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Maths or magic?

End-to-end encryption explained with art

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**Encrypting is like
painting!**



Hello, I'm **Paolo!**



Node.js

Technical Steering Committee Member

Platformatic

Principal Engineer



paoloinsogna.dev



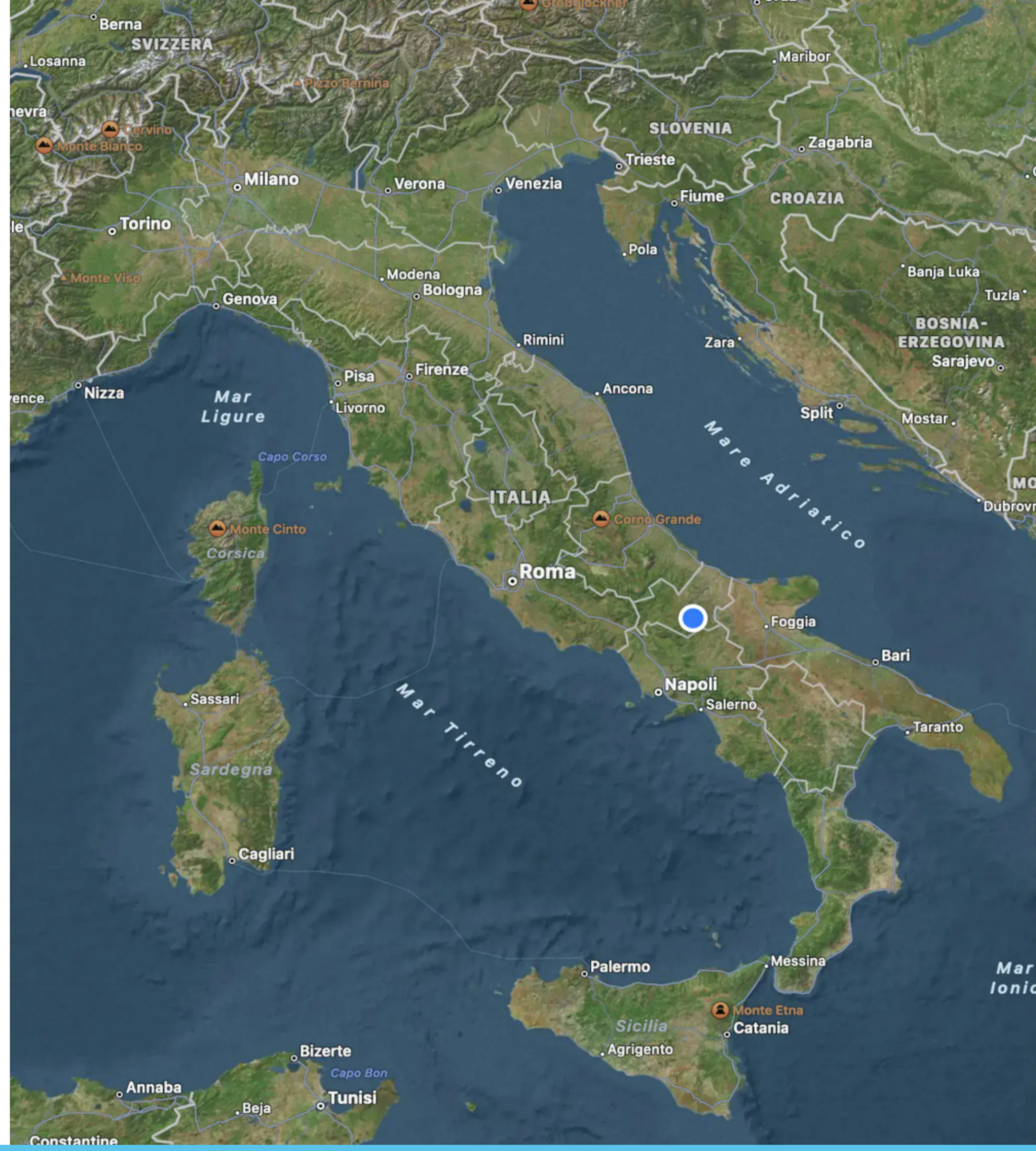
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First of all, let's give credits!

This talk has originally been written by my colleague and friend **Michele Riva**.

Whatever goes wrong today, please complain directly to him on Twitter!

[@MicheleRivaCode](https://twitter.com/MicheleRivaCode)



Why do we need end-to-end encryption?



Network communications are complicated

To reach a distant peer, many compromisable network devices and links are used.



Wireless networks can be extremely insecure

Misconfigured networks allow an attacker to listen to all the traffic.



LAN connectors can be hacked

Do you believe in conspiracies?

**Let's send a
message ...**



**That was not an
encrypted channel!**



What is encryption anyway?

“The act of putting information into a special code, especially in order to prevent people from looking at it without authority”

The Oxford Dictionary

An example: The Caesar Cipher



How does the Caesar Cipher work?

shift = +3

London

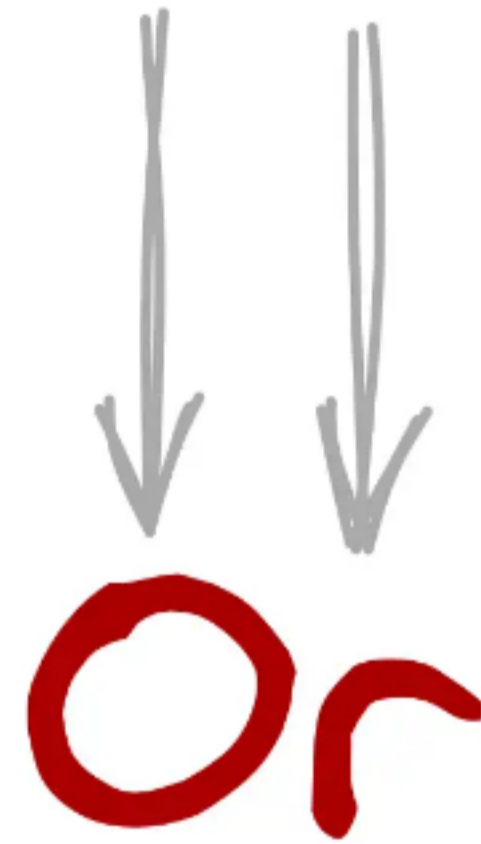


How does the Caesar Cipher work?

shift = +3

London

Or

The diagram illustrates the Caesar cipher shift. Two vertical arrows point downwards from the word 'London' to the word 'Or'. The first arrow connects the 'L' in 'London' to the 'O' in 'Or'. The second arrow connects the 'n' in 'London' to the 'r' in 'Or'. This visualizes the shift of +3 for each letter.

