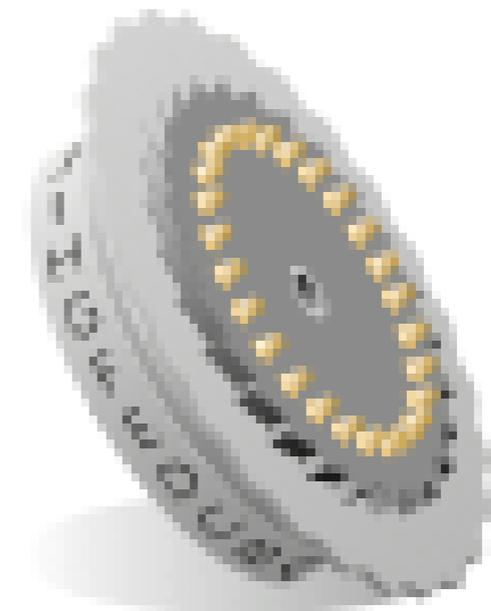


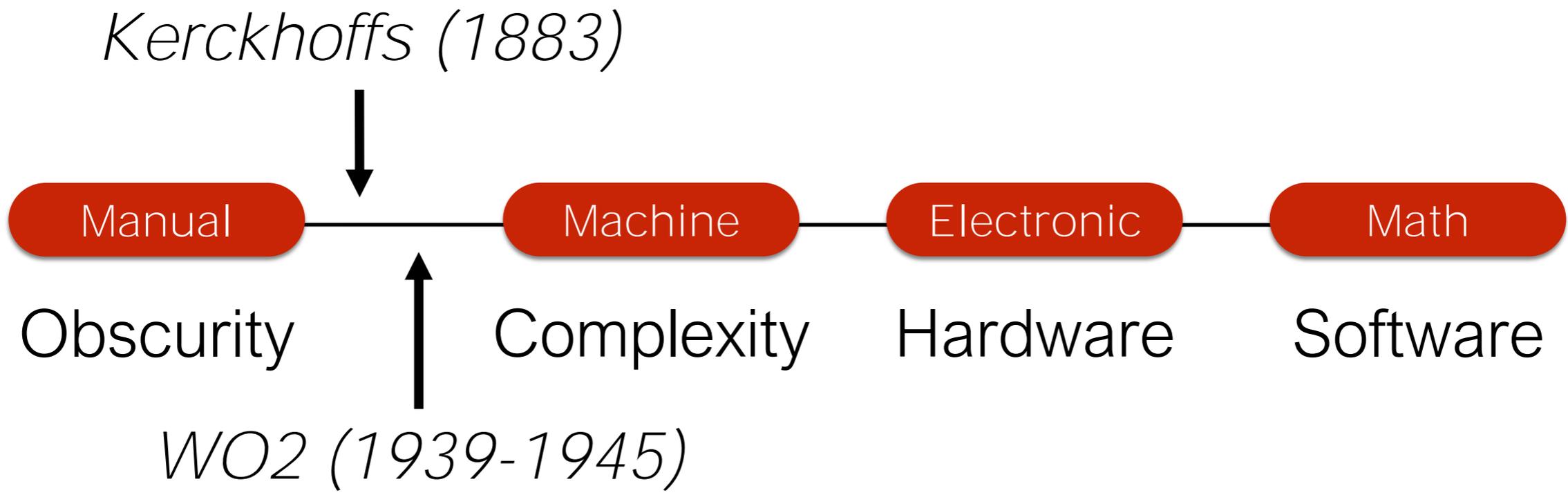
PvIB event

17 April 2018

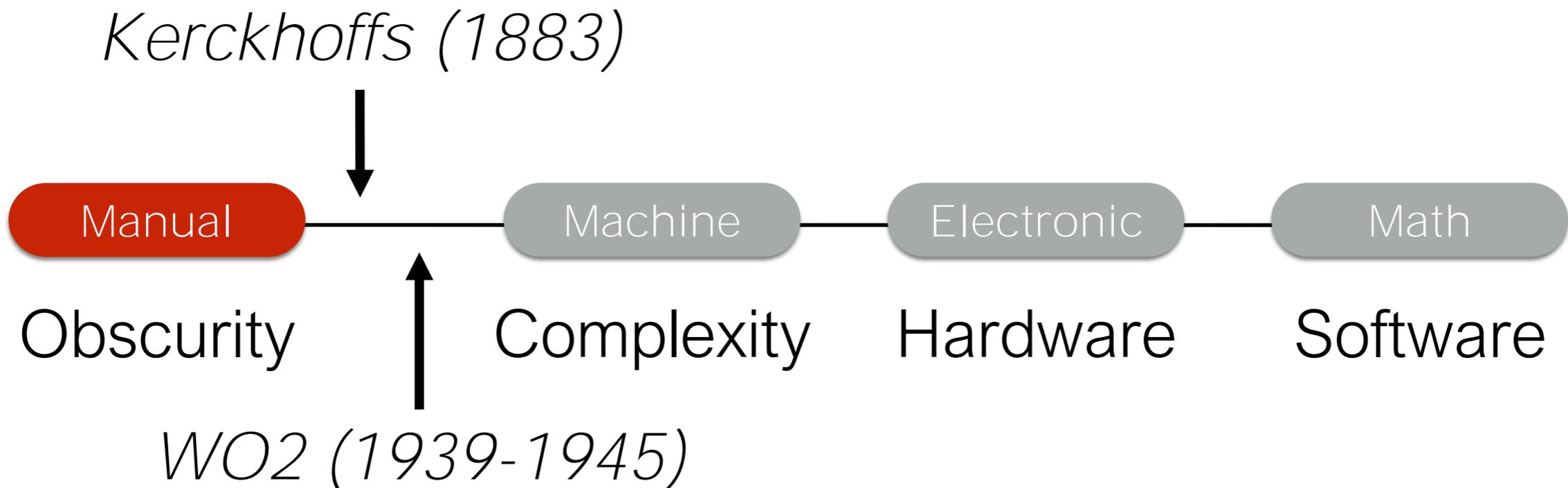
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Cryptography



Cryptography



Hand ciphers

Manual

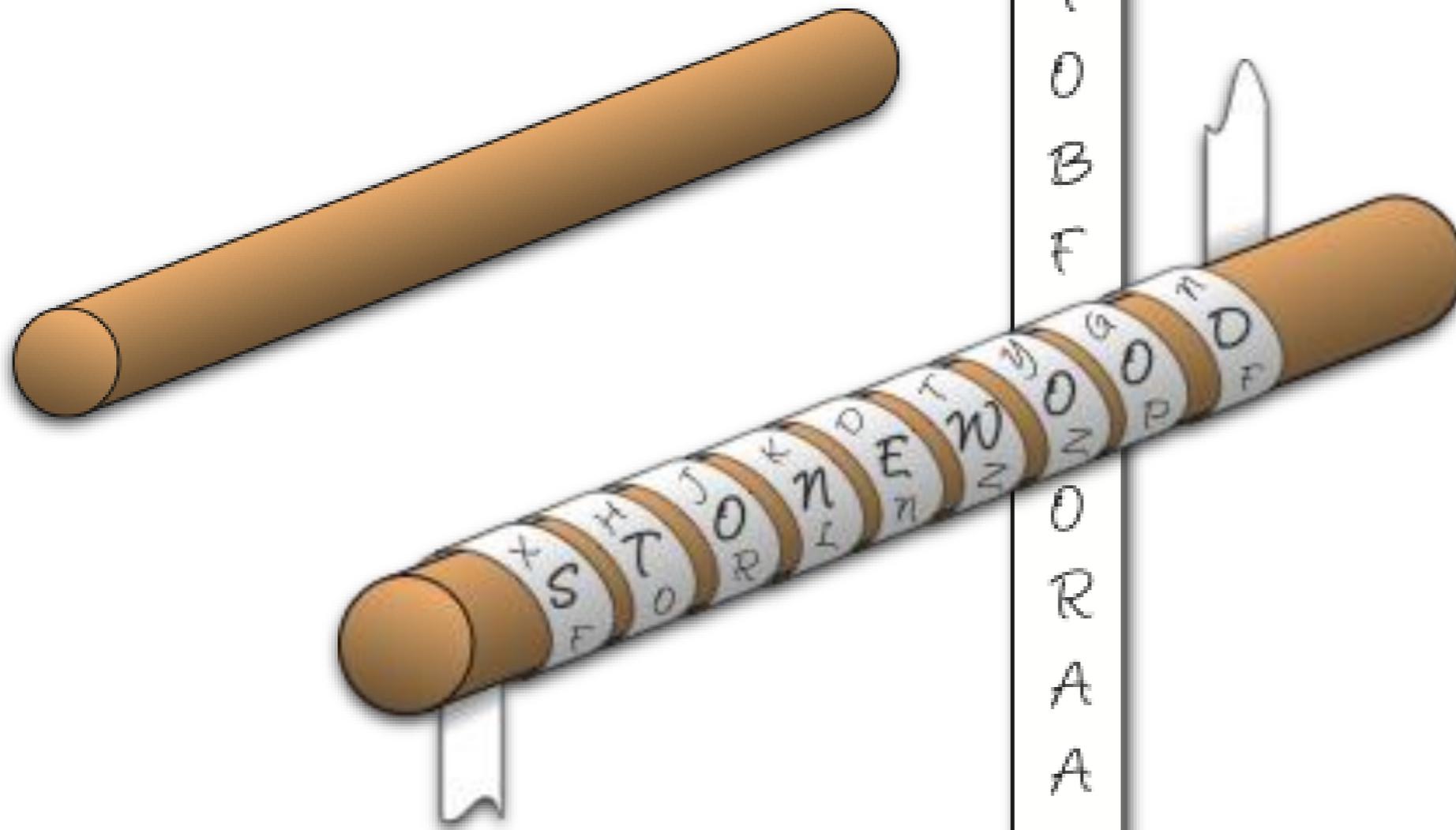
Security by Obscurity



Skytale

Spartans 500 b.c.

Manual



Caesar Cipher

Manual

Caesar, Alberti, Vigenere, American Civil War



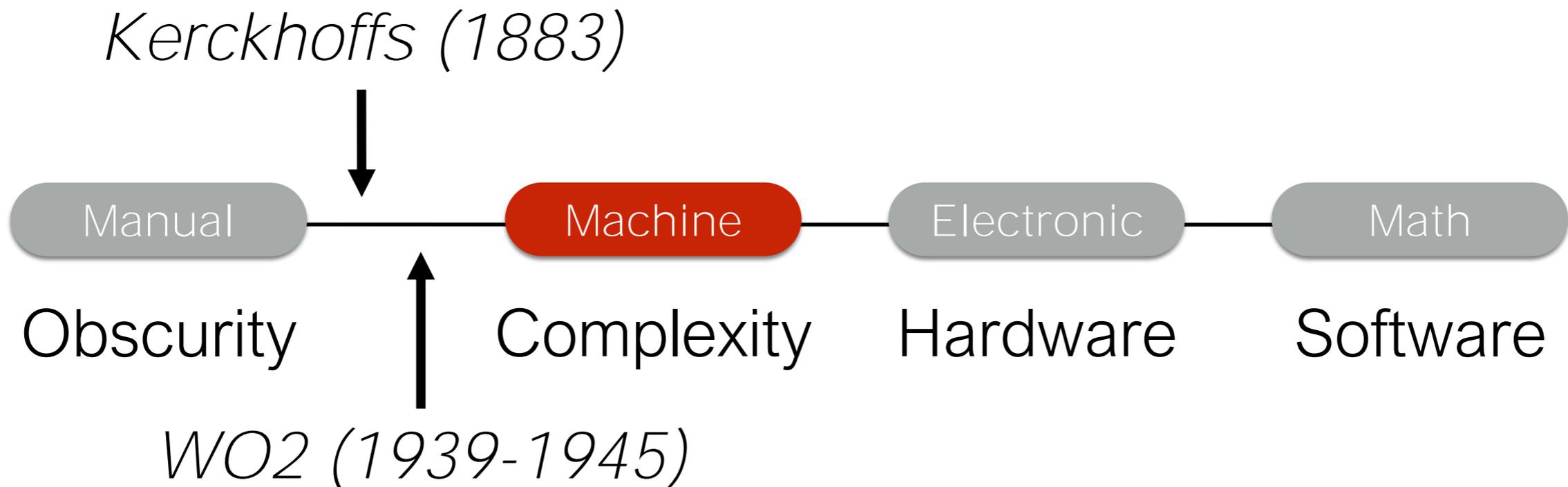
Tattoo

Manual

Hidden messages



Cryptography



Machine ciphers

Machine

- Security by complexity
- Kerckhoffs' principle(s)
- Rotor-based cipher machines
- Mechanical
- Electromechanical



WWII

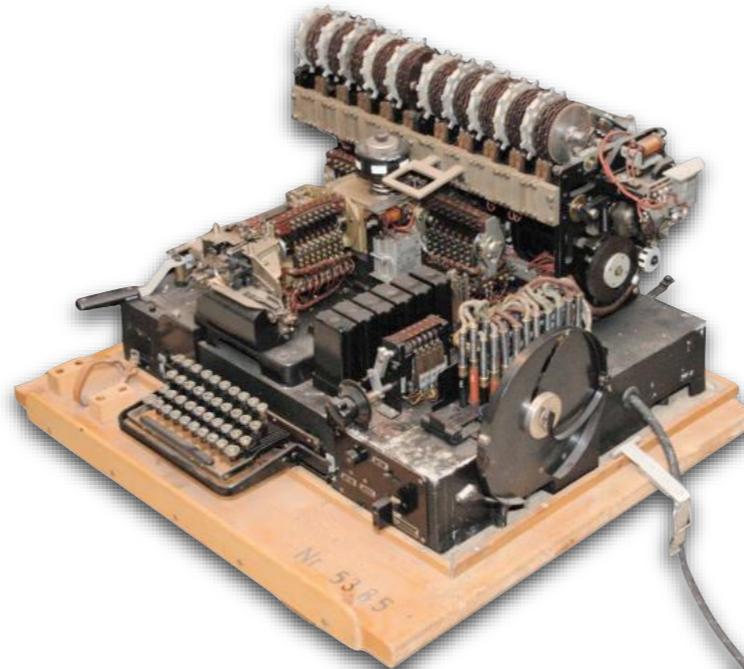
German Army

Machine



Enigma

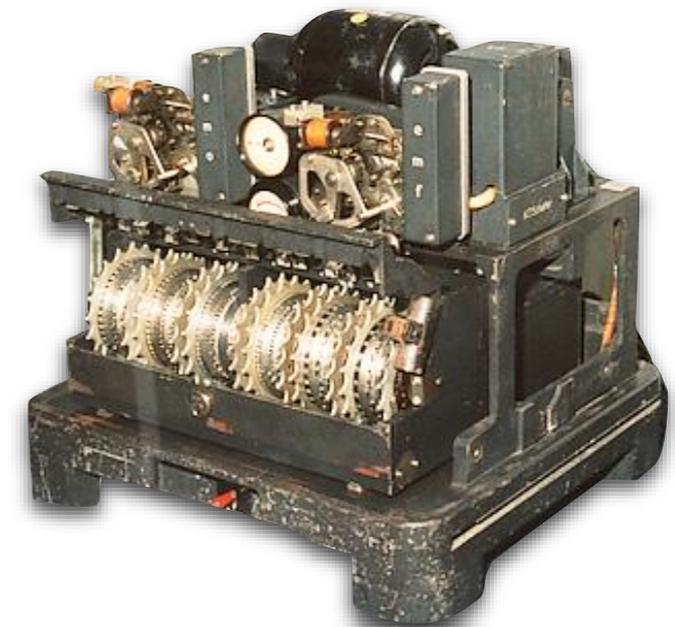
20,000 units
Used over radio



Geheimschreiber

Siemens und Halse T52

1000 units
Mainly used over land lines



Lorenz

SZ-42

50 units
Used over land lines and radio



Enigma

1923 - 1975

- Electromechanical
- 3 or 4 cipher wheels
- Broken during WWII
- Weaknesses
- Regular wheel stepping
- A letter can not become itself

