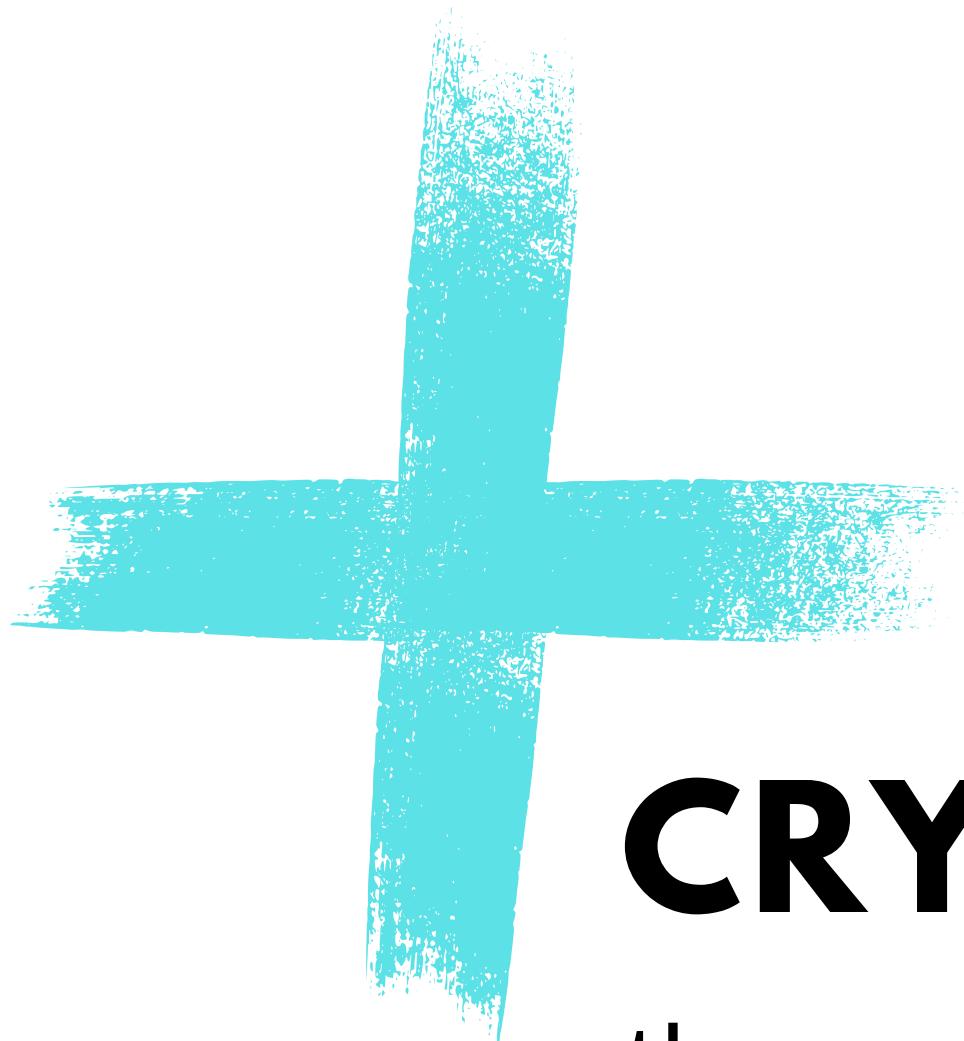


# LET'S GO CRYPTO

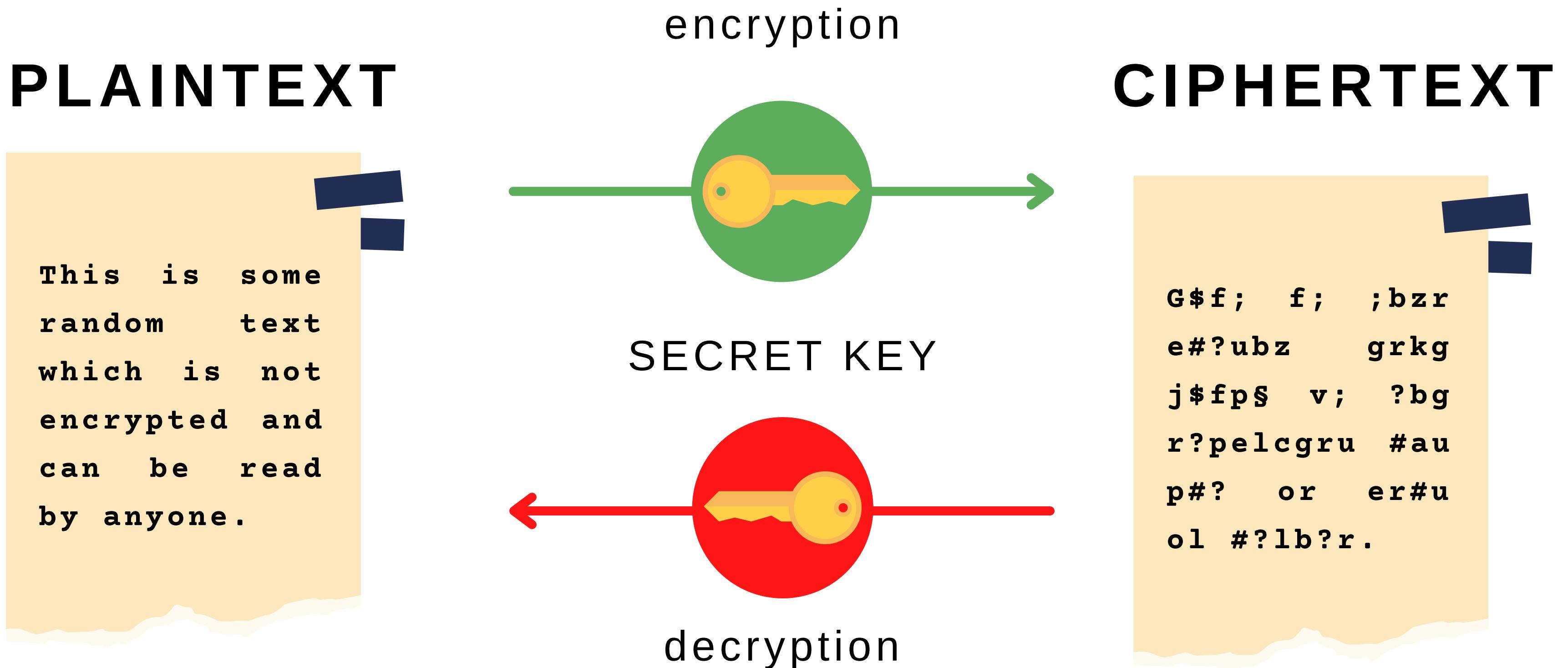
MAY 6, 2022



# CRYPTOGRAPHY

the art and science to secure our  
communication in the insecure world

# SYMMETRIC encryption

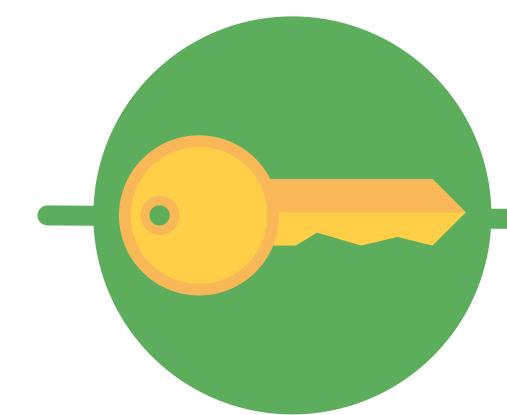


# ASYMMETRIC encryption

**PLAINTEXT**

This is some  
random text  
which is not  
encrypted and  
can be read  
by anyone.

encryption

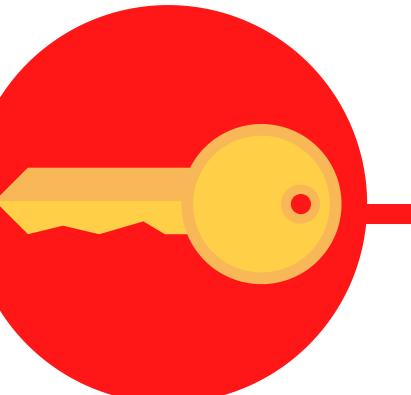


PUBLIC KEY

**CIPHERTEXT**

G\$f; f; ;bzr  
e#?ubz grkg  
j\$fps v; ?bg  
r?pelcgru #au  
p#? or er#u  
ol #?lb?r.

