

למורה במחנה - חוק נ - קרסאנדרה

3.1c.  $\Delta(a, b, c) = b, c, a$

$$\Delta(b, c, a) = c, a, b$$

$$\Delta^{(3)}(c, a, b) = a, b, c$$

1.  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\Delta^2(a, b, c) = a \cdot b \cdot c$$

د.  $\pi(x, y, z) = x; y, z'$  (م)

$$1) \pi(x, y, z) = x \oplus f(y, v_1), y \oplus f(z, v_2), z$$

$$2) \pi(x \oplus f(y, v_1), y \oplus f(z, v_2), z) = x \oplus f(y, v_1) \oplus f(y \oplus f(z, v_2), v_1),$$

$$y \oplus f(z, v_2) \oplus f(z, v_2), z =$$

$$= (x \oplus f(y, k_1) \oplus f(y \oplus f(z, k_2), k_1), y, z$$

$$3) \pi(y \oplus f(y, v_1) \oplus f(y \oplus f(z, v_2), v_1), y, z) =$$

$$= x \oplus \cancel{f(y, v_1)} \oplus (y \oplus f(z, v_2), v_1) \oplus \cancel{f(y, v_1)}, y \oplus f(z, v_2), z =$$

$$= x \oplus f(y \oplus f(z, v_2), v_1), y \oplus f(z, v_2), z$$

4)  $\pi(x \oplus f(y \oplus f(z, v_2), v_1), y \oplus f(z, v_2), z) -$

$$= x \oplus f(y \oplus f(z, v_1, v_2)) \oplus f(y \oplus f(z, v_1, v_2), y \oplus f(z, v_1, v_2), z) =$$

$$= x, y, z$$

$$T^u(x, y, z) = x, y, z \quad \leftarrow \text{yes! yes!}$$

$\nu = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

המחיר הנמוך ביותר הוא 100 ש"ח

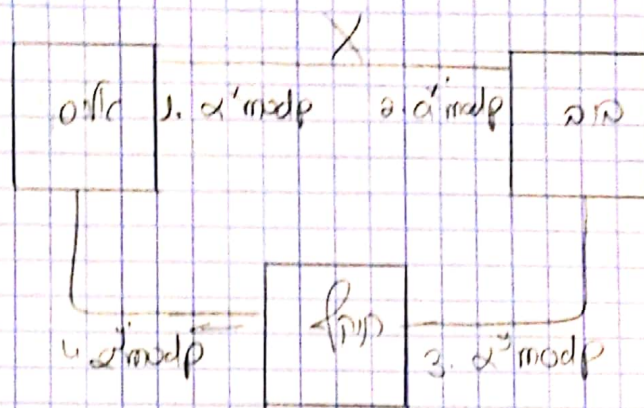
$$\pi_3^3 \Delta^2 \pi_2^3 \Delta^2 \pi_1^3$$

$$R_2(\Delta(R_1(\Delta(R_1(m)))) \stackrel{P_2}{=} R_2(\Delta(R_2(\Delta(R_1(m)))) = \Delta(R_2(\Delta(R_1(m)))) \stackrel{P_2}{=} \Delta^2(m) \quad \text{--- P2310}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta^2(\Delta(P_2(\Delta(P_1(m)))) = \Delta^2(P_2(\Delta(P_1(m)))) \neq P_2(\Delta(P_1(m))) \Rightarrow$$

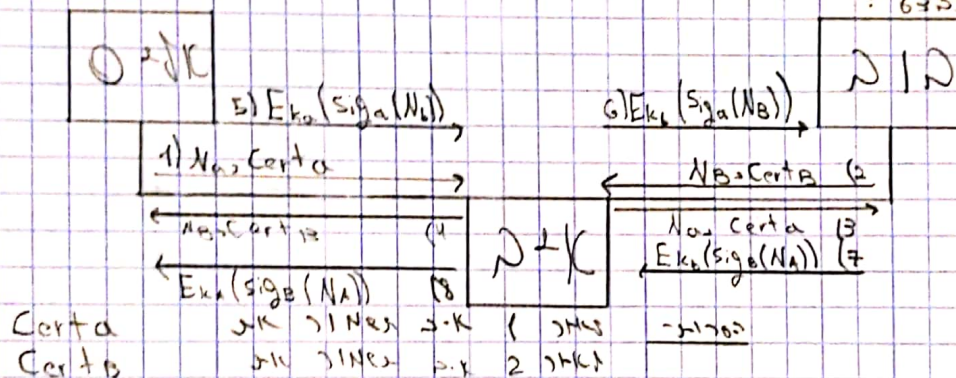
$$A_1^* (\Delta (A_1(m))) = \Delta (A_1(m)) \Rightarrow \Delta^2 (A_1(m)) = A_1(m) \Rightarrow A_1^{**}(m) = \boxed{m}$$



