

Classical Cryptography

Introduction: a puzzling matter?

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Monday, February 3, 2020

- 1 Organisation
 - Global Structure
 - Lectures
 - Practical exercises
 - Examination
- 2 Book
- 3 Advice
- 4 Basic concepts in cryptography
- 5 Some examples
- 6 Puzzling

Outline

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Organisation

- Information available on the OS3 Website/Wiki
 - <https://www.os3.nl/2019-2020/courses/crypto/start>
- Lectures
- Practical exercises
- Programming exercises

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Lectures

- Seven weeks
- February 3 - March 19
 - Monday, 15:00-17:00, G0.10-G0.12
 - Thursday, 15:00-17:00
 - February 6 and March 19: A1.28
 - February 13: A1.04
 - February 20, 27 and March 5: G0.23-0.25
- **No lecture** on March 12
- Q&A session on March 19

Guest Lecture

- Monday, February 24
 - **Enigma**, by Hans van der Meer

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Practical and “programming” exercises

- Monday, 15:00-17:00, G0.10-G0.12
- Thursday, 15:00-17:00, G0.23-G0.25
- Lab assistant: **Felix Brakel**
- Programming language used is Ruby
 - You may replace it by something of your own choice
 - This is **not** a programming course
 - The programs are **tools** supporting cryptanalysis

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Judgment

- The final grading is only determined by the **written exam**
- Primary learning material
 - (Referenced parts of) Joshua Holden's **The Mathematics of Secrets**
 - **Slides** from the lectures
- Secondary learning material
 - Referenced parts of Hans van der Meer's **syllabus**
 - Material that can reasonably be expected to be known from practical and programming **exercises**

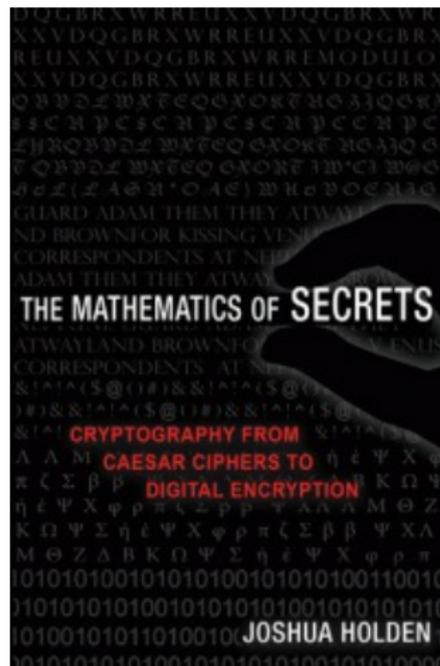
Exam dates

- Classical Cryptography **exam** will be on
 - Monday, March 23, 09:00-12:00, Science Park C0.05
- Classical Cryptography **resit** will be on
 - Tuesday, May 26, 18:00-21:00, Science Park D1.111

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Book



- **The Mathematics of Secrets:**
Cryptography from Caesar Ciphers
to Digital Encryption
- Joshua Holden
- ISBN-13: 9780691141756 (hardcover)
- ISBN-13: 9780691183312 (paperback)
- <http://mathofsecrets.com/>
(<https://mathofsecrets.com/?>)

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Some advice

- Keep up with theory and practice **right from the start**
- **Read** the book (like in a “flipped classroom”)

The only true wisdom is in knowing you know nothing

—Socrates

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Basic terminology

cryptology cryptography plus cryptanalysis

cryptography secret writing

- steganography is hidden writing

cryptanalysis (unauthorized) reading of a cryptogram

- or even getting the key (possibly partially)
- or doing traffic analysis

Basic symmetric/secret scheme

$$C = \mathcal{E}(M, K)$$

$$M = \mathcal{D}(C, K)$$

$$M = \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{E}(M, K), K)$$

- \mathcal{E} is encryption; \mathcal{D} is decryption
- M is the message; C is the cryptogram; K is the key
- $\mathcal{E}(-, K)$ is injective for each K
- K has to be kept a secret between two communicating parties