decryption



PRIVATE KEY

sending private messages  
(with business plans :D)



accessing your bank  
account

making online  
transactions



computer  
passwords



# CRYPTOGRAPHY

## SYMMETRIC cipher

**one-time pad**

safest – in principle indecipherable  
needs a large codebook

AES



**stolen codebook issue**

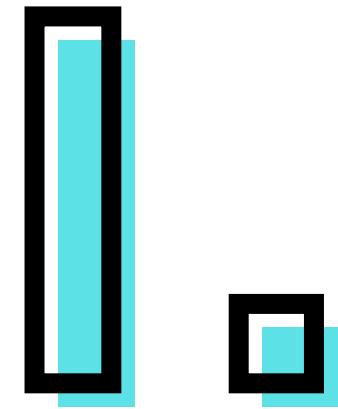
## ASYMMETRIC cipher

**private + public key**

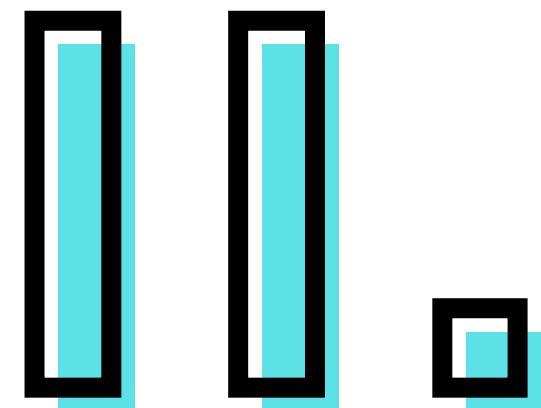
encryption with a public key  
decryption with a private key  
**RSA and elliptic curves**



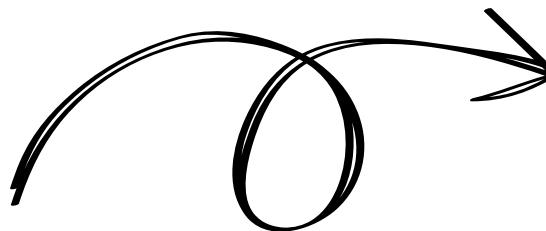
**stolen private key issue**



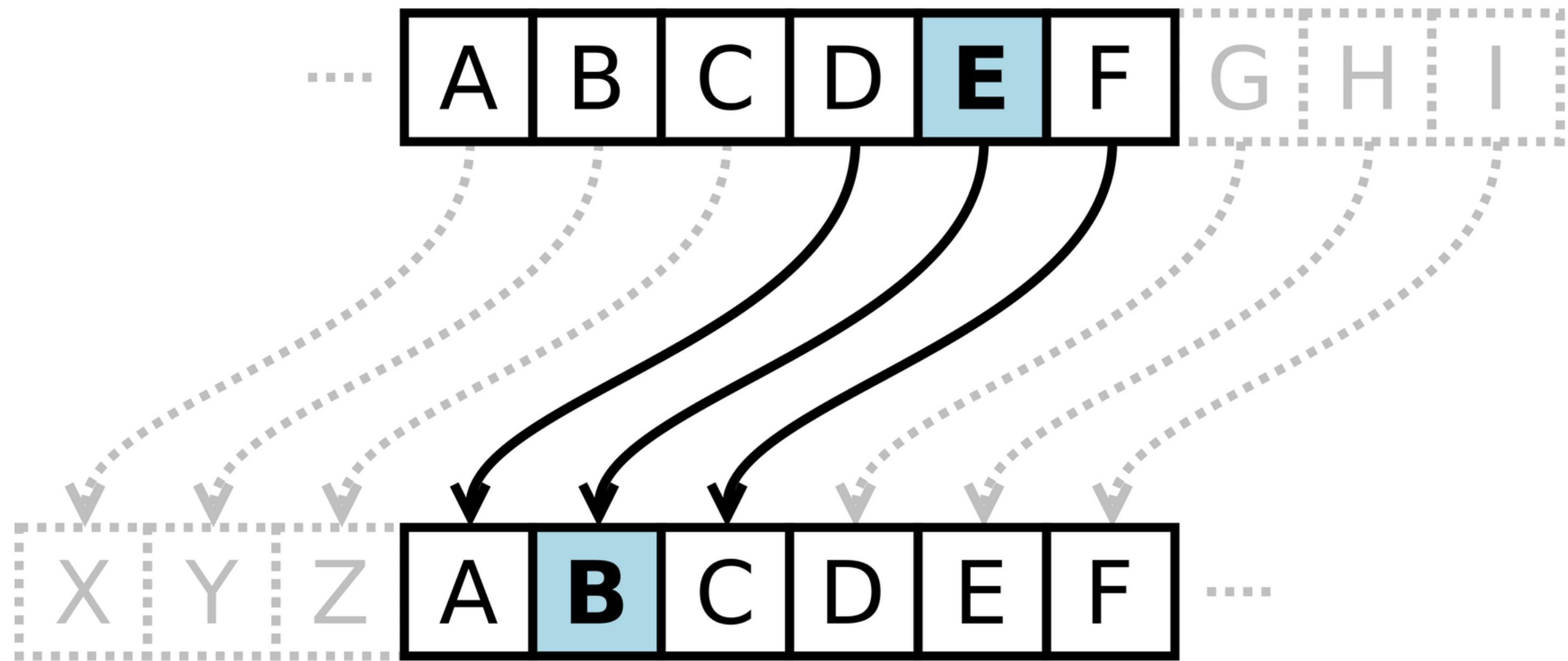
**preventing eavesdropping  
encryption of the data**



**verification of the sender  
electronic signatures**



# **CLASSIC CRYPTOGRAPHY**

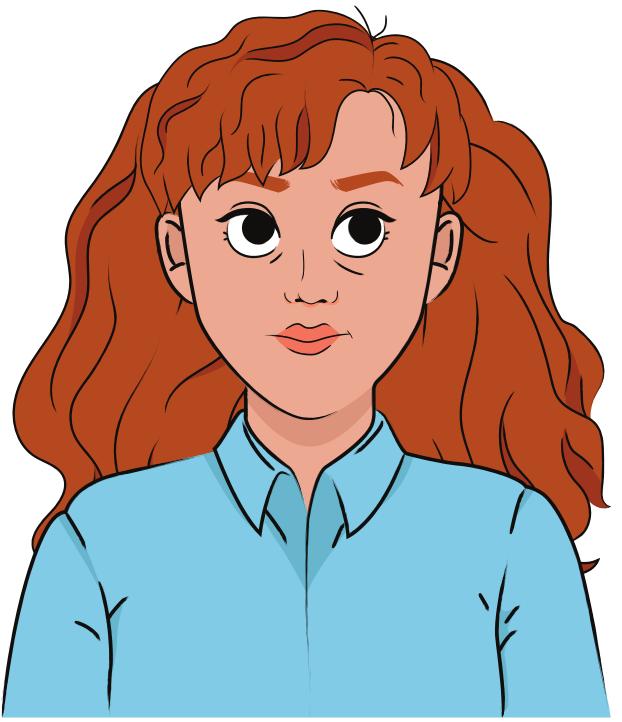


# ALPHABET SHIFT CIPHER

# **ROT13 double encryption**

Why is it  
really "safe"?

