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> :

.



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1 . [1 -4] [8]

1.

2. A5 LILI

3. DES, IDEA AES

4. RSA ECC

2 . [5 -7]

5. [5]

6.

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2



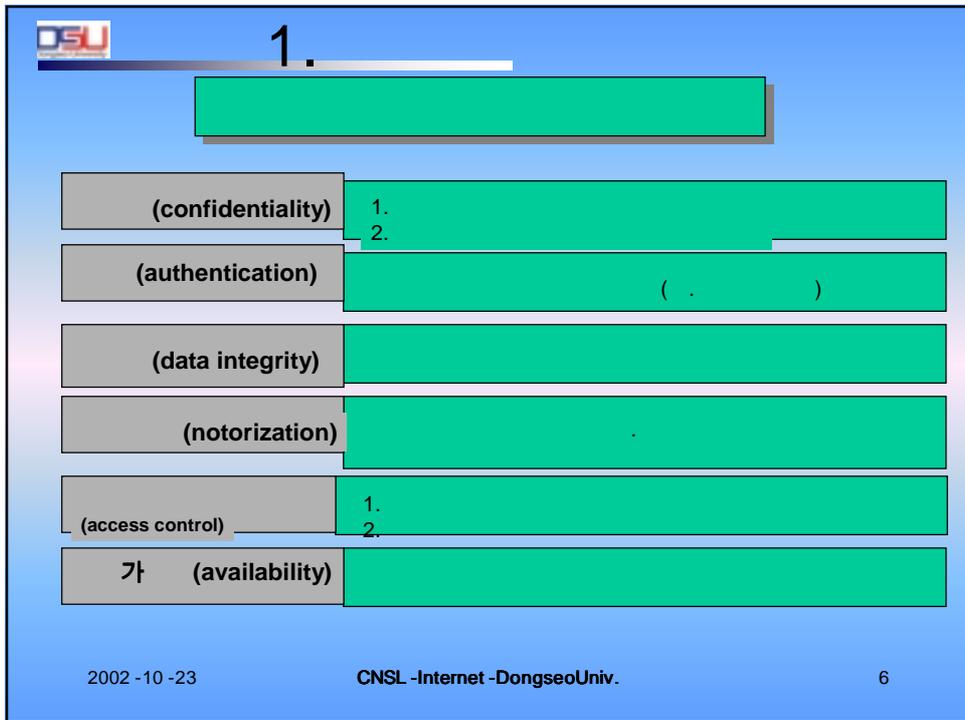
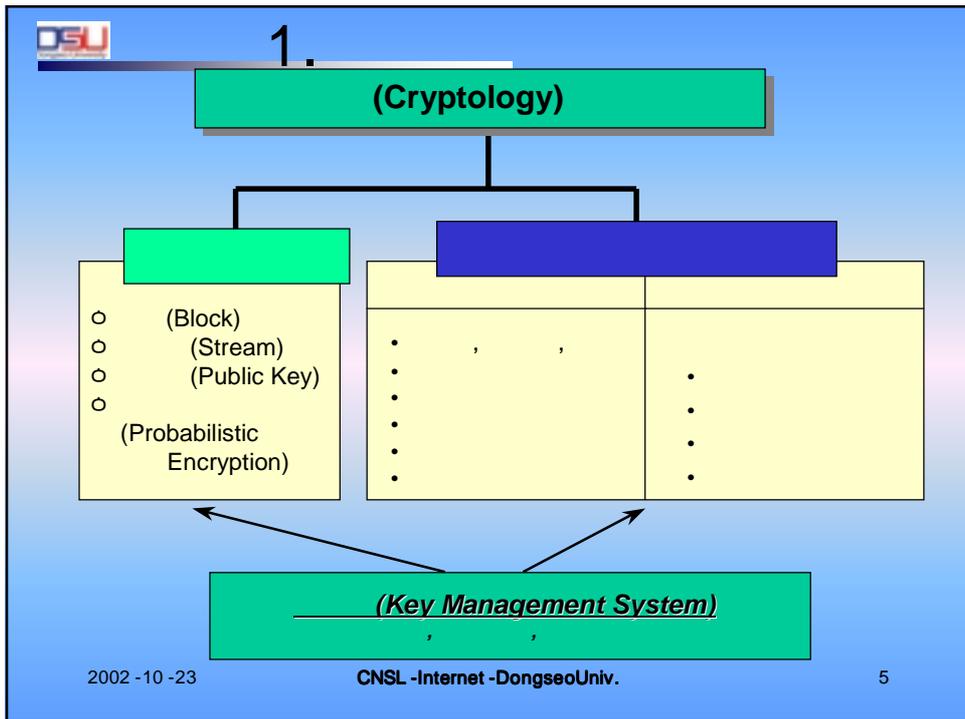
References

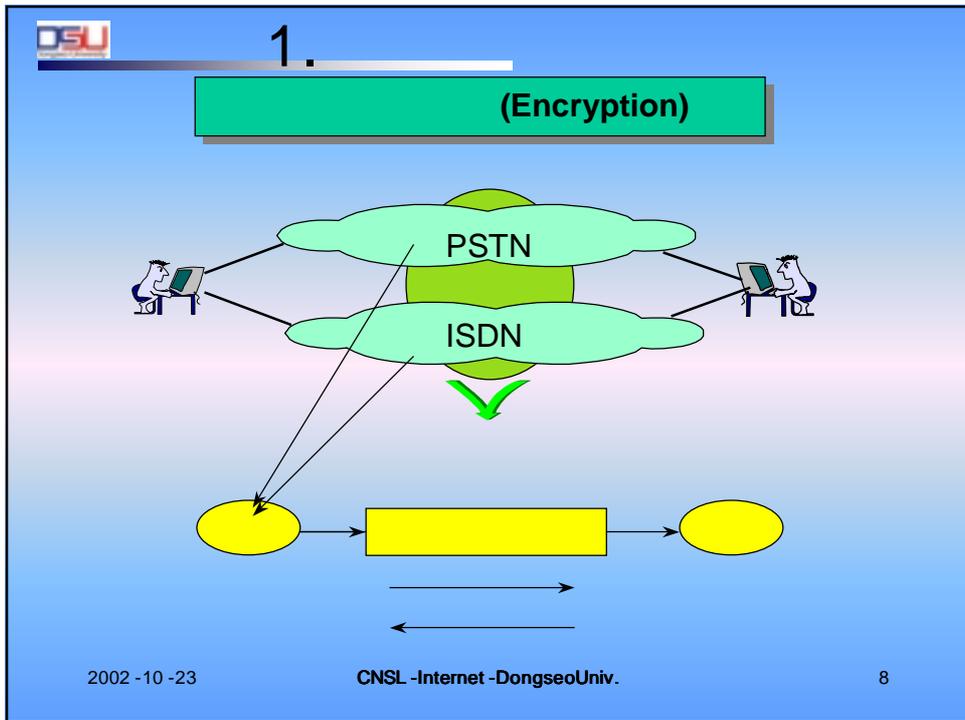
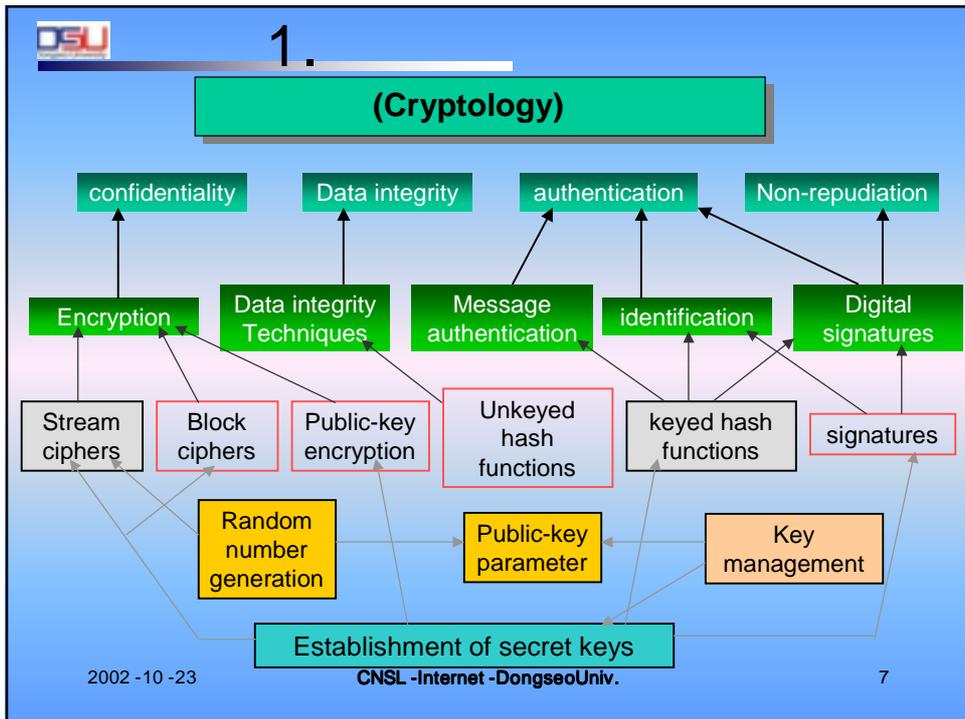
1. B. Schneier, *Applied Cryptography (2nd Ed.)*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995.
2. A. Menezes, *Handbook of Applied Cryptography*, CRC Press, 1997.
3. D. Stinson, *Cryptography – Theory and Practice (2nd Ed.)*, CRC Press, 2002.
4. William Stallings, *Cryptography and Network Security (2nd Ed.)*, Prentice -Hall, Inc., 1999
5. , , , 1999
6. , , , 2001
7. , , , 1999.
8. (KISA)
<http://www.kisa.or.kr>



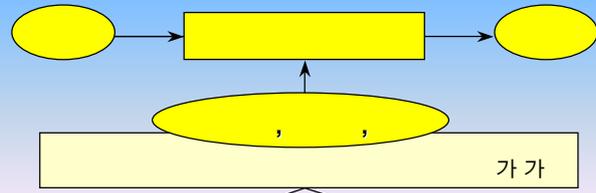
1.

- ,
- 1800. Vigenere cipher
- 1918. Vernam cipher = one -time pad
- 1917. Rotor Machine
- 1920. Enigma Machine, Hegelin Machine
- 1948. C.E.Shannon, “Secrecy System ”
- 1970. Europe, “Stream Cipher” /
- 1970. Fiestel, “LUCIFER”
- 1975. IBM, “DES”
- 1976. Diffie & Hellman, “Public -Key Cryptosystems”
- 1978. Rivest, Shamir & Adleman, “RSA”
- 1980 -90 A5, RC4, skipjack, AES(Rijndael), ECC





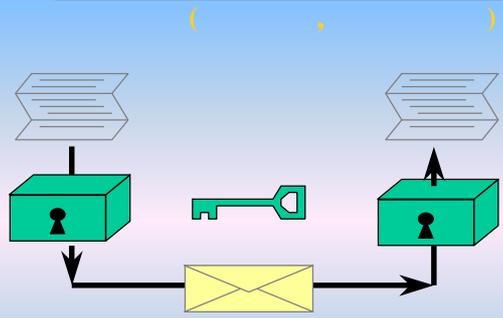
(Encryption)



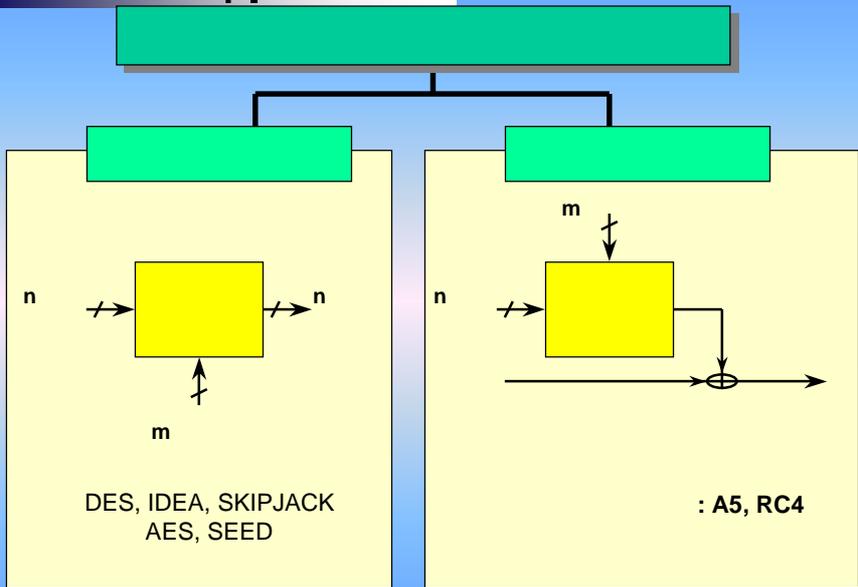
(CONVENTIONAL)
 = (Secret-key)
 = (Symmetric-key)
 =
 • : DES, SKIPJACK,
 IDEA, AES, SEED
 • : A5, LILI, f8, RC4

