



# Asymmetric encryption

Bob encrypts a message  $m$  with Alice's public key  $K_{p_A}$

➔ Nobody can decrypt  $m$ , except Alice with her private key  $K_{s_A}$

✓ Confidentiality without the need to exchange a secret key







KsA, KpA

KpA



KpA

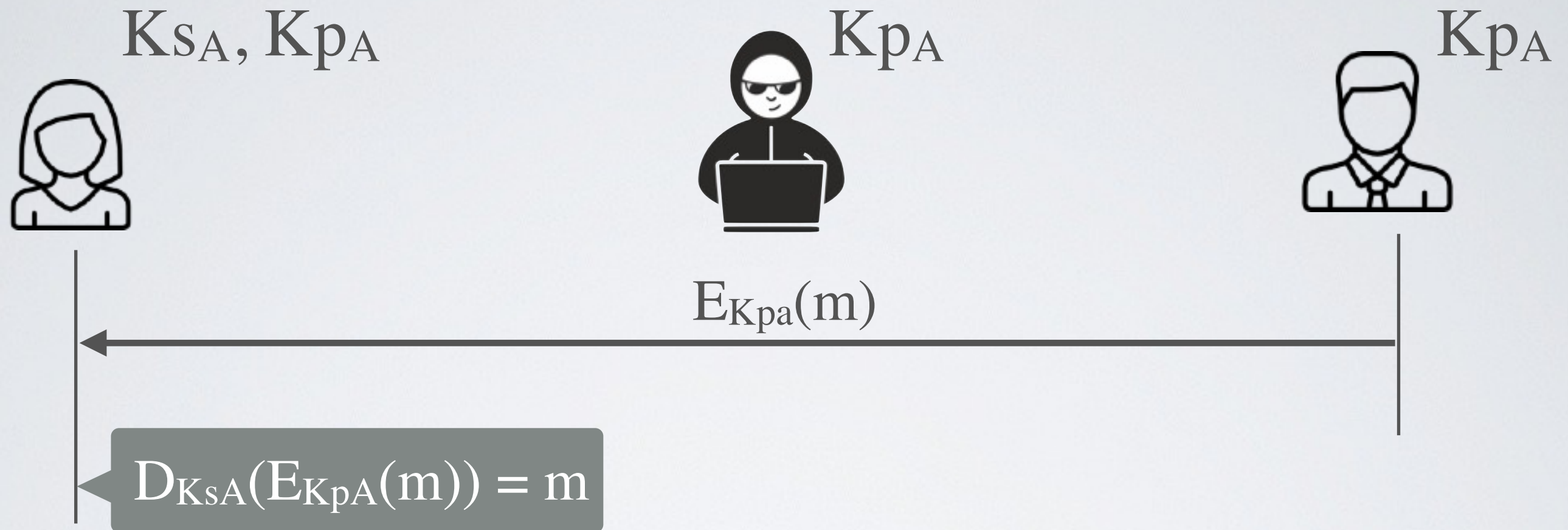





$$E_{Kpa}(n)$$


$$D_{K_{SA}}(E_{K_{PA}}(m)) = m$$

# Asymmetric encryption for **confidentiality**



Bob encrypts a message  $m$  with Alice's public key  $K_{pA}$

➔ Nobody can decrypt  $m$ , except Alice with her private key  $K_{sA}$

✓ Confidentiality without the need to exchange a secret key

# Functional Requirements

$D_{K_s}(E_{K_p}(m)) = m$  and  $D_{K_p}(E_{K_s}(m)) = m$  for every pair  $(K_p, K_s)$

- ✓ Generating a pair  $(K_p, K_s)$  is easy to compute (polynomial)
- ✓ Encryption is easy to compute (either polynomial or linear)
- ✓ Decryption is easy to compute (either polynomial or linear)
- Finding a matching key  $K_s$  for a given  $K_p$  is hard (exponential)
- Decryption without knowing the corresponding key is hard (exponential)