

More Encryption

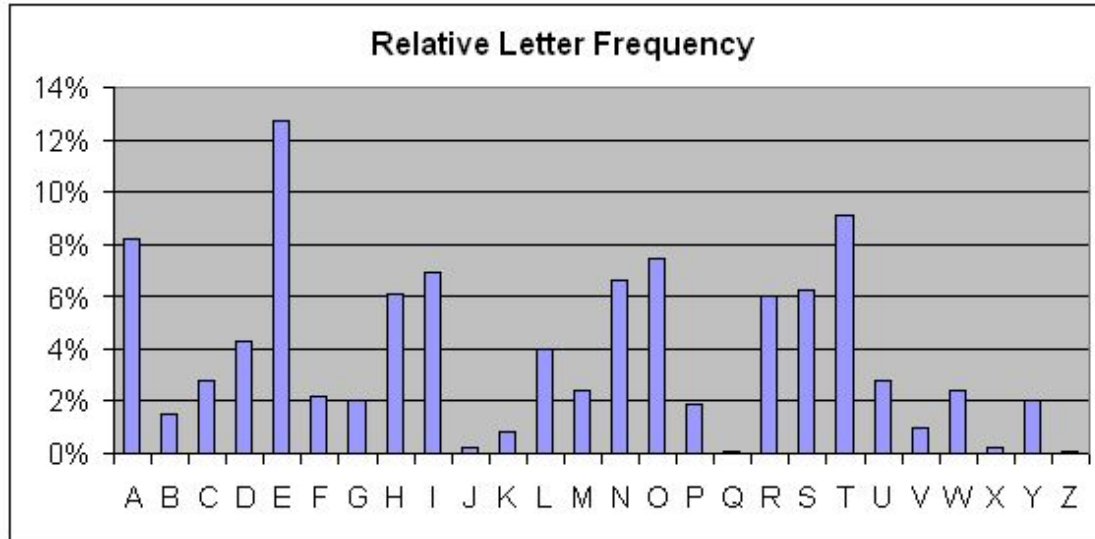
Try to decrypt this using your code!

'GTGVVRKGJGEQKKVYZNKGJUIZUXGCGE'



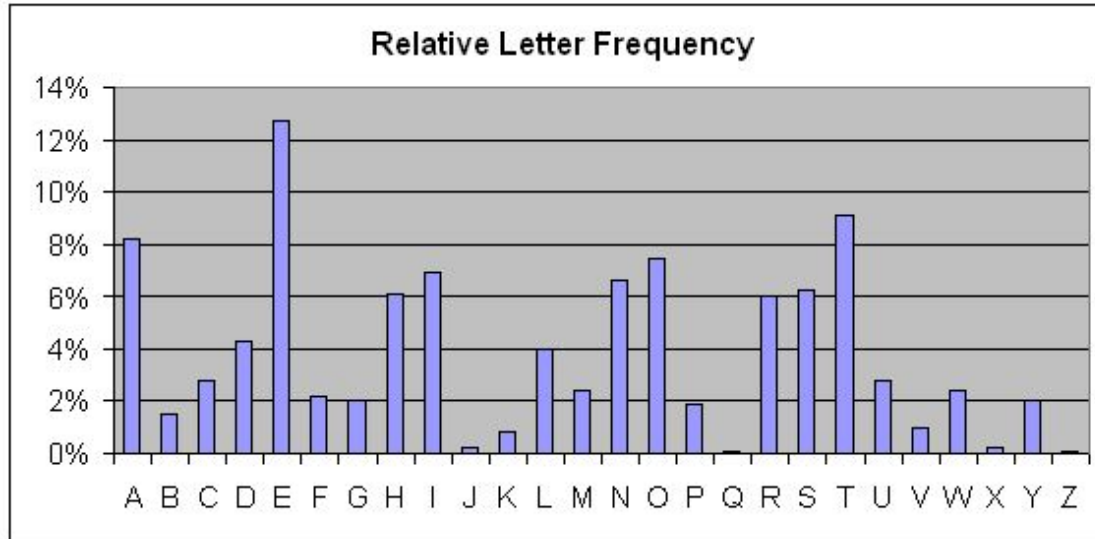
Breaking Caesar Cipher (CryptAnalysis)

' GTGVVRKGGJGEQKKVYZNKKJUIZUXGCGE '



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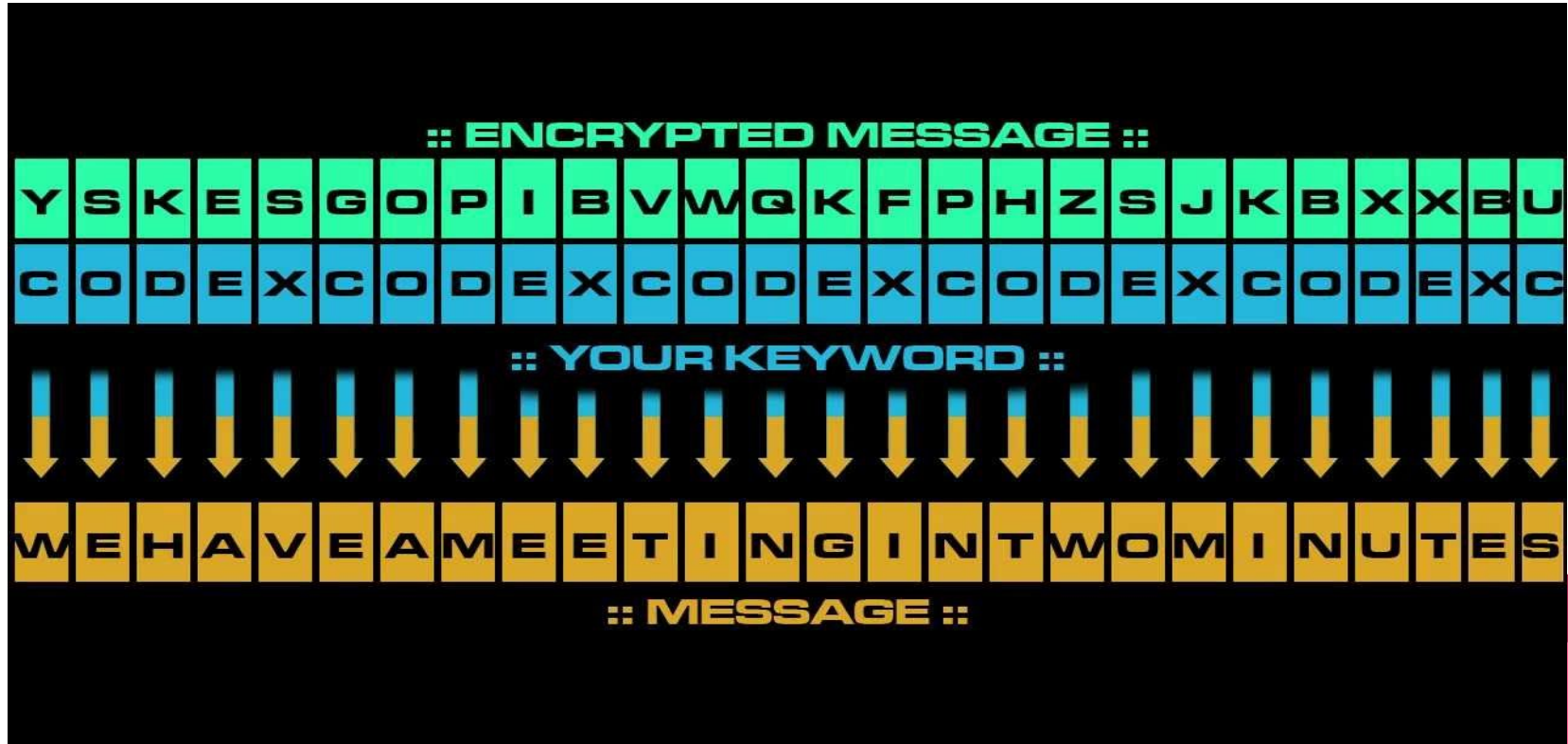
Or just try all 26 option.....

Ciphertext-only attack

- Given a ciphertext, try to figure out the key and the plaintext.



Vigenere Cipher



Vigenere Cipher

- You can think Vigenere Cipher as an extended version of Caesar Cipher.
- Instead of using just one letter, you use a phrase.
- For the first letter of the message, shift by the first letter of the key. Second letter of the message by the second letter in the key, etc. If the key ran out of letters, go back to the first letter of the key and keep going.



Vigenere Cipher

- Was unbreakable for three centuries (not this century)
- Longer keys takes longer time to break.

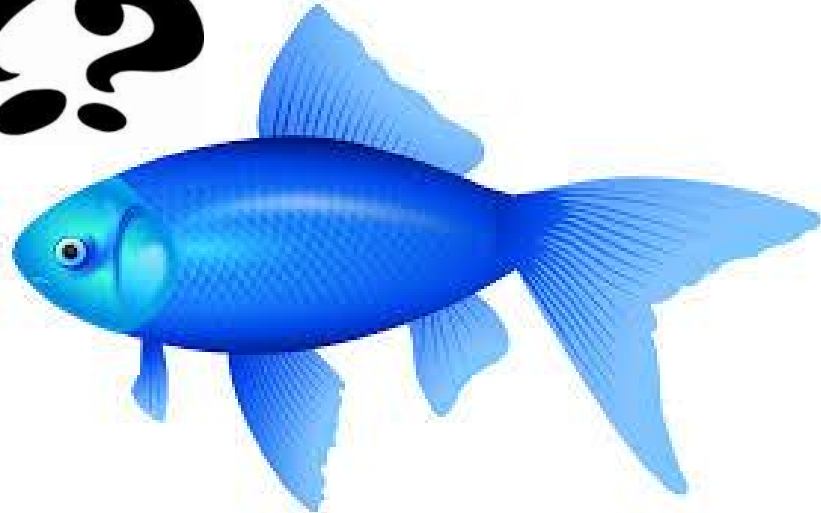


Try to decrypt this vigenere cipher.

LQNLFUSUFNAZMIFKDWMMJMVONUXVWIVHDBWHHPSTFVLVKQKOFVVFTCXL
JLZPRNGYFTAMJBATJ



I wonder what the key is ?



Let's try another one.

PWWNRH00LHJCBRLIHHNMNZUCEPYTAHLJOHPXWLUTG
GEFMALTRK



Can we break Vigenere Cipher the same way we break Caesar Cipher?

- Kinda
- First figure out how long the key was
 - Look for repeated phrases (PFV, PDLE, etc.)
- Then run frequency analysis to each of the corresponding letters of the key.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P4z3jAOzT9I>
- MUCH MORE complicated than breaking Caesar Cipher



Vigenere Cipher

- We are not going to do cryptanalysis of Vigenere Cipher



Vigenere Cipher

- We are not going to do cryptanalysis of Vigenere Cipher
- BUT we are going to implement Encryption and Decryption



Vigenere Cipher

- We are not going to do cryptanalysis of Vigenere Cipher
- BUT we are going to implement Encryption and Decryption
- HINT: You can actually modify your Caesar Cipher Code



Questions for you:

Do you think there is a cipher can achieve perfect secrecy?

Why or Why not?



One Time Pad

One Time Pad

- If you modify the Vigenere Cipher above a little bit, you can actually get this unbreakable one time pad.



