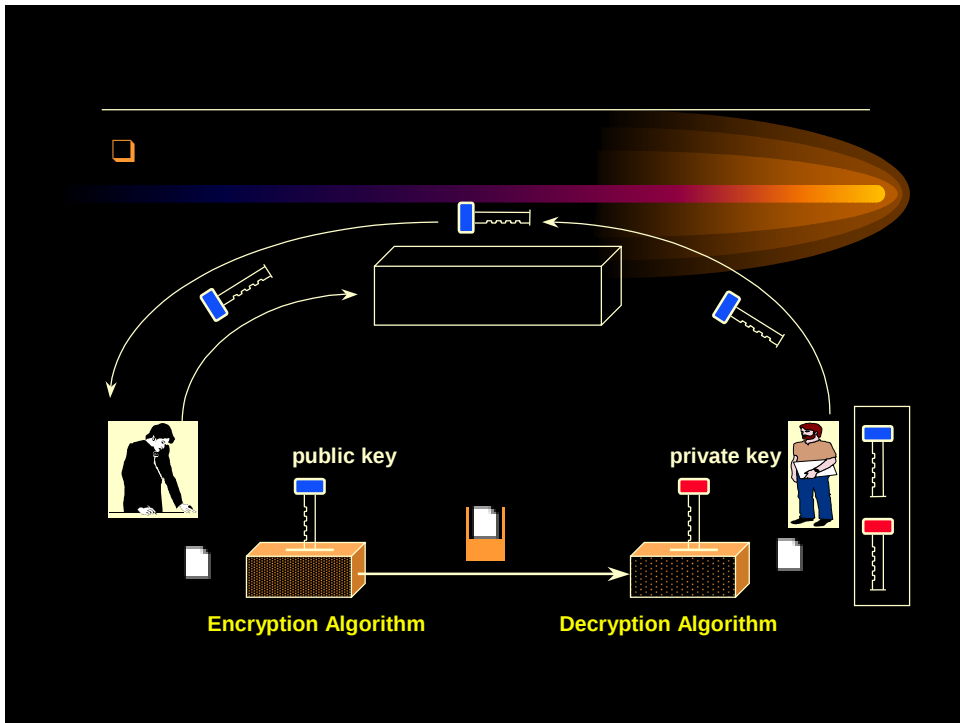
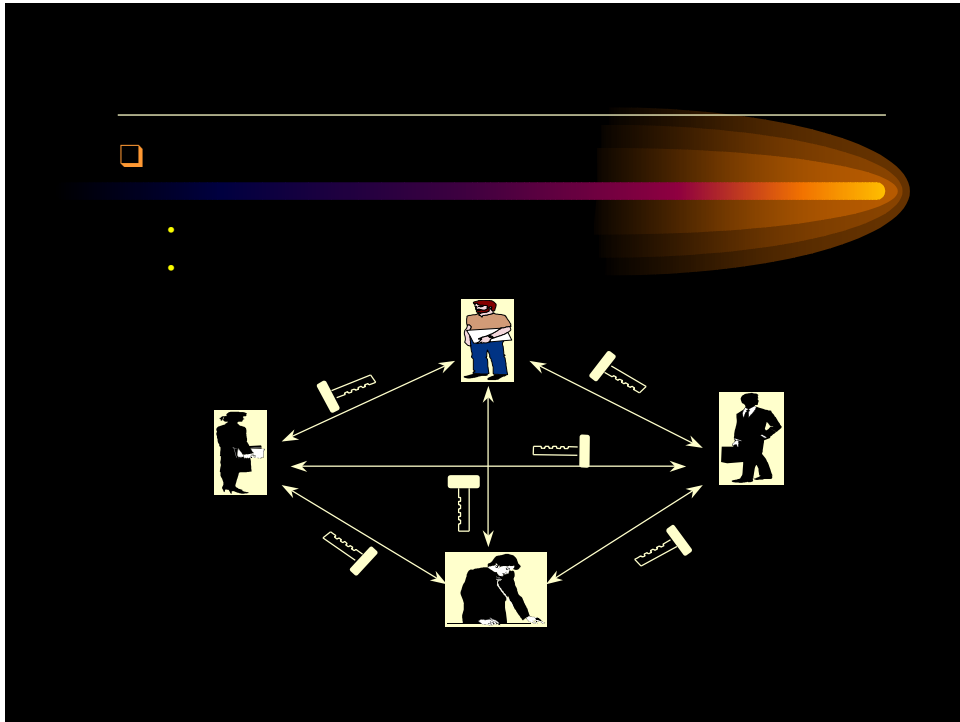




