

ARGOS 동계 세미나_0204

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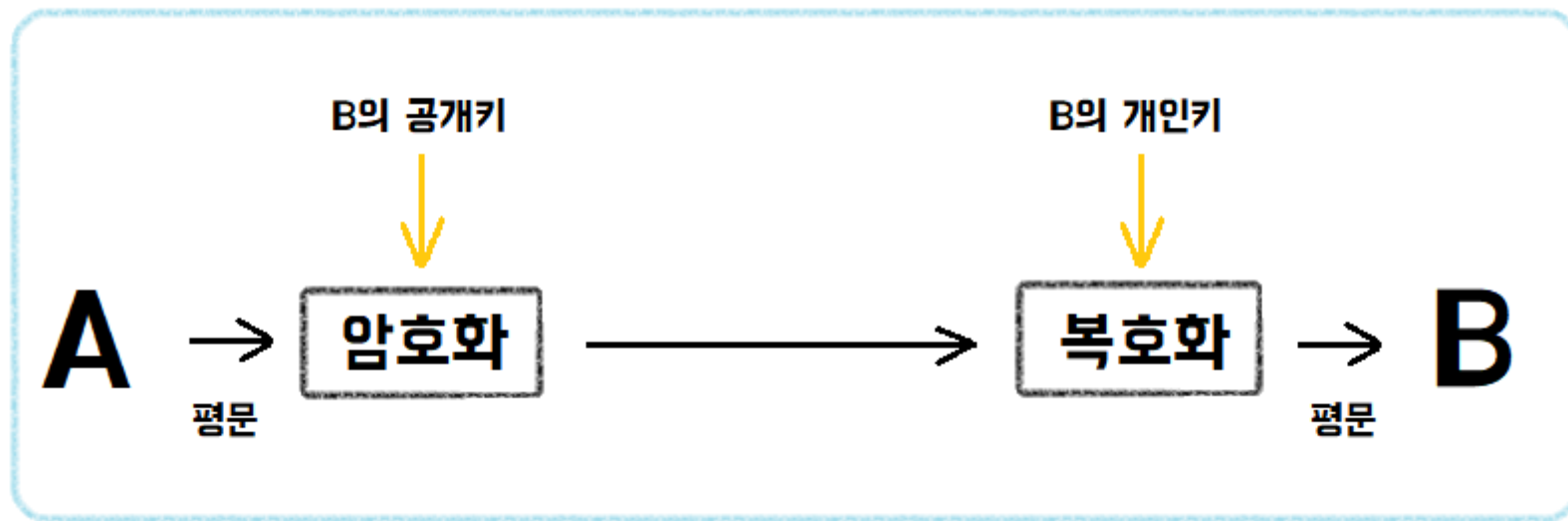
contents

- RSA
- Elliptic Curved Cryptography(ECC)

공개키 암호화

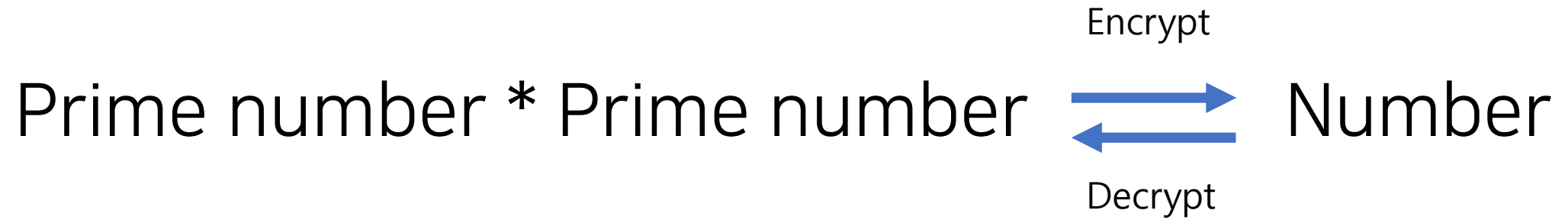
공개키 암호화

= 비대칭키 암호화



RSA

Easy algorithm



RSA

Easy algorithm

- Two prime number : 7, 13 \rightarrow Max value is 91
- My public key : 5
- Use Extended Euclidean Algorithm \rightarrow return 29