Machine



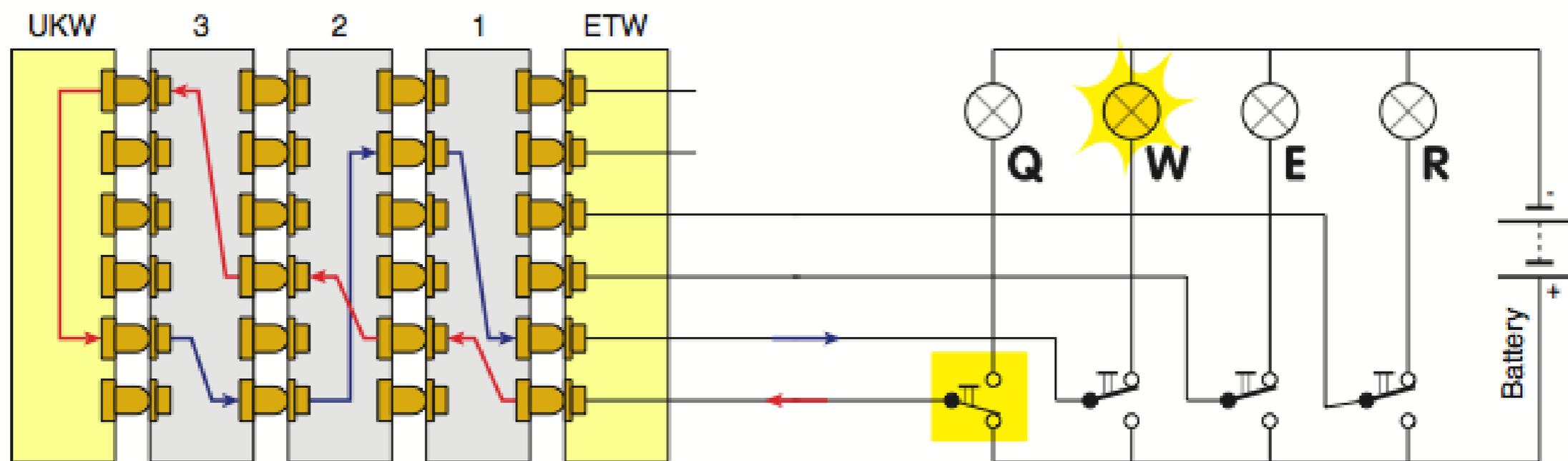
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Enigma

