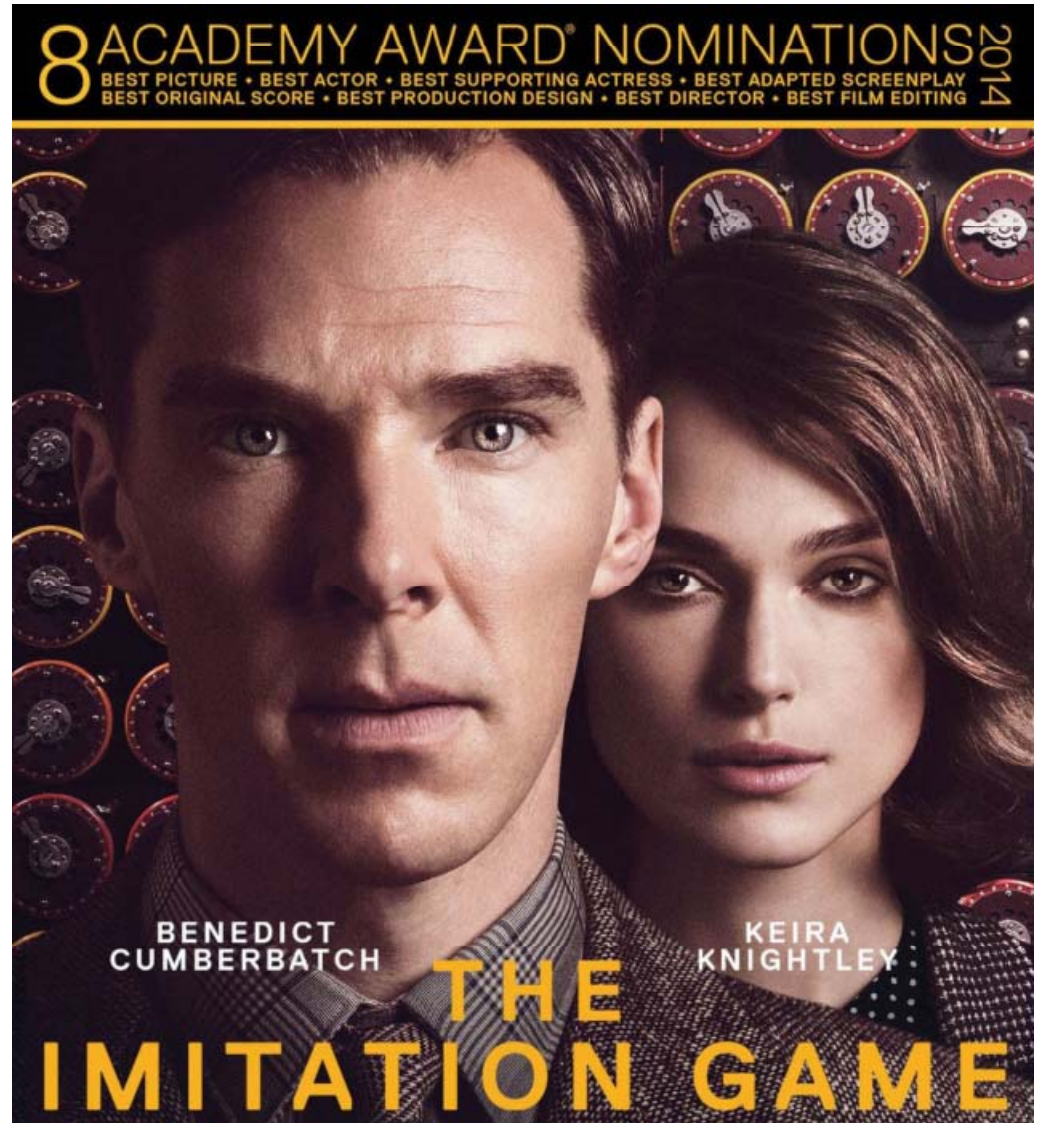


模仿遊戲

2014

班奈狄克·康柏拜區
綺拉·奈特莉



Enigma

恩尼格瑪



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德軍了不起的對稱式加密裝置



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- 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, 破解相
同鑰匙加密的密文的難度大幅度降低

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- 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

Turing Test: Can machines think?

