



Klassische Kryptosysteme

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Klassische Kryptosysteme

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Klassische Kryptosysteme

Grundalgorithmen

- 1.1. Einfache Substitutionschiffren
- 1.2. Transpositionschiffren

Verallgemeinerte Substitutionen

- 2.1. Homophone Substitution
- 2.2. Polyalphabetische Substitution
- 2.3. Vernam Chiffre, One-time pad
- 2.4. Polygraphische Blockchiffren

Produktchiffren

- 3.1. Historische Chiffriergeräte
- 3.2. Rotormaschinen
- 3.3. Moderne Produktchiffren

Informationssicherheit und Kryptologie

Grundalgorithmen der Chiffrierung

Transposition $\varphi: m_n \rightarrow C$

$$m_n \rightarrow C_n = \varphi(m_n)$$

Substitution $S: A \rightarrow A'$

$$m \rightarrow C = S(m)$$

Produkt

$$m \rightarrow C = S \circ \varphi(m)$$

Potenz- und Exponentialchiffre

$$m \rightarrow C = m^k$$

Klassische Kryptosysteme: Grundalgorithmen

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Kryptographische Grundoperationen

Transposition

Vertauschen der Zeichenpositionen

Klartext

(m1,m2,m3,m4,m5) =====>
 m i l c h

Schüsseltext

C=(m3,m2,m5,m1,m4)
 L I H M C

Permutation der n Positionszahlen in Textblock der Länge n:

Anzahl: $|\varphi(n)| = n!$

Substitution

Ersetzen der Zeichen durch andere Zeichen

Klartext

(m1,m2,m3,m4,m5) =====>
 m i l c h

Schüsseltext

C=(m1',m2',m3',m4',m5')
 L H K B G

Injektive Abbildung S des Alphabets A auf Alphabet A':

Anzahl: $|S| = \frac{|A|!}{|A'-A|!}$

Einfache Substitutionschiffren (Konfusion)

$$E_k : A \rightarrow A$$

- Additive Chiffren (Caesarchiffre)

$$E_k(m) = m + k \bmod |A|$$

- Affine Chiffren $k=(s,t)$

$$E_k(m) = ms + t \bmod |A|$$

- Allgemeine Substitutionschiffren

$$E_k(m) = m\varphi_k(|A|) \bmod |A|$$

Einfache Substitutionen

Substitutionen dienen der Konfusion, d.h. der Erzeugung eines möglichst komplexen Zusammenhangs zwischen Klartext- und Schlüsseltext. Die Komplexität hängt direkt mit der Grösse des Schlüsselraums und dem Algorithmus zusammen.

Beispiele:**Additive Chiffre, Caesarchiffre: $k=2$**

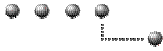
$A = \langle a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z \rangle$

$A' = \langle C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B \rangle$

Affine Substitution: $s=2, t=0$ (nicht surjektiv, ungeeignet als Chiffre)

$A = \langle a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z \rangle$

$A' = \langle A C E G I K M O Q S U W Y A C E G I K M O Q S U W Y \rangle$



Shift: key = 3

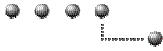


A B C D E F G H I J ... R S ... Z
D E F G H I J K L M ... U V ... C

F H D V D U = C E A S A R

Einfache Substitution - Beispiele: Ceasar's cipher

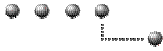
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Mono-alphabetische Substitution

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
XQGNICSHZAF OJTBYMPVRELWDUK

GPUYRB = ? CRYPTO

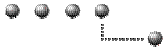


Mono-alphabetische Substitution

Key = HISTORICAL

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

S N Y K Q J = ? C R Y P T O



Poly-alphabetische Substitution

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
XQGNICSHZAFQJTBYPVRELWDUK
CLRHKSBYODIXATPVGWMJUEZNFQ

VUGRIMV = ? SUCCESS

Informationssicherheit und Kryptologie

Kryptoanalyse von einfachen Substitutionen

- Schlüsseltextangriff
 - Häufigkeitsanalyse
 - ==> Einzelzeichen, Di-, Tri- bis n-Gramme
- Klartextangriff
 - Additive, affine und polynomiale Chiffren
 - ==> Gleichungssystem
 - Allgemeine Substitution
 - ==> Schlüsseltabelle

