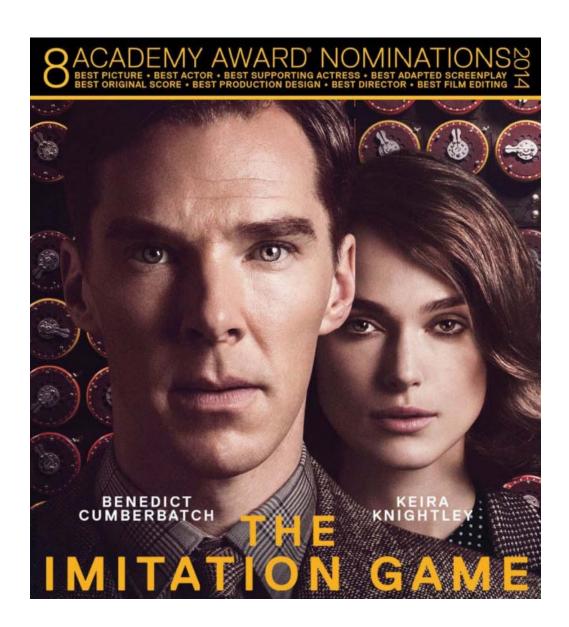
模仿遊戲

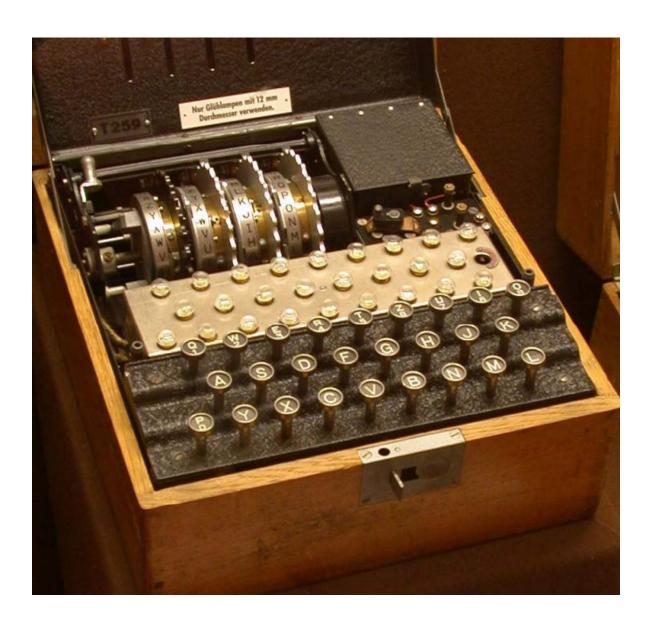
2014

班奈狄克·康柏拜區 綺拉·奈特莉



Enigma

恩尼格瑪

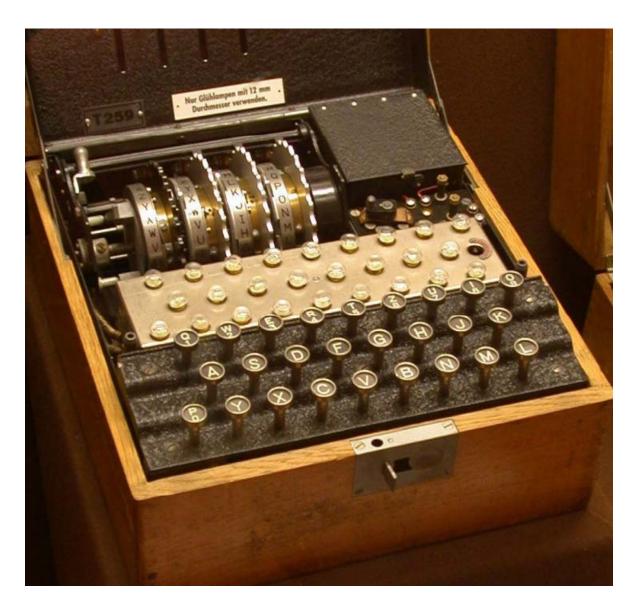


德軍了不起的對稱式加密裝置



德軍了不起的對稱式加密裝置

因為這個東西同盟國死了很多很多人



因為這個東西, 拍了好多部電影 獵殺 U571 攔截密碼戰

0 0 0

德軍了不起的對稱式加密裝置

因為這個東西同盟國死了很多很多人



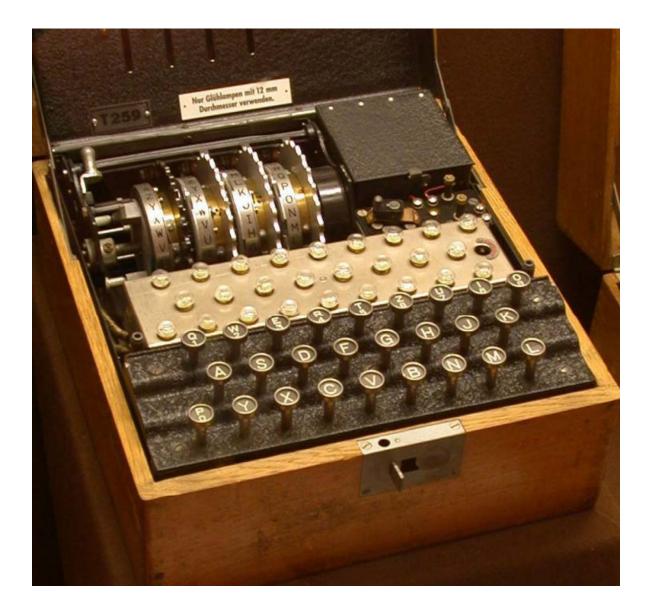
德軍了不起的對稱式加密裝置

因為這個東西同盟國死了很多很多人

因為這個東西, 拍了好多部電影 獵殺 U571 攔截密碼戰

0 0 0

因為這個東西, 圖靈以及後續的 Keen完成自動 運算裝置Bombe 來協助破解



• 1939 Alan Turing 沒有像電影裡製作那個機器 他提出的是計算理論 (Computation Theory) 以及 圖靈機 (Turing Machine) 運算模型

- 1939 Alan Turing 沒有像電影裡製作那個機器 他提出的是計算理論 (Computation Theory) 以及 圖靈機 (Turing Machine) 運算模型
- 在計畫幾乎被軍方停下的時候, Turing 在酒吧 裡聽到那個"女朋友"故事時, 徹夜想到的密 碼破解方法-我們現在稱為 Known Plaintext Attack (已知明文攻擊), 如果知道每天某一時 間一定會送出來的密文所對應的明文(電影裡 是 "Heil Hitler"), 破解相同鑰匙加密的密文的 難度大幅度降低(密鑰空間大幅縮小)

電影裡好像沒有特別解釋什麼!?

電影裡好像沒有特別解釋什麼!?

網路上很多附會的藝術層面解釋,不過主角有說這是一個 Test,也有邀請那個警探去 Play the game

電影裡好像沒有特別解釋什麼!?

網路上很多附會的藝術層面解釋,不過主角有說這是一個 Test,也有邀請那個警探去 Play the game

其實 Immitation game 是一種在 party 中常見的社交遊戲, 用來促進參與者的互動, 調節社交的氣氛 (沒什麼好說明的)



電影裡好像沒有特別解釋什麼!?

網路上很多附會的藝術層面解釋,不過主角有說這是一個 Test,也有邀請那個警探去 Play the game

其實 Immitation game 是一種在 party 中常見的社交遊戲, 用來促進參與者的互動,調節社交的氣氛 (沒什麼好說明的)

➤ Alan Turing 據此設計了一個 判斷機器是否具有智慧的 方法 – Turing Test – 在人工智慧領域裡是很有趣的概念

