

## מבוא להצפנה – תרגיל 4

.1

.א.

In this capter we calculate the private key d using the extended Euclidean algorithm.

```
i = 0, r = 33,      s = 0, t = 1
i = 1, r = 17, q = 1, s = 1, t = 0
i = 2, r = 16, q = 1, s = -1, t = 1
i = 3, r = 1, q = 16, s = 2, t = -1
```

-----

we got that  $1 = 17*(2) + 33*(-1)$

-----

So:

The value of s is 2

The value of t is -1

-----

Now we calculate:

$C_a^s * C_b^t = m^{(se_a)} * m^{(te_b)} = m^{(se_a + te_b)} = m \pmod{16157}$

Calculate  $11671^{-1}$ :

First we need to calculate the inverse of 11671:  $11671^{-1} = 11671^{-1} \pmod{16157}$

Now we calculate it using the extended Euclidean algorithm:

```
i = 0, r = 16157,      s = 0, t = 1
i = 1, r = 11671, q = 1, s = 1, t = 0
i = 2, r = 4486, q = 2, s = -1, t = 1
i = 3, r = 2699, q = 1, s = 3, t = -2
i = 4, r = 1787, q = 1, s = -4, t = 3
i = 5, r = 912, q = 1, s = 7, t = -5
i = 6, r = 875, q = 1, s = -11, t = 8
i = 7, r = 37, q = 23, s = 18, t = -13
i = 8, r = 24, q = 1, s = -425, t = 307
i = 9, r = 13, q = 1, s = 443, t = -320
i = 10, r = 11, q = 1, s = -868, t = 627
i = 11, r = 2, q = 5, s = 1311, t = -947
i = 12, r = 1, q = 2, s = -7423, t = 5362
```

-----

we got that  $1 = 11671*(-7423) + 16157*(5362)$

-----

So:

The value of s is -7423

The value of t is 5362

-----

```
The inverse of 11671 is -7423 (mod 16157)
11671-1 = -7423 = 8734 (mod 16157)
Now we calculate 11671-1 = 87341 (mod 16157):
using the square and multiply algorithm:
1 in binary is [1]
-----
i = 0
e_i = 1
z2 = 1 (mod 16157)
z*8734 = 8734*8734 = 8734 (mod 16157)
-----
And we got that 11671-1 = 8734 (mod 16157)

=====
Now we calculate:
72242 = (mod 16157)

2 in binary is [1, 0]
-----
i = 0
e_i = 1
z2 = 1 (mod 16157)
z*7224 = 7224*7224 = 7224 (mod 16157)
-----
i = 1
e_i = 0
z2 = 12 = 15223 (mod 16157)
-----
And we got that 72242 = 15223 (mod 16157)

=====
The message is: 15223X8734 = 1729 (mod 16157)
=====
```

ב.

In this chapter we calculate the private key  $d$  using the extended Euclidean algorithm.

```
i = 0, r = 33,      s = 0, t = 1
i = 1, r = 17, q = 1, s = 1, t = 0
i = 2, r = 16, q = 1, s = -1, t = 1
i = 3, r = 1, q = 16, s = 2, t = -1
```

-----  
we got that  $1 = 17 \cdot (2) + 33 \cdot (-1)$

-----  
So:

The value of  $s$  is 2  
The value of  $t$  is -1

-----  
Now we calculate:

$C_a^s \cdot C_b^t = m^{(se_a)} \cdot m^{(te_b)} = m^{(se_a + te_b)} = m \pmod{16157}$

Calculate  $11449^{-1}$ :

First we need to calculate the inverse of 11449:  $11449^{-1} = 11449^{-1} \pmod{16157}$

Now we calculate it using the extended Euclidean algorithm:

```
i = 0, r = 16157,      s = 0, t = 1
i = 1, r = 11449, q = 1, s = 1, t = 0
i = 2, r = 4708, q = 2, s = -1, t = 1
i = 3, r = 2033, q = 2, s = 3, t = -2
i = 4, r = 642, q = 3, s = -7, t = 5
i = 5, r = 107, q = 6, s = 24, t = -17
```

-----  
we got that  $107 = 11449 \cdot (24) + 16157 \cdot (-17)$

-----  
So:

The value of  $s$  is 24  
The value of  $t$  is -17

-----  
The inverse of 11449 is 24  $\pmod{16157}$

$11449^{-1} = 24 = 24 \pmod{16157}$

Now we calculate  $11449^{-1} = 24^1 \pmod{16157}$ :

using the square and multiply algorithm:

