



INTRODUCTION TO ENCRYPTION

**AIF 183134-02 PRIVASI DATA
UNIVERSITAS KATOLIK PARAHYANGAN**

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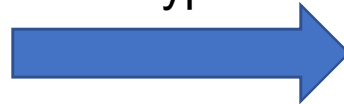


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ENCRYPTION X PRIVACY



Encryption



KRIPTOGRAFI – KERAHASIAAN



TERMINOLOGIES

PLAINTEXT AND CIPHERTEXT

- **Plaintext** is data or information which can be read and understood
- **Ciphertext or cryptogram** is data or information that has been coded

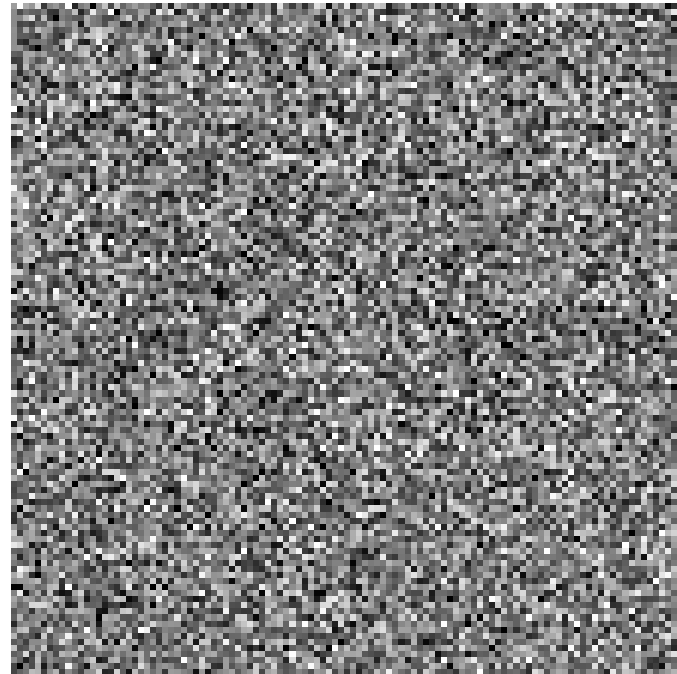
Example:

Plaintext → SEKOLAH

Ciphertext → UGMQNCJ



TERMINOLOGIES PLAINTEXT AND CIPHERTEXT (2)