1923 - 1975

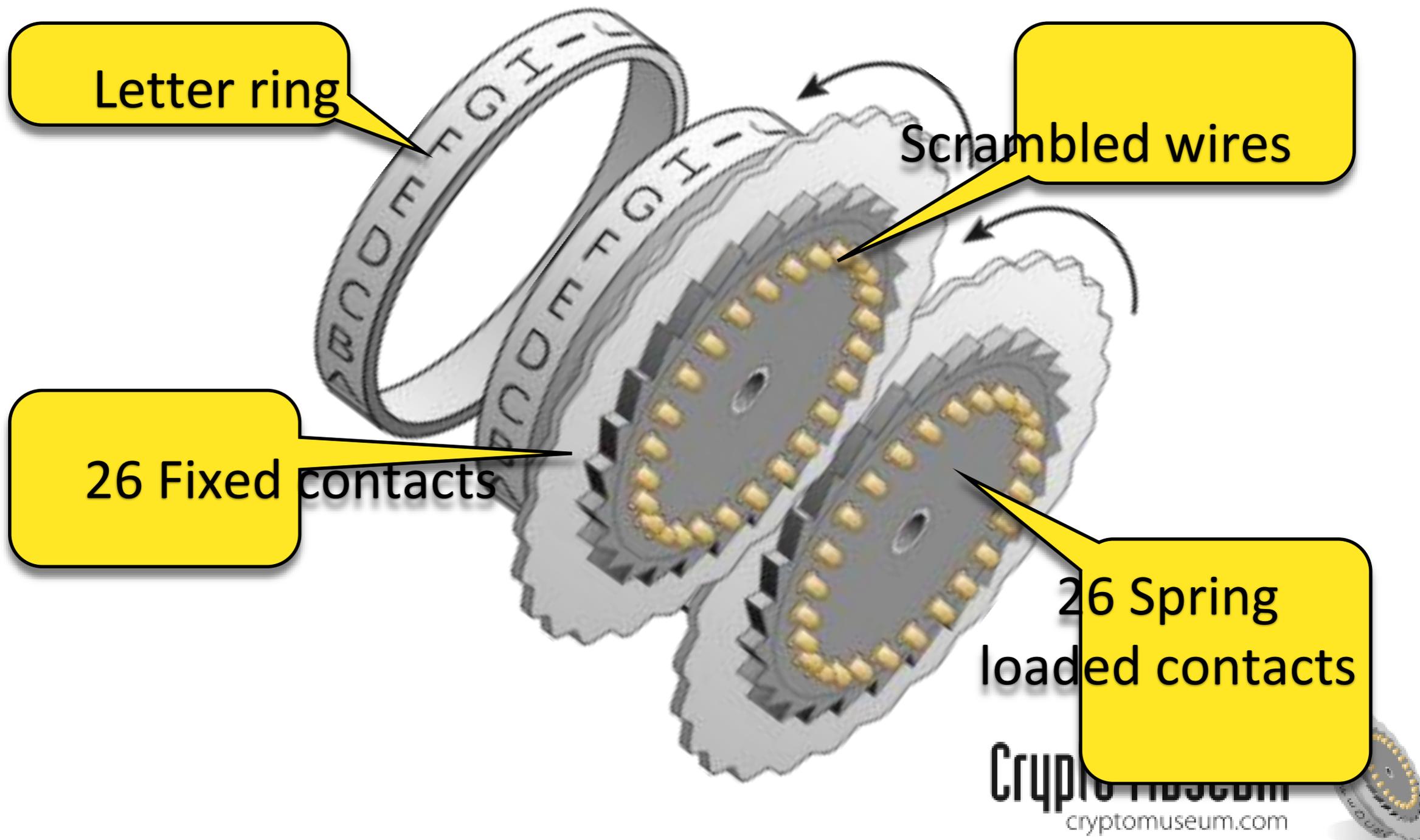
Machine



Enigma

1923 - 1975

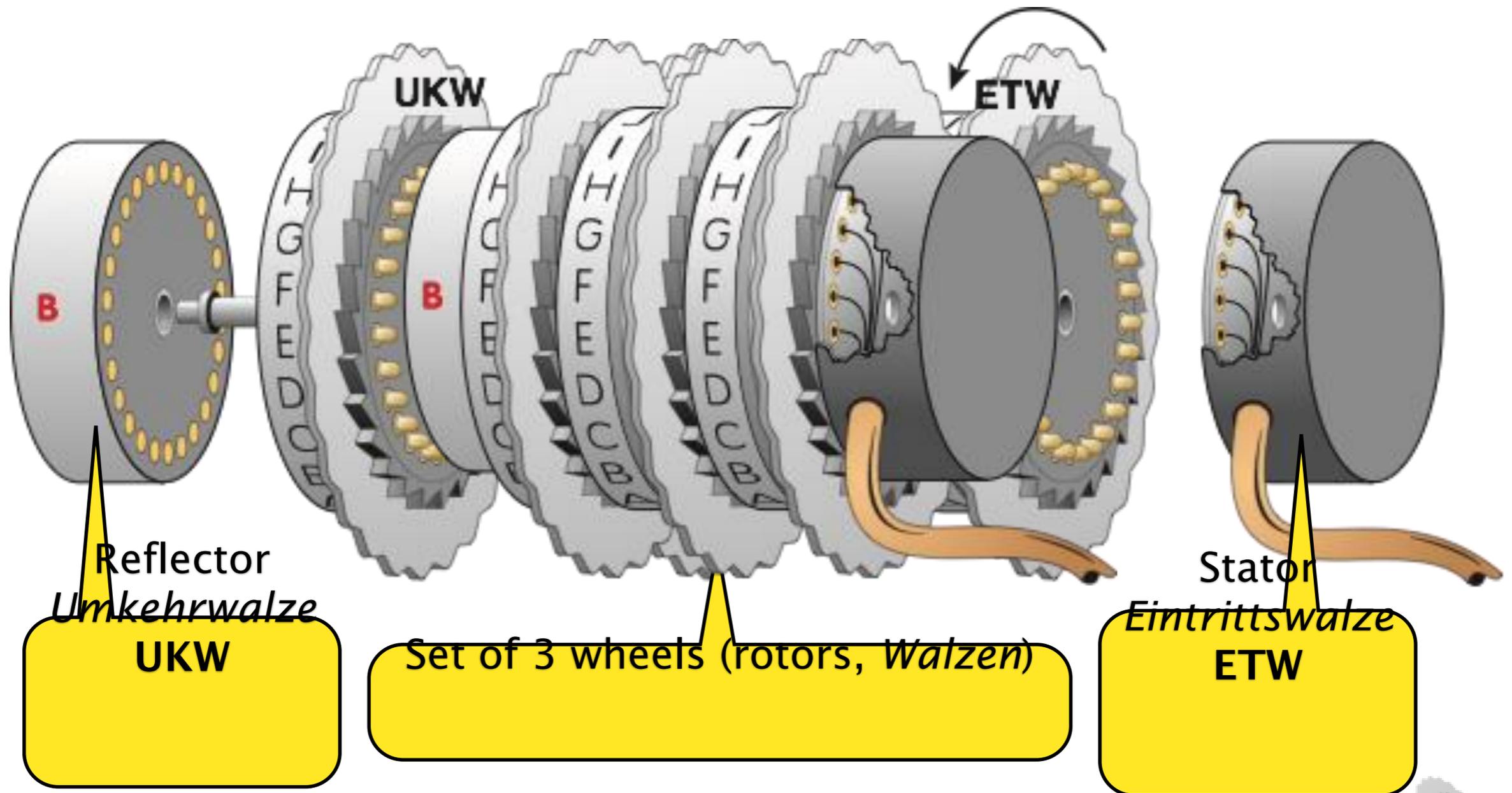
Machine



Enigma

1923 - 1975

Machine



Enigma

Machine

Non-linearity - the Lückenfüllerwalze

- Programmable wheel
- Variable position and number of notches
- High degree of non-linearity
- Less predictable
- Long cipher period
- Too late to be of use
- All wheels taken by the American NSA

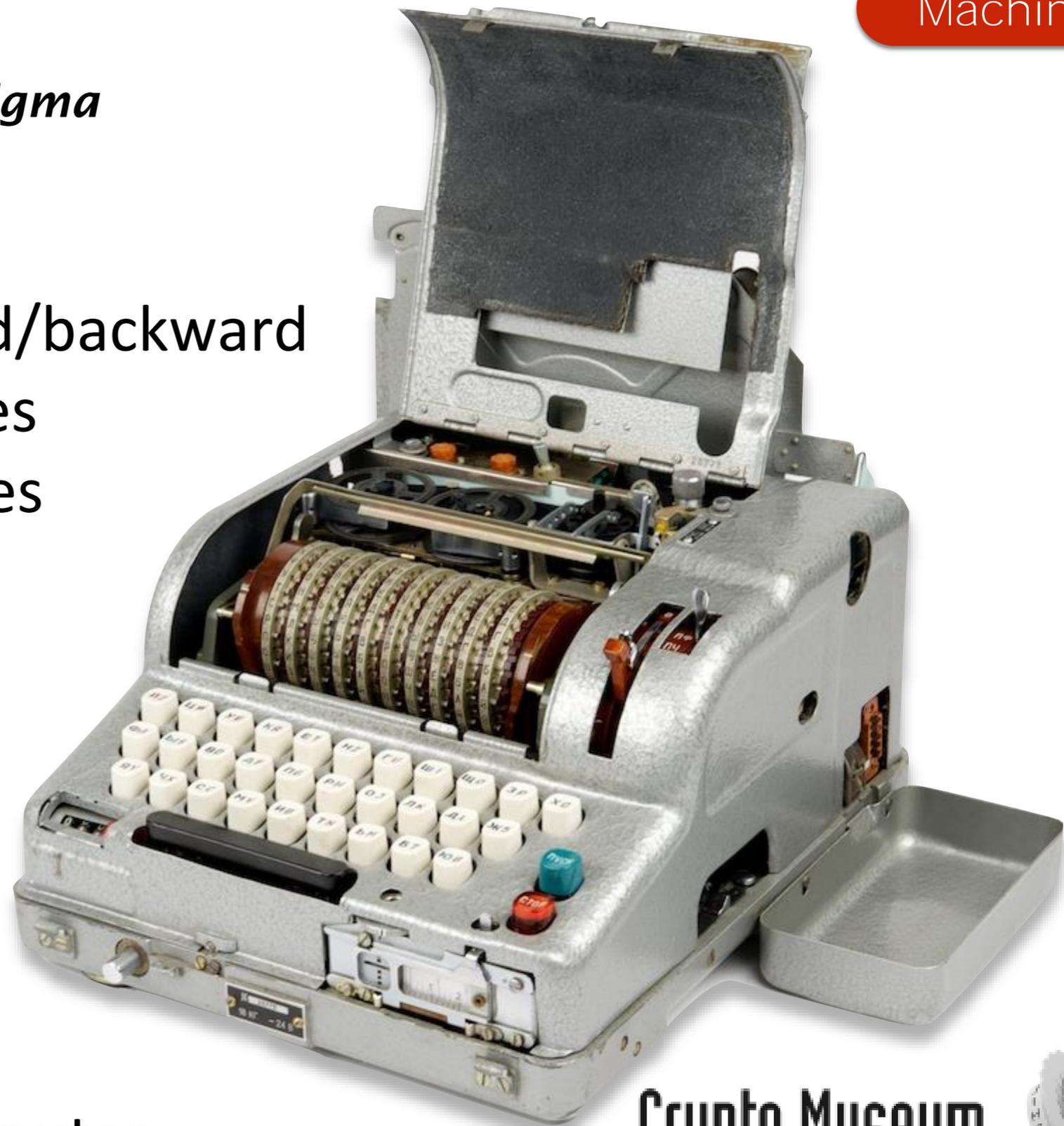


Fialka

USSR counterpart of Enigma

- 10 wheels
- Moving forward/backward
- Multiple notches
- Removable cores
- High degree of non-linearity
- No weaknesses like Enigma
- Used during Cold War
- Broken by NSA using Cray Computer

