

## VE475

### Introduction to Cryptography

#### Homework 6

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Non-programming exercises:

- Write in a neat and legible handwriting, or use  $\text{\LaTeX}$
- Clearly explain the reasoning process
- Write in a complete style (subject, verb and object)

Programming exercises:

- Write a README file for each program
- Upload an archive with all the programs onto Canvas

#### Ex. 1 — Application of the the DLP

Bob wants to prove his identity to Alice. Alice knows that Bob can compute  $\log_{\alpha} \beta$  in  $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ , where  $\alpha$  is a generator of the group  $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ , and  $p$  is a known prime. Unfortunately Bob is not willing to share the result with her, so he offers to apply the following strategy.

- Bob generates a random integer  $r$  and sends  $\gamma = \alpha^r \bmod p$  to Alice;
- Upon receiving  $\gamma$  Alice randomly requests  $r$  or  $x + r \bmod (p - 1)$ ;
- Bob replies accordingly;

We now want to study Bob's idea.

- In the previous protocol,
  - Why are  $r$  and  $x + r$  considered modulo  $(p - 1)$ ?
  - Prove that neither Bob nor Alice can cheat, while Bob can successfully prove his identity.
- How many times should this be repeated for a
  - 128 bits security level?
  - 256 bits security level?
- What type of protocol is this?

#### Ex. 2 — Pohlig-Hellman

Search and explain in details how the Pohlig-Hellman algorithm computes the discrete logarithm of an element in a multiplicative group whose order can be completely factorized into small primes. As an example calculate  $\log_3 3344$  in  $G = \text{U}(\mathbb{Z}/24389\mathbb{Z})$ , knowing that 3 is generator of  $G$ .

#### Ex. 3 — Elgamal

- Prove that the polynomial  $X^3 + 2X^2 + 1$  is irreducible over  $\mathbb{F}_3[x]$ , and conclude that it defines the field  $\mathbb{F}_{3^3}$ , which has 27 elements.
- Explain how to define a simple map from the set of the letters of the alphabet into  $\mathbb{F}_{3^3}$ .
- What is the order of the subgroup generated by  $X$ ?
- If we set the secret key to be 11, determine the public key.
- Encrypt the message "goodmorning", and then decrypt the ciphertext.

#### Ex. 4 — Simple questions

- Let  $n$  be the product two large primes,  $p$  and  $q$ . We define  $h(x) \equiv x^2 \bmod n$ . Is  $h$  (i) pre-image resistant, (ii) second pre-image resistant, and (iii) collision resistant?
- Supposed a message  $m$  is divided into blocks of 160 bits:  $m = m_1 \| m_2 \| \dots \| m_l$ . Which properties of a hash function does the function  $h(m) = m_1 \oplus m_2 \oplus \dots \oplus m_l$  verify?

**Ex. 5 — Merkle-Damgård construction**

The Merkle-Damgård construction provided in the slides is only valid when  $t \leq 2$ , therefore we now use the same notations as in the slides to provide an alternative construction for  $t = 1$ .

Let  $g$  be a compression function from  $\{0, 1\}^{m+1} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^m$ , and  $f$  be the function defined by  $f(0) = 0$  and  $f(1) = 01$ . The map from  $x$  to  $y$  is defined by  $y = 11\|f(x_1)\|f(x_2)\| \dots \|f(x_{|x|})$ , where  $x_i$  represents the  $i$ -th bit of  $x$ . Assuming  $|y| = k$ , compute

$$\begin{cases} z_1 = g(0^m \| y_1) \\ z_{i+1} = g(z_i \| y_{i+1}), & 1 \leq i \leq k-1, \end{cases}$$

and define  $h(x)$  as  $z_k$ .

1. Check that
  - a) The map  $s$  from  $x$  to  $y$  is injective.
  - b) There is no strings  $x \neq x'$  and  $z$  such that  $s(x) = z\|s(x')$ .
2. Explain why the two previous conditions are of a major importance.
3. Following a similar strategy as in the case  $t \geq 2$ , prove that  $h$  is a collision resistant hash function.

**Ex. 6 — Programming**

Implement the Pollard-rho factorization algorithm.