❑ One-Way Function ()

- ❑ A function which is easy to compute in one direction, but difficult to invert
 - given x , $y = f(x)$ is easy
 - given y , $x = f^{-1}(y)$ is difficult
- ❑ **Integer Multiplication** vs. **Factorization**
 - $a * b \rightarrow y$ is easy, where a and b are primes.
 - $y \rightarrow a$ and b is difficult
- ❑ **Modular Exponentiation** vs. **Discrete Logarithm**
 - $f(x) = a^x \bmod n \rightarrow y$ is easy, Exponential Function
 - $y \rightarrow x = \log_a y \bmod (n-1)$

❑ Trapdoor One-Way Function

- ❑ One-Way Function, where some **trapdoor information** makes the function invertible
- ❑ **Power Function**, $y = f(x) = x^a \bmod n$, where a and n are given
 - $f^{-1}(y) = x$ is also *power function*, where $x = (x^a)^b \bmod n$
 $a * b \bmod \phi(n) = 1$
 - If $n = p * q$, where p and q are large primes,
 $f(x)$ is trapdoor function.
 - **Euler** , $x^{\phi(n)} \bmod n = 1$, where $\phi(n) = (p-1) * (q-1)$



- $m \rightarrow E_{ke}(m) = c$ is easy, but $c \rightarrow D_{kd}(m) = m$ is difficult without knowing D_{kd} .

- E_{ke} is a Trapdoor one-way Function

- D_{kd} is a Trapdoor Information

	$D_{kd}(E_{ke}(m)) = m$
	$E_{ke}(D_{kd}(m)) = m$
	$D_{kd}(E_{ke}(m)) = E_{ke}(D_{kd}(m)) = m$

- Domain of **E** and **D** should be large to avoid **Dictionary Attack**

□ RSA (Rivest-Shamir-Adleman)

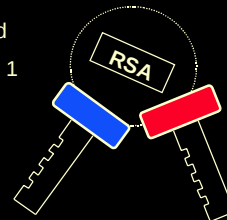
□ System

- choose **2 primes p and q** and compute **$n = p \cdot q$** .
 $\phi(n) = (p-1) \cdot (q-1)$, where p, q are 100-digit numbers
- choose **$e \in [1, \phi(n)-1]$** such that $(e, \phi(n)) = 1$ and
 $d \in [1, \phi(n)-1]$ such that $e \cdot d \bmod \phi(n) = 1$
- **(e, n) : public-key**
- **(d, n) : private-key**

□ Encryption and Decryption

$$m, c \in \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$$

- **Encryption** : $c = m^e \bmod n$
- **Decryption** : $m = c^d \bmod n = m^{ed} \bmod n$, where $e \cdot d \bmod \phi(n) = 1$



❑ RSA (Rivest-Shamir-Adleman)

❑ Example

- $p = 47$ and $q = 71$, $n = p * q = 3337$
- $(p-1) * (q-1) = 46 * 70 = 3220$, $GCD(e, (p-1) * (q-1)) = 1$
- Choose e at random to be 79
- $d = 79^{-1} \bmod 3220 = 1019$