Grundalgorithmen: Einfache Substitution

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Statistische Kryptoanalyse

Eindeutigkeitsdistanz für allgemeine Substitution $|K| = 4 \times 10^{26}$

| Analyse bis zu | Zeichen | Bigramme | Trigramme | Theoret. N-Gramme |
|---------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|-------------------|
| # Zeichen (Eindeutigkeitsdist.) | 167 | 81 | 58 | 28 |

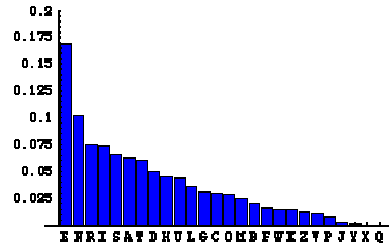
Beispiel: Strukturierter englischer Text mit 52 Zeichen

EUMGKJIDF TDI KBDINWTHNI HKJ LKMTBF TDI IPID MUDI KBDINWTHNI

Statistische Analyse ergibt: (Vergleiche mit Häufigkeitstabelle im Anhang)

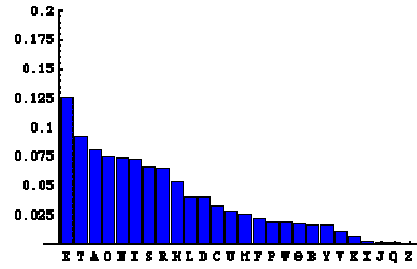
D

| Lettre | Fréquence | Lettre | Fréquence |
|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| A | 6.28 % | N | 10.20 % |
| B | 1.99 % | O | 2.87 % |
| C | 2.98 % | P | 0.77 % |
| D | 5.04 % | Q | 0.02 % |
| E | 16.92 % | R | 7.44 % |
| F | 1.62 % | S | 6.62 % |
| G | 3.12 % | T | 5.95 % |
| H | 4.51 % | U | 4.39 % |
| I | 7.42 % | V | 1.07 % |
| J | 0.30 % | W | 1.52 % |
| K | 1.46 % | X | 0.03 % |
| L | 3.56 % | Y | 0.10 % |
| M | 2.54 % | Z | 1.24 % |



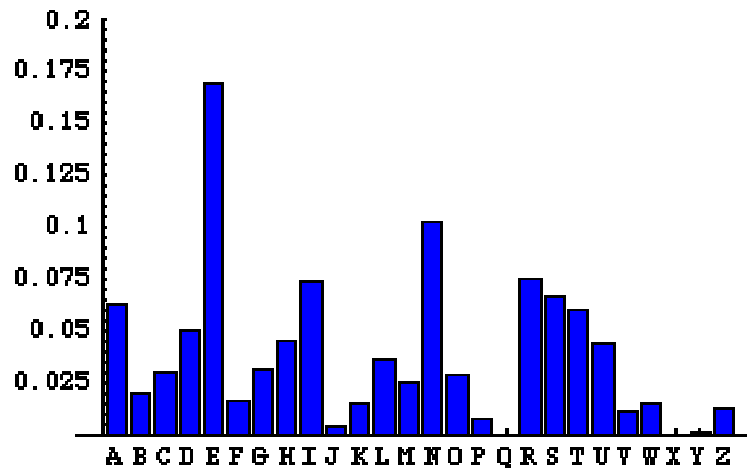
E

| Lettre | Fréquence | Lettre | Fréquence |
|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| A | 8.08 % | N | 7.38 % |
| B | 1.67 % | O | 7.47 % |
| C | 3.18 % | P | 1.91 % |
| D | 3.99 % | Q | 0.09 % |
| E | 12.56 % | R | 6.42 % |
| F | 2.17 % | S | 6.59 % |
| G | 1.80 % | T | 9.15 % |
| H | 5.27 % | U | 2.79 % |
| I | 7.24 % | V | 1.00 % |
| J | 0.14 % | W | 1.89 % |
| K | 0.63 % | X | 0.21 % |
| L | 4.04 % | Y | 1.65 % |
| M | 2.60 % | Z | 0.07 % |



Kryptoanalyse einfache Substitution: Häufigkeit der Buchstaben

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Kryptoanalyse einfache Substitution: Häufigkeitsverteilung

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Transpositionschiffren (Diffusion)

$$E_k: Z_n \rightarrow Z_n$$

Aufbrechen der n-Gramme

Bruchteil aller Permutationen erfüllt Anforderung

Darstellung von Transpositionen (Permutationen)

