Crypto

- **Cryptology** — The art and science of making and breaking "secret codes"
- **Cryptography** — making "secret codes"
- **Cryptanalysis** — breaking "secret codes"
- **Crypto** — all of the above (and more)

- **Cryptology** is the mathematics, such as number theory, and the application of formulas and algorithms, that underpin cryptography and cryptanalysis.

- **Cryptography** is the science of keeping information secure by transforming it into form that unintended recipients cannot understand.

- **Cryptanalysis** is the decryption and analysis of codes, ciphers or encrypted text. Cryptanalysis uses mathematical formulas to search for algorithm vulnerabilities and break into cryptography or information security systems.

How to Speak Crypto

- A *cipher* or *cryptosystem* is used to *encrypt* the *plaintext*
- The result of encryption is *ciphertext*
- We *decrypt* ciphertext to recover plaintext
- A *key* is used to configure a cryptosystem
- A *symmetric key* cryptosystem uses the same key to encrypt as to decrypt
- A *public key* cryptosystem uses a *public key* to encrypt and a *private key* to decrypt

- Cipher or cryptosystem is used to encrypt data. The original data is known as **Plaintext.**
- The result of encryption is **Ciphertext**.
- A key is used to configure a cryptosystem for encryption and decryption.
- In public key crypto, the encryption key is appropriately known as the **Public key**, whereas the decryption key, which must remain secret, is the **Private key**. In symmetric key crypto, the key is known as a **Symmetric key**.

Crypto

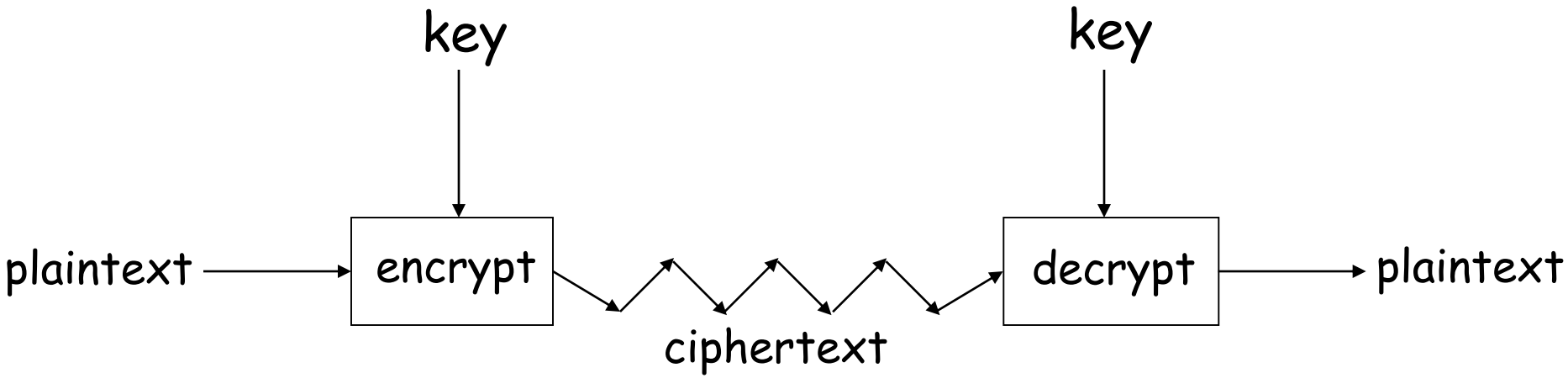
- Basic assumptions
  - The system is completely known to the attacker
  - Only the key is secret
  - That is, crypto algorithms are not secret
- This is known as **Kerckhoffs' Principle**
- Why do we make such an assumption?
  - Experience has shown that secret algorithms tend to be weak when exposed
  - Secret algorithms never remain secret
  - Better to find weaknesses beforehand

Self Note

- A fundamental tenet of cryptography is that the inner workings of the cryptosystem are completely known to the attacker, Only the secret is key That is, crypto algorithms are not secret. This is known as **Kerckhoffs Principle.**

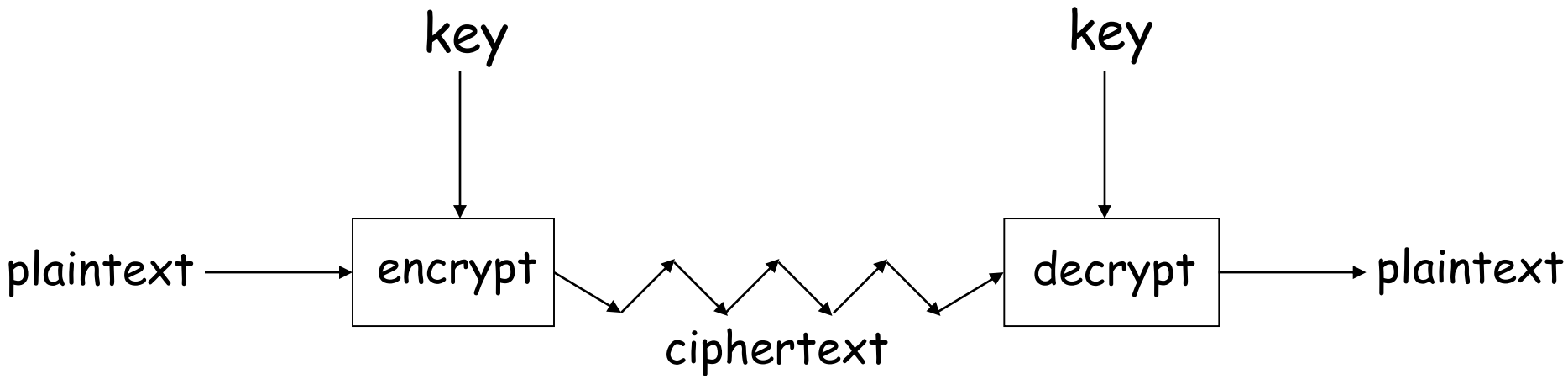
"A cryptosystem should be secure even if everything about the system, except the key, is public knowledge."

Crypto as Black Box



A generic view of symmetric key crypto

- Crypto As Black Box



- A cipher or cryptosystem is used to encrypt data. The original data is known as plaintext, and the result of encryption is ciphertext. We decrypt the ciphertext to recover the original plaintext. A key is used to configure a cryptosystem for encryption and decryption. In a symmetric cipher, the same key is used to encrypt and to decrypt, as illustrated in the “black box” cryptosystem in Figure.

Simple Substitution

- Plaintext: fourscoreandsevenyearsago
- Key:

Plaintext	a	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
Ciphertext	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C

- Ciphertext:
  IRXUVFRUHDQGVHYHQBHDUVDJR
- Shift by 3 is "Caesar's cipher"

- Simple Substitution cipher : In Cryptography , a substitution cipher is a method of encrypting in which units of plaintext are replaced with the ciphertext.
- Substitution ciphers encrypt the plaintext by swapping each letter or symbol in the plaintext by a different symbol as directed by the key. Perhaps the simplest substitution cipher is the Caesar cipher, named after the man who used it.

Ceasar's Cipher Decryption

- Suppose we know a Caesar's cipher is being used:

Plaintext	a	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
Ciphertext	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C

- Given ciphertext:
  VSRQJHEREVTXDUHSDQWV
- Plaintext: spongebobsquarepants

Not-so-Simple Substitution

- Shift by n for some n $\in$ {0,1,2,…,25}
- Then key is n
- Example: key n = 7

Plaintext	a	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
Ciphertext	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Cryptanalysis I: Try Them All

- A simple substitution (shift by n) is used
  - But the key is unknown
- Given ciphertext: CSYEVIXIVQMREXIH
- How to find the key?
- Only 26 possible keys — try them all!
- **Exhaustive key search**
- Solution: key is n = 4

Simple Substitution: General Case

- In general, simple substitution key can be any **permutation** of letters
  - Not necessarily a shift of the alphabet
- For example

Plaintext	a	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
Ciphertext	J	I	C	A	X	S	E	Y	V	D	K	W	B	Q	T	Z	R	H	F	M	P	N	U	L	G	O

