

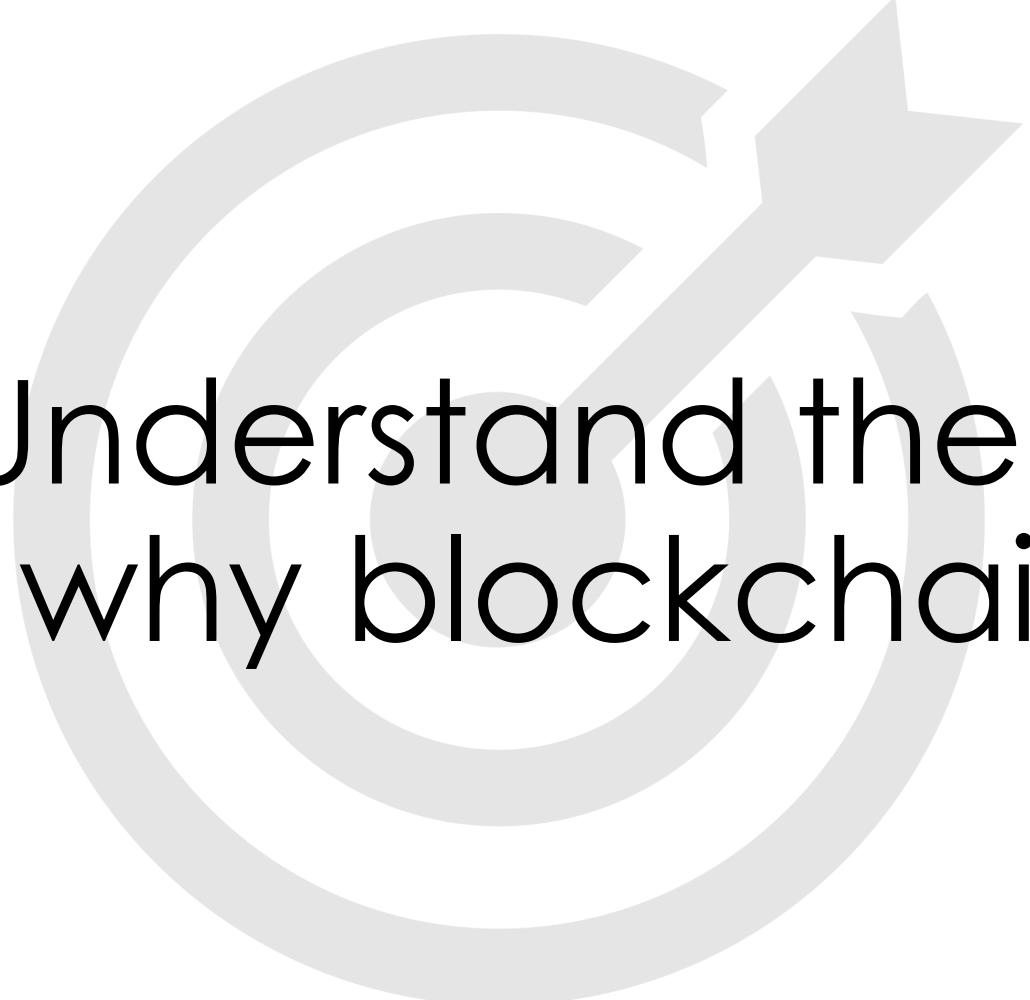


Lecture 1

Cryptographic Primitives

By Samuel Tang, TIBA

Fall 2020 @ Tsinghua University

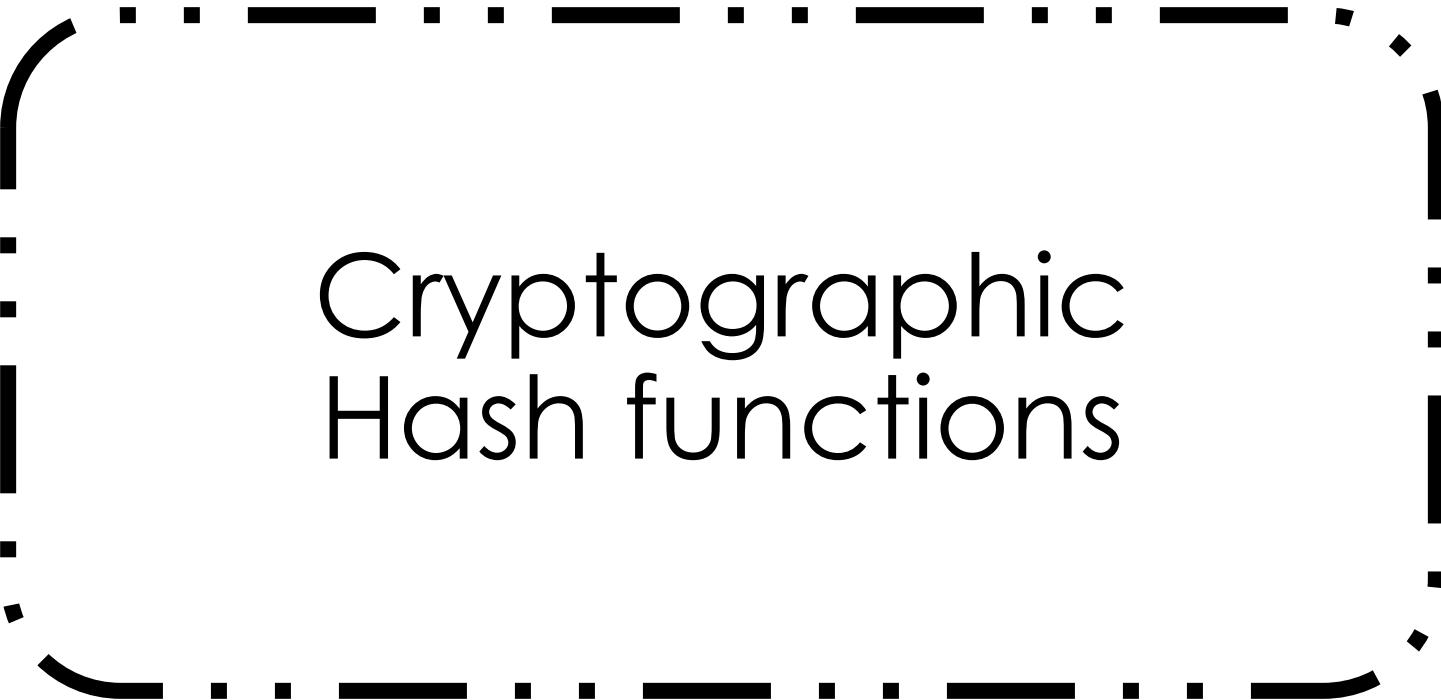


A large, light gray target icon is positioned in the center of the slide. It consists of three concentric circles and a central arrow pointing upwards and to the right. The target is partially obscured by the text below it.

