

Practical Cryptography

An Introduction to Public Key Cryptography

Kelley Robinson

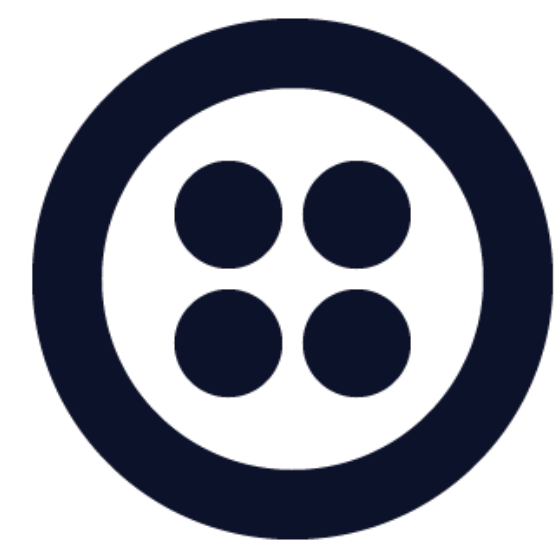


Practical Cryptography

Introduction to Public Key Cryptography



 @kelleyrobinson

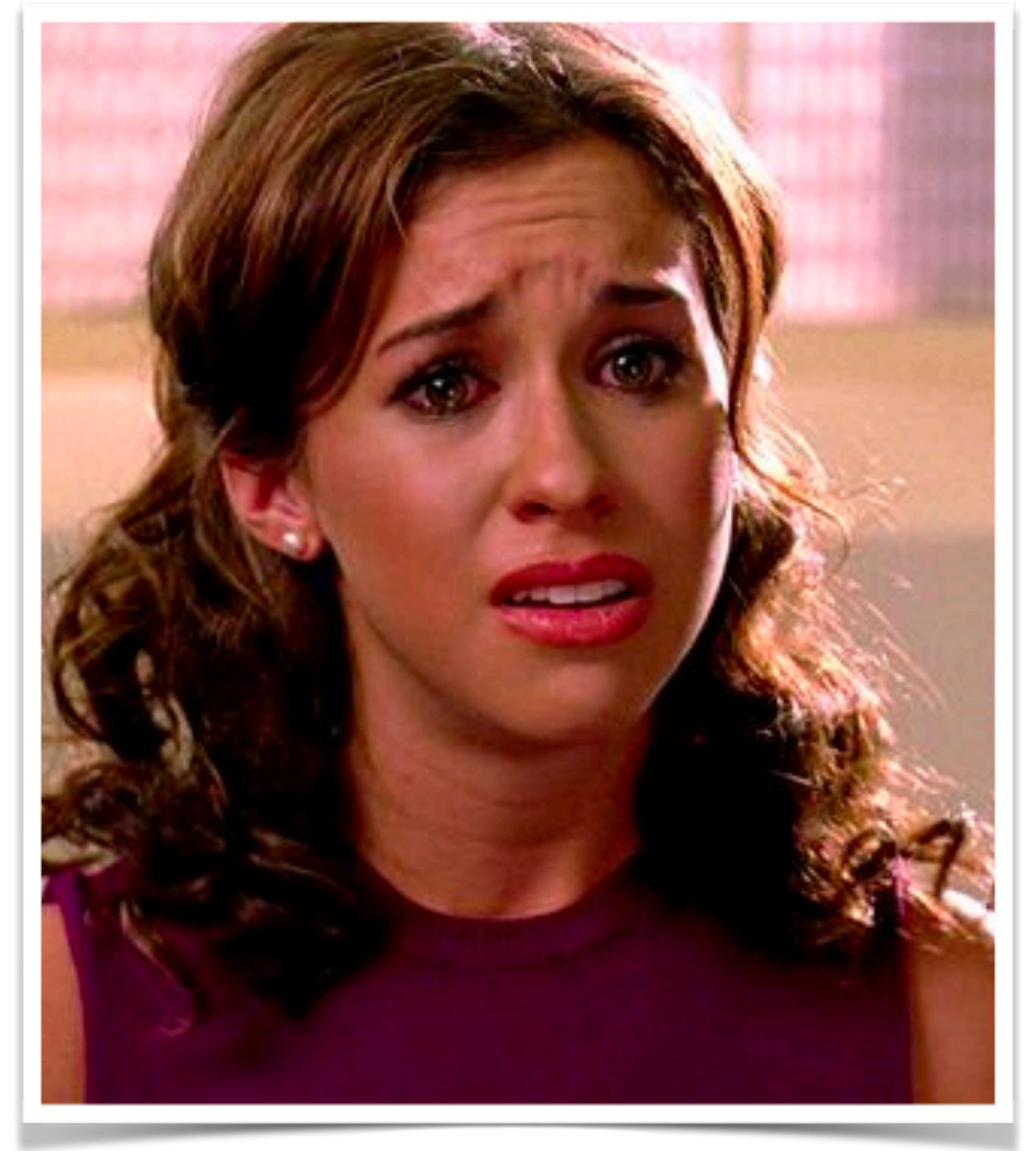
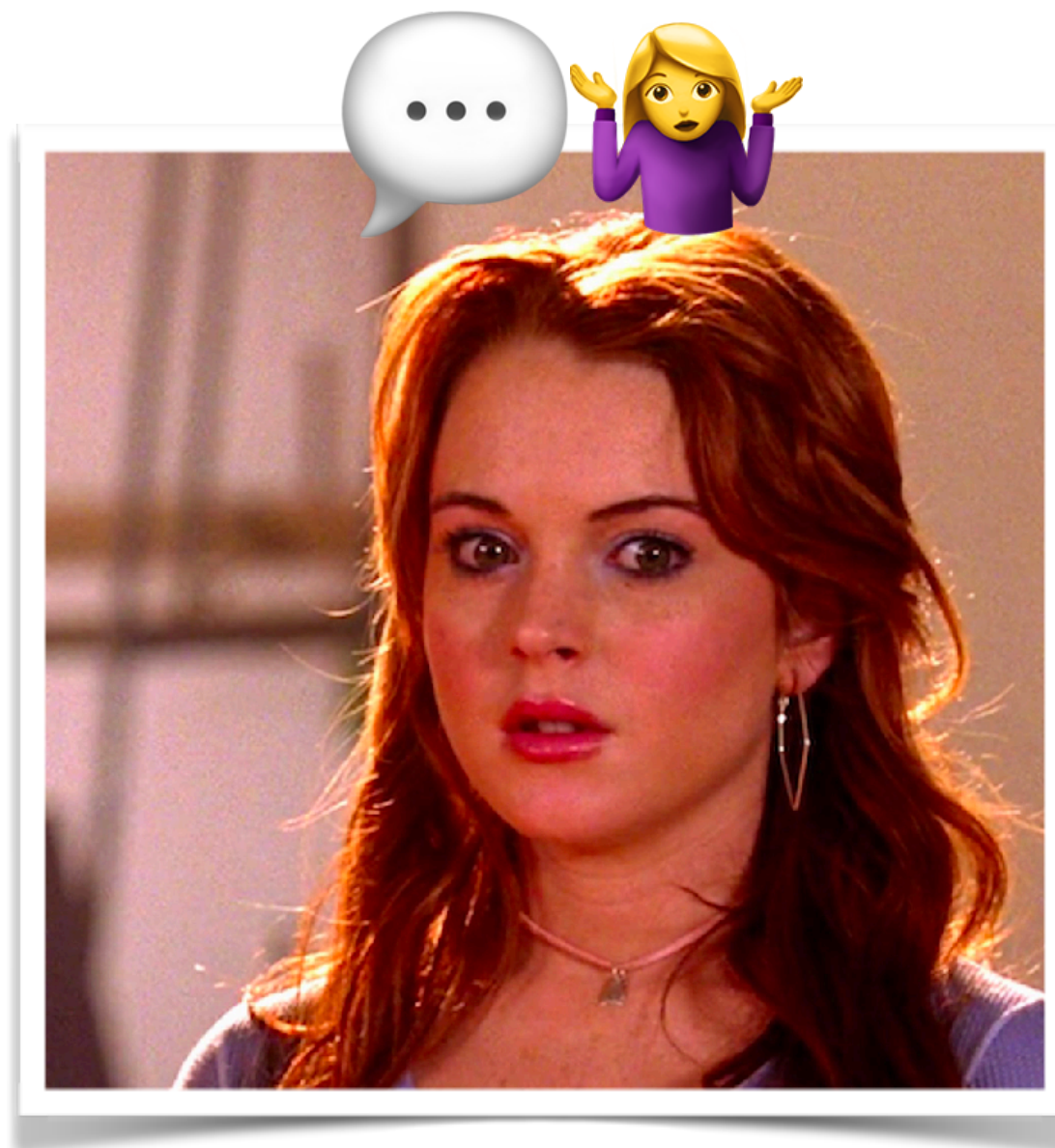
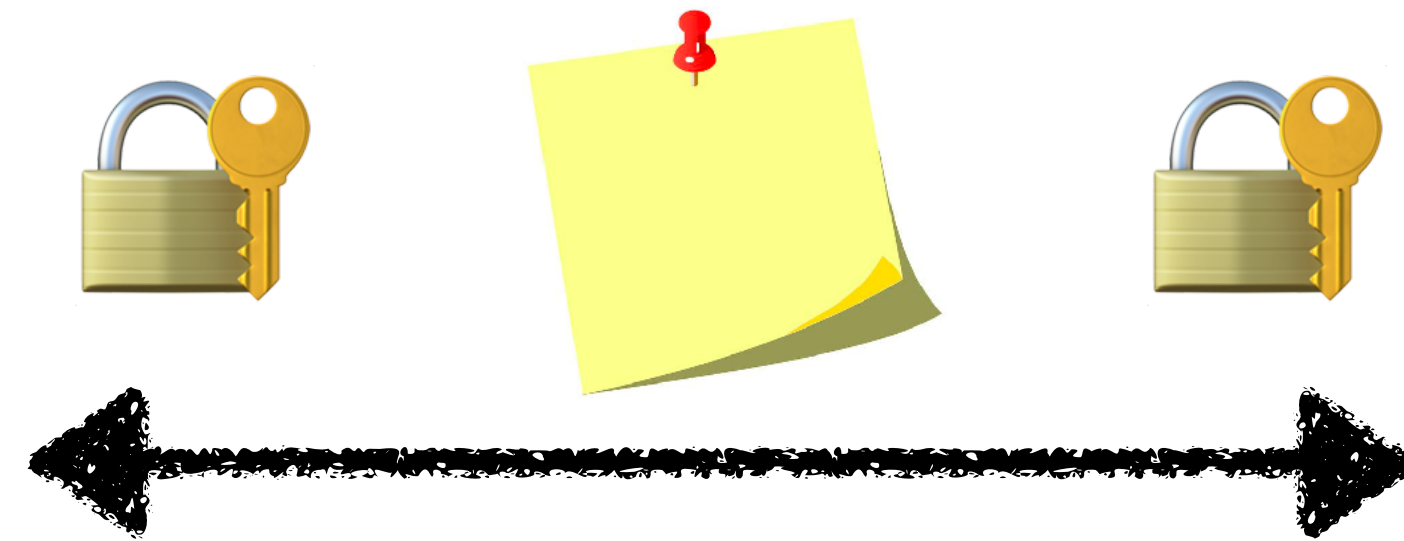
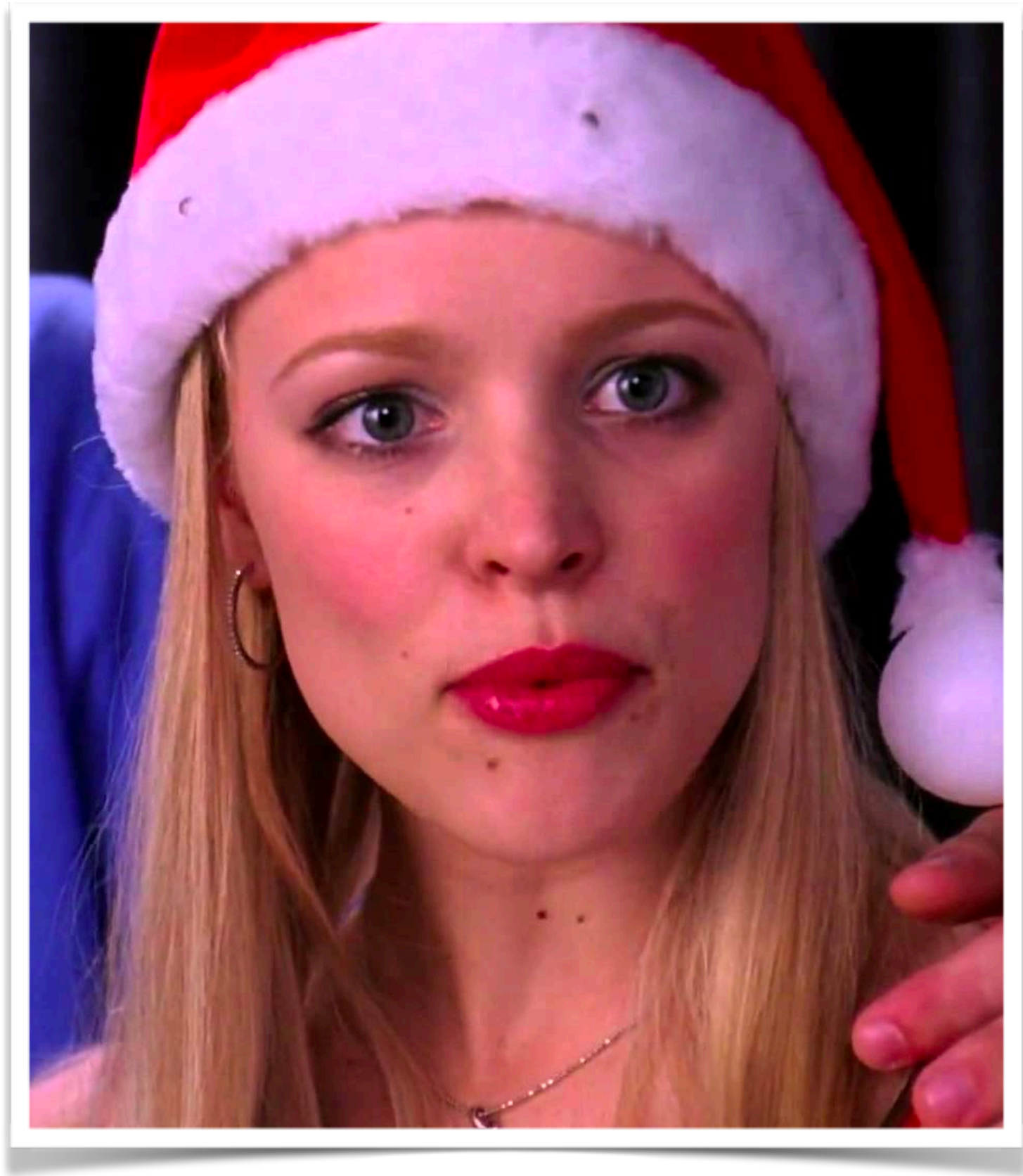


