Implementing the Caesar Cipher

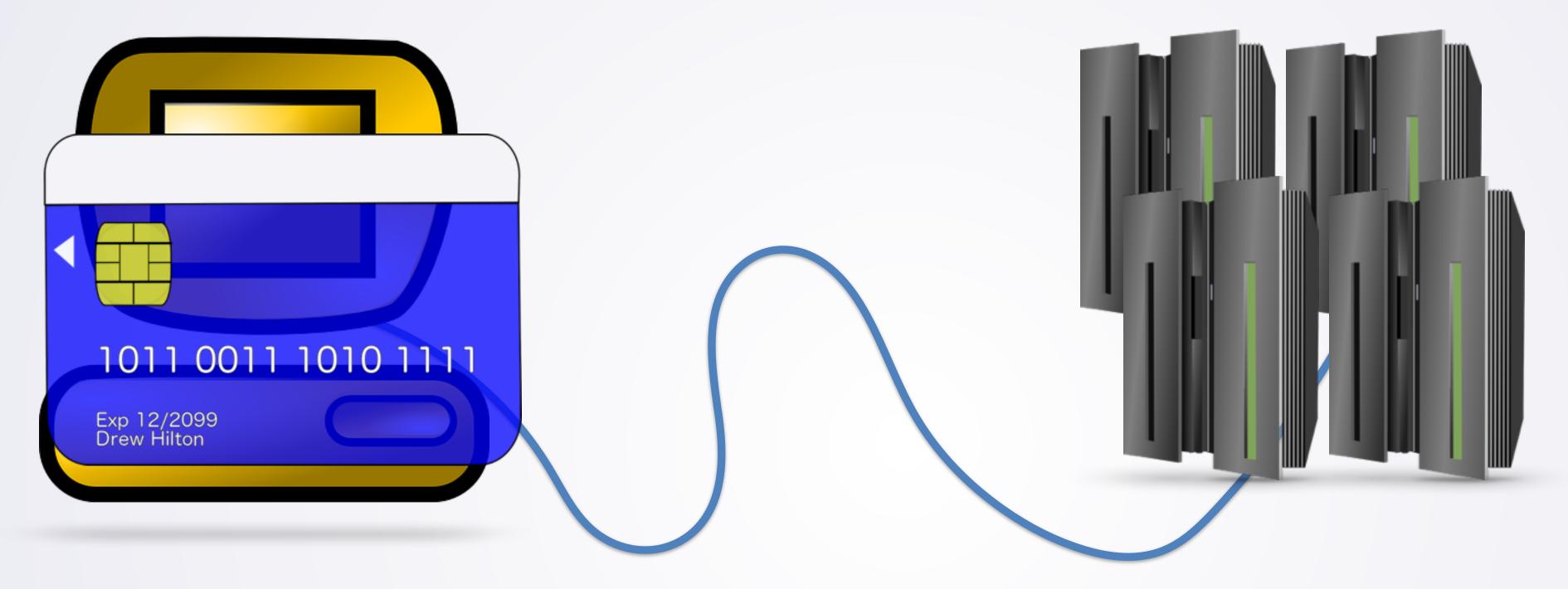
A Brief History of Cryptography





- A little bit about computer security
- You want to buy something online





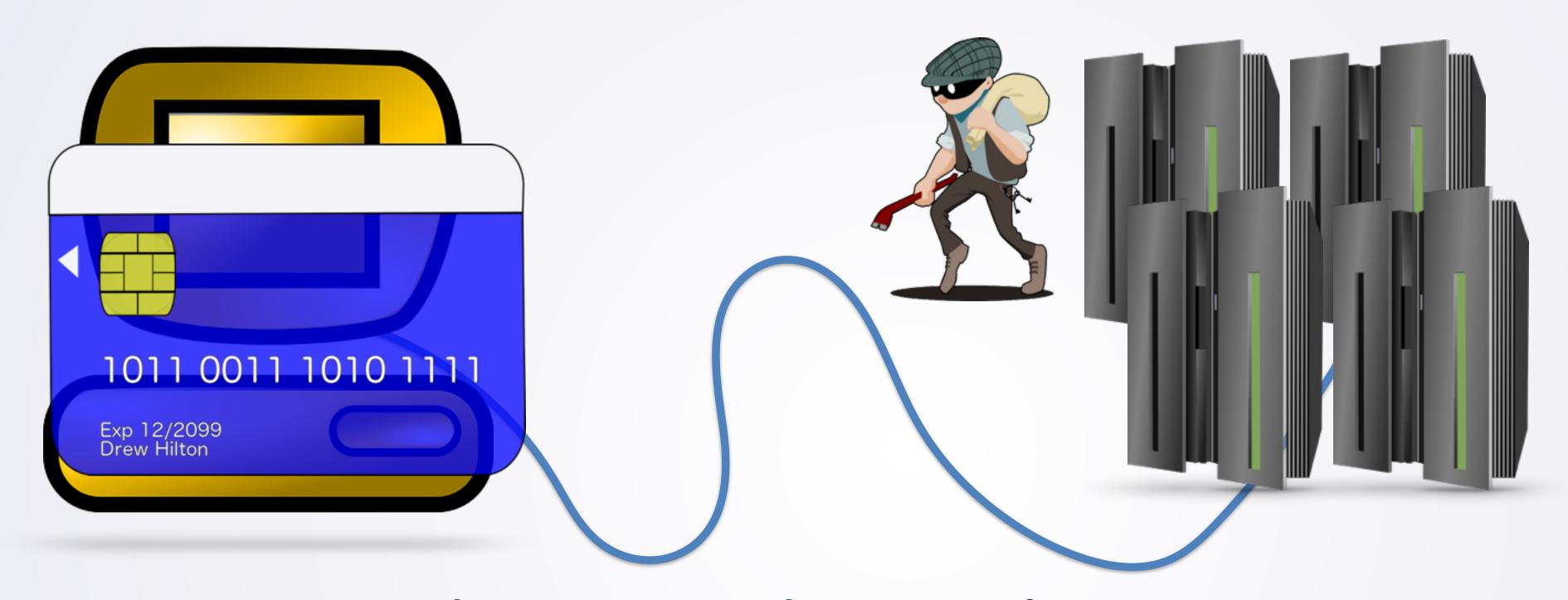
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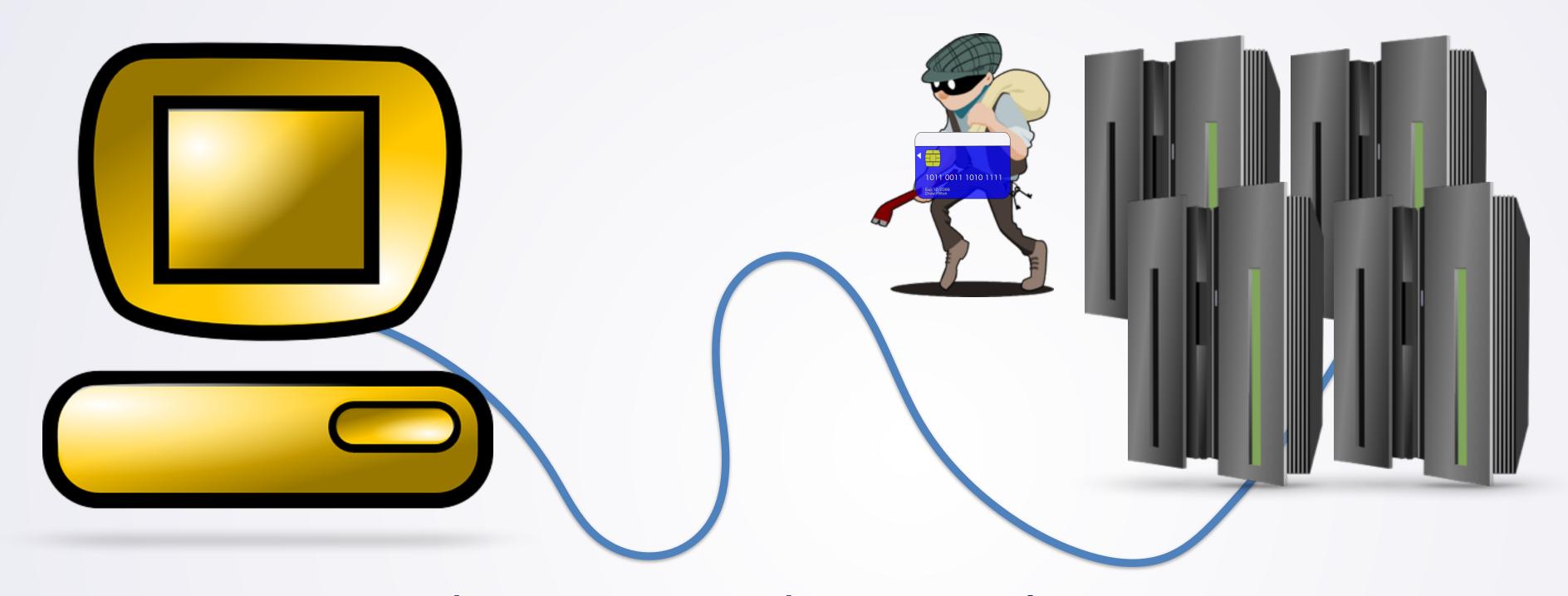
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- You want to buy something online
 - Send credit card information to online store





- You want to buy something online
 - Send credit card information to online store
- Do not want credit card info stolen

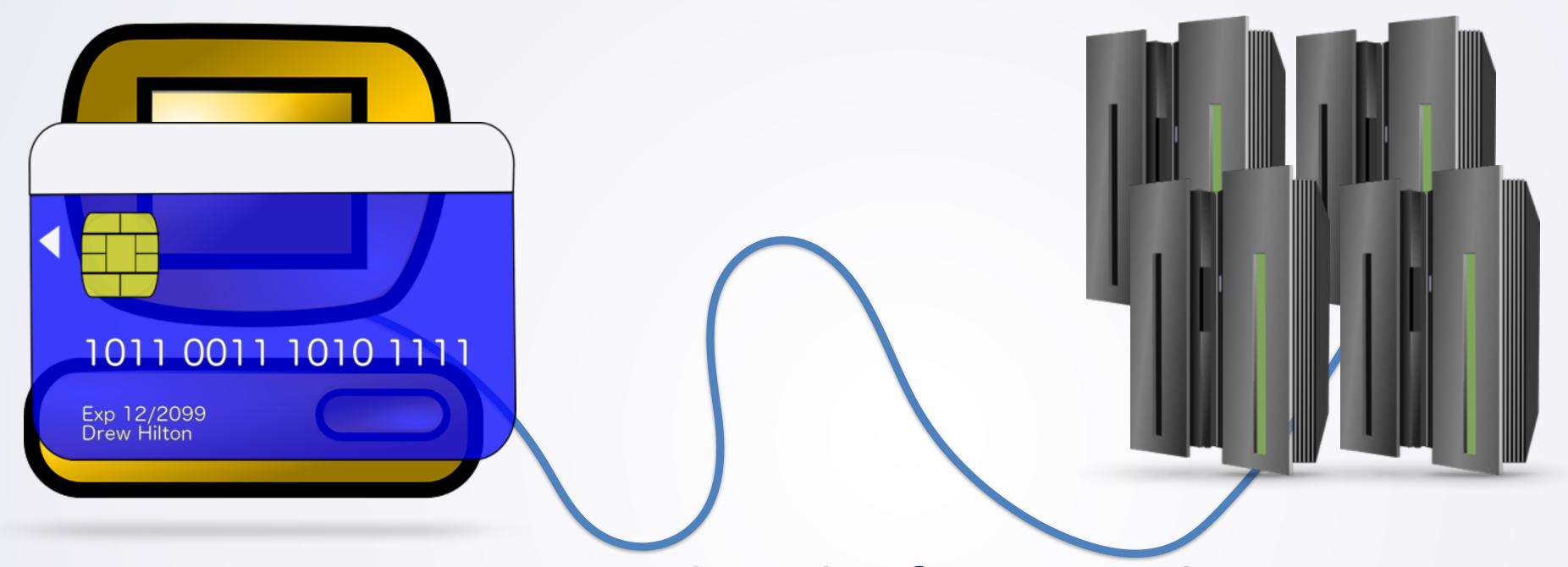




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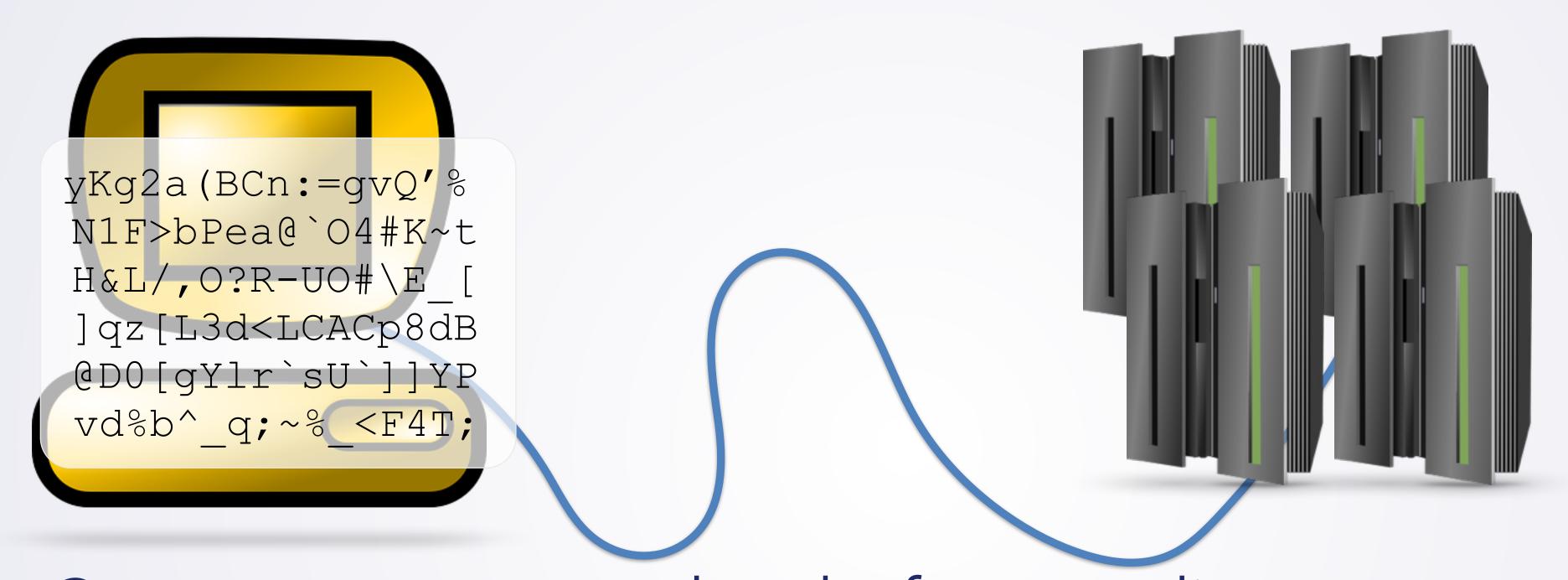


What makes it safe?



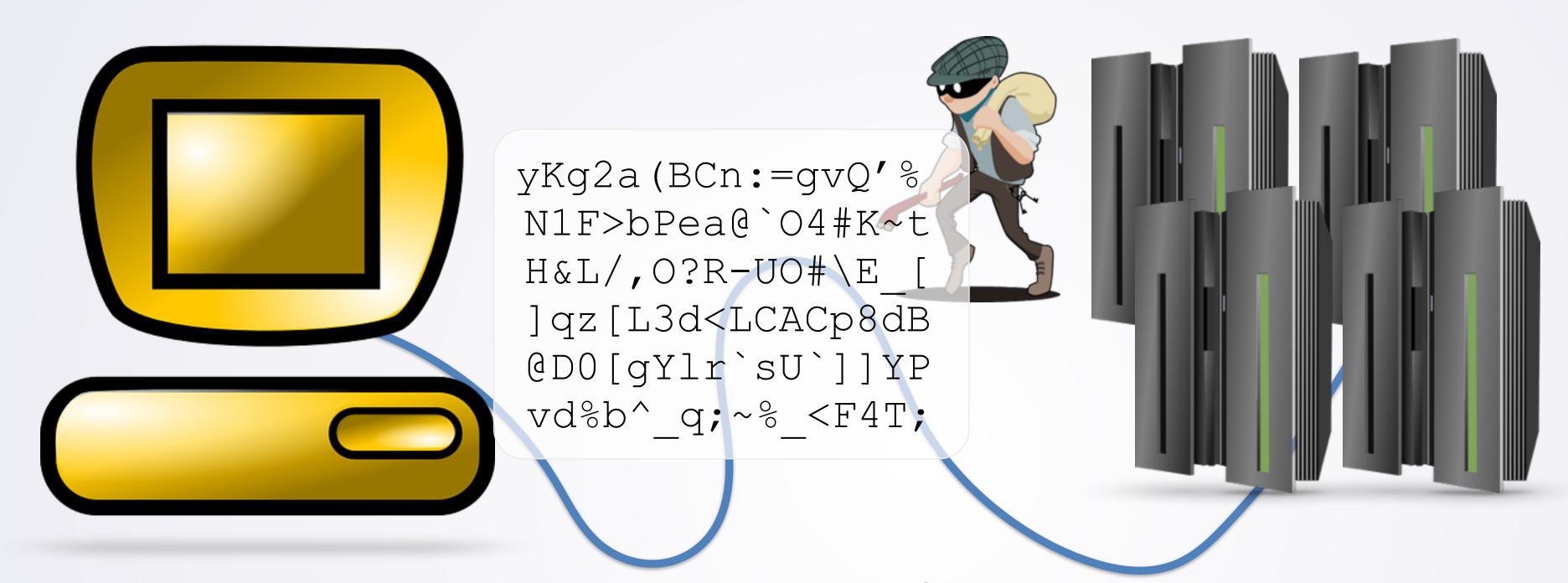
Computer encrypts data before sending





Computer encrypts data before sending





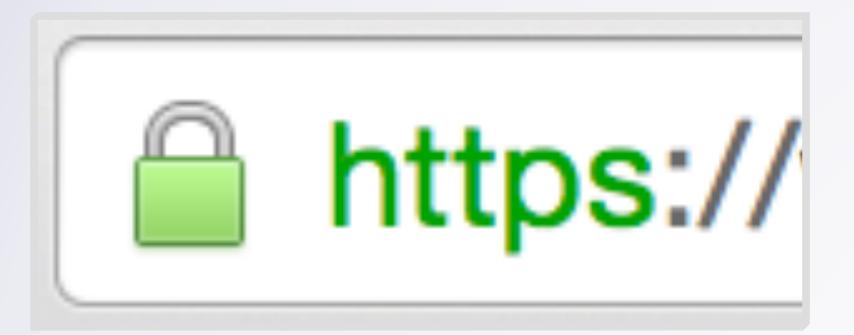
- Computer encrypts data before sending
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 - Very hard to decipher





- Computer encrypts data before sending
- Thief can only see encrypted data
 - Very hard to decipher
- Duke Receiving server decrypts data

Modern Cryptography: https



The connection is encrypted and authenticated using AES_128_GCM and uses ECDHE_RSA as the key exchange mechanism.

```
m = pq

gcd(e, (p-1)(q-1) = 1

c = m^{e} \pmod{n}

