Encryption: Plaintext (randomly generate) to be encrypted is m =_____ Ciphertext is c =Decryption: Ciphertext to be decrypted is c =Decrypted plaintext is m =

A2. [20] Suppose two e-commerce websites named https://cryptoa.io and https://cryptob.io use the same RSA modulus N with two different public keys $e_a = 65537$ and $e_b = 65539$. They use the RSA cryptosystem for secure communication. A user wants to make some purchases from both websites using a credit card. To do so, the user encrypts the credit card number using the public keys e_a and e_b and obtains ciphertexts e_a and e_b , respectively and sends the ciphertexts to the respective websites. Assume that an attacker has some side information that the ciphertexts e_a and e_b are for the same credit card number and knows e_a , e_b , e_a , and e_b . Describe and implement the technique to recover the credit card number from e_a , e_b , e_a , and e_b .

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RSA modulus and ciphertexts:

 $c_a = \\ 8974527441135403774157444867365848706520818002224328852598116080044909523590167709751\\ 3383012540032346283953189863061675936739427912215438860532640318594720396516548337307\\ 3972262983745472875966366158613689843314450453287074901283710634125681887356566606992\\ 4476761559788526860032759887350958012632051994545862812450869881985898611469809353189\\ 0194029335302867638174697097148507460901602925425387863897923383252117030747454358800\\ 3354268831406991784847480529662526815481808508807972614005098749201229799648271356379\\ 1535863653208822205760282666981724975669627088199251333272075913984460246331522472443\\ 4502326691456295873082683551428116010953103271686356160686653120943811896279012915210\\ 8745084156954940384565372335106655005966694959491239283144689373545179858261295294427\\ 0009803128749880246596989928669561595590051620585814707436572410330735482463303592908\\ 8425897478035611149971777058966650698784623116834891416817231967554332$

 $c_b = \\ 6467243448388246119773044997263138026831115805522870239550768429193723828955992246567\\ 9151846830440225291345678962039222670484403723017402390330172026773124600110978255007\\ 2398062838204168244947619428669323606263431486140516423758544239950513077298052917843\\ 8327965715647053947360753243173634819057727814161129354890536355510121638745360189518\\ 8517091462028615026933764170226880044925280759809483903795425318957029462785485146342\\ 8176409196242398024964547345363643971891104732611606843843715610588899385143971465629\\ 2462113969356370791279687857062564155169839219139501787828159813038023370550811333930\\ 7042583381329736043772827508993161755492930296363424990139576514800412088984148946474\\ 479820281112781322728909762310061303126985670516359436112639793300323666669815003440\\ 5672970042174741196830153336503715993596354169614743497335750066963430911813868529102\\ 8153847392853890726563339187964595380466023713492302411167729571747842$

Sample I/O:

- A3. [35] This question is on comparing the encryption time taken by RSA encryption and AES encryption. Consider 10 Megabyte (MB) data which you can generate randomly. Encrypt this data separately using both RSA and AES encryption algorithms. You can use the same RSA parameters, encryption and decryption functions from Assignment 1. You can use the AES encryption and decryption API from a cryptography library in your programming language (See below).
 - RSA: For the RSA encryption, use the public key e = 65537. As the plaintext message for RSA is from \mathbb{Z}_n^* , you need to divide the 10 MB plaintext data into about 3072 bits (or numbers of about 925 digit integers) blocks and apply the RSA encryption on each block.

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• **AES:** Randomly sample an AES key of size 128 bits (or 16 bytes), $K \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{128}$. As the AES accepts a plaintext message of 128 bits, you need to divide the 10 MB data into 128 bits plaintext blocks and apply the AES encryption AES.Encrypt(K, M) on each block.

Please implement the above tasks and record the timing for both RSA and AES encryption and computed the overhead of the RSA encryption compared to AES.

The	V E G	onerunti	on timo	in	milliancond	la .	
		V -			millisecond		
The	RSA	encryption	on time	in	millisecond	ls:	
Overhead of RSA compared to AES:							

Resources for implementations. Below are some libraries in C, Python, Java that you can use for large number operations.

- The GMP library. https://gmplib.org/ (for C)
- The gmpy2 library. https://pypi.org/project/gmpy2/ (for Python)
- The BigInteger class in Java

Sample I/O:

RSA Parameters for Assignment 1

- $p = \\ 1555490303530385634400767106356821307166982218461610199259553486086380350626276006761\\ 5727000088295330493705796902296102481798240988227195060316199080930616035532980617309\\ 6440987193417530377824356457814364206972619848709697420964657658557824915380435549172\\ 8528547140786697646535944640069569245995592958156110749625005776132447243851435115974\\ 6606737260676765872636140119669971105314539393270612398055538928361845237237855336149\\ 792618908050931870177925910819318623$
- $q = \\ 1523993004845752597029580320320737951434303171415115451799841524847071181144295649334\\ 2175286216470497855132510489015253513519073889825927436792580707512051299817290925038\\ 7390237223664992921964000022047646657621144457646431793583487057504277534169773996941\\ 8480476959646956159401371695279463138387274533902040354888186321548248071944581416524\\ 2627056637786302612482697923973303250588684822021988008175106735736411689800380179302\\ 347354882715496632291069525885653297$

Where can you find an AES API?

Programming language	AES API
C/C++	OpenSSL
Python	cryptography
Java	javax.crypto

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