twilio

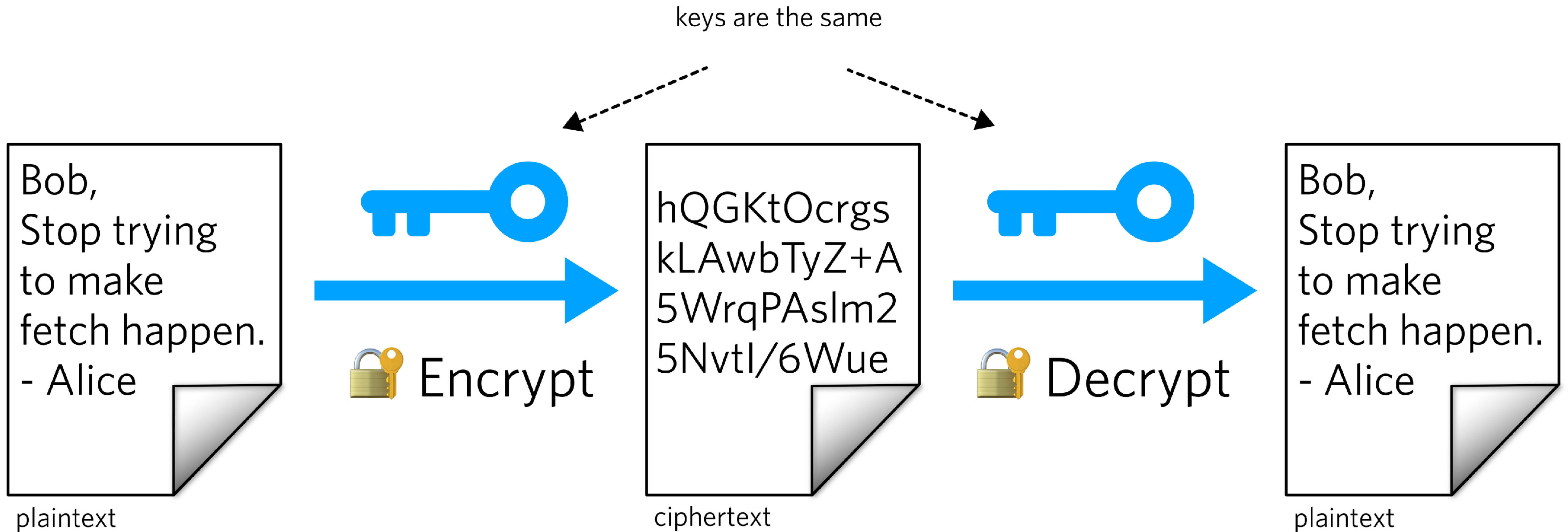


A U T H Y

Meet Alice and Bob



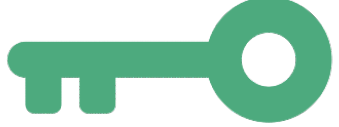
Symmetric Key Cryptography



What is Public Key Crypto?

