Air Force Institute of Technology
Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering
Cryptography and Data Security (CSCE-544) In Class Work Day #3

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[100 Points] Modify the Caesar Shift Cipher Python Implementation Listed Such That Takes the Script Takes as Input a Binary File and Encrypts/Decrypts the Output to Another Binary File

```python
message = 'This is my secret message'
key = 11
mode = 'encrypt'
SYMBOLS='ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890!?.'
translated=''
for symbol in message:
    if symbol in SYMBOLS:
        symbolIndex=SYMBOLS.find(symbol)
        if mode =='encrypt':
            translatedIndex=(symbolIndex+key)%len(SYMBOLS)
        elif mode == 'decrypt':
            translatedIndex=(symbolIndex-key)%len(SYMBOLS)
        translated+=SYMBOLS[translatedIndex]
    else:
        translated+=symbol
print(translated)
```

Sweigart, A.(2018). *Cracking Odes with Python.* San Francisco, CA: No Starch Press

Below is the Python script I wrote for the caesar cipher, I utilized "Affine_Cipher.py" as the test input to verify functionality.

```python
print("Homework 1: byte-wise caesar cypher")

def Caesar_Bytewise(shift, inFile, outFile):
  with open(inFile, "rb") as f:
    with open(outFile, "wb") as output:
      byte = f.read(1)
      while byte != b"":
        # Convert byte into an integer value
        value = int.from_bytes(byte, byteorder='big')
        # Calculate the output value given the shift
        out_value = ( value + shift) % 256
        # Write the output value to the output file, as a byte
        output.write( out_value.to_bytes(1, byteorder='big', signed=False))
        byte = f.read(1)
      output.close()
    f.close()

def main():
  Caesar_Bytewise(100, "Affine_Cipher.py", "HW1_output.txt")

  # Used for testing:
  #Caesar_Bytewise(156, "HW1_output.txt", "HW1_outputVerification.txt")


if __name__ == "__main__":
  main()
```

Modified function for byte-wise caesar cipher, written to be portable to larger python script

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[5 Points] Represent in binary using Two's complement (signed) - Calculators, Internet allowed

Converting to Two's complement:
If positive: $2's\,Complement(x) = x$; if negative: $2's\,Complement(x) = x \oplus \texttt{0xFF} + 1$

   a) 127:
$$127 = \boxed{0111\ 1111}$$

   b) -128:
$$128 = 10000000 \rightarrow 01111111 + 1 = \boxed{10000000}$$

   c) -1:
$$1 = 00000001 \rightarrow 11111110 + 1 = \boxed{11111111}$$

[5 Points] Represent the following decimal numbers in hexadecimal (unsigned) - Calculators, Internet allowed

   a) 10:
$$10 = \boxed{\texttt{0xA}}$$

   b) 33:
$$33 = 16 \cdot 2 + 1 = \boxed{\texttt{0x21}}$$

   c) 120:
$$120 = 16 \cdot 7 + 8 = \boxed{\texttt{0x78}}$$

[5 Points] Find two different words (plainText$_1$, plainText$_2$) that are at least 4 characters long such that the cipher-texts produced using the Caesar Cipher algorithm are identical (cipherText$_1$ = cipherText$_2$) provided that they use two different keys (key$_1$, key$_2$). List the two plain-text words (plainText$_1$, plainText$_2$), and their corresponding keys (key$_1$, and key$_2$).

The below pairing was found by using a brute force approach with two online Caesar Cipher algorithms. For the first, I chose a four letter word at random, and shifted it by some key x. This produced plainText$_1 \rightarrow$ cipherText$_1$ with $key = x$. I then used cipherText$_1$ as the input to the second Caesar Cipher, and checked each key to see if it produced a corresponding English word, let this key be x'. This would indicate that $key_2 = 26 - x'$.
The words, cipher texts, and keys are as follows:

Plain Text	Cipher Text	Key
cows	htbx	5
semi	htbx	15

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[10 Points] Fill in the blank (all from the book):

a) <u>Symmetric Encryption</u> Participants share a secret key to encrypt and decrypt and decryption is the inverse operation of encryption.

b) <u>Asymmetric/Public Key Encryption</u> Participants share a public portion of the key, but a private portion is retained by a single participant for secure encryption and decryption and digital signatures.

c) <u>Cryptography</u> The science of secret writing.

d) <u>Cryptanalysis</u> The science and art of breaking the secure properties of crypto systems.

e) <u>Moore's Law</u> The concept that computational power doubles every eighteen months so that brute force attacks against cryptosystems will be faster in the future.

f) <u>Kerckhoffs' Principle</u> The concept that a cryptosystem should be secure even if the attacker knows all the details (but not the keys) of the targeted cryptosystem.

1.9   [25 Points] Compute x as far as possible without a calculator. Where appropriate, make use of a smart decomposition of the exponent as shown in the example in Sect. 1.4.1:

a) $x = 3^2 \mod 13$
$$\boxed{x = 9}$$

b) $x = 7^2 \mod 13$
$$x = 49 = 13 \cdot 3 + 10 \rightarrow \boxed{x = 10}$$

c) $x = 7^{100} \mod 13$

$$x = 7^{100} \mod 13 = (7^2)^{50} \mod 13 = 10^{50} \mod 13$$

$$10^2 \mod 13 = 9$$
$$10^3 \mod 13 = 10^2 \cdot 10 \mod 13$$
$$10^3 \mod 13 = 90 \mod 13 = 12$$

$$x = 10^{50} \mod 13 = (10^2 \cdot 10^3)^{10} \mod 13$$
$$x = (9 \cdot 12)^{10} \mod 13 \qquad\qquad 9 \cdot 12 \mod 13 = 108 \mod 13 = 4$$
$$x = 4^{10} \mod 13 = (4^2)^5 \mod 13 \qquad\qquad 4^2 \mod 13 = 3$$
$$x = 3^5 \mod 13 = 3^2 \cdot 3^3 \mod 13 \qquad\qquad 3^3 \mod 13 = 27 \mod 13 = 1$$
$$x = 9 \cdot 1 \mod 13$$
$$x = 7^{100} \mod 13 = \boxed{9 = x}$$

