

## \* UNIT IV \*

### \* Asymmetric or public key cryptography

public key cryptography is also known as asymmetric key cryptography. here two different keys are used for encryption and decryption process respectively. know other key can decrypt the message given the original key and therefore, one key is strictly used for encryption, ~~about~~ i.e. private key of sender and another key of will only decrypt the message. The characteristic of PKC is that each communicating entity must have a paired or secret key i.e. private key and public key once a key pair is obtained then they can communicate with another entity.

There is simple mathematical basis for this key scheme. If you have an extremely large number that has exactly two factors (prime numbers) then you can generate the pair of secret (key).  
for ex-1 consider the number 10  
also 10 has two factors 2 and 5  
are prime numbers so we will use 5 for encryption and 2 for decryption.  
suppose also nothing else can decrypt the message. even 5 can also not decrypt



the message. hence we can generate and utilize the ~~secret~~ key pairs using prime numbers but the prime numbers ~~must~~ must be sufficiently large. that no one can case it easily.

\* working of public key cryptography  
Let us assume that you, want to communicate over computer network in secure manner. So we first need to obtain a pair of secret key. remember this pair of secret key should not disclose to any body. private key is kept confidential always and public key will be published for general public. cryptography and may disclose so that other entities can decrypt your message (to whom you're really to send the message).

In this scheme each party can publish their public key using the directory of cryptography that can be constructed where the parties and their corresponding public keys are maintained. someone can concern this cryptography directory and get the public key for decryption of message. the key details to whom the key should be known are as follows



Key Details	A should know	B should know
A's private key	yes	No
A's public key	yes	yes
B's private key	No	yes
B's public key	yes	yes

using above table the two parties can communicate over a channel securely

1. The asymmetric key cryptography works as follows

- ① When user A wants to send a message to user B. the user A encrypt the message using public key of user B. this is possible because user A knows the public key of user B.
- ② User A sends the message which is encrypted with the help of public key of user B.
- ③ User B can decrypt the message using private key of user B.
- ④ so that it is not decrypted by any other party, as well as any other party's message can not be decrypted by user B and thus attacker can not hack the message because these private key is not known to any body.

similarly when user B wants to send the message. exactly use-procedure will take reverse process take place