

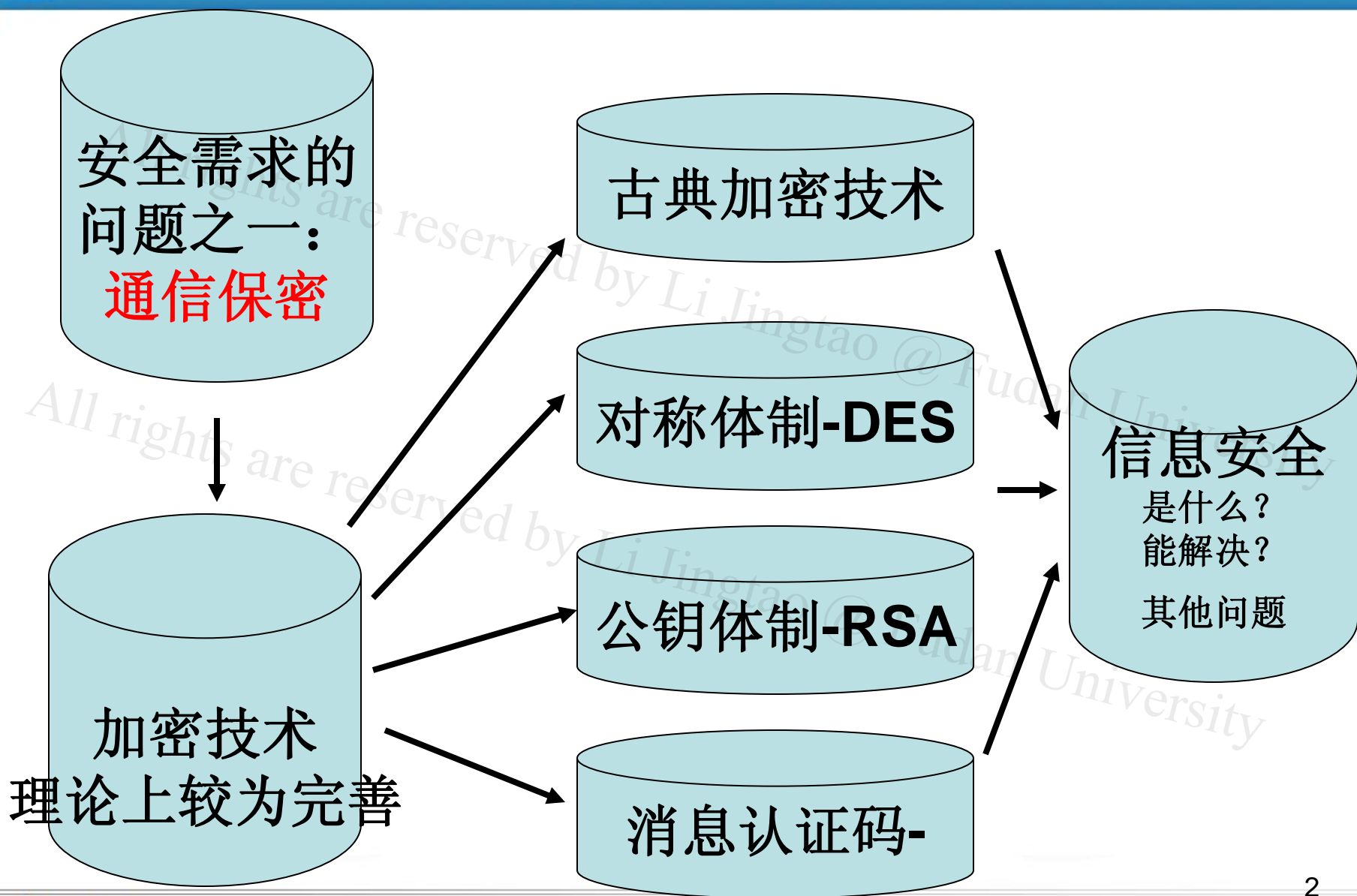


信息安全 (01)

Introduction to Cryptography
-Classical Encryption Techniques

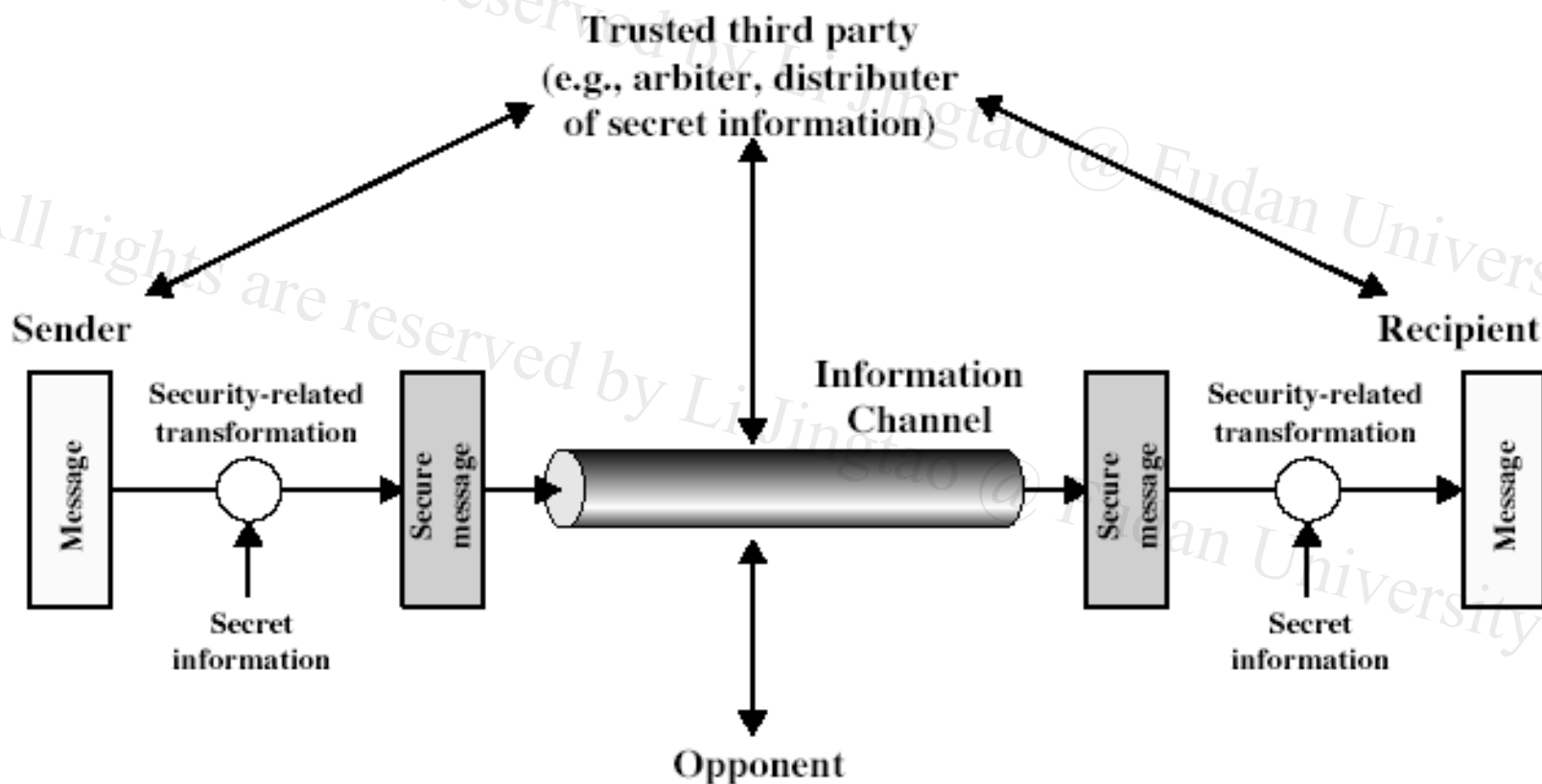


故事是这样开始的.....



