

# IDATT2503 - 2024 - Assignment 4

## Problem 1

- a) Alice wants to set up her RSA encryption with private key  $(n, d)$  with  $n = pq$ , using two primes  $p$  and  $q$ , and private key  $d = 3$ . She chooses  $p = 1283$ , but wonders which of the following choices for  $q$  she should use (NB! They are all prime numbers):

1307, 1879, 2003, 2027

Explain why she should use  $q = 2027$  for the system to work and to be most secure. For the weak choices of  $q$ , name an effective attack to factorize  $n$  (of course, these numbers are far too small to be secure, so consider the security in relative terms.)

- b) Find the corresponding public key  $e$  using the extended Euclidean algorithm. Write a program to do the calculation. In the lectures I have written the algorithm in a way that is easier to understand, but it may be easier to implement it using another setup like explained in [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extended\\_Euclidean\\_algorithm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extended_Euclidean_algorithm). Here one performs the backward part in parallel with the forward part.
- c) Encrypt the message 111 using repeated squaring. Implement the algorithm yourself. There are different variants of the method, choose one you prefer.

## Problem 2

- a) Show that encryption in RSA has the following property:

$$e_K(x_1)e_K(x_2) \bmod n = e_K(x_1x_2) \bmod n$$

- b) Show how RSA is vulnerable to **chosen cipher text attack**: For ciphertext  $y$ , then Eva can choose some  $r \not\equiv 1 \bmod n$ , and construct  $y' = y \cdot r^e$ . If she then knows the decryption  $x' = d_K(y')$ , show how she can calculate  $x = d_K(y)$ . (Hint: She can also calculate  $r^{-1} \bmod n$ )

## Problem 3

Factorize  $n = 275621053$ . You can assume that  $n = pq$ , where  $p - q$  is relatively small. Show your calculation steps.

## Problem 4

Alice and Bob want to have a common key using Diffie-Hellmann key exchange. They agree on using the prime 101, and base  $n = 3$ . Alice chooses her secret  $a = 33$ , and Bob chooses  $b = 65$ .

- a) Write a program that prints out all the powers  $3^i$  for  $i = 1, \dots, 100$ . Do the same for  $5^i$ . What is a major difference between these two sequences?
- b) Find their common key.

### **Problem 5**

- a) Shanks algorithm is used to find discrete logarithms. Implement the algorithm.
- b) Use your algorithm to find the exponent  $x$  so that

$$5^x \equiv 144363234 \pmod{1000000007}$$