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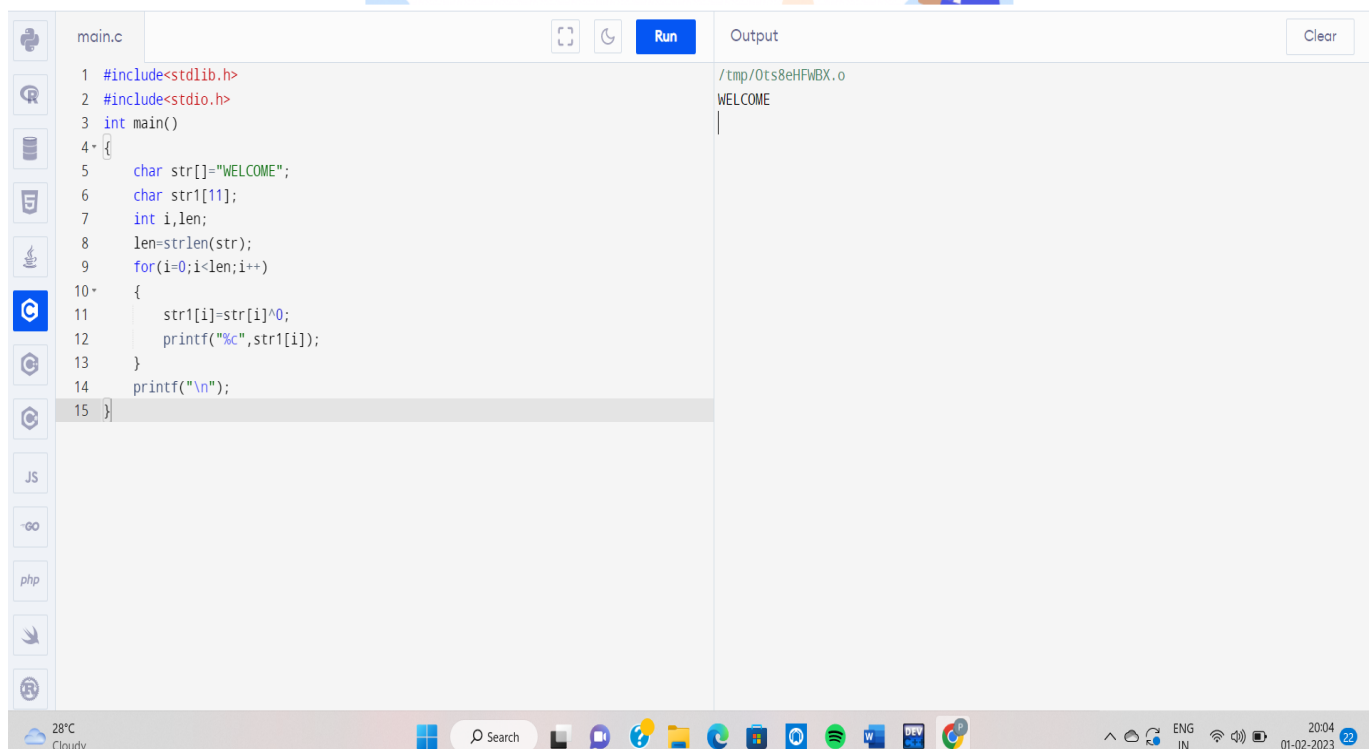
COURSE CODE: CSA5166

COURSE NAME: CRYPTOGRAPHY AND NETWORK SECURITY WITH
AUTHENTICATION SCHEMES

DAY-1

1. Write a C program that contains a string (char pointer) with a value "Hello world".

The program should XOR each character in this string with 0 and displays the result.



The screenshot shows a code editor with a C program. The code defines a string 'WELCOME' and iterates through each character, XORing it with 0 and printing the result. The output window shows the original string 'WELCOME' and the XORed result, which appears as a series of non-printable characters represented by dots.

```
main.c
1 #include<stdlib.h>
2 #include<stdio.h>
3 int main()
4 {
5     char str[]="WELCOME";
6     char str1[11];
7     int i,len;
8     len=strlen(str);
9     for(i=0;i<len;i++)
10    {
11        str1[i]=str[i]^0;
12        printf("%c",str1[i]);
13    }
14    printf("\n");
15 }
```

Output

```
/tmp/Ots8eHFWBX.o
WELCOME
.
```

2. Write a C program for Caesar cipher involves replacing each letter of the alphabet with the letter stands further down the alphabet, for k in the range 1 through 25.

