

GEMS OF TCS

PUBLIC KEY CRYPTOGRAPHY II

Sasha Golovnev

November 13, 2023

RSA

MODULAR ARITHMETIC

Easy Problems

- Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication
- GCD
- Modular Inverse
- Modular Exponentiation
- Primality Test

MODULAR ARITHMETIC

Easy Problems

- Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication
- GCD
- Modular Inverse
- Modular Exponentiation
- Primality Test

Hard Problems

- Factorization
- e th root: $x^{1/e}$

EULER'S THEOREM

Euler's Function

$$\forall N \in \mathbb{N},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(N) &= \# \text{ of invertible els in } Z_N \\ &= |\{x: \text{GCD}(x, N) = 1\}|.\end{aligned}$$

EULER'S THEOREM

Euler's Function

$$\forall N \in \mathbb{N},$$

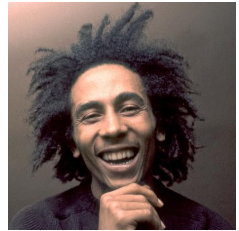
$$\begin{aligned}\phi(N) &= \# \text{ of invertible els in } Z_N \\ &= |\{x: \text{GCD}(x, N) = 1\}|.\end{aligned}$$

Euler's Theorem

$$\forall N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \in Z_N^*,$$

$$x^{\phi(N)} = 1 \text{ in } Z_N.$$

PUBLIC KEY CRYPTOGRAPHY



RSA CRYPTOSYSTEM

Alice generates

- $N = pq$

RSA CRYPTOSYSTEM

Alice generates

- $N = pq$
- $e \cdot d = 1 \pmod{\phi(N)}$

RSA CRYPTOSYSTEM

Alice generates

- $N = pq$
- $e \cdot d = 1 \pmod{\phi(N)}$
- $\text{pk} = (N, e)$

RSA CRYPTOSYSTEM

Alice generates

- $N = pq$
- $e \cdot d = 1 \pmod{\phi(N)}$
- $\text{pk} = (N, e)$
- $\text{sk} = (N, d)$

RSA CRYPTOSYSTEM

Alice generates

- $N = pq$
- $e \cdot d = 1 \pmod{\phi(N)}$
- $pk = (N, e)$
- $sk = (N, d)$

Encryption/Decryption

For a message $m \in \mathbb{Z}_N^*$:

$$c = \text{Enc}(pk, m) = \text{Enc}(N, e, m) = m^e \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_N^*.$$

RSA CRYPTOSYSTEM

Alice generates

- $N = pq$
- $e \cdot d = 1 \pmod{\phi(N)}$
- $pk = (N, e)$
- $sk = (N, d)$

Encryption/Decryption

For a message $m \in \mathbb{Z}_N^*$:

$$c = \text{Enc}(pk, m) = \text{Enc}(N, e, m) = m^e \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_N^*.$$

For a ciphertext $c \in \mathbb{Z}_N^*$:

$$m = \text{Dec}(sk, c) = \text{Dec}(N, d, c) = c^d \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_N^*.$$

FAST, CORRECT, SECURE

UBIQUITOUS RSA

- Online banking
- SSL/TLS
- Emails
- Secure file systems
- ...

Attacks on
(bad implementations of)
RSA

TEXTBOOK RSA IS NOT SECURE

FACTORING AND RSA

RSA WITH PRIME MODULUS

SMALL DIFFERENCE

NOT ENOUGH RANDOMNESS

PKCS1

SUMMARY

- Encryption must be randomized!

SUMMARY

- Encryption must be randomized!
- RSA is powerful and ubiquitous

SUMMARY

- Encryption must be randomized!
- RSA is powerful and ubiquitous
- Simple, but needs to be implemented correctly

SUMMARY

- Encryption must be randomized!
- RSA is powerful and ubiquitous
- Simple, but needs to be implemented correctly
- There are many great implementations