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EECS 700

15 November 2023

Homework 3: Report

Task 1:

a) To produce a random nonnegative matrix for Alice and Bob for their respective sizes, we use the numpy library.

```
# Alice generates a 5x8 matrix
A = np.random.randint(low=0, high=100, size=(5, 8))
# Bob generates an 8x4 matrix
B = np.random.randint(low=0, high=100, size=(8, 4))
```

- b) The design of the cryptographic protocol that can be used to securely compute the product of AxB is as follows:
 - Step 1: Alice produces a key pair using paillier crypto system.
 - **Step 2:** Alice then sends her public key to Bob.
 - **Step 3:** Bob multiplies his matrix with some random number(in our case 4) before encrypting his matrix. So, even if Alice can decrypt this matrix, the information is redacted.
 - **Step 4:** Alice receives the encrypted matrix. Since, there is paillier encryption used, Alice can use the homomorphic properties to multiply the encrypted matrix with her plain text value. Alice, then sends this multiplied matrix back to Bob.
 - **Step 5:** Bob receives the multiplied matrix which he then divides by his random value(4) to reveal the actual answer of matrix multiplication.

During these steps Bob never finds out the value of Alice's matrix and Alice never finds out the value of Bob's matrix.

- c) Code for Alice and Bob's Computer is provided in the zip file as Alice.py and Bob.py
- d) The screenshots below post the value. The first set of screenshots are with 512 key size and the second set is with 1024 key size. The print statement only reveals an object, however, when using 512 key size the computation takes less time and resources when compared to 1024 key size.

```
gya@Darksst:~/Desktop/Github_Projects/Data-Privacy-and-Data-Security-Models/Encryption/Homomorphic_Encryption$ python3 Alice.py
     Jigyaguarkst: ~/besi
Alice's Matrix A:
[[0 6 2 7 5 5 1 8]
[2 0 2 8 2 8 5 7]
[2 8 4 0 6 7 2 8]
[5 5 9 8 9 1 9 5]
[6 9 9 7 1 8 6 6]]
[5 9 9 7 1 8 6 6]]
Alice's Server Started. Waiting for Connection...
Connected by ('127.0.0.1', 36264)
Last Ciphertext (Encrypted Matrix C):
[[<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3eb30>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3eb60>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3ec60>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3ec60>
[<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3ec60>
[<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3ed10>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3ed0>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3ed0>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3ed0>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3ee60>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3ee60>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3ef0>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3ef0>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3ef0>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3f00>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3f00>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3f00>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3f10>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3f10>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3f10>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3f10>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3f16>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3f16>
ophe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3f150>
ophe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3f150>
ophe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fee07c3f150>
       Sending decrypted result to Bob.
```

Figure 1: Alice's Computer 512 key size

```
jigya@Darksst:~/Desktop/Github_Projects/Data-Privacy-and-Data-Security-Models/Encryption/Homomorphic_Encryption$ python3 Bob.py
Connected to Alice's Server
Bob's Matrix B:
[[1 7 2 3]
[1 1 3 1]
[1 4 8 2]
[2 9 8 2]
[4 0 6 2]
[4 0 6 2]
[7 3 8 5]
[5 2 9 4]
[6 1 3 1]
[6 1 3 1]
[7 3 8 5]
[6 1 3 1]
Encrypted Blinded Matrix B:
[[sphe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fe7f204a680-
sphe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fe7f204a900-
sphe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fe7f204a900-
sphe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fe7b4918640-
sphe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fe7b4918860-
sphe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fe7b4918600-
sphe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fe7b4919600-
sphe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fe7b4919000-
sphe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fe7b49191000-
sphe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fe7b49191000-
sphe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fe7b49191000-
sphe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fe7b4919300-
sphe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fe7b4919300-
sphe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7fe7b4919300-
sphe.paillier.EncryptedNumber obj
```

Figure 2: Bob's Computer 512 key size

```
-/Desktop/Github_Projects/Data-Privacy-and-Data-Security-Models/Encryption/Homomorphic_Encryption$ python3 Alice.py
          Jayagbarks: 7besi
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[[5 9 1 8 7 5 0 3]
[3 7 1 4 4 4 1 9]
[5 7 8 3 1 0 9 5]
[0 6 1 4 3 9 6 8]
[2 2 3 2 8 7 2 5]]
[0 6 1 4 3 9 6 8]
[2 2 3 2 8 7 2 5]]
Alice's Server Started. Waiting for Connection...
Connected by ('127.0.0.1', 58854)
Last Ciphertext (Encrypted Matrix C):
[[sphe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7f286c63e920>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7f286c63e940>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7f286c63e40>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7f286c63ea40>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7f286c63ea0>]
[sphe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7f286c63eb00>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7f286c63ec00>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7f286c63ec00>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7f286c63ec00>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7f286c63ee60>
<phe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7f286c63e60>
ophe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7f286c63e60>
ophe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7f286c63e60>
ophe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 0x7f286c63e60>
ophe.paillier.EncryptedNumber object
```

