Week 1 - Classical Cryptosystems

MAT260: Cryptology

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Introduction:

The assigned computer problems this week are from Chapter 2, Problems 1, 2, 4, and 9.

Make sure to review the example computer problems in "Appendix C.2 Examples for Chapter 2" that work similar problems to those you are assigned.

Make sure to run your code so all relevant computations/results are displayed and then export your work as a PDF file for submission.

Chapter 2 Problems:

Problem 1:I ran ciphertexts and uded the command allshift to get all possible shifts. So, the correct plaintext is "watch out for Brutus"

ciphertexts
allshift(ycve)

ycvejawvhatdtwvwu zdwfkrxwirueuxwxv aexglsyxjsvfvyxyw bfyhmtzyktwgwzyzx cgzinuazluxhxazay dhajovbamvyiybabz eibkpwcbnwzjzcbca fjclqxdcoxakadcdb gkdmryedpyblbedec hlenszfeqzcmcfefd imfotagfradndgfge jngpubhgsbeoehghf kohqvcihtcfpfihig lpirwdjiudgqgjijh mqjsxekjvehrhkjki nrktyflkwfisilklj osluzgmlxgjtjmlmk ptmvahnmyhkuknmnl qunwbionzilvlonom rvoxcjpoajmwmpopn swpydkapbknxnapqo txqzelrqcloyorqrp uyrafmsrdmpzpsrsq vzsbgntsengagtstr

Problem 2: I ran ciphertexts and used the command allshift to get all possible shifts. So, the correct plaintext is "Eve expect eggs for breakfast"

allshift(lcll)

lcllewljazlnnzmvyiylhrmhza mdmmfxmkbamooanwzjzmisniab nenngynlcbnppboxakanjtojbc ofoohzomdcoqqcpyblbokupkcd pgppiapnedprrdqzcmcplvqlde qhqqjbqofeqsseradndqmwrmef rirrkcrpgfrttfsbeoernxsnfg sjssldsqhgsuugtcfpfsoytogh tkttmetrihtvvhudgqgtpzuphi uluunfusjiuwwivehrhuqavqij vmvvogvtkjvxxjwfisivrbwrjk wnwwphwulkwyykxgjtjwscxskl xoxxqixvmlxzzlyhkukxtdytlm ypyyrjywnmyaamzilvlyuezumn zqzzskzxonzbbnajmwmzvfavno araatlaypoaccobknxnawgbwop bsbbumbzqpbddpcloyobxhcxpq ctccvncarqceeqdmpzpcyidyqr duddwodbsrdffrenqaqdzjezrs eveexpectseggsforbreakfast fwffyqfdutfhhtgpscsfblgbtu gxggzrgevugiiuhqtdtgcmhcuv hyhhashfwvhjjvirueuhdnidvw iziibtigxwikkwjsvfvieojewx jajjcujhyxjllxktwgwjfpkfxy kbkkdvkizykmmyluxhxkgqlgyz

Problem 4:

```
% if i -> e & f -> d
% then E(8) = 4 and E(5) = 3
% so, a * 8 + b = 4 mod 26 & a * 5 + b = 3 mod 26
% (8a+b) - (5a+b) \equiv 4-3 \mod 26 = 3 * a = 1 \mod 26
% Since 27 = 1 \mod 26 \& 3 * 9 = 27 => a = 9
% so, 9 * 8+b = 4 \mod 26 => 72 + b = 4 \mod 26
% so, b = 4-72 = -68 \mod 26
% -68 + 26 = -42
% -42 + 26 = -16
% -16 + 26 = 10 \text{ so, } b = 10
b = 10;
% Since, 9 * a^{-1} = 1 \mod 26
% 9 * 3 = 27 = 1 \mod 26 => a^{-1} = 3
a inv = 3; % inverse of 9 mod 26
%convert letters to numbers
disp(edsq);
```

edsgickxhuklzveqzvkxwkzukcvuh

```
y = text2int(edsg);
```

```
disp(y);
          3
              18
                                 2
                                     10
                                           23
                                                      20
                                                            10
                                                                 11
                                                                       25
                                                                             21
                                                                                    4
                                                                                        16
                                                                                              25
plaintext_nums = mod(a_inv * (y - b), 26);
disp(plaintext_nums);
               24
                    14
                          20
                                 2
                                      0
                                           13
                                                 17
                                                       4
                                                             0
                                                                  3
                                                                       19
                                                                              7
                                                                                    8
                                                                                        18
                                                                                              19
% convert numbers to letters
plaintext = int2text(plaintext_nums);
disp(plaintext);
```

ifyoucanreadthisthankateacher

Problem 9:

```
% Problem 9 Code Here
% Vigenère Cipher Decryption using frequency correlation
% Based on Appendix C.2 style
% Define normalized English letter frequencies (a to z)
freqs = [0.08167 \ 0.01492 \ 0.02782 \ 0.04253 \ 0.12702 \ 0.02228 \ 0.02015 \ 0.06094 \ \dots]
         0.06966\ 0.00153\ 0.00772\ 0.04025\ 0.02406\ 0.06749\ 0.07507\ 0.01929\ \dots
         0.00095 0.05987 0.06327 0.09056 0.02758 0.00978 0.02360 0.00150 ...
         0.01974 0.00074];
% Set the key length
m = 6;
% Initialize the key vector
key = zeros(1, m);
% For each position modulo m, compute the shift with best correlation
for i = 1:m
    max_corr = -inf;
    best_shift = 0;
    % Try all 26 shifts and compute correlation with English frequency
    for shift = 0:25
        vec = circshift(vigvec(ocwy, m, i), -shift);
        c = corrcoef(vec, freqs);
        if c(1,2) > max_corr
            \max_{corr} = c(1,2);
            best_shift = shift;
        end
    end
    % Store the negative shift for decryption
    key(i) = -best_shift;
end
```

```
% Decrypt using the computed key
plaintext = vigenere(ocwy, key);
% Decrypted Plaintext:
disp(plaintext);
```

holmeshadbeenseatedforsomehoursinsilencewithhislongthinbackcurvedoverachemicalvesselinwhichhewasbrewingapa

```
% Decryption Key (letters):
disp(int2text(mod(-key, 26)));
```

holmes

```
% Decryption Key (numeric):
disp(key)
```

-7 -14 -11 -12 -4 -18