電影裡好像沒有特別解釋什麼!?

網路上很多附會的藝術層面解釋,不過主角有說這是一個 Test,也有邀請那個警探去 Play the game

其實 Immitation game 是一種在 party 中常見的社交遊戲, 用來促進參與者的互動,調節社交的氣氛 (沒什麼好說明的)

- ➤ Alan Turing 據此設計了一個 判斷機器是否具有智慧的 方法 – Turing Test – 在人工智慧領域裡是很有趣的概念
- ➤ 這個方法的精神在 80 年代搖身一變成為 定義密碼系統 安全性 的基本方法,一直沿用到現在

• 1950, Alan Turing, "Computing Machinery and Intelligence," Mind LIX (236): 433–460

- 1950, Alan Turing, "Computing Machinery and Intelligence," Mind LIX (236): 433–460
- Are there imaginable digital computers which would do well in the following

imitation game?

- 1950, Alan Turing, "Computing Machinery and Intelligence," Mind LIX (236): 433–460
- Are there imaginable digital computers which would do well in the following
 - imitation game?
- the interrogator C, is given the task

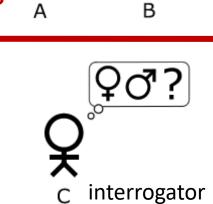




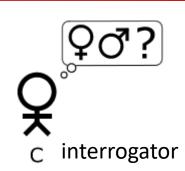
- 1950, Alan Turing, "Computing Machinery and Intelligence," Mind LIX (236): 433–460
- Are there imaginable digital computers which would do well in the following

imitation game?

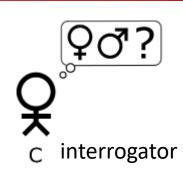
• the **interrogator C**, is given the task of trying to determine whether **player A** is male ____ while **player B** is female or the other way around.



