Homework3

October 1, 2021

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[1]: ######## Preamble:
     ######## We need fast powering, and extended euclidean algorithm in order to_\sqcup
     \rightarrow find inverses.
     def fastPowerSmall(g,A,N):
         a = g
         b = 1
         while A>0:
             if A % 2 == 1:
                 b = b * a \% N
             A = A//2
             a = a*a \% N
         return b
     def extendedEuclideanAlgorithm(a,b):
         u = 1
         g = a
         x = 0
         y = b
         while true:
             if y == 0:
                v = (g-a*u)/b
                 return [g,u,v]
             t = g\%y
             q = (g-t)/y
             s = u-q*x
             u = x
             g = y
             x = s
             y = t
     def findInverse(a,p):
         inverse = extendedEuclideanAlgorithm(a,p)[1] % p
         return inverse
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print('\n',"Part (a)",'\n')
x = "Hello World"
for i in x:
    print(i)
##### Part (b)
print('\n',"Part (b)",'\n')
x = "Hello"
y = x + '!
print(y)
##### Part (c)
print('\n', "Part (c)", '\n')
print(ord('a'))
print(ord('A'))
print(ord(' '))
print(ord(','))
#print(ord(a)) Ord needs input of a char which needs ' '
#print(ord("hello")) Ord needs input of a char not a string.
##### Part (d)
print('\n',"Part (d)",'\n')
print(chr(98))
print(chr(40))
print(chr(ord('F')))
print(ord(chr(201)))
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Part (a)

H
e
l
l
o

W
o
r
l
d
Part (b)

Hello!
```

```
97
    65
    32
    44
     Part (d)
    b
    (
    F
    201
[3]: ######## Problem 2
     ##### Part (a)
     def textToInt(words):
        number = 0
         i = 0
         for letter in words:
             number += ord(letter)*(256**i)
             i += 1
         return number
     ##### Part (b)
     def intToText(number):
         words = ""
         while number>0:
             nextLetter = number % 256
             words += chr(nextLetter)
             number = (number-nextLetter)/256
         return words
     ##### Part (c)
     print(textToInt("Hello World!"))
     print(intToText(10334410032597741434076685640))
     print(intToText(157690076402712651527241))
    10334410032597741434076685640
    Hello World!
    It worked!
[4]: ######## Problem 3
     #We save a prime as a variable which we may vary:
     p = 370141817103067776979133
     ##### Part (a)
     def encrypt(m,k):
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return m*k % p
def decrypt(c,k):
   kinv = findInverse(k,p)
   return c*kinv % p
##### Part (b)
print('\n',"Part (b)",'\n')
key = 147955927473629958316
cipher = 85449848686775252245536
message = decrypt(cipher,key)
print(intToText(message))
##### Part (c)
print('\n',"Part (c)",'\n')
message = textToInt("Hello!")
print("Mesage as integer:",message)
myKey = 1213141516171819
cipher = encrypt(message,myKey)
print("Encrypted integer:",cipher)
newMessage = decrypt(cipher,myKey)
print("Decrypted integer:",newMessage)
print("Decoded to text:",intToText(newMessage))
##### Part (d)
print('\n',"Part (d)",'\n')
#First we update the prime:
p = 23169331
print("My new prime is",p)
#We'll then run the same code:
message = textToInt("Hello!")
print("Mesage as integer:",message)
myKey = 1213141516171819
cipher = encrypt(message,myKey)
print("Encrypted integer:",cipher)
newMessage = decrypt(cipher,myKey)
print("Decrypted integer:",newMessage)
print("Decoded to text:",intToText(newMessage))
print("We got the wrong answer because the message doesnt fit in F_p^*")
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Part (b)

