

# Lecture 8: Cryptography

Trust No One.

# Cryptography: Basic Set Up

# Cryptography: Basic Set Up



Alice

# Cryptography: Basic Set Up



Alice



Bob

# Cryptography: Basic Set Up



Alice



Bob

# Cryptography: Basic Set Up



Alice



Bob



Eve

# Cryptography: Basic Set Up



Alice



Bob



Eve

# Cryptography: Basic Set Up



Goal: system st Bob gets the message, Eve doesn't



# XOR

First scheme built on the XOR operation:

x	y	$x \oplus y$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

# XOR

First scheme built on the XOR operation:

x	y	$x \oplus y$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

**Claim:**  $(x \oplus b) \oplus b = x$  for any bits  $x, b$

# XOR

First scheme built on the XOR operation:

x	y	$x \oplus y$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

**Claim:**  $(x \oplus b) \oplus b = x$  for any bits  $x, b$   
 $b = 0$  doesn't flip,  $b = 1$  flips twice

# One-Time Pad

Alice wants to send an  $n$ -bit message  $m$  to Bob

# One-Time Pad

Alice wants to send an  $n$ -bit message  $m$  to Bob

## **Setup:**

- ▶ A and B generate random  $n$ -bit pad  $p$

# One-Time Pad

Alice wants to send an  $n$ -bit message  $m$  to Bob

## Setup:

- ▶ A and B generate random  $n$ -bit pad  $p$

## Encryption:

- ▶ A creates ciphertext  $c = E_p(m) := m \oplus p$

# One-Time Pad

Alice wants to send an  $n$ -bit message  $m$  to Bob

## Setup:

- ▶ A and B generate random  $n$ -bit pad  $p$

## Encryption:

- ▶ A creates ciphertext  $c = E_p(m) := m \oplus p$

## Decryption:

- ▶ B decrypts  $m = D_p(c) := c \oplus p$

# One-Time Pad

Alice wants to send an  $n$ -bit message  $m$  to Bob

## Setup:

- ▶ A and B generate random  $n$ -bit pad  $p$

## Encryption:

- ▶ A creates ciphertext  $c = E_p(m) := m \oplus p$

## Decryption:

- ▶ B decrypts  $m = D_p(c) := c \oplus p$

Does Bob receive the message correctly?

Can Eve read the message?



# OTP Correctness

**Claim:** Bob always receives the message Alice sent.

# OTP Correctness

**Claim:** Bob always receives the message Alice sent.

Formally:  $\forall$  messages  $m$  & pads  $p$ ,  $D_p(E_p(m)) = m$

# OTP Correctness

**Claim:** Bob always receives the message Alice sent.

Formally:  $\forall$  messages  $m$  & pads  $p$ ,  $D_p(E_p(m)) = m$

**Proof:**

▶  $E_p(m) = m \oplus p$ , so  $D_p(E_p(m)) = (m \oplus p) \oplus p$

# OTP Correctness

**Claim:** Bob always receives the message Alice sent.

Formally:  $\forall$  messages  $m$  & pads  $p$ ,  $D_p(E_p(m)) = m$

**Proof:**

- ▶  $E_p(m) = m \oplus p$ , so  $D_p(E_p(m)) = (m \oplus p) \oplus p$
- ▶ Each bit of  $m$  XORed by same bit twice
- ▶ By previous claim, each bit of  $m$  stays the same

# OTP Correctness

**Claim:** Bob always receives the message Alice sent.

Formally:  $\forall$  messages  $m$  & pads  $p$ ,  $D_p(E_p(m)) = m$

**Proof:**

- ▶  $E_p(m) = m \oplus p$ , so  $D_p(E_p(m)) = (m \oplus p) \oplus p$
- ▶ Each bit of  $m$  XORed by same bit twice
- ▶ By previous claim, each bit of  $m$  stays the same
- ▶ Thus  $D_p(E_p(m)) = m$

