## Cryptography and The Da Vinci Code



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(OR... what Sophie Neveu did NOT seem to learn

## when she studied at Royal Holloway)



"There's an easier way," Sophie said, taking the pen from Teabing.
"It works for all reflectional substitution ciphers, including the Atbash. A little trick I learned at the Royal Holloway."

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Twice as clean."
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# What is cryptography? 

# Have you used 

 cryptography:on a daily basis?
on a weekly basis?
occasionally?

## A simple scenario

## Alice

## Bob



## Risks to information

- Passive attacks
- unauthorised access to information
- Active attacks
- Unauthorised alteration
- Unauthorised deletion
- Unauthorised transmission
- Falsification of origin of information
- Unauthorised prevention of access to information


## Cryptography: the toolkit

Cryptography provides a mathematical toolkit of techniques that can be called upon in order to implement the security services required for any application.

## Cryptographic primitives



# The need for confidentiality 

## Sending a letter to a friend



## Sending an email to a friend



## Calling a friend on a mobile



## The Caesar Cipher



Royal Holloway
University of London

## The Caesar Cipher

## ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

## ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

sliding ruler

## Caesar Cipher Example

| $\mathbf{A}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | F | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{H}$ | $\mathbf{I}$ | $\mathbf{J}$ | $\cdots$ | $\mathbf{X}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Z}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Caesar Cipher Example

Key shift C

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | $\ldots$ | X | Y | Z |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | $\ldots$ | Z | A | B |

## Caesar Cipher Example

Key shift C

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| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | $\ldots$ | Z | A | B |


| A | C | E |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |



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| C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | $\ldots$ | Z | A | B |


| A | C | E |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C | E | G |



## Caesar Cipher Example

Key shift C

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| A | C | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C | E | G |


| A | $X$ | $E$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C |  |  |

## Caesar Cipher Example

Key shift C

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | $\ldots$ | X | Y | Z |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | $\ldots$ | Z | A | B |


| A | C | E |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C | E | G |


| $A$ | $X$ | $E$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C | $Z$ |  |

## Caesar Cipher Example

Key shift C

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | $\ldots$ | X | Y | Z |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | $\ldots$ | Z | A | B |


| A | C | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C | E | G |


| $A$ | $X$ | $E$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C | $Z$ | $G$ |

## Caesar Cipher Challenges

What creature hops about and explodes near a naked flame?
MX MW E KEWLSTTIV
(key shift E)

Which creature says "baa" and fights at sea?

ZNOY OY G HGZZRKYNKKV (key shift G)
Which animal runs very fast and keeps you warm?
AL AK S OAFVUZWWLSZ (key shift S)


## Simple Substitution Cipher



## Keyspace of the Substitution Cipher

The key space of the Simple Substitution Cipher is approximately $4 \times 10^{26}$, that is:

## 400000000000000000000000000

Just how big is that?

There are an estimated 10 sextillion (that's $10^{22}$ ) stars in our universe. That means that the Simple Substitution Cipher has about 40000 times the number of keys than there are stars in our universe.

The key space of DES is somewhere between $10^{16}$ and $10^{17}$. That's a much smaller number - it's only about 100000 times the number of stars in our galaxy!

## Substitution Cipher Examples

## Decrypt the following ciphertexts

 name of a country)5 ABXAZ O OAZ TCYE TE F CEOE UCZXT

## World Cup 2010 Special Examples



## GYZICEBCG

## OQC UQFKFOX <br> 

## Substitution Cipher Histogram



A histogram showing the relative frequencies of the letters in a cryptogram that was obtained by using a simple substitution cipher.

## Advanced Encryption Standard



## A cryptosystem

## Sender

## Receiver

decryption key


## The need for data integrity

## Two things that can go wrong...

## Accidental errors

## Deliberate errors

## How the Internet works (part 1)



## How the Internet works (part 2)



## International Morse Code

-1 dash $=3$ dots.

- The space between parts of the same letter $=1$ dot.
-The space between letters $=3$-dets.
- The space between words $=7$ dots.



## Morse Code Example

| 0010 | 01 | 1000 | 00 | 111 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



## The ISBN number

$x_{10} \equiv 11$
$-1 \log _{3}+2 g_{2}$
8
 4 －

症小始

## Deliberate errors



## CBC-MAC

(Padded) message divided into blocks


# The need for authentication 

## A problem with email



# Can you be sure that an email from a friend is really from your friend? 

## A need for authentication!



## Types of entity authentication

The most common methods use (a combination of):

- something that you have
- something that you are
- something that you know


## Passwords

## Choose a password....

PASSWORD1 ABCDEFG WILLIAMKATE STATION778 MARSBAR CV8**G9Pa2

## One-time password mechanisms



## Real world applications need

## Confidentiality

> Data Integrity Authentication
...to varying degrees
what did
Sophie Neveu learn
at Royal Holloway?

## Atbash Cipher

| a | b | C | d | e | f |  | g | h | i | j | k | I | m |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Z | Y | X | W | V | U |  | T | S | R | Q | P | 0 | N |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n | 0 | P | 9 | r | S |  | t | u | V | w | X | y | z |
| M | L | K | J | I | H |  | G | F | E | D | C | B | A |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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## Highly recommended

http://www.cryptool.org/

## Some bed-time reading

- F. Piper and S. Murphy, Cryptography: A Very Short Introduction, Oxford University Press (2002).
- H.X. Mel and D. Baker, Cryptography Decrypted, Addison-Wesley (2001).
- D.R. Stinson, Cryptography: Theory and Practice, 3rd Edition, Chapman \& Hall/CRC Press (2006).
- S. Levy, Crypto, Penguin Books (2000).
- S. Singh, The Code Book, Fourth Estate (1999).
- N. Ferguson and B. Schneier Practical Cryptography, Wiley (2003).


## Thank You