• To encrypt message $m = 6882326879666683$

$$m_1 = 688 \quad m_2 = 232 \quad m_3 = 687$$

$$m_4 = 966 \quad m_5 = 668 \quad m_6 = 003$$

$$c_1 = m_1^e \bmod n = 688^{79} \bmod 3337 = 1570$$

$$c = 1570 \quad 2756 \quad 2091 \quad 2276 \quad 2423 \quad 158$$

$$\text{To decrypt, } m_1 = c_1^d \bmod n = 1570^{1019} \bmod 3337 = 688$$



❑ Security of RSA

❑ Factorization of $n = p * q$

- n and e are known; $e * d \bmod (p-1) * (q-1) = 1$

❑ Number Field Sieve, Quadratic Sieve, Elliptic Curve Method

- ❑ (1983) 69 10 , Quadratic Sieve
- ❑ (1989) 106 10 , Quadratic Sieve
- ❑ (1994) **RSA-129**, 129 10 , Quadratic Sieve, 5000 mips-year

$n = 114,381,625,757,888,867,669,235,779,976,146,612,010,218,296,$
 $721,242,362,562,561,842,935,706,935,245,733,897,830,597,123,$
 $563,958,705,058,989,075,147,599,290,026,879,543,541$

- ❑ (1996) **RSA-130**, 130 10 , Number Field Sieve, 500 mips-year

❑ Security of RSA

- ① p, q 가 10^{75} 10^{100}
- ② $(p-1), (q-1)$ 가
- ③ $\gcd(p-1, q-1)$

❑ Security of RSA

❑ Ciphertext-only Attack

Solving $c = m^e \bmod n$ is equivalent to taking roots modulo a composite number with unknown factorization, which is as difficult as the discrete logarithm.

❑ Iterative Attack

Given (N, e, c) , $c_1 = c^e \bmod N$, ..., $c_i = c_{i-1}^e \bmod N$

If there is c_j in $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_i, \dots$ such that $c_j = c$,
 m is the same as c_{j-1} since $c_{j-1}^e \bmod N = c_j = c$.

❑ Adaptively Chosen-Ciphertext Attack

$c = m^e \bmod n$, $x \in (0, n-1)$ $c' = cx^e \bmod n$

$m' = (c')^d \bmod n = c^d (x^e)^d \bmod n = m \cdot x \bmod n$

$m'x^{-1} \bmod n = m$

□ Repeated Square-and-Multiply

```

z ← 1;
for i = k-1 downto 0 {
  z ← z2 mod n;
  if ei = 1 then z ← z · m mod n;
}
return ( z );

```

[] $e = 10, \quad n = 15 \quad m = 3 \quad c = m^e \bmod n = 9$
 “ ——— ” $e = 10 \quad 2 \quad (e_3 e_2 e_1$
 $e_0) = (1010)$.

i	e_i	z
3	1	$1^2 \cdot 3 \bmod 15 = 3$
2	0	$3^2 \bmod 15 = 9$
1	1	$9^2 \cdot 3 \bmod 15 = 3$
0	0	$3^2 \bmod 15 = 9$

□ Primality Testing

□ Sieve of ERATOSTHENES

- Every positive integer > 1 has a prime divisor.
- If n is a composite, n has a prime factor not exceeding $\sqrt{n}$.

**To determine if n is a prime, check n for divisibility
by all primes not exceeding $\sqrt{n}$.**

e.g. if $n = 20$ is a composite, it must have a prime factor
less than $\sqrt{n} = 4$. Since $n = 20$ has a prime factor 2,
it is not a prime.

□ Probabilistic Primality Testing

□ Miller_Rabin(n, k) Algorithm

① find r and s such that $n-1 = 2^s \cdot r$;
for $i = 1$ to k do {

② choose a random integer a , $1 \leq a \leq n-2$
③ $y \leftarrow a^r \bmod n$;
④ if $y \neq 1$ and $y \neq n-1$ then {
⑤ $j \leftarrow 1$;
while ($j \leq s-1$ and $y \neq n-1$) do {
⑥ $y \leftarrow y^2 \bmod n$;
⑦ $j \leftarrow j+1$; }
⑧ if $y \neq n-1$ then return ("composite"); } }
⑨ return ("prime");

