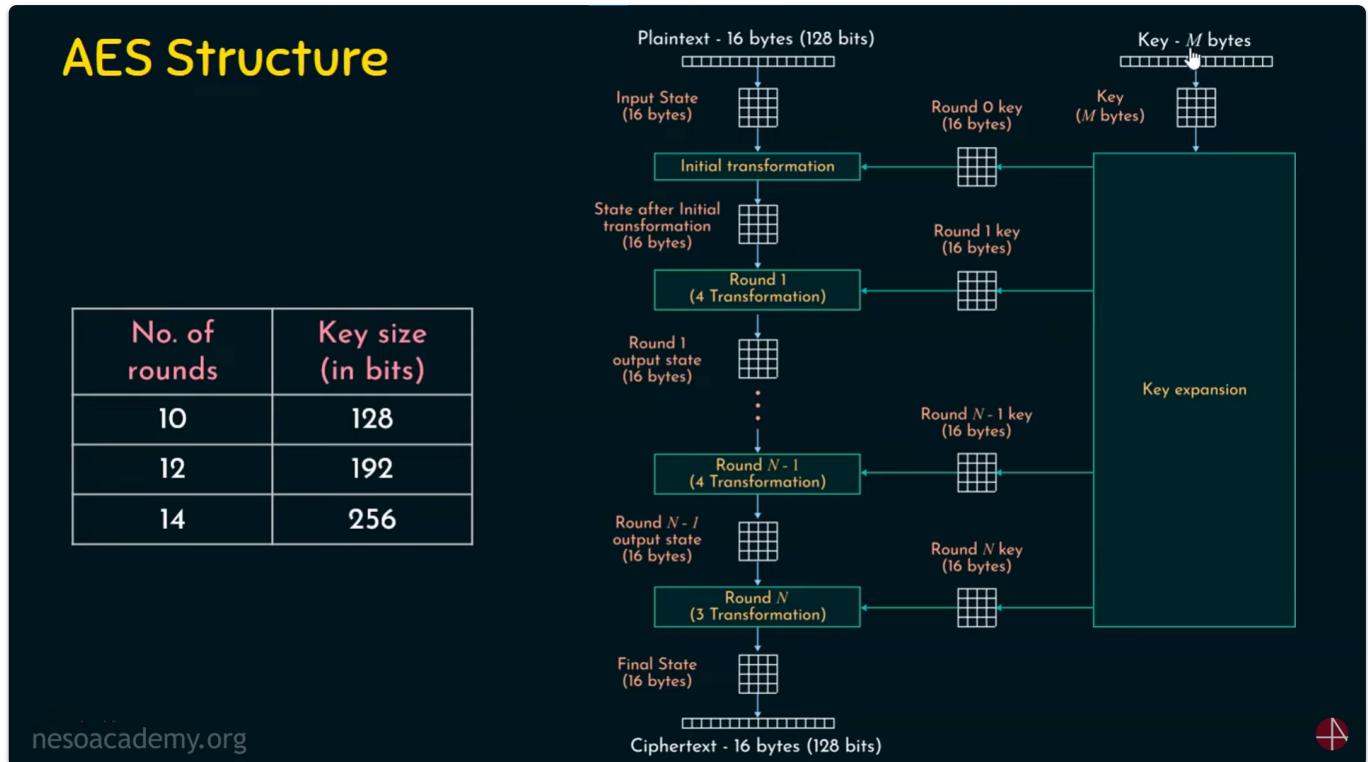


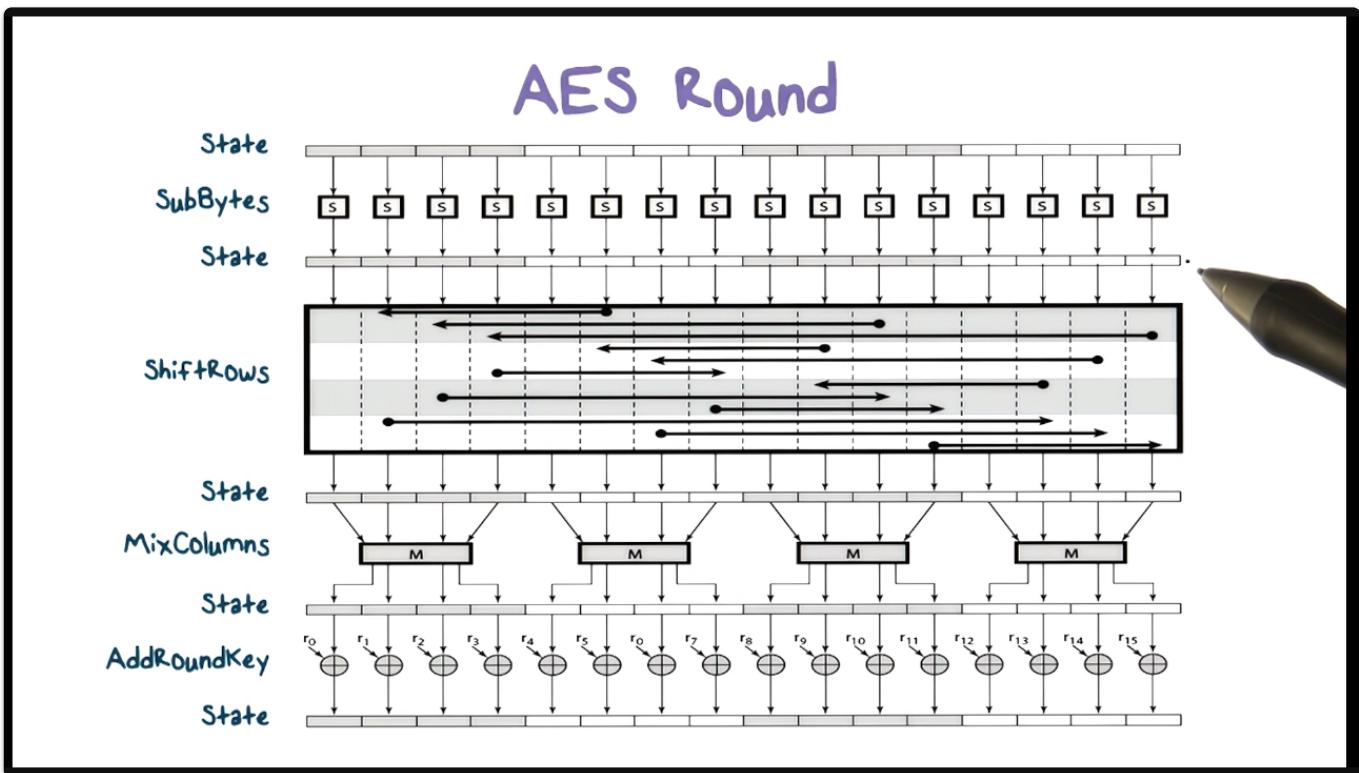
