

C&NS Lab Assignment 2

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Batch B2

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Play fair cipher

- Explain the Play fair cipher.
- Implement the Play fair cipher algorithm using any programming language.

Play fair cipher

Matrix-based block cipher used in WWI

In a 5x5 matrix, write the letters of the word “Playfair” (for example) without dups, and fill in with other letters of the alphabet, except I, J used interchangeably.

Here we use a 5x5 matrix to map all characters and used it for encryption.

K1	K2
....	Kn	C1	C2
....
....	Cm

Her k is the Key. and C is the character.

The operation to perform on plain text:

- Plain text divided into groups of 2.
- If both characters in one group are the same, then 2 different 2 groups formed with 1st character followed with ‘X’ or ‘Z’ and 2nd ground is formed using the normal method.
- Eg. AAB=> AZ AB
- If the last group only has 1 letter then the group is formed using the last character and the ‘X’.

Key Formation:

- Place all nonrepeated characters of a key in the matrix (except for j use I instead).
- After that place all remaining alphabets in the matrix to complete the 5x5 matrix.(as shown in table)
- Place i and j in the same box.

Encryption:

- Play fair is a polyalphabetic algorithm.
- It takes 2 characters at each time to encrypt plain text.
- If both characters of the group are in the same row then it is replaced by the immediate next character to it. Eg. if the group is “SF” and both are in the same row then and given row is “ASGTF” the “SF” became “GA”
- If both characters in the group are in the same column then the immediate next character in the same column of the matrix is used to substitute the letters.
- If both are in different rows and columns the $A(i,j)B(m,n)$ then A is replaced by letter at (i,n) , and B is replaced by the letter at (m,j) .

Code

```

1 // Cryptography and Network Security Lab
2 // Assignment 2
3 // Onkar Gavali
4 // 2019BTECS00037
5 // Batch B2
6 // The following program implements the Play fair algorithm for ciphering the text
7
8
9 #include <iostream>
10 #include <vector>
11 using namespace std;
12
13 char upper(char c){
14     if(c>='a' && c<='z') return 'A'+c-'a';
15 }
16
17 void process(string plainText,vector<vector<char>>& processedText){
18
19     char bogusChar = 'z';
20     int size = 0;
21     vector<char> temp(2);
22     for(size_t i = 0; i < plainText.size(); i++){
23         if(plainText[i] == ' ')
24             continue;
25         if(size == 0){

```

```

26             if(plainText[i] == 'j'){
27                 temp[0] = bogusChar;
28             }else{
29                 temp[0] = plainText[i];
30             }
31             size++;
32         }else{
33             if(plainText[i] == temp[0] || plainText[i] == 'j'){
34                 temp[1] = bogusChar;
35                 if(plainText[i]!='j')
36                     i--;
37             }else{
38                 temp[1] = plainText[i];
39             }
40             processedText.push_back(temp);
41             size=0;
42         }
43     }
44     // check if the last pair is not formed.
45     if(size==1){
46         temp[1] = bogusChar;
47         processedText.push_back(temp);
48     }
49
50     cout << "\nThe processed Plain Text:" << endl;

```

```

51     for(auto chars : processedText){
52         for(auto c : chars){
53             cout << upper(c);
54         }
55         cout << " ";
56     }
57     cout << endl;
58 }
59
60
61 string playFairEncryption(string plainText, string key){
62     vector<vector<char>>> keySquare(5, vector<char>(5,' '));
63     vector<bool> markedAlphabets(26);
64
65     // generating keySquare
66     // inserting the characters of the key in the keySquare
67
68
69     int tempRow = 0;
70     int tempCol = 0;
71
72     for(size_t i = 0; i < key.size(); i++){
73         if(key[i] != 'j' && !markedAlphabets[key[i]-'a']){
74             markedAlphabets[key[i]-'a']=true;
75             if(tempCol == 5){

```

```

76                 tempCol = 0;
77                 tempRow++;
78             }
79             keySquare[tempRow][tempCol] = key[i];
80             tempCol++;
81         }
82     }
83
84     // fill the remaining empty slots of the keySquare with alphabets in ascending order
85     // Here char 'j' is not inserted as keySquare needs only 25 alphabets
86     for(char c = 'a'; c <= 'z'; c++){
87         if(!markedAlphabets[c-'a'] && c != 'j'){
88             if(tempCol == 5){
89                 tempCol = 0;
90                 tempRow++;
91             }
92             keySquare[tempRow][tempCol] = c;
93             tempCol++;
94         }
95     }
96
97     cout << "\n\nThe generated Key Square Matrix is: " << endl;
98     for(int i = 0; i < 5; i++){
99         for(int j = 0; j < 5; j++){
100             cout << keySquare[i][j] << " ";

