

A public

B public

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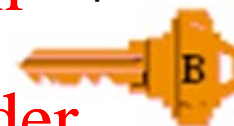
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A private

Bob can confirm  
that message  
came from Alice.

B private

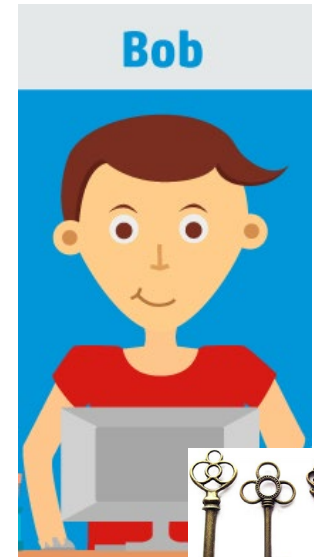
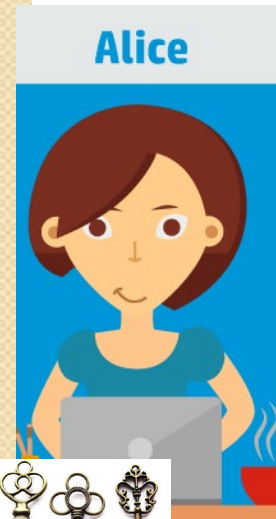


B public

A public



Bob receives a  
confidential  
message.



# AES vs RSA vs DH

	AES	DH	RSA
symmetric/ asymmetric	symmetric	asymmetric	asymmetric
uses	<p>encrypt data (symmetric key must be exchanged)</p>	<p>generate symmetric key</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encrypt data (slow)</li> <li>• exchange symmetric key (public keys must be known/exchanged)</li> <li>• prove sender's authenticity (public keys must be known/exchanged)</li> </ul>

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# RSA Applications (cont.)

## Challenges of confidential exchange of messages

- a) using symmetric encryption only:**  
**exchange of keys is a problem!**

Symmetric key



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- b) using asymmetric encryption only:**  
**algorithm is too slow!**

Public key



Private key



**Can we somehow combine the two?!**

# RSA Applications

## ◆ Application of RSA Cryptography

➤ protect. of data confidentiality & user/message authenticity

➤ other possible **more common** uses:

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a) **digital envelopes** = fast exchange of confidential messages (secret message & secret key sent at once)

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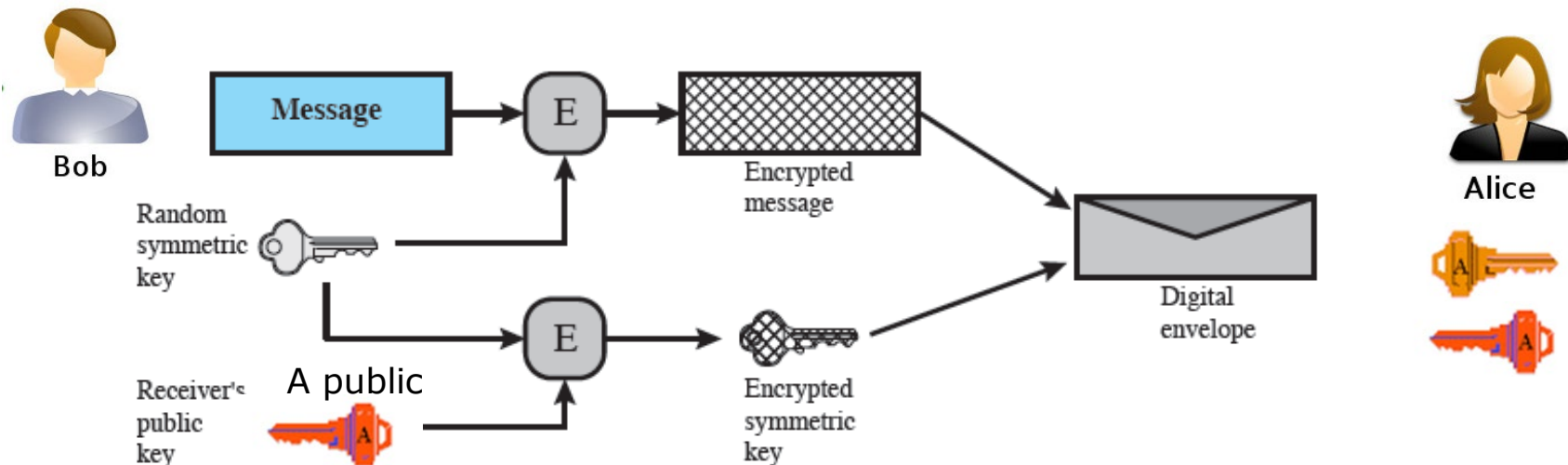
b) **digital signature** = Add WeChat powcoder  
= **message integrity** + **message authentication**, where

