



() 1 基于离散对数问题的公钥体制

02 新的空间: 椭圆曲线

03 HASH

()4 数字签名 & MAC

05 密钥分发



〇 1 离散对数公钥体制



离散对数问题

I will be a second



- Y = pow(g, a, N)
- 已知Y, g, N 求a

- 常见的群?
 - 乘法群

基于离散对数的困难问题

X-Man

- DLP(Discrete logarithm problem)
 - parallel Pollard rho method(O(√r))
 - 应用:
 - Schnorr signatures
 - DSA signatures
- CDH(computational Diffie-Hellman problem)
 - 已知的最快算法是计算DLP
 - 应用:
 - Diffie-Hellman key exchange
 - Elgamal
 - BLS signatures





- DDH(decision Diffie-Hellman problem)
 - 已知的最快算法是解决DLP问题
 - 不过在一些 pairing groups 中这个问题是简单的

- 应用:
 - Diffie-Hellman key exchange
 - Elgamal

DHKE



• N = 23, g = 5 (order 22)

- Alice:
 - a = 4, $A = g^a \mod N = 5^4 \mod 23 = 4$
- Bob:
 - b = 3, $B = g^b \mod N = 5^3 \mod 23 = 10$

- Final Key:
- 10^4 mod 23 = 4^3 mod 23 = 18

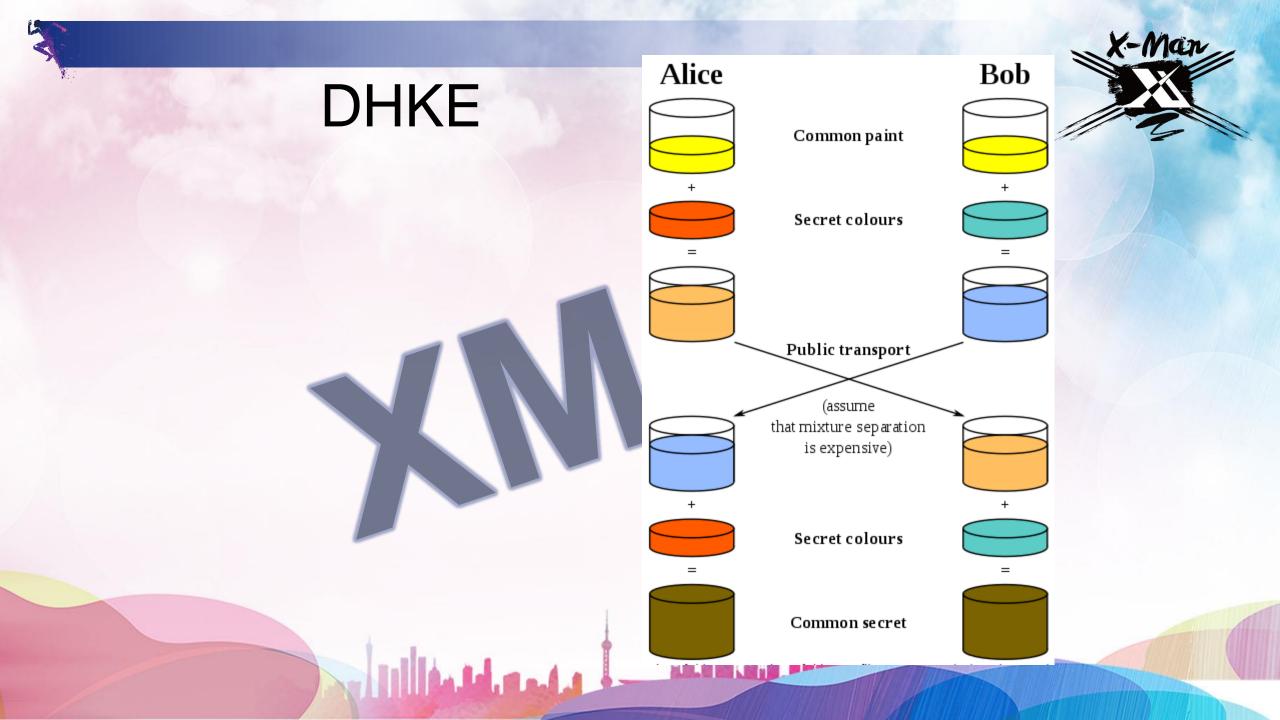
关于order



pow(3,2,5) , pow(4, 2, 5) v.s. pow(2, 4, 5)

