

Assignment-1

Aim- Illustrate symmetric cryptography by implementing classical ciphers.

Shift Cipher

Theory:

A shift cipher, also known as a Caesar cipher, is a type of substitution cipher where each letter in the plaintext is shifted by a fixed number of positions down or up the alphabet. For example, with a shift of 3, the letter 'A' would be replaced by 'D', 'B' by 'E', and so on. After reaching the end of the alphabet, it wraps around, so 'Z' would shift to 'C'. The shift amount serves as the key for both encryption and decryption. This cipher is simple but easy to break due to its limited number of possible shifts.

Implementation:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with two tabs labeled 'Virtual Labs'. The address bar displays the URL 'cse29-iiith.vlabs.ac.in/exp/shift-cipher/simulation.html'. The page header includes the 'Virtual Labs' logo, the title 'Breaking the Shift Cipher', a five-star rating, and buttons for 'Rate Me' and 'Report a Bug'. The main content area is divided into three sections: PART I, PART II, and PART III. PART I contains a text input field with the ciphertext 'ymnx nx ymj ktwjxy uwnrjafq' and a 'Next Ciphertext' button. PART II is a section for rough work with a large empty text area. PART III is currently empty. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar, several application icons, and system information including 'BSE smlcap -1.26%' and the date '7/17/2024'.

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T21-64

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Virtual Labs

Virtual Labs

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cse29-iiith.vlabs.ac.in/exp/shift-cipher/simulation.html


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New Chrome available

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Virtual Labs
An IIT Madras Initiative

Breaking the Shift Cipher

★★★★☆

Rate Me

Report a Bug

PART III

Plaintext:
 shift:


Ciphertext

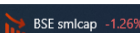
PART IV


Enter your solution Plaintext and shift key here:
 Key

Windows

Type here to search



BSE smlcap -1.26%



11:05 PM
7/17/2024

PART III

Plaintext:

shift:

Ciphertext

PART IV

Enter your solution Plaintext and shift key here:

Key

CORRECT!!

//

Mono-alphabetic Substitution Cipher

Theory:-

A mono alphabetic cipher is a type of substitution cipher where each letter in the plaintext is replaced by a fixed, different letter throughout the entire message. Unlike a shift cipher, where the substitution follows a systematic shift, the substitutions in a mono alphabetic cipher are arbitrary but consistent. For example, 'A' might always be replaced by 'Q', 'B' by 'M', and so on. The key to this cipher is the specific mapping of each letter, making it more secure than a Caesar cipher but still vulnerable to frequency analysis, where common letters and patterns are analyzed to break the code.

Implementation:-

CHAPTER 1 - DOWN THE RABBIT HOLE: ALICE IS BORED SITTING ON THE RIVERBANK WITH HER SISTER, WHEN SHE NOTICES A TALKING, CLOTHED WHITE RABBIT WITH A POCKET WATCH RUN PAST. SHE FOLLOWS IT DOWN A RABBIT HOLE WHEN SUDDENLY SHE FALLS A LONG WAY TO A CURIOUS HALL WITH MANY LOCKED DOORS OF ALL SITES. SHE FINDS A SMALL KEY TO A DOOR TOO SMALL FOR HER TO FIT, BUT THROUGH WHICH SHE SEES AN ATTRACTIVE GARDEN. SHE THEN DISCOVERS A BOTTLE LABELLED 'DRINK ME', THE CONTENTS OF WHICH CAUSE HER TO SHRINK TOO SMALL TO REACH THE KEY. A CAKE WITH 'EAT ME' ON IT CAUSES HER TO GROW TO SUCH A TREMENDOUS SIZE HER HEAD HITS THE CEILING.

PART I

Decrypt the following cipher text. A tool to simulate the Mono-Alphabetic Substitution cipher is provided beneath for your assistance.

Here is the table of frequencies of English alphabets for your reference:

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
8.167	1.49	2.782	4.253	12.702	2.228	2.015	6.094	6.966	0.153	0.772	4.025	2.406
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
6.749	7.507	1.929	0.095	5.987	6.327	9.056	2.758	0.978	2.360	0.150	1.974	0.074

dkxyvrh 1 - qegt vkr hxccwv keur: xuwdn wn cehrq nwwvwt p et vkr hwsrhcxto
 gwvk krh nwnvrh, gkrt nkr tevwdn x vxuowtp, duevkrq gkwvr hxccwv gwvk x
 yedorv gxvdk hit yxnv. nkr leueegn wv qegt x hxccwv keur gkrt niqartub nkr
 lxuun x uetp gxb ve x dihwein kxuu gwvk fxtb uedorq qeehn el xuu nwmrn.
 nkr lwtqn x nfxuu orb ve x qeeh vee nfxuu leh krh ve lrv, civ vkheipk
 gkwkd nkr nrrn xt xvvhxdvwsr pxhqrt. nkr vkrt qwndesrh n x cevvr uxcruurq

Next Ciphertext

Calculate Frequencies in ciphertext

Ciphertext Frequencies:

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
0.000	1.037	2.282	3.942	8.091	1.452	3.112	5.602	2.075	0.000	8.506	1.452	0.415
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
7.469	1.867	1.452	3.32	11.618	0.622	4.979	5.602	9.959	6.639	7.884	0.622	0.000

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PART II

Note that the *cipher text* is in *lower case* and when you replace any character, the final character of replacement, i.e., *plaintext* is *changed to upper case* automatically in the following scratchpad.

Scratchpad:

CHAPTER 1 - DOWN THE RABBIT HOLE: ALICE IS BORED SITTING ON THE RIVERBANK WITH HER SISTER, WHEN SHE NOTICES A TALKING, CLOTHED WHITE RABBIT WITH A POCKET WATCH RUN PAST. SHE FOLLOWS IT DOWN A RABBIT HOLE WHEN SUDDENLY SHE FALLS A LONG WAY TO A CURIOUS HALL WITH MANY LOCKED DOORS OF ALL SIZES. SHE FINDS A SMALL KEY TO A DOOR TOO SMALL FOR HER TO FIT, BUT THROUGH WHICH SHE SEES AN ATTRACTIVE GARDEN. SHE THEN DISCOVERS A BOTTLE LABELLED 'DRINK ME', THE CONTENTS OF WHICH CAUSE HER TO SHRINK TOO SMALL TO REACH THE KEY. A CAKE WITH 'EAT ME' ON IT CAUSES HER TO GROW TO SUCH A TREMENDOUS SIZE HER HEAD HITS THE CEILING.

Modify the text above (in scratchpad):

This is case ~~insensitive~~ function and replaces only cipher text (lower case) by plain text (upper case):

Replace cipher character by plaintext character

Use the following function to undo any unwanted exchange by giving an uppercase character and a lower case. This is a case sensitive function:

Replace character by character

Your replacement history:

You replaced d by C You replaced k by H You replaced x by A You replaced y by P You replaced v by T You replaced r by E You replaced h by R You replaced q by M You replaced e by O You replaced q by W You replaced g by W You replaced w by I You replaced n by S You replaced t by N You replaced p by G You replaced M by D You replaced u by L You replaced c by B You replaced l by F You replaced o by K You replaced s by V You replaced i by U You replaced b by Y You replaced f by M You replaced m by T