

# The Enigma Machine

Sending secret, “uncrackable”  
messages in World War II

# Imagine you're Britain in 1937...

You need a way to communicate with your armies

You can use a telegraph to send Morse code over the radio, but the enemy can intercept your messages

You need a way to **encrypt** your messages so that only your armies and your allies will understand

Enter... cryptography!

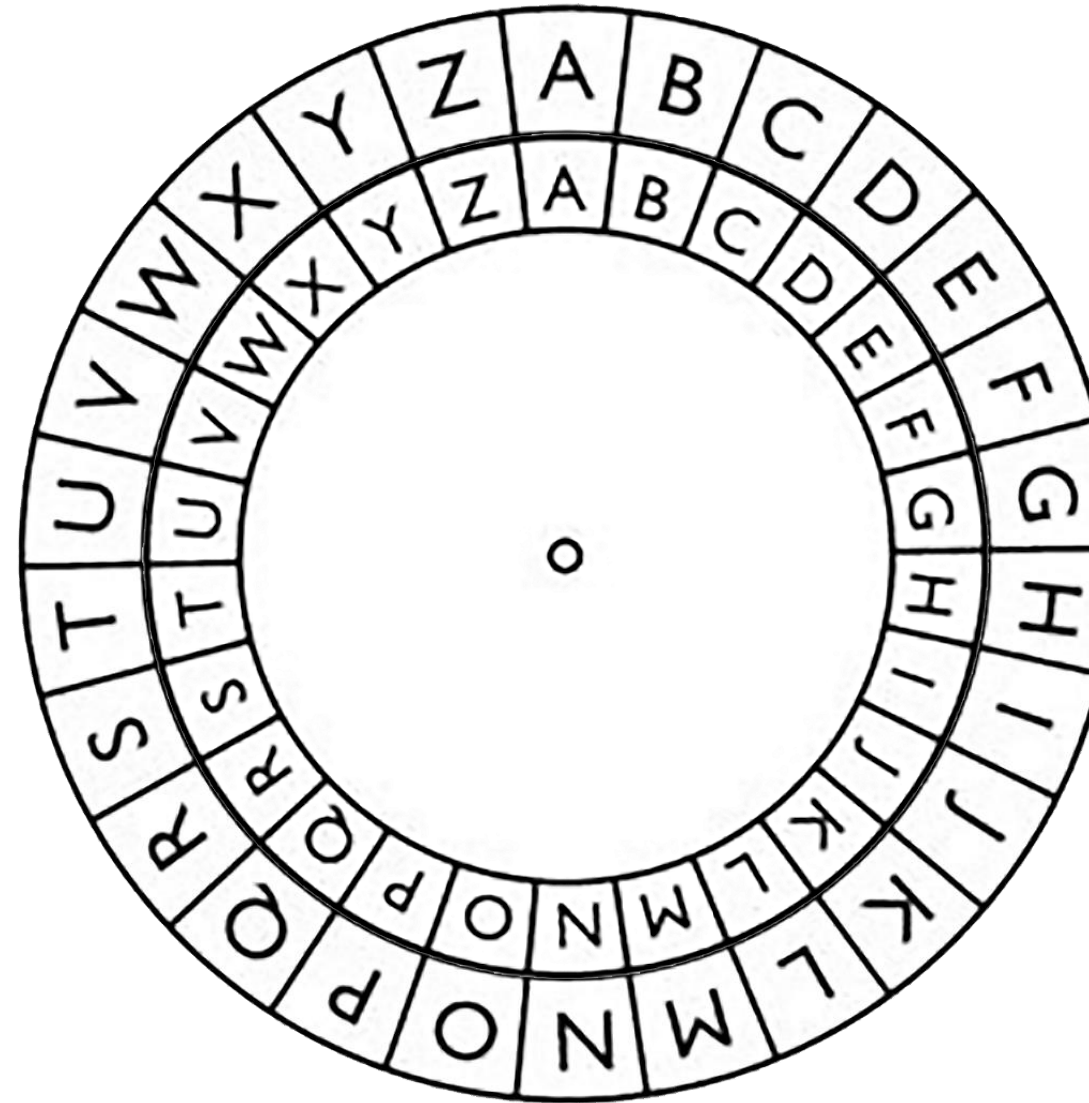


# Some quick vocab

- **Cryptography** - the science of encrypting and decrypting messages into cipher text
- **Encryption** - converting plain text into cipher text
- **Decryption** - converting cipher text into plain text
- **Plain text** - the original message that you can read normally
- **Cipher text** - the secret message that you cannot read normally
- **Key** - the algorithm or settings used to encrypt and decrypt

