Asymmetric Key

Basics
RSA/ECC
Applications (Encryption and Signing)

Prof Bill Buchanan OBE, FRSE

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	No	Date	Subject	La
	2	18 Sept 2025	Introduction [Link] Intrusion Detection Systems [Link]	Network Security Lab 1
	3	25 Sept 2025	3. Network Security (Risks and Models) [Link]	Network Security Lab 2
	4	2 Oct 2025	4. Ciphers and Fundamentals [Link]	AWS Security and Serve
	5	9 Oct 2025	5. Secret Key6. Hashing [Link]	Symmetric Key and Has
	6	16 Oct 2025	7. Public Key [<u>Link</u>] 8. Key Exchange [<u>Link</u>]	Public Key and Key Exc
	7	23 Oct 2025	Reading week/Revision session	Reading week/Cipher C
	8	30 Oct 2025	9. Digital Certificates	Certificates <u>Lab 6</u>
	9	6 Nov 2025	Test 1 <u>here</u> (6-8pm, JKCC)	
	10	13 Nov 2025	10 Network Forensics <u>here</u>	Network Forensics <u>Lab</u>
	11	20 Nov 2025	11. Splunk <u>here</u>	Splunk Lab <u>Lab 8</u>
	12	27 Nov 2025	13. Tunnelling <u>Here</u>	Tunnelling <u>Lab 9</u>
	13	4 Dec 2025	14. Blockchain and Cryptocurrencies <u>here</u>	Blockchain Lab. <u>here</u>
	14	11 Dec 2025		
	15	18 Dec 2025	Hand-in: TBC [Here]	

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Coming Up...

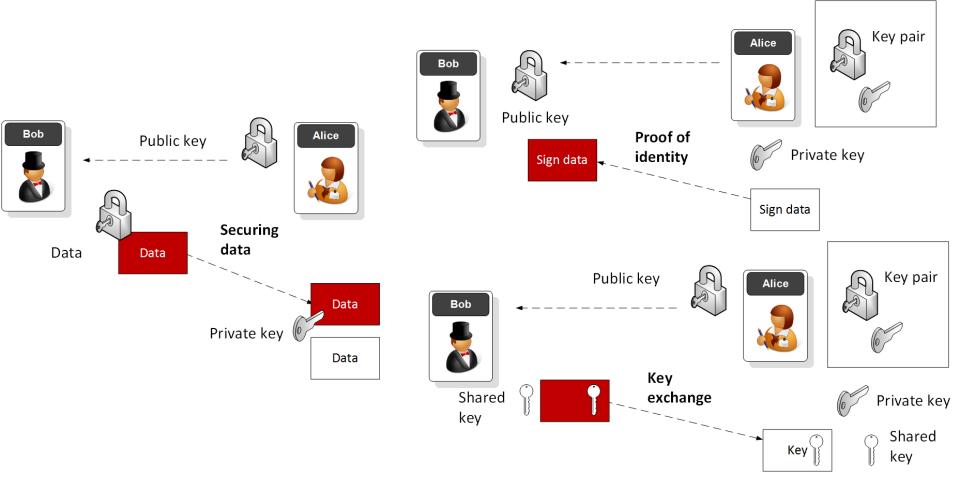
Network Security and Cryptography Thu, 16 Oct 2025 09:00 Security Lab 1 MER A17 PY-RG-WV Security Lab 2 urity and Serv **Network Security and Cryptography** Thu, 16 Oct 2025 11:00 MER_JKCC_CLUSTER_11 ic Key and Has JF-ML-OQ y and Key Exc Thu, 16 Oct 2025 11:00 **Network Security and Cryptography** MER JKCC CLUSTER 12 week/Cipher C JM-XR-SZ es Lab 6 **Network Security and Cryptography** Thu, 16 Oct 2025 16:00 MER_JKCC_CLUSTER_09 Forensics Lab QT-KI-ZO ab Lab 8 g Lab 9 **Network Security and Cryptography** Thu, 16 Oct 2025 16:00 in Lab. here MER_JKCC_CLUSTER_10

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Network Security and Cryptography Thu, 16 Oct 2025 16:00 MER JKCC CLUSTER 13

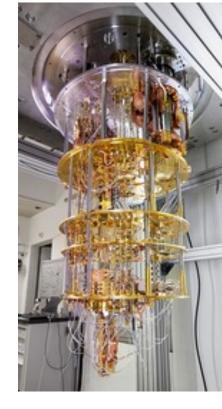
KR-TZ-PH

BF-ER-SW



- Integer Factorization. Using prime numbers. Example: RSA. Key size: 2,048 bits (modulus). Signing, Digital Certificates.
- **Discrete Logarithms**. Y = g^x mod P. Example: ElGamal. Prime number size: 2,048 bits. Key handshake.
- Elliptic Curve Relationships. Example: Elliptic Curve. Private key: 256 bits. Public key: 512 bits. Bitcoin, IoT, Web, etc.

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Public Key

RSA

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р

9,137,187,070,061,098,912,312,979,400,361,251,189,847,923,809,497,258,114,688,790,849,334,008,324,856,676,348,809,151,285,118,821,829,375,998,699,013,311,467,364,662,378,853,216,263,996,490,005,611,058,805

p

9,885,919,140,818,765,444,174,626,190,703,294,219,553,850,295,249,705,938,896,539,634,343,302,401,155,295,752,383,276,739,584,190,165,200,823,122,225,274,427,125,934,163,475,191,779,288,529,189,149,818,011

(p-1)*(q-1)

90,329,492,549,158,751,736,593,291,654,313,033,317,391,509,546,977,632,830,551,342,194,781,230,803,832,847,247,315,213,556,011,813,523,182,777,529,551,800,128,685,586,665,697,818,108,995,125,892,738,489,085,065,564,398,419,119,705,178,003,889,155,415,914,402,310,708,147,858,313,669,176,692,847,865,236,706,085,105,432,191,429,510,583,595,108,030,256,069,207,938,161,732,170,083,525,341,774,967,620,008,260,040



With Diffie-Hellman we need the other side to be active before we send data. Can we generate a special one-way function which allows is to distribute an encryption key, while we have the decryption key?



