1)

Asymmetric encryption
LECTURE 5

シッしいしーん こりるう

2)

Cryptography - Review

- Encryption or Cryptology the name means secret writing is probably the strongest defense in the arsenal of computer security protection.
- Cryptography conceals data against unauthorized access.

בנו באבה או דריפאלאיה בינוט הסל בנות הפני אל הרוא באפרי באסרך בינוט בינוט אל האליה בינוט בינוט אל האלט בינוט ב בנוט באבה באסרך בינוט בינוט אל האלט בינוט אל אלט הינוט הינ

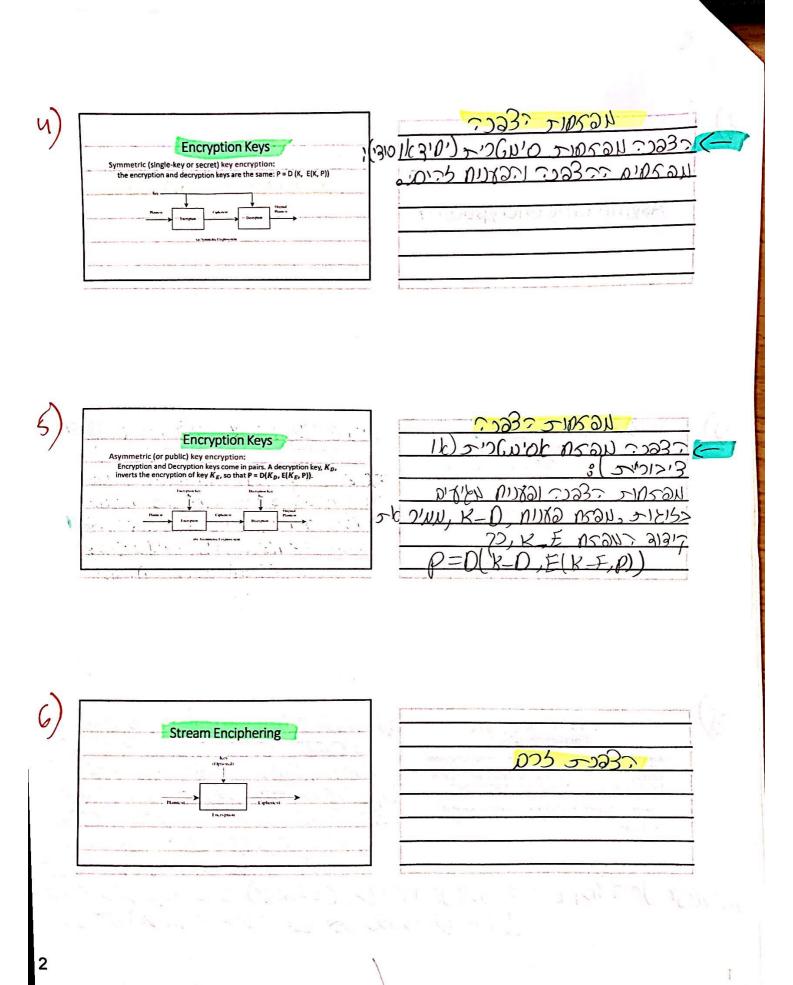
3)

Encryption Keys

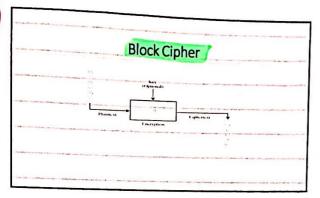
A cryptosystem involves a set of rules of how to encrypt the plaintext and decrypt the ciphertext. The encryption and decryption rules, called algorithms, often use a device called a key, denoted by K, so that the resulting ciphertext depends on the original plaintext message, the algorithm, and the key value.

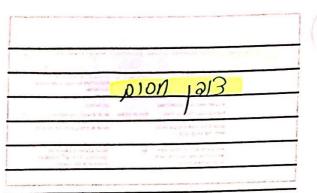
We write this dependence as C = E(K, P). Essentially, E is a set of encryption algorithms, and the key K selects one specific algorithm from the set.

196, 116/4 96 312/4. E' 2>3 96 112, A> (EE(K'b)-2 17 2/12 06.



7)





8)

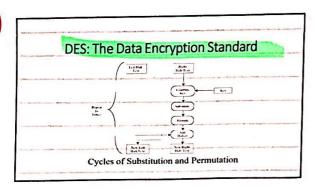
DES: The Data Encryption Standard

DES is a careful and complex combination of two fundamental building blocks of encryption: substitution and transposition.

The algorithm derives its strength from repeated application of these two techniques, one on top of the other, for a total of 16 cycles.

DES encrypts 64-bit blocks by using a 56-bit key.

9

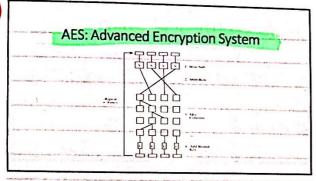


	Ten 1	
2,000	· . 283;	125
A- N	DES	
Jaguaga at process 11. 15	mue è	Book Sept
5.3(m)91	79m	121501
Cutosla	Mazell	celo
New Part of State of the	Charles William	

10)

Encrypts with one key S6-bit key Inedeputes for high-security explications by today's computing capabilities Encrypts with first key, then encrypt result with second key for secrypt result with second key for decrypt result with second key, then encrypt result with second key, then encrypt result with second key, then encrypt result with encrypts with first key, then encrypt or decrypt result with second key, then encrypt result with second key (E-E-E)

M)



TOSKU COBSO ZOOKN

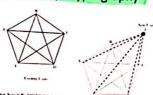
12)

Comparison of DES and AES Date designed 1976 1999 Block size 64 bits 128 bits Key length 56 bits (effective length); up to 112 128, 192, 256 [and possibly more) bits bits with multiple keys Operations 16 rounds 10, 12, 14 (depending on key length); can be increased Encryption primitives Confusion, diffusion Confusion, diffusion Open Open Design rationale Closed Open Selection process Secret Secret, but open public comments and criticalm invited Source IBM, enhanced by NSA Independent Dutch cryptographers

hanan 2 gallavan Entergrafitzaka	-
*	

3

Public Key Cryptography



Explosion in Number of Keys

nsall de viastica 12

14)

Public Key Cryptography - Characteristics

We can reduce the problem of key proliferation by using a public key approach. In a public key or asymmetric encryption system, each user has two keys: a public key and a private key.



The Idea Beland Key Exchange

COSTACE COST EXCENT

	Λ
Λ	5)
å .*	