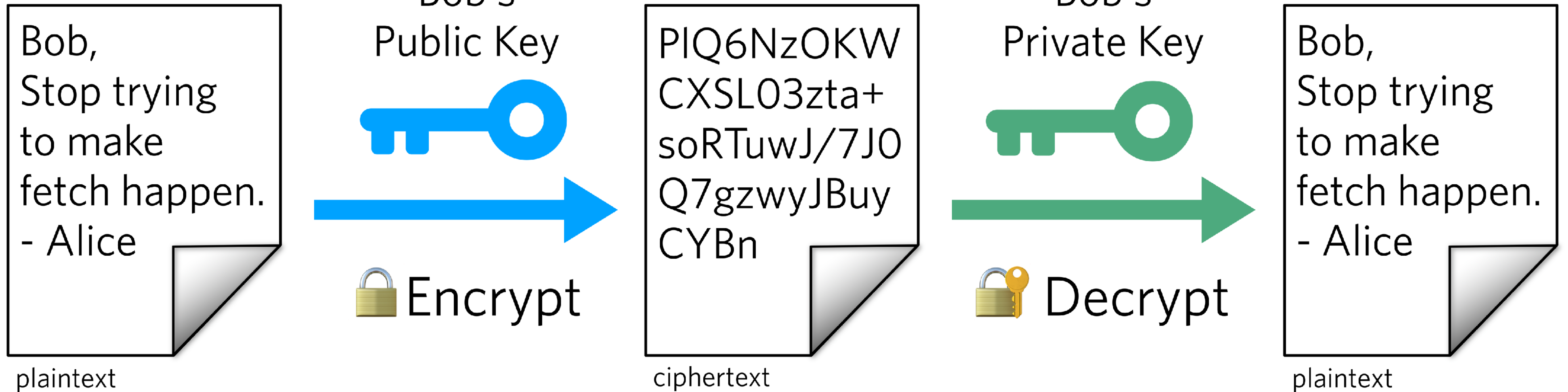
Each entity has  keys

 Public Key - to be shared

 Private Key - to be kept secret

Public Key Cryptography

keys are different but
mathematically linked



Public Key Cryptography

keys are different but
mathematically linked



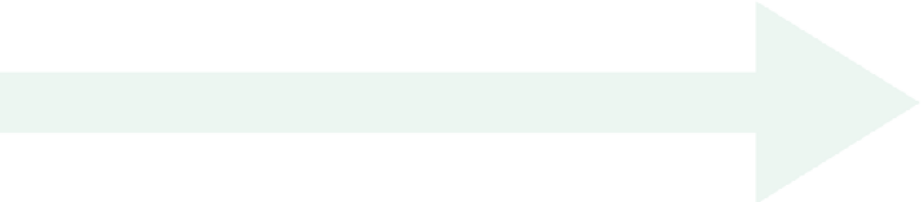
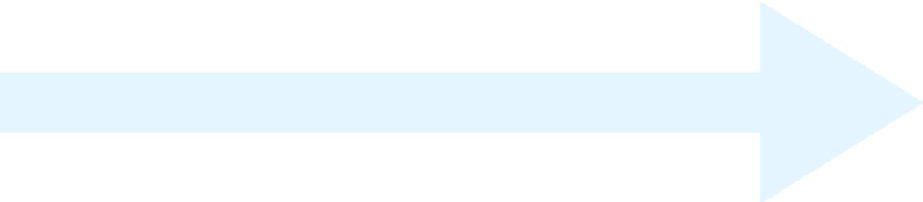
Bob's
Public Key

Bob's
Private Key

Bob,
I'm trying to make
fetch happen.
- Alice

PIQ6NzOKW
CXSLB5t9a
soRTuwJ/7JO
Q7gzwyJBuy
CYBn

Bob,
I'm trying to make
fetch happen.
- Alice



Encrypt



Decrypt

plaintext

ciphertext

plaintext

Asymmetric Crypto == Public Key Crypto == PKC

Public Key Cryptography

keys are different but
mathematically linked

RSA algorithm



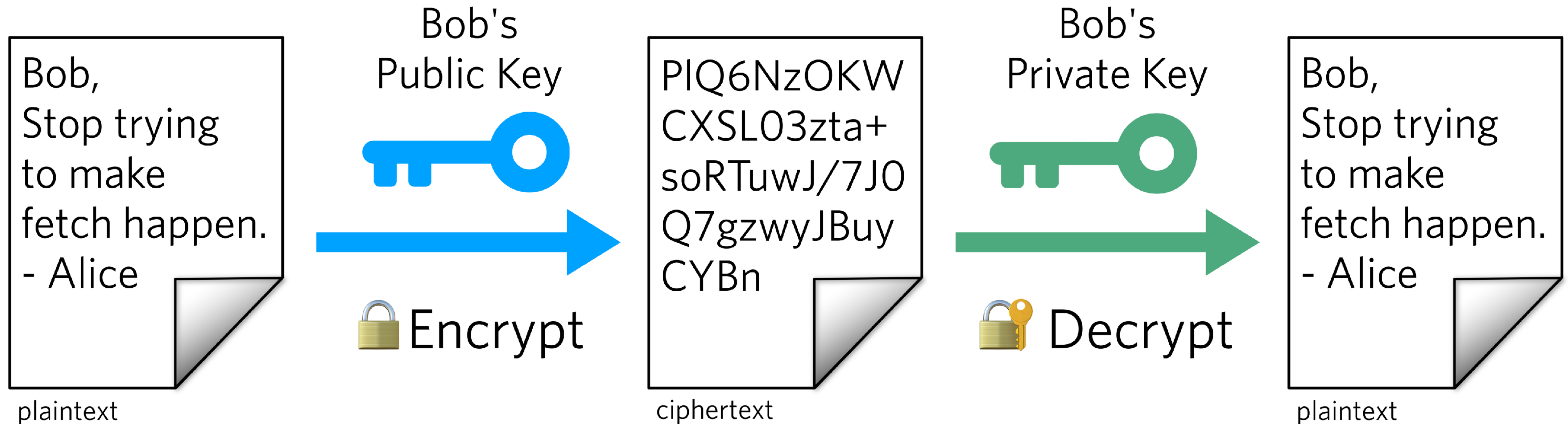
(there are other algorithms, we'll get to that)

What is Public Key Crypto?

Two major use cases (for RSA):

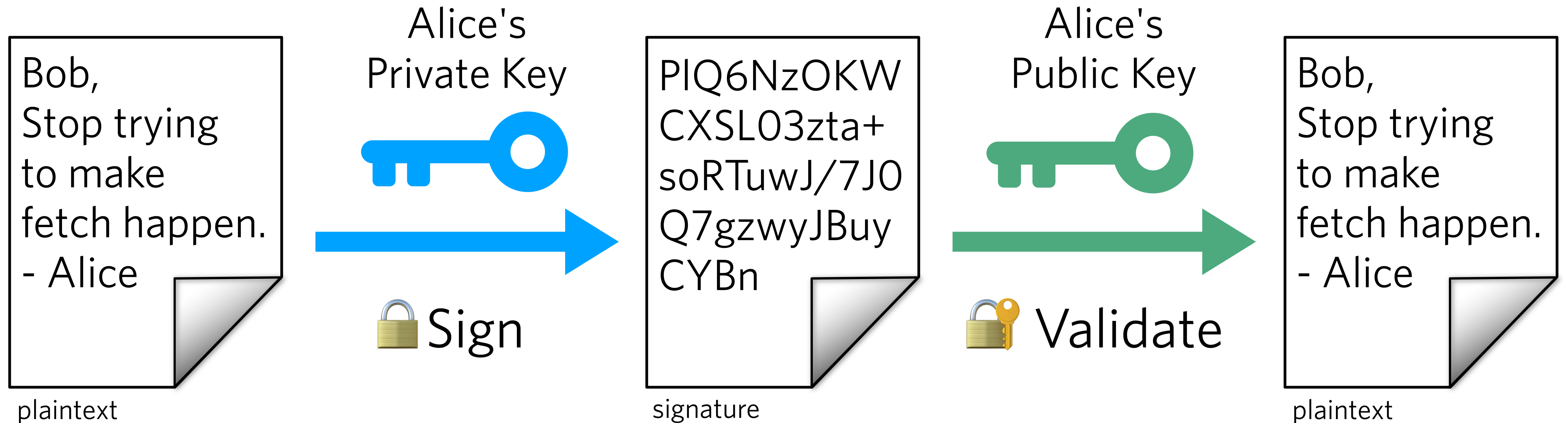
1. **Encrypt** with **Public Key**
2. **Sign** with **Private Key**

Encrypting with **Public Key**



...only Bob can decode the cyphertext

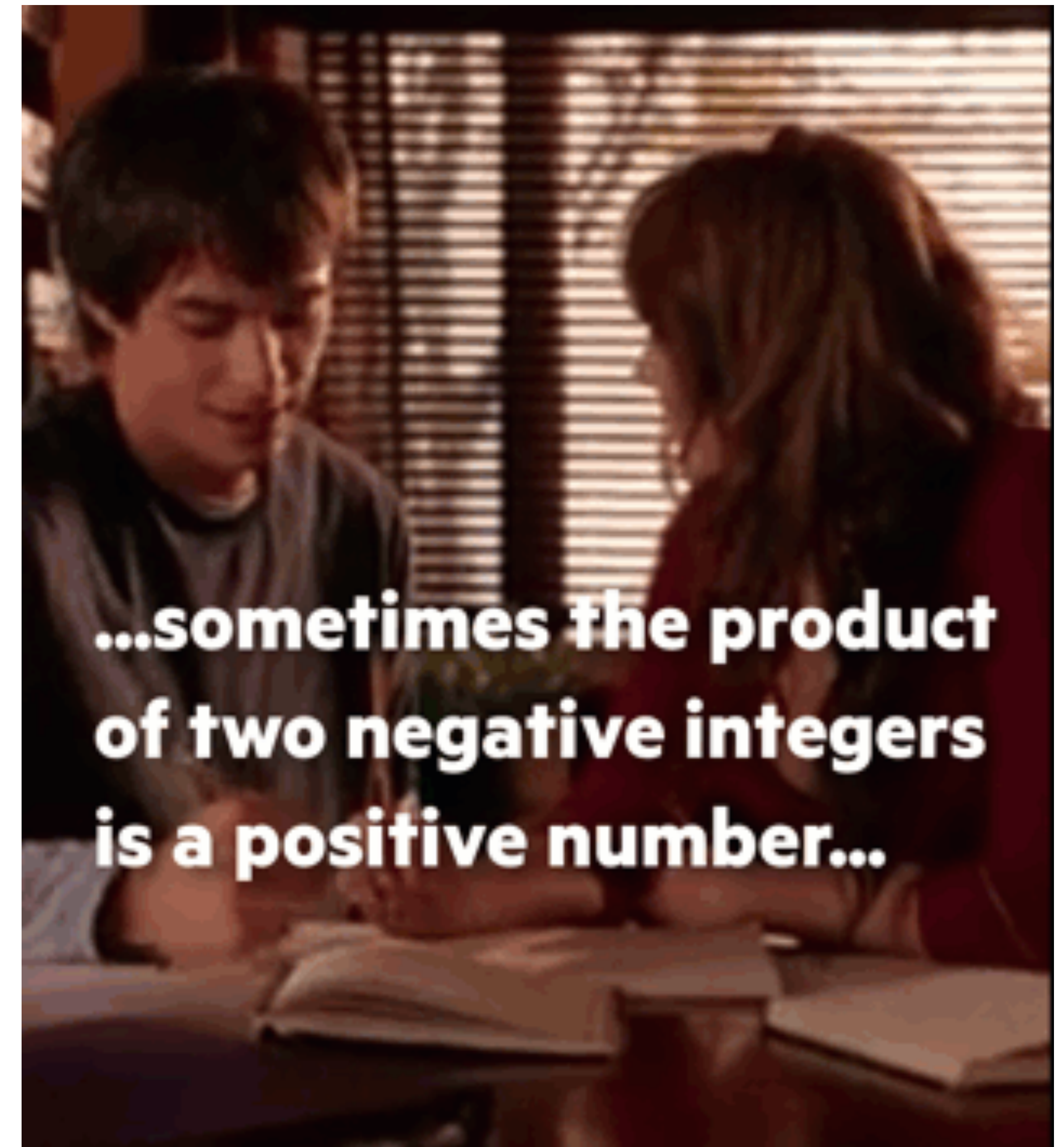
Signing with **Private Key**



...only Alice can be the author

How are keys generated?