$n > 2$ r
 $n-1 = 2^s \cdot r$
 $\gcd(a, n) = 1$
 $a^r \bmod n = 1$
 $0 \leq j \leq s-1$
 j $a^{2^j r} \bmod n = -1$

n $2 \leq a \leq n-1$ a $a^r \bmod n$
 $n-1$ $0 \leq j \leq s-1$ j $a^{2^j r} \bmod n = -1$
 n (strong pseudo-
prime)가 , a n (strong liar)가

□ Probabilistic Primality Testing

□ Miller_Rabin(n, k) Algorithm

가 Miller_Rabin(n, k) = "composite"
Miller_Rabin(n, k) = "prime"
 n n n
 $a \nmid n$ n 가
 n $2 \leq a \leq n-1$ $1/4$ 가
가 Miller-Rabin a (composite) n
 $1/4$ 가
 n a Miller-Rabin
 n 가 k
Miller-Rabin n $1 - (1/4)^k$

□ Speed of RSA

- (1995) 1 Mbps with 512-bit modulus
- **Hardware** , DES 1000
- **Software** with 8-bit public-key on SPARC II

	512-bit	768-bit	1024-bit
Encrypt	0.03sec	0.05sec	0.08sec
Decrypt	0.16sec	0.48sec	0.93sec



□ Standard and Patent

- **RSA Data Security Inc.**, (Sep. 20, 2000) in USA
- French and Australian Banks
- ISO de facto standard

□ (discrete logarithm problem)



$$\begin{array}{c}
 p \\
 \mathbb{Z}_p^* \\
 y \in \mathbb{Z}_p^* \\
 y = g^x \bmod p
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 g \\
 1 \leq x \leq p-2
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 x = \log_g y \bmod (p-1)
 \end{array}
 .$$

□ Algorithms

- [1] Compute $g^0, g^1, g^2, \dots$ until $y = g^x \bmod n$ so that x can be obtained
- [2] **Shanks Algorithm**
- [3] Pohlig-Hellman Algorithm
- [4] Index-Calculus Algorithm

□ Shanks Algorithm

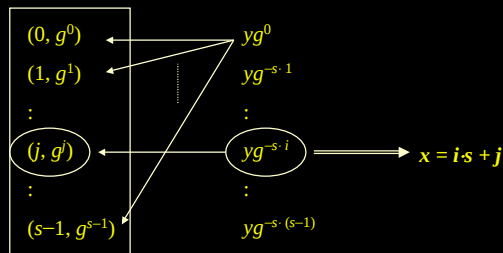
$$p, \quad \mathbb{Z}_p^*, \quad g, \quad g \quad t = p-1, s = \lceil \sqrt{t} \rceil$$

$$y = g^x \bmod p \quad 1 \leq x \leq p-2 \quad x = \log_g y \bmod (p-1)$$

$$x = i \cdot s + j, \text{ where } i, j \in [0, s)$$

$$y = g^x = g^{is} g^j = g^{is+j}$$

$$y(g^{-s})^i = g^j$$



□ ElGamal

□ System

$$(i) \quad \frac{p}{\mathbb{Z}_p^*} \quad \frac{g}{x \in [1, p-2]} \quad , \quad y = g^x \bmod p$$

$$k_e = \{y, g, p\}, \quad k_d = \{x\}.$$

□

$$x \in [1, p-2] \quad (\text{Randomized Encryption})$$

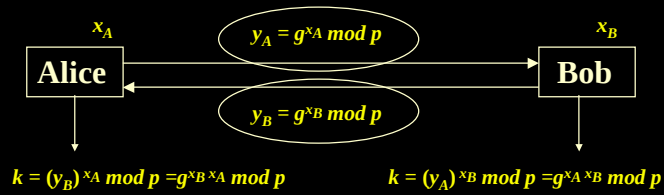
$$E_{ke}(m) = c = \{c_1, c_2\} = \{g^x \bmod p, y^x m \bmod p\}$$

$$D_{kd}(c) = c_2 c_1^{-x} \bmod p = m$$

□ Diffie-Hellman

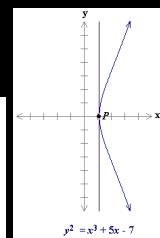
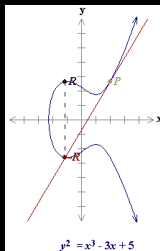
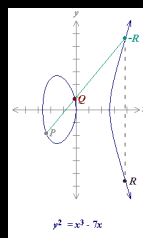
□ System

