Assignment Two for FCC 220/520

Total marks: 20 marks.

Due Date: 16/05/2013 (4:00pm)

Requirement: You need to finish this assignment independently.

1. In the process of implementing RSA, exponentiation in modular arithmetic is an important issue in computing

 $M^e \mod n$.

Read paragraphs in page 271-272 in the textbook (4th edition) and make sure you fully understand the technical content and implement the Algorithm in Figure 9.7. You are required to do the following:

- You code this algorithm in C/C++ and make sure it can be used to compute $a^b \mod n$ for positive integer numbers a, b n with length less than 10 digits. Hand in the hard copy of your code.
- Use your code to compute $12^{23} \mod 64$ and print out the final result.
- 2. In RSA algorithm, if two users are using two public keys (n, e1) and (n, e2) with same modular n, where e1 and e2 are co-prime. If they encrypt the same message m as following

$$c1=m^{e1} \mod n$$

 $c2=m^{e2} \mod n$

and a cryptanalyst knows the information $\{e1,e2,c1,c2,n\}$, can he/she recover the information m from $\{e1,e2,c1,c2,n\}$? With any possible answer you give, explain your justification.

- **3.** Implement the following steps.
 - Select two prime numbers p and q using the algorithm in Question 3 of lab 2. The range of p and q is required to be between 1000 and 10000.
 - Using the Extended Euclidean Algorithm (question 5 in lab 3) to select $\{e, n\}$ with constraint $gcd(e, \square(n))=1$.
 - Using the Extended Euclidean Algorithm (question 5 in lab 3) to solve d.
 - Covert each symbol on keyboard to its ASCII code for RSA encryption and decryption.
 - Implement RSA encryption and decryption using the algorithm in Question 1 of this assignment.