# OTP Security

**Claim:** Any message possible just given ciphertext.

# OTP Security

**Claim:** Any message possible just given ciphertext.

Formally:  $\forall c \ \& \ m, \exists \text{ pad } p \text{ st } E_p(m) = c$

# OTP Security

**Claim:** Any message possible just given ciphertext.

Formally:  $\forall c \ \& \ m, \exists \text{ pad } p \text{ st } E_p(m) = c$

**Proof:**

- ▶ Take  $p = c \oplus m$



# OTP Security

**Claim:** Any message possible just given ciphertext.

Formally:  $\forall c \ \& \ m, \exists \text{ pad } p \text{ st } E_p(m) = c$

**Proof:**

- ▶ Take  $p = c \oplus m$
- ▶ Then  $E_p(m) = p \oplus m = (c \oplus m) \oplus m = c$

# OTP Security

**Claim:** Any message possible just given ciphertext.

Formally:  $\forall c \ \& \ m, \exists \text{ pad } p \text{ st } E_p(m) = c$

**Proof:**

- ▶ Take  $p = c \oplus m$
- ▶ Then  $E_p(m) = p \oplus m = (c \oplus m) \oplus m = c$

Intuition: set  $p_i = 1$  iff  $i$ th bit needs to flip

# OTP Security

**Claim:** Any message possible just given ciphertext.

Formally:  $\forall c \ \& \ m, \exists \text{ pad } p \text{ st } E_p(m) = c$

**Proof:**

- ▶ Take  $p = c \oplus m$
- ▶ Then  $E_p(m) = p \oplus m = (c \oplus m) \oplus m = c$

Intuition: set  $p_i = 1$  iff  $i$ th bit needs to flip

w/o pad,  $c$  says nothing about  $m$ !

# Problems With OTP

How do Alice and Bob agree on their pad?

# Problems With OTP

How do Alice and Bob agree on their pad?  
Can't just send it over the channel!

# Problems With OTP

How do Alice and Bob agree on their pad?

Can't just send it over the channel!

Secure only for a single message — can't reuse pad!

# Problems With OTP

How do Alice and Bob agree on their pad?

Can't just send it over the channel!

Secure only for a single message — can't reuse pad!

Solve these issues with *public key cryptography*

# Problems With OTP

How do Alice and Bob agree on their pad?

Can't just send it over the channel!

Secure only for a single message — can't reuse pad!

Solve these issues with *public key cryptography*

Idea: don't assume shared secret key

Have separate private (only Bob) and public keys



# “Textbook” RSA Protocol

Alice wants to send an  $n$ -bit message  $m$  to Bob

# “Textbook” RSA Protocol

Alice wants to send an  $n$ -bit message  $m$  to Bob

## Setup:

- ▶ B chooses primes  $p, q$  st  $pq > 2^n$
- ▶ B chooses  $e$  st  $\gcd(e, (p-1)(q-1)) = 1$
- ▶ B publicizes  $N = pq$  and  $e$
- ▶ B keeps  $p, q, d = e^{-1} \pmod{(p-1)(q-1)}$

# “Textbook” RSA Protocol

Alice wants to send an  $n$ -bit message  $m$  to Bob

## Setup:

- ▶ B chooses primes  $p, q$  st  $pq > 2^n$
- ▶ B chooses  $e$  st  $\gcd(e, (p-1)(q-1)) = 1$
- ▶ B publicizes  $N = pq$  and  $e$
- ▶ B keeps  $p, q, d = e^{-1} \pmod{(p-1)(q-1)}$

## Encryption:

- ▶ A encrypts  $c = E_{N,e}(m) := m^e \pmod{N}$

# “Textbook” RSA Protocol

Alice wants to send an  $n$ -bit message  $m$  to Bob

## Setup:

- ▶ B chooses primes  $p, q$  st  $pq > 2^n$
- ▶ B chooses  $e$  st  $\gcd(e, (p-1)(q-1)) = 1$
- ▶ B publicizes  $N = pq$  and  $e$
- ▶ B keeps  $p, q, d = e^{-1} \pmod{(p-1)(q-1)}$

## Encryption:

- ▶ A encrypts  $c = E_{N,e}(m) := m^e \pmod{N}$

## Decryption:

- ▶ B decrypts  $m = D_{N,d}(c) := c^d \pmod{N}$

# Fermat's Little Theorem

**Theorem:** Let  $p$  be a prime and  $a \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .  
Then  $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ .

# Fermat's Little Theorem

**Theorem:** Let  $p$  be a prime and  $a \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .  
Then  $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ .

**Proof:**

- ▶ Consider set  $S_p = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, p-1\}$

# Fermat's Little Theorem

**Theorem:** Let  $p$  be a prime and  $a \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .  
Then  $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ .

**Proof:**

- ▶ Consider set  $S_p = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, p-1\}$
- ▶ Claim:  $f(x) = ax \pmod{p}$  is bijection  $S_p \rightarrow S_p$

# Fermat's Little Theorem

**Theorem:** Let  $p$  be a prime and  $a \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .  
Then  $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ .

**Proof:**

- ▶ Consider set  $S_p = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, p-1\}$
- ▶ Claim:  $f(x) = ax \pmod{p}$  is bijection  $S_p \rightarrow S_p$
- ▶  $\{1, 2, \dots, p-1\} = \{a, 2a, \dots, (p-1)a\} \pmod{p}$



# Fermat's Little Theorem

**Theorem:** Let  $p$  be a prime and  $a \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .  
Then  $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ .

**Proof:**

- ▶ Consider set  $S_p = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, p-1\}$
- ▶ Claim:  $f(x) = ax \pmod{p}$  is bijection  $S_p \rightarrow S_p$
- ▶  $\{1, 2, \dots, p-1\} = \{a, 2a, \dots, (p-1)a\} \pmod{p}$
- ▶ Means  $\prod_i i \equiv \prod_i ia \equiv a^{p-1} \prod_i i \pmod{p}$

# Fermat's Little Theorem

**Theorem:** Let  $p$  be a prime and  $a \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .  
Then  $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ .

**Proof:**

- ▶ Consider set  $S_p = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, p-1\}$
- ▶ Claim:  $f(x) = ax \pmod{p}$  is bijection  $S_p \rightarrow S_p$
- ▶  $\{1, 2, \dots, p-1\} = \{a, 2a, \dots, (p-1)a\} \pmod{p}$
- ▶ Means  $\prod_i i \equiv \prod_i ia \equiv a^{p-1} \prod_i i \pmod{p}$
- ▶ Multiply by  $\prod_i i^{-1}$ , get  $1 \equiv a^{p-1} \pmod{p}$

# Proof Of Claim

To finish FLT proof, need to prove:

**Claim:**  $f(x) = ax \pmod{p}$  is bijection  $S_p \rightarrow S_p$

**Proof:**

- ▶ Need that for  $x \in S_p$ ,  $f(x) \in S_p$

# Proof Of Claim

To finish FLT proof, need to prove:

**Claim:**  $f(x) = ax \pmod{p}$  is bijection  $S_p \rightarrow S_p$

**Proof:**

- ▶ Need that for  $x \in S_p$ ,  $f(x) \in S_p$ 
  - ▶ If  $x \in S_p$ ,  $p \nmid x$
  - ▶  $p \nmid a$  either, so  $p \nmid ax$
  - ▶ Hence  $ax \pmod{p} \in S_p$

# Proof Of Claim

To finish FLT proof, need to prove:

**Claim:**  $f(x) = ax \pmod{p}$  is bijection  $S_p \rightarrow S_p$

**Proof:**

- ▶ Need that for  $x \in S_p$ ,  $f(x) \in S_p$ 
  - ▶ If  $x \in S_p$ ,  $p \nmid x$
  - ▶  $p \nmid a$  either, so  $p \nmid ax$
  - ▶ Hence  $ax \pmod{p} \in S_p$
- ▶ Inverse is  $f^{-1}(y) = a^{-1}y \pmod{p}$

