

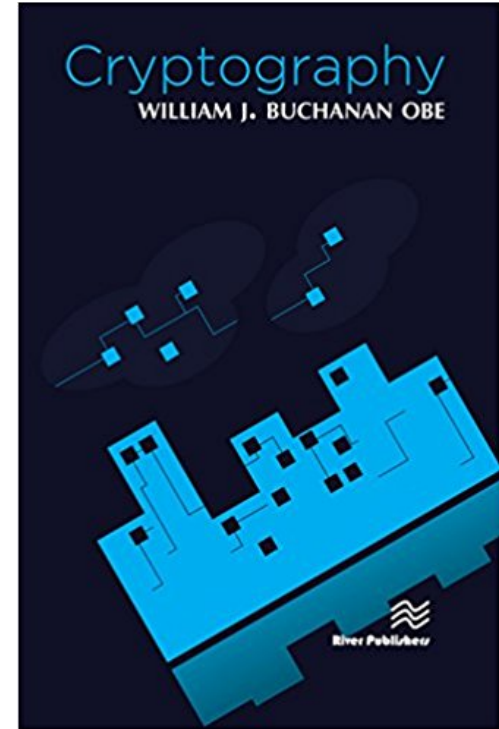
# Chapter 4: Public Key

Basics  
RSA

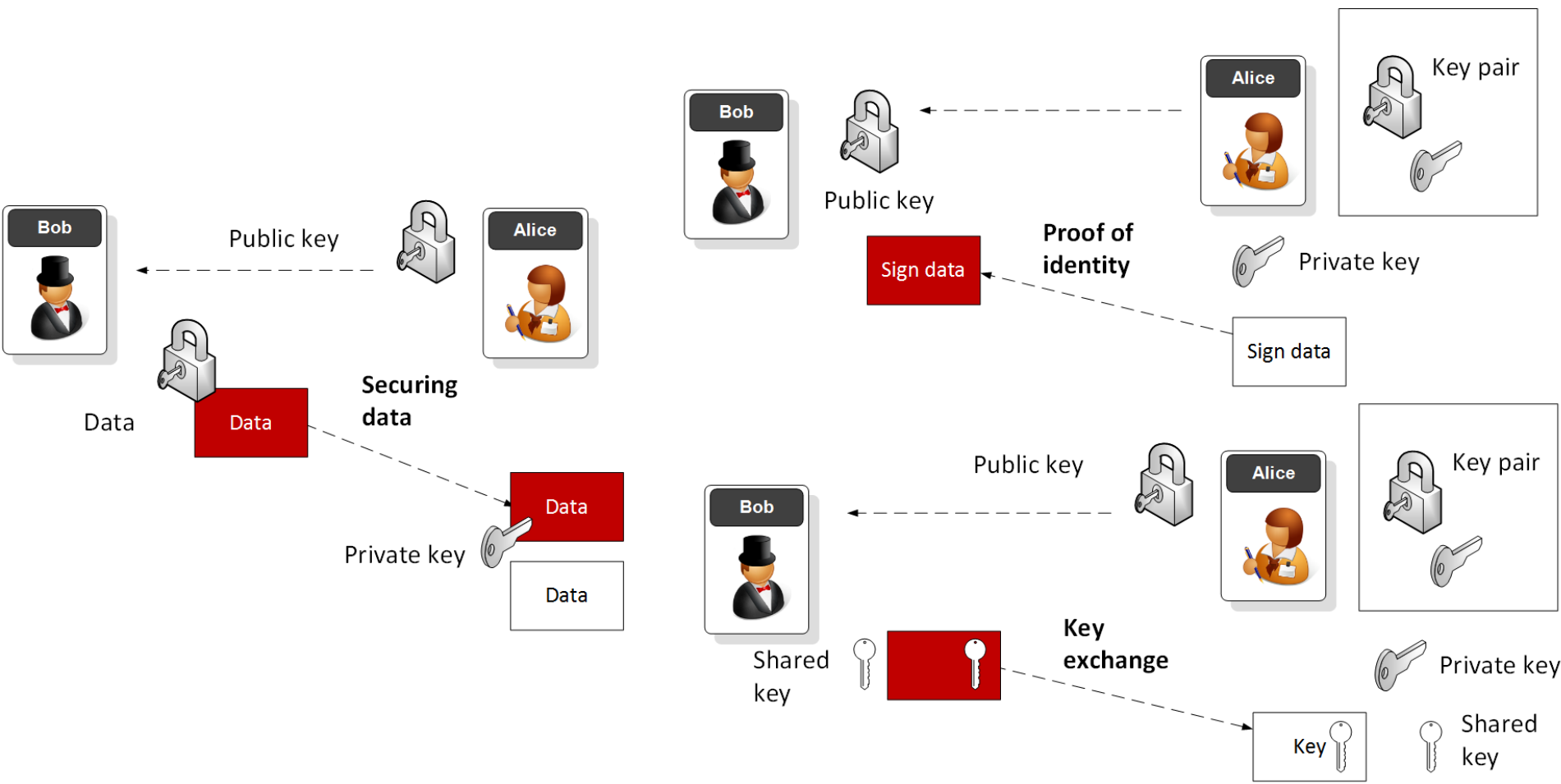
**Prof Bill Buchanan OBE**

<http://asecuritysite.com/crypto04>

<http://asecuritysite.com/encryption>



# Public Key Methods



# Public Key Methods

- **Integer Factorization.** Using prime numbers.  
Example: RSA.
- **Discrete Logarithms.**  $Y = G^x \bmod P$ . Example: ElGamal.
- **Elliptic Curve Relationships.** Example: Elliptic Curve.