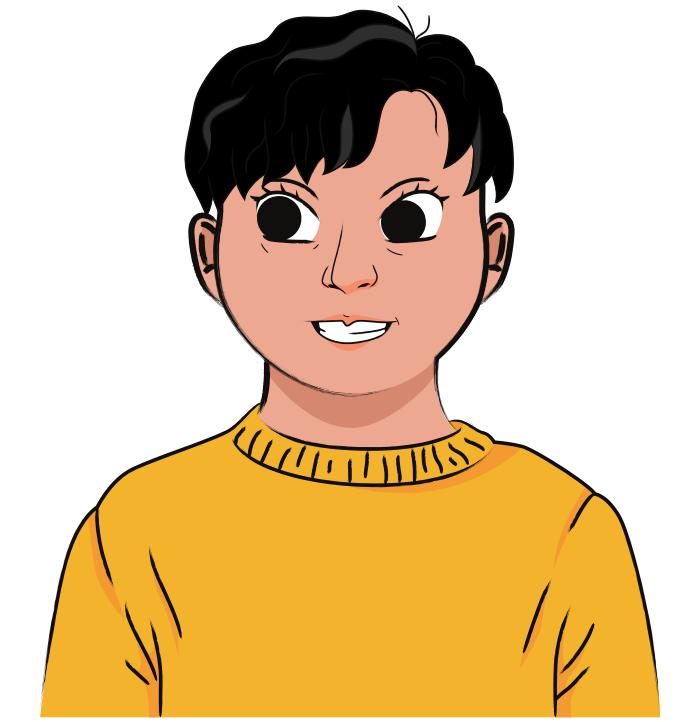
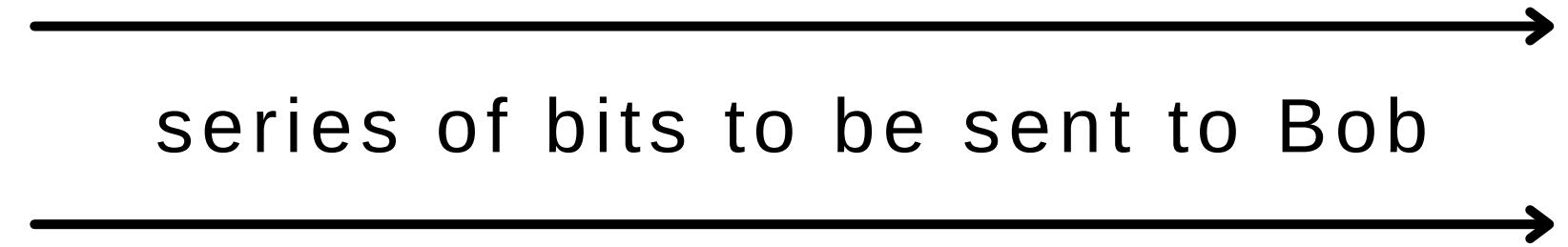




