

Historické šifrovania a dokonalá tajnosť (perfect secrecy)

Formálna definícia šifrovacieho systému

P - množina správ (plaintext)

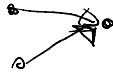
C - množina šifrovaných správ (cipher text)

K - množina kľúčov $P \rightarrow C$

$e: (P \times K) \rightarrow C \quad e_k: e(-, k = k)$

$d: (C \times K) \rightarrow P \quad d_k: d(-, k = k)$

$\forall P, k \quad d_k(e_k(P)) = P \quad e_k$ je invertovateľná.



CÉZAROV KRYPTOSYSTEM

0 1 2 ... 25
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
C D E F G A B

$P = \{A, \dots, Z\} = \{0, \dots, 25\}$
 $C = \{A, \dots, Z\} = \{0, \dots, 25\}$
 $K = \{A, \dots, Z\} = \{0, \dots, 25\}$
 $e_k(i) = i + k \pmod{26}$
 $d_k(j) = j - k \pmod{26}$

$H + C = 7 + 2 = 9 = J$

b b
0
.
.
.
25

POLYBIOUS CRYPTOSYSTEM

	A	B	C	D	E
F	A	B	C	D	E
G	F	G	H	I	J
H	L	M	N	O	P
I	Q	R	S	T	U
J	V	W	X	Y	Z

Správa: 'CRYPTOLOGY'

$P = \{A, B, \dots, Z\}$
 $C \in \{A, B, \dots, Z\}^2$

$C \rightarrow FC \quad P \rightarrow \quad L \rightarrow \quad Y \rightarrow JD$
 $R \rightarrow IB \quad T \rightarrow \quad O \rightarrow$
 $Y \rightarrow JD \quad O \rightarrow \quad G \rightarrow$

$\{0, \dots, 25\} \rightarrow \{0, \dots, 25\}$
26!

MONOALFABETICKÁ ŠIFRA

EVERY YOU Y E E E E
 WIWGC RYC CXA VYC VYMW LGXUGWOO. WIWGC OSWL VYC QW BGAHSBAN.
 E THER E E E E E E E
 CWS SEWGW DHNN OSGWPE XAS QWBXGW CXA YZ WIWG-NWZUSEWZHJU,
 E E E E E E E E
 WIWG-YOPWZRHZU, WIWG-HVLGXIHJU LYSE. CXA MZXD CXA DHNN ZWIWG
 ITTO THE E THE

E T H E R E E E E E E E E E
 CWS SEWGW DHNN OSGWSP E XAS QWBXGW CXA YZ WIWG-NWZUSEWZH ZU,
 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E
 WIWG-YOPWZRHZU, WIWG-HVLGXIHZU LYSE. CXA MZXD CXA DHNN ZWIWG
 E T O T H E E T H E
 UWS SX SEW WZR XB SEW FXAGZWC. QAS SEHO, OX BYG BGXV
 T O T H E T H E
 RHOPXAGYUHZU, XZNC YRRO SX SEW FXC YZR UNXGC XB SEW PNHVQ.

- W → E
- E → H
- S → T
- X → O
- G → P
- I → V
- C → Y
- A → U

HILL CRYPTOSYSTEM

$$P = \{A_1, \dots, Z\}^2 \quad (\text{všech možných dvojic})$$

$$C = P$$

$K =$ množina všech 2×2 (nebo $n \times n$) matic M invertibilních mod 26.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 e_{M_z}(ab) = M_z \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \pmod{26} \\
 d_{M_z}(ij) = M_z^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \end{pmatrix} \pmod{26}
 \end{array}
 \left| \begin{array}{l}
 \det(M) = d \\
 \det(M^{-1}) = 1/d
 \end{array} \right.$$

$\det(M)$ musí být invertibilní mod 26 $\gcd(\det(M), 26) = 1$

a je invertibilní mod n
 $\Leftrightarrow \gcd(a, n) = 1$

$\det(M) \neq \{\text{párne čísla}, 13\}$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(M) = 4 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 3 = -5 = 21 \pmod{26}$$

$$\dots^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \end{pmatrix} \quad M^{-1} \cdot M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M^{-1} \circ M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \cdot 1 + b \cdot 3 = 1 \\ a \cdot 3 + b \cdot 4 = 0 \\ 1 \cdot c + 3d = 0 \\ 3c + 4d = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a = 20 \\ b = 11 \\ c = 11 \\ d = 5 \end{array}$$

$$M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 20 & 11 \\ 11 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

AC → 02

$$M \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 34 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = (68)$$