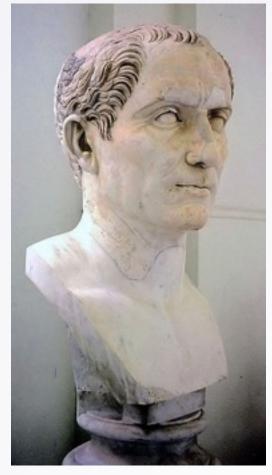
GF(2^{8})
```

- https = secure
- Uses modern cryptography: RSA + AES
- Math for those: a bit more than we'd like



Ancient History to Modern Times





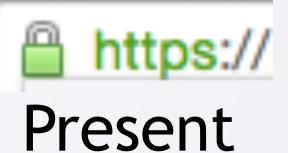




Egypt ~1900 BCE

Roman Empire ~80 BCE

Vigenère Cipher 1553



- Modern cryptography: secure; advanced math
- Classical cryptography: insecure; simple math

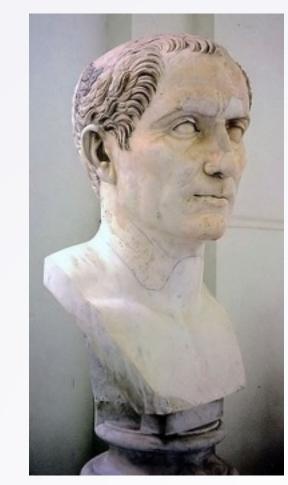


Ancient History to Modern Times



~1500 BCE

Egypt ~1900 BCE

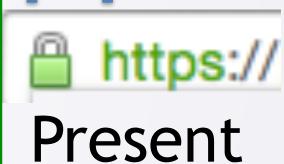


Caesar Cipher

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