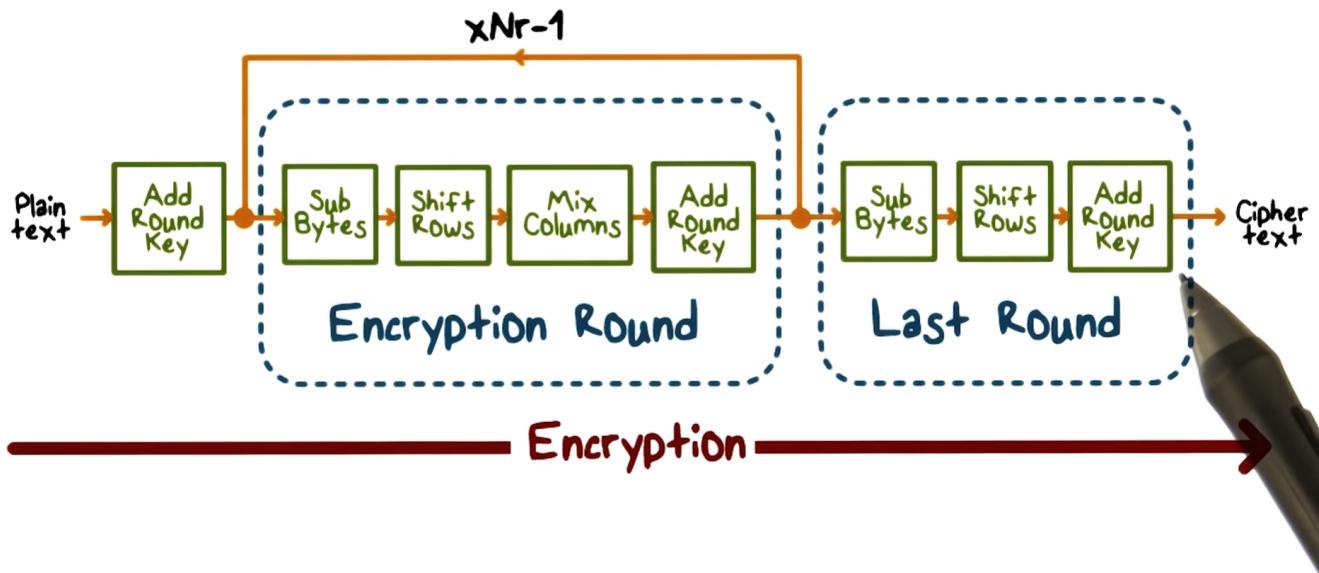
AES