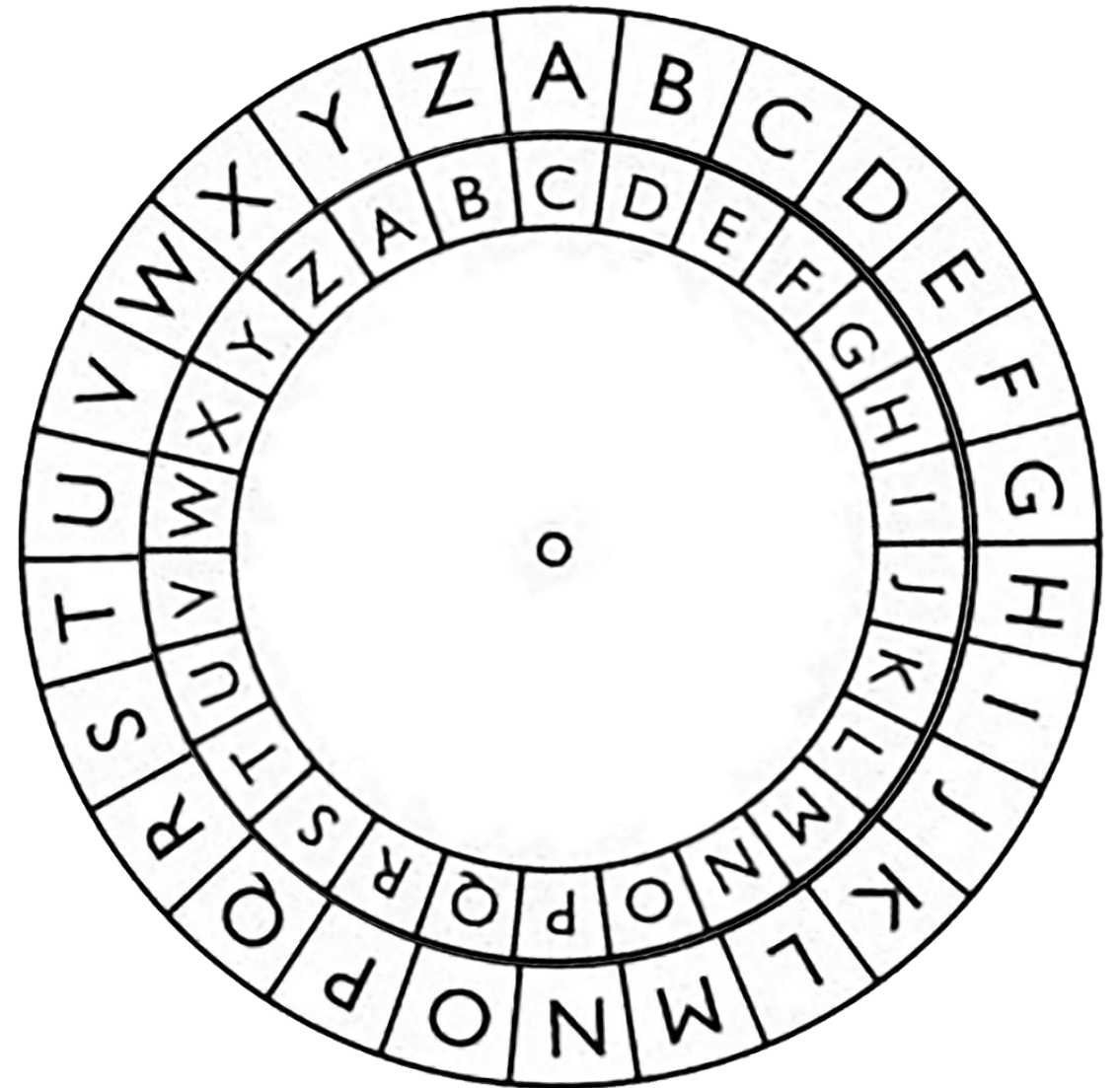
# The simplest cipher is a shift cipher

- Each letter maps to a new letter
- The letters stay in order - the key is just a rotation (a shift) of the inner wheel
- For example, if we shift from A on the outer wheel lining up with A on the inner wheel (key = 0) to A on the outer wheel lining up with C on the inner wheel...



# The simplest cipher is a **shift cipher**

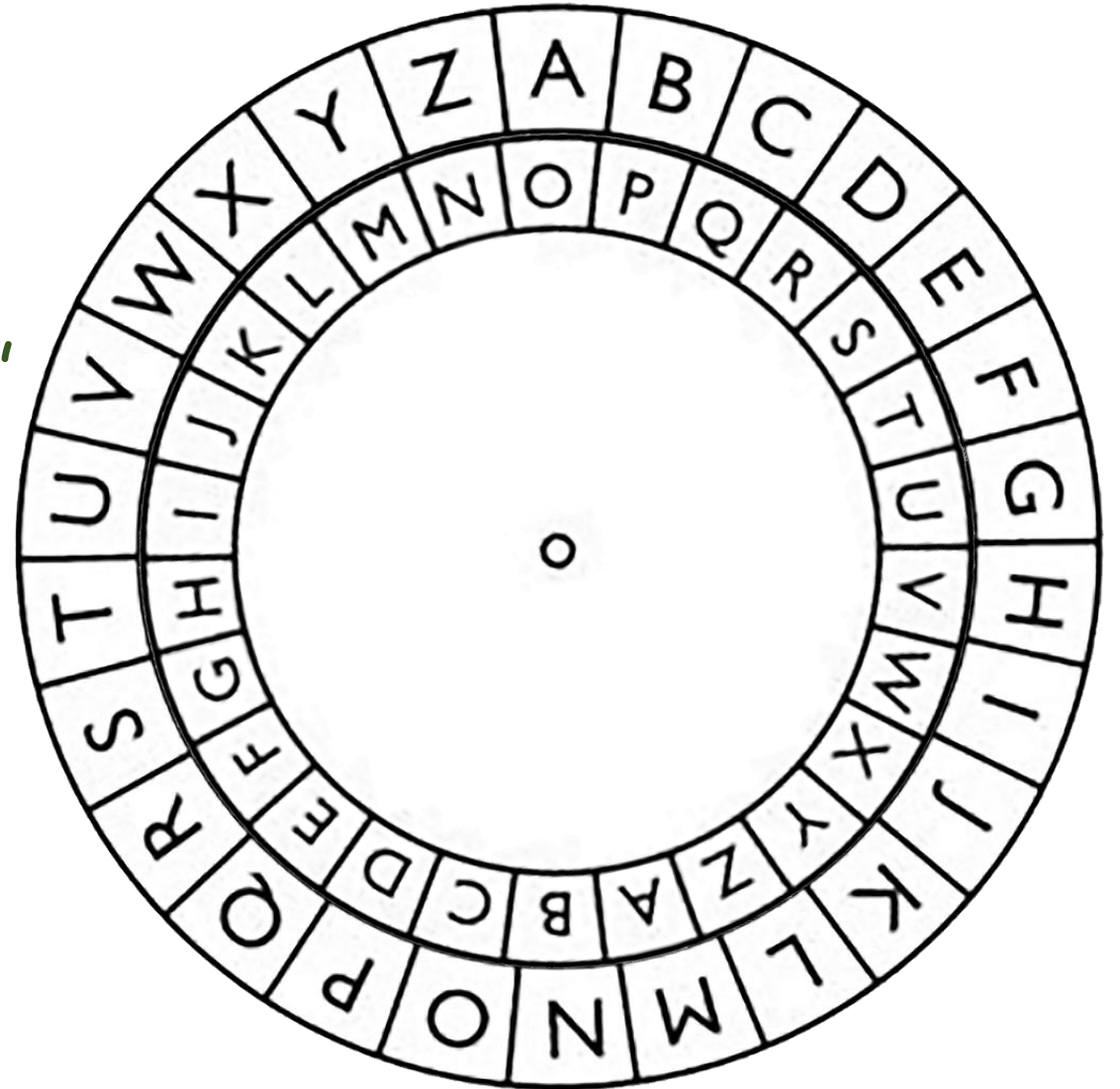
- The key is now 2, since A has been shifted by 2 letters
- If we rotate further, so A is now lined up with O (the fifteenth letter of the alphabet)...





