

Tutorial-5

1. Use a hill cipher to encipher the message "we live in an insecure world". Use the following key:

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| → | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |

w(22)e(4) l(11)i(8) v(21)e(4) i(8)n(13) a(0)n(13) i(8)n(13)
 s(18)e(4) c(2)v(20) r(17)e(4) w(22)o(14) r(17)l(11) d(3)z(25)

↳ bogus letter

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 22 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26} = \begin{bmatrix} 74 \\ 138 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26} = \begin{bmatrix} 22 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} = wi$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26} = \begin{bmatrix} 49 \\ 111 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26} = \begin{bmatrix} 23 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} = xh$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 21 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26} = \begin{bmatrix} 71 \\ 133 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26} = \begin{bmatrix} 19 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = td$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26} = \begin{bmatrix} 50 \\ 131 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26} = \begin{bmatrix} 24 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = yb$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26} = \begin{bmatrix} 26 \\ 91 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix} = an$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26} = \begin{bmatrix} 50 \\ 131 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26} = \begin{bmatrix} 24 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = yb$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 18 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26} = \begin{bmatrix} 62 \\ 118 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix} = ko$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26} = \begin{bmatrix} 46 \\ 150 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26} = \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix} = uu$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 17 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26} = \begin{bmatrix} 59 \\ 113 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} = hj$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 22 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix} \text{mod } 26 = \begin{bmatrix} 94 \\ 208 \end{bmatrix} \text{mod } 26 = \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = qa$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 17 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix} \text{mod } 26 = \begin{bmatrix} 73 \\ 162 \end{bmatrix} \text{mod } 26 = \begin{bmatrix} 21 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = vg$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 25 \end{bmatrix} \text{mod } 26 = \begin{bmatrix} 59 \\ 196 \end{bmatrix} \text{mod } 26 = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} = hi$$

⇒ Encrypted message is,

wi kh td yb an yb ko uu hj qa vg hi

3. Using hill cipher technique, encrypt the text "Paymoremoney" using the following key.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 17 & 17 & 5 \\ 21 & 18 & 21 \\ 2 & 2 & 19 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ ~~Options (a) to (d)~~

p(15) a(0) y(24) m(12) o(14) r(17) e(4) m(12) o(14) n(13) e(4) y(2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 17 & 17 & 5 \\ 21 & 18 & 21 \\ 2 & 2 & 19 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ 0 \\ 24 \end{pmatrix} \text{mod } 26 = \begin{pmatrix} 345 \\ 819 \\ 486 \end{pmatrix} \text{mod } 26 = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 13 \\ 18 \end{pmatrix} = lns$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 17 & 17 & 5 \\ 21 & 18 & 21 \\ 2 & 2 & 19 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 14 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix} \text{mod } 26 = \begin{pmatrix} 527 \\ 861 \\ 347 \end{pmatrix} \text{mod } 26 = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} = hdl$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 17 & 17 & 5 \\ 21 & 18 & 21 \\ 2 & 2 & 19 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 19 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix} \text{mod } 26 = \begin{pmatrix} 842 \\ 594 \\ 298 \end{pmatrix} \text{mod } 26 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 22 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} = ewon$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 17 & 17 & 5 \\ 21 & 18 & 21 \\ 2 & 2 & 19 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 4 \\ 24 \end{pmatrix} \text{mod } 26 = \begin{pmatrix} 859 \\ 849 \\ 480 \end{pmatrix} \text{mod } 26 = \begin{pmatrix} 21 \\ 17 \\ 24 \end{pmatrix} = vrw$$

⇒ Encrypted message is

lns hdl ewon vrw

4. Encrypt the following using playfair cipher using the keyword MONARCHY. "SWARAJ IS MY BIRTH RIGHT". Use X as blank space.

→ Key Matrix is,

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----|---|
| M | O | N | A | R |
| C | H | Y | B | D |
| E | F | G | I/J | K |
| L | Q | S | T | |
| U | V | W | X | Z |

Plain text is:

SW AR AJ XI SX MY XB IR TH

XR IX HT

⇒ Cipher Text is,

QX RM BS AS XA NC AI KA PD ZA KI DP.