Figure 3: Alice's Computer 1024 key size

```
Figure 3: Alice's Computer 1024 key size

| SignalDarksst:-/Desktop/Github_Projects/Data-Privacy-and-Data-Security-Models/Encryption/Homomorphic_Encryption$ Bob.py

Connected to Alice's Server

Bob's Matrix B:
[[4 1 8 3]
[9 7 6 4]
[9 1 7 7]
[1 1 4 9]
[5 2 0 3]
[4 8 5 5]
[8 9 7]]
Encrypted Blinded Matrix B:
[[sphc.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 6x7fc588fae689-sphc.paillier.EncryptedNumber object at 6x7fc588fae898-sphc.paillier.EncryptedNumber o
```

Figure 4: Bob's Computer 1024 key size

e) Scenario 1: When a plaintext value is multiplied by an encrypted value it gives out the correct matrix value. This can be done by calculating the matrix multiplication value from Alice and Bob's original matrix. Since, in the above situation Bob's matrix was encrypted however, Alice was able to multiply the values with her plaintext. We can also verify this by storing the normal matrix multiplication and comparing it to the decrypted matrix multiplication. (Refer to figure 5)

```
[46] # Perform the encrypted matrix multiplication
     C = np.empty([5, 4], dtype=object) # Initialize an empty matrix for the result
     for i in range(5): # Iterate over rows of A
         for j in range(4): # Iterate over columns of encrypted B
             sum = public_key.encrypt(0) # Start with an encrypted 0
             for k in range(8): # Iterate over the elements in the row/column pair
                 # Convert A[i][k] to a standard Python integer and then perform scalar multiplication
                 product = encrypted_B[k][j] * int(A[i][k]) # Scalar multiplication
                 sum = sum + product # Homomorphic addition
             C[i][j] = sum
     # C now contains the encrypted result of A x B
    # Decrypting the result matrix C
     decrypted_C = np.zeros([5, 4]) # Initialize an empty matrix for the decrypted result
     for i in range(5):
        for j in range(4):
             decrypted_C[i][j] = private_key.decrypt(C[i][j])
     print("Decrypted Matrix (Product of A and B):")
     print(decrypted_C)
     # Performing normal matrix multiplication of A and B
     normal_product = np.dot(A, B)
     print("Multiplication Values without Encryption")
     print(normal_product)
Decrypted Matrix (Product of A and B):
    [[22487. 22724. 17145. 21731.]
     [24791. 22627. 27072. 30930.]
      [32752. 28475. 28872. 34730.]
      [32567. 27288. 26067. 33878.]
      [25714. 28086. 26906. 30224.]]
    Multiplication Values without Encryption
     [[22487 22724 17145 21731]
      [24791 22627 27072 30930]
      [32752 28475 28872 34730]
      [32567 27288 26067 33878]
      [25714 28086 26906 30224]]
```

Figure 5: Cross checking encrypted and normal matrix multiplication

Scenario 2: When trying to multiply two encrypted values, for example both the matrices are encrypted, the value will not hold. Consider, this simple program below which tries to multiply two encrypted values at which point the compiler throws an error. (Refer figure 6)

```
# Generate keys
public_key, private_key = paillier.generate_paillier_keypair()

# Encrypt two numbers
encrypted_num1 = public_key.encrypt(5)
encrypted_num2 = public_key.encrypt(3)

# Attempt to multiply two encrypted numbers
try:
    result = encrypted_num1 * encrypted_num2
    print("Encrypted Multiplication Result:", result)
except Exception as e:
    print("Error occurred:", e)
Error occurred: Good luck with that...
```

Figure 6: Two encrypted values multiplication throws an error

Task 2:

```
Input boolean vectors:
Alice: 0000111000
Bob: 1111000010
SFDL PROGRAM:
* Calculate the scalar product of two Boolean vectors
*/
program ScalarProduct {
  const N = 10;
  type Bool = Int<1>; // Assuming Bool as 1-bit integer
  type Vector = Bool[N];
  type AliceInput = Vector;
  type BobInput = Vector;
  type ScalarProductResult = Int<32>; // 32-bit integer to hold the scalar product
  type Input = struct {AliceInput alice, BobInput bob};
  type Output = struct {ScalarProductResult result};
  function Output output(Input input) {
     int<32> sum = 0;
     int<8> i;
     for (i = 0 \text{ to } N-1) {
       sum = sum + (input.alice[i] * input.bob[i]); // Self-referencing assignment
     }
     Output result;
     result.result = sum;
     return result;
  }
}
```