Both AES and DES are Symmetric key Block Ciphers

- S-P (Substitution - Permutation) : Confusion & Diffusion
- S-Box and P-Box
- {above ones are Concepts of DES and AES}



Advanced Encryption Standard



- Add Round Key step : Always involves XOR Operation {in both DES and AES}

ROUND OF AES

AES Transformation Functions

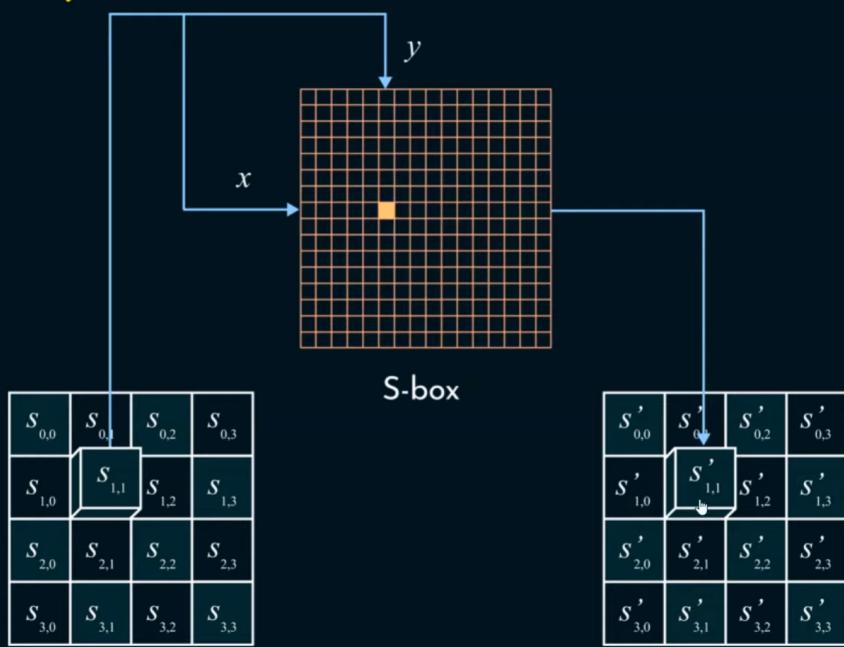
- ★ Substitute Bytes
- ★ Shift Rows
- ★ Mix Columns
- ★ Add Round Key



Exception : Round 10 {Last Round} doesn't do "Mix Columns" Function.

