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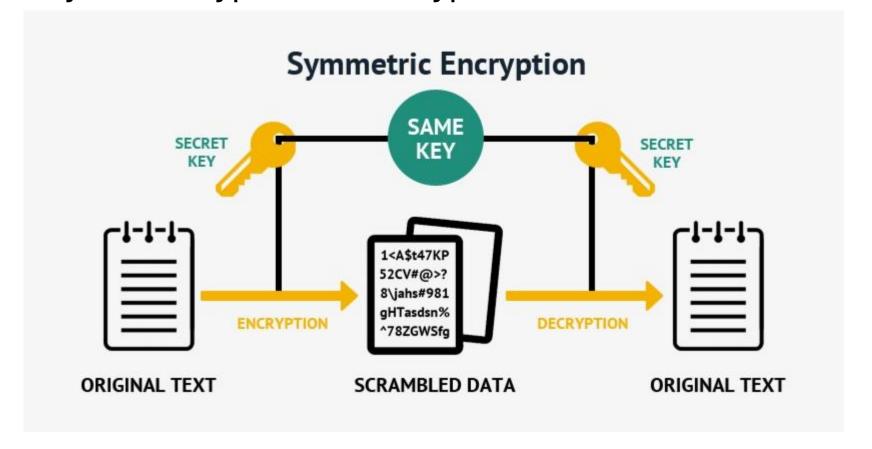
# Recap

## CIA Triangle



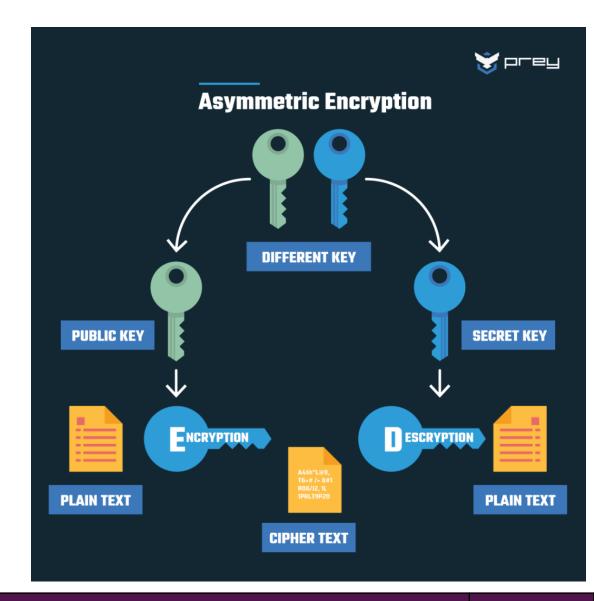
#### Symmetric encryption

Same key for Encryption & Decryption



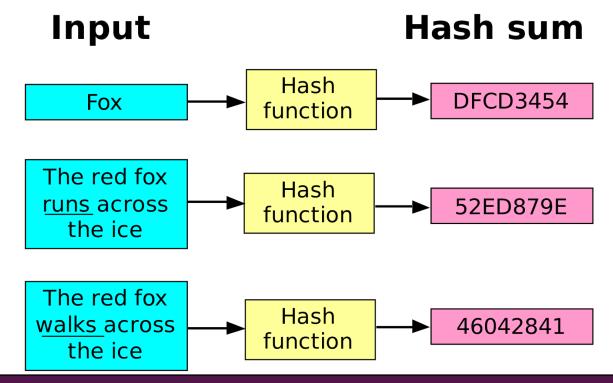
#### Asymmetric encryption

- Public Key for encryption
- Private Key for decryption



#### **Hash Function**

- One-way function
- Map data of arbitrary size to fixed-size values



#### Digital Signature

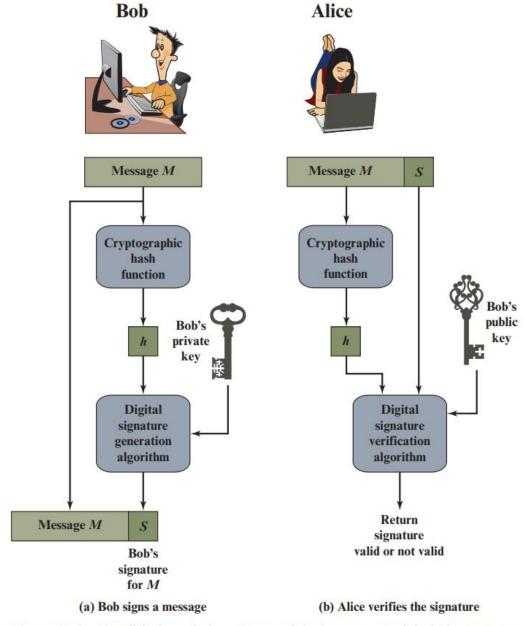


Figure 13.1 Simplified Depiction of Essential Elements of Digital Signature Process

