

Midterm #2

MATH 481/581 — Cryptography
Wednesday, Apr 5

Please print your name:

No notes, calculators or tools of any kind are permitted. There are 36 points in total. You need to show work to receive full credit.

Good luck!

Problem 1. (3+3 points) Bob's public ElGamal key is $(p, g, h) = (19, 10, 6)$.

- (a) Encrypt the message $m = 5$ ("randomly" choose $y = 2$) and send it to Bob.
- (b) Break the cryptosystem and determine Bob's secret key.

Problem 2. (4 points) You are Eve. Alice and Bob select $p = 41$ and $g = 7$ for a Diffie–Hellman key exchange. Alice sends 15 to Bob, and Bob sends 38 to Alice. What is their shared secret?

Problem 3. (3+3 points) Bob's public RSA key is $N = 33$, $e = 13$.

- (a) Encrypt the message $m = 5$ and send it to Bob.
- (b) Determine Bob's secret private key d .

Problem 4. (1+3 points) Consider the finite field $\text{GF}(2^3)$ constructed using $x^3 + x + 1$.

- (a) Multiply $x^2 + 1$ and x in $\text{GF}(2^3)$.
- (b) Determine the inverse of $x^2 + x$ in $\text{GF}(2^3)$.

Problem 5. (16 points) Fill in the blanks.

(a) If Bob's public RSA key is (N, e) and Bob's secret key is d , then how does Bob decrypt the ciphertext c ?

The plaintext is $m =$

(b) For his public RSA key, which of p, q and e must Bob choose randomly?

(c) For his public ElGamal key, which of p, g and x must Bob choose randomly?

(d) Despite its flaws, in which scenario is it fine to use the Fermat primality test?

(e) DES has a block size of bits, a key size of bits and consists of rounds.

(f) To store an S-box in DES as a lookup table, we need bytes.

(g) Suppose we are using 3DES with key $k = (k_1, k_2, k_3)$, where each k_i is an independent DES key.

Then m is encrypted to $c =$

The effective key size is

bits.

(h) AES-128 has a block size of bits, a key size of bits and consists of rounds.

(i) The four layers of AES are

(j) For his public ElGamal key, Bob selected $p = 101$. He has choices for g .

(k) For his public RSA key, Bob selected $N = 77$. The smallest choice for e with $e \geq 2$ is

(l) The primitive roots modulo 5 are

(extra scratch paper)