

# विहसिन्नाशिर वरुमातिर वरीम

mitqprbnd Segment: 02

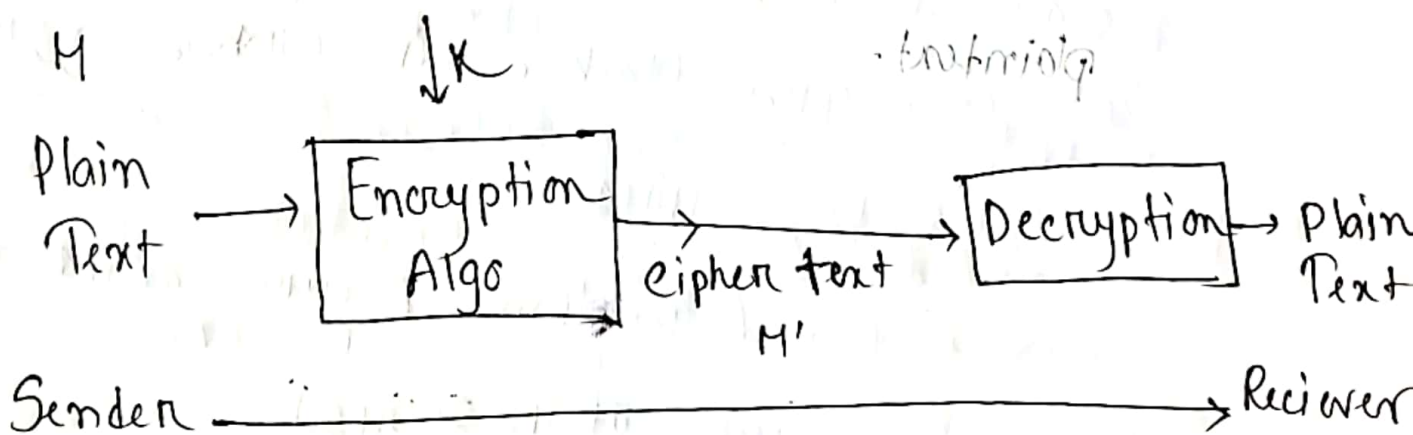
## \* Cryptography:

एकत एकत technique मार भाषाम आमार plaintext  
तु ciphertext किरा ciphertext तु plaintext  
तु convert करि

Plaintext  $\rightarrow$  Normal Mannege

Ciphertext  $\rightarrow$  Secret Mannege [आम read करि मारत  
hand to understand]

\* Confidentiality वरुमा करि तु आमार Cryptography  
use करि



## (\*) Symantic Cipher Model:

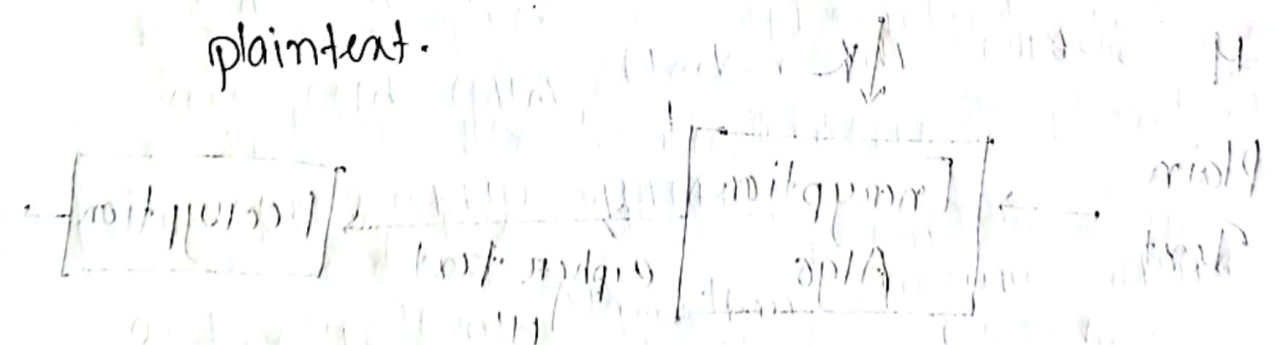
① Secret key: The key used for encryption and decryption. Also referred as symantic key.

