INFO 310 Fall 2016

Week 2 – Lecture 2

HOUSEKEEPING

- Attendance
- •Discussion!

TODAY'S MAIN ATTRACTION...



...Or more accurately: Cryptography

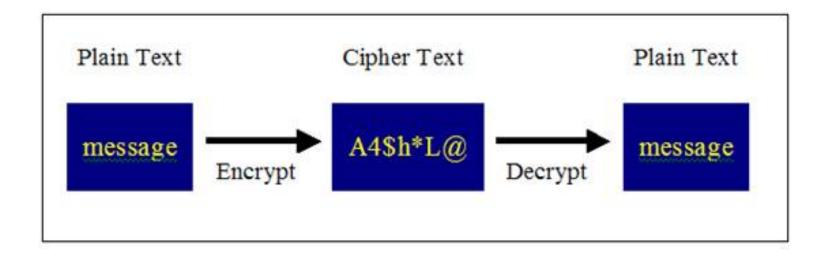
- Cryptography (from Greek kryptós, "hidden, secret"; and graphein, "writing") is the practice (and study) of techniques for secure communication in the presence of adversarial third parties.
- Various aspects in information security such as data confidentiality, data integrity, authentication, and nonrepudiation are central to modern cryptography.
- Modern cryptography exists at the intersection of the disciplines of mathematics, computer science, and electrical engineering.



Why Cryptography?

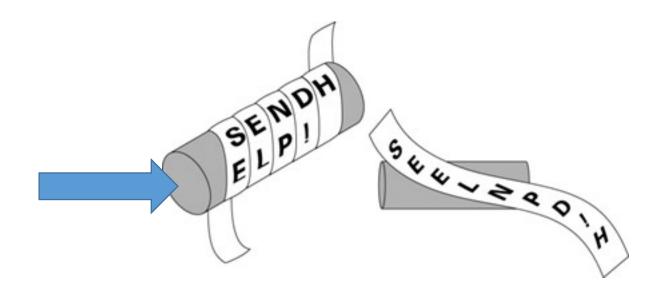
Basic Vocabulary

- Plaintext / Cleartext
- Ciphertext
- Key
- Encryption, Decryption



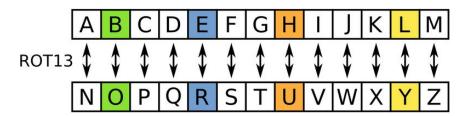
But first, a bit of history...

- Examples as far back as 1900 BC Egypt, 1500 BC Mesopotamia
- Scytale Ancient Greece and Sparta 650 BC