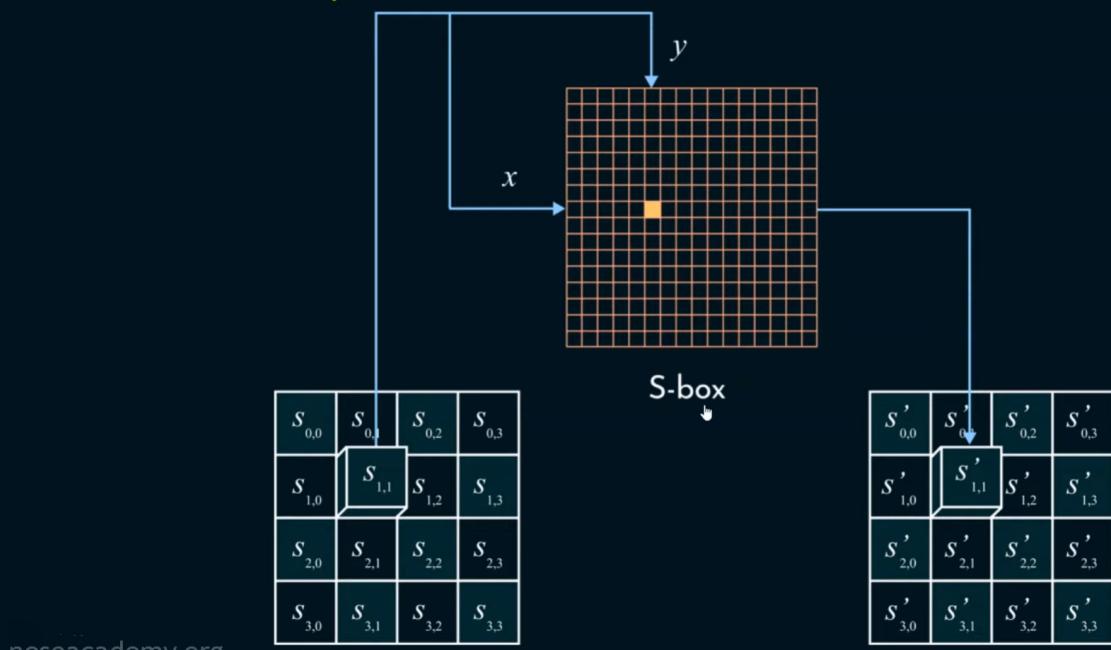
1

Substitute Bytes



2

Substitute Bytes

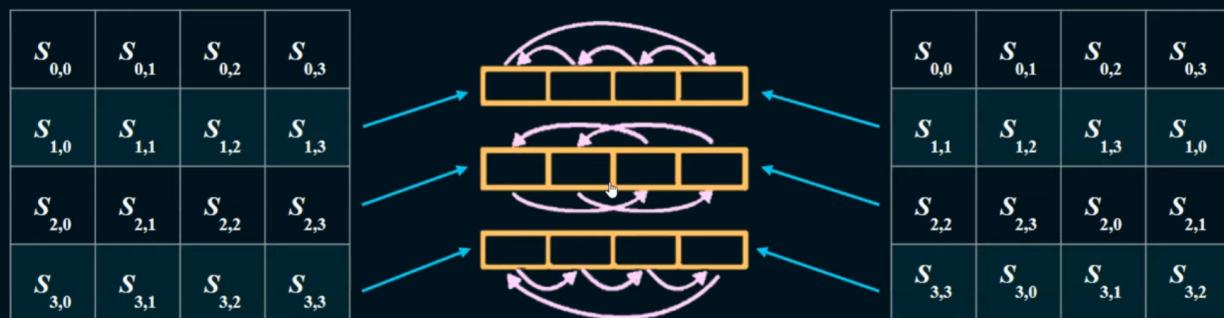


S-Box Lookup Table is Given, 8 Bits of One Box tells us Index inside Lookup Table,

for example, S0,0 = 1010 1111 so Starting 4 Bits = Row and Ending 4 Bits = Column of Lookup Table

3

Shift Rows



Left Shift is happening simply, Nth Row is Shifted Nth Block to the Left.

4

Mix Columns



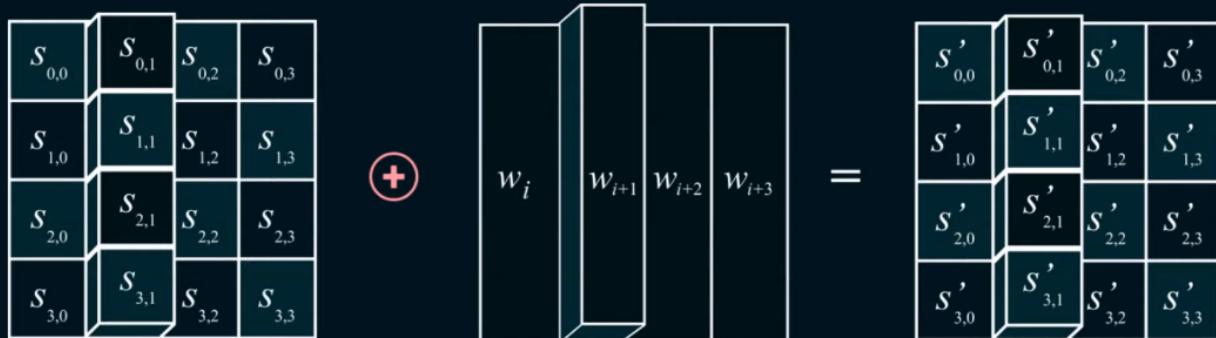
Constant 4x4 Matrix is Given,

Simply Multiply Each Column of our State Matrix with Entire Constant Matrix

And Resulting 4x1 is the Column of our New Matrix

5

Add Round Key



1st Column of State Matrix is **XOR** with 1st Column or Word of Round Key

Hence, We will have 4x4 {128-bit} Cipher Text after Completing 10 Rounds.