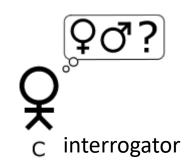
- 1950, Alan Turing, "Computing Machinery and Intelligence," Mind LIX (236): 433–460
- Are there imaginable digital computers which would do well in the following imitation game?
- the interrogator C, is given the task of trying to determine whether player A is male while player B is female or the other way around. Player A tries to trick C into making wrong decision.



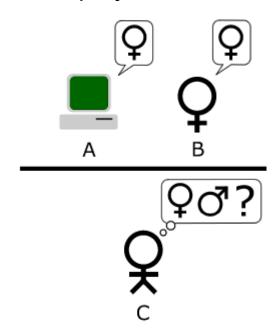
- 1950, Alan Turing, "Computing Machinery and Intelligence," Mind LIX (236): 433–460
- Are there imaginable digital computers which would do well in the following imitation game?
- the interrogator C, is given the task of trying to determine whether player A is male _____ while player B is female or the other way around. Player A tries to trick C into making wrong decision. Player B attempts to assist C into making correct decision.



- 1950, Alan Turing, "Computing Machinery and Intelligence," Mind LIX (236): 433–460
- Are there imaginable digital computers which would do well in the following imitation game?
- the interrogator C, is given the task of trying to determine whether player A is male while player B is female or the other way around. Player A tries to trick C into making wrong decision. Player B attempts to assist C into making correct decision. The interrogator only uses written questions and responses to make the decision.

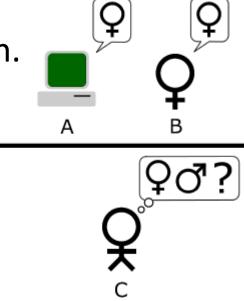


把 player A 換成機器



• The **interrogator C**, is given the same task of trying to determine whether **player A** is male while **player B** is female or the other way around. Player A still tries to trick C into making wrong decision. Player B attempts to assist C into making correct decision.

The interrogator only uses the responses to written questions to make the decision.



• The interrogator C, is given the same task of trying to determine whether player A is male while player B is female or the other way around. Player A still tries to trick C into making wrong decision. Player B attempts to assist C into making correct decision.

The interrogator only uses the responses to written questions to make the decision.

• "If the interrogator decides wrongly as often when the game is played with the computer as he does when the game is played between a man and a woman", it may be argued that the **computer is intelligent**.

• The interrogator C, is given the same task of trying to determine whether player A is male while player B is female or the other way around. Player A still tries to trick C into making wrong decision. Player B attempts to assist C into making correct decision.

The interrogator only uses the responses to written questions to make the decision.

• "If the interrogator decides wrongly as often when the game is played with the computer as he does when the game is played between a man and a woman", it may be argued that the **computer is intelligent**.

 The test results do not depend on the machine's ability to give correct answers to questions, only how closely its answers resemble those a human would give.

Finally, a machine is no longer a machine.

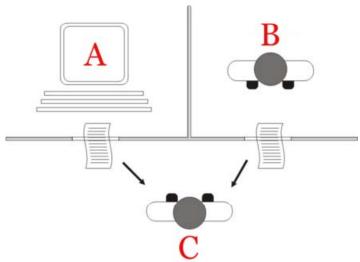
Finally, a machine is no longer a machine.

• On **7 June 2014**, 60th anniversary of Turing's death, a Turing test competition was held at the Royal Society London and was won by the Russian chatter bot **Eugene Goostman**. The bot, during a series of five-minute-long text conversations, convinced 33% of the contest's judges that it was human.

Finally, a machine is no longer a machine.

- On **7 June 2014**, 60th anniversary of Turing's death, a Turing test competition was held at the Royal Society London and was won by the Russian chatter bot **Eugene Goostman**. The bot, during a series of five-minute-long text conversations, convinced 33% of the contest's judges that it was human.
- The Turing test had been passed for the first time.

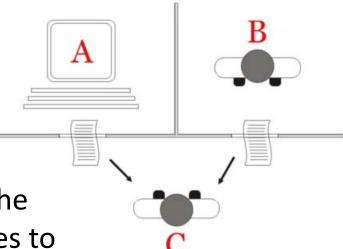
Another Version



male or female

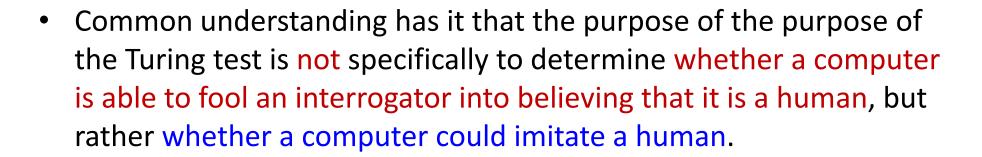
Another Version

Player C, the interrogator, is given the task ______ of trying to determine which player – A or B – is a computer and which is a human. The interrogator is limited to using the responses to written questions to make the determination.



male or female

Another Version



male or female

Another Version

- Player C, the interrogator, is given the task ______ of trying to determine which player A or B is a computer and which is a human. The interrogator is limited to using the responses to written questions to make the determination.
- Common understanding has it that the purpose of the purpose of the Turing test is not specifically to determine whether a computer is able to fool an interrogator into believing that it is a human, but rather whether a computer could imitate a human.
- While there is some debate regarding whether the "Standard Interpretation" is that described by Turing or, instead, based on a misreading of his paper, these versions are not regarded as equivalent, and their strengths and weaknesses are distinct.

