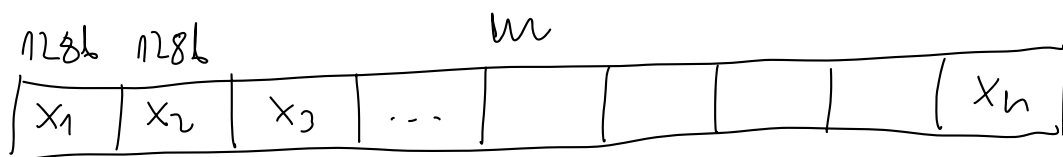
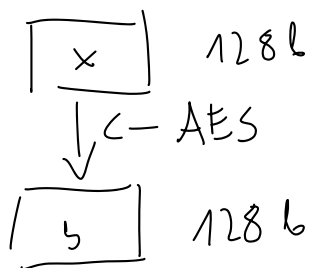
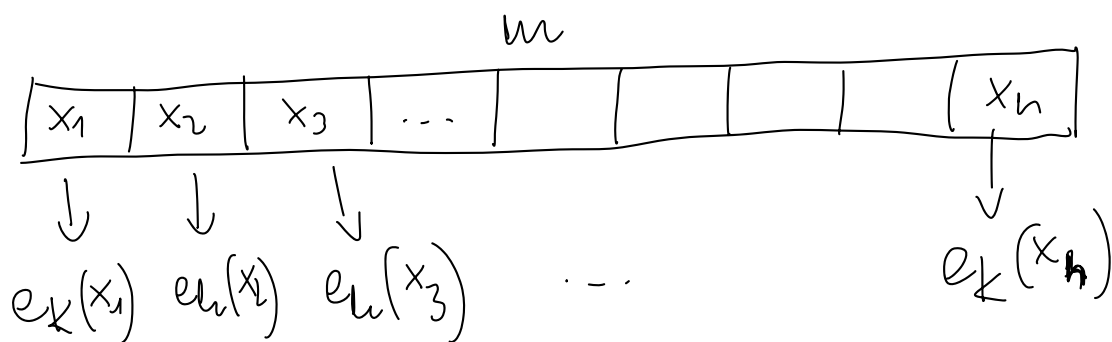


AES



Try by:

ECB	electronic codebook (NIE STOSOWAC)
CBC	cipher block <u>chaining</u>
OFB	output feedback
CFB	cipher feedback
CTR	counter



CBC

IV - initialization vector

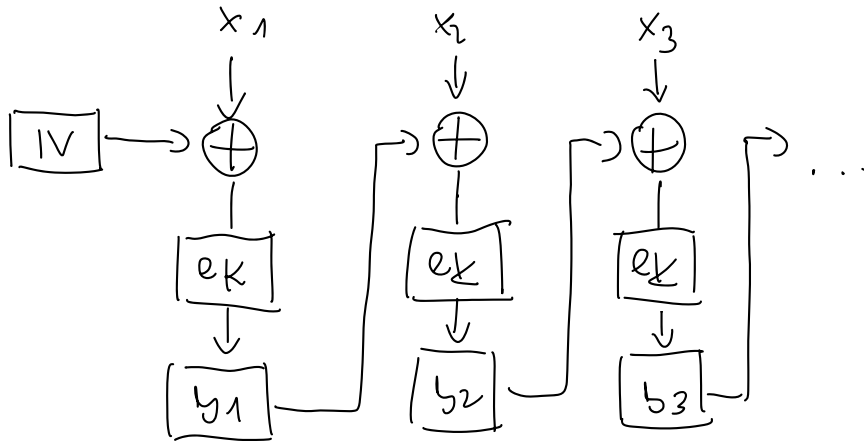
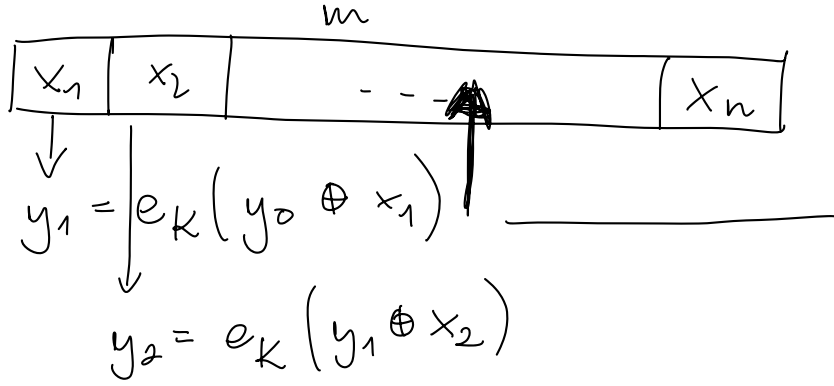
1) długość równa dł. bloku

