

□ Encryption algorithm: The encryption algorithm performs various substitutions and transformations on the plaintext.

□ Secret key: The secret key is also input to the encryption algorithm. The key is a value independent of the plaintext and of the algorithm. The algorithm will produce a different output depending on the specific key being used at the time.

□ Ciphertext: This is the scrambled message produced as output. It depends on the plaintext and the secret key.

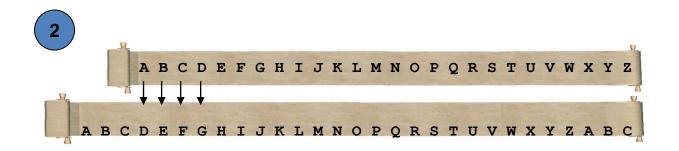
□ Decryption algorithm: This is essentially the encryption algorithm run in reverse. It takes the ciphertext and the secret key and produces the original plaintext.

□ Symmetric-key algorithms are algorithms for cryptography that use the same cryptographic keys for both encryption of plaintext and decryption of ciphertext.

Substitution Ciphers



The clear text message would be encoded using a key of 3.



Shift the top scroll over by three characters (key of 3), an A becomes D, B becomes E, and so on.



The clear text message would be encrypted as follows using a key of 3.

Substitution Techniques

- ☐ Caesar Cipher
- Monoalphabetic Ciphers
- ☐ Playfair Cipher
- ☐ Hill Cipher
- Polyalphabetic Ciphers
- □ Vigenère Cipher
- □ Autokey Cipher
- □ Vernam Cipher

Caesar Cipher

□Caesar Cipher is one of the simplest and most widely known encryption techniques.

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plain: a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z cipher: D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C
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Caesar Cipher

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plain: meet me after the toga party cipher: PHHW PH DIWHU WKH WRJD SDUWB
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Caesar Cipher Algorithm

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	1	m
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
n	O	p	q	r	S	t	u	V	W	X	y	Z

Caesar Cipher Algorithm

$$C = E(k, p) = (p + k) \mod 26$$

$$p = D(k, C) = (C - k) \bmod 26$$

Caesar Cipher Encrypt Example

- ☐ PlainText = dcodex
- □ K=3
 - 1) P=d
 - 2) P=3
 - 3) $C=P+K \mod 26=3+3 \mod 26=6 \mod 26=6$
 - 4) C=g

Caesar Cipher Encrypt Example

- ☐ PlainText = dcodex
- □ K=3
 - 1) P=x
 - 2) P=23
 - 3) C=P+K mod 26=23+3 mod 26=26 mod 26=0
 - 4) C=a

Caesar Cipher Encrypt Example

- ☐ P= dcodex
- ☐ C= gfrgha
- **□** K=3

Caesar Cipher Decrypt Example

- ☐ CipherText = gfrgha
- □ K=3
 - 1) C=g
 - 2) C=6
 - 3) P=C-K mod 26=6-3 mod 26=3
 - 4) P=d

Caesar Cipher Decrypt Example

- ☐ CipherText = gfrgha
- □ K=3
 - 1) C=a
 - 2) C=0
 - 3) $P=C-K \mod 26=0-3 \mod 26=-3 \mod 26=23$
 - 4) P=x

Caesar Cipher Decrypt Example

- □ C= gfrgha
- ☐ P= dcodex
- **□** K=3

Bruteforce Cryptanalysis

- ☐ Three important characteristics of this problem enabled us to use a bruteforce cryptanalysis:
 - The encryption and decryption algorithms are known.
 - There are only 25 keys to try.
 - The language of the plaintext is known and easily recognizable.

