EXPERIMENT 01

Aim: Design and Implementation of a product cipher using Substitution and Transposition ciphers.

Theory:

Substitution Ciphers: These replace each letter in the plaintext with another letter or symbol according to a predetermined key. Examples include Caesar cipher, Atbash cipher, and the more complex polyalphabetic ciphers like the Vigenère cipher.

Transposition Ciphers: Instead of replacing characters, these ciphers rearrange the order of characters in the plaintext according to a specific rule. Examples include the Rail Fence cipher and Columnar Transposition cipher.

A product cipher combines multiple cryptographic techniques, such as substitution and transposition ciphers, to enhance security.

Below is a Python implementation of a product cipher that combines a substitution cipher (Caesar cipher) and a transposition cipher (Rail Fence cipher):

Code:

```
def caesar_cipher_encrypt(text, shift):
    encrypted_text = ""

    for char in text:
        # Encrypt uppercase letters
        if char.isupper():
            encrypted_text += chr((ord(char) - 65 + shift) % 26 + 65)
        # Encrypt lowercase letters
        elif char.islower():
            encrypted_text += chr((ord(char) - 97 + shift) % 26 + 97)
        # Leave other characters
        unchanged        else:
        encrypted_text += char     return
        encrypted_text

        def rail_fence_cipher_encrypt(text,
        rails):     fence = [[] for _ in range(rails)]
        rail = 0     direction = 1

        for char in text:
        fence[rail].append(char)
        rail += direction
```

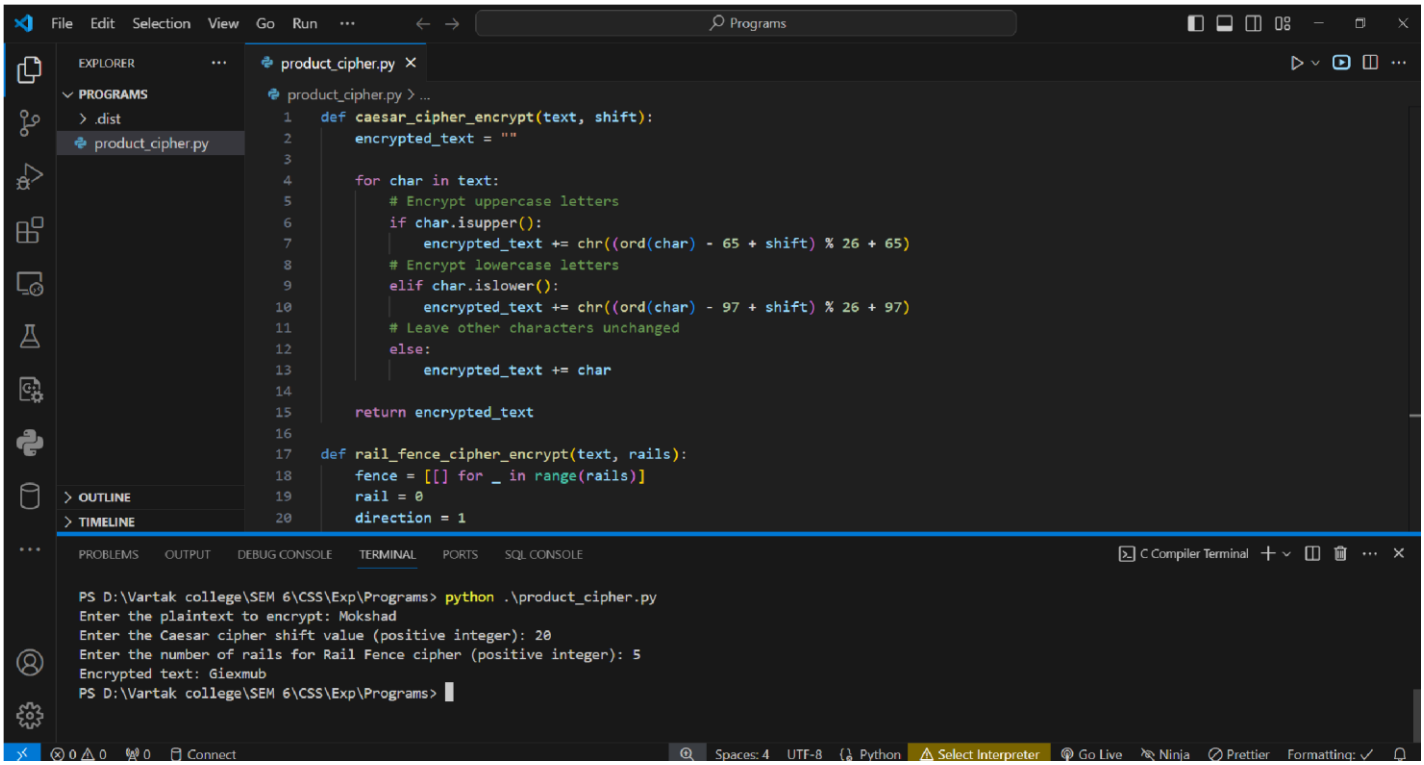
```
        if rail == rails - 1 or rail == 0:
    direction *= -1

    encrypted_text = ""     for rail in
    fence:        encrypted_text +=
    ''.join(rail)     return
    encrypted_text

    def product_cipher_encrypt(plaintext, caesar_shift, rail_fence_rails):
        # Step 1: Apply Caesar cipher encryption
        caesar_encrypted_text = caesar_cipher_encrypt(plaintext, caesar_shift)

        # Step 2: Apply Rail Fence cipher encryption
        product_cipher_text = rail_fence_cipher_encrypt(caesar_encrypted_text, rail_fence_rails)

        return product_cipher_text

    def main():
        plaintext = input("Enter the plaintext to encrypt: ")
        caesar_shift = int(input("Enter the Caesar cipher shift value (positive integer): "))
    rail_fence_rails = int(input("Enter the number of rails for Rail Fence cipher (positive integer): "))

        encrypted_text = product_cipher_encrypt(plaintext, caesar_shift, rail_fence_rails)
    print("Encrypted text:", encrypted_text)

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

Here's a brief overview of how the program works:

1. The 'caesar_cipher_encrypt' function encrypts the plaintext using the Caesar cipher with a specified shift value.
2. The 'rail_fence_cipher_encrypt' function encrypts the text using the Rail Fence cipher with a specified number of rails.
3. The 'product_cipher_encrypt' function applies both the Caesar cipher and the Rail Fence cipher to the plaintext in sequence.
4. The 'main' function prompts the user to enter the plaintext, Caesar cipher shift value, and the number of rails for the Rail Fence cipher.

5. It then calls the 'product_cipher_encrypt' function with the provided input and prints the encrypted text.

Output:



Conclusion:

In this experiment, a product cipher combining the Caesar cipher and Rail Fence cipher was implemented in Python. The Caesar cipher substitutes each letter in the plaintext with another letter based on a shift value, while the Rail Fence cipher rearranges the order of characters according to a specified number of rails. By applying both ciphers sequentially, the security of the encryption is enhanced. The program prompts the user for plaintext, Caesar cipher shift value, and the number of rails for the Rail Fence cipher, then produces the encrypted text.