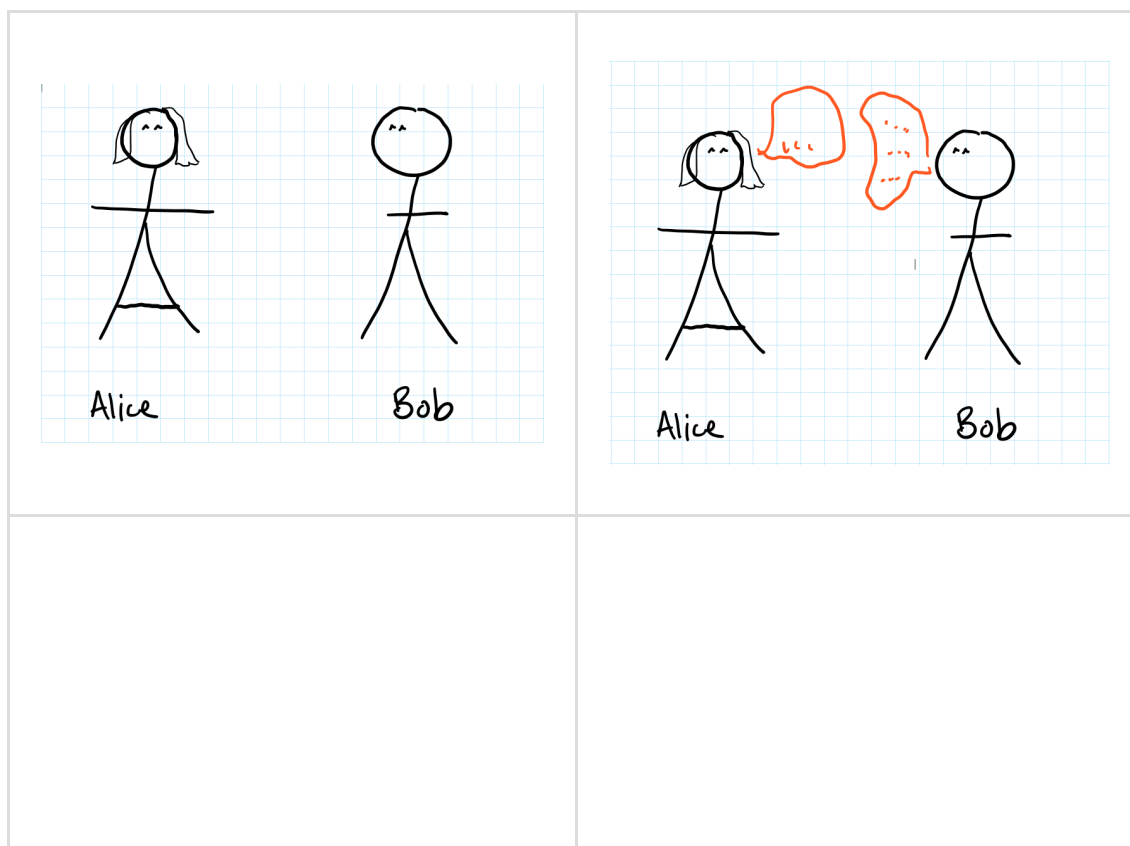


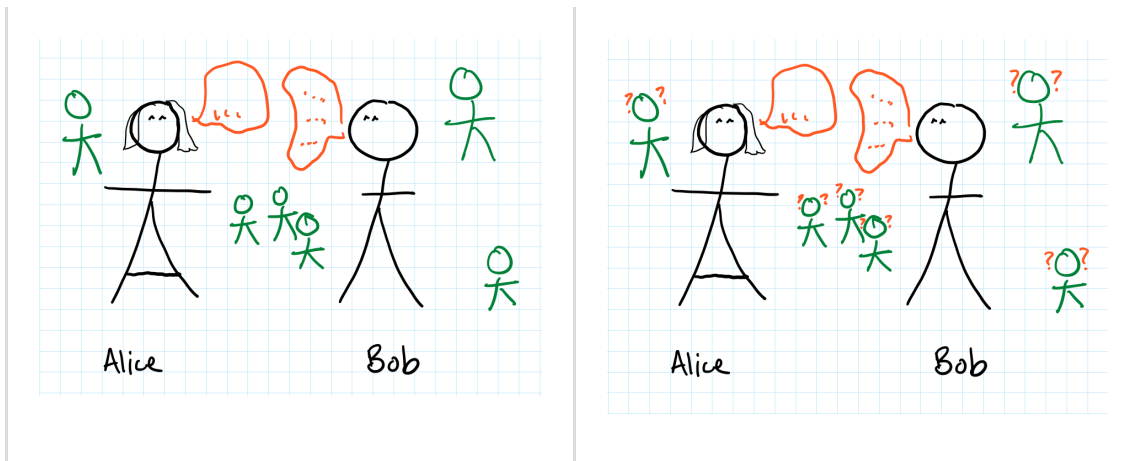
Merkle's Problems



What is the problem?

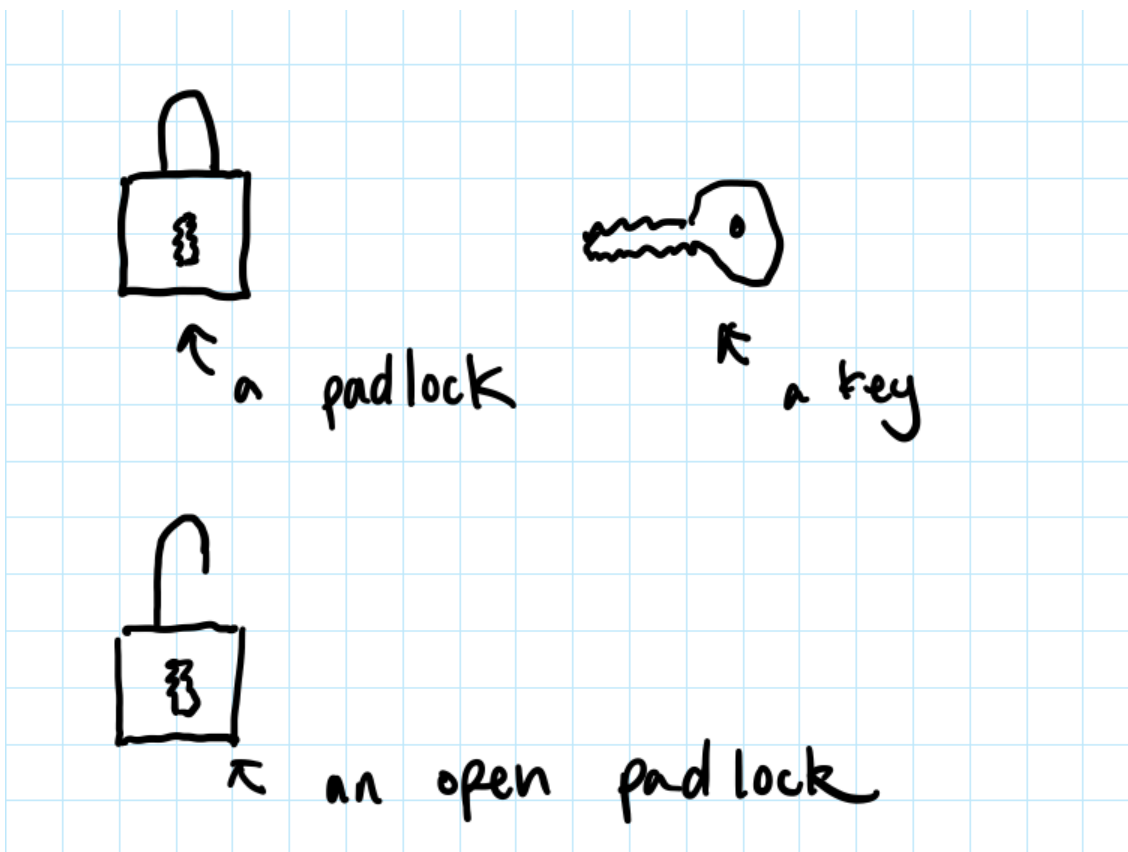
- Alice and Bob want to send messages.
- Alice and Bob want to send messages in public.
- Alice and Bob want to send messages in public but no one should understand their messages.
 - People can eavesdrop but they shouldn't be able to understand the messages.