Machine



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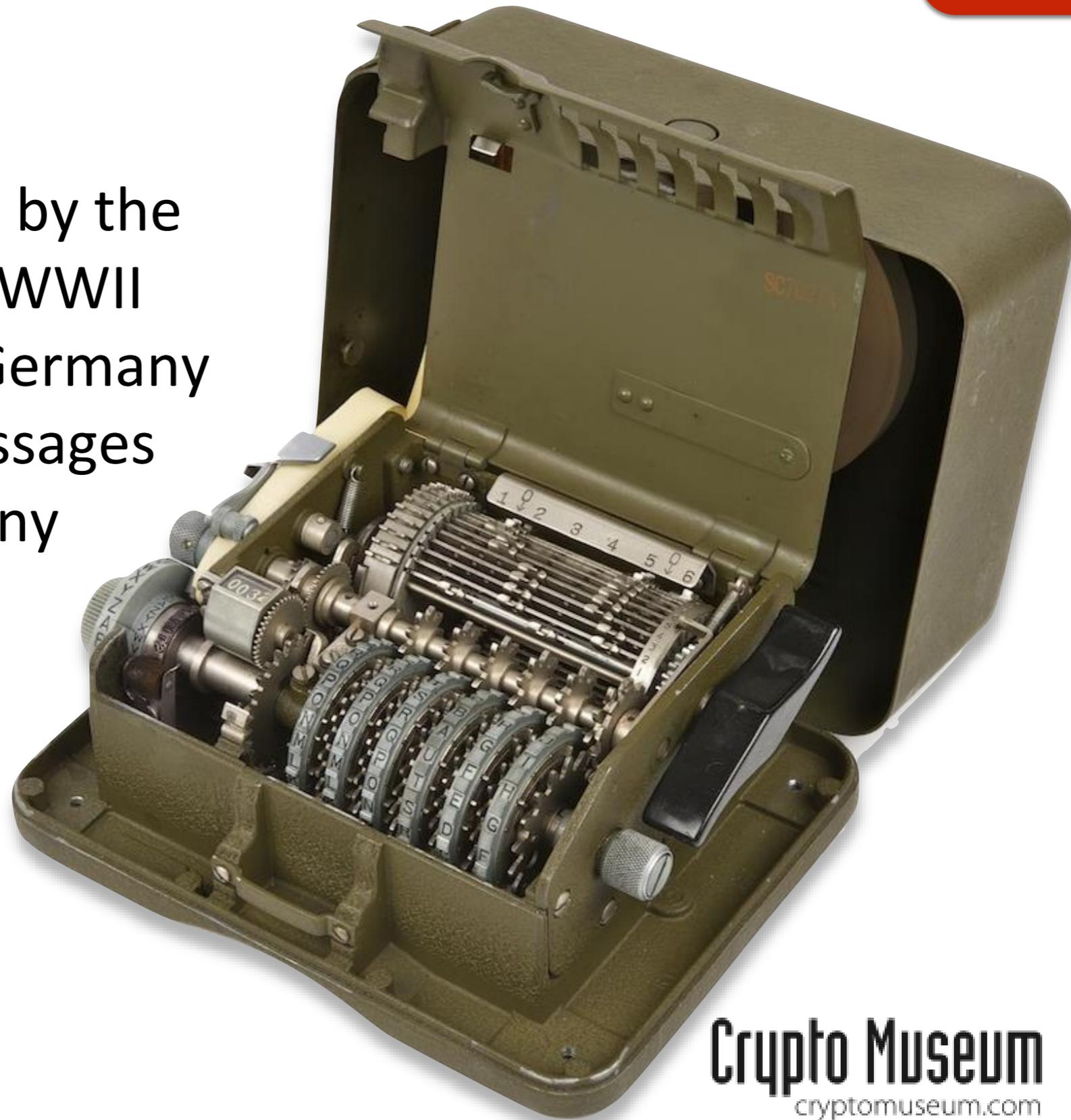


Hagelin

C-38 / M-209

Machine

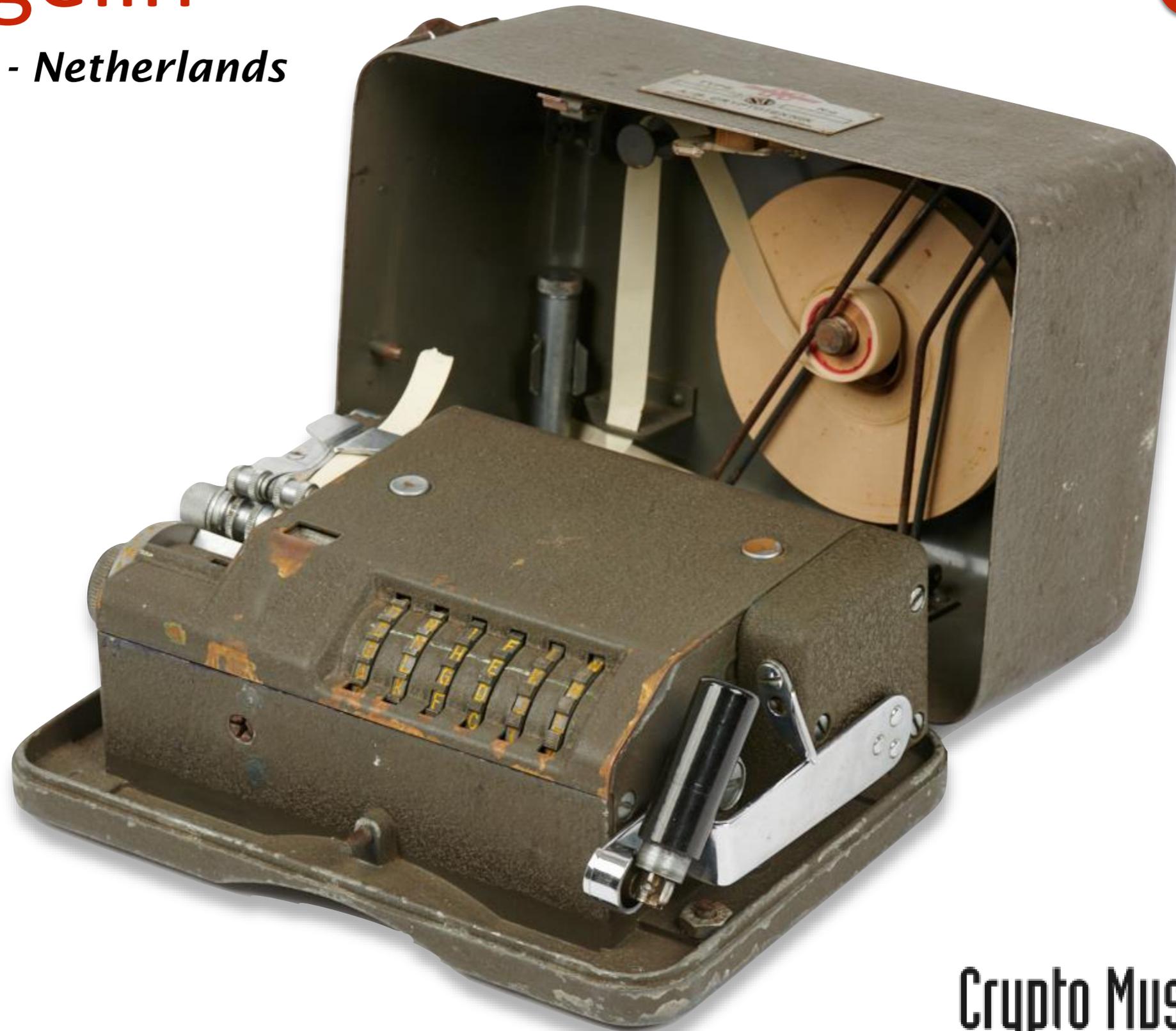
- M-209 used by the USA during WWII
- Broken by Germany
- Tactical messages
- Used by many countries after WWII



