



Authentication functions and 3 ways to produce authentication | Message authentication

Generated on December 19, 2023

Summary

Notes

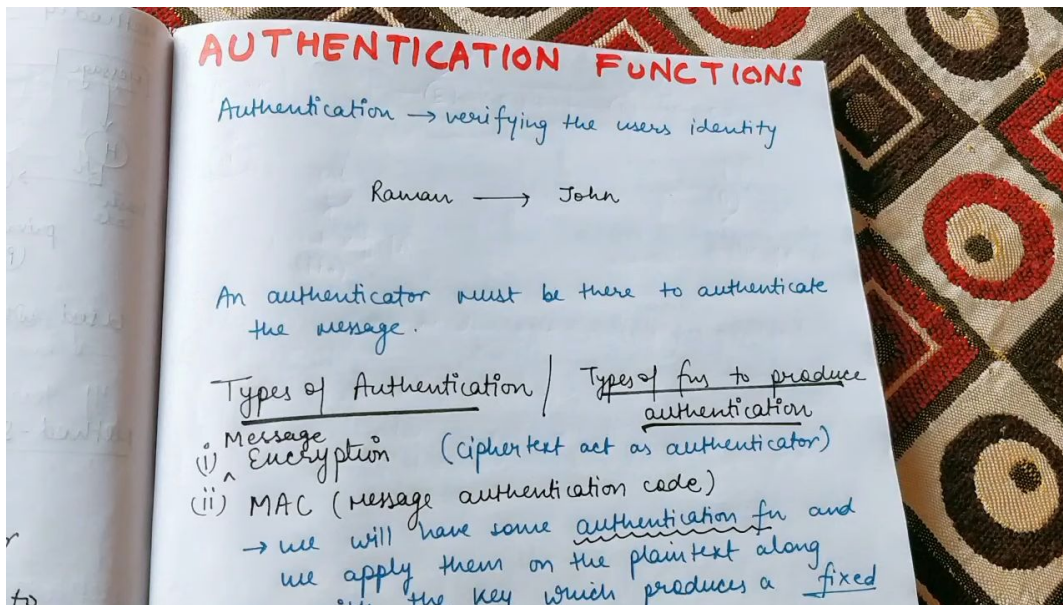
Screenshots

Bookmarks

0

7

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0:16

An authenticator must be there to authenticate the message.

Types of Authentication / Types of fn to produce authentication

- (i) Message Encryption (ciphertext act as authenticator)
- (ii) MAC (message authentication code)
→ we will have some authentication fn and we apply them on the plaintext along with the key which produces a fixed length code called MAC

\neq fixed length code (MAC)

This will act as an authenticator here.

▶ 1:35

- (ii) MAC (message authentication code)

→ we will have some authentication fn and we apply them on the plaintext along with the key which produces a fixed length code called MAC

1Mb
1Kb

$C(M, K) \neq$ fixed length code (MAC)
authentication fn key

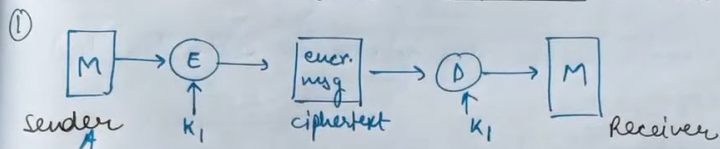
This will act as an authenticator here.

- (iii) Hash functions (H)

$H(M) =$ fixed length code (Hash code 'h')
independent of key act as an authenticator

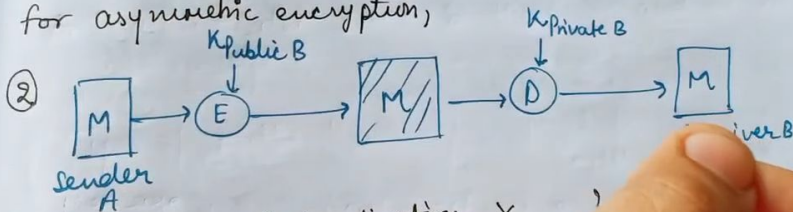
▶ 3:23

1. Message encryption → ciphertext is an authentication



→ Key K_1 shared only b/w sender & Receiver only.