Basic asymmetric/public scheme

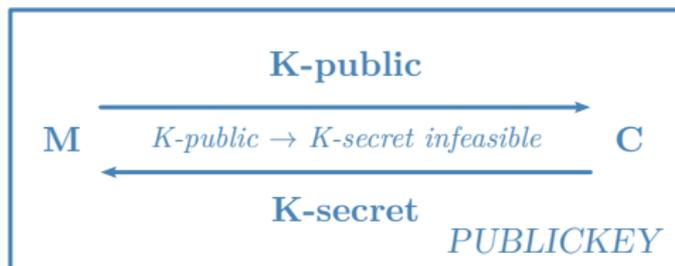
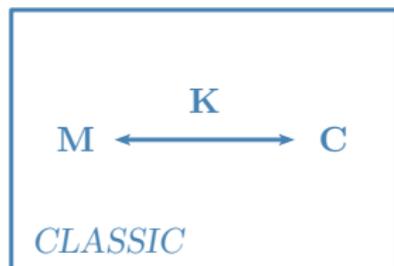
$$C = \mathcal{E}(M, K_p)$$

$$M = \mathcal{D}(C, K_s)$$

$$M = \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{E}(M, K_p), K_s)$$

- \mathcal{E} is encryption; \mathcal{D} is decryption
- M is the message; C is the cryptogram; K 's are two keys
- $\mathcal{E}(-, K_p)$ is injective for each K_p
- K_s has to be kept a secret for each participant separately
- K_p must be known to all parties (in a **verifiable** way)

Symmetric versus asymmetric encryption



Kerckhoffs' rules

- The system must be practically, if not mathematically, indecipherable.
- **It should not require secrecy, and it should not be a problem if it falls into enemy hands.**
- It must be possible to communicate and remember the key without using written notes, and correspondents must be able to change or modify it at will.
- It must be applicable to telegraph communications.
- It must be portable, and should not require several persons to handle or operate.
- Lastly, given the circumstances in which it is to be used, the system must be easy to use and should not be stressful to use or require its users to know and comply with a long list of rules.

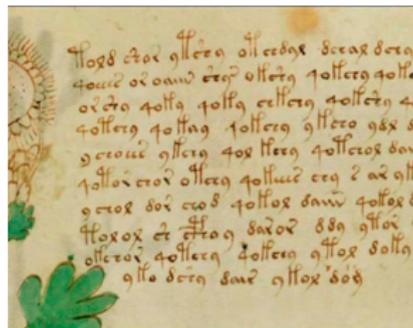
Types of attack

- Increasing in strength:
 - Ciphertext-only
 - Known-plaintext
 - Chosen-plaintext
 - Chosen-ciphertext
- From observation to interaction
 - Passive (observing only)
 - Active (changing messages)

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The Voynich manuscript

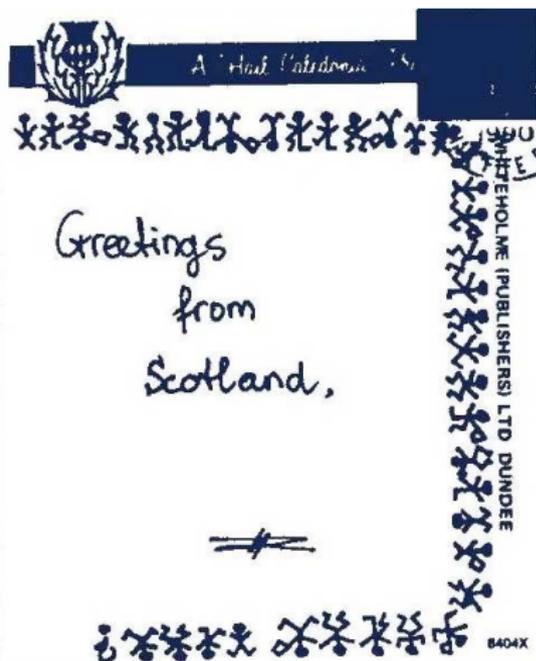


Real or fake?