问题：通信保密

- **Confidentiality, 机密性, 保密性**



问题讨论的环境



古人的智慧

- 羊皮传书

- 藏头诗

- **Caesar**

羊皮传书

- 古希腊的斯巴达人将一条1厘米宽、20厘米左右长的羊皮带，以螺旋状绕在一根特定粗细的木棍上





藏头诗

明才子唐伯虎：

- 我爱兰江水悠悠，爱晚亭上枫叶稠。
- 秋月溶溶照佛寺，香烟袅袅绕经楼。

明朝解缙祝某宰相寿辰进诗：

- 真真宰相，老老元臣，乌纱戴顶，龟鹤遐林。
 - 粗看“密文”，浑然诗句，颂扬兼祝愿，福禄寿全有；
 - 细究则密语藏头，挖苦带讽刺，诅咒“真老乌龟”



Caesar Cipher

- **earliest** known **substitution** cipher by **Julius Caesar**
- **first attested use in military affairs**

- **example:**

meet me after the toga party

PHHW PH DIWHU WKH WRJD SDUWB



All rights are reserved by Li Jingtao, and content may not be reproduced, downloaded, disseminated, published, or transferred in any form or by any means, without the prior written permission of Li Jingtao.

Caesar Cipher Exercise

we are students of fudan university

Encrypt?

zh duh vwxghqww ri ixgdq xqlyhuvlwb



Terminologies

- **plaintext** - the original message
- **ciphertext** - the coded message
- **cipher** - algorithm for transforming plaintext to ciphertext
- **key** - info used in cipher known only to sender/receiver
- **encipher (encrypt)** - converting plaintext to ciphertext
- **decipher (decrypt)** - recovering plaintext from ciphertext