# Proof Of Claim

To finish FLT proof, need to prove:

**Claim:**  $f(x) = ax \pmod{p}$  is bijection  $S_p \rightarrow S_p$

**Proof:**

- ▶ Need that for  $x \in S_p$ ,  $f(x) \in S_p$ 
  - ▶ If  $x \in S_p$ ,  $p \nmid x$
  - ▶  $p \nmid a$  either, so  $p \nmid ax$
  - ▶ Hence  $ax \pmod{p} \in S_p$
- ▶ Inverse is  $f^{-1}(y) = a^{-1}y \pmod{p}$ 
  - ▶  $f^{-1}(f(x)) \equiv a^{-1}ax \equiv x \pmod{p}$
  - ▶  $f(f^{-1}(x)) \equiv aa^{-1}x \equiv x \pmod{p}$

# RSA Correctness

**Theorem:** RSA protocol always decrypts correctly.

# RSA Correctness

**Theorem:** RSA protocol always decrypts correctly.

Formally:  $\forall p, q, e, \text{ and } m, D_{N,d}(E_{N,e}(m)) = m$



# RSA Correctness

**Theorem:** RSA protocol always decrypts correctly.

Formally:  $\forall p, q, e, \text{ and } m, D_{N,d}(E_{N,e}(m)) = m$

**Proof:**

- ▶ Note:  $D(E(m)) = m^{ed} \bmod N$
- ▶ So just need to prove  $m^{ed} \equiv m \pmod{N}$

# RSA Correctness

**Theorem:** RSA protocol always decrypts correctly.

Formally:  $\forall p, q, e, \text{ and } m, D_{N,d}(E_{N,e}(m)) = m$

**Proof:**

- ▶ Note:  $D(E(m)) = m^{ed} \pmod N$
- ▶ So just need to prove  $m^{ed} \equiv m \pmod N$
- ▶  $ed = 1 + k(p-1)(q-1)$
- ▶ So  $m^{ed} = (m^{(p-1)})^{k(q-1)} m \equiv m \pmod p$

# RSA Correctness

**Theorem:** RSA protocol always decrypts correctly.

Formally:  $\forall p, q, e, \text{ and } m, D_{N,d}(E_{N,e}(m)) = m$

**Proof:**

- ▶ Note:  $D(E(m)) = m^{ed} \pmod N$
- ▶ So just need to prove  $m^{ed} \equiv m \pmod N$
- ▶  $ed = 1 + k(p-1)(q-1)$
- ▶ So  $m^{ed} = (m^{(p-1)})^{k(q-1)} m \equiv m \pmod p$
- ▶ Similarly, have  $m^{ed} \equiv m \pmod q$

# RSA Correctness

**Theorem:** RSA protocol always decrypts correctly.

Formally:  $\forall p, q, e, \text{ and } m, D_{N,d}(E_{N,e}(m)) = m$

**Proof:**

- ▶ Note:  $D(E(m)) = m^{ed} \pmod N$
- ▶ So just need to prove  $m^{ed} \equiv m \pmod N$
- ▶  $ed = 1 + k(p-1)(q-1)$
- ▶ So  $m^{ed} = (m^{(p-1)})^{k(q-1)} m \equiv m \pmod p$
- ▶ Similarly, have  $m^{ed} \equiv m \pmod q$
- ▶  $m^{ed} \equiv m \pmod{pq}$  is solution to those two
- ▶ CRT:  $m$  is *only* solution!

# RSA Efficiency

Need protocol to run quickly

For security,  $p$  and  $q$  often 512 bits or more.

# RSA Efficiency

Need protocol to run quickly

For security,  $p$  and  $q$  often 512 bits or more.

Setup: need to sample  $p$  and  $q$  (next slide)

# RSA Efficiency

Need protocol to run quickly

For security,  $p$  and  $q$  often 512 bits or more.

