

# CS 463/563: Cryptography for Cybersecurity

Spring 2024

## Homework #7

Points: 20

**Question 1:** [10 points] For the given three cases where **Alice** and **Bob** are trying to establish a shared secret key using **Diffie-Hellman** key exchange protocol, fill the values in the table. **Show your work.**

Parameter	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
p, a large prime	11	37	59
$\alpha$ , an integer in $\{2,3,\dots, p-2\}$	6	11	15
p and $\alpha$ are published			
Alice chooses a in $\{2,3,\dots, p-2\}$	4	13	17
Bob chooses b in $\{2,3,\dots, p-2\}$	5	9	20
Alice computes $A = \alpha^a \bmod p$ , its public key	9	11	35
Bob computes $B = \alpha^b \bmod p$ , its public key	10	36	7
Alice and Bob exchange their public keys, A and B			
Alice computes the shared key, $K_{AB} = B^a \bmod p$	1	36	46
Bob computes the shared key, $K_{AB} = A^b \bmod p$	1	36	46
Verify that both the shared keys are identical			

**Question 2:** [10 points] For the given three cases where **Alice** is trying to send encrypted data to **Bob**, and **Bob** is trying to decrypt it, using **Elgamal encryption scheme**, fill the values in the table. **Show your work.**

Parameter	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Bob chooses p, a large prime	11	31	59
Bob chooses $\alpha$ , <b>primitive element</b> in $Z_p^*$	7	3	2
Bob chooses $K_{pr} = d \in \{2,3, \dots, p-2\}$	6	9	3
Bob computes $K_{pub} = \beta = \alpha^d \bmod p$	4	29	8
p, $\alpha$ , and $\beta$ are sent to Alice			
Alice chooses i in $\{2,3,\dots, p-2\}$	4	5	7
Alice computes $K_E = \alpha^i \bmod p$	3	26	10
Alice computes $K_M = \beta^i \bmod p$	3	30	56
Alice's message to send is $x \in Z_p^*$	7	7	9
Alice encrypts message x, $y = x * K_M \bmod p$	10	24	32
Alice sends $K_E$ and y to Bob			
Bob computes $K_M = K_E^d \bmod p$	3	30	56
Verify that Bob indeed computed the same $K_M$ as what Alice did above			
Bob computes $K_M^{-1} \bmod p$	4	30	39
Bob computes $x = y * K_M^{-1} \bmod p$	7	7	9
Verify that Bob indeed decrypted x correctly			

**Note:**  $Z_n^*$  is a set of elements with multiplication operation, and integers less than that are relatively prime to n. For example, if  $p=19$ ,  $Z_{19}^* = \{1,2,3,4,\dots,16,17,18\}$ . Here, since p is a prime,  $Z_p^*$  will also be  $\{1,2,3,\dots,p-1\}$