- $4 = 2^2$
- $3 = 2^3$





ElGamal Enc



- 私钥x([1, q-1]), 公钥G (order q), g, h (h = g^x)
- •安全性假设: DDH, CDH(它们的区别?语义安全?)
- Alice:
 - 待加密信息m
 - 随机选择 r -> [1, q-1]
 - $c1 = g^r$
 - $s = h^r = g^(x^*r)$
 - c2 = m*s
 - cipher text:
 - (c1, c2)

EIGamal DEC





- $s = c1^x$
- $m = c2 * s^{(-1)}$

ElGamal Signature

and it was taken



• 私钥x([1, q-1]), 公钥G (order q), g, h (h = g^x)

- Alice:
 - 随机选择k [1, q-1], (gcd(k, q) = 1)
 - $r = g^k$
 - $s = (H(m) x*r)*k^{(-1)}$
 - cipher text:
 - (r, s)

ElGamal Verification



• g^H(m) == h^r * r^s

- g^(x*g^k) * g^(k*(H(m) x*r)*k^(-1))
 = g^(x*g^k + k*(H(m) x*r)*k^(-1))
- = $g^{x} + H(m) x^{r}$
- = $g^{x} + H(m) x^{y}$
- $\bullet = g^H(m)$



什么是椭圆曲线



• ECC

• y^2 = x^3 + a*x + b mod p , a,b 属于 Zp , (4*a/3 + 27*b/2 != 0 mod p)

• 一个无穷远点

• $y^2 = x^3 - 3^*x + 3$









椭圆曲线上加法的计算方式



- P(x1, y1), Q(x2, y2), R(x3, y3)
- P+Q=R
- $x3 = s^2 x1 x2 \mod p$
- $y3 = s^*(x1 x3) y1 \mod p$
- s:斜率
 - (y2 y1)/(x2 x1)
 - $(3*x1^2 + a)/(2*y1) \mod p$

test

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- P(x1, y1), Q(x2, y2), R(x3, y3)
- P+Q=R
- $x3 = s^2 x1 x2 \mod p$
- $y3 = s^*(x1 x3) y1 \mod p$
- s:斜率
 - (y2 y1)/(x2 x1)
 - $(3*x1^2 + a)/(2*y1) \mod p$
 - $y^2 = x^3 + 2x + 2 \mod 17$
 - P = (5, 1)
 - 2P = ?

test

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• 2P = (5, 1) + (5, 1) = (6, 3)

• 把2P 带入到y^2 = x^3 + 2*x + 2 mod 17中?

椭圆曲线上的群

X-Man

- 闭合性
- 结合性
- 单位元
- 逆元

•【某些条件下】椭圆曲线上的点可以构成一个循环群

Tedd I will be a

椭圆曲线上的群



•
$$y^2 = x^3 + 2x + 2 \mod 17$$

•
$$P = (5, 1)$$

•
$$2P = (6, 3)$$

•
$$3P = (10, 6)$$

•
$$4P = (3, 1)$$

•
$$5P = (9, 16)$$

•
$$7P = (0, 6)$$

•
$$8P = (13, 7)$$

•
$$9P = (7,6)$$

•
$$10P = (7, 11)$$

•
$$11P = (13, 10)$$

•
$$12P = (0, 11)$$

•
$$13P = (16, 4)$$

$$-14P = (9, 1)$$

•
$$15P = (3, 16)$$

•
$$16P = (10, 11)$$

•
$$17P = (6, 14)$$

•
$$18P = (5, 16)$$

曲线上有多少个点?



