

UNIT 12 *One-Time Pads*

Teacher Resource Material

Key Stage: 3 or 4

Target: High-achieving Year 7/8, mainstream Y9, coursework for GCSE

Teaching Notes

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We explain the secure cryptography of one-time pads, pointing out how a secure scheme can be compromised by bad practice.

Exercise 4 shows students that the cipher text can be decrypted to anything and there is no way to recover the 'true' message.

In *Activity 3*, students should find that they can get no further than the first six letters since the pad is truly random in this case. This demonstrates that one-time pads are secure against knowing part of the plaintext, if properly chosen.

Solutions and Notes

- Exercise 1*
- a) DSNAP FOJLW KI
 - b) AOPLC JSANN PQSFG

- Exercise 2*
- a) XYRIN VUVLM GO
 - b) UUTTA ZYMND LWYBQ

- Exercise 3*
- a) SNAP CRACKLE POP
 - b) STOP LOOK LISTEN
 - c) WHO DARES WINS

Activity 1

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{F X I P U F} \Rightarrow \quad 6 \ 24 \ 9 \ 16 \ 21 \ 6 \\
 - \text{S E C R E T} \Rightarrow \quad - \ 19 \ 5 \ 3 \ 18 \ 5 \ 20 \\
 \hline
 \text{M S F X P L} \Leftarrow \quad \underline{\underline{13 \ 19 \ 6 \ 24 \ 16 \ 12}}
 \end{array}$$

Encrypted message: MSFXPL

- Exercise 4*
- a) YOU NEVER HAD IT SO GOOD
 - b) FEW DIE AND NONE RESIGN

- Activity 2*
- a) 1 2 3 4 5 6
 - b) 7 8 9 ... ; SECRET YOUR PHONE HAS BEEN TAPPED

- Activity 3*
- a) PEYTRF
 - b) No; there is no structure to the key so you cannot deduce the rest of it from the first 6 letters.