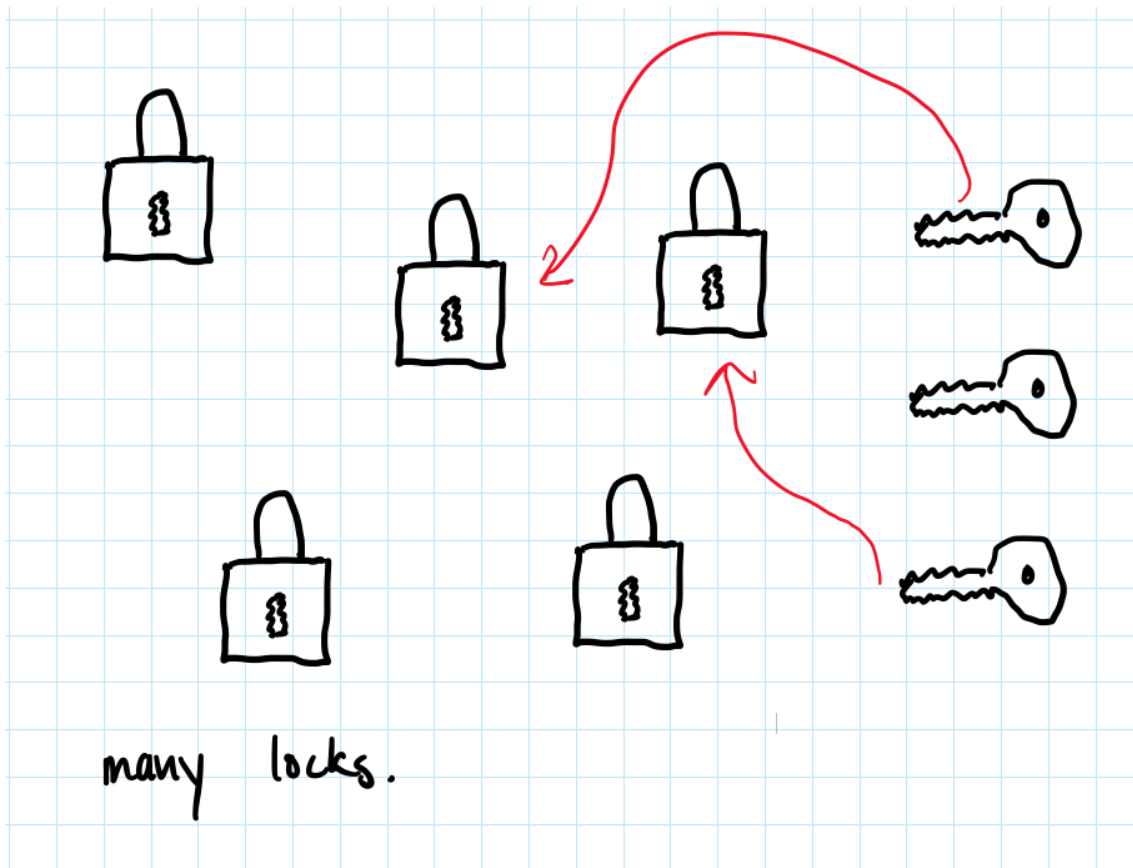




What's the key problem?

- How keys work is a whole todo, so let's imagine A and B use a padlock.
- How do they exchange keys?
 - Can Alice just send the key to Bob? (Why? Why not?)
 - Can Alice just tell Bob the padlock ID? (Why? Why not?)