RSA

Easy algorithm

SEMINAR

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90

SEMINAR 83, 69, 77, 73, 78, 65, 82

RSA

Easy algorithm

SEMINAR 83, 69, 77, 73, 78, 65, 82

- $83 * 83 = 6889$ is bigger than 91
- $6889 \% 91 = 64$

- $64 * 83 = 5312 \% 91 = 34$



- 5 times then result is 64

- $64 * 29 = 1856$ is bigger than 91
- $1856 \% 91 = 36$

- $36 * 29 = 1044 \% 91 = 43$



- 29 times then result is 83



RSA

한계

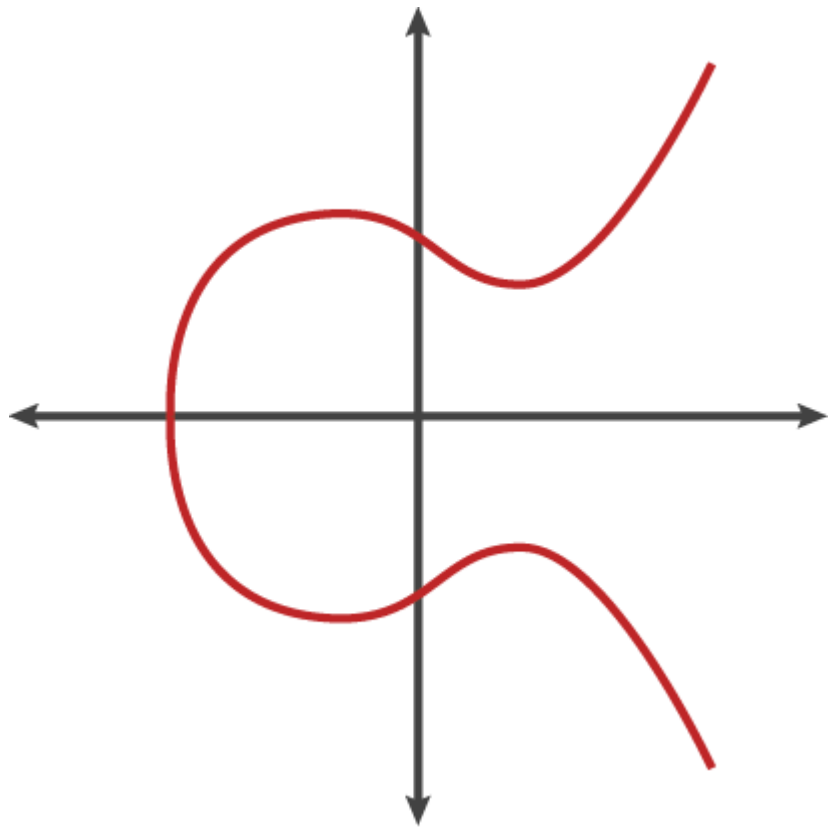
- Quadratic Sieve, General Number Field Sieve Algorithm
- This algorithm works well in large number

Elliptic Curved Cryptography

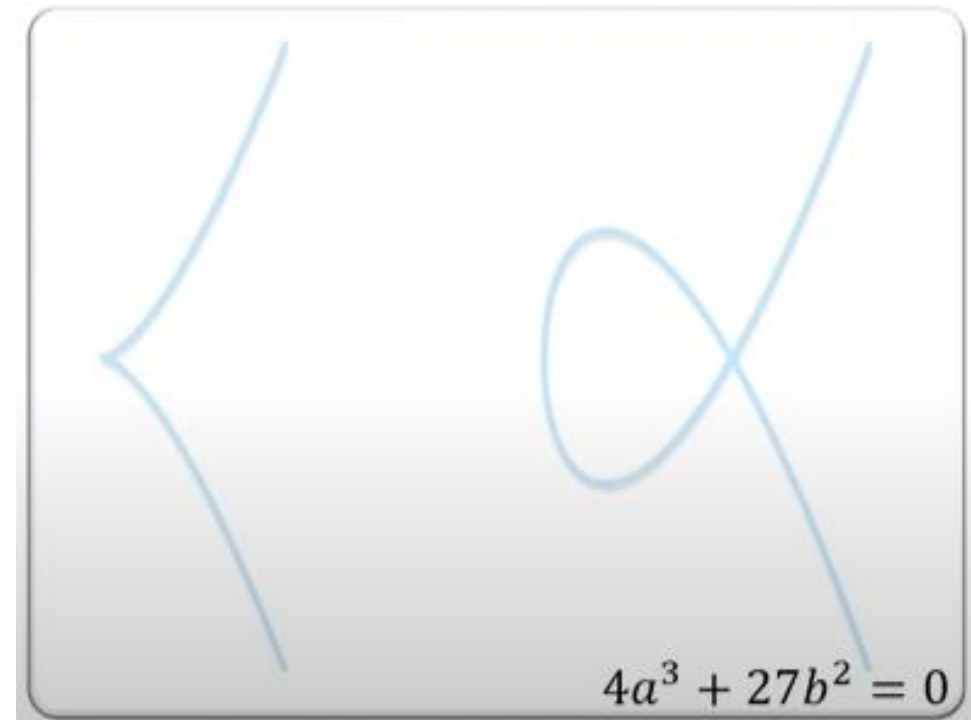
Elliptic Curved Cryptography

Elliptic Curve

$$y^2 = x^3 + ax + b \text{ (Normal)}$$



$$4a^3 + 27b^2 = 0 \text{ (Singularity)}$$



출처 :
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_GOrsCbNss

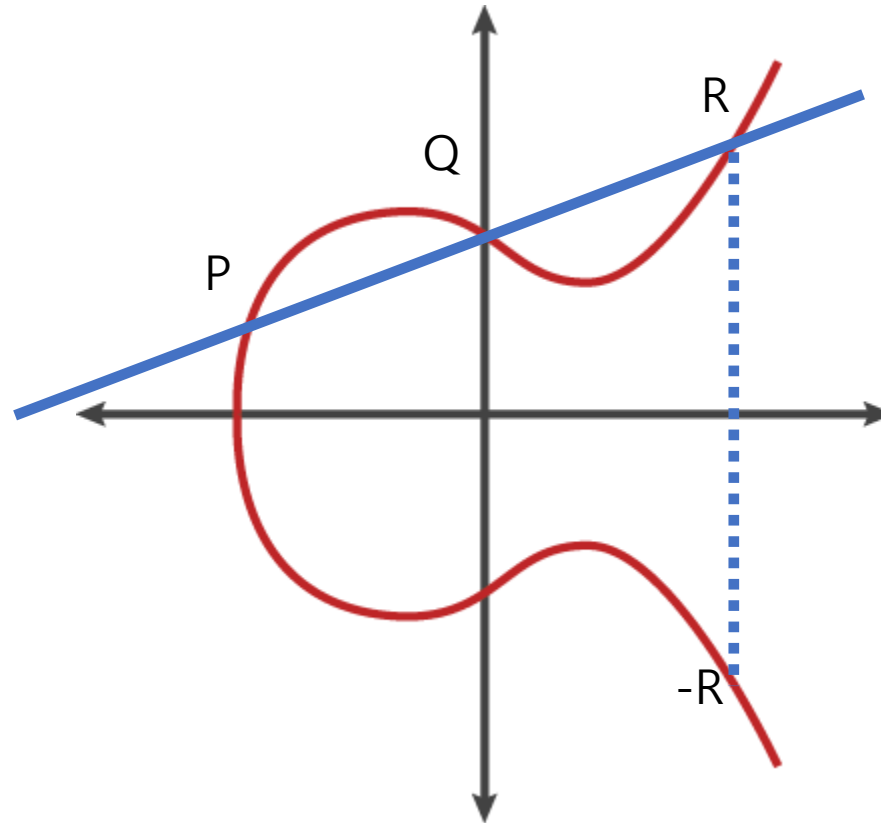
Elliptic Curved Cryptography

Real number field

We know P, Q

$$y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$$

$$y = y_p + m(x - x_p)$$



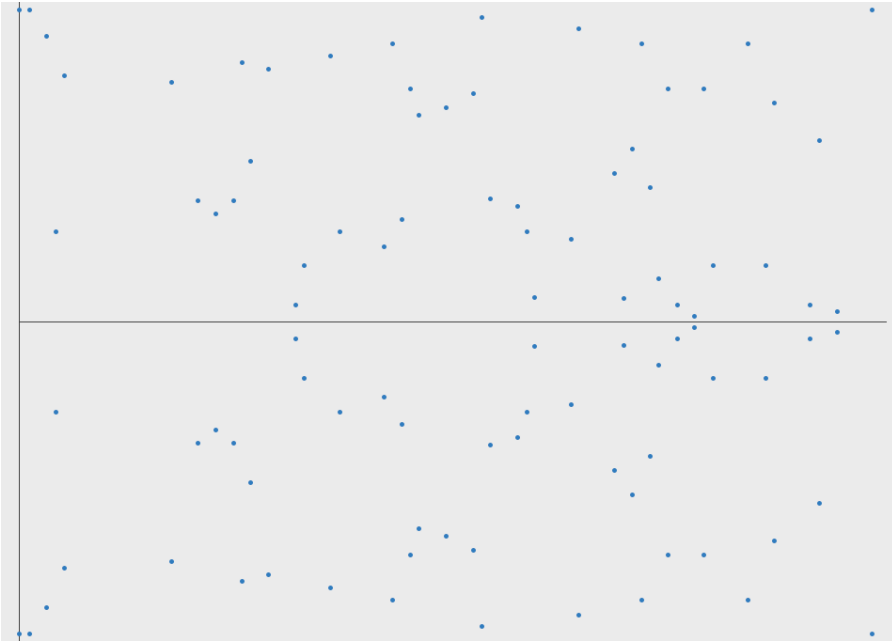
- Operation(+)
- Closed
- Associative
- Identity, Inverse element