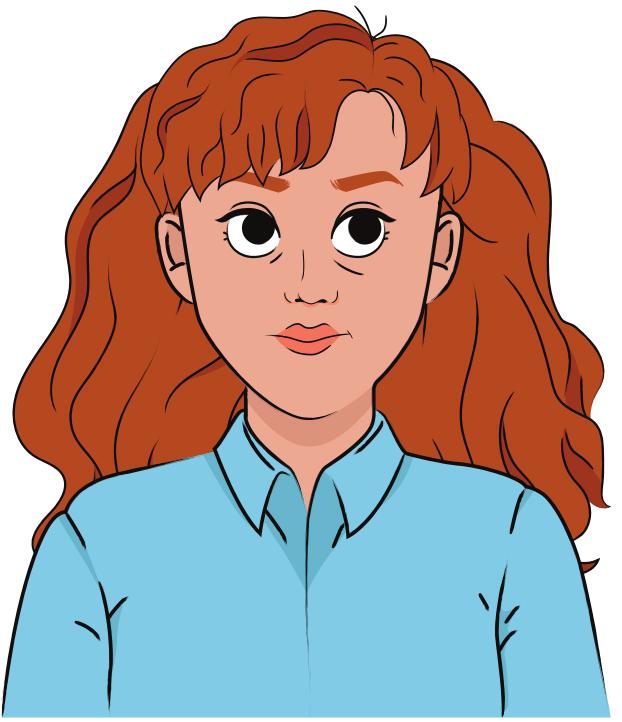
**ALICE**



**EVE (eavesdropper)**



**BOB**



**ALICE**

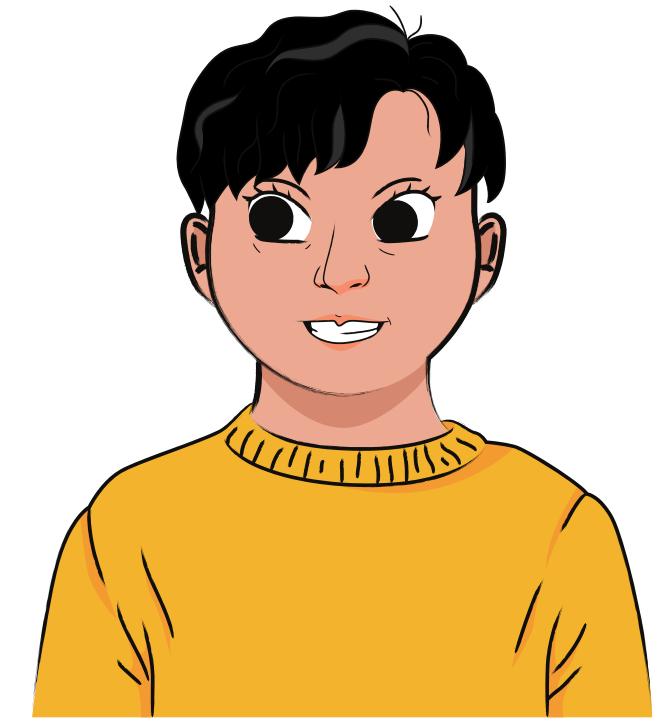


**TRUDY (intruder)**

.....>

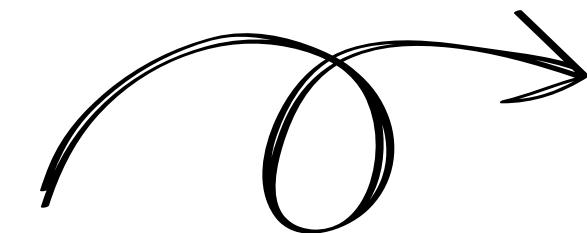
series of bits to be sent to Bob

.....>



**BOB**

modified (Alice's) message

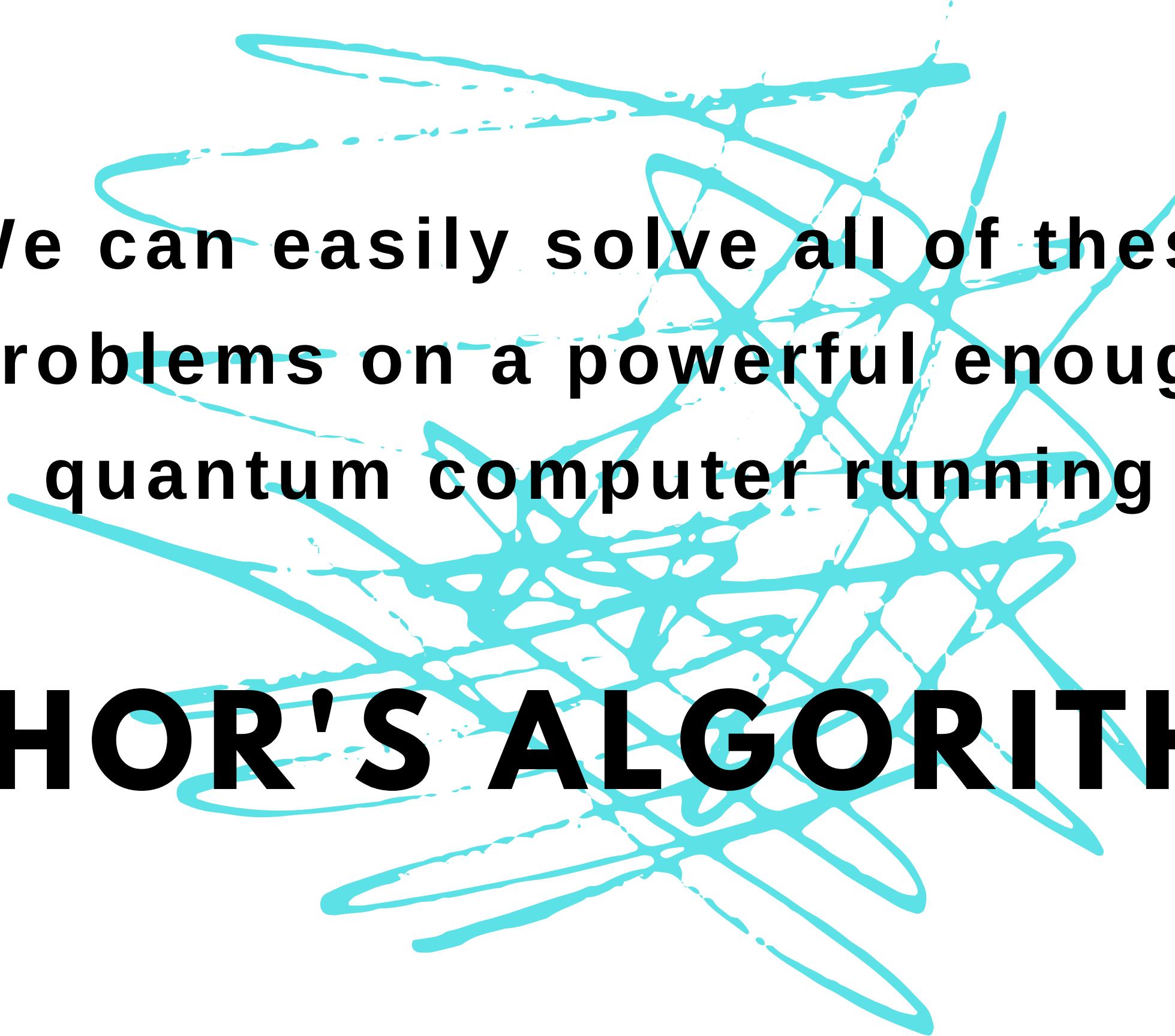


# **POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY**

# POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY

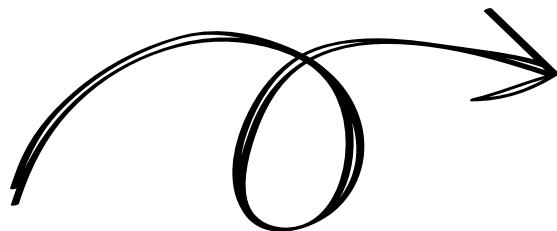
refers to cryptographic algorithms (usually public-key algorithms) that we think are secure enough to withstand a cryptanalytic attack by a quantum computer

- the integer factorization problem
- the discrete logarithm problem
- the elliptic-curve discrete logarithm problem

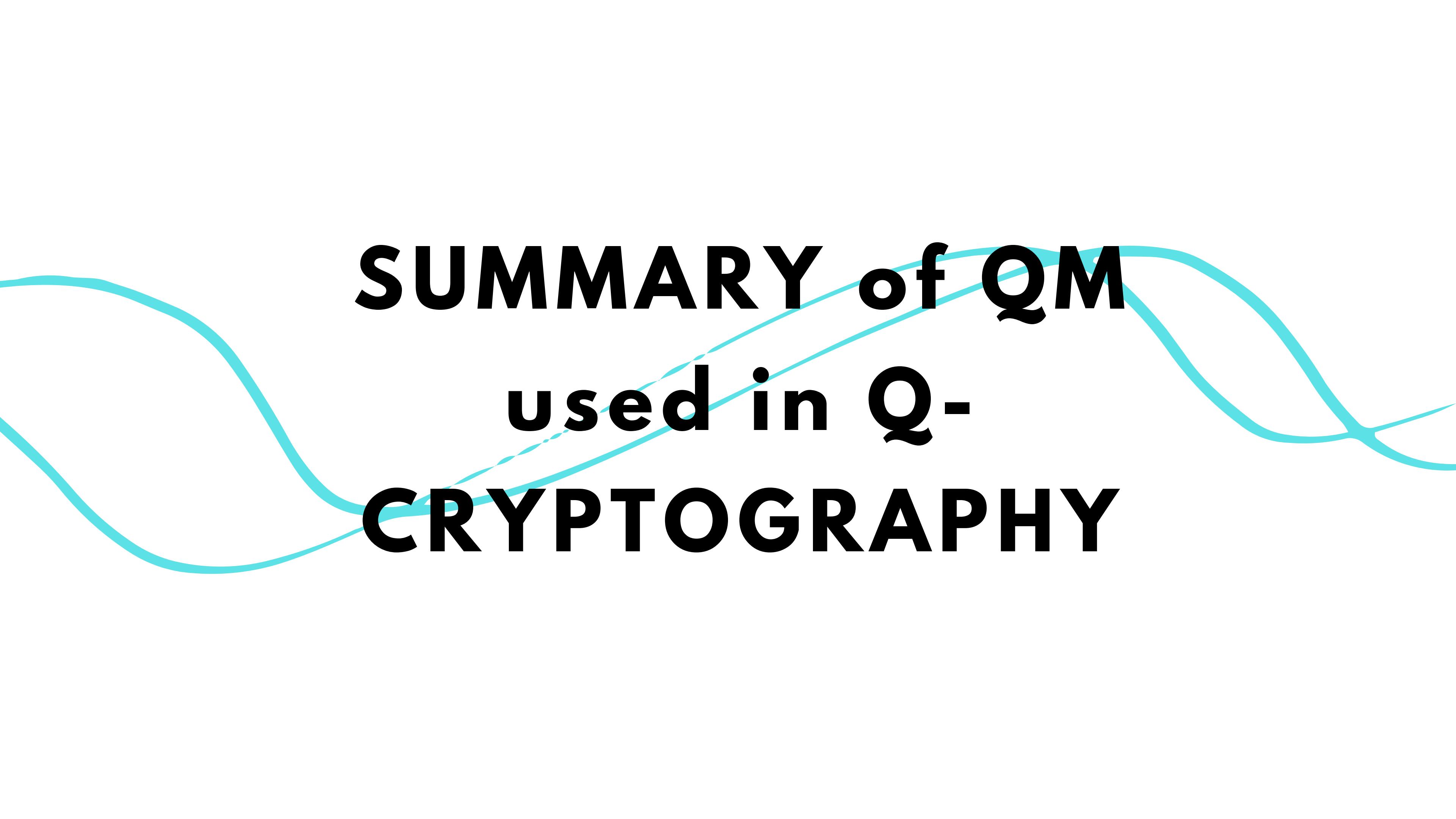


We can easily solve all of these  
problems on a powerful enough  
quantum computer running

**SHOR'S ALGORITHM**



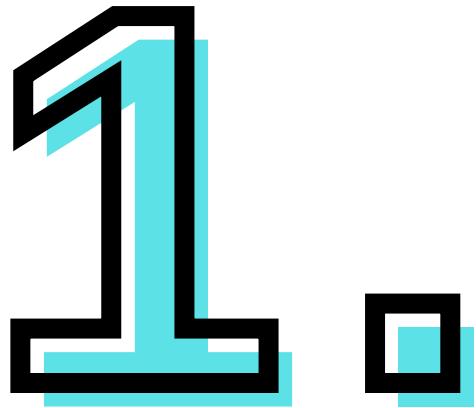
# **QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY**



# **SUMMARY of QM**

## **used in Q-**

# **CRYPTOGRAPHY**



The particles that make up the universe are **inherently uncertain** and can simultaneously exist in more than one place or more than one state of being.

