

TP2 - Ex.3

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Estruturas Criptográficas

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In [ ]: from sage.all import *  
        from aux_func import *
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In [ ]: class BonehFranklinCryptosystem:  
        def __init__(self):  
            pass  
  
        def BFsetup(self, version, n):  
            if n not in [1024, 2048, 3072, 7680, 15360]:  
                raise ValueError("Invalid security parameter")  
  
            if version != 2:  
                raise ValueError("Invalid version number")  
            else:  
                public_params,s= self.BFsetup1(n)  
  
            return public_params,s  
  
        def BFsetup1(self,n):  
            #1  
            version = 2  
  
            #2  
            if n == 1024:  
                n_p, n_q, hashfcn = 512, 160, "1.3.14.3.2.26" # SHA-1  
            elif n == 2048:  
                n_p, n_q, hashfcn = 1024, 224, "2.16.840.1.101.3.4.2.4" # SHA-224  
            elif n == 3072:  
                n_p, n_q, hashfcn = 1536, 256, "2.16.840.1.101.3.4.2.1" # SHA-256  
            elif n == 7680:  
                n_p, n_q, hashfcn = 3840, 384, "2.16.840.1.101.3.4.2.2" # SHA-384  
            elif n == 15360:  
                n_p, n_q, hashfcn = 7680, 512, "2.16.840.1.101.3.4.2.3" # SHA-512  
  
            while True:  
                #3  
                while True:  
                    # Escolha aleatória de a e b  
                    #a = randint(1, n_q-1)  
                    #b = randint(1, n_q-1)  
  
                    #q = 2**a + 2**b + 1  
                    q = Integer(1393796574908163946345982391759047617413119)  
                    if q.is_prime() and q < 2**n_q:  
                        for r in range(1, (2 ** n_p)//(12*q)):  
                            # Calcular p  
                            p = 12 * r * q - 1  
  
                            # Verificar se p é primo e menor que 2**n_p  
                            if p < 2**n_p and p.is_prime():
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        break

        if (12*r*q-1 ==p) and p < 2**n_p and p.is_prime():
            break

#4
F_P = GF(p) #  $y^2 = x^3 + 1$ 
a = 0
b = 1
E = EllipticCurve(F_P, [a, b])

point =E.random_element()
P_prime = (point[0], point[1])
P = 12 * r * E(P_prime)

    if P!= 0:
        break

#5
s = randint(2, q - 1)
P_pub = s * P

    return {'version': version, 'E': E , 'p': p, 'q': q, 'P': P, 'P_pub': P_pub}
##direita
def BFderivePubl(self, id, public_params):
    E, p, q, hashfcn = public_params['E'], public_params['p'], public_params['q'], public_params['hashfcn']
    hashfcn = Hashfunc(hashfcn)
    Q_id = HashToPoint(E, p, q, id, hashfcn)
    return Q_id
###direita
def BFextractPriv(self, id, public_params, s):
    Q_id = self.BFderivePubl(id, public_params)
    return s * Q_id

def BFencrypt(self, m, id, public_params):
    E, p, q, P, P_pub, hashfcn = public_params['E'], public_params['p'], public_params['q'], public_params['P'], public_params['P_pub'], public_params['hashfcn']

    #1
    hashfcn = Hashfunc(hashfcn)
    hashlen = hashfcn().digest_size
    #2
    Q_id = self.BFderivePubl(id, public_params)
    #3
    rho = bytes([randint(0, 255) for _ in range(hashlen)])
    #4
    t = hashfcn(m).digest()
    #5
    l = HashToRange(rho+t, q, hashfcn)
    if len(rho+t) != 2*hashlen :
        raise ValueError("The concatenation of rho and t most have (2 * hashlen) length")
    if l < 0 or l > q -1:
        raise ValueError("Invalid value l in Encryption:"+str(l))
    #6
    U = l * P
    #7
    theta = pairing(E, p, q, P_pub, Q_id)
    #8
    theta_prime = theta**l
    #9
    z = canonical_encoding(E,p, None, 0,theta_prime)
    #10
    w = hashfcn(z).digest()
    #11
    V = bytes([(a).__xor__(b) for a, b in zip(w, rho)])
    #12
    W = bytes([(a).__xor__(b) for a, b in zip(HashBytes(len(m),rho,hashfcn),

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        return U, V, W

    def BFdecrypt(self, S_id, ciphertext, public_params):
        E, p, q, P, P_pub, hashfcn = public_params['E'], public_params['p'], publ
        U, V, W = ciphertext
        #1
        hashfcn = Hashfunc(hashfcn)
        hashlen = hashfcn().digest_size
        #2
        theta = pairing(E, p, q, U, S_id)
        #3
        z = canonical_encoding(E, p, None, 0, theta)
        #4
        w = hashfcn(z).digest()
        #5
        rho = bytes([(a).__xor__(b) for a, b in zip(w, V)])
        #5
        m = bytes([(a).__xor__(b) for a, b in zip(HashBytes(len(W), rho, hashfcn),
        #7
        t = hashfcn(m).digest()
        #8
        l = HashToRange(rho+t, q, hashfcn)
        #9
        if l * P != U:
            return "Invalid ciphertext"
        return m

```

teste

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In [ ]: def create_BF_cryptosystem():
    # Criando uma instância do criptossistema Boneh-Franklin
    bf_crypto = BonehFranklinCryptosystem()

    # Setup do criptossistema
    version = 2
    security_parameter = 1024
    public_params, master_secret = bf_crypto.BFsetup(version, security_parameter)
    # Gerando chaves pública e privada para uma identidade
    identity = "alice@example.com"
    public_key = bf_crypto.BFderivePubl(identity, public_params)
    private_key = bf_crypto.BFextractPriv(identity, public_params, master_secret)

    return bf_crypto, identity, public_params, private_key

bf_crypto, identity, public_params, private_key = create_BF_cryptosystem()

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In [ ]: def test_BF_cryptosystem(bf_crypto, identity, public_params, private_key):
    # Mensagem a ser criptografada
    message = b"Hello, world!"

    # Criptografando a mensagem para a identidade especificada
    ciphertext = bf_crypto.BFencrypt(message, identity, public_params)

    # Descriptografando a mensagem usando a chave privada correspondente
    decrypted_message = bf_crypto.BFdecrypt(private_key, ciphertext, public_params)

    # Verificando se a mensagem descriptografada é igual à mensagem original
    assert decrypted_message == message, "Decryption failed!"

    print("Test passed successfully!")

test_BF_cryptosystem(bf_crypto, identity, public_params, private_key)

```

Test passed successfully!