Encryption/ Decryption Communications Channel

Encryption/ Decryption





Solved in 1977, By Ron Rivest, Adi Shamir, and Len Aldeman created the RSA algorithm for public-key encryption.

RSA

Pick p and q (two large primes)

$$N = p.q$$

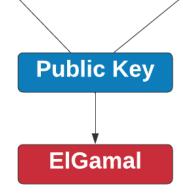
$$PHI = (p-1)(q-1)$$

Pick e (no factors with PHI)

d = InvMod(e,PHI)

Public: (e,N)Private: (d,N)

 $C = M^e \pmod{N}$ $P = C^d \pmod{N}$



Pick random value x, generator (g) and prime (p)

$$Y = g^x \pmod{p}$$

Public key: (Y,p)Private: (x,p)

ECC

Pick random value sk and curve (a, b, G, p, o). G is the base point on curve, p is a prime number, and o is the order of the curve).

For example: $y^2=x^3 + ax + b \pmod{p}$

Pk = sk.G

Public key: *Pk*Private key: *sk*

RSA



- Two primes p, q.
- Calculate N (modulus) as p x q eg 3 and 11. n=33.
- Calculate PHI as (p-1)x(q-1). PHI=20
- Select e for no common factor with PHI. e=3.
- Encryption key [e,n] or [3,33].
- $(d \times e) \mod 20 = 1$
- $(d \times 3) \mod 20 = 1$
- d= 7
- Decryption key [d,n] or [7,33] (<u>link</u>)

RSA

Calc

Example



- Encryption key [e,n] or [3,33].
- Decryption key [d,n] or [7,33]
- Cipher = Me mod N
 eg M=5.
- Cipher = $5^3 \mod 33 = 26$
- Decipher = Cd mod N
- Decipher = $(26)^7 \mod 33 = 5$

Public Key

Basics RSA

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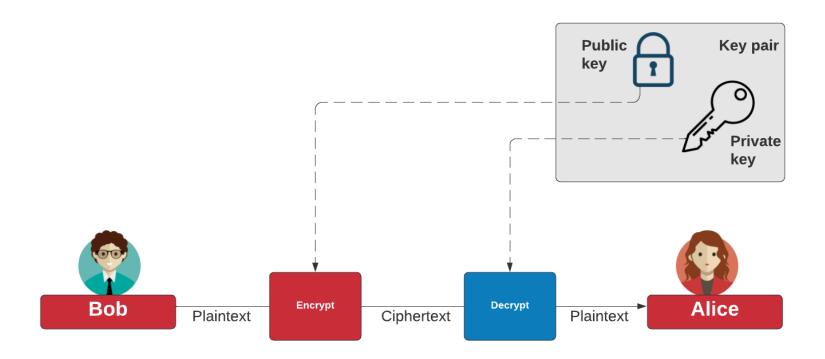
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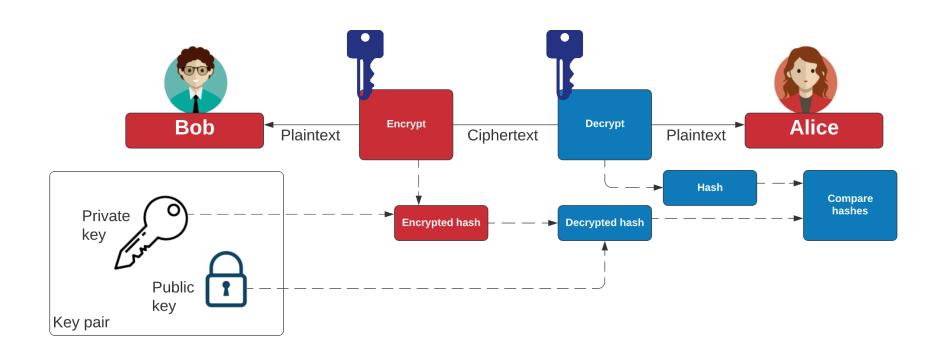
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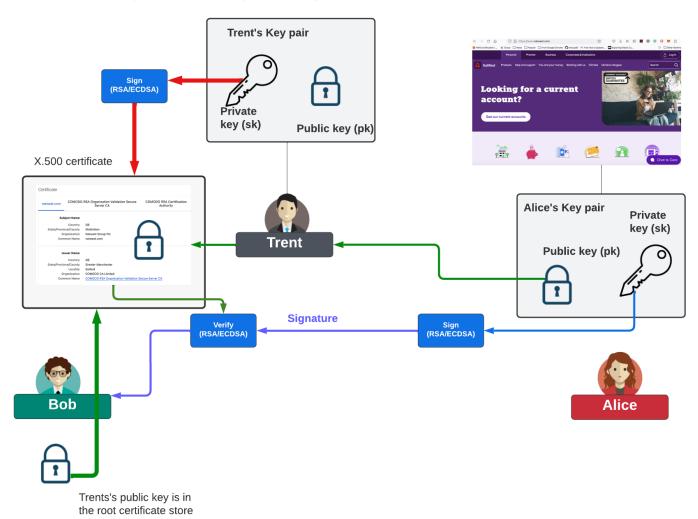
Public Key Encryption



Public Key Digital Signing



Public Key Digital Signing



Public Key

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