Hagelin

C-446 - Netherlands

Machine



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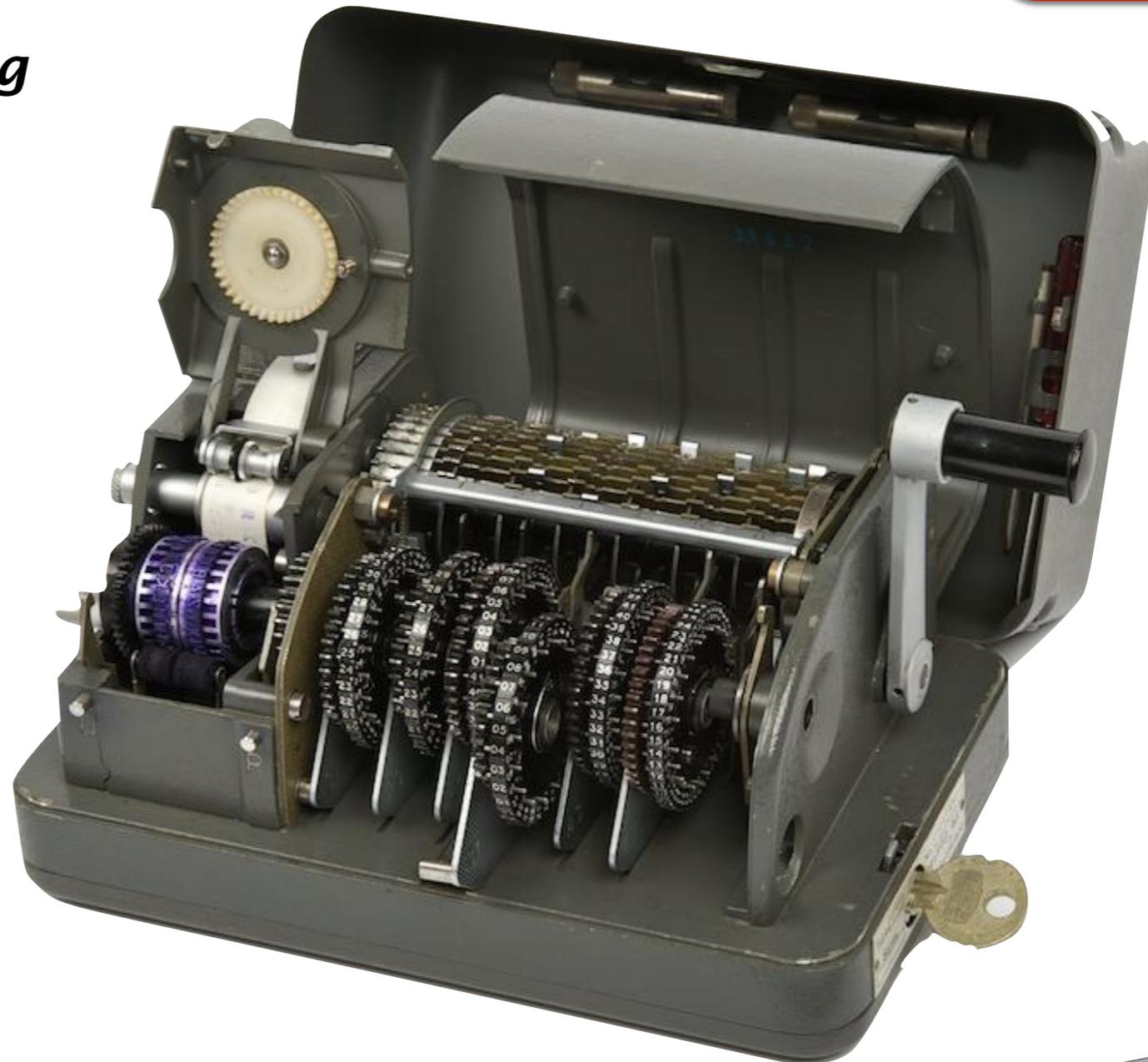


Hagelin

Machine

CX-52 - irregular stepping

- High degree of non-linearity
- Removable cipher wheels
- Irregular wheel stepping
- More difficult to break
- NSA intervention
- Friedman papers



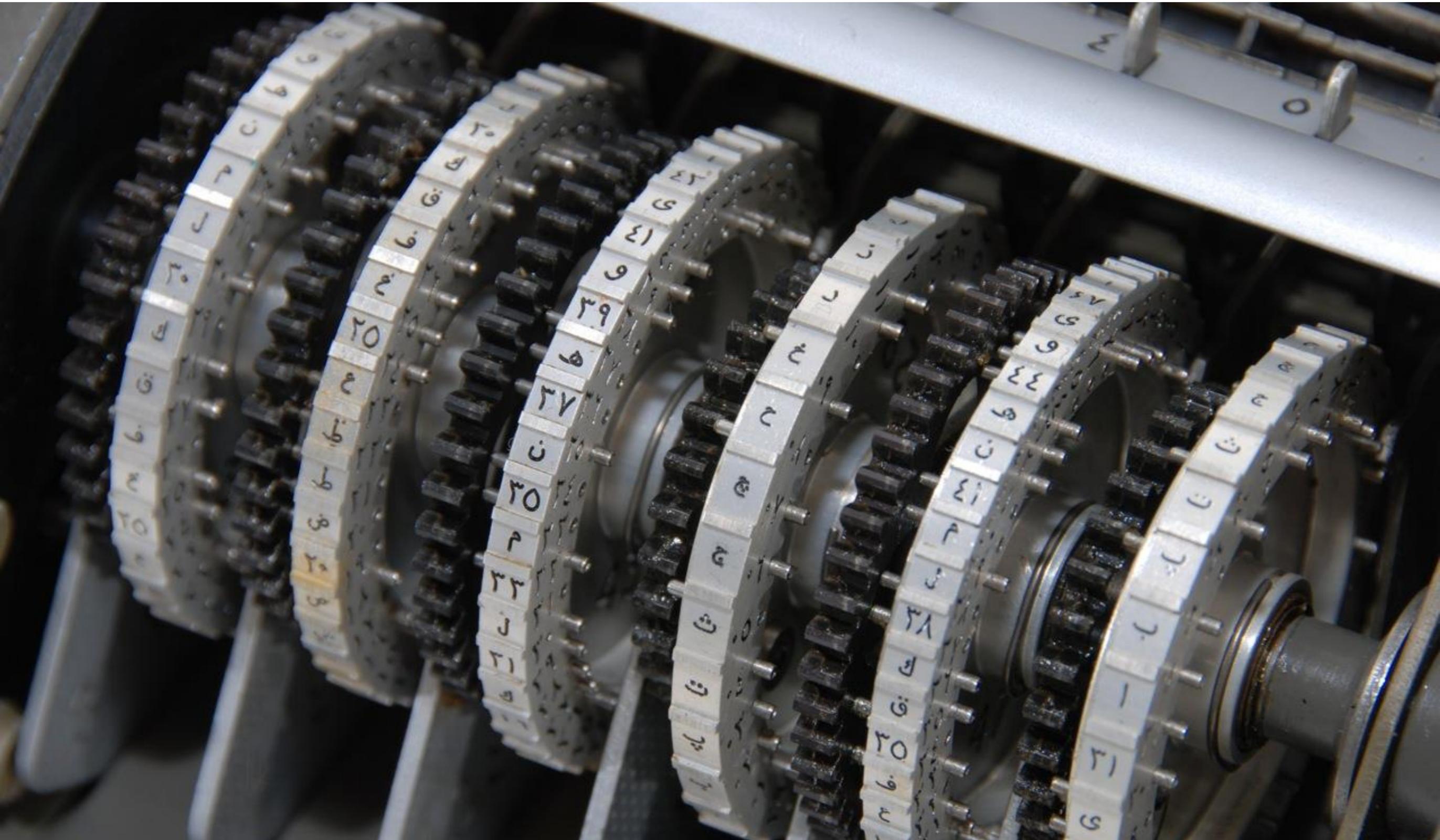
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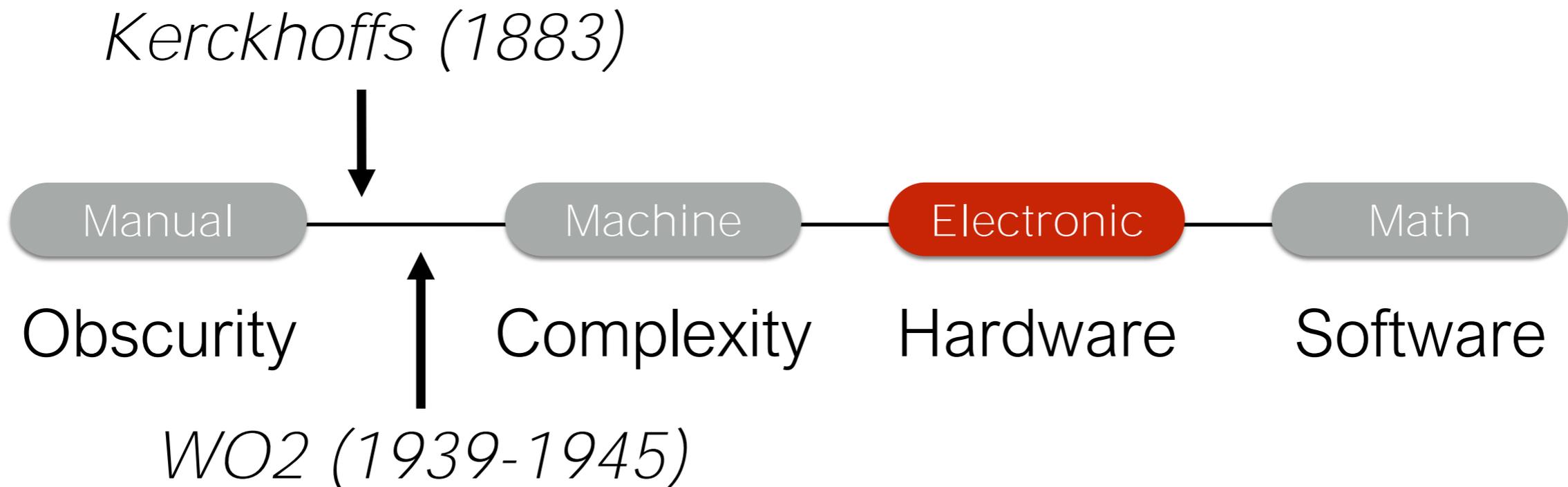
Hagelin