A Security Definition for Enc(·)

A Security Definition for Enc(·)

an indistinguishability game

an indistinguishability game

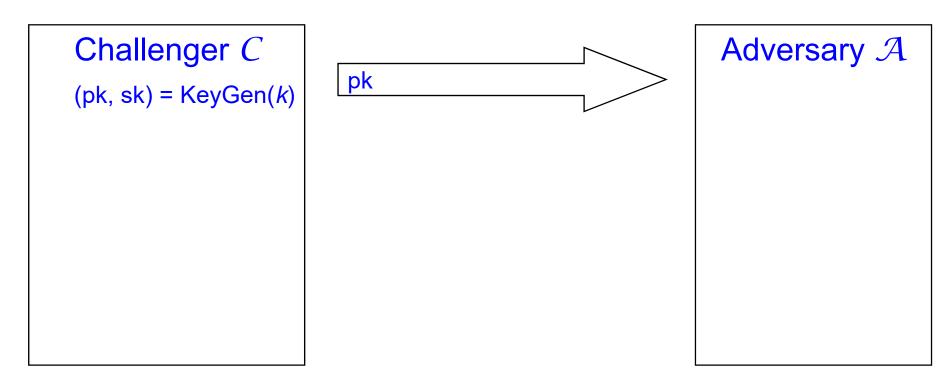
Challenger C

Adversary \mathcal{A}

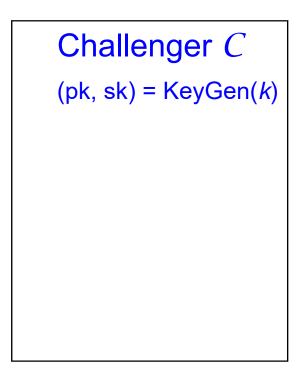
an indistinguishability game

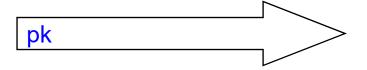
Challenger C
(pk, sk) = KeyGen(k)