SECURITY OF AES

AES Security

Picture in picture

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- ❖ AES was designed after DES.
- ❖ Most of the known attacks on DES were already tested on AES.
- ❖ Brute-Force Attack.
- ❖ Statistical Attacks.
- ❖ Differential and Linear Attacks.

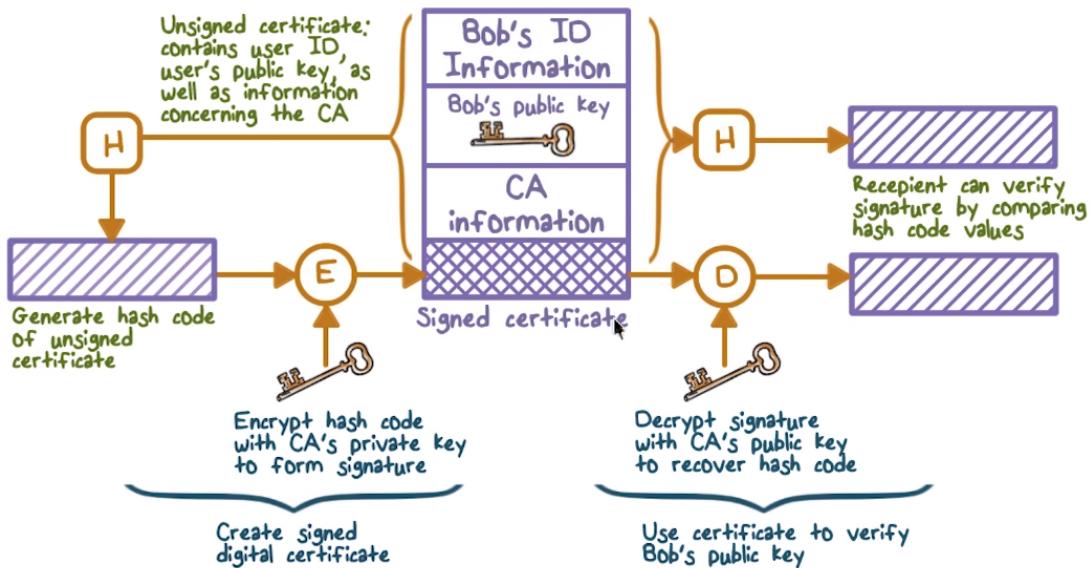
BENEFITS OF AES

AES Implementation Aspects

- ❖ Simple Algorithms.
- ❖ Resistant against known attacks.
- ❖ Code compactness on many CPUs.
- ❖ Cheap processors and minimum amount of memory.
- ❖ Very efficient.
- ❖ Implementation of AES.