Angabe der Position des Urbildes im Klartext

$$\varphi_n(m) = [\varphi^{-1}(C_1), \varphi^{-1}(C_2), \varphi^{-1}(C_3), \dots, \varphi^{-1}(C_n)]$$

Angabe der Position des Bildes im Schlüsseltext

$$\varphi_n(m) = [\varphi(m_1), \varphi(m_2), \varphi(m_3), \dots, \varphi(m_n)]$$

Grundalgorithmen: Transposition

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Darstellung von Transpositionen (Permutationen)

Beispiel: *Angabe der Position des Urbildzeichens*

$$\varphi_n(m) = [\varphi^{-1}(C_1), \varphi^{-1}(C_2), \varphi^{-1}(C_3), \dots, \varphi^{-1}(C_n)]$$

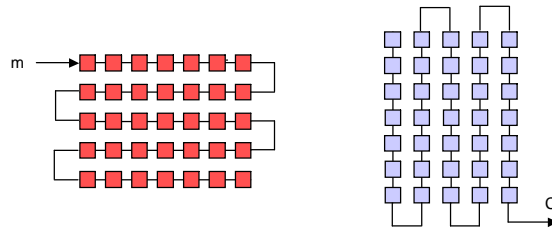
Beispiel: *Angabe der Zielposition des Klartextzeichens*

$$\varphi_n(m) = [\varphi(m_1), \varphi(m_2), \varphi(m_3), \dots, \varphi(m_n)]$$

Spezielle Transpositionen

Spalten Transposition

Matrixdarstellung mit fixer Breite d



Block Transposition mit Blocklänge b

Blocklänge definiert Anzahl Permutationen

$$b! \approx \sqrt{2\pi b} \left(\frac{b}{e}\right)^b$$

Grundalgorithmen: Transposition

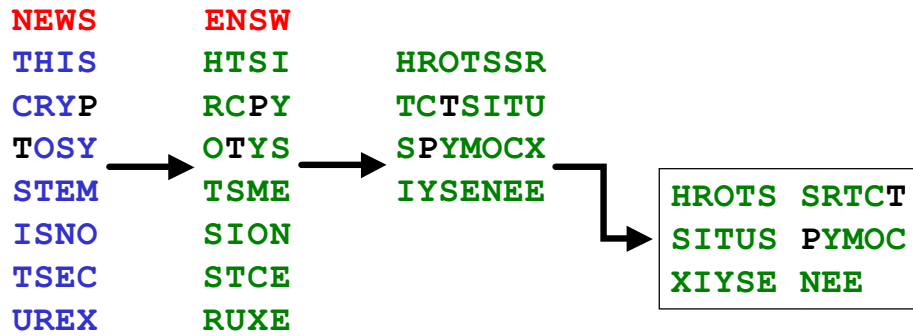
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Transpositionen bewirken Diffusion innerhalb des Blocks

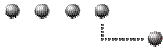
Transposition

Message: **This cryptosystem is not secure**

Key = **NEWS**



Transposition - Beispiel: Kolonnentransposition

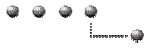


During the **Civil War** the **Federal Army** made extensive use of **transposition ciphers**, in which a key word indicated the order in which columns of the array were to be read and in which the elements were either plaintext words or code word replacements for plaintext. The **Confederate Army** primarily used the **Vigenère** cipher and on occasion monoalphabetic substitution. While the Union cryptanalysts solved most of the intercepted Confederate ciphers, the Confederacy in desperation sometimes published Union ciphers in newspapers, appealing for help from readers in cryptanalyzing them.

Encyclopædia Britannica

Transposition - Beispiel: Anwendung

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Kryptoanalyse von Transpositionen

