## Some desirable properties of a cryptographic system

- Confidentiality: Information is kept secret from all but authorized parties
- Integrity: Messages have not been modified in transit
- Message Authentication: The sender of the message is authentic
- Nonrepudiation: The sender cannot deny the creation of the message
- **Unconditionally secure:** The system cannot be broken, even with infinite computational resources. (Tough/impossible to implement)
- **Kerckhoff's Principle:** A cryptosystem should be secure when the attacker knows all the details of the encryption and decryption algorithms but does not know the secret key.

• Use symmetric key system like AES-GCM (or AES w/ HMAC) for

Confidentiality, Integrity, Authentication

Super efficient, but requires Alice & Bob have shared, secret symmetric key

- Can use Public Key Cryptography like DHKE to exchange symmetric key
  - PKC is a profound and super-cool concept!
  - To avoid MITM attacks, Alice & Bob need to sign key exchange messages
  - Depends upon Alice & Bob's public credentials being valid
  - How do you stop Oscar from spoofing these?
- Web servers register with a Certificate Authoritiy
  - CAs sign the web server's credentials contained in the certificate
  - How do you trust the CA's signature?
  - CA's credentials are written into operating system!

## Not all cryptography is about message sharing

- Cryptographic hash functions support integrity
- Digital signatures support authentication and nonrepudiation
- These are the main ideas that make blockchains function!

## Some of the mathematical tools we've used

- Modular arithmetic
- $GF(2^8) = \mathbb{Z}[x]/p(x)$  in AES
- Euclidean Algorithm (and EEA) for computing gcd(a, b) and  $a^{-1} \mod m$
- The Square-and-Multiply algorithm makes computing  $a^k \mod m$  very efficient even for *huge k* and *m*
- Solving the Discrete Log  $\alpha^{\mathsf{X}} \equiv \beta \mod p$  can be really hard
- All of our systems can be broken with unlimited time! There are only finitely many possible solutions!
- Security depends upon the number of possibilities being astronomical and there being no known underlying structure that gives a shortcut!