(PUBLIC KEY)
 = (Asymmetric-key)
 ≠
 RSA, ElGamal, ECC

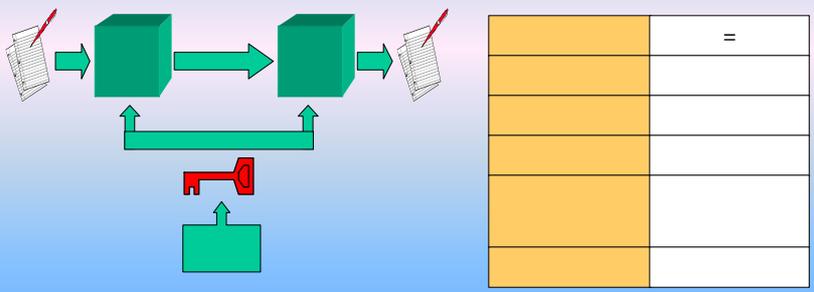
(Symmetric)



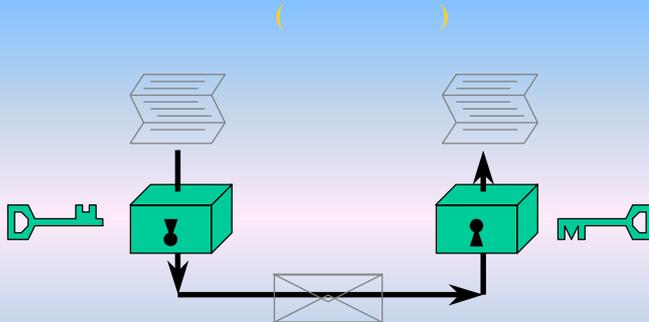
- : 가
- : 가
- :
- : DES, FEAL, IDEA, Skipjack, AES, SEED



□ Confusion(Substitution),
Diffusion(Transposition)

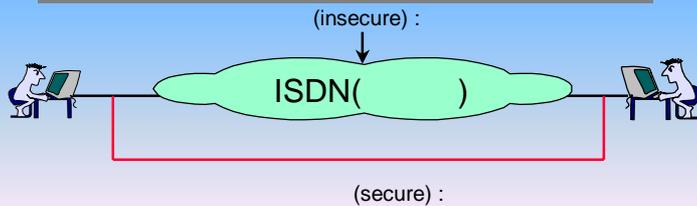


(Asymmetric)

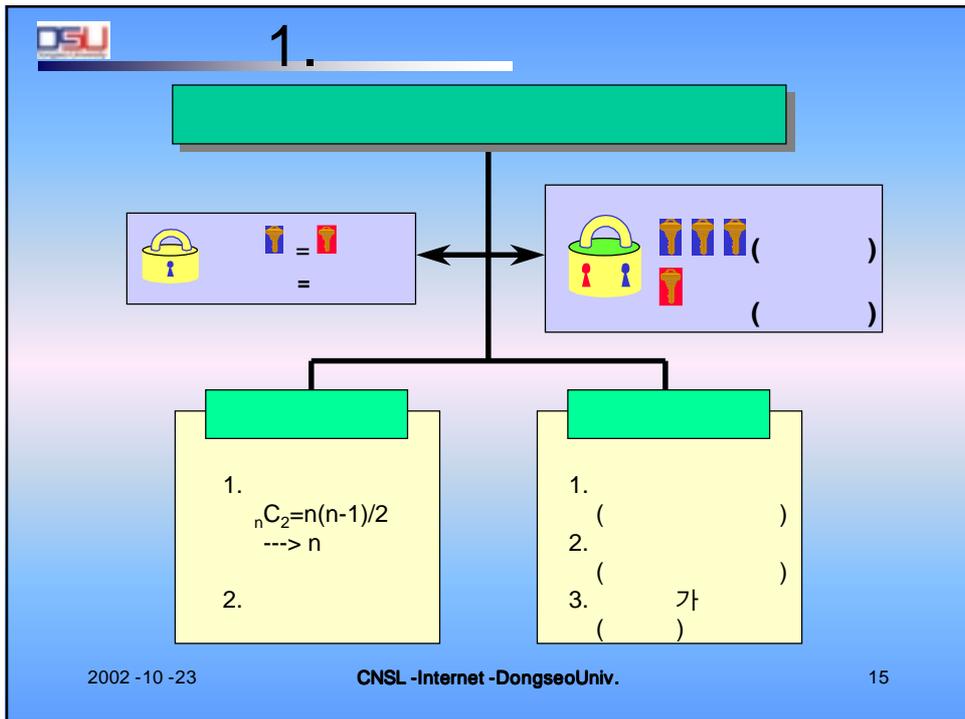


- : (=) 가 .
- : 가 .
- : 가
- : RSA

(Asymmetric)



(---> 1. : , 2. 가?)



1.

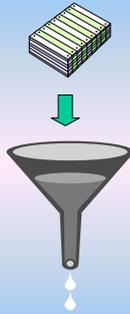
RSA	
Composite $n = p \cdot q$	Factorization problem
1024bits	Most Popular

KCDSA		Elliptic curve family	
Prime p	Discrete logarithm problem	Elliptic curve group over F_p	ECDL problem
1024bits		160bits	

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(Hash Function)

가



Dyejsldmnmf
mdfnmd.sdd
fnfnfnkfekkfe
ekfkjefjefolfee
.....

- : (one-way) ,
- : ,
- : SHA-1, MD5

가

(Hash Function)

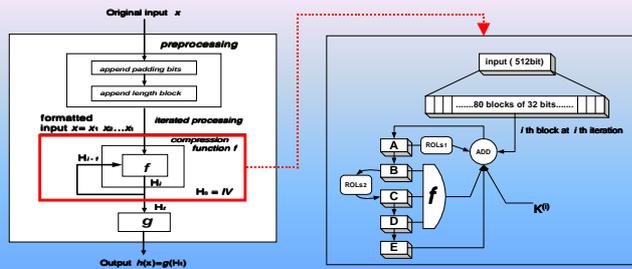
➤ HAS(Hash Algorithm Standard) - 160

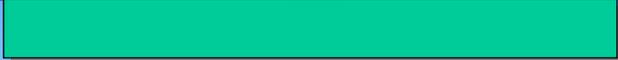
✓ 1998 TTA

✓ 160

✓ SHA ()

□ HAS-160





) A.K. Lenstra & E.R.Verheul, "Selecting Cryptographic Key Sizes" , PKC2000, Jan, 2000

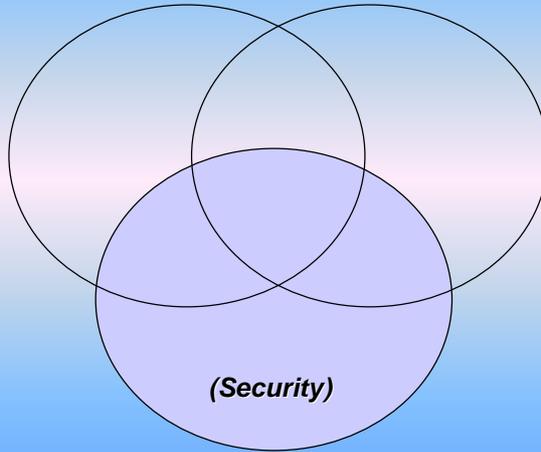
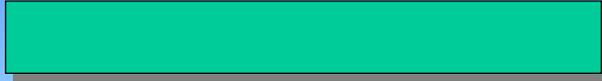
		RSA/D H	Subgroup p	Elliptic Curve	MIPS Year	H/W cost
2000	70	952	125	132	7.13×10^9	1.39×10^8
2005	74	1149	131	147	1.02×10^{11}	1.96×10^8
2010	78	1369	138	160	1.45×10^{12}	2.77×10^8
2020	86	1881	151	188	2.94×10^{14}	5.55×10^8



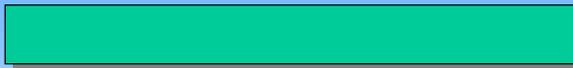
	()	()
	=	≠



1.



2. A5 LILI

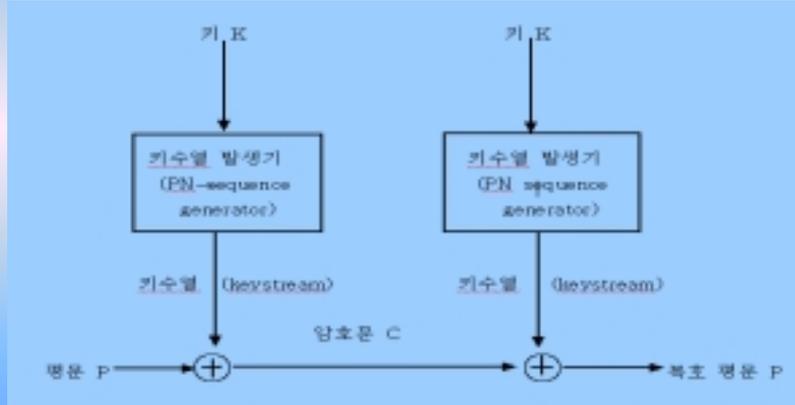
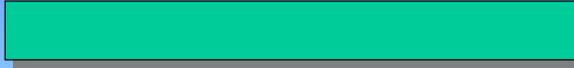


(XOR)

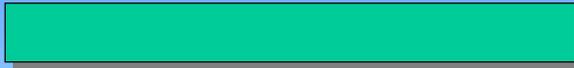
,

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2. A5 LILI



2. A5 LILI



- -
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
- 가 가 .
- 가 .
- ()



2. A5 LILI

()

- Beker, Siegenthaler Golic
(Period):

(Randomness):

(Liner complexity):

(Correlation immunity):

(Keystream cycle):

1



2. A5 LILI

LFSR

- shift register) ? (LFSR,liner feedback

➤ (LFSR)

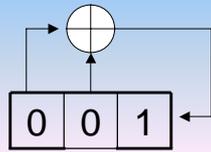
가

XOR

가

2. A5 LILI

LFSR



0	0	1	
0	1	0	= (0 ⊕ 0)
1	0	1	= (0 ⊕ 1)
0	1	1	= (1 0)
1	1	1	= (0 1)
1	1	0	= (1 1)
1	0	0	= (1 1)
0	0	1	= (1 0)
0	1	0	= (0 0)
1	0	1	= (0 1)
0	1	1	= (1 0)
1	1	1	= (0 1)
1	1	0	= (1 1)
1	0	0	= (1 1)

$$= 2^{3-1}$$

$$= 7$$

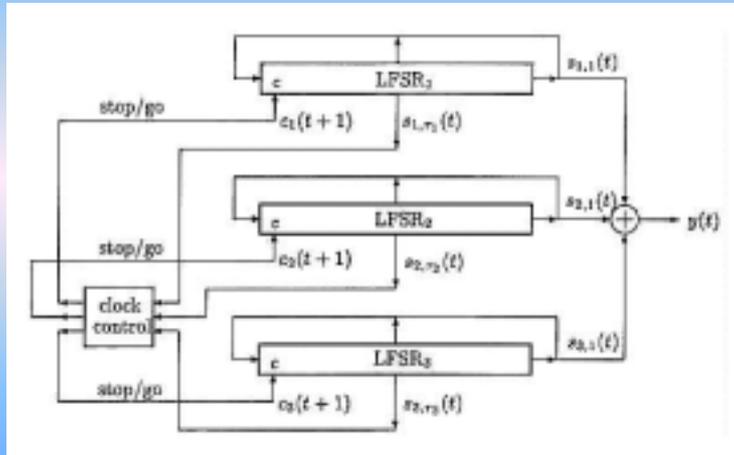
2. A5 LILI

A5 (A5 Stream cipher)