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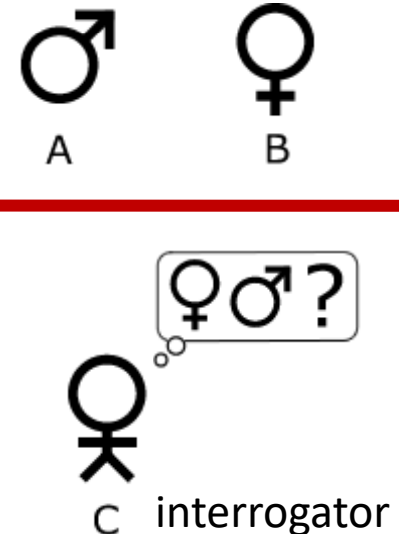
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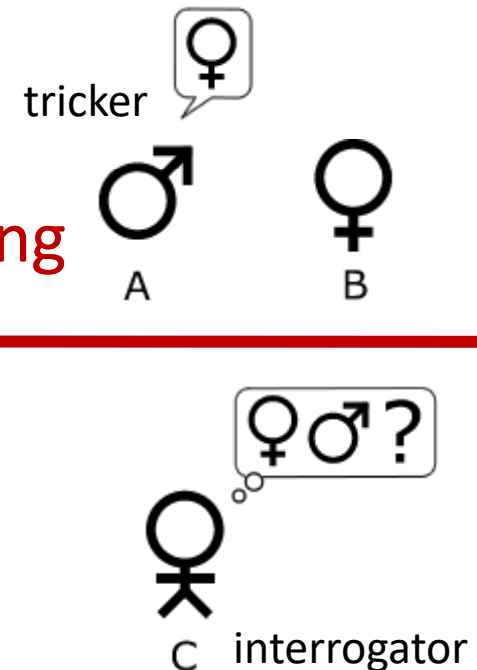
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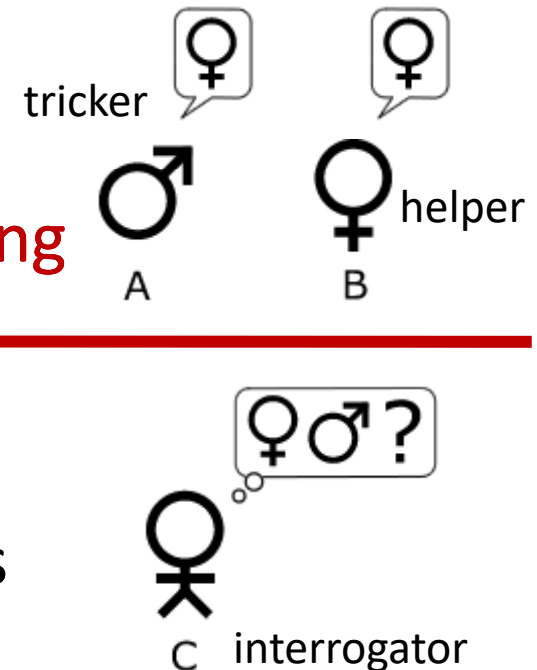


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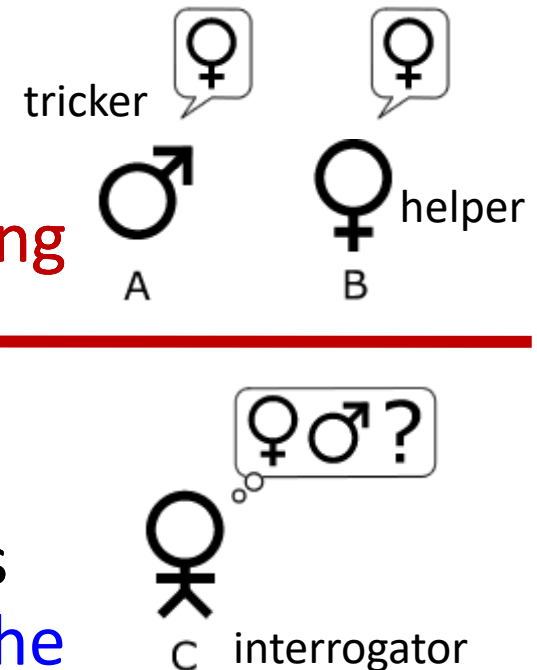


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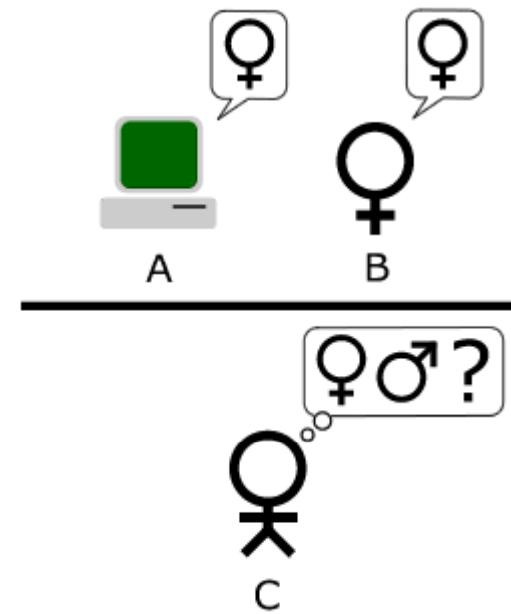
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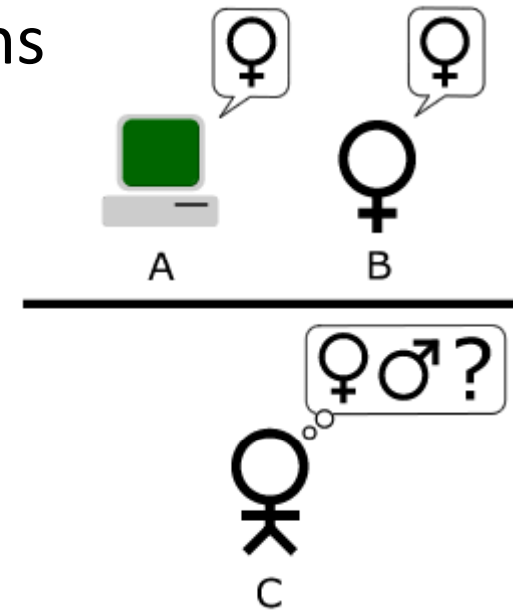
- the interrogator C, is given the task of trying to determine whether player A is male while player B is female or the other way around. Player A tries to trick C into making wrong decision. Player B attempts to assist C into making correct decision. The interrogator only uses written questions and responses to make the decision.