How does the Caesar Cipher work?

shift = +3

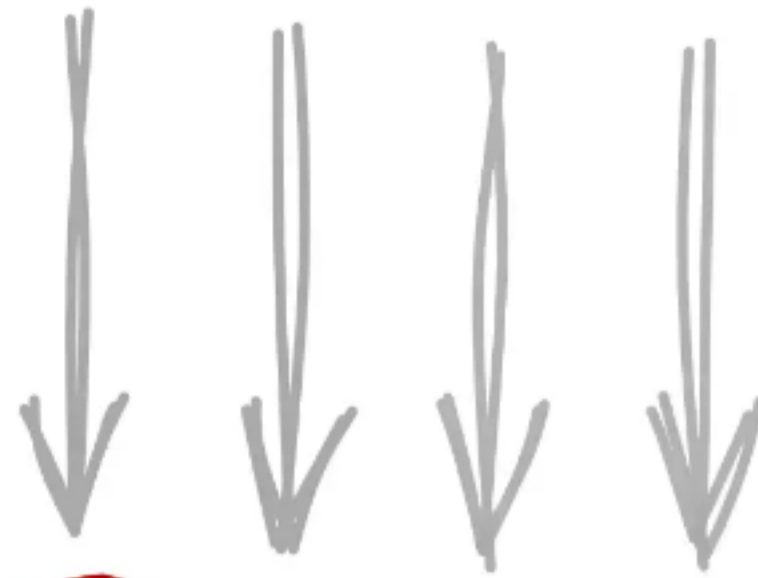
London

↓ ↓ ↓
Ora

How does the Caesar Cipher work?

shift = +3

London

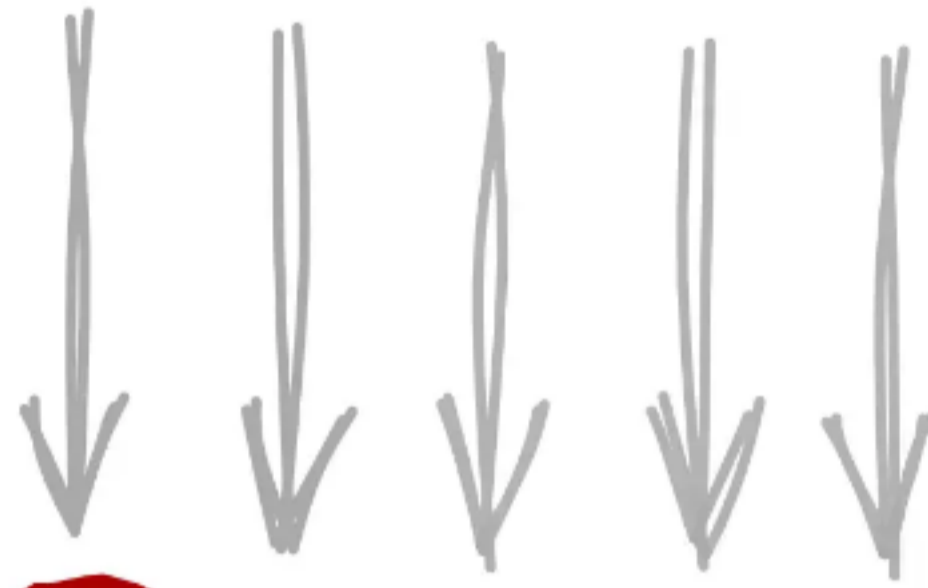


Orag

How does the Caesar Cipher work?

shift = +3

London

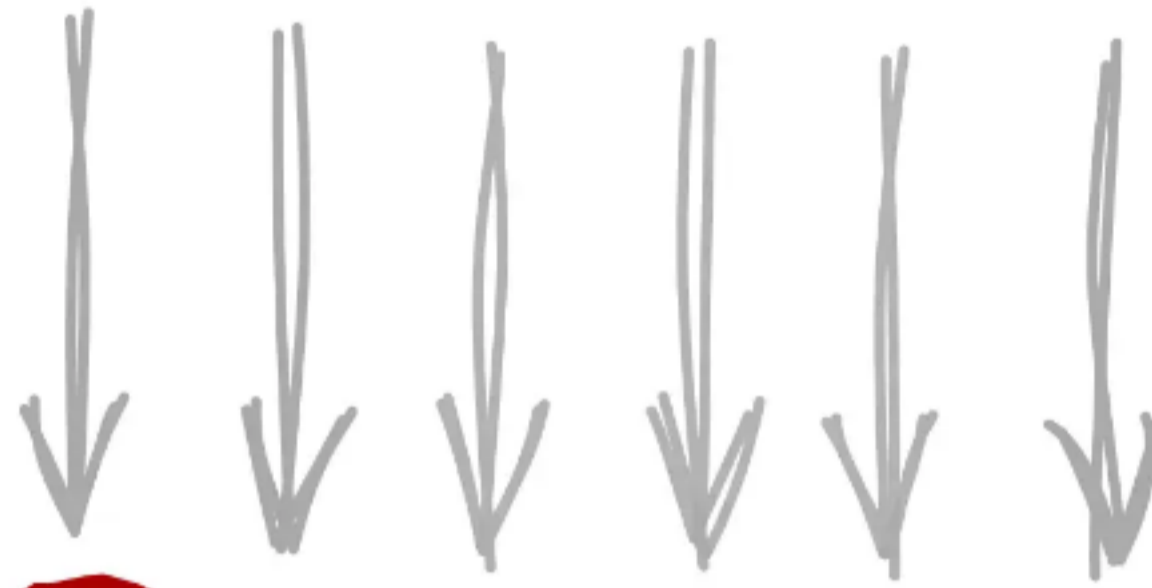


Oraqr

How does the Caesar Cipher work?

shift = +3

London

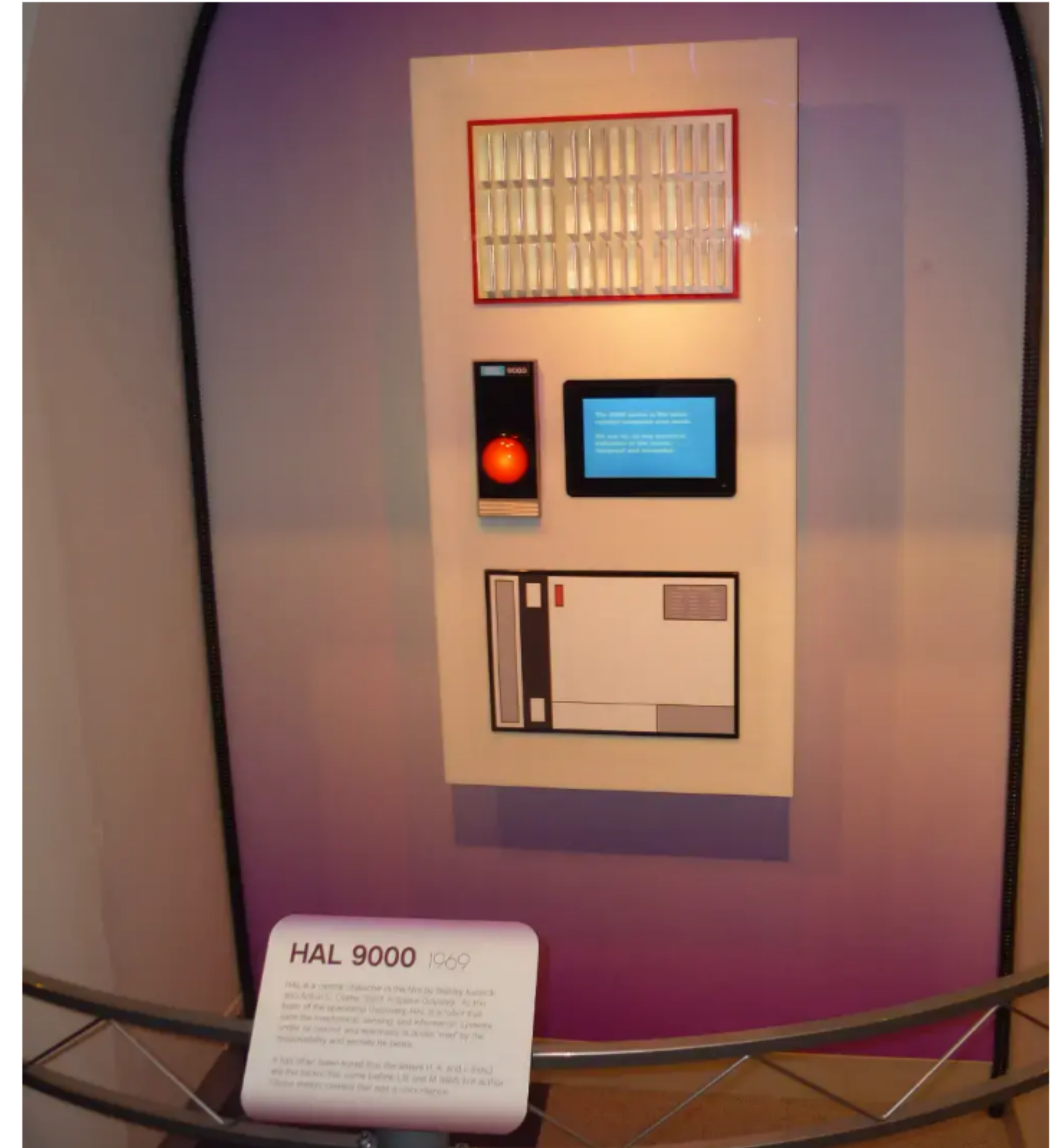


Oragra

Trivia question

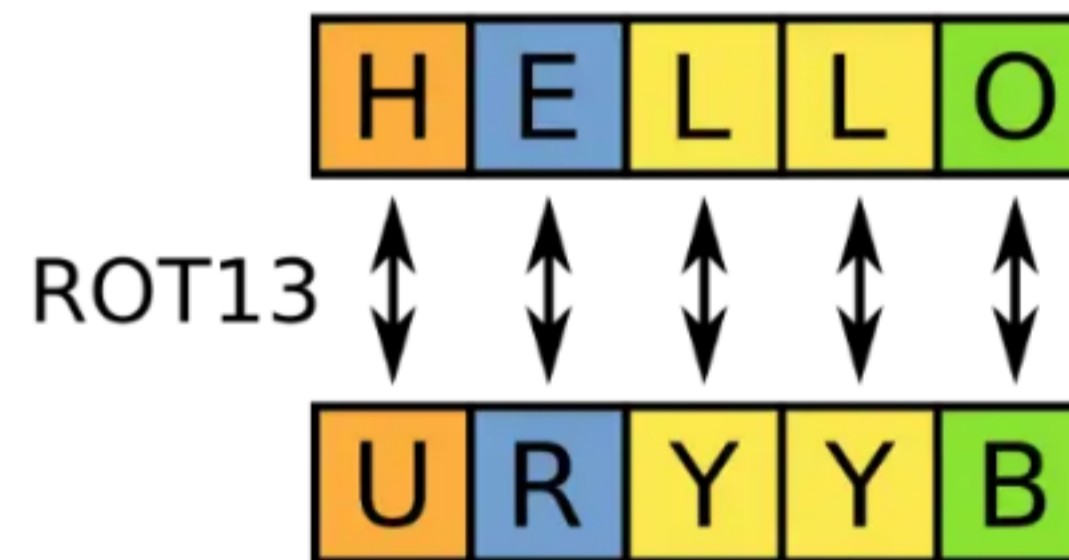
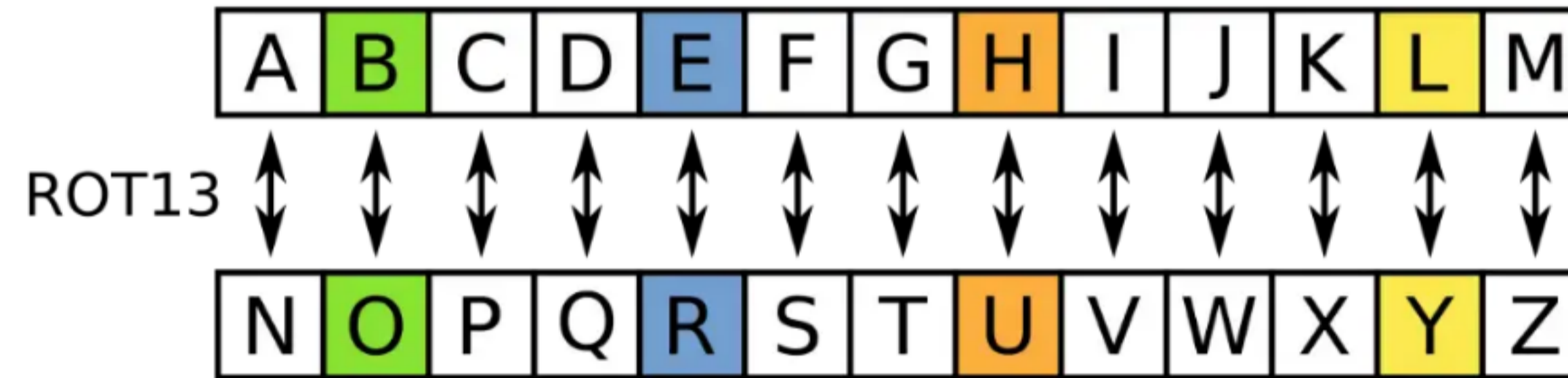
Where does its name come from?

It's a Caesar Cipher!