- ❑ A5
 - GSM
- ❑
 - 3 (19, 22, 23)
 - Clock Control
 - 4 XOR
 - Majority Function

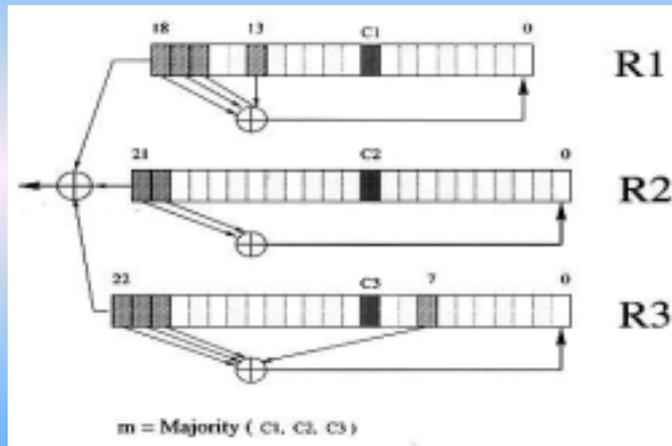
2. A5 LILI

A5



2. A5 LILI

A5



2. A5 LILI-II

□ LILI-II Stream Cipher

- ACISP'2002 proposed
- Hoonjae Lee (Dongseo Univ.)
- Sangjae Moon (Kyungpook Nat'l Univ.)
- A. Clark, E. Dawson, J. Fuller, J. Golic, W. Millan and L. Simpson (QUT -ISRC, Australia)
- 255-bit key size (internal memory)
- Strong to Time-Memory Tradeoff Attack

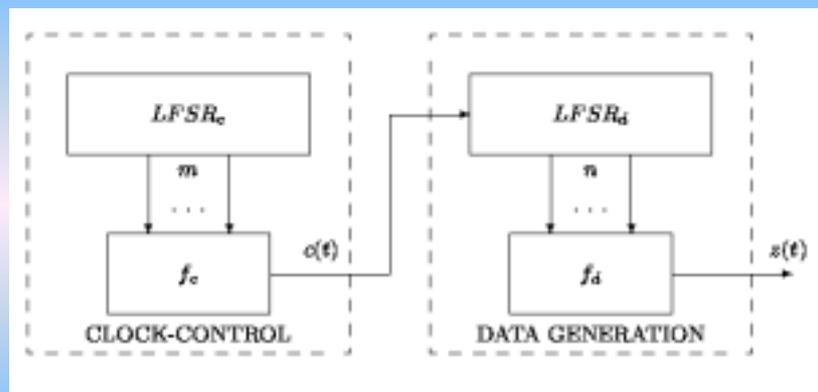
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2. A5 LILI-II

□ LILI-II Keystream Generator

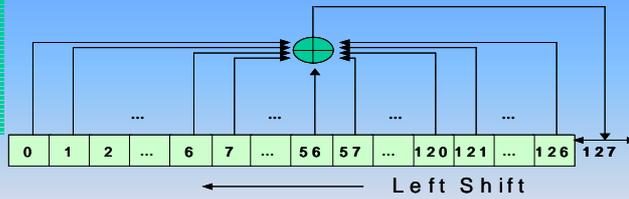


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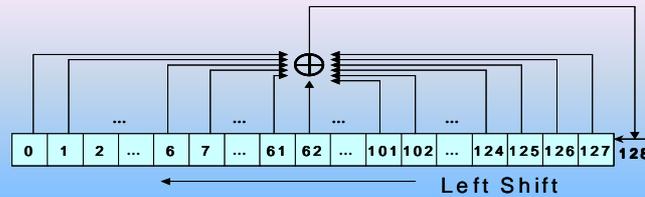
(1) LFSR_c
(127)



(2)

Clock-Controlled Function f_c
 $f_c(x_0, x_{126}) = 2(x_0) + x_{126} + 1$

(3) LFSR_d
(128)



(4)

Data Generation Function f_d
LFSR_d positions (0,1,3,7,12,20,30,44,65,80,96,122)

□ Primitive Polynomial of LFSR_c

$$\begin{aligned}
 &x^{126} + x^{126} + x^{125} + x^{124} + x^{123} + x^{122} + x^{119} + x^{117} + x^{115} + x^{111} + x^{108} \\
 &+ x^{106} + x^{105} + x^{104} + x^{103} + x^{102} + x^{96} + x^{94} + x^{90} + x^{87} + x^{83} + x^{81} \\
 &+ x^{80} + x^{79} + x^{77} + x^{74} + x^{73} + x^{72} + x^{71} + x^{70} + x^{67} + x^{66} + x^{65} + x^{61} \\
 &+ x^{60} + x^{58} + x^{57} + x^{56} + x^{55} + x^{53} + x^{53} + x^{51} + x^{50} + x^{49} + x^{47} + x^{44} \\
 &+ x^{43} + x^{40} + x^{39} + x^{36} + x^{35} + x^{30} + x^{29} + x^{25} + x^{25} + x^{18} + x^{17} + x^{16} \\
 &+ x^{15} + x^{14} + x^{11} + x^9 + x^8 + x^7 + x^6 + x^1 + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

□ Clock-Controlled Function f_c

$$f_c(x_0, x_{126}) = 2(x_0) + x_{126} + 1.$$



2. A5 LILI-II

□ Cryptographic Properties

The Boolean Function has 12 inputs and these properties:
Balanced, CI(1), Order=10, Nonlinearity=1992, No Linear Structures.



3. DES, IDEA AES

DES

- 1973
 1. 가
 2. 가
 3. 가
 4. 가 가
 5. 가
 6. 가
 7. 가
- 1974 8 2
Water Tuchman Carl Meyer가 lucifer cipher
- 1977 1 15
- DES 5
- ANSI

3. DES, IDEA AES

DES

- DES 64 64 64
- (substitution) (permutation) 2
가 16
- 1. (confusion) : 1 가
- 2. (diffusion) : 가
- DES

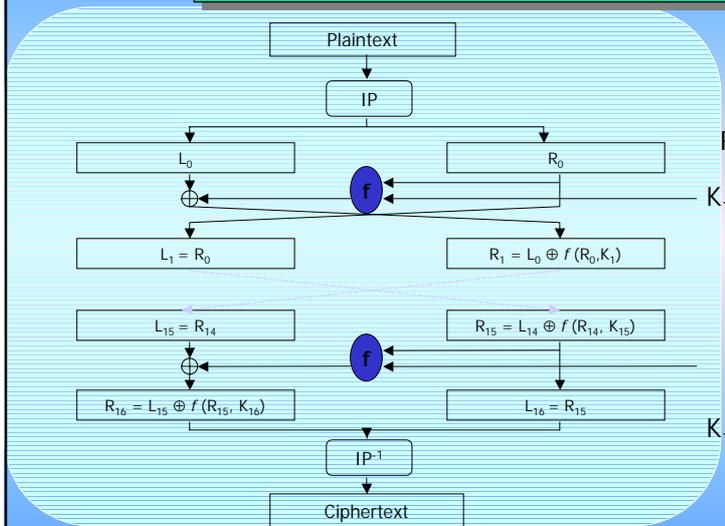
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3. DES, IDEA AES

DES



$$L_i = R_{i-1}$$

$$R_i = L_{i-1} \oplus f(R_{i-1}, K_i)$$

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3. DES, IDEA AES

DES

□ IP(Initial Permutation)

	IP	IP ⁻¹
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	58 50 42 34 26 18 10 2	40 8 48 16 56 24 64 32
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	60 52 44 36 28 20 12 4	39 7 47 15 55 23 63 31
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	62 54 46 38 30 22 14 6	38 6 46 14 54 22 62 30
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	64 56 48 40 32 24 16 8	37 5 45 13 53 21 61 29
33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	57 49 41 33 25 19 9 1	36 4 44 12 52 20 60 28
41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48	59 51 43 35 27 19 11 3	35 3 43 11 51 19 59 27
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56	61 53 45 37 29 21 13 5	34 2 42 10 50 18 58 26
57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64	63 55 47 39 31 23 15 7	33 1 41 9 49 17 57 25

- IP
58 → 1 / 50 → 2
- IP⁻¹
1 → 58 / 2 → 50

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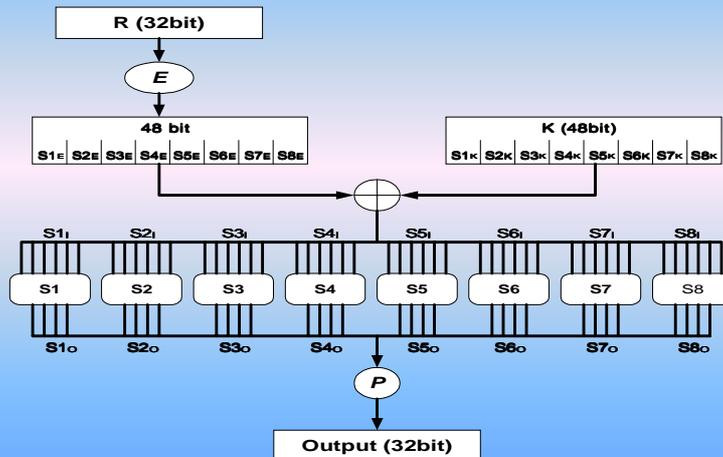
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3. DES, IDEA AES

DES

□ f Function



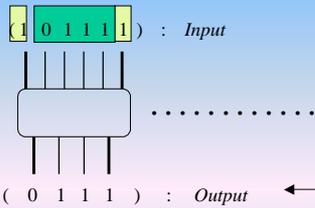
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3. DES, IDEA AES

DES S-BOX



$11_{(2)} = 3^{\text{rd}} \text{ ROW}$
 $0111_{(2)} = 7^{\text{TH}} \text{ COLUMN}$

S1 box																
ROW	0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110	0111	1000	1001	1010	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111
00	14	4	13	1	2	15	11	8	3	10	6	12	5	9	0	7
01	0	15	7	4	14	2	13	1	10	6	12	11	9	5	3	8
10	4	1	14	8	13	6	2	11	15	12	9	7	3	10	5	0
11	15	12	8	2	4	9	1	7	5	11	3	14	10	0	6	13

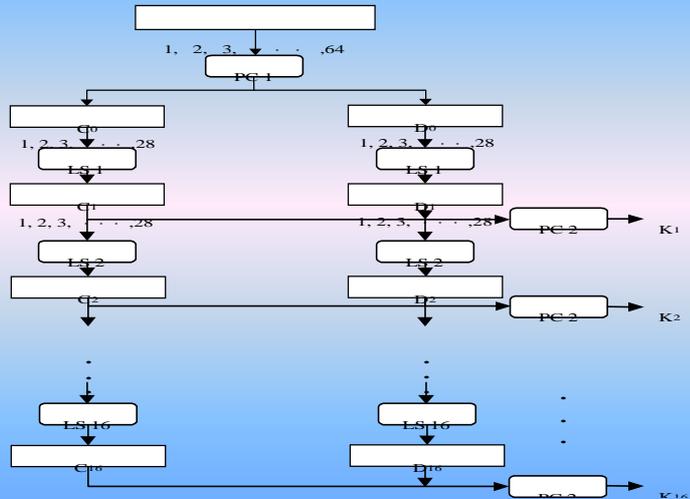
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3. DES, IDEA AES

DES



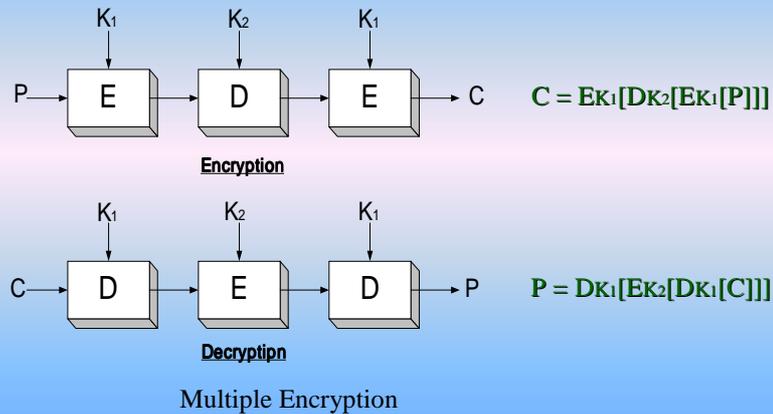
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3. DES, IDEA AES