The screenshot shows a C++ IDE with a file named `ccc.c` open. The code implements a Caesar cipher. It prompts the user to enter a string and a key value. The string "hello" is entered, and the key value 3 is entered. The program then displays the encrypted string "khoor" and the decrypted string "hello". The compilation results show no errors or warnings, and the output file is `ccc.exe`.

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     int i, x, n;
5     char str[100];
6
7     printf("\nPlease enter a string:\n");
8     gets(str);
9     printf("\nEnter the key value:");
10    scanf("%d", &n);
11    switch(x=1)
12    {
13        case 1:
14            for(i = 0; (i < 100 && str[i] != '\0'); i++)
15                str[i] = str[i] + n;
16            printf("\nEncrypted string: %s\n", str);
17
18        case 2:
19            for(i = 0; (i < 100 && str[i] != '\0'); i++)
20                str[i] = str[i] - n;
21            printf("\nDecrypted string: %s\n", str);
22            break;
23        default:
24            printf("\nError\n");
25    }
26    return 0;
27 }
```

Compilation results...

- Errors: 0
- Warnings: 0
- Output Filename: C:\Users\pooja\OneDrive\Documents\ccc.exe
- Output Size: 129,439,453,125 Kib
- Compilation Time: 0.16s

Execution output:

```
Please enter a string: hello
Encrypted string: khoor
Decrypted string: hello
Process exited after 3.225 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

The image shows a Windows desktop with a Visual Studio IDE and a terminal window. The IDE is open to a file named 'playfair.cpp' in the 'C:\Users\pooja\OneDrive\Documents' directory. The code is a C++ implementation of a playfair cipher. It includes headers for `<stdio.h>`, `<stdlib.h>`, and `<string.h>`. The main function calls `tolowercase`, `removespaces`, and `generatekeytable` to process the input text 'instruments' and output the cipher text 'gtlczrlqtx'. The terminal window shows the output of the program, including the key text 'Monarchy', the plain text 'instruments', and the cipher text 'gtlczrlqtx'. The process exited after 0.03542 seconds with return value 0.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#define SIZE 30

void tolowercase(char plain[], int ps)
{
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < ps; i++) {
        if (plain[i] > 64 && plain[i] < 91)
            plain[i] += 32;
    }
}

int removespaces(char* plain, int ps)
{
    int i, count = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < ps; i++)
        if (plain[i] != ' ')
            plain[count++] = plain[i];
    plain[count] = '\0';
    return count;
}