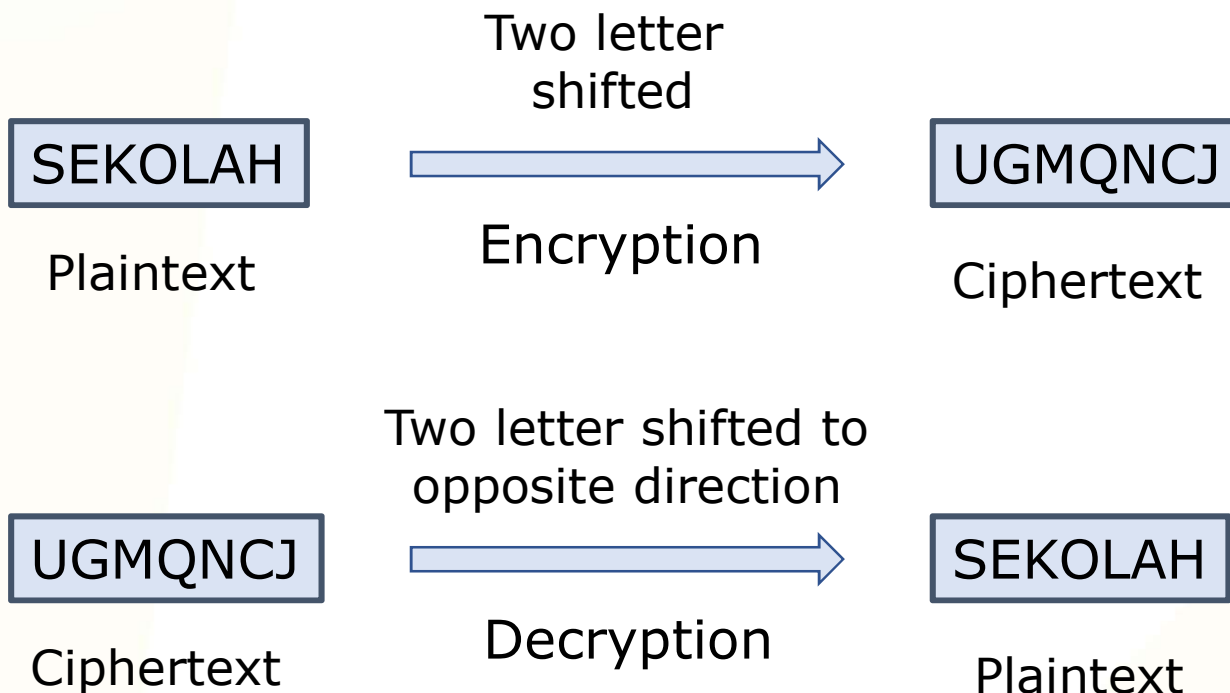


TERMINOLOGIES ENCRYPTION AND DECRYPTION

- **Encryption or enciphering** is a process to transform plaintext to ciphertext
- **Decryption or deciphering** is a process to transform ciphertext back to plaintext

TERMINOLOGIES ENCRYPTION AND DECRYPTION

Example:



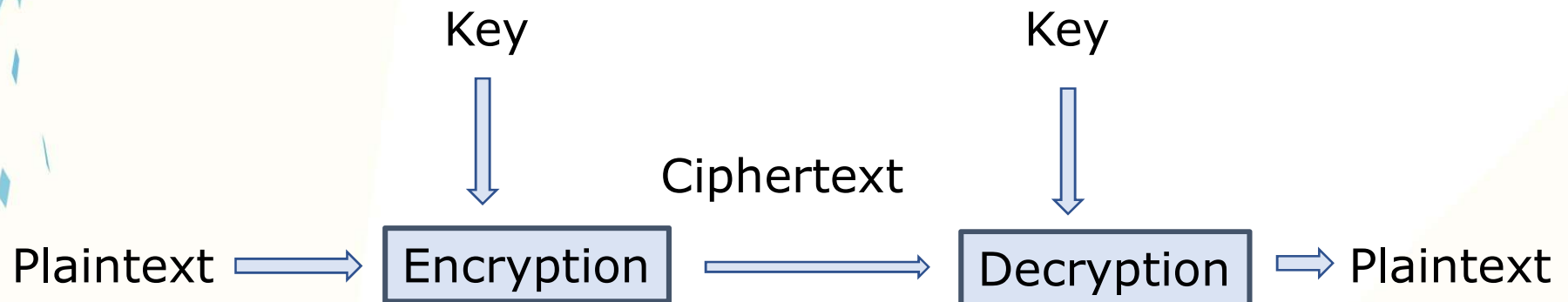
TERMINOLOGIES ALGORITHM AND KEY

- **Cryptographic algorithm** is a set of mathematical function used for encryption and decryption
- **Key** is a parameter used for encryption and decryption



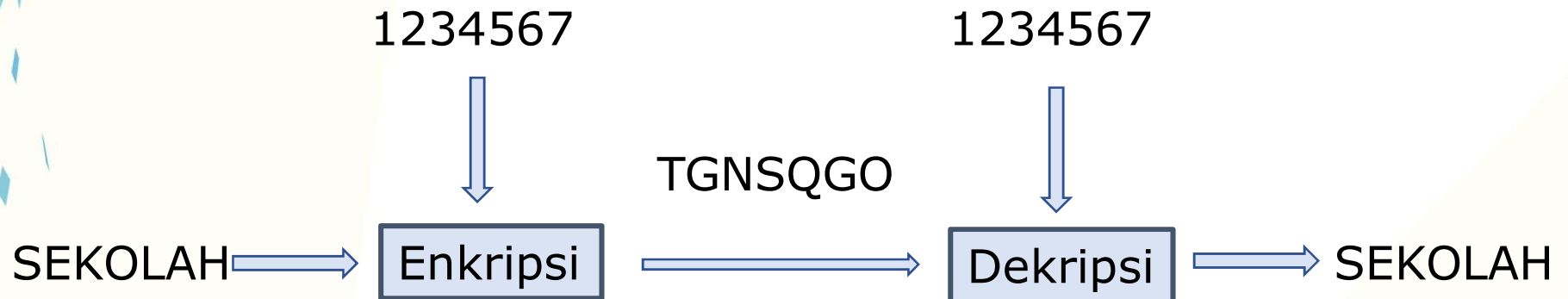
TERMINOLOGIES ALGORITHM AND KEY (2)

Encryption and decryption scheme:



TERMINOLOGIES ALGORITHM AND KEY (3)

Example:

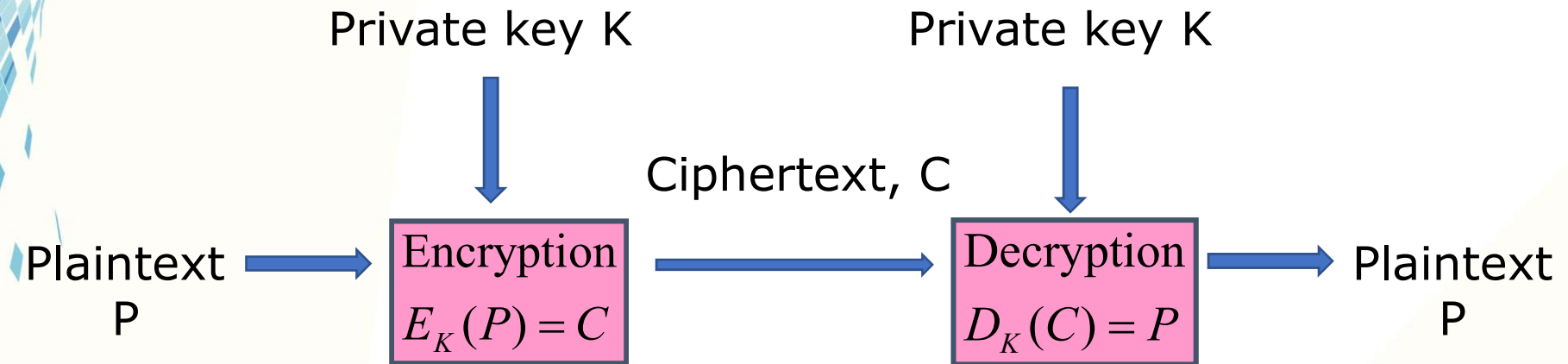


SYMMETRIC KEY CRYPTOGRAPHY

- Encryption and decryption key is the same
- DES, AES, Twofish, Blowfish, etc
- Weaknesses:
 - Sender and receiver should have the same key. So?



SYMMETRIC KEY CRYPTOGRAPHY (2)



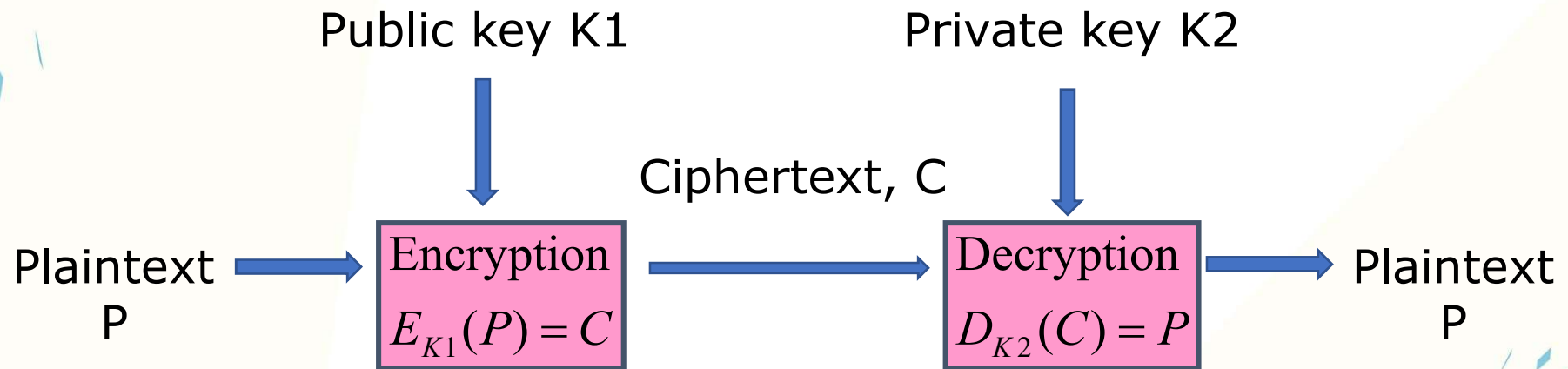
ASYMMETRIC KEY CRYPTOGRAPHY

- Public key cryptography
- Encryption: public key
- Decryption: private key
- Everybody has the public key, receiver has the private key
- RSA, ElGamal, DSA, etc



ASYMMETRIC KEY CRYPTOGRAPHY (2)

- Strength
 - Private key distribution is not needed
 - The number of key can be minimized



Question?



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