Cryptography: A Closer Look at Protecting Digital Secrets

JAN 16, 2015

Outline

- IntroductionPhilip Chan
- Interactive Demo
 - Ryan Stansifer
- Key ideas of crypto algorithms, attacks, and future
 Marius Silaghi

Introduction

PHILIP CHAN

• You are a general

• How to communicate with your troops quickly?

• You are a general

• How do communicate with your troops quickly?

• Pigeons

• You are a general

• How do communicate with your troops quickly?

- Pigeons
- Radio
- What is the common problem?

• You are a general

• How do communicate with your troops quickly?

- Pigeons
- Radio
- What is the common problem?
 Could be intercepted
 - Which is easier to be intercepted?

Communication Can be Intercepted

- Make messages not easily readable by your enemy
- But can be read by your troops

Fast forward to now

Communication via internet

• Can communication be intercepted?

- o Wired
- o Wireless

Information Privacy

- Credit card numbers
- Passwords
- Data of Birth
- Email/text to your significant other
- Medical records
- What else?

Key Idea 1: Encryption and Decryption

• Before sending a message

- Make the message difficult to read
- Encryption

• After receiving a message

- Translate the encrypted message
- Decryption

Very Simple Encryption/Decryption

• Encryption:

• Replace a letter by the **next** letter in the alphabet

- × A -> B
- × B -> C
- Χ...

Very Simple Encryption/Decryption

• Encryption:

• Replace a letter by the **next** letter in the alphabet

- × A -> B
- × B -> C
- × ...

• Decryption:

Replace a letter by the previous letter in the alphabet
 * B ->A

× C ->B

Χ...

Example

----- (

original	R	E	D
encrypted	S	F	E









Back to WWII

• Which machine did the Germans use for encryption?

Enigma Machine

 https://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/Enig ma-Machine-German-Codes-in-WWII

Breaking Enigma

• British

- o Bletchley Park
- Codebreakers including Alan Turing
- Broke the code before the Germans realizing it
- Helped end the war earlier

• Alan Turing?

Breaking Enigma

• British

- o Bletchley Park
- Codebreakers including Alan Turing
- Broke the code before the Germans realizing it
- Helped end the war earlier

• Alan Turing

Father of Computer ScienceMovie: Imitation Game

Fast Forward to Now

• En/decryption is performed by software on electronic computers

• Not electromechanical machines

• Software implements the en/decryption algorithms (recipes)

Encrypted messages

- designed to be very difficult to break
- o Can take "forever" with modern computers

Key Idea 2: Strong Encryption

- Theoretically/mathematically proven
- Take "forever" for modern computers to break
 e.g. millions of years
- Harder than winning Powerball ^(c)
 One in 292 million

Back to WWII

Additional issues to think about

• You got a encrypted message from your general and you decrypted it

- How do you know it is from your general (not an adversary)?
 * authentication
- How do you know it has not been altered (by an adversary)?
 integrity

Fast forward to now

Similar issues

• You got an email/document/...

- How do you know it is from the sender (not an adversary)?
 * authentication
- How do you know it hasn't been altered (by an adversary)?
 integrity

• Encryption can be applied to

- Authentication
- Integrity

Key Idea 3: Beyond Protecting Secrets

• Applications such as

• Authentication of sender

• Integrity of data

Summary of Key Ideas

- 1. Encryption and decryption
- 2. Strong encryption
- 3. Beyond protecting secrets



More Outreach Efforts

cs.fit.edu/~pkc/cs4hs

• District-wide tic-tac-toe tournament

- × Organized by Edgewood in April/May
- × New teacher not sure?
- × Your player against others

Summer Camps July