readme

倪浚桐

202022161224

Lab4-progarm2

macOS Monterey 12.0.1

Pycharm 11.0.12 x86-64

Python 3.9.5

```
/Users/lingfeng/Desktop/python/202022161224-倪浚桐-Lab4/Program2/main.py
(venv) lingfeng@lingfengdeMacBook-Pro Program2 % /Users/lingfeng/Desktop/python/202022161224-倪浚桐-Lab4/Program2/main.py
Private Kev:
11798427372728096379290021397510692875108125360021207815012128324895864985223023955168700768399390870402518292203525382010422897360409791591753156557493681
10216475235792255573243169432021589161939552450463032680788641049536011084645495238176466703573703908250052171007247192302314651903578109090596806665327191
Public Kev:
alpha:
2694168472545231258806031947729903595445496088726119862765572815664866464580698723996864932479737768585376978355220734629128446893069598555763781086823030
7427531840129648840633167627025647456924364716746163773241706978207962017254660258880406761312616326530349230196214259678639839888312355048194890062570759
9688458763014259035787617288156398771557104001789160054543902402508353287358720425831358264346126091462780281393232547180039504962280806782144535538996686
4137696876930990267522398697653550193405311689664069574322834683213199126531348263326633721504049779673544721298253021191958429503842792929508773630980912\\
(venv) lingfeng@lingfengdeMacBook-Pro Program2 %
```

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
    # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
    import random
 3
    import Prime
 5
 6
 7
    def gcd(a: int, b: int) -> int:
 8
        if a < b:
 9
             return gcd(b, a)
10
        elif a % b == 0:
             return b
11
12
        else:
             return gcd(b, a % b)
13
14
15
```

```
16
    def gen key(p: int) -> int:
17
        key: int = random.randint(pow(10, 154), p)
18
        while gcd(p, key) != 1:
19
            key = random.randint(pow(10, 154), p)
20
        return key
21
22
23
    def power(a: int, b: int, c: int) -> int:
        x: int = 1
24
25
        y: int = a
        while b > 0:
26
            if b % 2 != 0:
27
28
                x = (x * y) % c
29
            y = (y * y) % c
            b = int(b / 2)
30
        return x % c
31
32
33
    def encrypt(msg: str, p: int, beta: int, alpha: int) -> [int, list]:
34
35
        en_msg: list = []
36
37
        i: int = gen key(p)
        Km: int = power(beta, i, p)
38
        Ke: int = power(alpha, i, p)
39
40
41
        for i in range(0, len(msg)):
42
            en_msg.append(msg[i])
43
        for i in range(0, len(en_msg)):
44
45
            en msg[i] = Km * ord(en msg[i])
46
47
        return Ke, en_msg
48
49
50
    def decrypt(t: list, r: int, a: int, p: int) -> list:
51
        dr msg = []
52
        Km = power(r, a, p)
        for i in range(0, len(t)):
53
            dr_msg.append(chr(int(t[i] / Km)))
54
55
56
        return dr_msg
57
58
59
    def main():
60
        msg: str = input()
        prime arr: list = Prime.get rand prime arr(1)
61
62
        p: int = prime_arr[0]
        alpha: int = random.randint(2, p)
63
64
        a: int = gen_key(p)
```

