



Glimpses of Cryptography

MAC MATH FEST 2021

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June 27, 2021

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- We need information to share/express our ideas.



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- We need information to share/express our ideas.
- Some information are valuable. Hence we need protection.



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- We need information to share/express our ideas.
- Some information are valuable. Hence we need protection.
- One of protection method is Cryptography.



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- We need information to share/express our ideas.
- Some information are valuable. Hence we need protection.
- One of protection method is Cryptography.
- Cryptography is used in ATM, Email-Password, E-Payment, E-Commerce, Electronic Voting, Defense Services, Securing Data, Access Control etc.



What is Cryptography?

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- Cryptography is the practice and study of hiding information.



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- Cryptography is the practice and study of hiding information.
- It is a branch of both Mathematics and Computer science.



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■ **Plaintext:** original message



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References

- **Plaintext:** original message
- **Ciphertext:** coded message



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References

- **Plaintext:** original message
- **Ciphertext:** coded message
- Encipher (**Encrypt**): converting Plaintext to Ciphertext.



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References

- **Plaintext:** original message
- **Ciphertext:** coded message
- Encipher (**Encrypt**): converting Plaintext to Ciphertext.
- Decipher (**Decrypt**): reconverting Ciphertext to Plaintext.



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References

- **Plaintext:** original message
- **Ciphertext:** coded message
- Encipher (**Encrypt**): converting Plaintext to Ciphertext.
- Decipher (**Decrypt**): reconvertng Ciphertext to Plaintext.
- **Cipher:** algorithm for performing Encryption or Decryption.



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References

- **Plaintext:** original message
- **Ciphertext:** coded message
- Encipher (**Encrypt**): converting Plaintext to Ciphertext.
- Decipher (**Decrypt**): reconverting Ciphertext to Plaintext.
- **Cipher:** algorithm for performing Encryption or Decryption.
- **Key:** unique info used in cipher known only sender and receiver.



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- One of the earliest known example of **substitution cipher**.

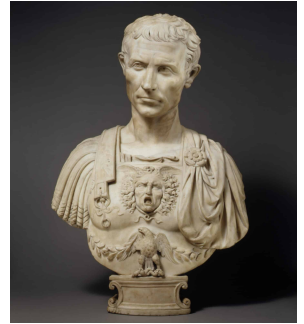


Figure: Julius Caesar



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References

- One of the earliest known example of **substitution cipher**.
- Said to have been used by Julius Caesar to communicate with his army (**secretly**).

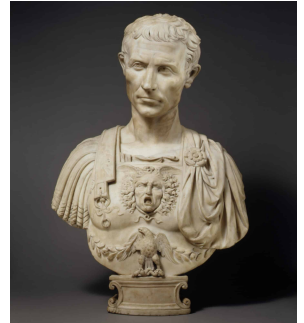


Figure: Julius Caesar



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References

- One of the earliest known example of **substitution cipher**.
- Said to have been used by Julius Caesar to communicate with his army (**secretly**).
- Each character of a plaintext message is replaced by **n position down** in the alphabet.

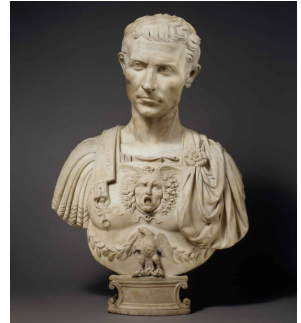


Figure: Julius Caesar



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- First row denotes the plaintext.



Figure: The earliest cipher equipment developed for substitution ciphers.



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- First row denotes the plaintext.
- Second row denotes the ciphertext.



Figure: The earliest cipher equipment developed for substitution ciphers.



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- First row denotes the plaintext.
- Second row denotes the ciphertext.
- Ciphertext is obtained by shifting the original letter by n position to the right.



Figure: The earliest cipher equipment developed for substitution ciphers.