Goal: Understand the magic
behind why blockchain works

Content

- ◊ Cryptographic Hash functions
- ◊ Symmetric & Asymmetric Encryption
- ◊ Digital Signatures
- ◊ Cryptography enabled Blockchain
- ◊ Zero Knowledge Proof

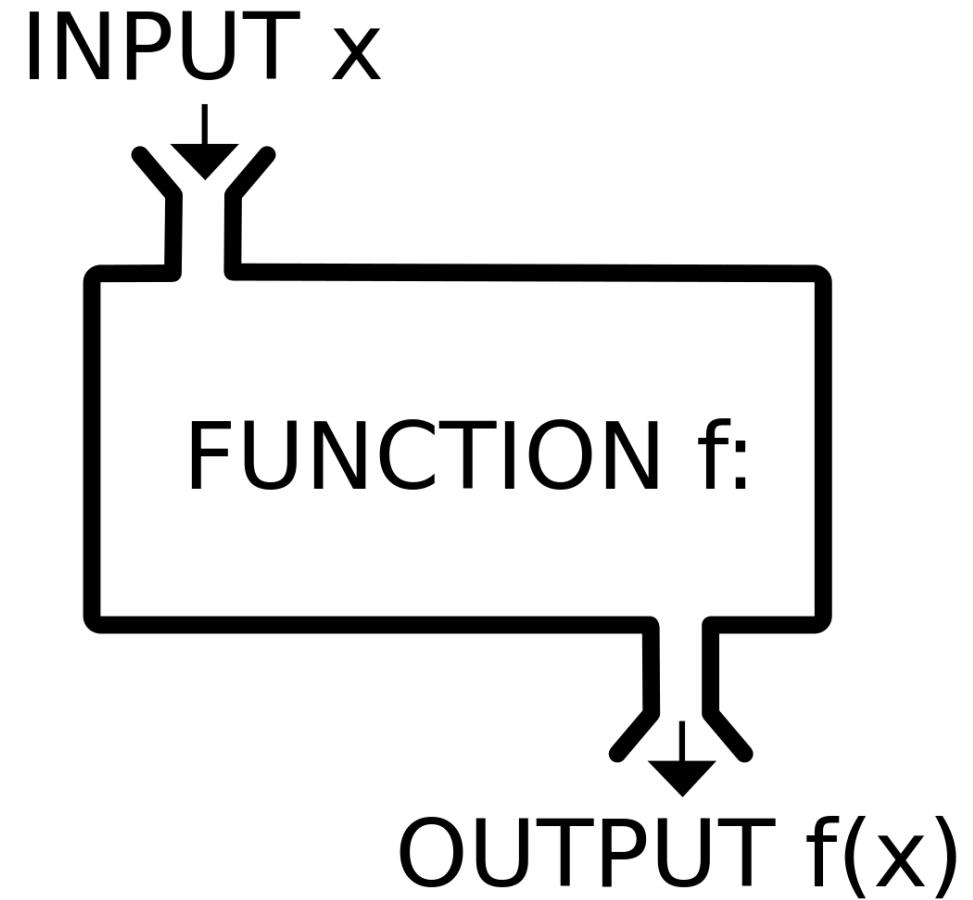


Cryptographic Hash functions

What is a function?

Algebra Review

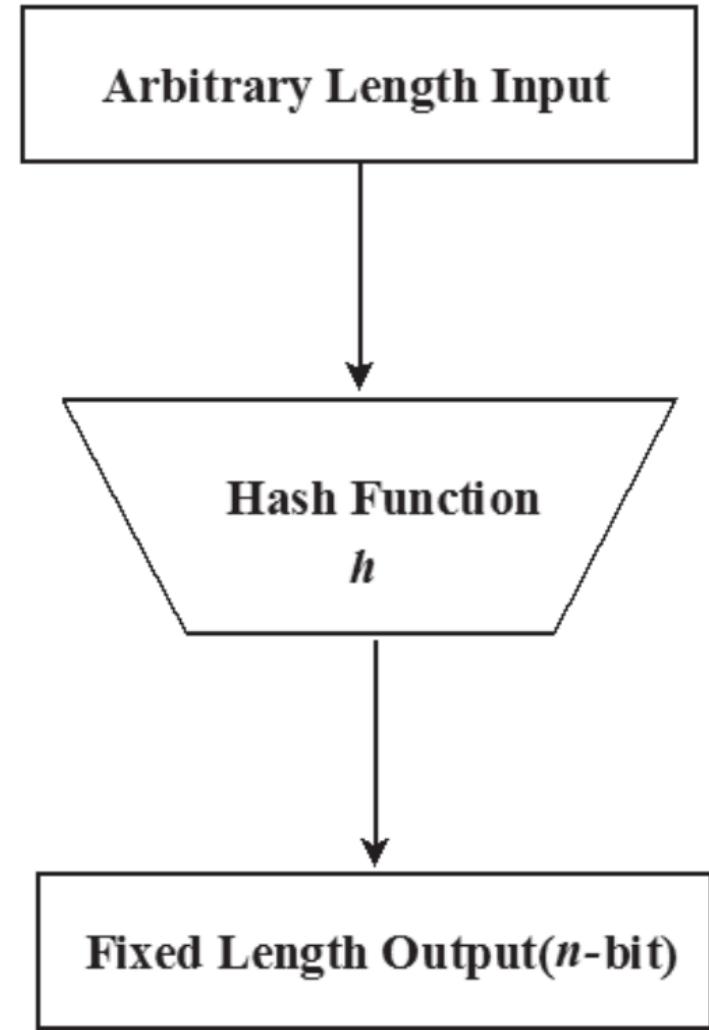
- Input -> function -> output
- ex. $f(x) = 5x$



What is a “hash” function?