Schlüsseltextangriff

Blockgrösse, Spaltenhöhe

==> Bigrammperioden, Kasiskitest

==> Grosse Eindeutigkeitsdistanz

Klartextangriff

Bekannte Blockierung

==> Permutationstabelle

Unbekannte Blockierung

==> Bi- und Trigrammanalyse



| | _A | _B | _C | _D | _E | _F | _G | _H | _I | _J | _K | _L | _M | _N | _O | _P | Q | _R | _S | _T | _U | _V | _W | \bar{x} | \bar{y} | _Z | | |
|----|-----|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----|----|-----|
| A_ | 53 | 316 | 320 | 150 | 17 | 129 | 282 | 297 | 28 | 1 | 6 | 40 | 571 | 244 | 1217 | 4 | 32 | 0 | 658 | 552 | 416 | 878 | 20 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 31 | |
| B_ | 181 | 3 | 2 | 22 | 1101 | 4 | 17 | 11 | 157 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 81 | 3 | 23 | 69 | 2 | 0 | 107 | 77 | 33 | 57 | 6 | 17 | 0 | 2 | 3 | |
| C_ | 23 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 2647 | 30 | 0 | 200 | 5 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| D_ | 508 | 44 | 9 | 160 | 2385 | 27 | 32 | 25 | 959 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 105 | 47 | 39 | 102 | 13 | 1 | 79 | 116 | 37 | 181 | 55 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 23 | |
| E_ | 319 | 337 | 151 | 561 | 336 | 235 | 400 | 388 | 1935 | 2 | 2 | 220 | 652 | 540 | 3956 | 69 | 110 | 9 | 3818 | 1443 | 547 | 317 | 170 | 218 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 143 |
| F_ | 219 | 9 | 0 | 83 | 277 | 102 | 31 | 18 | 57 | 2 | 16 | 69 | 7 | 29 | 126 | 2 | 0 | 166 | 23 | 118 | 234 | 5 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | |
| G_ | 195 | 26 | 3 | 156 | 1521 | 21 | 28 | 21 | 109 | 4 | 41 | 116 | 18 | 43 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 194 | 136 | 229 | 143 | 31 | 39 | 0 | 1 | 29 | | |
| H_ | 529 | 38 | 1 | 181 | 954 | 21 | 40 | 37 | 293 | 6 | 52 | 275 | 123 | 304 | 195 | 11 | 1 | 447 | 124 | 529 | 131 | 45 | 136 | 0 | 4 | 33 | | |
| I_ | 35 | 52 | 1038 | 117 | 1702 | 42 | 470 | 201 | 21 | 3 | 99 | 242 | 207 | 1579 | 77 | 19 | 1 | 153 | 488 | 684 | 23 | 98 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 36 | | |
| J_ | 121 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 78 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| K_ | 190 | 14 | 3 | 17 | 277 | 2 | 20 | 13 | 88 | 1 | 11 | 95 | 21 | 17 | 221 | 3 | 0 | 108 | 46 | 157 | 116 | 11 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 5 | | |
| L_ | 492 | 73 | 27 | 150 | 622 | 52 | 72 | 17 | 616 | 1 | 26 | 406 | 33 | 28 | 194 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 240 | 283 | 136 | 22 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 25 | | |
| M_ | 432 | 62 | 6 | 90 | 524 | 40 | 49 | 33 | 323 | 2 | 23 | 52 | 222 | 42 | 106 | 49 | 0 | 16 | 157 | 90 | 109 | 19 | 48 | 0 | 6 | 26 | | |
| N_ | 636 | 235 | 42 | 1990 | 1317 | 216 | 971 | 179 | 594 | 5 | 284 | 125 | 188 | 459 | 218 | 94 | 2 | 83 | 729 | 559 | 453 | 195 | 284 | 3 | 2 | 292 | | |
| O_ | 6 | 166 | 158 | 87 | 10 | 71 | 75 | 99 | 18 | 2 | 28 | 239 | 190 | 613 | 5 | 87 | 1 | 479 | 277 | 101 | 20 | 46 | 50 | 2 | 4 | 17 | | |
| P_ | 70 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 114 | 67 | 1 | 41 | 45 | 0 | 2 | 117 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 52 | 0 | 114 | 5 | 56 | 25 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Q_ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| R_ | 739 | 248 | 113 | 607 | 1098 | 171 | 247 | 173 | 531 | 4 | 189 | 170 | 235 | 321 | 282 | 67 | 3 | 128 | 607 | 460 | 459 | 151 | 206 | 1 | 3 | 162 | | |
| S_ | 361 | 88 | 834 | 205 | 1045 | 64 | 131 | 86 | 675 | 2 | 133 | 66 | 84 | 82 | 268 | 130 | 1 | 45 | 778 | 1075 | 152 | 71 | 116 | 0 | 1 | 91 | | |
| T_ | 504 | 59 | 14 | 333 | 2167 | 59 | 105 | 108 | 424 | 1 | 39 | 104 | 73 | 64 | 198 | 18 | 0 | 281 | 299 | 234 | 306 | 78 | 177 | 4 | 4 | 281 | | |
| U_ | 29 | 190 | 256 | 82 | 154 | 285 | 139 | 110 | 21 | 6 | 23 | 53 | 284 | 1360 | 4 | 55 | 1 | 548 | 470 | 252 | 15 | 24 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 19 | | |
| V_ | 85 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 403 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 80 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 439 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | | |
| W_ | 452 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 501 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 318 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 134 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 103 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| X_ | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | | |
| Y_ | 8 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 24 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | | |
| Z_ | 91 | 16 | 0 | 29 | 294 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 84 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 45 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 72 | 461 | 14 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 5 | | |

