582703757500221679444420552073254847
11225164639555165336181539139830769
e为
3728751333332343880255501668437947244651038491444067186076049994996765492095924381149980169480912477927661208885115111888
950424116849781492230730584463368213203330072155575261846090319464144984138928310685926233160168302573428085188303107645
12154037448927781701405761846830642987440854964488221712479851310357
d为
16337341
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY数字表示: 83857832896584458369783285787386698283738489
加密后的结果为:
174308738620464652464542026145012214728965387149878954597790466600919431282677853882051288012385168636914973258890566768
6290556202882396407330821029377894004341837705875241820238125998106975456170099698275278612897350225405123583074108951943
789987955620766713154835745500418558989155477077944278894414862940135
解密后的结果为:
```

由图可知, SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY 数字表示为

83857832896584458369783285787386698283738489

素数p为

 $37978780572976787199685249789616204176101848782093190037498853573139149\\13605347007342457903673767813601057869006895818916477726850311395019937\\815683892793$

素数q为

12602782475272006301823432188276079996820904185614811477657094242959410 85815361537435827037575002216794444205520732548471122516463955516533618 1539139830769

e 为

 $37287513333234388025550166843794724465103849144406718607604909499676549\\20959243811499801694809124779276612088851151118889504241168497814922307\\30584463368213203330072155575261846090319464144984138928310685926233160\\16830257342808518830310764512154037448927781701405761846830642987440854\\964488221712479851310357$

d 为

16337341

密文:

 $17430873862046465246454202614501221472896538714987895459779046660091943\\12826778538820512880123851686369149732588905667686290562028823964073308\\21029377894004341837705875241820238125998106975456170099698275278612897\\35022540512358307410895194378998795562076713154835745500418558989155477\\077944278894414862940135$

密文解密后:

83857832896584458369783285787386698283738489

由此可以看出,密文解密后与明文相同,说明 RSA 仿真实验成功。