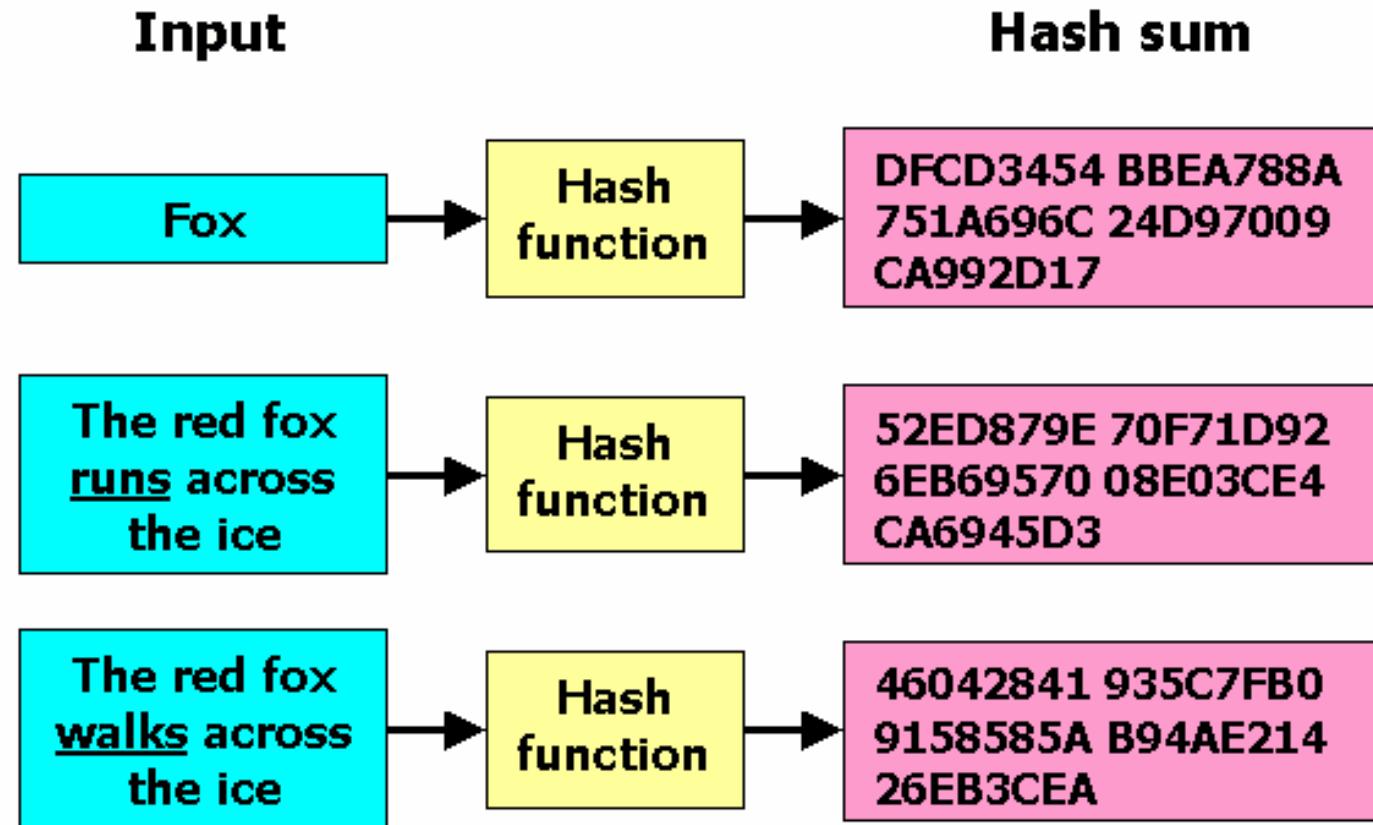
Blockchain Fundamental

- Input -> hash function -> output
 - Arbitrary-size input (aka message)
 - Hash function = mathematical transformation
 - fixed-size output (aka digest, hash)



What is a “hash” function?

Example



Hash Function Properties

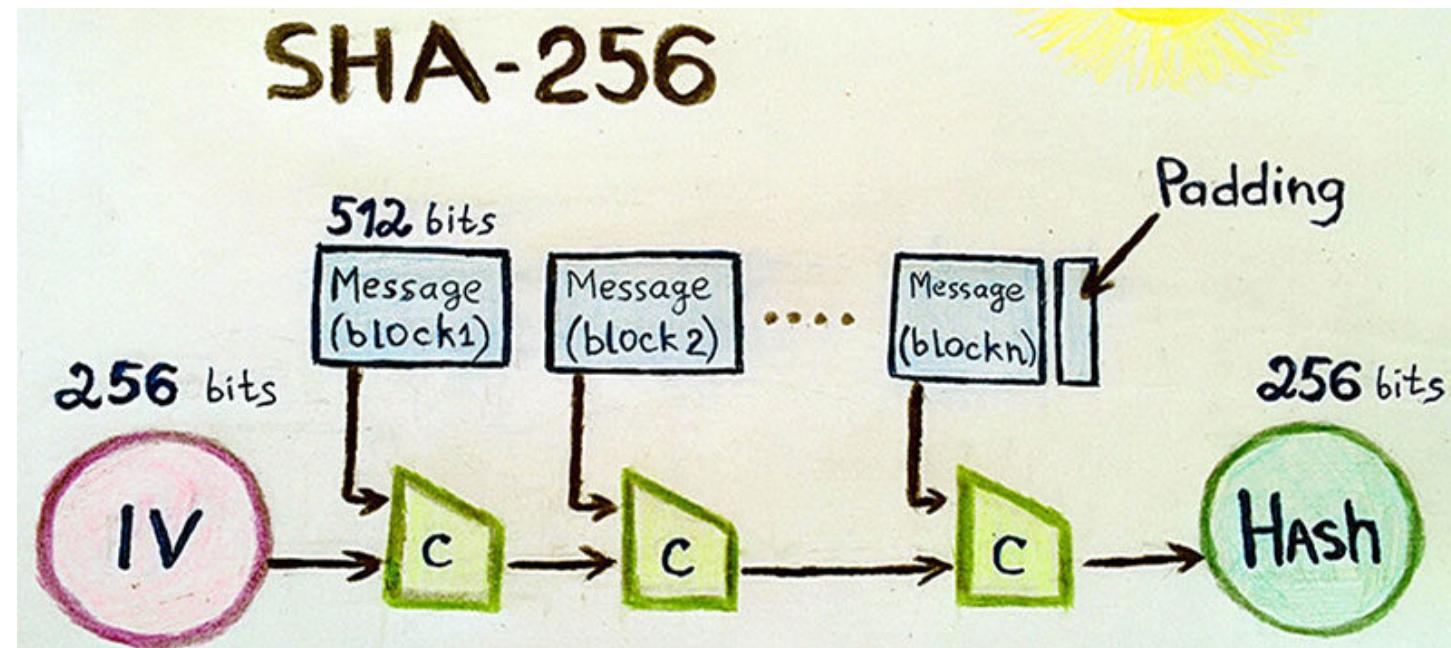
Things to know about Hash Functions

- **Deterministic** - same input same output
- **Collision-free** - different input different output
 - practically but not theoretically
- **Hiding** - one way function
 - given an output, infeasible to find the input
- **Puzzle-friendly** - given the output and part of the input, difficult to find the input
- **Computationally Efficient** – doesn't require too much computational power

