

**COMP90043: Cryptography and security: Week 8: ElGamal Encryption and Signatures**

- (1) For the following structures, list sizes of the possible cyclic multiplicative groups present in them.
  - (a) Integers modulo 31.
  - (b) Integers modulo 30.
  - (c) Finite Field of size 128.
  - (d) Integers modulo 89.
- (2) Consider a finite field  $Z_{11}$ ; determine the multiplicative order of all nonzero elements of the field.  
 Note: A multiplicative order of an element  $\alpha$  is the smallest integer  $j \geq 1$  such that  $\alpha^j = 1$ . Note that 1 is the multiplicative identity.
- (3) Use the irreducible polynomial  $1 + x + x^4$  to create a table for the finite field  $GF(16)$ .

$i$	Elements: $x^i$	As Polynomials	As Vectors	Multiplicative Order
$-\infty$	0	0	[0, 0, 0, 0]	
0	1	1	[1, 0, 0, 0]	
1	$x$	$x$	[0, 1, 0, 0]	
2	$x^2$	$x^2$	[0, 0, 1, 0]	
3	$x^3$	$1 + x^2$	[0, 0, 0, 1]	
4	$x^4$			
5	$x^5$			
6	$x^6$			
7	$x^7$			
8	$x^8$			
9	$x^9$			
10	$x^{10}$			
11	$x^{11}$			
12	$x^{12}$			
13	$x^{13}$			
14	$x^{14}$			
15	$x^{15}$			

TABLE 1. Elements of  $GF(2^4)$  as powers of x

- (a) Complete the missing entries in the table.
- (b) Determine multiplicative order of the elements.
- (c) What is the multiplicative inverse of  $x^3$ ?
- (4) Prove that ElGamal decryption equations satisfy as required.
- (5) What are the hard problems on which the security of the El-Gamal encryption is based on?
- (6) Derive the verification equations of the ElGamal signature using the defining equations of signing.  
Note: Please read slides 4, 5 and 9 before attempting this question.
- (7) Discuss Elgamal digital signature scheme with an example. Say, for  $q = 19$  and  $p = 13, m = 7$ , calculate the signature and verify it.
- (8) Show that verification equations of Schnorr's signature scheme follows from the signing equation.
- (9) How do you determine primes  $p$  and  $q$  as required for the Schnorr's signature scheme? Suggest a method. Given an example in small primes.

**Key Management Questions:**

- (1) List ways in which secret keys can be distributed to two communicating parties.
- (2) What is the difference between a session key and a master key?
- (3) What is a nonce?
- (4) Explain the problems with key management and how it affects symmetric cryptography?

**Home work:**

Study the correctness of DSA signing and verification algorithms from the textbook.