Finding a large prime number

Code:

```
import math
import random
#miller rabin method shows if we have a possible prime 'n' for the given 'a'
def miller_rabin(n, a):
  exp = n - 1
  if(n%2 == 0):
     return False
  while not exp & 1:
      exp >>= 1
  if pow(a, exp, n) == 1:
      return True
  while exp < n - 1:
     if pow(a, exp, n) == -1:
         return True
     exp <<= 2
  return False
#this method calls the miller rabin method but for different values of a to ensure
that miller rabin test is indeed returning true for primes
def different a test(n):
  for i in range(20):
     n-1
      if (miller rabin(n, a) == False):
         return False
  return True
```

```
#this method picks a random value for n for the equation x = 2310K + n where gcd(n, x)
def pickRand():
   ## Set gcd flag to false
  gcdFlag = False
   ## Loop until gcd(n, 2310) = 1
  while (not gcdFlag):
       ## Generate a random int
      n = random.randint(1, 10000)
       ## Check if gcd of n and 2310 = 1
      if (math.gcd(n, 2310) == 1):
          gcdFlag = True
   ## Return the random integer such that gcd(n, 2310) = 1
   return n
\#this method calculates the value of x from the n calculated from above, and then
calls the different a test(x) method to check if it;s a prime.
def check_prime():
  n = pickRand()
  found = False
  listK = []
  lRange = (math.pow(2,100) - 9999)/2310
  hRange = (math.pow(2,101) - 1)/2310
   #while we don't have a prime, we take a different value of k and then add that
value to the list, we will get a new value of x which will be checked for
  #different value of a as well
  while found == False:
      k = random.randint(lRange, hRange)
      listK.append(k)
      x = 2310*n + k
      a = random.randint(2, n-1)
      if(miller_rabin(x, a) == False):
```

```
#if the number is not a possible prime, then we
get a different number
       else:
           if(different_a_test(x)):
                                       #the loop stops executing after we get a prime
               found = True
  print(x, " is possibly a prime number we got after trying ", len(listK), " tries
for K.")
  #print (listK)
   #return listK
check_prime()
def largePrime(numBits):
 found = False
 while found == False:
     possiblePrime = random.getrandbits(numBits)
     if(different_a_test(possiblePrime)):
         found = True
          return possiblePrime
print("A 1000 bit long orime number could be ", largePrime(1000))
```

Discussion

2. Write a brief report of the result (how many different Ks did you try? which prime number you found? etc.)

After running our code a couple of times, on average, we found that we had to try around 33 Ks to get a prime number. In one of such trials, the prime number we found was 683821071315637859074336699 after trying 37 Ks.

Output:

Similarly, another prime number we found was 691271494154740877442208147, which took us about K = 33 tries.

Output:

```
691271494154740877442208147 is possibly a prime number.
[1012110969619105683475959227, 715625579151084471572304031, 893395587128410184108994772, 1028322642082498293636604302, 661163094340701484116502070,
584787052159255187554877135, 812546306156791358759825145, 932048816011932604777641174, 821879825843220702161104514, 657300157204430239871947062, 699
170805929458731903397205, 691070702206624069800732693, 60076640222334000904146842, 753376016072708878816711229, 721101239718510560792477125, 823956
446135574768423953173, 555495150722985594507310029, 785288744703196410541411153, 555089770314650821496106905, 1041850805877281280658225564, 88319318
5396594280954696643, 83056498721372641112214839, 910451823157829170855169652, 563756698944544563218208664, 775031828486436209884087199, 86733115223
2447151223841325, 922400624251367158427616412, 1077055350065815163554861638, 696520025748428376258930215, 884095838906473191787705324, 8378336299904
720577849315780, 1012178634955734079656653954, 691271494154740877439480037]
33
33
```

Prime number: 904935529919164363069416871 for K = 30

Output

```
RESTART: C:/Users/Supra/Dropbox/My PC (DESKTOP-R012JMH)/Desktop/Fall 2021/Cryptology/cryptProj.py
904935529919164363069416871 is possibly a prime number we got after trying 30 tries for K.
[949474083988338090944323336, 1033670412519991586142013384, 880034340554236625165964637, 1007208230137933849324710671, 1087796589020057912894849004, 59123245
466321043641757356, 61545118933288259109574112, 850022908280317831157444857, 718810760290634786788393836, 604111293252424764818223767, 88442606571297334275
5621005, 961613639020299999488388020, 1014889852315261969340711882, 715407324694547644639619297, 649938783607797924868900043, 819196335242785863677326732, 86
5354511142196654647912489, 882369845075177067612374565, 588998201378826409350451553, 605454091590900249595375268, 1088298404671985924495248424, 9171873873485
56280597606759, 628397649344002647698882676, 815262871461242301098909013, 894903720585141479319067855, 1047224263645540175226098752, 571476243276773196657542
448, 630543777111474684982763681, 984173860537891647515326141, 904935529919164363067839141]
30 tries for K were required to get a possible prime number 904935529919164363069416871
```

Since we were dealing with numbers from a large range, there were also instances where we had to try for many Ks before we got a possible prime.

Prime: 783220050771918418626013421 for 417 tries for K.

Output:

The **largest prime numbers** we found were **28 digits long**: 1082415216200667197411801863 and 1062686915609737331245372373. Other prime numbers we found were:

- 718514538231466853196348947
- 597364773832946665657051907
- 853448070062457750403729273
- 846147549089919600779662763
- 788905099480977297016528223
- 980033435544568364289925739
- 874869930780832458533496007
- 820156269073733887983175291

When different values for a were tried, the number of tries to get the K that would give the prime number increased significantly.

```
RESTART: C:\Users\Supra\Dropbox\My PC (DESKTOP-R012JMH)\Desktop\Fall 2021\Cryptology\backup.py 1067082743252194303927281019 is possibly a prime number we got after trying 205832 tries for K.>>>
```

RESTART: C:\Users\Supra\Dropbox\My PC (DESKTOP-R012JMH)\Desktop\Fall 2021\Cryptology\backup.py 721422699455470776325797047 is possibly a prime number we got after trying 11596 tries for K.

