Cryptography

Past, Present, and Future



Historical Cryptography

7th Century BC – Scytale

1st Century BC – Caeser Cipher

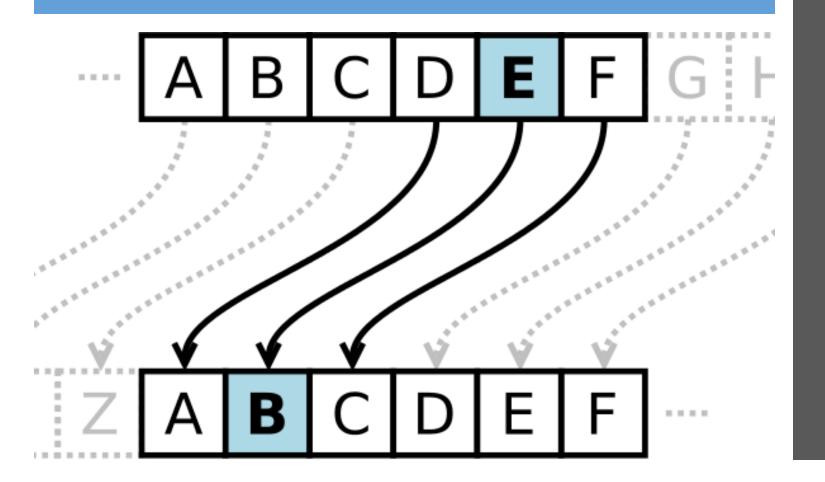
1500's - Vigenère Cipher

Scytale



- As old as 7th century BC.
- Used by ancient Roman military.
- Transposition cipher.
- May have been used as authentication, not encryption.

Caeser Cipher



- As old as 1st century BC.
- Used by ancient Roman military.
- Shift-style, monoalphabetic substitution cipher.

Vigenère Cipher

- Developed in the 1500's.
- Multi-alphabetic substitution cipher.
- Cracked in the mid-1800's but saw continued use throughout the American Civil War.

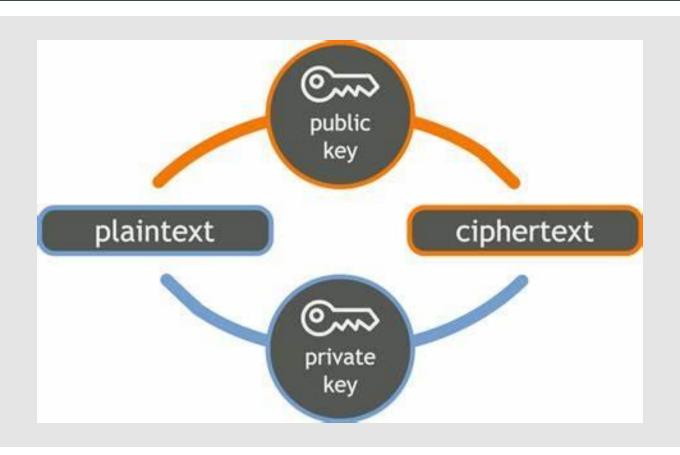
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AABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
B B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A
            I K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B
           KLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABC
         J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y
         K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E
         LMNOPQRSTUVWXYZAB
    J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G
    KLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGH
    LMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHI
 LMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHI
M M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H
N N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I
0 0 P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I
P P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I
QQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHI
 R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K
S S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
TTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS
UUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST
VVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU
WWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUV
XXXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVW
Y | Y | Z | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X
ZZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXY
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Modern Cryptography

Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA)

Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)

