



Nomenclators

Early code/cipher combination, popular form 1400s-1800s.

Philip of Spain (1589, see Kahn):

LO = Spain

POM = King of Spain

64 = confederation

overlined two-digit groups = null

+ substitution cipher with homophones



Nomenclator Example

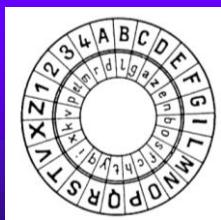
Nomenclator used by Mary, Queen of Scots in 1586 in the plot against Elizabeth I

Taken from Simon Singh. The Code Book.



Alberti's Cipher Disk

Invented by Leon Battista Alberti in 1460s.



outer disk (fixed)
plaintext

inner disk (moving)
ciphertext

Agree on *index letter* on inner disk.

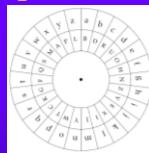
Key: letter corresponding to index letter on outer disk.

Key can change during encryption





Cipher Disk Examples



Let's choose "K" as index letter.

↓

Examples:

rRVTZOK
aKVtTRCK
HKmZMEP

Since the key can change, this cipher is no longer monoalphabetic, but polyalphabetic.

Are there other ways to use the cipher disk?



Johannes Trithemius

1462-1516, Germany

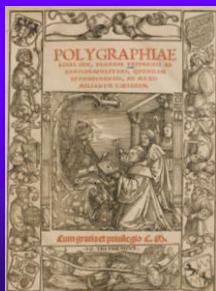
Polygraphiae, 1518
First printed book on
cryptography.

- Ave Maria Cipher
 - Polyalphabetic substitution
 - Progressive key

Steganographia, 1606

- hidden writing

<http://diglib.hab.de/drucke/12-3-rhet-2f/start.htm>



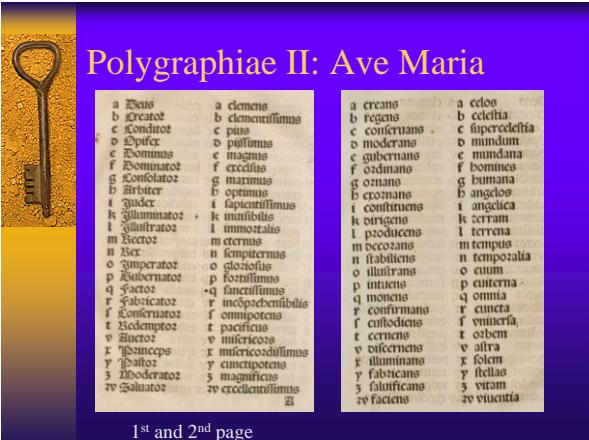
Polygraphiae I

The *Polygraphiae* contains many pages of code.

per interiorum illarum totidem libri tractati. Dicitur
Argentinius amore rademam. Dicitur
hunc eorum Argentinius in cenis ordinis
fratrum dominicorum post leviter Kastellorizii
focis loci contumaciter in bibliotheca
in Ecclesia. Paterius reperi ito.
Talium et Cyprianus natus exaratus, et
stilis decimopunctatis scriptum. Superficies
ab igneus mysterio talia sunt extirpata
Paterius in Armeniis lingue. Debet
bui scilicet ostendit, ut reservanda
Paterius natus Ciceronianam defensio
securis ne incutere habeat. quoniam
bibliothesca non tam rursum
videtur esse formata. Cicerone
metam de pauca judicare
nostra statim.

*Memoria populi sit modus scribendi magnus,
et labore legendi peccatis ingentibus, ubi quilibet
charakter aut dilectione significatur integrum, aut
Glossam vestram, sive partem orationis aliquam
ad compositionem in totius dictionem. Omnis sit regula
missa omnibus, alphabetum trahamus ex pauca.*



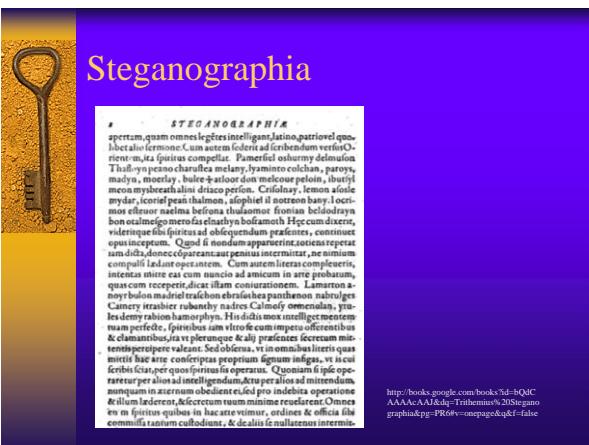


Polygraphiae II: Ave Maria

a	Denis	a	elements
b	Great	b	elementifimus
c	Concord	c	pis
d	Opfer	d	pistum
e	Dominus	e	magnis
f	Dominator	f	excelsis
g	Conservator	g	maritimus
h	Arbitrator	h	capitulifimus
i	Judex	i	capitulifimus
j	Aluminator	k	mobilis
k	Alluminator	l	immotus
l	in Acto	m	eternus
m	Acto	n	temperatus
n	Emperator	o	gloriosus
o	Subemperator	p	sublimatus
q	Facto	q	fancifimus
r	Fabricator	r	incapacifensibilis
s	Conseruator	s	omnipotens
t	Redemptor	t	pacificus
u	Actato	u	mirificos
v	Hypoceps	v	mirificos
w	Palito	x	imperfimus
y	Moderator	y	cintopentos
z	Saluator	z	magnificus
av	Excelluator	av	excellentifimus

a	creams	b	celos
b	regna	c	cocilia
c	conferunt	d	supercedens
d	moderans	e	mundum
e	gubernans	f	mundana
f	ordinauit	g	bonitas
g	emanans	h	bumbois
h	excoquias	i	bulleos
i	vangelio	j	angueita
k	paducenos	l	terram
m	decozzans	n	tempus
n	stabilitus	o	tempozalua
o	illustrans	p	cunum
p	intensus	q	cutterna
q	monens	r	cuncta
r	confutans	s	confusa
s	reprobans	t	cobem
t	ceruno	u	altra
v	coffertens	w	folent
x	illuminans	y	stielas
y	fabuzens	z	vitan
z	saluificans		vuuentia
	faciens		

