

Assignment 1

Caesar Cipher:

Code:-

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>

using namespace std;

string caesar_cipher(string text, int shift) {
    for (char &c : text) {
        if (isalpha(c)) {
            char base = isupper(c) ? 'A' : 'a';
            c = (c - base + shift) % 26 + base;
        }
    }
    return text;
}

string caesar_cipher_decrypt(string text, int shift) {
    return caesar_cipher(text, 26 - shift);
}

int main() {
    string text;
    int shift;

    cout << "Enter text to encrypt with Caesar Cipher: ";
    getline(cin, text);
    cout << "Enter the shift value (integer): ";
    cin >> shift;

    string encrypted_text = caesar_cipher(text, shift);
    cout << "Encrypted text: " << encrypted_text << endl;

    string decrypted_text = caesar_cipher_decrypt(encrypted_text, shift);
    cout << "Decrypted text: " << decrypted_text << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

Output:-

```
Enter text to encrypt with Caesar Cipher: Hello World
Enter the shift value (integer): 3
Encrypted text: KhooR Zruog
Decrypted text: Hello World
```

Monoalphabetic Cipher:

Code:-

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <unordered_map>

using namespace std;

string monoalphabetic_cipher(string text, unordered_map<char, char> &key) {
    for (char &c : text) {
        if (isalpha(c)) {
            char base = isupper(c) ? 'A' : 'a';
            c = isupper(c) ? toupper(key[tolower(c)]) : key[c];
        }
    }
    return text;
}

string monoalphabetic_cipher_decrypt(string text, unordered_map<char, char> &key) {
    unordered_map<char, char> decryption_key;
    for (auto &pair : key) {
        decryption_key[pair.second] = pair.first;
    }
    return monoalphabetic_cipher(text, decryption_key);
}

int main() {
    string text;
    unordered_map<char, char> key;

    cout << "Enter the substitution key (26 unique characters): ";
    cin >> text;
    cout << "Enter text to encrypt with Monoalphabetic Cipher: ";
    cin.ignore();
    getline(cin, text);

    for (char c : text) {
        if (isalpha(c)) {
```

```

        char base = isupper(c) ? 'A' : 'a';
        char substitution;
        cout << "Enter substitution for '" << c << "': ";
        cin >> substitution;
        key[tolower(c)] = substitution;
    }
}

string encrypted_text = monoalphabetic_cipher(text, key);
cout << "Encrypted text: " << encrypted_text << endl;

string decrypted_text = monoalphabetic_cipher_decrypt(encrypted_text, key);
cout << "Decrypted text: " << decrypted_text << endl;

return 0;
}

```

Output:-

```

Enter the substitution key (26 unique characters): xyzabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvw
Enter text to encrypt with Monoalphabetic Cipher: ABC
Enter substitution for 'A': x
Enter substitution for 'B': y
Enter substitution for 'C': z
Encrypted text: XYZ
Decrypted text: ABC

```

Polyalphabetic (Vigenere) Cipher:

Code:-

```

#include <iostream>

#include <string>

using namespace std;

string vigenere_cipher(string text, string key)

{
    for (int i = 0; i < text.length(); i++)
    {

```

```

    if (isalpha(text[i]))
    {
        char base = isupper(text[i]) ? 'A' : 'a';

        char key_char = key[i % key.length()];

        int shift;

        if(base == 'A')

            shift = toupper(key_char) - base;

        else

            shift = tolower(key_char) - base;

        text[i] = (text[i] - base + shift) % 26 + base;

    }

}

return text;

}

string vigenere_cipher_decrypt(string text, string key)

{

    for (int i = 0; i < text.length(); i++)

    {

        if (isalpha(text[i]))

        {

            char base = isupper(text[i]) ? 'A' : 'a';

            char key_char = key[i % key.length()];

            int shift;

            if(base == 'A')

```

```

        shift = toupper(key_char) - base;

    else

        shift = tolower(key_char) - base;

    text[i] = (text[i] - base - shift + 26) % 26 + base;

