

# Public Key Cryptography

COMP 435  
Fall 2017  
Prof. Cynthia Sturton

## Administrative

- Mandatory office hour visit by 9/27/17
- Assignment 1 due 9/10/17 @ 11:59 PM
- Sign up for Piazza

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## Public Key vs. Symmetric

### Public Key

- public, private keys
- used for authentication, integrity, key distribution
- uses one-way functions

### Symmetric

- secret key
- used for confidentiality
- uses substitution and transposition

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## One Way Function

$$33^3 = ?$$

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### One Way Function

$33^3 = ?$

$\sqrt[3]{35937} = ?$

$\sqrt[3]{103823} = ?$

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### Public Key Encryption for Confidentiality



Alice



Bob

$C = \text{Enc}_{\text{pub-B}}(\text{msg})$



$\text{msg} = \text{Dec}_{\text{priv-B}}(C)$

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### Public Key Encryption for Authentication



Alice



Bob

$C = \text{Enc}_{\text{priv-A}}(\text{msg})$



$\text{msg} = \text{Dec}_{\text{pub-A}}(C)$

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### Properties of Public Key Algorithms

- Given  $k_{\text{pub}}$  and  $C$ , difficult to compute  $M$
- Given  $k_{\text{pub}}$ ,  $C$ , and  $M$ , difficult to compute  $k_{\text{priv}}$

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## Public Key Algorithms

- RSA
- Diffie-Hellman
- Elliptic Curve Cryptography

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## Key Exchange

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## Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange

$$n = g^j \text{ mod } p$$

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## Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange

$$n = g^j \text{ mod } p$$

prime

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### Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange

discrete log of  $n$   
(for  $g \bmod p$ )

prime

$$n = g^i \bmod p$$

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### Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange

discrete log of  $n$   
(for  $g \bmod p$ )

prime

$$n = g^i \bmod p$$

primitive  
root of  $p$

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For all  $n$ ,  $1 \leq n < p$ ,  
there exists exactly one  $i$  such that

$$g^i \bmod p = n$$

$$n = g^i \bmod p$$

primitive  
root of  $p$

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### One-way Function

$$g^i \bmod p = n$$

$$\text{dlog}_{g,p}(n) = i$$

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### One-way Function

easy to compute

$$g^i \bmod p = n$$

$$\text{dlog}_{g,p}(n) = i$$

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### One-way Function

easy to compute

$$g^i \bmod p = n$$

$$\text{dlog}_{g,p}(n) = i$$

hard to compute

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### Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange



Alice



Bob

$g, p$

$a < p$   
 $A := g^a \bmod p$

$b < p$   
 $B := g^b \bmod p$

$A$

$B$

$$K := B^a \bmod p$$

$$= (g^b)^a \bmod p$$

$$= g^{ba} \bmod p$$

$$K := A^b \bmod p$$

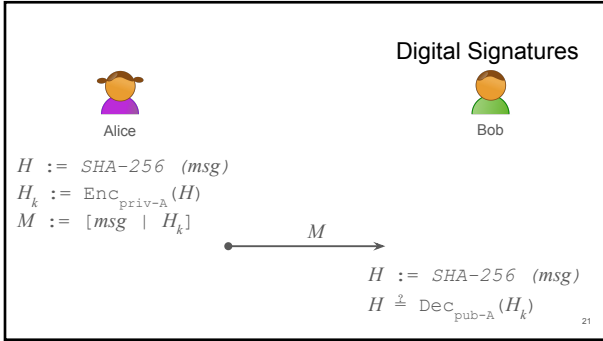
$$= (g^a)^b \bmod p$$

$$= g^{ab} \bmod p$$

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### Digital Signatures

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**Certificates**

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