void generatekeytable(char key[], int ks, char keyt[5][5])
{
    int i, j, k, flag = 0, *dicty;
    dicty = (int*)calloc(26, sizeof(int));
    for (i = 0; i < ks; i++) {
        if (key[i] != ' ')
            dicty[key[i] - 97] = 2;
    }
    dicty['j' - 97] = 1;
    i = 0;
    j = 0;
    for (k = 0; k < ks; k++) {
        if (dicty[key[k] - 97] == 2) {
            dicty[key[k] - 97] -= 1;
            keyt[i][j] = key[k];
            j++;
        }
    }
}
```

Key text: Monarchy
Plain text: instruments
Cipher text: gtlczrlqtx

Process exited after 0.03542 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .

Compiler Resources Compile Log Debug Find Results Close

About Compilation

Shorten compiler paths

Compilation results...

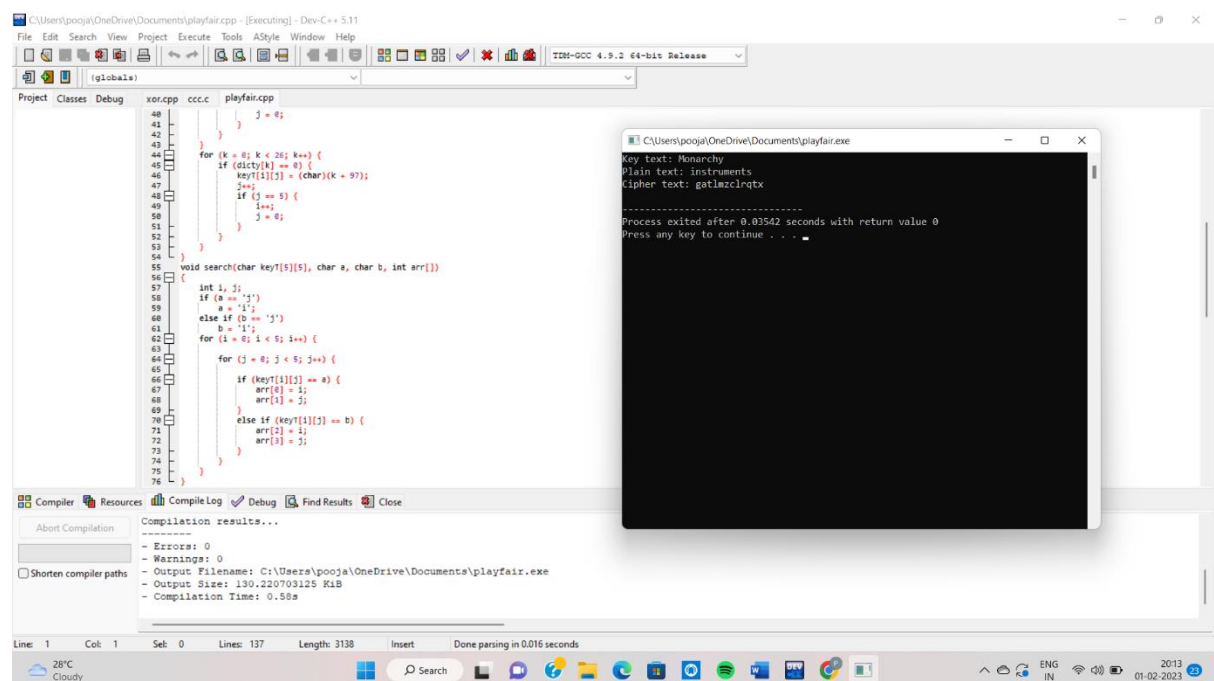
Errors: 0
Warnings: 0
Output Filename: C:\Users\pooja\OneDrive\Documents\playfair.exe
Output Size: 130.220703125 KiB
Compilation Time: 0.50s

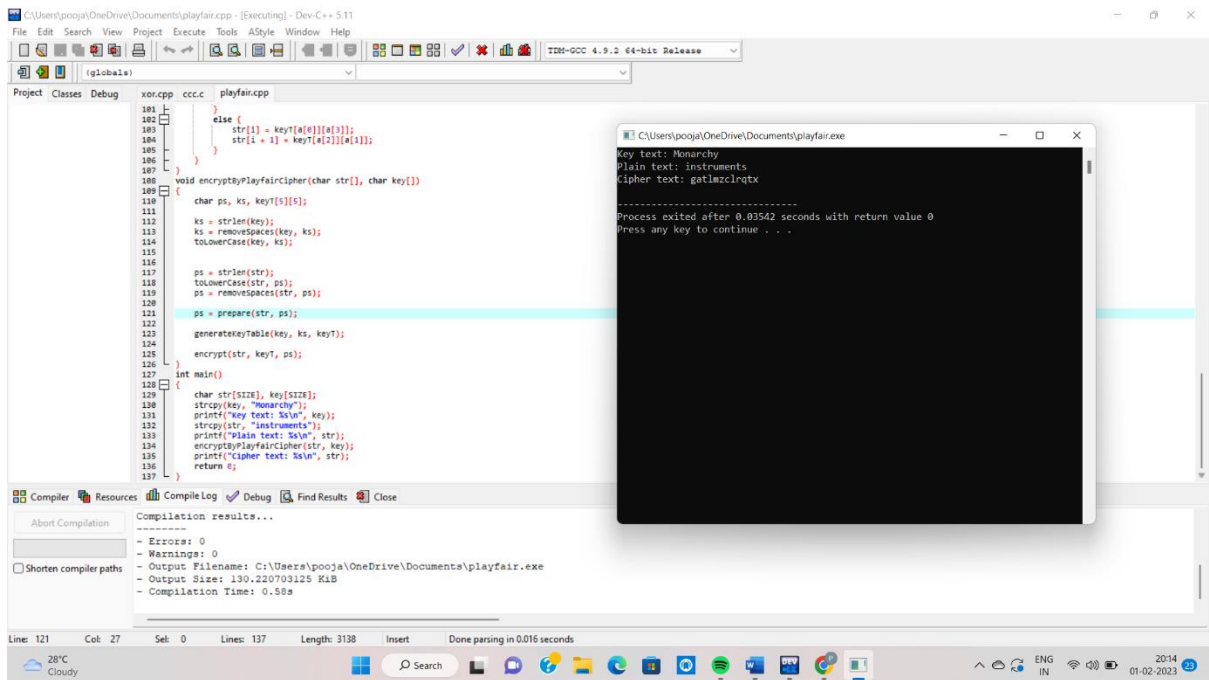
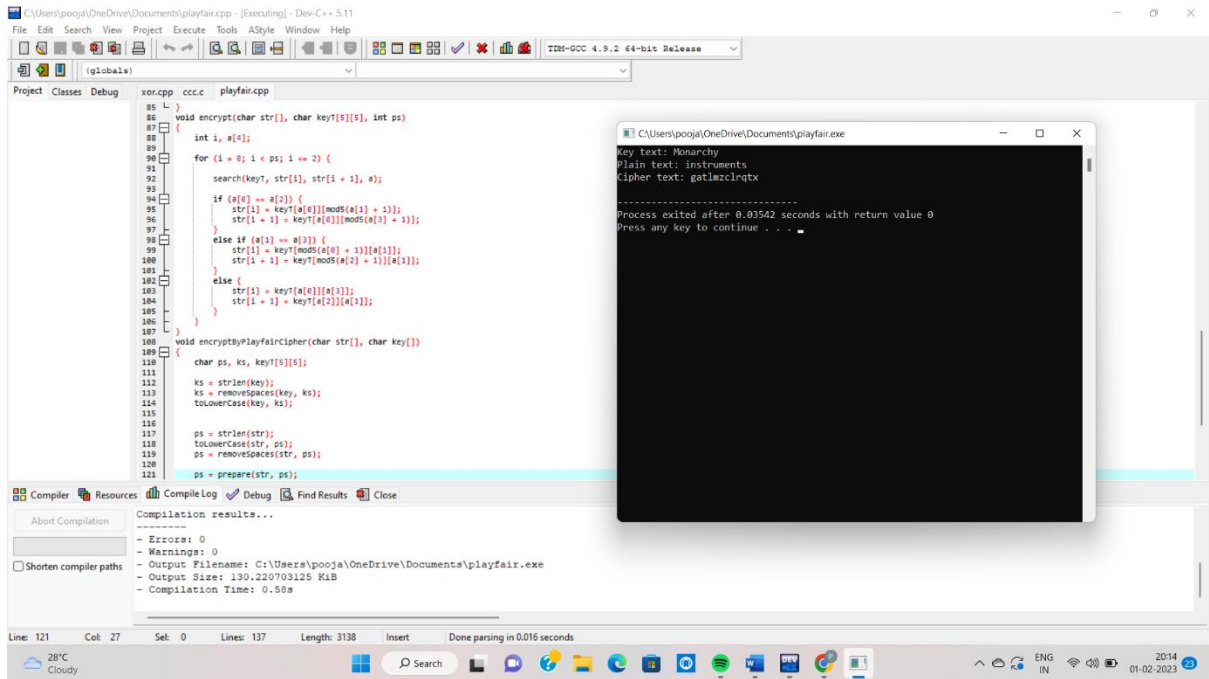
Line: 1 Col: 1 Sel: 0 Lines: 137 Length: 3138 Insert Done parsing in 0.016 seconds

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4. Write a C program for polyalphabetic substitution cipher uses a separate monoalphabetic substitution cipher for each successive letter of plaintext, depending on a key.

The screenshot shows the Dev-C++ IDE with a C program for a polyalphabetic substitution cipher. The program is named `poly.cpp` and is located at `C:\Users\pooja\OneDrive\Documents\poly.cpp`. The code is as follows:

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include<conio.h>
3 #include<string.h>
4 int main()
5 {
6     char pt[20]={"\0"},ct[20]={"\0"},key[20]={"\0"},rt[20]={"\0"};
7     int i,j;
8     printf("\n enter the plain text:");
9     scanf("%s",pt);
10    printf("\n enter the key:");
11    scanf("%s",key);
12    j=0;
13    for(i=0;i<strlen(key);i++)
14    {
15        if(j==strlen(key))
16        {
17            j=0;
18        }
19        key[i]=key[j];
20        j++;
21        for(i=0;i<strlen(pt);i++)
22        {
23            ct[i]=(((pt[i]-97)+(key[i]-97)%26)+97);
24        }
25        printf("\n\n cipher text is:%s",ct);
26        for(i=0;i<strlen(ct);i++)
27        {
28            if(ct[i]<key[i])
29            {
30                rt[i]=26+((ct[i]-97)-(key[i]-97))+97;
31            }
32            else
33            {
34                rt[i]=(((ct[i]-97)-(key[i]-97)%26)+97);
35            }
36            printf("\n\n plain text is:%s",rt);
37            getch();
38        }
39    }
```

The program prompts the user to enter the plain text and the key. It then calculates the cipher text using the polyalphabetic substitution algorithm. The output of the program is shown in the console window:

```
enter the plain text:welcome
enter the key:1
cipher text is:aQWYVdO
plain text is:welcome
```

The compilation results show that the program compiled successfully with no errors or warnings. The output file is `C:\Users\pooja\OneDrive\Documents\poly.exe` and the output size is 129,771,484,375 KiB. The compilation time is 0.19s.