

BILL, RECORD LECTURE!!!!

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Public Key Crypto: Math Needed and Diffie-Hellman

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Yes! And that is the **key** to public-**key** cryptography.

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A good crypto system is such that:

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3. We use hardness assumptions (e.g. factoring is hard).

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What Counts We count math operations as taking 1 step. This could be an issue with enormous numbers. We will work with mods so not a problem.

Math Needed for Both Diffie-Hellman and RSA

Notation

Let p be a prime.

1. \mathbb{Z}_p is the numbers $\{0, \dots, p-1\}$ with mod add and mult.
2. \mathbb{Z}_p^* is the numbers $\{1, \dots, p-1\}$ with mod mult.

Convention By **prime** we will always mean a large prime, so in particular, NOT 2. Hence we can assume $\frac{p-1}{2}$ is in \mathbb{N} .

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Generators and Discrete Logarithms

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Definition: If p is a prime and $\{g^1, \dots, g^{p-1}\} = \{1, \dots, p-1\}$ then g is a **generator** for \mathbb{Z}_p^* .

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Fact: 3 is a generator mod 101. All math is mod 101.

Discuss the following with your neighbor:

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$3^x \equiv 92$ easy. $3^x \equiv 93$ Not known how hard.

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2. So finding x such that $g^x \equiv p - g^a \equiv -g^a$ is as easy as g^a .

$$x = \frac{p-1}{2} + a : \quad g^{\frac{p-1}{2} + a} = g^{\frac{p-1}{2}} g^a \equiv -g^a$$

Discrete Log-Example: $3^x \equiv 93 \pmod{101}$

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Is there a trick for $g^x \equiv 93 \pmod{101}$? Not that I know of.

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- ▶ A **good** alg would be time $(\log p)^{O(1)}$.
- ▶ A **bad** alg would be time $p^{O(1)}$.
- ▶ If an algorithm is in time (say) $p^{1/10}$ still not efficient but will force Alice and Bob to up their game.

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Good Candidate for a hard problem for Eve.

Bill's Opinion on DL. Also Applies to Factoring

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It won't happen to me Until it does.

Discrete Log-General

Definition Let p be a prime and g be a generator mod p .

The **Discrete Log Problem**:

Given $a \in \{1, \dots, p\}$, find x such that $g^x \equiv a \pmod{p}$. We call this $DL_{p,g}(a)$.

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3. If $g, a \in \{\frac{p}{3}, \dots, \frac{2p}{3}\}$ then problem suspected hard.
4. **Tradeoff**: By restricting a we are cutting down search space for Eve. Even so, in this case we need to since she REALLY can recognize when DL is easy.

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Do we have this?

No. But we'll come close.

Convention

For the rest of the slides on **Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange** there will always be a prime p that we are considering.

ALL math done from that point on is mod p .

ALL numbers are in $\{1, \dots, p - 1\}$.

Finding Generators

Finding Gens; How Many Gens Are There?

Problem Given p , find g such that

- ▶ g generates \mathbb{Z}_p^* .
- ▶ $g \in \{\frac{p}{3}, \dots, \frac{2p}{3}\}$. (We ignore floors and ceilings for notational convenience.)

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Hence if you just look for a gen you will find one soon.

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Compute g^1, g^2, \dots, g^{p-1} until either hit a repeat or finish. If repeats then g is NOT a generator, so goto the next g . If finishes then output g and stop.

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Bad! Recall $(\log p)^{O(1)}$ is fast, $O(p)$ is slow.

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CAVEAT We need to pick certain kinds of primes. **Can** do that!

BILL, STOP RECORDING LECTURE!!!!

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