### Overview (1)

- Introduction
- Goal
- Cryptography Overview
  - Symmetric crytography
    - Modes of encryption
      - ECB: Electronic Code Book
      - OFB: Output Feed Back
      - CFB Cipher Feed Back
      - CBC: Cipher Block Chaining
      - Padding before encryption
    - Secret Key ↔ Public Key

## Overview (2)

- Key-Agreement
  - Diffie-Hellman Key-Agreement Protocol
  - One Way Functions
  - Modular Exponentiation
- Secret Key derivation
- Public Key Cryptography
  - Secret Key ↔ Public Key
  - RSA Public Key Algorithm
- Data Authentication
  - Hash Functions
    - MDC: Hash function without key
    - MAC: Hash function with Secret Key
    - retail MAC: MAC based on Block Cipher

### Overview (3)

- Digital Signature
  - Digital Signature with RSA
- Station to Station Protocol
- Protocol Details: Key agreement
- Protocol Details: Data Broadcast
- Expectations
- References

#### Goal

- Setup a secure bidirectional communication channel between A and B
- Secure: data integrity and confidentiality are guaranteed
- Confidentiality: Encryption (AES or DES in CBC mode)
- Integrity: retail-MAC based on the AES or DES
- Secret keys (shared keys) negotiated through key agreement
- MAC and encryption keys are derived from the shared secret (after application of hash function SHA-1)
- Digital signatures for the authenticated key agreement use RSA or ECC

# Protocol Details: Key agreement A B

- 1: Send PING
  - get input: x, Priv<sub>1</sub>, Pub<sub>1</sub>,Pub<sub>2</sub>
  - compute msg:α<sup>x</sup>mod por xP
  - send msg
- 4: Receive PONG
  - get msg
  - check signature
  - compute shared secret:
     (α<sup>y</sup>)<sup>x</sup>mod p or xyP
  - derive secret keys

- 2: Receive PING
  - **get msg** ( $\alpha^x \mod p \text{ or } xP$ )
- 3: Send PONG
  - get input: y, Priv<sub>2</sub>, Pub<sub>1</sub>,
     Pub<sub>2</sub>
  - compute shared secret:  $(\alpha^x)^y \mod p \text{ or } yxP$
  - derive secret keys
  - compute msg:  $E_{ENC}(S_{Priv2}(\alpha^{y},\alpha^{x}))||\alpha^{y} \text{ or }$  $E_{ENC}(S_{Priv2}(yP,xP))||yP$
  - send msg

# Protocol Details: First Data Cell of the Data Broadcast

- First data message sent from A to B contains in the data field:
  - $E_{ENC}(DatallS_{Priv1}(\alpha^x,\alpha^y))$  or  $E_{ENC}(DatallS_{Priv1}(xP,yP))$
- Next data messages will only contain  $E_{\text{ENC}}(\text{Data})$  in that field.

# **Protocol Details: Data Broadcast**A B

- 5: Get data
  - pad the data
  - encrypt the padded data
  - compute MAC on the encrypted data
- 6: Send data to B

- 7: Receive data from A
  - check integrity(MAC)
  - decrypt data
  - strip padding

# Implementation Hints: Suggested message format

- 4 types of messages
- Structure TLV (Type, Length, Value)

	Length $= N$		
1 byte	2 bytes	N bytes	
Type	Length	Value	

PING	1	Length	α <sup>x</sup> mod p	<b></b>
PONG	2	Length	$E(S)  \alpha^y \mod p $	<b>←</b>
1st Data msg	3	Length	E(D  S)  MAC	
rest Data msgs	4	Length	E(D)  MAC	<b></b>

# Key agreement: shared secret

- $\sec_{DH} = \alpha^{xy} \mod p$  or xyP
- 2 secret keys are derived from the shared secret [H(•) = SHA-1]:
  - Encryption key (confidentiality protection):
    - $\sec_{\text{ENC}} = \text{H}(\sec_{\text{DH}} || 0 \times 0 \text{F}) \rightarrow \text{E}_{\text{ENC}}(\bullet)$
  - MAC-Key (integrity protection):
    - $\sec_{MAC} = H(\sec_{DH} || 0xF0) \rightarrow M_{MAC}(\bullet)$
    - MAC is computed on the encrypted information

#### Secure broadcast: A

- A: produce *Padded* = Data || padding
- A: compute the ciphertext:  $E(\sec_{ENC})(Padded)$
- A: compute the MAC (using  $sec_{MAC}$ ) on the ciphertext
- A: broadcast info to B



#### Secure broadcast: B

- When B receives information:
  - Retrieve the MAC-Key
  - Compute the MAC on the incoming info
  - Compare the computed MAC and the incoming MAC
  - IF both MACs have the same value:
  - B: Decrypt information (using sec<sub>ENC</sub>)
  - B: Validate padded information
  - IF ok, info ready for further processing

### Expectations

- IMPLEMENTATION of:
  - AES or DES
  - SHA-1
  - Protocols: key agreement and data broadcast
    - Retail MAC based on AES or DES
    - General modular exponentiation or point multiplication (Diffie-Hellman and RSA or ECC)
    - Padding (adding and stripping)
    - Encryption/Decryption in CBC mode