# CMPUT 333 SECURITY IN A NETWORKED WORLD

LAB ASSIGNMENT 1

#### LAB ASSIGNMENTS

Lab Assignment 1 Friday, October 11th

Lab Assignment 2 Friday, November 8th

Lab Assignment 3 Wednesday, December 4th

First two lab assignments:

"Non-sliding" part: Submission no later than 4:59 PM on the due date

"Sliding" part: Submission can be deferred up to the deadline of the following assignment.

For the 3rd lab assignment, there exists **no** "sliding" part.

#### WHAT IS A CIPHER?

- In cryptography, a cipher is an algorithm for performing encryption or decryption.
- To encipher or encode is to convert information from plaintext into code or cipher
- The operation of a cipher usually depends on a piece of auxiliary information, called a key.
- Without knowledge of the key, it should be difficult, if not nearly impossible, to decrypt the resulting ciphertext into readable plaintext.

- Method of encrypting alphabetic text
- Uses a series of different Caesar ciphers
- It is a simple form of polyalphabetic substitution



Figure 1: Blaise de Vigenère

■ The Vigenère cipher was misattributed to Blaise de Vigenère in the 19th century, although Giovan Battista Bellaso had published the cipher earlier, in 1553. Vigenère did invent a (stronger) cipher.

 In a Caesar cipher, each letter of the alphabet is shifted along some number of places

#### Example:

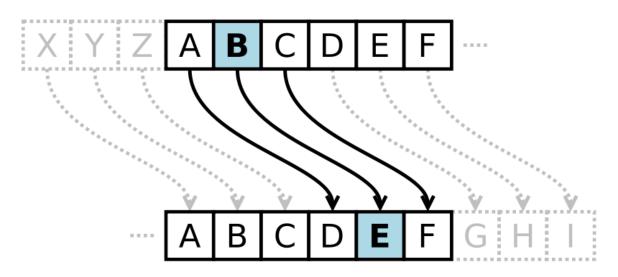


Figure 2: Caesar cipher of shift 3

- The Vigenère cipher consists of several Caesar ciphers in sequence but with different shift values
- To encrypt, a table of alphabets is used called tabula recta, Vigenère square, or Vigenère table
- The table consists of the alphabet written out 26 times in different rows
- Each alphabet is shifted cyclically to the left compared to the previous alphabet
- At different points in the encryption process, the cipher uses a different alphabet from one of the rows. The alphabet used at each point depends on a repeating keyword.

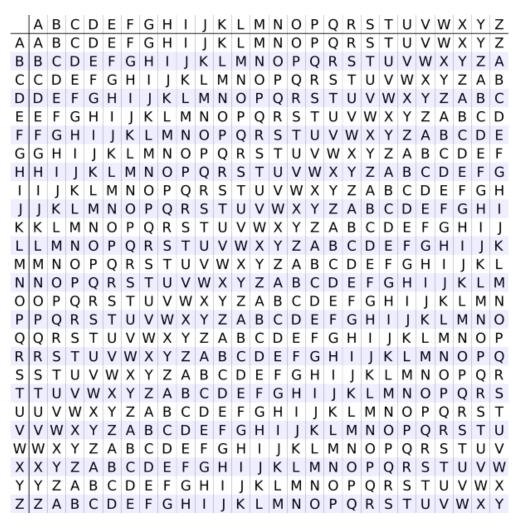


Figure 3: Tabula recta, Vigenère square, or Vigenère table.

Example: Suppose that the plaintext to be encrypted is UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA and the keyword is EDMONTON



Figure 3: Tabula recta

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Step 1: Repeat the keyword until it matches the length of the plaintext

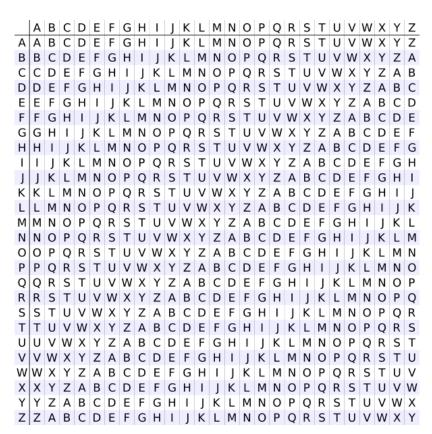


Figure 3: Tabula recta

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E	D	M	0	N	Т	0	N	Ε	D	M	0	N	Т	0	N	Ε	D	M

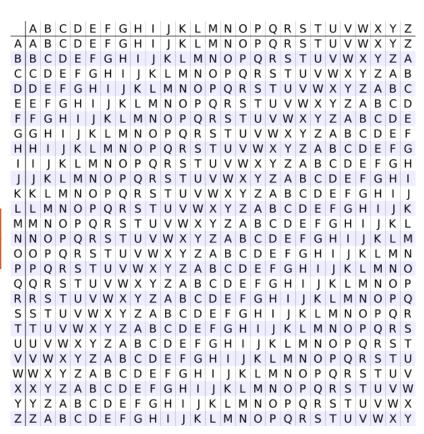


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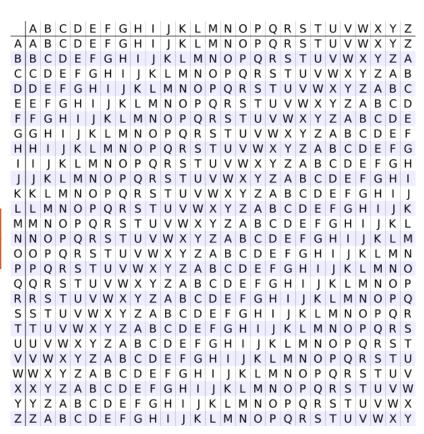
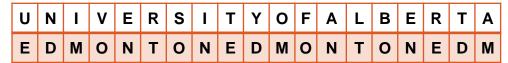


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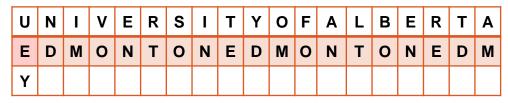
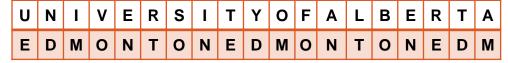




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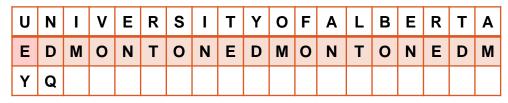


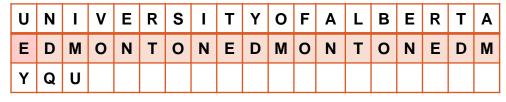


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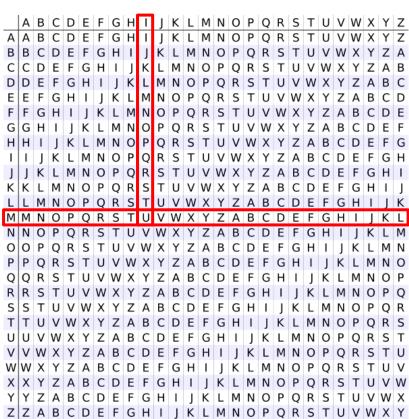


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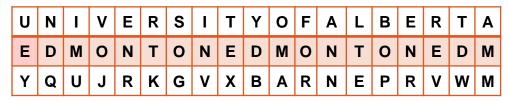
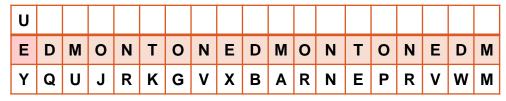




Figure 3: Tabula recta

Decryption is performed by going to the row in the table corresponding to the key, finding the position of the ciphertext letter in this row, and then using the column's label as the plaintext.



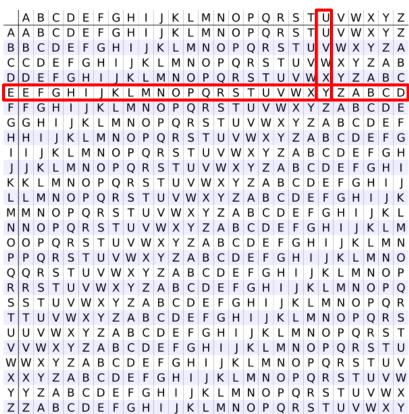


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Y	Q	U	J	R	K	G	٧	X	В	Α	R	N	Ε	Р	R	٧	W	М

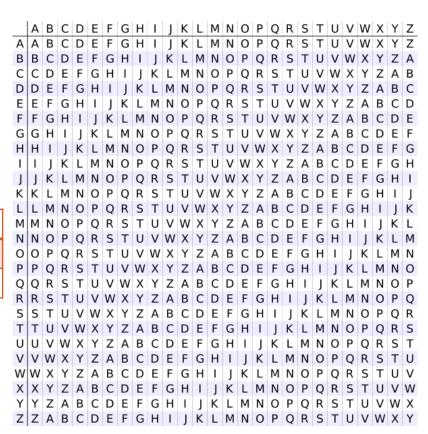


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