

Foundations of Computer Security

Lecture 67: PGP Services

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Zimmermann developed PGP (Pretty Good Privacy) in the late 1980's and early 1990's. Some characteristics include:

- 1 Uses the best available cryptographic algorithms as building blocks.
- 2 Integrates these into a general-purpose algorithm that is processor-independent and easy to use.
- 3 Package and documentation, including source code, are freely available on-line.
- 4 PGP is now provided by Viacrypt in a compatible, low-cost commercial version.

PGP Services

PGP supplies five basic services:

- 1 Authentication
- 2 Confidentiality
- 3 Compression
- 4 Email compatibility
- 5 Segmentation

PGP Authentication

This is a digital signature function.

- 1 Sender creates a message M .
- 2 Sender generates a hash of M .
- 3 Sender signs the hash using his private key and prepends the result to the message.
- 4 Receiver uses the sender's public key to verify the signature and recover the hash code.
- 5 Receiver generates a new hash code for M and compares it with the decrypted hash code.

Abstractly:

$$S \rightarrow R : \{h(M)\}_{K_S^{-1}}, M$$

PGP provides encryption for messages sent or stored as files.

- ① Sender generates a message M and a random session key K .
- ② M is encrypted using key K .
- ③ K is encrypted using the recipient's public key, and prepended to the message.
- ④ Receiver uses his private key to recover the session key.
- ⑤ The session key is used to decrypt the message.

Abstractly:

$$S \rightarrow R : \{K\}_{K_r}, \{M\}_K$$

Both authentication and confidentiality may be combined for a given message.

- ① Apply the authentication step to the original message.
- ② Apply the confidentiality step to the resulting message.

Why is it preferable to generate a signature for the plaintext message, rather than for the encrypted message?

Lessons

- PGP offers five basic services.
- Two of those are authentication and confidentiality; these can be combined.

Next lecture: PGP Services II