

The background features a dark blue gradient with a faint, stylized line graph. The graph has several data points connected by lines, with some points highlighted in white and others in a light blue. A specific data point is labeled with the value '289.33' in a light blue font. The overall aesthetic is modern and technological.

Cryptography

Section 3

Vigenere Cipher

- Vigenere Cipher is a method of encrypting alphabetic text. It uses a simple form of polyalphabetic substitution.
- Vigenere Cipher will use a letter key instead of a numeric key representation.

Encryption using Vigenere Cipher

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

$$c = (p + k) \bmod 26$$

□ Example: Encrypt the message “HELLO THERE”, given the key = “ITEAM”

H	E	L	L	O	T	H	E	R	E
I	T	E	A	M	I	T	E	A	M

H: $7 + 8 = 15 \bmod 26 = 15$: **P**
 E: $4 + 19 = 23 \bmod 26 = 23$: **X**
 L: $11 + 4 = 15 \bmod 26 = 15$: **P**
 L: $11 + 0 = 11 \bmod 26 = 11$: **L**
 O: $14 + 12 = 26 \bmod 26 = 0$: **A**

PXPLA

T: $19 + 8 = 27 \bmod 26 = 1$: **B**
 H: $7 + 19 = 26 \bmod 26 = 0$: **A**
 E: $4 + 4 = 8 \bmod 26 = 8$: **I**
 R: $17 + 0 = 17 \bmod 26 = 17$: **R**
 E: $4 + 12 = 16 \bmod 26 = 16$: **Q**

BAIRQ

Decryption using Vigenere Cipher

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

$$c = (p - k) \bmod 26$$

□ Decrypt the message “PXPLA BAIRQ”, given the key = “ITEAM”

P	X	P	L	A	B	A	I	R	Q
I	T	E	A	M	I	T	E	A	M

P: $15 - 8 = 7 \bmod 26 = 7$: **H**

X: $23 - 19 = 4 \bmod 26 = 4$: **E**

P: $15 - 4 = 11 \bmod 26 = 11$: **L**

L: $11 - 0 = 11 \bmod 26 = 11$: **L**

A: $0 - 12 = -12 + 26 = 14 \bmod 26 = 14$: **O**

B: $1 - 8 = -7 + 26 = 19 \bmod 26 = 19$: **T**

A: $0 - 19 = -19 + 26 = 7 \bmod 26 = 7$: **H**

I: $8 - 4 = 4 \bmod 26 = 4$: **E**

R: $17 - 0 = 17 \bmod 26 = 17$: **R**

Q: $16 - 12 = 4 \bmod 26 = 4$: **E**

HELLO

THERE

```
import math
# This function generates the key in a cyclic manner until it's length
isn't equal to the length of original text

def generateKey(string, key):
    if len(string) <= len(key):
        cropped_key = key[:len(string)]
    else:
        ceil = math.ceil(len(string) / len(key))
        new_key = []
        for i in range(0, ceil):
            for l in key:
                new_key.append(l)
        cropped_key = new_key[:len(string)]
    return (cropped_key)
```

```
# This function returns the encrypted text generated with the help of the key
def cipherText(string, key):
    cipher_text = []
    for i in range(len(string)):
        #converting in range 0-25
        x = (ord(string[i]) + ord(key[i])) % 26
        #convert into alphabets(ASCII)
        x += ord('A')
        cipher_text.append(chr(x))
    return "".join(cipher_text)

# This function decrypts the encrypted text and returns the original text
def originalText(cipher_text, key):
    orig_text = []
    for i in range(len(cipher_text)):
        x = (ord(cipher_text[i]) - ord(key[i]) + 26) % 26
        x += ord('A')
        orig_text.append(chr(x))
    return "".join(orig_text)
```



```
string = "HELLO THERE"  
keyword = "I TEAM"  
key = generateKey(string, keyword)  
cipher_text = cipherText(string, key)  
print("Cipher text :", cipher_text)  
print("Original/Decrypted Text :", originalText(cipher_text, key))
```

Output:

Cipher text : PXPLABAI RQ

Original/Decrypted Text : HELLO THERE



Thank
you

