

理學碩士 學位論文

RSA

A Realization of RSA Public-key Encryption

指導教授 裴 在 國

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韓國海洋大學校 大學院

應 用 數 學 科

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# ABSTRACT

4000 2  
1978  
MIT R. Rivest, A. Shamir, L. Adleman RSA  
가 , 가  
C++  
M  
,  
M'  
m RSA  
c (M, c)  
가 .  
{1, 2, 3, ..., 128} → {1, 2, 3, ..., 128} permutation  
, RSA  
1024 .



(1) (Transposition cipher)

$$K$$

$$E \subseteq K$$

$$D \subseteq K$$

1.1 ( )  $K$  (transformati-  
 on)  $\{E_e : e \in K\}$   $\{D_d : d \in K\}$  .  $(e, d)$   
 $d$   $e$  .

1.2  $A = \{A, B, C, \dots, X, Y, Z\}$   $M$   $c$   $A$   
 가 5 .  $e$   $A$  permutation  
 . 5  
 permutaion  $e$  .

inverse permutation  $d = e^{-1}$  . ,

$$e = \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C & D & E & F & G & H & I & J & K & L & M & N & O & P & Q & R & S & T & U & V & W & X & Y & Z \\ D & E & F & G & H & I & J & K & L & M & N & O & P & Q & R & S & T & U & V & W & X & Y & Z & A & B & C \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m = \text{THISC IPHER ISCER TAINL YNOTS ECURE}$$

$$c = E_e(m) = \text{WKL VF LSKHU L VFH U WDL QO B QR WV HFX UH}$$

$d$  가  $e$  (block cipher)  
 [1].  
 가 (substitution cipher)  
 [7]. (transposition cipher) 가

1.3 ( ) 가  $t$   
 $K$  {1, 2, 3, ..., t} permutation  
 $e \in K$   
 $m = (m_1 m_2 \dots m_t) \in M$

$E_e(m) = (m_{e(1)} m_{e(2)} \dots m_{e(t)})$   
 permutation  
 $e$   $d$   $e$  inverse permutation  $d = e^{-1}$   
 $c = (c_1 c_2 \dots c_t)$

$D_d(c) = (c_{d(1)} c_{d(2)} \dots c_{d(t)})$   
 $t$  가  
 (plaintext)  $t$   
 permutation  $e$   
 $m = m_1 m_2 \dots m_t$   
 (ciphertext)



$e$

(2)

$K$ 가 ,  $\{E_e : e \in K\}$  (transformation)  
 $\{D_d : d \in K\}$   
 /  $(E_e, D_d)$   
 $E_e$  (random ciphertext)  $c \in C$   
 $E_e(m) = c$   $m \in M$   
 $e$   $d$

1.5 (one-way function)  $f : X \rightarrow Y$   $x \in X$   
 $f(x)$   $y \in Im(f)$

$f(x) = y$   $x \in X$  가

$f$  one-way function .

1.6 (trapdoor one-way function) one-way function

$f : X \rightarrow Y$   $y \in Im(f)$   $f(x) = y$

$x \in X$  가  $f$  trapdoor one-way function .

1.7  $X = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1\}$   $f : X \rightarrow Y$   $f(x) = x^3 \pmod{n}$   
 $x \in X$   $f(x)$   
 $f$  one-way function .  
 $p = 48611, q = 53993$   $n = pq = 2624653723$   
 $p$   $q$  Chinese Remainder Theorem .

trapdoor one-way function

[9]. Bob Alice가 가 .  
 Bob  $(e, d)$   $e($   
 $)$  Alice  $d($   
 $)$  . Alice Bob  $e$   
 $c = E_e(m)$   $e$   $m$  Bob .  
 Bob  $c$   $D_d$   
 $m$  .

1.8 ( )

$\{E_e : e \in K\}, \{D_d : d \in K\}$  /  
 $(e, d)$   $e$   $d$   
 $e$   $d$   
 [5].

(prime number)

. 가  
 $p$ 가 가

(random) 가 . 가

$$n \quad n$$

$$n \quad \sqrt{n}$$

가 [2].  $n$

(primality test) 가

Miller-Rabin . Miller-Rabin

$$n \quad r$$

$$n - 1 = 2^s r$$

$a$

$$\gcd(a, n) = 1$$

$$0 \leq j \leq s - 1 \quad j$$

$$a^r \equiv 1 \pmod{n} \quad a^{2^j r} \equiv -1 \pmod{n}$$

[8].

## 1.9 (Miller-Rabin)

MILLER-RABIN ( $n, t$ )

INPUT :an odd integer  $n \geq 3$  and security parameter  $t \geq 1$

OUTPUT :answer "prime" or "composite" to the question :

"Is  $n$  prime?"

1. Write  $n - 1 = 2^s r$  such that  $r$  is odd
2. For  $i$  from 1 to  $t$  do the following:
  - 2.1. Choose a random integer  $a$ ,  $2 \leq a \leq n - 2$
  - 2.2. Compute  $y = a^r \pmod{n}$
  - 2.3. If  $y \neq 1$  and  $y \neq n - 1$  then do the following:
 

$y \leftarrow 1$

While  $j \leq s - 1$  and  $y \neq n - 1$  do the following:

Compute  $y \leftarrow y^2 \pmod{n}$

If  $y = 1$  then return ("composite")

$j \leftarrow j + 1$

If  $y \neq n - 1$  then return ("composite")
3. Return ("prime")

Miller-Rabin

$n$

$t$

$n$

$$\frac{1}{4^t}$$

[6].

Miller-Rabin

$n$

(probable prime)

$n \geq 3$  ,  $n$

(1)  $a^{n-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$

(2)  $a^{(n-1)/q} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$  for each prime divisor  $q$  of  $n-1$   
 $a$ 가 .

$Z_n^*$  order가  $n-1$  .

True primality test  $n$   
provable prime .

## 2. RSA

RSA 1978 R. Rivest, A. Shamir, L. Adleman  
가

가

(random)  $p$   $q$

==== 2.1  $p$   $q$   $n = pq$

$$\gcd(e, (p-1)(q-1)) = 1$$

$$x^e \equiv c \pmod{n}$$

$x$ 가

====  $f : \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\} \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$

$$f(x) \equiv x^e \pmod{n}$$

$f$ 가 (bijection)

$$|\{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}| < \infty$$

(injection)

$x, y \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$  and  $x^e \equiv y^e \pmod{n}$   
가

(1)  $p$ 가  $x$   $x = px_1, y = py_1$  for some integer  $x_1, y_1,$

$$p^e x_1^e \equiv p^e y_1^e \pmod{pq}.$$

$$n = pq \quad n \quad p^e (x_1^e - y_1^e) \quad q \quad x_1^e - y_1^e$$

$$x_1^e \equiv y_1^e \pmod{q}$$

가  $q$ 가  $x_1$   $q$   $y_1$  .

$$x \equiv 0 \pmod{n}, \quad y \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$$

$$x = y = 0$$

$q$ 가  $x_1$   $q$   $y_1$  .

field  $Z_q$

$$\left(\frac{x_1}{y_1}\right)^e = 1 \text{ and } e^{q-1} = 1$$

$$ea + (q-1)b = 1$$

$a, b$ 가 .

$$\frac{x_1}{y_1} = \left(\frac{x_1}{y_1}\right)^{ea + (q-1)b} = \left(\left(\frac{x_1}{y_1}\right)^e\right)^a \left(\left(\frac{x_1}{y_1}\right)^{q-1}\right)^b = 1^a \cdot 1^b = 1$$

$$x_1 \equiv y_1 \pmod{q}$$

가  $q$ 가  $(x_1 - y_1)$   $pq$

$$p(x_1 - y_1)$$

$$p(x_1 - y_1) = x - 1$$

$$x = y$$

가

(2)  $p$ 가  $x$

$$p \mid y$$

$$x^e \equiv y^e \pmod{p}$$

field  $Z_p$

$$\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^e = 1, \quad (e, p-1) = 1$$

$$e a_1 + (p-1) b_1 = 1$$

$$a_1, b_1$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{e a_1 + (p-1) b_1} = \left(\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^e\right)^{a_1} \left(\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{p-1}\right)^{b_1} = 1^{a_1} \cdot 1^{b_1} = 1$$

$$x \equiv y \pmod{p}$$

가

$$x \equiv y \pmod{q}$$

$$p \mid x - y \quad q \mid x - y$$

$s$

$$x - y = p s$$

가

$$q \mid p s$$

$$q \mid s$$

$r$

$$s = qr$$

$$x - y = sr = pqr = nr$$

$$n \mid x - y$$

$$x \equiv y \pmod{n}$$

$x$ 가 RSA

. RSA

$m$

## 2.2 (RSA)

SUMMARY: each entity creates an RSA public key and a corresponding private key

Each entity A should do the following:

1. Generate two large random (and distinct) primes  $p$  and  $q$ , each roughly the same size.
2. Compute  $n = pq$  and  $\phi = (p - 1)(q - 1)$
3. Select a random integer  $e$ ,  $1 < e < \phi$  such that
 
$$\gcd(e, \phi) = 1$$
4. Compute the unique integer  $d$ ,  $1 < d < \phi$ , such that
 
$$ed \equiv 1 \pmod{\phi}$$
5. A's public key is  $(n, e)$ ; A's private key is  $d$ .



$$m^{ed} \equiv m \pmod{p}$$

$$m^{ed} \equiv m \pmod{q}$$

,  $p$   $q$ 가

$$m^{ed} \equiv m \pmod{n}$$

$$c^d \equiv (m^e)^d \equiv m \pmod{n}$$

2.4 (RSA encryption) Alice  $p = 2357, q = 2551$

$$n = pq = 6012707, \phi = (p - 1)(q - 1) = 6007800$$

. Alice  $e = 3674911$   $ed \equiv 1 \pmod{\phi}$

$$d = 422191$$

$$(6012707, 3674911) \quad d = 422191$$

\_\_\_\_\_ :  $m = 5234673$  Bob

$$c = m^e \pmod{n} = 5234673^{3674911} \pmod{6012707} = 3650502$$

.  $c$  Alice .

\_\_\_\_\_ : Alice

$$c^d \pmod{n} = 3650502^{422191} \pmod{6012707} = 5234673$$

RSA

$$(n, e) \quad c \quad m$$

RSA (RSAP) .

가 RSA  $n$

$\phi$   $d$  .  $d$ 가  $c$   
 $(n, e)$   $d$   
 $n$

가  $n = pq$   $\phi$

$n$  .  $p, q$

$$n = pq, \quad \phi = (p - 1)(q - 1)$$

$$q = \frac{n}{p} \quad p$$

$$p^2 - (n - \phi + 1)p + n = 0$$

$$p \quad q \quad \phi$$

$\phi$   $n$

가 .[11]

### 3.

Alice가 Bob에게  $M$ 을 보낸다.  
 $v : \{1, 2, 3, \dots, k = 128\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, k = 128\}$   
 permutation  $v$  (random)  
 $v$   
 $v$   
 Alice가 Bob에게  $v[0]$ 을 보낸다.  
 $v[1], v[2], v[3], \dots, v[127]$   
 Alice가 Bob에게  $v[i]$ 을 보낸다.  
 $v1[i]$   
 $0 \leq i \leq k - 1$

$$v1[i] = v[i] - 1$$

$$v[i] = a \quad v1[a] = 0$$

$v_1[a] = 0$   
 $i \neq j \quad v[j] = 0$   
 $v[j] = j + 1 \pmod{128}$   
 permutation  $v$

$m$   
 $v[i] = a, \quad v[i+1] = b$

$$m = (a * 1000) + b$$

3.1  $k = 10$  random permutation  
 $v = (10 \ 3 \ 8 \ 7 \ 4 \ 1 \ 9 \ 6 \ 2 \ 5)$        $m = 10030807040109060205$

Alice가 Bob  $M$   
 $M$   
 $k$   
 $v_2[0], v_2[1], v_2[2], \dots, v_2[k-1]$   
 $M'[i] = v_2[v[i] - 1]$   
 $M'$   
 가  $k$   
 가  $k$   
 $M$

$M^k$

가

3.2  $M = \text{korea maritime university!}$

$$v = (10\ 3\ 8\ 7\ 4\ 1\ 9\ 6\ 2\ 5)$$

$$M' = \text{iramekr oaeminetvui eii}^Q \text{trv lsy}$$

RSA  $(n, e)$

$d$  RSA

512

1024  $p\ q$   $p\ q$

$$n = pq, a = (p - 1)(q - 1)$$

$e$

$$\gcd(e, a) = 1$$

$$[1, a]$$

$$[1, a] \quad ed \equiv 1 \pmod{a}$$

$d$

3.3  $p, q$  40

$$p = 1033457003507, q = 578562833609$$



$$m = c^d \pmod{n} = 10030807040109060205$$

$m$  permutation  
 $v = (10\ 3\ 8\ 7\ 4\ 1\ 9\ 6\ 2\ 5)$   $v$  inverse  
 permutation  $v^{-1}$   $v^{-1}$   $M$   
 $M'$

3.6  $v = (10\ 3\ 8\ 7\ 4\ 1\ 9\ 6\ 2\ 5)$

$$v^{-1} = (6\ 9\ 2\ 5\ 10\ 8\ 4\ 3\ 7\ 1)$$

$M' = \text{iramekr oaeminetvui eii}^Q \text{trv !sy}$

$M = \text{korea maritime university}^Q \text{ive}$

$$p \quad q \quad 40$$

가  $p \quad q \quad 1024$   
 가 permutation  $v$   
 $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 128\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 128\}$   
 permutation

## 4. Source

(1)

```
#include <NTL/ZZ.h>
#include <time.h>

#define BIT 1024

int main()
{
    ZZ p, q, n, a, a1, e, e1, d, x1, x2, y, y1, y2, c, f, t;

    /*          */
    x2 = 1;
    x1 = 0;
    y2 = 0;
    y1 = 1;

    t = time(NULL);
    SetSeed(t);
    p = RandomPrime_ZZ(BIT, 100);
    q = RandomPrime_ZZ(BIT, 100);

    n = p * q;
    a = (p-1) * (q-1);

    e = RandomBnd(a);

    for (; ;)
    {
        if (GCD(e, a) != 1)
```

```

        e++;
    else
        break;
}

/*      d      . */
e1 = e;
a1 = a;
while (a1 > 0)
{
    c = e1 / a1;
    f = e1 - c * a1;
    d = x2 - c * x1;
    y = y2 - c * y1;

    e1 = a1;
    a1 = f;
    x2 = x1;
    x1 = d;
    y2 = y1;
    y1 = y;
}

d = x2;

if (d < 0)
    d = d + a;

if ((e*d)%a!=1)
{
    cout << "Error!" << "\n";
    exit(1);
}

```

```

else
{
    cout << "Public:" << "(" << n << "," << e << ")" << "\n";
    cout << "Private:" << d << "\n";
}
}

```

## (2)

```

# include <NTL/ZZ.h>
# include <time.h>

# define SIZE 128

ZZ v[SIZE], m;
long v2[SIZE], i, j;

void permutation();
void symencrypt();

main()
{
    ZZ n, e, c;

    permutation();

    /* permutation */
    m = v[0];
    for(i = 0; i < SIZE - 1; i++)
        m = (m * 1000) + v[i+1];

    cout << "m = " << m << "\n";
}

```

```

    cout << "public key :" << "\n";
    cout << "n = ";
    cin >> n;

    cout << "e = ";
    cin >> e;

    c = PowerMod(m, e, n);
    cout << "c = " << c << "\n";

    symencrypt();
}

/* random permutation */
void permutation()
{
    ZZ t;
    long v1[SIZE], a, b, tmp;

    for (i = 0; i < SIZE; i++)
        v1[i] = -1;

    t = time(NULL);
    SetSeed(t);
    v2[0] = RandomBnd(SIZE+1);

    while (v2[0] < 100)
        v2[0] = RandomBnd(SIZE+1);

    a = v2[0];
    v1[a] = 0;

    for (i = 1; i < SIZE; i++)

```

```

{
    tmp = RandomBnd(SIZE+1);

    if (v1[tmp] == -1)
    {
        v2[i] = tmp;
        v1[tmp] = 0;
    }
    else
    {
        for(j=1; j < SIZE; j++)
        {
            tmp = AddMod(tmp, 1, SIZE+1);
            if( v1[tmp] == -1)
            {
                v2[i] = tmp;
                v1[tmp] = 0;
                break;
            }
        }
    }
}

for(i=0; i < SIZE; i++)
{
    if(v2[i]==0)
    {
        v2[i]=SIZE;
        break;
    }
}

for (i = 0; i < SIZE; i++)

```

```

        v[i] = to_ZZ(v2[i]);
    }

    /* permutation */
    void symencrypt()
    {

        char v3[SIZE], string[SIZE];
        long pos, loop, end, a, b;

        FILE *fp, *fp1;

        if ((fp = fopen("direct.txt", "r")) == NULL)
        {
            cout << "Error opening file." << "\n";
            exit(1);
        }

        fseek(fp, 0, 2);
        end = ftell(fp);
        pos = ((end - 1)%SIZE);
        loop = ((end - 1) / SIZE);
        rewind(fp);
        b = end - (loop * SIZE);

        if ((fp1 = fopen("letter.txt", "aw")) == NULL)
        {
            cout << "Error opening file." << "\n";
            exit(1);
        }

        while(1)
        {

```

```

a = fread(v3, sizeof(char), SIZE, fp);
if((a-1) == pos)
    v3[b-1]=17; /*

if ((a != SIZE) && ( (a-1) != pos) )
{
    cout << "Reading was done. " << "\n";
    fclose(fp);
    fclose(fp1);
    exit(1);
}

for (i = 0; i < SIZE; i++)
    string[i] = v3[v2[i]-1];

if (fwrite(string, sizeof(char), SIZE, fp1) != SIZE)
{
    cout << "Error writing to file." << "\n";
    exit(1);
}
}
}

```

### (3)

```
#include <NTL/ZZ.h>
```

```
# define SIZE 128
```

```
ZZ key[SIZE], inv[SIZE], m;
```

```
long inv1[SIZE], i, j;
```

```

ZZ x = to_ZZ("1000");

void rsadecrypt();
void inverse();
void symdecrypt();

main()
{
    /*      m      permutation      . */
    rsadecrypt();

    for (i = SIZE - 1; i >= 0; i--)
    {
        key[i] = m - ((m/x) * x);
        m = m/x;
    }

    inverse();
    symdecrypt();
}

/* c      m      RSA      . */
void rsadecrypt()
{
    ZZ c, d, n;

    cout << "ciphertext: " << "\n";
    cout << "c = ";
    cin >> c;

    cout << "private key : " << "\n";
    cout << "d = ";
    cin >> d;
}

```

```

    cout << "public key: " << "\n";
    cout << "n = ";
    cin >> n;

    m = PowerMod (c, d, n);

    cout << "m = " << m << "\n";
}

/* permutation    inverse permutation    . */
void inverse()
{
    for (i = 0; i < SIZE; i++)
    {
        for (j = 0; j < SIZE; j++)
        {
            if (key[j] == i+1)
            {
                inv[i] = j+1;
                break;
            }
        }
    }
}

/* inverse permutation    . */
void symdecrypt()
{
    char v1[SIZE], string[SIZE];
    long pos, loop, end, a, b;

```

```

FILE *fp, *fp1;

if ((fp = fopen("letter.txt", "r")) == NULL)
{
    cout << "Error opening file." << "\n";
    exit(1);
}

fseek(fp, 0, 2);
end = ftell(fp);
pos = ((end - 1)%SIZE);
loop = ((end - 1) / SIZE);
rewind(fp);
b = end - (loop * SIZE);

if ((fp1 = fopen("message.txt", "aw")) == NULL)
{
    cout << "Error opening file." << "\n";
    exit(1);
}
for (i = 0; i < SIZE; i++)
    inv1[i] = to_long(inv[i]);

while(1)
{
    a = fread(v1, sizeof(char), SIZE, fp);
    if ((a != SIZE) && ( (a-1) != pos) )
    {
        cout << "Reading was done. " << "\n";
        fclose(fp);
        fclose(fp1);
        exit(1);
    }
}

```

```
for (i = 0; i < SIZE; i++)
    string[i] = v1[inv1[i]-1];

if (fwrite(string, sizeof(char), SIZE, fp1) != SIZE)
{
    cout << "Error writing to file." << "\n";
    exit(1);
}
}
```

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## ABSTRACT

Cryptography has originated from its initial and limited use by the Egyptians about 4000 years ago. It has explosively developed through both world wars. The most striking development came in 1976 when Diffie and Hellman introduced the revolutionary concept of public-key cryptography although their method was impractical. In 1978, the first practical public-key cryptosystem was discovered by Rivest, Shamir, and Adleman, now referred to as RSA. RSA scheme is the most widely used system and its security is based on a hard mathematical problem, the intractability of factoring large integers.

In this paper, we introduce the general symmetric and public key cryptosystems and mainly, we attempt an effective realization of RSA cryptosystem using C++ language.

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