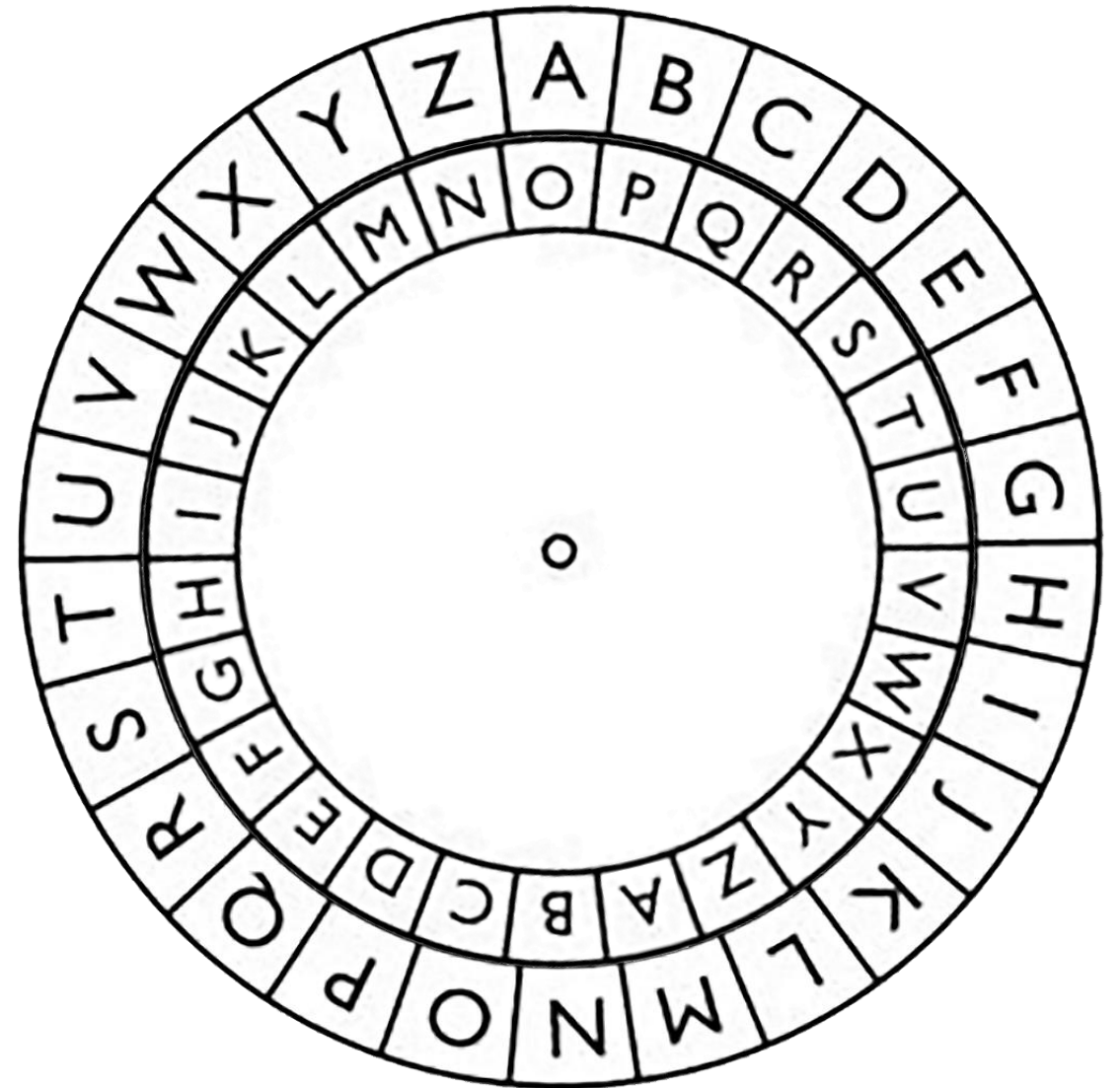
# The simplest cipher is a **shift cipher**

- The key is now 15, since A has been shifted by 15 letters
- Now let's encrypt a message. The plain text is "TROOPS TO POLAND"
- T on the outer wheel lines up with H on the inner wheel
- R lines up with F
- O lines up with C...