TL;DR: math



How are keys generated?



Trapdoor Functions



Trapdoor Functions

Which is easier?

1. Find the two prime factors of 4,757
2. Multiply 67 and 71



RSA Algorithm Example

Chosen inputs

$p, q, e = 67, 71, 37$

Calculated

$n = p * q$

$x = (p - 1) * (q - 1)$

$d = \text{inverse_mod}(e, x)$ # modular multiplicative inverse

$\text{public_key} = (e, n)$

$\text{private_key} = (d, n)$

$\text{message} = 123$

$\text{encrypted} = \text{pow}(\text{message}, e, n)$

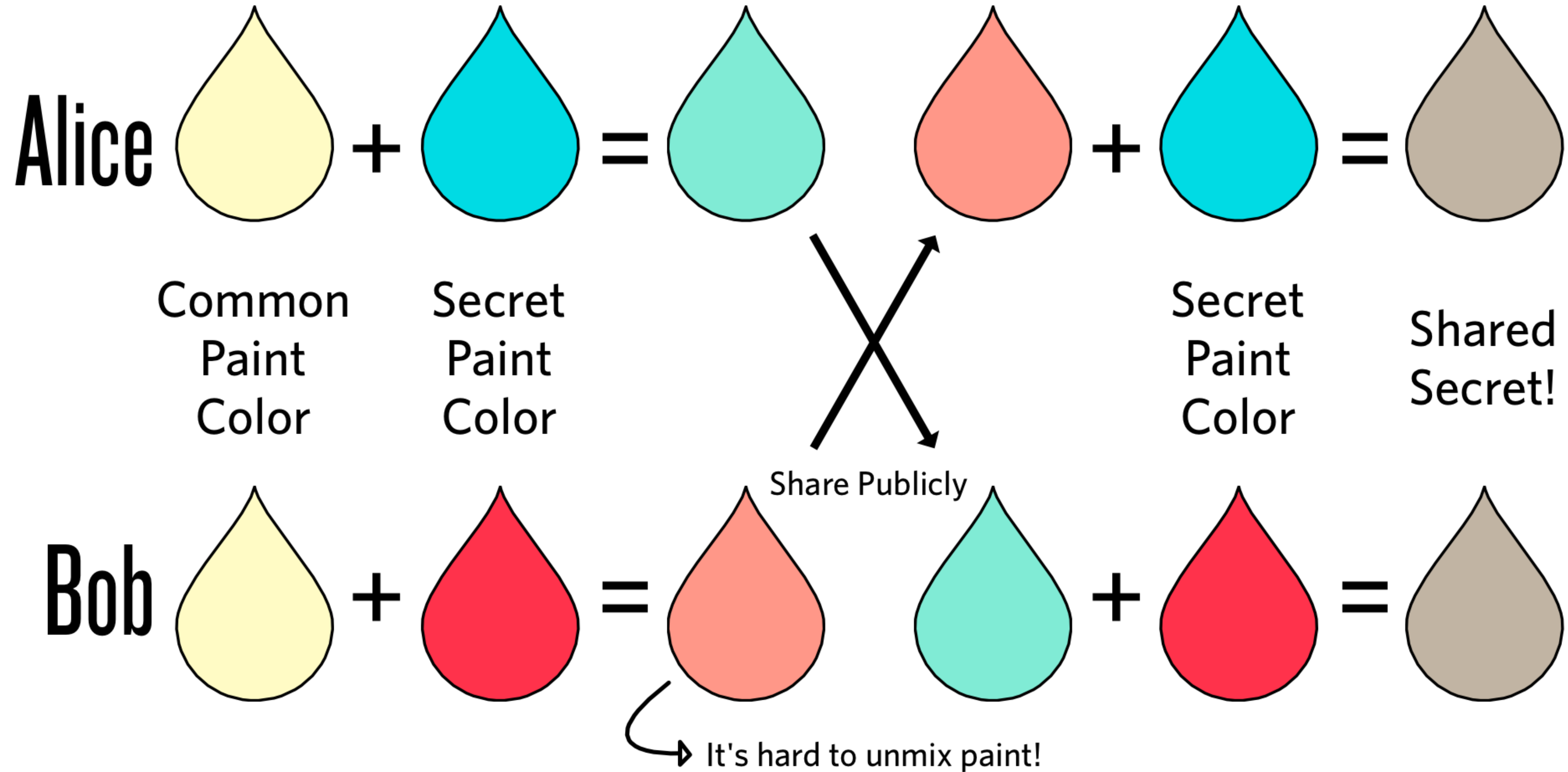
$\text{decrypted} = \text{pow}(\text{encrypted}, d, n)$ # == message 🤯

These are all trapdoor functions!