```

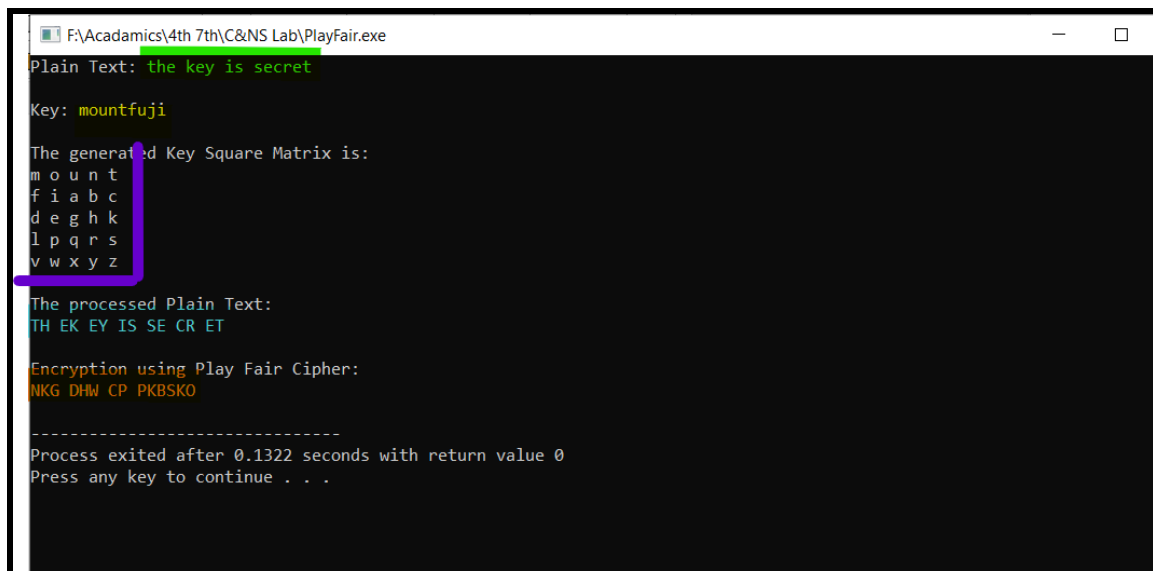
```
101     }
102     cout << endl;
103 }
104
105 vector<vector<char>> processedText;
106
107 process(plainText, processedText);
108
109 vector<vector<char>> cipherVector;
110 for(auto characters: processedText){
111     char first = characters[0];
112     char second = characters[1];
113
114     vector<char> temp;
115
116     pair<int,int> positionOfFirst;
117     pair<int,int> positionOfSecond;
118
119     for(int i = 0; i < 5; i++){
120         for(int j = 0; j < 5; j++){
121             if(keySquare[i][j] == first){
122                 positionOfFirst = {i,j};
123             }else if(keySquare[i][j] == second){
124                 positionOfSecond = {i,j};
125             }
126         }
127     }
```

```
126     }
127 }
128
129 if(positionOfFirst.first == positionOfSecond.first){
130     temp.push_back(keySquare[positionOfFirst.first][(positionOfFirst.second + 1)%5]);
131     temp.push_back(keySquare[positionOfSecond.first][(positionOfSecond.second + 1)%5]);
132 }else if(positionOfFirst.second == positionOfSecond.second){
133     temp.push_back(keySquare[(positionOfFirst.first+1)%5][positionOfFirst.second]);
134     temp.push_back(keySquare[(positionOfSecond.first+1)%5][positionOfSecond.second]);
135 }else{
136     temp.push_back(keySquare[positionOfFirst.first][positionOfSecond.second]);
137     temp.push_back(keySquare[positionOfSecond.first][positionOfFirst.second]);
138 }
139
140 cipherVector.push_back(temp);
141 }
142 string cipherText;
143 for(auto chars: cipherVector){
144     for(auto c: chars){
145         cipherText += c;
146     }
147 }
148
149 return cipherText;
150 }
```

```
151
152  int main() {
153      string plainText {"the key is secret"};
154      string key {"mountfuji"};
155
156      vector<vector<char>> keySquare(5, vector<char>(5));
157
158
159      cout << "Plain Text: " << plainText << endl;
160      cout << "\nKey: " << key << endl;
161
162      string cipherText;
163      cipherText = playFairEncryption(plainText, key);
164
165      cout << "\nEncryption using Play Fair Cipher: " << endl;
166      int j = 0;
167      for(size_t i = 0; i < plainText.size(); i++){
168          if(plainText[i] == ' '){
169              cout << ' ';
170          }else {
171              cout << upper(cipherText[j]);
172              j++;
173          }
174      }
175      cout << endl;
```

```
176
177      return 0;
178  }
```

Output



```
F:\Academics\4th 7th\C&NS Lab\PlayFair.exe
Plain Text: the key is secret
Key: mountfuji
The generated Key Square Matrix is:
m o u n t
f i a b c
d e g h k
l p q r s
v w x y z
The processed Plain Text:
TH EK EY IS SE CR ET
Encryption using Play Fair Cipher:
IN KG DH W CP PK BSK O
-----
Process exited after 0.1322 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

Conclusion

- PlayFair better solution to the caesar cipher
- More complex
- One of the good well know examples of Polyalphabetic encryption algorithms.
- But easily gets cracked by today's computer World