

**College of Computer & Info Sciences Department of Software Engineering**

Hidden Message.

#### Case study: message protection Mobile application to protect/secure messages.

Assignment #2

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# Introduction

In this assignment, it was assigned to us to implement a cryptosystem. We implement cipher application by using Keyword columnar algorithm that operates in Java programing language and Android Studio IDE.

The Columnar Transposition Cipher is a form of transposition cipher just like Rail Fence Cipher. Columnar Transposition involves writing the plaintext out in rows and then reading the ciphertext off in columns one by one [1] . First of all, we need to create matrix of size n\*m, (n= rows number , m=columns numbers) where m equals to numbers of keyword's characters and n equals to plaintext divided by columns number. In the first row write the key down ,after that in the second row write 1,2,3,… defined by the alphabetical order of the letters in the keyword, then write your plaintext. Finally, read off in columns, in the order specified by the keyword. For example , the plaintext: AttackAtDawn , keyword: spyman.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S | P | Y | M | A | N |
| 5 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| A | t | t | a | c | k |
| A | t | D | a | w | n |

The ciphertext will be cwaaknttAAtD

Hidden Message application have a great feature which is, some ciphertexts were encrypted by Hidden Message can only decrypted by Hidden Message . This feature happens because Hidden Message adds randomly some spaces to the ciphertext.

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# Source Code

### Encryption Source Code:

int stars=0;  
colNum=key.length();  
mod =userText.length()%colNum;  
rowNum=(userText.length()/colNum)+2;  
if(mod != 0 ){  
 rowNum++;  
 stars=key.length()-mod;  
 if(stars != 0){  
 for(int i =0;i<stars;i++){  
 userText=userText+" ";  
 }  
 }  
}  
  
  
System.*out*.println(rowNum);  
char[][]plain=new char[rowNum+2][colNum];  
//to put key at first row  
for(int i =0;i<key.length();i++) {  
 plain[0][i]=key.charAt(i);  
}  
//to sort key  
char[] ke = new char[key.length()];  
char[] keSort=new char[key.length()];  
for(int i =0;i<key.length();i++) {  
 ke[i]=plain[0][i];  
 keSort[i]=plain[0][i];  
}  
  
Arrays.*sort*(keSort);  
//insert index  
for(int i =0;i<colNum;i++) {  
 for (int j=0;j<colNum;j++ ) {  
 if( keSort[j]== ke[i] ){  
 String n = j+1+"";  
 plain[1][i]=n.charAt(0);  
 }  
 }  
  
}  
int index =0;  
for(int i =2;i<rowNum;i++) {  
 for (int j=0;j<key.length();j++ ) {  
 if(index < userText.length()) {  
  
 plain[i][j]=userText.charAt(index);  
  
 index++;  
  
 }  
  
  
 }  
}  
//to encrypt  
String ciphir="";  
index =0;  
int h=49;  
for(int i =2;i<rowNum;i++) {  
 System.*out*.println("row "+i);  
 for (int j=0;j<key.length();j++ ) {  
 if(index < userText.length()) {  
 for(int k=0;k<key.length();k++) {  
 int x =plain[1][k];  
 if( x == h) {  
 System.*out*.println("inside if ");  
 for(int w=2;w<rowNum;w++)  
 ciphir=ciphir+plain[w][k];  
  
 index++;  
 h++;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
 }  
}

### Decryption Source Code:

//first is row then col  
 colNum=key.length();  
 mod =userText.length()%colNum;  
  
 rowNum=(userText.length()/colNum)+2;  
if(mod != 0)  
 rowNum++;  
 char[][]plain=new char[rowNum+2][colNum];  
 //to put key at first row  
 for(int i =0;i<key.length();i++) {  
 plain[0][i]=key.charAt(i);  
 }  
 //to sort key  
 char[] ke = new char[key.length()];  
 char[] keSort=new char[key.length()];  
 for(int i =0;i<key.length();i++) {  
 ke[i]=plain[0][i];  
 keSort[i]=plain[0][i];  
 }  
  
 Arrays.*sort*(keSort);  
 //insert index  
 for(int i =0;i<colNum;i++) {  
 for (int j=0;j<colNum;j++ ) {  
 if( keSort[j]== ke[i] ){  
 String n = j+1+"";  
 plain[1][i]=n.charAt(0);  
  
 }  
 }  
  
 }  
 int index =0;  
 for(int i =2;i<rowNum;i++) {  
 for (int j=0;j<key.length();j++ ) {  
 if(index < userText.length()) {  
   
 plain[i][j]=userText.charAt(index);  
  
   
 index++;  
  
 }  
  
 }  
 }  
 //to dycrypt  
 String plainT="";  
  
  
 char[][]encrypted =new char[rowNum][colNum];  
 for(int i =0;i<key.length();i++) {  
 encrypted[0][i]=key.charAt(i);  
 }  
  
 for(int i =0;i<key.length();i++) {  
 for (int j=0;j<key.length();j++ ) {  
 if( keSort[j]== ke[i] ){  
 String n = j+1+"";  
 encrypted[1][i]=n.charAt(0);  
 }  
 }  
  
 }  
  
 // now the real decrypt  
   
 index =0;  
 int f=49;  
 int loopsize;  
 int mod1=userText.length()%colNum;  
   
 loopsize =rowNum;  
  
 int q =2;  
 for (int j=0;j<key.length();j++ ) {  
  
 if(index < userText.length()) {  
 for(int k=0;k<key.length();k++) {  
 int x =encrypted[1][k];  
  
 if( x == f) {  
 for(q =2;q<loopsize;q++) {  
  
 if(index<userText.length() ){  
 encrypted[q][k]=userText.charAt(index);  
 index++;  
  
  
 }  
  
 //this to make sure  
  
 }  
  
 f++;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
 }  
   
 for (int i = 2; i < encrypted.length; i++) {  
 for (int j = 0; (encrypted[i] != null && j < encrypted[i].length); j++)  
 plainT =plainT+encrypted[i][j] +"";  
  
  
 }

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# Execution results

# References

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| [1] | GeeksforGeeks, "Columnar Transposition Cipher," GeeksforGeeks, 2020. [Online]. Available: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/columnar-transposition-cipher/. [Accessed 1 March 2020]. |