2) jawne

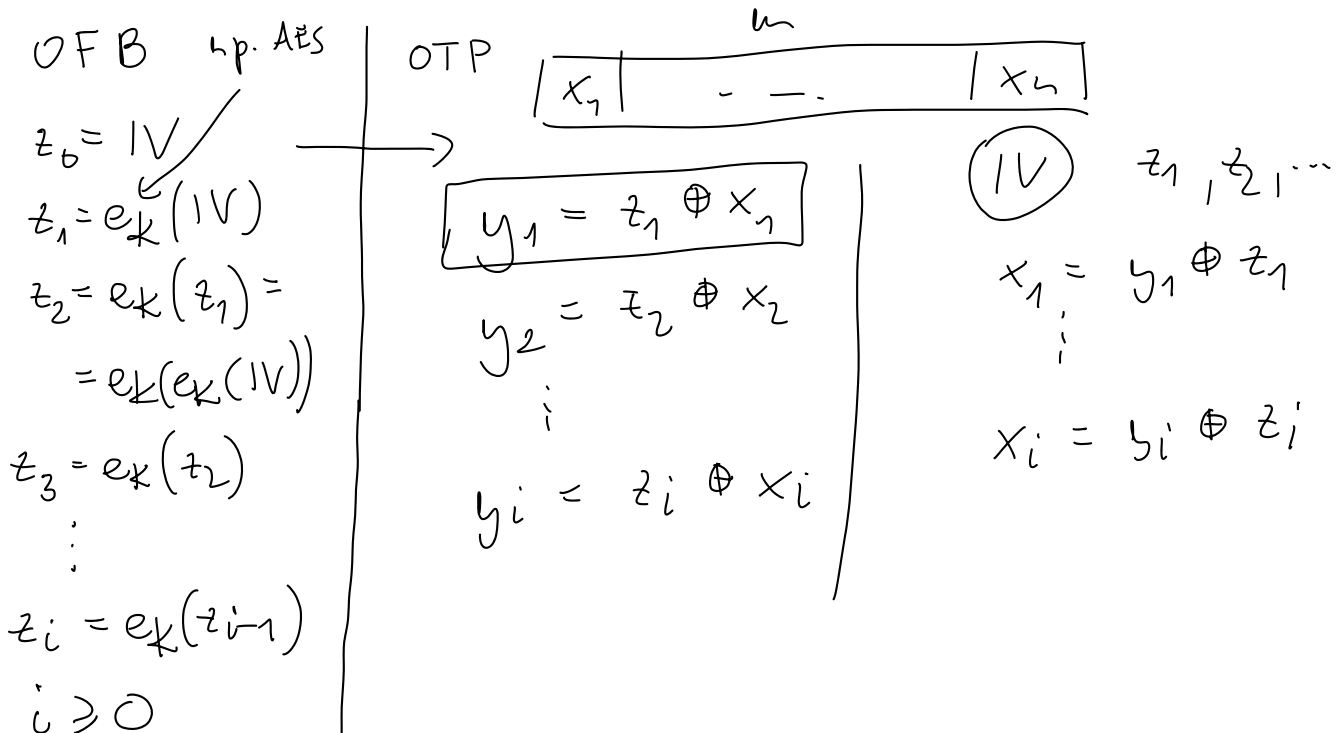
3) nie używamy tej samej klucza

4) losowo

$$y_0 = IV$$



MAC - message authentication codes

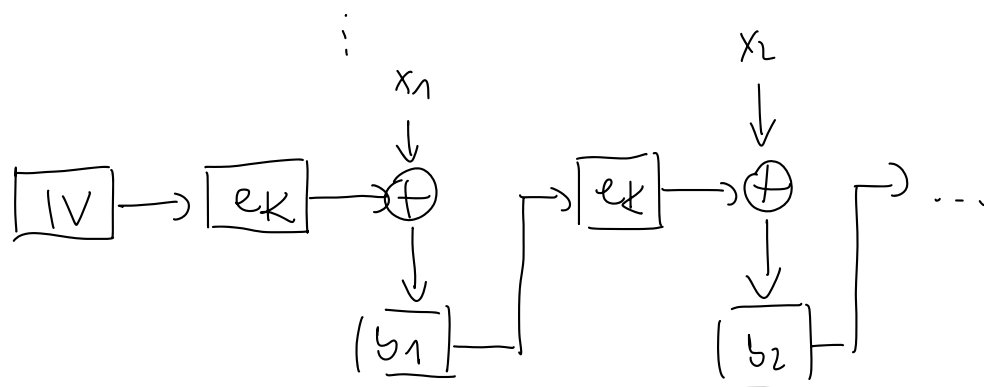


CFB

$$y_0 = IV$$

$$z_1 = e_K(y_0) \rightarrow y_1 = x_1 \oplus z_1$$

$$z_2 = e_K(y_1) \rightarrow y_2 = x_2 \oplus z_2$$



CTR

ctr - konstanta početkovy (OT. blok, na ktoru)

$$T_1, T_2, \dots$$

$$T_1 = ctr$$

$$T_2 = ctr + 1$$