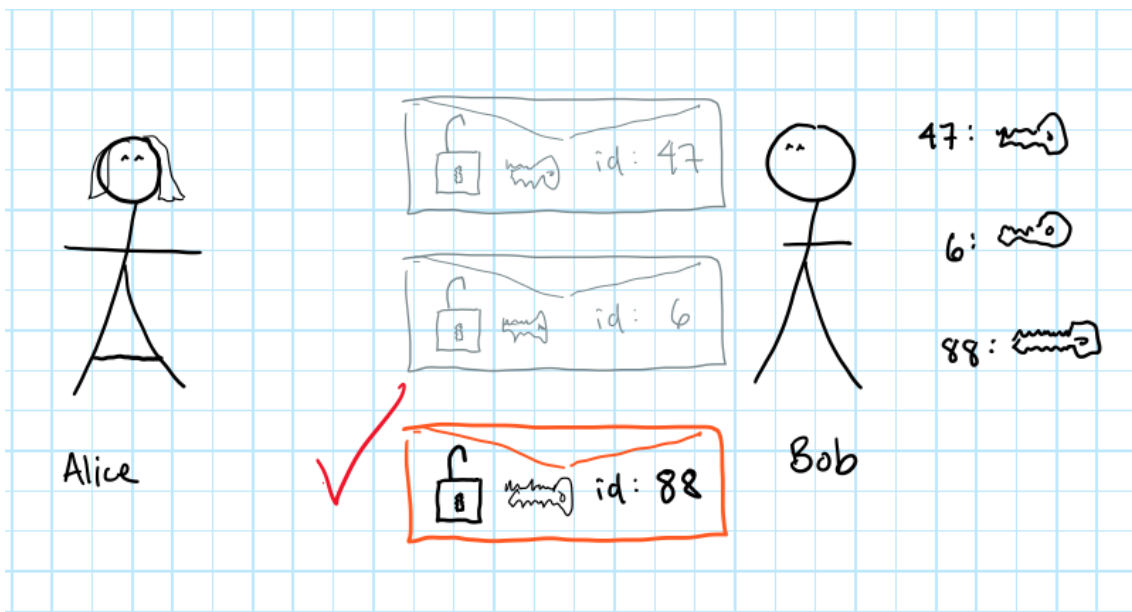
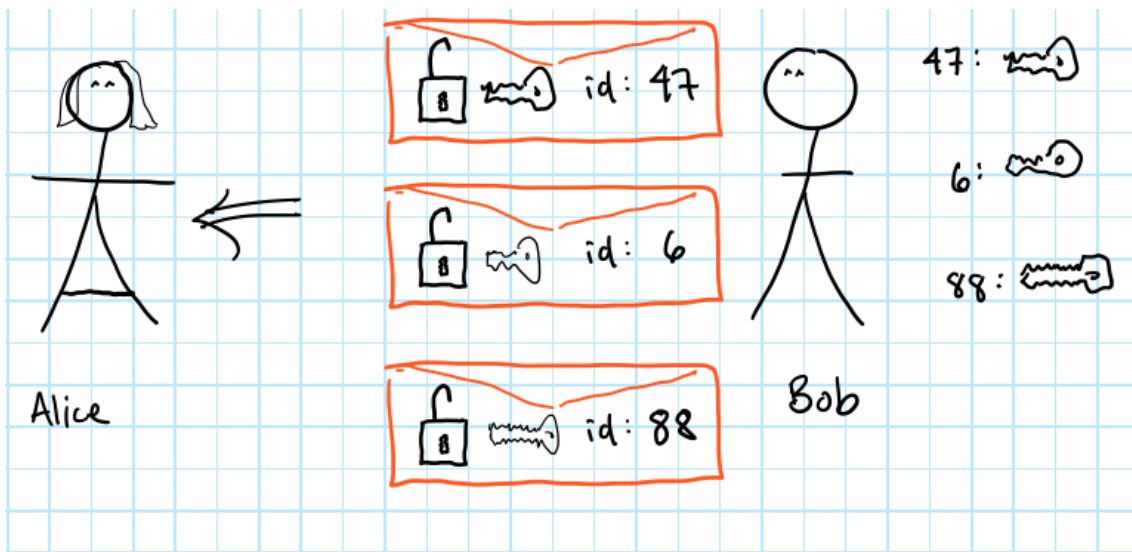