• [p + 1 - pow(p, 1/2), p + 1 + pow(p, 1/2)]



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为什么使用椭圆曲线

Tedd I will the



• ECC V.S. RSA = 160~256 V.S. 1024~3072

- 性能上的优势?
 - 来源于密钥长度



Mada I william to I a



- ·Q=aP,P为曲线上一点,a为Zp内一元素
- · 已知Q, P, 曲线方程, 求解a是困难的
- 为什么乘法的逆会是困难的?





• RSA中提到的快速幂

- 26P
- 11010P

#0
$$P = \mathbf{1}_2 P$$

#1a
$$P + P = 2P = 10_2P$$

#1b $2P + P = 3P = 10_2P + 1_2P = 11_2P$

#2a
$$3P + 3P = 6P = 2(11_2P) = 110_2P$$
 #2b

#3a
$$6P + 6P = 12P = 2(110_2P) = 1100_2P$$

#3b $12P + P = 13P = 1100_2P + 1_2P = 1101_2P$

#4a
$$13P + 13P = 26P = 2(1101_2P) = 11010_2P$$
 #4b

Lead at the state of the state

初始化设置,被处理的位为: d4=1

DOUBLE,被处理的位为: d_3 ADD,因为 d_3 =1

DOUBLE,被处理的位为: d_2 没有 ADD,因为 d_2 =0

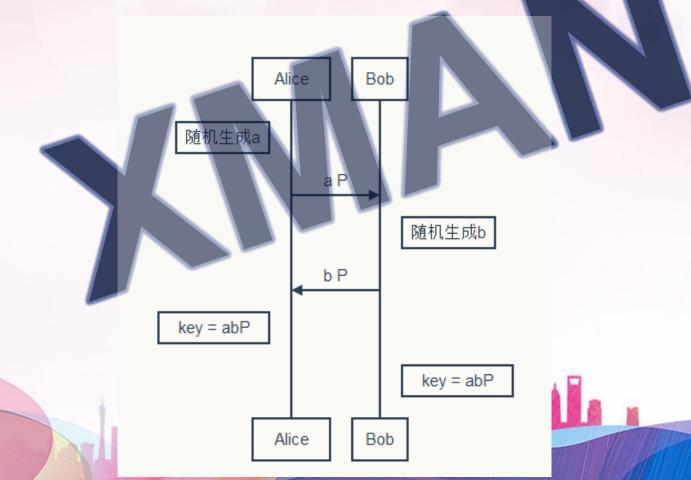
DOUBLE,被处理的位为: d_1 ADD,因为 d_1 =1

DOUBLE,被处理的位为: d_0 没有 ADD,因为 d_0 =0





• 首先,双方公开协商好用的曲线、模数,与基点P



不同代数结构中的困难问题



• 双线性对中:

• $e(g^a, h^b) == e(g, h)^(a^b)$

• CDH? DDH?





RSA • 签名: • s = pow(p, d, n)• 验证 • p = pow(c, e, n)

ElGamal Signature

and it was taken



• 私钥x([1, q-1]), 公钥G (order q), g, h (h = g^x)

- Alice:
 - 随机选择k [1, q-1], (gcd(k, q) = 1)
 - $r = g^k$
 - $s = (H(m) x*r)*k^{(-1)}$
 - cipher text:
 - (r, s)

ElGamal Verification



• g^H(m) == h^r * r^s

- g^(x*g^k) * g^(k*(H(m) x*r)*k^(-1))
 = g^(x*g^k + k*(H(m) x*r)*k^(-1))
- = $g^{x} + H(m) x^{r}$
- = $g^{x} + H(m) x^{y}$
- $\bullet = g^H(m)$

DSA



- Hash (SHA-2 in DSS)
- (L, N) = (1,024, 160), (2,048, 224), (2,048, 256), (3,072, 256) [N<=len(Hash(xxx))]
- N bits 素数q
- L bits 素数p , (p-1)|q
- 选择一个g, g在模p运算中的order是q
- x in (0, q)
- y = pow(g, x, p)

• (p, q, g)



