



SI110

Symmetric Encryption

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1 Cryptography

2 Symmetric Encryption

- Caesar Cipher
- Frequency Analysis
- Vigenere Cipher
- Frequency Analysis Redux
- Chosen Plaintext Attack



The study and practice of *hiding secret information*.

In this course....

...we'll look at:

1 Encryption

- ▶ Scrambling a message so that only the intended recipient can unscramble it.
- ▶ A method of encryption is called a *cipher*.

2 Hashing (hash functions)

- ▶ Creating a number from a file or string that's hard to reverse.
- ▶ Two different files or strings should almost never *hash* to the same number.

3 Steganography

- ▶ Hiding even the existence of a message in some other medium



- Alice wants to send Bob a secret message (juicy!)
- Beforehand, they agree on some value k , as a shift value. We call k the “key”.
- To encrypt her message – called the plaintext or PT, Alice shifts each letter k spots to the right (mod 26).
- Alice sends the encrypted message – the ciphertext or CT – to Bob.
- Bob receives the CT, shifts each letter to the left k spots, and recovers the PT
- Question – if Eve, a nefarious individual overhears this, will she have any way to reconstruct the message without the key k ?



The English language (and nearly all others) are highly non-random.
What's the most commonly used letter?
Second most?



How could we address some of the flaws of the Caesar Cipher?



Can we use frequency analysis on the Vigenere Cipher?



If we could pick a message (or part of a message) to be encrypted,
could we then discover the key?



Questions?