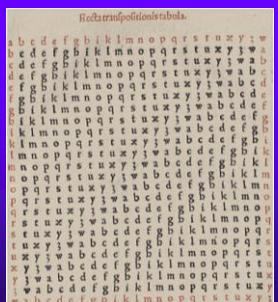
1st and 2nd page



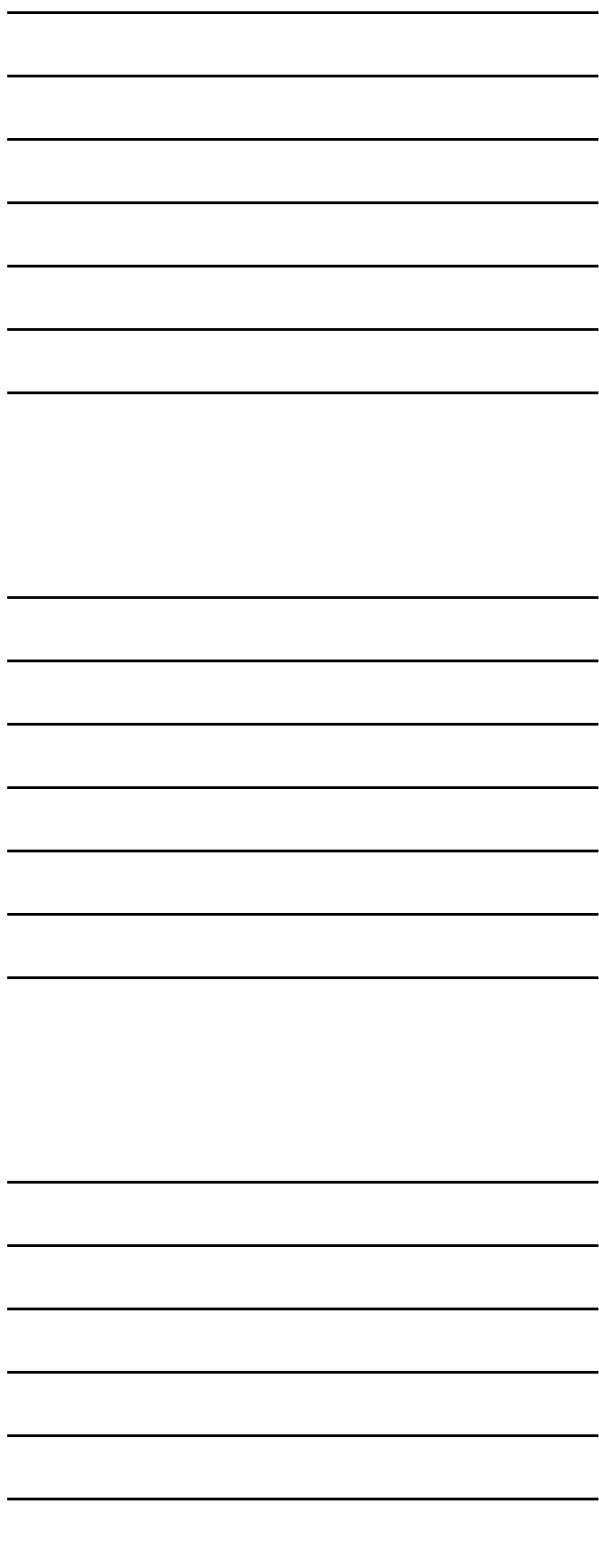
Polygraphiae III

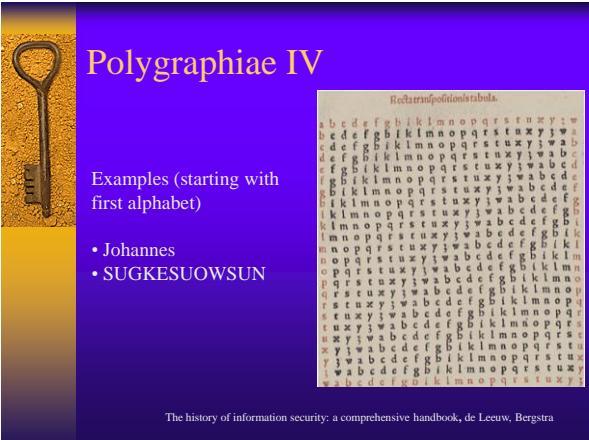
Tabula recta, from the
6th book of the
Polygraphiae.

- Polyalphabetic substitution
 - Progressive key



The history of information security: a comprehensive handbook, de Leeuw, Bergstra



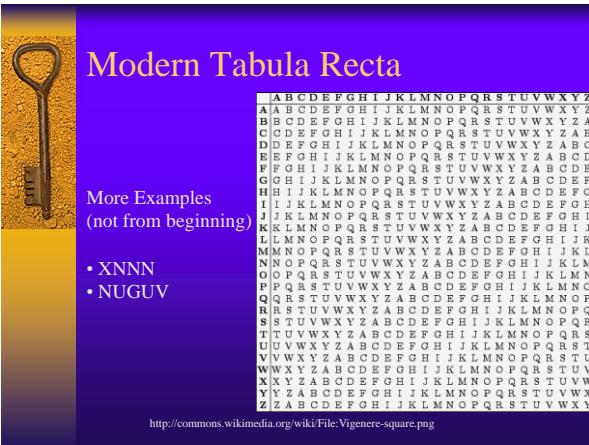


Polygraphiae IV

Examples (starting with first alphabet)

- Johannes
 - SUGKESUOWSUN

The history of information security: a comprehensive handbook, de Leeuw, Bergstra



Modern Tabula Recta

More Examples (not from beginn

- XNNN
 - NUGUV

<http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Vigenere-square.png>



Giovan Batista Belaso

La cifra del. Sig. Giovan Batista Belaso, 1553

Idea: combine polyalphabeticity with keyword; that is, select cipher alphabet according to keyword

key	viavia	viaviav	iavia
plaintext	giovan	batista	belaso

ciphertext PTBAYA XYGRHGU ZRSYFF

Decrypt: OOLNC ORITY OXA (belaso)

The history of information security: a comprehensive handbook, de Leeuw, Bergstra



Giovan Batista Belaso

La cifra del. Sig. Giovan Batista Belaso, 1553

key	viaavia viaaviav iaviaiv
plaintext	giovan batista belaso
ciphertext	PTBAYA XYGRHGU ZRSYFF

Examples

- plaintext: message, key: help
- ciphertext: OQLNC ORITY OXA
key: belaso

The history of information security: a comprehensive handbook, de Leeuw, Bergstra



Giovanni Battista Porta I

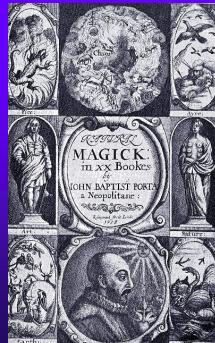
1535-1615, Naples

Founded the first scientific society, Academia Secretorum Naturae

Magia naturalis, 1558

Book 16
Of Invisible Writing

- invisible inks
- hiding messages





Giovanni Battista Porta II

De Furtivis Literarum Notis, 1563

- criticizes traditional ciphers (Rosicrucian cipher)
- Substitution/Transposition
- Digraphic Substitution
- symbol substitution
- Mixed polyalphabetic cipher

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

Freemason's cipher
(similar to
Rosicrucian cipher)



De Furtivis I

Classification of ciphers according to method:

- Transposition
 - Substitution by symbol
 - Substitution by value

Suggests deliberate mistakes in plaintext to confuse cryptanalyst.

Suggests probable word analysis



De Furtivis II

Earliest known Digraphic Substitution

Symbol substitution



De Furtivis III

Mixed polyalphabetic cipher

Combining Alberti's mixed alphabet with Trithemius/Belaso's tabula recta

First ideas for cryptanalysis of mixed polyalphabetic ciphers





De Furtivis IV

Cryptanalysis of mixed polyalphabetic cipher

What happens to “fed”, “pon” in a progressive polyalphabetic cipher?



Observation on a polyalphabetic cipher with literal key:

“Since there are 51 letters between the first MMM and the same three letters repeated in the thirteenth word, I conclude that the key has been given three times and decide correctly that it has 17 letters.”



Bacon's Bilinear cipher I

Francis Bacon (1561-1626), England



First idea: encode letters in binary (1623)

Aaaaaa. Baaaab. Caaaba. Daaabb. Eaabia. Faabab.
 Gaaahha. Haaabb. Iaaaaa. Jaaab. Kaaaba. Laaaka. Maaabb.
 Naaahaa. Oaaabb. Paaab. Qaaabb. Raaaaa. Saaab.
 Taaaba. Uaaabb. Vaaabaa. Waabab. Xaaabba. Yaaabb. Zaaabb.



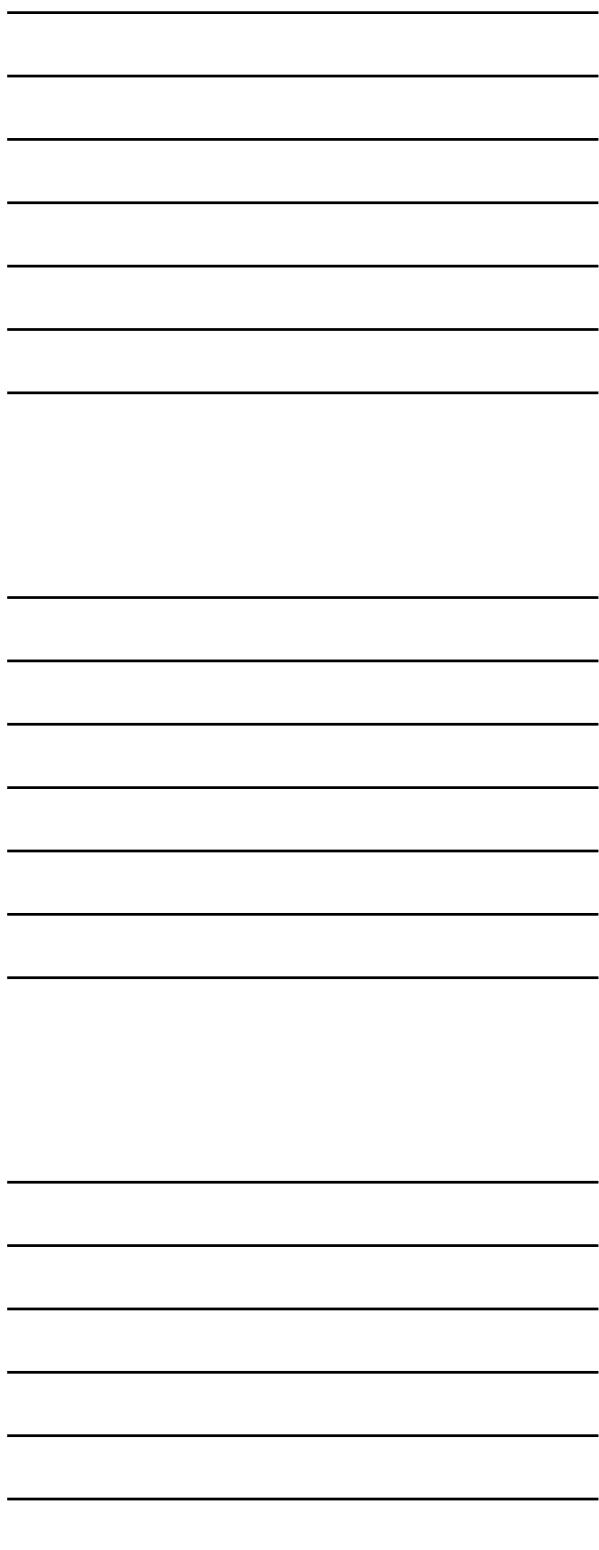
Bacon's Bilinear cipher II

*Wisdom and understanding
are more to be
desired than riches*

Second idea: use two different typefaces to encode a/b decision.

Example:
To be or not to be *that is the question.*

a. b.a.b.a.b.a.b.b.a.b.b.
 A.Baa.B.Bb.C.Cc.D.Dd.b.
 a.b.b.a.b.a.b.b.a.b.b.
 E.ee.F.Fff.G.Ggg.H.Hhh.
 a.b.b.a.b.a.b.b.a.b.b.
 I.Iii.K.KKk.L.LL.M.Mmm.
 a.b.a.b.b.a.b.b.a.b.a.
 Kkk.O.Ooo.P.Ppp.Q.Qqq.R.
 b.b.b.b.b.b.b.b.b.b.b.b.
 R.R.S.S.S.T.Tt.U.Uuu.u.u.
 a.b.a.b.a.b.b.a.b.b.b.b.
 U.Uuu.X.Xxx.Y.Yyy.Z.Zzz.







Girolamo Cardano

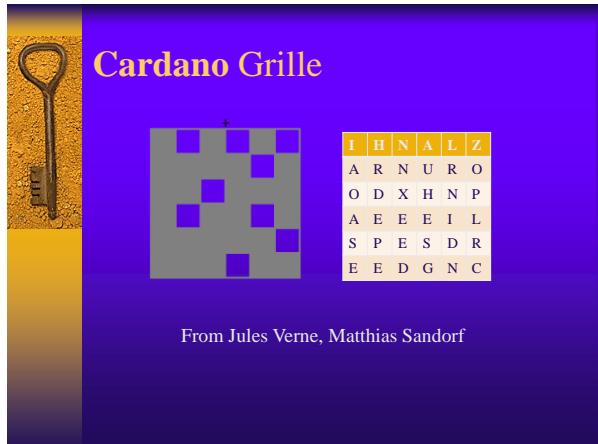
De Subtilitate, 1550; De Rerum Varietate, 1555

Autokeys:

key	SIC SICE SICERGOEL
plain	sic ergo elementalic
cipher	NTF ZCLT ZVHRYVIPE

Problems?

Also invented the Cardano grille



From Jules Verne, Matthias Sandorf