Adversary \mathcal{A}



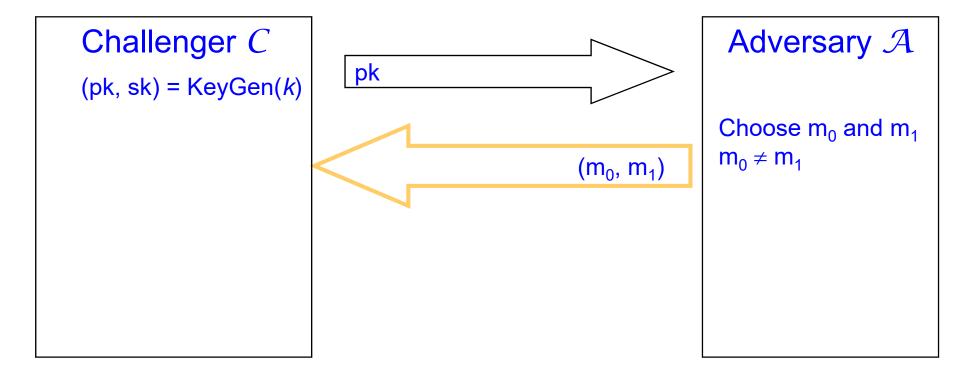
an indistinguishability game

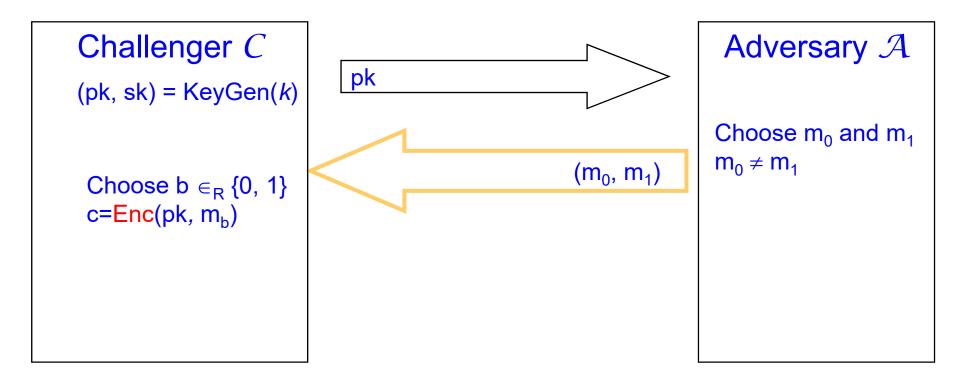


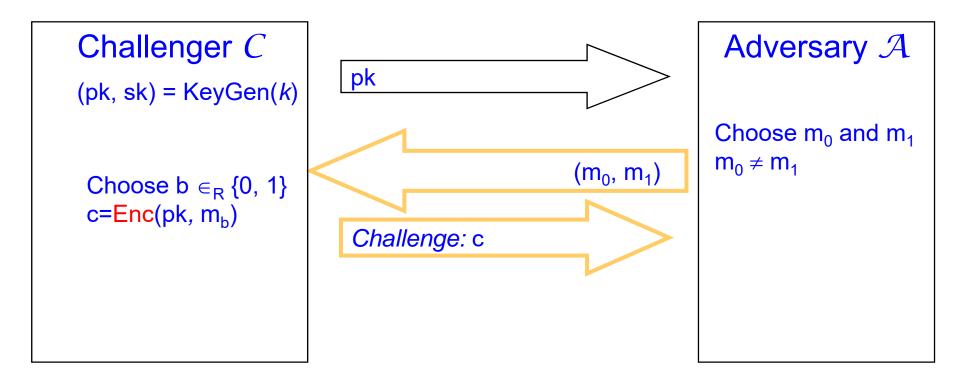


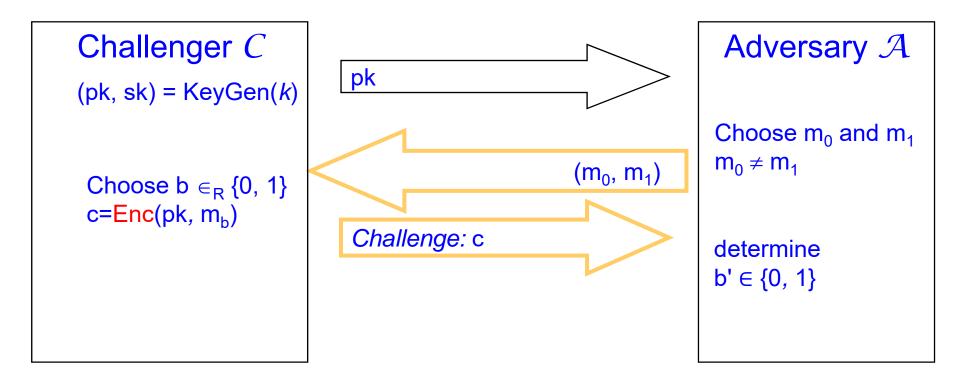
Adversary \mathcal{A}

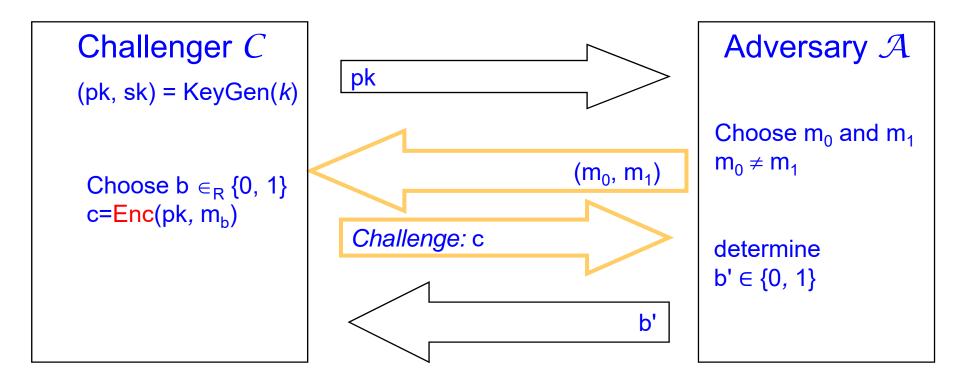
Choose m_0 and m_1 $m_0 \neq m_1$



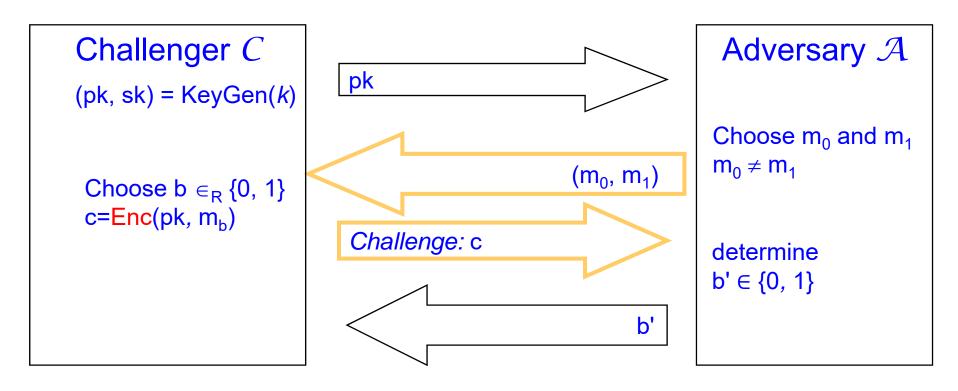




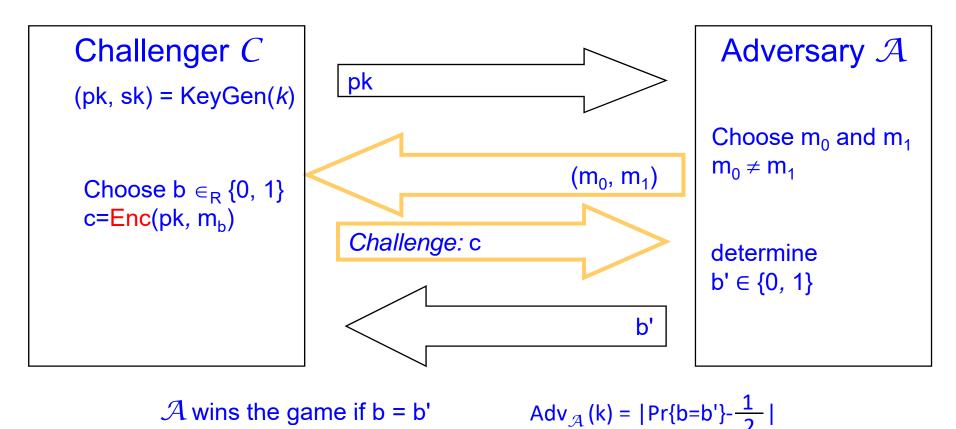




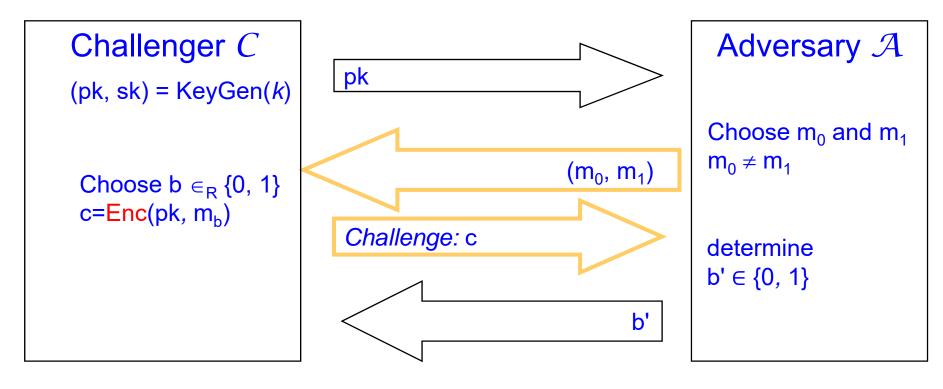
an indistinguishability game



 \mathcal{A} wins the game if b = b'



an indistinguishability game



 \mathcal{A} wins the game if b = b'

$$Adv_{A}(k) = |Pr\{b=b'\} - \frac{1}{2}|$$

Enc(\cdot) is secure if Adv_A(k) is negligible

不可分辨性

➤ 在 Bletchley Park 的機器叫 Bombe 不是 Christopher (可能是編劇用 圖靈 Alan Turing 中學時好友名字來得到戲劇效果)

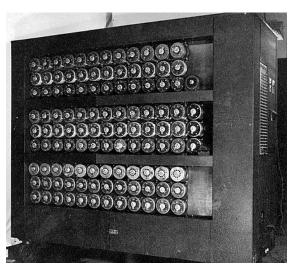
➤ 在 Bletchley Park 的機器叫 Bombe 不是 Christopher (可能是編劇用 圖靈 Alan Turing 中學時好友名字來得到戲劇效果)



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bombe

➤ 在 Bletchley Park 的機器叫 Bombe 不是 Christopher (可能是編劇用 圖靈 Alan Turing 中學時好友名字來得到戲劇效果)