□ T-DES (Triple DES with two keys)



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3. DES, IDEA AES

□ AES

- 1977 - DES ()
- 1996 - DES
 - ✓ DC : 2^{47}
 - ✓ LC : 2^{43}
- 1997 - NIST
- 2000 10 - Rijndael
- 2001 8 - FIPS

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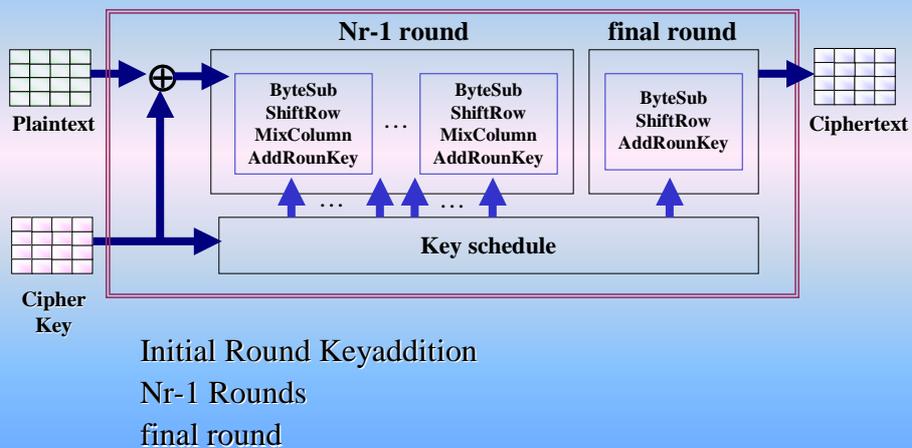
3. DES, IDEA AES

□ Rijndael

- 가 Key Length : 16,24,32 bytes
- 가 Block Size : 16,24,32 bytes
-
-
- speed compact
- SP-Network
- 가
- code
- Operation over $GF(2^8)$ extension field

3. DES, IDEA AES

□ Cipher



3. DES, IDEA AES

□ Rijndael Key, Block

$a_{0,0}$	$a_{0,1}$	$a_{0,2}$	$a_{0,3}$	$a_{0,4}$	$a_{0,5}$
$a_{1,0}$	$a_{1,1}$	$a_{1,2}$	$a_{1,3}$	$a_{1,4}$	$a_{1,5}$
$a_{2,0}$	$a_{2,1}$	$a_{2,2}$	$a_{2,3}$	$a_{2,4}$	$a_{2,5}$
$a_{3,0}$	$a_{3,1}$	$a_{3,2}$	$a_{3,3}$	$a_{3,4}$	$a_{3,5}$

가 Block Size :
 16 byte(128 bit)
 24 byte(192 bit)
 32 byte(256 bit)

$k_{0,0}$	$k_{0,1}$	$k_{0,2}$	$k_{0,3}$
$k_{1,0}$	$k_{1,1}$	$k_{1,2}$	$k_{1,3}$
$k_{2,0}$	$k_{2,1}$	$k_{2,2}$	$k_{2,3}$
$k_{3,0}$	$k_{3,1}$	$k_{3,2}$	$k_{3,3}$

가 Key Size :
 16 byte(128 bit)
 24 byte(192 bit)
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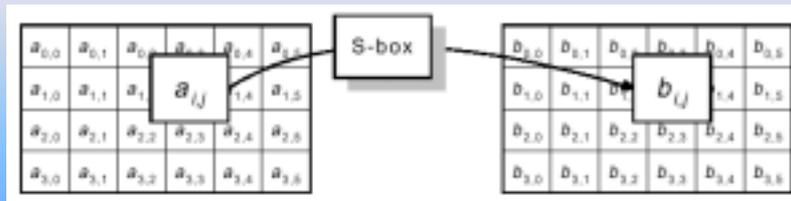
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3. DES, IDEA AES

□ Rijndael SubBytes – Round Step 1

- ✓ S-box(substitution table)
 - (non-linearity)
 - 1-byte(State)
 - $GF(2^8)$
 - Affine (over $GF(2)$) transformation



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3. DES, IDEA AES

➤ Rijndael S-box

		y															
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	a	b	c	d	e	f
x	0	63	7c	77	7b	f2	6b	6f	c5	30	01	67	2b	fe	d7	ab	76
	1	ca	82	e9	7d	fa	59	47	f0	ad	d4	a2	af	9e	a4	72	c0
	2	b7	fd	93	26	36	3f	f7	cc	34	a5	e5	f1	71	d8	31	15
	3	04	e7	23	c3	18	96	05	9a	07	12	80	e2	eb	27	b2	75
	4	09	83	2c	1a	1b	6e	5a	a0	52	3b	d6	b3	29	e3	2f	84
	5	53	d1	00	ed	20	fc	b1	5b	6a	cb	be	39	4a	4c	58	cf
	6	d0	ef	aa	fb	43	4d	33	85	45	f9	02	7f	50	3c	9f	a8
	7	51	a3	40	8f	92	9d	38	f5	bc	b6	da	21	10	ff	f3	d2
	8	cd	0c	13	ec	5f	97	44	17	c4	a7	7e	3d	64	5d	19	73
	9	60	81	4f	dc	22	2a	90	88	46	ee	b8	14	de	5e	0b	db
	a	e0	32	3a	0a	49	06	24	5c	c2	d3	ac	62	91	95	e4	79
	b	e7	e8	37	6d	8d	d5	4e	a9	6c	56	f4	ea	65	7a	ae	08
	c	ba	78	25	2e	1c	a6	b4	c6	e8	dd	74	1f	4b	bd	8b	8a
	d	70	3e	b5	66	48	03	f6	0e	61	35	57	b9	86	c1	1d	9e
	e	e1	f8	98	11	69	d9	8e	94	9b	1e	87	e9	ce	55	28	df
	f	8c	a1	89	0d	bf	e6	42	68	41	99	2d	0f	b0	54	bb	16

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3. DES, IDEA AES

❑ IDEA(International Data Encryption Algorithm)

❑ Xuejia Lai , James Massey at Swiss Federal Institute of Technology

❑ DES vs. IDEA

- DES : 64bit data block, 56bit key size, 16 round
- IDEA : 64bit data block, 128bit key size, 8 round

❑ Cryptographic Strength

- Block length : 64bit, long enough to deter statistical analysis.
- Key length : 128bit, long enough to prevent exhaustive key searches
- Confusion : complicate the determination of how the statistics of the ciphertext depend on the statistics of the plaintext
- Diffusion : each plaintext bit should influence every ciphertext bit, and each key bit should influence every ciphertext bit.

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3. DES, IDEA AES

Implementation

- IDEA : facilitate both S/W and H/W implementation
- S/W implementation
 - Use 16bit subblocks
 - Use simple operations
- H/W implementation
 - Similarity of encryption and decryption
 - Regular structure

3. DES, IDEA AES

Encryption

- 8-round
- (6 x 8 = 48 subkeys)
- output transformation
- (4 subkeys)
- Key generation
- (16-bit, 52 subkeys)

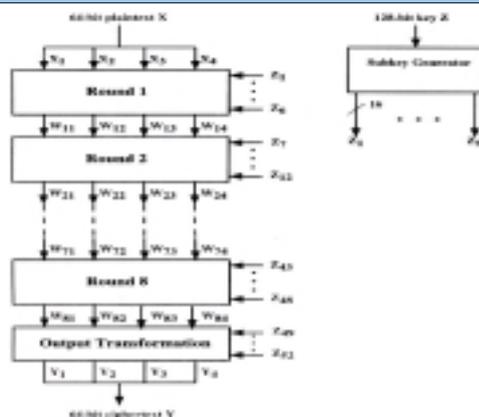
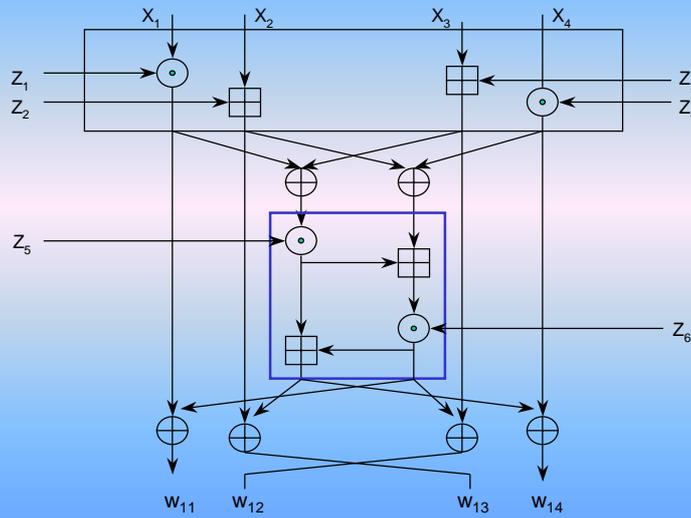


Figure 4.4 Overall IDEA Structure.

3. DES, IDEA AES

Single Iteration of IDEA



3. DES, IDEA AES

Conf. & Diff. → MA (multiplication/Addition)

- three operations: two 16bit inputs, two 16bit keys → two 16bit outputs
 \oplus : XOR

\boxplus : Addition of integers mod(2^{16})

\odot : Multiplication mod($2^{16} + 1$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &0000000000000000 \\
 &\odot 1000000000000000 \\
 &= 1000000000000001 \\
 &2^{16} \times 2^{15} \text{ mod } (2^{16} + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

- Effectiveness: complete diffusion

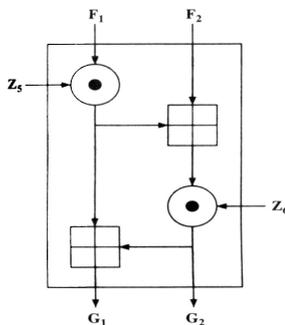
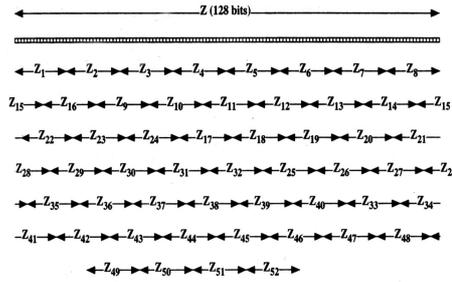


Figure 4.3 Multiplication/Addition (MA) Structure.

3. DES, IDEA AES

Subkey generations : 16-bit, 52 subkeys

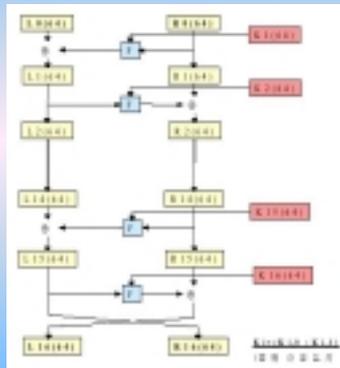


- 128bit key → 16-bit 52 subkeys generated
- circular left shift of 25-bit position:
 - Z1 = Z[1 16]
 - Z7 = Z[97 112]
 - Z13 = Z[90 105]
 - Z19 = Z[83 98]
 - Z25 = Z[76 91]
 - Z37 = Z[37 52]
 - Z43 = Z[30 45]

Figure 4.7 IDEA Subkeys.

