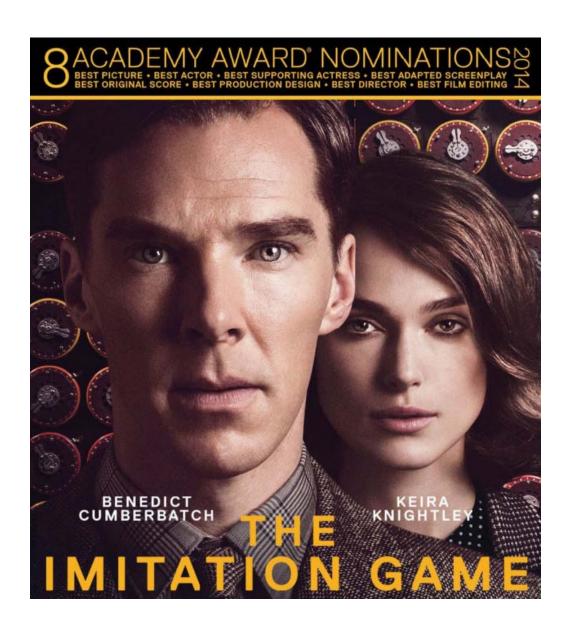
模仿遊戲

2014

班奈狄克·康柏拜區 綺拉·奈特莉



Enigma 恩尼格瑪

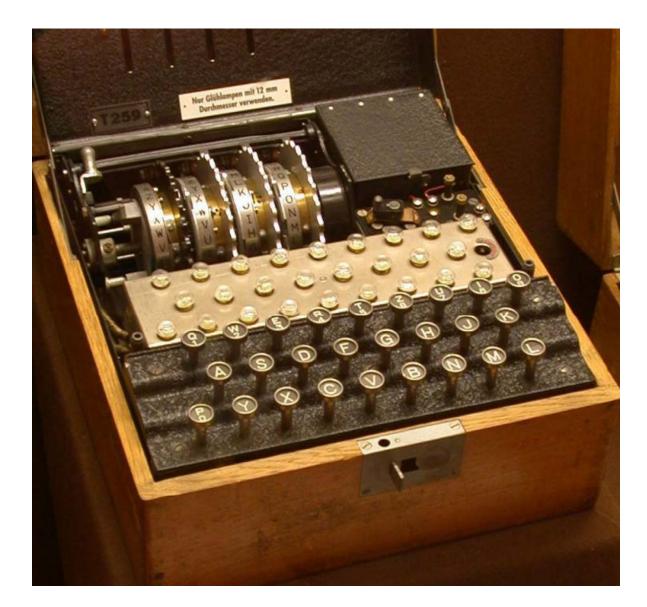
德軍了不起的對稱式加密裝置

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

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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
- 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)

• 為什麼電影叫做「模仿遊戲」?

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)

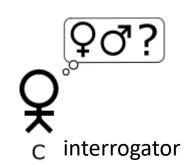
➤ Alan Turing 據此設計了一個 判機 方法 – Turing Test – 在人工智慧



➤ 這個方法的精神在 80 年代搖身一愛风雨 **企我電場系統** 安全性 的基本方法,一直沿用到現在

Turing Test: Can machines think?

- 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.



• 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. 把 player A 換成機器 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.

No machine is close to pass the test for a very long time.

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.

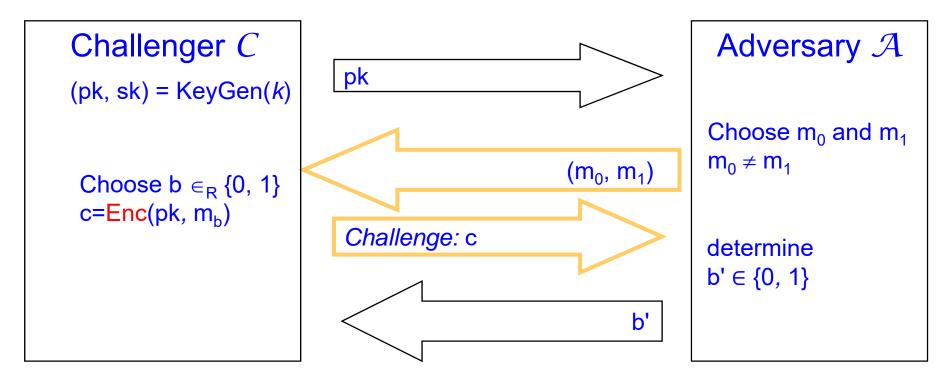
Standard Interpretation

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(·)

an indistinguishability game



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

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

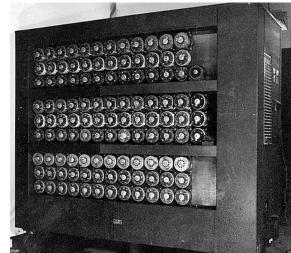
Enc(\cdot) is secure if Adv_A(k) is negligible

不可分辨性

電影和事實不一致的地方

- ➤ 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

▶ 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

• 電影裡所說德國電報員等發生在破譯德國空軍密码 擇 3 個字母設置齒輪, Enigma 配置成相同設置 每天都將他的 Enigma 齒 送的 3 個字母是他女朋友

• 人很難真正做到隨機,戶 比如 LON 後面跟 DON, BER 後面跟 LIN, HIT 後面跟 LER 等 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
- ➤ 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