```
65
        beta: int = power(alpha, a, p)
66
67
        print("Private Key:")
68
        print("p:")
69
        print(p)
70
        print("alpha:")
71
        print(alpha)
        print("a:")
72
73
        print(a)
74
        print("Public Key:")
75
        print("p:")
76
        print(p)
77
        print("alpha:")
78
        print(alpha)
79
        print("beta:")
80
        print(beta)
81
82
        r, t = encrypt(msg, p, beta, alpha)
83
84
        print("Ciphertext:")
85
        print("r:")
        print(r)
86
87
        print("t:")
88
        print(t[0])
89
90
        dr_msg: list = decrypt(t, r, a, p)
        d_msg: str = ''.join(dr_msg)
91
92
93
        print("Plaintext:")
94
        print(d_msg)
95
96
97
    if __name__ == '__main__':
98
        main()
99
```

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
    # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2
 3
    import math
    import random
 5
 6
    # 扩展欧几里得算法求模反元素
 7
    def ex_euclid(a: int, b: int, list):
8
        if b == 0:
9
10
            list[0] = 1
11
            list[1] = 0
12
            list[2] = a
13
        else:
```

```
14
            ex euclid(b, a % b, list)
15
            temp = list[0]
16
            list[0] = list[1]
            list[1] = temp - a // b * list[1]
17
18
19
    # 求模反元素
20
    def mod_inverse(a: int, b: int) -> int:
2.1
        list = [0, 0, 0]
22
23
        if a < b:
            a, b = b, a
24
25
        ex_euclid(a, b, list)
26
        if list[1] < 0:
            list[1] = a + list[1]
27
28
        return list[1]
29
30
    # 快速幂模运算,把b拆分为二进制,遍历b的二进制,当二进制位为0时不计入计算
31
    def quick_pow_mod(a: int, b: int, c: int) -> int:
32
33
        a = a % c
34
        ans: int = 1
        while b != 0:
35
            if b & 1:
36
37
                ans = (ans * a) % c
38
            b >>= 1
39
            a = (a % c) * (a % c)
40
        return ans
41
42
    # n为要检验的大数, a < n, k = n - 1
43
44
    def miller rabin witness(a: int, n: int) -> bool:
        if n == 1:
45
46
            return False
47
        if n == 2:
48
            return True
49
        k: int = n - 1
50
        q: int = int(math.floor(math.log(k, 2)))
51
        m: int = 1
        while q > 0:
52
            m = k // 2 ** q
53
            if k \% 2 ** q == 0 and m \% 2 == 1:
54
55
                break
            q = q - 1
56
57
        if quick_pow_mod(a, n - 1, n) != 1:
58
            return False
        b1: int = quick pow mod(a, m, n)
59
60
        for i in range(1, q + 1):
            if b1 == n - 1 or b1 == 1:
61
62
                return True
```

```
63
             b2: int = b1 ** 2 % n
 64
             b1 = b2
         if b1 == 1:
 65
 66
             return True
 67
         return False
 68
 69
 70
     # Miller-Rabin素性检验算法,检验8次
 71
     def prime test miller rabin(p: int, k: int) -> bool:
 72
         while k > 0:
             a: int = random.randint(1, p - 1)
 73
             if not miller_rabin_witness(a, p):
 74
 75
                 return False
             k = k - 1
 76
 77
         return True
 78
 79
     # 判断 num 是否与 prime_arr 中的每一个数都互质
 80
     def prime_each(num: int, prime_arr: list) -> bool:
 81
 82
         for prime in prime_arr:
 83
             remainder: int = num % prime
             if remainder == 0:
 84
 85
                 return False
         return True
 86
 87
 88
     # return a prime array from begin to end
 89
 90
     def get_con_prime_array(begin: int, end: int) -> list:
 91
         array: list = []
 92
         for i in range(begin, end):
 93
             flag: bool = judge_prime(i)
 94
             if flag:
 95
                 array.append(i)
 96
         return array
 97
 98
 99
     # judge whether a number is prime
100
     def judge prime(number: int) -> bool:
101
         temp: int = int(math.sqrt(number))
102
         for i in range(2, temp + 1):
             if number % i == 0:
103
104
                 return False
105
         return True
106
107
     # 根据 count 的值生成若干个与质数数组都互质的大数
108
109
     def get_rand_prime_arr(count: int) -> list:
         arr: list = get_con_prime_array(2, 100000)
110
111
         prime: list = []
```

```
112
         while len(prime) < count:</pre>
113
             num: int = random.randint(pow(10, 154), pow(10, 155))
114
             if num % 2 == 0:
115
                 num = num + 1
116
             while True:
                 if prime_each(num, arr) and prime_test_miller_rabin(num, 8):
117
118
                     if num not in prime:
119
                         prime.append(num)
120
                     break
121
                 num = num + 2
122
         return prime
123
```