

HILL CIPHERING TECHNIQUE:

↳ Can encrypt digraph, trigraph or polygraph at once.

let's take sample matrix of 3rd order:

$$\text{Key matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 17 & 17 & 5 \\ 21 & 18 & 21 \\ 2 & 2 & 19 \end{bmatrix} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Key} = \text{qubgrbeus} \\ \text{Key} = \text{qubgrbeus} \end{array} \right\}$$

∴ We have taken a 3rd order matrix, so we can go for trigraph solution.

let's convert/cipher.

"National university of computer and emerging sciences".

Cipher Table:

N a t	i o n	a l u	n i v	e r s	i t y
14 1 20	19 15 14	1 12 21	14 9 22	5 18 19	9 20 25

o f c	o m p	u t e	i a n	d e m	e r g
15 6 3	15 13 16	21 20 5	18 1 14	4 5 13	5 18 7

i n g	s c i	e n c	e s s
9 14 7	19 3 9	5 14 3	5 19 19

Now, let's try to implement Hill cipher on first tri-graph,
i.e. 'nat'.

$$\text{So, } C = E(K, P) = PK \bmod 26$$

$$P = D(K, C) = CK^{-1} \bmod 26$$

$$= P K K^{-1} \bmod 26$$

$$\text{So, } (C_1 C_2 C_3) = (P_1 P_2 P_3) \begin{pmatrix} K_{11} & K_{12} & K_{13} \\ K_{21} & K_{22} & K_{23} \\ K_{31} & K_{32} & K_{33} \end{pmatrix} \bmod 26$$

Here :

$$(P_1 P_2 P_3) = (\text{nat})$$

$$(C_1 C_2 C_3) = ?$$

→ plain text

→ cipher text

in form:

$$C = PK \bmod 26 \quad ; K = \text{key matrix}$$

$$(C_1 C_2 C_3)_{\text{nat}} = (14 \ 1 \ 20) \begin{pmatrix} 17 & 17 & 5 \\ 21 & 18 & 21 \\ 2 & 2 & 19 \end{pmatrix} \bmod 26$$

$$= (299 \ 296 \ 471) \bmod 26$$

$$= (13 \ 10 \ 3) \Rightarrow (m \ j \ c)$$

So, plain text

$$(\text{nat}) \rightarrow (\text{mjc})$$

Similarly, we convert all of tri-graphs.

To find determinant:

$$\text{Det}(\text{Key}) = \begin{vmatrix} 17 & 17 & 5 \\ 21 & 18 & 21 \\ 2 & 2 & 19 \end{vmatrix} \text{ mod } 26$$

So, after calculating determinant:

$$\text{Det}(\text{Key}) = -3 \text{ mod } 26$$

$$\Rightarrow 23$$

To find Adjoint of Key matrix:

$$\text{Adj of Key} = \begin{pmatrix} 17 & 17 & 5 & 17 & 17 \\ 21 & 18 & 21 & 21 & 18 \\ 2 & 2 & 19 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 17 & 17 & 5 & 17 & 17 \\ 21 & 18 & 21 & 21 & 18 \\ 2 & 2 & 19 & 2 & 2 \\ 17 & 17 & 5 & 17 & 17 \\ 21 & 18 & 21 & 21 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ Perform column wise
→ Enter row wise.

So,

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 18 \times 19 - 2 \times 21 & 2 \times 5 - 17 \times 19 & 17 \times 21 - 18 \times 5 \\ 21 \times 2 - 19 \times 21 & 19 \times 17 - 5 \times 2 & 5 \times 21 - 21 \times 17 \\ 21 \times 2 - 2 \times 18 & 2 \times 17 - 17 \times 2 & 17 \times 18 - 21 \times 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 300 & -313 & 267 \\ -357 & 313 & -252 \\ 6 & 0 & -51 \end{pmatrix} \text{mod } 26$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 14 & -1 & 7 \\ -19 & 1 & -18 \\ 6 & 0 & -25 \end{pmatrix} \text{mod } 26$$

$$\text{Adj of key} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 25 & 7 \\ 7 & 1 & 8 \\ 6 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(add mod to neg val)

$$K^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \times \text{Adj of } A$$

$$= \frac{1}{23} \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 25 & 7 \\ 7 & 1 & 8 \\ 6 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{mod } 26$$

$$\text{or } 23^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 25 & 7 \\ 7 & 1 & 8 \\ 6 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{mod } 26$$

find 23^{-1} ??

we use, Euclidean Algorithm;

$$ax = 1 \text{mod } 26, \quad a = 23,$$

$$\text{So, } 26 = (1)(23) + (3)$$

$$23 = (7)(3) + (2)$$

$$3 = (1)(2) + (1)$$

So,

$$1 = 1 \cdot 3 - 1(1 \cdot 23 - 2 \cdot 3)$$

$$1 = 1 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 23 + 2 \cdot 3$$

$$1 = 8(1 \cdot 26 - 1 \cdot 23) - 1 \cdot 23$$

$$1 = 8 \cdot 26 - 9 \cdot 23$$

$$1 = (8)(26) + (-9)(23)$$

So,

$$x = -9 + 26 = 17$$

So, $23^{-1} = 17$

So,

$$K^{-1} = 17 \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 25 & 7 \\ 7 & 1 & 8 \\ 6 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{mod } 26$$

$$K^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 238 & 425 & 119 \\ 119 & 17 & 136 \\ 102 & 0 & 17 \end{pmatrix} \text{mod } 26$$

$$K^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 9 & 15 \\ 15 & 17 & 6 \\ 24 & 0 & 17 \end{pmatrix}$$

Before proceeding verify K^{-1} by $KK^{-1} = I$

$$\text{or } \Rightarrow (KK^{-1}) \text{mod } 26 = I$$

Formula for decryption:

$$P = CK^{-1} \text{mod } 26$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 10 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 9 & 15 \\ 15 & 17 & 6 \\ 24 & 0 & 19 \end{pmatrix} \text{ mod } 26$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 274 & 287 & 306 \end{pmatrix} \text{ mod } 26$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 1 & 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \text{(nat)}$$

⇒ This was our original plain text & we decrypted.

Similarly our trigrams can be encrypted and decrypted via same technique.