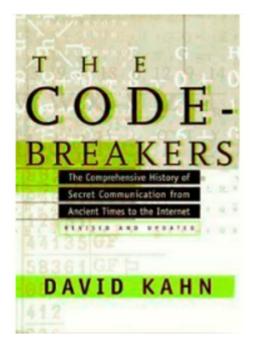
# **W1 1-3 History of Cryptography**

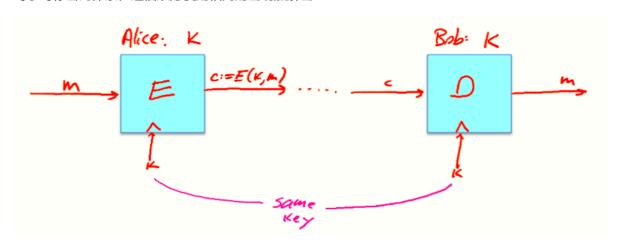
### 1. History

参考读物: David Kahn "The code breakers" 1996



#### 2. Symmetric Ciphers

对于对称密码体系,通信双方使用相同的密钥加解密



#### 3. Few history examples

对于现代技术而言,均已不适合实际使用

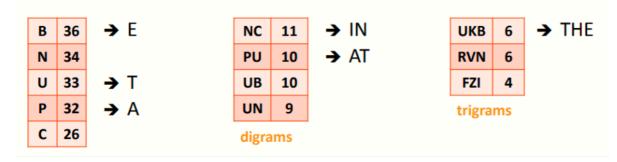
- (1) Substitution cipher:替换密码,将26个字母按照一定规则替换为别的字母,映射唯一
- (2) Caesar Cipher (no key): shift by 3 (mod 26)
- (3) 对于置换密码而言密钥空间有26! 这么多,约等于288

#### 4. How to break a substitution cipher

(1) Use frequency of English letters: 英文中频率最高的字母为e, t和a次之

(2) Use frequency of pairs of letters (digrams): 英文中最常出现的两个连续字母为he、an、in、th等,极易受到唯密文攻击(CipherText only attack)

UKBYBIPOUZBCUFEEBORUKBYBHOBBRFESPVKBWFOFERVNBCVBZPRUBOFERVNBCVBPCYYFVUFO FEIKNWFRFIKJNUPWRFIPOUNVNIPUBRNCUKBEFWWFDNCHXCYBOHOPYXPUBNCUBOYNRVNIWN CPOJIOFHOPZRVFZIXUBORJRUBZRBCHNCBBONCHRJZSFWNVRJRUBZRPCYZPUKBZPUNVPWPCYVF ZIXUPUNFCPWRVNBCVBRPYYNUNFCPWWJUKBYBIPOUZBCUIPOUNVNIPUBRNCHOPYXPUBNCUB OYNRVNIWNCPOJIOFHOPZRNCRVNBCUNENVVFZIXUNCHPCYVFZIXUPUNFCPWZPUKBZPUNVR



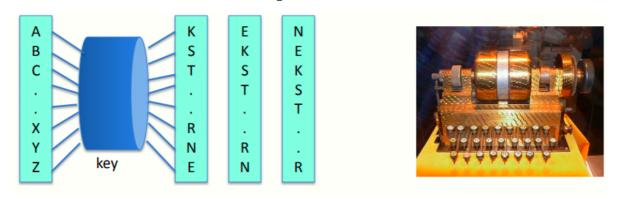
#### 5、Vigener cipher (16'th century, Rome)

使用一长度固定的密钥,每次加密与密钥长度相同的明文,以mod 26加法方式加解密

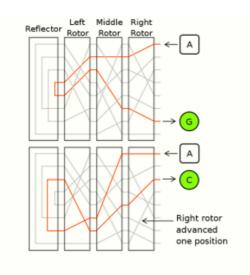
仍然不能抵御频率分析, 比如六位长的密钥, 将密文分组后, 分别统计各个位上的字母频率, 密文数量 足够大时仍可以分析出密钥

#### 6、Rotor Machines (1870-1943)

转轮机的早期例子: the Hebern machine (single rotor)



最著名: Enigma (3-5 rotors), 四个转轮的Enigma密钥空间高达26<sup>4</sup>≈2<sup>18</sup>





# keys =  $26^4$  =  $2^{18}$  (actually  $2^{36}$  due to plugboard)

## 7. Data Encryption Standard (1974)

DES:密钥空间为2<sup>56</sup>,分块大小64 bits

现在最常用: AES (2001) , Salsa20 (2008) 等