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References

- First row denotes the plaintext.
- Second row denotes the ciphertext.
- Ciphertext is obtained by shifting the original letter by n position to the right.
- In this example, it is shifted by 3 to the right.
 - A becomes D
 - B becomes E
 - X becomes A
 - and so on ...

A	B	C	...	X	Y	Z
D	E	F	...	A	B	C



Figure: The earliest cipher equipment developed for substitution ciphers.



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- Suppose the following plaintext is to be encrypted
ATTACK AT DAWN



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References

- Suppose the following plaintext is to be encrypted

ATTACK AT DAWN

- By shifting each letter by 3 to the right. The resulting ciphertext would be

DWWDFN DW GDZQ

A	B	C	...	X	Y	Z
D	E	F	...	A	B	C



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- One could shift other than 3 letters apart.



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- One could shift other than 3 letters apart.
- The offset (**Number of shift**) is called **key**.



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- One could shift other than 3 letters apart.
- The offset (**Number of shift**) is called **key**.
- Decryption process:
 - Given that the key is known, just shift back n letter to the left.



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References

- One could shift other than 3 letters apart.
- The offset (**Number of shift**) is called **key**.
- Decryption process:
 - Given that the key is known, just shift back n letter to the left.
- Example:
 - Ciphertext:
WJYZWS YT GFXJ
 - Key used: 5
 - Plaintext:
RETURN TO BASE

A	B	C	...	X	Y	Z
V	W	X	...	S	T	U



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- Can be represented using modular arithmetic.



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References

- Can be represented using modular arithmetic.
- Assume that:
 - $A = 0, B = 1, C = 2, \dots, Y = 24, Z = 25$



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References

- Can be represented using modular arithmetic.

- Assume that:

- $A = 0, B = 1, C = 2, \dots, Y = 24, Z = 25$

- Encryption process can be represented as:

$$y = E(x) = (x + k) \pmod{26}$$



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- Can be represented using modular arithmetic.

- Assume that:

- $A = 0, B = 1, C = 2, \dots, Y = 24, Z = 25$

- Encryption process can be represented as:

$$y = E(x) = (x + k) \pmod{26}$$

- Decryption process can be represented as:

$$x = D(y) = (y - k) \pmod{26}$$

where

- x is the plaintext
- y is the ciphertext
- k is the number of shift
- There are 26 letters in the alphabet (English alphabet).



Symmetric Ciphers

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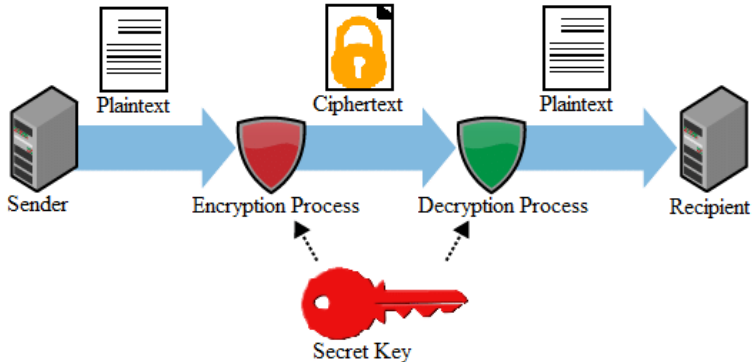
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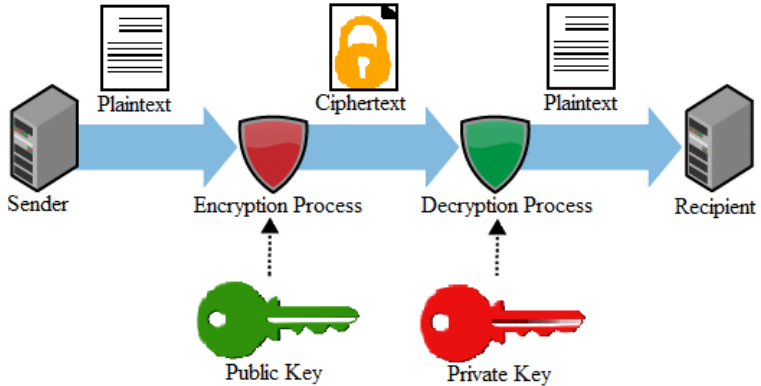
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- The most common public-key algorithm is the RSA cryptography, named for its inventors (**R**ivest, **S**hamir and **A**dleman) .