AC → GI

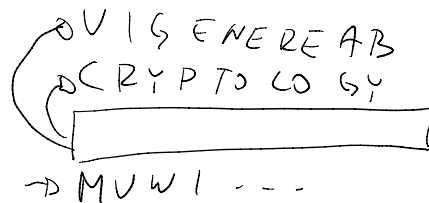
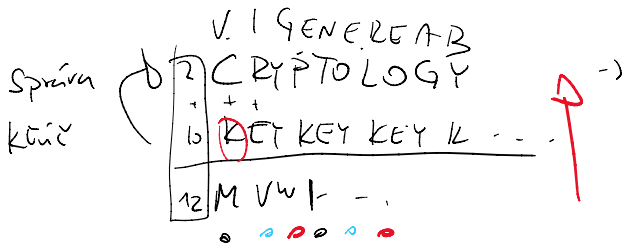
CA → 20

$$M \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (26)$$

CA → CG

VIGENÉRE CRYPTOSYSTEM

Klíč → ľubovoľné slovo dĺžky L



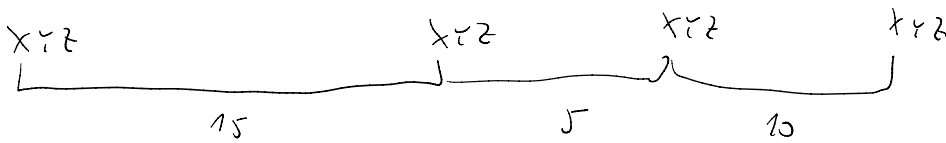
M I ...
V ...
W ...

4+6 → 14 **O** → E
4+4 → 8 **J** → E
4-3 → 1 **A** → E

KASISKI'S METHOD

ak sa opakuje ir texte podľbhu vo veľkosti slova

až sa opakuje v texte podľa toho vo veľkosti, ktorá je násobkom k , tak pravdepodobnosť dĺžky šifry je L .



$$L = 5$$

FRIEDMANOVA

n - dĺžka textu

n_i - počet znakov "i" v texte

$$n = \sum_{i \in \{a, \dots, z\}} n_i$$

$$L \approx \frac{0,027 \cdot n}{(n-1) \cdot 0,038 \cdot n + 0,065}$$

$$f = \sum_{i=0}^{25} \frac{n_i(n_i-1)}{n(n-1)}$$

PERFECT SECRECY - DOKONALÁ TAJNOSŤ

$P_r(P)$ - pravdepodobnosť výberu plaintextu (štatisticky prirodzeného textu)

$P_r(K)$ - distribúcia tajného šifra (typicky uniformná)

$P_r(C)$ - pravdepodobnosť ciphertextu (indukované $P_r(P)$ a $P_r(K)$)

$P_r(C=c | P=p)$ \rightarrow pravdepodobnosť že p sa zašifruje ako c

$P_r(P=p | C=c)$ \rightarrow pravdepodobnosť že c sa zašifruje ako p

Perfect secrecy

$$\forall p, c \quad P_r(P=p) = P_r(P=p | C=c)$$

$\forall P, C$

$$\Pr(P=p) = \Pr(P=p|C=c)$$

$P = \{x, y, z\}$

$C = \{a, b, c\}$

$K = \{1, 2, 3\}$

	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow
e_i	x	y	z
$\rightarrow 1$	a	b	c
$\rightarrow 2$	c	a	b
$\rightarrow 3$	b	c	a

$\Pr(K=1) = 1/3$

$\Pr(P=x) = 3/8$

$\Pr(K=2) = 1/6$

$\Pr(P=y) = 1/8$

$\Pr(K=3) = 1/2$

$\Pr(P=z) = 1/2$

$$\Pr(C=c) = \sum_{i \in P} \Pr(P=i) \sum_{k: e_k(i)=c} \Pr(K=k) \quad \triangleleft$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(C=a) &= \Pr(P=x) \cdot \Pr(K=1) + \Pr(P=y) \cdot \Pr(K=2) \\ &\quad + \Pr(P=z) \cdot \Pr(K=3) \\ &= 13/48 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Pr(C=c | P=p) = \sum_{k: e_k(p)=c} \Pr(K=k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists C, P: \Pr(P=p) \neq \Pr(P=p|C=c)$$

$$\Pr(C=a | P=x) = \Pr(K=1) = 1/3$$

BAYESOV TEOREM

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \circ & & \circ \\ P(A|B) \cdot P(B) & = & P(A) \cdot P(B|A) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ P(A, B) & \Downarrow & P(A, B) \end{array}$$

$$P(A|B) = P(A) \Rightarrow P(B) P(B|A)$$

$$P(P=1) = P(P=2) = P(P=3) = 1/3 \quad \&$$

$\rightarrow P(P=1) P(P=2) P(P=3) \rightarrow$ arbitrary

$$\forall c \quad P(C=c) = \sum_{i \in P} P_r(P=i) \cdot \sum_{k: e_k(i)=c} P_r(K=k)$$

$$= \sum_{i \in P} P_r(P=i) \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sum_{i \in P} P_r(P=i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\forall c, p \quad P(C=c | P=p) = \sum_{k: e_k(p)=c} P_r(K=k)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

\Downarrow

$$\forall c, p \quad P_r(P=p) = P_r(P=p | C=c)$$

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