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Testing...
     Part (c)
    Mesage as integer: 36762444129608
    Encrypted integer: 29808642902613194360915
    Decrypted integer: 36762444129608
    Decoded to text: Hello!
     Part (d)
    My new prime is 23169331
    Mesage as integer: 36762444129608
    Encrypted integer: 16329898
    Decrypted integer: 14171873
    Decoded to text: á>∅
    We got the wrong answer because the message doesnt fit in F_p^*
[5]: ######## Problem 4
     #We can put this all in one function:
     def doDiffieHellman(prime,generator,aliceSecret,bobSecret):
         #they compute public numbers to swap
         alicePublic = fastPowerSmall(generator,aliceSecret,prime)
         bobPublic = fastPowerSmall(generator,bobSecret,prime)
         print("Alice's public number is",alicePublic)
         print("Bob's public number is",bobPublic)
         #they both compute the shared secret
         aliceSharedSecret = fastPowerSmall(bobPublic,aliceSecret,prime)
         bobSharedSecret = fastPowerSmall(alicePublic,bobSecret,prime)
         print("Alice computed",aliceSharedSecret)
         print("Bob computed", bobSharedSecret)
     ##### Part (a)
     print('\n', "Part (a)", '\n')
     #We first choose a prime and generator
     p = 17
     g = 3
     #Alice and bob have secret numbers
     a = 5
     b = 3
     doDiffieHellman(p,g,a,b)
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##### Part (b)
print('\n', "Part (b)", '\n')
#We first choose a prime and generator
p = 56509
g = 2
#Alice and bob have secret numbers
a = 3482
b = 20487
doDiffieHellman(p,g,a,b)
##### Part (c)
print('\n',"Part (c)",'\n')
#We first choose a prime and generator
p = 370141817103067776979133
g = 31415926535
#Alice and bob have secret numbers
a = 112233445566778899
b = 998877665544332211
doDiffieHellman(p,g,a,b)
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Part (a)

Alice's public number is 5
Bob's public number is 10
Alice computed 6
Bob computed 6

Part (b)

Alice's public number is 49892
Bob's public number is 18602
Alice computed 31046
Bob computed 31046

Part (c)

Alice's public number is 234986677042258789314441
Bob's public number is 357420017376256037149781
Alice computed 221206967657463523352818
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[6]: ######## Problem #5
     ##### Parts (a) and (b)
     def generatePublicKey(a):
         return fastPowerSmall(g,a,p)
     def elgamalEncrypt(m,A):
         k = ZZ.random_element(2,p-2)
         c1 = fastPowerSmall(g,k,p)
         B = fastPowerSmall(A,k,p)
         c2 = m*B \% p
         return [c1,c2]
     def elgamalDecrypt(c1,c2,a):
         x = findInverse(fastPowerSmall(c1,a,p),p)
         return x*c2 % p
     ##### Part (c)
     p = 787
     g = 34
     #secret key:
     a = 99
     #generate the public key
     A = generatePublicKey(a)
     #what's bob's message?
     m = 314
     #encrypt it using the public key A
     cipherText = elgamalEncrypt(m,A)
     #Then decrypt it:
     decodedM = elgamalDecrypt(cipherText[0],cipherText[1],a)
     #did it work?
     print("Bob's message was",m,"and Alice decoded",decodedM,'\n')
     ##### Part (d)
     #Here's the input
     p= 753022235974397591242683563886842009117
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g = 47393028462819284673
aliceSecret = 314159265358979323846
c1 = 449164960684688587557185888310931655332
c2 = 608713686463403616105013668689979824341
#let's decrypt it
decodedM = elgamalDecrypt(c1,c2,aliceSecret)
#and turn it into text:
decodedMText = intToText(decodedM)
#print it:
print("Decoded message from Gabriel in part (d):")
print(decodedMText,'\n')
##### Part (e)
#Here's the public key:
A = 418194837551245918495968754919547251501
messageAsText = "Secret Message!"
#turn it into a number
message = textToInt(messageAsText)
#then encode it
c = elgamalEncrypt(message,A)
print("Cipher text for Gabriel in part (e):")
print(c)
Bob's message was 314 and Alice decoded 314
Decoded message from Gabriel in part (d):
Can you hear me?
Cipher text for Gabriel in part (e):
[110289188331938815234884147529065440837,
666581497017700795250063878827648284718]
```

[0]: