



# UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PALERMO

<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	Matematica e Informatica
<b>ACADEMIC YEAR</b>	2016/2017
<b>MASTER'S DEGREE (MSC)</b>	COMPUTER SCIENCE
<b>SUBJECT</b>	THEORY OF CODES AND CRYPTOGRAPHY
<b>TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY</b>	C
<b>AMBIT</b>	20903-Attività formative affini o integrative
<b>CODE</b>	17972
<b>SCIENTIFIC SECTOR(S)</b>	MAT/03
<b>HEAD PROFESSOR(S)</b>	FALCONE GIOVANNI      Professore Associato      Univ. di PALERMO
<b>OTHER PROFESSOR(S)</b>	
<b>CREDITS</b>	6
<b>INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)</b>	102
<b>COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)</b>	48
<b>PROPAEDEUTICAL SUBJECTS</b>	
<b>MUTUALIZATION</b>	
<b>YEAR</b>	1
<b>TERM (SEMESTER)</b>	1° semester
<b>ATTENDANCE</b>	Not mandatory
<b>EVALUATION</b>	Out of 30
<b>TEACHER OFFICE HOURS</b>	<b>FALCONE GIOVANNI</b> Tuesday 14:00 17:00 Dipartimento di Matematica e Informatica Via Archirafi 34, Palermo Stanza 107

DOCENTE: Prof. GIOVANNI FALCONE

<b>PREREQUISITES</b>	Modular arithmetic. Elements of linear algebra: vector spaces, bases, matrix calculus. GCD Euclidean algorithm . Elements of geometry: loci of the plane.
<b>LEARNING OUTCOMES</b>	<p>Knowledge and understanding: At the end of the course the student will acquire the scientific method of investigation that covers the use of mathematical tool, particularly of Discrete Mathematics, supporting information technology and its applications, with obvious reference to telecommunications.</p> <p>Applying knowledge and understanding: The student will be able to use methods and conceptual tools of abstract algebra to solve problems such as: the implementation of a linear code that can determine, and possibly correct, a given number of errors; the implementation of a public key encryption scheme and the analysis of the computational costs of encryption and decryption to authorized/non-authorized users.</p> <p>Making judgements: Through guided exercises, the student will be able to evaluate the difficulty of a coding problem, encryption and decryption, and to choose the most simple strategies to face and solve the corresponding algebraic problems, thus recognizing the usefulness of the studied algorithms.</p> <p>Communication: The student, through the creation of study groups, will acquire, according to her/his individual skill, the ability to communicate and express issues concerning the arguments of the course. She/he must be able to write a solution to a problem in a rigorous and correct form.</p> <p>Lifelong learning skills: The student will face with abstract algebra applications with very concrete models which will give a strong motivation towards the epistemological process of synthesis and analysis. At the end of the course she/he will have acquired the tools for a synthesis of seemingly distant subjects.</p>
<b>ASSESSMENT METHODS</b>	<p>The final grading is based on a written exam and the oral discussion of a topic. It will be made on the basis of following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Basic knowledge of the topics proposed and limited capacity to apply them independently; sufficient capacity to carry out a rigorous reasoning and sufficient command of the language (18-21 rating);</li> <li>2) Fairly good knowledge of the topics proposed and sufficient capacity to apply them independently; fairly good ability to complete a rigorous reasoning and good appropriate language (22-25 rating);</li> <li>3) Good knowledge of the topics proposed and fairly good capacity to apply them independently; good ability to complete a rigorous reasoning; good command of the appropriate language (26-28 rating);</li> <li>4) Very good and extensive knowledge of the topics proposed; ability to apply them with mathematical rigour and independently; possession of very good communication skills (29-30L rating).</li> </ol>
<b>EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES</b>	To get the understanding of mathematical concepts supporting the IT disciplines related to telecommunications, such as: linear codes, Reed-Solomon codes, Reed-Mueller codes, public key cryptography on Galois fields and on elliptic and hyperelliptic curves: RSA, ElGamal. Digital signature. Cryptanalytic algorithms such as Baby step - Giant step, Pollard rho algorithm, quadratic sieve.
<b>TEACHING METHODS</b>	Lectures
<b>SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Elwyn R. Berlekamp, Algebraic Coding Theory, Aegean Park Press</li> <li>2) Alfred J. Menezes, Paul C. van Oorschot and Scott A. Vanstone; Handbook of Applied Cryptography, CRC Press</li> <li>3) Henri Cohen, Gerhard Frey, et al., Handbook of Elliptic and Hyperelliptic Curve Cryptography, CRC Press</li> <li>4) Dispensa del corso / Lecture notes</li> </ol>

## SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
4	Elements of Field theory
14	Linear codes: Hamming codes, perfect codes. Reed-Solomon codes, Reed-Muller codes.
4	Elements of Design theory
4	Symmetric key criptography: background (substitution ciphers, Vigenere code, criptanalysis, Kasiski method). Vernam cipher (one-time pad).
12	Public key criptography: RSA, ElGamal. Digital signature. Hashing. Baby step-Giant step, Pollard rho algorithm, quadratic sieve.
6	Elements of Projective geometry: elliptic and hyperelliptic curves.

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<b>Hrs</b>	<b>Frontal teaching</b>
4	Criptography algorithm on elliptic curves: Lenstra algorithm, ElGamal algorithm on elliptic and hyperelliptic curve. Pairing.