

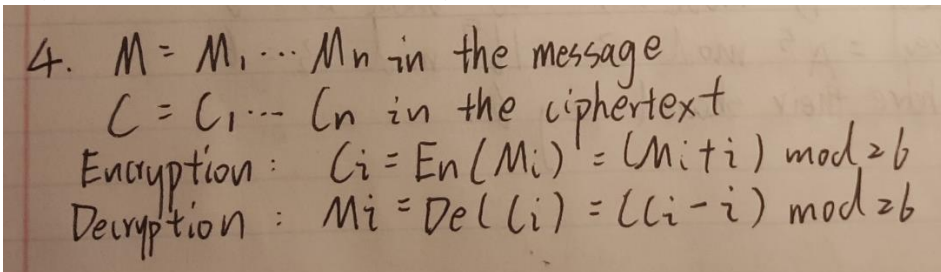
3. Write functions for encryption and decryption using Vigenère cipher: `encryptVig(message, keyword)` and `decryptVig(message, keyword)`; test them on the examples in #1 (encryption), #2(decryption), and Lecture 7 slide 10: encrypt “ATTACK AT DAWN” and decrypt “LXFOPVEFRNHR” with keyword: “LEMON”. Decrypt “CSASTPKVSIQUTGQUCSASTPIUAQJB” using the keyword ABCD using `decryptVig` function.

```
In [52]: encryptVig('ATTACKATDAWN', 'LEMON')
Out[52]: 'LXFOPVEFRNHR'
```

```
In [53]: decryptVig('LXFOPVEFRNHR', 'LEMON')
Out[53]: 'ATTACKATDAWN'
```

```
In [54]: decryptVig('CSASTPKVSIQUTGQUCSASTPIUAQJB', 'ABCD')
Out[54]: 'CRYPTOISSHORTFORCRYPTOGRAPHY'
```

4. Describe algebraically formulas for encryption and decryption using Trithemius cipher. Write functions `encryptTrit(message)` and `decryptTrit(message)`; test them on the examples in Lecture 7 slide 6 (encode “HELLO” and decode “IK”).



```
In [70]: encryptTrit('HELLO')
Out[70]: 'IGOPT'
```

```
In [71]: decryptTrit('IK')
Out[71]: 'HI'
```

5. Describe the steps that Alice and Bob follow when they use the Diffie-Hellman key exchange protocol to generate a shared secret key. Assume that they use the prime  $p=23$  and  $g=5$ , and that Alice selects a secret number  $k_1=8$  and Bob selects a secret number  $k_2=5$ .

1. Alice and Bob agree to use prime 23 and an integer 5.
2. Alice chooses an integer 8, and sends  $A = 5^8 \bmod 23$  to Bob
3. Bob chooses an integer 5, and sends  $B = 5^5 \bmod 23$  to Alice
4. Alice computes  $\text{key} = B^8 \bmod 23 = 20^8 \bmod 23 = 6$
5. Bob computes  $\text{key} = A^5 \bmod 23 = 16^5 \bmod 23 = 6$
6. Alice and Bob have their shared key 6.