DSA



- random k in (1, q)
- r = pow(g, k, p) % q
- $s = k^{(-1)}(H(m) + x^*r) \mod q$

• (r, s)

DSA



- $u1 = h(m)*s^{(-1)} \mod q$
- $u2 = r*s^{(-1)} \mod q$
- assert r == (g^u1*y^u2 mod p) mod q

ECDSA

I will any falls



- G 基点
- n G的order, prime
- Alice
 - secrect key da in [1, n-1]
 - public key Qa = da*G
 - random k in [1, n-1]
 - r = k*G[0]
 - $s = k^{(-1)}*(H(m)+r*da) \mod n$

ECDSA

Lead I will the same of the sa



- u1 = $h(m)*s^{(-1)}$
- $u2 = r*s^{(-1)}$
- (x1, y1) = u1*G + u2*Qa
- x1 = r

HMAC



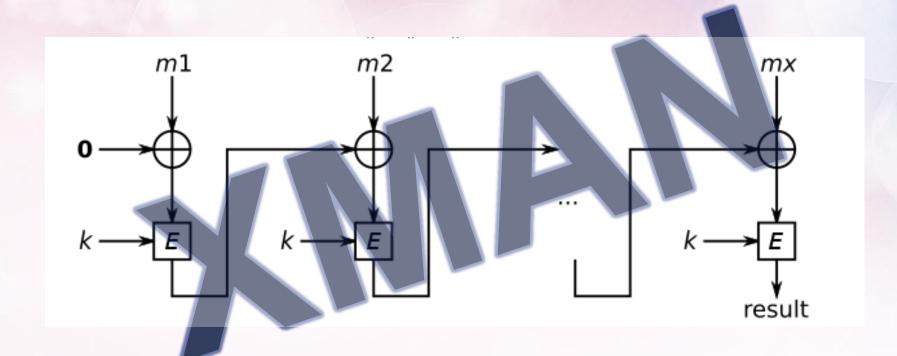
• 不安全的HMAC V.S. 安全的HMACbu'an'qu

$$\mathrm{HMAC}(K,m) = H\Big((K' \oplus opad) \| H\big((K' \oplus ipad) \| m \Big)\Big)$$

Ledd I william falls a

CBC-MAC





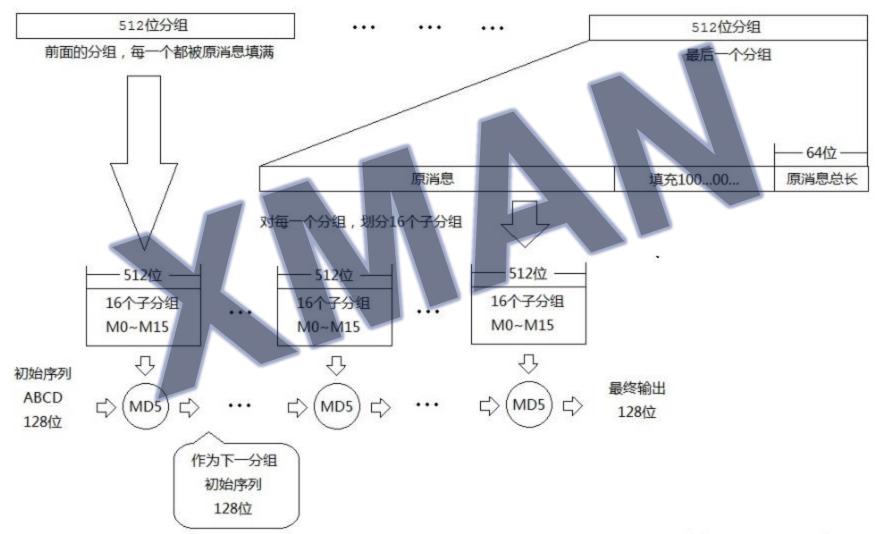






MD结构











线性秘密切割方案



•n元一次方程



Madd - milding falls

树形权限切割



·m个n元一次方程



Lead - miles 1-11a n