② Plaintext: Normal Message.

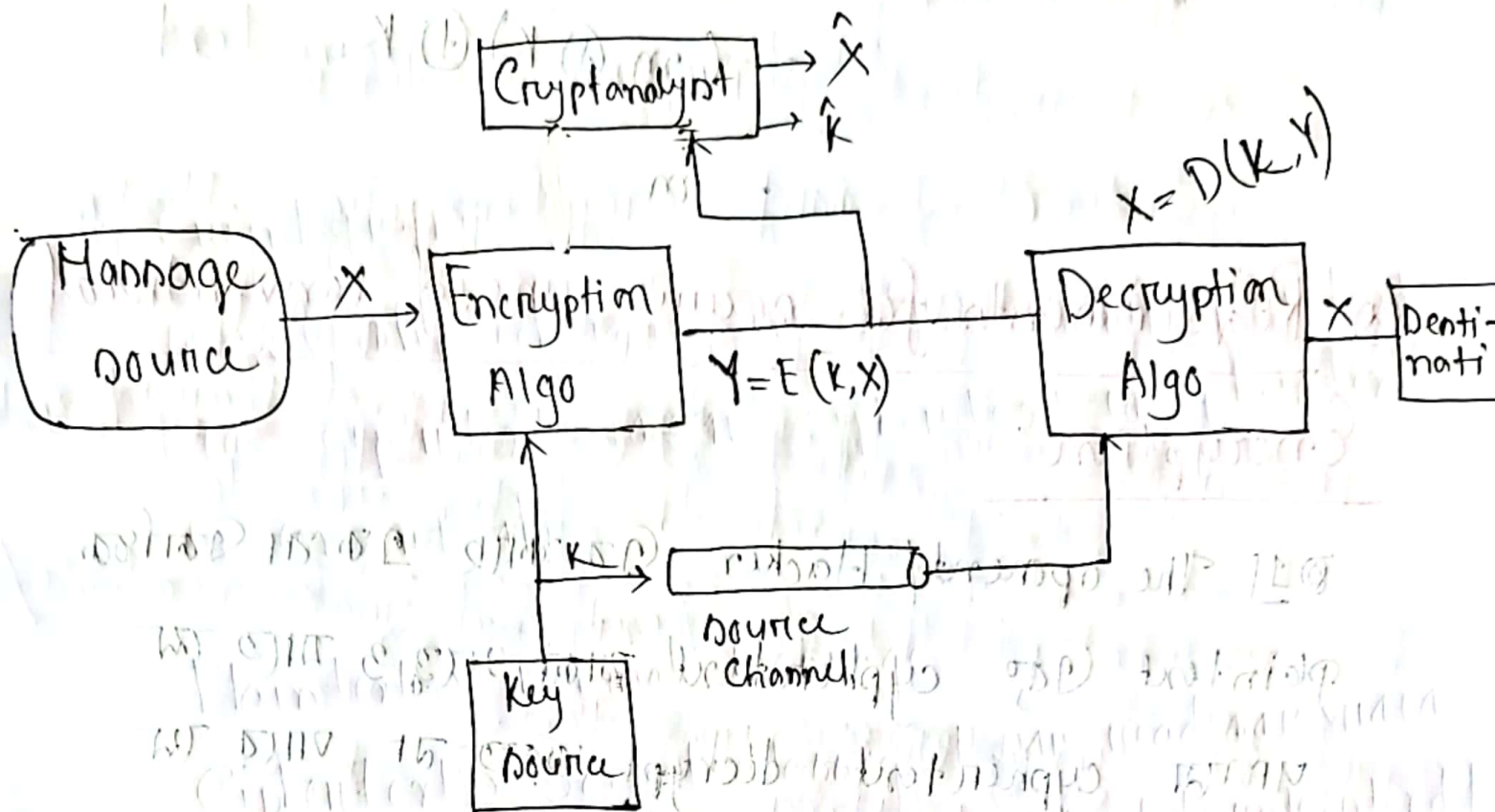
③ Ciphertext: Secret Message.

