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Diffie-Hellman

- 1. The secret number is 6.
- 2. We are given g,p,A,B, and A = g^a mod p, B = g^b mod p, K = B^a mod p and K = A^b mob p. We need to solve at least one set of the equations. A = g^a mod p -> 30 = 7^a mod 61 OR B = g^b mod p -> 30 = 7^b mod 61. After brute forcing values in the software of your choice (or by hand but oh boy), one arrives at b = 23 and a = 41. Plugging either in for K yields 6 as the answer.
- 3. If the integers were much larger, it would have been impossible to brute force and find an a or b. A similar problem to running an algorithm to prove fermat's last theorem, it would simply take too much power and too much time.

RSA

- 1. Hey Bob. It's even worse than we thought! Your pal, Alice.

 https://www.schneier.com/blog/archives/2022/04/airtags-are-used-for-stalking-far-more-than-previously-reported.html
- 2. We are given Bob's e=13 and n = 5561. We need to find d to satisfy the equation ed = 1 mod (p-1)(q-1) because d is required to decode Alice's message. We know that p and q are primes and therefore we can find p and q through the prime factorization of n. For 5561, we find that 67 and 83 are prime factors of 5561, and assign them respectively.

Running the program below, we find that d = 1249. Now that we have d, we decode Alice's message using x to represent the integers listed on the assignment page and the equation $x^d \mod n$.

From here, I used an ascii table and translated each value, such as 653*1249 % 5561 = 115, and used an ASCII table, to translate the message.

- 3. Ed = $1 \mod (p-1)(q-1)$ is incalculable when values are too high because it requires too much computing power.
- 4. Alice encrypted her message one letter at a time, which is insecure because a code such as this will be broken be using letter frequencies and a dictionary. This means that this encryption method is useless