}

}

return text;

}

int main()

{

    string text, key;

    cout << "Enter the Vigenère key: ";

    cin >> key;

    cout << "Enter text to encrypt with Vigenère Cipher: ";

    cin.ignore();

    getline(cin, text);

    string encrypted_text = vigenere_cipher(text, key);

    cout << "Encrypted text: " << encrypted_text << endl;

    string decrypted_text = vigenere_cipher_decrypt(encrypted_text, key);

    cout << "Decrypted text: " << decrypted_text << endl;

    return 0;

}

```

Output:-

```
Enter the Vigenère key: KEY
Enter text to encrypt with Vigenère Cipher: Hello World
Encrypted text: Rijvs Gspvh
Decrypted text: Hello World
```

Vernam Cipher:

Code:-

```
#include <iostream>

#include <string>

#include <cstdlib>

#include <ctime>

using namespace std;

// Function to generate a random key of the same length as the message
string generateRandomKey(int length) {
    string key;

    for (int i = 0; i < length; ++i) {
        key += (char)(rand() % 26 + 'A'); // Assuming uppercase letters
    }

    return key;
}

// Function to perform Vernam cipher encryption
```

```
string vernamEncrypt(const string& message, const string& key) {  
  
    string ciphertext;  
  
    for (size_t i = 0; i < message.length(); ++i) {  
  
        char encryptedChar = message[i] ^ key[i];  
  
        ciphertext += encryptedChar;  
  
    }  
  
    return ciphertext;  
  
}
```

// Function to perform Vernam cipher decryption

```
string vernamDecrypt(const string& ciphertext, const string& key) {  
  
    string decryptedText;  
  
    for (size_t i = 0; i < ciphertext.length(); ++i) {  
  
        char decryptedChar = ciphertext[i] ^ key[i];  
  
        decryptedText += decryptedChar;  
  
    }  
  
    return decryptedText;  
  
}
```

```
int main() {  
  
    // Seed the random number generator  
  
    srand(static_cast<unsigned>(time(0)));  
  
  
    string message;
```

```

cout << "Enter the message to encrypt: ";

getline(cin, message);

// Generate a random key of the same length as the message
string key = generateRandomKey(message.length());

// Encrypt the message
string ciphertext = vernamEncrypt(message, key);

cout << "Encrypted message: " << ciphertext << endl;

// Decrypt the message using the same key
string decryptedText = vernamDecrypt(ciphertext, key);

cout << "Decrypted message: " << decryptedText << endl;

return 0;
}

```

Output:-

```

Enter the message to encrypt: Hello World!
Encrypted message:  .,$-=r . .+<<r
Decrypted message: Hello World!

```


Rail Fence Cipher:

Code:-

```
#include <iostream>

#include <string>

#include <vector>

using namespace std;

// Function to perform Rail Fence cipher encryption

string railFenceEncrypt(const string& message, int railCount) {

    vector<string> rails(railCount, "");

    int currentRail = 0;

    bool downDirection = true;

    for (char c : message) {

        rails[currentRail] += c;

        if (currentRail == 0)

            downDirection = true;

        else if (currentRail == railCount - 1)

            downDirection = false;

        if (downDirection)

            currentRail++;

        else

            currentRail--;

    }

}
```

```

string ciphertext;

for (const string& rail : rails) {

    ciphertext += rail;

}

return ciphertext;

}

```

// Function to perform Rail Fence cipher decryption

```

string railFenceDecrypt(const string& ciphertext, int railCount) {

    vector<string> rails(railCount, "");

    int currentRail = 0;

    bool downDirection = true;