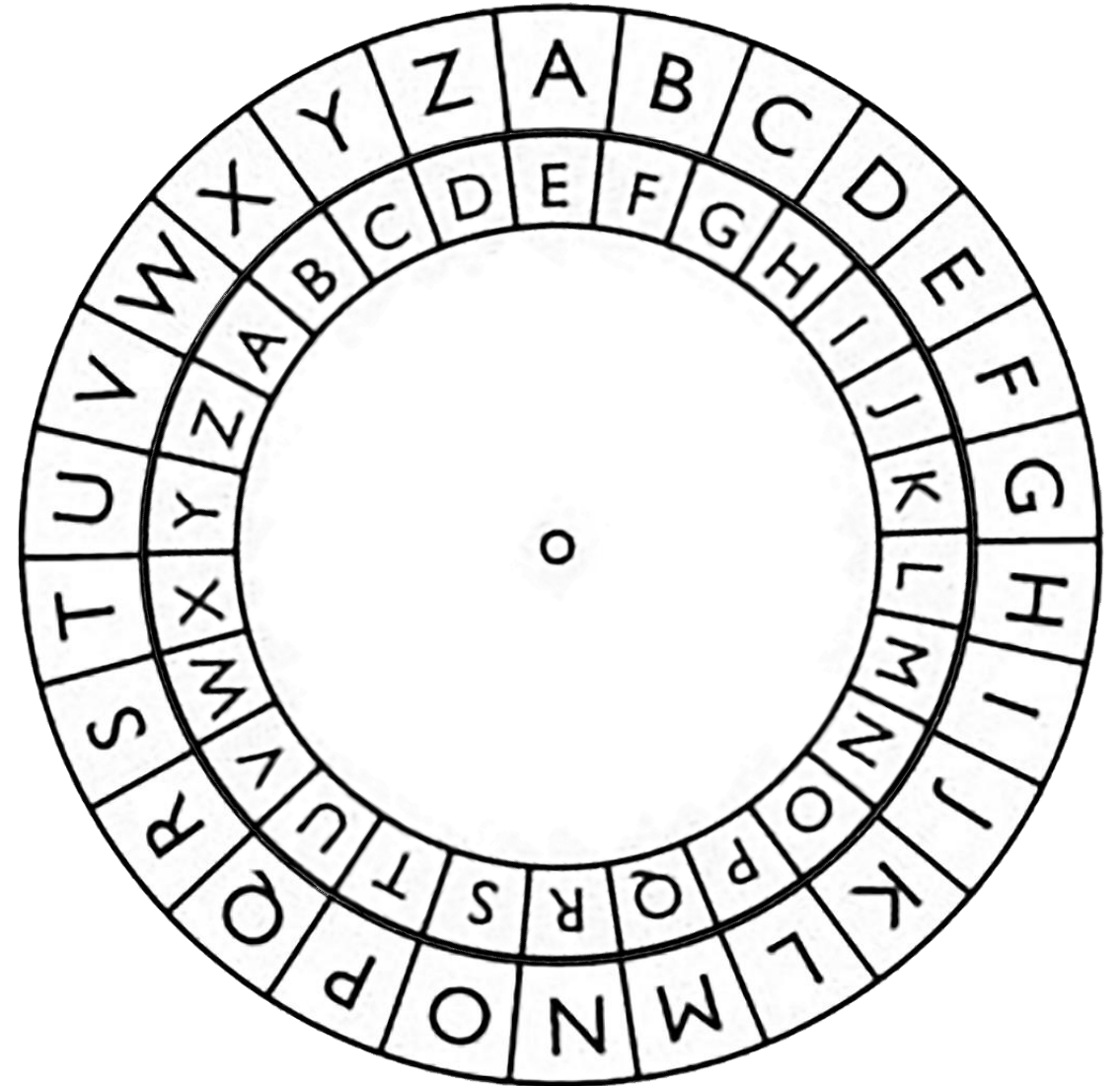
# The simplest cipher is a **shift cipher**

- "TROOPS TO POLAND" becomes "HFCCDG HC DCZOBR" with key = 15
- If whoever receives that cipher text has the key, they can decrypt it by finding the letters on the inner wheel
- **H** on the inner wheel lines up with **T**
- **F** lines up with **R**
- **C** lines up with **O**...