2

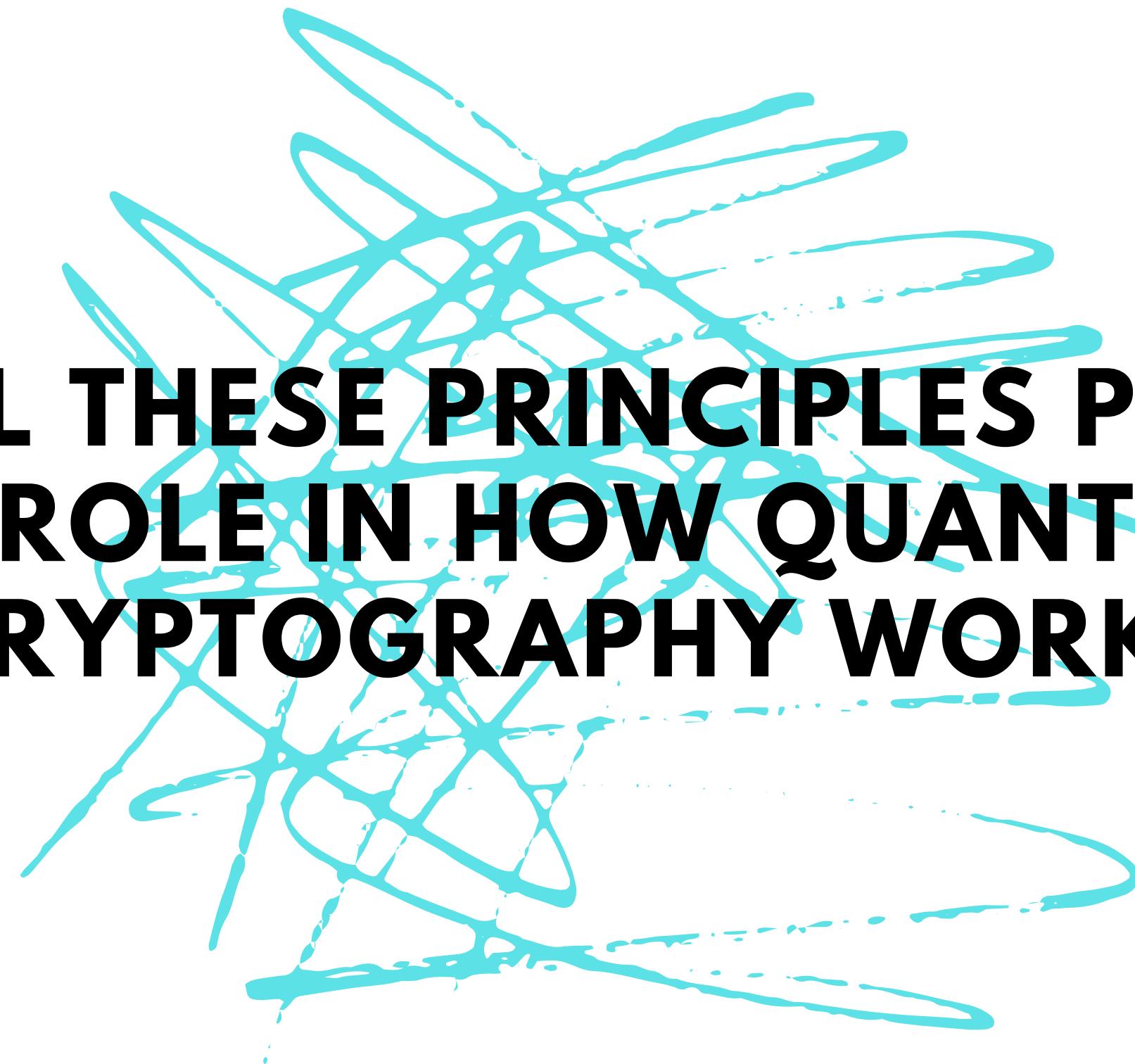
Photons are **generated randomly**  
in one of two quantum states.

# 3

**It is not possible to measure a quantum property without altering or disturbing it.**

# 4

We can make a copy of some quantum properties of a particle, **but not of the whole particle.**



**ALL THESE PRINCIPLES PLAY  
A ROLE IN HOW QUANTUM  
CRYPTOGRAPHY WORKS.**

# **QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY**

sometimes as QKD (Quantum Key Distribution)

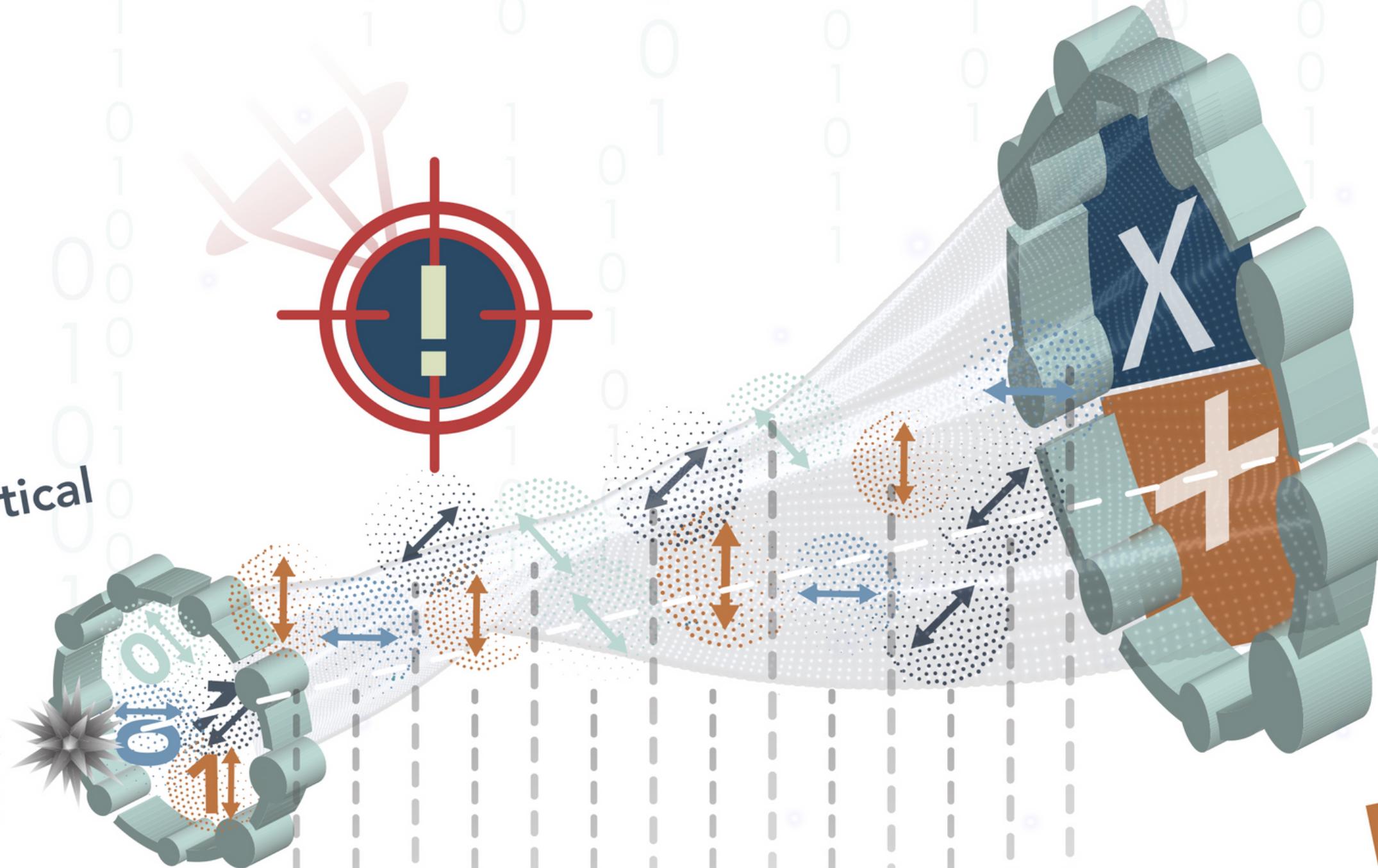
uses principles of quantum mechanics to encrypt data

data are sent in form of photons, not bits

**"VIRTUALLY UNHACKABLE"**

# ALICE

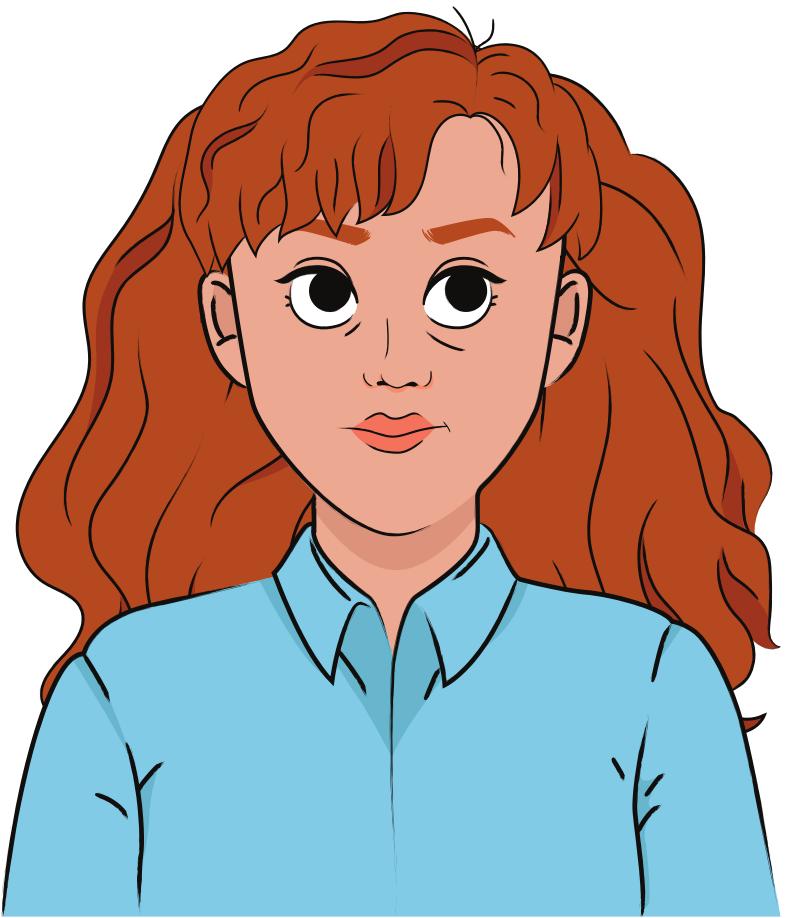
Photon Source  
00  
01  
10  
11  
Diagonal Polarizers  
Horizontal-Vertical Polarizers  
11



