# 实验指导书 4

### 复习RSA算法

```
ALGORITHM 12.25
RSA key generation GenRSA

Input: Security parameter 1^n
Output: N, e, d as described in the text
(N, p, q) \leftarrow \mathsf{GenModulus}(1^n)
\phi(N) := (p-1) \cdot (q-1)
choose e > 1 such that \gcd(e, \phi(N)) = 1
compute d := [e^{-1} \mod \phi(N)]
return N, e, d
```

#### CONSTRUCTION 12.26

Let GenRSA be as in the text. Define a public-key encryption scheme as follows:

- Gen: on input 1<sup>n</sup> run GenRSA(1<sup>n</sup>) to obtain N, e, and d. The public key is ⟨N, e⟩ and the private key is ⟨N, d⟩.
- Enc: on input a public key pk = ⟨N, e⟩ and a message m ∈ Z<sub>N</sub>\*, compute the ciphertext

```
c := [m^e \mod N].
```

 Dec: on input a private key sk = ⟨N, d⟩ and a ciphertext c ∈ Z<sub>N</sub><sup>\*</sup>, compute the message

```
m := [c^d \mod N].
```

## RSA 加密

这里因为采用cryptopp进行加密1G文件会耗时72分钟,并且加密后文件扩大了500MB,怀疑算法框架优化问题,因此此处换成openSSL框架进行RSA加密,虽然消耗时间也很长但是减少了30分钟的时间,且文件仅仅增大了几十k,相对来说更加合理。

RSA加密算法主要分为两步,产生密钥以及加密,但是需要注意的是加密密钥的大小决定了加密的文字长度,所以大文件只能分块来加密。

首先是RSA的密钥生成:

```
#define KEY_LENGTH 2048
#define PUB_KEY_FILE "E:\\CQUverify\\CQUverify\\pubkey.pem" // 公钥路径
#define PRI_KEY_FILE "E:\\CQUverify\\CQUverify\\prikey.pem" // 私钥路径
void GenerateRSAKey(std::string& out_pub_key, std::string& out_pri_key)
{
    size_t pri_len = 0; // 私钥长度
    size_t pub_len = 0; // 公钥长度
    char* pri_key = nullptr; // 私钥
    char* pub_key = nullptr; // 公钥

// 生成密钥对
    RSA* keypair = RSA_generate_key(KEY_LENGTH, RSA_3, NULL, NULL);
```

```
BIO* pri = BIO_new(BIO_s_mem());
   BIO* pub = BIO_new(BIO_s_mem());
   // 生成私钥
   PEM_write_bio_RSAPrivateKey(pri, keypair, NULL, NULL, 0, NULL, NULL);
   //生成公钥
   PEM_write_bio_RSA_PUBKEY(pub, keypair);
   // 获取长度
   pri_len = BIO_pending(pri);
   pub_len = BIO_pending(pub);
   // 密钥对读取到字符串
   pri_key = (char*)malloc(pri_len + 1);
   pub_key = (char*)malloc(pub_len + 1);
   BIO_read(pri, pri_key, pri_len);
   BIO_read(pub, pub_key, pub_len);
   pri_key[pri_len] = '\0';
   pub_key[pub_len] = '\0';
   out_pub_key = pub_key;
   out_pri_key = pri_key;
   // 将公钥写入文件
   std::ofstream pub_file(PUB_KEY_FILE, std::ios::out);
   if (!pub_file.is_open())
       perror("pub key file open fail:");
       return;
   pub_file << pub_key;</pre>
   pub_file.close();
   // 将私钥写入文件
   std::ofstream pri_file(PRI_KEY_FILE, std::ios::out);
   if (!pri_file.is_open())
       perror("pri key file open fail:");
       return;
   pri_file << pri_key;</pre>
   pri_file.close();
   // 释放内存
   RSA_free(keypair);
   BIO_free_all(pub);
   BIO_free_all(pri);
   free(pri_key);
   free(pub_key);
}
```

```
std::string RsaPriEncrypt(const std::string& clear_text, std::string& pri_key)
   std::string encrypt_text;
   BIO* keybio = BIO_new_mem_buf((unsigned char*)pri_key.c_str(), -1);
   RSA* rsa = RSA_new();
   rsa = PEM_read_bio_RSAPrivateKey(keybio, &rsa, NULL, NULL);
   if (!rsa)
   {
       BIO_free_all(keybio);
       return std::string("");
   }
   // 获取RSA单次可以处理的数据块的最大长度
   int key_len = RSA_size(rsa);
   int block_len = key_len - 11; // 因为填充方式为RSA_PKCS1_PADDING, 所以要在
key_len基础上减去11
   // 申请内存: 存贮加密后的密文数据
   char* sub_text = new char[key_len + 1];
   memset(sub_text, 0, key_len + 1);
   int ret = 0;
   int pos = 0;
   std::string sub_str;
   // 对数据进行分段加密(返回值是加密后数据的长度)
   while (pos < clear_text.length()) {</pre>
       sub_str = clear_text.substr(pos, block_len);
       memset(sub_text, 0, key_len + 1);
       ret = RSA_private_encrypt(sub_str.length(), (const unsigned
char*)sub_str.c_str(), (unsigned char*)sub_text, rsa, RSA_PKCS1_PADDING);
       if (ret >= 0) {
           encrypt_text.append(std::string(sub_text, ret));
       }
       pos += block_len;
   }
   // 释放内存
   delete sub_text;
   BIO_free_all(keybio);
   RSA_free(rsa);
   return encrypt_text;
}
```