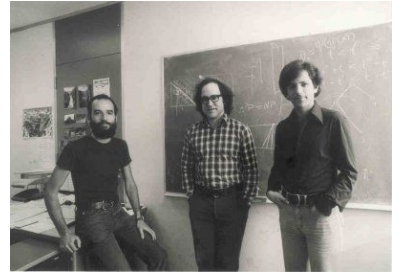


Figure: Inventors of RSA (Ronald L. Rivest, Adi Shamir and Leonard Adleman)



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References

- The most common public-key algorithm is the RSA cryptography, named for its inventors (**R**ivest, **S**hamir and **A**dleman) .
- RSA do –
Encryption/Decryption/Key
Generation .

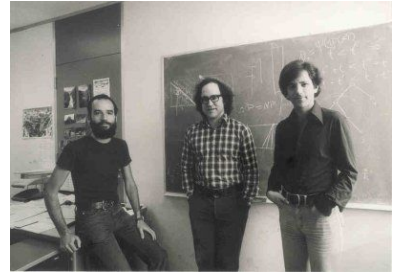


Figure: Inventors of RSA (Ronald L. Rivest, Adi Shamir and Leonard Adleman)



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References

- The most common public-key algorithm is the RSA cryptography, named for its inventors (**R**ivest, **S**hamir and **A**dleman) .
- RSA do –
Encryption/Decryption/Key
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- Two types of keys

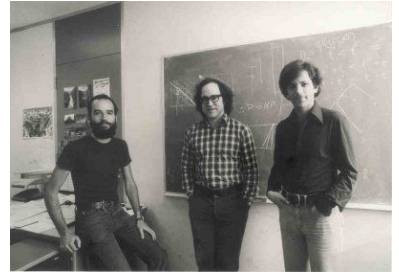


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References

- The most common public-key algorithm is the RSA cryptography, named for its inventors (**R**ivest, **S**hamir and **A**dleman) .
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- Two types of keys
 - Private key (to be kept confidential)

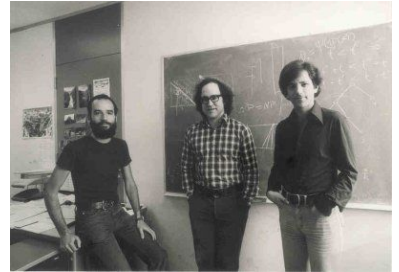


Figure: Inventors of RSA (Ronald L. Rivest, Adi Shamir and Leonard Adleman)



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References

- The most common public-key algorithm is the RSA cryptography, named for its inventors (**R**ivest, **S**hamir and **A**dleman) .
- RSA do –
Encryption/Decryption/Key Generation .
- Two types of keys
 - Private key (to be kept confidential)
 - Public key (known to everyone)

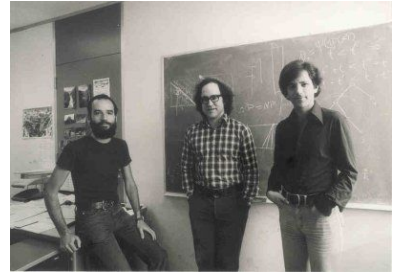


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- Choose two large prime numbers p, q (e.g., 1024 bits each)



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- Choose two large prime numbers p, q (e.g., 1024 bits each)
- Compute $n = pq$