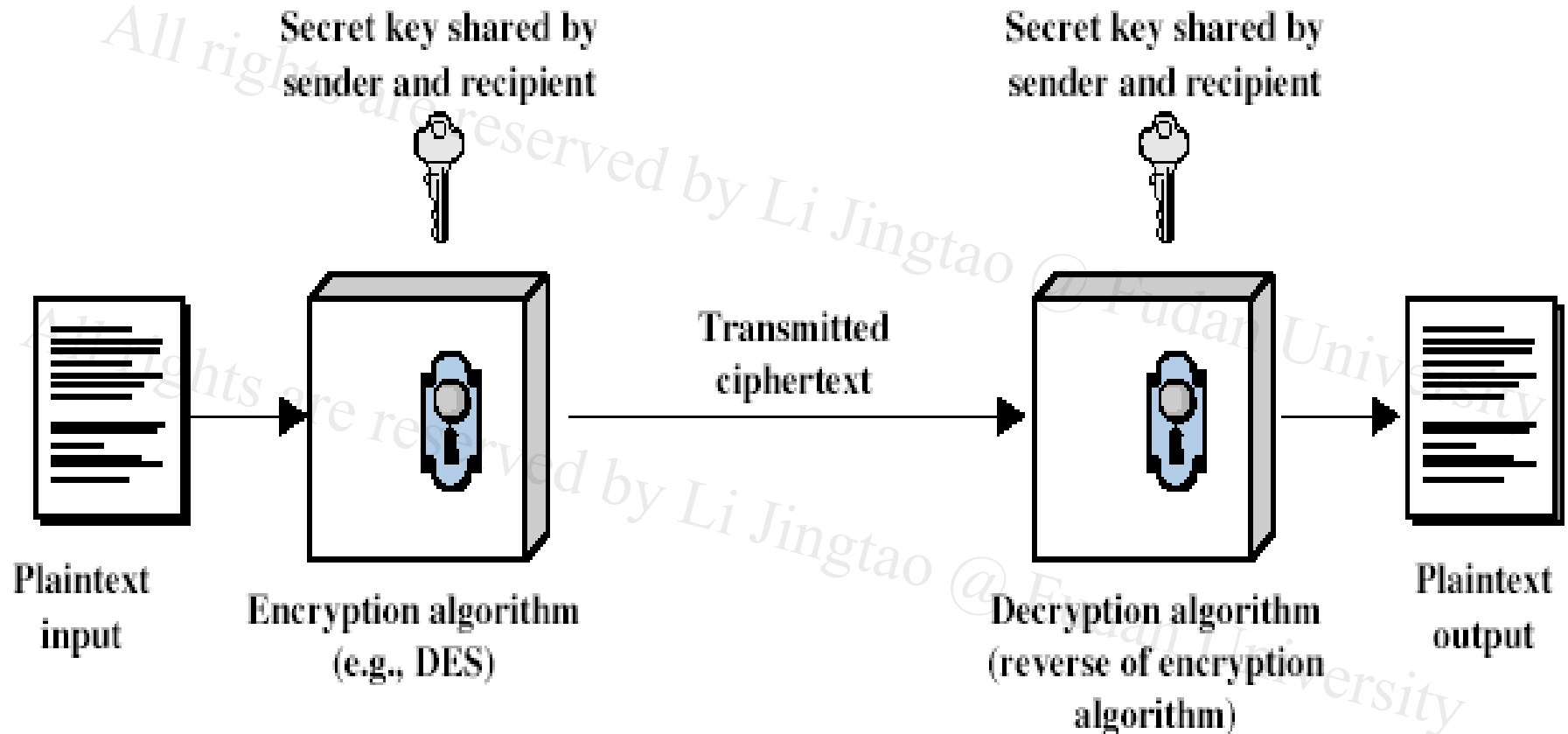


Terminologies (cont.)

- **cryptography** - study of encryption principles/methods
- **cryptanalysis (codebreaking)** - the study of principles/ methods of deciphering ciphertext *without knowing key*
- **cryptology** - the field of both cryptography and cryptanalysis



Symmetric Cipher Model





Definition

- A **cryptosystem** is a **5-tuple** **(E, D, p, K, C)** , where
 - **p** is the set of plaintexts,
 - **K** the set of keys,
 - **C** is the set of cipher texts,
 - **$E: M \times K \rightarrow C$** is the set of Encryption algorithms,
 - **$D: C \times K \rightarrow M$** is the set of Decryption algorithms.



三个古典系统的再讨论

- **Caesar**

- 羊皮传书

- 藏头诗



Caesar Cipher

meet me after the toga party
PHHW PH DIWHU WKH WRJD SDUWB

- p, C, K, E, D?



Caesar Cipher

- can define transformation as:

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
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

- mathematically give each letter a number

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

- then have **Caesar** cipher as:

$$C = E(p) = (p + k) \bmod (26)$$

$$p = D(C) = (C - k) \bmod (26)$$



羊皮传书



- E, D, p, C, K?

