



Hybrid Encryption Protocols (1/4)



The idea of hybrid encryption protocols is the combine the advantages of the symmetric and asymmetric encryption methods and to avoid their disadvantages

Basic protocol (1/2):

- Alice and Bob agree on a symmetric cryptosystem to encrypt the actual message
- Alice generates a secret session key for the agreed symmetric cryptosystem
- Alice and Bob agree on a asymmetric cryptosystem to exchange the session key
- Alice takes the public key of Bob to encrypt the session key with the public key of Bob and the agreed asymmetric cryptosystem

...

Hybrid Encryption Protocols (2/4)



Basic protocol (2/2):

- **...**
- Alice encrypts the actual message with the agreed symmetric cryptosystem and the chosen session key
- Alice sends Bob the (asymmetrically) encrypted session key and the (symmetrically) encrypted message
- Bob decrypts the session key with his private key and the agreed asymmetric cryptosystem
- Bob decrypts the ciphertext with the agreed symmetric cryptosystem and the retrieved session key

Hybrid Encryption Protocols (3/4)



Advantages:

- Secure secure exchange of the secret key for the symmetrical encryptions – solution of the key exchange problem of symmetric encryptions
- High computational effort of asymmetric encryption is limited to the encryption of short session keys
- Even very long messages can be efficiently encrypted / decrypted with the symmetric encryption method
- Validity period of the session key in the common communication can easily be adapted to security requirements





Problems:

- Arrangements (PKI) are needed to ensure that the correct public keys are used
 - Arrangements needed to use correct cryptographic algorithms

Application on the Internet:

 Asymmetric RSA is predominantly used for key exchange together with symmetric TripleDES, IDEA, AES (formerly DES)