**message integrity** – guarantees that the message has not been changed

**message authentication** – authenticates the sender of the message

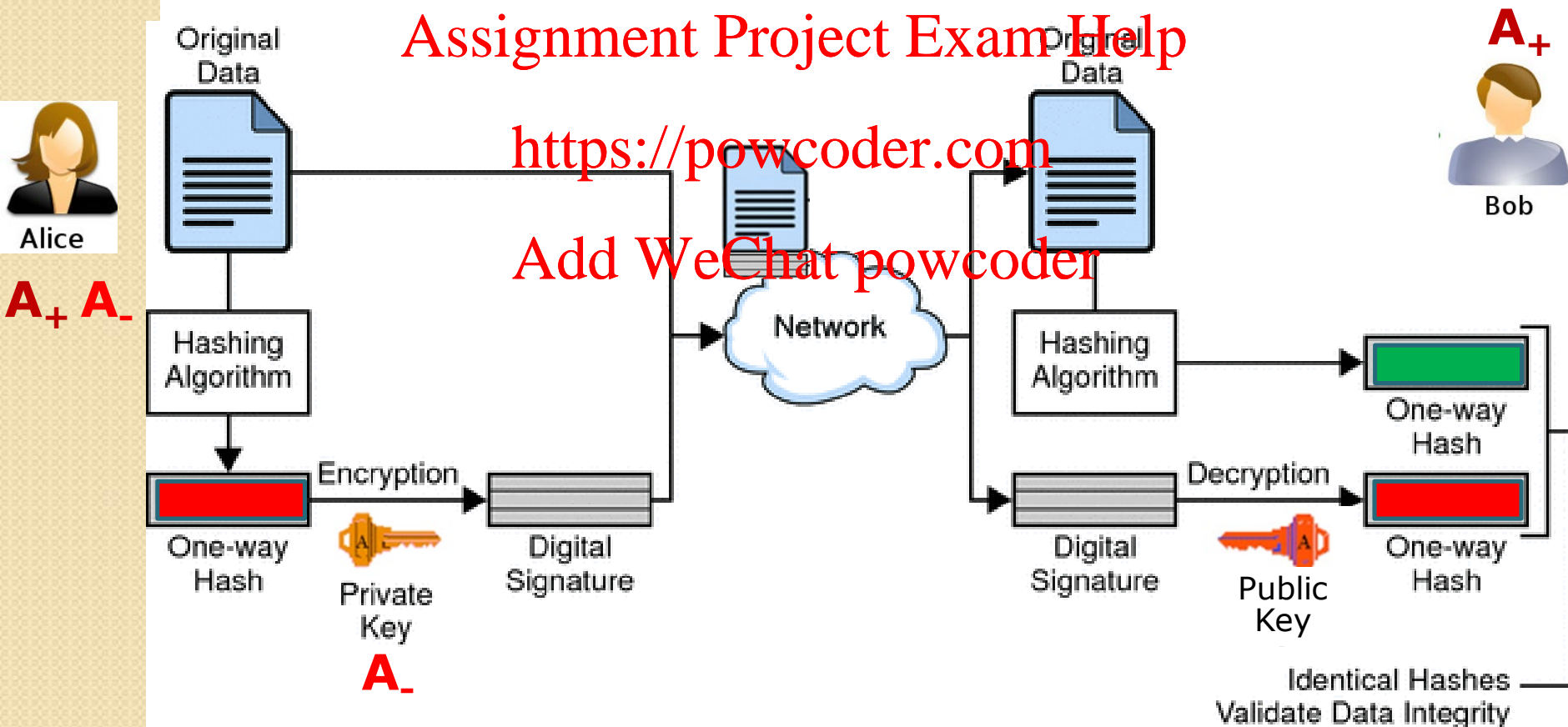
# RSA Applications (cont.)

- ◆ **Digital Envelope** – use of asymmetric encryption for fast exchange of **confidential messages**
  - 1) generate random symmetric key  $K_{\text{symmetric}}$
  - 2) encrypt message using  $K_{\text{symmetric}}$  - **digital letter**
  - 3) encrypt  $K_{\text{symmetric}}$  using receiver's public key  $K^+$  - **protective digital envelope**
  - 4) send the two together



# RSA Applications (cont.)

- ◆ **Digital Signature** - use of asymmetric encryption to protect message integrity + sender authenticity