Bruteforce Cryptanalysis

KEY	PHHW	PH	DIWHU	WKH	WRJD	SDUWB
1	oggv	og	chvgt	vjg	vqic	rctva
2	nffu	nf	bgufs	uif	uphb	qbsuz
3	meet	me	after	the	toga	party
4	ldds	ld	zesdq	sgd	snfz	oząsx
5	kccr	kc	ydrcp	rfc	rmey	nyprw
6	jbbq	jb	xcqbo	qeb	qldx	mxoqv
7	iaap	ia	wbpan	pda	pkcw	lwnpu
8	hzzo	hz	vaozm	ocz	ojbv	kvmot
9	gyyn	gy	uznyl	nby	niau	julns
10	fxxm	fx	tymxk	max	mhzt	itkmr
11	ewwl	ew	sxlwj	lzw	lgys	hsjlq
12	dvvk	dv	rwkvi	kyv	kfxr	grikp
13	cuuj	cu	qvjuh	jxu	jewq	fqhjo
14	btti	bt	puitg	iwt	idvp	epgin
15	assh	as	othsf	hvs	hcuo	dofhm
16	zrrg	zr	nsgre	gur	gbtn	cnegl
17	yqqf	уq	mrfqd	ftq	fasm	bmdfk
18	xppe	хp	lqepc	esp	ezrl	alcej
19	wood	WO	kpdob	dro	dyqk	zkbdi
20	vnnc	vn	jocna	cqn	cxpj	yjach
21	ummb	um	inbmz	bpm	bwoi	xizbg
22	tlla	tl	hmaly	aol	avnh	whyaf
23	skkz	sk	glzkx	znk	zumg	vgxze
24	rjjy	rj	fkyjw	ymj	ytlf	ufwyd
25	qiix	qi	ejxiv	xli	xske	tevxc

Monoalphabetic Cipher

□ A monoalphabetic cipher uses fixed substitution over the entire message

□Random Key

Monoalphabetic Cipher

- ☐ Example:
 - Plaintext alphabets: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 - Ciphertext alphabet: ZEBRASCDFGHIJKLMNOPQTUVWXY
- P= ITEMS
- Encoding
- C= FQAIP
- Decoding
- P= ITEMS

☐ The Playfair system was invented by Charles Wheatstone, who first described it in 1854.

☐ Used by many countries during wartime

☐ The Playfair algorithm is based on the use of a 5 x 5 matrix of letters constructed using a keyword.

☐ In this case, the keyword is monarchy.

M	О	N	A	R
C	Н	Y	В	D
E	F	G	I/J	K
L	P	Q	S	T
U	V	W	X	Z

- ☐ 4 Rules:
 - 1) If both letters are the same (or only one letter is left), add an "X" after the first letter.
 - 2) If the letters appear on the same row of your table, replace them with the letters to their immediate right respectively

- ☐ 4 Rules:
 - 3) If the letters appear on the same column of your table, replace them with the letters immediately below respectively
 - 4) If the letters are not on the same row or column, replace them with the letters on the same row respectively but at the other pair of corners of the rectangle defined by the original pair.

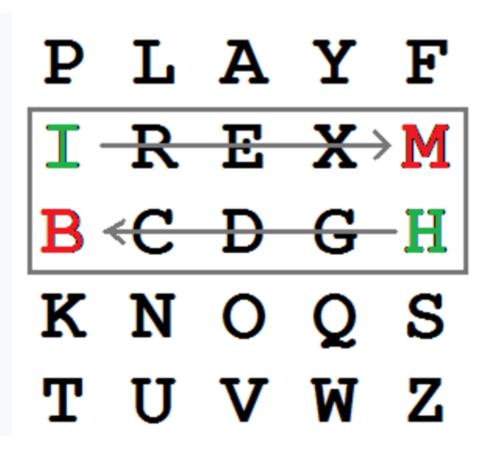
- □ P=Hide the gold in the tree stump (note the null "X" used to separate the repeated "E"s)
- P= HI DE TH EG OL DI NT HE TR EX ES TU MP
- ☐ K= playfair example

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P L A Y F
I R E X M
B C D G H
K N O Q S
T U V W Z
```

☐ How to build 5x5 Matrix (assuming that I and J are interchangeable), the table becomes (omitted letters in red):

P= HI DE TH EG OL DI NT HE TR EX ES TU MP

1. The pair HI forms a rectangle, replace it with BM





Shape: Rectangle

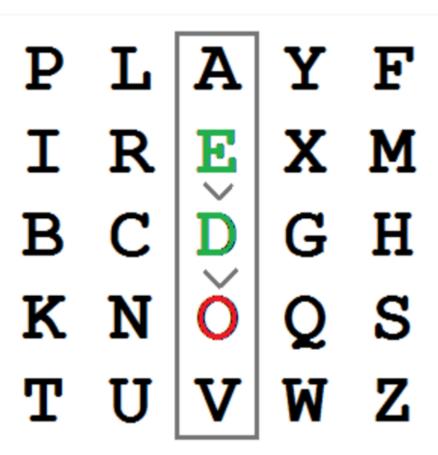
Rule: Pick Same Rows,

Opposite Corners



P= HI DE TH EG OL DI NT HE TR EX ES TU MP

2. The pair DE is in a column, replace it with OD



DE

Shape: Column

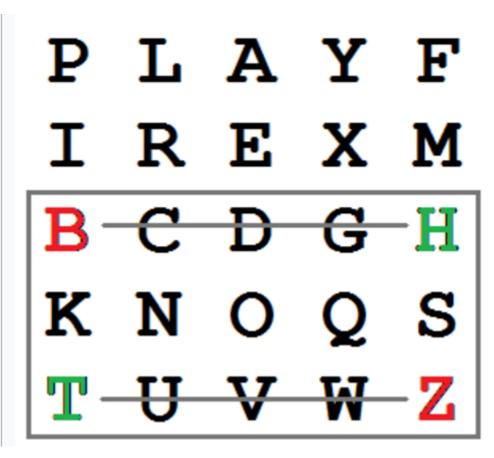
Rule: Pick Items Below Each

Letter, Wrap to Top if Needed

OD

P= HI DE TH EG OL DI NT HE TR EX ES TU MP

3. The pair TH forms a rectangle, replace it with ZB





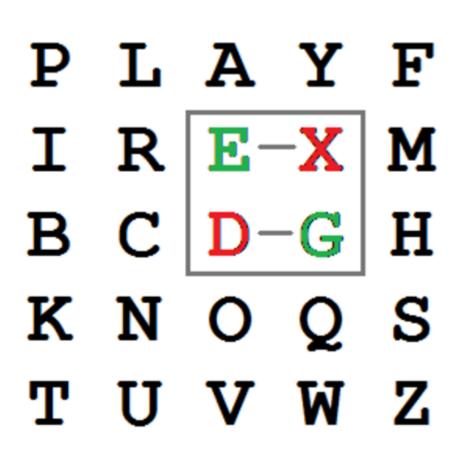
Shape: Rectangle Rule: Pick Same Rows,

Opposite Corners

ZB

P= HI DE TH EG OL DI NT HE TR EX ES TU MP

4. The pair EG forms a rectangle, replace it with XD



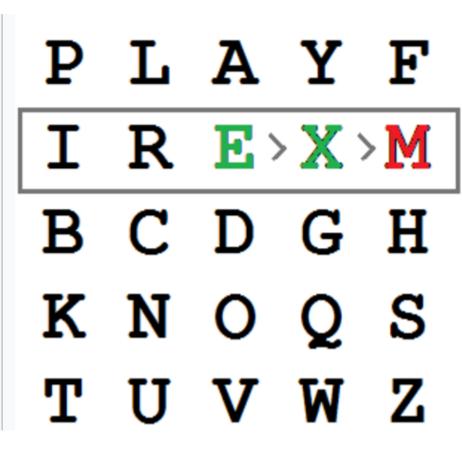


Shape: Rectangle Rule: Pick Same Rows, Opposite Corners



P= HI DE TH EG OL DI NT HE TR EX ES TU MP

10. The pair EX (X inserted to split EE) is in a row, replace it with XM





Shape: Row

Rule: Pick Items to Right of Each

Letter, Wrap to Left if Needed



C= BM OD ZB XD NA BE KU DM UI XM MO UV IF

The message "Hide the gold in the tree stump" becomes "BMODZ BXDNA BEKUD MUIXM MOUVI F"

□ Using Playfair Cipher how to decrepit the following cipher text:

C= "BMODZ BXDNA BEKUD MUIXM MOUVI F"

K= playfair example

Hill Cipher

- ☐ The Hill Cipher was invented by Lester S. Hill in 1929
- ☐ The Hill Cipher based on linear algebra
- ☐ Encryption
 - 2 x 2 Matrix Encryption
 - 3 x 3 Matrix Encryption

Hill Cipher

 \square square matrix M by the equation $MM^{-1}=M^{-1}M=I$, where I is the identity matrix.

 \Box C = P*K mod 26

Hill Cipher

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	1	m
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	_											
n	O	p	q	r	S	t	u	V	W	X	y	Z
13	1.1	15	1.6	17	10	10	20	21	22	23	24	25

☐ Example of Key 2 x 2

$$\square K = \begin{pmatrix} H & I \\ L & L \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 11 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

- □ plaintext message "short example"
- \square P= short example

$$\Box P = {\binom{S}{h}} {\binom{o}{r}} {\binom{t}{e}} {\binom{x}{a}} {\binom{m}{p}} {\binom{l}{e}} = {\binom{18}{7}} {\binom{14}{17}} {\binom{19}{4}} {\binom{23}{0}} {\binom{12}{15}} {\binom{11}{4}}$$

$$\square P = \binom{S}{h} \binom{o}{r} \binom{t}{e} \binom{x}{a} \binom{m}{p} \binom{l}{e} = \binom{18}{7} \binom{14}{17} \binom{19}{4} \binom{23}{0} \binom{12}{15} \binom{11}{4}$$

$$\square$$
 $C = K * P \mod 26$

$$\square \begin{bmatrix} k_0 & k_1 \\ k_2 & k_3 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} p_0 \\ p_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k_0 * p_0 + k_1 * p_1 \\ k_2 * p_0 + k_3 * p_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\square \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 11 & 11 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 18 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 * 18 + 8 * 7 \\ 11 * 18 + 11 * 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 182 \\ 275 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\square \ C = \begin{bmatrix} 182 \\ 275 \end{bmatrix} \mod 26 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ p \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Box P = {S \choose h} {0 \choose r} {t \choose e} {x \choose a} {m \choose p} {t \choose e} = {18 \choose 7} {14 \choose 17} {19 \choose 4} {23 \choose 0} {12 \choose 15} {11 \choose 4}$$

$${7 \choose 11 \choose 11} {14 \choose 17}$$

$${7 \times 14 + 8 \times 17 = 234}$$

$${11 \times 14 + 11 \times 17 = 341}$$

$${7 \choose 11 \choose 11} {14 \choose 17} = {234 \choose 341}$$

$${7 \choose 11 \choose 11} {14 \choose 17} = {234 \choose 341} = {0 \choose 3} \mod 26$$

$$\binom{H}{L} \quad \binom{I}{L} \binom{o}{r} = \binom{7}{11} \quad \binom{8}{11} \binom{14}{17} = \binom{234}{341} = \binom{0}{3} \mod 26 = \binom{A}{D}$$

$$\Box P = {S \choose h} {o \choose r} {t \choose e} {x \choose a} {m \choose p} {l \choose e} = {18 \choose 7} {14 \choose 17} {19 \choose 4} {23 \choose 0} {12 \choose 15} {11 \choose 4}$$

$${7 \choose 11} {11 \choose 4} {11 \choose 4}$$

$${7 \times 19 + 8 \times 4 = 165}$$

$${11 \times 19 + 11 \times 4 = 253}$$

$${7 \choose 11} {11 \choose 4} = {165 \choose 253}$$

$${7 \choose 11} {11 \choose 4} = {165 \choose 253} = {9 \choose 19} \mod 26$$

$$\binom{H}{L} \quad \binom{I}{L} \binom{t}{e} = \binom{7}{11} \quad \binom{8}{11} \binom{19}{4} = \binom{165}{253} = \binom{9}{19} \mod 26 = \binom{J}{T}$$

$$\Box P = {S \choose h} {o \choose r} {t \choose e} {x \choose a} {m \choose p} {l \choose e} = {18 \choose 7} {14 \choose 17} {19 \choose 4} {23 \choose 0} {12 \choose 15} {11 \choose 4}$$

$${7 \choose 11 \choose 11} {23 \choose 0}$$

$${7 \times 23 + 8 \times 0 = 161}$$

$${11 \times 23 + 11 \times 0 = 253}$$

$${7 \choose 11 \choose 11} {23 \choose 0} = {161 \choose 253}$$

$${7 \choose 11 \choose 11} {23 \choose 0} = {161 \choose 253} = {5 \choose 19} \mod 26$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} H & I \\ L & L \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 11 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 23 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 161 \\ 253 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 19 \end{pmatrix} \mod 26 = \begin{pmatrix} F \\ T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Box P = {S \choose h} {o \choose r} {t \choose e} {x \choose a} {m \choose p} {l \choose e} = {18 \choose 7} {14 \choose 17} {19 \choose 4} {23 \choose 0} {12 \choose 15} {11 \choose 4}$$

$${7 \choose 11 \choose 11} {12 \choose 15}$$

$${7 \times 12 + 8 \times 15} = 204$$

$${11 \times 12 + 11 \times 15} = 297$$

$${7 \choose 11 \choose 11} {12 \choose 15} = {204 \choose 297}$$

$${7 \choose 11 \choose 11} {12 \choose 15} = {204 \choose 297}$$

$${7 \choose 11 \choose 11} {12 \choose 15} = {204 \choose 297} = {21 \choose 11} \mod 26$$

$$\binom{H}{L} \quad \binom{I}{L} \binom{m}{p} = \binom{7}{11} \quad \binom{8}{11} \binom{12}{15} = \binom{204}{297} = \binom{22}{11} \mod 26 = \binom{W}{L}$$

$$\Box P = {S \choose h} {o \choose r} {t \choose e} {x \choose a} {m \choose p} {t \choose e} = {18 \choose 7} {14 \choose 17} {19 \choose 4} {23 \choose 0} {12 \choose 15} {11 \choose 4}$$

$${7 \choose 11 \choose 11} {11 \choose 4}$$

$${7 \times 11 + 8 \times 4 = 109}$$

$${11 \times 11 + 11 \times 4 = 165}$$

$${7 \choose 11 \choose 11} {11 \choose 4} = {109 \choose 165}$$

$${7 \choose 11 \choose 11} {11 \choose 4} = {109 \choose 165} = {5 \choose 9} \mod 26$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} H & I \\ L & L \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} l \\ e \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 11 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 109 \\ 165 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \mod 26 = \begin{pmatrix} F \\ J \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Box C = \binom{a}{p} \binom{a}{d} \binom{j}{t} \binom{f}{t} \binom{w}{l} \binom{f}{j}$$

☐ This gives us a final ciphertext of "APADJ TFTWLFJ"

$$\square C = \binom{a}{p} \binom{a}{d} \binom{j}{t} \binom{f}{t} \binom{w}{l} \binom{f}{j}$$

☐ This gives us a final ciphertext of "APADJ TFTWLFJ"

$$\square K = \begin{pmatrix} H & I \\ L & L \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 11 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

 \square We want to find K^{-1}

- □ Step 1 − Find the Multiplicative Inverse of the Determinant
 - $D(K) = 7 * 11 8 * 11 = -11 \mod 26 = 15$
 - $> DD^{-1} = 1 \mod 26 = 15 * D^{-1}$
 - $> 15 * D^{-1} mod 26 = 1$
 - Firy and Test 1 mod 26 = 105
 - \geq 105 mod 26 = 1
 - $> D^{-1} = 7$

□ Step 2 − Find the Adjugate Matrix of Key

$$> adj \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\geqslant adj \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 11 & 11 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & -8 \\ -11 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \mod 26 = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 18 \\ 15 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

□ Step 3 Multiply the Multiplicative Inverse of the Determinant by the Adjugate Matrix

$$\Box C = \binom{a}{p} \binom{a}{d} \binom{j}{t} \binom{f}{t} \binom{w}{l} \binom{f}{j} = \binom{0}{15} \binom{0}{3} \binom{9}{19} \binom{5}{19} \binom{22}{11} \binom{5}{9} \\
\binom{25}{1} \frac{22}{23} \binom{A}{P} = \binom{25}{1} \frac{22}{23} \binom{0}{15} \\
= \binom{25 \times 0 + 22 \times 15}{1 \times 0 + 23 \times 15} \\
= \binom{330}{345} \\
= \binom{18}{7} \mod 26 \\
= \binom{s}{h}$$

$$\Box C = \binom{a}{p} \binom{a}{d} \binom{j}{t} \binom{f}{t} \binom{w}{l} \binom{f}{j} = \binom{0}{15} \binom{0}{3} \binom{9}{19} \binom{5}{19} \binom{22}{11} \binom{5}{9} \\
\binom{25}{1} \binom{22}{23} \binom{A}{D} = \binom{25}{1} \binom{22}{23} \binom{0}{3} \\
= \binom{25 \times 0 + 22 \times 3}{1 \times 0 + 23 \times 3} \\
= \binom{66}{69} \\
= \binom{14}{17} \mod 26 \\
= \binom{0}{r}$$

$$\Box C = \binom{a}{p} \binom{a}{d} \binom{j}{t} \binom{f}{t} \binom{w}{l} \binom{f}{j} = \binom{0}{15} \binom{0}{3} \binom{9}{19} \binom{5}{19} \binom{22}{11} \binom{5}{9} \\
\binom{25}{1} \quad 23 \binom{J}{T} = \binom{25}{1} \quad 22 \binom{9}{19} \\
= \binom{25 \times 9 + 22 \times 19}{1 \times 9 + 23 \times 19} \\
= \binom{643}{446} \\
= \binom{19}{4} \mod 26 \\
= \binom{t}{e}$$

$$\Box C = {a \choose p} {a \choose d} {j \choose t} {f \choose t} {w \choose l} {f \choose j} = {0 \choose 15} {0 \choose 3} {9 \choose 19} {5 \choose 19} {22 \choose 11} {5 \choose 9}$$

$${25 \choose 1} {22 \choose 1} {F \choose T} = {25 \choose 1} {22 \choose 1} {5 \choose 19}$$

$$= {25 \times 5 + 22 \times 19 \choose 1 \times 5 + 23 \times 19}$$

$$= {543 \choose 442}$$

$$= {23 \choose 0} \mod 26$$

$$= {x \choose a}$$

$$\Box C = {a \choose p} {a \choose d} {f \choose t} {f \choose t} {w \choose l} {f \choose j} = {0 \choose 15} {0 \choose 3} {9 \choose 19} {5 \choose 19} {22 \choose 11} {5 \choose 9}$$

$${25 \choose 1} {22 \choose 1} {W \choose l} = {25 \choose 1} {22 \choose 1} {22 \choose 11}$$

$$= {25 \times 22 + 22 \times 11 \choose 1 \times 22 + 23 \times 11}$$

$$= {792 \choose 275}$$

$$= {12 \choose 15} \mod 26$$

$$= {m \choose p}$$

$$\Box C = \binom{a}{p} \binom{a}{d} \binom{j}{t} \binom{f}{t} \binom{w}{l} \binom{f}{j} = \binom{0}{15} \binom{0}{3} \binom{9}{19} \binom{5}{19} \binom{22}{11} \binom{5}{9} \\
\binom{25}{1} 23 \binom{F}{J} = \binom{25}{1} 22 \binom{5}{9} \\
= \binom{25 \times 5 + 22 \times 9}{1 \times 5 + 23 \times 9} \\
= \binom{323}{212} \\
= \binom{11}{4} \mod 26 \\
= \binom{l}{p}$$