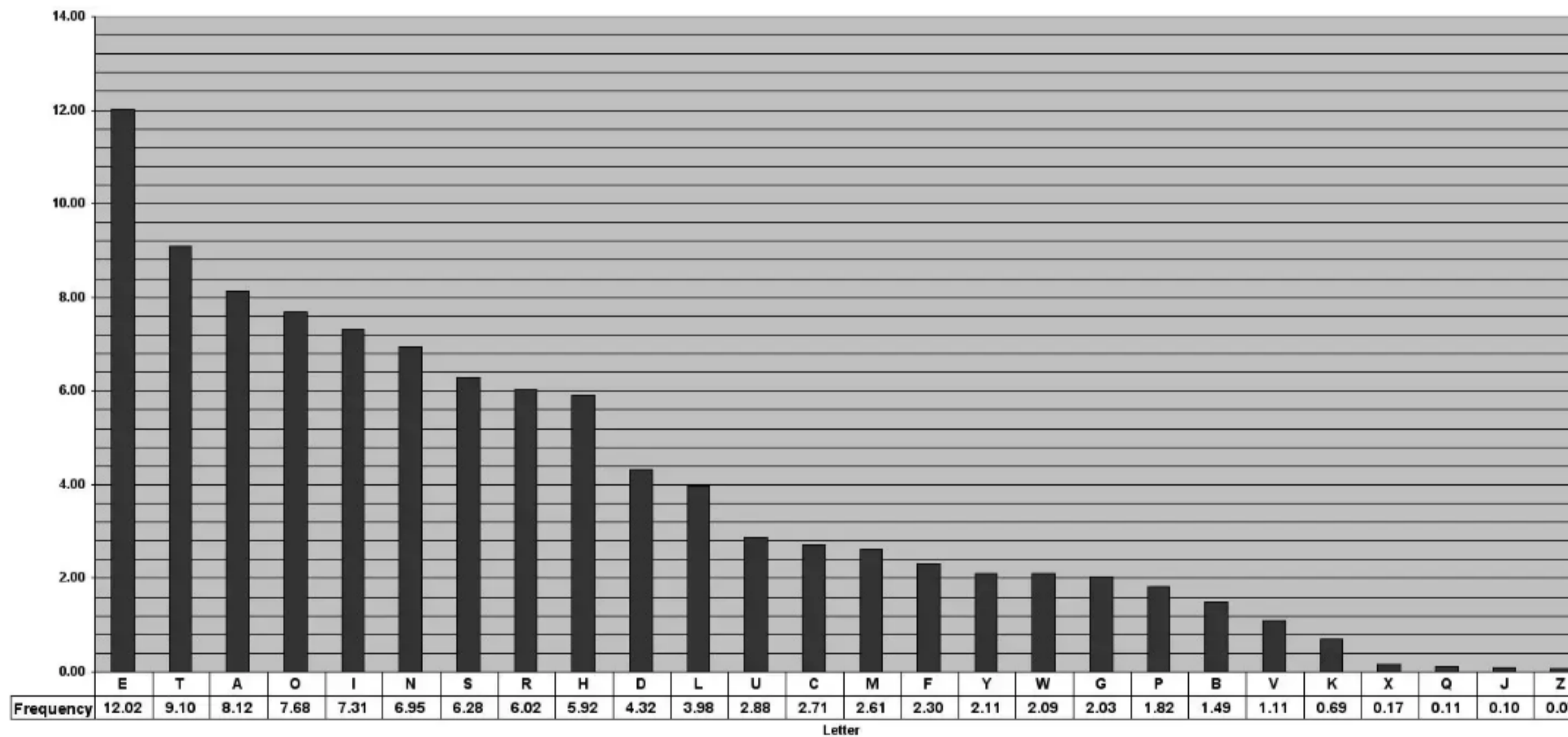
And now, a bit of pain for some of us

How old are you? Do you recognize this?



Why is Caesar Cipher weak?

Since only few permutations are possible, brute forcing is quite easy (especially if using letter frequency analysis).



A good algorithm



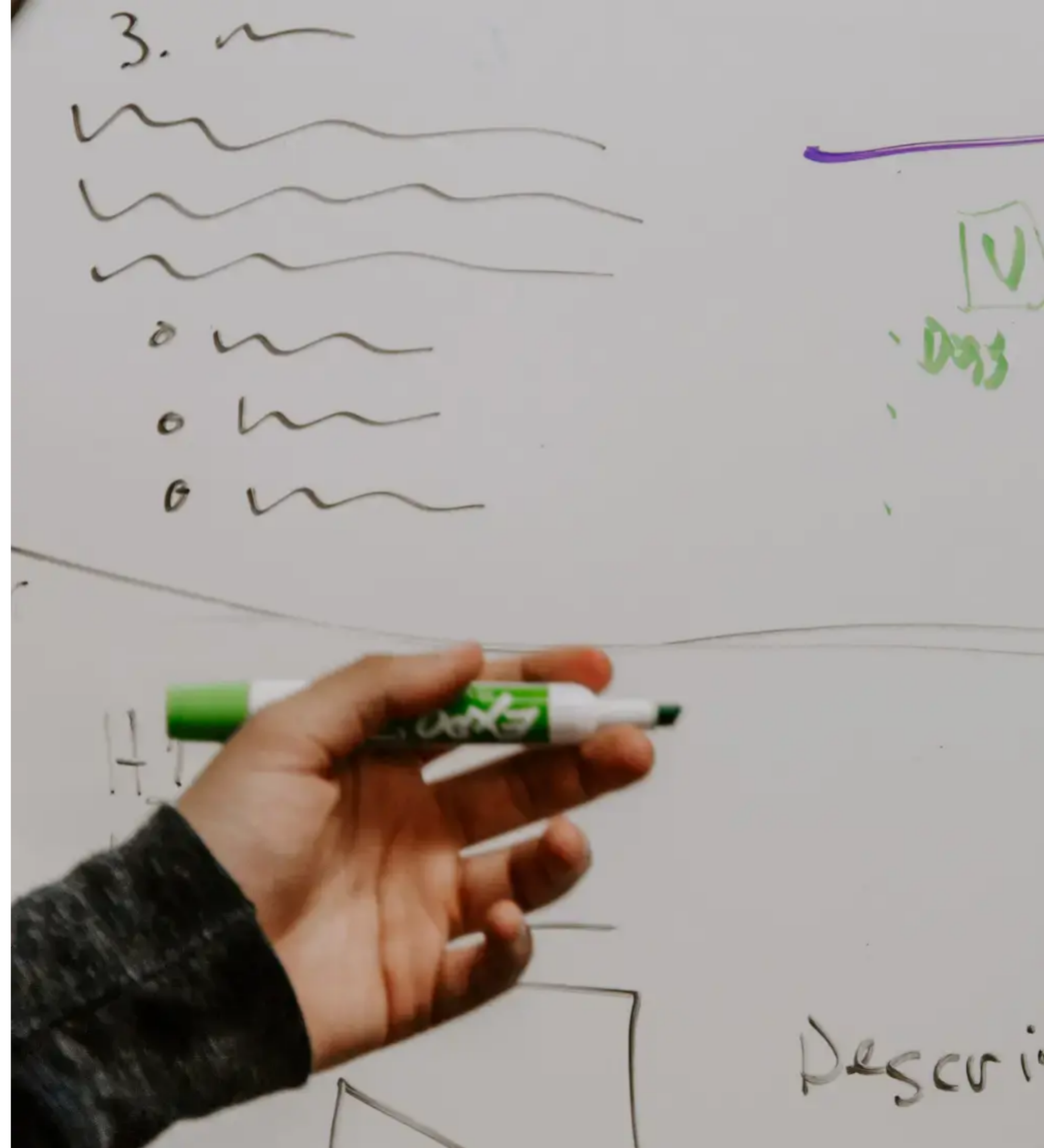
The algorithm must be public

Public algorithms can be continuously analyzed and validated from everyone.