3. DES, IDEA AES

SEED

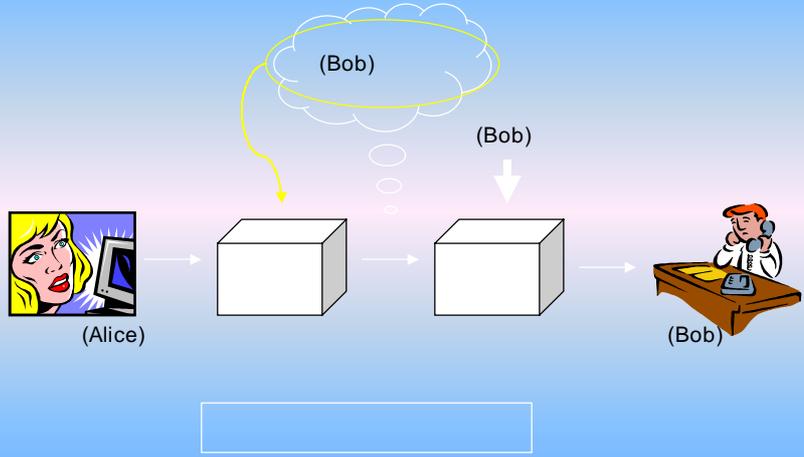


SEED

- 가
- 16round 128
- 128 DES feistel
- F
- 128 F DES 2

4. RSA ECC

RSA



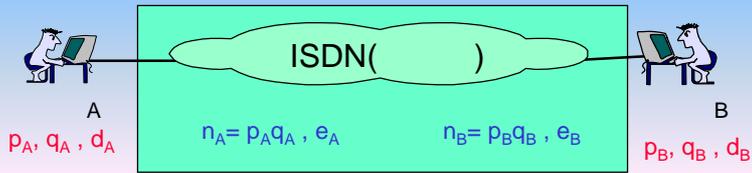
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4. RSA ECC

RSA



- | | A가 | B | M |
|---|---|-------|---|
| ○ | A : B | e_B | |
| | $M^{e_B} \bmod n_B = C$ | | |
| ○ | B | d_B | |
| | $C^{d_B} \bmod n_B = M^{e_B d_B} \bmod n_B = M$ | | |

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4. RSA ECC

RSA

■ RSA

- 1 : p q
- 2 : $n=pq, \phi(n)=(p-1)(q-1)$
- 3 : $\phi(n)$ e
- 4 : $ed=1(\text{mod}\phi(n))$ d

- d
- n, e
- $C = M^e \pmod{n}$
- $C^d = M^{ed} = M \pmod{n}$



4. RSA ECC

RSA

■ RSA

- 가
- 가
- 가
- E-mail, 가
- 1999 PATENT



4. RSA ECC

RSA

□ Euler's theorem

$$M^{\phi(n)} \bmod n = 1$$

✓ $\phi(n)$: the number of positive integers less than n and relatively prime to n .



4. RSA ECC

➤ Trap-door one-way function property

✓ select a public key e and a private key d such that

✓ $Y = f_k(X)$ easy.

✓ $X = f_k^{-1}(Y)$ easy, if k and Y are known.

$$ed \bmod \phi(n) = 1$$

$$M^e \bmod n = C$$

$$C^d \bmod n$$

$$= (M^e)^d \bmod n$$

$$= M^{k\phi(n)+1} \bmod n$$

$$= M \bmod n$$

$$(ed \bmod \phi(n) = 1 \Leftrightarrow ed = k\phi(n) + 1)$$

✓ $X = f_k^{-1}(Y)$ infeasible, if Y is known

$M^e \bmod n \xrightarrow{\text{infeasible}} M \text{ or } d$ but k is not known.



4. RSA ECC

RSA

➤ Key Generation

- ✓ Select p, q p and q are primes.
- ✓ Calculate $n = p \times q$
- ✓ Calculate $\phi(n) = (p-1)(q-1)$ $\gcd(\phi(n), e) = 1; 1 < e < \phi(n)$
- ✓ Select integer e
- ✓ Calculate d $d = e^{-1} \pmod{\phi(n)}$
- ✓ Public key $KU = \{e, n\}$
- ✓ Private key $KR = \{d, n\}$

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4. RSA ECC

RSA

➤ Encryption

- ✓ Plaintext $M < n$
- ✓ Ciphertext $C = M^e \pmod{n}$

➤ Decryption

- ✓ Ciphertext C
- ✓ Plaintext $M = C^d \pmod{n}$

➤ Example

$$p = 7 \text{ and } q = 17$$

$$n = p \times q = 7 \times 17 = 119$$

$$\phi(n) = (p-1)(q-1) = 96$$

$$e = 5$$

$$\gcd(96, 5) = 1$$

$$5d = 1 \pmod{96} \Rightarrow d = 77$$

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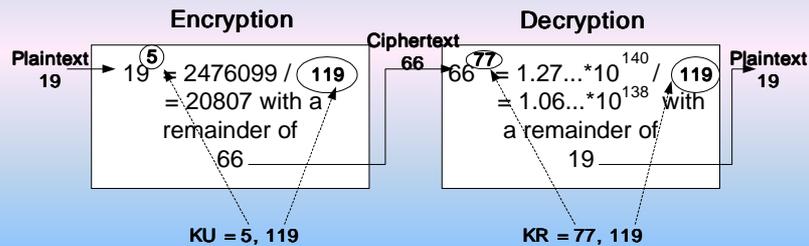
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4. RSA ECC

RSA

➤ Example of RSA Algorithm.



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4. RSA ECC

RSA

❑ Computational Aspects

➤ Encryption and Decryption

✓ Modular multiplication

$$[(a \bmod n) \times (b \bmod n)] \bmod n = (a \times b) \bmod n$$

✓ Methods of modular exponentiation

$$x^{16} \bmod n = x \times x \bmod n$$

: 15 modular multiplications

$$x^{16} \bmod n = x^{1000_2} \bmod n = (((x^2)^2)^2)^2 \bmod n$$

: 4 modular multiplications

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4. RSA ECC

RSA

➤ Key Generation

✓ Determine prime number

1. Pick an odd integer n at random
2. Perform the probabilistic primality test, such as Miller-Rabin. If n fails the test, reject the value n and go to step 1. Else accept n .

✓ Calculate multiplicative inverse

: using extended Euclid's algorithm.



4. RSA ECC

RSA

❑ The Security of RSA

➤ Brute force

trying all possible private keys.

➤ Mathematical attacks

factoring the product of two primes.

A key size in the range of 1024 to 2048 bits seems reasonable.

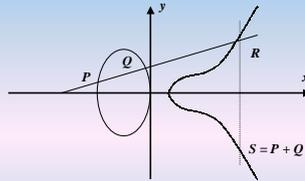
➤ Timing attacks

These depend on the running time of the decryption algorithm.

4. RSA ECC

ECC(Elliptic Curve Cryptosystems)

□ Elliptic Curve Group ()



O (identity) $P + O = P$
 $P + Q = O$ Q 가 $-P$ 가 $(x, -y)$ 가
 $P + Q = Q + P$
 $P + (Q + R) = (P + Q) + R$

4. RSA ECC

□ (finite Field)

$$y^2 \text{ mod } p = x^3 + ax + b \text{ mod } p \quad (\text{elliptic curve}) \quad a, b \in GF(p)$$

$x, y \in GF(p)$

$a = 1$ and $b = 0$, $y^2 = x^3 + x$.
 (9,5) because :

$$y^2 \text{ mod } p = x^3 + x \text{ mod } p$$

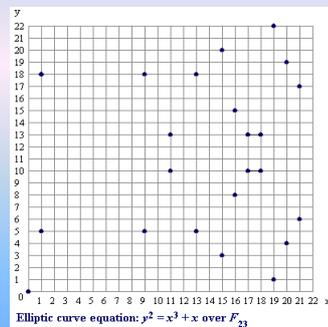
$$5^2 \text{ mod } 23 = 9^3 + 9 \text{ mod } 23$$

$$25 \text{ mod } 23 = 738 \text{ mod } 23$$

$$2 = 2$$

The 23 points which satisfy this equation are:

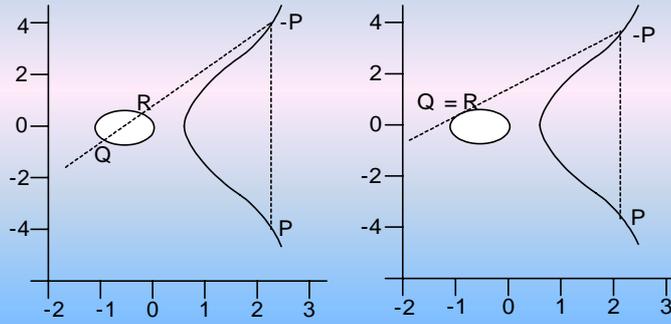
- (0,0) (1,5) (1,18) (9,5) (9,18) (11,10) (11,13) (13,5)
 (13,18) (15,3) (15,20) (16,8) (16,15) (17,10) (17,13)
 (18,10) (18,13) (19,1) (19,22) (20,4) (20,19) (21,6)
 (21,17)



DSU 4. RSA ECC

□ Elliptic Curves

➤ $y^2 + axy + by = x^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$ and the point at infinity O .



Elliptic Curves and Point Addition.

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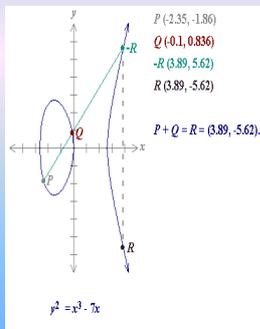
DSU 4. RSA ECC

□ Elliptic Curve

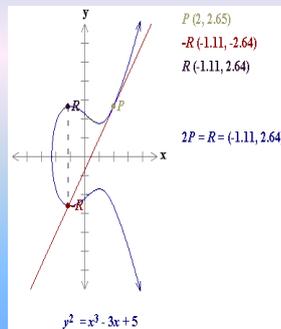
(real number)

(elliptic curve) $a, b \neq 0$
(x, y)

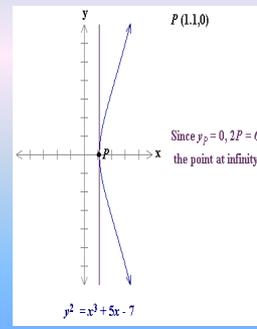
$$y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$$



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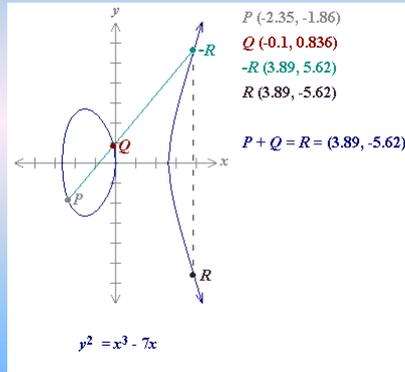


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4. RSA ECC

□ Addition of point P and point Q



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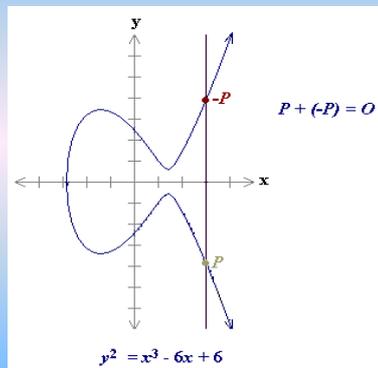
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4. RSA ECC

□ Addition of P and $-P$



By definition, $P + (-P) = O$.

As a result of this equation, $P + O = P$ in the elliptic curve group .

O = the additive identity of the elliptic curve group;

All elliptic curves have an additive identity.

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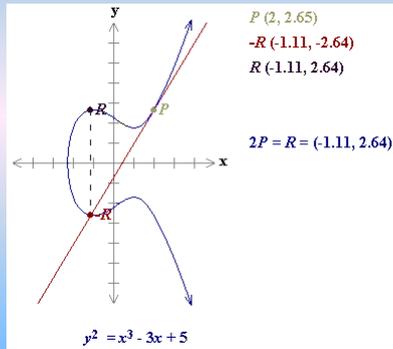
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4. RSA ECC

□ Doubling the point P



$$P = (x, y)$$

If $y \neq 0$, then P

the law for doubling a point on an elliptic curve group :

$$P + P = 2P = R$$

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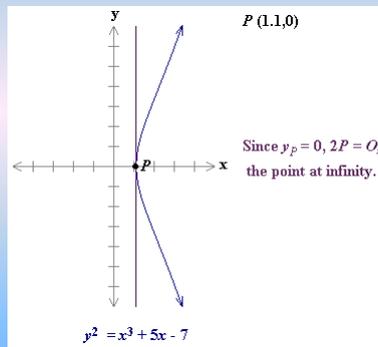
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4. RSA ECC

□ Doubling the point P if $y = 0$



By definition, $2P = O$ for such a point P .

