

Symmetric Key Ciphers

Part III: Transposition Ciphers



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Keyless Transposition Ciphers

- Transposition Ciphers do not substitute one symbol for another
- Transposition Ciphers reorder the symbols
- Simple transposition ciphers can be keyless: the ***rail fence cipher***
 - Create a $m \times n$ matrix: insert P either column-wise or row-wise
 - Transmit C conversely

m	e	e	t
m	e	a	t
t	h	e	p
a	r	k	

C = “MMTAEEHREAEKTTP”

Keyless Transposition Cipher

m	e	e	t
m	e	a	t
t	h	e	p
a	r	k	

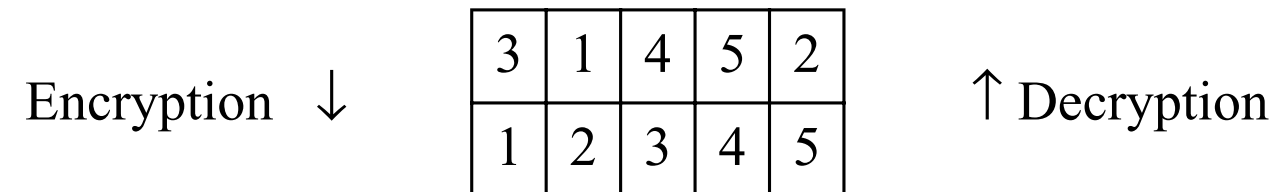
“MMTAEEHREAEKTTP”

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
01	05	09	13	02	06	10	13	03	07	11	15	04	08	12

- Transposition: 2nd char moves to 5th position
- 3rd char to the 9th position
- Pattern: (1, 5, 9, 13) (2, 6, 10, 13), ...
- Easy to break

Keyed Transition Cipher

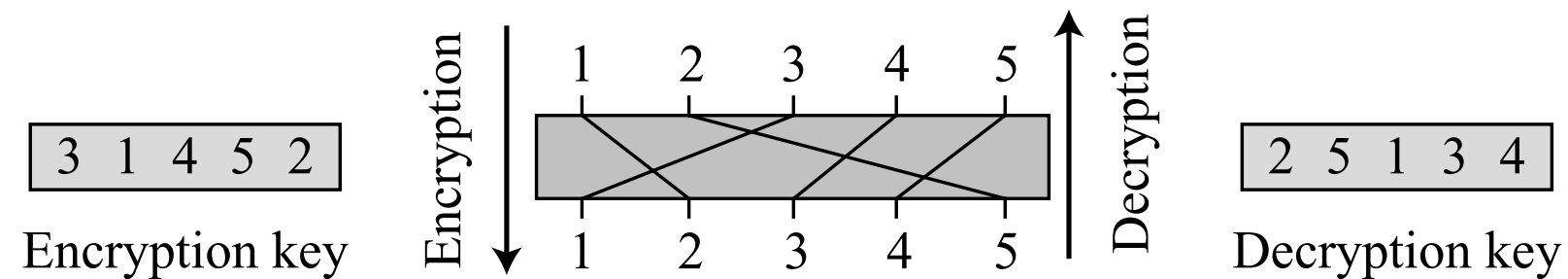
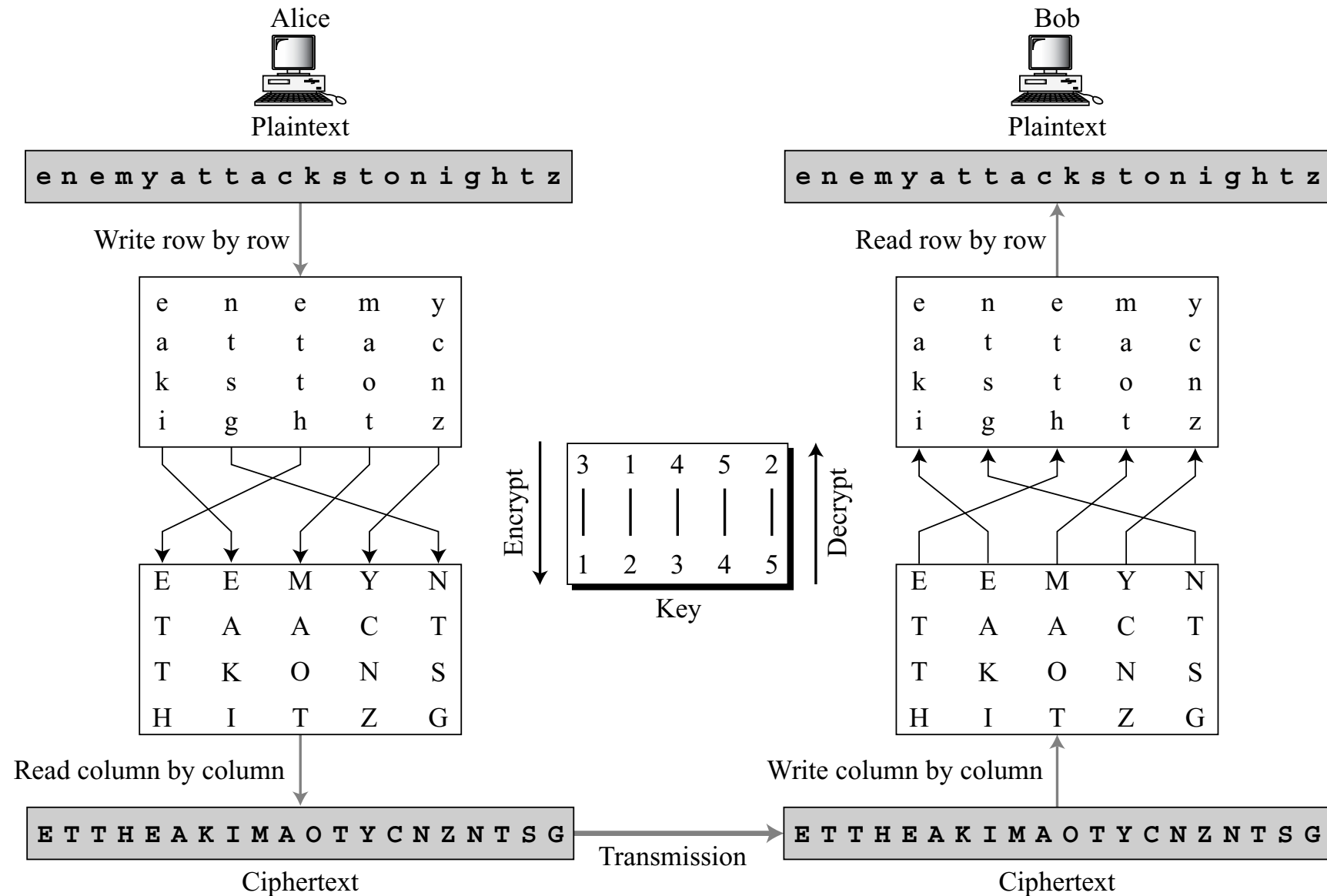
e n e m y a t t a c k s t o n i g h t z



E E M Y N T A A C T T K O N S H I T Z G

- Combine keyless + keyed ciphers

Keyless + Keyed Transpose



Using Matrices for Transposition

- Use matrices to represent P, C and K
- $C_{l \times m} = P_{l \times m} \cdot K_{m \times m}$ and $P_{l \times m} = C_{l \times m} \cdot K_{m \times m}^{-1}$
- Use permutation matrices as keys: A permutation matrix has only 1 entry as “1” in any row or column, and 0s everywhere else
- Inverse(K) = Transpose (K)