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(i)} \quad \text{---} \frac{p}{Z_p^*} \text{---} \\ \text{(ii)} \quad \text{---} q \text{---} \end{array}$$



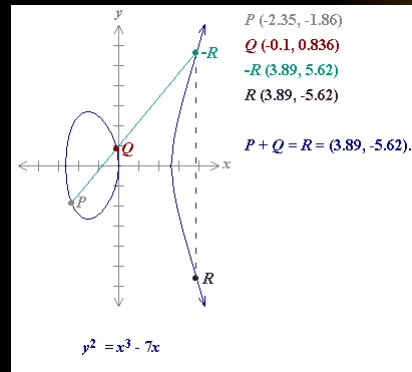
□ Elliptic Curve ()

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{(real number)} & \text{(elliptic curve)} \\ y^2 = x^3 + ax + b & \begin{matrix} a & b \neq 0 \\ (x, y) \end{matrix} \end{array}$$

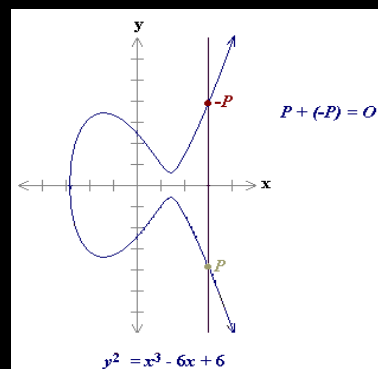


[Java Animation : ecc-java1.htm](http://ecc-java1.htm)

□ Addition of point P and point Q



□ Addition of P and $-P$



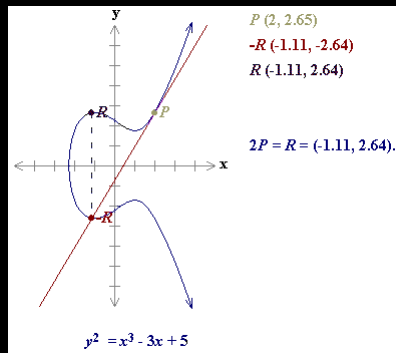
By definition, $P + (-P) = O$.

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**.

□ Doubling the point P



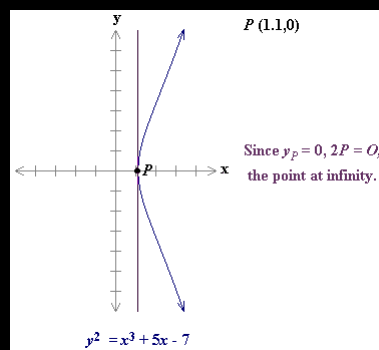
$$P = (x, y)$$

If $y \neq 0$, then P

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

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

□ Doubling the point P if $y = 0$

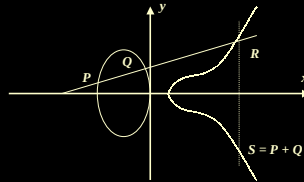


By definition, $2P = O$ for such a point P .