Digital Signature

Public Key Certificate

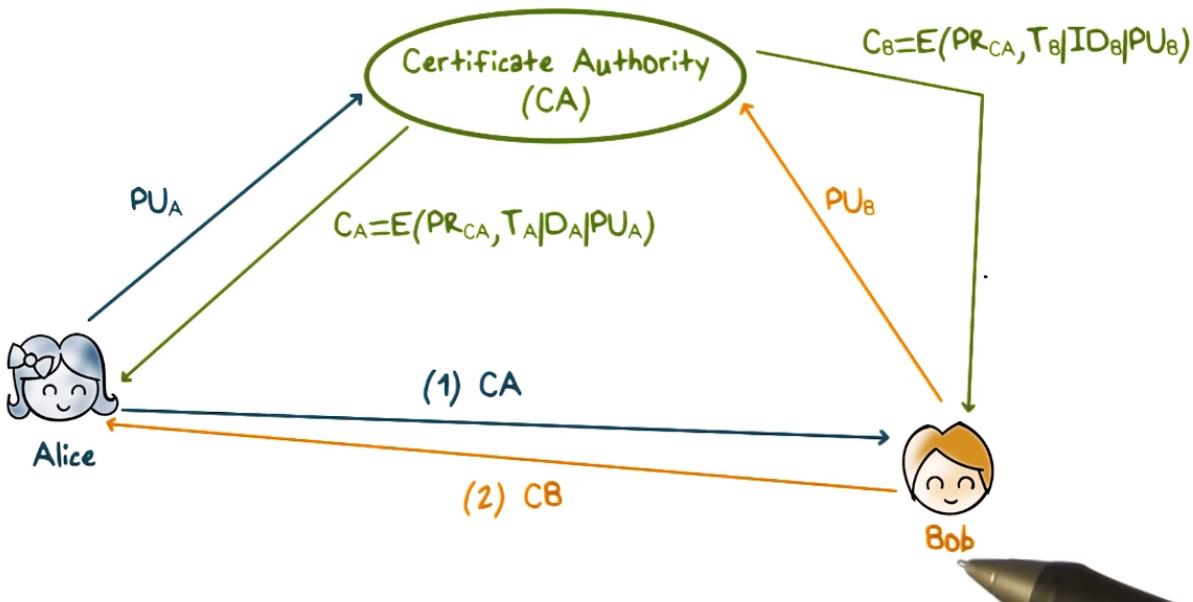


CA = Certificate Authority's Assigned Information

Alice sends her **Public Key** to **CA Certificate Authority** so that they assign Alice some Digital Certificate containing information like

1. Time of Creation
2. Validity Period
3. ID of Alice
4. A Public Key => Which was generated using CA's Private Key

Exchanging Public Key Certificates



Bob can do the same and then

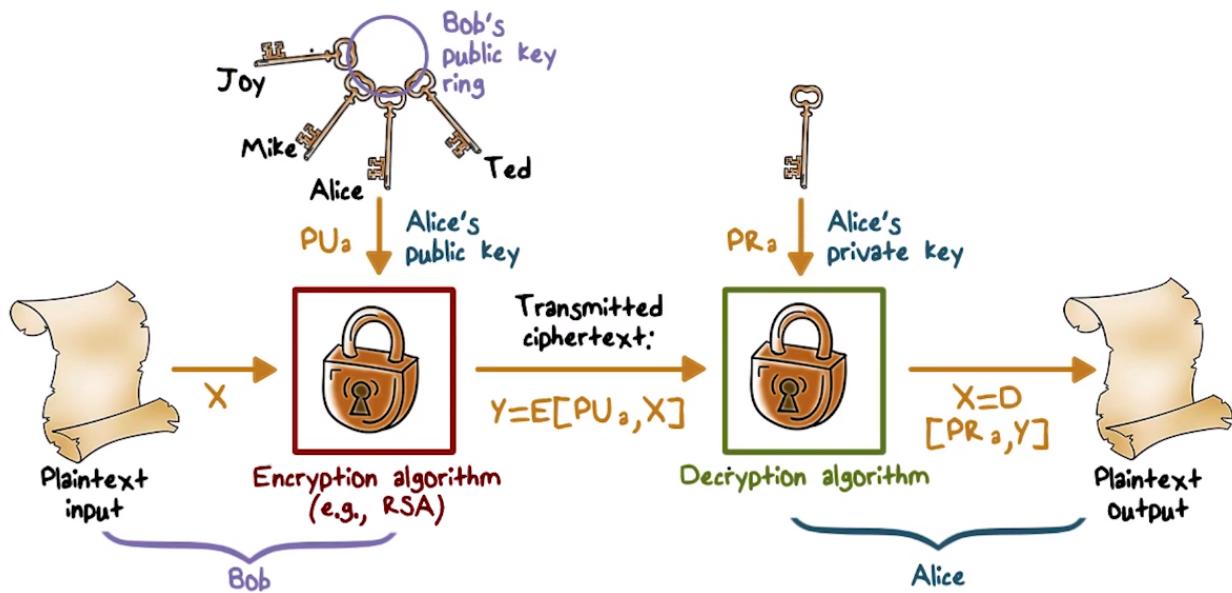
Both **Alice** and **Bob** can exchange these CA provided Public Keys with each other and Get Verified by **CA Certificate Authority**

So Public Keys are Exchanged through an Authority called CA

==How Asymmetric Encryption Works ? ==

- *Algorithm used is RSA

Asymmetric Encryption



- Alice (Someone who will receive a Message here)
- Alice will generate a Pair of Keys (Private and Public Key)
- If Alice receives a Message Encrypted using this Public Key.
- Then it would be a Piece of Cake to just Decrypt that Message
- using Private Key initially generated as a Pair to the Public Key.
- So these two Keys (Private and Public) for Alice were Generated using Mathematics in such a way that,
 1. Content Encrypted by Public Key would be easily,
 2. Decrypted by Private Key
 3. These Keys are a Pair (Only Compatible with each other).

Now Alice can Share Her Public Key to the Entire World, So Everyone Knows each other's Public Keys

Bob will Use Alice's Public Key and Encrypt the Message and Send that Message to Alice. Since only Alice has her Private Key, Only She can Decrypt the Message

That's all