

FCC200 Report
Affine Cipher and S-DES Implementation

Connor Beardsmore - 15504319

Curtin University
Science and Engineering
Perth, Australia
April 2017

Affine Cipher

Compute Eligible Keys

There are two keys required, a and b . The first is required to be *coprime* with the length of the alphabet, in this scenario 26 . The second key representing the linear shift must be both positive and less than the length of the alphabet.

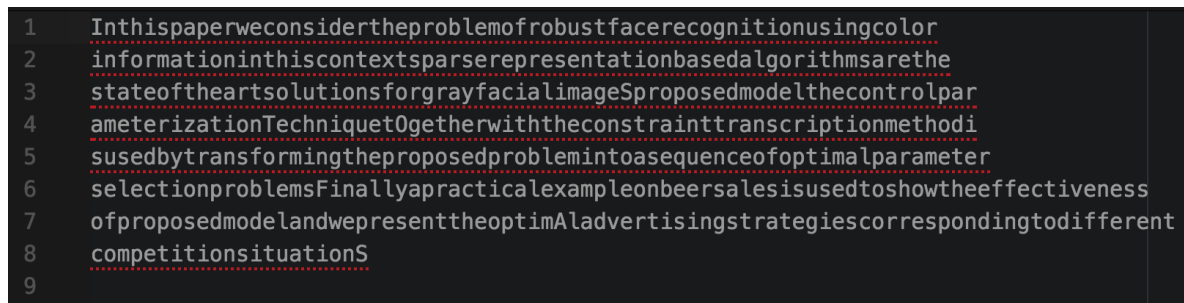
???

There are a total of 12 possible a values that are coprime with 26 . Each of these values can have a shift value (b) of 0 to 25. Thus, the total number of eligible keys is:

$$12 * 26 = 312$$

Of these, 26 keys are trivial Caesar ciphers and 286 are non-trivial.

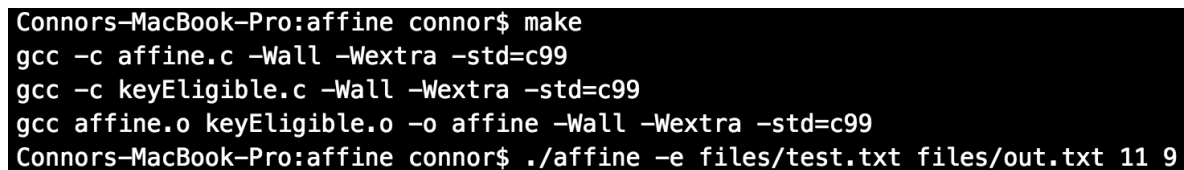
Recovered Plaintext



```

1  Inthispaperweconsidertheproblemofrobustfacerecognitionusingcolor
2  informationinthiscontextsparserepresentationbasedalgorithmsarethe
3  stateoftheartsolutionsforgrayfacialimageSproposedmodelthecontrolpar
4  ameterizationTechniqueT0getherwiththeconstrainttranscriptionmethodi
5  susedbytransformingtheproposedproblemintoasequenceofoptimalparameter
6  selectionproblemsFinallyapracticalexampleonbeersalesisusedtoshowtheeffectiveness
7  ofproposedmodelandwepresenttheoptimAladvertisingstrategiescorrespondingtodifferent
8  competitionsituationS
9  
```

Figure 1: Original Plaintext File



```

Connors-MacBook-Pro:affine connor$ make
gcc -c affine.c -Wall -Wextra -std=c99
gcc -c keyEligible.c -Wall -Wextra -std=c99
gcc affine.o keyEligible.o -o affine -Wall -Wextra -std=c99
Connors-MacBook-Pro:affine connor$ ./affine -e files/test.txt files/out.txt 11 9

```

Figure 2: Encryption Process

```

1 Twkitzjsborbfhwztqbokibsohuablmohuvzkmjfbobfhxwtkthwvztwxfhaho
2 twmholjkthwtwkitzfhwbckzsjozbobsobzbwkjktwhujzbqjaxhotkilzjobkib
3 zkjbhmkibjokzhavkthwzmhoxojnmjftjatljxbZsohshzbqlhqbakibfhwkohasjo
4 jlbkbotyjkthwKbfiwtdvbKHXbkibortkikibfhwzkojtwkkojwzfotskthwlbkiht
5 zvzbqunkojwzmholtwxkibsohshzbqsohuabltwkhjzbdvbwfbhmhsktljasjojlbkbo
6 zbabfkthwsohuablzMtwjaanjsojfkfjabcllsabhwubbozjabztzvzbqkhzihrkibbmbfktgbwbzz
7 hmsohshzbqlhqbajwqrbsobzbwkibhsktlJajqgboktztwxzkojkbxtbzfoobzshwqtwxkhqtmmbobwk
8 fhlsbktkthwztkvjktwZ
9

```

Figure 3: Encrypted Ciphertext File

```

Connors-MacBook-Pro:affine connor$ ./affine -d files/out.txt files/plain.txt 11 9

```

Figure 4: Decryption Process

```

1 Inthispaperweconsidertheproblemofrobustfacerecognitionusingcolor
2 informationinthiscontextsparserepresentationbasedalgorithmsarethe
3 stateoftheartsolutionsforgrayfacialimageSproposedmodelthecontrolpar
4 ameterizationTechniqueTogetherwiththeconstrainttranscriptionmethodi
5 susedbytransformingtheproposedproblemintoasequenceofoptimalparameter
6 selectionproblemsFinallyapracticalexampleonbeersalesisusedtoshowtheeffectiveness
7 ofproposedmodelandwepresenttheoptimaladvertisingstrategiescorrespondingtodifferent
8 competitionsituations
9

```

Figure 5: Recovered Plaintext file

Affine Mathematical Proof

The encryption and decryption functions for the affine cipher are as follows:

$$E(x) = (ax + b) \bmod m$$

$$D(x) = a^{-1}(x - b) \bmod m$$

Letter Distribution

For the given test file shown in Figure 1, Figure 6 illustrates the letter distributions plotted via GNUPlot.

S-DES

S-DES Mathematical Proof

hello

Pseudo Code Structure

hello

Encrypted Test File

hello

Decrypted Test File

hello

Utilization of an all 1 Key

hello

Modify S-Boxes

hello

Follow up Questions

Threats

hello

Source Coding

hello

Error Coding

hello

S-DES Coding

hello

S-DES Confusion and Diffusion

hello