Kryptoanalyse Transposition: Häufigkeit der Bi- bis n-Gramme

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Homophone Alphabetserweiterung

$$E_k : A \rightarrow A'$$

Uniforme Zeichenhäufigkeit im Schlüsselalphabet A'

$$m_i \rightarrow H_{m_i} = \{C_1(m_i), C_2(m_i) \dots C_h(m_i)\}$$

mit $|H_{m_i}| \propto r(m_i)$

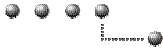
Homophone Verschlüsselung von m H_{m_i}

Zufällige Wahl eines Homophones aus

- ==> Statistische Einzelhäufigkeiten uniform
- ==> Bi- und Trigramm weiterhin vorhanden

Verallgemeinerte Substitutionen: Homophone Substitution

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| Lettres | Fréquence | Symboles de substitution | Scrabble |
|---------|-----------|--|----------|
| a | 8.40 % | 15, 33, 37, 55, 57, 72, 91, 96 | 9 % |
| b | 1.06 % | 24 | 2 % |
| c | 3.03 % | 03, 39, 67 | 2 % |
| d | 4.18 % | 04, 43, 61, 88 | 3 % |
| e | 17.26 % | 08, 12, 20, 46, 47, 48, 53, 59, 64, 76, 79, 80, 81, 85, 90, 94, 97 | 15 % |
| f | 1.12 % | 40 | 2 % |
| g | 1.27 % | 29 | 2 % |
| h | 0.92 % | 05 | 2 % |
| i | 7.34 % | 14, 45, 50, 73, 82, 93, 99 | 8 % |
| j | 0.31 % | 11 | 1 % |
| k | 0.05 % | 77 | 1 % |
| l | 6.01 % | 01, 16, 26, 60, 71, 98 | 5 % |
| m | 2.96 % | 34, 87 | 3 % |
| n | 7.13 % | 06, 17, 22, 30, 31, 49, 58 | 6 % |
| o | 5.26 % | 02, 10, 41, 66, 89 | 6 % |
| p | 3.01 % | 13, 18, 83 | 2 % |
| q | 0.99 % | 36 | 1 % |
| r | 6.55 % | 21, 25, 65, 68, 92, 95 | 6 % |
| s | 8.08 % | 00, 28, 51, 52, 63, 74, 78, 84 | 6 % |
| t | 7.07 % | 07, 19, 23, 35, 38, 54, 70 | 6 % |
| u | 5.74 % | 09, 32, 42, 69, 75 | 6 % |
| v | 1.32 % | 44 | 2 % |
| w | 0.04 % | 56 | 1 % |
| x | 0.45 % | 86 | 1 % |
| y | 0.30 % | 62 | 1 % |
| z | 0.12 % | 27 | 1 % |

Homophone Substitution Beispiel: Zahlcodierung

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Polyalphabetische Substitutionssequenz

$$E_k = (E_{k_1}, E_{k_2}, \dots, E_{k_d}) : A^d \rightarrow A^d$$

Periodische Folge von d einfachen Substitutionen

==> Grosser Schlüsselraum

$$|K_i|^d = (n!)^d = \left[2\pi n \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \right]^d$$

Verschlüsselung erfolgt oft mit Schlüsselwort k^d

Vigenère-Chiffre $C_i = (m_i + k_i) \bmod n$

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Klartext | d | a | s | i | s | t | e | i | n | b | e | i | s | p | i | e | i |
| Schlüssel | m | u | s | t | e | r | m | u | s | t | e | r | m | u | s | t | e |
| Schlüsseltext | P | U | L | P | W | K | Q | C | F | U | Z | E | J | A | X | P | |

==> Statistische Häufigkeiten uniform

==> Periodische Sequenzwiederholungen

Verallgemeinerte Substitutionen: Polyalphabetische Substitution

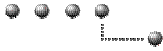
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Poly-alphabetic substitution