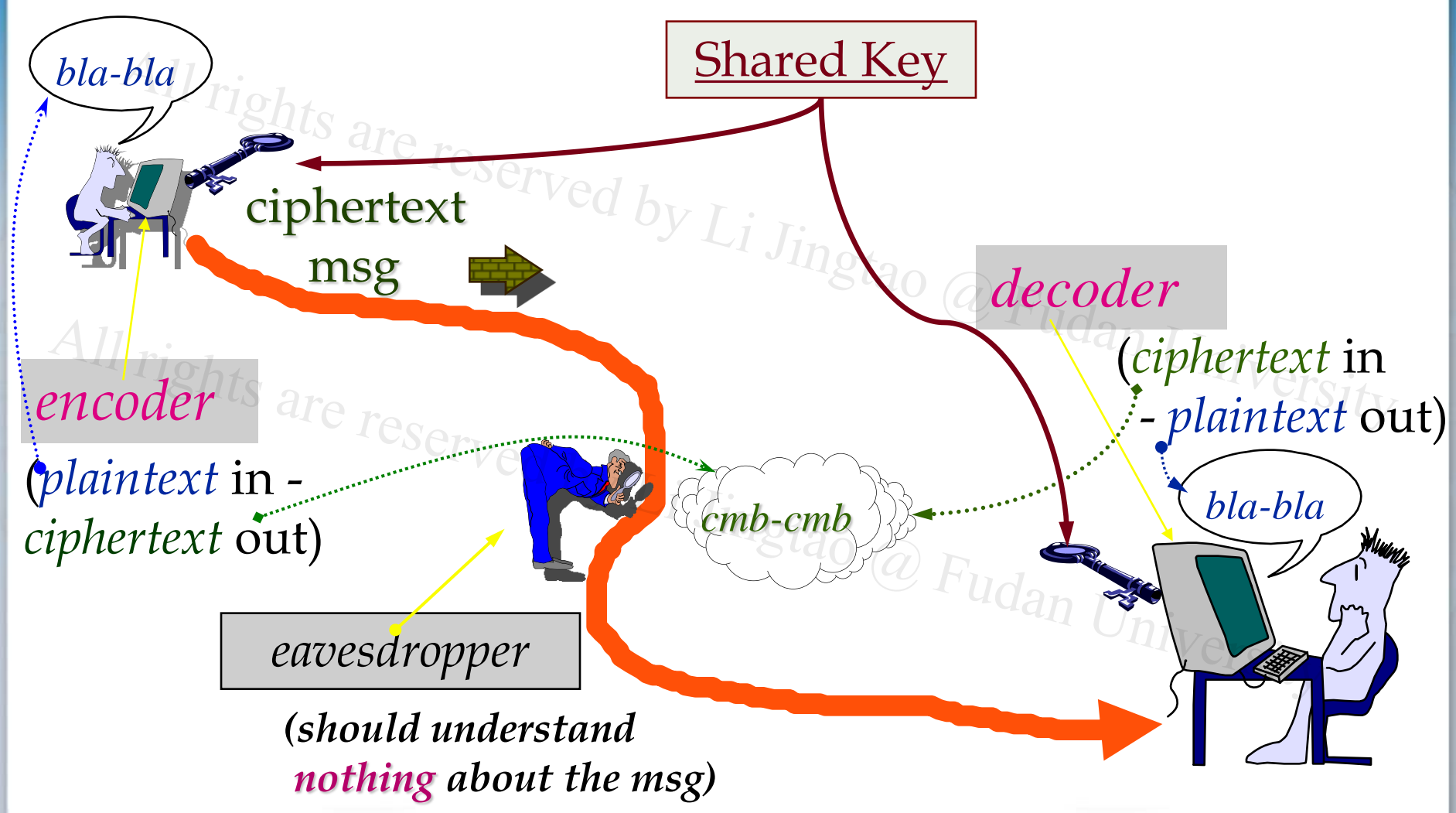


藏头诗

- 真真宰相,老老元臣,乌纱戴顶,龟鹤遐林.
- E, D, p, C, K?
- 全诗为"密文",其"密钥"是每句诗的首字,可串接成义,作者的真意就隐藏在诗句的首字串接文("明文")中.
- **Steganography**, 隐写术



Rethinking of the Model





Need key exchange



- Alice and Bob want to establish a shared secret (key) when other people (*eavesdroppers*) are listening
- How to?
 - inbound Vs. outbound



Discussion

- 模型合理吗？
- 什么当保密；什么当公开？
 - 19世纪荷兰人**A.Kerckhoffs**就提出了一个在密码学界被公认为基础的假设，也就是著名的“**Kerckhoffs假设**”：**秘密必须全寓于密钥**。
 - **Kerckhoffs**假设密码分析者已有密码算法及其实现的全部详细资料，在该假设前提下实现安全的密码体制
- Other Models?



Discussion

“谁是我们的敌人，谁是我们的朋友，这个问题是革命的首要问题”——毛选

- 易用性
- 秘密全部寓于密钥 \neq 算法当公开，要看应用环境(商用，军用，.....)
- 开放的系统更安全，??



Cryptography Catalog

- The type of **operations** used for **transforming plaintext to ciphertext**
 - **Substitution**: each element in the plaintext is mapped into another element
 - **Transposition**: elements in the plaintext are rearranged
 - **Product**: multiple stages of substitutions and transpositions
- The number of the **keys** used
 - **Symmetric , single-key, secret-key, conventional encryption**: Both sender and receiver use the same key
 - **Asymmetric, two-key, or public-key encryption**: the sender and receive each uses a different key



Cryptography Catalog

- The way in which the **plaintext** is **processed**
 - **Block**: processes the input **one block** of elements at a time, producing an output **block** for each input block
 - **Stream**: processes the input elements **continuously**, producing output **one element** at a time, as it goes along.



Substitution Techniques

- Caesar cipher
 - Easy to break!