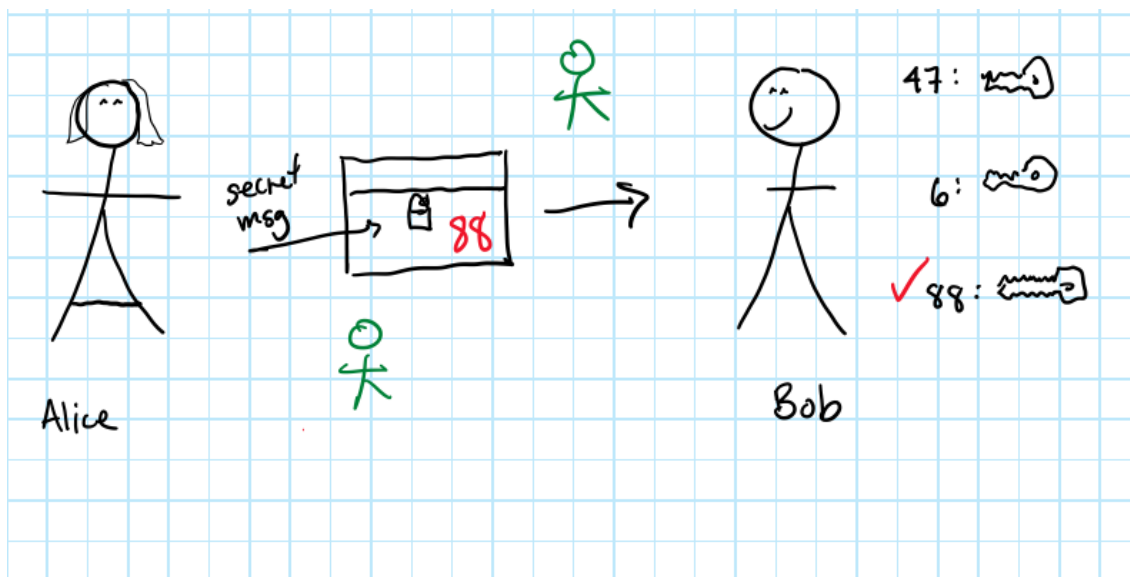
The fundamental problem is

- How do two parties agree on a key when people can watch them talking about the key?

Use all the locks!

- Well, use a lot of them. Bob can send Alice say 3 envelopes of [padlock + key + random id].
- Alice picks only one envelope, opens it and takes out the [padlock + key + random id].
 - She puts her secret message in a box, locks it with the padlock and writes the id on the outside.
 - Bob reads the id outside the box and uses the corresponding key. Reads the secret message.
- What can an eavesdropper do?
 - An eavesdropper can open all 10 envelopes to find the random id.
 - That is 3x the work compared the Alice...





More generally...

- Bob prepares m envelopes with [padlock + key + random id] and opens the one Alice picks
 - m seconds to make the envelopes
 - n seconds to open just one
 - takes $m + n$ seconds
- Alice picks one envelope and opens it
 - Looks at all m envelopes and picks one
 - Maybe n seconds to open
 - takes $m + n$ seconds
- Eavesdropper has to open all m envelopes, taking n seconds each.
 - takes $m * n$ seconds

More, more generally...

- If m and n are close, Bob and Alice do $(m+n) \sim 2n$ work
- Eve does $n*m \sim n^2$ work

More actually...

- Bob is sending **puzzles** whose solutions
 - reveal randomly-assigned id
 - reveal a secret key
- Alice picks a puzzle and solves. Then she
 - sends her secret message encrypted with the random id
 - sends the random id just out in the open (not encrypted)
- Bob reads the random id then
 - looks up and solves the puzzle
- Eve has to solve (up to) all the puzzles
 - When she solves a puzzle that matches Alice's random id, she can stop

Again...

- Alice/Bob have to do $\sim 2^n$ work.
- Eve has to do around n^2 work
- (Has anyone told you that n^2 is a lot?)
- Try some numbers...if Alice/Bob are doing 20 seconds, Eve is doing 100 seconds.
 - That means your message won't be secret after 100 seconds.
- Alice, Bob do 5 minutes of work, Eve does 15 days of work.
 - I mean, 5 minutes is a lot of work.
 - 15 days isn't exactly eternity.

The good, the bad, the future

- Sadly, there's no way for Eve to be forced to do 2^n or n^{100} or even n^3 work
- Happily, there's another way. Go look up Diffie-Hellman key exchange.
 - Similar in that Bob sends value to Alice
 - Then Alice chooses a random number, does some work on value and sends result to Bob
 - Different in that Bob only sends a small amount of information
 - Different in that the difficulty for eavesdropper relies on an non-proven assumption
 - Eavesdropper can't "efficiently" figure out the key, as far as they know

So...

- PDF/markdown available on github: github.com/princessruthie/merkle-puzzle
- I don't know the answer to almost any questions.
- But I'm more than happy to squint my eyes and say "hm. I don't know."

Thank you!