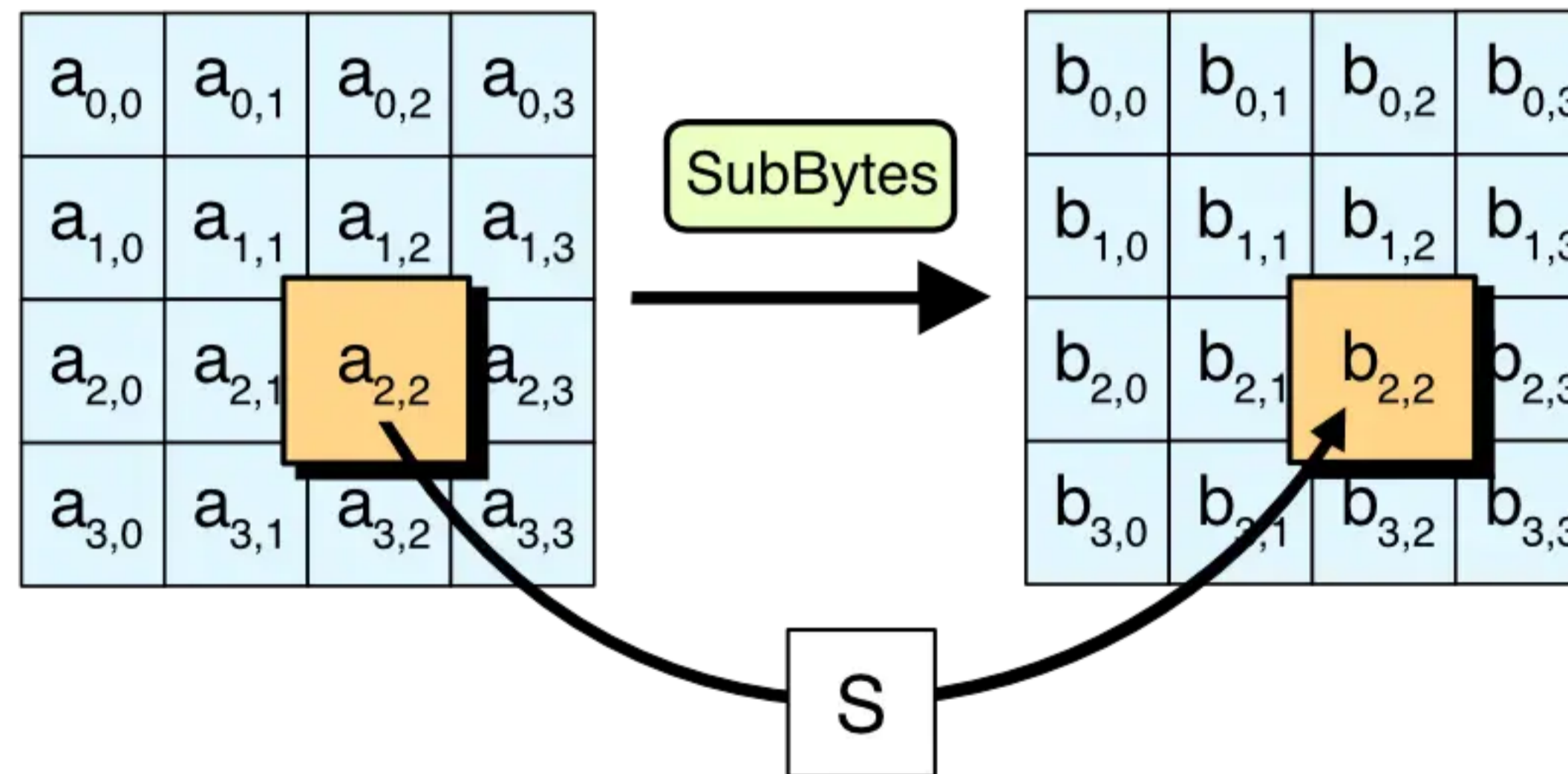
The security is in the parameters

The parameters must be chosen so that brute forcing is unfeasible.



What are our choices today?

The **Advanced Encryption Standard** (AES) is a secure symmetric block algorithm.



Let's make the communication secure

Before starting encrypting the traffic, the peers have to choose a shared key.

Shared key handshaking is not and cannot be encrypted.

Anybody could steal the key.

**Do we have a
solution?**





Of course!

The Diffie-Hellman algorithm



Brings security in the insecurity

It allows to securely exchange cryptographic keys over a public channel.



Strong mathematical basis

It uses asymmetric keys to build a shared key.



It is fast and easy to implement

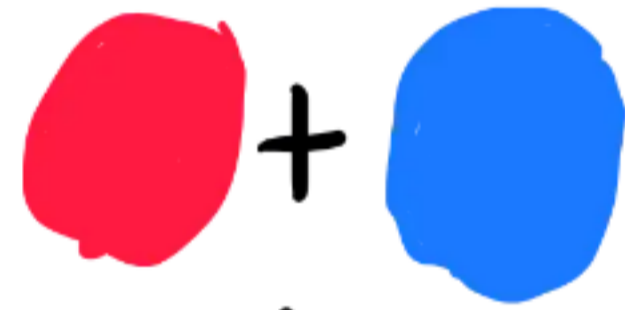
Keys can (and should) be rotated in each message to improve security.

It's time to paint!