④ Encryption Algorithm: Perform encryption and various substitution and transformations on the plaintext.

⑤ Decryption Algorithm: It takes secret key and ciphertext and produces the original plaintext.



# \* Symmetric Cipher Model:



Key  $\rightarrow 0101110010$

Plain text  $\rightarrow 1100011000$

Encryption  $C = E_K(m) = m \oplus K$

$0101110010$

(+)

$1100011000$

Cypher text  $\rightarrow 1001101010$

XOR  $\rightarrow$  same output 0  
different 1



Decryption  $D_K(c) = c \oplus K$

$$X' \rightarrow (m, \oplus K) \oplus K$$

⑧ Requirements for secure use of conventional encryption:

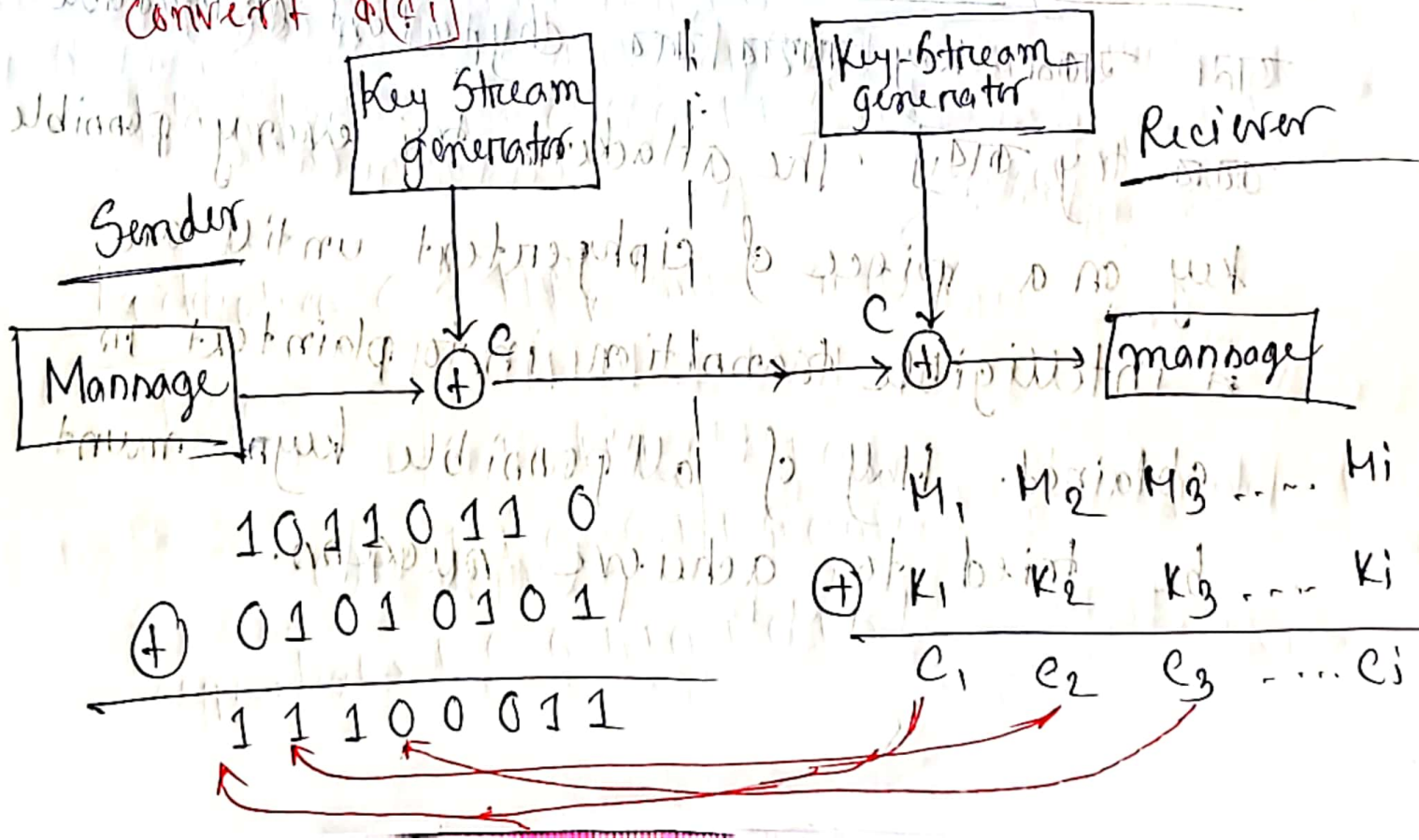
Q1) The opment/Hacker এক তা একটি plaintext কে cyphertext থাক মনে ও যাতে তা পরিতা cyphertext decrypt করা না পারে তা বানা বিত রা।