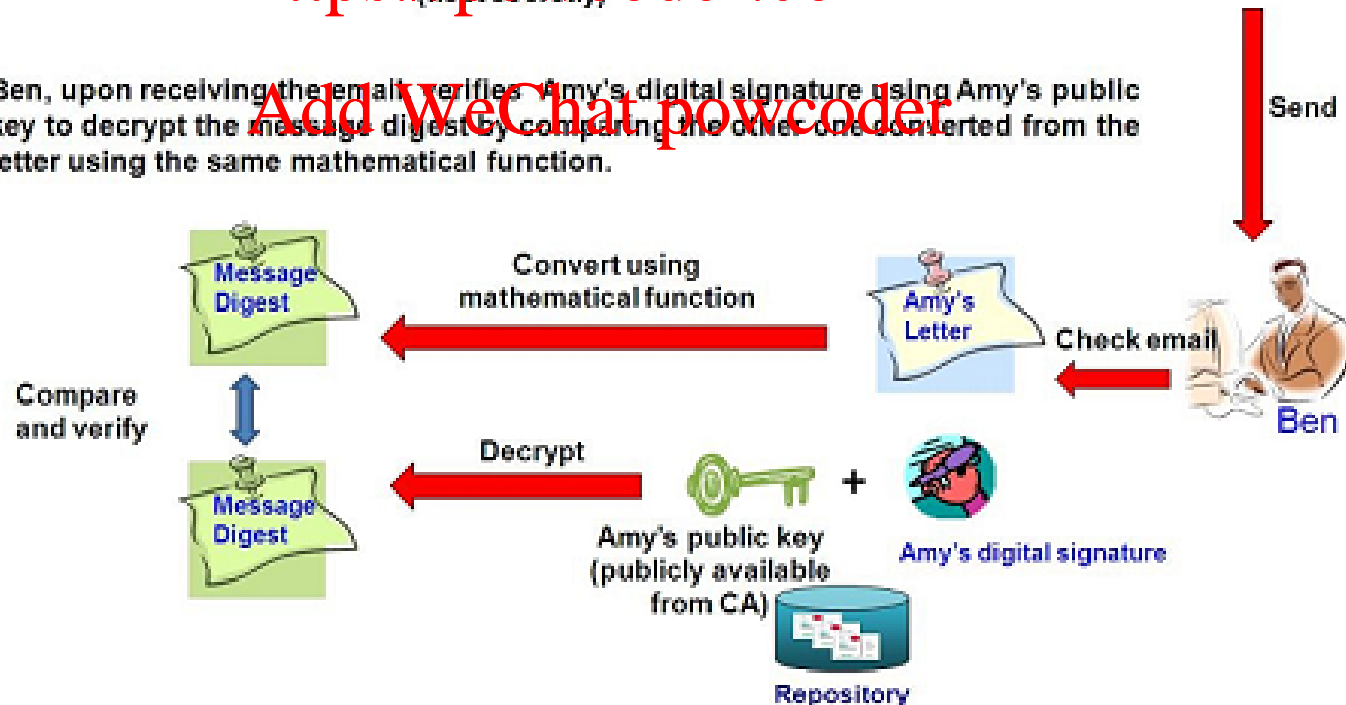


# Digital Signature

1. Amy converts her letter into a message digest by using a mathematical function. She then creates her digital signature by encrypting the message digest using her private key. Her letter, together with her digital signature are sent to Ben via email.



2. Ben, upon receiving the email, verifies Amy's digital signature using Amy's public key to decrypt the message digest by comparing the one converted from the letter using the same mathematical function.

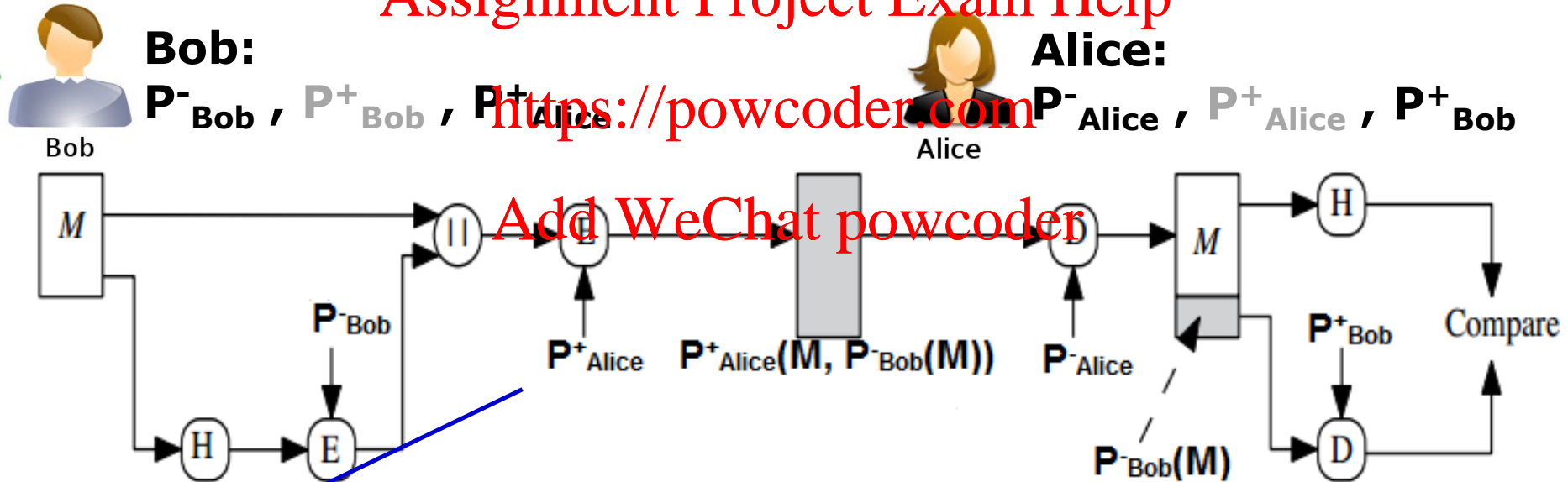


# RSA Application (cont.)

Example: Public encryption for all three – message integrity, authentication and confidentiality  
(digital signatures + confidentiality)

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What is the (only) drawback here?!

NOTE: this is theoretically OK, but practically very slow. A better solution would be for Bob to generate a symmetric key  $K$ , use  $K$  to encrypt the message & digest, and send  $K$  encrypted using Alice's public key ...



# Public-Key / Digital Certificates

- ◆ **Reliable Public-Key Distribution** – must involve a trusted third party
  - **Certificate Authority** – a trusted government agency or a for-profit institution that issues Digital Certificates
    - ◆ IdenTrust, DigiCert, GlobalSign, ...
  - **Digital Certificate** – digital document that binds a public key to an identity (person or organization) and contains:

**Serial Number:** Used to uniquely identify the certificate.

**Subject:** The person, or entity identified.

**Signature Algorithm:** The algorithm used to create the signature.

**Signature:** The actual signature to verify that it came from the issuer.

**Issuer:** The entity that verified the information and issued the certificate.

**Valid-From:** The date the certificate is first valid from.

**Valid-To:** The expiration date.

**Key-Usage:** Purpose of the public key (e.g. encipherment, signature, certificate signing...).

**Public Key:** The public key.

# Public-Key / Digital Certificates (cont.)

## Example:

### CA Prevalence

Rank	Issuer	Usage	Market share
1	IdenTrust	38.0%	51.2%
2	DigiCert	14.6%	19.7%
3	Sectigo	13.1%	17.7%
4	GoDaddy	5.1%	6.9%
5	GlobalSign	2.2%	3.0%
6	Certum	0.4%	0.7%
7	Actalis	0.2%	0.3%
8	Entrust	0.2%	0.3%
9	Secom	0.1%	0.3%
10	Let's Encrypt	0.1%	0.2%
11	Trustwave	0.1%	0.1%
12	WISeKey Group	< 0.1%	0.1%
13	StartCom	< 0.1%	0.1%
14	Network Solutions	< 0.1%	0.1%

