DTTF/NB479: Dszquphsbqiz



Announcements:

- Matlab tutorial linked to in syllabus
- Questions?
- Today:
 - Block ciphers, especially Hill Ciphers
 - Modular matrix inverses

Block Ciphers

So far, changing 1 character in the plaintext changes ____ character(s) in the ciphertext.

Shannon outlined qualities of good ciphers:

 Diffusion: Changing one character of the plaintext changes characters in the ciphertext

Makes frequency analysis much tougher!

 Confusion: Each character of the ciphertext interacts with several parts of the key

Block ciphers have both qualities:
 DES (64 bits), AES (128 bits), Hill ciphers (smaller; today)

Hill Ciphers

 Lester Hill, 1929. Not used much, but is historically significant: first time linear algebra used in crypto

- Use an n x n matrix M. Encrypt by breaking plaintext into blocks of length n (padding with x's if needed) and multiplying each by M (mod 26).
- Example: Encrypt "hereissomeonetoencrypt" using M
 her eis som eon eto enc ryp txx
 (7, 4, 17) (4, 8, 18) ... (19, 23, 23)

	1	2	3
M =	4	5	6
	11	9	8

"

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 4 & 17 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 11 & 9 & 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 25 \end{pmatrix} \mod 26$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2, 5, 25) & (0, 2, 22) & \dots & (0, 22, 15) \\ \text{cfz} & \text{acw} & \text{yga vns ave anc sdd awp} \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{CFZACWYGAVNSAVEANCSDDAWP} \\ \end{pmatrix}$$



Reverse the process, multiplying each block by M⁻¹ (mod n)

 Theorem: If a matrix M is invertible mod n, then gcd(det(M), n) = 1
 Proof on board

Modular matrix inverse (§3.8)

 The Hill cipher requires us to invert a matrix mod 26.

For a 2x2 matrix, this is easy.

Many numerical packages allow us to invert a matrix, but using floating point numbers.

How do we combine the two?
Demo of my code

How to break via known plaintext?

Let P be plaintext, M be the n x n encryption matrix and C be the ciphertext.

Answering Q7 preps you to do 2.13 #14 on HW2 if you want to earn an early day