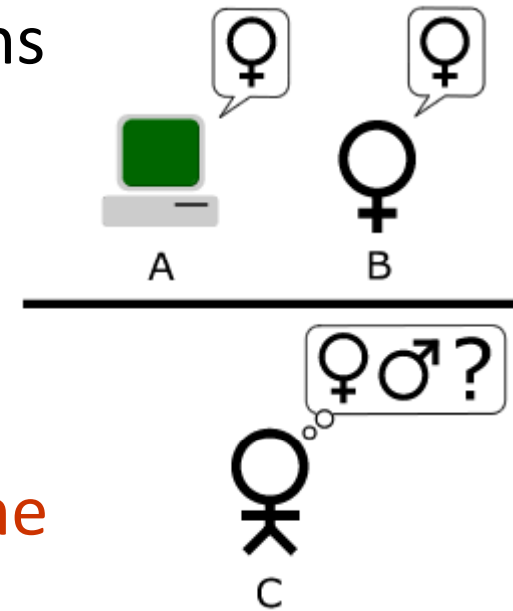
把 A 換成機器



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- "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**.

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- The Turing test had been passed for the first time.

A Security Definition for **Enc(\cdot)**

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- an **indistinguishability** game

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Challenger C

Adversary \mathcal{A}

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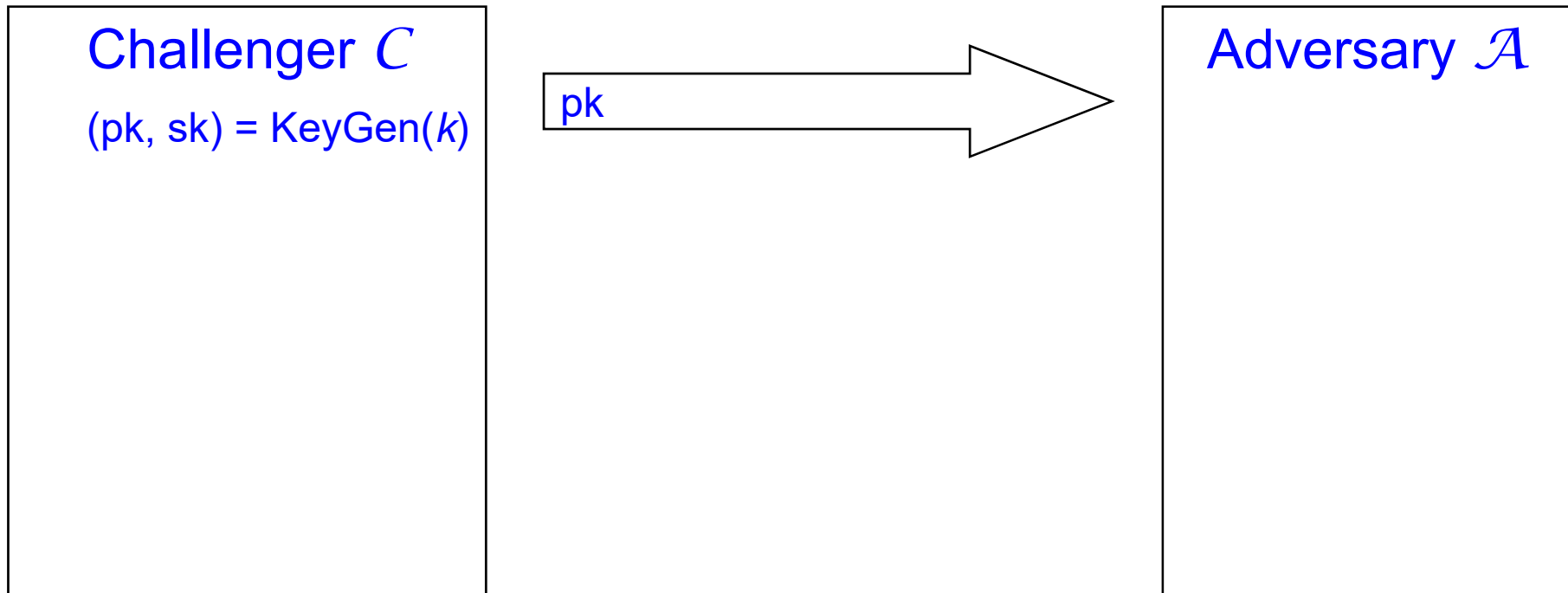
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$(pk, sk) = \text{KeyGen}(k)$