Setup: need to sample  $p$  and  $q$  (next slide)

Setup: need to invert  $e$  to get  $d$

- ▶ EGCD runs in log time!

# RSA Efficiency

Need protocol to run quickly

For security,  $p$  and  $q$  often 512 bits or more.

Setup: need to sample  $p$  and  $q$  (next slide)

Setup: need to invert  $e$  to get  $d$

- ▶ EGCD runs in log time!

Encryption: need to find  $m^e \pmod{N}$

- ▶ Repeated squaring runs in log time!



# RSA Efficiency

Need protocol to run quickly

For security,  $p$  and  $q$  often 512 bits or more.

Setup: need to sample  $p$  and  $q$  (next slide)

Setup: need to invert  $e$  to get  $d$

- ▶ EGCD runs in log time!

Encryption: need to find  $m^e \pmod{N}$

- ▶ Repeated squaring runs in log time!

Decryption: need to find  $c^d \pmod{N}$

- ▶ Again use repeated squaring!

# Sampling Primes

How to find primes  $p$  and  $q$ ?

Can't use the same ones for every key!

# Sampling Primes

How to find primes  $p$  and  $q$ ?

Can't use the same ones for every key!

**Theorem:** Num primes  $\leq n$  at least  $\frac{n}{\ln(n)}$

# Sampling Primes

How to find primes  $p$  and  $q$ ?

Can't use the same ones for every key!

**Theorem:** Num primes  $\leq n$  at least  $\frac{n}{\ln(n)}$

Means we can guess randomly until we find one!

# Sampling Primes

How to find primes  $p$  and  $q$ ?

Can't use the same ones for every key!

**Theorem:** Num primes  $\leq n$  at least  $\frac{n}{\ln(n)}$

Means we can guess randomly until we find one!

Note: can quickly test primality

# Time For A Break

4 minute breather!

# Time For A Break

4 minute breather!

**Today's Discussion Question:**

What is the best kind of sandwich?

# RSA Security

Correctness and efficiency great; need security too



# RSA Security

Correctness and efficiency great; need security too

Open problem in Computer Science!

# RSA Security

Correctness and efficiency great; need security too

Open problem in Computer Science!

Generally accepted as secure, but no proof (yet)

# RSA Security

Correctness and efficiency great; need security too

Open problem in Computer Science!

Generally accepted as secure, but no proof (yet)

Can easily break if factor  $N$  into  $p$  and  $q$

But naïve factoring too slow if  $p$  and  $q$  big

# RSA Security

Correctness and efficiency great; need security too

Open problem in Computer Science!

Generally accepted as secure, but no proof (yet)

Can easily break if factor  $N$  into  $p$  and  $q$

But naïve factoring too slow if  $p$  and  $q$  big

Note: can factor quickly on quantum computers

Not an immediate issue, but may be in the future!

# Breaking Textbook RSA

Even if RSA secure, need careful implementation

# Breaking Textbook RSA

Even if RSA secure, need careful implementation

Ex: suppose my credit card number is  $m$   
I send Amazon  $E(m)$  to make a purchase

# Breaking Textbook RSA

Even if RSA secure, need careful implementation

Ex: suppose my credit card number is  $m$   
I send Amazon  $E(m)$  to make a purchase

Alice can't recover  $m$  from  $E(m)$ ...

# Breaking Textbook RSA

Even if RSA secure, need careful implementation

Ex: suppose my credit card number is  $m$   
I send Amazon  $E(m)$  to make a purchase

Alice can't recover  $m$  from  $E(m)$ ...  
...but what if she sends  $E(m)$  to Amazon?



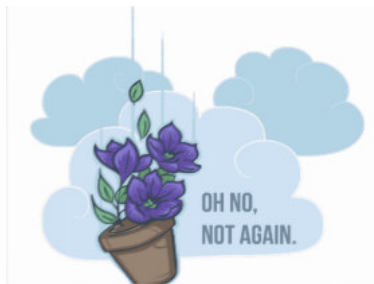
# Breaking Textbook RSA

Even if RSA secure, need careful implementation

Ex: suppose my credit card number is  $m$   
I send Amazon  $E(m)$  to make a purchase

Alice can't recover  $m$  from  $E(m)$ ...