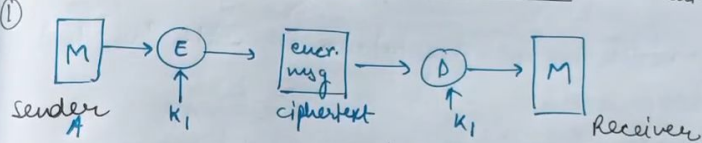
for asymmetric encryption,



Authentication X
confidentiality ✓

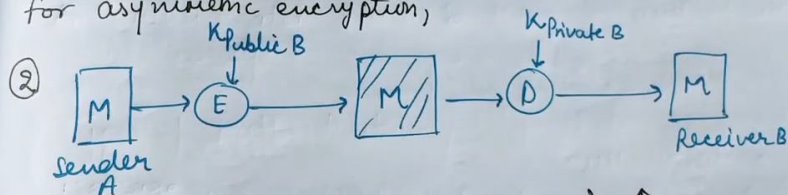
▶ 5:23

1. Message encryption → ciphertext is an authentication



→ Key K_1 shared only b/w sender & Receiver only.

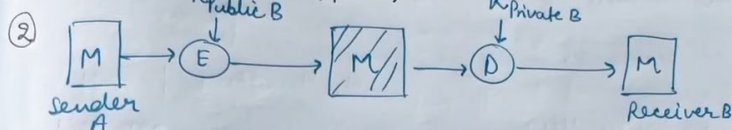
for asymmetric encryption,



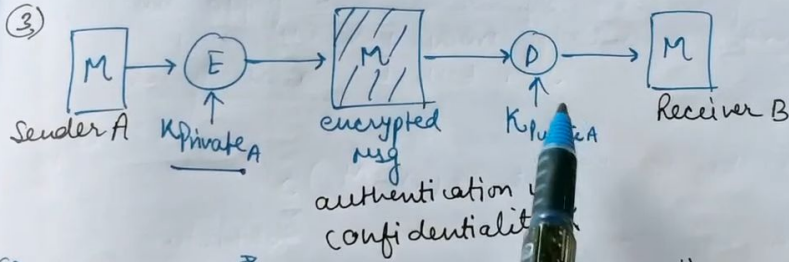
Authentication X
confidentiality ✓ } →

▶ 7:56

for asymmetric encryption,



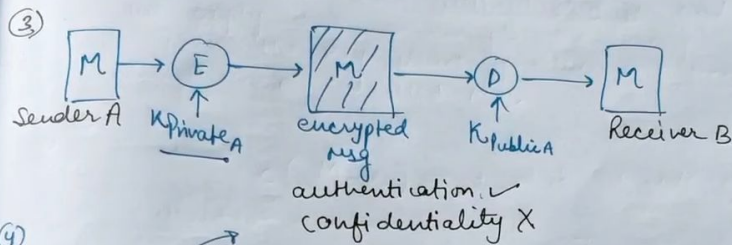
Authentication X
Confidentiality ✓ } →



authentication ✓
Confidentiality X

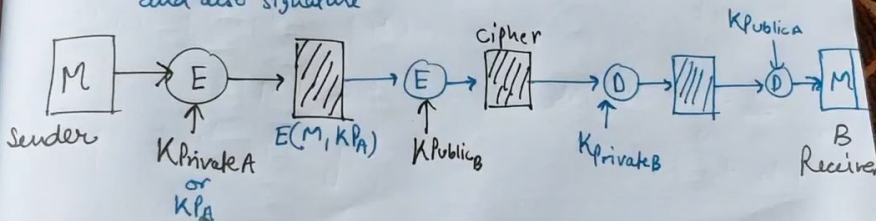
④ decryption

▶ 8:54



authentication ✓
Confidentiality X

④ To get both, use dual encryption & decryption
and also signature



▶ 9:52