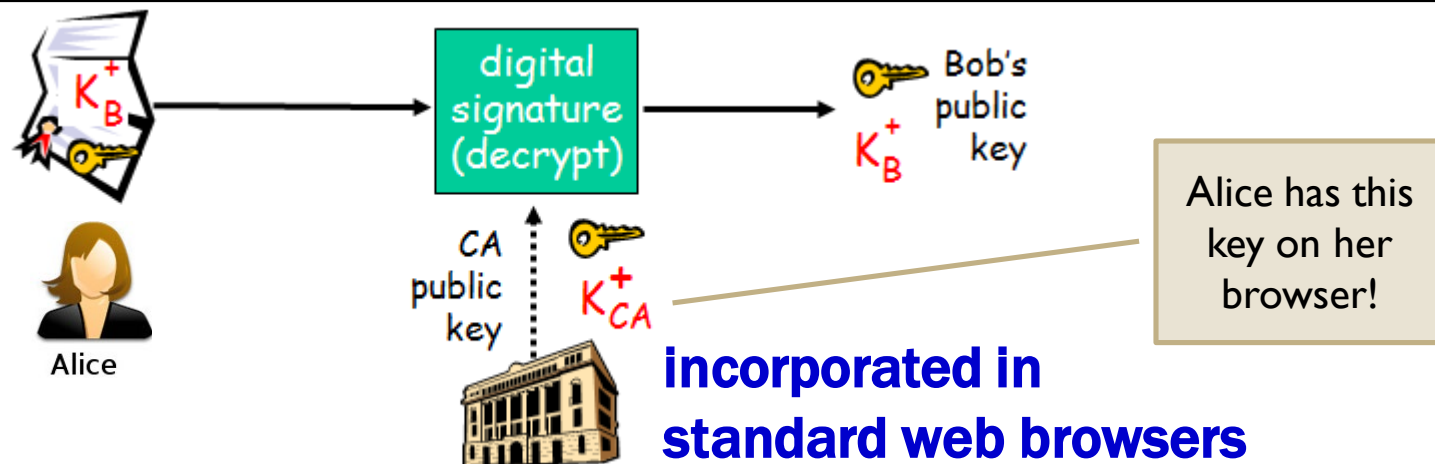
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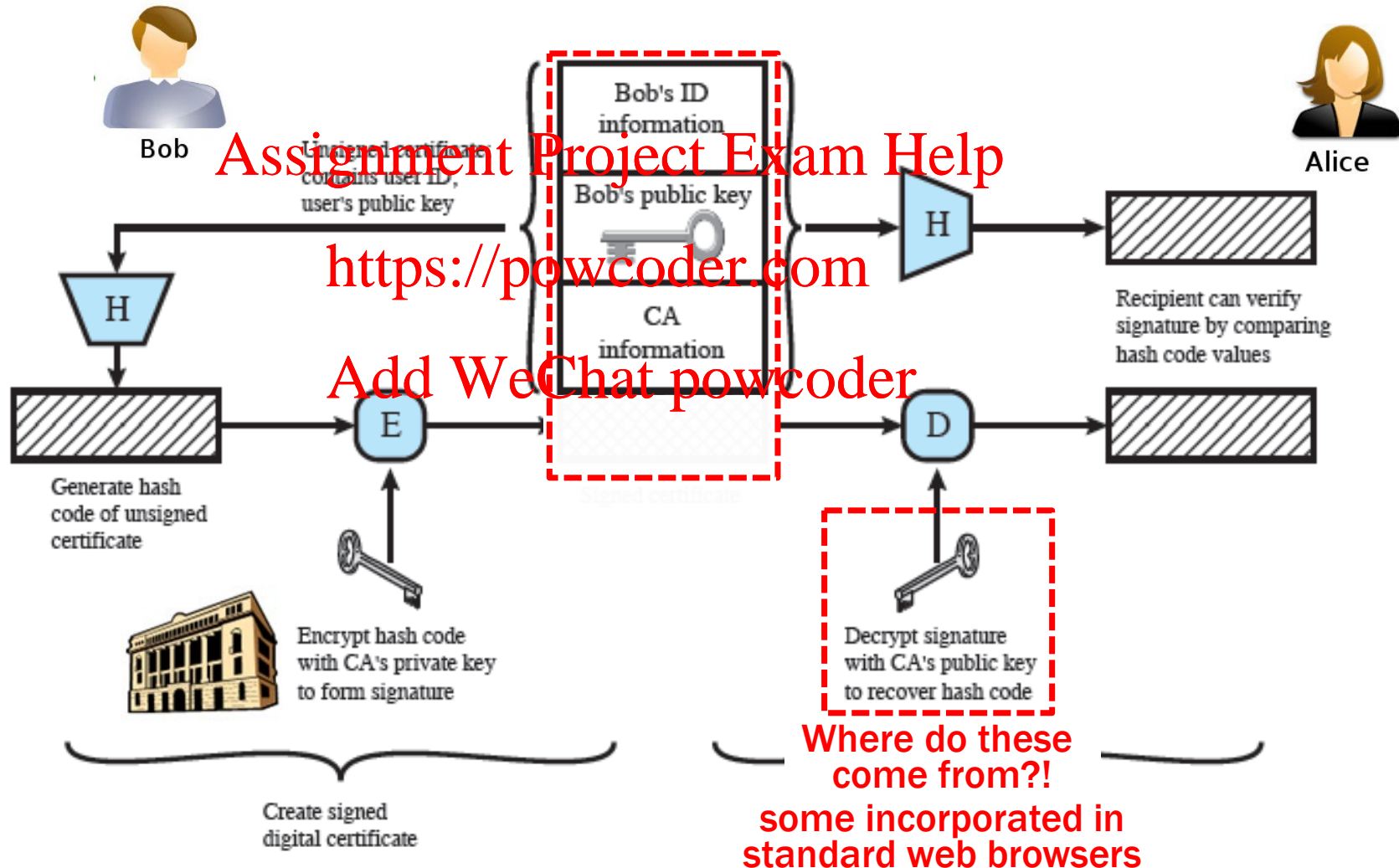
# Public-Key / Digital Certificates (cont.)

