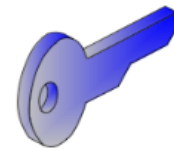


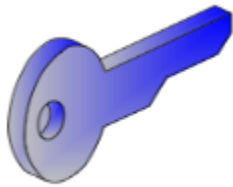
سبر 1213
Network Defense

Lecture #10 Part 1
Understanding Cryptography
and PKI

- Two basic components of encryption
 - Algorithm
 - Performs mathematical calculations on data
 - Algorithm always the same
 - Key
 - A number that provides variability
 - Either kept private and/or changed frequently

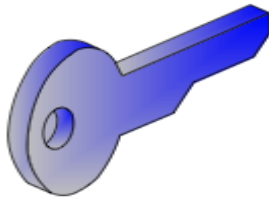


Providing Confidentiality
with Encryption



- Uses the same key to encrypt and decrypt data
 - When transmitting encrypted data
 - Uses key to encrypt data before transmission
 - Uses same key to decrypt data when received
- Much more efficient encrypting large amounts of data than asymmetric encryption
- RADIUS uses symmetric encryption

Symmetric Encryption



- Encryption algorithm uses substitution cipher
 - Move forward ____ spaces to encrypt
 - For example, move forward 3 spaces to encrypt
- Decryption algorithm
 - Move back ____ spaces to decrypt
 - For example, move back 3 spaces to decrypt
- With the key of 3
 - Message is PASS and encrypted it is SDVV
- ROT13 always uses a key of 13

Simple Symmetric
Encryption Example

■ Block ciphers

- Encrypts data in specific sized blocks
 - Often 64-bit blocks or 128-bit blocks
- Divides large files or messages into these blocks
- Encrypts each block separately

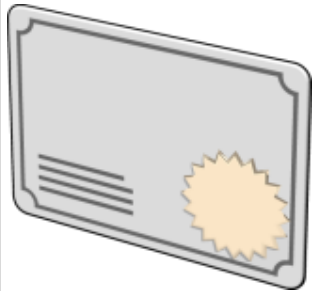
■ Stream ciphers

- Encrypt data as a single bit or byte at a time in a stream
- An important principle when using a stream cipher
 - Encryption keys should never be reused
 - If a key is reused, it is easier to crack the encryption

Block vs. Stream Ciphers

- **Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)**
 - Fast, efficient, strong symmetric block cipher
 - 128-bit block cipher
 - Uses 128-bit, 192-bit, or 256-bit keys
- **Blowfish and Twofish**
 - Strong symmetric block cipher (widely used)
 - 64-bit blocks
 - Supports between 32 and 448 bits

- **3DES**
 - 64-bit block cipher
 - Originally designed as a replacement for DES
 - Uses multiple keys and multiple passes
 - Not as efficient as AES
 - 3DES is still used in some applications, such as when hardware doesn't support AES



- Private Key / Public Key matched pair
 - One key encrypts, the other key decrypts
 - Only a private key can decrypt information encrypted with a matching public key
 - Only a public key can decrypt information encrypted with a matching private key
 - Private key stays private
 - Public key shared in a certificate
 - Asymmetric encryption methods require certificate and PKI

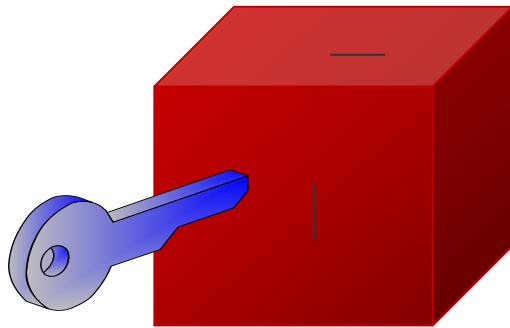


Asymmetric Encryption

- **Key exchange**
 - Used to share cryptographic keys between two entities
 - Asymmetric encryption uses key exchange to share a symmetric key

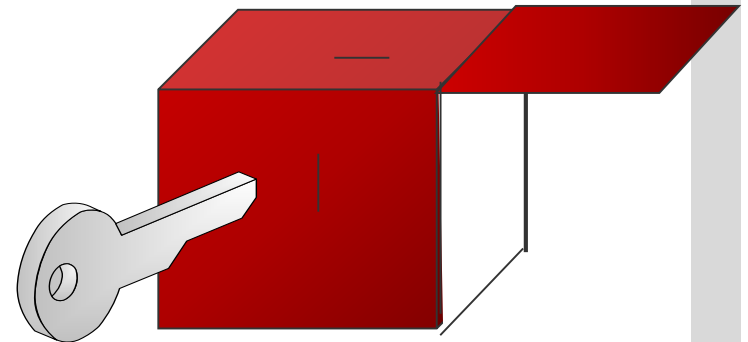
Asymmetric Encryption

■ Rayburn Box



Rayburn Box

Locked by one key

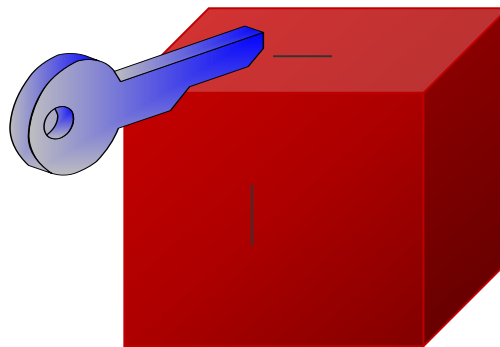
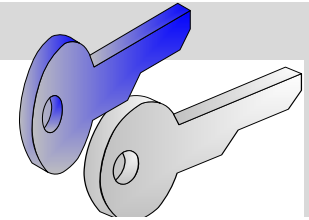