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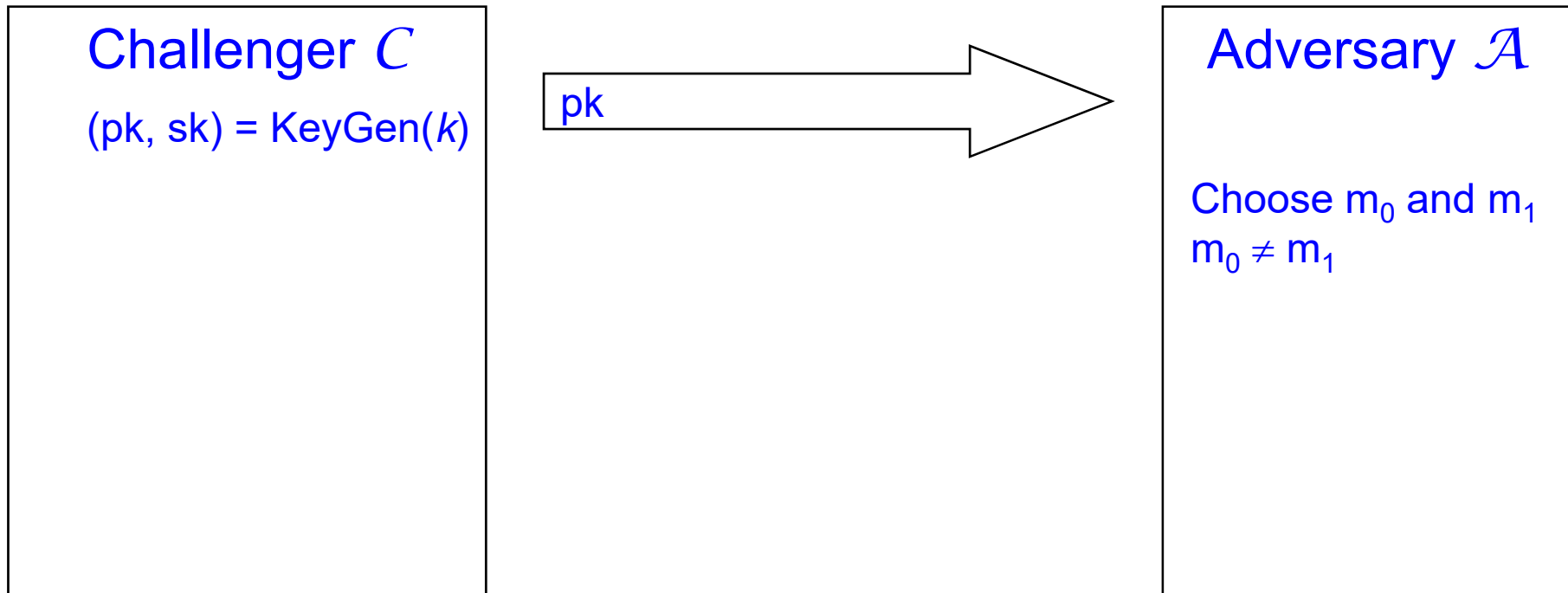
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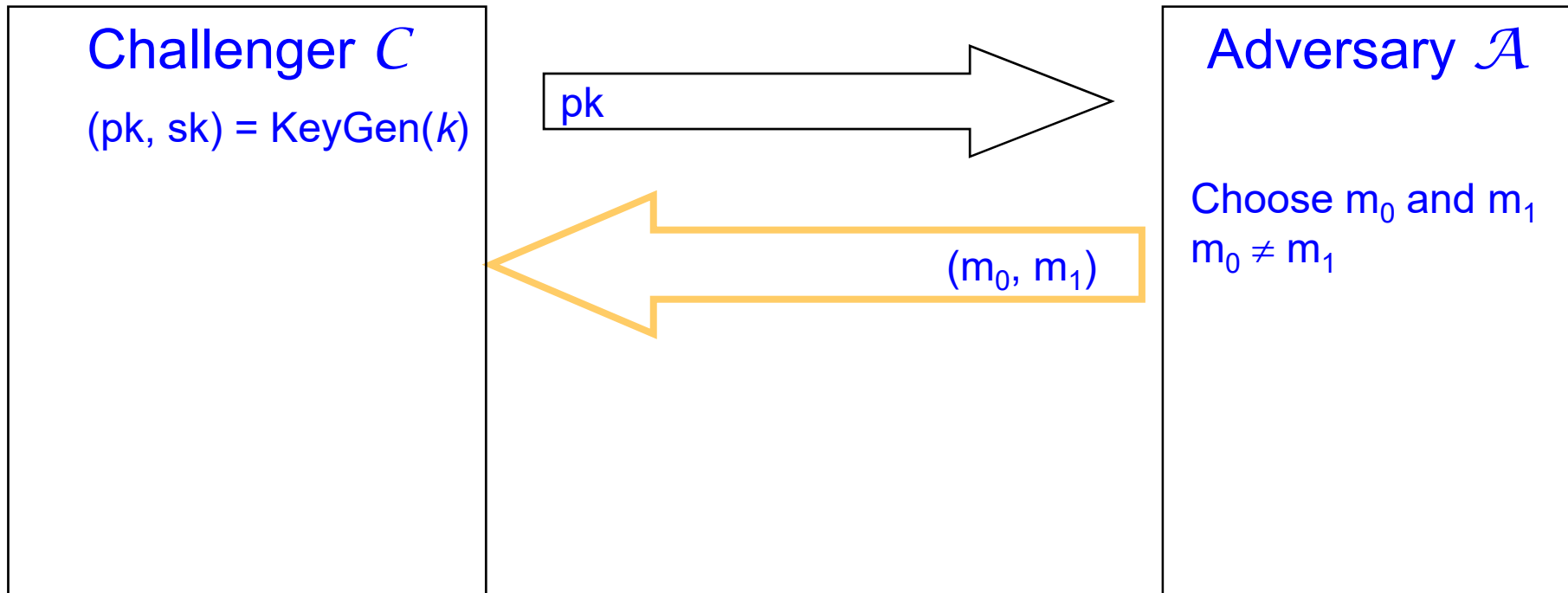