To find $3P$ in this situation,
one can add $2P + P$. Then,
 $P + O = P$

Thus $3P = P$.
 $3P = P, 4P = O, 5P = P, 6P = O, 7P = P, \dots$

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4. RSA ECC

□ Ex) Elliptic Curves over Finite Fields

➤ $E_p(a,b)$: the elliptic group of points from $(0, 0)$ to (p, p) that satisfying the equation together with the point at infinity O .

$$y^2 = x^3 + ax + b \pmod{p}$$

➤ $E_{23}(1,1)$: $y^2 = x^3 + x + 1 \pmod{23}$

$(0,1)$ $(0,22)$ $(1,7)$ $(1,16)$ $(3,10)$
 $(3,13)$ $(4,0)$ $(5,4)$ $(5,19)$ $(6,4)$
 $(6,19)$ $(7,11)$ $(7,12)$ $(9,7)$ $(9,16)$
 $(11,3)$ $(11,20)$ $(12,4)$ $(12,19)$ $(13,7)$
 $(13,16)$ $(17,3)$ $(17,20)$ $(18,3)$ $(18,20)$
 $(19,5)$ $(19,18)$ and the point at infinity

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4. RSA ECC

➤ The rules for addition

✓ $P + O = P$: O serves as the additive identity.

✓ $P = (x, y)$, $-P = (x, -y)$

✓ $P = (x_1, y_1)$ and $Q = (x_2, y_2)$, then $P + Q = (x_3, y_3)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_3 &\equiv \lambda^2 - x_1 - x_2 \pmod{p} \\
 y_3 &\equiv \lambda(x_1 - x_3) - y_1 \pmod{p}
 \end{aligned}
 \quad
 \lambda = \begin{cases} \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} & \text{if } P \neq Q \\ \frac{3x_1 + a}{2y_1} & \text{if } P = Q \end{cases}$$

✓ $2P = P + P$, $3P = P + P + P$, ...

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DSU 4. RSA ECC

✓ Example

▪ If $P = (3, 10)$ and $Q = (9, 7)$, then

$$\lambda = \frac{7-10}{9-3} = \frac{-3}{6} = \frac{-1}{2} = 11 \pmod{23}$$

$$x_3 = 11^2 - 3 - 9 = 109 \equiv 17 \pmod{23}$$

$$y_3 = 11(3 - (-6)) - 10 = 89 \equiv 20 \pmod{23}$$

$$\Rightarrow P + Q = (17, 20)$$

DSU 4. RSA ECC

□ EC $y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$ Addition $S = P + Q$

$(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3)$ $P, Q, S = P + Q$ $P + Q = S$ (x_3, y_3) x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2

$$y = \alpha x + \beta \quad P \quad Q$$

$$\alpha = (y_2 - y_1) / (x_2 - x_1), \beta = y_1 - \alpha x_1$$

$$, (\alpha x + \beta)^2 = x^3 + ax + b \quad P \quad Q$$

$$(x, \alpha x + \beta)$$

$$3 \quad x^3 - (\alpha x + \beta)^2 + ax + b \quad (\text{root})$$

$$(x_1, \alpha x_1 + \beta) \quad (x_2, \alpha x_2 + \beta)$$

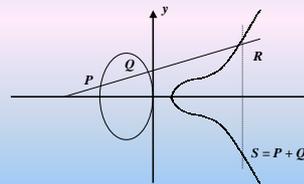
$$P \quad Q \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad 3$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = \alpha^2$$

$$x_3 = \alpha^2 - x_1 - x_2 \quad P + Q \quad (x_3, y_3)$$

$$x_3 = \left(\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}\right)^2 - x_1 - x_2$$

$$y_3 = -y_1 + \left(\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}\right)(x_1 - x_3)$$





4. RSA ECC

□ Addition S=P+Q

$$P + Q \quad P = Q \text{가} \quad \alpha \quad P$$

$$y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$$

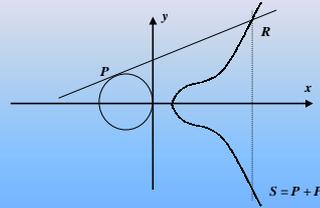
$$2yy' = 3x^2 + a \quad P = (x_1, y_1)$$

$$\alpha = (3x_1^2 + a) / 2y_1$$

$$P + Q = S \quad (x_3, y_3) \quad x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2$$

$$x_3 = \left(\frac{3x_1^2 + a}{2y_1} \right)^2 - 2x_1$$

$$y_3 = -y_1 + \left(\frac{3x_1^2 + a}{2y_1} \right)(x_1 - x_3)$$



4. RSA ECC

□

• $GF(p)$, where p is a prime()

• P (order) $t : tP = 0$ 가 t

• $GF(p)$ Q , 가 t P ,

$$Q = xP \quad x \in [0, t-1]$$

$$P, 2P = P + P, 3P = P + P + P, \dots$$

$$y^2 \text{ mod } 23 = x^3 + 9x + 17 \text{ mod } 23,$$

What is the discrete logarithm x of $Q = (4,5)$ to the base $P = (16,5)$? $Q = xP$

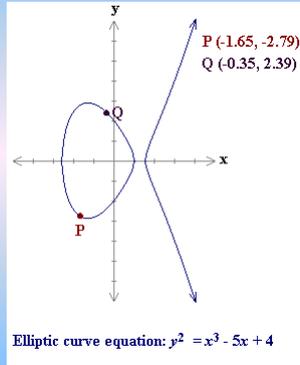
$$P = (16,5) \quad 2P = (20,20) \quad 3P = (14,14) \quad 4P = (19,20) \quad 5P = (13,10)$$

$$6P = (7,3) \quad 7P = (8,7) \quad 8P = (12,17) \quad 9P = (4,5)$$

Since $9P = (4,5) = Q$, the discrete logarithm of Q to the base P is $x = 9$.



4. RSA ECC



What is the discrete logarithm of $Q(-0.35, 2.39)$ to the base $P(-1.65, -2.79)$ in the elliptic curve group $y^2 = x^3 - 5x + 4$ over real numbers?



4. RSA ECC

ECC

- Exponential \leftrightarrow Multiplication
- Multiplication \leftrightarrow Addition

ElGamal	
$\{ g, p, y = g^x \text{ mod } p \}$ $\{ x \}$ $[c_1, c_2] = [g^{x'} \text{ mod } p, y^{x'} m \text{ mod } p]$ $c_2 c_1^{-x'} \text{ mod } p$ Where x' =random	$\{ G, p, Y = xG \}$ $\{ x \}$ $[C_1, C_2] = [x'G, x'Y + M]$ $C_2 - xC_1$

[] $p = 11, a = 1, b = 6$

$GF(p)$

$y^2 = x^3 + x^2 + 6$

- (2, 4)
- (2, 7)
- (3, 5)
- (3, 6)
- (5, 2)
- (5, 9)
- (7, 2)
- (7, 9)
- (8, 3)
- (8, 8)
- (10, 2)
- (10, 9)

$x = 7, \quad G = (2, 7), Y = 7(2, 7) = (7, 2) \pmod{11}$
 $x = 3, \quad M = (10, 9) \quad C_1 = 3(2, 7) = (8, 3), C_2 = 3(7, 2) + (10, 9) = (10, 2)$



4. RSA ECC

□ ECC: 2 - (Double and Addition)

$$\bullet 2P = P + P$$

$$\bullet 100P = 2(2(P + 2(2(P + 2P))))$$

$$100(D) = 1 \left| \begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right. (B) \leftarrow \text{key}$$

where, "1"=double & addition, "0"=double

□ RSA: (Square and Multiplication)

$$\bullet M^2 = M \times M$$

$$\bullet M^{100(D)} \Rightarrow 1 \left| \begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right. (B) \leftarrow \text{key}$$

where, "1"=square & multiple, "0"=square

$$x^{16} \bmod n = x^{10000_2} \bmod n = (((x^2)^2)^2)^2 \bmod n$$

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4. RSA ECC

□ Cryptography with Elliptic Curves

➤ Elliptic curve discrete logarithm problem

✓ $aG = P$ for any point P , a generator point G in $E_p(a, b)$.

=> find integer a .

➤ Analog of Diffie -Hellman Key Exchange

Generate random $n_A < n$

Calculate $P_A = n_A G \xrightarrow{P_A}$ Generate random $n_B < n$

$\xleftarrow{P_B}$ Calculate $P_B = n_B G$

Calculate $K = n_A P_B = n_A n_B G$

Calculate $K = n_B P_A = n_B n_A G$

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4. RSA ECC

➤ Elliptic Curve Encryption/Decryption

1. Encoding the plaintext message m to a point P_m .
2. Encryption : $C_m = \{kG, P_m + kP_B\}$ where k is random number.
3. Decryption : $C_m - n_B(kG) = P_m + kP_B - k(n_BG) = P_m$
4. Decoding the point P_m to the plaintext message m .

❑ Security of Elliptic Curve Cryptography

- Smaller key size for same security.
- For example, the 160-bit key size of ECC offer equal security for 1024-bit key size of RSA.

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4. RSA ECC



$$t = \frac{1}{\text{mips}} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{mips}} \cdot \frac{40,000}{(40,000)(60 \times 60 \times 24 \times 365)} = 2^{40}$$

Pollard rho

1,000-mips 10,000
96,000-year가

$t = 2^{160}$

p (bits)	t (bits)	$\sqrt{\frac{p}{\pi}}$	mips-year
163	160	2^{80}	9.6×10^{11}
191	186	2^{93}	7.9×10^{15}
239	234	2^{117}	1.6×10^{23}
359	354	2^{177}	1.5×10^{41}
431	426	2^{213}	1.0×10^{52}

n (bits)	mips-year
512	3×10^4
768	2×10^8
1024	3×10^{11}
1280	1×10^{14}
1536	3×10^{16}
2048	3×10^{20}

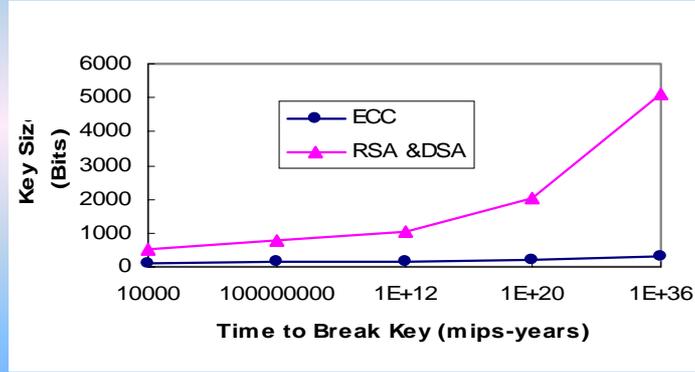
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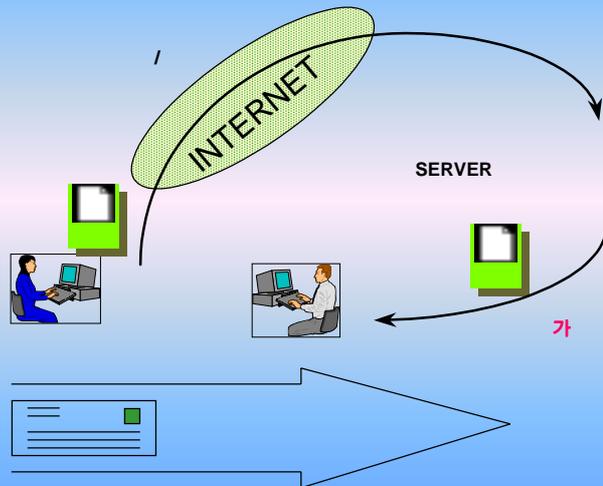
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4. RSA ECC

□ ECC, RSA, DSA



5.





5.



-
-
-
-

- PEM** (Privacy Enhanced Mail)
- PGP** (Pretty Good Privacy)
- S/MIME**(Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions) , by RSA
- MOSS**(MIME Object Security Service)



5.