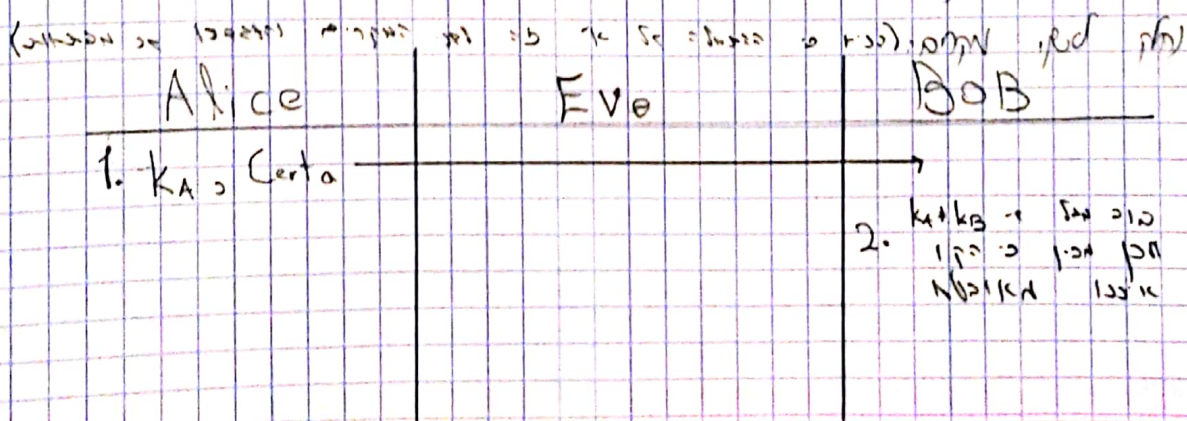


התהליך הזה נקרא DH (Diffie-Hellman) והוא מאפשר לאlice וBob להסכים על סוד משותף גם אם יש מישהו במiddle (man in the middle) שמנסה לשמוע על הסוד. הסיבה לכך היא שהאדם הזה לא יודע את הסוד האמיתי, רק את הסוד שהוא חשב שהוא הסוד.

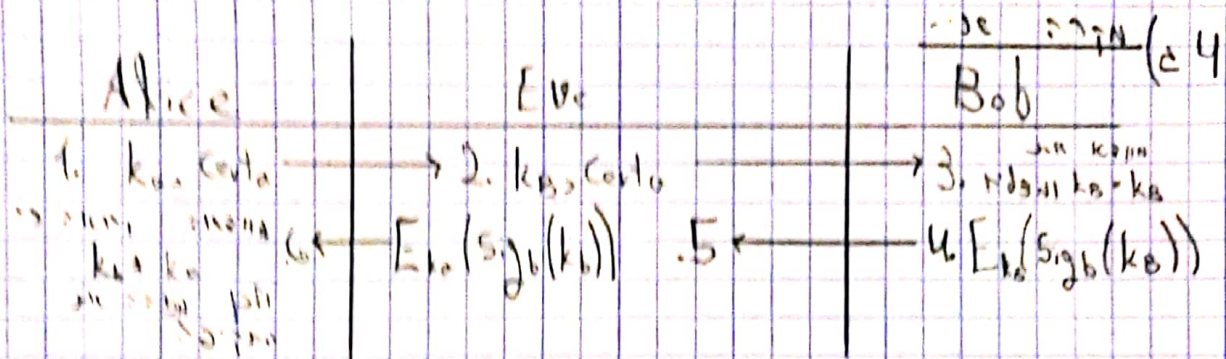
אם  $a$  ו  $b$  הם מספרים ראשוניים,  $g$  הוא מספר ראשוני,  $x$  ו  $y$  הם מספרים בין  $1$  ל  $a-1$  ו  $1$  ל  $b-1$  בהתאמה, אז:



1. Alice sends  $K_A, Cert_A$  to Bob.
2. Bob receives  $K_A, Cert_A$  and verifies the certificate.
3. Bob sends  $K_B, Cert_B$  to Alice.
4. Alice receives  $K_B, Cert_B$  and verifies the certificate.
5. Alice sends  $E_{K_B}(Sig_A(K_A))$  to Bob.
6. Bob receives  $E_{K_B}(Sig_A(K_A))$  and verifies the signature.







5. Alice and Bob agree on a shared key  $k$  using a secure channel. Alice sends  $k$  to Bob. Bob receives  $k$  and uses it to decrypt the ciphertext. Alice also receives  $k$  and uses it to encrypt the plaintext. The shared key  $k$  is used for both encryption and decryption.

6. Alice and Bob agree on a shared key  $k$  using a secure channel. Alice sends  $k$  to Bob. Bob receives  $k$  and uses it to decrypt the ciphertext. Alice also receives  $k$  and uses it to encrypt the plaintext. The shared key  $k$  is used for both encryption and decryption.

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$$m' = \text{Shift Row} \oplus AES_{k_1} \oplus AES_{k_2} \oplus AES_{k_3} \oplus m$$

$$m' \oplus k_3 = C \leftrightarrow m' \oplus C = k_3$$