    // Calculate the length of each rail

    vector<int> railLengths(railCount, 0);

    int railIndex = 0;

    for (char c : ciphertext) {

        railLengths[railIndex]++;

        if (railIndex == 0)

            downDirection = true;

        else if (railIndex == railCount - 1)

            downDirection = false;

        if (downDirection)

            railIndex++;

        else

```

```

        railIndex--;
    }

    int currentIndex = 0;

    for (int railIndex = 0; railIndex < railCount; ++railIndex) {

        rails[railIndex] = ciphertext.substr(currentIndex, railLengths[railIndex]);

        currentIndex += railLengths[railIndex];
    }

    string plaintext;

    currentRail = 0;

    downDirection = true;

    for (int i = 0; i < ciphertext.length(); ++i) {

        plaintext += rails[currentRail][0];

        rails[currentRail].erase(0, 1);

        if (currentRail == 0)

            downDirection = true;

        else if (currentRail == railCount - 1)

            downDirection = false;

        if (downDirection)

            currentRail++;

        else

            currentRail--;

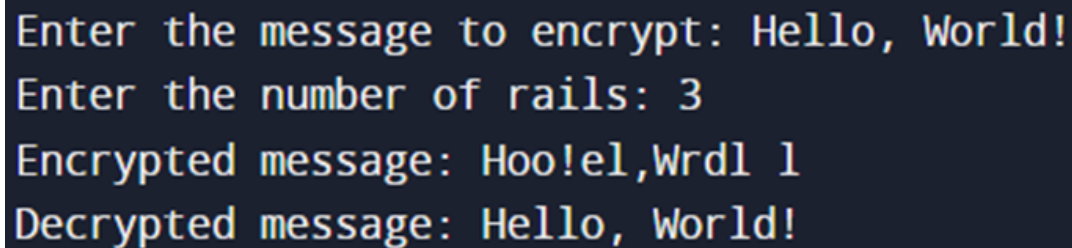
    }

    return plaintext;
}

```

```
int main() {  
  
    string message;  
  
    int railCount;  
  
    cout << "Enter the message to encrypt: ";  
  
    getline(cin, message);  
  
    cout << "Enter the number of rails: ";  
  
    cin >> railCount;  
  
    string ciphertext = railFenceEncrypt(message, railCount);  
  
    cout << "Encrypted message: " << ciphertext << endl;  
  
    string decryptedText = railFenceDecrypt(ciphertext, railCount);  
  
    cout << "Decrypted message: " << decryptedText << endl;  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

Output:-

A screenshot of a terminal window with a dark background and light-colored text. It shows the output of the program: "Enter the message to encrypt: Hello, World!", "Enter the number of rails: 3", "Encrypted message: Hoo!el,Wrdl l", and "Decrypted message: Hello, World!".

```
Enter the message to encrypt: Hello, World!  
Enter the number of rails: 3  
Encrypted message: Hoo!el,Wrdl l  
Decrypted message: Hello, World!
```

Conclusion:-

In conclusion, the classical encryption methods presented here offer a variety of techniques to secure data and information. Each of these methods has its strengths and weaknesses, making them suitable for different use cases:

- Caesar Cipher: The Caesar Cipher is a straightforward substitution cipher. It's easy to implement and understand but not very secure. It's suitable for educational purposes or cases where minimal security is required.
- Monoalphabetic Cipher (Substitution Cipher): Monoalphabetic substitution ciphers are stronger than Caesar Ciphers as they involve a one-to-one mapping of characters. However, they are still vulnerable to frequency analysis attacks and unsuitable for securing sensitive data.
- Polyalphabetic Cipher (Vigenère Cipher): The Vigenère Cipher improves security compared to the previous ciphers by using a keyword to perform multiple shifts. However, it can still be vulnerable to crucial length discovery and frequency analysis attacks.
- Vernam Cipher (One-Time Pad): The Vernam Cipher, also known as the one-time pad, is theoretically unbreakable when used with truly random keys as long as the message. However, it is impractical for most real-world scenarios due to the requirement for perfectly random keys.
- Rail Fence Cipher: The Rail Fence Cipher is a transposition cipher that rearranges the characters in a zigzag pattern. It provides essential security but is vulnerable to brute-force attacks and might not be suitable for securing sensitive data.