

System Security

Cryptography - Details

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Based on Clark's slides

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`http://www.cs.auckland.ac.nz/compsci725s2c/`

Stream Cipher

- ◆ $P \oplus S$: bitstring P XORed with an arbitrarily-long “keystream” S generated from our secret key K .
- ◆ Decryption is the same function as encryption, because $S \oplus (S \oplus P) = P$
- ◆ Very fast and can be built in hardware
- ◆ Examples include: A5 (GSM), RC4 (SSL)

Block Ciphers

- ◆ Operate on a fixed-length of bit – block
- ◆ Based on Product Cipher, a combination of *substitutions* and *permutations*
- ◆ Multiple rounds with subkeys derived from the main key
- ◆ Examples include:
 - Data Encryption Standard (DES) – block 64-bits, key 56-bits
 - Triple DES – triple encryption of each block with a 168-bits key
 - AES with 128-, 192-, 256-bits key

Iterated Block Ciphers

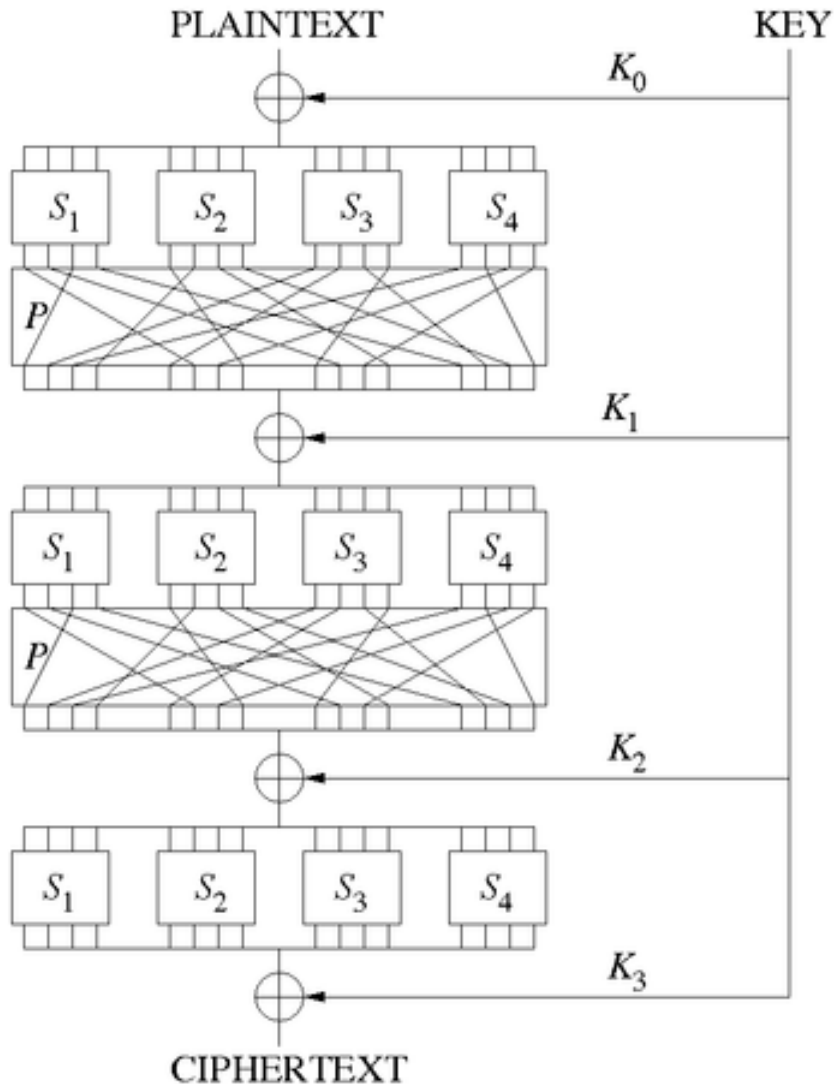
Iteration of the same transformation (round function) on fixed-size block

$$P_0 = P \oplus K_0$$

$$P_i = R_{K_i}(P_{i-1}); i=1..n$$

$$C = P_n \oplus K_{n+1}$$

Iterated Block Ciphers



Substitution-
permutation networks

Public Key Cryptography

- ◆ Separate keys for encryption (E) and decryption (D): $D(E(P, k_e), k_d) = P$
- ◆ The secret key k_e cannot be computed efficiently from the public key k_d and the ciphertext

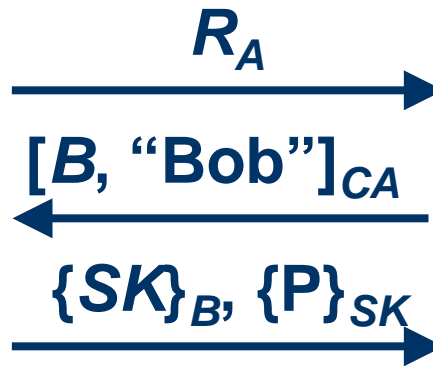
Authenticating using PK

- ◆ Using the secret key we can “sign” a message
 - [“Hello”]_G is a message signed with Giovanni secret key
- ◆ Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) to discover public keys
- ◆ Certificate Authority (CA) is a registry database

PK Protocol - Naive

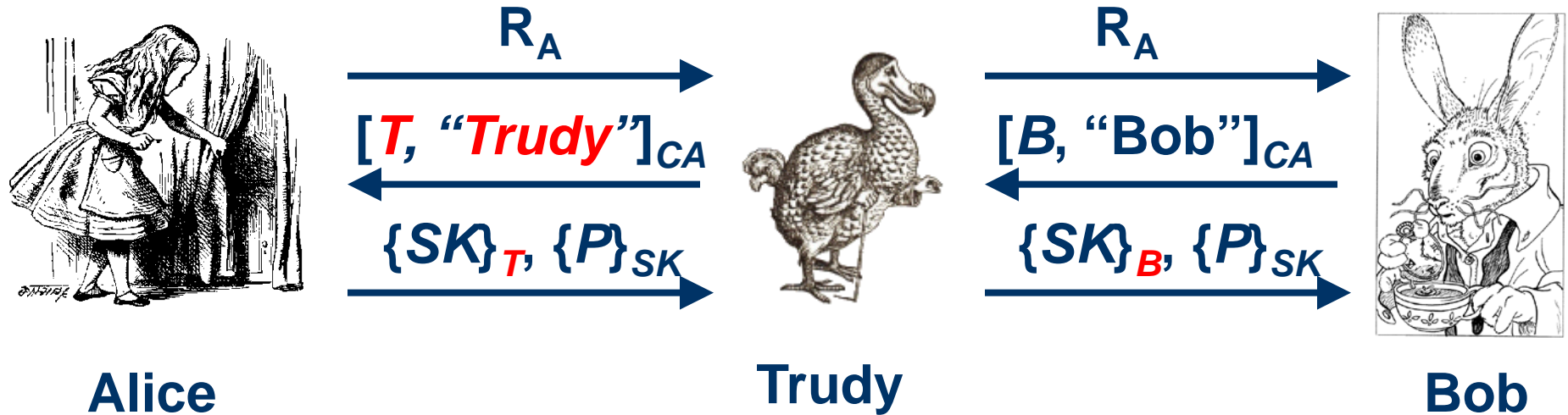


Alice



Bob

Man in the Middle



Trudy's certificate might be
 $[T, \text{"Bob"}]_{CA}$

Having a certificate does not means authenticity



Resources

- ◆ Security Engineering – Ross Anderson
- ◆ Chapter 5: <http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~rja14/Papers/SEv2-c05.pdf>