Hash Function Algorithm

SHA-256

- **SHA-256**
 - part of the SHA-2 cryptographic hash functions family
 - Output size: **256 bits**
 - Used in **Bitcoin**



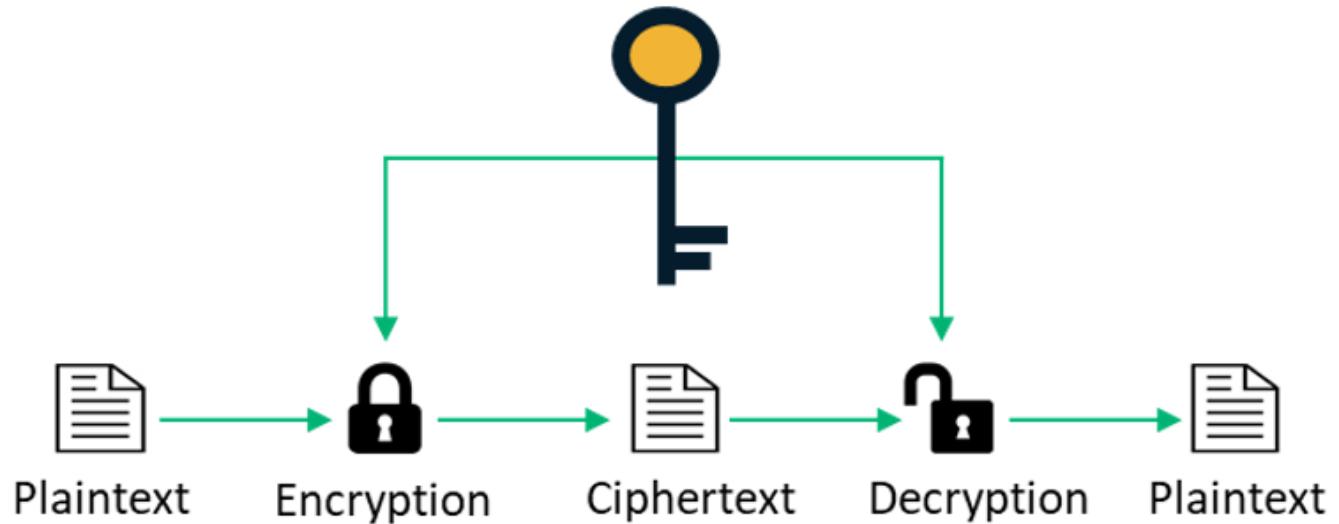


Symmetric & Asymmetric Encryption

Symmetric Encryption

Blockchain Fundamental

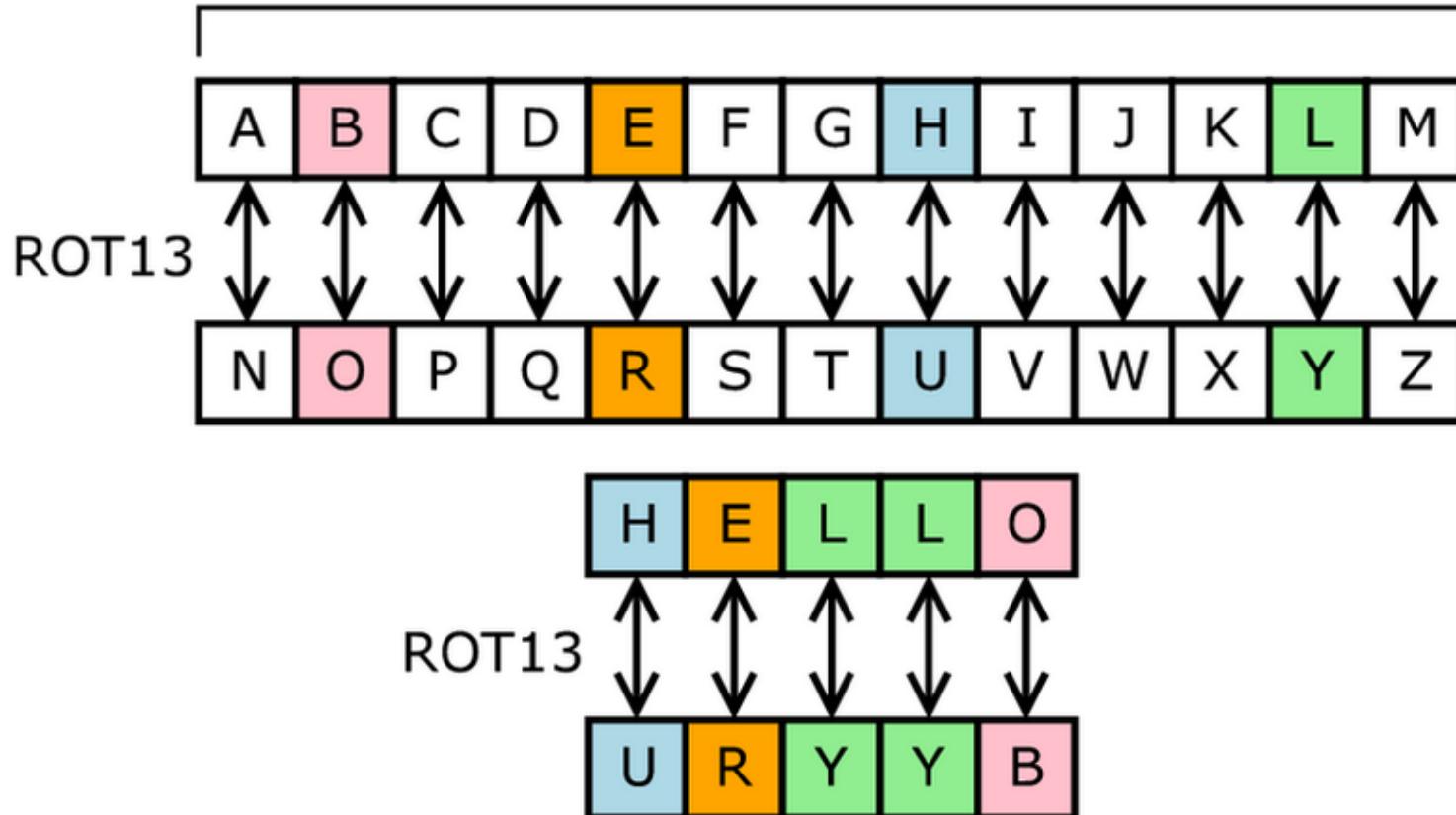
- same key is used for both encrypting and decrypting messages
- security depends on keeping the key safe