KEY	PHHW	PH	DIWHU	WKH	WRJD	SDUWB
1	oggv	og	chvgt	vjg	vqic	rctva
2	nffu	nf	bgufs	uif	uphb	qbsuz
3	meet	me	after	the	toga	party
4	ldds	ld	zesdq	sgd	snfz	ozqsx
5	kccr	kc	ydrpc	rhc	rmey	nyprw
6	jbbq	jb	xcqbo	qeb	qldx	mxoqv
7	iaap	ia	wbpan	pda	pkcw	lwnpu
8	hzzo	hz	vaozm	ocz	objv	kvmot
9	gyyn	gy	uznyl	nby	niau	julns
10	fxxm	fx	tymxk	max	mhzt	itkmr
11	ewwl	ew	sxlwj	lzw	lgys	hsjll
12	dvvk	dv	rwkvi	kyv	kfxr	grikp
13	cuuj	cu	qvjuh	jxu	jewq	fghjo
14	btti	bt	puigt	iwt	idvp	epgin
15	assh	as	othsf	hvs	hcuo	dofhm
16	zrrg	zr	nsgre	gur	gbtn	cnegl
17	yqqf	yq	mrfqd	ftq	fasm	bmdfk
18	xppe	xp	lqepc	esp	ezrl	alcej
19	wood	wo	kpdob	dro	dyqk	zkbdj
20	vnnc	vn	jocna	cqn	cxpj	yjach
21	ummb	um	inbmz	bpm	bwoi	xizbg
22	tlla	tl	hmaly	aol	avnh	whyaf
23	skkz	sk	glzlx	znk	zumg	vgxze
24	rjjy	rj	fkyjw	ymj	ytlf	ufwyd
25	qiix	qi	ejxiv	xli	xske	tevxk



Cryptanalysis of Caesar Cipher

- There are only 25 keys to try
 - A maps to A,B,...Z
 - could simply try each in turn
 - a **brute force search**
- given ciphertext, just try all shifts of letters
 - The language of Plaintext is known and easily recognizable
 - do need to recognize when have plaintext eg. break ciphertext "GCUA VQ DTGCM"



Monoalphabetic Cipher

- Improvement on Caesar Cipher
 - Rather than substituting according to a regular pattern – any letter can be substituted for any other letter, as long as each letter has a unique substitute letter, and vice versa.



Monoalphabetic Cipher

K:

Plain: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Cipher: DKVQFIBJWPESCXHTMYAUOLRGZN

Plaintext:

ifwewishtoreplaceletters

Ciphertext:

WIRFRWAJUHYFTSDVFSFUUFYA

- hence key is **26** letters long



Monoalphabetic Cipher Security

- now have a total of $26! = 4 \times 10^{26}$ keys
- with so many keys, might think is secure
-
- but would be **!!!WRONG!!!**
- problem is language **characteristics**