$$T_3 = ctr + 2$$

$\vdots$

$$T_i = ctr + i - 1 \mod 2^n$$

$$z_1 = e_K(T_1)$$

$$z_2 = e_K(T_2)$$

$\vdots$

$$z_i = e_K(T_i)$$

← { mozo byc  
uyladne  
röunokle

(OTP)

$$y_i = x_i \oplus z_i$$

$$T_{158} = ctr + 158 - 1$$

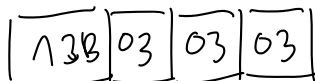
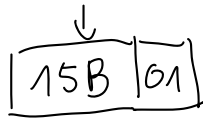


Padding

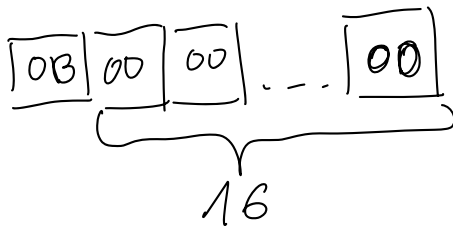
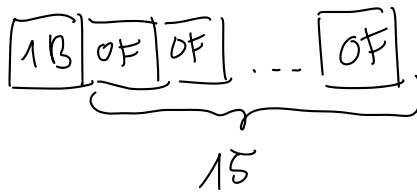
PKCS #7