Generate the private and public keys

ALICE

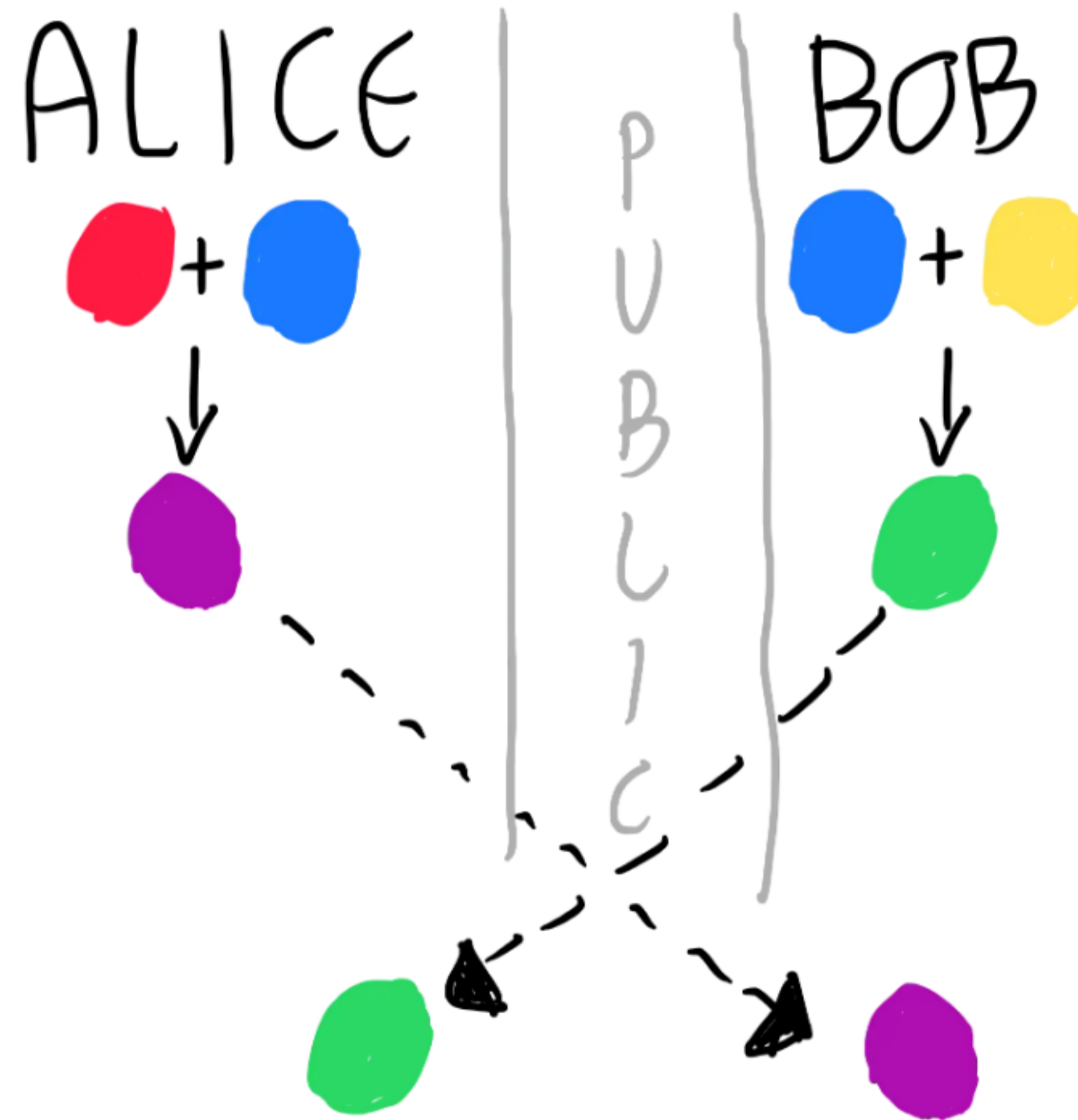


P
U
B
L
I
C

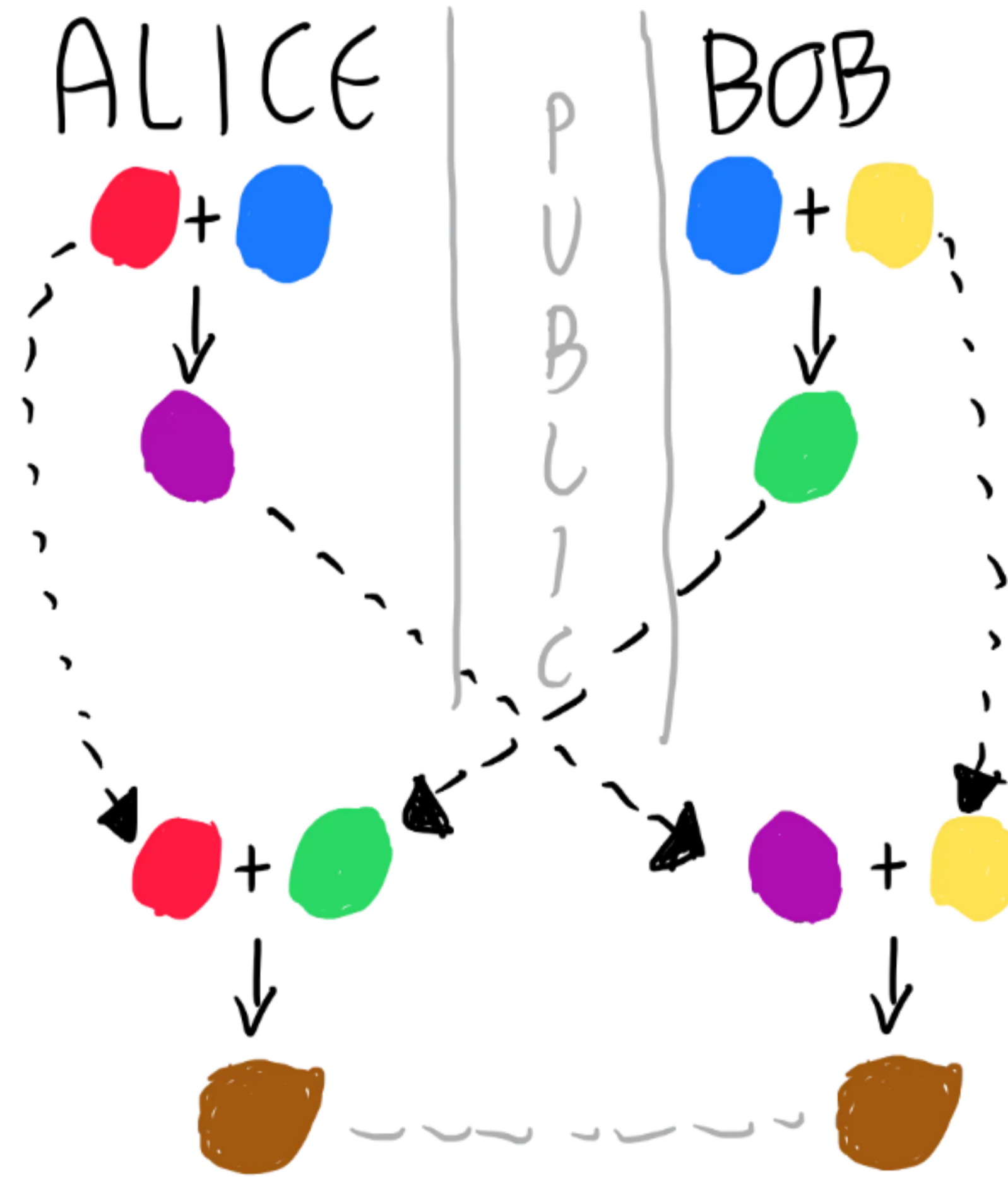
BOB



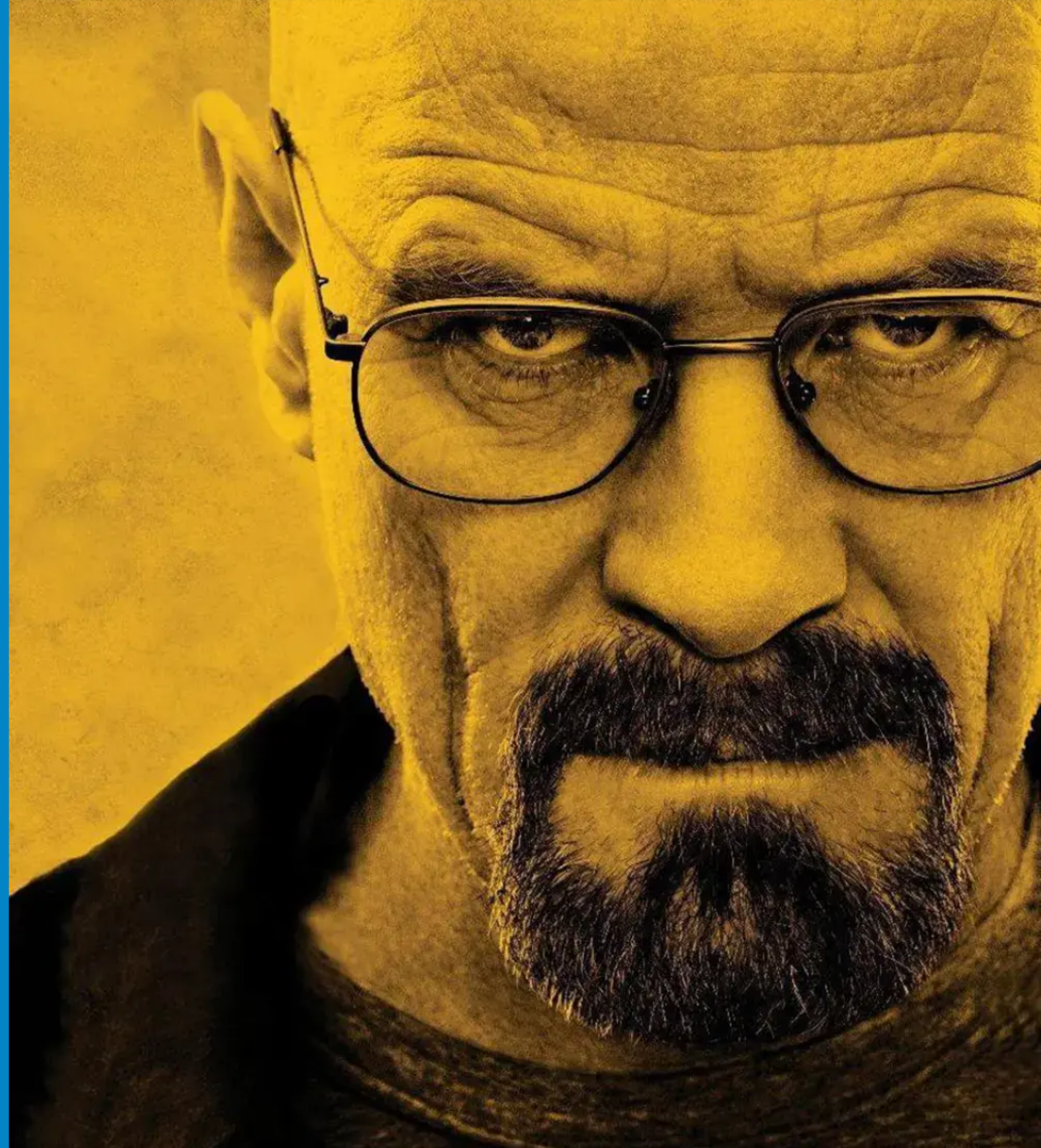
Exchange the public keys



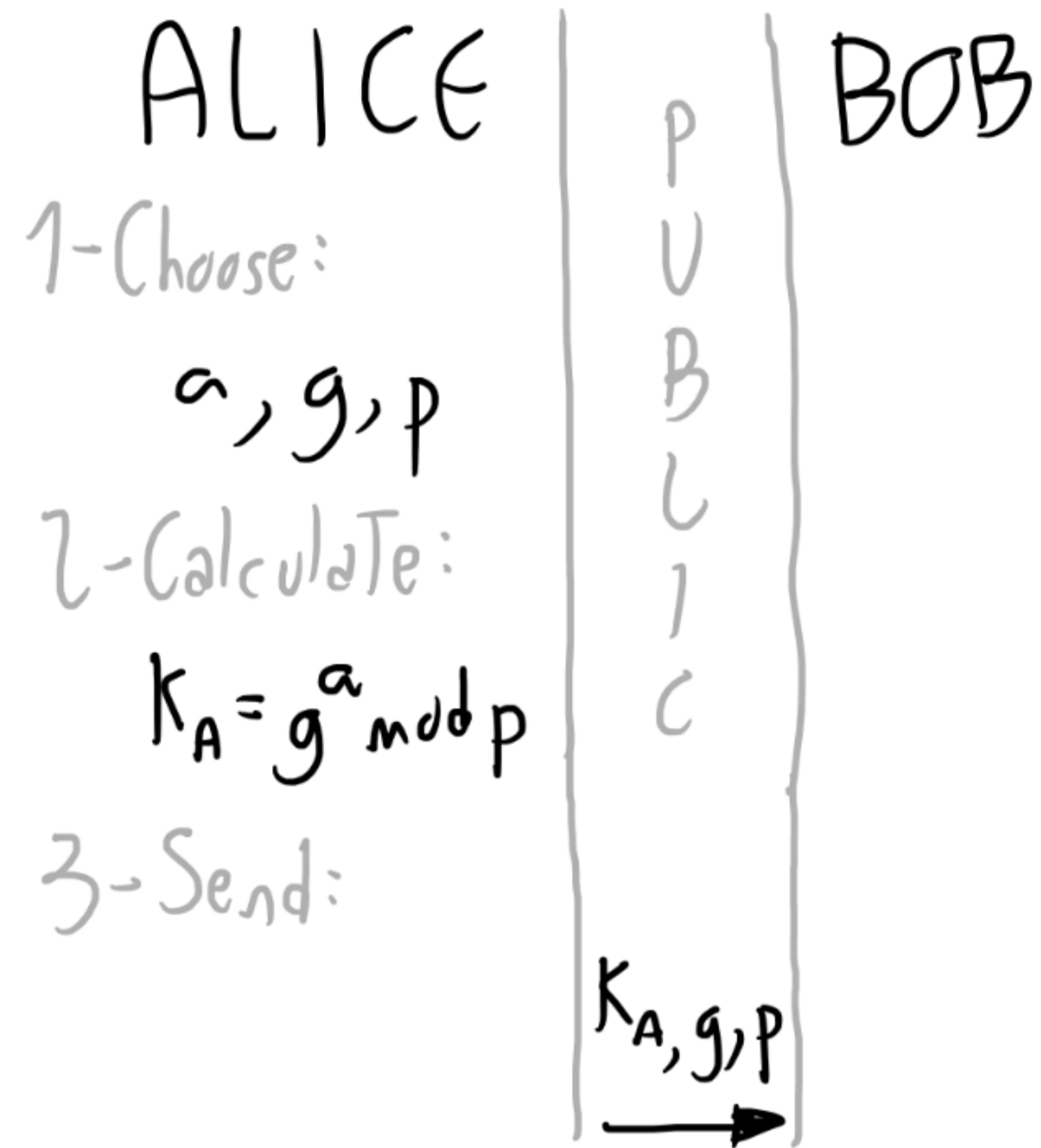
Generate the shared keys



Let's make some
math!



How is this possible?



How is this possible?

ALICE

P
U
B
L
I
C

K_B
←

BOB

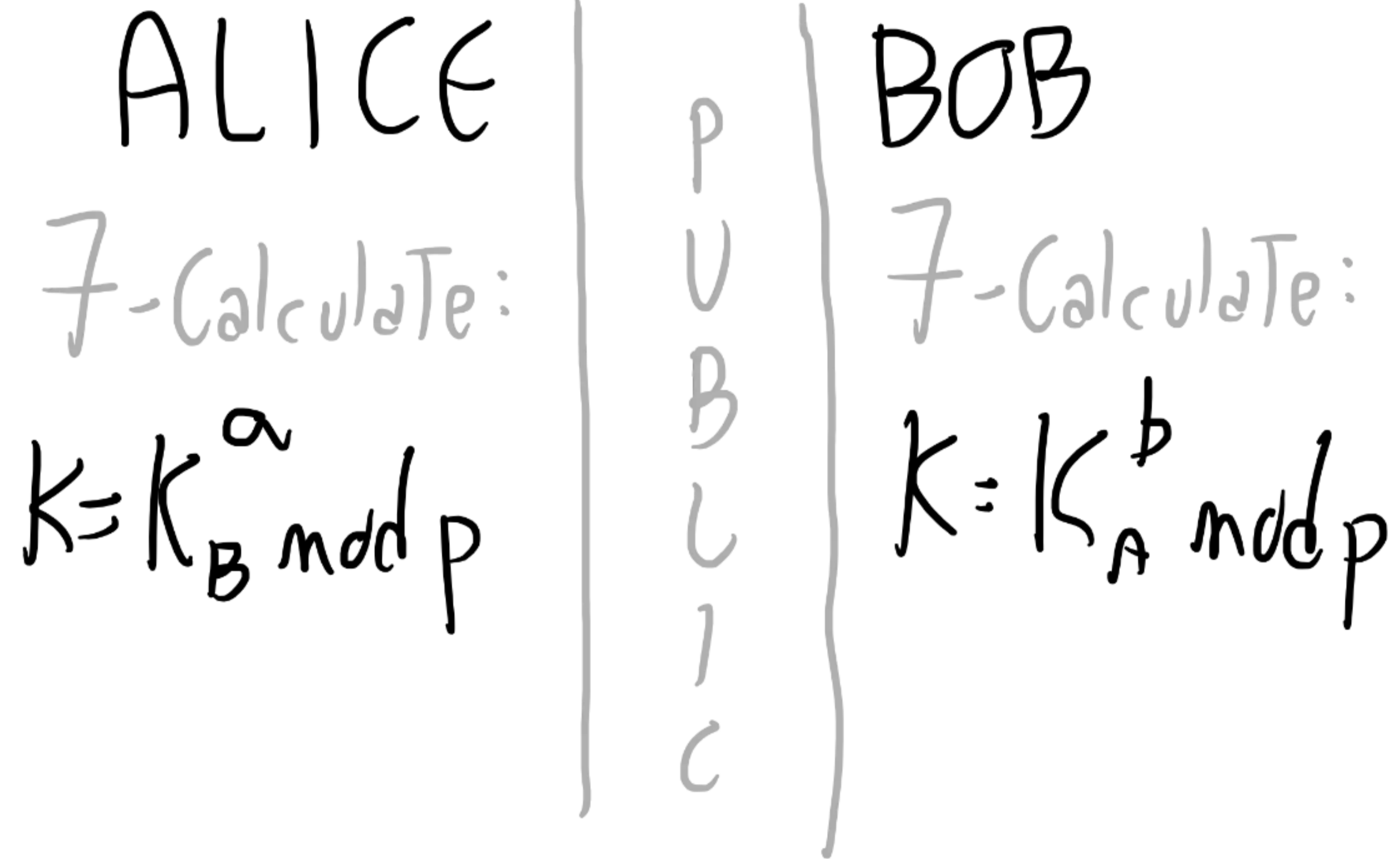
4-Choose:
 b

5-Calculate:

$$K_B = g^b \bmod p$$

6-Send:

How is this possible?



How is this possible?

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \underline{K_A^b \bmod p} = \\ &= (g^a \bmod p)^b \bmod p = \\ &= g^{ab} \bmod p = \\ &= g^{ba} \bmod p = \\ &= (g^b \bmod p)^a \bmod p = \\ &= \underline{K_B^a \bmod p} \end{aligned}$$

Let's prove it!

$$a=5 \quad b=6 \quad g=2 \quad p=10$$

$$K_A = g^a \bmod p = 2^5 \bmod 10 = 32 \bmod 10 = 2$$

$$K_B = g^b \bmod p = 2^6 \bmod 10 = 64 \bmod 10 = 4$$

$$K = K_A^b \bmod p = 2^4 \bmod 10 = 16 \bmod 10 = 6$$

$$K = K_B^a \bmod p = 4^5 \bmod 10 = 1024 \bmod 10 = 4$$

One last thing™

“The decisions we make about communication security today will determine the kind of society we live in tomorrow.”

Whitfield Diffie

A close-up photograph of a giant panda sitting in a bamboo forest, holding and eating a piece of bamboo. The panda's black and white fur is clearly visible, and its pink tongue is sticking out as it chews. The background is a lush green forest with bamboo stalks and leaves.

Thank you!

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