Symmetric Encryption

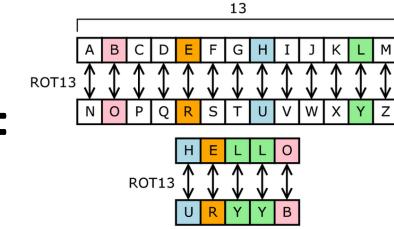
Example

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Symmetric Encryption

Example



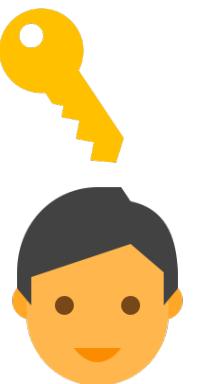
HELLO -> URYYB —————→ URYYB -> HELLO



Alice



Christopher

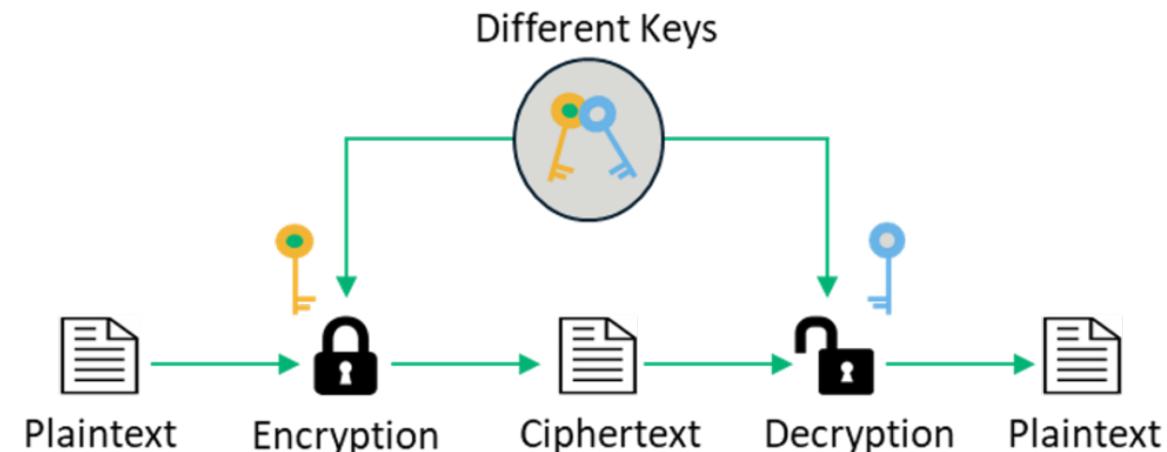


Bob

Asymmetric Encryption

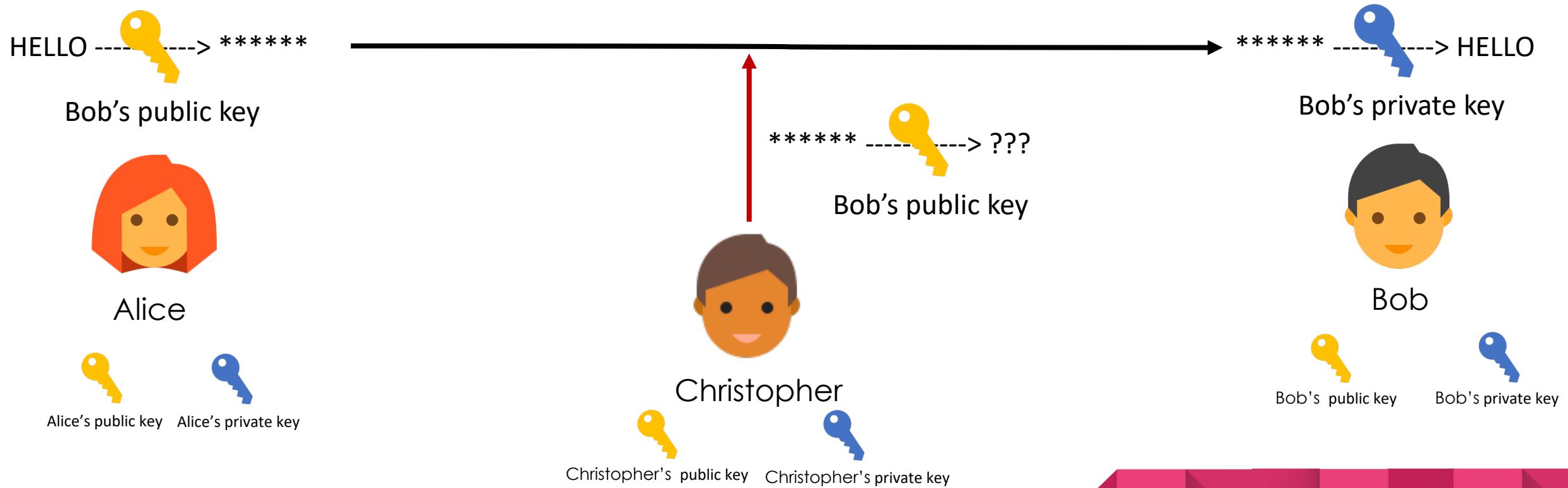
aka Public-Key Cryptography

- Two keys: **public key** and **private key**
 - Mathematically related
 - **Public key**: accessible to everyone
 - **Private key**: only yourself
- If use **public key** encrypt, then use **private key** decrypt
- If use **private key** encrypt, then use **public key** decrypt
- Security depends on keeping your own **private key** safe