2. 75 Key ની cyphertext બે સ્વરૂપ શકિય હોય  
 1. sender ને, receiver ને બંને માટે સુરક્ષિત  
 2. secure રાખી શકાય, કારણ secret  
 key જોત જાણે Hacker, તે/તેમને manage  
 પણ 3 જાતા જાય.

3) Encryption Algorithm secure રાખવા પ્રયત્ન  
તે key secure રાખવા પ્રયત્ન

Encryption Algorithm (Enkryptasyon Algoritmi) -  
 જાણકારી (data) ને algo use કરી અન્ય developer  
 તરફ કમ્પ્યુટર દ્વારા એન્ક્રિપ્ટ કરવામાં આવે છે.  
 એન્ક્રિપ્ટ થયેલ આલોકાશિકાઓ chip સમુદાયમાં છે.

Stream Cipher: એક્ટિ message કે તર plaintext કે  
 bit ને એન્ક્રિપ્ટ કરવામાં આવે છે. આ bit ને એન્ક્રિપ્ટ કરવા  
 માટે algorithm (Encryption) and  
 key apply કરવામાં આવે છે. એ technique કે stream cipher  
 તરીકે [pseudorandom generator message તર bit ને  
 convert કરે છે.]





① Cryptanalysis: [ Cyphertext to key, add to  
~~plain~~ plain text given to it plain text  
to understand ~~that~~] Cryptanalytic attack  
relays on the nature of the algorithm plus  
perhaps some knowledge of general characteristics  
of plaintext <sup>and key</sup> which the hacker uses to  
understand the plaintext and make readable/  
decrypt the unreadable cypher text.

→ Trial and Error

② Brute force Attack: [ Attacker or Hacker to  
that ~~that~~ key ~~that~~ to cyphertext to readable  
to try to ] The attacker tries every possible  
key on a piece of cyphertext until an  
intelligible transition into plaintext is  
obtained. Half of all possible keys must  
be tried to achieve success.

A Encryption is said to be secure if it contains two criteria:

- ① The cost of breaking the cypher exceeds the value of the encrypted information. [cyphertext break  
କାମ, ଯଦି cyphertext encryption ନା ହେଉ ତାହା ଖରାପ]
- ② The time required to break the cipher exceeds the lifetime of the information. [cyphertext break  
କାମ କାମ ଯଦି data/information's validity ଖାଲି ଅଛି  
ହୁଏ]

⊗ Substitution Cipher: It is a technique in which the letters of plain text are replaced by other letters or by numbers or symbols.