# Practice time!

- Decode this message:  
"CSY KSX MX VMKLX"
- Note that the key is now 5

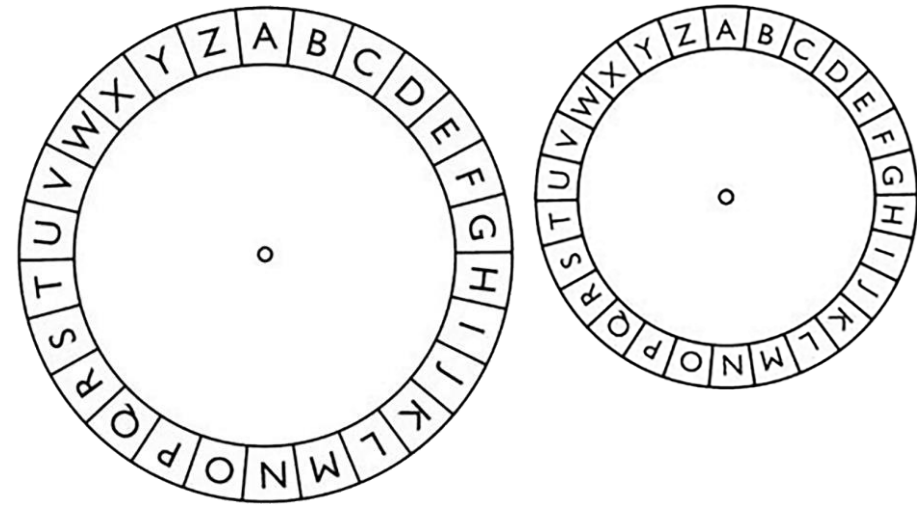




Now, if you'd like to, you can create your own cipher wheel: If you have a printer, you can print out the PDF saved in the year 6 home learning folder (The Enigma Machine PDF).

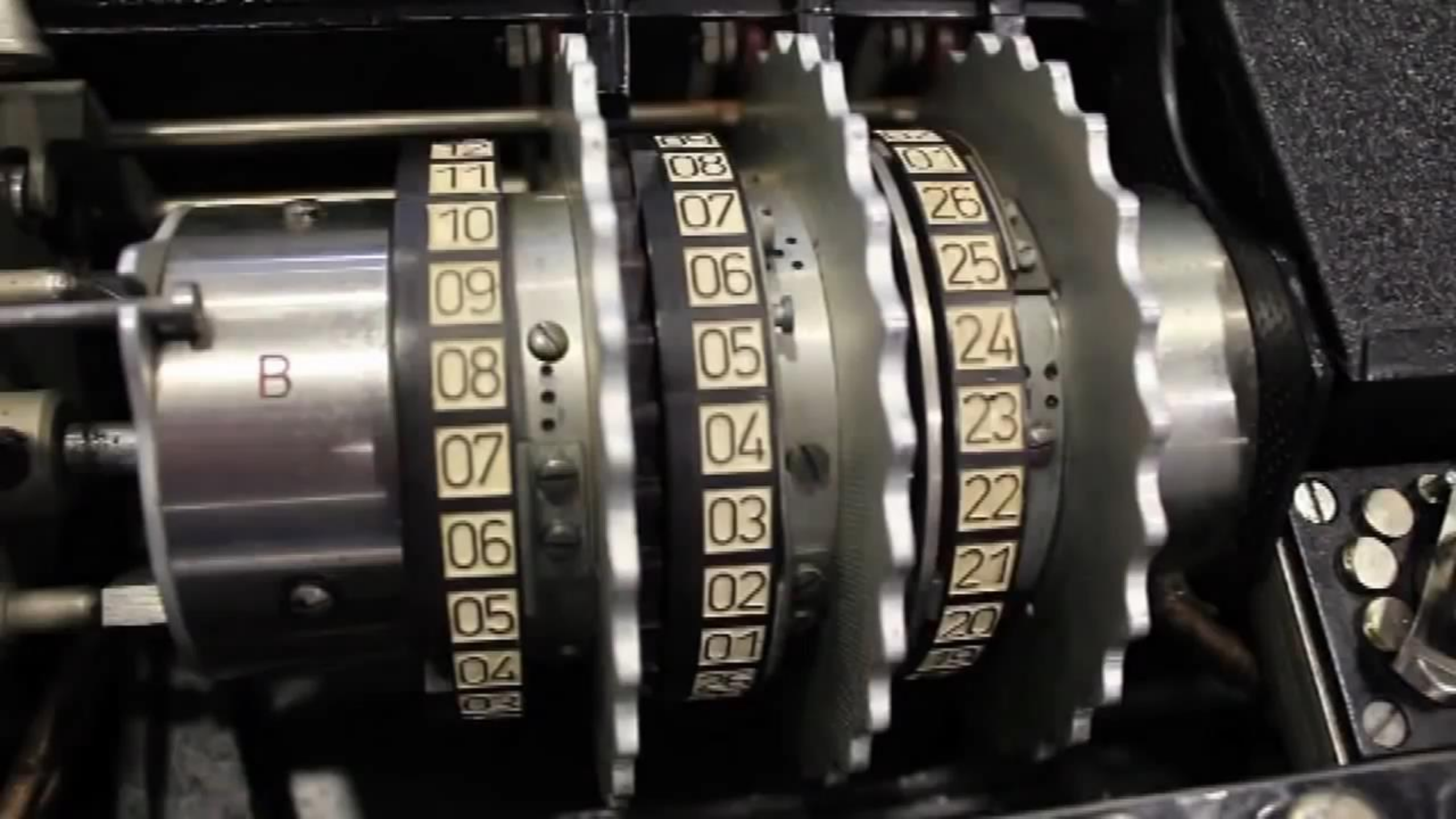
Or you can try and draw and measure it out (maybe try tracing it from the screen?!)