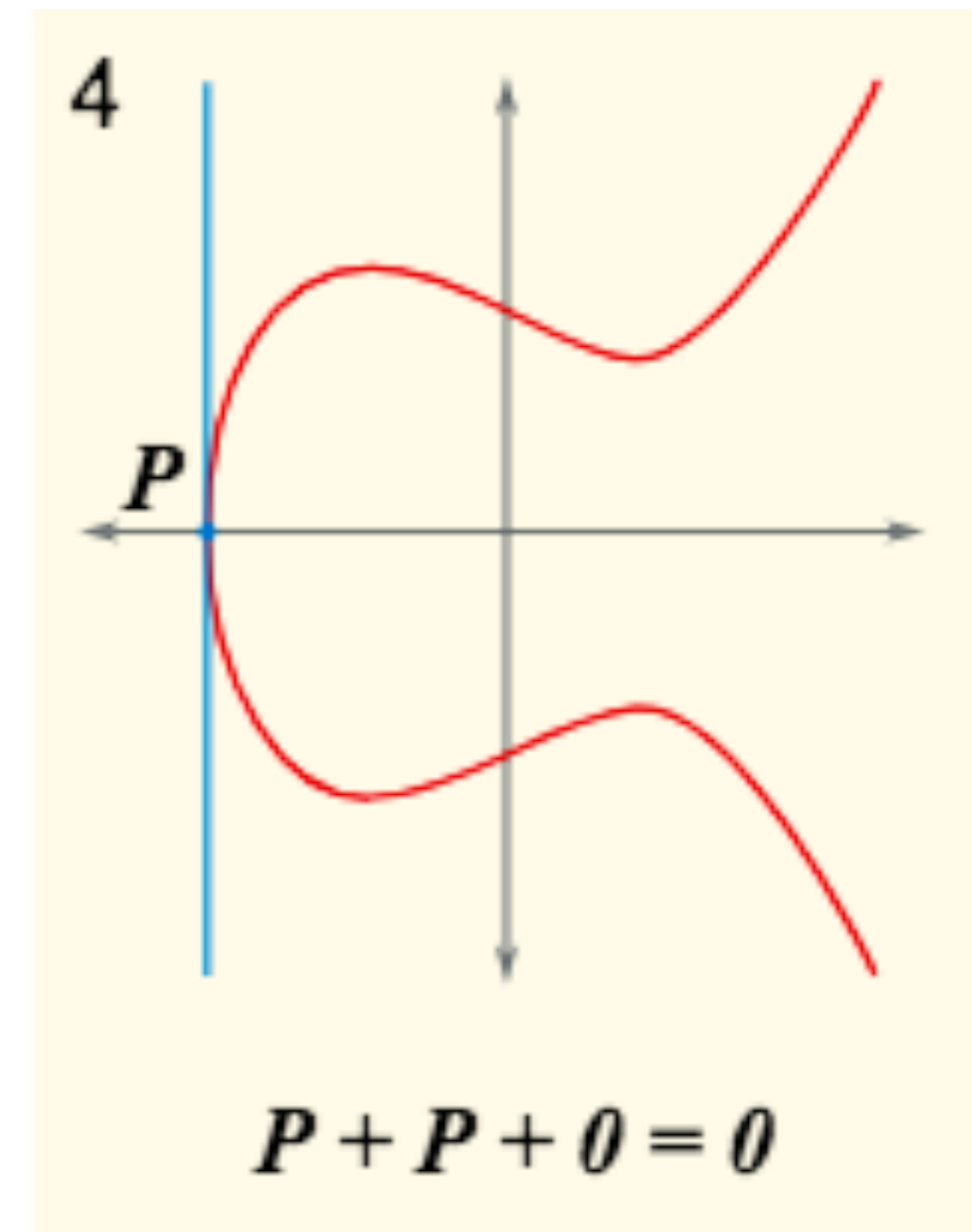
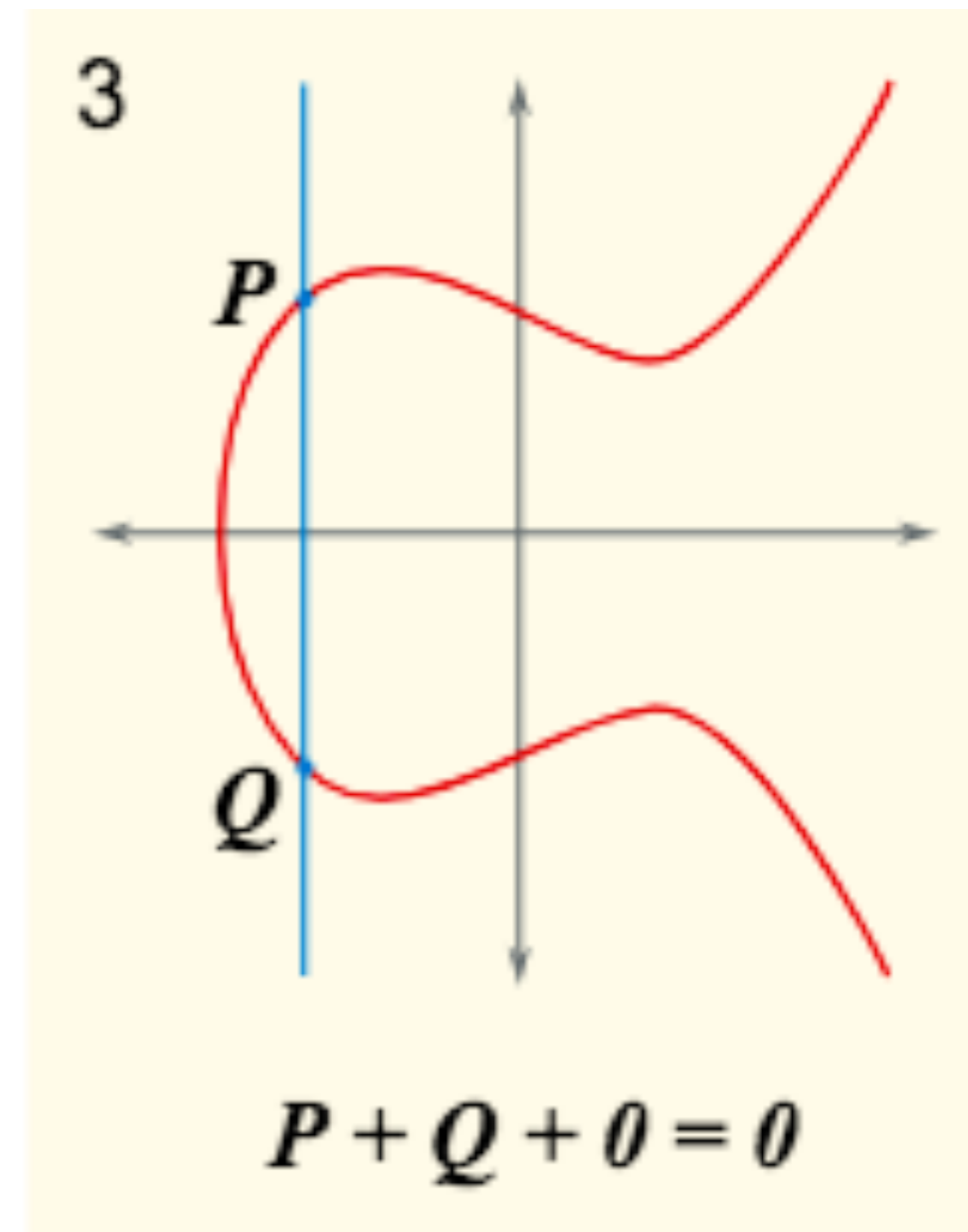
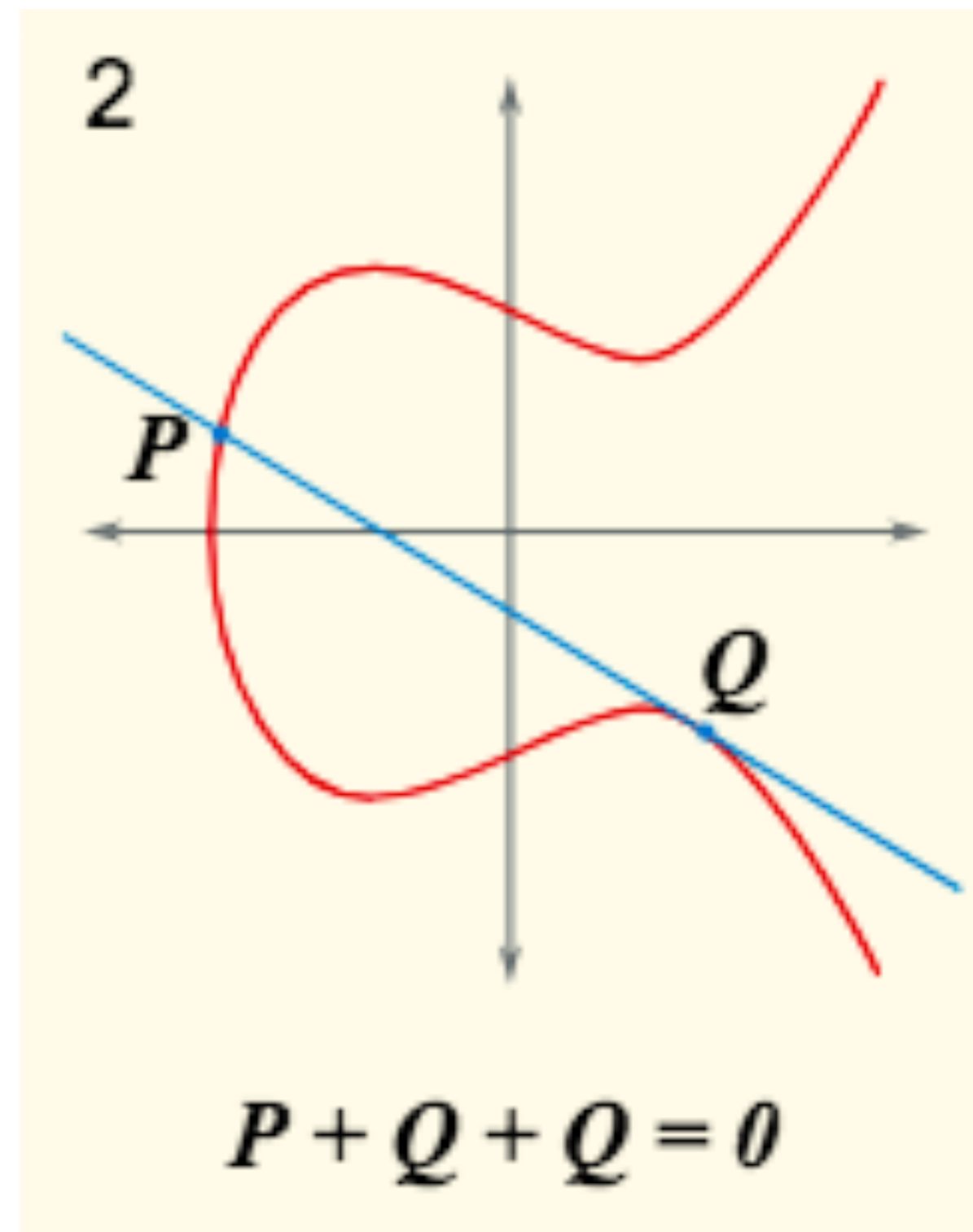
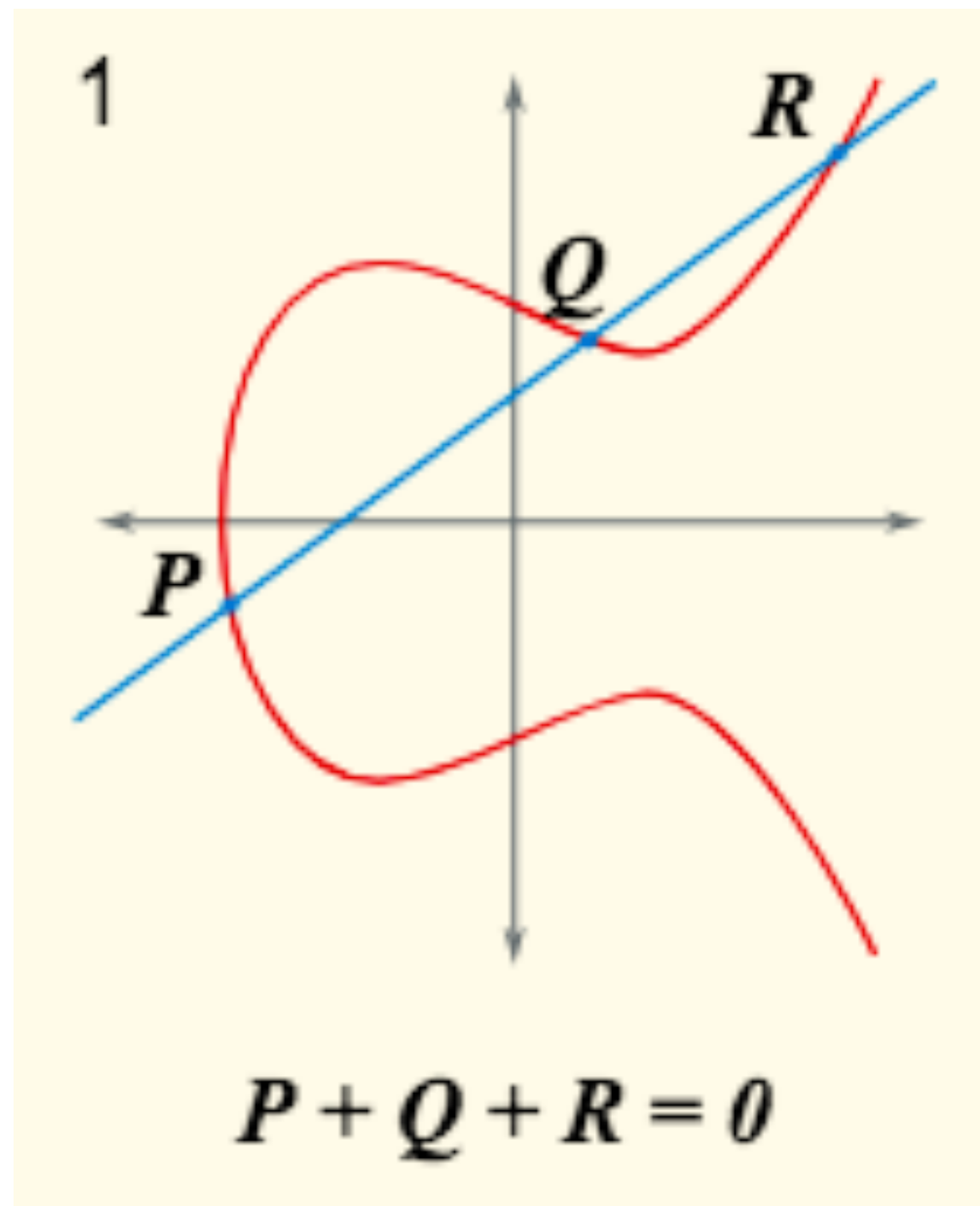
Other Common Algorithms

Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange

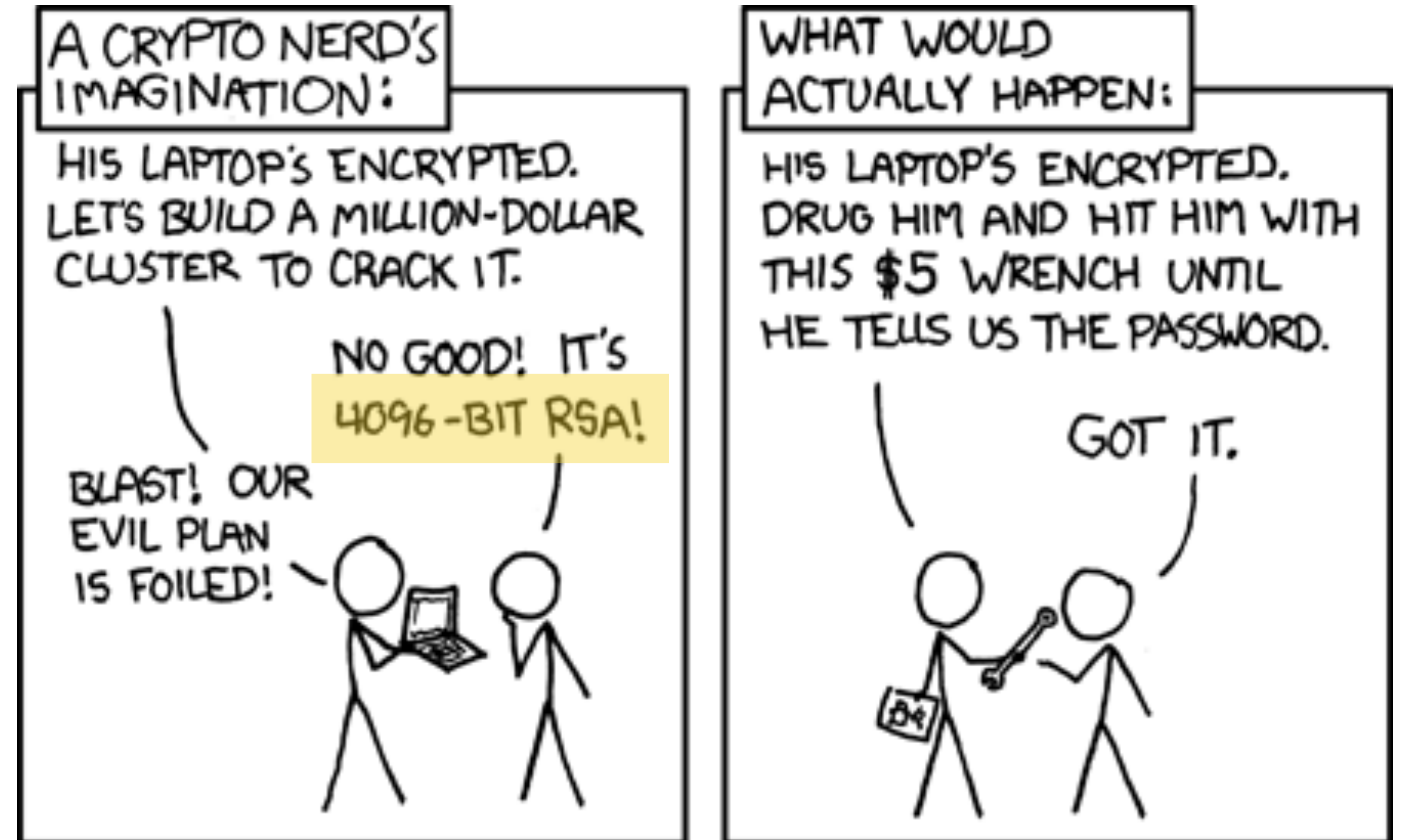


Elliptic-Curve Cryptography (ECC)

$$y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$$



What is Key Size?



What is Key Size?

Impacts **security strength**, measured in bits of security

- 🔑 **RSA key size of 2048 → 112 bits of security**
- 🔑 **RSA key size of 3072 → 128 bits of security**
- 🔑 **ECC key size of 256 → 128 bits of security**

What is Security Strength?

“a number associated with the amount of work that is required to break a cryptographic algorithm or system.”

- NIST Recommendation for Key Management

PKC in Python

PKC in Python

```
# pip install cryptography  
from cryptography.hazmat.primitives.asymmetric import rsa  
  
private_key = rsa.generate_private_key(  
    public_exponent=65537,  
    key_size=2048,  
    ...  
)
```


PKC in Python

[Docs](#) » [Primitives](#) » [Asymmetric algorithms](#) » [RSA](#)

 [Edit on GitHub](#)

⚠ Danger

This is a “Hazardous Materials” module. You should **ONLY** use it if you’re 100% absolutely sure that you know what you’re doing because this module is full of land mines, dragons, and dinosaurs with laser guns.

Encrypting

```
public_key = private_key.public_key()  
ciphertext = public_key.encrypt(message, ...)  
plaintext = private_key.decrypt(ciphertext, ...)  
  
# returns True  
message == plaintext
```


Signing

```
public_key = private_key.public_key()
```

```
signature = private_key.sign(message, ...)
```

```
# throws exception if not verified
```


```
public_key.verify(signature, message, ...)
```

Everyday Uses of Public Key Cryptography

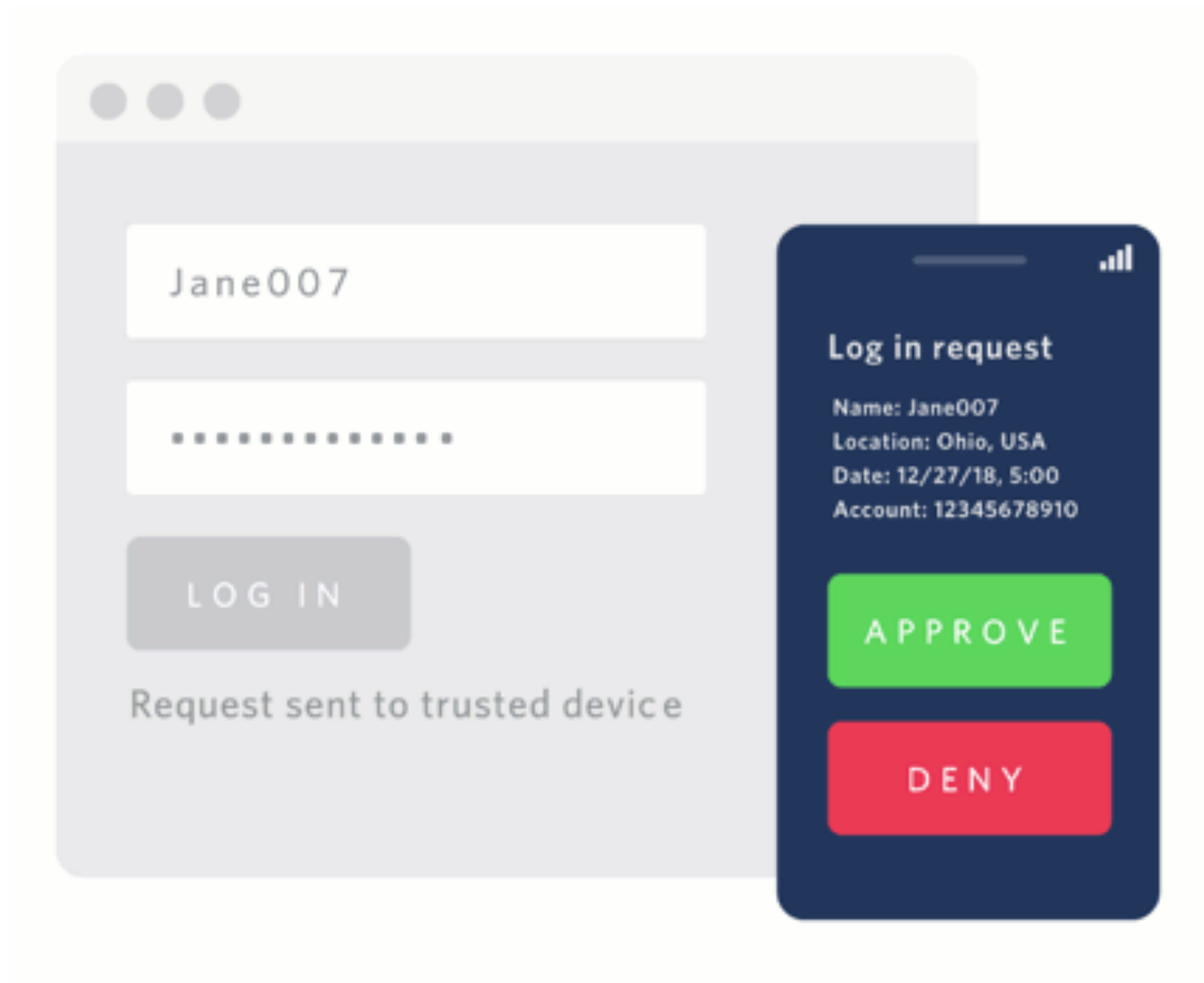
TLS (HTTPS)

