### **RSA-1024**

 $\mathsf{q} = 11003397322563371221055596327665644395147300412784351662394479169416604370363799139309396143051646513038872659116182\\373057216769780876901067270441233082377$ 

 $\begin{array}{lll} n = & 132121549370809464582119691266353560085071517871320026063187470056551100577065299212042435515040885884573635939329881\\ 632205845674703238770847461742472187233220216494750744768327188976644982330591730939601035339361387528596348331965168974\\ 757395743994468568091669494104362338003702938318494305818409537176910673 \end{array}$ 

length of p (bits)= 512 length of q (bits)= 512 length of n (bits)= 1024

```
In [82]: phi_n=(p-1)*(q-1)
phi_n
```

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{Out[82]:} & 132121549370809464582119691266353560085071517871320026063187470056551100577065299212042435515040885884573635939329881632 \\ & 205845674703238770847461742472187210209477666861253875171963896632511625263488810771031247562331567835591744596271291497 \\ & 039036525328516517326800988433572383404168702489007168784563841603648 \\ \end{array}$ 

# Choose *e* coprime to $\phi(n)$ and compute $d \equiv e^{-1} mod \ \phi(n)$

```
In [83]: while True:
    e = random.randint(1, phi_n)
    if gcd(e,phi_n) == 1: break
    d=inverse_mod(e,phi_n)
    print('e=', e,'\n\n','d=',d)
```

e = 5407610127275631623927321211345303837161855978988704132018275630075916862850491577169784041339227916084861044057353738378136722733287356991638682737587769407589419401205490130344942222361086381037630406517444896824590613425531007986100409110079249893022468505664985485526526952230395491437279334422881762867

```
In [84]: (d*e)%phi_n #check d is indeed the inverse of e
Out[84]: 1
```

## **Encryption**

```
In [85]: message=123
    c=power_mod(message, e, n)
    c
```

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{Out[85]:} & 120788664759211848985938800199406979171978018517769314697995445773482183303119809409554548552473551319377370288799241770 \\ & 106102715413005141156460740316907361329223835288991548943167893667566627807001071440313185724039908278227393129022302182 \\ & 111282037124269878882890978144442508210177761553255462932063720777528 \\ \end{array}$ 

## **Decryption**

```
In [86]: plaintext=power_mod(c, d, n)
plaintext
```

Out[86]: 123

## Check whether a number is prime

```
In [87]: x = random_prime(2^(512), lbound = 2^(512 -1)) #generate 512-bits prime randomly
         y = random.randint( 2^(512-1),2^512) #generate 512-bits integer randomly
          print('x=',x,'\n\n','length\ of\ x\ (bits)=',len(bin(x)[2:]),'\n\n','y=',y,'\n\n','length\ of\ y\ (bits)=',len(bin(y)[2:])) 
         x = 980405321856263058063841665478382512625271598725431368704623286115476339541682079793193964585547959604771471579167190
         1715100653405051109173870326990637547\\
          length of x (bits)= 512
          191801724495937012200468717790600709843
          length of y (bits)= 512
In [88]: is_prime(x), is_prime(y)
Out[88]: (True, False)
         Factor a big number
In [102]: z = random.randint(2^(100-1),2^100) #generate 512-bits integer randomly
         print('z=',z,'\n\n','length of z (bits)=',len(bin(z)[2:]))
         z= 789304437556587948711420377082
          length of z (bits)= 100
         Method I
In [103]: factor(z)
Out[103]: 2 * 3^3 * 41 * 83 * 675097 * 36245731 * 175535837023
         Method II
In [104]: from sage.rings.factorint import factor_trial_division
         factor_trial_division(z,2^(30))#第二個參數請參照官方文件調整
Out[104]: 2 * 3^3 * 41 * 83 * 675097 * 36245731 * 175535837023
```

In [ ]: