

*IV054 Coding, Cryptography and Cryptographic Protocols*  
**2011 - Exercises IX.**

1. Suppose Alice is using the Schnorr identification scheme with  $q = 107$ ,  $p = 7919$ ,  $t = 6$  and  $\alpha = 4586$ .
  - (a) Verify that  $\alpha$  has order  $q$  in  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ .
  - (b) Let Alice's secret exponent be  $a = 55$ . Compute  $v$ .
  - (c) Suppose that  $k = 29$ . Compute  $\gamma$ .
  - (d) Suppose that Bob sends the challenge  $r = 61$ . Compute Alice's response  $y$ .
  - (e) Perform Bob's calculations to verify  $y$ .
2. A father wants to give family business to his 4 sons. The business is successful because of a secret that is encoded into a natural number  $n$ . Sons who know the secret will get the business. The father wants the business to be taken either by his first-born son with at least one other son or by the three later-born sons together. Find a secret sharing scheme that will realize father's wish.
3. Consider an authentication mapping  $auth_k$  where  $k \in \{0, 1\}^n$ . Decide whether the following functions are message authentication codes. Justify your answers:
  - (a)  $e_k(m_1 \parallel m_2) = auth_k(0 \parallel m_1) \parallel auth_k(1 \parallel m_2)$  where  $|m_1| = |m_2| = n - 1$ ;
  - (b)  $f_k(m_1 \parallel m_2) = auth_k(m_1) \parallel auth_k(auth_k(m_2))$  where  $|m_1| = |m_2| = n$ ;
  - (c)  $g_k(m_1 \parallel m_2 \parallel \dots \parallel m_l) = auth_k(m_1) \parallel auth_k(m_2) \parallel \dots \parallel auth_k(m_l)$  where  $|m_i| = n$  for  $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, l\}$ .
4. Consider the Shamir's threshold scheme. Let  $n = 7$  and  $k = 3$ . Reconstruct the secret if  $p = 67$  and participants  $P_1$ ,  $P_3$  and  $P_6$  have their shares  $(1, 28)$ ,  $(3, 31)$  and  $(7, 17)$ , respectively.
5. Consider the following user identification protocol. A trusted third party Trent randomly chooses large primes  $p, q$ , computes  $n = pq$  and randomly chooses a large  $e$  such that  $gcd(e, \varphi(n)) = 1$ . The numbers  $n, e$  are public.  
 Each user  $U$  randomly chooses his or her private key  $x_U \in \mathbb{Z}_n$  and computes his or her public key  $X_U = x_U^e \pmod{n}$ .  
 If Alice decides to prove her identity to Bob, she initiates the following protocol:
  - (i) Alice randomly chooses  $r \in \mathbb{Z}_n$ , computes  $R = r^e \pmod{n}$  and sends  $R$  to Bob.
  - (ii) Bob randomly chooses  $f \in \{0, 1, \dots, e - 1\}$  and sends it to Alice.
  - (iii) Alice computes  $y = rx_A^f \pmod{n}$  and sends it to Bob.
  - (iv) Bob computes  $Y = y^e \pmod{n}$  and accepts iff ....
  - (a) Find the acceptance condition.
  - (b) Show that if both Alice and Bob are honest, Bob always accepts.
  - (c) Show that if bad Eve learns somehow the value of  $f$  before the beginning of the protocol, this enables her to impersonate Alice.
6. Eleven scientists are working on a secret project. They wish to lock up the documents in a cabinet, which can be opened only if six or more of them are present. An arbitrary number of locks could be used, where a single key can open just a single lock and a single lock could be opened by multiple keys. Cabinet is opened if for each lock there is a key to open it.
  - (a) What is the smallest number of locks needed?
  - (b) What is the smallest number of keys a scientist has to carry?