

Introduction to Cryptography, Spring 2024

Homework 5

Due: 5/21/2024 (Tuesday)

Notes:

- (1) For Part A, submit a “hardcopy” right after the class on the due day.
- (2) TAs will run plagiarism check on your submitted programs. Write your own code and do not copy from others or anywhere.

Part A: Written Problems

1. Consider the elliptic curve $E_{17}(1,2)$. Compute the following values.
 - a. All points on the curve.
 - b. $-(3, 10)$
 - c. $(1, 2)+(3, 10)$
 - d. $2(3, 10)$
2. Consider to use the above curve for EC-ElGamal encryption. Let $G=(3,10)$. Assume that the private key is $n_A = 5$.
 - a. What is the public key?
 - b. What is the ciphertext of message $P_m = (1, 15)$ when $k=4$?
 - c. Decrypt the above ciphertext and verify its correctness.
3. Compute the signature of $M = \text{"Welcome!"}$ using the specified methods. The hash value of a string x is the last 4 bits of $\text{SHA256}(x)$. If a number is put into the hash function, convert it to a string by its ASCII code, such as, $25 \rightarrow 0x3035$.
 - a. RSA: private key $(d, n) = (247, 323)$
 - b. ElGamal: private key $(q, \alpha, X_A) = (103, 11, 37)$
 - c. Schnorr: private key $(p, q, a, s) = (103, 17, 72, 10)$
 - d. DSA: private key $(p, q, g, x) = (103, 17, 72, 7)$
4. Compute the public keys of the above problem and verify correctness of the signatures.
5. Consider to use RSA with a fixed key for constructing a hash function RSAH as follows. Let message M be partitioned into blocks $B_1B_2\dots B_n$, where each block is significantly smaller than the modulus of RSA key. The function RSAH is: $\text{RSAH}(B_1)=\text{RSA}(B_1)$ and $\text{RSAH}(B_1B_2\dots B_n)=\text{RSA}(\text{RSAH}(B_1B_2\dots B_{n-1})\oplus B_n)$ for $n\geq 2$. Show that RSAH is not weak collision-resistant.

Part 2: Programming Problem

This programming problem is to simulate the bitcoin mining and build a blockchain. Note that this is not the real bitcoin mining. It only verifies the difficulty of finding hash values with many leading zeros. Use Crypto++ for computing sha256.

1. Consider the following example:

- a. Initial message: “Bitcoin”, where its hash value is:
B4056DF6691F8DC72E56302DDAD345D65FEAD3EAD9299609A826E2344EB63AA4
- b. Build the blockchain as follows:

# of leading zeros	Preimage = Previous hash (in Hex)+ Nonce (32 bits, in Hex)	Hash value (in Hex), with the specified leading zeros (in Hex)
0	B4056DF6691F8DC72E56302DDAD345D65FEAD3EAD9299609A826E2344EB63AA4 00000000	2767667C2AF3BE01EFAC4FB387EC27C10B9D3BEE9C5D48CFF4CFB9F523560B24
1	2767667C2AF3BE01EFAC4FB387EC27C10B9D3BEE9C5D48CFF4CFB9F523560B24 0000000A	0DE32E85C2AC9D96659D42C8A3EA3D2C05FDE384B468E6EFE062B6E21288CBCA
2	?	?
3	?	?
...	?	?

c. The blockchain is specified as:

```
0
B4056DF6691F8DC72E56302DDAD345D65FEAD3EAD9299609A826E2344EB63AA4
00000000
2767667C2AF3BE01EFAC4FB387EC27C10B9D3BEE9C5D48CFF4CFB9F523560B24
1
2767667C2AF3BE01EFAC4FB387EC27C10B9D3BEE9C5D48CFF4CFB9F523560B24
0000000A
0DE32E85C2AC9D96659D42C8A3EA3D2C05FDE384B468E6EFE062B6E21288CBCA
...
```

2. Your program

- a) Initial message: your ID in ASCII.
- b) Output: a blockchain like 1.(c), to file out.txt
- c) A block contains 4 separate lines. For example, the above has two blocks.
- d) Your program will be run for verifying your output.

3. Submission

- a. due: 5:00pm, 5/21/2024 (Tuesday)
- b. submit two files “blockchain.cpp” and “out.txt” to E3.

4. Grading: the more leading zeros your hash values have, the higher your grade is.
5. There is no on-site test for this programming problem.