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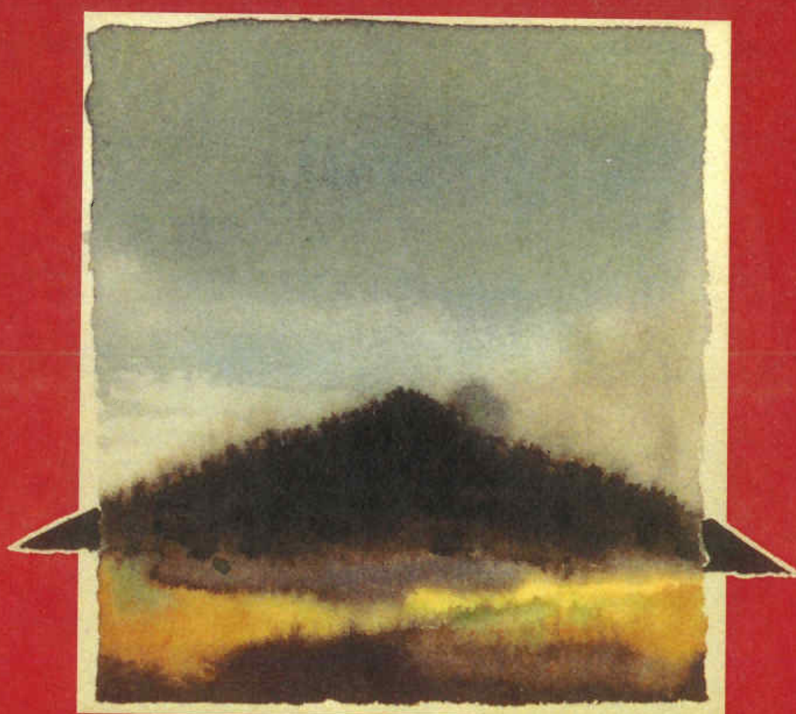

Protocols, Algorithms, and Source Code in C

BRUCE SCHNEIER

APPLIED CRYPTOGRAPHY, SECOND EDITION

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John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
New York • Chichester • Brisbane • Toronto • Singapore

Publisher: Katherine Schowalter
Editor: Phil Sutherland
Assistant Editor: Allison Roarty
Managing Editor: Robert Aronds
Text Design & Composition: North Market Street Graphics

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data:

Schneier, Bruce
Applied Cryptography Second Edition : protocols, algorithms, and source code in C / Bruce Schneier.
p. cm.
Includes bibliographical references (p. 675).
ISBN 0-471-12845-7 (cloth : acid-free paper). — ISBN 0-471-11709-9 (paper : acid-free paper)
1. Computer security. 2. Telecommunication—Security measures. 3. Cryptography. I. Title.
QA76.9.A25S35 1996
005.8'2—dc20 95-12398
CIP

Printed in the United States of America
10 9 8 7 6 5 4

CHAPTER 1

Foundations

1.1 TERMINOLOGY

Sender and Receiver

Suppose a sender wants to send a message to a receiver. Moreover, this sender wants to send the message securely: She wants to make sure an eavesdropper cannot read the message.

Messages and Encryption

A message is **plaintext** (sometimes called cleartext). The process of disguising a message in such a way as to hide its substance is **encryption**. An encrypted message is **ciphertext**. The process of turning ciphertext back into plaintext is **decryption**. This is all shown in Figure 1.1.

(If you want to follow the ISO 7498-2 standard, use the terms "encipher" and "decipher." It seems that some cultures find the terms "encrypt" and "decrypt" offensive, as they refer to dead bodies.)

The art and science of keeping messages secure is **cryptography**, and it is practiced by **cryptographers**. **Cryptanalysts** are practitioners of **cryptanalysis**, the art and science of breaking ciphertext; that is, seeing through the disguise. The branch of mathematics encompassing both cryptography and cryptanalysis is **cryptology** and its practitioners are **cryptologists**. Modern cryptologists are generally trained in theoretical mathematics—they have to be.

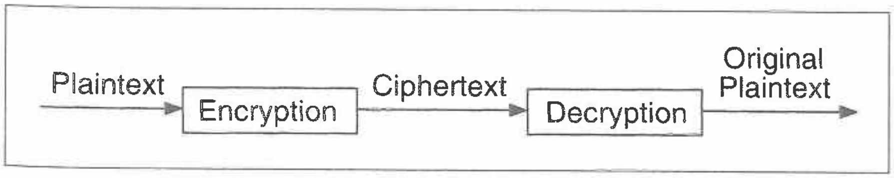

Figure 1.1 Encryption and Decryption.

Plaintext is denoted by M, for message, or P, for plaintext. It can be a stream of bits, a text file, a bitmap, a stream of digitized voice, a digital video image . . . whatever. As far as a computer is concerned, M is simply binary data. (After this chapter, this book concerns itself with binary data and computer cryptography.) The plaintext can be intended for either transmission or storage. In any case, M is the message to be encrypted.

Ciphertext is denoted by C. It is also binary data: sometimes the same size as M, sometimes larger. (By combining encryption with compression, C may be smaller than M. However, encryption does not accomplish this.) The encryption function E, operates on M to produce C. Or, in mathematical notation:

$$E(M) = C$$

In the reverse process, the decryption function D operates on C to produce M:

$$D(C) = M$$

Since the whole point of encrypting and then decrypting a message is to recover the original plaintext, the following identity must hold true:

$$D(E(M)) = M$$

Authentication, Integrity, and Nonrepudiation

In addition to providing confidentiality, cryptography is often asked to do other jobs:

— **Authentication**. It should be possible for the receiver of a message to ascertain its origin; an intruder should not be able to masquerade as someone else.

— **Integrity**. It should be possible for the receiver of a message to verify that it has not been modified in transit; an intruder should not be able to substitute a false message for a legitimate one.

— **Nonrepudiation**. A sender should not be able to falsely deny later that he sent a message.

These are vital requirements for social interaction on computers, and are analogous to face-to-face interactions. That someone is who he says he is . . . that someone's credentials—whether a driver's license, a medical degree, or a passport—are valid . . . that a document purporting to come from a person actually came from that person. . . . These are the things that authentication, integrity, and nonrepudiation provide.

Algorithms and Keys

A **cryptographic algorithm**, also called a **cipher**, is the mathematical function used for encryption and decryption. (Generally, there are two related functions: one for encryption and the other for decryption.)

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