[The letter or symbol is replaced କାମ କାମ  
ହୁଏ ଏ 2nd time କାମ ହୁଏ]

Substitute କାମ cypher text କାମ କାମ,



# ④ Substitution Technique:

## ① Ceasar Cipher: (Shift Cipher)

Plain: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P

Cipher: d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s

Plain: Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Cipher: t u v w x y z a b c

### Encryption:

$$E(P) = (P + 3) \bmod 26$$

Ciphertext

$$A \rightarrow (0 + 3) \bmod 26 = 3 \rightarrow d$$

### Encryption:

Plain text:

FIVE MINUTES

Ciphertext:

j l y h p l a x w h v



Decryption:

$$P = D(B, C) = (C - \overset{\wedge}{3}) \bmod 26$$

\*) Brute Force Cryptanalysis for Caesar Cipher:

Key:

Plain:

MEET ME After THE PARTY  
PHHW PH DIWHU WKH NRJD

1: Oggv og chvgt vjg varic

2: nffu nf bgufn uif uphbs

3: meet me after the Party

Key, ଏହାକୁ ଇଞ୍ଚାରି Plain text ଟି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ରହେ,

## \* One Time Pad (Vernam Cipher)

Plaintext: H E L L O

7 4 11 11 14 [A B C D E]

Key: b a m y e [randomly taken]  
1 0 23 24 2

Add: 8 4 34 35 16

Subtract: 8 4 8 9 16 [26]

Ciphertext: i e i i i [26] alphabet → 26

- \* Single use
- \* Cannot be cracked.
- \* Key is random and never reuse as it is impossible to learn anything about Message and Ciphertext without secret key.



## \* Transposition Techniques / Ciphers

⇒ Some sort of permutation applied on the plaintext letters. [plaintext letters change position charge krta hai] ~~transposition krta hai~~

### \* Rail fence: (Simplest) / Key lena

Plaintext: "New Academy is the best"

depth: 2 → Row

R-1	n	e	w	a	a	e	y	n	h	b
R-2		e	o	c	d	m	i	t	e	

[1st & R-1 gya first then R-2 first then Ciphertext] ~~1st~~

Ciphertext: n e a a e y n h b n e o c d m i t e e t

## \* Columnar Transposition Technique

Plaintext: FIVE MINUTES ENGINEERING

Key: 4 3 5 1 2 [column 4 3 5 1 2] होता है

1	2	3	4	5
F	I	N	E	M
I	N	U	T	E
S	E	N	A	I
N	E	E	R	I
N	G			

Cipher text: ETGRVUNE MEIIFISNNINEEG



## \* Block Cipher:

Confusion: Cyphertext (दिया जात) किं plaintext को Algorithm लागू करने के कारण info दिया जा सकता है।