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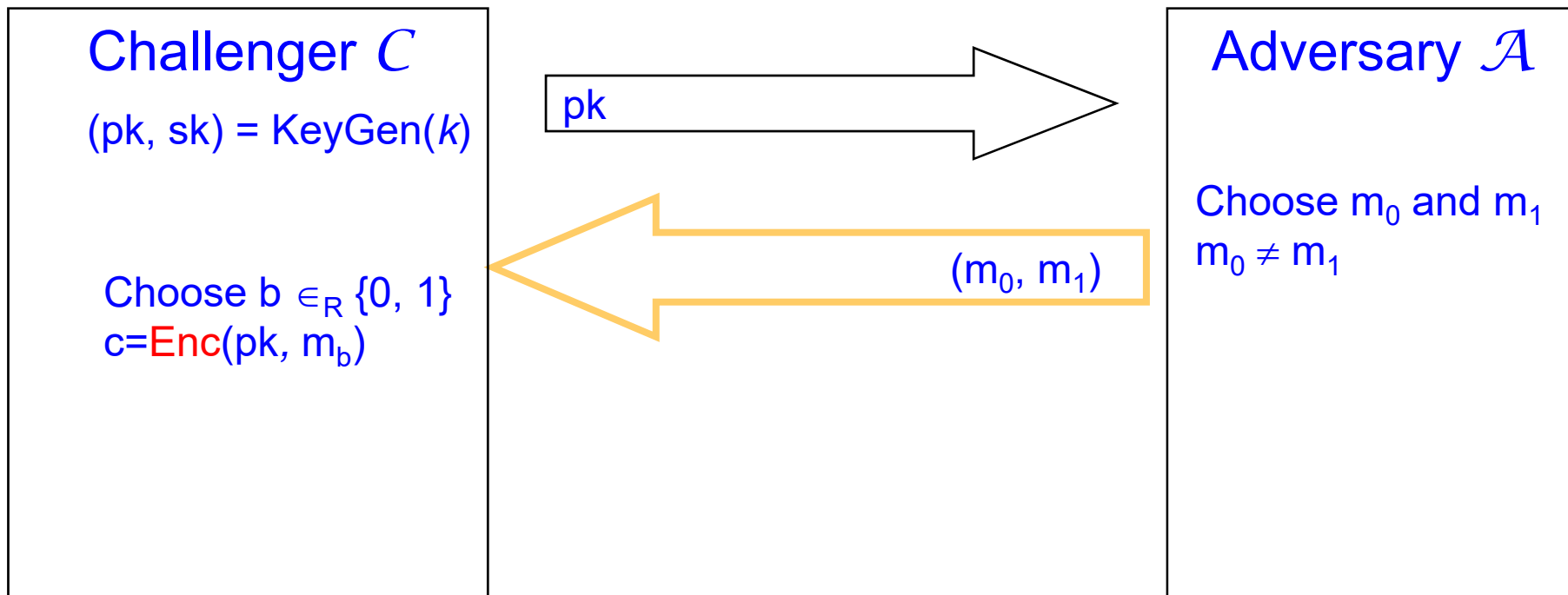
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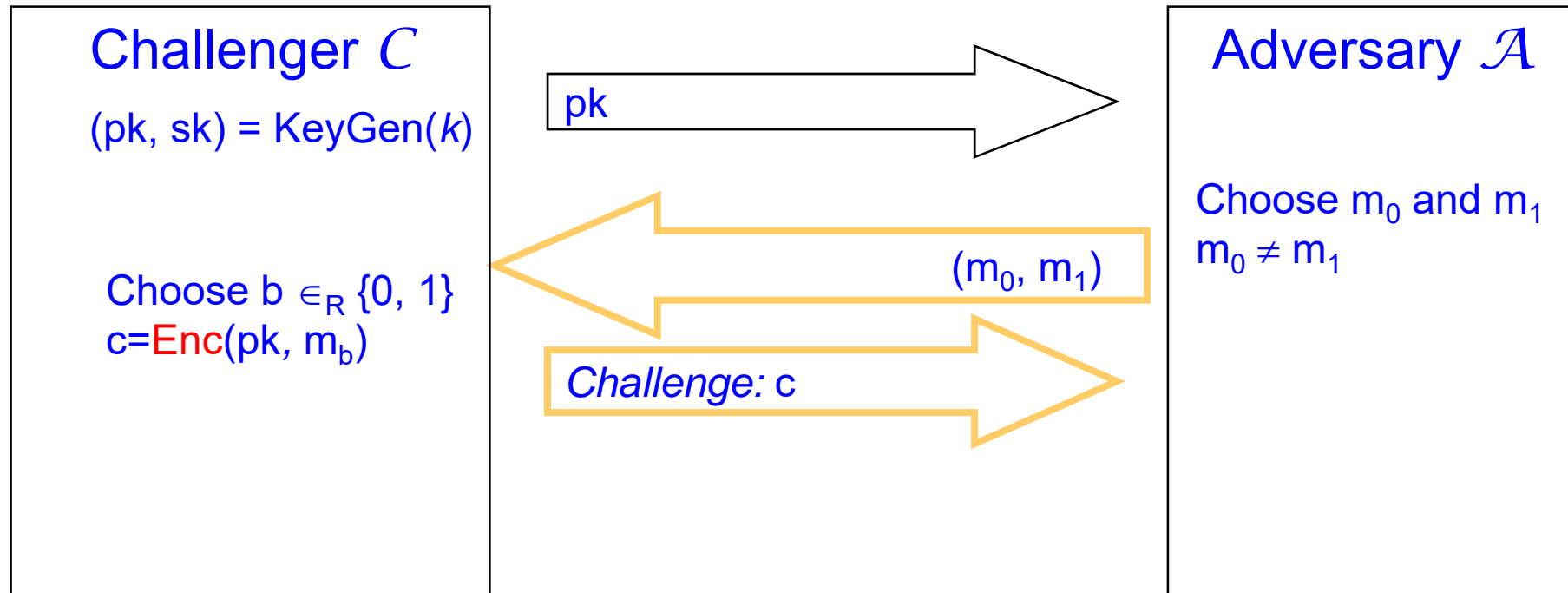