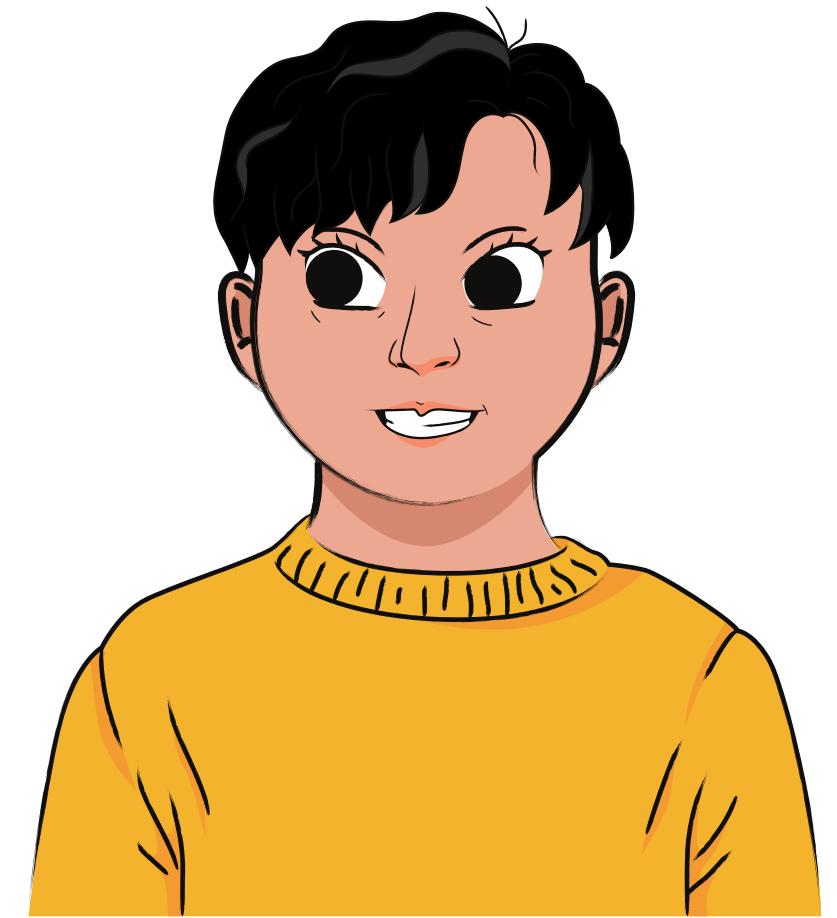
# BOB

Photon Detectors  
0  
X  
Diagonal Beamsplitter  
Horizontal-Vertical Beamsplitter

Alice's Bit Sequence	1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0	Bob's Detection	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0	Bob's Measurements	1 - - 1 0 0 - 1 0 0 - 1 - 0	Sifted Key
		X X + + X X + + X X + + X				



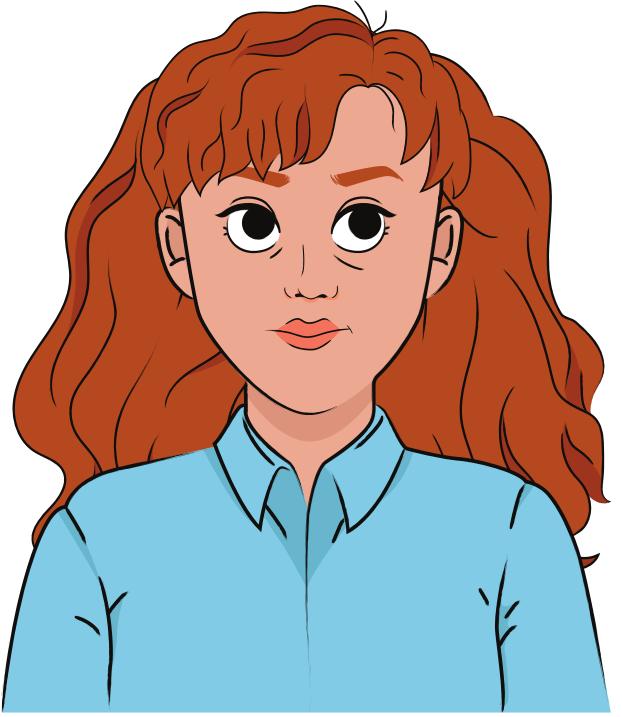
**ALICE**



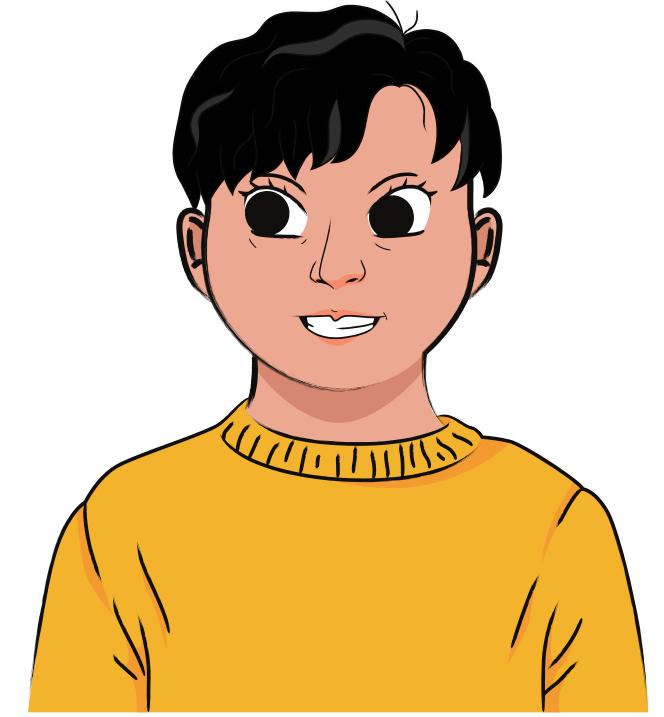
**BOB**

polarized photons for Bob  
polarized photons for Alice

The diagram features two sets of horizontal dashed arrows. The top set, colored blue, points from Alice to Bob and is labeled "polarized photons for Bob". The bottom set, colored orange, points from Bob to Alice and is labeled "polarized photons for Alice". The arrows are thin and have small arrowheads at their ends.