Rayburn Box

Unlocked by the other
key

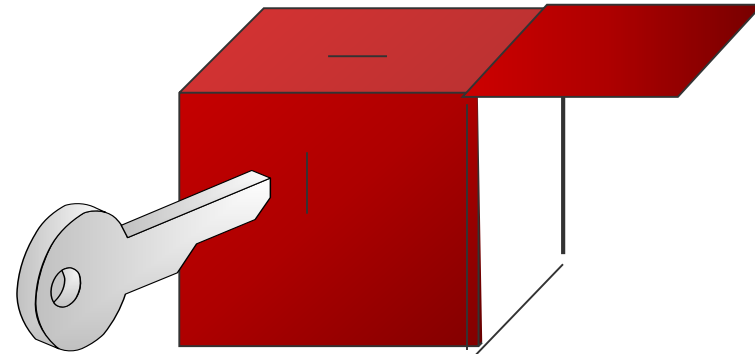
Asymmetric Encryption

- Rayburn box used to send secrets
 - Encryption



Rayburn Box

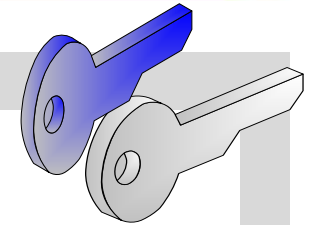
Locked by one key



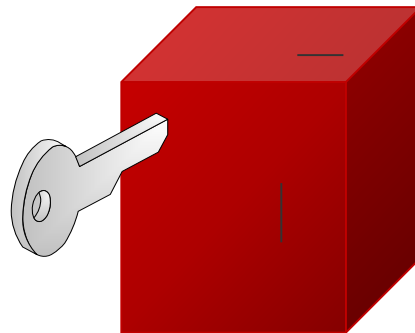
Rayburn Box

Unlocked by the other key

Asymmetric Encryption

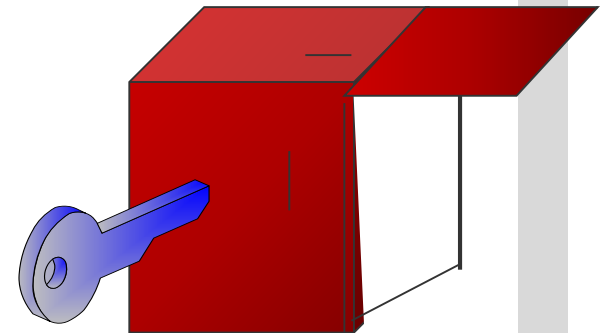


- Rayburn box used for authentication
- Digital signature



Rayburn Box

**Locked by one
key**

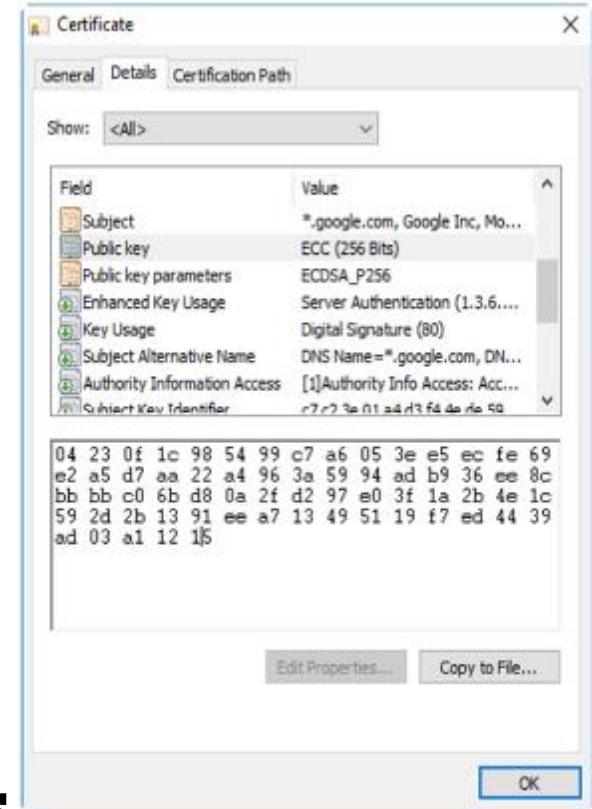


Rayburn Box

**Unlocked by the
other key**

Asymmetric Encryption

- Used for
 - Encryption
 - Authentication
 - Digital signatures



Certificates

- Includes
 - Serial number
 - Issuer
 - Validity dates
 - Subject
 - Public key
 - Usage