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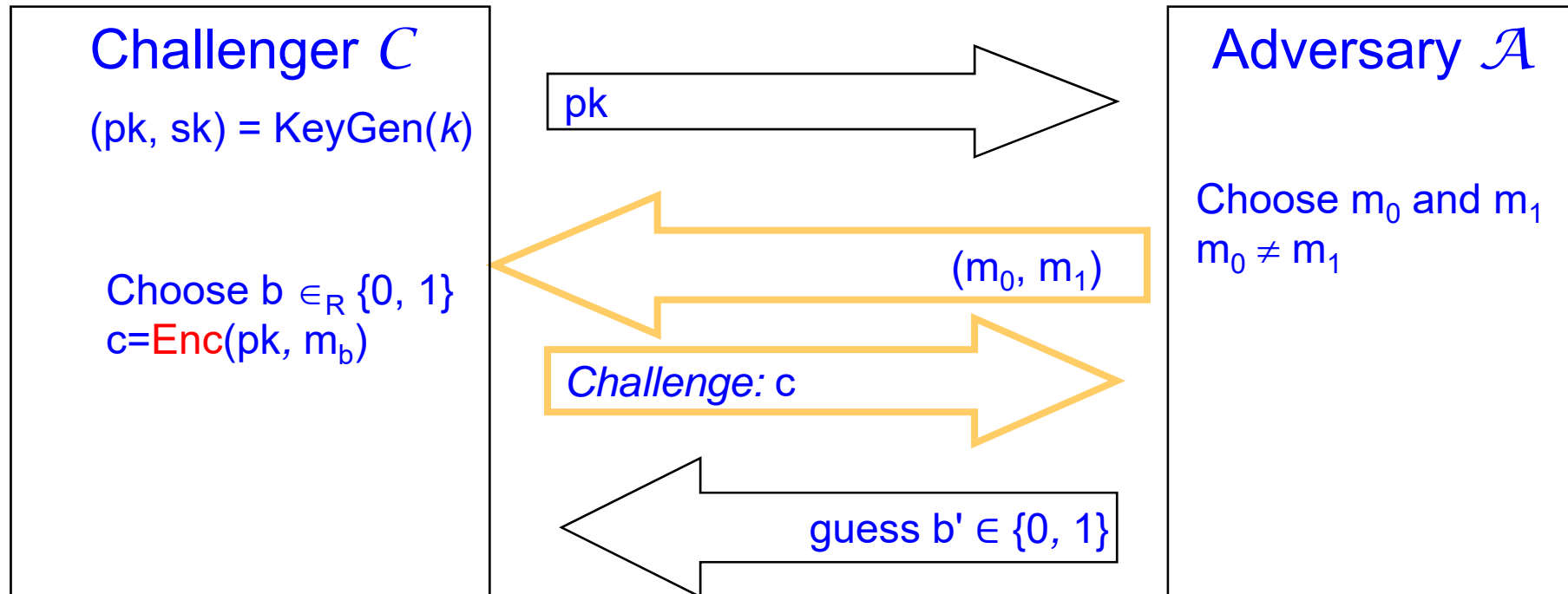
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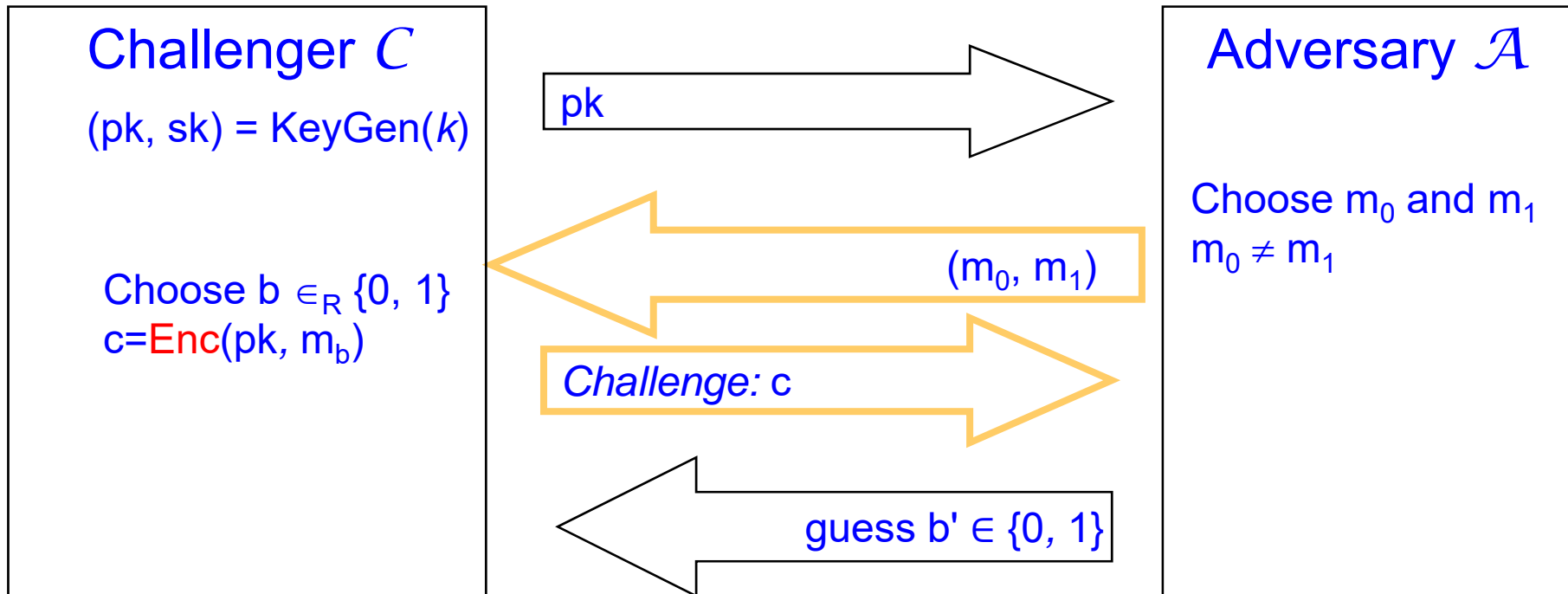