...but what if she sends  $E(m)$  to Amazon?



# Defense Against Replay Attacks

Last slide was a *replay attack*

# Defense Against Replay Attacks

Last slide was a *replay attack*

Fix: pad message with a bunch of randomness

If Amazon gets same message twice, reject

# Defense Against Replay Attacks

Last slide was a *replay attack*

Fix: pad message with a bunch of randomness

If Amazon gets same message twice, reject

Moral: even secure protocol can be vulnerable!

# Digital Signature Scheme

Alternate use of RSA: proof of identity

# Digital Signature Scheme

Alternate use of RSA: proof of identity

“Amazon” wants to send me a message.  
How do I know it's actually Amazon?

# Digital Signature Scheme

Alternate use of RSA: proof of identity

“Amazon” wants to send me a message.

How do I know it's actually Amazon?

Idea: Amazon sends  $s = m^d \pmod{N}$  along with  $m$

# Digital Signature Scheme

Alternate use of RSA: proof of identity

“Amazon” wants to send me a message.

How do I know it's actually Amazon?

Idea: Amazon sends  $s = m^d \pmod{N}$  along with  $m$   
I can verify  $s^e \equiv m \pmod{N}$



# Digital Signature Scheme

Alternate use of RSA: proof of identity

“Amazon” wants to send me a message.

How do I know it's actually Amazon?

Idea: Amazon sends  $s = m^d \pmod{N}$  along with  $m$

I can verify  $s^e \equiv m \pmod{N}$

Only Amazon can sign consistently!

Ability to sign  $\equiv$  ability to decrypt

# Digital Signature Attack

**Eve:** I choose message to sign to prevent cheating!

# Digital Signature Attack

**Eve:** I choose message to sign to prevent cheating!

**Amazon:** ok...

# Digital Signature Attack

**Eve:** I choose message to sign to prevent cheating!

**Amazon:** ok...

**Eve:** Sign  $r^e E(m)$  pls

# Digital Signature Attack

**Eve:** I choose message to sign to prevent cheating!

**Amazon:** ok...

**Eve:** Sign  $r^e E(m)$  pls

**Amazon:**  $(r^e E(m))^d \pmod{N}$

# Digital Signature Attack

**Eve:** I choose message to sign to prevent cheating!

**Amazon:** ok...

**Eve:** Sign  $r^e E(m)$  pls

**Amazon:**  $(r^e E(m))^d \pmod{N}$

What can Eve now do?

# Digital Signature Attack

**Eve:** I choose message to sign to prevent cheating!

**Amazon:** ok...

**Eve:** Sign  $r^e E(m)$  pls

**Amazon:**  $(r^e E(m))^d \pmod{N}$

What can Eve now do?

$$(r^e E(m))^d \equiv r^{ed} m^{ed} \equiv rm \pmod{N}$$

# Digital Signature Attack

**Eve:** I choose message to sign to prevent cheating!

**Amazon:** ok...

**Eve:** Sign  $r^e E(m)$  pls

**Amazon:**  $(r^e E(m))^d \pmod{N}$

What can Eve now do?

$$(r^e E(m))^d \equiv r^{ed} m^{ed} \equiv rm \pmod{N}$$

Uh oh — Eve knows  $r$ , so can invert to get  $m$ !



# Digital Signature Attack

**Eve:** I choose message to sign to prevent cheating!

**Amazon:** ok...

**Eve:** Sign  $r^e E(m)$  pls

**Amazon:**  $(r^e E(m))^d \pmod{N}$

What can Eve now do?

$$(r^e E(m))^d \equiv r^{ed} m^{ed} \equiv rm \pmod{N}$$

Uh oh — Eve knows  $r$ , so can invert to get  $m$ !

Moral: don't sign arbitrary messages

# Fin

Next time: polynomials!