CX-52 - Arab version

Machine



Cryptography



Hardware ciphers

Electronic

- Easier to build
- More reliable
- Easier maintenance
- Easier to update/modify
- Easier in operation
- Public/secret algorithms
- Complexity and additional obscurity



Ecolex-X

Electronic

Wheels replaced by non-linear shift-registers



Hagelin

HC-520

Electronic

- First microprocessor-based encryption device
- Wheels made in software
- Low-power
- Easy to use
- High level of security
- Secret algorithm



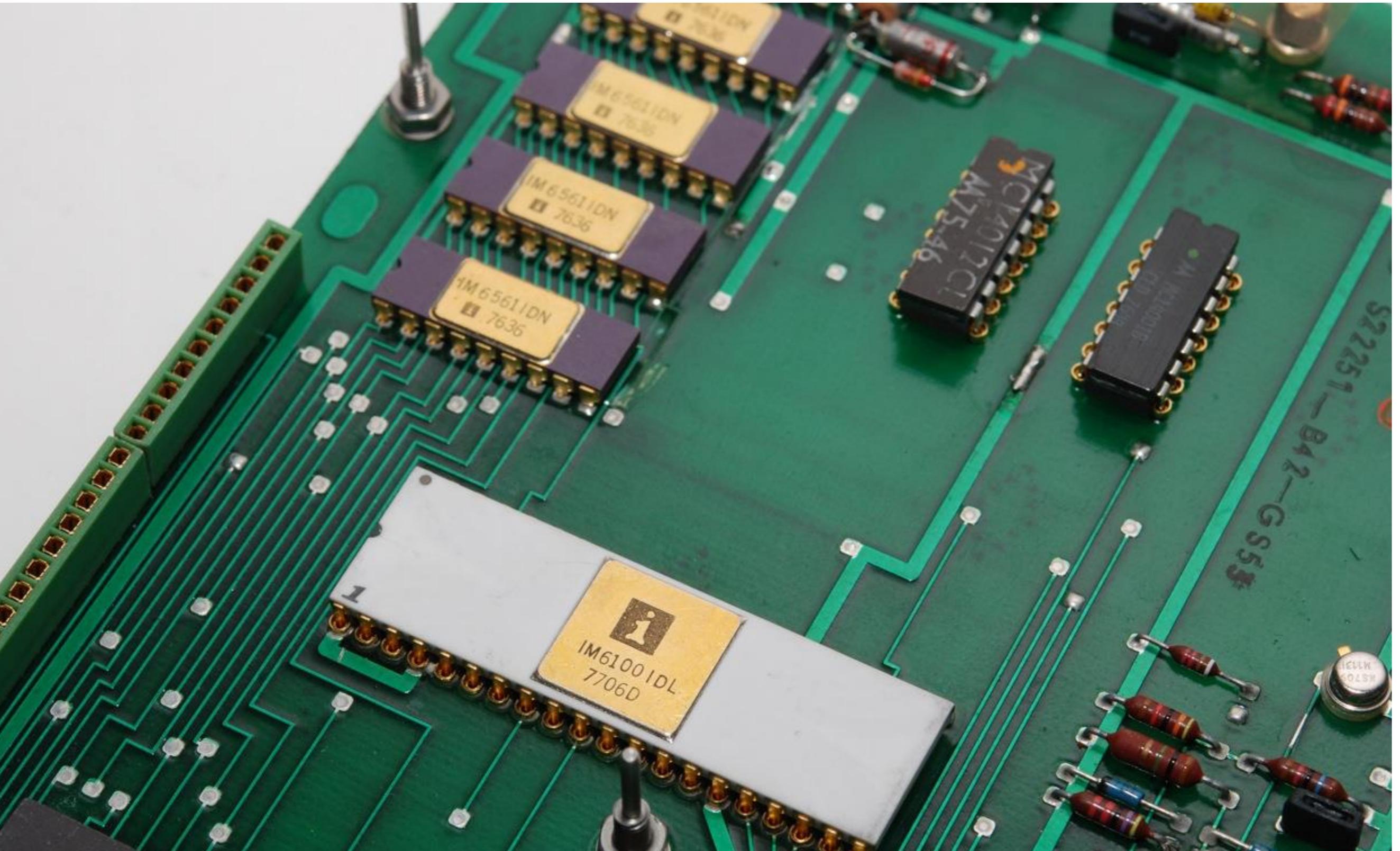
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HC-520

Electronic



SIGSALY

Secure speech during WWII

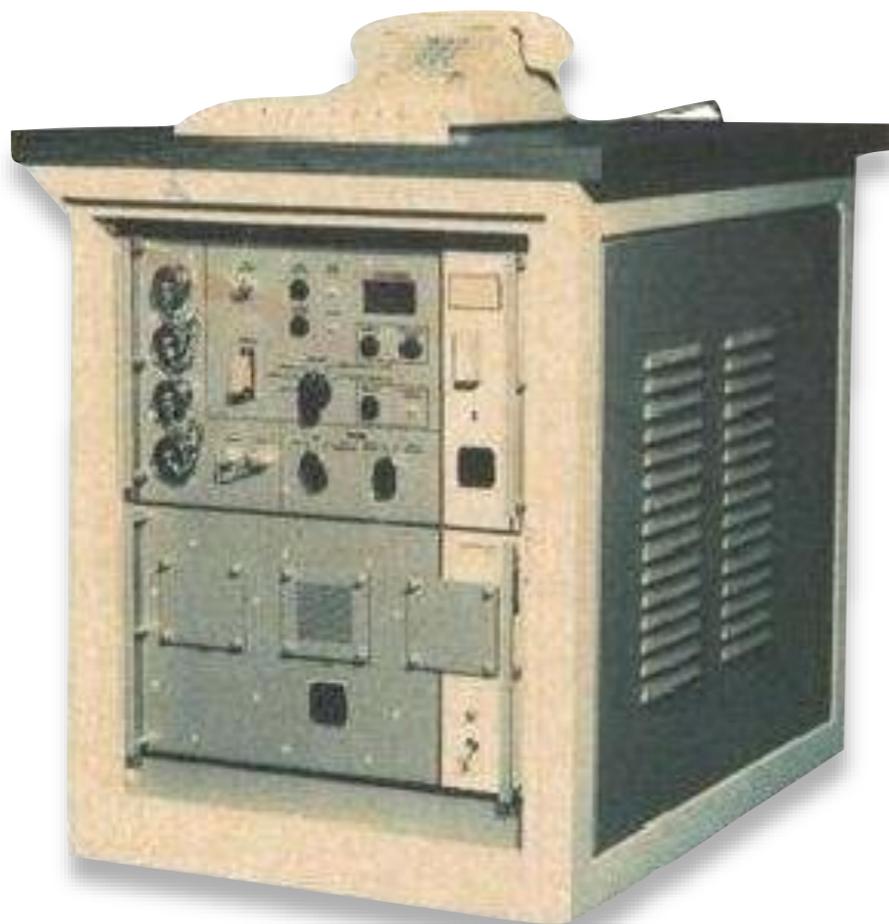
Electronic



STU-I

Electronic

Speech encryption - secret SAVILLE algorithm



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Spendex 40

Secret SAVILLE algorithm

Electronic

- Philips (1981)
- Compatible with STU-I
- Much smaller
- Permission from NSA to use highly secret SAVILLE algorithm



PX-1000

Electronic

1983 - Data Encryption Standard (DES)



PX-1000

Electronic

1983 - Data Encryption Standard (DES)

