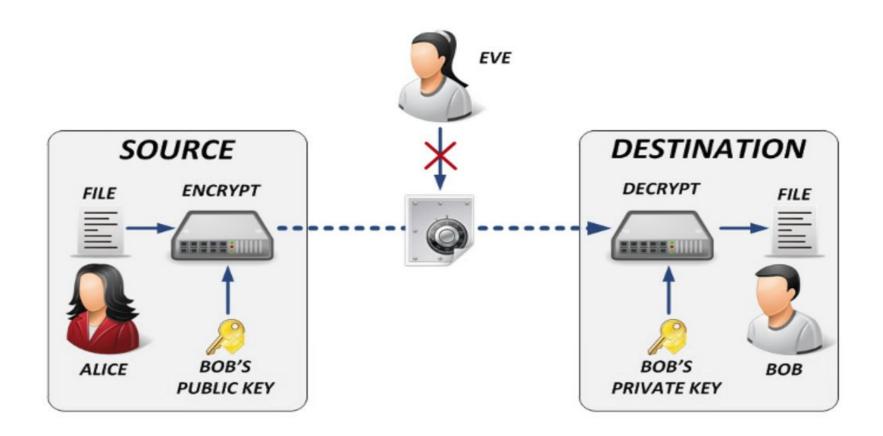
HW2 Hill cipher

TA 吳元魁

Cryptography



Hill cipher

- Hill cipher 是一種簡單的加密方式,利用矩陣的乘法就可以達到線性加密的效果。
- 首先要確定字母集S(=31)

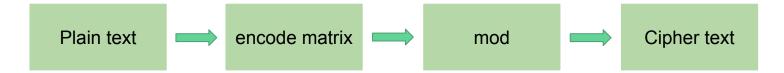
對照表																														
Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	ı	J	K	L	М	Ν	0	Р	Q	R	s	Т	U	٧	W	Х	Υ	Z	_		,	?	!
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

- Plain text: THIS IS AN APPLE.
- if n = 3
- THI S_I S_A N_A PPL E.. (最後一個不足n則重複末字母補齊)
- Key:

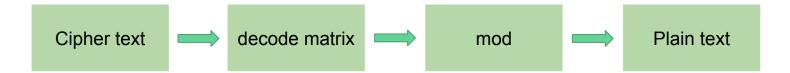
● 經過加密之後:WPK_FJEIIXZ.OQFPM_

Flow chart

encode stage:



decode stage:



Crack password:

[encode matrix] * [Plain] = [Cipher]

[encode matrix] = [Cipher] * [Plain]^-1

How to do

- Encode
 - Incode

 1. Tranform "THI S_I S_A N_A PPL E.." into matrix \[\begin{bmatrix} 19 & 7 & 8 & 18 & 26 & 8 \\ 18 & 26 & 0 & 13 & 26 & 0 \\ 15 & 15 & 11 & 4 & 27 & 27 \end{bmatrix} \]
 - 2. Cipher = key*Plain (mod S)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 22 & 15 & 10 & 26 & 5 & 9 \\ 4 & 8 & 8 & 23 & 25 & 27 \\ 14 & 16 & 5 & 15 & 12 & 26 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathsf{WPK_FJEIIXZ.OQFPM_}$$

- Decode
 - 1. Find modular inverse of a matrix (a little different to inverse matrix)
 - Plain = mod_inv_key * Cipher (mod S)

util.py (在ceiba的檔案裡)

- a. inv_key(key) may help, import it and use it.
- b. key is a numpy array.

破解Hill Cipher

● 利用線性獨立的Plain-Cipher pair 解 Key

明文: POT TOP OPT 密文: DQY ?AN ISR

- 將明文、密文化成矩陣,若線性獨立則可逆。
 - 加密式子 AP = C (mod S)
 - 反推key $A = CP^{-1}$ (mod S)
- 利用線性獨立之P推出Key之後,則可反推所有密文之明文。

作業規定

ENFFISWLX_EYIJR

15 20 13 27 9 20 17 18 25

VRJO_PBB?OXOYSQ

YOU_HAD_TO_LIE_
EEE.FJAZUOQ??ZC

- 1. 每個人依據學號得到密文和明文(https://goo.gl/nyCKFN),請依照自己的學號作答。
 - a. 第一行為問題一的密文, 第二行為問題一的 public key, 第四、五行分別為問題二的 "a pair of cipher text(第四行) and plain text(第五行)", 第六行為需要問題二解密的密文 (the other cipher text)
- 2. 請將答案存成「學號_ans.txt」上傳到CEIBA.
 - a. 第1行請輸入學號,第2行輸入第一題答案,3~4行第二題答案,其中第3行為KEY,第4行是decode的結果。
 - b. ex: (非第一項說明圖片的解答)
 - 3 b02901137 2 IF_I_HAD_THE_NE 1 25 24 23 2 6 18 20 14 26 AFTER_A_WHILE_,
- 3. 題目請見LinearAlgebraHW#2.pdf
- 4. deadline: 10/26(五) 3:00 遲交每24小時: 分數*0.8

key, text轉換成矩陣

無論是key還是plain text, cipher text, 請用numpy.reshape來轉換成矩陣

numpy.reshape(a, (3, 4))是將 a 這個numpy array轉換成 3x4 的矩陣

ex:

key: 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

plain text: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO

key會變成[[11, 12, 13], [14, 15, 16], [17, 18, 19]]

plain text會變成[[1, 2, 3, 4, 5], [6, 7, 8, 9, 10], [11, 12, 13, 14,

15]]

測資:

cipher: VJWUV,EDI

plain: IS_THAT_W

key: 25 8 25 9 9 16 28 21 18

請注意<u>臉書社團的Q&A</u>

作業的一些補充規定會在上面和ceiba上做更新

Reference

李宏毅老師的說明影片: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G_dATE22UqY

現代啟示錄:Hill Cipher

https://ccjou.wordpress.com/2013/09/10/%E5%B8%8C%E7%88%BE%E5%AF%8

6%E7%A2%BC/?fbclid=IwAR175SK34eqCXJfhOsDnlk 0cEQ4bLSDG1BSSsd36

JQSMaq436LxlpJolok

Appendix

modular inverse of a matrix

 The principle is the same, but one has to calculate the modular inverse of the matrix determinant.

$$A^{-1} = (\det A)^{-1} \operatorname{adj} A$$

 $\det(A) = 200$; $(\det(A))^{-1} = 1/200 = 20 \pmod{31}$

$$A^{-1} = 20 \begin{bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ -6 & 11 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 9 & -2 \\ -6 & 11 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 9 & -2 \\ 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \\ -\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 11 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 1 & 11 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -6 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 9 \\ 1 & -6 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 9 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (mod 31)

not 1/200

hint: when you call np.linalg.inv(), you will get $A^{-1} = (\det A)^{-1} \operatorname{adj} A$ but what you need is $A^{-1} = (\det A)^{-1} \operatorname{adj} A$

In this case, not 1/200, replace it by det(A)^-1 mod(31)

modular inverse of the matrix determinant

- What is 1/200 mod 31?
 - \circ 200 * 20 (mod 31) = 1
 - o 1/200 (mod 31) = 20