Playfair Cipher: Theoretical Overview

The Playfair cipher, invented by Charles Wheatstone in 1854 and promoted by Lord Playfair, is a digraph substitution cipher. It encrypts pairs of letters, offering significant advantages over simple monoalphabetic substitution ciphers.

Features

- Uses a 5x5 grid of letters based on a keyword
- Encrypts digraphs (pairs of letters) instead of single letters
- 25 letters (I and J are typically combined)
- Resistant to frequency analysis attacks

Key Generation

- 1. Choose a keyword and remove duplicate letters
- 2. Fill a 5x5 matrix with the keyword letters first
- 3. Complete the matrix with remaining alphabet letters
- 4. Example with keyword "MONARCHY":

Encryption Rules

For each pair of plaintext letters (a, b):

- 1. If a and b are in the same row, replace with letters to their right (wrapping around)
- 2. If a and b are in the same column, replace with letters below (wrapping around)
- 3. Otherwise, replace with letters on the same row but in the column of the other letter

Security Considerations

- Stronger than simple substitution ciphers
- Vulnerable to known-plaintext attacks
- Frequency analysis of digraphs can be used for cryptanalysis
- Modern cryptography has rendered it obsolete for secure communication

Listing 1: playfair.py

```
1
   def prepare_key(key):
2
       key = key.upper().replace("J", "I")
       key = "".join(dict.fromkeys(key + "ABCDEFGHIKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"))
3
4
       matrix = [list(key[i:i+5]) for i in range(0, 25, 5)]
5
       return matrix
6
7
   def find_position(matrix, char):
8
       for i, row in enumerate(matrix):
9
           if char in row:
10
                return i, row.index(char)
11
12
   def playfair_encrypt(plaintext, key):
       matrix = prepare_key(key)
13
       plaintext = plaintext.upper().replace("J", "I")
14
       plaintext = [plaintext[i:i+2] for i in range(0, len(plaintext), 2)]
15
16
       if len(plaintext[-1]) == 1:
17
           plaintext[-1] += 'X'
18
       ciphertext = ""
19
       for pair in plaintext:
20
           r1, c1 = find_position(matrix, pair[0])
21
           r2, c2 = find_position(matrix, pair[1])
22
           if r1 == r2:
23
                ciphertext += matrix[r1][(c1+1)\%5] + matrix[r2][(c2+1)\%5]
24
           elif c1 == c2:
25
                ciphertext += matrix[(r1+1)\%5][c1] + matrix[(r2+1)\%5][c2]
26
           else:
27
                ciphertext += matrix[r1][c2] + matrix[r2][c1]
28
29
       return ciphertext
30
31
   def playfair_decrypt(ciphertext, key):
32
       matrix = prepare_key(key)
33
       ciphertext = [ciphertext[i:i+2] for i in range(0, len(ciphertext), 2)]
       plaintext = ""
34
35
       for pair in ciphertext:
36
           r1, c1 = find_position(matrix, pair[0])
37
           r2, c2 = find_position(matrix, pair[1])
38
           if r1 == r2:
39
                plaintext += matrix[r1][(c1-1)\%5] + matrix[r2][(c2-1)\%5]
40
           elif c1 == c2:
                plaintext += matrix[(r1-1)%5][c1] + matrix[(r2-1)%5][c2]
41
42
                plaintext += matrix[r1][c2] + matrix[r2][c1]
43
44
       return plaintext
45
46 key = "DEVANSH"
  plaintext = "CNSPRACTICALTWO"
47
48 ciphertext = playfair_encrypt(plaintext, key)
49 decrypted = playfair_decrypt(ciphertext, key)
50
51 print(f"Plaintext: _ {plaintext}")
52 print(f"Ciphertext:_\{ciphertext}\")
53 print("Matrix:")
54 (__import__("pprint").pprint(prepare_key(key)))
55 print(f"Decrypted: _{decrypted}")
```

Figure 1: Output