

Unbroken Ciphers: Beale


Beale Cipher, 1895



Voynich


Voynich Manuscript,
16th century

See <http://beinecke.library.yale.edu/digitalibrary/voynich.html>



Linear A



See <http://www.archaeology.org/online/reviews/minions/jpegs/index.php?start=1>




Baudot Code

Émile Baudot, 1845-1903, French
 baud: 1 symbol per second

00011	A
11001	B
01110	C
....	
01000	CR
00010	LF

Teletypewriter





Vernam Cipher I

Gilbert S. Vernam, 1890-1960, American
 Invented Vernam cipher in 1918

plaintext	B	A	G	
in code	000111100111010...			
key	0110100110101...			
ciphertext	0111011111011...			
key	0110100110101...			0 + 0 = 0
code	000111100111010...			0 + 1 = 1
plaintext	B	A	G	1 + 0 = 1
				1 + 1 = 0

- like Vigenère with non-repeating key
- is easily implemented using tapes






Vernam Cipher II

plaintext	000111100111010...
key	0110100110101...
ciphertext	0111011111011...

How to choose key?

- should not repeat key (ever, why?)
- key should be random (no structure)
- long keys are hard to distribute




Vernam Cipher III


Morehouse's solution

- use multiple short tapes *of different lengths*
- combine results

1st tape (3 bits) 010010010010010
 2nd tape (5 bits) 110101101011010
 key 100111111001000

- Was initially adopted by US army
- open to running-key attacks, as shown by Joseph Mauborgne in 1918






The unbreakable cipher

Mauborgne and Friedman knew that the Vernam cipher is absolutely secure, as long as

- the key is arbitrarily long
- the bits in the key are randomly chosen
- the key is never reused

This cipher is called the **one-time pad**.



Claude Shannon published two papers in 1948 and 1949 which founded the area of information theory.

- allows a definition of perfect security
- can show that one-time pad is perfectly secure