- Then $26! > 2^{88}$ possible keys

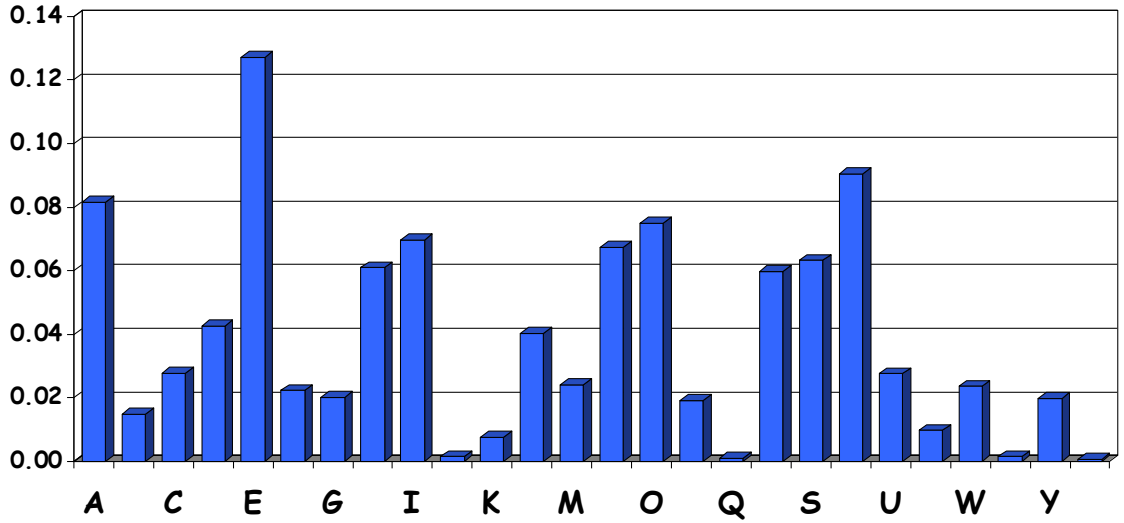
Cryptanalysis II: Be Clever

- We know that a simple substitution is used
- But not necessarily a shift by n
- Find the key given the ciphertext:

PBFPVYFBQXZTYFPBFEQJHDXXQVAPTPQJKTOYQWIPBVWLXTOX
BTFXQWAXBVCXQWAXFQJVWLEQNTOZQGGQLFXQWAKVWLXQ
WAEBIPBFXFQVXGTVJVWLBTPQWAEBFPBFHCVLXBQUFEVWLXGD
PEQVPQGVPPBFTIXPFHXZHVFAGFOTHFEFBQUFTDHZBQPOTHXTY
FTODXQHFTDPTOGHFQPBQWAQJJTODXQHFOQPWTBDHHIXQV
APBFZQHCFWPFHPBFIPBQWKFABVYYDZBOTHPBQPQJTQOTOGHF
QAPBFEQJHDXXQVAVXEBQPEFZBVFOJIWFFACFCCFHQWAUVWF
LQHGFXVAFXQHFUFHILTTAVWAFFAWTEVOITDHFHFQAITIXPFH
XAFQHEFZQWGFLVWPTOFFA

Cryptanalysis II

- Cannot try all 2^{88} simple substitution keys
- Can we be more clever?
- English letter frequency counts…



Cryptanalysis II

- Ciphertext:

PBFPVYFBQXZTYFPBFEQJHDXXQVAPTPQJKTOYQWIPBVWLXTOXBTFXQWAXBVCXQ
WAXFQJVWLEQNTOZQGGQLFXQWAKVWLXQWAEBIPBFXFQVXGTVJVWLBTPQWAEBF
PBFHCVLXBQUFEVWLXGDPEQVPQGVPPBFTIXPFHXZHVFAGFOTHFEFBQUFTDHZBQP
OTHXTYFTODXQHFTDPTOGHFQPBQWAQJJTODXQHFOQPWTBDHHIXQVAPBFZQHCF
WPFHPBFIPBQWKFABVYYDZBOTHPBQPQJTQOTOGHFQAPBFEQJHDXXQVAVXEBQPE
FZBVFOJIWFFACFCCFHQWAUVWFLQHGFXVAFXQHFUFHILTTAVWAFFAWTEVOITDHF
HFQAITIXPFHXAFQHEFZQWGFLVWPTOFFA

