

## VIT®

### **Vellore Institute of Technology**

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# Implementing Affine Cipher IN 8086 Assembly language

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#### **Overview**

The affine is a type of monoalphabetic substitution cipher, where each letter in an alphabet is mapped to its numeric equivalent, encrypted using a simple mathematical function, and converted back to a letter The formula used means that each letter encrypts to one other letter, and back again, meaning the cipher is essentially a standard substitution cipher with a rule governing which letter goes to which.

#### Goal

To Encrypt The Given String Using Affine Cipher

#### **Properties**

The whole process relies on working modulo m (the length of the alphabet used). In the affine cipher, the letters of an alphabet of size m are first mapped to the integers in the range 0 ... m-1.

The 'key' for the Affine cipher consists of 2 numbers, we'll call them a and b. The following discussion assumes the use of a 26 character alphabet (m = 26). a should be chosen to be relatively prime to m (i.e. a should have no factors in common with m).

## 8086 Assembly Language Code (Software Used - EMU 8086)-

#### Code:

mov bl,26

```
.model small
.stack 100h
.data
var1 db 100 dup('$')
  message db "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz", 0dh, 0ah
  string db '$'
.code
main proc
  mov ax,@data
  mov ds,ax
  mov di,offset var1
  11:
  mov ah,1
  int 21h
  cmp al,13
  je programend
  mov cx,'a'
  ;mov ax
  mov ah,0
  sub ax,cx
  mov bx,17
  mul bx
  add ax,20
```

div bl

```
mov al,0
  mov si,0
12:
  inc si
  sub ah,01h
  cmp ah,00h
  jnz 12
  MOV AH,02H
  mov Dl,message+si
  mov al,dl
  mov [di],al
  inc di
  jmp 11
  programend:
  mov dx,offset var1
  mov ah,9
  int 21h
  mov ah,4ch
  int 21h
  main endp
```

end main

#### **Screenshots:**