Bitcoin

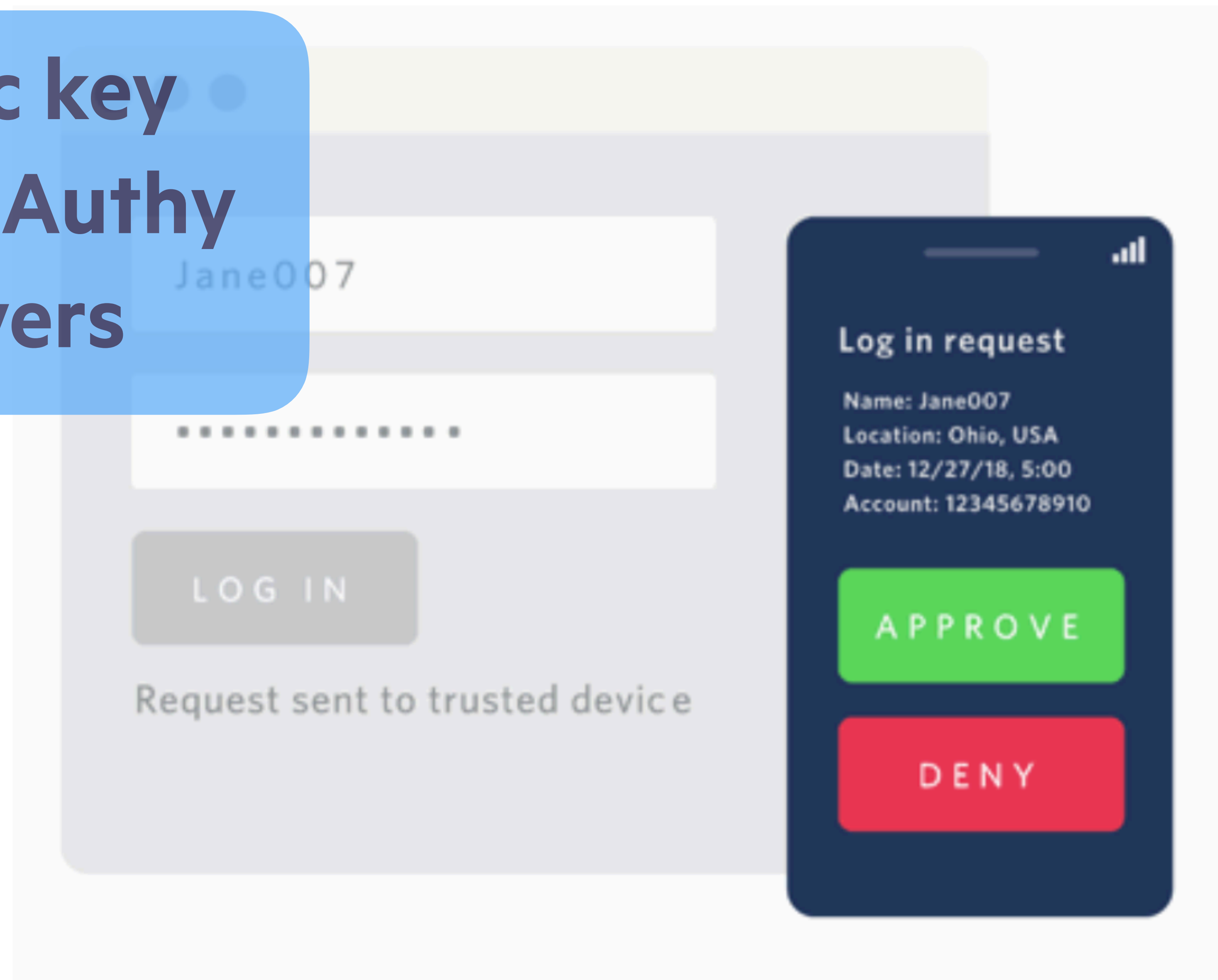
SSH

Authy! 

