Symmetric and Asymmetric Cryptographic Primitives

Design and Verification of Security Protocols and Security

Ceremonies

Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências da Computação Dr. Jean Everson Martina

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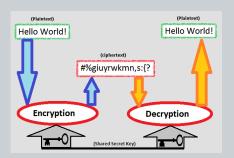


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- We will talk about key distribution protocols in the next lectures.

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- Developed the area of Cryptanalysis.

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- You find the period of the key and them use frequency analysis to crack all the mono alphabetic cipher independently.

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- Revert it by applying the key-stream again.

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- Susceptibility to insertions/ modifications: an active interceptor who breaks the algorithm might insert spurious text that looks authentic.

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- Has different modes for encrypting plain-text longer than a block and this affects security.

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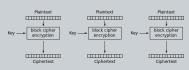
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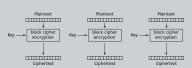
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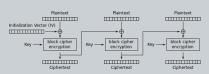
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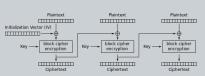
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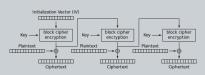
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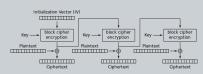


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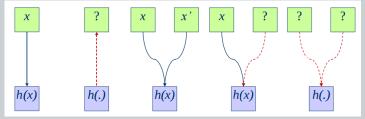
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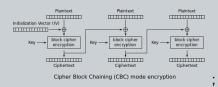
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- The key should control the mapping between the Domain and Image of the MAC function, but not determine its spread.

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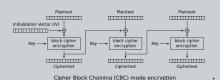
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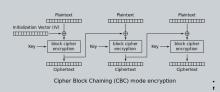
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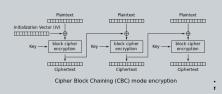
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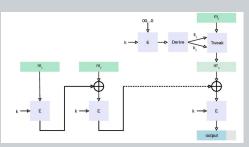
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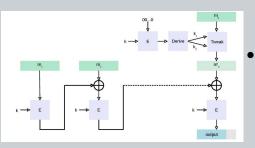
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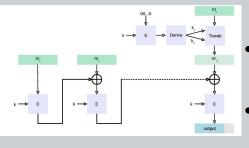
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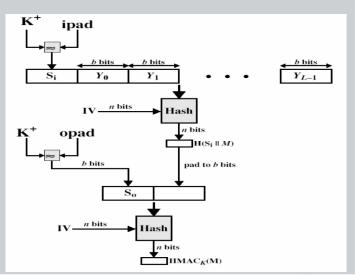
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HMAC



Security of HMAC

- Security of HMAC relates to that of the underlying hash algorithm;
- If used with a secure hash functions and according to the specification (key size, and use correct output), no known practical attacks;

Properties of Symmetric Encryption

- Confidentiality of course!!!
- How to achieve authentication?
- And timeliness?
- And Integrity

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Example of Asymmetric Algorithms

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- How can I be sure of what I did?

Questions????



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