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
XQGNICSHZAFQJTBYPVRELWDUK
CLRHKSBYODIXATPVGWMJUEZNFQ

VUGRIMV = ? SUCCESS



Vigenère cipher

Message: **This cryptosystem is not secure**

Key = **BERN**

THISC RYPTO SYSTE MISNO TSECU REXXX
BERNB ERNBE RNBER NBERN BERNB ERNBE
ULZFD VPCUS JLT XV ZJWEB UWVPV VVKYB



Vigenère Tabelle

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

Polyalphabetische Substitution - Beispiel: Vigenère Tabelle

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Kryptoanalyse polyalphabetischer Chiffren

Schlüsseltextangriff

Periodenbestimmung

==> **Kasikitest (analytisch)**

$d = \text{Max}[\text{ggT}(\text{häufigste Abstände v on n - Grammen})]$

==> **Koinzidenzindex (statistisch)**

$$IC = \frac{1}{d} \sum_i p_i^2 + \frac{d-1}{d \cdot N} = \sum_i \frac{H_i(H_i-1)}{N(N-1)}$$

H: Zeichenhäufigkeit

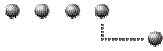
N: Schlüsseltextlänge

Bestimmung der additiven Verschiebung (pro Kolonne)

==> **Koinzidenzindex mit Verschiebung (MIC)**

Verallgemeinerte Substitutionen: Polyalphabetische Substitution

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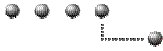


The Vigenère cipher (an example)

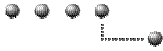
Message: **This cryptosystem is not secure**

Key = **BERN**

THISC RYPTO SYSTE MISNO TSECU REXXX
BERNB ERNBE RNBER NBERN BERNB ERNBE
ULZFD VPCUS JLTXV ZJWEB UWVPV VVKYB



| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| BERN | B E R N |
| THIS | U L Z F |
| CRYP | D V P C |
| TOSY | U S J L |
| STEM | T X V Z |
| ISNO | J W E B |
| TSEC | U W V P |
| UREX | V V V K |
| XX | Y B |



Ciphertext

KFRPGRYL RVGWURRVULFJBRGRTEEBHXMVWBTPIJMBUXNDP
BTXFETNP HFKTECGYZVREMYZEFKXNJACRVJTINVIIWOEVL
JFPCQVYLN VVMJJIGQJKVRFHSWSUFKRJJSNPHHFMZGVHVF
BTWYLDLHSWTUYVYWVA AFJTIEAVIWKAVPQJETVVWLRSCTS
SFMLJEZKEPQYYLRRRENETV PKQZTRTEYLRRCRI ZNGGPQVC
GWEQTOZOYSZTLGWUVCVC PPEALSDRNRPNRBYGVJGUGCX
NFNVVWXFB EKUZVTGJIHZTLQJZGUVIFINRFHZIIAIXMVE
ANMLYTRPQJETEGQFZNFCTUI OCTMFKESQVURRVULFJRRVE
NEEQKXXZMCQVYRNP GEXRCRPXWVFTIILCNVMTEAAFMSKE
YNIHKUNNTZISHKXXGAEKWXZTRCXFTRBUWWFAQUSKSOGJA
FKEECRICAAFVTLTRUWNXNVHMHRNGVSJLRBRI FJWRNPFJT
BHVFE CRJEXYAQC GTETVPYNEGVPJQLEAEITEIGUKWFWGJ

Polyalphabetische Substitution: Vigenère Angriff (Ciphertext)

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Strategie

- **Finde Schlüssellänge**
Kasiski test, index of coincidence
- **Finde relativen Abstand der einzelnen Elemente zwischen Positionen** (transformiert Vigenère Chiffre an jeder Stelle in einfache Caesar Substitution)
Mutual index of coincidence
- **Finde Schlüssel** (Verschiebung an jeder Stelle)
Mutual index of coincidence

Vernam Chiffre, one-time pad

$$E_k = (\dots E_{k_{i+1}}, E_{k_i}, E_{k_{i+1}}, \dots) : A^\infty \rightarrow A^\infty$$

Nichtperiodische Folge von einfachen Substitutionen

==> Unbeschränkter Schlüsselraum

Schlüsseltext in natürlicher Sprache

==> Angriff evt. möglich (Zeichenkoinzidenz)

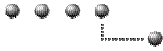
Schlüsseltext Zufallsfolge (one time pad)

==> Theoretisch unbrechbar

==> Perfekte Sicherheit

Verallgemeinerte Substitutionen: Vernam Chiffre, One time pad

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White House



10011010011110101100010101000011101001011010101



Kremlin



Vernam Chiffre, One time pad – Beispiel: rotes Telefon

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One-time pad

Plaintext : 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 ...

