

现代密码学

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内容提纲

第一讲:保密学基础

第二讲:单钥密码

第三讲:双钥密码

第四讲: 认证与杂凑函数

第五讲: 数字签字与身份认证

第六讲:安全协议及应用

第七讲: 电子商务协议

参考书籍

- 王育民,刘建伟著,通信网的安全与保密,西安电子科技大学出版社, 2000;
- Bruce Schneier, Applied Cryptography, John Wiley & Sons, 1994.
- Wenbo Mao, 现代密码学-理论与实践, 电子工业出版社, 2003;
- Wenbo Mao, Modern Cryptography: Theory and Practice, Prentice-Hall,
 PTR, 2003;
- Stallings, W., Cryptography and Network Security. Principles and Practice,
 3rd edition, Prentice Hall, 2002

课程要求

- 了解和掌握密码学与网络安全的一些基本原理、技术、及最新研究成果
- 具有一定的网络与信息安全的理论基础和基本实践能力
- 考试成绩:平时作业+论文+期末试卷成绩(待定)

引论: Impossible Mission

- 公平掷币 (Coin-Flipping by Phone)
- 零知识证明 (Zero-knowledge Proof)
- 盲签名 (Blind Signature)

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Objective of Cryptography

- 机密性 (Confidentiality): 确保只有授权用户得到信息。(ensuring that information is accessible only to those authorized to have access.)
- 数据完整性 (Integrity): 确保数据是完整的,即所收到的数据完全和由授权的发件人发送的数据相同。没有人可以修改或替换消息。 (ensuring data is "whole" or complete, i.e., that the data received are exactly as sent by an authorized sender. No one can modify or substitute a message.)
- 认证性 (Authentication): 建立或确认某事(或某人)是真实可信的,包括实体或数据来源的认证。 (establishing or confirming something (or someone) as authentic, including entity or data origin authentication.)
- 不可抵赖性 (Non-repudiation): 在争议时确保一方不能否认或反驳声明的有效性。 (ensuring that a party in a dispute cannot repudiate, or refute the validity of a statement.)

密码学的历史 古典密码(Classic Cryptography)

- BC 487: 置换密码 Transposition Cipher, "Scytale"
- BC 300: 隐匿术 (Steganography): 希腊人用奴隶传递信息
- BC 100-BC 44: 代换密码 Substitution Cipher, "Caesar Cipher"
- 1883: Kerckhoffs' Assumption
- WW II: Turing Machine for Cryptanalysis (Breaking the Enigma)
- 1949: Perfect Secrecy (C.E. Shannon) "Confusion" 混淆 and "Diffusion" 扩散

密码学的历史 现代密码学 (Modern Cryptography)

- 1976: 公钥密码学(Public-Key Cryptography)(Diffie, Hellman)
- 1977: 数据加密标准(Data Encryption Standard, DES (NIST))
- 1978: RSA (Rivest, Shamir, Adleman)
- 1982/85: Goldwasser presented 2 paradigms for firm foundations of cryptography. "Indistinguishability" and "Simulatability"
- 1998: DES 被破译
- 2000: AES (2000年10月2日确定了以 Rijdeal 作为 AES 的标准算法)

PKC Schemes

- RSA scheme (78): R.L.Rivest, A.Shamir, L.Adleman
- McEliecescheme (78)
- Rabin scheme (79)
- Knapsack scheme (79): Merkle-Hellman, Chor-Rivest
- Williams scheme (80)
- ElGamal scheme (85)
- Elliptic Curve based scheme(85): Koblitz, Miller
- Hidden Field Equations(95): C*,Patarin
- Lattice Cryptography(97): Ajtai (AD, DDH, NTRU)
- Non abelian group Cryptography(2000): Braid
- Subgroup Cryptography: GH (99); LUC(94); XTR(2000)