## Example: Creation of public-key certificate: creation and use



# Public-Key / Digital Certificates (cont.)

## Example: Creation & verification of a digital certificate



# Encoding vs. Encryption vs. Hashing

## ◆ Message Encoding vs. Encryption vs. Hashing

- all three transform message into another 'format'
- encoding and encryption are reversible, hashing is not!

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- 1) **message encoding** – transforms data to another format so that it can be properly/safely consumed by a different type of system

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- ◆ **does not aim to keep information secret**
- ◆ **does not require a key**
- ◆ encoding scheme is publicly available and relatively simple/fast to perform

000d	00h		(nul)	016d	10h	▶	(dle)
001d	01h	☺	(soh)	017d	11h	◀	(dc1)
002d	02h	●	(stx)	018d	12h	↑	(dc2)
003d	03h	♥	(etx)	019d	13h	!!	(dc3)
004d	04h	♦	(eot)	020d	14h	†	(dc4)
005d	05h	♣	(enq)	021d	15h	§	(nak)
006d	06h	▲	(ack)	022d	16h	■	(syn)
007d	07h	•	(bel)	023d	17h	‡	(etb)
008d	08h	◼	(bs)	024d	18h	↑	(can)
009d	09h		(tab)	025d	19h	↓	(em)
010d	0Ah		(lf)	026d	1Ah		(eof)
011d	0Bh	♂	(vt)	027d	1Bh	←	(esc)
012d	0Ch	♀	(np)	028d	1Ch	~	(fs)
013d	0Dh		(cr)	029d	1Dh	↔	(gs)
014d	0Eh	↓	(so)	030d	1Eh	▲	(rs)
015d	0Fh	◉	(si)	031d	1Fh	▼	(us)



# Encoding vs. Encryption vs. Hashing (cont.)

## ◆ Message Encoding vs. Encryption vs. Hashing (cont.)

2) **message encryption** – transforms data to another format that cannot be easily consumed by anybody but the intended recipient(s)

◆ **aims to keep information secret**

◆ **requires a key**

◆ **encryption scheme**

**is publicly available**

**but quite complex**

**to perform/break**

-----BEGIN PGP MESSAGE-----  
Version: GnuPG v1.4.5 (GNU/Linux)

```
hQIOAOuHn1ue4n32Eaf/UEF6JLrap10BMdKMvb+Dz9GvoijUixH+gbcp19qGa+43
vC3ktMwo7OWqPyJseVRSPBOv6d0wy65Kr zrHwhOHO/CKEk2O5STAwzj6C3USgDfZ
6E+Gc4iumM1725JNahJzcL5ED33LFdZ6uoEjgqggxG1dFvwksRHA4+VU9Bcd5eL
T9aRVbkXNXXkQn2FWWhUuhPQFNWLwIVrDd9TPtDvpRT16YiB1AM9ks3H1YZHL7mfR
Hk9yfy1nGXdh106EdvvTvD/Lq1xsFjKh6y/pG6NxABGdT6VoeWGVtQGqwpbOZGgq
xoSYkUm8MmAkKqYXZLraSEzyxxu4cQzvz3vrpN3AgAhObP2eUFU29EJAQpdKJW
fKAhohPVpd6+ETnzL53VLg1IJJdNG1pIziO9a1NnYmDSnt2EwAELqTU13jPiGYt5
cvSUBe3ER4/CkjvYXOVA07ezHmCAkQpB2ILV80wI74DQn7tNKf2gJnwzkYAF7yyf
XFG1J8oaLpRV499mN71Nfo+ZV2HrR9xti+jUPFv+H+Rot4fMmAUSI95UksQFe/A9
YUdSBAEQkKw9zLDgpWS2oxJymGufBdhzxp7uJl zrwSHIYIt7PSeJG4VO+xJqHvO
1qHXSukK648F10ImmVUM9csPOcvfOMZeAgh4i+HYQvFF/kGHp6ogevD4pVhztbzd
F9JhAbJSeOvZKZFPhzjgX+mCgvzVRniSdDg7wc3+YKNei2zQrmTsiiO6JyhQV2OI
tAqTk572zdZbrCtSgcthrN/uxbJSNnw4X9I2bWtFOUr3lr676II8Q112ttO3IVCe
fF/pZA==
```