Asymmetric Encryption

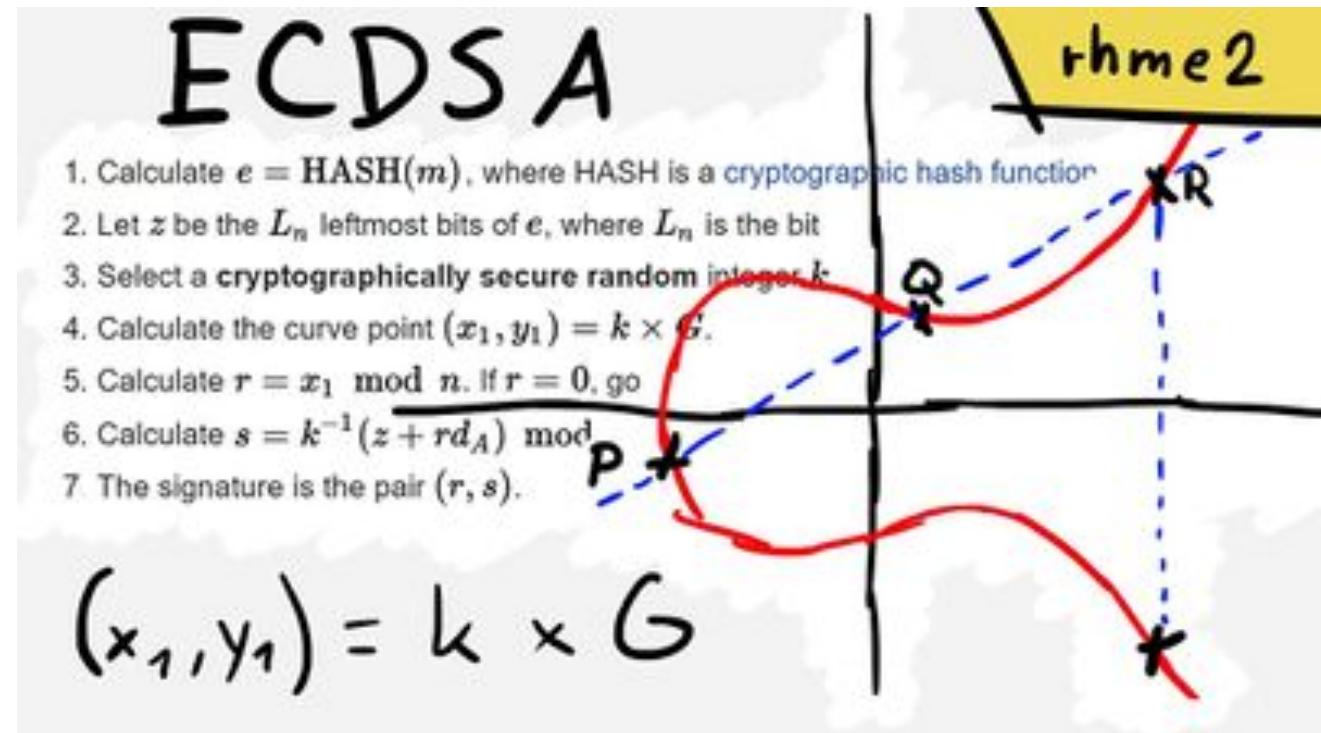
Example



Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm

ECDSA

- Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) which uses keys derived from elliptic curve cryptography (ECC)
- Used in Bitcoin to produce private and public key pair



