

# Cryptography

## British Union e-Honour



### Cryptography e-Honour Worksheet (Instructor & creator: Simon Siew, Singapore)

1. Cryptography or cryptology is the art of **c** \_\_\_\_\_ messages in order to keep them private or confidential.

When the message is encoded, only those who have been given the **k** \_\_\_\_\_ or code book will know how to decode the secret message.

Steganography is the art of hiding the message with a '**c** \_\_\_\_\_' so that what people see is the cover without realizing there is a secret message hidden within or under it.

2. Decryption is the **r** \_\_\_\_\_ process where we convert the unintelligible cipher text back to plain text (normal text).
3. The word cypher comes from the Arabic word SIFR meaning 'empty' or **z** \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Scytale in Greek means a **b** \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The first Enigma was invented by **G** \_\_\_\_\_ engineer Arthur Scherbius at the end of World War 1.
6. Code talkers refer to **N** \_\_\_\_\_ **A** \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers who talk using a coded language to transmit secret messages over the radio.
7. The Navajo language was an **u** \_\_\_\_\_ language and no books in Navajo had ever been published.
8. The decree by Ptolemy V written on the Rosetta Stone appears in appears in **t** \_\_\_\_\_ languages.
9. In Bible prophecy, the bear represents the Kingdom of **M** \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A transposition cipher is a method of encryption by which the positions held by units of plaintext are **s** \_\_\_\_\_ according to a regular system to create the cipher text.
11. A substitution cipher is a method of encryption by which the units of the plain text are **r** \_\_\_\_\_ with other symbols which need not be the same as those used in the plain text.
12. A) Show your answers for the test items in the presentation.  
b) Make a scytale example.