

# 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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# Cryptography Aims

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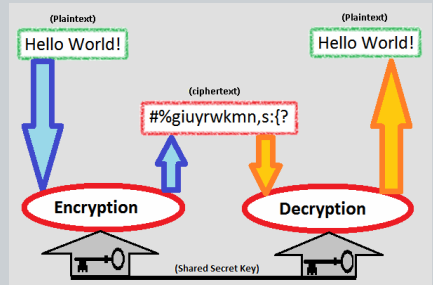
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- We will talk about key distribution protocols in the next lectures.



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- It can be made more efficient by using context of doubles and triples.

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- You find the period of the key and then 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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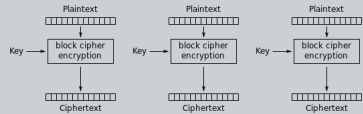
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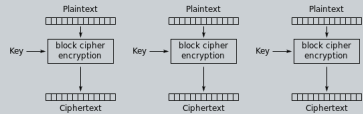
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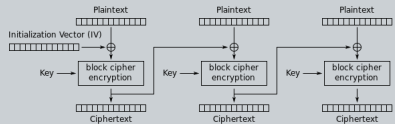


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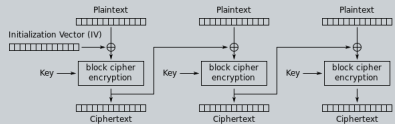
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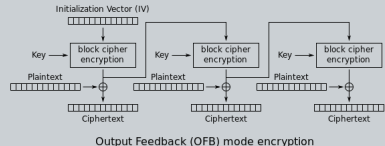


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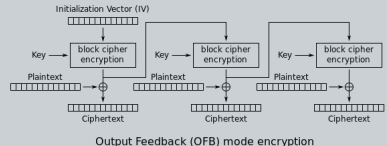
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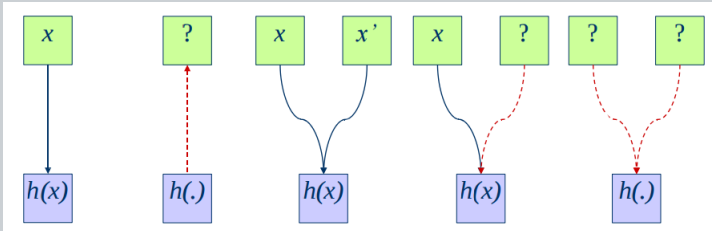
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- The key should control the mapping between the Domain and Image of the MAC function, but not determine its spread.

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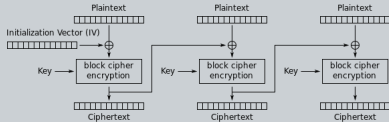


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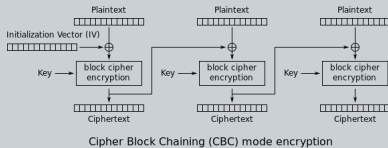


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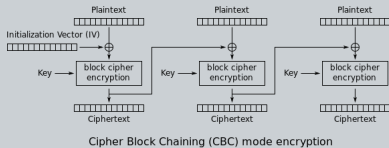
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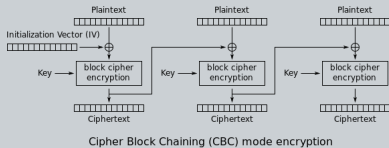


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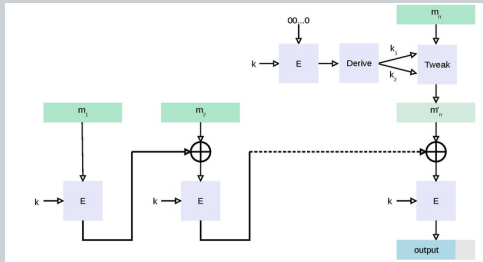
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- Needs to be used with one key to each message length or do length pre-pending;



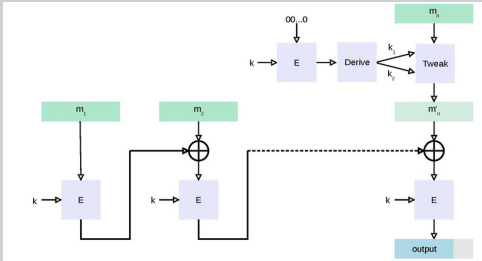
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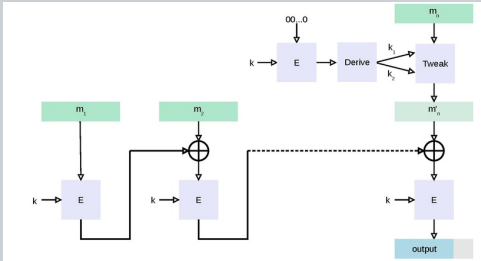


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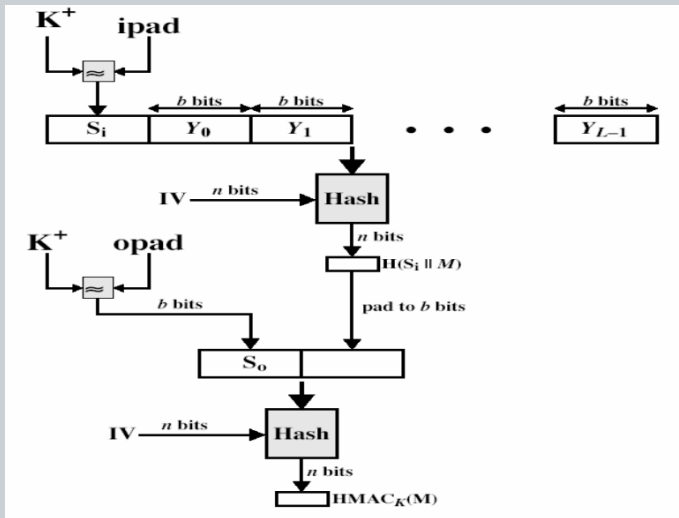
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- Have a well-understood analysis of the strength of the authentication mechanisms;



# 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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# Questions????



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