 Evidence of monoalphabetic substitution ciphers in use around 500 BC

• ROT13

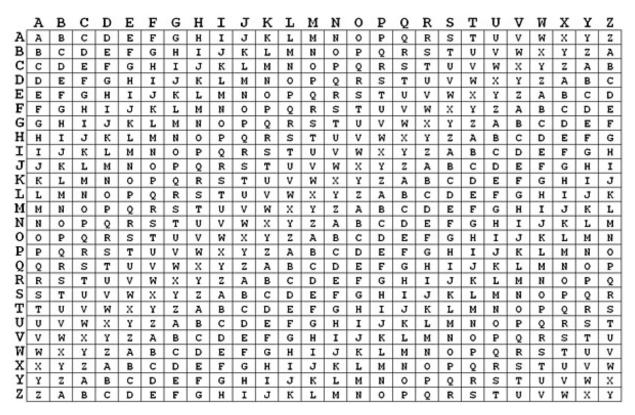


- Shift Ciphers
 - Caesar Cipher

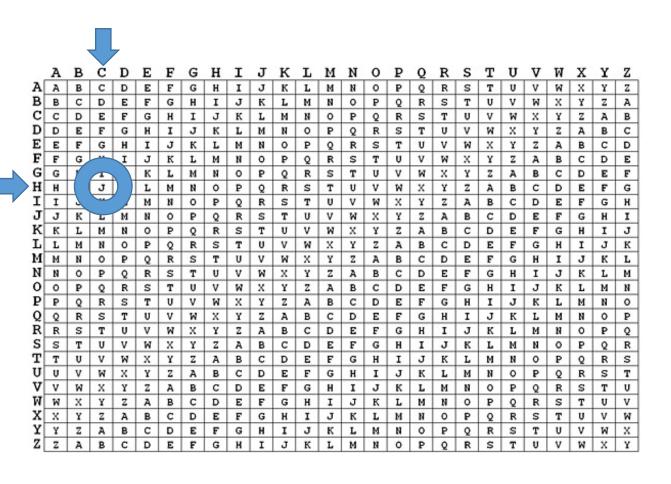
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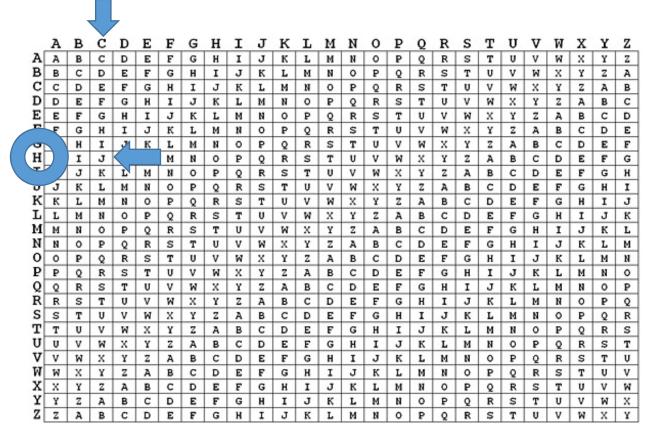


Polyalphabetic substitution ciphers – 15th century



Vigenere Cipher – Autokey cipher





Key: CRYPT OCRYP

Ciphertext: JVJAH KQIJS

Plaintext: HELLO WORLD

Codes, and the Spies wo loved them

- Book ciphers
- One Time Pads (OTP)
- ENIGMA!



Types of Encryption

1. Symmetric

- Same key used for encryption and decryption
- Fast , Robust ciphers available
- Sharing & protecting the key is difficult
- Common uses: File systems, storage, fixed channel

2. Asymmetric

- Different keys used for encryption and decryption
- Allows for "signing"
- Trust issues
- Common Uses: SSL/TLS*, SSH, PGP, S/MIME

3. "Proprietary"

Run fast and far, or point and laugh

Let's not forget Hashing

A mathematical function that maps data of arbitrary size to a fixed size.

- Must be irreversible to be useful
- Must be repeatable and unique
- Useful to verify message integrity, fast lookups, security

Popular hash functions

- MD5 (deprecated but still widely in use)
- SHA-1 (deprecated but still widely in use)
- SHA-256
- RIPEMD
- >A word about Rainbowtables



- MD5 (128bit) 361FADF1C712E8 (20198C4CAB5712A79
- SHA-1 (160bit) 4B68507F1746B0E5F3EFE99B8EF42AFEF79DA017
- SHA256
 787EC76DCAFD20C1908EB0936A12F91EDD105AB5CD7ECC2B1AE203
 2648345DFF
- SHA512
 13D6C73AC8CCEEFF9FF6B0BA2CE19C5FC47AC21F9FD403C151FE88E
 0FD39F4223C29BC9BDED59E1E3F272FD969FD6E2E6E35BE35072E74
 2C4B36FEC48FEB87DF
 - > For Windows: http://sourceforge.net/projects/quickhash/



Public Key Cryptography Players

- RSA Cryptosystem
 - Ron Rivest, Adi Shamir, Leonard Adleman, 1977
- D-H Keyexchange
 - Whitfield Diffie, Martin Hellman, 1976
- PGP Pretty Good Privacy
 - Phil Zimmerman, 1991
- GPG GNU Privacy Guard
 - Werner Koch, 1999
- OpenPGP, RFC 4880, 2007

Public Key Cryptography The Basics

- The concept of key pairs
- Public key vs. Private key
- Key Attributes
 - Size /Strength
 - Expiration
 - Identity
 - Fingerprint
- Key chains

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NEXT TIME...

(more crypto)