=sPWf  
-----END PGP MESSAGE-----

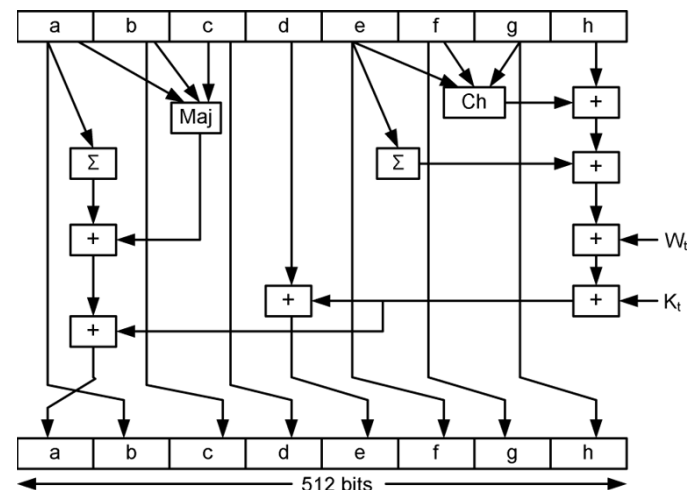


# Encoding vs. Encryption vs. Hashing (cont.)

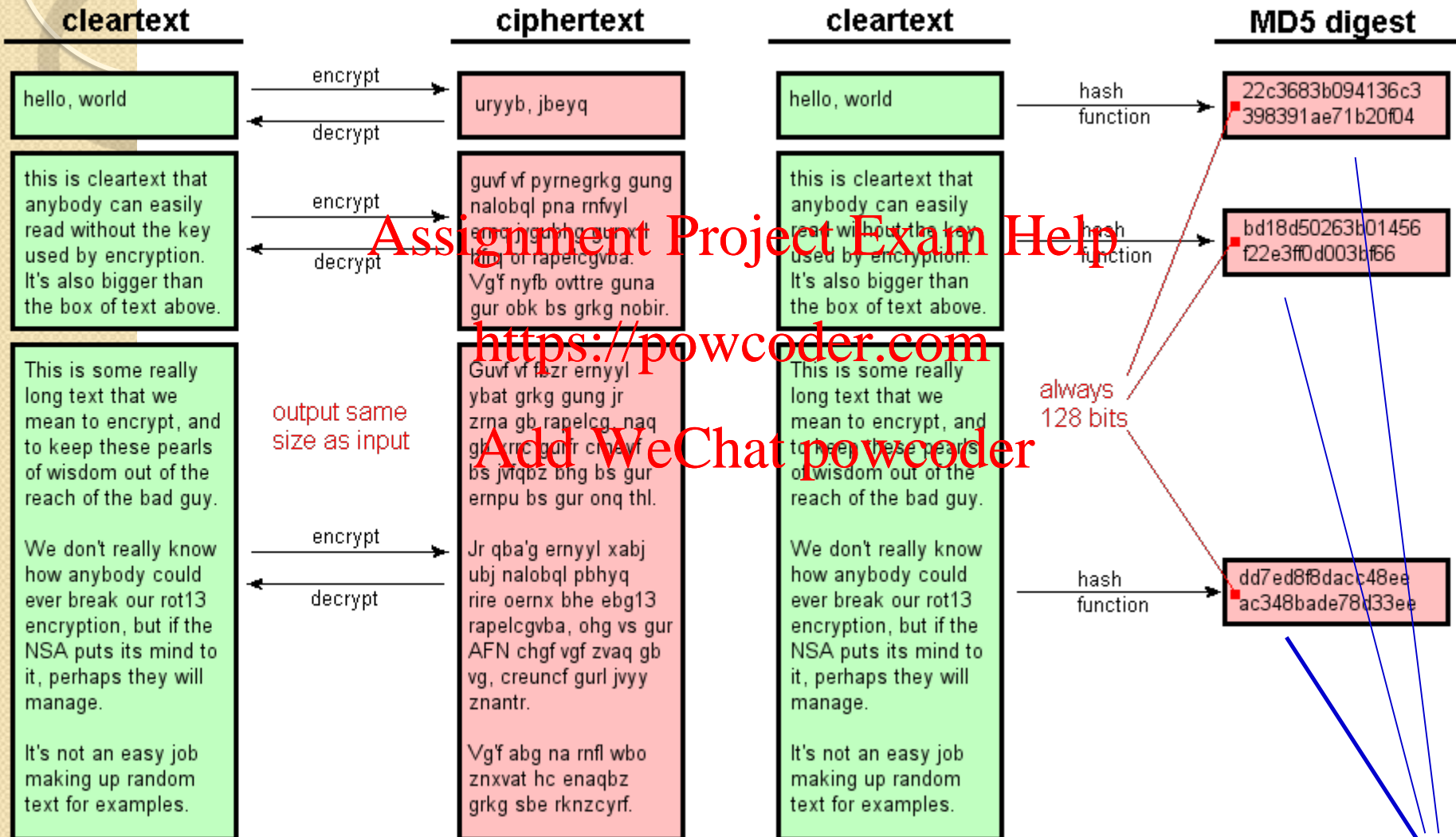
## ◆ Message Encoding vs. Encryption vs. Hashing (cont.)

3) **message hashing** – used to **validate the integrity** of a given content by producing a **fixed-length** string with following attributes:

- ◆ does not require a key
- ◆ hashing algorithms are publically available
- ◆ the same input will always produce the same output
- ◆ any modification to the input should result in drastic change to the output



# Encoding vs. Encryption vs. Hashing (cont.)

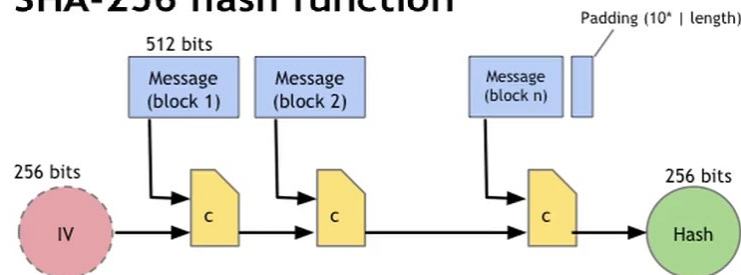


In case of hashing, the output 'size' is always constant / does not depend on the size of the input !!!