- DES publicly available
- Promoted by Philips, Siemens, Alcatel, Ericsson and others
- Affordable
- Secure
- Used by ANC (Mandela)
- Intervention by the NSA
- Less secure 'government friendly' algorithm



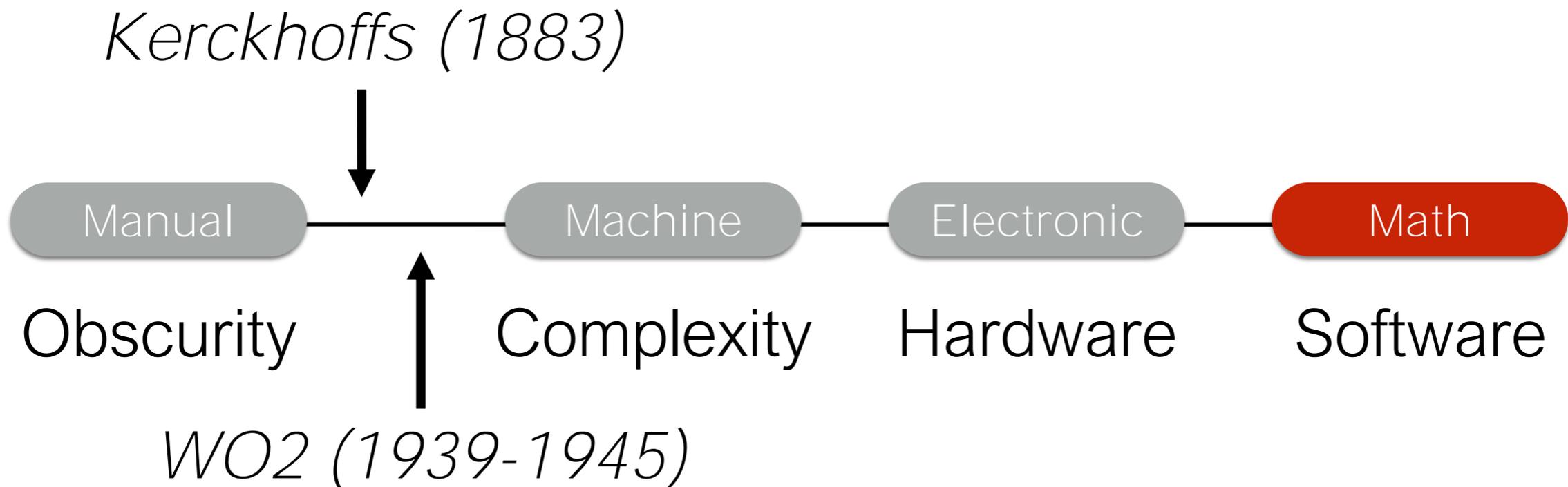
Barbie

Caesar cipher

Electronic



Cryptography



Software ciphers

Math

- Public Key Encryption (PKE)
- Public algorithms: DES, 3DES, AES, etc.
- Government: public & secret algorithms
- Personal Computers (PCs)

- Secure?
- Weaknesses?
- Side-channel attacks
- Platform manipulation
- Key Escrow

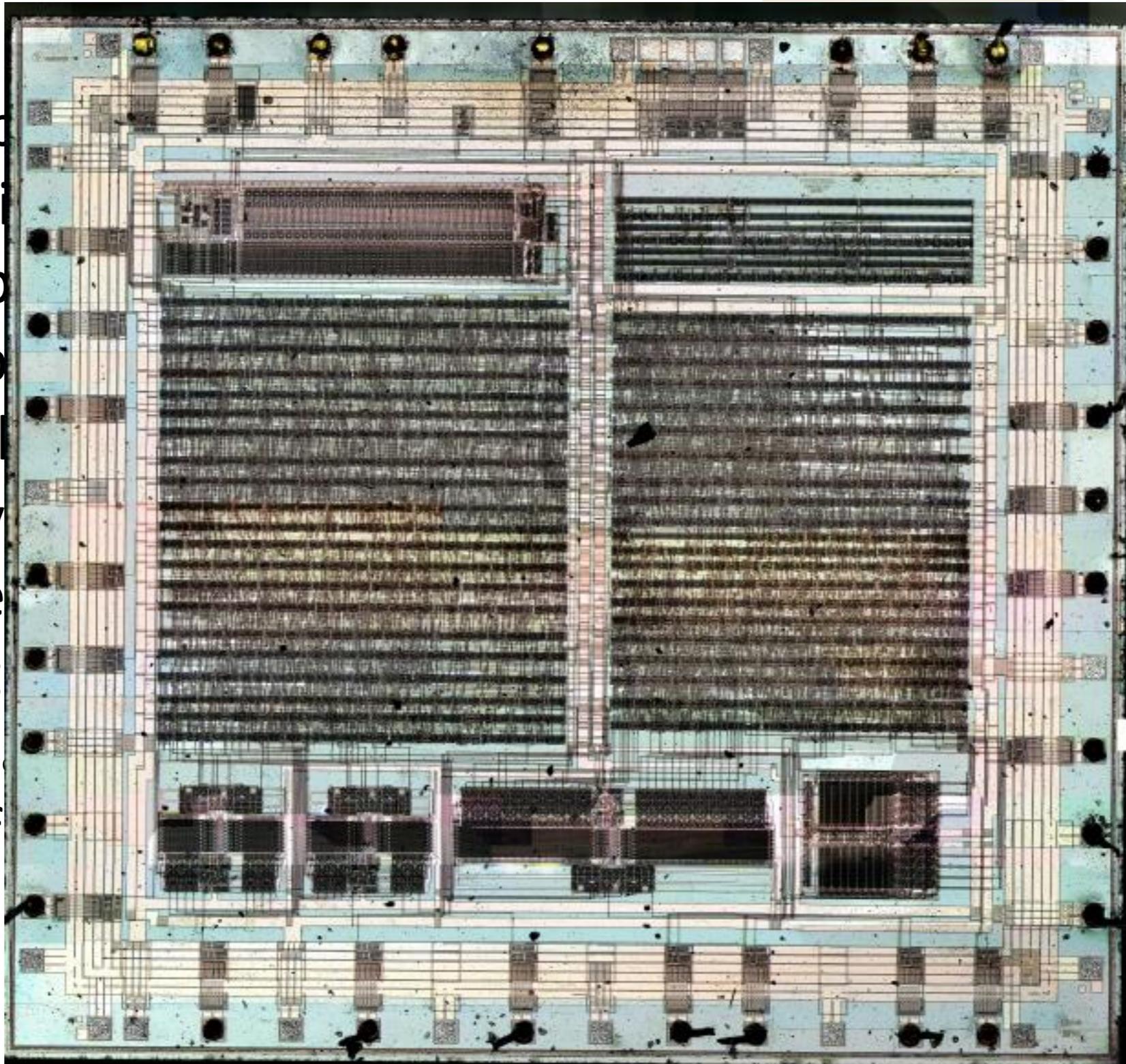


Clipper Chip

1993 - Key Escrow

Math

- Skip
- Init
- Imp
- Clip
- Hig
- Key
- in e
- to t
- We
- Def



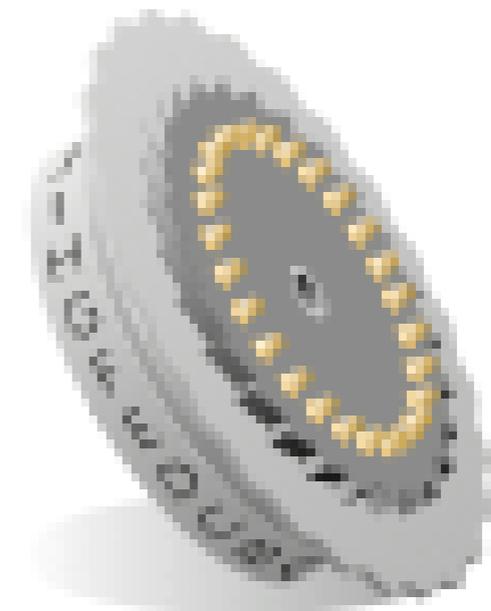
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One-Time Pad

The unbreakable code

OTP



One-Time Pad

The unbreakable code

OTP



PvIB event

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