## CSS441 – Cryptographic Hash Functions Notes

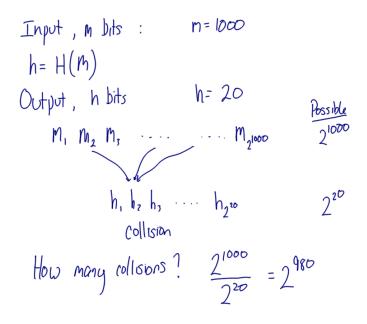


Figure 1: Number of Hash Collisions; Lecture 18

$$A \qquad B$$

$$h_1 = H(M_1)$$

$$C_1 = E(K_{ab}, h_1)$$

$$\xrightarrow{M_1 \parallel C_1} \qquad M_2 \parallel C_1$$

$$M_1 \neq M_2 \qquad h_1 = D(K_{ab}, C_1)$$

$$H(M_2) == h_1 ?$$

$$X \quad Error$$

$$Since \quad H(M_1) \neq H(M_2)$$

$$if \quad M_1 \neq M_2$$

Figure 2: Symmetric Encryption of Hash; Lecture 18

A Kab, H()
$$h_1 = H(M_1)$$

$$C_1 = E(K_{ab}, M_1 | 1h_1)$$

$$C_1 = E(K_{ab}, M_1 | 1h_1)$$

$$C_1 \neq C_2$$

$$C_1 \neq C_2$$

$$P_2 = D(K_{ab}, C_2)$$

$$P_2 = M_2 | |h_2$$

$$\uparrow \uparrow$$
received
$$H(M_2) = -h_2$$

$$X \in C(C_1)$$

Figure 3: Symmetric Encryption of Message and Hash; Lecture 18

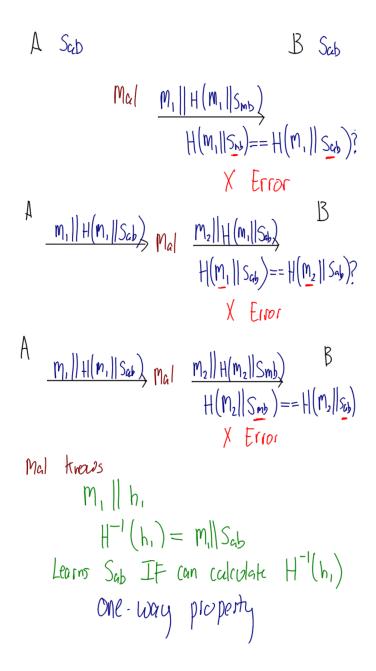


Figure 4: Hash of Message and Secret; Lecture 18

A PUA PRA SIGN B PUB PRB PUB SIGN PUA

$$\frac{|M_1|| E(PR_A, H(m_1))}{S} Verify$$

$$H(M_1) = D(PU_A, S)$$

$$H(M_1) = -H(M_1)?$$
OK.

Figure 5: Digital Signature Verification; Lecture 18

Figure 6: Attack on Digital Signature; Lecture 18

Figure 7: Effort to Break Hash Properties; Lecture 18