

## Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDH) Key Exchange

$A$  selects an integer  $X_A$  to serve as his/her private key.  $A$  then generates  $Y_A = X_A \times G$  to serve as his/her public key.  $A$  makes publicly available the public key  $Y_A$ .

$B$  designates an integer  $X_B$  to serve as his/her private key. As was done by  $A$ ,  $B$  also calculates his/her public key by  $Y_B = X_B \times G$ .

In order to create a shared secret key (that could subsequently be used for, say, a symmetric-key based communication link), both

$A$  and  $B$  now carry out the following operations:

- $A$  calculates the shared session key by

$$K = X_A \times Y_B$$

- $B$  calculates the shared session key by

$$K = X_B \times Y_A$$

$$\begin{aligned}
K \text{ as calculated by } A &= X_A \times Y_B \\
&= X_A \times (X_B \times G) \\
&= (X_A \times X_B) \times G \\
&= (X_B \times X_A) \times G \\
&= X_B \times (X_A \times G) \\
&= X_B \times Y_A \\
&= K \text{ as calculated by } B
\end{aligned}$$

$$y^2 \equiv x^3 + 2x + 9 \pmod{23}$$

$$G = (0,3)$$

$$X_A = 3$$

$$X_B = 11$$

$$Y_A = 3 \times (0,3) = (8,10)$$

$$Y_B = 11 \times (0,3) = (4,14)$$

$$K = X_A P_B = 3 \times (4,14) = (5,12)$$

$$K = X_B P_A = 11 \times (8,10) = (5,12)$$

$$G = (19,11)$$

$$X_A = 8$$

$$X_B = 15$$

$$X_A = 15$$

$$X_B = 8$$

$$X_A = 7$$

$$X_B = 6$$

K-?