

# Cryptography & Network Security

## Quiz - I

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Q1) P = Give Handover the briefcase to John.

Columns = 6      Key = [35 16 24]

H A N D O V  
E R T H E B  
R I E F C A  
J E T O J O  
H N

Transposing using the key

N O H V A D  
T E E B R H  
E C R A I F  
T J S O E F  
H N O

C = N T E T D E L J H E R S H V B A O A R I E N D H F O

Q2) P 50 Key

Q3) Key =

N	O	N	D	E
R	I	S	T	H
B	G	I	N	F

W	O	N	D	E
R	I	S	T	H
B	G	N	F	M
A	C	K	L	P
Q	U	V	X	

W	O	N	D	E
R	I	S	T	H
B	G	F	N	A
C	K	L	P	Q
U	V	X	Y	Z



$$E_2(E_1(P)) = ((P+a)+b) \bmod 26$$

This is equivalent to  $(P + (a+b)) \bmod 26$

Hence these 2 separate encryptions can be turned into a single encryption.

$$E_3(P) = [P + (a+b)] \bmod 26$$

Hence no added security

Q9) Brute force for DES =  $2^{55}$  per second =  $2^{30}$

$$\frac{2^{55}}{2^{30}} = 2^{25} \text{ seconds} = 32768 \text{ seconds}$$

Q10)  $110101 = (11)_2 (0101)_2 = (3)_{10} (5)_{10} = (9)_{10} = (001001)_2$

Q11) Expansion D-Box

Q12) Single letter frequency attack exploits the inherent characteristic of the language. In every language not all characters appear with the same frequency and some characters appear with higher frequency.

In single letter frequency attack we measure the frequency of each letter and compare it with actual frequencies of letters in that language. e.g. E, T, A, O occur the most frequently in English language 150

9. in our experiment  $F$  occurs very frequently, it is very likely that it corresponds to  $-1$ .

Experiments are used against non-algebraic substitution

Q13)  $|A| = 69$  has no modular inverse