5. Discuss the properties that are satisfied by groups, Rings and fields

→ Properties satisfied by groups:

1) Closure: $a, b \in G$, then $(a \cdot b) \in G$.

2) Associative: $a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c \quad \forall a, b, c \in G$

3) Identity element: $(a \cdot a') = (a' \cdot a) = a \quad \forall a, a' \in G$

4) Inverse element: $(a \cdot a') = (a' \cdot a) = e \quad \forall a, a' \in G$

- Properties satisfied by rings:

• It should satisfy all 4 properties of groups along with,

5) commutative: $(a \cdot b) = (b \cdot a) \quad \forall a, b \in R$

6) Closure under Multiplication: if $a, b \in R$ then $ab \in R$

7) Associativity of Multiplication: $a(bc) = (ab)c \quad \forall a, b, c \in R$

8) Distributive law: $a(b+c) = ab+ac \quad \forall a, b, c \in R$

$(a+b)c = ac+bc \quad \forall a, b, c \in R$

- Properties satisfied by fields:

• All of the above listed properties should be satisfied by field along with,

9) Commutative of multiplication: $ab = ba \quad \forall a, b \in F$.

10) Multiplicative identity: There is an element $1 \in R$ such that $a1 = 1a = a \quad \forall a \in R$.

11) No zero divisors: If $a, b \in F$ and $ab = 0$, then either $a = 0$ or $b = 0$.

12) Multiplicative invers: For each a in F , except 0 , there is an element a^{-1} in F such that $aa^{-1} = (a^{-1})a = 1$.

6. Compare substitution and transposition techniques.

| → Substitution Technique | Transposition Technique |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In substitution cipher technique, plain text characters are replaced with other characters, numbers and symbols. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In transposition cipher technique, plain text characters are rearranged with respect to the position. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Substitution cipher's form are: Monoalphabetic substitution cipher and polyalphabetic substitution cipher. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transposition cipher's form are: Key less transposition cipher & keyed transposition cipher. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In substitution cipher technique, character's identity is changed while its position remain unchanged. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In transposition cipher technique, the position of character is changed but character's identity does not. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In substitution cipher technique, the letter with low frequency can detect plain text. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In transposition cipher technique, the key which are nearer to correct key can disclose plain texts. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - eg Caesar cipher | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - eg Rail fence cipher |

2. The plaintext "letusmeetnow" and the corresponding ciphertext "HBCDFNOPIKLB" are given. You know that the algorithm is a hill cipher, but you don't know size of key. Find the key matrix.

→ Plaintext: LETUSMEETNOW

11 4 19 20 18 12 4 4 19 13 14 22

Ciphertext: HBCDFNOPIKLB

7 1 2 3 5 13 14 15 8 10 11 1

- Since we don't know the size of key matrix, possible size of key matrix can be 2×2 , 3×3 , 4×4 , 12×12 , 6×6 as factor of 12 are, 2, 3, 4, ~~12~~, 6

Let's start with 2×2 matrix;

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} ; \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 19 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{26} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (11a + 4b) \pmod{26} = 7 ; (19a + 20b) \pmod{26} = 2$$

$$(11c + 4d) \pmod{26} = 1 ; (19c + 20d) \pmod{26} = 3$$

Since $C = KP \pmod{26}$.

We can say $K = C * P^{-1} \pmod{26}$.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 4 \\ 19 & 20 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \pmod{26}$$

$\Rightarrow D = 144$ whose inverse under mod 26 is not possible \Rightarrow Size of matrix is not 2×2

- Let's check for 3×3 .

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 4 & 19 \\ 20 & 18 & 12 \\ 4 & 4 & 19 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 11(342 - 48) - 4(380 - 48) + 19(80 - 72) \\ &= 11(294) - 4(332) + 19(8) \\ &= 3234 - 1328 + 152 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow D = 2058$ whose inverse under mod 26 is not possible

\Rightarrow Size of matrix is not 3×3

- Similarly we can prove for 4×4 , 12×12 , 6×6 , inverse doesn't exist for all case.

\Rightarrow Key matrix is not possible for given text pair