

Security Project: Cipher Encryption and Decryption Tool

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Caesar/Monoalphabetic

Caesar

Monoalphabetic

Original Text: hi there

Shift: 5

Operation: Encrypt

Result Text: mn ymjwj

```
def generate_key():  
    letters = string.ascii_lowercase  
    shuffled = ''.join(random.sample(letters,  
len(letters)))  
    return {letter: shuffled[index]  
for index, letter in enumerate(letters)}
```

A dictionary, mapping each letter of
the alphabet to a randomly
shuffled letter

Vigenere Cipher

Vigenère Cipher

Text:

Key:

Operation:

Encrypt



Submit

Result

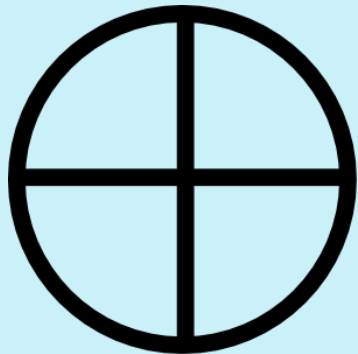
Original Text: hi there

Key: key

Operation: Encrypt

Result Text: rm dlcbi

Block Cipher



The **block_encrypt** function pads the plaintext to fit the block size (16), then encrypts it by XORing each block with the key for 12 rounds, returning the ciphertext.

0 XOR 0 = 0
0 XOR 1 = 1
1 XOR 0 = 1
1 XOR 1 = 0

```
def block_encrypt(plaintext: bytes, key: bytes, block_size: int, rounds: int = 12) -> bytes:
    # Padding
    padding_length = block_size - (len(plaintext) % block_size)
    padded_plaintext = plaintext + bytes([padding_length] * padding_length)

    ciphertext = padded_plaintext
    for _ in range(rounds):
        temp_ciphertext = b""
        for i in range(0, len(ciphertext), block_size):
            block = ciphertext[i:i + block_size]
            xor_result = bytes(a ^ b for a, b in zip(block, key))
            temp_ciphertext += xor_result
        ciphertext = temp_ciphertext
    return ciphertext
```

Transposition Cipher

Original Text: hey

Key: 12

Operation: Encrypt

Result Text: hye

encrypt_transposition

This function removes spaces from the plaintext, then arranges it into columns based on the length of the key. It fills a grid column by column, then rearranges these columns according to the sorted key order.

BOP IT!

Our Invented Cipher

The walmart version...

Twist: Add 1 to the shift

Pull: Subtract 1 from shift

Bop: Add 3 to the shift