PGP

- Phil Zimmerman

-
-



RSA,

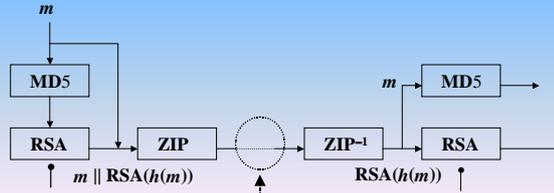
IDEA,

MD5

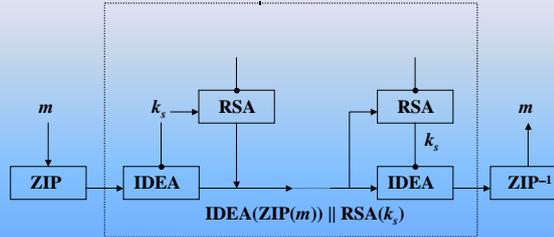
-

RSA, IDEA RSA, MD5 ZIP -64

PGP

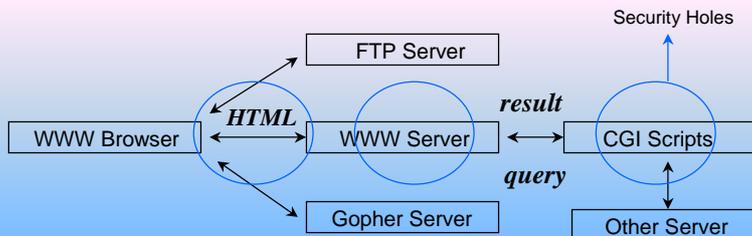


PGP



WWW

- Browser (Explorer, Netscape) Server (NCSA HTTP, httpd)
- URL (Uniform Resource Locator)
- HTML (HyperText Manipulation Language)
- CGI (Common Gateway Interface) - e.g. form processing



□ WWW

- Client / Server
- /
-

□ WWW

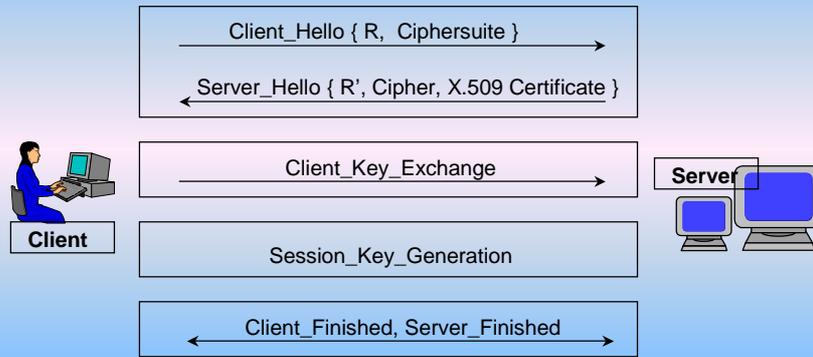
- - **SSL (Secure Socket Layer)**
 - **PCT (Privacy Communication Technology)**
-
- **S-HTTP**

□ SSL (secure socket layer)

- Netscape Communications
- Privacy, Data Integrity, Server [Client] Authentication,
- RSA, Diffie-Hellman, Fortezza for Key Exchange
- DES, 3DES, IDEA, RC2, RC4[stream cipher] for Data Encryption
- MD5, SHA for Hash Function (-MAC -)



SSL Handshake Protocol

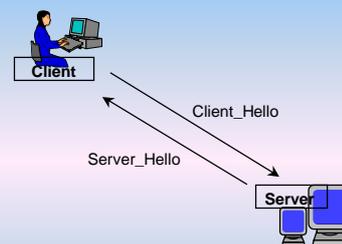


SSL Client Hello Phase

- ❑ client SSL version
- ❑ 28-byte random number R
- ❑ session ID
- ❑ cipher_suites
- ❑ compression methods

SSL Server Hello Phase

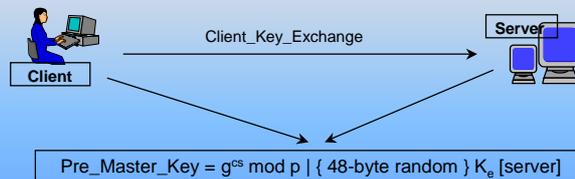
- ❑ server SSL version
- ❑ 28-byte random number R'
- ❑ session ID -> If a new session, server's certificate
- ❑ cipher_suite { key exchange algorithm }
- ❑ compression method



❖ SSL Client Key Exchange

- ❑ Key Exchange Algorithm's Parameter in Certificate
 - RSA : public exponent k_e , modulus n
 - Diffie-Hellman : g , modulus p , $g^s \text{ mod } p$
- ❑ From *Pre_Master_Key* To *Master-Key* [MD5, SHA, R, R']

$Master_Key = MD5 (Pre_Master_Key \parallel SHA ('A' \parallel Pre_Master_Key \parallel R \parallel R')) \parallel$
 $MD5 (Pre_Master_Key \parallel SHA ('BB' \parallel Pre_Master_Key \parallel R \parallel R')) \parallel$
 $MD5 (Pre_Master_Key \parallel SHA ('CCC' \parallel Pre_Master_Key \parallel R \parallel R'))$



❖ SSL Session Key Generation

- ❑ Keys for data encryption and data integrity

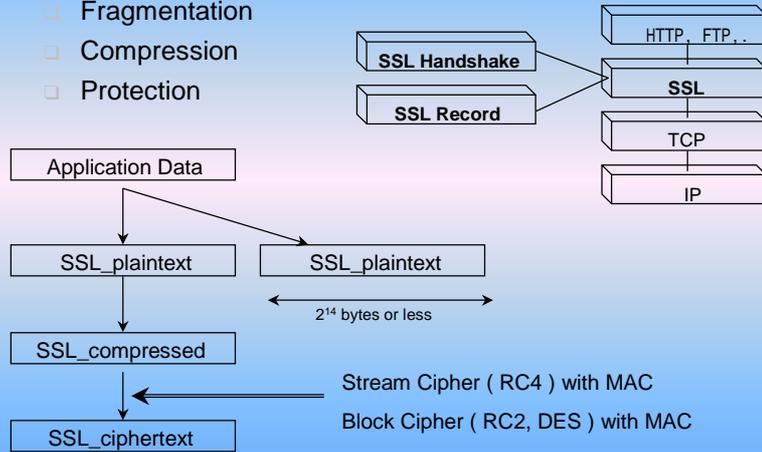
$Key_Block = MD5 (Master_Key \parallel SHA ('A' \parallel Master_Key \parallel R \parallel R')) \parallel$
 $MD5 (Master_Key \parallel SHA ('BB' \parallel Master_Key \parallel R \parallel R')) \parallel$
 $MD5 (Master_Key \parallel SHA ('CCC' \parallel Master_Key \parallel R \parallel R')) \parallel \dots\dots$

❖ SSL Client-Server Finished

- ❑ Key Exchange, Authentication
- ❑ Negotiated Algorithm, Parameter
- ❑ All Handshaked Messages
- ❑ Sender's value { client[0x434C4E54], server[0x53525652] }

SSL Record Protocol

- Fragmentation
- Compression
- Protection



Change cipher spec

- Change cipher spec cipherspec

Alert

- SSL

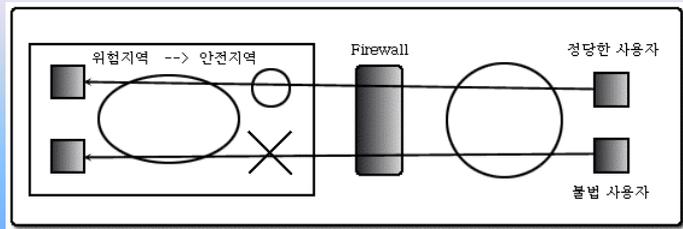
(, MAC ,)

5.



()

- :
- /
- /



5.



()

- A. (Authentication) : , ; [] One-Time Password
- B. (Access Control) :
- C. (Traffic Enciphering) : (DES, RSA, IDEA)
- D. (Traffic Log) :
- E. (Audit)



5.



A. Packet Filtering Firewall

- **(Screening Router)**
- **(Bastion Host)**

B. Circuit Level Firewall

- **(Circuit Gateway)**

C. Application Level Firewall

- **(Proxy Server Host)**
- - **(Dual-Homed Gateway)**



5.

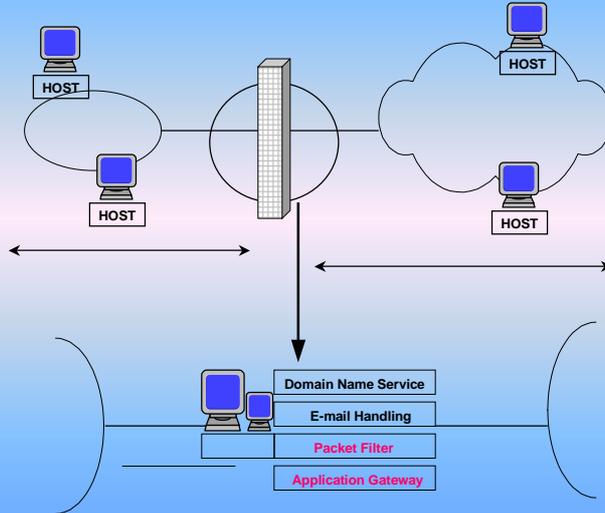


D. Hybrid Firewall

- **(Screened Host)**
- **(Screened Subnet)**

E. Stateful Inspection Firewall

FireWall



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(Source routing)



서버를 침입차단시스템 [표 3.4] 어드레스 필터링 [표 3.4]

Rule	Direction	Source Address	Destination Address	Action
1	Inbound	158.104.96.105	158.104.1.1	Permit
2	Outbound	158.104.1.1	158.104.*.*	Permit
3	Inbound	199.237.36.3	158.104.1.1	Drop
default	*****	****	****	Drop

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□(3)

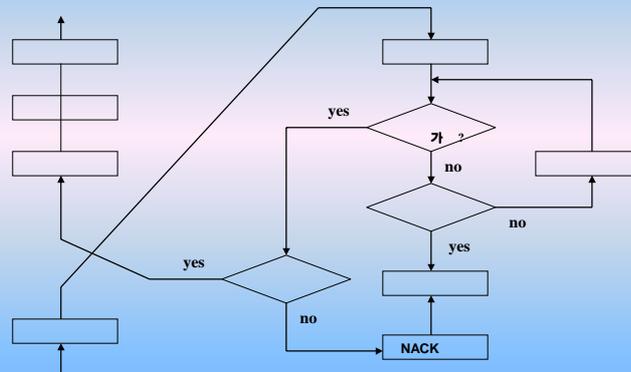
【표 3.5】 소스와 목적지 포트를 기술할 수 있을 때의 패킷 필터링

Rule	Source		Destination		Protocol	Action
	Address	Port	Address	Port		
1	199.237.36.3 (external host)	5555	158.104.96.105 (internal host)	6666	TCP	Permit

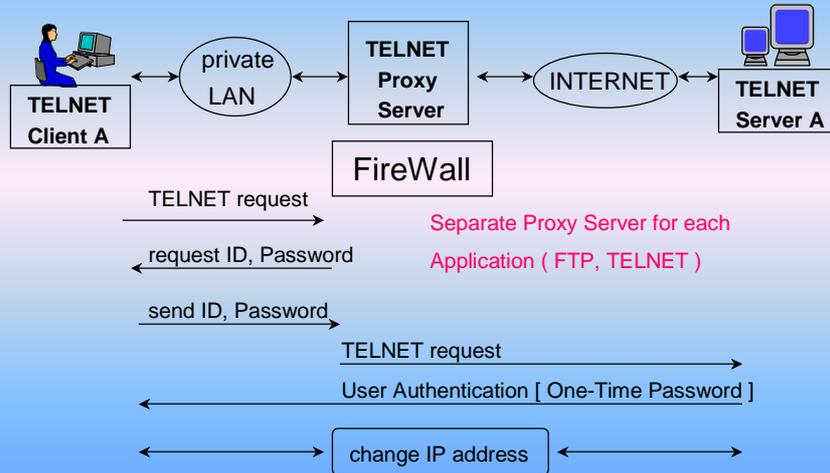
【표 3.6】 목적지 포트만을 기술할 때의 패킷 필터링

Rule	Source		Destination		Protocol	Action
	Address	Port	Address	Port		
1	158.104.96.105	****	199.237.36.3	6666	TCP	Permit
2	199.237.36.3	****	158.104.96.105	5555	TCP	Permit

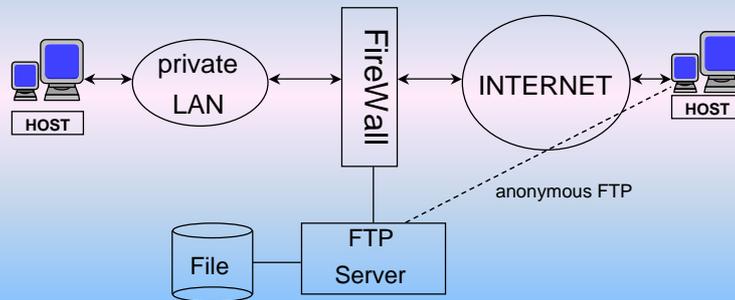
□ Packet Filter Operations



Proxy Server



Externalized FTP Server





6.