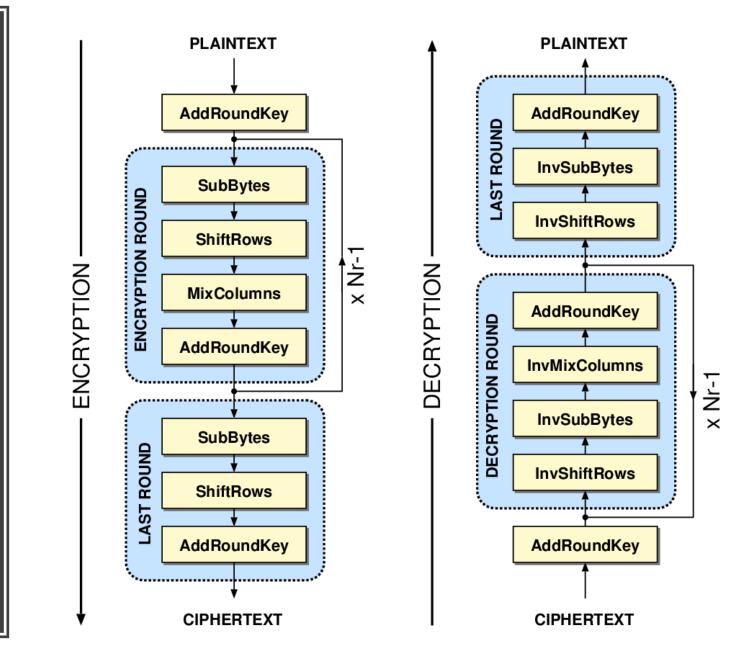
RSA



- Developed in the 1970's by MIT students.
- Uses a two key, asymmetric system.
- Each user has a matching pair of keys:
 - Private key is kept secure locally.
 - Public key is shared with other users.
- Relies on the difficulty of factoring large prime numbers.

AES / Rijndael

- Developed in the 1990's by Dutch cryptographers.
- Symmetric block cipher encryption.
- 128-, 192-, and 256-bit keys.
- Data goes through multiple rounds of sequential encryption, depending on key length.

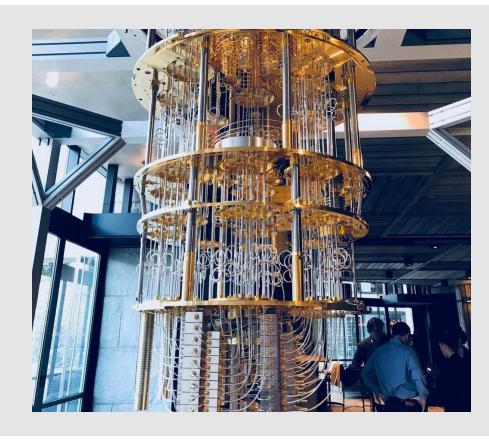


Future Cryptography

Quantum Computing

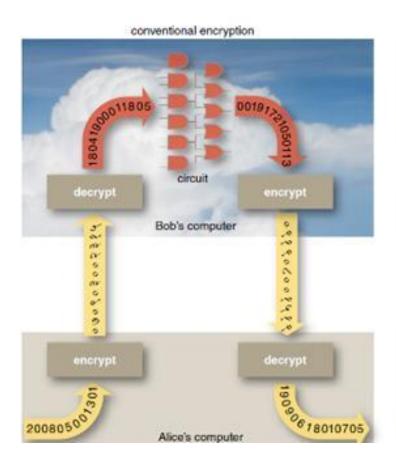
Homomorphic Encryption

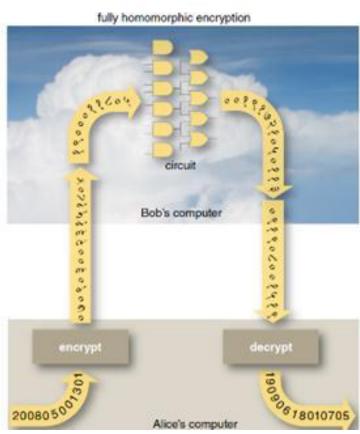
Quantum Computing



- Machines operate on qubits instead of bits.
- Based on quantum mechanics allowing qubits to exist as both on and off at the same time.
- Algorithms already exist to quickly factor large prime numbers.

Homomorphic Encryption





- New encryption standard for cloud computing.
- Allows encrypted data to be mathematically and logically manipulated without being decrypted first.
- Removes a major security risk in using cloud architecture.