  - Analyze this message using statistics below

Ciphertext frequency counts:

A	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
21	26	6	10	12	51	10	25	10	9	3	10	0	1	15	28	42	0	0	27	4	24	22	28	6	8

Cryptanalysis: Terminology

- Cryptosystem is **secure** if best know attack is to try all keys
  - Exhaustive key search, that is
- Cryptosystem is **insecure** if ***any*** shortcut attack is known
- But then insecure cipher might be harder to break than a secure cipher!

Double Transposition

- Plaintext: attackxatxdawn

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & t & t & a \\ c & k & a & t \\ d & a & w & n \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} d & a & w & n \\ c & k & a & t \\ a & t & t & a \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} n & a & d & w \\ t & k & c & a \\ a & t & a & t \end{bmatrix}$$

- Ciphertext: NADWTKCAATAT
- transpose or permute the rows according to (1, 2, 3) → (3, 2, 1) and then transpose the columns according to (1, 2, 3, 4) → (4, 2, 1, 3)

One-Time Pad: Encryption

e=000 h=001 i=010 k=011 l=100 r=101 s=110 t=111

Encryption: Plaintext ⊕ Key = Ciphertext

	h	e	i	l	h	i	t	l	e	r
Plaintext:	001	000	010	100	001	010	111	100	000	101
Key:	111	101	110	101	111	100	000	101	110	000
Ciphertext:	110	101	100	001	110	110	111	001	110	101
	s	r	l	h	s	s	t	h	s	r

One-Time Pad: Decryption

e=000 h=001 i=010 k=011 l=100 r=101 s=110 t=111

Decryption: Ciphertext ⊕ Key = Plaintext

	s	r	l	h	s	s	t	h	s	r
Ciphertext:	110	101	100	001	110	110	111	001	110	101
Key:	111	101	110	101	111	100	000	101	110	000
Plaintext:	001	000	010	100	001	010	111	100	000	101
	h	e	i	l	h	i	t	l	e	r

One-Time Pad

Double agent claims following "**key**" was used:

	s	r	l	h	s	s	t	h	s	r
Ciphertext:	110	101	100	001	110	110	111	001	110	101
"**key**":	101	111	000	101	111	100	000	101	110	000
"Plaintext":	011	010	100	100	001	010	111	100	000	101
	k	i	l	l	h	i	t	l	e	r

e=000 h=001 i=010 k=011 l=100 r=101 s=110 t=111

One-Time Pad

Or claims the key is…

	s	r	l	h	s	s	t	h	s	r
Ciphertext:	110	101	100	001	110	110	111	001	110	101
"key":	111	101	000	011	101	110	001	011	101	101
"Plaintext":	001	000	100	010	011	000	110	010	011	000
	h	e	l	i	k	e	s	i	k	e

e=000 h=001 i=010 k=011 l=100 r=101 s=110 t=111

One-Time Pad Summary

- **Provably** secure
  - Ciphertext gives **no** useful info about plaintext
  - All plaintexts are ***equally likely***
- BUT, only when be used correctly
  - Pad must be random, used only once
  - Pad is known only to sender and receiver
- Note: pad (key) is same size as message

Taxonomy of Cryptography

- **Symmetric Key**
  - Same key for encryption and decryption
  - Modern types: Stream ciphers, Block ciphers
- **Public Key** (or "asymmetric" crypto)
  - Two keys, one for encryption (public), and one for decryption (private)
- **Hash algorithms**
  - Can be viewed as "one way" crypto

Taxonomy of Cryptanalysis

- From perspective of info available to Trudy…
  - Ciphertext only — Trudy's worst case scenario
  - Known plaintext
  - Chosen plaintext
    - "Lunchtime attack"
    - Some protocols will encrypt chosen data
  - Adaptively chosen plaintext
  - Related key
  - Forward search (public key crypto)
  - And others…

Thank You