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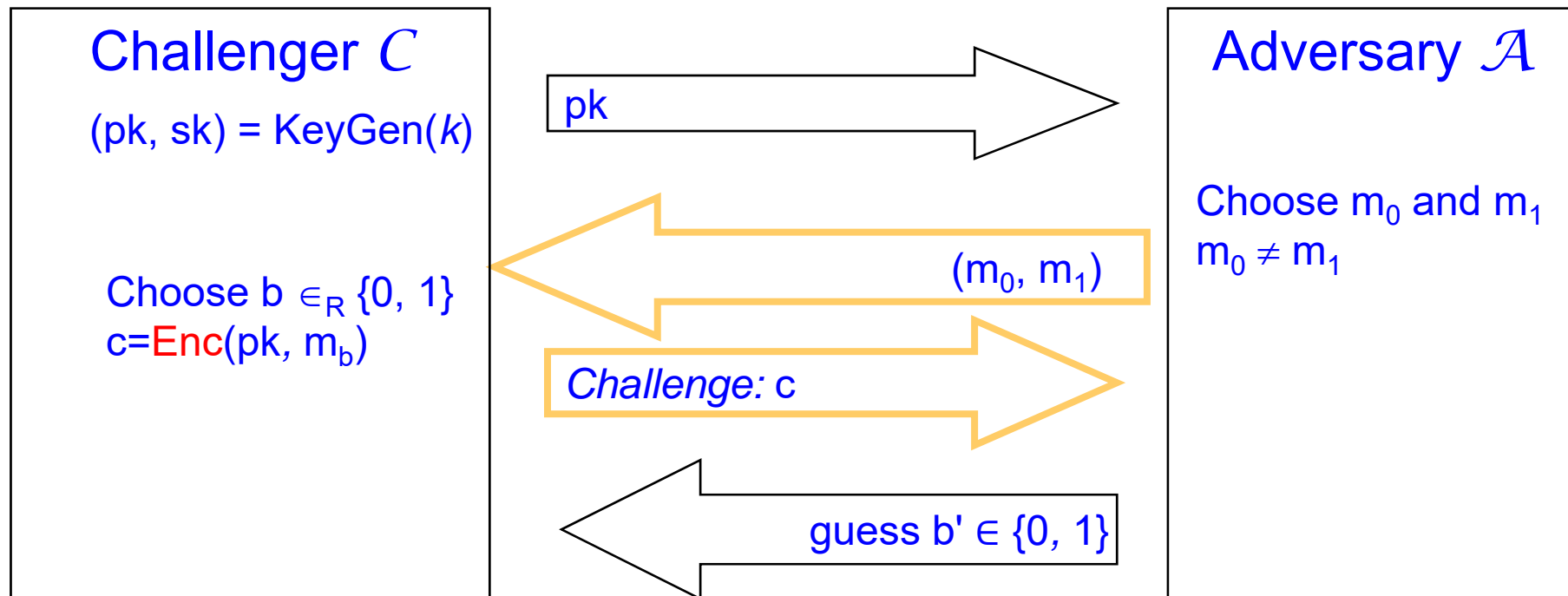
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\mathcal{A} wins the game if $b = b'$