**ALICE**



**BOB**



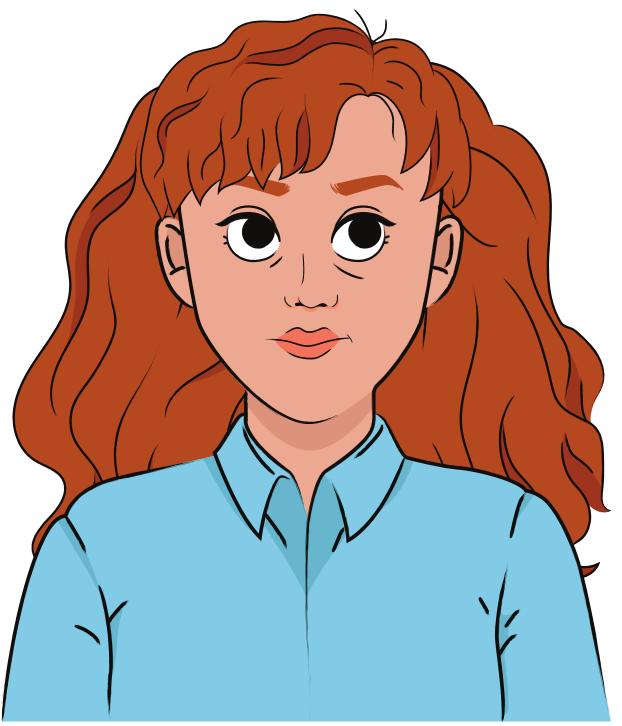
**EVE (eavesdropper)**

----->  
a series of polarized photons for Bob  
----->

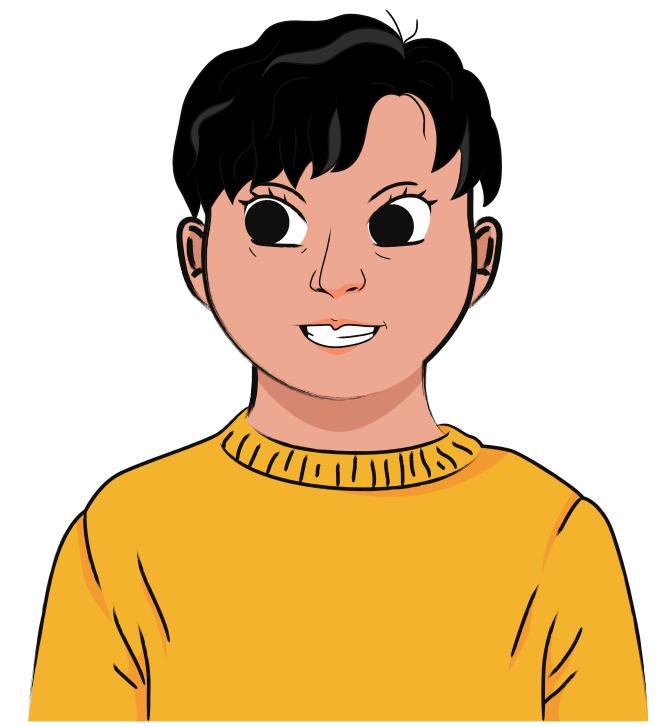
# WHERE IS THE PROBLEM?

Share your  
opinions!





**ALICE**



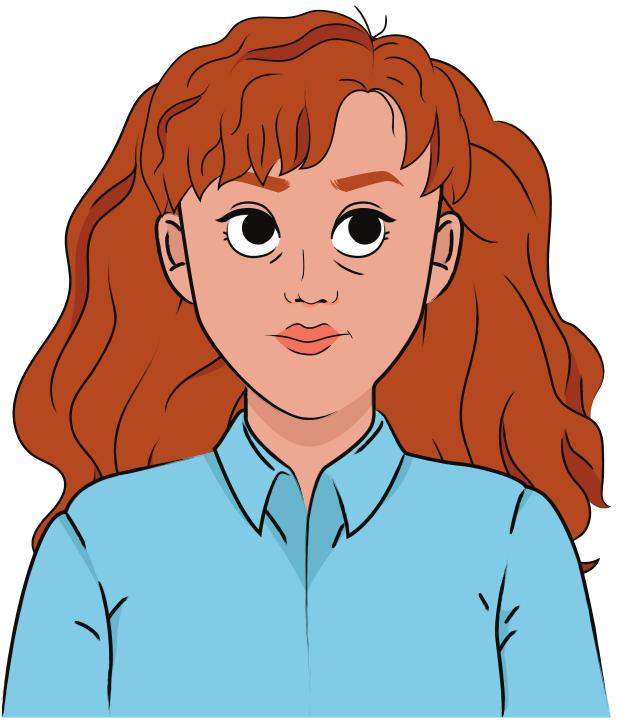
**BOB**



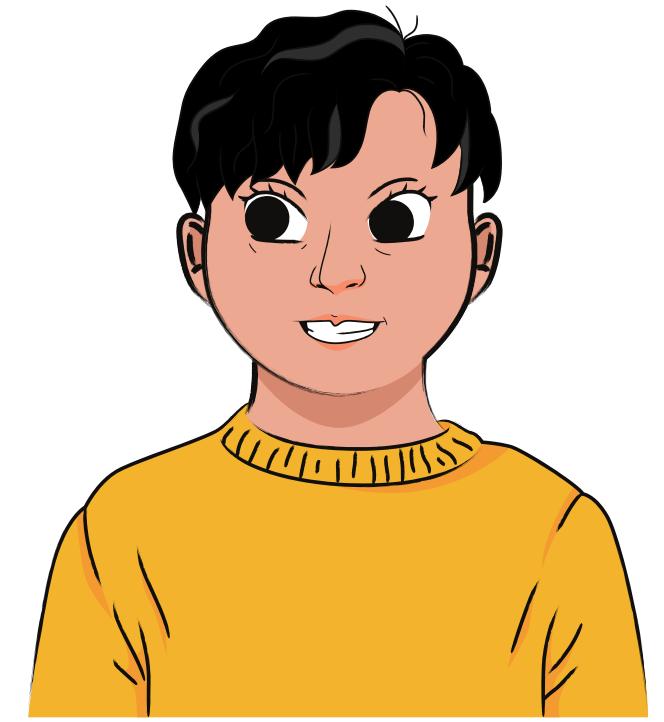
**EVE (eavesdropper)**

.....  
.....  
**a series of polarized photons for Bob**

**a copy of polarized photons**



**ALICE**

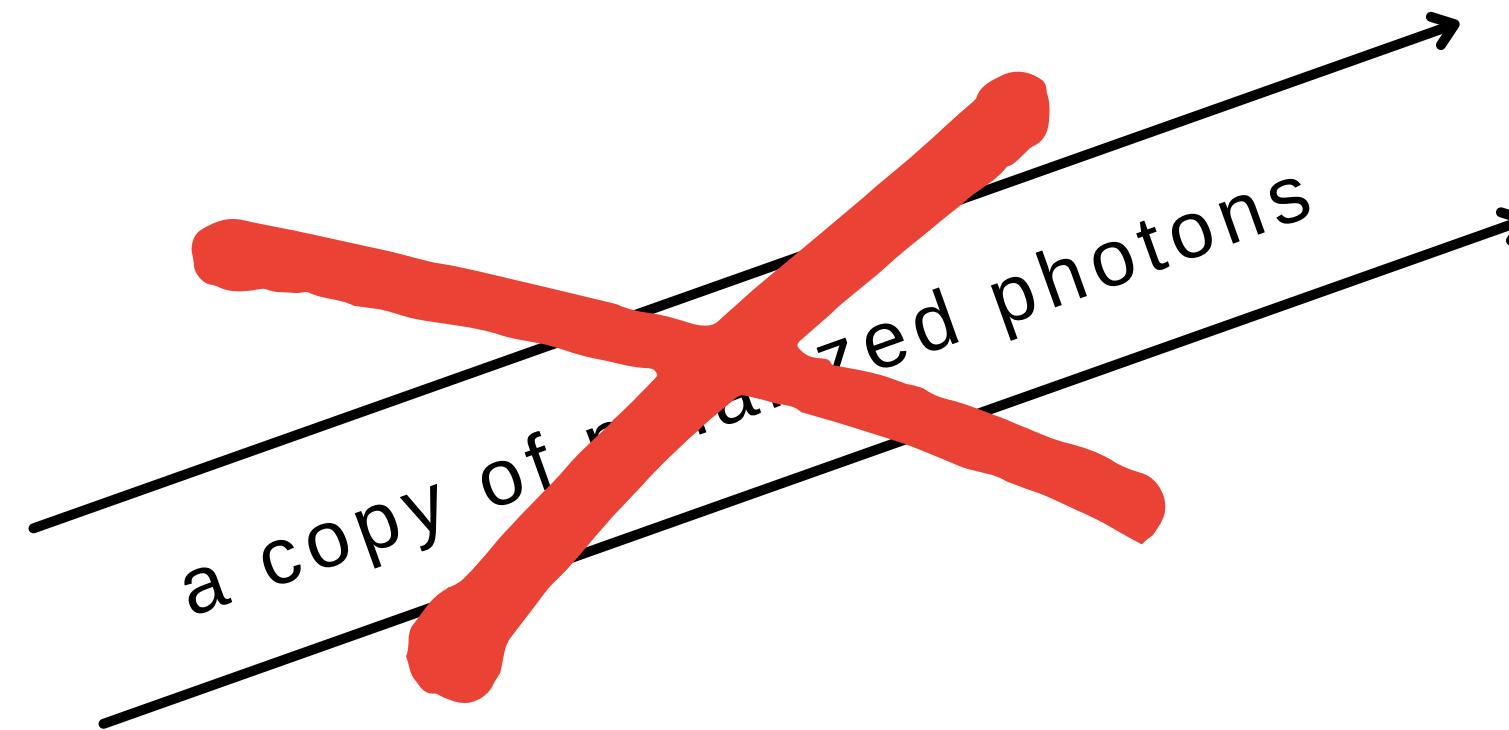


**BOB**



**EVE (eavesdropper)**

.....  
.....  
a series of polarized photons for Bob  
.....  
.....



