

DIFFIE-HELLMAN KEY EXCHANGE

Lecture 7d

COMPSCI 726
Network Defence and Countermeasures

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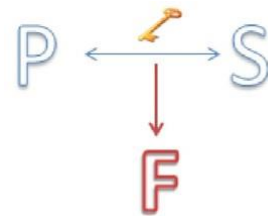
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FORWARD SECRECY



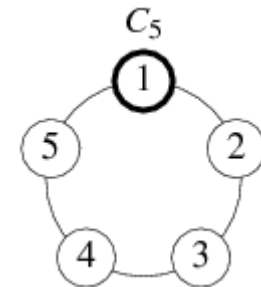
- What if a private key gets compromised?
 - It can reveal
 - Data exchanged in that session and
 - Data exchanged in previous sessions
- Forward secrecy ensures data protection in all previous sessions even if a private key gets compromised
- For achieving forward secrecy, an ephemeral session key is typically derived from a set of long-term public and private keys
- The session key is destroyed after the session!
- Recovering a session key becomes more difficult even if one gets access to the private key

PERFECT FORWARD SECRECY



- Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) is a stronger notion of forward secrecy
- PFS ensures that a public key cryptosystem meets two additional constraints
 - For each session, a random key is generated
 - The cryptosystem does not use any deterministic algorithm in generating new keys

FINITE CYCLIC GROUP



- g is a generator of group Z_n^* if $Z_n^* = \{g^1, g^2, \dots, g^{n-1}\} = \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$
- 2 is a generator of Z_5^*
 - $2^1 \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$
 - $2^2 \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$
 - $2^3 \equiv 8 \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$
 - $2^4 \equiv 16 \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$
- $Z_5^* = \{2^1, 2^2, 2^3, 2^4\} = \{2, 4, 3, 1\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

FINITE CYCLIC GROUP: EXAMPLE



- $g = 5$ and $n = 7$
- 5 is a generator of Z_7^*
 - $5^1 \equiv 5 \pmod{7}$
 - $5^2 \equiv 25 \equiv 4 \pmod{7}$
 - $5^3 \equiv 5^1 \cdot 5^2 \equiv 5 \cdot 4 \equiv 20 \equiv 6 \pmod{7}$
 - $5^4 \equiv 5^2 \cdot 5^2 \equiv 4 \cdot 4 \equiv 16 \equiv 2 \pmod{7}$
 - $5^5 \equiv 5^2 \cdot 5^3 \equiv 4 \cdot 6 \equiv 24 \equiv 3 \pmod{7}$
 - $5^6 \equiv 5^3 \cdot 5^3 \equiv 6 \cdot 6 \equiv 36 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$
- $Z_7^* = \{5^1, 5^2, 5^3, 5^4, 5^5, 5^6\} = \{5, 4, 6, 2, 3, 1\}$
- Is 3 a generator of Z_5^* ?
- Is 3 a generator of Z_7^* ?

TO BE CONTINUED



- See the next lecture



Questions?

Thanks for your attention!