RESTART: C:\Users\Supra\Dropbox\My PC (DESKTOP-R012JMH)\Desktop\Fall 2021\Cryptology\backup.py

3. Using what we discussed in class, talk about the probability of finding a 100-bit long prime number of the form 2310K + n. How many different K's do you expect to try before finding a prime number?

If the number is about 100 bit long (say 2^101), the probability of finding a prime number would be 0.068. We found this probability as follows:

 $(2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times 11 \times 1) / (1 \times 2 \times 4 \times 6 \times 10 \times 10N)$ where N = 2¹01.

In general, the probability of the Miller-Rabin test passing and the number being a prime is 75%, so there is a 25% chance that we could be wrong even though the number passes the primality test.

4. Is your answer from part 3 consistent with what you saw in practice? Explain why or why not briefly.

Yes, it is consistent with what we saw in practice. When we run the miller rabin's test for different values of a, we end up getting a prime if we try enough values for K. If we take 40 different iterations for a to check for any strong liars, then we end up with a prime, as seen above. The chances of these numbers not being a prime would be (0.25)^40, so this is really small .i.e the chances of getting a large prime using this test is fairly high.

Also, when we ran the code multiple times, we were mostly, if not always, getting prime numbers. The probability of the numbers not being a prime was very low. Therefore, our answer from part 3 is consistent with what was seen in practice.

5. Why do we want to pick a random K and n? Discuss the importance of picking a random K and n in terms of security assuming we are trying to find large prime numbers to use for RSA cryptosystem.

Because we want a secure cryptosystem, it is important to pick a random K and n. If we don't pick random numbers, it will make it easy on those trying to break the cryptosystem as there are only so many prime numbers that can be generated from non-random K and n. Those numbers are a cryptographic key, which decrypts the contents of an encrypted message. Because they are random, it's useless for deciphering other messages. The encryption system is only as strong as your cryptographic key is unpredictable and choosing a random number for K and n will ensure this.

33 tries

```
691271494154740877442208147 is possibly a prime number.
[1012110969619105683475959227, 715625579151084471572304031, 893395587128410184108994772, 1028322642082498293636604302, 661163094340701484116502070, 584787052159255187554877135, 812546306156791538759825145, 932048816011932604777641174, 8218798258433220702161104514, 657300157204430239871947062, 699
170805592468731903397205, 6910707022066204065900732693, 60076640222334000904168842, 753376016072708878816711229, 721101239718510560792477125, 823956
446135574768423953173, 555495150722985594507310029, 785288744703196410541411153, 555089770344650821496106905, 1041850805877281280658225564, 88319318
5396594280954696643, 8350564698721372641112214839, 910451823157829170855169652, 563756698944544563218208664, 775031828466436209884087199, 86733115223
24471512233841325, 9224006242513367158427616412, 10770553500669518163584661638, 696520025748428376258930215, 884095838906473191787705324, 837833629994
72057849315780, 1012178634955734079656653954, 691271494154740877439480037]
33
33
```

7 tries

```
1081869127775614489940492741 is possibly a prime number.
[963126762759435388647491605, 702715189886168891422734610, 691273601581664616096448988, 877223413372242072675340680, 758366558716912049971772619, 73044105191 7129337089451111, 1081869127775614489918568531] 7
```

91808, 974964166545971246620287392, 10924155042767682665093895, 1084342224376877164572409520, 966119643379156007161130435, 852555858231815248832042241, 77
5550023767892895175613130, 5617383305696874489035363881, 7777013354131400275108847876, 66611599387762140889356, 91679335847689414466608926, 87749573184916
6258455122019, 1093785053636968941589158067, 56254744223989352242173930, 7220573960021560049146516, 67167935847689414466608926, 87749573184916
6258455122019, 109378505363696894158915805607, 5625474422398952424717390, 722057396002156004940146516, 67167935847689414466608926, 87749573184916
625465352822642274, 9502625156045516402122507031, 10648952218570159505310215, 9153507408035228465214, 9746208037379892248522695, 99245565655859581873
62546353782826422749, 95026255605516461819522, 906131059505310215, 9153507408035222486514, 9746208037379892248225695, 9924556565585951873
631266229226710109009716608, 56230854633440891010987852, 75962616555648716412310067, 81608812204176605791141428, 64605502295858581618197922, 9061359117511182347455869, 8747568849282955229585589107382275780582959589165015972466491777086, 9070266262924775741816197922, 90613591117511182347455869, 874756884927477086, 9070266262924775314816197922, 906135911751182474558694, 974756862627519747086490006262626275737118181531804835606, 1051597124624327581367505561427519247664941, 8546533164617746624177407864, 7747568594786494777086, 907026626292477514018191401, 97475614114128, 97475740747086, 907026626757871181181531804835606, 1051597124462423278781367956162519247466494, 8546531646177466821747086471708, 907026626262475778118181531804835606, 1051597414644237478598, 974756162651924766494, 854653164677466821747086471708, 9747574664717086, 974757461746741704774086, 97475746647746684717407874708, 974757466477466847174078747408, 974757466474708647107898917478147408, 97475746174674747474747474898917479889174798917

Prime no: 683821071315637859074336699, found in 37 tries.