#### **PKI Scenario**

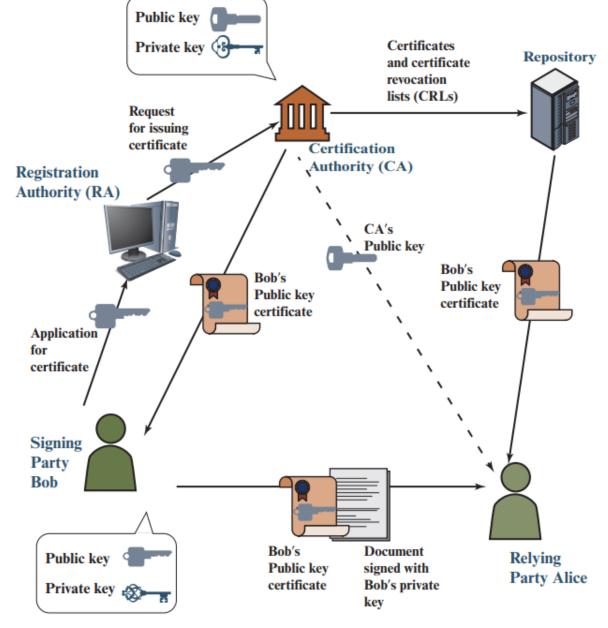
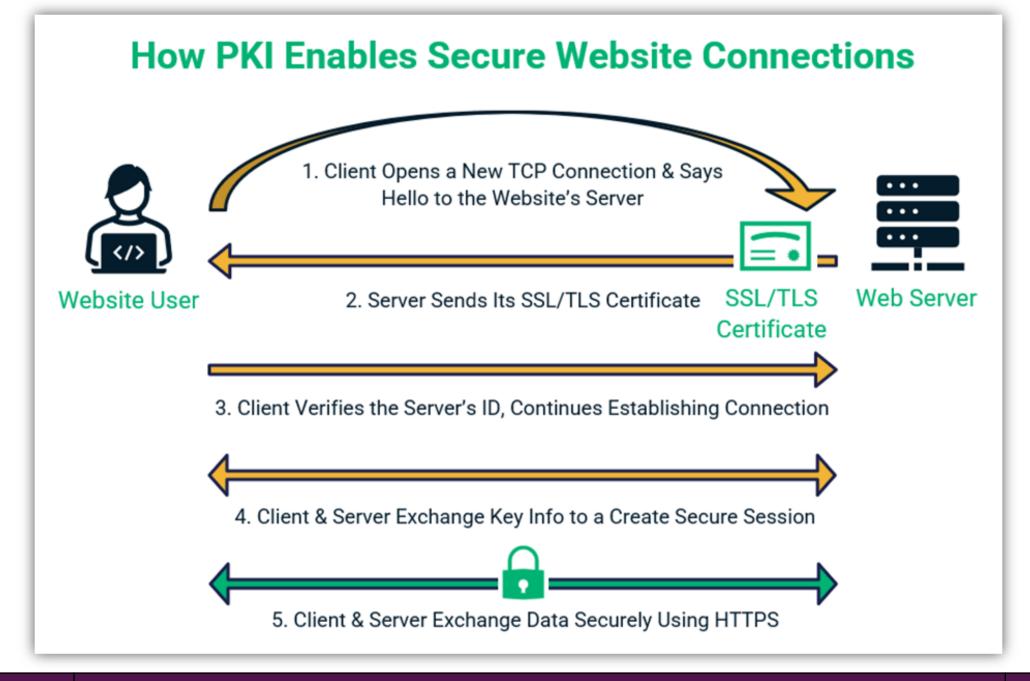


Figure 15.13 PKI Scenario



## **PGP**

#### File encryption

- We want encrypt a file and send it via Email.
- Using Symmetric encryption
  - ✓ Fast
  - ✓ No limit on file size
  - Key share problem!
- Using Asymmetric encryption
  - ✓ Public/Private Key is safe.
  - File size limit (file must be smaller than key size)
  - Slow encryption
- What we must do?

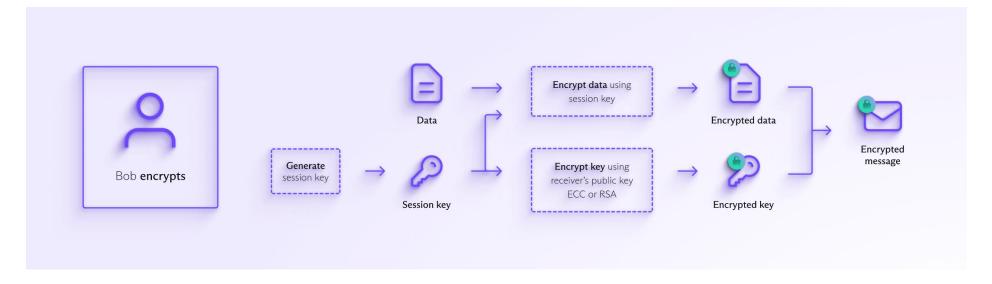


#### Pretty Good Privacy - PGP

- Generate random symmetric key K1.
- Encrypt file with it.
- Encrypt K1 with public key.
- Send encrypt file and Encrypted K1 to receiver.



## PGP process



#### AmnRo

- AmnRo (امن رو) is a PGP encryption tool.
- https://github.com/amnban/amnro

### PGP key distribution

- Give key directly to sender.
- Use public servers like:
  - https://pgp.mit.edu/

#### **PGP History**

- Develop by Phil Zimmermann in 1991.
- OpenPGP standard (RFC 4880).
- No longer classified as a non-exportable weapon!



#### How PGP encryption works visually

