## **Review**

- 1. Symmetric ciphers, asymmetric ciphers, cryptographic hashes: design requirements, computational margins.
- 2. Kinds of attacks: Cipher-text only, corresponding plaintext/ciphertext, chosen cipher-text.
- 3. Classical Crypto
  - a. Frequency curves
  - b. Multialphabetic substitutions: aligning alphabets.
  - c. One time pads
  - d. IC
  - e. Runs
  - f. Group theory: Decomposing complex transformations into simple ones
  - g. Cycle structure and similarity
  - h. Enigma
  - i. Probable Words
- 4. Information theory and Unicity
  - a. Entropy
  - b. Mutual information
- 5. Euclidean algorithm and equation solving
- 6. Stream Ciphers
  - a. LFSRs as recurrence
  - b. Breaking LSFRs and non-linear filter SRs: correlation attacks.
  - c. Berlekamp-Massey.
- 7. Block ciphers
  - a. Confusion and diffusion.
  - b. Simple attacks: parallel systems, mixing.
  - c. Feistel Ciphers
  - d. DES
  - e. DES expressed as basic transformations
  - f. AES
  - g. Field inversion and high degree substitutions
  - h. Linear and differential attacks.
  - i. Functions as polynomials.
  - j. Walsh transformations and linear approximation.
  - k. Balance.
  - I. Berlekamp factoring
- 8. Time Memory Trade-offs, Man in the Middle Attacks (especially for Diffie Hellman).
- 9. Factoring based public key methods
  - a. Addition, multiplication, exponential mod p
  - b. RSA algorithm.
  - c. Chinese remainder Theorem
  - d. Inverses mod p, mod  $\phi(p)$ , solving equations in the integers.

- e. Glitching attacks, common modulus attack.
- f. Montgomery multiplication.
- g. Primality testing.
- h. Prime number theorem.
- i. Fermat/Euler's theorem.
- j. Quadratic reciprocity.
- k. Quadratic sieve.
- I. Universal exponents
- m. Factoring:  $x^2-y^2=(x-y)(x+y)$
- n. Pollard p-1
- o. Lattice and lattice attacks
- p. Timing attacks
- q. Factor Bases

## 10. Discrete Log problem

- a. El Gamal
- b. Diffie Hellman
- c. Primitive elements.
- d. Baby step Giant step
- e. Qquare root mod p, mod n (CRT)
- f. NP completeness
- g. Index calculus

## 11. Cryptographic Hashes

- a. 1-wayness
- b. Collision resistance.
- c. SHA-1, SHA-2, MD4/5.
- d. Multicollisions.
- e. Birthday attacks.

## 12. Elliptic curves.

- a. Group structure: adding and subtracting, tangents.
- b. The Elliptic Group
- c. Point counting
- d. Picking curves
- 13. Solving equations.
  - a. SAT
  - b. Linear equations