Elliptic Curved Cryptography

Finite field F_p , Extended Euclidean

$$y^2 = x^3 - x + 1 \pmod{p}$$

$$p = 97$$



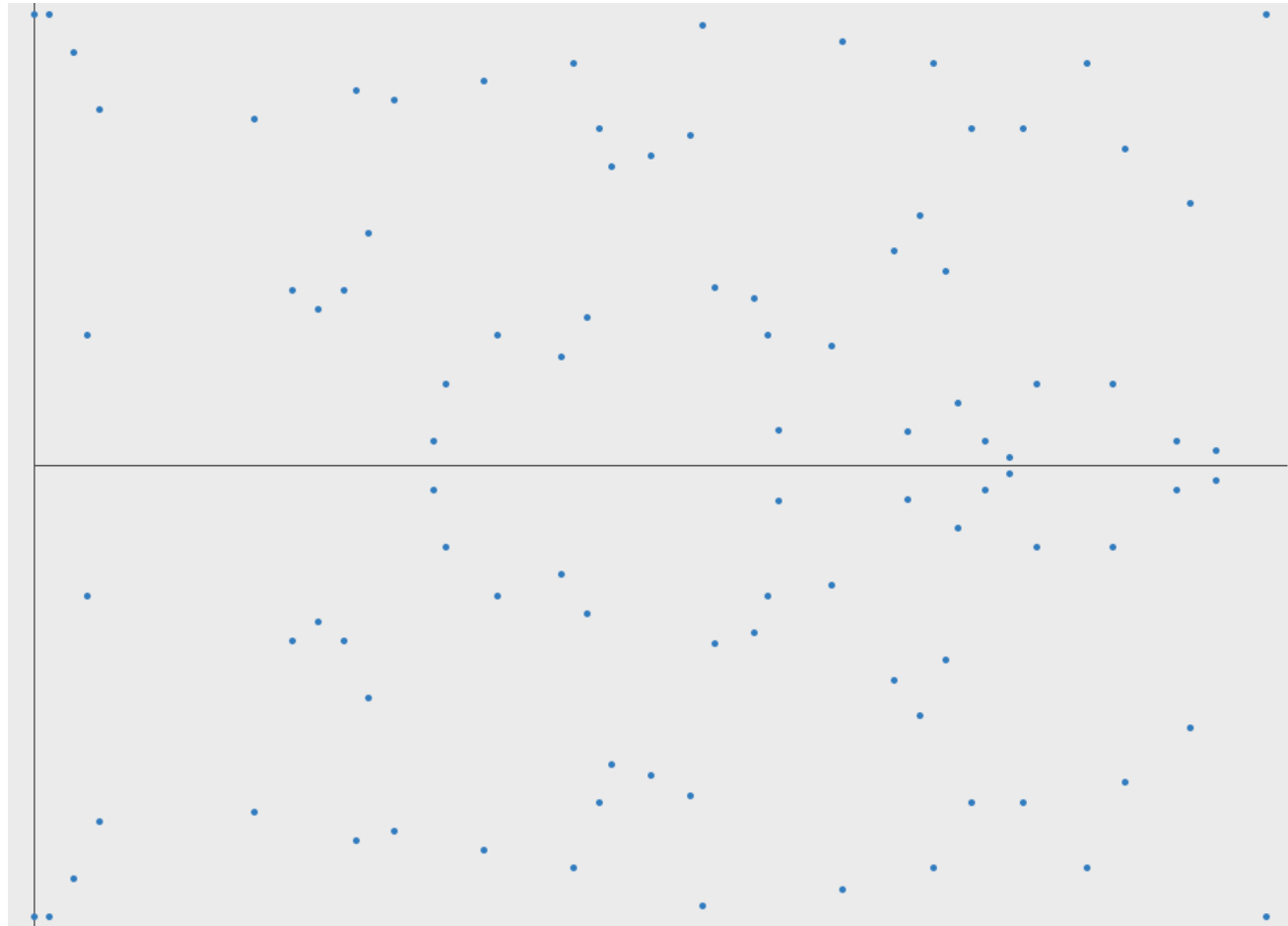
- Operation(+ , *)
- Closed
- Associative and Commutative, Distributive
- Identity, Inverse element
- p is prime number

Elliptic Curved Cryptography

Finite field, Extended Euclidean

$$y^2 = x^3 - x + 1$$

(mod 97)



Question