Decoded or not?

Latest claims Nicholas Gibbs (September 2017)
and Greg Kondrak (January 2018, using AI)

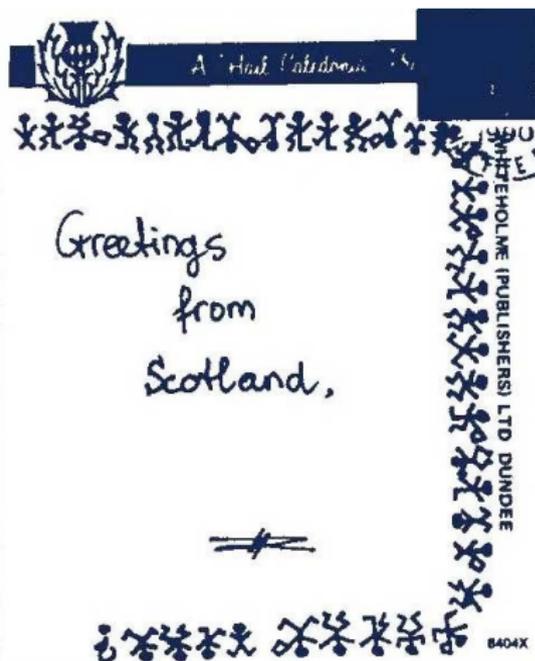
A personal message



Source: Hans van der Meer

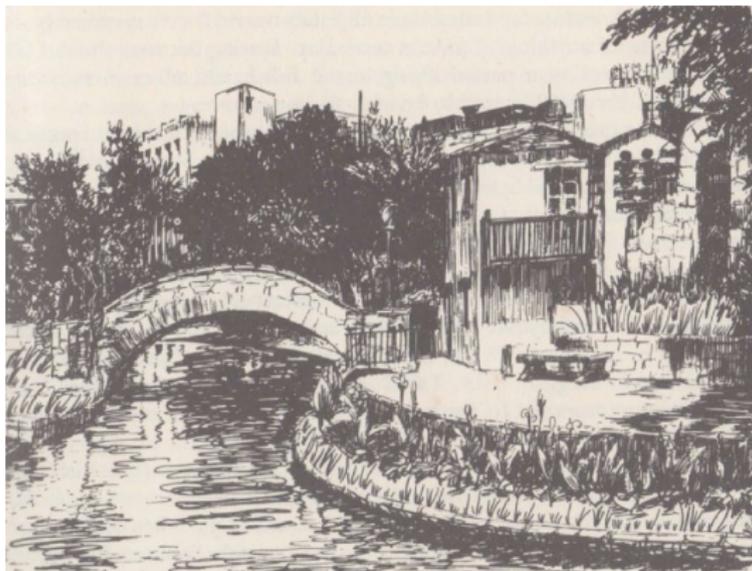
—
personal message

A personal message



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Adventure_of_the_Dancing_Men

Just a picture?



Source: <https://scienceblogs.de/klausis-krypto-kolumne/2015/05/21/>

versteckte-nachrichten-in-modezeichnungen-grashalmen-und-apfelbaeumen/

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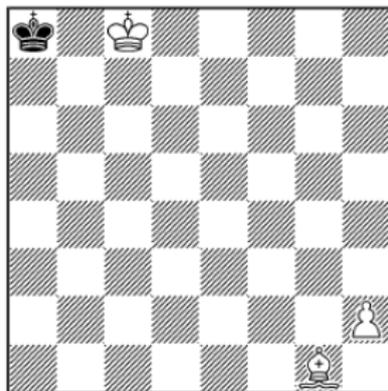
Why puzzling?

- Accuracy
- Brain training
- Creativity
- Having fun
- Out of the box
- ...

These are all important for cryptanalysts

Puzzle 1: Chess retrograde analysis

Smullyan

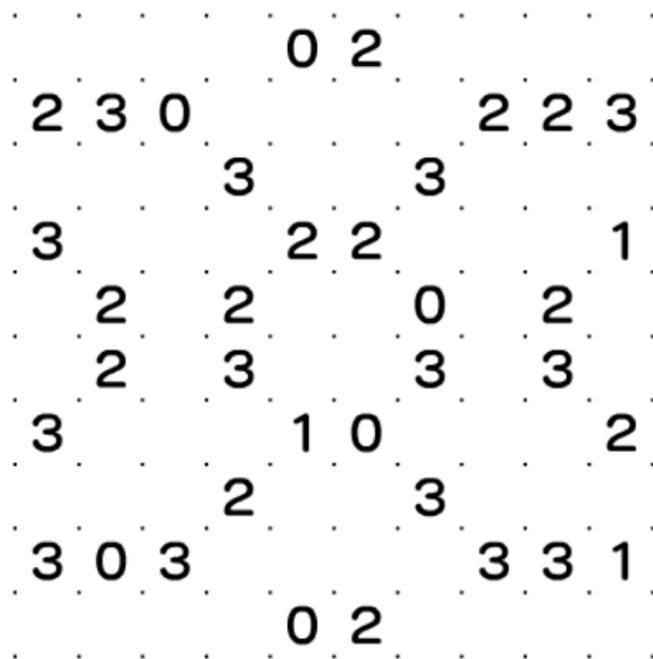


White to move. What was black's last move?

<http://www.mathpuzzle.com/retrograde.html>

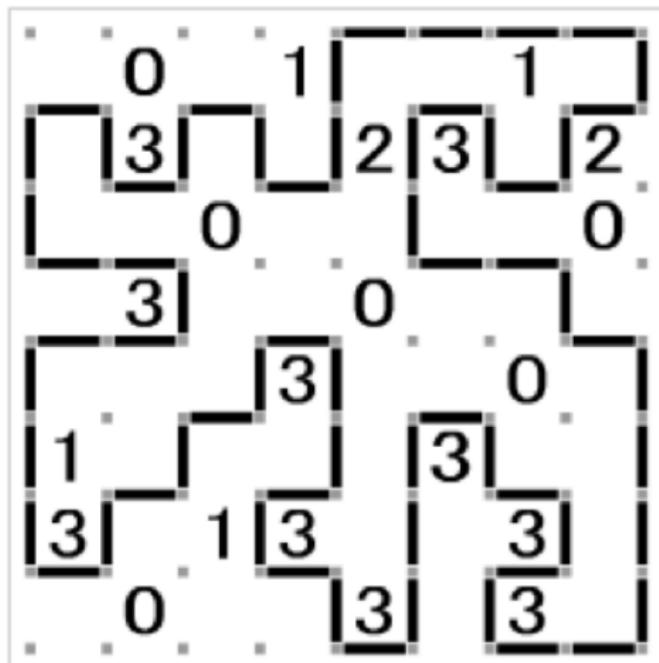
(<https://www.mathpuzzle.com/retrograde.html?>)

Puzzle 2: Slitherlink



What are the rules of this game?

