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All useful documents on Pari-GP can be found at <https://pari.math.u-bordeaux.fr/doc.html>

1 Getting familiar with Pari-GP: Generating primes

1. Start Pari-GP with the command **gp** and import file *rsa.gp* by entering *read(rsa)* or *\r rsa.gp*
2. Use *gen_prime* to generate a prime number on 512 bits. Using the User's guide, explain why the generation is so fast.
3. Is it secure to use such a function to generate a long term RSA key? Modify the existing code if necessary.
4. In practice, NIST recommends stronger assumptions on primes used for RSA
 - **Strong prime:** p is a strong prime iff $\frac{p-1}{2}$ is also prime
 - **RSA prime:** p is a RSA prime iff $\frac{p-1}{2}$ is a strong prime
 - Implement a function *gen_RSA_prime(b)* which generates a RSA prime on exactly b bits
5. *Bonus:* Implement a function counting the number of primes lower than a bound m and check empirically that this number is close to $\frac{m}{\log(m)}$

2 Generating RSA parameters

1. Implement a function *gen_RSA_parameters(b)* which generates a set of RSA parameters on b -bits and returns $[N, e, d]$.
2. Implement a function *RSA_encrypt(M, N, e)* which encrypts a message M using a public key $[N, e]$
3. Implement a function *RSA_decrypt(C, N, d)* which decrypts a message C using a private key $[N, d]$
4. *Bonus:* Using the gp function *chinese*, implement a function *RSA_sign_CRT(M, N, d_p, d_q, p, q)* which signs a message M using a private key $[N, d \bmod p-1, d \bmod q-1, p, q]$ (modify the function *RSA_gen_parameters* accordingly). The signature value shall be $S = M^d[N]$.

3 Attacks on RSA

1. Implement a function *factor_from_phi(N, phi)* which factors N given $\varphi(N)$.
2. Implement a function *factor_from_d(N, e, d)* which factors N given e and d .
3. Implement a function *broadcast_attack(M³ mod N_a, N_a, M³ mod N_b, N_b, M³ mod N_c, N_c)* which recovers M .
4. Implement a function *wiener_attack(N, e)* which recovers d assuming that $d < \frac{1}{3}N^{\frac{1}{4}}$.