One Time Pad

- **The Key is as long as the message**
- **The Key is random**
- **ONLY use the key once**



One Time Pad

Notice that without the key it is actually **impossible** for the adversary to directly read the message! If you have the ciphertext below, two different keys will get you two different messages:

EVWSYW OFZ PQWR TP CVIQ

key1

attack the hill at dawn

EVWSYW OFZ PQWR TP CVIQ

key2

attack the barn at noon



One Time Pad

Notice that without the key it is actually **impossible** for the adversary to directly read the message! If you have the ciphertext below, two different keys will get you two different messages:

EVW^SYW OFZ PQWR ^TP C^VIQ

EOPSAG AGH MWYH CT FVED

attack the hill at dawn

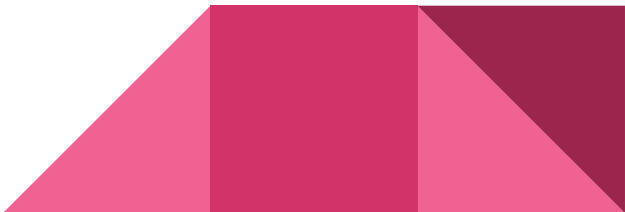
Shifts never fall into repetitive pattern!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FIIG3TvQCBQ>

EVWSYW OFZ PQWR TP CVIQ

EOPSAG HMD QQNE TI PJWD

attack the barn at noon



Your turn

- Implement one time pad (using alphabets)
- You should modify your Vigenere Cipher
- **Key should be as long as the message**
- **Key must be random**



Binary recap!

Write the following numbers in binary:

72, 255, 59, 91, 193, 0

Write the following numbers in decimal:

00011011

00001110

11011000

11111110



XOR

A	B	A XOR B
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Practice with XOR

- Get in teams of 2
- Each of you pick an 8 bit number
- XOR the two numbers
- Compare answers



One Time Pad - Encryption

Message: BEEPBOOP

ASCII encoding: 0100001001000101010001010101000001000010010011110100111101010000

Key (secret, random): 0011100100010000101110010010110110100000111100110010101101100100

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ XOR ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Ciphertext: 0111101101010101111111000111110111100010101111000110010000110100

Decoded ciphertext: {Uⁿ}Γ d4

$$0 \oplus 0 = 0$$

$$0 \oplus 1 = 1$$

$$1 \oplus 0 = 1$$

$$1 \oplus 1 = 0$$

Without knowledge of the key, it is **impossible** for an adversary to extract the message!

One Time Pad - Decryption

Do the same operation to the ciphertext to get the message back.

Ciphertext: {Uⁿ}Γ d4

ASCII encoding: 0111101101010101111111000111110111100010101111000110010000110100

Key (secret, random): 0011100100010000101110010010110110100000111100110010101101100100

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ XOR ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Message: 0100001001000101010001010101000001000010010011110100111101010000

Decoded message: BEEPBOOP

$0 \oplus 0 = 0$
 $0 \oplus 1 = 1$
 $1 \oplus 0 = 1$
 $1 \oplus 1 = 0$

One Time Pad activity

- Pick a 4 letter word.
- Convert each of the characters to an Ascii number.
- Convert the Ascii number to binary.
- Choose a random key which is equal to the length of your binary numbers
- XOR them
- Give your Ciphertext and Key to another person



About OTP

- Easy to implement/ compute (Encrypt and Decrypt are the same operation!)
- Computer can easily compute XOR.
- Unbreakable if the key is truly random and not known by the attacker.
- The only cipher that has perfect confidentiality.

Any problems with OTP?



Problems with the OTP

In order to share a secret message, you must first share a secret key. How do you share this key in the first place?

Key must be random.

Don't know if a message is legitimate before decoding it.

Key can only be used once.



Computer and randomness.

- Computers are bad at generating randoms
- Designed to give you accurate results
- It is supposed to eliminate randomness
- Computer functions are pseudorandom.