$$m = 128b$$

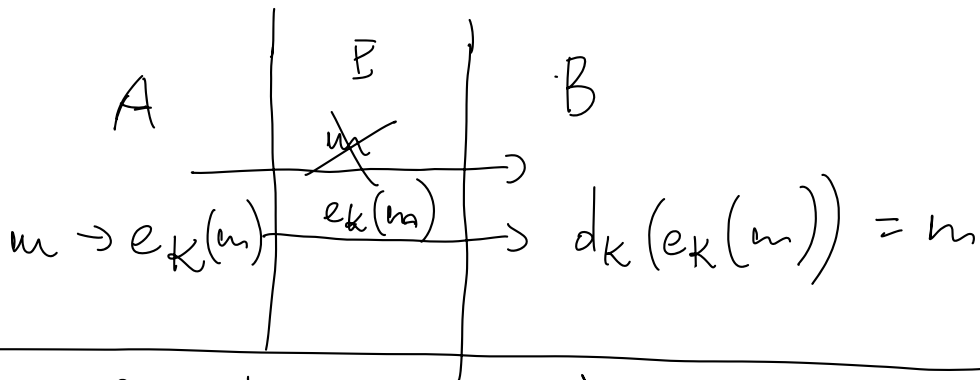
$x_{n+1}$



⋮



← K →



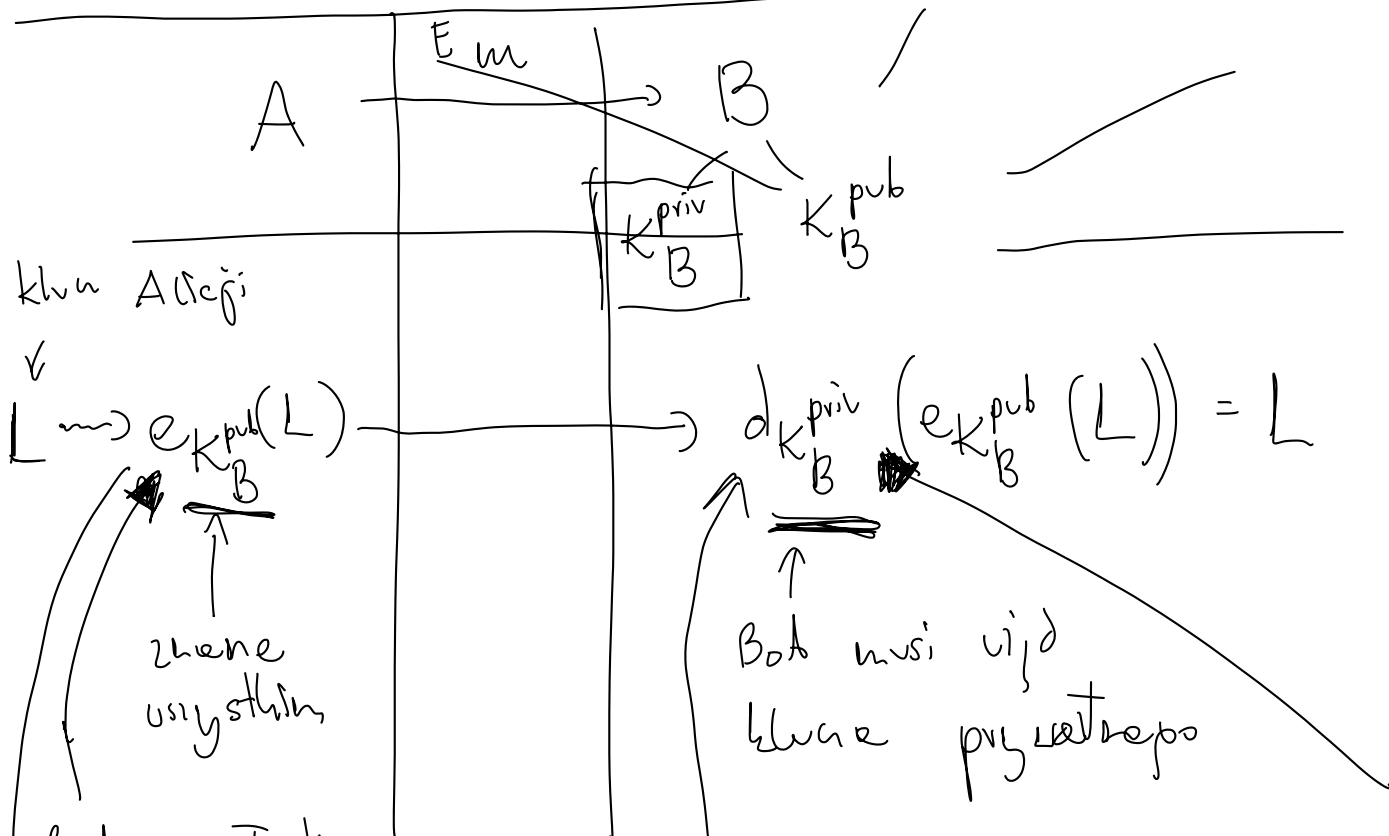
Kryptografia klucze publicznego

Diffie-Hellman

Rivest-Shamir-Adleman

Ellis

Cocks

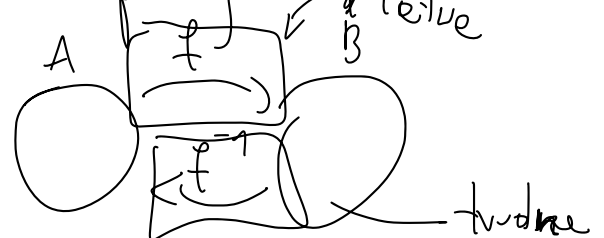


funkcje łatwo obliczalne

f. trudno obliczalne (bez znajomości  $K_B^{priv}$ )

funkcja z zamkiem

funkcja jednokierunkowa



?

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RSA

$p, q$  - dwie liczby pierwsze (różne)

$$n = pq$$

$$\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{C} = \mathbb{Z}_n = \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$$

f. Eulera

$$\mathcal{K} = \{(n, \underbrace{p, q}, a, b) : ab \equiv 1 \pmod{\varphi(n)}\}$$

$\varphi(n)$  - liczba liczb od 1 do  $n-1$ , które są względnie pierwsze z  $n$

$$\varphi(10) = \boxed{1 \ 3 \ 7 \ 9}$$

$$\varphi(10) = 4$$

$$\boxed{\varphi(p) = p-1}$$

l. pierwsza

$$\boxed{\varphi(p^a) = p^a - p^{a-1}}$$

$$\varphi(n \cdot m) \stackrel{\uparrow}{=} \varphi(n) \cdot \varphi(m)$$

o ile  $\text{NWD}(n, m) = 1$

$$\varphi(100) = \varphi(2^2 \cdot 5^2) = \varphi(2^2) \varphi(5^2) = \\ = (2^2 - 2^1)(5^2 - 5^1) = 2 \cdot (25 - 5) = \boxed{40}$$

$$n = pq \quad \varphi(n) = \varphi(pq) = \varphi(p) \varphi(q) \\ = (p-1)(q-1)$$