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

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

□ Elliptic Curve Group ()



O (identity) $P + O = P$
 $P + Q = O$ Q 가 P 의 역원
 $Q = -P$ $R = S = P + Q$ $R = (-P)$ $P + Q = Q + P$
 P, Q, R $P + (Q + R) = (P + Q) + R$

□ Elliptic Curve ()

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

$y = \alpha x + \beta$ P, Q
 $\alpha = (y_2 - y_1) / (x_2 - x_1), \beta = y_1 - \alpha x_1$

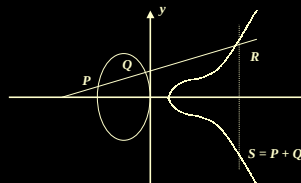
$(\alpha x + \beta)^2 = x^3 + ax + b$ P, Q
 $(x, \alpha x + \beta)$

$3x^3 - (\alpha x + \beta)^2 + ax + b = 0$ (root)

$(x_1, \alpha x_1 + \beta), (x_2, \alpha x_2 + \beta)$
 P, Q x_1, x_2 가 3개의 근

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

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



$$x_3 = \left(\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \right)^2 - x_1 - x_2 \quad y_3 = -y_1 + \left(\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \right)(x_1 - x_3)$$

□ Elliptic Curve ()

$$P + Q = P + Q \quad \alpha = P$$

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

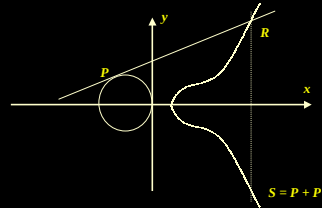
$$2yy' = 3x^2 + a \quad P = (x_1, y_1)$$

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

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

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

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



□ (finite Field)

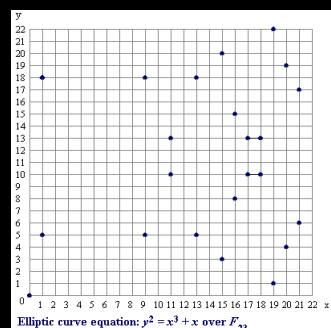
$$p \nmid 0 \quad GF(p) \quad (x, y) \quad a, b \in GF(p) \quad y^2 \bmod p = x^3 + ax + b \bmod p \quad , x, y \in GF(p)$$

$$a = 1 \text{ and } b = 0 \quad y^2 = x^3 + x \quad (9,5) \quad \text{because :}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y^2 \bmod p &= x^3 + x \bmod p \\ 5^2 \bmod 23 &= 9^3 + 9 \bmod 23 \\ 25 \bmod 23 &= 738 \bmod 23 \\ 2 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

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)



[Java Animation : ecc-java2.htm](http://ecc-java2.htm)



• $GF(p)$, where p is a prime()

• P (order) $t: tP = 0$ 가 t

• $GF(p)$ Q , 가 t P ,

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

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

$$y^2 \bmod 23 = x^3 + 9x + 17 \bmod 23,$$

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

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

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

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

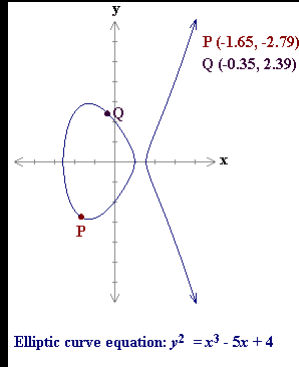


2

-

• $2P = P + P$

• $100P = 2(2(P + 2(2(P + 2P)))))$



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?

[Java Animation : ecc-java3.htm](#)



<i>ElGamal</i>	
$\{ g, p, y = g^x \bmod p \}$ $\{ x \}$ $[c_1, c_2] = [g^x \bmod p, y^x m \bmod p]$ $c_2 c_1^{-x} \bmod p$	$\{ G, p, Y = xG \}$ $\{ x \}$ $[C_1, C_2] = [xG, xY + M]$ $C_2 - xC_1$

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

$GF(p)$

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

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

$x = 7, G = (2, 7), Y = 7(2, 7) = (7, 2)$
 $x = 3, M = (10, 9)$
 $C_1 = 3(2, 7) = (8, 3), C_2 = 3(7, 2) + (10, 9) = (10, 2)$



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

Pollard rho

$t = 2^{160}$

1,000-mips 10,000
96,000-year

p (bits)	t (bits)	2^t	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}

ECC, RSA, DSA

