

1번 문제 답안

정답)

1. 평문

cryptanalysis is the study of analyzing information systems in the study of analyzing information systems in order to study the hidden aspects of the systems cryptanalysis is used to breach cryptographic security systems and gain access to the contents of encrypted messages even if the cryptographic key is unknown in addition to mathematical analysis of cryptographic algorithms cryptanalysis includes the study of side channel attacks that do not target weaknesses in the cryptographic algorithms themselves but instead exploit weaknesses in their weak implementation even though the goal has been the same the methods and techniques of cryptanalysis have changed drastically through the history of cryptography adapting to increasing cryptographic complexity ranging from the pen and paper methods of the past through machines like the British bombs and Colossus computers at Bletchley Park in World War II to the mathematically advanced computerized schemes of the present methods for breaking modern cryptosystems often involve solving carefully constructed problems in pure mathematics the best known being integer factorization given some encrypted data the goal of the cryptanalyst is to gain as much information as possible about the original unencrypted data it is useful to consider two aspects of achieving this the first is breaking the system that is discovering how the encipherment process works the second is solving the key that is unique for a particular encrypted message or group of messages

2. 복호화 키 행렬

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 17 & 12 & 9 & 18 \\ 19 & 24 & 18 & 7 & 12 \\ 11 & 13 & 4 & 12 & 6 \\ 2 & 11 & 9 & 20 & 16 \\ 3 & 21 & 0 & 13 & 23 \end{bmatrix}$$

풀이)

1. 개요 및 세팅

문제에서 주어진 암호문은 힐 암호의 암호문이다. 암호문의 길이는 $1285 = 5 \times 257$ 이므로 d 와 블록의 개수는 각각 5, 257일 것이다.

암호문 C 를 257블록으로 나눈 것을 C_1, \dots, C_{257} 라 하자. 그리고 $C_i = [c_{i1} c_{i2} \dots c_{i5}]$ ($1 \leq i \leq 257$)이다.

평문 P 를 257블록으로 나눈 것을 P_1, \dots, P_{257} 라 하자. 그리고 $P_i = [p_{i1} p_{i2} \dots p_{i5}]$ ($1 \leq i \leq 257$)이다.

복호화 키 행렬을 $K^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} & \dots & t_{15} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} & \dots & t_{25} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ t_{51} & t_{52} & \dots & t_{55} \end{bmatrix}$ 라 하자. 그러면 $p_{ij} = c_{i1}t_{1j} + c_{i2}t_{2j} + \dots + p_{i5}t_{5j} \pmod{26}$ 이다.

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2. 방법

힐 암호는 단순 치환 암호와는 달리 둘 이상의 알파벳을 함께 다른 문자로 바꾸기 때문에 일반적인 빈도 분석에 쉽게 깨지지 않는다. $p_{ij} = c_{i1}t_{1j} + c_{i2}t_{2j} + \dots + p_{i5}t_{5j} \pmod{26}$ ($1 \leq i \leq 257, 1 \leq j \leq 5$)이므로 각 평문 블록들의 j 번째 자리는 복호화 키 행렬에서 j 번째 행만의 영향만 받는다. 따라서 1×5 행렬을 전수조사하여 빈도 분석을 진행하였다.

$IC(P) = \sum_i \hat{f}_i f_i$ 을 이용하여 빈도 분석을 진행하였다. 이때, P 는 문자열, \hat{f}_i 는 관측된 빈도 확률 (즉, $\sum_{i=0}^{26} \hat{f}_i = 1$), f_i 는 일반 영어 문장에서의 빈도 확률이다. 만약 문장이 의미 있을수록 IC 의 값은 커질 것이다. 그리고 역행렬이 존재해야 하므로 mod2 또는 mod13에서 모두 0인 행은 제외한다. 이를 통해 IC 가 큰 행들을 조합하여 평문을 알아낼 수 있다.

3. 복호화

계산한 IC 의 값이 큰 순서대로 5개를 뽑아 조합한 결과 의미 있는 평문을 구할 수 있었다.

따라서 복호화 키 행렬은
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 이고,

평문은

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