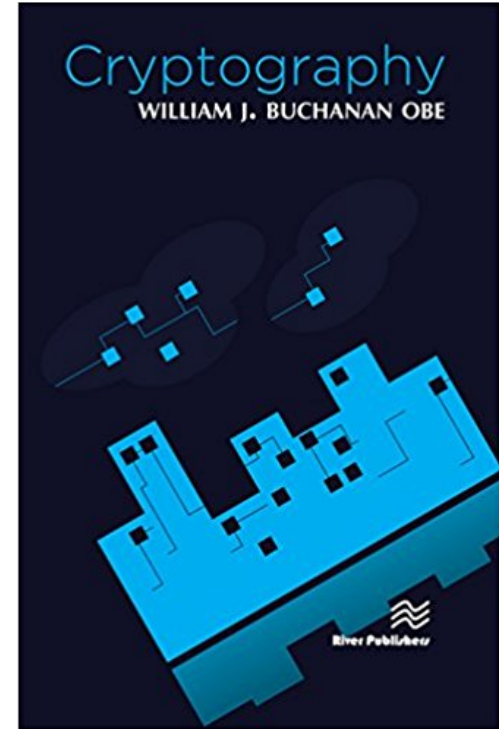
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p

9,137,187,070,061,098,912,312,979,400,361  
 ,251,189,847,923,809,497,258,114,688,790,  
 849,334,008,324,856,676,348,809,151,285,1  
 18,821,829,375,998,699,013,311,467,364,66  
 2,378,853,216,263,996,490,005,611,058,805

p

9,885,919,140,818,765,444,174,626,190,703  
 ,294,219,553,850,295,249,705,938,896,539,  
 634,343,302,401,155,295,752,383,276,739,5  
 84,190,165,200,823,122,225,274,427,125,93  
 4,163,475,191,779,288,529,189,149,818,011

 $(p-1)*(q-1)$ 

90,329,492,549,158,751,736,593,291,654,313,033,317,391,509,546,977,632,  
 830,551,342,194,781,230,803,832,847,247,315,213,556,011,813,523,182,777  
 ,529,551,800,128,685,586,665,697,818,108,995,125,892,738,489,085,065,56  
 4,398,419,119,705,178,003,889,155,415,914,402,310,708,147,858,313,669,1  
 76,692,847,865,236,706,085,105,432,191,429,510,583,595,108,030,256,069,  
 207,938,161,732,170,083,525,341,774,967,620,008,260,040





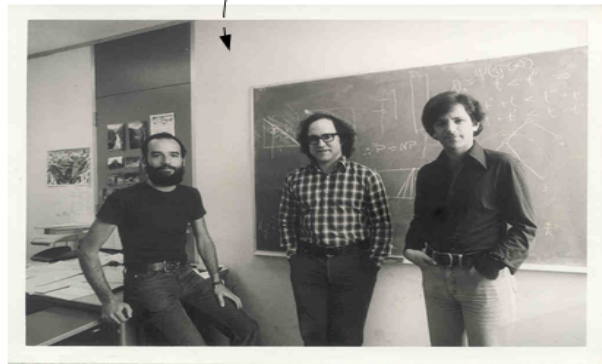
With Diffie-Hellman we need the other side to be active before we send data. Can we generate a special one-way function which allows is to distribute an encryption key, while we have the decryption key?



Encryption/  
Decryption

Communications  
Channel

Encryption/  
Decryption



Solved in 1977, By Ron Rivest, Adi Shamir, and Len Aldeman created the RSA algorithm for public-key encryption.

# RSA



- Two primes  $p, q$ .
- Calculate  $N$  (modulus) as  $p \times q$   
eg 3 and 11.  $n=33$ .
- Calculate  $\Phi$  as  $(p-1) \times (q-1)$ .  
 $\Phi=20$
- Select  $e$  for no common factor with  $\Phi$ .  $e=3$ .
- **Encryption key  $[e,n]$  or  $[3,33]$ .**
- $(d \times e) \bmod 20 = 1$
- $(d \times 3) \bmod 20 = 1$
- $d=7$
- **Decryption key  $[d,n]$  or  $[7,33]$**

# RSA

Calc

Example



- Encryption key  $[e,n]$  or  $[3,33]$ .
- Decryption key  $[d,n]$  or  $[7,33]$
- Cipher =  $M^e \bmod N$   
eg  $M=5$ .
- Cipher =  $5^3 \bmod 33 = 26$
- Decipher =  $C^d \bmod N$
- Decipher =  $(26)^7 \bmod 33 = 5$



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