1 in binary is [1]

```
-----  
i = 0  
e_i = 1  
z^2 = 1 (mod 16157)  
z*24 = 24*24 = 24 (mod 16157)  
-----  
And we got that  $11449^{-1} = 24 \pmod{16157}$   
  
=====
```

Now we calculate:  
 $13910^2 = \pmod{16157}$

2 in binary is [1, 0]

```
-----  
i = 0  
e_i = 1  
z^2 = 1 (mod 16157)  
z*13910 = 13910*13910 = 13910 (mod 16157)  
-----  
i = 1  
e_i = 0  
z^2 = 1^2 = 8025 (mod 16157)  
-----  
And we got that  $13910^2 = 8025 \pmod{16157}$   
  
=====
```

The message is:  $8025 \times 24 = 14873 \pmod{16157}$

```
=====
```

.2

.א

To check if 18 is a creator of the group  $Z_{349}$  we will calculate the following:

-----

1. Check what are the factors of  $n-1 = 348$ :

The factors of 348 are: [2, 3, 29]

-----

2. Check if

$$18^{174} \neq 1 \pmod{349}$$

$$18^{116} \neq 1 \pmod{349}$$

$$18^{12} \neq 1 \pmod{349}$$

for all factors of 348

if they are all not equal to 1 then 18 is a creator of the group  $Z_{349}$

-----

$$18^{174} = 18 \pmod{349}$$

$$18^{116} = 18 \pmod{349}$$

$$18^{12} = 18 \pmod{349}$$

YES 18 is a creator of the group  $Z_{349}$

ב.

```
a = |G|
```

```
We are going to find the value of k such that ord(18^k) = 348 (mod 349)
We are going to find that by the formula: ord(a^k) = |G|/gcd(k, |G|)
```

```
-----
```

```
k = 2
18^k = 18^2 = 324
gcd(k, 348) = 2
ord(18^k) = ord(18^2) = 174
```

```
-----
```

```
k = 3
18^k = 18^3 = 80
gcd(k, 348) = 3
ord(18^k) = ord(18^3) = 116
```

```
-----
```

```
k = 4
18^k = 18^4 = 313
gcd(k, 348) = 4
ord(18^k) = ord(18^4) = 87
```

```
-----
```

```
k = 5
18^k = 18^5 = 168
gcd(k, 348) = 1
ord(18^k) = ord(18^5) = 348
```

```
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```

```
=====
```

```
The value of k is: 5, and the order of 18^5 is: 348 (mod 349)
```

```
=====
```

$b = 29$

We are going to find the value of  $k$  such that  $\text{ord}(18^k) = 29 \pmod{349}$   
We are going to find that by the formula:  $\text{ord}(a^k) = |G|/\text{gcd}(k, |G|)$

-----  
 $k = 2$   
 $18^k = 18^2 = 324$   
 $\text{gcd}(k, 348) = 2$   
 $\text{ord}(18^k) = \text{ord}(18^2) = 174$

-----  
 $k = 3$   
 $18^k = 18^3 = 80$   
 $\text{gcd}(k, 348) = 3$   
 $\text{ord}(18^k) = \text{ord}(18^3) = 116$

-----  
 $k = 4$   
 $18^k = 18^4 = 313$   
 $\text{gcd}(k, 348) = 4$   
 $\text{ord}(18^k) = \text{ord}(18^4) = 87$

-----  
 $k = 5$   
 $18^k = 18^5 = 168$   
 $\text{gcd}(k, 348) = 1$   
 $\text{ord}(18^k) = \text{ord}(18^5) = 348$

-----  
 $k = 6$   
 $18^k = 18^6 = 313$   
 $\text{gcd}(k, 348) = 6$   
 $\text{ord}(18^k) = \text{ord}(18^6) = 58$

-----  
 $k = 7$   
 $18^k = 18^7 = 301$   
 $\text{gcd}(k, 348) = 1$   
 $\text{ord}(18^k) = \text{ord}(18^7) = 348$

-----  
 $k = 8$   
 $18^k = 18^8 = 171$   
 $\text{gcd}(k, 348) = 4$   
 $\text{ord}(18^k) = \text{ord}(18^8) = 87$

-----  
 $k = 9$   
 $18^k = 18^9 = 224$