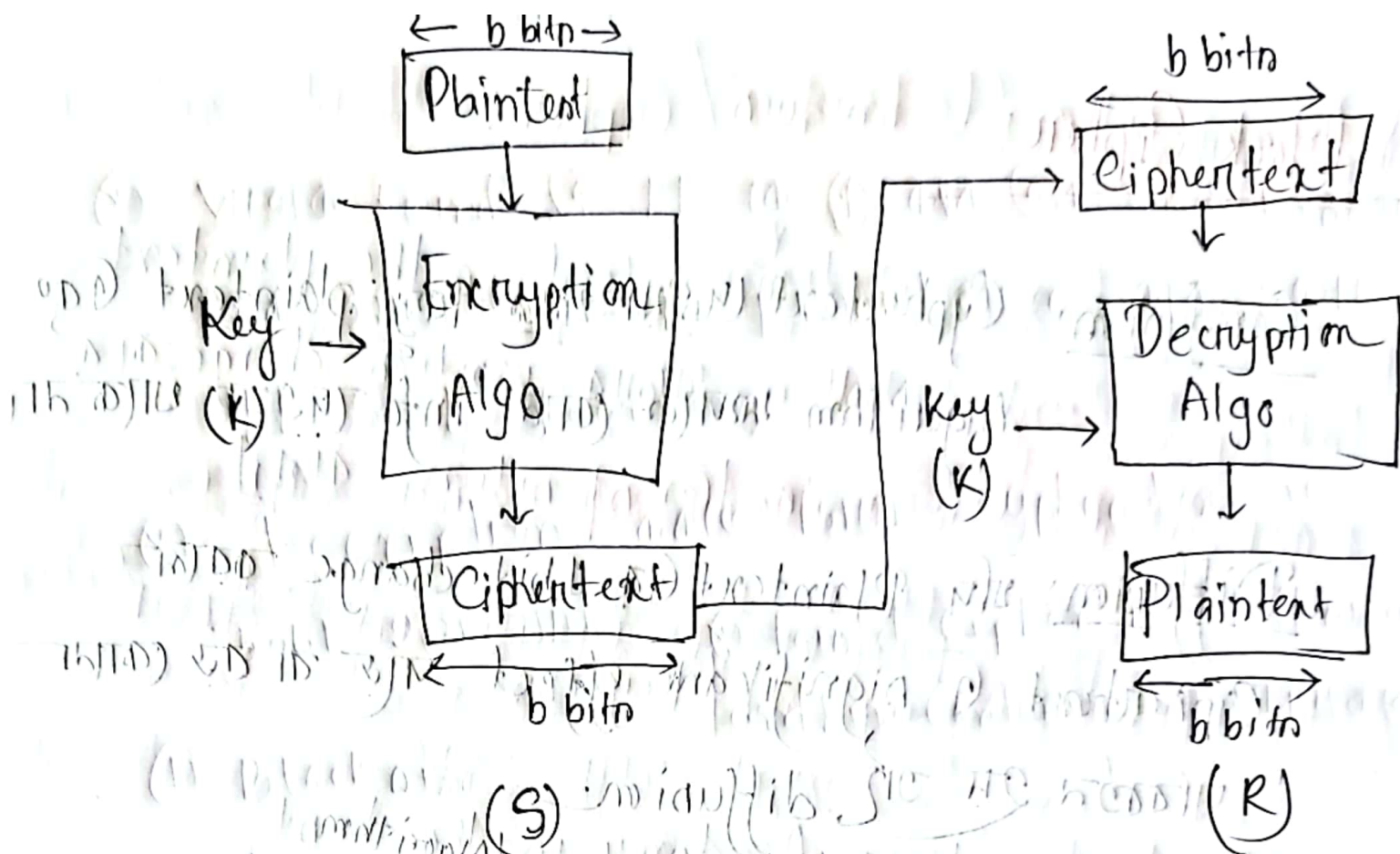
Diffusion: यदि Plaintext में 1 bit change करे तो Cyphertext में significant effect पड़ेगा या हर कोर (प्रसारित) हमें यह diffusion।

⇒ Plaintext को blocks में divide कर, key को प्रत्येक block में apply कर encrypt कर हमें, Cyphertext और block को generate होता है।

Key size  $\rightarrow$  (40, 56, 64, 128, 256 bits)