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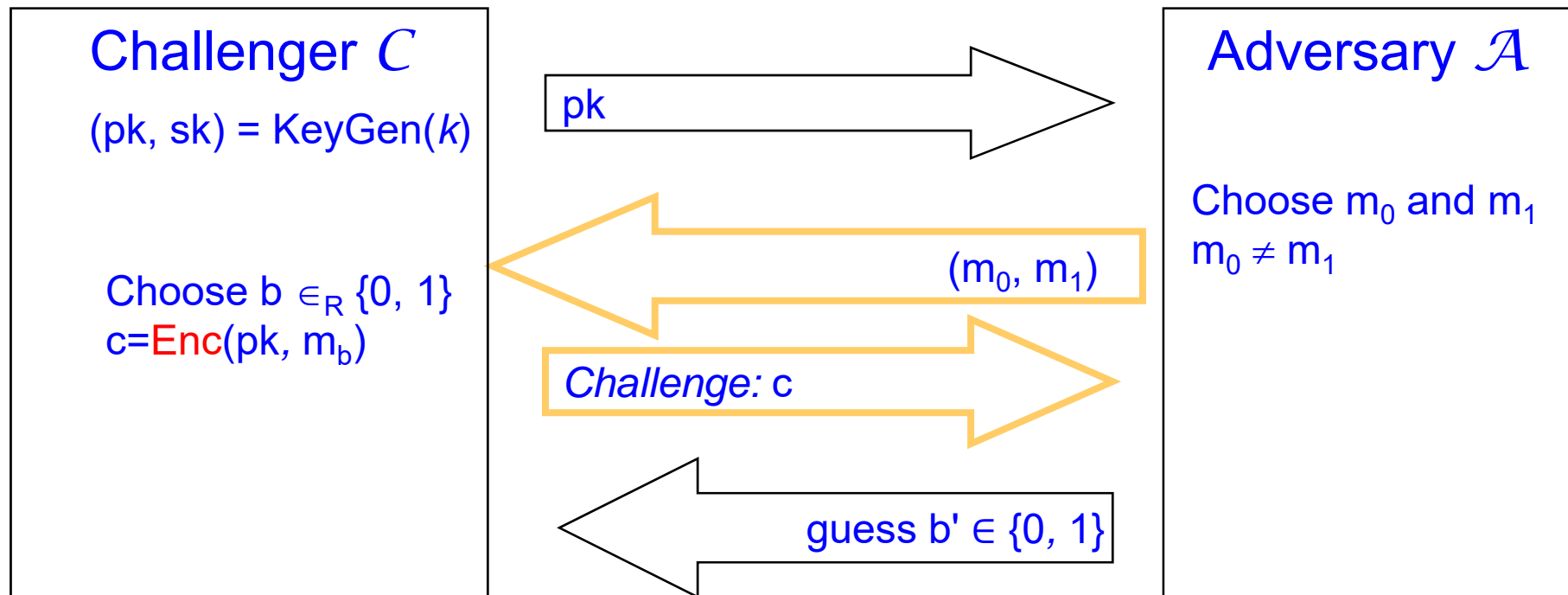


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$$\text{Adv}_{\mathcal{A}}(k) = \left| \Pr\{b=b'\} - \frac{1}{2} \right|$$

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$\text{Enc}(\cdot)$ is secure if $\text{Adv}_{\mathcal{A}}(k)$ is negligible

不可分辨性