```
gcd(k, 348) = 3
ord(18^k) = ord(18^9) = 116
-----
k = 10
18^k = 18^10 = 88
gcd(k, 348) = 2
ord(18^k) = ord(18^10) = 174
-----
k = 11
18^k = 18^11 = 41
gcd(k, 348) = 1
ord(18^k) = ord(18^11) = 348
-----
k = 12
18^k = 18^12 = 280
gcd(k, 348) = 12
ord(18^k) = ord(18^12) = 29
-----

=====
The value of k is: 12, and the order of 18^12 is: 29 (mod 349)
=====
```



ג.

נחשב את  $L_{18}(7), L_{18}(11), L_{18}(3)$ .

$$\begin{cases} 18^{54} = 27 = 3^3 \mod 349 \\ 18^{211} = 33 = 3 \times 11 \mod 349 \\ 18^{284} = 77 = 7 \times 11 \mod 349 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 54 = 3L_{18}(3) \mod 348 \\ 211 = L_{18}(3) + L_{18}(11) \mod 348 \\ 284 = L_{18}(7) + L_{18}(11) \mod 348 \end{cases}$$

$$L_{18}(3): 18 = L_{18}(3) \mod 116$$

$$18 \mod 116$$

$$18 + 116 = 134 \mod 116$$

$$134 + 116 = 250 \mod 116$$

$$L_{18}(3) = 18, 134, 250 \mod 348$$

נבדוק איזה ערך ייתן את  $L_{18}(3)$ :

$$18^{18} = 17 \mod 348$$

$$18^{134} = 329 \mod 348$$

$$18^{250} = 3 \mod 348$$

$$L_{18}(3) = 250, \text{ לכן}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 250 = L_{18}(3) \mod 348 \\ 211 = L_{18}(3) + L_{18}(11) \mod 348 \\ 284 = L_{18}(7) + L_{18}(11) \mod 348 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 250 = L_{18}(3) \mod 348 \\ 309 = L_{18}(11) \mod 348 \\ 284 = L_{18}(7) + L_{18}(11) \mod 348 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 250 = L_{18}(3) \mod 348 \\ 309 = L_{18}(11) \mod 348 \\ 323 = L_{18}(7) \mod 348 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{לסיכום, } L_{18}(7) = 323, L_{18}(11) = 309, L_{18}(3) = 250.}}$$

.ד

נחשב את  $L_{18}(100)$ .

$$100 \times 18^3 = 21 = 3 \times 7 \mod 349$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{18}(100) + 3 \equiv L_{18}(3) + L_{18}(7) \mod 348$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{18}(100) + 3 \equiv 250 + 323 \mod 348$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{18}(100) + 3 \equiv 225 \mod 348$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{18}(100) \equiv 222 \mod 348$$

$$L_{18}(100) \equiv 222 \Leftarrow$$

---

We are solving the discrete log problem with shanks algorithm.

The order of the group is 348 and  $m = \text{ceil}(\sqrt{348}) = 19$

Now we are looking for  $0 \leq i, j \leq 19$  such that:

$$18^{(i+19*j)} \mod 349 \Leftrightarrow 18^i = 202 \times (18^{(-19)^j} \mod 349)$$

Let's calculate the values of  $18^i \mod 349$  for  $0 \leq i \leq 19$ :

i = 0:  $18^0 \mod 349 = 1$   
i = 1:  $18^1 \mod 349 = 18$   
i = 2:  $18^2 \mod 349 = 324$   
i = 3:  $18^3 \mod 349 = 248$   
i = 4:  $18^4 \mod 349 = 276$   
i = 5:  $18^5 \mod 349 = 82$   
i = 6:  $18^6 \mod 349 = 80$   
i = 7:  $18^7 \mod 349 = 44$   
i = 8:  $18^8 \mod 349 = 94$   
i = 9:  $18^9 \mod 349 = 296$   
i = 10:  $18^{10} \mod 349 = 93$   
i = 11:  $18^{11} \mod 349 = 278$   
i = 12:  $18^{12} \mod 349 = 118$   
i = 13:  $18^{13} \mod 349 = 30$   
i = 14:  $18^{14} \mod 349 = 191$   
i = 15:  $18^{15} \mod 349 = 297$   
i = 16:  $18^{16} \mod 349 = 111$   
i = 17:  $18^{17} \mod 349 = 253$   
i = 18:  $18^{18} \mod 349 = 17$

Now let's calculate the values of  $18^{((-19)^j)} \mod 349$  for  $0 \leq j \leq 19$  until we find a match in the i values:

-----  
j = 0:  
 $202 \times 18^{((-19)^0)} \mod 349 = 202$   
202 is not in the i values

-----  
j = 1:  
 $202 \times 18^{((-19)^1)} \mod 349 = 44$

=====  
We found a match in the i values:  $44 = 18^7 \mod 349$   
 $202 \times (18^{((-19)^1)} = 18^7 \mod 349$   
 $\Leftrightarrow 202 = 18^{7+19*1} = 18^{26} \mod 349$

- Therefore the discrete log of 202 in base 18 mod 349 is 26

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.4

.א

We are going to send a symmetric key  $k = 111$  using the following algorithm:

-----

1. Alice generates a random number 'a' from ' $Z^*_{2002}$ '.

$a = 1229$

$a^1 = 821$

2. Bob generates a random number 'b' from ' $Z^*_{2002}$ ' to.

$b = 795$

$b^1 = 345$

3. Alice calculates  $K_1 = (k^a) \bmod p = (111^{1229}) \bmod 2003 = 1059$   
And then sends  $K_1$  to Bob.

4. Bob calculates  $K_2 = (K_1^b) \bmod p = (1059^{795}) \bmod 2003 = 1700$   
And then sends  $K_2$  to Alice.

5. Alice calculates  $K_3 = (K_2^{-a}) \bmod p = (1700^{-1229}) \bmod 2003 = 1059$   
And then sends  $K_3$  to Bob.

6. Bob calculates  $K_4 = (K_3^{-b}) \bmod p = (1059^{-795}) \bmod 2003 = 111$   
And then sends  $K_4$  to Alice.

=====

final we have  $K_4 = 111$  which is the symmetric key  $k = 111$ .

$K_4 = 111, k = 111$

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ב.

נציג מתקפה מסוג "man in the middle" עבור הפרוטוקול הזה, שהתוצאה של המתקפה היא שאליס חושבת שהיא שולחת את  $K$  לבוב אבל בסוף ההתקפה התוקף מלורי מקבל את  $K$  ובוב מקבל בסוף מפתח  $K'$  שנקבע על ידי מלורי.

ההתקפה:

אליס שולחת לבוב את  $K_1 = K^a \bmod p$ .

מלורי שנמצאת באמצע בוחרת  $C \in \mathbb{Z}_{p-1}^*$  הופכי, ומוסיפה ללא ידיעת אליס ובוב את  $K_1^C = K_1^{ac} = K^{ac} \bmod p$  ושולחת את  $K_1'$  לבוב, ללא ידיעת אליס ובוב.

בוב מחשב את  $K_2' = (K_1')^b = K^{abc}$  למרות שהוא ואליס חושבים שהוא מחשב את:  $K_2 = K_1^b = K^{ab}$ .

לאחר מכן אליס מחשבת את:  $K_3' = (K_2')^{-a} = K^{bc}$ .  
ובוב מחשב את:  $K' = K_4' = (K_3')^{-b} = K^c$ .

כעת לבוב יש את:  $K' = K^c$ .

מלורי מחשבת כעת את:  $K = K'^{-c} = (K_4')^{-c} = K$ .

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ולסיכום: לבוב יש את בסוף האלגוריתם את:  $K' = K^c$ .  
ולמלורי יש בסוף האלגוריתם את:  $K$ .

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5.

בהצפנת אל גמאל בוחרים  $1 < k < p - 1$  אקראי.  
הצפנה של הודעה  $x$  היא  $(\alpha^k \bmod p, x\beta^k \bmod p)$ .  
בשתי ההודעות המוצפנות של בוב יש את אותו רכיב ראשון, לכן אנו יודעים כי בוב  
השתמש באותו רכיב  $k$  עבור שתי ההודעות.  
נסמן ב-  $x_1, x_2$  את שתי ההודעות לפי הנתון,  $x_1 = 222 \bmod 349$ .

לכן,

$$\begin{aligned} 97 &= 222 \times \beta^k \bmod 349 \\ \Rightarrow \beta^k &= 97 \times 222^{-1} \bmod 349 \end{aligned}$$

לפי הנתון:

$$114 = x_2 \beta^k = x_2 \times 97 \times 222^{-1} \bmod 349$$

ולכן,

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 &= 114 \times 222 \times 97^{-1} \bmod 349 \\ \Rightarrow x_2 &= 114 \times 222 \times 18 \bmod 349 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = 99 \bmod 349$$

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לסיכום: הפענוח של ההודעה השנייה היא –

$$x_2 = 99 \bmod 349$$

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