# Hashing

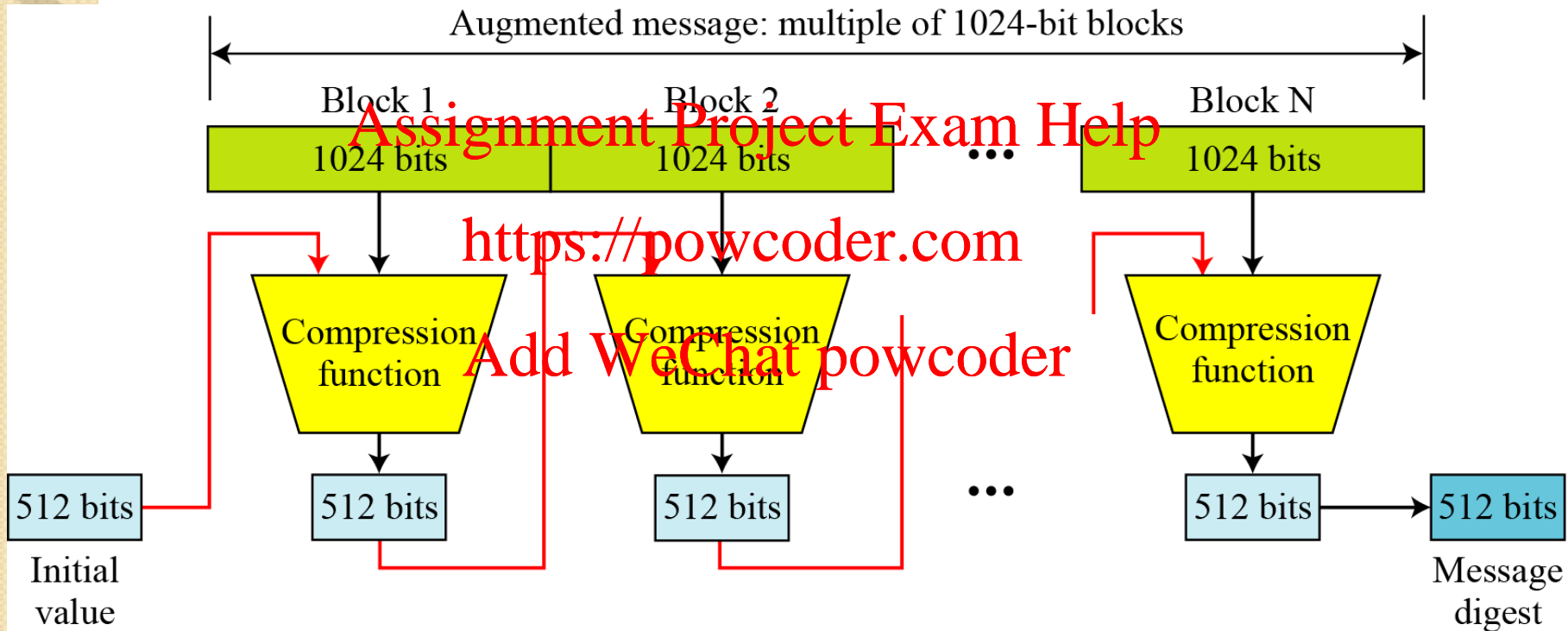
- ◆ **Message Integrity** – accomplished through the use of cryptographic hash functions
  - hash function creates a small fixed-size digital ‘summary’ of the message that can be used as a message fingerprint, aka hash or message digest
  - typical hash size: 128, 160, 256, 512 bits
  - popular standards:
    - (a) Message Digest 5 (**MD5**) – no longer secure
    - (b) Secure Hash Algorithm (**SHA-2**: SHA 256 & SHA 512)

SHA-256 hash function



# Hashing (cont.)

## Example: Message digest creation with SHA-512



```
SHA512/256("The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog")  
0x dd9d67b371519c339ed8dbd25af90e976a1eeefd4ad3d889005e532fc5bef04d  
  
SHA512/256("The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.")  
0x 1546741840f8a492b959d9b8b2344b9b0eb51b004bba35c0aebaac86d45264c3
```

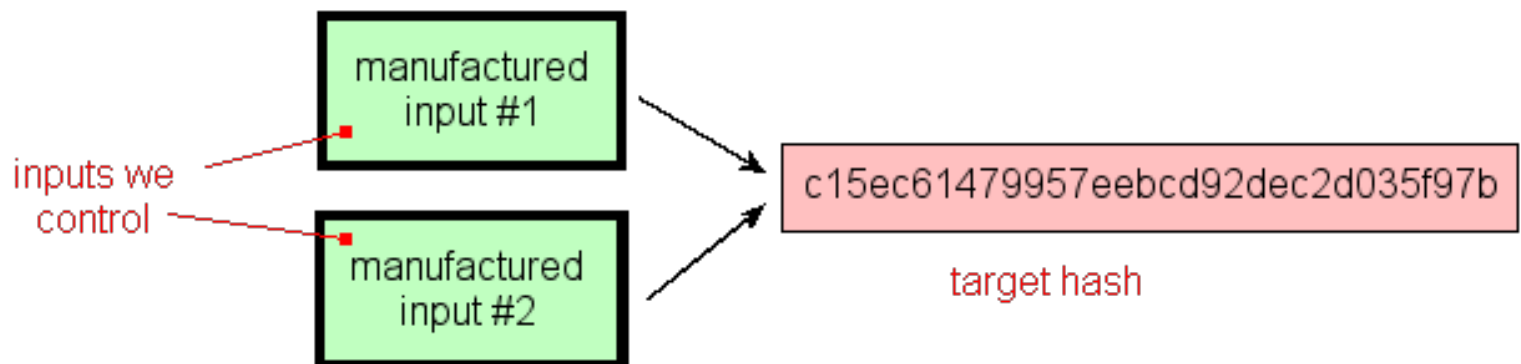
# Hashing (cont.)