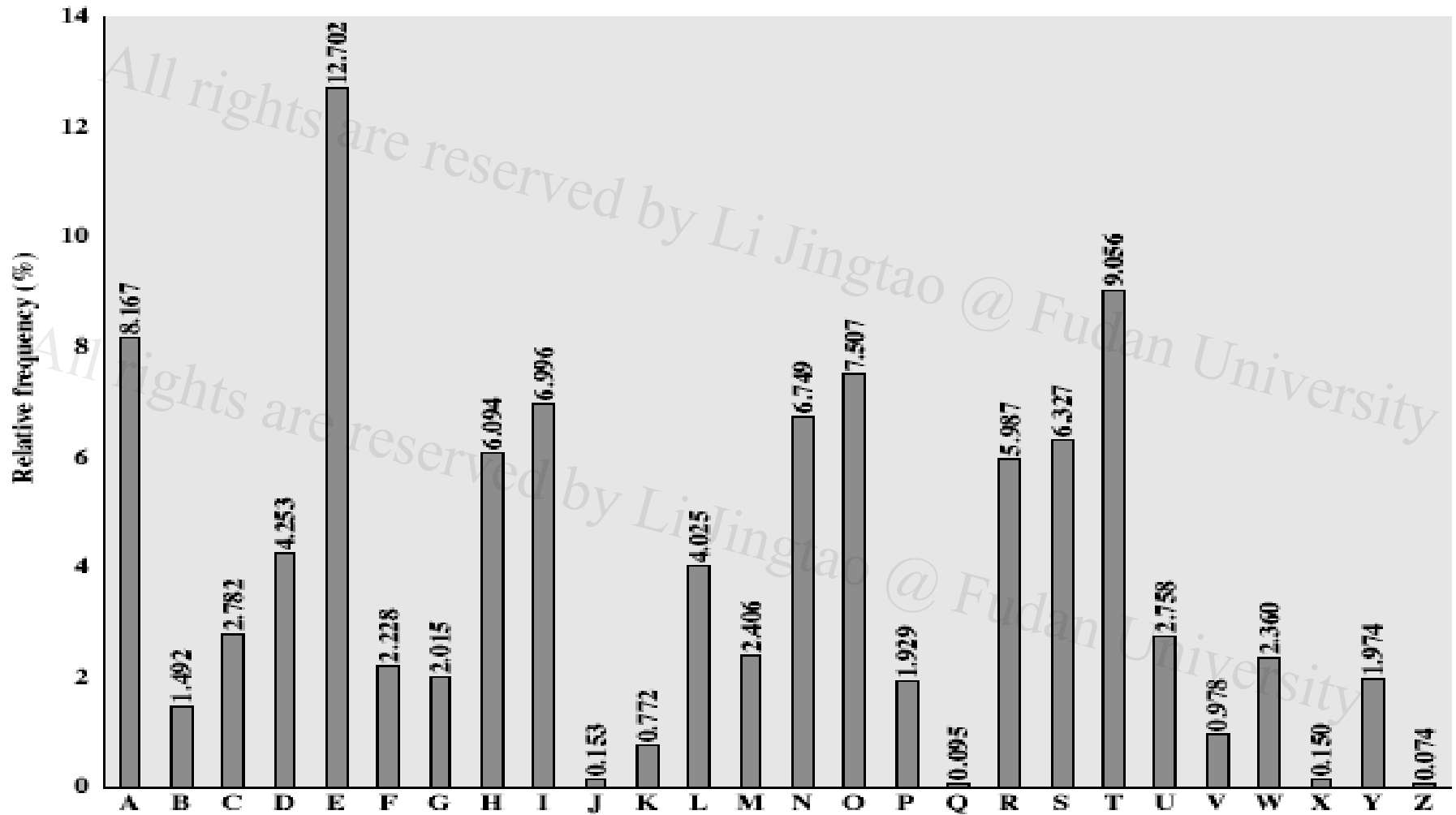


Language Redundancy and Cryptanalysis

- human languages are **redundant**
- letters are not **equally commonly** used
- in English **e** is by far the most common letter, then **T,R,N,I,O,A,S**
- some letters are fairly rare, eg. **Z,J,X,Q**
- **tables** of **single**, **double** & **triple** letter frequencies



Frequency of Letters in English Text





Use in Cryptanalysis

- **key concept** - monoalphabetic substitution ciphers do **not change** relative letter **frequencies**
- discovered by Arabian scientists in 9th century
- **calculate** letter **frequencies** for **ciphertext**
- compare counts/plots against known values
- if Caesar cipher look for common peaks/troughs
 - peaks at: A-E-I triple, NO pair, RST triple
 - troughs at: JK, X-Z
- for **monoalphabetic** must identify each letter
 - tables of common double/triple letters help



Example Cryptanalysis

- given ciphertext:

UZQSOVUOHXMOPVGPOZPEVSGZWSZOPFPESXUDBMETSXAI Z
VUEPHZHMZSHZOWSFPAPPDTSVPQUZWMYXUZUHSX
EPYEPOPDZSZUFPOMBZWPFUPZHMDJUDTMOHMQ

- count relative letter frequencies (see text)

- **guess** P & Z are e and t

- **guess** ZW is th and hence ZWP is the

- proceeding with trial and error finally get:

it was disclosed yesterday that several informal but
direct contacts have been made with political
representatives of the vietcong in moscow



An Improvement

- Homophone
- Assign each letter a number of different cipher symbols
- The number of symbols assigned to each letter is proportional to the relative frequency of that letter