每次读取的1mb文字就采用上面的算法进行加密,在此之前每次还需要对文件进行读取到缓冲区的操作,其中最后一次需要特殊处理,因为最后一次不一定还剩下1mb可以读取。

#### 程序如下:

```
void RSA_encrypt_file() {
   string public_key;
   string private_key;
   GenerateRSAKey(public_key, private_key);

   clock_t start, end;
   //明文文件
   char path_in[100] = "E:\\CQUverify\\CQUVerify\\lgb.data";
```

```
//密文文件
char path_out_en[100] = "E:\\CQUverify\\CQUVerify\\1gb_out_en_openss1.data";
   int size = 1048576;
   ifstream in(path_in, ios::binary);
   in.seekg(0, in.end);
   int filesize = in.tellg();//获取文件长度
   cout << "file size:" << filesize << endl;</pre>
   int readsize = size;//读取文件时的读取长度
   in.seekg(0, in.beg);//将明文文件指针再指向开头
   ofstream out(path_out_en, ios::binary | ios::app);
   bool flag = true;
   start = clock();
   while (flag) {
       char* temp = new char[size];
       int true_size = 0;
       //如果文件剩余未读取大小小于每次读入的大小,则temp指针只分配filesize的大小,并标记
flag表示这次加密后就不再运行。
       if (filesize <= readsize) {</pre>
           in.read(temp, filesize);
           true_size = filesize;
           flag = false;
       else {
           in.read(temp, readsize);
           true_size = readsize;
       }
       string res=RsaPriEncrypt(string(temp,true_size),private_key);
       out.write(res.c_str(), res.length());//密文写入文件
       filesize -= readsize;
   }
   end = clock();
   cout << "cost time:" << (end - start) << endl;</pre>
   return;
}
```

#### DES加密文件:

因为DES不需要文件切割,所以采用cryptopp进行尝试加密,cryptopp提供文件加密的API,因此DES加密文件十分简洁。由于只是进行测试加密速度,所以密钥采用之前的弱密钥进行测试。

```
void DES_encrypt(unsigned char key[DES::DEFAULT_KEYLENGTH],const string&
file_in,const string& file_out) {
    ECB_Mode<DES>::Encryption cipher{};
    cipher.SetKey(key,DES::DEFAULT_KEYLENGTH);
    ifstream in(file_in, ios::binary);
    ofstream out(file_out, ios::binary);
    FileSource(in,true,new StreamTransformationFilter(cipher,new
FileSink(out)));//文件的加密API
    return;
}
void DES_File_Test() {
```

```
char path_in[100] = "E:\\CQUverify\\CQUVerify\\1gb.data";
  char path_out_en[100] = "E:\\CQUverify\\CQUVerify\\1gb_out_en_DES.data";
  clock_t start = clock();
  DES_encrypt(weakKetSets[0], path_in, path_out_en);
  clock_t end = clock();
  cout << "cost time of encrypting a file by DES alg:" << (end - start) << end];
  return;
}</pre>
```

### 大数运算

使用Cryptopp框架下的大整数进行实验。

首先需要生成n

代码如下:

```
AutoSeededRandomPool rng;//随机数种子
Integer p,q;
//生成大素数
do
{
    p.Randomize(rng, 1024);
} while (!IsPrime(p));
do {
    q.Randomize(rng, 1024);
} while (!IsPrime(q));
Integer phi = (p - 1) * (q - 1);//n的欧拉数
Integer n = p*q;
```

采用do-while循环来检查生成的随机大整数是否是素数。

然后需要生成e, 使得它和n的欧拉数互素

```
Integer e;//0-2^1024范围生成数
Integer min = 1;
do {
    e = Integer(rng, min, phi);
} while (!(GCD(e,phi)==1));//0-phi的与phi互素的数
```

同样使用do-while循环,使用cryptopp的GCD API判断是否互素。

最后是随机生成x,并进行运算

```
Integer x = Integer(rng, 1024);
Integer res=ModularExponentiation(x,e,n);
```

这里直接调ModularExponentiation的API运算即可。

```
void TestInteger() {
   AutoSeededRandomPool rng;
    clock_t start, end, middle;
   start = clock();
   Integer p,q;
   //生成大素数
   do
        p.Randomize(rng, 1024);
   } while (!IsPrime(p));
   do {
        q.Randomize(rng, 1024);
    } while (!IsPrime(q));
    Integer phi = (p - 1) * (q - 1); //n的欧拉数
    Integer e;//0-2^1024范围生成数
   Integer min = 1;
   do {
        e = Integer(rng, min, phi);
    } while (!(GCD(e,phi)==1));//0-phi的与phi互素的数
    Integer x = Integer(rng, 1024);
   Integer n = p*q;
   middle = clock();
   Integer res=ModularExponentiation(x,e,n);
    end = clock();
    cout << "----" << endl;</pre>
    cout << "x:" << x << endl;</pre>
    cout << "the bits of x:" << x.BitCount() << endl;</pre>
    cout << "----" << endl;</pre>
    cout << "e:" << e << endl;</pre>
    cout << "the bits of e:" << e.BitCount() << endl;</pre>
    cout << "----" << endl;</pre>
    cout << "n:" << n << endl;</pre>
    cout << "the bits of n:" << n.BitCount() << endl;</pre>
   cout << "----" << endl;
    cout << "res:" << res << endl;</pre>
    cout << "the bits of res:" << res.BitCount() << endl;</pre>
    cout << "----" << endl;</pre>
    cout << "the time costed by generating nums is:" << middle - start << endl;</pre>
    cout << "the time costed by calculating is:" << end - middle << endl;</pre>
    cout << "the whole time is:" << end - start << endl;</pre>
    return:
}
```

# 素数判定

- 1. 试除法
- 2. AKS素性测试
- 3. Miller-Rabin算法
- 4. n Solovay-Strassen算法