

BILL TAPE LECTURE

Diffie-Helman Key Exchange

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Convention (Possibly Repeated)

For the rest of the slides on **Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange** there will always be a prime p that we are considering and a generator $g \in \{\frac{p}{3}, \frac{2p}{3}\}$. We omit the bounds on g .

ALL arithmetic done from that point on is mod p .

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

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Question: Can Eve find out s ?

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10. At the count of 3 both yell out your number at the same time.

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Question: If Eve can crack DH then Eve can compute ???.

Hardness Assumption

Definition Let DHF be the following function:

Inputs: p, g, g^a, g^b (note that a, b are not the input)

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Obvious Theorem: If Alice can crack Diffie-Hellman quickly then Alice can compute DHF quickly.

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1. Nobody has found a way to solve DHF quickly that does not involve solving Discrete Log.
2. Discrete Log is believed to be hard.
3. Still, would be nice to have a key exchange based on DL.

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Next Slide continues this discussion.

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s is going to be some random number in $\{1, \dots, p-1\}$.

How can Alice and Bob Use s ?

s is random.

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This is not quite what people do but its the idea. Next slide is **EI Gamal Public Key Crypto Systems** which is what people do.

Note really 1-Time Pad

Usual 1-Time Pad messages are bit strings. Use \oplus .

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In Next Protocol messages are elements of \mathbb{Z}_p^* . Use Mult Mod p .

ElGamal is DH Made Into an Enc System

1. Alice and Bob do Diffie Hellman.
 2. Alice and Bob share secret $s = g^{ab} \pmod{p}$.
 3. Alice and Bob compute $s^{-1} \pmod{p}$.
 4. To send m , Alice sends $c = ms \pmod{p}$.
 5. To decrypt, Bob computes $cs^{-1} \equiv mss^{-1} \equiv m \pmod{p}$.
- We omit discussion of Hardness assumption (HW)

Misc Points about DH Key Exchange?

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3. Slightly better but still exp algorithms for DHF are found so Alice and Bob need to up their game, but DH still secure. (IMHO this is the most likely.)
4. DHF proven to be hard. (IMHO not gonna happen.)

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1. Maginot Line is a good metaphor.

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4. Eve could measure how much time it takes for Bob to know the string and use that to narrow down the space of strings.

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Bob thinks the shared secret string is $g^{a'b}$.
So Alice and Bob will not be able to communicate, which is a win for Eve.

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Example: Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (actually used).

Example: Braid Diffie-Hellman (not actually used).

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Sounds like DH is vulnerable! I posted about this on my blog and got responses (next slide).

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5. Jon Katz asked them for their code. They declined.

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 - 2.3 If you publish an **academic paper** about cracking DL, you should have the code and make it available. See next point.
 - 2.4 If you actually worry about DH being cracked then tell the crypto companies or the government first. (See the fiction book **Factorman**. I reviewed it:
<https://www.cs.umd.edu/users/gasarch/BLOGPAPERS/factorman.pdf>
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