

Encryption Without Key Exchange

Michael Galetzka, Jonas Woerlein

Hochschule Mannheim

galetzka.michael@gmail.com, jonas@woerlein.net

November 4, 2013





Agenda

- 1 Idea
- 2 Protocol
- 3 Implementation
- 4 Future Studies
- 5 Conclusion





Fundamentals

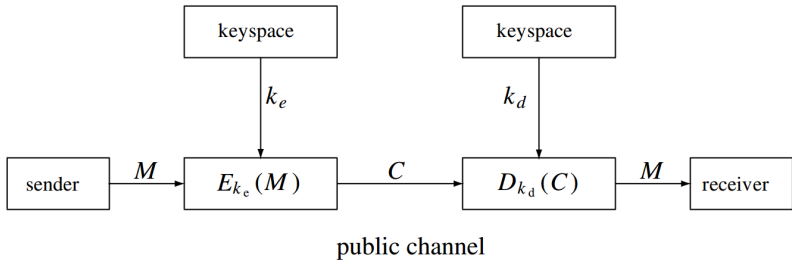


Figure: A basic crypto-system





Real Life Example

- 1 Alice puts the secret message into a box, locking it with a padlock for which she is the only one in possession of the key. She sends this box to Bob.
- 2 Bob cannot open the box, so he locks it with another padlock for which he is the only one in possession of the key. He sends the double-locked box back to Alice.
- 3 Alice removes her padlock and sends the box, locked only with Bob's padlock, back to Bob.
- 4 Bob removes his padlock, opens the box and is now able to read the secret message.





Cryptographic approach

Required functions

$$E_i(x), D_i(x)$$

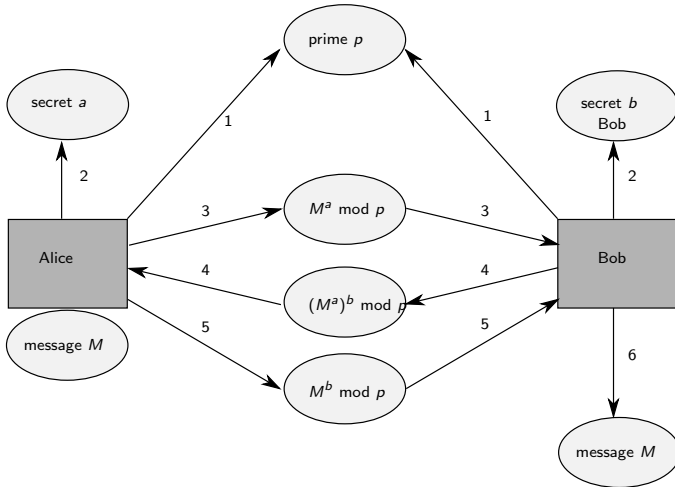
Constraint

$$D_B(Z) = D_B(D_A(Y)) = D_B(D_A(E_B(X))) = \\ D_B(D_A(E_B(E_A(M)))) = M$$





Algorithm Overview





Algorithm

Shamir's No-Key

- ❶ A and B select and publish a prime p
- ❷ A and B choose respective secret random numbers a, b with $1 \leq a, b \leq p - 2$, each coprime to $p - 1$. They respectively compute $a^{-1}, b^{-1} \bmod p - 1$.
- ❸ A computes $X = M^a \bmod p$ and sends X to B .
- ❹ B receives X and computes $Y = X^b \bmod p = (M^a)^b \bmod p$ and sends it to A .
- ❺ A receives Y and computes $Z = Y^{a^{-1}} \bmod p = (M^{ab})^{a^{-1}} \bmod p = M^b \bmod p$ and sends it to B .
- ❻ B receives Z and computes $W = Z^{b^{-1}} \bmod p = (M^b)^{b^{-1}} \bmod p$, which equals the message M .





shamir - GeneratePrime()

```
1 func GeneratePrime(size int) *big.Int {  
2     prime, err := rand.Prime(rand.Reader, size)  
3     if err != nil {  
4         panic(err)  
5     }  
6     return prime  
7 }
```





shamir - GenerateExponents()

```

1 func GenerateExponents(prime *big.Int) (exp, explnv *big.Int) {
2     primeMinusOne := big.NewInt(1).Sub(prime, big.NewInt(1))
3     exp, err := rand.Int(rand.Reader, primeMinusOne)
4     gcdCorrect := false
5     if err == nil {
6         for !gcdCorrect {
7             var gcd = big.NewInt(1).GCD(nil, nil, exp, primeMinusOne)
8             if gcd.Cmp(big.NewInt(1)) == 0 {
9                 gcdCorrect = true
10            } else {
11                exp = exp.Add(exp, big.NewInt(1))
12                if exp.Cmp(primeMinusOne) == 0 {
13                    exp, err = rand.Int(rand.Reader, primeMinusOne)
14                }
15            }
16        }
17    } else {
18        panic(err)
19    }
20    explnv = big.NewInt(1)
21    explnv.ModInverse(exp, big.NewInt(1).Sub(prime, explnv))
22    return
23 }