- Cut out the outer and inner wheels and connect them with a fastener
- Create a secret message and pass the cipher text and key to a partner - make sure your message is school appropriate
- Decode your partner's secret message using your own cipher wheel



The shift cipher is **not very strong**

- How many possible keys are there?
- How long do you think it would take to crack the algorithm, even if you didn't know the key?
- How could the cipher be strengthened?



B

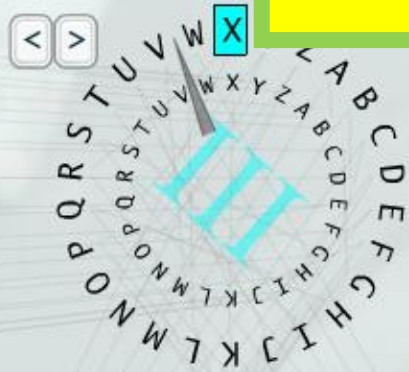
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158,962,555,217,826,360,000

- That's how many different keys there are for the Enigma Machine
- Even if you cracked it in a day, the key would already have changed
- Compared to the 26 keys of the shift cipher, this certainly seems nearly uncrackable



Input:

Output:

Status: Please enter text in input field above.

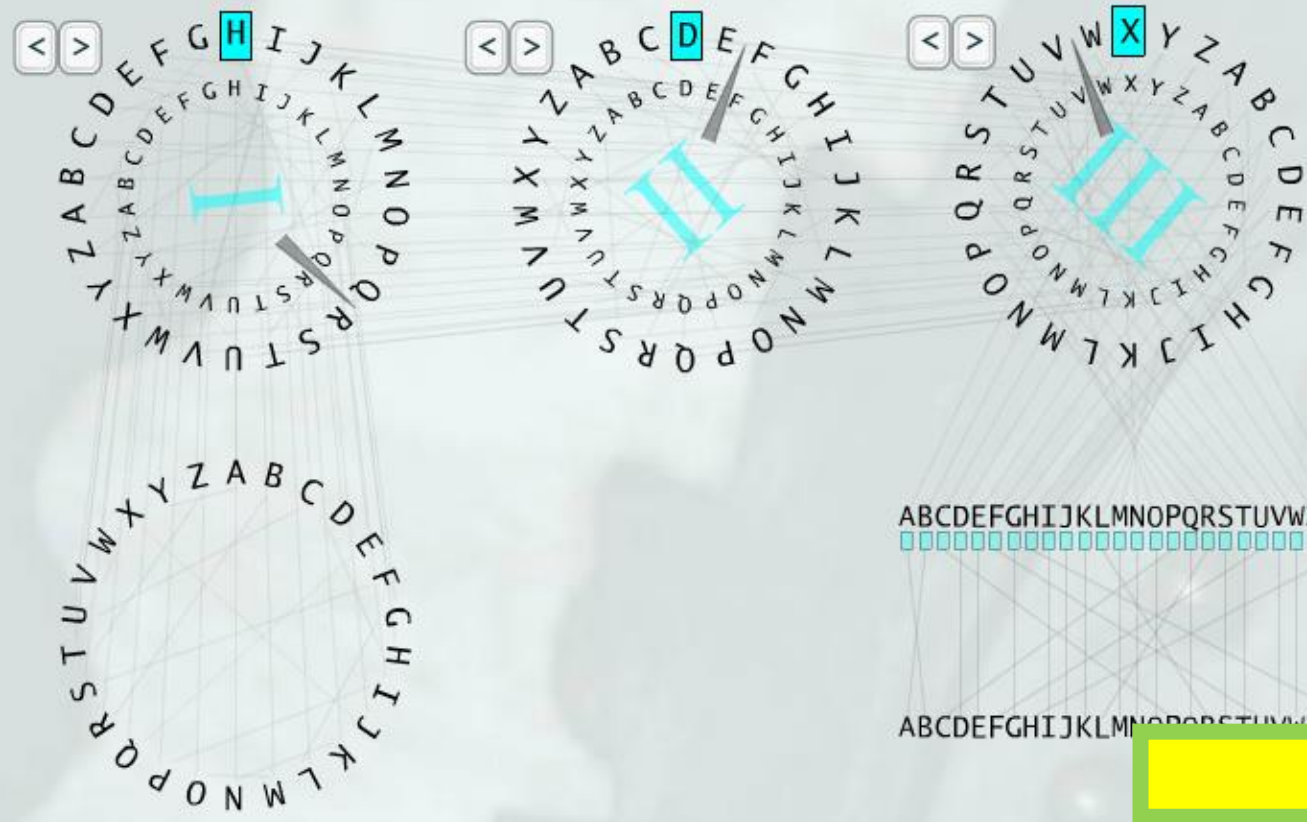





Input:

Output:

Status: Please enter text in input field above.