$$ab \equiv 1 \pmod{\varphi(n)} \Leftrightarrow ab \equiv 1 \pmod{(p-1)(q-1)}$$

$$e_K(x) = x^{\overset{K_B^{\text{pub}}}{b}} \pmod{n} = y$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} y = x^b \pmod{n} \\ x = ? \end{array}}$$

$$d_K(y) = x^{\overset{K_B^{\text{priv}}}{a}} \pmod{n}$$

1) Dlaczego deszyfrowanie działa?

$$x \rightarrow x^b \pmod{n}$$

$$\boxed{(x^b)^a \pmod{n} = x \quad ?}$$

$$ab \equiv 1 \pmod{\varphi(n)} \\ ab = 1 + m\varphi(n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x^b)^a &\equiv x^{ba} = x^{1+m\varphi(n)} = x \cdot x^{m\varphi(n)} \equiv \\ &\equiv x \cdot \underbrace{(x^{\varphi(n)})^m}_{\equiv 1} \equiv x \cdot 1 \equiv x \pmod{n} \end{aligned}$$

tu. Euler :  $\text{NWD}(A, N) = 1$ , to

$$A^{\varphi(N)} \equiv 1 \pmod{N}$$

$\boxed{CU}$  = przyszedł, gdy  $\text{NWD}(x, n) > 1$ .

2) Podział klucza

$$(n, p, q, a, b)$$

Alice, Eva

Bob

$$(n, b)$$

a

3) Jak stwierdzić a i b?

b losowe, ale takie, że  $\text{NWD}(b, \varphi(n)) = 1$

$$a = b^{-1} \pmod{\varphi(n)} \quad \leftarrow \text{Rozszerzony alg. Euklidesa}$$

$$ab \equiv 1 \pmod{\varphi(n)} \quad \begin{matrix} (p-1)(q-1) \\ \parallel \\ \varphi(n) \end{matrix}$$


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