## DLP

- $\mathcal{A}$ is given: (G,q,g,A) with *G* cyclic group of order *q*, *g* generator and $A = g^a$ , $a \leftarrow^R Z_q$
- $\mathcal{A}$ returns: a' in $Z_q$

The experiment outputs:

1 if $A = g^{a'}$ , 0 otherwise

$\forall \mathcal{A}$ PPT, $\exists\ \varepsilon(n)$ negligible such that:

$Pr[DLP_{\mathcal{A}}(n)=1] \leq \varepsilon(n)$

## CDH

- $\mathcal{A}$ is given: (G,q,g,A,B) with *G* cyclic group of order *q*, *g* generator, $A = g^a, B = g^b$ , $a,b \leftarrow^R Z_q$
- $\mathcal{A}$ returns: K in $Z_q$

The experiment outputs:

1 if $K = g^{ab}$ , 0 otherwise

$\forall \mathcal{A}$ PPT, $\exists\ \varepsilon(n)$ negligible such that:

$Pr[CDH_{\mathcal{A}}(n)=1] \leq \varepsilon(n)$

## DDH

$\forall \mathcal{A}$ PPT, $\exists\ \varepsilon(n)$ negligible such that:

$Pr[\mathcal{A}(G,q,g,g^a,g^b,g^c)=1] -$

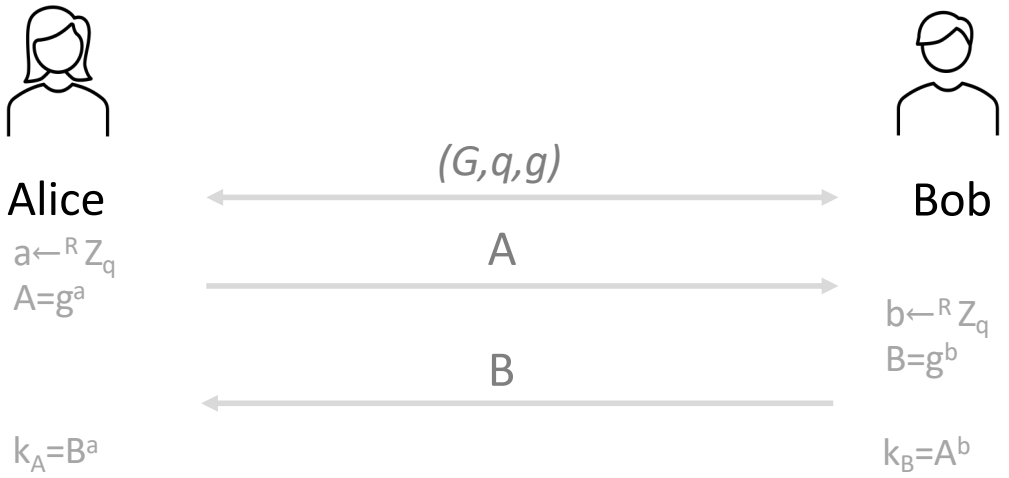
$Pr[\mathcal{A}(G,q,g,g^a,g^b,g^{ab})=1] \leq \varepsilon(n)$

for $a,b,c \leftarrow^R Z_q$

DLP: Discrete Logarithm Problem
DDH: Decisional Diffie-Hellman Problem
CDH: Computational Diffie-Hellman Problem

Stronger security

## Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange




− *Attacks:* no authentication of parties, Man-in-the-Middle

## Man-in-the-Middle