Secret key : 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 ...

Ciphertext : 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 ...

Polygraphische Blockchiffren

$$E_k : A^d \rightarrow A^d$$

Neues Alphabet mit Mächtigkeit $|A|^d$

- ==> Reduktion der statistischen Charakteristika
- ==> Moderne Blockchiffren sind Weiterentwicklungen
z.B.: DES: $|A|^d = 2^{64}$

Verallgemeinerte Substitutionen: Polygraphische Substitution

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Transposition und Substitution kombiniert

$$E_k = S \circ T \circ \dots \circ T \circ S: A \rightarrow A$$

Produktchiffren sehr rechenaufwendig

==> Maschinelle Verarbeitung E(m;k), D(C;k)

Maschinelle Verarbeitung

Historische Geräte (mechanisch, polyalphabetisch)

==> **Jefferson Zylinder, Wheatstone Disk**

Neuzeitliche Geräte (elektromechanisch, Rotoren)

==> **ENIGMA, Hagelin C-48**

Moderne Verarbeitung (elektronisch, Produktchiffren)

==> **DES, IDEA** etc

Produktchiffren: Chiffriergeräte

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bilateral substitution array

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | D | F | G | V | X |
| C | O | 8 | X | F | 4 |
| D | M | K | 3 | A | Z |
| F | N | W | L | 0 | J |
| G | S | I | Y | H | U |
| V | P | 1 | V | B | 6 |
| X | E | 7 | T | 2 | G |

intermediate ciphertext:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W | E | A | R | E | D | I | S | C | O | V | E | R | E | D |
| F | X | D | G | V | X | X | F | X | G | F | G | D | A | A |
| A | D | V | F | X | A | V | X | X | A | F | X | | | |
| S | A | V | E | Y | O | U | R | S | E | L | F | | | |
| G | D | D | G | V | F | X | G | G | A | D | G | X | V | X |
| G | D | X | A | F | F | A | V | | | | | | | |

transposition matrix

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | U | T | H | O | R |
| 1 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| F | C | X | A | D | G |
| V | X | X | A | F | X |
| G | F | G | D | A | A |
| A | D | V | F | X | A |
| V | X | X | A | F | X |
| G | D | D | G | V | F |
| X | A | G | G | A | D |
| G | X | V | X | G | D |
| X | A | F | F | A | V |

ciphertext:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F | V | G | A | V | G | X | G | A | A | D | F | A | G | X | F | D | F | |
| A | X | F | V | A | G | A | G | X | A | A | X | F | D | D | X | X | G | V |
| X | D | G | V | F | D | X | F | D | X | D | A | X | A | | | | | |

key

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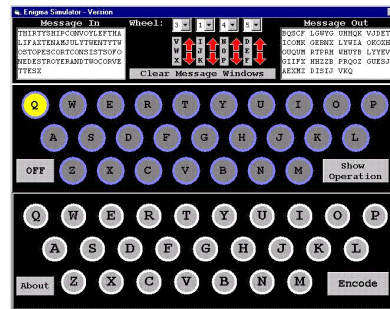
Produktchiffren - Beispiel: ADFGVX Chiffre

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One of the most famous field ciphers of all time was a fractionation system called the ADFGVX cipher. The German Army used it during World War I. This system used first a substitution defined by a 6x6 matrix which contains the 26 letters and 10 digits. Each letter and each digit is replaced by a pair of the symbols A, D, F, G, V and X. The intermediate ciphertext was then encrypted using a substitution defined by a key word.

In 1918 the French cryptanalyst Georges J. Painvin's succeeded in cryptanalyzing important **ADFGVX** ciphertexts. The effect was devastating for the German army in the battle for Paris.

More recently, in 1984, the U.S. cryptanalyst Stephen M. Matyas presented new research on the cryptanalysis of **ADFGVX** ciphers.



<http://www.myke.com/enigma1.htm>

Produktchiffren – Beispiel Chiffriergerät: Enigma

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