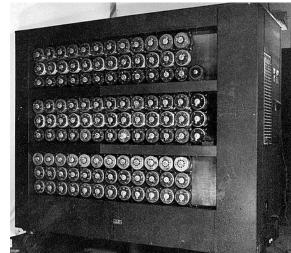




http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bombe

- ➤ 在 Bletchley Park 的機器叫 Bombe 不是 Christopher (可能是編劇用 圖靈 Alan Turing 中學時好友名字來得到戲劇效果)
- ➤ 圖靈沒有建造機器,圖靈在1939年提出的是「計算理論」, 和理論設計思路,真正的機器是由 Harold Keen 和很多工 程師完成的





http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bombe

➤ 在整個破譯 Enigma Cipher 的初期工作中居功至偉的是波蘭密碼學家 Marian Rejewski, Jerzy Różycki 和 Henryk Zygalski,電影裡只是提了一下波蘭幫助走私了 Enigma Machine http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryptanalysis_of_the_Enigma

➤ 在整個破譯 Enigma Cipher 的初期工作中居功至偉的是波蘭密碼學家 Marian Rejewski, Jerzy Różycki 和 Henryk Zygalski,電影裡只是提了一下波蘭幫助走私了 Enigma Machine http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryptanalysis of the Enigma

➤ Bletchley Park Hut 6 最早在英倫空戰期間破譯了德國空軍的 Enigma,因為德國空軍對密碼疏於管理,讓 Bletchley Park 找到了很多人為漏洞來破譯密碼,其中就包括那個"#明末"東供

"女朋友"事件

- ➤ 在整個破譯 Enigma Cipher 的初期工作中居功至偉的是波蘭密碼學家 Marian Rejewski, Jerzy Różycki 和 Henryk Zygalski,電影裡只是提了一下波蘭幫助走私了 Enigma Machine http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryptanalysis_of_the_Enigma
- ➤ Bletchley Park Hut 6 最早在英倫空戰期間破譯了德國空軍的 Enigma,因為德國空軍對密碼疏於管理,讓 Bletchley Park 找到了很多人為漏洞來破譯密碼,其中就包括那個"女朋友"事件
 - 電影裡所說德國電報員發送 CILLY 是根據真實事件改編的,這個事件發生在破譯德國空軍密碼工作中,德國空軍要求自己的電報員隨機選擇3個字母設置齒輪,再發送隨機選擇的3個字母幫助密文接受方將Enigma 配置成相同設置來解碼。其中有個一個名為 Walter 的電報員,每天都將他的 Enigma 齒輪設置成他名字的前三個字母 WAL,然後發送的3個字母是他女朋友名字 Kalare 的前三個字母 KAL

- ➤ 在整個破譯 Enigma Cipher 的初期工作中居功至偉的是波蘭密碼學家 Marian Rejewski, Jerzy Różycki 和 Henryk Zygalski,電影裡只是提了一下波蘭幫助走私了 Enigma Machine http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryptanalysis of the Enigma
- ➤ Bletchley Park Hut 6 最早在英倫空戰期間破譯了德國空軍的 Enigma,因為德國空軍對密碼疏於管理,讓 Bletchley Park 找到了很多人為漏洞來破譯密碼,其中就包括那個"女朋友"事件
 - 電影裡所說德國電報員發送 CILLY 是根據真實事件改編的,這個事件發生在破譯德國空軍密碼工作中,德國空軍要求自己的電報員隨機選擇3個字母設置齒輪,再發送隨機選擇的3個字母幫助密文接受方將Enigma 配置成相同設置來解碼。其中有個一個名為 Walter 的電報員,每天都將他的 Enigma 齒輪設置成他名字的前三個字母 WAL,然後發送的3個字母是他女朋友名字 Kalare 的前三個字母 KAL
 - 人很難真正做到隨機,所以大家用了很多讓人能猜的 Enigma 設置, 比如 LON 後面跟 DON, BER 後面跟 LIN, HIT 後面跟 LER 等

➤ Turing 主要參與的是破譯德國海軍的 Enigma 工作,海軍 Enigma 管理更嚴格,海軍不允許電報人員像空軍那樣自己 任意選擇 6 個字母 (3 個設置齒輪, 3 個發送),字母必須從 一本用水溶墨水印刷的密碼本上選取,所以破譯難度更大

- ➤ Turing 主要參與的是破譯德國海軍的 Enigma 工作,海軍 Enigma 管理更嚴格,海軍不允許電報人員像空軍那樣自己 任意選擇 6 個字母 (3 個設置齒輪, 3 個發送),字母必須從 一本用水溶墨水印刷的密碼本上選取,所以破譯難度更大
- ➤ 破譯海軍 Enigma 的重要事件是 1941 年 5 月 9 日英國皇家海軍 HMS Bulldog 俘虜 u110 潛艇繳獲 Enigma Machine 和密碼本 (德軍人員急著棄船,沒有來得及銷毀密碼本),以及 1942 年俘虜 u559 潛艇的 Enigma Machine 和密碼本。相關事件美國拍過一部電影,就是《獵殺 U-571》

