

Koliokviumas: Lapkričio 5 d., 17:30. Kontaktiniu būdu.

Vieta, laikas					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Data		Laikas	Auditorija	Adresas
<input type="checkbox"/>	2024.11.05	An	17:30-18:00	X r.- 103ab (24), Kompiuterių klasė X r.- 103f (17), Kompiuterių klasė X r.- 105 (25), Kompiuterių klasė	Studentų g. 48a, Kaunas

Tema: Computation with encrypted data.

Reikia turėti savo kompiuterius su Octave ir instaliuotais .m failais.

Skaičiavimo rezultatus reikės užpildyti Google drive lentelėje, kurios nuorodą pateiksiu.

Homomorphic CryptoSystems: Computation with encrypted data in Data Center.

Declare **Public Parameters** to the network $PP = (p, g)$; $p = 268435019$; $g = 2$;

>> p=int64(268435019)

In real cryptosystem is chosen having 2048 bits and is of order $p = 2^{2048} \sim 10^{700}$,

p=268435019

i.e. $|p| = 2048$ bits.

>> g=2;

In our simulation we use $|p| = 28$ bits, i.e. $p < 2^{28} = 268\,435\,456$.

>> dec2bin(p)

ans = 1111 1111 1111 1111 1110 0100 1011

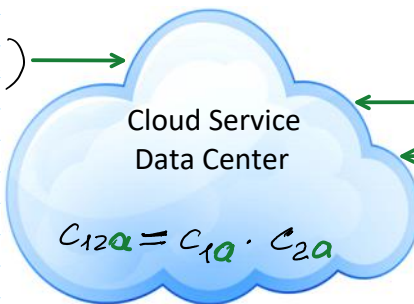
You must realize computations presented in my Google drive:

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1ZV5ZMGheC2RCZlpJr8XltwvmKe1I6Zwh/edit?usp=sharing&oid=111502255533491874828&rtpof=true&sd=true>



Query (Total Incomes)

$C_{12a} = (E_{12a}, D_{12a})$



$Dec(x, C_{12a}) = n_{12}$

		Alice		Bob1			Bob2				c2a		
Pa.Vardas	Num.	x	a	m1	n1	i1	c1a	D1a	m2	n2	i2	E2a	D2a
Kupusevičius Rokas	1												
Nescerenko Artūras	2												
Aliuškevičius Matas	3												
Anikanovas Martynas	4												
Bačkierūtė Monika	5												
Binkauskas Tautvydas	6												
Blauzdys Edgaras	7												
Brūzga Lukas	8												
Daranda Kasparas	9												
Dombrovskis Paulius	10												
Dronovas Povilas	11												
Druceika Augustas	12												
Gataveckas Nojus	13												
Gedmantas Gytis	14												
Grigėnas Karolis	15												
Jankūnas Vilius	16												
Kazlauskas Tomas	17												

Full table is in Google drive

Klimakaitė Paulina	18																		
Kliokys Aurimas	19																		
Kuzmenko Artas	20																		
Lisajus Justas	21																		
Liutkus Evaldas	22																		
Martinaitis Aurimas	23																		
Naprys Ugnius	24																		
Ordinaitė Rūta	25																		
Paliukas Vytas	26																		
Ropė Vytenis	27																		
Ruslys Justinas	28																		
Samuolis Mantas	29																		
Šaltanė Toma	30																		
Tambakevičius Edvardas	31																		
Tarutis Karolis	32																		
Trumpauskas Robertas	33																		
Verenius Simonas	34																		
Žilius Karolis	35																		
Ambrakaitė Rugilė	36																		
Burmonaitė Austėja	37																		
Jakubauskas Domas	38																		
Orinaitė Ugnė	39																		
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$PrK = x \leftarrow \text{randi} \implies PuK = a = g^x \bmod p$

$C_{12}a = C_{1a} \circ C_{2a} = (E_{1a} \cdot E_{2a} \bmod p, D_{1a} \cdot D_{2a} \bmod p) = (E_{12}a, D_{12}a)$

$\text{Dec}(x, c_{12}a) = n_{12} = g^{i_1+i_2 \bmod (p-1)} \bmod p$.
How to find i_1+i_2 when n_{12} , g and p are given?

```
% Finds discrete logarithm value corresponding to exponent value i
% by total scan of i from start by step until fin
% p - is a strong prime (Public Parameter)
% g - is a generator (Public Parameter)
% def - is a discrete exponent function value computed by mod_exp(g,i,p)
%   where dl=i is a searchable value of exponent
%
function dl = dlog(p, g, def, start, step, fin)
dl=0;
i=start;
while i<fin
    ee=mod_exp(g,i,p);
    if ee==def
        dl=i;
        return;
    endif
    i+=step;
endwhile
disp('Exponent is not found!');
end
```

```
>> i1pi2=5000;
>> def=mod_exp(g,i1pi2,p);
def = 143845522
>> n12=def;
start = 0;
>> step=100
step = 100
>> fin=9900
fin = 9900

>> def=mod_exp(g,5000,p)
def = 143845522
>> dl = dlog(p, g, def, start, step, fin)
dl = 5000
```