Notes for November 1, 1999

- 1. Greetings and Felicitations!
- 2. Puzzle of the Day
- 3. Public-Key Cryptography
 - a. Basic idea: 2 keys, one private, one public
 - b. Cryptosystem must satisfy:
 - i. given public key, CI to get private key;
 - ii. cipher withstands chosen plaintext attack;
 - iii. encryption, decryption computationally feasible [note: commutativity not required]
 - c. Benefits: can give confidentiality or authentication or both
- 4. Use of PKC
 - a. Normally used as key interchange system to exchange secret keys (cheap)
 - b. Then use secret key system (too expensive to use PKC for this)
- 5. RSA
 - a. Provides both authenticity and confidentiality
 - b. Go through algorithm:
 - Idea: $C = M^e \mod n$, $M = C^d \mod n$, with $ed \mod \phi(n) = 1$.

Proof: $M^{\phi(n)} \mod n = 1$ [by Fermat's theorem as generalized by Euler]; follows immediately from *ed* mod $\phi(n) = 1$.

Public key is (e, n); private key is d. Choose n = pq; then $\phi(n) = (p-1)(q-1)$.

c. Example:

p = 5, q = 7; n = 35, f(n) = (5-1)(7-1) = 24. Pick d = 11. Then $de \mod \phi(n) = 1$, so choose e = 11. To encipher 2, $C = M^e \mod n = 2^{11} \mod 35 = 2048 \mod 35 = 18$, and $M = C^d \mod n = 1811 \mod 35 = 2$.

d. Example: p = 53, q = 61, n = 3233, f(n) = (53-1)(61-1) = 3120. Take d = 791; then e = 71. Encipher M = RENAISSANCE: A = 00, B = 01, ..., Z = 25, blank = 26. Then: M = RE NA IS SA NC Eblank = 1704 1300 0818 1800 1302 0426 C = (1704)⁷¹ mod 3233 = 3106; etc. = 3106 0100 0931 2691 1984 2927

6. Authentication:

- a. validating client (user) identity
- b. validating server (system) identity
- c. validating both (mutual authentication)
- 7. Basis
 - a. What you know
 - b. What you have
 - c. What you are
- 8. Passwords
 - a. How UNIX does selection
 - b. Problem: common passwords; Go through Morris and Thompson ; Klein and mine, etc.
 - c. May be pass phrases: goal is to make search space as large as possible and distribution as uniform as possible
 - d. Other ways to force good password selection: random, pronounceable,m computer-aided selection
 - e. Go through problems, approaches to each, esp. proactive