- ◆ History & TLS
- ◆ Handshake Protocol
- ◆ Other protocols
- ◆ WAP
- ◆ WTLS Protocols

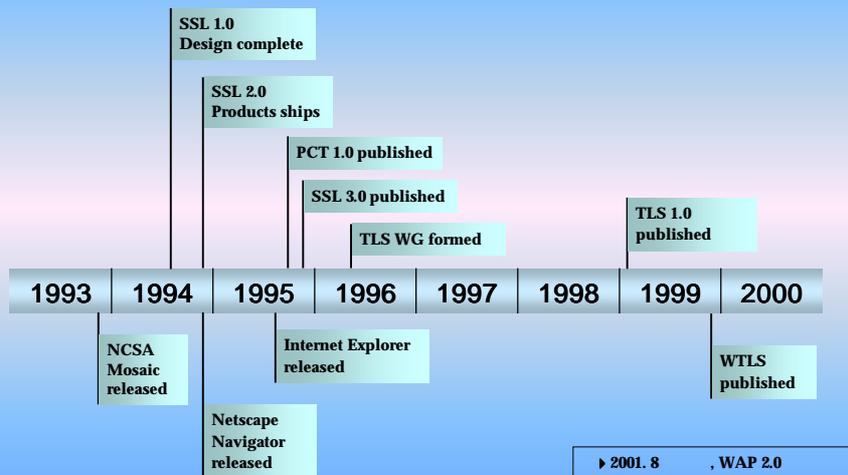
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6.



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6.

□ TLS(Transport Layer Security)

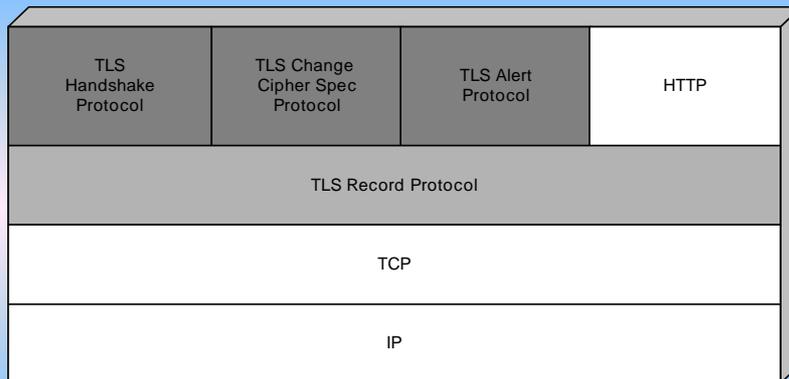
- TLS Netscape社 SSL(Secure Socket Layer) . – IETF RFC2246 – 1999
- (privacy) (integrity)
- HTTP NNTP, FTP
-

<http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/tls-charter.html>



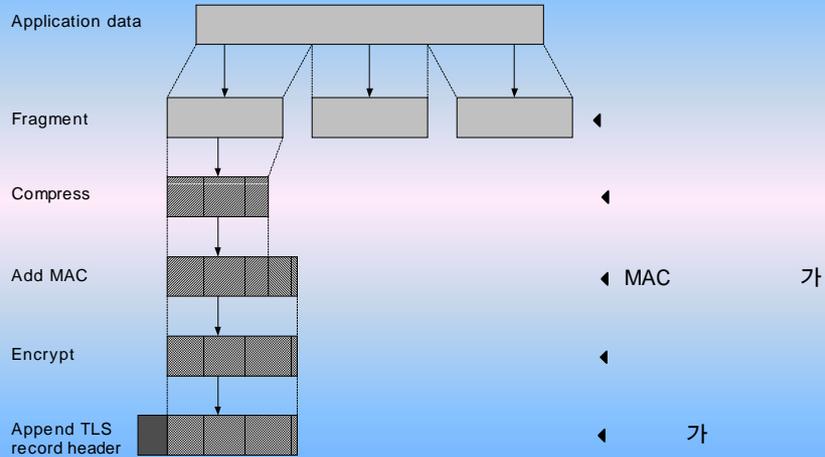
6.

□ TLS Architecture



※ TLS

□ TLS Record Protocol



□ Handshake Protocol

(1) Handshake protocol

-
- Record protocol
- Handshake protocol 4 가 .
 - ✓ Phase 1. Establish Security Capabilities
 - ✓ Phase 2. Server Authentication and Key Exchange
 - ✓ Phase 3. Client Authentication and Key Exchange
 - ✓ Phase 4. Finish



6.

❑ Other protocols

(1) Change Cipher Spec

➤ Cipher Suite

(2) Alert

➤ TLS peer

➤

✓

✓ MAC /

✓

✓



6.

❑ WAP (Wireless Application Protocol)

(1)

WAP Forum

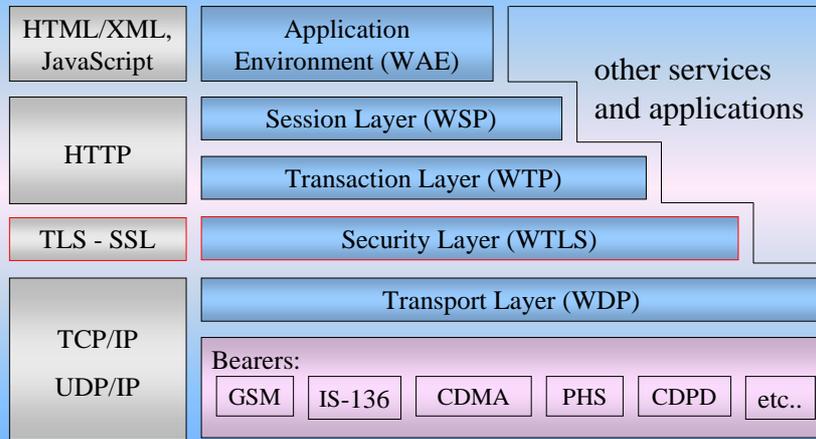
(2)

(3)

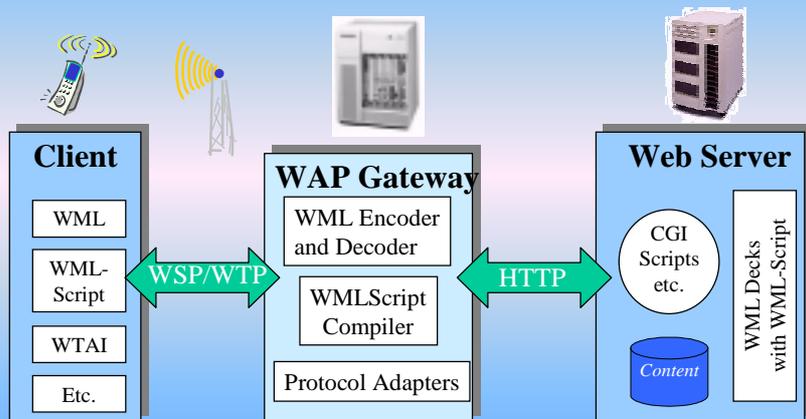
()

WAP

□ WAP Architecture



□ WAP programming model



□ WAP Gateway

(1) Gateway WAP
WTLS

- SSL(TLS) datagram support, optimized handshake, dynamic key refresh

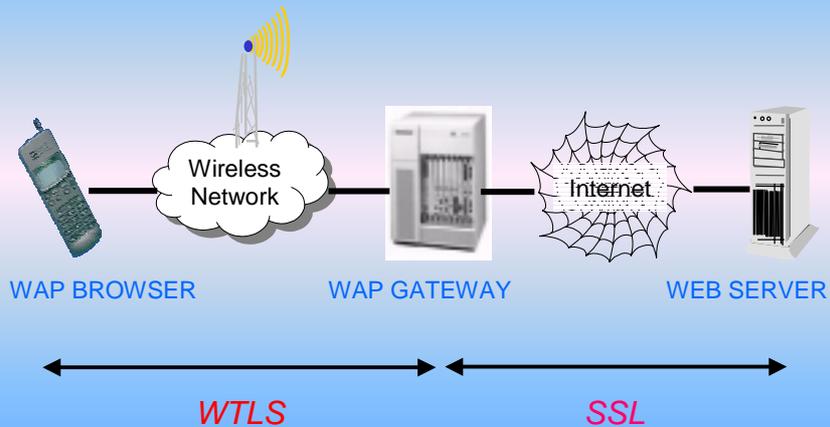
(2) SSL WTLS

- SSL -encrypted message WAP WTLS

(3) Secondary media decrypted contents가

(4) Gateway

□ Security in a WAP environment





6.

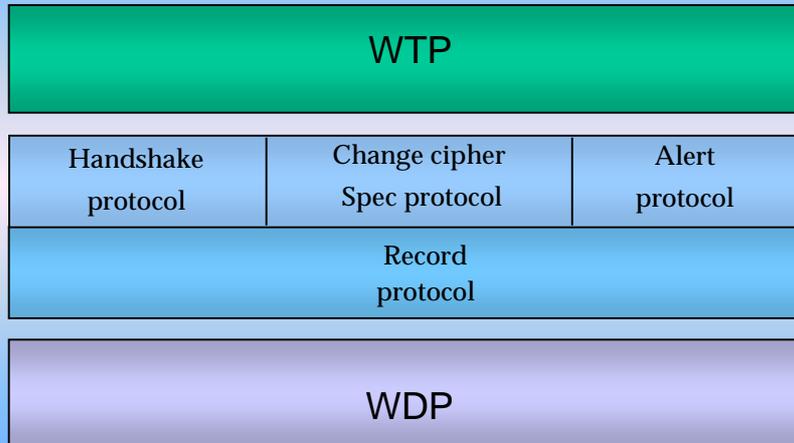
❑ WTLS (Wireless Transport Layer Security)

- (1) SSL, TLS framework
- (2) Confidentiality, Authentication, Integrity
- (3) node -to -node security
- (4) , ,
- (5) SSL protocol overhead
- (6) security algorithm



6.

❑ Architecture of WTLS





6.

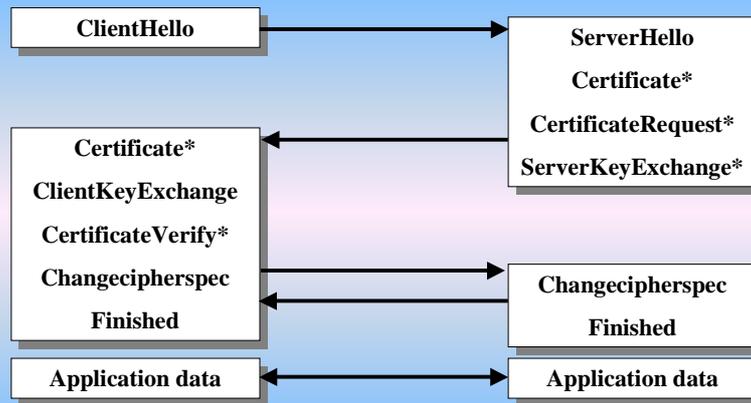
□ WTLS Protocols

Handshake protocol	
Change cipher spec protocol	
Alert protocol	MAC , (, , etc)
Record protocol	



6.

□ WTLS Full Handshake Protocol



❖ TLS , X9.68 X.509 가 , WTLS



6.

☐ Abbreviated/Optimized Handshake

(1) Abbreviated Handshake Protocol



(2) Optimized Handshake Protocol



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6.

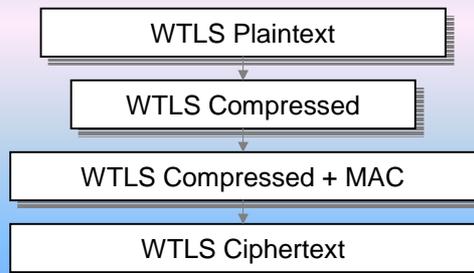
☐ WTLS Record Protocol

(1) TLS

➤ TLS fragmentation()

WTLS

(WDP/UDP 가)



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