```





shamir - Calculate()

```
1 func Calculate(message []*big.Int, exponent *big.Int,
2   modulus *big.Int) []*big.Int {
3   var returnVal []*big.Int = make([]*big.Int, len(message))
4   for i := 0; i < len(returnVal); i++ {
5     returnVal[i] = big.NewInt(1).Exp(message[i], exponent, modulus)
6   }
7   return returnVal
8 }
```





main - main()

```
1 func main() {
2     var message string
3     fmt.Print("Please enter the message to be exchanged in encrypted
4         form: ")
5     reader := bufio.NewReader(os.Stdin)
6     for {
7         line, err := reader.ReadString('\n')
8         if err != nil {
9             panic(err)
10        }
11        message = line
12        if line != "" || err != nil {
13            break
14        }
15    }
16    prime := shamir.GeneratePrime(PRIMEBITS)
17    fmt.Printf("Both Alice and Bob agree on a prime number:\n%x\n\n",
18        prime)
19    channel := make(chan []*big.Int)
20    stop := make(chan int)
21
22    go alice(message, prime, channel)
23    go bob(prime, channel, stop)
24    <-stop
25 }
```





main - alice()

```

1 func alice(msg string, prime *big.Int, channel chan []*big.Int) {
2     fmt.Println("Alice wants to send the following message: " + msg)
3     a, alnv := shamir.GenerateExponents(prime)
4     fmt.Println("Alice computes a secret Exponent and the inverse of it"
5 )
6     fmt.Printf("Alice's secret exponent:\n%x\n", a)
7     fmt.Printf("Alice's secret inverse:\n%x\n\n", alnv)
8     fmt.Println("Alice encrypts her message!")
9     var messageInt []*big.Int = shamir.SliceMessage(msg, prime)
10    x := shamir.Calculate(messageInt, a, prime)
11    fmt.Printf("Alice now sends the encrypted message to Bob:\n%x\n\n",
12        shamir.GlueMessage(x))
13    channel <- x
14    fmt.Println("Alice is waiting for Bob's answer...")
15    x = <-channel
16    fmt.Println("Alice received the double-encrypted message and is now"
17        +
18        " decrypting her part!")
19    y := shamir.Calculate(x, alnv, prime)
20    fmt.Printf("Alice now sends the partly decrypted message to Bob:\n%x\n\n",
21        shamir.GlueMessage(y))
22    channel <- y
23 }

```





main - bob()

```

1 func bob(prime *big.Int, channel chan []*big.Int, stop chan int) {
2     fmt.Println("Bob is waiting for the encrypted message from Alice...")
3     )
4     x := <-channel
5     b, blnv := shamir.GenerateExponents(prime)
6     fmt.Println("Bob computes a secret Exponent and the inverse of it")
7     fmt.Printf("Bob's secret exponent:\n%x\n", b)
8     fmt.Printf("Bob's secret inverse:\n%x\n", blnv)
9     fmt.Println("Bob received the encrypted message from Alice and is
10    now" +
11    " encrypting it too!")
12    y := shamir.Calculate(x, b, prime)
13    fmt.Printf("Bob now sends the double-encrypted message back to " +
14    "Alice:\n%x\n", shamir.GlueMessage(y))
15    channel <- y
16    fmt.Println("Bob is waiting for Alice's answer...")
17    x = <-channel
18    fmt.Println("Bob received the second message from Alice and is now "
19    +
20    " decrypting it!")
21    y = shamir.Calculate(x, blnv, prime)
22    fmt.Println("Bob decrypted the following message from Alice: " +
23    shamir.GlueMessage(y))
24    stop <- 1
25 }

```





Future Studies

Extension Points

- Parallelization of the algorithm
- Modifying the application for use with distributed nodes
- Using the functionality to exchange binary files





Conclusion

Achievements

- Encryption Without Key Exchange is possible.
- Implementation provides room for further studies around Google Go.

Shortcomings

- Cryptography itself does not solve all security problems.
- Existence of secure hard- or software required.
- Data can often be gathered at the source or at the destination.
 - Caption of electromagnetic radiation.
 - Theft, physical or virtual.
 - Image Recognition.



Thank You

Get the implementation at

<https://github.com/jwoe/nokey-go>