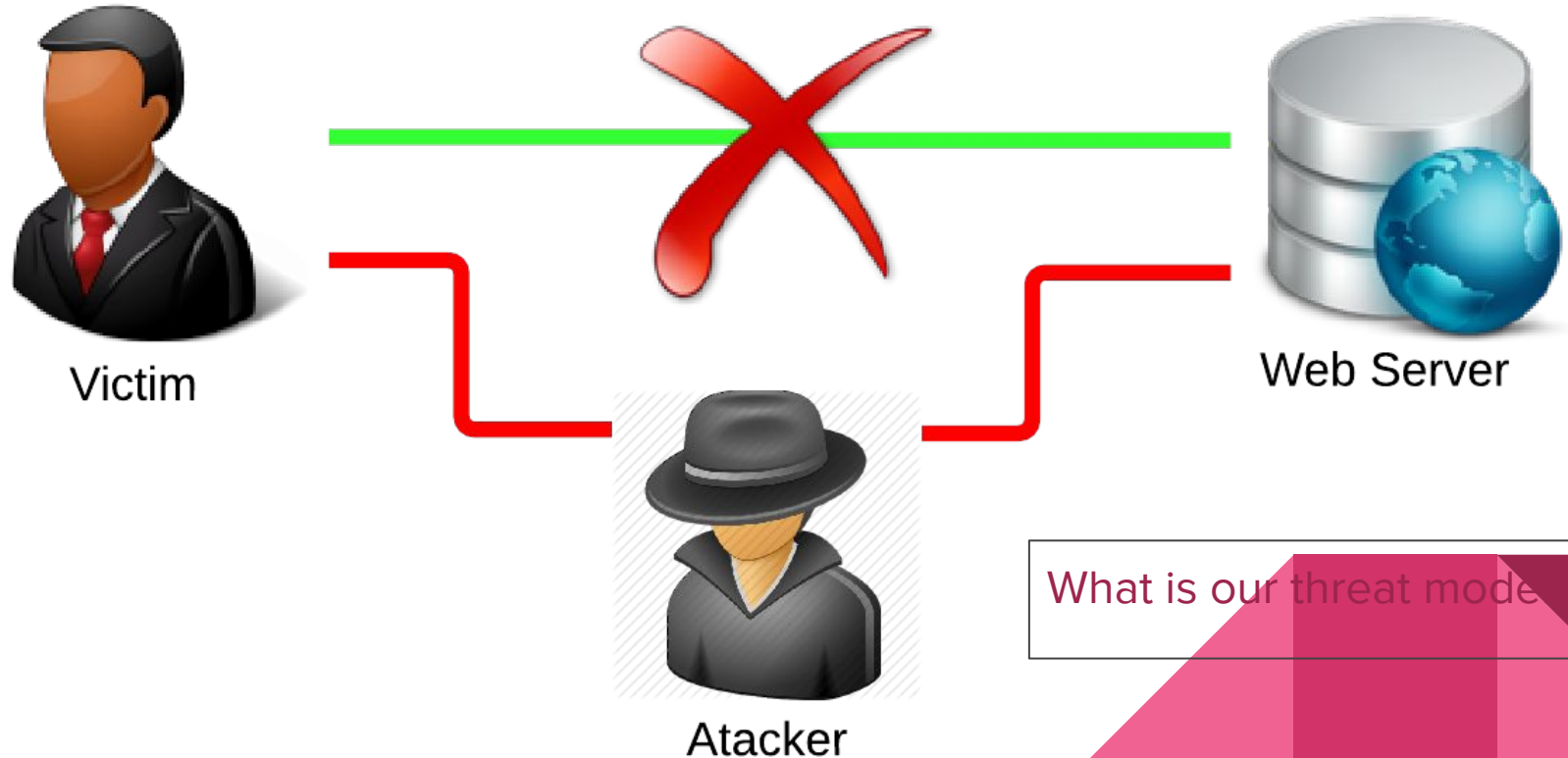
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9rly0xY99a0>



Integrity of One Time Pad



Man-in-the-middle



Integrity of One Time Pad

- It is very vulnerable to tampering.
- Alice is going to send Bob either 1 or 0, encrypted using OTP.
 - The adversary can just flip the bit in the ciphertext.
- Alice wants to send withdraw \$1000 to the Bank, encrypted using OTP.
 - The adversary can just flip the bit again so Alice will never gets the right amount.



Key only use once

- It becomes Two Time Pad if you use the key twice.
- You can actually completely change the message if the key is used twice



Exercise Two Time Pad

Directions on worksheet.