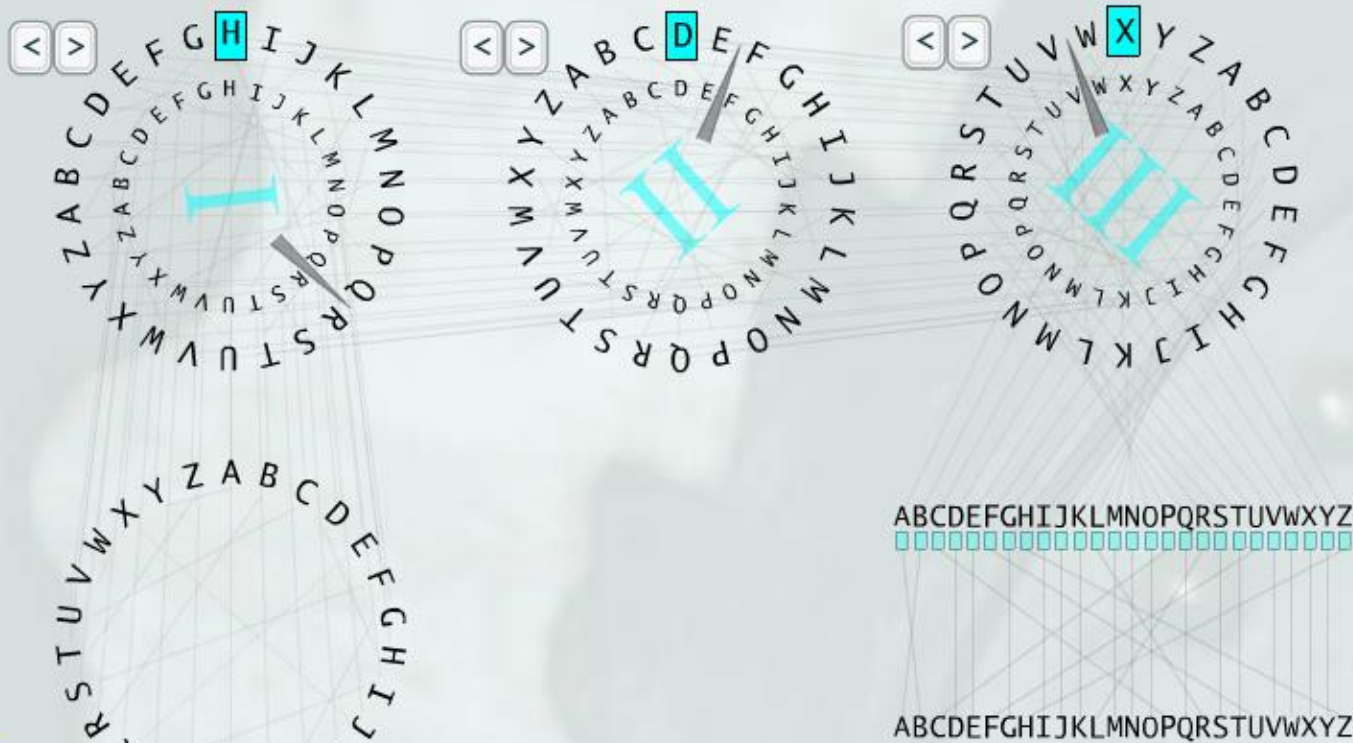



Input:

Output:

Status: Steckers exchanged.



**Chosen key:** Rotors: I,II,III, Start positions: H,D,X  
 Steckers: AB CP FU HZ LR

Input:

Output:

Status: Steckers exchanged.

# Optional extra: Try out the Enigma machine!

- If you have Flash player, you can go to: [enigmaco.de](http://enigmaco.de)
- Create a secret message and pass the cipher text and complete key someone at home or a friend - make sure your message is **school appropriate**
- Work with someone else in year 6 and decode your each other's secret message using your own cipher machine