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d) This last problem is called a *discrete logarithm* and points to a hard problem which we discuss in Chap. 8. The security of many public-key schemes is based on the hardness of solving the discrete logarithm for large numbers, e.g., with more than 1000 bits.
$7 \times x = 11 \mod 13$

$$7 \cdot x = 11 \mod 13$$
$$7 \cdot 9 = 63$$
$$63 \mod 13 = 11$$
$$\boxed{x = 9}$$

1.11   [25 Points] This problem deals with the affine cipher with the key parameters $\alpha = 7$, $\beta = 22$.

I utilized a python script to solve this problem, and the code I wrote is included in Appendix A.

a) Decrypt the following text: `falszztysyjzyjkywjrztyjztyynaryjkyswarztyegyyj`

The decrypted text is as follows: **firstthesentenceandthentheevidencesaidthequeen**

b) Who wrote the line?

Lewis Caroll in *Alice's Adventures Under Ground*

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1.13   **[25 Points] In an attack scenario, we assume that the attacker Oscar manages somehow to provide Alice with a few pieces of plaintext that she encrypts.Show how Oscar can break the affine cipher by using two pairs of plaintext-ciphertext, (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2). What is the condition for choosing x_1 and x_2?**

Remark: Inpractice,such an assumption turns out to be valid for certain settings, e.g., encryption by Web servers, etc. This attack scenario is,thus,very important and is denoted as a *chosen plaintext* attack.

One must select x_1 and x_2 such that $(\mathbf{x_2 - x_1}) \mod \mathbf{m} = \mathbf{1} \rightarrow (\mathbf{x_2 - x_1}) = \mathbf{m^{-1}}$.
The derivation of this condition is shown below, starting from the definition of the affine cipher: $(x{\cdot}\alpha{+}\beta) \mod m = y$, under the constraints: $1 \le \alpha \le m - 1$ and $0 \le \beta \le m - 1$. The constraints of α and β imply the following:

$$\alpha \mod m = \alpha \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad \beta \mod m = \beta$$

Derivation:

$$(x_1 \cdot \alpha + \beta) \mod m = y_1$$
$$(x_2 \cdot \alpha + \beta - x_1 \cdot \alpha - \beta) \mod m = y_2 - y_1$$
$$\alpha \cdot (x_2 - x_1) \mod m = y_2 - y_1$$

Let $\mathbf{x_2 - x_1 = m^{-1}}$, which yields:

$$\alpha \cdot m^{-1} \mod m = y_2 - y_1$$
$$\boxed{\alpha = y_2 - y_1}$$

$$(x_2 \cdot \alpha + \beta) \mod m = y_2$$

Substitute the value $\alpha = y_2 - y_1$:

$$x_2 \cdot (y_2 - y_1) + \beta \mod m = y_2$$

Multiply both sides by m^{-1}:

$$x_2 \cdot y_2 - x_2 \cdot y_1 + \beta = y_2 \cdot m^{-1}$$
$$\beta = y_2 \cdot (x_2 - x_1) - x_2 \cdot y_2 + x_2 \cdot y_1$$
$$\boxed{\beta = x_2 \cdot y_1 - y_2 \cdot x_1}$$

Thus, by letting $x_2 - x_1 = m^{-1}$, one arrives at the following system of equations, which can be solved for α and β, given values for (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2).[1]

$$[1] \quad \alpha = y_2 - y_1 \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad [2] \quad \beta = x_2 \cdot y_1 - y_2 \cdot x_1 \mod m$$

---

[1]Eq. #2 includes $\mod m$ in case the difference $x_2 \cdot y_1 - y_2 \cdot x_1 > m$. This follows from the equality $\beta \mod m = \beta$.

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Appendix A: Python Script

```python
import string
import math

def ModularInverse(alpha):
    running = True
    inv_alpha = 1
    while running:
        if ( (alpha * inv_alpha) % 26 == 1):
            print( "Modular inverse of {0} is: {1}".format(alpha, inv_alpha) )
            running = False
            return inv_alpha
        else:
            inv_alpha += 1


def affineDecrypt(inv_alpha, beta, input):
    output = ""
    for letter in input:
        in_index = string.ascii_lowercase.index(letter)
        out_index = ( inv_alpha * (in_index - beta) ) % 26
        output += string.ascii_lowercase[out_index]
    return output

def affineEncrypt(alpha, beta, input):
    output = ""
    for letter in input:
        in_index = string.ascii_lowercase.index(letter)
        out_index = ( in_index * alpha + beta) % 26
        output += string.ascii_lowercase[out_index]
    return output

def main():
    encrypt = True
    alpha = 7
    beta = 22
    if encrypt:
        print("Starting encrypt with alpha = {0} and beta = {1}: \n".format(alpha, beta))
        input = "firstthesentenceandthentheevidencesaidthequeen"
        output = affineEncrypt(alpha, beta, input)
    else:
        print("Starting decrypt with alpha = {0} and beta = {1}: \n".format(alpha, beta))
        input = "falszztysyjzyjkywjrztyjztyynaryjkyswarztyegyyj"
        output = affineDecrypt(ModularInverse(alpha), beta, input)

    print( "The output is: \n" + output )

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```