# **NO READING, NO CLONING**



By reading the photon, Eve changes  
the quantum state of the proton.

Moreover, there is no possibility to  
clone the state and then read it.

# **POSSIBLE ATTACKS IN QC**

## **Photon Number Splitting (PNS) Attack**

Some photons from a pulse can be captured by Eve, Eve uses the same polarizer as Bob and gets the key without being detected.

## **Faked-State Attack**

Eve uses a copy of Bob's photon detector, captures the photons intended for Bob and further passes them to him. Eve knows about the encoded bit, Bob thinks that he received it from Alice.



**RESOURCES**

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**Quantum cryptography, explained.** Quantum Xchange. (2022, March 22). Retrieved May 2, 2022, from <https://quantumxc.com/blog/quantum-cryptography-explained/>

*Wootters, W. K., & Zurek, W. H. (2009, February 1). The no-cloning theorem.* Physics Today. Retrieved May 2, 2022, from <https://physicstoday.scitation.org/doi/10.1063/1.3086114>

*Tóth, G. (2021, February). No-cloning theorem and related issues.* Lecture. Retrieved May 2, 2022, from [https://www.gtoth.eu/Transparencies/QINF\\_Nocloning\\_2021.pdf](https://www.gtoth.eu/Transparencies/QINF_Nocloning_2021.pdf)

*Tamaki, K., & Lo, H.-K. (2005, May 24). Quantum Key Distribution: Beyond No-Cloning Theorem.* arXiv. Retrieved May 2, 2022, from <https://arxiv.org/pdf/quant-ph/0412035v3.pdf>

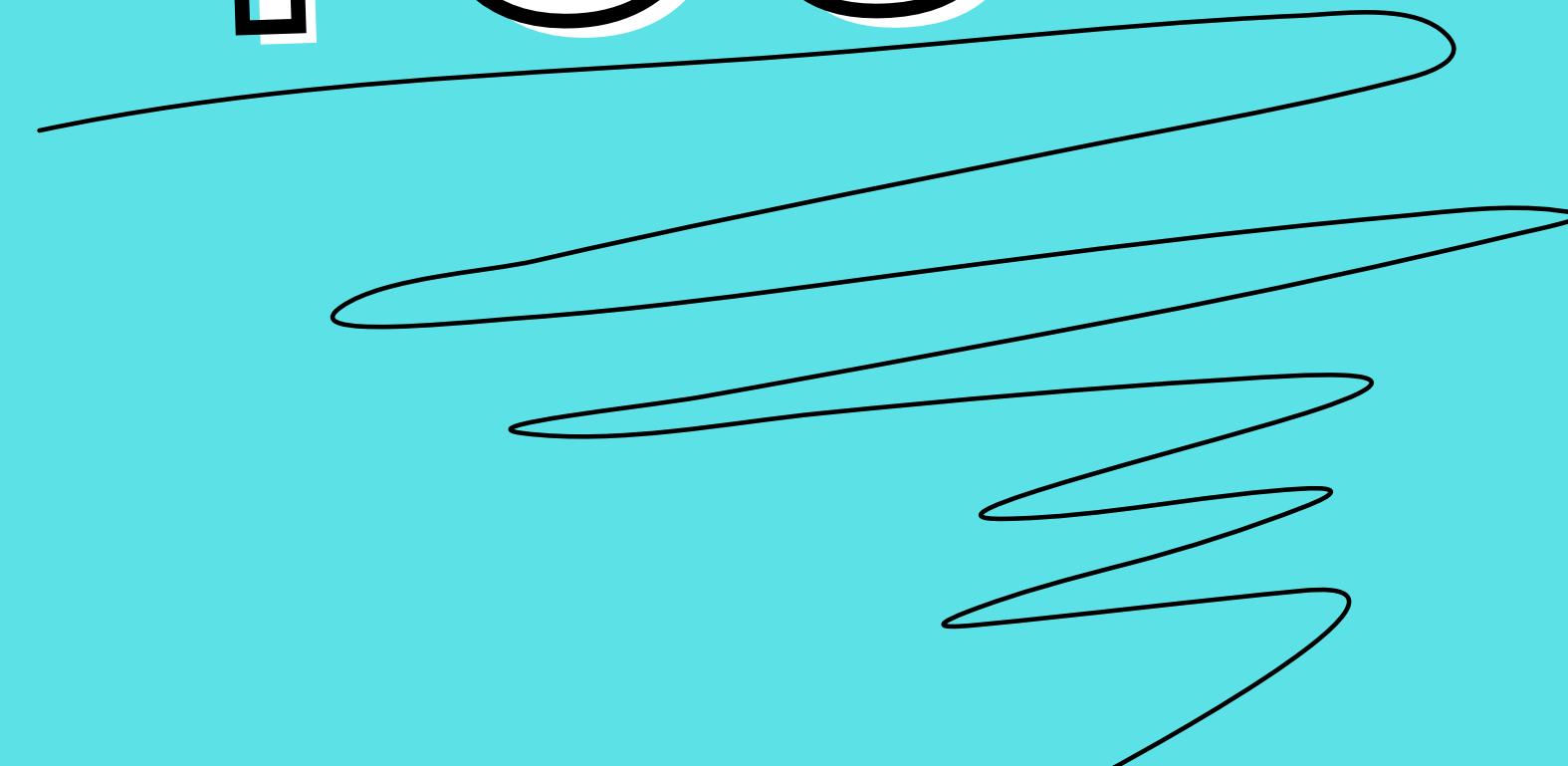
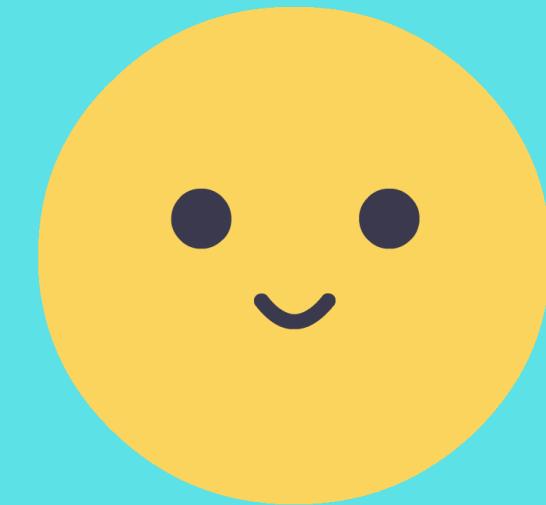
*Wikipedia contributors*. (2022, April 28). **Post-quantum cryptography**. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Retrieved May 2, 2022, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-quantum\\_cryptography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-quantum_cryptography)

*Wikipedia contributors*. (2022, April 22). **Quantum cryptography**. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Retrieved May 2, 2022, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantum\\_cryptography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantum_cryptography)

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*Ling, A., Gerhardt, I., Lamas-Linares, A., & Kurtsiefer, C.* (n.d.). **Practical Quantum cryptography and possible attacks**. Lecture, Berlin. Retrieved May 3, 2022, from [https://media.ccc.de/v/24c3-2275-en-quantum\\_cryptography\\_and\\_possible\\_attacks](https://media.ccc.de/v/24c3-2275-en-quantum_cryptography_and_possible_attacks), [http://qolah.org/cryptoplay/24c3\\_qkd.pdf](http://qolah.org/cryptoplay/24c3_qkd.pdf), <https://www.slideshare.net/arinto/quantum-cryptography-and-possible-attacks>

THANK  
YOU



FRIENDLY TALK ON A TOPIC

**TIME FOR  
QUESTIONS**