SSN College of Engineering, Department of Computer Science and Engineering IT8761 Security Laboratory

Exercise 2a:

To implement the substitution techniques: Hill Cipher and Vigenere Cipher

Programming Language: Java

Hints:

Encryption Procedure for Hill Cipher:

- 1. Read the plain text message
- 2. Read the key matrix (possibly a 3 X 3 matrix)
- 3. To generate the cipher text, divide the plain text in tri-graphs.
- 4. Convert each letter of tri-graph into its equivalent numerical value and form a columnar matrix.
- 5. Perform matrix multiplication, multiplying the key matrix by each column vector modulo 26.
- 6. Convert them back into letters to produce the cipher text.
- 7. Display the cipher text.

Decryption Procedure for Hill Cipher:

- 1. Use the cipher text as input and split them into tri-graph and covert each letter of tri-graph into its equivalent numerical value and form a columnar matrix.
- 2. Compute the inverse of key matrix.
- 3. To retrieve the plaintext text from cipher text, apply $K^{-1}C \mod 26$.
- 4. Convert the product back into letters to produce the plain text.
- 5. Display the plain text.

SSN College of Engineering, Department of Computer Science and Engineering IT8761 Security Laboratory

Exercise 2b:

To implement the substitution technique: Vigenère Cipher

Programming Language: Java

Hints:

Encryption Procedure for Vigenère Cipher:

- 1. Read the plain text message
- 2. Read the key phrase
- 3. Construct a reference Vigenère table, where each row of table consists of all letters of the English alphabet.
 - a. The first row starts with the letter a, and each following row is shifted by one letter (second row starts with b, third with c...).
- 4. To encrypt, pick a letter in the plaintext and its corresponding letter in the keyword, use the keyword letter and the plaintext letter as the row index and column index, respectively, and the entry at the row-column intersection is the letter in the cipher text.
- 5. Display the cipher text.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P O R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X BCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWX CDEFGHIJKLMNOP QRS TUVWX DEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABC E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B HIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABC IJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABC Ι JKLMNOPQRS TUVWXY K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F LMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEF M MNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHI Ν NOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHI O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N PQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLM Q QRSTUVWXY $\mathsf{Z} \mathsf{A} \mathsf{B} \mathsf{C} \mathsf{D}$ E F G H RSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP STUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP TUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP UVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP VWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP WXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS XYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQR YZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWX ZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXY

Vigenère table

Decryption Procedure for Vigenère Cipher:

- 1. Use the cipher text as input
- 2. Use the same key phrase
- 3. To decrypt the cipher text, find in the row corresponding to the n-th letter of the key phrase a cell in which the n-th letter of the cipher text resides.
 - a. Its column is denoted by the n-th letter of the plain text.
- 4. Display the plain text.