Key size (या key) का जो size (या key) प्रत्येक block

में होता है apply होता है।



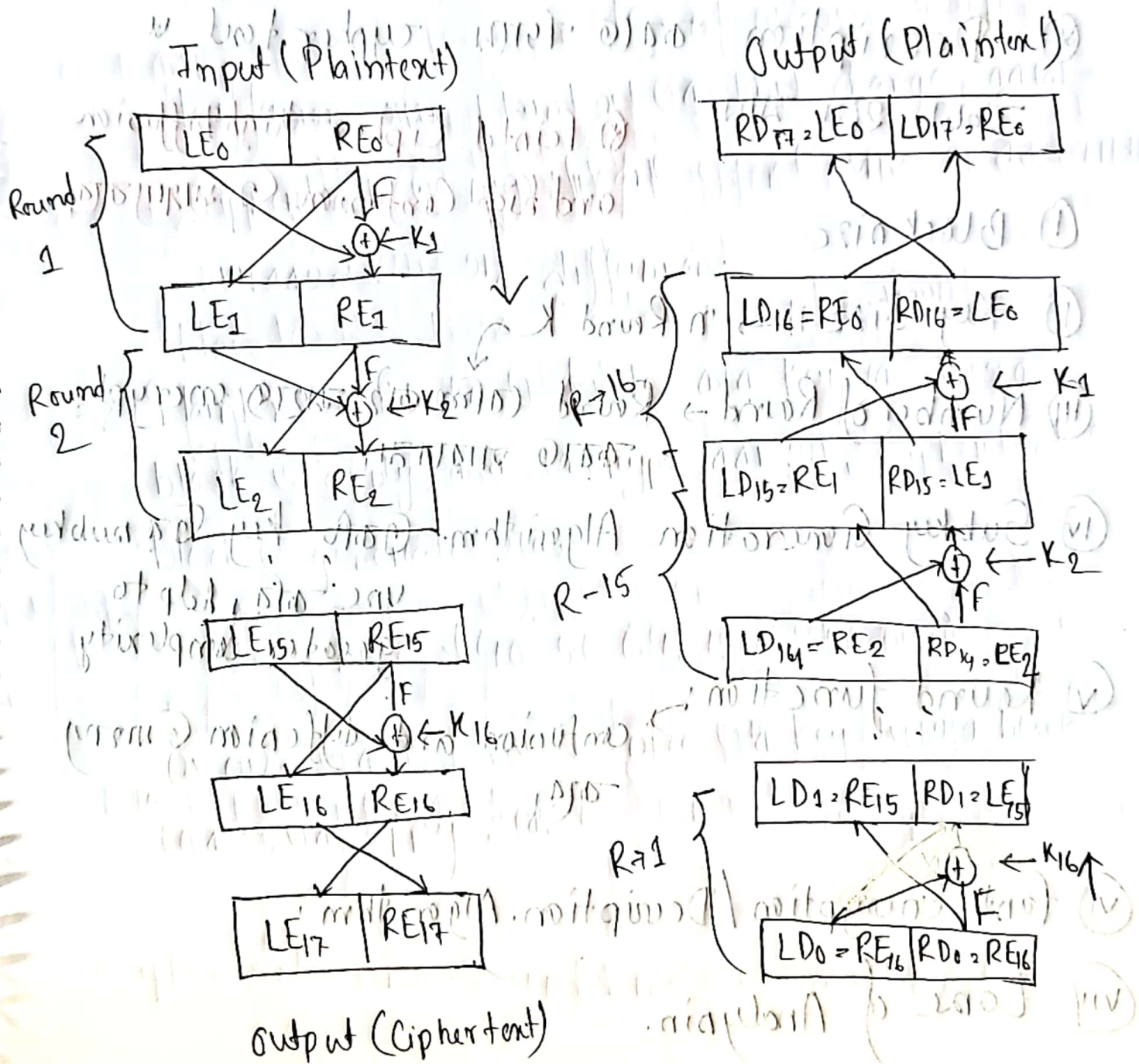
⑧ Difference between Stream & Block Cipher.

	Stream Cipher	Block Cipher
Length	bits or Bytes	Block size $\rightarrow$ 64 or 128 bits
Design	Complex	Simple
Principle	Confusion	Confusion & Diffusion
Speed	Faster	Slower
Encryption	CFB (Cipher Feedback) and OFB (Output Feedback)	Electronic Code Book (ECB) and Cipher Block Chaining (CBC)
Decryption	XOR	Reverse of Encryption
Example	Vernam Cipher	DES, AES



# Feistel Cipher Structure: (Encryption)

⊗ Input (Plaintext)  $LE_0, RE_0$   
 ↓  
 (Plaintext)



④ প্রত্যেক Round ৬ LE তে ৪টি ফাংশন

৬ আর্থ ৬৪/৬৪ permutation ফাংশন  
LE 3 RE Rearrange করে।

⑤ Description করতে গিয়ে cypher text &

ডেপেন্ডেন্স

⑥ Feistel Cipher high Diffusion  
and high Confusion

① Block size

② Key Size

n Round K

③ Number of Round → Round (ফাংশন) encrypt  
করে যাওয়া

④ Subkey Generation Algorithm. একটি key থেকে subkey  
use করে, help to  
greater complexity

⑤ Round function → confusion and diffusion করে।

⑥ Fast Encryption/Decryption Algorithm

⑦ Ease of Analysis.