



## **Selected Topics of Embedded Software Development 2**

**WS-2021/22**

**Prof. Dr. Martin Schramm**

**Testing and generating Prime Numbers and Safe Primes  
using CryptoCore**

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## Miller Rabin Test Algorithm

## Flow Chart

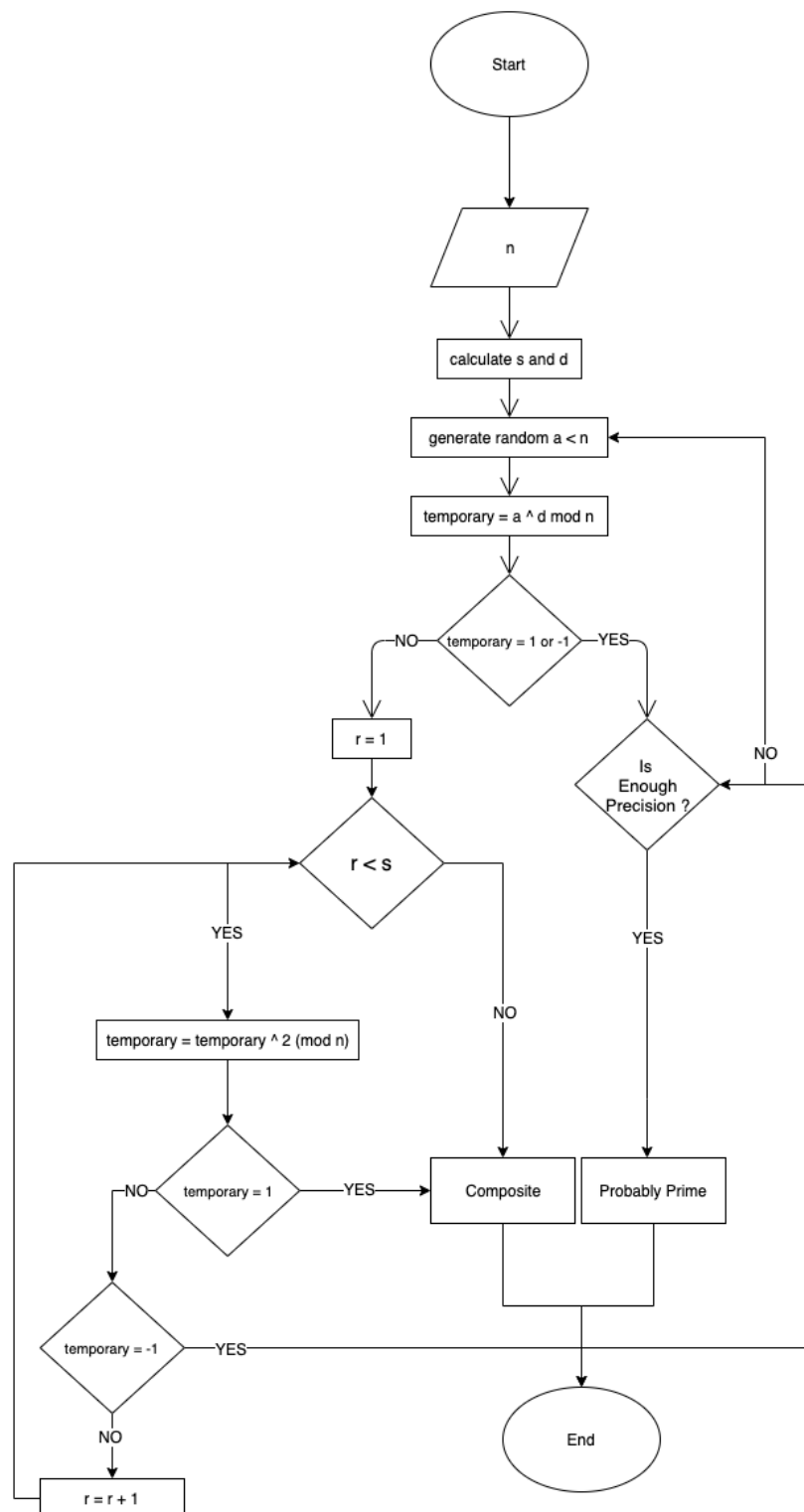


Figure 1: MRT Functionality Flow Chart

## Example

1- Enter input **n**

$N = 139$

$N - 1 = 10_{138} \mid 2_{10001010}$

2- Calculate **s** and **d**

S = Number of shifts to make n-1 odd

D = is the no: after shifting.

Here is  $s = 1$  and  $d = 10_{69} \mid 2_{1000101}$

3- Generate a random number **a**

Let's say we got  $a = 30$

4- Calculate the value of

Temporary =  $a^d \bmod n = 30^{69} \bmod 139 = 1$

5- Check if the result equals 1 or -1

If yes, then maybe Prime else continue process

6- Check if r is less than **s**

7- If yes, then calculate  $\text{temporary} = \text{temporary}^2 \bmod n$

8- And Check **temporary** result if its 1 then its composite if its -1 then maybe prime else loop continue until  $r = s-1$

## Implementation

```
def miller_rabin(n, k):  
    if n == 2:  
        return True  
    if n % 2 == 0:  
        return False  
  
    s = 0  
    d = n - 1  
  
    while d % 2 == 0:  
        s += 1  
        d //= 2  
  
    for _ in range(k):  
        a = random.randrange(2, n - 1)  
        temporary = pow(a, d, n)  
        if temporary == 1 or temporary == n-1:  
            continue  
        for _ in range(s - 1):  
            temporary = pow(temporary, 2, n)  
            if temporary == 1:  
                return False  
            elif temporary == n - 1:  
                break  
        else:  
            return False  
  
    return True
```

Sensitivity Parameter

Input Number

Calculating the Value of  
s and dGenerate a random  
base for a

Validating Result

Figure 2: MRT Algorithm Implementation

## Example

##Example:

input numbe is 17

$d = n - 1 = 17 - 1 = 16$

10\_16 | 10000\_2

$d = 1$

$s = 4$

generate random value for base a,  $a = 8$

$a^d \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$

$8^1 \equiv 8 \pmod{17} \rightarrow ? \text{ continue}$

is there a 'r' in the set  $\{0, \dots, s - 1\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

for which  $((a^d)^{2^r}) \equiv -1 \pmod{n}$  holds true?

$r = 0$

$8^1 = 8 \pmod{17} \neq -1 \pmod{17}$

$r = 1$

$((8^1)^{2^1}) = 8^2 = 64 \pmod{17} = 13 \pmod{17} \neq -1 \pmod{17}$

$r = 2$

$((8^1)^{2^1})^2 = 169 \pmod{17} = -1 \pmod{17} \Rightarrow \text{Maybe prime}$

Figure 3: MRT Example

## Generate Numbers

```
def gen_prime(bits):  
    while True:  
        a = (random.SystemRandom().randrange(1 << bits - 1, 1 << bits) << 1) + 1  
        if miller_rabin(a,20):  
            return a
```

Figure 4: Primality Random Number Generator