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CSPC63: Principles of Cryptography

Assignment - 1

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Section: CSE-B

Write a program to determine if a number is quadratic residue to the modulus m using Jacobi.

Explanation:

Basic Definitions

FERMAT'S LITTLE THEOREM.

Fermat's little theorem works in two forms. First form is applicable to all but second form has limitation.

Form 1:-

It states that if p is prime number then for any integer a, the number $a^p - a$ is an integer multiple of p the notation of modular arithmetic this is expressed as,

In

 $a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$

QUADRATIC RESIDUE:

Let $a \in N$ and p be an odd prime number such that gcd(p,a) = 1. Then **a** called a quadratic residue modulo **p** if **a** is a perfect square modulo **p**i.e. there is a number **y** such that,

$$y^2 \equiv a \mod p$$

and **a** is called a quadratic non residue modulo **p** if equation has no solution (i.e there exist no perfect square)

EULER'S CRITERION

Let P be an odd Prime and a be any positive integer then a is quadratic residue modulo p if and only if $a^{(p-1)/2} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$

a is quadratic non residue modulo p if,

$$a^{(p-1)/2} \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$$

 \mathbf{a} is said to be a multiple of \mathbf{p} is the congruence given below is satisfied

So, We can say that **a** is quadratic residue modulo **p**.

LEGENDRE SYMBOL.

Suppose p is an odd prime no for any integer a define the Legendre symbol $\frac{a}{p}$ as follows

$$\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = (a \mid p) \equiv \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } p \mid a \\ 1 & \text{if } a \text{ is a quadratic residue modulo } p \\ -1 & \text{if } a \text{ is a quadratic nonresidue modulo } p. \end{cases}$$

JACOBI SYMBOL.

It is generalization of Legendre symbol factorization of n is,

.suppose \boldsymbol{n} is and odd positive integer , and the prime power

$$n = \prod_{i=1}^{k} p_i^{ei}$$

Let a be an integer the Jacobi symbol $\frac{a}{n}$ is defined to be

$$\frac{a}{n} = \prod_{i=1}^{k} \left(\frac{a}{p_i}\right)^{ei}$$

Now, I implemented the message encryption using the above property.

In this Code generates a random message and encrypts it using the **Goldwasser-Micali-cryptosystem**.

We are given the public key (N,a), where N=p*q and a=-1.

In order to decrypt the encoded message (c1,c2,...,cn), we require the private key (p,q). If we have the private key, we can decrypt ci by checking if ci is a quadratic residue modulo N, i.e., if there exists an integer x such that:

$$x^2 \equiv c_i \mod N$$

If ci is a quadratic residue, then we set bit mi=1. Otherwise, mi=0. Doing this for all bits gives us the original message (m1,m2,...,mn)

We can check if ci is a quadratic residue by calculating

$$\mathbf{c_i}^{(p-1)/2} \equiv 1 \mod \mathbf{p}$$
 and $\mathbf{c}^{(q-1)/2} \equiv 1 \mod \mathbf{q}$.

However, since ci, p and q are all large integers, this will likely give us an overflow error.

So,

An alternative method to check if it is a ci is a quadratic residue is by calculating the Jacobi symbol. The Jacobi symbol (a/p) is the product of Legendre symbols for each prime factorization of p.

The Legendre symbol is defined as follows:

If the Jacobi symbol for an encrypted bit ci is 1, then we know that the decrypted bit mi is 0

If the Jacobi symbol for an encrypted bit ci is -1, then we know that the decrypted bit mi is 1

Code:

```
from pwn import *
import pwn
import json
from cypari import pari

# Connect to server
pwn.context.log_level = 'error'
sh = pwn.remote('localhost', 8000)

# Receive N
N = int(sh.recvuntil(b'\n'))
print("N: ", N)

# Compute the two primfactors using cypari
factors = pari.factor(N)
p = int(factors[0][0])
q = int(factors[0][1])
print("Prime factors are p={} and q={}".format(p,q))
```

```
# The jacobi symbol is a generalization of the Legendre symbol
which we could also use here
# For the jacobi symbol (a,p) we have the definition:
\# \ 0 - if \ a = 0 \ mod(p)
# 1 if a != 0 mod(p) and a is a quadratic residue
# -1 if a 1= 0 mod(p) and a is a quadratic non-residue
# Now that we have p and q, we can decrypt the bits as using the
jacobi symbol to check if the encoded bit is a quadratic
# residue of mod n.
# If the jacobi symbol for an encrypted bit is 1, then we know
that the decrypted bit is 0
# If the jacobi symbol for an encrypted bit is -1, then we know
that the decrypted bit is 1
# It will never be 0 due to the way that we calculate the
encryption
def jacobi(a, n):
    if a == 0:
        return 0
    if a == 1:
        return 1
    e = 0
    a1 = a
    while a1%2==0:
        e += 1
        a1 = a1 // 2
    assert 2 ** e * a1 == a
    s = 0
    if e%2==0:
        s = 1
    elif n % 8 in {1, 7}:
        s = 1
    elif n % 8 in {3, 5}:
```

```
s = -1
    if n % 4 == 3 and a1 % 4 == 3:
        s *= -1
    n1 = n \% a1
    if a1 == 1:
       return s
    else:
        return s * jacobi(n1, a1)
# we compute both strings and throw away the empty one
p_string = ""
q_string = ""
# From the source code, we know that we expect a message of length
20
for i in range(20):
    p_list = []
    q_list = []
    # Receive the token from the server and turn into a list of
encoded bits
    token = sh.recvuntil(b'\n').decode('utf-8')
    print(token)
    j_text = token.replace(' ', ',')
    bit_enc_list = json.loads(j_text)
    # Compute the Jacobi symbol for each bit
    for bit_enc in bit_enc_list:
        # Encoded bit is 0 if jacobi(b, q) == 1 if it is -1, it is
0
        # Basically this is checking if c**((p-1)/2) is congruent
to 1 mod p (and c**((q-1)/2) is congruent to 1 mod q)
        bit_p = 1 if jacobi(bit_enc, p) == -1 else 0
```

```
bit_q = 1 if jacobi(bit_enc, q) == -1 else 0
        p_list.append(bit_p)
        q_list.append(bit_q)
    # Turn the bit array into an int
    p_int = int("".join(str(i) for i in p_list),2)
    q_int = int("".join(str(i) for i in q_list),2)
    # and the int into a char which we append to the string
    p_string = p_string + chr(p_int)
    q_string = q_string + chr(q_int)
# Throw away the empty string and send the decoded string to the
server
if not p_string[0] == '\x00':
    msq = p_string.format()
else:
    msq = q_string.format()
print('Decoded string: {}'.format(msq))
sh.sendline(msq.encode('utf-8'))
# Receive empty line before our flag
sh.recvuntil(b'\n')
flag = sh.recvuntil(b'\n')
print(flag.decode('utf-8'))
```

Output

N: 259100079009838173106812091958653713911 Prime factors are p=15357312123475845169 and q=16871447094818545319

```
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Process finished with exit code 0
```