- ➤ Turing 主要參與的是破譯德國海軍的 Enigma 工作,海軍 Enigma 管理更嚴格,海軍不允許電報人員像空軍那樣自己 任意選擇 6 個字母 (3 個設置齒輪, 3 個發送),字母必須從 一本用水溶墨水印刷的密碼本上選取,所以破譯難度更大
- ➤ 破譯海軍 Enigma 的重要事件是 1941 年 5 月 9 日英國皇家海軍 HMS Bulldog 俘虜 u110 潛艇繳獲 Enigma Machine 和密碼本 (德軍人員急著棄船,沒有來得及銷毀密碼本),以及 1942 年俘虜 u559 潛艇的 Enigma Machine 和密碼本。相關事件美國拍過一部電影,就是《獵殺 U-571》
- ➤ Heil Hitler 是一個 crib,在 Bletchley Park,他們用某些德語中的已知固定搭配或者已知信息作為解碼的 key,這些 key 叫 crib,因為 Enigma 被設計成對於任意相同的電文所輸出的密文不含有重複字元,所以可以用 crib 比對找出 crib 在電文中的可能位置來幫助破解當日的 Enigma 設置

- ➤ Turing 主要參與的是破譯德國海軍的 Enigma 工作,海軍 Enigma 管理更嚴格,海軍不允許電報人員像空軍那樣自己 任意選擇 6 個字母 (3 個設置齒輪, 3 個發送),字母必須從 一本用水溶墨水印刷的密碼本上選取,所以破譯難度更大
- ➤ 破譯海軍 Enigma 的重要事件是 1941 年 5 月 9 日英國皇家海軍 HMS Bulldog 俘虜 u110 潛艇繳獲 Enigma Machine 和密碼本 (德軍人員急著棄船,沒有來得及銷毀密碼本),以及 1942 年俘虜 u559 潛艇的 Enigma Machine 和密碼本。相關事件美國拍過一部電影,就是《獵殺 U-571》

Known plaintext attack

➤ Heil Hitler 是一個 crib,在 Bletchley Park,他們用某些德語中的已知固定搭配或者已知信息作為解碼的 key,這些 key 叫 crib,因為 Enigma 被設計成對於任意相同的電文所輸出的密文不含有重複字元,所以可以用 crib 比對找出 crib 在電文中的可能位置來幫助破解當日的 Enigma 設置

➤ Bletchley Park 後來甚至發展出了一套新戰術來人為創造 crib,Bletchley Park 要求英國皇家空軍在固定海域投放水雷,然後德國海軍巡邏人員就會用密碼彙報水雷位置,從而人為製造一個 crib,這一戰術 Bletchley Park 稱之為 Gardening

- ➤ Bletchley Park 後來甚至發展出了一套新戰術來人為創造 crib,Bletchley Park 要求英國皇家空軍在固定海域投放水雷,然後德國海軍巡邏人員就會用密碼彙報水雷位置,從而人為製造一個 crib,這一戰術 Bletchley Park 稱之為 Gardening
- ➤ 但即使這樣,比對 cribs 仍是一個耗時的工作,Turing 的主要貢獻是把這個機械性耗費人力的工作用機器取代,他提出的自動邏輯計算模型,幫助工程師製造出了一個自動搜索機器 Bombe

- ➤ Bletchley Park 後來甚至發展出了一套新戰術來人為創造 crib,Bletchley Park 要求英國皇家空軍在固定海域投放水雷,然後德國海軍巡邏人員就會用密碼彙報水雷位置,從而人為製造一個 crib,這一戰術 Bletchley Park 稱之為 Gardening
- ➤ 但即使這樣,比對 cribs 仍是一個耗時的工作,Turing 的主要貢獻是把這個機械性耗費人力的工作用機器取代,他提出的自動邏輯計算模型,幫助工程師製造出了一個自動搜索機器 Bombe
- ➤ 用 crossword puzzle 招募人員是 Bletchley Park 一直在做的工作,不是 Turing 想出來的。招募的人員的背景龐雜,從語言學家到古埃及學家,甚至還有律師

- ➤ Bletchley Park 後來甚至發展出了一套新戰術來人為創造 crib,Bletchley Park 要求英國皇家空軍在固定海域投放水雷,然後德國海軍巡邏人員就會用密碼彙報水雷位置,從而人為製造一個 crib,這一戰術 Bletchley Park 稱之為 Gardening
- ➤ 但即使這樣,比對 cribs 仍是一個耗時的工作,Turing 的主要貢獻是把這個機械性耗費人力的工作用機器取代,他提出的自動邏輯計算模型,幫助工程師製造出了一個自動搜索機器 Bombe
- ➤ 用 crossword puzzle 招募人員是 Bletchley Park 一直在做的工作,不是 Turing 想出來的。招募的人員的背景龐雜,從語言學家到古埃及學家,甚至還有律師
- ➤ 我們用的電腦不是 Turing Machine, Turing Machine 是一個理論上的計算模型,是有限狀態機的延伸: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turing_machine