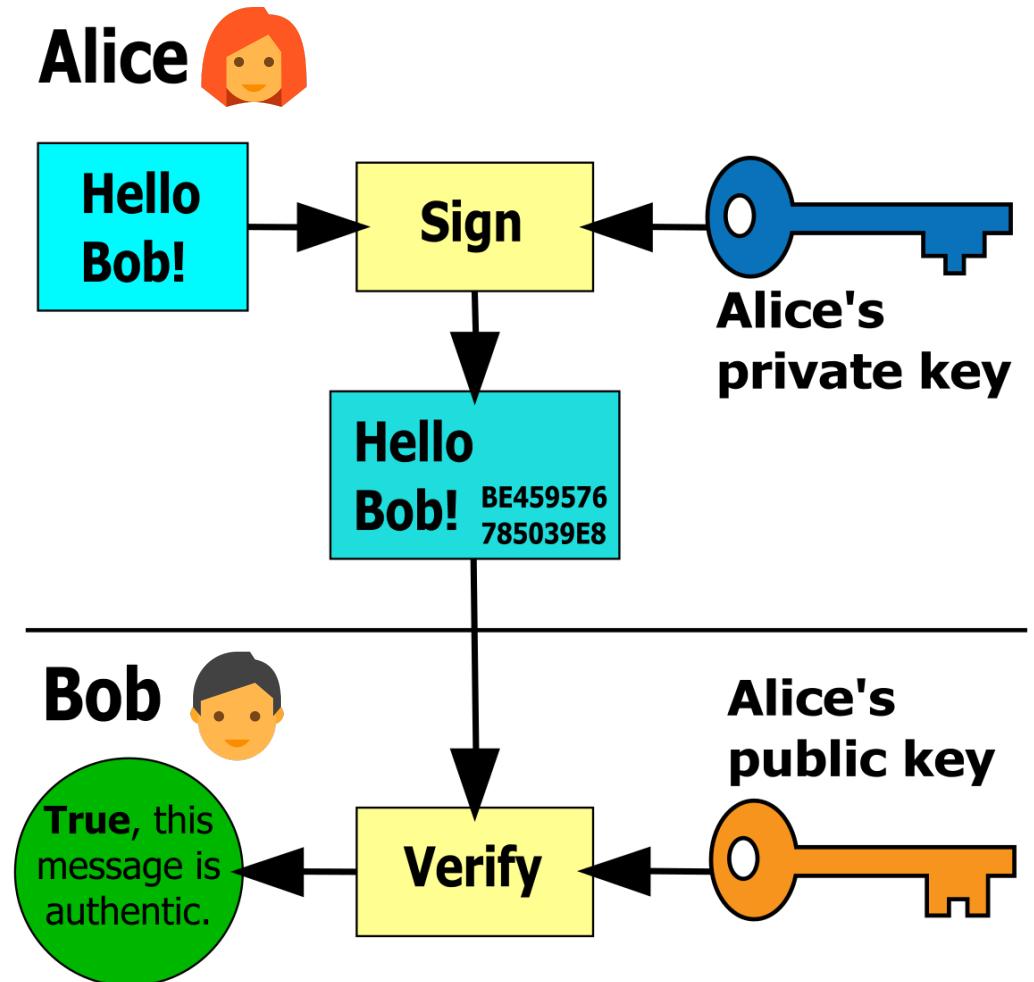


Digital Signatures

Digital Signature

Proving Identity

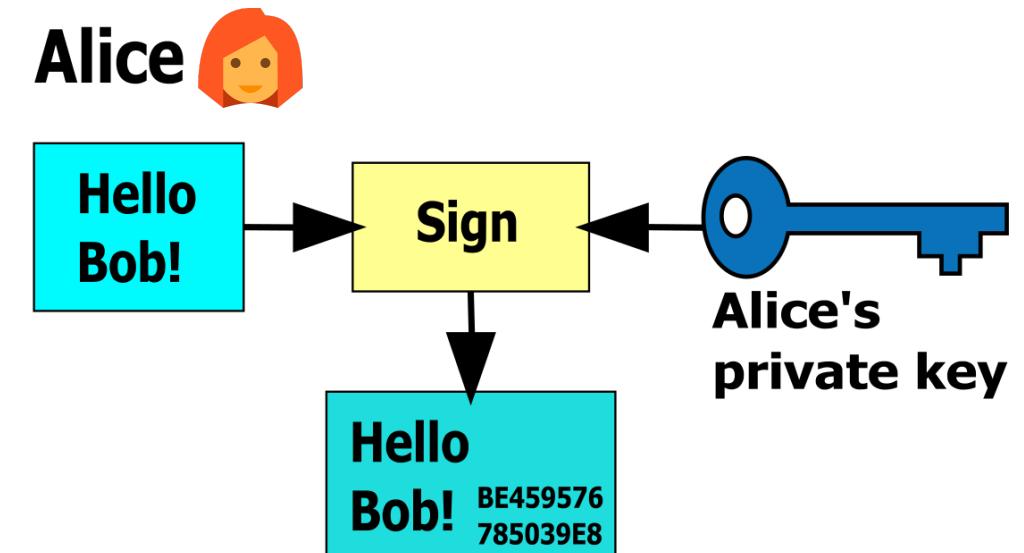
- **Digital Signature**
 - to generate:
private key + message
 - to verify:
public key + message +
digital signature
 - in **Bitcoin**:
message == transaction



Digital Signature

Proving Identity

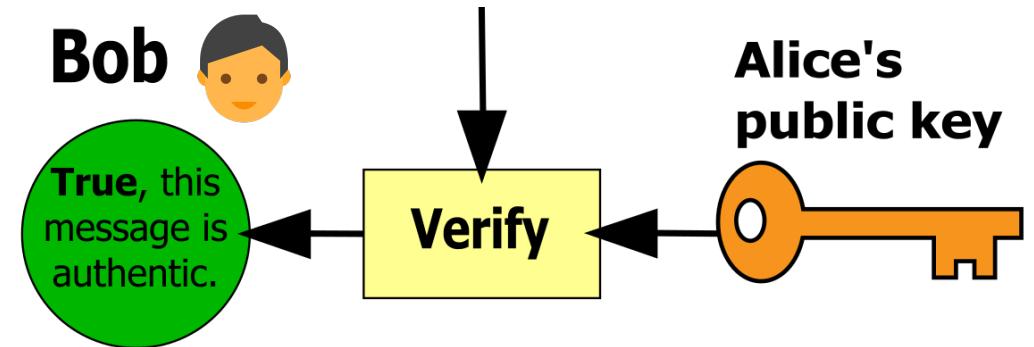
- **Alice has a private-public key pair**
 - Signing key (private key)
 - Verification key (public key)
- Sign the message with her private key
- Publish: original message, Alice's public key, Signed message