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- Choose two large prime numbers p, q (e.g., 1024 bits each)
- Compute $n = pq$
- $Z_n' = Z_{pq}'$ contains all integers in the range $[1, pq)$ that are relatively prime to both p and q



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- $Z_n' = Z_{pq}'$ contains all integers in the range $[1, pq)$ that are relatively prime to both p and q
- Size of Z_n' is $\phi(pq) = (p - 1)(q - 1) = z$ (say)



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- Size of Z_n' is $\phi(pq) = (p - 1)(q - 1) = z$ (say)
- Choose e (with $1 < e < z$) that has no common factors with z (i.e., e and z are relatively prime; $\gcd(e, z) = 1$)



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- Choose d such that $ed - 1$ is exactly divisible by z (i.e., $ed \bmod z = 1$; $ed = 1 + kz$, k is an integer)



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- Public key is (n, e)



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- Choose d such that $ed - 1$ is exactly divisible by z (i.e., $ed \bmod z = 1$; $ed = 1 + kz$, k is an integer)
- Public key is (n, e)
- Private key is d



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- To encrypt plaintext,



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- To encrypt plaintext,
- a given message M , where $M \in \mathbb{Z}_n - \{0\}$, $0 < M < n$



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References

- To encrypt plaintext,
- a given message M , where $M \in \mathbb{Z}_n - \{0\}$, $0 < M < n$
- Compute $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{M}^e \bmod n$
 - (i.e., remainder when M^e is divided by n)



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- To decrypt received ciphertext,



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- To decrypt received ciphertext,
- a given message C , where $C \in \mathbb{Z}_n - \{0\}$



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- To decrypt received ciphertext,
- a given message C , where $C \in \mathbb{Z}_n - \{0\}$
- Compute $\mathbf{M = C^d \mod n}$
 - (i.e., remainder when C^d is divided by n)



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- Receiver choose $p = 5, q = 7$. Then $n = 35, z = 24$



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- Receiver choose $p = 5, q = 7$. Then $n = 35, z = 24$
- $e = 5$ (so that e and z are relatively prime)



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- Receiver choose $p = 5, q = 7$. Then $n = 35, z = 24$
- $e = 5$ (so that e and z are relatively prime)
- $d = 29$ (so that $ed \equiv 1 \pmod{z}$)



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- Receiver choose $p = 5, q = 7$. Then $n = 35, z = 24$
- $e = 5$ (so that e and z are relatively prime)
- $d = 29$ (so that $ed \equiv 1 \pmod{z}$)
- **encrypt:**

letter	m	m^e	$c = m^e \pmod{n}$
I	12	1524832	17



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- $d = 29$ (so that $ed \equiv 1 \pmod{z}$)
- **encrypt:**

letter	m	m^e	$c = m^e \pmod{n}$
I	12	1524832	17

- **decrypt:**

c	c^d	$m = c^d \pmod{n}$	letter
17	481968572106750915091411825223071697	12	I



RSA recommendation

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- The number of bits for n should be at least **1024**. This means that n should be around 2^{1024} or, 309 decimal digits.



RSA recommendation

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References

- The number of bits for n should be at least **1024**. This means that n should be around 2^{1024} or, 309 decimal digits.
- The two primes p and q must each be at least **512 bits**.



RSA recommendation

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- The number of bits for n should be at least **1024**. This means that n should be around 2^{1024} or, 309 decimal digits.
- The two primes p and q must each be at least **512 bits**.
- The values of p and q should **not** be very close to each other.



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- The modulus n must not be shared.



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- RSA-2048 has 617 decimal digits (2048 bits). It is the largest of the RSA numbers and carried the largest cash prize for its factorization, \$200,000.
- As of today, no RSA number larger than 768 bits has been successfully factored, highlighting the strength of modern public-key cryptography.



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- Lecture video (Bengali) is available at:
<https://youtu.be/XRfuKKCQVBA?t=1460>
- Pictures were taken from Google Images.



Thank You