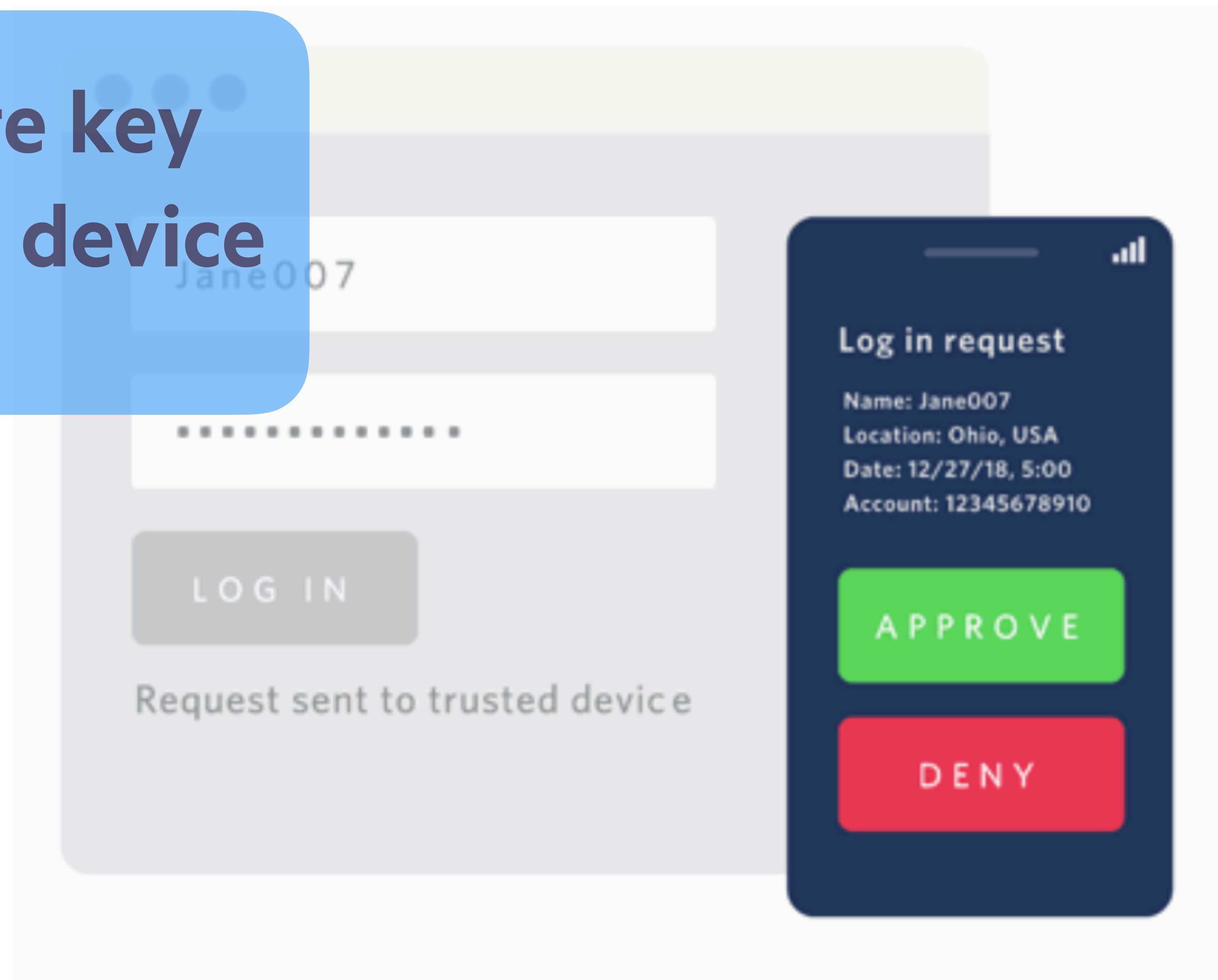
PGP and GPG



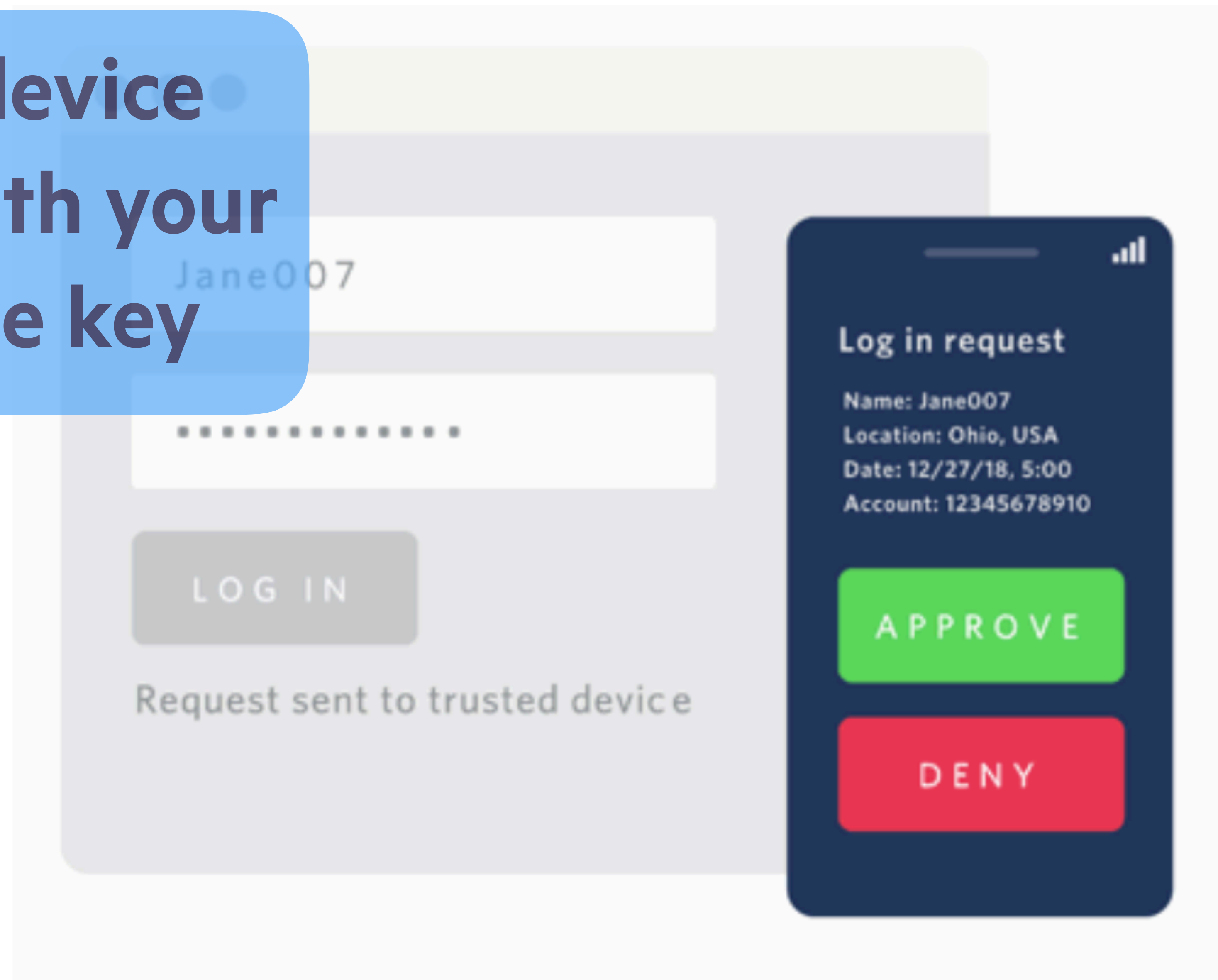
Public key on the Authy servers



**Private key
on your device**



**Your device
signs with your
private key**



Generating a new SSH key

- 1 Open Terminal.
- 2 Paste the text below, substituting in your GitHub email address.

```
$ ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "your_email@example.com"
```

This creates a new ssh key, using the provided email as a label.

```
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
```

Generating a new SSH key

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Algorithm



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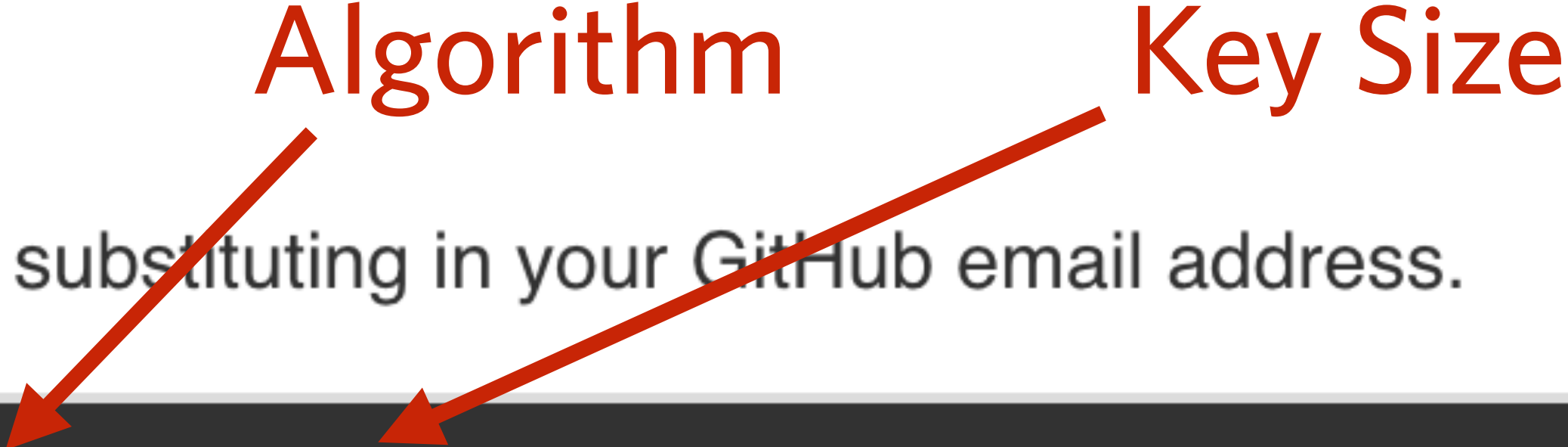
```
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
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```
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```



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```
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
```

=====

<https://keybase.io/krobs>

I hereby claim:

- * I am an admin of <http://krobinson.me>
- * I am krobs (<https://keybase.io/krobs>) on keybase.
- * I have a public key ASDqg7DNuP_tpNoFEYp6PTrS4nJHWizO7mI2ZG8rBBbnAgo

To do so, I am signing this object:

```
{
  "body": {
    "key": {
      "eldest_kid": "0120ea83b0cdb8ffeda4da05118a7a3d3ad2e272475a2cceee6236646f2b0416e7020a",
      "host": "keybase.io",
      "kid": "0120ea83b0cdb8ffeda4da05118a7a3d3ad2e272475a2cceee6236646f2b0416e7020a",
      "uid": "b280c9e0287609d97075335041ee6719",
      "username": "krobs"
    },
    "merkle_root": {
      "ctime": 1520889692,
      "hash": "9c6ae9b0faef1c12e983083312cd1616be7ee9643cb0fbe3151cbd659d0a4214a83012c3dad24e75df5b83d94e",
      "hash_meta": "d14f786c3b3cfdbb7447cbb43727333d970a6fa3c78d3e800646ca24e0760bbc",
      "seqno": 2226488
    },
    "service": {
      "hostname": "krobinson.me",
      "protocol": "http:"
    },
  },
}
```



```
{
  "type": "web_service_binding",
  "version": 1
},
"client": {
  "name": "keybase.io go client",
  "version": "1.0.45"
},
"ctime": 1520889726,
"expire_in": 504576000,
"prev": "7634d1138bb1c1de26e2e2913b67ca43092bd7bddabcbcb100ab536872b81fe93",
"seqno": 7,
"tag": "signature"
}
```

which yields the signature:

```
hKRib2R5hghkZXRhY2hlZMOpaGFzaF90eXB1CqNrZXnEIwEg6oOwzbj/7aTaBRGKej060uJyR1oszu5iNmRvKwQW5wIKp3BheWxvYWTF
TIwZWE4M2IwY2RiOGZmZWRhNGRhMDUxMThhN2EzZDNhZDJlMjcyNDc1YTJjY2VlZTYyMzY2NDZmMmIwNDE2ZTcwMjBhIiwiaG9zdCI6In
ZmZWRhNGRhMDUxMThhN2EzZDNhZDJlMjcyNDc1YTJjY2VlZTYyMzY2NDZmMmIwNDE2ZTcwMjBhIiwidWlkIjoIYjI4MGM5ZTAyODc2MDI
yb2JzIn0sIm1lcmtsZV9yb290Ijp7ImN0aW1lIjoxNTIwODg5NjkyLCJoYXNoIjoIOWM2YWU5YjBmYWVmMWMxMmU5ODMwODMzMtJjZDE2
NGE4MzAxMmMzZGFkMjRlNzVkZjVlODNkOTRlM2JmMzY0MzYxMTg3ODVhOTNlMmNlYzVkZTA3ZmZkMmZlMTBkMGUiLCJoYXNoX21ldGEiO
Dk3MGE2ZmEzYzc4ZDNlODAwNjQ2Y2EyNGUwNzYwYmJjIiwic2Vxbm8iOjIyMjY0ODh9LCJzZXJ2aWNlIjp7Imhvc3RuYW1lIjoia3JvYn
BlIjoId2ViX3NlcnZpY2VfYmluZGluZyIsInZlcnNpb24iOjF9LCJjbGllbnQiOnsibmFtZSI6ImtleWJhc2UuaW8gZ28gY2xpZW50Iiw
4OTcyNiwiZXhwaXJlX2luIjoIMDQlNzYwMDAsInByZXNjYXN0ZDEzMzhiYjFjMWRlMjZlMmUyOTZyY3Y2E0MzA5MmJkN2JkZGF1
InRhZyI6InNpZ25hdHVyZSJ9o3NpZ8RAwJoG6GA7p5VoC+zxVd8OimSUbowBjy9a7Qot4if3KAFeySTcPkORFuVVxxQhreKhW2JtFFlbf
mFsdWxEIKz6i24XAc0A09vCJp3xecqfyMjPdp4P5G4FAQG2LGHWo3RhZ80CAqd2ZXJzaW9uAQ==
```

And finally, I am proving ownership of this host by posting or
appending to this document.

View my publicly-auditable identity here: <https://keybase.io/krobs>

HOW TO USE PGP TO VERIFY THAT AN EMAIL IS AUTHENTIC:

LOOK FOR THIS
TEXT AT THE TOP.



IF IT'S THERE, THE EMAIL IS PROBABLY FINE.

| |

Don't roll
your own crypto!

| |

(_/) ||

(•人•) ||

/ づ

 @kelleyrobinson

Further Reading



BY KELLEY ROBINSON • 2018-09-21



TWITTER



FACEBOOK



LINKEDIN

What is Public Key Cryptography?



twilio.com/blog/what-is-public-key-cryptography

 @kelleyrobinson

Further Listening

March 17, 2016

EP 33: TAMAM SHUD – THE SOMERTON MAN MYSTERY

astonishinglegends.com



@kelleyrobinson

THANK YOU!



@kelleyrobinson





Please

**Remember to
rate this session**

Thank you!