- ◆ **Hash Function Criteria** – to be eligible for a hash a function needs to meet 6 important criteria:
  - Hash function  $h$  can be applied to block of data of any size.
  - Hash function  $h$  produces a fixed-length output.
  - $h(M)$  is relatively easy to compute for any given  $M$ , making both hardware and software implementation practical.
  - **Collision Resistance.**
  - **Preimage Resistance.**
  - **Second Preimage Resistance.**

# Hashing (cont.)

## ◆ Hash Function Criteria (cont.):

- *collision: two messages create the same digest*
- **Collision Resistance** or **Strong Collision Resistance:** must be extremely difficult to find any two  $M$  and  $M'$  such that  $h(M) = h(M')$
- if strong collision is possible  $\Rightarrow$  digital signatures become meaningless
- *example/application: online password cracking*





# Hashing (cont.)

**Example:** Strong Collision Resistance example  
(online password cracking)



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inputs we  
control

true  
password

accidental  
password

not accessible / stored in the system:

c15ec61479957eebcd92dec2d035f97b

target hash

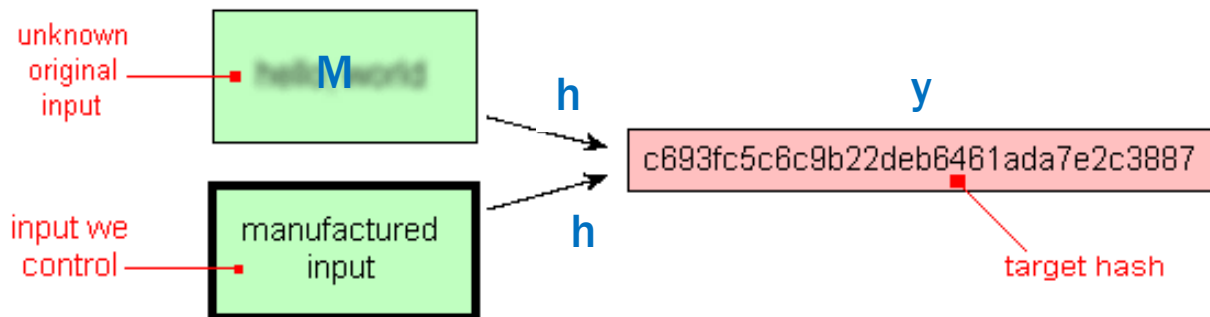
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# Message Integrity (cont.)

## ◆ Hash Function Criteria (cont.):

- **Preimage Resistance** or **One Wayness**: given a hash function  $h$  and  $y=h(M)$ , it must be extremely difficult for Eve to find any message  $M'$  such that  $y=h(M')$   
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- we should not be able to work 'backwards' and (re)create the original message from a given hash  
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- *example/application: off-line password cracking*



# Message Integrity (cont.)

Example: Preimage Resistance example  
(off-line password cracking)

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not available

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hacker has got hold of hashed password file:

inputs we  
control

password

true  
password

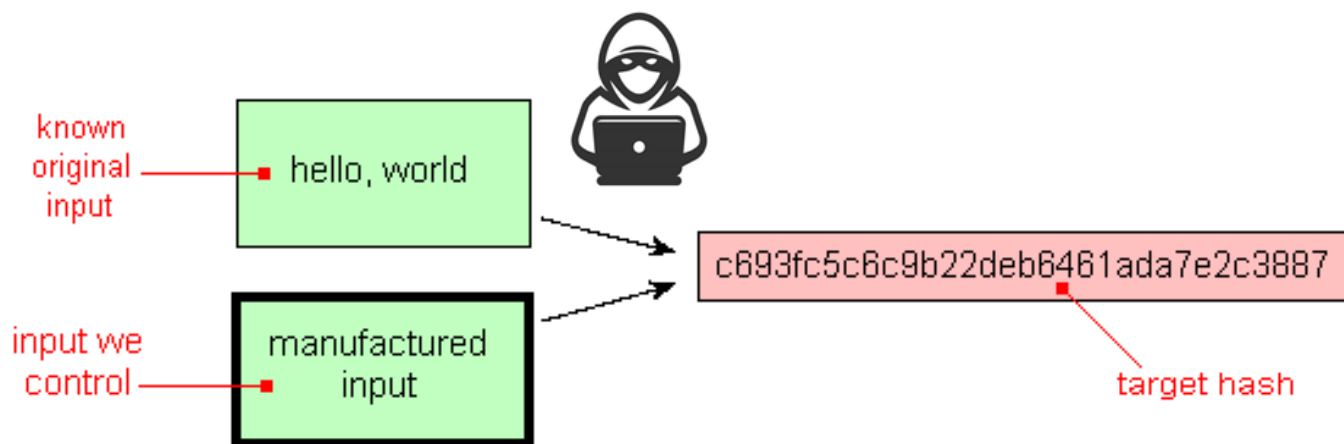
c15ec61479957eebcd92dec2d035f97b

target hash

# Hashing (cont.)

## ◆ Hash Function Criteria (cont.):

- **Second Preimage Resistance** or **Weak Collision Resistance**: given  $M$  and its hash  $h(M)$  it should be extremely difficult for Eve to find a second/another message  $M'$  such that  $h(M)=h(M')$
- property intended to prevent an adversary from appending a falsified message to a given hash



# Hashing (cont.)

Example: Second Preimage Resistance example  
(alter the content of a 'signed' message)

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Trudy



Alice

