

Alphonz George

T11-03

Assignment no. 2

Aim: To implement Playfair and Vigenere cipher.

Theory:

Playfair Cipher

The Playfair Cipher is a digraph substitution cipher, meaning it encrypts pairs of letters instead of single letters. Here's how it works:

1. Create a 5x5 matrix using a keyword. For example, let's use the keyword `MONARCHY`. The letters `I` and `J` are usually combined to fit the 25-letter grid.

M O N A R

C H Y B D

E F G I K

L P Q S T

U V W X Z

- Fill in the keyword first, skipping duplicate letters.
- Then, fill in the remaining letters of the alphabet.

2. Encrypting a message: Let's encrypt the message `HELLO`.

- Pair the letters: `HE` `LL` `O`. If a pair has the same letter (like `LL`), insert an `X` between them: `HE` `LX` `LO`.
- For each pair, find the letters in the grid:
- `H` and `E`: They form a rectangle, so take the letters on the opposite corners: `HF` → `BM`.
- `L` and `X`: They form a rectangle, so take the letters on the opposite corners: `LP` → `SU`.
- `L` and `O`: They are in the same row, so take the letters to their right: `LO` → `P`. - The encrypted message is: ****BM SU PX****

Vigenère Cipher

The Vigenère Cipher is a method of encrypting alphabetic text by using a simple form of polyalphabetic substitution.

1. Choose a keyword: Let's use 'LEMON'.

2. Encrypt a message: Let's encrypt the message 'ATTACKATDAWN'.

- Repeat the keyword to match the length of the message: 'LEMONLEMONLE'.

- Align the plaintext with the keyword:

Plaintext: ATTACKATDAWN

Keyword: LEMONLEMONLE

- For each letter in the plaintext:

- Shift it by the value of the corresponding letter in the keyword using the Vigenère table or by simple Caesar shift.

- 'A' + 'L' = 'L'

- 'T' + 'E' = 'X'

- 'T' + 'M' = 'F'

- 'A' + 'O' = 'O'

- 'C' + 'N' = 'P'

- 'K' + 'L' = 'V'

- 'A' + 'E' = 'E'

- 'T' + 'M' = 'F' - 'D' + 'O' = 'R'

- 'A' + 'N' = 'N'

- 'W' + 'L' = 'H'

- 'N' + 'E' = 'R'

- The encrypted message is: LXFOPVEFRNHR.