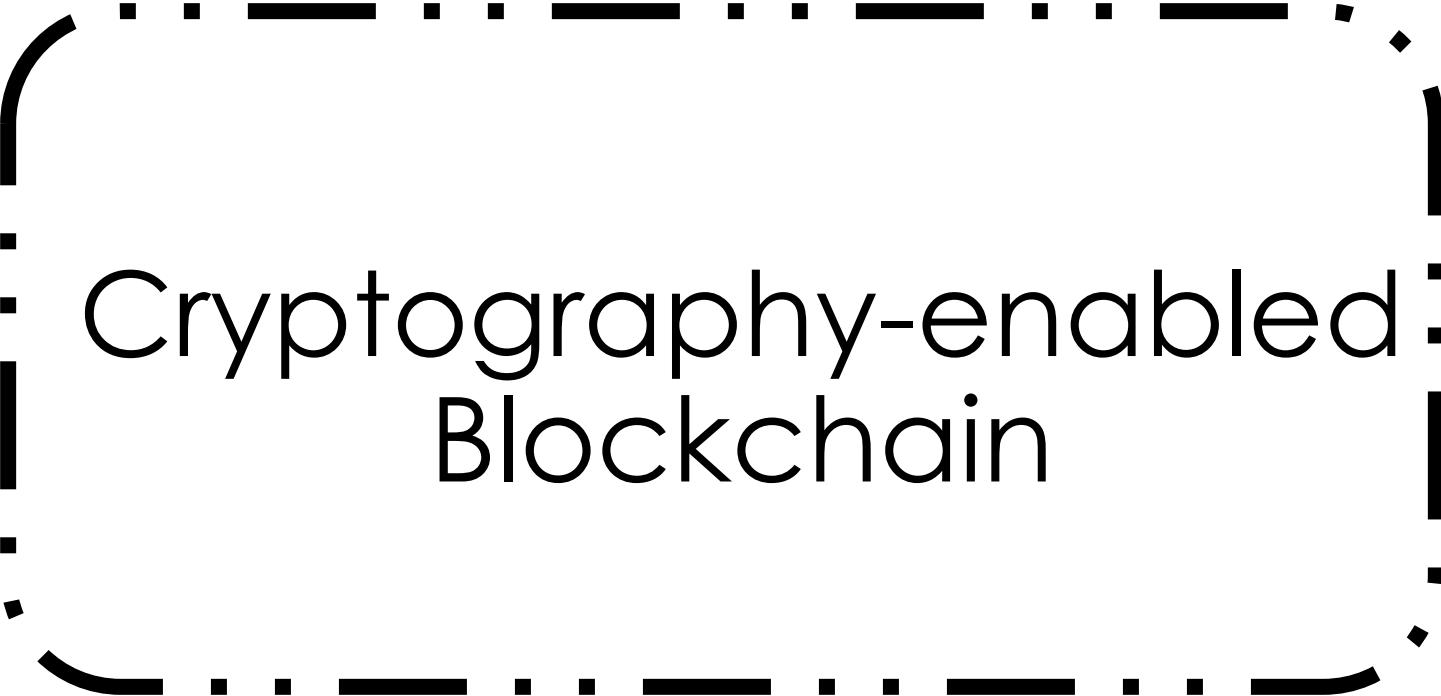


Digital Signature

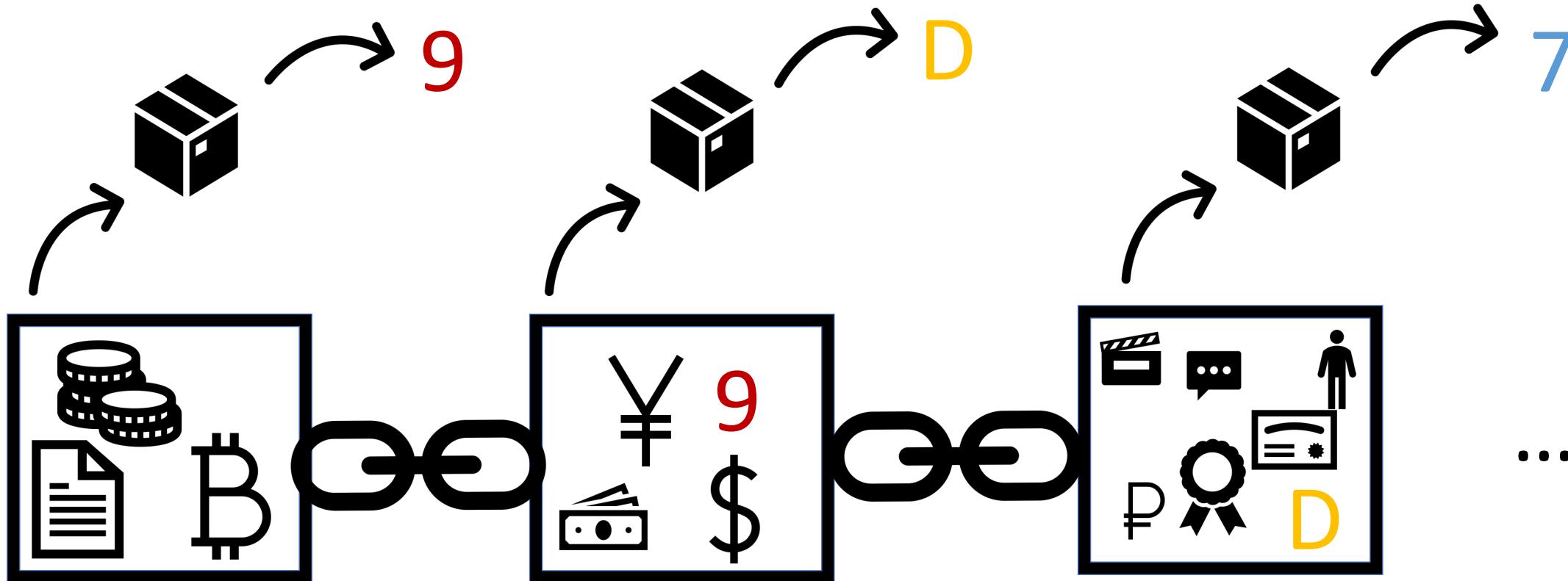
Proving Identity

- Bob uses Alice's public key to verify the message was sent from Alice and not anyone else





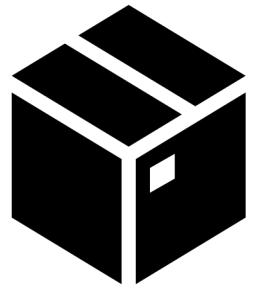
Cryptography-enabled Blockchain



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7



= Hash
Function



Blockchain Visual Demo



Blockchain Demo

The screenshot shows a blockchain demo application with three blocks displayed:

- Block 3:** Data: 3, 37. Prev: 012fa9b916eb9078f8d98a7864e697ae83. Hash: 0b9015ce2a08b61216ba5a0778545bf4d1.
- Block 4:** Data: (Video player placeholder). Prev: 0000b9015ce2a08b61216ba5a0778545bf4d1. Hash: 0000ae8bbc96cf89c68be6e10a865cc47c6c4f.
- Block 5:** Data: (Video player placeholder). Prev: 0000ae8bbc96cf89c68be6e10a865cc47c6c4f. Hash: 0000e4b9052fd8aae92a8afda42e2ea0f1797z.

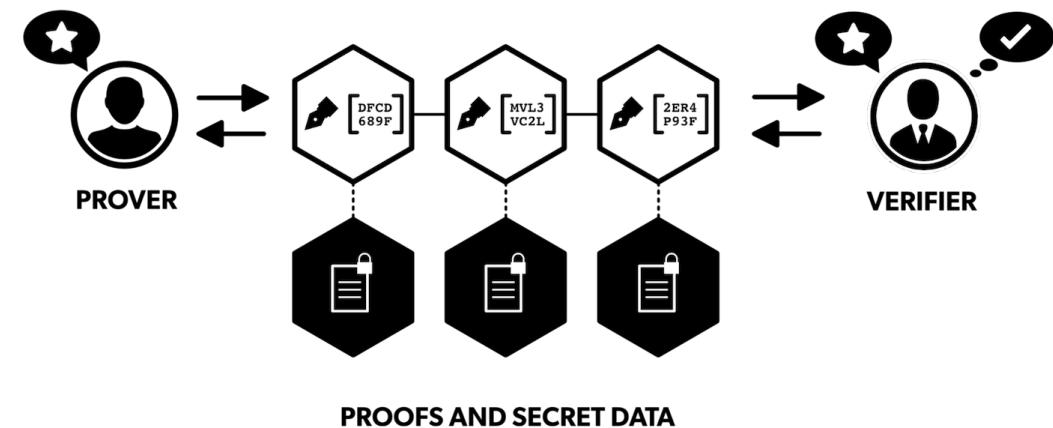
Each block has a "Mine" button at the bottom.

Zero Knowledge Proof

Zero Knowledge Proof

Proving without Revealing

- Proving you know a secret without revealing the secret
- Isn't 100% proof, but it minimizes the probability that someone is lying



TIBA Workshop #1 Oct 16



TIBA Presents
Introduction to Zero-Knowledge Proofs

Eli Jaffe
Education Lead, Findora &
Cryptography Ph.D Student at UCLA

 **Findora**

 **Tsinghua
International
Blockchain
Association**

October 16
9:00am - 10:00am CST



Questions?



Homework Assignments

- [Blockchain 101 - A Visual Demo](#)
- [Blockchain 101 - Part 2 - Public / Private Keys and Signing](#)
 - [Demo website](#)
- [How secure is 256 bit security?](#)
- [Asymmetric encryption - Simply explained](#)
- [Digital Signatures and Signing transactions explained](#)
- [optional] [How SHA-2 Works Step-By-Step \(SHA-256\)](#)



Extra Material – ZK Proof

- [Zero Knowledge Proof – ZKP](#)
- [Zero Knowledge Proofs - Computerphile](#)
- [Security and Privacy for Crypto with Zero-Knowledge Proofs](#)
- [Zero-knowledge proofs intro with Str4d \(Zcash\)](#)
- [Zero Knowledge Proofs and Their Future Applications by Elad Verbin at Web3 Summit 2018](#)
- [WTF is Zero-Knowledge Proof](#)



Cryptographic
Primitives
by
Samuel Tang



Thank you for listening!
See you next week!

