

Parameter choices

1. The best known attack on the RSA encryption scheme consists of...

- (A) ...guessing N uniformly
- (B) ...guessing the factors P and Q of N uniformly
- (C) ...factoring N using the general number field sieve
- (D) ...factoring N using the special number field sieve
- (E) ...factoring e using the special number field sieve

2. Time/success tradeoffs: which of the following statements are true?

- (A) Every algorithm that succeeds with probability $p > 0$ in time t can be turned into an algorithm that always succeeds and runs in expected time t/p .
- (B) Every algorithm that always succeeds in time t can be turned into an algorithm that succeeds with probability p in time $t \cdot p$ for every $p > 0$.

3. A small security loss in a cryptographic reduction is desirable because it...

- (A) ...leads to better security guarantees than a reduction with a larger loss would
- (B) ...gives more confidence in the underlying assumption (e.g., the RSA problem)
- (C) ...leads to better parameter choices and more efficient cryptographic schemes
- (D) ...implies security against quantum computers

4. Choosing RSA keys with primes P, Q of length about 128 bits can be considered secure.

- (T) True
- (F) False