



# Charles Babbage

1791-1871, England




- Difference Engine
- Analytical Engine
- Interested in cryptography

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# Charles Babbage and the Vigenère Cipher

key      RUNRUNRUNRUNRUNRUNRUNRUNRUN  
plain    tobeornottobethatisthequestion  
cipher    KIOVIEEIGKIOVNRNVJNVKHVMGZIA

Observation: if the same piece of key meets the same piece of plaintext, then the ciphertext is identical.

Therefore, if we see identical pieces of ciphertext, we can try assuming that key/plaintext repeated.

In that case the difference between positions has to be a multiple of the key-length.

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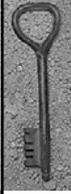
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# Friedrich W. Kasiski

*Die Geheimschriften und die Dechiffirkunst, 1863*

First general and published solution to polyalphabetic cipher with repeating keyword (Vigenère cipher) using Kasiski examination.

**Kasiski Examination**

- Find (long) repeated ciphertext fragments
- Discard spurious repetitions
- gcd of position differences is multiple of keylength

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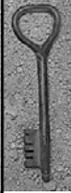
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## Kasiski Examination

key     RUNRUNRUNRUNRUNRUNRUNRUNRUNRUNRUNRUNRUNRUNRUN  
plain    to be or not to be that is the question  
cipher    KIOVIEEIEIGKIOVNURNVJNUVKHVMGZIA

key     COMETCOMETCOMETCOMETCOMETCOME  
plain    there is another famous pianist  
cipher    VVQVXKGMHRHVQVYCAAYLRWMRHRZMC

However: <http://www.ics.uci.edu/~gts/268/vigenere.html>

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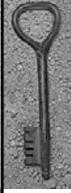
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## Le Chiffre Indéchiffrable

Later methods:

- Index of coincidence (William Friedman)
- Kappa Test (Solomon Kullback)
- Chi Test (Solomon Kullback)

Vigenère cipher still in use in WWI.

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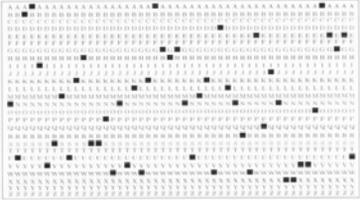
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## Kappa Test

Kappa test with strips

Kappa test with perforated sheets



From Bauer, Decrypted Secrets (Section 17.3.2)

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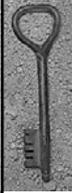
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## Wheatstone and Playfair



Playfair Cipher

- Invented by Charles Wheatstone
- Publicized by Lyon Playfair in 1854
- First literal digraphic system
- Mixed alphabet, keyword
- Used in the Boer War (1899-1902)

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## Playfair Cipher I

P L A Y F	encodes pairs of letters
I R B C D	1. find pairs of letters in matrix
E G H K M	2. same row: move one pair to the right
N O Q S T	3. same column: move one pair down
U V W X Z	4. form rectangle: replace with other corners, remaining in same line

Examples: cipher -> DRAEGI  
abrupt -> BHIVFN

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## Playfair Cipher II

P L A Y F	encodes pairs of letters
I R B C D	1. find pairs of letters in matrix
E G H K M	2. same row: move one pair to the right
N O Q S T	3. same column: move one pair down
U V W X Z	4. form rectangle: replace with other corners, remaining in same line

Encrypt: go to rome; marriner  
Decrypt: AQMNKGCV  
Encrypt: playfair with key wheatstone

What are weaknesses of the system?

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## Playfair Cipher III

Exploit weakness in a known plaintext attack:

tonightyoujokeagedbursar  
YTOHNNYEPTOTICGEBBCDBSTFW

What is the matrix?  
Can you guess the key?

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