Puzzle 2: Slitherlink continued



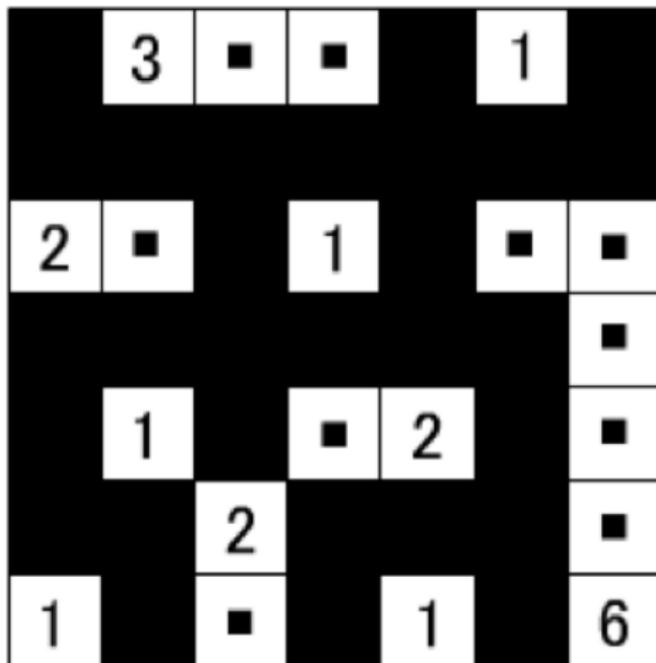
Try it yourself

Puzzle 3: Nurikabe

							5	2
3								
	4			2				
						3		
	4				4			
								3
	3			3				
		1			1	3	3	

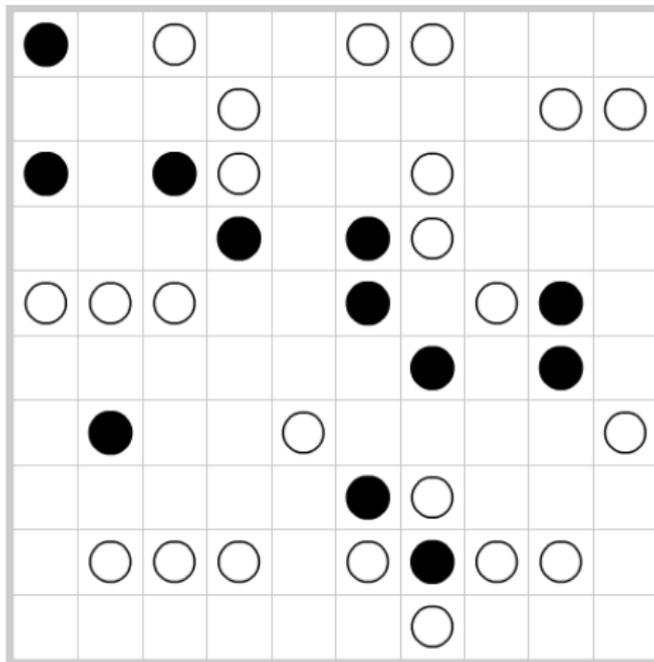
What are the rules of this game?

Puzzle 3: Nurikabe continued



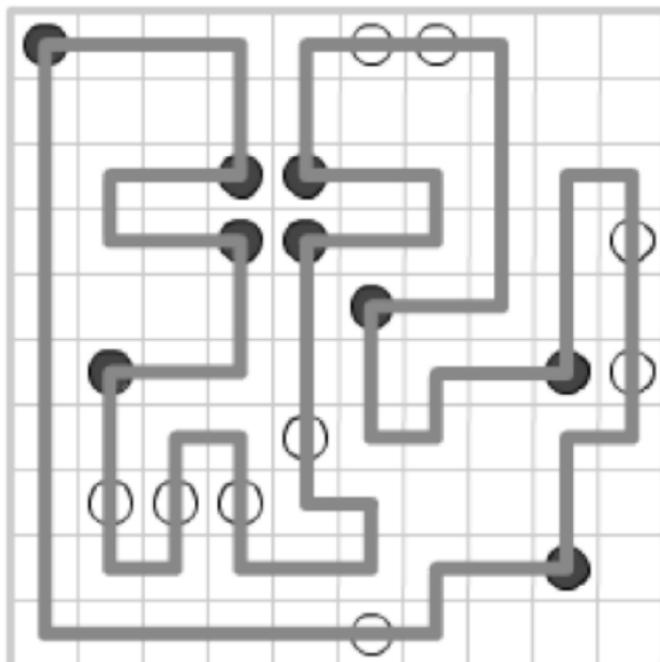
Try it yourself

Puzzle 4: Masyu



What are the rules of this game?

Puzzle 4: Masyu continued



Try it yourself